

中新知识产权合作动态 季度简报 第十二期



2024 年第四季度

本期导读

- 新加坡知识产权动态
- 中国-新加坡知识产权合作动态

➤ 新加坡知识产权动态

(一) 新加坡在 2024 全球创新指数位列第四 创 10 年最佳

世界知识产权组织发布 2024 年全球创新指数(Global Innovation Index), 新加坡超越英国, 位列世界第四、亚洲第一, 为 10 年来最佳表现。此外, 新加坡在 78 项评估指标中, 有 14 项名列第一, 超越美国, 成为获得最多第一名指标的经济体。根据排名, 前三名依旧是瑞士、瑞典、美国。中国排名第 11, 是前 30 名中唯一的中等收入经济体。全球创新指数主要以创新投入和创新产出两大方面的 78 项指标, 评估全球 133 个经济体。创新投入涵盖经济体促进创新活动的五大要素, 即制度、人力资本与研究、基础设施、市场成熟度和商业成熟度; 创新产出则包含经济体的创新活动实际表现, 分为知识与技术产出, 以及创意产出。

Global Innovation Index 2024

Tracking the most recent global innovation trends, the GII finds that innovation investment slowed in 2023, in marked contrast to previous years, making the prospect for 2024/2025 remarkably uncertain. But the outlook is not entirely cloudy. Technological progress and adoption in fields as diverse as supercomputing, connectivity, health, sanitation and green technologies continues unabated.

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GII rank	Economy	Score	Income group rank	Region rank
1	Switzerland	67.5	1	1
2	Sweden	64.5	2	2
3	United States of America	62.4	3	1
4	Singapore	61.2	4	1
5	United Kingdom	61.0	5	3
6	Republic of Korea	60.9	6	2
7	Finland	59.4	7	4
8	Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	58.8	8	5
9	Germany	58.1	9	6
10	Denmark	57.1	10	7
11	China	56.3	1	3
12	France	55.4	11	8
13	Japan	54.1	12	4
14	Canada	52.9	13	2
15	Israel	52.7	14	1
16	Estonia	52.3	15	9
17	Austria	50.3	16	10
18	Hong Kong, China	50.1	17	5
19	Ireland	50.0	18	11
20	Luxembourg	49.1	19	12

Singapore

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Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$
11	1	High	SEAO	5.8	753.3	133,108
		Score/Value	Rank			
 Institutions		99.1	1 ●◆	 Business sophistication		68.7 3 ●◆
1.1 Institutional environment		100.0	1 ●◆	5.1 Knowledge workers		71.1 7
1.1.1 Operational stability for businesses*		100.0	1 ●◆	5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %		61.7 2 ●◆
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*		100.0	1 ●◆	5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, %		42.9 30 ◇
1.2 Regulatory environment		97.4	1 ●◆	5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP	○	1.4 18
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*		100.0	1 ●◆	5.1.4 GERD financed by business, %	○	58.3 15
1.2.2 Rule of law*		94.9	3 ●	5.1.5 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	○	30.0 3 ●◆
1.3 Business environment		100.0	[1]	5.2 Innovation linkages		63.5 7
1.3.1 Policy stability for doing business†		100.0	1 ●◆	5.2.1 Public research–industry co-publications, %		3.8 21
1.3.2 Entrepreneurship policies and culture†		n/a	n/a	5.2.2 University–industry R&D collaboration†		84.9 7
 Human capital and research		65.0	2 ●◆	5.2.3 State of cluster development†		84.5 14
2.1 Education		59.6	39	5.2.4 Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.2 5 ◆
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP		2.4	116 ○◇	5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP		2.9 15
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap		20.5	46 ○	5.3 Knowledge absorption		71.4 2 ●◆
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years	○	16.9	23	5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade		2.4 10
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science		559.6	2 ●◆	5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade		25.1 5 ◆
2.1.5 Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary	○	11.6	49	5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade		3.3 7
2.2 Tertiary education		75.0	2 ●◆	5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP		28.5 3 ●◆
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross	○	97.1	9	5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses	○	54.2 21
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %		35.9	5 ◆	 Knowledge and technology outputs		55.4 9
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %		n/a	n/a	6.1 Knowledge creation		39.9 21
2.3 Research and development (R&D)		60.6	14	6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		2.4 27
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	○	7,488.4	5	6.1.2 PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		2.3 13
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	○	2.2	17	6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		- -
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD\$		62.4	21	6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP		19.2 34
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*		68.7	13	6.1.5 Citable documents H-index		40.3 22
 Infrastructure		56.7	11	6.2 Knowledge impact		68.9 2 ●◆
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)		96.2	3 ●◆	6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %		1.0 53
3.1.1 ICT access*		100.0	1 ●	6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP		18.2 1 ●◆
3.1.2 ICT use*		91.5	16	6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP		0.2 58 ○◇
3.1.3 Government's online service*		95.8	5	6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing, %		82.0 1 ●◆
3.1.4 E-participation*		97.7	3 ●◆	6.3 Knowledge diffusion		57.5 5
3.2 General infrastructure		55.3	12	6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade		1.7 14
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.		10,234.2	15	6.3.2 Production and export complexity		89.2 5
3.2.2 Logistics performance*		100.0	1 ●◆	6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade		28.8 1 ●◆
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP		22.8	77 ○	6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade		3.3 35
3.3 Ecological sustainability		18.7	70 ○◇	6.3.5 ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP\$ GDP		7.0 37
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use		16.2	23	 Creative outputs		47.4 19
3.3.2 Low-carbon energy use, %		0.6	123 ○◇	7.1 Intangible assets		37.0 41
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP\$ GDP		2.5	41	7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %		44.9 54 ○◇
 Market sophistication		65.0	7	7.1.2 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		19.0 92 ○◇
4.1 Credit		47.4	[27]	7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP		13.3 11
4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups†		n/a	n/a	7.1.4 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.5 78 ○
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	○	129.5	14	7.2 Creative goods and services		48.6 9
4.1.3 Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP		n/a	n/a	7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade		5.7 1 ●◆
4.2 Investment		88.6	3 ●◆	7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69		1.8 59 ○◇
4.2.1 Market capitalization, % GDP		158.8	7	7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69		41.5 20
4.2.2 Venture capital (VC) investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP		2.7	1 ●◆	7.2.4 Creative goods exports, % total trade		3.3 15
4.2.3 VC recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP		1.8	1 ●◆	7.3 Online creativity		67.1 9
4.2.4 VC received, value, % GDP		0.0	1 ●◆	7.3.1 Top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69		16.3 34 ◇
4.3 Trade, diversification and market scale		59.0	56	7.3.2 GitHub commits/mn pop. 15–69		100.0 1 ●◆
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %		0.0	2 ●◆	7.3.3 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP		85.1 5 ◆
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification		62.2	93 ○◇			
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$		753.3	37			

NOTES: ● indicates a strength; ○ a weakness; ◆ an income group strength; ◇ an income group weakness; * an index; † a survey question; ○ indicates that the economy's data is outdated. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level; n/a represents missing values; a dash - indicates an indicator which is not relevant to this economy and thus not considered for DMC thresholds.

China

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP\$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP\$
7	23	Upper middle	SEAO	1,422.6	32,897.9	23,309
		Score/Value	Rank			
 Institutions		57.6	44			
1.1 Institutional environment		61.8	49			
1.1.1 Operational stability for businesses*		66.7	51			
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*		56.9	46			
1.2 Regulatory environment		36.7	78			
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*		30.8	94			
1.2.2 Rule of law*		42.6	62			
1.3 Business environment		74.2	14			
1.3.1 Policy stability for doing business†	⊖	74.3	18			
1.3.2 Entrepreneurship policies and culture†		74.0	11			
 Human capital and research		50.3	22			
2.1 Education		69.2	[5]			
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP		3.3	95			
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap		n/a	n/a			
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years		n/a	n/a			
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science	⊖	579.0	1			
2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary		13.3	63			
2.2 Tertiary education		23.6	87			
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross		72.0	36			
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %		n/a	n/a			
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %		0.4	103			
2.3 Research and development (R&D)		58.1	17			
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	⊖	1,702.9	43			
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	⊖	2.4	14			
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD\$		91.0	2			
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*		84.2	5			
 Infrastructure		62.4	5			
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)		87.0	19			
3.1.1 ICT access*		89.6	66			
3.1.2 ICT use*		84.6	33			
3.1.3 Government's online service*		87.6	15			
3.1.4 E-participation*		86.0	13			
3.2 General infrastructure		62.1	7			
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.		6,282.6	32			
3.2.2 Logistics performance*		72.7	18			
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP		43.1	2			
3.3 Ecological sustainability		38.0	23			
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use		6.9	101			
3.3.2 Low-carbon energy use, %		18.3	63			
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP\$ GDP		9.9	4			
 Market sophistication		55.8	16			
4.1 Credit		48.9	25			
4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups†		69.3	15			
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP		185.4	4			
4.1.3 Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP		0.8	36			
4.2 Investment		25.9	32			
4.2.1 Market capitalization, % GDP		76.2	23			
4.2.2 Venture capital (VC) investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.1	43			
4.2.3 VC recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.1	36			
4.2.4 VC received, value, % GDP		0.0	21			
4.3 Trade, diversification and market scale		92.6	4			
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %		2.5	73			
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification	⊖	97.8	5			
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$		32,897.9	1			
 Business sophistication		58.0	11			
5.1 Knowledge workers		70.9	[8]			
5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %		n/a	n/a			
5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, %		n/a	n/a			
5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP	⊖	1.9	13			
5.1.4 GERD financed by business, %		78.0	3			
5.1.5 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %		n/a	n/a			
5.2 Innovation linkages		58.4	13			
5.2.1 Public research-industry co-publications, %		7.1	4			
5.2.2 University-industry R&D collaboration†	⊖	83.8	8			
5.2.3 State of cluster development†	⊖	100.0	1			
5.2.4 Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP		0.0	75			
5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP		1.8	23			
5.3 Knowledge absorption		44.6	21			
5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade		1.4	26			
5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade		19.9	8			
5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade		1.1	72			
5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP		1.6	84			
5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses	⊖	57.9	18			
 Knowledge and technology outputs		61.7	3			
6.1 Knowledge creation		69.9	3			
6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		48.5	2			
6.1.2 PCT patents by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		2.1	14			
6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		97.4	1			
6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP		20.2	32			
6.1.5 Citable documents H-index		68.4	8			
6.2 Knowledge impact		63.1	4			
6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %		5.4	2			
6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP		3.5	12			
6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP		0.4	28			
6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing, %	⊖	48.4	11			
6.3 Knowledge diffusion		52.0	14			
6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade		0.4	32			
6.3.2 Production and export complexity		76.4	18			
6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade		26.3	1			
6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade		2.4	52			
6.3.5 ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP\$ GDP		18.6	12			
 Creative outputs		50.0	14			
7.1 Intangible assets		82.0	1			
7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %		69.8	17			
7.1.2 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		241.7	1			
7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP		9.5	19			
7.1.4 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP		25.7	1			
7.2 Creative goods and services		32.4	27			
7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade		0.6	49			
7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69		0.5	79			
7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69		10.7	35			
7.2.4 Creative goods exports, % total trade		10.9	1			
7.3 Online creativity		3.6	[126]			
7.3.1 Top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69	⊖	3.6	63			
7.3.2 GitHub commits/mn pop. 15–69		n/a	n/a			
7.3.3 Mobile app creation/bn PPP\$ GDP		n/a	n/a			

NOTES: ● indicates a strength; ○ a weakness; ◆ an income group strength; ◇ an income group weakness; * an index; † a survey question; ⊖ indicates that the economy's data is outdated. Square brackets [] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level; n/a represents missing values; a dash - indicates an indicator which is not relevant to this economy and thus not considered for DMC thresholds.

（二）新加坡知识产权周：亚洲处于快速变化的全球知识产权格局中心

“全球知识产权格局瞬息万变。而亚洲正处于这一变化的中心”。2024 年 8 月 27 日，世界知识产权组织（WIPO）总干事、前任新加坡知识产权局（IPOS）局长邓鸿森于在新加坡滨海湾金沙会展中心举行的 2024 年新加坡知识产权周（IP Week @SG）活动开幕式上发表主题演讲时如是说。“就在 2000 年，70%的专利申请来自七国集团（G7）经济体。这种情况现在正在迅速变化。不仅使用知识产权的人越来越多，而且推动这一增长的引擎也越来越多样化。现在 70%的专利申请来自 G7 之外。当然，亚洲是这些发展的中心。”



新加坡文化、社区和青年部部长兼律政部第二部长、知识产权周的主宾唐振辉（Edwin Tong）认为，没有理由不对东盟持乐观态度。他表示：“与东盟建立联系，与东盟其他邻国合作，是我们的一个重要优先事项。在东盟内部，新加坡一直与其他成员国进行密切的合作，以改善对知识产权信息和服务的获取。”


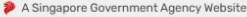




来源: [IP Week @ SG 2024 | 27 - 28 August 2024](#)

（三）新加坡知识产权局加强创新领域知识产权能力

新加坡知识产权局（IPOS）宣布将通过提供更多的资源、培训和咨询服务，以加强新加坡创新领域（包括自由创作者）知识产权能力。IPOS 将与新加坡全国职工总会 National Trade Union Congress（NTUC）下属的视觉、音频、创意内容专业协会 Visual, Audio, Creative Content Professionals Association（VICPA）合作，在未来几年里提高新加坡创作者的知识产权意识和熟练程度。共同致力于：（1）通过知识产权宣传计划和活动，促进自由创作者和青年对知识产权的了解；（2）提供指导、实践机会、案例研究等，帮助 VICPA 成员提升作品的知识产权价值；（3）通过创意作品的知识产权许可、谈判和商业化培训计划，使创作者能够管理其知识产权并从中获利。



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More Support To Boost IP Capability Among Creators And Enterprises

27 Aug 2024

Innovative businesses also lauded at annual IP Awards

PRESS RELEASE

1 SINGAPORE, 27 August 2024 - More resources, training programmes and advisory services will be extended to deepen IP competency in Singapore's wider innovation sector, including freelance creative professionals.

2 The Intellectual Property Office of Singapore (IPOS) will partner NTUC-affiliated association, the **Visual, Audio, Creative Content Professionals Association (VICPA)** to raise IP awareness and proficiency among creators in Singapore over the next few years. This was announced by Minister for Culture, Community and Youth, and Second Minister for Law, Mr Edwin Tong SC, at IP Week @ SG, the annual global IP conference held in Singapore.

3 The collaboration will include joint efforts to:

- Promote the understanding of IP among freelance creative professionals and youth through IP awareness programmes and campaigns;
- Help VICPA members to extract and enhance the IP value from their works with resources such as guidelines, best practices, case studies; and
- Equip creators to manage and monetise their IP through training programmes on IP licensing, negotiation, and commercialisation of creative works.

来源: [IPOS | Press Releases](#)

（四）新加坡公布两项新举措旨在减轻专利审查负担

新加坡知识产权局（IPOS）推出了减少延期费以及与《专利合作条约》（PCT）检索报告相关的手续的举措，从而为申请人节省了成本和时间。一是公布了一项试点计划，申请人可以通过该计划将申请检索和/或审查的期限延长 18 个月而无需支付任何官方延期费用。对于希望有更多时间考虑是否以及如何继续检索和/或审查其新加坡专利申请的申请人，上述举措可以为申请人节省大量成本。二是修订了《专利规则》第 42 条第（1B）款，以简化专门根据 IPOS 作为 PCT 国际检索机构出具的国际检索报告申请审查所需的文件，申请人只需提交审查请求书（即专利表格 12）而无需提交任何其他文件（包括引用专利和非专利文件）。这一简化程序有助于消除先前程序造成的混乱，因为先前的程序规定，审查申请中只能省略专利文件，不能省略非专利文件。

Singapore | August 29 2024

Patent applicants in **Singapore** will benefit from two new initiatives released by the Intellectual Property Office of **Singapore** (IPOS). These aim to reduce the burden on applicants when dealing with examination requests.

The patent application process in **Singapore** has been significantly simplified in recent years, and currently applications proceed by either a request for examination based on a suitable search report, or a request for combined search and examination.

IPOS has now introduced initiatives to reduce extension fees and the formalities associated with certain PCT search reports, thereby providing cost and time savings to applicants.

1. Proposed pilot initiative to waive official extension fees when requesting search and/or examination report

In a circular no. 4/2024 dated 19 August 2024, IPOS has issued a pilot initiative through which applicants can seek an extension of 18 months to request search and/or examination without incurring any official extension fees.

In order to benefit from this pilot initiative, the 36-month due date to file the request for examination, or the request for combined search and examination, must fall between 1 September 2024 and 31 August 2026 (both dates inclusive). The extension of time request can be made retroactively, provided that it is within 18 months of the due date.

If the 36-month due date falls between 1 September 2024 and 31 August 2026, and an extension of less than 18 months has already been obtained, a request under the pilot initiative is still possible and will allow the remaining period to be extended at no cost, up to the maximum of 18 months.

The above initiative can provide substantial cost savings to applicants wishing to have more time to consider whether and how to proceed with the search and/or examination of their **Singapore** patent applications, for example, in view of commercial developments or outcomes of corresponding foreign applications.

2. Simplified formalities when requesting examination based on an International Search Report (ISR) issued by the IPOS under the Patent Co-operation Treaty (PCT)

Additionally, incircular no. 3/2024 dated 15 August 2024, IPOS has amended Rule 42(1B) of the Patents Rules in order to simplify the documents required to request examination specifically based on an ISR established by IPOS as the International Searching Authority under the PCT. The amendment came into force from 16 August 2024.

Accordingly, when requesting examination based on the ISR established by IPOS as the International Searching Authority under the PCT, applicants need to submit only the examination request (i.e. Patents Form 12) and there is no need submit any additional documents, including cited patent and non-patent documents.

This simplified procedure helps to remove the confusion caused by the previous procedure whereby only patent documents could be omitted from the examination request while non-patent documents could not.

Spruson & Ferguson Lawyers - Le Hong Minh and R.N. Gnanapragasam (Sam)

来源: [Singapore | New initiatives reduce patent examination burdens - Lexology](#)

➤ 中国-新加坡合作动态

（一）中新广州知识城连续第 7 年举办新加坡知识产权周中文专场活动

新加坡知识产权周（IP Week @SG）是新加坡搭建的国际化知识产权交流合作平台，已成为“一带一路”国家知识产权工作的盛典，每年参加该项活动国家超过 45 个，现场参与人数超过 4000 人。今年的新加坡知识产权周在疫情后首度恢复线下模式，定于 8 月 26 日至 8 月 28 日在新加坡金沙国际会展中心隆重举行。在活动期间，中新广州知识城管理委员会与新加坡知识产权局国际事务机构于 8 月 26 日成功主办了“2024 年新加坡知识产权周中文专场活动”，这是中新广州知识城连续第 7 年举办新加坡知识产权周中文专场活动，为中新两国乃至全球的知识产权交流与合作搭建桥梁。本次活动主题为“科技创新与知识产权国际合作共创繁荣新篇章”，由广州开发区知识产权局协办，中新国际知识产权创新服务中心承办，吸引了超过 120 位政企机构代表参加。



来源：[中新携手共绘科技创新与知识产权国际合作新篇章](#)

（二）中国多城代表团赴新共探知识产权合作交流新机遇

8月26日，上海市知识产权局副局长杨慧率团访问新加坡知识产权局与新加坡知识产权局国际交流司副司长陈钧铭、助理司长梁珮珊举行会谈。双方就知识产权转化运用、纠纷解决、海外维权以及知识产权公共服务等领域进行了充分的交流与探讨，并就进一步加强业务合作，提供信息交流渠道达成了共识。

8月28日，广州代表团访问新加坡国际仲裁中心，与新加坡国际仲裁中心首席运营官李玉萍、中国区战略发展经理沈冬卉举行会谈。双方就新仲架构、国际仲裁员的构成、最新引进的科技手段等多方面进行交流。



来源：[市知识产权局副局长杨慧率团访问新加坡知识产权局](#)

（三）生态城与新加坡建立合作机制，为知识产权出海护航

8月27日，在生态城管委会和新加坡知识产权国际事务机构的共同见证下，生态城知识产权服务业集聚园区与新加坡专利代理人协会建立合作机制，将加强知识产权保护国际合作，为区域内企业知识产权出海保驾护航。此次合作机制的建立，是深化中新合作的又一创新举措。双方将在知识产权、企业服务、法律咨询等领域进行深入合作，为区域内企业提供PCT（专利合作条约）专利申请指导及海外知识产权维权等服务；同时，为来自新加坡的创新企业提供知识产权、政策咨询、投融资等全方位一站式服务，帮助他们更好地进入中国市场。



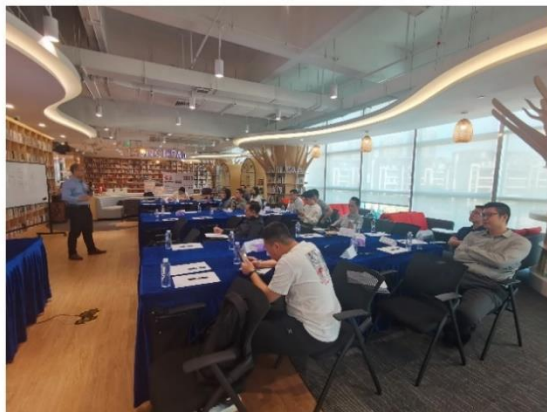
来源: [生态城与新加坡建立合作机制，共同为知识产权出海护航](#)

（四）知创中心举办中新国际知识产权培训基地专题培训班

2024 年第四季度，中新国际知识产权创新服务中心共举办了 4 期中新国际知识产权培训基地专题培训班，培训班一如既往以生动的课堂互动模式，丰富的案例分析、导师国际化的专业经验分享为特色，让学员深入浅出地掌握关键点，轻松掌握无形资产运营及管理要素。四季度专题培训班共吸引了近 100 名学员参加。



2024年10月25日，“信息技术领域的高价值专利培育与保护策略”专题培训



2024年11月7日，“虚拟现实(VR)与增强现实(AR)技术的产学研合作”专题培训



2024年11月21-22日，“利用知识产权推动企业高质量创新与发展”专题培训



2024年12月16-17日，“东盟知识产权体系精要详解”专题培训

日期	主题	讲师	讲师职务
2024/10/25	信息通信技术领域的高价值专利培育与保护策略	吕丽茹	新加坡国家知识产权局国际事业机构审查员、学院讲师
2024/11/7	虚拟现实（VR）与增强现实（AR）技术的产学研合作	姚建欣	新加坡南洋理工大学科创中心
2024/11/21	利用知识产权推动企业高质量发展与创新	曹兴海	新加坡知识产权局国际交流司高级处长 新加坡知识产权局国际事务机构国际合作处高级处长、知识产权学院讲师
2024/12/16	东盟知识产权体系精要详解	苏巧亮	新加坡法律事务所 E11a Cheong LLC 董事长

来源：[信息通信技术领域的高价值专利培育与保护策略专题培训圆满落幕](#)

[“虚拟现实\(VR\)与增强现实\(AR\)技术的产学研合作”专题培训圆满落幕](#)

[知识产权赋能企业，助力高质量创新发展培训成功举办](#)

[“东盟地区知识产权体系精要详解”专题培训成功举办](#)

（五）2024 年度中新知识产权国际人才培育班在天津正式开班

日前，由滨海新区知识产权局、中新天津生态城市场监督管理局、中新天津生态城自贸联动创新局、新加坡知识产权局国际事务机构多方共同主办的 2024 年度中新知识产权国际人才培育班在中新天津生态城科技园研发大厦正式开班。据生态城市场监督管理局副局长翁志强介绍，本次培训分 4 期开展，结合生态城产业创新的新发展及辖区企业发展的新需求，邀请新加坡专家学者现场授课。



来源：[中新携手 共育国际知识产权人才 天津 企业 交流](#)

（六）重庆—新加坡律师仲裁实务主题沙龙”活动成功举办

2024年9月19日，重庆仲裁委员会两江国际仲裁中心与新加坡律师公会、重庆市律师协会联合举办“重庆—新加坡律师仲裁实务主题沙龙”，重庆仲裁委员会、新加坡律师公会代表团、重庆市律师协会共计100余人参加活动。沙龙环节，来自渝新两地的仲裁、律师行业的6位代表分别围绕重庆仲裁国际仲裁探索实践、中新投资环境、外资股东重点关注问题、数据跨境机制新发展、新加坡视角下的国际商务调解机制与知识产权法律服务等主题作了交流分享。参加人员还结合仲裁与律师、仲裁与调解等多元解纷机制相关热点问题进行了深入交流和研讨。



来源：[“重庆—新加坡律师仲裁实务主题沙龙”活动举办](#)