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Columna “China, el mundo y el futuro”

Guillermo Santa Cruz

(05/09/2017)

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Se llevó a cabo en Xiamen (China) la 9ª Cumbre de los BRICS, ese grupo de países que nació a partir de un ingenioso acrónimo en la cabeza de un economista ([aquí](#) más información). El encuentro terminó como no podía ser de otra manera, con una declaración de buenas intenciones: se apoya el libre comercio, las soluciones pacíficas, se incentiva la cooperación tecnológica y cultural, se rechaza el terrorismo, etc. Esto no sorprende y aporta muy poco al análisis, pero repasar el contexto en el cuál se llevó a cabo el evento puede ser revelador.

Veamos algunos detalles:

Primero, India y China estuvieron cerca de un enfrentamiento militar, y unos días antes de la Cumbre el conflicto fue desactivado. Todo comenzó por una disputa territorial entre el Reino de Bután y China. La parte china estaba construyendo una ruta y al adentrarse en la zona en disputa, fueron detenidos por el ejército indio. China reclamaba que no era asunto de la India, y la India a su vez decía proteger los intereses del pequeño e indefenso Reino de Bután. También por supuesto, había una consideración mayor por parte de la India: defender el corredor de Sili-guri... cosas de estrategia militar y seguridad nacional. A pesar de que el conflicto se “enfrió”, todavía sigue latente, como otros tantos en la relación entre estas dos grandes potencias asiáticas ([aquí](#) más información).

Segundo, la fortaleza económica de algunos de los miembros BRICS deja mucho que desear. De acuerdo al Fondo Monetario Internacional en el 2017 Brasil y Rusia crecerán solamente 0,3% y 1,4% respectivamente. Si bien es una noticia positiva porque sus economías volverían a crecer, no son los números robustos que tenían en años anteriores, y esto le quita atractivo al grupo.

Tercero, la legitimidad política de algunos participantes es cuestionada. Temer en Brasil tiene un gobierno frágil, que carga con denuncias de corrupción, bajos índices de popularidad y conflictividad social en medio de importantes reformas que debe realizar para reactivar la economía. Jacob Zuma en Sudáfrica enfrenta algo similar.

Cuarto, casi al mismo momento que se llevaba a cabo la inauguración del evento, Corea del Norte realizaba un ensayo nuclear, supuestamente de una bomba de hidrógeno. Más allá de la

ya tradicional provocación a EEUU, resulta llamativo el momento elegido para la prueba... ¿Le están dejando un mensaje a Beijing? En la reunión de los BRICS se condenó el ensayo.

Quinto, al igual que en la reunión anterior, se invitaron a otros países para participar del evento. En esta oportunidad los invitados fueron México, Egipto, Kenia, Tayikistán y Tailandia. Esta dinámica de invitar a otros países se la llamó “BRICS Plus”, podría ser un indicio de que el grupo quiere expandirse y representar a todos los países en vías de desarrollo, aunque todavía no hay nada formal.

La presencia de México es interesante, y generó mucha especulación. Peña Nieto se encuentra renegociando el NAFTA con EE.UU., y por las declaraciones de Trump, la cosa parece que viene dura. Mucho se habló de que China podría surgir como una alternativa para México en caso de que EE.UU. decida dar por terminado el acuerdo comercial. No tengo claro hasta qué punto esto puede ser así. Veamos algunos números: hoy el 75% de las exportaciones de México van a EE.UU. y solo el 2% a China; en el primer semestre tuvo un superávit comercial con su vecino de ¡¡US\$ 43.000 millones!! mientras que con China tuvo un déficit comercial; también hay que considerar que sin el NAFTA México no tendría el mismo atractivo...

Sexto y último, China llega a esta reunión luego de haber organizado el Foro de la Franja y la Ruta para la Cooperación Internacional, y como ya dije en otra oportunidad ([aquí](#)) tal vez en el futuro se identifique ese evento como el lanzamiento formal de la candidatura china al liderazgo global. La diferencia económica, política y militar entre China y los otros países BRICS se agranda cada día más.

Conclusión: los BRICS persiguen fines, por lo menos en lo discursivo, que nadie podría estar en contra (paz, estabilidad, integración, justicia, etc.), y por el tamaño e influencia de sus integrantes tienen condiciones para dictar las reglas de juego. Sin embargo, por lo menos dos cosas podrían amenazar su capacidad real de acción. Por un lado, la disputa de poder y liderazgo entre China y la India; por otro, la solidez política y económica de Brasil, Rusia y Sudáfrica. También hay que considerar que existe una realidad política y económica difícil de cambiar más allá de cualquier declaración de intenciones, tal como lo demuestra la relación entre México y Estados Unidos.

A diferencia de sus compañeros de grupo, China continúa creciendo fuertemente y acrecentando su influencia global. Por el momento, en lugar de “Brics Plus” el grupo parece ser un “China Plus”, una de las tantas plataformas que tiene China para construir poder y proyectar liderazgo. Quedan incógnitas, ¿qué rol jugará Rusia? ¿qué pasará con Corea del Norte?

Todavía no hay una respuesta clara a estas y otras preguntas, pero la película recién comienza...

Esto es todo por el momento, ¡hasta la próxima!

El Plan de China para atraer inversión externa y Ford planea invertir en autos eléctricos.

[China's Plan to Attract Foreign Investment](#)

China Market Watch

Posted on September 1, 2017

China's State Council to promote foreign investment growth

On August 16, the State Council released a circular (Guo Fa [2017] No. 39) that detailed measures to promote foreign investment growth as part of China's opening-up strategy.

The circular entails 22 measures that could be divided into five categories, including reducing market entry restrictions for foreign investment, making supportive fiscal and taxation policies, improving the investment environment for national development zones, attracting foreign talent, and optimizing the business environment.

While concrete policy plans to help foreign investors have yet to be issued, foreign investors could take the circular as a positive sign of the government's intent to further relax restrictions on foreign investment. This is particularly the case as specific ministries have been put in charge and implementation timelines have been outlined for each measure in the circular.

Ford Motor, Chinese automaker in talks to build electric car

US-based Ford Motor Company said it is in discussions with Anhui Zotye Automobile Co, a privately owned Chinese brand that specializes in electric vehicles, about setting up a joint venture to develop and manufacture electric cars in China.

The US automaker has entered into a memorandum of understanding with Anhui Zotye to explore the possibility of creating a Chinese brand aimed at producing all-electric cars for the local marketplace, which is the world's largest for electric cars.

This move is in line with China's aggressive push for more electric cars to reduce pollution in major cities. The government has supported sales with subsidies, and authorities are planning a

quota system that would require automakers to produce electric cars, or buy credits from others that do.

Earlier this year, Volvo Motor announced plans to make electric cars in China for global sale starting in 2019. General Motors, Volkswagen AG, Nissan Motor and others also have announced plans to make electric vehicles in China.

Professional-Service_CB-icons-2017 RELATED: Pre-Investment and Entry Strategy Advisory from Dezan Shira & Associates

[La Alianza del Pacífico inicia negociaciones con países del Asia-Pacífico](#)

Portafolio. Colombia

Publicado por DangDai

Fecha Noticia: 08/09/2017

La Alianza del Pacífico, integrada por Chile, Colombia, México y Perú, comenzó este jueves en Lima a negociar sendos acuerdos comerciales con Australia, Canadá, Nueva Zelanda y Singapur para que ingresen al organismo como estados asociados.

Los acuerdos comerciales deberán contemplar medidas arancelarias, comercio de servicios, inversiones, movimiento de personas e incluso desarrollo e internacionalización de pequeñas y medianas empresas (pymes).

Según explicó el viceministro peruano de Comercio Exterior, Edgar Vásquez, el próximo 23 de octubre se realizará la primera ronda de negociaciones.

Adicional el funcionario peruano indicó que los países interesados en asociarse a la Alianza del Pacífico suponen para Perú una oportunidad de expandir sus exportaciones a esos mercados.

”En el caso de Nueva Zelanda existen importantes oportunidades. Nuestra canasta exportadora a ese país es altamente diversificada e incluye peletería de alpaca, aceite de pescado, nueces y café sin tostar”, aseguró.

Las conversaciones de la Alianza del Pacífico para establecer acuerdos comerciales con Australia, Canadá, Nueva Zelanda y Singapur se dan después de que se cancelara el Acuerdo Transpa-

cífico de Cooperación Económica (TPP), que reunía a doce países del área Asia-Pacífico, por la salida de Estados Unidos del tratado.

¿Cuánta influencia tiene China sobre Corea del Norte?

China, que tiene un tratado de defensa mútua con Corea del Norte, no pudo persuadirla de seguir el modelo chino. Un embargo petrolero podría desatar una guerra suicida sobre el sur.

[How much leverage does China have over North Korea?](#)

By Prof Kerry Brown—

King's College London

BBC News. 5 September 2017

The People's Republic of China, a country averse to binding, treaty-based commitments, has always enjoyed a particular relationship with its small, north-eastern neighbour.

North Korea is the only country with which China has a legally binding mutual aid and co-operation treaty, signed in July 1961. There are only seven articles in the document.

The second is the most important: "The contracting parties undertake jointly to adopt all measures to prevent aggression against either of the contracting parties by any state.

"In the event of one of the contracting parties being subjected to the armed attack by any state or several states jointly and thus being involved in a state of war, the other contracting party shall immediately render military and other assistance by all means at its disposal."

In essence, therefore, if there is a simple answer to the question of what China would need to do if North Korea is unilaterally attacked by another power - say the US or South Korea - this sentence supplies the answer.

It would, according to this treaty, be obliged to become involved - and on the North Koreans' side. This, more than anything else, shows the ways in which history continues to frame the relationship between the two.

We have a very powerful precedent here. Even before the treaty in 1950, China committed a million troops to the Korean War once United Nations forces were involved. In defence of the North as a client state and buffer zone, it is more than likely to commit its much more formidable military assets.

This agreement still stands, despite the immense changes to China since the period in which it was signed.

After the death of Mao in 1976, the country shifted from its adherence to a utopian version of socialism, and undertook widespread reforms. These resulted in the hybrid, complex system the country has today. Its economy and geopolitical prominence have burgeoned.

For North Korea, things have been different. Tepid attempts at controlled reform over the past three decades have had little success.

In the early 2000s, the Chinese hosted its former leader, the late Kim Jong-Il, and showed him special economic zones in Shanghai and examples of how to create a manufacturing, export-orientated economy servicing the capitalist West but maintaining its Marxist-Leninist system.

The attempt at persuasion evidently fell on deaf ears. North Korea's unique Juche ideology - a pure form of nationalism - meant that it resisted any attempts to copy models from elsewhere.

To this day, the market, if it exists in North Korea in any shape or form, is highly circumscribed and geared towards supporting the country's military aims and regime survival.

China's great points of leverage these days are trade, aid and energy. As the Soviet Union collapsed in 1991, North Korea's most important patron vanished almost overnight. Since that point, the reliance on China has increased to the extent that is now almost a monopoly.

Some 80% of the country's oil comes from its neighbour. Coal exports into China were immensely important - until sanctions stopped them in July last year after provocative behaviour. China has stuck to this agreement, with precipitous collapses in the North Korean economy in the ensuing year.

Almost all of North Korea's exports are either to China, or through China to elsewhere. Some 90% of its aid comes from China. China is the only country it has air links with, and a rail line into.

It was, until the mid-2000s, the only country, too, whose banks had relations with North Korean counterparts, through accounts in Macau in particular. Monies here were frozen in a previous spate of sanctions.

Even so, one of the new targets of UN-backed measures is Chinese banks, which continue, mostly indirectly, to deal with embargoed North Korean companies or intermediaries.

The main point of Chinese leverage over North Korea is widely believed to be its oil. Stopping this would lead to an immediate, dramatic economic impact.

A few years ago, for a matter of days, the oil pipes into North Korea were closed, around the time of a previous nuclear test. China has, therefore, been willing to flex its muscles here.

But wholesale stopping of the supply, rather than temporary glitches, is a different matter. Many believe this would trigger regime crisis, or even collapse. After all, the North Koreans are already living in a subsistence economy. Taking away this final lifeline could be fatal.

There are powerful counter-arguments, however, that say things would not be so straightforward. North Korea devotes 25% of its GDP (gross domestic product) to military activity. The oil stocks there would last a few months. And that would give it time to embark on the devastating assault southwards that everyone fears, into the highly populated regions of South Korea.

It would be a suicidal mission, but as the world knows from plenty of other examples, handling those with suicide on their minds is the greatest challenge.

Nor would North Korea be compliant in other areas as it collapsed. Refugees would swarm across the border into China. A vacuum would appear. China would be faced with its worst nightmare - a space which the US and its allies might try to occupy.

For all its seeming points of leverage and influence, therefore, the most remarkable thing about China and North Korea is the ways in which, at a time when the rest of the world is agonising over how to deal with a renascent, confident, powerful-looking China, this narrative is so brutally undermined by the ways in which its small, impoverished neighbour almost daily exposes its impotence.

About this piece

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Follow Tom Hancock on Twitter: @hancocktom

Los grandes bancos de China están prohibiendo abrir nuevas cuentas a Corea del Norte.

Estados Unidos sancionó a bancos chinos por operar con el país asiático. La prohibición tiene efectos pero también existen formas de evadirla.

[China's biggest banks are banning North Koreans from opening new accounts](#)

BY REUTERS IN NEWS ON SEP 12, 2017 4:20 PM

SHANGHAI (Reuters) - China's Big Four state-owned banks have stopped providing financial services to new North Korean clients, according to branch staff, amid US concerns that Beijing has not been tough enough over Pyongyang's repeated nuclear tests.

Tensions between the United States and North Korea have ratcheted up after the sixth and most powerful nuclear test conducted by Pyongyang on September 3rd prompted the United Nations Security Council to impose further sanctions on Tuesday.

Chinese banks have come under scrutiny for their role as a conduit for funds flowing to and from China's increasingly isolated neighbor.

China Construction Bank (CCB) has "completely prohibited business with North Korea," said a bank teller at a branch in the northeastern province of Liaoning. The ban started on August 28th, the teller said.

Frustrated that China had not done more to rein in North Korea, the Trump administration was mulling new sanctions in July on small Chinese banks and other firms doing business with Pyongyang, two senior U.S. officials told Reuters.

A person answering the customer hotline at the world's largest lender, Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Ltd (ICBC), said the bank had stopped opening accounts for North Koreans and Iranians since July 16th. The person did not explain why or answer further questions.

The measures taken by the largest Chinese banks began as early as the end of last year, when the Dandong city branch of China's most international lender, Bank of China Ltd (BoC), stopped allowing North Koreans to open individual or business accounts, said a BoC bank teller who declined to be identified.

Existing North Korean account holders could not deposit or remove money from their accounts, the BoC bank teller said.

At Agricultural Bank of China Ltd (AgBank), a teller at a branch in Dandong, a northeastern Chinese city that borders North Korea, said North Koreans could not open accounts. The teller did not provide further details.

Official representatives for BoC, ICBC, CCB and AgBank could not be reached for comment.

Banks in Dandong have been under the microscope as tensions have risen, given their proximity to North Korea.

In June, the United States accused the Bank of Dandong, a small lender, of laundering money for Pyongyang.

Attempts to slowly choke off the flow of funds to and from North Korea come after the United States sanctioned a Chinese industrial machinery wholesaler that it said was acting on behalf of a Pyongyang bank already sanctioned by the United Nations for supporting the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

The Chinese wholesaler was found to be operating through 25 accounts at banks in China.

Although measures are in place, some bankers questioned how well the rules would be enforced.

Chinese lenders have experienced high-profile failures to police money-laundering in recent years, with some facing allegations that bankers were complicit in the movement of illicit funds.

"Asking whether we will be able to enforce the new rules is the same question as asking how tight our know-your-client checks are," said a senior corporate banker at the Bank of China who declined to be identified because of the sensitivity of the matter.

"There will always be holes," she said.

(Engen Tham/Reuters)

Pakistán mira a China mientras se aleja de Washington

Estados Unidos critica a Pakistán por no combatir el talibán y le retacea armamento. China invierte y estrecha relaciones como parte de su Nueva Ruta de la Seda (OBOR).

[Pakistan looks to China as it turns away from Washington](#)

Financial Times. AUGUST 28, 2017

Pakistan has referred to as off three high-level conferences with Washington, as specialists warn that President Donald Trump's new Afghanistan coverage dangers driving Islamabad nearer in direction of Beijing.

Alice Wells, performing assistant secretary of state, and Lisa Curtis, who serves on the National Security Council, have been due to go to Pakistan this week as the US looks to clarify its new place to the important thing gamers within the area.

But Islamabad has indefinitely postponed each conferences, as nicely as a deliberate journey to the US by its international minister Khawaja Asif, in response to Mr Trump's announcement final week that he intends to maintain US troops in Afghanistan and accusing Pakistan of harbouring terrorists.

On Monday morning the US state division was nonetheless saying that the Pakistan go to was a part of Ms Curtis's three-country tour of the area however later confirmed it had been cancelled.

"At the request of the government of Pakistan, that trip has been postponed until a mutually convenient time," a state division spokesperson stated.

Mr Trump had referred to as on Pakistan to do extra to sort out cross-border terrorism, saying the nation had "sheltered the same organisations that try every single day to kill our people".

Citing an erosion of belief, US secretary of state Rex Tillerson stated future US assist for Pakistan can be conditional on the nation adopting "a different approach".

Their feedback sparked rapid anger in Islamabad. Over the weekend, Shahid Khaqan Abbasi, the nation's interim prime minister, stated in an interview: "From day one we have been saying very clearly the military strategy in Afghanistan has not worked and it will not work."

But analysts additionally warn the US coverage is probably going to push Pakistan nearer into the embrace of China, which is investing greater than \$50bn in its southern neighbour as a part of its "One Belt, One Road" challenge to create a brand new silk street of commerce routes internationally.

They level out that as an alternative of going to the US, Mr Asif is travelling to China, Turkey and Russia.

One senior international ministry official in Islamabad informed the Financial Times: “In this hour of need once again, we have China standing firmly with us as president Trump threatens to bring the Afghan war to Pakistan.”

The official added: “We have put further discussions on hold and need to decide first, exactly how the [US-Pakistan] relationship can proceed productively”.

Pakistan has proved an necessary ally to the US for the reason that Cold War, when it helped assist the mujahideen resistance towards Soviet occupation of Afghanistan.

But since then, the connection has wavered. Washington has been torn between counting on the Islamabad authorities to present a bridgehead to Afghanistan and the broader area, and criticizing it for failing to sort out home terrorism.

In current years, Pakistan has allowed the US to use its territory as a provide route into Afghanistan and accepted more and more frequent drone assaults by US forces.

In return, it has acquired lots of of tens of millions of in navy assist, though twice within the final two years, a good portion has been cancelled due to Pakistan’s perceived failure to sort out teams such as the Taliban.

At the identical time, Islamabad has turn out to be more and more reliant on funding from China, each within the type of gentle loans as a part of the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor, and in bailouts as it dangers working out of international forex. Since the start of 2016 China has lent Pakistan greater than U\$1bn to assist it stave off a international trade disaster.

An official on the central financial institution in Karachi stated, China’s function “is going to be very useful to avert a [balance of payments] crisis if there is one”.

For Beijing, the connection presents a quicker route to the ocean for items from western China, a brand new space of enterprise for the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps and an ally to assist it in its fractious relationship with India.

Li Guofu, head of Middle Eastern analysis on the China Institute of International Studies, stated: “Trump’s new south Asia strategy, before it’s been fully implemented, has already created a feeling of threat for Pakistan and aroused a strong negative response ... China has been actively trying to help the situation, and we are very concerned.”

But whereas Pakistan edges nearer to China, analysts say it is unlikely to lower off ties utterly with the US.

“Even China will tell Pakistan not to step away from talking to the US,” stated Najmuddin Shaikh, a former Pakistani ambassador to Washington. “Diplomacy needs cold blooded analysis

and never a refusal to talk, particularly when it's a relationship as old as Pakistan's relationship with the US".

[China ya intenta liderar en tecnología](#)

POR JAVIER C. HERNÁNDEZ

The New York Times

AGOSTO 26, 2017

BELJING – En las escuelas chinas, los alumnos aprenden que Estados Unidos se convirtió en una gran nación en parte al robar tecnología de Gran Bretaña. En el gobierno, los funcionarios hablan de la necesidad de inspirar la innovación mediante la protección de inventos. En las salas de consejo, los ejecutivos arman estrategias sobre el uso de leyes de violación de patente para tumbar a rivales extranjeros.

China a menudo es retratada como una tierra de gadgets falsos y software pirata, donde la propiedad intelectual, como patentes, marcas registradas y derechos de autor, es ignorada. La realidad es más compleja.

China hace caso omiso del principio legal de propiedad intelectual en algunos casos, pero lo respeta en otros. Detrás de esta contradicción está un punto de vista de mucho tiempo de la propiedad intelectual como una herramienta para alcanzar las metas cada vez más ambiciosas del país.

Como parte de un gran plan llamado Hecho en China 2025, China está reuniendo el know-how en industrias del futuro como robótica, inteligencia artificial y autos eléctricos, a menudo al presionar a las compañías extranjeras atraídas al enorme mercado del país para que compartan su tecnología.

También está endureciendo la vigilancia de patentes y marcas registradas para el día en que pueda convertirse en un líder en esas tecnologías –y utilizar las protecciones de propiedad intelectual para defender su posición contra economías rivales.

Zhang Ping, experta en derecho comercial en la Universidad de Pekín, en Beijing, dijo que durante mucho tiempo Occidente había utilizado las leyes de propiedad intelectual como “lanza y escudo” contra las compañías chinas, afectando sus ganancias en casa y bloqueando el acceso a mercados extranjeros. Ahora es momento de que China contraataque, afirmó.

“Si quieres entrar a nuestro mercado para cooperar, está bien, pero no puedes tomarnos del cuello e impedirnos crecer”, declaró.

Los funcionarios de Estados Unidos dicen que las compañías chinas han librado un extenso espionaje económico a través de ciberataques y otros medios. (Los funcionarios chinos han negado esas acusaciones). Recientemente, China usó su creciente riqueza para adquirir participaciones en tecnologías de punta, como cultivos modificados genéticamente y las innovaciones más recientes de empresas nuevas estadounidenses, y para atraer a talento prometedor.

El país lleva muchos años dependiendo fuertemente de un método comprobado: formando empresas conjuntas con socios extranjeros como IBM y Qualcomm, a los que entonces se les requiere compartir tecnología e investigación avanzada.

Esas empresas conjuntas ayudaron a China a desarrollar industrias a partir de cero. Tras utilizarlas para explorar los trenes bala, por ejemplo, las firmas chinas ahora dominan la industria global.

El presidente Donald J. Trump, con el presidente Xi Jinping, ha acusado a China de robar empleos. Izq., Un bote robótico patrulla un lago en China. El país espera ser un líder en robótica y tecnología médica. (Doug Mills/The New York Times)

Los expertos chinos explican que esas medidas son simplemente tratos inteligentes, no violaciones a las leyes de propiedad intelectual.

Sin embargo, en abril, la Oficina del Representante Comercial de EE.UU. acusó a China de “actividades violatorias generalizadas”, incluido el robo de secretos comerciales, la tolerancia de piratería online y la exportación de bienes falsificados. El presidente Donald J. Trump autorizó una investigación por robo y por la transferencia forzada de tecnología a manos de China.

El ministro de Comercio chino respondió al señalar que defendería los intereses de China. Y los analistas chinos han señalado que EE.UU. alguna vez fue uno de los principales piratas del mundo, cuando trabajó para desafiar el dominio industrial británico tras la Revolución estadounidense al obtener diseños de inventos, como telares de vapor.

Sin embargo, al tiempo que China idea cada vez más sus propias innovaciones, está adoptando leyes más estrictas sobre la propiedad intelectual. El gobierno creó tribunales especializados para manejar disputas relacionadas y ha otorgado subsidios a emprendedores que presentan solicitudes de patente. En 2015, se presentaron más de un millón.

Las reglas también han beneficiado a algunas firmas extranjeras. New Balance ganó un caso histórico este año contra una compañía china que utilizó su característico logo de la “N” inclinada.

La implementación de las leyes de propiedad intelectual aún es inconsistente, apuntan los expertos. Los funcionarios locales por lo común son reacios a ayudar a las compañías extranjeras.

Pero las compañías chinas han comenzado a usar las leyes de propiedad intelectual para ahuyentar a rivales extranjeros.

El año pasado, cuando la Comisión de Comercio Internacional de EE.UU. empezó a investigar a Chic Intelligent Technology Company, un fabricante de tablas de dos ruedas motorizadas en la ciudad de Hangzhou, en el este de China, la compañía se defendió. La comisión investigaba acusaciones de que Chic había copiado diseños de producto de Razor USA, un competidor de California.

Chic presentó demandas en represalia contra competidores estadounidenses, adoptando muchas de las tácticas que China afirma que las compañías estadounidenses han usado durante años para coartar a los competidores chinos.

Desde entonces, la comisión se ha rehusado a prohibir la importación de las tablas motorizadas de Chic.

Chic dejó en claro que veía la investigación como un esfuerzo de EE.UU por utilizar las leyes de propiedad intelectual para intimidar a las compañías chinas.

Paul Mozur e Iris Zhao contribuyeron con investigación.

China endurece la regulación sobre religiones para “bloquear extremismo”

La legislación permite la práctica religiosa pero dentro de las instituciones aprobadas y prohíbe las donaciones externas. El objetivo es impedir el extremismo y resguardar la seguridad nacional.

[China tightens regulation of religion to 'block extremism'](#)

Reuters Staff

07/09/2017

BELJING (Reuters) - China's cabinet on Thursday passed new rules to regulate religion to bolster national security, fight extremism and restrict faith practiced outside organizations approved by the state.

The document passed by Premier Li Keqiang updates a version of rules put into place in 2005 to allow the regulation of religion to better reflect “profound” changes in China and the world, the official Xinhua news agency reported.

The rules released by Xinhua use strong and specific language about the need to protect China’s national security against threats from religious groups.

“Religious affairs maintenance should persist in a principle of maintaining legality, curbing illegality, blocking extremism, resisting infiltration and attacking crime,” the regulations say.

“Any group or individual must not create conflict or contention between different religions, with a single religion or between religious individuals and non-religious individuals,” they say.

President Xi Jinping has emphasized the need to guard against foreign infiltration through religion and the need to prevent the spread to “extremist” ideology, while also being tolerant of traditional faiths that he sees as a salve to social ills.

The officially atheist ruling Communist Party says it protects freedom of religion, but it keeps a tight rein on religious activities and allows only officially recognized religious institutions to operate.

The rules, which come into effect on Feb 2, 2018, also place new oversight on online discussion of religious matters, on religious gatherings, the financing of religious groups and the construction of religious buildings, among others.

They increase existing restrictions on unregistered religious groups to include explicit bans on teaching about religion or going abroad to take part in training or meetings.

Much of China’s religious practice, which has seen a revival in recent decades despite being effectively banned in the 1960s during the Cultural Revolution, takes place in informal settings not recognized, though often tolerated, by the authorities.

Religious education is also further brought under the umbrella of the state in the regulations, with explicit provisions on the establishment and registration of religious colleges.

New provisions are included on the use and raising of religious funds and on taxation. Donations from foreign groups or individuals, for example, are banned, while donations over 100,000 yuan (\$15,420) need to be reported to authorities.

Fines for breaking the rules have also been increased in the new version and the organizers of unapproved events can now be subject to fines from 100,000 to 300,000 yuan, rather than the previous 1 to 3 times the amount spent on the event.

Reporting by Christian Shepherd; Editing by Nick Macfie

China finalmente tiene su propio Rambo

Una película muestra a un soldado de fuerzas especiales que combate contra varios enemigos en Africa, al estilo Rambo, pero al final también protagoniza el Ejército Popular, en un mensaje nacionalista.

[China Finally Has Its Own Rambo](#)

Foreign Policy

01/09/2017

BY KEVIN FAN HSUSEPTEMBER 1, 2017

China's hottest summer blockbuster is the action flick *Wolf Warrior 2*. Drawing record-breaking domestic audiences and topping global box-office earnings, the film has played to massive crowds that line up for late-night showings. While the first *Wolf Warrior* movie faltered, the sequel has attracted an audience largely on the strength of its action sequences: a fast-paced romp full of spraying bullets and gratuitous explosions. As with all films shown in China this summer, screenings are preceded by the Chinese government's newest propaganda clips, featuring stars extolling how to live the "Chinese dream." But *Wolf Warrior 2* serves up a nationalistic message of its own.

Set in an unnamed African country, the movie tells the story of a former special forces soldier, Leng Feng (played by Wu Jing) – once part of the elite *Wolf Warriors* squad – who volunteers to rescue Chinese medical personnel and factory workers trapped by clashing rebel and government forces. The film appeals to audiences with balletic gunfights, armed killer drones, and full platoons with guns blazing away, but beyond an entertaining two hours bristling with weaponry, the film also provides a glimpse of how the Chinese government wants to present its place in the world to its own people. This movie isn't necessarily intended to impress foreigners but is aimed at persuading a domestic audience of the country's growing power and righteousness.

Though it might seem like a throwaway summer movie, the authorities appear committed to its vision, producing a parade of breathless praise in state media. After one film critic slammed the movie online as "bloody" and "psychopathic," her online presence disappeared, and she may have been sacked from her job.

The film comes across like speculative fiction, offering a world where China is already an international heavyweight and an “indispensable nation.” Everyone, from the unnamed African country’s prime minister to the rebels fighting him, knows of “the Chinese,” who seem to factor crucially into each character’s calculations. Numerous times, assailants declare, “We cannot kill the Chinese!” for fear of the Middle Kingdom’s wrath, even as they unload their weapons on their African brethren without hesitation.

While the Wolf Warrior proves his international chops in the opening scenes by speaking to the locals in a few halting words of English, Mandarin is the lingua franca among most of the film’s characters. Chinese store owners, Chinese factory managers, Chinese doctors and nurses running Chinese-invested hospitals – enterprising overseas Chinese are everywhere. Their presence is portrayed as highly beneficial, providing jobs for African workers, developing local infrastructure, and powering the economy.

Meanwhile, as rebels sweep across the countryside, most international powers have already fled. No Western militaries will set foot in this conflict, even though it’s fueled by Western mercenaries backing the rebels. The United Nations (spoiler alert) is portrayed as a well-meaning idea that is thoroughly ineffectual in the field, with an ill-fated U.N. helicopter blasted out of the sky.

Amid the fray, China is the only nation to send ships to evacuate citizens, defending them with well-armed and highly effective Chinese Embassy guards, who stare down rebel soldiers. In contrast, as Leng Feng drives a hapless Asian-American doctor (and female love interest) away from the carnage, she splutters, “I contacted the American Embassy, but they haven’t responded!” “How did you contact them?” he asks her. “I tweeted at them.” This little dig hits at both America’s obsession with digital technologies (ultimately useless) and impotence in aiding its own citizens when it really matters. Fortunately, China’s fighting forces leave no one behind.

Chinese viewers may be thrilled to find out that this dramatization reflects a real-life phenomenon. A 2011 military evacuation of Chinese nationals from Libya was at the time the largest noncombatant operation to date by the Chinese People’s Liberation Army (PLA). This was repeated in Yemen in 2015, signaling a future willingness by China to range farther and act decisively on behalf of its citizenry abroad.

The film highlights the folly of relinquishing one’s Chinese passport and giving up this umbrella of protection. An ethnically Chinese local shopkeeper justifies ripping off other Chinese visitors by explaining that he has already ditched his native citizenship and therefore doesn’t have to look out for his compatriots. Minutes later, he backtracks and claims, “We

are all Chinese!” when marauding rebels invade his shop, and he is saved by Leng Feng, who escorts him and his employees to the Chinese Embassy.

Yet unlike the gun-toting cowboy tendencies of America, the film’s Chinese superpower respects the United Nations. Its navy abides by international law and will not act until receiving U.N. Security Council authorization. It’s an overt reminder that China simply wants to be your friendly neighborhood P5 member with nuclear weapons.

The PLA Navy’s thunderous scenes could be clipped straight from a recruiting video: crisp uniforms, swift ships, strong prows. The fleet represents the extension of China’s expanding power, rapidly responding to both military and civilian crises as far as sub-Saharan Africa. The Chinese navy has in recent years sent ships to the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean to combat piracy, and some reports suggest that it may be developing deepwater ports that can support refueling or logistics.

The literal showboating culminates in a massive missile launch, a high-tech rain of fire that takes out most of the foreign mercenaries, as the *deus ex machina* role traditionally reserved for America’s military is replaced by the vision of a powerful Chinese navy. Though in reality it has been more than three decades since the PLA Navy has been involved in a hot war, it has dramatically increased its regional presence and undertaken live-fire exercises when Beijing is unhappy about international politics. (And if missiles fly, the movie seems to imply, that would be totally awesome.)

Besides the navy, several other government units also make courtesy appearances in the film: police from the Public Security Bureau in the China-set scenes, regular PLA troops, the ambassador and his diplomatic staff, Chinese Embassy guards, doctors at a state-invested hospital – nearly all of whom are painted in a noble light. In an amusing flashback, Leng Feng intervenes in the forced eviction of Chinese villagers by local thugs, instantly earning him street cred and cementing the heroic qualities of the PLA, albeit at the expense of the local authorities.

After everyone is rescued by Leng Feng’s heroics, coupled with the PLA Navy’s just-in-time salvo, the film absurdly crescendos a second time. To pass through yet another battle line, Leng Feng and the armed Chinese guards toss away their guns, and our hero raises the Chinese flag instead. As the crimson banner with gold stars flaps in the wind, both government and rebel soldiers cease fire and let them pass, hitting home the message that national power – not individual agency, not local connections, not even the everyday contributions of your ethnic community in a host country – matters most.

La danza de los robots

Ambito Financiero

Lunes, 04 de Septiembre de 2017

Ciencia y Tecnología

En Guangzhou, más de mil robots de la firma WL Intelligent Technology se exhibieron en un baile sincronizado en perfecta alineación. Aunque algunos no llegaron a completar las coreografías previstas, cayendo a tierra, por lo que fueron excluidos del conteo final. 1.069 "bailarines" terminaron el cuadro y batieron record.

Los autómatas de la firma WL Intelligent Technology se exhibieron en un baile sincronizado en perfecta alineación.

Algunos no llegaron a completar las coreografías previstas, cayendo a tierra, por lo que fueron excluidos del conteo final que dio 1.069 "bailarines" que terminaron el cuadro.

Lo suficiente para superar el récord anterior que también había sido obtenido por una firma china, la Ever Win, con 1.007 robots en escena.

La firma WL organizó el evento Guinness para demostrar las capacidades de Dobi, un robot de 47 centímetros de altura que cuesta cerca de u\$s 330, se mueve con miembros unidos en 17 juntas y es capaz de hablar y realizar algunas tareas simples, además de bailar y practicar Tai Chi.

Los 1.609 robots de Guangzhou fueron coordinados por una computadora central, pero Dobi se puede controlar también desde un simple smartphone con sistema operativo actualizado. Publicado por Dang Dai

El video en Ámbito Financiero

<http://www.ambito.com/894824-el-increible-baile-de-1069-robots-para-batir-un-record>

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