

# Key Tasks Set in New IP Blueprint

## Policy Express

By TANG Zhexiao

China's State Council has issued a plan for the protection and utilization of intellectual property rights (IPRs), specifying development targets, key tasks and special projects for IPR development during the 15th Five-Year Plan period (2026-2030).

The plan states that by 2030, China's overall strength and international competitiveness in intellectual property will be enhanced, with stronger IPR protection and more in- depth international IPR cooperation, ensuring decisive progress in building an intellectual property powerhouse.

By 2035, China's comprehensive IPR competitiveness will rank among the world's top tier, and a world-class IP powerhouse with Chinese characteristics will be basically established.

The plan lays out key tasks in four areas:

- Optimizing and improving the IPR legal system and strengthening foreign- related intellectual property



An employee uses an air-cooled handheld laser welder to weld a steel plate at a laser technology firm in Suzhou, Jiangsu province. (PHOTO: XINHUA)

protection.

- Bolstering the commercialization and application capacity of intellectual property, scaling up IPR supply to develop new quality productive forces, and promoting high-quality growth of the intellectual property service industry.

- Upgrading public IPR services and advancing social co- governance of intellectual property.

- Deepening participation in global IP governance and expanding international IP exchanges and cooperation.

# Sci-tech Finance System Gets Boost

By TANG Zhexiao

China will boost opening, sharing, integration and application of data in the sci- tech finance sector to underpin high-level technological self-reliance, according to a notice issued by nine government departments including the People's Bank of China (PBOC), the National Development and Reform Commission and the Ministry of Science and Technology.

The notice unveiled the first version of a national catalogue for development and utilization of data in sci- tech finance. It covers eight categories with 26 data indicators. The categories are enterprise rosters and sci- tech innovation attributes; import and export records; in-

vestment and financing information; business operations; R&D input; intellectual property rights; innovation capacity evaluation; and enterprise demands.

Local governments are encouraged to build supporting provincial information infrastructure and advance collection and sharing of data.

To scale up the opening, sharing, integration and application of sci- tech financial data, authorized institutions will be supported to properly use public sci- tech data. Local authorities will establish licensed data access channels for tech- based enterprises and promote models such as information inquiry and joint modeling.

Pilot programs for the innovative development of trusted data spaces for

sci- tech finance will be launched. Eligible regions should open and leverage corporate revenue and expenditure transaction data, build platforms for industrial research and information exchange, and realize cross- domain sharing and matching of sci- tech financial data resources.

Market-oriented credit reference institutions will receive support to build databases for tech- based enterprises and expand the supply of credit reference products and services.

Balancing development and security, China will standardize the development and exploitation of public sci- tech data, enforce whole- process security management, and guard against all types of data-related risks.

Twelve special projects will be launched, covering IPR protection for strategic emerging industries, integrated empowerment of intellectual property and AI, IP-driven regional development, and high- quality IP cooperation under the Belt and Road Initiative.

Amid a new round of technological revolution and industrial transformation, China will improve IPR protection rules for AI, big data, algorithms and other emerging fields, and adopt more robust measures to strengthen intellectual property protection and utilization, Rui Wenbiao, deputy head of the China National Intellectual Property Administration, stated.

By the end of June, China had 2.36 million high- value invention patents, equivalent to 16.8 high- value invention patents per 10,000 people.

The high- value invention patents fall into four categories: patents for strategic emerging industries, invention patents with overseas patent families, patents maintained for more than 10 years, and patents winning the National Science and Technology Award or the China Patent Award.



Centering on financing matching, intelligent risk control, product innovation and other links, the notice guides financial institutions to leverage sci- tech financial databases to build digital credit profiles for tech- based enterprises, develop distinctive risk control, investment and research models for such firms, and roll out sci- tech financial products tailored to the financing needs of enterprises in segmented industries.

The PBOC will boost public sci- tech information sharing, improve the allocation of sci- tech financial resources, and deliver data and financial backing to achieve high- level technological self-reliance.



# China-Indonesia Digital Cooperation Strengthened

By LU Zijian

An Indonesian tourist can pay in a restaurant in China simply by scanning the QR code with an Indonesian payment system. This shows how well China and Indonesia cooperate in the digital field.

This payment system is called QRIS, short for Quick Response Code Indonesian Standard.

It is a standardized QR payment system in Indonesia that can be used as cross- border payment in China and takes only a few seconds, Yulian Wihantoro, chief representative of Bank Indonesia Beijing Representative Office, said during the China-Indonesia Friendship Stories Exchange Event in Beijing on July 31.

However, behind those few seconds are years of conversation, negotiations, technical work and most importantly, trust between Indonesia and

China, Yulian said. "We (both) are part of ASEAN+3, we are part of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership, and we are part of the Global South cooperation."

Marsudi Wahyu Kisworo, member of the Board of Governors, National Research and Innovation Agency of Indonesia, said innovation must also serve local communities. "In digital technology and AI, we are delighted to have cooperation with China."

Indonesia is located along the Pacific Ring of Fire, where minor earthquakes occur almost every day. Marsudi said Indonesia has adopted integrated satellite and AI system for early warning. Sharing data across borders, especially with China, can save lives globally.

Cooperation in remote sensing technologies also facilitates disaster response. In October 2014, the China National Space Administration and the Indonesian Maritime Security Coordinating

Board (IMSCB) signed an agreement, giving Indonesia access to Chinese remote-sensing data.

Wang Zhongmin, director of International Cooperation Center of Deep Space Exploration Lab, was involved in the program. He participated in the coordination with IMSCB many times, discussing topics such as how Chinese remote- sensing data can be used in the governance of Indonesian waters.

China's high- definition satellite data provided strong support for disaster rescue and reconstruction during disasters in Indonesia, such as the 2018 Lombok earthquake, the 2021 East Nusa Tenggara floods, and the 2025 Central Java landslides.

In addition, the APSTAR- 6E satellite developed by China and delivered while in orbit in November 2024 covers the whole of Indonesia and provides high-throughput broadband communication services. This has helped advance the country's digital transformation.

Bilateral cooperation in the digital sector also facilitates the development of industrial parks in Indonesia, which faces great challenges such as low efficiency and environmental pollution.

Located in Central Sulawesi, the Indonesia Morowali Industrial Park (IMIP) is a joint industrial development by Chinese and Indonesian companies. IMIP used to rely on manual form filling to collect data, but digital technologies changed the situation.

Liu Zhigao, associate researcher

and deputy director of the Department of Regional Sustainable Development Modeling, Institute of Geographic Sciences and Natural Resources Research (IGSNRR), Chinese Academy of Sciences, saw the changes when he visited IMIP this year.

In cooperation with the University of Science and Technology Beijing, IMIP has developed a digital twin system for massive information collection. The system can gather data from every tunnel of the factories in the park, thus minimizing the pollution and waste. This is just one of many such stories, Liu said.

The Indonesian Industrial Estates Association opened a representative office in Shenzhen in south China in April. During the APEC SME Business Forum 2026, it signed a memorandum of understanding with the China International Cooperation Association of Small and Medium Enterprises and IGSNRR on strengthening regular cooperation in the industrial park sector between China and Indonesia.

Bilateral cooperation in the digital sector continues, so does friendship. Yulian ended his speech singing a couple lines from the Chinese song *Friends*. He said they define the Indonesia- China partnership: "Friendship that endures, trust that strengthens, and prosperity that we build together."

Themed "Digital Bridge in the Age of Innovation," the event was hosted by the China International Publishing Center.

## Case Study

# Greater Bay Area NCTI: From Innovation Cluster to Initiating Hub

By YE Qing & QI Liming

Since its establishment in 2021, the Greater Bay Area National Center of Technology Innovation (GBA NCTI) has continuously demonstrated innovative momentum, rooted in the institutional synergy of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao. These three regions are comprehensively deepening cooperation and jointly building a world-class bay area.

From R&D cooperation to industrial collaboration, an international sci- tech innovation center with global influence is emerging. The "Shenzhen-Hong Kong-Guangzhou" innovation cluster topped the global top 100 innovation clusters in the World Intellectual Property Organization's Global Innovation Index 2025. The "Macao-Zhuhai" cluster has been included in the global top 100 innovation clusters for two consecutive years.

The Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao GBA is a vivid example of connecting the "lab" and the "production line." Through complementary advantages among regions, it is promoting breakthroughs in core technologies and efficient transformation of sci- tech achievements.

Since 2025, the Qianhai Shenzhen-Hong Kong Modern Service Industry Cooperation Zone has cumulatively implemented 123 research projects from Hong Kong universities.

Guangdong has 74,000 high- tech enterprises. Jiang Yuhao, a professor at the Public Policy Institute of South China University of Technology, said the integration of the "two chains" to promote a modern industrial system in the GBA is one of the characteristics of the GBA NCTI.

The GBA is supported by four major cooperation platforms — Hengqin, Qianhai, Nansha and the Lok Ma Chau Loop.

These platforms form a cross- regional collaborative innovation carrier network, driving the rapid clustering and development of industries such as traditional Chinese medicine and integrated circuits.

In March, the Marine Hydrodynamics Research Facility, a central research facility located at the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology (Guangzhou), was launched. This is the first large-scale marine engineering laboratory in the GBA. Its main experimental facilities include the world's first combined deep and shallow water ocean engineering basin.

A series of innovation breakthroughs have been achieved and consolidated by the research efforts of the three regions. The Guangdong provincial science and technology projects are now open to Hong Kong and Macao as well.

Another vivid example is innovative technology from Macau Terahertz Technology Co., Ltd. A device the size of a computer mainframe helps enterprises save approximately 15 percent of energy in their power distribution systems.

Traditional technological breakthroughs usually take 180 days. However, with the help of the Hengqin Digital Zero-Carbon Island Shared Laboratory, the process can be completed in just 60 days.

Since moving into the laboratory in 2022, Terahertz's researchers working in Macao have jointly developed the "Terahertz Smart Energy- Efficient Internet of Things Equipment" with experts from China Southern Power Grid, and the product has been iterated to version 4.0.

Currently, this technology is being deployed in Southeast Asian and Portuguese-speaking markets.



Researchers work at a laboratory of the Research Institute of Tsinghua University in Shenzhen, Guangdong province, July 4, 2026. (PHOTO: XINHUA)

# Production Lines Implement Lab Breakthroughs

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The model reduces coal blending adjustment times to mere minutes from the earlier three to six days and can predict furnace conditions an hour in advance. The cumulative revenue of the entire scenario is over 100 million RMB, said Li Jinyan, director of the group's AI research institute.

From January to May this year, China's high- tech manufacturing contributed nearly 40 percent of industrial growth. During the same period, the number of authorized invention patents increased by 12 percent year on year, and a batch of them were promoted in diverse scenarios.

A team led by Professor Zhu Jiaqi from Harbin Institute of Technology has developed diamond composite heat sinks for electronics enterprises. The thermal conductivity of the sinks is twice that of copper, significantly improving high- performance equipment's heat dissipation.

## Rising industrial clusters

Agricultural machinery equipped with the BeiDou navigation satellite system can undertake complete rotary tillage, sowing and harvesting along a preset route. Such equipment is being used in more than 20 provinces and autonomous regions.

A guest speaks at the China-Indonesia Friendship Stories Exchange Event, Beijing, July 31, 2026. (COURTESY PHOTO)

