**Withdrawal and Restraint in Expansion of International Trade and IP Protection**

**国际贸易扩张中的退出与限制与知识产权保护**

1. **Introduction**

**介绍**

1. The past few decades have been a high-tech era centred on information technology, new materials and the internet. With the increase in international commodity production and trade, the protection of technology and intellectual property rights have also been greatly improved. However, since some time prior to the epidemic, the expansion of international trade was restrained; furthermore, the international economy has been greatly affected by the epidemic and there has been little progress in international trade; the protection of international intellectual property has advanced, but at a snail pace.

过去几十年是一个以信息技术、新材料和互联网为中心的高科技时代。随着国际商品生产和贸易的增长，对技术和知识产权的保护也大大提高。然而，新冠疫情爆发前，国际贸易的发展势头减弱；此外，疫情爆发使国际经济遭受重创，国际贸易发展停滞；国际知识产权保护取得了进展，但步伐缓慢。

1. **Years of Expansion and Start of Decline**

**国际贸易发展阶段和衰退的开始**

1. **CPTPP**

**《全面与进步跨太平洋伙伴关系协定》**

1. In recent years, the rules of intellectual property rights are often linked to various trade agreements. Among them, a regional free trade agreement, the Comprehensive and Progressive Transpacific Partnership Agreement (“**CPTPP”**), represents one of the highest levels of regional international rules and the protection of intellectual property.

近年来，知识产权规则经常与各种贸易协定挂钩。其中，区域自由贸易协定《全面与进步跨太平洋伙伴关系协定》（“**CPTPP**”）代表了区域国际规则和知识产权保护的最高水平之一。

1. On 28th May 2005, Brunei, Chile, New Zealand and Singapore agreed to launch the Transpacific Strategic Economic Partnership(“**TPSEP**”), which was originally a multilateral free trade agreement within the framework of APEC and was subsequently joined by the United States, Australia, Malaysia, Vietnam and Peru.

2005年5月28日，文莱、智利、新西兰和新加坡同意发起跨太平洋战略经济伙伴关系（“**TPSEP**”），该协议最初是APEC框架内的多边自由贸易协定，随后美国、澳大利亚、马来西亚、越南和秘鲁加入。

1. On 14th November 2010, the closing day of the APEC Summit, the nine (9) participating countries agreed to the proposal of the President of the United States, to complete the framework of the Transpacific Partnership Agreement (“**TPP**”), aiming to promote trade liberalization and enhance IP protection in the Asia Pacific region. Thereafter, in October 2015, twelve (12) countries including the United States, Japan and Canada joined the TPP.

2010年11月14日，亚太经合组织峰会闭幕日当天，九（9）个与会国同意美国总统的建议，完成跨太平洋伙伴关系协定（“**TPP**”）框架，以促进亚太地区的贸易自由化和加强知识产权保护。此后，2015年10月，包括美国、日本和加拿大在内的十二（12）个国家加入了TPP。

1. On 23rd January 2017, the United States withdrew from the TPP. The United States at the time was reluctant to participate in international organizations and be subject to the provisions of international agreements. On 11th November of the same year, the TPP was reorganized into the CPTPP. At present, the CPTPP has eleven (11) member countries, and more than a dozen countries are interested in joining the CPTTP.

2017年1月23日，美国退出TPP。美国当时不愿意参加国际组织，也不愿意遵守国际协定的规定。同年11月11日，TPP改组为CPTPP。目前，CPTPP有十一（11）个成员国，十几个国家积极寻求加入CPTPP。

1. Compared to TPP, CPTPP introduces new categories of intellectual property protection and clarifies its connotation. For example, CPTPP froze some of the intellectual property protection provisions related to drugs in the TPP, however, it now specifically provides for drug-related measures and adds relevant systems such as drug test data protection, drug sales protection and drug patent extensions to traditional drug patent protection.

与TPP相比，CPTPP引入了新的知识产权保护类别，并阐明了其内涵。例如，过去，CPTPP冻结了TPP中与药物相关的一些知识产权保护条款；但现在CPTPP专门规定了药物相关措施，并在已有药物专利保护基础上增设相关制度，如药物试验数据保护、药物销售保护和延长药物专利期。

1. Compared to TRIPs, CPTPP updates and strengthens the rules of intellectual property protection. For example, in terms of copyright, attention is paid to copyright protection under the network environment and CPTPP provides that the copyright owner has the right to transmit works to the public by electronic reproduction and wireless means. With regard to trademarks, it provides that visual perception should not be used as a condition for trademark registration; sound trademarks should be protected; the trademark protection period is extended to no less than 10 years; and dispute resolution procedures for privacy and personal data policies in the management of country code top-level domain (**“ccTLD”**) domain names are provided. In terms of patents, the scope of patentable objects is expanded; as long as the invention is novel and contains inventive steps, it can be used for industrial applications and a patent can be granted.

与TRIPs相比，CPTPP修订并加强了知识产权保护规则。例如，在版权方面，CPTPP关注网络环境下的版权保护，并规定版权所有者有权通过电子复制和无线方式向公众传播作品。在版权方面，CPTPP规定，视觉感知不应作为商标注册的条件；声音商标应当受到保护；商标保护期延长至不少于10年；规定了国家顶级域名（ccTLD）管理中隐私和个人数据政策的争议解决程序。在专利方面，可申请专利的对象范围扩大；只要发明是新颖的并且包含创造性步骤，它就可以用于工业应用并且可以授予专利。

1. On 31st January 2021, the UK formally applied to Japan, the head CPTTP for that year, becoming the first “non-sponsor” country to formally apply for membership.

2021年1月31日，英国正式向日本（2021年CPTPP的主席国）提出申请，成为第一个正式申请加入CPTPP的“非创始”国家。

1. On 16th September 2021, the Chinese Minister of Commerce, Wang Wentao, submitted a written letter of China’s formal application to join the CPTPP to New Zealand Minister of Trade and Export Growth O'Connor, the depositor of the CPTPP, hoping that China can join the CPTPP as soon as possible to promote the development of the domestic and international economic double cycle.

2021年 9月16日，中国商务部部长王文涛向CPTPP保存方新西兰贸易与出口增长部长奥康纳提交了中国正式申请加入CPTPP的书面信函，希望中国能尽快加入CPTPP，以促进国内国际双循环。

1. Up to now, the CPTPP covers 498 million people, and its members account for 13% of the total global economy. At the same time, the CPTPP strengthens the mutually beneficial ties among member economies and promotes trade, investment and economic growth in the Asia Pacific region.

截至目前，CPTPP覆盖4.98亿人口，其成员占全球经济总量的13%。与此同时，CPTPP加强了成员国之间的互利关系，促进了亚太地区的贸易、投资和经济增长。

1. However, the US’s withdrawal from CPTPP has certainly affected the development of international trade and the protection of intellectual property by international treaty. China’s application for participation in CPTPP is evidence of its intent to become a leader in this field.

然而，美国退出CPTPP势必影响国际贸易的发展和国际条约对知识产权的保护。中国申请参加CPTPP，表明中国意欲成为该领域的领导者。

**b. EU-China Investment Treaty**

**中欧投资条约**

1. Influenced by the Sino-US trade war, the EU has become China’s second-largest trading partner after ASEAN, and China has also become the EU’s first-largest trading partner.

受中美贸易战影响，欧盟已成为仅次于东盟的中国第二大贸易伙伴，中国也成为欧盟第一大贸易伙伴。

1. On 30th December 2020, China and the EU jointly announced the completion of the negotiation of the EU-China Comprehensive Agreement on Investment **(“CAI”).** Since 2013, thirty-five (35) rounds of negotiations regarding the CAI have been held between China and the EU; in December 2020, after seven (7) years of negotiation, the preliminary result was finally achieved.

2020年12月30日，中国和欧盟共同宣布完成《中欧全面投资协定》（“**CAI**”）谈判。自2013年以来，中国与欧盟就CAI进行了三十五（35）轮谈判；2020年12月，经过七（7）年的谈判，最终取得了初步结果。

1. On 20th May 2021, however, the European Parliament passed a motion to freeze further progress on the CAI.

然而，2021年 5月20日，欧洲议会通过了一项动议，冻结CAI的进一步进展。

1. The core contents of the CAI include four (4) aspects as follows: a) to ensure the protection of mutual investment, respect intellectual property rights and ensure transparency of subsidies; b) to improve market access conditions of both parties; c) to ensure the investment environment and regulatory procedures are clear, fair and transparent; and d) to improve labour standards and support sustainable development.

CAI的核心内容包括以下四（4）个方面：a）保证相互投资获得保护，尊重知识产权，确保补贴的透明度；b） 改善双方的市场准入条件；c） 确保投资环境和监管程序清晰、公平和透明；d）提高劳工标准，支持可持续发展。

1. With regard to intellectual property protection, the CAI prohibits compulsory technology transfers and acts that interfere with the contractual freedom of technology licensing; protects trade secrets and ensures equal access to European companies in standard setting. In particular, with regard to the prohibition of “compulsory technology transfer”, the CAI formulates clear rules, including a) to prohibit the transfer of technology to joint venture partners; b) to interfere with the freedom of contract in technology licensing; c) to prevent administrative agencies (e.g., in the process of certification of goods or services) from collecting and unauthorized disclosure of trade secrets, etc.

关于知识产权保护，CAI禁止强制技术转让和在技术许可中干涉合同自由的行为；保护商业机密，为欧洲公司提供平等使用标准制定机构的机会。特别是，关于禁止“强制技术转让”，CAI制定了明确的规则，包括a）禁止向合资伙伴转让技术；b）在技术许可中干涉合同自由；c）防止行政机构（例如在商品或服务认证过程中）收集和未经授权披露商业秘密等。

1. On 4th November 2022, the German Prime Minister paid a visit to China. This is the first high-level dialogue between EU countries and China after the cooling of China-EU relations in 2021. The CAI is considered by economists to potentially be an important help in the European economy’s recovery from the epidemic. The implementation of the CAI will promote the development of international trade, consequently, making the protection of intellectual property rights and supporting measures for intellectual property rights develop and advance better.The delay in implementation of the CAI is added evidence of the impediments to IP protection and free trade.

2022年11月4日，德国总理对中国进行了访问。这是2021中欧关系降温后，欧盟国家与中国之间的首次高层对话。经济学家认为，CAI可能对欧洲经济从疫情中复苏起到重要帮助。CAI的实施将促进国际贸易的发展，从而使知识产权保护和知识产权支持措施更好地发展和进步。CAI的延迟实施进一步证明了知识产权保护和自由贸易的障碍。

**c. US-China Trade Agreement**

**美中贸易协定**

1. On 15th January 2020, after twenty-three (23) months and thirteen (13) rounds of negotiations, China and the United States signed the first phase of the Economic and Trade Agreement between the Government of the People’s Republic of China and the Government of the United States of America (the “**Phase One of the Sino-US Economic and Trade Agreement**”). This is the first bilateral trade agreement between the United States and China in 20 years.

2020年1月15日，经过二十三（23）个月和十三（13）轮谈判，中美签署了第一阶段《中华人民共和国政府和美利坚合众国政府经济贸易协定》（“第一阶段中美经济贸易协定”）。这是美国和中国20年来的第一个双边贸易协定。

1. The signing of Phase One of the Sino-US Economic and Trade Agreement not only was an important step forward in the reconstruction of China-US economic and trade relations, but also marks implies that China and the United States have found a new balance under the background of rising trade protectionisms by which they can work together.

第一阶段中美经济贸易协定的签署不仅是重建中美经贸关系的重要一步，而且标志着中美两国在贸易保护主义抬头的背景下找到了一种新的平衡，双方可以通过这种平衡共同努力。

1. Phase One of the Sino-US Economic and Trade Agreement includes nine (9) chapters, including the preamble, intellectual property rights, technology transfer, food and agricultural products, financial services, exchange rate and transparency, trade expansion, bilateral assessment and dispute settlement, and final provisions. Although the total length is not long, Phase One of the Sino-US Economic and Trade Agreement covers basically the main core issues involved in the Sino-US economic and trade negotiations and provides detailed implementation provisions, especially in the two (2) chapters of intellectual property rights and food and agricultural products trade.

第一阶段中美经贸协议包括九（9）章，包括序言、知识产权、技术转让、食品和农产品、金融服务、汇率和透明度、贸易扩张、双边评估和争端解决以及最终条款。尽管总长度不长，但第一阶段中美经贸协议基本涵盖了中美经贸谈判中涉及的主要核心问题，并提供了详细的实施条款，特别是在知识产权和食品及农产品贸易两（2）章中。

1. The intellectual property chapter of Phase One of the Sino-US Economic and Trade Agreement highlights the importance of intellectual property issues in bilateral economic and trade activities between China and the United States. The top three (3) focuses of intellectual property in Phase One of the Sino-US Economic and Trade Agreement are: a) trade secrets and confidential business information, b) manufacturing and exporting pirated and counterfeit goods, and c) judicial enforcement and procedural agreements in intellectual property cases.

第一阶段中美经贸协定的知识产权章节强调了知识产权问题在中美双边经贸活动中的重要性。第一阶段中美经贸协议的知识产权章节的三（3）个重点是：a）商业秘密和保密商务信息，b）制造和出口盗版和假冒商品，以及c）知识产权案件的司法执行和程序协议。

1. The protection of intellectual property rights under Phase One of the Sino-US Economic and Trade Agreement was strengthened in seven (7) aspects. For example, in terms of trade secret protection, the scope of the responsible person and the scope of prohibited acts for infringing trade secrets were clarified; with regard to drug intellectual property rights, both parties are to provide effective protection and enforcement for drug-related intellectual property rights, including patents and undisclosed test data or other data submitted to meet the conditions for market approval; in terms of judicial protection of intellectual property rights, it provided rules regarding the transfer of criminal cases, the standards of law enforcement, the enforcement of judgments and the rules of documents and witness testimony. These contents set new rules for the settlement of intellectual property disputes involved in trade and may have an important impact on bilateral trade activities between China and the United States in the future.

第一阶段中美经贸协定在七（7）个方面加强了对知识产权的保护。例如，在商业秘密保护方面，明确了侵犯商业秘密的责任人范围和禁止行为范围；在药品知识产权方面，双方应为药品相关知识产权，包括专利以及为满足上市审批条件而提交的未经披露的试验数据或其他数据，提供有效保护和执法；在知识产权司法保护方面，它规定了有关刑事案件移交、执法标准、判决执行以及文件和证人证言规则。这些内容为解决贸易中涉及的知识产权纠纷制定了新规则，并可能对未来中美双边贸易活动产生重要影响。

1. As of 31st December 2021, the period for the implementation of Phase One of the Sino-US Economic and Trade Agreement between China and the United States expired. From the overall performance of Phase One of the Sino-US Economic and Trade Agreement, by the end of 2020, China only bought 57% of the US exports it promised to buy under the Phase One Agreement.

截至2021年12月31日，第一阶段中美经贸协定履行期限届满。从中美经贸协议第一阶段的总体表现来看，截至2020年底，中国仅购买了其在第一阶段协议下承诺购买的57%的美国出口产品。

1. Chinese economists pointed out that “Phase One of the Sino-US Economic and Trade Agreement is not a complete failure, because it has indeed prevented the deterioration of the trade war to a certain extent, especially China’s commitment to eliminate technical barriers to American agricultural exports, respect intellectual property rights, and open its financial services industry”. The Sino-US Economic and Trade Agreement has far-reaching significance for China’s local intellectual property protection and law enforcement and puts forward new requirements and challenges for enterprises' intellectual property management.

中国经济学家指出，“中美经贸协议第一阶段并非完全失败，因为它确实在一定程度上阻止了贸易战的恶化，特别是中国承诺消除美国农产品出口的技术壁垒，尊重知识产权，开放其金融服务业”。中美经贸协定对中国知识产权保护和执法具有深远意义，对企业知识产权管理提出了新的要求和挑战。

1. On 13th January 2022, two days before Phase One of the Sino-US Economic and Trade Agreement expired, the Ministry of Commerce of China responded that “hopefully, China and the United States could create good conditions for trade cooperation in the future. As for the second stage of trade negotiations, it is still under negotiation.”

2022年1月13日，即中美经贸协议第一阶段到期前两天，中国商务部回应称，“希望中美能为双方扩大贸易合作创造良好氛围和条件。至于第二阶段贸易谈判，仍在谈判中。”

1. **Tariffs and Anti-dumping Duties**

**关税和反倾销税**

1. While traditionally, tariffs were used to protect local industry from competition, pursuant to international agreement and good practice, tariffs were employed infrequently, particularly by modern states. However, in the so-called China-US trade war, they have come back to impede trade. For example, on 6th July 2018, the United States announced imposing 25% tariffs on the first batch of Chinese imports worth 34 billion dollars, which is considered the starting point of the Sino-US trade war.

虽然传统上，关税是用来保护地方工业免受竞争的，但根据国际协定和良好做法，关税很少使用，尤其是现代国家。然而，在所谓的中美贸易战中，关税阻碍贸易。例如，2018年7月6日，美国宣布对第一批清单上价值340亿美元的中国进口商品加征25%的关税，这被认为是中美贸易战的起点。

1. Since that time, in general, while the imports of clothing, footwear and furniture imported from China to the United States have significantly decreased, however, the imports of laptops, computer monitors, video game consoles and toys from China to the United States have increased.

自此，尽管从中国进口到美国的服装、鞋类和家具的进口量明显减少，但从中国进口美国的笔记本电脑、电脑显示器、视频游戏机和玩具的进口量却有所增加。

1. Since 2020, affected by the restrictive measures resulting from the COVID-19 epidemic, many people in the United States have begun to work, study and play at home, which greatly increased the demand for electronic products (such as laptops, computer monitors, mobile phones, etc.), many of which are still imported from China to the United States. According to statistics, before the Sino-US trade war, these electronic products together accounted for 21% of the total imports of the United States from China; and now this proportion has increased to 27%. Despite the high tariffs set by the United States, the enthusiasm of American enterprises to import Chinese products has not been reduced, until the most recent months, which is largely the result of China’s policy regarding the epidemic.

自2020年以来，受新冠肺炎疫情的封锁措施影响，美国许多人开始在家工作、学习和娱乐，这极大刺激了对电子产品（如笔记本电脑、电脑显示器、手机等）的需求，其中许多产品仍从中国进口到美国。据统计，在中美贸易战之前，这些电子产品占美国从中国进口总额的21%；现在，这一比例已增长至27%。美国征收的高额关税无法打击美国企业进口中国产品的热情；仅在最近几个月，由于中国的防疫政策，这一热情有所衰退。

1. In the context of the Sino-US trade war, products with higher technology content and more intensive intellectual property, are more vulnerable to a “337 Investigation” by the United States government. “337 Investigations” arise from the *United States Tariff Act of 1930* (“**Tariff Act**”), Session 337. According to this provision, the United States International Trade Commission (“**ITC**”) can investigate unfair acts in import trade, such as infringement of patents, registered trademarks, commodity packaging, trade secrets and false advertising and sanction such activities.

在中美贸易战的背景下，技术含量更高、知识产权更密集的产品更有可能遭遇美国政府的“337调查”。“337调查”源自《1930年美国关税法》（“**关税法**”）第337节的有关规定。根据该条款，美国国际贸易委员会（“**ITC**”）可以调查进口贸易中的不公平行为，如侵犯专利、注册商标、商品包装、商业秘密和虚假广告，并对此类行为进行制裁。

1. *Tariff Act*, Session 337, divides unfair trade in US imports into two (2) categories: a) ordinary unfair trade, which refers to unfair competition methods and unfair acts of the owner, importer or underwriter in the process of importing products to the United States, or in the process of sales after import; and b) unfair trade related to intellectual property rights which refers to the act of selling products in the United States that infringe the copyright, patent right, trademark right and other rights protected by American law. Under the second category, unfair trade behaviour involving intellectual property rights will be deemed illegal, and there is no need to prove whether such behaviour has caused damage to the US industry.

《关税法》第337节将美国进口贸易中的不公平行为分为两（2）类：a）一般不正当贸易，指所有者、进口商或寄售商将产品进口到美国或进口后销售过程中的不公平竞争方法和不公平行为；b）与知识产权有关的不正当公平贸易，指在美国销售侵犯版权、专利权、商标权和其他受美国法律保护的权利的产品的行为。在第二类中，涉及知识产权的不正当公平贸易行为将被视为非法，无需证明此类行为是否对美国产业造成了损害。

1. For some time, many Chinese companies often chose to ignore the 377 Investigation, but now most of them are actively responding to lawsuits under the 377 Investigation in the United States.

一段时间以来，许多中国公司经常选择忽视377调查，但现在大多数公司都在积极应对美国377调查下的诉讼。

1. Pursuant to *Tariff Act*, Chapter VII, the US industry can apply to the government for relief of imported products sold at less than fair value in the United States (i.e., “**dumped**”) or imported products subsidized by foreign government projects. The United States Department of Commerce (“**USDC**”) determines whether there is dumping or subsidy, and if so, determines the dumping margin or subsidy duty, while ITC determines whether dumping or subsidized imports cause material injury or threat of material injury to domestic industries.

根据《关税法》第七章，美国产业遇到在美国以低于公平价格出售的进口产品（即“**倾销**”）或外国政府项目补贴的进口产品，可以向政府申请救济。美国商务部（“**USDC**”）确定是否存在倾销或补贴，如果存在，则确定倾销幅度或补贴税，而ITC则确定倾销或补贴进口是否对国内产业造成实质性损害或实质性损害的威胁。

1. For industries that have not yet been fully established, ITC may also be required to determine whether the establishment of the industry has been seriously injured by dumping or subsidized imports. Usually, the remedy available is to impose tariffs on “dumping” products to balance the market and serve as a source of income for the United States government.

对于尚未完全建立的产业，ITC还可能被要求确定该产业的建立是否受到倾销或补贴进口的严重损害。通常，可用的补救办法是对“倾销”产品征收关税，以平衡市场，并作为美国政府的收入来源。

1. Chinese companies are often the target of such complaints of infringement. In the recent three (3) years, a series of Chinese companies selling Chinese products such as lighters, printer cartridges, batteries, wood flooring and kitchen furniture has been accused by the ITC of infringing intellectual property rights. US industries’ complaints about China’s alleged dumping practices often lead to various special tariffs being imposed on Chinese products.

中国公司经常是此类侵权投诉的目标。近三（3）年来，ITC指控一系列销售打火机、打印机墨盒、电池、木地板和厨房家具等中国产品的中国公司侵犯知识产权。美国产业起诉中国涉嫌倾销行为，最终结果往往是对中国产品征收各种特殊关税。

1. In general, the anti-dumping duties imposed by the United States on Chinese products have the following characteristics: a) the number of anti-dumping duties imposed on China is increased year by year; b) anti-dumping investigations are mostly settled by taxation, and the tax amount is relatively high; and c) anti-dumping duties imposed on Chinese products are often implemented for a long time.

总的来说，美国对中国产品征收的反倾销税具有以下特点：a）对中国征收的反倾销关税数量逐年增加；b）反倾销调查大多以税收方式解决，且税额较高；c）对中国产品征收的反倾销税通常会长期实施。

1. The original intention of anti-dumping is to oppose unfair trade and maintain fair competition. However, in recent years, some countries have frequently intensified and abused anti-dumping to impose discriminatory restrictions on developing countries and others, which will not only hamper the development of international trade, but also weaken the protection of intellectual property rights.

反倾销的初衷是反对不公平贸易，维护公平竞争。然而，近年来，一些国家频繁强化和滥用反倾销，对发展中国家和其他国家实施歧视性限制，这不仅会阻碍国际贸易的发展，也会削弱对知识产权的保护。

1. **Slowing of International Trade and IP Protection**

**国际贸易放缓与知识产权保护**

1. Since 2019, COVID-19 has triggered a global public health crisis. The outbreak of the epidemic led to the temporary stagnation of global logistics, freight, import and export trade and personnel, as a result, slows the development of global trade and protection of intellectual property rights has suffered.

2019年以来，新冠肺炎引发了全球公共卫生危机。疫情的爆发导致全球物流、货运、进出口贸易和人员暂时停滞不前，从而减缓了全球贸易的发展，知识产权保护也受到了影响。

1. Although the promotion of international cooperation in intellectual property rights has been affected to some extent due to the COVID-19 epidemic, the goal of continuing to strengthen international cooperation in intellectual property rights remains unchanged.

尽管新冠肺炎疫情在一定程度上影响了国际知识产权合作的发展，但继续加强知识产权领域国际合作的目标仍然没有改变。

1. **Advantages of Return to Expansion**

**恢复扩张的优势**

1. The economic importance of international trade in intellectual property protection is expanding. Intellectual property is a core element to promote the resumption of production and sustainable development. The value of global intangible assets represented by patents, trademarks, copyrights and other intellectual property accounts for a large part of global assets. High and new technologies such as those in life science, biotechnology and information technology and robotics have developed rapidly, accordingly, the scope of patents was expanded. Furthermore, the rapid development of online transactions and apps downloaded, as well as the pan entertainment during the epidemic also expanded the scope of copyright and trademark protection.

国际贸易在知识产权保护方面的经济重要性正在扩大。知识产权是促进恢复生产和可持续发展的核心要素。以专利、商标、版权和其他知识产权为代表的全球无形资产的价值占全球资产的很大一部分。生命科学、生物技术、信息技术和机器人等高新技术发展迅速，专利范围也相应扩大。此外，在线交易和下载应用程序的快速发展，以及疫情期间的泛娱乐也扩大了版权和商标保护的范围。

1. International intellectual property rules, law enforcement procedures and legal responsibilities have become stricter and are more likely to be applied to developing countries, which are required, step by step, to improve their IP protection. These promote the development of protection of intellectual property rights through the globe.

国际知识产权规则、执法程序和法律责任已变得更加严格，更有可能适用于发展中国家，发展中国家需要逐步改进其知识产权保护。这促进了全球知识产权保护的发展。

1. From the perspective of the policy environment, international intellectual property rights will rapidly develop in the coming years. Intellectual property protection in the future may rely more heavily on bilateral and multilateral free trade agreements, regional cooperation organizations and international organizations, etc.

从政策环境来看，国际知识产权在未来几年将迅速发展。未来的知识产权保护可能更加依赖双边和多边自由贸易协定、区域合作组织和国际组织等。

1. **Conclusion**

**结论**

1. The value of global intangible assets is mainly represented by intellectual property rights such as patents, trademarks and copyrights. Intellectual property has become one of the elements in promoting sustainable development.

全球无形资产的价值主要表现为专利、商标和版权等知识产权。知识产权已成为促进可持续发展的要素之一。

1. From the actions with regard to the three (3) treaties discussed above, one can see some progress, but must hesitate in promoting international trade and international protection of IP. Therefore, the CAI has still not been put into effect, despite the parties’ agreement to its terms. The United States has withdrawn from the CPTTP, weakening its status, but other counties have applied to join, strengthening its effect. The US-China trade agreement has not gone beyond the first phase. In a very poor internal market for trade, nations are more frequently using anti-trade acts such as tariffs to protect their markets. The result of these actions is to increase the costs of products to consumers in a period of high inflation. This is totally irrational and the revival, where possible, of international trade and the strengthening of IP protection, will help to alleviate the problem of rapid inflation.

从上文讨论的三（3）项条约的行动来看，我们可以看到一些进展，但在促进国际贸易发展、强化国际知识产权保护方面仍犹疑不决。因此，尽管中欧已就CAI的条款达成合意，CAI仍未生效。美国已退出CPTTP，削弱了其地位，但其他国家已申请加入，加强了其影响力。美中贸易协定仍停留在第一阶段。在国内贸易不景气时，各国更频繁地使用关税等反贸易行为来保护其国内市场，其结果是高通胀，商品价格上升，消费者不得不为此买单。这完全是不合理的，加快复苏国际贸易和加强知识产权保护将有助于缓解快速通货膨胀。