BEIJING EAST IP LTD.
BEIJING EAST IP LAW FIRM

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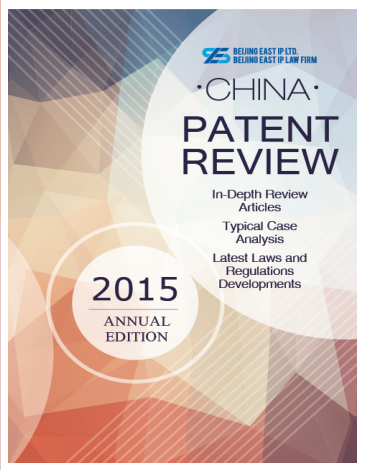
Hot Topics



Trademarks

★ Selected Publication

News

Effective Way for Collecting Evidence to Show Monetary Damage

Article 27 Where it is hard to determine a right owner's actual loss caused by infringement, the People's Court shall request the right owner to provide evidence regarding benefit that the infringer has obtained from the infringement according to Article 65, Paragraph 1 of the Patent Law; under a situation that the right owner has provided preliminary evidence of benefit obtained by the infringer, while the account book or material relevant to the patent infringing action are mainly owned by the infringer, the People's Court may order the infringer to provide the account book, material; where the infringer refuses to provide the account book, material without justified reasons, or provides fake account book, material, the Peoples' Court may determine the benefit obtained by the infringer due to the infringement with reference to assertion and evidence provided by the right owner.

According to Article 27, in a condition that an infringement of an infringer upon a patent right has been established but a monetary damage cannot be ascertained based on an actual loss of a patentee, if 1) the patentee is able to provide a prima facie evidence to show profits earned by the infringer and 2) the infringer is in possession of relevant materials showing actual profits earned, the People's Court may order the infringer to submit the materials; if the infringer fails to submit the materials without justified reasons and/or falsifies the materials, the Peoples' Court may ascertain the monetary damage with determination of the infringer's earned profit by referring to assertion and the prima facie evidence provided by the patentee.

I. Legislation History

Article 27 applies, in adjudication of a patent dispute, a procedural remedy against obstruction of production of evidence in civil procedure. This provides an effective way for collecting evidence to show monetary damage, which used to be a big problem when patentee enforces patent right in China.

Specifically, according to Article 75 of Several Provisions of the Supreme People's Court on Evidence in Civil Procedures, as the procedural remedy against obstruction of production of evidence, "where there are evidences to prove that a party possesses the evidence but refuses to provide it without good reasons and if the other party claims that the evidence is unfavourable to the possessor of the evidence, it may be deduced that the claim stands."

As a judicial policy in intellectual property area of China, the Supreme People's Court observed early in 2013 that, "the procedural remedy against obstruction of production of evidence shall be reenforced. If the patentee is able to prove that the alleged infringer infringes the patent right and is responsible for monetary damage, and the infringer who possesses the evidence refuses to provide it without good reasons, the People's Court may affirm the claim of the patentee on the monetary damage."

After announcement of the above judicial policy for adjudicating the IP disputes, in 2015, the draft amendment to Patent Law of China (version for approval of the People's Congress) stipulates in Article 68 that: "after the People's Court decided that there is a patent infringement, the court may order the accused infringer to provide the account books and

materials related to the infringement for determining the amount of compensation where the patent right holder has exhausted all possibilities to provide evidence, and the account books, materials related to the infringement are mainly controlled by the accused infringer. Where the accused infringer fails to provide the account books and materials or provides fake account books and materials, the People's Court may determine the amount of compensation referring to the claim of the patent right holder and the provided evidence."

Finally, in 2016, the Supreme People's Court issued the judicial interpretation, which contains the above Article 27.

II. Relevant Precedents

In a patent infringement dispute between plaintiff GREE and defendant MIDEA, there were four different models of infringing air conditioners involved. In a situation that the profit of RMB 500,000 of one infringing air conditioner had been determined and the defendant who possesses the profit-related materials of the other three models refused to submit those materials upon judge's order, the judge held that the profit of each of the other three models should be deduced as not lower than that of the determined one by applying the procedural remedy against obstruction of production of evidence, rendering a total monetary damage of RMB 2 million.

In another patent infringement dispute between plaintiff JOYOUNG and defendant SHUAIJIA, upon a request for evidence preservation from the plaintiff, the judge ordered the defendant to submit account books with record of sale of the alleged product. The defendant, however, refused to submit. The judge held that because the defendant, who is in possession of the account books, fails to submit it, the account book is deemed as an evidence containing content unfavourable to the defendant. The judge therefore upheld the claim of the plaintiff for the monetary damage of RMB 3 million.

Also, in a patent infringement dispute between plaintiff WYNCA and defendant JFD, the judge held that the defendant failed to comply with the order from the court for submitting the possessed evidences that are related to infringing product made from the infringing method, including production and sales volume, time period of infringement, and the profit. Therefore the court is unable to determine the profit the defendant earned. The judge held that the defendant was in possession of the evidence but failed to turn it in with no good cause, therefore the defendant shall bear the unfavourable responsibility. The judge rendered in total monetary damage of RMB 20 million by considering the innovation level and market value of the subject patent, and the duration and severity of the infringing activities.

III. Application of Article 27

1. Scope of Application

It should be noted that, the scope of application of Article 27 is limited, which means it can be applied for determination of monetary damage, but cannot be applied for establishment of infringement.

That is, only when the infringement has been successfully established by the patentee, Article 27 applies to determine the monetary damage. Put it differently, the patentee is not entitled to rely on Article 27 to request the alleged infringer to submit materials for establishment of infringement. Only after the patentee submits evidence proving infringement, would the patentee seek remedy according to Article 27 to determine the monetary damage.

By the way, for establishment of infringement, the patentee is entitled to seek remedy according to Article 75 of Several Provisions of the Supreme People's Court on Evidence in Civil Procedures.

2. Condition for Application

The condition for application of Article 27 shall also be noted. The patentee is entitled to seek remedy according to Article 27 only after the prima facie evidence is provided to show profits the alleged infringer earned.

Specifically, in GREE v. MIDEA case, in addition to providing evidence for showing infringement, the patent provided an annual report and sales data to show its profit loss due to infringement, and an asset evaluation report to show the market value of its patent right. Additionally, during the trial, upon request of the patentee, the people's court ordered the alleged infringer to submit sales volume, price, and profit of all the related infringing air conditioners. At last the sales data of one model was obtained, which was used to determine the monetary damage.

Also, in JOYOUNG v. SHUAIJIA case, the patentee provided a relevant patent licensing agreement with royalty fee recorded, a purchasing evidence showing the sales price of the infringing product, and an internet webpage of the infringer showing production and sales volume of the infringer. Additionally, the patentee requested the people's court to preserve the account book with sales record of the infringer as the evidence.

Notably, in WYNCA v. JFD case, for the harm caused by the infringing activities of the infringer during 2003 to 2007, the patentee claimed monetary damage of RMB 54.8 million, which is equal to the profit calculated based on sale income and cost.

To support the claim, the patentee submitted to the people's court a bunch of evidences, including audit reports of the infringer of year 2005-2007, VAT invoices, annual financial reports, calculation method and recycling rate related to infringing products, list of profit loss, etc. Additionally, the people's court, upon request of the patentee, collected evidences from the infringer, an audit body of the infringer, and an industry association governing the infringer, and finally obtained the production and sales data of the infringing products from the audit body and the the industry association.

According to the above precedents, after showing evidence to prove infringement, the patentee is required to provide the prima facie evidence and even applies for evidence preservation to show profit earned by the infringer. Only when the burden of proof is satisfied upon submission of the prima facie evidence showing profit the infringer earned, would the patentee seek remedy according to Article 27.

Author: Dragon Wang

Vice President
Patent Attorney
China Supreme Court Appointed Attorney for Patent Litgation

Mr. Dragon Wang has been working in the IP field for over 16 years., inclding 4 years as an in-house patent counsel in a multinational company, and 12 years as a patent attorney at Beijing East IP.

Experiences in both industry and private practice enable him to understand clients better. In addition to providing consulting services on patent practice to multinational companies, as a leading patent attorney in the mechanical field, Dragon has been represting Epson, Toyota, Ericsson and other international giants before the Patent Reexamination Board under SIPO and the People's Court in China to protect and enforce their patent rights.

In 2009, Dragon obtained his LL.M degree with honours from John Marshall Law School in Chicago. He is now the Vice President responsible for the Business Development Department.

Boundary for Extension of Protection from Patented Process to Product

--Claims should be drafted according to possible patterns of infringement

Article 20

Where process or treatment is made to a follow-up product, which was obtained by further processing or treating a product directly obtained by a patented pr ocess, the People's Court shall determine the action does not belong to "using the product directly obtained by the patented process" prescribed in Article 11 of the Patent Law.

This article is a supplement to Article 11 of the *Patent Law* [1] and Article 13 of the *Judicial Interpretation I* [2]. Article 11 of the *Patent Law* intends to extend protection of process patent to the product directly obtained by the patented process, so as to remedy weak protection on process patent due to difficulty in obtaining evidence. In the *Judicial Interpretation I*, the key concept "the product directly obtained by the patented process" is defined as the original product obtained by the patented process. In addition, it is further clarified that the action to process and treat such an original product to obtain a follow-up product belongs to the action of "use" defined in Article 11 of the *Patent Law*, i.e. belongs to infringement. Article 20 of the *Interpretation II* clearly excludes the action of further processing or treating a follow-up product from infringing actions. The purpose of Article 20 of the *Interpretation II* is to limit extension of protection from patented process to product in a reasonable scope, so as to avoid disturbing normal downstream business actions.

In the judgement of Zhangxitian vs. CSPC OUYI Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. [3], the Supreme People's Court clarified that the protection cope of a process patent can ONLY be extended to the product directly obtained by the patented process, i.e. the immediate product obtained by the patented process; the protection cannot be extended to the follow-up product obtained by further processing and treating of the immediate product. According to the patented process of claim 1 of the patent, the immediate product directly obtained after the final step is an intermediate product used to produce (S)-Amlodipine, but not (S)-Amlodipine itself. Therefore, (S)-Amlodipine maleate, tablets of (S)-Amlodipine maleate and (S)-Amlodipine produced by the alleged infringer all belong to the follow-up product obtained by further processing and treating of the above mentioned immediate product. None of them belongs to products directly obtained by the process of the patent. Therefore, the protection scope of the patent cannot be extended to (S)-Amlodipine maleate, tablets of (S)-Amlodipine maleate and (S)-Amlodipine.

1. Article 11 of the *Patent Law*
"After the grant of the patent right for an invention or utility model, except where otherwise provided for in this Law, no entity or individual may, without the authorization of the patentee, exploit the patent, that is, make, use, offer to sell, sell or import the patented product, or use the patented process, and use, offer to sell, sell or import the product directly obtained by the patented process, for production or business purposes.

2. Article 13 of the *Interpretation by the Supreme People's Court on Some Issues Concerning The Application of Laws in the Trial of Patent Infringement Dispute Cases (I)*
The original product obtained using the patented process will be recognized by the people's courts as "the product directly obtained by the patented process" under Article 11 of the Patent Law. The action of further processing or treating the above mentioned original product to obtain the follow-up product will be recognized by the people's courts as "using … the product directly obtained by the patented process" under Article 11 of the Patent Law.

3. Judgement (2009) Min-Ti-Zi No. 84 of the Supreme People's Court

Based on the current law and regulations as well as related cases, we recommend drafting claims according to possible patterns of infringement, insofar as the scope of protection is extended from patented process to product.

First of all, because the protection on patented process cannot be extended without limit, various patterns of infringement should be considered in the draft of claims on manufacturing processes to avoid unnecessary lost.

For example, lead active compounds (immediate product) initially discovered are normally not suitable to be used as medicines. In most cases they need to be optimized into active pharmaceutical ingredients (follow-up product), and then processed by several formulation means into medicines (final product) and sold to end consumers. In drafting of claims, it is recommended to protect various forms of the immediate product, the follow-up product and the final product by different claims. In order to protect the manufacture process of the medicines, process claims should be drafted accordingly for these products.

In addition, the determination of "the product directly obtained by the patented process" is not based on the title of the claim, but based on the product obtained directly after the final step defined in the claim[4]. Therefore, attention should be paid to wording of process claims.

Author: Juan LEI

Patent Attorney
Business Development Manager

Ms. Juan Lei joined the firm in 2007, Ms. Juan Lei has been focusing on the field of biology and chemistry related patent prosecution, re-examination, invalidation and litigation. She has helped clients in the field of life sciences, pharmaceutical, health care, nutrition, organic chemistry, etc. Ms. Juan Lei also provides counseling on validity, infringement, Freedom-to-Operate (FTO), strategic patent portfolio management.

Beginning 2013, Ms. Juan Lei started her work in business development and client management, where she is mainly responsible for the European market. Since then, Ms. Juan Lei actively attended academia conferences, communication events, participated in client visits, where she gained profound understanding to the world's IP markets and raises her professional ability to a higher level.

4. Judgement (2009) Min-Ti-Zi No. 84 of the Supreme People's Court
"According to claim 1 of the implicated patent, the subject matter is "a method of isolating (R)-(+)- and (S)-(+)- isomers of Amlodipine from mixtures….However, according to the content described in claim 1, the product directly obtained from the patented process is 'D-tartrate of (S)-(-)-Amlodipine combined with a DMSO-d6' or 'L-tartrate of (R)-(+)-Amlodipine combined with a DMSO-d6'…

Beijing East IP Team Won Three Facebook Trademarks Lawsuits in China

On April 25, 2016, Beijing High Court as the second instance court rendered the final and effective decisions on three trademark oppositions against "Face book" filed by a Chinese individual. Beijing High Court held that trademark application of the opposed marks "Face book" in Classes 29, 30 and 32 covering the goods such as potato chips, coffee-based beverages, and fruit juice [beverages] was in obvious bad faith of copying and imitating third parties' marks with high fame, which disturbed the registration and administrative order of trademark, jeopardized the market order of fair competition, and violated the principle of public order and good social custom. Accordingly, Beijing High Court affirmed the decisions of Beijing First Intermediate Court (the first instance court), which ordered the Trademark Review and Adjudication Board (TRAB) to revoke the TRAB decisions approving the registration of the opposed marks and to render new decisions. Facebook, Inc., as the U.S. owner of the trademark of FACEBOOK, won the three lawsuits.

These three lawsuits reflected the tremendous trend in recent practice that Chinese courts have been strengthening the efforts on cracking down the bad faith filing of the trademark applications in China. Namely, the Chinese courts may deny the registration of the trademark applications which are in obvious bad faith of copying and imitating third parties' marks with high fame. And the Chinese courts may apply Paragraph 1 of Article 41 of the old Chinese Trademark Law (2001), or Paragraph 1 of Article 44 of the new Chinese Trademark Law (2013), against the scenario where the trademark registrant obtains the trademark registration "by deceptive or any other unfair means."

Mr. Jason WANG, the managing partner at Beijing East IP Law Firm and his team, represented Facebook, Inc. and won the victory in both the first instance and the second instance. These three lawsuits have been covered by numerous media reports, including the websites (see links below) of Beijing High Court and the Supreme People's Court, Wall Street Journal and The TIME.

Beijing High Court website
http://bjgy.chinacourt.org/article/detail/2016/04/id/1847770.shtml

The Supreme People's Court website
http://www.chinacourt.org/article/detail/2016/04/id/1847894.shtml

Wall Street Journal
http://blogs.wsj.com/chinarealtime/2016/05/09/facebook-wins-a-trademark-battle-in-china/

The TIME
http://time.com/4322501/china-facebook-trademark-zuckerberg-zhujiang/

(English Translation of the News Reports Posted on Websites of Beijing High Court and the Supreme People's Court)

Preemptive Trademark Applications of "Face book" were Rejected and the U.S. Owner of FACEBOOK Won the Lawsuits

Author:Ying Cheng

Recently, Beijing High Court as the second instance court rendered the final and effective decisions on the trademark opposition against "Face book." Beijing High Court held that trademark application of the opposed marks "Face book" was in obvious bad faith of copying and imitating third parties' marks with high fame, which disturbed the registration and administrative order of trademark, jeopardized the market order of fair competition, and violated the principle of public order and good social custom. Accordingly, Beijing High Court affirmed the decisions of Beijing First Intermediate Court (the first instance court), which ordered the Trademark Review and Adjudication Board (TRAB) to revoke the TRAB decision approving the registration of the opposed marks and to render new decisions. Facebook, Inc., as the U.S. owner of the trademark of FACEBOOK, won the three lawsuits.

On January 24, 2011, the individual LIU Hongqun filed the applications for the opposed marks of "face book" in several Classes which includes goods such as "Canned vegetables, Potato chips" in Class 29, "Coffee-based beverages, Tea-based beverages and candy" in Class 30, "Fruit juice [beverages], Ice [beverages], and Vegetable juices [beverages]" in Class 32.

After the opposed marks were preliminarily examined and published for opposition, Facebook, Inc., the owner of the FACEBOOK trademark, filed the oppositions before the Chinese Trademark Office (CTMO) within the opposition period. The CTMO approved the registration of the opposed marks after the examination. Dissatisfied with the CTMO decisions, Facebook, Inc. filed the appeal for review before the TRAB on April 2, 2013.

On April 15, 2014, the TRAB rendered the decisions holding as follows: No evidence shows Facebook, Inc. has used "FACEBOOK" at a prior stage as the trade name or trademark in the production or business field relevant to goods such as fruit juice [beverage] and has formed some influence. Under this situation, it could not be deemed that the opposed marks jeopardized the prior right of trade name of Facebook, Inc., and it could not be deemed that the opposed marks fell under the situation where unfair means were used to preemptively register the trademark of some reputation owned by a third party. Thus, the opposed marks did not violate Article 31 of the Chinese Trademark Law. Dissatisfied with the TRAB decisions, Facebook, Inc., filed the administrative lawsuits.

The decisions of the first instance court held that the major evidence supporting the TRAB decisions were insufficient, and thus revoked the TRAB decisions and ordered the TRAB to render new decisions.

LIU Hongqun, dissatisfied with the decisions of the first instance court, filed appeals before the second instance court (Beijing High Court). LIU Hongqun argued the following: He had had been working in the field of Fast-Moving Consumer Goods (FMCG) for years. The applications for the marks such as "DARLIE in Chinese" and "face book" were filed in accordance with the relevant procedures prescribed by the Chinese Trademark Law.

Moreover, the fame of the mark "DARLIE in Chinese" filed by him was confirmed by the prior court decision. Therefore, the opposed marks shall not be deemed as a violation of the law.

Beijing High Court held as follows: According to Paragraph 1 of Article 41 of the Chinese Trademark Law, where the registration of a trademark was registered by deceptive or any other unfair means, the CTMO shall invalidate the registered trademark; and any other organization or individual may request the TRAB to invalidate such a registered trademark. The legislative spirit of the above provision is to implement the principle of public order and good social custom, to maintain the good order of the registration and administration of trademarks, and to create the healthy market environment of trademark. According to the literary meaning of the above provision, the above provision may be applied merely in the procedure of invalidating the registered trademarks, rather than the procedure of examination and approval of the pending trademark applications. However, if the behaviors of filing trademark applications by deceptive or any other unfair means are not prohibited at the examination and approval stage, which have to wait for invalidation after the registration of such trademarks, it is obviously not beneficial to prohibiting the above-mentioned behaviors of improper trademark registration in a timely manner. Therefore, the above mentioned legislative spirit shall be implemented throughout the procedures of trademark application examination, approval of application and invalidation. If an applicant files a trademark application by deceptive or any other unfair means, the CTMO, the TRAB and the courts may prohibit such behaviors of the improper application during the procedures of application examination, approval of application, and the corresponding proceeding of litigation, by applying with reference to the above provision.

In this specific case, LIU Hongqun filed applications for the mark "face book" in several Classes, and filed applications for the marks "DARLIE in Chinese" and "One Plus One in Chinese" in Class 29. The above-mentioned application of LIU Hongqun was in obvious bad faith of copying and imitating third parties' marks with high fame, which disturbed the regulation and administrative order of trademark, jeopardized the market order of fair competition, and violated the principle of public order and good social custom. Meanwhile, China adopts the trademark registration system, and the principle of first to file shall be applied while examining the trademark application to decide whether to approve for registration. Nevertheless, the value of marks per se is to distinguish the sources of goods and services. Accordingly, the trademark registration shall be preconditioned on the intention of using the marks, and the value of marks per se can be realized in this way. In case an applicant files a large quantity of trademarks with high fame owned by third parties for purpose of gaining commercial benefits by transferring the trademarks and hoarding the trademarks for speculation, it obviously violates the inherent value of marks, adversely affects the normal order of trademark registration, and even hinders the healthy operation of the good faith operators under the market economy. Therefore, such behaviors aiming at the abusive and pre-emptive registration and disturbing of the order of trademark registration shall be prohibited. In accordance with the legislative spirit of the Paragraph 1 of Article 41 of the Chinese Trademark Law, the application for the opposed marks shall not be approved for registration. The decisions of the first instance court are correct, which shall be affirmed. The requests for appeal of LIU Hongqun lack factual and legal basis, which shall not be supported.

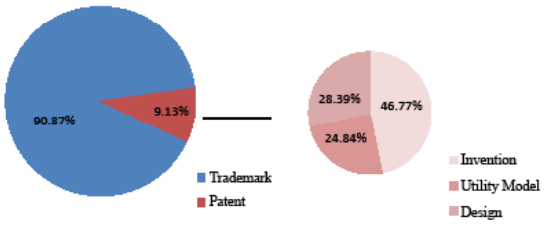
In conclusion, Beijing High Court held that the facts are clear, the application of law is correct, and the procedures are legal in the decisions of the first instance court. Thus, Beijing High Court held that the decisions of the first instance court shall be affirmed.

Beijing IP Court Data Analysis Report (2015) Published for the First Time

On April 15, 2016, IPHOUSE (www.iphouse.cn) launched Beijing Intellectual Property Court Judicial Protection Data Analysis Report (2015). This is the first time for a third party to publish the assessment and analysis on IP cases in China. In addition, this is the most complete and detailed analysis report regarding the IP Cases in 2015 handled by the newly established Beijing IP Court.

Beijing East IP team has the honor to translate such analysis report into English.

Link to the report: http://www.beijingeastip.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/BeijingIPCourtDataAnalysisReport_2015_IPHOUSEBeijingEastIP.pdf



2. Distribution of Grounds for Administrative Authorization and Determination Cases

The distribution of grounds for administrative intellectual property authorization and determination cases of the Beijing Intellectual Property Court in 2015 is as shown below:

Trademark

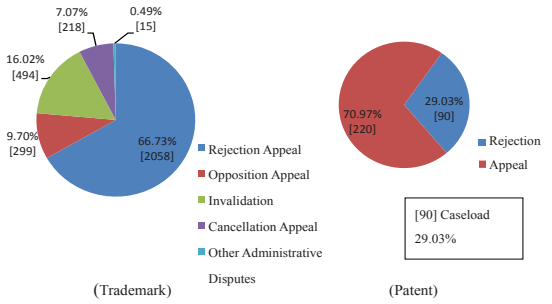
Grounds	Caseload	Percentage
Rejection Appeal	2058	66.73%
Opposition Appeal	299	9.70%
Invalidation (dispute)	494	16.02%
Cancellation Appeal	218	7.07%
Other Administrative Disputes	15	0.49%
Total	3084	100%

Patent

Grounds	Caseload	Percentage	Patent Type	Caseload	Percentage[2]
Rejection Appeal	90	29.03%	Invention	86	95.56%
			Utility Model	3	3.33%
			Design	1	1.11%

Beijing Intellectual Property Court Judicial Protection Data Analysis Report (2015)
IPHOUSE Beijing East IP Ltd. / Beijing East IP Law Firm

Invalidation	220	70.97%	Invention	59	26.82%
			Utility Model	74	33.64%
			Design	87	39.55%
Total	310	100%	--	310	100%



(Trademark) (Patent)

3. Withdrawal Rate of Administrative Authorization and Determination Cases

Among the sample data, there were 240 administrative authorization and determination cases withdrawn by the plaintiff, with a withdrawal rate of 7.07%. Wherein, there were 193 trademark cases withdrawn, accounted for 6.26% of total administrative trademark authorization and determination cases; and there were 47 patent cases withdrawn, accounted for 15.16% of total administrative patent authorization and determination cases.

4. Revocation of Administrative Actions of Administrative Departments

Among the sample data, there were total 539 cases involving revocation of administrative actions of administrative departments, as judged by the court, with a

Source: Beijing IP Court Data Analysis Report(2015)

Dr. Lulin Gao was inducted into the IP Hall of Fame at the IPBC Global 2016

On June 5-7, the Intellectual Property Business Congress 2016 (IPBC Global 2016) was successfully held in Barcelona, Spain. Hundreds of senior IP managers from cooperates, academy, government and firms gathered and discussed key issue and challenges encountered in the course of creation and management of IP assets.

Dr. Lulin Gao, Chairman of Beijing East IP was invited to this conference and was inducted into the IP Hall of Fame in the ceremony held on June 7. The other two inductees in 2016 are Ms Margot Fröhlinger, principal director of patent law and multilateral affairs at the European Patent Office, as well as Mr James Pooley, former Deputy Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organization.

The IP Hall of Fame was developed by IAM since 2006 to honour the achievements of men and women who have made an outstanding contribution to the development of today's IP system and its role as an enhancer of lives across the world. Inductees are chosen each year by the IP Hall of Fame Academy from nominations sent in by members of the global IP community. So far, there are in total 70 inductees who made great contribution to the global IP field listed in the IP Hall of Fame.

http://www.iphalloffame.com/inductees/2016/Lulin_Gao.

Dr. LULIN GAO

Chairman
Honorary President, All China Patent Agents Association
Vice Chairman, Internet Society of China

Dr. Gao is the founder and Chairman of Beijing East IP Ltd. and Beijing East IP Law firm. Dr. Gao is one of the founding fathers of the modern China intellectual property legal system. Before he served for the China Patent Office, Dr. Gao served at different government departments, including the State Planning Commission, for many years. From 1987 to 1998, Dr. Gao served as the Commissioner of China Patent Office. During his tenure at the China Patent Office, Dr. Gao had led Chinese government delegations to attend international IP forums and conferences, such as various World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) meetings where Dr. Gao served as Chairman of WIPO Conference and Paris Union Assembly. Dr. Gao also served as the Vice-President of the Diplomatic Conference of Conclusion of a Treaty Supplementing the Paris Convention as far as Patents are Concerned, and Vice-Chairman of Diplomatic Conference for the Conclusion of a Treaty on the Protection of Intellectual Property in Respect of Integrated Circuits.

Managing Intellectual Property Recognized Mr. Jason Wang as a 2016 IP Star

The IP STARS Handbook recently issued by Managing Intellectual Property recognized Mr. Jason Wang as a 2016 IP Star. Mr. Jason Wang, the Managing Partner at Beijing East IP Law Firm, and his team garners very high praise from clients.

• "He has a great understanding of our needs and provides us with workable and practical strategies to deal with trade mark pirates."

• "Jason provides fantastic trade mark advice and enforcement services in China. Of all the Chinese counsels I have worked with, he is the best."

• "Senior IP lawyers who are familiar with both China IP laws and practice. Business-minded. Can think from the client's side."

• "The firm is highly skilled in trade mark opposition and cancellation actions before the China Trademark Office. They are also very responsive to requests, always answering emails within one business day."

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Beijing East IP Ltd. and Beijing East IP Law Firm were founded by Dr. GAO Lulin, the founding Commissioner of the State Intellectual Property Office (SIPO), and a group of experienced Chinese and international attorneys. Beijing East IP have been dedicating in providing top quality IP services to Fortune Global 500s, leading MNCs, and rising SMEs.

This is a quarterly newsletter to inform you the latest update as well as in-depth articles about IP practice in China. All materials and information in this newsletter are produced by Beijing East IP Ltd./Beijing East IP Law Firm for general informational purposes only and are not intended as legal advice. Nothing in this newsletter is intended to create an attorney-client relationship.

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