

中国打击侵权假冒工作 年度报告

Annual Report on China's Combating of
IPR Infringement and Counterfeiting
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国家质量强国建设协调推进领导小组办公室

Office of the National Leading Group on Coordinated
Implementation of Building a Quality-powered Nation

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前 言

加强知识产权保护是完善产权保护制度最重要的内容，也是提高中国经济竞争力最大的激励。打击侵权假冒工作对全面加强知识产权保护、有力推动高质量发展、建设更高水平开放型经济新体制，具有重要意义和作用。中国政府始终高度重视保护知识产权和打击侵权假冒工作，深入推进知识产权强国建设，持续提升工作成效，取得历史性成就。

2024年是实现“十四五”规划目标任务的关键一年。面对外部压力加大、内部困难增多的复杂严峻形势，中国政府沉着应变、综合施策，经济运行总体平稳、稳中有进，扎实推进质量强国和知识产权强国建设，促进经营主体发展活力有效激发、社会发展动力充分涌流。

2024年，中国务实推进打击侵权假冒工作，在顶层设计、法律法规、行政执法、司法保护、监管服务、宣传引导、国际合作等方面统筹谋划、综合发力、纵深推进，为经济社会高质量发展提供坚实保障，为知识产权全球治理提供有力支撑。

一、国际国内经济形势

2024年，全球经济增长整体放缓，世界开放指数不断下滑，外部环境变化带来的不利影响加深，中国经济运行仍面临不少困难和挑战，但中国经济基础稳、优势多、韧性强、潜能大，长期向好的支撑条件和基本趋势没有变，保护知识产权和打击侵权假冒工作成效突出。

（一）世界经济增长整体缓慢，贸易限制增加。

世界进入新的动荡变革期，单边主义、保护主义蔓延，世界经济碎片化加剧，经济全球化遭遇逆流。国际货币基金组织发布《世界经济展望报告》，预测2024年全球经济增长率为3.2%，与2023年持平，但仍低于疫情前3.8%的历史平均水平。世界银行报告显示，2024年全球新增贸易限制措施是2010-2019年平均水平的5倍。联合国发布《2024年世界经济形势与展望》，预计2024年全球经济增长2.4%，受高利率、地缘冲突和贸易疲软等因素影响，低于疫情前水平。

（二）全球创新驱动有力推进，低碳发展升级。

当前，经济全球化动力和阻力胶着，但动力仍然胜过阻力。世界知识产权组织发布的《2024年全球创新指数报告》显示，尽管全

球研发支出增长有所放缓，但全球技术进步依然强劲，尤其在基因组测序、计算能力、动力电池等领域。5G、机器人和电动汽车等领域的技术应用正在深化，全球创新指数在一些关键指标上表现出积极趋势。中国在绿色转型、技术创新驱动中表现突出，2024年锂电池出口39.1亿个，风力发电机组出口增长71.9%，为全球低碳转型提供强大技术支撑。

（三）中国经济发展稳中有进，创新力度加大。

2024年国内生产总值比上年增长5.0%，经济总量达134.9万亿元，首次突破130万亿元。全年共授权发明专利104.5万件，中国申请人通过海牙协定提交外观设计国际申请4868项，同比增长29.5%，跃居全球第一位。全年注册商标478.1万件，审结各类商标评审案件38.3万件、异议案件10.3万件。认定地理标志产品36个，集成电路布图设计登记发证1.1万件。自植物新品种保护制度实施以来累计申请量达12080件，累计授权量5848件。世界知识产权组织发布的《2024年全球创新指数报告》显示，中国在全球的创新力排名提升至第11位，是10年来创新力上升最快的经济体之一。拥有的全球百强科技集群数量达到26个，连续两年位居世界第一。全球前5000个品牌中，中国的品牌价值达1.76万亿美元，位居全球第二。

二、顶层设计不断完善

2024年，中国政府持续强化政策引领、重点推进、工作协同，不断加快质量强国和知识产权强国建设步伐。

（一）强化政策引领。

中共中央印发《关于进一步全面深化改革 推进中国式现代化的决定》，部署完善市场经济基础制度，要求“完善产权制度，依法平等长久保护各种所有制经济产权，建立高效的知识产权综合管理体制。完善市场信息披露制度，构建商业秘密保护制度”。

中共中央办公厅、国务院办公厅发布《关于数字贸易改革创新发展的意见》，部署加强知识产权保护，要求“研究构建数据知识产权保护规则”，“加强数字贸易领域知识产权公共服务。加强涉及数字贸易的商标注册和保护。拓宽知识产权海外维权和争议解决渠道”。国务院办公厅发布《关于全面深化药品医疗器械监管改革促进医药产业高质量发展的意见》，部署完善药品医疗器械知识产权保护相关制度，要求“加快药品医疗器械原创性成果专利布局，提升专利质量和转化运用效益”；发布《关于以高水平开放推动服务贸易高质量发展的意见》，部署促进技术成果交易和运用，要求“促进知识产权国际化运营”，“规范探索通过知识产权证券化、科技保险等方式推动科技成果转化运用”。

（二）强化重点推进。

中共中央办公厅、国务院办公厅发布《浦东新区综合改革试点实施方案（2023-2027年）》，部署健全高水平的知识产权保护和运用制度，要求“试点实行知识产权侵权纠纷的调解优先推荐机制”，“探索完善中小企业知识产权保护机制”。国家质量强国建设协调推进领导小组办公室印发年度质量强国建设工作要点，国家知识产权强国建设工作部际联席会议办公室印发《2024年知识产权强国建设推进计划》《2024年知识产权强国建设纲要和“十四五”规划实施地方工作要点》，明确2024年度重点任务和工作措施。

（三）强化工作协同。

国家知识产权局、中央宣传部、最高人民法院、最高人民检察院、公安部、司法部、商务部、海关总署、市场监管总局等9部门联合印发《知识产权保护体系建设工程实施方案》，加快建设支撑国际一流营商环境的知识产权保护体系。国家知识产权局、工业和信息化部、国务院国资委、市场监管总局等部门联合印发《关于推进重点产业知识产权强链增效的若干措施》，以推动传统产业升级、新兴产业壮大、未来产业培育为重点，大力推进知识产权高效转化和协同运用。

最高人民法院、最高人民检察院共同举办知识产权案件前沿问题培训班，强化法检协同配合，提升司法保护质效。司法部、国家知识产权局加强涉外知识产权人才培养，举办涉外知识产权律师能

力提升培训班，对近百名涉外知识产权律师进行培训。国家知识产权局会同科技部、财政部等 5 部门实施财政资助科研项目形成专利声明制度，声明专利 25.6 万件。工业和信息化部、国家药监局联合开展人工智能医疗器械创新任务揭榜挂帅工作，加速新技术、新产品落地应用。

三、法律法规持续健全

2024年，中国政府围绕进一步提升保护效能、规范行政执法、适应发展形势等方面，不断完善法律法规及部门规章。

（一）进一步提升保护效能。

《刑法修正案（十二）》施行，从重处罚在食品药品领域行贿的违法犯罪活动。《民事诉讼法》修订施行，进一步完善知识产权案件审理程序，提升司法保护效率。《专利法实施细则》修订施行，加强专利保护，维护专利权人合法权益。最高人民法院发布《关于审理食品药品惩罚性赔偿纠纷案件适用法律若干问题的解释》，统一裁判尺度，依法保护食品药品安全和消费者合法权益。国家互联网信息办公室发布《促进和规范数据跨境流动规定》，促进数据依法有序自由流动，激发数据要素价值。市场监管总局修订施行《特殊医学用途配方食品注册管理办法》，进一步严格产品注册条件、要求、程序，保证产品质量安全和临床效果。国家知识产权局深入推进数据知识产权地方试点工作，为构建数据基础制度作出有益探索。

（二）进一步规范行政执法。

最高人民法院发布《人民检察院行刑反向衔接工作指引》，促进有关行政主管部门依法行使行政处罚权。市场监管总局、国家

知识产权局联合印发《商标行政执法证据规定》，加强商标行政执法指导，规范证据的收集、审查和认定；联合印发《市场监管领域知识产权案件案由规定（试行）》，进一步规范执法行为、提升执法效能。国家知识产权局、市场监管总局联合印发《商标侵权案件违法经营额计算办法》，规范商标侵权案件违法经营额计算标准，解决执法实践中难点问题。国家知识产权局、司法部联合印发《关于深化协同保护加强知识产权法治保障的意见》，深化知识产权管理部门与司法机关在知识产权保护工作中的合作。国家药监局、市场监管总局联合印发《关于加强跨区域跨层级药品监管协同的指导意见》，推动药品领域违法线索互联、执法标准互通、处理结果互认。市场监管总局发布《食品安全违法案件查办通用指南》和《食品安全执法办案指南（一）》，加强对食品安全执法的指导。

（三）进一步适应发展形势。

市场监管总局修订出台《集贸市场计量监督管理办法》，回应“鬼秤”等社会热点问题，推进电子计价秤市场秩序综合整治，切实维护消费者合法权益；发布《标准必要专利反垄断指引》，预防和制止经营者滥用标准必要专利排除、限制竞争行为，保护市场公平竞争；发布《市场监督管理行政执法电子数据取证暂行规定》，适应网络购物、移动支付、线上线下融合等新业态新模式不断涌现新形势，破解市场监管执法办案电子数据取证难题；发布《网络反不正当竞争暂行规定》，预防和制止网络反不正当竞争，维护公平竞争的市场秩序；发布《网络交易执法协查暂行办法》，规范网络交易

执法协查工作，提高执法协查质量和效率。国家知识产权局发布《人工智能相关发明专利申请指引（试行）》，及时回应创新主体普遍关切的热点法律问题，促进专利申请质量提升。

四、行政执法日益加强

2024年，中国政府聚焦重点领域、重点产品、重点环节，不断加大治理力度，更好维护经营者、消费者权益，持续优化市场秩序和营商环境。

（一）开展重点领域治理。

一是互联网领域。中央网信办组织开展2024年“清朗”系列专项行动，全面覆盖网上重点领域环节，破解网络生态新问题新风险。工业和信息化部、广电总局、国家知识产权局联合推广视听电子技术、专利、产品和服务，培育视听电子应用新场景。市场监管总局牵头开展2024网络市场监管促发展保安全专项行动，共督促网络交易平台删除违法商品信息28.7万条、责令整改网站1.7万个次、提请关闭网站2619个次，查处网络违法违规案件3.6万件，移送公安机关案件381件；组织查办各类网络不正当竞争案件4686件，促进数字经济规范健康持续发展。

二是重点民生领域。公安部、市场监管总局、农业农村部等多部门联合部署开展打击肉类产品违法犯罪专项整治行动，行政执法立案2.2万起，涉案物品2.2万吨，涉案货值18.56亿元。市场监管部门组织开展知识产权执法等专项行动，共查处相关案件近67.5万件，其中商标侵权、假冒专利案件4.39万件，针对侵权假

冒高发多发的重点实体市场开展执法行动约 8.8 万次；开展价监竞争守护行动，查处各类不正当竞争案件 14188 件。市场监管总局对河北、江苏、江西查处整治制售假冒伪劣羽绒制品问题，对浙江、内蒙古查处整治羊绒衫虚标含量问题实行挂牌督办。

专栏一：商标行政执法典型案例

成都极米科技股份有限公司在市场销售中发现，江西彩影科技有限公司及其相关企业在同类产品上使用“极米坚果”商标，涉嫌侵犯其“极米”注册商标专用权，侵权行为涉及代加工、仓储、包装、销售等环节数十家主体，跨多个省份。2024年3月，市场监管总局组织江西、广东、北京等9省（区、市）市场监管部门统一行动，对全部涉案主体集中突击检查，一举查实全部相关企业的违法行为。经查，“彩影”公司实际控制人肖某勇共注册10家公司，委托他人生产投影仪、投影幕布等产品，在产品及其包装上使用“极米坚果”等商标，并在京东、拼多多、淘宝、抖音等电商平台开设25家网店销售。江西省宜春市市场监管局依法作出处罚决定，没收“彩影”等10家公司违法所得314.34万元，罚款192.869万元。本案中，“彩影”公司与权利人达成和解协议，承认侵权行为并赔偿损失400万元。代加工、仓储等其他涉案企业由所在地市场监管部门予以调查处理。

三是版权领域。国家版权局、公安部、文化和旅游部等部门联合组织开展院线电影版权保护专项工作，护航电影产业高质量发展。国家版权局会同相关部门开展打击网络侵权盗版“剑网2024”专项

行动、青少年版权保护季专项行动等专项治理，针对重点领域、重点产业、重点群体进行集中分类整治，全力维护著作权人合法权益，护航相关产业高质量发展。2024年，各级版权执法部门检查实体市场相关单位68.38万家（次），查办实体市场侵权盗版案件3219件。国家版权局聘用非政府所有或所属的第三方机构对政府机关、国有企业、金融机构等软件使用情况进行审计，共审计单位206家、审计计算机66710台，软件版权保护环境不断优化。广电总局指导行业协会积极开展行业自律，组织网络视听平台发布微短剧版权保护倡议，发布中国微短剧版权服务平台暨微短剧版权保护和服务计划，鼓励建立长效措施保护版权、打击盗版侵权违规微短剧。

专栏二：网络版权行政执法典型案例

福州凤凰天使、福州圈粉文化传播有限公司侵犯影视作品著作权案。2024年3月，根据检察机关移送的违法线索，福州市鼓楼区文化市场综合执法大队对该案进行调查。经查，自2017年11月以来，福州凤凰天使文化传播有限公司、福州圈粉文化有限公司未经著作权人许可，从境外网站下载韩国、泰国、日本等视听作品，对剧集进行翻译、剪辑后植入贴片广告，制作成BT种子链接，通过“凤凰天使精品论坛”“圈粉APP”传播非法牟利。2024年6月，福州市鼓楼区新闻出版局对两家公司分别作出警告、罚款10万元的行政处罚。

（二）推进重点产品执法。

一是假冒伪劣农资。农业农村部、最高人民法院、最高人民检察院、工业和信息化部、公安部、市场监管总局等部门迅速行动，从“严”的角度，进一步加强农资打假。最高人民法院加强农资案件案例指导，最高人民检察院组织开展“检护质量安全2024”专项行动，公安部组织深入开展重点地区农资打假行动，市场监管总局将化肥产品纳入民生领域“铁拳”专项执法行动。国家林草局加强植物新品种保护，2024年授予植物新品种权878个，全国共查处各类林草种苗违法案件126起。

二是假冒伪劣食品药品工业产品。国务院食品安全委员会办公室等4部门联合开展严厉打击肉类产品违法犯罪专项整治行动，保障肉类产品质量安全。市场监管总局发布两批95个《食品安全风险管控清单》，督促指导食品企业提升食品安全风险防控能力；召开新业态新模式食品安全行政指导会，维护食品消费安全；深入开展“特供酒”清源打链专项行动，捣毁制假窝点219个，维护良好市场秩序和消费者合法权益；大力整治医药领域腐败问题，立案医药领域商业贿赂案件822件，罚没金额3.53亿元；印发《全国重点工业产品质量安全监管目录（2024年版）》，指导监督抽查40万家企业107万批次产品，发现并处置不合格产品9.7万批次。国家药监局开展药品网络销售集中治理，深化开展药品安全巩固提升行动，及时挂牌督办大案要案，公布14批67个典型案例。

三是开展侵权假冒伪劣商品销毁行动。国家质量强国建设协

调推进领导小组办公室、市场监管总局联合组织开展 2024 年侵权假冒伪劣商品全国统一销毁行动，22 个省（区、市）同步销毁侵权假冒伪劣服装鞋帽、食品药品、化妆品、烟酒和作弊电子秤、盗版出版物等 200 多个品种、3300 吨、货值达 3.3 亿元。市场监管总局组织开展“特供酒”清源打链专项行动罚没物资全国统一销毁活动，11 个省（区、市）共销毁“特供酒”13.2 万瓶，包材 9.2 万件（套）。生态环境部加强无害化销毁指导工作，在“3·15”国际消费者权益日、“4·26”世界知识产权日，多地开展侵权假冒伪劣消防产品、盗版出版物等销毁行动，形成强大声势。

（三）规范重点环节秩序。

一是进出口环节。全国海关聚焦重点领域、关键环节、高风险

专栏三：进出口环节知识产权保护典型案例

2024 年 11 月，宁波海关所属梅山海关关员在对某公司以市场采购方式申报出口的一批橡胶地垫、钥匙扣挂件等货物进行查验时，发现其中塑料印章、钥匙扣挂件货物外形与“LABUBU”卡通形象相似，随后查验关员进行深入开箱查验，发现货物中塑料拉链袋、橡胶地垫、塑料积木上也印有“LABUBU”卡通形象。经查，共有侵犯“LABUBU 玩具系列”版权的橡胶地垫 39500 个、钥匙扣挂件 35900 个、塑料印章 47900 个、塑料拉链袋 35900 个、塑料积木 39900 个，涉案货值约 37 万元人民币。宁波海关依法对该批货物实施扣留，立案调查后作出没收侵权货物并处罚款的行政处罚决定。

渠道持续开展知识产权保护专项行动，加强跨境电商、市场采购等新业态知识产权保护。2024年全国海关共扣留侵权嫌疑货物4.16万批、8160.51万件；海关总署核准知识产权海关保护备案2.16万件。全国海关开展知识产权保护专项行动“龙腾2024”、寄递渠道知识产权保护“蓝网行动2024”、出口转运货物知识产权保护“净网行动2024”，持续强化打击侵权力度，提升知识产权海关保护效能。

二是寄递环节。国家邮政局督促寄递企业严格执行实名收寄、收寄验视、过机安检“三项制度”，严防侵权假冒物品进入寄递渠道。2024年，各级邮政管理部门共开展行政执法检查3.1万人次，办理行政处罚案件11155件。

专栏四：驳回商标恶意注册申请典型案例

2023年11月，申请人钓鱼台实业股份有限公司向国家知识产权局提起了第75503284号“钓尊御品”等87件商标注册申请。综合考虑申请人累计申请商标数量、已发现的涉嫌恶意申请注册的线索等因素，以及2024年4月申请人审查意见书回文中的证据材料，发现申请人证据材料中大量带有“钓尊御品”“DYT LIFE STYLE”等待审商标的产品图片和网页截图中，多张产品图片系待审商标图样与“夏士莲”牌洗发水、“雀巢”牌蛋白质粉、“松下”牌传真机、“雪花”牌啤酒等他人商品外包装图片拼接形成。经研究决定，国家知识产权局认定该批次商标注册申请属于不以使用为目的的恶意商标注册申请，适用《中华人民共和国商标法》第四条第一款的规定予以驳回。

三是申请、代理环节。财政部、国家知识产权局联合印发《专利商标代理服务政府采购需求标准(试行)》，规范采购行为，树立“优质优价”导向，倡导行业良性竞争。国家知识产权局深化代理行业“蓝天”专项整治行动，行业环境持续向好。

五、司法保护务实开展

2024年，中国司法机关统筹开展刑事打击、检察监督、司法审判，持续加大对侵权假冒犯罪活动刑事打击力度，持续做好知识产权保护司法服务保障工作。

（一）纵深推进刑事打击。

公安部环境资源和食品药品犯罪侦查局加挂知识产权犯罪侦查局牌子，推动各地公安机关做专做强专业队伍，进一步强化对打击侵犯知识产权犯罪的工作指导。公安机关深入推进“昆仑2024”等专项行动，始终保持对各类侵权假冒犯罪的严打高压态势，全年共立案侦办侵犯知识产权和制售假冒伪劣犯罪案件3.7万起，集中侦破一批大要案件，彻底铲除一批犯罪产业链条。各地公安机关聚焦主动服务制造强国、质量强国等国家战略，依法严打假冒知名品牌、名优产品等犯罪，对国企民企、内资外资、大中小微等各类经营主

专栏五：侦破重特大知识产权刑事案件

2024年8月，甘肃公安机关成功侦破“6·06”特大销售假冒注册商标商品案，抓获犯罪嫌疑人14名，打掉生产窝点、售假网店等23个，彻底斩掉一条制售假冒品牌电视机犯罪产业链条，涉案总价值5000余万元。

体合法权益给予同等保护，积极营造良好营商环境；聚焦保障民生安全，严打假冒伪劣食品、药品、农资、电动自行车、燃气具、电气产品等犯罪活动，切实保障人民群众生命健康安全；聚焦发展新质生产力，严打假冒专利、侵犯商业秘密等犯罪，依法维护高新技术企业合法权益；聚焦文化强国建设，严打侵犯著作权犯罪，切实维护版权市场秩序。

（二）不断强化检察监督。

检察机关加强知识产权司法保护，促进信息技术、人工智能、生物医药、新能源等新兴产业培育壮大，服务因地制宜发展新质生产力。最高人民检察院发布《关于全面深化检察改革、进一步加强新时代检察工作的意见》，对加强知识产权司法保护、加强知识产权恶意诉讼监督、完善辅助办案制度机制等作出具体安排。加强知识产权检察专业化建设，更新全国知识产权检察人才库至 132 人，

专栏六：发挥检察职能保护知识产权典型案例

2017 年至 2023 年间，邵某某等人以营利为目的，在网上购买少儿读物、学生教辅书等图书的电子扫描件，未经著作权人许可，委托刘某某等人印刷中国少年儿童新闻出版社、北京教育出版社等单位出版的图书并对外出售。经查，邵某某、刘某某等人非法经营数额分别为人民币 60 万元至 3000 余万元不等。经北京市朝阳区人民检察院依法提起公诉，法院以侵犯著作权罪判处邵某某、刘某某等 18 人有期徒刑一年八个月至六年，并处罚金人民币 5 万元至 1500 万元不等。

设立 80 个知识产权检察办案联系点，制定《最高人民法院知识产权检察办公室技术调查官管理办法》，聘请首批 60 名技术调查官。落实高质效办案要求，依法平等保护中外知识产权权利人合法权益，统筹推进知识产权保护国际合作。2024 年，全国检察机关批捕假冒伪劣商品犯罪 9177 件、15197 人，起诉 20397 件、42221 人。充分履行法律监督职能，建议行政执法机关移送涉嫌侵犯假冒伪劣商品犯罪案件 756 件 793 人，监督公安机关立案 1132 件，监督撤案 1970 件。深化知识产权检察综合履职，办理知识产权民事、行政、公益诉讼案件 4219 件，依法保护科技创新主体合法权益，积极营造法治化营商环境。

（三）扎实开展司法审判。

人民法院提升知识产权审判质效，服务发展新质生产力。加强对新一代信息技术、高端装备、生物医药、新材料等领域知识产权司法保护，促推创新成果转化。最高人民法院 2024 年审结涉新兴产业案件达 1200 余件。人民法院依法妥善审理涉人工智能纠纷案件，促进人工智能产业健康有序发展。对恶意侵权情节严重的 460 起案件适用惩罚性赔偿，同比增长 44.2%。探索关联案件信息披露机制，加强对知识产权批量案件的监督指导，惩治以维权之名扰乱创新秩序。人民法院新收第一审知识产权案件 47.99 万件，同比下降 2.08%，审结 49.41 万件（含旧存），同比增长 0.91%。

专栏七：知识产权审判典型案例

吉某方认为其近 40 名高管及技术人员陆续离职赴威某方工作后，威某方利用涉案技术秘密申请 12 件专利并制造销售威某 EX 系列电动汽车，侵害了涉案技术秘密，起诉请求停止侵害并赔偿损失。人民法院认为，本案是一起有组织、有计划地以不正当手段大规模挖取新能源汽车技术人才及技术资源引发的侵害技术秘密案件。威某方实施了以不正当手段获取全部涉案技术秘密、以申请专利的方式非法披露部分涉案技术秘密、使用全部涉案技术秘密制造威某 EX 系列型号电动汽车底盘及底盘零部件的行为，判令威某方立即停止披露、使用、允许他人使用涉案技术秘密，并明确具体方式、内容、范围及违反非金钱给付义务迟延履行金等，适用 2 倍惩罚性赔偿，判赔约 6.4 亿元。

六、监管服务全面优化

2024年，中国政府强化信用监管机制，提升纠纷化解效能，加大服务指导力度，服务经营主体高质量发展的能力和水平不断提高。

（一）强化信用监管机制。

国家企业信用信息公示系统完成升级改造，厚植经营主体信用信息基础。市场监管总局组织开展深化信用提升助力经营主体高质量发展三年行动，构建信用服务发展长效机制，对2062万户经营主体开展失信警示提醒，29万户进行信用容错管理，926万户适用信用承诺取得许可，累计为3442万户经营主体修复信用，提升市场整体信用水平。国家知识产权局、市场监管总局联合开展知识产权领域信用监管工作，鼓励建立知识产权保护自律机制，推进诚信体系建设。

（二）提升纠纷化解效能。

中央宣传部（国家版权局）、最高人民法院联合印发《关于建立版权纠纷“总对总”在线诉调对接机制的通知》，共同建立健全版权纠纷诉源治理和多元化解新模式。商务部在中国进出口商品交易会、中国国际进口博览会等国际知名展会设立知识产权纠纷投诉接待站或处理服务中心，协助处理纠纷，严格保护知识产权。国家

级知识产权保护中心和快速维权中心达到 124 家。司法部、国家知识产权局指导各地认真落实《关于加强知识产权纠纷调解工作的意见》要求，大力加强知识产权纠纷人民调解组织和队伍建设，及时有效化解知识产权纠纷。全国知识产权部门全年共办理专利侵权纠纷行政案件 7.2 万件，知识产权纠纷调解组织受理调解案件近 14 万件。知识产权保护社会满意度提升至 82.36 分，再创新高。

（三）加大服务指导力度。

工业和信息化部组织编制首版次软件测评规范，构建软件测评体系，不断厚植“根技术”，激发软件企业创新活力。中国人民银行大力推广知识产权质押贷款，建立健全知识产权交易评估机制。市场监管总局开展第三批全国商业秘密保护创新试点工作，实现创新试点工作东、中、西部地区全面覆盖；开展第二届“企业商业秘密保护能力提升服务月”活动，建立商业秘密保护服务站点 2.7 万个；依法对平台企业开展行政约谈、召开合规推进会、发布网络集中促销合规提示、组织签署自律公约等，在标准必要专利领域开展提醒敦促，指导整改“仅退款”、平台补贴、价格收费等方面突出问题，强化知识产权保护社会共治，维护网络交易秩序。国家知识产权局在 34 个城市开展知识产权公共服务标准化建设试点，修订《知识产权政务服务事项办事指南》；上线运行知识产权保护信息平台，支撑知识产权行政执法、综合监管、保护监测等；向 13 个电商平台共享专利侵权评价报告，支持电商平台快速处理知识产权侵权纠纷 1.3 万件次。

七、宣传引导更加有效

2024年，中国政府加大宣传引导力度，根据发展新形势、新特点，在重要时间节点举办系列宣传、宣讲活动，进一步营造打击侵权假冒良好社会氛围。

（一）及时发布专题报告。

国家版权局发布《关于2024年全国著作权登记情况的通报》，海关总署发布《2023年中国海关知识产权保护状况——中国海关知识产权保护三十周年特辑》，市场监管总局发布《中国价格监督检查和反不正当竞争执法年度报告（2023）》，最高人民法院发布《中国法院知识产权司法保护状况（2023年）》，最高人民检察院发布《知识产权检察工作白皮书（2021-2023年）》，国家质量强国建设协调推进领导小组办公室发布《中国打击侵权假冒工作年度报告（2023）》《中国反侵权假冒年度报告（2024）》，国家知识产权强国建设工作部际联席会议办公室发布《知识产权强国建设发展报告（2024年）》，全领域、全链条展示知识产权保护和打击侵权假冒工作成效。

（二）重点展示典型案例。

国家版权局发布2023年度全国打击侵权盗版10大案件，公安

部发布加强知识产权刑事保护服务保障高质量发展 10 起典型案例、6 起打击整治非法制售“特供酒”犯罪“净风”专项行动典型案例、依法打击网上侵权假冒犯罪 10 起典型案例，农业农村部发布 2024 年农产品质量安全监管执法典型案例，海关总署发布 2023 年中国海关知识产权保护 10 大典型案例，市场监管总局发布知识产权执法 10 大典型案例、侵犯商业秘密典型案例，最高人民法院发布涉产品质量典型案例、首批依法保护外商投资权益典型案例、2023 年中国法院 10 大知识产权案件和 50 件典型知识产权案例，最高人民检察院发布检察机关知识产权保护典型案例、检察机关依法惩治侵犯著作权犯罪典型案例、检察机关依法惩治制售假冒伪劣商品犯罪典型案例，最高人民法院、最高人民检察院联合发布依法严惩危害食用农产品安全犯罪典型案例，提升惩治效果、营造良好行风。

（三）注重提升社会意识。

市场监管总局发布中小学生质量教育读本，举办质量安全第一课，提升中小学生质量素养。中央网信办、司法部、全国普法办开展“全国网络普法行”系列活动，营造尊法守法、守信践诺网络环境。相关部门举办全国知识产权宣传周、全国食品安全宣传周、国家网络安全宣传周、全国质量月、全国安全用药月、中国公平竞争政策宣传周、“知识产权服务万里行”等活动，营造尊重知识价值浓厚氛围。

八、国际合作有力推进

2024年，中国政府坚持开放包容、平衡普惠的原则，深入参与全球治理、参与联合行动、开拓合作渠道，推动全球知识产权治理体制向着更加公正合理方向发展。

（一）深入参与全球治理。

推动世界知识产权组织成功缔结《产权组织知识产权、遗传资源和相关传统知识条约》《利雅得外观设计法条约》，与世界知识产权组织共同主办知识产权司法国际研讨会、合作建成151家技术与创新支持中心。积极参与世界贸易组织框架下的知识产权交流和相关国际规则制定。顺利完成中秘（鲁）自贸协定升级知识产权章节。中秘签署消费者权益保护合作谅解备忘录、食品安全领域合作文件，中柬签署版权及相关权领域合作谅解备忘录，中德签署数据跨境流动合作谅解备忘录，中阿（联酋）、中新（新西兰）、中意签署知识产权合作协议，中美签署知识产权合作谅解备忘录，中法签署知识产权保护合作谅解备忘录，中法、中意、中澳知识产权合作协议纳入领导人外事成果，中日韩领导人会议发布三国知识产权合作十年愿景联合声明。

（二）深入开展联合行动。

公安部与重点国家、地区执法部门加强沟通协调，积极构建互利共赢的新型执法合作关系，强化知识产权刑事执法国际交流，持续参与国际刑警组织框架下打击假药犯罪“盘古”行动、打击食品犯罪“奥普森”行动等联合行动，有效应对跨国侵权假冒犯罪问题。

（三）深入开拓合作渠道。

成功举办2024年国际保护知识产权协会世界知识产权大会、第三届“一带一路”知识产权高级别会议、第七届虹桥国际经济论坛“保护知识产权打击侵权假冒国际合作”分论坛、2024打击网络销售侵权商品行为中美行政执法合作交流会、2024国际版权论坛、第八届中国网络版权保护与发展大会、2024中国知识产权保护高层论坛。成功举办中欧、中美、中英、中法、中日韩等知识产权局长会议，深度参与亚太经合组织、中美欧日韩、中欧、中瑞(士)、中俄、中日、中国—东盟、中非等机制性合作，推动金砖国家知识产权合作升级扩容。

结束语

中国政府始终高度重视知识产权保护和打击侵权假冒工作，统筹推进质量强国和知识产权强国建设，充分发挥知识产权制度在激发全社会创新活力中的重要作用，充分发挥打击侵权假冒在培育经济发展新优势中的重要作用，推动知识产权事业取得历史性成就，走出了一条中国特色知识产权发展之路。

当前，新一轮科技革命和产业变革深入发展，世界经济数字化、绿色化、智能化进程不断加快，为经济全球化再度加速蓄积了强劲动能。中国政府愿同各方一道，继续加强合作，坚定维护国际知识产权多边体系，为打造有利于创新发展的国际环境贡献中国智慧和方案，为增进人类福祉贡献中国力量。

Preface

Strengthening intellectual property rights (IPR) protection is the most pivotal element in refining the property rights protection framework and serves as the foremost catalyst for boosting China's economic competitiveness. Efforts to combat IPR infringement and counterfeiting hold immense significance and play a key role in comprehensively strengthening IPR protection, effectively propelling high-quality development, and establishing a new, more advanced open economic system. The Chinese government has always prioritized protecting IPR and the combating IPR infringement and counterfeiting. It has made significant strides in building China into an IP powerhouse, consistently enhancing work efficiency and securing historic achievements.

2024 is a pivotal year for realizing the objectives and tasks outlined in the 14th Five-Year Plan (2021-2025) for National Economic and Social Development. Facing a complex and severe situation characterized by intensifying external pressures and mounting internal difficulties, the Chinese government responded calmly and adopted a comprehensive set of policies. As a result, the economy maintained overall stability with steady progress. China has been steadily advancing the process of building itself into a quality-powered nation and an IP powerhouse, which has effectively stimulated the vitality of business entities for development, and enabled social development momentum to surge forth.

In 2024, China pragmatically advanced its work in combating IPR infringement and counterfeiting, making holistic plans and coordinated efforts to

make in-depth progress in top-level design, laws and regulations, administrative law enforcement, judicial protection, regulatory services, public outreach, and international cooperation. This approach provided a strong safeguard for high-quality economic and social development, while robustly supporting global governance of IPR.

I. International and domestic economic situations

In 2024, overall global economic growth slowed down, with the World Openness Index declining. The adverse impacts stemming from changes in the external environment intensified, and China's economic operation still encountered numerous difficulties and challenges. However, China's economic foundation remained stable, boasting multiple advantages, strong resilience, and vast potential. The underlying conditions and fundamental trends supporting long-term positive growth remained unchanged, and remarkable accomplishments were made in protecting IPR and combating IPR infringement and counterfeiting.

i. The world economy experienced overall slow growth with increasing trade restrictions.

The world has entered a new period of turbulence and transformation, marked by the proliferation of unilateralism and protectionism, increased fragmentation of the global economy, and a backlash in economic globalization. The International Monetary Fund's *World Economic Outlook* report forecasts a global economic growth rate of 3.2% for 2024, on par with 2023 but still below the historical average of 3.8% seen before the pandemic. The World Bank reports that new trade restrictive measures implemented globally in 2024 are five times the average level observed between 2010 and 2019. The United Nations' *World Economic Situation and Prospects 2024* projects a global economic growth of 2.4% for 2024, which is lower than pre-pandemic levels due to factors such as

high interest rates, geopolitical conflicts, and weak trade.

ii. Global innovation-driven development advanced robustly, with an upgrade in low-carbon development.

Currently, the forces driving and impeding economic globalization are in a stalemate; however, the driving forces still outweigh the impediments. The *Global Innovation Index 2024* report released by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) indicates that despite a slowdown in global research and development expenditure growth, technological progress worldwide remains robust, particularly in areas such as genome sequencing, computing power, and power batteries. The application of technologies in fields like 5G, robotics, and electric vehicles is advancing, and the Global Innovation Index shows positive trends in several key indicators. China stands out in its green transformation and technology-driven innovation. In 2024, China exported 3.91 billion lithium batteries, and wind turbine generator set exports rose by 71.9%, providing strong technological support for the global low-carbon transition.

iii. China's economy made progress while maintaining stability, with increased innovation efforts.

In 2024, the GDP grew by 5.0% compared to the previous year, reaching a total economic volume of 134.9 trillion yuan, surpassing the 130 trillion yuan for the first time. A total of 1.045 million invention patents were granted throughout the year, and Chinese applicants submitted 4,868 international design applications under the Hague Agreement, a year-on-year increase of 29.5%, propelling China to the top position globally. During the year, 4.781 million trademarks were registered, and 383,000 trademark review cases and 103,000 opposition cases were concluded. Totally 36 geographical indication products

were recognized, and 11,000 layout designs of integrated circuits were registered and certified. Since the establishment of the new plant variety rights protection system, there has been a total of 12,080 applications, with 5,848 cumulative authorizations granted. WIPO's *Global Innovation Index 2024* report indicates that China's ranking in global innovation has risen to 11th place, making it one of the economies with the fastest-rising innovation capabilities over the past decade. China now boasts 26 of the world's top 100 scientific and technological clusters, topping the global rankings for two consecutive years. Among the world's top 5,000 brands, Chinese brands have a combined value of 1.76 trillion US dollars, ranking second globally.

II. Continuous Improvement in Top-Level Design

In 2024, the Chinese government continued to intensify policy guidance, focus on advancements in priorities, and strengthen coordination across various sectors, accelerating the pace of building China into a quality-powered nation and an IP powerhouse.

i. Policy guidance was strengthened.

The *Resolution of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) on Further Deepening Reform Comprehensively to Advance Chinese Modernization* issued by the CPC Central Committee outlined measures to improve the fundamental system of the market economy. As stated by the Resolution, “We will improve the property rights system to ensure law-based, equitable protection of the property rights of economic entities under all forms of ownership on a long-term basis and establish an efficient system for the comprehensive management of intellectual property rights. We will refine the market information disclosure system and put in place a commercial secrets protection system.”

The General Office of the CPC Central Committee and the General Office of the State Council issued the *Opinions on the Reform, Innovation, and Development of Digital Trade*. It outlines measures to strengthen IPR protection, including “researching and formulating rules for the protection of data-related IPR, enhancing IPR public services in digital trade, strengthening trademark registration and protection related to digital trade, and expanding channels for

overseas IPR defense and dispute resolution.” The General Office of the State Council issued the *Opinions on Comprehensively Deepening the Reform of Regulation of Drug and Medical Device to Promote High-Quality Development of the Pharmaceutical Industry*. It outlines measures to improve the system related to IPR protection for drugs and medical devices, including “accelerating patent planning for original achievements with regard to drugs and medical devices, and improving patent quality as well as transition and application benefits”. Additionally, the *Opinions on Promoting High-Quality Development of Trade in Service through High-Standard Opening-Up* was issued to facilitate the transaction and application of technological achievements. Measures include promoting the international operation of IPR and exploring standardized approaches to drive the commercialization and application of scientific and technological achievements through means such as IPR securitization and technology insurance.

ii. Priorities were emphasized and advanced.

The General Office of the CPC Central Committee and the General Office of the State Council issued the *Implementation Plan for the Pilot Comprehensive Reform of Pudong New Area (2023-2027)*. It outlines measures to improve high-level IPR protection and utilization systems, including “piloting a mechanism that prioritizes mediation in resolving IPR infringement disputes” and “exploring and refining IPR protection mechanisms for small and medium-sized enterprises.” The National Leading Group for Coordinating and Promoting Building China into a Quality-powered Nation issued the annual priorities for the construction of a quality-powered nation, China National Office of Inter-Ministerial Joint Meeting for Building an IP Powerhouse issued the *2024 Plan for Advancing the Construction of an IP Powerhouse* and the *2024 Local*

Priorities in Implementing the Outline for Building an IP Powerhouse and the 14th Five-Year Plan, clearly defining the key tasks and measures for 2024.

iii. Work coordination was strengthened.

The *Implementation Plan for the Establishment of an Intellectual Property Rights Protection System* was jointly issued by nine departments, including China National Intellectual Property Administration (CNIPA), the Publicity Department of the CPC Central Committee, the Supreme People's Court (SPC), the Supreme People's Procuratorate (SPP), the Ministry of Public Security (MPS), the Ministry of Justice (MOJ), the Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM), the General Administration of Customs (GAC), and the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR). It aims to expedite the establishment of an IPR protection system that supports a world-class business environment. CNIPA, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT), the State-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission of the State Council (SASAC), and SAMR issued the *Several Measures on Further Strengthening and Enhancing Efficiency of Intellectual Property Chains in Key Industries*. Focusing on upgrading traditional industries, developing emerging industries, and cultivating industries of the future, it boosts the efficient transformation and collaborative utilization of IPR.

SPC and SPP organized training programs on cutting-edge issues in IPR cases, strengthening coordination and collaboration between the judiciary and procuratorate to enhance the quality and efficiency of judicial protection. MOJ and CNIPA strengthened the cultivation of foreign-related IPR talents. A capacity-building training program for foreign-related intellectual property lawyers was conducted, providing training for nearly 100 practitioners in this field. CNIPA, along with five departments including the Ministry of Science

and Technology and the Ministry of Finance (MOF) and other departments, implemented a declaration system for patents formed through financially supported research projects, with 256,000 patents declared. MIIT and the National Medical Products Administration (NMPA) launched a challenge-based innovation task initiative for AI-enhanced medical devices, expediting the application of new technologies and products.

III. Continuous Improvement of Laws and Regulations

In 2024, the Chinese government kept refining its legal and regulatory frameworks, including laws, regulations, and departmental rules, focusing on further enhancing protection efficacy, regulating administrative law enforcement, and adapting to developmental trends.

i. Protection efficacy was further enhanced.

The *Criminal Law Amendment (XII)* was revised and implemented, imposing stricter penalties for bribery offenses in the food and drug sectors. The *Civil Procedure Law* was revised and implemented, further refining the trial procedures for IPR cases to improve judicial protection efficiency. The *Rules for the Implementation of the Patent Law* were revised and put into effect, strengthening patent protection and safeguarding the legitimate rights and interests of patent holders. SPC issued the *Interpretation on Several Issues Concerning the Application of Law in the Trial of Dispute Cases Involving Punitive Damages in Food and Drug Matters*. It unifies judicial standards to protect food and drug safety and the legitimate rights and interests of consumers in accordance with the law. The Cyberspace Administration of China (CAC) issued the *Provisions on Promoting and Regulating Cross-Border Data Flows*, aiming to facilitate the lawful, orderly, and free flow of data and unlock the value of data elements. SAMR revised and implemented the *Administrative Measures for the Registration of Formula Foods for Special Medical Purposes*. It further tightens product registration conditions, requirements, and procedures to ensure

product quality safety and clinical efficacy. CNIPA has been advancing local pilot initiatives on data IPR, making valuable explorations for the construction of a foundational data system.

ii. Administrative law enforcement was further regulated.

SPP issued the *Guidelines on Procuratorial Work Related to Reverse Transference between Administrative Law Enforcement and Criminal Penalties*, facilitating the lawful exercise of administrative penalties by relevant competent administrative organs. SAMR and CNIPA issued the *Provisions on Evidence in Trademark Administrative Enforcement*, strengthening guidance on trademark administrative law enforcement and standardizing the collection, review, and determination of evidence. The two organs also issued the *Provisions on the Causes of Action in Intellectual Property Rights Cases within the Market Regulation Sphere (Trial Implementation)* to further regulate law enforcement practices and enhance enforcement efficiency. The *Measures for Calculating the Illegal Business Revenue in Trademark Infringement Cases* were also jointly issued by CNIPA and SAMR to standardize the calculation criteria for the illegal business revenue in trademark infringement cases and address challenges encountered in law enforcement practice. CNIPA and MOJ issued the *Opinions on Deepening Collaborative Protection and Strengthening the Legal Safeguards for Intellectual Property*, aiming to deepen cooperation between IPR management departments and judicial administrative organs in IPR protection efforts. NMPA and SAMR issued the *Guiding Opinions on Strengthening Cross-Regional and Cross-Level Coordination in Drug Regulation*. It advocates for the information exchange of clues to violations, mutual recognition of enforcement standards, and mutual acknowledgment of disposal outcomes in drug regulation. SAMR released the *General Guidelines for Investigating and Handling Food*

Safety Violation Cases and the Guidelines for Food Safety Law Enforcement and Case Handling (I) to enhance guidance on food safety law enforcement.

iii. Efforts were made to further adapt to development trends.

SAMR revised and promulgated the *Measures for Metrological Supervision and Administration in Fairs and Markets*. It addresses social focuses such as “rigged scales” and promotes comprehensive rectification of market order for electronic pricing scales to concretely safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of consumers. SAMR also issued the *Antitrust Guidelines on Standard-Essential Patents* to prevent and deter establishings from abusing standard-essential patents to exclude or restrict competition, thereby protecting fair market competition. The *Interim Provisions on Electronic Data Collection for Administrative Law Enforcement in Market Supervision and Management* were released to adapt to the emerging business models and patterns such as online shopping, mobile payments, and the integration of online and offline operations and to address the challenges of electronic data collection in market supervision law enforcement cases. The *Interim Provisions on Anti-unfair Competition on the Internet* were issued to prevent and deter online unfair competition and maintain a fair competitive market order. SAMR also released the *Interim Measures for Cooperation in Online Transaction Law Enforcement Investigations* to standardize cooperation in online transaction law enforcement investigations and enhance the quality and efficiency of such collaboration. CNIPA issued the *Guidelines for the Application of Invention Patents Related to Artificial Intelligence (Trial)*, promptly addressing hot legal issues of general concern among innovative entities and promoting the enhancement of patent application quality.

IV. Increasingly Strengthened Administrative Law Enforcement

In 2024, the Chinese government, focusing on key areas, products, and links, continuously intensified rectification efforts to better safeguard the rights and interests of operators and consumers and optimize market order and the business environment.

i. Rectification in key sectors was conducted.

First, the internet sector. Cyberspace Administration of China (CAC) organized and carried out the series of 2024 Qinglang (Clear and Healthy Internet) special actions, comprehensively covering key online areas and links to address new issues and risks in the online ecosystem. MIIT, the National Radio and Television Administration, and CNIPA promoted audiovisual electronic technologies, patents, products, and services, fostering new scenarios for audiovisual electronic applications. SAMR led the 2024 Special Action on Supervising the Online Market to Promote Development and Ensure Safety. It urged online trading platforms to remove 287,000 illegal product information items, ordered rectifications for 17,000 websites, issued 2,619 requests to shutdown websites, investigated and handled 36,000 online cases in violations of laws and regulations, transferred 381 cases to public security organs, and investigated and handled 4,686 cases involving online unfair competition of various types. These actions drove the standardized, healthy, and sustainable development of the digital economy.

Column 1: A typical administrative law enforcement case on trademark

Chengdu XGIMI Technology Co., Ltd. discovered during market sales that Jiangxi Caiying Technology Co., Ltd. and its related enterprises were using the “XGIMI-JMGO” trademark on similar products, suspected of infringing upon XGIMI’s exclusive right to use its registered “XGIMI” trademark. The infringement involved dozens of entities across various sectors such as contract manufacturing, warehousing, packaging, and sales, spanning multiple provinces. In March 2024, SAMR organized a unified action involving market regulatory departments from nine provinces (autonomous regions, and municipalities), including Jiangxi, Guangdong, and Beijing, to conduct surprise inspections on all entities involved in the case, successfully verifying the illegal activities of all related companies in one fell swoop. Upon investigation, it was found that Xiao, the actual controller of Caiying, had registered 10 companies. Xiao entrusted others to produce projectors, projection screens, and other products, used trademarks such as “XGIMI-JMGO” on the products and their packaging, and sold them through 25 online stores on e-commerce platforms including JD.com, Pinduoduo, Taobao, and Douyin. The Market Supervision Bureau of Yichun City, Jiangxi Province, issued a penalty decision in accordance with the law, confiscating the illegal gains of 3.1434 million yuan from 10 companies including Caiying and imposing a fine of 1.92869 million yuan. In this case, Caiying reached a settlement agreement with the rights holder, admitting to the infringement and compensating for the losses with a payment of 4 million yuan. Other enterprises involved in contract manufacturing, warehousing, and other related activities were investigated and handled by the local market supervision departments.

Second, key livelihood sectors. Multiple departments, including MPS, SAMR, and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA), launched a special crackdown campaign targeting illegal and criminal activities in the meat product industry. This resulted in 22,000 administrative law enforcement cases being filed, involving 22,000 tons of goods which valued 1.856 billion yuan. Market regulatory authorities organized special actions such as IPR enforcement, investigating and handling nearly 675,000 related cases, including 43,900 cases of trademark infringement and patent counterfeiting. Approximately 88,000 law enforcement activities were conducted in key physical markets where IPR infringement and counterfeiting were prevalent. Initiated the Price Supervision and Competition Protection Action, investigating and handling 14,188 cases of unfair competition in various forms. SAMR designated the investigation and rectification of counterfeit and shoddy down products in Hebei, Jiangsu, and Jiangxi provinces, as well as false labeling of cashmere content in sweaters in Zhejiang and Inner Mongolia, for supervised handling.

Third, the copyright sector. The National Copyright Administration of China (NCAC), MPS, and the Ministry of Culture and Tourism organized special initiatives to protect the copyrights of cinema films, safeguarding the high-quality development of the film industry. NCAC worked with relevant departments to carry out targeted campaigns such as the Jianwang (Sword Net) 2024 Special Campaign to combat online copyright infringement and piracy and the special campaign for youth copyright protection. These campaigns focused on concentrated and categorized rectification efforts in key areas, industries, and groups, striving to safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of copyright holders and promote the high-quality development of related industries. In 2024, copyright enforcement authorities at all levels inspected 683,800 entities (instances) in physical markets and handled 3,219 cases of copyright infringement and piracy in

physical markets. NCAC engaged third-party institutions that are not government-owned or affiliated to audit software usage in government agencies, state-owned enterprises, financial institutions, etc. A total of 206 entities and 66,710 computers were audited, continuously optimizing the environment for software copyright protection. The National Radio and Television Administration (NRTA) has guided industry associations to actively conduct self-regulation within the sector. It organized online audiovisual platforms to issue a copyright protection initiative for micro-dramas, and launched China Micro-Drama Copyright Service Platform & Micro-Drama Copyright Protection and Service Plan. These efforts aim to encourage the establishment of long-term mechanisms for protecting copyright and combating pirated, IPR infringing, and non-compliant micro-dramas.

Column 2: A typical administrative law enforcement case on online copyright

Case of Copyright Infringement of Audiovisual Works by Fuzhou TSKS Cultural Communication Co., Ltd. and Fuzhou Fans Culture Communication Co., Ltd. In March 2024, based on the clues of illegal acts transferred by prosecutorial authorities, the Cultural Market Comprehensive Law Enforcement Brigade of Gulou District, Fuzhou City, launched an investigation into this case. It was found that since November 2017, Fuzhou TSKS Cultural Communication Co., Ltd. and Fuzhou Fans Culture Communication Co., Ltd., without permission from the copyright holders, had downloaded audiovisual works from overseas websites, including those from the ROK, Thailand, and Japan. After translating and editing the series, they embedded pre-roll advertisements and created BT torrent links for distribution through the TSKS Forum and the Fans APP for illegal profit. In June 2024, the Press and Publication Bureau of Gulou District, Fuzhou City, issued administrative penalties of warnings and fines of 100,000 yuan each to the two companies.

ii. Law enforcement on key products was strengthened.

First, counterfeit and shoddy agricultural inputs. MARA, SPC, SPP, MIIT, MPS, and SAMR promptly took strict action to further crack down on counterfeit agricultural inputs. SPC enhanced case guidance on agricultural input-related cases. SPP launched the Procuratorial Protection of Quality and Safety 2024 special campaign. MPS organized actions against counterfeit agricultural inputs in key regions. SAMR included fertilizer products in the Tiequan (Iron Fist) special law enforcement campaign targeting the livelihood sector. The State Forestry and Grassland Administration strengthened the protection of new plant varieties. It granted 878 new plant variety rights in 2024 and handled 126 cases of various forestry and grass seedling violations nationwide.

Second, counterfeit and shoddy food, drugs, and industrial products. Four departments, including the Office of Food Safety Commission of the State Council, launched a special campaign to severely crack down on illegal activities and crimes related to meat products, ensuring the quality and safety of meat products. SAMR issued 95 Lists of Food Safety Risk Management and Control in two batches, urging and guiding food enterprises to enhance their food safety risk prevention and control capabilities. An administrative guidance meeting on food safety for new business models and patterns was held to safeguard food consumption safety. A special campaign to clean up and disrupt the chain of “special supply” liquor was carried out, resulting in the destruction of 219 counterfeit production sites, thereby maintaining a sound market order and protecting consumers’ legitimate rights and interests. Efforts were intensified to combat corruption in the pharmaceutical sector, with 822 commercial bribery cases being filed, and fines and confiscations amounting to 353 million yuan. *The National Catalogue of Key Industrial Products Subject to Quality and Safety*

Supervision (2024 Edition) was issued, guiding the supervision and spot checks of 1.07 million batches of products from 400,000 enterprises, with 97,000 batches of non-conforming products being identified and disposed of. NMPA conducted centralized governance of online pharmaceutical sales, deepened operational efforts to consolidate and enhance drug safety initiatives, promptly supervised and handled major cases, and released 67 typical cases in 14 batches.

Third, IPR infringing, counterfeit and shoddy goods were destroyed. The Office of the National Leading Group on Coordinated Implementation of Building a Quality-powered Nation and SAMR jointly organized the 2024 National Unified Destruction Action for IPR Infringing, Counterfeit, and Shoddy Goods. Twenty-two provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) simultaneously destroyed over 200 types of IPR infringing, counterfeit, and shoddy goods, including clothing, footwear, headwear, food, medicines, cosmetics, tobacco, alcohol, cheating electronic scales, and pirated publications, totaling 3,300 tons with a value of 330 million yuan. SAMR organized a nationwide unified destruction activity for confiscated materials from the special campaign to clean up and disrupt the chain of “special supply” liquor. Eleven provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) collectively destroyed 132,000 bottles of “special supply” liquor and 92,000 pieces (sets) of packaging materials. The Ministry of Ecology and the Environment strengthened the guidance on harmless destruction. On International Consumer Rights Day (March 15) and World Intellectual Property Day (April 26), counterfeit and shoddy fire-fighting products and pirated publications were destroyed in different places, creating a strong momentum.

iii. Orders in key sectors were regulated.

First, import and export. Customs authorities nationwide have consistently carried out special IPR protection actions focusing on key areas, critical links,

and high-risk channels while strengthening IPR protection in emerging business models such as cross-border e-commerce and market procurement. In 2024, customs authorities nationwide detained 41,600 batches of suspected infringing goods, totaling 81.6051 million items. GAC approved 21,600 IPR protection records for customs purposes. Customs authorities nationwide launched special IPR protection actions including Longteng (Dragon Soaring) 2024, Blue Net Campaign 2024 for postal and express delivery channels, and Jingwang (Clean Network) Campaign 2024 for export and transshipping goods, continuously strengthening the crackdown on infringement and enhancing the effectiveness of customs IPR protection.

Column 3: A typical case of IPR protection in import and export

In November 2024, during an inspection of a batch of rubber mats, keychain pendants, and other goods declared for export by a company through market procurement at Meishan Customs under Ningbo Customs, officers found that the plastic stamps and keychain pendants bore a resemblance to the LABUBU cartoon character. Subsequently, the inspecting officers conducted an in-depth unpacking inspection and discovered that the LABUBU cartoon character was also printed on plastic zipper bags, rubber mats, and plastic building blocks among the goods. Upon investigation, it was found that there were 39,500 rubber mats, 35,900 keychain pendants, 47,900 plastic stamps, 35,900 plastic zipper bags, and 39,900 plastic building blocks infringing upon the copyright of the LABUBU Toy Series, with the value of the involved goods amounting to approximately 370,000 yuan. Ningbo Customs lawfully detained this batch of goods and, after initiating an investigation, made an administrative penalty decision to confiscate the infringing goods and impose a fine.

Second, postal and express delivery. The State Post Bureau urged delivery and shipment enterprises to strictly implement the three systems of real-name mailing and acceptance, inspection of mail items upon mailing and acceptance, and machine-based security inspection. The purpose was to strictly prevent infringing and counterfeit goods from entering the postal channel. In 2024, postal administrations at all levels carried out 31,000 administrative law enforcement inspections and exerted administrative penalties in 11,155 cases.

Column 4: A typical case of rejecting malicious trademark registration applications

In November 2023, the applicant, Diaoyutai Industrial Co., Ltd., filed 87 trademark registration applications, including No. 75503284 for “钧尊御品”, with CNIPA. Upon comprehensive consideration of the cumulative number of trademark applications filed by the applicant, the discovered clues of suspected malicious trademark registration applications, and the evidence materials provided in the applicant's response to the examination opinion in April 2024, it was found that numerous product images and webpage screenshots featuring pending trademarks such as “钧尊御品” and “DYT LIFE STYLE” in the applicant's evidence materials were actually composite images created by combining the pending trademark representation with packaging images of other brands' products, including Hazeline shampoo, Nestlé protein powder, Panasonic fax machines, and Snow beer. Upon review, CNIPA determined that this batch of trademark registration applications constituted malicious trademark registration applications not intended for actual use, and therefore rejected them in accordance with Paragraph 1, Article 4 of the Trademark Law of the People's Republic of China.

Third, application and agency. MOF and CNIPA jointly issued the *Government Procurement Requirement Standards for Patent and Trademark Agency Services (Trial)* to standardize procurement practices, establish a quality-price matching orientation, and promote healthy competition within the industry. CNIPA has deepened the Lantian (Blue Sky) special rectification campaign targeting the agency industry, leading to a continuous improvement in the industry environment.

V. Practical Development of Judicial Protection

In 2024, China's judicial organs coordinated efforts in criminal enforcement, prosecutorial supervision, and judicial adjudication, kept intensifying criminal enforcement against IPR infringement and counterfeiting crimes, and provided robust judicial services and support for IPR protection.

i. Criminal enforcement was intensified.

The Environmental, Resources, and Food & Drug Crime Investigation Bureau of the Ministry of Public Security has been concurrently designated as the Intellectual Property Crime Investigation Bureau, reinforcing its mandate to guide and professionalize specialized police units across China in combating IPR crimes. This effort aims to strengthen operational guidance on the crackdown on intellectual property infringement nationwide. The public security organs advanced specialized campaigns such as Kunlun 2024, maintaining a stringent crackdown on various IPR infringement and counterfeiting crimes. Throughout the year, 37,000 criminal cases involving IPR infringement and the manufacture and sale of counterfeit and shoddy goods were filed and investigated. A number of major cases were cracked down, and several criminal industry chains were completely dismantled. Focusing on proactively serving national strategies such as building China into a manufacturer of quality and building its strength in product quality, local public security organs rigorously combated crimes involving counterfeiting of well-known brands and high-quality products and provided equal protection to the legitimate rights and interests of all types

of business entities, no matter they are state-owned or private, domestic or foreign-funded, and regardless of their sizes. The aim is to foster a favorable business environment. They emphasized safeguarding public safety and well-being by cracking down on crimes related to counterfeit and substandard food, pharmaceuticals, agricultural supplies, electric bicycles, gas appliances, and electrical products, ensuring the life and health safety of the people. Furthermore, they targeted the development of new quality productive forces by combating patent infringement and trade secret violations, safeguarding the legitimate rights and interests of high-tech enterprises in accordance with the law. Focusing on building a culturally advanced country, strict efforts were taken to combat copyright infringement crimes, thereby maintaining order in the copyright market.

Column 5: A case on investigating major IPR-related crimes

In August 2024, the public security organ in Gansu successfully cracked the “6·06” case involving the large-scale sale of counterfeit goods bearing registered trademarks. Fourteen suspects were arrested, 23 production dens and online stores selling counterfeit products were dismantled, and a criminal industrial chain of manufacturing and selling counterfeit branded televisions was completely eradicated. The total value of the case exceeded 50 million yuan.

ii. Prosecutorial supervision was continuously reinforced.

Prosecutorial bodies enhanced judicial protection for IPR to foster the growth of emerging industries such as information technology, AI, biomedicine, and new energy and support the development of new quality productive forces

tailored to local conditions. SPP issued the *Opinions on Comprehensively Deepening Procuratorial Reform and Further Strengthening Procuratorial Work in the New Era*. It makes specific arrangements for strengthening judicial protection of IPR, enhancing supervision over malicious litigation involving IPR, and improving mechanisms for assisting case handling. Professional IPR prosecution was enhanced. Efforts were made to update the national talent pool for IPR prosecution to 132 individuals and establish 80 contact points for IPR prosecution case handling. The *Measures for the Administration of Technical Investigation Officers of the Intellectual Property Rights Prosecution Office of the Supreme People's Procuratorate* were formulated, and the first batch of 60 technical investigation officers were hired. Implementing the requirements for high-quality and efficient case handling, procuratorial bodies protected the legitimate rights and interests of both Chinese and foreign IPR holders on an equal basis in accordance with the law and coordinated international cooperation in IPR protection. In 2024, procuratorial bodies nationwide approved the arrest of 15,197 individuals in 9,177 cases related to counterfeit and shoddy goods and prosecuted 42,221 individuals in 20,397 cases. By fully performing their legal supervision functions, they recommended that administrative law enforcement agencies transfer 756 cases involving 793 individuals suspected of committing crimes related to counterfeit and shoddy goods, supervised the filing of 1,132 cases by public security organs, and supervised the withdrawal of 1,970 cases. Procuratorial bodies also deepened the comprehensive performance of duties in IPR prosecution, handling 4,219 cases involving IPR in civil, administrative, and public interest litigation, protecting the legitimate rights and interests of innovation entities in accordance with the law, and actively fostering a law-based business environment.

Column 6: A typical case of leveraging the procuratorial function for IPR protection

From 2017 to 2023, Shao and others, for the purpose of profit, purchased electronic scans of children’s books, student supplementary educational materials, and other publications online. Without permission from the copyright holders, they entrusted Liu and others to print books published by entities such as China Children’s Press and Publication Group and Beijing Education Press and then sold them. Upon investigation, it was found that the illegal business revenues of Shao, Liu, and others ranged from 600,000 yuan to over 30 million yuan. After being prosecuted by the Chaoyang District People’s Procuratorate of Beijing in accordance with the law, the court sentenced Shao, Liu, and 16 other individuals to fixed-term imprisonment ranging from one year and eight months to six years for the crime of copyright infringement, and imposed fines ranging from 50,000 yuan to 15 million yuan.

iii. Judicial trials were conducted with concrete results.

The people’s courts enhanced the quality and efficiency of IPR trials to serve the development of new qualitative productive forces. Efforts were made to reinforce judicial protection of IPR in such areas as new-generation information technology, high-end equipment, biomedicine, and new materials, thereby propelling the commercialization of innovative achievements. In 2024, SPC concluded over 1,200 cases involving emerging industries. The people’s courts properly handled AI-related disputes in accordance with the law to bolster the healthy and orderly development of the AI industry. Punitive damages were applied in 460 cases involving serious wilful infringement, representing a year-on-year increase of 44.2%. They explored mechanisms for disclosing

information on related cases, enhanced supervision and guidance on batch IPR cases, and punished those disrupting innovation order under the guise of safeguarding rights. The people's courts accepted 479,900 first-instance IPR cases, a year-on-year decrease of 2.08%, and concluded 494,100 cases (including pending cases from previous years), a year-on-year increase of 0.91%.

Column 7: A typical IPR trial case

The Ji Party believed that after nearly 40 of its senior executives and technical personnel left to work for the Wei Party successively, the Wei Party had utilized the technical secrets in question to apply for 12 patents and manufacture and sell the Wei EX series electric vehicles, thereby infringing upon the technical secrets in question. The Ji Party filed a lawsuit, requesting cessation of infringement and damage. The people's court held that this case was an infringement of technical secrets arising from an organized and planned large-scale poaching of technical talent and technical resources in the new energy vehicle domain through improper means. The Wei Party had obtained all the technical secrets in question through improper means, illegally disclosed some of the technical secrets by applying for patents, and used all the technical secrets to manufacture the chassis and chassis components of the Wei EX series electric vehicles. The court ordered the Wei Party to immediately cease disclosing, using, and allowing others to use the technical secrets in question and specified the specific methods, content, scope, and penalties for delayed performance of non-monetary obligations. The court imposed 2-fold punitive damages and ordered compensation of approximately 640 million yuan.

VI. Comprehensively Optimized Regulatory Services

In 2024, the Chinese government strengthened its credit regulatory mechanisms, enhanced the efficiency of dispute resolution, and intensified its service guidance efforts, thereby continuously improving its capabilities and standards in serving the high-quality development of business entities.

i. The credit regulatory mechanism was strengthened.

The National Enterprise Credit Information Publicity System was upgraded to enrich the credit information foundation of business entities. SAMR organized and launched a three-year action plan to deepen credit enhancement and support the high-quality development of business entities, establishing a long-term mechanism for credit services to foster development. This initiative involved issuing dishonesty warnings to 20.62 million business entities, implementing credit error tolerance management for 290,000 entities, granting licenses based on credit commitments to 9.26 million entities, and restoring the credit of a total of 34.42 million business entities. The overall credit of the market was enhanced. CNIPA and SAMR jointly launched IPR-related credit supervision initiatives, encouraging the establishment of self-regulatory mechanisms for IPR protection and promoting the establishment of an integrity system.

ii. Dispute resolution efficiency was enhanced.

The Publicity Department of the CPC Central Committee (NCAC) and SPC jointly issued the *Notice on Establishing a Direct Top Level Online Litigation-*

Mediation Linkage Mechanism for Copyright Disputes. It establishes and improves a new model for the governance of copyright dispute sources and diversified dispute resolution. MOFCOM set up IPR dispute complaint reception stations or processing service centers at internationally renowned exhibitions such as China Import and Export Fair and China International Import Expo to assist in dispute resolution and rigorously protect IPR. The number of national-level IPR protection centers and rapid rights protection centers reached 124. MOJ and CNIPA guided local authorities to earnestly implement the Opinions on Strengthening the Mediation of Intellectual Property Rights Disputes and vigorously enhance the establishment of people's mediation organizations and teams for IPR disputes, aiming to promptly and effectively resolve related disputes. Throughout the year, IPR departments nationwide handled 72,000 administrative cases of patent infringement disputes. The IPR dispute mediation organizations accepted nearly 140,000 mediation cases. Social satisfaction with IPR protection increased to 82.36 points, reaching a new high.

iii. Service guidance was intensified.

MIIT organized the compilation of evaluation standards for the first-edition software, established a software evaluation system, continuously nurtured root technologies, and stimulated the innovation vitality of software enterprises. The People's Bank of China vigorously promoted IPR pledge loans and established a sound IPR transaction evaluation mechanism. SAMR launched the third batch of national innovation pilot projects for trade secret protection, achieving comprehensive coverage in eastern, central, and western regions. It also conducted the second Service Month for Enhancing Corporate Trade Secret Protection Capabilities campaign and established 27,000 trade secret protection service stations. The administration carried out administrative interviews,

held compliance promotion meetings, issued compliance reminders for online promotional campaigns in accordance with the law, organized the signing of self-regulatory conventions, and issued reminders and urgings regarding standard-essential patents. It guided the rectification of prominent issues in areas such as refund-only policies, platform subsidies, pricing, and charging, strengthened social co-governance in IPR protection, and maintained online transaction orders. CNIPA conducted pilot projects for the standardization of IPR public services in 34 cities and revised the *Guidelines for Intellectual Property Rights Government Service Matters*. It launched and operated an IPR protection information platform to support IPR administrative law enforcement, comprehensive supervision, and protection monitoring. It shared patent infringement evaluation reports with 13 e-commerce platforms and supported the rapid handling of 13,000 IPR infringement disputes by these platforms.

VII. More Effective Publicity and Awareness Raising

In 2024, the Chinese government intensified its efforts in publicity and awareness raising, organizing a series of promotional and advocacy activities at key time junctures in response to new developments and characteristics, further fostering an enabling social atmosphere for combating IPR infringement and counterfeiting.

i. Special reports were timely released.

NCAC issued the *Notice on the 2024 National Copyright Registration Status*. GAC released the *Intellectual Property Protection in China 2023—Special Edition on the 30th Anniversary of China Customs Intellectual Property Rights Protection*. SAMR published the *Annual Report on China's Price Supervision, Inspection and Anti-Unfair Competition Law Enforcement (2023)*. SPC released the *Judicial Protection Status of Intellectual Property Rights in Chinese Courts (2023)*. SPP issued the *White Paper on Procuratorial Protection of Intellectual Property Rights (2021-2023)*. The Office of the National Leading Group for Coordinating and Promoting Building China into a Quality-powered Nation released the *Annual Report on China's Combating of IPR Infringement and Counterfeiting (2023)* and the *Annual Report on Anti-Infringement and Counterfeiting in China (2024)*. China National Office of Inter-Ministerial Joint Meeting for Building an IP Powerhouse Nation released the *Development Report on Building China into an IP Powerhouse (2024)*. These reports comprehensively showcased the achievements in IPR protection and the fight

against IPR infringement and counterfeiting across all domains and throughout the entire chain.

ii. Typical cases were announced.

NCAC announced the top 10 cases of national crackdown on copyright infringement and piracy in 2023. MPS released 10 typical cases on strengthening criminal protection of IPR to serve and safeguard high-quality development, 6 typical cases from the Jingfeng (Purifying the trend) special campaign targeting the illegal production and sale of “special supply” liquor, and 10 typical cases of combating online infringement and counterfeiting crimes in accordance with the law. MARA announced typical cases of agricultural product quality and safety supervision and law enforcement in 2024. GAC published the top 10 typical cases of China customs’ IPR protection in 2023. SAMR released 10 typical cases of IPR law enforcement and typical cases of trade secret infringement. SPC issued typical cases involving product quality, the first batch of typical cases on protecting the rights and interests of foreign investors in accordance with the law, and the top 10 IPR cases and 50 typical IPR cases in Chinese courts in 2023. SPP announced typical cases of procuratorial protection of IPR, typical cases of procuratorial organs’ lawful punishment of copyright infringement crimes, and typical cases of procuratorial organs’ lawful punishment of crimes involving the production and sale of counterfeit and shoddy goods. SPC and SPP released typical cases of lawfully and severely punishing crimes endangering the safety of edible agricultural products, aiming to enhance the effectiveness of punishment and foster a positive industry atmosphere.

iii. Social awareness enhancement was a focus.

SAMR published educational materials on quality for primary and secondary

school students and organized the First Lesson on Quality Safety to enhance their quality literacy. CAC, MOJ and National Office for Law Popularization launched a series of activities under the National Online Law Popularization Campaign to foster a cyberspace environment that respects and upholds the law and promotes trustworthiness and keeping promises. Relevant departments organized events such as the National Intellectual Property Rights Publicity Week, National Food Safety Publicity Week, National Cybersecurity Publicity Week, National Quality Month, National Safe Medication Month, China Fair Competition Policy Publicity Week, and the Intellectual Property Rights Services on the Move initiative, creating an enabling atmosphere of respect for the value of knowledge.

VIII. PVigorous Advancement of International Cooperation

In 2024, the Chinese government adhered to the principles of openness, inclusiveness, balance, and universal benefit, actively engaging in global governance, participating in joint initiatives, and exploring new avenues for cooperation to steer the global IPR governance system towards a more just and equitable direction.

i. China actively engaged in global governance.

China contributed to the successful conclusion of the *WIPO Treaty on Intellectual Property, Genetic Resources and Associated Traditional Knowledge* and the *Riyadh Design Law Treaty*. It co-hosted the International Judicial Symposium on Intellectual Property with WIPO and established 151 Technology and Innovation Support Centers in collaboration with the organization. China actively participated in IPR exchanges and the formulation of relevant international rules within the WTO framework. It successfully concluded the upgrade of the IPR chapter in the *China-Peru Free Trade Agreement*. China and Peru signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) on consumer rights protection cooperation and a collaboration document in food safety. China and Cambodia signed an MoU on copyright and related rights cooperation. China and Germany signed an MoU on cross-border data flow cooperation. China also signed IPR cooperation agreements with the UAE, New Zealand, and Italy. China and the US signed an MoU on IPR cooperation, while China and France signed an MoU on IPR protection cooperation. IPR cooperation agreements

between China and France, China and Italy, and China and Australia were included in the outcomes of leaders' diplomatic agenda. The China-Japan-ROK Leaders' Meeting issued a joint statement on the ten-year vision for trilateral IPR collaboration.

ii. Joint activities were carried out.

MPS strengthened communication and coordination with law enforcement agencies in key countries and regions, actively fostering a new type of mutually beneficial and win-win law enforcement partnerships. It enhanced international exchanges on criminal enforcement of IPR and continued to participate in joint operations such as Operation PANGAEA under the framework of the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) to combat counterfeit medicines and Operation OPSON to tackle food crimes. These efforts effectively addressed transnational IPR infringement and counterfeiting issues.

iii. Cooperation channels were expanded.

China successfully hosted the 2024 AIPPI World Congress, the Third Belt and Road High-Level Conference on Intellectual Property, the forum on International Cooperation on Protecting IPR and Fighting Against IPR Infringement and Counterfeiting at the 7th Hongqiao International Economic Forum, the 2024 China-US Cooperation and Exchange Seminar on Administrative Enforcement Against Online Sales of IPR-infringing Goods, the 2024 International Copyright Forum, the 8th National Conference on Copyright Protection and Development in Digital Environment, and the High-Level Forum on China Intellectual Property Protection 2024. It also successfully organized meetings of IPR commissioners between China and the EU, China and the US, China and the UK, China and France, and among China, Japan, and the ROK.

China extensively engaged in institutional cooperation such as APEC, China-US-EU-Japan-ROK, China-EU, China-Switzerland, China-Russia, China-Japan, China-ASEAN, and China-Africa mechanisms and promoted the upgrading and expansion of BRICS IPR cooperation.

Conclusion

The Chinese government has been prioritizing IPR protection and the fight against IPR infringement and counterfeiting. It has coordinated efforts to advance the building of a quality-powered nation and an IP powerhouse, fully leveraging the role of the IPR system in stimulating innovation vitality across society and the fight against IPR infringement and counterfeiting in fostering new advantages for economic development. This has led to historic achievements in IPR endeavors, forging a path of IPR development with Chinese characteristics.

Currently, a new wave of technological revolution and industrial transformation is unfolding in depth, while the global economy's shift toward digital, green, and intellectual development is accelerating, building strong impetus for a renewed surge in economic globalization. The Chinese government stands ready to work with all parties to continue strengthening partnerships, firmly uphold the international multilateral IPR system, and contribute Chinese wisdom and solutions to creating an international environment conducive to innovation and development, as well as Chinese capabilities to enhance human well-being.