

China's IP in foreign eyes

"If connected to a temperature sensor, it can measure body temperature while identifying the person's name, and then the system would process the result, say, if it detects a temperature over 38 degrees," Hanwang Vice President Huang Lei told Reuters in an interview. The Beijing-based firm said a team of 20 staff used core technology developed over the past 10 years, a sample database of about 6 million unmasked faces and a much smaller database of masked faces to develop the technology. (Chinese facial recognition firm says they can ID people wearing face masks, Reuters)

汉王科技股份有限公司副总裁黄磊在接受路透社采访时说:“如果连接到温度传感器,它可以在识别人名的同时测量体温,例如,当检测到温度超过38摄氏度时,系统将会自动得出相关结果。”这家总部位于北京的公司表示,公司人脸识别技术研发团队由20名员工组成,团队依托过去10年间开发的核心技术和约600万张未遮盖脸部的样本数据库及小型遮盖脸部数据库开发了此项技术。(中国人脸识别公司表示,他们可以识别戴口罩的人,路透社)

Comment:

In response to the severe coronavirus epidemic, Chinese companies have carried out technological innovation in the facial recognition, developed advantages in more fields such as temperature sensing equipment and body temperature detection systems, safeguarding to fight against the epidemic.

点评

严峻的新冠肺炎疫情发生以来,中国企业依托原有技术寻求人脸识别系统更多的技术创新,进而在温度传感设备、体温检测系统更多领域取得技术优势,为抗击疫情保驾护航。



The country's tech giants have responded to the outbreak by deploying autonomous vehicles to bring supplies to medical workers, fitting drones with thermal cameras to improve detection of the virus and lending their computing power to help develop a vaccine. The focus on tech has worked. China was home to nine of the world's 20 most valuable tech companies in 2018 - a big leap over the two it claimed five years earlier, according to a report by venture capital firm Kleiner Perkins. (Drones. Disinfecting robots. Supercomputers. The coronavirus outbreak is a test for China's tech industry, CNN)

中国的科技巨头通过部署自动驾驶汽车为医务人员提供物资,为无人机安装热像仪来改善病毒检测能力,并运用计算能力开发疫苗以应对疫情。对技术创新的专注已然奏效。根据克莱因·珀金斯风险投资公司的一份报告,2018年全球20家最有价值的科技公司中有9家都在中国,而5年前中国仅有2家公司,这是一次很大的飞跃。(无人机,机器人消毒,超级计算机;冠状病毒爆发是对中国科技行业的一次考验,美国有线电视新闻网)

Comment:

China's efforts to focus on protection of intellectual property rights has created a better business environment for Chinese technology companies, and saw the evolving technological advances, which helped them to play a role in fighting the coronavirus epidemic.

点评

中国专注知识产权保护的努力,给中国科技企业创造了更优越的营商环境,换来日新月异的技术进步,最终助力其在抗击新冠肺炎疫情中大显身手。(李锋)

# Policy leans on IP front runners among universities 中国积极开展国家知识产权试点示范高校建设工作

The China National Intellectual Property Administration (CNIPA), along with the Ministry of Education (MOE), announced the Working Plan for IP Pilot and Template Universities (dry-run version), aiming to shape 50 template universities with a broad skillset in IP and a number of pilot ones with a specific skillset. The ultimate objective is to position universities to serve the economy and society better and contribute to the country's innovation-driven development strategy and the plan in establishing itself as a force among top IP countries.

With a multitude of policy aids, these universities are encouraged to generate their high-valued IP portfolios in some essential technological fields and groom top-caliber professionals adept at managing both R & D and IP.

The template universities are expected to tweak their skills in IP management, creation, use and protection, and eventually establish an edge covering the entire line of work. The pilot universities shall recognize their own strength and establish their own one-trick in quality, efficiency or protection. Their specific tasks are: elevate IP management, improve IP management coordination system, enhance IP management covering the whole procedure and define an IP-centered result appraisal system; elevate capacity in generating high quality IPs, establish a patent navigation mechanism, shape a number of high-valued IP portfolios, establish a mechanism of quality control and commercialization; elevate capacity in using IP with high efficiency, explore a new model for acquiring and



transferring IP, improve compensation mechanism, establish an efficiency-centered IP classification system; elevate the capacity in protecting IP with high standard, regulate by-the-book use of IPs at universities, manage IP assets of universities efficiently and upgrade their capacity in defending IP risks.

The deadline for applying for the two types of honors is set at the end of April each year. CNIPA and MOE will organize an expert evaluation to decide the pilots and templates, both titles of which will expire in three years.

(by Xiong Huaping)

本报讯日前,中国国家知识产权局、教育部联合发布了《国家知识产

权试点示范高校建设工作方案(试行)》(下称《方案》)。其中要求,建设50家左右凸显知识产权综合能力的示范高校,培育一批彰显知识产权特色和优势的试点高校,切实增强高校服务经济社会发展能力,为创新驱动发展战略实施,加快建设知识产权强国提供有力支撑。

《方案》以深化改革创新、完善体制机制、强化分类指导、发挥引领作用为基本原则,旨在在若干关键技术领域形成一批高质量知识产权组合,培养一批既了解高校科研管理又熟悉知识产权管理和运营的高水平人才队伍。

《方案》要求,示范高校应全面提升知识产权高水平管理、高质量创造、高效益运用、高标准保护能力,形成知

识产权综合优势。试点高校应基于自身基础和发展战略,以知识产权管理能力提升为基础,在知识产权“质量、效益、保护”任一一方面形成专项特色或综合优势。具体任务包括:着力提升知识产权高水平管理能力,健全知识产权管理协调机制,强化知识产权全流程管理,强化高校绩效考核的知识产权导向;着力提升知识产权高质量创造能力,建立专利导航工作机制,在关键技术领域培育一批高质量知识产权组合,建立知识产权质量管控和转化评估机制;着力提升知识产权高效益运用能力,探索知识产权承接转移

新模式,完善知识产权收益分配激励机制,建立效益导向的知识产权分类管理机制;着力提升知识产权高标准保护能力,加强高校知识产权的规范使用,有效管理高校知识产权资产,提升知识产权风险防范能力。

据了解,国家知识产权试点示范高校申报与推荐截止时间为每年4月底。中国国家知识产权局、教育部将组织相关领域专家进行集中评定,择优选择部分申报单位分别确定为国家知识产权试点高校和国家知识产权示范高校,并发文公布,试点和示范工作有效期均为3年。(熊花平)

## BVLGARI gains cross-class protection in trademark dispute 宝格丽在华成功捍卫商标权

BVLGARI, an Italy-based company famous for its designer jewelry, is the right holder of No. 332078, No. 334038 and No. 340247 trademark BVLGARI and No. 3811212 trademark BVLGARI. BVLGARI, which would be approved to be used on Class 14 goods such as jewelry. Bulgari Commercial Shanghai Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary established by BVLGARI in 2006 in China.

In 2014, BVLGARI found that some relevant symbols including BVLGARI were used prominently in real estate business activities by Hunan Taskin Investment Company and Shenzhen Taskin Property Consulting Company. Shenzhen Taskin Industrial Company registered a trademark BVLGARI, certified to be used on Class 36 services such as entrusted management service, and authorized the above two companies to use. Consequently, BVLGARI and Bulgari Shanghai Company filed the case to Shenzhen Intermediate People's Court on the grounds that the three companies infringed its trademark right and trade name right.

The three defendants argued that the Taskin Investment Company was the owner of No. 9008821, No. 9013166 and No. 9013375 trademark BVLGARI and they did not infringe the trademark right of the plaintiff.

Shenzhen Intermediate Court held that, the act of Taskin Investment Company and Taskin Property Consulting Company constituted trademark infringement and unfair competition. In the connection, the Court made its first-instance judgment on the case, ordering the three defendants to cease infringement, publish a statement and indemnify one million yuan in damages and reasonable costs.

Both BVLGARI and Taskin Investment Company brought the case to Guangdong High People's Court. BVLGARI requested to change the original judgment on the amount of compensation to 20.4 million yuan.

Guangdong High held that the trademark BVLGARI and other relevant trademarks certified to be used on Class 14 goods had been well-known after an extended period of use. The same or the similar trademarks the three defendants had used would confuse the relevant public, infringing BVLGARI's trademark right and constituting unfair competition. Therefore, the court rendered its final judgment, ordering the three defendants to cease infringement,

publish a statement to apologize and indemnify BVLGARI and Bulgari Shanghai Company 3.1 million yuan in damages and reasonable costs. (by Zheng Siliang/Zhu Wenming/Zheng Yinghao)

宝格丽公司是一家经营珠宝首饰的意大利公司,为第332078号、第334038号、第340247号“BVLGARI”、第3811212号“BVLGARI”注册商标的所有权人,且上述商标均核定使用在第14类珠宝等商品上。宝格丽商业(上海)有限公司(下称宝格丽上海公司)是宝格丽公司于2006年在中国境内设立的全资子公司。

宝格丽公司称,2014年其发现,湖南德思勤投资有限公司(下称德思勤公司)、深圳市德思勤置业有限公司(下称德思勤置业公司)在房地产经营活动中突出使用了“宝格丽”等标识。深圳市德思勤实业有限公司(下称德思勤实业公司)在第36类受托管理等服务上注册了“宝格丽”商标,供德思勤公司、德思勤置业公司使用。据此,宝格丽公司、宝格丽上海公司以德思勤三公司侵犯其商标权及字号权为由,诉至深圳市中级人民法院(下称深圳中院)。

三被告辩称,德思勤公司系第9008821号、第9013166号、第9013375号“宝格丽”商标所有人,故未侵犯原告的商标权。

深圳中院认为,德思勤公司、德思勤置业公司的相关行为均构成商标侵权及不正当竞争。据此,一审法院判决三被告立即停止侵权,刊登声明致歉,并赔偿原告经济损失及合理开支共计100万元。

宝格丽公司、德思勤公司均不服一审判决,上诉至广东省高级人民法院(下称广东高院)。其中,宝格丽公司请求改判原审三被告赔偿其经济损失及合理开支共计2040万余元。

广东高院作出终审判决认为,因使用在第14类商品上的“宝格丽”等商标,经过原告长期使用,已经达到了知名程度。德思勤三公司使用与涉案驰名商标相同或近似的商标,容易造成相关公众误认,侵犯了宝格丽公司注册商标专用权并构成不正当竞争。综上,广东高院判决三被告立即停止侵权,刊登声明致歉,赔偿宝格丽公司、宝格丽上海公司经济损失及合理开支共计310万元。(郑斯亮 祝文明 郑英豪)

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