China's IP in foreign eyes

Tencent Holdings Limited, announced today to deepen collaboration with the World Health Organization (WHO). As part of the agreement, Tencent will provide technology support to combat the pandemic and open-sources another AI-powered tool today to assist the global fight against the coronavirus outbreak. The COVID-19 self-triage assistant, which is now available on Github for developers around the world, enables preliminary self-evaluation regarding infection of the disease and provides tips on its prevention. Prior to this tool, Tencentopen-sourced a COVID-19 live updates module last Friday that has answered six billion pandemic-related queries in China over the past two months.*(Tencent Open-sources Another AI-powered Tool to Help Conduct Preliminary Self-evaluation Regarding COVID-19 Infection, CNN)*

腾讯控股有限公司今天宣布将深化与世界卫生组织(WHO)的合作。作为协议的一部分,腾讯将提供技术支持以对抗流行病,并开放另一种AI驱动工具的源代码,以协助全球应对冠状病毒暴发。目前,专业代码托管平台(Github)上已为全球开发人员提供了COVID-19病毒自诊断助理,可以对疾病的感染进行初步的自我评估,并提供预防方法。在使用此之前,腾讯开放了一个COVID-19实时更新模块的源代码,该模块在过去两个月中已回答了60亿人次与传染病毒相关的咨询。(腾讯开放另一个AI驱动工具源代码来帮助进行有关COVID-19病毒感染的初步自我评估,美国有线电视新闻网)

Comment:

Relying on China's IP protection and innocation-driven environment, opening source code of self-developed artificial intelligence system by Chinese developers, has showed their confidence and determination to provide more valuable technical support in the fight against the epidemic around the world.

点评

凭借中国的知识产权保护和创新驱动发展环境,中国研发企业开放自主研发的人工智能系统的源代码,彰显了其为世界各地抗击疫情提供更有价值的技术支撑的信心和决心。

The robots, some of which are more humanoid than others, can clean and disinfect, deliver medicine to patients and measure patients' temperature. CloudMinds donated robots to several medical facilities in China, including the Wuhan Wuchang Smart Field Hospital, which was converted from the Hong Shan Sports Center.*(Look inside the hospital in China where coronavirus patients were treated by robots, CNBC)*

这些机器人中有些机器人比其他机器人更人性化,可以从事清洗和消毒工作,或将药物运送给患者并测量患者的体温。达闼科技有限公司向中国的一些医疗机构捐赠了这批机器人,其中包括依托洪山体育中心改建的武汉武昌智慧医院。(透视中国医院运用机器人协助治疗新冠肺炎患者,美国消费者新闻与商业频道)

Comment:

Under the China's policy on IP utilization and promotion, the self-designed robot technology by Chinese companies has been widely used in the epidemic control, which has greatly freed medical staff and limited the possibility of virus spread.

点评

中国鼓励知识产权运用与促进的政策,使得中国企业自主研发的机器人技术在抗击疫情中得到广泛应用,极大缓解了医务人员人手紧张的压力,限制了病毒传播的可能性,为武汉抗"疫"添油助力。 (李 铎)

CNIPA launches English version of information-sharing platform on COVID-19-control-related patents

中国"新冠肺炎防疫专利信息共享平台"英文版上线

In a bid to boost scientific research on epidemic prevention and control and provide sophisticated and timely information service for users from home and abroad, under the guidance of China National Intellectual Property Administration (CNIPA) organized its affiliated China Patent Information Center (CNPAT) and Patent Examination Cooperation (Beijing) Center of the Patent Office in developing the English version of the information-sharing platform for patents on epidemic prevention against COVID-19 (website: https://ncp.patentstar.cn/en/) based on the original one. The English version was launched on April 20.

The platform supports a new function of online translation, which can translate the Chinese patent titles online relying on CNPAT's new generation of artificial intelligence (AI) translation system and enables foreign researchers fighting against COVID-19 to access the related information as much as possible. In addition to functional optimization, the platform has the same style and content with the original one, that is, the platform is open to the public for free; over 7,000 pieces of Chinese and foreign patent technical information related to the epidemic prevention against COVID-19 are selected into the database, while being sorted and divided into 9 first-level-branches, 34 second-level branches and 78 third-level branches according to technical relevancy and weight, and covering nine technical fields; the platform offers an analysis report section specifically for intensively recording patent data analysis reports related to epidemic prevention, so that the latest achievements in patent research can be quickly consulted and acquired; the platform is rigorous in system construction, stable when operated, fast and efficient in response and free of registration and login and not limited by regions.

The platform integrates functions of intelligent retrieval to enable users to search patent documents precisely, provides multi-mode browse, online translation and bulk export services and is built based on the self-developed core retrieval engine of CPRS, which can achieve a balance between recall and precision of information searching through the unique words segmentation technology and retrieval type and index file. Since its operation, the platform has gained widespread attention and positive feedback from domestic and foreign government departments, universities and research institutions. As of zero o'clock, April 23, the platform has received 173,000 hits online, whose visitors are from China, the Republic of Korea, the U.S., Switzerland, Japan, the Netherlands and other countries and regions.

(by Han Rui/Yuan Shuai)

本报讯 为有效助力新冠肺炎疫情防控科研攻关,为国内外用户在抗击疫情中提供专业及时的专利信息服务,近日,中国国家知识产权局组织中国专利信息中心、中国国家知识产权局专利局专利审查协作北京中心等单位,在原"新型冠状病毒感染肺炎防疫专利信息共享平台(下称防疫专利信息共享平台)"的基础上共同开发了防疫专利信息共享平台英文版(网址:https://ncp.patentstar.cn/en/),已于4月20日正式上线。

据了解,防疫专利信息共享平台英文版新增在线翻译功能,依托中国专利信息中心新一代人工智能机器翻译系统,可将中文专利在线进行翻译,最大程度地为外国防疫科研工作者提供使用便利。除功能优化外,防疫专利信息共享平台英文版与原防疫专利信息共享平台风格统一、内容一致——平台免费向国内外用户开放,收录与防疫工作相关的中外专利信息7000余条,按技术相关度和重要程度排序,细分为9个一级分支、34个二级分支和78个三级分支,涵盖9大技术领域;开设分析报告专区,集中收录与防疫相关的专利数据分析报告,可供用户快速查阅和了解最新专利研究成果;系统构建严谨,运行稳定可靠,响应快速高效,用户无需登录注册,不受地域限制。

据介绍,该平台同时集成了多种检索功能,一键精准搜索专利文献,支持多模式浏览、在线翻译和批量导出,同时采用自主研发的CPRS-专利之星核心检索引擎搭建,利用独有的切词技术,结合其特定的检索式与索引文件,可在信息查全与查准之间实现良好平衡。自上线运行以来,该专利信息共享平台受到国内外政府部门、高校和科研机构的广泛关注和积极反馈。截至4月23日0时,防疫专利信息共享平台(中英文版)累计点击量达17.3万次,访客遍布中国及韩国、美国、瑞士、日本、荷兰等国家和地区。 (韩瑞 袁帅)

单词看世标

Hongyazi Peanuts

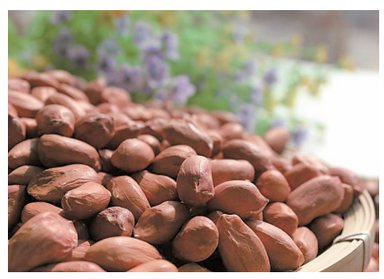
红崖子花生

Hongyazi peanuts, a well-reputed product of Liaoning Province, grow in the areas under the jurisdiction of Hongyazi Township and other 6 townships. Due to the region's climate and soil, peanuts grown there are packed with nutrients the human body needs. Bright, shiny, and pink, they are crunchy (though not hard) with just the right degree of moisture (though not sticky). The kernels are of a plump, round shape, and they are all basically uniform in size. They have a high oil yield and are thus favored by the market and consumers.

Peanuts have been grown in Hongyazi for centuries. When the Qing government issued its Regulations on Recruiting Farmers in Liaodong in 1653, a large number of people from areas such as Hebei migrated to the northeast, bringing peanuts and their knowledge of cultivation. According to the Xingcheng County Records from 1927, "green beans, red beans, and peanuts are to be planted at the beginning of summer……"; peanuts had by that time become a major source of oil. Once the People's Republic of China was established, the government encouraged local farmers to develop the industry. By the 1990s, the region of towns and townships with Hongyazi as its center had become the largest peanut production, processing, sales, and distribution area in northeastern China. Currently, over 26,600 hectares of land there are devoted to growing peanuts that are sold throughout China as well as to Israel, Russia, Japan, and Europe. (Courtesy of the IP Protection Department of CNIPA)

红崖子花生产于辽宁省兴城市红崖子乡等7个乡镇。由于气候和土壤等诸多特定因素,红崖子花生所含营养非常丰富,富含人体必需物质,色泽鲜艳、着色粉红有光泽,口感脆而不硬,润而不黏,籽粒圆润饱满,大小均匀,出油率高,因此深受市场和消费者青睐。

红崖子花生至今已有百余年的栽培历史。自1653年清政府颁发《辽东招民开垦条例》后,河北等地移民大批迁徙到东北境内,同时带来了关内的花生种子及种植技术。据1927年《兴城县志》记载:"立夏大田种青豆、小豆、花生……"说明当时花生已作为主要的油料作物之一进行栽培。新中国成立后,人民政府一直鼓励农民发展花生种植产业,进入20世纪90年代,以红崖子镇为中心的附近乡镇已经成为中国东北最大的花生生产、加工、销售集散地。现花生播种面积已经有40万亩,产品内销全国,外销以色列、俄罗斯、日本、欧洲等国家和地区。



(中国国家知识产权局知识产权保护司供稿)

Guangzhou IP Court sides with Italian furniture maker in design patent dispute

乔凡诺尼在华维权一审获胜

Recently, Guangzhou IP Court made a first-instance judgment on a design patent infringement case between the Italian company Giovannoni Design S.R.L and Dongguan Boyuan Rotational Molding Technology Company and held that the design of the rabbit-shaped products Boyuan manufactured is similar to the design patent titled "CHAIRS" (Patent Number: ZL201530388869.3) and owned by Giovannoni and infringes Giovannoni's design patent right, ordering Boyuan to cease infringement and indemnify 80,000 yuan in damages.

In October, 2015, Giovannoni filed the application of the patent in dispute to the then-State Intellectual Property Office (SIPO), which would begranted on January 20, 2016 for use on furniture. The key feature of the design patent is the shape of the product, that is, the long-eared rabbit shape.

At the beginning of 2019, Giovannoni found that LED colorful and glowing-rabbit chairs, children's stools and creative bar stools as props for large-scale activities duringMid-Autumn Festival (alleged infringing products) sold by Boyuan on the Alibaba's e-commerce platform fell into the claimed protection scope of itsdesign patent, infringing its patent rights. Giovannoni then filed the case at Guangzhou IP Court, requesting the Court to order Boyuan to stop manufacturing, selling and offering to sell the alleged infringing products and to indemnify 335,000 yuan.

Boyuan argued that firstly, the alleged infringing products belonged to decorative lighting and were different from the patent products in function and type. Secondly, the attached drawing of the design patent certificate was not the same with the one of the alleged infringing products. Thirdly, the features of the patent in dispute did not meet the conditions required for grant of a design patent. At last, Boyuan Company sold only two kinds of the alleged infringing products, and neither sold infringing products in large volumes nor gained notable profits. The damages Giovannoni asserted was too high.

Guangzhou IP Court held that the patent products are chairs, belonging to furniture. The alleged infringing products are called glowing rabbit-shaped chairs in Boyuan's online store, which can meet the conditions as chairs considering the size of the alleged infringing products. The alleged infringing products and the design patent in dispute can be compared considering that they are identical in type. Both the design of the alleged infringing products and the patent in dispute are in long-ear rabbit shape and identical in shape and limb proportions, thus constituting similarity. In this connection, the alleged infringing products fell into the protection scope of the claims of the patent in dispute.

The Court made the above-mentioned judgment after a comprehensive consideration of the patent type, the popularity of the patent products, the nature and situation of Boyuan's infringing act and the price of the alleged infringing products.

After the first-instance judgment, Boyuan has appealed to Guangdong High Court, and CIPNews will continue to pay attention to the development of the case.

(by Jiang Xu)

近日,广州知识产权法院就意大利乔凡诺尼设计责任有限公司(Giovannoni Design S.R.L)(下称乔凡诺尼公司)起诉东莞博源滚塑科技有限公司(下称博源公司)侵犯外观设计专利权纠纷案作出一审判决,认定博源公司生产销售的兔形产品的设计与乔凡诺尼公司享有的名为"椅子(CHAIRS)"的外观设计专利权(**专利号:ZL201530388869.3**,下称涉案专利)构成近似,侵犯了乔凡诺尼的专利权,判令博源公司停止侵权并赔偿乔凡诺尼公司经济损失等共计8万元。

据了解,2015年10月,乔凡诺尼公司向中国国家知识产权局就涉案专利提交外观设计专利申请,并于2016年1月20日获得授权,涉案专利用于家具,设计要点在于产品的形状,即长耳兔形。

2019年初,乔凡诺尼公司发现博源公司在阿里巴巴平台上开设的店铺内销售"LED七彩兔发光兔子、儿童凳子、酒吧创意凳大型活动中秋道具"产品(下称被诉侵权产品),经比对,乔凡诺尼公司认为被诉侵权产品落入了涉案专利权利要求保护范围,涉嫌构成外观设计专利侵权。乔凡诺尼公司将博源公司起诉至广州知识产权法院,请求法院判令博源公司停止制造、销售、许诺销售被诉侵权产品,并赔偿经济损失等33.5万元。

博源公司辩称,首先,被诉侵权产品与涉案专利产品的用途及种类不一致;其次,涉案专利证书的附图与被诉侵权产品并不相同;再次,涉案专利不符合授予外观专利权的条件;最后,博源公司仅销售了两件被诉侵权产品,并没有大批量销售,也没有获得较大的利润,乔凡诺尼公司请求的赔偿金额过高。

广州知识产权法院认为,涉案专利产品是椅子,属于家具类产品,被诉侵权产品在博源公司的网店上产品展示图,结合被诉侵权产品的尺寸,可以满足作为椅子使用的条件。因此,被诉侵权产品与涉案专利产品种类相同,可以进行侵权比对。

同时,将被诉侵权产品的设计与涉案专利进行比对,两者整体均呈长耳兔形,在形状、形态、肢体比例等具体设计特征方面相同。经比对,两者差异较小,构成相似,故被诉侵权产品设计落入涉案专利权利要求保护范围。法院在综合考虑涉案专利类型、专利产品的知名度、博源公司侵权行为的性质和情节、产品销售价格等因素后作出了以上判决。

一审判决之后,博源公司已经提起上诉,本报将持续关注案件进展。

(姜 旭)

EXPRESS

英文翻译	熊花平
Translator	Xiong Huaping
责任编辑	李 铎
Executive Editor	Li Duo