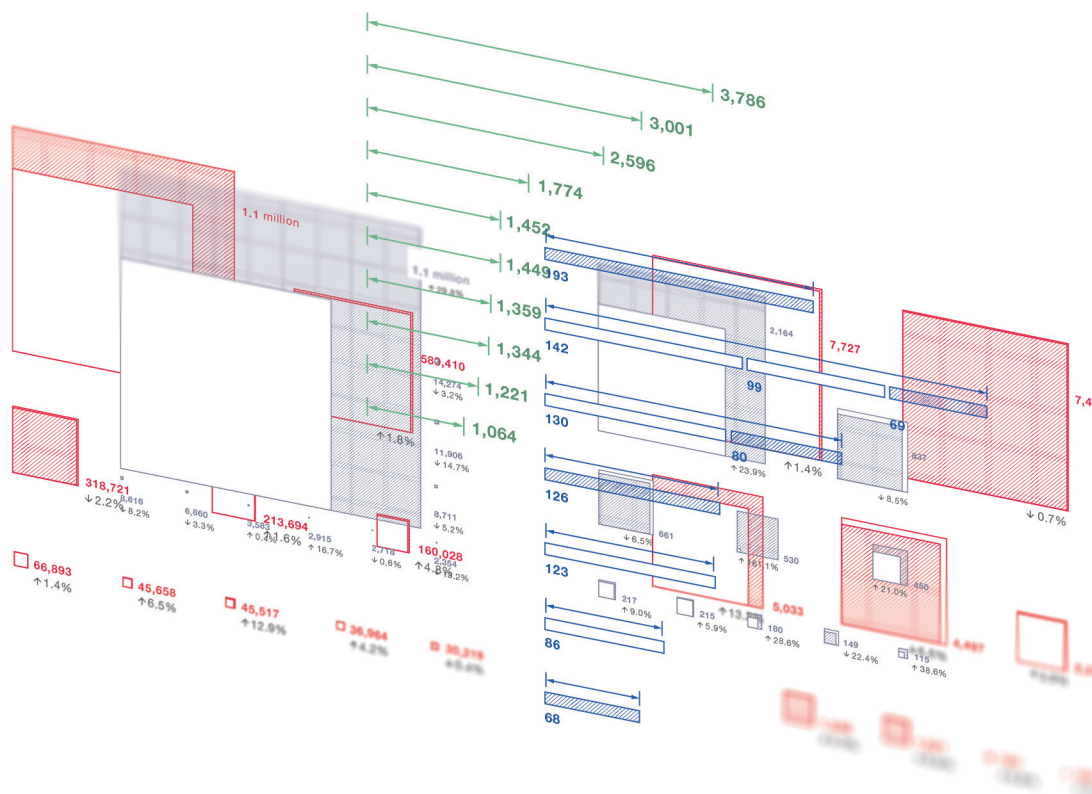


WIPO IP Facts and Figures 2016





WIPO IP Facts and Figures 2016

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Introduction

IP Facts and Figures 2016 from the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) 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 2016*.

IP Facts and Figures serves as a quick reference guide covering four types of industrial property – patents, utility models, trademarks and industrial designs. It focuses primarily 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; this allows better comparison of international trademark filing activity across IP offices, as applications in some jurisdictions may specify multiple classes of goods and services while others require a separate application for each class. Similarly, industrial design data refer to design counts – the number of designs contained in applications.

Unless otherwise stated, all data refer to activity in 2015 and growth means annual growth, that is, the change from 2014 to 2015.

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 Internet pages:

IP statistics: www.wipo.int/ipstats

World Intellectual Property Indicators: www.wipo.int/ipstats/en/wipi

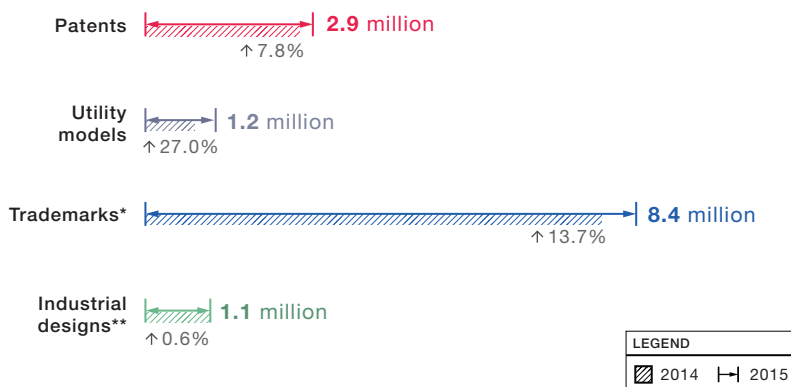
Contact information:

Economics and Statistics Division

e-mail: ipstats.mail@wipo.int

Global intellectual property applications and active IP rights

Strong growth in demand for IP rights



1. Total applications and growth in applications

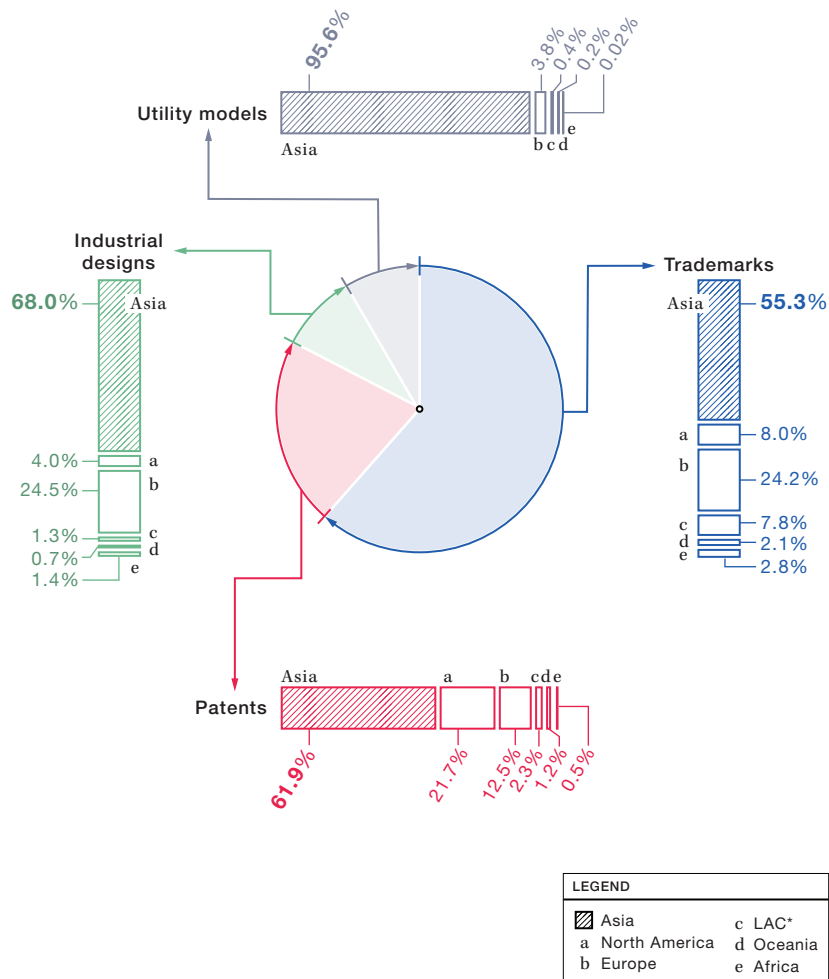
* refers to class count – the total number of goods and services classes specified in trademark applications.

** refers to design count – the total number of designs contained in industrial design applications.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2016.

Global filing activity for patents, utility models, trademarks and industrial designs increased in 2015. For patents and trademarks, this represented the sixth consecutive year that applications increased, while applications for utility models and industrial designs returned to growth after declines the previous year.

Asia received the bulk of world IP filings



2. Shares of IP filing activity by region

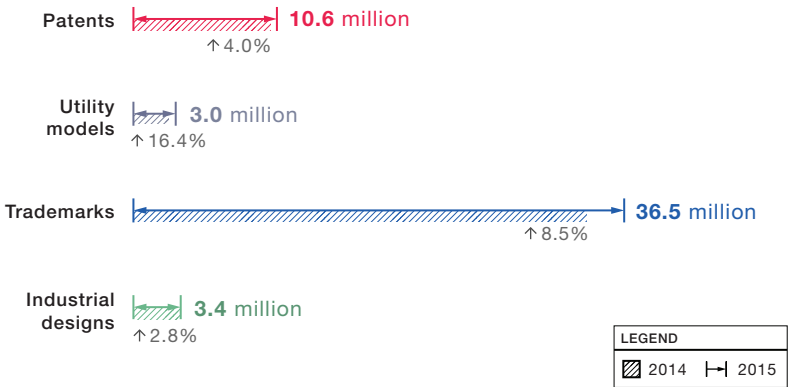
* Latin America & Caribbean (LAC)

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2016

The chart opposite shows the share of IP filing activity for each IP right across the world's six geographical regions. IP offices in Asia received the highest numbers of applications for patents, utility models, trademarks and industrial designs, including 61.9% of all patent applications worldwide.

Note that North American offices do not offer utility model registration and so are not included in the figure for that IP right.

There are now well over 50 million IP rights in force



3. IP rights in force

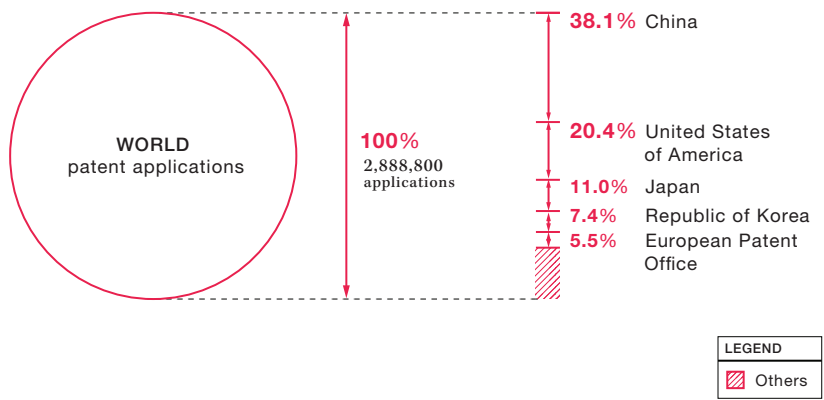
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2016.

Around a quarter of all patents in force worldwide in 2015 were in the United States of America (U.S.), and nearly a fifth (18%) were in Japan. But China's share is growing fast – the number of patents in force in China has leapt from about 600,000 in 2010 to almost 1.5 million.

And China accounts for more active trademarks than any other country (10.3 million), more than a third of all the world's industrial design registrations in force and fully 90% of utility models in force globally.

Patents and utility models

Just five IP offices account for more than four-fifths of all patent filings

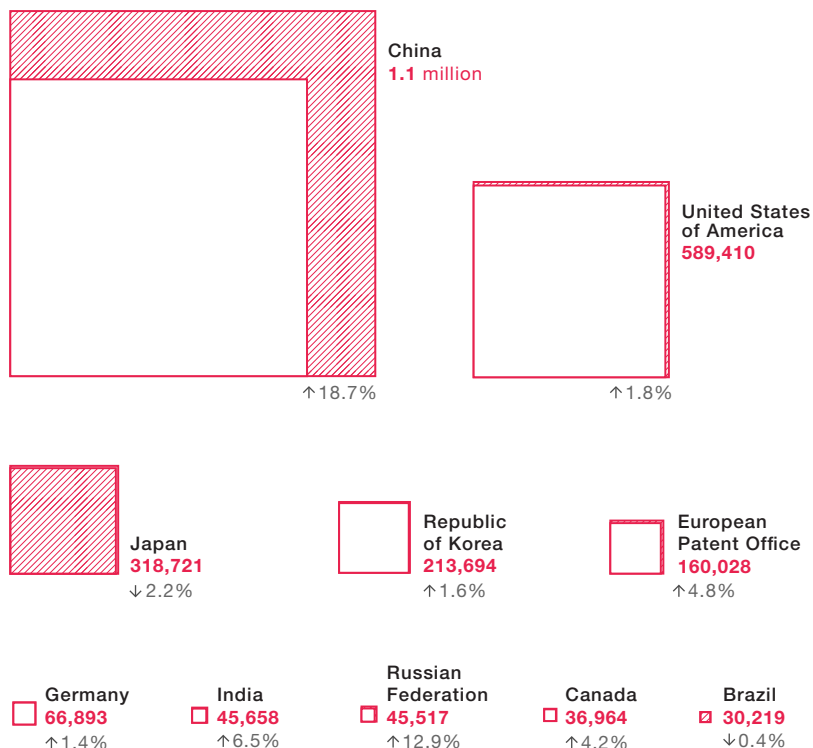


4. Total patent applications

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2016.

About 2.9 million patent applications were filed worldwide in 2015, up 7.8% from 2014. Driving that strong growth were filings in China, which received about 174,000 of the nearly 208,000 additional filings in 2015 and accounted for 84% of total growth. For more information on patents and utility models, see the glossary starting on page 47.

China received more than a million patent applications

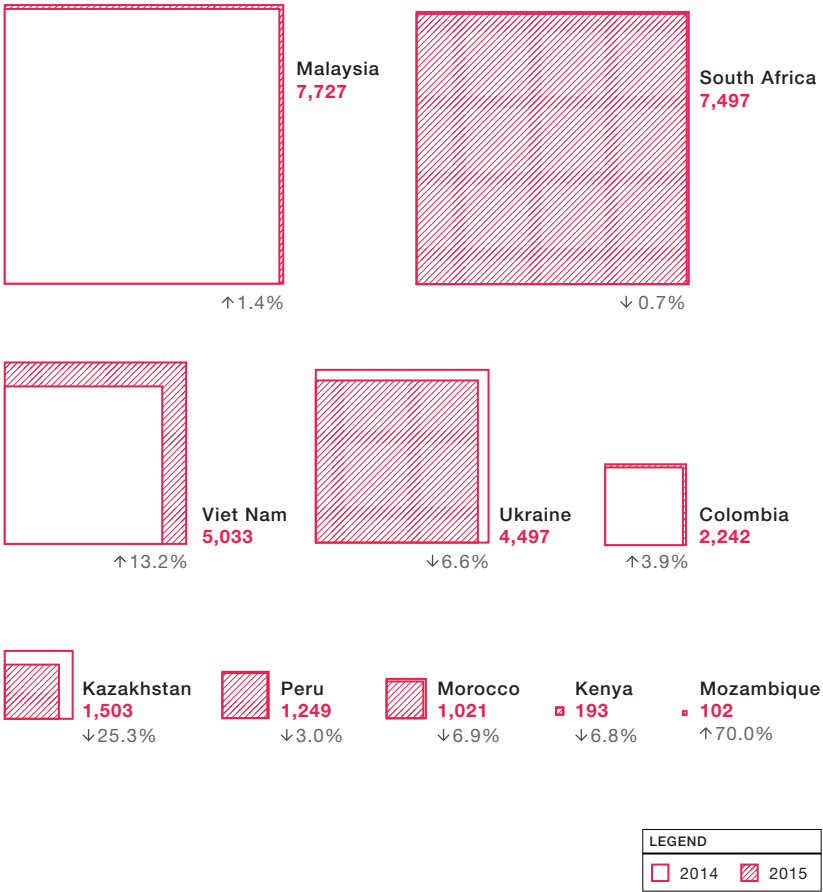


5. Patent applications for the top 10 offices

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2016.

In 2015, China became the first office to receive over a million patent applications in a single year. It received almost as many applications as Japan, the Republic of Korea and the U.S. combined.

Malaysia and South Africa each received more than 7,000 applications

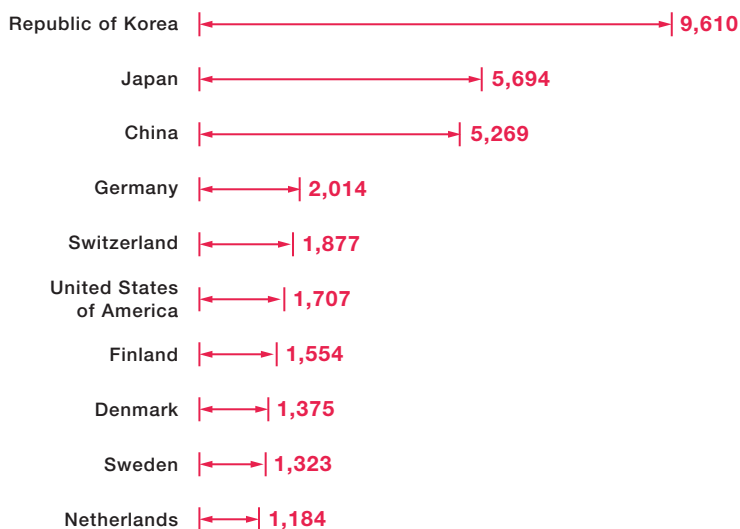


6. Patent applications for offices of selected low- and middle-income countries

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2016.

This figure shows the numbers of patent applications filed at IP offices of selected low- and middle-income countries in 2015. Malaysia and South Africa were noteworthy among this group for each receiving more than 7,000 applications. For application data for all other IP offices (where available), see the statistical table starting on page 37.

Innovators in the Republic of Korea filed the most applications per GDP unit



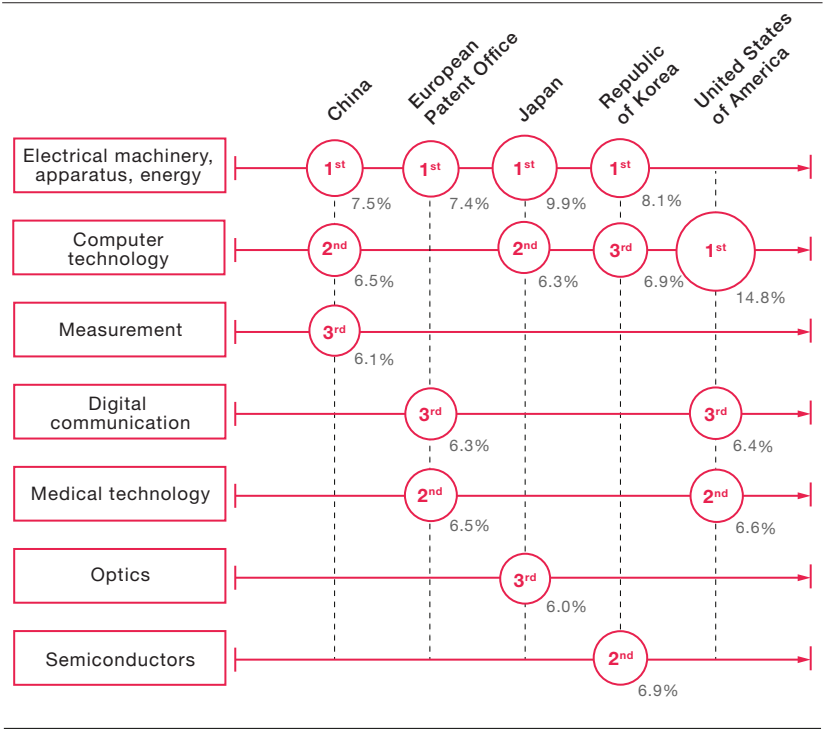
7. Resident patent applications relative to GDP for the top origins

Sources: WIPO Statistics Database and World Bank, October 2016.

Differences in patent activity reflect both the size of each economy and its level of development. Looking at the number of applications per country relative to its GDP gives us an alternative perspective, helping to compare filing activity among countries with economies of very different sizes.

While China leads the world in the sheer number of patent applications filed by its residents, on this alternative measure the Republic of Korea outperforms everyone – its ratio of filing to GDP was 1.8 times that of China and more than five times that of the U.S.

Which countries specialize in which technologies?



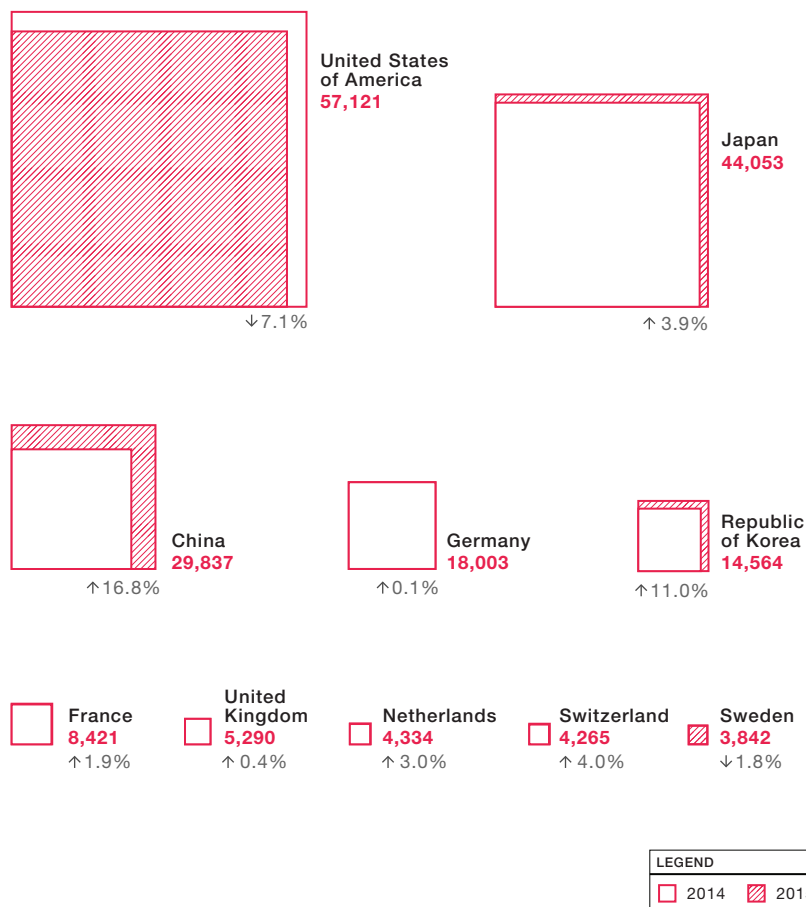
8. The top three technology fields for each of the top five offices, 2012-14

Sources: WIPO Statistics Database and EPO PATSTAT database, October 2016.

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.

Analyzing patents by technology shows each country's areas of strength or specialization.

The U.S. is still the biggest user of the PCT System



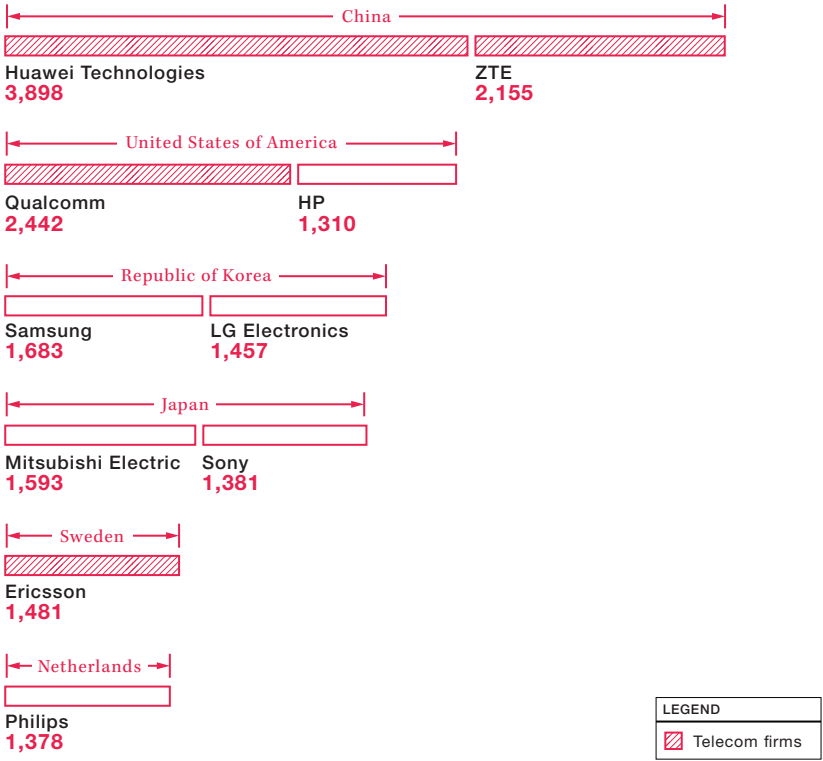
9. PCT international applications for the top 10 origins

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2016.

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.

Around 217,300 PCT applications were filed in 2015, up 1.4% on 2014.

Telecom firms lead international patent filings



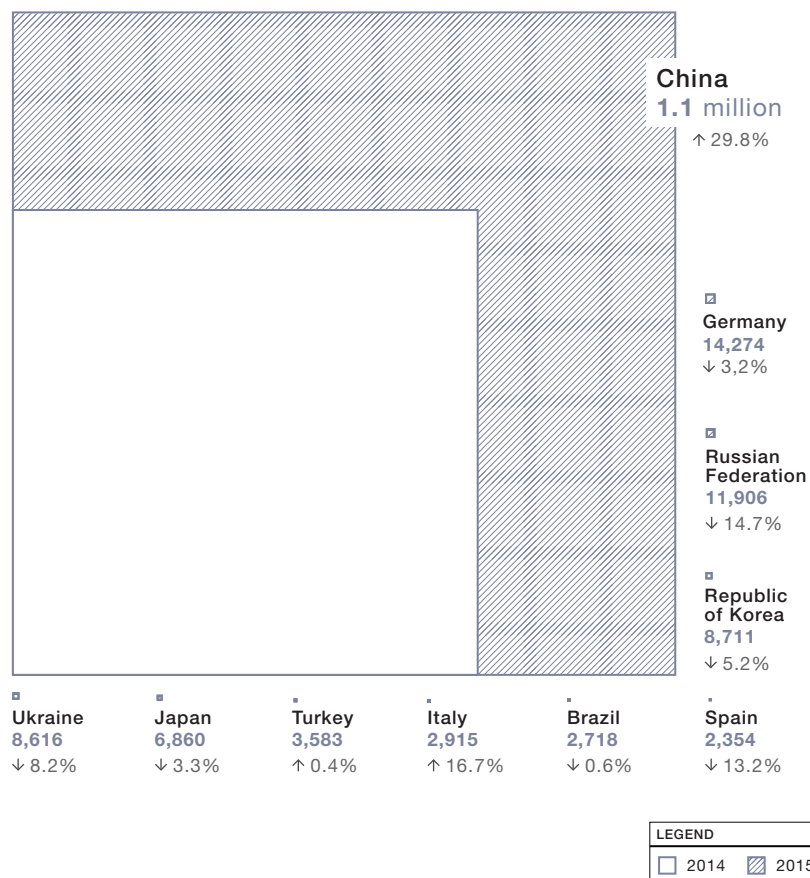
10. PCT top 10 applicants

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2016.

For the second consecutive year, Huawei Technologies of China was the top PCT applicant, with 3,898 applications published. Qualcomm of the U.S. retained its second position, with 2,442.

The list of top 10 PCT applicants includes companies operating in digital communication, telecommunications and electronics, among other fields of technology.

China dominates filing activity for utility models



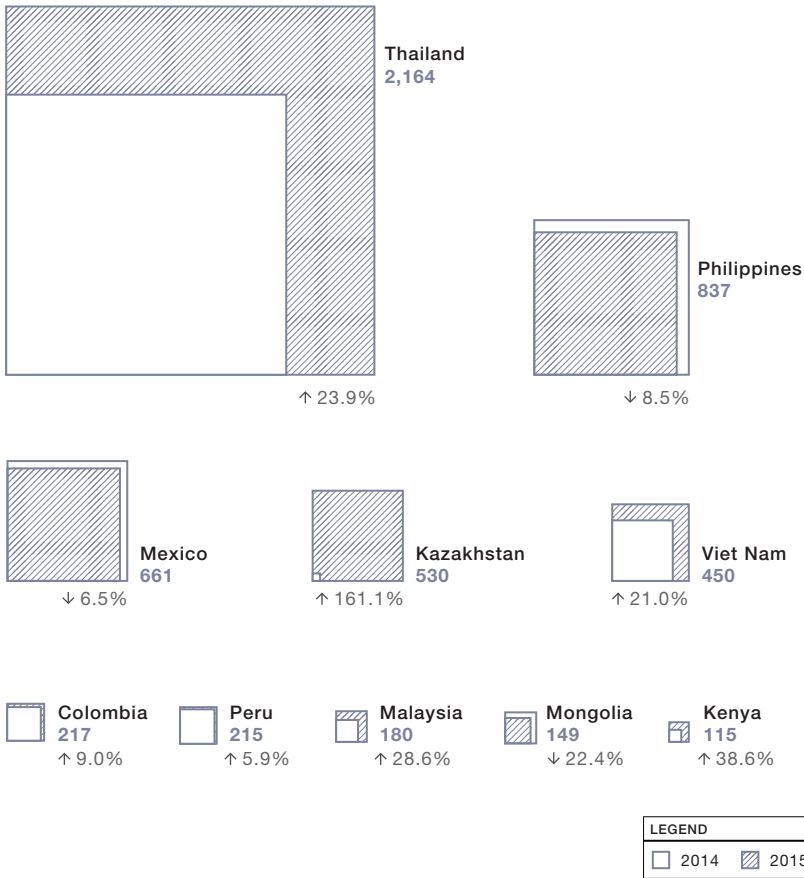
11. Utility model applications for the top 10 offices

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2016.

A utility model is special form of patent right which has less stringent requirements than a patent, but gives a shorter term of protection. Utility models are not available in all jurisdictions.

The IP office of China received by far the largest number of utility model applications in 2015, accounting for over 90% of the world total.

Thailand attracts large numbers of utility model filings



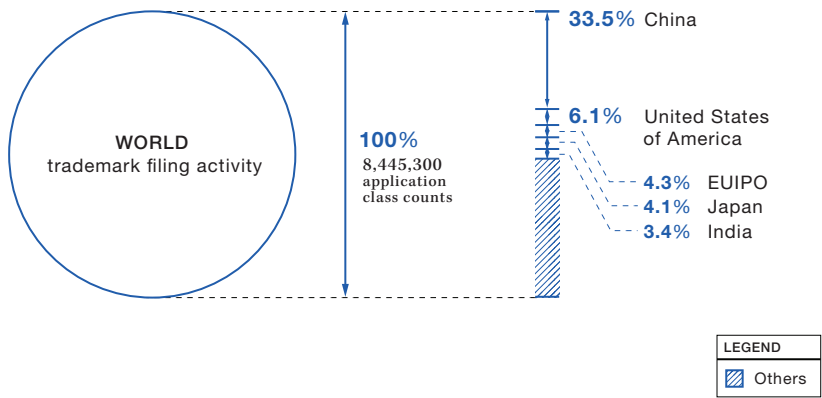
12. Utility model applications for offices of selected low- and middle-income countries

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2016.

This figure shows the numbers of utility model applications received by IP offices of selected low- and middle-income countries in 2015. For data on utility model applications for every country (where available), see the statistical table starting on page 37.

Trademarks

Just five offices saw more than half of all trademark filing activity



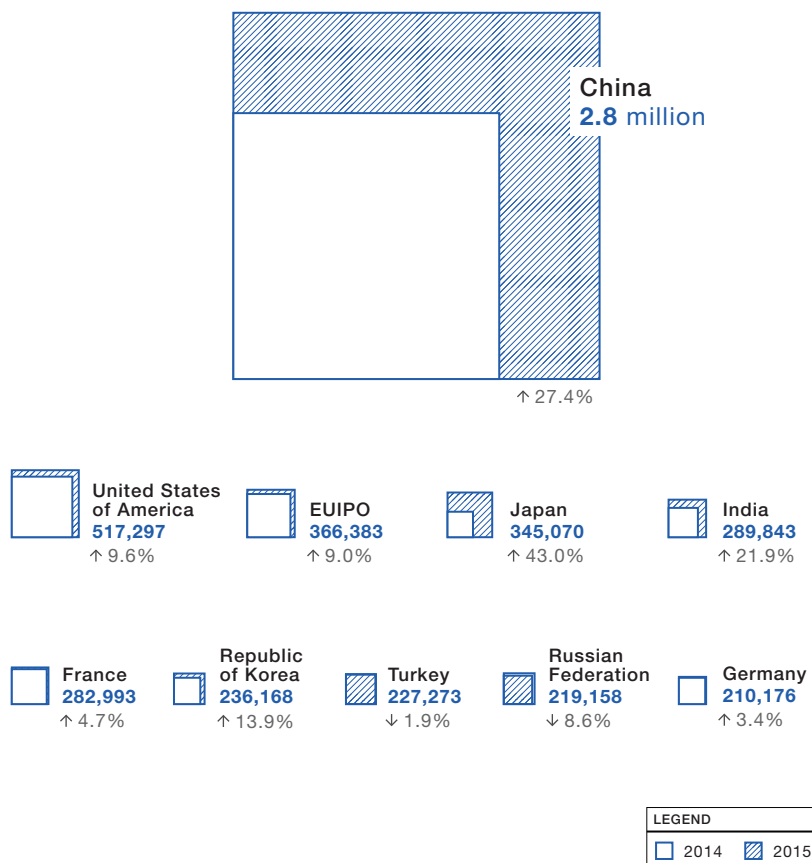
13. Total trademark application class counts

Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2016.

When differences in filing systems across national and regional offices are harmonized using the application class count, trademark filing activity grew by 13.7% in 2015. The total number of classes specified in applications reached 8.4 million. For a fuller explanation of class counts, see the glossary starting on page 47.

China's office continues to record the highest trademark filing activity, more than all the other top IP offices put together



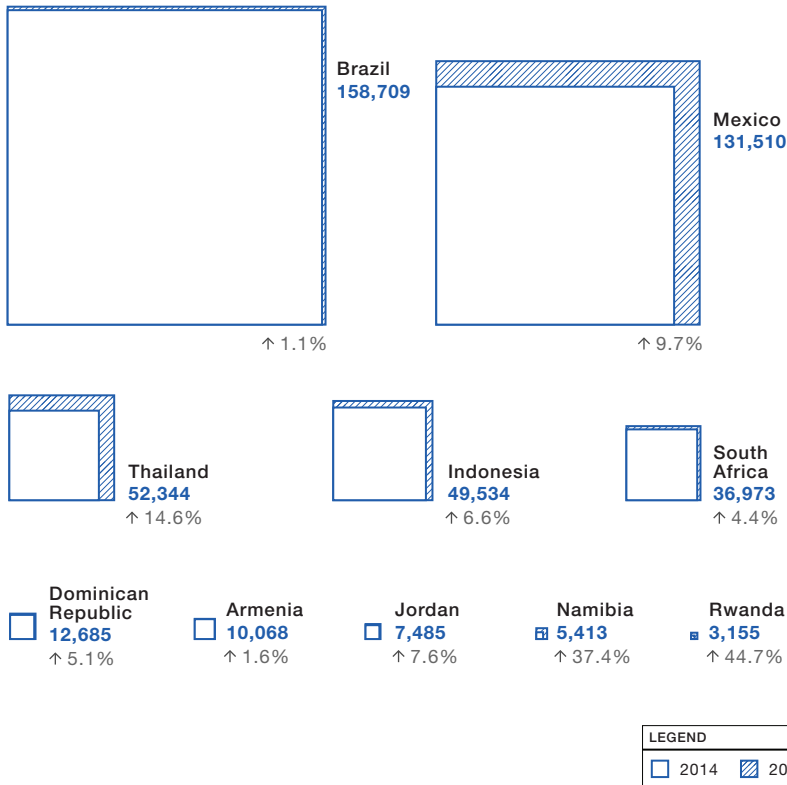
14. Application class counts for the top 10 offices

Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2016.

In 2015, 65% of all trademark filing activity worldwide occurred at the top 10 IP offices combined. The IP office of China accounted for a third of all trademark filing activity worldwide.

Brazil and Mexico also recorded high trademark filing activity



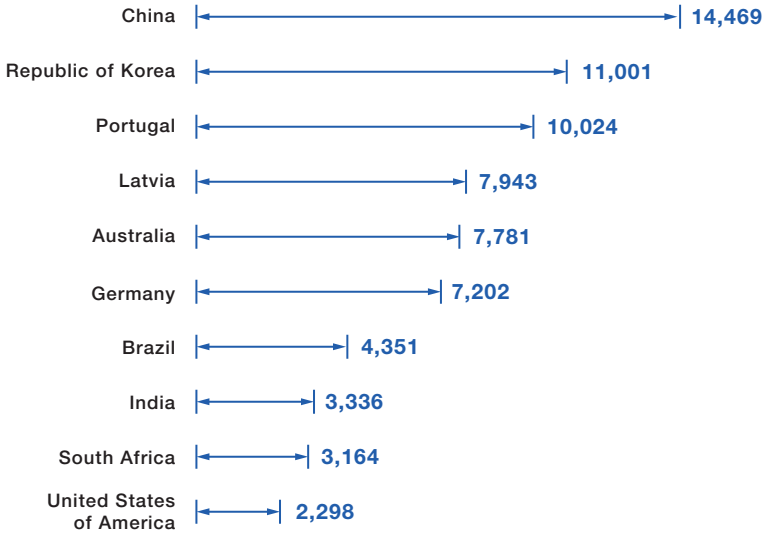
15. Application class counts for offices of selected low- and middle-income countries

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2016.

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

This figure shows the total number of classes specified in trademark applications received by the IP offices of a selection of low- and middle-income countries in 2015. For trademark application class counts for every country (where available), see the statistical table starting on page 37.

China, the Republic of Korea and Portugal all perform strongly on application class count per GDP unit

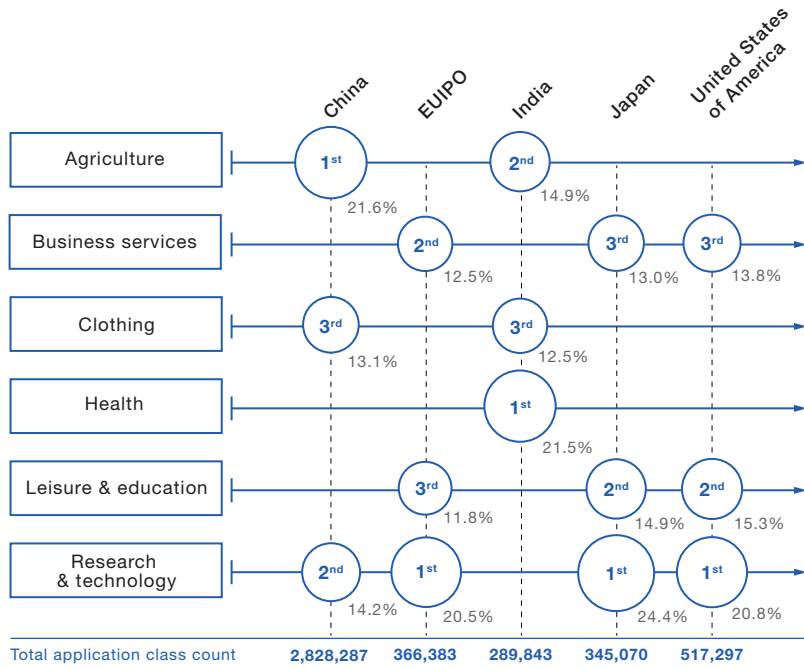


16. Resident trademark application class count relative to GDP for selected origins

Sources: WIPO Statistics Database and World Bank, October 2016.

Calculating application class count per unit of GDP allows us to compare trademark filing activity in countries with different filing systems (single-class versus multi-class) and economies of very different sizes. On this measure, smaller countries such as Portugal and Latvia rank higher than some larger countries with higher class counts in absolute terms, for example Australia and Germany.

What were the top industries for trademark filing in different countries?



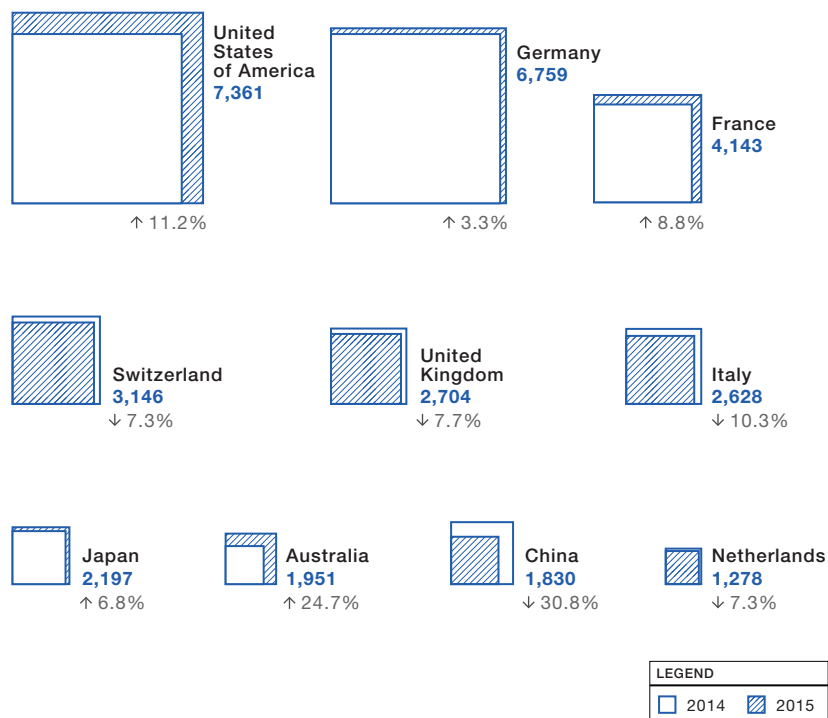
17. The top three industry sectors for each of the top five offices

Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2016.

Using the Nice Classification, trademark applications can be attributed to ten industry sectors. This figure shows the top three industry sectors in which applicants filed for trademark protection at each of the five offices reporting the highest trademark filing activity in 2015. Research & technology features among the three sectors attracting the highest volumes of trademark applications at four of these five offices. Agriculture was among the top three sectors in China and India.

The U.S. and Germany are the biggest users of the Madrid System



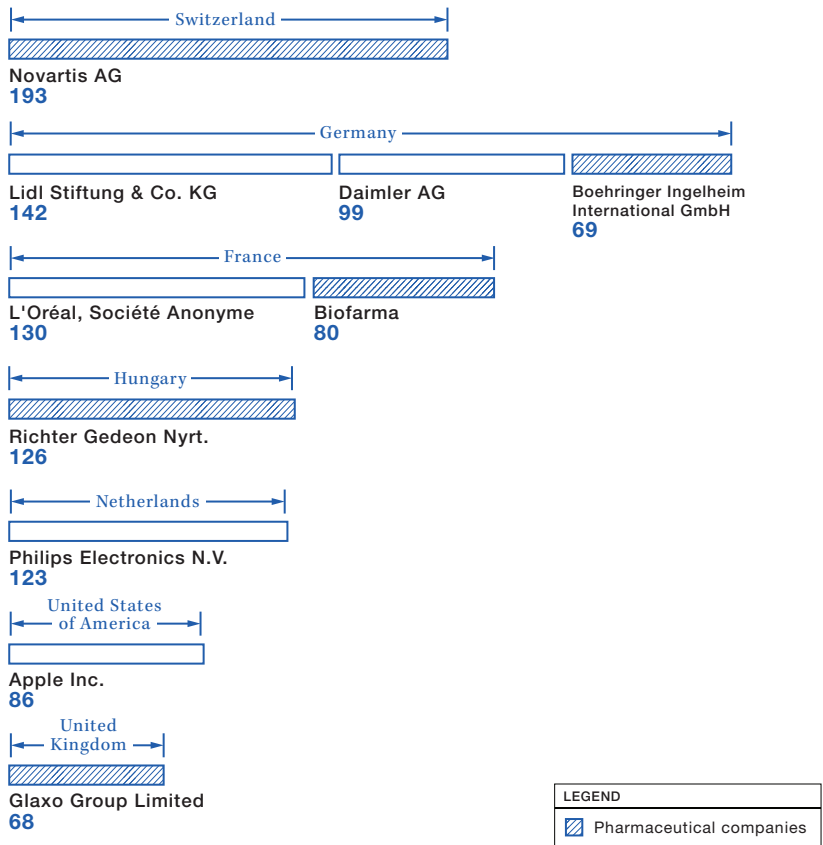
18. Madrid international applications for the top 10 origins

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2016.

The Madrid System makes it possible for a trademark holder to apply for trademark registration in multiple countries by filing a single international application via a national or regional IP office.

Madrid international applications totaled 48,910 in 2015, the highest number of international applications ever filed. 2015 also marked the sixth consecutive year of growth. The highest number of international applications was filed by applicants domiciled in the U.S. (7,361), up 11.2% on the previous year. They were followed by applicants from Germany (6,759) and France (4,143). Together, more than a third of all international applications came from these three countries, which have been the top three origins of Madrid applications since 2005.

Pharmaceutical companies dominate the list of top Madrid System users



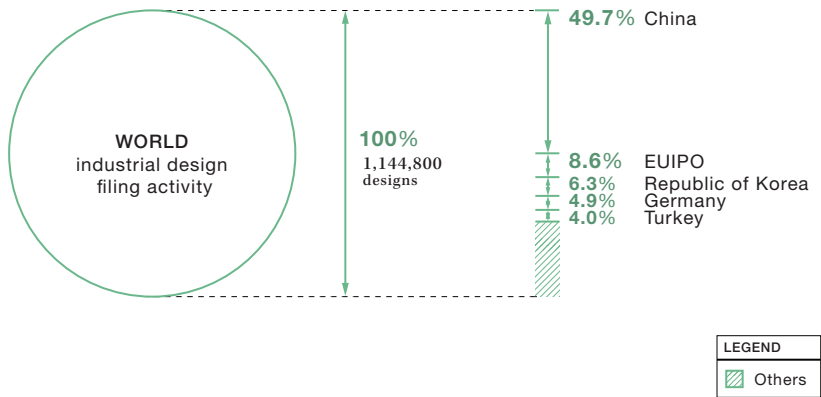
19. Madrid System top applicants

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2016.

For the fifth consecutive year, pharmaceutical company Novartis of Switzerland was the most active user of the Madrid System, filing 193 international applications in 2015. German retailer Lidl filed 142, making it the second largest applicant, followed by French cosmetics and beauty company L'Oréal (130). Five of the 10 top Madrid System applicants were pharmaceutical companies.

Industrial designs

Five offices saw almost three-quarters of all industrial design filing



20. Total application design counts

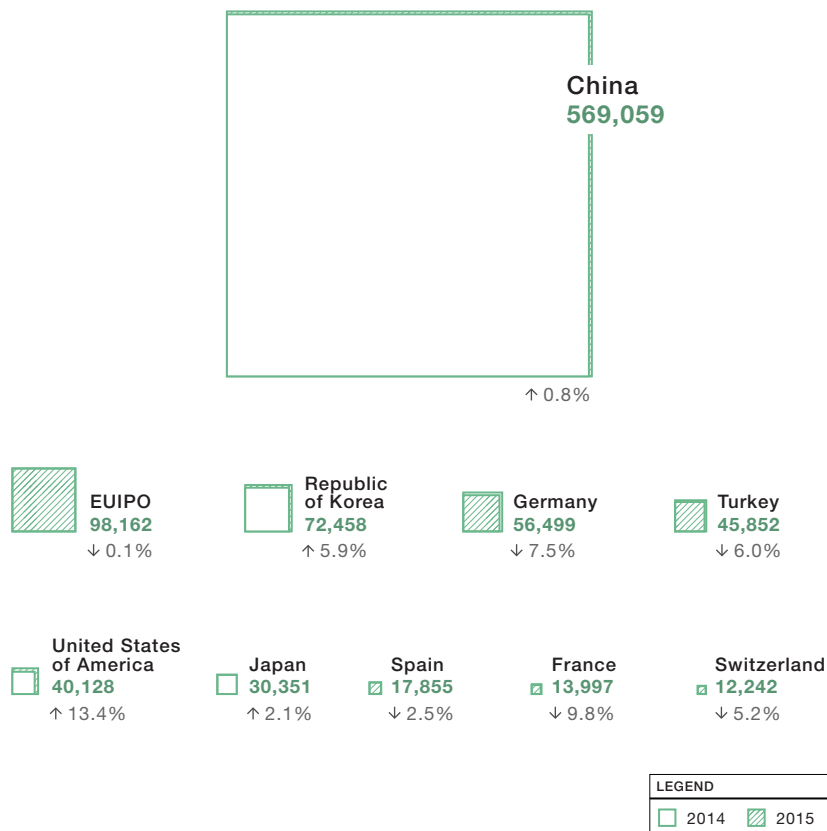
Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2016.

The number of designs contained in all applications filed around the world was around 1.1 million in 2015, relatively unchanged from the previous year.

WIPO uses the application design count to measure filing activity for industrial designs; in other words, we do not just count the number of applications, we count the number of designs in applications. Design count is a better way of comparing filing activity across IP offices, because at some offices users can register multiple designs through a single application. For more information on design counts, see the glossary starting on page 47.

China leads on application design count



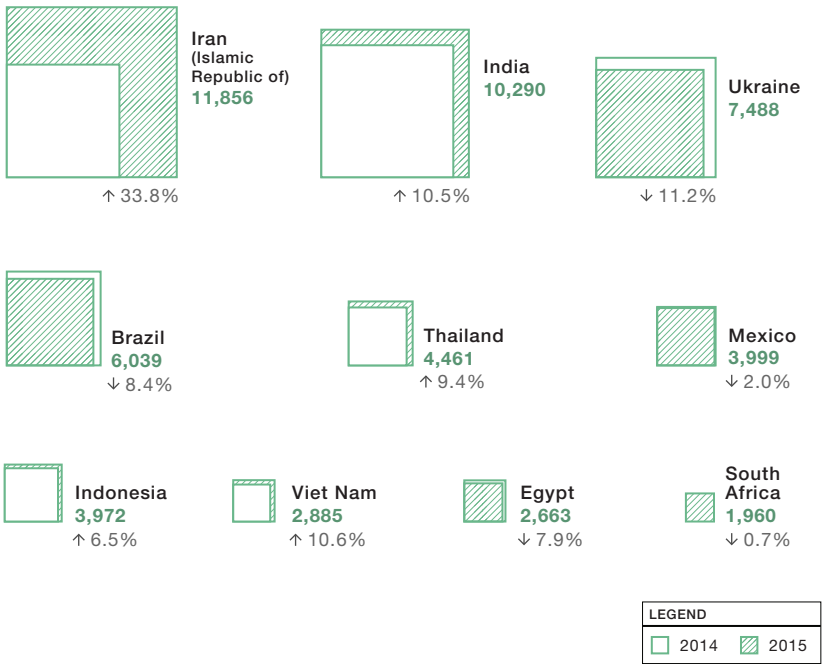
21. Application design counts for the top 10 offices

Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2016.

In 2015, about 84% of all industrial design filing activity worldwide occurred among the top 10 offices. The IP office of China accounted for almost half the world total and was followed by the European Union Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO) and the office of the Republic of Korea, which received 9% and 6% respectively of total filing activity.

Several offices in low- and middle-income countries saw double-digit growth

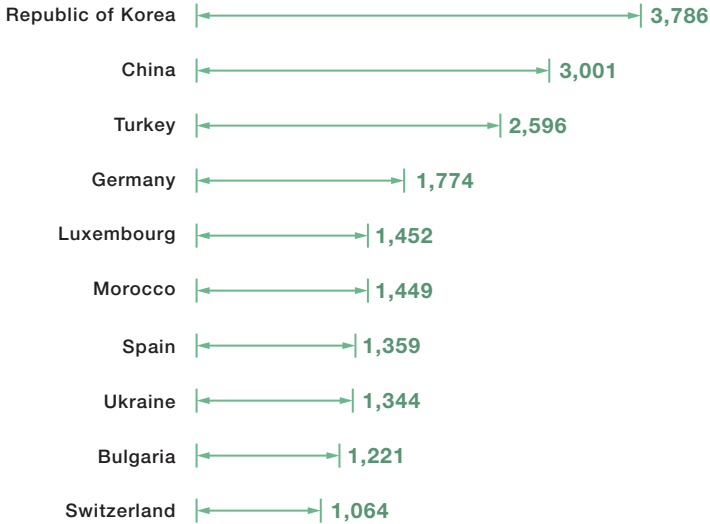


22. Application design counts for offices of selected low- and middle-income countries

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2016.

This figure shows the total numbers of designs contained in applications filed at IP offices of selected low- and middle-income countries in 2015. For application design counts for every country (where available), see the statistical table starting on page 37.

The Republic of Korea leads the world on number of designs in applications per GDP unit

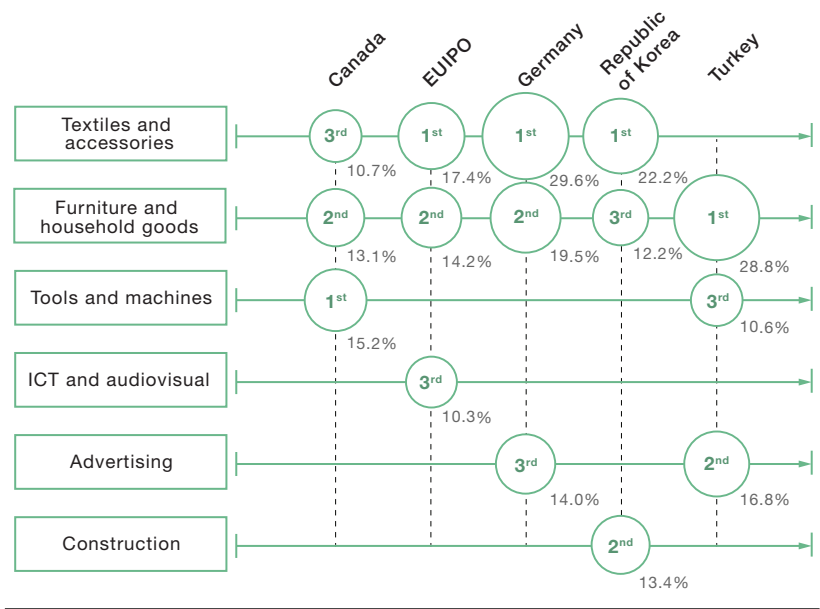


23. Resident application design count relative to GDP for selected origins

Sources: WIPO Statistics Database and World Bank, October 2016.

Calculating design counts per unit of GDP allows us to compare industrial design filing activity by residents of countries with different filing systems (single-design versus multi-design) and economies of very different sizes. On this measure, as with similar GDP-related measures of patent and trademark filings, the Republic of Korea performs very strongly. It had the highest resident design count per unit of GDP in 2015, followed by China, Turkey and Germany.

What were the top industries for design filing in different countries?

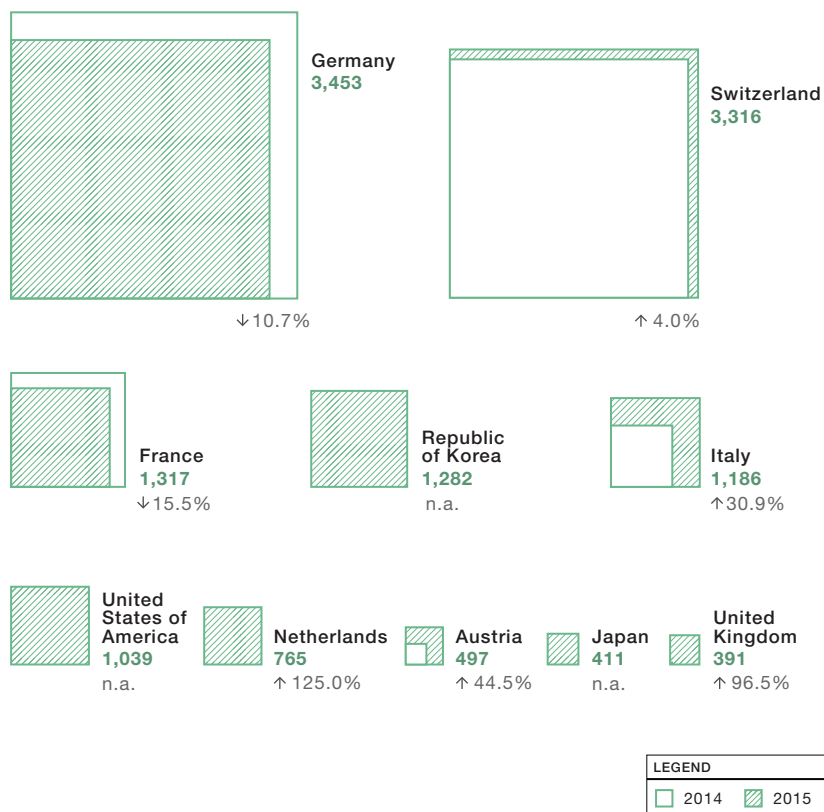


24. The top three industry sectors for selected offices

Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2016.

Grouping the 32 Locarno classes into 12 industry sectors allows us to analyze different countries’ areas of strength or specialization. The textiles and accessories sector featured among the top three sectors for industrial design filing in the EU, Germany, Canada and the Republic of Korea. Advertising was among the top three sectors in Germany and Turkey.

Germany and Switzerland are the biggest users of the Hague System



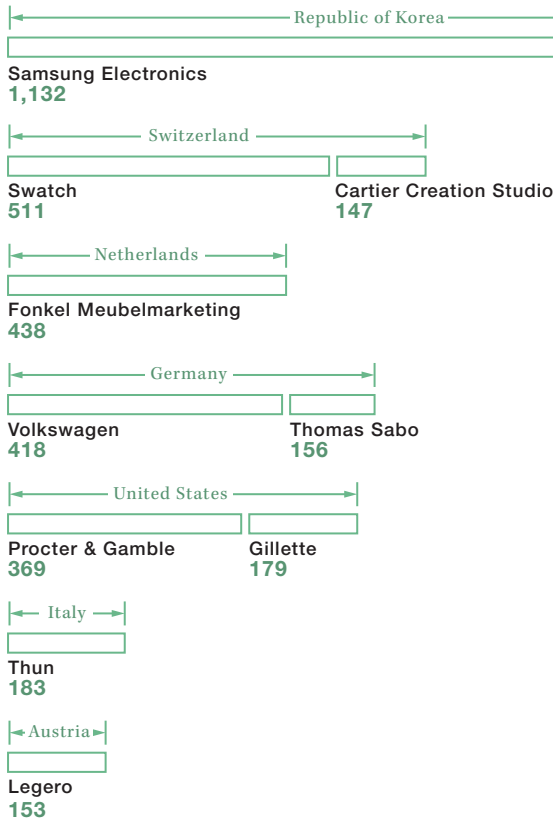
25. Designs in Hague international applications for the top 10 origins

Note: n.a. = not applicable.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2016.

The Hague System makes it possible for an applicant to obtain protection for industrial designs in multiple jurisdictions by filing a single application with the International Bureau of WIPO. It simplifies the process of multinational registration by eliminating the need to file a separate application in each jurisdiction in which protection is sought. Hague applicants can protect up to 100 industrial designs for products belonging to one and the same class through a single application.

Samsung Electronics was the largest user of the Hague System



26. Hague System top 10 applicants based on design count

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2016.

With 1,132 designs in applications, Samsung Electronics of the Republic of Korea displaced Swatch AG of Switzerland (511 designs) to become the largest user of the Hague System in 2015. Fonkel Meubelmarketing of the Netherlands (438), Volkswagen of Germany (418) and Procter & Gamble of the U.S. (369) completed the list of the top five applicants.

The top 10 Hague applicants produce a wide range of goods, from household and personal hygiene products to watches, vehicles, clothing and jewelry.

Additional information

Statistical tables

Applications by office, 2015

IP office ^a	Applications			
	Patent	Utility model	Trademark class count ^b	Industrial design count ^c
African Intellectual Property Organization	529	..	9,843	799
African Regional Intellectual Property Organization	780	..	499	124
Albania ^h	19	1	7,731	855
Algeria ^h	805	..	26,471	920
Andorra	2,467	..
Antigua and Barbuda ^g	10	..	1,776	1
Argentina	4,125	154	66,278	1,581
Armenia	115	55	10,068	886
Australia	28,605	1,828	129,916	7,024
Austria	2,441	754	23,361	2,170
Azerbaijan	184	7	12,135	1,107
Bahamas ^{d,f,h}	113	..	1,124	24
Bahrain	193	..	10,714	64
Bangladesh	340	..	9,322	1,376
Barbados	45	..	1,337	4
Belarus	691	455	18,844	387
Belgium ^j	1,097
Belize ⁱ	26	733
Benelux Office for Intellectual Property	69,183	1,593
Bhutan ^g	1,649	..
Bolivia (Plurinational State of) ^{d,e,f,h}	303	14	8,032	60
Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba ^g	1,371	..
Bosnia and Herzegovina ^d	43	..	9,958	1,197
Botswana ^{d,e,h}	9	1	3,278	93
Brazil	30,219	2,718	158,709	6,039
Brunei Darussalam ^{d,h}	117	92
Bulgaria	291	272	17,630	758
Cambodia ^f	65	7	4,888	69
Canada	36,964	..	155,134	5,846
Chile	3,274	106	42,964	402
China	1,101,864	1,127,577	2,828,287	569,059
China, Hong Kong SAR	12,212	702	76,427	5,182
China, Macao SAR	65	20	13,140	249
Colombia	2,242	217	41,929	718
Costa Rica	601	12	13,600	58
Croatia	186	75	7,905	962
Cuba ^{d,e,f,h}	150	5	5,322	11

IP office ^a	Applications			
	Patent	Utility model	Trademark class count ^b	Industrial design count ^c
Curaçao	2,573	..
Cyprus	7	..	2,466	123
Czech Republic	952	1,446	23,560	993
Democratic People's Republic of Korea ^{g,i}	2,003	124
Denmark	1,732	158	8,116	281
Djibouti ^{d,h}	4	2
Dominican Republic	252	14	12,685	85
Egypt ^d	2,136	..	26,103	2,663
El Salvador	203	1	11,449	38
Estonia	36	87	4,909	80
Eurasian Patent Organization	3,491
European Patent Office	160,028
European Union Intellectual Property Office	366,383	98,162
Finland	1,416	436	10,377	450
France	16,300	460	282,993	13,997
Gambia ^g	40	..
Georgia	271	68	9,428	1,235
Germany	66,893	14,274	210,176	56,499
Ghana ⁱ	5,121	101
Greece ^g	573	16	2,414	1,330
Grenada	9	..	599	..
Guatemala	348	13	..	230
Guyana ^{d,f}	20	..	748	..
Haiti ^{d,f}	21	..	1,649	..
Honduras	228	3	7,754	22
Hungary	633	249	11,995	730
Iceland	46	..	7,853	261
India	45,658	..	289,843	10,290
Indonesia	9,153	410	49,534	3,972
Iran (Islamic Republic of) ^g	14,279	..	6,873	11,856
Iraq	437
Ireland	440	..	6,731	178
Israel	6,908	..	18,650	1,538
Italy ^h	9,687	2,915	120,823	30,905
Jamaica	70	..	6,503	66
Japan	318,721	6,860	345,070	30,351
Jordan	335	..	7,485	110
Kazakhstan ^g	1,503	530	11,275	217
Kenya	193	115	10,901	85
Kuwait	228	..	13,051	..
Kyrgyzstan	126	17	6,693	853
Latvia	137	..	6,196	151
Lebanon	304	..	1,537	..
Lesotho ^g	1,679	..
Liberia ^g	1,733	..

IP office ^a	Applications			
	Patent	Utility model	Trademark class count ^b	Industrial design count ^c
Liechtenstein ^k	8,066	1,289
Lithuania	119	..	6,645	421
Luxembourg ^j	247
Madagascar	19	..	4,959	206
Malawi	6	..	1,264	..
Malaysia	7,727	180	35,923	1,762
Malta ^h	11	..	704	10
Mexico	18,071	661	131,510	3,999
Monaco	6	..	8,095	1,587
Mongolia ^h	237	149	11,658	930
Montenegro ^g	23	..	7,540	1,365
Morocco	1,021	..	26,041	5,950
Mozambique	102	..	4,463	..
Namibia ⁱ	5,413	96
Nepal	82	..	4,276	35
Netherlands ^j	2,494
New Zealand	6,501	..	42,221	1,329
Nicaragua ^{d,h}	146	9
Norway	1,805	..	39,760	4,153
Oman ^{g,i}	5,051	1,185
Pakistan	886	..	28,056	489
Panama	403	8	12,570	97
Papua New Guinea	47	..	971	39
Patent Office of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf ^d	2,543
Peru	1,249	215	32,300	358
Philippines	3,734	837	42,936	1,103
Poland ⁱ	4,815	1,057	40,347	62
Portugal	945	150	28,898	1,950
Qatar ^{d,f}	482	..	7,608	..
Republic of Korea	213,694	8,711	236,168	72,458
Republic of Moldova	124	167	10,190	2,206
Romania	1,053	67	24,506	1,016
Russian Federation	45,517	11,906	219,158	6,002
Rwanda	6	5	3,155	69
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines ^h	7	2
Samoa ^h	4	..	452	20
San Marino ^g	2,901	..
Sao Tome and Principe ^{d,i}	3	..	1,444	50
Saudi Arabia	2,406	824
Serbia	191	64	15,686	1,109
Sierra Leone ^f	2,331	..
Singapore	10,814	..	42,107	4,262
Sint Maarten (Dutch Part) ^f	1,944	..
Slovakia	256	419	14,590	258

IP office ^a	Applications			
	Patent	Utility model	Trademark class count ^b	Industrial design count ^c
Slovenia ^{g,i}	2,934	402
South Africa	7,497	..	36,973	1,960
Spain	3,020	2,354	77,520	17,855
Sri Lanka	481	..	9,415	457
Sudan ^{d,g}	8	..	2,583	173
Suriname ⁱ	1,377	73
Swaziland	2	..	2,468	..
Sweden	2,428	..	21,529	848
Switzerland	1,923	..	88,165	12,242
Syrian Arab Republic	198	..	13,057	326
T F Y R of Macedonia ^g	7,526	1,443
Tajikistan	1	93	5,705	131
Thailand ^d	7,930	2,164	52,344	4,461
Trinidad and Tobago ^e	168	1	3,186	40
Tunisia	589	..	13,252	1,578
Turkey	5,841	3,583	227,273	45,852
Turkmenistan ^g	4,616	..
Uganda	9	..	2,815	..
Ukraine	4,497	8,616	58,801	7,488
United Arab Emirates ^{f,h}	1,753	2	20,321	804
United Kingdom	22,801	..	119,430	..
United States of America	589,410	..	517,297	40,128
Uruguay	558	54	9,463	57
Uzbekistan	507	190	10,780	428
Viet Nam	5,033	450	67,797	2,885
Yemen ^e	30	2	3,292	8
Zambia ^{d,f,h}	39	..	3,933	40
Zimbabwe	28	..	2,691	..
World total (2015 estimate)	2,888,800	1,205,300	8,445,300	1,144,800

a. Not all listed countries/territories/intergovernmental organizations have an IP office. Also, some offices do not receive applications for some IP rights. Only offices with at least one application filed are presented.

b. Application class count is the sum of classes specified in applications received directly by an office plus, where applicable, those specified in designations received by the office via the Madrid System.

c. Application design count is the sum of designs contained in applications received directly by an office plus, where applicable, those contained in designations received by the office via the Hague System.

d. Data on patent applications are from 2014.

e. Data on utility model applications are from 2014.

f. Data on trademark application class count are from 2014.

g. Only Madrid designation data are available, so the trademark application class count may be incomplete.

h. Data on application design count are from 2014.

i. Only Hague designation data are available, so the total application design count may be incomplete.

j. 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 at the European Union Intellectual Property Office.

k. The African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI) acts as the receiving office for applications.

l. The Swiss Federal Institute of Intellectual Property acts as the receiving office for patent applications.

m. World total consists of actual data reported by offices for 2015 plus WIPO's estimates made for those offices for which 2015 statistics were unavailable.

.. indicates either zero, not available or not applicable.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2016.



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International applications by origin via the PCT, Madrid and Hague Systems, 2015

Origin ^a	International applications		
	PCT	Madrid	Hague ^b
Albania	2	5	2
Algeria	8	10	..
Andorra	5	6	..
Angola	1	3	..
Argentina	29	2	..
Armenia	5	23	..
Australia	1,741	1,951	4
Austria	1,399	1,101	497
Azerbaijan	3	5	..
Bahamas	10	8	..
Bahrain	5	2	..
Barbados	125	9	..
Belarus	12	160	..
Belgium	1,180	781	182
Belize	..	23	..
Benin	4
Bermuda	..	7	..
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4	19	3
Brazil	548	3	..
Brunei Darussalam	5
Bulgaria	57	274	47
Cambodia	..	1	..
Cameroon	1	10	..
Canada	2,820	66	3
Chile	166
China	29,837	1,830	35
China, Hong Kong SAR	..	43	..
Colombia	87	33	..
Congo	1	4	..
Costa Rica	6
Côte d'Ivoire	2
Croatia	28	166	37
Cuba	2	3	..
Curaçao	..	8	9
Cyprus	51	160	125
Czech Republic	191	337	156
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	6	6	..
Democratic Republic of the Congo	..	1	..
Denmark	1,327	603	228
Dominica	1	1	..
Dominican Republic	5	4	..
Ecuador	4
Egypt	58	26	..
El Salvador	1

Origin ^a	International applications		
	PCT	Madrid	Hague ^b
Estonia	36	79	11
Fiji	..	3	..
Finland	1,584	426	78
France	8,421	4,143	1,317
Gabon	1
Georgia	6	32	..
Germany	18,003	6,759	3,453
Ghana	1	..	1
Greece	121	87	15
Guatemala	2
Guinea	..	1	..
Hungary	148	266	27
Iceland	46	74	2
India	1,412	152	..
Indonesia	6	2	..
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	71	44	..
Iraq	2
Ireland	453	170	1
Israel	1,685	246	..
Italy	3,072	2,628	1,186
Jamaica	1
Japan	44,053	2,197	411
Jordan	1
Kazakhstan	24	71	..
Kenya	11	5	..
Kuwait	3	..	1
Kyrgyzstan	1	1	..
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2
Latvia	28	101	2
Lebanon	7	5	..
Liberia	1
Libya	1
Liechtenstein	241	84	117
Lithuania	39	92	14
Luxembourg	403	429	213
Madagascar	..	1	..
Malaysia	267	3	4
Malta	67	34	1
Marshall Islands	1	1	..
Mauritius	..	16	..
Mexico	317	98	..
Monaco	35	65	2
Mongolia	1	3	..
Montenegro	..	7	..

Origin ^a	International applications		
	PCT	Madrid	Hague ^b
Morocco	34	87	9
Mozambique	..	1	..
Namibia	5	1	1
Netherlands	4,334	1,278	765
New Zealand	358	395	1
Niger	1
Nigeria	5
Norway	678	280	159
Oman	3	..	4
Pakistan	2	..	1
Panama	15	6	..
Paraguay	1
Peru	27
Philippines	27	29	..
Poland	439	417	117
Portugal	161	236	51
Qatar	19	4	..
Republic of Korea	14,564	947	1,282
Republic of Moldova	7	84	..
Romania	35	92	8
Russian Federation	876	884	..
Rwanda	1	1	..
Saint Kitts and Nevis	1	2	..
Saint Lucia	1	2	..
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	..	2	..
Samoa	5
San Marino	3	16	..
Saudi Arabia	276
Senegal	16	1	..
Serbia	38	212	27
Seychelles	7	5	..
Singapore	908	435	29
Sint Maarten (Dutch Part)	1
Slovakia	38	126	14
Slovenia	84	175	63
South Africa	313
Spain	1,530	1,260	235
Sri Lanka	14
Sudan	5
Swaziland	3
Sweden	3,842	727	286
Switzerland	4,265	3,146	3,316
Syrian Arab Republic	1	1	..
T F Y R of Macedonia	2	14	6
Thailand	133	2	..

Origin ^a	International applications		
	PCT	Madrid	Hague ^b
Trinidad and Tobago	4
Tunisia	8	15	14
Turkey	1,010	1,104	244
Turkmenistan	..	1	..
Ukraine	139	409	34
United Arab Emirates	77	31	..
United Kingdom	5,290	2,704	391
United Republic of Tanzania	2	1	..
United States of America	57,121	7,361	1,039
Uruguay	6	1	..
Uzbekistan	3	1	..
Viet Nam	21	63	..
Yemen	1
Zimbabwe	2
Others/Unknown	161	332	150
Total	217,229	48,910	16,435

a. Origin is defined as the country/territory of the stated address of residence of the applicant. Where more than one applicant is listed in an application, the origin is based on the first-named applicant. Only origins with at least one international application filed in 2015 are presented.

b. Data represent the number of designs contained in Hague international applications.

.. indicates zero or not applicable.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2016.



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Statistical resources

IP Statistics Data Center

The WIPO IP Statistics Data Center is a free online 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

Please visit WIPO's IP Statistical Country Profile webpages for more statistics and longer time series for patent, utility model, trademark and industrial design data. Like WIPO's IP Statistics Data Center, this service can be accessed via the IP Statistics webpage: www.wipo.int/ipstats.

The IP Statistical Country Profiles are also available in French and Spanish.

Glossary

Class count

The number of classes specified in a trademark application or registration. In the international trademark system and at certain national and regional 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 (U.S.) as well as many European IP offices have multi-class filing systems. The offices of Brazil, Malaysia and Mexico follow a single-class filing system requiring a separate application for each class in which an applicant seeks 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 the 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 national or regional IP offices allow applications to contain more than one design for the same product or within the same class, while others 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.

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. This System comprises several international treaties: the London Act of 1934 (frozen since 2010), the Hague Act of 1960 and the Geneva Act of 1999. 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.

The System also simplifies the subsequent management of the industrial design, since it is possible to record changes or 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 exist, notably in China, which provides for a 10-year term from the application date.

In force

Refers to IP rights that are currently valid or, in the case of trademarks, active. To remain in force, IP protection must be maintained.

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, drawings, paintings, photographs, sculptures and architectural designs. Rights related to copyright include those of performing artists in their performances, those of producers of sound recordings in their recordings and those of broadcasters in their radio and television programs.

International Patent Classification (IPC)

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.

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; in other words,

the applicant must already have registered or applied to register the mark with the national or regional office of a Madrid member.

Madrid System

The abbreviated form of the Madrid System for the International Registration of Marks, established under the Madrid Agreement and the Madrid Protocol and 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 if it is party to the System. The Madrid System simplifies the process of multinational trademark registration by reducing the requirement to file separate applications at each office. It also simplifies the subsequent management of the mark, since it is possible to record changes or 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 each national or regional office. Trademark rights are limited to the jurisdiction of each office.

Patent

A set of exclusive rights granted by law to applicants for inventions that are new, non-obvious and commercially applicable. A patent is 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 them to appropriate the returns from their innovative activity.

PCT international application

A patent application filed through the WIPO-administered Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT).

PCT System

The 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 whether 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 a national or regional patent office decides on the patentability of an invention according to national law.

Resident

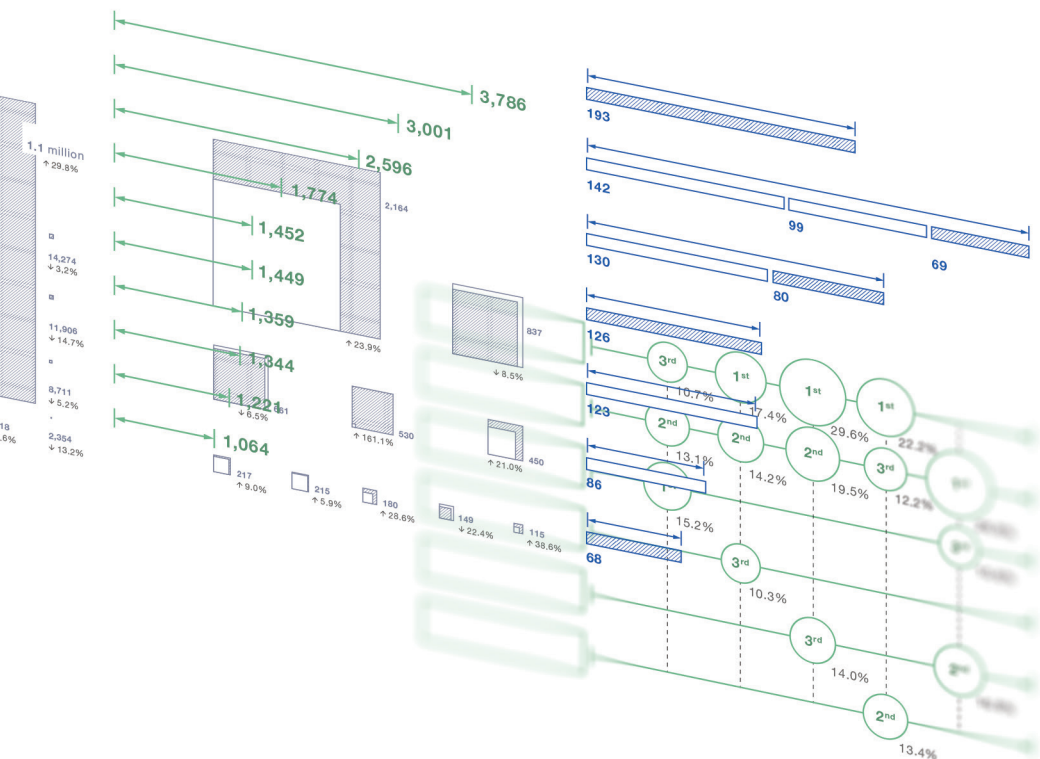
For statistical purposes, a resident application refers to an application filed with the IP office of, or acting for, the state or jurisdiction in which the first-named applicant in the application has residence. For example, an application filed with the JPO by a resident of Japan is considered a resident application for the JPO. Resident applications are sometimes referred to as “domestic applications”. A resident grant/registration is an IP right issued on the basis of a resident application.

Trademark

A sign used by the owner of certain products or the provider of certain services to distinguish them from the products or services 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 office(s) 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”.



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