

China's IP in foreign eyes



Police in China have arrested 73 people suspected of manufacturing and selling almost 1 million fake luxury bags. The Ministry of Public Security says police seized more than 20,000 fake Louis Vuitton, Hermes and Coach bags and closed 37 sites where the forgery ring made or sold the bags.

In just five years, China has surpassed the United States as a trading partner for much of the world, including the U.S. allies such as South Korea and Australia, according to an Associated Press analysis of trade data.

根据美联社的贸易数据,短短5年间,中国已经超过美国,成为包括韩国、澳大利亚等美国盟友在内的世界上大部分国家的最大贸易伙伴。



The Chinese Technology giant (Huawei) has predicted its revenue and investment growth in the next 3 years in Africa to be up by 30 percent as mobile internet and communication devices penetration expands on the continent.

almost 1 million fake luxury bags, by The Vancouver Sun)

近日,中国警方逮捕了涉嫌制造并销售近100万个假冒名牌手袋的73名犯罪嫌疑人。中国公安部有关人士表示,警方共查获超过2万个假冒路易威登、爱马仕和蔻驰手袋,并关闭了37个制造或销售这些假冒手袋的窝点。

Comment:

IP infringement and piracy has been staining the reputation of China on IPR protection. In recent years, the Chinese government has made further efforts in strengthening IPR protection and enhancing public IPR awareness.

点评:

侵权盗版问题损害着中国知识产权保护的国际声誉。近年来,中国政府进一步加大对知识产权保护力度,提升社会公众的知识产权意识。

则减少至76个。(《中国取代美国成为全球最大贸易伙伴》,美联社)

Comment:

Associated Press's new project "China's Reach" displays how China makes the world different over the last three decades by influencing business, politics and daily life.

点评:

美联社在其“直击中国”的新研究项目中,分析了中国如何在过去30年改变了世界,并影响着全球的商业、政治及日常生活。

中国科技巨头(华为技术有限公司)预测,随着非洲移动互联网和通信设备普及率的提升,未来3年内其在非洲的收入和投资将增长30%。

Comment:

More than a decade ago, when Huawei started developing African market, it encountered the monopoly of the multinationals like Ericsson and Alcatel, and was questioned by the local clients.

点评:

10多年前,华为在开拓非洲市场之初,面临着爱立信、阿尔卡特等国外大企业的垄断,处处遭到当地客户的质疑。

(by Correspondent Wang Weiwei from Canada) (本报通讯员汪玮发自加拿大)

Dorothy Li, the one who bridges Sino-US IPR cooperation 搭建中美知识产权交流与合作的桥梁

——访美国马歇尔法学院亚洲联盟负责人李汪引兰

The coming 2014 will celebrate its 20th anniversary of the establishment of cooperation between SIPO and the John Marshall Law School (JMLS), a Chicago law school which has played a noticeable role in promoting study and understanding of Chinese intellectual property law by educating Chinese students.

As a native of Shanghai, Dorothy Li was brought up in Taiwan, China. She then immigrated to the United States. From the 1990s, she taught and lectured at colleges and universities in the United States and China, devoted herself to Sino-US education and cultural exchanges and particularly to IPR talents training.

"Education is the key to a powerful China. If China wants to be heard to speak in the world, greater attention must be attached to IPR. I am so glad that the Chinese leaders have been aware of this and done abundant work.

All the world is now aware of the continuous improvement in IPR protection here in China. I would like to devote myself into cultivating IPR talents."

As a pioneer in cultivating future legal professionals in America, JMLS started working with Chinese law schools and authorities in 1994. "In the 1990s, China is in desperate need of IPR talents, the Chinese government sent senior officials to the USA hunting for cooperation in training the IPR talents."

According to Li, the ultimate goal of education is not only deriving knowledge from books, but teaching students how to be a right person. "When the three students started their first class at JMLS, they were told that they were not only students, but also role models they must serve as representing their nation and the nation's IPR talents."

"It is my great honor to have witnessed and participated in the cooperation between SIPO and JMLS in the past 18 years. I am so glad that the Chinese students at JMLS have won their mentors and fellow students' respects for their hard work and moral characters. When they finished their studies and returned to China, they have played important roles in advancing China's IPR development as government officials, attorneys, school mentors and company administrators etc."



李汪引兰 (by Cao Kexin) (Photo by Zhang Zihong)

本报记者 曹可欣

她是一位身材娇小的女士,而在中美知识产权界,却显示出了自己非凡的能量。正是在她的努力推动下,中国国家知识产权局与美国马歇尔法学院建立了长期的合作关系,共同培养知识产权人才。

近日,李汪引兰女士再次来到中国,与中国国家知识产权局就庆祝双方合作20周年,继续深化知识产权人才培养等方面进行了交流。

化、教育,特别是中美知识产权领域人才培养的合作。

"中国要强,教育是关键。"在谈起帮助中国培养知识产权人才的初衷时,李汪引兰对中国知识产权报记者说:"虽然我身在海外,但是非常希望能够帮助中国推进教育普及。由于我本身从事法学教育工作的,所以我最希望能从法学教育入手,为中国培养人才尽一份力。"

据李汪引兰回忆,上世纪90年代初,中国的知识产权人才凤毛麟角。为培养高级人才,中方派出官员到美国寻求合作。马歇尔法学院是美国历史最悠久、最权威的知识产权法教学机构之一。

李汪引兰不仅教书,更重育人。她告诉记者:"从中国学生到美国的第一天起,我就对他们说,你们不仅代表自己,更代表中国,代表中国的知识产权界,你们一定要做楷模。"

到2014年,中国与马歇尔法学院的合作就20周年了。作为中美知识产权合作的亲历者,李汪引兰非常自豪:"多年来,到马歇尔法学院的中国学生通过刻苦努力、尊重师长,赢得了师生的认可。"

李汪引兰表示,未来,她将继续奔走于中美之间,为中美两国文化、教育方面的交流与合作,特别是在知识产权领域的人才培养方面作出更大的贡献。

图片由本报记者 张子弘 摄



Rock Records filed a copyright lawsuit 滚石公司状告国美、康佳等侵犯著作权

The Asian record giant Rock Records recently filed a copyright case against the well-known appliance retailer Gome Electrical Appliances Holdings Limited, the television manufacturer Konka Group and the IPTV service provider Best TV.

The Rock Records claimed that they own the copyright of the song Perplexed performed by Chang Chen-yue, Loneliness all my life performed by Rene Liu, Silk road by Fish Leong, Mortal song by Jonathan Lee, Betray by Gary Chaw, 2010 Taipei Concert by Super Band etc.



KONKA 康佳



TV without authorization, so the consumers can easily get the above MV without payment. Rock Records then brought the case to the court, sought injunction and 700,000 yuan in damages.

Up to now, the case is in trial, and we will follow the development of the case.

(by Hu Man) 本报讯 因认为侵犯其著作权,

滚石国际音乐股份有限公司(下称滚石音乐公司)一纸诉状,将国美电器有限公司(下称国美公司)、康佳集团股份有限公司(下称康佳集团)、百视通网络电视技术发展有限公司(下称百视通公司)一并告上法庭。

滚石音乐公司称,在未经许可的情况下,国美公司、康佳集团、百视通公司在其产销的一款 KONKA 康

佳液晶电视中,预先内置了“超清体验”、“音乐视界”、“热播MV”、“滚石30年”等众多多功能模块,使得用户可以在该电视机上欣赏相关MV。滚石音乐公司享有其中纵贯线(2010台北演唱会)、张震岳(我想要的感觉)、刘若英(一辈子的孤单)、梁静茹(丝路)、李宗盛(凡人歌)、曹格(背叛)等69首歌曲MV的著作权及其相关权利。

目前,该案正在进一步审理中。(胡斌)

Table with 2 columns: Role and Name. Includes Executive Editor Liu Peng, Practice Editor Meng Yijun, and Translator Jiang Xu.