

Overview

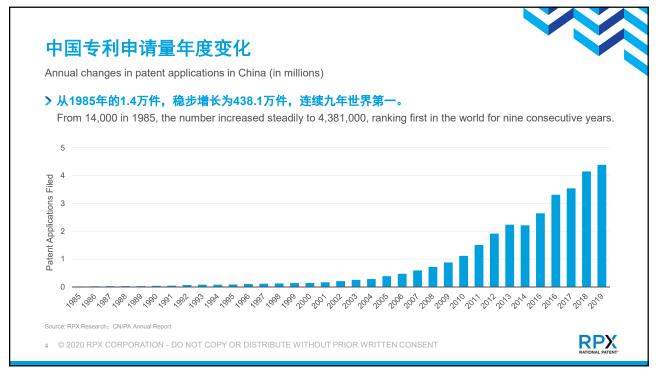
> 1、当前中国专利产业面临的国内形势

- The current domestic situation facing the Chinese patent industry
- > 2、海外对中国专利形势的判断及中国企业面临的专利风险
 - Overseas judgments on China's patent situation and Chinese companies' patent risks
- > 3、政策法律的未来趋势
 - Future trends of Policy and Law
- > 4、疫情造成的影响
 - The impact of the epidemic
- > 5、应对策略
 - Proposed countermeasures
- 2 © 2020 RPX CORPORATION DO NOT COPY OR DISTRIBUTE WITHOUT PRIOR WRITTEN CONSENT

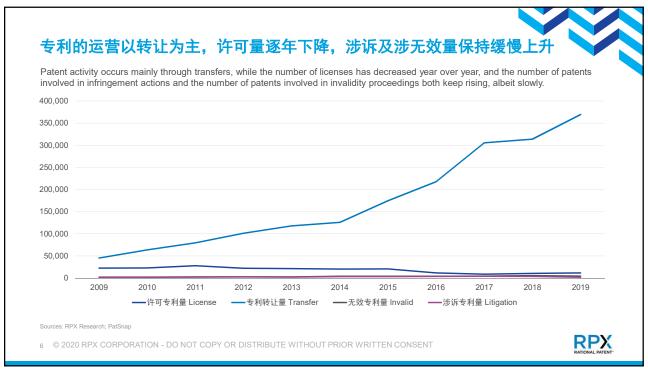


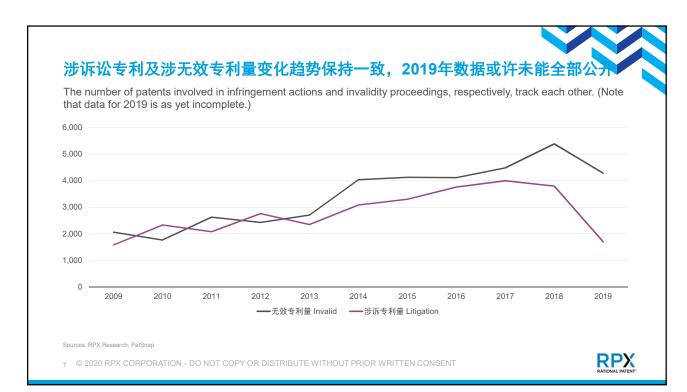


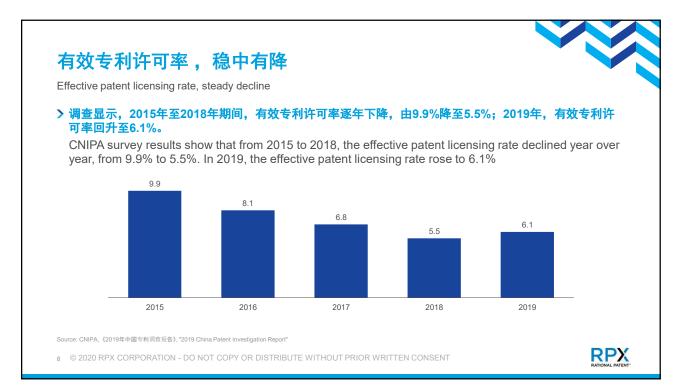
_









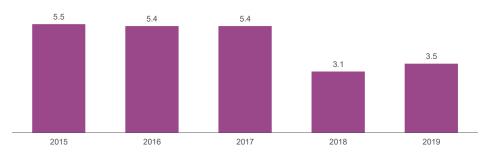


有效专利转让率,稳中有降

Effective patent transfer rate, steady decline

> 2015年至2017年,有效专利转让率基本保持稳定;2018年转让率下降至3.1%;2019年有效专利转让率小幅回升至3.5%.

From 2015 to 2017, the effective patent transfer rate remained basically stable; the transfer rate fell to 3.1% in 2018; the effective patent transfer rate rose slightly to 3.5% in 2019



Source: CNIPA, 《2019年中国专利调查报告》, "2019 China Patent Investigation Report"

9 © 2020 RPX CORPORATION - DO NOT COPY OR DISTRIBUTE WITHOUT PRIOR WRITTEN CONSENT



9

专利司法保护状况

北京知识产权法院 BEIJING IP COURT

- > 2019年, 北京三级法院共审结各类知识产权案件79769件, 同比增长42.6%。 2019, Beijing third-level courts heard roughly 80K IP cases of all kinds,, a 42.6% year on year increase
- > 北京知识产权法院为例, 该院2019年在13件案件中采取诉中临时措施, 在54件案件中采取诉前临时措施, 诉前临时措施裁定支持率达100%。

In 2019, the Beijing IP Court took interim measures at the middle of 13 cases and pre-litigation interim measures in 54 cases,, with a support rate of 100%

> 北京知识产权法院,以涉外技术类案件为例(技术类案件包括专利、软件著作权、植物新品种、技术秘密类等行政和民事案件)诉讼请求平均约为237万元,判决支持的赔偿额度平均约为208万元,支持率约87.8%。

Focusing on foreign-related technology cases (including administrative and civil cases concerning patents, software copyrights, new plant varieties, technical secrets, etc.), the average claim before the Beijing IP Court has been for about 2.37M RMB while the average damages award has been about 2.08 million RMB, with a support rate of about 87.8%.

来源:2020.4.21,北京高院新闻发布会;2019.11.6,北京知识产权法院。审判工作新闻发布会;2020.4.21,广州知识产权法院发布2019年度《知识产权司法保护状况》白皮书,最高院知识产权法庭2019年度报告

10 © 2020 RPX CORPORATION - DO NOT COPY OR DISTRIBUTE WITHOUT PRIOR WRITTEN CONSENT



专利司法保护状况

上海知识产权法院 SHANGHAI IP COURT

> 2015-2019年, 上海知识产权法院共受理各类知识产权案件10111件, 年均增长率为11.05%, 尤其是2019年 收案数同比增长20.75%。专利权纠纷案件3166件, 占31.31%。

From 2015-2019, the Shanghai IP Court accepted roughly 10K IP cases, representing an average annual growth rate of 11.05%. Notably, the number of cases closed in 2019 increased by 20.75%, year over year. Patent disputes, at just over 3K, accounted for 31% of the total.

来源:2020.4.21,北京高院新闻发布会;2019.11.6,北京知识产权法院。审判工作新闻发布会;2020.4.21,广州知识产权法院发布2019年度《知识产权司法保护状况》白皮书;最高院知识产权法庭2019年度报告

11 © 2020 RPX CORPORATION - DO NOT COPY OR DISTRIBUTE WITHOUT PRIOR WRITTEN CONSENT



11

专利司法保护状况

广州知识产权法院 GUANGZHOU IP COURT

- > 五年来,广州知识产权法院在涉外案件中依法支持的赔偿数额显著提高,当事人请求赔偿数额平均约为83万元,依法判决支持的赔偿数额平均约为66万元,对诉讼请求赔偿数额的支持率为79.52%。去年一审案件平均判赔金额超过80万元,同比增长13.77%。最高判赔金额也不断突破,从2015年的126.5万元到2019年的5000万元。
 - Over the past five years, damages awarded by the Guangzhou IP Court in foreign-related cases has increased significantly. The average amount of damages requested by the parties is about 830K RMB, and the average amount supported by the law is about 660K RMB, or 79.52%. Last year's first-instance case's average damages award exceeded 300K RMB, a year-over-year increase of 13.77%. The maximum award amount has also risen consistently, from 1.265M RMB in 2015 to 50M RMB in 2019.
- > 2019年,广州知识产权法院共新收各类案件12896件,同比增长27.86%,为建院以来收案数最高的年度。专利权纠纷案件3822件,占比为29.64%。发明、实用新型和外观设计专利权纠纷案分别为304、1008、2442件,分别占专利权纠纷案件收案数的7.95%、26.37%、63.89%。

In 2019, the Guangzhou Intellectual Property Court received a total of 12,896 new cases, a year-on-year increase of 27.86%, the highest number of cases since the establishment of the court. There were 3,822 cases of patent disputes, accounting for 29.64%. Invention, utility model and design patent disputes were 304, 1,008 and 2,442, respectively, accounting for 7.95%, 26.37% and 63.89% of the total number of patent disputes received.

来源:2020.4.21,北京高院新闻发布会;2019.11.6,北京知识产权法院。审判工作新闻发布会;2020.4.21,广州知识产权法院发布2019年度《知识产权司法保护状况》白皮书,最高院知识产权法庭2019年度报告

12 © 2020 RPX CORPORATION - DO NOT COPY OR DISTRIBUTE WITHOUT PRIOR WRITTEN CONSENT



专利司法保护状况

最高人民法院知识产权法庭 THE IP COURT OF THE SUPREME PEOPLE'S COURT OF CHINA

> 在法庭受理的962件民事二审实体案件中, 侵害实用新型专利权纠纷454件, 侵害发明专利权纠纷234件。 2019年, 法庭二审实体案件平均审理周期为73天。

In the 962 civil second-instance entity cases accepted, the court considered 454 claims of infringement of utility model patent rights; 234, of invention patent rights.. In 2019, the average trial period of the second instance of the court case is 73 days.

来源:2020.4.21,北京高院新闻发布会;2019.11.6,北京知识产权法院。审判工作新闻发布会;2020.4.21,广州知识产权法院发布2019年度《知识产权司法保护状况》白皮书;最高院知识产权法庭2019年度报告

13 © 2020 RPX CORPORATION - DO NOT COPY OR DISTRIBUTE WITHOUT PRIOR WRITTEN CONSENT



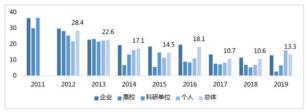
13

无效审查时间的变化

Changes in invalid review time

> 调查显示,2011年至2015年,各类专利权人遭遇侵权的比例显著下降,2016年遭遇侵权的比例上升至18.1%;2017年侵权比例继续下降,2018年,总体遭遇侵权比例仅10.6%,为历史最低。2019年,专利权人遭遇侵权的比例小幅上升至13.3%。

Data show that from 2011 to 2015, the percentage of cases in which infringement was found decreased significantly, rising in 2016 to 18.1%. In 2017, the proportion of infringements resumed its decline to the lowest in history in 2018. Finally, in 2019, the percentage of infringement found ticked up to 13.3%.

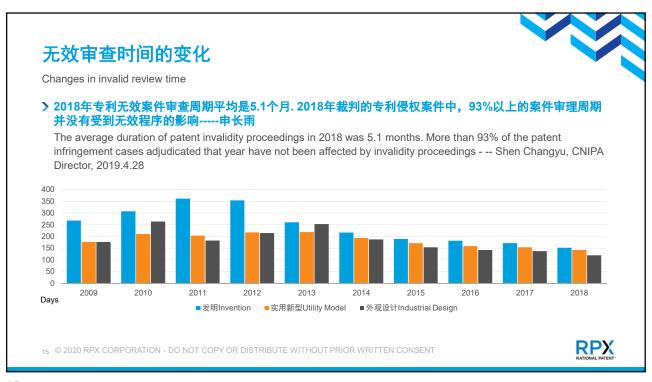


2011-2019 年遭遇过专利侵权的比例(单位:%)

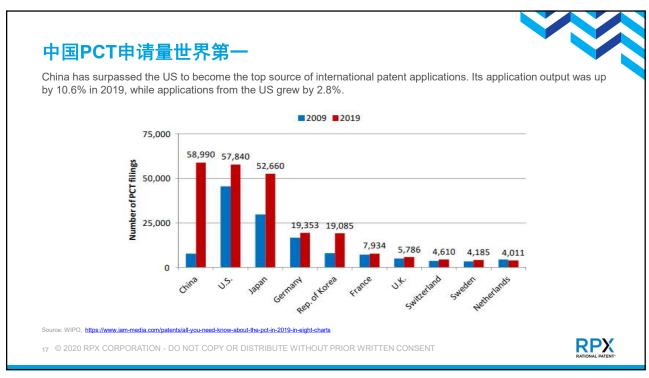
Source: CNIPA, 《2019年中国专利调查报告》, "2019 China Patent Investigation Report"

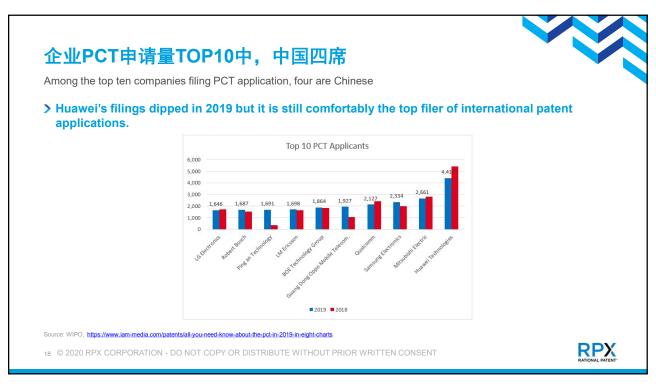
14 © 2020 RPX CORPORATION - DO NOT COPY OR DISTRIBUTE WITHOUT PRIOR WRITTEN CONSENT

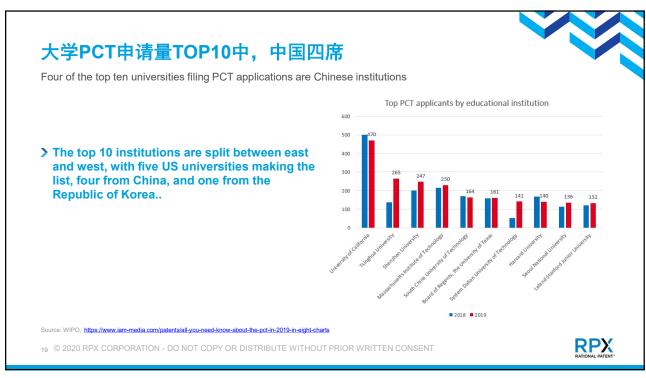


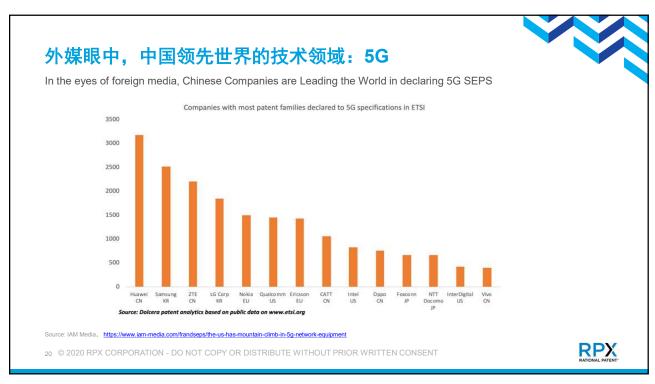












外媒眼中,中国领先世界的技术领域:区块链

In the eyes of foreign media, China's leading technology field in the world: blockchain

> China is a long way ahead. The number of patent families originating in China are many times the number as those originating in the US. Both Chinese corporates and academic institutes lead their global peers in blockchain patenting activity.



Source: IAM Media, https://www.iam-media.com/market-developments/china-pulls-ahead-of-the-us-in-blockchain-technology-race

21 © 2020 RPX CORPORATION - DO NOT COPY OR DISTRIBUTE WITHOUT PRIOR WRITTEN CONSENT



21

中国领先世界的技术领域: AI芯片

In the eyes of foreign media, China's leading technology in the world: Al Chips

USA

Intel, Qualcomm, Kalray, Xilinx, Google, Cerebras, Nvidia, Amazon

China

Huawei, Baidu, Alibaba, Sophon, Yitu, Cambricon, Conoon, Intell if usion

Rest of the world

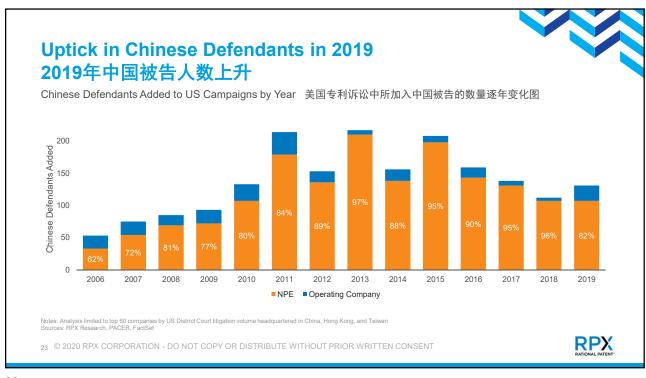
Fujitsu、PEZY Computuing、Graphcore、Habana

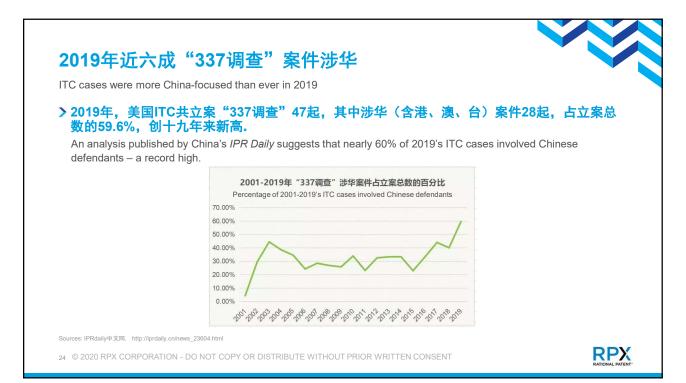
The data show that the United States and China are leading the race, with 16 active companies. In contrast, only four players from the rest of the world (Europe, Israel, Japan and South Korea) have announced AI chips

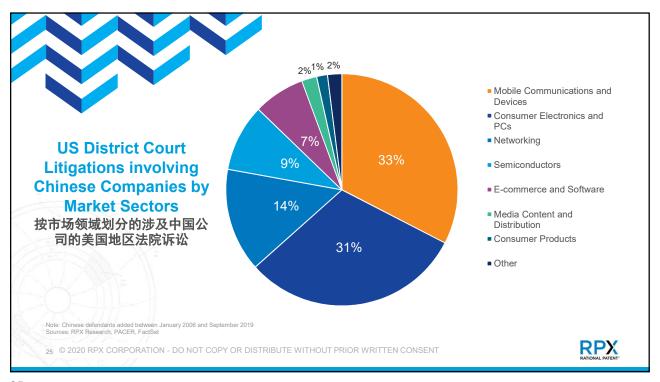
Source: IAM Media, https://www.iam-media.com/who-leading-the-ai-chips-ip-race-best-practice-in-ip-management

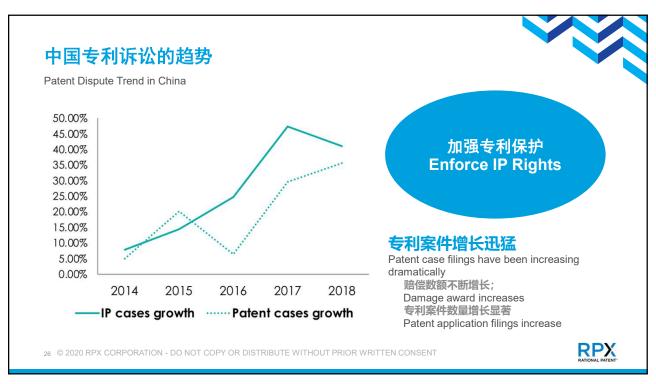
22 © 2020 RPX CORPORATION - DO NOT COPY OR DISTRIBUTE WITHOUT PRIOR WRITTEN CONSENT

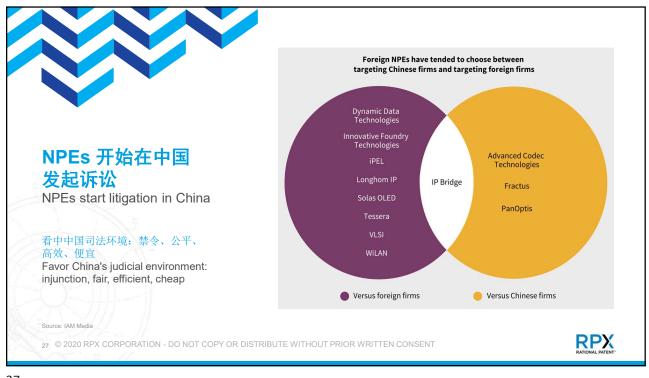




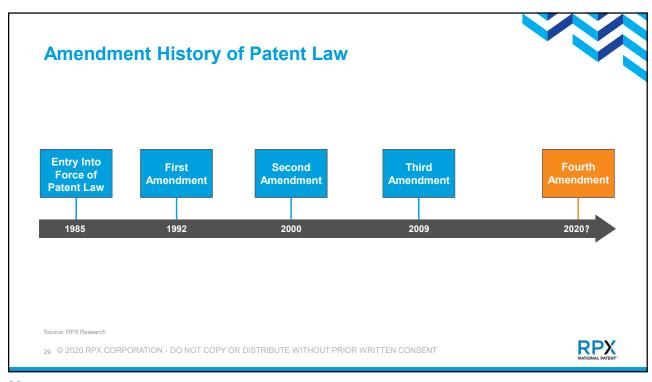














落实中美贸易协议

Implement China-US Trade Agreement



允许药品专利补充实验数据

Allow drug patents to supplement experimental data

允许药品专利申请人在专利审查、复审和司法程序中补充实 验数据。

Drug patent applicants are allowed to supplement experimental data in patent examination, reexamination and judicial procedures.



建立药品专利链接制度

Establish drug patent link system

对已获得专利的药品,如果他人就该药品申请上市许可, 上市审批机关应当通知专利权人,使其有机会对申请上 市许可的他人提起专利侵权诉讼或者申请临时禁令。 For a patented drug, if another person applies for a marketing license for the drug, the marketing approval authority shall notify the patentee to give it the opportunity to file a patent infringement lawsuit or apply for a temporary injunction against the other person applying for the marketing license.



建立药品期限补偿制度

Effective Patent Term Extension

对所有技术领域(包括药品)的专利因为专利审查程序不合理延迟(非因专利申请人的原因)而对保护期予以延长。协议明确规定,自申请日满年或者提出实质审查请求之日满3年尚未授(以较晚日期为准)的,就构成了"不合理延迟"。For patents in all technical fields (including pharmaceuticals), the period of protection will be extended due to unreasonable delays in the patent examination process (not due to patent applicants).



加大专利保护力度

Enhance patent protection

提高法定赔偿额上限和惩罚性赔偿上限 Increase the statutory compensation limit and punitive compensation limit

Source: RPX Research

31 © 2020 RPX CORPORATION - DO NOT COPY OR DISTRIBUTE WITHOUT PRIOR WRITTEN CONSENT



31

Increased Focus on Specialized IP Courts and Tribunals Over Time



- Regional specialized IP courts for first instance cases
- Regions: Beijing, Shanghai, and Guangzhou

> 21 IP Tribunals of Courts (Established in 2017-2019)

- Regional IP jurisdiction within Intermediate courts for first instance cases
- Regions Nanjing, Suzhou, Wuhan, Chengdu, Hangzhou, Ningbo, Hefei, Fuzhou, Jinan, Qingdao, Shenzhen, Tianjin, Zhengzhou, Changsha, Xi'an, Nanchang, Lanzhou, Changchun, Urumqi, Haikou and Xiamen

> 1 IP Tribunal of Supreme People's Court (Established in 2019)

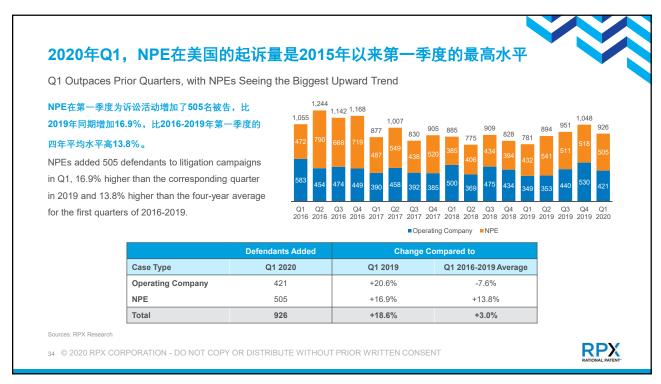
- National IP jurisdiction for second instance cases
- Hears appeals from judicial cases and administrative cases (CNIPA's decisions related to invalidity and rejections) involving invention patents, utility model patents, design patents (only for administrative cases), layout design of integrated circuits, computer software, technical secret, new plant varieties, and anti-trust

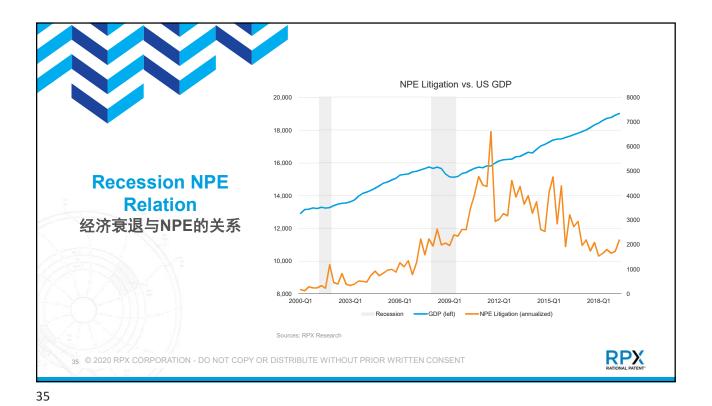
Source: RPX Research

© 2020 RPX CORPORATION - DO NOT COPY OR DISTRIBUTE WITHOUT PRIOR WRITTEN CONSENT









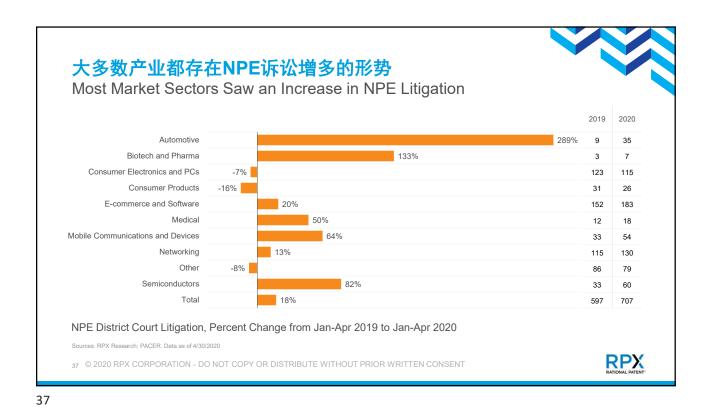
Potential NPE Reactions to Recession

经济衰退与NPE的关系

- > Economic recession promotes the activity of NPE
- > 经济衰退促进了NPE活跃
 - Companies go bankrupt, causing them to liquidate their IP 公司破产导致他们清算知识产权
 - Prices drop when the market is flooded with IP 当市场上有很多知识产权时,价格就会下降
 - When prices lower, IP is easier for NPEs to acquire 当价格较低时, NPE就很容易获得知识产权
- > Low prices and available capital drive NPE formation 低价格和可用资本推动NPE的形成
 - NPEs will start litigating 6-12 months after acquiring capital
 - NPE将在获得资本后6个月至1年内开始诉讼

36 © 2020 RPX CORPORATION - DO NOT COPY OR DISTRIBUTE WITHOUT PRIOR WRITTEN CONSENT





疫情的潜在影响

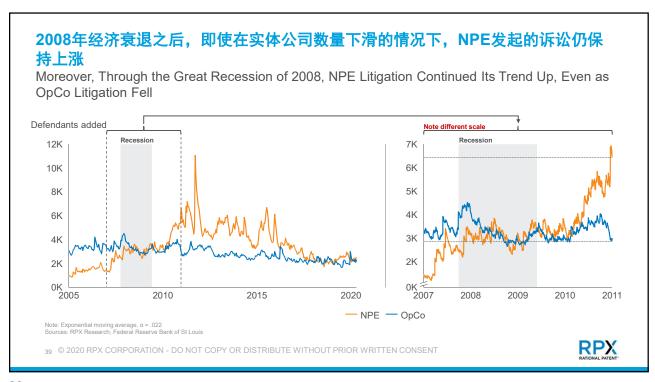
The Potential Effects of COVID-19

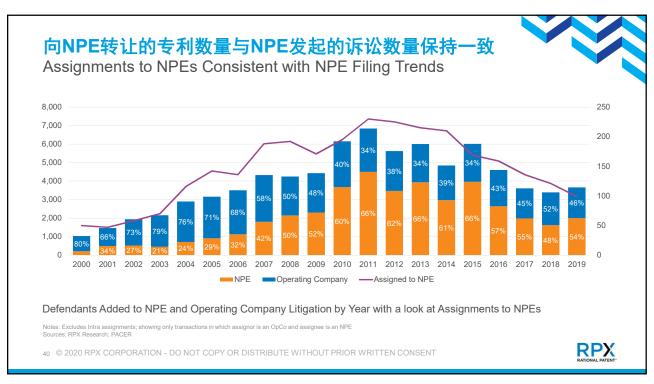
>诉讼资金的入场 Enter Litigation Funding

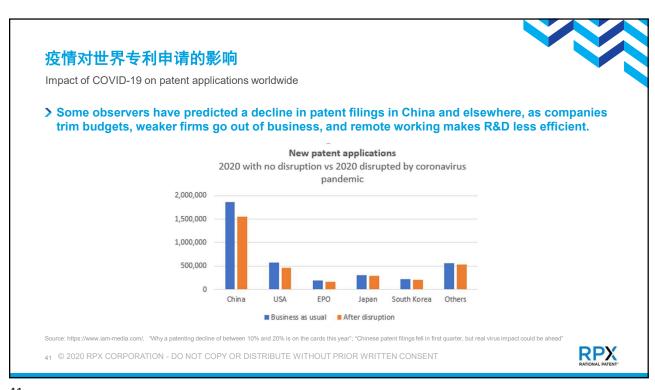
- Litigation finance firms have reported record fundraising in recent years, as wealthy investors, including private
 equity firms and hedge funds, seek opportunities to invest in uncorrelated assets that can withstand, or even
 perform well in, an economic downturn
- Litigation funders report being "busier than ever" amid COVID-19, with some saying that the industry—with its "antirecessional" features and general inoculation against court delays—was "made for" times like these
- In the wake of COVID-19, we may see a continued increase in litigation from NPEs backed by third-party litigation funders (e.g., litigation finance firms, hedge funds, and private equity firms)—a trend that has been on the rise for well over two years now
- With more plentiful and patient capital on hand, these well-funded NPEs may be in the position to acquire more robust patent portfolios; wage wars of financial and litigation attrition (*i.e.*, suing in multiple venues and jurisdictions, and/or filing serial litigation, to wear down each target's resolve); and hold out for higher settlements

38 © 2020 RPX CORPORATION - DO NOT COPY OR DISTRIBUTE WITHOUT PRIOR WRITTEN CONSENT











关于制造业产业链是否离开中国-----NO

Whether the manufacturing industry chain leaves China---NO

> 1、大多数制造业产业链不会离开中国,中国仍将保持全球主要生产中心的地位

Most manufacturing industry chains will not leave China; China will still maintain its position as the world's main production center

■ 原材料的供应、资本品的完备、高素质劳动力的占比

Supply of raw materials, completion of capital, and proportion of high-quality labor force

■ 技术进步、规模经济和产业集聚

Technological progress, scale economy, and industrial agglomeration

> 2、部分产业链会发生变化,短期内中国经济形势会受影响

Part of the industrial chain will change, and China 's economic situation will affect it in the short term

■ 涉及防疫医疗及国家安全的产业可能会回归各国, 但是相关专利仍将在中国发挥作用, 或将促进专利诉讼活跃

Industries related to epidemic prevention and national security may return to other countries, but related patents will still play a role in China, possibly promoting patent litigation

■ 短期内由于外贸需求下降, 经济下行导致国内产业竞争加剧, 或将促进专利诉讼活跃

In the short term, due to the decline of foreign trade demand and economic downturn, the domestic industry competition will be intensified, and patent litigation may increase

Source:,何帆、朱鹤: 全球供应链有近忧无远虑, He fan, Zhu He: the global supply chain has near worries and no longer worries, https://www.sohu.com/a/380584250_784171

© 2020 RPX CORPORATION - DO NOT COPY OR DISTRIBUTE WITHOUT PRIOR WRITTEN CONSENT



43

关于制造业产业链是否离开中国------YES

Whether the manufacturing industry chain leaves China---YES

> 疫情会加速全球产业链去中国化

The pandemic will accelerate the de-sinicization of the global industrial chain

- 中国人工成本的增加,人口结构的红利不再,GDP增速下行,"中国制造"的整体成本在上升
- China's labor costs have increased, the demographic dividend is no longer, GDP growth is declining, and the overall cost of "Made
 in China" is rising
- 某些国家已经出台补贴计划,鼓励企业离开中国
- Some countries have introduced subsidy programs to encourage companies to leave China
- 某些国家出于分散风险的考虑,会调整产业链政策,着手构建更独立、完整、安全的产业链
- In consideration of risk diversification, some countries will adjust the industrial chain policy and start building a more independent, complete, and safe industrial chain
- 中国制造业仅有比较优势,并非绝对优势,特点是相对过剩的、低技术的、劳动密集型的产能,仍然是世界产品价值链中利润最少的 一环
- China's manufacturing industry has only comparative advantages, not absolute advantages. It is characterized by relatively surplus, low-tech, and labor-intensive production capacity. It is still the least profitable link in the world product value chain

Source全球产业链去中国化综述 A summary of the de-sinicization of the global industrial chain https://www.douban.com/note/758983168/

© 2020 RPX CORPORATION - DO NOT COPY OR DISTRIBUTE WITHOUT PRIOR WRITTEN CONSENT



疫情对中国专利申请的影响:诉讼风险增大、NPE日趋活跃

Impact of pandemic on the Chinese patent industry: Litigation risk increases and NPEs becomes more active

▶ 1、中国巨大的专利存量,给了专利运营动力和弹药;

China's huge patent stock gives patent operation power and ammunition;

> 2、法律政策修改,司法环境完善,更加倾向于加强专利权的保护;

The revision of laws and policies, the improvement of judicial environment, are more inclined to strengthen the protection of patent rights;

▶ 3、疫情影响下,产业竞争更加激烈,利用专利维护市场地位或许成为很好的选择;

In the wake of COVID-19, industry competition is more intense. It may be a good choice to use patents to maintain the market position;

> 4、后疫情时代,产业链调整,中国产业升级换代加速,会导致专利资产剥离和变现压力增加;

In the post-pandemic era, with the adjustment of the industrial chain and the acceleration of industrial upgrading in China, the pressure of divestiture and monetization of patent assets will increase;

▶ 5、公平、高效、廉价、亲专利权倾**向的司法环境,吸引更多NPE进入中国并积极活**动。

A fair, efficient, cheap and pro-patent judicial environment could attract more NPEs to China.

45 © 2020 RPX CORPORATION - DO NOT COPY OR DISTRIBUTE WITHOUT PRIOR WRITTEN CONSENT



45

5、应对策略 Proposed countermeasures

2020 RPX CORPORATION - DO NOT COPY OR DISTRIBUTE WITHOUT PRIOR WRITTEN CONSENT

应对疫情影响的企业专利管理总体策略建议

Suggestions for overall patent management strategy in response to the impact of the pandemic

- >1、聚焦核心业务,适当调整专利申请策略;
 - Focus on core business and adjust patent application strategy appropriately;
- >2、借助数据分析, 梳理分类现有专利资产;
 - With the help of data analysis, classify the existing patent assets;
- >3、积极专利运营,分担企业负担、捍卫市场;
 - Active patent operation, share the burden of enterprises, and safeguard the market;
- >4、做好应诉准备,借鉴海外经验、借助外力。
 - Prepare to respond to lawsuits, learn from overseas experience, and make use of external resources.
- 47 © 2020 RPX CORPORATION DO NOT COPY OR DISTRIBUTE WITHOUT PRIOR WRITTEN CONSENT



47

应对专利诉讼或许可纠纷的总体策略

The general strategy to deal with patent litigation or licensing disputes

- > 1、认清对方面目:公司经济结构、诉讼资金来源、涉诉专利情况
 - Identify the counterparty: its corporate hierarchy, the source of any litigation funding, and the history of the asserted patents
- > 2、理解对方纠纷目的: 害命还是谋财?
 - Understand the purpose of the dispute: Competing for the market share or patent monetization?
- > 3、多元化最低代价解决思路 Diversify solutions of the lowest cost
 - 害命型: 以商业发展策略为着眼点解决纠纷;
 - Compete for the market : solve disputes with the commercial development strategy as the focus;
 - 谋财型: 以大数据为支撑、协同抱团模式为着眼点解决纠纷。
 - Resolve disputes with the support of data analytics and with a focus on collaboration.
- 48 © 2020 RPX CORPORATION DO NOT COPY OR DISTRIBUTE WITHOUT PRIOR WRITTEN CONSENT



应对NPE诉讼或许可纠纷的总体策略

The general strategy to deal with NPE litigation or licensing disputes

- > 1、NPE纠纷属于谋财型:专利质量稳定、以诉促和
 - NPE disputes are revenue-dependent: they requires high patent quality, promoting license through litigation
- > 2、应对之前,应当分析NPE完整诉讼活动的总体情况
 - Before responding to an NPE, the full history of its litigation activity should be analyzed
- > 3、应对之前,应当分析所用专利的转让历史、无效历史、诉讼历史以及许可历史
 - Before responding, the transfer history, invalidity challenge history, litigation history, and licensing history of the asserted patent should be analyzed
- > 4、多元化最低代价解决思路可以考虑协同抱团式纠纷解决方案----以RPX创新性解决方案为例
 - For a diversified solution at the lowest possible cost, collaborative group dispute resolution should be considered —
 for example, RPX's innovative solutions
- 49 © 2020 RPX CORPORATION DO NOT COPY OR DISTRIBUTE WITHOUT PRIOR WRITTEN CONSENT



49

#