

China's IP in foreign eyes

It's widely believed that China is the world's dominant manufacturer of solar panels because of its low labor costs and strong government support. But a new study by researchers at MIT and the U.S. Department of Energy's National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) shows that other factors are actually more significant, such as economies of scale and well-developed supply chains — not cheap labor. (Solar-cell manufacturing costs: innovation could level the field, by MITnews)

人们普遍认为中国是世界上最主要的太阳能电池板制造国，因为其廉价劳动力和政府的大力支持。但是，一项由麻省理工学院和美国能源部国家可再生能源实验室显示的新研究成果显示，经济规模和发达的供应链等廉价劳动力以外的因素实际上在这里发挥着更为显著的作用。《太阳能电池制造成本高，创新成行业发展的推力》，麻省理工学院新闻

comment:

Cheaper labor is no longer the main contributors to the lower prices in China. In fact, the world won't be surprised by the fact as China started focusing on technology and IP. China is becoming more and more innovative.

点评:

廉价劳动力已不再是廉价“中国制造”的主要贡献者。事实上，随着中国越来越关注科技创新和知识产权保护，世界早已不再为这个事实感到惊讶。中国正在成为越来越具有创新力的国家。



Chinese flat screen makers, once dismissed as second-class players in the global LCD market, are drawing envious looks from big names such as LG Display Co Ltd and Samsung. While the Korean giants were busy developing next-generation organic light emitting diode (OLED) TVs, little-known Chinese companies have started selling a type of display that are sharper than the standard LCD and cheaper than OLED. (LG, Samsung Display feel heat from little-known Chinese LCD makers, by Reuters)

中国平板屏幕制造商，曾一度在全球液晶市场被视为二等球员，如今却享受着来自LG、三星等行业大牌艳羡的目光。当这些韩国巨头忙于开发下一代有机发光二极管电视之时，名不见经传的中国公司已经开始销售一种比标准的LCD更清晰、同时又有有机发光二极管更便宜的显示器。《不知名中国液晶厂商令LG、三星备感压力》，路透社

comment:

When Chinese consumers want brighter and sharper images but can't afford Korean displays, here comes Chinese UHD (ultra high-definition display). Innovative Chinese UHD makers are enjoying the fattest margins in the industry.

点评:

当中国消费者想要更明亮、更清晰的图像却又无法承受昂贵的国外显示器之时，中国诞生了超高清显示屏(UHD)。富有创新性的中国UHD制造商们理所当然地赢取同行业中的高利润。

(by Correspondent Wang Weiwei from Canada)
(本报通讯员汪玮发自加拿大)

China patent collection added to WIPO PATENTSCOPE

世界知识产权组织将中国专利文献加入在线数据库

WIPO has added China's national patent collection to the searchable PATENTSCOPE database, pushing the service past the 32 million record mark and increasing it to 34 national and regional patent collections, giving users an unrivalled geographical diversity of fully-searchable data.

With the addition of about 3 million documents from China, WIPO's PATENTSCOPE now includes some 32.5 million records that users can search for information about new technologies, which are often disclosed for the first time as international patent applications.

PATENTSCOPE users now have access to English-language bibliographic data of Chinese patents and patent applications from 1985 through 1995 and from 1996 onwards the submissions include bibliographic data in English and Chinese.

According to the statistics re-

leased by WIPO, for the patent application received by domestic patent institution, China has passed the U.S. and become the world's largest applicant.

"The addition of the patent collection from the People's Republic of China is another big step forward for PATENTSCOPE, which is a unique world-wide service for players in the global race to conceive, produce and market new products," said WIPO Director General Francis Gurry. (by Xinhua)

本报综合新华社消息 日前，世界知识产权组织表示，该组织已将中国提供的约300万份专利文献加入其在线检索数据库PATENTSCOPE，使该数据库可检索的专利文献超过3200万份。

据介绍，该数据库为用户提供1985年至1995年中国专利和专利申请英文著录项目数据，1996年以后中国专利和专利申请的中、英文著录项目数据，以及中文的专利说明书等。

世界知识产权组织数据显示，就



本国专利部门受理的专利申请数而言，2011年，中国超越美国成为全球第一大专利申请国。

世界知识产权组织总干事弗朗西斯·高锐说，将中国的专利文献加入进来是PATENTSCOPE向前迈

出的又一大步，这些文献将为用户了解中国的专利申请以及授权的相关情况提供一个新鲜且重要的视角。

据悉，PATENTSCOPE提供的服务能让人们从《专利合作条约》下

的国际专利申请公布之日起就对其进行全文检索，目前已覆盖34个国家和地区。由于很多新技术、新发明是在申请国际专利之时才首次公开，该数据库对于了解世界新技术发展的相关信息具有重大价值。

What is behind China's smart phone rapid success?
中国智能手机缘何迅速崛起

According to the latest statistics, China sold out 130 million home-made smart phones in the first half of 2013, up 115% over the same period of 2012, accounting for 60% of the total smart phone market. ZTE, Huawei, Coolpad and Lenovo takes up four of the top five of sales.

With the rapid development of mobile internet today, China's mobile industry has successfully grasped the opportunity during the transformation from traditional mobile to smart phone, and more and more market share has been seizing by domestic mobile producers. So, what exactly makes the rising of home-made smart phone in recent years?

Innovation sparks the market

In 2007, Apple former leader Jobs released the first-generation iPhone, which marked the beginning of the development from traditional mobile to smart phone, soon later Android based smart phone reached the market. Smart phone has become one of the most innovative industries in the world. During the 2G times, however, the domestic mobile phone had not yet improved its technology capability, and then it became a synonym for cheap cell phones. Some domestic cell phone producers finally realized that only innovation could make their products accepted.

Taking Lenovo for example, the latest statistics show that it has become top sellers in the first half of 2013 in China. What behind the great success is Lenovo's unremitting efforts and firm pursuit of innovation. In 2012, Lenovo spend 450 million U.S. dollars on R&D, and established 46 world first class laboratories and had 4,400 R&D engineers. Such numbers exactly allows us to see Lenovo has put enough efforts into R&D and technology upgrading. At same time, a series of smart phones including Phone K900, Phone S820, Phone P780 are well accepted by consumers. Finally, effort not too long, the

shipment of Lenovo smart phone broke 30 million in 2012, and the sales volume of that phone in the first quarter of 2013 broke 10 million for the first time and reached 11.3 million in the second quarter. It would be the first time Lenovo appeared in the global top three list. Besides, Lenovo also appeared in Russia, India, Indonesia, Vietnam and Philippines market.

In the global smart phone shipment ranking of the Q2, Coolpad with shipments of 10.8 million ranked the fourth position, and is a brand under Yulong Computer Telecommunication Scientific (Shenzhen) Company. The company emphasized on smart terminals technology and housed 3,000+ patents. It formulated the innovation ideas of personal cloud computing, and issued a series of cell phones and softwares. Yulong Company won the market acceptance by constantly innovation.

Patent enhance competitiveness

"To become stronger, they must obey the game rules, focus on IPRs and spend time and money on R&D, or China's cell phone manufacturers can only play the role of migrant workers," said Wang Yanhui, Secretary General of Mobile Phone China League. As a high-tech product, smart phone is closely bound to patent from hardware, system to design. With the competition in the smart phone market becoming increasingly fierce in recent years, the patent war is now sweeping the world. Patent has become a weapon for some big companies to suppress their competition rivals. Taking Lenovo for example, it now houses 7,800+ patents, 6,000 of which are inventions.

Among the domestic top five smart phone sellers, Huawei and ZTE are not only the famous telecom equipment producer in domestic and abroad, but also serving as a pioneer of IPR. They developed earlier to become China's national IPR model company, and ranked the lead position in patent creation, application, protection and manag-



ment. In the list of domestic company invention patent grants in 2013 H1, Huawei ranked the top with 898, followed by ZTE with 846. According to the statistics released by WIPO, ZTE ranked the top in the list of PCT application in 2012, and Huawei ranked the second.

There is no doubt that patent has become a core competitiveness for smart phone producers. Thanks to their patent capability, Huawei and ZTE are rapidly climbing up in the market competition. Recently, the first group of 4G mobile network license was issued by China's Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, 4 of companies including ZTE and Huawei obtained the license. At present, both the two company have 4G layout. According to statistics, they obtain about 1/4 of global 4G patents, which change the situation that China's companies were once restricted by others' in 2G and 3G patent. (by Yu Langtian)

本报记者 于朗添

据最新统计数据，2013年上半年中国产品牌智能手机销量达1.3亿部，较2012年同期涨幅高达115%，占国内智能手机市场份额超过60%，其中以“中兴(为)酷(派)联想(想)”为代表的国产品牌智能手机成功占据国内智能手机销量的前五名。

创新引爆市场

2007年，苹果前掌门人乔布斯发布了第一代iPhone手机，不久基于安卓系统的智能手机也相继面市，拉开了传统手机向智能化发展的序幕，智能手机也因此成为了最具创新活力的行业之一。由于在2G时代未能实现技术上的提升，国产手机曾一度成为低价机、山寨机的代名词，一部分国产手机厂商终于意识到只有着力创新才能让自家的智能手机得到认可。

以联想为例，据最新统计数据，在2013年上半年国产品牌智能手机销售排行榜中，联想位居榜首。在这骄人成绩的背后是联想对于创新的不懈努力和执着追求。2012年，联想的研发投入达到4.5亿美元，同时它还在全球设立了46个世界一流实验室，拥有4400名研发工程师。一系列的数字让我们看到了联想在研发投入、技术创新上下足了功夫，同时也看到了联想旗下强大的智能手机阵容，如新一代5.5寸旗舰机乐Phone K900、外观设计出众的女性手机乐Phone S820、主打商务智能的联想乐Phone P780等一系列智能手机得到了消费者的认可。

功夫不负有心人。2012年联想智能手机的出货量突破3000万部，2013年第1季度联想智能手机单季销量首次突破千万部，第2季度则达到了1130万部，这也是国产智能手机销量首次跻身全球前三名。此外，联想的智能手机业务还成功进军了俄罗斯、印度、印度尼西亚、越南和菲律宾等市场。全球第2季度智能手机出货量排

名中，以1080万台位居第四的酷派是宇龙计算机通信科技(深圳)有限公司旗下的手机品牌。宇龙公司专注于智能终端核心技术，具有较强的研发创新能力。该公司目前已拥有3000余件专利，提出了个人移动云计算时代的创新理念，并陆续发布了一系列手机产品和软件。对技术和创新的不懈追求，使宇龙公司赢得了市场的认可。

专利打造实力

“要想做大做强，就必须遵守游戏规则，重视知识产权，对技术研发投入时间、精力和金钱，不然，中国手机制造只能在产业链上扮演‘打工者’的角色。”手机中国联盟秘书长王艳辉坦言。智能手机作为高科技产品，从硬件、系统再到外观，处处可见专利的身影。随着近年来智能手机市场竞争的日趋白热化，专利大战的硝烟开始席卷全球。专利，已成为一些大公司制约竞争对手的有力武器。如联想就拥有专利7800余件，其中发明专利超过6000件。

进入国内智能手机销量前五名的华为和中兴通讯，不仅是国内外知名的通信设备生产公司，还是中国知识产权工作的“排头兵”。中兴通讯和华为是较早成为全国企业知识产权试点示范单位的企业，在专利创造、运用、保护、管理等各方面均居国内领先地位。在2013年上半年国内企业发明专利授权量排名中，华为以898件位居榜首，中兴通讯则以846件紧随其后。此外，据世界知识产权组织公布的数据显示，在2012年全球主要通讯设备厂商通过《专利合作条约》(PCT)途径提交的国际专利申请排名中，中兴通讯排名第一，华为位居第二。

毫无疑问，专利已经成为了智能手机厂商的核心竞争力。华为和中兴通讯得以在智能手机市场竞争中厚积薄发、迅速崛起，也正是源于其雄厚的专利实力。近日，工信部发放了国内首批4G手机入网许可，获得许可的4家厂商中包括中兴通讯和华为。此前，中兴通讯和华为均已明确的4G布局，据统计，目前中兴通讯、华为共拥有全球约1/4的4G基础专利，一改我国企业在2G、3G时代专利受制于人的局面。

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