



中国法院知识产权 司法保护状况

(2024 年)

Intellectual Property Protection by
Chinese Courts in 2024

最高人民法院知识产权审判庭 编

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目 录

前 言	1
一、加强科技创新保护，服务新质生产力发展	3
二、加强商标司法保护，服务品牌强国建设	6
三、加强版权司法保护，促进文化繁荣发展	8
四、加强公平竞争保护，助推统一大市场建设	11
五、深入推进改革创新，推动形成保护合力	13
六、加强涉外知识产权审判，服务扩大高水平对外开放	17
结束语	19
附录：2024 年全国法院知识产权案件重点数据	20

CONTENTS

Introduction.....	25
I. Strengthened the Protection of Technological Innovation, and Served the Development of New Quality Productive Forces	28
II. Consolidated Judicial Protection of Trademarks to Serve the Construction of a Brand Powerhouse	36
III. Reinforced Judicial Protection of Copyright and Drove Cultural Prosperity and Development.....	41
IV. Intensified Protection of Fair Competition and Contributed to the Development of a Unified Market	47
V. Deepened Reform and Innovation and Fostered a Synergy for Protection.....	51
VI. Strengthened International Intellectual Property Adjudication to Serve the Expansion of High-Level Opening-Up.....	60
Conclusion	64
Appendix Key Data on IP Cases of Chinese Courts in 2024	65

特别说明：

《中国法院知识产权司法保护状况（2024 年）》以中英两种文本发布，以中文文本为准。

Special Remarks:

This paper is published in both Chinese and English. The Chinese version shall be the authoritative version for interpretation purposes.

中国法院知识产权司法保护状况 (2024 年)

前 言

2024 年，人民法院坚持以习近平新时代中国特色社会主义思想为指导，全面贯彻落实党的二十大和二十届二中、三中全会精神，深入贯彻习近平法治思想，牢固树立保护知识产权就是保护创新的理念，充分发挥知识产权审判职能，以严格公正司法“强保护”，以健全制度建设“增激励”，全年新收各类知识产权案件 529370 件，审结 543911 件，有力服务发展新质生产力，有力推进知识产权强国建设。

服务高质量发展成效明显。加大对新兴产业知识产权司法保护力度，促进创新成果转化运用。发挥专利等技术类案件集中审理优势，依法运用诉讼保全、惩罚性赔偿等制度，显著提高侵权代价和违法成本。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%。统筹严格保护与防止权利滥用，开展知识产权非正常批量诉讼治理，探索关联案件信息披露机制。加强反垄断和反不正当竞争司法，服务构建全国统一大市场。以公正高效知识产权审判服务创新驱动发展、推进品牌强国建设、维护良好市场环境。

裁判规则体系不断健全。立足司法的引领、规范和保障作用，针对知识产权审判实践中疑难复杂法律适用问题，及时发布司法解释、指导意见。大力加强人民法院案例库建设，已有 781 件知识产权案例入选人民法院案例库，使法律适用标准有案例参考、有规则指引，有效推进裁判标准统一，为创新主体提供清晰稳定、可预期的法律边界和行为规则。

审判机制体制日益完善。以最高人民法院民三庭和知识产权法庭为牵引、4 个知识产权法院为示范、30 个地方法院知识产权法庭为重点、各级法院知识产权审判业务部门为支撑的专业化审判体系基本形成。推动国家层面知识产权案件上诉审理机制改革不断深化，知识产权案件管辖布局进一步优化，知识产权案件“三合一”审判机制改革深入推进，知识产权专业审判队伍建设水平得以提升，多元化技术事实查明机制不断完善。

国际影响力不断提升。公正高效审理涉外知识产权案件，依法平等保护中外权利人合法权益。深度参与全球知识产权治理，瞄准国际科技和法律前沿实践，结合影响性案件作出更多在国际上具有规则引领性的司法裁判，推动全球知识产权治理体制向着更加公正合理方向发展。努力把每一个司法案件办成展现法治中国形象的窗口，展示我国保护创新、开放包容的自信与决心，形成对全球创新

要素资源的更强吸引力。

一、加强科技创新保护，服务新质生产力发展

以公正高效司法保护助推高水平科技自立自强，为新质生产力加快发展提供优质司法服务和有力法治保障。

加强科技创新成果保护，加强司法政策指导。最高人民法院发布《关于以高质量审判服务保障科技创新的意见》，聚焦涉科技创新审判中的突出问题，从总体要求、创新成果、创新主体、创新行为、创新环境和司法保护体制机制建设等六个方面提出了 25 条共 98 项切实可行的政策举措，全面覆盖刑事、民事、行政三大审判领域，有力指导各级法院加强对关键核心技术、重点领域、新兴产业的司法保护，进一步助力因地制宜发展新质生产力。坚持严格依法保护。妥善审理涉及 5G 通信、量子技术、人工智能、生物医药、高端装备制造、种业种源等高新技术领域知识产权案件，加大关键核心技术、重点领域知识产权保护力度。发布第四批人民法院种业知识产权司法保护典型案例，加强种业知识产权保护。发布人民法院保护科技创新典型案例，彰显依法严格公正保护科技创新的坚定决心和严厉打击阻碍科技创新行为的鲜明态度。最高人民法院审理“新能源汽车底盘”技术秘密侵权案，适用惩罚性赔偿判赔 6.4 亿元，并明确迟延履行金计算标准，促成当事人自动履行，入选“新时代推动法治进程 2024 年度十大案件”。最高人民法院研究落实全国人大常委会种子法执法检查报告及审议意见并向全国人大常委会作出书

面报告。审理涉凤梨“红运来”、小豆“笑金豆红一号”、小麦“淮麦 44”、玉米“登海 605”等品种权案件，严厉打击涉种子侵权违法行为。2021 年以来，最高人民法院依法审结 37 件药品专利链接上诉案件，推进我国药品专利链接制度落地实施。激励高质量发明创造。依法妥善审理专利授权确权行政案件，加强对专利授权确权行政行为合法性审查，推动行政标准与司法标准统一。最高人民法院依法认定对于凸显奢靡铺张祭祀活动的发明创造不应授予专利权，以鲜明裁判规则引导确有科技进步价值的真正创新、鼓励有益于经济社会发展的发明创造、弘扬社会主义核心价值观。

加强科技创新主体保护，依法确定科技成果权益归属。依法审理科技成果权属、发明人资格纠纷案件，准确界定职务成果与非职务成果的法律界限，依法确认专利等科技成果所有权归属。2024 年 12 月 4 日国家宪法日，最高人民法院副院长、二级大法官陶凯元担任审判长，组成五人合议庭公开开庭审理涉“骨关节炎药物”专利权属系列纠纷，促成当事人当庭全面和解，维护科研主体权益，形成让科研主体勇于创新、安心创业的示范效应。激发科技创新主体内生动力。妥善处理保护商业秘密与人才合理流动的关系，依法审理涉及竞业限制、商业秘密保护和科研人员离职择业创业纠纷案件，合理确定竞业限制的义务主体、经济补偿、法律后果。最高人民法院审理“多通道控制阀”技术秘密侵权及发明专利权权属案，依法认定研发人员新任职企业在明显短于独立研发所需合理时间内集中申请多个与该研发人员原单位已有技术秘密相关的专利申请行为侵害了原单位技术秘密，守护企业创新成果；在“有压热闷钢渣处理

系统”发明专利侵权案、“氮化钒制备方法”发明专利侵权案等多起既涉及国有企业创新成果保护又事关民营经济发展的案件中，实质性解决纠纷，为各类企业合作共赢创造条件，实现“三个效果”有机统一。妥善审理技术合同纠纷。2024年，全国法院新收技术合同一审案件8320件。坚持尊重当事人意思自治，加强保护守约方合法权益，合理认定技术成果开发、转让、许可、质押、技术咨询和中介等环节的利益分配及责任承担，推动产学研深度融合，促进科技创新成果从样品变成产品、形成产业。

加强科技创新体制机制建设，凝聚助推新质生产力发展共识。最高人民法院党组书记、院长张军在第十四届全国政协第二十八次双周协商座谈会上报告知识产权司法保护工作情况，就进一步推动知识产权审判工作高质量发展，更好服务发展新质生产力，同与会委员交流，听取意见、建议。最高人民法院召开“加强科技创新知识产权司法保护 助力发展新质生产力”专题座谈会，及时贯彻落实全国科技大会精神和党中央关于“发展新质生产力”的部署要求，促进提升知识产权司法保护赋能新质生产力能力水平。广东高院召开三次科创企业座谈会，走访省内重点科创企业，确保司法服务与创新需求同频共振。提升技术类案件专业化审理水平。完善多元化技术事实查明机制，719名技术调查专家纳入“全国法院技术调查人才库”，实现机械、电学、化学、光电、通信、生物医药等主要技术领域全覆盖，加强在全国范围共建共享、按需调派，有效缓解技术类案件事实查明难题。江苏高院探索构建技术调查官“专业适配+全域调度”运行模式，2024年技术调查官参与审理案件1299件，同

比增长 87.99%，有效破解技术事实查明难题。山东高院制定保障中医药传承创新发展的意见，加强特色中药材种质资源保护。杭州、宁波、温州知识产权法庭集中优势审判资源，2024 年跨区域集中审理专利技术类案件 1585 件。河南郑州中院成立中原农谷知识产权巡回法庭，审理涉中原农谷地区植物新品种、发明专利纠纷等技术类一审知识产权案件，有力服务和保障“中原农谷”建设。推动科技创新和产业创新深度融合。在案件裁判中注重加强知识产权保护与运用协同，促进知识产权创新、保护、运用的良性循环。最高人民法院在“双面喷印数码印花机”专利侵权案中，促成数码喷墨打印行业两家专精特新中小企业达成专利许可协议，在技术研发和市场开拓的各自优势领域各擅其长、合作共赢。南京知识产权法庭在一起涉标准必要专利纠纷案件中，积极推动纠纷化解，促成包括涉案专利在内的 171 件半导体存储专利达成一揽子解决方案，帮助国内半导体企业“化干戈为玉帛”。

二、加强商标司法保护，服务品牌强国建设

人民法院不断提高商标授权确权行政案件和商标民事案件审理质量，依法维护商标申请注册及使用秩序，助力新时代品牌强国建设。

提升商标授权确权质量，依法发挥司法审查监督职能。2024 年，人民法院审结商标行政一审案件 24979 件。最高人民法院审理“DataFocus”商标无效宣告请求行政纠纷案，明确商标注册损害他

人在先域名权益的认定标准，依法规制损害他人在先域名权益的商标注册行为。审理“美樾丽呈”商标无效宣告请求行政纠纷案，明确商标的显著性和知名度可以作为认定混淆可能性的因素之一，但在商标标志客观上明显近似的情况下，不宜仅以诉争商标知名度较高或引证商标显著性较低否定构成近似商标。加强与行政机关协同配合。最高人民法院与国家知识产权局建立协调会商机制，针对商标保护中存在的普遍性、趋势性问题加强研究，健全商标授权确权标准、证据标准等反馈沟通机制，促进知识产权行政执法标准与司法裁判标准统一，促进商标申请注册秩序正常化和规范化，形成知识产权保护合力。北京两级法院加强与国家知识产权局商标行政案件沟通交流，推动商标行政案件审判质效稳步提升，商标行政纠纷实质化解。2024 年，北京法院商标驳回复审行政纠纷一审案件月平均收案量下降近 12.5%。

加大商标司法保护力度，依法惩治商标侵权。人民法院持续加大对商标侵权行为打击力度，加强驰名商标、传统品牌和老字号司法保护，严厉惩治商标攀附、仿冒搭车、侵犯地理标志权利行为，依法保护注册商标专用权，有效维护社会公共利益，保护市场主体诚信经营。2024 年，人民法院新收商标民事一审案件 124918 件。新收侵犯注册商标类刑事一审案件 8079 件，审结 8017 件。最高人民法院审理“五常大米”地理标志证明商标侵权案，明确判断侵害地理标志证明商标权需要考虑的因素，依法遏制侵害地理标志证明商标权行为。有力规制商标权滥用。针对某公司就他人在先使用字号和商标的主要识别部分，多次大量恶意抢注、囤积商标，靠起诉

他人侵权获利的行为，湖南法院裁定驳回起诉并罚款 10 万元予以惩戒。福建泉州中院审理恶意抢注涉公共文化资源标识商标纠纷案，对恶意将城市公共文化资源申请注册为商标的行为进行规制。

营造品牌发展良好法治环境，促进注册商标规范使用。强化商标使用对确定商标权保护范围的作用，积极引导权利人持续实际使用商标，发挥商标的识别功能，保护消费者合法权益。天津一中院审理白酒企业商标侵权案，厘清老字号企业之间的商标权利边界，引导规范市场竞争，保护非物质文化遗产传承创新发展。四川高院稳妥调解“夜郎古酒”商标侵权案，促成当事人握手言和，一揽子解决纠纷，有力促进行业规范健康发展。依法支持商标品牌建设。浙江杭州西湖区法院与安徽黄山祁门县法院、福建宁德福鼎市法院、广东潮州潮安区法院、四川雅安名山区法院、云南临沧双江自治县法院签订“名茶保护司法协作框架协议”，成立“中国名茶品牌司法保护联盟”，加强名茶品牌司法协同保护。福建泉州中院与广东潮州中院、江西景德镇中院签署司法保护协作协议，共建跨省陶瓷类地理标志司法保护协作机制，形成保护知识产权的区域司法合力。

三、加强版权司法保护，促进文化繁荣发展

人民法院充分发挥著作权审判对于优秀文化的引领和导向功能，促进文化和科学事业发展与繁荣。

完善著作权案件裁判规则。持续加强新情况新问题研究，积极应对人工智能和互联网技术快速发展带来的新挑战。最高人民法院

不断总结审判经验，加快推进著作权司法解释起草。依法审理人工智能相关案件。依法妥善审理涉人工智能纠纷案件，支持人工智能依法应用，惩治利用人工智能技术侵权行为，促进规范有序发展。北京互联网法院依法审理首例 AI 文生图著作权侵权案，积极探索人工智能生成物著作权保护路径，入选“新时代推动法治进程 2024 年度十大提名案件”。完善信息网络传播权案件管辖规则。最高人民法院审理涉信息网络传播权管辖权异议案，明确侵权视频 IP 地址指向的网络服务器所在地可以作为侵权行为地，但有证据证明该网络服务器属于 CDN 服务器，显示的 IP 地址会随选择的取证地点不同而变化，实施被诉侵权行为的网络服务器位于其他地点的，其所在地不宜作为确定管辖的依据，进一步明确了云计算技术飞速发展背景下服务器侵权行为地的识别标准。厘清实用艺术作品保护路径。最高人民法院审理“皇冠笔”侵害著作权纠纷案，明确应对主张保护实用艺术作品是否符合美术作品的形式要件、是否具备独创性的实质要件进行判断，进一步明确了实用艺术作品著作权保护的法律适用标准。

提升著作权案件审判质效，加强技术手段应用。上海、江苏、浙江、安徽、山东、广东法院开展“版权 AI 智审”应用试点，实现“图片查重”“创新参考”“侵权比对”三大功能，切实降低维权取证难度，有力打击权利滥用，有效防范虚假诉讼，从源头预防图片著作权纠纷。浙江高院以“版权 AI 智审”赋能版权保护提质增效，入选国务院知识产权强国建设第三批典型案例。健全著作权审判机制。北京法院责令原告如实披露关联案件信息，进行数据筛查，全面掌

握某公司在北京 5 家基层法院提起的涉 KTV 批量诉讼案件 250 余件，统一裁判标准进行依法妥善审理。促进著作权纠纷实质性化解。最高人民法院一揽子调解因 App 直播春晚引发的 93 起侵权诉讼，并促成相关 4000 余起潜在纠纷得以化解，既依法保护了权利人，又规范了网络平台的经营行为。北京知识产权法院化解两家头部企业互诉的近 300 起著作权侵权案件，涉案金额 47.6 亿元，推动双方在短视频联动推广、短视频二次创作等方面达成合作。北京海淀区法院审结涉网络热播剧侵害作品署名权纠纷行为保全案，二十四小时内促成双方和解，有力维护原著小说作者权益，又促成改编后的热门电视剧的传播利用，坚持和发展了数字经济时代下的“枫桥经验”，入选“2024 年度国际保护知识产权协会（AIPPI）中国分会版权十大热点案件”。

推动文化传承创新发展。人民法院大力弘扬社会主义核心价值观，促进文化产业健康发展，服务社会主义文化强国建设。加强影视知识产权保护。积极推动《关于加强知识产权保护 服务推动电影产业高质量发展的司法建议书》成果转化。国家电影局联合国家版权局严厉打击盗录盗版行为，中国电影家协会、中国版权协会等推动加强行业自律，2024 年涉电影著作权纠纷案件同比下降 43.3%，有力服务保障电影产业高质量发展。上海松江区法院与浙江东阳市法院联合召开新闻发布会，共同发布影视产业知识产权司法保护典型案例，为长三角地区影视企业高质量发展保驾护航。江苏无锡新吴区法院审理“盗链”视听作品刑事案件，涉及 8 万余部影视作品、非法所得近 4 亿元，判决主犯有期徒刑五年六个月，并处罚金人民

币 2000 万元，有力维护影视产业经营秩序。加强传统文化保护。北京高院发布《北京法院弘扬传承中华优秀传统文化 服务保障公共文化数字化建设白皮书》及“北京法院涉中华优秀传统文化知识产权保护典型案例”，促进文化遗产保护传承，弘扬中华优秀传统文化。服务文化产业规范健康发展。最高人民法院组织召开调研座谈会，与中国音乐著作权协会、中国音像著作权集体管理协会共同探讨发挥著作权集体管理组织作用，加强音乐类著作权纠纷源头预防。天津高院针对武清区崔黄口镇地毯行业涉图片著作权侵权案件易发、多发等问题，会同市版权局、武清区委宣传部等单位开展调研座谈，深入走访行业协会、中小企业，推动相关著作权侵权纠纷明显减少。河北唐山高新区法院总结涉陶瓷著作权案件审理情况，向唐山市陶瓷行业协会发出司法建议，建立健全陶瓷企业著作权保护机制，推动当地陶瓷行业健康发展。

四、加强公平竞争保护，助推统一大市场建设

人民法院持续加强反垄断和反不正当竞争司法，推动加快构建高效规范、公平竞争、充分开放的全国统一大市场，促进创新要素深度融合、创新资源有效配置。

规范市场竞争行为。2024 年，人民法院认定构成垄断的案件 31 件，同比增长 2.1 倍。审结侵犯商业秘密、串通投标等不正当竞争案件 1 万件，同比增长 0.7%。最高人民法院审理“米线生产商”横向垄断协议案，查明 8 家米线厂商达成并实施固定价格、联合抵制

其他厂商的协议，依法认定构成横向垄断，判赔 110 万元，办好关乎群众切身利益的“关键小事”，充分彰显反垄断法治精神，生动体现保障民生的司法价值；审理“交通信号控制机”横向垄断协议案，明确具有竞争关系的经营者不得以向对方提供技术或者服务为名，实现将对方排除出市场的限制竞争目的，对于有效维护市场竞争、提高企业反垄断合规意识具有积极意义；促成知名奶企被诉滥用市场支配地位系列案全面和解，依法维护奶业竞争秩序和广大奶农合法权益；审理“离心压缩机选型”软件及技术秘密侵权案，对隐名设立同业公司，盗用原单位技术秘密长达十余年的行为，适用惩罚性赔偿判赔 1.6 亿元。江苏高院审理仿冒混淆纠纷案，在有充分证据证实侵权获利超出法定赔偿最高限额的情况下，合理分配举证责任，正确适用裁量性赔偿方式酌情确定赔偿数额，有力打击攀附他人商誉的市场混淆行为，显著提高侵权成本。

强化裁判规则引领，及时出台司法解释。最高人民法院制定发布《关于审理垄断民事纠纷案件适用法律若干问题的解释》，明确反垄断司法适用标准，进一步完善了相关市场界定、垄断协议规制、滥用市场支配地位行为判断等司法裁判规则，积极回应信息技术和数字经济领域反垄断热点难点问题，为市场公平竞争和平台经济创新发展提供裁判“红绿灯”规则。及时发布典型案例。配合新的反垄断民事诉讼司法解释出台，发布 5 件人民法院反垄断典型案例，指导各级法院正确适用法律，公正高效审理垄断民事案件。在 2024 年中国公平竞争政策宣传周期间，发布 8 件反垄断和反不正当竞争典型案例，覆盖固定商品价格及联合抵制交易的横向垄断协议、搭

售商品的滥用市场支配地位行为、反不正当竞争法一般条款的适用以及仿冒混淆、虚假宣传、侵害技术秘密的认定等重要法律问题，有效指导审判实践，切实推动公平竞争法治化。

加强新兴领域知识产权保护。人民法院聚焦新业态新模式发展需要，立足司法职能，依法加强涉网络、数据、平台企业等公平竞争秩序维护。最高人民法院研究起草加强数据产权司法保护的指导意见，探索完善数据知识产权保护规则，推进数字经济创新发展；在“清洁机及其路径控制方法”发明专利侵权案中，查明上诉人之一在某电商平台上存在通过虚假交易手段提高商品销量的“刷单炒信”行为，向行业主管机关移送相关违法线索。北京高院指导北京互联网法院在北京数据基础制度先行区设立数据权益巡回法官工作站，推进数据资源专门审判组织建设。江苏增设南京、苏州、无锡数据资源法庭，发挥数据资源类案件管辖集中化、案件类型化、审理专业化的优势，提升数据类案件审判质效。安徽、湖南、海南、四川高院与本省市场监督管理局等部门共同印发数据知识产权登记办法，规范数据知识产权登记工作。贵州、陕西高院会同本省市场监督管理局等部门签署加强数据知识产权保护的合作协议，加强数据知识产权协同保护。

五、深入推进改革创新，推动形成保护合力

人民法院不断加强专业化审判机构建设，着力培养高素质专业化审判队伍，持续推动司法审判与行政执法衔接协作，努力以审判

工作现代化促进知识产权司法保护效能全面提升。

深化审判领域改革，加强知识产权专业化审判机构建设。最高人民法院知识产权法庭成立六年来，审结技术类知识产权上诉案件近 2 万件，其中涉战略性新兴产业案件数量和占比逐年攀升，2024 年达 1233 件，占 32.3%，充分体现了建立国家层面知识产权案件上诉审理机制的改革成效。北京、上海、广州知识产权法院成立十年，海南自由贸易港知识产权法院成立四年，受理案件 36.1 万件，审结 34.7 万件，有力服务创新驱动发展。2024 年，最高人民法院批复同意设立呼和浩特、贵阳、雄安知识产权法庭，全国地方法院知识产权法庭达 30 个，具有知识产权民事案件管辖权的基层人民法院达 558 家，知识产权案件管辖布局进一步完善。深入推进知识产权民事、行政和刑事案件“三合一”审判机制改革，打造知识产权专业审判人才平台，统筹推进知识产权专业审判人才队伍建设。完善知识产权审判机制。人民法院结合知识产权案件特点，依法适用提级管辖，推进案件繁简分流，不断提升知识产权案件审判质效。河北石家庄、雄安、保定、邢台等地法院积极探索基层法院知识产权刑事案件集中管辖，2024 年全省法院审理集中管辖刑事案件 30 余件。上海高院与市检察院、市公安局联合发布《关于办理商业秘密刑事案件若干问题的通知》，对商业秘密刑事案件提级集中管辖，促进案件办理提质增效。吉林长春知识产权法庭、松原中院针对基层法院受理的批量案件，提级管辖典型案件 400 余件，形成示范判决，推动后续案件高质量审理。江苏法院 2024 年适用小额诉讼机制审理案件 6543 件，同比增长 126.95%，全年提级审理 210 件疑难复杂、涉

关键核心技术案件。海南高院制定工作指引，明确适用小额诉讼程序的案件范围及工作流程，指导基层法院高效回应权利救济与激励创新需求。广州知识产权法院进一步深化分流机制，组建6个快审团队集中审理一审外观设计专利案件，配强游戏和人工智能等6个特色审判团队，让简案见效率、繁案出精品。加强区域司法协作。北京高院深化京津冀三地高院知识产权司法审判协作机制，前往河北平乡高新技术产业开发区就外观设计专利侵权纠纷上诉案开展异地巡回审判。推动技术调查官等专业审判辅助资源共享，在最高人民法院协调下，委派北京知识产权法院技术调查官参与河北石家庄中院审理的一起医药领域专利行政案件。内蒙古高院指导建立“呼包鄂乌”跨区域知识产权司法保护协作机制，实现四地法院知识产权审判信息共享、疑难问题合作研讨、人才跨区域交流培养。呼和浩特、包头、沈阳、大连、哈尔滨、齐齐哈尔、长春七家中院共同签署《推动东北知识产权司法高质量发展合作框架协议》，协同打造东北地区知识产权司法保护高地。

加强司法行政衔接协作，完善协同配合机制。最高人民法院会同中央有关单位完善协同配合机制，推进业务交流、数据交换和信息共享。与国家版权局建立协同保护机制，联合印发关于强化版权协同保护的意見，深化司法机关和版权行政管理部门在版权保护工作中的合作。与国家知识产权局落实《关于强化知识产权协同保护的意見》，召开推进知识产权协同保护座谈会，在统一审查标准、完善系统对接、完善干部交流、加强日常联络等九个方面达成重要共识，取得良好效果。北京高院与国家市场监督管理总局、北京市市

市场监管综合执法总队构建反垄断反不正当竞争执法协同衔接机制，及时将案件审理中发现的侵权违法线索移送查处。浙江高院持续推进“法护知产”集成应用建设，2024年协作单位通过该应用共发起信息协查3312次，推送关联案件482件，预警批量侵权风险990件，进行司法确认216件，行政机关根据法院推送的执行信息发起判后监管721件，有效防止重复侵权行为的发生。加强诉调对接。深化落实“总对总”在线诉调对接工作机制。全国范围内实现知识产权调解组织全覆盖，入驻调解组织、调解员持续增长。截至2024年底，国家知识产权局“总对总”入驻调解平台的调解组织887家，调解员6322名，法院委托先行调解纠纷11.35万件，调解成功7.37万件。天津高院进一步完善行政调解协议司法确认工作机制，明确申请司法确认的管辖法院，指导天津三中院做好辖区技术类行政调解协议的司法确认工作，高效实质化解知识产权矛盾纠纷。制发司法建议。北京知识产权法院总结自动驾驶企业互诉系列案件审理经验，向北京市高级别自动驾驶示范区工作办公室发出司法建议，推动完善智能网联汽车数据安全监管政策。山西高院向省市场监督管理局发出司法建议，推动企业名称申报核准进一步规范。

推动诚信体系建设。依法制裁虚假诉讼、恶意诉讼、恶意侵权、故意逾期举证、虚假陈述等不诚信行为，积极移送骗取授权等违法线索。最高人民法院在某计算机软件著作权侵权案中，对上诉人拒不履行生效证据保全裁定、毁灭重要证据妨碍案件审理等妨碍民事诉讼行为顶格罚款100万元，上诉人按期交纳、服判息诉。在知识产权宣传周期间组织系列活动，全面展示人民法院知识产权司

法保护成果。2024 年 4 月，最高人民法院知识产权司法保护研究中心、中国电影家协会、中国文联权益保护部共同启动“保护知识产权助力创新创造”电影短片征集活动，把加强行业自律、行业维权与法律宣传统一起来，以电影短片形式加强知识产权法律知识宣传。2024 年 11 月，在福建厦门举办 2024 年中国金鸡百花电影节知识产权保护电影短片推介仪式暨电影制作合同范本相关法律问题研讨会。吉林高院公开审理因恶意提起知识产权诉讼损害赔偿责任纠纷案，在央视电视直播和全媒体网络直播，起到良好宣传效果。江苏高院发布第二批推进知识产权诚信体系建设典型案例，有力引导权利人诚信诉讼和依法理性维权。沈阳知识产权法庭拓宽司法区块链应用场景，助力企业健全知识产权管理体制，增强企业科技竞争软实力。新疆塔城地区中院、巴音郭楞蒙古自治州中院、克拉玛依中院分别与市场监管部门会签备忘录，公示严重违法失信名单，强化对严重侵害知识产权等失信行为的信用惩戒。福建厦门湖里区法院联合多部门共建自贸区跨境电商知识产权基层服务站，成立“海丝跨境知识产权服务中心”，开展跨境电商企业法律风险普法沙龙。

六、加强涉外知识产权审判，服务扩大高水平对外开放

人民法院依法加强法治化国际化市场环境建设，促进知识产权领域国际交流合作，为全球知识产权治理贡献中国司法智慧。

依法平等保护中外当事人合法权益。2024 年，全国法院新收知识产权一审涉外案件 8252 件。最高人民法院审结“热稳定葡糖淀粉

酶”发明专利侵权案，依法判决支持丹麦某公司在 4 起专利侵权案件中提出的 2480 万元赔偿请求。案件审结后，丹麦王国驻华大使专门来信致谢，认为裁判展示了中国公正、透明、非歧视的司法环境，有力增强了外国企业投身中国市场的信心。最高人民法院在某专利侵权案中，根据当事人紧急申请，依法作出我国知识产权领域首例具有反禁诉令性质的行为保全裁定，支持权利人正当维权，随后中外当事人就涉及境内外 6 家法院的 16 起诉讼达成一揽子和解。北京知识产权法院审理外国画家起诉抄袭画作侵害著作权纠纷案，判赔经济损失 500 万元，促成被告主动赔礼道歉，树立我国尊重保护创新创造的良好国际形象。

积极参与知识产权全球治理。最高人民法院与世界知识产权组织联合在杭州举办知识产权司法国际研讨会，欧洲统一专利法院院长等参加会议。来自世界知识产权组织和全球不同国家和地区的资深法官、学者围绕“知识产权专门法院”等重点议题进行深入探讨，分享宝贵经验。最高人民法院法官参加世界知识产权组织知识产权法官论坛、世界知识产权组织执法咨询委员会第十七届会议、国际商标协会 2024 年年会，用鲜活生动的司法保护案例，讲好中国法治故事。持续推进世界知识产权组织法律与条约数据库案例更新录入，编辑《世界知识产权组织知识产权典型案例集中华人民共和国卷（2019—2023）》。世界知识产权组织为最高人民法院知识产权法庭成立五周年致贺信称，“在激励保障技术创新、维护市场公平竞争、推动国际合作交流方面，取得的成绩令人印象深刻，为中国知识产权保护事业注入了新的活力”。重庆、四川高院与世界知识产权

组织仲裁与调解中心签署交流与合作协议，开展诉调对接工作。

加强国际司法交流协作。向世界知识产权组织 WIPO Lex 数据库推送 30 余件典型案例裁判文书。积极推动与欧盟 IP Key 中国项目合作，提供 26 件典型案例供合作出版。参与策划 AIPPI 世界知识产权大会，杭州知识产权法庭在大会期间就“AI 虚拟数字人”专利侵权案公开庭审，受到广泛关注及好评。举办中欧商业秘密保护和商标恶意注册相关案例研讨会、中英知识产权法官线上交流会、中英互联网平台知识产权保护的新动态和挑战研讨会，积极宣传中国知识产权司法保护成果。

结束语

2025 年是“十四五”规划收官之年，也是进一步全面深化改革的重要一年。人民法院将坚持以习近平新时代中国特色社会主义思想为指导，深入贯彻习近平法治思想，聚焦构建支持全面创新体制机制的重要任务，积极应对科技革命和产业变革，努力满足人民群众更高期待，以高水平知识产权司法保护，促进一切生产要素活力竞相迸发、一切创新源泉充分涌流，以法治之力服务和保障新质生产力加快发展，为加快建设知识产权强国、推进中国式现代化作出新的更大贡献。

附录

2024 年全国法院知识产权案件重点数据

2024 年，全国法院新收一审、二审、申请再审等各类知识产权案件 529370 件，审结 543911 件（含旧存，下同），比 2023 年分别下降 2.67% 和上升 0.001%。

全国法院新收知识产权民事一审案件 449923 件，审结 457315 件，比 2023 年分别下降 2.65% 和 0.65%。其中，新收专利案件 44255 件，同比下降 1.02%；商标案件 124918 件，同比下降 4.95%；著作权案件 247149 件，同比下降 1.8%；技术合同案件 8320 件，同比上升 28.16%；竞争类案件 10567 件，同比上升 3.29%；其他知识产权民事纠纷案件 14714 件，同比下降 16.53%（见图 1、图 2）。全国法院新收知识产权民事二审案件 30486 件，审结 32055 件，同比分别下降 18.08% 和 17.2%。

(单位：件)

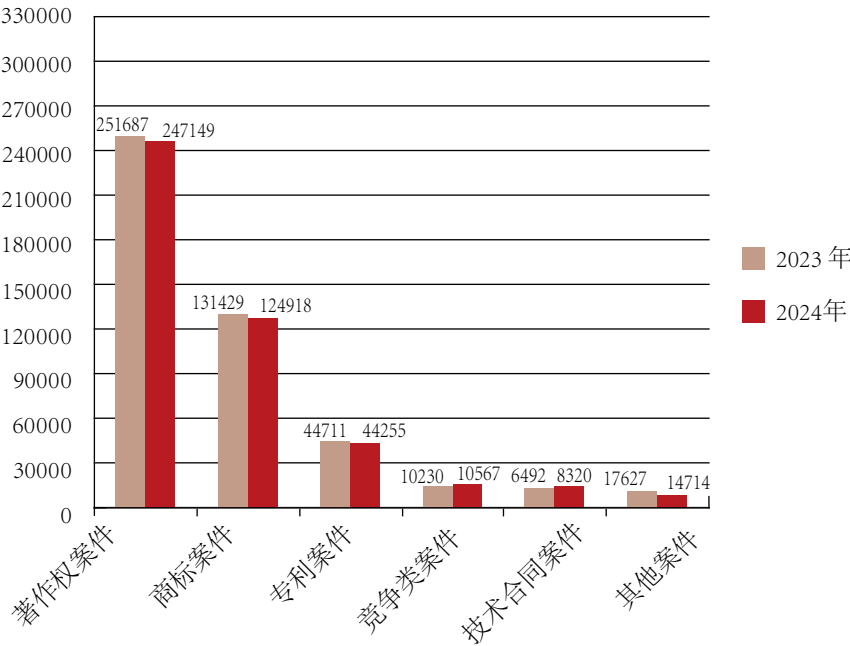


图 1 2024年与2023年全国法院新收知识产权民事一审案件数量对比

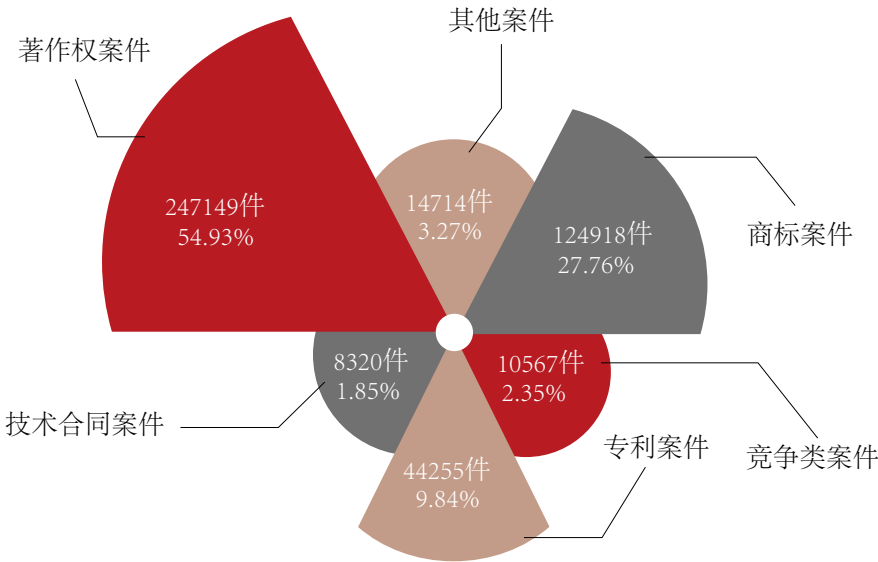


图 2 2024年全国法院新收知识产权民事一审案件类型与数量

全国法院新收知识产权行政一审案件 20849 件，审结 27745 件，比 2023 年分别上升 1.29% 和 24.19%。其中，新收专利案件 1679 件，同比下降 15.63%；商标案件 19130 件，同比上升 3.08%；著作权案件 9 件，比 2023 年减少 2 件；其他案件 31 件，同比上升 29.17%（见图 3、图 4）。全国法院新收知识产权行政二审案件 11666 件，审结 10874 件，比 2023 年分别上升 16.04% 和 17.44%。其中，维持原判 9420 件，改判 1091 件，发回重审 2 件，撤诉 207 件，调解 4 件，其他 150 件。

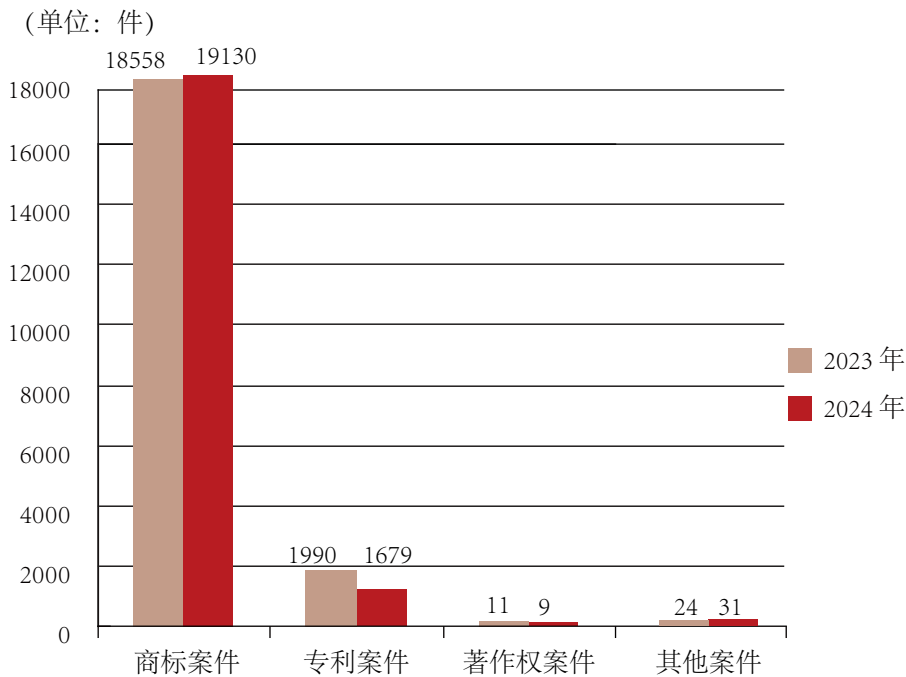


图 3 2024 年与 2023 年全国法院新收知识产权行政一审案件数量对比

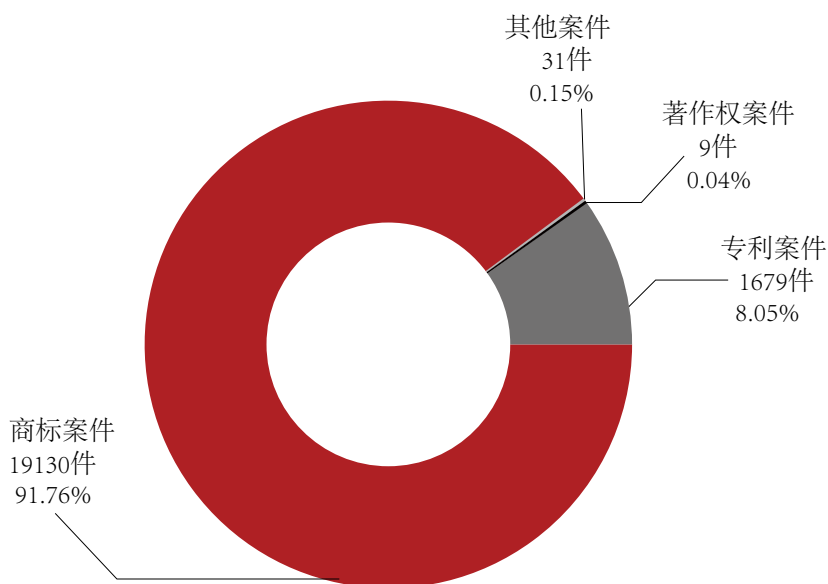


图 4 2024年全国法院新收知识产权行政一审案件类型与数量

全国法院新收侵犯知识产权刑事一审案件 9120 件，审结 9003 件，比 2023 年分别上升 24.34% 和 29.22%。其中，新收假冒专利刑事案件 1 件，审结 2 件；新收侵犯注册商标类刑事案件 8079 件，审结 8017 件，同比上升 21.78% 和 26.11%；新收侵犯著作权类刑事案件 938 件，审结 913 件，同比上升 49.6% 和 68.14%；新收其他刑事案件 102 件，审结 71 件，同比上升 39.73% 和 7.58%（见图 5、图 6）。全国法院新收知识产权刑事二审案件 1112 件，审结 1068 件，同比分别上升 16.32% 和 10.67%。

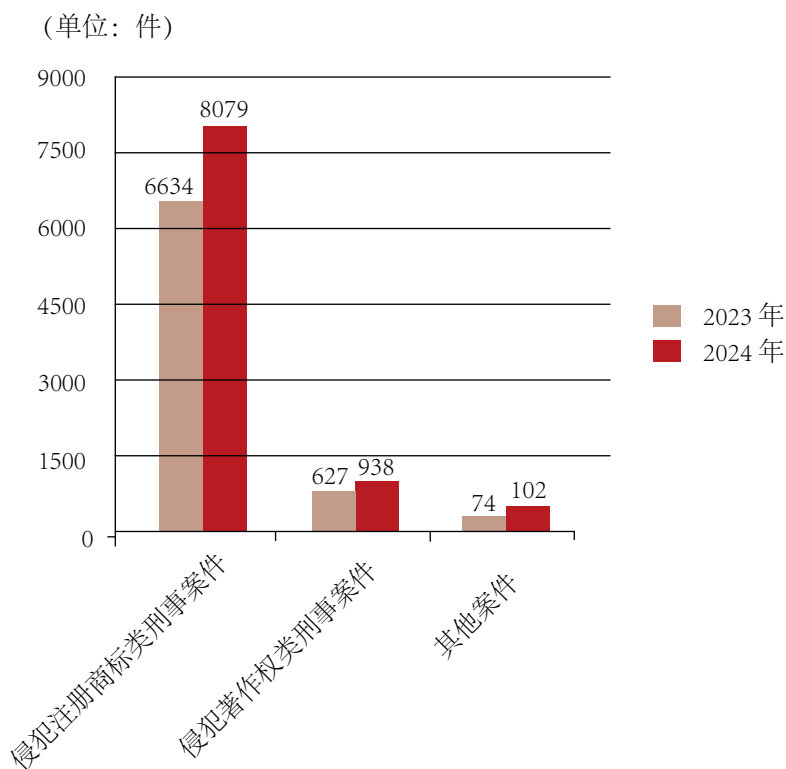


图 5 2024年与2023年全国法院新收知识产权刑事一审案件数量对比

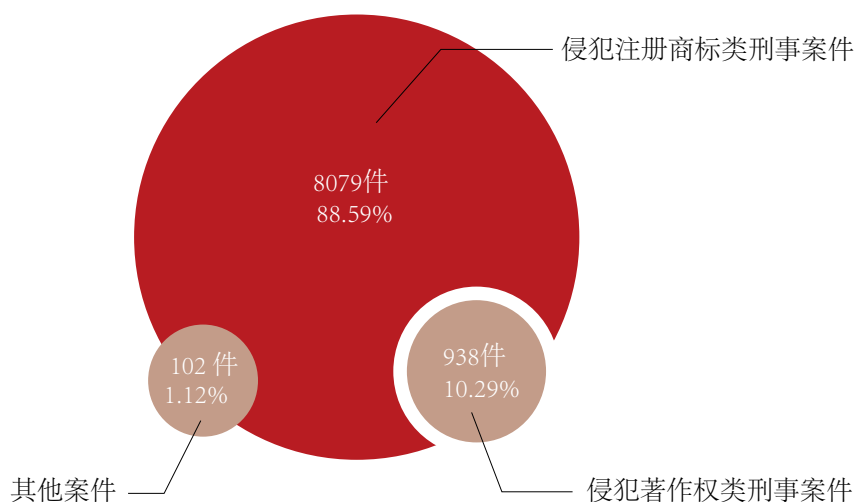


图 6 2024年全国法院新收知识产权刑事一审案件类型与数量

Judicial Protection of Intellectual Property Rights in Chinese Courts (2024)

Introduction

In 2024, Chinese courts adhered to Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, fully acted on and implemented the guiding principles of the 20th Communist Party of China (CPC) National Congress and the second and third plenary sessions of the 20th Communist Party of China Central Committee (CPCCC) , and thoroughly applied Xi Jinping Thought on the Rule of Law. They firmly established the awareness that protecting intellectual property (IP) is equal to protecting innovation, maximized the functional role of trial of IP cases, ensured the stringent and fair enhanced protection of IP, and added incentives through improving institution building. They received 529,370 IP cases in various types in 2024, with 543,911 concluded, powerfully

serving the development of new quality productive forces and advancing the efforts to build China into an IP powerhouse.

Notable progress in serving high-quality development has been achieved. Chinese courts stepped up judicial protection of IP in emerging industries, and facilitated the commercialization and application of innovative achievements. By leveraging the advantages of centralized hearings of patent and technology-related cases, they actively utilized remedies such as litigation preservation and punitive damages to remarkably increase the financial burden of infringement and cost of law violations. Punitive damages were applied in 460 cases involving seriously malicious infringement, marking a year-on-year(YoY) increase of 44.2%. They made coordinative and strict efforts to protect IP and prevent abuse of IP, implemented governance of abnormal batch litigation involving IP and explored mechanisms for disclosing information on related cases. They strengthened judicial measures against monopolies and unfair competition, serving the establishment of a unified national market. By providing fair and efficient IP adjudication services, they supported innovation-driven development, contributed to building a strong brand nation, and helped maintain a sound market environment.

The system of adjudication rules continuously improved. Based on the guiding, regulating and protecting role of judicature, Chinese courts promptly issued judicial interpretations and guidance & opinions to address hard and complicated issues arising out of the application of laws in IP adjudication practices. They redoubled efforts to build the case database, which had incorporated a total of 781 IP cases. The database provided case references and guiding rules for the application of laws, effectively facilitating the unification of adjudication standards and offering clear, stable, and predictable legal boundaries as well as behavioral rules for innovators.

The trial system and mechanism for IP judiciary gradually improved. A specialized trial system basically took shape, led by the Third Civil Division and Intellectual Property Tribunal of the Supreme People's Court (SPC). It is demonstrated by 4 specialized IP courts and focuses on 30 IP divisions of local courts, and supported by the IP trial departments of courts at all levels. Chinese courts continuously forged ahead with reforms in the national-level appellate trial mechanism for IP cases, further optimized the jurisdictional layout of technology-related IP cases, made further headway in the reform of the "three-in-one" trial mechanism for IP cases, stepped up efforts in cultivation of a professional team for IP adjudication, and made constant efforts to improve diversified mechanisms for ascertaining technical facts.

Global influence kept increasing. Chinese courts impartially and efficiently adjudicated IP cases involving foreign parties, and protected the legitimate rights and interests of both Chinese and foreign parties on an equal basis. They deeply participated in global IP governance, closely followed frontier trends in international science & technology and law, and made more judicial decisions that are groundbreaking globally by referring to influential cases and drove the global IP governance system toward greater justice and equality. They strove to make each judicial case a window that showcases the rule of law in China and demonstrated the country's confidence and determination to protect innovation and maintain openness & inclusivity, thereby building the country into a stronger magnet for global innovation elements & resources.

I. Strengthened the Protection of Technological Innovation, and Served the Development of New Quality Productive Forces

Chinese courts boosted self-reliance and strength in science and technology through fair and efficient judicial protection of IP, provided outstanding judicial services and robust legal underpinnings for the accelerating development of new quality productive forces.

Ramped up the protection of technological innovation achievements. Chinese courts strengthened guidance by judicial policies. The SPC released the Opinions on Providing High-Quality Judicial Services to Safeguard Technological Innovation, which focuses on prominent issues in technological innovation-related adjudications and consists 25 articles encompassing 98 feasible measures spanning criminal, civil, and administrative adjudication domains from six perspectives including overall requirements, strengthening the legal protection of technological innovation, protecting innovation entities, protecting innovative behaviors, building a legal and an international market environment for technological innovation and constructing a judicial protection system and mechanism. This document assists Chinese courts at all levels in reinforcing the judicial protection of key core technologies, key sectors, and emerging industries, and further spurs the development of new quality productive forces according to local conditions. Strict protection according to the law was resolutely implemented. Chinese courts properly adjudicated IP cases involving high-tech fields such as 5G communications, quantum technology, artificial intelligence (AI), biomedicine, high-end equipment manufacturing, and seed resources, and stepped up the protection of IP related to core technologies and major fields. The fourth batch of typical cases focusing on IP protection in the

seed industry was released to fortify the protection of seed-related IP. Typical cases of court protection of technological innovation were released, demonstrating China's firm determination of safeguarding technological innovation in accordance with the law in a strict and fair manner as well as the country's stern attitude against actions that hinder technological innovation. In a case involving infringement on "new energy vehicle chassis", the SPC awarded 640 million yuan, and clarified the liquidated damages calculation standards for delayed performance to facilitate voluntary compliance by the party involved. This case was selected as one of China's Top Ten Cases Advancing the Rule of Law in the New Era for 2024. The SPC figured out ways to implement the report on the inspections of the implementation of the Seed Law as well as deliberations delivered by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and submitted a written report to the latter. It handled cases concerning the infringement on rights of plant varieties such as the pineapple variety Hongyunlai, adzuki bean variety Xiaojindou Red No.1, wheat variety Huai Mai 44, and corn variety Denghai 605, rigorously cracking down on illegal acts of seed rights infringement. Since 2021, the SPC had concluded 37 appeals related to pharmaceutical patent linkage, promoting the launch and implementation of China's Pharmaceutical Patent Linkage System. High-quality inventions and innovations were encouraged. Chinese courts prudently tried

administrative cases involving patent granting and reviewing in accordance with the law, stepped up review of the legitimacy of administrative acts involving patent granting and reviewing, and pushed forward the unification of administrative and judicial standards. The SPC ruled according to the law that patents should not be granted for inventions regarding extravagant funeral activities, supporting authentic innovations with technological advancement value by clarifying rules for determination, encouraging inventions beneficial to economic and social development, and carrying forward the core socialist values.

Bolstered protection of technological innovation subjects. The ownership of technological achievements was determined in accordance with the law. Chinese courts handled cases according to the law involving the ownership of technological achievements or disputes over the qualifications of inventors, accurately defined the legal boundaries between service invention and non-service invention, and affirmed in accordance with the law the ownership of patents and other technological achievements. On December 4, 2024, National Constitution Day, Vice-president of the SPC and Justice of the Second Rank Tao Kaiyuan served as the chief judge for a five-member collegial panel and presided over a public trial of a series of disputes over patent ownership related to “osteoarthritis drugs”. This trial facilitated a full reconciliation between the parties concerned in

court, safeguarded the rights and interests of research subjects, and created a demonstration effect that encourages research subjects to plunge in innovation with valor and launch startups free from undue concern. The inner motivation of innovation subjects was stimulated. Chinese courts adeptly managed the relationship between the protection of trade secrets and the reasonable flow of talent, handled in accordance with the law disputes involving non-compete agreements, protection of trade secrets, as well as resignation, career choices and startups of research personnel, and reasonably determined the obligation subjects, economic compensation, and legal consequences of non-compete agreements. In the trial of a case regarding infringement on trade secrets and patent ownership of a “multiway control valve”, the SPC ruled that the concentrated application by a researcher’s new employer for multiple patents related to existing trade secrets of such researcher’s former employer within a time obviously shorter than the reasonable time required for independent research and development of such trade secrets constituted an infringement of the former employer’s trade secrets, thus safeguarding innovation achievements of enterprises. In many cases involving both the protection of innovation achievements made by state-owned enterprises and the development of the private economy, such as the case involving infringement on the invention patent for the “hot stuffy with pressure slag treatment

system” and the one involving infringement on the “preparation method of vanadium nitride”, Chinese courts substantively resolved disputes, paved the way for win-win collaboration among various types of enterprises, and achieved the seamless integration of “three effects”. They properly handled disputes over technology contracts. In 2024, Chinese courts nationwide received 8,320 first-instance cases related to technology contracts. They insisted on respecting the autonomy of the parties involved, stepped up the protection of the legitimate rights and interests of the compliant parties, reasonably determined the benefit distribution and responsibilities arising from the development, transfer, licensing, pledge, technical consulting, intermediary and other processes of technological achievements, drove deep integration of industry, academia, and research, and facilitated the transformation of technological innovations from samples into products and even booming industries.

Fortified building of institutions and mechanisms for technological innovation. Consensus was reached on driving the development of new quality productive forces. Zhang Jun, Secretary of the Leading Party Members Group and President of the SPC, reported on the judicial protection of IP at the 28th biweekly consultation meeting of the 14th National Committee of the Chinese People’s Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC). He exchanged opinions with and listened to suggestions from

other CPPCC members regarding better serving the development of new quality productive forces by further advancing high-quality development of IP adjudications. The SPC held a special symposium on Strengthening Judicial Protection of IP in Technological Innovation to Support the Development of New Quality Productive Forces, timely implemented the deployment requirements of the National Science and Technology Conference and the CPC Central Committee to “develop new quality productive forces”, and enhanced the capability of judicial protection of IP to empower new quality productive forces. Guangdong High People’s Court held three seminars for sci-tech innovation enterprises, visited key local sci-tech innovation enterprises, and ensured that judicial services were in sync with innovation needs. Specialized adjudications of technology-related cases saw enhancement. Chinese courts improved diversified mechanisms for ascertaining technical facts. A total of 719 technical investigation experts were included into the National Court Technical Investigation Talent Pool, which covers major technical fields including mechanics, electricity, chemistry, optoelectronics, communications, and biomedicine. Solidified efforts were made to apply the principles of “building together, and benefiting together” and “assignment on demand” across the nation to the talent pool. This effectively alleviated the challenges of fact-ascertaining in technology-related cases. Jiangsu High People’s Court made

explorative efforts to build a “professional suitability + full-domain dispatch” operational model for technical investigation officers. In 2024, technical investigation officers participated in the adjudication of 1,299 cases, marking a YoY increase of 87.99%, effectively tackling challenges in ascertaining technical facts. Shandong High People’s Court formulated opinions to safeguard the inheritance and innovative development of traditional Chinese medicine, and bolstered the protection of germplasm resources of specialty traditional Chinese medicine materials. IP divisions of local courts in Hangzhou, Ningbo, and Wenzhou pooled advantageous judicial resources to examine in a centralized manner 1,585 cases related to patent technology across the three cities in 2024. Zhengzhou Intermediate People’s Court in Henan established a touring IP division for the Central Plains Agricultural Valley, handling first-instance IP-related cases involving new plant varieties and disputes over invention patents in the valley, providing robust support and guarantee for the construction of the valley. Efforts were made to advance deep integration of technological and industrial innovation. In the practice of adjudication, Chinese courts emphasized enhancing the synergy between the protection and utilization of IP, fostering a positive cycle of innovation, protection, and utilization of IP. In a case involving infringement on the patent of “double-sided digital textile printing machine”, the SPC facilitated a patent licensing

agreement between two specialized and sophisticated small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in the digital inkjet textile printing industry, enabling each to capitalize on their respective strengths in technology R&D and market expansion for mutual benefit. The Nanjing Intellectual Property Tribunal vigorously facilitated dispute resolution in a case involving dispute over standard essential patent (SEP), and brought about a package solution for 171 semiconductor storage patents including the patent involved in this case, thus helping semiconductor companies in China to turn conflicts into amity.

II. Consolidated Judicial Protection of Trademarks to Serve the Construction of a Brand Powerhouse

Chinese courts made continuous efforts to improve the adjudication quality of administrative cases involving trademark granting and reviewing together with civil cases involving trademarks, and safeguard the trademark application, registration and usage orders, thus helping to build China into a brand powerhouse.

Improved the quality of trademark granting and reviewing. In accordance with the law, the role of supervising judicial review was brought into play. In 2024, Chinese courts concluded

24,979 administrative cases of first instance involving trademark registration. The SPC reviewed the administrative case regarding dispute over invalidation petition for the trademark of DataFocus, and clarified the standards for determining whether a trademark registration infringes upon prior domain rights, regulating such trademark registrations as damaging the interests of prior domain names obtained by others. In an administrative case involving dispute over the invalidation petition for Chinese trademark of Rezen Hotel Mei, the SPC made it clear that the distinctiveness and reputation of a trademark may be considered factors in assessing the possibility of confusion, whereas in cases involving trademarks sharing objective and significant similarities, the determination of the similarity of trademarks should not be solely based on the great popularity of the trademark in dispute or the low distinctiveness of the cited trademark. Chinese courts consolidated coordination and cooperation with administrative law enforcement agencies. The SPC established a coordination and consultation mechanism with the National Intellectual Property Administration (NIPA) to strengthen research on common and trending issues in trademark protection, improved the standards for feedback & communication mechanisms designed for trademark granting and reviewing as well as evidence criteria, facilitated a unified standard for administrative enforcement and judicial adjudication of IP, and promoted the normalization and

standardization of trademark application & registration orders, thus forging a synergy for IP protection. Courts in Beijing at both the municipal and district levels strengthened their communication with the NIPA on administrative cases related to trademarks, steadily advanced the adjudication quality and effectiveness of administrative cases involving trademarks, and substantively resolved administrative disputes involving trademarks. In 2024, the average monthly filing volume of first-instance administrative re-examination cases of trademark rejection received by Beijing courts decreased by nearly 12.5%.

Efforts in judicial protection of trademarks intensified. Chinese courts imposed in accordance with the law legal penalties on trademark infringement. They strengthened efforts to crack down upon trademark infringement, fortified the judicial protection of well-known, traditional and time-honored trademarks in accordance with the law, severely punished trademark passing-off, counterfeiting and free riding, as well as infringements on geographical indication rights, and effectively protected the exclusive rights of registered trademarks, effectively upholding public interests in society and protecting operations in good faith by market entities. In 2024, Chinese courts received 124,918 first-instance civil trademark cases. Moreover, the number of first-instance criminal cases involving infringement of registered trademarks reached 8,079, while 8,017

were concluded. When trying the case involving infringement on the “Wuchang Rice” geographical indication registered as a certification mark, the SPC clarified the factors to consider in determining the infringement of a geographical indication registered as a certification mark, facilitating containment of such infringement in accordance with the law. The abuse of trademark rights was effectively regulated. In a case where a company repeatedly committed malicious registration and hoarding of certain trademarks in large quantities and profited by suing others for infringement by capitalizing on the main parts for identification of trade names or trademarks already used by others, a court in Hunan ruled to dismiss the lawsuit and imposed a fine of 100,000 yuan as a punitive measure. Quanzhou Intermediate People’s Court in Fujian regulated the malicious registration of public cultural resources as trademarks when trying cases involving disputes over maliciously squatting public cultural resources as trademarks.

Created a sound legal environment for brand development. The standard use of registered trademarks was advanced. Chinese courts reinforced the role of trademark use in determining the protection scope of trademarks, actively guided trademark holders to continuously use trademarks, leveraged the recognition function of trademarks, and protected the legitimate rights and interests of consumers. When trying a case involving infringement on the

trademark of a liquor company, Tianjin First Intermediate People's Court clarified the boundaries of trademark rights between time-honored brands, and guided and regulated market competition, thus protecting the innovation and development of intangible cultural heritage. Sichuan High People's Court mediated a case involving infringement on the trademark of "Ye Lang Gu Jiu", facilitated a handshake agreement among the involved parties, and offered a solution package for disputes, giving an impetus to the healthy development of the industry. The development of trademarks and brands was underpinned according to the law. West Lake Primary People's Court of Hangzhou in Zhejiang Province, in conjunction with Qimen Primary People's Court of Anhui Province, Fuding Primary People's Court of Ningde, Fujian Province, Chao'an Primary People's Court of Chaozhou, Guangdong Province, Mingshan District Primary People's Court in Ya'an, Sichuan Province, and Shuangjiang Primary People's Court in Lincang, Yunnan Province, signed the Judicial Cooperation Framework Agreement on Protection Famous Tea Brands, and established the Judicial Protection Alliance for China's Famous Tea Brands, consolidating coordinated judicial protection for famous tea brands. Quanzhou Intermediate People's Court in Fujian Province signed a judicial protection cooperation agreement with Chaozhou Intermediate People's Court in Guangdong Province and Jingdezhen Intermediate People's Court in Jiangxi Province to jointly

build a cross-provincial judicial protection cooperation mechanism for geographical indications of ceramics, forming a judicial synergy of several regions for IP protection.

III. Reinforced Judicial Protection of Copyright and Drove Cultural Prosperity and Development

Chinese courts brought into full play the role of copyright trials to guide and direct fine culture, contributing to the development and prosperity of cultural and scientific undertakings.

Improved the adjudication rules for copyright cases. Chinese courts continuously intensified efforts to research into new situations and problems, and actively addressed the new challenges posed by the leapfrog development of AI and Internet technology. The SPC kept summarizing trial experiences and hastened the drafting of judicial interpretations regarding copyright. AI-related cases were adjudicated according to the law. Chinese courts properly handled cases involving disputes over AI-generated images with a text prompt, supported the lawful application of AI, penalized infringement actions by using AI technology, and promoted well-regulated and orderly development. Beijing Internet Court lawfully tried the first case involving infringement on copyright of AI-

generated imagery, and actively sought protection approaches for copyright of AI-generated works. This case was selected as one of China's Top Ten Cases Advancing the Rule of Law in the New Era for 2024. Jurisdiction rules for the right of communication through information network witnessed improvement. For the trial of cases involving objections to the jurisdiction and right of communication through information network, the SPC clarified that the location of the network server indicated by the IP address of infringing videos can be regarded as the place of infringement. However, if evidence shows that the network server is a CDN one, the displayed IP address varies depending on the chosen location for evidence collection, and the network server on which the accused infringement happens is located elsewhere, its location should not serve as the basis for determining jurisdiction. This further specified the identification standards for server infringement amid the ever-changing cloud computing technology. The protection approaches for works of applied art were clarified. In the trial of a case involving infringement on the copyright of "Crown Pen", the SPC confirmed the necessity to determine whether the work of applied art claiming the protection of law meets the formal requirements of works of fine art and whether it possesses the substantial element of originality, and further specified the criteria for the application of the law regarding the copyright protection of works of applied art.

The trial quality and efficiency of copyright cases saw advancement. The application of technological means was stepped up. Courts in Shanghai, as well as Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Anhui, Shandong, and Guangdong provinces launched the pilot program for applications of “AI Trial of Copyright Cases”, and achieved three major functions, namely Image Duplication Check, Innovative Reference, and Comparison for Determining Infringement. This effectively reduced the difficulty of evidence collection for right protection, rigorously combatted right abuse, and effectively prevented frivolous lawsuits, thus preventing disputes over copyrights of images at the source. This initiative was selected as one of the third batch of typical cases released by the State Council to bolster the establishment of an IP powerhouse. The trial mechanism for copyright cases further improved. A court in Beijing ordered plaintiffs to truthfully disclose information about related cases and conducted data screening, gaining a comprehensive grasp of over 250 batch litigation cases involving KTV filed by a certain company in five primary courts in the city. By doing so, the court unified adjudication standards to realize lawful and appropriate handling of these cases. Substantive resolution of copyright disputes was facilitated. The SPC mediated 93 lawsuits involving infringement arising from live broadcasts of the Spring Festival Gala by various APPs and contributed to the resolution of over 4,000 potential disputes, protecting the rights

of copyright holders while regulating the operations of online platforms. Beijing Intellectual Property Court handled nearly 300 copyright infringement cases involving an amount of 4.76 billion yuan between two leading companies, and facilitated cooperation between both sides in interconnected promotional campaigns based on short and long videos as well as secondary creations of short videos. Haidian Primary People's Court in Beijing concluded a case involving infringement on the authorship rights of a popular online drama and applying for an injunction, facilitating a settlement between the involved parties within 24 hours. This effectively protected the rights of the original novel's author and enhanced the dissemination and utilization of the drama series adapted from the novel, upholding and developing the "Fengqiao Experience" in the era of digital economy. This case was selected as one of the "Top Ten Copyright Cases in 2024" announced by the International Association for the Protection of Intellectual Property (AIPPI) China.

Advanced Development of Culture Inheritance and Creation.

Chinese courts vigorously advocated the core socialist values, fostered the healthy development of the cultural industry, and served the building of a great socialist culture. The protection of IP in films and TV shows was fortified. Active endeavors were made to facilitate the transformation of achievements of the *Judicial Recommendations on Strengthening Intellectual Property Protection*

to Serve High-Quality Development of the Film Industry. The China Film Administration, in cooperation with the National Copyright Administration, cracked down on piracy, while organizations like the China Film Association and the Copyright Society of China worked to enhance self-discipline of the industry. In 2024, the number of cases involving disputes over film copyrights registered a YoY decrease of 43.3%. The high-quality development of the film industry was robustly underpinned. Songjiang Primary People's Court in Shanghai and Dongyang Primary People's Court in Zhejiang Province jointly held a press conference to announce typical cases on the judicial protection of IP in the film and television industry, safeguarding the high-quality development of film and television enterprises in the Yangtze River Delta region. Xinwu Primary People's Court in Jiangsu Province concluded a criminal case related to "hotlinking to" on audiovisual works, which involved over 80,000 film and television works with illegal gains nearing 400 million yuan. The principal offender was sentenced to five years and six months in prison and fined 20 million yuan. This criminal judgment effectively maintained the order of the film and television industry. The protection of traditional culture was strengthened. Beijing High People's Court issued a white paper titled *Beijing Courts Promote the Inheritance of Fine Traditional Chinese Culture and Safeguard Digitalization of Public Culture*, along with typical cases involving IP protection of

fine traditional Chinese culture by Beijing Courts, promoting the protection and inheritance of cultural heritage and carrying forward the fine traditional Chinese culture. The regulated and healthy development of the cultural industry was supported. The SPC convened a research symposium to discuss with the Music Copyright Society of China and the China Audio-Video Copyright Association the role of organizations in charge of copyright collective management, and stepped up measures at the source to prevent disputes over music copyright. In response to the rampant and frequent occurrence of cases involving copyright infringement of images in the carpet industry in Cuihuangkou Town, Wuqing District, Tianjin High People's Court worked with the Tianjin Municipal Copyright Bureau and the Wuqing District Publicity Department of CPC Tianjin Municipal Committee to conduct field research and seminars, and visit industry associations and SMEs, ultimately resulting in a noticeable reduction in cases related to copyright infringement disputes. Tangshan New Technology Development Zone Primary People's Court in Hebei Province summarized the trials of cases involving ceramic copyright, issued judicial recommendations to the Tangshan Ceramic Association, and established and improved the copyright protection mechanism for ceramic enterprises, stimulating the healthy development of local ceramics industry.

IV. Intensified Protection of Fair Competition and Contributed to the Development of a Unified Market

Chinese courts steadily intensified judicial efforts against monopolies and unfair competition, sped up the building of a unified national market that is efficient, standardized, open and allows fair competition, and advanced the deep integration of innovation factors and effective allocation of innovation resources.

Regulated market competition. In 2024, Chinese courts ruled in 31 cases that the relevant conduct constituted monopolistic practices, a YoY increase of 2.1 times. A total of 10,000 cases of unfair competition, including infringement of trade secrets and bid-rigging, were concluded, a year-on-year increase of 0.7%. The SPC heard a case involving a horizontal monopoly agreement among rice noodle producers, finding that eight manufacturers had reached and implemented price fixing and joint boycotts against other producers. The court determined this a horizontal monopoly and ordered a compensation of 1.1 million yuan. By handling these “key small matters” concerning the vital interests of the public, the spirit of the rule of law in anti-monopoly was fully demonstrated, and the judicial value of safeguarding people’s livelihoods was vividly reflected. The

SPC tried another case involving a horizontal monopoly agreement of “traffic signal controllers”, and made it clear that business operators in a competitive relationship should not force each other out of the market and achieve the goal of eliminating competition in the name of providing technology or services. This verdict effectively maintained market competition and enhanced companies’ awareness of anti-monopoly compliance. The SPC facilitated a comprehensive settlement of a series of lawsuits where a well-known dairy company was sued for abusing its market dominant position, lawfully maintaining the competitive order of the dairy industry and safeguarding the legitimate rights and interests of dairy farmers. The SPC also adjudicated a case involving infringement on software and technical secret of “model selection of centrifugal compressors”, applying punitive damages of RMB 160 million for the act of anonymously establishing a competitor company and misappropriating the formal employer’s technical secrets for more than a decade. Jiangsu High People’s Court handled a case of dispute over confusion by counterfeiting, reasonably allocated the burden of proof based on sufficient evidence proving that the benefits from infringement exceeded the upper limit of statutory damages, and correctly determined at its own discretion the amount of damages by means of discretionary compensation, dealing a heavy blow to confusing acts that take a free ride on others’ goodwill and

substantially increasing the costs of infringement.

Enhanced guidance on judicial adjudication rules. Judicial interpretations were timely issued. The SPC formulated and released the *Interpretation of the Supreme People's Court on Several Issues Concerning the Application of Law in the Trial of Civil Dispute Cases Involving Monopoly*, clarifying the standards for the judicial application of anti-monopoly laws, further improving judicial adjudication rules related to market definitions, regulation of monopolistic agreements, and assessment of behaviors suspected of abusing market dominance, actively responded to hotspot and challenging issues related to anti-monopoly within the information technology and digital economy sectors, and provided “traffic light” adjudication rules for fair market competition along with innovative development of platform economy. Typical cases were promptly released. As a supplement to the latest judicial interpretation on anti-monopoly civil lawsuits, five typical anti-monopoly cases were released to guide Chinese courts at all levels in the correct application of laws as well as the fair and efficient adjudication of civil cases involving monopoly. During the 2024 China Fair Competition Policy Promotion Week, eight typical cases of anti-monopoly and unfair competition were released, covering major legal issues such as horizontal monopoly agreements involving commodity price fixing and joint boycotts, acts of abusing dominant

market positions by tying, the application of general clauses of the *Anti-Unfair Competition Law*, as well as the determination of confusion by counterfeiting, false advertising, and infringement on technical secrets. These cases effectively guided the trial practice and advanced the institutionalization of fair competition under the rule of law.

Strengthened IP protection in emerging sectors. Focusing on the development needs of new business forms and models and based on their judicial functions, Chinese courts elevated the maintenance of fair competition order among enterprises engaged in networks, data, and platform. The SPC worked to draft guiding opinions on strengthening judicial protection of data property rights, sought ways to improve the rules for IP protection of data, and added momentum to the innovation and development of the digital economy. In a case concerning infringement of an invention patent titled “cleaning machines and their path control methods”, the SPC ascertained that one of the appellants had engaged in “placing of false purchase orders and manipulation of credit ratings” on an e-commerce platform, namely inflating product sales by means of false transactions, and referred relevant illegal clues to regulatory authorities of the industry. Beijing High People’s Court guided Beijing Internet Court to establish a circuit judge workstation for data rights in the Beijing Pilot Zone for Developing Basic Data

Systems, pushing ahead with the development of specialized judicial organizations for cases involving data resources. Jiangsu Province established data resources tribunals in Nanjing, Suzhou, and Wuxi, and improved the trial quality and efficiency of data-related cases by leveraging the advantages of data resources-related cases such as centralized jurisdiction, systematic categorization, and professional adjudication. The high people's courts of Anhui, Hunan, Hainan, and Sichuan provinces each issued registration measures for data IP together with local administration for market regulation to standardize the registration processes of data IP. The high people's courts of Guizhou and Shaanxi each signed a cooperation agreement on strengthening protection of data IP with local provincial administration for market regulation, stepping up coordinated protection of data IP.

V. Deepened Reform and Innovation and Fostered a Synergy for Protection

Chinese courts continually enhanced efforts to construct specialized adjudication institutions, concentrated endeavors on cultivating a high-quality and specialized judicial team, and persisted in pursuing alignment and coordination between judicial adjudication and administrative law enforcement with the goal of comprehensively

improving the effectiveness of IP judicial protection through modernization of judicial work.

Reforms in the judiciary further deepened. Increased efforts were made to propel the development of specialized adjudication institutions for IP cases. Over the past six years since the establishment of the Intellectual Property Tribunal of the SPC, nearly 20,000 appeal cases involving technical IP had been concluded, and the number and proportion of cases involving strategic emerging industries had been increasing year by year, hitting 1,233 and 32.3% respectively in 2024. This is a solid testament to the effectiveness of the reform aimed at establishing a national-level appellate trial mechanism for IP appeal cases. The IP courts in Beijing, Shanghai, and Guangzhou, which had completed ten years of operation, together with the IP court in Hainan Free Trade Port, which was in its fourth year, had accepted a total of 361,000 cases and concluded 347,000 ones, effectively serving the development driven by innovation. In 2024, the SPC approved the establishment of IP courts in Hohhot, Guiyang, and Xiong'an, bringing the total number of IP tribunals of local courts nationwide to 30 and increasing the number of local courts with jurisdiction over civil IP cases to 558, thus further improving the jurisdictional landscape for IP cases. Efforts were made to establish a platform for specialized IP adjudication talent and advance in a

coordinative manner the development of a team of specialized IP adjudication talent to further the “three-in-one” trial mechanism reform for civil, administrative and criminal IP cases. IP adjudication mechanisms witnessed further improvement. Taking into account the characteristics of IP cases, Chinese courts applied higher-level jurisdiction of cases in accordance with the law, and advanced Case Streamlining Based on Complexity between complicated cases and simple ones, constantly enhancing the quality and effectiveness of the adjudication of IP cases. Local courts in Hebei Province, including Shijiazhuang, Xiong’an, Baoding, and Xingtai, actively explored centralized jurisdiction for criminal IP cases at primary courts, leading to trials of over 30 criminal IP case subject to centralized jurisdiction by courts across the province in 2024. Shanghai High People’s Court, Shanghai People’s Procuratorate and Shanghai Municipal Public Security Bureau jointly released the *Notice on Several Issues Regarding Handling of Criminal Cases of Business Secrets*, placing criminal cases involving business secrets under higher-level and centralized jurisdiction and improving the quality and efficiency of case handling. Changchun Intellectual Property Tribunal and Songyuan Intermediate People’s Court in Jilin gained jurisdiction over more than 400 typical cases from batches of cases accepted by primary courts, and made model verdicts to facilitate the high-quality adjudication of subsequent similar cases. In 2024,

the courts in Jiangsu Province applied the Small Claims Procedure to adjudicate 6,543 cases, a YoY increase of 126.95%, and elevated the jurisdiction level of 210 difficult and complex cases related to core technologies for adjudication. Hainan High People's Court established work guidelines, delineating the scope and procedures for cases eligible for the small claims procedure, and guiding primary courts to effectively address the needs for rights remedies and innovation incentives. Guangzhou Intellectual Property Court further deepened its mechanism for separation between complicated cases and simple ones by forming six rapid trial teams concentrating on first-instance cases involving design patents and setting up six specialized teams dedicated to cases concerning games and AI , ensuring efficiency for simple cases and excellence for complicated ones. Judicial cooperation among regions escalated. Beijing High People's Court deepened the judicial adjudication cooperation mechanism for IP cases among the high courts of Beijing, Tianjin, and Hebei Province, and conducted off-site touring trials for design patent infringement disputes in the Pingxiang High-tech Industrial Development Zone, Hebei Province. Efforts were made to facilitate sharing of auxiliary resources for professional adjudication, such as technical investigation officers. Under the coordination of the SPC, technical investigation officers from Beijing Intellectual Property Court were assigned to participate in an administrative case

involving a medical patent that was being heard by Shijiazhuang Intermediate People's Court in Hebei Province. The Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region High People's Court guided the establishment of a cross-regional cooperation mechanism for judicial protection of IP among "Hohhot, Baotou, Ordos, and Ulanqab", enabling sharing of IP adjudication information, collaboration and discussion regarding thorny issues, and cross-regional exchange and training of talent among courts of the four cities. The Intermediate people's courts of seven cities, including Hohhot, Baotou, Shenyang, Dalian, Harbin, and Qiqihar, jointly signed the *Framework Agreement for Promoting High-Quality Development and Cooperation of Intellectual Property Judicial Protection in Northeast China*, exerting synergistic efforts to build an IP judicial protection hub in Northeast China.

Fortified alignment and collaboration between judicial and administrative sectors. Mechanisms of coordination and cooperation were improved. The SPC, in partnership with relevant organizations of the central government, worked to improve these mechanisms of coordination and cooperation, and boosted business communication, data exchange, and information sharing. The SPC joined forces with the National Copyright Administration to establish a mechanism for coordinated copyright protection, and issue the *Opinions on Strengthening Coordinated Protection of Copyright*, thereby deepening cooperation between judicial organs

and administrative authorities in copyright protection efforts. In collaboration with the NIPA, the SPC made significant strides in implementing *Opinions on Strengthening Coordinated Protection of Intellectual Property*. They also jointly convened a seminar on ramping up Intellectual Property coordinated protection, reached important consensus in nine aspects including unifying review standards, improving system integration, enhancing cadre exchanges and strengthening daily communications, and achieved positive outcomes. Beijing High People's Court, in collaboration with the State Administration for Market Regulation and the Beijing Comprehensive Administrative Law Enforcement Unit for Market Regulation, developed a collaborative alignment mechanism for enforcement against monopolistic and unfair competitive practices, ensuring timely referral of any clues about infringement or violation discovered during case trials for further investigation. Zhejiang High People's Court kept pushing ahead with the development of an integrated application named "Legal Protection of IP". In 2024, collaborative entities initiated 3,312 requests for assistance in investigation through the application, pushing 482 related cases, issuing alerts for 990 instances of batches infringement risk, conducting 216 judicial confirmations, while administrative agencies initiated post-judgment supervision for 721 cases based on execution information provided by the courts, effectively preventing repeated

infringements. Mediation-litigation coordination was reinforced. The “Top-to-Top” online litigation and mediation connection mechanism was deepened and implemented. IP mediation organizations achieved full coverage nationwide, with continuous growth in the number of both mediation organizations and mediators. By the end of 2024, a total of 887 mediation organizations and 6,322 mediators had registered on the “Top-to-Top” mediation platform launched by the NIPA, while Chinese courts had entrusted the platform with preliminary mediation for 113,500 disputes, with 73,700 cases successfully mediated. Tianjin High People’s Court further refined the judicial confirmation mechanism for administrative mediation agreements, specified the competent courts for such applications, and guided Tianjin Third Intermediate People’s Court in properly handling judicial confirmations for technology-related administrative mediation agreements within its jurisdiction, thus effectively and substantively resolving IP-related conflicts and disputes. Judicial recommendations were formulated and issued. Beijing Intellectual Property Court summarized relevant experience as it tried a series of mutual lawsuits among manufacturers of autonomous vehicles, issued judicial recommendations to the office of Beijing High-level Automated Driving Demonstration Area, and urged the improvement of data security regulation policies for intelligent connected vehicles. Shanxi High People’s Court issued judicial recommendations to the

Shanxi Provincial Administration for Market Regulation , furthering standardization in the declaration and approval of enterprise names.

Propelled the construction of a credit system for IP litigation.

Chinese courts legally punished dishonest behaviors such as false litigation, malicious litigation, malicious infringement, willful delay in furnishing evidence, and false statements while actively referring clues about illegal practices such as obtaining licensing by fraud. In a case involving infringement of computer software copyright, the SPC imposed a maximum fine of 1 million yuan on an appellant for obstructing civil litigation by refusing to comply with an effective ruling on evidence preservation and destroying important evidence. The appellant paid the fine and accepted the judgment after the first-instance trial. During the National IP Publicity Week, 2024, a series of activities were organized to comprehensively showcase the achievements of Chinese courts in the judicial protection of IP. In April 2024, the Research Center of IP Judicial Protection of the SPC, the China Film Association, and the Rights Protection Department of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles jointly launched a call for short films titled “Protecting IP to Support Innovation and Creation”, integrating the efforts in strengthening industry self-discipline, rights protection, and legal publicity and increasing the publicity of IP laws through short films. In November 2024, a promotion for short films on IP

protection and a seminar on legal issues related to film production contract templates, as part of the 2024 China Golden Rooster and Hundred Flowers Film Festival, took place in Xiamen, Fujian. Jilin High People's Court publicly heard a case involving the dispute over the liability for damages arising from maliciously filing an IP lawsuit, and the trial was broadcast live on CCTV and multi-platform online livestreams, yielding positive publicity effects. Jiangsu High People's Court released the second batch of typical cases for advancing the construction of an honesty system for IP, effectively keeping right-holders on the track of honest litigation and rational protection of their rights according to the law. Shenyang Intellectual Property Court expanded the application scenarios of judicial blockchains, assisted enterprises in improving their IP management systems, and bolstered the soft power of enterprises in technological competition. Tacheng Intermediate People's Court, Bayingolin Mongol Autonomous Prefecture Intermediate People's Court, and Karamay Intermediate People's Court in Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region each signed a memorandum of cooperation with local market regulatory department to publicize lists of severe violations and breaches of trust, thereby reinforcing credit sanctions against behaviors that severely infringe on IP rights. Huli Primary People's Court in Xiamen, Fujian Province, jointly established with multiple government departments a primary-level IP service station

for cross-border e-commerce in China (Fujian) Pilot Free Trade Zone and the Maritime Silk Road Cross-Border Intellectual Property Service Center, and launched salons on legal risk awareness and law promotion for cross-border e-commerce enterprises.

VI. Strengthened International Intellectual Property Adjudication to Serve the Expansion of High-Level Opening-Up

Chinese courts legally stepped up the development of a world-class business environment governed by a sound legal framework, promoting international exchanges and cooperation in the field of IP, and contributing Chinese judicial wisdom to global IP governance.

Equally protected the legal rights and interests of both domestic and foreign parties in accordance with the law. In 2024, Chinese courts across the nation received 8,252 new foreign-related first-instance IP cases. The SPC adjudicated a case involving infringement on the invention patent of “thermostable glucoamylase”, and upheld the legal claims of a Danish company for compensation in the amount of 24.8 million yuan across four patent infringement cases. Following the conclusion of the case, the Ambassador of the Kingdom of Denmark to China sent a letter of gratitude, stating that the ruling

demonstrated China's fair, transparent, and non-discriminatory judicial environment and considerably boosted the confidence of foreign enterprises in entering the Chinese market. In another patent infringement case, the SPC issued China's first ruling for an Anti-anti-suit injunction as an act preservation measure in response to an emergency application by relevant parties involved, thereby supporting protection of the legitimate rights of the rights holder. Subsequently, the Chinese and foreign parties involved reached a package settlement regarding 16 lawsuits filed in six Chinese courts. Beijing Intellectual Property Court ruled in favor of a foreign artist in a case involving infringement over copyright by plagiarizing an original painting of the artist, awarded economic damages of 5 million yuan, and prompted the defendant to voluntarily apologize, thereby shaping a positive international image of China as a nation that respects and protects innovation and creativity.

Actively participated in global IP governance. The SPC co-organized the International Judicial Symposium on Intellectual Property with the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) in Hangzhou, and the event was attended by the President of the European Unified Patent Court and others. Senior judges and scholars from WIPO and various countries and regions talked about key topics such as "Specialized Intellectual Property Courts", and shared valuable experiences. Judges from the SPC participated in

a series of events including the WIPO Intellectual Property Judges Forum, the seventeenth session of Advisory Committee on Enforcement (ACE) of WIPO, and the 2024 Annual Meeting of the International Trademark Association, and they told stories about China's rule of law well by utilizing vivid cases of judicial protection. The SPC continued to update and enter new cases into the WIPO Lex database, editing the collection entitled WIPO Collection of Leading Judgments on Intellectual Property Rights People's Republic of China (2019-2023). In a congratulatory letter recognizing the fifth anniversary of the Intellectual Property Tribunal of the SPC, the WIPO lauded its "impressive achievements in incentivizing and ensuring technological innovation, maintaining fair market competition, and advancing international cooperation and exchanges, which have injected new vitality into China's IP protection efforts". Chongqing High People's Court and Sichuan High People's Court signed cooperation agreements with the WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center (WIPO AMC) to carry out mediation-litigation coordination.

Stepped up international judicial exchange and collaboration.

Judgment documents of over 30 typical cases were sent to the WIPO Lex database. Vigorous efforts were made to promote cooperation with the EU's IP Key China, with materials of 26 typical cases sent to the project for collaborative publication. Chinese Courts participated

in the planning of the AIPPI World Congress 2024, during which a public trial by the Hangzhou Intellectual Property Tribunal on a case involving infringement on the patent of “AI a virtual digital human” garnered wide attention and high praise. Several events were held, including a seminar on the Trade Secret Protection and Cases Involving Malicious Trademark Registration of China and Europe, an online exchange meeting for IP judges of China and the UK, and a China-UK workshop on the New Trends and Challenges in IP Protection on Internet Platforms, actively promoting China’s accomplishments in judicial protection of IP.

Conclusion

The year 2025 marks the final year of the 14th Five-Year Plan and also a milestone for further deepening reform comprehensively. Chinese courts will adhere to Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era as a guide and will deeply implement Xi Jinping Thought on the Rule of Law. Focusing on the major task of building systems and mechanisms for comprehensive innovation, they will take active steps to respond to the scientific and technological revolution and industrial transformation, striving to meet people's higher expectations. By means of high-level judicial protection of IP, they will be devoted to unleashing the vitality of all production factors and giving full play to all sources of innovation. By leveraging the power of the rule of law, they will endeavor to serve and safeguard the development of new quality productive forces at a faster pace, and make new and greater contributions to the accelerated development of an IP powerhouse and advancement of Chinese Modernization.

Appendix

Key Data on IP Cases of Chinese Courts in 2024

In 2024, Chinese courts accepted 529,370 various types of IP cases including first-instance, second-instance, applications for retrial and other types. A total of 543,911 cases were concluded (including pending cases, the same hereinafter), posting a decrease of 2.67% and an increase of 0.001% respectively over 2023.

Chinese courts accepted 449,923 civil IP cases of the first instance and concluded 457,315 ones, representing a decrease of 2.65% and 0.65% from 2023, respectively. Specifically, newly received patent cases totaled 44,255, down 1.02% compared to the previous year; trademark cases numbered 124,918, down 4.95% from the previous year; copyright cases amounted to 247,149, down 1.8% compared to 2023; technology contract cases reached 8,320, up 28.16% YoY; competition-related cases totaled 10,567, up 3.29% YoY; and other

types of civil IP disputes amounted to 14,714, down 16.53% YoY. They accepted 30,486 civil IP cases of the second instance and concluded 32,055 ones, marking YoY decreases of 18.08% and 17.2%, respectively.

Chinese courts accepted 20,849 administrative IP cases of the first instance and 27,745 were concluded, showing increases of 1.29% and 24.19% from 2023, respectively. Specifically, newly received patent cases totaled 1,679, down 15.63% YoY; trademark cases numbered 19,130, up 3.08% YoY; copyright cases stood at 9, decreasing by 2 cases compared to 2023; and other types of cases totaled 31, up 29.17% YoY. They accepted 11,666 administrative IP cases of the second instance and concluded 10,874 ones, representing increases of 16.04% and 17.44% from 2023, respectively. Specifically, 9,420 cases were sustained, 1,091 cases were overruled, 2 cases were remanded for retrial, 207 cases were withdrawn, 4 cases were mediated, and 150 cases were resolved through alternative methods.

Chinese courts received 9,120 first-instance criminal cases involving infringement on IP and concluded 9,003 such cases, marking increases of 24.34% and 29.22% compared to 2023, respectively. In particular, 1 criminal case related to patent counterfeiting was newly received, and 2 such cases were concluded; 8,079 were criminal

cases involving registered trademark infringement, and 8,017 such cases were concluded, representing YoY increases of 21.78% and 26.11%; 938 were criminal cases involving copyright infringement, with 913 such cases concluded, reflecting YoY increases of 49.6% and 68.14% respectively; 102 additional criminal cases were newly filed, while 77 such cases were concluded in the same year, up 39.73% and 7.58% YoY, respectively. Chinese courts accepted 1,112 criminal IP cases of the second instance and concluded 1,068 such cases, posting YoY increases of 16.32% and 10.67%, respectively.