

China's IP
in foreign eyes

Faster generation of driverless magnetic levitation trains is set to debut in China as early as 2020. It's built and developed independently in China by CRRC Zhuzhou Locomotives Co. Ltd.. The newly developed maglev prototype will run at a speed of 200 kph - 40 kph faster than the 2.0 version and double the speed of the 1.0 version. When finished, the trains will be the fastest commercial maglevs developed and built completely by Chinese firms. (China to introduce new generation of driverless trains in 2020, CNN)

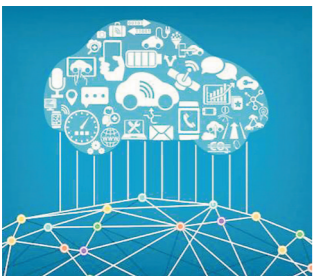
中国将于2020年推出更快的无人驾驶磁悬浮列车。新的磁悬浮列车由中国中车株洲机车有限公司独立研发和制造,运行速度将达到每小时200公里,比2.0版列车快40公里,并且是1.0版列车的两倍。新的无人驾驶磁悬浮列车上线后,将成为由中国完全自主研发的最快商业磁悬浮列车。(中国将在2020年推出新一代无人驾驶列车,美国有线电视新闻网)

Comment:

In recent years, in addition to the continuous development independently of railway transportation in China, magnetic levitation system has gradually moved to research and development and innovation, which is of great significance to promote the development of magnetic levitation transportation technology in China.

点评:

近几年,中国铁路运输交通技术继续发展提升,对于磁悬浮系统的研究与创新,也逐渐走向自主研发和创新之路,这对推动中国磁悬浮交通技术发展意义重大。



Didi Chuxing, the Chinese ride-hailing app, has announced a joint venture with a unit of car-maker BAIC to collaborate on new energy vehicle fleets and artificial intelligence. The companies will work together on "new energy fleet operation and AI transportation solutions to develop next-generation connected-car systems". (Didi Chuxing announces JV with BAIC over new energy vehicles, Financial Times)

中国叫车服务应用APP滴滴出行宣布将与汽车制造商北汽集团的子公司组建一家合资公司,在新能源汽车和人工智能领域展开合作。两家公司将在新能源车运营和人工智能交通解决方案方面展开合作,开发下一代车联网系统。(滴滴出行与北汽新能源组建合资公司,金融时报)

Comment:

Such cooperation serves as a good example of integration and development of new technologies and services such as BAIC's new energy vehicles and Didi Chuxing's travel network, shared travel, and the expansion of new markets to achieve dual upgrades of both products and brands. This move will also serve as a new model for other companies in the industry.

点评:

此次合作是北汽新能源汽车与滴滴出行车联网、共享出行等新技术和服务的融合发展的范例。通过拓展新市场,实现双方产品和品牌的双重升级,此举也开启了智能互联网融合的新模式。(刘娜)

Premier Li Keqiang Vows to Beef up IP Protection in All Areas

李克强在第十三届全国人民代表大会第二次会议所作政府工作报告中指出——

全面加强知识产权保护

The Second Session of the Thirteenth National People's Congress opened at the Great Hall of People in Beijing, on March 5, and President Xi Jinping, joined with other party and state leaders, attended the meeting. Li Keqiang, Premier of the State Council, delivered the Report on the Work of the Government at the meeting. In the report, he calls for increasing support for basic research and application-oriented basic research, stepping up original innovation, and working harder to achieve breakthroughs in core technologies in key fields. In addition, China will build up an enterprise-led mechanism to gather firms, universities, and research institutes in innovative activities. Innovation cooperation with other countries will be expanded. China will strengthen intellectual property protection across the board, enlist punitive damages in remedies of IP infringements, and promote invention and creation and their commercialization.

Li stressed that China will, in accordance with laws, crack down on violations of law including manufacturing and distribution of counterfeit and

shoddy quality goods, making the prices of violations too high to even think about. China will use impartial regulation to ensure a fair, efficient, and dynamic market.

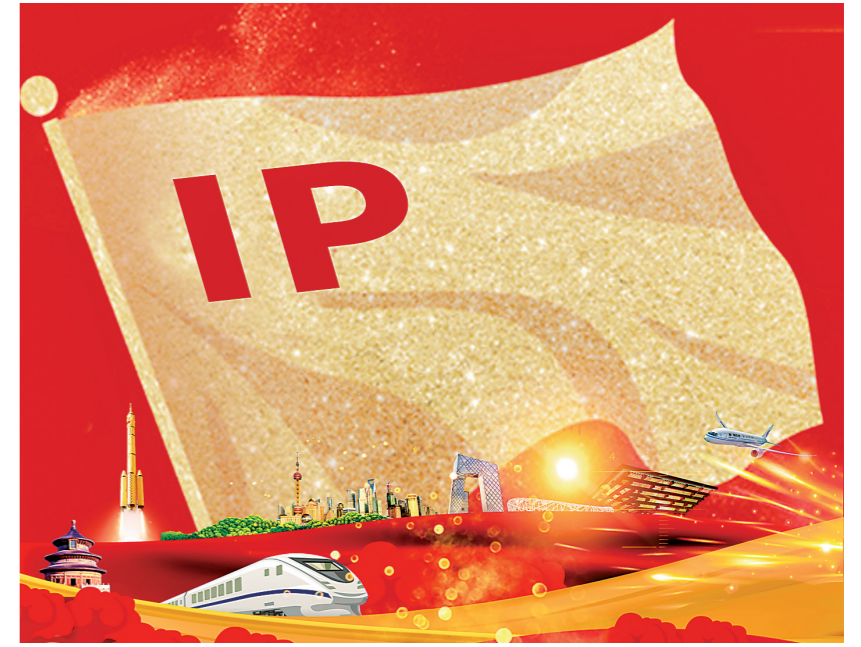
Li pointed out that China will speed up reform and innovation in agricultural technologies, endeavor to develop a modern seed industry, implement programs to protect agricultural products with geographical indications, and advance mechanization in entire agricultural production processes.

Li reviewed works in 2018 in eight aspects. First, China developed new ways to improve macro regulation and ensured a generally stable economic performance. Second, China took solid action in the three critical battles and made good progress in carrying out key tasks. Third, China deepened supply-side structural reform and steadily unleashed the dynamism of the real economy. Fourth, China continued to implement the innovation-driven development strategy and further increased innovation capacity and performance. Fifth, China intensified reform and opening up and continued to strengthen the momentum of development.

Sixth, China pursued balanced development across rural and urban areas and sped up the formation of a pattern of positive interplay. Seventh, China continued to ensure and improve living standards in the course of pursuing development and enable the people to share more fully and fairly in the benefits of reform and development. Eighth, China made a progress in building government run by the rule of law and pursuing innovation in governance and ensured social harmony and stability. (by Xinhua)

本报综合新华社消息 3月5日,第十三届全国人大二次会议在人民大会堂开幕,习近平等党和国家领导人出席会议。中国国务院总理李克强代表国务院向大会作政府工作报告。在报告中他指出,要加大基础研究和应用基础研究支持力度,强化原始创新,加强关键核心技术攻关。健全以企业为主体的产学研一体化创新机制。扩大国际创新合作。全面加强知识产权保护,健全知识产权侵权惩罚性赔偿制度,促进发明创造和转化运用。

李克强指出,依法打击制售假冒伪劣商品等违法行为,让违法者付出付不起的代价。用公正监管管出公平、管出效率、管出活力。



李克强指出,加快农业科技改革创新,大力发展现代种业,实施地理标志农产品保护工程,推进农业全程机械化。加强文物保护利用和非物质文化遗产传承。

李克强从八个方面对过去一年的工作进行了回顾:2018年,创新和改善宏观调控,经济保持平稳运行;扎实做好三大攻坚战,重点任务取得积极

进展;深化供给侧结构性改革,实体经济活力不断释放;深入实施创新驱动发展战略,创新能力和效率进一步提升;加大改革开放力度,发展动力继续增强;统筹城乡区域发展,良性互动格局加快形成;坚持在发展中保障和改善民生,改革发展成果更多更公平惠及人民群众;推进法治政府建设和治理创新,保持社会和谐稳定。



Rongba Xinna, CPPCC member who came from Pumi ethnic minority group, Yunnan province, answered questions on inheritance of ethnic cultures and protection of intangible culture heritage.

两会期间,全国政协委员、来自云南普米族的茸芭茸那围绕民族文化和非物质文化遗产保护回答记者提问。

本报记者 蒋文杰 摄

Grana Padano

哥瑞纳-帕达诺(奶酪)

Grana Padano is the hard cheese made from raw cow's milk. The cheese is cylindrical featuring a slightly raised edge. Grana Padano can be eaten directly or rubbed into cheese slices to accompany the meal. China has implemented the geographical indications products protection for Grana Padano since September 2012. Grana Padano is produced in the Po River Plain (Pianura Padana in Italian) in northern Italy. It has a history of about 1000 years.

The Italian word "Grana" means grain. It is used to describe the delicate and granular texture of Grana Padano, which is related to the longer maturity period. Through the use of traditional technology, cheese production technicians has passed from generation to generation.



(Courtesy of the IP Protection Department of CNIPA)

哥瑞纳-帕达诺(奶酪)(Grana Padano)是由生牛乳制成的硬质奶酪。呈圆柱形,有较薄的镶皮,可直接食用也可磨成奶酪丝用以佐餐。2012年9月起中国对哥瑞纳-帕达诺(奶酪)实施地理标志产品保护。哥瑞纳-帕达诺(奶酪)产于意大利北部波河周围的“帕达那平原”,其生产已有大约1000年的历史。

“哥瑞纳”意大利语意为谷粒,用以描述哥瑞纳-帕达诺(奶酪)细腻且具有颗粒状的质地,这种颗粒状的质地与成熟期较长相关,并通过传统工艺技术和奶酪制作专门技师代代传承。

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Group of Chinese LED Producers Forces Ultravision to Withdraw 337 Allegation

中国企业成功应对LED显示屏“337调查”案

Recently, based on the unconditional withdrawal application of Ultravision Technologies, LLC, the US International Trade Commission (ITC) announced to terminate the investigation under the Section 337 of the U.S. Tariff Act on 11 Chinese LED producers who were accused of infringing Ultravision's patents of module LED display panels and components, ending an epic battle that had sparked industry-wide attention.

The 11 Chinese LED companies targeted are Shenzhen Unilumin and Shenzhen Absen Optoelectronic Company and other nine companies.

In March 2018, a list of 11 Chinese companies were alleged by Ultravision for having violated Section 337 of the U.S. Tariff Act of 1930 and Ultravision requested the ITC to issue a general exclusion order, a limited exclusion order and a restraining order. In May 2018, on the request of Ultravision, ITC decided to launch an investigation.

The Chinese companies then hired U.S. lawyers, who immediately analyzed and evaluated the situation after receiving the complaint. Working closely with legal, IP, sales and tech teams of the pertaining companies, they evaluated the patents in question, alleged products and devised defense strategies. All these moves enabled the Chinese companies a step ahead in the entire litigation proceedings.

On November 27, 2018, Ultravision filed a motion to ITC to withdraw the investigation. On January 31, 2019, the administrative judge of ITC approved the motion in a preliminary ruling (Order No.29). On February 21, ITC issued the final ruling to terminate the investigation and cease reexamination of preliminary ruling made by the said administrative judge, scoring a victory for the Chinese companies prevailed in this case.

(by Jiang Xu)

本报记者 姜旭

近日,美国国际贸易委员会(ITC)发布终裁公告,基于美国超视技术有限公司(Ultravision Technologies, LLC)(下称超视公司)的无条件撤诉申请,终止针对中国11家LED显示屏企业关于特定模块化LED显示单元(即LED显示屏)及其组件专利侵权案的“337调查”。至此,这场轰动整个LED显示屏行业的“337调查”案正式结束。此次被列为“337调查”对象的企业共有11家,包括深圳市洲明科技股份有限公司、深圳市艾比森光电股

份有限公司等上市企业。

2018年3月,超视公司依据《美国1930年关税法》第337节规定向ITC提出“337调查”申请,指控中国多家企业及其在美国的子公司对美出口、在美进口或在美销售的LED显示单元及其组件涉嫌侵犯其LED模块化专利,请求ITC发布普遍排除令、有限排除令和禁止令。同年5月,应超视公司申请,ITC决定对特定模块化LED显示面板及其组件启动“337调查”。

中国公司聘请美国律师团队,在拿到相关诉讼材料并进行仔细分析和评估后,随即与相关企业的法务、知识产权、销售和技术等团队等展开密切沟通,帮助客户分析涉案专利,被指控侵权产品并确定辩护策略等,所有这些让中国企业在整个诉讼过程中处于主动地位。

2018年11月27日,超视公司向

ITC提出“337调查”撤诉动议。2019年1月31日,ITC的行政法官发布初步裁决(Order No. 29),批准超视公司的撤诉动议。2月21日,ITC发布终裁公告,宣布基于超视公司提出的撤回申请,不对ITC行政法官的初步裁决进行复审,整体终止该案调查。至此,中国企业成功应对LED显示屏“337调查”案。



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