

WIPO IP Facts and Figures

Economics & Statistics Series



2014



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Introduction

The World Intellectual Property Organization's (WIPO) *IP Facts and Figures, 2014* provides an overview of intellectual property (IP) activity using the latest available year of complete statistics. The figures presented are based on a selection of those reported in WIPO's more comprehensive *World Intellectual Property Indicators, 2014*. This publication covers four types of industrial property—patents, utility models, trademarks and industrial designs—while serving as a quick reference guide. To this end, it primarily focuses on application data, which is the most often used measure of IP activity. Trademark application data refer to class counts—the number of classes specified in applications—in order to better compare international trademark filing activity across offices. Similarly, industrial design data refer to design counts—the number of designs contained in applications. The charts, graphs and tables enable a comparison of IP activity across offices and through the use of the WIPO-administered Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT), and the Madrid and Hague Systems in 2013.

To assist in understanding IP-related terms, a short glossary is provided toward the back of this publication.

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Please note that due to the continual updating of statistics, data provided in this publication may differ from previously published figures and from data available on WIPO's web pages. For more in-depth analysis of WIPO and/or national office IP statistics, please visit the following links:

IP Statistics

www.wipo.int/ipstats

World Intellectual Property Indicators

www.wipo.int/ipstats/en/wipi/index.html

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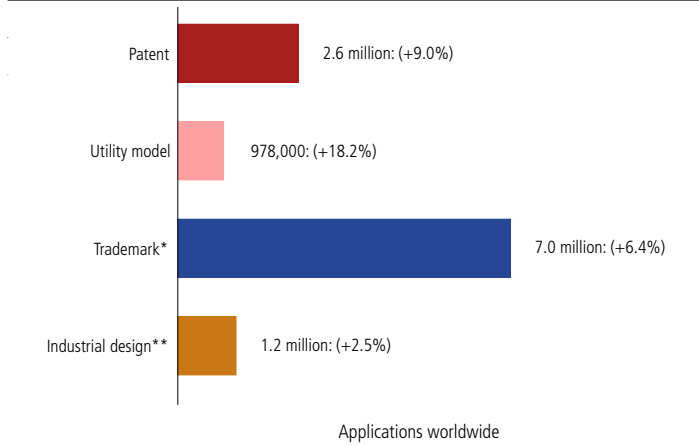
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Global intellectual property applications and active IP rights

A1 Total applications, 2013



Note: * refers to class counts, i.e., the number of goods and services classes specified in trademark applications.

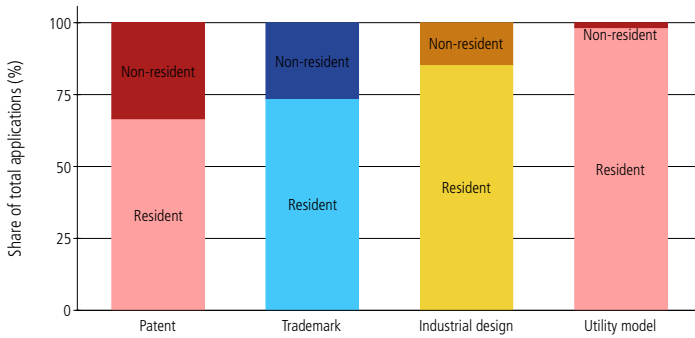
** refers to design counts, i.e., the number of designs contained in industrial design applications.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

Global filing activity for patents and trademarks grew in 2013, representing the fourth consecutive year that applications have increased for these two IP rights. For utility models and industrial designs, growth in filing activity has been uninterrupted for over a decade.

The estimated 2.6 million patent applications filed worldwide in 2013 represents growth of 9 percent on 2012. Rising much faster, utility model (UM) applications increased by about 18 percent due to sharp growth in China. Trademark filing activity rose by around 6 percent—similar to the level witnessed in the previous year. And industrial design filing activity grew by only 2.5 percent in 2013, considerably less than the 16 percent recorded in 2012. This lower growth mainly resulted from a slowdown in the number of industrial design applications filed in China.

A2 Resident and non-resident shares, 2013



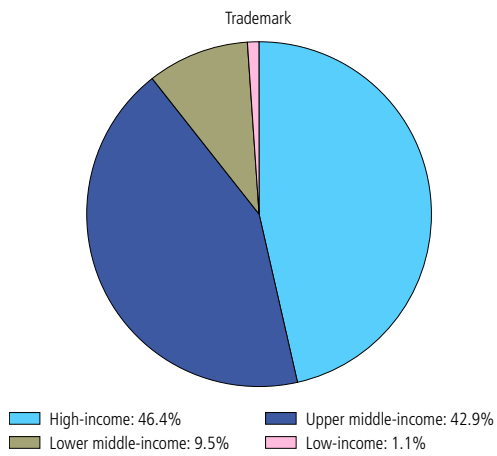
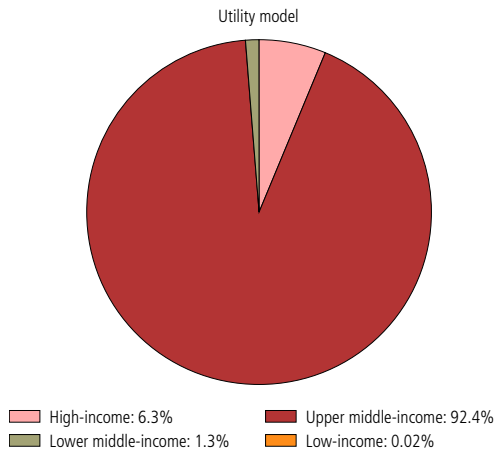
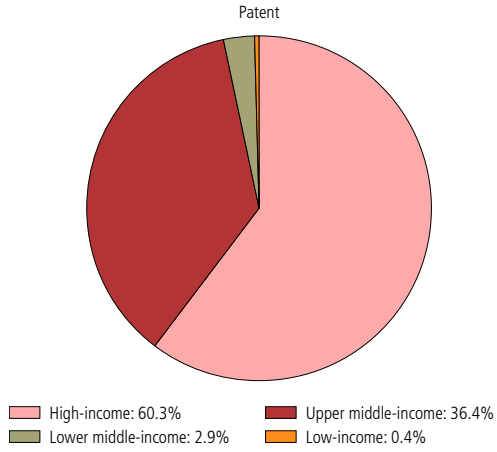
Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

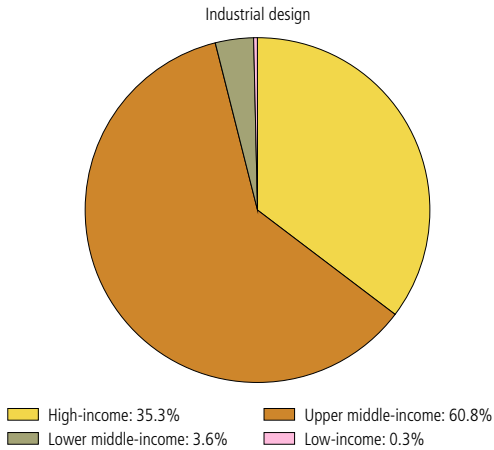
At IP offices worldwide, applications consist of those filed by applicants domiciled in the jurisdiction represented by the office (residents) and by applicants whose domicile is located outside that jurisdiction (non-residents).

The shares of applications filed by residents vary across different forms of IP. Globally, residents file the majority of applications with their respective home IP offices, which reflects a preference for seeking protection within their domestic jurisdiction. However, the resident and non-resident shares of the totals differ significantly from one office to another. This is demonstrated in our *World Intellectual Property Indicators*: www.wipo.int/ipstats/en/wipi/.

In 2013, an estimated two-thirds of all patent applications were filed by residents with their domestic office. For the other forms of IP, the resident shares were about three-quarters for trademark applications—based on class counts—and over four-fifths for industrial design applications—based on design counts. At 98%, almost all utility model applications were filed domestically.

A3 Shares by income group, 2013





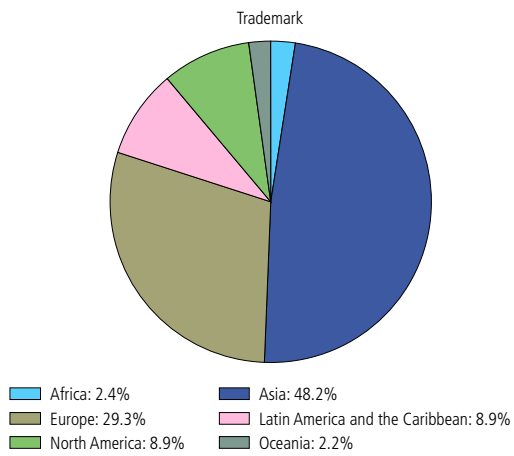
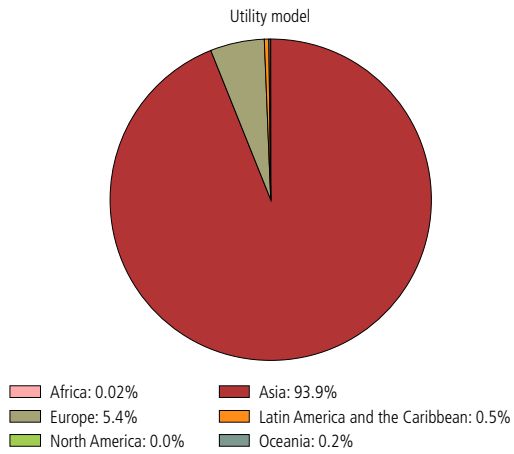
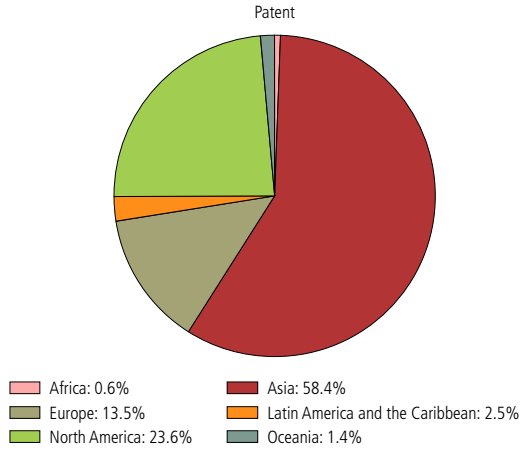
Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

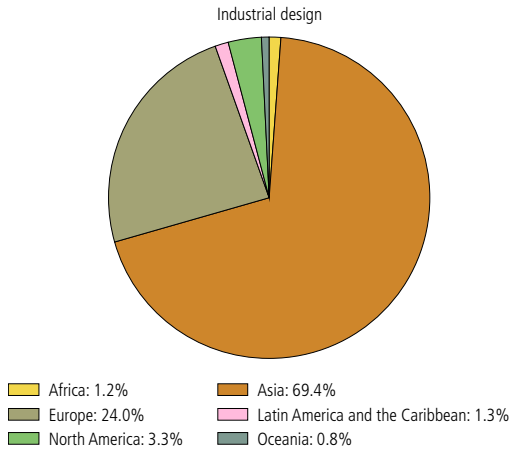
These pie charts show the distribution of filing activity for each IP right across four income groups in 2013. IP offices of high-income countries received the largest proportion of all patent applications (60.3%) and trademark filing activity (46.4%) worldwide.

Offices of upper middle-income countries accounted for the vast majority of all utility model applications (92.4%) and over half of all industrial design filing activity (60.8%), with China alone accounting for 91% and 53%, respectively.

Lower middle-income countries exhibited low shares of filing activity for patents (2.9%), utility models (1.3%) and industrial designs (3.6%), but accounted for a higher share of global trademark application class counts (9.5%).

A4 Shares by region, 2013





Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

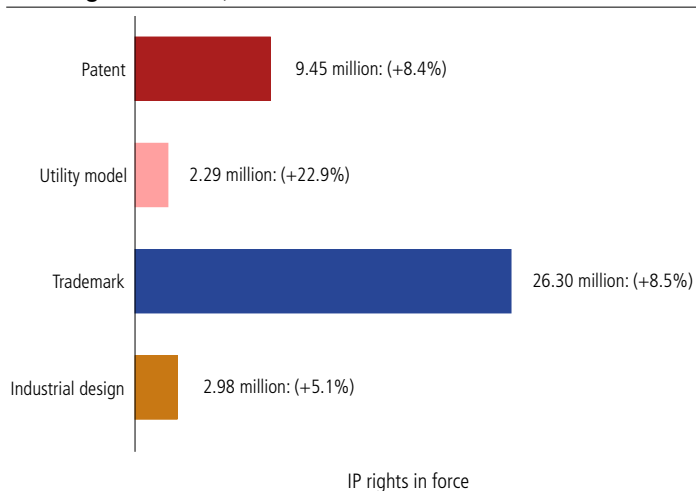
These pie charts present, for each IP right, the distribution of IP filing activity across the world's six geographical regions. With shares ranging from almost half of all trademark filing activity to over nine-tenths of all utility model applications, IP offices in Asia received the highest numbers of applications for patents, utility models, trademarks and industrial designs. Specifically, Asian offices received a combined share of more than half (58.4%) of all patent applications worldwide. This is in contrast to the lower shares received by offices in North America (23.6%) and in Europe (13.5%).

Following Asia, Europe shows relatively high shares of filing activity for both trademarks and industrial designs. This region accounted for close to a third of all trademark filing activity worldwide and about one-quarter for industrial designs.

For Africa and the Latin American and Caribbean region, their respective shares of global trademark filing activity were higher than those for patents, utility models and industrial designs.

North American offices did not account for any utility model applications, as they do not offer this IP right.

A5 IP rights in force, 2013



Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

Of the estimated 9.45 million patents in force, 26 percent were in the United States of America (US), followed by 19 percent in Japan. For the first time, 2013 saw more than a million patents in force in China.

China accounted for 85 percent of all utility models in force.

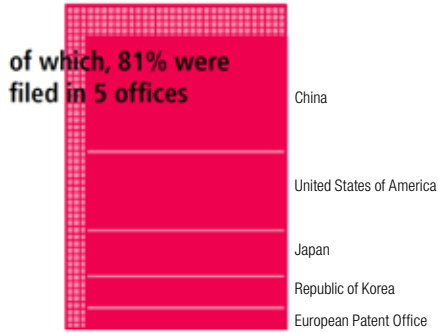
In 2013, a total of 26.3 million trademarks were active in about 90 offices worldwide. China accounted for the most trademarks in force, with 7.2 million. The US (1.8 million) and Japan (1.7 million) had similar numbers. India, with almost 980,000, also ranks high.

Almost 3 million industrial design registrations were in force, of which 1.2 million were in China alone.

Patents and utility models

B1 Total patent applications, 2013

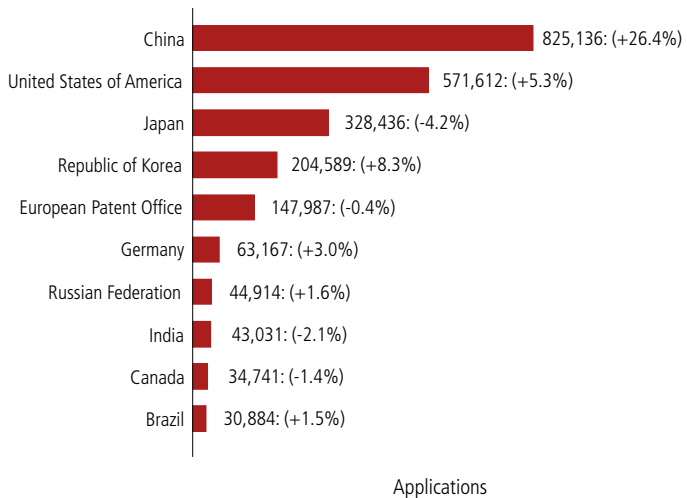
2.6 million patent applications filed in 2013



Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

B2 Patent applications by office, 2013

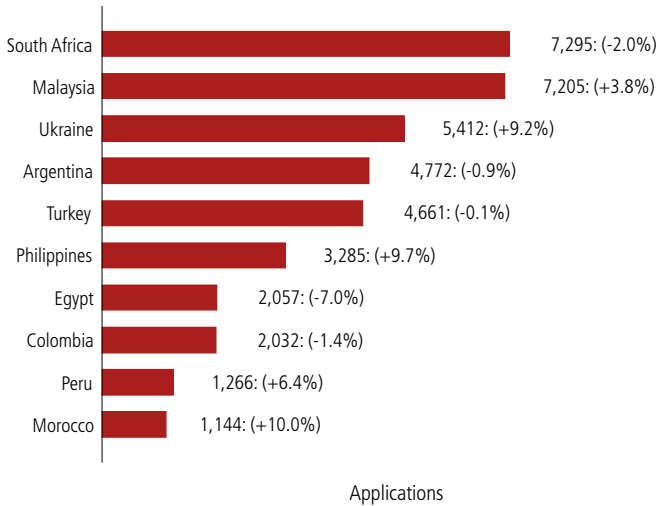
Patent applications for the top 10 offices, 2013



Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

In 2013, China accounted for the largest number of patent applications received by any single IP office—a position it has held since 2011. Among the top 10 IP offices, China's IP office (+26.4%) saw the fastest annual growth in filings received, followed by those of the Republic of Korea (+8.3%) and the US (+5.3%). Along with China, middle-income countries Brazil and India are included in the top 10 list.

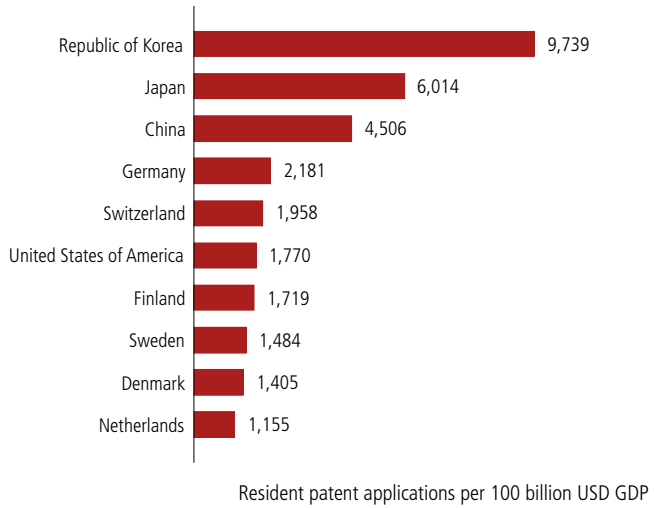
Patent applications for selected offices of low- and middle-income countries, 2013



Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

This chart shows the numbers of patent applications filed at IP offices of selected low- and middle-income countries in 2013. Where available, statistics for all offices are reported in the statistical table on page 37. Half of these offices received more patent applications in 2013 than in 2012, among which, Morocco (+10%), the Philippines (+9.7%) and Ukraine (+9.2%) saw the highest growth.

B3 Resident patent applications per GDP for the top origins, 2013



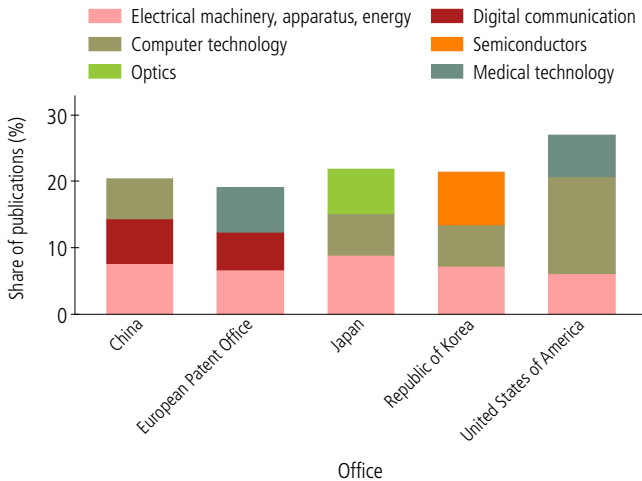
Source: WIPO statistics database and World Bank, October 2014.

Differences in patent activity reflect both the size of the economy and the level of development. This chart shows the number of resident patent applications relative to GDP. Worldwide, resident applications per GDP rose from an average of 1,437 in 2003 to 1,828 in 2013.

China, which ranks first in resident patent applications, comes in third when its resident applications are adjusted by GDP, below the Republic of Korea and Japan. The resident applications-to-GDP ratio of the Republic of Korea is more than twice that of China and exceeds five times that of the US. Finland, despite having considerably fewer resident applications than the US, had a similar applications-to-GDP ratio.

B4 Top technology fields by office, 2010-12

Distribution of published patent applications in the top three technology fields for the top five offices, 2010-12 (% of total)



Source: WIPO statistics database and EPO PATSTAT database, October 2014.

Patent applications span a wide range of technologies. Every patent application is assigned one or more International Patent Classification (IPC) symbols. WIPO has developed a concordance table to link these symbols to their corresponding field(s) of technology, available at: www.wipo.int/ipstats/en.

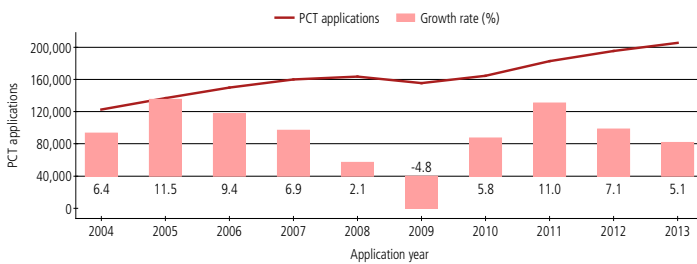
At the top five offices covering the 2010–12 period, the technology field of electrical machinery, apparatus and energy was among the top three associated with published patent applications. The same is true for computer technology, except at the European Patent Office.

Where offices differ in terms of top technology fields, Japan showed higher shares of published applications in the field of optics, whereas it was semiconductors in the Republic of Korea, and medical technology at the European Patent Office and in the US.

B5 PCT international applications and top applicants

The Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) System simplifies the process of multiple national patent filings by reducing the requirement to file a separate application in each jurisdiction where protection is sought.

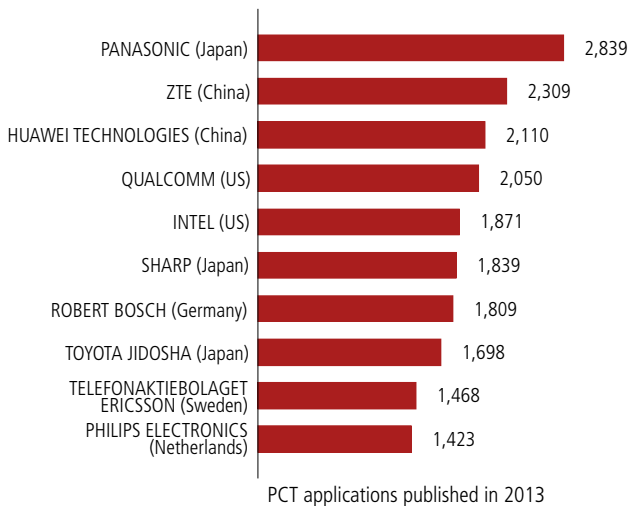
Trend in PCT international applications



Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

Around 205,300 PCT applications were filed worldwide in 2013, up 5.1% from 2012. Thanks to the fourth consecutive year of growth, this was the first time that more than 200,000 PCT applications were filed in a single year. Two origins contributed most to this growth: the US with 56 percent of total growth and China accounting for 29 percent.

PCT top applicants, 2013

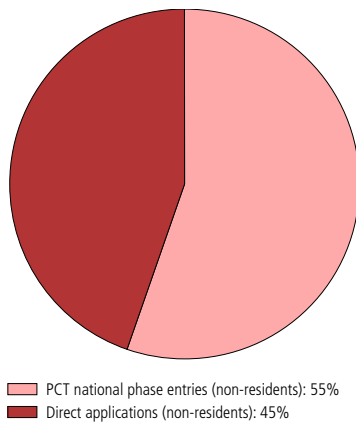


Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

In 2013, Panasonic Corporation of Japan became the top PCT applicant, with 2,839 applications published. ZTE Corporation of China, which specializes in telecommunications equipment and network solutions, moved to second position with 2,309. Both remained in the top positions despite recording one-year declines in the number of published applications (-197 for Panasonic and -1,611 for ZTE). Also, they have shared the top position since 2009, with Panasonic at the top in 2009, 2010 and 2013, and ZTE in 2011 and 2012.

The list of top 10 PCT applicants includes companies operating in, among other fields of technology, communications, electronics and automobiles. Of these applicants, three are based in Japan. China and the US are home to two companies each, and the remaining three are located either in Germany, the Netherlands or Sweden.

B6 Patent applications by filing route: Direct and PCT System, 2013



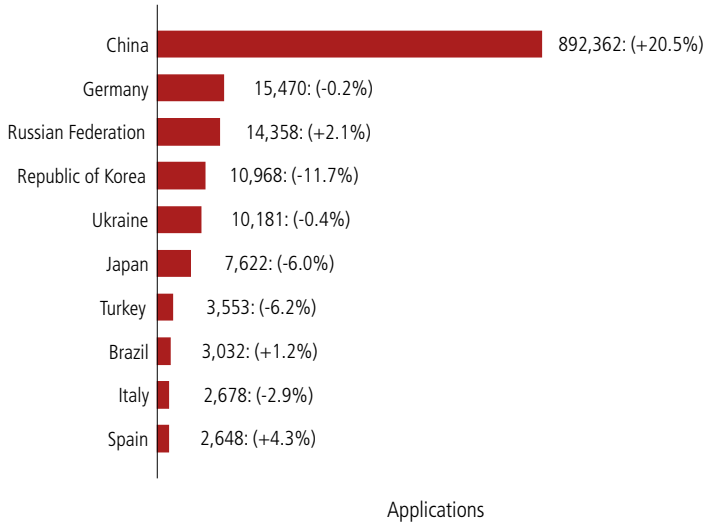
Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

When seeking protection for an invention abroad (outside the domestic market), patent applicants can choose to file multiple applications with foreign IP offices directly—via the direct (Paris) route—or, under certain conditions, file a single PCT international application with their respective domestic IP office. When a PCT international application enters the national phase at a national or regional patent office, it is referred to as a PCT national phase entry.

The share of non-resident applications filed via the PCT route has increased from 24 percent in 1995 to 55 percent in 2013.

B7 Utility model applications by office, 2013

Utility model applications for the top 10 offices, 2013

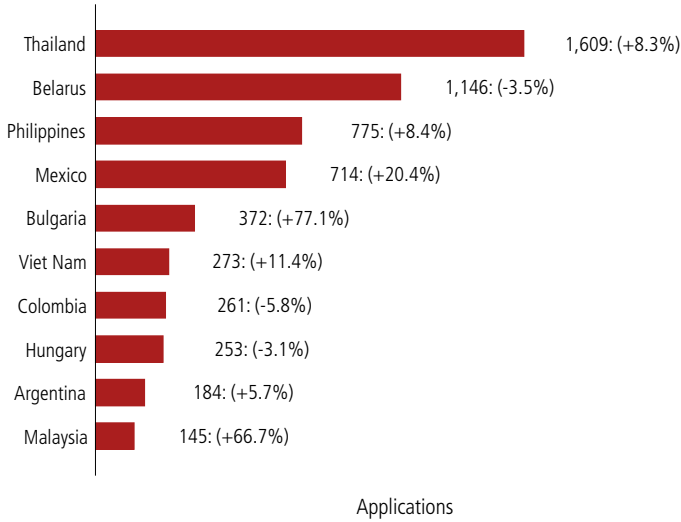


Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

The IP office of China received by far the largest number of utility model applications in 2013, accounting for nearly nine-tenths of the world total. Germany, the Russian Federation, the Republic of Korea and Ukraine each received between 10,000 and 15,500 applications.

Among the top offices, China's (+20.5%) continued to witness the largest annual increase in utility model applications received. This is in contrast to the double-digit decrease in applications filed in the Republic of Korea (-11.7%).

Utility model applications for selected offices of low- and middle-income countries, 2013



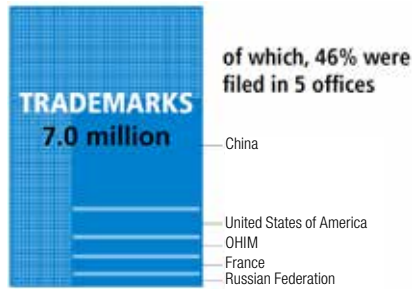
Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

This chart shows the numbers of utility model applications received by IP offices of selected low- and middle-income countries in 2013. Where available, utility model applications for all offices are reported in the statistical table on page 37.

Trademarks

C1 Total trademark application class counts, 2013

Filing activity in 2013 measured in application class counts

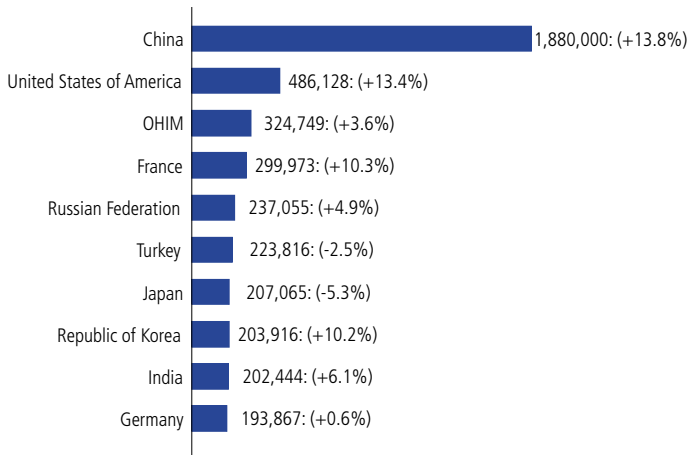


Note: OHIM is the European Union's Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

C2 Application class counts by office, 2013

Application class counts for the top 10 offices, 2013



Application class count

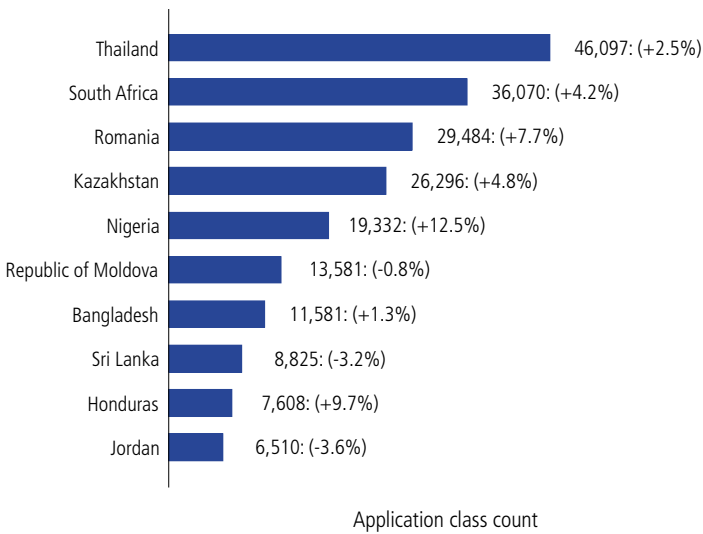
Note: OHIM is the European Union's Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

In 2013, 60 percent of all trademark filing activity worldwide occurred at the top 10 IP offices combined. Accounting for over a quarter of all trademark filing activity worldwide, China's 1.88 million class count was followed by around 486,000 in the US—the countries with the top two offices since the early 2000s. But since 2004, China's class count has grown from nearly twice that of the US to almost four times in 2013. These two offices were followed by the European Union's Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market (OHIM) and those of France and the Russian Federation.

Among the top 10 IP offices, China (+13.8%) and the US (+13.4%) reported the highest annual growth. In contrast, the offices of Japan (-5.3%) and Turkey (-2.5%) had lower application class counts in 2013 than in 2012.

Application class counts for selected offices of low- and middle-income countries, 2013

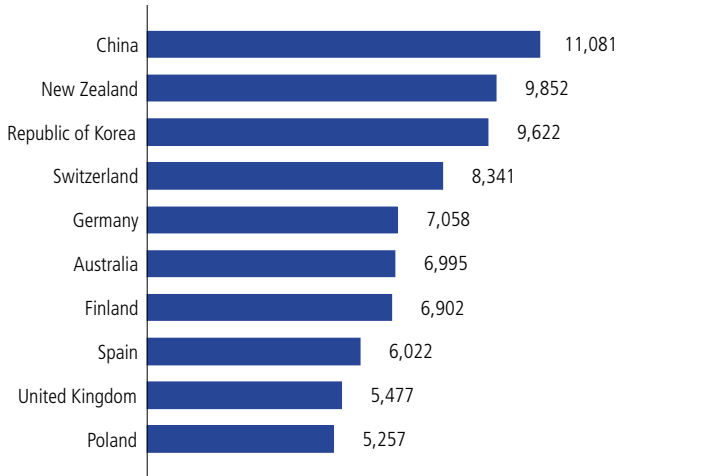


Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

Many offices in low- and middle-income countries receive considerably higher numbers of trademark applications compared to other forms of IP, showing the emphasis placed on trademark rights in the jurisdictions they represent.

This chart shows the total number of classes specified in trademark applications received by IP offices of selected low- and middle-income countries in 2013. Where available, trademark application class counts for all offices are reported in the statistical table on page 37.

C3 Resident trademark application class count per GDP for selected origins, 2013



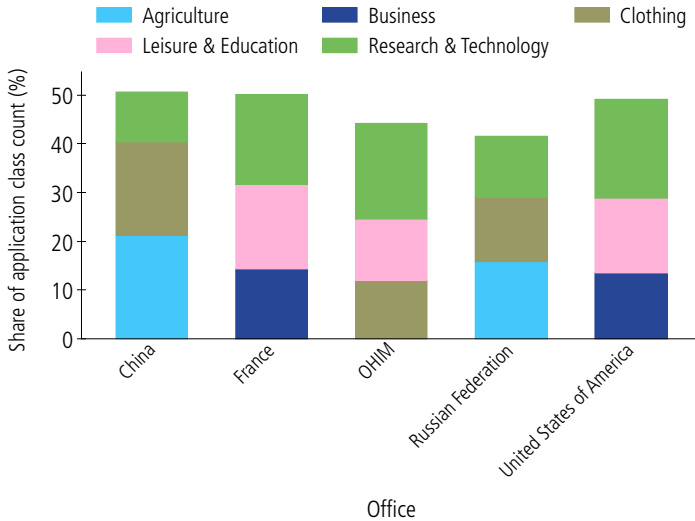
Resident trademark application class count per 100 billion USD GDP

Source: WIPO statistics database and World Bank, October 2014.

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 Finland and New Zealand) may rank higher than some countries that otherwise show higher class counts (Spain and the United Kingdom). China (11,081), followed by New Zealand (9,852) and the Republic of Korea (9,622) exhibited among the highest resident application class count-to-GDP ratios in 2013. Australia and Finland each had a ratio of about 7,000 despite the fact that Australian resident filing activity was close to seven times that of Finnish residents.

C4 Top industry sectors by office, 2013

Distribution of application class counts in the top three sectors for the top five offices, 2013



Note: OHIM is the European Union's Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

Using the Nice Classification, trademark applications can be attributed to ten industry sectors. This chart shows the top three industry sectors in which applicants filed for trademark protection at the five offices reporting the highest trademark filing activity in 2013. For all of these offices, research & technology is among the top three sectors that attracted the highest volumes of trademark applications.

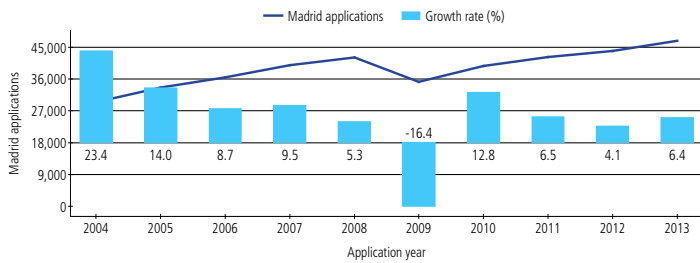
In 2013, the top industry sectors in France and the US included business, and leisure & education. This differs from China and the Russian Federation where more focus was on agriculture and clothing.

Three of the ten industry sectors alone accounted for about half of all trademark filing activity at the offices of China, France and the US.

C5 Madrid System international applications and top applicants

The Madrid System makes it possible for an applicant to register a trademark in a large number of countries by filing a single application at their national or regional IP office that is a member of the System. The Madrid System simplifies the process of multinational trademark registration by reducing the requirement to file separate applications at each office.

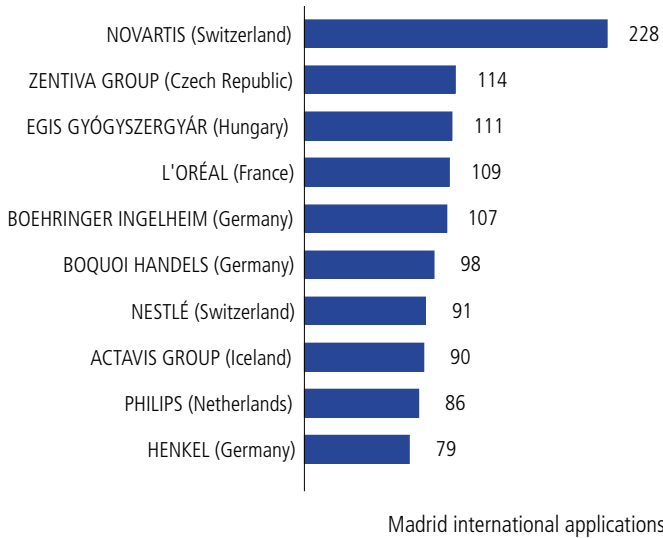
Trend in Madrid international applications



Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

After witnessing a decrease in 2009, Madrid System applications resumed their upward trend in 2010, and in 2013 completed a fourth year of continued growth when they reached a new record of 46,829. In fact, over the last decade, their numbers have increased for all but one year that coincided with the economic downturn in 2009. This prevailing growth is partly due to factors such as increased usage of the Madrid System and its expanded membership, coupled with a general upward trend in trademark application volumes worldwide.

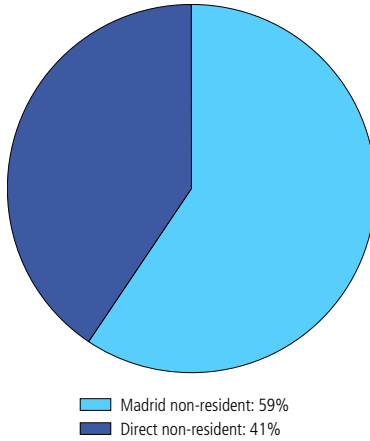
Madrid System top applicants, 2013



Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

For the third year in row, Novartis of Switzerland, with 228 international applications, was the largest user of the Madrid System. Another pharmaceutical company, Zentiva Group of the Czech Republic, with 114 international applications, ranked second, moving up from 11th position in 2012. Food company Boquoi Handels of Germany, which filed 98 international applications, appeared for the first time among the top-ranked applicants, rising to sixth position.

C6 Application class counts by filing route: Direct and Madrid System, 2013



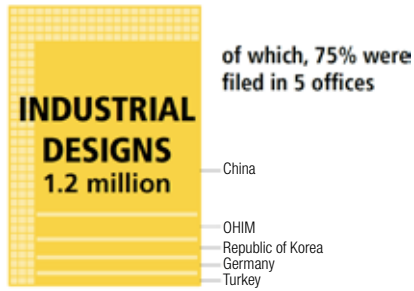
Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

When seeking protection for a trademark abroad (outside the domestic market), applicants can choose to file separate applications directly with each individual foreign office—via the direct (Paris) route—or, under certain conditions, file a single Madrid international application with their respective domestic office via the Madrid System. Once a Madrid international registration is issued, holders can use this to designate any of the current 92 members of the System simultaneously to seek protection for their trademarks. These designations have the same effect as an application filed directly with an office of a Madrid member country.

In 2013, IP offices of all Madrid System member countries combined received 59 percent of their trademark filing activity from abroad in the form of Madrid designations as opposed to 41 percent attributed to the direct filing route.

D1 Total application design counts, 2013

Filing activity in 2013 measured in application design counts

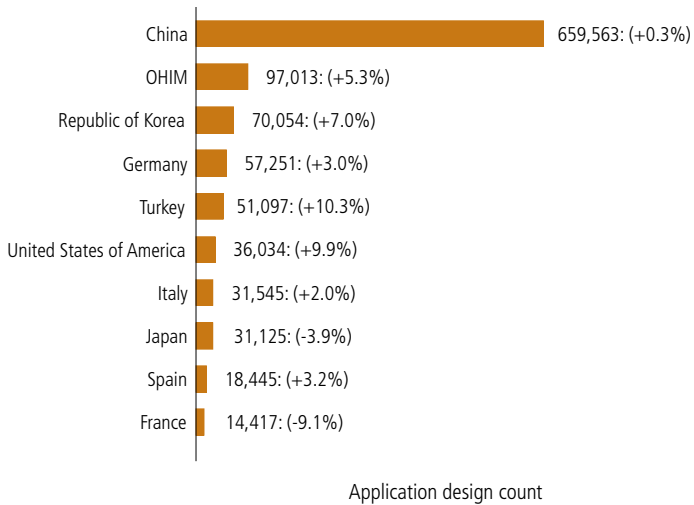


Note: OHIM is the European Union's Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

D2 Application design counts by office, 2013

Application design counts for the top 10 offices, 2013



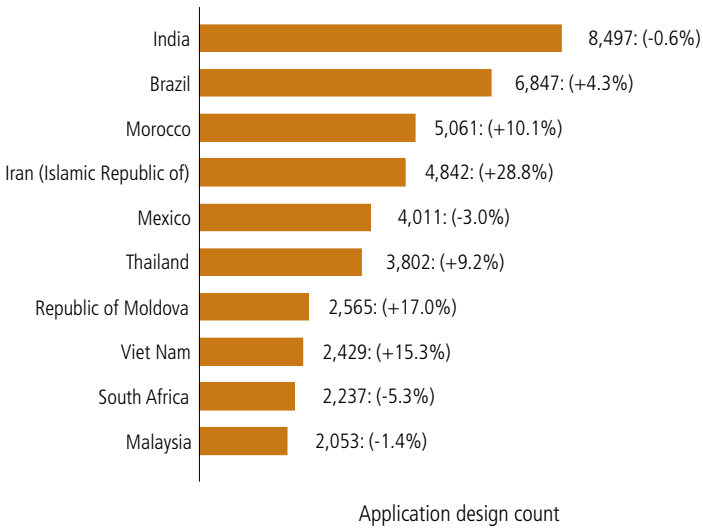
Note: OHIM is the European Union's Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

In 2013, about 86 percent of all industrial design filing activity worldwide occurred at the top 10 offices combined. The IP office of China accounted for over half (53%) of the total, followed by the European Union's Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market (8%) and the Republic of Korea (6%).

Except for France (-9.1%) and Japan (-3.9%), the remainder of these top offices saw increases in filing activity in 2013 compared to 2012.

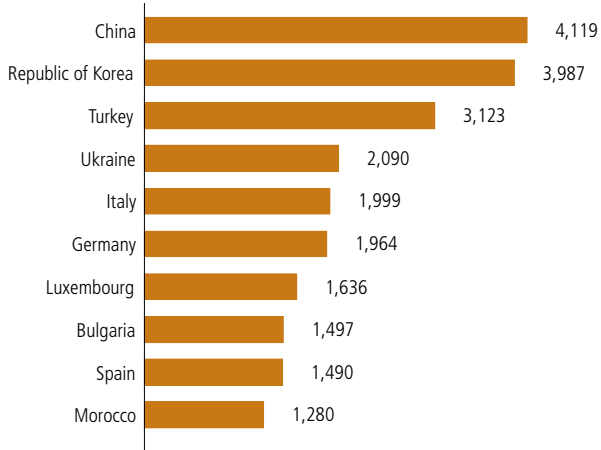
Application design counts for selected offices of low- and middle-income countries, 2013



Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

This chart shows the total numbers of designs contained in applications filed at IP offices of selected low- and middle-income countries in 2013. Where available, application design counts are reported for all offices in the statistical table on page 37.

D3 Resident application design count per GDP for the top origins, 2013



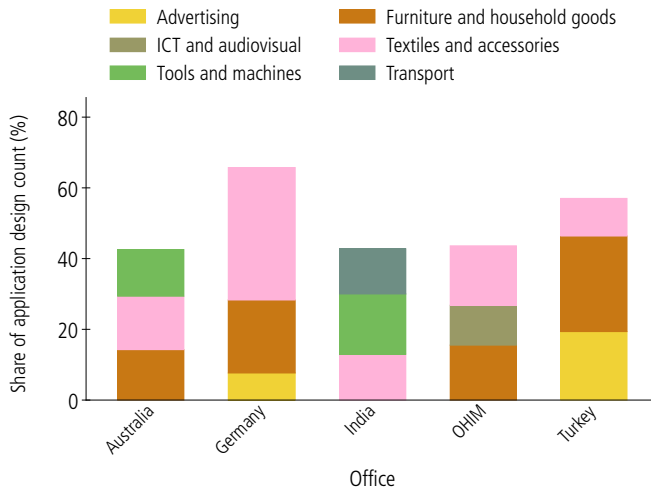
Resident application design count per 100 billion USD GDP

Source: WIPO statistics database and World Bank, October 2014.

China had the highest resident design count per GDP, followed by the Republic of Korea. They were the only East Asian countries that ranked among the top origins. Most of the remaining were in Europe, such as Italy, Germany and Ukraine. Neither Japan nor the US was among the top origins.

D4 Top industry sectors by office, 2013

Distribution of application design counts in the top three sectors for selected offices, 2013



Note: OHIM is the European Union's Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

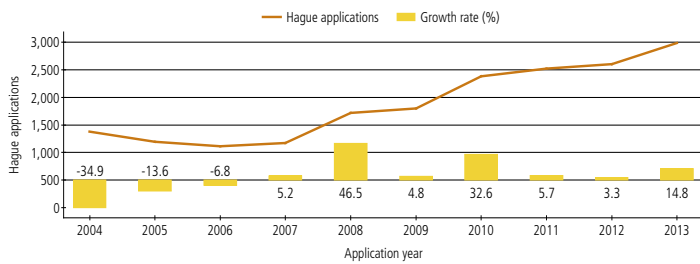
Grouping the 32 Locarno classes into 12 industry sectors shows that designs in applications filed at several of the top offices are concentrated in a few sectors. For all of these offices, the textiles and accessories sector is among the top three that attracted the highest volumes of industrial design filing activity.

In Germany and Turkey, applications for design protection were concentrated among the advertising, furniture and household goods, and textiles and accessories sectors. The combined shares of these three sectors accounted for over half of all design filing activity in both countries. Applications related to tools and machines accounted for higher shares of the totals filed at the offices of Australia and India than at the other three offices.

D5 Hague System international applications and top applicants

The Hague system makes it possible for an applicant to register up to 100 industrial designs in multiple jurisdictions by filing a single application with the International Bureau of WIPO. It simplifies multinational registration by reducing the requirement to file separate applications with each IP office of a Hague member country.

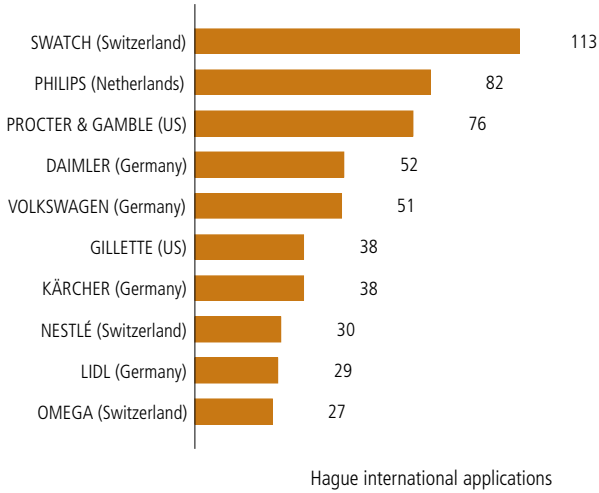
Trend in Hague international applications



Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

International industrial design applications filed under the Hague System (Hague international applications) increased to 2,990 in 2013, representing growth of 14.8% on 2012. This marks the seventh straight year of growth in international applications. Also, the 2013 growth rate is considerably higher than the growth rates of the preceding two years.

Hague System top applicants, 2013



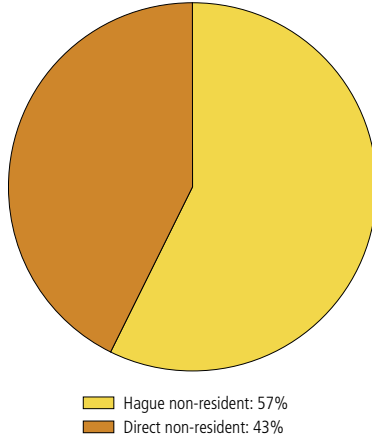
Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

For the second consecutive year, Swatch of Switzerland (113 applications) filed the largest number of Hague international applications; it was followed by Philips Electronics of the Netherlands (82), the Procter & Gamble Company of the US (76), and Germany's Daimler (52) and Volkswagen (51).

The list of top Hague applicants ranges from companies that produce, among other things, household and personal hygiene products to those that manufacture watches or vehicles, or that produce or distribute foodstuffs. Four of these top ten applicants are based in Germany.

Two of the top 10 applicants are from the US, which is not a member of the Hague System. It is possible for companies from non-member countries to make use of the Hague System if they have an industrial or commercial establishment in a Hague member country/region.

D6 Application design counts by filing route: Direct and Hague System, 2013



Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

When seeking protection for an industrial design abroad (outside the domestic market), applicants can choose to file individual applications directly with foreign IP offices—via the direct (Paris) route—or, under certain conditions, file a single application via the Hague System. Once a Hague international registration is issued, holders can use this to designate any of the current 62 members of the System simultaneously to seek protection for their designs. These designations have the same effect as applications filed directly with an office of a Hague member country.

In 2013, offices of Hague System member countries combined received 57 percent of their industrial design filing activity from abroad in the form of Hague designations as opposed to 43 percent attributed to the direct filing route.

Statistical tables

Applications by office, 2013

IP Office (a)	Applications			
	Patent	Utility model	Trademark class count	Industrial design count
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..
African Intellectual Property Organization (c)	552	8	7,743	899
African Regional Intellectual Property Organization	692	7	593	217
Albania	4	..	9,381	1,069
Algeria (d,f)	840	..	12,122	1,067
Andorra	..	..	..	..
Angola	..	..	..	..
Antigua and Barbuda (e,f)	7	..	2,029	1
Argentina	4,772	184	87,921	1,465
Armenia	131	41	10,698	977
Aruba	..	..	..	..
Australia	29,717	1,676	115,413	6,912
Austria	2,406	763	27,670	2,886
Azerbaijan	156	11	14,822	1,058
Bahamas	..	..	..	..
Bahrain	170	..	14,577	58
Bangladesh	303	..	11,581	1,232
Barbados	42	..	1,180	5
Belarus	1,634	1,146	35,195	617
Belgium (h)	876	..	..	..
Belize (g)	32	6	..	650
Benelux Office for Intellectual Property	..	..	70,360	1,526
Benin (g)	..	..	..	16
Bermuda	..	..	..	..
Bhutan	7	..	2,256	2
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	..	..	..	..
Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba (e)	..	..	1,496	..
Bosnia and Herzegovina	29	..	11,891	1,441
Botswana (c,e)	9	3	2,429	148
Brazil	30,884	3,032	163,422	6,847
Brunei Darussalam (d)	11	..	85	11
Bulgaria	297	372	18,251	1,082
Burkina Faso	..	..	..	..
Burundi	..	..	..	..
Cabo Verde	..	..	..	..
Cambodia	75	6	5,854	30
Cameroon	..	..	..	..
Canada	34,741	..	142,960	5,346
Central African Republic	..	..	..	..
Chad	..	..	..	..
Chile	3,072	104	42,961	762
China	825,136	892,362	1,880,000	659,563
China, Hong Kong SAR	13,916	552	69,139	4,584
China, Macao SAR	60	21	10,084	141
Colombia	2,032	261	36,562	766
Comoros	..	..	..	..
Congo	..	..	..	..
Cook Islands	..	..	..	..
Costa Rica (d)	603	10	14,155	82
Côte d'Ivoire (b,g)	27	..	..	91
Croatia	253	81	17,862	2,507
Cuba	170	3	5,460	9
Curaçao	..	..	2,690	..
Cyprus	3	..	3,289	43
Czech Republic	1,081	1,731	37,705	1,309

IP Office (a)	Applications			
	Patent	Utility model	Trademark class count	Industrial design count
Democratic People's Republic of Korea (b,e,g)	8,381	..	2,755	190
Democratic Republic of the Congo	..	..	..	..
Denmark	1,534	197	12,640	434
Djibouti	3	..	358	5
Dominica	..	..	..	..
Dominican Republic	267	8	9,413	43
Ecuador	..	..	..	..
Egypt (e,g)	2,057	..	10,906	931
El Salvador	..	..	..	..
Equatorial Guinea	..	..	..	..
Eritrea	..	..	..	..
Estonia	42	101	6,261	182
Ethiopia	..	..	..	..
Eurasian Patent Organization	3,435	..	..	..
European Patent Office	147,987	..	..	..
Fiji	..	..	..	..
Finland	1,737	480	14,704	507
France	16,886	480	299,973	14,417
Gabon (g)	..	..	..	11
Gambia	..	3	406	..
Georgia	333	64	11,089	1,170
Germany	63,167	15,470	193,867	57,251
Ghana (e,g)	..	..	3,607	94
Greece (e)	717	27	3,642	1,623
Grenada	..	..	..	..
Guatemala	323	26	..	335
Guinea	..	..	..	..
Guinea-Bissau	..	..	19	9
Guyana	..	..	..	..
Haiti	..	..	..	..
Holy See	..	..	..	..
Honduras	217	10	7,608	37
Hungary	708	253	13,741	1,324
Iceland	46	..	8,920	358
India	43,031	..	202,444	8,497
Indonesia	7,450	349	67,210	4,259
Iran (Islamic Republic of) (e)	11,643	..	7,230	4,842
Iraq	..	..	..	..
Ireland	390	..	7,548	..
Israel	6,185	..	19,225	..
Italy	9,212	2,678	92,781	31,545
Jamaica	119	..	4,245	175
Japan	328,436	7,622	207,065	31,125
Jordan	392	..	6,510	70
Kazakhstan	2,202	212	26,296	357
Kenya (e)	241	78	4,706	86
Kiribati	18	..	..	10
Kuwait	..	..	..	..
Kyrgyzstan	114	9	8,552	885
Lao People's Democratic Republic	..	..	..	..
Latvia	233	..	7,144	260
Lebanon (g)	..	..	..	108
Lesotho (e)	..	..	1,876	..
Liberia (e)	..	..	2,253	..
Libya	..	..	..	..
Liechtenstein (g)	..	..	8,154	1,706

IP FACTS AND FIGURES

IP Office (a)	Applications			
	Patent	Utility model	Trademark class count	Industrial design count
Lithuania	137	..	8,327	488
Luxembourg (h)	169	..	..	..
Madagascar	51	..	4,991	169
Malawi	..	..	..	..
Malaysia	7,205	145	32,225	2,053
Maldives	..	..	..	..
Mali (b,g)	..	..	..	2
Malta	17	..	948	7
Marshall Islands	..	..	..	..
Mauritania	..	..	..	..
Mauritius	20	..	1,758	15
Mexico	15,444	714	109,806	4,011
Micronesia (Federated States of)	..	..	..	..
Monaco	5	..	9,709	1,791
Mongolia (e,g)	..	..	4,716	884
Montenegro (e)	23	..	9,545	1,420
Morocco	1,144	..	26,968	5,061
Mozambique (e)	..	..	3,121	..
Myanmar (d)	..	..	8,490	..
Namibia (e,g)	..	..	2,686	169
Nauru	..	..	..	..
Nepal	30	..	3,832	56
Netherlands (h)	2,764	..	..	..
New Zealand	6,781	..	36,397	2,912
Nicaragua	127	2	7,946	15
Niger (g)	..	..	..	5
Nigeria	919	..	19,332	953
Norway (g)	1,749	..	39,522	3,152
Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market	..	..	324,749	97,013
Oman (e,g)	..	..	5,995	1,139
Pakistan	934	..	20,822	457
Palau	..	..	..	..
Panama	87	9	12,304	108
Papua New Guinea	79	..	1,019	35
Paraguay	..	..	..	..
Patent Office of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf	2,991	..	..	..
Peru (d)	1,266	140	29,553	499
Philippines	3,285	775	35,622	1,376
Poland (g)	4,411	1,053	46,276	63
Portugal	669	120	28,009	1,939
Qatar	332	..	7,979	..
Republic of Korea	204,589	10,968	203,916	70,054
Republic of Moldova	96	213	13,581	2,565
Romania	1,046	67	29,484	1,735
Russian Federation	44,914	14,358	237,055	6,935
Rwanda (b,c,d,f)	70	12	517	78
Saint Kitts and Nevis	..	..	..	..
Saint Lucia	..	..	..	..
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	8	..	501	1
Samoa (d,f)	..	..	228	3
San Marino (e)	..	..	3,199	..
Sao Tome and Principe (f)	8	..	1,628	74
Saudi Arabia	931	..	..	692
Senegal (g)	..	..	..	37
Serbia	221	77	18,981	1,439
Seychelles	..	..	106	..

IP Office (a)	Applications			
	Patent	Utility model	Trademark class count	Industrial design count
Sierra Leone (e)	..	..	2,096	..
Singapore	9,722	..	40,906	4,320
Sint Maarten (Dutch Part)	..	..	2,294	..
Slovakia	210	429	16,345	492
Slovenia (e,g)	..	..	3,980	670
Solomon Islands	..	..	..	..
Somalia	..	..	..	..
South Africa	7,295	..	36,070	2,237
South Sudan	..	..	..	..
Spain	3,244	2,648	71,987	18,445
Sri Lanka	516	..	8,825	359
Sudan (b,d,f)	157	..	4,478	98
Suriname (g)	..	..	1,476	39
Swaziland (b)	3	..	2,590	..
Sweden	2,495	..	21,336	724
Switzerland	2,156	..	83,019	12,558
Syrian Arab Republic (e,g)	..	..	4,269	133
T F Y R of Macedonia (e)	46	..	9,476	1,728
Tajikistan	4	69	7,427	803
Thailand	7,404	1,609	46,097	3,802
Timor-Leste	..	..	..	..
Togo	..	..	..	..
Tonga	..	..	..	..
Trinidad and Tobago	..	..	..	..
Tunisia (e)	549	..	390	1,455
Turkey	4,661	3,553	223,816	51,097
Turkmenistan (e)	..	..	6,237	..
Tuvalu	..	..	..	..
Uganda	14	..	2,079	..
Ukraine	5,412	10,181	67,053	11,960
United Arab Emirates	1,426	..	18,747	540
United Kingdom	22,938	..	104,701	..
United Republic of Tanzania	..	..	..	..
United States of America	571,612	..	486,128	36,034
	700	55	10,792	93
Uzbekistan	557	173	13,246	311
Vanuatu	..	..	..	..
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	..	..	..	..
Viet Nam	3,995	273	59,518	2,429
Yemen	80	..	3,797	22
Zambia (b,d,f)	38	..	4,090	12
Zimbabwe	..	..	..	..
Others/Unknown	7,898	210	167,048	14,670
Total	2,567,900	978,300	7,045,140	1,242,701

- a. Not all listed countries/territories/intergovernmental organizations have an IP office. Also, some offices do not receive applications for some IP rights.
- b. 2012 data are for patent applications.
- c. 2012 data are for utility model applications.
- d. 2012 data are for trademark application class count.
- e. Only Madrid designation data are available; therefore, total application class count may be incomplete.
- f. 2012 data are for application design count.
- g. Only Hague designation data are available; therefore, total application design count may be incomplete.
- h. This country does not have a national trademark or industrial design office. All applications for trademark and design protection are filed at the Benelux Office for Intellectual Property or the Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market of the European Union.
- .. indicates either zero, not available or not applicable.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

International applications by origin via the PCT, Madrid and Hague Systems, 2013

Origin (a)	International applications		
	PCT	Madrid	Hague
Albania	1	3	1
Algeria	8	4	..
Andorra	4	..	..
Angola	3	..	..
Argentina	26	2	..
Armenia	8	40	..
Australia	1,604	1,263	2
Austria	1,262	1,120	38
Azerbaijan	6	7	..
Bahamas	10	3	..
Bahrain	2	..	..
Bangladesh	3	..	..
Barbados	149	4	..
Belarus	18	323	..
Belgium	1,103	760	39
Belize	3	4	..
Benin	..	..	2
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	1	..	..
Bosnia and Herzegovina	6	13	1
Brazil	657	..	..
Bulgaria	58	355	22
Burundi	1	..	..
Cameroon	1	..	..
Canada	2,845	62	..
Chile	142	1	..
China	21,514	2,359	18
China, Macao SAR	..	1	..
Colombia	82	23	..
Costa Rica	11	..	..
Côte d'Ivoire	2	..	..
Croatia	44	180	17
Cuba	9	2	..
Curaçao	..	3	..
Cyprus	34	143	2
Czech Republic	197	479	7
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	1	..	..
Denmark	1,264	586	18
Dominica	..	4	..
Dominican Republic	7	1	..
Ecuador	17	..	..
Egypt	50	27	..
Eritrea	1	..	..
Estonia	21	82	1
Fiji	..	2	..
Finland	2,095	431	30
France	7,905	4,239	293
Georgia	10	60	..
Germany	17,913	6,822	643
Ghana	2	..	..
Greece	111	107	4
Guatemala	2	..	..
Hungary	163	283	10
Iceland	43	116	6
India	1,320	41	1
Indonesia	15	3	2

Origin (a)	International applications		
	PCT	Madrid	Hague
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	4	39	..
Ireland	432	172	3
Israel	1,607	177	2
Italy	2,868	2,786	419
Japan	43,771	1,921	..
Jordan	1	..	..
Kazakhstan	18	77	..
Kenya	7	2	1
Kuwait	..	2	..
Kyrgyzstan	..	4	..
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2	..	..
Latvia	25	124	4
Lebanon	5	6	..
Liechtenstein	190	96	22
Lithuania	40	108	5
Luxembourg	372	355	35
Madagascar	1	4	..
Malaysia	308	7	..
Malta	73	60	1
Mauritius	6	2	..
Mexico	233	46	..
Monaco	17	41	3
Mongolia	..	2	..
Montenegro	2	6	2
Morocco	54	44	2
Namibia	4	..	..
Netherlands	4,188	1,461	144
New Zealand	320	320	..
Nicaragua	2	..	..
Nigeria	7	2	..
Norway	708	318	70
Oman	3	..	..
Pakistan	1	..	..
Panama	12	13	..
Peru	13	1	..
Philippines	32	43	..
Poland	332	371	26
Portugal	144	267	9
Qatar	28	2	..
Republic of Korea	12,381	510	1
Republic of Moldova	1	49	..
Romania	25	103	4
Russian Federation	1,191	1,126	7
Rwanda	1	..	..
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2	1	..
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2	2	..
Samoa	3	..	..
San Marino	4	10	..
Saudi Arabia	187	..	..
Senegal	1	..	1
Serbia	26	151	11
Seychelles	10	1	..
Singapore	838	221	10
Slovakia	41	146	5
Slovenia	125	170	17
South Africa	351	..	..
South Sudan	..	1	..
Spain	1,705	1,247	29

Origin (a)	International applications		
	PCT	Madrid	Hague
Sri Lanka	14	1	..
Suriname	..	1	..
Sweden	3,945	699	49
Switzerland	4,371	3,070	662
Syrian Arab Republic	1	..	..
T F Y R of Macedonia	1	30	1
Thailand	69	8	..
Tonga	1	..	..
Tunisia	2	..	..
Turkey	805	1,213	70
Uganda	3	..	..
Ukraine	152	490	6
United Arab Emirates	57	10	..
United Kingdom	4,847	2,462	40
United States of America	57,434	6,043	147
Uruguay	4	1	..
Uzbekistan	2	4	..
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	1	..	..
Viet Nam	18	76	1
Yemen	1	..	..
Zimbabwe	3	..	..
Others/Unknown	59	146	24
Total	205,268	46,829	2,990

a. Origin is defined as the country/territory of the stated address of the applicant. Only origins with at least one international application filed in 2013 are presented.

.. indicates zero or not applicable.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

Glossary

Class count: The number of classes specified in a trademark application or registration. In the international trademark system and at certain offices, an applicant can file a trademark application that specifies one or more of the 45 goods and services classes of the Nice Classification. Offices use a single- or multi-class filing system. For example, the offices of Japan, the Republic of Korea and the United States of America (US) as well as many European IP offices have multi-class filing systems. The offices of Brazil, China and Mexico follow a single-class filing system, requiring a separate application for each class in which applicants seek trademark protection. To capture the differences in application numbers across offices, it is useful to compare their respective application and registration class counts.

Design count: The number of designs contained in an industrial design application or registration. Under the Hague System for International Registration of Industrial Designs, it is possible for an applicant to obtain protection for up to 100 industrial designs for products belonging to one and the same class by filing a single application. Some IP offices allow applications to contain more than one design for the same product or within the same class, while other offices allow only one design per application. In order to capture the differences in application numbers across offices, it is useful to compare their respective application and registration design counts.

Direct route: Applications for IP protection filed directly with the national office of, or acting for, the relevant state or jurisdiction. Direct route is also called the national route or Paris route.

Hague international application: An application for the international registration of an industrial design filed under the WIPO-administered Hague System.

Hague System: The abbreviated form of the Hague System for the International Registration of Industrial Designs. The Hague System makes it possible for an applicant to register up to 100 industrial designs in multiple jurisdictions by filing a single application with the International Bureau of WIPO. It simplifies the process of multinational registration by reducing the requirement to file separate applications with each IP office. The System also simplifies the subsequent management of the industrial design, since it is possible to record changes or to renew the registration through a single procedural step.

Industrial design: Industrial designs are applied to a wide variety of industrial products and handicrafts. They refer to the ornamental or aesthetic aspects of a useful article, including compositions of lines or colors or any three-dimensional forms that give a special appearance to a product or handicraft. The holder of a registered industrial design has exclusive rights against unauthorized copying or imitation of the design by third parties. Industrial design registrations are valid for a limited period. The term of protection is usually 15 years for most jurisdictions. However, differences in legislation do exist, notably in China (which provides for a 10-year term from the application date) and the US (which provides for a 14-year term from the date of registration).

In force: Refers to IP rights that are currently valid. To remain in force, IP protection must be maintained, primarily by paying the required fee to the IP office of the state or jurisdiction providing protection.

Intellectual property (IP): Creations of the mind: inventions, literary and artistic works, symbols, names, images and designs used in commerce. IP is divided into two categories: industrial property—which includes patents, utility models, trademarks, industrial designs and geographical indications of source—and copyright—which includes literary and artistic works such as novels, poems, plays, films, musical works, artistic works (such as drawings, paintings, photographs and sculptures) and architectural designs. Rights related to copyright include those of performing artists in their performances, those of producers of phonograms in their recordings and those of broadcasters in their radio and television programs.

International Patent Classification: Provides for a hierarchical system of language-independent symbols for the classification of patents and utility models according to the different areas of technology to which they pertain. The symbols contain information relating to sections, classes, subclasses and groups.

Locarno Classification (LOC): The abbreviated form of the International Classification for Industrial Designs under the Locarno Agreement used for registering industrial designs. The LOC comprises a list of 32 classes and their respective subclasses, with explanatory notes and an alphabetical list of goods in which industrial designs are incorporated and an indication of the classes and subclasses into which they fall.

Madrid international application: An application for international registration under the Madrid System, which is a request for protection of a trademark in one or more of the Madrid members. Such international applications must be based on a basic mark.

Madrid System: The abbreviated form of the Madrid System for the International Registration of Marks, which is established under the Madrid Agreement and the Madrid Protocol and is administered by WIPO. The Madrid System makes it possible for an applicant to register a trademark in a large number of countries by filing a single application at their national or regional IP office that is party to the System. The Madrid System simplifies the process of multinational trademark registration by reducing the requirement to file multiple applications at each office. It also simplifies the subsequent management of the mark, since it is possible to record changes or to renew the registration through a single procedural step. Registration through the Madrid System does not create an international trademark, and the decision to register or refuse the trademark remains in the hands of the national and/or regional offices. Trademark rights are limited to the jurisdiction of the trademark registration offices.

Nice Classification (NCL): The abbreviated form of the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of Registering Marks, an international classification established under the Nice Agreement. The Nice Classification consists of 45 classes, which are divided into 34 classes for goods and 11 for services.

Non-resident: For statistical purposes, a “non-resident” application refers to an application filed with the IP office of or acting for a state or jurisdiction in which the first-named applicant in the application is not domiciled. For example, an application filed with the Japan Patent Office (JPO) by an applicant residing in France is considered a non-resident application from the perspective of this office. Non-resident applications are sometimes referred to as foreign applications. A non-resident grant or registration is an IP right issued on the basis of a non-resident application.

Patent: A set of exclusive rights granted by law to applicants for inventions that are new, non-obvious and commercially applicable. Patents are valid for a limited period of time (generally 20 years) during which patent holders can commercially exploit their inventions on an exclusive basis. In return, applicants are obliged to disclose their inventions to the public in a manner that enables others, skilled in the art, to replicate

the invention. The patent system is designed to encourage innovation by providing innovators with time-limited exclusive legal rights, thus enabling innovators to appropriate a return on their innovative activity.

PCT international application: A patent application filed through the WIPO-administered Patent Cooperation Treaty (also referred to as a PCT application).

PCT System: The Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT), an international treaty administered by WIPO, facilitates the acquisition of patent rights in a large number of jurisdictions. The PCT System simplifies the process of multiple national patent filings by reducing the requirement to file a separate application in each jurisdiction. However, the decision on whether or not to grant patent rights remains in the hands of national and regional patent offices, and patent rights remain limited to the jurisdiction of the patent-granting authority. The PCT international application process starts with the international phase, during which an international search and possibly a preliminary examination are performed, and concludes with the national phase, during which national and regional patent offices decide on the patentability of an invention according to national law.

Resident: For statistical purposes, a resident application refers to an application filed with the IP office of or acting for the state or jurisdiction in which the first-named applicant in the application has residence. For example, an application filed with the Japan Patent Office (JPO) by a resident of Japan is considered a resident application for the JPO. Resident applications are sometimes referred to as domestic applications.

Trademark: A sign used by the owner of certain products to distinguish them from the products of other companies. A trademark can consist of words and combinations of words (for instance, slogans), names, logos, figures and images, letters, numbers, sounds and moving images, or a combination thereof. The procedures for registering trademarks are governed by the legislation and procedures of national and regional IP offices. Trademark rights are limited to the jurisdiction of the IP office that registers the trademark. Trademarks can be registered by filing an application at the relevant national or regional offices or by filing an international application through the Madrid System.

Utility model: A special form of patent right granted by a state or jurisdiction to an inventor or the inventor's assignee for a fixed period of time. The terms and conditions for granting a utility model are slightly different from those for normal patents (including a shorter term of protection and less stringent patentability requirements). The term can also describe what are known in certain countries as petty patents, short-term patents or innovation patents.

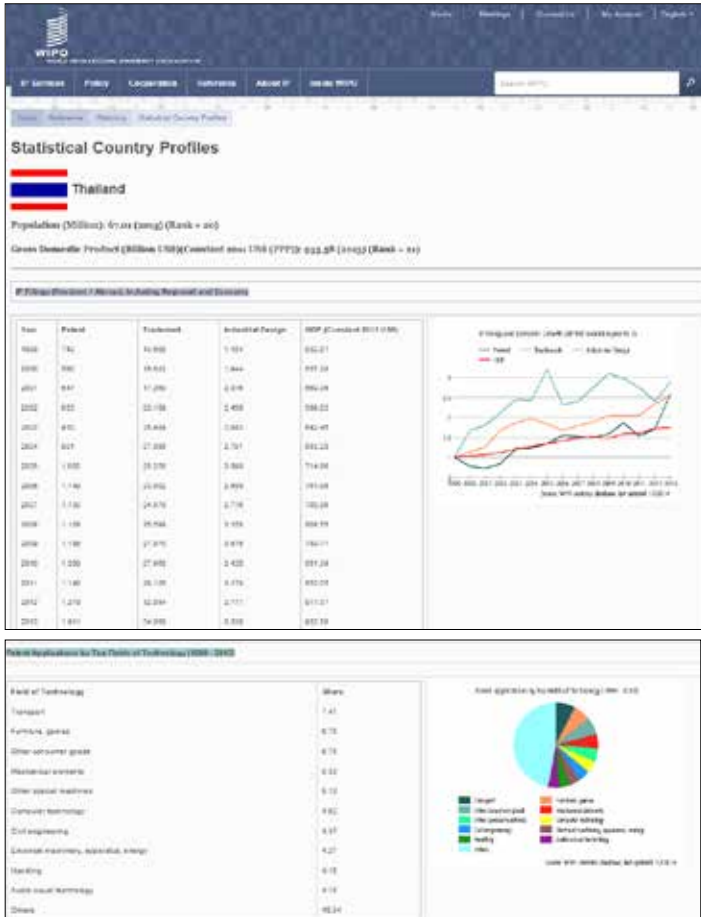
Statistical resources

IP statistics data center



The WIPO IP statistics data center is a free on-line service for accessing WIPO's statistics on patents, utility models, trademarks, industrial designs and the use of the PCT, Madrid and Hague Systems. Users can select from a wide range of indicators to view or download data. This tool is intended for IP professionals, researchers and policymakers and can be accessed via the IP statistics webpage www.wipo.int/ipstats.

IP statistical country profiles



ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Please visit WIPO’s statistical country profile webpages for more statistics and longer time series for patent, utility model, trademark and industrial design data. Like WIPO’s IP data center, this service can also be accessed via our IP statistics webpage www.wipo.int/ipstats.

The IP statistical country profiles are also available in French and Spanish language versions.





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