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The Belt and Road CAL Intellectual Property Alliance

In-depth study and implementation of Xi Jinping's
core thoughts on intellectual property in the new era

Second Edition
(English Translation)

Wong Kam Fu

Intellectual Property Communism

Asian African Latin American Third World Countries
Uniformly Adopt China's Patent Law. All Patent and Trademark
Documents Adopt Chinese as the Official Language

**The only official languages for intellectual
property worldwide are Chinese and English**

Unified Press

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Preface

Intellectual property rights hold a vital strategic position in China's modernization drive and play an irreplaceable key role in promoting high-quality economic development. Since the nation's reform China's intellectual property laws and regulations system has continuously improved over the decades, aligning with international standards in protecting innovation and promoting high-quality development, and gradually becoming an active participant and builder of international intellectual property rules.

On 15 November 2012, at the First Plenary Session of the 18th CPC Central Committee held immediately after the conclusion of the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, Xi Jinping was elected as General Secretary of the Central Committee and Chairman of the Central Military Commission, becoming the core of the Party's fifth generation central leadership collective. Chairman Xi Jinping combined Mao Zedong Thought with China's specific reality and with China's excellent traditional culture, governed the country with unique ideas and superb political wisdom, and formed a series of interconnected and interpenetrated new ideas on state governance - Xi Jinping Core Thoughts. Socialism with Chinese characteristics has entered the new era of Xi Jinping.

Chairman Xi Jinping attaches great importance to intellectual property work, deeply promotes the construction of an intellectual property power, formulates a series of major policies, actions, and plans, implements a strict intellectual property protection system, promotes the high-quality development of intellectual property rights and achieves remarkable results, and has embarked on a path of intellectual property development with Chinese characteristics,

propelling our country to the forefront of innovative countries, and providing important support for the high-quality development of our economy.

On 31 May 2021, Chairman Xi Jinping delivered a speech at the 30th collective study session of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee. He pointed out the need to accelerate the construction of a Chinese discourse and narrative system, using Chinese theory to explain Chinese practice and using Chinese practice to elevate Chinese theory, creating new concepts, categories, and expressions that resonate with both Chinese and international audiences, and more fully and vividly showcasing the Chinese story and the ideological and spiritual power behind it. Chairman Xi emphasized the need to widely publicize China's propositions, wisdom, and solutions. As China increasingly moves to the center of the world stage, it has the capability and responsibility to play a greater role in global affairs and work with other countries to make greater contributions to solving global challenges. He stressed the importance of advocating multilateralism, opposing unilateralism and hegemonism, and guiding the international community to jointly shape a more just and equitable new international order and build a new type of international relations.

With the implementation of China's Belt and Road Initiative, economic and cultural exchanges between China and countries along the Belt and Road, as well as African countries, will become increasingly frequent. Africa serves as a key destination for the westward expansion of China's Belt and Road strategy. China's talent, capital, and technology play a crucial role in driving Africa's economic development. Deepening intellectual property cooperation with countries and regions along the Belt and Road

and advocating knowledge sharing are important components of Chairman Xi Jinping's global economic development strategy. With win-win cooperation as the core, we should make good use of the significant opportunities brought by the Belt and Road Initiative, work together to build a broad community of shared interests, and combine China's rapidly developing economy with the national interests of the Belt and Road Initiative and African countries to achieve a win-win path of common development and prosperity.



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27 March 2026

The Belt and Road and Africa's Path to Revival



Africa, one of the birthplaces of ancient humans and civilizations, has endured colonial oppression and exploitation since Western colonialists infiltrated the continent in the early 15th century. Dubbed the “Dark Continent” by Western colonial powers, it was portrayed as a land plagued by disease and famine. After the Second World War, the colonial structure in Africa began to disintegrate, and African nations gradually broke free from Western control to establish independent governments. The independence of

Namibia in 1990 marked the official end of Western colonial rule in Africa.

The African continent is vast, covering a total area of approximately 30 million square kilometers, making it the second largest continent in the world. Africa is bisected by the equator and is uniquely positioned across the eastern, western, southern, and northern hemispheres, with its northernmost and southernmost points almost equidistant from the equator. Its area is roughly equivalent to the combined sizes of China, the United States, India, Japan, Mexico, and Europe.

Over the past few decades, international organizations have allocated substantial subsidies and donations to aid Africa's development. With increasing political stability and steady economic growth, many African countries have emerged from extreme poverty in recent years. In 2024, Africa's economic growth rate was approximately 3.2%. Investment bankers predict that if the current growth rate continues, Africa's economy could surpass the combined economies of the United States and Europe by 2050.

Most African countries are classified as low income and underdeveloped. Many of these nations benefit from the European Union's Generalized System of Preferences (GSP), allowing most of their goods to be exported to EU countries tariff free and without quotas. As a result, many multinational corporations have shifted their future investment focus to Africa.

Africa's population is over 1.5 billion, and with a significant reduction in neonatal mortality rates in recent years, nearly half of its population is under 20 years old. This demographic represents a valuable resource for economic development. The United Nations estimates that Africa's total population will reach 1.9 billion by 2050. Present day Africa is akin to Asia in the 1970s, in the initial

stages of economic takeoff, and the coming decades will present golden opportunities for growth. The African Development Bank predicts that by 2050, the continent's middle class will amount to 1 billion people.

Over the past decade, Africa has experienced unprecedented rapid development, and its future growth momentum remains promising. Africa is a major global supplier of natural resources, with oil reserves accounting for 7.2% of the world's total and gold reserves making up 40% of the global supply. Additionally, it is a critical source of many other precious metals.

Economic and trade cooperation between China and Africa began in the 1950s. Over the past seventy years, the scale of Sino African economic and trade cooperation has gradually expanded, and the areas of collaboration have continuously broadened. Initially, Sino African cooperation focused primarily on trade and aid to Africa. Currently, the cooperation is undergoing transformation and upgrading, moving towards industrial alignment, capacity cooperation, and technology transfer. The collaboration is shifting from a contract based model to one that emphasizes investment operations and financial cooperation. Since the establishment of the Forum on China Africa Cooperation (FOCAC) in 2000, bilateral trade and investment relations have developed rapidly. In 2024, the total trade volume between China and Africa reached nearly US\$295 billion, with China remaining Africa's largest trading partner for the 15th consecutive year. Sino African cooperation now contributes over 20% to Africa's economic growth.

As African countries continue to lift themselves out of poverty and develop their economies, it is believed that Africa will inevitably become one of the world's major economic powers in

the near future. As Africa emerges as a significant global economy, the demand for intellectual property rights will undoubtedly increase. It is essential to establish a robust intellectual property system early on to avoid hindering economic development due to the lack of such a framework.



At the opening ceremony of the 2018 Beijing Summit of the Forum on China Africa Cooperation, Chairman Xi Jinping stated, “**The ocean does not refuse water, and thus it becomes vast.** China is the world’s largest developing country, and Africa is the continent with the highest concentration of developing nations. China and Africa have long been a community with a shared future, bound together in times of prosperity and adversity. We are willing to work hand in hand with the African people, building a closer China Africa community with a shared future, and setting an example for the construction of a global community with a shared future for mankind.” Chairman Xi Jinping emphasized that we must seize the opportunity of aligning the development strategies of China and Africa, and make good use of the significant opportunities presented by the joint construction of the Belt and Road Initiative. As long as the baton of China-Africa friendship continues to be passed on through the hands of the younger generation, the China-Africa community with a shared future will surely become more vibrant and dynamic. The Chinese Dream of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation and the African Dream of unity and revitalization will undoubtedly be realized at an early date!

Since Chairman Xi Jinping proposed the economic strategic concept of the Belt and Road Initiative in 2013, a high level transnational economic belt has been formed, encompassing not only Central Asia and neighboring countries of China but also

Central Europe, Eastern Europe, and numerous African nations. This initiative has brought golden opportunities for economic development to countries in Central and Eastern Europe and Africa, which are in urgent need of financial resources.

Chairman Xi Jinping attaches great importance to intellectual property work. In his speech at the 25th collective study session of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee on strengthening intellectual property protection in China on 30 November 2020, Chairman Xi pointed out that it is necessary to coordinate and promote international cooperation and competition in the field of intellectual property. We must adhere to the concept of a community with a shared future for mankind, uphold the principles of openness, inclusiveness, balance, and universal benefit, deeply participate in global intellectual property governance within the framework of the World Intellectual Property Organization, promote the improvement of international rules and standards related to intellectual property and international trade and investment, and push the global intellectual property governance system towards a more just and reasonable direction. Chairman Xi stressed the importance of telling China's intellectual property story well, showcasing the image of a civilized and responsible major power. We must deepen intellectual property cooperation with countries and regions along the Belt and Road Initiative and advocate knowledge sharing.



Chairman Xi Jinping's important expositions on intellectual property work have established the important role of my country's intellectual property system in socialist modernization, provided fundamental guidance and a roadmap for comprehensively strengthening my country's intellectual property protection work

in the new era, promoted the strategic and functional reshaping and upgrading of my country's intellectual property system, and propelled my country's intellectual property protection work to new heights.

To align with the national Belt and Road Initiative and the strategy of expanding into Africa, enhance my country's international voice and influence in intellectual property, build an independent intellectual property system for developing countries, implement Chairman Xi Jinping's instructions on promoting international cooperation and competition in the field of intellectual property, deeply participate in global intellectual property governance within the framework of the World Intellectual Property Organization, and promote the development of a more just and reasonable global intellectual property governance system, We have the following suggestions:

1. Intellectual Property Communism

The intellectual property system is a product of the development of modern science, technology, and the commodity economy. Intellectual property has become a core element of international competitiveness and a crucial global trade resource in the era of economic globalization. Currently, many third world countries lack a well established intellectual property (IP) system. Even in countries where an intellectual property system has been established, the majority of the population has little understanding of intellectual property, rendering the system ineffective. In these third world countries, domestic companies and citizens account for a very small proportion of patent and trademark applicants. Most applicants are foreigners and foreign enterprises, primarily

from developed countries such as the United States, Europe, and Japan. As a result, third world countries struggle to use the intellectual property system to promote local technological and economic development. Developed countries like the U.S., Europe, and Japan already dominate the global discourse on resources and have exploited third world nations through various unfair means, extracting vast amounts of wealth. They further exploit these underdeveloped regions using the intellectual property system, seizing the fruits of their hard earned progress, which is one of the reasons for the persistent poverty in third world countries.

For a long time, the United States has ostensibly protected intellectual property through three international patent treaties: the Patent Law Treaty (PLT), the Substantive Patent Law Treaty (SPLT), and the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT). In reality, however, the U.S. has used this “Trilogy of International Patent Treaties” to advance its hegemony and exploit the resources of less developed nations. By imposing exorbitant licensing fees under the guise of patents, the U.S. has driven up production costs, placing a heavy burden on manufacturers and consumers in poorer countries.

For many years, the U.S. consistently ranked first in the number of patent applications worldwide, a position it held until China surpassed it in 2011. Despite having a population of only around 340 million, the U.S. has been the largest economy and the biggest trade market since World War II. As a result, companies worldwide must file patents in the U.S. to protect their economic interests there.

Currently, third world countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America have a combined population of approximately 7 billion. As their economies gradually develop, the economic scale of these 7 billion people will inevitably surpass that of developed

countries like the U.S., Europe, and Japan, which have a combined population of about 1 billion. China began its reform and opening up in the 1980s, and its economy has grown rapidly, making it one of the world's major economic powers today. Many third world countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America are now learning from China's reform experience and gradually developing their economies. It is believed that over the next few decades, the focus of global economic development will shift from developed countries like the U.S., Europe, and Japan to third world nations in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, which will undoubtedly become the world's largest economies and trade markets. As the future's largest economic entities, the demand for patent applications will inevitably increase. It is essential to establish a robust intellectual property system early on to avoid hindering economic development due to the lack of such a framework.

Since the launch of reform and opening-up, China's economic development has suffered from monopolistic practices imposed by developed Western countries through the intellectual property system, enduring the bitter consequences of exploitation. Over mere decades, China has traversed a development path that took developed countries centuries to complete, achieving a historic leap from nothingness to existence, from small beginnings to great accomplishments. Through immense perseverance, it has attained today's remarkable achievements. China has successfully facilitated the establishment of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) China Office, promoted intellectual property cooperation within the Belt and Road Initiative, and emerged as an active builder, significant contributor, and steadfast defender of international intellectual property rules. Today, China stands as a truly substantial intellectual property power.

In September 2021, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council issued the “Outline for Building a Country Strong in Intellectual Property Rights (2021-2035)”. The document proposes that China shall establish an intellectual property system aligned with socialist modernization, including the development of an international cooperation network coordinated through multilateral and bilateral mechanisms. China will actively uphold and develop the multilateral intellectual property cooperation system, while strengthening collaboration within international frameworks and multilateral institutions such as the United Nations and the World Trade Organization. It will deepen practical intellectual property cooperation with countries and regions involved in the Belt and Road Initiative, establish high-level cooperation platforms, promote information and data resource projects, and provide diverse services such as patent search, examination, and training to these nations and regions. Additionally, efforts to enhance external engagement in intellectual property affairs will be strengthened.



China can help third world countries break free from the exploitation of developed Western nations by uniting with them, including all 54 African countries, to stand together against developed countries like the U.S., Europe, and Japan. Only then can the people of the third world enjoy the fruits of their hard work and development. By forming a unified intellectual property alliance with third world countries, China can gain a stronger voice in international intellectual property rules and counteract the exploitation of less developed nations through international patent treaties by developed countries like the U.S., Europe, and Japan.

The current European Patent Convention (EPC) and the

Eurasian Patent Organization (EAPO) provide their member states with a unified patent system. Through a single patent application process including submission, search, examination, and grant applicants can obtain patent protection in all member states simultaneously. This system simplifies application procedures, reduces costs, and avoids discrepancies in approval results due to varying national regulations.

The European patent system currently operates on a dual track model. Applicants can either file a comprehensive patent application with the European Patent Office (EPO) or choose to file separate applications under the national patent laws of individual member states. The advantage of the European patent system is that it allows applicants to designate multiple countries through a single application. However, the system does not adopt a unified language. After a patent is granted, it must be translated into the official languages of the designated member states. This can lead to inconsistencies in the interpretation of the same patent across different countries due to translation issues. Additionally, while the EPO uses English, French, and German as its official languages, some member states require patents to be translated into their local languages, such as Italian or Spanish. The combined costs of translation, high application fees, and maintenance fees make the overall expense of filing a European patent five times higher than filing in the U.S. and three times higher than filing in Japan.

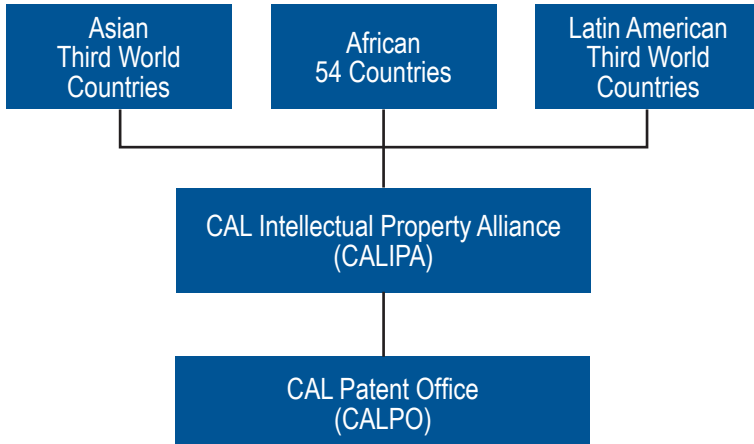
The dual track system reflects the reluctance of member states to fully commit to a single patent system. The European patent system is merely a simplified procedure and does not entirely replace the national patent application processes of member states. As a result, member states retain a significant portion of their original intellectual property resources, leaving the EPO with

insufficient capacity to handle the large volume of applications. Many European patent applications remain unresolved for over a decade, making the EPO one of the least efficient major patent offices in the world.

At the opening ceremony of the 2018 Boao Forum for Asia Annual Conference, Chairman Xi Jinping delivered a keynote speech titled “Openness Creates Prosperity, Innovation Leads the Future”. He announced a series of major new measures China would take to further open up, including “strengthening intellectual property protection. China will restructure the National Intellectual Property Administration, enhance law enforcement capabilities, increase the intensity of enforcement, and significantly raise the cost of violations. China will protect the legitimate intellectual property rights of foreign enterprises operating in the country and hopes that foreign governments will also strengthen the protection of Chinese intellectual property”. Chairman Xi Jinping emphasized that the Belt and Road Initiative originated in China, but its opportunities and achievements belong to the world. As long as all parties adhere to the principles of extensive consultation, joint contribution, and shared benefits, the Belt and Road can become the most extensive international cooperation platform aligned with the trend of economic globalization.



To embody the spirit of international communism and deepen international cooperation in intellectual property, it is proposed that China take the lead in uniting third world countries across Asia, Africa, and Latin America (including all 54 African nations) to initiate an intellectual property revolution. This would establish the world’s first “Intellectual Property Communism” framework: the CAL Intellectual Property Alliance (CALIPA). This alliance



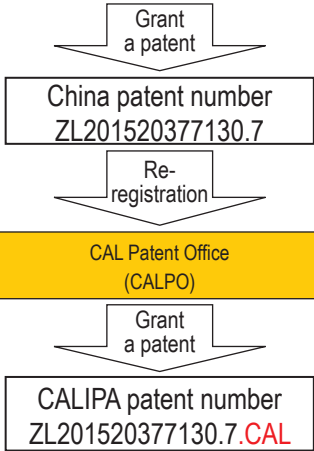
would integrate the diverse patent systems of member states into a comprehensive and unified patent system. The CALIPA would handle all aspects of the patent process application, examination, grant, maintenance, and litigation under a centralized framework. Member states would no longer be allowed to establish their own patent systems, thereby avoiding the pitfalls of the European dual track model. Furthermore, a unified system would eliminate discrepancies in patent approvals caused by differing national regulations and examination standards, streamline application procedures, and significantly reduce operational costs. This would benefit both applicants and member states alike.

Asian African Latin American Third World Countries Uniformly Adopt China's Patent Law

All Patent and Trademark Documents Adopt Chinese as the Official Language

The CALIPA could fully adopt China's patent system, designate Chinese as the sole official language for the patent system, and recognize patents granted by the China National Intellectual Property Administration (CNIPA) for protection within member states of the CALIPA. Using Chinese as the sole official language for the patent system allows granted patents to take immediate effect across all member states, which not only saves the cost of translation into different member states' languages but also avoids potential errors in translation that could affect the assertion of rights.

Under the CALIPA, a specialized agency called the CAL Patent Office (CALPO) would be established to handle patent registration. Patents already granted in China could be re-registered as CALIPA patents, extending their protection from China to all member states. **Holders of Chinese patents could submit their granted patents, without any modifications, to the CALPO for registration. The CALPO would then append the suffix “.CAL”** (C: China, A: Africa, L: Latin America) to the original Chinese patent number, creating a unified CALIPA patent number. Moving forward, member states would no longer accept individual patent applications, while existing patents would remain valid. To obtain a CALIPA patent, applicants must first file with the CNIPA. Once granted, they can register with the CALPO and pay the required

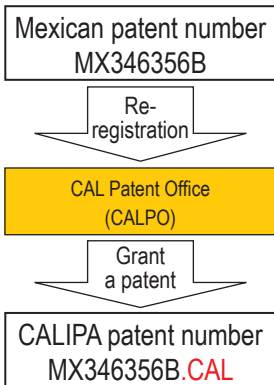


Example:

The holder of Chinese Patent ZL201520377130.7 has registered their Chinese patent with the CALPO. The CALPO appended the suffix “.CAL” to the original Chinese patent number, resulting in the CALIPA patent number ZL201520377130.7.CAL.

fees to secure protection across all member states.

For existing patents already granted by various countries, they can also be registered as CALIPA patents through a re-registration process. As long as the patent holder registers with the CALPO and



Example:

The holder of Mexican patent MX346356B has registered his patent with the CALPO and paid the required fee. Since the patent number already includes the country code MX at the beginning, the CALPO only needs to append the suffix “.CAL” to the patent number to form the CALIPA patent number MX346356B.CAL.

pays the required fee, the patent can be protected in all member states at once. The CALPO may add the suffix “.CAL” to the original patent number to form the CALIPA patent number. If the patent number does not already include a country or regional code as a prefix, such a code shall be added as a prefix to avoid conflicts with patent numbers from other countries or regions.

The United States is currently a leading inventor and industrial powerhouse, boasting advanced patented technologies. Filing a patent in the U.S. prevents others from using the patented technology to manufacture and sell products in the U.S. without permission. However, patent protection is territorial. According to the Paris Convention, a patent granted in one country is only valid within that country’s jurisdiction and has no legal effect in other countries. For example, U.S. patent technologies lose their protection when used in third world countries like those in Africa. To secure protection in Africa, the same technology must also be patented there.

Over the next few decades, as economies develop, Asia, Africa, and Latin America are poised to become the world’s largest economies and trade markets. Relying solely on U.S. patents will no longer provide sufficient protection for businesses. Conversely, if a technology is only patented in the CALIPA and not in the U.S., the technology will be disclosed after application, preventing others from patenting it anywhere in the world. Therefore, even without a U.S. patent, products manufactured using the patented technology can still be sold in the U.S. without issue, as long as they are cost competitive and affordable.

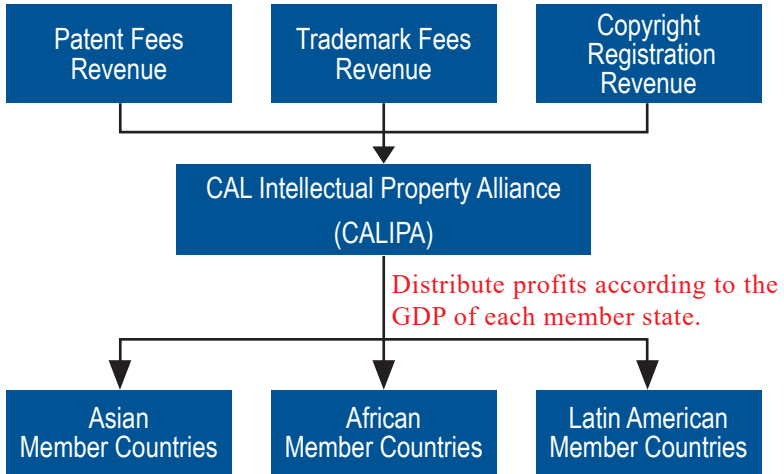
The ultimate goal of filing patents is to generate profit. While the U.S. has a population of over 300 million, Asia, Africa, and Latin America collectively have a population of 7 billion. In

the future, filing patents in regions with large populations, vast markets, and low manufacturing costs and low prices such as Asia, Africa, and Latin America will be sufficient. There will be little need to file patents in the U.S.

There is a significant positive correlation between patent systems and economic growth. The larger the economic scale, the more effective the patent system becomes. As the world's largest economy, China must be the founding nation of the CALIPA to maximize its utility, enabling member states to benefit from the economic growth facilitated by a well established patent system. At its inception, the CALIPA should include at least one Asian country, one African country, and one Latin American country as initial members. Over time, other third world countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America can be invited to join, with the ultimate goal of uniting all third world nations into the CALIPA, making it the world's largest unified patent alliance.

The CALPO can generate substantial revenue through patent annuity fees. The fee structure can be determined based on the number of member states. In the initial stages, when the number of member states is small, fees can be set at a lower level. As more countries join, the fees can be gradually increased. Additionally, to encourage companies worldwide to register their patents early, the annuity fee level can be locked in at the time of the patent's initial registration. This means that even if fees are raised as more countries join, the fees for already registered patents will remain unchanged. This approach will incentivize companies to register their patents with the CALPO as early as possible, as earlier registrations will incur lower costs and offer greater cost effectiveness.

After deducting operational costs, **the net profits of the**



Member states can begin sharing profits starting from the first year after joining.

CALPO can be distributed among member states based on their respective GDP. In the initial phase, due to the limited number of member states, each member can receive a larger share of the net profits. The earlier a country joins the CALIPA, the sooner it can benefit from profit sharing. When new third world countries join the alliance, the patents already registered will gain protection in more member states, incentivizing companies to register their patents early. As the number of registered patents increases, the profit share for member states will also grow, encouraging more third world countries to join the alliance. Through this mutually reinforcing approach, the CALIPA can rapidly expand and achieve the grand vision of “Intellectual Property Communism”.

Currently, patent fees vary significantly across countries. For example, annual fees for invention patents in high cost regions include:

- European Union: €690 to €1,775 per year

- Germany: €70 to €2,030 per year
- France: €38 to €800 per year
- United Kingdom: £70 to £610 per year

In contrast, lower cost regions include the United States and China. In the U.S., the average annual patent fee is approximately US\$680 (about RMB 4,800), while in China, the annual fee ranges from RMB 900 to 8,000.

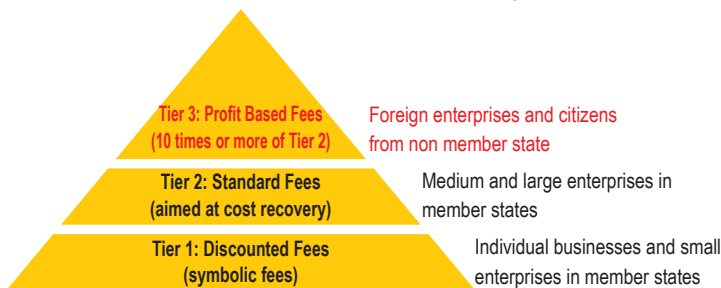
The CALPO can generate substantial revenue through patent annuity fees. In addition to adjusting fees annually based on the number of member states, the fee structure can be tiered according to the patent owner’s assets or revenue:

1. **Discounted Fees:** Symbolic fees for individual entrepreneurs and small businesses within member states.

2. **Standard Fees:** Fees covering administrative costs for businesses within member states.

3. **Profit Based Fees:** Higher fees aimed at generating significant revenue for the CALPO, targeting foreign enterprises and individuals from non member states. These fees could be 10 times or more than the standard fees.

Structure of the Three Tier Fee System



Furthermore, **patent annuity fees can be scaled based on a company's assets and revenue.** Larger multinational corporations, which earn substantial profits from third world countries, would pay higher fees as a form of contribution. It is estimated that these multinational corporations could generate hundreds of billions in revenue for the CALPO annually.

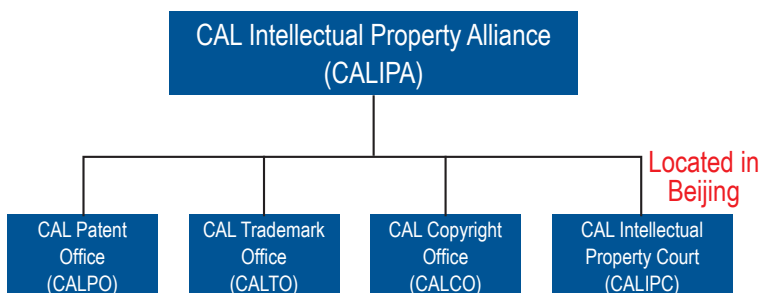
The member countries of the CALIPA primarily consist of third-world nations from Asia, Africa, and Latin America. To expand the scale and influence of the CALIPA, **some non-English-speaking European Union countries, such as Italy, Spain, and Portugal, could be invited to join as member states.** Currently, the European Union has 27 member countries and 24 official languages. Under the dual-track system of European patents, after a European patent is granted, it must be translated into the official language of the designated member country, which is one of the main reasons for the inefficiency of the European Patent Office. If non-English-speaking EU countries join the CALIPA, applicants from these countries could use Chinese to apply for patents through the China National Intellectual Property Administration. Once granted, these patents could then be registered with the CALPO to become CALIPA patents, providing protection across all member countries of the alliance in one go. By incorporating some non-English-speaking EU countries into the CALIPA, **the goal of intellectual property communism can be better achieved, thereby countering the patent hegemony of developed countries such as the United States, Europe, and Japan.**

In addition to the patent system, the CALIPA can adopt China's Trademark Law and Copyright Law, applying them to member states in the same manner as the patent system. Specialized agencies, the **CAL Trademark Office (CALTO)** and the

CAL Copyright Office (CALCO), can be established. This would allow for the rapid establishment of comprehensive trademark and copyright systems for all CALIPA member states in one go.

A well established intellectual property system will attract large enterprises and technology companies worldwide to register their patents and trademarks with the CALPO and CALTO, preparing them to enter the markets of CALIPA member states. For example, luxury brands like France’s LV handbags, which earn tens of billions of RMB annually in China, would be willing to pay higher fees to register their trademarks with the CALTO to prevent smaller companies from preemptively registering their brands.

Under the CALIPA, a CAL Intellectual Property Court (CALIPC) should be established to adjudicate intellectual property disputes among member states. Similar to the Unified Patent Court (UPC) in Europe, the CALIPC can be headquartered in Beijing and entrusted to China National Intellectual Property Administration to handle disputes. This would eliminate the need for member states to worry about a lack of legal expertise in intellectual property, as their courts could directly enforce rulings made by the CALIPC (i.e., China’s intellectual property courts).



China needs to build from the basics to cultivate more intellectual property legal professionals. Currently, both Peking University and Shanghai University have established intellectual property academies. Among them, the intellectual property school at Peking University is affiliated with its law school and has only four professors. The current scale is far from sufficient to meet the demand for intellectual property professionals in China and the CALIPA. **It is recommended that Peking University's intellectual property school be separated from the law school and established as an independent School of Intellectual Property Law. More resources should be invested to expand its scale, attract more outstanding professors and students, and cultivate a greater number of intellectual property legal professionals to serve both China and the CALIPA.**

To further advance this initiative, a CAL Intellectual Property University should be established in Beijing. In addition to offering programs in intellectual property law, the university will offer programs including English, French, German, Spanish, and Portuguese. This will cultivate outstanding intellectual property legal professionals who are proficient in foreign languages, positioning the university as the world's largest training base for intellectual property talent.

By implementing China's intellectual property system in third world countries across Asia, Africa, and Latin America, a robust intellectual property framework can be instantly established for all member states. This system, rooted in the needs of the third world, not only promotes technological and economic development in member countries but also positions China as the dominant force in third world intellectual property. This aligns with Xi Jinping's Belt and Road Initiative by building a comprehensive intellectual

property system that protects innovative technologies. Furthermore, China can establish an “Intellectual Property Investment Fund” to provide loans to Chinese enterprises that register patents and trademarks under the CALIPA, helping them raise funds to expand into member states.

Additionally, by promoting the adoption of China’s intellectual property system, the Chinese language can be introduced into member states, particularly in African countries, **with the ultimate goal of making Chinese an official language in third world nations. In the future, the world’s mainstream languages will be reduced to just two: Chinese and English.** China will become the driving force behind the economic development of the entire third world, working alongside the people of third world nations to achieve a moderately prosperous society. Through this initiative, China will lead the third world into a new era of shared growth and prosperity.

Goal: Unify the global patent document language into two scripts. In the future, there will only be two mainstream languages in the world:

- 1. Chinese (logographic script)**
- 2. English (phonetic script)**

Unifying the patent document language can save substantial translation costs for patent applications and expedite the patent examination and authorization process.

2. Third World People Study Mao Zedong's Thoughts and the Core Thoughts of Xi Jinping

Mao Zedong was a great proletarian revolutionary, whose contributions to the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation are universally acknowledged. He was a beloved great leader of the Chinese people and also an outstanding poet, leaving behind countless classic poetic masterpieces. Mao Zedong's poetry is unique in style, grand and majestic, powerful and vigorous, and extraordinarily magnificent. It stands as an artistic model of using poetic forms to reflect the realities of struggle and revolution, holding a pivotal position in modern Chinese poetry.

Mao Zedong was a monumental figure in China's history, creating a scientific and China specific ideology known as Mao Zedong Thought. During his leadership in China's revolution and construction, he composed many widely celebrated poems. Most of his poems were written during the revolutionary journey, documenting the historical events of the Chinese Communist Party's struggle to save the nation and its people. These works are rich in life philosophy and the essence of Mao Zedong Thought, inspiring readers with their passionate, optimistic, and fearless revolutionary spirit.

Since ancient times, most of China's renowned poets have been scholars, with their works primarily focusing on expressing aspirations and emotions. Many of these poetic pieces exude sentiments of lamentation over the passing of spring and autumn, and a sense of sorrowful grievance. However, Mao Zedong's poetry stands out uniquely, capable of inspiring people to overcome adversity and motivating them to strive vigorously. Compared

to the works of other famous poets, the power emanating from Mao Zedong's poetry is unparalleled. Its masculine vigor and noble spirit possess an extraordinary grandeur that commands the landscape, making it the overlord among poetic works.

Since assuming the role of General Secretary of the Communist Party of China Central Committee in 2012, Chairman Xi Jinping has demonstrated a distinctive approach to governance by integrating Mao Zedong's Thoughts with unique insights and exceptional political wisdom. This approach has been consistently reflected across domestic affairs, foreign policy, and national defense, culminating in a comprehensive and interconnected framework of new governance concepts—collectively known as the Core Thoughts of Xi Jinping.

Under the leadership of Chairman Xi Jinping, socialism with Chinese characteristics has entered a Xi Jinping's New Era. China has achieved the First Centenary Goal, successfully accomplished the historic task of poverty alleviation, and completed the building of a moderately prosperous society in all respects. The nation is now advancing toward the Second Centenary Goal of fully building a modern socialist country, with the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation becoming an irreversible historical process.

In foreign affairs, the Belt and Road Initiative vigorously promoted by Chairman Xi Jinping has continuously advanced the building of a community with a shared future for mankind, transforming the historically slow development trajectory of regions along the Silk Road, including Central Asia. Following the political strategy for the Third World proposed by Mao Zedong, the Belt and Road Initiative represents another major strategy through which China is leading global economic development. It inherits and carries forward the spirit of internationalism embedded in Mao

Zedong's Thoughts, laying a solid foundation for the long-term economic development of China and the people of the Third World. The Initiative promotes international cooperation and development, fosters lasting peace, and contributes to a harmonious world of shared prosperity, enabling more emerging markets and developing countries to participate in unity, cooperation, and mutual benefit.

On 16 October 2022, Chairman Xi Jinping, in his report to the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, pointed out the need to enhance the dissemination and influence of Chinese civilization. He stressed upholding the stance of Chinese culture, refining and showcasing the spiritual symbols and cultural essence of Chinese civilization, accelerating the construction of a Chinese discourse and information system, telling China's story well, spreading China's voice effectively, and presenting a credible, endearing, and respectable image of China. He also emphasized strengthening international communication capabilities, comprehensively enhancing the effectiveness of international communication, and forming an international discourse power commensurate with China's comprehensive national strength and international status. Finally, he called for **deepening exchanges and mutual learning among civilizations to better promote Chinese culture to the world.**

On 15 November 2024, in a congratulatory letter to the 2024 World Chinese Language Conference, Chairman Xi Jinping pointed out that language serves as a tool for humans to exchange ideas, a vehicle for passing down civilizations, and a bridge for enhancing mutual understanding. Chinese carries the civilization and wisdom of the Chinese nation for thousands of years and is



an important public cultural product contributed by China to the world. Supporting and facilitating the international community in promoting Chinese language education is the responsibility of China as the native-speaking country.

On the path to leading China toward national rejuvenation, Chairman Xi Jinping frequently incorporates classic quotations from traditional Chinese culture in his articles and speeches on governance, reflecting his profound personal scholarship. These classic sayings represent the essence of traditional Chinese culture, containing rich traditional philosophy and depth, and are the crystallization of the wisdom of the Chinese nation throughout its long historical development. To this end, Wong Kam Fu published



the book “Classic Quotations Cited by Chairman Xi Jinping “ (ISBN 978-988-76591-2-9) in Hong Kong on 1 July 2023. The book collects the traditional Chinese cultural classics that Chairman Xi Jinping has referenced, organized according to the phonetic order of the first character of each saying, allowing readers to appreciate how Chairman Xi Jinping applies the essence of traditional Chinese culture in governance. This, in turn, helps readers learn the core principles of traditional Chinese culture.



Mao Zedong’s Thoughts and the Core Thoughts of Xi Jinping have been pivotal in China’s transformation from a nation that endured centuries of humiliation into a modern powerhouse, serving as a guiding doctrine for underdeveloped regions to overcome poverty, achieve economic development, and revitalize their nations. Mao Zedong’s poetry and Xi Jinping’s writings on

governance further serve as exemplary educational materials for promoting the Chinese language across Third World countries. These works assist people in these nations in grasping the essence of Mao Zedong's Thoughts and the Core Thoughts of Xi Jinping, inspiring them to strive diligently and build prosperous futures for their own countries, and thus realize Chairman Xi Jinping's instructions on **deepening cultural exchanges and promoting Chinese culture to the world.**

About the Author

The author of this book, Mr. Wong Kam Fu, was born in 1945 in Qingxi, Dongguan, Guangdong. He is an outstanding inventor, entrepreneur, pioneer, and philanthropist. Known for his extraordinary creativity, he is often referred to as the “Edison



of Hong Kong”, the “Godfather of Patents,” and the “King of Paging”. On his personal website (www.huangjinfu.com), over 800 of his inventions are listed. He has received numerous awards, including the “1990 Hong Kong Young Industrialist Award” and the “1989 Gold Medal for Inventors at the Third World Genius Conference”. Wong Kam Fu’s outstanding achievements in the telecommunications field and his contributions to nation led to his appointment as a Hong Kong Affairs Advisor in 1995. Subsequently, in 1996, he became a member of the Selection Committee for the First Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, responsible for selecting the first Chief Executive and provisional Legislative Council members of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

Wong Kam Fu played a significant role in the development of China’s intellectual property (IP) sector. In the early 1980s, during China’s reform and opening up period, the country lacked high tech industries and sufficient funding, resulting in slow economic growth. After reading about how Americans profited

from patents, Wong Kam Fu researched the subject extensively and realized the importance of protecting intellectual property to drive technological development. He believed that China's modernization required a robust intellectual property protection system.

On one occasion, Wong Kam Fu learned that Peking University had developed a Chinese character laser typesetting system. Through Professor Qian Weichang, the former Vice Chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), Wong Kam Fu met Professor Wang Xuan, the developer of the system, and the leadership of the Ministry of Electronics Industry at the time. This Chinese character laser typesetting system employed revolutionary innovative technology in the global publishing industry, filling a technological gap in the field. With the support of the Ministry of Electronics Industry, Wong Kam Fu provided funding for Professor Wang Xuan to apply for a European patent in Hong Kong (European Patent No. EP0095536). As a result, Professor Wang Xuan became the first person in China to apply for a foreign patent.

China's first Chinese language computer was jointly developed by Wong Kam Fu, Professor Qian Weichang (President of Shanghai University and Vice Chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference), Professor Li Jinkai (inventor of the stroke based encoding system, British Patent No. GB2161004, applied on 12 April 1984, <http://gb.espacenet.com>), and Paul Yip Kwok Wah, Chairman of Hong Kong's Renful Computer Limited. Renful Computer adopted Professor Li's stroke based encoding system and paid him a patent fee of US\$50,000, making Professor Li the first Chinese intellectual to become a "ten thousand yuan household".

Wong Kam Fu realized that China had many outstanding

scientific talents, but due to the lack of a patent law, they were unable to share the fruits of technological innovation through patents, unlike scientists in Europe and America. At the time, many farmers in China had become “ten thousand yuan households,” which led Wong Kam Fu to ponder: “If farmers can become ten thousand yuan households, why can’t intellectuals ?” He then began dedicating himself to leveraging various opportunities to give speeches and lobby within the country, promoting a deeper understanding of intellectual property among people from all walks of life and advocating for the establishment of a patent law to protect the outcomes of technological innovation. He also coined a slogan to promote patents: “For intellectuals to become ten thousand yuan households, they must engage in invention and innovation, and apply for patents to achieve prosperity.”

At that time in China, there were still numerous disagreements and ongoing debates about the formulation of a patent law. However, through the concerted efforts of insightful individuals from all sectors of society, China finally began preparing to establish the Chinese Patent Office and draft a patent law a few years later. Yet, having a patent law alone was far from sufficient. The process of turning an invention from an idea into a formal application, and ultimately obtaining a patent after examination, required the involvement of professional patent agency services to assist inventors in transitioning from innovative ideas to authorized patents. To this end, Wong Kam Fu submitted a written proposal to relevant Chinese national institutions, recommending the establishment of a patent agency in Hong Kong. In 1982, Wong Kam Fu signed an agreement in Hong Kong with Ren Jianxin, Director of the Legal Affairs Department of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, to jointly establish a patent

agency with international professional standards in Hong Kong, named China Patent Agent (H.K.) Limited. At the time, such a project involving national investment required approval from the central government. Ultimately, after review by State Council leaders and Deng Xiaoping personally, the unprecedented patent agency was approved as a pilot project in Hong Kong.

On 27 March 1984, China Patent Agent (H.K.) Limited was established in Hong Kong, with Liu Gushu (father of Lenovo's Liu Chuanzhi), former Deputy Director of the Legal Affairs Department of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, serving as Chairman, and Wong Kam Fu as Vice Chairman. This was China's first foreign related patent agency approved by the State Council and was included in China's first "Implementing Regulations of the Patent Law". In its early days, China had not yet implemented its patent law, and few people discussed patent related matters, making the business environment quite challenging. It was not until 1 April 1985, that China's patent law was officially enacted. At the time, some questioned why the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade chose to partner with Wong Kam Fu, a small businessman from Hong Kong with no legal or official background and little fame. This decision demonstrated the persuasiveness of his insights.

After forty years of development, China Patent Agent (H.K.) Limited now has offices in Hong Kong, Beijing, Shenzhen, Shanghai, New York, Tokyo, and Munich, employing approximately 550 staff. It is one of the largest intellectual property firms in China and has been repeatedly recognized as a top intellectual property agency. Over the past four decades, the company has provided high quality agency and legal services to numerous domestic and international clients, cultivated a large

number of elite professionals in the industry, and has been hailed by leaders of the National Intellectual Property Administration as the “vanguard” and “national team” of the agency sector.

During the establishment of China Patent Agent (H.K.) Limited, Wong Kam Fu realized that although China now had a patent law, the lack of professionals with expertise in intellectual property was akin to having laws without police or judges, hindering the promotion of technological development through the patent system. Together with Liu Gushu, the company’s chairman at the time, Wong Kam Fu proposed to the leadership of the Chinese Patent Office that universities should train intellectual property professionals. With the recommendation of the Chinese Patent Office leadership and the support of Professor Luo Haocai, Vice President of Peking University, Wong Kam Fu provided funding to establish the Intellectual Property School at Peking University. Later, he also funded the establishment of the Intellectual Property School at Shanghai University. These two institutions were the earliest intellectual property schools in China and have cultivated a large number of outstanding high level intellectual property professionals for the nation. Today, graduates from these schools are spread across China’s intellectual property sector, playing significant roles in the court system, patent offices, corporate intellectual property management departments, and agency firms. China Patent Agent (H.K.) Limited has attracted many alumni from Peking University’s Intellectual Property School. Through the company’s training and their personal efforts, they have grown into mid level leaders and elite professionals in various departments, striving to contribute to the development of the company and China’s intellectual property agency industry.

Over the past forty years, 98% of China Patent Agent (H.K.)

Limited's clients have been large foreign enterprises. These foreign companies entrusted China Patent Agent (H.K.) Limited with applying for patents, trademarks, and enforcing their intellectual property rights in China. Some domestic manufacturers, due to relatively weak awareness of intellectual property protection, infringed on the intellectual property rights of foreign companies, leading to legal action by these foreign firms. This sparked dissatisfaction among many, who criticized China Patent Agent (H.K.) Limited for representing foreign companies in intellectual property enforcement, even labeling the company as "traitors". One of the most classic examples is when China Patent Agent (H.K.) Limited represented a cola company in suing a Qingdao factory for trademark infringement. Through the mediation of China Patent Agent (H.K.) Limited, the dispute was transformed into cooperation, turning a negative situation into a positive one. At the time, the cola company had not yet entered the Chinese market, and the Qingdao factory had excellent production technology. In the end, the team responsible for intellectual property enforcement facilitated a collaboration between the two parties, with the cola company authorizing the Qingdao factory to produce its beverages. This marked the official entry of the cola brand into the Chinese market, achieving a win-win outcome.

Wong Kam Fu has been involved in the telecommunications and network fields for over 30 years. In the early 1970s, he independently designed a paging information system and founded Star Paging Limited in 1978. Later, in 1991, it became Hong Kong's first listed paging company (Hong Kong stock code: 383). At the time, the innovative concept of "Star Paging, 8 second response, digital display, instantly clear" deeply resonated with the public, earning him the title of Hong Kong's "King of Paging".

In the 1990s, Wong Kam Fu invested in domestic communication networks, pioneering the introduction of pagers to cities like Shanghai and Beijing, where he launched “Star Paging” services that quickly gained popularity among mainland customers. He also secured contracts for the wireless spectrum of five out of the seven major military regions in China at the time to develop mobile telephone networks, including the CDMA network in Beijing, and planned to raise US\$1 billion through a U.S. listing. However, due to a shift in Chinese government policy, just one week before all approval procedures for the U.S. listing were completed, Premier Zhu Rongji declared the Chinese Foreign structure illegal, causing the IPO plan to fall through and ending in failure.

A year later, Chairman Jiang Zemin announced that “The Chinese military will no longer engage in business activities”, due to failed to make appropriate arrangements, Wong Kam Fu’s domestic communications network company was forced to cease operations and ultimately declared bankrupt. Among the Hong Kong investors in mainland China at the time, Wong Kam Fu was considered a small businessman, but he was the boldest and had the most faith in the country. However, due to his failure to account for political risks, he ultimately lost US\$200 million in investments and even lost his listed company.

As a business pioneer, Wong Kam Fu had a highly forward looking vision and was particularly passionate about investing in undiscovered new opportunities, often focusing on the effort rather than the immediate returns. Currently, two of China’s major tech groups have historical ties to him. In addition to the aforementioned Peking University Founder Group’s laser typesetting system, there is also Lenovo, founded by Liu Chuanzhi.

Initially, Lenovo was a small company under the Chinese Academy of Sciences and lacked the resources to establish an office in Hong Kong. At the time, it was sponsored with the Hong Kong office of China Patent Agent (H.K.) Limited, which also guaranteed a loan of tens of millions of dollars for Lenovo to become an IBM agent. A subsidiary of China Patent Agent (H.K.) Limited held a 36% stake (with a value of RMB 5 billion) in Lenovo, but these shares were returned to the Chinese Academy of Sciences at a price of RMB 0.1 per share before Lenovo went public.

On 11 January 2017, Wong Kam Fu's book "New Strategies for Investment and Development in Africa" (ISBN 978-988-14488-0-4) was published in Hong Kong. In this work, he introduced for the first time the innovative strategic concept of "Intellectual Property Communism". He proposed that China take the lead in uniting Third World nations across Asia, Africa, and Latin America to initiate an intellectual property revolution and establish the world's first Intellectual Property Communism framework: the "Asia-Africa-Latin America Intellectual Property Alliance". This initiative aims to integrate the diverse patent systems of member countries into a comprehensive and unified patent framework, assisting nations in Asia, Africa, and Latin America in rapidly establishing robust intellectual property systems. By aligning China's economy with the interests of these countries, the alliance seeks to foster a path of cooperative win-win development, achieving shared growth and prosperity.



Wong Kam Fu is most passionate about invention and innovation. Through his exceptional foresight, intellectual prowess, and relentless dedication, he has continuously engaged in research and development, resulting in the filing of over 800 invention

patents to date. Most of his inventions have brought convenience to people's lives and improved their quality of life. Wong Kam Fu is also deeply committed to public welfare, having served as a director of the Tung Wah Group of Hospitals in Hong Kong and actively giving back to society. He believes that a person's achievements should not be measured by how much money they make but rather by their contributions to society and the recognition they earn from all sectors. He advocates for a commitment to public welfare, caring for disadvantaged communities, taking on corporate responsibilities, and demonstrating patriotism and love for Hong Kong. He is humble, honest, and possesses unique insights, refusing to follow the crowd. It is precisely these noble qualities and years of hard work that have earned him honor and a distinguished position in China's intellectual property field.

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27 March 2026

Epilogue

In August 2024, after thoroughly studying Xi Jinping’s core thoughts on intellectual property in the new era, Wong Kam Fu, in order to promote the realization of “intellectual property communism,” took the lead in registering and establishing “CAL Intellectual Property Alliance (Holdings) Limited” and “CAL Intellectual Property Association Limited” in Hong Kong. Below are the contact details for these two companies:

正本 ORIGINAL	表格式 2 FORM 2 《商業登記條例》(第 310 章) BUSINESS REGISTRATION ORDINANCE (Chapter 310) 《商業登記規例》 BUSINESS REGISTRATION REGULATIONS		[第 5 條] [regulation 5]
XXXXXX XXXXXX	商業 XXXX 登記證 Business XXXX Registration Certificate		
業務 / 法團所用名稱 Name of Business/ Corporation	亞非拉知識產權聯盟 (控股) 有限公司 CAL INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ALLIANCE (HOLDINGS) LIMITED		
業務 / 分行名稱 Business/ Branch Name	***** *****		
地址 Address	21/F, HOI KIU COMMERCIAL BUILDING, 158 CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, SHEUNG WAN HK		
業務性質 Nature of Business	投資		
法律地位 Status	BODY CORPORATE		
生效日期 Date of Commencement	屆滿日期 Date of Expiry	登記證號碼 Certificate No.	登記費及徵費 Fee and Levy (APP)
19/08/2024	18/08/2025	76954025-000-08-24-8	\$2,200 (登記費 FEE = \$2,200) (徵費 LEVY = \$ 0)
請注意下列《商業登記條例》的規定：		Please note the following requirements of the Business Registration Ordinance:	
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2. 第 12 條規定各業務須將其有效的商業登記證或有效的分行登記證於每一營業地點展示。		2. Section 12 provides that valid business registration certificate or valid branch registration certificate shall be displayed at every address where business is carried on.	
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RDB101A (12/2010)		16/08/2024	285007553 \$2,200.00

正本 ORIGINAL	表格 2 FORM 2 (商業登記條例) (第 310 章) BUSINESS REGISTRATION ORDINANCE (Chapter 310) 《商業登記規則》 BUSINESS REGISTRATION REGULATIONS 商業 XXX 登記證 Business XXX Registration Certificate	[第 5 條] [regulation 5]
XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX		
業務 / 法團所用名稱 Name of Business/ Corporation	亞非拉知識產權協會有限公司 CAL INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ASSOCIATION LIMITED	
業務 / 分行名稱 Business/ Branch Name	***** *****	
地址 Address	21/F, HOI KIU COMMERCIAL BUILDING, 158 CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, SHEUNG WAN HK	
業務性質 Nature of Business	與知識產權相關的支援服務	
法律地位 Status	BODY CORPORATE	
生效日期 Date of Commencement	屆滿日期 Date of Expiry	登記證號碼 Certificate No.
23/08/2024	22/08/2025	76976277-000-08-24-A
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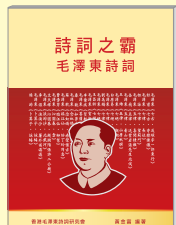
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