

China's IP
in foreign eyes

China joined the world's top 20 most innovative economies for the first time while the United States fell out of the five top-ranked countries, according to a report released Tuesday by one of its co-sponsors, the U.N. intellectual property agency. The Global Innovation Index 2018 keeps Switzerland in the No.1 spot. The United States fell from 4th place in 2017 to 6th this year, while China jumped from 22nd to 17th in the rankings. (China joins 20 most innovative economies, by The Associated Press)

根据联合国世界知识产权组织近日发布的公告显示,中国首次跻身全球最具创新力经济体20强,美国却跌出前5强。2018全球创新指数报告中,瑞士名列首位。美国从2017年的第4名跌至今年的第6名,而中国从第22名跃升至第17名。(中国跻身最具创新力经济体20强,美联社)

Comment

In recent years, China's progress in innovation has been remarkable. The rapid rise of China's ranking reflects China in-depth implementation of the national intellectual property strategy, and continuously strengthen the protection and application of intellectual property rights, so that the innovation environment continues to be optimized, innovation results continue to emerge, and the innovation index continues to climb.

点评

近年来,中国在创新方面取得的进步令人瞩目。中国排名的快速攀升反映出中国深入实施国家知识产权战略,不断加强知识产权保护和运用,使得创新环境持续优化,创新成果不断涌现,创新指数持续攀升。



Average prices for tea grown amid winding river valleys of Wuyi, in the north of Fujian province, have been growing at 10 per cent annually for the past decade, according to local farmers, due to rising demand for luxury tea from wealthy entrepreneurs. But this year price has accelerated to 20 percent due to a campaign by local officials to destroy illegally planted tea bushes, reflecting a general trend of increased environmental enforcement affecting commodity prices. (Wealthy Chinese consumers drive up price of luxury tea leaves, by Financial Times)

据当地农民透露,过去10年,由于市场对高档茶叶需求不断攀升,福建省北部武夷山蜿蜒的河谷中种植的茶叶价格以每年10%的速度增长。但今年,地方官员采取行动,销毁非法种植的茶树,茶叶价格已上涨20%,反映出加大营商环境执法力度对特定商品价格有一定影响。(强劲市场消费拉升高档茶叶价格,金融时报)

Comment

As a product of geographical indications, Wuyishan Oolong Tea saw strong market demand, which not only increased the price of luxury tea, but also caused illegal planting, seriously affecting the brand value of Wuyishan Oolong Tea. The local government stepped up enforcement efforts, cracked down on illegal planting, which safeguarded the brand value of GI.

点评

作为原产地地理标志产品,强劲的市场需求不仅提升了武夷山乌龙茶的价格,也导致非法种植现象时有发生,严重损害了武夷山乌龙茶的品牌价值。当地政府加大执法力度,严厉打击非法种植,为提升地理标志产品品牌价值保驾护航。(李倩)

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Good Momentum for IP Development in First Half
上半年中国知识产权事业发展势头良好

SIPO held the third quarter (2018) press conference in Beijing on July 10, marking not just its third face-to-face with the press, but its first centralized release of statistics concerning patent, trademark and geographical indication after its organizational overhaul. In the first half of 2018, the main IP indexes all stay in the fast lane with invention patent filings registering at 751,000 and invention patent grants 217,000, trademark applications 3,586,000 and GI applications 10.

As said above, the first half witnessed 751,000 invention patent applications and 217,000 grants, 171,000 of which were granted to domestic applicants. Among these granted domestic invention patents, 159,000 were done under employment, accounting for 93.2% of the total, and the remaining 12,000 or 6.8% were non-duty inventions. As of the end of June, China had housed 1,475,000 valid invention patents in total (excluding Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan), the number of invention patents per ten thousand population was 10.6. In addition, a total of 23,000 international applications under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) were received by SIPO, up 6.3%. The 21,600 PCT applications filed by domestic applicants logged a more impressive 7.6%.

In the first half, 3,586,000 applications of trademark registration were filed, and 3,065,000 applications were examined. As of the end of June, China had cumulatively received 31,428,000 trademark applications and registered 19,395,000 trademarks, 16,807,000 of which are still in force, with one valid trademark owned by every 6.1 market

entities. The registration of 4,395 collective marks and certification trademarks of GIs were approved, 171 of which were of foreign origin. Trademark examination pendency was constricted to 7 months from 8 months.

In the first half, there were 10 applications of geographical indication products protection received, 46 geographical indication protection products approved, and 135 companies examined to use the special marks of geographical indication products. As of the end of June, there had been 2,359 geographical indication products under protection, 2,298 domestic ones and 61 foreign ones. There had been 24 national geographical indication protection demonstration areas designated and 8,091 companies certified to use these special marks, riding a total protection value of more than 1 trillion RMB.

Four features could be summed up from the statistics above. The first one is the steady progress of IP creation and application. The domestic granted and owned invention patents increased 6.5% and 19.5% respectively compared with the same time last year, the number of invention patents divided by ten thousand population increased 0.8 compared with late 2017; the level of trademark registration facilitation improved steadily, with the applications of trademark registration a year-on-year increase of 57.5%. The second one is that the position of domestic enterprises invention proprietors is elevated. Among the granted domestic invention patent and housed ones, the part of enterprises cover 63.8% and 67.2% respectively; the maintenance rate for

five years and longer of domestic enterprises valid invention patent reaches 71.2%. The third one is the steady improvement foreign IP applications for domestic enterprises. In the first six months, there were 17 enterprises which submitted more than 100 PCT international patent applications each; in the first five months, there were 2,228 applications of international trademark registration under the Madrid System, representing a year-on-year increase of 80.69%, which ranks third in the Madrid Union. The fourth one is the optimization of the IP protection environment. In the first half of this year, the total number of patent administrative cases increases 29.5% year on year, of which patent disputes cases increases 41.0% year on year; 13,600 trademark illegal cases are solved with more than 210 million RMB involved in the cases. China is refining its business and innovation environment. (by Li Qun)

本报讯 (记者李群北京报道) 7月10日,中国国家知识产权局在京举办2018年第三季度例行新闻发布会。据了解,这是中国国家知识产权局今年举办的第三场新闻发布会,也是中国国家知识产权局重新组建后,首次向社会集中发布专利、商标、地理标志的相关统计数据。记者从发布会上获悉,2018年上半年,中国主要知识产权指标实现较快增长,呈现良好发展势头。其中,中国发明专利申请和授权量分别达到75.1万件和21.7万件,商标注册申请量358.6万件,新受理地理标志产品保护申请10个。

此次公布的数据显示,今年上半年,中国发明专利申请量为75.1万件;发明专利授权21.7万件,其中,国内发明专利授权17.1万件。在国内发明专



利授权中,职务发明15.9万件,占93.2%;非职务发明1.2万件,占6.8%。截至2018年6月底,中国国内(不含港澳台)发明专利拥有量共计147.5万件,每万人口发明专利拥有量达到10.6件。此外,今年上半年,国家知识产权局共受理通过《专利合作条约》(PCT)途径提交的国际专利申请2.30万件,同比增长6.3%,其中2.16万件来自国内,同比增长7.6%。

2018年上半年,中国商标注册申请量为358.6万件;完成商标审查306.5万件。截至2018年6月底,中国商标累计申请量3142.8万件,累计注册量1939.5万件,有效注册商标量1680.7万件,平均每6.1个市场主体拥有一个有效商标;核准地理标志集体商标、证明商标4395件,其中国外171件。商标注册审查周期从8个月缩短至7个月左右。

2018年上半年,中国新受理地理标志产品保护申请10个,新批准保护地理标志产品46个,新核准使用地理标志产品专用标志企业135家。截至2018年6月底,累计保护地理标志产品2359个,其中国内2298个,国外61个;累计建设国家地理标志产品保护示范

区24个;累计核准专用标志使用企业8091家,相关产值逾1万亿元。

据介绍,2018年上半年专利、商标、地理标志的相关统计数据主要呈现出4个特点。一是中国知识产权创造运用水平稳中有进。国内发明专利授权量和拥有量分别较上年同期增长6.5%和19.5%,每万人口发明专利拥有量较2017年底提高0.8件;商标注册便利化水平不断提高,商标注册申请量同比增长57.5%。二是国内企业创新主体地位继续巩固。国内发明专利授权量和拥有量中,企业所占比重分别达到63.8%和67.2%;国内企业有效发明专利5年以上维持率达到了71.2%。三是中国企业海外知识产权申请数量稳步提升。今年前6个月,提交PCT国际专利申请100件以上的国内企业达到17家;今年前5个月,马德里商标国际注册申请2228件,同比增长80.69%,位列马德里联盟第三位。四是中国知识产权保护环境进一步优化。上半年全国专利行政执法办案总量同比增长29.5%,其中专利纠纷办案同比增长41.0%;查处商标违法案件1.36万件,案值超过2.1亿元。中国进一步塑造了良好的营商环境和创新环境。

Lixian Rhubarb
礼县大黄

Lixian rhubarb is one of the best-known varieties of rhubarb and a highly celebrated Chinese herbal medicine. Lixian rhubarb is cold in nature, bitter to taste, with pharmacological properties to alleviate diarrhea, reduce inner heat and improve the digestive tract. Rhubarb has also been found useful in treating jaundice, endometriosis,

and blood stasis and dampness. With the highest content of effective elements among other varieties in China, Lixian rhubarb has very high medicinal value.

Lixian rhubarb was first planted in the Han Dynasty. Dating back to 1700 years ago, it is recorded in the Sheng Nong's Herbal Classic. According to historical records, as early as 753 A. D. when Buddhist monk Jian Zhen traveled east to Japan, he brought rhubarb as a gift to signal good-will and friendship. The Compendium of Materia Medica also contains information indicating that Quanshui area in Lixian county is the origin of rhubarb. A long

history of rhubarb production lays a strong foundation for the development of rhubarb industry in Lixian.

Lixian rhubarb has a big cone shape with yellowish-brown rough skin, underneath which is bright yellow or brown color. The cross-section of root reveals clear and white mesh-like texture, while some with radially scattered spots. It is dense, fibred, sticky and a bit sandy, bitter to taste.

Since the implementation of the geographical indication products production, the annual output of Lixian rhubarb is over 6,000 tons in the protection domain, ranking first country-wide. The products are exported to Eu-

rope, America and Southeast Asia, accounting for more than 50% the gross rhubarb exportation from China.

(Courtesy of the Protection and Coordination Department of SIPO)

礼县大黄是大黄中的知名品种,也是中药材优良品种,性寒、味苦,药理性好,有泻下攻击、清热泻火、凉血解毒、逐瘀通经、利湿退黄之功效,有效成分含量居全国掌叶大黄之首,药用保健价值高。

礼县大黄生产始于汉代,《神农本草经》记载起至今已有一千七百多年。据资料记载,早在公元753年鉴真和尚东渡日本时,就将大黄作为友好交往的礼物带到日本。《本草纲目》记载大黄产地为礼县轮水乡一带。悠久的大



黄生产史,为礼县大黄产业的发展打下了深根。

礼县大黄块形大,呈圆锥状,表面为黄褐色,刮去皮后为鲜黄色或棕褐色,块根横切面可见白色网状纹理,锦纹清晰,有的呈放射状散生星点,粉质,质地坚实,有槟榔茬、朱砂点,嚼之粘牙,有砂粒感,味苦、微涩。

礼县大黄实施地理标志产品保护以来,地域保护范围大,产量逾6000吨,名列全国大黄之冠,产品远销欧洲、美洲和东南亚地区,出口量占我国大黄总出口量的50%以上。

中国国家知识产权局保护协调司供稿

NUMBERS

13%

Xiaomi was listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange on July 9, making it the first pilot innovative enterprise for the same share with different rights in the Hong Kong capital market. Its stock price increased by 13.1% and the market value reached 425.15 billion Hong Kong dollars the next day.

13%

7月9日,小米集团在港交所上市,成为香港资本市场第一家“同股不同权”创新试点,上市次日,股价上涨达13.1%,公司市值达到425.15亿港元。

17

The World Intellectual Property Or-

ganization (WIPO) issued the Report on Global Innovation Index (GII) in 2018 on July 10, revealing that China ranks 17th, cutting into the top 20 most innovative economies for the first time.

17

7月10日,世界知识产权组织(WIPO)发布2018全球创新指数报告(GII),中国首次跻身最具创新力经济体20强,排名第17位。

230

Recently, the 12th Beijing Invention & Innovation Competition Awards was held in Beijing, with a total of 230 awards and 569 finalists selected in the competition.

230

近日,第12届北京发明创新大赛颁奖会在京举行,大赛共评选出发明创新奖230项,入围奖569项。

218.3

According to the data in the Evaluation Report on the Status of Intellectual Property Development in China in 2017, the comprehensive development index of intellectual property of the country was 218.3 (100 in 2010), up 9.0% over the last year, maintaining a relatively high growth rate.

218.3

近日,根据《2017年中国知识产权发展状况评价报告》发布数据显示,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。

240

Chinese smartphone manufacturer OPPO, has completed its largest patent transaction to date. It is reported that OPPO has acquired more than 20

patent portfolios from audio giant Dolby, consisting of 240 audio and video technologies.

240

近日,中国智能手机制造商OPPO完成了一项迄今为止最大规模的专利收购。据悉,OPPO收购了出自音频巨头杜比实验室(Dolby)的20多项专利组合,主要涵盖了240多个杜比的音频和视频技术。

168,900

According to data released by the Trademark Review and Adjudication Board (TRAB) of SIPO, in 2017, the total number of trademark review cases decided by the board reached 168,900 and 9,310 subpoenas were issued to the TRAB by the first-instance court, making the percentage of challenges out of all the TRAB decisions last year 5.5%.

16.89万

近日,中国国家知识产权局发布数据显示,2017年,商评委裁决各类商标评审案件总计16.89万件,全年共收到法院一审应诉通知9310件,案件被诉量占商评委案件裁决总量的5.5%。

781,000

The 4th National Court Conference on Intellectual Property Trial announced that courts nationwide received 813,000 civil, administrative and criminal cases concerning intellectual property from 2013 to 2017 and concluded 781,000.

78.1万

7月9日,第四次全国法院知识产权审判工作会议披露,2013年至2017年,全国法院新收各类知识产权民事、行政和刑事案件81.3万件,审结78.1万件。