

# 中国版权保护与发展状况 ( 2025 )

中华人民共和国国家版权局

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# 前 言

习近平总书记指出，创新是引领发展的第一动力，保护知识产权就是保护创新。版权是知识产权的重要组成部分，对促进文化繁荣、科技进步和经济发展具有基础性和战略性作用。党的十八大以来，在习近平新时代中国特色社会主义思想指引下，中国版权事业深入贯彻落实习近平文化思想，紧扣以中国式现代化全面推进强国建设、民族复兴伟业的中心任务，服务党和国家工作大局，取得了历史性成就。

形成了符合中国国情的版权法律制度体系。自 1990 年《中华人民共和国著作权法》颁布以来，中国已构建了包括法律、法规、规章、规范性文件、司法解释等多层次的版权法律制度框架，为版权事业发展奠定了坚实的法治基础。

健全了司法、行政双轨保护与社会共治协同推进的版权保护体系。通过建立执法协作机制、完善运行规则体系、推进行业自律等措施，在严厉打击侵权盗版、有效规范市场秩序、切实保障权利人合法权益等方面取得显著成效，版权营商环境更加优化。

完善了多元能动的版权社会服务与产业促进体系。版权管理部门、公共服务机构、行业协会、集体管理组织、版权贸易基地（交易中心）等机构，围绕登记存证、许可转让、展览交易、金融服务、集

体管理、普法宣传等内容，形成流程完整、层次丰富的版权社会服务网络，版权产业对国民经济的贡献稳步提升。

建立了广泛深入的版权国际交流与合作体系。中国深度参与世界知识产权组织等多边合作机制，深化与共建“一带一路”国家和地区的高层次版权交流合作，积极开展版权领域多双边合作交流，与多个国家和地区建立战略合作关系。同时，积极参与全球版权规则的制定与落实，不断扩大中国版权的话语权和影响力。

2025年，国家版权局以创新为引领，全面强化版权创造、运用、保护、管理和服务，指导各地版权相关部门查办侵权盗版案件4170件，关闭侵权盗版网站2920个，删除侵权盗版链接116万条。全国著作权登记总量达1067.70万件，其中，完成软件著作权登记318.28万件，同比增长12.58%，为推动经济社会高质量发展、建设文化强国提供了有力支撑。

## 一、健全版权法律体系，筑牢版权制度根基

中国不断加强版权顶层设计，完善著作权法律制度，推动国际规则落地实施，逐步形成中国特色社会主义版权政策法制体系。政策法制体系建设夯实了版权治理的制度根基，为规范版权市场秩序、保障权利人合法权益、推动版权事业发展提供了制度保障（见附表1）。

### （一）加强顶层设计，擘画版权战略蓝图

中国一贯重视版权事业的顶层设计与战略规划。2008年6月，国务院颁布《国家知识产权战略纲要》，提出“激励创造、有效运用、依法保护、科学管理”的方针。实施国家知识产权战略，是中国知识产权保护制度的重要里程碑，对中国经济和社会发展产生了深远影响，也为加强版权保护与发展版权产业指明了方向，提供了遵循。

《国务院关于新形势下加快知识产权强国建设的若干意见》（2015年），《国务院办公厅关于印发知识产权综合管理改革试点总体方案的通知》（2016年），中共中央办公厅、国务院办公厅《关于强化知识产权保护的意见》（2019年）等文件相继出台，对包括版权在内的知识产权创造、运用、保护、管理工作进行了战略布局。

2021年，中共中央、国务院印发《知识产权强国建设纲要（2021—2035年）》，提出到2035年基本建成“中国特色、世界水平的知识产权强国”的战略目标，为建设创新型国家和社会主义现代化强国提供坚实保障。此《纲要》的颁布实施，为高质量发展阶段的版权工作进一步指明了方向。

2025年，党的二十届四中全会审议通过《中共中央关于制定国民经济和社会发展第十五个五年规划的建议》，把推动高质量发展确定为“十五五”时期经济社会发展的主题，明确提出要“加强知识产权保护和运用”。这为“十五五”时期中国版权事业的发展提供了指引。

## （二）完善法律制度，夯实版权法治根基

健全的法制体系是版权保护的基本保障。1990年，第七届全国人民代表大会常务委员会第十五次会议通过《中华人民共和国著作权法》（历经2001年、2010年、2020年三次修改），明确了著作权的内容、权利归属、保护期限、侵权责任等基本原则，为保护著作权人权益、鼓励作品的创作和传播提供了根本遵循。1991年至2006年，国务院颁布《中华人民共和国著作权法实施条例》《计算机软件保护条例》《著作权集体管理条例》《信息网络传播权保护条例》《广播电台电视台播放录音制品支付报酬暂行办法》《实施国际著作权条约的规定》，进一步充实著作权法制体系。

同时，为实现国内立法与国际规则接轨，中国积极加入版权相关国际条约。自1992年起，中国先后加入《伯尔尼保护文学和艺术作品公约》《世界版权公约》《保护录音制品制作者防止未经许可复制录音制品公约》《与贸易有关的知识产权协定》《世界知识产权组织版权条约》《世界知识产权组织表演和录音制品条约》《视听表演北京条约》《关于为盲人、视力障碍者或其他印刷品阅读障碍者获得已出版作品提供便利的马拉喀什条约》等国际条约，并在此过程中实现了从积极履行国际义务向主动参与国际版权治理的转变（见附表2）。

此外，国家版权局针对录音法定许可、著作权登记、著作权行政处罚、使用作品支付报酬、网络版权传播秩序等颁布了一系列部门规章、规范性文件；山东、广西、广东等地结合本地实际制定了版权地方性法规；最高人民法院、最高人民检察院就著作权纠纷案件审理适用法律问题出台了司法解释。至此，中国已形成以《中华人民共和国著作权法》为核心，以法规、规章、地方性法规、规范性文件、司法解释为补充的中国特色社会主义版权法制体系，为全面加强版权保护提供了较为完备的制度保障。

2025年，国家版权局加快推进《中华人民共和国著作权法实施条例》《著作权集体管理条例》等法规修订；深入开展民间文艺版权保护与促进工作试点，研究制定民间文学艺术作品著作权保护条例。积极推动《马拉喀什条约》在中国有效实施，完成第三批无障碍格式版服务机构（含跨境交换机构）备案，推进《以无障碍方式向阅读障碍者提供作品暂行规定》有效执行，丰富阅读障碍者的精神文化生活。

### （三）优化政策联动，激活版权发展动能

完善的政策体系是优化资源配置、激发社会创新活力的重要引擎。2009年，为贯彻落实《国家知识产权战略纲要》，国家版权局颁布《关于贯彻国家知识产权战略纲要的实施意见》，从完善版权法律体系、促进版权创造和运用、加大版权行政执法力度、构建版权公共服务与社会服务体系、加强宣传教育与培训、加强国际交流与合作等方面，对版权领域贯彻落实国家知识产权战略进行了重点部署。

2019年，为贯彻落实党中央、国务院关于知识产权工作的重要

部署，促进金融对知识产权运用的支持，国家版权局等部门联合发布《关于进一步加强知识产权质押融资工作的通知》，为扩大知识产权质押融资规模提供政策支持。

2021年，国家版权局出台《版权工作“十四五”规划》，对全国版权工作进行战略谋划，为推动高质量发展、建设创新型国家和文化强国、知识产权强国提供版权支撑。

2024年，国家版权局联合最高人民法院印发《关于建立版权纠纷“总对总”在线诉调对接机制的通知》，建立有机衔接、协调联动、高效便捷的版权纠纷多元化解机制。

2025年，国家版权局发布《关于加快推进版权事业高质量发展的意见》，推进版权治理体系和治理能力现代化。研究修订版权许可合同示范文本（图书出版），规范图书出版领域版权秩序。联合有关部门印发《知识产权金融生态综合试点工作方案》《关于促进中小企业提升合规意识加强合规管理的指导意见》，提升版权联合治理效能，助力新质生产力发展。

## 二、强化全面立体保护，巩固版权治理成效

中国确立了司法、行政双轨保护与社会共治协同推进的版权保护体系。行政保护充分发挥多部门协同优势，建立常态化、长效化监管机制，开展专项行动持续打击侵权盗版行为，有效维护版权市场秩序。司法保护不断完善裁判规则体系，健全专业化审判机制，显著提升案件审理质效，切实保障权利人合法权益。行业组织积极制定自律

规范，引导市场主体合规经营，推动形成社会共治的良好局面。

### （一）严格执法监管，提升版权保护效能

版权行政保护是中国版权保护体系的重要组成部分。1985年，国务院批准设立国家版权局，负责指导全国版权管理工作。目前，全国31个省（自治区、直辖市）已设立版权行政管理部门。国家版权局指导地方版权行政管理部门会同文化市场综合执法部门，加强版权行政执法，依法查处侵权盗版行为，保护著作权人合法权益，维护版权市场稳定秩序（见附表3）。

强化版权日常监管。2025年，国家版权局发挥全国集中办案优势，开展2期全国打击侵权盗版集中办案活动，组织全国各省（自治区、直辖市）版权局、文化市场综合执法队伍300余名执法人员集中办案，提高相关人员执法办案能力和法律素养。进一步规范版权行政执法与刑事司法衔接机制，加强部门间协同案件指导与督办，健全多部门共同参与、密切配合的打击侵权盗版工作机制。2025年，国家版权局与文化部和旅游部、公安部、最高人民检察院等部门联合挂牌督办版权侵权案件109起。全国各级版权执法部门共检查实体市场相关单位48.44万家（次），查办实体市场侵权盗版案件2713件。

开展重点领域版权专项治理。一是开展打击网络侵权盗版“剑网2025”专项行动，严厉查处网络侵权盗版行为。2025年，国家版权局进一步规范视听作品、动漫及游戏、计算机软件、网络存储+传播、网络销售、流媒体智能终端的版权秩序，指导全国各级版权执法部门

共查办各类网络侵权盗版案件 1472 件，关闭侵权盗版网站 2920 个，删除侵权盗版链接 116 万条。二是开展院线电影版权保护专项行动，严厉打击院线电影盗录传播违法行为。2025 年，国家版权局对 10 批 69 部院线电影作品进行版权保护预警，对盗录院线电影并传播的重大线索进行跟踪督办，相继查处“摘星剧场”“环球影视”盗录传播院线电影案等版权侵权案件。三是开展青少年版权保护季行动，严厉整治涉青少年权益的侵权盗版乱象。2025 年，国家版权局会同公安部、教育部、文化和旅游部相关部门联合开展青少年版权保护季行动，重点打击制售、传播侵权盗版图书及涉青少年权益文化产品行为，从严查办诱导教唆青少年从事侵权盗版行为案件，规范图书、动漫、游戏、院线电影等相关领域版权秩序，护航青少年健康成长。

### 专栏 打击网络侵权盗版“剑网”专项行动 20 周年

“剑网”行动是国家版权局、工业和信息化部、公安部、国家互联网信息办公室四部门联合开展的打击网络侵权盗版专项行动。该专项行动自 2005 年启动，至 2025 年已持续开展 20 周年。20 年间，国家版权局印发《互联网著作权行政保护办法》《关于规范网络转载版权秩序的通知》《关于责令网络音乐服务商停止未经授权传播音乐作品的通知》《关于规范网盘服务版权秩序的通知》《关于加强网络文学作品版权管理的通知》等规范性文件，对网络细分领域版权保护加强分类监管；针对网络视频、网络音乐、网络文学、网络游戏、网络云存储、应用程序商店、电商平台、浏览器、搜索

引擎、网盘等领域，开展版权专项治理，大力查处侵权盗版案件，关闭侵权盗版网站和 APP，删除侵权盗版链接，有效遏制了网络领域侵权盗版现象，规范了网络版权秩序，净化了网络营商环境，维护了著作权人合法权益。

**2020—2025年“剑网”专项行动开展情况**

年份	查处侵权盗版案件（件）	关闭侵权盗版网站（个）	删除侵权盗版链接（万条）
2020	724	2884	324
2021	1031	1066	120
2022	1180	1692	85
2023	1513	2390	244
2024	1491	705	363
2025	1472	2920	116

深入推进软件正版化工作。2025年，推进使用正版软件工作部际联席会议（国家版权局牵头）持续推进使用正版软件工作。巩固党政机关、中央企业等软件正版化工作成果，加快推进相关领域软件正版化。聘用非政府所有或所属的第三方审计机构对部分政府机关、事业单位、中央企业的软件使用情况进行审计，共审计单位184家、涉及计算机23792台，杀毒软件、操作系统软件、办公软件、工业软件的正版率分别是100%、99.62%、97.78%、99.82%（见附表4）。

## （二）公正司法审判，保障版权保护运用

版权司法保护是中国版权保护的有力手段，在处理版权侵权纠纷过程中发挥着重要作用。目前，我国已建立起体系完整、层次分明、协同高效的知识产权审判体系：中央层面，最高人民法院民事审判第

三庭与知识产权法庭承担统筹指导职能，监督全国法院的知识产权审判工作；地方层面，设立北京、广州、上海、海南自由贸易港四家知识产权专门法院，并在 33 个地方人民法院设立知识产权法庭，形成覆盖全国的专业化审判网络。

自 2020 年起，最高人民检察院组建知识产权检察办公室，统筹“四大检察”职能，专门从事知识产权检察工作，着力加强包括著作权在内的知识产权综合司法保护，在部分省份开展知识产权检察职能集中统一履行试点，逐步实现知识产权案件专门机构专人办理。目前，全国各省级人民检察院均已设立知识产权检察办公室，部分办案数量较多的市级院和基层院也组建了知识产权检察办公室或办案团队，全国知识产权检察办案数量大幅上升，案件结构明显优化。

依法加强著作权案件审理。人民法院不断完善著作权案件裁判规则，着力提升著作权案件审判质效。2025 年，人民法院新收著作权民事一审案件 259248 件，占全部新收知识产权民事一审案件的 54.76%；新收著作权行政一审案件 27 件，占全部知识产权行政一审案件的 0.10%；新收著作权刑事一审案件 1071 件，占全部知识产权刑事一审案件的 11.88%。人民法院对著作权案件的高效审判，有力促进了文化和科学事业的发展与繁荣（见附表 5）。

依法严惩侵犯著作权刑事犯罪。2025 年，检察机关加强著作权刑事司法保护，批准逮捕涉嫌侵犯著作权罪 246 件 368 人，起诉 894 件 1710 人；批准逮捕涉嫌销售侵权复制品罪 70 件 90 人，起诉 162 件 343 人。聚焦文化创新发展需求，持续加大犯罪打击力度，着力加

强教辅图书、视听作品、计算机软件等重点作品和文化创意等新领域版权保护，积极应对利用新技术手段实施的侵权盗版行为带来的新挑战。检察机关起诉涉及电影《哪吒2》、潮玩“泡泡玛特”等热门作品的侵犯著作权犯罪30余件。最高人民检察院发布检察机关依法惩治侵犯著作权犯罪典型案例，指导地方检察机关依法妥善办理利用人工智能技术侵犯著作权、故意避开或者破坏技术措施等新类型案件。

依法开展著作权刑事犯罪侦查。公安机关持续深入开展“昆仑”等专项行动，强化著作权刑事保护，依法严厉打击各类侵权假冒犯罪，有力护航美丽中国、保障民生安全、服务高质量发展，为圆满完成“十四五”规划目标任务贡献公安力量。2025年，共立案侦办侵犯知识产权和制售伪劣商品犯罪案件2.6万起，侦破著作权犯罪案件1100余起。

### （三）推动社会共治，营造良好版权环境

在巩固司法与行政“双轨制”保护优势的基础上，中国正在加快构建政府主导、行业自律、企业自治、公众参与的多层次版权社会共治新格局，为创新创作营造了更加规范有序的市场环境。

行业自律机制持续完善。2025年，国家版权局指导中国版权协会研究制定《关于强化微短剧领域“通知—删除”规则的工作指南》。中国网络视听协会建立微短剧版权服务平台，共同规范新兴领域版权秩序。此外，相关行业协会还积极推动建立版权合规体系，通过开展版权培训、制定示范合同文本等方式，提升全行业的版权保护意识和能力。

多元解纷机制拓宽维权渠道。2025年，国家版权局会同最高人民法院深入推进版权领域“总对总”在线诉调对接工作，指导6个试点地区及单位调解版权纠纷4419件，推进建立协调联动、有机衔接、高效便捷的版权纠纷预防化解工作机制。此外，中国国际经济贸易仲裁委员会、北京仲裁委员会等机构纷纷设立知识产权仲裁平台，聘请具有专业背景的仲裁员审理版权纠纷案件。各地版权纠纷调解组织积极参与纠纷化解，通过专业化调解服务，为当事人提供更加便捷高效的纠纷解决方案，有效减轻了司法诉讼压力。

理论研究与前沿探索推动智库建设。高等院校与科研院所积极投身版权理论研究、标准制定与人才培养工作。聚焦人工智能版权规则、数据保护与版权、数字音乐版权授权模式、版权国际风险防控、网络销售版权规范、文创版权保护与发展、软件侵权盗版典型案例等版权热点难点问题，研究版权保护政策措施。

### 三、提升社会服务效能，促进版权相关产业发展

中国高度重视版权社会服务体系建设与版权相关产业高质量发展。目前，已构建起涵盖著作权登记、集体管理、交易服务、境外认证、宣传教育、人才培养等多维度、全链条的综合服务体系，在明确版权权属、保障权利人合法权益、规范市场交易秩序、促进作品传播运用、激发产业创新活力等方面发挥了不可替代的作用，推动版权产业成长为国民经济支柱性产业。

### （一）优化公共服务，提高版权登记质效

版权登记是明确权属、保障交易安全、促进版权转化的重要机制。中国版权登记包括作品自愿登记、计算机软件著作权登记、著作权质权登记、涉外著作权合同登记、著作权专有许可使用合同及转让合同备案等工作。其中，国家版权局认定中国版权保护中心及31个省级版权局为作品登记机构，开展作品自愿登记工作，登记证书由国家版权局统一监制，加盖专用印章，具有统一法律效力；国家版权局认定、指定中国版权保护中心承担计算机软件著作权登记、著作权质权登记相关工作。

2025年，国家版权局进一步完善版权登记制度，推动版权登记信息化建设，提升版权登记工作效能。积极处理涉及版权登记的信息公开等事务，切实保障权利人合法权益。继2024年全国版权登记总量首次突破千万件后，2025年全国版权登记总量再次超过千万件，其中，作品登记749.39万件，软件著作权登记318.28万件，著作权质权登记353件（见附表6）。

作品自愿登记方面，2025年登记量排名前三的登记主体分别为北京市、福建省、山东省，共287.05万件，占全国登记总量的比重为38.30%；登记量排名前三的作品类型分别为美术作品、摄影作品、文字作品，共712.41万件，占全部作品登记总量的95.07%。

### （二）聚焦转化应用，推动版权产业发展

中国积极构建以交易服务为驱动、以产业发展为核心、集体管理为支撑的版权服务体系，持续优化版权生态，为经济社会高质量发展注入动能。

著作权集体管理机制不断完善，切实保障权利人合法权益。1992年著作权集体管理机制在中国落地实施，2004年《著作权集体管理条例》的颁布为著作权集体管理工作提供了法制遵循。目前，中国已成立5家著作权集体管理组织，覆盖音乐、音像、文字、摄影、电影等作品类型。集体管理组织依法开展集体许可、使用费收取与分配、版权维权等工作，在保护权利人权益、提高版权授权效率、促进作品传播等方面发挥了积极作用。国家版权局依法加强对著作权集体管理组织的监管与指导，协调推进集体管理组织与使用者授权问题。2025年，国家版权局指导中国音乐著作权协会与相关数字音乐平台签署合作协议，维护音乐行业版权秩序。中国著作权集体管理组织著作权使用费总收入突破10亿元人民币，会员总数接近5万。在国家版权局的指导和支持下，各集体管理组织持续优化管理效能，不断增加公开透明度，充分发挥集体管理制度优势，切实保障权利人合法权益，为推动版权产业高质量发展提供了有力支撑（见附表7）。

国家版权局不断加强境外著作权认证机构监管。目前，中国共批准7家境外著作权认证机构设立驻华代表处。2019年，国家版权局发布《关于依法加强对境外著作权认证机构常驻中国代表机构管理的意见》的通知，指导境外著作权认证机构依法开展各类活动，不断巩固和发挥其在中外版权交流中的桥梁和纽带作用。

2025年，国家版权局推动版权交易和版权金融创新。梳理19家版权交易中心（贸易基地）运营情况，进一步加强规范化建设。指导知识产权金融生态综合试验区创新版权金融服务，优化版权融资环境，推广优质版权资源。第十届中国国际版权博览会在山东成功举

办，线上线下展览同时进行，展览面积约 5 万平方米，线下观展人数 5.3 万，共达成战略合作 363 项，达成战略合作金额 7.76 亿元人民币。

版权产业稳步发展，支柱地位持续巩固。2007 年起，国家版权局按照世界知识产权组织《版权相关产业的经济贡献调研指南》的方法，连续开展中国版权产业经济贡献的年度调研。2024 年中国版权产业的行业增加值增至 10.06 万亿元人民币，GDP 占比增至 7.46%，成为国民经济支柱性产业。其中，核心版权产业贡献明显。2024 年中国核心版权产业的行业增加值为 6.37 万亿元人民币，占 GDP 的比重为 4.72%。中国版权产业的城镇单位就业人数为 1589.50 万人，占全国城镇单位就业总人数的比重为 9.63%，同比提高 0.01 个百分点。中国版权产业对外贸易稳中向好，出口贸易结构持续优化。2024 年，中国版权产业的商品出口额为 4211.65 亿美元，版权产业在国民经济中的地位进一步凸显（见附表 8）。

### （三）加强宣传教育，优化版权发展生态

中国持续开展形式多样的版权宣传教育工作，推动版权知识普及与典型案例传播，推进版权文化建设，提升全社会版权意识，营造“保护版权、激励创新”的社会氛围。

2025 年，国家版权局以“全国知识产权宣传周”“世界知识产权日”“世界图书与版权日”为契机，联合有关部门，发挥社会力量，开展多层次、立体式、常态化版权宣传教育工作，提高版权宣传效能，加强版权人才培养。

唱响版权宣传主旋律。国家版权局举办第十届中国国际版权博

览会暨 2025 国际版权论坛、第九届中国网络版权保护与发展大会、2025 年全国知识产权宣传周版权主题活动暨京津冀版权协同发展论坛、阅读权益保障论坛、深圳文博会版权促进传统文化传承创新展览等一系列版权重大主题宣传活动，联合有关部门召开 2024 年中国知识产权强国建设有关情况新闻发布会，评选公布版权强国建设第二批典型案例、第五批民间文艺版权保护与促进试点单位，评选公布 2024 年度打击侵权盗版十大案件，持续营造尊重版权的良好文化环境。

开展版权保护与服务培训。国家版权局举办版权执法监管、软件正版化、版权社会服务、互联网企业版权合规等培训班，切实提升基层版权工作人员的能力水平，指导网站平台企业开展版权合规建设，引导互联网版权企业健康发展。与世界知识产权组织合作举办版权产业国际风险防控培训班，提升业界版权涉外风险管理和海外运营能力。积极推进全国知识产权专业资格考试版权有关工作，完善版权专业人员职称评审制度。

#### **四、深化国际交流合作，扩大版权全球影响力**

在全球治理体系深刻变革、数字经济快速发展的时代背景下，中国高度重视版权国际事务交流与合作，主动融入全球版权治理进程，积极投身版权领域国际规则制定，有力促进多双边版权合作，创新开展版权对外宣传与国际传播，为构建公平合理、开放包容的全球版权治理体系注入中国动能、贡献中国智慧，充分展现了负责任的大国担当。

### （一）参与规则制定，提升全球治理话语权

积极参与国际版权规则制定对于维护国家核心利益、提升国际话语权、促进国际文化交流互鉴、构建更加公平合理的全球版权治理体系具有重大战略意义。自 1992 年起，中国加入《伯尔尼保护文学和艺术作品公约》《世界版权公约》《保护录音制品制作者防止未经许可复制录音制品条约》《与贸易有关的知识产权协定》《世界知识产权组织版权条约》《世界知识产权组织表演和录音制品条约》等国际条约，积极推动相关国际条约在国内落地实施。

2012 年，《视听表演北京条约》在北京成功缔结，这是新中国成立以来第一个在中国缔结、以中国城市命名的国际知识产权条约，是中国版权事业的里程碑和惠及全球表演者的新起点。2022 年，《马拉喀什条约》在中国生效，国家版权局迅速行动，于同年 8 月发布《以无障碍方式向阅读障碍者提供作品暂行规定》，切实保障阅读障碍者文化权益，体现中国对人权保障的高度重视。

中国积极融入世界知识产权组织框架下的全球版权治理。2024 年深度参与《世界知识产权组织知识产权、遗传资源和相关传统知识条约》谈判缔结，不断完善版权相关国际规则，持续强化与经贸相关的多双边版权谈判。2025 年，中国积极参加世界知识产权组织成员国大会及版权相关专题会议，继续稳步推进保护广播组织、保护传统文化表现形式等国际条约谈判进程，彰显了中国在全球版权规则制定中的建设性角色，为构建更加公平合理的全球版权治理体系贡献中国智慧。

## （二）开展交流合作，共建版权生态共同体

深化版权多双边国际交流合作，是助力中外文化交流，构建开放合作、互利共赢国际版权生态的重要路径。1980年，中国加入世界知识产权组织，开始深度参与世界知识产权组织各项事务，多年来与世界知识产权组织联合开展“中国版权金奖”“世界知识产权组织版权保护优秀案例示范点”“国际版权论坛”等活动（见附表9）。此外，中国还加入联合国教科文组织、世界贸易组织、亚太经合组织等国际组织，持续在国际组织多边机制中增强与世界各国的合作交流。中国通过持续拓展国际版权领域的合作广度与深度，致力于为全球版权生态的共同繁荣注入新活力。

中国积极拓展与全球主要经济体的版权战略伙伴关系，与美国、英国、韩国等国家签署版权战略合作协议，定期举办政府间会谈，务实深化政策对话与经验互鉴，取得丰硕合作成果，为促进全球版权保护与产业发展作出了贡献。

2025年，中国加强在世界知识产权组织、世界贸易组织等多边机制中的国际合作；深化与共建“一带一路”国家、建立对话机制国家的双边版权合作。积极推进与经贸相关的多双边版权谈判，参加中欧等知识产权工作组会议和亚太经合组织知识产权专家组会议。与英国、印度尼西亚签署合作谅解备忘录。举办中韩、中日等版权政府间会谈及双边交流活动。推进与巴西、埃及、阿联酋等国家版权合作交流。

## （三）加强对外宣传，传播中国版权好故事

加强版权对外宣传与国际传播，是提升版权国际影响力、讲好中

国版权故事的必要途径。国家版权局通过全国知识产权宣传周版权主题活动、举办新闻发布会、发布相关统计数据 and 调研报告、发布版权宣传海报和视频、评选版权年度大事和典型案例、举办版权相关宣讲会和培训班等方式开展版权对外宣传，取得显著成效。南通家纺、德化陶瓷、吴江丝绸、景德镇 IP 与创意产业入选世界知识产权组织版权保护优秀案例示范点，向全球推广中国版权产业发展经验。在全国选取 4 个省级、18 个市级和 27 个县级地区作为试点地区，开展民间文艺版权保护与促进的立法和试点等工作，充分发挥当地民间文艺资源独特优势，激活民间文艺领域版权价值，总结中国民间文艺作品版权保护与促进的理论和实践经验，向国际社会贡献中国智慧、传递中国方案。

2025 年，中国通过多双边版权平台和渠道广泛展览展示中国版权成就。在世界知识产权组织成员国大会期间，国家版权局、中国常驻日内瓦代表团、世界知识产权组织共同举办“保护创新 共建未来——版权在中国”主题展览，全面展现中国版权事业的发展历程与国际合作，展现版权在鼓励创新促进经济社会发展中的重要作用，体现了中国深度参与全球知识产权治理、促进版权事业蓬勃发展的务实理念和生动实践。推进地方版权好故事国际传播、无障碍格式版跨境交换、中国版权国际形象展示，与世界知识产权组织联合开展湖南长沙马栏山视频文创园版权保护优秀案例示范项目等，展示中国版权好故事、好经验。

## 结 语

2026年是“十五五”开局之年，中国版权事业将继续坚持以习近平新时代中国特色社会主义思想为指引，深入贯彻习近平法治思想和习近平文化思想，全面落实《中华人民共和国国民经济和社会发展第十五个五年规划纲要》和《知识产权强国建设纲要（2021—2035年）》，认真实施《关于加快推进版权事业高质量发展的意见》，进一步健全中国特色社会主义版权法制体系，研究制定版权工作“十五五”规划，全面加强版权保护，持续完善版权服务体系，深化版权国际交流合作，深度参与全球版权治理，加强版权国际传播能力建设，向世界讲好中国版权故事。

新征程上，版权工作使命光荣、责任重大。中国将加快推进版权事业高质量发展，让版权更好地服务国家经济社会发展大局，谱写以中国式现代化全面推进强国建设、民族复兴伟业的版权篇章。

## 附表

表1 中国现行主要著作权法律文件

类别	文件名称	制定机关	备注
法律	中华人民共和国著作权法	全国人民代表大会常务委员会	1990年9月7日第七届全国人民代表大会常务委员会第十五次会议通过,根据2001年10月27日第九届全国人民代表大会常务委员会第二十四次会议《关于修改〈中华人民共和国著作权法〉的决定》第一次修正,根据2010年2月26日第十一届全国人民代表大会常务委员会第十三次会议《关于修改〈中华人民共和国著作权法〉的决定》第二次修正,根据2020年11月11日第十三届全国人民代表大会常务委员会第二十三次会议《关于修改〈中华人民共和国著作权法〉的决定》第三次修正。
行政法规	中华人民共和国著作权法实施条例	国务院	2002年8月2日中华人民共和国国务院令 第359号公布,根据2011年1月8日《国务院关于废止和修改部分行政法规的决定》第一次修订,根据2013年1月30日《国务院关于修改〈中华人民共和国著作权法实施条例〉的决定》第二次修订。
	计算机软件保护条例	国务院	2001年12月20日中华人民共和国国务院令 第339号公布,根据2011年1月8日《国务院关于废止和修改部分行政法规的决定》第一次修订,根据2013年1月30日《国务院关于修改〈计算机软件保护条例〉的决定》第二次修订。
	著作权集体管理条例	国务院	2004年12月28日中华人民共和国国务院令 第429号公布,根据2011年1月8日《国务院关于废止和修改部分行政法规的决定》第一次修订,根据2013年12月7日《国务院关于修改部分行政法规的决定》第二次修订。
	信息网络传播权保护条例	国务院	2006年5月18日中华人民共和国国务院令 第468号公布,根据2013年1月30日《国务院关于修改〈信息网络传播权保护条例〉的决定》修订。

续表

类别	文件名称	制定机关	备注
行政法规	广播电台电视台播放录音制品支付报酬暂行办法	国务院	2009年11月10日中华人民共和国国务院令 第566号公布, 根据2011年1月8日《国务院关于废止和修改部分行政法规的决定》修订。
	实施国际著作权条约的规定	国务院	1992年9月25日中华人民共和国国务院令 第105号发布, 根据2020年11月29日《国务院关于修改和废止部分行政法规的决定》修订。
部门规章	录音法定许可付酬标准暂行规定	国家版权局	1993年8月1日国权(1994)41号发布, 自1993年8月1日起施行。
	作品自愿登记试行办法	国家版权局	1994年12月31日国权(1994)78号发布, 自1995年1月1日起施行。
	计算机软件著作权登记办法	国家版权局	2002年2月20日国家版权局1号令公布, 自2002年2月20日起施行。
	互联网著作权行政保护办法	国家版权局、信息产业部	2005年4月29日国家版权局、信息产业部令 第5号发布, 自2005年5月30日起实施。
	著作权行政处罚实施办法	国家版权局	2009年5月7日国家版权局令 第6号发布, 自2009年6月15日起施行。
	著作权质权登记办法	国家版权局	2010年11月25日国家版权局令 第8号发布, 2011年1月1日起施行。
	教科书法定许可使用作品支付报酬办法	国家版权局、国家发展和改革委员会	2013年10月22日国家版权局、国家发展和改革委员会令 第10号发布, 自2013年12月1日起施行。
	使用文字作品支付报酬办法	国家版权局、国家发展和改革委员会	2014年9月23日国家版权局、国家发展和改革委员会令 第11号发布, 自2014年11月1日起施行。
司法解释	最高人民法院 关于审理非法出版物刑事案件具体应用法律若干问题的解释	最高人民法院	1998年12月11日最高人民法院审判委员会第1032次会议通过, 1998年12月17日最高人民法院公告公布, 自1998年12月23日起施行, 法释(1998)30号。

续表

类别	文件名称	制定机关	备注
司法解释	最高人民法院 关于审理著作权民事纠纷案件适用法律若干问题的解释	最高人民法院	2002年10月12日最高人民法院审判委员会第1246次会议通过，根据2020年12月23日最高人民法院审判委员会第1823次会议通过的《最高人民法院关于修改〈最高人民法院关于审理侵犯专利权纠纷案件应用法律若干问题的解释（二）〉等十八件知识产权类司法解释的决定》修正。
	最高人民法院 关于审理侵害信息网络传播权民事纠纷案件适用法律若干问题的解释	最高人民法院	2012年11月26日最高人民法院审判委员会第1561次会议通过，根据2020年12月23日最高人民法院审判委员会第1823次会议通过的《最高人民法院关于修改〈最高人民法院关于审理侵犯专利权纠纷案件应用法律若干问题的解释（二）〉等十八件知识产权类司法解释的决定》修正。
	最高人民法院、最高人民检察院 关于办理侵犯知识产权刑事案件适用法律若干问题的解释	最高人民法院、最高人民检察院	2025年4月7日最高人民法院审判委员会第1947次会议、2025年4月11日最高人民检察院第十四届检察委员会第五十一次会议通过，自2025年4月26日起施行，法释〔2025〕5号。

表2 中国加入的版权相关国际条约

国际公约名称	中国加入时间	对中国生效时间
伯尔尼保护文学和艺术作品公约	1992年7月10日	1992年10月15日
世界版权公约	1992年7月30日	1992年10月30日
保护录音制品制作者防止未经许可复制其录音制品公约	1993年1月5日	1993年4月30日
与贸易有关的知识产权协定	2001年11月11日	2001年12月11日
世界知识产权组织版权条约	2007年3月9日	2007年6月9日
世界知识产权组织表演和录音制品条约	2007年3月9日	2007年6月9日
视听表演北京条约	2014年7月9日	2020年4月28日
关于为盲人、视力障碍者或其他印刷品阅读障碍者获得已出版作品提供便利的马拉喀什条约	2022年2月5日	2022年5月5日

表3 中国版权行政执法（2015—2024年）

年份	行政处罚		案件移送		检查经营单位		取缔违法经营单位		查获地下窝点		罚款	
	数量 (起)	同比 增速	数量 (件)	同比 增速	数量 (家)	同比 增速	数量 (家)	同比 增速	数量 (个)	同比 增速	金额 (人民币元)	同比 增速
2015	3 477	-26.46%	160	-56.28%	846 140	-20.41%	9 340	7.53%	392	-18.67%	9 746 538	-27.80%
2016	3 065	-11.85%	189	18.13%	878 013	3.77%	6 243	-33.16%	325	-17.09%	13 406 043	37.55%
2017	3 552	15.89%	442	133.86%	636 864	-27.47%	4 102	-34.29%	155	-52.31%	10 024 793	-25.22%
2018	3 033	-14.61%	203	-54.07%	522 135	-18.01%	2 361	-42.44%	203	30.97%	16 155 654	61.16%
2019	2 539	-16.29%	186	-8.37%	384 641	-26.33%	1 224	-48.16%	152	-25.12%	23 995 277	48.53%
2020	2 198	-13.43%	251	34.95%	243 267	-36.75%	1 178	-3.76%	169	11.18%	35 946 385	49.81%
2021	2 665	21.25%	212	-15.54%	293 097	20.48%	775	-34.21%	196	15.98%	25 135 271	-30.08%
2022	2 930	9.94%	215	1.42%	299 588	2.21%	841	8.52%	194	-1.02%	36 769 428	46.29%
2023	3 238	10.51%	294	36.74%	276 504	-7.71%	1 057	25.68%	192	-1.03%	22 601 106	-38.53%
2024	3 227	-0.34%	267	-9.18%	246 124	-10.99%	245	-76.82%	173	-9.90%	23 993 515	6.16%

表4 中国软件正版化工作（2015—2025年）

年份	工作举措
2015	检查 95 家单位的软件正版化工作，检查计算机 0.16 万台。
2016	检查 287 家单位的软件正版化工作，检查计算机 0.79 万台。
2017	检查 389 家单位的软件正版化工作，检查计算机 2.7 万台。
2018	检查 374 家单位的软件正版化工作，检查计算机 5.04 万台。
2019	检查 278 家单位的软件正版化工作，检查计算机 4.5 万台。
2020	检查 199 家单位的软件正版化工作，检查计算机 3.59 万台。
2021	检查 205 家单位的软件正版化工作，检查计算机 4.54 万台。
2022	检查 199 家单位的软件正版化工作，检查计算机 6.61 万台。
2023	检查 200 家单位的软件正版化工作，检查计算机 7.91 万台。
2024	检查 206 家单位的软件正版化工作，检查计算机 6.67 万台。
2025	检查 184 家单位的软件正版化工作，检查计算机 2.38 万台。

表5 人民法院新收著作权一审案件（2015—2025年）

年份	民事一审案件		行政一审案件		刑事一审案件	
	数量（件）	同比增长率	数量（件）	同比增长率	数量（件）	同比增长率
2015	66 690	12.10%	10	-16.67%	504	-31.43%
2016	86 989	30.44%	37	270.00%	195	-61.31%
2017	137 267	57.80%	17	-54.05%	169	-13.33%
2018	195 408	42.36%	17	0.00%	156	-7.69%
2019	293 066	49.98%	16	-5.88%	210	34.62%
2020	313 484	6.97%	12	-25.00%	304	44.76%
2021	360 489	14.99%	19	58.33%	333	9.54%
2022	255 693	-29.07%	12	-36.84%	304	-8.71%
2023	251 687	-1.57%	11	-8.33%	627	106.25%
2024	247 149	-1.80%	9	-18.18%	938	49.60%
2025	259 248	4.9%	27	200%	1 071	14.18%

表6 中国著作权登记（2015—2025年）

年份	著作权登记总量		作品著作权登记量		计算机软件著作权登记量		著作权质权登记量	
	数量（件）	同比增速	数量（件）	同比增速	数量（件）	同比增速	数量（件）	同比增速
2015	1 641 166	35.49%	1 348 200	35.90%	292 360	33.63%	606	22.18%
2016	2 007 698	22.33%	1 599 597	18.65%	407 774	39.48%	327	-46%
2017	2 747 652	36.86%	2 001 966	25.15%	745 387	82.79%	299	-5.38%
2018	3 457 338	25.83%	2 351 952	17.48%	1 104 839	48.22%	547	82.94%
2019	4 186 549	21.09%	2 701 564	14.86%	1 484 448	34.36%	537	-1.83%
2020	5 039 543	20.37%	3 316 255	22.75%	1 722 904	16.06%	384	-28.49%
2021	6 264 378	24.30%	3 983 943	20.13%	2 280 063	32.34%	372	-3.13%
2022	6 353 144	1.42%	4 517 453	13.39%	1 835 341	-19.50%	350	-5.91%
2023	8 923 901	40.46%	6 428 277	42.30%	2 495 213	35.95%	411	17.43%
2024	10 630 610	19.13%	7 802 965	21.39%	2 827 213	13.31%	432	5.11%
2025	10 677 043	0.44%	7 493 861	-3.96%	3 182 829	12.58%	353	-18.29%

表7 中国著作权集体管理组织

名称	成立时间	官方网址
中国音乐著作权协会	1992年12月	<a href="https://www.mcsc.com.cn">https://www.mcsc.com.cn</a>
中国音像著作权集体管理协会	2008年6月	<a href="https://www.cavca.org">https://www.cavca.org</a>
中国文字著作权协会	2009年2月	<a href="http://www.prccopyright.org.cn">http://www.prccopyright.org.cn</a>
中国摄影著作权协会	2009年2月	<a href="https://www.icsc1839.org.cn">https://www.icsc1839.org.cn</a>
中国电影著作权协会	2009年10月	<a href="http://www.cfca-c.org">http://www.cfca-c.org</a>

表8 中国版权产业的经济贡献（2015—2024年）

年份	版权产业 行业增加值		版权产业的城镇单位 就业人数		版权产业的 商品出口额	
	数额 (亿元人民币)	占全国 GDP 比重	人数 (万人)	占全国城镇单位 就业总人数比重	出口额 (亿美元)	占全国商品出 口总额的比重
2015	50 054.14	7.30%	1 666.90	9.23%	2 633.36	11.58%
2016	54 551.46	7.33%	1 672.45	9.35%	2 416.74	11.52%
2017	60 810.92	7.35%	1 673.45	9.48%	2 647.73	11.70%
2018	66 341.48	7.37%	1 645.53	9.53%	3 842.43	15.45%
2019	73 203.75	7.39%	1 628.60	9.49%	3 653.30	14.62%
2020	75 088.81	7.39%	1 616.52	9.49%	3 887.25	15.01%
2021	84 789.92	7.41%	1 617.19	9.50%	4 576.10	13.61%
2022	89 733.61	7.41%	1 600.05	9.58%	4 638.75	13.03%
2023	93 787.31	7.44%	1 573.99	9.62%	4 146.13	12.27%
2024	100 600.00	7.46%	1 589.50	9.63%	4 211.65	11.78%

表9 中国版权金奖 (2020—2025年)

年份	作品奖	推广运用奖	保护奖	管理奖
2025	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 《我的阿勒泰》(图书)</li> <li>2. 《哪吒之魔童闹海》(电影)</li> <li>3. 《西北岁月》(电视剧)</li> <li>4. 《黑神话:悟空》(游戏)</li> <li>5. 昆剧全本《牡丹亭》(戏剧)</li> <li>6. 《国家宝藏·展演季》(综艺节目)</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 人民教育出版社有限公司</li> <li>2. 奥飞娱乐股份有限公司</li> <li>3. 芒果超媒股份有限公司</li> <li>4. 国家博物馆</li> <li>5. 北京银行股份有限公司</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 上海市浦东新区人民法院知识产权审判庭</li> <li>2. 北京市人民检察院第四检察部</li> <li>3. 安徽省公安厅知识产权犯罪侦查总队知识产权与制售伪劣商品犯罪侦查科</li> <li>4. 常州市文化市场综合行政执法支队</li> <li>5. 工业和信息化部电子第五研究所</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 青岛市新闻出版局</li> <li>2. 沧州市版权局</li> <li>3. 安徽省版权局版权管理处</li> <li>4. 福建省版权局版权管理处</li> </ol>
2022	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. “足迹”系列(图书)</li> <li>2. “中国历代绘画大系”(图书)</li> <li>3. 《人世间》(电视剧)</li> <li>4. 《长津湖》(电影)</li> <li>5. 《中望3D软件》(计算机软件)</li> <li>6. 《只此青绿》(舞蹈)</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 中国工信出版传媒集团有限责任公司</li> <li>2. 河南广播电视台</li> <li>3. 广州市朗声图书有限公司</li> <li>4. 人民文学出版社有限公司</li> <li>5. 麒麟软件有限公司</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 文化和旅游部文化市场综合执法监督局综合指导处</li> <li>2. 北京知识产权法院审判监督庭</li> <li>3. 北京市公安局通州分局环境食品药品和旅游安全保卫支队</li> <li>4. 宁波海关综合业务处</li> <li>5. 中国作家协会社会联络部权益保护处</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 江苏省版权局版权管理处</li> <li>2. 上海市版权局版权管理处</li> <li>3. 景德镇市版权局</li> <li>4. 长沙市版权局</li> </ol>
2020	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 《三体》三部曲(文字作品)</li> <li>2. 《中华文明的核心价值》(文字作品)</li> <li>3. 《大江大河》(电视剧作品)</li> <li>4. 《攀登者》(电影作品)</li> <li>5. 《古剑奇谭》(计算机软件)</li> <li>6. 《孔子》(舞蹈作品)</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 中央宣传部宣传舆情研究中心(“学习强国”学习平台)有限公司</li> <li>2. 江苏凤凰出版传媒股份有限公司</li> <li>3. 北京国际版权交易中心</li> <li>4. 北京版淘科技有限公司</li> <li>5. 江西省景德镇陶溪川文创街区</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 最高人民法院民事审判第三庭第五合议庭</li> <li>2. 贵州省遵义市人民检察院</li> <li>3. 江苏省扬州市公安局</li> <li>4. 山东省潍坊市文化市场综合执法支队</li> <li>5. 广东省佛山市版权局</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 北京市版权局版权管理处</li> <li>2. 浙江省义乌市市场监督管理局</li> <li>3. 四川省版权事务中心</li> <li>4. 中国音像著作权集体管理协会</li> </ol>



# **Copyright Protection and Development in China ( 2025 )**

National Copyright Administration of the People's Republic of China

May 2026



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# Preface

General Secretary Xi Jinping pointed out that innovation is a primary driving force for development, and protecting intellectual property is protecting innovation. Being an integral part of intellectual property, copyright plays a fundamental and strategic role in promoting cultural prosperity, scientific and technological advancement and economic growth. Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, under the guidance of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, the cause of copyright in China has advanced following closely Xi Jinping Thought on Culture, and in alignment with the core task of promoting on all fronts the Chinese path to modernization and the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, and keeping in mind the top agenda of the Party and the State, historical achievements have been made.

China has established a copyright legal system tailored to its national conditions. Since the enactment of the *Copyright Law of the People's Republic of China* in 1990, a multi-tiered legal structure has been developed, comprising laws, regulations, rules, normative documents and

judicial interpretations, laying a solid legal foundation for the development of the copyright cause.

China has improved its dual-track copyright protection system with judicial and administrative enforcements operating in parallel, and with coordinated advancement of related social forces. By way of coordinated enforcement system, betterment of its operation procedures, and the promotion of industry self-regulation, notable progress has been made in combating infringement and piracy, in maintaining market order, and in protecting legitimate rights and interests of right holders, all therewith helped foster a more favorable environment for copyright-related business.

China has improved its dynamic and diversified system to render copyright-related social services and support for industry. Government authorities, public service institutions, industry associations, collective management organizations, and copyright trading centers work together in the areas such as registration and recordation of licensing and assignment, exhibition and transaction, financial service, collective management and legal popularization, helping a comprehensive and multi-layered service network, and a steady increase of contribution by copyright industry to the national economy.

China has established an extensive framework for international

copyright exchanges and cooperation. China has actively engaged in multilateral mechanisms such as the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), deepened high-level cooperation with countries and regions participating in the Belt and Road Initiative, expanded bilateral and multilateral exchanges in the area of copyright, and developed strategic partnerships with a number of countries and regions. At the same time, China plays an active role in the formation and implementation of global copyright rules, consistently expanding China's discourse power and influence in the field of copyright.

In 2025, oriented at innovation, the National Copyright Administration of the People's Republic of China (NCAC) strengthened its effort across copyright creation, utilization, protection, management and public services. Under the guidance of NCAC and by the enforcement of copyright-related authorities across the country, a total of 4,170 infringement and piracy cases were investigated and handled, 2,920 infringing websites were shut down, and 1.16 million infringing links were removed. The total number of copyright registrations nationwide reached 10.677 million, including 3.1828 million software copyright registrations, representing a year-on-year increase by 12.58%. These efforts have greatly contributed to high-quality economic and social development and the building of a country strong in culture.

## **I. Improving the Copyright Legal System and Laying a Solid Institutional Foundation for Copyright**

China has continuously up-graded its top-level policy design for copyright, improved its legal system with regard to copyright, and promoted effective implementation of international norms, having gradually developed a copyright policy and legal system of socialism with Chinese characteristics. The development of this policy and legal system has consolidated the institutional foundation for copyright governance, which provides institutional guarantees for regulating the copyright market order, safeguarding the legitimate rights and interests of right holders, and promoting development of the copyright sector (see Appendix 1).

### **(1) Strengthening Top-Level Design and Outlining a Strategic Blueprint for Copyright**

China has consistently attached importance to top-level policy design and strategic planning in the field of copyright. In June 2008, the State Council issued the *Outline of the National Intellectual Property Strategy*, which set forth policies for encouraging creation, promoting effective utilization, ensuring legal protection, and strengthening scientific management. The implementation of the national intellectual property strategy marked a significant milestone in China's intellectual property protection cause,

which having a far-reaching impact on its economic and social development, and also serving as guiding principles for strengthening copyright protection and advancing copyright-related industry.

Documents were thereafter successively issued, including the *Several Opinions of the State Council on Accelerating the Construction of an Intellectual Property Powerhouse under New Circumstances* (2015), the *Circular of the General Office of the State Council on Issuing the Overall Pilot Reform Program for Comprehensive Management of Intellectual Property Rights* (2016), and the *Opinions on Strengthening Intellectual Property Protection* (2019) jointly issued by the General Office of the CPC Central Committee and the General Office of the State Council. These documents have set strategic planning for the creation, utilization, protection, and management of intellectual property, with copyright included.

In 2021, the CPC Central Committee and the State Council issued the *Outline for Building an Intellectual Property Powerhouse (2021–2035)*, which set the strategic goal of building a “world-class intellectual property powerhouse with Chinese characteristics” by 2035, thereby providing a solid guarantee for building an innovative country and a modern socialist country in all respects. Issuance and put to practice of this *Outline* has provided further guidance for the work of copyright in the period of high-quality development.

In 2025, the Fourth Plenary Session of the 20th CPC Central Committee

reviewed and adopted the *Proposals of the CPC Central Committee on Formulating the 15th Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development*, highlighting development with high quality as the central theme for the period, and emphasizing in particular the need for strengthening protection and utilization of intellectual property. Thus, directing principles are set for the development of China's copyright sector during the 15th Five-Year Plan period.

## **(2) Improving the Law System to Provide a Strong Legal Base for Copyright Protection**

A sound legal regime provides prime basis for effective protection of copyright. In 1990, the 15th Session of the Standing Committee of the Seventh National People's Congress adopted the *Copyright Law of the People's Republic of China* (subsequently amended in 2001, 2010 and 2020), which sets out clearly the basic principles defining the scope of copyright, ownership of right, terms of protection and liability for infringement. The law provides a fundamental legal basis for protecting the rights and interests of copyright holders, and for promoting the creation and dissemination of works. From 1991 to 2006, the State Council, to make the legal system more complete, issued a series of supporting regulations, including the *Regulations for the Implementation of the Copyright Law of the People's Republic of China*, the *Regulations on the Protection of Computer Software*, the *Regulations on Collective*

*Management of Copyright, the Regulations on the Protection of the Right of Communication through Information Networks, the Interim Measures for Remuneration Payment for Sound Recordings' Broadcast by Radio and Television Stations, and the Provisions for the Implementation of International Treaties on Copyright.*

Meanwhile, in order to align its domestic legal system with international norms, China has taken active steps to join major international copyright treaties. Since 1992, China has joined a number of key international treaties, including the *Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works*, the *Universal Copyright Convention*, the *Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms*, the *Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS)*, the *WIPO Copyright Treaty*, the *WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty*, the *Beijing Treaty on Audiovisual Performances*, and the *Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons Who Are Blind, Visually Impaired or Otherwise Print Disabled (Marrakesh Treaty)*, and China has by this transformed its role from the one who actively performs international obligations to a one who takes the initiative to participate in the reform of global copyright governance (see Appendix 2).

In addition, NCAC has issued a series of department rules and normative documents with regard to statutory licensing for sound recordings,

copyright registration, administrative penalties, remuneration for use of works, and the regulation of online communication. Based on local circumstances, region-specific regulations have also been adopted by provinces such as Shandong, Guangxi, and Guangdong. The Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate have promulgated judicial interpretations on the application of laws in copyright cases. Thus, China has established a comprehensive copyright legal system, with the *Copyright Law of the People's Republic of China* at center and supplemented by regulations, rules, normative documents, and judicial interpretations; a socialist legal system on copyright with Chinese characteristics has therefore been formed, which provides a relatively complete institutional structure to ensure copyright protection to be strengthened in a comprehensive way.

In 2025, NCAC stepped up its work on the revision of the *Regulations for the Implementation of the Copyright Law of the People's Republic of China* and the *Regulations on Collective Management of Copyright*. Pilot program was carried out in depth for the protection and promotion of copyright in folk literature and art, alongside research work on possible regulations to the same effect. Efforts were also made to promote the effective implementation of the *Marrakesh Treaty*, including the registration of the third group of authorized entities (including cross-border exchanges institutions) providing accessible format copies, and

push forward effective implementation of the *Interim Provisions on Providing Works in Accessible Formats for Persons with Print Disabilities*, thereby cultural life of persons with print disabilities can be enriched.

### **(3) Optimizing Policy Coordination and Activating the Driving Force for Copyright Development**

A well-developed policy system serves as an important engine for optimizing resource allocation and stimulating innovation across the society. In 2009, to implement the *Outline of the National Intellectual Property Strategy*, NCAC issued the *Implementation Measures for the Outline of the National Intellectual Property Strategy*, putting forth key initiatives aimed at improving the copyright legal system, promoting the creation and utilization of copyright, strengthening administrative enforcement, developing public and social service systems, enhancing publicity, education and training, and expanding international exchanges and cooperation.

In 2019, to implement the important working plan of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council for intellectual property, and to promote financial support for the utilization of intellectual property, NCAC, together with the other authorities, issued the *Notice on Further Strengthening Intellectual Property Pledge Financing* as policy support for expanding the scale of IP-backed financing.

In 2021, NCAC issued the *14th Five-Year Plan for Copyright Development*, which provides strategic planning for copyright work nationwide, aimed at seeing contribution from copyright sector to high-quality development and the building of an innovative country, a culturally strong country, and an intellectual property powerhouse.

In 2024, NCAC, in collaboration with the Supreme People's Court, issued the *Notice on Establishing a "Total-to-Total" Online Litigation-Mediation Coordination Mechanism for Copyright Disputes*, in order to establish a coordinated, efficient, and accessible mechanism for a diversified way of dispute resolution.

In 2025, NCAC issued the *Opinions on Accelerating High-Quality Development of the Copyright Sector*, to promote modernization of copyright governance system and operational capacity. Research work was carried out on the revision of model copyright licensing contracts (Book Publishing Contracts) to regulate the copyright order in the book publishing sector. In cooperation with relevant authorities, it issued a number of policy documents, including the *Work Plan for Pilot Programs on the Intellectual Property Financial Ecosystem*, and the *Guidelines on Enhancing Compliance Awareness and Strengthening Compliance Management for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises*, in order to improve coordination in copyright management and support the development of

new quality productive forces.

## **II. Strengthening Comprehensive and Multi-Tiered Protection and Consolidating the Effectiveness of Copyright Governance**

China has improved its dual-track copyright protection system with judicial and administrative enforcements operating in parallel, and with coordinated advancement of related social forces. Administrative protection gives a full play of inter-agency coordination, whereby a regular and long-term supervision mechanisms can be established, under which targeted enforcement campaigns can be carried out on a continuous basis to combat infringement and piracy, effectively maintaining the market order of copyright. As with judicial protection, continued efforts are made to improve the rules governing adjudication process, and to develop a more professional judicial mechanism, and for notable betterment of efficiency and quality in case handling, and effective protection can thus be available for legitimate rights and interests of right holders. Industry organizations have actively formulated their own self-regulatory norms, and directed market participants for lawful business doing, helping foster a favorable situation seeing coordinated governance in the whole of society.

## **(1) Strict Law Enforcement and Supervision to Enhance the Effectiveness of Copyright Protection**

Administrative protection is an important aspect of China's copyright protection system. In 1985, the State Council approved the establishment of NCAC, which is responsible for guiding nationwide work of copyright administration. At present, copyright administrative authorities have been established in all 31 provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities. Under the direction of NCAC, local copyright authorities, in coordination with comprehensive enforcement units on cultural market, have strengthened administrative enforcement of copyright, tackling under law infringement and piracy, protecting legitimate rights and interests of copyright holders, and safeguarding a stable market order for copyright (see Appendix 3).

*Efforts have been made to enhance regular supervision.* In 2025, NCAC organized two nationwide coordinated enforcement initiatives against infringement and piracy, involving more than 300 enforcement personnel from copyright authorities and cultural market enforcement teams across the country. These initiatives contributed to improve the legal awareness of enforcement personnel and their ability to handle cases. Procedure for alignment between administrative enforcement and criminal justice were

further refined, and inter-agency coordination was strengthened for conducting joint direction and supervision in a case. A coordinated, multi-agency enforcement mechanism for combating infringement and piracy was further improved. In 2025, a total of 109 major copyright infringement cases were supervised jointly by NCAC, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, the Ministry of Public Security and the Supreme People's Procuratorate. Across the country, copyright enforcement authorities have investigated 484,400 entities in physical market, with 2,713 infringement and piracy cases being treated.

*Targeted measures have also been taken in key areas.* First, the “Sword Net 2025” campaign was carried out to address online infringement and piracy. In 2025, NCAC further standardized the copyright order of audiovisual works, animation and gaming, computer software, online storage and dissemination, e-commerce and streaming devices. Under its guidance, copyright enforcement authorities nationwide investigated 1,472 online infringement cases, shut down 2,920 infringing websites, and deleted 1.16 million infringing and piratical links. Second, a special campaign was launched to strengthen copyright protection for theatrical films, focusing on curbing unauthorized recording and distribution. In 2025, early warnings were given by NCAC for 69 key theatrical films in

10 batches. NCAC tracked and supervised the handling of major leads concerning the illegal recording and distribution of theatrical films, including those cases associated with platforms identified as “Zhaixing Theater” and “Global Film”. Third, a periodical campaign involving copyright protection for young people was launched to address with weight the disorder caused by infringement and piracy affecting minors. In 2025, NCAC jointly with the Ministry of Public Security, the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, launched the Youth Copyright Protection Campaign, focusing on cracking down on the production, sale, dissemination of infringing and pirated books, as well as cultural products involving the rights and interests of minors. The campaign investigated and handled cases of inducing and abetting minors to commit infringing and pirated activities with strict discipline, regulated the copyright order in related fields such as books, animation, games and theatrical films, and safeguarded the health growth of young people.

Box: 20<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of “Sword Net” Special Campaign for  
Crack Down on Online Infringement and Piracy

A special campaign by name of “Sword Net” was jointly carried out by NCAC, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, the Ministry of Public

Security, and the Cyberspace Administration of China to crack down on online infringement and piracy. Launched in 2005, it has by 2025 continued for 20 years already. In this period, NCAC has issued a series of regulatory and normative documents, including the *Measures for the Administrative Protection of Copyright on the Internet*, the *Notice on Regulating the Order of Online Reproduction of Copyrighted Content*, the *Notice on Requiring Online Music Service Providers to Cease Unauthorized Dissemination of Musical Works*, the *Notice on Regulating the Copyright Order of Cloud Storage Services*, and the *Notice on Strengthening Copyright Administration of Online Literary Works*, purposed to strengthen differentiated regulation for copyright compliance by various online operations. Targeted governance actions have been taken in key areas such as online video, online music, online literature, online games, cloud storage services, application stores, e-commerce platforms, browsers, search engines and network disks, by way of investigation of infringement and piracy cases, shutting down infringing websites and APP and removing infringing and piracy links. As a result, online infringement and piracy has been contained, the order has been established for online copyright, the environment for online business has been purified, and legitimate rights and interests of copyright holders have been protected.

Year	Infringement and Piracy Cases Investigated	Infringing Websites Shut Down	Infringing Links Removed (10,000s)
2020	724	2,884	324
2021	1,031	1,066	120
2022	1,180	1,692	85
2023	1,513	2,390	244
2024	1,491	705	363
2025	1,472	2,920	116

*Efforts have gone deeper in promoting authorized use of software.* In 2025, the Inter-Ministerial Joint Conference on Promoting the Use of Genuine Software (chaired by NCAC) consolidated the achievements in software legalization for Party and government organs as well as central enterprises, and accelerated the software legalization process in relevant fields. Third-party audit agencies not owned by or affiliated to the government were employed to assess the usage of software in selected government departments, public institutions and central enterprises. A total of 184 units were inspected, with 23,792 computer sets being checked. The rate of compliance for software copyright was 100% for antivirus software, 99.62% for operating systems, 97.78% for office software, and 99.82% for industrial software (see Appendix 4).

## **(2) Impartial Adjudication to Ensure the Protection and Utilization of Copyright**

Judicial protection is a powerful means for copyright protection in China, and plays an important role in deciding on disputes for copyright infringement. At present, a system for judicial trial on intellectual property cases has been established, which is clearly tiered, coordinated and highly efficient. At central level, the Third Division for Civil Trial and the Intellectual Property Court of the Supreme People's Court undertake the function as a coordinator and director, and as a supervisor over the work of adjudicating intellectual property cases by courts across the country. At local level, courts specialized in intellectual property have been established in Beijing, Guangzhou, Shanghai and Hainan Free Trade Port, and intellectual property tribunals have been set up within 33 people's courts, thus forming a nationwide network of specialized adjudication.

Since 2020, the Supreme People's Procuratorate has had therewithin an office for intellectual property prosecution, so as to coordinate the four main functions of prosecuting. Engaged specifically in the prosecution work for intellectual property, it has made good effort to strengthen judicial protection in a comprehensive manner for intellectual property, in which copyright is included. Centralization and unification of functions of intellectual property prosecution have been carried out on a trial bases in

several provinces, gradually to have intellectual property cases treated by specialized department and personnel. At present, all provincial-level procuratorates have established intellectual property prosecution offices, and specialized teams have also been set up in certain municipal and primary-level procuratorates that handle a high volume of cases. The number of intellectual property cases handled has thus increased significantly, and the composition of cases has been considerably optimized.

*Strengthening the adjudication of copyright cases in accordance with the law.* The people's courts have continuously improved the adjudication rules for copyright cases and strived to raise the quality and efficiency of the trial of copyright cases. In 2025, the people's courts across the country received 259,248 first-instance civil cases regarding copyright, accounting for 54.76% of the total number of first-instance civil cases on intellectual property; 27 first-instance administrative cases for copyright, accounting for 0.1% of the total number of administrative cases for intellectual property; and 1071 first-instance criminal cases for copyright, accounting for 11.88% of the total number of criminal cases for intellectual property. Adjudication with high efficiency by people's courts for copyright cases has helped greatly to the development and prosperity of culture and science (see Appendix 5).

*Severely punishing criminal violations of copyright in accordance with the*

*law.* The people's procuratorates have strengthened criminal protection with regard to copyright, as in 2025, totally 368 individuals were approved for arrest in 246 criminal cases on copyright infringement, and 1,710 were prosecuted in 894 cases. On the crime of selling infringing reproductions, 90 individuals in 70 cases were approved for arrest, and 343 individuals in 162 cases were prosecuted. Focusing on the needs of cultural innovation and development, efforts have been continuously intensified to combat crimes, with a particular emphasis on strengthening copyright protection for key works such as educational and reference books, audiovisual works, and computer software, as well as works in emerging areas concerning cultural creativity. Active responses have been made to the new challenges posed by copyright infringement and piracy activities employing new technologies. Over 30 cases of copyright infringement involving popular works, including the film *Ne Zha 2* and the trendy toy "Pop Mart", have been initiated for legal proceedings by prosecutorial authorities. The Supreme People's Procuratorate has published typical cases where copyright-related crimes are severely punished, so as to provide guidance for local procuratorates to handle new type cases on emerging issues such as infringement by means of artificial intelligence and intentional circumvention or disruption of technical measures for protection.

*Conducting criminal investigation into copyright infringement crimes in accordance with the law.* Public security authorities have continuously

taken targeted actions, such as the one named by “Kunlun”, in order to strengthen criminal enforcement on crimes against intellectual property, and attack in a harsh way counterfeiting activities of various types. Contributions are meant to be made for the building of beautiful China, and to the safeguarding of public welfare, and to be of service to high-quality development. And from the sector of public security, contribution is to be made to the objectives set in the Fourteenth Five-Year Plan to be achieved successfully. In 2025, approximately 26,000 criminal cases involving infringement against intellectual property and the production and selling of fake and shoddy goods were investigated, of which over 1,100 were criminal cases on copyright infringement.

### **(3) Promoting Social Co-Governance to Foster a Sound Copyright Environment**

Based on its dual-track system combining judicial and administrative protection, China is accelerating the construction of a multi-level new pattern of copyright social co-governance led by the government, with industry self-regulation, corporate self-discipline and public participation, so as to create a well-regulated and orderly market environment for innovation and creation.

*Continuous improvement of industry self-regulation mechanism.* In 2025, under the direction of NCAC, the Copyright Society of China researched

and formulated the *Guidelines on Strengthening the “Notice-and-Takedown” Mechanism in the Short-Form Drama Sector*. The China Netcasting Services Association established a copyright service platform for short-form dramas in order to regulate with joint efforts copyright practices in emerging fields. Industry associations have also actively promoted the development of mechanisms for copyright compliance, and improving the copyright protection awareness and capabilities of the entire industry through, among others, carrying out copyright training and formulating sample contracts.

*Expanding rights protection channels through a multi-resolution mechanism for disputes.* In 2025, NCAC, in coordination with the Supreme People’s Court, pushed forward the work on a mechanism called “total-to-total” for online linkage of litigation and mediation in the field of copyright, with six regions and institutions as base for trial, which handled 4,419 copyright disputes through mediation. A working pattern for prevention and resolution of copyright disputes was formed to enable coordination in action, organic connection and efficiency and convenience. Besides, institutions such as the China International Economic and Trade Arbitration Commission and the Beijing Arbitration Commission have established therewithin intellectual property arbitration platforms, where arbitrators with relevant expertise have been employed to help with treatment of copyright disputes. Mediation organizations

across the country have actively participated in dispute resolution, and by way of providing professional services, procedures for dispute resolution of higher efficiency and convenience become available to the parties, thus the workload has been reduced effectively on the judicial part.

*Theoretical research and frontier-orientated exploration to enhance the building of think tanks.* Universities and research institutes have actively engaged in copyright theoretical research, standard-setting, and talent training. Policies and measures for copyright protection have been studied with focus being laid on such topical and tricky issues, such as copyright rules with regard to artificial intelligence, data protection and copyright, manner of copyright licensing for digital music, copyright risk prevention and control at the international level, copyright compliance for online sales, protection and development of copyright in creative cultural products, and typical cases of software related infringement and piracy.

### **III. Improving the Efficiency of Public Services and Promoting the Development of Copyright-Related Industry**

China attaches much importance to the establishment of a social service system for copyright and high-quality growth of copyright-related industry . At present, a system for providing services in a comprehensive way and of all types has been established, encompassing copyright

registration, collective management, transaction services, overseas certification and promotion of publicity and education, as well as talent training. Irreplaceable function has been performed by this system in deciding on ownership of copyright, safeguarding the legitimate rights and interests of right holders, regulating market transactions, facilitating dissemination and utilization of works, and stimulating innovation in the industry, which on the whole helped the copyright-related industry to become a pillar one for the national economy.

### **(1) Optimizing Public Services and Improving the Quality and Efficiency of Copyright Registration**

Copyright registration is an important mechanism for clarifying ownership of right, ensuring safe transaction and facilitating commercialization of copyright. In China, copyright registration involves a range of work items, including voluntary registration of works, registration of copyright in computer software, registration of copyright pledges, recordation of foreign-related copyright contracts, recordation of license for exclusive use of copyright and deposit of assignment contracts. Accordingly, NCAC has designated the Copyright Protection Center of China and 31 provincial-level copyright authorities as registration spots to carry out voluntary registration for works. Certificates of registration with official seal are made solely under the supervision of NCAC, and have legal effect nationwide. The Copyright Protection Center of China has also

been designated by NCAC to carry out the work in relation to registration of copyright in computer software and copyright pledges.

In 2025, NCAC further improved registration system for copyright, pushed forward digitalization of registration processes for higher efficiency of the work. Active steps have been taken to treat, among others, the matter concerning public disclosure of information on copyright registration, thereby the legitimate rights and interests of right holders would get protected. Following the total number of copyright registration nationwide exceeding 10 million for the first time in 2024, the total number of national copyright registration exceeded 10 million again in 2025, including 7.4939 million works registration, 3.1828 million computer software copyright registration, and 353 copyright pledge registration (see Appendix 6).

With respect to voluntary registration of works, the top three regions by number of registrations in 2025 were Beijing Municipality, Fujian Province and Shandong Province, whose combined total of 2.8705 million registrations consisted 38.30% of the national total. And by number of registrations, the top three categories of works were artistic works, photographic works and literary works, whose combined total of 7.1241 million registrations, accounted for 95.07% of the total number of works registered.

## **(2) Focusing on Commercialization and Utilization to Promote the Development of Copyright-Related Industry**

Active steps have been taken by China to have a copyright service system, which is driven by service needs for transaction, concentrates on industry development, and is supported by collective management, and with an ecosystem of copyright being optimized on a continued basis, momentum is to be injected into high-quality economic and social development.

The system of collective management of copyright has gradually been improved to safeguard in an effective way the legitimate rights and interests of right holders. In 1992, the system of collective management of copyright has taken root in China, and with issuance in 2004 of the *Regulations on Collective Management of Copyright*, legal guidance has been provided for the work of collective management. At present, five collective management organizations have been established in China, with type of works covering music, audiovisual, literary, photographic and cinematographic ones. Collective management organizations operate under the law to grant blanket license, to collect and distribute royalties, and protect the rights managed, who thus have played an important role in safeguarding rights and interests of the owners, in improving efficiency of licensing procedure, and in facilitating dissemination of works. In accordance with the law, NCAC exercises supervision and direction over collective management organizations and promotes coordination between

collective management organizations and users on licensing related matters. In 2025, under the direction of NCAC, the Music Copyright Society of China entered into cooperation agreements with relevant digital music platforms, upholding the copyright order in the music industry. Total income from royalty of collective management organizations exceeded 1 billion in RMB, with whose number of members coming near to 50,000. With direction and support from NCAC, collective management organizations have continued to optimize their managing function, to consistently improve the level of transparency, to give a full play of the advantage of the system, and to safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of right holders, thereby rendered strong support for the promotion of high-quality development of copyright-related industry (see Appendix 7).

NCAC has continuously strengthened its supervision of overseas copyright certification institutions. Currently, a total of 7 overseas copyright certification institutions has been approved to establish representative offices in China. In 2019, NCAC issued the *Opinions on Strengthening the Administration of Resident Representative Offices of Foreign Copyright Certification Bodies in China*, to provide guidance for them to carry out various activities in accordance with the law, so as to consolidate and give play of their role as a channel and link in copyright exchanges between China and the outside world.

In 2025, NCAC strived to promote copyright transactions and innovation in copyright financing. Review on operations of 19 copyright trading centers (trading bases) was done, in order to further strengthen their standardized construction. Directions have been given for innovation in copyright finance at regions for general experiment on an ecosystem of intellectual property finance, to improve the environment for copyright financing, and promote high-quality copyright assets. The 10th China International Copyright Expo was held successfully in Shandong province, with displays being shown both online and offline. The exhibition had a floor area of approximately 50,000 square meters, and saw 53,000 in-person visitors. A total of 363 agreements for strategic cooperation were concluded, with the amount of money involved in such cooperation having reached 776 million RMB.

Copyright-related industry has developed steadily and its pillar position has been continuously consolidated. Since 2007, NCAC has conducted annual assessments on economic contribution from copyright industry in accordance with the *Guide on Surveying the Economic Contribution of Copyright-Based Industries* prepared by WIPO. In 2024, the value added of copyright-related industry in China reached 10.06 trillion RMB, accounting for 7.46% of GDP, thus made it a pillar industry in national economy. Contribution from core copyright industry was significant. In 2024, the value added of core copyright industry in China was 6.37 trillion

RMB, accounting for 4.72% of GDP. The number of persons employed in urban entities of copyright-related industry was 15.895 million, accounting for 9.63% of total number of persons employed in urban entities, and representing a year-on-year increase by 0.01%. Foreign trade by copyright industry in China remained stable with sign of going better, and the composition of exported goods continued to improve. In 2024, the value of goods exported from copyright-related industry in China reached 421.165 billion US dollars, further demonstrating the weight of copyright-related industry in national economy (see Appendix 8).

### **(3) Strengthening Publicity and Education to Optimize the Ecosystem for Copyright Development**

China has continued to carry out the work on publicity and education of copyright in various forms, to promote popularization of knowledge on copyright and distribution of typical copyright cases, to push forward the building of a copyright culture, and raise the understanding of copyright among whole society, therefore a social environment in favor of protecting copyright and encouraging innovation are to be fostered.

In 2025, NCAC, taking advantage of events like National Week for Publicity of Intellectual Property, World Intellectual Property Day, and World Book and Copyright Day, carried out, in collaboration with relevant authorities and engaging social forces, activities to foster publicity and

education of copyright in a verified, down-to-top and continued manner, so as to improve the effectiveness of the work for popularization of copyright, and to strengthen the training of copyright personnel.

*Making copyright as a key note sound louder.* A series activities for publicity via main themes on copyright were organized by NCAC, such as the 10th China International Copyright Expo and the 2025 International Copyright Forum, the 9th Conference on the Protection and Development in China of Online Copyright, the 2025 Copyright-Themed Events along with the National Week for Publicity of Intellectual Property and the Forum on Coordination Between Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei for the Development of Copyright, a forum on the protection of rights in relation to reading, and an exhibition showing copyright's role in promoting the preservation of and innovation for traditional culture held as a part of Shenzhen Cultural Expo. In coordination with relevant authorities, NCAC held in 2024 a press conference to report on the building of China into an intellectual property powerhouse, where publication was made of the second group of typical cases selected in relation to building a copyright powerhouse, the fifth group of units for trial on the protection and promotion of copyright relative to folk literature and art, and top ten cases of 2024 on combating infringement and piracy. Continued efforts are made to create cultural surroundings wherein copyright is respected.

*Carrying out training on copyright protection and services.* In this respect, NCAC organized training courses on supervision over copyright enforcement, copyright compliance with regard to software, social services for copyright, and copyright compliance with regard to internet enterprises, which served to effectively improve the competence of copyright personnel working at grassroots level. Guidance was given by NCAC for development of copyright compliance among online platform based enterprises, and for online copyright businesses to grow in a healthy way. Training courses were organized in cooperation with WIPO on the prevention and control of the risk for copyright-related industry operating internationally, so as to enhance the ability of the business circle in managing copyright related risks and operating abroad. Active efforts were made to push forward the work on the copyright part of the national exam for professional qualification in intellectual property, and to improve the evaluation system for granting professional titles to copyright personnel.

#### **IV. Deepening International Exchanges and Cooperation and Expanding Global Influence of Copyright**

Against the backdrop of an era seeing profound change in the system of global governance and the rapid development of digital economy, China attached great importance to international exchanges and cooperation in

relation to copyright, engaging on its own initiative in the process of global copyright governance, actively participated in the making of international norms for copyright, promoting bilateral and multilateral cooperation vigorously, carrying out through new ways external publicity campaign and international communication, thus having added dynamic force in and contributed Chinese wisdom to the formation of a fair, equitable, open and inclusive system for global copyright governance.

### **(1) Participating in Rule-Making and Enhancing the Discourse Power in Global Governance**

Active participation in the development of international copyright rules is of strategic importance for safeguarding the core interests of the country, for having a stronger say in global governance, for promoting international cultural exchanges, and for developing a system for global copyright governance which will be fairer and more equitable. Since 1992, China has acceded a number of major international treaties, including the *Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works*, the *Universal Copyright Convention*, the *Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Performances*, the *Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS)*, the *WIPO Copyright Treaty*, and the *WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty*, with active steps being taken for their domestic implementation.

In 2012, the *Beijing Treaty on Audiovisual Performances* was successfully concluded. By being the first international treaty on intellectual property signed in China since the founding of the People's Republic of China, and being the one named after a city in China, it has constituted a milestone in China's cause of copyright and a new starting point for the benefit of performers from the world. In 2022, the *Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons Who Are Blind, Visually Impaired or Otherwise Print Disabled* entered into force in China. In August 2022, NCAC issued the *Interim Provisions on Providing Works in Accessible Formats for Persons with Print Disabilities* to effectively protect the rights in culture of persons with print disabilities, which demonstrated the high importance attached by China to the protection of human rights.

China has actively engaged in global copyright governance within the framework of WIPO. In 2024, China participated intensively in the negotiation on and conclusion of the *WIPO Treaty on Intellectual Property, Genetic Resources and Associated Traditional Knowledge*, continuously improved the relevant international rules of copyright, and continuously strengthened bilateral and multilateral copyright negotiations related to economy and trade. In 2025, China actively participated in the WIPO General Assembly and meetings specifically on copyright topics, and helped with steady advancement of the process for negotiations on international treaties such as those *on the protection of*

*broadcasting organizations and on the protection of traditional cultural expressions*, thus having demonstrated the constructive role played by China in the making of international rules on copyright, and the wisdom of China contributed to the construction of a global system for copyright governance which is fairer and more equitable.

## **(2) Engaging in Exchanges and Cooperation and Jointly Building a Copyright Ecological Community**

To deepen bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the field of copyright is an important pathway for promoting cultural exchanges and fostering an open, cooperative, and mutually beneficial global copyright ecosystem. Since joining the WIPO in 1980, China has actively participated in its work, and over the years has co-organized with WIPO a range of programs, including the granting of WIPO-NCAC Copyright Awards, model spots designated by WIPO for excellent cases on copyright protection, and the International Copyright Forum (see Appendix 9). Being also a member of international organizations such as the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Trade Organization (WTO), and the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), China has consistently strengthened cooperation and exchanges with other countries within multilateral mechanisms. By continued efforts to widely and deeply promote international cooperation

in the field of copyright, China is dedicated to insert fresh dynamic force into the endeavor for the shared prosperity of the global copyright ecosystem.

China has in an active way developed strategic partnership for copyright with major economies such as the United States, the United Kingdom, and the Republic of Korea, with whom agreements to that effect have been signed, and intergovernmental meetings have been held on a regular basis, and policy dialogue and sharing of experience have happened in a down-to-business and intensive manner, achieving fruitful cooperation results, and making a contribution to promoting the development of global copyright protection and industry.

In 2025, China strengthened cooperation within multilateral mechanism such as those under WIPO and WTO, and deepened bilateral cooperation with countries participating in the Belt and Road Initiative as well as those in dialogue mechanisms with China, who also made active efforts to push forward bilateral and multilateral negotiations on trade-related copyright issues, and participated in the meetings of China-EU working group for intellectual property, and the meetings of intellectual property experts under the auspice of APEC. Memoranda of understanding were signed with the United Kingdom and Indonesia. Intergovernmental dialogue and bilateral exchanges concerning copyright were held with

countries such as the Republic of Korea and Japan, and copyright cooperation with countries such as Brazil, Egypt, and the United Arab Emirates have been further advanced.

### **(3) Strengthening External Publicity to Tell China's Copyright Stories Well**

Strengthen external publicity and international communication with regard to copyright is a necessary means to raise China's influence in the field of international copyright, and for China's copyright story to be well told. In line with this, NCAC has carried out a range of copyright related external publicity activities, including copyright-themed events during the National Week for Publicity of Intellectual Property, press briefings, publication of relevant statistical data and research reports, display of publicity posters and videos, selecting and announcing annual major copyright events and typical cases, and holding copyright-related lectures and training courses for specific groups, all have achieved remarkable results. Enterprises in China such as Nantong Home Textiles, Dehua Ceramics, Wujiang Silk, and Jingdezhen IP and Creative Industry have been designated by WIPO as model spots for excellent cases on copyright protection, thereby experience of copyright-related industry in China could be promoted globally. Meanwhile, 4 regions at provincial-level, 18 regions at municipal-level and 27 regions at county-level have been selected as pilot regions to carry out legislative and pilot work on

copyright protection and promotion of folk literature and art, in order to give full play to the unique advantages of local resources, to activate their copyright value, and to summarize China's theoretical and practical experience in the protection and promotion of copyright in folk literary and artistic works, thereby contributing Chinese wisdom and solutions to the international community.

In 2025, China extensively exhibited and displayed its copyright achievements through bilateral and multilateral platforms and channels. During the period of WIPO General Assembly, NCAC, together with Permanent Mission of China in Geneva and WIPO, hosted an exhibition themed "Protection for Innovation, Co-Building for the Future: Copyright in China", which fully demonstrated the development and international cooperation in China's copyright cause, and the important role of copyright in encouraging innovation and promoting economic and social development. The exhibition has also helped to explain the practical thinking and lively exploration by China for deeply participating in global copyright governance and promoting the cause of copyright for it to develop vigorously. Efforts were also made to enhance external communication of valuable account of local practices, to push forward cross-border exchanges of accessible format copies, and to stage presentation of China's image as far as copyright is concerned. In cooperation with WIPO, projects such as the one for presentation as a model for the

excellent cases of copyright protection carried out at the Malanshan Cultural Innovation Park for Video Products in Changsha, Hunan Province, where good stories and experiences concerning copyright in China were on display.

## Conclusion

The year 2026 marks the beginning of the 15th Five-Year Plan. With respect to the cause of copyright in China, work will be carried out, under the guidance of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for the New Era, to thoroughly implement Xi Jinping Thought on the Rule of Law and Xi Jinping Thought on Culture, to fully implement in a comprehensive manner the *Fifth Five-Year Plan for National Social and Economic Development in the People's Republic of China*, the *Outline for Building an Intellectual Property Powerhouse (2021-2035)*, and the *Opinion on Accelerating High-Quality Development of the Cause of Copyright*, to further improve the copyright legal system of socialism with Chinese characteristics, to conduct a research on formulating the 15th Five-Year Plan for copyright sector, to strengthen all-round protection for copyright, to continue to improve the system of service for copyright, to deepen international exchanges and cooperation in the area of copyright, to participate in an intensive way in global copyright governance, to reinforce the ability on international communication in the area of copyright, and to tell China's copyright stories well to the world.

On the new journey, the work of copyright undertakes a glorious mission and entails significant responsibilities. China will accelerate high-quality development of the cause of copyright, to enable copyright to serve in a better way the grand plan for economic and social development of the country, and to contribute a new chapter of copyright to the building of a strong country through the Chinese path to modernization and the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

## Appendix 1: Principal Copyright Legal Documents Currently in Force in China

Category	Document Title	Issuing Authority	Notes
Laws	Copyright Law of the People's Republic of China	Standing Committee of the National People's Congress	Adopted at the 15th Meeting of the Standing Committee of the seventh National People's Congress on September 7, 1990; amended for the first time under the <i>Decision on Amending the Copyright Law of the People's Republic of China</i> at the 24th Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Ninth National People's Congress on October 27, 2001; amended for the second time under the <i>Decision on Amending the Copyright Law of the People's Republic of China</i> at the 13th Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Eleventh National People's Congress on February 26, 2010; and amended for the third time under the <i>Decision on Amending the Copyright Law of the People's Republic of China</i> at the 23rd Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Thirteenth National People's Congress on November 11, 2020.
Administrative Regulations	Regulations for the Implementation of the Copyright Law of the People's Republic of China	The State Council	Promulgated by Decree No. 359 of the State Council of the People's Republic of China on August 2, 2002, amended for the first time under the <i>Decision of the State Council on Annuling and Amending Certain Administrative Regulations</i> on January 8, 2011, and amended for the second time under the <i>Decision of the State Council on Amending the Regulations for the Implementation of the Copyright Law of the People's Republic of China</i> on January 30, 2013.
	Regulations on the Protection of Computer Software	The State Council	Promulgated by Decree No. 339 of the State Council of the People's Republic of China on December 20, 2001, amended for the first time under the <i>Decision of the State Council on Annuling and Amending Certain Administrative Regulations</i> on January 8, 2011, and amended for the second time under the <i>Decision of the State Council on Amending the Regulations on the protection of Computer Software</i> on January 30, 2013.

Continued

Category	Document Title	Issuing Authority	Notes
Administrative Regulations	Regulations on Collective Management of Copyright	The State Council	Promulgated by Decree No. 429 of the State Council of the People's Republic of China on December 28, 2004, amended for the first time under the <i>Decision of the State Council on Annulling and Amending Certain Administrative Regulations</i> on January 8, 2011, and amended for the second time under the <i>Decision of the State Council on Amending Certain Administrative Regulations</i> on December 7, 2013.
	Regulations on the Protection of the Right of Communication through Information Networks	The State Council	Promulgated by Decree No. 468 of the State Council of the People's Republic of China on May 18, 2006, and amended under the <i>Decision by the State Council to Amend the Regulations on the Protection of the Right of Communication through Information Networks</i> on January 30, 2013.
	Interim Measures for Remuneration Payment for Sound Recordings' Broadcast by Radio and Television Stations	The State Council	Promulgated by Decree No. 566 of the State Council of the People's Republic of China on November 10, 2009, and amended under the <i>Decision of the State Council on Annulling and Amending Certain Administrative Regulations</i> on January 8, 2011.
	Provisions for the Implementation of International Treaties on Copyright	The State Council	Promulgated by Decree No. 105 of the State Council of the People's Republic of China on September 25, 1992, and amended under the <i>Decision by the State Council to Amend and Cancel Certain Administrative Regulations</i> on November 29, 2020.
Department Rules	Interim Provisions on Remuneration Standards under Statutory License for Sound Recordings	National Copyright Administration	Promulgated by Order No. 41 (1994) of the National Copyright Administration on August 1, 1993; entry into force on the same date.
	Provisional Measures for Voluntary Registration of Works	National Copyright Administration	Promulgated by Order No. 78 (1994) of the National Copyright Administration on December 31, 1994; entry into force on January 1, 1995.

Continued

Category	Document Title	Issuing Authority	Notes
Department Rules	Measures for the Registration of Computer Software Copyright	National Copyright Administration	Promulgated by Order No. 1 (2002) of the National Copyright Administration on February 20, 2002; entry into force the same date.
	Measures for the Administrative Protection of Copyright on the Internet	National Copyright Administration; Ministry of Information Industry	Promulgated by Order No. 5 (2005) of the National Copyright Administration and the Ministry of Information Industry on April 29, 2005; entry into force on May 30, 2005.
	Measures for the Implementation of Administrative Sanctions for Copyright	National Copyright Administration	Promulgated by Order No. 6 (2009) of the National Copyright Administration on May 7, 2009; entry into force on June 15, 2009.
	Measures for the Registration of Copyright Pledge	National Copyright Administration	Promulgated by Order No. 8 (2010) of the National Copyright Administration on November 25, 2010; entry into force on January 1, 2011.
	Measures for Remuneration Payment for the Use of Works under Statutory License in Textbooks	National Copyright Administration; National Development and Reform Commission	Promulgated by Order No. 11 (2013) of the National Copyright Administration and the National Development and Reform Commission on October 22, 2013; entry into force on December 1, 2013.
	Measures for Remuneration Payment for the Use of Literary Works	National Copyright Administration; National Development and Reform Commission	Promulgated by Order No. 11 (2014) of the National Copyright Administration and the National Development and Reform Commission on September 23, 2014; entry into force on November 1, 2014.
Judicial Interpretations	Interpretation of the Supreme People's Court on Certain Issues Concerning the Application of Laws in the Trial of Criminal Cases of Illegal Publications	Supreme People's Court	Interpretation No. 30 (1998), adopted at the 1032nd Meeting of the Judicial Committee of the Supreme People's Court on December 11, 1998, promulgated by the Supreme People's Court on December 17, 1998, and entry into force on December 23, 1998.

Continued

Category	Document Title	Issuing Authority	Notes
Judicial Interpretations	Interpretation of the Supreme People's Court on Certain Issues Concerning the Application of Laws in the Trial of Civil Cases of Copyright	Supreme People's Court	Adopted at the 1246th Meeting of the Judicial Committee of the Supreme People's Court on October 12, 2002; amended under the <i>Decision of the Supreme People's Court on Amending Eighteen Judicial Interpretations on Intellectual Property, including Interpretation (II) of the Supreme People's Court on the Application of Laws in the Trial of Disputes Regarding the Infringement of Patent Rights</i> , which was passed at the 1823rd meeting of the Judicial Committee of the Supreme People's Court on December 23, 2020.
	Provisions of the Supreme People's Court on Certain Issues Concerning Application of Laws in the Trial of Civil Cases Involving the Infringement of the Right of Communication through Information Networks	Supreme People's Court	Adopted at the 1561st meeting of the Judicial Committee of the Supreme People's Court on November 26, 2012; amended under the <i>Decision of the Supreme People's Court on Amending Eighteen Judicial Interpretations on Intellectual Property, including Interpretation (II) of the Supreme People's Court on the Application of Laws in the Trial of Disputes Regarding the Infringement of Patent Rights</i> , which was passed at the 1823rd meeting of the Judicial Committee of the Supreme People's Court on December 23, 2020.
	Interpretation by the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate on Certain Issues Concerning Application of Laws in Criminal Cases involving Infringement of Intellectual Property	Supreme People's Court; Supreme People's Procuratorate	Interpretation No. 5 (2025), adopted at the 1947th Meeting of the Judicial Committee of the Supreme People's Court on April 7, 2025, and at the 51st Meeting of the Fourteenth Procuratorial Committee of the Supreme People's Procuratorate on April 11, 2025; entry into force on April 26, 2025.

**Appendix 2: International Copyright Treaties Joined by China**

Treaty	Date of Accession/Ratification	Entry into force in China
Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works	July 10, 1992	October 15, 1992
Universal Copyright Convention	July 30, 1992	October 30, 1992
Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms	January 5, 1993	April 30, 1993
Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS)	November 11, 2001	December 11, 2001
WIPO Copyright Treaty (WCT)	March 9, 2007	June 9, 2007
WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty (WPPT)	March 9, 2007	June 9, 2007
Beijing Treaty on Audiovisual Performances	July 9, 2014	April 28, 2020
Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons Who Are Blind, Visually Impaired or Otherwise Print Disabled	February 5, 2022	May 5, 2022

Appendix 3: Administrative Enforcement of Copyright in China (2015–2024)

Year	Administrative Penalties		Case Referrals		Entities Inspected		Entities Shut Down		Underground Sites Busted		Fines	
	Number of Cases	Year-on-Year Increase	Number of Cases	Year-on-Year Increase	Number	Year-on-Year Increase	Number	Year-on-Year Increase	Number	Year-on-Year Increase	Amount (in RMB)	Year-on-Year Increase
2015	3,477	-26.46%	160	-56.28%	846,140	-20.41%	9,340	7.53%	392	-18.67%	9,746,538	-27.80%
2016	3,065	-11.85%	189	18.13%	878,013	3.77%	6,243	-33.16%	325	-17.09%	13,406,043	37.55%
2017	3,552	15.89%	442	133.86%	636,864	-27.47%	4,102	-34.29%	155	-52.31%	10,024,793	-25.22%
2018	3,033	-14.61%	203	-54.07%	522,135	-18.01%	2,361	-42.44%	203	30.97%	16,155,654	61.16%
2019	2,539	-16.29%	186	-8.37%	384,641	-26.33%	1,224	-48.16%	152	-25.12%	23,995,277	48.53%
2020	2,198	-13.43%	251	34.95%	243,267	-36.75%	1,178	-3.76%	169	11.18%	35,946,385	49.81%
2021	2,665	21.25%	212	-15.54%	293,097	20.48%	775	-34.21%	196	15.98%	25,135,271	-30.08%
2022	2,930	9.94%	215	1.42%	299,588	2.21%	841	8.52%	194	-1.02%	36,769,428	46.29%
2023	3,238	10.51%	294	36.74%	276,504	-7.71%	1,057	25.68%	192	-1.03%	22,601,106	-38.53%
2024	3,227	-0.34%	267	-9.18%	246,124	-10.99%	245	-76.82%	173	-9.90%	23,993,515	6.16%

#### **Appendix 4: Actions by Chinese Authorities to Promote Software Copyright Compliance (2015–2025)**

Year	Work Measures
2015	Inspection was made on 95 units to ensure use of legitimate version of software, with 1,600 computer sets being checked.
2016	Inspection was made on 287 units to ensure use of legitimate version of software, with 7,900 computer sets being checked.
2017	Inspection was made on 389 units to ensure use of legitimate version of software, with 27,000 computer sets being checked.
2018	Inspection was made on 374 units to ensure use of legitimate version of software, with 50,400 computer sets being checked.
2019	Inspection was made on 278 units to ensure use of legitimate version of software, with 45,000 computer sets being checked.
2020	Inspection was made on 199 units to ensure use of legitimate version of software, with 35,900 computer sets being checked.
2021	Inspection was made on 205 units to ensure use of legitimate version of software, with 45,400 computer sets being checked.
2022	Inspection was made on 199 units to ensure use of legitimate version of software, with 66,100 computer sets being checked.
2023	Inspection was made on 200 units to ensure use of legitimate version of software, with 79,100 computer sets being checked.
2024	Inspection was made on 206 units to ensure use of legitimate version of software, with 66,700 computer sets being checked.
2025	Inspection was made on 184 units to ensure use of legitimate version of software, with 23,800 computer sets being checked.

**Appendix 5: First-Instance Copyright Cases Received by the People's Courts  
(2015–2025)**

Year	First-Instance Civil Cases		First-Instance Administrative Cases		First-Instance Criminal Cases	
	Number	Year-on-Year Increase	Number	Year-on-Year Increase	Number	Year-on-Year Increase
2015	66,690	12.10%	10	-16.67%	504	-31.43%
2016	86,989	30.44%	37	270.00%	195	-61.31%
2017	137,267	57.80%	17	-54.05%	169	-13.33%
2018	195,408	42.36%	17	0.00%	156	-7.69%
2019	293,066	49.98%	16	-5.88%	210	34.62%
2020	313,484	6.97%	12	-25.00%	304	44.76%
2021	360,489	14.99%	19	58.33%	333	9.54%
2022	255,693	-29.07%	12	-36.84%	304	-8.71%
2023	251,687	-1.57%	11	-8.33%	627	106.25%
2024	247,149	-1.80%	9	-18.18%	938	49.60%
2025	259,248	4.9%	27	200%	1,071	14.18%

**Appendix 6: Copyright Registrations in China (2015–2025)**

Year	Copyright Registrations		Copyright Registrations for Works		Copyright Registrations for Computer Software		Registrations for Copyright Pledge	
	Number	Year-on-Year Increase	Number	Year-on-Year Increase	Number	Year-on-Year Increase	Number	Year-on-Year Increase
2015	1,641,166	35.49%	1,348,200	35.90%	292,360	33.63%	606	22.18%
2016	2,007,698	22.33%	1,599,597	18.65%	407,774	39.48%	327	-46%
2017	2,747,650	36.86%	2,001,966	25.15%	745,387	82.79%	299	-5.38%
2018	3,457,338	25.83%	2,351,952	17.48%	1,104,839	48.22%	547	82.94%
2019	4,186,549	21.09%	2,701,564	14.86%	1,484,448	34.36%	537	-1.83%
2020	5,039,543	20.37%	3,316,255	22.75%	1,722,904	16.06%	384	-28.49%
2021	6,264,378	24.30%	3,983,943	20.13%	2,280,063	32.34%	372	-3.13%
2022	6,353,144	1.42%	4,517,453	13.39%	1,835,341	-19.50%	350	-5.91%
2023	8,923,901	40.46%	6,428,277	42.30%	2,495,213	35.95%	411	17.43%
2024	10,630,610	19.13%	7,802,965	21.39%	2,827,213	13.31%	432	5.11%
2025	10,677,043	0.44%	7,493,861	-3.96%	3,182,829	12.58%	353	-18.29%

**Appendix 7: Copyright Collective Management Organizations in China**

Name	Date of Establishment	Official Website
Music Copyright Society of China (MCSC)	December 1992	<a href="https://www.mesc.com.cn">https://www.mesc.com.cn</a>
China Audio-Video Copyright Association (CAVCA)	June 2008	<a href="https://www.cavca.org">https://www.cavca.org</a>
China Written Works Copyright Society (CWWCS)	February 2009	<a href="http://www.prccopyright.org.cn">http://www.prccopyright.org.cn</a>
Images Copyright Society of China (ICSC)	February 2009	<a href="https://www.icsc1839.org.cn">https://www.icsc1839.org.cn</a>
China Film Copyright Association (CFCA)	October 2009	<a href="http://www.cfca-c.org">http://www.cfca-c.org</a>

**Appendix 8: Contributions of Copyright-Related Industry to China's Economy  
(2015–2024)**

Year	Value Added of Copyright-Related Industry		Urban Employment in Copyright-Related Industry		Goods Export Value of Copyright-Related Industry	
	Value Added (in RMB 1 million)	Share of GDP	Number of Employees (in 1,000 persons)	Share of National Urban Employment	Export Value (in USD 1 million)	Share of Total Goods Exports
2015	5,005,414	7.30%	16,669.0	9.23%	263,336	11.58%
2016	5,455,146	7.33%	16,724.5	9.35%	241,674	11.52%
2017	6,081,092	7.35%	16,734.5	9.48%	264,773	11.70%
2018	6,634,148	7.37%	16,455.3	9.53%	384,243	15.45%
2019	7,320,375	7.39%	16,286.0	9.49%	365,330	14.62%
2020	7,508,881	7.39%	16,165.2	9.49%	388,725	15.01%
2021	8,478,992	7.41%	16,171.9	9.50%	457,610	13.61%
2022	8,973,361	7.41%	16,000.5	9.58%	463,875	13.03%
2023	9,378,731	7.44%	15,739.9	9.62%	414,613	12.27%
2024	10,060,000	7.46%	15,895.0	9.63%	421,165	11.78%

Appendix 9: WIPO-NCAC Copyright Awards (2020–2025)

Year	Creativity Award	Award for Copyright Utilization	Award for Copyright Protection	Award for Copyright Administration & Management
2025	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>My Altay</i> (Book)</li> <li>2. <i>Ne Zha 2</i> (Cinematographic Work)</li> <li>3. <i>Northwest Years</i> (TV Drama)</li> <li>4. <i>Black Myth: Wukong</i> (Video Game)</li> <li>5. <i>The Peony Pavilion</i> (Complete Version of Kunqu Opera)</li> <li>6. <i>National Treasure: Exhibition Season</i> (Variety Show)</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. People's Education Press Co., Ltd.</li> <li>2. Alpha Group Co., Ltd.</li> <li>3. Mango Excellent Media Co., Ltd.</li> <li>4. National Museum of China</li> <li>5. Bank of Beijing Co., Ltd.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Intellectual Property Tribunal of Shanghai Pudong New Area People's Court</li> <li>2. Fourth Procuratorial Department of the People's Procuratorate of Beijing Municipality</li> <li>3. Intellectual Property and Counterfeit and Substandard Goods Crimes Investigation Section, Intellectual Property Crime Investigation Division, Anhui Provincial Public Security Department</li> <li>4. Changzhou Cultural Market Comprehensive Administrative Law Enforcement Detachment</li> <li>5. The Fifth Electronics Research Institute of the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Qingdao Municipal Press and Publication Bureau</li> <li>2. Cangzhou Municipal Copyright Bureau</li> <li>3. Copyright Administration Division of Anhui Provincial Copyright Bureau</li> <li>4. Copyright Administration Division of Fujian Provincial Copyright Bureau</li> </ol>
2022	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>Path of Leadership: Xi Jinping's Inspiring Journey of Regional Development</i> (Book)</li> <li>2. <i>A Comprehensive Collection of Ancient Chinese Paintings</i> (Book)</li> <li>3. <i>A Lifelong Journey</i> (TV Drama)</li> <li>4. <i>The Battle at Lake Changjin</i> (Cinematographic Work)</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. China Industrial and Information Technology Publishing &amp; Media Group Co., Ltd.</li> <li>2. Henan Television</li> <li>3. Longshine (Guangzhou) Publishing Company</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. General Guidance Division, Cultural Market Comprehensive Administrative Law Enforcement Supervision Bureau, Ministry of Culture and Tourism</li> <li>2. Trial Supervision Division of Beijing Intellectual Property Court</li> <li>3. Environmental, Food, Drug, and Tourism Security Detachment, Tongzhou Branch of Beijing Municipal Public Security Bureau</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Copyright Administration Division of Jiangsu Provincial Copyright Bureau</li> <li>2. Copyright Administration Division of Shanghai Municipal Copyright Bureau</li> </ol>

Continued

Year	Creativity Award	Award for Copyright Utilization	Award for Copyright Protection	Award for Copyright Administration & Management
2022	5. <i>ZW3D</i> (Computer Software) 6. <i>The Journey of a Legendary Landscape Painting</i> (Choreographic Work)	4. People's Literature Publishing House Co., Ltd. 5. KylinSoft Corporation	4. Comprehensive Business Office of Ningbo Customs 5. Rights Protection Office, Liaison Department, China Writers Association	3. Jingdezhen Municipal Copyright Bureau 4. Changsha Municipal Copyright Bureau
2020	1. <i>The Three-Body Problem Series</i> (Written Work) 2. <i>The Core Values of Chinese Civilization</i> (Written Work) 3. <i>Like a Flowing River</i> (TV Drama) 4. <i>The Climbers</i> (Cinematographic Work) 5. <i>Gu Jian</i> (Computer Software) 6. <i>Confucius</i> (Choreographic Work)	1. Xuexi.cn 2. Phoenix Publishing & Media, Inc. 3. Beijing International Copyright Trade Center 4. Beijing Bantao Technology Co., Ltd. 5. Jingdezhen Taoxichuan Ceramic Art Avenue, Jiangxi Province	1. The Fifth Collegial Panel of Civil Adjudication Tribunal No.3, Supreme People's Court 2. People's Procuratorate of Zunyi City, Guizhou Province 3. Public Security Bureau of Yangzhou City, Jiangsu Province 4. Comprehensive Law Enforcement Detachment of Cultural Market of Weifang City, Shandong Province 5. Copyright Bureau of Foshan City, Guangdong Province	1. Copyright Administration Division of Beijing Municipal Copyright Bureau 2. Market Supervision and Administration Bureau of Yiwu City, Zhejiang Province 3. Copyright Affairs Center of Sichuan Province 4. China Audio-Video Copyright Association