

### NUMBERS

**1.451 million**  
During the 11th Five Year Plan period, SIPO received 1.451 million patent applications for invention, 1.289 million for utility model, 1.554 million for design, which were 2.6 times, 2.4 times and 3.1 times respectively more than those of the 10th Five-Year Plan. The 36,000 PCT applications had 4.3 times advantage.

**145.1 万件**  
“十一五”期间,中国专利申请量快速增长,其中发明专利申请量达145.1万件,是“十五”期间的2.6倍。实用新型和外观设计专利申请分别为128.9万件和155.4万件,是“十五”期间的2.4倍和3.1倍。中国通过《专利合作条约》途径提交的专利申请3.6万件,是“十五”期间的4.3倍。

**391,000**  
In 2010, China filed 391,000 invention patent applications, ranking the second in the world, 135,000 of which were granted, up 5.5%. Grants to domestic users accounted for 59.3% of the total.

**39.1 万件**  
2010年,中国发明专利申请量超过39.1万件,居世界第二位,其中发明专利授权量为13.5万件,同比增长5.5%;国内发明专利授权量占全部发明专利授权量的59.3%。

**12,337**  
In 2010, China filed 12,337 PCT applications, ranking the fourth in the world, up 56.2% over 2009.

**1.2337 万件**  
2010年,中国通过《专利合作条约》(PCT)途径提交的国际专利申请量达到1.2337万件,排名世界第四,比2009年增长56.2%。

**13,691**  
The top 10 Chinese provinces in invention patents granted in 2010 are Guangdong (13,691), Beijing (11,209), Jiangsu (7,210), Shanghai (6,867), Zhejiang (6,410), Shandong (4,106), Liaoning (2,357), Sichuan (2,204), Hubei (2,025) and Tianjin (1,930).

**1.3691 万件**  
2010年,中国发明专利授权量前10位的内地省份分别是广东(1.3691万件)、北京(1.1209万件)、江苏(7210件)、上海(6867件)、浙江(6410件)、山东(4106件)、辽宁(2357件)、四川(2204)、湖北(2025件)以及天津(1930件)。

**9,615**  
The top 10 China's sub-provincial cities in granted invention patents in 2010 are Shenzhen (9,615), Hangzhou (3,238), Nanjing (2,487), Guangzhou (1,988), Wuhan (1,731), Chengdu (1,657), Xi'an (1,651), Harbin (1,326), Jinan (1,258) and Ningbo (1,209).

**9615 件**  
2010年,我国发明专利授权量前10位的副省级城市是:深圳(9615件)、杭州(3238件)、南京(2487件)、广州(1988件)、武汉(1731件)、成都(1657件)、西安(1651件)、哈尔滨(1326件)、济南(1258件)以及宁波(1209件)。

**1,400**  
As of the end of 2010, the number of patent and invention patent applications per million population in Guangdong Province had reached 1,400 and 350 respectively.

**1400 件**  
据统计,截至2010年底,广东省每百万人口专利申请量和发明专利申请量分别达到1400件和350件。

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## SIPO report: Domestic valid invention patents grow to 45.7%

《2010年中国有效专利年度报告》显示

# 国内有效发明专利占比增至45.7%

According to the China Valid Patent Report 2010 issued by SIPO recently, domestic valid patents maintain rapid growth and the structure thereof are significantly optimized. With domestic invention patents' share of the total rising from 33.3% in 2006 to 45.7% in 2010, these valid patents is a strong force to boost the country's transformation of ways of economic development.

According to the Report, China owns cumulative 2.216 million valid patents, 82.4% of which are from home, while representing

75.7% in 2006; valid services invention patents from home climb to representing 81.3% than that of 70.1% in 2006.

As of the end of 2010, the five most prolific provinces are Guangdong, Beijing, Shanghai, Jiangsu and Zhejiang while Beijing's valid invention patents per million population has increased to 2,222.

(by Pei Hong/He Yanfang/Liu Lei)  
本报讯 近日,中国国家知识产权局发布了《2010年中国有效专利年度报告》(以下简称《报告》)。《报告》指出,近年来中国国内有效专利实现快速增长,结构不断优化,在有效发明专利中,国内所占比例

从2006年的33.3%稳步提高到2010年底的45.7%,有效发明专利正在为中国经济发展方式转变提供有力支撑。

《报告》显示,截至2010年底,中国有效专利共计221.6万件,其中国内有效专利所占比重达到82.4%,而2006年的比例为75.5%;同时,国内有效发明专利中的职务发明专利从2006年的70.1%上升到了2010年的81.3%。

数据显示,截至2010年底,有效发明专利数量排名国内前5位的地区分别是广东、北京、上海、江苏和浙江。其中,北京每百万人口拥有的有效发明专利数量已达2222件。

(裴宏 贺延芳 刘磊)



Some intangible cultural heritage techniques and traditional handwork arts showcased at the Second Beijing Intangible Cultural Heritage Exhibition. The artist of clay sculpture is doing a sketch for visitor. (by Jiang Xu)  
在日前举行的2011年北京第2届非物质文化遗产博览会上,一些非物质文化遗产传承项目和传统手工艺已经亮相备受瞩目。图为泥塑像工艺大师现场为观众塑像。 本报记者 姜旭 摄

### China boasts second sharpest growth in international trademarks registration

## 中国商标国际注册申请增幅居全球第二

According to the gazette the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) issued in Geneva, Switzerland on April 4, WIPO received 10% more international trademarks registration applications in 2010. China logged the second largest growth in 42% and filed the 8th largest number of international applications.

The total 39,678 international registrations in 2010 backed the 12.8% hike. The top three sprinters were Republic of Korea (42.2%), China (42%) and Japan (20%+).

Members of the European Union contributed to over half of the global filings with 22,403 in 2010. Germany paced all countries with 5,006 or 12.6% of the world total. China chipped in 1,928 or 4.9%.

(by Zhang Haizhi)  
本报讯 4月4日,世界知识产权组织(WIPO)在瑞士日内瓦发布公报。公报显示,2010年商标国际注册申请较2009年增加一成,中国以42%的增幅位居全球第二位,按申请数量则排名第七位。公报指出,世界知识产权组织2010年共收到3.9687万件商标

国际注册申请,较上年增长12.8%。据世界知识产权组织统计,2010年商标国际注册申请增长最快的国家为韩国,较2009年增长了42.2%,中国以42%的增幅位居第二,日本的增幅也超过20%。

按照商标国际注册申请数量统计,2010年欧盟国家共提交商标国际注册申请2.2403万件,占当年全球申请总量一半以上。其中,仅德国就提交了5006件申请,占总数的12.6%,在所有国家中高居榜首。中国的申请总数为1928件,占全球总数的4.9%。

(张海志)

### EU to end duties on Chinese shoes

## 欧盟取消对中国皮鞋征收反倾销税

The European Union (EU) terminated its anti-dumping duties of 16.5% against the leather shoes imported from China as of April 1. With determined and unwavering efforts at last, China shoemakers ended this five-year unfair trade protectionism on a triumphant note.

Aokang Group and other four China's major shoemaker, October 23, 2006, sued the EU at the European Court of Justice (ECJ) against the EU's levying of anti-dumping tariffs on the ground that the tariffs on Chinese shoes violated EU laws.

ECJ rejected the petition of the five Chinese shoemakers and upheld the Commission's decision on March 9, 2010. The disgruntled Aokang then appealed to the High court on July 12, 2010. The Chinese government also brought the case to the World Trade Organization (WTO) in April 2010. These persistent shoemakers pushed back and won eventually.

(by Xiang Li)  
本报讯 4月1日起,欧盟正式取消对中国皮鞋征收16.5%的高额反倾销税。在中国鞋企的不懈努力下,这一维持了近5年之久的不合理贸易保护措施终于被终结。

4年多来,中国奥康等5家企业多次奋起应诉、抗辩。2006年10月23日,奥康、泰马等5家鞋企向欧盟初审法院提起诉讼,状告欧盟加征反倾销税不符合欧盟的相关法律。2010年3月9日,欧盟初审法院驳回5家中国制鞋企业联合提出的诉讼请求,支持欧盟委员会继续对来自中国的鞋类产品征收反倾销税。2010年7月12日奥康正式向欧盟高等法院提起上诉。其间,2010年4月,中国政府还上诉至世界贸易组织。最终,在中国政府和奥康等5家中国企业的不懈努力下,欧盟最终放弃对中国皮鞋征收16.5%的高额反倾销税。(向利)

### EXPRESS

## ZTE responds to Ericsson's patent litigation

针对爱立信在欧洲引发的专利诉讼

## 中兴通讯在中国提起无效宣告请求

With allegations of patent infringement by Sweden-based Ericsson unleashed in courts of UK, Germany and Italy, Chinese telecom equipment maker ZTE, in a statement on April 2, denounced Ericsson's lowly hassle against its clients and promised its will to defend legitimate interest not excluding resorting to litigation. On the instant day, ZTE brought actions before SIPO's Patent Reexamination Board to invalidate some of Ericsson's Chinese patents.

Ericsson, the world's largest mobile network equipment maker, accused ZTE of infringing some of its patents relating to 2G (GSM) and 3G (WCDMA) technologies on the same day and sought injunction against ZTE mobile phone sets featuring the technologies from the three courts and telecom infrastructure equipment from the Germany court.

However, according to the statement, ZTE sincerely regretted that Ericsson had unilaterally dropped the ongoing negotiations between the two parties. ZTE also claimed that they had been attempting to resolve the dispute peacefully and took the view that reasonable negotiation with the purpose

of resolving the disputes was the only way for any vendor to survive in this market.

(by Zhao Jianguo)

本报讯 4月2日,针对瑞典爱立信公司(以下简称爱立信)当天在美国、德国、意大利对中兴通讯股份有限公司(以下简称中兴通讯)发起的专利侵权诉讼,中兴通讯发表声明称:坚决反击一切将企业双方诉讼导向客户的专利恐吓行为,同时不排除采取诉讼等法律手段维护相关合法权益,避免恶性竞争。据悉,针对爱立信的部分在华专利,中兴通讯当天已向中国国家知识产权局专利复审委员会提出专利权无效宣告请求。

据了解,4月2日,世界头号电信商爱立信同时在欧洲3国的法院对中国竞争对手中兴通讯提起专利诉讼,称中兴通讯侵犯了爱立信在第二代和第三代无线通讯技术(GSM和WCDMA)中的一部分专利权,除了要求赔偿之外,爱立信还计划请求上述3国法院禁止中兴通讯制造的侵权手机的销售,请求德国法院禁止中兴通讯销售某些通信网络基础设施。

对此,中兴通讯发表声明表示,对于爱立信刻意单方面中断前期双方正在进行的相关专利谈判行为,深表遗憾。中兴通讯一直以知识产权和创新持尊重态度,唯有以理性谈判为主轴,以协商解决为目的,通过积极应对以战促和,才能真正在市场立足。(赵建国)

### IP CHINA'S IP MANUAL

## Development Plan for Machinery Industry During the 12th Five-Year Plan Period

## 《“十二五”机械工业发展总体规划》

China Machinery Industry Federation issued the Development Plan for Machinery Industry During the 12th Five-Year Plan Period (2011-2015) recently, aiming to enhance the innovation capability of machinery industry, acquire the core technology of the leading product and improve quality and quantity of patent by 2015.

The Plan indicates that, by 2020, China will acquire the core technology of the leading product, develop a group of machinery product with independent IPR and

well-known brand and accelerate fostering the world leading companies with self-reliant IPRs.

日前,中国机械工业联合会发布了《“十二五”机械工业发展总体规划》,其中明确提出,到“十二五”末期,中国机械工业自主创新能力明显增强,掌握一批重大产品的核心技术,专利数量和质量大幅提升。

该规划还提出,中国机械工业2020年的发展目标是,基本掌握主导产品的核心技术,拥有一批具有自主知识产权的关键产品和知名品牌,重点行业的排头兵企业进入世界前三强之列。