

中国法院知识产权司法保护状况

（2025年）

Intellectual Property Protection by Chinese Courts in 2025

最高人民法院知识产权审判庭　编

人民法院出版社

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特别说明：

《中国法院知识产权司法保护状况（2025 年）》以中英两种文本发布，以中文文本为准。

Special Remarks:

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

中国法院知识产权司法保护状况（2025年）

前　言

2025年，人民法院坚持以习近平新时代中国特色社会主义思想为指导，深入学习贯彻习近平法治思想，全面贯彻党的二十大和二十届历次全会精神，深刻领悟“两个确立”的决定性意义，增强“四个意识”、坚定“四个自信”、做到“两个维护”，坚持党的绝对领导，胸怀“国之大者”，严格公正司法，充分发挥知识产权审判职能作用，以制度建设“增激励”、以法律实施“强保护”，为创新主体提供清晰稳定、可预期的法律边界和行为规则，大力激发全社会创新活力，为加快建设知识产权强国、服务经济社会高质量发展提供有力司法服务和保障。

知识产权审判质效稳步提升。2025年，全国法院新收各类知识产权案件552600件，审结539649件。知识产权审判业务条线审判

质效总体向优向好，反映审判质效的“上诉率”“审限内结案率”等主要指标全面趋优。知识产权司法保护力度进一步加大，人民法院依法判处侵犯知识产权犯罪1.9万人，同比增长6.2%。知识产权非正常批量诉讼治理进一步深化，依法驳回起诉2331件、司法处罚694件。符合知识产权案件规律的审判机制进一步健全，保全措施、先行判决、惩罚性赔偿等制度得到积极运用，救济权利、惩处侵权更加及时、充分。

知识产权司法政策供给持续跟进。最高人民法院发布《关于以高质量审判服务保障科技创新的意见》，首次全面、系统地明确服务科技创新的98项司法举措，为科技创新成果、科技创新主体、科技创新行为、科技创新环境提供更加有力的司法服务和保障，有力服务科技强国建设和新质生产力发展。与最高人民检察院共同发布《关于办理侵犯知识产权刑事案件适用法律若干问题的解释》，进一步规范刑事案件办理。作出《关于审理涉专利权评价报告案件适用法律问题的批复》，依法保障专利权人的合法诉权。下发《关于印发基层人民法院管辖第一审知识产权民事、行政案件有关事项的通知》，进一步完善知识产权案件管辖布局。印发《最高人民法院办公厅关于数据纠纷民事案件归口审理的通知》，明确数据纠纷民事案件管辖。印发《最高人民法院办公厅关于在侵害专利权纠纷案件裁判文书主文中增加执行指引的通知》，有效缓解专利无效引发的裁判执行和程序反复等问题。

知识产权审判改革持续深化。人民法院积极健全公正高效、管辖科学、权界清晰、系统完备的司法保护体制，建成以最高人民法

院民事审判第三庭和知识产权法庭为牵引、4个知识产权法院为示范、33个地方法院知识产权法庭为重点、各级法院知识产权审判业务部门为支撑的专业化审判体系。国家层面知识产权案件上诉审理机制改革不断深化，实现并巩固了“四个进一步”改革预期目标。知识产权案件管辖布局进一步优化。知识产权案件“三合一”审判机制改革深入推进。知识产权专业化审判人才培养、储备不断加强，多元化技术事实查明机制日趋完善。积极发布知识产权指导性案例、典型案例，840件知识产权案例入选人民法院案例库，知识产权案例指导制度体系不断健全。知识产权案件繁简分流和矛盾纠纷实质性化解全面推进。

知识产权协同保护进一步加强。人民法院切实加强司法行政衔接协作，完善协同配合机制。最高人民法院会同中央有关单位推进业务交流、数据交换和信息共享。各级人民法院积极总结类案审判经验，针对社会治理问题发出司法建议。及时将案件审理中发现的侵权违法线索移送行政机关查处。深化落实“总对总”在线诉调对接工作机制，高效实质化解知识产权矛盾纠纷。推动知识产权诚信体系建设，开展知识产权保护法治宣传，深入一线了解知识产权司法保护需求，有效凝聚全社会知识产权保护合力。

知识产权司法保护国际影响力不断扩大。人民法院依法妥善处理涉外知识产权纠纷，作出更多在国际上具有引领性的司法裁判，打造国际知识产权诉讼优选地。用生动的知识产权司法保护案例、事例，讲好中国知识产权故事，充分展现我国知识产权审判科学、公正、高效的制度优势，彰显我国加强知识产权保护的负责任大国

形象，形成对全球要素资源的更强吸引力。健全知识产权国际交流合作长效机制，加强知识产权司法交流和务实合作。积极参与世界知识产权组织框架下的全球知识产权治理，推动构建开放包容、平等公正的知识产权国际规则，推动全球知识产权治理体制向着更加公正合理方向发展。

一、加强科技创新成果保护，服务建设科技强国

（一）健全科技创新司法保护机制

科技创新是贯穿“十五五”的核心战略，科技自立自强水平大幅提高是“十五五”时期经济社会发展的主要目标。人民法院不断完善司法保护规则，统一裁判标准，提升服务保障科技创新的司法能力水平。在《关于审理涉专利权评价报告案件适用法律问题的批复》中明确专利权评价报告在专利侵权案件审判中的作用。起草专利侵权司法解释，对案件管辖确定、民行交叉案件审理、保护范围确定、不侵权抗辩审查、恶意诉讼认定等问题作出规定，更好适应审判实践的变化发展，及时回应科技创新保护的现实需求。积极加强技术类知识产权案件专业化审判体系建设，持续完善地方法院知识产权法庭布局，增设雄安新区、绵阳、南宁、许昌知识产权法庭。进一步健全多元化技术事实查明机制，充实“全国法院技术调查人才库”，入库技术调查专家已达 1327 人，实现机械、电学、化学、光电、通信、生物医药等主要技术领域全覆盖，在全国范围共建共享、按需调派，有效缓解技术类案件事实查明难题。四川高院

与国家知识产权局专利局专利审查协作四川中心签署合作协议，建立技术调查官指派与专业咨询机制。深圳知识产权法庭组织技术调查官深入参与事实查明622件，出具技术比对意见257份，现场勘验和证据保全68次。深化科技赋能，切实降低权利人维权成本，促进复杂技术事实查明，提升技术类知识产权案件审判质效。青岛知识产权法庭升级“智能3D证据管理系统”，实现全方位同步比对功能，支持最高人民法院直接提取数字证据，有效解决“取证难、存证难”问题。成都知识产权法庭完成683件实物证据数字化，生成3D实物证据模型1430件，有效释放物理仓储空间，提升举证、质证效率。

（二）加大科技创新司法保护力度

以强化保护为导向，加强对专利授权确权行政行为合法性的严格审查，推动行政标准与司法标准统一，促进专利授权确权质量提升。2025年，全国法院受理专利行政一审案件3070件，审结2464件。最高人民法院审结涉基因工程发明专利权无效行政纠纷案，认定发明涉及微生物基因工程领域通过基因过表达手段获得的工程菌株，若其合成产物与现有已知菌株或工艺具有明确关联性，且能够通过说明书记载的保藏菌株、转入现有技术公开的基因序列、功能验证等方式证明技术方案的可实施性，则通常可以认定说明书充分公开。坚持让“真创新”受到“真保护”，“高质量”受到“严保护”，服务基础研究和原始创新，支撑重点领域关键核心技术快速突破。全国法院审结涉技术类知识产权民事一审案件63971件，依法加强集成电路、工业母机、高端仪器、基础软件、先进材料、生

物制造等重点领域知识产权保护。发挥惩罚性赔偿等制度功能，及时救济权利、惩处侵权，最高人民法院审结某数控机床技术秘密侵权案，判令恶意侵权人及其公司连带承担3倍惩罚性赔偿3.8亿元（人民币，下同）。依法惩治离职员工侵犯商业秘密，张某等14人非法获取原公司芯片技术信息，被以侵犯商业秘密罪定罪判刑。最高人民法院发布7件加大科技创新知识产权司法保护力度专题指导性案例，着力解决复杂侵权行为样态定性、技术事实查明、停止侵权责任履行方式等法律适用难题，有效指导涉科技创新司法审判。发布8件人民法院保护科技创新典型案例，彰显依法严格公正保护科技创新的坚定决心和严厉打击阻碍科技创新行为的鲜明态度。

（三）推动科技创新和产业创新深度融合

人民法院切实找准推动新质生产力加快发展的切入点和结合点，促进产学研用紧密结合、各类创新主体协同合作，服务保障经济社会在规范中创新、创新中发展。江苏高院开展“服务保障科技创新和产业创新融合”专题调研，走访南京、苏州、常州等地高科技企业，听取对科技创新司法保护的需求及建议。山东高院联合省科技厅举办“千名科技工作者、企业家观摩百场庭审”活动，全省法院开展63场技术类案件庭审观摩，来自科技创新企业、科研院所的创新主体超1500人次参与。福建宁德中院出台加强协同保护的若干措施，为聚合物锂离子电池和不锈钢研发生产基地、新能源新材料产业核心区建设提供司法保障。最高人民法院制定技术类知识产权案件司法调解工作指引，并发布相关调解典型案例，指导各级人民法院在涉科技创新案件中以调解促推合作、规范发展。两家低空经济

头部企业因专利权引发系列纠纷，一判可能两伤，法院通过调解促成双方以“先许可使用、后协商费用”实现专利转化运用。南昌知识产权法庭推动两家光伏企业达成一揽子和解，以专利相互授权的方式化解总标的额达 3.5 亿元的系列侵害发明专利权纠纷，帮助双方将更多精力投入技术研发与市场开拓。人民法院坚持诚信保护的司法理念，加大对涉科技创新恶意诉讼的治理力度，发布治理知识产权恶意诉讼典型案例，积极维护公平有序、规范健康的科技竞争环境。

二、加强新兴领域知识产权保护，服务建设数字中国

（一）促进实体经济和数字经济深度融合

人民法院积极发挥法治的规范、引领和保障作用，培育壮大新兴产业和未来产业，为市场公平竞争注入强劲创新动能。最高人民法院明确数据纠纷民事案件由具有知识产权案件管辖权法院的知识产权审判机构或者团队审理，推动加强数据纠纷案件的条线指导，不断总结审判经验，统一裁判标准。2025 年，人民法院审结涉数据权属、交易等纠纷案件 908 件，同比增长 25.6%。最高人民法院发布数据权益司法保护专题指导性案例，积极回应数据权属认定、数据产品利用等社会高度关注问题，规范数据采集、使用等行为，促进数据要素价值充分释放，依法惩治侵犯数据权益行为。研究起草数据权益司法保护意见，切实统一类案裁判尺度，促进数据资源有序流通。北京高院指导北京知识产权法院、北京互联网法院组建数

据专业化审判团队，提升数据产权案件审理水平。江苏法院审理某数据纠纷案，依法认定窃取数据集合、开发数据产品构成不正当竞争，适用惩罚性赔偿判赔3000万元。湖北武汉东湖新技术开发区法院搭建跨域联动平台，联合东湖新技术开发区知识产权局等共同设立数据知识产权联合保护工作站，回应数据要素领域司法保护新需求。

（二）促进人工智能规范发展

人民法院坚持统筹兼顾与利益平衡，依法妥善审理涉人工智能案件，准确把握科技创新“容错”空间，引领“智能经济新形态”在法治轨道上稳步前行。最高人民法院起草《关于依法妥善审理涉人工智能纠纷案件的意见（稿）》，推动人工智能朝着有益、安全、公平方向健康有序发展。北京法院审结“变身漫画特效”不正当竞争纠纷案，明确经营者通过数据训练、优化调校等方式所形成的人工智能模型参数与结构，能够为其带来创新优势和经营收益，属于反不正当竞争法所保护的竞争利益。江西鹰潭月湖区法院审结认定人工智能生成图片不具备独创性的侵害作品信息网络传播权案，为人工智能衍生作品的知识产权保护划定边界，入选“新时代推动法治进程2025年度十大提名案件”。广东高院出台《关于以高质量知识产权审判工作促进人工智能科技创新和产业发展的意见》，努力为人工智能科技创新和产业发展提供良好创新法治环境。天津滨海新区法院、上海浦东新区法院、江苏苏州虎丘区法院、浙江金华义乌市法院、广东深圳前海合作区法院、广东珠海横琴粤澳深度合作区法院、四川成都高新技术产业开发区法院共同发布《人工智能时代反不正当竞争司法协作倡议》，推动建立跨域协作、执行联动、交流

研讨等机制，为人工智能高质量发展提供公正、高效的司法保障。

三、加强商标权保护，服务建设品牌强国

（一）统一商标行政案件裁判标准

人民法院依法加强商标授权确权行政行为司法审查，提升商标授权确权质量。2025 年，审结商标行政一审案件 23393 件。最高人民法院审结涉“乔治勋爵的悲剧”商标申请驳回复审案，依法认定涉案商标使用在“香水”等商品上能够发挥识别商品来源的作用，具有显著特征，进一步厘清了商标显著性的判断标准，有效推动商标行政执法标准与司法裁判标准统一。最高人民法院总结发改案件审判经验，积极推动起草商标授权确权案件审理指引，有效指导相关法院审理商标授权确权行政案件。人民法院准确适用商标法，维护商标注册秩序。依法支持行政机关驳回不以使用为目的的恶意商标注册申请，宣告以其他不正当手段取得注册的商标无效，积极稳妥适用驰名商标保护、禁止代理人抢注、禁止损害在先权利等条款，全方位规制商标恶意注册。发挥“连续三年不使用”撤销制度作用，有效清理“囤积商标”“闲置商标”。最高人民法院与国家知识产权局持续健全完善协调会商机制，加强法律问题研究与审查审理标准反馈沟通，促进形成保护合力。全年召开 4 次会商会，就 15 项议题 37 个重点难点问题展开深入研讨，形成重要共识。北京两级法院与国家知识产权局加强商标行政案件沟通交流，充分发挥“应中止尽中止”“撤回重裁”等机制作用，推动商标行政纠纷实质高效化

解。2025 年，北京高院、北京知识产权法院适用“撤回重裁”案件超 200 件。

（二）加大商标侵权行为打击力度

2025 年，人民法院审结商标权权属、侵权民事一审案件 115330 件，依法加强驰名商标、传统品牌和老字号司法保护，积极适用惩罚性赔偿，严厉惩治商标攀附、仿冒搭车、侵犯地理标志权利行为。最高人民法院积极开展商标民事司法解释起草调研，推动商标民事纠纷裁判规则健全完善，切实规范商标使用秩序，遏制侵权假冒，保护依法诚信经营。北京海淀区法院审结翻新交换机再售商标侵权案，明确在同一侵权行为被认定构成犯罪后，人民法院认定构成民事侵权的，可以依法适用惩罚性赔偿，最终判决六被告连带赔偿原告经济损失 2000 万元并支付合理开支 10 万元，彰显了严格保护的司法态度。山东淄博沂源县法院审结假冒南孚电池注册商标刑事案，法院在审理商标民事侵权案件中发现侵权源头，依法将犯罪线索移送公安机关侦破，最终认定被告人犯假冒注册商标罪，依法判处有期徒刑并销毁侵权产品，实现对商标侵权的源头打击和有效遏制。

（三）营造品牌发展良好法治环境

加强商标司法保护，是扩大优质消费品和服务供给，大力提振消费，发挥我国超大规模市场优势，推动经济高质量发展的必然要求。人民法院充分发挥审判职能，积极引导权利人持续实际使用商标，发挥商标的识别功能，保护消费者合法权益。吉林白山浑江区法院在抚松县人参协会设立知识产权巡回审判点，推动构建“抚松人参”地理标志协同保护工作机制，将司法行政协同保护落到实处。

安徽黄山中院召开“地理标志及品牌司法保护”主题研讨会，与高校专家、企业、行业协会代表围绕当地地理标志及品牌司法保护交流研讨，服务区域特色产业发展。海南海口琼山区法院针对自贸港商标案件特点，探索适用《海南自由贸易港知识产权保护条例》相关规定审理涉及平行进口的商标侵权案，努力以高水平商标司法保护服务高标准建设海南自由贸易港。云南高院在商标侵权案件审理中发现大规模商标侵权线索，根据与省市场监督管理局建立的衔接机制，发出建议函并移送侵权线索及时进行处理，推动辖区电机销售市场规范经营。

四、加强著作权保护，服务建设文化强国

（一）保护著作权人合法权益

人民法院准确把握作品认定标准，积极应对人工智能和互联网技术快速发展带来的新挑战，加大对文化创作者权益保护，促进作品传播利用。最高人民法院持续总结审判经验，加强新情况新问题研究，加快推进著作权司法解释起草。2025 年，人民法院新收著作权民事一审案件 259248 件。北京知识产权法院审结涉历史文献类汇编作品著作权侵权案，明确涉历史文献类汇编作品独创性的判断标准以及保护范围，依法适用惩罚性赔偿，切实加大历史文献类智力成果的知识产权保护力度。上海知识产权法院针对涉计算机软件证据保全专业性强、侵权证据随时可能灭失的特点，建立“承办法官 + 执行法官 + 技术专家 + 技术调查官 + 法警”联合诉讼保全团

队，有效破解著作权人取证难题。湖南常德中院审结电子商务平台侵害作品信息网络传播权纠纷案，明确电子商务平台经营者对平台内经营者的侵权防控义务，对加强网络环境下著作权保护提供了借鉴参考。

（二）推进著作权纠纷源头化解

人民法院加强数字法院建设成果运用，在全国法院推广应用“版权 AI 智审”，截至 2025 年底，共受理全国 262 家法院溯源查重申请 17542 件，反馈 17332 件，查到在先相同或近似图片 11977 件，有效查重率达 69.1%，显著降低权利人维权取证难度，有效防范虚假诉讼，实现图片类著作权纠纷的源头预防。吉林高院联合省知识产权局召开座谈会，邀请涉侵害作品放映权纠纷系列案中的经营者“现身说法”，实现“办理一案、治理一片”的效果。海南高院推动在琼海综治中心成立“海南版权纠纷调解许可服务站”，建立版权保护协同治理机制，推动 130 家卡拉 OK 经营场所获得许可，相关案件同比下降 38%。重庆高院联合重庆市版权保护中心，一揽子调解涉文学作品信息网络传播权侵权纠纷 400 余件。江苏徐州新沂市法院商请公安机关协助联系不到庭权利人，严格审查权利基础，有效甄别虚假诉讼 60 余件。江苏南京知识产权法庭向版权、文旅、商务等部门和某公司发送关于加强涉酒店、民宿投影设备放映影视作品纠纷预防化解的司法建议，推动影视产业行政主管部门和头部影视平台提升知识产权执法水平和管理水平。甘肃兰州城关区法院审理侵害录音录像制作者权纠纷系列案，与综治中心、行政主管部门、行业协会、社会团体等协同联动，以电话、线上平台、线下等方式

向 132 家商户释法说理，促成案件全部成功调解。

（三）激发文化创新创造活力

文化繁荣兴盛是中国式现代化的重要标志。人民法院充分发挥著作权案件审判对于优秀文化的引领和导向功能，大力弘扬社会主义核心价值观，推动加快繁荣文化事业、发展文化产业，提升中华文明传播力影响力。最高人民法院持续发挥《关于加强知识产权保护 服务推动电影产业高质量发展的司法建议书》示范引领作用，推动 2025 年中国金鸡百花电影节活动之一“金鸡·鼓浪屿论坛”发布电影合同示范文本，以法治力量保护文艺创新创作，助力电影产业高质量发展。最高人民法院与国家版权局联合制定《关于强化版权协同保护的意见》，深化司法机关和版权行政管理部门版权保护合作，建立版权保护协调会商机制和版权行政、司法信息交流共享机制，共同推动构建版权大保护工作格局。北京高院在京津冀版权协同发展论坛发布《北京法院弘扬传承中华优秀传统文化 加强公共文化数字化版权保护白皮书》，北京高院、天津高院、河北高院共同发布京津冀涉中华优秀传统文化知识产权司法保护十大典型案例。广西高院出台《关于加强中医药壮瑶医药知识产权司法保护的若干措施》，指导辖区法院在审理涉民族医药知识产权纠纷案件中准确适用著作权法保护壮瑶医药古方、典籍，弘扬壮瑶医药文化。上海松江区法院与江苏无锡滨湖区法院等建立影视产业跨区域司法协作平台，着力化解影视产业著作权司法保护难题，服务保障数字时代影视产业创新发展。

五、加强竞争秩序维护，服务建设全国统一大市场

（一）促推破除地方保护和市场分割

各级人民法院准确贯彻落实反垄断法，提升反垄断司法工作的精细化、规范化水平，依法规制垄断行为，破除阻碍全国统一大市场建设卡点堵点，激发市场竞争活力，促进创新要素深度融合、创新资源有效配置。2025 年，认定构成垄断案件 27 件，发布 5 件反垄断典型案例。最高人民法院审理两大电商企业“二选一”滥用市场支配地位案，引导双方互联互利、共促消费，推动平台经济创新和健康发展。依法监督和支持行政执法，实现协同发力、良性互动，坚决制止垄断行为。积极推动完善市场准入制度，促进“有为政府”和“有效市场”有机结合，服务保障全国统一大市场建设向纵深推进。某地就共享电单车设定特许经营权并授予特定公司，法院审理认定构成滥用行政权力排除、限制竞争，依法判令撤销。

（二）助力整治“内卷式”竞争

2025 年，人民法院新收不正当竞争民事一审案件 11558 件，依法规制仿冒混淆、诋毁商誉等不正当竞争行为，净化市场竞争生态，维护市场机制的活力和有效性，形成优质优价、良性竞争的市场秩序。最高人民法院在 2025 年中国公平竞争政策宣传周期间，发布 8 件反不正当竞争典型案例。审结“某牛”字号不正当竞争纠纷案，依法认定将他人具有一定影响的字号作为经营范围相近的企业字号登记注册的，构成反不正当竞争法所规定的使用行为，从源头制止仿冒混淆行为。上海知识产权法院审结“养车服务”商业诋毁案，

坚决制止以传播误导性信息、损害他人商誉的方式获取市场竞争优势的不正当竞争行为，有力维护良性竞争的市场秩序。某网络主播持续诋毁、严重侵害某知名企业商誉及经营者名誉，河南法院判令立即停止侵权、赔偿损失260万元并公开道歉。深圳知识产权法庭揭牌成立前海深港青年梦工场园区知识产权保护站，面向科创企业发布《企业商业秘密管理与维权指引》，联合检察、公安机关，制定《侵犯商业秘密罪办案细则（试行）》，畅通办理侵犯商业秘密罪案件的规则衔接、统一裁判标准。

六、加强涉外知识产权审判，服务高水平对外开放

（一）公平公正审理涉外知识产权纠纷

人民法院坚持平等保护中外当事人合法权益，提升涉外知识产权审判质效和公信力，2025年新收知识产权一审涉外案件11066件，同比上升34.1%。最高人民法院审结“天然蛋白酶3”商业秘密侵权案，判决某外国企业在国外形成的商业秘密依法应予保护，该外国企业向最高人民法院寄来感谢信，企业负责人专程赴中国赠送锦旗。审结“司美格鲁肽”专利权无效案，认可补交实验数据，判定某外国企业药品专利申请应予授权。截至2025年，上海、福建、海南、广东、重庆、四川六家省、直辖市的高院先后与世界知识产权组织仲裁与调解中心签署交流与合作协议，开展诉调对接工作，将216件涉外知识产权案件委托世界知识产权组织仲裁与调解上海中心进行调解，进一步推动国际知识产权诉讼优选地建设，努

力营造公平、透明、非歧视、可预期营商环境，切实增强外资企业在华投资信心。

（二）积极参与知识产权全球治理

人民法院积极参与世界知识产权组织框架下的全球知识产权治理，为全球知识产权治理贡献中国司法智慧。2025 年，最高人民法院向世界知识产权组织推荐知识产权典型案例 74 件，其中 66 件案件的裁判文书入选世界知识产权组织数据库（WIPO LEX）。与世界知识产权组织编辑完成《世界知识产权组织知识产权典型案例集中华人民共和国卷（2019—2023）》。持续推进中欧知识产权（IP KEY）项目相关工作，与欧方共同编写知识产权案例集。推动我国首批 9 件种业知识产权司法保护典型案例在国际植物新品种保护联盟（UPOV）案例库发布。

（三）深入开展知识产权国际交流合作

最高人民法院成功举办中欧知识产权司法保护研讨会，最高人民法院陶凯元副院长出席并致辞。中国法官及来自德国联邦最高法院、欧洲统一专利法院的法官、专家学者共 70 余人参会，围绕数据挖掘与训练、人工智能生成物、标准必要专利、跨境诉讼等相关议题展开深入研讨，广泛凝聚共识。最高人民法院积极派员参加世界知识产权组织 2025 年知识产权法官论坛和法官顾问委员会会议、执法咨询委员会第十七届会议、审判大师班，国际保护知识产权协会（AIPPI）2025 年世界知识产权大会，国际商标协会 2025 年年会，中国—新加坡案例大讲坛，中日知识产权学术交流活动等。国际商标协会首席执行官阿塞多来信表示，中国法官充分阐释了中国知识

产权审判理念规则，有效传递“对中国市场有信心、对中国司法有信心、对中国法官有信心”的积极信号。

七、加强改革创新，推动知识产权审判现代化

（一）持续加强审判机构建设

人民法院坚持守正创新，深入推进高水平知识产权审判机构建设。国家层面知识产权案件上诉审理机制试点运行 7 年来，最高人民法院知识产权法庭共受理案件 24602 件、审结 23069 件，有效激励保障科技创新、维护市场公平竞争、服务高水平对外开放。最高人民法院批复同意设立雄安新区、绵阳、南宁、许昌知识产权法庭，确定具有知识产权民事、行政案件管辖权的基层人民法院及其管辖区域、管辖第一审知识产权民事案件诉讼标的额标准，进一步完善知识产权案件管辖布局。深入推进知识产权民事、行政和刑事案件“三合一”审判机制改革，积极推进案件繁简分流、开展巡回审判，不断提升知识产权案件审判质效。最高人民法院开展知识产权巡回审判 85 次、455 案，把案件巡回审理、条线指导、开展调查研究有机融合，实现“一巡多效”。上海高院联合市检察院、市公安局建立技术秘密刑事案件提级集中管辖机制，提升技术秘密刑事案件办理质效，依法加大刑事打击力度。重庆高院制定《知识产权小额诉讼工作指引》，推动小额诉讼流程标准化，2025 年全市法院适用小额诉讼程序审结案件 2073 件。福建福州中院在平潭设立巡回审判点，立足“一岛两窗三区”战略定位，让知识产权成为连接两岸、辐射

全球的“金色纽带”。

（二）切实加强审判队伍建设

人民法院着力加强党的建设，筑牢政治忠诚，坚持公正廉洁司法，努力锻造一支政治坚定、胸怀大局、精通法律、熟悉技术、具有国际视野的知识产权审判队伍。扎实开展深入贯彻中央八项规定精神学习教育，严格执行防止干预司法“三个规定”，完善知识产权领域审判权力运行和制约监督机制，激励知识产权审判队伍忠诚履职、挺膺担当。最高人民法院建设知识产权专业审判人才平台，统筹推进知识产权专业审判人才队伍建设。召开全国法院涉外知识产权审判工作座谈会暨全国法院涉外知识产权审判培训班，最高人民法院副院长陶凯元聚焦党中央关于知识产权保护的决策部署，立足国内国际两个大局，准确把握新一轮科技革命和产业变革加速突破给知识产权司法保护带来的机遇和挑战，以“科技创新背景下中国知识产权司法保护的机遇、挑战与应对”为题讲授第一课，分析涉外知识产权审判面临的新形势新任务，明确当前和今后一个时期涉外知识产权审判的基本思路、工作重点，切实提升全国法院涉外知识产权审判能力水平。最高人民法院张玲玲法官以第一高票当选联合国上诉法庭法官。北京高院举办知识产权审判实务培训班，围绕知识产权审判前沿问题为京津冀三地法院知识产权法官开展同堂培训，促进京津冀知识产权审判业务水平有效提升。山东高院与广东高院持续开展跨区域联合培训，两地近 300 名知识产权法官通过“云课堂”共享优质师资。山东高院在青岛、德州、济宁三个片区同步开展下沉式蹲点指导活动，253 名中基层法院知识产权审判一线

人员参加，实现有管辖权法院全覆盖。广州知识产权法院推荐 6 名知识产权法官入选广州市涉外法治专家库。

（三）深入推进知识产权纠纷多元化解

人民法院坚持和发展新时代“枫桥经验”，切实加强知识产权矛盾纠纷预防化解，积极回应群众知识产权保护诉求。深化落实“总对总”在线诉调对接工作机制，全国范围内实现知识产权调解组织全覆盖，入驻调解组织、调解员持续增长。针对新能源企业之间延续数年的系列知识产权纠纷，最高人民法院大法官深入基层巡回审判，引导双方当事人聚焦创新发展、良性竞争，促成 50 余件互诉纠纷一揽子实质性化解。最高人民法院联合最高人民检察院成功调解一起计算机软件合同纠纷案，通过 10 余轮耐心细致的工作，促成争议双方达成和解并当庭履行判决，化解了十余年的积怨。安徽合肥高新区法院构建群体性侵权纠纷一揽子调解机制，针对连锁经营等模式下侵权行为点多面广的特点，通过精准识别责任主体，引导双方达成覆盖所有已发现及潜在侵权行为的调解协议，实现纠纷的源头性、整体性化解。福建泉州中院建立“行政调解 + 司法确认”快速处理机制，累计线上办理案件 102 件，分流处理知识产权纠纷 533 件，办结率超 90%。南昌知识产权法庭积极发挥“银发力量”，打造以退休法官为主体的工作室，化解各类纠纷 421 件。广州知识产权法院高标准建设首个派出机构南沙法庭，集中审理涉港澳知识产权案件，积极探索涉港澳知识产权纠纷调解新路径。

结　语

“十五五”时期是基本实现社会主义现代化的关键时期，2026年是“十五五”规划开局之年，做好开局之年知识产权审判工作，意义重大、责任重大。人民法院将坚持以习近平新时代中国特色社会主义思想为指导，深入学习贯彻习近平法治思想，全面贯彻党的二十大和二十届历次全会精神，深刻领会习近平总书记关于知识产权保护重要论述，牢固树立保护知识产权就是保护创新理念，忠诚履职，勇于担当，公正司法，努力提升新时代知识产权司法保护水平，为以中国式现代化全面推进强国建设、民族复兴伟业作出新的更大贡献！

附录

2025年全国法院知识产权案件重点数据

2025年，全国法院新收一审、二审、申请再审等各类知识产权案件552600件，审结539649件（含旧存，下同），比2024年分别上升4.39%和下降0.78%。

全国法院新收知识产权民事一审案件473411件，审结460422件，比2024年分别上升5.22%和0.68%。其中，新收专利案件52177件，同比上升17.9%；商标案件121133件，同比下降3.03%；著作权案件259248件，同比上升4.9%；技术合同案件11782件，同比上升41.61%；竞争类案件11684件，同比上升10.57%；其他知识产权民事纠纷案件17387件，同比上升18.17%（见图1、图2）。全国法院新收知识产权民事二审案件24515件，审结25754件，同比分别下降19.59%和19.66%。

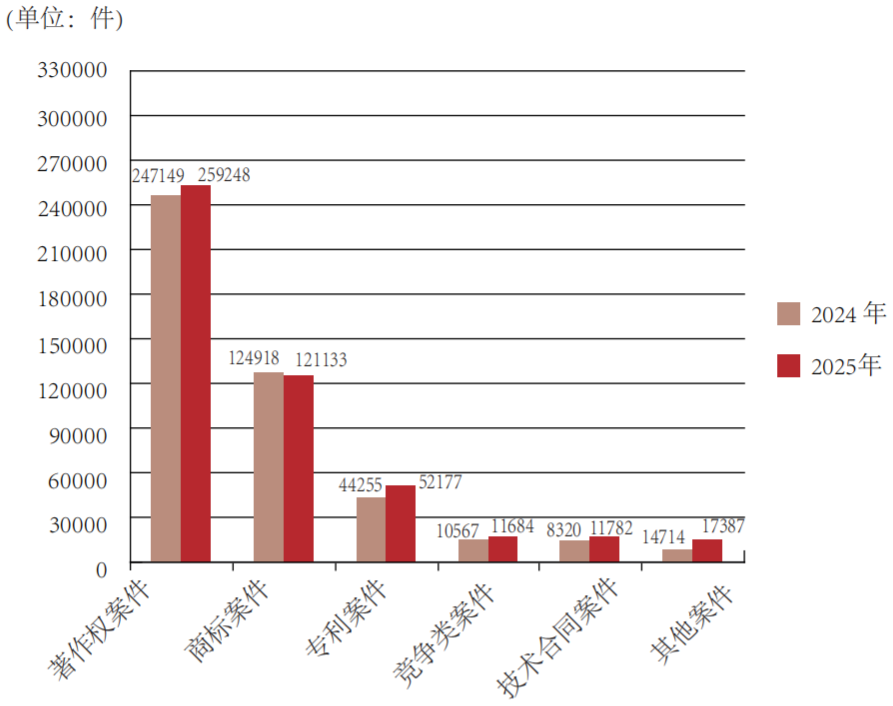


图 1　2025年与2024年全国法院新收知识产权民事一审案件数量对比

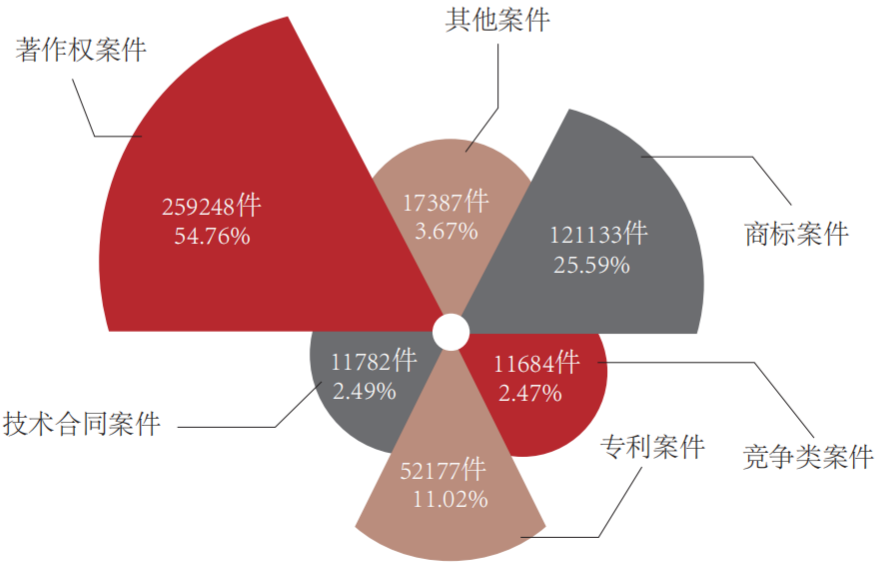


图 2　2025年全国法院新收知识产权民事一审案件类型与数量

全国法院新收知识产权行政一审案件27451件，审结25899件，比2024年分别上升31.67%和下降6.65%。其中，新收专利案件3070件，同比上升82.85%；商标案件24334件，同比上升27.2%；著作权案件27件，同比上升200%；其他案件20件，同比下降35.48%（见图3、图4）。全国法院新收知识产权行政二审案件11097件，审结11472件，比2024年分别下降4.88%和上升5.5%。其中，维持原判10063件，改判1071件，发回重审0件，撤诉184件，调解3件，其他151件。

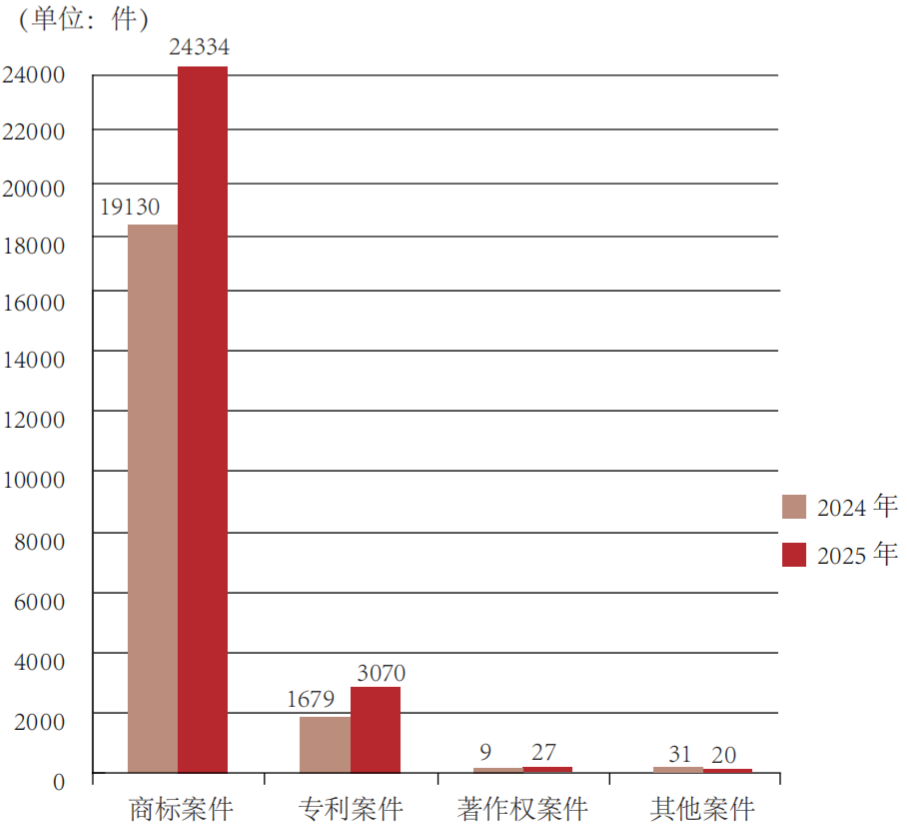


图3　2025年与2024年全国法院新收知识产权行政一审案件数量对比

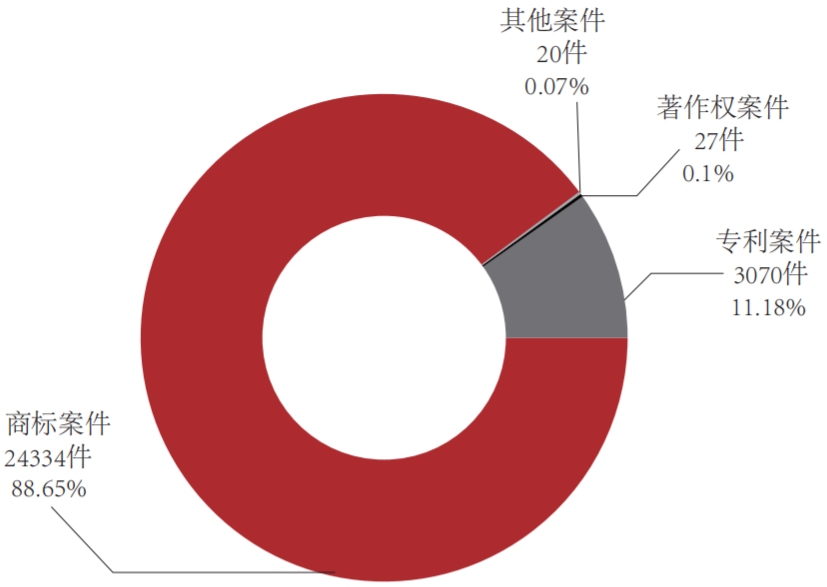


图 4　2025年全国法院新收知识产权行政一审案件类型与数量

全国法院新收侵犯知识产权刑事一审案件 9018 件，审结 9248 件，比 2024 年分别下降 1.12% 和上升 2.72%。其中，新收假冒专利刑事案件 1 件，审结 0 件；新收侵犯注册商标类刑事案件 7862 件，审结 8033 件，同比下降 2.69% 和上升 0.2%；新收侵犯著作权类刑事案件 1071 件，审结 1113 件，同比上升 14.18% 和 21.91%；新收其他刑事案件 84 件，审结 102 件，同比下降 17.65% 和上升 43.66%（见图 5、图 6）。全国法院新收知识产权刑事二审案件 1153 件，审结 1179 件，同比分别上升 3.69% 和 10.39%。

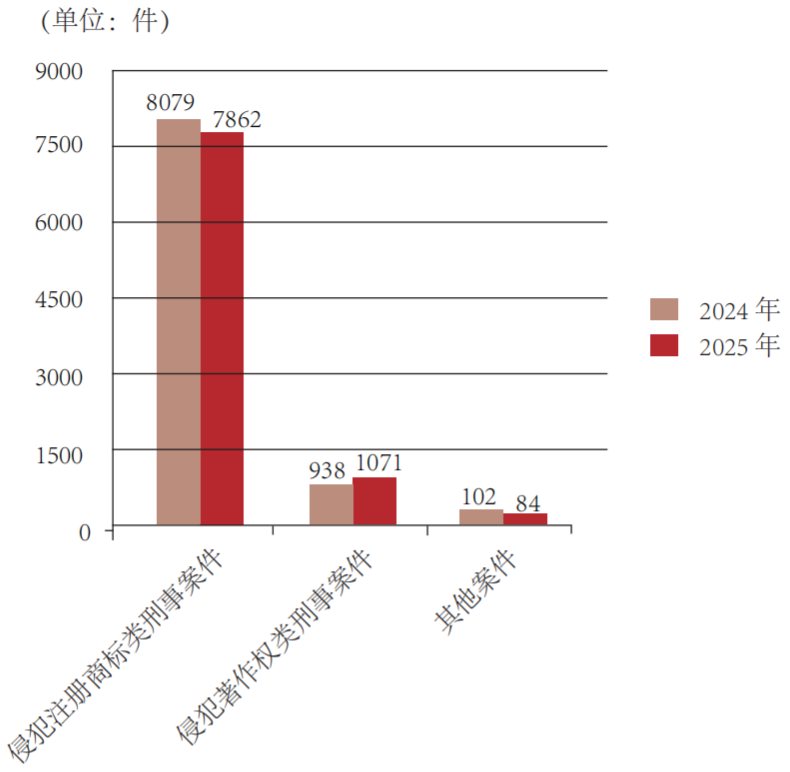


图 5　2025年与2024年全国法院新收知识产权刑事一审案件数量对比

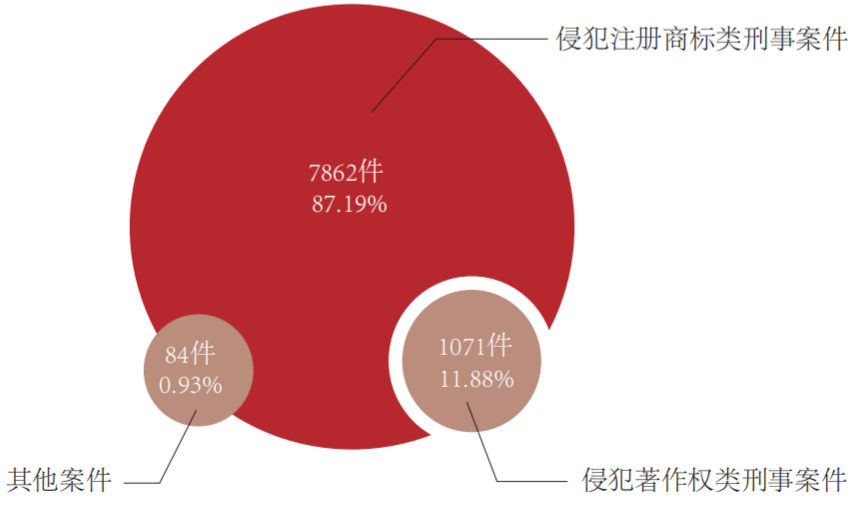


图 6　2025年全国法院新收知识产权刑事一审案件类型与数量

Judicial Protection of Intellectual Property Rights in Chinese Courts (2025)

Introduction

In 2025, Chinese courts adhered to Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, thoroughly applied Xi Jinping Thought on the Rule of Law, and fully acted on and implemented the guiding principles of the 20th Communist Party of China (CPC) National Congress and the plenary sessions of the 20th Communist Party of China Central Committee (CPCCC). They deeply grasped the decisive significance of the "Two Establishes," strengthened the "Four Consciousnesses," enhanced confidence in the "Four Matters of Confidence," and ensured the "Two Upholds," upheld the Party's absolute leadership, and remained firmly focused on the "Country's Most Fundamental Interests". They exercised strict and impartial justice, fully leveraged the

adjudicatory functions of intellectual property trials, and advanced both "strengthening incentives" through institutional development and "enhancing protection" through the implementation of laws. They provided innovative entities with clear, stable, and predictable legal boundaries and rules of conduct, vigorously stimulated the innovation vitality of the whole society, and offered strong judicial services and guarantees for accelerating the building of a country that is strong in intellectual property rights, and for serving high-quality economic and social development.

Steady improvement in the quality and efficiency of intellectual property adjudication. In 2025, courts nationwide received 552,600 new IP cases in various types, with 539,649 concluded. The overall quality and efficiency of IP adjudication continued to improve, with key performance indicators—such as the "appeal rate" and the "rate of cases concluded within the statutory time limits"—showing an overall positive trend. The intensity of judicial protection of intellectual property was further strengthened. Chinese courts convicted 19,000 individuals for crimes of intellectual property infringement, representing a year-on-year increase of 6.2%. Governance over abnormal mass IP litigation was further deepened, with 2,331 cases dismissed and 694 cases subject to judicial sanctions. Judicial mechanisms aligned with the characteristics of intellectual property cases were further refined. Measures such as

preservation orders, preliminary judgments, and punitive damages were actively applied, enabling more timely and effective protection of rights and punishment of infringement.

Constant advancement in the supply of IP judicial policies. The Supreme People's Court (SPC) issued the *Opinions on Providing High-Quality Judicial Services to Safeguard Technological Innovation*, which, for the first time, comprehensively and systematically set out 98 judicial measures to support technological innovation. These measures provide stronger judicial services and safeguards for scientific and technological innovation achievements, innovation entities, innovative activities, and innovation environment, thereby effectively serving the development of a science and technology powerhouse and the growth of new quality productive forces. Together with the Supreme People's Procuratorate (SPP), the SPC also issued the *Interpretation on Several Issues Concerning the Application of Law in Handling Criminal Cases of Infringement of IP Rights*, further standardizing the handling of criminal cases. The SPC issued the *Reply on Legal Issues Concerning the Application of Law in Cases Involving Patent Evaluation Reports*, to lawfully safeguard the litigation rights of patent owners in accordance with the law. The SPC issued the *Notice on Issuing Matters Concerning the jurisdiction of First-Instance Civil and Administrative IP Cases in Primary-Level People's Courts*, to further improve the jurisdictional framework

for IP cases. The SPC also issued the *Notice of the General Office of the Supreme People's Court on the Centralized Adjudication of Civil Cases Concerning Data Disputes*, which clarified the jurisdiction over civil cases involving data disputes. The SPC further issued the *Notice of the General Office of the Supreme People's Court on Adding Enforcement Guidance in the Main Parts of Judgments in Patent Infringement Dispute Cases*, to effectively alleviate issues such as enforcement difficulties and repeated procedures arising from patent invalidation proceedings.

Further deepening of the reform of intellectual property adjudication. Chinese courts have actively improved the judicial protection system to make it fair and efficient, allocated scientifically in terms of jurisdiction, and defined clearly in rights and responsibilities, with well-developed systems. A professional adjudication system has been established, in which the Third Civil Division and the Intellectual Property Court of the SPC serve as the lead, four intellectual property courts play a demonstrative role, 33 intellectual property tribunals in local courts serve as key pillars, and IP adjudication divisions of courts at all levels provide supporting functions. The reform of the national-level appellate mechanism for intellectual property cases has continued to advance, achieving and consolidating the expected objectives of the "Four Further Improvements" reform. The jurisdictional framework for intellectual property cases has been

further optimized. The reform of the "three-in-one" adjudication mechanism for civil, administrative, and criminal intellectual property cases has been steadily advanced. Efforts to cultivate and develop professional intellectual property adjudication personnel have been continuously strengthened, and a diversified mechanism for determining technical facts has been progressively improved. Guiding cases and typical cases in intellectual property have been actively issued, with 840 IP cases selected and included in the People's Court Case Database. Additionally, the case guidance system for intellectual property has been further strengthened. The mechanism for differentiating simple and complex cases, as well as the substantive resolution of disputes, has been comprehensively advanced.

Further strengthening of coordinated protection of intellectual property rights. Chinese courts have effectively strengthened the judicial and administrative coordination and linkage, and improved mechanisms for coordination and cooperation. The SPC, together with relevant central authorities, has advanced work communication, data sharing, and information exchange. Chinese courts at all levels have actively summarized adjudication experience in similar cases and issued judicial recommendations addressing issues in social governance. Infringement and illegal conduct identified during case adjudication have been promptly transferred to administrative

authorities for investigation and handling. The "Top-to-Top" online mediation and litigation linkage mechanism has been further implemented, enabling efficient and substantive resolution of intellectual property disputes. Efforts have been made to advance the construction of an integrity system in intellectual property, carry out rule-of-law publicity on IP protection, and conduct in-depth frontline research into judicial protection needs, thereby effectively consolidating a society-wide synergy for intellectual property protection.

Continuous expansion of international influence of intellectual property judicial protection. Chinese courts have properly handled foreign-related intellectual property disputes in accordance with the law, issued a greater number of judicial decisions with leading significance at international level, and worked to build China into a preferred jurisdiction for intellectual property litigation. Through illustrative judicial cases and examples of IP protection, China has told a good story about intellectual property, fully demonstrating the institutional strengths of China's adjudication system in intellectual property—scientific, fair, and efficient—and highlighting China's image as a responsible major country committed to strengthening IP protection, thereby enhancing its attractiveness to global factors and resources. A long-term mechanism for international exchanges and cooperation in intellectual property has been improved, and judicial

exchanges and practical cooperation in IP have been strengthened. Active participation has been made in global intellectual property governance under the framework of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), promoting the establishment of an open, inclusive, balanced, and fair international IP rule system, and contributing to the development of global intellectual property governance toward a more just and rational direction.

I. Strengthened the Protection of Technological Innovation Achievements to Serve the Development of Science and Technology Powerhouse

(1) Improving the Judicial Protection Mechanism for Scientific and Technological Innovation

Scientific and technological innovation is a core strategy throughout the 15th Five-Year Plan period. A substantial improvement in the level of self-reliance and strength in science and technology is one of the main objectives for economic and social development during this period. Chinese courts have continuously refined judicial protection rules, unified adjudication standards, and enhanced their capacity to provide judicial support for scientific and technological innovation. In the *Reply on Legal Issues Concerning the Application of*

Law in Cases Involving Patent Evaluation Reports, the role of patent evaluation reports in patent infringement adjudication has been clarified. The SPC has drafted judicial interpretations on patent infringement, setting out rules on issues such as determination of jurisdiction, handling of civil-administrative overlapping cases, determination of protection scope, examination of non-infringement defenses, and identification of bad-faith litigation, thereby better adapting to the changes and development in adjudication practice and promptly responding to the practical needs of scientific and technological innovation protection. Efforts have been made to strengthen the specialized adjudication system for technical intellectual property cases, and to continuously improve the layout of intellectual property tribunals in local courts, with new IP tribunals established in Xiong'an New Area, Mianyang, Nanning, and Xuchang. Efforts have been made to further improve the diversified mechanism for ascertaining technical facts and to expand the "National Court Technical Investigation Talent Pool"—with so far 1,327 technical investigation experts onboard, covering major technical fields including machinery, electrical engineering, chemistry, optoelectronics, telecommunications, and biomedical. These experts are shared and can be assigned nationwide as needed, effectively alleviating the fact-finding difficulties in technically complex cases. Sichuan High People's Court and Patent Examination

Cooperation Sichuan Center of the Patent Office of the China National Intellectual Property Administration (CNIPA) have signed a cooperation agreement to establish a mechanism for appointing technical investigators and providing professional consultation. Shenzhen Intellectual Property Tribunal has involved technical investigators to deeply engage in 622 fact-finding cases, issued 257 technical comparison opinions, and conducted 68 on-site inspections and evidence preservation measures. Further efforts have been made to leverage technological empowerment to reduce enforcement costs for right holders, to facilitate the determination of complex technical facts, and to improve the quality and efficiency of adjudication in technical IP cases. Qingdao Intellectual Property Tribunal has upgraded its "Intelligent 3D Evidence Management System," which enabled full-process synchronized comparison functions and allowed the SPC to directly access digital evidence, effectively addressing difficulties in evidence collection and preservation. Chengdu Intellectual Property Tribunal has completed the digitization of 683 physical pieces of evidence and generated 1,430 3D evidence models, significantly reducing physical storage requirements and improving the efficiency of evidence presentation and cross-examination.

(2) Strengthening the Judicial Protection of Scientific and Technological Innovation

Guided by a policy of strengthened protection, Chinese courts have intensified the strict judicial review of the legality of administrative acts concerning the patent prosecution and grant, promoted the alignment of administrative and judicial standards, and improved the quality of patent prosecution and grant. In 2025, Chinese courts accepted 3,070 first-instance patent administrative cases and concluded 2,464 cases. The SPC concluded an administrative dispute concerning the invalidation of a gene-engineering invention patent, holding that where an engineered bacterial strain obtained through gene over-expression techniques in the field of microbial genetic engineering has a clear correlation with known strains or processes in terms of its synthesized products, and where the enablement of technical solution can be demonstrated through deposited strains described in the specification, gene sequences disclosed in prior art, or functional verification, the requirement of sufficient disclosure of the specification may generally be considered to have been met. Further, the principle of ensuring "genuine innovation is genuinely protected" and "high-quality innovation is strictly protected" has been upheld by the courts, to support basic research and original innovation and facilitate breakthroughs in key technologies in major areas. Chinese courts concluded 63,971

first-instance civil cases relating to technical intellectual property disputes, and strengthened the intellectual property protection in key areas such as integrated circuits, industrial machinery, high-end equipment, fundamental software, advanced materials, and biomanufacturing. The function of punitive damages has been fully leveraged to provide timely remedies and deter infringement. For example, the SPC concluded a trade secret infringement case concerning numerical control machine tool technology, in which malicious infringers and their company were ordered to bear joint and several liability for punitive damages at three fold of the amount of actual damages, totaling RMB 380 million. Punishments have been imposed on former employees who misappropriated trade secrets- in one of the cases, 14 individuals, including Zhang, illegally obtained proprietary chip technology information from their former employer and were convicted and sentenced for criminal penalty of infringement of trade secrets. The SPC issued seven guiding cases on strengthening judicial protection of intellectual property in scientific and technological innovation, with a focus to resolve difficult issues in applicability of laws, such as legal characterization of complex infringement course of conducts, fact-finding in technical matters, and the modes of performance of injunctions, thereby providing effective guidance for adjudication in cases involving scientific and technological innovation. In addition, eight typical cases of court

protection of technological innovation were released, demonstrating a firm commitment to strict and fair protection of innovation and a clear stance against conduct that hinders scientific and technological progress.

(3) Promoting the Deep Integration of Scientific and Technological Innovation with Industrial Innovation

Chinese courts have actively identified the key entry points and integration points for accelerating the development of new quality productive forces, fostering closer integration among industry, academia, research, and application, and promoting coordinated collaboration among various innovation entities. These efforts serve to support the development of the economy and society through innovation and orderly growth under the rule of law. Jiangsu High People's Court conducted a special research initiative on "service to support the integration of scientific and technological innovation with industrial innovation". They visited high-tech enterprises in Nanjing, Suzhou, and Changzhou to gather their needs and suggestions regarding judicial protection of innovation. Shandong High People's Court, together with Shandong provincial Department of Science and Technology, organized the event of "Thousands of Scientists, Engineers, and Entrepreneurs Observing Hundreds of Court Hearings". The courts across the Province held 63 open

hearings of technology-related cases, attracting more than 1,500 participants from innovative enterprises and research institutions to attend. The Intermediate People's Court of Ningde City of Fujian Province introduced a set of measures to strengthen coordinated protection, providing judicial support for the development and construction of polymer lithium-ion battery manufacturing bases, stainless steel R&D manufacturing bases, and core zones for new energy and new materials industries. The SPC formulated guidelines on judicial mediation in technical intellectual property cases and released representative mediation cases, guiding courts at all levels to promote cooperation and standardized development through mediation in disputes involving scientific and technological innovation. In a series of patent disputes between two leading enterprises in the low-altitude economy sector, considering that a court ruling may jeopardize both parties, the court facilitated an arrangement of "licensing first, negotiation on fees later," through mediation, enabling the commercialization and utilization of the patent. Nanchang Intellectual Property Tribunal facilitated a comprehensive settlement between two photovoltaic enterprises through cross-licensing arrangements, resolving a series of invention patent infringement disputes involving a total amount of RMB 350 million, allowing both parties to refocus on technological R&D and market expansion. Chinese courts have upheld the judicial principle

of good-faith protection, intensified efforts to curb malicious litigation in the field of scientific and technological innovation, and released representative cases on combating bad-faith intellectual property litigation, thereby actively safeguarding a fair, orderly, and well-regulated competitive environment for technological innovation.

II. Consolidated the Intellectual Property Protection in Emerging Fields to Foster the Construction of Digital China

(1) Promoting the Deep Integration of the Real Economy and the Digital Economy

Chinese courts have actively leveraged the normative, guiding, and safeguarding role of the rule of law to foster the growth of emerging industries and future industries, injecting strong innovation-driven momentum into fair market competition. The SPC has clarified that civil cases relating to data-related disputes shall be heard by intellectual property adjudication divisions or specialized panels within courts having jurisdiction over intellectual property cases, in an effort to strengthen coordinated guidance along adjudication lines, continuously summarize judicial experience, and unify

adjudication standards among data-related disputes. In 2025, courts nationwide concluded 908 cases involving disputes over data ownership and transactions or related issues, representing a year-on-year increase of 25.6%. The SPC released guiding cases on judicial protection of data-related rights and interests, actively responding to key societal concerns such as the determination of data ownership and the utilization of data products. These cases aim to regulate acts such as data collection and use, to promote the full release of the value of data as a production factor, and to impose legal sanctions on infringements of data-related rights and interests. The SPC also studied and drafted opinions on the judicial protection of data rights and interests, with a view to unifying adjudication standards among similar cases and promoting the orderly circulation of data resources. Beijing High People's Court has guided Beijing Intellectual Property Court and Beijing Internet Court in establishing specialized adjudication teams for data-related cases, thereby enhancing adjudication capacity in data property disputes. In a data dispute case adjudicated by courts in Jiangsu, the unauthorized acquisition of data sets and the development of data products based on such data were found to constitute unfair competition, and punitive damages of RMB 30 million were awarded. Wuhan Donghu New Technology Development Zone Primary People's Court of Hubei Province has established a cross-regional coordination platform and,

together with the local intellectual property authority of Donghu New Technology Development Zone, set up a joint data IP protection workstation to address emerging judicial protection needs in the data factor field.

(2) Promoting the Regulated Development of Artificial Intelligence

Chinese courts adhere to a balanced approach that coordinates multiple interests. By properly adjudicating AI-related cases in accordance with the law, they have accurately defined the "fault-tolerance space" for technological innovation and guided the steady development of the "new forms of the intelligent economy" within the framework of the rule of law. The SPC has drafted the *Opinions on Properly Hearing Cases Involving Artificial Intelligence Disputes in Accordance with the Law (Draft)* to promote the healthy and orderly development of artificial intelligence in a beneficial, safe, and fair direction. In the "comic-style transformation effects" unfair competition case concluded by courts in Beijing, it was clarified that AI model parameters and structures formed through data training and optimization that may confer competitive advantages and commercial benefits are protectable competitive interests under the Anti-Unfair Competition Law. In a case concluded by the Primary People's Court of Yuehu District of Yingtan City, Jiangxi Province,

an AI-generated image was found not to meet the originality requirement and therefore did not qualify for protection under the right of communication of works to the public through information networks. This case delineates the boundaries of intellectual property protection for AI-generated works and was selected as one of China's Top Ten Nominee Cases Advancing the Rule of Law in the New Era for 2025. Guangdong High People's Court issued the *Opinions on Promoting Artificial Intelligence Technological Innovation and Industrial Development through High-Quality Intellectual Property Adjudication*, aiming to provide a sound legal environment for AI innovation and industrial growth. Courts in Tianjin Binhai New District, Shanghai Pudong New Area, Suzhou Huqiu District of Jiangsu Province, Jinhua Yiwu city of Zhejiang Province, Shenzhen Qianhai Cooperation Zone of Guangdong Province, Zhuhai Guangdong–Macao In-Depth Cooperation Zone in Hengqin of Guangdong Province, and Chengdu Hi-Tech Industrial Development Zone of Sichuan Province jointly released the *Initiative on Judicial Collaboration in Anti-Unfair Competition in the Era of Artificial Intelligence*, aiming to promote mechanisms for cross-regional cooperation, coordinated enforcement, and academic exchange, thereby providing fair and efficient judicial support for the high-quality development of artificial intelligence.

III. Reinforced the Protection of Trademark Rights to Serve the Development of Brand Powerhouse

(1) Unifying Adjudication Standards for Trademark Administrative Cases

Chinese courts have strengthened judicial review of administrative acts concerning trademark prosecution and registration, thereby improving the quality of trademark prosecution and registration. In 2025, Chinese courts concluded 23,393 first-instance trademark administrative cases. The SPC concluded the case concerning the rejection of re-examination of the trademark application for "乔治勋爵的悲剧" *(literally translated as "The Tragedy of Lord George" in English)*. The SPC held that the mark, when goods such as "perfume," is capable of identifying the source of goods and possesses distinctiveness. This judgment further clarified the criteria for determining distinctiveness of trademark and effectively promoted the alignment of administrative enforcement standards with judicial adjudication standards. The SPC has summarized adjudication experience in remanded and modified cases, and actively advanced the drafting of adjudication guidelines for trademark prosecution and registration cases, which effectively guided the relevant courts to handle administrative

cases involving trademark prosecution and registration. Chinese courts have accurately applied the Trademark Law to maintain the order of trademark registration. Further, Chinese courts have supported administrative authorities in rejecting "malicious trademark applications filed without intent to use", declared invalidity of trademarks obtained by other improper means, and actively but prudently applied provisions such as well-known trademark protection, prohibition of agent bad-faith registration, and prohibition of infringement upon prior rights, thereby comprehensively regulating malicious trademark registrations. The system for cancellation of "trademarks that are not used for three consecutive years" has been effectively utilized to clear "trademark hoarding" and "idle trademarks". The SPC and the CNIPA have constantly improved the coordination and consultation mechanisms, strengthening the review on legal issues and the communication on the feedback of examination and adjudication standards, to form a joint protection framework. Throughout the year, four consultation meetings were held, involving in-depth discussions on 15 topics with 37 key and complex issues, and important consensus was reached. Two levels of courts in Beijing have strengthened communication with the CNIPA in handling trademark administrative cases, making full use of mechanisms such as "suspension must be made where appropriate" and "withdrawal and remand for reconsideration,"

thereby promoting the substantive and efficient resolution of trademark administrative disputes. In 2025, more than 200 cases were handled under the "withdrawal and remand" mechanism by Beijing High People's Court and Beijing Intellectual Property Court.

(2) Intensifying the Crackdown on Trademark Infringement

In 2025, Chinese courts concluded 115,330 first-instance civil cases involving trademark ownership disputes and infringement disputes. Judicial protection for well-known trademarks, traditional brands, and time-honored brands has been strengthened, where courts have actively applied punitive damages and imposed strict penalties on acts such as trademark free-riding, counterfeiting, and infringement of geographical indication rights. The SPC has carried out research and drafting work on judicial interpretations for trademark civil cases, with a view to improving adjudication rules in trademark civil disputes, regulating the order of trademark use, curbing infringement and counterfeiting, and protecting lawful and good-faith business operations. The Primary People's Court of Haidian District of Beijing Municipality concluded a trademark infringement case concerning the resale of refurbished switches, clarifying that if, after the infringing act has been determined to constitute a crime, a people's court further finds that the same act also constitutes a civil infringement, punitive damages may be applied in accordance with the law. In this case, the

court made a final judgement to order the six defendants to jointly and severally compensate the plaintiff for economic losses of 20 million RMB and reasonable expenses of 100,000 RMB, demonstrating a judicial attitude of strict protection. In a criminal case involving counterfeit "Nanfu" batteries concluded by the Primary People's Court of Yiyuan County of Zibo City, Shandong Province, the court identified the source of infringement while adjudicating the civil trademark infringement case, and transferred criminal clues to public security authorities. The defendants were ultimately convicted of the crime of counterfeiting registered trademarks, sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment, and the infringing products were destroyed. This realized crack down of the source and effective inhibition of trademark infringement.

(3) Fostering a Sound Legal Environment for Brand Development

Strengthening judicial protection of trademarks is an essential requirement for expanding the supply of high-quality consumer goods and services, boosting consumption, leveraging China's advantage of ultra-large market, and promoting high-quality economic development. Chinese courts have fully exercised their adjudicatory functions to guide right holders toward constant and genuine use of trademarks, ensure the distinguishing function of

trademarks, and protect consumers' lawful rights and interests. The Primary People's Court of Hunjiang District of Baishan City of Jilin Province established a circuit IP tribunal within the Ginseng Association in Fusong County to promote a coordinated mechanism for protecting the "Fusong Ginseng" geographical indication, effectively implementing judicial-administrative collaboration. The Intermediate People's Court of Huangshan City of Anhui Province organized a symposium on "Judicial Protection of Geographical Indications and Brands", engaging academic experts, enterprises, and representatives of industry associations to research and discuss the judicial protection relating to local geographical indications and brands, with an aim to support the development of local specialty industries. Moreover, given the characteristics of trademark cases in the free trade port, the Primary People's Court of Qiongshan District of Haikou City of Hainan Province explored the possibility of applying the *Regulations of Hainan Free Trade Port on Intellectual Property Rights Protection* in adjudicating trademark infringement cases involving parallel imports, in an effort to support the high-standard development of the Hainan Free Trade Port through high-level judicial protection of trademarks. Yunnan High People's Court identified large-scale trademark infringement clues during the adjudication of a trademark infringement case and, through coordination mechanisms with the market supervision authority,

issued judicial recommendations and transferred clues for timely handling, promoting standardized business operation in the motor sales market of the region.

IV. Reinforced the Protection of Copyright to Serve the Development of Culture Powerhouse

(1) Protecting the Lawful Rights and Interests of Copyright Holders

Chinese courts have accurately applied the standards for determining what constitutes a "work," actively responded to new challenges arising from the rapid development of artificial intelligence and internet technologies. They have strengthened the protection of cultural creators' rights and promoted the dissemination and utilization of works. The SPC has continued to summarize adjudication experience, intensified research on emerging issues, and accelerated the drafting of judicial interpretations on copyright. In 2025, courts nationwide accepted 259,248 new first-instance civil copyright cases. Beijing Intellectual Property Court concluded a copyright infringement case involving a compilation of historical literature, clarifying the criteria for determining originality and the scope of protection for such works. In this case, punitive damages

were applied in accordance with the law, significantly strengthening the protection of intellectual achievements embodied in historical literature. In response to the high level of specialization required for evidence preservation in computer software cases and the risk of rapid disappearance of infringement evidence, Shanghai Intellectual Property Court set up a joint litigation preservation team composed of "trial judges + enforcement judges + technical experts + technical investigators + judicial police," effectively addressing the difficulties faced by copyright holders in evidence collection. The Intermediate People's Court of Changde City of Hunan Province concluded a dispute concerning infringement of the right of communication to the public over information networks on an e-commerce platform, which clarified the obligations of e-commerce platform operators in preventing and controlling infringement by merchants on their platforms, providing useful guidance for strengthening copyright protection in the online environment.

(2) Promoting Source-Level Resolution of Copyright Disputes

Chinese courts have enhanced the application of digital court initiatives by promoting the nationwide use of the "Copyright Adjudicated by AI Intelligent System." By the end of 2025, a total of 17,542 requests for traceability and similarity check had been processed across 262 courts, with 17,332 responses provided. A total

of 11,977 prior identical or similar images were identified, achieving an effective similarity detection rate of 69.1%. This has significantly reduced the burden on right holders in evidence collection, effectively prevented fraudulent litigation, and enabled source-level prevention of image-related copyright disputes. Jilin High People's Court, together with the provincial intellectual property authority, organized a symposium and invited the operator in a series of cases involving disputes over the infringement of the right of screening of works to speak from personal perspectives, achieving the effect of "resolving one case while addressing a broader sector". Hainan High People's Court promoted the establishment of the "Hainan Copyright Dispute Mediation and Licensing Service Station" within Qionghai comprehensive governance center and created a coordinated governance mechanism for copyright protection, leading to licenses obtained by 130 karaoke business premises, with the number of related cases decreasing year-on-year by 38%. Chongqing High People's Court, in collaboration with Copyright Protection Center of Chongqing, mediated over 400 disputes involving infringement of the right of communication to the public over information networks for literary works through a comprehensive settlement approach. Xinyi Primary People's Court of Xuzhou City of Jiangsu Province coordinated with public security authorities to locate absent right holders and strictly reviewed their basis of rights claims,

successfully identifying and filtering out more than 60 cases of fraudulent litigation. Nanjing Intellectual Property Tribunal issued judicial recommendations on strengthening the prevention and resolution of disputes involving the projection of audiovisual works through projection equipment at hotels and homestays and sent it to relevant authorities such as copyright, culture and tourism, and commerce authorities, as well as to a company. These efforts promoted improvements in intellectual property enforcement and governance by administrative authorities and leading audiovisual platforms. In handling a series of disputes involving infringement of the rights of producers of sound recordings and video recordings, the Primary People's Court of Chengguan District of Lanzhou City, Gansu Province, worked in coordination with comprehensive governance centers, administrative authorities, industry associations, and social organizations and provided legal explanations to 132 merchants through telephone outreach, online platforms, and offline engagement, leading to the successful mediation of all cases.

(3) Stimulating Cultural Innovation and Creativity

Cultural prosperity is an important hallmark of Chinese modernization. Chinese courts have fully leveraged the guiding and normative function of copyright adjudication in promoting outstanding culture, vigorously fostering the core socialist values,

advancing the flourishing of cultural undertakings and the development of cultural industries, and enhancing the global reach and influence of Chinese civilization. The SPC has continued to play a leading and exemplary role through its *Judicial Recommendations on Strengthening Intellectual Property Protection to Serve High-Quality Development of the Film Industry*. In this case, the SPC promoted the the "Golden Rooster · Gulangyu Forum", which is part of the 2025 China Golden Rooster and Hundred Flowers Film Festival, to release model film contract templates, safeguarding artistic innovation and creation under the rule of law and supporting the high-quality development of the film industry. The SPC, together with the National Copyright Administration (NCAC), jointly formulated the *Opinions on Strengthening Coordinated Copyright Protection*, deepening the cooperation between judicial authorities and copyright administrative authorities. These efforts established coordination and consultation mechanisms as well as information exchange and sharing mechanisms between administrative and judicial bodies, jointly promoting the development of a comprehensive copyright protection framework. Beijing High People's Court released the *White Paper on Beijing Courts' Promotion and Inheritance of Fine Traditional Chinese Culture and Strengthening Copyright Protection for Public Cultural Digitization* at the Beijing–Tianjin–Hebei Copyright Forum organized by the Publicity Department of the CPC Central

Committee, and high people's courts of Beijing, Tianjin, and Hebei jointly released the *Top Ten Typical Cases on Judicial Protection of Intellectual Property Related to Fine Traditional Chinese Culture in the Beijing–Tianjin–Hebei Region*. Guangxi High People's Court issued the *Measures on Strengthening Judicial Protection of Intellectual Property in Traditional Chinese Zhuang and Yao Ethnic Medicine*, with a view to guiding courts within its jurisdiction to properly apply copyright law in protecting ancient prescriptions and classical texts of Zhuang and Yao medicine, and to promoting the cultural heritage of ethnic medicine. The Primary People's Court of Songjiang District of Shanghai Municipality, together with the Primary People's Court of Binhu District of Wuxi City of Jiangsu Province and others, established a cross-regional judicial cooperation platform for the film and television industry. These efforts aim to effectively address challenges in copyright protection in the film and television sector and to support the innovative development of the industry in the digital era.

V. Intensified the Maintenance of Fair Competition to Serve the Development of National Unified Market

(1) Advancing the elimination of local protectionism and market segmentation

Chinese courts at all levels have fully implemented Anti-Monopoly Law to improve the precision and standardization of work on anti-monopoly adjudication, regulate monopoly conduct, remove bottlenecks and blockages that hinder the development of a unified national market, stimulate market competitiveness and vitality, and promote the deep integration and efficient allocation of innovation factors and innovation resources. In 2025, Chinese courts found 27 cases to constitute monopoly conduct and released five representative anti-monopoly cases. The SPC heard a case involving two major e-commerce platforms on abuse of dominant market position through "exclusive dealing (i.e., must choose one from two)" practices, guiding the parties toward mutual cooperation and mutual benefit, expanding consumption together, and promoting innovation and healthy development of the platform economy. Courts have also supervised and supported the administrative enforcement authorities in accordance with the law, ensuring synergistic effort

and positive interaction, and firmly curbing monopoly conduct. Efforts have been made to improve the market access system, promote the organic combination of an "effective government" and an "efficient market," and support the building of a unified national market. In one case, a local authority granted exclusive operating rights for shared electric bicycles to a designated company. The court held that this constituted an abuse of administrative power to eliminate or restrict competition and ruled that the relevant administrative decision shall be revoked in accordance with the law.

(2) Helping to address "involution-style" competition

In 2025, Chinese courts accepted 11,558 first-instance civil cases relating to unfair competitions. Chinese courts have lawfully regulated acts such as causing confusion through imitation and defamation of business reputation, thereby improving the competitive market ecosystem and safeguarding the vitality and effectiveness of market mechanisms, and fostering a market order characterized by high-quality, fair-price, and healthy competition. During the 2025 China Fair Competition Policy Publicity Week, the SPC released eight representative anti-unfair competition cases. In one case concerning the "× Bull" trade name dispute, the SPC held that registering another party's trade name with certain influence as a corporate trade name in a related business field constitutes "use"

activity under Anti-Unfair Competition Law, and stopped the acts of imitation and confusion at its source. Shanghai Intellectual Property Court heard a commercial defamation case involving "automotive maintenance services," firmly stopping unfair competition conduct achieved through dissemination of misleading information and damage to another party's commercial reputation, thereby safeguarding a fair market order. In another case, a well-known internet livestreaming influencer continuously made defamatory statements that seriously damage the commercial reputation of a well-known enterprise and the personal reputation of its operator; courts in Henan Province ordered the defendant to immediately cease the infringement to pay damages of RMB 2.6 million, and to issue a public apology. Shenzhen Intellectual Property Tribunal inaugurated an intellectual property protection station at the Qianhai Shenzhen–Hong Kong Youth Innovation and Entrepreneur Hub, issued the *Guidelines on Enterprise Trade Secret Management and Protection*, and, in cooperation with procuratorial and public security authorities, formulated the *Guidelines for Cases Involving Crime of Infringement of Trade Secrets (Trial)*, facilitating procedural coordination, improving convergence between criminal and civil standards, and unifying adjudication criteria in trade secret cases.

VI. Strengthened the Foreign-Related Intellectual Property Adjudication to Serve High-Level Opening-Up

(1) Fair and impartial adjudication of foreign-related intellectual property disputes

Chinese courts adhere to the principle of equal protection of the lawful rights and interests of both Chinese and foreign entities, and continue to improve the quality, efficiency, and credibility of foreign-related intellectual property adjudication. In 2025, Chinese courts accepted 11,066 first-instance foreign-related intellectual property cases, representing a year-on-year increase of 34.1%. The SPC concluded a trade secret infringement case concerning "trypsin-3 (natural proteinase 3)," in which it held that trade secrets formed outside China by foreign enterprise are entitled to protection under Chinese law. Following the judgment, the foreign enterprise sent a letter of appreciation to the SPC, and its senior representative personally visited China to present a commemorative banner. The SPC also concluded a patent invalidation dispute involving "Semaglutide", in which it recognized supplementary experimental data and upheld the validity of a pharmaceutical patent application filed by foreign enterprise. As of 2025, high people's courts in

Shanghai, Fujian, Hainan, Guangdong, Chongqing, and Sichuan have successively signed agreements on cooperation and exchange with the WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center, advancing litigation-mediation coordination work. In this case, a total of 216 foreign-related intellectual property cases have been entrusted to the WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center (Shanghai) for mediation. These efforts further promote the development of China as a preferred venue for international intellectual property litigation, attempting to build a fair, transparent, non-discriminatory, and predictable business environment, thereby strengthening the confidence of foreign investors in China.

(2) Active participation in global intellectual property governance

Chinese courts actively participate in global intellectual property governance under the framework of the WIPO, contributing Chinese judicial wisdom to the global IP governance. In 2025, the SPC recommended 74 representative intellectual property cases to WIPO, of which 66 judgments and rulings were included in the WIPO database (WIPO LEX). By working together with WIPO, the SPC completed the compilation of the *WIPO Collection of Leading Judgments on Intellectual Property Rights : People's Republic of China (2019–2023)*. The SPC also continued to advance relevant work

under the EU-China IP Key project, and jointly prepared comparative case collections with European partners. In addition, the SPC also promoted the publication of China's first batch of nine judicial IP protection cases in the seed industry in the International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV) case database.

(3) Deepening the international exchanges and cooperation in intellectual property

The SPC successfully hosted the "China–EU Seminar on Judicial Protection of Intellectual Property Rights", attended by the Vice President of the SPC, Tao Kaiyuan, who delivered remarks at the opening ceremony. Over 70 people including Chinese judges, as well as judges and experts from the Federal Court of Justice of Germany and the European Unified Patent Court, attended the event. Attendees engaged in in-depth discussions on issues including data mining and training, AI-generated content, standard essential patents, and cross-border litigation, and reached broad consensus. The SPC actively sent representatives to attend various conferences, such as the 2025 WIPO Intellectual Property Judges Forum and Meeting of the WIPO Advisory Board of Judges, the 17th Session of Advisory Committee on Enforcement (ACE) of WIPO, the WIPO Master Class on Intellectual Property Adjudication, the 2025 International Association for the Protection of Intellectual

Property (AIPPI) World Congress, the 2025 Annual Meeting of the International Trademark Association (INTA), the China–Singapore Case Study Forum, and China–Japan intellectual property academic exchange activities. The Chief Executive Officer of INTA, Etienne Sanz de Acedo, sent a letter stating that Chinese judges had fully articulated China's judicial principles and rules in intellectual property adjudication, and had effectively conveyed a positive signal of "having confidence in Chinese market, having confidence in China's judiciary, and having confidence in China's judges".

VII. Reinforced the Reform and Innovation to Promote the Modernization of Intellectual Property Adjudication

(1) Constantly strengthening the construction of adjudicative institutions

Chinese courts uphold fundamental principles while breaking new ground, and continue to deepen the development of high-level intellectual property adjudication institutions. Over the past seven years of the pilot program for the appellate mechanism for intellectual property cases at the national level, the Intellectual Property Court of the SPC has accepted 24,602 cases and concluded

23,069 cases. The mechanism has effectively encouraged and safeguarded scientific and technological innovation, maintained fair market competition, and supported high-level opening-up. The SPC approved the establishment of intellectual property tribunals in Xiong'an New Area, Mianyang, Nanning, and Xuchang, and determined the basic-level people's courts with jurisdictions over civil and administrative IP cases, including their scope of jurisdictions and the threshold amount in dispute for first-instance civil IP cases. These efforts further improved the jurisdictional layout of intellectual property adjudication. Additionally, efforts have been made to deepen reforms in the "three-in-one" trial mechanism for civil, administrative, and criminal intellectual property cases, to actively promote separation of cases between simplified cases and complex cases and to conduct circuit trials, thereby continuously improving adjudication quality and efficiency. The SPC has conducted 85 circuit trials and 455 cases, fully integrating the circuit adjudication, judicial guidance, and investigative research into a single framework, thereby achieving multiple effects from a single circuit initiative. Shanghai High People's Court, together with the municipal procuratorate and the public security bureau, established a centralized jurisdiction mechanism for criminal trade secret cases, thereby enhancing the adjudication efficiency and strengthening the criminal enforcement against infringement. Chongqing High People's

Court issued the *Guidelines on Small Claims Procedures for Intellectual Property Cases*, standardizing simplified litigation procedures for small claims. In 2025, courts across Chongqing concluded 2,073 cases under the small claims procedure. The Intermediate People's Court of Fuzhou City of Fujian Province established a circuit trial station in Pingtan. Based on its strategic positioning as "one island, two windows, and three zones", the court has sought to make intellectual property a "golden bond" connecting both sides of the Taiwan Strait with a global reach.

(2) Strengthening the development of adjudication teams

Chinese courts place strong emphasis on Party building, with an aim to strengthen political loyalty, ensure judiciary fairness and integrity, and cultivate a professional intellectual property judiciary team that is politically firm, with broader overall interests in mind, legally proficient, technically knowledgeable, and internationally oriented. Efforts have been made to carry out in-depth education on implementing the spirit of the Central Eight-Point Regulation. The "Three Rules" for preventing interference in judicial activities are strictly enforced, and mechanisms for the operation, supervision, and constraint of adjudicative power in IP cases have been improved to encourage judges to faithfully perform their duties. The SPC has established a professional talent platform for IP adjudication

and continues to strengthen the development of specialized judicial personnel. A "National symposium and training program on foreign-related intellectual property adjudication" was held, in which the Vice President of the SPC, Tao Kaiyuan, delivered a keynote lecture titled *Opportunities, Challenges and Responses for China's Intellectual Property Judicial Protection in the Context of Scientific and Technological Innovation* as the first class. Tao Kaiyuan focused on the major policy decisions and arrangements of the CPC Central Committee on intellectual property protection, took into account both domestic and international priorities, accurately identified the opportunities and challenges brought to the judicial protection of IP rights by the accelerated breakthrough in the new round of technological revolution and industrial transformation, analyzed emerging trends and new challenges in foreign-related IP adjudication, clarified the basic principles and key priorities for current and future work in foreign-related IP adjudication, and effectively enhanced the capacity of courts nationwide in handling foreign-related intellectual property cases. Zhang Lingling, the Judge of the SPC, was elected as a judge of the United Nations Appeals Tribunal with the highest number of votes. Beijing High People's Court held specialized training on IP adjudication practice for judges across Beijing, Tianjin, and Hebei, with a focus on cutting-edge issues in intellectual property adjudication. The training was conducted for

IP judges from three regions sitting together, effectively promoting IP adjudication capacity in the region. Shandong High People's Court and Guangdong High People's Court continued cross-regional joint training programs, enabling nearly 300 IP judges to share high-quality resources via online learning platforms. Shandong High People's Court also conducted immersive on-site guidance in three cities in parallel—Qingdao, Dezhou, and Jining, covering 253 frontline personnel handling IP adjudication cases from intermediate and primary courts, achieving full coverage of courts having relevant jurisdictions. Guangzhou Intellectual Property Court recommended six judges to be included in Guangzhou's foreign-related legal expert database.

(3) Advancing diversified resolution of intellectual property disputes

Chinese courts adhere to and develop the "Fengqiao Experience" in the new era, strengthening the prevention and resolution of intellectual property disputes and actively responding to public demand for IP protection. The "Top-to-Top" online coordination mechanism for litigation and mediation linkage has been fully implemented, achieving a full coverage of IP mediation organizations nationwide, with a continuous increase in registered mediators and mediation institutions. In a series of long-standing disputes between

new energy enterprises, the Justice of the SPC conducted circuit trials at the grassroots level, guiding the parties to focus on innovation and healthy competition, and facilitating the comprehensive settlement of more than 50 interconnected lawsuits. The SPC, together with the SPP, successfully mediated a computer software contract dispute. In this case, through more than ten rounds of meticulous coordination, the parties reached a settlement and performed the judgement immediately in court, resolving a decade-long conflict. The Primary People's Court of Hefei High-Tech Industrial Development Zone of Anhui Province established a "package mediation" mechanism for group infringement disputes. In this case, by accurately identifying responsible parties based on the characteristics of franchise-type business models, the court facilitated settlement agreements covering all of the identified and potential infringement acts, achieving comprehensive and source-based dispute resolution. The Intermediate People's Court of Quanzhou City of Fujian Province established an "administrative mediation + judicial confirmation" fast-track mechanism, handling 102 cases online with 533 IP disputes diverted, with a resolution rate exceeding 90%. Nanchang Intellectual Property Tribunal actively mobilized retired judges to establish a studio, resolving 421 disputes through retired judicial resources. Guangzhou Intellectual Property Court established its first dispatched tribunal in Nansha, focusing on IP cases relating to

Hong Kong and Macao, with an aim to actively explore new mediation pathways for IP disputes concerning Hong Kong and Macao.

Conclusion

The period of the 15th Five-Year Plan represents a critical stage in China's endeavor to basically achieve socialist modernization. The year 2026 marks the first year of the 15th Five-Year Plan period. Strengthening intellectual property adjudication in this opening year is of great significance and carries major responsibility. Chinese courts will adhere to the guidance of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, and thoroughly implement Xi Jinping Thought on the Rule of Law. They will fully implement the guiding principles of the 20th Communist Party of China National Congress and subsequent plenary sessions of the 20th Communist Party of China Central Committee, and deeply study and implement General Secretary Xi Jinping's important statements on intellectual property protection. Chinese courts will firmly uphold the principle that protecting intellectual property is to protect innovation, remain loyal in fulfilling their duties, demonstrate responsibility and commitment, and ensure judicial fairness. Efforts will be made to continuously enhance the level of intellectual property judicial protection in the new era. Chinese courts will

strive to make new and greater contributions to advancing China's modernization and to the great cause of building a strong country and achieving national rejuvenation.

Appendix

Key Data on IP Cases of Chinese Courts in 2025

In 2025, Chinese courts accepted 552,600 intellectual property cases of first instance, second instance, and retrial applications, and concluded 539,649 cases (including pending cases from previous periods, hereinafter the same), representing year-on-year increases of 4.39% and a decrease of 0.78%, respectively.

Chinese courts accepted 473,411 first-instance civil intellectual property cases and concluded 460,422 cases, representing year-on-year increases of 5.22% and 0.68%, respectively. Among them, 52,177 patent cases were newly accepted, up 17.9% YoY; 121,133 trademark cases, down 3.03% YoY; 259,248 copyright cases, up 4.9% YoY; 11,782 technical contract cases, up 41.61% YoY; 11,684 competition-related cases, up 10.57% YoY; and 17,387 other civil intellectual property disputes, up 18.17% YoY. Chinese courts

accepted 24,515 second-instance civil intellectual property cases and concluded 25,754 cases, representing year-on-year decreases of 19.59% and 19.66%, respectively.

Chinese courts accepted 27,451 first-instance administrative intellectual property cases and concluded 25,899 cases, representing year-on-year increases of 31.67% and a decrease of 6.65%, respectively. Among them, 3,070 patent cases were newly accepted , up 82.85% YoY; 24,334 trademark cases, up 27.2% YoY; 27 copyright cases, up 200% YoY, and 20 other cases, down 35.48% YoY. Chinese courts nationwide accepted 11,097 second-instance administrative intellectual property cases and concluded 11,472 cases, representing year-on-year decreases of 4.88% and an increase of 5.5%, respectively. Among concluded cases, 10,063 were upheld, 1,071 were reversed, 0 were remanded for retrial, 184 were withdrawn, 3 were settled through mediation, and 151 fell under other dispositions.

Chinese courts accepted 9,018 first-instance criminal intellectual property infringement cases and concluded 9,248 cases, representing year-on-year decreases of 1.12% and an increase of 2.72%, respectively. Among them, 1 case of criminal infringement of registered patents was newly accepted, with 0 cases concluded; 7,862 cases of criminal trademark infringement were newly accepted

and 8,033 cases concluded, representing year-on-year decreases of 2.69% and an increase of 0.2%, respectively; 1,071 cases of criminal copyright infringement were newly accepted and 1,113 cases concluded, representing year-on-year increases of 14.18% and 21.91%, respectively; and 84 other criminal IP cases were newly accepted and 102 cases concluded, representing year-on-year decreases of 17.65% and an increase of 43.66%, respectively. Chinese courts accepted 1,153 second-instance criminal intellectual property cases and concluded 1,179 cases, representing year-on-year increases of 3.69% and 10.39%, respectively.