



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
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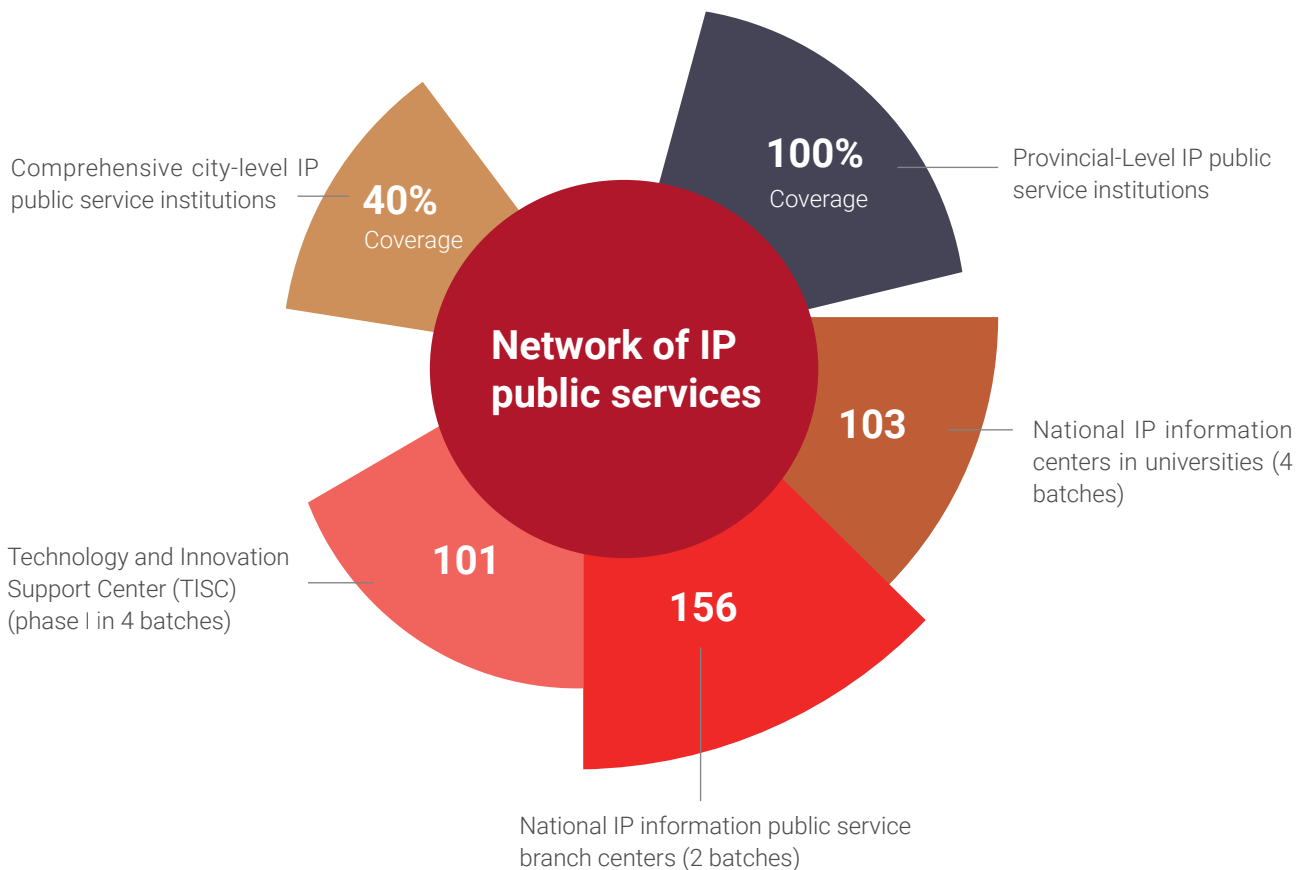
01

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



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

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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.