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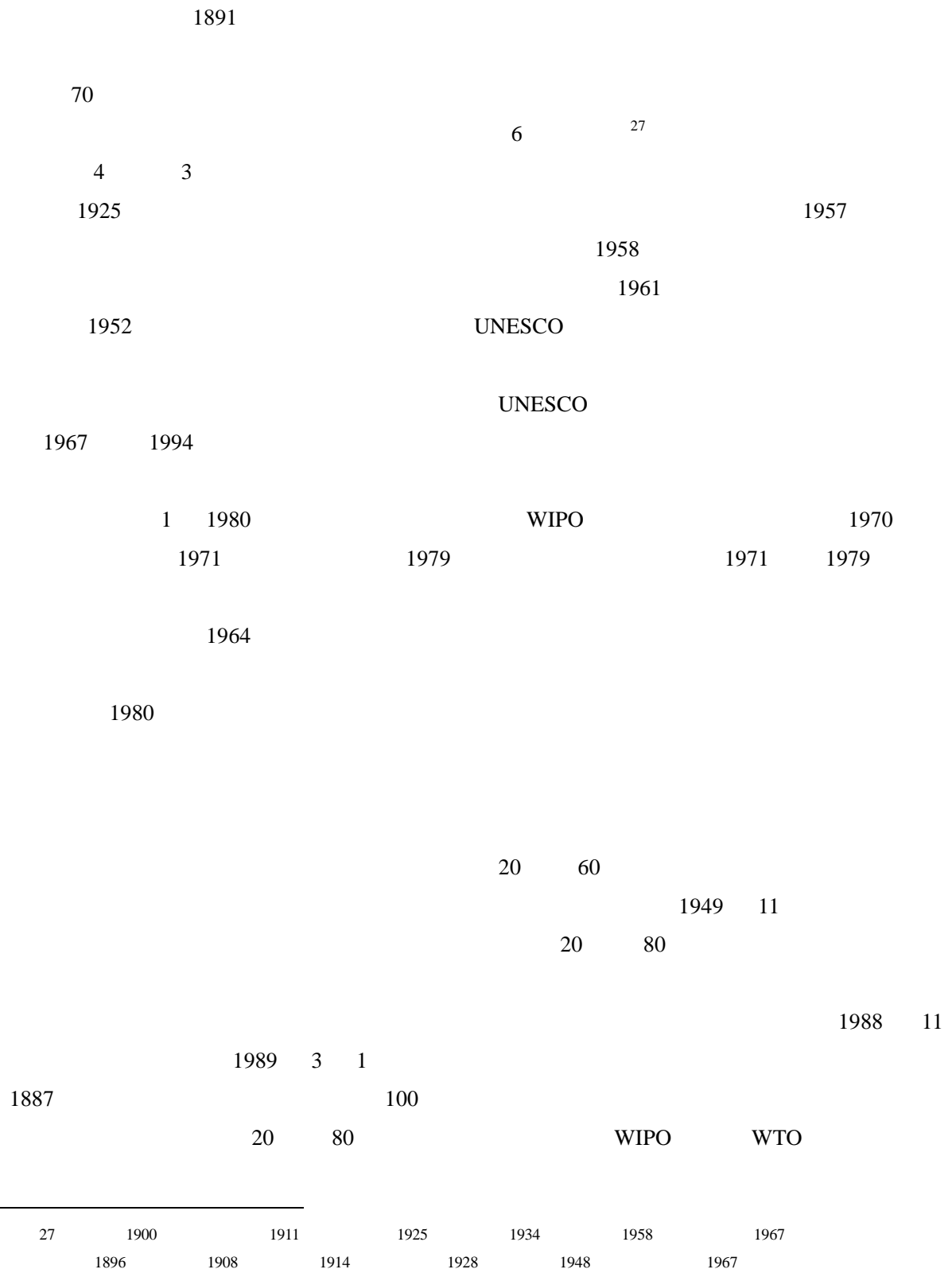
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UN	1945.6.26	1945.10.24	193	1945.10.24	1945.10.24		
WTO	1994.4.14	1995.1.1	164	2001.11.11	2001.12.11		
WIPO	1967.7.14	1970.4.26	193	1980.3.3	1980.6.3		
UPOV	1961.12.2	1968.8.10	79	1999.3.23	1999.4.23		1978
	2012.6.24	2020.4.28	47	2014.7.9	2020.4.28	2012.6.26	
	1886.9.9	1887.12.5	181	1992.7.10	1992.10.15		1971
	1974.5.21	1979.8.25	39				
	1891.4.14		36				
	2013.6.27	2016.9.30	93	2022.2.5	2022.5.5	2013.6.28	
	1981.9.26	1982.9.25	55				
	1883.3.6	1884.7.7	180	1984.12.19	1985.3.19		1967
	2000.6.2	2005.4.28	43				
	1971.10.29	1973.4.18	81	1993.1.5	1993.4.30		
	1961.10.26	1964.5.18	97				
	2006.3.28	2009.3.16	54			2007.1.29	
	1994.10.27	1996.8.1	54			1994.10.28	
	1989.5.26		10			1990.5.1	
WCT	1996.12.20	2002.3.6	115	2007.3.9	2007.6.9		
WPPT	1996.12.20	2002.5.20	112	2007.3.9	2007.6.9		
	1977.4.28	1980.8.19	89	1995.4.1	1995.7.1		
	1925.11.6	1928.6.1	79	2022.2.5	2022.5.5		
	1958.10.31	1966.9.25	30				
	1891.4.14		55	1989.7.4	1989.10.4		

	1989.6.27	1995.12.1	114	1995.9.1	1995.12.1		
PCT	1970.6.19	1978.1.24	157	1993.10.1	1994.1.1		
	1968.1	1971.4.27	62	1996.6.17	1996.9.19		
	1957.6.15	1961.4.8	93	1994.5.5	1994.8.9		1977
	1971.3.24	1975.10.7	65	1996.6.17	1997.6.19		
	1973.6.12	1977.5.1	38				

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65	TRIPs	2012	237

MA Zhongfa

The international Intellectual Property (IP) legal system, gradually maturing, has not yet formed a unified understanding in academia. It refers to the sum of a series of basic principles, rules, regulations, mechanisms, and regimes of international law that adjust IP issues between or among different countries. It is mainly based on the IP treaties as the main legal source, and coordinated by major international organizations such as WIPO and WTO, with the intention of promoting the construction of IP systems in different countries on a global scale. Furthermore, it is beneficial for the specific subjects by realization of their interests and innovation. Its development has gone through more than 100 years and it has played positive roles in the improvement of IP systems, economic development, and technological innovation in various countries. However, dominated by the West, it has various shortcomings, especially after 1980, the United States has promoted a global movement to prioritize IP protection, especially at the international level, it emphasizes protection for IP while neglecting technology transfer and sharing, which hinders technologically backward countries from taking the path of imitative innovation, and brings worries to people for the future. China has received assistance from WIPO and others in the construction and improvement of its IP legal system, while it has made great contributions to the improvement of the international IP legal system. In face of the unseeing changing situations in a hundred years, under the guidance of the concept of building a community with a shared future for mankind, China should combine the developing trend of the international IP legal system with the help of the “the Belt and Road”, unite the vast number of developing countries, continue to make contributions to the improvement of the system, and thus contribute to promoting sustainable development for the human.

International Intellectual Property Legal System; The Belt and Road; Regional Multilateralism; Applications of Intellectual Property