

Trademarks

Highlights

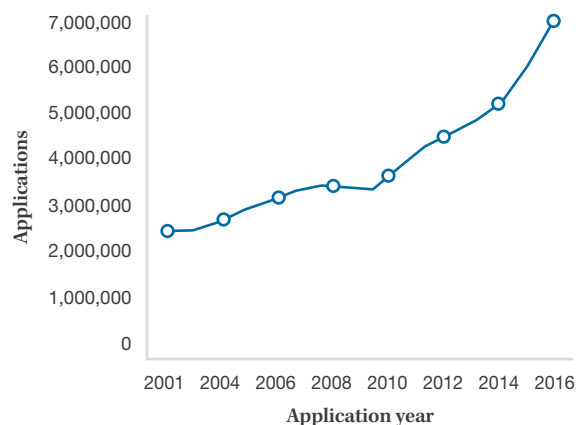
Applications grew by 16.4% in 2016

An estimated 7 million trademark applications were filed worldwide in 2016, 16.4% more than in 2015 (figure 8). This marks the seventh consecutive year of growth. There are now almost three times as many trademark applications being filed around the world than in 2001 – applications have increased every year except for three during that period, and five years saw annual growth exceed 10%.

Trademark applications dipped in 2001, but returned to growth the following year. After slowing in 2007 and showing slight declines in 2008 and 2009, they rebounded in 2010 and have continued to increase year on year. For each year since 2010, large numbers of applications filed in China have accounted for between 50% and 85% of the increases in overall growth.

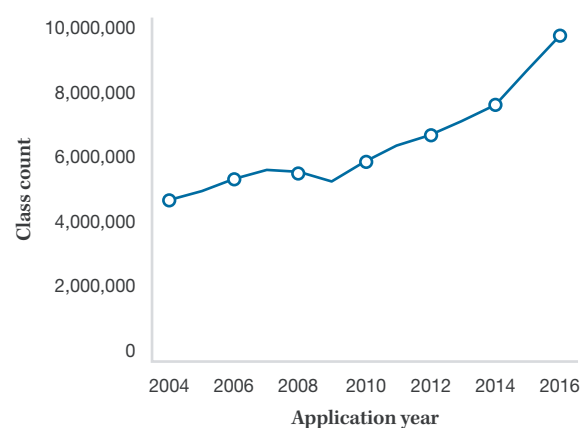
When differences in filing systems across national and regional offices are harmonized using the application class count, trademark filing activity in 2016 also saw a double-digit increase, up 13.5% on the previous year. The total number of classes specified in applications – known as the application class count – reached an estimated 9.77 million (figure 9). Excluding the 2016 application class count for China, trademark filing activity grew by a more moderate 5% in the rest of the world.

Figure 8
Trademark applications worldwide



Source: Standard figure B1.

Figure 9
Trademark application class counts worldwide



Source: Standard figure B2.

Class count

A trademark application may refer to different classes of goods or services. Many offices use the Nice Classification, an international classification of goods and services for registering trademarks and service marks. Applications received by these offices are classified in one or more of the 45 Nice classes (see www.wipo.int/classifications/nice). Some offices allow single-class filing only, meaning applicants have to file a separate application for each class. Others permit multi-class filings, enabling applicants to file a single application in which a number of classes can be specified. To improve international comparisons of the numbers of applications received, it helps to compare class counts across offices. Class counts are also used to make trademark registration activity internationally comparable. This method for comparing offices began in 2004, the first year for which complete class count data are available.

Offices with the most filing activity

As with other forms of intellectual property (IP), the increase in trademark filing activity (measured in application class counts) largely reflects high numbers of trademark applications filed in China. In 2016, the trademark office of China accounted for 75% of the annual increase in global trademark filing activity. It was followed by the office of Japan, which accounted for 9% of total growth.

The office of China's class count of almost 3.7 million was followed by a count of 545,587 at the office of the United States of America (U.S.) (figure 10). These have been the top two offices since the early 2000s, but since 2006 China's class count has grown from double that of the U.S. to over six times as much. These two offices were followed by that of Japan (451,320), the European Union Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO; 369,970) and that of India (313,623). The top five offices accounted for 55% of all trademark filing activity in 2016, up from 34% a decade earlier in 2006.

Among the top 20 offices, over half had more trademark filing activity in 2016 than in 2015, with the largest increases of 30.8% recorded in both China and Japan, followed by double-digit growth in Viet Nam (+21.1%), the United Kingdom (U.K.; +19.1%) and the Russian Federation (+14.8%). Conversely, the offices of France (-3.1%) and the Republic of Korea (-1.7%) saw declines.

For offices located in low- and middle-income countries, annual growth was particularly high in Madagascar (+22.1%), Pakistan (+28.8%) and Yemen (+33.7%). The offices of Morocco, the Philippines and Uzbekistan saw double-digit growth of about 12-14%.

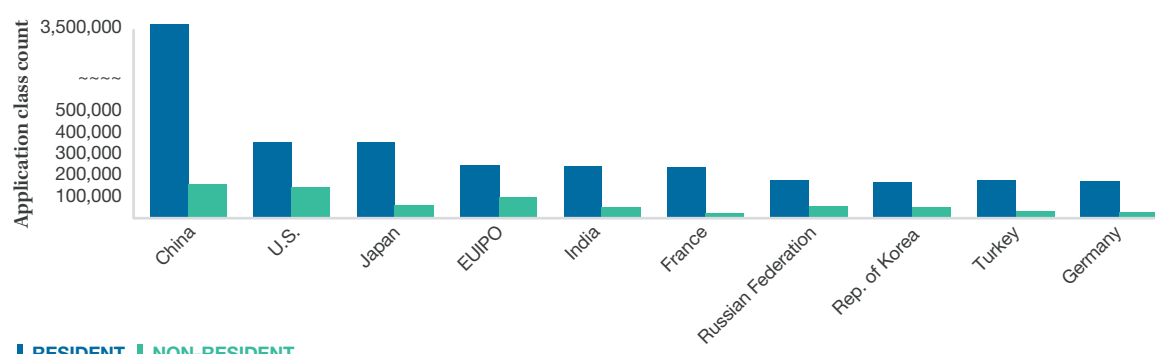
At most offices, trademark applications are filed mainly by residents seeking protection within their domestic jurisdiction. In 2016, residents accounted for 79.8% of global filing activity. In fact, domestic filing is becoming increasingly pronounced as a share of total filing activity, with the world resident application class count having increased by 15.5% on the previous year; in contrast, that for non-residents increased by only 6%.

Due largely to the high number of resident trademark applications in China, the global non-resident share of filing activity declined by almost 13 percentage points from a peak of 33.1% in 2004 to 20.2% in 2016. However, when the figures for China are excluded, the non-resident share fell by only around 7 percentage points over the same period.

Of the top 20 offices, half had non-resident filing shares of around 20% or greater, with Australia (39.7%), Canada (47%), Mexico (30.3%), Switzerland (59%) and Viet Nam (33%) recording the highest. The lowest non-resident shares were recorded at the offices of China (4.6%), France (5.9%) and the Islamic Republic of Iran (6.9%). The low non-resident shares for France and other EU member state offices can be explained by the fact that many non-resident applicants file for protection in these countries via the EUIPO.

Resident filing activity drove the double-digit growth in China, Japan, the Russian Federation, the U.K. and Viet Nam as well as growth at several other top 20 offices, whereas non-resident filing activity accounted for most or all of the total growth in Australia, the EUIPO, Switzerland and the U.S. In Canada, France, Germany and the Republic of Korea, declines in total filing activity can be attributed entirely or mainly to a drop in resident applications.

Figure 10
Trademark application class counts for the top 10 offices, 2016



Source: Standard figure B10.

The list of top 20 offices in 2016 is largely similar to that in 2015, but with a somewhat different ranking and several new additions. Due to the recent provision of application class counts by the Islamic Republic of Iran, its office appears for the first time among the top 20 offices at number 11. Another new arrival is the office of Viet Nam, which enters the list at number 19. As for changes in ranking, Japan moved up one place ahead of the EUIPO, replacing it as the third largest office in terms of trademark filing activity. For the second year running, India ranks among the top five offices in trademark filing activity. The Russian Federation moved up two places to number seven, ahead of both the Republic of Korea and Turkey.

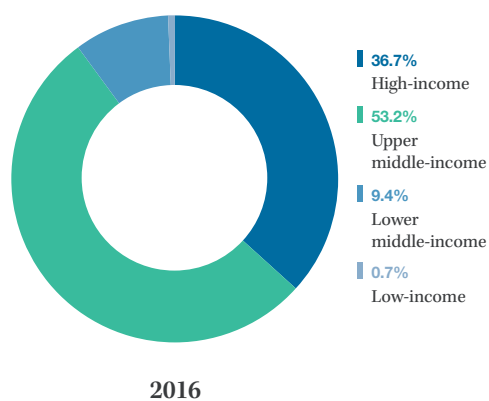
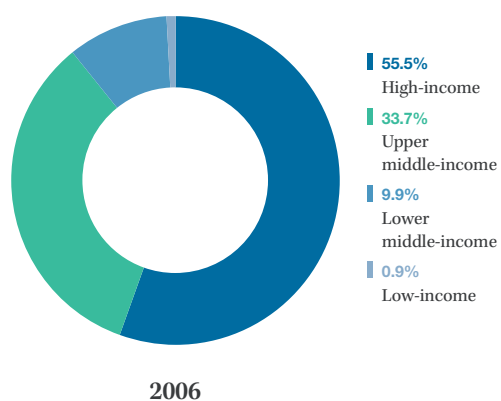
Total application class counts at offices of high-income economies grew only slightly (+2%) between 2006 and 2016. This is lower than the average annual growth rates for all other income groups. The highest growth (+11.3%) over this 11-year period was recorded for offices of upper middle-income countries. Offices of lower middle-income (+5.7%) and low-income (+4%) countries also saw growth over the same period.

Twelve of the top 20 offices are in high-income economies, six are in upper middle-income countries (Brazil, China, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Mexico, the Russian Federation and Turkey) and two are in lower

middle-income countries (India and Viet Nam). In 2016, the offices of high-income countries together received 36.7% of total global filing activity, down from 55.5% in 2006. In contrast, the share for offices of upper middle-income countries rose from 33.7% in 2006 to 53.2% in 2016, due to their combined high average annual growth (figure 11). When China's statistics are removed from the upper middle-income group, the application class count for the other countries in this group still grew between 2006 and 2016, but at a lower rate of 4%. However, the combined share of the world total claimed by upper middle-income countries actually decreased from 19.3% to 15.4%. The shares of total filing activity for lower middle-income (9.4% in 2016) and low-income countries (0.7%) did not change much over the same period.

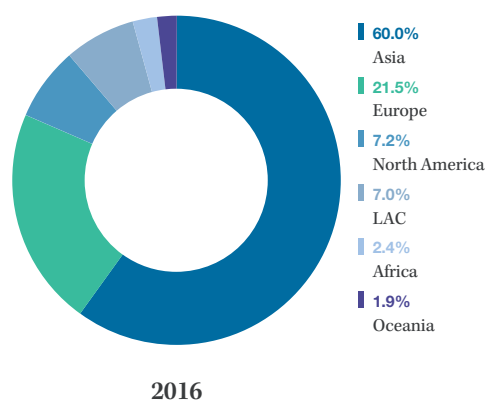
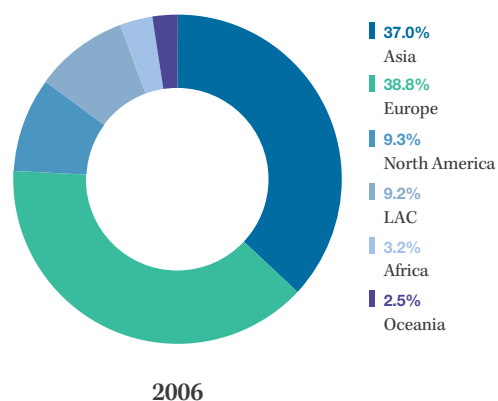
Eight of the top 20 offices in 2016 were located in Europe, seven in Asia, two each in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) and North America, and one in Oceania. Offices in Asia accounted for 60% of all trademark filing activity, up from 37% in 2006. This in part explains the decline in overall shares for the other five geographical regions over the same period (figure 12). Offices in Europe accounted for 21.5% of the world total in 2016, followed by North America (7.2%) and LAC (7%) – holding almost equal shares – and by Africa (2.4%) and Oceania (1.9%).

Figure 11
Trademark application class counts by income group



Source: Standard figure B7.

Figure 12
Trademark application class counts by region

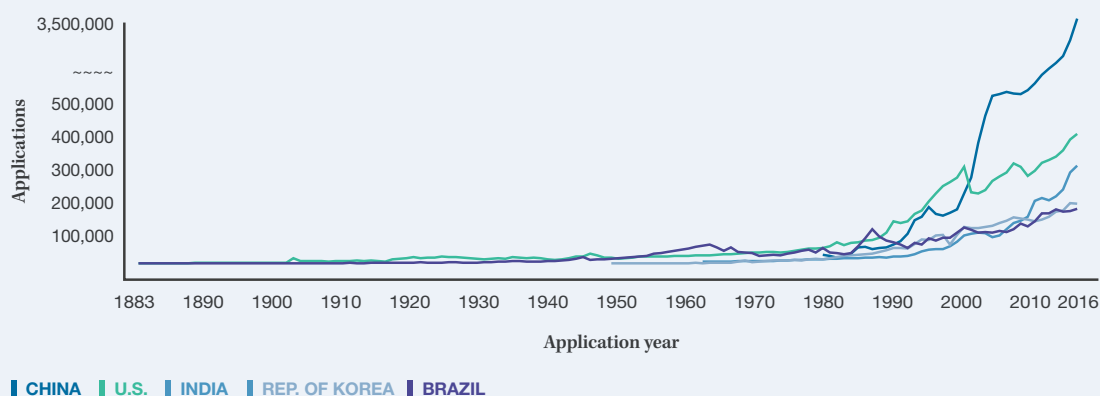


Source: Standard figure B8.

Trademark filings since 1883

Trademark filings were fairly low and stable until the mid-1980s. Filings at China's office took off in the 1990s, and in 2001 they exceeded those received by that of the U.S., making China's office the largest in terms of applications received. Even so, filings in the U.S. have doubled since the mid-1990s despite declines at the end of the dot-com era in 2001 and 2002 and again during the financial crisis in 2008 and 2009. Having remained below 100,000 until 2006, India's trademark filings are now rapidly approaching 300,000. Trademark applications in the Republic of Korea stand at just over 180,000, and they are close to 170,000 in Brazil.

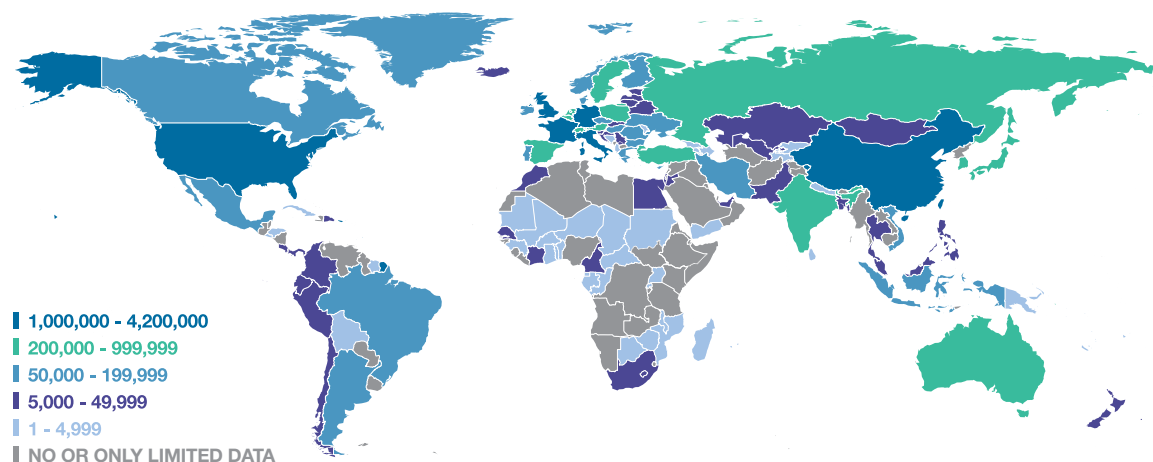
Trend in trademark applications for the top five offices



Source: Standard figure B9.

Map 2

Equivalent trademark application class counts by origin, 2016



Source: Standard map B19.

Equivalent application class count

Applications at some regional IP offices are equivalent to multiple applications in the countries that are members of the organizations establishing those offices. For example, to calculate the number of equivalent applications for the EUIPO, each application is multiplied by the corresponding number of EU member states. So an application filed with the EUIPO by an applicant residing outside the EU is counted as 28 applications abroad – equivalent to the 28 member countries of the EU in 2016. An application filed by an applicant residing in an EU country is counted as 1 resident application and 27 applications abroad. The same multiplier is applied to the classes specified in these applications. The equivalent application class count concept is used for reporting data by origin.

German applicants continue to file the most applications abroad

Trademark applications received by offices from resident and non-resident applicants are referred to as office data, whereas applications filed by applicants at a national/regional office (resident applications) or at foreign offices (applications abroad) are referred to as origin data. Here, trademark statistics based on the origin of the residence of the applicant are reported in order to complement the picture of trademark filing activity worldwide.

In terms of filing activity abroad based on equivalent class count, applicants from Germany seek protection for their marks outside their country more than those of any other origin, a position Germany has held since 2006. In 2016, German filing activity abroad reached an equivalent application class count of about 2.04 million, followed by applicants from the U.S. (1.22 million), the U.K. (1.07 million) and Italy (922,851).¹ The high equivalent class counts for applications abroad from these origins can be explained not only by their high application class counts at numerous offices abroad, but also their frequent use of the EUIPO – with its multiplier effect – to seek protection within the EU as a whole.

Looking at absolute counts – and so removing the EUIPO's multiplier effect – 95% of all filing activity (application class counts) by China-based applicants was in China alone, with only 5% attributed to those seeking protection abroad. The shares for resident filing and filing abroad were similar for applicants from Brazil, India and the Islamic Republic of Iran. Applicants residing in many other low- and middle-income countries also dedicated

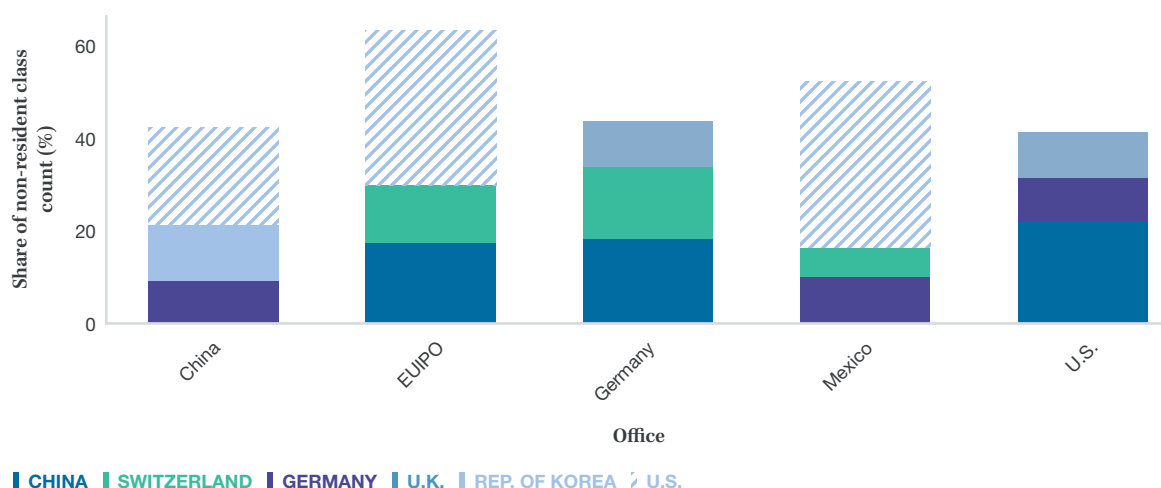
less than 10% of their trademark filing activity to seeking protection abroad.

Among the top 20 origins, about 77% of filing activity by Switzerland-based applicants occurred outside the country. This high share of applications abroad as a proportion of total filing activity was followed by that of applicants from the U.S. (46%) and Germany (45%).

Applicants from the upper middle-income countries Mauritius (57%) and Serbia (55%) sought protection abroad for a considerable share of their trademark filing activity. For upper middle-income countries Colombia, the Russian Federation, Thailand and Turkey and the lower-middle income country El Salvador, the share was 12-13%.

When deciding where to seek trademark protection, applicants consider such factors as market size and geographical proximity. For example, 36% of all non-resident filing activity in Mexico in 2016 came from U.S. applicants, 10% from applicants in Germany and 6% from applicants in Switzerland (figure 13). Applicants from China (22%) and the U.K. (10%) accounted for the largest shares of non-resident trademark filing activity in the U.S., followed by applicants from Germany (9%). In China, the three origins accounting for the largest shares of non-resident filing activity were the U.S. (21%), the Republic of Korea (12%) and Germany (9%). For non-resident filing activity at the EUIPO, it was applicants from the U.S. (34%), China (17%) and Switzerland (12%).

In 2016, applicants from China surpassed those from Switzerland (16%) to become the most active foreign filers at the German IP office, accounting for 18% of application class counts in filings it received from abroad.

Figure 13**Share of total non-resident filing activity by origin at selected offices**

Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office.

Source: Standard figure B25.

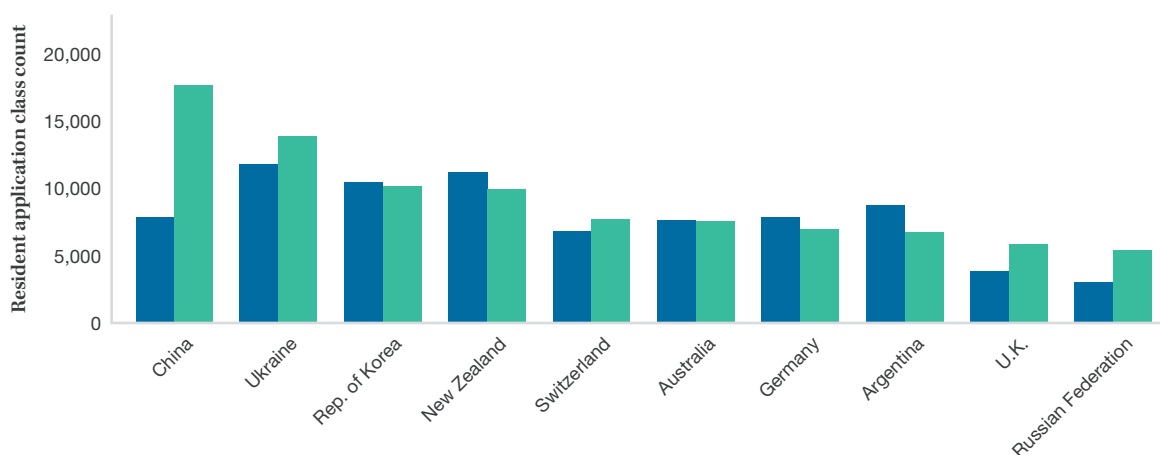
Adjusting for GDP and population

Differences in trademark filing activity across countries may reflect both the size of their economies and their level of economic development. To compare trademark filing intensity across countries, it helps to measure resident application class counts relative to GDP or population level.

When resident trademark applications are viewed as class counts and adjusted by GDP, countries with a lower number of classes specified in resident applications such as New Zealand, Switzerland and Ukraine may rank higher than some countries that otherwise show higher class counts (for example Australia and Germany). Of selected origins, China (17,764), Ukraine

(14,021), the Republic of Korea (10,242), New Zealand (10,016) and Switzerland (7,755) exhibited among the highest ratios of resident application class count to GDP in 2016 (figure 14). China (+9,801), the Russian Federation (+2,374), Ukraine (+2,113) and Mexico (+2,002) saw particularly large increases in resident application class count per unit of GDP between 2006 and 2016. In the case of China, this was due to 2016 resident filing activity being over five times the level recorded in 2006. As for Ukraine, the increase in the ratio over this period was due to a 5.2% rise in resident filing activity coupled with a fall in GDP of 10.7%. In 2016, India, South Africa and Thailand each had a ratio of around 3,300, even though India's resident filing activity was close to 12 times that of residents of South Africa and about 7 times that of residents of Thailand.

Figure 14
Resident trademark application class count per USD 100 billion GDP
for selected origins



■ 2006 ■ 2016

Source: Standard figure B33.

The data reflecting application class count per million population present a somewhat different picture. Iceland – with a population of about 334,300 – reported a resident application class count of 4,550 per million, one of the most intensive among all countries of origin in 2016. Among selected origins, Switzerland (4,391) – with a population of approximately 8.4 million – had a similar resident application class count, followed by the Republic of Korea (3,583), Australia (3,374) and Germany (3,114). Panama, the Russian Federation and the U.S. had ratios of about 1,200-1,300 each, while the ratio for Armenia and Mexico was around 800 (see standard figure B34).

Which classes and industries saw the most filing activity?

Trademarks are registered in relation to particular classes of goods or services. The Nice Classification of goods and services is used in the international trademark system and at certain national and regional offices. Nice Classification statistics offer insights into the relative importance of different goods and services. Service class 35 (advertising, business management, business administration and office functions) has been number one since 2004 – when complete class counts first became available – and in 2016 was represented in 10.5% of

all reported trademark filing activity by class. Nice Class 35 is followed by goods class 9 (6.9%), which includes scientific, photographic, measuring instruments, recording equipment, computers and software; service class 41 (5.8%), which relates to education, entertainment and sports activities; and goods class 25 (5.7%), which includes articles of clothing.

The 11 service-related classes accounted for about 38% of all Nice classes specified in applications filed in 2016, up from 30% in 2004. Services classes accounted for just over a third of all filing activity in China, the Russian Federation and Viet Nam, and half or more in the offices of France, Japan and Spain.

It is useful to group the 45 Nice classes into 10 industry sectors. Agriculture, research and technology, and business services were the top three sectors in 2016, each accounting for between 13% and 18% of global reported trademark filing activity. In contrast, industries relating to chemicals (2.6%) and transportation (5.6%) accounted for the smallest shares (see standard figure B28). The distribution of total trademark applications across industries has remained stable for more than a decade.

Concordant with being the global top industry in terms of trademark filing activity, agriculture was

the top sector at the offices of China (22%), the Republic of Korea (20%) and the Russian Federation (16%). Research and technology was the top industry sector at the EUIPO (21%) and the offices of France (19%), Germany (18%), Japan (26%) and the U.S. (20%). In Turkey, business services topped the list of industry sectors, accounting for 19% of all trademark filing activity. Among the top 10, only the offices of India (23%) and the Republic of Korea (16%) listed health among their top three industry sectors for trademark filing.

4.61 million trademark registrations recorded worldwide in 2016

After examination, an office may decide to register a trademark. The number of registrations issued can fluctuate greatly from year to year, due in part to the resources dedicated by offices to examining trademark applications. For this reason, one should not compare the number of applications filed at an office in a given year with the number of registrations issued by that office in the same year.

The estimated 4.61 million trademark registrations recorded worldwide in 2016 represents an increase of 4.3%, or 191,500 additional registrations, on the previous year's total.

Just as class counts make application activity internationally comparable, so they also permit a more meaningful comparison of registrations. In 2016, an estimated 6.55 million classes were specified in trademark registrations. After two years of double-digit growth, 2016 saw a return to a modest increase of 2.5%, similar to the level of growth recorded in 2013. India's office saw growth of 134% in trademark registration activity in 2016, accounting for 71% of the total global annual increase.

China's office registered trademarks in which about 2.27 million classes were specified, followed distantly by the EUIPO (330,379), and the offices of the U.S. (326,481) and Turkey (218,137).

Along with the very high annual growth in India, several other offices among the top 20 experienced large increases in registration activity, including Argentina (+16.5%), Canada (+14.9%) and the Russian Federation (+15.3%).

Many offices of EU countries – including the Benelux Office for Intellectual Property (BOIP) – have witnessed decreases in filing and registration activity in recent years. This is due in part to the alternative offered by the EUIPO, which provides a route to seek protection for trademarks not only in individual EU member countries, but in the EU as a whole.

Active trademarks increased by 8.7%

Unlike most forms of IP, trademarks can be maintained indefinitely by payment of renewal fees at defined time intervals. In 2016, there were an estimated 39.1 million active trademark registrations at 136 offices worldwide, representing an increase of 8.7% on 2015.

Once again, the office of China accounted for the most trademark registrations in force in 2016, with about 12.38 million – a 19.6% increase on 2015. It was followed by the offices of the U.S. (2.12 million), Japan (1.85 million) and India (1.33 million). With between 1 and 1.1 million trademark registrations in force each, the EUIPO and the offices of Mexico and the Republic of Korea also recorded high numbers of active trademarks. Australia (607,871) had about the same number of trademark registrations in force as Indonesia (605,397), while the Russian Federation (557,405) and Canada (555,571) too had similar figures.

About 13.8 million trademark registrations in force at 65 offices in 2016 can be distributed according to the year in which they were initially registered. This represents 53% of the approximately 26.1 million trademark registrations recorded at these offices between 1983 and 2016.

Sixteen percent of these trademarks registered in 1983 remained in force in 2016, reflecting the enduring value of marks. For those registered in 2006 and later, the percentage rises above 50%. About half of these 13.8 million registrations in force have a recent registration date dating back only to 2010.

Madrid international trademark applications exceeded 50,000 for the first time

To obtain trademark protection in multiple countries or jurisdictions, applicants can either file their applications directly at each individual office – known as the “Paris route” – or file an application for international registration through the Madrid System: the “Madrid route”

(see the glossary). In 2016, the Madrid System offered trademark holders the ability to obtain protection for their branded products and services in an area covering a total of 114 countries.

Madrid international applications totaled 53,493 in 2016, up 9.1% on 2015, marking the seventh consecutive year of growth and the fastest recorded since 2010. In fact, since 2001 the number of applications has increased in all but three years, each coinciding with economic downturns in the early 2000s and 2009. This prevailing growth is due partly to the expanding membership of the Madrid System and partly to a general upward trend in trademark application volumes worldwide.

For the third year in a row, the U.S. remained the largest user of the Madrid System. International applications filed by applicants located in the U.S. reached 7,730. These were followed by applications from Germany (7,544), France (4,124) and China (3,820). Applicants domiciled in China filed about 1,860 more Madrid

applications in 2016 than in 2015. This remarkably high growth of 94.7% pushed China up from eighth largest origin in 2015 to fourth largest in 2016.

Between 2006 and 2016, applicants for international registrations have accounted for between 63% and 77% of all non-resident trademark filing activity emanating from Madrid member jurisdictions at the IP offices of all Madrid members combined.

For many Madrid member offices, over half their non-resident trademark filing activity (application class counts) is received through the Madrid route. In 2016, this was the case for the offices of India (59.1%), Israel (76.3%), Japan (59.6%), the Republic of Korea (57.8%) and Turkey (73.2%), to name a few. The EUIPO (28.3%), and the offices of China (34.3%) and the U.S. (36%), however, received lower shares of total non-resident filing activity via the Madrid route. For further information and statistics, see the *Madrid Yearly Review 2017*.

Standard figures and tables

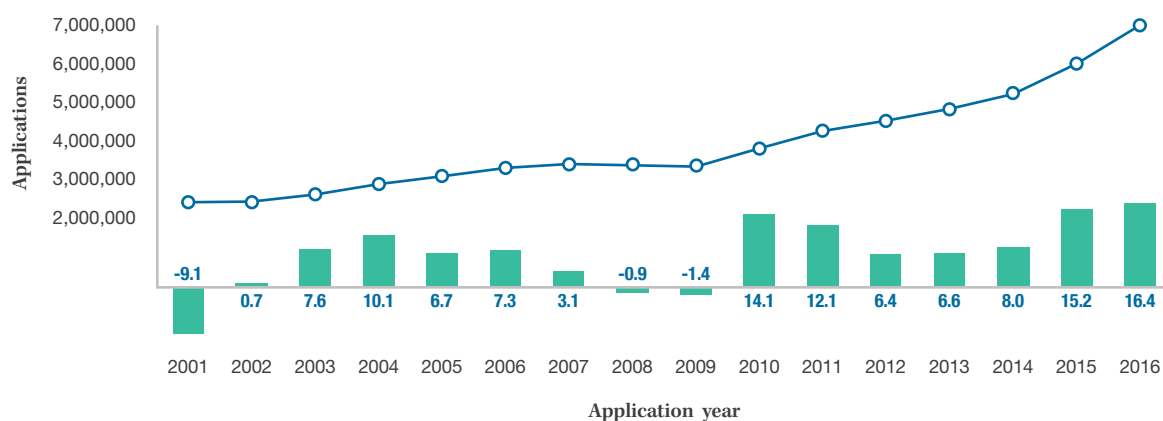
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Trademark applications and registrations worldwide

Figure B1

Trend in trademark applications worldwide



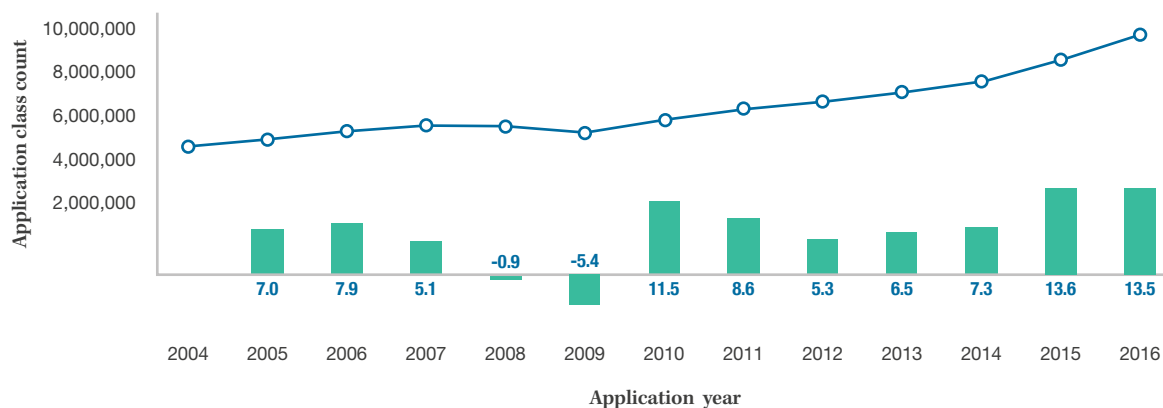
■ APPLICATIONS ■ GROWTH RATE (%)

Note: World totals are WIPO estimates using data covering 169 IP offices. Each total includes the number of applications filed directly with national and regional offices (known as the "Paris route") as well as the number of designations received by offices via the Madrid System (where applicable).

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2017.

Figure B2

Trend in trademark application class counts worldwide

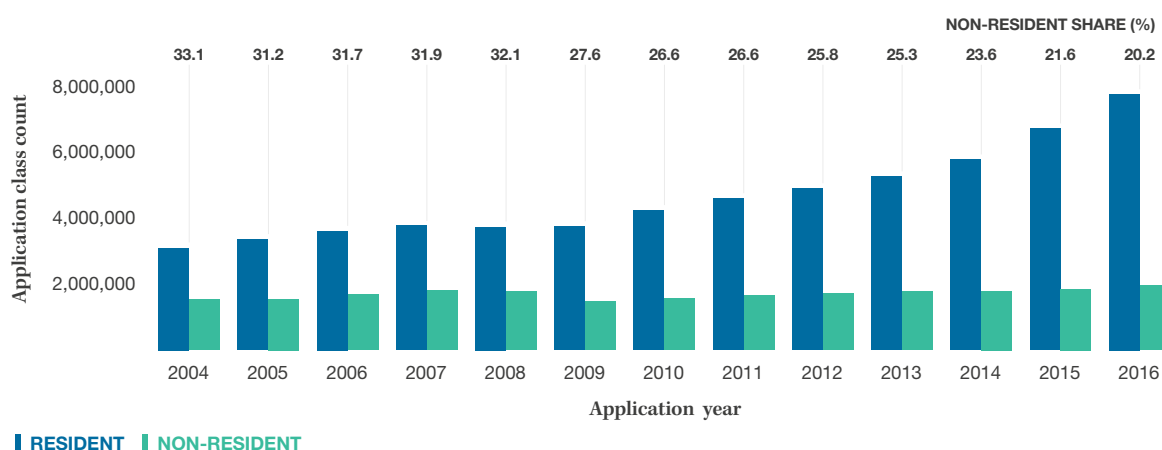


■ APPLICATION CLASS COUNT ■ GROWTH RATE (%)

Note: World totals are WIPO estimates using data covering 166 IP offices. These totals include class counts in applications filed directly with national and regional offices (known as the "Paris route") as well as class counts in designations received by offices via the Madrid System (where applicable). See the glossary for the definition of class count.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2017.

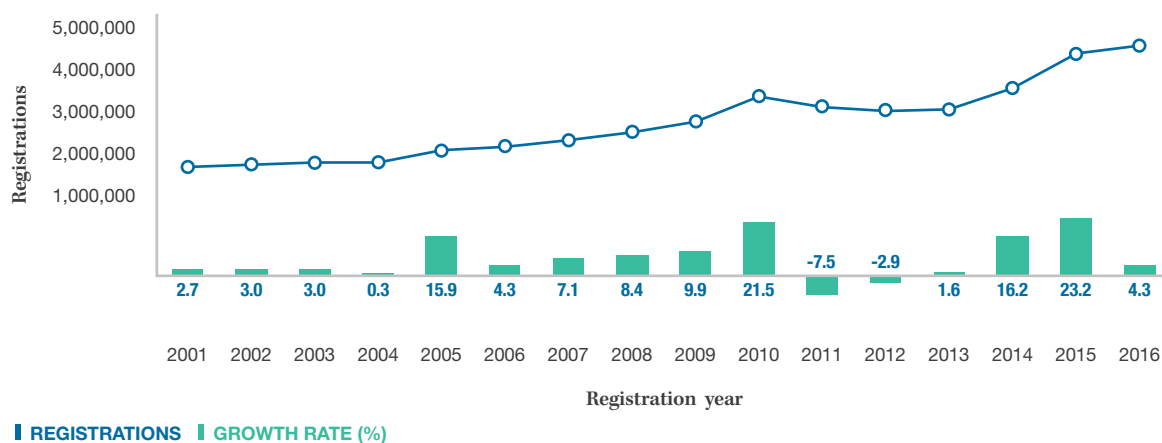
Figure B3
Resident and non-resident trademark application class counts worldwide



Note: World totals are WIPO estimates using data covering 166 IP offices. These totals include class counts in applications filed directly with national and regional offices (known as the "Paris route") as well as class counts in designations received by offices via the Madrid System (where applicable). See the glossary for definitions of class count and for resident and non-resident.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2017.

Figure B4
Trend in trademark registrations worldwide



Note: World totals are WIPO estimates using data covering 169 IP offices. Each total includes the number of registrations issued by national and regional offices for applications filed directly with offices (known as the "Paris route") as well as the number of designations received by offices via the Madrid System (where applicable).

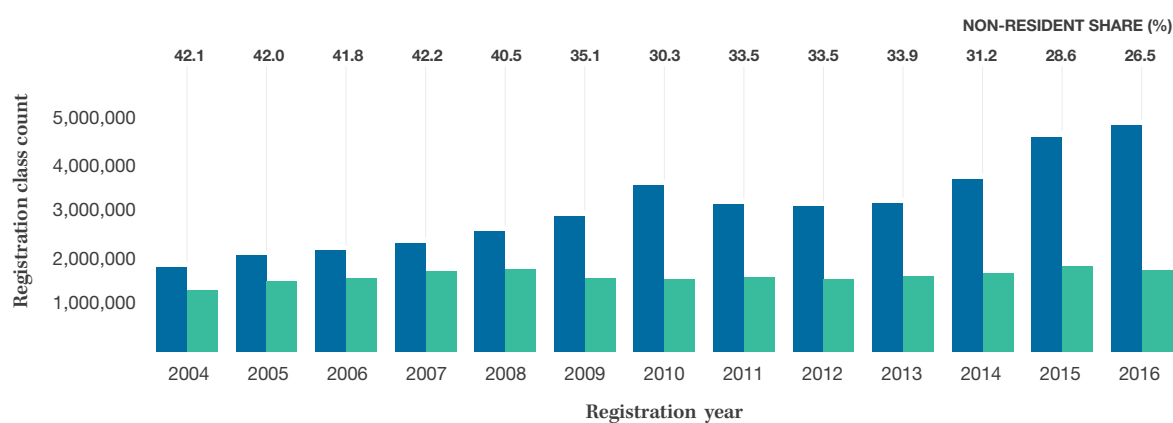
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2017.

Figure B5**Trend in trademark registration class counts worldwide**

■ REGISTRATION CLASS COUNT ■ GROWTH RATE (%)

Note: World totals are WIPO estimates using data covering 166 IP offices. These totals include class counts in registrations issued by national and regional offices for applications filed directly with offices (known as the "Paris route") as well as designations received by offices via the Madrid System (where applicable). See the glossary for the definition of class count.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2017.

Figure B6**Resident and non-resident trademark registration class counts worldwide**

■ RESIDENT ■ NON-RESIDENT

Note: World totals are WIPO estimates using data covering 166 IP offices. These totals include class counts in registrations issued by national and regional offices for applications filed directly with offices (known as the "Paris route") as well as for designations received by offices via the Madrid System (where applicable). See the glossary for definitions of class count and for resident and non-resident.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2017.

Trademark applications and registrations by office

Figure B7

Trademark application class counts by income group

Income group	Application class count		Resident share (%)		Share of world total (%)		Average growth (%)
	2006	2016	2006	2016	2006	2016	2006-16
High-income	2,932,300	3,584,200	68.2	72.1	55.5	36.7	2.0
Upper middle-income	1,778,200	5,201,000	72.6	88.2	33.7	53.2	11.3
...Upper middle-income without China	1,018,500	1,503,100	61.1	70.6	19.3	15.4	4.0
Lower middle-income	525,300	916,700	56.3	65.0	9.9	9.4	5.7
Low-income	44,800	66,300	44.9	43.0	0.9	0.7	4.0
World	5,280,600	9,768,200	68.3	79.8	100.0	100.0	6.3

Note: Totals by income group are WIPO estimates using data covering 166 IP offices. Each category includes the following number of offices: high-income (62), upper middle-income (46), lower middle-income (40) and low-income (18). Data for the European Union Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO) are allocated to the high-income group because most EU member states are high-income countries. For similar reasons, data for the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization (ARIPO) and the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI) are allocated to the low-income group. For information on income group classification, see the Data description section.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2017.

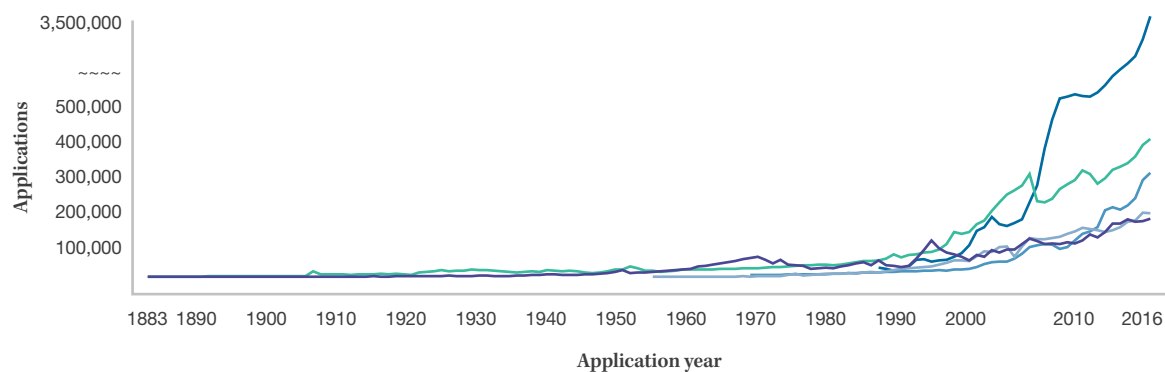
Figure B8

Trademark application class counts by region

Region	Application class count		Resident share (%)		Share of world total (%)		Average growth (%)
	2006	2016	2006	2016	2006	2016	2006-16
Africa	168,900	248,600	44.6	46.1	3.2	2.4	3.9
Asia	1,955,100	5,861,200	74.0	87.1	37.0	60.0	11.6
Europe	2,046,300	2,096,700	65.4	74.7	38.8	21.5	0.2
Latin America & the Caribbean	485,500	680,300	63.4	65.5	9.2	7.0	3.4
North America	490,200	699,300	73.2	67.2	9.3	7.2	3.6
Oceania	134,600	182,100	58.4	53.9	2.5	1.9	3.1
World	5,280,600	9,768,200	68.3	79.8	100.0	100.0	6.3

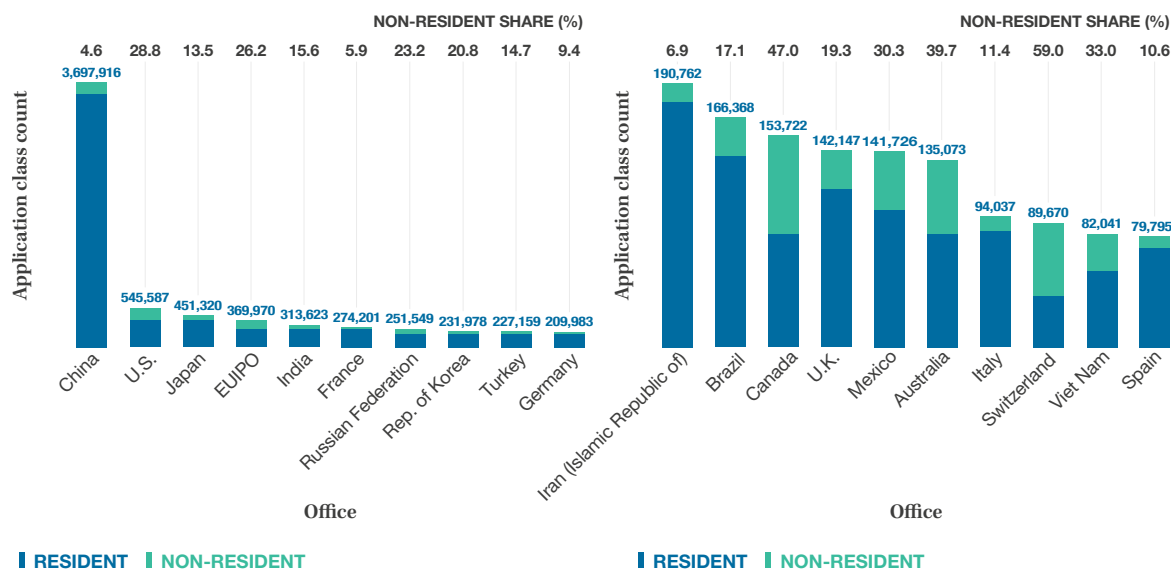
Note: Totals by geographical region are WIPO estimates using data covering 166 IP offices. Each region includes the following number of offices: Africa (33), Asia (46), Europe (43), Latin America & the Caribbean (37), North America (2) and Oceania (5).

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2017.

Figure B9**Trend in trademark applications for the top five offices**

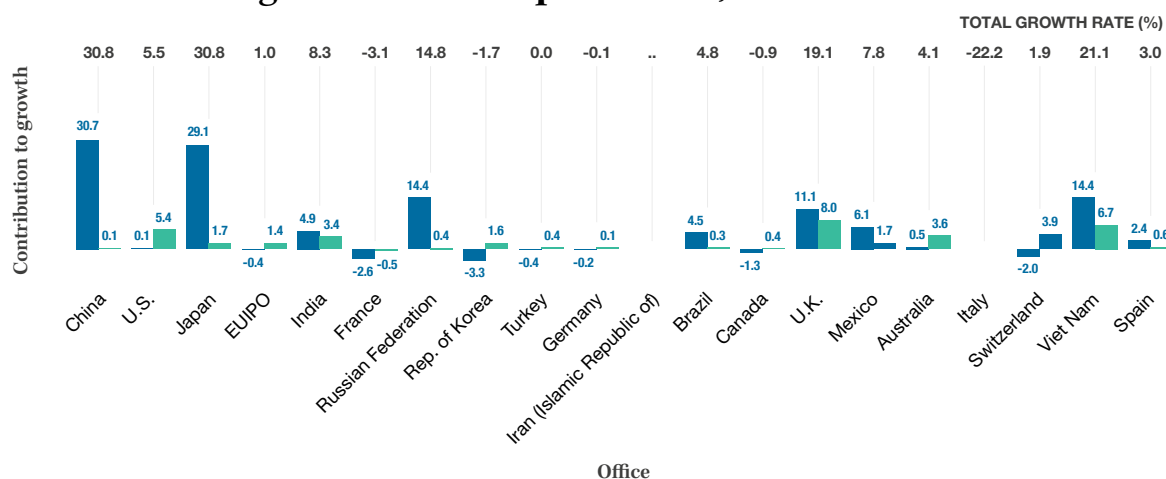
Note: Data are based on the numbers of applications filed; that is, differences between single-class and multi-class filing systems across IP offices are not taken into account. The top five offices were selected based on their 2016 totals.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2017.

Figure B10**Trademark application class counts for the top 20 offices, 2016**

Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office.

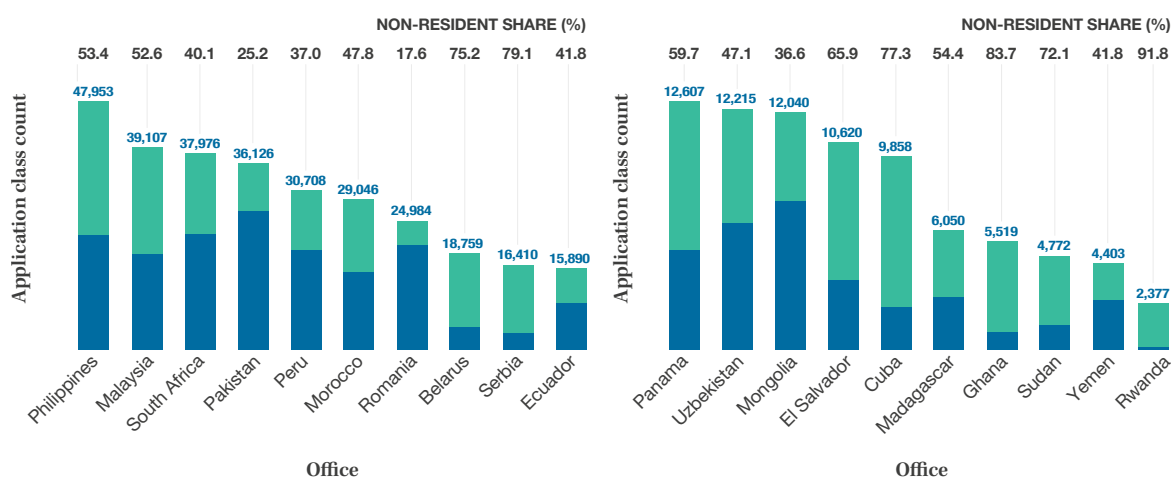
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2017.

Figure B11**Contribution of resident and non-resident application class counts to total growth for the top 20 offices, 2015-16****CONTRIBUTION OF RESIDENT APPLICATIONS****CONTRIBUTION OF NON-RESIDENT APPLICATIONS**

.. indicates not available.

Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office. This figure shows, for each office, total growth or decreases in application class counts broken down by the respective contributions of resident and non-resident filing activity. For example, the total number of classes specified in trademark applications in India grew by 8.3%. Growth in resident filing activity accounted for 4.9 percentage points of this increase, whereas the remaining 3.4 percentage points came from non-resident filing activity. Resident and non-resident contributions are not available for the Islamic Republic of Iran and Italy.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2017.

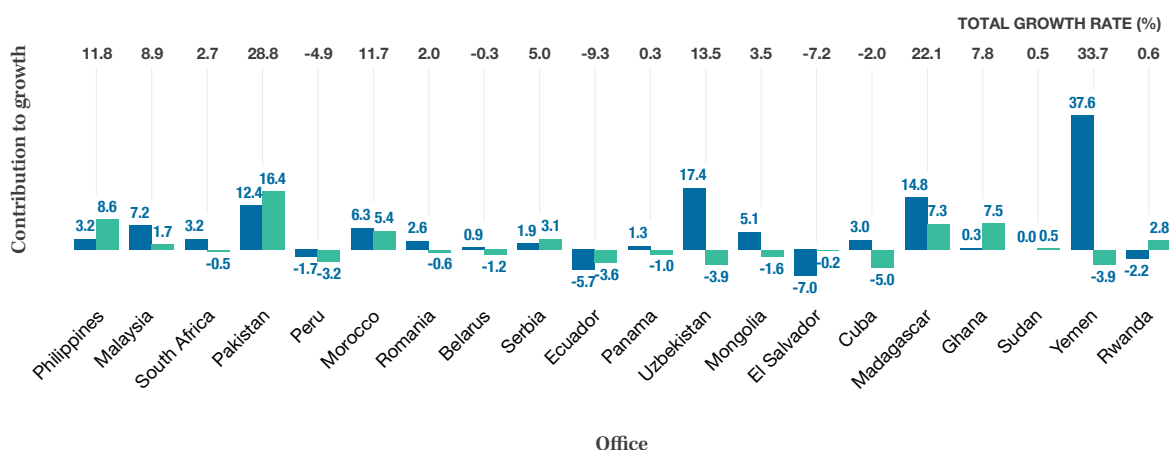
Figure B12**Trademark application class counts for offices of selected low- and middle-income countries, 2016****RESIDENT NON-RESIDENT****RESIDENT NON-RESIDENT**

Note: The selected offices are from different world regions and income groups (low-income, lower middle-income and upper middle-income). Where available, data for all offices are presented in the statistical table at the end of this section.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2017.

Figure B13

Contribution of resident and non-resident application class counts to total growth for offices of selected low- and middle-income countries, 2015-16



■ CONTRIBUTION OF RESIDENT APPLICATIONS

■ CONTRIBUTION OF NON-RESIDENT APPLICATIONS

Note: The selected offices are from different world regions and income groups (low-income, lower middle-income and upper middle-income). Where available, data for all offices are presented in the statistical table at the end of this section. This figure shows, for each office, total growth or decrease in application class counts broken down by the respective contributions of resident and non-resident applications. For example, the total number of classes specified in trademark applications at the IP office of the Philippines grew by 11.8%. Growth in resident filing activity accounted for 3.2 percentage points of this increase, whereas the remaining 8.6 percentage points came from non-resident filing activity.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2017.

Figure B14

Trademark registration class counts by income group

Income group	Registration class count		Resident share (%)		Share of world total (%)		Average growth (%)
	2006	2016	2006	2016	2006	2016	
High-income	2,284,600	2,561,900	61.0	67.0	61.4	39.1	1.2
Upper middle-income	995,600	3,344,300	57.0	83.1	26.7	51.1	12.9
...Upper middle-income without China	702,700	1,073,400	48.2	61.4	18.9	16.4	4.3
Lower middle-income	412,000	593,800	47.8	51.9	11.1	9.1	3.7
Low-income	29,700	49,200	24.2	25.0	0.8	0.8	5.2
World	3,721,900	6,549,100	58.2	73.5	100.0	100.0	5.8

Note: Totals by income group are WIPO estimates using data covering 166 IP offices. Each category includes the following number of offices: high-income (62), upper middle-income (46), lower middle-income (40) and low-income (18). Data for the European Union Intellectual Property Office are allocated to the high-income group because most EU member states are high-income countries. For similar reasons, data for the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization and the African Intellectual Property Organization are allocated to the low-income group. For information on income group classification, see the Data description section.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2017.

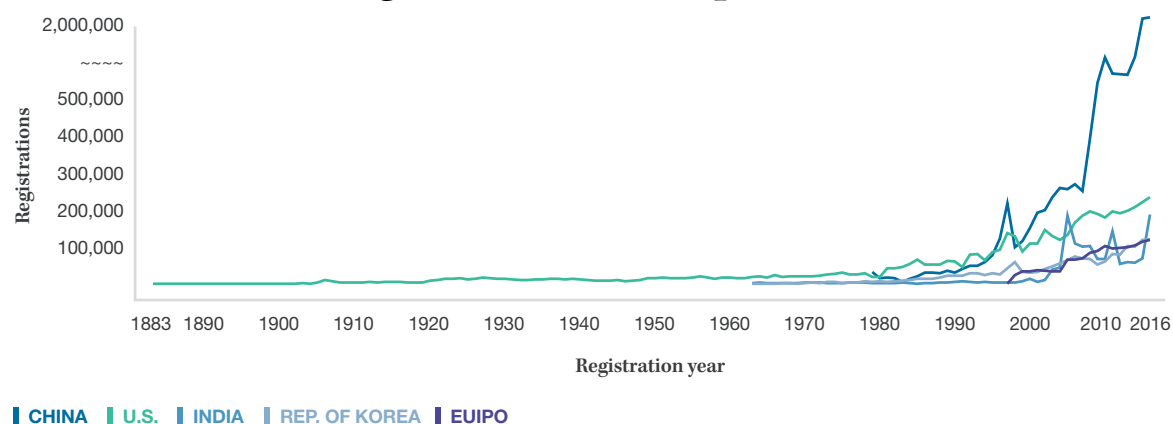
Figure B15
Trademark registration class counts by region

Region	Registration class count		Resident share (%)		Share of world total (%)		Average growth (%)
	2006	2016	2006	2016	2006	2016	
Africa	127,300	159,900	29.8	29.1	3.4	2.4	2.3
Asia	1,182,500	3,713,500	61.7	80.8	31.8	56.7	12.1
Europe	1,698,400	1,611,400	57.3	70.6	45.6	24.6	-0.5
Latin America & the Caribbean	345,900	503,300	58.4	58.4	9.3	7.7	3.8
North America	285,400	422,200	63.0	64.6	7.7	6.4	4.0
Oceania	82,400	138,800	50.1	45.9	2.2	2.1	5.4
World	3,721,900	6,549,100	58.2	73.5	100.0	100.0	5.8

Note: Totals by geographical region are WIPO estimates based on data covering 166 offices. Each region includes the following number of offices: Africa (33), Asia (46), Europe (43), Latin America & the Caribbean (37), North America (2) and Oceania (5).

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2017.

Figure B16
Trend in trademark registrations for the top five offices



Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office. Data are based on the numbers of registrations recorded; that is, differences between single-class and multi-class registration systems across IP offices are not taken into account. The top five offices were selected based on their 2016 totals.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2017.

Figure B17
Trademark registration class counts for the top 20 offices, 2016

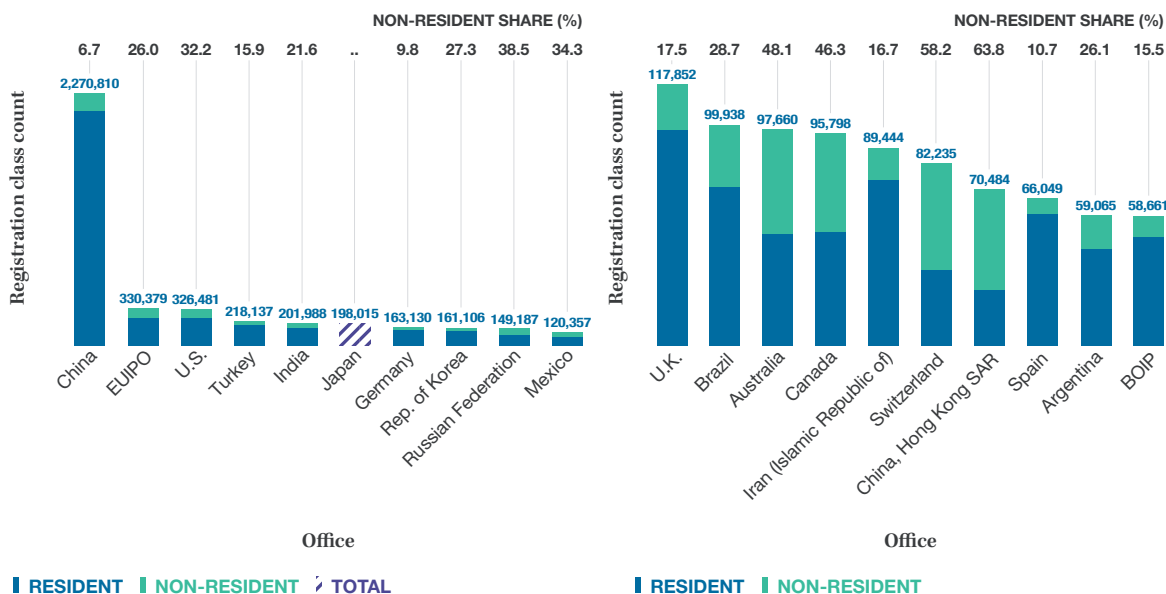
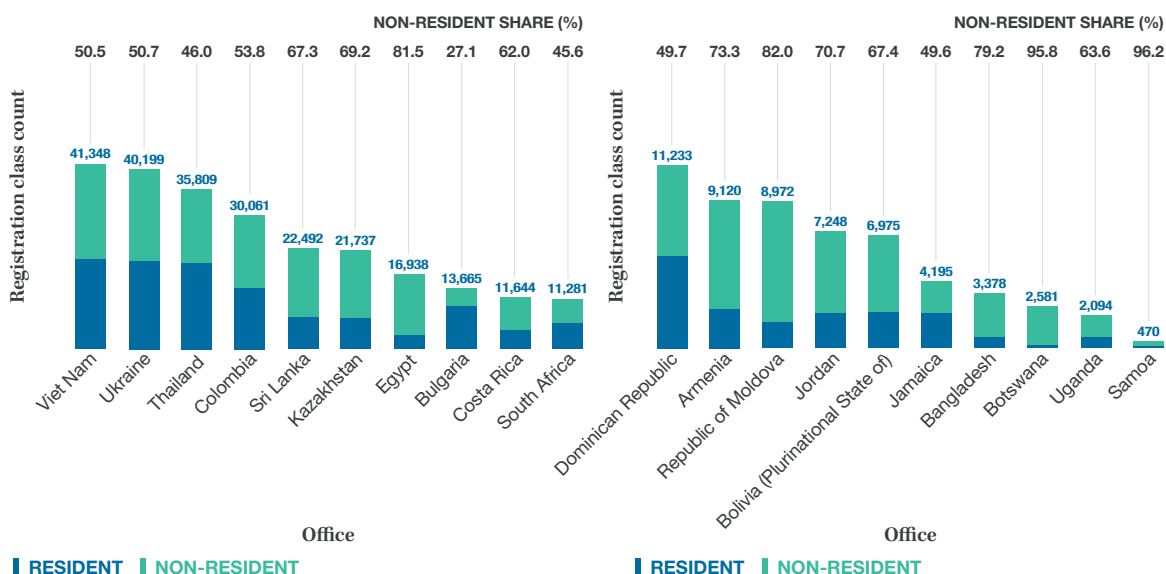


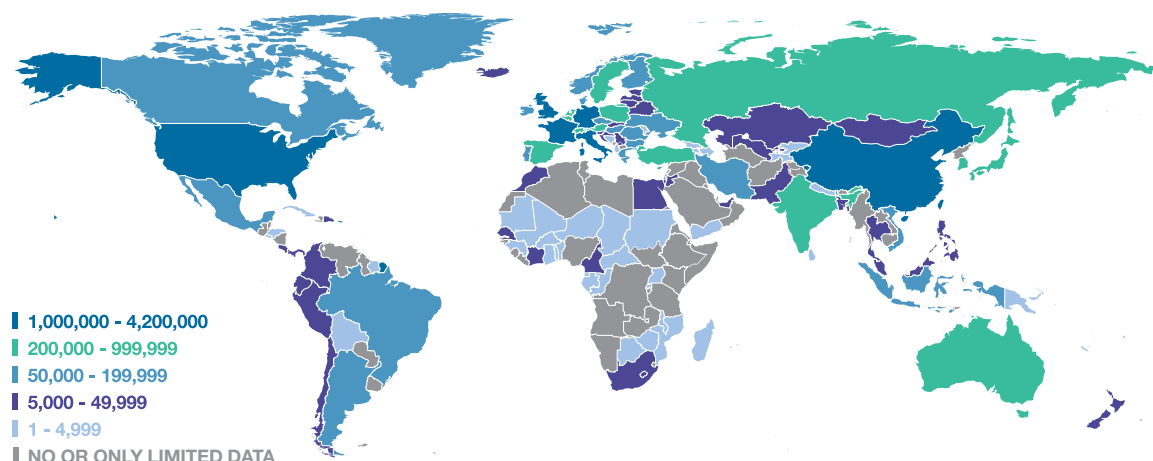
Figure B18
Trademark registration class counts for offices of selected low- and middle-income countries, 2016



Trademark applications by origin

Figure B19

Equivalent trademark application class counts by origin, 2016

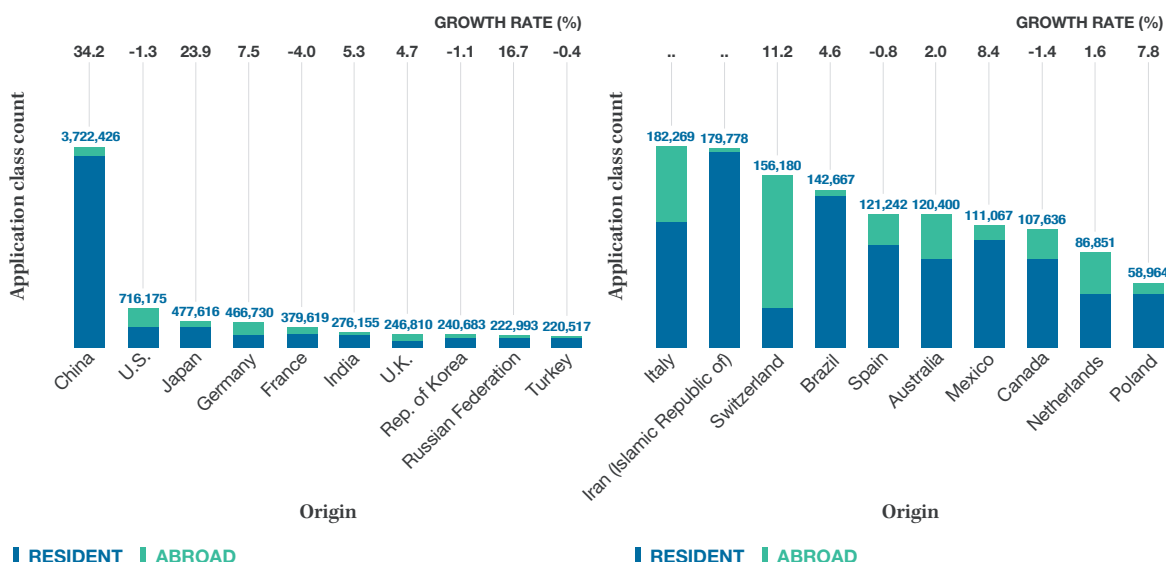


Note: Trademark filing activity by origin includes the number of classes specified in resident applications and in applications filed abroad. The origin of a trademark application is determined by the residence of the applicant. Applications filed at regional offices are considered equivalent to multiple applications in the relevant member states, and the classes specified in these applications are multiplied accordingly. See the glossary for the definition of equivalent application.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2017.

Figure B20

Trademark application class counts for the top 20 origins, 2016

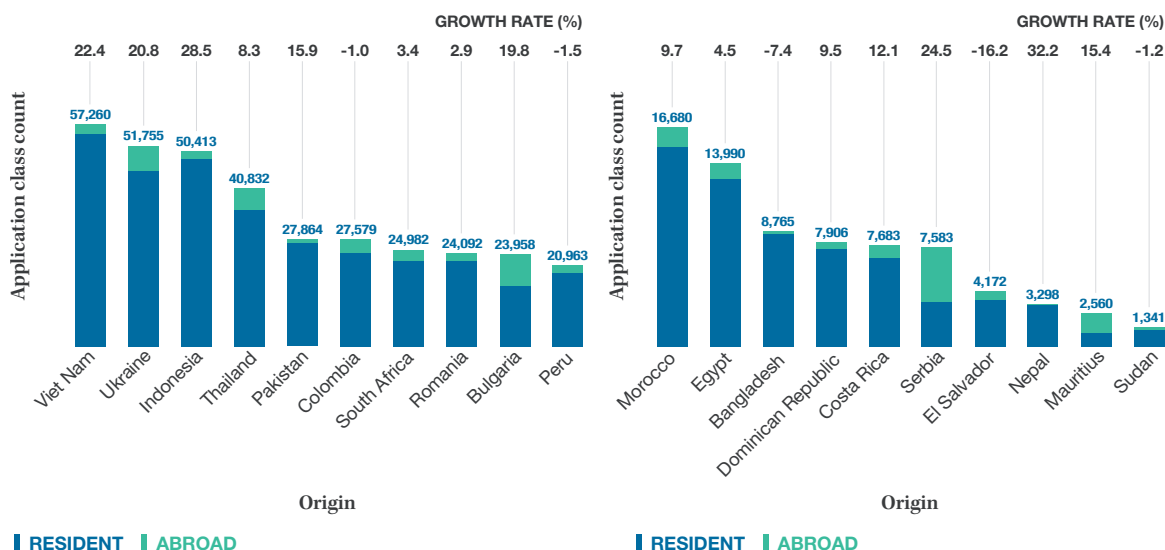


.. indicates not available.

Note: In this figure, trademark application filing activity by origin includes the number of classes specified in resident applications and in applications filed abroad, and is based on absolute count, not equivalent count. The origin of a trademark application is determined by the residence of the applicant. An application filed at a regional office is considered a resident filing if the applicant is a resident of one of the relevant member states.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2017.

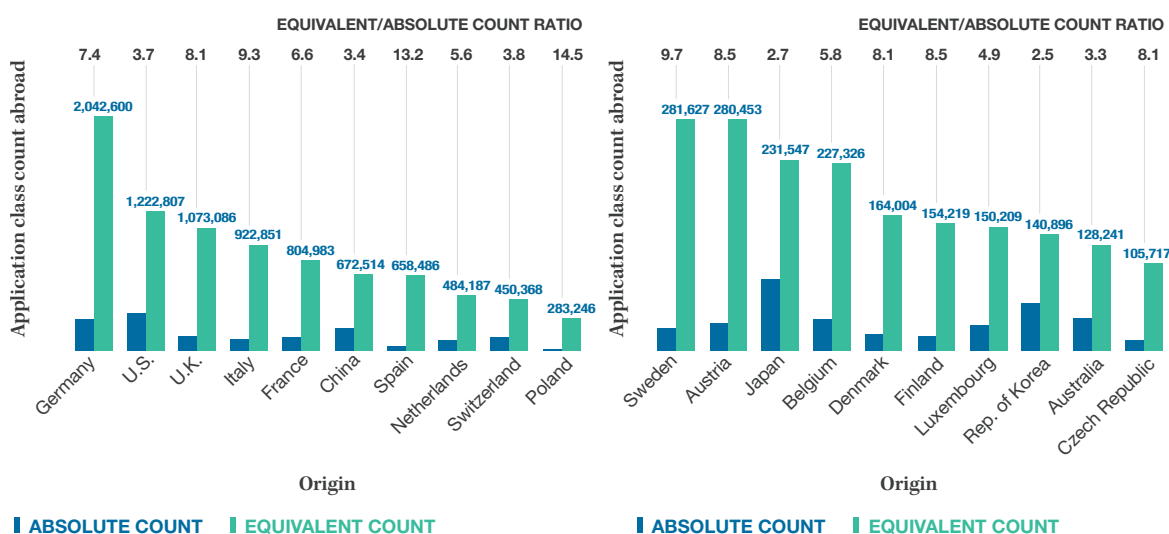
Figure B21
Trademark application class counts for selected low- and middle-income origins, 2016



Note: In this figure, trademark application filing activity by origin includes the number of classes specified in resident applications and in applications filed abroad, and is based on absolute count, not equivalent count. The origin of a trademark application is determined by the residence of the applicant. The selected origins are from different world regions and income groups (low-income, lower middle-income and upper middle-income). Where available, data for all origins are presented in the statistical table at the end of this section.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2017.

Figure B22
Trademark application class counts abroad for the top 20 origins, 2016



Note: This figure distinguishes between absolute counts and equivalent counts for filing activity abroad – that is, resident applications are excluded. Based on equivalent application class counts, applicants from Germany had the highest level of trademark filing activity abroad. This was due not only to their high application class counts at numerous foreign offices, but also to their frequent use of the European Union Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO) – with its multiplier effect – to seek trademark protection within the entire EU. See the glossary for the definition of equivalent application. The origin of a trademark application is determined by the residence of the applicant.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2017.

Figure B23**Trademark application class counts for the top 25 offices and origins, 2016**

Origin	Office											Brazil
	China	U.S.	Japan	EUIPO	India	France	Russian Federation	Rep. of Korea	Turkey	Germany	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	
Argentina	120	263	41	178	3	15	27	25	3	22	1	295
Australia	6,397	5,791	1,448	3,264	1,075	123	478	979	214	118	50	163
Austria	1,210	1,515	503	9,496	518	153	1,063	318	695	1,454	189	256
Brazil	385	868	71	459	27	56	29	37	13	8	10	137,878
Canada	2,853	12,995	431	2,800	186	128	299	559	138	34	20	253
China	3,526,953	34,910	7,635	16,871	5,500	2,099	4,136	6,748	2,097	3,636	1,652	1,228
France	8,357	7,538	3,613	25,152	2,225	258,090	3,461	2,342	2,024	1,209	915	1,777
Germany	15,810	14,415	6,651	67,252	5,620	1,320	8,989	5,392	7,093	190,216	2,103	2,713
India	420	1,114	109	569	264,662	44	288	146	85	49	207	142
Indonesia	183	86	69	38	22	19	10	77	26	4	10	5
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	392	61	13	138	43	46	147	38	119	71	177,538	
Italy	7,036	5,811	2,948	31,550	1,858	373	3,722	2,183	2,042	325	842	959
Japan	14,847	6,647	390,525	5,264	2,150	477	1,902	6,047	1,136	314	367	1,128
Mexico	480	2,354	144	556	52	46	139	92	102	14	8	1,294
Netherlands	3,250	3,186	1,170	13,794	1,019	474	1,349	735	1,178	719	212	710
Poland	881	596	171	10,132	172	77	828	228	303	112	94	56
Rep. of Korea	20,715	4,665	3,474	3,023	493	178	1,158	183,620	482	225	306	980
Russian Federation	2,093	800	210	954	474	334	193,213	250	358	571	167	84
Spain	2,233	2,451	699	23,278	499	343	749	382	505	247	243	653
Switzerland	5,969	5,639	3,456	11,786	2,410	1,828	4,115	2,435	2,595	3,092	728	1,506
Turkey	806	1,051	229	2,001	419	421	985	162	193,824	827	1,211	46
U.K.	11,519	15,357	3,581	35,865	3,635	895	2,773	2,557	1,642	1,908	428	1,399
U.S.	35,910	388,504	14,474	32,502	11,785	1,311	7,113	10,503	4,617	1,418	891	8,450
Ukraine	244	259	42	235	90	100	744	19	101	179	28	5
Viet Nam	338	187	102	40	42	40	84	99	29	24	16	1
Others	28,515	28,524	9,511	72,773	8,644	5,211	13,748	6,005	5,738	3,187	2,526	4,387
Total	3,697,916	545,587	451,320	369,970	313,623	274,201	251,549	231,978	227,159	209,983	190,762	166,368

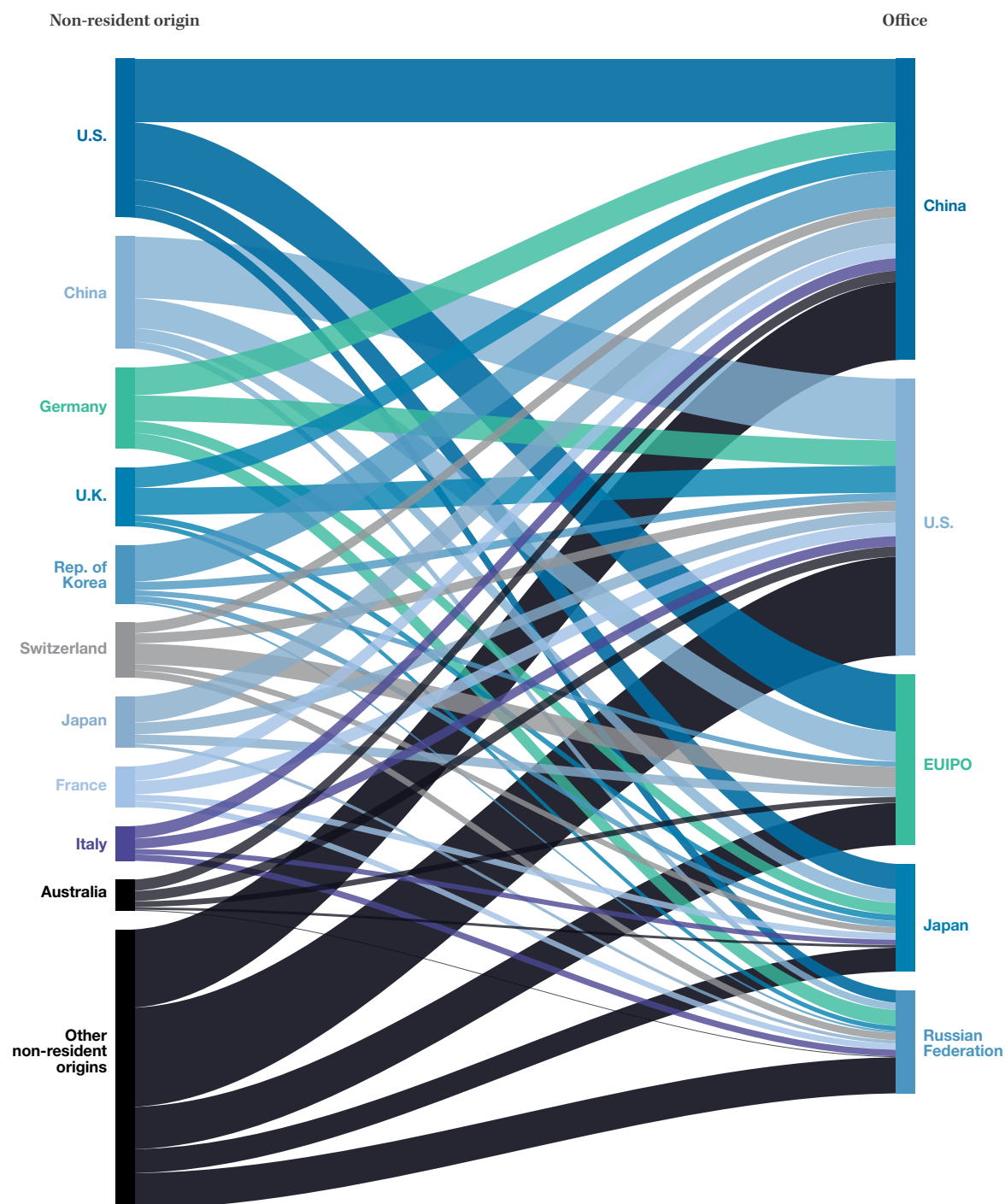
Origin	Office										Argentina	Ukraine	BOIP	Indonesia
	Canada	U.K.	Mexico	Australia	Italy	Switzerland	Viet Nam	Spain	China, Hong Kong SAR					
Argentina	44	22	242	13	4	8	17	32	24	55,739	4	9		
Australia	1,607	1,775	405	81,399	71	332	673	68	1,092	97	111	60	280	
Austria	465	124	305	442	324	2,416	142	110	157	57	478	157	46	
Brazil	66	20	291	29	25	9	22	13	28	477	8	6	30	
Canada	81,540	360	606	817	21	134	144	29	369	116	78	33	100	
China	3,373	3,456	2,301	4,283	1,762	1,960	3,348	1,332	12,290	620	1,614	946	1,640	
France	3,788	1,442	1,995	2,093	1,329	5,382	1,136	1,220	1,590	851	1,161	2,039	496	
Germany	5,047	1,966	4,388	5,279	1,005	19,577	2,375	800	2,192	1,186	3,702	1,479	671	
India	257	241	109	313	15	123	314	16	72	102	291	20	154	
Indonesia	13	6	8	53	6	11	208	1	36	3		12	48,756	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	21	37	5	15	31	128	6	25	4		4	2	2	
Italy	1,645	410	1,402	1,701	83,358	2,933	860	266	1,113	488	1,194	164	269	
Japan	2,206	724	1,252	2,209	233	1,199	3,085	249	4,264	410	487	140	1,817	
Mexico	422	102	98,739	76	17	66	5	115	19	1,313	17	17	12	
Netherlands	1,333	489	723	1,141	178	1,625	412	253	590	361	736	35,220	402	
Poland	113	105	157	151	59	246	101	54	52	32	703	47	23	
Rep. of Korea	801	271	1,097	1,191	148	214	2,055	99	1,732	197	260	114	834	
Russian Federation	89	340	179	149	455	252	277	281	50	62	1,679	231	65	
Spain	514	229	1,865	467	175	513	166	71,312	280	574	298	72	99	
Switzerland	2,082	1,375	2,610	2,369	1,303	36,762	1,191	580	1,468	1,011	1,886	764	642	
Turkey	191	440	153	183	363	364	189	296	47	17	645	487	31	
U.K.	5,313	114,722	1,852	5,783	333	2,423	995	350	1,940	658	791	1,406	570	
U.S.	34,090	6,818	15,420	14,486	851	5,816	3,554	699	7,249	4,143	2,094	767	2,323	
Ukraine	15	96	33	45	122	59	12	101	1	4	45,880	105	5	
Viet Nam	22	32	15	82	22	20	54,965	18	20		23	26	34	
Others	8,665	6,545	5,574	10,304	1,827	7,098	5,789	1,476	35,036	2,540	5,467	22,191	4,420	
Total	153,722	142,147	141,726	135,073	94,037	89,670	82,041	79,795	71,715	71,058	69,611	66,514	63,721	

Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office, and BOIP is the Benelux Office for Intellectual Property. The office and origin data shown here consist of absolute application class counts rather than equivalent application class counts.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2017.

Figure B24

Flow of non-resident trademark application class counts between selected top origins and offices, 2016

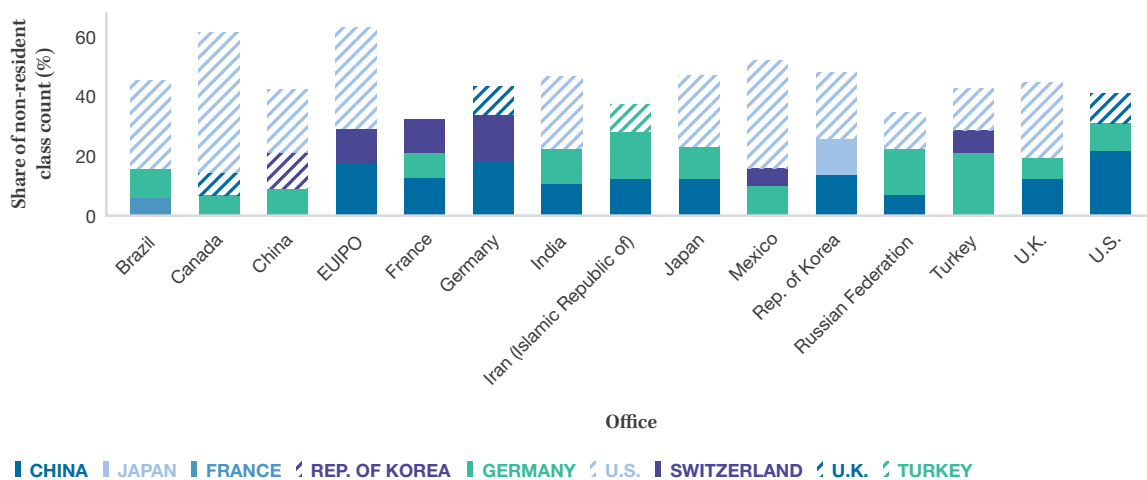


Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office. The office and non-resident origin data shown here consist of absolute application class counts rather than equivalent application class counts.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2017.

Figure B25

Distribution of trademark application class counts for the top 15 offices and selected non-resident origins, 2016



■ CHINA ■ JAPAN ■ FRANCE ■ REP. OF KOREA ■ GERMANY ■ U.S. ■ SWITZERLAND ■ U.K. ■ TURKEY

Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office. The office and origin data shown here consist of absolute application class counts rather than equivalent application class counts.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2017.

Trademark applications by Nice class and industry sector

Figure B26

Distribution of trademark applications by top Nice classes, 2016

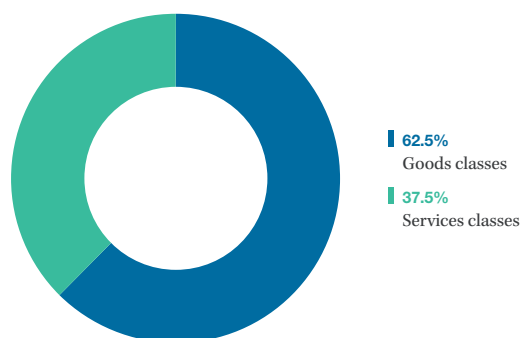
Rank	Class	Class share (%)
1	35 Advertising, business management, business administration and office functions	10.5
2	9 Scientific, photographic, measuring instruments; recording equipment; computers and software	6.9
3	41 Education, entertainment, and sporting activities	5.8
4	25 Clothing	5.7
5	30 Coffee, tea, cocoa, rice, flour, bread, pastry and confectionery, sugar, honey, yeast, salt, mustard, vinegar, sauces (condiments) and spices	4.8
6	42 Scientific and technological services, design and development of computer hardware and software	4.6
7	5 Pharmaceutical preparations, baby food, dietary supplements for humans and animals, disinfectants, fungicides and herbicides	4.3
8	43 Services for providing food and drink; temporary accommodation	3.8
9	3 Bleaching preparations and other substances for laundry use; cleaning and abrasive preparations; scaps, perfumery and cosmetics	3.6
10	29 Foodstuffs of animal origin and vegetables	3.5
	Remaining classes	46.5

Note: These figures are based on filing data from 128 IP offices. Some classes listed are abbreviated. See Annex C for full definitions.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2017.

Figure B27

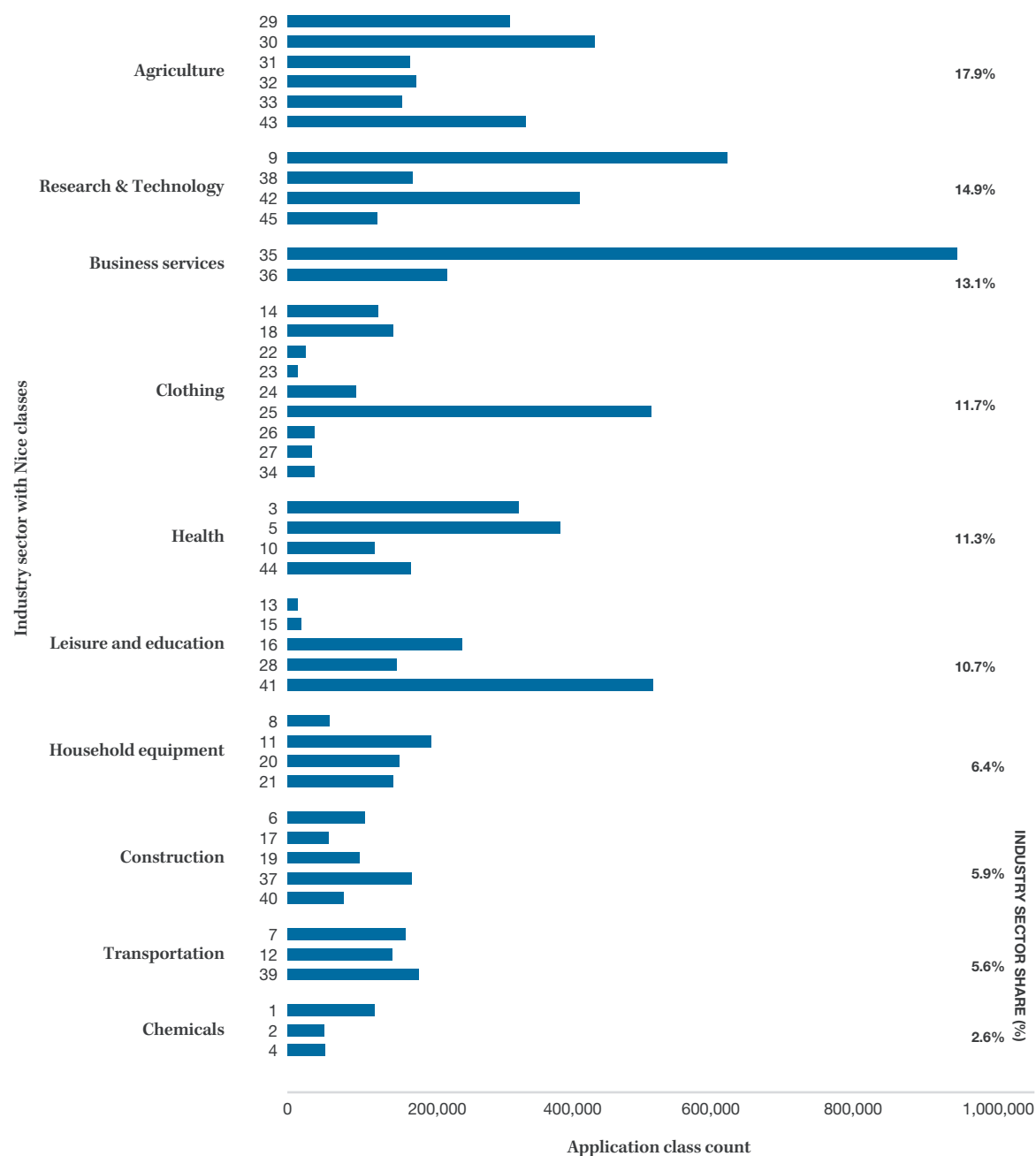
Trademark applications by goods and services classes, 2016



Note: In the 45-class Nice Classification, the first 34 classes indicate goods and the remaining 11 refer to services. See Annex C for full definitions of classes. These figures are based on filing data from 128 IP offices.

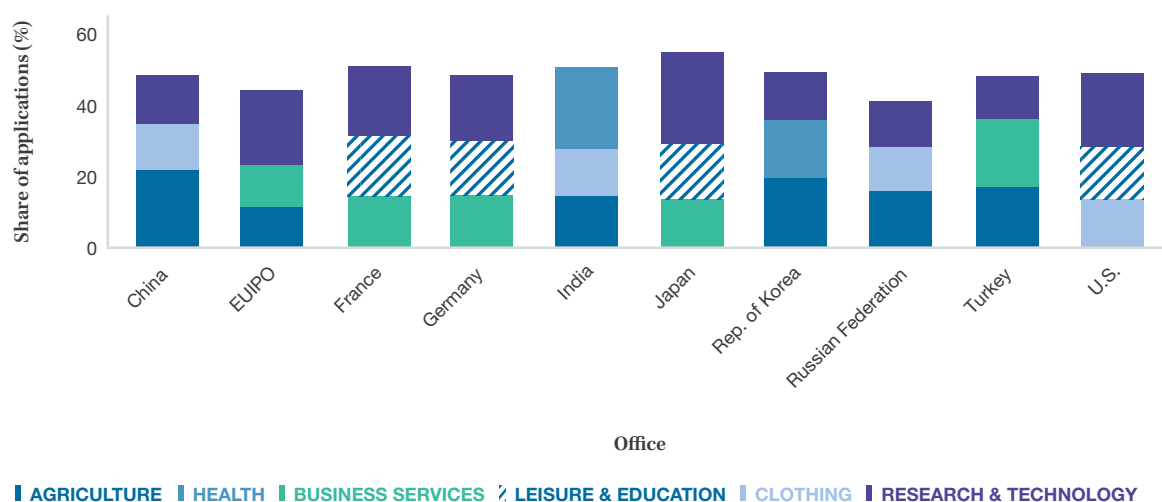
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2017.

Figure B28
Trademark applications by industry sector, 2016



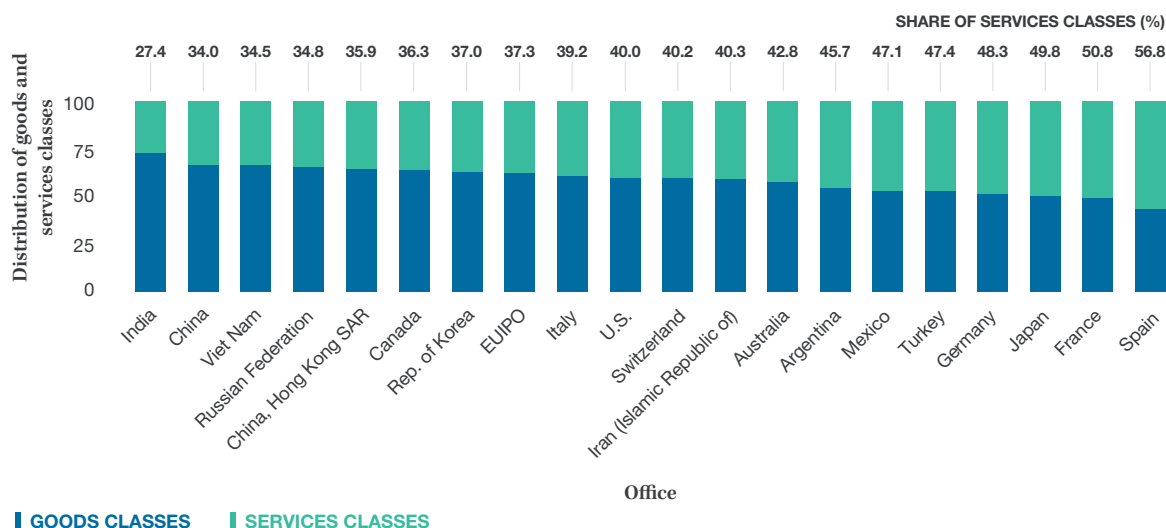
Note: Industry sectors based on class groups are those defined by Edital. Some industry sectors are abbreviated. See Annex C for full definitions. These figures are based on filing data from 128 IP offices.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2017.

Figure B29**Trademark applications by top three sectors at the top offices, 2016**

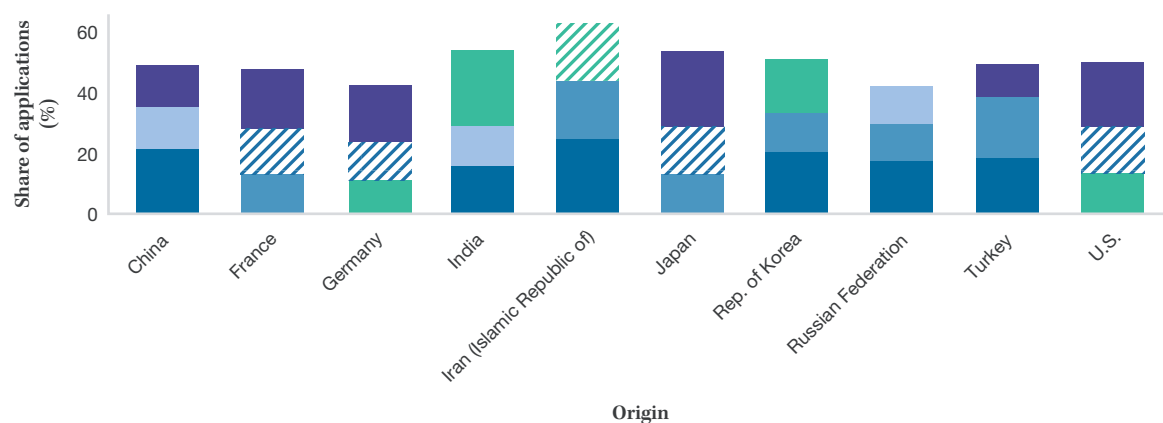
Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office. Industry sectors based on class groups are those defined by Edital. Some industry sectors are abbreviated. See Annex C for full definitions. The top three sectors and top offices were selected based on their 2016 totals.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2017.

Figure B30**Distribution of trademark applications by goods and services at the top offices, 2016**

Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office.

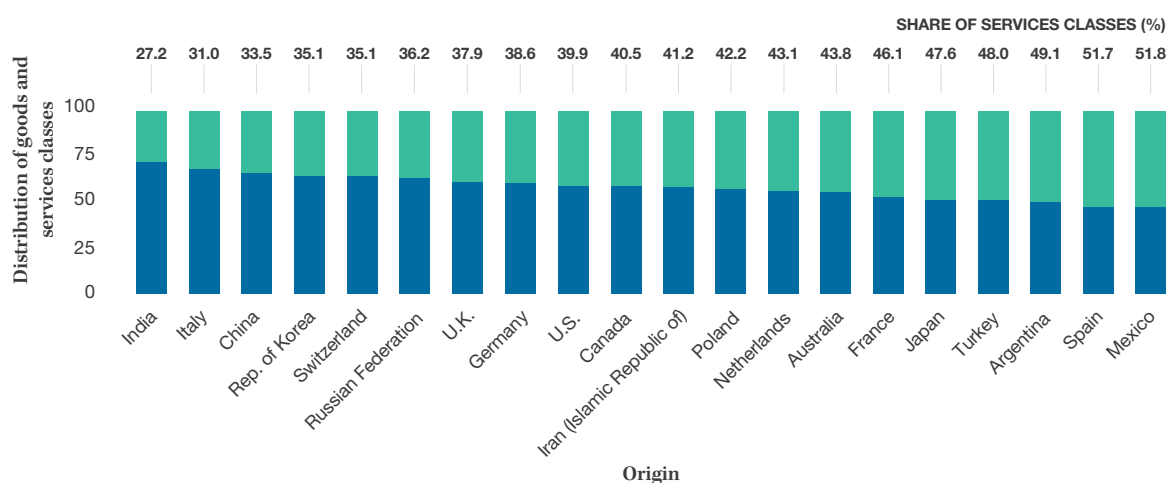
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2017.

Figure B31**Trademark applications by top three sectors for the top origins, 2016**

Legend: AGRICULTURE (dark blue), HEALTH (green), BUSINESS SERVICES (light blue), LEISURE & EDUCATION (hatched), CLOTHING (purple), RESEARCH & TECHNOLOGY (dark blue), TRANSPORTATION (green).

Note: Industry sectors based on class groups are those defined by Edital. Some industry sectors are abbreviated. See Annex C for full definitions. The top three sectors and top origins were selected based on their 2016 totals.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2017.

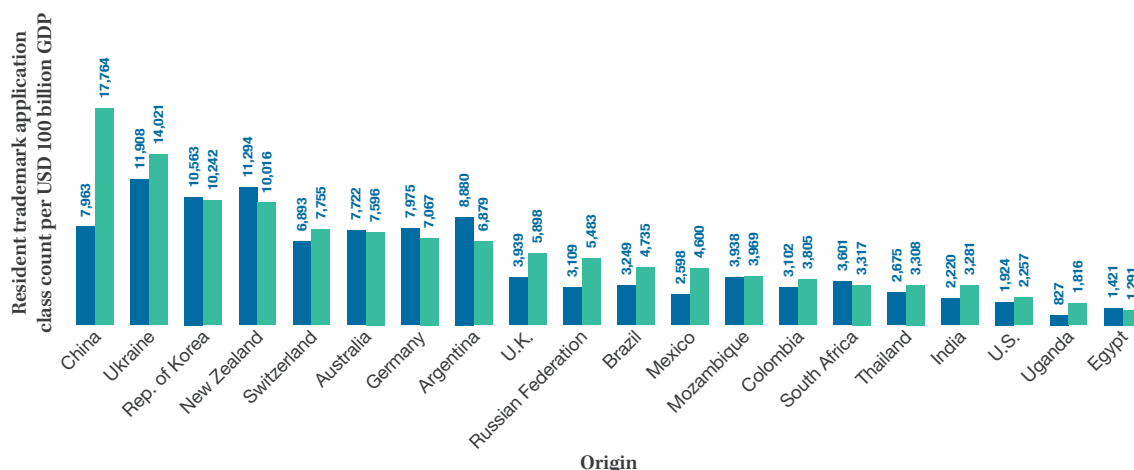
Figure B32**Distribution of trademark applications by goods and services for the top origins, 2016**

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2017.

Trademark application class count in relation to GDP and population

Figure B33

Resident trademark application class count per USD 100 billion GDP for selected origins



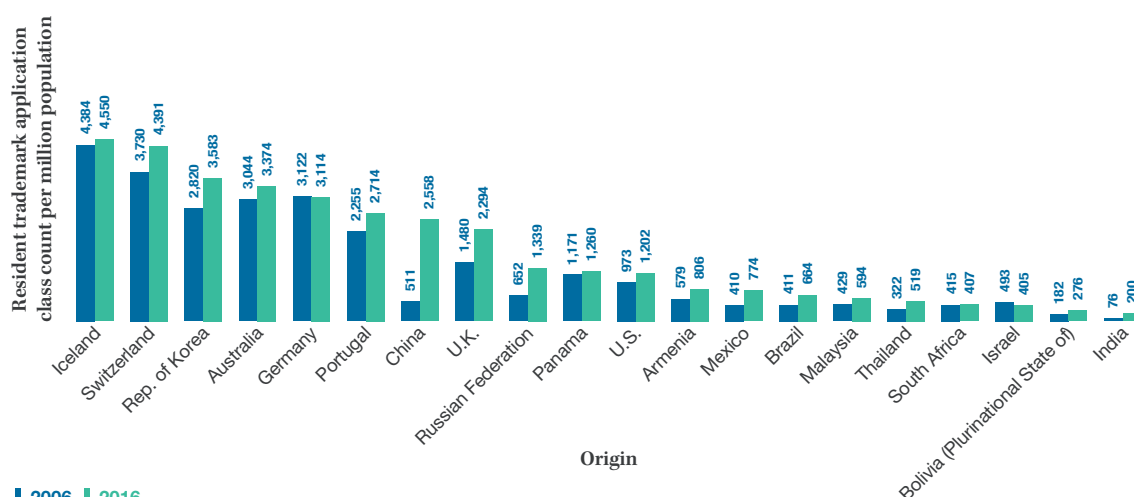
■ 2006 ■ 2016

Note: GDP data are in constant 2011 U.S. PPP dollars. This figure does not provide an overall ranking of all origins; rather, it shows a selection across geographical regions and income groups.

Sources: WIPO Statistics Database and World Bank, September 2017.

Figure B34

Resident trademark application class count per million population for selected origins



■ 2006 ■ 2016

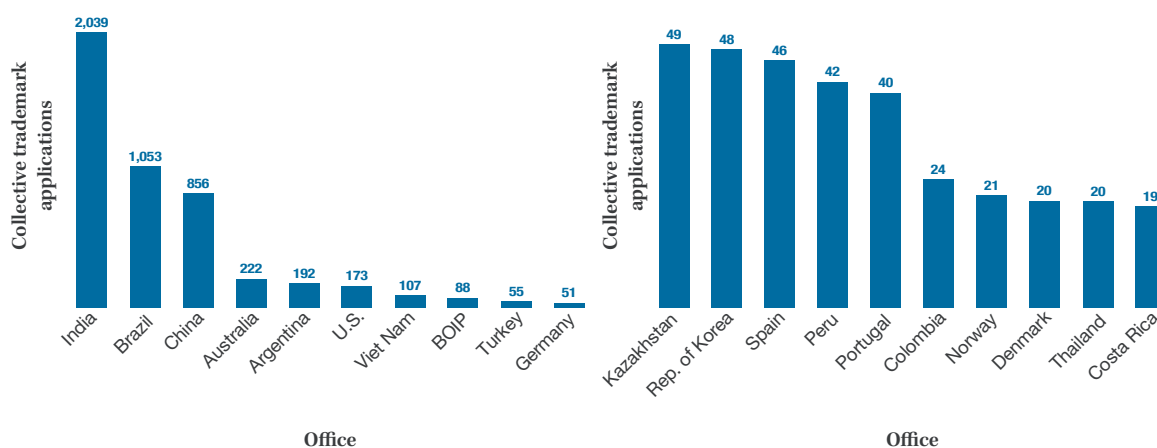
Note: This figure does not provide an overall ranking of all origins; rather, it shows a selection across geographical regions and income groups.

Sources: WIPO Statistics Database and World Bank, September 2017.

Collective and certification trademark applications by office

Figure B35

Collective trademark applications for the top 20 offices, 2016

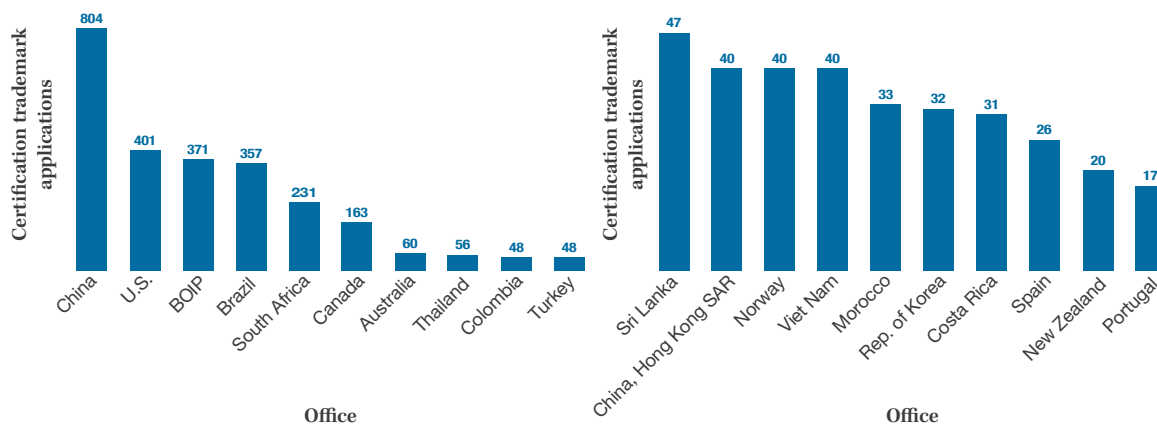


Note: BOIP is the Benelux Office for Intellectual Property.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2017.

Figure B36

Certification trademark applications for the top 20 offices, 2016



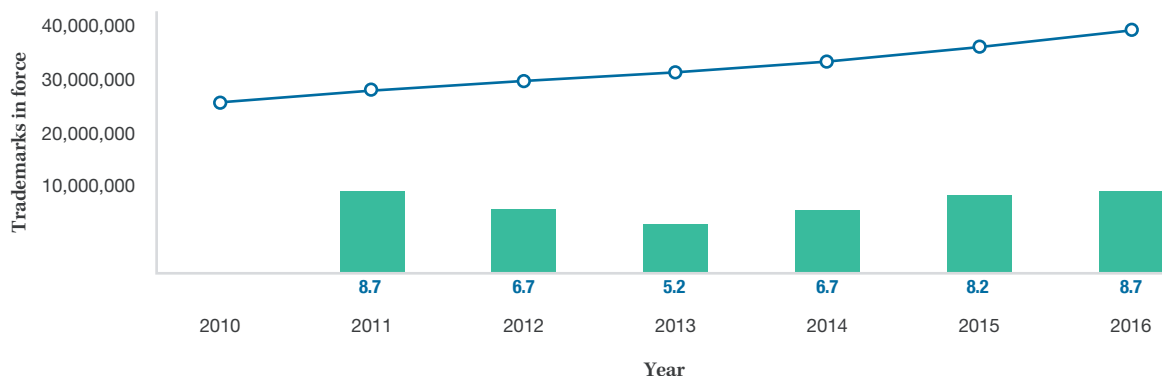
Note: BOIP is the Benelux Office for Intellectual Property.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2017.

Trademark registrations in force

Figure B37

Trend in trademark registrations in force worldwide



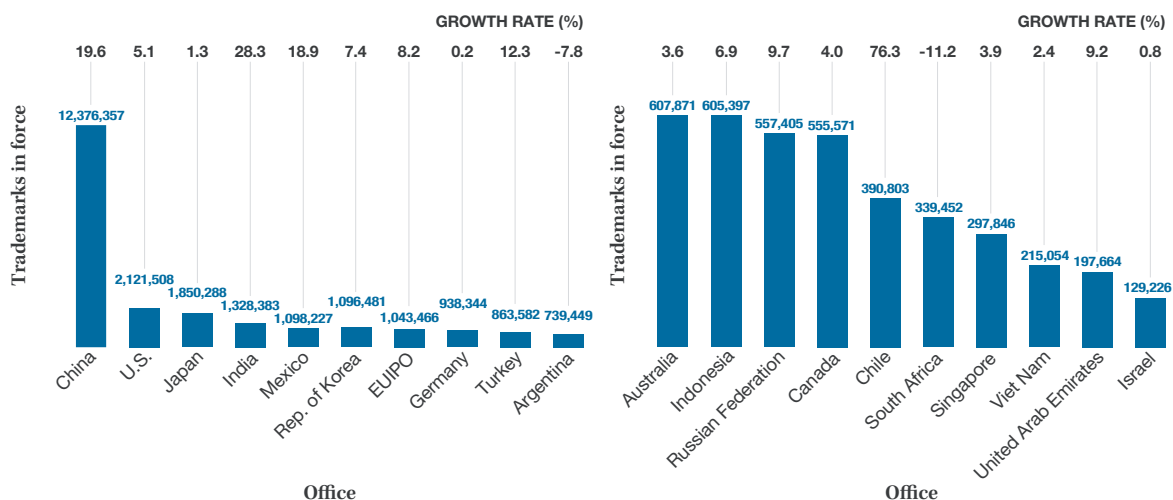
■ TRADEMARKS IN FORCE ■ GROWTH RATE (%)

Note: World totals are WIPO estimates using data covering 136 IP offices. Data refer to the number of trademark registrations in force, not the number of classes specified in those registrations. Trademark rights can be maintained indefinitely by paying renewal fees at defined time intervals. Trademarks in force provide information on the volume of trademark registrations currently active as well as the historical trademark life cycle.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2017.

Figure B38

Trademark registrations in force at selected offices, 2016



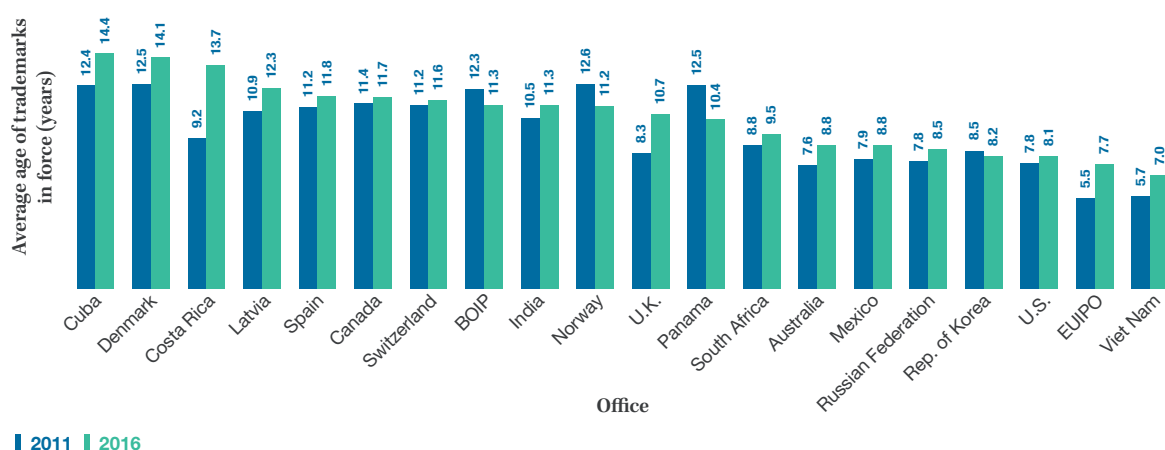
Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office. Data refer to the number of trademark registrations in force, not the number of classes specified in those registrations.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2017.

Figure B39**Trademark registrations in force in 2016 as a percentage of total registrations**

Note: Percentages are calculated as follows: the number of trademark registrations issued in year t and in force in 2016 divided by the total number of trademark registrations issued in year t . Trademark holders must pay renewal fees to maintain the validity of their marks, which in most cases can be maintained indefinitely. This figure is based on about 13.8 million active trademark registrations reported by 65 offices that provided a breakdown by year of registration. Detailed data for several larger offices, such as those of Brazil, China, France, Italy and Japan, are not available.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2017.

Figure B40**Average age of trademarks in force at selected offices**

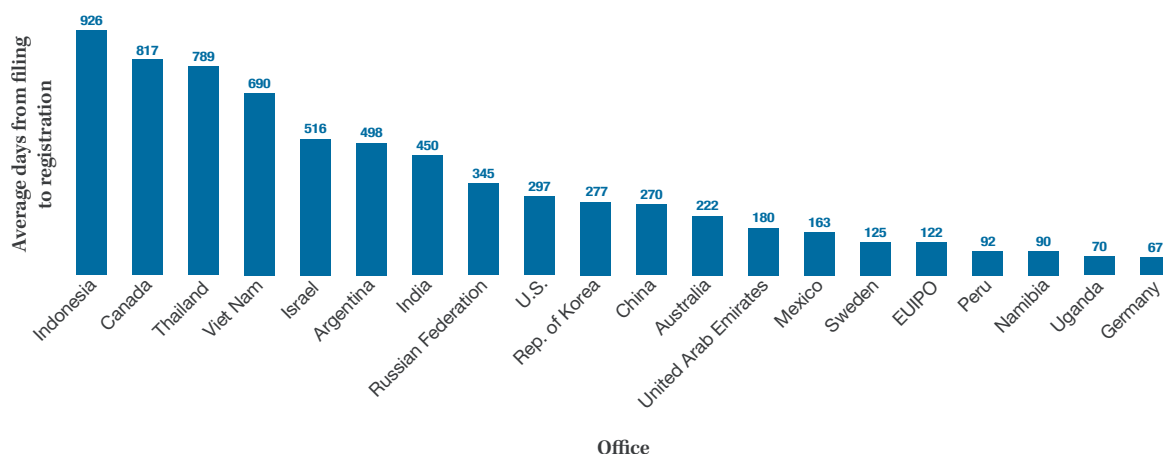
Note: BOIP is the Benelux Office for Intellectual Property, and EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2017.

Trademark application processing

Figure B41

Average number of days between the filing of an application and its recording as a registration for selected offices, 2016



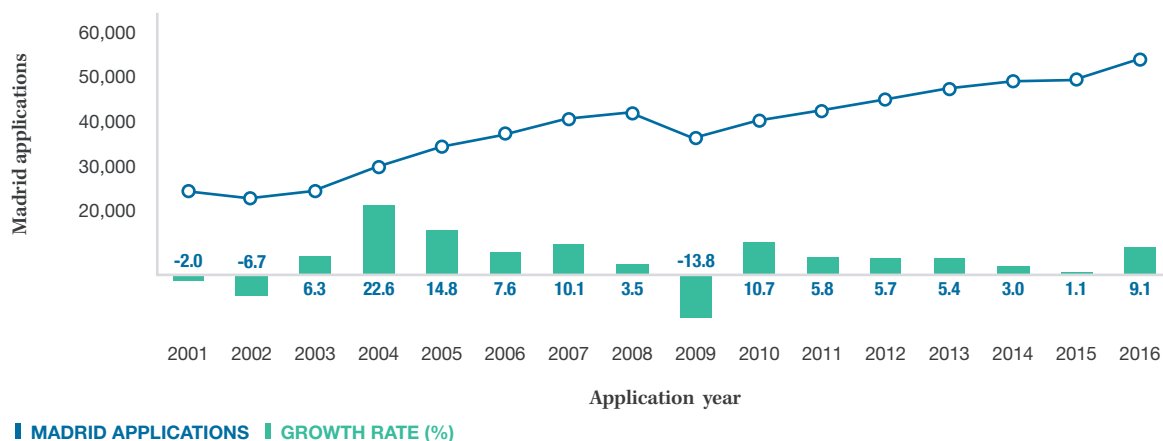
Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office. WIPO collects data from IP offices using a common questionnaire and methodology. However, due to differences in application processing procedures between offices, data cannot be fully harmonized. Therefore, one should exercise caution when making comparisons across offices.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2017.

Trademark applications and registrations through the Madrid System

Figure B42

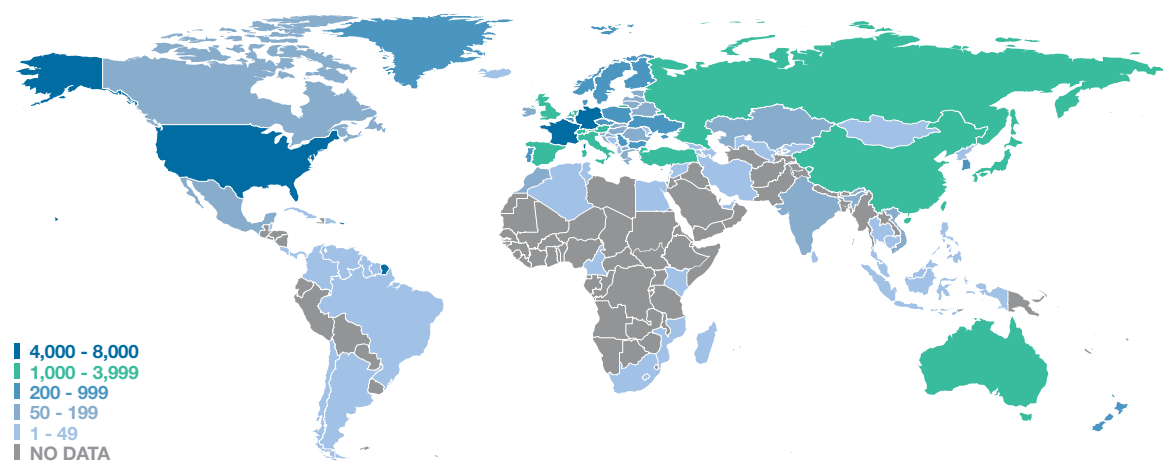
Trend in Madrid international applications



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2017.

Figure B43

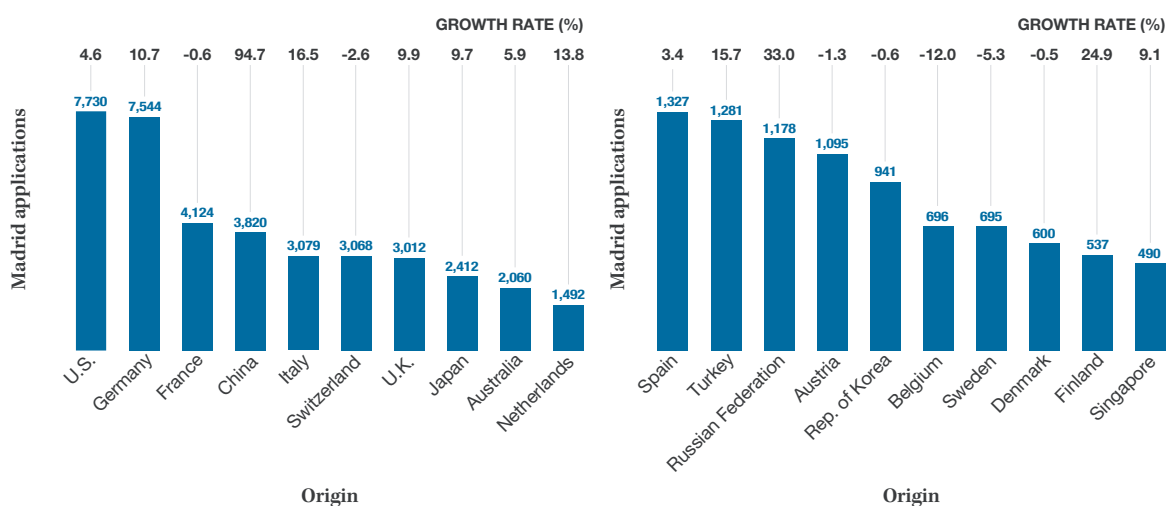
Madrid international applications by origin, 2016



Note: Counts are based on the country of the applicant's address, not the office of origin.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2017.

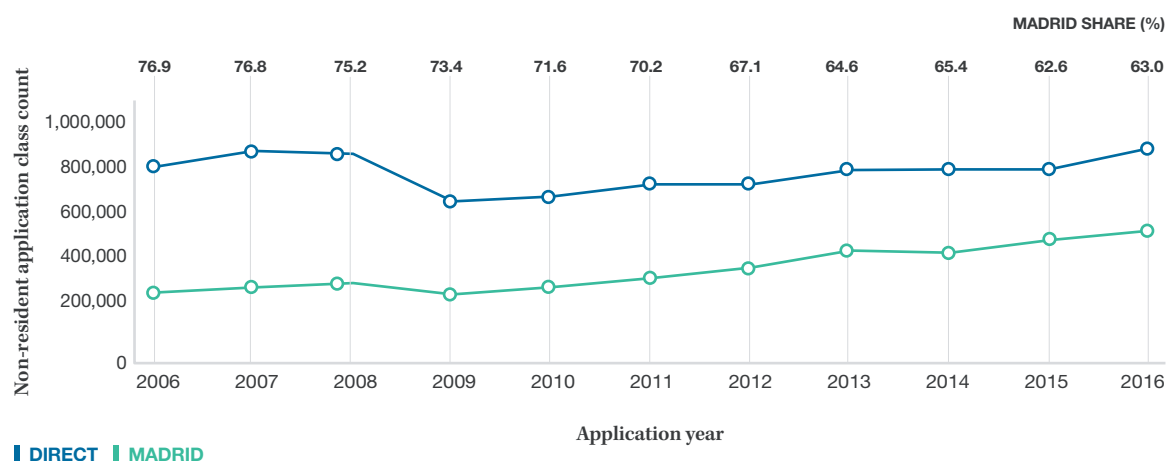
Figure B44
Madrid applications for the top 20 origins, 2016



Note: Origin data are based on the country of the applicant's address.

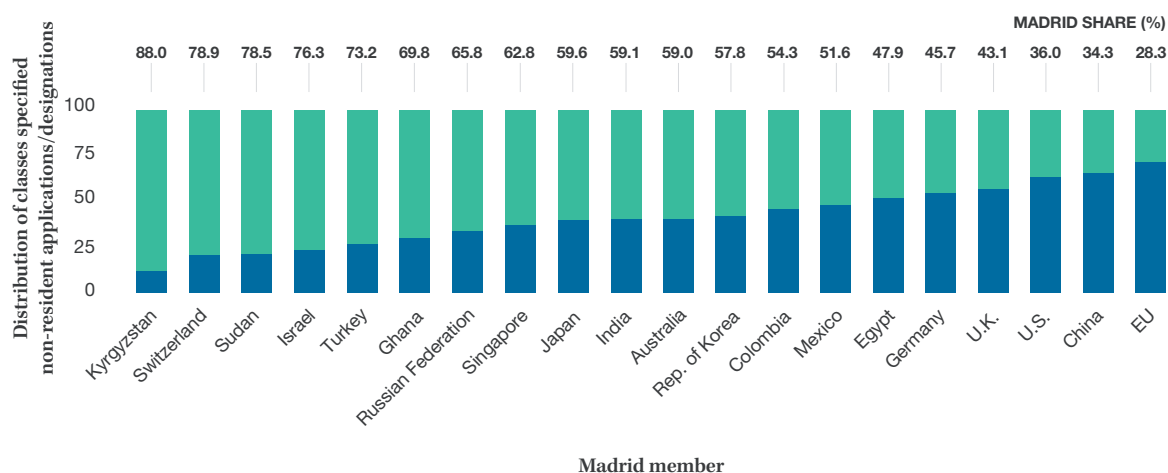
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2017.

Figure B45
Trend in non-resident filing activity by filing route (direct and Madrid)



Note: The direct route refers to classes specified in applications filed by non-residents of Madrid member origins directly with national or regional IP offices of Madrid members. This is also referred to as the "Paris route". The Madrid route refers to classes specified in designations received by offices via the Madrid System.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2017.

Figure B46**Madrid share of non-resident filing activity for selected designated Madrid members, 2016**

■ CLASSES SPECIFIED IN DIRECT APPLICATIONS ■ CLASSES SPECIFIED IN MADRID DESIGNATIONS

Note: EU indicates trademark activity occurring at the European Union Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO) and not within the IP offices of individual EU member states. The direct route refers to classes specified in applications filed only by non-residents of all origins – irrespective of Madrid membership – directly with the Madrid member office. The Madrid route refers to classes specified in designations received by the Madrid member office.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2017.

Statistical tables

Figure B47

Trademark applications by office and origin, 2016

Name	Application class count by office			Application class count by origin	Equivalent application class count by origin	Madrid international applications	
	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Total (a)	Total (a)	Origin (h)	Designated Madrid member
Afghanistan	..	..	..	179	341	..	n.a.
African Intellectual Property Organization	12,487	3,281	9,206	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,015
African Regional Intellectual Property Organization	487	134	353	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Albania	7,808	918	6,890	1,019	2,639	1	2,216
Algeria (b,c)	26,448	14,483	11,965	14,639	14,930	3	2,675
Andorra	2,387	618	1,769	941	5,266	4	n.a.
Angola	..	..	..	53	447	..	n.a.
Antigua and Barbuda (d)	1,718	4	1,714	38	146	1	676
Argentina	71,058	55,739	15,319	58,895	63,751	2	n.a.
Armenia	9,133	2,356	6,777	2,881	3,233	18	2,289
Aruba	..	..	..	1	1	..	n.a.
Australia	135,073	81,399	53,674	120,400	209,640	2,060	13,407
Austria	23,230	14,689	8,541	47,596	304,638	1,095	2,523
Azerbaijan	11,584	2,817	8,767	3,358	3,779	6	2,984
Bahamas	1,406	425	981	1,802	4,982	15	n.a.
Bahrain	11,215	371	10,844	727	1,238	1	2,193
Bangladesh	12,375	8,580	3,795	8,765	9,040	..	n.a.
Barbados	1,094	202	892	1,287	4,446	3	n.a.
Belarus	18,759	4,652	14,107	7,011	8,222	143	4,458
Belgium (e)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	38,870	251,563	696	n.a.
Belize	..	..	..	904	2,281	20	n.a.
Benelux Office for Intellectual Property (f)	66,514	56,190	10,324	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,607
Benin (j)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	215	3,511	..	n.a.
Bermuda	..	..	..	867	4,074	5	n.a.
Bhutan (d)	1,746	..	1,746	25	25	..	673
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	7,923	3,000	4,923	3,116	3,251	..	n.a.
Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba (d)	1,612	..	1,612	3	84	..	609
Bosnia and Herzegovina	10,543	797	9,746	1,275	1,986	22	3,031
Botswana	3,271	537	2,734	578	578	..	828
Brazil	166,368	137,878	28,490	142,667	155,168	1	n.a.
Brunei Darussalam	..	..	..	274	706	..	n.a.
Bulgaria	18,166	14,243	3,923	23,958	76,151	248	1,305
Burkina Faso (j)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	141	2,381	..	n.a.
Cabo Verde	..	..	..	1	1	..	n.a.
Cambodia (d)	4,099	..	4,099	49	157	1	1,647
Cameroon (j)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	716	11,518	2	n.a.
Canada	153,722	81,540	72,182	107,636	184,022	65	n.a.

Name	Application class count by office			Application class count by origin	Equivalent application class count by origin	Madrid international applications	
	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Total (a)	Total (a)	Origin (h)	Designated Madrid member
Central African Republic (j)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	45	109	..	n.a.
Chad (j)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	29	461	..	n.a.
Chile	45,368	31,820	13,548	35,567	39,205	2	n.a.
China	3,697,916	3,526,953	170,963	3,722,426	4,199,467	3,820	22,491
China, Hong Kong SAR	71,715	27,064	44,651	44,340	119,680	..	n.a.
China, Macao SAR	11,507	1,684	9,823	2,129	2,955	..	n.a.
Colombia	42,737	24,299	18,438	27,579	30,002	39	4,156
Comoros	..	..	..	4	4	..	n.a.
Congo (j)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	49	625	..	n.a.
Cook Islands	..	..	..	47	506	..	n.a.
Costa Rica	14,173	6,797	7,376	7,683	8,196	1	n.a.
Côte d'Ivoire (j)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	899	15,055	..	n.a.
Croatia	8,333	4,334	3,999	6,988	18,251	139	1,399
Cuba	9,858	2,242	7,616	2,432	3,026	2	1,787
Curaçao	2,809	0	2,809	414	3,114	11	694
Cyprus	2,982	1,090	1,892	10,451	60,239	162	680
Czech Republic	24,414	19,301	5,113	32,372	128,566	322	1,532
Democratic People's Republic of Korea (d)	2,517	..	2,517	159	439	5	985
Democratic Republic of the Congo	..	..	..	18	290	..	n.a.
Denmark	11,147	7,596	3,551	27,818	177,103	600	1,221
Djibouti	..	..	..	5	86	..	n.a.
Dominica	..	..	..	106	278	1	n.a.
Dominican Republic	13,012	7,446	5,566	7,906	8,770	3	n.a.
Ecuador	15,890	9,254	6,636	9,813	10,438	..	n.a.
Egypt	35,122	12,750	22,372	13,990	16,164	19	4,358
El Salvador	10,620	3,621	6,999	4,172	4,285	..	n.a.
Equatorial Guinea (j)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8	153	..	n.a.
Eritrea	..	..	..	3	3	..	n.a.
Estonia	4,411	1,999	2,412	4,027	29,591	50	989
Ethiopia	..	..	..	11	38	..	n.a.
European Union Intellectual Property Office (g)	369,970	273,213	96,757	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	22,012
Fiji	..	..	..	64	145	5	n.a.
Finland	10,405	7,516	2,889	25,725	166,956	537	997
France	274,201	258,090	16,111	379,619	1,088,225	4,124	3,289
Gabon (j)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	60	476	..	n.a.
Gambia (b,c)	544	45	499	78	526	..	488
Georgia	9,425	2,217	7,208	2,828	4,536	30	2,478
Germany	209,983	190,216	19,767	466,730	2,300,068	7,544	4,055
Ghana	5,519	900	4,619	939	1,255	..	1,305

Name	Application class count by office			Application class count by origin	Equivalent application class count by origin	Madrid international applications	
	Total	Resident	Non-resident			Origin (h)	Designated Madrid member
Greece (d)	2,362	1	2,361	4,588	70,199	113	1,113
Grenada	635	18	617	30	30	..	n.a.
Guatemala	..	..	..	2,180	2,369	..	n.a.
Guinea (j)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	243	4,019	..	n.a.
Guinea-Bissau (j)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	36	612	..	n.a.
Guyana (i)	905	..	..	14	14	1	n.a.
Haiti	..	..	..	15	19	..	n.a.
Honduras	7,548	2,185	5,363	2,412	2,466	..	n.a.
Hungary	13,237	9,318	3,919	14,337	55,425	138	1,429
Iceland	9,074	1,521	7,553	2,289	5,318	38	2,280
India	313,623	264,662	48,961	276,155	294,598	175	11,608
Indonesia	63,721	48,756	14,965	50,413	51,911	1	n.a.
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	190,762	177,538	13,224	179,778	183,764	39	3,974
Iraq	..	..	..	463	598	..	n.a.
Ireland (i)	6,999	..	..	10,684	91,233	181	879
Israel	18,815	3,463	15,352	9,902	36,548	281	4,682
Italy	94,037	83,358	10,679	182,269	1,037,759	3,079	3,136
Jamaica	5,349	2,742	2,607	2,820	2,928	..	n.a.
Japan	451,320	390,525	60,795	477,616	622,072	2,412	14,965
Jordan	7,346	3,013	4,333	3,708	5,499	..	n.a.
Kazakhstan	22,924	8,495	14,429	9,848	10,199	90	4,640
Kenya (b,c)	10,870	4,684	6,186	4,936	5,670	11	1,901
Kiribati	..	..	..	3	3	..	n.a.
Kuwait (b,i)	13,051	..	..	478	1,855	..	n.a.
Kyrgyzstan	6,357	269	6,088	342	342	5	2,189
Lao People's Democratic Republic (d)	1,686	..	1,686	17	44	..	709
Latvia	5,296	2,214	3,082	3,944	14,166	98	1,148
Lebanon (b,c)	1,537	1,253	284	2,194	6,928	1	n.a.
Lesotho (d)	1,715	..	1,715	6	6	..	655
Liberia (d)	2,039	..	2,039	2	2	..	793
Libya	..	..	..	39	93	..	n.a.
Liechtenstein	8,756	490	8,266	4,199	12,062	90	2,336
Lithuania	6,773	3,851	2,922	6,150	25,533	114	1,138
Luxembourg (e)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	30,437	157,815	466	n.a.
Madagascar	6,050	2,757	3,293	2,784	2,784	3	937
Malawi	1,167	499	668	506	506	..	n.a.
Malaysia	39,107	18,527	20,580	24,791	29,283	4	n.a.
Maldives	..	..	..	21	21	..	n.a.
Mali (j)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	245	3,829	..	n.a.
Malta	602	435	167	5,549	41,896	53	n.a.

Name	Application class count by office			Application class count by origin	Equivalent application class count by origin	Madrid international applications	
	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Total (a)	Total (a)	Origin (h)	Designated Madrid member
Marshall Islands	..	..	..	259	858	2	n.a.
Mauritania (j)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	75	844	..	n.a.
Mauritius	2,328	1,110	1,218	2,560	4,719	9	n.a.
Mexico	141,726	98,739	42,987	111,067	126,225	74	9,360
Monaco	9,249	1,624	7,625	4,313	22,103	74	2,288
Mongolia	12,040	7,629	4,411	7,746	7,935	2	1,521
Montenegro (d)	7,236	..	7,236	1,091	3,768	21	2,495
Morocco	29,046	15,173	13,873	16,680	24,659	111	3,930
Mozambique	5,337	1,291	4,046	1,324	1,648	..	1,133
Myanmar	..	..	..	63	63	..	n.a.
Namibia (c,i)	4,849	..	..	1,792	1,840	..	1,029
Nauru	..	..	..	8	24	..	n.a.
Nepal	5,078	3,215	1,863	3,298	3,357	..	n.a.
Netherlands (e)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	86,851	533,201	1,492	n.a.
New Zealand	45,830	16,577	29,253	25,467	43,503	409	6,994
Nicaragua	..	..	..	336	336	..	n.a.
Niger (j)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	69	965	..	n.a.
Nigeria	..	..	..	196	932	..	n.a.
Norway	43,127	11,788	31,339	18,128	56,673	300	8,535
Oman (d)	5,551	..	5,551	191	779	..	2,165
Pakistan	36,126	27,017	9,109	27,864	29,257	..	n.a.
Palau	..	..	..	10	10	..	n.a.
Panama	12,607	5,082	7,525	8,293	14,422	8	n.a.
Papua New Guinea	861	108	753	120	147	..	n.a.
Paraguay	..	..	..	319	346	..	n.a.
Peru	30,708	19,356	11,352	20,963	22,296	..	n.a.
Philippines	47,953	22,357	25,596	23,565	24,333	28	5,168
Poland	46,387	39,420	6,967	58,964	332,798	447	2,178
Portugal	30,474	24,750	5,724	31,634	120,556	220	1,436
Qatar	..	..	..	1,179	3,328	..	n.a.
Republic of Korea	231,978	183,620	48,358	240,683	324,516	941	11,526
Republic of Moldova	11,067	3,049	8,018	3,789	4,216	47	2,502
Romania	24,984	20,575	4,409	24,092	78,125	97	1,560
Russian Federation	251,549	193,213	58,336	222,993	249,933	1,178	15,194
Rwanda	2,377	194	2,183	201	201	..	717
Saint Kitts and Nevis	..	..	..	64	280	..	n.a.
Saint Lucia	..	..	..	128	128	..	n.a.
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	..	..	..	16	97	1	n.a.
Samoa	218	31	187	328	787	..	n.a.
San Marino (d)	3,240	..	3,240	415	2,602	9	1,122

Name	Application class count by office			Application class count by origin	Equivalent application class count by origin	Madrid international applications	
	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Total (a)	Total (a)	Origin (h)	Designated Madrid member
Sao Tome and Principe	1,439	23	1,416	24	24	..	533
Saudi Arabia (b,c)	18,254	7,423	10,831	10,099	17,015	..	n.a.
Senegal (j)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	576	9,264	..	n.a.
Serbia	16,410	3,431	12,979	7,583	12,082	240	3,912
Seychelles	..	..	..	1,825	3,766	12	n.a.
Sierra Leone (d)	1,874	..	1,874	78	78	..	752
Singapore	45,332	9,721	35,611	33,057	56,517	490	9,035
Sint Maarten (Dutch Part) (d)	1,724	..	1,724	..	..	..	672
Slovakia	14,169	9,436	4,733	13,079	45,407	121	1,202
Slovenia (d)	2,714	..	2,714	4,913	32,912	169	1,120
Solomon Islands	..	..	..	33	33	..	n.a.
Somalia	..	..	..	5	32	..	n.a.
South Africa	37,976	22,734	15,242	24,982	36,095	4	n.a.
Spain	79,795	71,312	8,483	121,242	753,076	1,327	2,631
Sri Lanka	10,828	6,893	3,935	7,399	9,358	1	n.a.
Sudan	4,772	1,332	3,440	1,341	1,341	..	1,169
Suriname	1,358	545	813	602	705	1	n.a.
Swaziland (b,i)	2,462	..	..	169	250	..	746
Sweden	20,730	16,570	4,160	45,559	307,884	695	1,364
Switzerland	89,670	36,762	52,908	156,180	487,130	3,068	14,299
Syrian Arab Republic (i)	10,473	..	..	578	2,820	7	1,215
T F Y R of Macedonia (d)	7,842	..	7,842	837	2,349	62	2,683
Tajikistan	5,205	160	5,045	163	163	..	1,863
Thailand	56,131	35,720	20,411	40,832	46,931	6	n.a.
Timor-Leste	..	..	..	1	1	..	n.a.
Togo (j)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	240	3,568	..	n.a.
Tonga	..	..	..	4	4	..	n.a.
Trinidad and Tobago	2,907	929	1,978	1,047	1,128	..	n.a.
Tunisia (i)	11,667	..	..	617	3,488	27	2,435
Turkey	227,159	193,824	33,335	220,517	277,870	1,281	8,959
Turkmenistan (d)	4,625	..	4,625	20	20	..	1,890
Uganda	3,044	1,291	1,753	1,313	1,340	..	n.a.
Ukraine	69,611	45,880	23,731	51,755	58,406	409	6,472
United Arab Emirates	18,777	5,199	13,578	12,459	33,689	19	n.a.
United Kingdom	142,147	114,722	27,425	246,810	1,223,673	3,012	5,358
United Republic of Tanzania	..	..	..	48	48	..	n.a.
United States of America	545,587	388,504	157,083	716,175	1,611,311	7,730	21,647
Uruguay (b,c)	9,463	3,655	5,808	4,511	5,834	..	n.a.
Uzbekistan	12,215	6,457	5,758	6,578	6,610	4	1,950
Vanuatu	..	..	..	54	297	..	n.a.

Name	Application class count by office			Application class count by origin	Equivalent application class count by origin	Madrid international applications	
	Total	Resident	Non-resident			Origin (h)	Designated Madrid member
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	..	..	..	610	1,015	2	n.a.
Viet Nam	82,041	54,965	27,076	57,260	58,584	100	6,073
Yemen	4,403	2,561	1,842	2,720	2,720	..	n.a.
Zambia (d)	2,417	..	2,417	33	33	..	997
Zimbabwe	3,232	155	3,077	163	244	..	812
Others/Unknown	5	0	5	68,053	166,634	15	4
Total (k)	9,768,200	7,798,600	1,969,600	9,768,200	n.a.	53,493	362,210

a. Data on application class count by origin are incomplete, because some offices do not report detailed statistics containing the origin of application class counts.

b. 2015 data are reported for application class count by office.

c. 2015 data are reported for application class count by origin.

d. Only Madrid designation data are available, so application class count by office and origin data may be incomplete.

e. This country does not have a national trademark office. All applications for trademark protection are filed at the Benelux Office for Intellectual Property or the European Union Intellectual Property Office.

f. Resident applications include those filed by residents of Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands.

g. Resident applications include those filed by residents of EU member states.

h. Origin is defined as the country/territory of the stated residence of the applicant in an international application.

i. Total includes an aggregate direct application class count that cannot be broken down into direct and non-resident components.

j. The African Intellectual Property Office (OAPI) is the competent office for processing applications.

k. Totals are estimated for application class counts by office and origin.

n.a. indicates not applicable.

.. indicates not available.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2017.

Figure B48

Trademark registrations by office and origin, and trademarks in force, 2016

Name	Registration class count by office			Registration class count by origin	Equivalent registration class count by origin	Madrid international registrations	In force by office
	Total	Resident	Non-resident				
Afghanistan	..	..	..	101	236	..	..
African Intellectual Property Organization (d)	5,177	..	5,177	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..
African Regional Intellectual Property Organization (e)	422	139	283	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,377
Albania	8,118	794	7,324	873	1,467	4	..
Algeria (b,c,e)	11,226	3,335	7,891	3,460	3,759	5	37,044
Andorra	2,394	623	1,771	896	4,168	7	21,932
Angola	..	..	..	43	637	1	..
Antigua and Barbuda (d)	1,766	4	1,762	39	174	1	8,314
Argentina	59,065	43,674	15,391	46,045	50,589	2	739,449
Armenia	9,120	2,436	6,684	2,989	3,640	21	18,870
Aruba	..	..	..	3	3	..	..

Name	Registration class count by office			Registration class count by origin	Equivalent registration class count by origin	Madrid international registrations	In force by office
	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Total (a)	Total (a)	Origin (i)	Total
Australia	97,660	50,695	46,965	82,485	156,185	1,667	607,871
Austria	19,498	12,397	7,101	43,204	261,176	973	103,090
Azerbaijan	10,812	2,225	8,587	4,720	7,411	2	..
Bahamas	768	32	736	1,341	4,635	14	..
Bahrain (b,c)	9,085	119	8,966	253	496	1	..
Bangladesh	3,378	704	2,674	791	953	..	49,179
Barbados	402	18	384	720	2,504	1	..
Belarus	16,514	3,117	13,397	5,559	7,405	111	125,335
Belgium (f)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	34,908	229,107	606	n.a.
Belize	..	..	..	789	1,798	22	3,536
Benelux Office for Intellectual Property (g)	58,661	49,551	9,110	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	612,245
Benin (k)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9	90	..	..
Bermuda	..	..	..	1,029	5,489	6	..
Bhutan (d)	1,531	..	1,531	2	2	..	..
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	6,975	2,277	4,698	2,346	2,400	..	45,934
Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba (d)	1,457	..	1,457	..	..	..	..
Bosnia and Herzegovina	9,941	604	9,337	1,068	1,605	21	15,752
Botswana	2,581	108	2,473	115	115	..	..
Brazil	99,938	71,303	28,635	75,434	88,337	2	..
Brunei Darussalam	..	..	..	184	535	..	..
Bulgaria	13,665	9,959	3,706	14,605	54,550	156	51,091
Cabo Verde	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Cambodia (d)	3,812	..	3,812	79	268	..	..
Cameroon (k)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5	59	..	..
Canada	95,798	51,430	44,368	70,277	137,276	44	555,571
Central African Republic (k)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11	11	..	..
Chad (k)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3	3	..	..
Chile	34,107	20,707	13,400	23,985	27,468	1	390,803
China	2,270,810	2,119,151	151,659	2,242,284	2,620,631	2,961	12,376,357
China, Hong Kong SAR	70,484	25,495	44,989	38,554	100,734	..	382,688
China, Macao SAR	11,021	1,348	9,673	1,727	2,429	..	97,210
Colombia	30,061	13,874	16,187	16,609	19,129	24	293,314
Comoros	..	..	..	5	5	..	..
Congo (k)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4	4	..	..
Cook Islands	..	..	..	21	75	..	..
Costa Rica	11,644	4,427	7,217	5,012	5,525	1	188,263
Côte d'Ivoire (k)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	27	405	..	..
Croatia	7,007	3,320	3,687	6,018	16,583	127	121,843
Cuba	6,243	1,015	5,228	1,243	1,540	1	38,827
Curaçao	2,877	0	2,877	318	2,667	5	23,098
Cyprus	2,957	1,107	1,850	9,737	45,862	123	58,520
Czech Republic	28,767	23,886	4,881	36,622	115,561	276	123,039

Name	Registration class count by office			Registration class count by origin	Equivalent registration class count by origin	Madrid international registrations	In force by office
	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Total (a)	Total (a)	Origin (i)	Total
Democratic People's Republic of Korea (d)	2,067	..	2,067	213	375	8	..
Democratic Republic of the Congo	..	..	..	27	189	1	..
Denmark	9,696	6,410	3,286	25,202	142,481	473	139,420
Djibouti	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
Dominica	..	..	..	92	210	1	..
Dominican Republic	11,233	5,646	5,587	5,951	6,653	4	121,161
Ecuador	5,354	3,992	1,362	4,420	4,957	..	..
Egypt (e)	16,938	3,139	13,799	3,836	5,341	17	115,646
El Salvador	8,116	2,165	5,951	2,548	2,683	..	83,909
Estonia	3,630	1,246	2,384	2,923	24,003	48	56,900
Ethiopia	..	..	..	6	6	..	..
European Union Intellectual Property Office (h)	330,379	244,634	85,745	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,043,466
Fiji	..	..	..	80	80	2	..
Finland	8,892	5,835	3,057	22,164	135,897	430	102,293
France (d)	6,100	8	6,092	125,559	790,590	3,718	840,000
Gabon (k)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	18	18	..	..
Gambia (b,c,e)	582	45	537	46	46	..	402
Georgia	8,213	1,082	7,131	1,667	2,916	27	..
Germany	163,130	147,191	15,939	400,016	2,013,265	6,462	938,344
Ghana	4,429	150	4,279	167	167	..	45,606
Greece (d)	2,270	1	2,269	3,659	52,302	96	..
Grenada (b,c)	569	9	560	12	12	..	293
Guatemala (b,c)	9,415	3,981	5,434	5,076	5,184	..	..
Guinea (k)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	12	12	..	..
Guyana (j)	585	..	..	20	20	1	669
Haiti	..	..	..	30	34	..	..
Holy See	..	..	..	25	700	..	..
Honduras (e)	5,944	1,305	4,639	1,493	1,574	..	81,523
Hungary	9,657	5,942	3,715	10,272	42,042	121	55,242
Iceland	8,642	1,287	7,355	1,958	3,875	24	59,147
India	201,988	158,415	43,573	168,075	182,797	107	1,328,383
Indonesia	19,622	13,854	5,768	15,316	16,528	1	605,397
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	89,444	74,482	14,962	77,054	80,975	44	..
Iraq	..	..	..	287	422	..	..
Ireland (j)	5,454	..	..	9,926	84,905	175	81,890
Israel	17,864	2,584	15,280	7,854	28,702	211	129,226
Italy	41,992	34,414	7,578	129,943	896,763	2,664	406,297
Jamaica (e)	4,195	2,114	2,081	2,204	2,204	..	16,797
Japan (j)	198,015	..	..	82,280	206,781	1,975	1,850,288
Jordan (e)	7,248	2,123	5,125	2,848	4,717	..	15,293
Kazakhstan	21,737	6,704	15,033	7,986	8,046	66	..
Kenya (b,c,e)	10,722	3,268	7,454	3,477	3,828	3	43,865

Name	Registration class count by office			Registration class count by origin	Equivalent registration class count by origin	Madrid international registrations	In force by office
	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Total (a)	Total (a)	Origin (i)	Total
Kiribati	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Kuwait (b,j)	7,670	..	..	429	2,940	..	..
Kyrgyzstan	6,106	271	5,835	296	296	2	10,090
Lao People's Democratic Republic (d)	1,211	..	1,211	11	11	..	..
Latvia	4,966	2,209	2,757	3,833	11,074	85	25,166
Lebanon (b,c)	9,527	4,098	5,429	4,678	6,783	1	..
Lesotho (d)	1,636	..	1,636	..	..	..	..
Liberia (d)	1,896	..	1,896	22	22	..	..
Libya	..	..	..	16	70	..	..
Liechtenstein (d)	6,598	5	6,593	3,151	9,748	56	..
Lithuania	6,597	3,673	2,924	5,337	21,290	83	36,166
Luxembourg (f)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	22,698	133,205	419	n.a.
Madagascar	6,304	2,783	3,521	2,795	2,795	2	..
Malawi	1,247	344	903	345	345	..	..
Malaysia	32,806	12,686	20,120	16,834	20,684	4	294,772
Maldives	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
Mali (k)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	18	18	..	..
Malta	578	365	213	4,472	34,531	36	22,165
Marshall Islands	..	..	..	278	899	..	..
Mauritania (k)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	22	76	..	..
Mauritius	2,061	914	1,147	1,826	3,489	5	..
Mexico	120,357	79,053	41,304	87,651	100,811	49	1,098,227
Monaco	8,288	1,554	6,734	3,389	14,780	53	10,428
Mongolia	9,247	4,878	4,369	4,982	5,063	1	12,114
Montenegro (d)	7,319	..	7,319	421	1,289	8	48,659
Morocco	23,758	10,849	12,909	11,997	17,283	89	107,158
Mozambique	5,198	1,042	4,156	1,055	1,217	..	20,302
Myanmar	..	..	..	97	97	..	..
Namibia (b,c)	2,951	3	2,948	180	207	..	1,825
Nepal (e)	2,786	1,169	1,617	1,196	1,196	..	39,017
Netherlands (f)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	81,699	473,266	1,247	n.a.
New Zealand	39,415	12,840	26,575	19,819	35,085	342	252,768
Nicaragua	..	..	..	217	244	..	..
Niger (k)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11	11	..	..
Nigeria	..	..	..	75	480	..	..
Norway	35,351	7,643	27,708	13,545	45,602	223	214,702
Oman (d)	5,916	..	5,916	114	384	..	..
Pakistan	12,578	5,579	6,999	6,178	7,723	..	125,315
Palau	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Panama	7,272	2,615	4,657	5,679	12,439	8	144,876
Papua New Guinea	1,136	107	1,029	139	139	..	10,564
Paraguay	..	..	..	223	223	..	..
Peru	26,189	15,542	10,647	16,562	17,750	..	..

Name	Registration class count by office			Registration class count by origin	Equivalent registration class count by origin	Madrid international registrations	In force by office
	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Total (a)	Total (a)	Origin (i)	Total
Philippines	44,643	19,830	24,813	20,592	20,925	16	..
Poland	26,816	20,876	5,940	37,599	277,257	336	227,304
Portugal	24,511	20,246	4,265	26,643	99,473	194	201,545
Qatar	..	..	..	1,219	2,947	..	..
Republic of Korea	161,106	117,181	43,925	159,542	256,259	843	1,096,481
Republic of Moldova (e)	8,972	1,617	7,355	2,486	2,906	52	19,526
Romania	19,644	15,539	4,105	18,557	60,318	79	81,669
Russian Federation	149,187	91,676	57,511	119,631	140,549	825	557,405
Rwanda (e)	2,288	140	2,148	147	147	..	2,335
Saint Kitts and Nevis	..	..	..	127	594	1	..
Saint Lucia	..	..	..	95	122	..	..
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	..	..	..	18	153	1	..
Samoa	470	18	452	526	1,120	..	4,120
San Marino (d)	2,756	..	2,756	312	2,769	9	2,155
Sao Tome and Principe (d)	1,238	..	1,238	..	..	..	..
Saudi Arabia (b,c)	18,631	7,482	11,149	9,377	13,238	..	..
Senegal (k)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8	8	..	..
Serbia	15,210	2,890	12,320	6,348	10,158	223	28,238
Seychelles	..	..	..	819	1,845	7	..
Sierra Leone (d)	1,965	..	1,965	10	10	..	..
Singapore	49,609	10,449	39,160	27,605	49,456	414	297,846
Sint Maarten (Dutch Part) (d)	1,729	..	1,729	..	..	..	..
Slovakia	12,687	8,220	4,467	11,923	38,292	110	48,696
Slovenia (d)	2,380	..	2,380	4,761	28,195	160	..
Solomon Islands	..	..	..	10	10	..	..
South Africa	11,281	6,139	5,142	7,978	18,364	1	339,452
Spain	66,049	59,002	7,047	109,242	717,669	1,179	784,606
Sri Lanka	22,492	7,359	15,133	7,696	9,181	1	22,492
Sudan	3,643	387	3,256	407	407	..	2,209
Suriname	1,019	446	573	513	618	..	10,280
Swaziland (b,e,j)	2,296	..	..	358	358	..	1,358
Sweden	17,310	13,627	3,683	40,733	265,103	604	130,092
Switzerland	82,235	34,403	47,832	133,485	417,722	2,561	233,270
Syrian Arab Republic (j)	5,866	..	..	288	1,719	3	..
T F Y R of Macedonia (d)	7,645	..	7,645	618	1,930	30	..
Tajikistan (d)	4,455	..	4,455	20	20	..	..
Thailand	35,809	19,319	16,490	23,292	28,017	2	375,852
Togo (k)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	15	15	..	..
Tonga	..	..	..	3	3	..	..
Trinidad and Tobago	2,582	597	1,985	698	733	..	21,450
Tunisia (j)	12,598	..	..	337	1,305	19	..
Turkey	218,137	183,371	34,766	206,677	257,054	934	863,582

Name	Registration class count by office			Registration class count by origin	Equivalent registration class count by origin	Madrid international registrations	In force by office
	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Total (a)	Total (a)	Origin (i)	Total
Turkmenistan (d)	4,374	..	4,374	78	78	..	..
Uganda	2,094	763	1,331	771	798	..	10,356
Ukraine	40,199	19,829	20,370	25,540	31,600	315	172,015
United Arab Emirates	16,727	3,674	13,053	8,900	28,044	21	197,664
United Kingdom	117,852	97,228	20,624	213,060	1,155,447	2,443	612,691
United Republic of Tanzania	..	..	..	43	91	1	..
United States of America	326,481	221,500	104,981	509,700	1,310,250	6,671	2,121,508
Uruguay (b,c,e)	6,390	2,421	3,969	3,291	4,506	1	92,931
Uzbekistan	8,344	2,733	5,611	2,800	2,800	2	19,930
Vanuatu	..	..	..	24	78	..	..
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	..	..	..	543	1,056	2	..
Viet Nam	41,348	20,466	20,882	22,070	23,185	73	215,054
Yemen	2,014	1,198	816	1,248	1,248	..	..
Zambia (d)	2,327	..	2,327	3	3	..	..
Zimbabwe	3,311	155	3,156	163	244	..	60,889
Others/Unknown	..	..	..	53,836	153,953	15	..
Total ^g	6,549,100	4,813,300	1,735,800	6,549,100	n.a.	44,726	39,093,100

a. Data on registration class count by origin are incomplete, because some offices do not report detailed statistics containing the origin of registration class counts.

b. 2015 data are reported for registration class count by office.

c. 2015 data are reported for registration class count by origin.

d. Only Madrid designation data are available, so registration class count by office and origin data may be incomplete.

e. 2015 data are reported for trademarks in force.

f. This country does not have a national trademark office. All trademark registrations for this country are issued by the Benelux Office for Intellectual Property or the European Union Intellectual Property Office.

g. Resident registrations include those issued to residents of Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands.

h. Resident registrations include those issued to residents of EU member states.

i. Origin is defined as the country/territory of the stated residence of the holder of an international registration.

j. Total includes an aggregate direct registration class count that cannot be broken down into direct and non-resident components.

k. The African Intellectual Property Office (OAPI) is the competent office for issuing registrations.

l. Totals are estimated for registration class counts by office and origin and for total registrations in force.

n.a. indicates not applicable.

.. indicates not available.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2017.