# WIPO IP Facts and Figures

Economics & Statistics Series

2013

WIPO
WORLD
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY
ORGANIZATION

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# INTRODUCTION

The World Intellectual Property Organization's (WIPO) IP Facts and Figures, 2013 edition provides an overview of intellectual property (IP) activity based on the latest available year of complete statistics. The statistics contained are a snapshot taken from WIPO's more compressive World Intellectual Property Indicators, 2013 edition. As 2013 data will not be available for most IP offices until mid-2014, national and regional IP office statistics refer to 2012. This publication covers four types of industrial property—patents, utility models, trademarks and industrial designs—and serves 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 activity across offices. Similarly, industrial design data refer to design counts—the number of designs contained in applications. The tables and graphs presented enable a comparison of IP activity across offices and through the use of the WIPO-administered Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT), Madrid and Hague Systems in 2012.

The data are extracted from the WIPO Statistics Database, which is based on WIPO's Annual IP Survey and on data compiled by WIPO in processing international applications filed via the PCT, Madrid and Hague Systems. Data can be downloaded from WIPO's IP Statistics Data Center. As far as possible, all statistics are compiled using the same definitions so as to ensure international comparability. Please note that due to the continual updating of missing data and the revision of historical statistics, data provided in this publication may differ from previously published figures and from data available on WIPO's web pages.

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

Readers are welcome to use the information presented, but are requested to cite WIPO as the source. 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*

**Contact Information**
Economics and Statistics Division
e-mail: *ipstats.mail@wipo.int*

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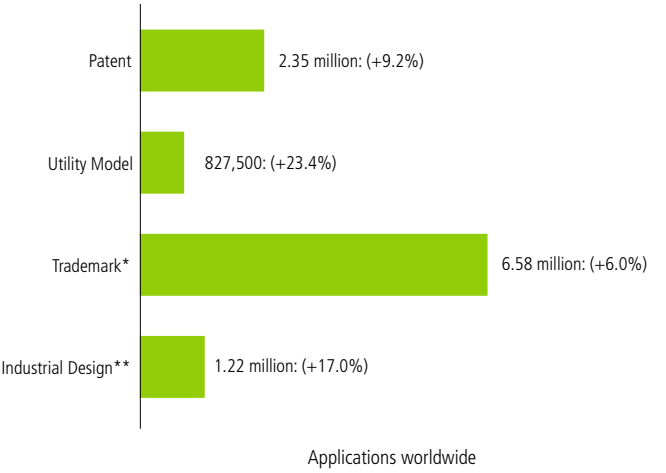
# A. GLOBAL INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY APPLICATIONS AND ACTIVE IP RIGHTS

## A.1 Total applications, 2012

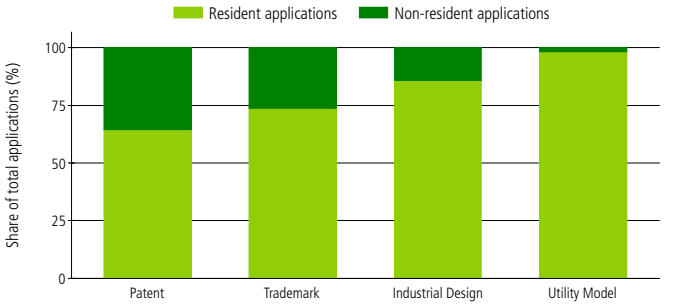



Note: Total applications worldwide are rounded WIPO estimates.
*Refers to class counts, i.e., the number of goods and services classes specified in trademark applications.
**Refers to design counts, i.e., the number of designs contained in industrial design applications.

Each year, WIPO conducts a survey of approximately 150 national and regional intellectual property (IP) offices around the globe to collect statistics on filing activity for patents, utility models (UM), trademarks and industrial designs. The latest year for which complete statistics exist is 2012. The above figures are based both on actual numbers of applications received by offices as well as on estimates made for offices for which statistics are not available.

The estimated 2.35 million patent applications filed worldwide in 2012 represents growth of 9.2% on 2011, which is the highest rate recorded in 18 years. Increasing at an even faster rate, UM applications grew by 23.4% on the previous year's figures, totaling 827,500. The number of classes specified in trademark applications saw healthy growth of 6%, reaching 6.58 million. Lastly, the 1.22 million industrial designs contained in applications grew by 17%—the highest growth on record. Growth in filing activity for these four types of IP can be largely attributed to the increasing numbers of applications filed with the IP office of China.

## A.2 Resident and non-resident shares, 2012




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).

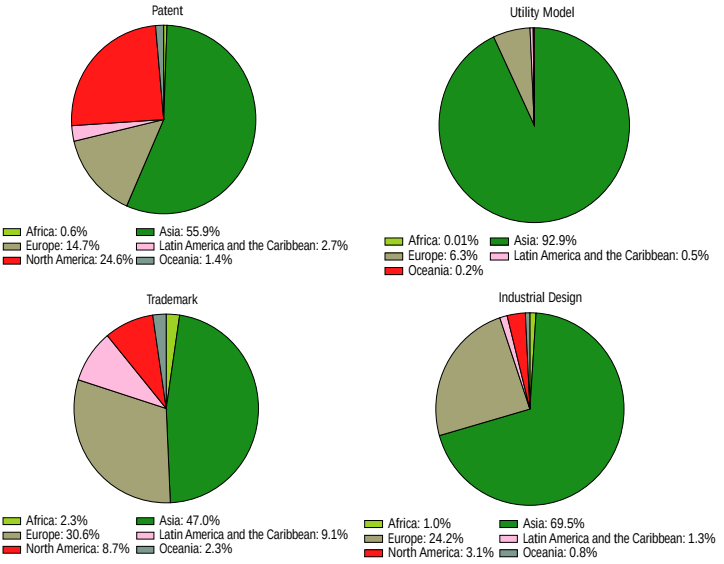
The shares of applications filed by residents vary across the different forms of IP. Globally, residents file the majority of applications with their respective home IP offices, which reflects a preference for seeking protection within domestic markets. However, the resident and non-resident shares of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

In 2012, an estimated 65% of all patent applications were filed by residents with their domestic office. For the other forms of IP, the resident shares were 74% for trademark applications—based on class counts—and 86% for industrial design applications—based on design counts. At 98%, almost all utility model applications were filed domestically.

## A.3 Shares by geographical region

This subsection first provides a breakdown of filing activity for each IP right across all geographical regions, followed by the respective percentage shares within each region.

### A.3.1 Shares across geographical regions, 2012



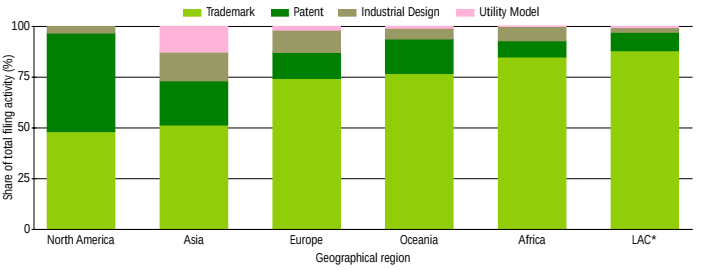

Note: Regions are defined by the United Nations (UN), available at: *unstats.un.org/unsd/methods/m49/m49regin.htm*

The concentration of filing for these four types of IP protection varies across the world's six geographical regions. With shares ranging from 47% for trademark filing activity to 93% for utility model applications, IP offices in Asia accounted for the largest filing concentrations for patents, utility models, trademarks and industrial designs. For example, Asian offices received a combined share of more than half (55.9%) of all patent applications worldwide, whereas the offices of European countries received altogether 14.7% of the total. Of the 92.9% of total UM applications that were filed in Asia, the IP office of China alone accounted for 90 percentage points. North American offices did not account for any utility model applications, as they do not offer this type of IP protection.

Asia and Europe show relatively high shares of application activity for trademarks (class counts) and industrial designs (design counts). Together, they accounted for over three-quarters (77.6%) of all trademark filing activity worldwide and nearly 94% of that for industrial designs.

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

### A.3.2 Shares within each geographical region, 2012




Note: * LAC = Latin America & the Caribbean

In contrast to the pie charts, which show the global distribution of a particular type of IP application across geographical regions, Figure A.3.2 shows the shares of applications for each form of IP received by offices located within each of these six regions.

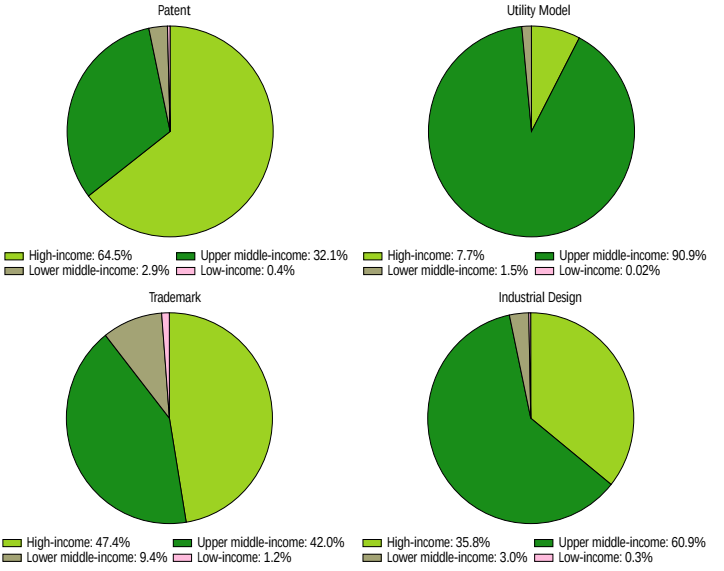
Trademark and patent filing activity accounted for nearly equal shares (48% and 49%) of the total applications received by IP offices in North America. In Asia, slightly over half (51%) of all filing activity was attributed to trademarks, whereas patent applications accounted for 22% of the total. In the remaining four regions, trademark filing based on class counts comprised high shares of between 74% (Europe) and 88% (Latin American and the Caribbean) of all IP applications received.

Both Asia and Europe were the only regions in which industrial design filing activity based on design counts exceeded 10% of their total IP applications received. In Asia, where utility model filing activity is the highest, applications of this type comprised 13% of the total, whereas their share of the totals in other regions was less than 2%.

## A.4 Shares by income group

This subsection first provides a breakdown of filing activity for each IP right across all country income groups, followed by the respective percentage shares within each income group.

### A.4.1 Shares across income groups, 2012



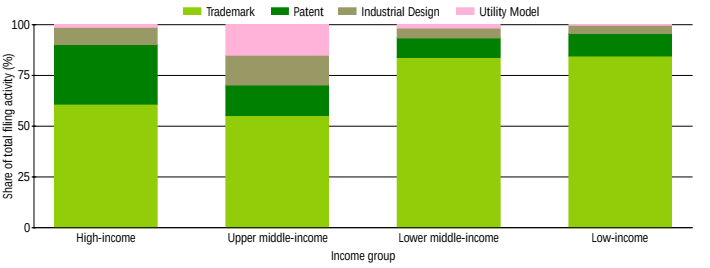

Note: Income groups are defined by the World Bank, available at: *data.worldbank.org/about/country-classifications/country-and-lending-groups*

These figures show the distribution of applications by four income groups. Accounting for 64.5% and 47.4%, IP offices of high-income countries saw the largest proportions of global patent and trademark filing activity in 2012. However, offices of upper middle-income countries received the majority of total utility model applications (90.9%) and application design counts (60.9%), with China alone accounting for 90% and 54%, respectively.

Lower middle-income countries exhibited low shares of filing activity for patents (2.9%), utility models (1.5%) and industrial designs (3%), but accounted for a higher share of global trademark application class counts (9.4%).

Offices of low-income countries received about 1% or less of total applications across these four IP types.

### A.4.2 Shares within each income group, 2012




The distribution of IP applications within each income group shows that countries of both the lower middle- and low-income groups received about the same share (84%) of their total filing activity for trademarks, compared with 61% in the high-income group and 55% in the upper middle-income group.

In the high-income group, 30% of total applications were for patents, compared with between 9% and 15% in each of the other income groups. Filing intensity for industrial designs was highest in upper middle-income countries (15% of total designs contained in applications), followed by 9% in high-income countries and 4% to 5% of total applications for the lower middle- and low-income groups.

### A.5 IP rights in force, 2012

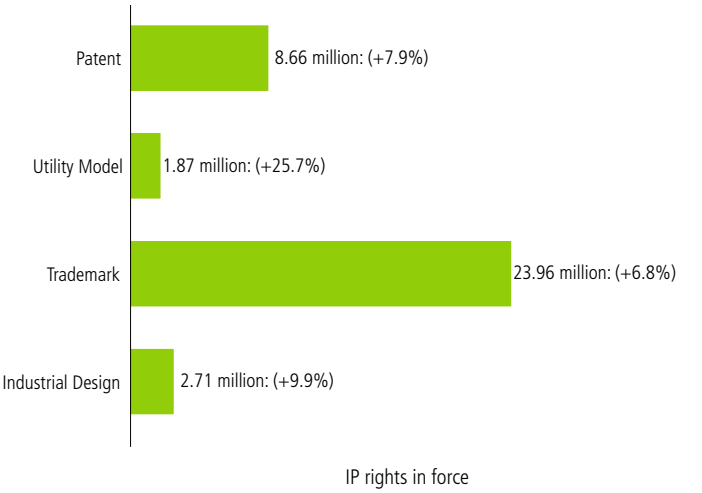


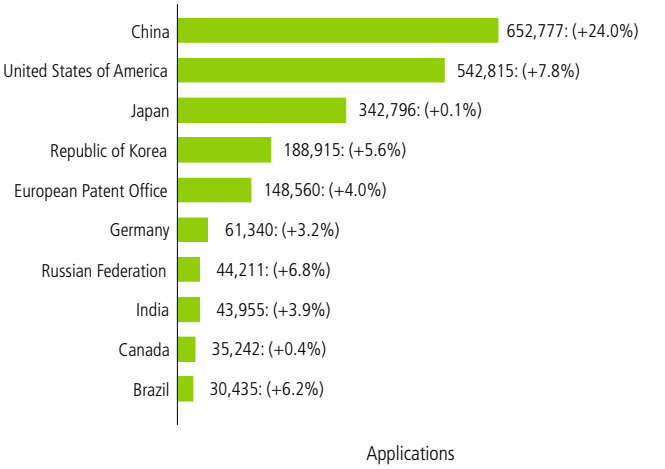

Figure A.5 presents in force statistics concerning patents, utility models, trademarks and industrial designs for IP offices that reported for 2012. These numbers are not global estimates, but show the combined total of each IP right in force for the majority of offices. At 82 offices, around 8.66 million patents were in force, representing 7.9% more than in 2011. A total of 1.87 million utility models were in force at the 45 offices that maintain these statistics. China accounted for 25.6 percentage points of the overall 25.7% annual growth. Approximately 24 million trademark registrations—not based on class counts—were active at 74 offices worldwide. Lastly, about 2.71 million industrial design registrations—similarly, not based on design counts—were in force at 76 offices, of which 1.1 million were in China alone.

# B. PATENTS AND UTILITY MODELS

## B.1 Patent applications by office

This subsection provides a snapshot of patent filing activity occurring at the largest IP offices as well as at a selection of offices of middle- and low-income countries.

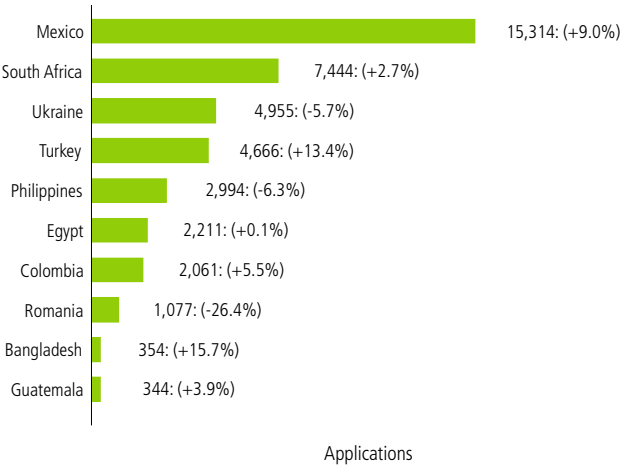
### B.1.1 Patent applications for the top 10 offices, 2012




Note: Application numbers are a sum of direct filings and PCT national phase entries received by offices (where applicable).

In 2012, China (652,777) 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 (+24%) saw the fastest annual growth in filings received, followed by those of the United States of America (+7.8%), the Russian Federation (+6.8%), and the Republic of Korea (+5.6%). Several offices of middle-income countries, such as Brazil (+6.2%) and India (+3.9%) are included in the top 10 list and also reported growth in filings over the previous year's level.

### B.1.2 Patent applications for selected offices of middle- and low-income countries, 2012



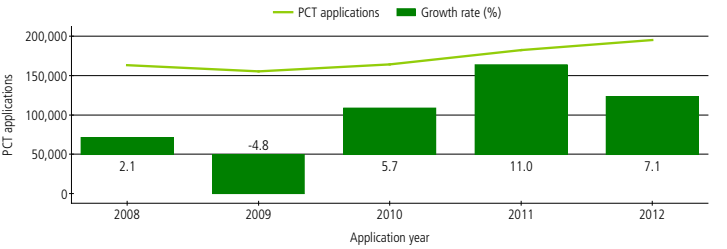

Note: Application numbers are a sum of direct filings and PCT national phase entries received by offices (where applicable).

Figure B.1.2 presents total numbers of patent applications received by IP offices of selected middle- and low-income countries in 2012. These offices were chosen based on geographical distribution and data availability. Where available, statistics for all offices are reported in Statistical Table 1. Mexico had double or more the filing activity than that of the other countries listed. Seven of these countries received more patent applications in 2012 than in 2011, among which, Turkey (+13.4%) and Bangladesh (+15.7) saw double-digit growth. In contrast, the IP office of Romania received 26.4% fewer applications in 2012 than in the previous year.

## B.2 PCT international applications and top applicants

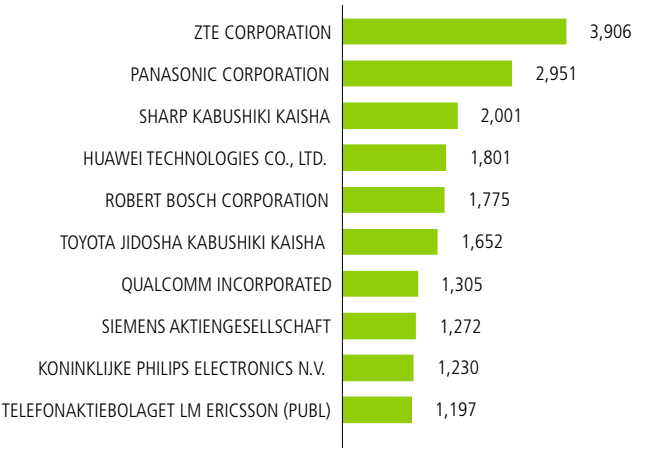
The Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) system facilitates the process of seeking patents internationally by reducing the requirement to file a separate application in each jurisdiction in which protection is sought. This subsection presents a brief picture of the use of the PCT system globally over the last several years, followed by a list of its most active users in 2012.

### B.2.1 Overall trend in PCT international applications



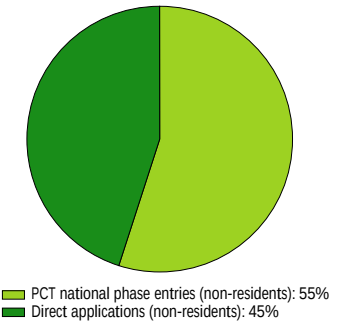

International applications filed through the PCT have rebounded strongly since their drop in 2009, with growth of 5.7% in 2010, 11% in 2011 and 7.1% in 2012. The total number of applications filed via the PCT system reached a record 195,308 in 2012.

### B.2.2 PCT top applicants, 2012




In 2012, the largest number of PCT applications published belonged to ZTE Corporation of China. This corporation, which specializes in telecommunications equipment and network solutions, has been the largest user of the PCT system since 2011. 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 domiciled in Japan. China and Germany are home to two companies each, and the remaining three are located either in the Netherlands, Sweden or the US. Most of these top applicants saw more applications published in 2012 than in 2011.

### B.3 Patent applications by filing route: Direct and PCT system, 2012




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.

In 2012, over half (55%) of all patent applications that offices received from non-residents arrived via the PCT system, a share that has been increasing over time, reflecting an increased preference for using the PCT system to seek patent protection internationally.

## B.4 Patent applications by field of technology, 2011

| Field of Technology | | Applications published in 2011 | Share of total (%) |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Electrical engineering** | | | |
| | Electrical machinery, apparatus, energy | 122,697 | 7.1 |
| | Audio-visual technology | 75,881 | 4.4 |
| | Telecommunications | 49,533 | 2.8 |
| | Digital communication | 79,726 | 4.6 |
| | Basic communication processes | 15,554 | 0.9 |
| | Computer technology | 134,272 | 7.7 |
| | IT methods for management | 23,532 | 1.4 |
| | Semiconductors | 80,049 | 4.6 |
| **Instruments** | | | |
| | Optics | 61,438 | 3.5 |
| | Measurement | 76,730 | 4.4 |
| | Analysis of biological materials | 11,694 | 0.7 |
| | Control | 27,635 | 1.6 |
| | Medical technology | 78,765 | 4.5 |
| **Chemistry** | | | |
| | Organic fine chemistry | 51,271 | 2.9 |
| | Biotechnology | 40,849 | 2.3 |
| | Pharmaceuticals | 69,311 | 4.0 |
| | Macromolecular chemistry, polymers | 28,748 | 1.7 |
| | Food chemistry | 30,858 | 1.8 |
| | Basic materials chemistry | 45,115 | 2.6 |
| | Materials, metallurgy | 38,542 | 2.2 |
| | Surface technology, coating | 33,954 | 2.0 |
| | Micro-structural and nano-technology | 3,203 | 0.2 |
| | Chemical engineering | 37,991 | 2.2 |
| | Environmental technology | 26,324 | 1.5 |
| **Mechanical engineering** | | | |
| | Handling | 44,344 | 2.5 |
| | Machine tools | 46,363 | 2.7 |
| | Engines, pumps, turbines | 48,423 | 2.8 |
| | Textile and paper machines | 30,364 | 1.7 |
| | Other special machines | 50,981 | 2.9 |
| | Thermal processes and apparatus | 29,855 | 1.7 |
| | Mechanical elements | 46,913 | 2.7 |
| | Transport | 65,439 | 3.8 |
| **Other fields** | | | |
| | Furniture, games | 42,031 | 2.4 |
| | Other consumer goods | 33,306 | 1.9 |
| | Civil engineering | 57,414 | 3.3 |

Note: The IPC-technology concordance table (available at: *www.wipo.int/ipstats/en*) was used to convert IPC symbols into 35 corresponding fields of technology. The data relate to published patent applications.

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.

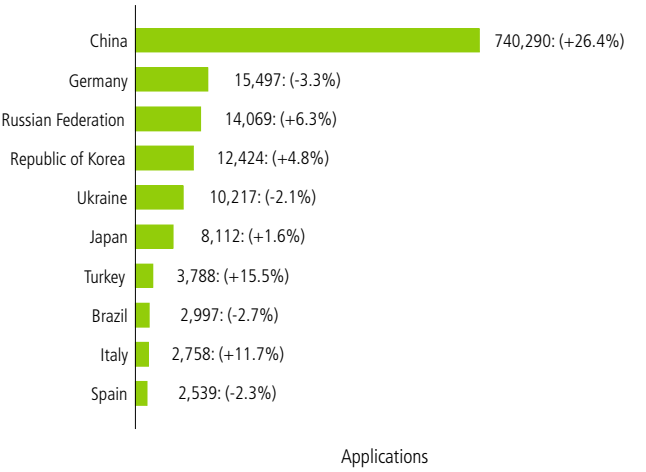
Table B.4 reports published patent applications. There is a minimum delay of 18 months between the application date and the publication date. For this reason, 2011 is the latest available year for which statistics on patents by technology field are available.

In 2011, computer technology (134,272) and electrical machinery (122,697) accounted for the largest numbers of applications, with a combined share of nearly 15% of all published applications. Applications in the fields of basic communications processes, technology of analysis of biological materials, and micro-structural and nano-technology were the lowest, each representing less than one percent of the total.

## B.5 Utility model applications by office

This subsection provides a snapshot of utility model filing activity occurring at the largest IP offices as well as at a selection of offices of middle- and low-income countries.

### B.5.1 Utility model applications for the top 10 offices, 2012

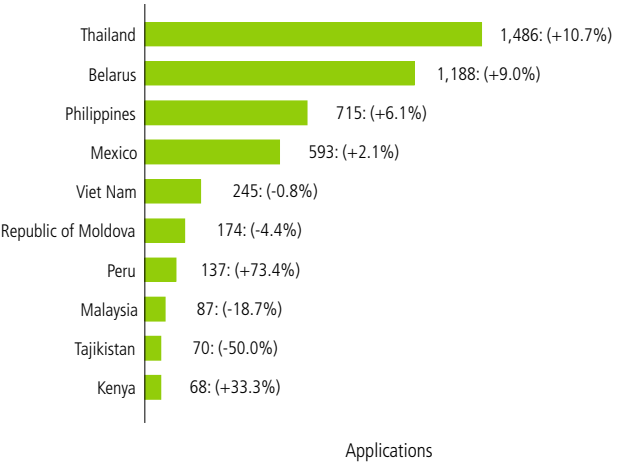



Note: Application numbers are a sum of direct filings and PCT national phase entries received by offices (where applicable).

The top 10 IP offices combined received about 98% of the estimated 827,500 utility model (UM) applications filed around the world in 2012. Almost 90% were filed in China. This shows the importance placed on this IP right by applicants seeking to protect their inventions in China. It should be noted that nearly all utility model applications in China are filed by domestic applicants.

Of these IP offices, China (+26.4%), Turkey (+15.5%) and Italy (+11.7%) witnessed the largest annual increases in the numbers of utility model applications received. However, the offices of Brazil, Germany, Spain and Ukraine exhibited slight decreases of around two to three percent.

### B.5.2 Utility model applications for selected offices of middle- and low-income countries, 2012




Note: Application numbers are a sum of direct filings and PCT national phase entries received by offices (where applicable).

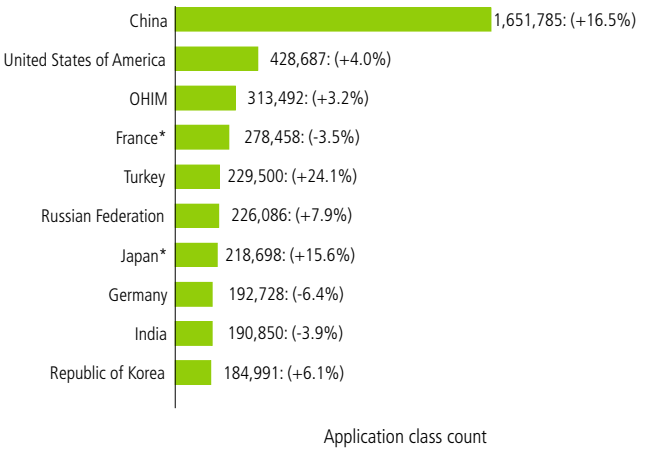
Figure B.5.2 shows the total number of utility model applications received by IP offices of selected middle- and low-income countries in 2012. These offices were chosen based on geographical distribution and data availability. Where available, utility model applications for all offices are reported in Statistical Table 1. The IP offices of Thailand (1,486) and Belarus (1,188) received considerably more UM applications than the other offices listed.

# C. TRADEMARKS

## C.1 Application class counts by office

This subsection provides a snapshot of trademark filing activity—based on application class counts—occurring at the largest IP offices as well as at a selection of offices of middle- and low-income countries.

### C.1.1 Application class counts for the top 10 offices, 2012



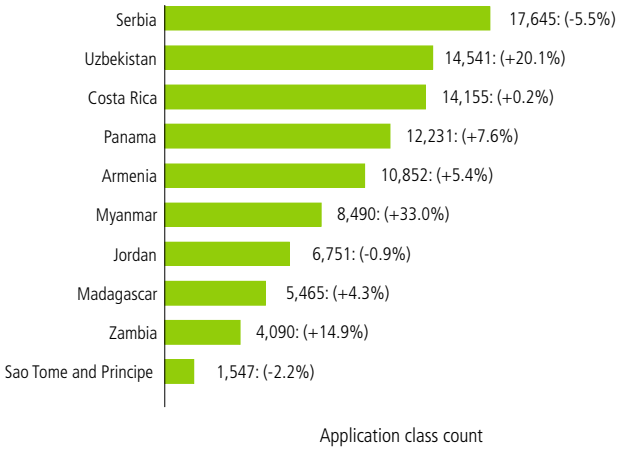

Note: Application class counts consist of adding the number of classes specified in direct applications together with the number of classes specified in Madrid System designations received by offices (where applicable).
*Application class counts are estimated.

OHIM: Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market of the European Union

In 2012, when comparing class counts, almost 60% of all trademark filing activity worldwide occurred at the top 10 IP offices. One-quarter of all trademark filing activity worldwide took place in China, followed by the US which accounted for about 7% of the total.

Among the top 10 IP offices, Turkey (+24.1%) and China (+16.5%) reported the highest annual growth, followed by Japan (+15.6%). In contrast, the offices of Germany (-6.4%), France (-3.5%) and India (-3.9%) received fewer application class counts in 2012 than in 2011.

### C.1.2 Application class counts for selected offices of middle- and low-income countries, 2012




Note: Application class counts consist of adding the number of classes specified in direct applications together with the number of classes specified in Madrid System designations received by offices (where applicable).

Figure C.1.2 shows the total number of classes specified in trademark applications received by IP offices of selected middle- and low-income countries in 2012. These offices were chosen based on geographical distribution and data availability. Where available, trademark application class counts are reported for all offices in Statistical Table 1.

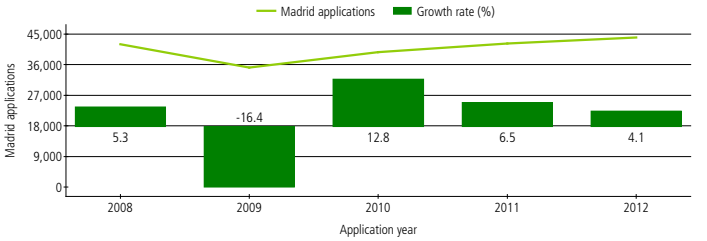
Many offices in middle- and low-income countries have considerably high numbers of trademark applications compared to other forms of IP, showing the emphasis placed on trademark rights in these markets. The high 20.1% growth in the application class count that occurred at the IP office of Uzbekistan in 2012 brought its trademark filing activity on a par with that of Costa Rica. The offices of Myanmar (+33%) and Zambia (+14.9%) also recorded double-digit growth from 2011 to 2012.

## C.2 Madrid System international applications and top applicants

The Madrid System makes it possible for trademark holders to register their trademarks in a large number of countries by filing a single international application with their national or regional IP office (if it is a member of the Madrid System). The System simplifies the process of multinational trademark registration by reducing the requirement to file separate applications with each office.

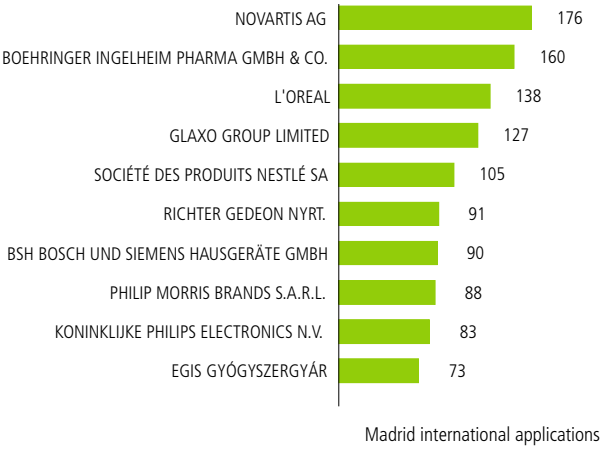
This subsection presents a brief picture of the use of the Madrid System over the last several years, followed by a list of its most active users in 2012.

### C.2.1 Overall trend in Madrid international applications



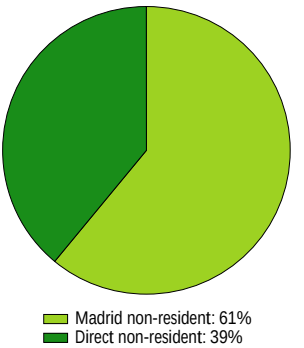

After witnessing a decrease in 2009, Madrid System international applications resumed their upward trend in 2010, and in 2012 completed a third year of continued growth when they reached a new record of 44,018.

### C.2.2 Madrid System top applicants, 2012




All of the listed top 10 Madrid System applicants are from Europe, of which three are based in Switzerland, and two in Germany. For the second year running, Novartis AG, a Swiss pharmaceutical company, was the top applicant in 2012, with 176 applications followed by the German pharmaceutical company Boehringer Ingelheim with 160. Cosmetics and beauty company, L'Oréal, was the top French filer with 138 applications, thus ranking it in third position overall. Having filed 127 international applications, Glaxo Group Limited of the United Kingdom saw the largest one-year increase of 76 additional applications compared to 2011.

### C.3 Application class counts by filing route: Direct and Madrid System, 2012




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 2012, IP offices of all Madrid System member countries combined received 61% of their trademark filing activity from abroad in the form of Madrid designations as opposed to 39% attributed to the direct filing route, thus showing a preference by foreign applicants of member countries for using the Madrid System when seeking trademark protection internationally.

## C.4 Application class counts by industry sector, 2012

| Industry sector | Share (%) 2012 |
|---|---|
| Agricultural products and services | 16.0 |
| Textiles - Clothing and Accessories | 14.1 |
| Scientific research, Information technology, Communications | 13.8 |
| Management, Communications, Real estate and Financial Services | 11.8 |
| Pharmaceuticals, Health, Cosmetics | 11.1 |
| Leisure, Education, Training | 11.0 |
| Construction, Infrastructure | 6.9 |
| Household equipment | 6.5 |
| Transportation and Logistics | 5.6 |
| Chemicals | 2.9 |

Note: For definitions of the class groups, see Annex B in the World Intellectual Property Indicators: *www.wipo.int/ipstats/en/wipi*

Many IP offices use the Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks to classify trademarks into one or more of its 45 classes. This table breaks down these 45 Nice classes into 10 categories or groups based on their respective industry sectors for over 100 IP offices worldwide.

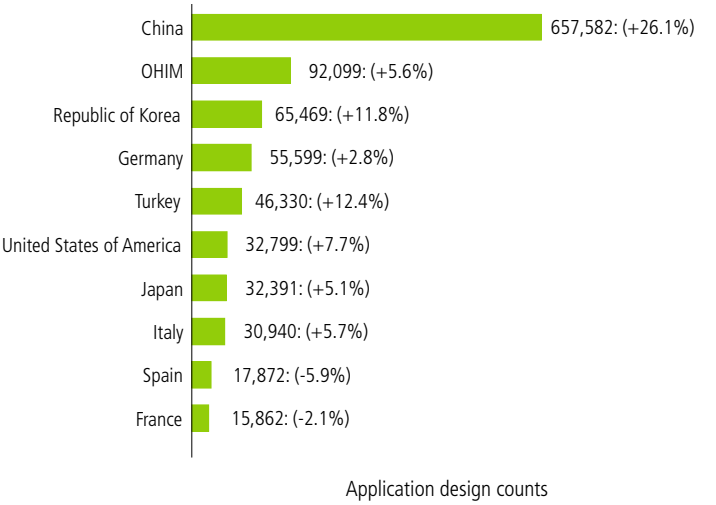
Table C.4 depicts the distribution of trademark filing activity across various sectors of the economy for 2012. No one category seems to dominate for trademark applications; however, there are a few, such as “chemicals” and “transportation and logistics”, for which trademark protection is sought less frequently. Six of the ten groups each comprise more than 10% of the total share of classes specified in applications, with agricultural products and services accounting for the highest share equivalent to 16% of the world total.

# D. INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS

## D.1 Application design counts by office

This subsection provides a snapshot of industrial design filing activity—based on application design counts—occurring at the largest IP offices as well as at a selection of offices of middle- and low-income countries.

### D.1.1 Application design counts for the top 10 offices, 2012



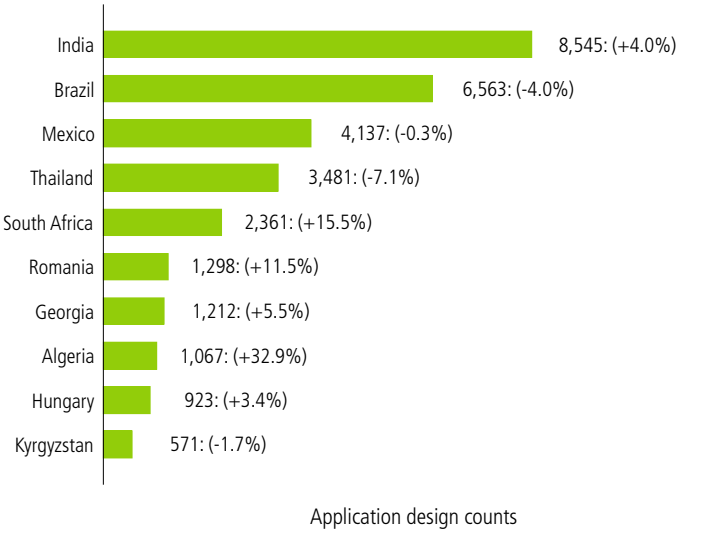

Note: Application design counts consist of adding the number of designs contained in direct applications together with the number of designs contained in Hague System designations received by offices (where applicable).

OHIM: Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market of the European Union

In 2012, about 87% of all industrial design filing activity worldwide—based on application design counts—occurred at the top 10 offices. The IP office of China accounted for over half (54%) of the total, followed by the European Union's Organization for Harmonization in the Internal Market (OHIM, 8%), the Republic of Korea (5.4%) and Germany (4.6%).

Except for France (-2.1%) and Spain (-5.9%), the remainder of these top offices saw increases in filing activity in 2012 compared to 2011, with China (+26.1%), the Republic of Korea (+11.8%) and Turkey (+12.4%) all showing double-digit growth.

### D.1.2 Application design counts for selected offices of middle- and low-income countries, 2012




Note: Application design counts consist of adding the number of designs contained in direct applications together with the number of designs contained in Hague System designations received by offices (where applicable).

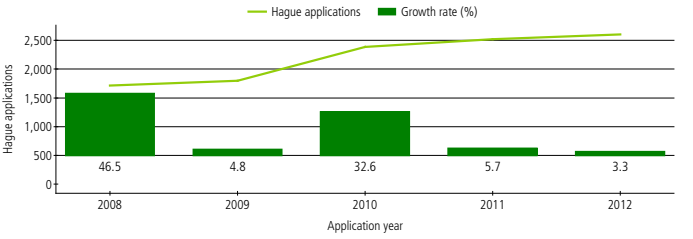
Figure D.1.2 provides more than a ranking of only the top IP offices in terms of application design counts and shows industrial design filing activity over a wider geographical scope. To this end, it provides the total numbers of designs contained in applications received by IP offices of selected middle- and low-income countries in 2012. These offices were chosen based on geographical distribution and data availability. Where available, application design counts are reported for all offices around the globe in Statistical Table 1. India, a lower middle-income country, received more than twice the volume of industrial design filing activity than did the other listed countries apart from Brazil.

## D.2 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 international application with the International Bureau (IB) of WIPO. It simplifies the process of multinational registration by reducing the requirement to file separate applications with each individual IP office of a Hague member country.

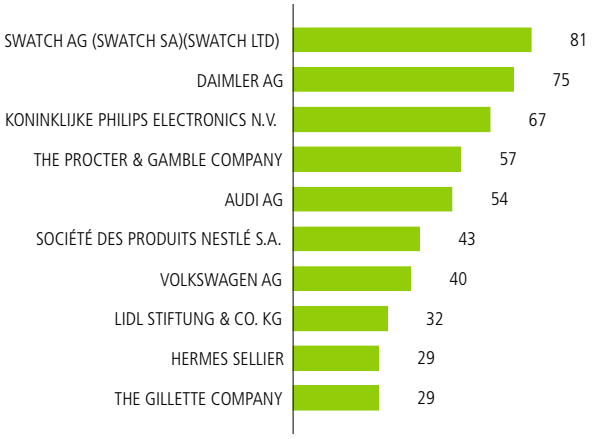
This subsection presents a brief picture of the use of the Hague System globally over the last several years, followed by a list of its most active users in 2012.

### D.2.1 Overall trend in Hague international applications




There were a total of 2,604 international applications filed in 2012. This year marked the sixth consecutive year of growth in the number of applications filed via the Hague System. The year 2008 saw a large jump in Hague applications due to the European Union (EU) joining the Hague System. As a result, a single Hague application can lead to design protection across all EU member states, as well as in countries that are members of the Hague System but are located outside the EU, for example Switzerland and Turkey.

### D.2.2 Hague System top applicants, 2012

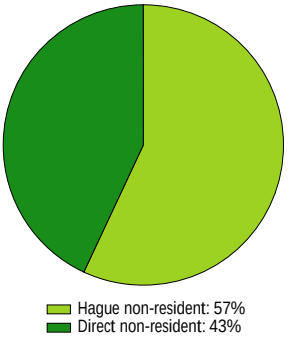



The list of top Hague System applicants ranges from companies that produce, among other things, household and personal hygiene products to those that manufacture watches, clothing and accessories or vehicles, or that produce or distribute foodstuffs. Four of these top ten Hague System applicants were based in Germany, of which three are automobile manufacturers—Daimler AG, Audi AG and Volkswagen AG.

In 2012, the Swiss-based Swatch Group was the largest user of the Hague System for protecting its designs internationally, followed by Germany's Daimler AG. The Procter & Gamble Company of the US filed 110 fewer Hague applications in 2012 than in 2011, whereby dropping from its position as the largest filer in previous years to number four. The third largest filer in 2012 was Koninklijke Philips Electronics N.V. of the Netherlands.

Two of the top 10 applicants in 2012 were 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. For more information on the Hague System, visit: *www.wipo.int/hague/en/*

### D.3 Applications design counts by filing route: Direct and Hague System, 2012




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 61 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 2012, offices of Hague System member countries combined received 57% of their industrial design filing activity from abroad in the form of Hague designations as opposed to 43% attributed to the direct filing route, thus showing a preference by foreign applicants of member countries for using the Hague System when seeking protection for their designs internationally.

## D.4 Top classes specified in design applications, 2012

| Locarno Class | Share (%) 2012 |
|---|---|
| Class 6: Furnishing | 10.9 |
| Class 2: Clothing | 7.8 |
| Class 9: Packages and containers | 6.8 |
| Class 14: Recording and communication equipment | 5.8 |
| Class 12: Means of transport | 5.1 |
| Class 7: Household goods | 4.6 |
| Class 11: Articles of adornment | 4.6 |
| Class 5: Textile piecegoods | 4.5 |
| Class 26: Lighting apparatus | 4.4 |
| Class 25: Building and construction elements | 4.3 |

Note: For a complete list of the 32 class definitions, refer to the International Classification for Industrial Designs under the Locarno Agreement: *www.wipo.int/classifications/nivilo/locarno/*

Many offices use the International Classification for Industrial Designs under the Locarno Agreement to classify industrial designs into one of its 32 classes. The breakdown of applications by class offers insights into the relative importance of industrial designs for different goods. The top 10 classes accounted for nearly 60% of all classes specified in design applications.

Ranked in order, class numbers 6 (furnishing), 2 (clothing) and 9 (packages and containers) were the top three classes specified in 2012 and, when combined, accounted for about a quarter of the total. Classes ranked 4$^{th}$ to 10$^{th}$ each accounted for similar shares of between 4% and 6% of the total.

# STATISTICAL TABLES

## Table 1: Applications by office, 2012

| IP Office | Applications | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Patent | Utility model | Trademark class count | Industrial design count |
| Afghanistan | - | - | - | - |
| African Intellectual Property Organization | 550 | 8 | - | 572 |
| African Regional Intellectual Property Organization | 603 | 8 | 513 | - |
| Albania (1,3,4) | 11 | - | 9,480 | 853 |
| Algeria | 900 | - | 12,122 | 1,067 |
| Andorra (3) | - | - | 2,047 | - |
| Angola | - | - | - | - |
| Antigua and Barbuda | - | - | 1,795 | - |
| Argentina | 4,813 | 174 | 83,163 | 1,574 |
| Armenia | 141 | 41 | 10,852 | 757 |
| Aruba | - | - | - | - |
| Australia | 26,358 | 1,856 | 116,097 | 6,549 |
| Austria | 2,552 | 711 | 27,253 | 3,099 |
| Azerbaijan | 144 | 7 | 14,781 | 692 |
| Bahamas | - | - | - | - |
| Bahrain | 164 | - | 10,932 | 70 |
| Bangladesh | 354 | - | 11,429 | 1,198 |
| Barbados | 36 | - | 1,397 | 4 |
| Belarus | 1,871 | 1,188 | 37,348 | 561 |
| Belgium | 882 | - | - | - |
| Belize | - | - | - | 410 |
| Benelux | - | - | 71,376 | 1,837 |
| Benin | - | - | - | 17 |
| Bermuda | - | - | - | - |
| Bhutan | - | - | 1,729 | - |
| Bolivia (Plurinational State of) | - | - | - | - |
| Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba | - | - | 1,670 | - |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 16 | - | 12,581 | 1,201 |
| Botswana | - | - | 2,108 | 228 |
| Brazil | 30,435 | 2,997 | 151,711 | 6,563 |
| Brunei Darussalam | - | - | 85 | - |
| Bulgaria | 259 | 210 | 19,264 | 923 |
| Burkina Faso | - | - | - | - |
| Burundi | - | - | - | - |
| Cabo Verde | - | - | - | - |
| Cambodia | 53 | 3 | 5,140 | 47 |
| Cameroon | - | - | - | - |
| Canada | 35,242 | - | 141,471 | 5,362 |
| Central African Republic | - | - | - | - |
| Chad | - | - | - | - |
| Chile | 3,019 | 134 | 41,853 | 538 |
| China | 652,777 | 740,290 | 1,651,785 | 657,582 |
| China, Hong Kong SAR | 12,988 | 645 | 66,811 | 5,206 |
| China, Macao SAR | 58 | 26 | 9,581 | 169 |
| Colombia | 2,061 | 277 | 32,538 | 490 |
| Comoros | - | - | 1 | - |
| Congo | - | - | - | - |
| Cook Islands | - | - | - | - |
| Costa Rica | 610 | 10 | 14,155 | 69 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 27 | - | - | 39 |
| Croatia (1) | 251 | 93 | 21,217 | 3,138 |
| Cuba | 178 | - | 4,848 | 9 |
| Curaçao | - | - | 2,795 | - |
| Cyprus | 12 | - | 3,888 | 99 |
| Czech Republic | 1,017 | 1,863 | 36,957 | 1,183 |

| IP Office | Applications | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Patent | Utility model | Trademark class count | Industrial design count |
| Democratic People's Republic of Korea | 8,381 | - | 3,161 | 260 |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | - | - | - | - |
| Denmark | 1,635 | 187 | 12,764 | 465 |
| Djibouti | - | - | - | - |
| Dominica | - | - | - | - |
| Dominican Republic | 282 | - | - | 75 |
| Ecuador | - | - | - | - |
| Egypt | 2,211 | - | 10,660 | 1,455 |
| El Salvador | - | - | - | - |
| Equatorial Guinea | - | - | 7 | - |
| Eritrea | - | - | - | - |
| Estonia | 25 | 74 | 5,897 | 111 |
| Ethiopia | - | - | - | - |
| Eurasian Patent Organization | 3,946 | - | - | - |
| European Patent Office | 148,560 | - | - | - |
| Fiji | - | - | - | - |
| Finland | 1,827 | 474 | 14,727 | 385 |
| France (5) | 16,632 | 428 | 278,458 | 15,862 |
| Gabon | - | - | - | 19 |
| Gambia | - | - | - | - |
| Georgia | 372 | 49 | 10,538 | 1,212 |
| Germany | 61,340 | 15,497 | 192,728 | 55,599 |
| Ghana | - | - | 2,981 | 146 |
| Greece | 656 | 17 | 3,968 | 1,345 |
| Grenada | - | - | - | - |
| Guatemala | 344 | 17 | - | 265 |
| Guinea | - | - | - | - |
| Guinea-Bissau | - | - | - | - |
| Guyana | - | - | - | - |
| Haiti (1,3) | 35 | - | 1,949 | - |
| Holy See | - | - | - | - |
| Honduras (4) | 241 | 12 | 6,938 | 44 |
| Hungary | 758 | 261 | 15,576 | 923 |
| Iceland | 44 | - | 9,151 | 455 |
| India | 43,955 | - | 190,850 | 8,545 |
| Indonesia (1,2,4) | 5,838 | 292 | - | 4,196 |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | - | - | 8,036 | - |
| Iraq | - | - | - | - |
| Ireland | 555 | - | 7,071 | - |
| Israel | 6,792 | - | 18,267 | - |
| Italy | 9,310 | 2,758 | 89,889 | 30,940 |
| Jamaica (1,4) | 113 | - | - | 64 |
| Japan (5) | 342,796 | 8,112 | 218,698 | 32,391 |
| Jordan | 394 | - | 6,751 | 81 |
| Kazakhstan (1,2) | 1,732 | 143 | 15,505 | 172 |
| Kenya | 259 | 68 | 4,193 | 103 |
| Kiribati | - | - | - | - |
| Kuwait | - | - | - | - |
| Kyrgyzstan | 111 | 17 | 7,957 | 571 |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | - | - | - | - |
| Latvia | 205 | - | 7,260 | 315 |
| Lebanon (1,4) | 282 | - | - | 109 |
| Lesotho | - | - | 1,826 | - |
| Liberia | - | - | 2,171 | - |
| Libya | - | - | - | - |
| Liechtenstein | - | - | 7,693 | 1,499 |
| Lithuania | 124 | - | 8,140 | 573 |

| IP Office | Applications | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Patent | Utility model | Trademark class count | Industrial design count |
| Luxembourg | 161 | - | - | - |
| Madagascar | 44 | - | 5,465 | - |
| Malawi | - | - | - | - |
| Malaysia (3) | 6,940 | 87 | 28,833 | 2,082 |
| Maldives | - | - | - | - |
| Mali | - | - | 63 | 16 |
| Malta | 17 | - | 787 | 13 |
| Marshall Islands | - | - | - | - |
| Mauritania | - | - | - | - |
| Mauritius | - | - | - | - |
| Mexico | 15,314 | 593 | 105,825 | 4,137 |
| Micronesia (Federated States of) | - | - | - | - |
| Monaco | 8 | - | 10,631 | 1,530 |
| Mongolia (4) | - | - | 4,572 | 765 |
| Montenegro | 78 | - | 9,209 | 1,008 |
| Morocco | 1,040 | - | 28,837 | 4,596 |
| Mozambique | - | - | 2,903 | - |
| Myanmar | - | - | 8,490 | - |
| Namibia | - | - | 2,555 | 154 |
| Nauru | - | - | - | - |
| Nepal | - | - | 2,700 | - |
| Netherlands | 2,713 | - | - | - |
| New Zealand | 7,099 | - | 33,380 | 3,751 |
| Nicaragua | 176 | - | - | 19 |
| Niger | - | - | - | 19 |
| Nigeria | - | - | - | - |
| Norway | 1,564 | - | 22,372 | 2,391 |
| Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market | - | - | 313,492 | 92,099 |
| Oman | - | - | 5,864 | 735 |
| Pakistan | 894 | - | 19,565 | 511 |
| Palau | - | - | - | - |
| Panama | 234 | 5 | 12,231 | 89 |
| Papua New Guinea | - | - | - | - |
| Paraguay | - | - | - | - |
| Patent Office of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf | 3,008 | - | - | - |
| Peru | 1,190 | 137 | 29,553 | 407 |
| Philippines | 2,994 | 715 | 31,006 | 727 |
| Poland | 4,657 | 997 | 44,609 | 46 |
| Portugal | 647 | 90 | 25,935 | 2,122 |
| Qatar | 61 | - | - | - |
| Republic of Korea | 188,915 | 12,424 | 184,991 | 65,469 |
| Republic of Moldova | 115 | 174 | 13,684 | 2,193 |
| Romania | 1,077 | 75 | 27,378 | 1,298 |
| Russian Federation | 44,211 | 14,069 | 226,086 | 7,870 |
| Rwanda | 70 | 12 | 517 | 78 |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | - | - | - | - |
| Saint Lucia | - | - | - | - |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | - | - | - | - |
| Samoa | - | - | 228 | - |
| San Marino (1,4) | 64 | - | 3,611 | 6 |
| Sao Tome and Principe | - | - | 1,547 | 72 |
| Saudi Arabia (1,4) | 990 | - | - | 752 |
| Senegal | - | - | - | 24 |
| Serbia | 224 | 78 | 17,645 | 1,628 |
| Seychelles (3) | - | - | 91 | - |
| Sierra Leone | - | - | 2,031 | - |

| IP Office | Applications | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Patent | Utility model | Trademark class count | Industrial design count |
| Singapore | 9,685 | - | 37,572 | 4,092 |
| Sint Maarten (Dutch Part) | - | - | 2,309 | - |
| Slovakia | 203 | 392 | 14,652 | 664 |
| Slovenia | - | - | 4,773 | 581 |
| Solomon Islands | - | - | - | - |
| Somalia | - | - | - | - |
| South Africa | 7,444 | - | 34,604 | 2,361 |
| South Sudan | - | - | - | - |
| Spain | 3,475 | 2,539 | 69,114 | 17,872 |
| Sri Lanka | - | - | - | - |
| Sudan | 157 | - | 4,478 | 98 |
| Suriname | - | - | - | 70 |
| Swaziland | - | - | 2,081 | - |
| Sweden | 2,436 | - | 24,231 | 814 |
| Switzerland | 2,988 | - | 87,148 | 12,395 |
| Syrian Arab Republic | - | - | 5,108 | 151 |
| T F Y R of Macedonia (1) | 40 | - | 9,029 | 1,558 |
| Tajikistan | 6 | 70 | 7,258 | 299 |
| Thailand | 6,746 | 1,486 | 44,963 | 3,481 |
| Timor-Leste | - | - | - | - |
| Togo | - | - | - | - |
| Tonga | - | - | - | - |
| Trinidad and Tobago | - | - | - | - |
| Tunisia | - | - | - | 435 |
| Turkey | 4,666 | 3,788 | 229,500 | 46,330 |
| Turkmenistan | - | - | 6,060 | - |
| Tuvalu | - | - | - | - |
| Uganda | - | - | - | - |
| Ukraine | 4,955 | 10,217 | 64,251 | 6,958 |
| United Arab Emirates | - | - | - | - |
| United Kingdom | 23,235 | - | 93,522 | - |
| United Republic of Tanzania | - | - | - | - |
| United States of America | 542,815 | - | 428,687 | 32,799 |
| Uruguay | 700 | 55 | 9,949 | 117 |
| Uzbekistan | 510 | 183 | 14,541 | 255 |
| Vanuatu | - | - | - | - |
| Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (1,3) | 1,598 | - | 19,587 | - |
| Viet Nam | 3,805 | 245 | 57,537 | 2,107 |
| Yemen (4) | 85 | - | 4,951 | 17 |
| Zambia | 38 | - | 4,090 | 12 |
| Zimbabwe | - | - | - | - |

' - ': zero, not available or not applicable.
(1) 2011 data are reported for patents.
(2) 2011 data are reported for utility models.
(3) 2011 data are reported for trademark application class count.
(4) 2011 data are reported for application design count.
(5) Trademark class count is calculated using an estimated component for the missing resident application class count at the national office.

## Table 2: International applications by origin via the PCT, Madrid and Hague Systems, 2012

| | International applications | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Origin[1] | PCT | Madrid | Hague |
| Albania | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Algeria | 4 | 19 | - |
| Andorra | 7 | 7 | - |
| Argentina | 27 | 2 | - |
| Armenia | 8 | 25 | - |
| Australia | 1,707 | 1,045 | - |
| Austria | 1,320 | 1,132 | 40 |
| Azerbaijan | 5 | 5 | 1 |
| Bahamas | 13 | 6 | - |
| Bahrain | 2 | - | - |
| Bangladesh | 3 | - | - |
| Barbados | 165 | - | - |
| Belarus | 14 | 287 | - |
| Belgium | 1,226 | 718 | 51 |
| Belize | 2 | 1 | - |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 9 | 12 | 2 |
| Botswana | - | 5 | - |
| Brazil | 589 | - | - |
| Brunei Darussalam | 3 | - | - |
| Bulgaria | 33 | 281 | 10 |
| Canada | 2,758 | 33 | 2 |
| Chile | 118 | - | - |
| China | 18,617 | 2,177 | 2 |
| China, Hong Kong SAR | - | 2 | 1 |
| Colombia | 72 | - | - |
| Costa Rica | 5 | - | - |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 1 | - | - |
| Croatia | 30 | 140 | 27 |
| Cuba | 9 | 2 | - |
| Curaçao | - | 8 | 2 |
| Cyprus | 49 | 200 | - |
| Czech Republic | 163 | 438 | 20 |
| Democratic People's Republic of Korea | 3 | 2 | - |
| Denmark | 1,421 | 614 | 34 |
| Dominica | - | 1 | - |
| Dominican Republic | 4 | - | - |
| Ecuador | 44 | 1 | - |
| Egypt | 41 | 31 | 1 |
| Estonia | 34 | 79 | - |
| Fiji | - | 2 | - |
| Finland | 2,326 | 415 | 18 |
| France | 7,851 | 4,100 | 308 |
| Gabon | 3 | - | - |
| Georgia | 6 | 14 | - |
| Germany | 18,764 | 6,545 | 663 |
| Ghana | 1 | - | - |
| Greece | 94 | 95 | 3 |
| Guatemala | 1 | - | - |
| Hungary | 161 | 255 | 5 |
| Iceland | 43 | 121 | 3 |
| India | 1,313 | 15 | - |
| Indonesia | 13 | 4 | - |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | 2 | 17 | - |
| Ireland | 390 | 121 | 3 |
| Israel | 1,376 | 175 | 2 |

| | International applications | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Origin[1] | PCT | Madrid | Hague |
| Italy | 2,863 | 2,787 | 189 |
| Jamaica | 1 | - | - |
| Japan | 43,660 | 2,092 | - |
| Jordan | 2 | - | - |
| Kazakhstan | 12 | 77 | - |
| Kenya | 5 | 3 | - |
| Kyrgyzstan | 4 | 3 | - |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | 9 | - | - |
| Latvia | 36 | 90 | 3 |
| Lebanon | 6 | 2 | - |
| Liberia | 1 | - | - |
| Libya | - | 1 | - |
| Liechtenstein | 102 | 79 | 17 |
| Lithuania | 30 | 103 | 5 |
| Luxembourg | 268 | 269 | 35 |
| Madagascar | - | 3 | - |
| Malaysia | 289 | 5 | - |
| Mali | - | - | 1 |
| Malta | 18 | 28 | - |
| Marshall Islands | 1 | - | - |
| Mauritius | 5 | 1 | - |
| Mexico | 191 | 9 | - |
| Monaco | 15 | 60 | 1 |
| Mongolia | - | 2 | - |
| Montenegro | - | 3 | 1 |
| Morocco | 39 | 60 | 3 |
| Mozambique | - | 2 | - |
| Myanmar | - | 1 | - |
| Namibia | 14 | - | - |
| Netherlands | 4,071 | 1,272 | 151 |
| New Zealand | 303 | 32 | - |
| Nicaragua | 2 | - | - |
| Niger | 2 | - | - |
| Nigeria | 11 | - | - |
| Norway | 669 | 318 | 34 |
| Pakistan | 2 | - | - |
| Panama | 16 | 11 | - |
| Peru | 11 | 3 | - |
| Philippines | 18 | 20 | - |
| Poland | 252 | 393 | 21 |
| Portugal | 129 | 201 | 1 |
| Qatar | 53 | 1 | - |
| Republic of Korea | 11,848 | 502 | - |
| Republic of Moldova | 3 | 68 | 1 |
| Romania | 25 | 86 | 9 |
| Russian Federation | 1,091 | 1,321 | 1 |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | 1 | - | - |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | 1 | 1 | - |
| Samoa | 1 | - | - |
| San Marino | 7 | 6 | - |
| Sao Tome and Principe | - | 1 | - |
| Saudi Arabia | 293 | - | - |
| Senegal | 1 | 3 | - |
| Serbia | 20 | 182 | 9 |
| Seychelles | 9 | 7 | - |
| Singapore | 708 | 241 | 6 |
| Sint Maarten (Dutch Part) | - | 1 | - |

| | International applications | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Origin[1] | PCT | Madrid | Hague |
| Slovakia | 42 | 105 | 1 |
| Slovenia | 115 | 213 | 14 |
| South Africa | 314 | - | - |
| Spain | 1,700 | 1,149 | 37 |
| Sri Lanka | 14 | 2 | - |
| Sweden | 3,587 | 660 | 52 |
| Switzerland | 4,191 | 2,898 | 582 |
| Syrian Arab Republic | 4 | 5 | - |
| T F Y R of Macedonia | 2 | 50 | 1 |
| Thailand | 67 | 7 | 1 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 1 | - | - |
| Tunisia | 6 | - | - |
| Turkey | 535 | 1,193 | 72 |
| Ukraine | 120 | 299 | 4 |
| United Arab Emirates | 51 | 6 | - |
| United Kingdom | 4,895 | 2,308 | 33 |
| United States of America | 51,643 | 5,430 | 85 |
| Uruguay | 8 | 5 | - |
| Uzbekistan | 1 | 1 | - |
| Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) | 7 | - | - |
| Viet Nam | 13 | 72 | - |
| Yemen | 1 | - | - |
| Others | 20 | 111 | 34 |
| **Total** | **195,308** | **44,018** | **2,604** |

1 Origin is defined as the country of the stated address of the applicant.
' - ': zero or not applicable.
Only origins with at least one international application filed in 2012 are presented.

# 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 either 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:** An alternative to the PCT, Hague or Madrid routes, the direct route (also called the “Paris route”) enables individual IP applications to be filed directly with an office that is a signatory of the Paris Convention.

**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.

**Intellectual property (IP):** Refers to 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 and 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, producers of phonograms in their recordings, and those of broadcasters in their radio and television programs.

**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 office(s). Trademark rights are limited to the jurisdiction of the trademark registration office(s).

**Non-resident application:** An application filed with an IP office of a given country/jurisdiction by an applicant residing in another country/jurisdiction. For example, an application filed with the USPTO by an applicant residing in France is considered a non-resident application for the USPTO.

**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 application:** For statistical purposes, a "resident" application refers to an application filed with the IP office of or acting for the state/jurisdiction in which the first-named applicant in the application has residence. For example, an application filed with the Japan Patent

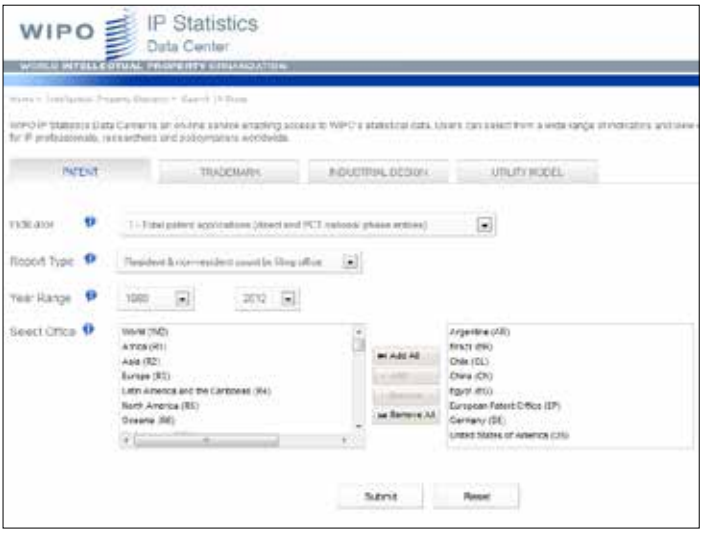
Office (JPO) by a resident of Japan is considered a resident application for the JPO.

**Trademark:** A trademark is a distinctive sign that identifies certain goods or services as those produced or provided by a specific person or enterprise. The holder of a registered trademark has the legal right to exclusive use of the mark in relation to the products or services for which it is registered. The owner can prevent unauthorized use of the trademark, or a confusingly similar mark, so as to prevent consumers and the public in general from being misled. Unlike patents, trademarks can be maintained indefinitely by paying renewal fees. The procedures for registering trademarks are governed by the rules and regulations of national and regional IP offices. Trademark rights are limited to the jurisdiction of the authority 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 (UM):** A special form of patent right granted by a state/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 "utility model" can also describe what are known in certain countries as "petty patents", "short-term patents" or "innovation patents".

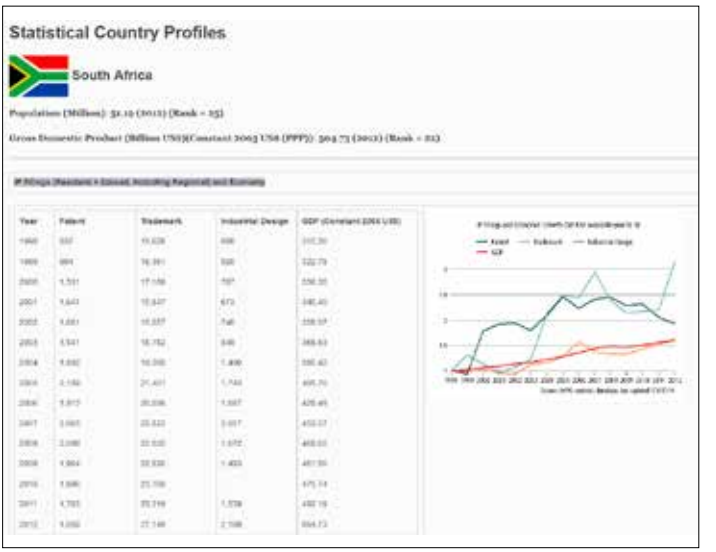
# ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

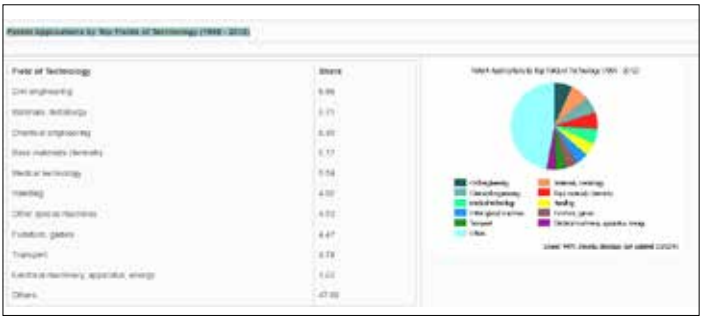
**WIPO IP Statistics Data Center**




The WIPO IP Statistics Data Center is a free on-line service enabling access to WIPO's statistical data. Users can select from a wide range of indicators and view or download data according to their needs. This service is intended to be a tool for IP professionals, researchers and policymakers worldwide. This service can be accessed via the IP Statistics webpage: *www.wipo.int/ipstats*

### WIPO Statistical Country Profiles



Please visit our Statistical Country Profiles web pages for more statistics and longer time series for patent, utility model, trademark and industrial design data. This service can also be accessed via the IP Statistics webpage: *www.wipo.int/ipstats*

Among the 13 indicators per country, you will also find information relating to grants and registrations, gross domestic product, and patents in force.

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

For more information
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