

China's IP
in foreign eyes

Hong Kong, has seen a stampede, including the \$3.1 billion IPO by Xiaomi Corp. and a planned offering by Meituan, the world's third- and fourth-most valuable unicorns. In the U.S., 17 Chinese startups filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission since March for a combined deal size of \$3 billion; in Hong Kong, there were 27 candidates seeking an aggregate \$10.5 billion, data compiled by Bloomberg show. (*Unicorns Are China's Innovative Cavalry in Trade War, The Washington Post*)

反观香港,创新企业正蜂拥而至,包括小米公司31亿美元的首次IPO以及全球颇具价值的“独角兽”企业美团的计划发售。自3月以来,已有17家中国创业公司向美国证券交易委员会提交了30亿美元的贸易合作交易;根据彭博社最新数据显示,香港共有27家创业公司正在寻求总计105亿美元的贸易合作。“独角兽”企业成为中国在贸易战中的创新骑兵,华盛顿邮报)

Comments:

As an innovative cavalry in China's industry, Chinese innovative enterprises are making use of independent innovation capabilities and protection of intellectual property rights to enhance their diversification market competitive advantages, which is increasing rapidly during the process of "going out".

点评

作为中国产业的创新“骑兵”,中国初创型企业正在利用自主创新能力和对知识产权的保护增强自身在市场竞争中的多元化优势,并且在走向全球的过程中将这种多元化优势迅速扩大。



There are about 3 million electric vehicles in the world, and about two-thirds are manufactured and used in China. At present, many pilot cities in China are using incentives and policies to promote electric vehicles. If China continues to send a quarter of new license plates to electric vehicles in the next five years, the total number of electric vehicles will increase by about 25 million to 30 million in the world. Electric vehicles may become a new source of employment and export earnings in China. Electric vehicles may become a new source of employment and export in China. (*The future of electric vehicles depends on China, Financial Times*)

全世界约有300万辆电动汽车,其中约2/3在中国制造并使用。目前,中国多个城市正在试点利用刺激措施和政策来推行电动汽车。如果中国坚持未来五年把1/4的新车牌发给电动汽车,那么全球电动汽车总量将增加约2500万至3000万辆。电动汽车有可能成为中国就业和出口收入的新来源。(电动汽车的未来取决于中国,《金融时报》)

Comments:

The new energy auto industry is developing with a promising market in China. New energy auto technology research and development especially battery technology breakthroughs, cannot live on without independent innovation and intellectual property protection.

点评

新能源汽车产业方兴未艾,中国市场前景广阔。若想在新能源汽车技术研发尤其是电池技术领域取得突破,离不开自主创新与知识产权保护。(刘娜)

White Paper Responds to U.S. Allegation of Weak IP Protection in China

国新办就《关于中美经贸摩擦的事实与中方立场》白皮书有关情况举行发布会——

中国保护知识产权的态度鲜明而坚定

Recently, the China State Council Information Office held a press conference to introduce and interpret the White Paper on the Facts and China's Position on China-US Trade Friction. Fu Ziyang, China International Trade Representative (Pay Grade: Full Minister) and Deputy Minister of Ministry of Commerce made a brief introduction of the White Paper. Principal officials from the Ministry of Commerce, State Development and Reform Commission, Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, Ministry of Finance and China National Intellectual Property Administration also attended the press conference and answered questions from Chinese and foreign journalists.

In response to a question from the China News Agency on intellectual property protection, He Hua, Deputy Commissioner of China National Intellectual Property Administration, stressed that the U.S. government's criticism of China's weak intellectual property protection was groundless and untenable, selecting to ignore a multitude of solid facts that China has made progress in the construction of intellectual property protection system for a long time, that China's innovation capability has been rapidly improved, and that China has become an intellectual property power.

He said that China's inherent demand for intellectual property protection is right there. At present, China is in the stage of accelerating innovation capability and rapid development of innovation subjects. According to the "Global Innovation Index 2018" released by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), Cornell University and INSEAD in July 2018, China ranks 17th, joining the rank of the top 20 most innovative economies for the first time. China's development has an inherent demand for intellectual



property protection. China's achievements in intellectual property protection are palpable and widely discerned by international community.

The White Paper on the Facts and China's Position on China-US Trade Friction released by the State Council Information Office days ago is based on a large number of statistics and facts, offering detailed analysis and clarification on how to view the United States trade deficit with China and how to view the fair trade, technology transfer between Chinese and American enterprises, intellectual property protection in China, Chinese businesses venturing out, and China's subsidy policy.

The White Paper reports that China's resolve towards IPR protection is clear and firm. It has continued to reinforce protection through legislation,

law enforcement and the judiciary, and achieved some notable successes. China built a fully-fledged and high-standard IP legal framework in a relatively short period, compared to the decades or more that developed countries had spent setting up similar legal systems. China has put in place a complete regime of IP protection, utilization and administration, spanning laws, planning, policies and enforcement agencies.

The White Paper introduces that China adopts a dual-track protection system through which IP right holders can seek not only judicial but also administrative protection. The former State Intellectual Property Office (SIPO) has established a coordinated system with rapid review, rapid right verification, and rapid right protection, and built a nationwide 12330 network that

provides assistance in defending rights and accepting reports and complaints. The patent, trademark and copyright authorities have carried out strong and proactive enforcement that has effectively defended the legitimate interests of IP right holders. In 2018, China restructured SIPO by combining the trademark and patent enforcement teams under one umbrella of market regulation, thus integrating and strengthening the power of enforcement.

The White Paper emphasizes that China will keep improving its laws and regulations on IPR protection, enhance the quality and efficiency of IPR reviews, and introduce the system of punitive damage compensation for intentional IPR infringements to significantly raise the cost of violations. China protects the lawful IPRs of foreign businesses in strict accordance with the law, and takes stern measures to address all types of IPR infringement cases.

(by Wang Yu)

本报讯(记者王宇北京报道)近日,中国国务院新闻办公室举行新闻发布会,介绍和解读《关于中美经贸摩擦的事实与中方立场》白皮书有关情况。中国商务部国际贸易谈判代表(正部长级)兼副部长傅自应就白皮书作简要介绍。中国商务部、国家发展改革委、工业和信息化部、财政部、国家知识产权局相关负责人出席并回答中外记者提问。

在回答中新社记者关于知识产权保护相关问题时,中国国家知识产权局副局长贺化指出,美国政府指责中国知识产权保护不力的言论是毫无依据也是站不住脚的。这罔顾长期以来中国知识产权保护制度取得进步、中国创新能力快速提升以及中国已经成为知识产权大国等客观事实。

贺化表示,中国加强知识产权保护的内在需求是客观存在的。当前中国正处于创新能力加快提升、创新主

体快速发展的阶段。世界知识产权组织和美国康奈尔大学等机构不久前发布2018年全球创新指数报告,中国首次跻身全球最具创新力经济体20强,位列第17位。中国的发展对于加强知识产权保护是有内在需求的,中国加强知识产权保护所取得的成效有目共睹,并获得了国际社会的广泛认可。

此前,中国国务院新闻办公室发布《关于中美经贸摩擦的事实与中方立场》白皮书,以大量数据和事实为依据,就如何看待美国对中国的贸易逆差、如何看待中美贸易、如何看待中美企业间的技术转让、如何看待中国的知识产权保护、如何看待中国“走出去”、如何看待中国的补贴政策等问题,作了详细的辨析和澄清。

白皮书报告,中国在知识产权保护上的态度是明确而坚定的,在立法、执法和司法层面不断强化保护,取得了明显成效。中国在较短时间内建立起一套完备且高标准的知识产权法律体系,走过了发达国家通常几十年甚至上百年来才完成的立法路程。目前已经建立了从法律、规划、政策到执行机构等知识产权保护、运用和管理的完整体系。

白皮书介绍,中国实行政、司法双轨制保护,知识产权权利人不仅可以寻求司法保护,还可以寻求行政保护。中国国家知识产权局积极构建集快速审查、快速确权、快速维权于一体的快速协同保护体系,建成了基本覆盖全国的“12330”知识产权维权援助与举报投诉网络。专利、商标、版权行政执法部门开展了强有力的主动执法,有效保护了知识产权权利人合法权益。2018年,中国重新组建国家知识产权局,商标、专利执法由市场监管综合执法队伍承担,执法力量得到整合与加强。

白皮书强调,中国将不断完善知识产权保护相关法律法规,提高知识产权审查质量和审查效率,针对故意侵权积极引入惩罚性赔偿制度,显著提高违法成本。依法严格保护外商企业合法知识产权,对于各种形式的侵权事件和案件将认真查处、严肃处理。

Editorial Words

China has always been respecting and appreciating nature, with a culture lasting for more than 5,000 years breeding rich eco-culture and her own abundant natural resources. These natural resources present not only the creations of nature, but also the inheritance of humanities and history. This kind of "product produced in specific areas, with its quality, fame and other characteristics fundamentally depending on natural and humanistic factors of this area, named after geographical name when verified and approved", is called "geographical indication products".

As a column taking "geographical indication products" as main line, "words tell geographical indication products" tries to make readers grasp words in one minute and learn more information deeper into the products centering on one geographical indication product per edition. Theme of the second season is geographical indication products and mutual recognition and protection, while the geographical indication products in the following 10 editions originating from "10 plus 10" geographical indication products pilot projects of mutual recognition and protection between China and European Union(EU), Pinggu Peach, Longjing

Tea, Guanxi Pomelo and Shaanxi Apple approved as Protected Designation of Origin (PDO) by EU, Lixian Yam, Yangcheng Crawfish, Zhenjiang Vinegar, Dongshan White Asparagus, Longkou Vermicelli and Jinxiang Garlic approved as Protected Geographical Indication(PGI) by EU.

开栏语

中华民族向来尊重自然、热爱自然,绵延5000多年的中华文明孕育着丰富的生态文化,孕育着属于自己的丰饶物产。这些物产所呈现的不仅仅是自然的造化,更是人文、历史的传承。这种“产自特定区域,所具有的质量、声誉或其他特性本质上取决于该产地的自然因素和人文因素,经审核批准以地理名称进行命名的产品”,我们称它为“地理标志产品”。

“单词看地标”是一个以地理标志产品作为主线的栏目,每期资讯围绕一个地理标志产品,力图使读者在一分钟内积累单词的同时,也能了解产品背后更多的故事。第二季的主题是地理标志与互认互保,即将推送的10期地理标志产品来自中欧“10+10”地理标志互认互保试点项目,平谷大桃、龙井茶、琚溪蜜柚、陕西苹果被欧盟批准为受保护的原产地名称(PDO),鑫县麻山药、盐城龙虾、镇江香醋、东山白芦笋、龙口粉丝、金乡大蒜被欧盟批准为受保护的地理标志(PGI)。



Pinggu peach is grown in Pinggu District of Beijing, where is known as land of great peaches in China. With a semi-humid continental monsoon climate of the warm temperate zone, it has distinct four seasons. Abundant sunshine and sandy loam common in the area make the place suitable for the growth of great peaches.

Pinggu peach features bright color, big size, round shape, and moderately sweet and sour taste. Its main varieties are Dajiubao, Qingfeng (Beijing No.26), JingYan (Beijing No.24), etc. Pinggu peach sells well in China, and enjoys a certain popularity in Asia, Europe and the United States.

Since the implementation of the pro-

tection of geographical indication products, Pinggu District relies on Pinggu peach resources to create a industry richening local residents. Pinggu District has founded the International Peach Blossom Music Festival, Peach Picking Festival and other activities, which promote the development of industrial convergence. (Courtesy of the Protection and Coordi-

nation Department of CNIPA)

平谷大桃产于素有“中国桃乡”之称的北京市平谷区。平谷属暖温带半湿润大陆性季风区,四季分明,具有充足的日照,土壤多为沙质土壤,非常适宜大桃的种植。

平谷大桃饱满红润,果正形圆,香甜可口,主要品种有大久保、庆丰(北京26号)、京艳(北京24号)等,不仅全国畅销,而且在亚洲和欧美国家也享

Pinggu Peach
平谷大桃

有一定知名度。

实施地理标志产品保护以来,平谷依托大桃资源打造富民产业,通过举办国际桃花音乐节、大桃采摘节等活动,促进产业融合发展。中国国家知识产权局保护协调司供稿

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