



ANNUAL REPORT 2021

CNIPA ANNUAL REPORT 2021

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China National Intellectual Property Administration



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**ANNUAL
REPORT
2021**

Commissioner's Message

Shen Changyu
Commissioner
China National Intellectual Property Administration
(CNIPA)

The year 2021 proved to be a milestone in the Chinese history. China historically solved the problem of absolute poverty, achieved the first centenary goal of building a moderately prosperous society in an all-round way, and began to move toward the second centenary goal of building a modern socialist country in all respects. Ushering in the new stage of development, China attached more importance to the role of intellectual property (IP) in building a new development paradigm and promoting high-quality development. As President Xi Jinping stresses at multiple major international events such as the 16th G20 Leaders' Summit, China will keep on strengthening IP protection, continue to foster a business environment that is based on market principles, governed by law and up to international standards, and ensure a fair and equitable market order for both domestic and foreign companies. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council issued the outline to boost China's competitiveness in the area of intellectual property (2021-2035), a framework document that provides a top-level design for the development of China's IP ecosystem in the next 15

years, and indicates that China has entered into a new stage of development in the IP area. The State Council issued the national plan for protection and utilization of intellectual property during the 14th Five-Year Plan period, a blueprint for the next five years for boosting China's competitiveness in the IP area.

As the second largest economy in the world, China is always convinced that innovation is the primary driving force for development. China's R&D spending has been at the forefront of the world. In the Global Innovation Index 2021 (GII 2021) released by WIPO, China ranked 12th in the world, and Shenzhen-Hong Kong-Guangzhou, Beijing and Shanghai ranked 2nd, 3rd and 8th among the "Top 100 GII Science & Technology Clusters", respectively. China has been speeding up its transformation from a major IP owner to a strong IP competitor.

Over the past year, in accordance with the central deployment, CNIPA made proactive endeavors in face of risks and challenges. Concrete efforts were made to comprehensively strengthen IP protection, continuously

foster a better innovative and business environment, promote quality-oriented development in the IP area, and secure sustainable economic and social development.

While putting in place strict COVID-19 control and prevention measures and ensuring effective functioning, CNIPA continued to provide further convenient IP services for global users, maintained smooth running of the fast-track examination for patent and trademark applications related to control and prevention of the pandemic, so as to support anti-epidemic pharmaceutical R&D and technological innovations, and reinforce the response to challenges posed by the pandemic.

CNIPA highlighted the improvement in quality and efficiency of IP examination, especially for patents and trademarks. In 2021, CNIPA completed the examination of 1.266 million invention patent applications and 10.568 million applications for trademark registration. The average pendency for invention patents was reduced to 18.5 months, and the pendency for the high-value invention patents was shortened to 13.3 months; the average pendency for trademark examination kept stable at 4 months. Moreover, 13,000 layout designs of integrated circuits were registered; 99 products were approved for geographical indication (GI) protection; 477 GI certification marks and collective trademarks were registered; and 7,677 market entities were authorized to use the special sign for geographical indications.

CNIPA remained committed to comprehensively strengthening IP protection. The amended *Patent Law of the People's Republic of China* came into effect on June 1, 2021, establishing the highest standard of punitive damages for patent infringement globally. The *Measures for Administrative Adjudication of Major Patent Infringement Disputes* and the *Measures for Administrative Adjudication of the Early Resolution Mechanism of Pharmaceutical Patent Disputes* were issued. Special campaigns on IP protection were launched for the 2022 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games. For the first time, IP-related work was integrated into the State Council's supervision and incentive measures.

CNIPA gave full play to IP in promoting economic development and expanding employment. Patent and trademark pledge financing amounted to 309.8 billion RMB nationwide in 2021, with 15,000 enterprises benefited, which effectively supported the financing of SMEs. The total import and export of IP royalties

amounted to 378.3 billion RMB, in which the export increased by 27.1%. The total added value of patent-intensive industries reached 12.13 trillion RMB in 2020, accounting for 11.97% of the GDP. CNIPA has developed an effective approach to targeted poverty alleviation and rural revitalization with patented technology, trademarks, brands and geographical indications.

Despite the COVID-19 pandemic, CNIPA continued to promote international cooperation in the IP field with innovative measures such as video conferences, virtual training workshops and virtual signing ceremonies. The first Global TISC Conference was co-hosted by CNIPA and WIPO. Solid progress was made in implementing the *Agreement Between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the European Union on Cooperation on and Protection of Geographical Indications*, with cumulative mutual recognition and protection of 244 GI products in China and the EU. CNIPA actively shared its experiences and best practices with other IP offices in using IP to support anti-epidemic scientific research and innovation, promote new emerging technologies, and facilitate green and sustainable development. CNIPA deepened exchanges in the IP-related norm setting in relation to new technological fields and business models to promote the further development of the global governance system in a fair and equitable way.

CNIPA is willing to strengthen cooperation and coordination with other IP offices in the world to exert the role of IP in stimulating innovation and expanding opening up, to support efforts in response to the COVID-19 pandemic and promote the development of the global economy, and to make joint efforts with its counterparts in achieving the goals set in the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* by the United Nations, so that innovation and creativity will better serve the well-being of the people worldwide.

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Goals Set for the Next 15 Years:

The Outline to Boost China's Competitiveness in the Area of Intellectual Property (2021-2035)

In September 2021, the outline to boost China's competitiveness in the area of intellectual property (2021-2035) (hereinafter referred to as "the Outline") was promulgated, mapping out the strategy for China's IP development in the next 15 years. The Outline envisioned that, by 2025, notable progress will be made in boosting China's IP competitiveness; and by 2035, world-class national competitiveness in the IP area with Chinese characteristics will be basically built.

Course of Development: China's IP Strategy



2020

The implementation of the *Compendium of the National Intellectual Property Strategy* completed with remarkable progress in

- IP legal system
- Amount of high-value IP¹
- Protection of trade secrets
- Use of genetic resources, traditional knowledge and folklore
- IP protection, IP utilization and international influence
- IP awareness
- IP competitiveness of market entities

An IP development path with Chinese characteristics was paved.



2008

The promulgation of the *Compendium of the National Intellectual Property Strategy*

Strategic tasks:

- Improving the IP system
- Promoting IP creation and utilization
- Strengthening IP protection
- Stemming abuses of IP
- Fostering IP culture



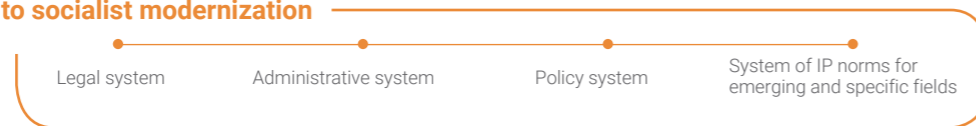
2021

The promulgation of the outline to boost China's competitiveness in the area of intellectual property (2021-2035), starting a new journey for the development of IP undertakings

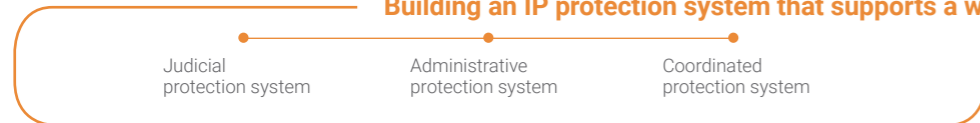
¹.High-value IP includes core patents, well-known brands, quality copyrights, fine new plant varieties, quality geographical indications and high-level integrated circuit layout design, etc.

Key Tasks

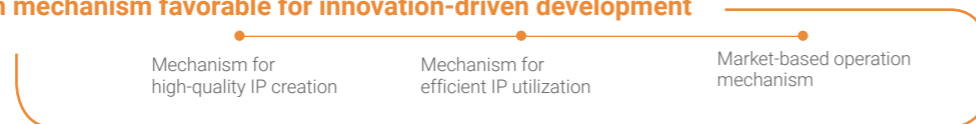
Building an IP system oriented to socialist modernization



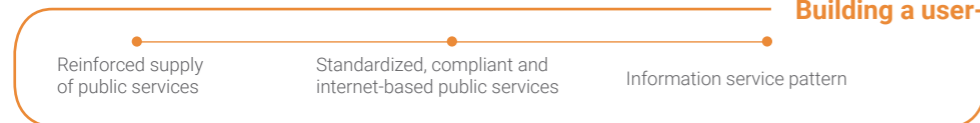
Building an IP protection system that supports a world-class business environment



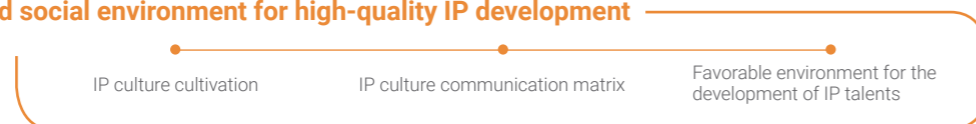
Building an IP market operation mechanism favorable for innovation-driven development



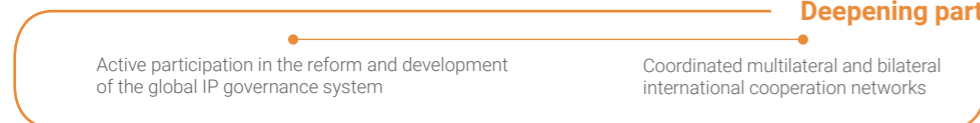
Building a user-friendly IP public service system



Building a favorable cultural and social environment for high-quality IP development



Deepening participation in global IP governance



Development Goals

By 2025

Notable progress will be made in boosting China's competitiveness in the IP area with

- Stricter IP protection
- Social satisfaction on IP protection at a relatively high level
- Further increased market value of IP
- Greatly enhanced competitiveness of brands
- Added value of patent-intensive industries accounting for **13%** of GDP
- Added value of copyright industries accounting for **7.5%** of GDP
- Total annual import and export of IP royalties reaching **350 billion** RMB
- Number of high-value invention patents per 10,000 population reaching **12**

By 2035

China will lead the world in terms of overall IP competitiveness with

- A well-developed IP system
- Flourished innovation and entrepreneurship driven by IP
- IP cultural consciousness taking shape
- An international cooperation pattern with participation in IP global governance in all directions and at various levels

World-class national competitiveness in the IP area with Chinese characteristics will be basically built.

Foundation for the First 5 Years of 2021-2035:

National Plan for Protection and Utilization of Intellectual Property During the 14th Five-Year Plan Period

In October 2021, the national plan for protection and utilization of intellectual property during the 14th Five-Year Plan period (hereinafter referred to as "the Plan") was issued. Interrelated with and as a complement of the Outline, it serves as another top-level blueprint for the future development of IP undertakings in China charted by the central government.

Relations Between the Outline and the Plan

The Outline 15 years

The Outline is an overall blueprint for the development in the next 15 years, supported by 3 five-year plans, forming a successive and progressive development pattern in the IP area.

The Plan 5 years

The Plan is a detailed work plan for the development in the next 5 years, and plays an important role in laying the foundation for boosting China's competitiveness in the IP area.

4 Major Goals



Further strengthened IP protection



More efficient IP utilization

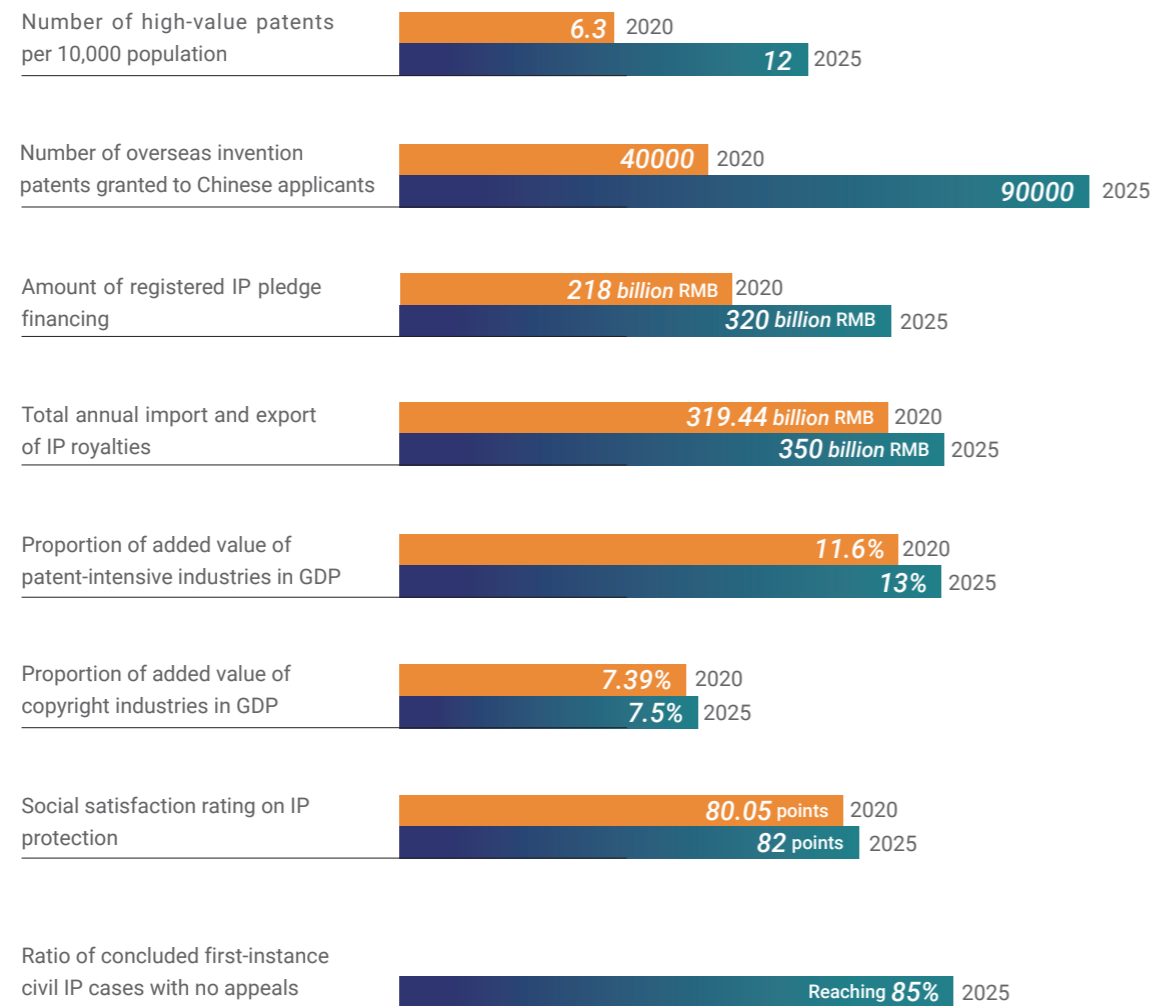


Upgraded IP services



New breakthroughs in international IP cooperation

Expected Increase in 8 Indicators by 2025



5 Key Tasks

Comprehensively strengthening IP protection to stimulate innovation in the whole society

- Improving the IP legal system
- Strengthening judicial IP protection
- Strengthening administrative IP protection
- Strengthening coordinated IP protection
- Strengthening IP protection in the stages of application, examination and registration

Enhancing the efficiency of IP transfer and transformation to support the innovation-driven development of the real economy

- Improving the system and mechanism for IP transfer and commercialization
- Increasing the benefits of IP transfer and commercialization

Establishing a user-friendly IP public service system for innovations to deliver more benefits to the people

- Improving IP public service capacity
- Promoting sound development of IP service industries

Promoting international IP cooperation to support the development of an open economy

- Actively participating in global IP governance
- Upgrading international IP cooperation
- Enhancing international cooperation in IP protection

Promoting IP talents cultivation and IP culture building to underpin the development of IP undertakings

- Strengthening the development of IP talents
- Promoting IP culture building



Highlights of Events 2021

January

18

The Registration Service Section under Application Reception Division I of the Trademark Office and a task force deployed to Zhongguyuan Community by the Patent Examination Cooperation (Hubei) Center under the Patent Office of CNIPA were awarded the title of "Outstanding Collectives in Fighting COVID-19 Pandemic in the Market Regulation System Nationwide". Three employees of CNIPA were entitled "Outstanding Individuals in Fighting COVID-19 Pandemic in the Market Regulation System Nationwide".

21

The 2021 Conference for Heads of Intellectual Property Offices Nationwide was convened in Beijing.

February

10

The *Administrative Measures for the Construction of National Demonstration Zones for Protection of Geographical Indication (GI) Products (For Trial Implementation)* was issued.

25

The National Summary and Commendation Conference on Poverty Alleviation was convened in the Great Hall of the People in Beijing. Shi Peng, a CNIPA employee appointed as the chief secretary of Cangguanyu Village Committee (temporary post) for poverty alleviation, was awarded the title of "Advanced Individual in Poverty Alleviation Nationwide".

March

01

CNIPA issued an announcement on the recognition of EU GIs, and protection took effect for the first batch of products listed in the *China-EU Agreement on Cooperation on and Protection of Geographical Indications*.

03

The *2021 Work Plan for National Intellectual Property Administrative Protection* was issued.

The *Guidelines for Promoting High-Quality Development of Intellectual Property (2021)* was issued.

11

The Fourth Session of the 13th National People's Congress concluded. The indicator "number of high-value invention patents per 10,000 population" was included in the *Outline of the 14th Five-Year Plan (2021-2025) for National Economic and Social Development and the Long-Range Objectives Through the Year 2035* passed at the session.

The *Measures on Regulating Patent Application Behaviors* was issued for implementation.

15

The *Action Plan of the Special Campaign Against Bad-Faith Trademark Registration* was issued.

19

The *Notice on Implementing the Special Program of Patent Commercialization to Support the Innovation-Driven Development of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)* was issued jointly by the General Office of the Ministry of Finance and the General Office of CNIPA.

April

19

Commissioner Shen Changyu attended the Boao Forum for Asia (BFA) Annual Conference 2021 and delivered a keynote speech in the sub-forum of "IP & SMEs: Taking your ideas to market".

23

The main event of the 2021 National IP Publicity Week was held in Beijing.

The High-Level Forum on China IP Protection was held in Beijing.

25

The State Council Information Office held a press conference on implementing the outline of the 14th Five-Year Plan (2021-2025) and accelerating the building of China's competitiveness with intellectual property.

The white paper *Intellectual Property Protection in China 2020* was published.

26

The CNIPA Open Day was launched for both online and on-site visitors, and parallel sessions were held in 10 cities nationwide.

The result of the 2020 national survey for the social satisfaction rating on IP protection was released.

The European Union Trademark Search System (EUTMS) was launched as the first official search system for international trademark information in China.

May

10

After deliberation at the executive meeting of the State Council, the *Notice on Deepening the Reform to Streamline Administration and Delegate Power, Improve Regulation, and Upgrade Services in the Intellectual Property Sector for a Better Innovation and Business Environment* was issued.

12-14

The 2021 webinar on industrial design was held by CNIPA and USPTO jointly.

20

The *Opinions on Strengthening IP Protection with Closer Coordination and Cooperation* was issued jointly by CNIPA and the Ministry of Public Security.

CNIPA issued an announcement on protecting the "Torch Design for the Beijing 2022 Olympic Winter Games" and other Olympic symbols.

21

The *Guiding Opinions on Further Strengthening the Protection of Geographical Indications* was issued jointly by CNIPA and the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR).

26

The *Measures for Administrative Adjudication of Major Patent Infringement Disputes* was issued.

June

01

The amended *Patent Law of the People's Republic of China* took effect.

16

The *Action Plan on Supporting Enterprises in Industrial Parks with Intellectual Property Pledge Financing (2021-2023)* was issued.

21

CNIPA and the Bank of China signed a strategic cooperation agreement to comprehensively strengthen cooperation in IP finance.

24

CNIPA announced the decision on the 22nd WIPO-CNIPA Award for Chinese Outstanding Patented Inventions & Industrial Designs.

July

04

The *Implementation Measures for the Early Resolution Mechanism of Pharmaceutical Patent Disputes (For Trial Implementation)* was issued.

05

The *Measures for Administrative Adjudication of the Early Resolution Mechanism of Pharmaceutical Patent Disputes* was issued.

08

CNIPA issued an announcement on the protection of the "Emblem of the International Paralympic Games" and the "Symbol of the Olympic Rings".

19

The *Notice on the Campaign of Promoting Rural Revitalization with Geographical Indications* was issued.

August

19

The Conference on Patent Examination was held in Beijing.

September

20

WIPO released the *Global Innovation Index 2021*, at which China ranked 12th, up by 2 places as compared with the previous year.

22

The CPC Central Committee and the State Council issued the outline to boost China's competitiveness in the area of intellectual property (2021-2035), which made comprehensive deployment on accelerated construction of China's IP competitiveness.

23

Commissioner Shen Changyu inspected Nanyang of Henan Province and held a symposium on IP protection of traditional Chinese medicine.

October

04

Commissioner Shen Changyu led the Chinese delegation to attend the 62nd Session of the Assemblies of WIPO Member States, and delivered a general statement.

08

The *Guidelines for Formulating IP-Related Terms and Conditions in Cooperation Agreements Among Enterprises, Universities and Research Institutions (For Trial Implementation)* was issued.

11

The Opening Ceremony of the 17th China (Wuxi) International Design Expo & Ceremony for the 22nd WIPO-CNIPA Award for Chinese Outstanding Industrial Designs was held in Wuxi, Jiangsu Province.

15

The *Special Action Plan for IP Protection of the Olympic Symbols of the Beijing 2022 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games* was issued.

19

The 18th Shanghai International Intellectual Property Forum (SIIPF) was held.

20

Commissioner Shen Changyu attended the 2021 AIPPI World Congress and delivered a video speech.

22

The *Opinions on Enhancing the Mediation of Intellectual Property Disputes* was issued.

28

The State Council issued the national plan for the protection and utilization of intellectual property during the 14th Five-Year Plan period.

November

01-02

CNIPA hosted the ID5 Annual Meeting 2021 via video conference. Commissioner Shen Changyu attended the meeting and delivered an opening speech.

03-05

CNIPA hosted the TM5 Annual Meeting 2021 via video conference. Commissioner Shen Changyu attended the meeting and delivered an opening speech.

10

CNIPA launched on-site inspection and assessment on IP protection work in 2021 jointly with the Publicity Department of the CPC Central Committee and the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR).

15

The *Measures for the Registration of Patent Pledge* was issued by CNIPA.

16

The *Guidelines for Trademark Examination and Review* was issued by CNIPA.

23

CNIPA and Intellectual Property Office of the United Kingdom (UKIPO) celebrated the 25th anniversary of China-UK IP cooperation.

25

CNIPA hosted the 12th Meeting of China-ASEAN Heads of IP Offices online.

The phase I target of Technology and Innovation Support Centers (TISCs) building was achieved in China with 101 TISCs established.

29

CNIPA hosted the online Global TISC Conference jointly with WIPO.

29-30

The 28th CNIPA-JPO Heads Meeting, the 27th CNIPA-KIPO Heads Meeting, and the 21st TRIPO Heads Meeting were held via video conference.

December

01

Based on the *Memorandum of Understanding on the Remittance of Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) Fees Between CNIPA and WIPO*, CNIPA started to collect PCT fees in the international phase subject to the RMB standard published by WIPO.

13

The *Criteria for Determining General Trademark Violations* was issued.

27

The *Annual Plan for Advancing the Implementation of the Outline to Boost China's Competitiveness in the Area of Intellectual Property (2021-2035) and the National Plan for Protection and Utilization of Intellectual Property During the 14th Five-Year Plan Period* was issued.

28

The Ceremony for the 22nd WIPO-CNIPA Award for Chinese Outstanding Patented Inventions was launched virtually on the official website of CNIPA.

31

The *Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on the Industrial Design Cooperation Between CNIPA and the Ministry of Industry, Science and Technology and Innovation (MISTI) of Cambodia* was signed and took effect. According to the MOU, the industrial design recognition program (IDRP) between CNIPA and MISTI will be launched jointly, and the examination of eligible design applications filed by Chinese applicants will be accelerated in Cambodia.

Theme 1

Together for a Shared Future:

Robust IP Protection Convoys 2022 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games

Sound IP protection was crucial for creating a favorable atmosphere for and securing the success of the 2022 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games held in Beijing and Zhangjiakou of Hebei Province, China.

CNIPA made announcements on the protection of the Olympic symbols, and issued the *Special Action Plan for IP Protection of Olympic Symbols of the Beijing 2022 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games* jointly

with the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR). A special campaign on the protection of Olympic symbols was launched nationwide to intensify efforts in tackling related IP infringements. Public awareness on Olympic IP protection was enhanced via various media including digital billboards, newspapers, televisions, the Internet, and WeChat public accounts. With all the above efforts, a seamless and invisible "IP shield" was in place for the Winter Games.



By the end of 2021, announcements have been issued on the protection of 63 Olympic symbols, including the emblems, names, abbreviations, mascots, slogans, etc.

Measures adopted in the special campaign

- Strengthening protection of Olympic symbols
- Launching investigations against related illegal acts and establishing corresponding mechanisms
- Enhancing publicity of protection measures
- Focusing on critical channels for related infringing products, such as production hubs, sales and distribution centers, and headquarters of E-commerce platforms
- Imposing harsh punishment on related infringing acts

CNIPA launched special training programs on Olympic IP protection both online and offline in Chongli District of Zhangjiakou for two consecutive years in 2020 and 2021, participated by 1,100 trainees in total. These programs

effectively improved the capacity of local administrative enforcement officers, and raised the awareness on Olympic IP protection.

Theme 2

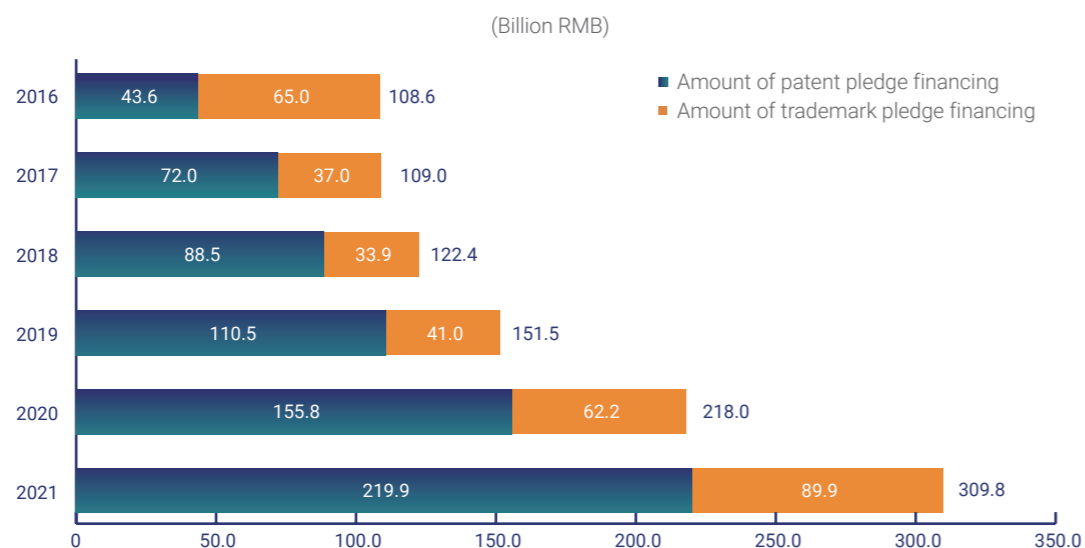
IP Pledge Financing amid the COVID-19 Pandemic

IP pledge financing kept a steady and fast growth amid the COVID-19 pandemic, and provided benefits for SMEs extensively.

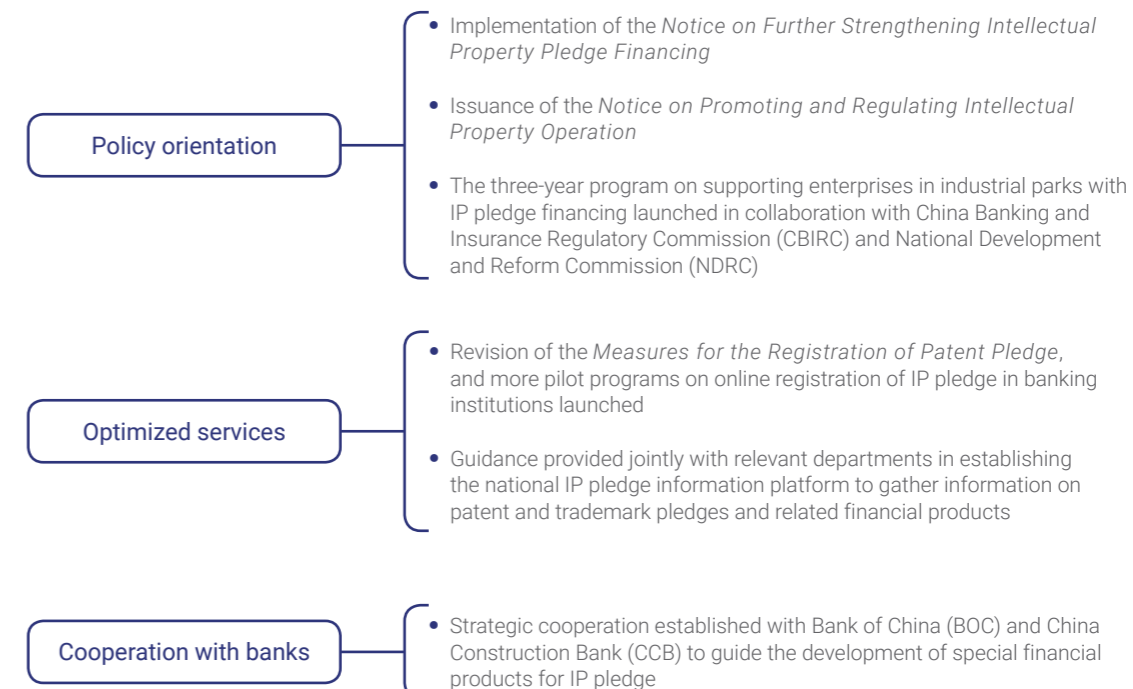
Statistics on IP pledge financing in 2021

- The registered patent and trademark pledge financing nationwide amounted to **309.8 billion** RMB, an increase of **42.1%** as compared to 2020
- A total of **17,000** pledge projects were registered, benefiting **15,000** enterprises, an increase of **41.4%** as compared to 2020
- Inclusive loans with a pledge amount below 10 million RMB were granted to **11,000** enterprises, accounting for **71.8%** of the total number of enterprises benefited

Statistics on IP Pledge Financing (2016-2021)



IP Pledge Financing Initiatives



Signing Ceremony of the Strategic Cooperation Agreement Between CNIPA and BOC



I Quality First: IP Application and Development



01 Patent

02 Trademark

03 Geographical Indication (GI)

04 Layout design of integrated circuits

01 Patent

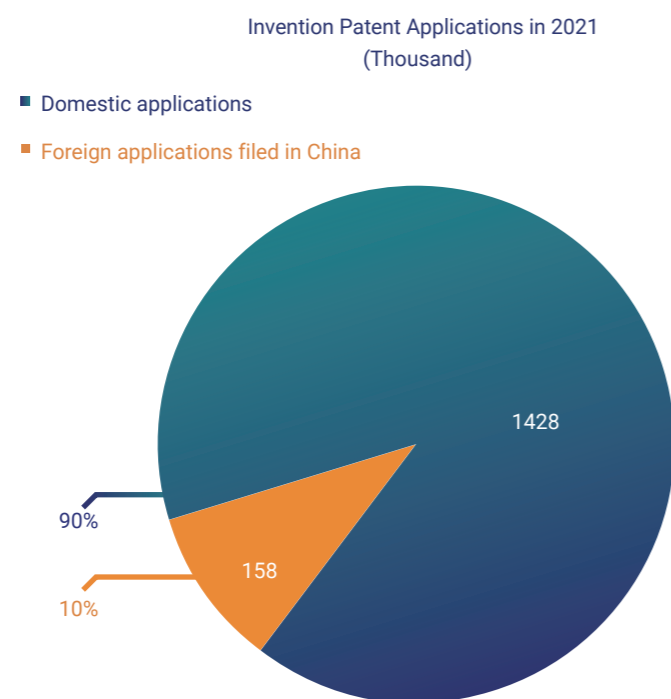
1.1 Patent application

In 2021, a total of 1.586 million invention patent applications were filed in China, a year-on-year increase of 5.9%. Among them, 1.428 million were domestic applications, accounting for 90.0% of the total, a year-on-year increase of 6.2%; 158,000 were foreign applications filed in China, accounting for 10.0% of the total, a year-on-year increase of 3.6%.

Among the domestic invention patent applications, 1.314 million were applications for service inventions, accounting for 92.0%, with a year-on-year increase of 8.2%.

66.8% of domestic invention patent applications were filed by enterprises, 6.1 percentage points higher than the previous year.

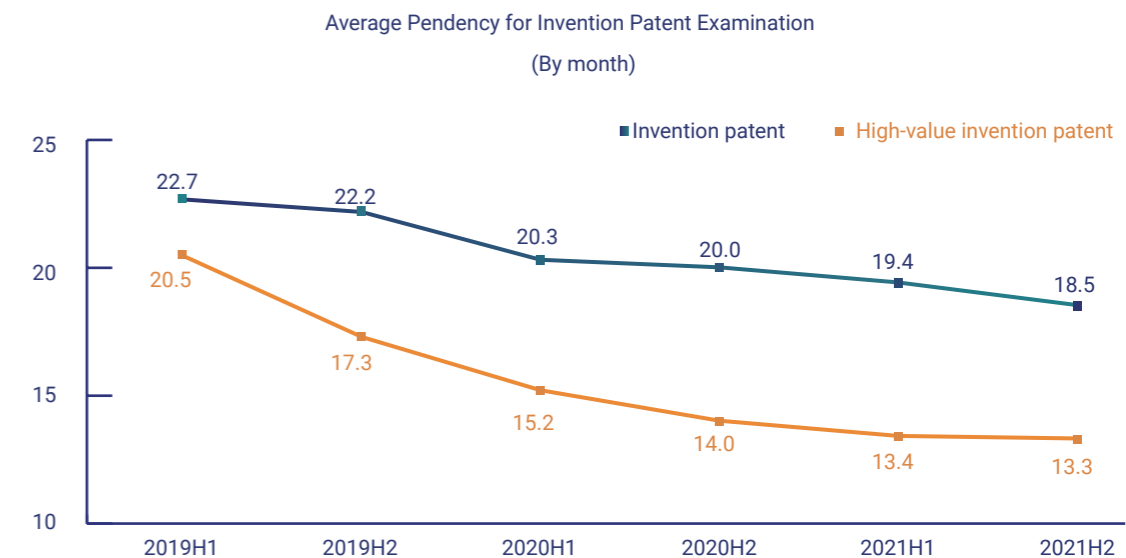
In 2021, 2.852 million utility model patent applications and 806,000 industrial design patent applications were filed in China, registering a decrease of 2.5% and an increase of 4.6% respectively.



1.2 Patent examination

In 2021, 1.266 million invention patent applications were examined and concluded. The average pendency for high-value invention patent applications was reduced to 13.3 months, which fulfilled the task set out by the State Council on deepening the reform to streamline administration, delegate power, improve regulation and upgrade services ahead of schedule. The average pendency for invention patents was reduced to 18.5 months. A special campaign was launched to sort out long-pending cases, and 217,000 such cases were concluded throughout the year.

In accordance with the *Special Implementation Plan for Improving the Quality and Efficiency of Invention Patent Examination (2019-2022)*, CNIPA took concrete steps to ensure strict legal compliance in the examination process, impose rigorous standards on granting and confirmation of patent rights, and enhance the quality and efficiency of patent examination. The user satisfaction rating on patent examination quality in 2021 reached 85.7, keeping in the satisfactory range for 12 consecutive years.



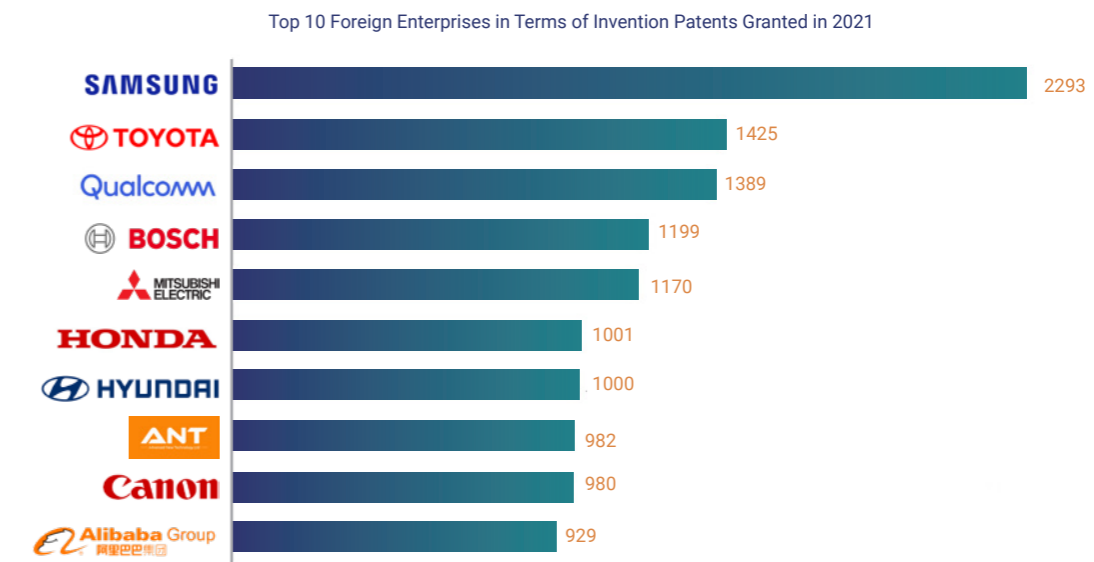
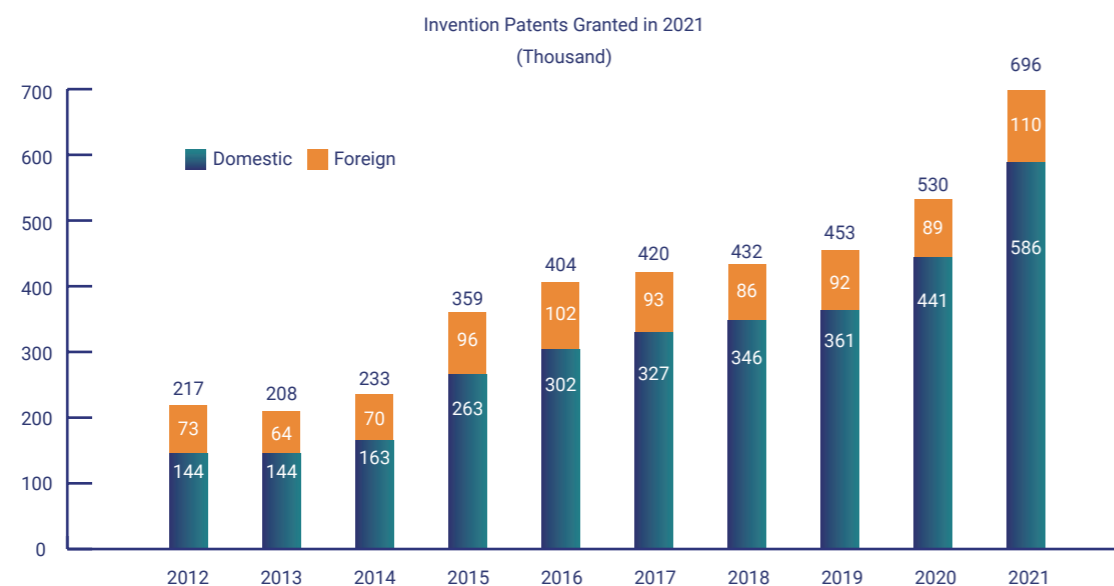
Conference on Patent Examination

1.3 Patent granting

In 2021, 696,000 invention patents were granted, a year-on-year increase of 31.3%. Among them, 586,000 were granted to domestic applications, accounting for 84.2% of the total; 110,000 were granted to foreign applications filed in China, a year-on-year increase of 23.0%. Among the granted domestic invention patents, 565,000 were service inventions, accounting for 96.4%.

a year-on-year increase of 33.3%; 21,000 were non-service inventions, accounting for 3.6%, a year-on-year increase of 23.0%.

In 2021, 3.12 million utility model patents were granted, a year-on-year increase of 31.2%; 786,000 design patents were granted, a year-on-year increase of 7.3%.

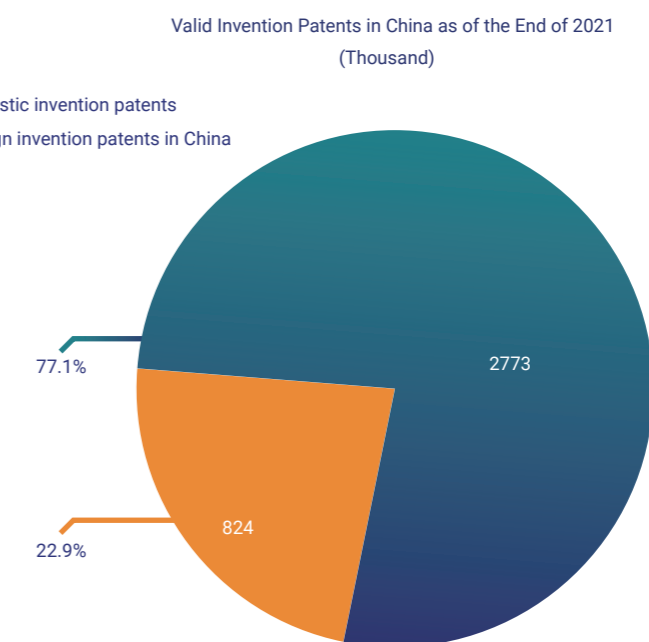
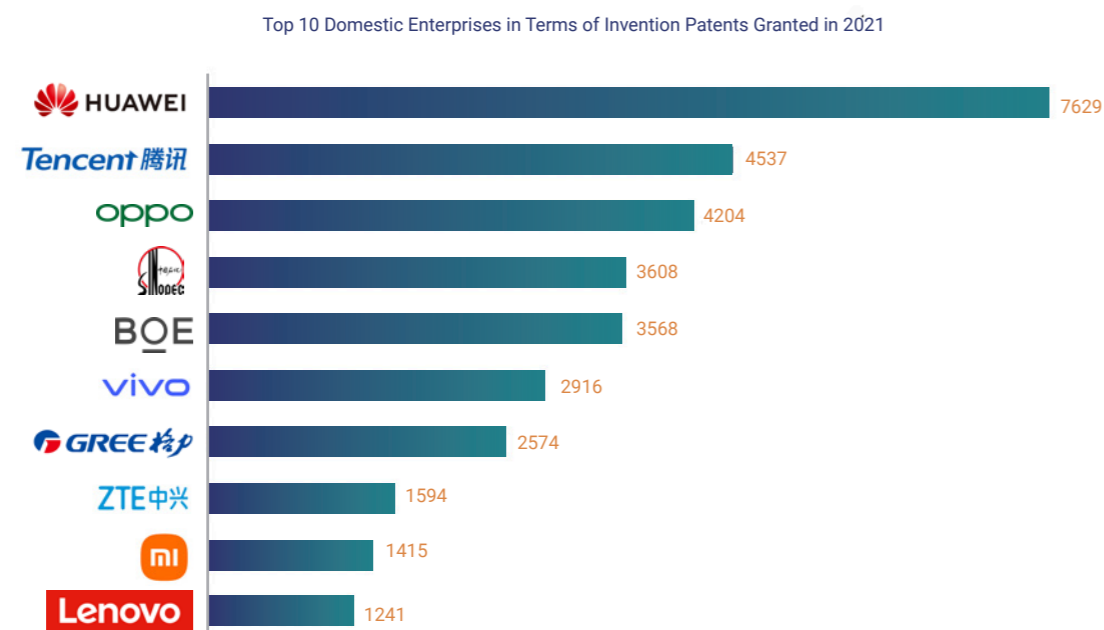


1.4 Valid invention patents

As of the end of 2021, the total number of invention patents granted and maintained valid in China reached 3.597 million, a year-on-year increase of 17.6%. Among them, 2.773 million were domestic invention patents, accounting for 77.1% of the total, an increase of 21.7%; 824,000 were foreign invention patents in China,

accounting for 22.9% of the total, a year-on-year increase of 5.8%.

As of the end of 2021, the number of high-value invention patents per 10,000 population in China (not including HKSAR, MSAR and Taiwan Province of China) reached 7.5.

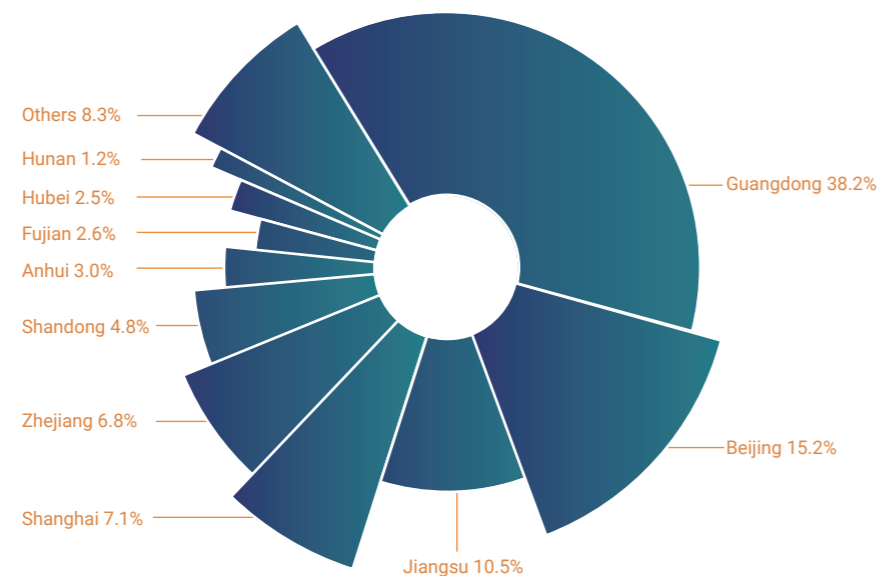


1.5 PCT applications

In 2021, a total of 73,000 PCT applications were received, a year-on-year increase of 1.5%. Among them, 68,000 were from China, an increase of 2.1%. A total of 78,000 international search reports were completed, with a year-on-year increase of 11.6%. Since 1994, a total of 521,000 PCT applications have been received, and 485,000 PCT international search reports have been completed by CNIPA.

In 2021, 107,000 PCT applications entering the national phase in China were received, a year-on-year increase of 6.3%, including 106,000 invention patent applications and 916 utility model patent applications. Since 1994, CNIPA has received a total of 1.419 million PCT applications entering the national phase in China.

Distribution of PCT Applications by Province in 2021



1.6 Patent reexamination and invalidation

In 2021, 76,000 patent reexamination requests were received, an annual increase of 39.2%; 54,000 cases were concluded, an annual increase of 12.4%. The average pendency for patent reexamination cases was 16.4 months.

In 2021, 7,628 requests for patent invalidation were received, a year-on-year increase of 23.5%; 7,065 cases were concluded, a decrease of 1.1%. The average pendency for patent invalidation cases was 5.8 months.

Since 1985, 401,000 patent reexamination requests and 75,000 patent invalidation requests have been received, and 320,000 reexamination cases and 70,000 invalidation cases have been concluded, cumulatively.

Increasing number of reexamination and invalidation

requests were filed through the E-filing system for patent reexamination and invalidation. As shown by related statistics, as of the end of 2021, 92.3% reexamination requests and 80.4% invalidation requests were filed electronically nationwide.

Circuit hearing of patent reexamination and invalidation cases was carried forward. Throughout the year, 27 cases were heard at circuit boards in Shanghai, Guangdong, Jiangsu, and Hunan. As of the end of 2021, 25 multimedia circuit boards and 35 multimedia collegial panels were established. A peer-to-peer remote hearing system was set up for the hearing boards in IP protection centers of Beijing, Nanjing, Zhejiang and Pudong District of Shanghai, covering offline face-to-face hearings, remote hearings via the Internet, remote hearings by the protection centers, and other hearing modes.

TYPE	2021	2020
Reexamination requests	76093	54670
Invention patent	73601	49988
Utility model patent	2153	4073
Design patent	339	609
Reexamination cases concluded	54006	48046
Invention patent	48131	37771
Utility model patent	5300	9868
Design patent	575	407

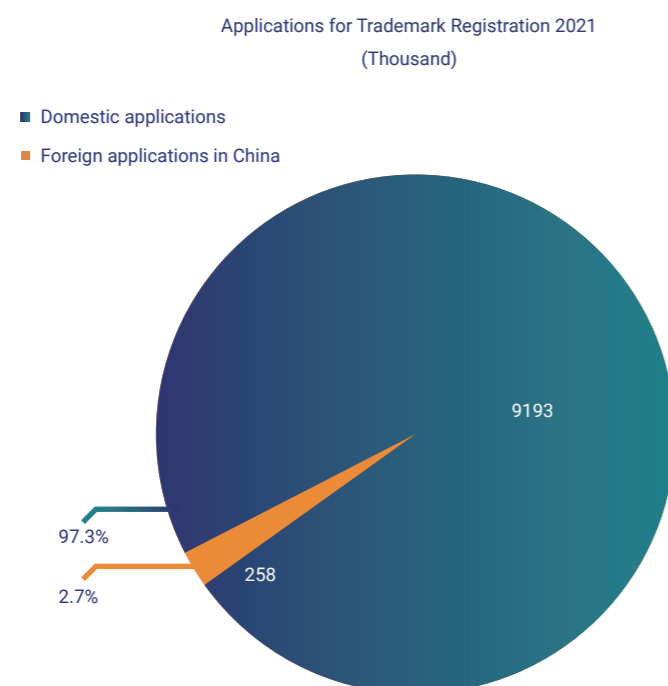
TYPE	2021	2020
Invalidation Requests	7628	6178
Invention patent	1713	1442
Utility model patent	3330	2664
Design patent	2585	2072
Invalidation cases concluded	7065	7144
Invention patent	1671	1604
Utility model patent	3061	2987
Design patent	2333	2553

02 Trademark

2.1 Application for trademark registration

In 2021, a total of 9.451 million applications for trademark registration were filed in China, including 9.193 million domestic applications, accounting for 97.3% of the total, a rise of 0.8% year on year, and 258,000 foreign applications in China, accounting for

2.7% of the total, a year-on-year increase of 11.6%. In the applications for trademark registration filed throughout the year, 3.22 million were applications for service trademarks, accounting for 34.1% of the total, a year-on-year increase of 7.3%.



2.2 Trademark examination

In 2021, a total of 10.568 million applications for trademark registration were examined, a year-on-year increase of 20.3%. The average pendency for trademark examination was stabilized at 4 months, and the average pendency for trademark registration under general circumstances was reduced to 7 months. Quality management was further strengthened in the entire process of trademark registration, and the examination quality was further improved, with the passing rate in the sampling quality inspection on trademark examination at above 97%.

The mechanism for trademark examination and issuance of decisions was reformed. The new

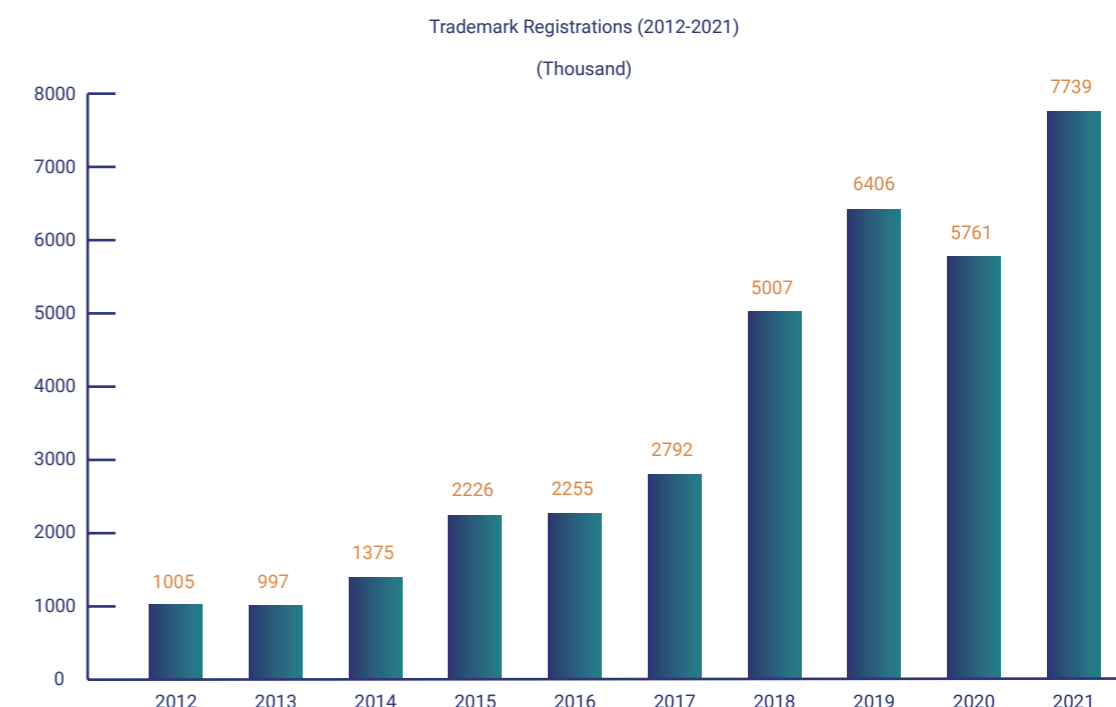
mechanism featuring shared responsibility of examination, verification and issuance of decisions was officially put into operation, in which applications were examined and verified at local trademark examination cooperation centers, and decisions were issued by the Trademark Office of CNIPA, so as to effectively strengthen the central authority on trademark examination. A fast-track examination mechanism was established, and the *Measures for Fast-Track Examination of Applications for Trademark Registration (For Trial Implementation)* were formulated, aiming at further improving the efficiency in granting and confirmation of trademark rights.

2.3 Trademark registration

In 2021, a total of 7.739 million trademarks were registered, a year-on-year increase of 34.3%. Among them, 7.545 million were domestic trademark registrations, accounting for 97.5% of the total, an annual increase of 35.3%; 194,000 were foreign trademarks registered in China, accounting for 2.5% of

the total, a year-on-year increase of 5.2%.

In 2021, in the examination decisions issued on trademark registration, preliminary approvals, partial refusals and refusals accounted for 56.9%, 15.2% and 27.8%, respectively¹.



2.4 Valid registered trademarks

As of the end of 2021, there were 37.24 million valid trademarks in China, a year-on-year increase of 23.4%. Among them, 35.323 million were domestic trademarks, accounting for 94.9% of the total, a year-

on-year increase of 24.4%; 1.917 million were foreign trademarks registered in China, accounting for 5.1% of the total, a year-on-year increase of 7.7%.

¹ International trademark applications designating China under the Madrid system were not included in the statistics on the proportion of preliminary approvals, partial refusals and refusals.

2.5 Application for international registration of trademarks under the Madrid system

In 2021, a total of 5,928 applications for international registration of trademarks under the Madrid system filed by Chinese applicants were received. As of the end of 2021, the number of valid Madrid international trademark registrations by Chinese applicants amounted to 49,000 in total. All the procedures for Madrid international trademark registration could be handled online, and the electronic application rate reached 97%. The E-filing system provided an alternative to the relatively unstable international postal system during the COVID-19 pandemic, and effectively shortened the application cycle. As of the end of 2021,

the pendency for formalities examination of Madrid international trademark applications filed by Chinese applicants was shortened to 2 months.

In 2021, 27,000 requests for territorial extension of international registration to China under the Madrid system were filed by foreign applicants. The average pendency for examining territorial extension requests was shortened to 4 months. The pendency for examining requests for assignment, change and renewal of international registration was shortened to 1 month, hitting a new record.

2.6 Trademark opposition

In 2021, 176,000 trademark opposition requests were received, a year-on-year increase of 31.1%; formalities examination of 172,000 opposition requests was completed, with the related pendency shortened to 2.5 months on average. 164,000 opposition proceedings were completed, with a year-on-year increase of 10.1%, and the pendency was shortened to 11 months on

average.

All the opposition decisions were published at the website of the Trademark Office¹. In 2021, 162,000 decisions were published for the transparency of trademark opposition.

2.7 Trademark review and adjudication

In 2021, a total of 473,000 requests for trademark review and adjudication were received, a year-on-year increase of 28.8%. Among them, 383,000 were requests for review on rejection, and 90,000 were complicated cases involving both parties. A total of 383,000 review and adjudication cases were handled and concluded, including 308,000 cases of review on rejection and

74,000 complicated cases involving both parties.

Circuit hearing of trademark review and adjudication cases was carried forward, and 4 circuit boards were set up in Tianjin, Jinan, Chengdu and Yantai, so as to facilitate related parties with fast, intelligent, accurate and transparent trademark review and adjudication services.

TYPE	2021	2020
Requests for review	472728	367029
(1) Reviews on rejection	382728	298171
(2) Complicated cases	90000	68858
(a) Invalidation declaration	68435	53019
(b) Cancellation of registration	16994	12615
(c) Disapproval of registration	4513	3222
(d) Others	58	2

TYPE	2021	2020
Reviews concluded	382771	358285
(1) Reviews on rejection	308313	299880
(2) Complicated cases	74458	58405
(a) Invalidation declaration	57800	42778
(b) Cancellation of registration	13006	13396
(c) Disapproval of registration	3626	2177
(d) Others	26	54

03 Geographical Indication (GI)

3.1 GI products

In 2021, 22 applications for protection of GI products were received; 99 GI products were approved for protection; and 7,677 market entities¹ were authorized to use the special sign for GI products. As

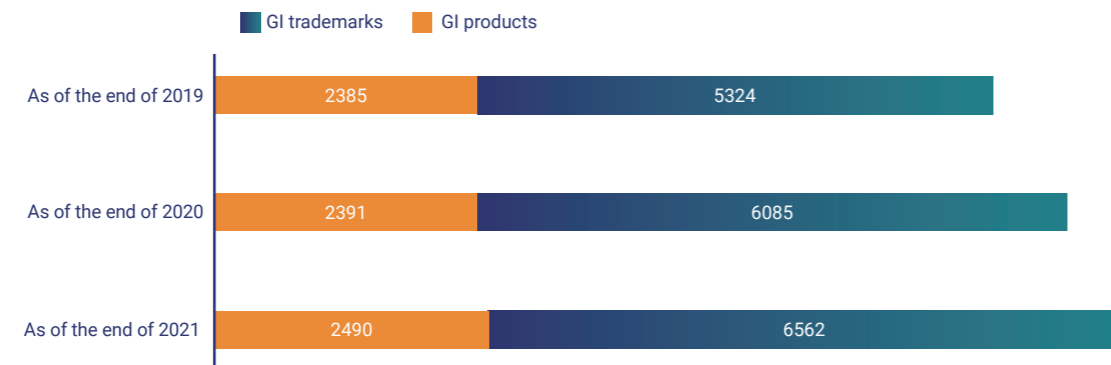
of the end of 2021, 2,490 GI products were approved for protection, and 17,000 market entities were authorized to use the special sign for GI products, cumulatively.



¹ <http://sbj.cnipa.gov.cn/>.

¹ The market entities in these statistics were legitimate users of the special sign for GI products who had been authorized to download the vector of the sign, including: producers authorized to use the special sign for GI products, members of a group with GI registered as a collective mark, and licensees of GIs registered as certification marks.

GI Products and GI Trademarks (2019-2021)



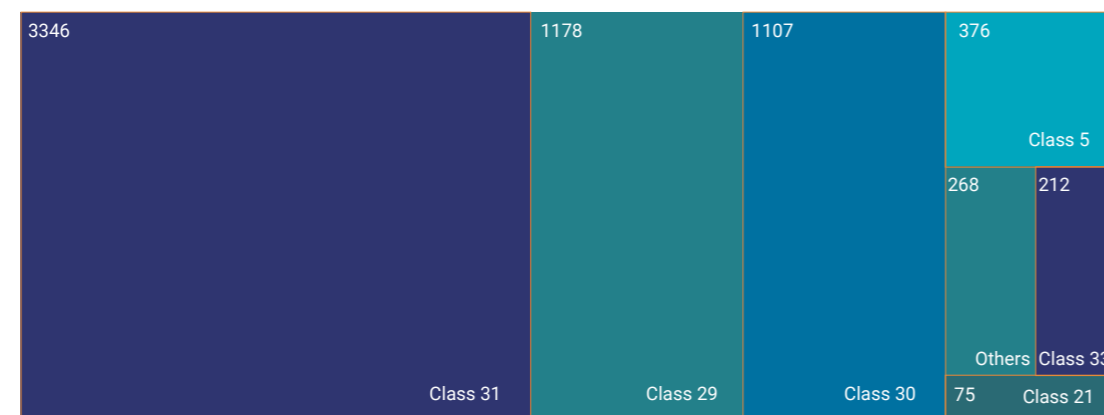
3.2 GI trademarks

In 2021, a total of 477 GI trademarks were registered; by the end of 2021, 6,562 GI trademarks were registered cumulatively, of which 215 were registered by foreign applicants.

Among the registered GI trademarks, the largest proportion were from products under Class 31 (agricultural products, fresh fruits, vegetables, etc.), which totaled

3,346, accounting for 51.0% of the total, followed by Class 29 (meat, fish and eggs, milk, etc.) and Class 30 (coffee, tea, rice, honey, etc.), numbered 1,178 and 1,107, accounting for 18.0% and 16.9%, respectively. As is shown by the statistics, GI trademarks were mainly registered for agricultural products and their primary processed products, Chinese medicinal materials, tea and porcelain, and they were most closely related to agriculture.

Registered GI Trademarks by Class

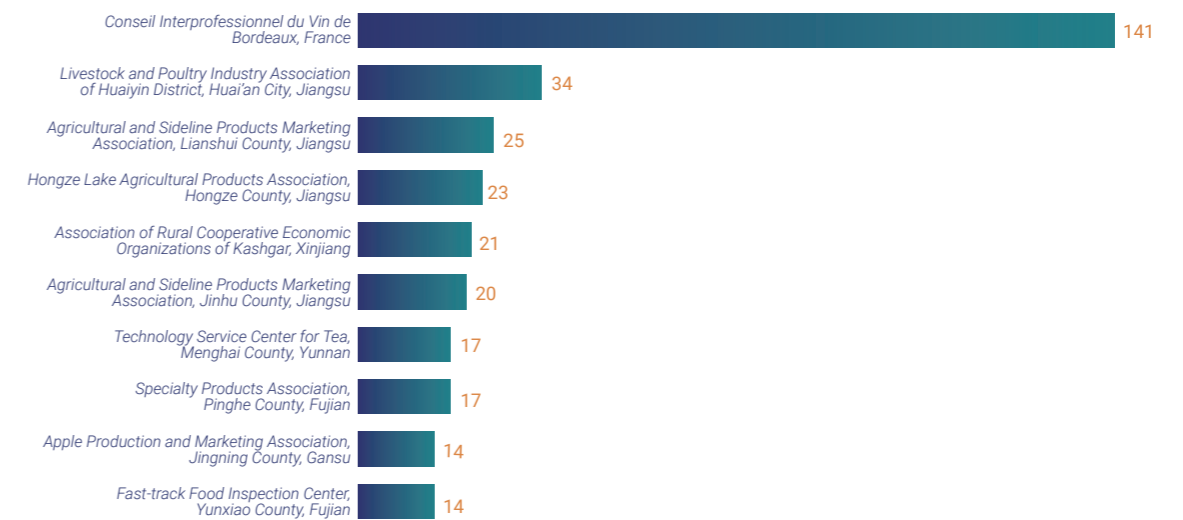


The top 5 provinces in terms of the number of registered GI trademarks were Shandong (855), Fujian (594), Sichuan (552), Hubei (500) and Jiangsu (379). They accounted for 43.9% of the total in China.

were registered in China, a year-on-year increase of 2.4%. The top 3 source countries were France (154), Italy (24) and the United States (14). They account for 89.3% of the total foreign GI trademark registered in China, aggregately.

As of the end of 2021, a total of 215 foreign GI trademarks

Top 10 Single Market Entities in Terms of Ownership of GI Trademarks



04 Layout design of integrated circuit

In 2021, a total of 20,000 applications for the registration of layout designs of integrated circuits (IC) were received, a year-on-year increase of 41.6%. 13,000 certificates were issued, a year-on-year increase of 11.6%. Since the *Regulations on the Protection of Layout Designs of Integrated Circuits* took effect on October 1, 2001, a total of 66,000 applications for the registration of IC layout designs

have been received, and 52,000 certificates have been issued.

As of the end of 2021, a total of 24 requests for revocation of IC layout designs were received, including 4 requests received in 2021, and 18 cases were concluded, cumulatively.



II Legal Affairs and Examination Policies



- 01 Legal system construction
- 02 IP examination standards and rules
- 03 Administrative reconsideration and administrative litigation

01 Legal system construction

Progress was made in the revision of laws, regulations and rules. The amendment to the *Implementation Regulations of the Patent Law of the People's Republic of China* was carried forward in cooperation with the legislature, with a draft amendment for public consultation and a draft amendment for review formulated, successively. Preliminary works were carried out for amending the *Trademark Law of the People's Republic of China* and its implementation regulations, with the first draft amendment to the trademark law completed. In-depth research was conducted for the special legislation on GI, and the basic framework and main content of the GI legal system were drawn up. Steady progress was made in the revision of regulations such as the *Measures for the Administration of Trademark Agency*, and the *Measures for the Registration and Administration of Collective Marks and Certification Marks*.

The top-level design for legal awareness raising in the IP field was enhanced. According to the overall requirements of the 8th Five-Year Plan on

Raising Public Legal Awareness, CNIPA drafted the *Implementation Plan on Raising Legal Awareness in the Intellectual Property System Nationwide for the 8th Five-Year Plan Period (2021-2025)*.

Continuous efforts were made to enhance governance by rule of law. Rigorous legitimacy reviews were conducted prior to promulgation of normative documents and major administrative enforcement decisions. Online training sessions were held for public attorneys in CNIPA to be better prepared for the related work.

Guidance and coordination on legislation at the local level were enhanced. Leveraging the related guiding and coordinating mechanism, CNIPA was engaged in supporting the optimization of IP-Related legal systems at the local level. A series of guidance and supports were provided for Hainan as the major target for legislative guidance. Guiding opinions and advice on improving IP-related legislation were offered to Beijing, Liaoning, Shanxi, Pudong District of Shanghai, Changsha, etc.

03 Administrative reconsideration and administrative litigation

In 2021, a total of 1,779 requests for administrative reconsideration involving patents, trademarks, IC layout designs, appellations of origin and GIs were received. In addition to administrative cases regarding reexamination and invalidation, CNIPA responded to 397 first-instance administrative cases involving patents, trademarks, IC layout designs, appellations of origin and GIs, in which 266 were first-instance cases newly received by courts, and 131 were carried over from the year 2020.

In 2021, 1,442 administrative proceedings were filed with the people's courts by the administrative counterparts against the administrative decisions made by the patent examination and invalidation department, and 21,000 administrative proceedings were filed with the people's courts against the administrative rulings made by the trademark review and adjudication board. The prosecution rate for patent reexamination and invalidation cases and trademark review and adjudication cases were 2.4% and 5.4% respectively.

02 IP examination standards and rules

Patent and trademark examination rules were improved. Oriented to national needs and user satisfaction, the patent and trademark examination and management mechanism highlighted the coordination with national economic and sci-tech strategies. CNIPA issued the *Measures on Regulating Patent Application Behaviors* and drafted the *Measures on Fast-Track Examination of Applications for Trademark Registration* (issued in January 2022). Relevant transitional work was conducted on design patent examination as preparation for the accession to the *Hague Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Industrial Designs*.

Continuous efforts were made to improve patent and trademark examination criteria. Adaptive revisions of the *Guidelines for Patent Examination* were made in accordance with the amended patent law and its implementation regulations (under revision), and a draft was released for public comments. The *Guidelines for Trademark Examination and Review* was issued to standardize the rules on trademark procedures and provide the public with specific guidelines on trademark-related matters.



III Comprehensive Reinforcement of IP Protection



- 01 Implementation of the *Opinions on Strengthening the Protection of Intellectual Property Rights*
- 02 Mechanism for handling foreign-related IP disputes
- 03 Development of IP protection system
- 04 Strengthened Administrative IP protection
- 05 Uniform recognition system for GIs
- 06 Protection of official signs and special signs

In 2021, CNIPA took active measures to implement the *Opinions on Strengthening the Protection of Intellectual Property Rights*. Progress was made in optimizing the mechanism for handling foreign-related IP disputes and the system for IP protection, and providing further guidance to administrative protection of IP rights. China's efforts and achievements in IP protection have been widely recognized, and the social satisfaction rating on IP protection has risen to 80.61.

01 Implementation of the *Opinions on Strengthening the Protection of Intellectual Property Rights*

CNIPA continued to push forward the implementation of the *Opinions on Strengthening the Protection of Intellectual Property Rights* (hereinafter referred to as "the *Opinions*") and relevant promotion plans. To implement the scheduled tasks under the supervision and inspection plan of the CPC Central Committee, CNIPA conducted inspection and assessment on IP protection in 2021 in conjunction with the Publicity Department of the CPC Central Committee and the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR).

In addition, CNIPA drafted the *Promotion Plan for Implementing the Opinions on Strengthening the Protection of Intellectual Property Rights (2022-2023)*.

CNIPA made progress in the development of the national IP protection demonstration zones and formulated the *Plan for Building the National Intellectual Property Protection Demonstration Zones*. It pushed forward evaluation on IP protection and established a system for IP protection evaluation index.



Annual Conference on Guidance for Handling Overseas IP Disputes 2021

02 Mechanism for handling foreign-related IP disputes

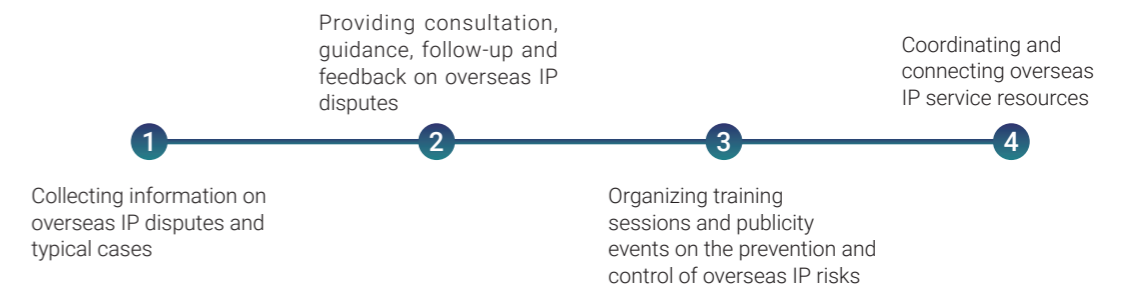
In 2021, the development of the mechanism for handling overseas IP disputes yielded positive results. The *Guiding Opinions on Further Improving the Mechanism for Handling Overseas Intellectual Property Disputes* was issued jointly with the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT). The National Guidance Center for Handling Overseas IP Disputes functioned effectively, and 22 sub-centers established at the provincial, municipal and county levels provided guidance for more than 569 IP dispute cases, and delivered services for more than 2,400 cases.

The supply of overseas IP information kept growing.

The National Overseas Intellectual Property Information Service Platform¹ was upgraded, with more than 300 new articles on overseas IP information, 76 new typical cases, and IP environment profiles of 14 countries/regions updated in 2021.

CNIPA took further steps to effectively raise the awareness and the capacity of enterprises in overseas IP protection. More than 100 special training sessions were organized for a total of 56,000 participants on prevention and control of overseas risks, response to disputes, IP protection by customs, and other related topics.

Services Provided by the National Guidance Center for Handling Overseas IP Disputes



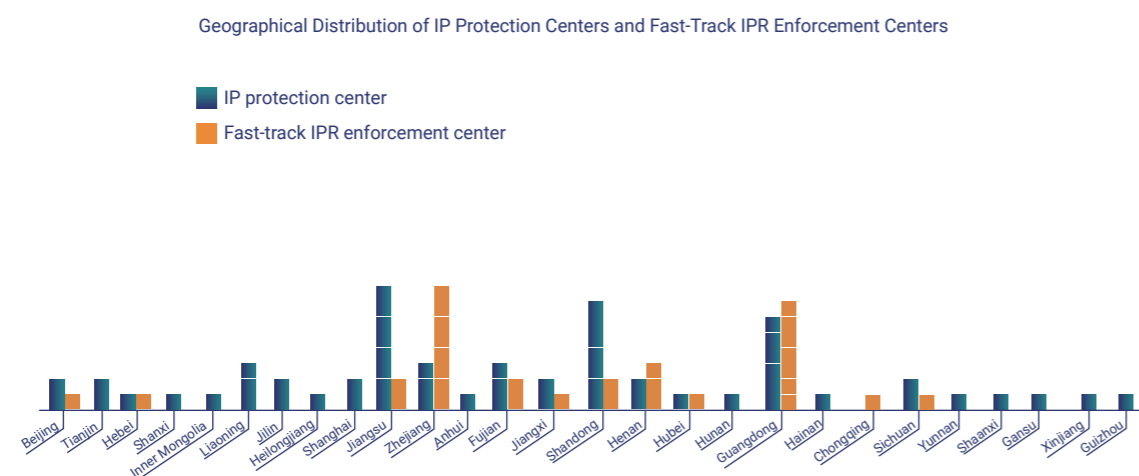
¹<https://www.worldip.cn>

03 Development of IP protection system

3.1 Mechanism of fast-track and coordinated IP protection

In 2021, a total of 25 IP protection centers and fast-track IPR enforcement centers were established. As of the end of 2021, there were 57 IP protection centers and 30 fast-track IPR enforcement centers in

China. Throughout the year, more than 43,000 cases of dispute mediation, IPR enforcement aid and so on were handled, and 94,500 patent applications were pre-examined in these centers in total.



Note: Data was collected as the end of 2021. Each Square represents one center.

3.2 Building IP protection system

CNIPA issued the *Opinions on Enhancing the Mediation of Intellectual Property Disputes*. The bridging mechanism between lawsuits and mediation was improved, and more than 23,000 IP cases of litigation-mediation coalition were accepted online via the mediation platform of the people's courts. CNIPA

also conducted studies to formulate rules on credit management in the IP area. The online service platform for IPR enforcement aid was upgraded, and the number of visits to the platform exceeded 2 million throughout the year.



Conference on National Intellectual Property Protection Work in 2021

04 Strengthened Administrative IP protection

The *Criteria for Determining General Trademark Violations* was issued to unify the criteria for determining violations against the trademark administrative order. Top 10 cases on administrative protection of patents and trademarks in 2020 were selected and released respectively.

Studies were conducted to establish a mechanism for early resolution of pharmaceutical patent disputes and a mechanism for administrative adjudication of patent infringement disputes with significant influence nationwide.

CNIPA issued the *Opinions on Strengthening IP Protection with Closer Coordination and Cooperation* jointly with the Ministry of Public Security to accelerate the establishment of an operational mechanism in which administrative IP protection and criminal justice effectively link with and supplement one another.

The *2021 Work Plan on National Intellectual Property Administrative Protection* was issued. The *Interim Provisions on the Participation of Technical Investigators in Administrative Adjudication of Disputes over Patents and Layout Designs of Integrated Circuits* were issued, and 35 senior examiners in related technological fields were appointed as technical investigators for administrative IP protection.



Mechanism for early resolution of pharmaceutical patent disputes

In October 2020, according to the amended *Patent Law*, a mechanism for early resolution of pharmaceutical patent disputes was established, so as to protect the legitimate rights and interests of pharmaceutical patent holders, encourage R&D and innovation in pharmaceutical field, and reduce the risk of patent infringement for generic drugs.

This mechanism associated drug examination and approval with patent granting, so that patent disputes and infringement risks could be addressed before the marketing of related drugs.

In July 2021, the National Medical Products Administration (NMPA) and CNIPA jointly issued relevant normative legal documents to enhance the early resolution mechanism by establishing the adjudication agencies, defining the channels for accepting related cases, and specifying and standardizing the adjudication procedures, whereby a pharmaceutical patent linkage system took shape in China.



Implementation of the Measures for Administrative Adjudication of Major Patent Infringement Disputes

The *Measures for Administrative Adjudication of Major Patent Infringement Disputes* (hereinafter referred to as the "Measures") came into force on June 1, 2021.

The *Measures* are applicable to handling patent infringement disputes that bear major influence nationwide under Article 70 (1) of the *Patent Law*.

According to the *Measures*, "Major patent infringement disputes" include cases involving major public interests, cases with substantial impact upon the development of a sector, major cross-regional cases, etc. Where a patent administrative department in a province/autonomous region/municipality considers a case to be a major patent infringement dispute within its jurisdiction, the department may report the case to CNIPA for administrative adjudication.



Diversified resolution of IP disputes

In October 2021, CNIPA and the Ministry of Justice jointly issued the *Opinions on Enhancing Mediation of Intellectual Property Disputes*.

By 2025, the mediation of IP disputes will generally cover major areas and industries with frequent occurrence of IP disputes, and a comprehensive mediation system will take shape, incorporating mediation by people's mediation committees, administrative mediation, sector-specific and specialized mediation, judicial mediation and other mediation forms.

As of the end of 2021, there were 992 IP dispute mediation organizations nationwide, which accepted 64,820 cases in total throughout the year.

05 Uniform recognition system for GIs

The *Guiding Opinions on Further Strengthening the Protection of Geographical Indications* was jointly issued by CNIPA and the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR) to boost high-quality development in the GI field with further enhanced protection and administration.

CNIPA issued the *Administrative Measures for the Construction of National Demonstration Zones for Protection of Geographical Indication Products (For Trial Implementation)* and approved the establishment of 50 demonstration zones for protection of GI

products. It also developed the related technical standards, and optimized the electronic filing platform for the protection of GI products.

CNIPA deepened international cooperation to push forward international protection of GIs. On March 1, 2021, the *Agreement Between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the European Union on Cooperation on and Protection of Geographical Indications* entered into force, and the first batch of 100 Chinese products were protected as GIs across the EU.

06 Protection of official signs and special signs

The official sign for deposit insurance of the People's Bank of China was put on file for protection. 26 special signs were registered and approved for protection,

including the emblem of the 14th National Games of the People's Republic of China.



IV IP Utilization Promotion to Maximize the Value of IP



- 01 Enhancing the capacity of innovative entities to underpin innovative development
- 02 Constructing the mechanisms for IP commercialization and utilization to realize the value of IP
- 03 Regulating the IP service sector and optimizing supply of IP services
- 04 Boosting development of the industries to support real economy
- 05 Providing guidance at local levels to strengthen the basis of national competitiveness

In 2021, CNIPA focused on promoting high-quality development of the industries and oriented itself to maximizing the value of IP. Progress was made in improving the market operation mechanism that encourages innovation and implementing the IP operation system building project, so as to boost the IP competitiveness at local levels and promote IP utilization among innovative entities. Every link in the entire chain of IP was motivated by IP utilization, so as to unleash the potential of real economy, drive the self-reliant development of sci-tech industry, and promote the construction of a new development paradigm in China.

01 Enhancing the capacity of innovative entities to underpin innovative development

Policy support and guidance

In consistence with the quality-oriented policy, CNIPA issued the *Guiding Opinions on Promoting High-Quality Development of Intellectual Property in Scientific Research Organizations* jointly with the Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS), Chinese Academy of Engineering (CAE), and China Association for Science and Technology (CAST). The promotion program on IP strategy among SMEs was advanced in cooperation with the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) for five consecutive years.

Demonstrative and exemplary practices

A training session for presidents of national IP pilot and demonstration universities and colleges was held in a concerted effort with the Ministry of Education. CNIPA selected 40 typical cases of national IP demonstration enterprises to enhance the effect of role model enterprises with IP advantages.

Management mechanism

A pilot project was carried out to standardize the integration of international innovation management system and IP. The re-election of National Technical Committee on Knowledge Management Standardization was completed.

Award program

The 22nd WIPO-CNIPA Award for Chinese Outstanding Patented Inventions & Industrial Designs was organized in a joint effort with WIPO. The award-winning patents covered high-tech equipment manufacturing, artificial intelligence, biomedicine, and other technological fields.



Opening Ceremony of the 17th China (Wuxi) International Design Expo and Ceremony for the 22nd WIPO-CNIPA Award for Chinese Outstanding Industrial Designs

02 Constructing the mechanisms for IP commercialization and utilization to realize the value of IP

The orientation of IP commercialization and utilization was set. In a concerted effort with the Ministry of Finance, CNIPA launched a special plan on patent technology transfer and commercialization, which was carried out in 30 provinces. In 2021, a total of over 23,000 patent transfer and licensing transactions were conducted by universities, colleges and scientific research institutes nationwide, a year-on-year increase of more than 30%, nearly twice the domestic growth rate of such transactions; over 10,000 patent transfer and licensing transactions were conducted by 110 national IP demonstration universities and colleges altogether, accounting for over 40% of the total. The efforts of benefiting SMEs with innovations started to pay off.

The market-oriented IP operation mechanism was improved. The *Notice on Promoting and Regulating Intellectual Property Operation* was issued with a full set of indicators to evaluate the performance of the IP operation projects funded by public finance. 3 regional IP operation centers and 9 industrial IP operation centers were established upon approval. The *Guidelines for Formulating IP-Related Terms and Conditions in Cooperation Agreements Among Enterprises, Universities and Research Institutions (For Trial Implementation)* was issued in a joint effort with the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Science and Technology.

03 Regulating the IP service sector and optimizing supply of IP services

Supervision of the IP service industry was strengthened. The special campaign "Blue Sky" against prominent illegal acts achieved remarkable results, especially in combating agency for abnormal patent applications, agency without qualifications, agency for bad-faith trademark applications, as well as forging and unauthorized altering of official documents. Meetings with large-scale platform IP service providers were convened to regulate the development of new business formats in the IP service industry.

The development of IP service industry was facilitated. CNIPA launched the "Intellectual Property Service Tour", a campaign that benefited more than 150,000 enterprises nationwide. The *Notice on Application for Establishing Export Bases of Professional and Featured Services* was issued jointly with the Ministry of Commerce and other related departments, which promoted the development of export bases for IP services. The *Statistical Report on the Intellectual Property Service Industry Nationwide 2021* was published, according to which, as of the end of 2020, there were about 73,000 IP service providers nationwide with approximately 865,000 employees.

05 Providing guidance at local levels to strengthen the basis of national competitiveness

Guidance on regional IP-related work was enhanced. Evident progress was made in fulfilling the task of accelerating IP-related reforms and innovations listed in major regional strategies of China. The *Guidelines for Promoting High-Quality Development of Intellectual Property (2021)* was issued to coordinate and guide IP-related work nationwide.

IP competitiveness was boosted at provincial levels. Pursuant to major regional development strategies and arrangements of the central government, CNIPA established mechanisms of cooperation and consultation featured "one theme for one region"

to promote local IP competitiveness and enhance the related governance in 7 provincial-level regions, including Zhejiang, Shandong, the Inner Mongolia, Hubei, Jiangsu, Shanghai and Beijing.

Pilot and demonstration projects were launched. According to the arrangements of the outline to boost China's competitiveness in the area of intellectual property (2021-2035) and the national plan for protection and utilization of intellectual property during the 14th Five-Year Plan period, CNIPA initiated pilot and demonstration projects in relevant cities, counties and industrial parks.

04 Boosting development of the industries to support real economy

Patent navigation supported the innovation-driven development. The *Notice on Strengthening Patent Navigation* was issued to improve the related mechanisms and promote the quality and efficiency of patent navigation at local levels. The *Guidelines for Patent Navigation (GB/T 39551-2020)* serial national standards were published and implemented, which provided methodologies for various entities to conduct patent navigation and portfolio planning of high-value patents. Guidance was offered to local governments in establishing patent navigation service bases in consideration of the development status of local industries. As of the end of 2021, more than 170 service bases were recorded and established nationwide.

Trademarks served the brand economy. The China Brand Day 2021 was held successfully in a concerted effort with the National Development and Reform

Commission (NDRC) and other related departments. The *Notice on Further Promoting the Establishment of Trademark and Brand Guidance Centers* was issued. As of the end of 2021, there were more than 1,300 guidance centers nationwide, providing timely and effective business guidance and services for market entities. The *China Trademark and Brand Development Index 2021* was released.

GIs boosted rural revitalization. According to the central government's instructions on consolidating achievements of poverty alleviation to rural revitalization, CNIPA launched a campaign on boosting rural revitalization with GIs based on its GI utilization and promotion project. 160 GIs were selected as the first batch of GIs nationwide for focused guidance on utilization promotion. The *Collection of Typical Cases of Rural Revitalization with Geographical Indications* was compiled.



V IP Public Service System Construction



- 01 Top-level design of IP public service system
- 02 Delivery of more efficient IP public services
- 03 Capacity building on IP information utilization
- 04 Facilitation reform on trademark registration and patent application
- 05 IP documentation services

IP public services are fundamental to the smooth functioning of IP creation, utilization, protection and administration mechanisms to secure high-quality development in the IP field. Committed to establishing a more user-friendly IP public service system, CNIPA took active measures to expand the supply of IP public services to innovative entities.

CNIPA continued to deepen the reform to streamline administration, delegate power, improve regulation and upgrade services in the IP field. In May, after deliberation at the executive meeting of the State Council, the *Notice on Deepening the*

Reform to Streamline Administration, Delegate Power, Improve Regulation, and Upgrade Services in the Intellectual Property Field for a Better Innovation and Business Environment was issued.

01 Top-level design of IP public service system

The *Plan on IP Public Services for the 14th Five-Year Period* was issued. It envisaged that, by 2025,

- The IP public service system will be more convenient and user-friendly
- The information infrastructure for IP public service will be more intelligent and further facilitated
- The supply of IP public services will be more abundant and diversified
- The foundation for the development of IP public service sector will be further consolidated
- The availability and accessibility of IP public services will be further promoted

Thus, a solid foundation will be laid to provide comprehensive and efficient services for boosting China's IP competitiveness.



A routine policy briefing of the State Council on deepening the reform to streamline administration, delegate power, improve regulation and upgrade services in the IP field

CNIPA optimized the IP indicator system for evaluation of business environment in China, and released the 2020 evaluation results on Chinese business environment with IP indicators. This system delivered positive effects in fostering a favorable innovation and business environment and promoting high-quality development in the IP field.

The *Public Services Item List (First Edition)* was published, providing the public with the information on identities of service providers, contents and forms of 49 public service items, so as to ensure equal, transparent and standardized provision of IP public services.

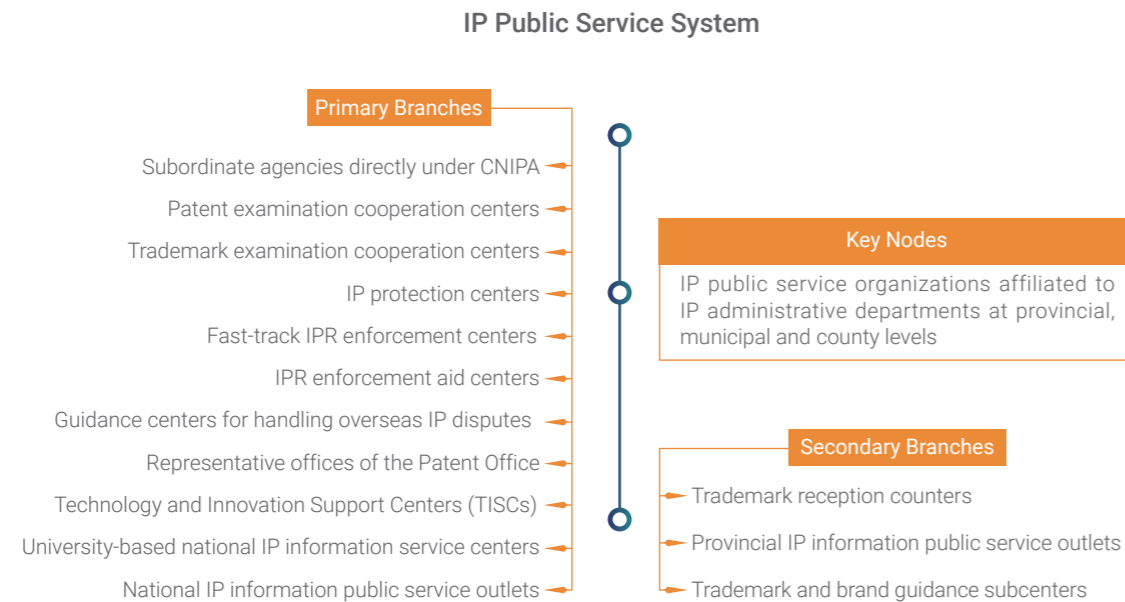
02 Delivery of more efficient IP public services

A multi-dimensional and multi-level network for IP public services took shape. As of the end of 2021, a total of 101 Technology and Innovation Support Centers (TISCs) were established to provide quality IP information services tailored to the needs of innovative entities; 80 university-based national IP information service centers were certified jointly with the Ministry

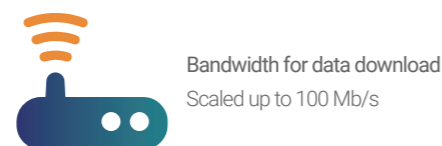
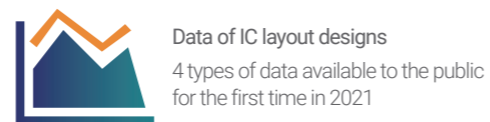
of Education, providing full-process IP services for universities and colleges, covering IP creation, utilization, protection and administration; 88 national IP information public service centers were registered; 269 primary national IP public service branches were established in total.

In 2021, a machine translation module was integrated into the National IP Public Service Website¹. The module for bulk download of data was updated, with user guide provided in short videos. One-stop services were delivered at this website,

covering all sorts of IP public services including handling IP-related affairs, information inquiry, data download, etc. The number of visits reached 2.15 million in 2021, an increase of 167% over the previous year.



The accessibility of basic IP data kept improved. 10 types of IP data were publicly available in 2021, among which the data of IC layout designs were open to the public for the first time. As of the end of 2021, 45 types of IP data were available for bulk download, including domestic and overseas data on patents, IC layout designs and trademarks.



National IP Public Service Website

03 Capacity building on IP information utilization

The new-generation local patent search and analysis system was structured to enhance the capabilities of IP administrative departments at all levels in providing IP information services for the public, especially innovative entities. In 2021, 2 local terminals were newly established. There were a total of 29 local terminals nationwide as of the end of 2021. In 10 local terminals including Guangdong, premium accounts

were opened to users nationwide for registration. As of the end of 2021, there were a total of 2,304 self-built databases in the new-generation patent search and analysis systems nationwide. More than 700,000 patent search and analysis services were provided for innovative entities and start-ups, and over 34 million entries of patent bibliography data were downloaded.

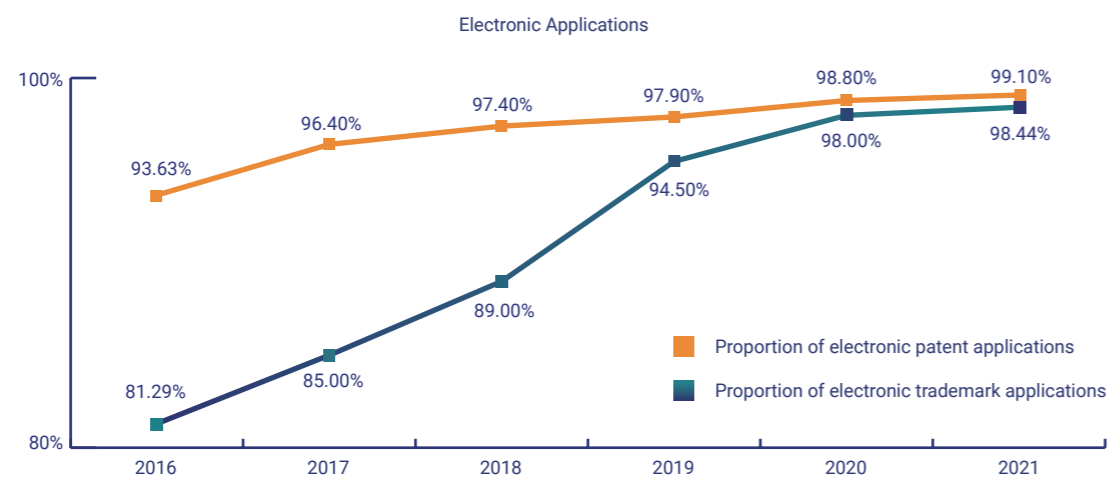


1. http://ggfw.cnipa.gov.cn:8010/PatentCMS_Center/.

04 Facilitation reform on trademark registration and patent application

In order to facilitate trademark registration and patent application, the following efforts were made by CNIPA:

- Electronic patent application was further promoted. In 2021, the proportion of electronic patent applications rose to 99.1%, and the proportion of electronic PCT applications in the international phase reached 99.6%.
- The online trademark service system was optimized. All the 10 Madrid services were available online for Chinese applicants, including transfer, cancellation, deletion of services and goods registered under a trademark, abandonment of online application, etc.
- Electronic trademark registration certificates were fully applied. Trademark registration certificates would no longer be issued in paper format since January 1, 2022. In 2021, 98.44% of electronic applications for trademark registration were filed online, and a total of 43.295 million electronic trademark documents were issued throughout the year, a year-on-year increase of 18.8%.



05 IP documentation services

5.1 Patent documentation resource

As of the end of 2021, 540 types of patent documentation resources were collected, including 191 types of bibliography data, 167 types of full-page image data, 83 types of full-text data, 18 types of thematic data, 72 types of auxiliary search data, and 20 types of other data. The bibliographic data, the full-page image data and the full-text data covered 104, 103 and 36 countries (regions) or organizations,

respectively. As of the end of 2021, the total collection of patent documents of CNIPA exceeds 143 million.

Patent documents were exchanged with 30 countries (regions) or organizations, and provided to 6 International Search Authorities (ISAs) and International Preliminary Examining Authorities (IPEAs).

5.2 Classification of patent documents

Both International Patent Classification (IPC) and Cooperative Patent Classification (CPC) were applied to new applications for invention patents in all technological fields, with a total of 6.16 million documents classified throughout the year. Among them, 1.67 million applications for invention patents and 3.45 million applications for utility model patents were classified; 889,000 applications were reclassified under the IPC.

Quality supervision on data classification was carried on, and third party inspection was introduced to verify the classification. Classified data were verified in 29 batches throughout the year to ensure quality of data classification. New editions of IPC and CPC classes and definitions were translated, updated and applied, so as to secure the effectiveness of classification results.

5.3 Patent document publications

A total of 6.32 million patent gazettes for inventions, utility models and designs were published throughout the year, regarding 1.72 million publications of invention patents, 696,000 granting notifications for invention

patents, and 3.12 million granting notifications for utility model patents, and 786,000 granting notifications for design patents.

Zhejiang Intellectual Property Online¹

To further strengthen the full-chain IP protection service, Zhejiang Provincial Administration for Market Regulation launched an IP information service platform—Zhejiang Intellectual Property Online, on April 26, 2021.

- The platform provided a comprehensive database covering 9 major types of IP, a map illustrating major IP data in all the cities of Zhejiang Province, and a table displaying the distribution of IP industries.
- It bridged 14 national and provincial administrative systems, realizing "one-stop services" for 9 major types of IP.
- Functions on IP evaluation and pricing, pledge financing, transaction and commercialization were integrated to realize "IP transactions at one platform".
- "Full-chain protection" was provided, covering IPR enforcement aid, administrative enforcement, judicial protection, mediation, arbitration, etc.
- "One-stop management" of general affairs was realized, covering online publicity of cases, awards and honors, IP expert talent pool, IP review, etc.
- Modules such as laws and regulations, data retrieval, and early warning for intellectual property overseas were assembled to render "integrated services" of online consultation and remote learning.

All the institutions responsible for IPR enforcement, mediation and arbitration across Zhejiang Province joined the platform. IP protection was further facilitated, and the pendency for administrative enforcement of IP-related cases was shortened by 30%.

Technology and Innovation Support Center (TISC) : Delivering quality IP information services to enterprises in need

As one of the WIPO TISCs in China, Qingdao Municipal Intellectual Property Service Center helped SMEs with its expertise in IP information services. Database resources were offered to SMEs for free, which relieved the burden on those enterprises who could barely afford commercial databases.

Qingdao Aibo Detection Technology Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as "Aibo") was a medical device SME founded in 2015. At its early stage, Aibo invested almost all its fund in product R&D, and was thus confronted with serious capital shortage that hindered its further development. In 2019, with the help of Qingdao Municipal Intellectual Property Service Center, Aibo obtained a loan of 3 million RMB (approximately 460,000 USD) from the Bank of Qingdao by pledging 2 patents. With this fund, it got rid of the predicament quickly, and achieved rapid growth. In 2019 and 2020, Aibo filed applications for 27 patents, and its revenue increased from 1.59 million RMB (approximately 246,000 USD) in 2017 to 13.62 million RMB (approximately 2.091 million USD) in 2020. In 2020, 6 patents brought in 2.4 million RMB (approximately 368,600 USD) bank loans through IP pledge financing. This case was selected as one of the best practices presented during the World Intellectual Property Day events in 2021, as the only case selected across the global TISC network.



1. <http://zscqjys.zjamar.zj.gov.cn/>



VI Exchanges with HKSAR, MSAR and Taiwan Province of China



01 Exchanges with HKSAR and MSAR

02 Exchanges with Taiwan Province of China

In 2021, CNIPA steadily carried out IP exchanges with Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR), Macao Special Administrative Region (MSAR) and Taiwan Province of China according to related national policies.

01 Exchanges with HKSAR and MSAR

CNIPA has been promoting the development of HKSAR and MSAR in the IP field, in an effort to boost the construction of Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, and enhance the role of HKSAR and MSAR in boosting China's competitiveness in the IP area.

Further support was provided to HKSAR in the IP field. Commissioner Shen Changyu delivered a video speech at the Business of IP Asia Forum (BIP Asia) hosted by the HKSAR government in December.

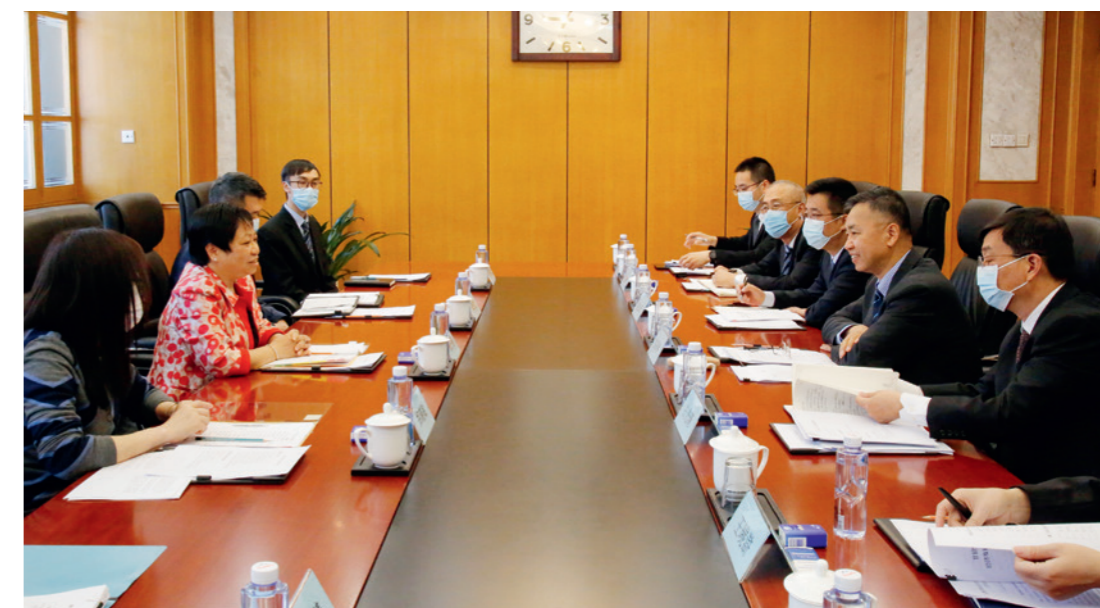


Commissioner Shen Changyu delivering a video speech at the Business of IP Asia Forum (BIP Asia)

CNIPA set up a venue for Patent Attorney Qualification Examination 2021 in HKSAR, for the convenience of local candidates to take the examination during the COVID-19 pandemic. Online training sessions were provided for patent examiners of the Intellectual Property Department (IPD) of the HKSAR Government for cultivation of patent examiners. Assistance in patent examination was offered to IPD continuously.

IP exchanges with MSAR were further enhanced. In April, Deputy Commissioner Gan Shaoning met with Ms. Chen Zihui, Deputy Director of the Economic and Technological Development Bureau (DSED) of the MSAR Government in Beijing, and had in-depth exchanges on IP policy planning and IP-driven scientific

and technological development. CNIPA deepened cooperation with DSED on patent examination data, with consensus reached on machine-to-machine (M2M) data exchange. Further assistance in patent examination and search was provided to DSED.



Deputy Commissioner Gan Shaoning meeting with Ms. Chen Zihui, Deputy Director of DSED

The Mainland, HKSAR and MSAR Intellectual Property Symposium 2021 was held in hybrid mode in September, co-hosted by the International Cooperation Department of CNIPA, IPD and DSED. Deputy Commissioner

Gan Shaoning delivered an opening speech at the symposium, and in-depth discussions were held on IP protection and IP portfolio planning during the 14th Five-Year Plan period and other related topics.

02 Exchanges with Taiwan Province of China

In December, the Cross-Strait Patent Forum and the Cross-Strait Trademark Seminar were held virtually, so as to steadily advance the cross-strait non-governmental

exchanges in the IP field and safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of the Chinese people on both sides of the Taiwan Strait.



VII International Cooperation



- 01 Engagement in global governance and promotion of adjustments to international IP norms
- 02 Pragmatic cooperation under the "Belt and Road" framework
- 03 Plurilateral cooperation
- 04 Bilateral cooperation
- 05 Participation in intergovernmental dialogues and negotiations
- 06 Cooperation in business areas
- 07 Exchanges with the industries
- 08 Disseminating Chinese IP story

In 2021, CNIPA was engaged in upgrading the top-level design of international cooperation, and took innovative and proactive measures to mitigate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Exchanges and cooperation were conducted via cloud dialogues, traditional partnerships were strengthened via cloud training sessions, and outcomes of cooperation were consolidated via cloud signing ceremonies. CNIPA continued to advance international cooperation and competition in the IP field, participate constructively in the adjustment of international IP norms, and deepen pragmatic IP cooperation with other countries and regions. Further progress was made in establishing the comprehensive paradigm of international cooperation featuring coordinated progress at bilateral, plurilateral and multilateral levels and with neighboring countries.

CNIPA steadily pushed forward China's accession to the Hague Agreement, and discussed with WIPO on examination standards, business procedures, the instrument of accession, and other related issues.

Technology and Innovation Support Centers (TISCs) in China, with 101 TISCs established. The first Global TISC Conference was held jointly with WIPO, at which Commissioner Shen Changyu delivered a video speech to share China's experience in TISC development.

CNIPA achieved the phase I target for building WIPO

01 Engagement in global governance and promotion of adjustments to international IP norms

1.1 Participation in global governance under the framework of WIPO

In September, the Chinese delegation led by Commissioner Shen Changyu attended the 62nd Session of the Assemblies of the WIPO Member States remotely. In the general statement, Commissioner Shen Changyu shared China's latest achievements in the IP field despite the COVID-19 pandemic and other global challenges, and made proposals on related IP affairs under the WIPO framework,

calling for a more positive role of WIPO in response to global challenges, further improvements of WIPO's global IP service system, and more effective security controls on user data. Commissioner Shen Changyu and Deputy Commissioner Gan Shaoning were elected as Vice-Chairmen of the Assembly of the Paris Union and the Assembly of the PCT Union respectively.



Global TISC Conference held Jointly by CNIPA and WIPO



Commissioner Shen Changyu delivering a general speech via video at the 62nd Session of the Assemblies of the WIPO Member States

1.2 Promoting improvement of international IP norms

CNIPA kept participating in the discussions on IP issues at WIPO, UPOV, WTO TRIPS Council among other international platforms, and promoting improvements and adjustments to international IP systems including PCT, Madrid and IPC, playing an active part in international IP affairs and development of international IP norms.

In October, Commissioner Shen Changyu delivered a video speech at the 2021 AIPPI World Congress, proposing joint actions to address IP protection challenges in the post-COVID-19 era.

The Chinese language was officially adopted as one of the working languages of UPOV at the UPOV-Council (C/55) 55th Ordinary Session held in October.

CNIPA signed the *Memorandum of Understanding on the Remittance of Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) Fees* with WIPO. Since December 1, 2021, Renminbi has officially become a pricing and settlement currency for

related PCT fees in the international phase, which has further facilitated domestic innovation entities to file international patent applications via the PCT system.

7 IPC revision projects proposed by CNIPA were approved. CNIPA worked closely with other members on the project for new IPC class in the semiconductor field, and got assigned with the new project on revising the H10N subclass. Terms of goods and services with Chinese characteristics were included into the Madrid Goods & Services Manager, under which 84 terms were provided by CNIPA in 2021.

CNIPA kept track of the development of international IP norms in new emerging technological fields and new business formats, such as artificial intelligence (AI) and big data. It participated actively in WIPO Committee on Development and Intellectual Property (CDIP), WIPO Conversation on Intellectual Property (IP) and Artificial Intelligence (AI), among other related events.

1.3 Deepened bilateral cooperation with WIPO

In May, Commissioner Shen Changyu held a virtual meeting with Mr. Daren Tang, Director General of WIPO, on consolidating the sound cooperation with WIPO.

CNIPA continued to promote global IP service systems in China in joint efforts with WIPO. Roving seminars on the Madrid System and the Hague System were held in China. The Funds-in-Trust China was fully leveraged for joint programs on technical assistance, including the "Belt and Road" IP master program, the program on poverty alleviation with GIs in developing countries, and the program on promoting electronic communication in the "Belt and Road" countries under the Madrid System.

The exchanges between WIPO and Chinese local

governments were promoted. The 18th Shanghai International Intellectual Property Forum was held jointly by WIPO, CNIPA and Shanghai Municipal Government, at which Commissioner Shen Changyu delivered an opening speech. Sichuan Intellectual Property Service Promotion Center was recommended by CNIPA to join the Virtual Exhibition on Geographical Indications held by WIPO. Director General and other senior officials of WIPO attended a series of events held in China remotely, including the Ceremony for the 22nd WIPO-CNIPA Award for Chinese Outstanding Patented Inventions & Industrial Designs, the license granting ceremony for the 4th batch of TISCs, the 4th China International Import Expo (CIIE) and Hongqiao International Economic Forum, etc.

In November, CNIPA held the annual meetings of the ID5 and the TM5 successively. Commissioner Shen Changyu attended both meetings, and consensus were reached on the 2021 ID5 Joint Statement and the 2021 TM5 Joint Statement. At the 2021 ID5 Annual Meeting, the offices discussed the latest progress and next steps of 13 ongoing projects, including 3 projects concluded and 1 new project led jointly by CNIPA and EUIPO approved, and agreed on the update to the ID5

Operational Guidelines. At the TM5 Annual Meeting, the latest progress and next steps of the 16 ongoing cooperation projects were discussed, 2 new projects including "Trademark Protection in the Opposition and Review Procedure" jointly proposed by CNIPA and EUIPO and "Trademark Archives Management and Administration" proposed by CNIPA were adopted, and views were exchanged on the optimization of the TM5 operation mechanism.

02 Pragmatic cooperation under the "Belt and Road" framework

The enrollment of the "Belt and Road" master program for the 2021-2022 academic year was completed. A total of 32 students were enrolled by Tongji University and Zhongnan University of Economics and Law to join the program online.

Online training sessions on trademark examination were held for 56 IP officials from 24 "Belt and Road" countries.

Two research projects were completed, including the comparative study on examination procedures of invention patents, industrial designs and trademarks among the "Belt and Road" countries, and the demand study on international cooperation in the IP field among the "Belt and Road" countries. The brochures on trademark registration and protection in 5 "Belt and Road" countries (Myanmar, Italy, Thailand, India and South Africa) were published.

03 Plurilateral cooperation

3.1 IP5 & ID5 & TM5 cooperation

In June, Commissioner Shen Changyu attended the 14th IP5 Heads of Office Meeting. At the meeting, the 2021 Joint Statement of the IP5 Offices was adopted. The IP5 Offices exchanged best practices in leveraging IP to address social challenges, took notes of breakthroughs made by the IP5 Offices

over the past year, and passed future work plans in several key areas, including cooperation on new emerging technologies and artificial intelligence (NET/AI), harmonization of patent practices and procedures, improving examination quality and efficiency, etc.



The 14th IP5 Heads of Office Meeting



The 2021 ID5 Annual Meeting



The 2021 TM5 Annual Meeting

3.2 BRICS cooperation

In August, the CNIPA delegation led by Commissioner Shen Changyu attended the 13th BRICS Heads of Intellectual Property Offices (HIPO) Meeting virtually. At the meeting, the progress of projects under the IP-BRICS cooperation roadmap and the next-step work plan were discussed. CNIPA shared China's

best practices in leveraging IP for targeted poverty alleviation, and introduced the achievements made in boosting IP competitiveness and promoting national development. The *Minutes of the 13th BRICS Heads of Intellectual Property Offices (HIPO) Meeting* was signed subsequently.



The 13th BRICS Heads of Intellectual Property Offices (HIPO) Meeting

3.3 CNIPA-JPO-KIPO cooperation

In November, CNIPA hosted the CNIPA-JPO Heads Meeting, CNIPA-KIPO Heads Meeting, and TRIPO Heads Meeting respectively, at which plans for the future cooperation were discussed. Updated memorandums of understanding (MOUs) were signed with JPO and KIPO respectively, to further deepen IP cooperation in the post-pandemic era. Besides, CNIPA hosted the 9th China-Japan-Korea IP User Seminar. Commissioner Shen Changyu delivered a video speech at the seminar, and experts from the 3 Offices shared the latest developments in respective IP systems, on creating a more user-friendly business environment.

The cooperation projects with the JPO and KIPO in patent examination, industrial designs, automation, reexamination, trademarks, personnel training and other fields progressed steadily via video conferences and email correspondence. Cooperation were expanded to new technological fields, including expert exchanges on examination standards regarding AI technologies with JPO, information exchanges in AI fields with KIPO, and exchanges on patent examination regarding carbon neutrality with JPO and KIPO.



The 21st TRIPO Heads Meeting Among CNIPA, JPO and KIPO

3.4 China-ASEAN and China-Mongolia-Russia IP cooperation

In October, CNIPA hosted the 9th China-Mongolia-Russia Joint Seminar on Intellectual Property. At the seminar, Commissioner Shen Changyu delivered a video speech, and experts from CNIPA, Intellectual Property Office of Mongolia (IPOM) and Federal Service for Intellectual Property (ROSPATENT) exchanged views on the latest development of their respective IP systems.

In December, CNIPA hosted the 12th Meeting of China-ASEAN Heads of IP Offices. At the meeting, CNIPA presented the progress on implementing the *China-ASEAN IP Cooperation Work Program 2020-2021*, and shared China's countermeasures in the IP field against the COVID-19 pandemic. The China-ASEAN work plan for the year 2021-2022 was adopted.



The 12th Meeting of China-ASEAN Heads of IP Offices

CNIPA hosted the China-ASEAN Webinar on Genetic Resources and Traditional Knowledge for exchange of best practices on the protection of genetic resources and traditional knowledge. The first China-ASEAN Trademark Expert Meeting was held for in-depth

exchanges on trademark examination. Personnel training and other projects funded by the ASEAN-China Cooperation Fund (ACCF) were launched for ASEAN countries, which further expanded and reinforced the China-ASEAN IP cooperation.

04 Bilateral cooperation

4.1 Cooperation with EPO and EUIPO

In May, Commissioner Shen Changyu had a video conference with Mr. Christian Archambeau, Executive Director of European Union Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO). At the conference, the two sides jointly

announced the launch of Chinese trademark data on EUIPO's TMView database, an EU trademark search platform, and signed an updated MOU on bilateral cooperation.

4.2 Cooperation with European countries

In May, Commissioner Shen Changyu met with Dr. Clemens von Goetze, German Ambassador to

China, and Mr. Thomas Østrup Møller, Ambassador of Denmark to China, successively.



Commissioner Shen Changyu meeting with Mr. Christian Archambeau, Executive Director of EUIPO

In December, Commissioner Shen Changyu and Mr. António Campinos, President of the European Patent Office (EPO) attended the 15th Heads Meeting between

CNIPA and EPO virtually, and signed the 2022 CNIPA-EPO work plan and an agreement on EPOQUE Net.



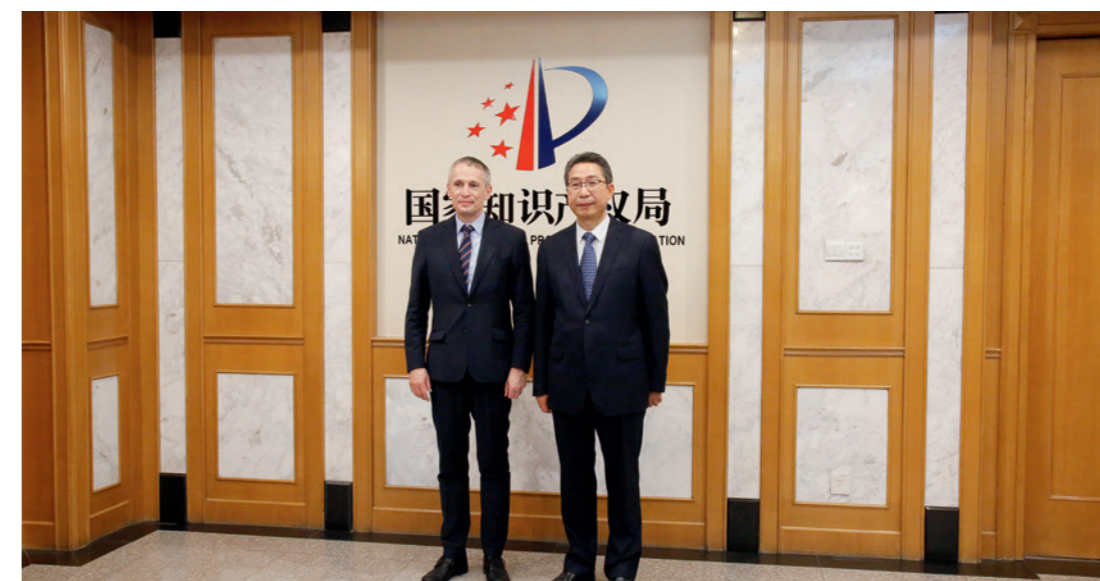
The 15th Heads Meeting Between CNIPA and EPO

From July 1, 2021, in respect of any European application filed with the EPO or any PCT application entering the European phase claiming priority for Chinese applications, it was no longer required to submit the copy of search report for prior applications,

which effectively eased the burden on applicants. The PCT International Searching Authority pilot project, launched jointly by CNIPA and EPO on December 1, 2020, progressed well in facilitating Chinese applicants' access to IP protection in Europe.



Commissioner Shen Changyu meeting with Dr. Clemens von Goetze, German Ambassador to China



Commissioner Shen Changyu meeting with Mr. Thomas Østrup Møller, Ambassador of Denmark to China

In June, Commissioner Shen Changyu met with Mrs. Edyta Demby Siwek, President of the Patent Office of the Republic of Poland via video conference and signed a MOU on bilateral cooperation.



The Online Signing Ceremony Between CNIPA and the Patent Office of the Republic of Poland

In July, Commissioner Shen Changyu and Mr. Pascal Faure, Director General of National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI) of France, attended the 32nd Meeting of China-France Mixed Committee on Intellectual Property Rights virtually, and signed an agreement on bilateral cooperation.

General of Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development of the European Commission.

Commissioner Shen Changyu and Mr. Tim Moss, Chief Executive Officer and Comptroller General of Intellectual Property Office of the United Kingdom (UKIPO), held a video conference, and signed the 2022 work plan between the two offices, amid a series of celebration activities for the 25th anniversary of China-UK IP cooperation.

In November, Commissioner Shen Changyu held a video conference with Mr. Wolfgang Burtscher, Director



Commissioner Shen Changyu and Mr. Tim Moss, Chief Executive of UKIPO, celebrating the 25th anniversary of China-UK IP cooperation via video conference

Commissioner Shen Changyu held a video conference with Mr. Grigory Ivliev, Director General of the Russian Federal Service for Intellectual Property (ROSPATENT),

at which CNIPA and ROSPATENT jointly published a manual entitled the *Guidelines on Trademark Protection and Enforcement in China* with its electronic version.



Commissioner Shen Changyu meeting with Mr. Grigory Ivliev, Director General of ROSPATENT

Commissioner Shen Changyu held a virtual conference with Mr. Sune Stampe Sørensen, Director General of the Danish Patent and Trademark Office. A MOU on bilateral cooperation was signed at the conference, and was listed in the outcomes of strategic dialogue between China and Denmark.

MOUs on bilateral cooperation were signed with the Patent Office of the Republic of Bulgaria and the Hungarian Intellectual Property Office (HIPO), respectively, and were both included in the outcome list of the China-CEEC Summit 2021. The cooperation agreement with the General Directorate of Industrial Property (GDIP) of Albania was renewed. The one-year pilot project "China-Poland Liaison Mechanism", jointly launched by CNIPA and the Patent Office of the Republic of Poland since October 2020, was extended for five years, so as to better serve the IP users of the two countries.

Deputy Commissioner Gan Shaoning delivered a video speech on China's IP ecosystem at the XXV International Conference of Rospatent "Building IP Ecosystem". Deputy Commissioner Liao Tao delivered a video speech at the III International Conference "Digital Transformation: Intellectual Property and Artificial Intelligence Trends" held in Russia.

4.3 Cooperation with neighboring and Asian countries

In March, Commissioner Shen Changyu held a video conference with Mr. Vuttikrai Leewiraphan, Director General of the Department of Intellectual Property (DIP) of Thailand, and signed a MOU to lay down the framework for future cooperation.

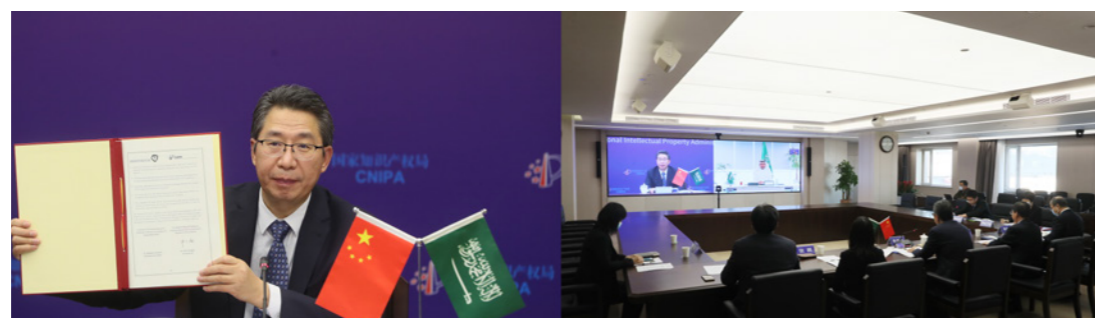
In July, Commissioner Shen Changyu and Mr. Cham Prasidh, Senior Minister, Minister of Industry, Science, Technology and Innovation (MISTI) of Cambodia attended the China-Cambodia High-Level Meeting on Intellectual Property, at which the 2021-2022 work plan for IP cooperation was signed.



The China-Cambodia High-Level Meeting on Intellectual Property

In August, Commissioner Shen Changyu delivered a keynote video speech at the Global Forum on IP Conference of IP Week @ SG 2021 held in Singapore, introducing the outline to boost China's competitiveness in the area of intellectual property (2021-2035), and sharing China's best practices in leveraging IP for innovation-driven development and economic growth.

In October, Commissioner Shen Changyu held a video conference with Dr. Abdulaziz Al-Swailem, CEO of Saudi Authority for Intellectual Property (SAIP), and signed a statement of intent under which CNIPA was designated as the international search authority (ISA) and international preliminary examination authority (IPEA) of SAIP under the PCT system.



Video Conference and Signing Ceremony Between CNIPA and SAIP

In November, Commissioner Shen Changyu had a video conference with Mrs. Rena Lee, Chief Executive of Intellectual Property Office of Singapore (IPOS), and consensus was reached on future cooperation plans.

A supplementary agreement was signed by CNIPA and its Cambodian counterpart regarding the registration and effectuation of Chinese industrial design patents

in Cambodia. The working level of the two sides held a number of meetings to promote the implementation of the agreement, and had exchanges on a regular basis via the bilateral work mechanism.

An online training seminar on patent search practices was held for the Patent Office of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf (GCC Patent Office).

4.4 Cooperation with North American and Oceanian countries

Exchanges and cooperation with North American and Oceanian countries in patents and trademarks were carried forward.

In September, Commissioner Shen Changyu held a video conference with Mr. Drew Hirshfeld, Acting Deputy Under Secretary of Commerce for Intellectual Property and Acting Deputy Director of the USPTO. They had in-depth exchanges on cooperation projects, new emerging technologies and AI, as well as IP-related measures in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

In November, expert meetings on industrial design, examination quality and patent classification were held with USPTO.

In December, the China-US Intellectual Property Policy Program was co-hosted by the CNIPA/US Bar Liaison Council and CNIPA, attended by IP agencies, attorneys and practitioners from China and the US for exchanges on the latest developments in the IP field.

4.5 Cooperation with Latin American and African countries

In September, CNIPA held the 2021 online IP training seminar for Africa and Latin America countries, attended by 59 officials from OAPI and IP offices of Tunisia, Angola, Sudan, Mauritius, Morocco, Madagascar, Cuba, Mexico, Jamaica, Peru, Costa Rica, Brazil and Chile.

In December, Commissioner Shen Changyu held a video

conference with Mr. Alfredo Rendón, Director General of the Mexican Institute of Industrial Property, and signed a MOU on bilateral cooperation. Commissioner Shen Changyu delivered congratulatory speeches via video to the 45th Session of the Administrative Council of ARIPO and the 61st Ordinary Session of the Administrative Council of OAPI.



A MOU signed by CNIPA and the Mexican Institute of Industrial Property

The second online IP training seminar was held for African countries in December, attended by examiners from ARIPO and IP offices of South Africa, Egypt, Nigeria, Ethiopia, Zimbabwe, Algeria and Liberia.

Ms. Gwendolyne Spech, Economic and Commercial Counsellor of Embassy of the Republic of Cuba in China, visited CNIPA and had exchanges on

trademark-related issues. Exchanges were also had with the National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI) of Argentina on the expedited procedure of patent examination. Besides, Mr. Subhas Gujadhur, Deputy Head and Director of General Affairs of the Embassy of Mauritius in China visited CNIPA and had exchanges on the protection of trademarks and geographical indications.

05 Participation in intergovernmental dialogues and negotiations

CNIPA continued to focus closely and conduct studies on IP issues in the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP), promoting the entry into force of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) at an early date, and implementing the China-US phase one economic and trade agreement, the China-EU GI agreement and the China-France GI agreement. CNIPA participated in multiple high-level dialogues and

meetings, including relevant China-US dialogues, the China-UK economic and financial dialogue, the China-France high-level economic and financial dialogue, the China-Israel Joint Committee on Innovation Cooperation, China-Singapore mechanism meetings on bilateral cooperation, China-Italy Intergovernmental Committee sessions, China-Poland Intergovernmental Committee meetings, as well as FTA negotiations with Peru and other countries.

06 Cooperation in business areas

6.1 PPH Cooperation

The Patent Prosecution Highway (PPH) cooperation network was consolidated. PPH pilot programs were extended with the Eurasian Patent Office and IP offices of Germany, Austria, Singapore, Canada and Portugal. PPH cooperation was explored with more countries including Thailand, Viet Nam, the Philippines, France,

etc. As of the end of 2021, CNIPA signed cooperative agreements with 30 PPH partners, including 16 "Belt and Road" countries or regions and 4 RCEP member states. Sessions on PPH promotion were held to provide pragmatic guidance for Chinese enterprises to file applications and obtain patent rights overseas.

6.2 Exchanges in patent examination

Bilateral expert conferences on patent examination quality were held online with USPTO, EPO, JPO and KIPO, respectively, for exchanges on examination quality management and examination rules in new emerging technology fields. Virtual case study sessions were held with IP offices of Japan, Korea, the UK, Finland, and Israel, respectively, for thorough discussions among examiners on the examination standards and practices in hotspot technical fields

such as business methods and biopharmaceuticals.

The project "Cooperative Study of Quality Management by ID5 Offices" led by CNIPA was completed. The outcome of the Common Statistical Parameters for Examination (CSPE) project was promoted at the IP5 platform. The comparative study among IP5 offices on examination standards in AI pharmaceutical field was explored.

6.3 Cooperation in GI and Trademark field

The China-EU GI experts webinar and China-EU GI and trademark webinar were held under the framework of IP Key, a China-EU IP cooperation project.

China-France comparative study on GIs was carried out under the framework of China-France GI agreement. The implementation of the China-Thailand GI pilot program "3+3" proceeded well.

The EU Trademark Search System was launched

on April 26, the World Intellectual Property Day, as the first official international trademark information search system in China. Catering to the needs of the public and innovative entrepreneurs, it provides users with fast, convenient and comprehensive EU trademark search services.

A seminar on trademark examination was held with UKIPO. Exchanges were conducted with the Intellectual Property Office of Viet Nam on GI trademarks and GI products.

07 Exchanges with the industries

Exchanges with domestic and foreign enterprises were maintained for better understandings of their actual needs in IP protection. Online and offline meetings were held with representatives of associations and enterprises, including the R&D-Based Pharmaceutical Association Committee (RDPAC) under the China Association of Enterprises with Foreign Investment (CAEFI), the American Chamber of Commerce in China, the US-China Business Council, Burberry, Bosch, NBC Universal, and the Riga Varnish and Paint Factory. Patent and trademark-related requests were handled for Burgundy, Burberry, Johnson & Johnson, etc.

Supports were offered to domestic enterprises in broadening their international cooperation channels. 18 companies attended the IP5 Heads of Office and

Industry Meeting as representatives of the Chinese industries, including Huawei, Baidu, Gree, COMAC, Luye Pharma, etc. An AI expert committee was set up under the Patent Protection Association of China (PPAC) with CNIPA's guidance, to provide perspectives of Chinese enterprises on the formulation of international IP norms regarding AI technologies. The pilot project of the National Intellectual Property International Cooperation Base (Beijing) was launched.

CNIPA reached out to Chinese enterprises on overseas patent portfolio planning. Two webinars were held in joint efforts with EPO to help Chinese patent applicants and agents gain a better understanding of application procedures in Europe for their overseas patent portfolio planning.

08 Disseminating Chinese IP story

CNIPA actively shared China's perspectives and practices in leveraging IP to boost development in the fields of COVID-19 pandemic prevention and control, poverty alleviation, sustainable development and employment promotion.

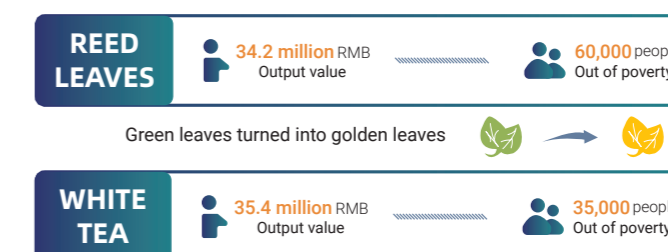
At international platforms such as WIPO, AIPPI World Congress, ID5 and TM5, CNIPA introduced the Chinese experiences in anti-pandemic scientific innovation and IP protection, put forward the Chinese perspectives in coping with the pandemic, and advocated for further international cooperation to address challenges amid the pandemic and post-pandemic eras. According to related WIPO statistics, China was the largest source country of patent applications for COVID-19 related vaccines and therapeutics.

At the Global TISC Conference co-hosted with WIPO, CNIPA shared the best practices of China in exerting the role of TISCs in innovation, entrepreneurship, technology transfer and commercialization.

The practice of Qingdao TISC was selected as a demonstrative case by WIPO.

In the WIPO World IP Day activities, CNIPA presented the case of poverty alleviation with IP in Sangzhi County, Hunan Province, where people got rid of poverty and become rich by developing GI products including reed leaf and white tea. A field trip was arranged for the officials of WIPO Office in China and domestic and foreign media to visit Sangzhi. The Sangzhi story was also presented at the 14th IP5 Heads Meeting, summarized as "Two Golden Leaves Make a County Rich: Intellectual Property Helps Targeted Poverty Alleviation", as a best practice for tapping the great potential of IP to help realize the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

CNIPA published the booklet *How to Protect Trademarks in China*, the *Guidelines on Trademark Protection and Enforcement in China* (in Chinese, English and Russian), TM5 and ID5 cooperation brochures and videos, etc.





VIII IP Culture Building and Awareness Enhancement



- 01 IP culture cultivation
- 02 Exploring new channels to enhance IP awareness
- 03 Creating an enabling environment to nurture IP talents
- 04 IP education for poverty alleviation: tapping the potential value of IP
- 05 Green office campaign in CNIPA

01 IP culture cultivation

1.1 The National IP Publicity Week activities

The 2021 National IP Publicity Week activities were held under the theme of "Enhancing Intellectual Property Protection Comprehensively, Striving to Build the New Development Paradigm". Thousands of themed publicity events were launched nationwide by 20 central government organizations, such as press conferences, IP knowledge competitions, lectures and workshops, creating an enabling environment for the transmission of IP culture. At the main event of 2021 IP Publicity Week activities, State Councilor Wang Yong delivered a

keynote speech. A press conference was held under the theme of "Implementing the Outline of the 14th Five-Year Plan (2021-2025) and Accelerating the Building of China's Competitiveness with Intellectual Property". The white paper *Intellectual Property Protection in China 2020* was published. CNIPA Open Day activities were launched hybridly in 10 cities nationwide, and the Salon for Innovation and High-Quality Development of Intellectual Property was held online.



The Main Event of the 2021 National IP Publicity Week Activities



Posters of the 2021 National IP Publicity Week Activities



CNIPA Open Day

1.2 The Intellectual Property Service Tour campaign

The "Intellectual Property Service Tour" campaign is launched in April every year and last for half a year. In 2021, the campaign was held under the theme of "IP services reaching out to the grass roots to support high-quality economic development".

The 2021 campaign was targeted at

- Creating job opportunities and encouraging start-ups in the IP service industry
- Supporting rural revitalization with GIs
- Bringing IP pledge financing services into industrial parks to benefit enterprises
- Promoting transfer and commercialization of IP
- Benefiting and supporting enterprises with IP

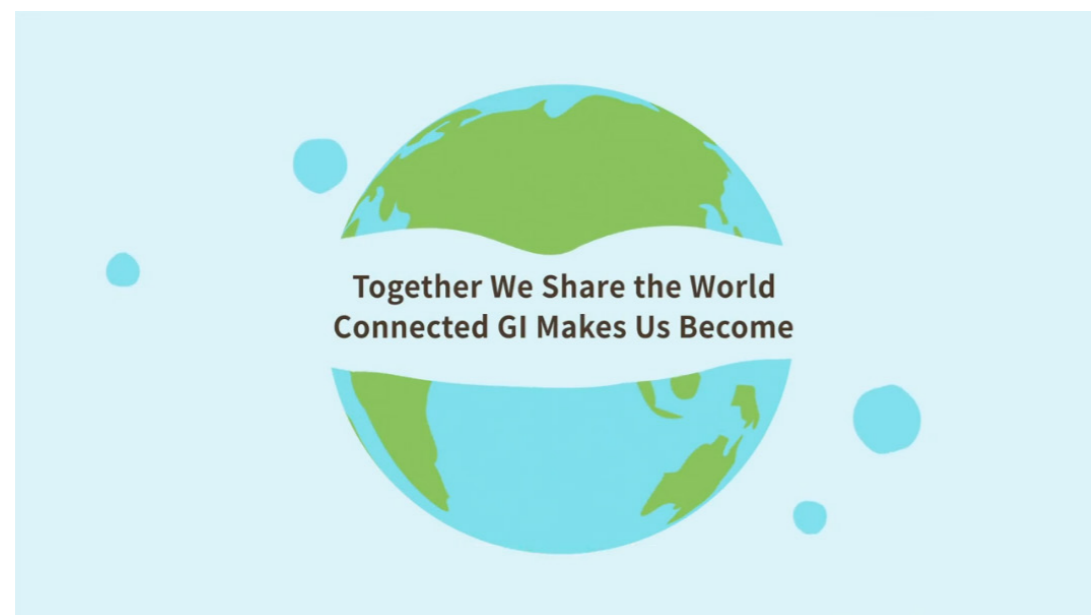
02 Exploring new channels to enhance IP awareness

2.1 “New Media+” makes IP full of sound and colour

In 2021, CNIPA integrated the new media into dissemination of IP culture, including WeChat, Weibo, TikTok, and Twitter platforms.

During the 2021 National IP Publicity Week, Sa Beining, a famous anchorman of China Central Television (CCTV), was invited to CNIPA to make a video interview titled *Approaching IP with Sa*, presenting China's achievements in the IP field and introducing patent

examination procedures to the public. In cooperation with the “China Story” app of Xinhua News Agency, CNIPA produced the *GI Stories on the Dining Table*¹, a short animation in English which received millions of views overseas on Twitter. CNIPA initiated discussions on the topic “IP Creates a Better Life” at TikTok. Discussions were also initiated at Weibo on hotspot topics in the IP field, which greatly raised the awareness and participation of the public in IP issues.



GI Stories on the Dining Table

2.2 Launch of CNIPA Twitter account

In April, CNIPA created a Twitter account “@IPRinCN”, as a new step in connecting and serving innovators worldwide. As of the end of 2021, 80 articles were

posted at the Twitter account, which attracted more than 2 million views overseas and a total of 88,000 interactions.



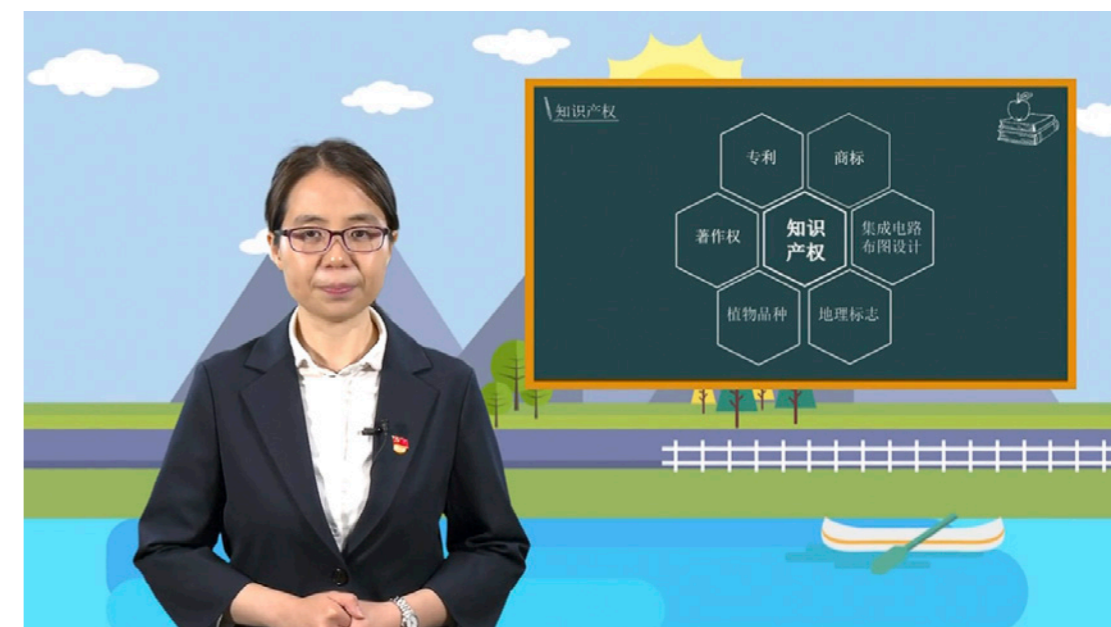
1. https://english.cnipa.gov.cn/art/2021/4/27/art_2609_158917.html

03 Creating an enabling environment to nurture IP talents

3.1 “Young Innovators”: IP education entered schools

Tailored for students of different ages, the “Young Innovators” program offered various IP curricula for primary and secondary school students. In the past

5 years, the program was carried out in primary and secondary schools in Beijing, Henan, Fujian, Sichuan and other provincial regions.



The “Young Innovators” program offering IP public courses for primary and secondary school students

3.2 IP Outreach to Campuses: IP awareness promotion in universities

CNIPA carried out the “IP Outreach to Campuses” program to promote IP publicity and education among university students. In recent years, the program gradually extended to more than 200 colleges and universities in Beijing, Shanghai, Guangdong, Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Yunnan, and Xinjiang and other provincial

regions. The “IP Outreach to Campuses” program has been recognized as a signature project of CNIPA in providing IP services for innovators. CNIPA signed cooperative agreements for this program with Tsinghua University, Tianjin University, Zhengzhou University and other universities.

3.3 IP training and education for talents in CNIPA

In 2021, training sessions were held for medium-level and high-level IP talents as planned.

In terms of the training of leading and high-level professionals, CNIPA organized intensive training sessions in cooperation with renowned universities such as Peking University and Renmin University of China, focusing on hotspot issues such as IP protection and high-quality IP development. Live training sessions were held for the first time on the

Outline of the 14th Five-Year Plan (2021-2025) for National Economic and Social Development and the Long-Range Objectives Through the Year 2035.

5 special training courses was organized throughout the year for more than 540 participants.

In terms of the training of backbone professionals, 4 training sessions were held for 385 participants in total, with on-site teaching at innovation entities organized in addition to lectures.

3.4 Foreign-related IP training

The number of foreign-related trainers in CNIPA reached 114, with 16 newly accredited in 2021. CNIPA held training sessions for 35 foreign-related trainers to improve their professional proficiency. 13 foreign-related trainers were appointed to 4 online

training sessions, including the 2021 "Belt and Road" Training Seminar on Intellectual Property and the training workshop for examiners of the GCC Patent Office.

3.5 Distance education

The "IP Distance Education in China" App was launched. 980 online sessions were held at the IP distance education platform of China Intellectual Property Training Center (CIPTC) for over 240,000 participants.

In addition, 2 sessions of WIPO online course in Chinese were held, with 20,100 participants; distance education and training sessions were held for 160 trainees from more than 30 countries, regions and organizations.

04 IP education for poverty alleviation: tapping the potential value of IP

Better access to education is central to poverty alleviation. Providing children in underprivileged areas with the access to quality education is a major goal of poverty alleviation and an essential move to cut off the chain of inter-generational poverty. Since 2019, the "IP Outreach to Schools" program has been implemented

in Chongli District of Zhangjiakou City in Hebei Province, Sangzhi County of Hunan Province, etc. 6 IP lectures was held for children in underprivileged areas to enlighten them with the idea of respecting knowledge and innovation, and encourage them to strive for a better life and revitalize their hometowns with knowledge.

05 Green office campaign in CNIPA

In the context of intensive discussions on carbon peak and neutrality nationwide, CNIPA made multiple efforts in creating a green office.



Dining

In 2021, according to the related requirements, CNIPA made full use of information technology to optimize control and management on procurement. With the "Canteen Catalogue" management system and the comprehensive digital canteen management platform, the average consumption of meals was analyzed with quantitative methods to accurately measure the amount of food ingredients needed to be used and purchased. Besides, a new set of kitchen waste treatment equipment was adopted in practicing resource recycling and sustainable development.



Office automation

CNIPA promoted paperless working procedures and online office operation.



Recycling

CNIPA recycled idle assets and abandoned assets via the Public Warehouse Platform for Central Administrative Organizations and Public Institutions.



Transport

CNIPA advocated the idea of green transport, and encouraged employees to adopt low-carbon commuting options, such as taking public transport on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Fuel consumption was checked for every official vehicle, and new energy vehicles were given priority in the related government procurement.



Electricity and water consumption

CNIPA implemented stricter management mechanism on electricity consumption and enabled overall electricity saving through technical means. It also stressed waster preservation and conducted water consumption balance tests.

01 Financial performance

1.1 Revenue and expenditure budget

CNIPA's revenue and expenditure budget for fiscal appropriation in 2021 totaled 7.1941 billion RMB. The revenue included general public budget appropriation 6.9174 billion RMB and carryover from the previous year 276.7 million RMB. The expenditure included

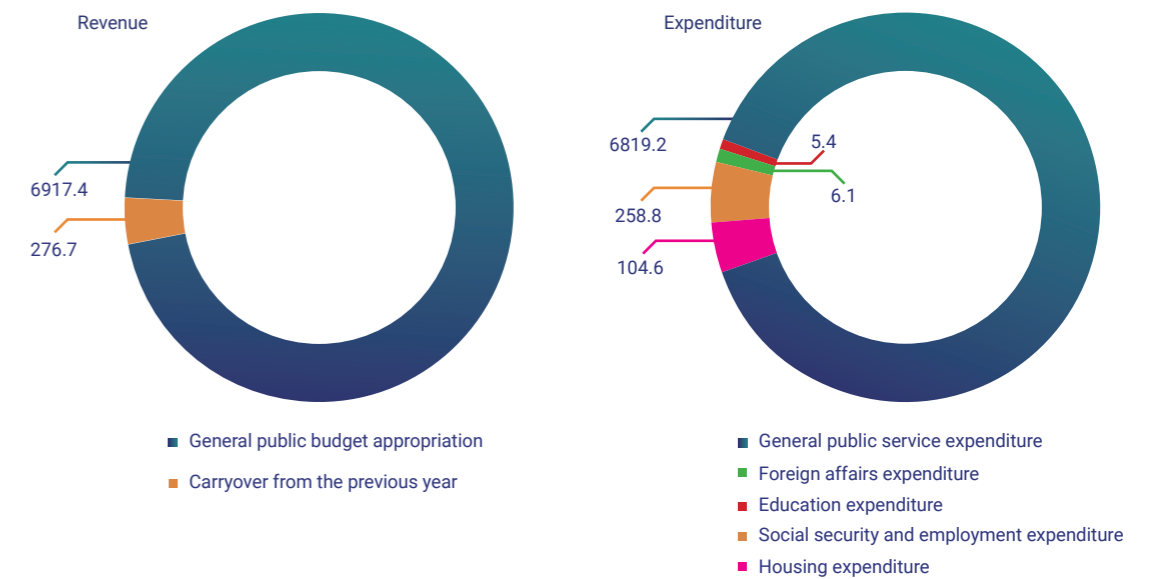
general public service expenditure 6.8192 billion RMB, foreign affairs expenditure 6.1 million RMB, education expenditure 5.4 million RMB, social security and employment expenditure 258.8 million RMB, and housing expenditure 104.6 million RMB.

Appendix

- 01 Financial performance
- 02 Statistics
- 03 Organization chart

Revenue and Expenditure Budget for the Year 2021

(Million RMB)



1.2 Budget performance statement

In 2021, CNIPA implemented target-oriented performance management on all projects, involving general public budget appropriation 6.0175 billion RMB. With reference to the evaluation result of financial

performances for previous years, the budget for special expenditure projects such as IP protection and reception of patent applications were optimized with improved management and updated policies.

02 Statistics

Table 1 Domestic Patent Applications by Regions (2020-2021)

Region	2020				2021			
	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design
Domestic Total	5016030	1344817	2918874	752339	5060312	1427845	2845318	787149
Beijing	254165	145035	84579	24551	283134	167608	89406	26120
Tianjin	111514	22057	83825	5632	90471	21370	63512	5589
Hebei	125608	22131	85163	18314	130705	23923	86877	19905
Shanxi	40302	9472	28030	2800	40460	10059	27280	3121
Inner Mongolia	26224	5381	18747	2096	29462	5998	21215	2249
Liaoning	86527	21830	58230	6467	88504	23078	60052	5374
Jilin	34438	11113	20552	2773	38807	12680	23023	3104
Heilongjiang	43252	13163	26058	4031	47577	15018	28583	3976
Shanghai	210293	81042	104791	24460	232918	92527	113176	27215
Jiangsu	719452	177995	489165	52292	696693	188241	450594	57858
Zhejiang	507050	129708	267768	109574	503197	129821	254741	118635
Anhui	202298	69663	117727	14908	196427	64106	116337	15984
Fujian	174867	32929	105867	36071	160703	31093	93513	36097
Jiangxi	109738	20285	64034	25419	100930	19171	54593	27166
Shandong	337280	74420	233626	29234	369470	82481	254956	32033
Henan	178585	32609	126789	19187	167550	34950	114130	18470
Hubei	163613	47767	102936	12910	175312	51690	108272	15350
Hunan	128573	48530	60879	19164	114167	36746	57087	20334
Guangdong	967204	215926	470055	281223	980634	242551	456220	281863
Guangxi	51712	12854	30786	8072	55987	13693	33617	8677
Hainan	14360	2618	10704	1038	17679	4497	12082	1100
Chongqing	83826	22273	53616	7937	83555	24068	50721	8766
Sichuan	160036	41417	97251	21368	163664	45358	94330	23976
Guizhou	49200	10693	33180	5327	41733	9869	25819	6045
Yunnan	45153	9753	31684	3716	47997	10293	33832	3872
Tibet	2296	477	1366	453	2644	515	1887	242

(Continued)

Region	2020				2021			
	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design
Shaanxi	99236	38262	54902	6072	105652	38643	60163	6846
Gansu	30732	5684	22490	2558	30165	6423	21626	2116
Qinghai	6736	1417	4970	349	7448	1585	5544	319
Ningxia	12172	2574	9006	592	14579	3054	10805	720
Xinjiang	18843	3776	13968	1099	22221	4395	16283	1543
Taiwan	17320	10766	5228	1326	16611	11140	4279	1192
Hong Kong	3275	1121	850	1304	3010	1059	698	1253
Macao	150	76	52	22	246	142	65	39
(Shenyang)	30786	9027	19794	1965	31320	9242	19978	2100
(Dalian)	25235	7296	16710	1229	27639	7915	18432	1292
(Changchun)	24584	9124	13866	1594	28453	10591	16110	1752
(Harbin)	24933	10228	12782	1923	29428	11751	15583	2094
(Nanjing)	116666	47623	62372	6671	116321	50168	60077	6076
(Hangzhou)	139327	52604	69287	17436	148934	59374	69493	20067
(Ningbo)	77796	18517	37353	21926	78976	17689	38405	22882
(Xiamen)	39762	9845	22041	7876	41776	10202	23059	8515
(Jinan)	65519	18785	43220	3514	71862	20450	47223	4189
(Qingdao)	82206	22643	53459	6104	87909	25446	55195	7268
(Wuhan)	91076	34247	51678	5151	102864	38963	56982	6919
(Guangzhou)	248439	52644	121174	74621	209286	61053	102932	45301
(Shenzhen)	304226	87267	146305	70654	336248	105762	147530	82956
(Chengdu)	94802	29776	52844	12182	99652	33000	52640	14012
(Xi'an)	76958	33623	39100	4235	82391	34151	43384	4856
(Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps)	2564	764	1720	80	3040	861	2055	124

Table 2 Foreign Patent Applications in China by Countries / Regions (2020-2021)

Country / Region	2020				2021			
	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design
Total in China	178124	152342	7759	18023	183280	157818	6901	18561
Andorra	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	45	32	1	12	47	28	2	17
Afghanistan	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Antigua and Barbuda	87	87	0	0	52	52	0	0
Anguilla	20	15	5	0	10	8	2	0
Angola	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Argentina	7	7	0	0	8	6	2	0
Austria	1055	958	28	69	1180	1038	35	107
Australia	1077	729	88	260	1087	740	84	263
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barbados	307	208	1	98	308	252	16	40
Belgium	831	713	41	77	898	798	42	58
Burkina Faso	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Bulgaria	15	13	1	1	24	11	0	13
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Bermuda	53	52	0	1	68	68	0	0
Brunei	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Bolivia	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Brazil	185	125	22	38	346	259	10	77
Bahamas	2	2	0	0	3	3	0	0
Bhutan	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Belarus	8	6	1	1	13	9	1	3
Belize	1	1	0	0	2	1	1	0
Canada	1284	1061	84	139	1414	1230	55	129
Democratic Republic of Congo (D.R. Congo)	10	3	7	0	3	1	2	0
Switzerland	4659	3732	178	749	5331	4365	158	808

(Continued)

Country / Region	2020				2021			
	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design
Cook Islands	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
Chile	29	28	1	0	23	22	0	1
Colombia	0	0	0	0	13	13	0	0
Costa Rica	1	1	0	0	8	8	0	0
Cuba	8	8	0	0	6	6	0	0
Cyprus	51	18	4	29	38	21	2	15
Czech Republic	100	59	11	30	121	48	7	66
Germany	18496	16115	802	1579	18996	16481	798	1717
Denmark	1211	975	33	203	1444	1154	45	245
Dominica	3	2	0	1	12	1	0	11
Estonia	27	16	8	3	23	10	4	9
Egypt	6	5	0	1	3	3	0	0
Spain	565	406	22	137	632	486	21	125
Finland	1164	955	54	155	1263	1073	68	122
France	6113	4887	400	826	6052	4964	269	819
United Kingdom	3649	2850	136	663	3552	2867	104	581
Georgia	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guernsey	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Gibraltar	3	3	0	0	1	1	0	0
Guinea	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	32	27	1	4	40	38	0	2
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Croatia	8	3	0	5	15	6	0	9
Hungary	34	31	0	3	48	44	2	2
Indonesia	22	7	9	6	14	7	0	7
Ireland	565	511	16	38	564	496	25	43
Israel	1186	1053	30	103	1376	1204	47	125

(Continued)

Country / Region	2020				2021			
	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design
Isle of Man	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
India	361	302	14	45	381	337	13	31
Iraq	5	1	1	3	1	0	1	0
Iran	10	6	0	4	7	2	3	2
Iceland	14	12	1	1	13	13	0	0
Italy	2510	1742	196	572	2725	1938	169	618
Jersey	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Jordan	8	1	4	3	4	1	2	1
Japan	53368	47862	2082	3424	52365	47010	1860	3495
Kenya	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kyrgyzstan	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
Cambodia	19	8	11	0	11	4	7	0
Saint Kitts and Nevis	7	6	1	0	1	1	0	0
Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK)	2	0	2	0	4	2	2	0
Republic of Korea (ROK)	20458	16725	801	2932	21148	17691	855	2602
Kuwait	3	0	0	3	5	1	1	3
Cayman Islands	3354	3114	71	169	1147	1069	13	65
Kazakhstan	3	1	1	1	3	3	0	0
Laos	2	1	1	0	4	0	4	0
Lebanon	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liechtenstein	203	177	7	19	225	205	5	15
Sri Lanka	3	1	0	2	3	1	0	2
Lithuania	11	9	0	2	13	7	0	6
Luxembourg	327	236	8	83	277	225	2	50

(Continued)

Country / Region	2020				2021			
	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design
Latvia	11	3	0	8	26	8	1	17
Morocco	6	4	0	2	7	7	0	0
Monaco	103	10	0	93	51	8	1	42
Moldova	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Marshall Islands	1	0	0	1	3	3	0	0
North Macedonia	1	1	0	0	3	1	0	2
Mali	6	4	0	2	9	7	0	2
Mongolia	2	0	1	1	1	0	1	0
Malta	34	29	1	4	35	25	0	10
Mauritius	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0
Mexico	45	35	2	8	50	40	3	7
Malaysia	174	79	25	70	124	88	15	21
Nigeria	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	3620	3116	185	319	3704	3133	162	409
Norway	325	296	2	27	350	293	15	42
New Zealand	270	173	19	78	230	161	11	58
Oman	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Panama	16	15	0	1	6	5	1	0
Peru	6	4	2	0	5	5	0	0
Philippines	9	5	3	1	18	11	6	1
Pakistan	2	0	0	2	8	6	0	2
Poland	113	90	5	18	124	87	4	33
Puerto Rico	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	53	46	1	6	69	62	1	6
Qatar	11	4	1	6	5	2	0	3

(Continued)

Country / Region	2020				2021			
	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design
Romania	7	4	2	1	8	7	0	1
Serbia	3	2	1	0	8	8	0	0
Russia	266	202	18	46	232	168	24	40
Saudi Arabia	369	356	2	11	217	207	0	10
Seychelles	40	22	10	8	16	13	2	1
Sweden	2766	2340	120	306	2985	2489	111	385
Singapore	2009	1318	550	141	2458	2024	188	246
Slovenia	41	30	1	10	35	18	1	16
Slovakia	14	13	0	1	11	6	2	3
San Marino	8	1	0	7	3	3	0	0
Senegal	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Syria	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	131	76	13	42	147	92	15	40
Tajikistan	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0
Tunisia	2	1	0	1	1	1	0	0
Türkiye	137	95	8	34	130	112	2	16
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0
Ukraine	27	9	7	11	19	9	4	6
United States	43589	37880	1545	4164	48609	42266	1568	4775
Uruguay	4	1	3	0	4	4	0	0
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
The British Virgin Islands	178	80	31	67	97	47	11	39
Viet Nam	20	6	4	10	21	7	5	9
Samoa	26	22	3	1	7	5	1	1
Yemen	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
South Africa	63	46	4	13	47	36	1	10
Zambia	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0

Table 3 Granted Domestic Patents by Regions (2020-2021)

Region	2020				2021			
	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design
Domestic Total	3520901	440691	2368651	711559	4467165	585910	3112795	768460
Beijing	162824	63266	75336	24222	198778	79210	96078	23490
Tianjin	75434	5262	64221	5951	97910	7376	85076	5458
Hebei	92196	6365	68466	17365	120034	8621	92603	18810
Shanxi	27296	2987	21933	2376	37379	3915	30608	2856
Inner Mongolia	17958	1162	14423	2373	24362	1651	20737	1974
Liaoning	60185	7936	46681	5568	80191	10480	64406	5305
Jilin	23951	3969	17363	2619	29879	5730	21220	2929
Heilongjiang	28475	4598	20211	3666	38884	6337	28698	3849
Shanghai	139780	24208	92249	23323	179317	32860	120857	25600
Jiangsu	499167	45975	405885	47307	640917	68813	515935	56169
Zhejiang	391700	49888	231693	110119	465468	56796	292944	115728
Anhui	119696	21432	84609	13655	153475	23624	114415	15436
Fujian	145928	10250	99956	35722	153814	12561	105267	35986
Jiangxi	80239	4407	51326	24506	97372	6741	64221	26410
Shandong	238778	26745	184564	27469	329838	36345	264072	29421
Henan	122809	9183	95894	17732	158038	13536	126477	18025
Hubei	110102	17555	80229	12318	155169	22376	118303	14490
Hunan	78723	11537	49052	18134	98936	16564	62871	19501
Guangdong	709725	70695	380882	258148	872209	102850	484320	285039
Guangxi	34470	3521	23061	7888	46804	4573	34133	8098
Hainan	8578	721	7027	830	13632	954	11561	1117
Chongqing	55377	7637	40021	7719	76206	9413	58410	8383
Sichuan	108386	14187	73927	20272	146936	19337	105327	22272
Guizhou	34971	2268	27714	4989	39267	2824	30666	5777
Yunnan	28943	2458	23095	3390	41167	3643	33900	3624
Tibet	1702	96	1049	557	1929	184	1449	296
Shaanxi	60524	12122	42227	6175	86272	15516	65011	5745

(Continued)

Region	2020				2021			
	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design
Gansu	20991	1446	17503	2042	26056	2253	21975	1828
Qinghai	4693	333	4050	310	6591	454	5774	363
Ningxia	7710	703	6477	530	12885	1103	11141	641
Xinjiang	12763	859	10805	1099	21178	1153	18691	1334
Taiwan	13507	6259	5649	1599	13019	7098	4797	1124
Hong Kong	3147	630	953	1564	3072	934	792	1346
Macao	173	31	120	22	181	85	60	36
(Shenyang)	21153	3596	15734	1823	29252	4569	22706	1977
(Dalian)	17643	2975	13472	1196	23508	4162	18136	1210
(Changchun)	17383	3472	12449	1462	21360	5038	14585	1737
(Harbin)	15575	3747	10036	1792	22254	5060	15249	1945
(Nanjing)	76416	14904	55702	5810	92039	21576	64487	5976
(Hangzhou)	92553	17343	58629	16581	122601	22966	80553	19082
(Ningbo)	60575	5340	32122	23113	72390	7819	42010	22561
(Xiamen)	29603	3068	19053	7482	36546	3780	24196	8570
(Jinan)	40991	5832	31928	3231	61765	8208	49782	3775
(Qingdao)	57764	8636	43088	6040	75652	10210	58831	6611
(Wuhan)	58923	14667	39377	4879	86379	18553	61547	6279
(Guangzhou)	156000	15093	83574	57333	189834	24129	107136	58569
(Shenzhen)	222424	31131	121615	69678	279099	45194	154750	79155
(Chengdu)	65450	10875	43443	11132	88376	14989	60562	12825
(Xi'an)	46356	11161	30698	4497	66082	14201	47804	4077
(Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps)	1570	146	1349	75	2679	200	2367	112

Table 4 Granted Foreign Patents in China by Countries / Regions (2020-2021)

Country / Region	2020				2021			
	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design
Total in China	118367	89436	8572	20359	134292	110036	7195	17061
Andorra	3	3	0	0	2	2	0	0
United Arab Emirates	23	16	0	7	25	12	2	11
Afghanistan	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Antigua and Barbuda	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0
Anguilla	6	0	4	2	9	3	6	0
Angola	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Argentina	4	2	1	1	7	7	0	0
Austria	765	668	36	61	857	747	23	87
Australia	691	319	72	300	736	393	87	256
Barbados	164	99	3	62	177	113	4	60
Belgium	543	416	50	77	642	541	33	68
Bulgaria	8	7	0	1	20	7	1	12
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Burundi	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Bermuda	64	60	4	0	100	99	0	1
Brunei	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
Bolivia	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Brazil	101	55	15	31	143	67	12	64
Bahamas	4	3	1	0	1	1	0	0
Belarus	5	1	3	1	9	5	2	2
Belize	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Canada	792	575	71	146	876	687	78	111
Democratic Republic of Congo (D.R. Congo)	1	1	0	0	6	0	6	0

(Continued)

Country / Region	2020				2021			
	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design
Republic of Congo	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Switzerland	3364	2353	131	880	3917	2956	180	781
Cook Islands	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Chile	8	8	0	0	21	19	1	1
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Colombia	13	4	2	7	4	4	0	0
Costa Rica	1	0	1	0	2	2	0	0
Cuba	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0
Cyprus	26	9	0	17	36	13	4	19
Czech Republic	81	36	9	36	127	52	8	67
Germany	12157	9397	876	1884	14106	11758	776	1572
Denmark	952	696	41	215	1086	822	36	228
Dominica	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
Ecuador	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Estonia	19	4	6	9	16	3	6	7
Egypt	2	1	1	0	3	3	0	0
Spain	440	223	39	178	424	282	17	125
Finland	747	553	53	141	915	722	48	145
Fiji	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	4333	2949	406	978	4555	3490	321	744
United Kingdom	2152	1380	149	623	2514	1850	120	544
Georgia	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Guernsey	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Gibraltar	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Guinea	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	28	20	0	8	21	19	1	1
Guatemala	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
Croatia	5	2	0	3	13	2	0	11

(Continued)

Country / Region	2020				2021			
	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design
Hungary	29	17	5	7	32	32	0	0
Indonesia	18	0	7	11	12	1	4	7
Ireland	309	255	11	43	376	321	23	32
Israel	580	422	43	115	779	645	36	98
Isle of Man	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
India	203	131	16	56	192	156	13	23
Iraq	1	0	0	1	4	0	2	2
Iran	3	2	1	0	8	3	1	4
Iceland	9	6	1	2	6	6	0	0
Italy	2137	1171	168	798	2249	1457	179	613
Jordan	7	0	7	0	9	0	6	3
Japan	35483	28955	2461	4067	39825	34853	1986	2986
Kyrgyzstan	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Cambodia	0	0	0	0	17	1	16	0
Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK)	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
Republic of Korea (ROK)	13133	9311	969	2853	14713	11086	822	2805
Kuwait	2	0	0	2	3	0	1	2
Cayman Islands	3285	2723	173	389	2289	2140	50	99
Kazakhstan	5	4	0	1	3	2	1	0
Laos	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Lebanon	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Liechtenstein	121	93	5	23	158	137	5	16
Sri Lanka	2	0	0	2	3	1	0	2
Lithuania	7	6	0	1	15	9	0	6
Luxembourg	373	204	20	149	256	185	6	65
Latvia	3	1	1	1	27	4	0	23
Morocco	10	1	1	8	2	1	0	1
Monaco	57	5	0	52	77	4	0	73

(Continued)

Country / Region	2020				2021			
	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design
Moldova	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	1
Marshall Islands	6	1	0	5	1	0	0	1
North Macedonia	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	2
Mali	7	1	5	1	7	4	0	3
Myanmar	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Mongolia	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Malta	11	10	1	0	35	8	0	27
Mauritius	4	4	0	0	1	1	0	0
Mexico	34	21	1	12	36	28	2	6
Malaysia	132	25	29	78	61	30	15	16
Niger	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
Nigeria	4	0	1	3	1	0	1	0
Netherlands	2537	1957	168	412	2811	2343	170	298
Norway	171	129	11	31	233	199	3	31
New Zealand	166	82	19	65	180	109	21	50
Oman	2	2	0	0	3	1	1	1
Panama	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Peru	3	0	2	1	3	2	1	0
Philippines	8	4	3	1	9	4	4	1
Pakistan	2	0	0	2	4	1	0	3
Poland	66	33	5	28	84	61	6	17
Puerto Rico	3	3	0	0	1	1	0	0
Portugal	34	30	0	4	43	36	1	6

(Continued)

Country / Region	2020				2021			
	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design
Qatar	3	3	0	0	11	1	1	9
Romania	6	2	3	1	4	3	1	0
Serbia	3	2	1	0	1	1	0	0
Russia	141	71	23	47	159	103	10	46
Saudi Arabia	92	74	1	17	173	159	2	12
Seychelles	21	6	6	9	17	6	7	4
Sweden	1890	1450	89	351	2531	2110	119	302
Singapore	1766	1048	581	137	1611	1004	404	203
Slovenia	26	13	3	10	26	12	1	13
Slovakia	13	9	3	1	16	10	2	4
San Marino	10	1	1	8	1	1	0	0
Thailand	100	38	14	48	112	54	7	51
Türkiye	66	37	7	22	69	45	5	19
Ukraine	14	2	4	8	22	7	5	10
United States	27470	21084	1660	4726	33391	27843	1456	4092
Uruguay	1	0	1	0	5	3	2	0
Uzbekistan	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
The British Virgin Islands	166	76	43	47	101	55	12	34
Viet Nam	17	4	6	7	9	1	0	8
Samoa	20	12	8	0	17	13	2	2
South Africa	45	26	4	15	48	37	3	8
Zambia	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
Others	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0

Table 5 Valid Domestic Patents by Regions (2020-2021)

Region	As of the End of 2020				As of the End of 2021			
	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design
Domestic Total	11236868	2279123	6895886	2061859	14417426	2773287	9190633	2453506
Beijing	768090	335575	340086	92429	913616	405037	403429	105150
Tianjin	245540	38152	189936	17452	308263	43409	244766	20088
Hebei	266025	34147	183267	48611	355909	41657	255601	58651
Shanxi	80997	16471	57553	6973	109091	19474	81172	8445
Inner Mongolia	49902	6943	36714	6245	68588	8215	53256	7117
Liaoning	196225	47788	131833	16604	256908	56146	181946	18816
Jilin	70382	17260	45570	7552	91913	21699	60832	9382
Shanghai	542526	145604	320272	76650	676697	171972	411822	92903
Jiangsu	1483781	291648	1053773	138360	1973116	349035	1459654	164427
Zhejiang	1276423	199572	735073	341778	1592452	250383	940937	401132
Anhui	385211	98186	246346	40679	498202	121732	328016	48454
Fujian	417745	50756	265172	101817	517568	62156	338506	116906
Jiangxi	199256	16989	128457	53810	257228	23086	169438	64704
Shandong	662211	124512	455859	81840	912727	150776	663222	98729
Henan	336969	43547	246313	47109	448242	55749	337172	55321
Hubei	322443	73548	212957	35938	442481	92920	305872	43689
Hunan	249721	56285	145696	47740	317087	70114	190616	56357
Guangdong	2296261	350501	1235185	710575	2895945	439607	1586524	869814
Guangxi	102867	24776	59510	18581	136587	28240	85906	22441
Hainan	21275	4274	14332	2669	32901	5005	24704	3192
Chongqing	187340	35353	124806	27181	239004	42349	165890	30765
Sichuan	358830	70421	227165	61244	462124	87186	306375	68563
Guizhou	94160	12558	69322	12280	118367	15147	88363	14857
Yunnan	93374	15575	67215	10584	122471	18872	91619	11980

(Continued)

Region	As of the End of 2020				As of the End of 2021			
	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design
Sichuan	358830	70421	227165	61244	462124	87186	306375	68563
Guizhou	94160	12558	69322	12280	118367	15147	88363	14857
Yunnan	93374	15575	67215	10584	122471	18872	91619	11980
Qinghai	12420	1848	9478	1094	17207	2225	13733	1249
Ningxia	21889	3691	16817	1381	31836	4310	25704	1822
Xinjiang	40942	5684	29938	5320	56252	6388	44114	5750
Taiwan	104040	61093	34655	8292	103586	63239	32383	7964
Hong Kong	16955	5194	4598	7163	17502	5751	4519	7232
Macao	838	114	354	370	840	195	315	330
(Shenyang)	70380	19795	44732	5853	93317	23488	62990	6839
(Dalian)	59200	16989	38227	3984	77214	20309	52446	4459
(Changchun)	52029	13802	33868	4359	67546	17620	44420	5506
(Harbin)	57353	22687	29985	4681	74026	27150	41306	5570
(Nanjing)	240859	70479	151834	18546	310797	88996	200687	21114
(Hangzhou)	304661	73395	173689	57577	399863	95205	236363	68295
(Ningbo)	228519	30551	120995	76973	278446	38289	151057	89100
(Xiamen)	109482	16272	68373	24837	136326	19544	86741	30041
(Jinan)	121794	29329	81817	10648	170913	35304	122619	12990
(Qingdao)	171417	38552	113144	19721	230130	47158	158942	24030
(Wuhan)	184043	58157	109814	16072	254777	74204	160724	19849
(Guangzhou)	456515	71419	244692	140404	588205	93225	324083	170897
(Shenzhen)	733117	160046	374957	198114	936952	198025	491002	247925
(Chengdu)	219554	50004	135047	34503	282369	63040	180804	38525
(Xi'an)	146195	49525	84228	12442	196231	61253	121681	13297
(Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps)	4717	830	3625	262	6730	928	5475	327

Table 6 Valid Foreign Patents in China by Countries / Regions (2020-2021)

Country / Region	As of the End of 2020				As of the End of 2021			
	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design
Total in China	956029	778721	51811	125497	1003450	823614	52810	127026
Andorra	10	9	1	0	12	11	1	0
United Arab Emirates	157	94	14	49	159	97	11	51
Afghanistan	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Antigua and Barbuda	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0
Anguilla	15	3	10	2	20	3	15	2
Armenia	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Angola	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Argentina	47	35	6	6	46	35	6	5
American Samoa	4	1	2	1	3	1	1	1
Austria	5914	5195	268	451	6289	5567	247	475
Australia	4788	2920	354	1514	4920	2950	399	1571
Barbados	921	613	31	277	1018	669	34	315
Bangladesh	4	1	0	3	3	1	0	2
Belgium	4608	3927	181	500	4773	4102	184	487
Bulgaria	46	34	5	7	64	39	6	19
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Burundi	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Bermuda	530	412	54	64	563	492	42	29
Brunei	12	7	5	0	11	7	4	0
Bolivia	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	2
Brazil	796	487	86	223	852	489	91	272
Bahamas	84	79	1	4	65	60	1	4
Belarus	18	9	5	4	27	14	7	6
Belize	22	7	13	2	21	9	11	1
Canada	7067	5886	301	880	7384	6192	339	853
Democratic Republic of Congo (D.R. Congo)	3	2	1	0	9	2	7	0
Republic of Congo	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Switzerland	27518	20719	1454	5345	28842	21766	1474	5602

(Continued)

Country / Region	As of the End of 2020				As of the End of 2021			
	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design
Cook Islands	12	2	1	9	8	1	2	5
Chile	77	74	2	1	89	84	3	2
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Colombia	37	20	3	14	39	23	2	14
Costa Rica	6	3	2	1	7	5	1	1
Cuba	56	56	0	0	50	50	0	0
Curacao	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0
Cyprus	158	76	8	74	149	80	10	59
Czech Republic	683	213	57	413	654	243	55	356
Germany	98876	81127	5287	12462	104250	86013	5491	12746
Denmark	6410	5071	243	1096	7015	5570	247	1198
Dominica	7	1	1	5	4	2	1	1
Algeria	3	2	1	0	2	2	0	0
Ecuador	6	2	0	4	4	2	0	2
Estonia	68	23	11	34	75	25	17	33
Egypt	10	4	4	2	13	7	4	2
Spain	2636	1580	146	910	2749	1717	136	896
Finland	7731	6701	406	624	8056	6916	418	722
Fiji	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
France	33890	26331	2047	5512	34892	27289	2123	5480
United Kingdom	16094	11258	782	4054	16634	11882	776	3976
Georgia	10	0	1	9	10	0	1	9
Guernsey	6	0	0	6	7	1	0	6
Gibraltar	24	22	2	0	23	23	0	0
Guinea	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Greece	144	119	1	24	135	115	2	18
Guatemala	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	1
Croatia	15	11	0	4	27	12	0	15
Hungary	200	158	18	24	219	181	18	20

(Continued)

Country / Region	As of the End of 2020				As of the End of 2021			
	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design
Indonesia	84	23	10	51	76	21	14	41
Ireland	2789	2423	130	236	2939	2561	146	232
Israel	3505	2775	213	517	3954	3214	207	533
Isle of Man	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
India	1268	972	68	228	1264	1003	73	188
Iraq	15	0	2	13	10	0	2	8
Iran	10	2	6	2	10	4	2	4
Iceland	77	72	2	3	81	76	2	3
Italy	14609	9690	771	4148	15555	10440	868	4247
Jersey	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	0
Jamaica	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0
Jordan	22	7	12	3	30	7	18	5
Japan	336236	286474	17648	32114	345020	296870	17454	30696
Kyrgyzstan	2	0	1	1	2	0	1	1
Cambodia	0	0	0	0	17	1	16	0
Saint Kitts and Nevis	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK)	6	2	4	0	8	2	6	0
Republic of Korea (ROK)	85664	65872	4384	15408	93050	71882	4814	16354
Kuwait	3	1	0	2	6	1	1	4
Cayman Islands	10084	7331	529	2224	12083	9487	587	2009
Kazakhstan	13	10	2	1	12	10	1	1
Laos	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	0
Lebanon	11	5	4	2	8	5	3	0
Liechtenstein	924	686	14	224	1001	786	15	200
Sri Lanka	8	3	1	4	11	4	1	6
Lithuania	22	13	3	6	34	22	2	10
Luxembourg	1911	1322	88	501	1952	1437	70	445
Latvia	22	15	3	4	46	18	2	26
Morocco	47	9	1	37	48	10	1	37

(Continued)

Country / Region	As of the End of 2020				As of the End of 2021			
	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design
Monaco	101	27	2	72	173	28	2	143
Moldova	1	0	0	1	4	2	0	2
Marshall Islands	11	5	1	5	11	5	0	6
North Macedonia	2	1	0	1	4	1	0	3
Mali	25	4	10	11	31	10	7	14
Myanmar	21	2	9	10	21	2	9	10
Mongolia	4	0	2	2	3	0	2	1
Malta	158	137	6	15	227	162	6	59
Mauritius	111	108	0	3	107	104	0	3
Mexico	386	255	8	123	349	271	7	71
Malaysia	638	272	140	226	608	266	139	203
Namibia	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Niger	1	0	1	0	2	1	1	0
Nigeria	9	1	1	7	10	1	2	7
Netherlands	22170	19015	661	2494	22868	19564	766	2538
Norway	1518	1295	39	184	1602	1373	43	186
New Zealand	1041	605	64	372	1133	658	76	399
Oman	5	3	1	1	6	4	1	1
Panama	41	37	0	4	36	32	0	4
Peru	8	4	3	1	9	4	4	1
Philippines	89	55	26	8	89	54	30	5
Pakistan	12	1	3	8	16	2	3	11
Poland	387	244	27	116	410	274	29	107
Puerto Rico	13	12	0	1	14	13	0	1
Portugal	167	127	3	37	196	155	3	38
Paraguay	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2
Qatar	16	12	0	4	27	13	1	13
Romania	11	5	3	3	15	8	4	3
Serbia	10	8	1	1	10	9	1	0

(Continued)

Country / Region	As of the End of 2020				As of the End of 2021			
	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design
Russia	890	530	137	223	944	584	121	239
Saudi Arabia	726	541	4	181	861	662	6	193
Seychelles	138	46	46	46	132	43	42	47
Sweden	14749	11854	439	2456	16162	13163	496	2503
Singapore	8803	5306	2595	902	9655	5908	2690	1057
Slovenia	191	129	4	58	200	128	4	68
Slovakia	74	46	4	24	79	51	5	23
San Marino	15	6	1	8	8	7	1	0
El Salvador	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2
Chad	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	430	152	53	225	483	196	53	234
Tunisia	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0
Türkiye	388	195	32	161	390	206	32	152
Trinidad and Tobago	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0
Ukraine	62	28	9	25	72	27	13	32
United States	222975	185117	11399	26459	236753	197595	11414	27744
Uruguay	12	10	2	0	16	12	4	0
Uzbekistan	5	5	0	0	4	4	0	0
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Venezuela	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	0
The British Virgin Islands	1683	886	268	529	1489	809	227	453
Viet Nam	72	11	10	51	71	10	10	51
Samoa	290	208	66	16	269	210	43	16
Yemen	4	0	1	3	2	0	0	2
South Africa	460	373	16	71	416	334	15	67
Zambia	2	2	0	0	3	2	1	0
Others	15	15	0	0	13	13	0	0

Table 7 Domestic Trademark Applications, Registrations and Valid Registrations by Regions (2020-2021)

Region	2020			2021		
	Applications	Registrations	Year-End Valid Registrations	Applications	Registrations	Year-End Valid Registrations
Domestic Total	9116454	5576545	28393188	9192675	7545358	35322797
Beijing	564510	362738	2223056	641220	427911	2578614
Tianjin	85096	51092	288949	95011	67921	352692
Hebei	283859	175632	837897	282347	239842	1063792
Shanxi	85379	48021	223410	89251	69498	289394
Inner Mongolia	71501	45125	240565	75793	58946	295125
Liaoning	130597	81384	462852	132718	103652	556582
Jilin	75384	45193	253691	79358	61471	309803
Heilongjiang	93939	58824	321190	96990	77776	392827
Shanghai	505260	307405	1737353	559352	420985	2117136
Jiangsu	603118	367645	1862454	590311	507784	2335946
Zhejiang	874293	566301	2975001	837586	748628	3675052
Anhui	303305	174516	768729	287123	254033	1011461
Fujian	540649	331738	1571895	500458	446895	1989159
Jiangxi	199735	120294	512617	181052	172954	671642
Shandong	565318	349751	1610086	545189	465216	2057493
Henan	435379	267953	1121088	429656	389068	1489689
Hubei	210889	133448	665143	220348	181590	833494
Hunan	244048	149261	710913	244563	211056	902594
Guangdong	1755995	1079852	5430003	1738500	1437978	6766377
Guangxi	121558	65922	295756	121037	97297	389044
Hainan	44326	23493	120720	70885	38277	160278
Chongqing	160862	104748	576973	159051	128539	694043
Sichuan	351668	202200	1014106	353261	282109	1281664
Guizhou	125649	58618	266864	170048	97189	362645
Yunnan	140461	83847	435055	149049	113873	538604
Tibet	13360	7572	37178	14180	9889	47472
Shaanxi	172599	96266	490260	169668	142766	620721

(Continued)

Region	2020			2021		
	Applications	Registrations	Year-End Valid Registrations	Applications	Registrations	Year-End Valid Registrations
Gansu	44459	27215	123823	43494	34945	157464
Qinghai	16828	9331	48516	15091	13179	60756
Ningxia	23252	13139	67201	24815	18210	84299
Xinjiang	84648	42967	221995	102382	62485	279325
Taiwan	14441	13130	178968	13068	11211	182042
Hong Kong	172615	110947	691065	157963	150987	766806
Macao	1474	977	7816	1857	1198	8762
(Shenyang)	49736	31226	179060	48095	39309	213604
(Dalian)	30565	18889	117534	32864	23911	137748
(Changchun)	36889	21781	119135	39168	29116	145236
(Harbin)	48198	30204	170275	50799	41442	208781
(Nanjing)	111933	69581	342504	113439	90825	428951
(Hangzhou)	260743	164476	812977	276743	217131	1025618
(Ningbo)	93526	60163	328218	82368	78333	401084
(Xiamen)	123348	75630	391606	116262	103738	489933
(Jinan)	91400	57103	263105	89643	72691	331760
(Qingdao)	110549	67342	306949	105810	87593	391532
(Wuhan)	98544	67206	335561	110050	81976	410214
(Guangzhou)	486261	298343	1514106	485618	395000	1881904
(Shenzhen)	584659	362942	1730268	574780	464393	2165693
(Chengdu)	219807	125246	615645	193723	168488	771167
(Xi'an)	101542	58842	307186	102887	81879	379496

Table 8 Foreign Trademark Applications, Registrations and Valid Registrations in China by Countries / Regions (2020-2021)

Country / Region	2020			2021		
	Applications	Registrations	Year-End Valid Registrations	Applications	Registrations	Year-End Valid Registrations
Total in China	231114	184107	1779897	257832	193589	1916723
Andorra	4	0	79	10	4	78
United Arab Emirates	565	388	4249	694	404	4435
Afghanistan	68	48	383	166	90	395
Antigua and Barbuda	21	9	56	20	17	68
Anguilla	59	53	778	50	67	810
Albania	7	2	22	13	8	29
Armenia	28	25	185	33	24	212
Angola	6	0	42	3	5	45
Argentina	198	147	1547	227	185	1654
Austria	1432	1243	13828	1785	1001	14346
Australia	8248	6400	44117	7308	6319	49063
Aruba	0	0	1	0	0	1
Azerbaijan	30	33	308	18	15	298
Bosnia and Herzegovina	9	0	15	8	5	21
Barbados	51	53	1022	121	83	898
Bangladesh	23	24	164	22	7	164
Belgium	1403	1019	13155	1517	1199	14091
Burkina Faso	4	3	17	3	3	19
Bulgaria	167	198	1705	190	123	1754
Bahrain	13	7	121	5	4	124
Burundi	0	1	16	0	0	16
Benin	1	0	25	5	3	26
Bermuda	261	205	2131	349	260	2397
Brunei	28	15	246	4	18	250
Bolivia	5	3	53	3	6	58
Brazil	542	393	4159	516	406	4419
Bahamas	64	74	1001	30	69	981

(Continued)

Country / Region	2020			2021		
	Applications	Registrations	Year-End Valid Registrations	Applications	Registrations	Year-End Valid Registrations
Botswana	0	0	92	0	0	92
Belarus	188	135	988	189	124	1081
Belize	43	40	605	18	20	568
Canada	4131	3852	23215	4721	3727	26324
Democratic Republic of Congo (D.R. Congo)	3	2	20	0	0	20
Republic of Congo	0	3	7	2	0	7
Switzerland	7680	6163	76264	8602	5842	79015
Cote d'Ivoire	1	2	42	2	1	42
Cook Islands	23	25	289	61	17	305
Chile	477	316	2958	557	397	3308
Cameroon	13	128	162	9	51	213
Colombia	138	76	981	188	101	1054
Costa Rica	9	18	104	24	7	109
Cuba	23	12	201	9	8	179
Curacao	6	5	255	8	0	243
Cyprus	467	353	3713	427	318	3594
Czech Republic	361	404	4192	418	257	4311
Germany	16814	14106	178787	17697	13201	185628
Djibouti	5	0	4	0	2	6
Denmark	2097	1373	16580	2407	1791	17905
The Commonwealth of Dominica	1	1	20	4	0	19
The Dominican Republic	43	43	176	38	31	205
Algeria	69	30	228	21	43	264
Ecuador	63	17	200	38	38	238
Estonia	147	91	660	158	111	748
Egypt	157	91	826	167	120	923
Eritrea	0	0	2	2	0	2
Spain	2723	2055	24172	2934	2070	25320

(Continued)

Country / Region	2020			2021		
	Applications	Registrations	Year-End Valid Registrations	Applications	Registrations	Year-End Valid Registrations
Ethiopia	5	7	28	8	2	28
Finland	1677	1559	13598	1781	1390	14534
Fiji	13	4	59	2	8	64
France	10166	8871	109036	10696	7638	113100
Gabon	0	0	1	0	0	1
United Kingdom	23105	18560	117343	23762	20312	134458
Grenada	3	0	7	6	3	10
Georgia	29	28	211	44	26	233
Guernsey	6	4	76	5	5	74
Ghana	12	21	54	14	10	61
Gibraltar	22	8	166	16	14	167
Greenland	4	0	1	0	2	6
Gambia	0	0	4	0	0	4
Guinea	3	9	59	8	0	55
Equatorial Guinea	1	1	1	0	1	2
Greece	155	139	1668	163	137	1732
Guatemala	14	10	94	23	8	104
Guinea-Bissau	0	1	1	1	0	1
Guyana	4	0	13	1	2	15
Honduras	5	3	9	5	3	12
Croatia	26	17	456	56	27	408
Haiti	5	1	32	0	2	32
Hungary	160	164	1501	207	164	1620
Indonesia	690	632	4481	748	582	4956
Ireland	839	657	5558	1114	746	6236
Israel	844	621	4811	920	611	5286
Isle of Man	57	29	1306	25	47	1325
India	723	583	4492	664	549	4947

(Continued)

Country / Region	2020			2021		
	Applications	Registrations	Year-End Valid Registrations	Applications	Registrations	Year-End Valid Registrations
Iraq	309	326	1271	482	227	1388
Iran	211	132	1840	190	198	1978
Iceland	55	62	741	95	69	785
Italy	7632	5894	82881	8323	6125	85806
Jersey	20	31	355	86	39	367
Jamaica	7	2	62	5	7	65
Jordan	109	99	469	131	74	518
Japan	29515	23962	236586	30393	25082	254325
Kenya	27	17	143	12	17	152
Kyrgyzstan	28	42	86	18	10	97
Cambodia	61	26	135	36	41	180
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2	6	31	1	2	35
Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK)	44	24	168	73	50	216
Republic of Korea (ROK)	17826	14266	113332	18332	14910	125690
Comoros	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	33	21	281	38	16	285
Cayman Islands	2131	2177	28376	1864	1955	29787
Kazakhstan	160	203	798	129	112	838
Laos	8	2	25	3	3	27
Lebanon	64	51	508	82	37	518
Saint Lucia	0	2	14	6	1	15
Liechtenstein	159	175	3040	124	86	2663
Sri Lanka	59	50	296	70	50	347
Liberia	8	4	29	5	3	23
Lithuania	138	154	680	248	147	820
Luxembourg	631	626	9350	694	523	8911
Latvia	104	39	443	50	71	480
Libya	34	34	115	45	33	141

(Continued)

Country / Region	2020			2021		
	Applications	Registrations	Year-End Valid Registrations	Applications	Registrations	Year-End Valid Registrations
Morocco	61	61	683	83	35	671
Monaco	259	154	1984	158	177	2136
Moldova	47	35	262	54	27	273
Montenegro	2	0	35	2	1	46
Madagascar	3	3	40	0	1	40
Marshall Islands	85	58	907	119	119	970
North Macedonia	13	11	104	11	7	99
Mali	17	11	89	33	12	100
Myanmar	177	69	395	123	159	545
Mongolia	21	21	148	27	18	166
Northern Mariana Islands	2	1	3	0	2	5
Mauritania	2	0	20	0	2	22
Montserrat	0	0	2	0	0	2
Malta	112	60	1260	131	93	1361
Mauritius	157	25	621	56	117	745
Maldives	6	5	13	2	6	19
Malawi	3	1	7	0	1	6
Mexico	419	406	4760	461	276	4812
Malaysia	1888	1572	11484	2054	1556	12747
Mozambique	16	1	26	12	11	36
Namibia	1	1	60	7	1	60
Niger	0	1	11	0	0	12
Nigeria	64	47	281	66	54	322
Nicaragua	0	3	9	0	0	9
Netherlands	4215	2905	35084	3784	3150	37192
Norway	691	518	5406	1122	698	5926
Nepal	10	10	86	30	5	94
Nauru	0	0	4	0	0	4

(Continued)

Country / Region	2020			2021		
	Applications	Registrations	Year-End Valid Registrations	Applications	Registrations	Year-End Valid Registrations
New Zealand	2127	1762	11872	1798	1477	13110
Oman	42	18	179	18	33	209
Panama	147	78	690	140	77	748
Peru	91	47	394	47	69	456
Polynesia	0	0	9	1	0	7
Papua New Guinea	1	0	41	0	1	39
Philippines	305	118	1394	205	173	1545
Pakistan	108	94	717	132	66	789
Poland	1121	729	5832	1261	845	6575
Puerto Rico	21	8	86	30	16	99
Palestine	9	2	20	7	7	27
Portugal	329	248	3033	334	250	3206
Palau	0	0	20	0	0	20
Paraguay	7	8	57	10	5	71
Qatar	39	25	349	295	39	379
Romania	109	100	806	165	67	872
Serbia	80	40	379	158	110	493
Russia	2341	2410	19680	2503	1959	20676
Rwanda	2	1	5	0	0	5
Saudi Arabia	145	89	1056	207	114	1137
Solomon Islands	0	0	2	0	0	2
Seychelles	765	680	4539	870	834	5163
Sudan	16	36	121	4	16	126
Sweden	2627	2114	20589	3626	2396	22099
Singapore	5103	3867	31126	9279	4669	36075
Slovenia	202	110	1401	199	171	1439
Slovakia	101	67	1068	74	45	1084
Sierra Leone	0	0	14	4	4	18
San Marino	23	14	214	19	23	231
Senegal	19	9	58	7	5	62
Somalia	3	3	4	0	1	5
Suriname	1	0	1	1	0	1

(Continued)

Country / Region	2020			2021		
	Applications	Registrations	Year-End Valid Registrations	Applications	Registrations	Year-End Valid Registrations
El Salvador	6	3	16	2	9	27
Sint Maarten	0	0	3	0	0	1
Syria	106	57	438	93	86	496
Turks and Caicos Islands	4	1	52	4	5	58
Chad	2	1	16	3	2	18
Togo	4	49	91	3	2	88
Thailand	2369	1919	12006	1950	1650	13555
Tajikistan	8	7	33	3	5	35
Turkmenistan	11	5	61	8	9	70
Tunisia	9	7	145	8	3	147
Tonga	0	1	1	0	0	1
Türkiye	812	608	7870	1009	649	8270
Trinidad and Tobago	13	0	81	24	7	87
Tanzania	12	11	100	21	19	116
Ukraine	410	347	2284	431	290	2424
Uganda	13	5	25	8	3	30
United States	50882	38764	370733	65951	45464	406115
Uruguay	73	57	274	52	39	300
Uzbekistan	38	19	96	23	35	127
South Sudan	1	0	0	0	1	1
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	6	4	16	0	5	24
Venezuela	52	31	349	36	41	363
The British Virgin Islands	4381	2807	35162	3915	3811	36471
Viet Nam	345	254	1792	344	247	1996
Vanuatu	1	4	99	2	4	101
Samoa	28	80	2510	41	32	2275
Yemen	208	101	404	209	149	559
South Africa	293	262	2961	315	236	3105
Zambia	3	2	9	5	3	12
Zimbabwe	0	0	17	8	1	18
Cape Verde	2	1	1	0	0	1
Others	5	4	423	30	3	341

Table 9 Cumulative Amount of Approved GI Products (2020-2021)

Country / Region	Year-End Cumulative Amount	
	2020	2021
Total	2391	2490
Domestic Total	2330	2350
Beijing	13	13
Tianjin	13	13
Hebei	70	73
Shanxi	26	27
Inner Mongolia	41	41
Liaoning	89	89
Jilin	53	53
Heilongjiang	74	75
Shanghai	12	12
Jiangsu	91	91
Zhejiang	115	115
Anhui	83	86
Fujian	107	107
Jiangxi	62	62
Shandong	80	81
Henan	116	116
Hubei	165	165
Hunan	83	83
Guangdong	159	162
Guangxi	92	93
Hainan	12	12
Chongqing	14	14
Sichuan	295	296
Guizhou	147	150
Yunnan	62	64
Tibet	35	35
Shaanxi	86	86
Gansu	68	68

(Continued)

Country / Region	Year-End Cumulative Amount	
Qinghai	16	16
Ningxia	13	13
Xinjiang	38	39
Taiwan	0	0
Hong Kong	0	0
Macao	0	0
Foreign Total in China	61	140
Spain	2	12
France	51	63
United Kingdom	4	4
Italy	2	26
Mexico	1	1
United States	1	1
Ireland	0	2
Austria	0	1
Belgium, Germany, France, Netherlands	0	1
Poland	0	1
Denmark	0	1
Germany	0	5
Finland	0	1
Czech Republic	0	2
Lithuania	0	1
Romania	0	1
Portugal	0	6
Sweden	0	1
Cyprus	0	1
Cyprus, Greece	0	1
Slovakia	0	1
Slovenia	0	1
Greece	0	5
Hungary	0	1

Table 10 Cumulative Registrations of GI Trademarks (2020-2021)

Country / Region	Year-End Cumulative Registrations	
	2020	2021
Total	6085	6562
Domestic Total	5875	6347
Beijing	16	18
Tianjin	27	27
Hebei	223	255
Shanxi	81	95
Inner Mongolia	170	178
Liaoning	139	141
Jilin	94	102
Heilongjiang	102	107
Shanghai	17	18
Jiangsu	354	379
Zhejiang	261	280
Anhui	185	205
Fujian	549	594
Jiangxi	113	125
Shandong	812	855
Henan	95	102
Hubei	474	500
Hunan	195	222
Guangdong	86	97
Guangxi	71	78
Hainan	85	93
Chongqing	278	284
Sichuan	481	552

(Continued)

Country / Region	Year-End Cumulative Registrations	
	2020	2021
Guizhou	111	117
Yunnan	283	310
Tibet	120	134
Shaanxi	141	143
Gansu	148	155
Qinghai	37	40
Ningxia	27	28
Xinjiang	95	108
Taiwan	5	5
Hong Kong	0	0
Macao	0	0
Foreign Total in China	210	215
Germany	2	2
Spain	2	2
France	152	154
United Kingdom	3	3
Georgia	3	3
Italy	23	24
Jamaica	2	2
Japan	1	1
Mexico	2	2
Thailand	6	6
United States	14	14
India	0	2

Table 11 Applications for Registration of Layout Designs of Integrated Circuits (2020-2021)

Country / Region	Applications	
	2020	2021
Total	14375	20353
Domestic Total	14297	20274
Beijing	492	684
Tianjin	191	195
Hebei	86	114
Shanxi	50	68
Inner Mongolia	9	15
Liaoning	43	169
Jilin	51	102
Heilongjiang	87	266
Shanghai	1839	2499
Jiangsu	3113	3585
Zhejiang	730	961
Anhui	655	616
Fujian	254	382
Jiangxi	70	56
Shandong	403	548
Henan	470	246
Hubei	254	443
Hunan	102	131
Guangdong	4293	7536

(Continued)

Country / Region	Applications	
Guangxi	53	59
Hainan	68	61
Chongqing	170	319
Sichuan	453	621
Guizhou	42	89
Yunnan	10	14
Tibet	4	7
Shaanxi	175	228
Gansu	5	18
Qinghai	2	3
Ningxia	21	50
Xinjiang	4	14
Taiwan	4	6
Hong Kong	94	169
Macao	0	0
Foreign Total in China	78	79
United States	78	78
United Kingdom	0	0
The British Virgin Islands	0	0
Italy	0	1

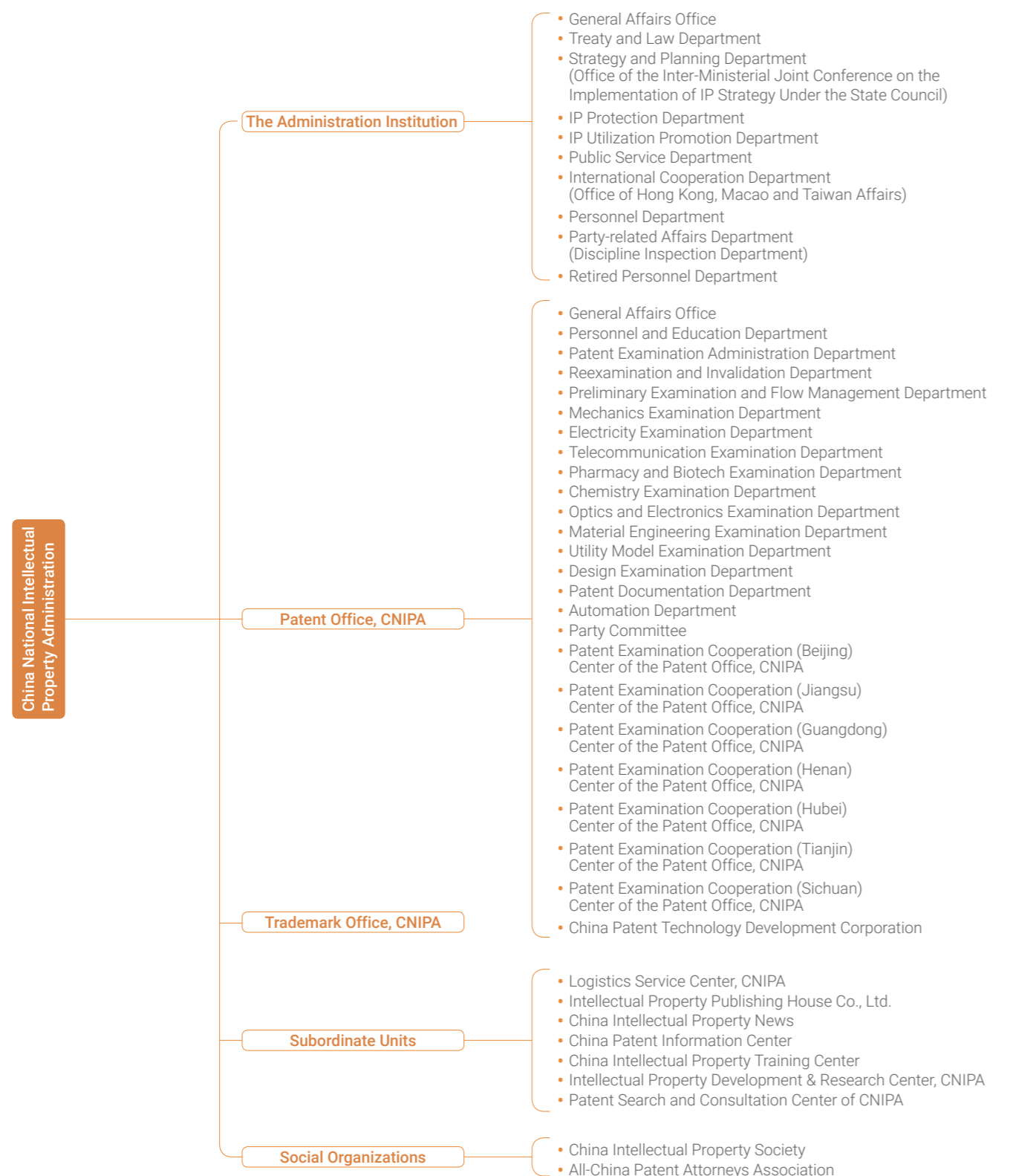
Table 12 Registration and Certificate Issuance of Layout Designs of Integrated Circuits (2020-2021)

Country / Region	Certificates Issued	
	2020	2021
Total	11727	13087
Domestic Total	11647	13029
Beijing	429	395
Tianjin	156	134
Hebei	65	80
Shanxi	27	55
Inner Mongolia	6	2
Liaoning	34	96
Jilin	42	62
Heilongjiang	63	124
Shanghai	1650	1699
Jiangsu	2469	2618
Zhejiang	601	648
Anhui	569	329
Fujian	193	238
Jiangxi	47	47
Shandong	319	302
Henan	336	213
Hubei	196	263
Hunan	89	77
Guangdong	3498	4667

(Continued)

Country / Region	Certificates Issued	
Guangxi	40	34
Hainan	68	43
Chongqing	146	159
Sichuan	307	425
Guizhou	39	32
Yunnan	6	12
Tibet	1	5
Shaanxi	150	152
Gansu	5	9
Qinghai	1	2
Ningxia	21	23
Xinjiang	3	8
Taiwan	5	3
Hong Kong	66	73
Macao	0	0
Foreign Total in China	80	58
United States	79	57
United Kingdom	1	0
The British Virgin Islands	0	0
Italy	0	1

03 Organization chart



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