

Annual Report of
the Intellectual Property Court of
the Supreme People's Court of China
(2025)



The Intellectual Property Court of the Supreme People's Court of China

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Preface

The year 2025 marks the final year of the 14th National Five-Year Plan and the 7th year of the pilot reform of the Intellectual Property Court of the Supreme People’s Court of China (“the Court”). Under the strong leadership of the Supreme People’s Court, the Court has adhered to the guidance of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, thoroughly studied and implemented Xi Jinping Thought on the Rule of Law, and fully implemented the guiding principles from the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China and the plenary sessions of its Central Committee. By earnestly implementing the *Opinions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on Strengthening Adjudication Work in the New Era*, the Court has actively leveraged the national-level appellate mechanism for intellectual property (IP) cases to consistently enhance the quality and efficiency of its adjudication, safeguarding the implementation of the innovation-driven development strategy through strengthened judicial protection of IP, and supporting the

construction of a unified national market through enhanced judicial efforts on anti-monopoly cases. These actions have provided a robust legal guarantee for IP protection and fair competition in support of the accelerated development of new quality productive forces. The 2025 annual report on the Court's work is hereby released to enhance public understanding and facilitate oversight of the Court's work by all sectors of society.

In 2025, following the 2023 refinement of its jurisdictional scope, the Court successfully adapted to the significant rise in substantive administrative cases (such as patent grant and invalidation cases and major, difficult, and complex litigation)¹. By fully leveraging the national-level appellate mechanism for IP cases, the Court effectively incentivized technological innovation, upheld fair market competition, served high-standard opening up, thereby achieving new progress and tangible results across all areas of its work.

Maintaining stable adjudicatory performance. Since its establishment, the Court has accepted 24,602 cases and concluded 23,069. In 2025, 4,679 cases were accepted and 3,146 were concluded.

Strengthening judicial protection. Since the *Civil Code* came into effect in 2021 and the punitive damages for intellectual property were comprehensively implemented, the punitive damages have been awarded in 58 cases, with total awards amounting to RMB 2.05 billion. Furthermore, since the establishment of the Court, 73 cases have resulted in damages exceeding RMB 10 million, totaling RMB 5.24 billion. In 2025

¹ The ratio of substantive civil cases to substantive administrative cases increased from 1:1.06 in 2024 to 1:1.33 in 2025.

alone, punitive damages were awarded in 30 cases (representing a year-on-year increase of 66.7%) with total awards of RMB 1.13 billion (up 29.4% year-on-year), averaging approximately RMB 38 million per case. In addition, damages exceeding RMB 10 million were awarded in 32 cases, totaling RMB 2.54 billion, with an average of approximately RMB 80 million per case.

Enhancing judicial quality and efficiency. In 2025, the modification rates for substantive civil and administrative cases were 26.3% and 7.9%, respectively, and no cases were remanded for retrial. Since the establishment of the Court, 4 cases have been selected as the “Annual Top 10 Cases Promoting the Rule of Law in the New Era”, including one case ranked the first of Top 10 in 2024. In 2025, 3 judicial decisions and 4 court hearings were selected for the 7th and 8th National “Top 100 Judgments” and “Top 100 Court Hearings”.

Resolving disputes with judicial empathy. Adhering to the principle of “maximizing mediation whenever appropriate”, the Court has achieved a mediation and withdrawal rate of 37.7% for substantive civil cases since its establishment, with the rate standing at 37.4% in 2025. This figure is significantly higher than the national average for civil cases and general IP

cases of second instance during the same period.

Providing accurate guidance for lower courts. The judicial quality and efficiency of lower courts under the Court's jurisdiction have continued to improve, with key performance indicators regarding adjudication quality showing an overall positive trend. The effectiveness of source-of-dispute governance has become increasingly evident, as reflected by a marked reduction in mass enforcement cases involving invention patents, etc.

I. Aligning with National Strategies and Safeguarding Scientific and Technological Innovation through Judicial Responsibility

The Court adheres to the principles of serving the overall interests of the country and administering justice for the people. It closely aligns its work with the implementation of the major policy decisions and plans of the Party Central Committee, firmly establishing a clear orientation toward law-based, stringent, and efficient protection. By fully leveraging its institutional advantage of coordinated adjudication at the national level, the Court has effectively strengthened the legal safeguards for IP rights and fair competition.

(I) Stringently Protecting IP Rights to Accelerate the Development of New Quality Productive Forces

Adjudicating cases involving key and core technologies in accordance with the law. In 2025, the Court accepted 4,027 patent cases, accounting for 86.1% of its docket, up from 74.7% in 2019. The number of cases involving key and core technologies and significant market value has risen annually, closely mirroring the accelerating pace of China’s scientific and technological innovation. Cases related to strategic emerging industries increased from 17.6% in 2019 to 32.4% in 2025. In the technical secret infringement case concerning “*Artificial Intelligence and Algorithms in the Field of Visual Recognition*”², the Court applied rules on the allocation of the burden of proof to ascertain acts of infringement from extensive factual evidence, thereby ensuring that “genuine innovation” receives “genuine protection”. In the “*Glass Processing Machine*” technical secret infringement case³, the Court imposed stringent penalties for infringement within the high-end equipment manufacturing sector, awarding treble punitive damages in result of over RMB 380 million. In the patent infringement case involving

² (2023) SPC IP Civil Final 1503.

³ (2023) SPC IP Civil Final 2039.

*“Electronic-Grade Copper Oxide”*⁴, the Court awarded a record RMB 120 million in compensation to a natural person patent holder and clarified that the destruction of infringing equipment may be carried out by means such as dismantling or modification, thus providing effective redress for the rights holder while avoiding unnecessary waste of resources. In the patent invalidation case concerning *“Large-Stroke Thin Compression Block”* in shipbuilding⁵, the Court accurately evaluated the substantive contribution of the invention and upheld the patent’s validity. In the *“Composite Sensor”* patent invalidation case concerning high-speed rail applications⁶, the Court scientifically assessed the inventiveness of a mechanical fault-diagnosis device designed for harsh environments over the prior art, thereby effectively supporting self-reliance and strength in science and technology in key sectors.

Adjudicating cases involving seed industry IP in accordance with the law. Since its establishment, the Court has seen a consistently high growth in new plant variety cases, with a total of 923 cases accepted (representing an average annual

⁴ (2024) SPC IP Civil Final 1254.

⁵ (2024) SPC IP Admin. Final 683.

⁶ (2024) SPC IP Admin. Final 710.

increase of 46.2%). In 2025, it concluded 181 cases (a year-on-year increase of 0.6%), with 90% in favor of the variety rights holders. Since its establishment, the Court has awarded punitive damages in 23 cases, totaling nearly RMB 76 million. In 2025 alone, punitive damages were awarded in 12 cases, amounting to nearly RMB 62 million. In the infringement case involving the new maize variety “*NP01154*”⁷, the Court awarded punitive damages of over RMB 53 million, setting a new record for new plant variety infringement cases in China and sending a strong signal of strict protection for breeding technological innovation. The Court works to ensure consistency of adjudication criteria through the judgment of individual case to enhance protection effectiveness. For instance, the case on the invalidation of the new plant variety right for “*Calypso*” *guzmania*⁸ clarified the criteria for assessing novelty of variety rights; the infringement case concerning the new wheat variety “*Nongmai 88*”⁹ clarified the constitutive elements of storage as an infringing act; the infringement case concerning the new pomegranate variety “*Tianshihong*”¹⁰ clarified the calculation

⁷ (2024) SPC IP Civil Final 337.

⁸ (2024) SPC IP Admin. Final 891.

⁹ (2025) SPC IP Civil Final 417.

¹⁰ (2024) SPC IP Civil Final 925.

method for multiples of licensing fees in infringement damages; the two administrative penalty cases concerning the new rice variety “R900”¹¹ clarified the criteria for determining public interest; and the infringement case concerning the new rice variety “Jietiandao 001”¹² clarified that admixture in allegedly infringing seeds does not affect the determination of infringement. To improve the scientific rigor, accuracy, and standardization of technical fact-finding, the Court has drafted the *Guidelines for Technical Fact-Finding in People’s Courts’ Adjudication of New Plant Variety Rights Dispute Cases*. The Court released the fifth batch of 15 typical judicial cases on IP protection in the seed industry, along with 6 exemplary cases issued during World Food Day and the National Food Security Awareness Week.

Adjudicating cases involving pharmaceutical IP in accordance with the law. The Court strives to support and advance breakthroughs in “hard technology” within the pharmaceutical field using the “soft environment” of high-quality and efficient judicial protection, while properly balancing the protection of pharmaceutical innovation with the

¹¹ (2023) SPC IP Admin. Final 840, (2025) SPC IP Admin. Final 195.

¹² (2025) SPC IP Civil Final 389.

promotion of drug accessibility. In the patent grant case concerning “*Tetramethylpyrazine Nitro Derivatives*”¹³, the Court affirmed that pharmaceutical patent applications demonstrating unexpected technical effects and promising application prospects should be granted according to law, thereby stimulating innovation momentum among pharmaceutical R&D enterprises. The patent invalidation case concerning “*Sphingomonas Engineered Bacteria*”¹⁴ contributed valuable insights into the judgment criteria for sufficient disclosure in invention patent specifications within frontier fields like gene editing, construction of engineered bacterial strains, and microbial metabolites. The “*Boletus*” microbial patent infringement case¹⁵ clarified the pivotal role of deposited microbial strains in defining the scope of patent claims. The patent grant case concerning “*Topical Chinese Herbal Ointment for Gout Treatment*”¹⁶ focused on the interrelation among etiology, medicinal properties, and therapeutic efficacy, providing precise guidance on assessing the patentability of traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) formula inventions and

¹³ (2023) SPC IP Admin. Final 648.

¹⁴ (2024) SPC IP Admin. Final 1241.

¹⁵ (2023) SPC IP Civil Final 2003.

¹⁶ (2023) SPC IP Admin. Final 992.

supporting TCM by preserving its essence and driving innovation. The patent grant case concerning “*Compound Cyclocarya Paliurus Preparation*”¹⁷, based on the contemporary need for TCM inheritance and innovation, clarified the criteria for determining prior art, offering predictable expectations for TCM innovation. In the two administrative cases concerning *approval of patent term extension for pharmaceuticals*¹⁸, the Court clarified for the first time that lawsuits challenging administrative decisions on such extensions fall within the scope of administrative litigation.

Strengthening judicial review of substantive requirements for grant and invalidation of rights. Since its establishment, the Court has accepted 6,543 administrative cases concerning the grant and invalidation of rights for patents, new plant varieties, and integrated circuit layout designs. In 2025, it concluded 1,419 such cases, modifying 109 first instance judgments, with a modification rate of 7.7%. The Court promoted the inclusion of 104 patent administrative cases into the Case Database of People’s Courts, basically covering common disputes and effectively promoting the alignment of

¹⁷ (2024) SPC IP Admin. Final 542.

¹⁸ (2025) SPC IP Admin. Final 448 & 449.

patent examination and adjudication criteria. By deeply understanding the cumulative, uncertain, and high-risk nature of technological innovation and invention, the Court accurately evaluates the substantive contribution of inventions to boost high-quality innovation. In the patent grant case concerning “*Fault-Tolerant Algorithm-Based Blockchain Consensus Method*”¹⁹, the Court clarified that while blockchain is a data structure, it can serve as a patent-eligible subject matter if it integrates other technical means to provide a comprehensive technical solution for specific application scenarios. In the patent invalidation case concerning “*User Terminal Multimedia Communication Method and Device*”²⁰, the Court delineated the boundary between “combinatorial innovation” and “simple superposition or recombination of prior art means” in the field of IoT communication technology. The patent invalidation cases concerning “*Container Building Module*”²¹ clarified the distinction between economic benefit choices and technical cognitive bias, and established the criteria for determining “technical prejudice”. The patent invalidation case concerning

¹⁹ (2024) SPC IP Admin. Final 573.

²⁰ (2024) SPC IP Admin. Final 141.

²¹ (2024) SPC IP Admin. Final 681 & 682.

*“Fixed Grate Pre-combustion Chamber”*²² reiterated that inventiveness examination should view the patented technology and prior art from the perspective of a person skilled in the art, avoiding rigid literal interpretation and identification of technical features. In the *“Talazoparib”* patent grant case²³, the Court clarified the acceptance standards for supplementing experimental data and amending claims based on the principle of good faith, granting legal protection commensurate with technological innovation achievements.

Giving full play to the role of the punitive damages system. The Court has imposed stringent penalties on severe IP infringements in accordance with the law, effectively curbing such unlawful acts. The application of punitive damages has been further expanded. In addition to the high-value punitive damages awarded in the aforementioned cases such as the *“Glass Processing Machine”* technical secret infringement and the *“NP01154”* new maize variety infringement, punitive damages were also awarded in many other rulings. In the *“Metal Protective Mesh”* patent infringement case²⁴, single-fold

²² (2024) SPC IP Admin. Final 870.

²³ (2023) SPC IP Admin. Final 346.

²⁴ (2023) SPC IP Civil Final 2873.

punitive damages were imposed on an infringer who had engaged in prolonged and repeated infringements while obstinately refusing to acknowledge manufacturing the infringing products. In the “*Mobile Game*” case involving software copyright infringement and unfair competition²⁵, double-fold punitive damages were awarded due to the infringer’s violation of the principle of good faith in business operations and repeated disregard of court orders to provide the source code of the infringing software during proceedings, among other circumstances. In the “*Infrared Thermal Imager*” software copyright infringement case²⁶, triple-fold punitive damages were awarded in light of the concealed nature of the infringement and the infringer’s potential to evade legal accountability. In the “*Suitcase Intermediate Panel*” patent infringement case²⁷, quadruple-fold punitive damages were imposed on an infringer who, after being held liable, continued essentially the same infringing activities through reorganized entities under different names.

Enhancing judicial quality and efficiency in procedural

²⁵ (2023) SPC IP Civil Final 3042.

²⁶ (2023) SPC IP Civil Final 2573.

²⁷ (2025) SPC IP Civil Final 598.

matters, including jurisdiction. The Court accepted 391 procedural cases and concluded 348 of them, with an average disposition period of 25.3 days for jurisdiction-related cases. In connected cases involving jurisdictional objections across regions or with multiple jurisdictional factors, centralized jurisdiction was assigned as appropriate, reducing litigation costs for the parties while creating favorable conditions for coordinated and substantive dispute resolution. The Court also strengthened the review of analogous cases and the distillation of guiding principles, establishing clear criteria for determining jurisdiction in novel types of cases where significant practical disputes exist.

(II) Resolutely Upholding Fair Competition to Foster a First-Class Law-Based Business Environment

Preventing and curbing “involution-style” competition within industries. From the strategic perspective of safeguarding national interests, industrial development, and fair competition, the Court has combined comprehensive efforts to address “involution-style” competition with the impartial, efficient, and lawful adjudication of cases, thereby creating favorable conditions for the healthy and orderly development of

industries. Regarding a series of patent invalidation cases involving “*Optical Lenses*” among leading global companies in the sector²⁸, the Court clarified how patent applications in relevant fields should be properly filed, prompting the two companies to voluntarily withdraw their lawsuits and accept the administrative review decisions. In response to a multi-year series of IP disputes between new energy enterprises, a grand justice of the Supreme People’s Court presided over an on-site circuit trial, guiding both parties to focus on innovation, development, and healthy competition, which led to the comprehensive and substantive resolution of over 50 interconnected lawsuits.

Enhancing judicial effectiveness in anti-monopoly enforcement. Since its establishment, the Court has accepted 347 monopoly cases and concluded 292 (including 203 substantive cases) of them, with 66 cases found to constitute monopolistic conduct. Among these, 49 cases (including 34 substantive cases) were concluded in 2025, with 15 found to constitute monopolistic conduct. Key areas of focus include regulating monopolistic practices in sectors vital to public welfare such as pharmaceuticals and construction materials. In

²⁸ (2025) SPC IP Admin. Final 727 et al.

the “*Active Pharmaceutical Ingredient (API) of the Camphor*” horizontal monopoly agreement case²⁹, the Court upheld the anti-monopoly administrative decision in accordance with the law, effectively regulating competition among API manufacturers, promoting reduced production costs for downstream finished drugs and lowering patient expenses. In the horizontal monopoly agreement case involving *a cement industry association*³⁰, the Court appropriately delineated the boundaries of industry association conduct, guiding associations in providing industry guidance and enterprise services. Additionally, in multiple horizontal monopoly agreement cases involving *cement enterprises*³¹, the Court supported administrative penalty decisions in accordance with the law, promoting synergy between administrative enforcement and judicial adjudication to jointly safeguard fair market competition. Monopolistic conduct by large platforms leveraging their dominant market positions has been regulated in accordance with the law: in the case concerning *the abuse of market dominance by mobile payment platform enterprises*³², the Court

²⁹ (2023) SPC IP Admin. Final 30.

³⁰ (2024) SPC IP Admin. Final 148.

³¹ (2024) SPC IP Admin. Final 149 et al.

³² (2023) SPC IP Civil Final 3129.

set competition red lines for large platform enterprises, effectively protecting consumer choice and promoting cross-platform interoperability. Administrative monopolies have been effectively addressed: in the “*Shared E-Bike*” administrative monopoly case³³, the Court, for the first time, determined that an administrative authority unlawfully granting exclusive operating rights constituted an abuse of administrative power to restrict transactions, thereby advancing the development of a unified national market. During the China Fair Competition Policy Publicity Week, the Court released five “Typical Anti-Monopoly Cases of People’s Courts for 2025” .

Strengthening judicial protection of technical secrets. Since its establishment, the Court has accepted 343 substantive cases involving infringement of technical secrets and concluded 334 of them, with 51 concluded in 2025 alone. It has adjudicated multiple cases involving the infringement of “high-end, sophisticated, and cutting-edge” technical secrets, progressively clarifying relevant legal rules while significantly raising compensation awards to resolutely curb such violations. In the “*Inorganic Hybrid Resin*” technical secret infringement

³³ (2023) SPC IP Admin. Final 1011.

case³⁴, the Court clarified that a people’s court may order the return of patent application rights or granted patent rights as a specific remedy for ceasing infringement. In the technical secret infringement case involving a “*Continuous Casting Machine*”³⁵, the Court lawfully applied civil procedural rules of evidence and criteria of proof, declining to rely solely on findings from a prior criminal judgment to determine the scope of civil infringement and liability for damages, thereby substantially enhancing protection. In the technical secret infringement case related to a “*Blast Furnace Gas Desulfurization Process*”³⁶, the Court awarded damages of RMB 50 million and clarified that intentional infringers in a joint infringement may be liable for punitive damages based on their subjective fault, while other infringers bear joint liability for compensatory damages within the corresponding scope. In the “*Quartz Glass Fiber*” technical secret infringement case³⁷, after comprehensively considering factors such as infringement spanning over a decade, its extensive scope, substantial illegal gains, and repeated misconduct, the Court increased the multiplier for punitive

³⁴ (2023) SPC IP Civil Final 2738.

³⁵ (2023) SPC IP Civil Final 2037.

³⁶ (2023) SPC IP Civil Final 2880.

³⁷ (2023) SPC IP Civil Final 2467.

damages and awarded over RMB 200 million in compensation, reflecting prioritized protection for original innovation and core technologies in the aerospace and defense sectors. In the technical secret infringement case concerning “*Dental CBCT*”³⁸, the Court established methods for ascertaining technical facts related to listed medical device products and awarded punitive damages to fully uphold the rights holder’s claim of nearly RMB 200 million, clearly demonstrating its commitment to protecting innovators and decisively penalizing infringers.

Intensifying the protection of private enterprises and individual rights. The Court has consistently adhered to the principle of equal treatment and protection for all types of market entities. In the software infringement case concerning the “*AMN Chip*”³⁹, the Court clarified the conditions for applying the principle of exhaustion of the distribution right under the *Copyright Law* to computer software works, effectively safeguarding the legitimate rights and interests of private enterprises. In the “*Hemodialysis Management*” software infringement case⁴⁰, the Court reversed the original judgment,

³⁸ (2023) SPC IP Civil Final 3118.

³⁹ (2022) SPC IP Civil Final 1460.

⁴⁰ (2023) SPC IP Civil Final 2586.

finding that all defendants constituted joint infringement and awarding damages of RMB 22.5 million. The private enterprise involved presented a banner stating that “the judgment saved the innovative enterprise”. For the “*Embedded Groundwater Monitoring*” software infringement case⁴¹, the Court adopted a “three-pronged approach” by implementing act preservation and property preservation measures while also increasing the damages award upon modification, providing strong protection for the private enterprise’s IP rights. In the “*Pesticide*” invention patent infringement case⁴², the Court accurately balanced the interests between generic agrochemical manufacturers and patent holders. In the “*Drawing*” software ownership case⁴³, the Court reversed the judgment to support an employee’s claim to ownership of open-source software developed during spare time, thereby legally protecting citizens’ freedom to engage in scientific research and innovation. In the “*Joint Motion Support Gear*” invention patent infringement case⁴⁴, the Court comprehensively assessed the circumstances to raise the damages award, delivering robust protection for the inventor

⁴¹ (2023) SPC IP Civil Final 220.

⁴² (2023) SPC IP Civil Final 1511.

⁴³ (2023) SPC IP Civil Final 144.

⁴⁴ (2024) SPC IP Civil Final 403.

and sending a clear message to encourage innovation and respect talent.

(III) Proactively Serving Opening Up to Facilitate a New Landscape of Win-Win Cooperation

Contributing to expanding high-standard opening up through equal protection. Since its establishment, the Court has accepted 2,546 cases involving foreign parties and concluded 2,046 of them, with 475 concluded in 2025 alone. It has faithfully fulfilled international obligations such as equal protection and national treatment. Over the past seven years, the number of foreign-related cases has grown at an average annual rate of 18.7%, reflecting the increasing choice of foreign entities to resolve IP disputes in Chinese courts. In the “*Natural Protease 3*” technical secret infringement case⁴⁵, the Court protected technical secrets formed overseas in accordance with the law. The foreign company and its parent respectively sent letters of appreciation, and a representative of the foreign company also visited the Court in person to present a commendatory banner and record a video expressing gratitude. In the “*CETP Inhibitor*” patent grant case⁴⁶, the Court

⁴⁵ (2023) SPC IP Civil Final 2913.

⁴⁶ (2023) SPC IP Admin. Final 1055.

determined that the patent application should be approved and authorized in accordance with the law. The foreign enterprise involved wrote a letter stating that it “recognized the profound legal expertise of Chinese judges and the resolve of the Chinese judiciary to strengthen IP protection, which reinforced our confidence to invest and develop in China”. In the “*Semaglutide*” patent invalidation case⁴⁷, the Court further clarified the rules and principles governing the acceptance of supplementary experimental data, for which the foreign enterprise involved specially presented a commendatory banner and a plaque. In the patent invalidation case involving “*Network Session Association and Management Technology*”⁴⁸, the Court provided a reasonable interpretation of the claim language in the foreign enterprise’s patent and maintained its validity, demonstrating China’s fair, transparent, and non-discriminatory judicial environment. In the technical secret infringement and patent ownership case concerning “*Tire Building Machine*”⁴⁹, the Court equally protected the legitimate rights and interests of both Chinese and foreign parties, substantially strengthening the protection of high-value technology. In the “*Container Lid*” PCT

⁴⁷ (2023) SPC IP Admin. Final 1282.

⁴⁸ (2025) SPC IP Admin. Final 220.

⁴⁹ (2023) SPC IP Civil Final 3236.

invention patent grant case⁵⁰, the Court clarified that amendments made by the applicant on the international filing date should be treated in good faith during the national phase, thereby fully safeguarding the legitimate rights and interests of PCT applicants.

Engaging in global IP governance actively. The Court is committed to promoting the formation of internationally recognized rules and criteria, actively contributing Chinese perspectives to global IP governance. The latest inclusion of 66 judicial decisions from Chinese courts (including 34 from the Court) into the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) LEX database was recognized as one of the “Top 10 Cases of International Communication of Chinese Rule of Law in 2025”. Furthermore, 5 of the Court’s technical secret rulings were recommended to the WIPO. The Court also provided the International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV) with 10 typical cases to promote international exchanges on IP protection in the seed industry. In a case concerning jurisdictional objections in a standard-essential patent infringement dispute related to chip licensing tiers, the Court lawfully affirmed Chinese courts’ jurisdiction, leading to a

⁵⁰ (2025) SPC IP Admin. Final 538.

comprehensive global settlement between the Chinese and foreign parties, covering 52 interrelated lawsuits worldwide.

Promoting win-win cooperation for China and the world with an open mindset. Since its establishment, the Court has achieved a mediation and withdrawal rate of 36.7% in foreign-related second-instance substantive civil cases. This rate is significantly higher than the national averages for both foreign-related second-instance civil cases and general foreign-related second-instance IP civil cases during the same period, thereby effectively cementing and amplifying the strengths of China's foreign-related adjudication in upholding fairness and justice, delivering convenience and efficiency, demonstrating good faith and civilization, and reflecting a people-centered and caring approach. The English edition of the *Annual Report of the Intellectual Property Court of the Supreme People's Court of China (2024)* has been released, and the Court's English website has recorded over 160 million visits. The *Blue Book on China's Rule of Law Development Involving Foreign-Related Affairs* dedicates a section to introducing the Court's work. A delegation visited Europe to observe the operation of the Unified Patent Court and study the patent adjudication systems and latest practices in relevant European

countries. Within the same year, judges from the Court and the Unified Patent Court conducted reciprocal visits and held substantive exchanges. The Court also sent representatives to attend key international forums including the 2025 WIPO Intellectual Property Judges Forum and meetings of the WIPO Advisory Board of Judges, the WIPO Symposium on Standard Essential Patents, the 2025 AIPPI World Congress, the Global Patent Law Congress, and the China-Japan Seminar on hot issues of intellectual property research. Through these platforms, they presented an accurate, multidimensional and panoramic account of China's IP judicial progress.

II. Resolving Disputes and Fostering Integrated Development through Effective and Substantive Settlement

Guided by the objectives of substantively resolving disputes, promoting the transformation and application of innovative achievements, and achieving win-win outcomes for all parties, the Court integrates mediation with adjudication to holistically advance technological innovation, foster cooperative success among enterprises, support high-quality industry development, and uphold integrity in commercial practices.

(I) Emphasizing Substantive Settlement and Applying

the “Fengqiao Experience”

The Court underscores the unique role of judicial mediation and has successfully settled numerous conflicts and disputes through effective and merits-based resolution. Since its establishment, the mediation and withdrawal rate for second-instance substantive civil cases has reached 37.7%, markedly exceeding the national averages for both general second-instance civil cases and general second-instance IP civil cases during the same period. The Court has systematically summarized and established four working mechanisms, including centralized mediation leveraging its unified adjudication advantage and holistic mediation using the associated-case information disclosure system, and five specific measures of “mediation prompted by preservation”, “mediation prompted by trial”, “mediation prompted by circuit hearings”, “mediation prompted by judgment”, and “mediation prompted by enforcement”. It has formulated and issued the *Guidelines for Judicial Mediation in Technology-Related Intellectual Property Cases* and has compiled a set of representative mediation cases. These initiatives deepen and solidify the practice of the “Fengqiao Experience” in the field of technology-related IP protection in the new era. The Court has

appropriately resolved civil compensation claims concerning monopolistic practices by platform companies, steering the platform economy toward an open, innovative, and enabling future. In three patent application ownership disputes within the “*Low-Altitude Economy*” sector⁵¹, the Court successfully transformed a zero-sum conflict into a cooperative win-win outcome. This led to the full resolution of 19 interconnected cases across 3 court levels, thereby supporting the cultivation and growth of strategic emerging industries. Through package mediation for the patent infringement case involving a “*Wafer Exchange Device*”⁵² and over 60 related disputes arising from patent invalidation proceedings, the Court achieved the goal of “resolving one case to settle a cluster” while also fostering healthier development within the semiconductor equipment industry. In the “*3D Printing*” patent infringement case⁵³, the Court effectively referenced prior similar cases from the Case Database of People’s Courts to guide two leading domestic medical 3D-printing enterprises toward a comprehensive settlement. In the “*NUMROTO Tool Grinding*” software

⁵¹ (2024) SPC IP Civil Final 891 et al.

⁵² (2025) SPC IP Civil Final 600.

⁵³ (2023) SPC IP Civil Final 2614.

infringement case⁵⁴, the Court adopted a mediation approach focusing on cooperative, win-win development between the involving parties and facilitated a settlement based on “compensation plus software legalization”. The foreign company involved sent a letter of appreciation commending the “professionalism, fairness, and efficiency of China’s intellectual property adjudication”. In the patent infringement cases concerning a “*Kneading Massager*”⁵⁵, an advance judgment in one pivotal case prompted a full settlement of the entire disputes, with the manufacturer at the source of infringement assuming complete liability. This outcome significantly bolstered the confidence of Taiwan business-people, reinforcing their “determination to increase investment and innovation on the mainland and their commitment to participating in cross-strait economic cooperation for shared prosperity of the Chinese nation”. For the patent infringement disputes involving “*Fingerprint Recognition Chips*”⁵⁶, the Court successfully resolved a complex web of civil-administrative patent disputes among multiple mobile phone, module, and chip companies from across the Taiwan strait and overseas, which not only

⁵⁴ (2023) SPC IP Civil Final 1259.

⁵⁵ (2024) SPC IP Civil Final 654 et al.

⁵⁶ (2023) SPC IP Civil Final 1110 et al.

provided reassurance to enterprises and invigorated the semiconductor industry, but also fostered emotional bonds across the strait. In the patent ownership case regarding a “*Robot Positioning Method and System*”⁵⁷, the Court proposed an optimal settlement-based resolution, which was accepted by the parties involved, effectively facilitating the transformation and practical application of AI-related scientific and technological achievements in the rubber industry.

(II) Expanding Circuit Trials to Fulfill “Three Core Functions”

Building on the circuit trial model of “Intellectual Property Court + Circuit Court” maintained since its inception, the Court has refined its “on-site inspection + courtroom hearing” case handling mechanism. It implements the principle of conducting circuit trials “whenever suitable and to the fullest extent possible”, striving to extend adjudication and dispute resolution to “the doorsteps of the people”. This approach effectively realizes the three core functions of circuit trials: shifting the judicial focus downward, resolving disputes locally, and facilitating litigation for involved parties. Over the year, the

⁵⁷ (2024) SPC IP Civil Final 1210 et al.

Court conducted 43 circuit trials involving 299 disputes, concurrently carrying out 109 activities including inspections, hearings, inquiries, and research. Through “Circuit Trials + Higher-Lower Court Coordination”, it facilitated the resolution of five highly interconnected cases concerning “*New Energy Vehicle Door Locks*”⁵⁸ and a series of five cases related to “*Chip Manufacturing*”⁵⁹, all closely linked to pending cases in local courts. Through “Circuit Trials + Evidence Preservation”, it achieved substantive settlement in the patent infringement case over a “*Betel Nut Pitting Machine*”⁶⁰ and related disputes, reversing the patent holder’s unfavorable first-instance outcome resulting from unsuccessful evidence preservation. Through “Circuit Trials + On-Site Inspection”, it helped two leading domestic knitting machinery companies involved in the patent infringement case regarding a “*Needle Selecting Knitting Method and Needle Selecting Mechanism*”⁶¹ move from resisting mediation to setting aside the infringement dispute, ultimately reaching a comprehensive settlement. By holding circuit trials directly within township enterprises, it prompted an

⁵⁸ (2025) SPC IP Civil Final 238 et al.

⁵⁹ (2024) SPC IP Civil Final 795 et al.

⁶⁰ (2024) SPC IP Civil Final 1241.

⁶¹ (2024) SPC IP Civil Final 759.

immediate reconciliation between the parties in the patent infringement case concerning a “*New Wooden Cutlery Hot-Press Molding Machine*”⁶², thereby preserving numerous local employment opportunities for local rural women and the livelihoods of thousands of families. In the “*Sludge Dewatering Machine*” patent infringement case⁶³, the Court held a circuit trial at a primary people’s court. By combining “physical evidence inspection + on-site hearing + immediate mediation”, it thoroughly resolved the dispute, achieving a win-win outcome for all parties involved.

(III) Facilitating Integrity and Credibility Development to Uphold “Sound Law and Good Governance”

Guided by the judicial principles that “no one shall profit from wrongdoing” and “those not acting in good faith shall not gain undue advantage”, the Court continuously advances integrity and credibility in IP practices and litigation conduct. Since its establishment, it has imposed 13 judicial penalties, referred 17 leads on suspected unlawful or criminal acts, and issued 3 judicial recommendations. It has identified 1 case as a false lawsuit and 8 as malicious litigation. In 2025 alone, it

⁶² (2025) SPC IP Civil Final 385.

⁶³ (2025) SPC IP Civil Final 327.

imposed 2 judicial penalties, referred 6 leads on suspected unlawful or criminal acts, issued 1 judicial recommendation, and identified 1 false lawsuit and 2 cases of malicious litigation. In the new plant variety infringement case concerning “*Zhengmai 136*”⁶⁴, the Court imposed a judicial penalty against a party for obstructing civil proceedings. The party had maliciously deregistered its company via a simplified procedure during the first-instance trial, yet subsequently filed an appeal in the company’s name using an invalidated seal. In the “*Dashcam*” patent malicious litigation case⁶⁵, after a comprehensive assessment of factors including the origin of the rights, the claims, the filing time of the lawsuit, and the litigation conduct, the Court determined the action constituted malicious litigation and fully upheld the victim’s claim for compensation. This ruling provides useful guidance for the holistic analysis and judgment of malicious litigation and the determination of damages. In the utility model patent ownership case concerning a “*Guide Rail Module Structure*”⁶⁶, upon discovering that a related copyright dispute constituted a false lawsuit, the Court directly retried and reversed the judgment according to the law,

⁶⁴ (2024) SPC IP Civil Final 326.

⁶⁵ (2023) SPC IP Civil Final 869.

⁶⁶ (2025) SPC IP Civil Retrial 1.

imposing a judicial fine. It simultaneously referred leads on suspected criminal activity to the police station for investigation. In 3 standard-essential patent infringement cases⁶⁷, the Court held that the patentee’s conduct—providing patented technical solutions during the standard-setting process while deliberately concealing patent information, thereby allowing implementers to use the technology prior to asserting the patent—constituted an abuse of patent rights and denied protection according to the law. In the patent grant case concerning “*Artificial Bear Bile Powder*”⁶⁸, the Court clarified that alleged rights to inventions lacking any genuine inventive activity have no legitimate foundation, and thus no claim to their “ownership” should be recognized. In the patent invalidation cases concerning “*Enhanced Uplink Technology*”⁶⁹, the Court clarified the criteria for examining patent priority, thereby preventing applicants from improperly gaining the benefit of a prior application date for inventions completed after the priority date through the priority system. In a property damage compensation case⁷⁰, the Court addressed civil acts involving the fraudulent transfer of

⁶⁷ (2023) SPC IP Civil Final 2685 & 2875, (2024) SPC IP Civil Final 745.

⁶⁸ (2023) SPC IP Civil Final 638.

⁶⁹ (2024) SPC IP Admin. Final 126 & 127.

⁷⁰ (2024) SPC IP Civil Final 361.

patent rights to obtain high-tech enterprise qualifications and the use of ostensibly lawful forms to conceal illegal purposes for securing improper gains. Such acts were declared invalid in accordance with the law, helping to foster a clean and healthy environment for invention and innovation. In the integrated circuit layout design infringement case concerning “*USB-to-Serial Port Chips*”⁷¹, the Court clarified the criteria for determining the date of first commercial exploitation of a layout design, guiding industry enterprises to register their designs promptly and to enforce their rights in good faith. In the patent invalidation case regarding “*User Terminal Multimedia Communication Method and Device*”⁷², the Court integrated the *Hague Service Convention* with domestic civil procedure rules. Even after achieving successful service by mail, it “made all reasonable efforts” to attempt alternative service methods. This approach reasonably balanced strict compliance with international treaties, proactive safeguarding of due process, and the regulation of procedural abuse, thereby protecting the lawful interests of all parties while effectively countering delays caused by malicious evasion.

⁷¹ (2023) SPC IP Civil Final 645.

⁷² (2024) SPC IP Admin. Final 141.

III. Deepening Reform and Enhancing Adjudication Capability through Institutional Innovation

The Court remains steadfast in advancing the reform of the national-level appellate mechanism for IP cases. It continuously strengthens internal adjudication management and enhances supervision and guidance over lower courts.

(I) Remaining Firmly Committed to Institutional Innovation to Build Momentum for Deepening the Court Reform

The *Opinions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on Strengthening Adjudication Work in the New Era* calls for “improving the appellate mechanism for IP cases”, thereby further strengthening the policy foundation for deepening reform of the Court. At the beginning of the year, during the 28th biweekly consultative symposium of the 14th National Committee of the Chinese People’s Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), themed “Strengthening Intellectual Property Law Enforcement and Judicial Protection to Foster the Development of New Quality Productive Forces”, participating members engaged in in-depth discussions on deepening reform of the national-level appellate mechanism for

IP cases. Within the framework of existing legal regimes, including the *Patent Law*, a targeted and incremental approach has been adopted to effectively address the persistently high number of derivative cases arising from patent disputes. To this end, the *Notice of the General Office of the Supreme People's Court on Adding Enforcement Guidance to the Operative Part of Judgments in Patent Infringement Cases* was issued. By refining the wording of the operative part of judgments in patent infringement cases, the Notice introduces additional guidance on issues concerning aspects such as the enforcement of judgments in circumstances where the patent at issue is subsequently invalidated. These measures are intended to mitigate derivative problems such as enforcement difficulties and repeated procedural cycles arising after an effective judgment has determined patent infringement but the patent right later becomes invalid. In the patent infringement case⁷³ concerning “aerosol containers and filling devices”, where the validity of the patent right was manifestly in doubt, conditions were attached to the performance of obligations determined in the civil judgment, such as cessation of infringement and monetary payment, in order to appropriately balance substantive fairness

⁷³ (2023) SPC IP Civil Final 2889.

and procedural justice. Building on the full implementation of electronic transfer of appeal cases and electronic service of process, and leveraging the nationwide rollout of the unified digital platform for courts, efforts have been made to advance the development of digital courts and to better facilitate parties' participation in litigation.

(II) Focusing on Improving Quality and Efficiency and Strengthening Adjudication Management

The Court has reinforced accountability for adjudication supervision. Cases of high importance and complexity are subject to collective discussion and deliberation by professional judges' meetings, ensuring consistency of adjudication criteria. Since its establishment, the Court has convened 558 professional judges' meetings, at which 3,803 cases were discussed. Efforts have been intensified to summarize and refine adjudication rules. Among 4,213 cases concluded in 2024, 157 cases were selected, from which 190 judgment digests were distilled and released. These were compiled into the *Judgment Digests of the Intellectual Property Court of the Supreme People's Court of China (2024)*, comprising nearly 410,000 words, and distributed to lower courts under the Court's

jurisdiction. Adjudication data analysis and evaluation have been further strengthened. Drawing on adjudication quality management indicators from both the Court and lower courts under its jurisdiction nationwide since the Court's establishment, in-depth analysis was conducted on outcomes, trends, problems, underlying causes, and corresponding policy recommendations. In addition, 7 cases were selected and submitted as candidate guiding cases under the thematic initiative of "Strengthening Judicial IP Protection for Scientific and Technological Innovation". A total of 51 cases were recommended to and included in the Case Database of the People's Courts, while 51 inquiries were answered through the Fada Network, of which six were selected for publication as featured responses.

(III) Strengthening Team Building and Laying a Solid Foundation for Work

With a clear commitment to strengthening political advancement, the Court has educated and guided its officers and staff to thoroughly study and achieve a deep understanding of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era and Xi Jinping Thought on the Rule of Law. The Court has effectively conducted five themed publicity activities

including seed industry IP rights, Intellectual Property Week, China Fair Competition Policy Promotion Week, National Food Security Awareness Week, and governance of malicious litigation. Over 190 typical cases (including 157 judgment digests from the Court’s rulings) were released. Continuous efforts have been made to develop the “two websites and one WeChat official account”, with total visits to the bilingual website exceeding 620 million, and nearly 130,000 followers on the WeChat official account. Human resources within the Court have been effectively supplemented, with 14 judges selected nationwide joining the ranks, a self-managed judicial police force taking shape, and a new batch of 10 technical investigators taking up their duties. Efforts have accelerated to train and reserve talented professionals for courts across the country, and a talent exchange and training mechanism has been established for technology-related IP trials, with the first cohort of 63 trainees completing their practical placement at the Court. The national technical investigator pool of the people’s courts has been continuously strengthened, now comprising 1,327 experts. The Court actively promoted court–university collaboration in talent development, hosting 75 interns in total, including two groups of 59 IP interns in total on six-month placements.

Targeted professional training sessions were organized according to the needs of courts in different regions and the characteristics and knowledge requirements of various groups including judges, judge assistants, and clerks. The second Professional Training Course on Technology-Related Intellectual Property Trial for National Courts was held with 82 local court judges participating. Over 40 special training sessions were organized, including the Court Forum, New Knowledge Lectures, Clerk Skills Enhancement Classes, and IP Interns Workshops, featuring lectures by 4 renowned legal scholars and 8 senior experts on cutting-edge legal theories and patent examination practices. Material support and office conditions, as well as logistical support, have seen significant improvements.

Conclusion

The year 2026 marks the inaugural year of the 15th National Five-Year Plan. In the face of the strategic imperatives to accelerate high-level scientific and technological development, to expedite the development of a high-standard socialist market economy, and to further expand high-level opening up—and in response to the rapid advancement of the digital economy and technological innovation, as well as intensifying market and international competition—the Court will, under the strong leadership of the Supreme People’s Court, remain firmly guided by Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era. The Court will thoroughly study and implement Xi Jinping Thought on the Rule of Law, and fully apply the guiding principles from the 20th CPC National Congress and the plenary sessions of the 20th CPC Central Committee. By giving fuller play to the role of the national-level appellate mechanism for IP cases, and by adopting more concrete and effective measures to safeguard the accelerated development of new quality productive forces, the Court will strive to make new and greater contributions to building a great

country and advancing national rejuvenation on all fronts through Chinese-style modernization.

Appendix

Key Data on Cases from 2019 to 2025 of the Intellectual Property Court of the Supreme People's Court of China

I. Basic Case Data

(I) Cases in 2025

In 2025, the Court accepted a total of 4,679 technology-related IP and antitrust cases, comprising 2,663 newly accepted cases and 2,016 cases accepted prior to the reporting year. Of these, 3,146 cases were concluded, leaving 1,533 pending. Compared with 2024, within the Court's current jurisdictional scope, newly accepted cases numbered 2,636, an increase of 0.9% year-on-year, and concluded cases totaled 2,959, representing an 8.5% year-on-year increase.

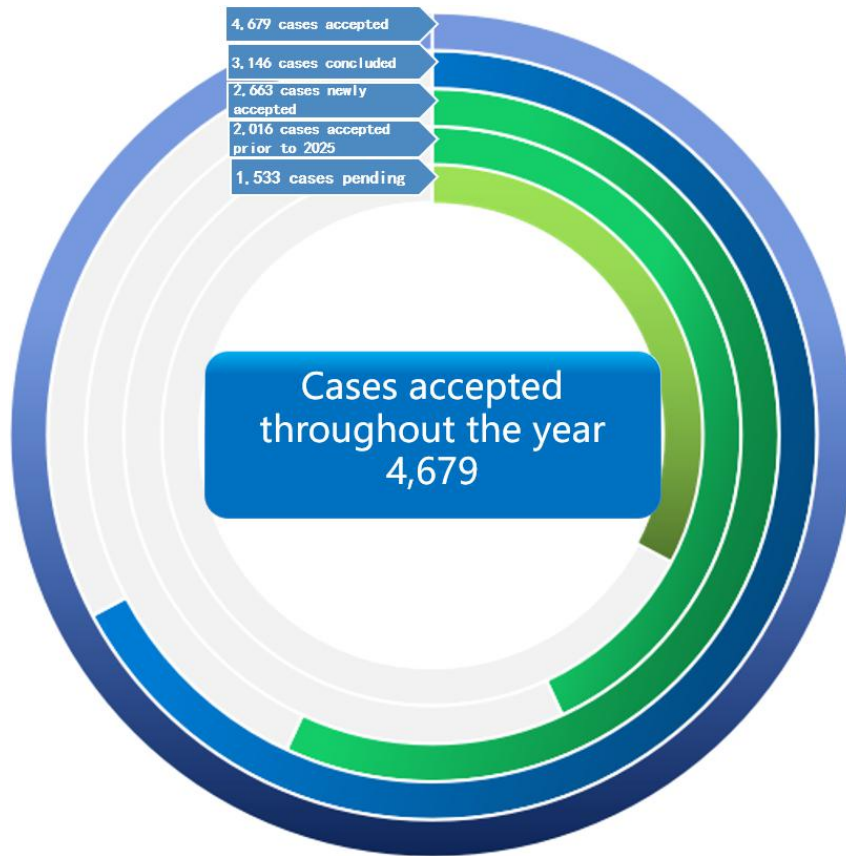


Figure 1 Court Caseload Overview for 2025

(II) Cases from 2019 to 2025

Since its establishment on January 1, 2019, the Court has accepted a total of 24,602 technology-related IP and antitrust cases, of which 23,069 cases have been concluded.

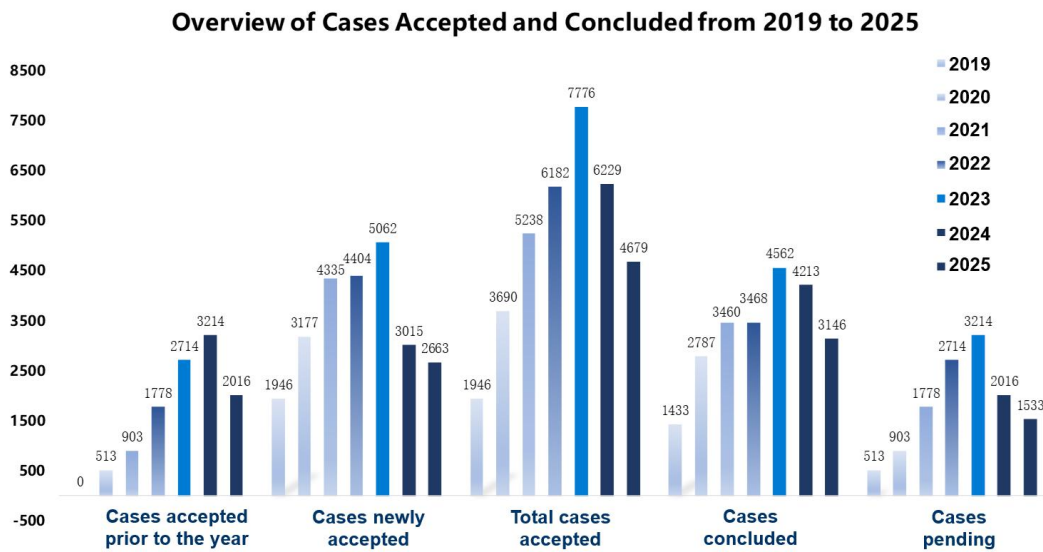


Figure 2 Annual Trend of Cases Accepted and Concluded by the Court from 2019 to 2025

II. Civil Case Classification Data

(I) Cases in 2025

In 2025, the Court newly accepted 972 second-instance substantive civil cases. Among them, 674 were patent disputes (mainly for invention patents), 238 were new plant variety disputes, 32 were antitrust disputes, 3 were integrated circuit layout design disputes, and 25 fell into other categories.

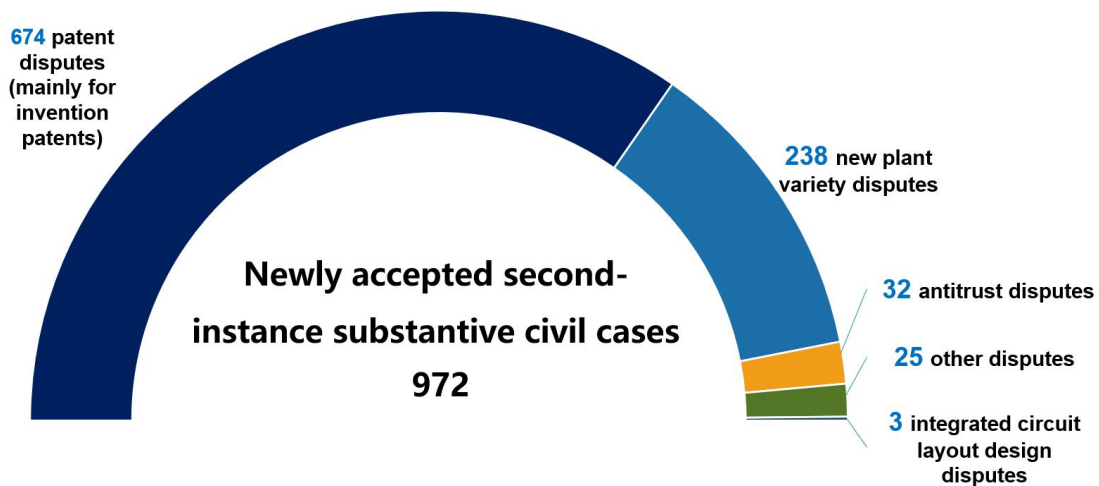


Figure 3 Classification of Newly Accepted Second-Instance Substantive Civil Cases by the Court in 2025

(II) Cases from 2019 to 2025

The Court has accepted a total of 13,918 second-instance substantive civil cases. Among them, 7,860 were patent infringement disputes (including invention and utility model patents), 1,194 were disputes over patent application and ownership rights, 842 were disputes over new plant varieties, 20 were integrated circuit layout design disputes, 355 were technical secret disputes, 2,711 were computer software disputes, 357 were technology-related IP contract disputes, 178 were antitrust civil disputes, and 401 were other disputes.

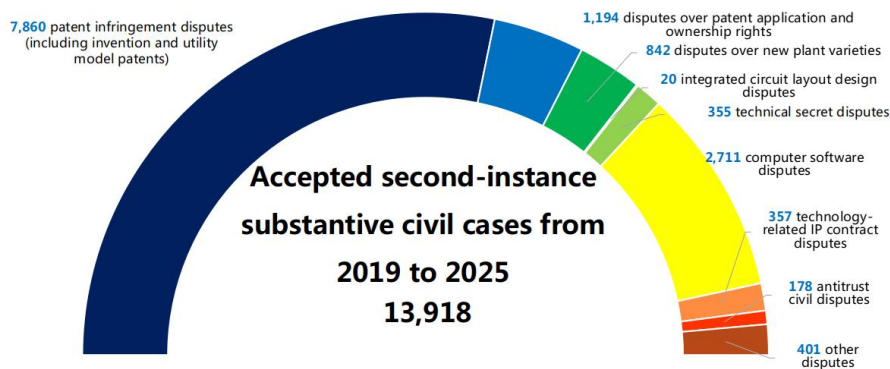


Figure 4 Classification of Accepted Second-Instance Substantive Civil Cases by the Court from 2019 to 2025

III. Administrative Case Classification Data

(I) Cases in 2025

The Court newly accepted 1,292 second-instance substantive administrative cases. Among them, 223 were administrative disputes over the reexamination of rejected invention patent applications, 393 were administrative disputes over the invalidation of invention patents, 19 were administrative disputes over the reexamination of rejected utility model patent applications, 397 were administrative disputes over the invalidation of utility model patents, 198 were administrative disputes over the invalidation of design patents, 3 were administrative disputes over new plant variety rights, 1 was an administrative dispute over integrated circuit layout

design, 16 were antitrust administrative disputes, and 42 were disputes over administrative adjudication and related matters.

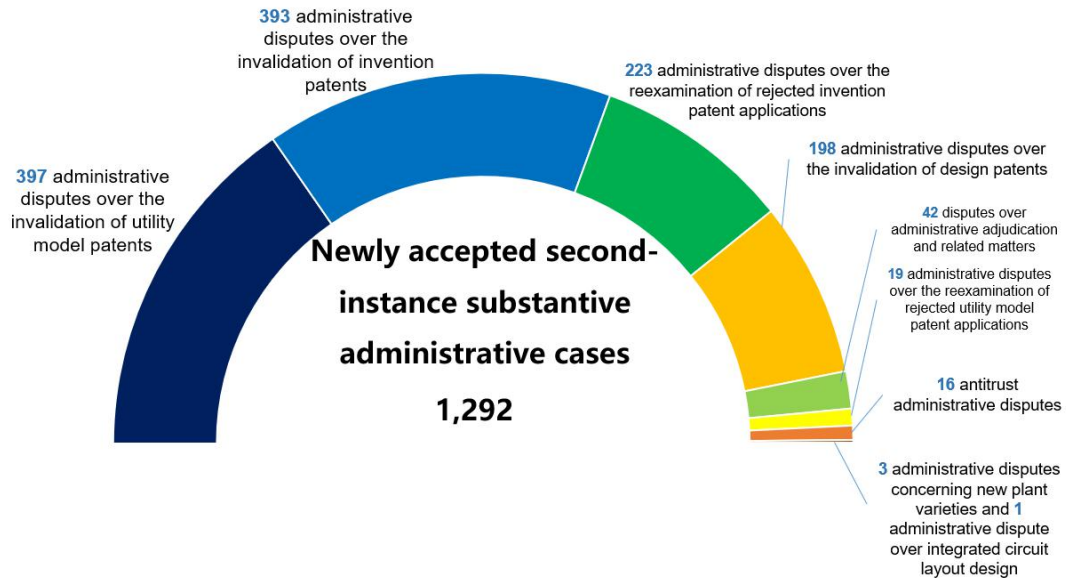


Figure 5 Classification of Newly Accepted Second-Instance Substantive Administrative Cases by the Court in 2025

(II) Cases from 2019 to 2025

The Court has accepted 7,023 second-instance substantive administrative cases. Among them, 1,767 were administrative disputes over the reexamination of rejected invention patent applications, 1,931 were administrative disputes over the invalidation of invention patents, 183 were administrative disputes over the reexamination of rejected utility model patent applications, 1,746 were administrative disputes over the invalidation of utility model patents, 14 were administrative

disputes over the reexamination of rejected design patent applications, 828 were administrative disputes over the invalidation of design patents, 14 were administrative disputes over new plant varieties, 4 were administrative disputes over integrated circuit layout design, 81 were antitrust administrative disputes, and 455 were disputes over administrative adjudication and related matters.

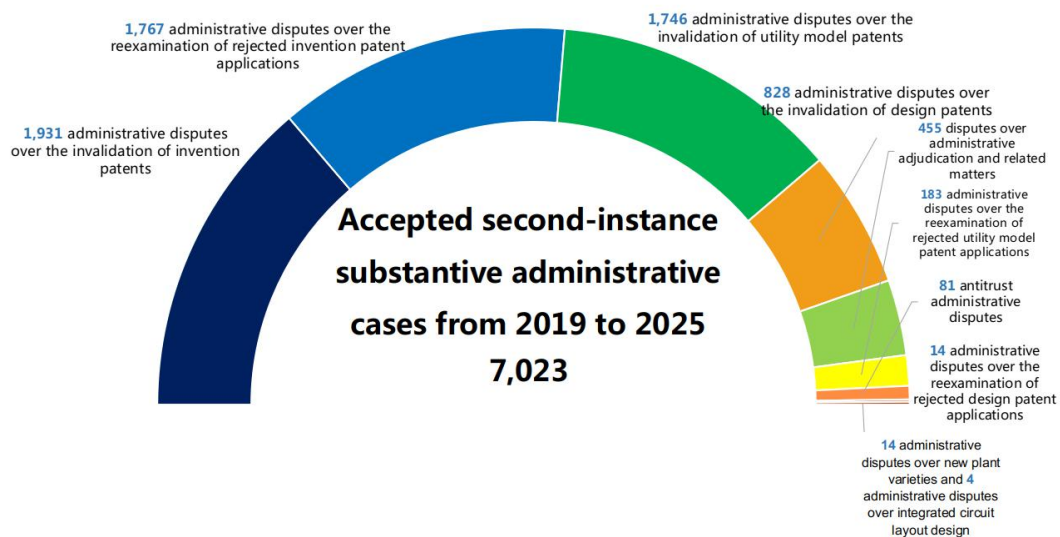


Figure 6 Classification of Accepted Second-Instance Substantive Administrative Cases by the Court from 2019 to 2025

IV. Data on Modes of Case Disposition

(I) Overall Caseload in 2025

In 2025, the Court concluded a total of 3,146 cases. Among them, 1,957 cases (62.2%) were concluded by upholding the original judgments, 531 cases (16.9%) were concluded by

withdrawal (including withdrawal of appeals and withdrawal of actions, the same below), 159 cases (5.1%) were concluded through mediation (with civil mediation statements issued, the same below), 471 cases (15.0%) were concluded by modification, and 28 cases (0.9%) were concluded by other means. No cases were remanded for retrial.

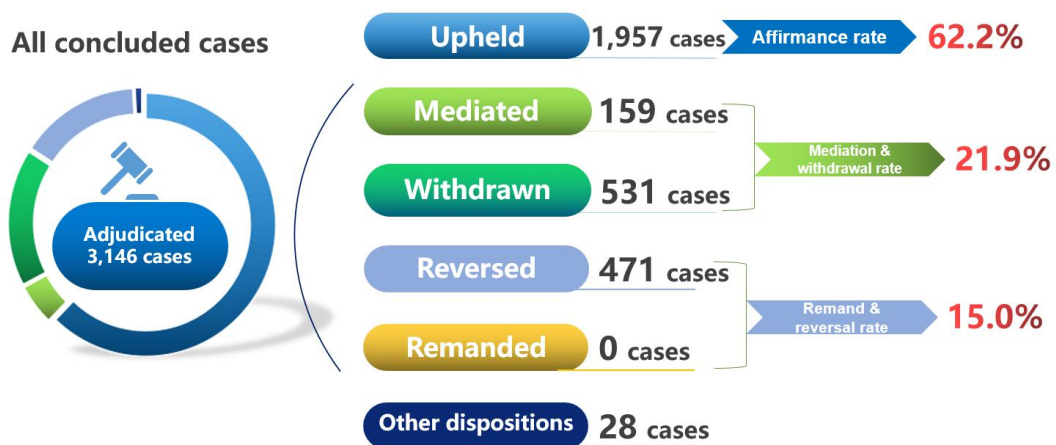


Figure 7 Modes of Case Disposition by the Court in 2025

(II) Civil Cases in 2025

In 2025, the Court concluded a total of 1,281 second-instance substantive civil cases. Among them, 465 cases (36.3%) were concluded by upholding the original judgments, 320 cases (25.0%) were concluded by withdrawal, 159 cases (12.4%) were concluded through mediation, and 337 cases (26.3%) were concluded by modification. No cases were

remanded for retrial.

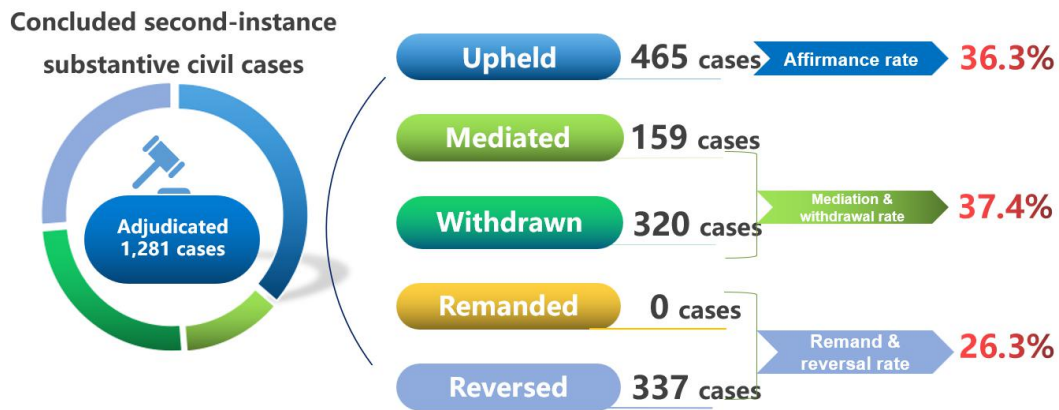


Figure 8 Modes of Case Disposition by the Court in 2025 for Second-Instance Substantive Civil Cases

(III) Administrative Cases in 2025

In 2025, the Court concluded a total of 1,473 second-instance substantive administrative cases. Among them, 1,212 cases (82.3%) were concluded by upholding the original judgments, 137 cases (9.3%) were concluded by withdrawal, 117 cases (7.9%) were concluded by modification, and 7 cases (0.5%) were concluded by other means. No cases were remanded for retrial.

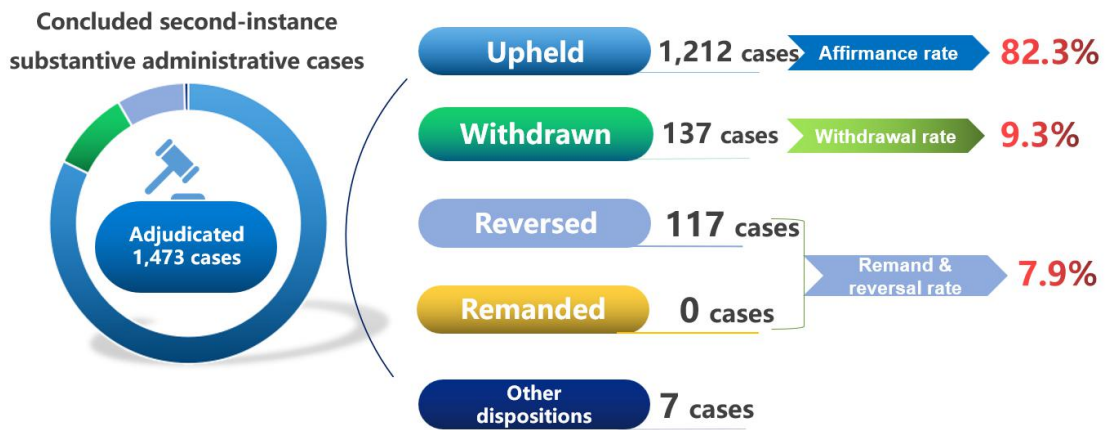


Figure 9 Modes of Case Disposition by the Court in 2025 for Second-Instance Substantive Administrative Cases

(IV) Overall Caseload from 2019 to 2025

From 2019 to 2025, the Court concluded a total of 23,069 cases. Among them, 13,221 cases (57.3%) were concluded by upholding the original judgments, 4,082 cases (17.7%) were concluded by withdrawal, 1,807 cases (7.8%) were concluded through mediation, 124 cases (0.5%) were remanded for retrial, 3,384 cases (14.7%) were concluded by modification, and 451 cases (2.0%) were concluded by other means.

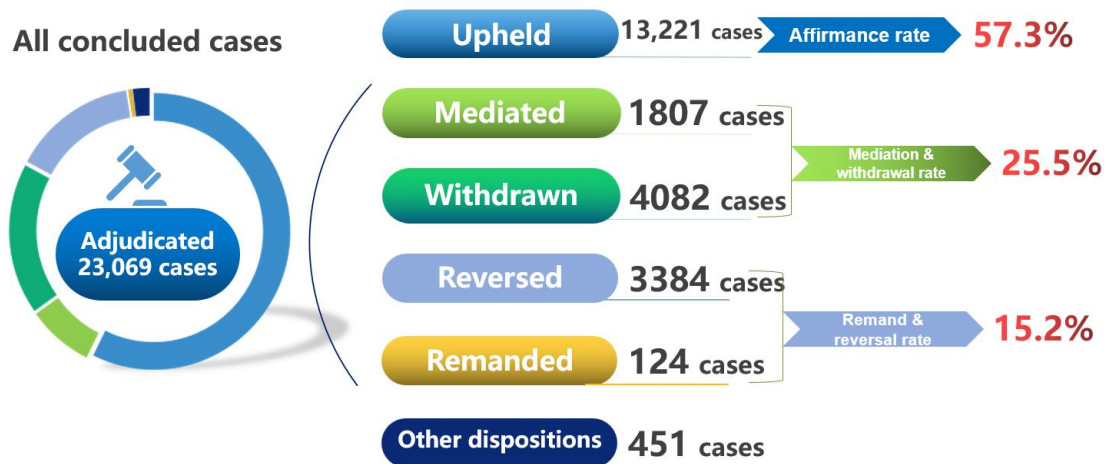


Figure 10 Modes of Case Disposition by the Court from 2019 to 2025



Figure 11 Annual Trend of Cases Concluded by the Court through Remand and Reversal from 2019 to 2025

(V) Civil Cases from 2019 to 2025

From 2019 to 2025, the Court concluded a total of 13,263 second-instance substantive civil cases. Among them, 5,311 cases (40.0%) were concluded by upholding the original judgments, 3,548 cases (26.8%) were concluded by withdrawal, 1,449 cases (10.9%) were concluded through mediation, 119 cases (0.9%) were remanded for retrial, 2,775 cases (20.9%) were concluded by modification of the original judgment, and

61 cases (0.5%) were concluded by other means.

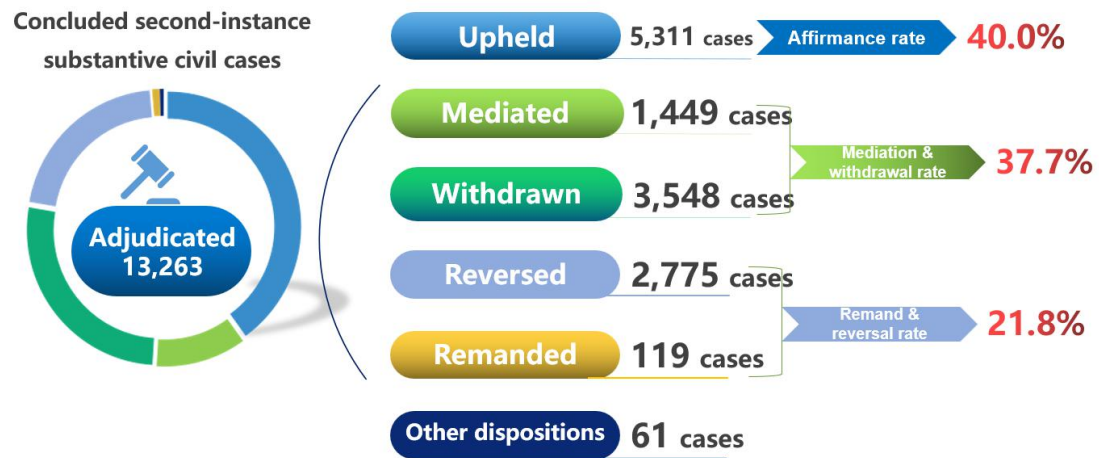


Figure 12 Modes of Case Disposition by the Court from 2019 to 2025 for Second-Instance Substantive Civil Cases

(VI) Administrative Cases from 2019 to 2025

From 2019 to 2025, the Court concluded a total of 6,195 second-instance substantive administrative cases. Among them, 5,242 cases (84.6%) were concluded by upholding the original judgments, 484 cases (7.8%) were concluded by withdrawal, 5 cases (0.1%) were remanded for retrial, 450 cases (7.3%) were concluded by modification of the original judgment, and 14 cases (0.2%) were concluded by other means.

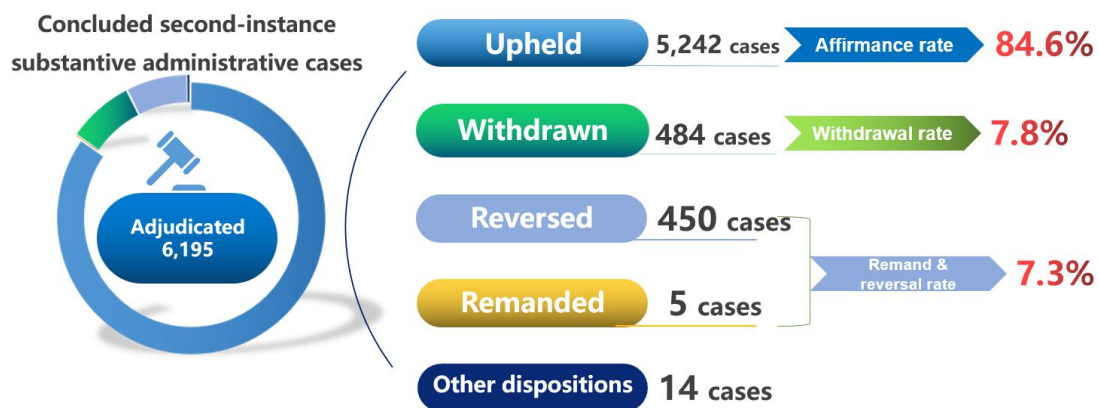


Figure 13 Modes of Case Disposition by the Court from 2019 to 2025 for Second-Instance Substantive Administrative Cases

V. Foreign-Related and Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan-Related Cases

(I) Cases in 2025

In 2025, the Court newly accepted 449 foreign-related and Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan-related cases, accounting for 16.9% of all newly accepted cases. Of these cases, 431 were newly accepted foreign-related cases, representing 16.2% of the total, and 18 were newly accepted Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan-related cases, accounting for 0.7%. Among the newly accepted cases, 190 were civil cases and 259 were administrative cases. During the same year, the Court concluded 492 foreign-related and Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan-related cases, representing a year-on-year increase of 15.8% and accounting for 15.6% of all cases concluded.

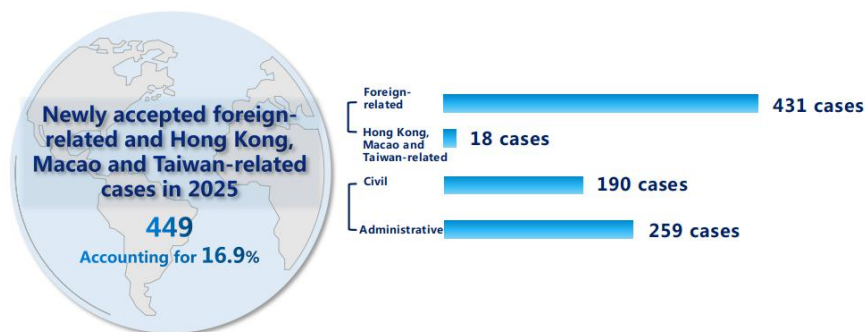


Figure 14 Foreign-Related and Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan-Related Cases Newly Accepted by the Court in 2025

(II) Cases from 2019 to 2025

From 2019 to 2025, the Court accepted 2,871 foreign-related and Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan-related cases, accounting for 11.7% of all accepted cases. Among them, 2,546 were foreign-related cases, representing 10.3% of the total, and 325 were Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan-related cases, accounting for 1.3%. Of these cases, 1,484 were civil cases and 1,387 were administrative cases. During the same period, the Court concluded 2,339 foreign-related and Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan-related cases (including 2,046 foreign-related cases), accounting for 10.1% of all cases concluded.

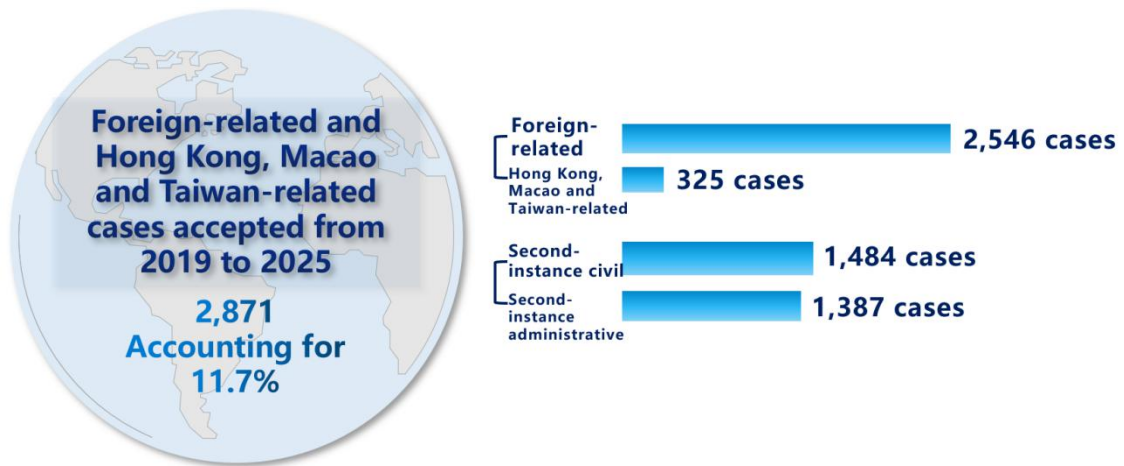


Figure 15 Foreign-Related and Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan-Related Cases Accepted by the Court from 2019 to 2025

Foreign-related cases accepted by the Court mainly involved EU member states such as Germany, France, and Italy, as well as the United States, accounting for 37% and 31% respectively. Cases involving Asian countries primarily came from Japan and the Republic of Korea, accounting for 14% and 3%, respectively.

Distribution of Countries and Regions Involved in Foreign-Related Cases Accepted by the Court from 2019 to 2025

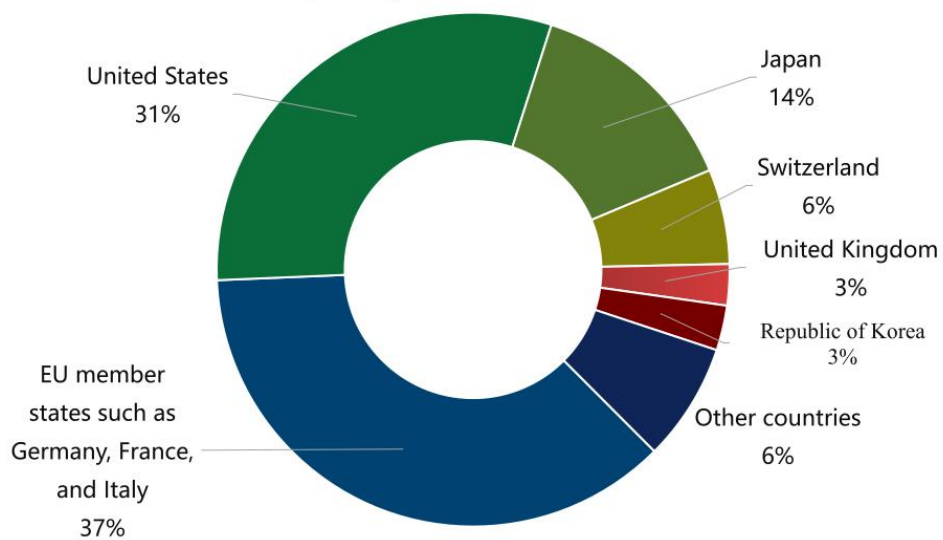


Figure 16 Distribution of Countries and Regions Involved in Foreign-Related Cases Accepted by the Court from 2019 to 2025