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White Paper on the Judicial Work of Beijing Intellectual Property Court in the Past Ten Years (2014-2024)

Preface

While witnessing the successful holding of the Third Plenary Session of the 20th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC), the year 2024 is also the tenth year that the Beijing Intellectual Property Court (“Beijing IP Court”) has started its performance of duties, a critical year for entering a new stage and embarking on a new journey.

Since the 18th National Congress of the CPC, the CPC Central Committee with General Secretary Xi Jinping at the core has placed intellectual property protection in a more prominent position. In November 2013, the Third Plenary Session of the 18th CPC Central Committee adopted the *Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Several Major Issues Concerning Comprehensively Deepening Reform*, in which it proposed “exploring the establishment of intellectual property courts”. In August 2014, the 10th Session of the Standing Committee of the 12th National People’s Congress adopted the *“Decision on Establishing Intellectual Property Courts in Beijing, Shanghai, and Guangzhou”*. As one of the

achievements in implementing the national innovation-driven development strategy and judicial reform, the Beijing IP Court was first established on November 6, 2014 as a “vanguard” of strengthening judicial protection of intellectual property rights and an “experimental field” of judicial reform.

Over the past 10 years, the Beijing IP Court has always adhered to the guidance of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, thoroughly implemented Xi Jinping’s Thought on the Rule of Law, carefully implemented the relevant deployment requirements of the central government on intellectual property protection and the establishment of specialized courts, adhered to the court development based on professionalism, constantly promoted the trial mechanism reform, continuously improved the level of judicial protection of intellectual property rights, and effectively played the role of intellectual property trials in stimulating and safeguarding scientific and technological innovation, maintaining fair market competition, and serving high-level opening up, etc., focused on talent education, deepened exchanges with foreign institutions, and devoted the court to practice and exploration of the modernization of intellectual property courts, so as to support and serve the development of new quality productivity with the power of the rule of law.

To enhance the understanding of and supervision over the

work of the Beijing IP Court by all sectors of society, we hereby release this white paper on the judicial work of the Beijing IP Court over the past 10 years.

I. Overview of the Court and Its Trial Data

(I) Overview of the Beijing IP Court

The official establishment of the Beijing IP Court on November 6, 2014 is an important step forward in the judicial system reform deployed by the Third Plenary Session of the 18th CPC Central Committee and an important milestone in building China's intellectual property trial system.

1. Personnel and organization

The reply of the Beijing Municipal Organization Committee on January 28, 2015 approved the headcount of 100 special political and legal persons for the Beijing IP Court. After three adjustments in 2015, 2017 and 2022, the special headcount of political and legal persons has been increased to 180, including 72 judges.

Up to now, the Court has a total of 9 internal organs, including the Filing Division, the First Trial Division, the Second Trial Division, the Third Trial Division, the Fourth Trial Division, the Trial Supervision Division, the Technical Investigation Office, the Judicial Police Team, and the General Office, with 174 headcount of 100 special political and legal persons, including 67 judges under a certain quota.

2. Case jurisdiction and division of labor

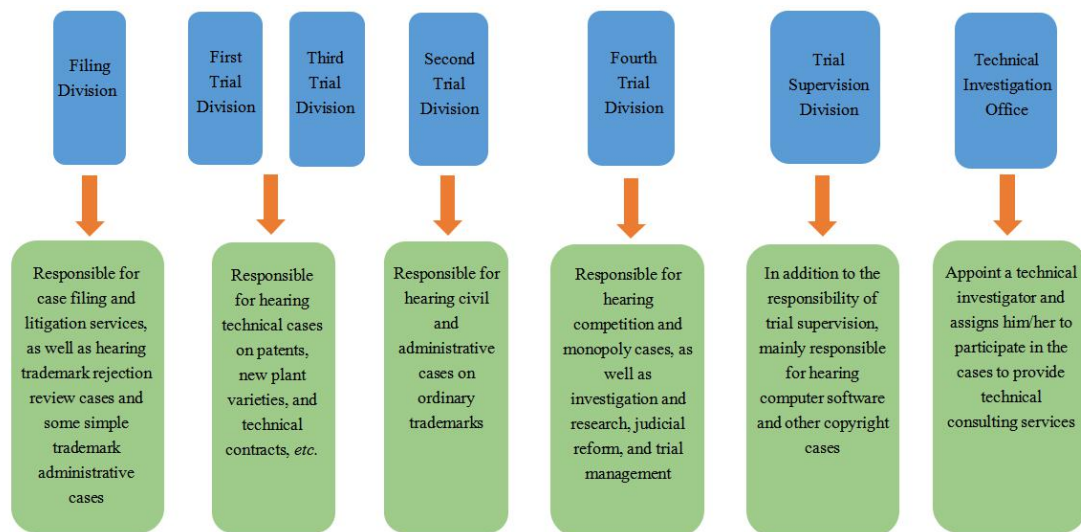
In addition to civil and administrative cases involving

intellectual property rights in Beijing, the Beijing IP Court also has exclusive jurisdiction over administrative cases of intellectual property rights authorization and confirmation such as patents, trademarks, new plant varieties, and integrated circuit layout designs throughout China; and has centralized jurisdiction over anti-monopoly administrative cases initiated by the anti-monopoly law enforcement authority of the State Council and civil and administrative cases involving drug patent linkage throughout China.



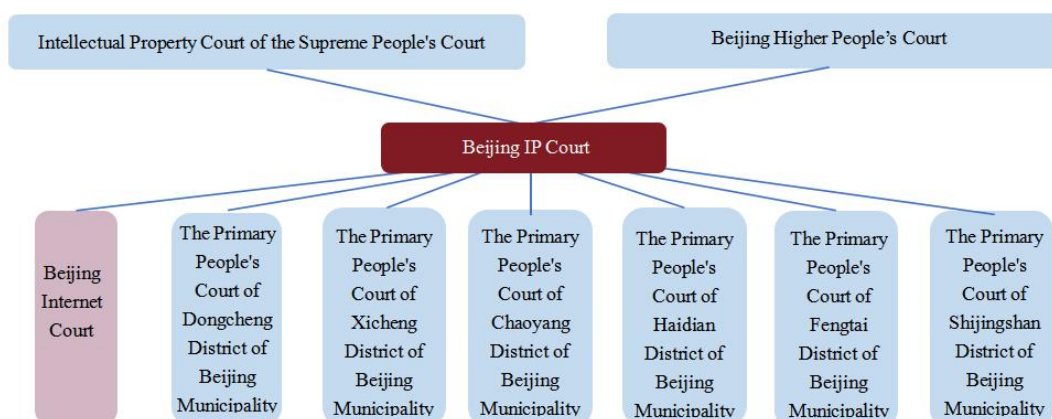
At present, the Filing Division is responsible for case filing, litigation services, etc., and handles simple and fast-track cases such as administrative cases of trademark rejection review; the First and Third Trial Divisions are responsible for hearing technical cases such as patents, new plant varieties, and technical contracts; the Second Trial Division is responsible for hearing trademark civil cases and trademark administrative cases; the Fourth Trial Division is responsible for hearing competition and monopoly cases, and undertakes the functions

of research, judicial reform, and trial management; the Trial Supervision Division, in addition to the responsibility of trial supervision, is also responsible for hearing computer software and other copyright cases; the Technical Investigation Office is responsible for technical investigation and management of technical investigators.



The Intellectual Property Court of the Supreme People’s Court was established on January 1, 2019. Technical cases and monopoly cases of the first instance concluded by the Beijing IP Court are appealed to the Intellectual Property Court of the Supreme People’s Court for trial. The *Decision of the Supreme People’s Court on Amending the Provisions of the Supreme People’s Court on Several Issues Concerning the Intellectual Property Tribunal* on November 1, 2023 adjusted the scope of appeal cases heard by the Intellectual Property Court of the Supreme People’s Court. After the adjustment, the Intellectual

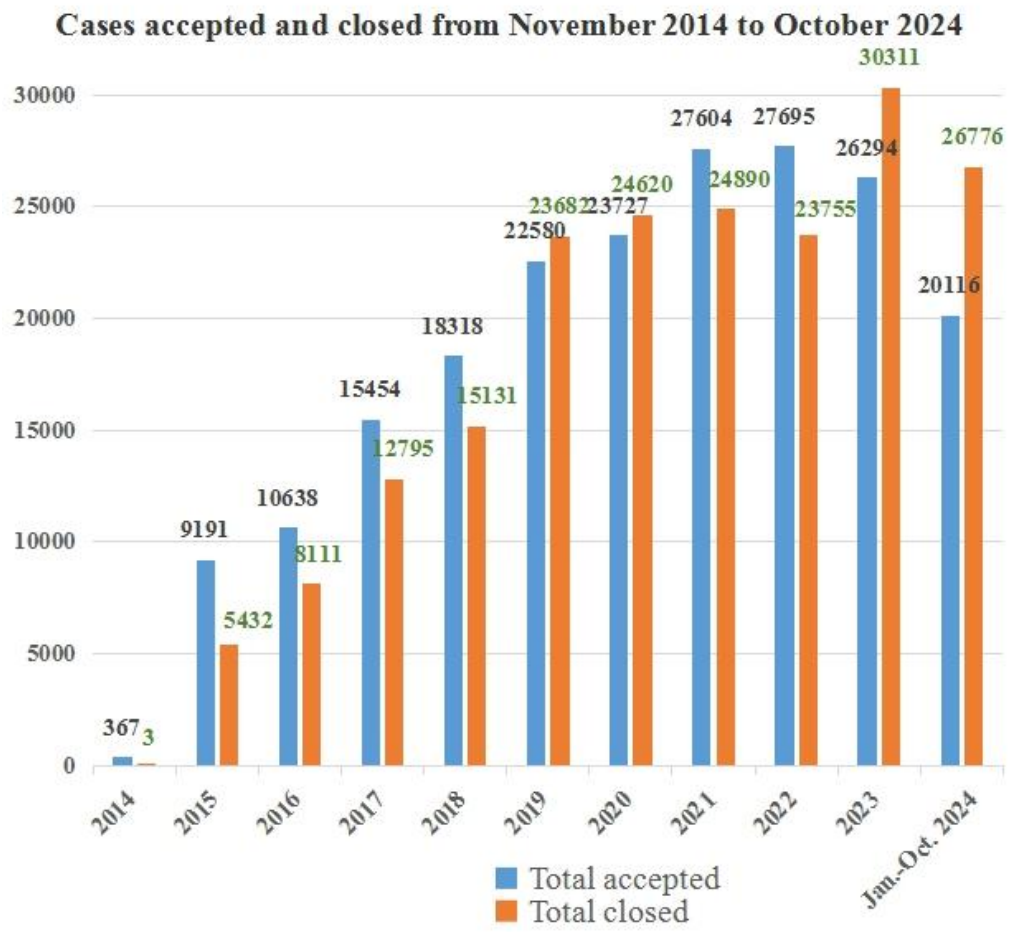
Property Court of the Supreme People’s Court receives appeals of the following dissatisfied judgments concluded by the Beijing IP Court, including judgments of the first instance for administrative cases on the authorization and confirmation of patents, new plant varieties, and integrated circuit layout designs; judgments of the first instance for civil and administrative cases on the ownership and infringement of invention patents, new plant varieties, and integrated circuit layout designs; judgments of the first instance for civil and administrative cases on the ownership and infringement of major and complex utility model patents, trade secrets, computer software; and judgments of the first instance for civil and administrative monopoly cases. Beijing Higher People’s Court receives appeals of other dissatisfied judgments of the first instance concluded by the Beijing IP Court.



(II) Trial data

1. Overall data on cases accepted and closed

From November 2014 to October 2024, the Beijing IP Court accepted 201,984 cases and closed 195,506 cases. The past 10 years witnessed continuous growth in cases accepted in the first eight years and a slight decline in the last two years. In the first eight years (2014 to 2022), the number of cases accepted increased at an average annual growth rate of 14.04%. A turning point appeared in 2023 in the number of cases accepted, where the cases accepted in 2023 decreased by 5.06% compared with 2022. From January to October 2024, the number of cases accepted continued to decline year-on-year by 10.3%.

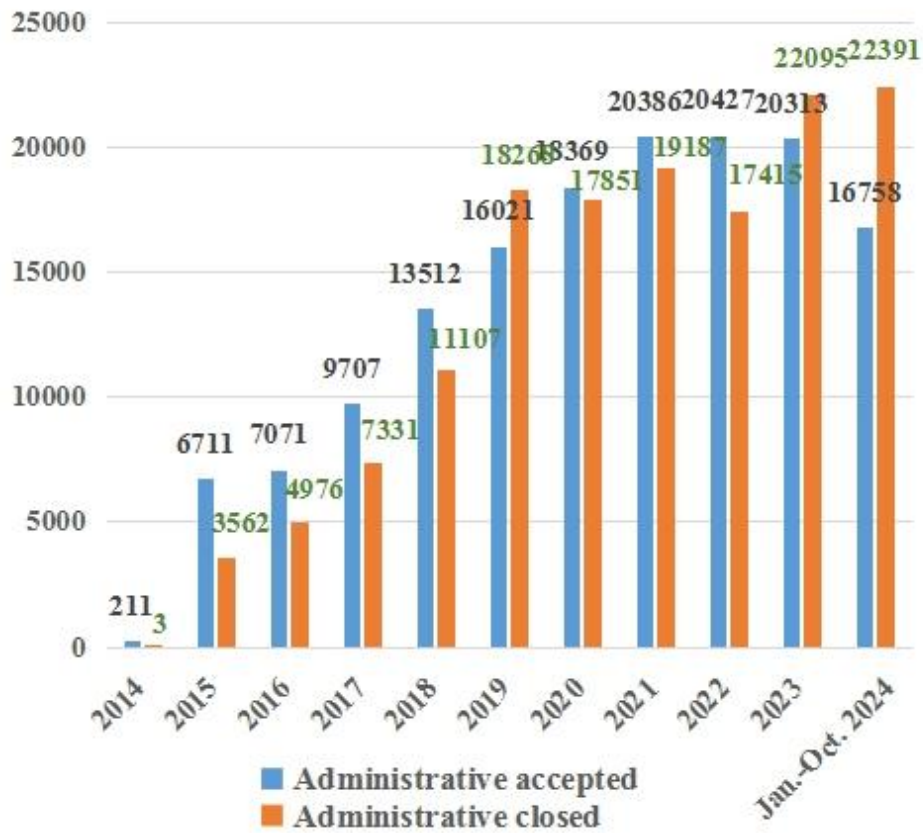


2.Main data on cases accepted and closed

In terms of the nature of the cases, subject to the *Decision of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress on Establishing Intellectual Property Courts in Beijing, Shanghai, and Guangzhou*, the Beijing IP Court has jurisdiction only over administrative cases and civil cases, with no jurisdiction over criminal cases.

From November 2014 to October 2024, the Beijing IP Court accepted 149,486 administrative cases, accounting for 74.01% of the total number of cases accepted during the same period, with an average annual growth rate of 14.85%; and closed 144,186 administrative cases, accounting for 73.75% of the total number of cases closed during the same period, with an average annual growth rate of 25.62%. The number of administrative cases accepted experienced a turning point in 2023, where the number of cases accepted in 2023 decreased by 0.56% compared with 2022, and the number of cases accepted from January to October 2024 continued to decline year-on-year by 3.49%.

Administrative cases accepted and closed



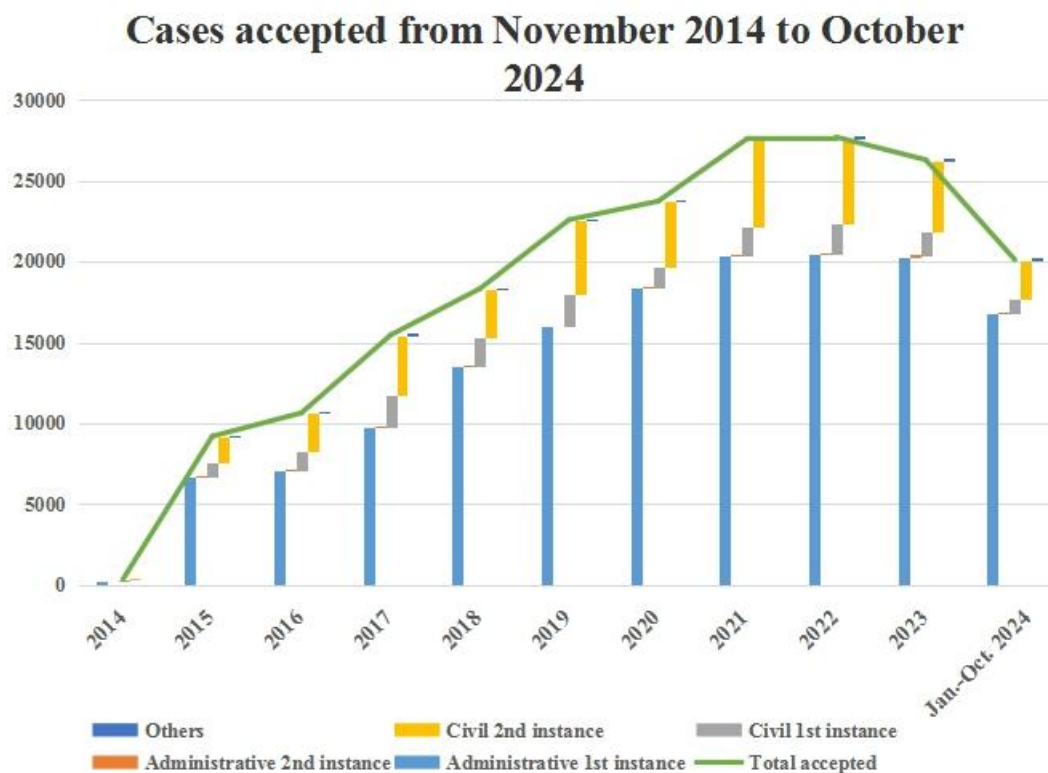
From November 2014 to October 2024, the Beijing IP Court accepted 52,498 civil cases, accounting for 25.99% of the total number of cases accepted during the same period, with an average annual growth rate of 11.64%; and closed 51,320 civil cases, accounting for 26.25% of the total number of cases closed during the same period, with an average annual growth rate of 20.36%. The number of civil cases accepted experienced a turning point in 2023, where the number of cases accepted in 2023 decreased by 17.71% compared with 2022, and the number of cases accepted from January to October 2024 continued to decline year-on-year by 31.06%.

Civil cases accepted and closed



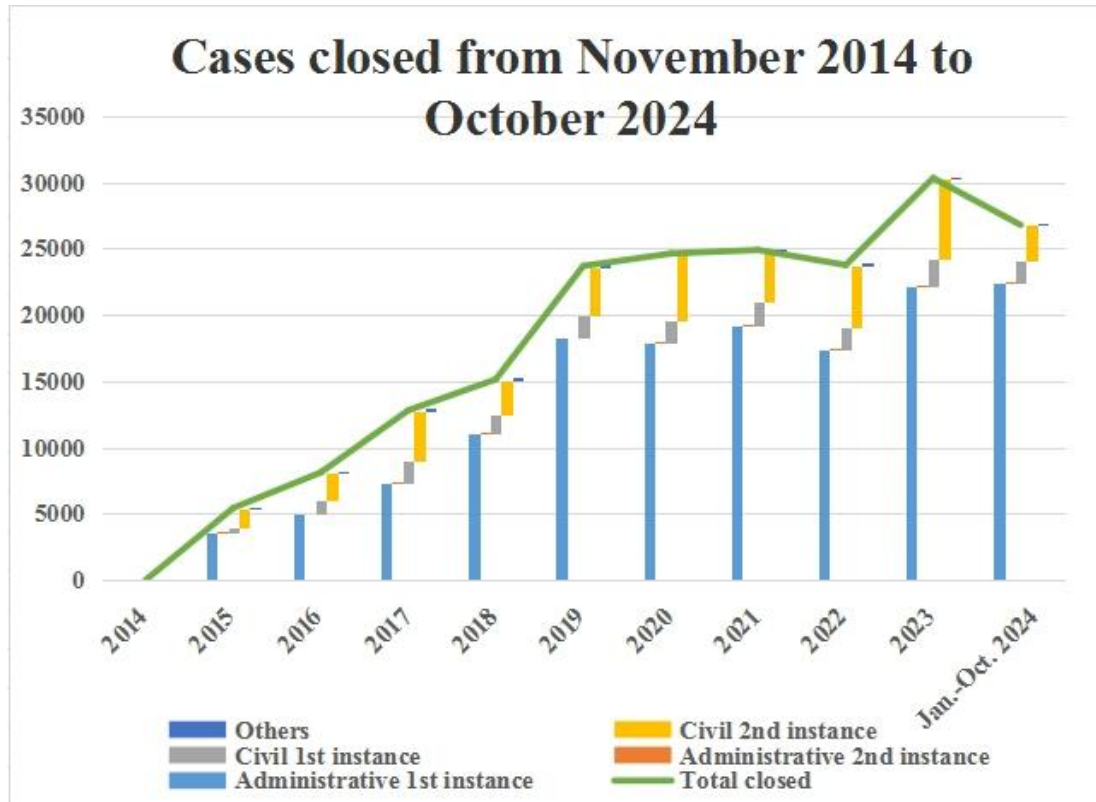
In terms of the trial level, from November 2014 to October 2024, the Beijing IP Court accepted 164,871 cases of the first instance, accounting for 81.63% of the total number of cases accepted, including 149,440 administrative cases of the first instance, accounting for 90.64% of the number of cases of the first instance accepted, and 15,431 civil cases of the first instance, accounting for 9.36% of the number of cases of the first instance accepted. In addition, it accepted 36,677 cases of the second instance (including jurisdictional cases), accounting for 18.16% of the total number of cases accepted, including 20

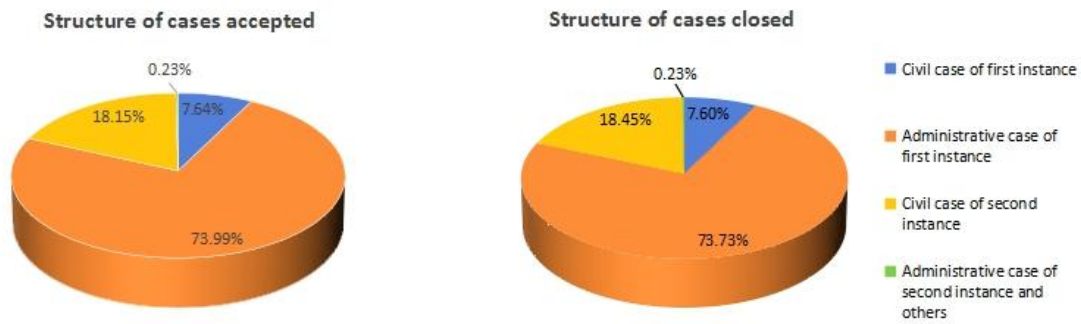
administrative cases of the second instance, accounting for 0.05% of the number of cases of the second instance accepted, and 36,657 civil cases of the second instance, accounting for 99.95% of the number of cases of the second instance accepted. It also accepted 436 cases of special procedures, state compensation, trial supervision, etc., accounting for less than 1% of the total number of cases accepted.



From November 2014 to October 2024, the Beijing IP Court closed 158,999 cases of the first instance, accounting for 81.33% of the total number of cases closed, including 144,146 administrative cases of the first instance, accounting for 90.66%

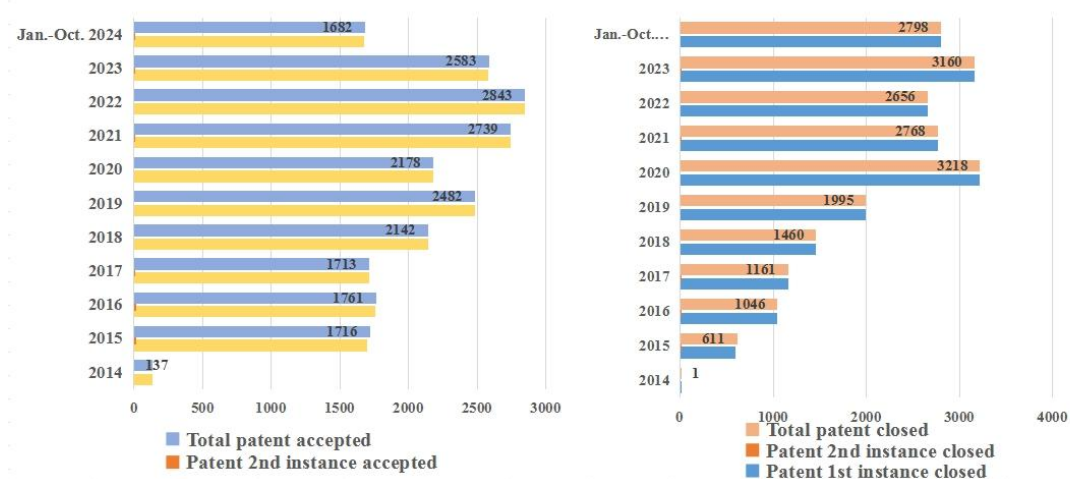
of the number of cases of the first instance closed, and 14,853 civil cases of the first instance, accounting for 9.34% of the number of cases of the first instance closed. In addition, it closed 36,084 cases of the second instance (including jurisdictional cases), accounting for 18.46% of the total number of cases closed, including 19 administrative cases of the second instance, accounting for 0.05% of the number of cases of the second instance closed, and 36,065 civil cases of the second instance, accounting for 99.95% of the number of cases of the second instance closed. It also closed 423 cases of special procedures, state compensation, trial supervision, etc., accounting for less than 1%.





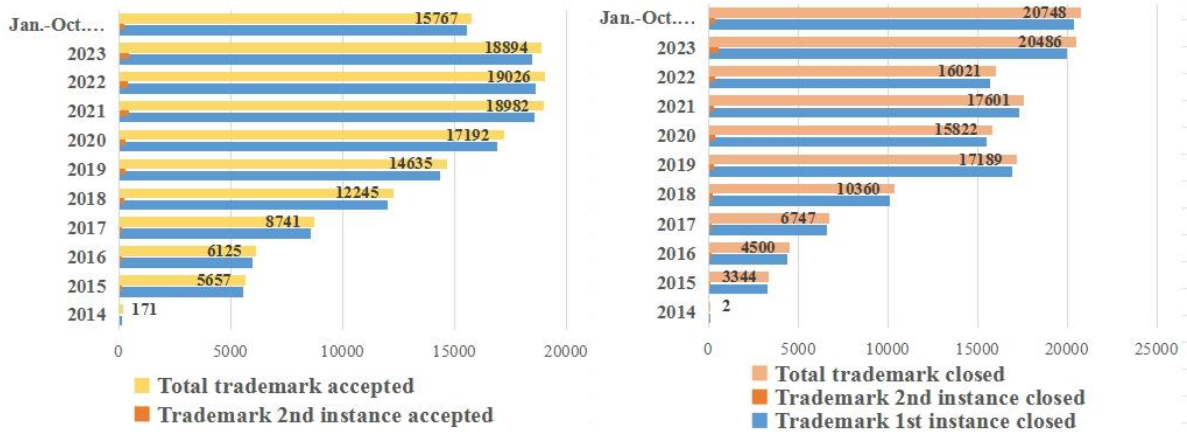
In terms of the type of intellectual property rights, from November 2014 to October 2024, the Beijing IP Court accepted 21,976 patent cases, with an average annual growth rate of 5.24%, accounting for 10.88% of the total number of cases accepted, including 21,942 cases of the first instance, accounting for 99.85% of the number of such cases accepted, and 28 cases of the second instance, accounting for 0.13% of the number of such cases accepted; and closed 20,874 patent cases, with an average annual growth rate of 22.80%, accounting for 10.68% of the total number of cases closed, including 20,843 cases of the first instance, accounting for 99.85% of the number of such cases closed, and 25 cases of the second instance, accounting for 0.12% of the number of such cases accepted.

Patent cases accepted and closed from November 2014 to October 2024:



From November 2014 to October 2024, the Beijing IP Court accepted 137,435 trademark cases, with an average annual growth rate of 16.27%, accounting for 68.04% of the total number of cases accepted, including 134,650 cases of the first instance, accounting for 97.97% of the number of cases accepted, and 2,756 cases of the second instance, accounting for 2.01% of the number of cases accepted; and closed 132,820 trademark cases, with an average annual growth rate of 25.43%, accounting for 67.94% of the total number of cases closed, including 130,155 cases of the first instance, accounting for 97.99% of the number of cases closed, and 2,638 cases of the second instance, accounting for 1.99% of the number of cases accepted.

Trademark cases accepted and closed from November 2014 to October 2024:



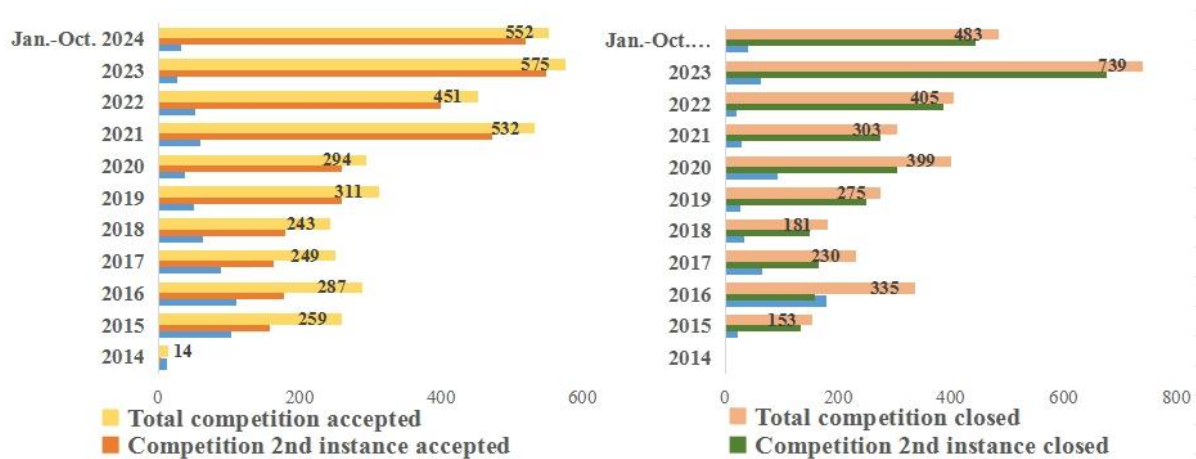
From November 2014 to October 2024, the Beijing IP Court accepted 37,139 copyright cases, with an average annual growth rate of 13.20%, accounting for 18.39% of the total number of cases accepted, including 7,101 cases of the first instance, accounting for 19.12% of the number of cases accepted, and 29,880 cases of the second instance, accounting for 80.45% of the number of cases accepted; and closed 36,696 copyright cases, with an average annual growth rate of 20.39%, accounting for 18.77% of the total number of cases closed, including 6,886 cases of the first instance, accounting for 18.76% of the number of cases closed, and 29,656 cases of the second instance, accounting for 80.82% of the number of cases accepted.

Copyright cases accepted and closed from November 2014 to October 2024:



From November 2014 to October 2024, the Beijing IP Court accepted 3,767 competition cases (including anti-unfair competition, anti-monopoly, franchise contracts, and network domain names), with an average annual growth rate of 10.48%, accounting for 1.86% of the total number of cases accepted, including 627 cases of the first instance, accounting for 16.64% of the number of cases accepted, and 3,130 cases of the second instance, accounting for 83.09% of the number of cases accepted; and closed 3,503 competition cases, with an average annual growth rate of 21.76%, accounting for 1.79% of the total number of cases closed, including 562 cases of the first instance, accounting for 16.04% of the number of cases closed, and 2,933 cases of the second instance, accounting for 83.73% of the number of cases accepted.

Competition cases accepted and closed from November 2014 to October 2024:



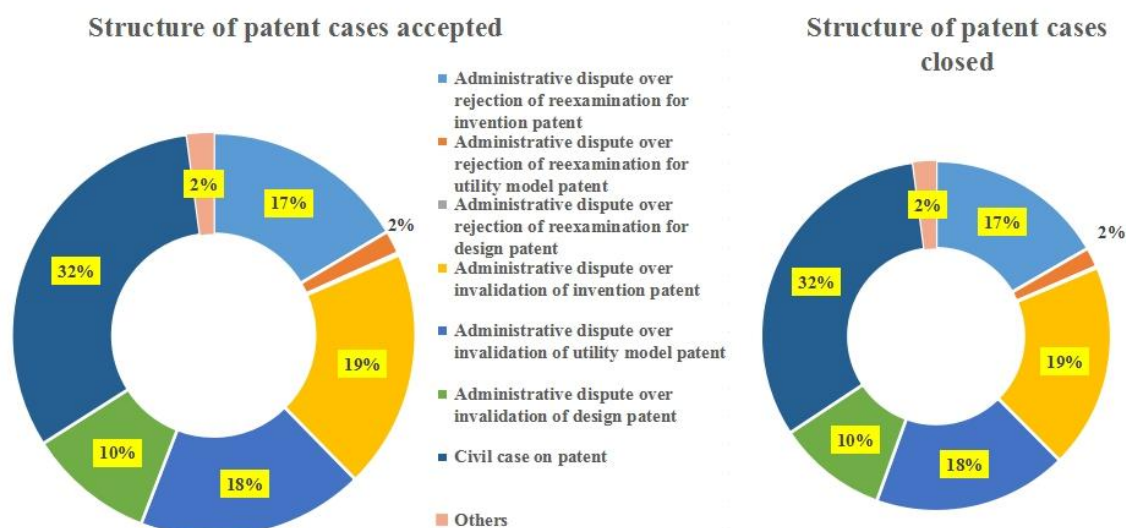
3. Data on cases accepted and closed by cause

Patent cases:

From November 2014 to October 2024, the patent cases accepted by the Beijing IP Court include 14,503 administrative cases of patent granting and confirmation, accounting for 65.99% of the number of patent cases accepted, including 7,822 cases of invention patent granting and confirmation (3,615 cases of rejection of the request for reexamination and 4,207 cases of invalidation), 4,408 cases of utility model patent granting and confirmation (410 cases of rejection of the request for reexamination and 3,998 cases of invalidation), and 2,273 cases of design patent granting and confirmation (43 cases of rejection of the request for reexamination and 2,230 cases of invalidation); and 7,010 patent civil cases, accounting for 31.90% of the

number of patent cases accepted.

From November 2014 to October 2024, the patent cases closed by the Beijing IP Court include 13,713 administrative cases of patent granting and confirmation, accounting for 65.69% of the total number of patent cases closed, including 7,431 cases of invention patent granting and confirmation (3,476 cases of rejection of the request for reexamination and 3,955 cases of invalidation), 4,129 cases of utility model patent granting and confirmation (381 cases of rejection of the request for reexamination and 3,748 cases of invalidation), and 2,153 cases of design patent granting and confirmation (26 cases of rejection of the request for reexamination and 2,127 cases of invalidation); and 6,724 patent civil cases, accounting for 32.21% of the total number of patent cases closed.

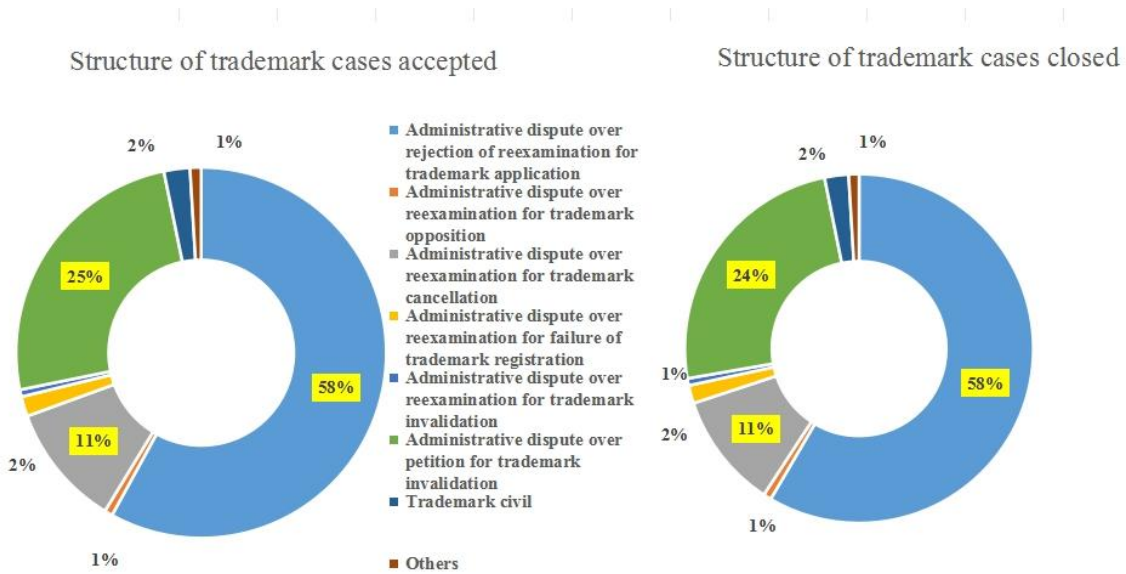


The patent administrative cases closed include 852 cases of revoking the administrative decisions in question, accounting for 6.21%.

Trademark cases:

From November 2014 to October 2024, the trademark cases accepted by the Beijing IP Court include 132,989 administrative cases of trademark granting and confirmation, accounting for 96.77% of the number of trademark cases accepted, including 79,712 trademark rejection of the request for reexamination cases, 3,354 trademark objection/refusal to register review cases, 35,159 trademark invalidation cases, and 14,764 trademark cancellation review cases; and 3,117 trademark civil cases, accounting for 2.27% of the number of trademark cases accepted.

From November 2014 to October 2024, the trademark cases closed by the Beijing IP Court include 128,600 administrative cases of trademark granting and confirmation, accounting for 96.82% of the total number of trademark cases closed, including 77,651 trademark rejection of the request for reexamination cases, 3,210 trademark objection/refusal to register review cases, 33,488 trademark invalidation cases, and 14,251 trademark cancellation review cases; and 2,951 trademark civil cases, accounting for 2.22% of the total number of trademark cases closed.



The trademark administrative cases closed include 29,117 cases of revoking the administrative decisions in question, accounting for 21.89%.

Copyright cases:

From November 2014 to October 2024, the copyright cases accepted by the Beijing IP Court include 5,891 computer software copyright cases, accounting for 15.86% of the total number of copyright cases accepted, and 31,248 other copyright cases, accounting for 84.14% of the total number of copyright cases accepted.

From November 2014 to October 2024, the copyright cases closed by the Beijing IP Court include 5,651 computer software copyright cases, accounting for 15.40% of the total number of copyright cases closed, and 31,045 other copyright cases, accounting for 84.60% of the total number of copyright cases closed.

Structure of copyright cases accepted and closed



In terms of the industrial distribution of the patent cases accepted, cases involving new-generation information technology account for 7.7%, cases involving the high-end equipment manufacturing industry account for 5.6%, cases involving the digital creative industry account for 3.9%, cases involving the energy-saving and environmental protection industry account for 2.5%, cases involving new materials account for 2.4%, cases involving new energy account for 2.0%, and cases involving biological industry account for 1.9%.

II. Typical Cases and Adjudication Rules

The Beijing IP Court hears a large number of cases with a broad range of types, strong professionalism and extensive influence, serving as a vital source of judicial precedents. Since

its establishment, a total of 283 cases heard by the Beijing IP Court have been granted case prizes of different types and at all levels, or been included in casebooks, and 75 cases have been selected as typical cases of IP protection by the Supreme People's Court. Four administrative cases of patent invalidation, including the case of a company *v.* the China National Intellectual Property Administration (CNIPA), have been included in the “Intellectual Property and Public Health Case Law Database” by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the South Centre.

(I) Encouraging Technological Innovation, and Setting Standards through Technology Cases

The Beijing IP Court actively implements the national IP strategy, continuously enhances the trial of technology cases, and effectively promotes and safeguards technological innovation. The Beijing IP Court consistently conveys the judicial orientation of strict protection of intellectual properties. For example, in the case of **Company K *v.* Company D concerning utility model infringement**, the Court explored the application of rules on obstruction of evidence production, to determine the basis for calculating economic losses and calculate the damages in detail; and in the case of **Company N *v.* Company L concerning patent infringement**, the Court ordered the infringer to pay RMB22.05 million as punitive damages for its repeated malicious infringement. In **China's**

first case where pre-action preservation measures were taken against pharmaceutical patent infringement, the Court carefully determined the essential conditions for pre-action preservation, and through prudent preservation measures, facilitated a rapid settlement between the parties, yielding favorable legal and social outcomes.

The Beijing IP Court continuously monitors cases in the field of cutting-edge technological innovation, and strengthens judicial review of authorization and confirmation of patents. In **China's first case concerning the administrative decision on the invalidation of a design of Graphical User Interface (GUI)**, the Court actively explored the application of the existing rules for confirming design patents to GUI, a new type of protected object, setting a precedent for similar cases. In the **case concerning the administrative decision on the invalidation of an invention patent for "enzalutamide" compound**, a top ten anti-tumor drug in the world, the Court thoroughly explained in its judgment the reasons for reviewing and rejecting supplementary experimental data, which was unanimously accepted by the US party, the CNIPA and other parties involved. In **China's first case concerning drug patent linkage**, the Court explored the application of law to typical issues during the initial practice of China's drug patent linkage regulations in conformity with the legislative purposes, creating a starting point and benchmark for the trial of subsequent similar

cases.

(II) Improving Governance Rules, and Strengthening the System Foundation through Trademark Cases

Administrative cases concerning the authorization and confirmation of trademarks are the foundation and pivot for the national trademark protection system. Through the trial of such cases, the Beijing IP Court collaborates with the trademark authorities to continuously refine the standards for trademark examination and adjudication, and improve the legal system for trademarks. In **China's first case concerning the administrative decision on the re-examination of a refused sound trademark**, the Court clarified the conditions for registration of this special type of trademarks, and pointed the legal route for the protection of sound trademarks. In the **case concerning the administrative decision on the re-examination of a refused 3D trademark in the form of "M&G K35 gel pen"**, the Court clarified the criteria for determining the inherent distinctiveness and acquired distinctiveness through the use of 3D marks in the form of goods, balancing the interests between trademark applicants and peer operators. In the **case concerning the administrative decision on the re-examination of the cancellation of the Mocca trademark**, the Court comprehensively analyzed the adjudication criteria for the cancellation of trademarks with generic names. The adjudication rule established in this case,

that the goods cancelled because a trademark becomes a generic name should be limited to the goods specifically referenced by that generic name and not include similar goods, was adopted in *the Guidelines for Trademark Examination and Adjudication 2021* released by the CNIPA.

Through a series of typical cases, the Court guides the parties involved to adhere to the principle of honesty and good faith, and exercise their rights legally and properly. In a series of administrative cases concerning the authorization and confirmation of trademarks, such as the **invalidation of the “Victoria’s Secret” series trademarks**, the Court determined that squatting a large number of prior well-known trademarks owned by specific entities and similar acts constituted malicious trademark registration, and should be impeded according to law. In the **case of unfair competition concerning the “Gubei Water Town” trademark**, the Court determined that the principles of the Anti-Unfair Competition Law applied to malicious trademark registration and subsequent abuse of trademarks, and established a system of judicial rules that distinguishes between malicious trademark registration and abuse of maliciously registered trademarks, effectively maintaining the order of registration and use of trademarks.

(III) Maintaining Fair Competition, and Establishing Market Rules through Monopoly and Competition Cases

The report of the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China called for building a high-standard socialist market economic system, and taking stronger actions against monopolies and unfair competition. In 2022, the Beijing IP Court established a dedicated team of judges for competition and monopoly cases, and formed the committee of competition and monopoly under the professional judges' meeting system, to enhance the professional adjudication level for such cases. With respect to platform anti-monopoly, protection of trade secrets, data governance and other key areas and emerging industries, the Court summarized a series of typical cases, and established a set of adjudication rules. In **China's first case concerning competition over data sets involving a data IP registration certificate already obtained**, the Court admitted the effect of the data IP registration certificate as preliminary evidence of the legality of the holder of data rights and sources of data, which would be beneficial for satisfying the needs of data circulation and use. In the **case concerning unfair competition by the "Shua Bao" app**, the Court determined that the collectors and processors of non-original data sets made substantial investments in the collection, storage, processing and transmission of data sets, and the resulting economic benefits were protected under the Anti-unfair Competition Law.

The newly revised Anti-unfair Competition Law of the People's Republic of China sets forth the elements of trade

secrets and the transfer of the burden of proof for the determination of infringement. The Beijing IP Court has actively explored the application of the relevant provision in a number of cases. In **China's first case concerning alleged trade secret infringement in an overseas merger and acquisition**, the Court thoroughly explained the requirements of the Anti-unfair Competition Law for reasonably proving infringement of trade secrets, and defined the legitimate boundaries for business entities in overseas merger and acquisition activities. In a **case concerning alleged infringement of know-how related to “visual software and algorithms”**, the Court eased the rights holder's burden of proof in respect of the statutory elements of technical secrets, giving a clear signal of strengthening the protection of intellectual properties.

The newly revised Anti-monopoly Law of the People's Republic of China has elevated the requirement for enhancing the foundational status of competition policy to a legal provision, resulting in a significant increase in the number of civil actions against platform monopoly and other kinds of monopoly. The Beijing IP Court has conducted high-quality trials of various monopoly cases, yielding positive outcomes. In **a series of cross-actions between two leading platforms concerning alleged abuse of market dominant position**, through the Court's relentless efforts, both parties finally withdrew the

actions brought by them, and reached a “package” settlement of the disputes over monopoly. In the **case of objection to jurisdiction over the dispute in respect of refusal to trade in the ingredient “batroxobin”**, the Court established the rule for determining the jurisdictional connection point for disputes over refusal to trade based on the location where the result of infringement took place, setting an important precedent for determining the jurisdiction over monopoly cases affecting nationwide markets.

(IV) Promoting Cultural Creativity, and Exploring Protection Paths through Copyright Cases

Along with the progress of building a national cultural center in Beijing, new types of disputes in the field of cultural creativity, such as film and television, video games, and the metaverse, have arisen frequently. The Beijing IP Court has conducted high-quality trials of copyright cases related to new types of operation and fields, protected cultural creativity and promoted industrial development. In the **first case in Beijing concerning alleged infringement of copyright in NFT digital collections**, the Court clarified the legal conditions for the application of the right of communication via the information network to regulate the dissemination of works during transactions in NFT digital collections, balanced and took into account the rights and obligations of copyright holders, producers and platforms in respect of NFT digital collections,

which would be of great significance to the healthy development of the digital collection market. In **China’s first case concerning alleged infringement by an accessible version of film on the right of communication via the information network**, the Court clarified the adjudication rule that “provision of published works in a manner accessible and perceivable by individuals with reading disabilities” constituted a reasonable use limited to the individuals with reading disabilities, which fulfilled China’s commitment to unswervingly perform the obligations under the Marrakech Treaty, effectively protected the legal rights of copyright holders, and ensured that the individuals with reading disabilities would have equal opportunities to participate in cultural life and share the fruits of civilizational development.

The Beijing IP Court actively supports the innovative development of traditional culture, and provides strong judicial protection for the inheritance and promotion of excellent traditional Chinese culture. In **China’s first case concerning alleged infringement of copyright in acrobatic artworks**, the Court established the adjudication rule that acrobatic performances composed of coherent movements and dance design with a certain artistic quality may be protected as acrobatic artworks according to law. In the **cases concerning the ownership and alleged infringement of historical literature compilations**, the Court clarified the criteria for

determining the originality of historical literature compilations, further enhancing the protection of intellectual achievements in respect of historical literature.

In the era of Industry 4.0, an era of intelligence, industrial design software has become a core component for intelligent manufacturing and industrial internet. The Beijing IP Court has adopted a mode of trying computer software cases by a dedicated panel, yielding remarkable results in typical cases. In **a case concerning alleged infringement of copyright in industrial design software**, the Court meted out punishment on the infringer for concealing terminal system software through desktop software during the evidence preservation process in accordance with the civil evidence rules in respect of intellectual properties, and fully upheld the right holder's claim for compensation after the right holder provided sufficient evidence proving its actual losses, effectively combating infringement and protecting the legitimate rights and interests of software right holders.

In copyright adjudication, the Beijing IP Court emphasizes on the substantive resolution of disputes, takes into account cultural dissemination and social and public interests, and makes efforts to effectively resolve disputes through legal analysis and reasoning, exemplary judgment or otherwise. In **a series of cross-actions between two leading companies in the field of academic journals**, the Court facilitated the settlement between

the parties of over 1,000 lawsuits and tens of thousands of cases not yet entering judicial proceedings, thoroughly resolving disputes between the parties, and strongly supporting, promoting the healthy development of the industry of academic resource platforms, and setting a model for the substantive resolution of copyright disputes.

III. Protection Effectiveness and Achievements

General Secretary Xi Jinping has emphasized that intellectual property protection bears upon the modernization of our national governance system and capacity, high-quality development, the happiness and well-being of the people, the big picture of China's opening up to the outside world, and national security. Over the past decade, with adherence to professional adjudication functions in intellectual property, the Beijing IP Court has achieved significant improvements in judicial protection by upholding fundamental principles, breaking new ground and forging ahead with enterprise and fortitude during the reform and development progress.

(I) Playing a Functional Role to Serve the Implementation of the Innovation-driven Development Strategy

The Court actively engages in Beijing's new development pattern. As a member of the Meeting Office under the Beijing Intellectual Property Office and the Beijing Science and Technology System Reform Task Force, the Beijing IP Court

actively engages in municipal-level intellectual property initiatives and reform assignments and integrates these municipal reform tasks with key work to ensure coordinated advancement. The Court supports the establishment of a pilot zone for a data basic system in Beijing, conducting specialized research on the Data Registration System to contribute judicial insights for implementing the *Opinions on Better Leveraging the Role of Data Elements to Accelerate the Development of the Digital Economy*. The Court also publishes typical cases related to data anti-unfair competition, clarifying the rules for data rights protection and providing judicial services that support the healthy and rapid development of the data industry. To effectively implement the *Beijing Seed Industry Revitalization Implementation Plan*, the Court publishes typical cases concerning intellectual property protection in the seed industry, actively safeguarding innovation and the transformation of achievements in this sector. The Court is also deeply involved in the *Action Plan for the Comprehensive Reform of Intellectual Property in the construction of the “Two Zones”* and releases the *Q&A on Litigation Issues Involving Parties in Civil Cases of Commercial Secret Infringement* to strengthen guidance and establish clear rule guidelines for commercial secret litigation, thereby promoting the free flow and optimal allocation of technological elements in the market. In alignment with the

Opinions of the Beijing Municipal Committee of the Communist Party of China and the Beijing Municipal People's Government on Comprehensive Optimization of the Business Environment and Creating “Beijing Services”, the Court publishes typical cases related to competition and monopoly to guide market entities in conducting competition lawfully and orderly, so as to advocate for the establishment of a national unified market and promote high-level opening up, thereby creating a favorable legal environment for the high-quality development of Beijing.

The Court is committed to strengthening the protection of strategic emerging industries in accordance with the law. The Court has conducted research on the drug patent linkage system and issued the *Guidelines for the Filing of Civil Cases Related to Patents for Drug Registration Applications* to provide judicial support for the effective operation of this system and the healthy development of the pharmaceutical industry. Additionally, the Court has conducted industry research on standard essential patents in the telecommunications sector. The research project titled *Study on Legal Issues of Licensing Conditions for Standard Essential Patents* was recognized as an excellent project in major judicial researches by the Supreme People's Court in 2022. To protect core technological achievements in the software industry, the Court has published the *Handbook for Evidence Presentation of Parties in Civil Cases Involving*

Computer Software Copyright and the top ten typical cases of software copyright, which have provided robust support for emerging industries such as industrial information, artificial intelligence, big data, and cloud computing.

The Court also supports the development of the digital economy. The Court continuously monitors advancements in this field and conducts thematic research on intellectual property protection within the digital economy. The relative research report, titled *Research on Legal Regulation of Competitive Behavior in New Business Formats and New Models under the Digital Economy*, was included in the *Intellectual Property Protection by Chinese Courts* in 2022. At the Zhongguancun Forum, the Court released the *White Paper on Protecting the Data Industry under Competition Law*, addressing the new challenges and demands arising from the digital economy and aligning with the national digital economy development strategy.

As part of the coordinated development strategy for the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region, the Beijing IP Court has established a collaborative judicial mechanism for intellectual property protection across regions. In November 2022, we signed a *Framework Agreement on Strengthening Judicial Cooperation in Intellectual Property Protection* with the Tianjin Third Intermediate People's Court and the Intermediate People's

Court of the Xiongan New Area, Hebei. With this agreement, we have promoted joint efforts to address judicial challenges and fostered the creation of a demonstration zone for coordinated regional intellectual property development. In July 2023, we and the other two courts jointly organized a seminar titled *Strengthening Data Intellectual Property Protection to Support Collaborative Development of the Digital Economy in Beijing, Tianjin, and Hebei* to discuss cutting-edge issues related to intellectual property protection in the digital economy, empowering high-quality regional economic development. We have also explored a shared working mechanism for technical investigators among the three local courts. In a patent administrative case in the pharmaceutical sector heard by the Shijiazhuang Intermediate People’s Court in Hebei Province, we provided technical investigators to assist in clarifying technical facts, thereby enhancing the neutrality, objectivity, and scientific rigor of technical fact identification. The report titled *Judicial Coordination Mechanism for Intellectual Property Protection in Beijing, Tianjin, and Hebei to Promote a New Development of “Urban Integration Effect”* that was submitted in collaboration with the Beijing Higher People’s Court, has been selected as one of the 2024 reform and innovation practice cases for the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Pilot Free Trade Zones and included in the fourth batch of municipal-level reform and innovation

practice cases for the construction of the “Two Zones” in Beijing.

(II) Increasing Protection Efforts to Boost the Development of New Quality Productive Forces

The Beijing IP Court applies punitive damages strictly and prudently. In alignment with General Secretary Xi Jinping’s directive to “increase the punishment for intellectual property infringement and make infringers pay a heavy price”, the Beijing IP Court has actively researched the judicial application of punitive damages for intellectual property rights and issues the *Reference for the Application of Punitive Damages in Civil Disputes Involving Intellectual Property Infringement*. Since the enforcement of the punitive damage system in the IP field, the Court has applied punitive damages in 16 cases, with an average compensation amount of RMB 12.308 million, and a maximum award of RMB 70.56 million. This application of punitive damages has effectively curbed infringement and encouraged innovation. In the “Ordos” trademark infringement case, the Court clarified the applicable rules for punitive damages. This case has been recognized by the Supreme People’s Court as a typical case in this area. In the “Chanel” trademark infringement case, we imposed the maximum five-fold punitive damages to increase the cost for the infringer, thereby establishing a clear guiding principle for strict and fair law enforcement.

The Court actively adopts temporary protective measures in accordance with the law. Under the principle of balancing timely protection and prudent protection, the Court has maximized the effectiveness of systems for preserving behaviors, assets, and evidence. We thoroughly review applications for behavior preservation to ensure both timely action and careful consideration. In the pre-litigation behavior preservation case involving “The Voice of China”, we promptly issued an injunction after assessing the potential for infringement and the urgency of preventing irreparable harm to the rights holder’s legitimate interests, thereby effectively protecting the rights holder’s interests. To further standardize and refine the property preservation process, we developed the *Guidelines for Preservation Behaviors of Litigation Property*, enhancing the property preservation system and mechanisms. Together with the Beijing First Intermediate People’s Court, we have established a new mechanism for entrusted enforcement of property preservation in intellectual property cases, significantly reducing the enforcement cycle. In the patent infringement case concerning the “Painting Method for Ancient Buildings”, we coordinated with the National Cultural Heritage Administration for evidence preservation, facilitating prompt and careful evidence collection when entering national key cultural heritage protection entities. This collaboration alleviated the burden of

proof on rights holders and effectively safeguarded the legitimate rights and interests of innovators.

The Court severely cracks down on dishonest behaviors. To enforce the requirements outlined in the *Opinions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council on Promoting the Development and Growth of the Private Economy*, which emphasize a strict crackdown on illegal activities such as malicious trademark registration, we have regulated malicious trademark registrations in accordance with the law and released typical cases of malicious trademark registration. In these cases, the principle of good faith has been deemed crucial in assessing the legality and legitimacy of trademark registration, usage, and protection, thus actively maintaining order in trademark registration and market competition. In the administrative case regarding the revocation of the trademark “家家, JIAJIA and the associated images”, we imposed the first fine for perjury against the trademark owner, sending a strong message against dishonest litigation behavior. The Court has also published typical cases involving penalties for false evidence, effectively combatting the provision of false evidence, upholding the dignity of the law, and reinforcing judicial authority.

(III) Actively Participating in Legislation to Contribute to the Construction of the Legal System for Intellectual Property

Rights

The Court is actively engaged in the revision of intellectual property laws. The Court has participated in revising the copyright law, contributing proposals concerning the structure of the copyright system, the objects of rights, collective management organizations, fair use, and damage compensation—many of which have been adopted by legislative bodies. In the ongoing revision of the patent law, the Court contributed proposals aimed at adjusting the upper and lower limits of statutory damages, establishing a punitive damage system, and improving regulations related to standard essential patents. All of these proposals have been accepted by legislative authorities. The Court has also taken part in the latest revisions to the trademark law, where we proposed 16 recommendations that consider both domestic and international perspectives. These include the establishment of a hierarchical and categorized trademark judicial review mechanism and the introduction of special procedural rules for administrative litigation concerning trademark authorization and confirmation. Through these suggestions, we have made contributions to the enhancement of the trademark judicial review process and the improvement of the overall operational efficiency of the trademark system. Additionally, the Court has participated in the most recent revisions to the anti-unfair competition law, offering

proposals related to counterfeiting, false advertising, relative advantageous positions, malicious trading, and the protection of commercial data to strengthen the law's role in maintaining fair market competition.

The Court is deeply involved in revising intellectual property administrative regulations and rules. The Court has participated in revising the *Implementation Rules of the Patent Law*, to amend delayed examination requests and invalidation examination procedures, which have been adopted. The Court has also proposed amendments to various administrative regulations, including the *Service-Related Invention Regulations* drafted by the State Council, as well as the *Regulations on the Protection of Geographical Indication Products*, *Regulations on Evidence in Trademark Administrative Enforcement*, and the *Calculation Method of Illegal Turnover in Trademark Infringement* drafted by the CNIPA.

The Court actively participates in the local legislation in Beijing. For the *Beijing Regulation on Optimizing the Business Environment*, the Court submitted suggestions such as implementing a fast-track and simplified review mechanism, legally expanding the scope of cases under the single-judge adjudication system, and improving the system for technical investigators. For the *Beijing Intellectual Property Protection Regulations*, the Court recommended enhancements to the

intellectual property trial mechanism, the legal implementation of punitive damages for infringement, and the establishment of a preservation system for intellectual property rights. In relation to the *Regulation on Promoting the Digital Economy in Beijing*, the Court suggested amendments concerning digital infrastructure and the rights associated with digital products. For the *Measures for the Administration of Beijing Municipal Data Intellectual Property Rights Registration (Trial)*, the Court proposed that the registration of data intellectual property should involve characteristics of intellectual achievements. All of these legislative suggestions have been adopted.

(IV) Optimizing the Innovation Environment to Integrate into the Social Comprehensive Governance System

The Court enhances the effectiveness of judicial suggestions. In response to common challenges faced by innovative enterprises in the creation, application, and transformation of scientific and technological achievements during case trials and research, the Court actively engages in municipal social governance by issuing judicial recommendations. In the case involving core algorithm technology secrets in autonomous driving, the Court conducted an in-depth exploration of the underlying industrial issues and worked on resolving subsequent disputes. The Court has proposed judicial recommendations to the Beijing High-level

Autonomous Driving Demonstration Area Work Office, aiming to bolster judicial support for creating a “first-class” standard industrial development environment.

The Court innovates the information special report mechanism. In conjunction with judicial trials and research findings, the Court has developed various types of information reports, which have been submitted to the Municipal Party Committee, the Municipal Government, the Supreme People’s Court, and Xinhua News Agency. These reports provide strong judicial support for industry governance and social governance. Since 2023, the Court has produced seven information briefs focusing on key areas such as industrial software, autonomous driving, data protection, generative artificial intelligence, seed industry protection, the online video industry, and the coordinated development of the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei area. These briefs have received commendations from relevant leaders and officials, serving as high-quality decision-making references for innovative environmental governance.

The Court improves the layout of circuit trial systems. The Court has established circuit courts and legal service stations in key parks such as Zhongguancun Science City, Huairou Science City, Future Science City, Beijing Economic-Technological Development Area and key national laboratories in Beijing, and carried out circuit trial actions led by court leaders, docked by

excellent judges, supported by various courts and synergized with the resources of the whole court, so as to provide targeted services for the major national science and technology strategic projects and the high-quality development of Beijing.

IV. Judicial Reform and Mechanism Innovation

The Beijing IP Court is a product of justice reform, and it also carries the important mission of propelling comprehensive judicial reform and exploring the “Chinese Model” in intellectual property adjudication. Aligned with its role as a reform-oriented court, the Court integrates its judicial work with various reforms in the intellectual property sector, aiming to deepen the reform of the judicial system and mechanisms related to intellectual property, thereby enhancing the level of judicial protection afforded to intellectual property rights.

(I) Upholding Judicial Mechanism Innovation and Optimizing Judicial Resource Allocation

As China’s economy and society continue to thrive, there has been a corresponding surge in the number of disputes over intellectual property. To meet the public’s expectations for judicial protection of intellectual property rights, the Beijing IP Court continues to enhance its case division approach and promote diversified litigation and dispute resolution strategies. A work mechanism that emphasizes “quick handling of simple

cases and thorough attention to complex ones” has been effectively implemented.

Maximizing the efficiency of the case division approach. In February 2016, the Beijing IP Court established a pilot team dedicated to the rapid adjudication of administrative cases involving trademark rejection reviews. From August 2021, the Court has broadened its scope beyond trademark rejection review administrative cases to encompass second-instance cases related to the infringement of the right of communication through information networks and other simple cases for them to be addressed through summary procedures and element-based trials to ensure expedited resolution. As of the end of September 2024, 77,357 simple cases have been concluded through this rapid adjudication mechanism. In 2023, 17% of the court’s judicial forces efficiently handled over 46% of relatively simple cases. The average adjudication period for trademark authorization and confirmation administrative cases was reduced by 29.44% year-on-year, and for trademark rejection review administrative cases, it was 87.59 days, a 36.48% reduction year-on-year, significantly improving judicial efficiency.

Actively promoting a diversified intellectual property dispute resolution mechanism. The Court is enhancing its initiatives to address civil disputes at their source, adopting a comprehensive strategy that integrates “source governance,

industry-specific mediation, exemplary judgments, and litigation mediation” for the batch intellectual property cases, thereby advancing the effective resolution of these cases in a substantive manner. Pre-litigation interviews are conducted with parties suspected of malicious litigation to regulate abnormal batch litigation. The Court has further developed its “total-to-total” mediation work mechanism by incorporating 19 additional “total-to-total” industry mediation organizations, continuously enhancing the professional capacity of the mediation team. Additionally, the Court has established and promoted an exemplary adjudication mechanism, setting clear guidelines for adjudication and fostering an approach that combines “adjudication with governance”, which has reduced the escalation of disputes into litigation. Furthermore, the Court has formalized its litigation mediation mechanisms by developing the *Litigation Mediation Work Process of Beijing Intellectual Property Court* and establishing a dedicated team of litigation mediators. As a result, there has been a consistent annual decrease in civil cases over the past three years, with a significant 20% reduction. In the exploration of resolving administrative cases at their source, 10 mediators specialized in trademarks and patents have been appointed to participate in the pre-litigation resolution of patent and trademark administrative cases. In 2023, a remarkable 922 trademark administrative cases

were successfully resolved prior to litigation.

(II) Enhancing Information Technology Support and Innovating Protection Mechanisms

The Beijing IP Court is proactive in leveraging external professional resources to refine its mechanisms for ascertaining technical facts. It is also vigorously advancing reforms in centralization and digitalization, with ongoing efforts to further enhance its modern judicial capabilities.

Continuously improving mechanisms for ascertaining technical facts. On October 22, 2015, the Beijing IP Court established a Technical Investigation Office and successively introduced normative documents such as the *Technical Investigator Management Measures*, the *Technical Investigator Work Procedures*, and the *Technical Investigator Recusal Implementation Rules* to form a comprehensive work mechanism that covers selection, training, participation in litigation, and oversight. A total of 297 technical investigators have been appointed in four batches, participating in over 4,000 cases, including 168 instances of inspection, preservation and appraisal, and 2,654 court sessions, with more than 2,400 technical investigation opinions submitted. In addition, the Court has also integrated people's assessors with specialized professional knowledge into collegial panels for

technology-related cases. In August 2019, for the first time, a case was heard by a seven-member collegial panel, consisting of three judges and four people's assessors with technical expertise, which was later recognized by the Supreme People's Court as one of the top ten exemplary cases involving people's assessors. In June 2021, the Innovation Protection Expert Committee was inaugurated, with 14 academicians from the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the Chinese Academy of Engineering serving as the first group of experts, offering professional support for high-level intellectual property adjudication.

Vigorously advancing the centralization and digitalization of judicial support services. Since 2017, the Beijing IP Court has been streamlining its operations by centralizing judicial service, litigation services, and the synchronous creation of electronic case files, etc. Since April 2023, the Court has been leading the way in implementing full-process electronic litigation for intellectual property cases and innovating the management of electronic case file archives, which has significantly enhanced the use of information technology across the judicial process. In October 2024, the Court reached a milestone by becoming the first in Beijing to pass the electronic file management pilot assessment conducted by the Beijing Municipal Archives Administration with its electronic file management system. By the end of October 2024,

the Court had achieved an online case filing rate of 91.7%, with the highest electronic service coverage rate among Beijing courts, marking a significant enhancement in its modern judicial management capabilities and litigation service levels. Relying on its electronic case file data platform, the Court has developed an automated document generation program for trademark administrative cases, enabling one-click generation of adjudication documents and further bolstering the judicial team's ability to improve adjudication quality and efficiency.

(III) Strengthening Judicial Collaborative Innovation and Participating in the Construction of a Holistic Protection Framework

The Beijing IP Court, leveraging its judicial expertise, continuously intensifies its collaboration with intellectual property management agencies to safeguard intellectual property rights, jointly advancing the establishment of a robust and equitable intellectual property protection framework characterized by “strictness, breadth, speed, and fairness”.

Enhancing collaborative protection with CNIPA for full-chain intellectual property protection. The Court has strengthened its communication and collaboration with CNIPA, focusing on mechanism innovation, business exchange, and process alignment, among other aspects. Regular business

discussions, along with the sharing of work data and exemplary cases, have been pivotal in promoting the harmonization of administrative and judicial standards. Besides, the Court has been encouraging trademark administrative authorities to utilize the stay of proceedings. This initiative has led to the suspension of nearly 100,000 trademark review cases from July 2023 to October 2024 at the administrative stage, effectively curbing procedural churning.

Initiating multifaceted measures to establish a cross-region, cross-department collaborative protection framework. With the State Administration for Market Regulation and the Beijing Market Supervision Comprehensive Law Enforcement Team, the Court has created a comprehensive anti-monopoly and anti-unfair competition law enforcement collaborative network. Through the exchange of typical cases, strengthened discussions and training, and mutual provision of professional technical support, a synergistic effort between anti-monopoly administrative enforcement and civil justice has been formed, enhancing the quality and efficiency of anti-monopoly work. The Court has also established a case collaborative adjudication mechanism with the Hainan Free Trade Port Intellectual Property Court, aimed at strengthening the protection of plant varieties, which is expected to enhance the safeguarding of the plant variety industry as a whole. In

collaboration with the Beijing Municipal Bureau of Agriculture and Rural Affairs and the Beijing Academy of Agriculture and Forestry Sciences, the Court has signed a Cooperation Agreement on Strengthening Plant Variety Intellectual Property Rights Protection, establishing an intellectual property circuit trial court in the Pinggu Agricultural Zhongguancun Park. Through this initiative, the Court actively leverages the professional expertise of the plant variety industry team to enhance the full-chain protection of plant variety intellectual property rights.

V. Talent Cultivation and Team-building

The Beijing IP Court has always adhered to the “great talent concept” for the selection and cultivation of talents, and has been focusing on the construction of a revolutionized, standardized, specialized, professionalized and internationalized team, so as to provide solid support of talents for the construction of an IP power.

(I) Highlight the Objective of Professional Talent Cultivation

It has built a professional talent discovery and cultivation mechanism by various means, such as participating in the trial of major difficult and complex cases, organizing meetings of professional judges and professional research groups, setting up special trial teams, and participating in special IP training and

professional forums. It has enabled leading and expert talents to give full play to their role as “head geese” by handling new-type and major cases and participating in renowned high-end academic exchanges both at home and abroad. It has enabled young reserve talents to play their role as the backbone force by handling difficult and complex cases and undertaking key research topics. Over the past ten years, there have been nearly 50 participants from the Beijing IP Court in forums and conferences organized by various international IP organizations, who have delivered speeches and exchanges thereat.

(II) Strengthen the Comprehensive Training of Professional Talents

Giving full play to the advantages of the Beijing Court as a “talent highland for IP trials” and the collaborative talent training mechanism of Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei, it has successively received more than 60 trainees, who are young judges and judicial assistants from grassroots courts in Beijing as well as the Intermediate People’s Court of the Xiongan New Area, Hebei, the Hotan Court of Xinjiang, and Intermediate People’s Court of Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps, to achieve professional complementarity through mutual learning and mutual promotion. It has continued to promote the construction of its training brand, with the help of external high-quality resources to improve the comprehensive

capabilities of police officers. Since 2023, two sessions of full-time training have been held jointly with Peking University and China University of Political Science and Law, with 110 backbone staffers participating in the training; 13 sessions of “Beijing Knowledge Lecture Hall” have been held, which focus on foreign policies, traditional culture, industrial layout, big data and algorithms and other fields, to realize the transformation of the talent training mode from “fine” and “specialized” to “broad” and “in-depth”. It has actively explored the co-construction of judicial and administrative talents, carried out the regular selection and appointment of technical exchange investigators, exchanged temporary cadres with the CNIPA, the Beijing Municipal Administration of Intellectual Property and other relevant organizations, and had visits and exchanges on a regular basis, to enrich the experience of police officers and broaden their growth channels. It has been extensively recruiting college volunteers for the reserve of IT trial talents. As of the end of October 2024, more than 1,800 college student volunteers from more than 70 colleges have been recruited, with about 185,000 hours of volunteer services.

At present, the Beijing IP Court currently has 1 “National Trial Expert”⁸, 8 “Trial Experts of Beijing”⁹, 2 “Young Jurists of

⁸ 1 National Trial Expert: Song Yushui.

the Capital”¹⁰, 3 “National Court Case Handling Models”¹¹, 2 “Judicial Practice Research Experts of Beijing”¹², 8 “IP Court Trial Models of Beijing”¹³, and 2 “Court Case Handling Models of Beijing”¹⁴.

VI. Foreign-related Cases and International Exchanges

The Beijing IP Court is deeply committed to implementing the series of important directives from General Secretary Xi Jinping on the construction of foreign-related rule of law, promoting the reform of foreign-related trial mechanisms, actively engaging in international exchanges, and continuously improving the quality and efficiency of foreign-related case adjudications, aiming to make it a “forum of optimal choice” for international intellectual property litigation.

(I) Upholding Equal Protection under the Law and Properly Addressing Foreign-related Disputes

⁹ 8 Trial Experts of Beijing: Zhang Xiaoxia (1st session), Feng Gang (2nd session), Rui Songyan (2nd session), Zhang Jian (3rd session, 2018), Xie Zhenke (4th session, 2019), Yi Jun (4th session, 2019), Zhou Liting (4th session, 2019), and Liu Yijun (6th session, 2022).

¹⁰ Young Jurists of the Capital: Song Yushui, and Rui Songyan.

¹¹ National Court Case Handling Models: Feng Gang, Zhou Liting, and Zhang Xixin.

¹² Judicial Practice Research Experts of Beijing: Liu Yijun, and Li Zhifeng.

¹³ IP Court Trial Models of Beijing: Rui Songyan, Zhang Jian, Zhao Ming, He Xuan, Yi Jun, and Liu Yijun, Zhang Xiaoli, and Lan Guohong.

¹⁴ Court Case Handling Models of Beijing: He Xuan, and Zhao Ming.

Over the past decade, the Beijing IP Court has heard 36,201 foreign-related intellectual property cases, representing 17.92% of its caseload, with parties from over 100 countries and regions across five continents. Dedicated to ensuring equal legal protection for both domestic and international parties, and diligently fulfilling its international treaty obligations, the Court has adeptly managed numerous significant intellectual property disputes related to international trade. Notable cases include the invalidation of the “Semaglutide” drug patent in an administrative proceeding and the OPPO v. Nokia litigation concerning standard-essential patent infringement. These endeavors have garnered extensive recognition and high acclaim from parties both at home and abroad. In response to the practical needs of foreign parties participating in litigation in Chinese courts, the Court has distilled its experience in reviewing the subject qualifications in foreign-related cases and incorporated the latest provisions of the *Convention Abolishing the Requirement of Legalisation for Foreign Public Documents*, releasing the *Reference for Notarization and Legalisation of Subject Qualification Certificates in Foreign-related Cases* in Chinese and English, covering 18 major countries. This reference offers clear guidance for foreign parties on handling subject qualification certificate procedures and has been recognized by the Intellectual Property Court of the Supreme

People's Court as a crucial reference for the compliance review of foreign public documents. Feedback from the International Trademark Association indicates that since the release of the *Reference for Notarization and Legalisation of Subject Qualification Certificates in Foreign-related Cases*, the cost for foreign enterprises to file litigation documents has decreased by 40%, and the preparation time for litigation documents has been cut from three months to two weeks, while enhancing the transparency in the handling procedures.

(II) Adhering to Confident, Open and Win-win Cooperation, and Fostering International Exchange and Collaboration

The Beijing IP Court stands as a proactive force in the global arena of intellectual property governance, dedicated to enhancing the international influence of China's intellectual property adjudication. Over the past decade, the Court has welcomed 117 delegations comprising 1,775 person-times of foreign visits from over 20 countries and international organizations, encompassing foreign diplomats in China, intellectual property officials, judges, lawyers, scholars, and representatives from global organizations. Pioneering as the first local court in China to engage in bilateral dialogues with the International Trademark Association (INTA), the Court has persistently intensified its collaboration with international

bodies such as the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO). It has been a consistent participant in prestigious international events like the China International Fair for Trade in Services (CIFTIS), the ZGC Forum, and the Global Digital Economy Conference, where it has released numerous white papers on the judicial work and highlighted exemplary cases in the realm of intellectual property rights, actively articulating the judicial rulings and stance of Chinese courts and persistently championing the “Chinese voice” for intellectual property protection on the global stage.

Closing Remarks

The Third Plenary Session of the 20th CPC Central Committee has delineated the overarching objective of comprehensively deepening reform. In response, the Beijing IP Court must expedite its modernization efforts, persistently drive conceptual shifts, institutional innovation, and practical exploration, diligently fulfilling its role and mission as a specialized court, to deliver high-quality and professional judicial services to safeguard high-quality development.

The “China’s Exploration” in the modernization of intellectual property courts continues its journey. Moving forward, **it is crucial to further emphasize the modernization of judicial philosophy.** The Court must deepen the reform of the case division approach and actively explore a judicial procedure that is both adaptive and compliant with the judicial principles of intellectual property rights. **It is crucial to further afford stricter protection to intellectual property rights.** The Court will enhance the application of temporary relief measures, such as injunction, and rigorously enforce punitive compensation systems, to prevent rights holders from facing the paradox of “winning the lawsuit but losing the market”, and to ensure that “real innovation” receives “real protection” and that “high quality” is met with “stringent protection”. **It is also crucial to further highlight a holistic approach to intellectual property protection.** The Court will continue to advance

diversified dispute resolution efforts, explore the implementation of intellectual property dispute arbitration mechanisms, and enhance judicial and administrative collaboration to establish a multifaceted intellectual property protection framework. **Moreover, it is crucial to further attach importance to nurturing high-quality, specialized talent.** Leveraging the distinctive talent pool of Beijing's intellectual property judiciary and capitalizing on the city's exceptional higher education resources, the Court is committed to cultivating a team of intellectual property judicial professionals who are not only experts in their field but also versatile and globally minded, through a combination of internal development and the establishment of a strong "external brain". **Lastly, it is crucial to further prioritize the international dimension of intellectual property protection.** The Court will actively adapt to the evolving demands of new quality productive forces, engage in the maintenance and development of the existing intellectual property rule system under the World Intellectual Property Organization framework, and apply international rules lawfully to provide robust judicial protection for emerging technologies and fields such as data and artificial intelligence. The Court will keep a close eye on the latest trends in judicial protection globally, deepen international exchanges and cooperation, and collaboratively foster technological innovation for the betterment of society.

(In case of any discrepancy between the Chinese version and the English version, the Chinese version shall prevail.)