

China's IP
in foreign eyes

"If it can pass this test, it can fit all conditions," said Li Wu, the chairman of Shandong Pavenrgy, the company that made the plastic-covered solar panels that carpet the road. Generating electricity from highways and streets, rather than in fields and deserts packed with solar panels, could conserve a lot of land. (*Free Power From Freeways? China Is Testing Roads Paved With Solar Panels, by the New York Times*)

"如果能通过这个路段的测试,太阳能板就能适应各种条件。"山东光实能源有限公司董事长李武说,铺在路面上的这些覆盖着塑料表层的太阳能板,就是这家公司生产的。在高速公路和街道上发电,比铺在田野和沙漠上更能节约土地。(高速公路上的免费电力?中国试铺太阳能公路,纽约时报)

Comment

Amid the nationwide business start-up and innovation initiative, China lands itself into the stage of full flowering. Those advantages of generating power from highway are particularly important in a place like China, a heavily populated country where demand for energy has risen rapidly.

点评

在“大众创业、万众创新”的时代中,创新已经全面开花。在中国这样一个人口众多、能源需求旺盛的国家,利用太阳能公路进行发电显得尤为重要。



Cast your eyes down the list of the world's most valuable private technology companies and you might be put in mind of the 2008 Beijing Olympics. That's when China ran away with most of the gold medals. The same trend is evident in the list of technology "unicorns" worth \$1bn or more. All lists of private companies contain degrees of subjectivity and error, but the Wikipedia ranking of unicorn start-ups by value offers a peek into the future. Of the top 50 entries, 26 are Chinese and 16 are American. There are none from Europe. The Chinese also dominate the proportion of the most valuable of these companies. (*China is winning the global tech race, by Financial Times*)

看一看世界最有价值私营科技企业的排名,你可能会想到2008年北京奥运会,当时,中国获得金牌数量最多。同样的趋势如今出现在估值10亿美元以上的“独角兽”科技企业。根据维基百科的“独角兽”初创公司排名,前50名的企业中,26家来自中国,16家来自美国,没有一家来自欧洲。在这些公司中,中国企业在最有价值企业中也占主导地位。(中国在赢得全球科技竞赛,金融时报)

Comment

The emergence of "unicorns" is closely related to the development of innovation globalization. In recent years, Chinese enterprises have been able to attract more attention on the world stage, which is inseparable from China's good innovation environment and the strengthening of IPR protection.

点评

“独角兽”企业的出现,与创新全球化的发展密切相关。近年来,中国企业能够在世界舞台上吸引更多的目光,离不开中国良好的创新氛围和知识产权保护力度的加强。(柳鹏)

China Sees Remarkable Achievements En Route to IP Powerhouse

《2017年中国知识产权发展状况评价报告》显示——

中国知识产权强国建设取得显著成效

As shown in the 2017 China Intellectual Property Development Evaluation Report recently released by Intellectual Property Development and Research Center under the State Intellectual Property Office (SIPO), China's 2017 intellectual property comprehensive development index is 218.3 (100 in 2010 as a benchmark), up 9.0% from the previous year, maintaining a relatively high-speed increase. Meanwhile, China jumped from 14th to 10th in the category of intellectual development level in a 40-country lineup that consists of 34 members of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), five BRICS members and Singapore.

According to the report, China's creation index is 216.5 in 2017, up 27.0 points. The creation index increased steadily from 100 points in 2010 to 216.5 in 2017 with steps expedited after 2013. In regard to more specific data, numbers of applications and registrations of major kinds of intellectual property are all on visible rise while the structure of them is further improved. In the meantime, creation efficiency also shows strong growth.

China's patent quality is also improving steadily. As shown in the Report, national patent maintaining ratio reached 60.0%, up 3.9% from last year. Compared with 2016, every province is in the up column with Anhui, Guangxi, Shaanxi and Xinjiang pacing the pack. Patent-loaded provinces such as Shanghai, Beijing and Guangdong tend to maintain their patents more carefully with their maintaining ratio at 70.0%, 69.3% and 64.4%. The average years of maintenance for an invention patent in 2017 is 6.2, up 0.3 year from 2016. The provinces with numbers

over 6 years are Beijing, Tianjin, Inner Mongolia, Liaoning, Shanghai, Guangdong, Hainan, Guizhou and Tibet. PCT international patent applications are mostly from Guangdong, Beijing and Jiangsu, accounting for 56.5%, 10.7% and 9.7% respectively. It saw a large grow in Guangdong grew from 23,574 to 26,830 and Jiangsu from 3,213 to 4,590.

"Patent quality is the main focus of the Report in recent years. We try to reflect the improved position of patent quality in the development of China IP undertaking through adjusting indexes and adding weight," noted Han Xiucheng, Director General of SIPO's Intellectual Property Development and Research Center, creator of the Report.

In recent years, based on the status quo and development need, China attaches more importance to improving patent quality while keeping a steady rise of patents. At the end of 2015, Opinion on Accelerating the Building of IP Powerhouse under New Conditions issued by the State Council further specified "We should improve IP added value and international influence, implement patent quality improvement project, and foster a batch of core patents." Local authorities then were striving to improve patent quality in their areas based on their own specific situations.

As of now, China is the second largest origin for international patent applications and the third for international trademark applications. For many years, China's achievements in IP were gradually recognized in the world, one phenomenon that is also revealed in the Report. (by Wu Ke)

本报记者 吴珂

近日,由中国国家知识产权局

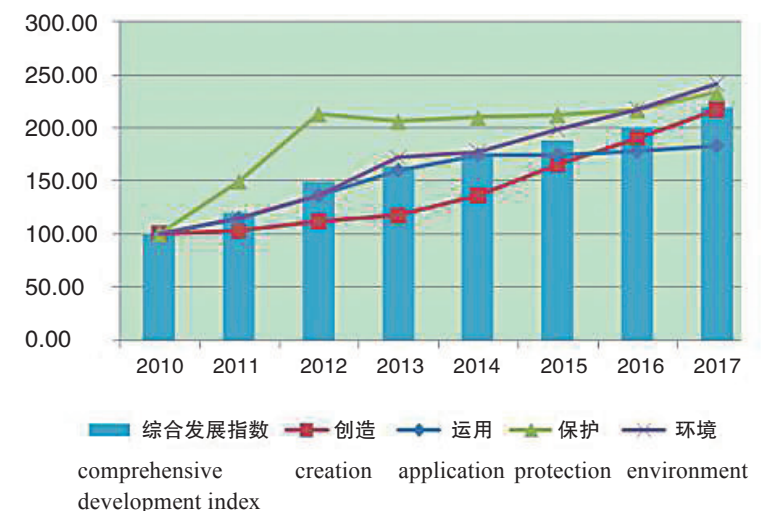


知识产权发展研究中心发布的《2017年中国知识产权发展状况评价报告》(下称《报告》)显示,2017年中国知识产权综合发展指数为218.3(以2010年为100),比上年增长9.0%,保持较高增速。同时,在世界包括经济合作与发展组织(OECD)的34个国家、金砖5国和新加坡在内的40个国家中,中国知识产权发展水平排名由第14位上升至第10位,居世界中上游。

《报告》显示,2017年,中国创造指数为216.5,比上年提高27.0个点。创造发展指数由2010年的100分稳步上升至2017年的216.5分,特别是2013年以后,创造发展指数呈现出加快上升趋势。在具体数据上,2017年各类主要类型知识产权申请、登记、注册数量均有较大幅度增长,结构进一步优化。同时,相比2016年,创造效率各项指标提升幅度也较为明显。

纵向来看,中国专利质量已经实现稳步提升。《报告》显示,在专利维持率方面,2017年全国专利维持率达到了60.0%,较上年提高3.9个百分点。各地区与2016年相比均有所上升,其中安徽、广西、陕西、新疆等地区上升幅度较大。在拥有较多专利的地区中,上海、北京、广东的专利维持率相对较

高,分别为70.0%、69.3%和64.4%。从发明专利平均维持年限来看,2017年数据为6.2年,较2016年提高0.3年。发明专利平均维持年限超过6年的地区包括北京、天津、内蒙古、辽宁、上海、广东、海南、贵州、西藏。PCT国际专利申请集中于广东、北京、江苏等地,占全国的的比例分别为56.5%、10.7%

Development of China Intellectual Property (2010-2017)
2010年至2017年中国知识产权发展状况

NUMBERS

9,329

From January to May, the departments for Industry and Commerce and Markets Regulation nationwide handled 9,329 cases of trademark violation (up 13.01%) with a total value of proceeds of 176 million yuan (up 117.79%). Among the cases, 8,130 (up 1.58%) involved trademark infringement with a total value of proceeds of 158 million (up 116.28%).

9329件

今年1月至5月,全国工商和市场监管部门共查处商标违法案件9329件,同比增长13.01%;违法经营额1.76亿元,同比增长117.79%。其中,查处商标侵权案件8130件,同比增长1.58%;商标侵权违法经营额1.58亿元,同比增长116.28%。

4%

As shown in the 2018 global software survey issued by the Business Software Alliance (BSA), the global PC software piracy ratio dropped to 37%, down 2% from 2016. In China, piracy ratio declined 4% from 2014

to 2016.

4%

商业软件联盟(BSA)公布的2018年全球软件调查结果显示,全球PC软件盗版率出现下降,盗版率比2016年降低2个百分点至37%。其中,2014年到2016年间,中国的盗版率下降了4%。

375

Since its commencement of operation on March 22, 2017, China Zhengzhou Creative Industry Intellectual Property Rights Center have pre-examined 375 industrial design patent applications and approved all of them. The approval rate is 100%

375件

中国郑州(创意产业)知识产权快速维权中心自2017年3月22日挂牌运行以来,已预审通过外观设计专利申请375件,获授权375件,通过率达100%。

10 billion

In recent years, some 400 enterprises in Zhongguancun Science Park of Beijing have obtained 10 billion yuan of financing by pledging their patents for over 600 times, taking up over 85% of the number of such proceedings and the total value citywide.

100亿元

近年来,北京中关村已有近400

家企业通过专利权质押方式获得融资,质押融资项目超过600笔,总融资额逾100亿元人民币,占同期北京市专利权质押融资笔数和融资总额的比例均超过85%。

6.3 trillion

In 2030, 5G will directly produce 6.3 trillion yuan in total output, 2.9 trillion yuan in economic added value and eight million job opportunities.

6.3万亿元

据悉,2030年,在直接贡献方面,5G将带动的总产出、经济增加值、就业机会分别为6.3万亿元、2.9万亿元和800万个。

原产地



Pu'er Tea embodies the shared memory of many residents in Yunnan, carrying the wonderful stories of mankind and tea throughout the history. This leaf is the precious wealth given by the ancestors of the Chinese nation.

Pu'er Tea is made from a type of tea leaves grown in a certain regions of Yunnan Province and processed with special techniques. It can be divided in

to shengcha (raw) and shucha (ripened).

The shengcha raw tea is made from Yunnan Dayezhong fresh tea leaves grown in the specific environmental conditions of Yunnan and then pressed through the process of killing green, rolling, sun drying and molding. The tea has a dark green color and a complex flavor while the infusion is bright greenish yellow and clear.

The shucha ripened tea is made with Yunnan Dayezhong sun dried green tea in the specific environmental conditions of Yunnan and processed with special techniques. The tea comes in the form of loose leaf or pressed tea after fermentation. The tea has reddish

Pu'er Tea
普洱茶

brown color, and the infusion has bright red color with unique aroma, and a mellow and sweet taste.

The status of geographic indication protection product supports the independent operation of Pu'er Tea enterprises with reasonable supervision to ensure the quality of products, which ultimately leads to efficient development of the industry. (Courtesy of the Protection and Coordination Department of SIPO)

普洱茶,凝聚了彩云之南众多居民的共同记忆,承载着历史长河中人与茶的美妙故事。这片叶子,是中华民族先人留下的宝贵财富。

普洱茶以云南省一定区域的云南大叶种晒青茶为原料,采用特定的加



工工艺生产制成。普洱茶分为普洱茶生茶及普洱茶熟茶。

普洱茶生茶是以符合产地环境条

件的云南大叶种茶树鲜叶为原料,经杀青、揉捻、日光干燥、蒸压成型等工艺制成的紧压茶,具有外形色泽墨绿,内质香气清纯持久,滋味浓厚回甘,汤色绿黄清亮、叶底肥厚黄绿的品质特征。

普洱熟茶是以符合产地环境条件的云南大叶种晒青茶为原料,采用特定工艺,经后发酵加工形成的散茶和紧压茶,具有外形色泽红褐,内质汤色红浓明亮,香气独特,陈香浓郁,滋味醇厚回甘,叶底红褐的品质特征。

实施地理标志产品保护以来,对于普洱茶地理标志使用管理做到“严格条件”下的“开放使用”,为真正想做好普洱茶的企业保驾护航,使产品特色品质有保证,最终引导产业良性高效发展。

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