

## Translation



*The following document lists 100 different intellectual property-related projects various PRC ministries and Party departments worked on during 2020. Notably, in the name of improving patent "quality" at the expense of quantity, a few of the projects eliminate various incentives for companies and universities to file patents.*

### Title

Notice of the Office of the State Council Inter-Ministerial Joint Conference on Implementation Work for the Intellectual Property Strategy on the Publication of the "2020 Promotion Plan for In-Depth Implementation of the National Intellectual Property Strategy and for Accelerating the Construction of China into an Intellectual Property Powerhouse"

国务院知识产权战略实施工作部际联席会议办公室关于印发《2020年深入实施国家知识产权战略加快建设知识产权强国推进计划》的通知

### Author

The Office of the State Council Inter-Ministerial Joint Conference on Implementation Work for the Intellectual Property Strategy (国务院知识产权战略实施工作部际联席会议办公室)

### Source

Official website of the PRC government. The Notice is dated May 13, 2020 and was uploaded to the website on May 15, 2020. According to the PRC government website, the Notice was originally uploaded to the website of the China National Intellectual Property Administration (国家知识产权局).

*The Chinese source text is available online at:*

[http://www.gov.cn/zhengce/zhengceku/2020-05/15/content\\_5511913.htm](http://www.gov.cn/zhengce/zhengceku/2020-05/15/content_5511913.htm)

An archived copy of the Chinese source text is available online at: <https://perma.cc/3AGK-6WZE>

*US \$1 ≈ 6.5 Chinese Yuan Renminbi (RMB), as of February 12, 2021.*

### Translation Date

February 12, 2021

### Translator

Etcetera Language Group, Inc.

### Editor

Ben Murphy, CSET Translation Lead

To the Central Organization Department, Central Propaganda Department, Central Political and Legal Affairs Committee, Office of the Central Cyberspace Affairs Commission, Supreme People's Court, Supreme People's Procuratorate, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC), Ministry of Education, Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST), Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT), Ministry of Public Security, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security, Ministry of Ecology and Environment, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Culture and Tourism, National Health Commission, People's Bank of China (PBOC), State-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission (SASAC), General Administration of Customs, State Administration for Market Regulation, National Radio and Television Administration, National Bureau of Statistics, National Government Offices Administration, Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS), China Banking and Insurance Regulatory Commission, China Securities Regulatory Commission, State Administration of Science, Technology and Industry for National Defense (SASTIND), National Forestry and Grassland Administration, State Post Bureau, National Administration of

Traditional Chinese Medicine, China National Intellectual Property Administration, Equipment Development Department of the Central Military Commission (CMC), China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, China Association for Science and Technology (CAST):

With the approval of the State Council Inter-Ministerial Joint Conference on Implementation Work for the Intellectual Property Strategy, we now issue to you the *2020 Promotion Plan for In-Depth Implementation of the National Intellectual Property Strategy and for Accelerating the Construction of China into an Intellectual Property Powerhouse*. Please implement it conscientiously.

Notice is hereby given.

Office of the State Council Inter-Ministerial Joint Conference on Implementation Work for  
the Intellectual Property Strategy  
(stamped in its stead by the China National Intellectual Property Administration)  
May 13, 2020

## **2020 Promotion Plan for In-Depth Implementation of the National Intellectual Property Strategy and for Accelerating the Construction of China into an Intellectual Property Powerhouse**

### **I. Deepening Reforms in the Field of Intellectual Property Rights**

#### **(i) Reforming and Improving Intellectual Property Policies**

1. Formulate and promulgate policies that spur high-quality development of the intellectual property service industry, carry forward the high-standard building of intellectual property service industry cluster areas, and create service industry brand institutions. (Responsibility of the China National Intellectual Property Administration)
2. Replicate and promote intellectual property protection measures in comprehensive innovation and reform experiments. In eight reform pilot zones, promote “establishing cross-regional intellectual property remote complaint platforms,” “establishing intellectual property authentication service platforms to provide all-around evidentiary services,” and other such reforms. (Separate responsibilities of the Supreme People’s Court, the Ministry of Justice, the China National Intellectual Property Administration, and the Central Propaganda Department based on their respective official functions)
3. Promulgate *Several Opinions on Enhancing the Quality of Patents and Promoting the Commercialization and Utilization of Patents in Institutions of Higher Learning*. (Responsibility of the Ministry of Education, the China National Intellectual Property Administration, and MOST)

4. Promulgate the *Notice on Organizing and Launching the Work of Building National Intellectual Property Pilots and Demonstrations at Institutions of Higher Learning* (《组织开展国家知识产权试点示范高效建设工作的通知》). (Responsibility of the China National Intellectual Property Administration and the Ministry of Education)
5. Promulgate the *Guiding Opinions on Advancing the High-Quality Development of the Intellectual Property Work of Central Enterprises*. (Responsibility of SASAC and the China National Intellectual Property Administration)
6. Promote the establishment of value-added accounting and publishing mechanisms for intellectual property (patent) intensive industries. Perfect intellectual property product accounting methods, and perfect the intellectual property product statistical system. (Responsibility of the National Bureau of Statistics and the China National Intellectual Property Administration)
7. Push forward with intellectual property military-civil fusion (军民融合) pilot program work, and accelerate the implementation of military-civil fusion work mechanisms for agency acceptance, transfer and conversion, protection of rights, etc. Establish two-way conversion work mechanisms for intellectual property. (Responsibility of the Equipment Development Department of the CMC and the China National Intellectual Property Administration)
8. Promulgate the *Opinions on Strengthening Intellectual Property Rights for National Defense under the New Conditions*. (Responsibility of the Equipment Development Department of the CMC, the China National Intellectual Property Administration, the Ministry of Finance, and SASTIND)
9. Promulgate the *Provisions Governing National Defense Intellectual Property Rights and Provisional Rules Concerning Military Computer Software Copyright Registration*, and formulate the *Work Rules for Classification and Declassification of National Defense Patents*, the *Measures for National Defense Patent Administrative Law Enforcement*, and the *Administrative Measures for Proxy Management of National Defense Patents*. (Responsibility of the Equipment Development Department of the CMC, the China National Intellectual Property Administration, the Ministry of Finance, SASTIND, and the Central Propaganda Department)
10. Establish an intellectual property rights review and reporting system for major scientific research projects relating to national defense science, technology, and industry. (Responsibility of SASTIND, and the China National Intellectual Property Administration)
11. Continue to deepen enterprise name registration regulatory reform, and push forward with amendments to the *Provisions Governing Enterprise Name Registration*. Reinforce standardized administration over enterprise names, and strengthen protections for well-known trademarks, famous enterprise names, Chinese time-honored brands, and other commercial trademarks. (Responsibility of the State Administration for Market Regulation)

12. Promulgate the *Administrative Measures for Intellectual Property Rights of Units Affiliated with the Chinese Academy of Sciences*. (Responsibility of CAS)

(ii) Deepening Reforms to “Delegate Authority, Streamline Management, and Improve Service” (“放管服”) in the Field of Intellectual Property Rights

13. Research and launch work relating to the formulation of policy documents on appropriately strengthening the power of the central government (中央) to protect intellectual property rights. (Responsibility of the Ministry of Finance and the China National Intellectual Property Administration)

14. Implement the *Implementation Opinions on Deepening the Reform to “Delegate Authority, Streamline Management, and Improve Service” in the Field of Intellectual Property Protection and on Creating a Good Business Environment*, and cooperate in evaluating the domestic business environment. (Responsibility of the China National Intellectual Property Administration)

15. Guarantee the effective operation of intellectual property public service websites, and push forward with “unified online government service” (“一网通办”) for business services, government services, and information services. (Responsibility of the China National Intellectual Property Administration)

16. Strengthen the construction of a backbone network of intellectual property information public services, and establish 30 new Technology and Innovation Support Centers (TISC) and a group of national intellectual property information service centers in institutions of higher learning. Carry forward the work of setting up intellectual property big data centers and public service platforms. Promote the integrated use of basic information and resource platforms for intellectual property rights, spur the opening and sharing of basic data, and guide and support social agencies (社会机构) in launching in-depth development of information resources. (Responsibility of the China National Intellectual Property Administration and the Ministry of Education)

17. Thoroughly push forward with special “blue sky” anti-fraud actions, and crack down on illegal intellectual property agency conduct. (Responsibility of the China National Intellectual Property Administration)

18. Put copyright registration items in order, raise the level of facilitation, optimize registration of computer software copyrights, and explore the possibility of establishing a unified national copyright registration information publication and inquiry system. (Responsibility of the Central Propaganda Department)

19. Standardize administrative regulation of copyright collective management organizations and overseas copyright authentication institutions. (Responsibility of the Central Propaganda Department)

20. Strictly implement “double random, one open”<sup>1</sup> regulatory work in the authentication field, and intensify regulation of intellectual property right authentication. (Responsibility of the China National Intellectual Property Administration and the State Administration for Market Regulation)
21. Continue to implement an intellectual property status pre-confirmation system for imported and exported goods, and permit third-party institutions to provide counter-guarantee services for the consignees and consignors of exported goods during the process of guaranteed release in handling exported good patent disputes. (Responsibility of the General Administration of Customs)

## II. Intensifying Intellectual Property Right Protections

### (i) Improving Laws, Regulations, and Rules

22. Cooperate in completing the revision of the *Patent Law*, push forward with amendments to the *Detailed Rules for the Implementation of the Patent Law*, amend the *Guidelines for Patent Examination*, and improve examination standards in related fields. Accelerate the drafting and revision of regulations and regulatory documents relating to trademarks and geographical indications (地理标志). Strengthen research on basic intellectual property law. (Responsibility of the State Administration for Market Regulation and the China National Intellectual Property Administration)
23. Cooperate in completing amendments to the *Copyright Law*. (Responsibility of the Central Propaganda Department and the National Radio and Television Administration)
24. Carry forward the drafting of judicial interpretations concerning intellectual property civil and criminal proceedings in the fields of patents, trademarks, trade secrets, and countering unfair competition. Draft the *Interpretation on Certain Issues Concerning the Specific Application of Law in the Handling of Criminal Cases Involving Intellectual Property Infringement (III)*, and amend the *Opinions on Certain Issues Concerning Applicable Law in the Handling of Criminal Cases Involving Intellectual Property Infringement* and the *Provisions on the Standards for Filing Criminal Cases under the Jurisdiction of Public Security Authorities in Prosecutions (I) and (II)*. (Responsibility of the Supreme People's Court, the Supreme People's Procuratorate, and the Ministry of Public Security)
25. Accelerate amendments to the *National Defense Patent Regulations*, and promote the establishment of judicial interpretations concerning national defense patent disputes. (Responsibility of the Equipment Development Department of the CMC, SASTIND, the China National Intellectual Property Administration, and the Supreme People's Court)

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<sup>1</sup> Translator's note: "Double random, one open" (“双随机、一公开”) applies to various oversight processes. It stands for: "Choose targets for extraction and inspection at random, assign law enforcement and inspection personnel to cases at random, and make the spot check process and the results of investigations open to the public in a timely fashion."

26. Promote amendments to the *Regulations for Protection of New Plant Varieties* and the *Detailed Rules for the Implementation of Regulations for Protection of New Plant Varieties*. (Responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs and the National Forestry and Grassland Administration)
27. Push forward with the enactment of the *Regulations Governing the Acquisition of Biological Genetic Resources and the Sharing of Benefits Thereof*. (Responsibility of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment)

(ii) Strengthening the Building of Long-Term Protective Mechanisms

28. Draw up and implement a plan to promote implementation of the *Opinions on Strengthening Intellectual Property Protections* in 2020-2021; improve work mechanisms, strengthen overall planning and coordination, and reinforce efforts to advise and guide and to assess achievements. (Responsibility of the China National Intellectual Property Administration)
29. Optimize the construction and layout of intellectual property protection centers. Strengthen building of public service platforms for assisting intellectual property protection. (Responsibility of the China National Intellectual Property Administration)
30. Thoroughly push forward with “internet+” intellectual property protections, and make greater use of IT methods. (Responsibility of the China National Intellectual Property Administration)
31. Energetically nurture intellectual property arbitration institutions and mediation organizations, and improve standards in the mediation system. Push forward with the establishment of intellectual property sub-centers under the Mediation Center of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade. (Responsibility of the China National Intellectual Property Administration, the Ministry of Justice, and the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade)
32. Continue to conduct public satisfaction surveys on intellectual property protection. (Responsibility of the China National Intellectual Property Administration and the Central Political and Legal Affairs Committee)
33. Explore the possibility of establishing ways of investigating and handling copyright cases in new forms of business and new fields. Promptly disclose according to law administrative penalty cases involving infringement and piracy, and establish mechanisms for monitoring social network copyright protections. (Responsibility of the Central Propaganda Department and the National Radio and Television Administration)
34. Improve mechanisms and the inspection and assessment system for the work of switching from pirated to genuine versions of software.<sup>2</sup> Consolidate the

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<sup>2</sup> Translator's note: "Switching from pirated to genuine versions of software" (软件正版化) can refer to buying official legal versions of software to replace pirated versions of the same software that are currently in use. It can

achievements of government agencies in switching from pirated to genuine versions of software, promote the use of genuine versions of software in important industries and key fields, and strengthen supervision and inspection of the work of switching from pirated to genuine versions of software. (Responsibility of the Central Propaganda Department, MIIT, and the National Government Offices Administration)

35. Establishment a sound system for sharing information with the judiciary and for issuing case notifications and transferring cases to the judiciary. Improve standards and procedures for case transfers, and strengthen tracking and tracing and linked governance for rights infringement and counterfeiting. (Separate responsibilities of the Central Propaganda Department, the Ministry of Public Security, and the General Administration of Customs based on their respective official functions)
36. Improve biodiversity protection monitoring platforms and traditional knowledge databases relating to biological genetic resources. (Responsibility of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment)
37. Relying on the Program to Research, Study, and Train Groups to Carry on the Legacy of Chinese Intangible Cultural Heritage, the Program to Revive Traditional Handicrafts, and other such work, continue to strengthen property rights training for groups who carry on the legacy of intangible cultural heritage, and raise their awareness of protections. (Responsibility of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism)
38. Accelerate the building of traditional knowledge protection databases and protection name lists for traditional Chinese medicine, and promote the drafting of regulations for the protection of the traditional knowledge of traditional Chinese medicine. (Responsibility of the National Administration of Traditional Chinese Medicine and the National Health Commission)

### (iii) Strengthening Administrative Protections for Intellectual Property Rights

39. Accelerate the promulgation of trademark infringement criteria. Solidify the guidance system for intellectual property administrative enforcement protections, and push forward with building patent infringement dispute administrative decision models and with the pilot program for an intellectual property infringement dispute inspection and appraisal technical support system. Launch the work of evaluating, selecting, and publishing typical cases of administrative enforcement of intellectual property rights. Establish a mechanism for linking patent infringement dispute administrative decisions to patent confirmation procedures. (Responsibility of the China National Intellectual Property Administration)
40. Push forward with the work of replacing geographical indications and special-use indications (地理标志专用标志), and push forward with building geographical indicator product protection demonstration zones. Strengthen protections for special indications and official indications (特殊标志官方标志), and complete

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also refer to replacing pirated versions of copyrighted software with comparable open-source software. These measures are necessary for China to comply with its obligations as a WTO member.

comprehensive intellectual property protections for the Beijing Winter Olympics and Winter Special Olympics. (Responsibility of the China National Intellectual Property Administration)

41. Continue to carry out the special “Sword Net” (“剑网”) campaign to crack down on internet infringement and piracy. (Responsibility of the Central Propaganda Department, the Office of the Central Cyberspace Affairs Commission, and MIIT)
42. Continue to carry out concentrated enforcement and protection actions to deal with trademark and patent infringement, counterfeiting, and other offenses; focus on key markets, key fields, and key products, and intensify case guidance and supervised investigation and handling. (Responsibility of the State Administration for Market Regulation and the China National Intellectual Property Administration)
43. Continue the Special Action Campaign for Regulation of the Online Market, strengthen integrated online-and-offline regulation, fulfill platform entity responsibilities, and uphold online transaction order and the healthy development of cross-border e-commerce. (Responsibility of the State Administration for Market Regulation and the General Administration of Customs)
44. Severely crack down on improper competition, and intensify regulatory enforcement against market confusion (市场混淆), infringement of trade secrets, and other such offenses. Expand unified deployments for handling cross-regional market confusion and other major cases, and explore new modes of trade secret and other intellectual property protection. (Responsibility of the State Administration for Market Regulation)
45. Build trust-based culture and tourism market regulatory mechanisms, and launch in-depth intellectual property enforcement actions for online performance, online music, and online animation markets. (Responsibility of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism)
46. Organize and launch the “Longteng 2020” (“龙腾2020”) Special Campaign for intellectual property customs protection, and organize and launch a special anti-fraud effort in “Belt and Road”<sup>3</sup> countries and regions against exporting infringement-involved goods. Improve the guidance system for intellectual property customs protection cases, and publish the *2019 China Customs Intellectual Property Typical Cases*. (Responsibility of the General Administration of Customs)
47. Gradually establish a sound system to enforce protections for new varieties of agricultural, forest, and grassland plants at the national, provincial, city, and county levels. (Separate responsibilities of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs and the National Forestry and Grassland Administration based on their respective official functions)

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<sup>3</sup> Translator's note: The “Belt and Road” (“一带一路”) refers to the Silk Road Economic Belt (丝绸之路经济带) and the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road (21世纪海上丝绸之路).



48. Push forward more quickly with building an express delivery credit system. Crack down according to law on irregular acceptance by delivery enterprises of items that infringe on intellectual property rights. (State Post Bureau)

(iv) Strengthening Judicial Protections for Intellectual Property Rights

49. Thoroughly push forward with “three-in-one” intellectual property trial<sup>4</sup> work, and formulate guiding opinions on “three-in-one” work. (Responsibility of the Supreme People's Court)

50. Reinforce intellectual property case trial guidance, and encourage unification of standards of judgment. Launch the reform pilot program to separate cases into simple and complicated ones in intellectual property civil proceedings. (Responsibility of the Supreme People's Court)

51. Improve intellectual property case supervision mechanisms, and achieve seamless linkages with special courts in effective supervision of judgments, supervision of violations of procedure in trials, and supervision of enforcement. Explore the possibility of establishing a centralized jurisdiction system for intellectual property criminal cases. Expand work guidance for the pilot program for advising on the rights and obligations of rights-holders in intellectual property infringement criminal cases. (Responsibility of the Supreme People's Procuratorate)

52. Research and draft the *Guide for Examination of Evidence in Intellectual Property Infringement Criminal Case Litigation*, and, when appropriate, publish typical or instructional cases of intellectual property protection by procuratorial authorities. (Responsibility of the Supreme People's Procuratorate)

53. Intensify intellectual property criminal enforcement, and organize the launch of the “Kunlun 2020” (“昆仑2020”) Special Campaign. (Responsibility of the Ministry of Public Security)

54. Improve and standardize the intellectual property criminal investigation system, and push forward with building the basic support system. (Responsibility of the Ministry of Public Security)

III. Encouraging the Creation and Application of Intellectual Property Rights

(i) Improving the Quality and Efficiency of Intellectual Property Examinations

55. Strengthen the building of patent examination capabilities, and improve quality evaluation mechanisms. Shorten the examination cycle for high-value patents to less than 16 months. Improve centralized examinations, priority examinations, fast-tracked patent examinations (专利审查高速路), delayed examinations, and other such modes. (Responsibility of the China National Intellectual Property Administration)

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<sup>4</sup> Translator's note: A "three-in-one" intellectual property trial (知识产权审判“三合一”) refers to having a single tribunal hear civil, administrative, and criminal intellectual property rights cases.

56. Optimize the evaluation index system for trademark examination quality, and improve management of examination quality. Shorten the average trademark registration examination cycle to less than four months. Deepen trademark registration facilitation reforms, and push forward with the digitization of trademark review and adjudication, objections, rescissions, and other such matters. Accelerate the development of smart examination systems, and expand the application of artificial intelligence (AI) technology in examinations. (Responsibility of the China National Intellectual Property Administration)
57. Explore the possibility of improving review and approval authorization mechanisms for new varieties of forest and grassland plant varieties, expand the protection name list and the new variety testing scope, gradually establish a sound protection testing institution, accelerate the preparation of test guides, establish and disseminate electronic filing systems, promote intelligentization (智能化) and facilitation reforms for review and approval of new forest and grassland plant varieties, and accelerate the building of new variety testing institutions and preservation institutions. (Responsibility of the National Forestry and Grassland Administration)
58. Accelerate amendments to the re-examination rules for agricultural plant varieties, improve variety rights protections and re-examination case hearing procedures, improve re-examination work mechanisms, and raise examination quality and efficiency. (Responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs)

(ii) Strengthening the Quality Orientation of Intellectual Property Rights

59. Form a long-term mechanism for cracking down on abnormal patent applications and malicious trademark registrations and hoarding behavior. Promote the complete cancellation of local subsidies and rewards for utility models, industrial design rights, and trademark applications and registrations. (Responsibility of the China National Intellectual Property Administration)
60. Gradually establish a system for disclosing higher education work-related S&T achievements and a system for pre-application assessment. Stop financial support and awards for patent applications, and greatly reduce and gradually cancel awards for patent licensing. Inventors or teams may be rewarded by raising the conversion profit ratio (转化收益比例) or by some other “post-patent subsidy.” Resolutely eradicate simple reliance on patent application quantity or licensing quantity when making assessments for promotions, performance assessments, job appointments, project conclusions, talent evaluations, scholarship assessments, and other such policy matters, and increase the weight given to patent conversion and to the application of achievements. (Responsibility of the Ministry of Education, the China National Intellectual Property Administration, and MOST)
61. Deepen analysis and advance warnings concerning major technological patents in fields associated with National Science and Technology Major Projects. (Responsibility of MOST and the China National Intellectual Property Administration)

### (iii) Strengthening the Integrated Application of Intellectual Property Rights

62. Promulgate a patent navigation and implementation guide. Coordinate and push forward with patent navigation work for key industries and key industry clusters. Establish a patent navigation and decision-making mechanism for new industries based on industrial data and patent data. Prepare a development status report on industrial intellectual property. (Responsibility of the China National Intellectual Property Administration, NDRC, and MOST)
63. Launch a training campaign concerning trademarks and geographical indication regional brands, vigorously implement a project for encouraging the utilization of geographical indications, and thoroughly launch geographical indication-assisted targeted poverty alleviation and trademark and brand training work. (Responsibility of the China National Intellectual Property Administration)
64. Improve the administrative system for registering collective trademarks and certified trademarks (完善集体标志、证明商标注册管理制度), strengthen the building of regional brands, and spur regional economic development. (Responsibility of the China National Intellectual Property Administration)
65. Explore the possibility of launching a pilot program for the fusion of patent and technical standards. (Responsibility of the China National Intellectual Property Administration and the State Administration for Market Regulation)
66. Promote a patent information disclosure system for government-funded scientific research projects. Promote the establishment by state-owned enterprises (SOEs) and public institutions<sup>5</sup> of sound systems for the management of intellectual property assets, and improve intellectual property valuation mechanisms. (Responsibility of the China National Intellectual Property Administration, MOST, and SASAC)
67. Launch a pilot for integrating intellectual property rights with financial services, and improve the intellectual property lending (质押) financing business model. Encourage insurance companies to develop intellectual property insurance products. Improve intellectual property guaranty and risk compensation mechanisms, and encourage financing bonding companies to develop guaranty products suitable for intellectual property. (Separate responsibilities of the China National Intellectual Property Administration, PBOC, and the China Banking and Insurance Regulatory Commission based on their respective official functions)
68. Thoroughly implement the project for pushing forward the intellectual property strategy for small- and medium-size enterprises. (Responsibility of the China National Intellectual Property Administration and MIIT)

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<sup>5</sup> "Public institutions" (事业单位) are organizations created and led by PRC government departments that provide social services. Unlike state-owned enterprises (SOEs), public institutions do not create material products and do not generate income. Public institutions are not considered government agencies, and their employees are not civil servants. Most public institutions are fully or partially government-funded, but some fully privately funded (but still government-led) public institutions exist. Public institutions typically provide services in areas such as education, science and technology, culture, health, and sanitation.

69. Comprehensively implement several measures for the innovative development of private intellectual property service enterprises. (Responsibility of the China National Intellectual Property Administration)
70. Start building the first-stage system of an intellectual property lending information platform. (Responsibility of NDRC, the China National Intellectual Property Administration, the Central Propaganda Department, and the China Banking and Insurance Regulatory Commission)
71. Actively guide enterprises toward completing intellectual property accounting information disclosure work. Encourage listed companies to strictly execute intellectual property information disclosure-related requirements. Push forward more quickly with intellectual property securitization pilot programs, and promote the launching of intellectual property securitization work by the Shanghai and Shenzhen securities exchanges and related entities. (Separate responsibilities of the Ministry of Finance, the China National Intellectual Property Administration, and the China Securities Regulatory Commission based on their respective official functions)
72. Actively explore the possibility of reasonably developing and using intangible cultural heritage, and push forward with development that fuses cultural innovation, design services, and related industries. (Responsibility of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism)
73. Focus on the clinical medication needs lacking sufficient market power such as those of major and rare illnesses and special populations, and strictly select and publish the catalogue of the second batch of encouraged generic drugs. (Responsibility of the National Health Commission)

(iv) Spurring Intellectual Property Transfers and Conversions

74. Complete the work of categorizing and managing intellectual property operating platforms, and accelerate the building of intellectual property operations service systems for key cities. (Separate responsibilities of the Ministry of Finance and the China National Intellectual Property Administration based on their respective official functions)
75. Prepare a draft of the national standard *Intellectual Property Rights Management in the Innovation Process*, and amend the national standard *Enterprise Intellectual Property Management*. Standardize and optimize standards implementation work by enterprises, institutions of higher learning, scientific research organizations, and patent proxy agencies (专利代理机构). (Responsibility of the China National Intellectual Property Administration and the State Administration for Market Regulation)
76. Build an international copyright protection transaction platform. (Responsibility of the Central Propaganda Department and the National Radio and Television Administration)

77. Relying on institutions of higher learning and scientific research academies and institutes, build a group of institutions that integrate specialized technology transfers with intellectual property management and operation, and explore the possibility of training technology managers. Encourage cooperation between institutions of higher learning and third party intellectual property operations service platforms, and support institutions of higher learning in autonomously creating technical and management posts in a technology transfer and conversion series (技术转移转化系列) in accordance with the relevant regulations governing post creation. (Separate responsibilities of the Ministry of Education, the China National Intellectual Property Administration, MIIT, and CAS based on their respective official duties)
78. Start work on the pilot program wherein ownership or long-term use rights are granted for the work-related S&T achievements of scientific research personnel. Continue to implement guidance funds for conversion of national S&T achievements into practical applications (国家科技成果转化). (Responsibility of MOST)
79. Push units affiliated with CAS to launch standards implementation work, and implement a full-process management mode for intellectual property rights. Improve intellectual property service networks, and unearth stored patent value. Rely on the CAS S&T Achievement Conversion Fund to spur the transfer and conversion of S&T achievements into practical applications. (Responsibility of CAS and the China National Intellectual Property Administration)
80. Implement incentive-oriented post-patent subsidies in special projects to disseminate military industry technology. Promulgate the National Defense S&T Industrial Intellectual Property Conversion Catalogue (Sixth Batch), and launch work to survey the effectiveness of the fifth batch of the National Defense S&T Industrial Intellectual Property Conversion Catalogue. Prepare the 2019 National Defense S&T Industrial Patent Annual Report. (Responsibility of SASTIND and the China National Intellectual Property Administration)
81. Conduct research into establishing national standards on Chinese digital copyright protection technology, and push forward with internationalization of patents, technologies, and standards. Establish an industrial ecosystem, and promote the application of AI, blockchain, and other new technologies in the field of radio, television, and internet audiovisual copyright protection. (Responsibility of the National Radio and Television Administration)

#### IV. Deepening International Exchange and Cooperation Concerning Intellectual Property

82. Uphold multilateralism, and steadily push forward with intellectual property exchanges and cooperation with key countries, regions, and international organizations. Actively participate in enacting global governance and rules under the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), the World Trade Organization (WTO), and other multilateral frameworks. Actively participate in negotiations on the intellectual property sections of free trade agreements. Actively participate in and give impetus to the process of formulating and discussing the Treaty on the

Protection of Broadcasting Organizations. (Separate responsibilities of the China National Intellectual Property Administration, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Commerce, the Central Propaganda Department, the Supreme People's Court, the State Administration for Market Regulation, the National Radio and Television Administration, the National Forestry and Grassland Administration, and the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade based on their respective official functions)

83. Conscientiously carry out work involving the intellectual property sections of the *Economic and Trade Agreement Between the United States of America and the People's Republic of China: Phase One*. Complete the technical preparation for putting into effect the EU-China Geographical Indications Agreement. (Separate responsibilities of the Ministry of Commerce, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the China National Intellectual Property Administration based on their respective official functions)
84. Set up the 2020 high-level meeting on "Belt and Road" intellectual property rights. (Responsibility of the China National Intellectual Property Administration, the Central Propaganda Department, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Ministry of Commerce)
85. Continue to provide degree-granting educational training on intellectual property rights oriented toward developing countries. (Responsibility of the China National Intellectual Property Administration and the Ministry of Education)
86. Promote the efficient operation of national overseas intellectual property dispute response and guidance centers, and build and deploy a group of local and overseas branch centers. Continue to improve integrated service mechanisms for intellectual property rights in overseas exhibitions. (Responsibility of the China National Intellectual Property Administration and the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade)
87. Push forward with exchanges and cooperation on international enforcement, and launch focused actions for China-EU intellectual property protections. Strengthen the building of cooperative customs enforcement mechanisms with the United States, the European Union, Russia, Japan, South Korea, and other countries, and expand customs cooperation with a focus on countries along the "Belt and Road." Strengthen exchanges and cooperation with international criminal police organizations and the law enforcement departments of various countries, and launch joint enforcement actions centered on key cases. (Separate responsibilities of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, the Ministry of Public Security, and the General Administration of Customs based on their respective official functions)

## V. Strengthening Top-Level Design and Organization and Implementation

### (i) Strengthening Planning and Implementation of the Intellectual Property Strategy

88. Accelerate the drafting of outline of the intellectual property powerhouse (知识产权强国) strategy. Continue to promote improvement by localities of overall planning

and coordination mechanisms for implementing intellectual property strategies. (Responsibility of the Office of the State Council Inter-Ministerial Joint Conference on Implementation Work for the Intellectual Property Strategy and member organizations of the State Council Inter-Ministerial Joint Conference on Implementation Work for the Intellectual Property Strategy)

89. Launch a summary evaluation of the implementation of the *Plan for Protection and Utilization of National Intellectual Property Under the 13th Five-Year Plan*, and complete planning for and preparation of the 14th Five-Year Plan. (Responsibility of the China National Intellectual Property Administration)
90. Draft and implement work guidelines for high-quality development of intellectual property, and deepen the building of intellectual property powerhouse provinces, cities, and enterprises. (Responsibility of the China National Intellectual Property Administration)
91. Implement the *Intellectual Property Action Plan for the Manufacturing Sector (2018-2020)*, and promulgate and implement the *Ministry of Industry and Information Technology Plan for Advancing Intellectual Property Rights in 2020*. (Responsibility of MIIT)
92. Draw up the *Plan for Forestry and Grasslands Intellectual Property Rights Under the 14th Five-Year Plan*. Organize and implement a forestry and grassland advancement plan to accelerate the building of China into an intellectual property powerhouse. Edit and publish the *2019 Chinese Forestry and Grasslands Intellectual Property Annual Report*. (Responsibility of the National Forestry and Grassland Administration)
93. Prepare the *Chinese Academy of Sciences Development Plan Outline for Intellectual Property Rights Under the 14th Five-Year Plan*. (Responsibility of CAS)

(ii) Laying a Solid Foundation for the Development of the Intellectual Property Effort

94. Relying on implementation of the Project to Update the Knowledge of Professional Technical Talent, intensify support of the work of fostering and training professional technical talent in the field of intellectual property rights. Complete the work on intellectual property-related professional job titles. Complete the work of rotational training for intellectual property administrators. (Responsibility of the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security and the China National Intellectual Property Administration)
95. Accelerate the push to build intellectual property-focused think tanks. (Responsibility of the China National Intellectual Property Administration)
96. Support qualified institutions of higher learning in setting up undergraduate intellectual property majors. Put forward a group of programs for building first-rate intellectual property majors, and create a batch of intellectual property “gold curricula.” Guide qualified higher vocational schools in starting majors related to intellectual property management. (Responsibility of the Ministry of Education)

97. Further intensify support for the recruitment and fostering of intellectual property talent. In assessing leading Party and government cadres and the leaders of centrally controlled enterprises (中管企业), focus on understanding intellectual property-related work results. Continue to guide the work of strengthening intellectual property training for cadres. (Responsibility of the Central Organization Department)

**(iii) Vigorously Promote Intellectual Property Culture**

98. Organize and properly manage World Intellectual Property Day, National Intellectual Property Propaganda Week, China Patent Week, Copyright Propaganda Week, the China Intellectual Property Annual Conference, the High-Level Forum on China IP Protection, the National Conference on Copyright Protection and Development in a Digital Environment, the China International Patent Technology and Product Commodity Fair, the China International Design Fair, the China International Copyright Expo, the 2020 International Copyright Forum, and the 2020 International Association for the Protection of Intellectual Property (AIPPI) World Congress, and support and properly manage activities such as the Shanghai International Intellectual Property Forum. Explore the possibility of organizing overseas exhibitions of Chinese intellectual property successes. (Responsibility of the China National Intellectual Property Administration, the Central Propaganda Department, the National Forestry and Grassland Administration, the General Administration of Customs, and the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade)

99. Expand universal intellectual property education, deepen intellectual property education work in elementary and middle schools, and continue to issue calls for copyright-themed papers from college students nationwide. (Responsibility of the China National Intellectual Property Administration, the Ministry of Education, and the Central Propaganda Department)

100. Push forward with intellectual property science popularization work by relying on national S&T activity weeks, national science popularization days, and other such key science popularization activities. Incorporate intellectual property-related content into various kinds of knowledge competitions. (Responsibility of MOST and CAST) When there is more than one department responsible for the tasks described above, the division of labor shall be as follows: The department listed first shall be the lead department, and the other departments shall be participating departments.