

UIBE News

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High-Level Conference on Anti-monopoly, Law Enforcement and IPR co-organized by UIBE

William E. Kovacic, Commissioner of the US Federal Trade Commission (FTC) was invited to discuss antimonopoly law in China, anti-monopoly law enforcement and IPR for the promotion of innovation and competition. Also attending from the FTC was Randolph Tritell, Director of International Affairs.



The seminar was organized by UIBE's Professor Mr. Huang Yong, Director of Competition Law Center.



UIBE's President Professor Shi Jianjun, started by discussing the difference in the definition of Intellectual Property Protection existing between China and western countries, and why this difference exists.

He mentioned that with the economy booming in China, addressing IPR issues is becoming crucial as the country grapples with finding a balance between sustainable economic development, competitiveness, and technological innovation.



William E. Kovacic addressed this concern by discussing the interplay between competition policy, intellectual rights and innovation. "It has only been two years since China introduced its anti-monopoly laws, and only 8 years since it joined the WTO" placing in perspective China's need to catch up in its understanding of the basic principles of competition law, and understanding current policies applied by American antimonopoly law enforcement authorities when they manage the interaction of technological innovation and enterprise competitiveness.

The special guests attending the conference included: Professor Liu Chuntie, Renmin University's Dean of School of Intellectual Property; Kun Xiangjun, Chief of the Intellectual Property Tribunal, from the Supreme People's Court of China; Chen Fuli, IP Specialist from the Chinese Embassy in US; and Zhao Guobing, Director of Antimonopoly and Unfair Competition Enforcement Bureau, SAIC (the State Administration for Industry and Commerce).



Professor Huang Yong, stated that in theory IPR systems and anti-monopoly law enforcement share the same goal, but that this goal could only be achieved when the following three requirements were met: First, a universally accepted definition for "abuse of IPRs"; second, a system of IPR offering a not-too-low threshold suitable for Intellectual Property Protection; third, the balance of anti-monopoly law enforcement and Intellectual Property Protection; fourth, a consideration of the primary stage of devel-



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opment that China is now in.



The conference included more than one hundred delegates representing experts from China and abroad, as well as the government officials, and delegates of MNEs,

law firms and the media.

Nearly 20 international seminars have been launched since 2005 when UIBE's Competition Law Center was founded.