



**ANNUAL
REPORT
2022**

知识产权
年度发展报告

CNIPA ANNUAL REPORT 2022



China National Intellectual Property Administration



China National Intellectual
Property Administration

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Annual Report



CNIPA

China National Intellectual Property Administration



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Commissioner's Message

Shen Changyu
Commissioner
China National Intellectual Property Administration

Innovation is the primary driving force behind development, and protecting IPR is equal to protecting innovation. In 2022, CNIPA made further progress in implementing the *Outline for Boosting 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*, endeavored to promote high-quality development of IP, and effectively escorted innovation-driven development and high-level opening up. R&D investment in China kept a double-digit increase, and ever more funds were channeled to fundamental science research, fostering optimal conditions for original innovation capabilities to grow. China rose to 11th place as ranked in the *Global Innovation Index 2022*, with steady progress for ten consecutive years. China ranked first in the world for the number of PCT applications for the fourth consecutive year, and maintained 3rd place in the world for the number of trademark applications filed through the Madrid system. China acceded to the *Hague Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Industrial Designs*, and secured 2nd place in the world for the number of designs included in international applications filed under the Hague system in 2022.

CNIPA was committed to improving the quality and efficiency of examination and providing unremitting high-quality and efficient IP services to global users. Despite the COVID-19 pandemic, CNIPA ensured normal operation through reforms in the examination mechanism and

working mode. A total of 798 thousand invention patents were granted and 6.177 million trademarks were registered throughout the year, and the average pendency for the examination of invention patents was reduced to 16.5 months, the pendency for the examination of high-value inventions was reduced to 13 months, and the average pendency for the trademark examination was reduced to 4 months. A novel intelligent patent examination system was set up, more than 99% of both the patent and trademark applications were filed electronically, and the certificates were issued in electronic format.

CNIPA was committed to strengthening the legal protection of IPR and optimizing the innovation environment and business climate. Efforts were made to promote the amendment to the *Implementing Regulations of the Patent Law* and commence a new round of amendments to the *Trademark Law* and its implementing regulations; in addition, research was conducted on legislative proposals concerning geographical indications (GIs). Attempts were made to explore the rules of IPR protection of data, with pilot projects ongoing in 8 places. The construction of national intellectual property protection demonstration zones was carried forward, with 10 national IP protection centers and fast-track IPR enforcement centers built. IP protection tasks to support the Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games Beijing 2022 were fulfilled successfully. The social satisfaction rating on IP protection reached 81.25.

CNIPA was committed to promoting the commercialization and utilization of IP to boost high-quality development of the economy. The patent and trademark pledge financing amounted to 486.88 billion RMB in 2022, maintaining a growth rate of more than 40% for three consecutive years, benefiting 26 thousand enterprises. The total import and export of IPR royalties reached 387.25 billion RMB, a year-on-year increase of 2.4%. A total of 241 thousand technical contracts involving IP were signed, with a turnover of 1.8 trillion RMB. In 2021, the added value of patent-intensive industries in China reached 14.3 trillion RMB, accounting for 12.4% of GDP. There were more than 23 thousand market entities approved of using the special sign for GIs, and their products yielded more than 700 billion RMB in 2022.

CNIPA was committed to advancing international cooperation and exchanges on IP and promoting innovation achievements for the greater welfare of the people worldwide. In the principles of openness, inclusiveness, and equity, CNIPA held and participated in 230 multilateral and bilateral international IP exchange and cooperation activities throughout the year, with 19 international cooperation agreements signed remotely. Engaged in the global IP governance under the framework of WIPO, CNIPA held the International Symposium on Intellectual Property, and Traditional Knowledge and Genetic Resources in cooperation with WIPO. The 14th BRICS Heads of Intellectual Property Offices Meeting was held successfully. The cooperation on IP among "Belt and

Road" countries was further deepened. Implementation of the *Agreement Between the European Union and China on Cooperation on, and Protection of, Geographical Indications* was carried forward, with the second list of 350 GI products released.

At the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, a grand blueprint was drawn for comprehensively promoting the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation with Chinese-Style modernization, the central role of innovation in the overall modernization was underlined, and importance was attached to strengthening the legal protection of IPR and forming a fundamental system for supporting comprehensive innovation. At a new starting point, CNIPA will pursue further cooperation with IP offices of other various countries and regions worldwide, promote exchanges, and facilitate the circulation of innovation resources and sharing of knowledge so that, ultimately, the global IP governance system will be fairer and more equitable for the greater welfare of the human being.



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LEGENDARY 10 YEARS for IP in CHINA

In China, the past decade has witnessed historic achievements and remarkable changes in IP work.

Important documents such as the *Opinions on Strengthening the Protection of Intellectual Property Rights* and the *Overall Plan for the Pilot Program of Comprehensive IP Administration Reform* were issued with a series of major arrangements. In November 2020, President Xi Jinping delivered an important speech, mapping out the key tasks of strengthening IP protection comprehensively for the period ahead and providing fundamental guidelines and action plans for the development of IP cause in the new era. In 2021, the CPC Central Committee and the State Council promulgated the *Outline to Boost China's Competitiveness in the Area of IP (2021-2035)* and the *National Plan for Protection and Utilization of IP During the 14th Five-Year Plan Period* as a decisive top-level design for the future development of IP.

China has successfully embarked on a road of IP development with Chinese characteristics and started a new journey to comprehensively boost its competitiveness in IP.



IP provides stronger stimulus to innovation and creation.

A noticeable progress was seen in both quality and quantity of IP creation. The number of high-value intellectual properties such as core patents, well-known trademarks, high-quality geographical indications (GIs) and layout designs of integrated circuits showed a significant increase.

4.212 million

Valid Invention Patents
As of the End of 2022

42.672 million

Valid Trademark Registrations
As of the End of 2022

2,495

GI Products Approved
As of the End of 2022

7,076

Collective Marks and Certification Marks Registered for GIs
As of the End of 2022

📍 Shenzhen-Hong Kong-Guangzhou & Beijing

Two of the Top Five Science & Technology Clusters in Global Innovation Index 2022

IP provides better support to economic and social development.

IP played a robust role in supporting the development of the innovative economy, brand economy, regional characteristic economy, and open economy.

12.30 trillion RMB

Added Value of Patent-Intensive Industries
2021

34th - 11th

Ranking in Global Innovation Index
2012-2022

12.44% of GDP

Added Value of Patent-Intensive Industries
2021

32-84

Chinese Brands in Brand Finance Global 500
2012-2022

23.48 thousand

Market Entities Approved for Using the GI Special Sign
As of the End of 2022

387.25 billion RMB

Total Import and Export Volume of IP Royalties
2022

8,240

National IP Demonstration Enterprises

1.60 trillion US dollars

Value of Chinese Brands in Brand Finance Global 500
2022

340

Gold Award Winners of the WIPO-CNIPA Awards for Chinese Outstanding Patented Inventions
2012-2022

1.799 ↑ 30% trillion RMB

Financed by Pledging Patents and Trademarks
2012-2022

33

IP Operation Platforms (Centers)

IP served better to optimize the business environment.

Unremitting efforts were made to improve the IP legal system and strengthen IP protection. The reform of streamlining administration and delegating power, improving regulation, and upgrading services went deeper.

- The Civil Code of the People's Republic of China confirmed the fundamental principle of protecting IP by the law.
- Issued the Opinions on Strengthening the Coordinated Protection of IP jointly with the Supreme People's Procuratorate.
- New rounds of amendments to the Patent Law, Trademark Law, and Copyright Law have been completed, establishing rules for punitive damages of the highest standard worldwide.
- Conducted pilot work in cooperation with the Ministry of Justice on the standardization of administrative adjudication of patent infringement disputes.
- Established an online lawsuit-to-mediation linking mechanism jointly with the Supreme People's Court.
- Launched special campaigns on IP protection with the State Administration for Market Regulation.

🕒 **16.5** months

Average Pendency for Invention Patent Examination 2022

🕒 **13** months

Average Pendency for High-Value Patent Examination 2022

🕒 **4** months

Average Pendency for Trademark Examination 2022

🕒 **7** months

Pendency for Trademark Registration Under General Circumstances 2022

99.72%

Patent Applications Filed Electronically 2022

99.55%

Trademark Applications Filed Electronically 2022

62

National IP Protection Centers As of the End of 2022

35

Fast-Track IPR Enforcement Centers As of the End of 2022

103

National Demonstration Zones for the Protection of GI Products As of the End of 2022

63.69-81.25

Social Satisfaction Rating on IP Protection 2012-2022

IP served better to expand the opening-up.

- With the support of CNIPA, the WIPO Office in China was established to provide Chinese users with services of international IP systems at close range.
- The Agreement Between the European Union and the Government of the People's Republic of China on Cooperation on, and Protection of, Geographical Indications was signed, which has effected the mutual recognition and protection of 244 GI products in China and Europe.
- Promoted the entry into force of the Beijing Treaty on Audiovisual Performances, the first international IP treaty concluded in China and named after a Chinese city.
- Sustained efforts were made to strengthen IP cooperation within the framework of the Belt and Road and BRICS, intensify the IP5 cooperation, and promote IP exchanges with ASEAN, African, and Latin American countries.
- Acceded to the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Industrial Designs and the Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons Who Are Blind, Visually Impaired, or Otherwise Print Disabled, and became a staunch defender, important participant, and active builder of international IP rules.
- Solid steps were taken to expand the Patent Prosecution Highway (PPH) network, and the role of IP in helping poverty alleviation was aligned with the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to support IP capacity building in developing countries. China has expanded its "circle of friends" in the IP field worldwide.

The foundation for the development of IP was cemented.

In the institutional reform in 2018, CNIPA was reorganized for centralized and unified administration of patents, trademarks, geographical indications, and layout designs of integrated circuits.

Jiangsu	Guangdong	Henan
Hubei	Tianjin	Sichuan

6 patent examination cooperation centers in addition to the Beijing Center were planned and built

Guangzhou	Shanghai	Chongqing
Jinan	Zhengzhou	

5 local trademark examination cooperation centers established under guidance

IP Professionals

Added to the *Occupational Classification Code of the People's Republic of China*

- National IP Publicity Week
- China International Patent Technology and Products Fair
- China International Design Expo
- ...

Featured IP Activities Held Regularly

20 thousand

Patent and Trademark Examiners

700 thousand

Professional Practitioners in the Area of IP

60 thousand

Qualified Patent Agents

Master's Degree in IP

Included in the *Catalogs of Postgraduate Education Disciplines (2022)*

- *Chinese Patent*
- *Intellectual Property*
- *Connections to Sangzhi County*
- *Zheng Chengsi IP Anthology*
- *IP Classics Translation Collection*
- ...

Excellent Documentary Works Showing China's Development in IP Kept Emerging, public awareness was ramped up evidently in respecting and protecting IP rights.

50th ANNIVERSARY of CHINA-WIPO COOPERATION

In November 1973, with the approval of Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai, Mr. Ren Jianxin, then Director of the Legal Affairs Department of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, led a Chinese government delegation to Geneva to attend the 4th Series of Meetings of the Governing Bodies of World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and the Unions Administered by WIPO as an observer, which marked the beginning of cooperation between China and WIPO.

Over the past 50 years, international cooperation and exchanges in intellectual property (IP), as represented by the China-WIPO cooperation, have boosted the leapfrog development of China's IP undertaking from scratch by introducing, adapting, and localizing IP systems from abroad.

Over the past 50 years, China and WIPO have deepened their friendship and cooperation. Multiple outcomes have been achieved in high-level exchanges, promoting development, serving innovation, and raising IP awareness, among other areas.

Over the past 50 years, as the largest developing country and a regional group of WIPO, China has firmly supported the multilateral IP system, and has actively and constructively participated in the WIPO Assemblies and meeting of related WIPO Committees. By committing itself to promoting WIPO's agenda and norm setting, China has been contributing toward a more effective global IP governance with Chinese wisdom.

At a new historical starting point, China will uphold the vision of a global community with a shared future, remain committed to the principles of openness, inclusiveness, balance, and universal benefit, play a deeper role in global IP governance under the framework of the WIPO, and make Chinese contributions to the development of global IP ecosystem.

1973

From November 19 to 27, 1973, Chinese representatives attended the 4th Series of Meetings of the Governing Bodies of WIPO and the Unions Administered by WIPO (Ren Jianxin, the 2nd from the left).



(Photo: *Twenty Years of China-WIPO Cooperation*)

1980

On March 3, 1980, China deposited its instrument of accession to the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization, which took effect on June 3, and China officially became the 90th member state of WIPO.



(Photo: WIPO)

1984

On December 19, 1984, the Chinese government deposited its instrument of accession to the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (as revised at Stockholm in 1967), which entered into force with respect to China on March 19, 1985.



(Photo: *Twenty Years of China-WIPO Cooperation*)

1986

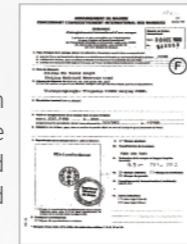
In 1986, the National Copyright Administration of China (NCAC) sent a delegation to Geneva to discuss the draft of the Copyright Law of China with WIPO.



(Photo: *Twenty Years of China-WIPO Cooperation*)

1989

In October 1989, Tong Ren Tang, an herbal-medicine company from China, filed China's first Madrid trademark application.



(Photo: WIPO)

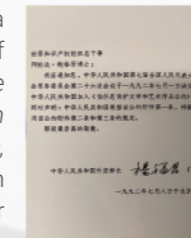
In November 1989, the Chinese Patent Office and WIPO announced the winner of the first Awards for Chinese Outstanding Patented Inventions, and Dr. Bogsch, Director General of WIPO, presented awards to the winners at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing.



(Photo: *Twenty Years of China-WIPO Cooperation*)

1992

On July 10, 1992, China deposited its instrument of accession to the *Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works*, which entered into force with respect to China on October 15, 1992.



(Photo: *Twenty Years of China-WIPO Cooperation*)

1994

In 1994, the China Patent Office received the first PCT international application from a Chinese female inventor.



(Photo: China Patent Office)

1999

On March 23, 1999, the Chinese government delegation formally deposited its instrument of accession to the International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV).



(Photo: UPOV)

2000

In September 2000, at the Thirty-Fifth Series of Meetings of the Assemblies of the Member States of WIPO, April 26th was approved as "World Intellectual Property Day", as proposed by China and Algeria.



(Photo: WIPO)

2006

In 2006, the WIPO Interregional Seminar on Traditional Knowledge, Traditional Cultural Expressions and Genetic Resources was held in Henan province, China.



(Photo: SIPO)

2009

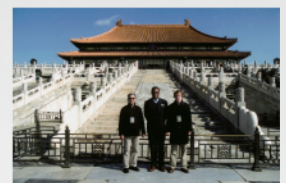
In March 2009, the National Copyright Administration of China (NCAC) and WIPO signed the Cooperative Agreement on the Excellent Example of Copyright Protection.



(Photo: NCAC)

2010

In March 2010, the State Intellectual Property Office of China (SIPO) and WIPO co-organized the Regional Seminar on the Development Agenda for WIPO in China.



(Photo: SIPO)

2012

From June 20 to 26, 2012, the WIPO Diplomatic Conference on the Protection of Audiovisual Performances was held in Beijing, China, at which the *Beijing Treaty on Audiovisual Performances* was successfully concluded.



(Photo: WIPO)

2014

In 2014, the Chinese government made voluntary contributions to WIPO for the first time and established the WIPO/China Funds-in-Trust (China FIT). Supported by this fund, WIPO has carried out a series of IP development projects in developing countries, contributing to local economic and social development. The photo shows a China FIT project in Cambodia in 2022.



(Photo: WIPO)

On July 10, 2014, the inauguration ceremony of the China Office of WIPO was held in Beijing. In 2019, the WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Shanghai Service was established in Shanghai, China.



(Photo: China IP Daily)

2016

On October 25, 2016, Mr. Sherif Saadallah, Executive Director of the WIPO Academy, attended the launching ceremony of the WIPO Distance Learning Courses in Chinese at China IP Training Center (CIPTC).



(Photo: CIPTC)

In November 2016, the National Copyright Administration of China (NCAC) held an exhibition at WIPO Headquarters in Geneva to showcase the achievement of copyright protection for porcelain in Dehua, China.



(Photo: NCAC)

2017

In 2017, SIPO and WIPO initiated the construction of WIPO Technology and Innovation Support Centers (TISCs) in China.



(Photo: SIPO)

In May 2017, during the 1st Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation, the *Agreement on Enhancing "Belt and Road" Intellectual Property Cooperation between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the WIPO* was signed as one of the 9 documents on Belt and Road cooperation signed between the Chinese Government and relevant international organizations, and included in the list of achievements of the Forum.



(Photo: SIPO)

In July 2017, SIPO and WIPO jointly held in Guangdong, China the China-Africa High-Level Seminar on Intellectual Property System and Policies for English-speaking African countries. In November 2018, China National Intellectual Property Administration (CNIPA, former SIPO) and WIPO held the China-Africa High-Level Seminar on Intellectual Property System and Policies for French-speaking African countries.



(Photo: China Intellectual Property News, CNIPA)

2019

In 2019, the number of PCT international applications filed by applicants from China reached 58,990, ranking first in the world for the first time.

2021

In 2021, Mr. Daren Tang, Director General of WIPO, attended online the 18th Shanghai International Intellectual Property Forum co-organized by CNIPA, WIPO, and the Shanghai Municipal People's Government.



(Photo: Shanghai Municipal People's Government)

2022

In 2022, China ranked 11th in the *Global Innovation Index 2022* released by WIPO, showing steady progress for ten consecutive years, ranking first among the upper-middle-income group economies.



(Photo: WIPO)

On February 5, 2022, China deposited its instrument of accession to the *Hague Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Industrial Designs and its instrument of ratification of the Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons Who Are Blind, Visually Impaired or Otherwise Print Disabled*, which entered into force with respect to China on May 5, 2022.



(Photo: WIPO)

In July 2022, WIPO launched the first WIPO Global Awards, 6 Chinese companies were shortlisted, and 2 Chinese companies won the award finally, accounting for two-fifths of all the winners.



(Photo: WIPO)

In December 2022, Mr. Lee Ka-chiu, Chief Executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China, met with Mr. Daren Tang, Director General of WIPO, who attended the 12th Business of IP Asia Forum in Hong Kong, China.



(Photo: WIPO)

Highlights of Events 2022

January

07

CNIPA issued the *Administrative Measures for the Establishment of Resident Representative Offices in China by Foreign Patent Agencies*.

14

CNIPA issued the *Measures for Fast-Track Examination of Trademark Registration Applications (for Trial Implementation)*.

20

CNIPA issued the *2022 National Intellectual Property Administrative Protection Work Plan*.

24

CNIPA issued the *Notice of Continuously and Strictly Regulating Patenting Behaviors* and the *Provisions of the China National Intellectual Property Administration on Intellectual Property Credit Management*.

February

05

Mr. Daren Tang, Director General of WIPO, was invited to the Opening Ceremony of the Olympic Winter Games Beijing 2022, during which he attended the welcome banquet hosted by President Xi Jinping and met with Premier Li Keqiang. On the same day, China deposited with WIPO the instrument of accession to the *Hague Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Industrial Designs*, and Commissioner Shen Changyu held a video meeting with Mr. Daren Tang.

10

According to statistics released by WIPO in Geneva, in 2021, China ranked first in the number of international patent applications filed by Chinese applicants through the PCT system for the third consecutive year.

14

At the Beijing 2022 Main Media Center, a special press conference on comprehensively strengthening the protection of intellectual property rights for the Olympic Winter Games was held.

March

01

Commissioner Shen Changyu held a video meeting with Mrs. Rakhat Kerimbayeva, the new Director of the State Agency of Intellectual Property and Innovation of the Kyrgyz Republic.

09

Commissioner Shen Changyu held a video meeting with Mr. Santisouk Phounsavath, the new Director General of the Department of Intellectual Property of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

10

The Seminar on China-Cambodia Patent Examination Cooperation was held virtually.

16

CNIPA issued the *Annual Guidelines for Promoting the High-Quality Development of Intellectual Property (2022)*.

April

20

The Opening Ceremony of the 2022 National IP Publicity Week Activities was held online. On the same day, Commissioner Shen Changyu attended the Intellectual Property in Asia: Trends and Opportunities session of the Boao Forum for Asia Annual Conference 2022 and delivered a video speech.

20

CNIPA issued the *Guideline on the Protection of Intellectual Property Rights in Enterprises*.

22

The 2022 High-Level Forum on China IP Protection was held, with the theme of "Beef Up IP Protection in an All-Around Way to Optimize Innovation and Business Climate" in Beijing. On the same day, CNIPA formulated and released the *Interim Measures for the Handling of Relevant Affairs after China's Accession to the Hague Agreement*.

25

The white paper *Intellectual Property Protection in China 2021* was published.

25

The Supreme People's Procuratorate and CNIPA jointly launched a campaign to strengthen the coordinated protection of intellectual property rights and signed cooperation opinions.

May

05

The *Hague Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Industrial Designs* came into effect in China.

17-18

CNIPA and the Swiss Federal Institute of Intellectual Property held the 9th meeting online, during which the 7th China-Switzerland Industry Roundtable was held.

June

08-09

The 2022 IP5 Heads of Office Meeting was held virtually. At the meeting, the *2022 Joint Statement of the IP5 Offices* was adopted.

21

Commissioner Shen Changyu held a video conference with Mr. Daren Tang, Director General of WIPO.

29

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

30

The Annual Conference on Guidance for Handling Overseas IP Disputes 2022 was held in Beijing.

July

11

CNIPA held a special training program for TISCs in China.

14

The *China Patent Survey Report 2021* was published.

14-22

The 63rd Series of Meetings of the Assemblies of the Member States of WIPO was held in Geneva, Switzerland in a hybrid form. Commissioner Shen Changyu led the Chinese government delegation to attend the series of meetings and made a general statement via video.

22

Winners of the 23rd WIPO-CNIPA Award for Chinese Outstanding Patented Inventions & Industrial Designs were revealed. On the same day, CNIPA issued the *Guidelines for the Protection of Intellectual Property Rights at Exhibitions*.

August

14

The "Belt and Road" Intellectual Property Cooperation Forum at the 6th Silk Road International Expo was held in Xi'an, co-sponsored by CNIPA and the Shaanxi Provincial Government.

18

CNIPA issued the *Announcement on Launching the Project of Accelerating Recognition and Registration of Relevant Chinese Designs in Cambodia*.

24

The 13th Meeting of China-ASEAN Heads of IP Offices was held in a hybrid form. Commissioner Shen Changyu led a delegation to attend the meeting.

September

13

The Academic Degrees Committee of the State Council and the Ministry of Education issued the *Catalogue of Graduate Education Disciplines (2022)*, to which the Master's degree in intellectual property was added as a new category.

15

The 14th BRICS Heads of Intellectual Property Offices Meeting hosted by CNIPA was held virtually. At the meeting, heads of BRICS IP offices jointly approved the updated *Operational Guideline Framework for IP BRICS Cooperation*.

16

Commissioner Shen Changyu held a video conference with Mr. Grigory Ivliev, President of the Eurasian Patent Office (EAPO).

29

The *Global Innovation Index 2022* was released, in which China ranked 11th with steady progress for ten consecutive years.

October

24

The *Guidelines for the Estimation of Patent Open Licensing Royalties (for Trial Implementation)* were released by the General Affairs Office of CNIPA.

24-28

The annual meetings of TM5 and ID5 were held in a hybrid form, and CNIPA attended the meetings online.

30

The updated English website of CNIPA went online.

November

04

CNIPA issued the *Promotion Plan for Implementing the Opinions on Strengthening the Protection of Intellectual Property Rights*.

18

The 19th Shanghai Intellectual Property International Forum opened in Shanghai with the theme of "Strengthening IP Commercialization and Fueling the Innovative Growth of Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises".

22

CNIPA, the Supreme People's Court, the Supreme People's Procuratorate, the Ministry of Public Security, and the State Administration for Market Regulation jointly issued the *Opinions on Strengthening the Work Alignment in the Identification of Intellectual Property Rights*.

25

The 16th Heads Meeting between CNIPA and EPO was held virtually.

28-29

The 29th CNIPA-JPO Heads Meeting, the 28th CNIPA-KIPO Heads Meeting, and the 22nd TRIPO Heads Meeting were held virtually.

30

The 11th China Intellectual Property Annual Conference was held online.

December

01

The *Provisions on Supervision and Administration of Trademark Agency* came into effect.

05

CNIPA and the National Healthcare Security Administration jointly issued the *Opinions on Strengthening Intellectual Property Protection in the Field of Centralized Drug Procurement*.

13

CNIPA issued the *Administrative Measures for the Demonstration of Standardized Markets for the Protection of Intellectual Property Rights*.

28

CNIPA published the *China Patent Survey Report 2022* and the *Evaluation Report on China's Intellectual Property Development in 2022*.



Beginning of Spring refers to the day when the sun is exactly at the celestial longitude of 315°. As the first solar term of the year, it signifies the end of winter and lifts the curtain of spring. The weather will turn warmer and everything will become vigorous. There are many traditional activities on this day to welcome spring, such as making a spring ox, "biting spring foods", erecting eggs, and worshipping ancestors.

Chapter I



IP Application and High-Quality Development

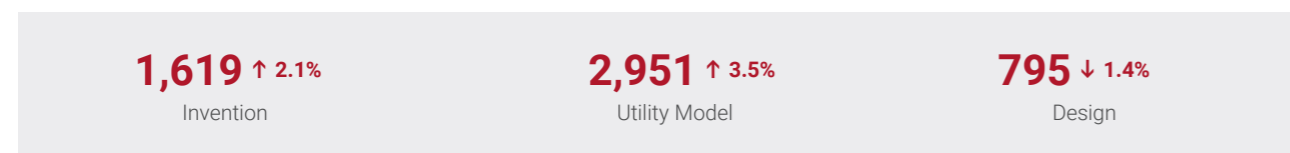
- 1 Patent
- 2 Trademark
- 3 Geographical Indication (GI)
- 4 Layout Design of Integrated Circuit

01 Patent

1.1 Patent application

Patent Applications in 2022

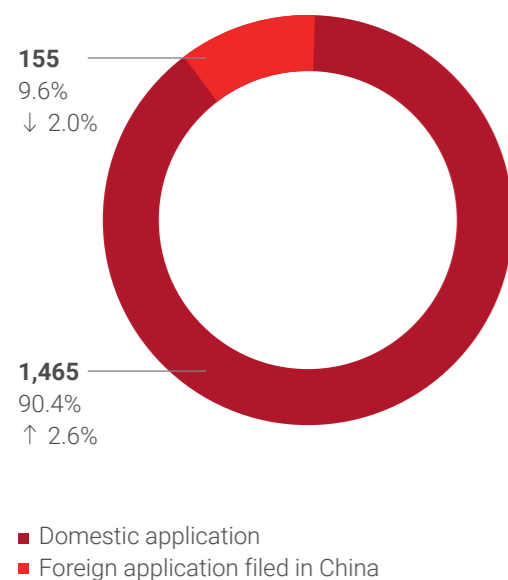
(Thousand)



1.2 Patent examination

Domestic Applications and Foreign Applications Filed in China Among Invention Patent Applications in 2022

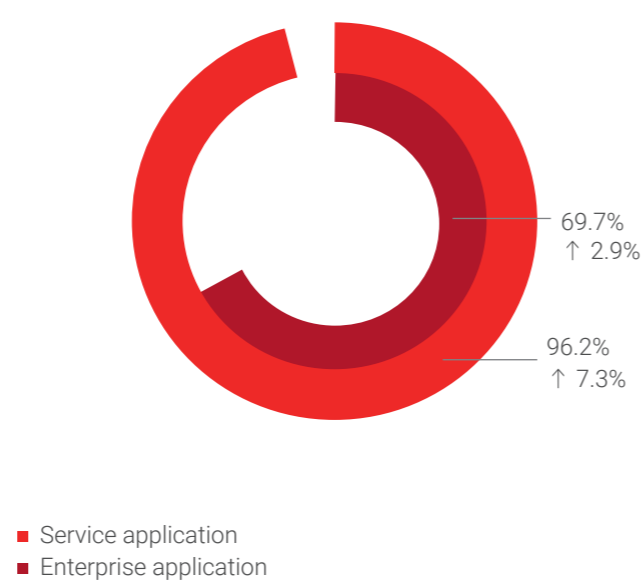
(Thousand)



A total of 1.465 million domestic invention patent applications were filed in China, a year-on-year increase of 2.6%; a total of 155 thousand foreign invention patent applications were filed in China, a year-on-year decrease of 2.0%.

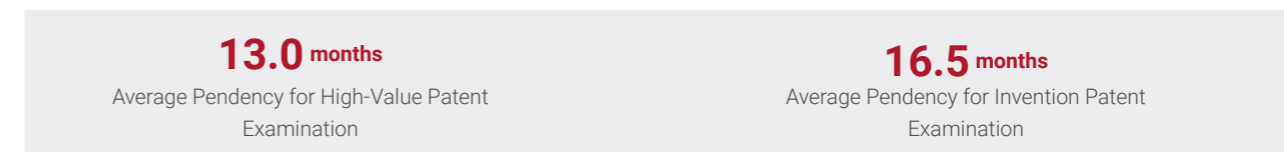
Service Applications and Enterprise Applications Among Domestic Invention Patent Applications in 2022

(Thousand)

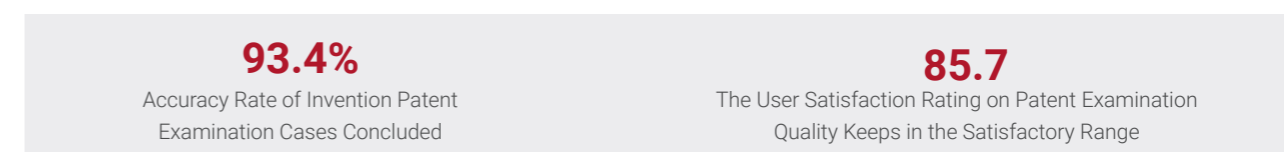


Among the domestic invention patent applications, 1.409 million were service applications, a year-on-year increase of 7.3%. The enterprise applications accounted for 69.7% of the domestic invention patent applications, 2.9 percentage points higher than the previous year.

Pendency for Patent Examination Continued to Decrease



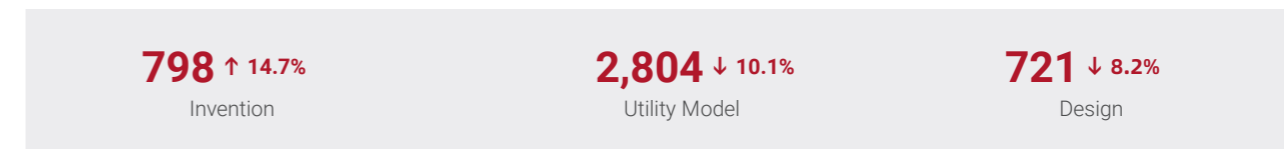
Quality and Efficiency of Patent Examination Kept Improving



1.3 Patent granting

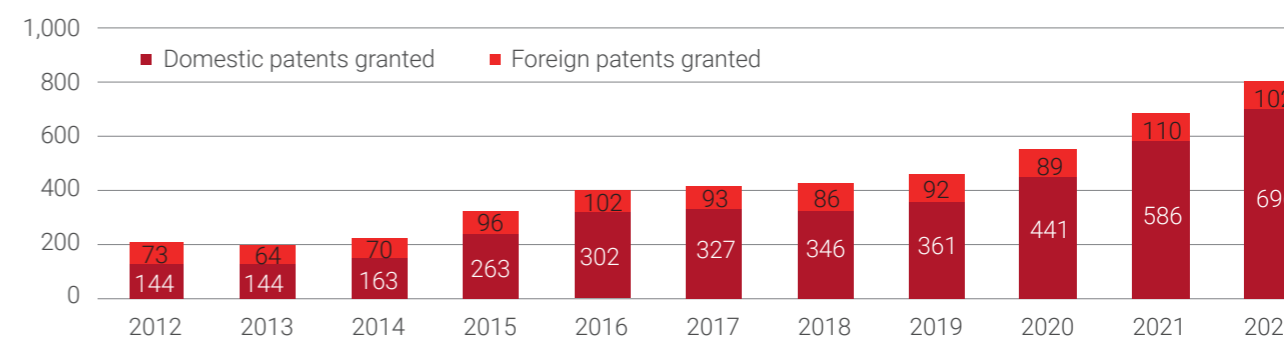
Patents Granted in 2022

(Thousand)



Invention Patents Granted from 2012 to 2022

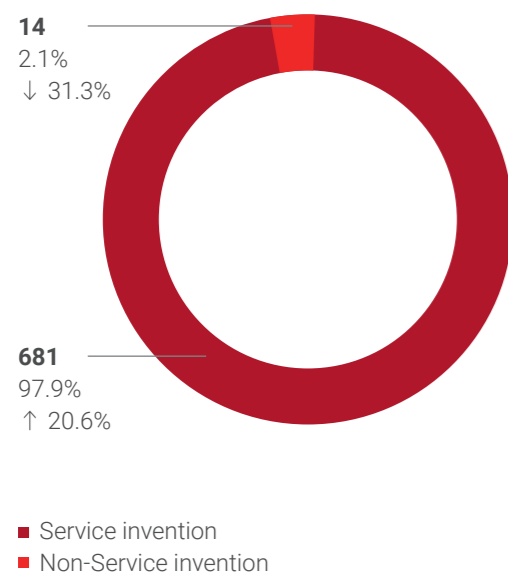
(Thousand)



In 2022, 696 thousand domestic invention patents were granted, accounting for 87.1% of the total.

Service Inventions and Non-service Inventions in Domestic Invention Patents Granted in 2022

(Thousand)



Among the domestic invention patents granted, the service invention patents were 681 thousand, accounting for 97.9%, a year-on-year increase of 20.6%; non-service invention patents were 14 thousand, accounting for 2.1%, a year-on-year decrease of 31.3%.

Top 10 Domestic Enterprises in Terms of Invention Patents Granted in 2022

Ranking	Patentee	Patents Granted
1	Huawei	5,805
2	Tencent	4,076
3	SINOPEC	3,772
4	OPPO	2,875
5	BOE	2,748
6	Gree	2,545
7	Inspur	2,426
8	Vivo	2,327
9	ZTE	1,862
10	Baidu	1,483

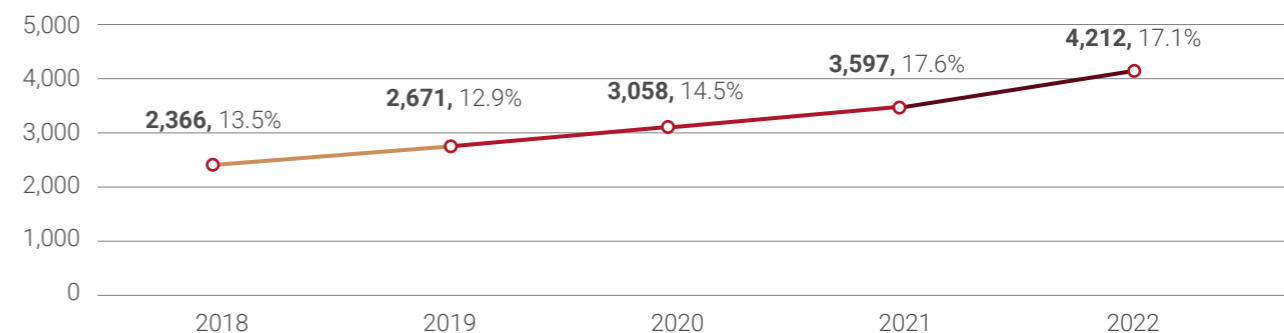
Top 10 Foreign Enterprises in Terms of Invention Patents Granted in 2022

Ranking	Country/Region	Patentee	Patents Granted
1	Republic of Korea	Samsung	1,785
2	Japan	Toyota	1,729
3	United States	Qualcomm	1,231
4	Japan	Honda	1,213
5	Germany	BOSCH	1,199
6	Japan	Mitsubishi Electric	1,086
7	Republic of Korea	LG Chem Co., Ltd.	886
8	United States	Ford Global Technologies	868
9	Japan	Panasonic Intellectual Property Management Co., Ltd.	855
10	Japan	Canon	849

1.4 Valid invention patent

Valid Invention Patents in China as of the End of 2022

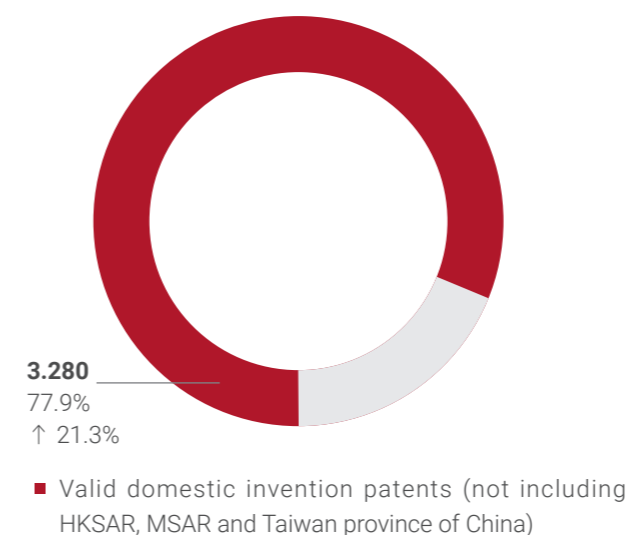
(Thousand)



As of the end of 2022, the total number of invention patents granted and maintained valid in China reached 4.212 million, a year-on-year increase of 17.1%.

Valid Domestic Invention Patents as of the End of 2022 (not including HKSAR, MSAR and Taiwan Province of China)

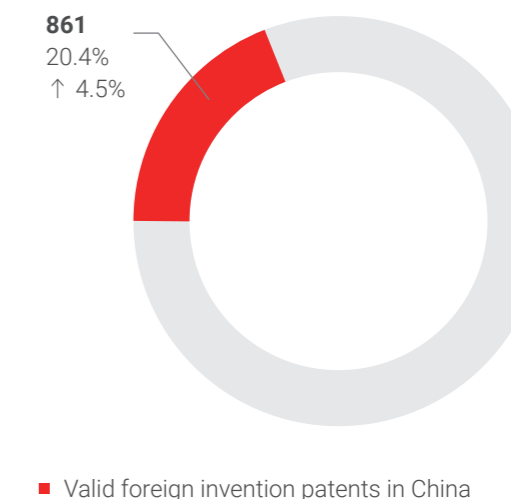
(Million)



The number of domestic invention patents (not including HKSAR, MSAR and Taiwan province of China) was 3.280 million, accounting for 77.9% of the total, a year-on-year increase of 21.3%.

Valid Foreign Invention Patents in China as of the End of 2022

(Thousand)



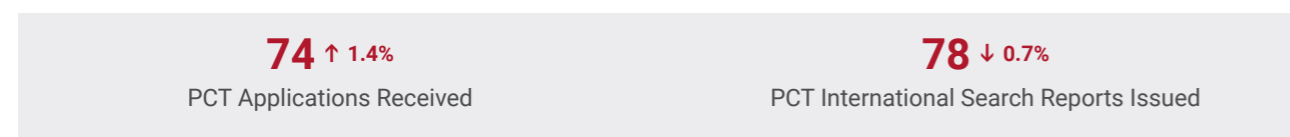
The number of foreign invention patents in China was 861 thousand, accounting for 20.4% of the total, a year-on-year increase of 4.5%.

The number of high-value invention patents per 10,000 population was 9.4, an increase of 1.9 over the previous year.

1.5 PCT application

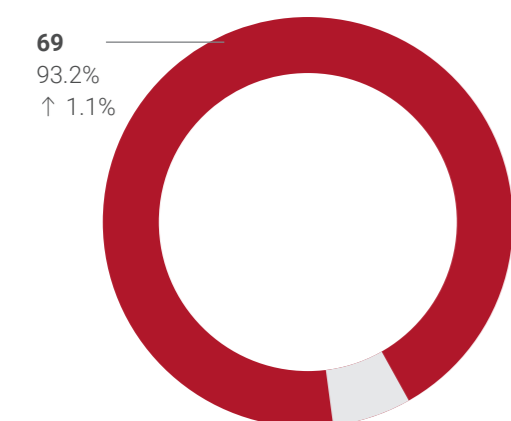
PCT Applications in 2022

(Thousand)



PCT Applications Received from China in 2022

(Thousand)

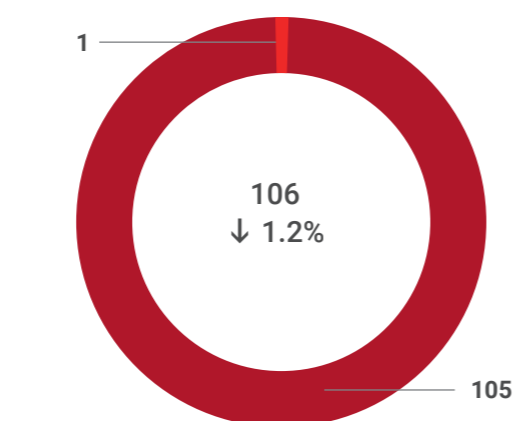


■ PCT applications received from China

Among the received PCT patent applications, 69 thousand were from China, a year-on-year increase of 1.1%.

PCT Applications Entering the National Phase in China in 2022

(Thousand)



■ Invention Patent ■ Utility Model Patent

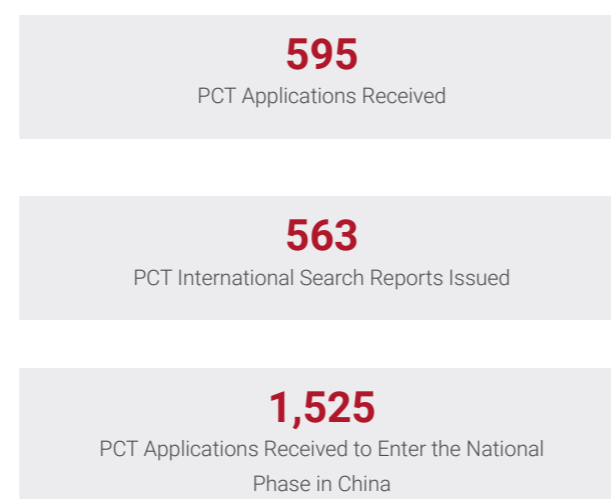
About 106 thousand PCT international applications entering the national phase in China were received, a year-on-year decrease of 1.2%.

Top 10 Provinces (Autonomous Regions and Municipalities) with the Most Received PCT Patent Applications in 2022

Ranking	Province	Amount
1	Guangdong	24,290
2	Beijing	11,463
3	Jiangsu	6,986
4	Shanghai	5,591
5	Zhejiang	4,316
6	Shandong	3,380
7	Fujian	3,055
8	Anhui	1,880
9	Hubei	1,371
10	Sichuan	826

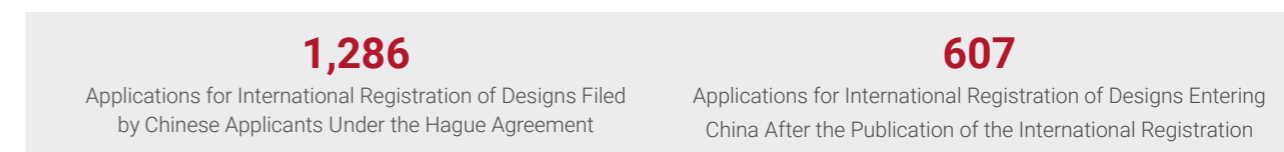
Cumulative Amount Since 1994

(Thousand)



1.6 Hague design

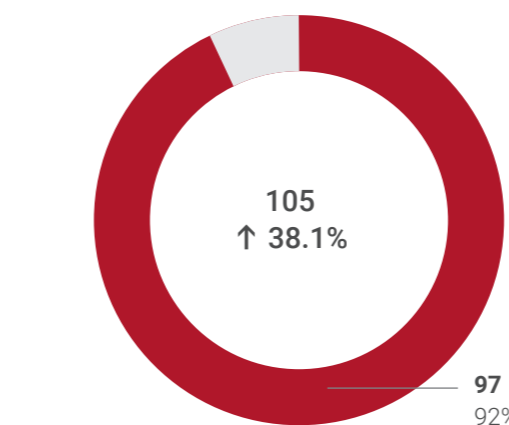
Hague Design Applications in 2022



1.7 Patent reexamination and invalidation

Reexamination Requests Accepted in 2022

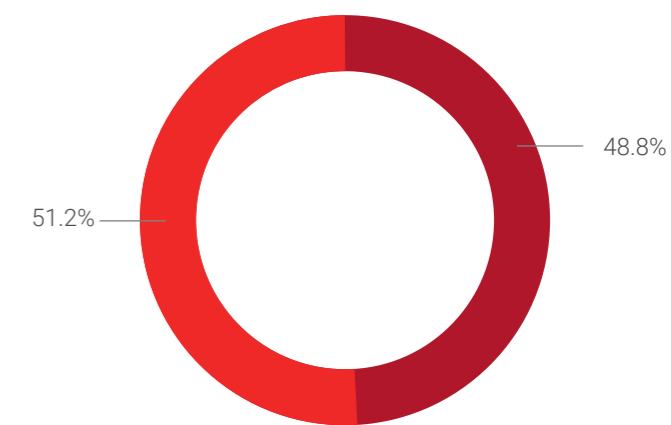
(Thousand)



■ Reexamination requests against decisions rejecting invention patent applications

A total of 105 thousand reexamination requests were accepted, a year-on-year increase of 38.1%, and these reexamination cases were concluded in average 17.2 months.

Invention Patent Reexamination Cases Concluded in 2022¹



■ Concluded by revocation of the rejection decision
■ Concluded by upholding the rejection decision and otherwise

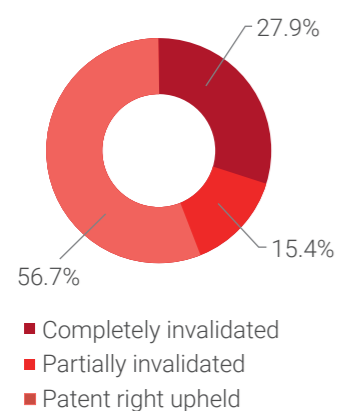
About 63 thousand patent reexamination cases were concluded, a year-on-year increase of 16.1%.

Reexamination Requests and Cases Concluded in 2021 and 2022

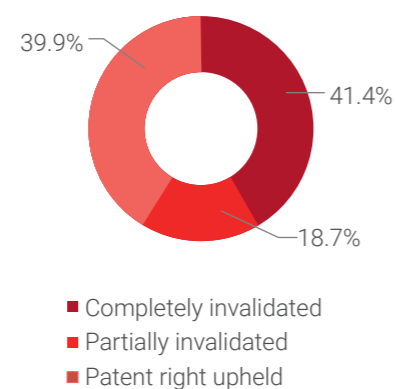
Type	2022	2021
Patent reexamination requests	105,075	76,093
(1) Invention patent	96,713	73,601
(2) Utility model patent	7,732	2,153
(3) Design patent	630	339
Patent reexamination cases concluded	62,716	54,006
(1) Invention patent	58,969	48,131
(2) Utility model patent	3,128	5,300
(3) Design patent	619	575

¹ Revocation of the rejection decision includes preliminary revocation of the rejection decision and revocation reviewed by a collegial panel. Being concluded otherwise includes rejecting the request, deeming the request as withdrawn and voluntary withdraws by the reexamination petitioner.

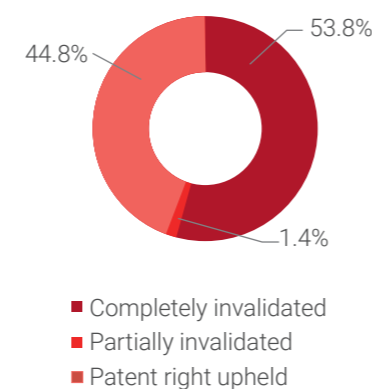
Invention Patent Invalidation Cases Concluded¹



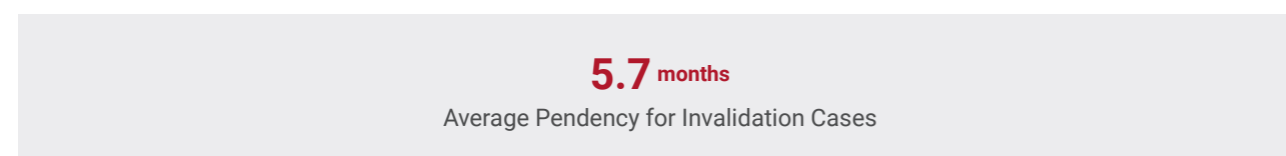
Utility Model Patent Invalidation Cases Concluded



Design Patent Invalidation Cases Concluded

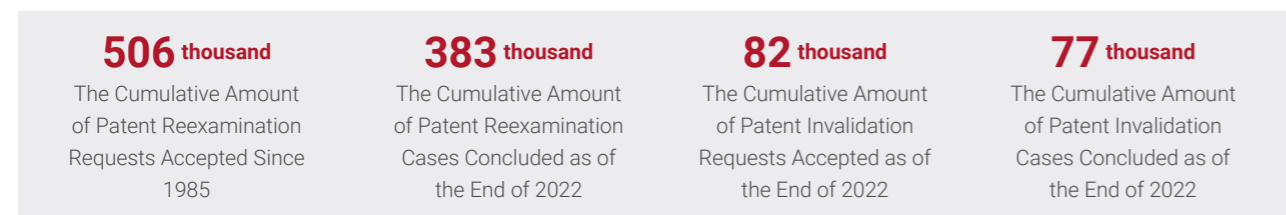


Average Pendency for Invalidation Cases in 2022



Invalidation Requests and Cases Concluded in 2021 and 2022

Type	2022	2021
Patent reexamination requests	7,095	7,628
(1) Invention patent	1,431	1,713
(2) Utility model patent	3,156	3,330
(3) Design patent	2,508	2,585
Patent reexamination cases concluded	7,879	7,065
(1) Invention patent	1,691	1,671
(2) Utility model patent	3,537	3,061
(3) Design patent	2,651	2,333



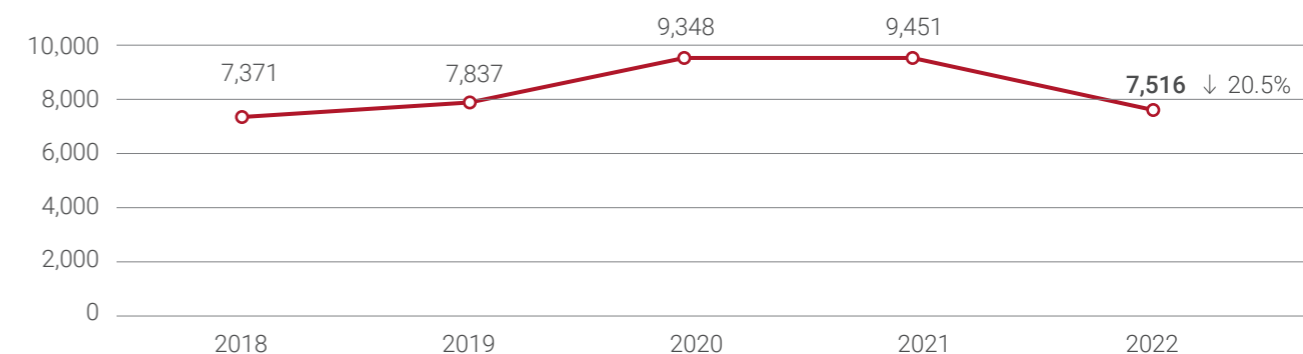
An increasing number of patent reexamination and invalidation requests were filed through the e-filing system for patent reexamination and invalidation year by year. As of 2022, a total of 25 multimedia circuit boards and 35 multimedia collegiate panels have been established. For many local IP protection centers, a peer-to-peer remote hearing system was set up for collegiate panels, in addition to an Internet-based remote hearing system, covering offline face-to-face hearings, remote hearings via the Internet, and remote hearings by the IP protection centers.

¹ Upholding the patent right includes confirming the validity, rejecting the request, deeming the request as withdrawn, and voluntary withdraws by the invalidation petitioner.

02 Trademark

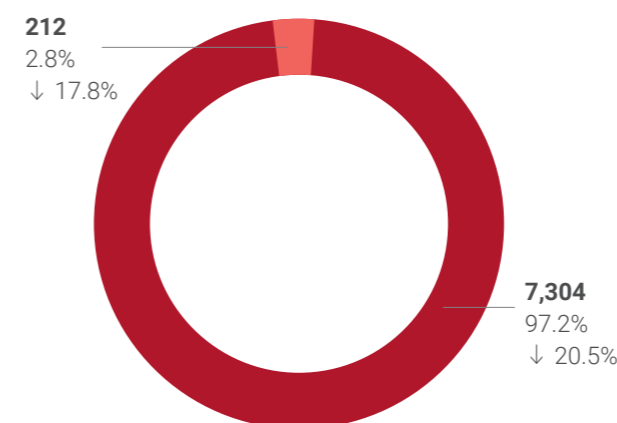
2.1 Application for trademark registration

Applications for Trademark Registration from 2018 to 2022 (Thousand)



In 2022, the total number of applications for trademark registration was 7.516 million, a year-on-year decrease of 20.5%.

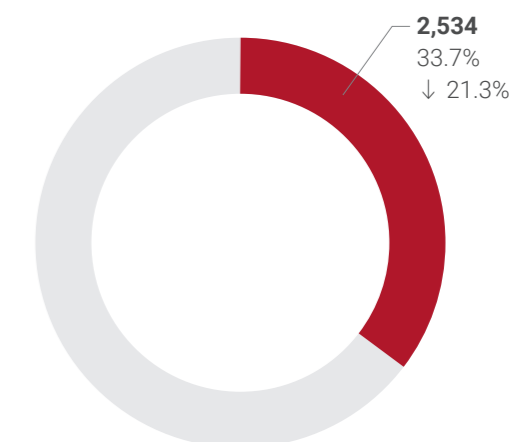
Applications for Trademark Registration in 2022 (Thousand)



- Domestic applications
- Foreign applications in China

The domestic trademark applications were 7.304 million, accounting for 97.2% of the total, a year-on-year decrease of 20.5%; the foreign trademark applications in China were 212 thousand, accounting for 2.8% of the total, a year-on-year decrease of 17.8%.

Applications for Service Trademark Registration in 2022 (Thousand)

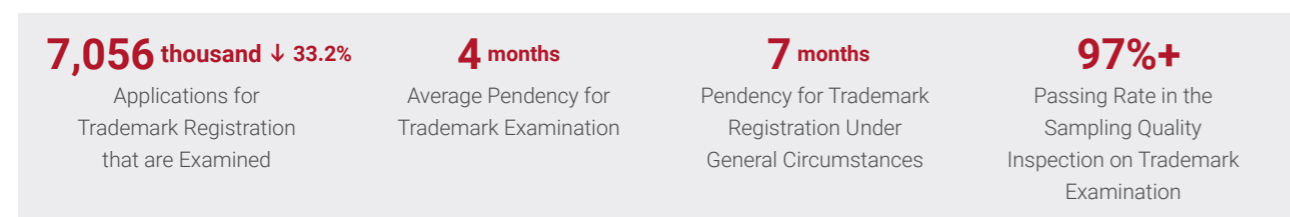


- Applications for service trademark registration

Among the applications for trademark registration throughout the year, there were 2.534 million applications for service trademark registration, accounting for 33.7% of the total, a year-on-year decrease of 21.3%.

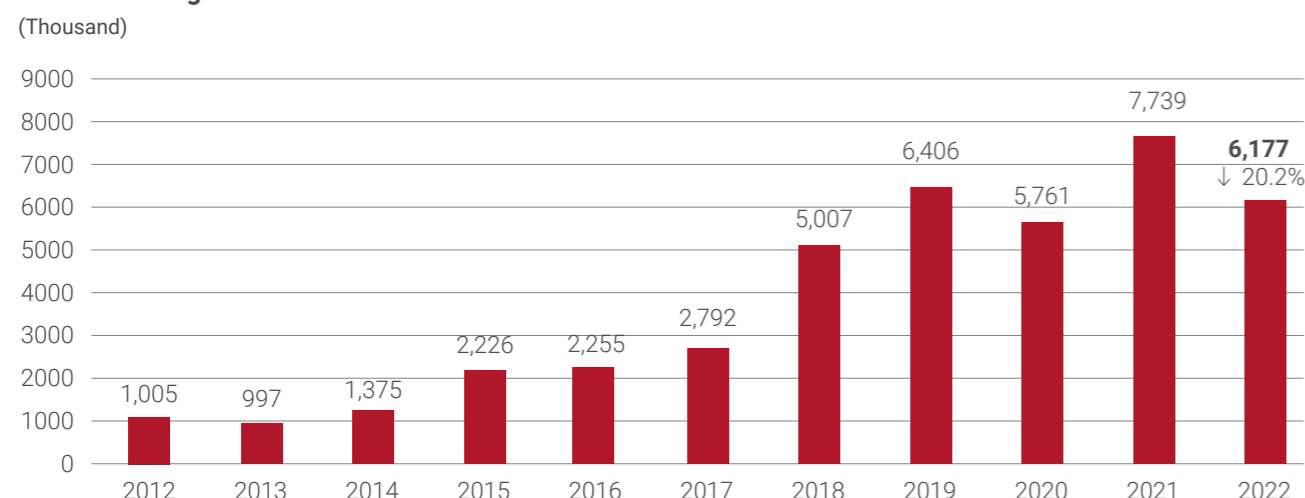
2.2 Trademark examination

Examination of Trademark Registration in 2022



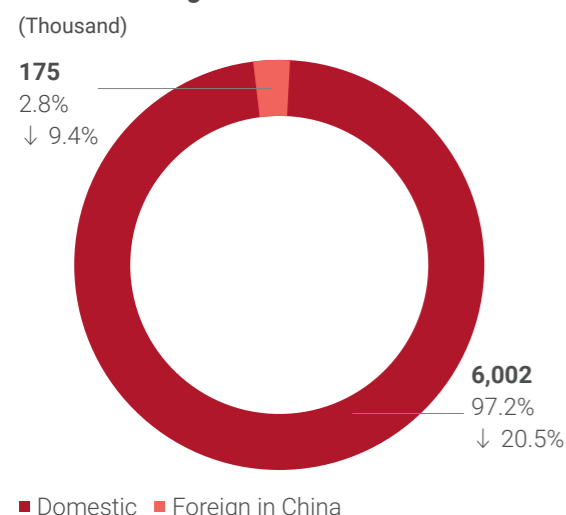
2.3 Trademark registration

Trademark Registrations from 2012 to 2022



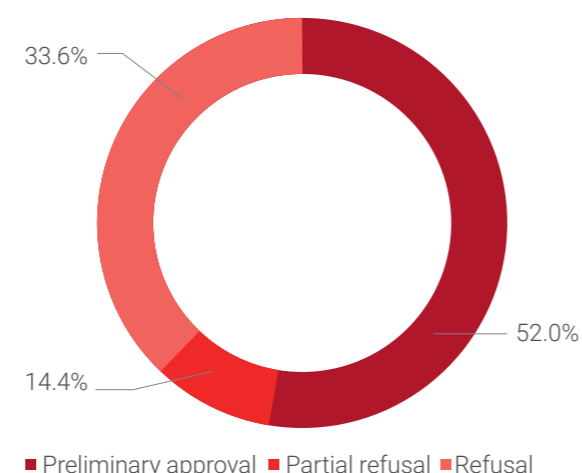
In 2022, the total number of trademark registrations was 6.177 million, a year-on-year decrease of 20.2%.

Trademark Registrations in 2022



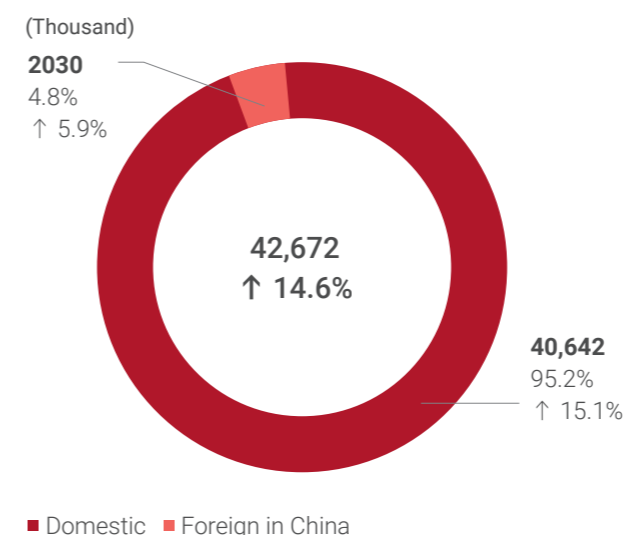
There were 6.002 million domestic trademark registrations, accounting for 97.2% of the total, a year-on-year decrease of 20.5%; foreign trademark registrations in China were 175 thousand, accounting for 2.8% of the total, a year-on-year decrease of 9.4%.

Examination Decisions on Trademark Registration in 2022



2.4 Valid registered trademark

Valid Trademark Registrations as of the End of 2022



As of the end of 2022, the total number of valid trademark registrations was 42.672 million, a year-on-year increase of 14.6%. Among them, there were 40.642 million valid domestic registered trademarks, accounting for 95.2% of the total, an increase of 15.1% year-on-year; 2.030 million valid foreign registered trademarks in China, accounting for 4.8% of the total, an increase of 5.9% year-on-year.

2.5 Application for international registration of trademark under the Madrid system



Top 10 Classes of Goods and Services in the Number of Applications for Madrid International Registration of Trademarks by Chinese Applicants in 2022

Ranking	Classes of goods and services
1	Class 9 (scientific instruments, computers, digital storage media, etc.)
2	Class 7 (machines, machine tools, motors, etc.)
3	Class 35 (advertising, business operations, etc.)
4	Class 42 (science and technology services, etc.)
5	Class 12 (vehicles, etc.)
6	Class 10 (surgical and medical instruments and devices, etc.)
7	Class 5 (pharmaceuticals, etc.)
8	Class 11 (lighting equipment, microwave ovens, refrigerators, etc.)
9	Class 25 (clothing, shoes, hats, etc.)
10	Class 3 (cosmetics and grooming preparations containing no drugs, etc.)

Top 10 Contracting Parties Designated by Chinese Applicants for Madrid International Registration of Trademarks in 2022

Ranking	Contracting parties designated by Chinese applicants for Madrid international registration of trademarks
1	United States
2	Russia
3	Japan
4	United Kingdom
5	Indonesia
6	Republic of Korea
7	Thailand
8	Malaysia
9	Vietnam
10	European Union

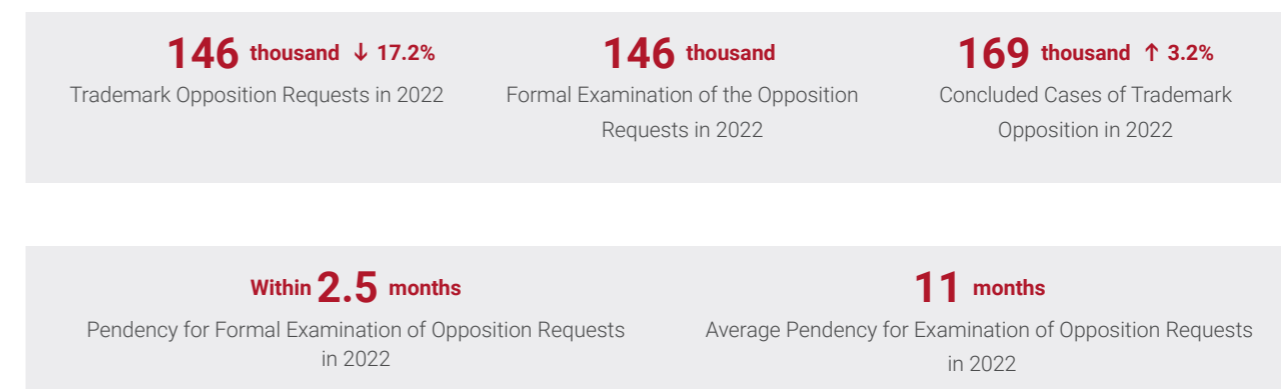
Top 10 Provinces (Municipalities) in the Number of Applications for Madrid International Registration of Trademarks Filed by Chinese Applicants in 2022

Ranking	Provinces (Municipalities)
1	Guangdong
2	Zhejiang
3	Jiangsu
4	Hebei
5	Shanghai
6	Shandong
7	Beijing
8	Fujian
9	Anhui
10	Tianjin

Top 5 Classes of Goods and Services in the Number of Applications Where Foreign Applicants Designate China for Madrid International Registration of Trademarks

Ranking	Provinces (Municipalities)
1	Class 9 (scientific instruments, computers, digital storage media, etc.)
2	Class 42 (science and technology services, etc.)
3	Class 35 (advertising, business operations, etc.)
4	Class 41 (education, training, etc.)
5	Class 5 (pharmaceuticals, etc.)

2.6 Trademark opposition

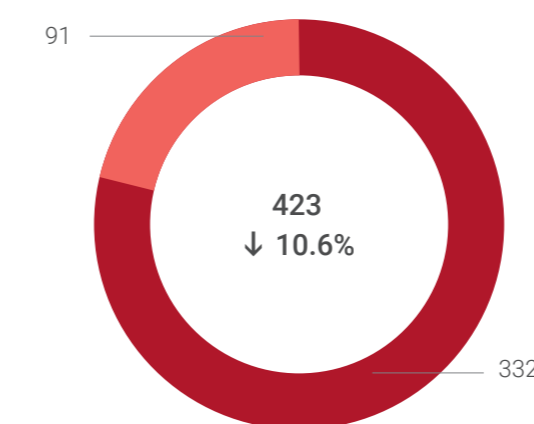


In 2022, a total of 45.11% of the trademark opposition requests were upheld, and 11.8% were partially upheld. Malicious registrations were effectively curbed in the opposition procedure.

Opposition decisions are fully published at <https://sbj.cnipa.gov.cn/sbj/index.html>, and a total of 141 thousand decisions were published throughout 2022. Online application for trademark opposition was in full function.

2.7 Trademark review and adjudication

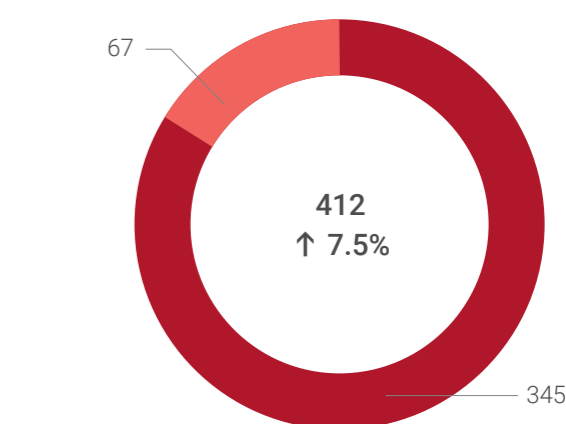
Requests for Trademark Review and Adjudication in 2022 (Thousand)



■ Review on rejection ■ Complicated cases

In 2022, there were a total of 423 thousand requests for review and adjudication, a year-on-year decrease of 10.6%.

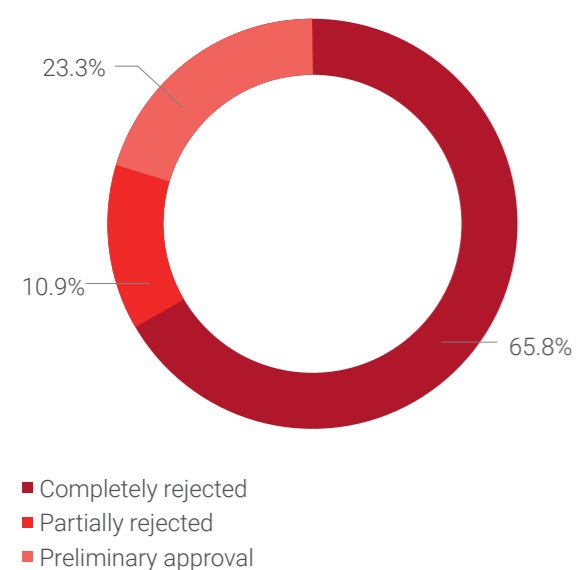
Trademark Review and Adjudication Cases Concluded in 2022 (Thousand)



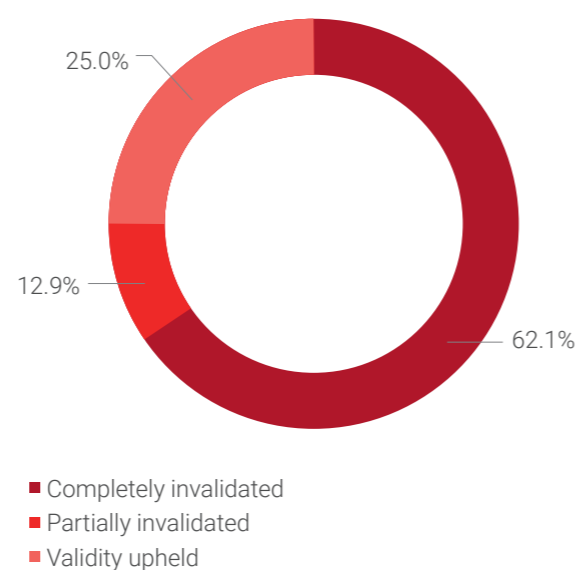
■ Review-on-Rejection concluded ■ Complicated cases concluded

In 2022, a total of 412 thousand trademark review and adjudication cases were concluded, a year-on-year increase of 7.5%.

Trademark Review-on-Rejection Cases Concluded in 2022



Trademark Invalidation-Declaration Cases Concluded in 2022



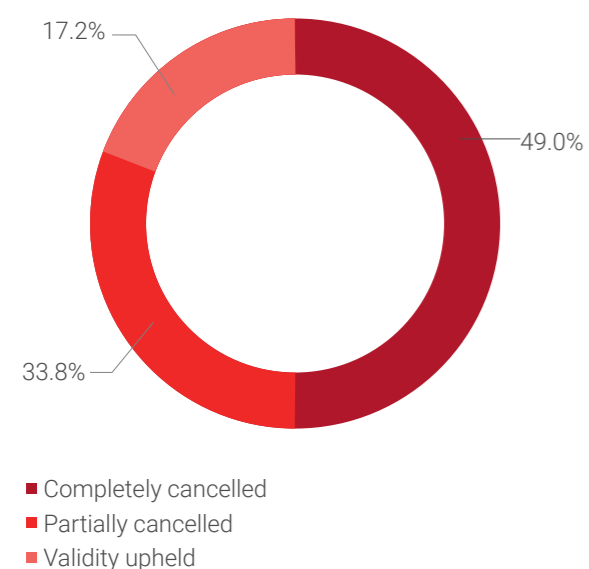
Requests for Trademark Review and Adjudication in 2022

Type	2022	2021
Requests for review	422,703	472,728
(1) Review on rejection	331,591	382,728
(2) Complicated cases	91,112	90,000
(a) Invalidation declaration	71,308	68,435
(b) Cancellation of registration	16,005	16,994
(c) Disapproval of registration	3,744	4,513
(d) Others	55	58

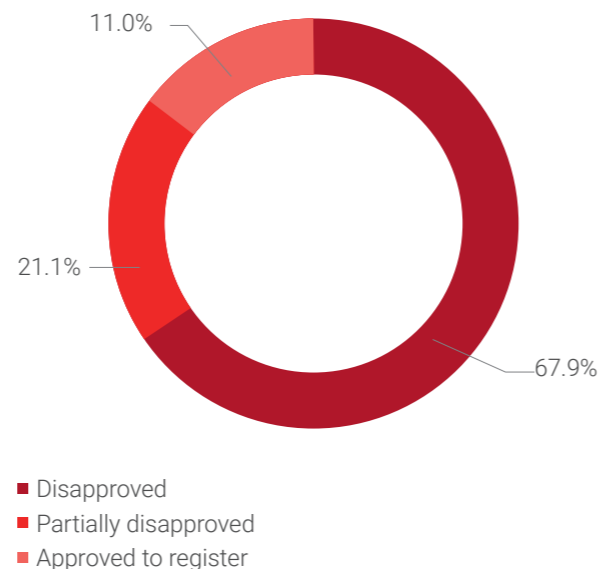
Trademark Review and Adjudication Cases Concluded in 2022

Type	2022	2021
Reviews concluded	411,666	382,771
(1) Review on rejection	344,853	308,313
(2) Complicated cases	66,813	74,458
(a) Invalidation declaration	48,841	57,800
(b) Cancellation of registration	14,886	13,006
(c) Disapproval of registration	3,005	3,626
(d) Others	81	26

Trademark Cancellation-of-Registration Cases Concluded in 2022



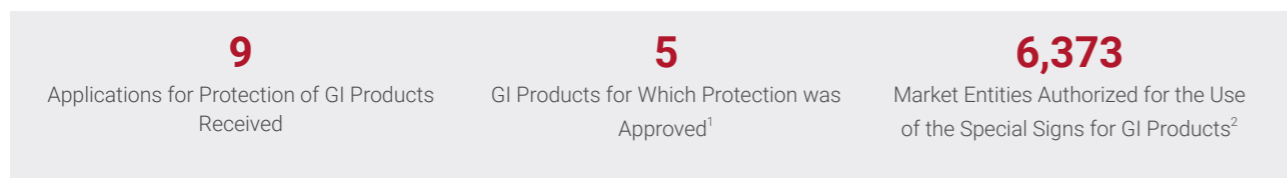
Trademark Disapproval-of-Registration Cases Concluded in 2022



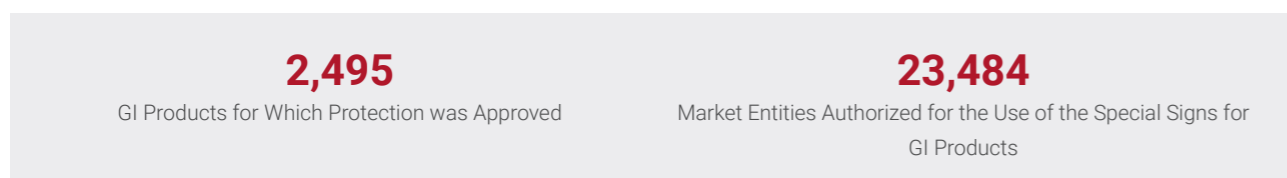
03 Geographical Indication (GI)

3.1 GI Product

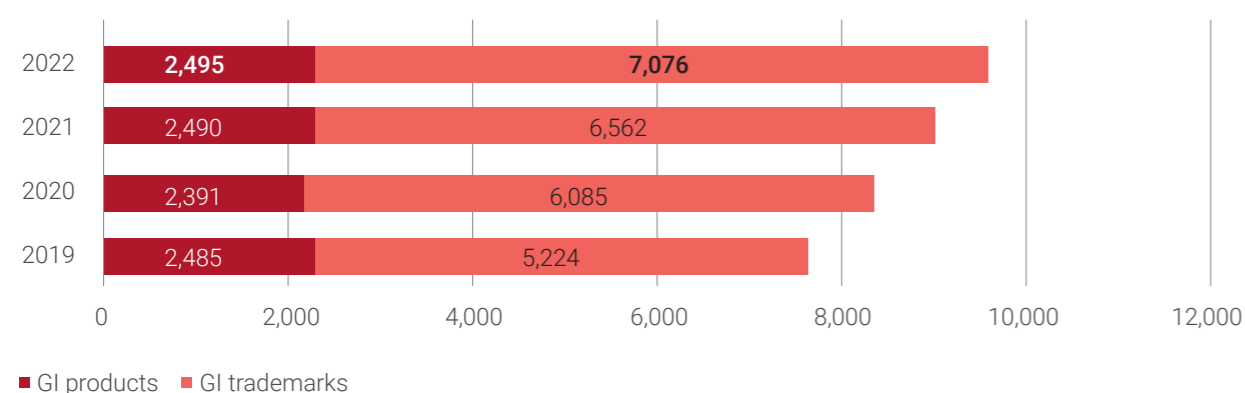
GI Products in 2022



As of the End of 2022



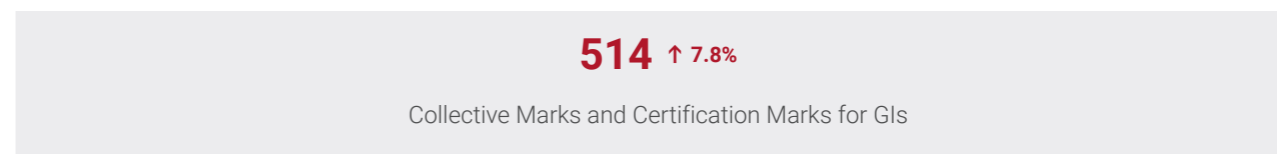
GI Products and GI Trademarks by the End of 2022



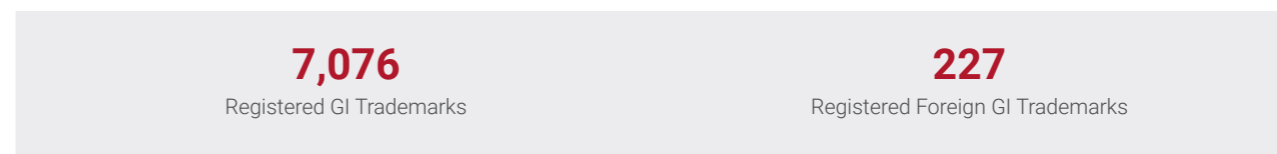
¹ The number of approvals is based on the number of applications for the protection of GI products that have been announced and approved.
² The number of market entities is based on the number of legal users of the special sign for GIs who were permitted to access vector graphics, including producers who were approved to use the special sign for GI products, members of the collective as the right holder of the GIs registered as collective marks, and licensees of GIs registered as certification marks.

3.2 Collective mark and certification mark registered for GI

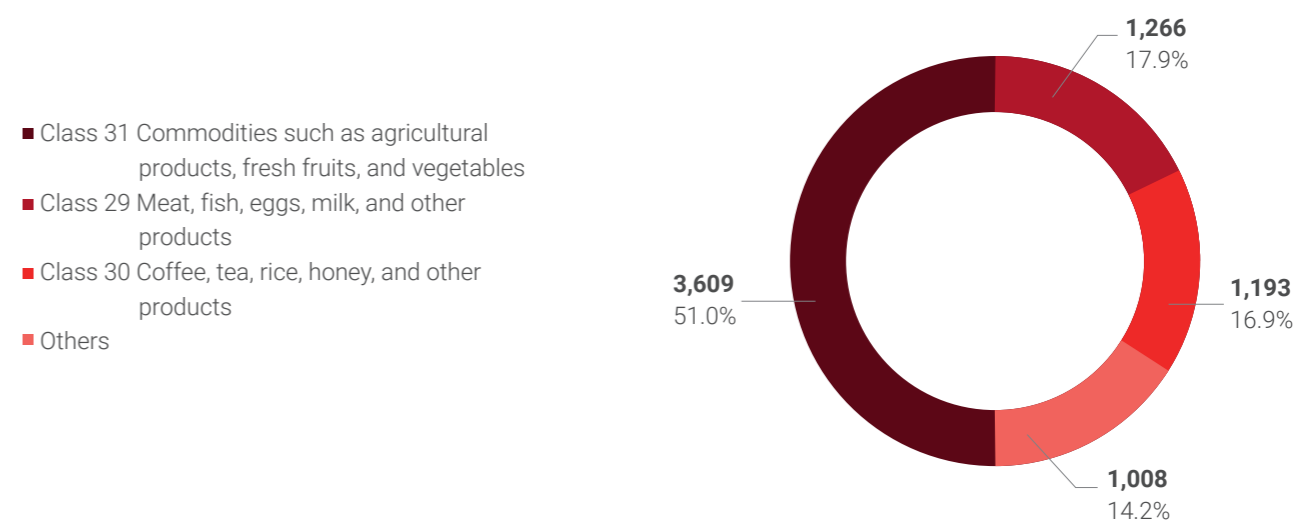
Approved Registration of Collective Marks and Certification Marks for GIs in 2022



Collective Marks and Certification Marks Registered for GIs, as of the End of 2022



Classes of Collective Marks and Certification Marks Registered for GIs



Top 5 Provinces in the Number of Collective Marks and Certification Marks Registered for GIs in 2022, Accounting for 43.3% of the Total

Ranking	Province	Registrations
1	Shandong	903
2	Fujian	643
3	Sichuan	587
4	Hubei	517
5	Jiangsu	412

Top 3 Countries/Regions in the Number of Collective Marks and Certification Marks Registered for GIs, as of the End of 2022

Ranking	Country/Region	Approved registrations
1	France	155
2	Italy	34
3	United States	14

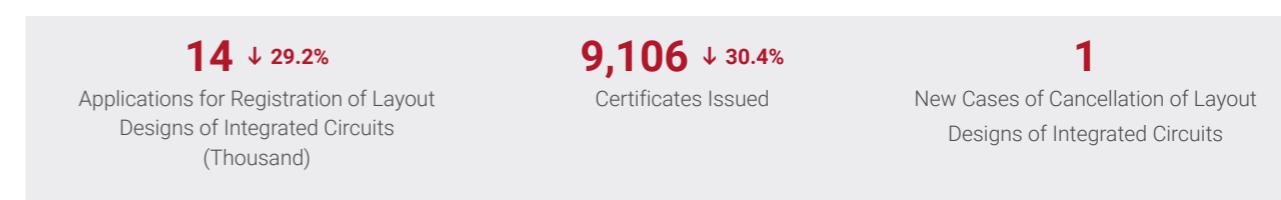
As of the end of 2022, a total of 227 collective marks and certification marks were registered for foreign GIs, an increase of 5.6% over the end of 2021.

Top 10 Single Market Entities in Terms of Ownership of Collective Marks and Certification Marks Registered for GIs

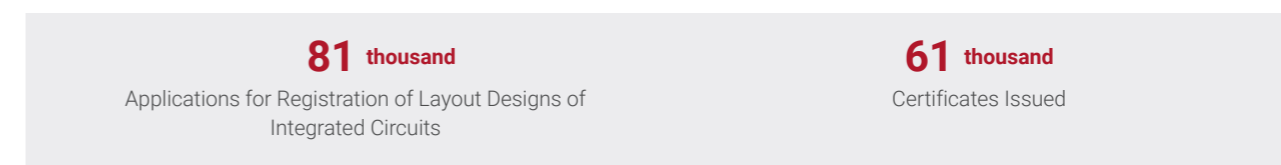
Ranking	Market entity	Territory	Number of GI Trademarks Owned
1	Conseil Interprofessionnel du Vin de Bordeaux, France	France	139
2	Livestock and Poultry Industry Association of Huaiyin District, Huai'an City	Jiangsu, China	34
3	Geographical Indication Industry Association, Yunxiao County	Fujian, China	33
4	Agricultural and Sideline Products Marketing Association, Lianshui County	Jiangsu, China	26
5	Hongze Lake Agricultural Products Association, Hongze District, Huai'an City	Jiangsu, China	22
6	Association of Rural Cooperative Economic Organizations of Kashgar	Xinjiang, China	22
7	Agricultural and Sideline Products Marketing Association, Jintu County	Jiangsu, China	20
8	Specialty Products Association, Pinghe County	Fujian, China	20
9	Technology Service Center for Tea, Menghai County	Yunnan, China	17
10	Vegetable and Fruit Industry Association, Shouguang County	Shandong, China	15

04 Layout Design of Integrated Circuit

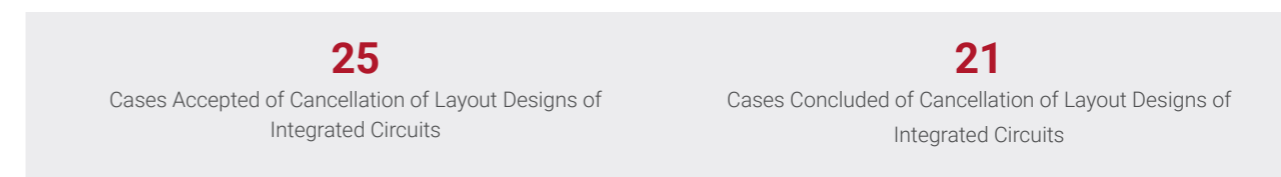
Layout Designs of Integrated Circuits in 2022



Since October 1st, 2001, the Regulations on the Protection of Layout Designs of Integrated Circuits Came into Effect:



Cumulative Cases Accepted and Concluded of Cancellation of layout Designs of Integrated Circuits:





On this day, the duration of the daytime and the nighttime is equal. Based on the observations of ancient Chinese, after this day, migratory birds will return to the north and plants will become lush. There are many rituals to commemorate the Vernal Equinox, including flying kites, erecting eggs, picking edible wild herbs, and putting sweet dumplings in fields to keep the birds from eating crops.

Chapter II



Pushing Forward the Implementation of the *Outline*, and Enhancing Law-Based Governance in IP

- 1 Implementation of the *Outline for Boosting Competitiveness of China in the Area of Intellectual Property*
- 2 Legal System Development
- 3 IP Examination Standards and Policies
- 4 Administrative Reconsideration and Administrative Litigation

01

Implementation of the *Outline for Boosting Competitiveness of China in the Area of Intellectual Property*

CNIPA formulated and released the plans on allocating major tasks for implementing the *Outline for Boosting Competitiveness of China in the Area of Intellectual Property (2021-2035)* (the “*Outline*”). The administration conducted annual monitoring of the implementation of the *Outline*, and produced a report on the annual monitoring of the implementation of the *Outline*. The *Evaluation Report on China’s Intellectual Property Development Status in 2022* was produced and released.

CNIPA offered guidance to 31 provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) and the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps to work out supportive policies for implementing the *Outline*. It organized the members of the State Council’s Inter-Ministerial Joint Conference on the Implementation of the Intellectual Property Strategy (the “*Joint Conference*”) and relevant authorities to promote

the implementation of the *Annual Plan for Advancing the Implementation of the Outline for Boosting Competitiveness of China in the Area of Intellectual Property and the Relevant Plan for the “14th Five-Year Plan”*.

The Expert Advisory Committee for Boosting Competitiveness of China in the Area of Intellectual Property, which is chaired by Ms. Yan Juanqi, Vice Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Twelfth National People’s Congress, and composed of 34 senior experts, was set up.

02

Legal System Development

Notable progress in amending the *Implementation Regulations of the Patent Law of the People’s Republic of China*. CNIPA worked together with the Ministry of Justice to accelerate the amendment, and revised the *Interim Measures for Handling Relevant Examination Affairs after the Amendment to the Patent Law Became Effective*.

Accession to and implementation of the *Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs*. Amendments were proposed to the *Implementation Regulations of the Patent Law and the Guidelines for Patent Examination* to incorporate new content concerning the *Hague Agreement*. CNIPA formulated, released, and amended in a timely fashion the *Interim Measures for Handling Relevant Affairs after China’s Accession to the Hague Agreement*.

Accelerating the new round of amendments to the *Trademark Law* and the legislation on *GIs*. CNIPA has collected inputs from all parties to prepare the *Draft Amendment to the Trademark Law (Draft for Public Comments)* and the *Draft Regulations on Geographical Indications*.

Steady progress in promoting the revision of administrative rules. The *Provisions on the Supervision and Administration of Trademark Agency*, which became effective on December 1, proposed targeted measures relating to agency recordation, practice norms, regulatory measures, and penalties for violations, to help healthy development of the industry. The amendment to the *Administrative Measures Concerning the Registration of Collective Marks and Certification Marks* was expedited.

Continuous efforts to promote law-based governance. Local legislation work received further guidance and was better coordinated, and the first nationwide seminar on IP legal system was held. CNIPA conducted legality and fair competition check over norms and policies, and reviewed the legality of major administrative law enforcement decisions. The administration also organized publicity and education events on law-based governance.

03 IP Examination Standards and Policies

Improving patent examination standards and policies. The *Draft Amendment to the Guidelines for Patent Examination (Draft for Second-Round Public Comments)* has been open for public comments since October 31. The administration imposed stricter regulation on patent filings, and actively promoted the amendment to the *Provisions on Regulating Patent Application Activities*, and provided guidance to patent examination.

Issuing new policies concerning trademark examination. CNIPA formulated and implemented the *Measures for Fast-Track Examination of Trademark Registration Applications (for Trial Implementation)* and related work plans to strengthen the protection of trademarks involving national interests and public good. CNIPA formulated and promulgated the *Opinions on the Examination Quality Management of Collective Marks and Certification Marks*

(including GI), the *Guiding Opinions on the Examination of METAVERSE-Related Trademarks*, the *Guiding Opinions on Examination and Hearing of Trademarks in the Catering Industry (1st Edition)*, and the *Guidelines for the Examination of GI Trademarks on Liquor*. The administration amended the *Guiding Opinions on the Examination of Trademarks Applications Filed on the Same Day (2nd Edition)*, released the *Guide to Application for Registration and Use of Trademarks in the Catering Industry (for Trial Implementation)*, the *Guide to Application for Registration and Use of Trademarks for Class 35 Commodities and Services*, the *Guide to Avoiding Conflicts with Prior Rights in Application for Registration and Use of Trademarks*, the *Directory of Signs Prohibited from Being Used as Trademarks*, and the *Guide to Application for Registration and Use of Trademarks Containing Geographical Names*, so as to guide market entities to file their trademark applications in compliance with relevant rules.

04 Administrative Reconsideration and Administrative Litigation

In 2022, CNIPA received a total of 2,594 requests for administrative reconsideration involving patents, trademarks, layout designs of integrated circuits, and geographical indications. In addition to the administrative cases regarding reexamination and invalidation, CNIPA responded to 288 first-instance administrative cases involving patents, trademarks, layout designs of integrated circuits, and geographical indications, of which 91 were first-instance cases newly accepted by courts, and 197 were carried over from the year 2022.

In 2022, 1,645 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 22,206 administrative proceedings were filed with the people's courts against the administrative rulings made by the trademark review and adjudication board. The litigation rate for patent reexamination and invalidation cases and trademark review and adjudication cases were 2.3% and 5.7%, respectively.



When the sun locates exactly at the celestial longitude of 45°, it marks the beginning of summer. In Chinese culture, this solar term always relates to a series of agricultural activities because of the suitable temperature and rain at this time of year, for instance, rice transplanting and tea leaf picking. There used to be a variety of traditional customs to celebrate the occasion, some of which are still popular today, such as eating eggs.

Chapter III



Improving Effectiveness of IP Protection to Create Top-Level Business Environment

- 1 Implementation of the *Opinions on Strengthening the Protection of Intellectual Property Rights*
- 2 Survey on Social Satisfaction to IP Protection
- 3 Mechanism for Handling Foreign-Related IP Disputes
- 4 Development of the IP Protection System
- 5 Strengthened Guidance to Administrative IP Protection
- 6 Accelerating the Development of the System for Uniform Recognition of GIs
- 7 Protection of Official Signs, Special Signs, and Olympic Symbols
- 8 Cooperation in GIs and Trademarks

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

CNIPA issued the *Plan for Developing the National Intellectual Property Protection Demonstration Zones* to select the first batch of cities (regions) to be developed into national IP protection demonstration zones. In collaboration

with the Publicity Department of the CPC Central Committee and 30 other authorities, CNIPA formulated the *Promotion Plan for Implementing the Opinions on Strengthening the Protection of Intellectual Property Rights*.

02 Survey on Social Satisfaction to IP Protection

A nationwide survey on social satisfaction to IP protection for 2022 was conducted in 31 provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities). The survey covered 5 primary indicators, 11 secondary indicators, and 31 tertiary indicators, relating to laws and policies, law enforcement, mechanism building, awareness enhancement, and protection effects.

The results showed that the national social satisfaction rating on IP protection reached a record-high 81.25 (out of 100) in 2022, an increase of 0.64 over 2021, and an increase of 17.56 over the first survey (2012).

03 Mechanism for Handling Foreign- Related IP Disputes

The foreign-related IP risk prevention & control system was optimized, and progress was made in building IP security and risk prevention & control platforms for strategic emerging industries. Further guidance was offered for handling overseas IP disputes.

The supply of overseas IP information was reinforced. On the revised and upgraded version of "worldip.cn", an overseas IP information service platform, more than 500 pieces of information such as overseas IP official fees

were updated, and a guide for seeking IP protection in Republic of Korea, Mexico, Brazil, Kazakhstan and other countries, as well as the *2021 Annual Report on Intellectual Property Litigation Involving Chinese Entities in the U.S.*, were released. The *Correspondence on the Intellectual Property Protection in China* was drafted in collaboration with the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT), and released to more than 340 chambers of commerce in more than 70 countries around the world.

04 Development of the IP Protection System

4.1 Mechanism of fast-track and coordinated IP protection

A total of 10 protection centers and fast-track IPR enforcement centers were newly approved and established. As of the end of 2022, there were 62 national IP protection centers and 35 fast-track IPR enforcement centers nationwide. The third series of IP protection case simulation activities were held. With the support of the IP protection

centers and the fast-track IPR enforcement centers, CNIPA launched a pilot program on expedited processing of IP disputes to reduce the time for handling disputes. Throughout the year, these centers handled more than 71 thousand IP protection and IPR enforcement cases and accepted 137 thousand patent pre-examination cases.

4.2 Continued efforts to tackle bad faith trademark applications

CNIPA focused its efforts to tackle bad faith trademark applications for trademark registration, and referred 110 clues to cases suspected of involving major adverse

effects and bad faith applications were transferred to local governments, relating to 1,239 pieces of information on applications for trademark registration.

4.3 Improving the IP protection system

The bridging mechanism between lawsuits and mediation was improved, and more than 1.2 thousand IP dispute mediation organizations in China accepted a total of 88 thousand mediation cases; the *Provisions of the China National Intellectual Property Administration on Intellectual Property Credit Management* were promulgated, and a notice disclosing the information of the first batch of 25 law-breaking and dishonest entities was circulated.

In 2022, the online service platform for IPR enforcement aid of China received nearly 3 million visits. There were

more than 2 thousand IPR enforcement aid agencies nationwide, and nearly 10 thousand volunteers engaged in IPR enforcement aid. Throughout the year, a total of 71 thousand applications for IPR enforcement aid were processed, consultation and guide services were provided in 49 thousand cases, and 11 thousand infringement determination opinions were issued.

The *Administrative Measures for the Creation of Standardized Markets for the Protection of Intellectual Property Rights* were released.

05

Strengthened Guidance to Administrative IP Protection

5.1 Further guidance to IP law enforcement

The *Interpretation and Application of the Criteria for Determination of Trademark Infringement*, the *Interpretation and Application of the Criteria for Determination of General Trademark Violations*, and the *Interpretation and Application of the Second Batch of IP Administrative Law Enforcement Guiding Cases* were promulgated. Information on typical

cases of IP administrative protection in 2021 were compiled and released. The second batch of guiding cases (three in total) on IP administrative law enforcement were released to guide the law enforcement and IP protection efforts of local governments.

5.2 Strengthened administrative adjudication of patent infringement disputes

The mechanisms for administrative adjudication of major patent infringement disputes and early resolution of pharmaceutical patent disputes were implemented, and the first batch of cases (two in total) concerning administrative adjudication of major patent infringement disputes and

cases (70 in total) concerning the early resolution of pharmaceutical patent infringement were concluded. In 2022, there were 58 thousand cases concerning patent infringement disputes that were handled nationwide, a year-on-year increase of 16.8%.

5.3 Mechanism of cooperation on inter-departmental and cross-regional IP protection

CNIPA promulgated a policy document to strengthen coordinated IP protection, deepen the cooperation between administrative protection and judicial protection, and improve the connectivity between administrative and criminal penalties in collaboration with the Supreme People's Procuratorate. CNIPA guided 12 provinces and

cities including Shanghai and Jiangsu, 9 provinces and autonomous regions in the Yellow River Basin, the Yangtze River Delta G60 Science & Technology Innovation Valley, and the Nanjing metropolitan area to strengthen cross-regional collaboration in administrative protection.

5.4 Strengthened administrative IP protection

CNIPA released the *2022 National Intellectual Property Administrative Protection Work Plan*, and launched special campaigns for e-commerce, exhibitions, and other key

fields, links, and areas in which IP infringements are likely to occur.

5.5 System of technical support for IP infringement disputes

CNIPA released the *Guiding Opinions on Strengthening the Intellectual Property Identification* and issued the *Opinions on Strengthening the Alignment between Authorities in the Identification of Intellectual Property Rights* jointly with the Supreme People's Court and other five authorities.

A national database of technology investigators in IP administrative protection was developed. The first online training workshop for technical investigators in administrative IP protection was held.

5.6 Training of IP law enforcement officers

The 2022 training workshop on administrative adjudication of patent infringement disputes and IP capacity building was held. Jointly with the Supreme People's Procuratorate, CNIPA held special seminars on difficult and complex

issues in handling IP cases and helped local governments to organize 20 training sessions on administrative IP protection.

06

Accelerating the Development of the System for Uniform Recognition of GIs

6.1 Improving policies, systems, and criteria for the protection of GIs

Efforts were made to promote the development of a unified recognition system for GIs. A book titled "Compilation of Laws and Regulations on Protection of Geographical Indications (Laws and Regulations in China, and

International Conventions and Treaties)" was published. The "14th Five-Year Plan for the Protection and Use of Geographical Indications" was issued.

6.2 Strengthening administrative protection of GIs

Implementation of the *Guiding Opinions on Further Strengthening the Protection of Geographical Indications* in local regions was promoted. CNIPA selected and released typical cases of administrative protection of GIs, Olympic

symbols, and special signs in 2021. The administration also organized training sessions on improving the capacity of protecting GIs, official signs, and special signs.

6.3 Development of pilot and demonstration programs of GI protection

The first batch of pilot programs for reforming the approval of the use of the special sign for GIs were examined and accepted, and the second batch of pilot programs in 20 provinces and cities including Anhui and Shanghai were launched. The preparation of 29 national demonstration zones for the protection of GI products was approved,

and one national demonstration zone for the protection of GI products was approved and started operation. CNIPA strengthened the management of the use of the special sign for GIs and drafted and released the *Report on the Development of Protection of Geographical Indications (2021)*.

07

Protection of Official Signs, Special Signs, and Olympic Symbols

Two official signs for the crewed space missions of China were recorded, and 31 special signs related to the Healthy China Initiative, Asian Games Hangzhou, and China's crewed spaceflight series missions were registered. The special signs for the emblems of the Asian Games, namely,

"Chao Yong", and the China International Aviation & Aerospace Exhibition in Zhuhai were renewed. The protection of 8 symbols of the Beijing 2022 Winter Olympics was announced.

08

Cooperation in GIs and Trademarks

CNIPA promoted the implementation of the *Agreement Between the European Union and China on Cooperation on, and Protection of, Geographical Indications* was promoted, and published the "Directory of GI Products Recognized and Protected by China and the EU under the *Agreement Between the European Union and China on Cooperation on, and Protection of, Geographical Indications* (the First

List of Chinese Products)". The administration announced the acceptance of the applications for the protection of 175 GIs of the EU, including Rhine Rum. Efforts were paid to facilitate the announcement of EU Commission's acceptance of the applications for the protection of 175 Chinese GIs, including Jinhua ham.



On this day, the northern hemisphere has the longest daytime of the year. It marks the official arrival of the hot summer. A large amount of rainfall and thunderstorms will appear in China and other Asian countries. According to traditional Chinese customs, women usually send each other fans on this day to relieve the summer heat, and a bowl of noodles is recognized as a must for the Summer Solstice.

Chapter IV



IP Utilization Promotion to Maximize the Value of IP

- 1 Enhancing the Capacity of Innovative Entities to Underpin Innovative Development
- 2 Optimizing the Service System for IP Operations
- 3 Expanding IP-Backed Financial Services
- 4 Growing the IP Service Sector

01

Enhancing the Capacity of Innovative Entities to Underpin Innovative Development

The policy guidance was strengthened. CNIPA, jointly with the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, issued the *Several Measures for Intellectual Property to Assist in the Innovative Development of Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises Applying Special, Sophisticated Techniques to Produce Unique and Novel Products*. Together with the Ministry of Education and other authorities, CNIPA launched the campaign called “Partnership Between Thousands of Universities and Enterprises on Constructive Innovation” and high-value patent development and commercialization activities called “Thousands of Invention-Creations in Hundreds of Universities”. The *Requirement for the Management System on Intellectual Property Compliance in Enterprises*, a national standard, was revised and finalized. The *Innovation Management – A Guide to Intellectual Property Management*, an international standard, was put into pilot implementation. New lists of 482 National IP demonstration enterprises and 2,512 enterprises with IP advantages nationwide were recognized.

Measures were taken to boost the development of the innovative economy. Supportive work was done to build a pilot national patent-intensive product recordation and recognition platform, to start four industrial IP operation centers in the field including “carbon neutrality” and silicon-based new materials, and to set up 104 national patent navigation service bases and 26 supportive service institutions. Winners of the 23rd WIPO-China Award for Chinese Outstanding Patented Inventions and Industrial Designs were unveiled, where 40 gold award-winning

projects were set forth, involving an average amount of sales reaching 6.3 billion RMB and an average additional profit reaching 980 million RMB.

Measures were taken to boost the development of the brand economy. Facilitation work was done to build 3,400 stations offering guidance on trademarks and branding, and 411 thousand cases of services were provided to enterprises in 2022. In collaboration with the National Development and Reform Commission and other 7 authorities, CNIPA issued the *Guiding Opinions on Advancing Brand Building in the New Era*. For three consecutive years, the *China Trademark and Brand Development Index* was compiled under the guidance of CNIPA.

Measures were taken to boost the development of the characteristic economy. Further progress was made in assisting rural revitalization with geographical indications, and the key liaison and guidance mechanism for facilitated utilization of geographical indications was improved. A campaign of “Stimulating Agriculture by Digital Commerce” was launched under the guidance of CNIPA and the Ministry of Commerce to better connect production and sale links of GI products online and promote branding.

02

Optimizing the Service System for IP Operations

The patent open licensing was accelerated for effectuation. The *Pilot Work Plan for Patent Open Licensing* was released, and 18 provinces issued their pilot work plans under the guidance of CNIPA. More than 21 thousand patents were selected and disclosed by 1,110 universities, research institutes and large enterprises for open licensing, which were offered to 61 thousand small and medium-sized enterprises, catering to their needs precisely, leading to more than 4 thousand patent licenses. The *Guidelines for the Estimation of Patent Licensing Fees (for Trial Implementation)* were released as a complement.

The IP operation service system was upgraded. The *Notice on Matters Concerning Improving the Intellectual Property Operation Platform System* was issued. Performance evaluations were conducted for the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th batches of key cities regarding the construction of IP operation service systems. Assistance was provided for the Shenzhen Stock Exchange to set up a property rights trading institution for intellectual property rights and scientific and technological achievements.

The special plan for patent commercialization was further promoted. In collaboration with the Ministry of Finance, CNIPA issued the *Notice on Handling Properly the Work for the 2022 Special Plan for Patent Commercialization* was issued. Additional 8 provinces for preferential support were identified, and then a total of 16 provinces in China were on the list. In 2022, there were nearly 30 thousand transfers and licenses of patents of universities and research institutes in these 16 provinces, accounting for nearly 90% of the total in China, which proved remarkable effects as a pilot.

03 Expanding IP- Backed Financial Services

The IP evaluation system was constantly improved. In cooperation with the People's Bank of China and the China Banking and Insurance Regulatory Commission, CNIPA formulated the *Guidelines for Patent Evaluation*, a national standard, upon research. Moreover, a mechanism was set up to update statistics of patent license fees of patent licensing recordation contracts.

Efforts were made to promote the quality and expansion of pledge financing. In 2022, the patent and trademark pledge financing reached 486.88 billion RMB, a year-on-year increase of 57.1%, benefiting 26 thousand enterprises, a year-on-year increase of 65.5%. Among these, inclusive loan projects involving less than 10 million RMB benefited 18 thousand enterprises, a year-on-year increase of 63.1%.

Novel IP-backed financial services were continuously delivered. In collaboration with the China Banking and Insurance Regulatory Commission and the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, CNIPA endorsed the overseas IP infringement liability insurance. Zhejiang province was guided to carry out the pilot program of IP insurance reform and innovation. Assistance was provided in building an IP service station in the Pudong District of Shanghai for companies to be listed on the Science and Technology Innovation Board.

04 Growing the IP Service Sector

The administrative regime in the IP industry was improved. CNIPA facilitated the promulgation of the *Provisions on Supervision and Administration of Trademark Agency* to improve the recordation of trademark agencies. The *Administrative Measures for the Formation of Resident Representative Offices in China by Foreign Patent Agencies* were issued, and for the first time, 5 foreign patent agencies were approved to institute permanent representative offices in China. In addition, administrative measures for the credit evaluation of patent agencies were formulated.

Administrative review and approval procedures were optimized. The notification and commitment system functioned in licensing 316 patent agencies to practice. The 2022 patent attorney qualification examination was arranged and held. The national public service platform for patent and trademark commissioning, in the form of a WeChat mini-program, was launched, making more than 130 thousand pieces of patent and trademark commissioning information available through the mini-program.

Stricter governance was imposed on the IP agency industry. Campaigns for cleaning up the trademark commissioning industry were launched in joint efforts with the State Administration for Market Regulation. Endeavors were made to regulate patent commissioning acts and combat illegal commissioning activities such as squatting Winter Olympics trademarks and falsification of evidence for GI trademark applications.

High-Quality development of the IP industry was facilitated. In collaboration with 17 authorities, CNIPA formulated and issued the *Opinions on Accelerating the High-Quality Development of the Intellectual Property Service Sector*. A report on the development of the national IP service was published, and so were a statistical survey report on the national IP service industry and a report on the status quo of the national patent commissioning industry. There were 9 IP service export bases selected by CNIPA and the Ministry of Commerce. The "Intellectual Property Service Tour" campaign was carried on, benefiting more than 300 thousand enterprises.



It particularly refers to the day when the sun is at the celestial longitude of 135°. Though it indicates the beginning of autumn, it still needs to wait several days until the temperature decreases. These lingering hot days are called "autumn tiger" in Chinese, and cicada chirping is everywhere at this time of year. The green leaves of plants turn yellow and red and then start shedding. Farmers are preparing for harvesting.

Chapter V



IP Public Service System Construction

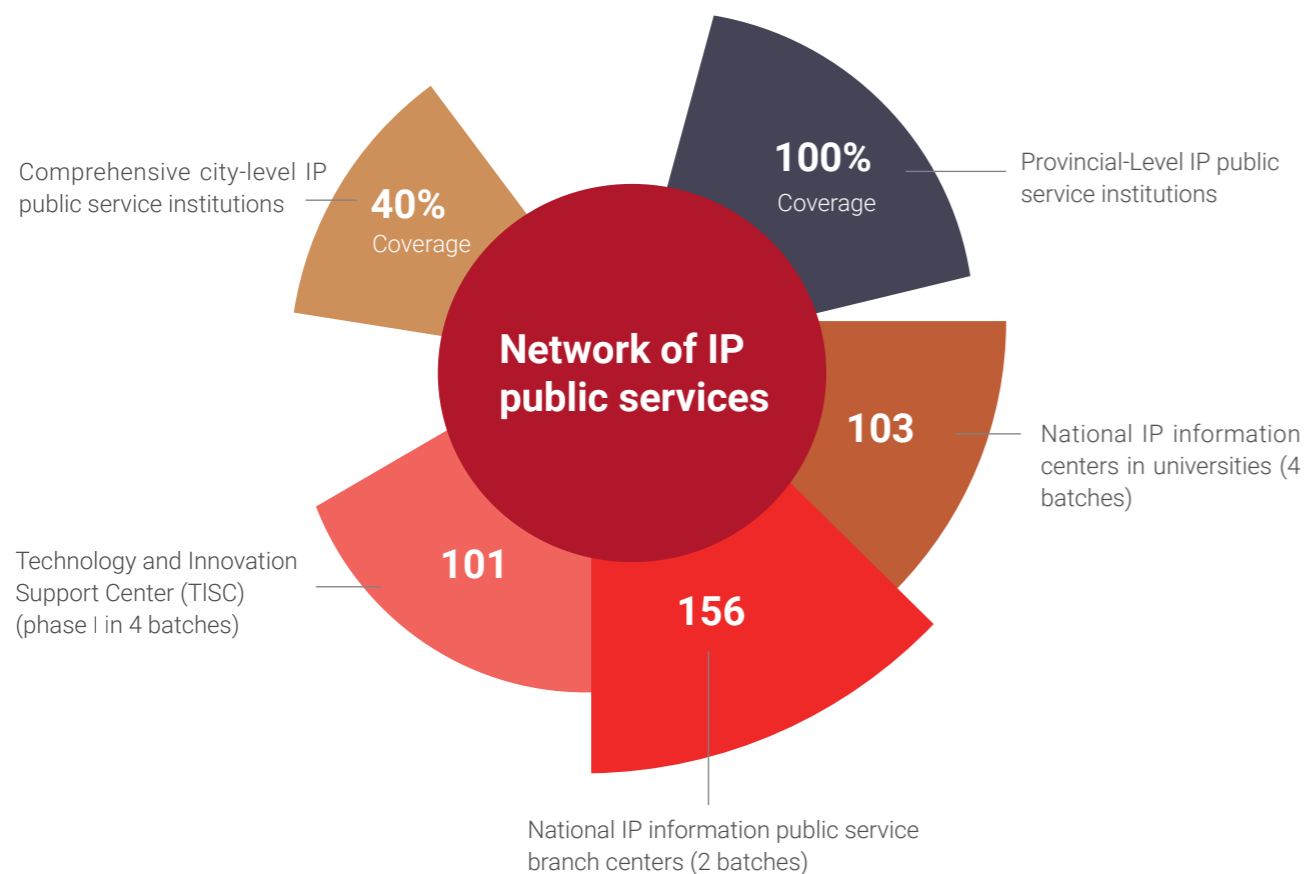
- 1 Public Services
- 2 Facilitation Reforms on IP

01 Public Services

1.1 IP public service system building

A network of IP public services has taken shape, with provincial-level IP public service institutions as nodes, and Technology and Innovation Support Centers (TISCs), national IP information service centers in universities and national IP information public service branch centers

as major outlets. As of the end of 2022, there were 348 national-level service branch centers. Service institutions at various levels have provided more than 1.5 million services nationwide.



1.2 Abundant IP public service products

The “intellectual property” themed service was launched at the mini-program of the State Council, with information such as patent publications and gazettes, trademark gazettes, and IP public service institutions accessible on mobile phones. An intelligent patent search and analysis system came online and was open to the public, incorporating 11 search and analysis modes, 8 auxiliary tools, and patent search and analysis functions in 9 languages. Initial efforts paid off in upgrading and transforming the public service system for design patent searching.

Themed databases in the fields of chips and traditional Chinese medicine were initiated and introduced to the national patent information service platform for key industries. As of the end of 2022, 27 provinces (autonomous regions, and municipalities), 15 sub-provincial cities, and municipalities under independent planning status had their IP public service platforms, covering 91% of jurisdictions in China.

1.3 Diversified supply of IP data and information

The supply of IP basic data to the public was strengthened. Additional 11 types of IP basic data became accessible to the public, and open access was provided to 55 types of basic data in total. The bandwidth for downloading the IP basic data increased from 100 MHz to 200 MHz. Standardized IP data was offered for free to 26 market entities with data processing, analysis and utilization capacities.

8 types of IP data and 2 types of electronic license information were shared via the integrated government service platform of the State Council. The pilot project of sharing patent rights evaluation reports on e-commerce platforms progressed well, with more than 90 thousand verification and evaluation reports shared with JD.com, Alibaba, and other e-commerce platforms, and more than 1.5 thousand IPR disputes handled.

1.4 Extensive social influence of IP public services

The first patent search and analysis competition for IP public service institutions was held with nearly 600 participants. Two batches of 35 exemplary cases for IP public service were released and promoted online.



National Patent Information Services Platform for Key Industries¹

WIPO and CNIPA co-organized training sessions for TISCs in China and released a brochure titled *TISC in China* jointly. CNIPA participated in the pilot project for certification of TISC staff. A performance evaluation was conducted on the first batch of TISCs for their operation in the first three years.



TISC in China

02 Facilitation Reforms on IP

2.1 Optimizing the business environment with IP

Coordinated efforts were made to optimize the innovation environment and business climate in the IP field. The sharing and application of IP electronic licenses were promoted at a wider range, and the reform towards the notification and commitment system deepened; in addition,

a mechanism was established to verify the tax information of applicants for patent fee reduction. The forms of trademark registration application were revised, in which the credit commitment was strengthened.

2.2 Upgrading the standardization, normalization, and facilitation of IP-related government services

The *List of Public Service Items of the China National Intellectual Property Administration (First Edition)* and the *Guide to Intellectual Property Government Service Items* were compiled and published. The mechanism of "positive" or "negative" comments on government services related to patent and trademark were optimized for unimpeded communication between the government and enterprises.

Further measures were taken for various IP-related matters to be handled at one stop. One-stop services were provided in all provinces, with trademark reception centers reaching 310 nationwide.



<http://chinaip.cnipa.gov.cn>



Autumn Equinox divides the autumn into halves. After this day, nights become longer than days, and flowers begin to wither. It is also the Harvest Festival in China. Busy scenes can be seen in farmlands while harvesting, plowing and planting are underway at the same time. It is also the time insects and animals get ready for the winter.

Chapter VI



Exchanges with HKSAR, MSAR and Taiwan Province of China

- 1 Exchanges with HKSAR and MSAR
- 2 Exchanges with Taiwan Province of China

01

Exchanges with HKSAR and MSAR

CNIPA hosted the Mainland, HKSAR and MSAR Intellectual Property Symposium 2022. Assistance in patent examination was offered for more than 300 patent applications filed in HKSAR and MSAR in 2022.

IP exchanges with the HKSAR were further enhanced. In December, Commissioner Shen Changyu delivered an opening speech at the 12th Business of IP Asia Forum (BIP Asia) hosted by the HKSAR government. A pilot program for fast-track examination of the invention patent applications

filed by HKSAR applicants in the Mainland was arranged. CNIPA set up venues for the Patent Attorney Qualification Examination in HKSAR and supported HKSAR in building a regional intellectual property trading center.

IP exchanges with MSAR were further promoted. Cooperation on data exchange achieved further results, and training programs were provided for those who engaged in patent mining and other business in MSAR.

02

Exchanges with Taiwan Province of China

In December, the Cross-Strait Patent Forum was held for cross-strait exchanges in the field of intellectual property. Claims from the compatriots of Taiwan province on intellectual property were resolved appropriately through coordination.



During the "Beginning of Winter", precipitation in most areas of China drops, and so does the temperature. Farmers start to prepare for winter break by storing crops. In the agricultural society of ancient China, this day is normally celebrated by certain rituals. People would present offerings to worship ancestors and express appreciation for a harvest year. The traditional menu for this day is dumplings and hot pot.

Chapter VII



International Cooperation

- 1 Contribution to China's Foreign Affairs
- 2 Deepening the Engagement in Global IP Governance
- 3 IP Cooperation Under the "Belt and Road" Framework
- 4 Plurilateral Cooperation
- 5 Bilateral Cooperation
- 6 Participation in Intergovernmental Dialogues and Negotiations
- 7 Cooperation in Business Areas
- 8 Exchanges with the Industries
- 9 Disseminating the Chinese IP Story

01 Contribution to China's Foreign Affairs

In February, Mr. Daren Tang, Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), paid an official visit to China and attended a series of activities including the Opening Ceremony of the Olympic Winter Games Beijing 2022. China officially deposited with WIPO the instrument of accession to the *Hague Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Industrial Designs* and the instrument of ratification to the *Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons Who Are Blind, Visually Impaired or Otherwise Print Disabled*.

In September, as the BRICS Chair of 2022, CNIPA hosted the 14th BRICS Heads of Intellectual Property Offices Meeting, and WIPO representatives attended the whole meeting.

CNIPA signed a memorandum of understanding with the secretariat of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC). The second batch of geographical indication (GI) products under the *China-EU Agreement on Cooperation on and Protection of Geographical Indications* was published. A memorandum of understanding on IP cooperation was signed by CNIPA and the Israel Patent Office.



China depositing the instrument of accession to the *Hague Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Industrial Designs* on 5th February

02 Deepening the Engagement in Global IP Governance

2.1 Participation in global IP governance under the framework of WIPO

In February, China submitted the instrument of accession to the *Hague Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Industrial Designs*, which entered into force on 5th May in China.

In July, Commissioner Shen Changyu led a delegation to attend the 63rd Series of Meetings of the Assemblies of the Member States of WIPO and made a general statement, advocating for more solidarity and cooperation among all member states. The international community shall adhere to the principle of consensus through negotiations to properly handle issues of common interest, work together to deliver the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and strive to promote WIPO's global IP service system.

CNIPA put forward the first proposal at the WIPO Committee on Development and Intellectual Property (CDIP), with the theme of "Coping with the Challenge of Climate Change: Intellectual Property Helps Realize Carbon Peaking and Carbon Neutrality".

2.2 Promotion of adjustments to international IP norms

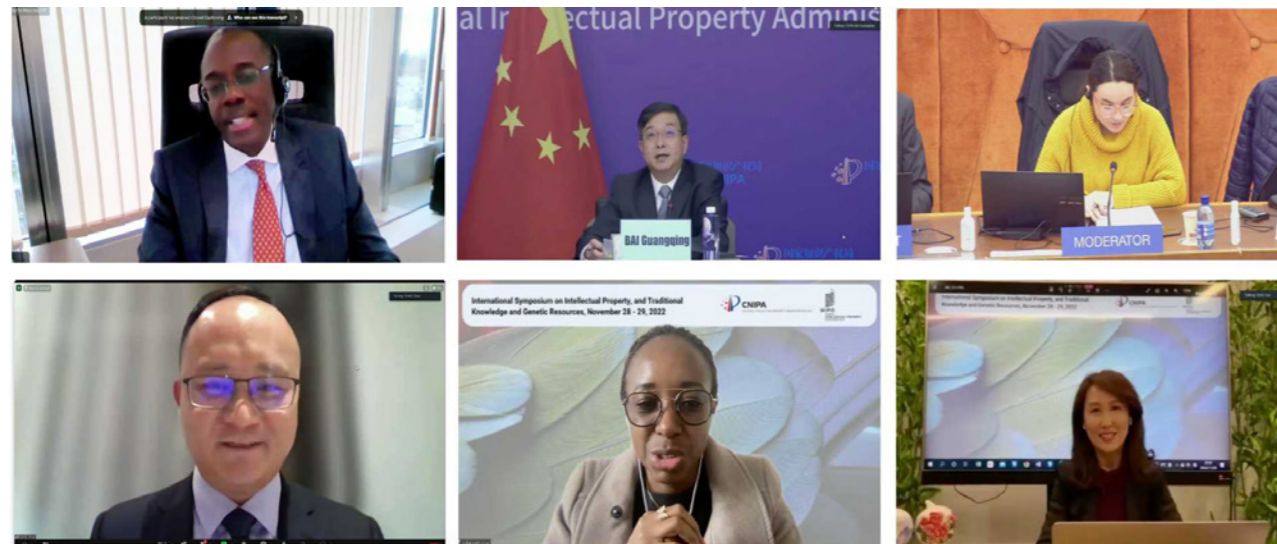
CNIPA kept participating in the discussions on IP issues at WIPO, UPOV, and WTO TRIPS Council among other international platforms, and promoting improvements and adjustments to international IP systems including PCT, Madrid, Hague, and IPC; intensive communications were conducted on introducing Chinese as an official language to the Madrid System and the Hague System.

CNIPA participated in WTO negotiations regarding waiving intellectual property rights on COVID-19 vaccines.

CNIPA kept tracking the development of international IP norms in emerging fields and new formats such as artificial

intelligence and big data, and shared best practices in the development of new emerging technologies in China at forums such as the WIPO Conversation on IP and Frontier Technologies.

In November, CNIPA and WIPO co-hosted the International Symposium on Intellectual Property, and Traditional Knowledge and Genetic Resources, and submitted a factual report of the Symposium to the 2023 WIPO Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore (IGC).



CNIPA and WIPO co-hosting the International Symposium on Intellectual Property, and Traditional Knowledge and Genetic Resources in November

2.3 Deepened bilateral cooperation with WIPO

Commissioner Shen Changyu and Director General Daren Tang held two virtual meetings in February and June, respectively, and reached a consensus on further strengthening cooperation.

In April, Deputy Commissioner Lu Pengqi met with Ms. Wang Binying, Deputy Director General of WIPO, to exchange views on deepening bilateral cooperation.

CNIPA compiled a country report for the report series on *Unlocking IP-backed Financing, Country Perspectives* in cooperation with WIPO.

Online seminars on the Hague System and the Madrid System were held. The WIPO/China Funds-in-Trust sponsored projects such as the "Belt and Road" Master Degree Program in IP, GI-themed poverty alleviation for developing countries, and promotion of electronic communications under the Madrid system for countries and regions co-constructing "Belt and Road".

Support was offered by CNIPA to Shanghai Municipal Government in holding the 19th Shanghai Intellectual Property International Forum, and WIPO Director General and senior officials attended events such as the Ceremony for the WIPO-CNIPA Awards for Chinese Outstanding Patented Inventions and Industrial Designs and the China Intellectual Property Annual Conference online.

CNIPA played an active role in the global network of the WIPO Academy. The China Intellectual Property Training Center (CIPTC) organized two WIPO training sessions and introduced a UPOV distance-learning course, i.e., DL205 - Introduction to the UPOV System of Plant Variety Protection Under the UPOV Convention.

03 IP Cooperation Under the “Belt and Road” Framework

The enrollment for the “Belt and Road” Master’s Degree Program in IP 2022-2023 was completed. Tongji University and Zhongnan University of Economics and Law admitted a total of 30 students from 14 countries.

The 2022 “Belt and Road” online training session was held with the theme of Intellectual Property Protection, and 101 IP officials from 16 countries and regions along the “Belt and Road” participated.

The booklet *How to Protect Trademarks in China* was published in English.

04 Plurilateral Cooperation

4.1 IP5, ID5 & TM5 cooperation

In June, Commissioner Shen Changyu attended the 15th IP5 Heads of Office Meeting. At the meeting, the *2022 Joint Statement of the IP5 Offices* was adopted.

In October, Commissioner Shen Changyu attended both the annual meetings of the TM5 and ID5 and delivered video speeches. The *TM5 Joint Vision Statement at the 10th Anniversary of the Cooperation*, the *ID5 Joint Statement*, and the *TM5 Operational Guide* were adopted at the meetings respectively.



The 15th IP5 Heads of Office Meeting in June

4.2 BRICS cooperation

In September, CNIPA hosted the 14th BRICS Heads of Intellectual Property Offices Meeting. An upgraded Operational Guideline Framework for IP BRICS Cooperation was adopted, and “enhance the role of IP for achieving the UN Sustainable Development Goals” was included in the cooperation objectives.



The 14th BRICS Heads of Intellectual Property Offices Meeting in September

4.3 CNIPA-JPO-KIPO cooperation

In November, Commissioner Shen Changyu attended a series of events of the CNIPA-JPO Heads Meeting, the CNIPA-KIPO Heads Meeting, and the TRIPO Heads Meeting,

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

In August, Commissioner Shen Changyu attended the Meeting of China-ASEAN Heads of IP Offices online, at which the *China-ASEAN work plan for the year 2022-2023* was adopted.

In October, Commissioner Shen Changyu delivered a video speech at the 10th China-Mongolia-Russia Joint Seminar on Intellectual Property.

In November, a China-ASEAN webinar on traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources was held, providing support for formulating legal instruments at multilateral platforms.

An online training program on IP capacity building sponsored by the ASEAN-China Young Leaders Scholarship (ACYLS) was launched, and 27 IP officials and practitioners from 9 ASEAN countries participated in the training themed "Intellectual Property Commercialization" at Sichuan University.

05 Bilateral Cooperation

5.1 Cooperation with EPO and EUIPO

In June, Commissioner Shen Changyu had a video conference with Mr. Christian Archambeau, Executive Director of the European Union Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO), and exchanged views on deepening future cooperation.

In November, Commissioner Shen Changyu and Mr. António Campinos, President of the European Patent Office (EPO) attended the 16th Heads Meeting between CNIPA and EPO virtually, and signed the 2023 CNIPA-EPO Work Plan and agreements on patent classification and EPOQUE Net.

In September, CNIPA and EPO released a joint statement, extending the PCT International Searching Authority pilot program between the two offices for another year to November 30, 2023.



Commissioner Shen Changyu having a video conference with Mr. Christian Archambeau, Executive Director of EUIPO in June

5.2 Cooperation with European countries

In April, Commissioner Shen Changyu delivered a speech at the China-France Seminar on Geographical Indications co-organized by CNIPA, the National Institute of Origin and Quality (INAO) of France, and the National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI) of France to promote the implementation of the China-France protocols on GIs. A video address of Commissioner Shen Changyu was delivered at the "IP Forum of Belarus. NCIP. 30th Anniversary".

In September, Commissioner Shen Changyu held video conferences respectively with Grigory Ivliev, President of the Eurasian Patent Office (EAPO), and Thijs Spigt, Director of the Netherlands Patent Office, to have exchanges on bilateral cooperation issues.

In November, Commissioner Shen Changyu gave a video speech at the 6th UK-China Intellectual Property Symposium, discussing the latest IP-related developments and hotspot issues in China and the UK. A video speech of Commissioner Shen Changyu was delivered at the China-Denmark IPR Roundtable on Life Science, co-organized by CNIPA, the Danish Patent and Trademark Office and the Embassy of the Kingdom of Denmark in Beijing.

Deputy Commissioner Lu Pengqi delivered video speeches at the "IP Eurasia'22: Innovation Space", an international conference on innovations in pharmaceuticals and intellectual property protection in the Eurasian area, and the II International Scientific and Practical Conference held in Belarus.

CNIPA signed a memorandum of understanding for cooperation with the Finnish Patent and Registration Office and renewed the memorandum of understanding for cooperation with the Swiss Federal Institute of Intellectual Property. CNIPA renewed the data exchange agreement and arranged expert exchanges on IP commercialization and IP pledge financing with the Federal Service for Intellectual Property (ROSPATENT). CNIPA participated in the 10th ICT Roadmap meeting in Spain and the International Forum on Intellectual Property in Belarus.

Online IP exchanges were conducted by CNIPA and the Directorate-General for Trade and the Directorate-General for Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs of the EU. Under the framework of IP Key China, a program to strengthen IP cooperation between the EU and China, the Seminar on the Latest Developments in the field of Trademarks was held jointly.

5.3 Cooperation with neighboring and Asian countries

In March, Commissioner Shen Changyu had talks with the heads of the State Agency of Intellectual Property and Innovation under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic (Kyrgyzpatent) and the Department of Intellectual Property, Ministry of Industry and Commerce of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, respectively, to have exchanges in depth on bilateral cooperation.



In March, Commissioner Shen Changyu meeting with the Director of Kyrgyzpatent

In August, Commissioner Shen Changyu held a courtesy meeting with the new Commissioner of the JPO to exchange views on the latest developments in Chinese and Japanese IP laws and policies.

In September, Commissioner Shen Changyu attended the IP Week @ SG 2022 and gave a keynote speech, sharing the latest progress of China in promoting innovation and economic and social development with IP.

Deputy Commissioner Lu Pengqi and Mr. Phork Sovanrith, Secretary of State, Ministry of Industry, Science, Technology and Innovation (MISTI) of Cambodia, attended the China-Cambodia Seminar on Patent Examination Cooperation online to promote the cooperation achievements such as the direct registration and entry into force of Chinese invention patents and the accelerated recognition and registration of Chinese designs in Cambodia.

The *Announcement on Launching the Project of Accelerating Recognition and Registration of Relevant Chinese Designs in Cambodia* was issued regarding the registration and effectuation of Chinese design patents in Cambodia.

The implementation of the China-Thailand GI pilot program "3+3" proceeded well, and further progress was made in the China-Laos program to promote patent granting. CNIPA participated in the seminar on trademarks and GIs organized by the Intellectual Property Office of Viet Nam.

5.4 Cooperation with North America and Oceania countries

A work plan between CNIPA and United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) was settled through negotiations. The U.S.-China 2022 Developments in

Trademark Law and Practice Perspectives was held jointly by CNIPA and USPTO.

5.5 Cooperation with Latin American and African countries

In April, Commissioner Shen Changyu sent a congratulatory letter to the Mexico Innovation Award ceremony; in November, Commissioner Shen Changyu sent a video message to the 46th Session of the Administrative Council of ARIPO; in December, Commissioner Shen Changyu delivered a video speech at the 62nd Session of the Administrative Council of OAPI.

In May, a training seminar on biomedical patent examination was held for Costa Rica patent examiners; in November, the 2022 online training seminars on IP for African and Latin American countries were held.

06 Participation in Intergovernmental Dialogues and Negotiations

CNIPA conducted IP-related work for the effectuation of the *Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (RCEP)*, as well as the work related to the *Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP)* and the *Digital Economic Partnership Agreement (DEPA)*.

CNIPA actively implemented the *China-US Phase One Economic and Trade Agreement* and the *China-EU GI Agreement* and the *China-France GI Agreement*. CNIPA participated in multiple high-level dialogues and meetings including the China-EU high-level economic and trade dialogue, the China-UK economic and financial dialogue, and the China-France high-level economic and financial dialogue, as well as FTA negotiations with Israel, Peru, and other countries.

07 Cooperation in Business Areas

7.1 PPH cooperation

Patent Prosecution Highway (PPH) pilot programs were extended with Malaysia, Portugal, Czech Republic, and Eurasian Patent Office.

7.2 Exchanges in patent examination

CNIPA and EPO held expert group meetings in the fields of patent quality, documentation and classification, automation, and patent classification, arranged exchanges among experts in patent reexamination, training, and capacity building, and organized training sessions on patent classification. Exchanges with experts from EUIPO in designs, reexamination and invalidation were conducted.

Exchanges were also held with experts from USPTO in the fields of automation, designs, patent classification, and patent reexamination.

Comparative studies on the examination of AI-related patents in China and Japan were conducted, and a meeting of patent experts in China and Korea was held to share

the latest developments in the examination of AI-related patents.

Examiners from the UK, Finland, and Israel exchanged their experiences with their counterparts in China on the criteria and practices in the examination of patents regarding relevant technical fields.

CNIPA hosted workshops for patent examiners and seminars on informatization for the BRICS countries, to have exchanges on mechanisms to improve examination quality and efficiency, work-sharing among IP Offices, data exchange and informatization, examination practices in the field of pharmaceuticals, SME innovation, green technologies, and sustainable development, etc.

7.3 Cooperation in GI and trademark

CNIPA had video conferences on GI with experts from the Swiss Federal Institute of Intellectual Property and the ROSPATENT, respectively, and arranged the participation in online training sessions on GI in Asia organized by the French Ministry of Agriculture and Food.

CNIPA hosted the CNIPA-JPO, CNIPA-KIPO, and TRIPO expert exchange meetings on trademarks, and the China-Japan-Korea Trademark User Forum.

08 Exchanges with the Industries

CNIPA supported foreign enterprises to safeguard their legitimate rights and interests. Exchanges were held with companies such as AstraZeneca, Nike, HiPP, and InterContinental Hotels Group PLC. Assistance was offered to foreign-funded enterprises to handle their patent and trademark issues in China. An online exchange meeting was held with the Intellectual Property Group (IPG) of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry in China.

CNIPA held China-US IP practice seminars, and webinars on the Hague System and Madrid System for users and

enterprises. Enterprises were also invited to the seminars on the European unitary patent system and the China-Cambodia patent examination cooperation, which were organized to help them make better use of the international IP system and service system.

Enterprises were encouraged to participate in international affairs and activities such as the IP5 Heads and industry meetings, the China-Japan-Korea IP User Seminar, the China-Switzerland industry roundtable, and the China-Mongolia-Russia Joint Seminar on Intellectual Property.

09 Disseminating the Chinese IP Story

CNIPA actively shared with other countries China's experience on development in the IP field, to promote the vision of a community with a shared future for humankind and the Global Development Initiative.

At the 14th BRICS Heads of Intellectual Property Offices Meeting, the concepts of green Olympic Games, low-carbon emissions and environmental protection were highlighted. Taking "the wind power from Zhangbei County lights up Beijing's night" as an example, CNIPA vividly told a Chinese IP story about how IP promotes green innovation for sustainable development at the meeting.

At the 13th Meeting of China-ASEAN Heads of IP Offices, CNIPA told the story of IP promoting development along the China-Laos Railway.

At the International Symposium on Intellectual Property, and Traditional Knowledge and Genetic Resources co-hosted with WIPO, CNIPA introduced the practice of using digital technologies to protect traditional knowledge.

China's policies and practices in the field of IP-backed finance were shared at the first high-level conversation themed "Unlocking IP-Backed Financing" held by WIPO.

At the 10th China-Japan-Korea IP User Seminar, CNIPA told the story of "sheep in photovoltaic parks", introducing how clean energy technology is adopted to accelerate the green transformation and to help achieve carbon neutrality.

CNIPA authorized the translation and publication of the booklet *How to Protect Trademarks in China* to IP offices of Thailand, Vietnam, and Myanmar.



It is the day with the shortest daytime and the longest nighttime. It marks the beginning of a period called "Shujiuhantian" in Chinese, which is known as the coldest 81 days. In traditional Chinese culture, Winter Solstice is as significant as the Spring Festival, so a feast is indispensable for this day, and dumplings and mutton soup are always the first choices.

Chapter VIII



IP Culture Building and Awareness Enhancement

- 1 Publicity and Media
- 2 Talent Training

01 Publicity and Media

1.1 Publicity of major IP-related events in 2022

Comprehensive and in-depth work was done to publicize and implement the spirit of the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC). In cooperation with 20 departments including the Publicity Department of CPC Central Committee, the 2022 National IP Publicity Week

was held with the theme of “Embarking on a New Journey to Build China into an IP Powerhouse”. The 2022 High-Level Forum on China IP Protection was held, with the theme of “Beef Up IP Protection in an All-Around Way to Optimize Innovation and Business Climate”.



Embarking on a New Journey to Build China into an IP Powerhouse – 2022 National IP Publicity Week



2021 Press Conference on China's IP Development



2022 High-Level Forum on China IP Protection

1.2 Publicity of key IP news

New achievements in news release

A total of 12 press conferences were held in 2022, which generated more than 35 thousand posts. Official accounts were established on Kuaishou, bilibili.com, and toutiao.com. There were 7 CNIPA accounts in operation on new media platforms, which in total attracted nearly one million followers.

Breakthroughs in the cooperation with media

The Twitter account of CNIPA posted nearly 400 tweets in 2022, with nearly 5 million views and 26.7 thousand followers. Key initiatives and the latest dynamics on IP in China were reported in series on the *People's Daily*, the *Guangming Daily*, and China Media Group. Major events and campaigns such as the opening ceremony of the Shanghai International Intellectual Property Forum were live-streamed at Douyin and Kuaishou accounts, with more than 400 thousand views cumulatively.



Official Twitter account of CNIPA (IPR in China @IPRinCN)

1.3 Improving IP education

An account was created at bilibili.com to promote IP education. Training programs were offered to nearly 10 thousand IP trainers. More than 100 videos were posted at the account with 10 thousand views and more than 10 thousand followers attracted. New courses of 13 lecture

hours were developed and launched on the distance education platform. A cartoon TV show, adapted from a book series titled "Little Inventor", was presented on CCTV and other media.

02

Talent Training

2.1 Nurturing IP talents nationwide

Master's degree in intellectual property added as a new category of disciplines

The master's degree in intellectual property was added as a new category to the 2022 catalog of majors and disciplines in postgraduate education. A national survey on IP talents cultivation was launched in more than 200 colleges and universities in China.

Further progress made in training urgently needed talents

The 2022 National Plan on IP Talent Capacity Building and Training was issued, and 81 special training sessions were held for 26 thousand participants in total to nurture young talents, internationalized talents, talents from the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, and talents specializing in IC layout design. In addition, 45 premium online courses were produced.

2.2 Training programs

A total of 20 foreign-related training courses including the *Hague System for International Registration of Industrial Designs* were developed or revised. A plan on enhancing the ability of patent examination talents was implemented, an expert team was set up with examination experts from various departments of CNIPA, and a routine mechanism of training, tutorship, and exchange in respective fields took shape. The training system for examiners was optimized, and a new system for on-the-job training of examiners in respective fields was established. A total of 21 courses such as the *Examination Efficiency Improvement* were developed or revised.

The Action Plan of CNIPA Implementing the 14th Five-Year Plan on Training Intellectual Property Talents was issued. Professional and technical training sessions for patent examiners were held. 4 additional examiner practice bases were established in the Shenyang Area of China (Liaoning) Pilot Free Trade Zone, Hangzhou Future Sci-tech City, Guangzhou Development District, and Xi'an Hi-Tech Industries Development Zone, respectively. In 2022, 9 practice teams with 42 examiners in total were sent to examiner practice bases for professional and technical training.

Appendix

- ① Financial Performance
- ② Statistics
- ③ Organization Chart

01 Financial Performance

1.1 Revenue and expenditure budget

CNIPA's revenue and expenditure budget for fiscal appropriation in 2022 totaled 7.1609 billion RMB. The revenue included general public budget appropriation 6.9227 billion RMB and carryover from the previous year 238.2620 million RMB. The expenditure included

general public service expenditure 6.7771 billion RMB, foreign affairs expenditure 6.1153 million RMB, education expenditure 5.4026 million RMB, social security and employment expenditure 264.1646 million RMB, and housing expenditure 108.1800 million RMB.

1.2 Budget performance statement

In 2022, CNIPA implemented target-oriented performance management on all projects, involving general public budget appropriation 6.0030 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 and Foreign Patent Applications in China by Countries / Regions (2021-2022)

(Continued)

Country / Region	2021				2022			
	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design
Domestic Total	5060312	1427845	2845318	787149	5186407	1464605	2944139	777663
Foreign Total in China	183280	157818	6901	18561	178232	154663	6514	17055
United Arab Emirates	47	28	2	17	53	28	9	16
Antigua and Barbuda	52	52	0	0	43	43	0	0
Anguilla	10	8	2	0	16	11	4	1
Angola	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	8	6	2	0	7	5	0	2
Austria	1180	1038	35	107	1071	996	34	41
Australia	1087	740	84	263	992	651	43	298
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Barbados	308	252	16	40	377	301	13	63
Belgium	898	798	42	58	894	787	31	76
Burkina Faso	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Bulgaria	24	11	0	13	13	10	0	3
Bahrain	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Bermuda	68	68	0	0	32	32	0	0
Brazil	346	259	10	77	310	270	10	30
Bhutan	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Bahamas	3	3	0	0	4	4	0	0
Belarus	13	9	1	3	10	7	1	2
Belize	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	1414	1230	55	129	1240	1084	45	111
Democratic Republic of the Congo (D.R.Congo)	3	1	2	0	8	2	6	0
Switzerland	5331	4365	158	808	5323	4491	143	689
Côte d'Ivoire	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Cook Islands	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chile	23	22	0	1	25	24	1	0

Country / Region	2021				2022			
	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design
Colombia	13	13	0	0	16	11	0	5
Costa Rica	8	8	0	0	3	2	1	0
Cuba	6	6	0	0	9	8	1	0
Cyprus	38	21	2	15	25	23	1	1
Czech Republic	121	48	7	66	93	53	12	28
Germany	18996	16481	798	1717	17438	15218	647	1573
Denmark	1444	1154	45	245	1357	1158	21	178
Dominica	12	1	0	11	3	3	0	0
Algeria	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	10	0	10	0
Estonia	23	10	4	9	15	9	1	5
Egypt	3	3	0	0	4	2	0	2
Spain	632	486	21	125	666	480	22	164
Finland	1263	1073	68	122	1040	906	41	93
Fiji	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
France	6052	4964	269	819	5993	4969	334	690
United Kingdom	3552	2867	104	581	3373	2779	81	513
Georgia	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
Gibraltar	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	40	38	0	2	21	19	0	2
Guatemala	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Croatia	15	6	0	9	9	8	1	0
Hungary	48	44	2	2	31	30	1	0
Indonesia	14	7	0	7	9	1	0	8
Ireland	564	496	25	43	531	496	8	27
Israel	1376	1204	47	125	1394	1281	36	77
Isle of Man	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0

(Continued)

Country / Region	2021				2022			
	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design
India	381	337	13	31	342	317	13	12
Iraq	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	2
Iran	7	2	3	2	3	3	0	0
Iceland	13	13	0	0	20	15	0	5
Italy	2725	1938	169	618	2602	1844	146	612
Jordan	4	1	2	1	4	2	2	0
Japan	52365	47010	1860	3495	50194	45259	1464	3471
Kyrgyzstan	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cambodia	11	4	7	0	10	1	8	1
Saint Kitts and Nevis	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK)	4	2	2	0	7	1	3	3
Republic of Korea (ROK)	21148	17691	855	2602	21318	18262	1035	2021
Kuwait	5	1	1	3	2	1	0	1
Cayman Islands	1147	1069	13	65	500	404	33	63
Kazakhstan	3	3	0	0	4	2	0	2
Laos	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1
Liechtenstein	225	205	5	15	201	198	2	1
Sri Lanka	3	1	0	2	4	4	0	0
Lithuania	13	7	0	6	21	14	0	7
Luxembourg	277	225	2	50	321	232	6	83
Latvia	26	8	1	17	12	8	1	3
Morocco	7	7	0	0	3	3	0	0
Monaco	51	8	1	42	41	13	0	28
Madagascar	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Marshall Islands	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Macedonia	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	0

(Continued)

Country / Region	2021				2022			
	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design
Mali	9	7	0	2	7	4	1	2
Mongolia	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Malta	35	25	0	10	51	30	2	19
Mauritius	3	3	0	0	19	15	1	3
Mexico	50	40	3	7	46	41	0	5
Malaysia	124	88	15	21	126	84	26	16
Namibia	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Netherlands	3704	3133	162	409	3749	3224	208	317
Norway	350	293	15	42	320	275	3	42
New Zealand	230	161	11	58	321	226	31	64
Oman	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Panama	6	5	1	0	17	12	1	4
Peru	5	5	0	0	2	2	0	0
The Philippines	18	11	6	1	4	2	2	0
Pakistan	8	6	0	2	5	2	2	1
Poland	124	87	4	33	122	92	5	25
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Portugal	69	62	1	6	70	66	0	4
Qatar	5	2	0	3	8	4	1	3
Romania	8	7	0	1	11	5	0	6
Serbia	8	8	0	0	1	1	0	0
Russia	232	168	24	40	210	169	14	27
Saudi Arabia	217	207	0	10	109	106	1	2
Seychelles	16	13	2	1	28	5	5	18
Sudan	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Sweden	2985	2489	111	385	3066	2670	83	313

(Continued)

Country / Region	2021				2022			
	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design
Singapore	2458	2024	188	246	1774	1382	164	228
Slovenia	35	18	1	16	42	29	0	13
Slovakia	11	6	2	3	10	8	0	2
San Marino	3	3	0	0	3	1	0	2
Senegal	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	147	92	15	40	121	80	13	28
Tunisia	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tajikistan	2	1	1	0	2	1	1	0
Turkey	130	112	2	16	102	79	7	16
Trinidad and Tobago	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Ukraine	19	9	4	6	12	8	1	3
Uganda	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
United States	48609	42266	1568	4775	49500	43090	1575	4835
Uruguay	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0
Venezuela	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
The British Virgin Islands	97	47	11	39	199	102	82	15
Vietnam	21	7	5	9	26	10	2	14
Samoa	7	5	1	1	13	7	3	3
Yemen	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
South Africa	47	36	1	10	37	30	3	4
Zambia	2	0	2	0	5	2	3	0
Others	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0

Table 2 Granted Domestic and Foreign Patents in China by Countries / Regions (2021-2022)

Country / Region	2021				2022			
	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design
Domestic Total	4467165	585910	3112795	768460	4201203	695591	2796049	709563
Foreign Total in China	134292	110036	7195	17061	122206	102756	8106	11344
Andorra	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0
United Arab Emirates	25	12	2	11	45	17	5	23
Afghanistan	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Antigua and Barbuda	3	3	0	0	19	19	0	0
Anguilla	9	3	6	0	5	0	4	1
Netherlands Antilles	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	7	7	0	0	8	5	2	1
Austria	857	747	23	87	833	711	54	68
Australia	736	393	87	256	721	406	86	229
Barbados	177	113	4	60	148	119	21	8
Belgium	642	541	33	68	634	534	50	50
Bulgaria	20	7	1	12	10	6	0	4
Bahrain	1	0	0	1	4	3	0	1
Burundi	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bermuda	100	99	0	1	39	39	0	0
Brunei	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
Bolivia	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Brazil	143	67	12	64	108	62	13	33
Bahamas	1	1	0	0	3	3	0	0
Belarus	9	5	2	2	3	2	1	0
Belize	1	0	1	0	2	2	0	0
Canada	876	687	78	111	772	642	60	70
Democratic Republic of the Congo (D.R.Congo)	6	0	6	0	7	1	6	0
Republic of the Congo	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

(Continued)

Country / Region	2021				2022			
	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design
Switzerland	3917	2956	180	781	3626	2755	188	683
Cook Islands	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Chile	21	19	1	1	14	14	0	0
Cameroon	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	4	4	0	0	2	1	0	1
Costa Rica	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	0
Cuba	3	3	0	0	2	2	0	0
Cyprus	36	13	4	19	25	20	2	3
Czech Republic	127	52	8	67	88	42	9	37
Germany	14106	11758	776	1572	13415	11248	926	1241
Denmark	1086	822	36	228	852	637	42	173
Dominica	1	1	0	0	10	0	0	10
Algeria	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	8	0	8	0
Estonia	16	3	6	7	13	4	3	6
Egypt	3	3	0	0	2	0	0	2
Spain	424	282	17	125	373	230	25	118
Finland	915	722	48	145	818	668	80	70
France	4555	3490	321	744	4392	3348	359	685
United Kingdom	2514	1850	120	544	2071	1655	121	295
Guernsey	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
Gibraltar	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	0
Greece	21	19	1	1	24	23	0	1
Guatemala	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Croatia	13	2	0	11	5	4	1	0

(Continued)

Country / Region	2021				2022			
	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design
Hungary	32	32	0	0	21	18	3	0
Indonesia	12	1	4	7	9	2	1	6
Ireland	376	321	23	32	393	356	18	19
Israel	779	645	36	98	677	564	48	65
Isle of Man	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
India	192	156	13	23	214	179	12	23
Iraq	4	0	2	2	2	1	0	1
Iran	8	3	1	4	5	0	3	2
Iceland	6	6	0	0	10	10	0	0
Italy	2249	1457	179	613	2041	1333	196	512
Jordan	9	0	6	3	1	0	1	0
Japan	39825	34853	1986	2986	37563	33301	2043	2219
Cambodia	17	1	16	0	6	2	4	0
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK)	2	0	2	0	5	0	3	2
Republic of Korea (ROK)	14713	11086	822	2805	12984	10464	1046	1474
Kuwait	3	0	1	2	3	0	0	3
Cayman Islands	2289	2140	50	99	1882	1822	13	47
Kazakhstan	3	2	1	0	1	1	0	0
Laos	1	0	1	0	3	1	2	0
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Liechtenstein	158	137	5	16	145	138	5	2
Sri Lanka	3	1	0	2	2	1	0	1
Lithuania	15	9	0	6	12	8	0	4
Luxembourg	256	185	6	65	196	153	6	37

(Continued)

Country / Region	2021				2022			
	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design
Latvia	27	4	0	23	6	1	2	3
Morocco	2	1	0	1	2	2	0	0
Monaco	77	4	0	73	28	4	1	23
Moldova	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
Marshall Islands	1	0	0	1	2	2	0	0
North Macedonia	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Mali	7	4	0	3	4	3	0	1
Mongolia	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Malta	35	8	0	27	19	14	0	5
Mauritius	1	1	0	0	6	2	1	3
Mexico	36	28	2	6	36	26	3	7
Malaysia	61	30	15	16	79	26	37	16
Namibia	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Niger	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	2
Netherlands	2811	2343	170	298	2553	2097	219	237
Norway	233	199	3	31	292	240	13	39
New Zealand	180	109	21	50	176	111	27	38
Oman	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Panama	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0
Peru	3	2	1	0	1	1	0	0
The Philippines	9	4	4	1	9	4	5	0
Pakistan	4	1	0	3	3	0	1	2
Poland	84	61	6	17	73	48	4	21
Puerto Rico	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

(Continued)

Country / Region	2021				2022			
	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design
Portugal	43	36	1	6	52	42	2	8
Qatar	11	1	1	9	4	1	0	3
Romania	4	3	1	0	5	3	0	2
Serbia	1	1	0	0	4	4	0	0
Russia	159	103	10	46	162	115	22	25
Saudi Arabia	173	159	2	12	124	121	0	3
Seychelles	17	6	7	4	21	2	4	15
Sweden	2531	2110	119	302	2277	1943	125	209
Singapore	1611	1004	404	203	990	631	195	164
Slovenia	26	12	1	13	28	18	1	9
Slovakia	16	10	2	4	10	8	1	1
San Marino	1	1	0	0	4	2	0	2
Thailand	112	54	7	51	81	48	15	18
Tajikistan	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
Turkey	69	45	5	19	80	59	4	17
Ukraine	22	7	5	10	12	4	3	5
United States	33391	27843	1456	4092	29572	25497	1892	2183
Uruguay	5	3	2	0	3	3	0	0
The British Virgin Islands	101	55	12	34	112	49	38	25
Vietnam	9	1	0	8	27	2	7	18
Vanuatu	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Samoa	17	13	2	2	8	5	2	1
South Africa	48	37	3	8	40	29	3	8
Zambia	1	0	1	0	4	0	4	0

Table 3 Valid Domestic and Foreign Patents in China by Countries / Regions

(Continued)

Country / Region	As the End of 2021				As the End of 2022			
	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design
Domestic Total	14417426	2773287	9190633	2453506	16840692	3351453	10781169	2708070
Foreign Total in China	1003450	823614	52810	127026	1038269	860735	54092	123442
Andorra	12	11	1	0	12	11	1	0
United Arab Emirates	159	97	11	51	264	112	58	94
Afghanistan	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Antigua and Barbuda	3	3	0	0	22	22	0	0
Anguilla	20	3	15	2	23	3	19	1
Netherlands Antilles	13	13	0	0	11	11	0	0
Angola	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Argentina	46	35	6	5	48	36	6	6
American Samoa	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1
Austria	6289	5567	247	475	6731	5968	272	491
Australia	4920	2950	399	1571	5130	3096	445	1589
Barbados	1018	669	34	315	1113	764	53	296
Bangladesh	3	1	0	2	2	1	0	1
Belgium	4773	4102	184	487	4883	4202	211	470
Bulgaria	64	39	6	19	69	40	6	23
Bahrain	1	0	0	1	5	3	0	2
Burundi	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Bermuda	563	492	42	29	582	547	23	12
Brunei	11	7	4	0	6	5	1	0
Bolivia	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2
Brazil	852	489	91	272	879	489	102	288
Bahamas	65	60	1	4	57	53	1	3
Belarus	27	14	7	6	25	15	8	2
Belize	21	9	11	1	17	10	7	0

Country / Region	As the End of 2021				As the End of 2022			
	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design
Canada	7384	6192	339	853	7664	6477	399	788
Democratic Republic of the Congo (D.R.Congo)	9	2	7	0	16	3	13	0
Republic of the Congo	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Switzerland	28842	21766	1474	5602	30237	23017	1592	5628
Cook Islands	8	1	2	5	8	1	2	5
Chile	89	84	3	2	98	93	3	2
Cameroon	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Colombia	39	23	2	14	37	22	2	13
Costa Rica	7	5	1	1	8	6	1	1
Cuba	50	50	0	0	44	44	0	0
Curacao	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0
Cyprus	149	80	10	59	147	96	6	45
Czech Republic	654	243	55	356	655	269	53	333
Germany	104250	86013	5491	12746	109620	90967	5914	12739
Denmark	7015	5570	247	1198	7329	5854	263	1212
Dominica	4	2	1	1	13	1	1	11
Algeria	2	2	0	0	2	1	0	1
Ecuador	4	2	0	2	12	2	8	2
Estonia	75	25	17	33	78	26	19	33
Egypt	13	7	4	2	13	6	3	4
Spain	2749	1717	136	896	2852	1823	149	880
Finland	8056	6916	418	722	8242	7064	430	748
Fiji	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
France	34892	27289	2123	5480	36178	28481	2208	5489
United Kingdom	16634	11882	776	3976	17218	12610	791	3817
Georgia	10	0	1	9	7	0	1	6

(Continued)

Country / Region	As the End of 2021				As the End of 2022			
	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design
Guernsey	7	1	0	6	9	3	0	6
Gibraltar	23	23	0	0	22	22	0	0
Guinea	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	135	115	2	18	149	132	2	15
Guatemala	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	1
Croatia	27	12	0	15	28	13	1	14
Hungary	219	181	18	20	217	178	19	20
Indonesia	76	21	14	41	79	22	13	44
Ireland	2939	2561	146	232	3015	2650	141	224
Israel	3954	3214	207	533	4335	3585	225	525
Isle of Man	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
India	1264	1003	73	188	1337	1071	78	188
Iraq	10	0	2	8	11	1	1	9
Iran	10	4	2	4	15	4	5	6
Iceland	81	76	2	3	84	79	2	3
Italy	15555	10440	868	4247	16360	11028	978	4354
Jersey	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Jamaica	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0
Jordan	30	7	18	5	30	7	18	5
Japan	345020	296870	17454	30696	349755	304564	16880	28311
Kyrgyzstan	2	0	1	1	2	0	1	1
Cambodia	17	1	16	0	22	3	19	0
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK)	8	2	6	0	11	2	7	2

(Continued)

Country / Region	As the End of 2021				As the End of 2022			
	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design
Republic of Korea (ROK)	93050	71882	4814	16354	98209	76785	5461	15963
Kuwait	6	1	1	4	9	1	1	7
Cayman Islands	12083	9487	587	2009	13628	11236	568	1824
Kazakhstan	12	10	1	1	12	10	1	1
Laos	2	0	2	0	5	1	4	0
Lebanon	8	5	3	0	9	6	3	0
Liechtenstein	1001	786	15	200	1084	898	20	166
Sri Lanka	11	4	1	6	12	5	1	6
Lithuania	34	22	2	10	44	29	2	13
Luxembourg	1952	1437	70	445	2013	1532	70	411
Latvia	46	18	2	26	47	16	3	28
Morocco	48	10	1	37	46	8	1	37
Monaco	173	28	2	143	202	30	3	169
Moldova	4	2	0	2	4	2	0	2
Marshall Islands	11	5	0	6	8	7	0	1
North Macedonia	4	1	0	3	4	1	0	3
Mali	31	10	7	14	33	13	7	13
Myanmar	21	2	9	10	21	2	9	10
Mongolia	3	0	2	1	3	0	2	1
Malta	227	162	6	59	233	169	2	62
Mauritius	107	104	0	3	111	104	1	6
Mexico	349	271	7	71	334	264	8	62
Malaysia	608	266	139	203	619	267	163	189
Namibia	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	0

(Continued)

Country / Region	As the End of 2021				As the End of 2022			
	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design
Niger	2	1	1	0	2	1	1	0
Nigeria	10	1	2	7	12	1	2	9
Netherlands	22868	19564	766	2538	23485	20111	914	2460
Norway	1602	1373	43	186	1729	1473	56	200
New Zealand	1133	658	76	399	1216	739	92	385
Oman	6	4	1	1	6	4	1	1
Panama	36	32	0	4	34	30	1	3
Peru	9	4	4	1	8	5	2	1
The Philippines	89	54	30	5	81	54	23	4
Pakistan	16	2	3	11	11	0	1	10
Poland	410	274	29	107	407	273	29	105
Puerto Rico	14	13	0	1	15	14	0	1
Portugal	196	155	3	38	226	182	5	39
Paraguay	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2
Qatar	27	13	1	13	24	8	1	15
Romania	15	8	4	3	19	10	4	5
Serbia	10	9	1	0	14	13	1	0
Russia	944	584	121	239	986	644	122	220
Saudi Arabia	861	662	6	193	845	724	5	116
Seychelles	132	43	42	47	144	48	43	53
Sweden	16162	13163	496	2503	17248	14207	566	2475
Singapore	9655	5908	2690	1057	9058	5916	2027	1115

(Continued)

Country / Region	As the End of 2021				As the End of 2022			
	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design
Slovenia	200	128	4	68	201	126	5	70
Slovakia	79	51	5	23	78	57	5	16
San Marino	8	7	1	0	12	9	1	2
Syria	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2
Thailand	483	196	53	234	523	230	64	229
Tajikistan	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
Tunisia	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0
Turkey	390	206	32	152	418	252	29	137
Trinidad and Tobago	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0
Ukraine	72	27	13	32	71	25	13	33
United States	236753	197595	11414	27744	246722	207299	11990	27433
Uruguay	16	12	4	0	19	15	4	0
Uzbekistan	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Venezuela	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
The British Virgin Islands	1489	809	227	453	1404	742	233	429
Vietnam	71	10	10	51	80	10	14	56
Vanuatu	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Samoa	269	210	43	16	212	178	23	11
Yemen	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	1
South Africa	416	334	15	67	382	306	14	62
Zambia	3	2	1	0	7	2	5	0

Table 4 Domestic and Foreign Trademark Applications, Registrations and Valid Registrations in China by Countries / Regions (2021-2022)

(Continued)

Country / Region	2021			2022		
	Applications	Registrations	Year-End Valid Registrations	Applications	Registrations	Year-End Valid Registrations
Domestic Total	9192675	7545358	35322797	7304007	6001698	40642099
Foreign Total in China	257832	193589	1916723	211954	175472	2029812
Andorra	10	4	78	37	7	62
United Arab Emirates	694	404	4435	875	420	4738
Afghanistan	166	90	395	82	92	399
Antigua and Barbuda	20	17	68	31	9	83
Anguilla	50	67	810	20	24	783
Albania	13	8	29	5	5	31
Armenia	33	24	212	16	10	216
Angola	3	5	45	4	1	45
Argentina	227	185	1654	138	120	1724
Austria	1785	1001	14346	1292	1137	15053
Australia	7308	6319	49063	6473	4903	52422
Aruba	0	0	1	0	0	1
Azerbaijan	18	15	298	80	49	327
Bosnia and Herzegovina	8	5	21	20	25	41
Barbados	121	83	898	118	119	970
Bangladesh	22	7	164	25	11	175
Belgium	1517	1199	14091	1435	1120	14435
Burkina Faso	3	3	19	2	2	14
Bulgaria	190	123	1754	150	109	1822
Bahrain	5	4	124	28	6	128
Burundi	0	0	16	0	0	13
Benin	5	3	26	5	5	30
Bermuda	349	260	2397	183	152	2486
Brunei	4	18	250	1	3	207

Country / Region	2021			2022		
	Applications	Registrations	Year-End Valid Registrations	Applications	Registrations	Year-End Valid Registrations
Bolivia	3	6	58	9	2	58
Brazil	516	406	4419	557	356	4648
Bahamas	30	69	981	68	39	970
Botswana	0	0	92	0	0	92
Belarus	189	124	1081	116	86	1080
Belize	18	20	568	29	19	543
Canada	4721	3727	26324	3721	2987	28574
Democratic Republic of the Congo (D.R.Congo)	0	0	20	0	0	18
Republic of the Congo	2	0	7	0	0	7
Switzerland	8602	5842	79015	7904	6318	82611
Côte d'Ivoire	2	1	42	3	2	46
Cook Islands	61	17	305	8	44	330
Chile	557	397	3308	365	351	3620
Cameroon	9	51	213	8	30	240
Colombia	188	101	1054	276	175	1197
Costa Rica	24	7	109	56	22	123
Cuba	9	8	179	14	6	199
Curacao	8	0	243	14	3	222
Cyprus	427	318	3594	371	328	3621
Czech Republic	418	257	4311	316	224	4369
Germany	17697	13201	185628	16387	12400	191453
Djibouti	0	2	6	1	0	6
Denmark	2407	1791	17905	2383	1631	18997
The Commonwealth of Dominica	4	0	19	0	2	21
The Dominican Republic	38	31	205	33	27	232
Algeria	21	43	264	46	7	262

(Continued)

Country / Region	2021			2022		
	Applications	Registrations	Year-End Valid Registrations	Applications	Registrations	Year-End Valid Registrations
Ecuador	38	38	238	23	29	264
Estonia	158	111	748	139	94	814
Egypt	167	120	923	214	141	1034
Eritrea	2	0	2	0	0	2
Spain	2934	2070	25320	2570	1957	25964
Ethiopia	8	2	28	8	8	35
Finland	1781	1390	14534	1290	1180	15025
Fiji	2	8	64	3	1	64
France	10696	7638	113100	10109	7677	116242
Gabon	0	0	1	0	0	1
United Kingdom	23762	20312	134458	17583	15291	145578
Grenada	6	3	10	1	0	10
Georgia	44	26	233	19	14	239
Guernsey	5	5	74	60	44	112
Ghana	14	10	61	20	10	67
Gibraltar	16	14	167	11	8	156
Greenland	0	2	6	0	0	6
Gambia	0	0	4	0	0	4
Guinea	8	0	55	10	12	68
Equatorial Guinea	0	1	2	0	0	2
Greece	163	137	1732	176	103	1736
Guatemala	23	8	104	18	20	124
Guinea Bissau	1	0	1	0	1	2
Guyana	1	2	15	0	0	15
Honduras	5	3	12	1	6	18
Croatia	56	27	408	112	50	435

(Continued)

Country / Region	2021			2022		
	Applications	Registrations	Year-End Valid Registrations	Applications	Registrations	Year-End Valid Registrations
Haiti	0	2	32	0	0	32
Hungary	207	164	1620	131	135	1689
Indonesia	748	582	4956	451	478	5350
Ireland	1114	746	6236	768	707	6825
Israel	920	611	5286	894	656	5814
Isle of Man	25	47	1325	27	29	1209
India	664	549	4947	727	511	5321
Iraq	482	227	1388	370	292	1636
Iran	190	198	1978	325	135	2020
Iceland	95	69	785	56	36	780
Italy	8323	6125	85806	6854	5806	88101
Jersey	86	39	367	40	48	400
Jamaica	5	7	65	9	6	64
Jordan	131	74	518	89	53	552
Japan	30393	25082	254325	24426	22138	268065
Kenya	12	17	152	10	6	151
Kyrgyzstan	18	10	97	25	11	113
Cambodia	36	41	180	21	12	189
Saint Kitts and Nevis	1	2	35	0	0	33
Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK)	73	50	216	50	79	291
Republic of Korea (ROK)	18332	14910	125690	14783	12776	135300
Union of Comoros	0	0	0	1	0	0
Kuwait	38	16	285	108	48	324
Cayman Islands	1864	1955	29787	2261	1595	31007
Kazakhstan	129	112	838	137	82	891
Laos	3	3	27	107	30	56

(Continued)

Country / Region	2021			2022		
	Applications	Registrations	Year-End Valid Registrations	Applications	Registrations	Year-End Valid Registrations
Lebanon	82	37	518	91	57	562
Saint Lucia	6	1	15	2	5	20
Liechtenstein	124	86	2663	152	131	2754
Sri Lanka	70	50	347	12	30	374
Liberia	5	3	23	10	7	28
Lithuania	248	147	820	87	130	946
Luxembourg	694	523	8911	643	355	8434
Latvia	50	71	480	86	51	500
Libya	45	33	141	84	50	186
Morocco	83	35	671	660	44	683
Monaco	158	177	2136	136	87	2052
Moldova	54	27	273	73	69	333
Montenegro	2	1	46	2	1	46
Madagascar	0	1	40	7	0	37
Marshall Islands	119	119	970	56	79	969
North Macedonia	11	7	99	13	11	81
Mali	33	12	100	10	14	104
Myanmar	123	159	545	53	65	601
Mongolia	27	18	166	36	15	180
Northern Mariana Islands	0	2	5	9	2	7
Mauritania	0	2	22	0	0	19
Montserrat	0	0	2	0	0	2
Malta	131	93	1361	240	94	1447
Mauritius	56	117	745	40	51	771
Maldives	2	6	19	32	11	30
Malawi	0	1	6	1	0	6

(Continued)

Country / Region	2021			2022		
	Applications	Registrations	Year-End Valid Registrations	Applications	Registrations	Year-End Valid Registrations
Mexico	461	276	4812	453	364	5049
Malaysia	2054	1556	12747	1451	1293	13762
Mozambique	12	11	36	3	9	33
Namibia	7	1	60	2	5	63
Niger	0	0	12	5	1	13
Nigeria	66	54	322	36	21	332
Nicaragua	0	0	9	3	0	9
Netherlands	3784	3150	37192	3598	3016	39962
Norway	1122	698	5926	851	670	6402
Nepal	30	5	94	14	14	104
Nauru	0	0	4	0	0	4
New Zealand	1798	1477	13110	1496	1219	13863
Oman	18	33	209	6	13	221
Panama	140	77	748	75	96	816
Peru	47	69	456	87	33	465
Polynesia	1	0	7	0	1	7
Papua New Guinea	0	1	39	2	0	33
The Philippines	205	173	1545	198	147	1647
Pakistan	132	66	789	106	85	858
Poland	1261	845	6575	841	697	7050
Puerto Rico	30	16	99	28	14	117
Palestine	7	7	27	1	3	30
Portugal	334	250	3206	228	188	3256
Palau	0	0	20	0	0	19
Paraguay	10	5	71	29	16	85
Qatar	295	39	379	85	94	471

(Continued)

Country / Region	2021			2022		
	Applications	Registrations	Year-End Valid Registrations	Applications	Registrations	Year-End Valid Registrations
Romania	165	67	872	74	119	934
Serbia	158	110	493	64	42	520
Russia	2503	1959	20676	2635	1634	21234
Rwanda	0	0	5	0	0	5
Saudi Arabia	207	114	1137	287	116	1216
Solomon Islands	0	0	2	0	0	2
Seychelles	870	834	5163	494	585	5521
Sudan	4	16	126	8	6	131
Sweden	3626	2396	22099	2959	2432	23821
Singapore	9279	4669	36075	6536	6781	42684
Slovenia	199	171	1439	220	127	1517
Slovakia	74	45	1084	181	114	1185
Sierra Leone	4	4	18	0	0	18
San Marino	19	23	231	38	9	229
Senegal	7	5	62	6	3	64
Somalia	0	1	5	0	1	6
Suriname	1	0	1	0	1	3
El Salvador	2	9	27	3	4	31
St. Maarten	0	0	1	0	0	0
Syria	93	86	496	107	66	529
Turks and Caicos Islands	4	5	58	24	5	55
Chad	3	2	18	0	0	18
Togo	3	2	88	1	1	89
Thailand	1950	1650	13555	1349	1172	14479
Tajikistan	3	5	35	2	2	37
Turkmenistan	8	9	70	3	4	74

(Continued)

Country / Region	2021			2022		
	Applications	Registrations	Year-End Valid Registrations	Applications	Registrations	Year-End Valid Registrations
Tunisia	8	3	147	14	7	149
Tonga	0	0	1	0	0	1
Turkey	1009	649	8270	953	658	8509
Trinidad and Tobago	24	7	87	5	13	98
Tanzania	21	19	116	28	18	132
Ukraine	431	290	2424	221	205	2432
Uganda	8	3	30	2	8	37
United States	65951	45464	406115	51288	43124	438403
Uruguay	52	39	300	47	45	344
Uzbekistan	23	35	127	44	26	148
Republic of South Sudan	0	1	1	1	0	1
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0	5	24	1	2	25
Venezuela	36	41	363	75	30	379
The British Virgin Islands	3915	3811	36471	2268	2393	36483
Vietnam	344	247	1996	373	223	2108
Vanuatu	2	4	101	0	0	99
Samoa	41	32	2275	193	45	2240
Yemen	209	149	559	183	128	685
South Africa	315	236	3105	373	244	3279
Zambia	5	3	12	0	1	7
Zimbabwe	8	1	18	8	10	26
Cabo Verde	0	0	1	0	0	1
Others	30	3	341	11	7	7

Table 5 Cumulative Amount of Approved GI Products

Country / Region	2021	2022
Total	2490	2495
Domestic Total	2350	2355
Foreign Total in China	140	140
Spain	12	12
France	63	63
United Kingdom	4	4
Italy	26	26
Mexico	1	1
United States	1	1
Ireland	2	2
Austria	1	1
Belgium, Germany, France, Netherlands	1	1
Poland	1	1
Denmark	1	1
Germany	5	5
Finland	1	1
Czech Republic	2	2
Lithuania	1	1
Romania	1	1
Portugal	6	6
Sweden	1	1
Cyprus	1	1
Cyprus, Greece	1	1
Slovakia	1	1
Slovenia	1	1
Greece	5	5
Hungary	1	1

Table 6 Cumulative Registrations of GI Trademarks

Country / Region	2021	2022
Total	6562	7076
Domestic Total	6347	6849
Foreign Total in China	215	227
Germany	2	2
Spain	2	3
France	154	155
United Kingdom	3	3
Georgia	3	3
Italy	24	34
Jamaica	2	2
Japan	1	1
Mexico	2	2
Thailand	6	6
United States	14	14
India	2	2

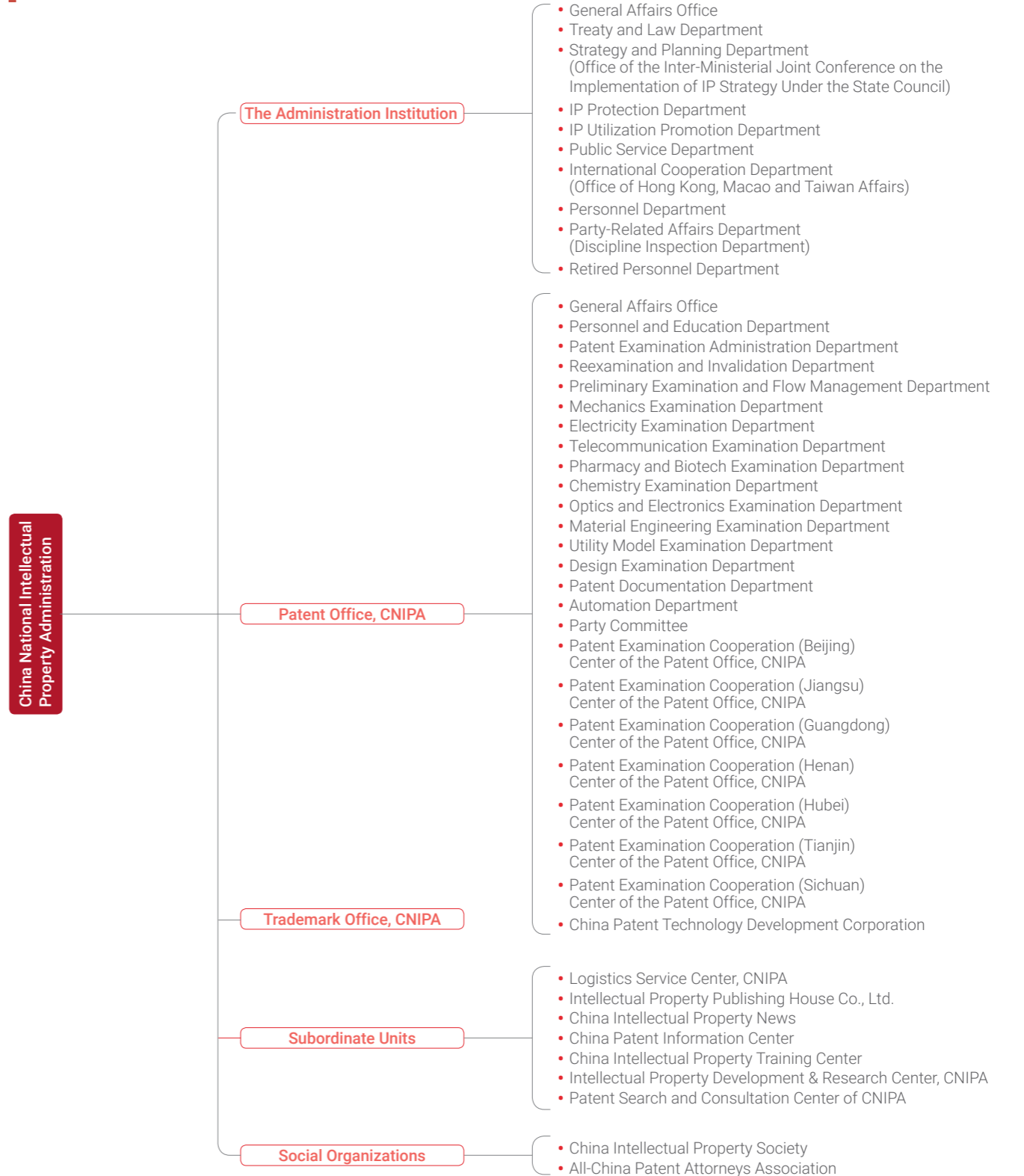
Table 7 Applications for Registration of Layout Designs of Integrated Circuits (2021-2022)

Country / Region	Applications	
	2021	2022
Total	20353	14403
Domestic Total	20274	14343
Foreign Total in China	79	60
United States	78	60
United Kingdom	0	0
The British Virgin Islands	0	0
Italy	1	0

Table 8 Registration and Certificate Issuance of Layout Designs of Integrated Circuits (2021-2022)

Country / Region	Certificates Issued	
	2021	2022
Total	13087	9106
Domestic Total	13029	9006
Foreign Total in China	58	100
United States	57	100
United Kingdom	0	0
The British Virgin Islands	0	0
Italy	1	0

03 Organization chart



About the Illustrations —China's 24 Solar Terms

In observing astronomy and the annual movement of the sun in the zodiac, ancient Chinese divided a year into 24 segments. Each segment is called a solar term and lasts 15 days. People organize their agricultural activities and daily routines according to this system. With a history of more

than 2,000 years, the 24 Solar Terms system is still widely applied to the daily lives of the modern Chinese with its amazing accuracy in telling seasonal changes, crop growth, animal activities, and other natural phenomena.



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