



Notice of the General Affairs Department of the National Data Administration on Issuing the Guidelines for Data Property Rights Registration (Trial)¹

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To the data administration departments of all provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government, and the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps:

To implement the decisions and arrangements of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on establishing and improving the foundational systems for data, and to implement the data property rights system, the National Data Administration has formulated the Guidelines for Data Property Rights Registration (Trial). The Guidelines are hereby issued to you. Please implement them by reference in light of actual circumstances, actively promote the establishment of a unified national data property rights registration system, and facilitate the secure, compliant and efficient circulation and use of data.

General Affairs Department of the National Data Administration

1 July 2026

(For proactive public disclosure)

¹ Translated by Health Law Asia – Pharmaceutical, Medical Device, and Cosmetics Law.

Guidelines for Data Property Rights Registration (Trial)

Chapter I General Provisions

Article 1

These Guidelines are formulated in accordance with the Civil Code of the People's Republic of China, the Data Security Law of the People's Republic of China, the Personal Information Protection Law of the People's Republic of China, the Cybersecurity Law of the People's Republic of China and other laws and regulations, in order to establish and improve the data property rights system, develop a unified national data property rights registration framework, reduce the costs of data circulation and transactions, foster a nationally integrated data market that is open, facilitates sharing and is secure, and implement the Opinions of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on Building Foundational Systems for Data to Better Harness the Role of Data as a Factor of Production.

Article 2

Data property rights registration activities carried out within the territory of the People's Republic of China, and the administration thereof, shall be conducted by reference to these Guidelines, unless otherwise provided by laws or regulations.

These Guidelines apply to the registration of property rights in data in all forms, including data resources, data products and services, and to the administration thereof.

Article 3

For the purposes of these Guidelines, "data property rights" means the proprietary rights enjoyed by a rights holder in specific data, including the right to hold data, the right to use data and the right to commercially exploit data.

The "right to hold data" means the right of a rights holder to hold lawfully obtained data itself or to entrust another person with holding such data on its behalf.

The "right to use data" means the right of a rights holder to use data, through processing, aggregation, analysis or other methods, to optimise production and business operations, create derived data or for other such purposes.

The "right to commercially exploit data" means the right of a rights holder to provide data to others, with or without consideration, through transfer, licensing, capital contribution, the lawful creation of security interests or other means.





"Data property rights registration" means the process whereby a data property rights registration institution reviews the description, source and content of rights in data in accordance with these Guidelines, records information concerning the attribution of rights in the data and other matters, and issues a registration certificate.

A "registration institution" means a legal person selected and designated by the national data administration department, included in the National Directory of Data Property Rights Registration Institutions, and engaged in data property rights registration activities.

An "applicant for registration" means a natural person, legal person or unincorporated organisation applying to a registration institution for data property rights registration.

"Derived data" means data created by a data processor from data in which it holds a right of use, while protecting the lawful rights and interests of all parties, through processing using specialised knowledge, modelling and analysis, extraction of key information or other methods that bring about substantive changes in the content, form or structure of the data and thereby significantly enhance its value.

Article 4

Data property rights registration activities shall comply with the principles of equality and voluntariness, standardisation and uniformity, fairness and good faith, convenience and efficiency, and security and order. Such activities shall not violate laws or regulations or prejudice national security, public interests or the lawful rights and interests of others.

Article 5

The national data administration department shall be responsible for the administration of data property rights registration nationwide. Its specific duties shall include establishing and improving a unified national data property rights registration system; providing guidance on and supervising data property rights registration activities nationwide; developing and administering the National Data Property Rights Registration Service System; and performing other duties prescribed by laws and regulations.

Provincial data administration departments shall be responsible for the administration of data property rights registration within their respective administrative areas. Their specific duties shall include providing guidance on and supervising data property rights registration activities within their administrative areas, conducting the day-to-day administration of registration institutions within those areas, coordinating cross-regional administration, and performing





other duties prescribed by laws and regulations. Provincial data administration departments may entrust municipal data administration departments with specific tasks.

Article 6

The National Data Property Rights Registration Service System shall consolidate registration results and other information, provide unified nationwide services for public disclosure of data property rights registration and for querying and verifying registration results, and support the administration of registration institutions and related matters.

Chapter II Registration Institutions

Article 7

A registration institution shall satisfy the following basic conditions:

- (1) It shall be an enterprise legal person or public institution legal person lawfully established within the territory of the People's Republic of China and operating soundly. An enterprise legal person shall have paid-up registered capital of not less than RMB 100 million; a public institution legal person shall have funding commensurate with its registration business;
- (2) It shall have fixed office premises and infrastructure meeting its business needs;
- (3) It shall have at least two years of experience in services relating to data registration or data circulation;
- (4) It shall have a sound governance structure, registration business management rules, rules for the management of registration review personnel, data security management rules, a data security risk response plan and a plan to ensure continuity upon withdrawal from services;
- (5) It shall have a full-time review team whose members possess professional competence in data, law or other relevant fields and at least three years of work experience;
- (6) It shall have established an information system supporting data property rights registration, completed its filing under the cybersecurity multi-level protection scheme at Level 3 or above, and satisfy the basic conditions for connection to the National Data Property Rights Registration Service System;
- (7) During the preceding three years, it shall not have engaged in unfair competition, experienced abnormal business operations or similar circumstances, or have a record of major violations of laws or regulations.





Article 8

Registration institutions shall be recommended by provincial data administration departments and selected and designated by the national data administration department. The institutions so selected and designated shall be included in the National Directory of Data Property Rights Registration Institutions, made public, and connected to the National Data Property Rights Registration Service System.

Article 9

Provincial data administration departments shall conduct the recommendation process in accordance with the following requirements:

- (1) Organise applications by eligible enterprise legal persons and public institution legal persons;
- (2) Conduct a preliminary review of application materials, expert assessment and collective decision-making, determine a list of recommended institutions and submit it to the national data administration department.

For institutions selected and designated as registration institutions by the national data administration department, provincial data administration departments shall organise the submission of their institutional information to the National Data Property Rights Registration Service System.

Article 10

Registration institutions may operate outside their home areas and conduct registration business nationwide. They shall conduct such business in accordance with the following requirements:

- (1) Carry out data property rights registration openly, fairly and impartially;
- (2) Properly retain registration materials for not less than twenty years;
- (3) Disclose registration procedures, fee schedules, complaint channels and other information promptly and accurately; regularly disclose information on the handling of registration business and the development of their full-time review teams; and accept public supervision;
- (4) Operate and maintain the information systems supporting data property rights registration and ensure their connection to the National Data Property Rights Registration Service System;



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- (5) Establish an information reporting system and promptly submit registration-related information as required by the data administration departments;
 - (6) Assume a duty of confidentiality in respect of materials supplied by applicants for registration, take necessary measures to ensure data security and protect trade secrets, and refrain from disclosing or unlawfully using such materials;
 - (7) Refrain from activities that impair the impartiality or independence of registration, from using the advantages of their registration functions to obtain improper benefits, and from applying for registration with themselves as applicants;
 - (8) Endeavour to improve registration service capacity, reduce registration costs and provide applicants with reasonably priced registration services, and refrain from compulsorily bundling other chargeable services.

Article 11

Provincial data administration departments shall strengthen the administration of registration institutions. As required for supervision and administration, they may provide guidance, through supervisory inspections, regulatory interviews and other means, on the lawful and compliant conduct of data property rights registration. Where registration institutions conduct such business in violation of laws or regulations, the departments shall verify the circumstances together with the relevant departments, take effective measures and handle the matter appropriately. Leads relating to suspected crimes shall be transferred to the relevant departments in accordance with the law.

The provincial data administration department at the domicile of a registration institution shall conduct its day-to-day administration and receive and handle public comments on registration activities. Where a registration institution commits a violation while operating outside its home area, the provincial data administration department at the place of operation shall coordinate administration in consultation with the provincial data administration department at its domicile. Where differences of opinion cannot be resolved through consultation, the national data administration department shall provide guidance to resolve them.

The national data administration department shall formulate annual assessment standards for registration institutions and inspect the conduct of such assessments. By 31 March each year, registration institutions shall report on their data property rights registration business for the preceding year to the provincial data administration department at their domicile and ensure that the materials reported are true, accurate and complete. That provincial department shall conduct an annual assessment and, by 30 April each year, submit the assessment results and





related materials to the national data administration department. Where potential risks are identified through the assessment, effective measures shall be taken to address them promptly and appropriately.

Article 12

A registration institution shall report to the provincial data administration department five working days in advance in any of the following circumstances:

- (1) A change in its name, domicile, registered capital or legal representative, or in the controlling shareholder or actual controller of an enterprise legal person;
- (2) A matter affecting the conditions or requirements set out in Articles 7 and 10 of these Guidelines, or any other major matter that may affect the normal conduct of registration business.

Following review and confirmation, the above changes shall be updated in the National Data Property Rights Registration Service System within five working days. Where an institution no longer meets the basic conditions for registration institutions following a change, the data administration department at its domicile shall promptly guide it to make rectifications or withdraw from registration business.

Article 13

A registration institution withdrawing from data property rights registration business shall report to the provincial data administration department at its domicile at least six months in advance and submit a withdrawal plan. Within twenty working days of receiving the report and withdrawal plan, that department shall decide on the plan. If it agrees to the withdrawal, it shall report the relevant circumstances to the national data administration department within five working days of giving its agreement. Following review and approval by the national data administration department, the registration institution shall transfer all data property rights registration materials and related data in its custody, in their entirety, to another continuing registration institution designated by the provincial data administration department.

Withdrawal shall not affect the data property rights registration certificates issued by the institution during its conduct of registration business, nor shall it release the institution from legal liability arising from registration acts performed during that period. Where its fault during that period causes damage to others, the continuing legal person shall bear liability for compensation. Where the legal person has terminated, the matter shall be handled in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations.



Chapter III Registration Procedures

Article 14

Data property rights registration shall proceed through application, acceptance, review, public disclosure, handling of objections, preservation of information as evidence, and issuance of certificates.

Article 15

Matters involving public data resources shall be handled as follows:

- (1) Data collected and generated by Party and government bodies in the lawful performance of their duties, and data collected on their behalf by other enterprises or public institutions under entrustment or authorisation for the purposes of performing those duties, shall not be subject to data property rights registration;
- (2) Following authorised operation of public data resources, the public data products and services developed therefrom may undergo data property rights registration after registration has been completed on the public data resources registration platform;
- (3) Unless otherwise provided, public utility enterprises, including water, gas, heating and electricity suppliers and public transport operators, may register property rights in data generated in the course of providing public services.

Article 16

Applicants may voluntarily apply to a registration institution for data property rights registration themselves or through an authorised representative. They shall submit an application form and supporting materials concerning the source of the data, the attribution of data property rights and other relevant matters. The materials submitted shall be true, accurate and complete, and shall contain no false records, misleading statements or material omissions.

Article 17

Upon receiving application materials for data property rights registration, a registration institution shall proceed as follows and notify the applicant of the acceptance decision within three working days:

- (1) Where the materials contain errors, are incomplete or fail to meet the requirements, it shall notify the applicant in writing of non-acceptance and, in a single notification, specify all





materials requiring supplementation or correction and the deadline for doing so. If the applicant fails to supplement or correct the materials within that deadline, no application shall be deemed to have been made;

(2) Where the materials are complete and meet the requirements, or all required supplementary or corrected materials have been submitted, it shall accept the application and notify the applicant in writing.

A registration institution shall not refuse to accept an application without justifiable grounds. The date of acceptance shall be the date on which the institution notifies the applicant of acceptance.

Where a registration institution fails to notify the applicant in writing of non-acceptance as required above, the application shall be deemed accepted. The first working day following expiry of the notification period shall be deemed the date of acceptance.

Article 18

After accepting an application, a registration institution shall conduct a reasonable and prudent review of the accuracy of the data description, the compliance of the data source and the clarity of the data property rights, among other matters. It may require the applicant to provide supplementary supporting materials and, where necessary, verify matters with interested parties or other relevant persons or entities. Where the applicant is unable to provide supplementary supporting materials and the institution cannot verify the matters through lawful channels, it may terminate the registration process.

Article 19

When reviewing the accuracy of a data description, a registration institution shall focus on whether the data name is concise, accurate and unambiguous. In principle, the name shall include the time period, geographical area, industry, content and data type.

Article 20

An applicant shall not enjoy data property rights in data obtained in violation of laws or regulations. When reviewing the compliance of the data source, the registration institution shall examine the following:

(1) For data generated through collection, whether the collection activities are lawful and compliant;



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- (2) For data acquired by agreement, whether the relevant agreement provides that the applicant enjoys the relevant data property rights. Where there is no provision or the provision is unclear, the institution may request a supplementary agreement or make a reasonable and prudent determination in light of the actual circumstances;
 - (3) For publicly available data collected through automated programmes, whether the data submitted for registration are publicly available and whether the applicant's means and methods of collection are lawful and compliant;
 - (4) For data created through derivation, first, whether the applicant holds a right to use the original data, and second, whether the relevant agreement specifies the attribution of property rights in the derived data. In the absence of an express agreement, whether the data differ substantively from the original data in content, form or structure and possess significantly greater value;
 - (5) For data involving personal information, important data or other such matters, whether their acquisition complies with the Personal Information Protection Law of the People's Republic of China, the Data Security Law of the People's Republic of China and other laws and regulations.

Article 21

A registration institution shall review the clarity of data property rights in accordance with the following requirements:

- (1) Data processors may register rights to hold, use and commercially exploit data generated through collection in production and business activities conducted by themselves or jointly with others, provided that no laws, regulations or contractual provisions are violated;
- (2) Where any person or entity authorises another person under a civil contract to collect data whose generation it has facilitated, it shall be entitled to obtain the relevant data and may register rights to hold, use and commercially exploit the data so obtained;
- (3) Natural persons may register rights to hold, use and commercially exploit data that they lawfully collect, generate or obtain;
- (4) Data processors implementing the requirements of the national data classification and graded protection system may register rights to hold and use publicly available data collected through automated programmes, provided that they do not unlawfully intrude into another person's network, interfere with the normal operation of network services, compromise effective technological measures or prejudice the lawful rights and interests of individuals or





organisations. They may register rights to hold, use and commercially exploit data products created without substantively substituting for the products or services of the party from which the data were collected;

(5) Where multiple data processors cooperate in the integrated development of data, the relevant rights shall be registered in accordance with their contract. For data already integrated, where the contract does not specify data property rights or does so unclearly, each participating party may register rights to hold and use the data and, with the consent of the other participating parties, may register a right to commercially exploit the data;

(6) Where a data processor, while protecting the lawful rights and interests of all parties, makes substantive changes to the content, form or structure of data in which it holds a right of use, through processing using specialised knowledge, modelling and analysis, extraction of key information or other methods, thereby significantly enhancing the value of the data and creating derived data, it may register rights to hold, use and commercially exploit such derived data;

(7) Where data processing is entrusted to another person, unless otherwise provided by law or agreed by contract, the entrusted party may not register rights to hold, use or commercially exploit the original data, intermediate data, resulting data or other data involved in the entrusted processing.

The rights to hold, use and commercially exploit data are mutually independent. The same rights holder may enjoy all of them, or one or more of them. Different rights holders may simultaneously enjoy the same right in the same data on a non-exclusive basis.

Article 22

Where a review identifies any of the following circumstances, the registration institution shall refuse registration and notify the applicant in writing:

- (1) Registration of the data may prejudice national security, public interests or the lawful rights and interests of individuals or organisations;
- (2) The data source violates laws or regulations;
- (3) There is an unresolved dispute over entitlement to the data;
- (4) The applicant conceals the true circumstances or provides false supporting evidence;
- (5) Other circumstances in which registration shall be refused under laws or regulations.





Article 23

The following matters shall be recorded by way of remarks:

- (1) Agreed periods, conditions or other terms governing the exercise of data property rights;
- (2) Seizure and other preservation measures lawfully imposed by people's courts, people's procuratorates, public security organs or other competent authorities;
- (3) Temporary control measures imposed by the competent administrative departments to safeguard national security or public interests;
- (4) Matters required to be recorded by laws or regulations;
- (5) Other matters that the registration institution considers necessary to record.

Article 24

Where none of the circumstances specified in Article 22 exists, the registration institution shall publicly disclose the applicant's information, the data name, a summary of the data and the recorded restrictions on rights, among other matters, through the National Data Property Rights Registration Service System. An applicant with justifiable grounds may request exemption from public disclosure, which the registration institution shall determine in light of the actual circumstances.

The public disclosure period shall be five working days, commencing on the date on which the information is published in the National Data Property Rights Registration Service System.

Article 25

Any person raising an objection to publicly disclosed information shall provide the grounds for the objection and relevant materials. The registration institution shall investigate the objection within ten working days of receiving it, may require the applicant to provide explanations, and shall promptly decide on its handling. If it finds that registration should not be granted, it shall decide to refuse registration.

Article 26

The registration institution shall preserve important matters arising during registration and the registration results as evidence in the National Data Property Rights Registration Service System, including, without limitation, basic information on the applicant, basic particulars of the data, the content of rights and restrictions on rights, to ensure that registration information cannot be tampered with, that the registration process is traceable and that the registered





content can be verified. Applicants may voluntarily provide data watermarks, data fingerprints and other materials for preservation as evidence by the institution. Registration shall be completed when the registration information is preserved as evidence. The validity period of data property rights registration shall generally not exceed five years, commencing on the date of such preservation. Renewal registration shall be completed where renewal is required.

Article 27

Upon completing registration, the registration institution shall prepare and issue a certificate in accordance with the uniform format and coding requirements provided by the National Data Property Rights Registration Service System and affix its special registration seal. A sample certificate and the coding rules are set out in Annex 6. Where the certificate differs from the information preserved as evidence in the System, the latter shall prevail.

Article 28

A registration institution shall complete data property rights registration formalities within ten working days of accepting the application. Where an extension is necessary due to complex data sources, a very large volume of data or other such circumstances, an appropriate extension may be granted, but shall not exceed ten working days. Registration institutions are encouraged to optimise and innovate registration services, improve efficiency and shorten registration periods.

Time spent providing supplementary supporting materials, on public disclosure and on handling objections shall not count towards the period prescribed in the preceding paragraph.

Article 29

Where an objector considers that a data property rights registration involves a dispute over entitlement or a registration error, it may raise an objection with the registration institution through the National Data Property Rights Registration Service System. An objection application, preliminary evidence and other relevant materials shall be submitted.

The registration institution shall review whether the objection materials are complete. If they are complete, it shall notify the applicant for registration in writing within five working days of receiving them.

Where the applicant for registration accepts the objection, the institution shall amend the registered content or cancel the registration in accordance with the applicable procedures.





Where the applicant for registration does not accept the objection, it shall submit explanatory materials to the institution. The institution may require the applicant and the objector to cooperate in an investigation and shall issue its findings on the objection. Where both accept those findings, the institution shall take the corresponding action on that basis.

Where the applicant for registration or the objector does not accept the institution's findings, it may apply for arbitration to an arbitration institution in accordance with the parties' agreement or bring proceedings before a people's court. The registration institution shall act in accordance with effective legal instruments issued by a people's court or arbitration institution. Local data administration departments with the necessary capacity are encouraged to provide mediation services.

Article 30

Applicants for registration and interested parties may lawfully inspect and copy necessary data property rights registration materials, and registration institutions shall provide them.

Relevant state organs may, in accordance with laws and regulations, inspect and copy data property rights registration materials relating to matters under investigation or handling.

Entities and individuals inspecting or copying registration materials shall explain the purpose to the registration institution and shall not use the materials obtained for any other purpose. They shall not disclose those materials without the consent of the rights holder.

Article 31

Data property rights registration certificates may serve as proof of the attribution and content of data property rights in the following activities:

- (1) As proof of data property rights in data circulation and transactions;
- (2) As proof of lawful possession or control of data when recognising data assets on balance sheets, providing financing guarantees, making capital contributions in kind at an appraised value or conducting other such activities;
- (3) As evidence for determining entitlement in the resolution of data-related disagreements and disputes;
- (4) As supporting evidence for assessing an enterprise's data-related circumstances under policies supporting the development and recognition of data enterprises and other such policies.





Registration institutions are encouraged, without impairing the impartiality or independence of registration, to strengthen coordination between data property rights registration and services such as data quality assessment and valuation, thereby providing end-to-end services to the market.

When providing services, data circulation service institutions shall accept registration certificates issued in accordance with these Guidelines and shall not conduct duplicate reviews or charge duplicate fees without justifiable grounds.

Chapter IV Types of Registration

Article 32

Data property rights registration comprises initial registration, transfer registration, amendment registration, renewal registration and cancellation registration.

Article 33

Initial registration means the first registration by an applicant of property rights in specific data with a registration institution.

An applicant for initial registration shall submit an initial registration application form (reference template in Annex 1), supporting materials concerning its identity and the lawful acquisition of the data property rights, and data samples, a data description and other relevant materials.

Other types of registration concerning the same data may be undertaken only after initial registration has been completed and shall, in principle, be handled by the institution that conducted the initial registration.

Article 34

Where a transferor has completed initial registration, holds rights to hold, use and commercially exploit data, and intends to transfer all or part of those data property rights to a transferee without retaining the transferred rights, the transferor and transferee shall jointly apply for transfer registration.

Applicants shall submit a transfer registration application form (reference template in Annex 2), the transfer contract, the data property rights registration certificate and other relevant materials. Where the registration institution accepts the transfer application and approves it upon review, it shall adjust the transferor's registration certificate accordingly.





Article 35

Provided that no major change is involved, such as a change in the rights holder or the data source, an applicant may apply for amendment registration in the following circumstances:

- (1) A change in the applicant's identifying information, such as its name, legal representative or address;
- (2) An error or change in the data description, the time span covered by the data or other such particulars.

Applicants shall submit an amendment registration application form (reference template in Annex 3), the data property rights registration certificate, supporting materials concerning the amendment and other relevant materials.

Article 36

An applicant may apply to the registration institution for renewal from six months before expiry of the data property rights registration certificate up to the day preceding expiry. Where the certificate expires without an application for renewal, it shall automatically cease to be valid.

Applicants shall submit a renewal registration application form (reference template in Annex 4), the data property rights registration certificate and other relevant materials.

Article 37

A registration institution shall cancel registered data property rights in any of the following circumstances:

- (1) The applicant requests cancellation;
- (2) The original rights holder's data property rights are extinguished due to destruction of the data or other such circumstances;
- (3) Cancellation is required pursuant to the outcome of the handling of an objection or other such grounds;
- (4) Other circumstances prescribed by laws or regulations.

Applicants shall submit a cancellation registration application form (reference template in Annex 5), the data property rights registration certificate and any other materials required by the institution. Where the institution discovers that a certificate should be cancelled, it may cancel it on its own initiative and shall notify the original applicant in writing.



Chapter V Legal Liability

Article 38

Registration institutions shall bear legal responsibility for the accuracy of registration results. Where a registration institution or its staff engages in any of the following conduct and the circumstances are relatively minor, the provincial data administration department at the institution's domicile shall order rectification within a prescribed period and suspend the institution's publication of registration information in the National Data Property Rights Registration Service System. Where the circumstances are serious or rectification is refused, the institution shall be removed from the National Directory of Data Property Rights Registration Institutions. Where the conduct constitutes a violation of law or a criminal offence, the corresponding liability shall be borne in accordance with the law:

- (1) Intentionally or through gross negligence granting registration to an application that fails to satisfy the conditions, or making an erroneous registration;
- (2) Tampering with, damaging, destroying or forging data property rights registration information or certificates;
- (3) Disclosing registration materials, registration information or other such information in a manner prejudicing national security, public interests or the lawful rights and interests of others;
- (4) Other violations of laws or regulations.

Where such conduct by a registration institution causes damage to another person, the institution shall bear liability for damages and other applicable liability in accordance with the law. After bearing liability, it may seek recovery from other responsible persons in accordance with the law, where such persons exist.

Article 39

Where an applicant for registration engages in any of the following conduct and causes damage to another person, it shall bear civil liability, including liability for damages, in accordance with the law. Where the conduct constitutes a violation of law or a criminal offence, the corresponding liability shall be borne in accordance with the law:

- (1) Obtaining registration by deception, including concealing the true circumstances or submitting false materials;
- (2) Deliberately obtaining duplicate registrations to secure improper benefits;
- (3) Prejudicing national security, public interests or the lawful rights and interests of others;





(4) Other violations of laws or regulations.

Article 40

Staff of data administration departments who abuse their powers, neglect their duties or practise favouritism or fraud in administering data property rights registration activities shall be subject to the corresponding penalties or administrative sanctions for public officials in accordance with laws and regulations. Where a criminal offence is constituted, criminal liability shall be pursued in accordance with the law.

Chapter VI Supplementary Provisions

Article 41

Where other types of data registration were completed before the implementation of these Guidelines and the relevant matters reviewed are consistent with their requirements, registration institutions may simplify the procedures in light of the circumstances and shall retain the relevant materials.

Article 42

For the purposes of these Guidelines, the expressions "at least" and "within" include the number specified.





Annex 1

Initial Registration Application Form (Reference Template)

Applicant information

Applicant name	Enter the full name of the applicant. For joint applications, list each applicant in order.
Applicant type	Select according to the applicant's legal status. For joint applications, specify each applicant's type. Examples: natural person / legal person / unincorporated organisation.
Identification number	Enter the applicant's identity document number, Unified Social Credit Code or other identifying number. For joint applications, list each applicant's number in order.
Contact person	Name of the regular contact for the applicant.
Telephone number	Enter the applicant's telephone number, including the area code for fixed lines or the overseas calling code for overseas numbers.
Contact address	Enter the applicant's full contact address.
Business particulars	Enter the applicant's legal representative, registration date, registered address, term of operation, scope of business / activities, current legal existence status and other relevant particulars.

Data information

Data name	Use the time period, geographical area, industry, content and data type; preferably no more than 40 Chinese characters. Examples: Shanghai Agricultural Production and Sales Data Report 2019–2024; 2024 National Aerial Work Equipment Rental Dataset.
Data summary	Provide an introduction to the data to be registered, including its functions, form and uses. This should not exceed 400 Chinese characters. Example: These data were generated by [region / department / institution] in the course of [production / provision of services / business operations / activities], contain specific information including [...], and may be used for [...].
Industry	Enter the industry classification of the data using the section and division names in GB/T 4754, Industrial Classification for National Economic Activities.



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Data source	Examples: generated through collection / publicly available data collected through automated programmes / acquired by agreement / created through derivation.
Geographical coverage	Enter the geographical coverage according to the geographical origin of the data. Examples: international / nationwide / provincial / municipal / district or county / below district or county level.
Temporal coverage	The time period covered by the data. Example: [day / month] 2019 to [day / month] 2024.
Update frequency	Examples: daily / weekly / monthly / annually / on demand / in real time / other.
Data volume	Enter the scale and volume of the data. Examples: [number] records; [number] TB.
Data form	Examples: images / text / video / audio / tables / other forms; structured / semi-structured / unstructured data.
Restrictions	Briefly describe restrictions or prohibitions on use, such as the types of permitted users, buyer qualifications and capabilities, the buyer's application environment, the buyer's geographical location, whether resale is permitted and whether cross-border transfers of data are permitted. If there are none, enter "None".
Explanation of the allocation of rights	Describe the names, Unified Social Credit Codes, types of rights, duration of rights and restrictions on rights of the relevant data property rights holders, including the applicant, and provide supporting documents.





Annex 2

Transfer Registration Application Form (Reference Template)

Data name	Use the time period, geographical area, industry, content and data type; preferably no more than 40 Chinese characters. Examples: Shanghai Agricultural Production and Sales Data Report 2019–2024; 2024 National Aerial Work Equipment Rental Dataset.
Registration certificate number	

Transferor information

Transferor name	Enter the full name of the transferor.
Transferor type	Select according to the transferor's legal status. Examples: natural person / legal person / unincorporated organisation.
Identification number	Enter the transferor's identity document number, Unified Social Credit Code or other identifying number.
Contact person	Name of the regular contact for the transferor.
Telephone number	Enter the transferor's telephone number, including the area code for fixed lines or the overseas calling code for overseas numbers.
Contact address	Enter the transferor's full contact address.

Transferee information

Transferee name	Enter the full name of the transferee.
Transferee type	Select according to the transferee's legal status. Examples: natural person / legal person / unincorporated organisation.
Identification number	Enter the transferee's identity document number, Unified Social Credit Code or other identifying number.
Contact person	Name of the regular contact for the transferee.
Telephone number	Enter the transferee's telephone number, including the area code for fixed lines or the overseas calling code for overseas numbers.
Contact address	Enter the transferee's full contact address.
Content of the rights transferred	Enter the rights acquired by the transferee, including the scope of the data, the type and scope of rights, their validity period and the permitted scope of use.



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Annex 3

Amendment Registration Application Form (Reference Template)

Data name	Use the time period, geographical area, industry, content and data type; preferably no more than 40 Chinese characters. Examples: Shanghai Agricultural Production and Sales Data Report 2019–2024; 2024 National Aerial Work Equipment Rental Dataset.
Registration certificate number	

Applicant information

Applicant name	Enter the full name of the applicant. For joint applications, list each applicant in order.
Applicant type	Select according to the applicant's legal status. For joint applications, specify each applicant's type. Examples: natural person / legal person / unincorporated organisation.
Identification number	Enter the applicant's identity document number, Unified Social Credit Code or other identifying number. For joint applications, list each applicant's number in order.
Contact person	Name of the regular contact for the applicant.
Telephone number	Enter the applicant's telephone number, including the area code for fixed lines or the overseas calling code for overseas numbers.
Contact address	Enter the applicant's full contact address.

Amendments

Matter to be amended	Content before amendment	Content after amendment





Annex 4

Renewal Registration Application Form (Reference Template)

Data name	Use the time period, geographical area, industry, content and data type; preferably no more than 40 Chinese characters. Examples: Shanghai Agricultural Production and Sales Data Report 2019–2024; 2024 National Aerial Work Equipment Rental Dataset.
Registration certificate number	

Applicant information

Applicant name	Enter the full name of the applicant. For joint applications, list each applicant in order.
Applicant type	Select according to the applicant's legal status. For joint applications, specify each applicant's type. Examples: natural person / legal person / unincorporated organisation.
Identification number	Enter the applicant's identity document number, Unified Social Credit Code or other identifying number. For joint applications, list each applicant's number in order.
Contact person	Name of the regular contact for the applicant.
Telephone number	Enter the applicant's telephone number, including the area code for fixed lines or the overseas calling code for overseas numbers.
Contact address	Enter the applicant's full contact address.
Renewal particulars	Enter detailed information, including the period for which renewal is requested and the types of data property rights concerned.





Annex 5

Cancellation Registration Application Form (Reference Template)

Data name	Use the time period, geographical area, industry, content and data type; preferably no more than 40 Chinese characters. Examples: Shanghai Agricultural Production and Sales Data Report 2019–2024; 2024 National Aerial Work Equipment Rental Dataset.
Registration certificate number	

Applicant information

Applicant name	Enter the full name of the applicant. For joint applications, list each applicant in order.
Applicant type	Select according to the applicant's legal status. For joint applications, specify each applicant's type. Examples: natural person / legal person / unincorporated organisation.
Identification number	Enter the applicant's identity document number, Unified Social Credit Code or other identifying number. For joint applications, list each applicant's number in order.
Contact person	Name of the regular contact for the applicant.
Telephone number	Enter the applicant's telephone number, including the area code for fixed lines or the overseas calling code for overseas numbers.
Contact address	Enter the applicant's full contact address.
Grounds for cancellation	Enter the types of data property rights to be cancelled and other relevant particulars.





Annex 6

Sample Data Property Rights Registration Certificate

Data Property Rights Registration Certificate

Certificate number	SJ0102025059452
Rights holder	××× Limited Liability Company
Social Credit Code	12345678912345678A
Type of rights	Right to hold / right to use / right to commercially exploit data
Data name	Report on Agricultural Production and Sales Data in Shanghai from 2019 to 2024
Validity period	28 July 2024 to 27 July 2029
QR code	Scan the QR code for verification and further information.
Issuing institution	Registration Service Centre of ×× Province
Registration date	28 July 2024
Production supervised by	×× Data Administration

[Seal of the registration service centre shown on the sample certificate.]



Coding Rules for Data Property Rights Registration Certificates

A certificate code consists of 15 letters and digits. From left to right, it comprises a fixed identifier (2 characters), geographical area (2 digits), data property rights registration institution (1 digit), date of assignment of the data property rights code (6 digits), and data property rights registration serial number (4 digits).

Order	Field	Length	Values
1	Fixed identifier	2 characters	Fixed value: SJ
2	Geographical area of the registration institution	2 digits	00–99, by reference to the Codes for the Administrative Divisions of the People's Republic of China
3	Data property rights registration institution	1 digit	0–9
4	Date of assignment of the data property rights code	6 digits	Four-digit year + two-digit month; for example, 202505 represents May 2025
5	Monthly serial number of the data property rights registration	4 digits	0001–9999; capacity: 9,999

Total code length: 15 characters.

Fixed identifier: the two-character identifier “SJ” indicates that the string is a data property rights registration certificate code.

Geographical area: a two-digit code identifying the geographical area to which the data property rights registration institution belongs.

Data property rights registration institution: a one-digit code identifying the registration institution.

Date of assignment of the data property rights code: a six-digit code consisting of a four-digit year and a two-digit month.

Data property rights registration serial number: a four-digit code representing the serial number of the registration in that month.

Source: National Data Administration, official Guidelines and all six annexes; issuing notice reproduced by the Big Data Development Center of Hainan Province.

https://www.nda.gov.cn/sjj/zwgk/zcfb/0704/20260703230745065425855_pc.html

https://dsj.hainan.gov.cn/mtbd/202607/t20260707_4106326.html



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