

653,000 invention applications were filed in 2012 2012年中国发明专利申请量超65万件

According to the latest SIPO statistics released on January 8, SIPO received a total of 653,000 invention applications, up 24.0%. 217,000 inventions were granted, up 26.1%.

In 2012, patent applications in China maintained a steady growth with 2.051 million patent applications in total, up 26%. 1.255 million patents were granted, up 31%. Analysis held that new breakthroughs in terms of quality and quantity reflect that Chinese patent is maintaining balanced and scientific development.

Among the 653,000 invention applications, 535,000 (81.9%) were from domestic applications, up 28.7%; 118,000 (18.1%) were from abroad, up 6.2%. Among the 535,000 domestic applications, 428,000 or 80.0% were service ones, up 32.1%. Among the 428,000 service applications, 316,000 or 73.8% were filed by enterprises, up 36.6%. In 2012, SIPO granted 217,000 inventions, up 26.1%, among which 144,000 were granted to domestic users, representing 66.4% of the total with a year-on-year increase of 28.0%; 73,000 were granted to users from abroad, representing 33.6%, up 22.6%. Analysis held that remarkable progress has been made in domestic invention applications and grants in recent years that began to exceed foreign applications. All these achievements reflect that capacity for independent innovation of Chinese innovators has been comprehensively improved. Continuous growth in service and enterprise invention applications reflect that Chinese enterprises have already been the main force of inventions, the competitiveness has been notably improved and they have made sustainable contributions to economic development.

In 2012, SIPO received a total number of 20,000 international applications under PCT. By the end of 2012, the invention holdings for each 10,000 heads reached 3.23. Analysis held fast growth in international applications under PCT reflects that Chinese enterprises start to regard IPR as an important tool in participating the international economic and trade activities and competing in the global markets. The growth in invention holdings for each 10,000 heads reflects positive trends in Chinese IPR development and the gap to realize the target raised in the "12th Five-Year Plan" is narrowed.

Cao Xinming, a Professor from IPR research center of Zhongnan University of Economics and Law, told CIP News that he was impressed by the remarkable progress China has made in IPR development in recent years. In 2011, China ranked the top in global patent applications. In 2012, a new breakthrough in patent applications has been made. According to him, all these achievements could be attributed to the implementation of the National Intellectual Property Strategy. He said that IPR, especially the patent, is playing an increasingly important role in readjusting industrial structure, transforming economic development mode, lessening economic risk and building an innovative country. Up to now, with the number of patent applications keeping growing, China begins to attach more importance to patent quality. (by Zhao Jianguo/Liu Lei/Liu Zenglei)

本报记者 赵建国
通讯员 刘磊 刘增雷

1月8日,记者从中国国家知识产权局获悉,2012年,中国国家知识



产权局受理发明专利申请 65.3 万件,同比增长 24.0%; 授权发明专利 21.7 万件,同比增长 26.1%。

中国国家知识产权局公布的最新统计显示,2012年中国受理三种专利申请 205.1 万件,同比增长 26%, 专利授权量达 125.5 万件,同比增长 31%。有关专家认为,这表明中国专利申请与授权均保持了数量与质量同步增长的良好趋势,体现的是中国专利事业科学发展、协调发展的成果。

数据表明,中国受理国内发明专利申请 53.5 万件, 占总量的 81.9%,同比增长 28.7%;受理国外发明专利申请 11.8 万件, 占总量的 18.1%,同比增长 6.2%。国内发明专利申请中, 职务申请 42.8 万件,占 80.0%,同比增长 32.1%;国内职务发明专利申请中,企业申请 31.6 万件,占 73.8%,同比增长 36.6%。2012 年中国发明专利授权 21.7 万件, 同

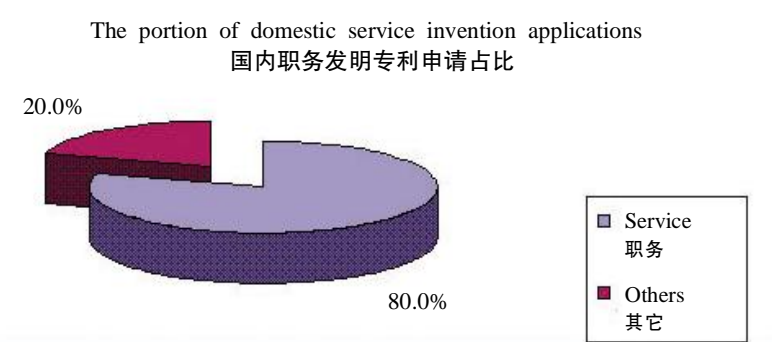
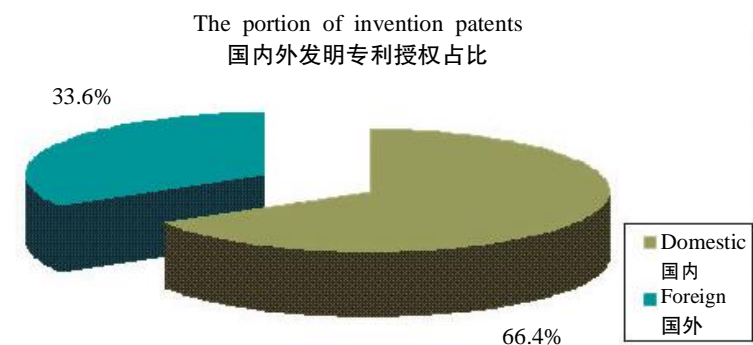
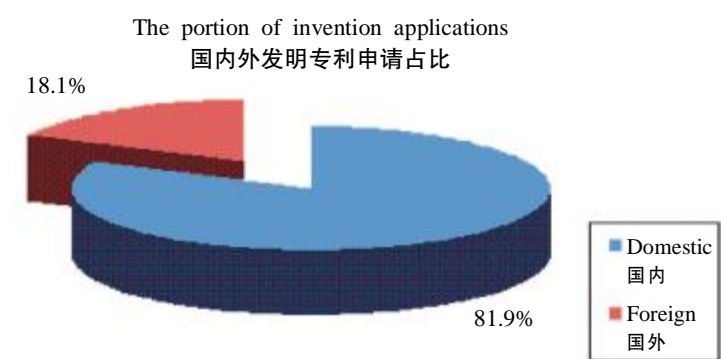
增长 26.1%。数据显示,当年中国国内发明专利授权 14.4 万件, 占总量的 66.4%,同比增长 28.0%;国外发明专利授权 7.3 万件, 占总量的 33.6%,同比增长 22.6%。有关专家认为,中国国内发明专利申请量及授权量占比出现大幅增加,从前几年不如国外到超越国外,到如今占有绝对优势,快速发展的历程充分体现了中国创新主体的自主创新能力全面增强;职务发明和企业发明专利申请量的不断提高,反映了中国企业作为创新主体地位基本确立,并成为创新中独具活力的生力军,市场竞争能力得到加强,进一步推动中国经济的发展。

在通过《专利合作条约》(PCT)途径提交的国际专利申请方面,2012年,中国受理的 PCT 申请为 2.0 万件。截至 2012 年底,中国每万人口发明专利拥有量为 3.23 件。专家表示,PCT 国际专利申请量的增

长,表明中国企业在“走出去”参与国际经贸活动及国际市场竞争的过程中,自觉运用知识产权的意识与能力有了显著增长;每万人口发明专利拥有量距中国“十二五”规划纲要指标更加接近,折射出中国知识产权事业健康发展的良好趋向。

中南财经政法大学知识产权研究中心常务副主任曹新明教授在接受中国知识产权报记者采访时认为,实施国家知识产权战略,有效地激发了中国社会各界的创新活力。近年

来,知识产权特别是专利在中国调整产业结构、加快转变经济发展方式过程中,为化解来自国内外的各类经济风险、建设创新型国家发挥了日益显著的支撑和引领作用。在 2011 年排名专利申请量世界第一的基础上,2012 年中国专利申请数量再上新台阶,所取得的成就进一步反映了中国不断增强的创新实力。目前,中国在专利申请不断增长的前提下,更加注重专利质量与效益。



孟逸君 制表 (by Meng Yijun)

China's IP in foreign eyes



Entrepreneurs in China's southwest are dreaming of turning the city of Chengdu into the world's next Silicon Valley. And the Silicon Valley dream is becoming reality as the city seeks increasingly to become a magnet for

software development and innovation. Sales revenue for Chengdu's information technology sector neared 36 billion euros (\$47.6 billion) in 2011, with 20 million computers produced. (China's Chengdu aims to become next Silicon Valley, by The Times of India)

目前,中国西南地区的企业家们正梦想着将成都打造成为下一个世界硅谷。如今,凭借着软件研发和技术创新,成都的硅谷梦正一步一步成为现实。2011年,成都生产电脑 2000 万台,其信息技术产业的销售总额接近 360 亿欧元(约合 476 亿美元)。《中国成都志在成为下一个硅谷》,印度时报

Comment:

Chengdu's fast growth highlights the changing feature of the technology scene in China, where Beijing, Shanghai and Shenzhen have long been the centre for the country's IT industry. Chengdu's skilled labour force could help it catch Silicon Valley.

点评:

成都的快速发展凸显出中国科技产业不断变化的特性。此前,北京、上海、深圳早已成为中国信息产业的中心。成都丰富的人力资源将助力其追赶硅谷。



For American clean tech companies, there's just one country that matters most: China. According to a report by Bloomberg New Energy Finance, new clean energy investment in China has surged in the second and third quarter of 2012, surpassing the

U.S. by \$7.9 and \$7.5 billion respectively. In its recent five-year plan, China aims to cut its carbon dioxide emission per unit of GDP by 17% by 2015. (Clean tech ventures find a warm reception in China, by Reuters)

对美国清洁能源技术公司而言,只有一个国家最为重要,那就是:中国。彭博新能源财经发布的一项报告显示,2012年第二和第三季度,中国对清洁能源的投资迅速飙升,分别超过美国 79 亿美元和 75 亿美元。在中国最近的五年计划中,其目标是:到 2015 年,单位国内生产总值二氧化碳排放量减少 17%。(《清洁能源企业在中国受到热捧》,路透社)

Comment:

The Chinese government knows the urgency of sustainable development and has made clear and consistent policies. However, for Chinese clean tech companies, there is still a long way to go to achieve the aim.

点评:

中国政府知道可持续发展这一问题的紧迫性,并为之制定了一系列明确的措施。为实现这一目标,对中国清洁能源企业而言,任重而道远。

(by Correspondent Wang Weiwei from Canada)

(本报通讯员汪玮玮发自加拿大)

Audi triumphs in a trademark case 奥迪“TT”打破领土延伸保护僵局

The Beijing High People's Court rendered its final decision on Audi AG's TT trademark case, upholding the first instance decision of the Beijing No.1 Intermediate People's Court, affirming Audi not infringing a trademark holder Mr. Zhang's TT trademark, approving Audi's application for territorial extension protection, and overturning the previous decision made by the Trademark Review and Adjudication Board (TRAB) under the State Administration for Industry and Commerce.

On February 16, 2006, Audi filed the TT trademark for registration on products of vehicle, clutch and applied for territorial extension

protection. On June, 2010, TRAB held that Audi's TT was similar with Mr. Zhang's TT and denied Audi's application.

Disgruntled Audi brought the case to the Beijing No.1 Intermediate People's Court. The court held that the target market of Audi is the vehicle users and Zhang's target market is vehicle manufacturers, service engineers. There's disparity in product functions, sales channel and target market, and no similarity is constituted. Hence, the court denied TRAB's previous decision.

TRAB brought the case to the Beijing High People's Court. The court then made the above decision. (by Yangqiang)



本报讯 曾一度扑朔迷离的“TT”之争随着北京市高级人民法院近日作出的一份终审判决,逐渐变得清晰。在该份判决中,法院认为奥迪股份公司(下称奥迪公司)申请领土延伸保护的“TT”商标指

定使用的陆用运载器与陆地车辆用离合器汽车配件类商品不构成类似。业内人士分析认为,根据该份判决,奥迪公司的“TT”商标在中国的领土延伸保护申请将极有可能被核准。

就上述判决认定内容,中国国家工商行政管理总局商标评审委员会(下称商评委)此前有不同结论。据商评委 2010 年 6 月作出的商评字第 12870 号商标驳回复审决定书称,奥迪公司 2006 年 2 月 16 日申请在中国进行领土延伸保护的 G896488 号“TT”商标,指定使用的陆用运载器商品与自然人张某某在先注册的“TT”商标构成使用在类似商品上的近似商标,其申请被裁定驳回。

奥迪公司此后将商评委诉至北京市第一中级人民法院。该院经审理后认为,奥迪公司“TT”商标指定使用商品的消费对象通常为车辆的最终使用者,张某某的“TT”商标指定使用商品的消费对象则通常为车辆的生产厂商以及维修者,因此,两商标指定使用商品在功能、销售渠道和消

费对象等方面均存在一定差异,不会造成相关公众的混淆,商评委认定两商标指定使用商品构成类似的决定缺乏事实根据,应予撤销,并需重新作出决定。

商评委随后向北京市高级人民法院上诉。日前,北京市高级人民法院作出该终审判决,并依据上述认定判决驳回商评委上诉请求,维持一审判决。(杨强)

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