

Trademark Law of the People's Republic of China (2019)	Trademark Law of the People's Republic of China (2026)
Chapter 1 General Provisions	
Article 1: In order to strengthen trademark management, protect exclusive trademark rights , encourage producers and operators to ensure the quality of goods and services, maintain trademark reputation, safeguard the interests of consumers and producers and operators , and promote the development of the socialist market economy, specially this law is enacted.	Article 1: To protect the exclusive right to register trademarks, strengthen trademark management, regulate trademark registration and use , encourage producers and operators to ensure the quality of goods and services, maintain trademark reputation, safeguard the interests of consumers and producers and operators, and promote the healthy development of the socialist market economy , this law is enacted.
Article 48: The use of trademarks as used in this law refers to the use of trademarks on goods, product packaging or containers, and commodity transaction documents, or the use of trademarks in advertising, exhibitions, and other commercial activities to identify the source of goods.	Article 2: The term 'trademark' as used in this law refers to marks used to identify and distinguish the source of goods or services, including goods trademarks and service trademarks. The provisions of this law regarding goods trademarks apply to service trademarks. The use of trademarks as referred to in this law refers to the use of trademarks on goods, packaging or containers, and transaction documents, or trademarks in advertising, exhibitions, and other commercial activities to identify and distinguish the source of goods. The use of trademarks referred to in the preceding paragraph includes acts of use conducted through information networks such as the Internet.
/	Article 3: Trademark work shall implement the Party and the state's intellectual property strategic deployment, and improve the level of trademark protection, utilization, management, and service.
Article 2: The Trademark Office of the Administration for Industry and Commerce under the State Council is responsible for the registration and management of trademarks nationwide. The State Administration for Industry and Commerce has established a Trademark Review and Adjudication Committee responsible for handling trademark disputes.	Article 4: The trademark administration department of the State Council is responsible for the registration and management of trademarks nationwide. Departments managing trademark work of local people's governments at or above the county level are responsible for trademark management within their administrative regions. Departments of people's governments at or above the county level responsible for trademark enforcement functions shall be responsible for trademark law enforcement work according to their duties and authority. Departments responsible for trademark registration and management, as well as those responsible for trademark enforcement, shall establish working mechanisms to strengthen information sharing and coordination.
Article 3: Trademarks approved and registered by the Trademark Office are registered trademarks, including goods trademarks and services	Article 5: Trademarks approved and registered by the Trademark Administration Department of the State Council are registered trademarks. The registrant has the

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Trademark services, collective trademarks, and certification trademarks; The trademark registrant enjoys exclusive rights to the trademark, and the registrant is entitled to Legal protection. Article 4: Natural persons, legal persons, or other organizations, in the course of their production and business activities, Or if the service requires obtaining exclusive trademark rights, an application for trademark registration must be submitted to the Trademark Office. Applications for malicious trademark registration not intended for use shall be rejected. The provisions of this law regarding goods trademarks apply to service trademarks.	right to mark "registered trademark" or registered mark, enjoy exclusive rights to the registered trademark, and is protected by law. Natural persons, legal persons, or unincorporated organizations that need to obtain exclusive rights to register trademarks for their goods or services in the course of their production and business activities shall apply for trademark registration with the trademark administration department under the State Council.
Article 3:.....The term 'collective trademark' as used in this law refers to a mark registered in the name of a group, association, or other organization, intended for use by its members in commercial activities, to indicate the user's membership in the organization. The term 'certification trademark' as used in this law refers to a mark controlled by an organization with supervisory authority over certain goods or services, and used by entities or individuals outside that organization for their goods or services, to prove the origin, raw materials, manufacturing methods, quality, or other specific qualities of the goods or services. Special matters regarding the registration and management of collective trademarks and certification trademarks shall be stipulated by the State Administration for Industry and Commerce.	Article 6: The term 'collective trademark' as used in this law refers to a mark registered in the name of industry associations or other social groups or other organizations, intended for use by members of such organizations in commercial activities, to indicate the user's membership in the organization. The term 'certification trademark' as used in this law refers to a mark controlled by an organization with supervisory authority over certain goods or services, and used by entities or individuals outside that organization for their goods or services, to prove the origin, raw materials, manufacturing methods, quality, or other specific qualities of the goods or services. Special matters regarding the registration and management of collective trademarks and certification trademarks shall be stipulated by the trademark administration department of the State Council.
Article 5: Two or more natural persons, legal persons, or other organizations may jointly apply to the Trademark Office to register the same trademark and jointly enjoy and exercise the exclusive rights to use the trademark.	Article 7: Two or more natural persons, legal persons, or unincorporated organizations may jointly apply to the State Council's trademark administration department to register the same trademark, and jointly enjoy and exercise the exclusive rights to the registered trademark.
Article 6: Goods that are required by laws and administrative regulations to use registered trademarks must apply for trademark registration; those not approved for registration may not be sold in the market.	Article 8: Goods that are required by laws and administrative regulations to use registered trademarks shall apply for trademark registration; those not approved for registration shall not be sold in the market.
Article 7: Applications for trademark registration and use shall follow the principle of good faith. Trademark users shall be responsible for the quality of goods on which they use the trademark. Administrative departments for industry and commerce at all levels shall use trademark management to stop acts that deceive consumers.	Article 9: When applying for trademark registration and use, the principle of good faith shall be followed, and rights shall not be abused to harm national interests, public interests, or the legitimate rights and interests of others. Trademark users shall be responsible for the quality of goods on which they use the trademark. Departments responsible for trademark management and enforcement at all levels shall strengthen

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	trademark management and enforcement in accordance with the law to stop acts that deceive consumers.
Article 18: Applying for trademark registration or handling other trademark matters may be handled independently or by entrusting a legally established trademark agency to handle them. Foreigners or foreign enterprises applying for trademark registration and handling other trademark matters in China shall entrust legally established trademark agencies to handle the matter.	Article 10: Applying for trademark registration or handling other trademark matters may be handled by the applicant or by entrusting a legally established trademark agency to handle them.
Article 17: Foreigners or foreign enterprises applying for trademark registration in China shall handle the matter according to agreements signed between their country and the People's Republic of China, or international treaties jointly signatoriated, or on the principle of reciprocity. Article 18, Paragraph 2: When foreigners or foreign enterprises apply for trademark registration and handle other trademark matters in China, they shall entrust a legally established trademark agency to handle the matter.	Article 11: When foreigners, foreign enterprises, or other foreign organizations apply for trademark registration in China, they shall handle the application in accordance with agreements signed by their country and the People's Republic of China or international treaties jointly participated in, or on the principle of reciprocity. Foreigners, foreign enterprises, or other foreign organizations without a habitual residence or place of business in China applying for trademark registration and handling other trademark matters in China shall entrust a legally established trademark agency to handle the matter.
Article 21: International trademark registration shall follow the system established by relevant international treaties concluded or acceded to by the People's Republic of China, with specific measures stipulated by the State Council.	Article 12: International trademark registration shall follow the system established by relevant international treaties concluded or acceded to by the People's Republic of China, with specific measures stipulated by the State Council.
/	Article 13: The Trademark Administration Department of the State Council shall strengthen the construction of an informatized and intelligent public service system for trademarks, improve the convenience of trademark business processing, publish trademark information fully, accurately, and promptly, and improve the level of trademark information services and management.
Chapter 2 Conditions for Trademark Registration	
Article 8: Any mark that can distinguish the goods of natural persons, legal persons, or other organizations from those of others, including text, graphics, letters, numbers, three-dimensional marks, color combinations, sounds, and combinations of such elements, may be applied for trademark registration.	Article 14: Any mark that can distinguish goods of natural persons, legal persons, or unincorporated organizations from those of others, including text, graphics, letters, numbers, three-dimensional marks, color combinations, sounds, dynamic signs, and combinations of these elements, may be applied for as trademarks.

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Article 10: The following marks may not be used as trademarks: (1) Items identical or similar to the national name, national flag, emblem, anthem, military flag, emblem, anthem, medal, etc., as well as the names, emblems, specific locations, or landmark buildings of central state organs; (2) Countries identical or similar to the name, national flag, national emblem, military flag, etc., except with the consent of the foreign government; (3) The name, flag, emblem, etc. of an intergovernmental international organization are identical or similar to those of an intergovernmental international organization, except where the organization agrees or is not likely to mislead the public; (4) Marks identical or similar to official marks or inspection marks indicating control and guarantee, except where authorized; (5) The name or emblem of the "Red Cross" or "Red Crescent" is identical or similar; (6) Ethnic discriminatory content; (7) Deceptive nature, making it easy for the public to judge the quality or origin of the goods Misidentification; (8) Content harmful to socialist moral customs or has other adverse effects.	Article 15: The following marks may not be registered or used as trademarks: (1) Elements identical or similar to the name, Party flag, emblem, medal, or symbolic elements related to important theoretical achievements or historical events of the Communist Party of China; (2) The name or symbols of the People's Republic of China are identical or similar to the national name, national flag, national emblem, national anthem, medal, etc., and the names and symbols of central and state organs, specific locations or landmark buildings; (3) Countries identical or similar to the name, national flag, national emblem, military flag, etc., except with the consent of the foreign government; (4) Cases identical or similar to the name, flag, emblem, etc. of an intergovernmental international organization, except where the organization agrees or is not likely to mislead the public; (5) Marks identical or similar to official marks or inspection marks indicating control and guarantee, except where authorized; (6) The name or emblem of the "Red Cross" or "Red Crescent" is identical or similar; (7) Ethnic discrimination; (8) It is deceptive, making it easy for the public to make dissatisfaction with the quality, craftsmanship, or raw materials of the goods Misidentification of points or origins; (9) Violating public order and good customs or having other adverse effects.
Article 10, Paragraph 2: Place names of administrative divisions at or above the county level, or foreign place names known to the public, shall not be used as trademarks. However, place names with other meanings or as components of collective trademarks or certification trademarks are excluded; Trademarks that have already been registered using place names remain valid.	Article 16: Names of administrative divisions at or above the county level, or foreign place names known to the public, shall not be registered or used as trademarks. However, place names with other meanings or as components of collective trademarks or certification trademarks are excluded; Trademarks that have already been registered using place names remain valid. National park symbols, Olympic symbols, special symbols, and other marks registered and used as trademarks shall be governed by this law and relevant laws and administrative regulations.
Article 9, Paragraph 1 The trademark applied for registration shall have distinctive features, be easy to identify, and must not conflict with the lawful rights previously obtained by others. Article 11: The following marks may not be registered as trademarks: (1) Only the generic name, graphics, or model of this product; (2) Solely directly indicating the quality, main raw materials, functions, uses, weight, quantity, and other characteristics of the goods;	Article 17: Trademarks applied for registration must have distinctive features that are easy to identify. The following marks may not be registered as trademarks: (1) Only the generic name, graphics, or model of this product; (2) Solely directly indicating the quality, main raw materials, functions, uses, weight, quantity, and other characteristics of the goods; (3) Other areas lacking distinctive features.

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(3) Other areas lacking distinctive features. The marks listed in the preceding paragraph that have acquired distinctive features through use and are easy to identify may be registered as trademarks.	The marks listed in the preceding paragraph that have acquired distinctive features through use and are easy to identify may be registered as trademarks.
Article 12: For applications for trademark registration using three-dimensional marks, shapes generated solely by the nature of the goods themselves, shapes required to achieve technical effects, or shapes that give the goods substantial value shall not be registered.	Article 18: For trademarks applying for three-dimensional marks, color combinations, sounds, dynamic signs, etc., shapes, color combinations, sounds, dynamic effects, etc., generated solely by the nature of the goods themselves, necessary for technical effects, or giving the goods substantial value, may not be registered as a trademark.
Article 4, Paragraph 1.....Applications for malicious trademark registration not intended for use shall be rejected.	Article 19: Trademark registration not intended for use and clearly beyond the normal production and operation requirements shall not be registered. Trademark registration must not be applied for through deception or other improper means.
/	Article 20: The trademark applied for registration must not be identical or similar to another person's trademark already registered or previously applied for on the same or similar goods.
Article 13: For trademarks well known to the relevant public, if the holder believes their rights have been infringed, they may request protection for well known trademarks in accordance with this law. If a trademark applied for registration of identical or similar goods is a copy, imitation, or translation of a well-known trademark not registered in China by another person and easily causes confusion, registration will not be granted and use will be prohibited. If a trademark applying for registration on different or dissimilar goods is a copy, imitation, or translation of a well-known trademark already registered in China, misleading the public and potentially harming the interests of the registrant of that well-known trademark, registration will not be granted and use will be prohibited.	Article 21: Trademarks applied for registration of identical or similar goods are copies of, imitated, or translated by well-known trademarks not registered in China by others, and are likely to cause confusion, shall not be registered and prohibited from use. If a trademark applying for registration on different or dissimilar goods is a copy, imitation, or translation of another's well-known trademark, misleading the public and potentially harming the interests of the trademark holder, registration will not be granted and use will be prohibited.
Article 15: Without authorization, if an agent or representative registers the trademark of the principal or representative in their own name, and the principal or representative raises an objection, registration shall not be granted and use shall be prohibited. If a trademark applied for registration of the same or similar goods is identical or similar to an unregistered trademark previously used by another person, and the applicant has contracts, business dealings, or other relationships with the applicant other than those specified in the preceding paragraph and knowingly knows that the	Article 22: Without authorization, if an agent or representative registers the trademark of the principal or representative in their own name, if the principal or representative raises an objection, registration shall not be granted and use shall be prohibited. If a trademark applied for registration of the same or similar goods is identical or similar to an unregistered trademark previously used by another person, and the applicant has contracts, business dealings, or other relationships with the applicant other than those specified in the preceding paragraph and knowingly knows that the

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other party's trademark exists, and the other party raises an objection, registration shall not be granted.	other party's trademark exists, and the other party raises an objection, registration shall not be granted.
Article 16: If a trademark contains a geographical indication of goods that does not originate from the region indicated by the mark and misleads the public, registration shall not be granted and use shall be prohibited; However, bona fide registrations remain valid. The geographical indication referred to in the preceding paragraph refers to an indication that a certain product originates from a certain region, and that the specific quality, reputation, or other characteristics of the goods are mainly determined by the natural or human factors of that region.	Article 23: If a trademark contains a geographical indication of goods that does not originate from the region indicated by the mark and misleads the public, registration shall not be granted and use shall be prohibited; However, bona fide registrations remain valid. The geographical indication referred to in the preceding paragraph refers to an indication that a certain product originates from a certain region, and that the specific quality, reputation, or other characteristics of the goods are mainly determined by the natural or human factors of that region.
Article 32: Applying for trademark registration must not infringe upon the existing prior rights of others, nor may it preemptively register a trademark already used by others and has a certain influence by improper means .	Article 24: Applying for trademark registration must not infringe upon the existing lawful rights and interests of others , nor may one intentionally preemptively register a trademark that has already been used and has certain influence before others.
Article 19, Paragraph 4: Except for applying for trademark registration for its agency services, trademark agencies may not apply to register other trademarks.	Article 25: Except for applying for trademark registration for its agency services, trademark agencies may not apply to register other trademarks.
Chapter 3 Application for Trademark Registration	
Article 22: Trademark registration applicants shall fill in the categories and names of goods to use the trademark according to the prescribed commodity classification table and submit registration applications. Trademark registration applicants may apply to register the same trademark for multiple categories of goods in a single application. Trademark registration applications and related documents may be submitted in writing or by data message .	Article 26: Trademark registration applicants shall fill in the categories and names of goods to use the trademark according to the prescribed commodity classification table and submit registration applications. Trademark registration applicants may apply to register the same trademark for multiple categories of goods in a single application. Trademark registration applications and related documents shall be submitted in writing. Electronic data interchange and other means can be used to tangibly represent the contained content, and data messages that can be retrieved and accessed at any time are regarded as written form.
Article 23: If a registered trademark needs to obtain exclusive trademark rights on goods outside the approved scope of use, a separate registration application shall be submitted.	Article 27: If a registered trademark needs to obtain exclusive rights for registered trademarks on goods outside the approved scope of use, a separate registration application shall be submitted.
Article 24: If a registered trademark needs to change its mark, a new registration application shall be submitted.	Article 28: If a registered trademark needs to change its mark, a new registration application shall be submitted.
Article 25: If a trademark registration applicant submits another trademark registration application for the same goods and the same trademark in China within six months from the date of the first application for trademark registration abroad, they may enjoy priority in accordance with agreements signed between the foreign country and	Article 29: If a trademark registration applicant submits another trademark registration application in China for the same goods within six months from the date of the first foreign trademark application, they may enjoy priority in accordance with agreements signed between that foreign country and China, international

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China, international treaties jointly signatorished, or based on the principle of mutual recognition of priority. If priority is claimed under the preceding paragraph, a written declaration must be submitted at the time of filing the trademark registration application, and a copy of the first trademark registration application documents submitted within three months must be submitted; If a written declaration is not submitted or a copy of the trademark registration application documents is not submitted within the specified period, it shall be deemed that priority has not been claimed.	treaties jointly participated, or the principle of mutual recognition of priority. If priority is claimed under the preceding paragraph, a written declaration must be submitted at the time of filing the trademark registration application, and a copy of the first trademark registration application documents submitted within three months must be submitted; If a written declaration is not submitted or a copy of the trademark registration application documents is not submitted within the specified period, it shall be deemed that priority has not been claimed.
Article 26: For the first time a trademark is used on goods exhibited at an international exhibition hosted or recognized by the Chinese government, the applicant for trademark registration may enjoy priority rights within six months from the date of the goods display. If priority is claimed according to the preceding paragraph, a written declaration must be submitted at the time of trademark registration application, and within three months, documents such as the name of the exhibition where the goods will be displayed, evidence of trademark use, and exhibition date must be submitted; If a written declaration is not made or supporting documents are not submitted within the deadline, it will be deemed that priority has not been claimed.	Article 30: For the first time a trademark is used on goods exhibited at an international exhibition hosted or recognized by the Chinese government, the applicant for trademark registration may enjoy priority within six months from the date of the goods display. If priority is claimed according to the preceding paragraph, a written declaration must be submitted at the time of trademark registration application, and within three months, documents such as the name of the exhibition where the goods will be displayed, evidence of trademark use, and exhibition date must be submitted; If a written declaration is not made or supporting documents are not submitted within the deadline, it will be deemed that priority has not been claimed.
Article 27: The matters and materials submitted for trademark registration applications must be true, accurate, and complete.	Article 31: The matters and materials submitted for trademark registration applications must be true, accurate, and complete.
Chapter 4: Examination and Approval of Trademark Registration	
Article 28: For trademarks applied for registration, the Trademark Office shall complete the examination within nine months from the date of receipt of the trademark registration application documents. If the application documents meet the relevant provisions of this law, a preliminary examination announcement shall be made.	Article 32: For trademarks applied for registration, the State Council's trademark administration department shall complete the examination within nine months from the date of receipt of the trademark registration application documents. If the application documents comply with relevant provisions of this law, a preliminary approval and public announcement shall be issued.
Article 29: During the examination process, if the Trademark Office believes that the content of the trademark registration application needs to be explained or amended, it may require the applicant to provide such explanation or amendments. If the applicant does not provide an explanation or make corrections, it does not affect the Trademark Office's decision on examination.	Article 33: During the examination process, if the trademark administration department of the State Council believes that the content of the trademark registration application needs to be explained or amended, it may require the applicant to provide such explanations or amendments. If the applicant does not provide an explanation or make corrections, it does not affect the examination decision made by the Trademark Administration Department under the State Council.
Article 30: If a trademark applied for registration does not comply with the relevant provisions of this law or is identical or similar to a trademark already registered or preliminarily approved by another person on the same or	Article 34: If a trademark applied for registration does not comply with the relevant provisions of this law, the trademark administration department of the State

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similar goods, the Trademark Office shall reject the application and not publish it.	Council shall reject the application and shall not publish it.
Article 31: If two or more trademark applicants apply for the same or similar trademarks on the same or similar goods, the prior application shall be preliminarily examined and publicly announced; If applied for on the same day, the preliminary review and announcement of the previously used trademark will be made, while the application of others will be rejected and not published.	Article 35: If two or more trademark applicants apply for the same or similar trademarks on the same or similar goods, the first trademark applied for shall be preliminarily examined and publicly announced; If applied for on the same day, the preliminary review and announcement of the previously used trademark will be made, while the application of others will be rejected and not published.
Article 33: For trademarks preliminarily approved and announced, within three months from the date of announcement, if the prior rights holder or interested party believes it violates the provisions of Article 13, Paragraphs 2 and 3, Article 15, Article 16, Paragraph 1, Article 30, Article 31, and Article 32 of this law, or any person believes it has violated Articles 4, 10, or 11 of this law Article 12, Article 19, Paragraph 4 of Article 19, may file an objection with the Trademark Office . If there are no objections after the announcement period, approval and registration shall be granted, a trademark registration certificate shall be issued, and the announcement shall be made.	Article 36: For trademarks subject to preliminary approval and announcement, within two months from the date of announcement, if the prior rights holder or interested party believes it has violated Articles 20 to 22, Article 23 (first paragraph), or Article 24 of this law, or any person believes it has violated the provisions of Articles 15, 16, (1), 17 to 19, or 25 of this law, You may file an objection with the Trademark Administration Department of the State Council . If there are no objections after the announcement period, approval and registration shall be granted, a trademark registration certificate shall be issued, and the announcement shall be made.
Article 34: For trademarks that are rejected or not published, the Trademark Office shall notify the trademark applicant in writing. If the applicant is dissatisfied, they may apply for a review with the Trademark Review and Adjudication Board within fifteen days from the date of receiving the notice. The Trademark Review and Adjudication Board shall make a decision within nine months from the date of receipt of the application and notify the applicant in writing. If there are special circumstances requiring an extension, with approval from the State Administration for Industry and Commerce, an extension of three months may be granted. If a party is dissatisfied with the decision of the Trademark Review and Adjudication Board, they may file a lawsuit with the People's Court within thirty days from the date of receiving the notice.	Article 37: For trademarks that are rejected or not published, the trademark administration department under the State Council shall notify the trademark registration applicant in writing. If the trademark registration applicant is dissatisfied, they may apply for a review to the Trademark Administration Department of the State Council within fifteen days from the date of receiving the notice. The trademark administration department of the State Council shall make a decision within nine months from the date of receipt of the application and notify the applicant in writing. If there are special circumstances requiring an extension, with approval from the head of the State Council's trademark administration department, the extension may be extended by three months. If a party is dissatisfied with the reconsideration decision, they may file a lawsuit with the people's court within thirty days from the date of receiving the notice.

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Article 35: When an opposition is raised against a trademark that has been preliminarily approved and announced, the Trademark Office shall hear the facts and reasons stated by both the objector and the respondent. After investigation and verification, it shall decide whether to approve the registration within twelve months from the expiration of the announcement period, and notify both the objector and the respondent in writing. If there are special circumstances requiring an extension, with approval from the State Administration for Industry and Commerce, an extension of six months may be granted. When the Trademark Office makes a decision to approve registration, it issues a trademark registration certificate and makes a public announcement. If the opponent is dissatisfied, they may request the Trademark Review and Adjudication Board to declare the registered trademark invalid in accordance with Articles 44 and 45 of this law. If the Trademark Office makes a decision not to approve the registration and the opposed party is dissatisfied, they may apply for a review to the Trademark Review and Adjudication Board within fifteen days from the date of receiving the notice. The Trademark Review and Adjudication Board shall make a decision on the review within twelve months from the date of receipt of the application and notify both the opposed and the respondent in writing. If there are special circumstances requiring an extension, with approval from the State Administration for Industry and Commerce, an extension of six months may be granted. If the opposed party is dissatisfied with the decision of the Trademark Review and Adjudication Board, they may file a lawsuit with the People's Court within thirty days from the date of receiving the notice. The people's court shall notify the objector to participate in the litigation as a third party. During the review process in accordance with the preceding paragraph, if the determination of prior rights must be based on the results of another case currently being tried by the people's court or handled by an administrative agency, the examination may be suspended. Once the reason for suspension is eliminated, the review procedure should be resumed.	Article 38: If an opposition is raised against a trademark that has been preliminarily approved and announced, the Trademark Administration Department under the State Council shall hear the facts and reasons stated by both the objector and the respondent. After investigation and verification, a decision on whether to approve the registration shall be made within twelve months from the expiration of the announcement period, and the person subject to the objector shall be notified in writing. If there are special circumstances requiring an extension, with approval from the head of the State Council's trademark administration department, an extension of six months may be granted. When the trademark administration department of the State Council makes a decision to approve registration, it shall issue a trademark registration certificate and make a public announcement. If the objector is dissatisfied, they may request the Trademark Administration Department of the State Council to declare the registered trademark invalid in accordance with Articles 50 and 51 of this law. If the State Council's trademark administration department makes a decision not to approve the registration and the opposed party is dissatisfied, they may apply for a review within fifteen days from the date of receiving the notice. The trademark administration department of the State Council shall make a review decision within twelve months from the date of receipt of the application and notify the objector and respondent in writing. If there are special circumstances requiring an extension, with approval from the head of the State Council's trademark administration department, an extension of six months may be granted. If the objector is dissatisfied with the review decision, they may file a lawsuit with the people's court within thirty days from the date of receiving the notice. The people's court shall notify the objector to participate in the litigation as a third party.
Article 36 After the statutory period expires, if a party does not apply for review against the Trademark Office's decision to reject the application or refuse to register, or does not file a lawsuit with the People's Court against the review decision made by the Trademark Review and Adjudication Board, the decision to reject the application, refuse to register, or review decision shall take effect. For trademarks approved after examination that the opposition is not upheld, the time for the applicant to obtain exclusive trademark rights is calculated from the three month period after the preliminary examination announcement expires. From the expiration of the	Article 39: When the statutory time limit expires, if a party does not apply for review against the rejection or non-registration decision made by the State Council's trademark administration department, or does not file a lawsuit with the people's court against the review decision, the rejection decision, non-registration decision, or review decision shall take effect. For trademarks approved after examination that the opposition is not upheld, the time for the applicant to obtain exclusive rights to the registered trademark shall be calculated from the expiration of the two-month period for the preliminary examination announcement. From

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trademark publication period until the decision to grant registration, there is no retrospective effect on others' use of the same or similar trademark marks on the same or similar goods; However, if the user maliciously causes losses to the trademark registrant, compensation shall be provided.	the expiration of the trademark publication period until the decision to approve the registration, there is no retroactive effect on others' use of the same or similar mark on the same or similar goods; However, if the user maliciously causes losses to the trademark registrant, compensation shall be provided.
Article 37: Trademark registration applications and trademark reexamination applications shall be promptly examined.	Article 40: For trademark registration applications and trademark reexamination applications, the trademark administration department under the State Council shall promptly conduct examinations. The applicant may apply for withdrawal of the matters specified in the preceding paragraph.
Article 35, Paragraph 4, if the Trademark Review and Adjudication Board must base its determination of the prior rights on the outcome of another case currently being tried by the people's court or handled by the administrative organ, it may suspend examination. Once the reasons for suspension are eliminated, the review procedure shall be resumed. Article 45, Paragraph 3, when the Trademark Review and Adjudication Board conducts examination of invalidation requests in accordance with the preceding paragraph, if the determination of prior rights must be based on the results of another case currently being tried by the people's court or handled by an administrative agency, examination may be suspended. Once the reasons for suspension are eliminated, the review procedure shall be resumed.	Article 41: If the determination of prior rights involved in trademark opposition examination, rejection review, non-registration review, and invalidation cases during trademark opposition examination, rejection review, or invalidation cases must be based on the results of another case currently being tried by the people's court or an administrative agency, the review and trial may be suspended. Once the reason for suspension is eliminated, the review and trial procedures shall be promptly resumed.
Article 38: If the trademark registration applicant or registrant discovers obvious errors in the trademark application or registration documents, they may apply for correction. The Trademark Office makes corrections within its scope of authority and notifies the parties. The correction of errors referred to in the preceding paragraph does not involve the substantive content of the trademark application or registration documents.	Article 42: If the trademark registration applicant or registrant discovers obvious errors in the trademark application or registration documents, they may apply for correction. The Trademark Administration Department of the State Council shall make corrections within its scope of authority according to law and notify the parties involved. The correction of errors referred to in the preceding paragraph does not involve the substantive content of the trademark application or registration documents.
Chapter 5 Renewal, Modification, Transfer, and Cancellation of Registered Trademarks	
Article 39: The validity period of a registered trademark is ten years, calculated from the date of approval for registration.	Article 43: The validity period of a registered trademark is ten years, calculated from the date of approval for registration.
Article 40: If the validity period of a registered trademark expires and it is necessary to continue using it, the trademark registrant shall complete renewal procedures within twelve months before expiration in accordance with regulations; If the application is not completed within this period, a six-month grace period may be granted. Each renewal registration is valid for ten years, starting from the	Article 44: If a registered trademark expires and needs to be used again, the trademark registrant shall complete renewal procedures within twelve months before expiration as required; If the application is not completed within this period, a six-month grace period may be granted. Each renewal registration is valid for ten years, starting from the day after the previous trademark expires.

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day after the previous trademark expires. If renewal procedures are not completed within the specified period, the registered trademark shall be cancelled. The Trademark Office shall announce the renewed registration of the trademark.	If renewal procedures are not completed after the grace period, the registered trademark shall be cancelled. The trademark administration department under the State Council shall announce the renewed registration of the trademark.
Article 41: When registering a trademark, the name or address of the registrant must be changed, or other registrations must be made	Article 45: Trademark registration requires changing the registrant's name, address, or other registrations
an application for change shall be submitted.	an application for change shall be submitted.
Article 42: When transferring a registered trademark, the transferor and transferee shall sign a transfer agreement and jointly apply to the Trademark Office. The transferee shall ensure the quality of goods using the registered trademark. When transferring a registered trademark, the registrant shall transfer the similar trademarks registered on the same type of goods, or the identical or similar trademarks registered on similar goods. For transfers that are likely to cause confusion or have other adverse effects, the Trademark Office will not approve and will notify the applicant in writing and explain the reasons. After the transfer of registered trademarks is approved, it will be announced. The transferee enjoys exclusive trademark rights from the date of announcement.	Article 46: When transferring a registered trademark, the transferor and transferee shall sign a transfer agreement and jointly submit an application to the trademark administration department of the State Council . The transferee shall ensure the quality of goods using the registered trademark. When transferring a registered trademark, the registrant shall transfer the similar trademarks registered on the same type of goods, or the identical or similar trademarks registered on similar goods. For transfers that are likely to cause confusion or have other adverse effects, the Trademark Administration Department of the State Council will not approve the transfer, and will notify the applicant in writing with the reasons. After the transfer of registered trademarks is approved, it will be announced. The transferee enjoys exclusive rights to the registered trademark from the date of announcement.
/	Article 47: When transferring collective trademarks or certification trademarks, the transferee shall possess the corresponding legal qualifications and supervisory capacity.
/	Article 48: When a trademark registrant applies to cancel their registered trademark or cancels its registration on certain designated goods, and the cancellation is approved by the trademark administration department of the State Council, the registrant shall make a public announcement; The exclusive right to the registered trademark or the designated vendor in that section
	The effect on the product terminates from the date of announcement.
Article 50: If a registered trademark is revoked, declared invalid, or not renewed after expiration, the Trademark Office shall not approve any trademark registration application identical or similar to the trademark within one year from the date of cancellation, declaration of invalidation, or cancellation.	Article 49: If a trademark registrant applies to cancel their registered trademark, within one year from the date of the cancellation announcement, the trademark administration department under the State Council shall not approve another person's application for registration of a trademark identical or similar to the trademark on the same or similar goods.

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Chapter 6: Declaration of Invalidity of Registered Trademarks	
Article 44: If a registered trademark violates the provisions of Articles 4, 10, 11, 12, or the fourth paragraph of Article 19 of this law, or is obtained by fraudulent or other improper means, the Trademark Office shall declare the registered trademark invalid; Other organizations or individuals may request the Trademark Review and Adjudication Board to declare the registered trademark invalid. When the Trademark Office makes a decision to declare the registered trademark invalid, it shall notify the parties in writing. If a party is dissatisfied with the Trademark Office's decision, they may apply for a review to the Trademark Review and Adjudication Board within fifteen days from the date of receiving the notice. The Trademark Review and Adjudication Board shall make a decision within nine months from the date of receipt of the application and notify the parties in writing. If there are special circumstances requiring an extension, with approval from the State Administration for Industry and Commerce, an extension of three months may be granted. If a party is dissatisfied with the decision of the Trademark Review and Adjudication Board, they may file a lawsuit with the People's Court within thirty days from the date of receiving the notice. If other organizations or individuals request the Trademark Review and Adjudication Board to declare the registered trademark invalid, the Trademark Review and Adjudication Board shall notify the relevant parties in writing after receiving the application and submit a defense within a specified period. The Trademark Review and Adjudication Board shall make a ruling to uphold the registered trademark or declare it invalid within nine months from the date of receipt of the application, and shall notify the parties in writing. If there are special circumstances requiring an extension, with approval from the State Administration for Industry and Commerce, an extension of three months may be granted. If a party is dissatisfied with the ruling of the Trademark Review and Adjudication Board, they may file a lawsuit with the People's Court within thirty days from the date of receiving the notice. The people's court shall notify the opposing party in the trademark ruling procedure to participate in the litigation as a third party.	Article 50 If a registered trademark violates the provisions of Articles 15, 16, 16, 19, and 25 of this law, the trademark administration department under the State Council shall declare the registered trademark invalid; Other organizations or individuals may request the State Council's trademark administration department to declare the registered trademark invalid. When the Trademark Administration Department of the State Council makes a decision to declare a registered trademark invalid, it shall notify the party in writing. If a party is dissatisfied, they may apply for a review within fifteen days from the date of receiving the notice. The Trademark Administration Department of the State Council shall make a decision within nine months from the date of receipt of the application and notify the party in writing. If there are special circumstances requiring an extension, with approval from the head of the State Council's trademark administration department, the extension may be extended by three months. If a party is dissatisfied with the reconsideration decision, they may file a lawsuit with the people's court within thirty days from the date of receiving the notice. If other units or individuals request the Trademark Administration Department of the State Council to declare the registered trademark invalid, upon receiving the application, the department shall notify the relevant parties in writing and submit a defense within a specified period. The trademark administration department under the State Council shall, within nine months from the date of receipt of the application, make a ruling to maintain the registered trademark or declare it invalid, and notify the party in writing. If there are special circumstances requiring an extension, with approval from the head of the State Council's trademark administration department, the extension may be extended by three months. If a party is dissatisfied with the ruling of the Trademark Administration Department of the State Council, they may file a lawsuit with the People's Court within thirty days from the date of receiving the notice. The people's court shall notify the opposing party in the trademark ruling procedure to act as a third-party participant and added litigation.

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Article 45: For already registered trademarks, if they violate the provisions of Article 13, Paragraphs 2 and 3, Article 15, Article 16, Paragraph 1, Article 30, Article 31, or Article 32 of this law, the prior rights holder or interested party may request it within five years from the date of trademark registration. The Trademark Review and Adjudication Board declared the registered trademark invalid. For malicious registrations, the owner of a well-known trademark is not subject to a five-year time limit. After receiving an application to declare the registered trademark invalid, the Trademark Review and Adjudication Board shall notify the relevant parties in writing and submit a defense within a specified period. The Trademark Review and Adjudication Board shall make a ruling to uphold the registered trademark or declare it invalid within twelve months from the date of receipt of the application, and notify the parties in writing. If there are special circumstances requiring an extension, with approval from the State Administration for Industry and Commerce, an extension of six months may be granted. If a party is dissatisfied with the ruling of the Trademark Review and Adjudication Board, they may file a lawsuit with the People's Court within thirty days from the date of receiving the notice. The people's court shall notify the opposing party in the trademark ruling procedure to participate in the litigation as a third party. During the process of reviewing invalidation requests in accordance with the preceding paragraph, the determination of prior rights involved must be conducted by the people's court during trial or administrative proceedings. If the review is based on the results of another case currently being handled by the agency, the review may be suspended. Suspended. Once the cause is eliminated, the review procedure should be resumed.	Article 51: For already registered trademarks that violate Articles 20 to 22, the first paragraph of Article 23, or Article 24 of this law, the prior rights holder or interested party may request the State Council's trademark administration department to declare the registered trademark invalid within five years from the date of registration. For malicious registrations, well-known trademark holders are not subject to a five-year time limit. After receiving an application to declare the registered trademark invalid, the State Council's trademark administration department shall notify the relevant parties in writing and submit a defense within a specified period. The trademark administration department under the State Council shall make a ruling to maintain the registered trademark or declare it invalid within twelve months from the date of receipt of the application, and notify the party in writing. If there are special circumstances requiring an extension, with approval from the head of the State Council's trademark administration department, an extension of six months may be granted. If a party is dissatisfied with the ruling of the Trademark Administration Department of the State Council, they may file a lawsuit with the People's Court within thirty days from the date of receiving the notice. The people's court shall notify the opposing party in the trademark ruling procedure to participate in the litigation as a third party.
Article 46: When the statutory time limit expires, if a party does not apply for a review of the Trademark Office's decision to declare a registered trademark invalid, or does not file a lawsuit with the People's Court against the Trademark Review and Adjudication Board's decision to uphold the registered trademark or declare it invalid, the Trademark Office's decision or... The review decision and ruling of the Trademark Review and Adjudication Board take effect.	Article 52: If, after the statutory time limit expires, a party does not apply for a review of the State Council's trademark administration's decision to declare a registered trademark invalid, or does not file a lawsuit with the people's court against the review decision, the retention of the registered trademark, or the ruling declaring the registered trademark invalid, the decision or ruling of the State Council's trademark administration department shall take effect.

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Article 47: For registered trademarks declared invalid in accordance with Articles 44 and 45 of this law, the Trademark Office shall announce them, and the exclusive right to the registered trademark shall be deemed to have never existed from the outset. Decisions or rulings declaring a registered trademark invalid do not have retroactive effect on judgments, rulings, mediation documents in trademark infringement cases made and executed by the people's court before the declaration of invalidity, decisions made and executed by the administrative department for industry and commerce, and trademark transfer or license contracts already performed. However, if losses are caused to others due to the malicious intent of the trademark registrant, compensation shall be provided. If trademark infringement compensation, trademark transfer fees, or trademark usage fees are not returned according to the preceding paragraph, and this clearly violates the principle of fairness, the entire or partial refund shall be made.	Article 53: Registered trademarks declared invalid in accordance with Articles 50 and 51 of this law shall be announced by the trademark administration department of the State Council, and the exclusive right to the registered trademark shall be deemed to have never existed from the outset. Decisions or rulings declaring a registered trademark invalid do not have retroactive effect on judgments, rulings, mediation documents in trademark infringement cases made and executed by the people's court before the declaration of invalidity, decisions made and executed by the department responsible for trademark enforcement, and any trademark transfer or license contracts already performed. However, if losses are caused to others due to the malicious intent of the trademark registrant, compensation shall be provided. If trademark infringement compensation, trademark transfer fees, or trademark licensing fees are not returned in accordance with the preceding paragraph, and this clearly violates the principle of fairness, the entire or partial refund shall be made.
Chapter 7 Trademark Management	
/	Article 54: If a trademark registration applicant commits any of the following malicious acts in applying for trademark registration and causes adverse effects, the department responsible for trademark enforcement shall issue a warning and may impose a fine of up to 100,000 yuan (1) Knowingly applying for trademark registration as a trademark in violation of Articles 15 and 16, Paragraph 1 of this law; (2) Applying for trademark registration in violation of Article 19 of this law; (3) Intentionally violating the provisions of Articles 21, 22, or 24 of this law when applying for trademark registration.
Article 43: Trademark registrants may authorize others to use their registered trademarks by signing a trademark usage license agreement. The licensor shall supervise the quality of goods used by licensees using their registered trademarks. The licensee shall ensure the quality of goods using the registered trademark. If another person's registered trademark is used under license, the name of the licensee and the place of origin of the goods must be indicated on the goods using the registered trademark. If a license is granted to others to use their registered trademark, the licensor shall file the trademark use license with the Trademark Office, which shall announce the application. Trademark usage licenses may not be asserted against bona fide third parties without filing.	Article 55: Trademark registrants may use the trademark themselves or by signing a trademark license agreement to authorize others to use their registered trademark. The licensor shall supervise the quality of goods used by licensees using their registered trademarks. The licensee shall ensure the quality of goods using the registered trademark. If the licensee fails to fulfill quality assurance obligations, the licensor has the right to terminate the trademark usage license contract. If another person's registered trademark is used under license, the name of the licensee and the place of origin of the goods must be indicated on the goods using the registered trademark. If a license is granted to others to use their registered trademark, the licensor shall file the trademark usage

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	license with the Trademark Administration Department of the State Council, which shall announce the trademark. Trademark usage licenses may not be asserted against bona fide third parties without filing.
/	Article 56: Where a registered trademark is used in a way that misleads the public, the department responsible for trademark enforcement shall order correction within a specified period. If the illegal business amount exceeds 50,000 yuan, a fine of up to five times the illegal business amount may be imposed; If there is no illegal business amount or the illegal business amount is less than 50,000 yuan, a fine of up to 250,000 yuan may be imposed. If corrections are not made within the time limit, the trademark registration shall be revoked by the Trademark Administration Department under the State Council.
Article 49: If a trademark registrant changes the registered trademark, the registrant's name, address, or other registration matters on their own during the use of the registered trademark, the local administrative department for industry and commerce shall order corrections within a specified period; If corrections are not made within the specified period, the Trademark Office shall revoke the registered trademark. If a registered trademark becomes the generic name of the goods it has approved for use or has not been used for three consecutive years without valid reason, any organization or individual may apply to the Trademark Office to cancel the registered trademark. The Trademark Office shall make a decision within nine months from the date of receipt of the application. In special circumstances requiring an extension, with approval from the State Administration for Industry and Commerce, an extension of three months may be granted.	Article 57: If a trademark registrant changes the registered trademark, the registrant's name, address, or other registration matters on their own during the use of the registered trademark, the department responsible for trademark enforcement shall order correction within a specified period; If corrections are not made within the time limit, a fine of up to 50,000 yuan shall be imposed; If the circumstances are serious, the trademark administration department under the State Council shall revoke the registered trademark. If a registered trademark becomes the generic name of the goods it has approved for use or has not been used for three consecutive years without valid reason, any unit or individual may apply to the State Council's trademark administration department to cancel the registered trademark. The trademark administration department of the State Council shall make a decision within nine months from the date of receipt of the application. If there are special circumstances requiring an extension, with approval from the head of the State Council's trademark administration department, the extension may be extended by three months. If a registered trademark falls under the circumstances specified in the preceding paragraph, the trademark administration department under the State Council may revoke the registered trademark. Specific measures shall be stipulated by the trademark administration department of the State Council.
Article 54: If a party disagrees with the Trademark Office's decision to revoke or not revoke a registered trademark, they may apply for a review with the Trademark Review	Article 58: If a party disagrees with the decision of the State Council Trademark Administration Department to cancel or not revoke a registered trademark, they may

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and Adjudication Board within fifteen days from the date of receiving the notice. The Trademark Review and Adjudication Board shall make a decision within nine months from the date of receipt of the application and notify the parties in writing. If there are special circumstances requiring an extension, with approval from the State Administration for Industry and Commerce, an extension of three months may be granted. If a party is dissatisfied with the decision of the Trademark Review and Adjudication Board, they may file a lawsuit with the People's Court within thirty days from the date of receiving the notice.	apply for a review to the State Council Trademark Administration Department within fifteen days from the date of receiving the notice. The Trademark Administration Department of the State Council shall make a decision within nine months from the date of receipt of the application and notify the party in writing. If there are special circumstances requiring an extension, with approval from the head of the State Council's trademark administration department, the extension may be extended by three months. If a party is dissatisfied with the reconsideration decision, they may file a lawsuit with the people's court within thirty days from the date of receiving the notice.
Article 55: If, after the statutory time limit expires, the party does not apply for review of the Trademark Office's decision to cancel a registered trademark, or does not file a lawsuit with the People's Court against the review decision made by the Trademark Review and Adjudication Board, the decision to revoke the registered trademark or the review decision shall take effect. Revoked registered trademarks shall be announced by the Trademark Office, and the exclusive right to use the registered trademark shall be terminated from the date of publication.	Article 59: If, upon expiration of the statutory period, the party does not apply for review of the decision to cancel a registered trademark made by the Trademark Administration Department of the State Council, or does not file a lawsuit with the people's court against the review decision, the decision to cancel the registered trademark or the review decision shall take effect. Revoked registered trademarks shall be announced by the Trademark Administration Department of the State Council, and the exclusive right to the registered trademark shall be terminated from the date of publication.
/	Article 60: If a registrant of a collective trademark or certification trademark commits any of the following acts, the department responsible for trademark enforcement shall order correction within a specified period; If corrections are not made within the time limit, a fine of up to 10,000 yuan shall be imposed; If the circumstances are serious, a fine of not less than 10,000 yuan and not more than 100,000 yuan shall be imposed: (1) Neglecting trademark management duties and causing harm to consumers; (2) The registrant of a collective trademark does not allow its organization members to use the collective trademark without legitimate reason, or the registrant of a certification trademark does not allow eligible applicants to use the certification trademark without justifiable reason; (3) Exercising exclusive rights to registered trademarks in violation of this law, relevant administrative regulations, and national provisions, causing adverse effects.
Article 51: For violations of Article 6 of this law, the local industrial and commercial administrative department shall order registration applications within a specified period. If the illegal business amount exceeds 50,000 yuan, a fine of up to 20% of the illegal business amount may be imposed; if there is no illegal business amount or the illegal amount	Article 61: For violations of Article 8 of this law, the department responsible for trademark enforcement shall order registration applications within a specified period. If the illegal business amount exceeds 50,000 yuan, a fine of up to 20% of the illegal business volume may be imposed; If there is no illegal business amount or the

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is less than 50,000 yuan, a fine of up to 10,000 yuan may be imposed.	illegal business amount is less than 50,000 yuan, a fine of up to 10,000 yuan may be imposed.
Article 52: If an unregistered trademark is used as a registered trademark, or if the use of an unregistered trademark violates Article 10 of this law, the local administrative department for industry and commerce shall stop it, set a deadline for correction, and may also issue a public notice. If the illegal business amount exceeds 50,000 yuan, A fine of up to 20% of the illegal business amount may be imposed; if there is no illegal business amount or the illegal business amount is less than 50,000 yuan, a fine of up to 10,000 yuan may be imposed.	Article 62: If an unregistered trademark is used as a registered trademark, or if the use of an unregistered trademark violates the provisions of Articles 15 and 16, paragraph 1 of this law, the department responsible for trademark enforcement shall order rectification within a specified period. If the illegal business turnover exceeds 50,000 yuan, a fine of up to 20% of the illegal turnover may be imposed; If there is no illegal business amount or the illegal business amount is less than 50,000 yuan, a fine of up to 10,000 yuan may be imposed.
Article 13, Paragraph 1 concerns trademarks well known to the relevant public. If the holder believes their rights have been infringed, they may request protection for well-known trademarks in accordance with this law. Article 14: Well-known trademarks shall be recognized as facts necessary in handling trademark cases upon the parties' request.—The following factors should be considered when identifying a well-known trademark: (1) The degree of public awareness of the trademark; (2) The duration of use of the trademark; (3) The duration, extent, and geographic scope of any promotional activities for the trademark; (4) Records of the trademark being protected as a well-known trademark; (5) Other factors contributing to the trademark's fame. During trademark registration examination and the investigation and handling of trademark violation cases by the Administration for Industry and Commerce, if a party asserts rights in accordance with Article 13 of this law, the Trademark Office may, as needed for review and case handling, determine the well-known status of the trademark. During the handling of trademark disputes, if a party asserts rights in accordance with Article 13 of this law, the Trademark Review and Adjudication Board may determine the well known status of the trademark as needed for handling the case. During the trial of civil or administrative trademark cases, if a party asserts rights in accordance with Article 13 of this law, the People's Court designated by the Supreme People's Court may, based on the needs of the trial, determine the well-known status of the trademark.	Article 63: For trademarks well known to the relevant public, if the holder believes their rights have been infringed, they may request protection for well-known trademarks in accordance with this law. During the review and trial of trademark registration, the investigation of trademark violation cases, or the investigation of unfair competition cases, if a party lawfully asserts their rights, the trademark administration department under the State Council may, as needed for handling the case, confirm the well-known status of the trademark. During the trial of trademark civil cases, trademark administrative cases, or unfair competition cases, if a party claims rights according to law, the People's Court designated by the Supreme People's Court may, as needed for the trial, confirm the well-known status of the trademark. The well-known status of a trademark should be confirmed at the request of the parties as facts necessary for handling trademark cases. The following factors should be comprehensively considered to confirm the well-known status of a trademark: (1) The degree of public awareness of the trademark; (2) The duration, method, and geographic scope of the trademark use; (3) The duration, extent, and territorial scope of any promotional activities for the trademark; (4) Records of the trademark being protected, especially those protected as well-known trademarks; (5) Other factors contributing to the trademark's fame.
Article 14, Paragraph 5: Producers and operators shall not use the words "well-known trademark" on goods, product packaging, or containers, or in advertising, exhibitions, or other commercial activities. Article 53: Anyone who violates the provisions of the fifth paragraph of Article 14 of this law shall be ordered to make	Article 64: Producers and operators shall not use the words "well-known trademark" on goods, product packaging, or containers, or in advertising, exhibitions, or other commercial activities. If the preceding paragraph is violated, the department responsible for trademark enforcement shall order correction and impose a fine of up to 100,000 yuan.

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corrections by the local industrial and commercial administrative department and fined 100,000 yuan.	
Article 19: Trademark agencies shall adhere to the principle of good faith, comply with laws and administrative regulations, and handle trademark registration applications or other trademark matters as entrusted by the representative; They have confidentiality obligations regarding the principal's trade secrets learned during the agency process. If the trademark applied for by the client may fall under the circumstances prohibited by this law, the trademark agency shall clearly inform the client. If a trademark agency knows or should know that the trademark applied for by the client falls under the circumstances specified in Articles 4, 15, and 32 of this law, it shall not accept the commission. Except for applying for trademark registration for its agency services, trademark agencies may not apply to register other trademarks.	Article 65: Trademark agencies and their personnel shall adhere to the principle of integrity, comply with laws and administrative regulations, observe professional ethics and discipline, fulfill their duties of diligence and responsibility, safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of clients, and shall not engage in or assist clients in acts that harm national interests, social public interests, or the legitimate rights and interests of others. Trademark agencies shall handle trademark registration applications or other trademark matters as entrusted by the client; Bears confidentiality obligations for the client's trade secrets learned during the agency process; If the trademark applied for by the client may fall under the circumstances prohibited by this law, the trademark agency shall clearly inform the client. Trademark agency personnel shall undertake trademark agency business as assigned by the trademark agency and shall not accept commissions on their own. Trademark agency personnel are not allowed to engage in trademark agency business at more than one agency at the same time. Trademark agency personnel are responsible for the trademark agency business handled by their signatures. Trademark agencies shall report relevant information about their agency and its trademark agency personnel to the State Council's trademark administration department for record. Departments responsible for trademark management and enforcement at all levels shall strengthen the management of trademark agencies and their practitioners.
Article 20: Trademark agency industry organizations shall, in accordance with their articles of association, strictly implement the conditions for admitting members, and impose penalties on members who violate industry self-discipline norms. Trademark agency industry organizations shall promptly disclose to the public the status of members they have recruited and disciplinary actions against members.	Article 66: The organization of the trademark agency industry is a self-regulatory organization within the trademark agency industry. Trademark agency industry organizations shall, in accordance with their articles of association, strictly implement the conditions for admitting members, strengthen industry self-discipline, formulate industry self-discipline norms and disciplinary rules, conduct business training and education on professional ethics and practice discipline, organize and guide members to engage in trademark agency business in accordance with laws and regulations, continuously improve industry service levels, and deal with members who violate industry self-discipline norms Punishment and punishment were carried out. Trademark agency industry organizations shall promptly disclose to the public the circumstances of their membership recruitment and disciplinary actions.

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Article 68: If a trademark agency commits any of the following acts, the administrative department for industry and commerce shall order rectification within a time limit, issue a warning, and impose a fine of not less than 10,000 yuan and not more than 100,000 yuan; Give warnings to the directly responsible supervisors and other directly responsible personnel, and impose fines of not less than 5,000 yuan and not more than 50,000 yuan; If a crime is constituted, criminal responsibility shall be pursued according to law: (1) Forging, altering, or using forged or altered legal documents, seals, or signatures during trademark processing; (2) Soliciting trademark agency business by slandering other trademark agencies or other improper means disrupting the market order of trademark agency; (3) Violating the provisions of Article 4, Article 19, Paragraphs 3 and 4 of this law. If a trademark agency engages in the acts specified in the preceding paragraph, the administrative department for industry and commerce shall record it in the credit file; If the circumstances are serious, the Trademark Office and the Trademark Review and Adjudication Board may decide to stop accepting the trademark agency business and make a public announcement. If a trademark agency violates the principle of good faith and infringes upon the legitimate interests of its client, it shall bear civil liability according to law, and the trademark agency industry organization shall punish it according to its articles of association. For malicious trademark registration, administrative penalties such as warnings or fines will be imposed depending on the circumstances; For malicious trademark litigation, the people's court shall impose penalties according to law.	Article 67: If a trademark agency commits any of the following acts, the department responsible for trademark enforcement shall order rectification within a specified period and impose a fine of not less than 10,000 yuan and not more than 100,000 yuan; If the circumstances are serious, a fine of not less than 100,000 yuan and not more than 200,000 yuan shall be imposed; Directly responsible supervisors and other directly responsible personnel shall be given warnings and fined between 5,000 and 50,000 yuan; in serious cases, fines between 50,000 and 100,000 yuan shall be imposed (1) Forging, altering, or using forged or altered legal documents, seals, or signatures during trademark processing; (2) Soliciting trademark agency business through fraud, luring, or defamation of other trademark agencies; (3) Accepting entrustment from both parties with conflicting interests in the same trademark case; (4) Knowing or should have known that the trademark applied for by the client falls under the circumstances specified in Articles 15, 16, 19, 21, 22, and 24 of this law, and still accepts the commission; (5) Violating Article 25 of this law or having circumstances stipulated in Article 54 of this law; (6) Disrupting the order of the trademark agency market through other improper means. If a trademark agency engages in the acts specified in the preceding paragraph and the circumstances are serious, the trademark administration department under the State Council may decide to suspend its handling of trademark agency business and make a public announcement. If the trademark agency fails to file the case according to law, the department responsible for trademark enforcement shall order rectification within a specified period; If corrections are not made within the time limit, a fine of not less than 10,000 yuan and not more than 50,000 yuan shall be imposed. If a trademark agency violates the principle of good faith, fails to fulfill its duty of diligence and responsibility, and infringes upon the legitimate interests of the client, it shall bear civil liability according to law, and the trademark agency industry organization shall punish it according to its articles of association.
/	
	Article 68: If trademark agency personnel commit any of the following acts, the department responsible for trademark enforcement shall order correction within a specified period, issue a warning, and impose a fine of not less than 5,000 yuan and not more than 50,000 yuan; If the circumstances are serious, a fine of not less than 50,000 yuan and not more than 100,000 yuan shall be imposed:

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	(1) Independently accepting commissions to handle trademark agency business; (2) Engaging in trademark agency business simultaneously with two or more trademark agencies; (3) Other behaviors that seriously disrupt the order of the trademark agency market.
/	Article 69: During the examination and trial of overseas trademark registration, or in handling trademark cases, if it is necessary to prove that the trademark is well known to the relevant public within China, upon the request of the parties, the trademark administration department under the State Council may, in accordance with Article 63 of this law, confirm the well-known status of the trademark. Handling overseas trademark registration applications or other trademark matters for clients within China by fraudulent or other improper means, thereby harming the interests of the principal, the state, the public interest, or the legitimate rights and interests of others, shall be handled and punished in accordance with Article 67 of this law.
/	Article 70: For illegal acts such as misleading the use of registered trademarks or infringement of exclusive rights to registered trademarks, any unit or individual has the right to file complaints or reports with the departments responsible for trademark management and enforcement.
Chapter 8: Protection of the Exclusive Right to Register Trademarks	
Article 56: The exclusive right to use registered trademarks is limited to approved registered trademarks and goods approved for use.	Article 71: The exclusive right to use registered trademarks is limited to approved registered trademarks and goods approved for use.
Article 57: Any of the following acts constitutes infringement of the exclusive right to use registered trademarks: (1) Using the same trademark as the registered trademark on the same goods without the trademark registrant's permission; (2) Without the permission of the trademark registrant, using trademarks similar to their registered trademark on the same goods, or using trademarks identical or similar to their registered trademark on similar goods, which easily leads to confusion; (3) Selling goods that infringe on the exclusive rights to use registered trademarks; (4) Forging or unauthorized manufacture of another's registered trademark mark, or selling forged or unauthorized manufactured registered trademark marks; (5) Replacing the registered trademark without the trademark registrant's consent and re-placing the trademarked goods on the market;	Article 72: Any of the following acts constitutes infringement of the exclusive right to use registered trademarks: (1) Using the same trademark as the registered trademark on the same goods without the trademark registrant's permission; (2) Without the permission of the trademark registrant, using trademarks similar to their registered trademark on the same goods, or using trademarks identical or similar to their registered trademark on similar goods, easily leads to confusion; (3) Selling goods that infringe on the exclusive rights of registered trademarks; (4) Forging or unauthorized manufacture of others' registered trademark marks, or selling forged or unauthorized manufactured registered trademark marks; (5) Without the trademark registrant's consent, replacing the registered trademark and re-placing the trademarked goods on the market;

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(6) Intentionally providing convenience for infringement of others' exclusive trademark rights or assisting others in carrying out such acts; (7) Causing other damage to others' exclusive rights to registered trademarks.	(6) Intentionally providing conditions for infringement of others' exclusive rights to registered trademarks, or assisting others in carrying out such acts; (7) Causing other damage to others' exclusive rights to registered trademarks.
Article 58: Using others' registered trademarks or unregistered well known trademarks as trade names in enterprise names, misleading the public, and constituting unfair competition shall be handled in accordance with the Anti-Unfair Competition Law of the People's Republic of China.	/
Article 59: The registered trademark contains the generic name, graphics, model of the product, or directly indicates the quality, main raw materials, function, purpose, weight, quantity, or other characteristics of the goods, or contains place names. The exclusive right holder of the registered trademark has no right to prohibit others from legitimate use. The shapes contained in a 3D mark registered trademark that arise from the nature of the goods themselves, the shapes required to achieve technical effects, or shapes that give the goods substantial value have no right to prohibit others from using them legitimately. If before the trademark registrant applies for trademark registration, another party has already used a trademark identical or similar to the registered trademark with certain influence on the same or similar goods before the registrant, the exclusive trademark holder has no right to prohibit the user from continuing to use the trademark within the original scope of use, but may require the user to add appropriate distinctive marks.	Article 73: The registered trademark contains the generic name, graphics, model, or directly indicates the type, nature, quality, main raw materials, function, purpose, weight, quantity, value, geographical origin, or other features of the goods, or contains place names. The exclusive right holder of the registered trademark has no right to prohibit others from using it legitimately. Shapes, color combinations, sounds, dynamic effects, etc., which are generated by the nature of the goods themselves, required to achieve technical effects, or give the goods substantial value, contained in registered trademarks such as three-dimensional marks, color combinations, sounds, and dynamic effects, are not permitted by the exclusive rights holder of the registered trademark to prohibit others from using them properly. If the relevant registered trademark is used only to indicate the intended use, applicable targets, application scenarios, or indicate the true origin, the exclusive trademark holder has no right to prohibit others from legitimate use, except where confusion is likely to occur. If before the trademark registrant applies for trademark registration, another party has already used a trademark identical or similar to the registered trademark with certain influence on the same or similar goods before the registrant, the exclusive trademark holder has no right to prohibit the user from continuing to use the trademark within the original scope of use, but may require the user to add appropriate distinctive marks.

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Article 60: If any of the acts listed in Article 57 of this law infringe upon the exclusive right to use registered trademarks, and a dispute arises, the parties shall resolve it through negotiation; If negotiation is unwilling or fails, the trademark registrant or interested parties may file a lawsuit with the people's court or request the administrative department for industry and commerce to handle the matter. When handling the case, if the administrative department determines the infringing act has been established, it shall order the immediate cessation of the infringement, confiscate and destroy the infringing goods and tools mainly used to manufacture the infringing goods or forge registered trademark marks. If the illegal business amount exceeds 50,000 yuan, a fine of up to five times the illegal business amount may be imposed; if there is no illegal business amount or the illegal business amount is less than 50,000 yuan, a fine of up to 250,000 yuan may be imposed. For trademark infringement committed more than twice within five years or with other serious circumstances, heavier penalties shall be imposed. If the sale of goods does not know infringes the exclusive rights of a registered trademark, and the seller can prove that the goods were legally obtained and the provider is identified, the administrative department for industry and commerce shall order the cessation of sales. For disputes over the amount of compensation for infringement of exclusive trademark rights, parties may request mediation by the relevant administrative department for industry and commerce, or may file a lawsuit with the people's court in accordance with the Civil Procedure Law of the People's Republic of China. If, after mediation by the administrative department for industry and commerce, the parties fail to reach an agreement or fail to perform the mediation agreement after it takes effect, the parties may file a lawsuit with the people's court in accordance with the Civil Procedure Law of the People's Republic of China.	Article 74: If any of the acts listed in Article 72 of this law infringe upon the exclusive right to use registered trademarks, and a dispute arises, the parties shall resolve it through negotiation; If negotiation is unwilling or fails, the trademark registrant or interested party may file a lawsuit with the people's court or request the department responsible for trademark enforcement to handle the matter. When the department responsible for trademark enforcement determines that the infringement has been established, it shall order the immediate cessation of the infringement, confiscate the infringing goods and tools mainly used to manufacture the infringing goods or forge registered trademark marks. If the illegal business amount exceeds 50,000 yuan, the offense may be reinstated A fine of up to five times the amount of illegal business operations may be imposed; if there is no illegal business amount or the illegal business amount is less than 50,000 yuan, a fine of up to 250,000 yuan may be also imposed. For trademark infringement committed more than twice within five years or with other serious circumstances, heavier penalties shall be imposed. If the sale of goods does not know infringes the exclusive right to a registered trademark, and the seller can prove that the goods were legally obtained and the provider is identified, the trademark enforcement department shall order the cessation of sales. For disputes over the amount of compensation for infringement of exclusive rights to registered trademarks, parties may request mediation from the department responsible for trademark enforcement, or file a lawsuit with the people's court in accordance with the Civil Procedure Law of the People's Republic of China. If the parties fail to reach an agreement through mediation by the department responsible for trademark enforcement or fail to perform the mediation agreement after it takes effect, the parties may file a lawsuit with the People's Court in accordance with the Civil Procedure Law of the People's Republic of China.
Article 61: For acts of infringement of exclusive rights to registered trademarks, the administrative department for industry and commerce has the right to investigate and deal with them according to law; If a crime is suspected, the case shall be promptly transferred to judicial authorities for lawful handling.	Article 75: For acts infringing the exclusive right to use registered trademarks, the department responsible for trademark enforcement has the right to investigate and handle them according to law. If infringement of exclusive rights to a registered trademark is suspected of a crime, the department responsible for trademark enforcement shall promptly transfer the case to the public security organ for legal handling; For cases where criminal liability is not required or exemption from criminal punishment is required by law, but administrative penalties should be imposed, the public security organs, people's procuratorates, and people's courts shall promptly

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	transfer the case to the department responsible for trademark enforcement for handling according to law. When public security organs, people's procuratorates, or people's courts request professional support, determination opinions, and assistance in harmless disposal of infringing items from departments responsible for trademark enforcement and trademark registration and management, relevant departments shall provide timely assistance.
Article 62: When the industrial and commercial administrative departments at or above the county level investigate and deal with suspected infringement of others' registered trademark rights based on evidence of suspected illegal activities or reports, they may exercise the following powers: (1) Question relevant parties and investigate situations related to infringement of others' exclusive rights to registered trademarks; (2) Review and copy contracts, invoices, account books, and other relevant materials related to the infringing activities of the parties; (3) Conduct on-site inspections of venues where parties are suspected of engaging in activities infringing on others' registered trademark exclusive rights; (4) Inspect items related to infringing activities; For items with evidence that infringe on another's exclusive right to use a registered trademark, they may be sealed or seized. When the administrative department for industry and commerce exercises the powers stipulated in the preceding paragraph according to law, the parties shall assist and cooperate, and shall not refuse or obstruct. During the investigation and handling of trademark infringement cases, if there is a dispute over trademark ownership or if the rights holder simultaneously files a trademark infringement lawsuit with the people's court, the administrative department for industry and commerce may suspend the investigation and handling of the case. After the reason for suspension is eliminated, the case investigation and handling procedures shall be resumed or terminated.	Article 76: When the department responsible for trademark enforcement investigates and handles suspected infringement of others' exclusive rights to registered trademarks based on evidence of suspected illegal activities or complaints and reports, it may exercise the following powers: (1) Question relevant parties and investigate situations related to infringement of others' exclusive rights to registered trademarks; (2) Inspect and copy contracts, invoices, account books, documents, records, business correspondence, audiovisual materials, electronic data, and other relevant materials related to the parties' infringing activities; (3) Conduct on-site inspections of venues where parties are suspected of engaging in activities infringing on others' registered trademark exclusive rights; (4) Inspect items related to infringing activities; For items with evidence that infringe on another's exclusive right to use a registered trademark, they may be sealed or seized; (5) In cases where evidence may be lost or difficult to obtain later, it may be preserved in advance. When the department responsible for trademark enforcement exercises the powers stipulated in the preceding paragraph according to law, the parties shall assist and cooperate, and shall not refuse or obstruct. During the investigation and handling of trademark infringement cases, if there is a dispute over trademark ownership or if the rights holder simultaneously files a trademark infringement lawsuit with the people's court, the department responsible for trademark enforcement may suspend the investigation and handling of the case. After the reason for suspension is eliminated, the case investigation and handling process shall be resumed or terminated Preface.

Trademark Law of the People's Republic of China (2019)	Trademark Law of the People's Republic of China (2026)
Article 63: The amount of compensation for infringement of exclusive trademark rights shall be determined based on the actual losses suffered by the rights holder due to the infringement; If the actual loss is difficult to determine, the amount may be determined based on the benefits obtained by the tortfeasor from the infringement; If the rights holder's losses or the infringer's gains are difficult to determine, the price shall be reasonably determined by referring to the multiple of the trademark license fee. For malicious infringement of exclusive trademark rights, if the circumstances are serious, the compensation amount may be determined by not less than one time and not more than five times the amount determined by the above methods. The amount of compensation should include reasonable expenses paid by the rights holder to stop the infringing act. To determine the amount of compensation, the people's court may order the rights holder to provide relevant books and materials if the rights holder has made every effort to provide evidence and the account books and materials related to the infringement are mainly in the hands of the infringer; If the infringer does not provide or provides false account books or materials, the people's court may determine the amount of compensation based on the rights holder's claims and the evidence provided. If it is difficult to determine the actual losses suffered by the rights holder due to the infringement, the benefits obtained by the infringer, or the registered trademark license fees, the people's court shall award compensation of up to 5 million yuan according to the circumstances of the infringement. When the people's court hears trademark dispute cases, upon the request of the rights holder, except in special circumstances, it shall order the destruction of goods that constitute counterfeit registered trademarks; Materials and tools mainly used to manufacture goods with counterfeit registered trademarks shall be ordered to be destroyed without compensation; Or, in special circumstances, the company may be ordered to prohibit the aforementioned materials and tools from entering commercial channels without compensation. Goods with counterfeit registered trademarks may not enter commercial channels after only removing the counterfeit registered trademark.	Article 77: The amount of compensation for infringement of the exclusive right to use a registered trademark shall be determined based on the actual losses suffered by the rights holder due to the infringement or the benefits obtained by the infringer; If the rights holder's losses or the infringer's gains are difficult to determine, the price shall be reasonably determined by referring to the multiple of the trademark license fee. For intentional infringement of exclusive rights to a registered trademark, if the circumstances are serious, the compensation amount may be determined by one to five times the amount determined by the above method. To determine the amount of compensation, the people's court may order the rights holder to provide relevant books and materials if the rights holder has made every effort to provide evidence and the account books and materials related to the infringement are mainly in the hands of the infringer; If the infringer does not provide or provides false account books or materials, the people's court may determine the amount of compensation based on the rights holder's claims and the evidence provided. If it is difficult to determine the actual losses suffered by the rights holder due to the infringement, the benefits obtained by the infringer, or the registered trademark license fees, the people's court shall award compensation of up to 5 million yuan according to the circumstances of the infringement. The amount of compensation should also include reasonable expenses paid by the rights holder to stop the infringing act. When the people's court hears trademark dispute cases, upon the request of the rights holder, except in special circumstances, it shall order the destruction of goods that constitute counterfeit registered trademarks; Materials and tools mainly used to manufacture goods with counterfeit registered trademarks shall be ordered to be destroyed without compensation; Or, in special circumstances, the company may be ordered to prohibit the aforementioned materials and tools from entering commercial channels without compensation. Goods with counterfeit registered trademarks may not enter commercial channels after only removing the counterfeit registered trademark.
Article 64: If the exclusive right holder of a registered trademark requests compensation and the accused infringer raises a defense that the exclusive right holder of the registered trademark did not use the registered trademark, the people's court may require the exclusive right holder to provide evidence of actual use of the registered trademark within the previous three years. If the exclusive right holder of a registered trademark cannot	Article 78: If the exclusive right holder of a registered trademark requests compensation and the accused tort raises a defense that the exclusive right holder of the registered trademark did not use the registered trademark, the people's court may require the exclusive right holder to provide evidence of actual use of the registered trademark within the three years prior to the occurrence of the infringement. If the exclusive right holder of a registered

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prove that the trademark was actually used within the previous three years, nor can it prove that other losses suffered due to infringement, the accused infringer shall not bear compensation liability. If the seller does not know that the exclusive rights to a registered trademark are infringing and can prove that the goods were legally obtained and the provider is identified, they do not bear liability for compensation.	trademark cannot prove that the trademark was actually used within the previous three years, nor can it prove that other losses suffered due to infringement, the accused infringer shall not bear compensation liability. If the seller does not know that the exclusive rights to a registered trademark are infringing and can prove that the goods were legally obtained and the provider is identified, they do not bear liability for compensation.
Article 65: If a trademark registrant or interested party has evidence that another is committing or about to commit an act infringing their exclusive right to use their registered trademark, and failing to stop it in time would cause irreparable harm to their legitimate rights and interests, they may, before filing a lawsuit, apply to the people's court for measures to order cessation of the relevant act and preserve property.	Article 79: If a trademark registrant or interested party has evidence that another person is committing or is about to commit an act infringing their exclusive right to use their registered trademark, and failing to stop it in time would cause irreparable harm to their legitimate rights and interests, they may, in accordance with the law, apply to the people's court before filing a lawsuit to take measures to order cessation of the relevant act and preserve property.
Article 66: To stop infringement, if evidence may be lost or difficult to obtain later, the trademark registrant or interested party may apply to the people's court for evidence preservation before filing a lawsuit according to law.	Article 80: To stop infringement, if evidence may be lost or difficult to obtain later, the trademark registrant or interested party may, in accordance with the law, apply to the people's court for evidence preservation before filing a lawsuit.
Article 68, Paragraph 4.....For malicious trademark litigation, the people's court shall impose penalties according to law.	Article 81: For trademark litigation filed by malicious collusion, unilateral fabrication of basic facts, or other means, the people's court shall impose penalties according to law; If losses are caused to the other party, civil liability shall be borne according to law.
Article 69: State organs engaged in trademark registration, management, and review must enforce the law impartially, maintain integrity and self-discipline, be loyal to their duties, and provide civilized service. The Trademark Office, the Trademark Review and Adjudication Board, and staff of state agencies engaged in trademark registration, management, and review shall not engage in trademark agency business or product production and business activities.	Article 82: Public officials engaged in trademark registration, management, and law enforcement must enforce the law impartially, maintain integrity and self-discipline, be loyal to their duties, and serve in a civilized manner. Departments responsible for trademark registration and management, departments responsible for trademark enforcement, and public officials engaged in trademark registration, management, and enforcement shall not engage in trademark agency business or commodity production and business activities.
Article 70: The administrative department for industry and commerce shall establish and improve internal supervision systems, and supervise and inspect the implementation of laws, administrative regulations, and discipline by staff of state organs responsible for trademark registration, management, and reexamination.	Article 83: Departments responsible for trademark registration and management, as well as departments responsible for trademark enforcement, shall establish and improve internal supervision systems to supervise and inspect the compliance of laws, administrative regulations, and discipline by public officials responsible for trademark registration, management, and law enforcement.
Article 71: State organ staff engaged in trademark registration, management, and review who neglect their duties, abuse their power, engage in favoritism and fraud, illegally handle trademark registration, management, and	Article 84: Public officials engaged in trademark registration, management, and law enforcement who violate the provisions of this law by engaging in trademark agency business, product production and

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review matters, accept property from parties, seek improper benefits, and constitute a crime, shall be held criminally responsible according to law; If it does not constitute a crime, disciplinary action shall be imposed according to law.	operation activities, or abusing their power, neglecting their duties, or engaging in malpractice for personal gain, shall be subject to disciplinary action according to law: (1) Trademark registration is permitted without meeting the registration requirements, causing adverse impact; (2) Failing to make decisions such as ordering correction or administrative penalties when required by law; (3) Failing to perform trademark management and law enforcement duties according to law upon discovering illegal acts or receiving complaints or reports; (4) Other acts that should be subject to disciplinary action according to law.
Article 67: If a trademark identical to its registered trademark is used on the same goods without the trademark registrant's permission, and constitutes a crime, in addition to compensating the infringed party for losses, criminal liability shall be pursued according to law. If forging or unauthorized manufacturing of another's registered trademark mark, or selling forged or unauthorized manufactured registered trademark marks, constitutes a crime, in addition to compensating the victim's losses, criminal liability shall be pursued according to law. If the sale of goods knowingly contains counterfeit registered trademarks, constituting a crime, in addition to compensating the infringed party's losses, criminal responsibility will be pursued according to law.	Article 85: If a violation of this law constitutes a crime, criminal responsibility shall be pursued according to law.
Article 72 Applicants for trademark registration and other trademark matters shall pay fees, with specific fee standards to be determined separately.	Article 86: Fees shall be paid for trademark registration and other trademark matters, with specific fee standards set separately.
Article 73: This law shall come into effect on March 1, 1983. The "Trademark Administration Regulations" promulgated by the State Council on April 10, 1963, were simultaneously repealed; Any other regulations related to trademark management that conflict with this law shall become invalid. Trademarks registered before the enforcement of this law remain valid.	Article 87: This law shall come into effect on January 1, 2027. Trademarks registered before the enforcement of this law remain valid.

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The present Comparison Table between the China Trademark Law 2019 and the New China Trademark Law 2026 has been realized for studying purposes by Allasya staff and namely by Eileen (Bo) Hui, Fabio Giacobello, Fredrick (Junda) Xie, April Fan, Elena WU. The document is published on www.allasya.com/articles. We are glad to share this document copyright free. Please cite the source and credits. For any comment write to allasya@allasya.com.

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