World Intellectual Property Indicators 2025

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World Intellectual Property Organization
34, chemin des Colombettes, P.O. Box 18
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wipo.int

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Foreword

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Daren Tang,
Director General
World Intellectual Property
Organization (WIPO)

In the global economy of today, intellectual property (IP) is no longer an afterthought tucked away at the end of a contract. In many businesses, it has become a critical asset at the heart of the business strategy: a game-changing technology, a brand that engenders feelings of trust and belonging, or a design that brings joy through its beauty. Digitalization is accelerating this shift of value from tangible to intangible assets, and transforming economies based on natural resources to those based on intellectual resources.

The speed of this innovative growth can be tracked in the numbers of applications for intellectual property protection in IP offices around the world. WIPO collates and publishes this information annually in the *World Intellectual Property Indicators* (WIPI). This latest edition shows a record 3.7 million patent applications were filed worldwide in 2024, a 4.9% increase from 2023 and a fifth consecutive year of expansion. This was the fastest growth since 2018, with many countries reporting a rise in applications. Global trademark activity also began to rebound after two years of slowdown, while design applications reached 1.22 million, containing 1.6 million designs, a second successive annual increase.

This growth in intellectual property filings is a sign that market participants – both buyers and sellers – have trust in the IP system, testament to the increased focus that national governments are putting on their innovation ecosystems, with WIPO's support for cooperation at the local, national and multilateral level. And it is vital that this confidence is sustained by a continuous process of reinforcement of IP standards globally, because businesses need a well-functioning IP ecosystem that facilitates the protection of IP globally.

There are still areas that need attention and improvement, however. One huge shortfall is the number of women inventors around the world. In 2024, women accounted for only 18% of inventors listed in international patent applications. Much more needs to be done to remove barriers to women's participation. Millions of women have the potential to contribute innovations, and their participation would add more innovative fuel to the global economy.

The *World Intellectual Property Indicators 2025* is designed to help innovators, businesses, policymakers and other stakeholders to monitor the latest trends in global IP activity. It serves as a valuable resource that enables business decisions and policy actions to be guided by reliable data rather than anecdotal evidence.

The *World Intellectual Property Indicators 2025* owes its existence to the generous collaboration of WIPO Member States and IP offices around the world. I extend my deepest gratitude to all those who make this vital work possible, and I look forward to continuing collaboration to ensure a more inclusive, sustainable and prosperous future.

Acknowledgments

World Intellectual Property Indicators 2025 was prepared under the direction of Daren Tang (Director General) in the IP and Innovation Ecosystems Sector led by Marco Alemán (Assistant Director General), and supervised by Carsten Fink (Chief Economist).

The report was prepared by Kyle Bergquist, Mosahid Khan, Ryan Lamb and Bruno Le Feuvre, all from the Department for Economics and Data Analytics. Yolanda Huerta-Casado, Ariane Besse and Leontino Rezende Taveira of the International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV) provided comments and suggestions for the plant varieties section. Alexandra Grazioli, Matteo Gragnani and Anouck Jezequel of the Brands and Designs Sector provided comments and suggestions for the geographical indications section.

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Further information

Online resources

The electronic version of this report and the underlying data can be downloaded at www.wipo.int/en/web/ip-statistics. This webpage also provides a link to the IP Statistics Data Center, offering access to WIPO's statistical data.

The Highlights sections of this report are also available in HTML format https://www.wipo.int/web-publications/world-intellectual-property-indicators-highlights-2025/en/index.html

Contact information

Statistics and Data Analytics Division
Website: www.wipo.int/en/web/ip-statistics
e-mail: ipstats.mail@wipo.int

Key numbers

IP filing activity by origin

Patents	2023	2024	Growth rate (%)	Share of world total (%)
Applications worldwide	**3,552,300**	**3,725,000**	**4.9**	**100.0**
China	1,642,643	1,795,715	9.3	48.2
US	521, 382	501,831	–3.7	13.5
Japan	414,599	419,132	1.1	11.3
Utility models				
Applications worldwide	**3,128,050**	**3,254,270**	**4.0**	**100.0**
China	3,061,373	3,183,030	4.0	97.8
Russian Federation	9,694	13,594	40.2	0.4
Germany	6,280	6,169	–1.8	0.2
Trademarks				
Application class counts worldwide	**15,249,000**	**15,228,300**	**–0.1**	**100.0**
China	7,416,696	7,301,892	–1.5	47.9
US	848,915	836,457	–1.5	5.5
Russian Federation	543,722	559,436	2.9	3.7
Designs				
Application design counts worldwide	**1,525,600**	**1,559,400**	**2.2**	**100.0**
China	882,878	906,849	2.7	58.2
Germany	65,090	70,212	7.9	4.5
US	69,462	66,855	–3.8	4.3
Plant varieties				
Applications worldwide	**29,070**	**29,250**	**0.6**	**100.0**
China	15,552	15,806	1.6	54.0
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	2,923	2,770	–5.2	9.5
US	1,764	1,779	0.9	6.1

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025

Patents

Highlights

In 2024, innovators from around the world submitted a record-breaking 3.7 million patent applications, up 4.9% on 2023

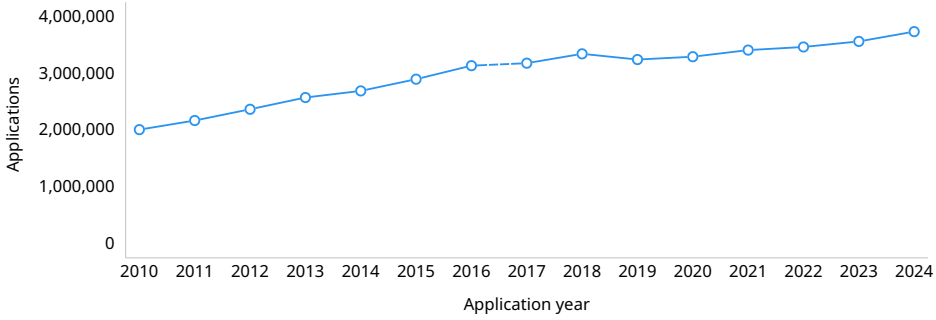
In 2024, innovators around the world filed 3.7 million patent applications, marking a 4.9% increase over 2023 and the fastest year-on-year growth since 2018 (figure 1.1). This robust growth is particularly notable given the challenging economic conditions of the past year. Following a 3% decline in 2019 – at the height of the COVID-19 pandemic – patent applications globally have risen for five consecutive years. A substantial increase in filings by applicants residing in China (at least 153,072 additional applications in 2024 compared to 2023), India (+12,274), the Republic of Korea (+7,523) and Japan (+4,533) was the main driver of growth in 2024. Furthermore, over the past five years, China, India and the Republic of Korea have consistently been the main contributors to the overall growth in patent filings.

The worldwide filing of 3.7 million applications in 2024 comprised 2.7 million resident filings (72.6% of the total) and 1 million non-resident filings (27.4%). Resident filings grew by 6.8% in 2024 – the fastest rate of growth since 2016 – while non-resident filings remained stable. Over the past decade, resident filings have grown at a faster pace than non-resident filings, with average annual growth rates of 4.1% and 1.6%, respectively. In terms of volume, resident filings have risen from 1.8 million in 2014 to 2.7 million in 2024, whereas non-resident filings have increased more modestly, rising from 0.9 million to 1 million over the same period. It is notable that the substantial surge in resident filings has contributed to a significant drop in the global share of non-resident filings, which has decreased from 32.6% down to 27.4% over the past decade (figure A2).

The long-term trend in global patent applications has been consistently upward, reflecting the accelerating pace of innovation worldwide. Between 2010 and 2024, filings have nearly doubled, rising 1.9-fold from just under 2 million to 3.7 million.

Patent applications filed worldwide grew by 4.9% in 2024, the fastest rate of growth since 2018

1.1. Patent applications worldwide, 2010–2024



Source: Figure A1.

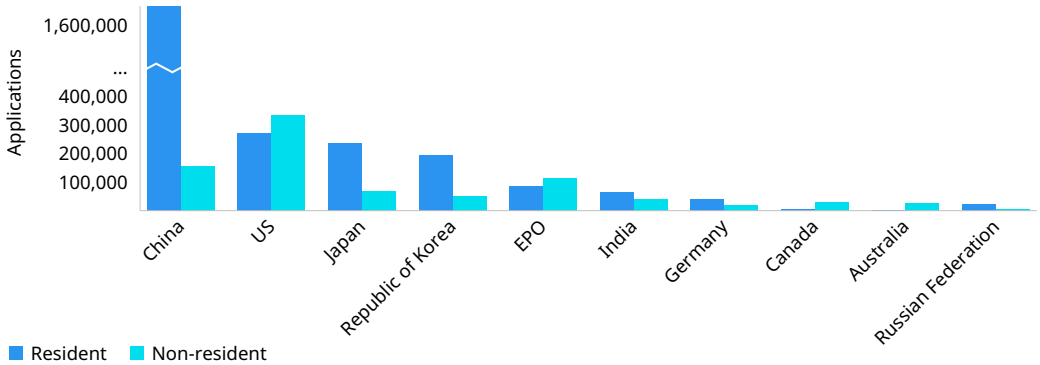
China's IP office received 1.8 million patent applications in 2024, more than three times the number submitted to the US Patent and Trademark Office

The National Intellectual Property Administration of the People's Republic of China (CNIPA) received 1.8 million patent applications in 2024, up 9% on 2023.[1] Since 2015, CNIPA has consistently received more than 1 million applications annually and is now rapidly approaching the two-million mark. The United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) – with 603,194 applications – ranked second, followed by the Japan Patent Office (JPO) (306,855), the Korean Intellectual Property Office (KIPO) (246,245) and the European Patent Office (EPO) (199,402) (figure 1.2). Together, these top five offices accounted for 85.5% of the world total in 2024, 3.5 percentage points higher than their combined share a decade earlier in 2014. There has, however, been a considerable change in individual office share during this period. China's share of the world total has risen from 34.6% in 2014 to 49.1% in 2024. In contrast, all other offices within the top five have seen a decline in their share over the same period, with the USPTO recording the sharpest drop of 5.4 percentage points. The composition and ranking of the world's top 11 intellectual property (IP) offices remained unchanged between 2021 and 2024. Likewise, the offices ranked 12th to 20th remained stable between 2023 and 2024, with two exceptions: Indonesia rose one place to 17th, while Türkiye entered the top 20, advancing from 23rd to 18th. This came at the expense of South Africa, which fell four places to 21st in 2024 (figure A7).

Among the top 20 offices, there is a substantial variation in the source of applications (figure A7). For example, non-resident applicants accounted for nine out of every 10 applications received by the offices of Australia, China, Hong Kong SAR, and Mexico. In contrast, only around one in 10 applications received by the offices of China, France and Türkiye was a non-resident application. The IP office of India has experienced the largest shift in the resident and non-resident filings distribution over the past decade, with the increase in resident filings from 28.1% in 2014 to 60.1% in 2024 reflecting a robust expansion of domestic innovation activity. In contrast, while the Russian Federation's resident share increased from 59.7% to 80.5% over the same decade, growth has largely stemmed from a sharp decline in non-resident filings. The resident and non-resident distribution at the IP offices of Australia, Canada and China, Hong Kong SAR has remained relatively stable over the past decade.

In 2024, the US Patent and Trademark Office received approximately 333,000 non-resident applications – more than twice the number received by China

1.2. Patent applications at the top 10 offices, 2024



Note: EPO is the European Patent Office.
Source: Figure A7.

1 Patent applications data refer to invention patents and do not include utility model (UM) applications. UM applications data are reported separately (see figures A53–57). In the United States of America, invention patents are referred to as "utility patents," which is not be confused with utility models.

In 2024, four of the top five offices – China (+9%), Japan (+2.2%), the Republic of Korea (+1.2%) and the United States of America (US) (+0.8%) – reported a growth in filings. China marked a fifth consecutive year of increase and its fastest rate of growth since 2018. Japan recorded a fourth straight year of increase, while the US posted growth for the third year in a row, though at a considerably slower rate than the other four offices. By contrast, the EPO experienced a slight decline, receiving 27 fewer applications than in 2023, following three years of strong growth.

A majority of the top 20 offices – 13 out of 20 – received a greater number of patent applications in 2024 than in 2023 (figure A8). Among the biggest increases were those at the offices of Türkiye (+18.4%), India (+16.5%), China (+9%) and Italy (+7.1%). Türkiye returned to growth, with an increase in resident filings driving the overall growth for 2024. For India, on the other hand, it was an eighth straight year of growth, with the 16.5% in 2024 representing a third successive year of double-digit growth driven by a substantial increase in resident filings. Similarly, a strong growth in resident filings was the primary driver of overall growth in China and Italy.

Seven of the top 20 offices received fewer applications in 2024 than in 2023, with China, Hong Kong SAR (–10.4%) and France (–9.2%) recording the sharp declines. The United Kingdom (UK) also registered a notable drop in applications of 5.1%. Australia (–3.3%) and Singapore (–2.5%) recorded a similar decline, while Canada (–0.7%) and the EPO (–0.01%) observed a modest decrease in 2024 applications.

Looking beyond the top 20 offices to selected offices of low- and middle-income countries shows the offices of South Africa (8,899), Thailand (8,727) and the Islamic Republic of Iran (8,657) having received over 8,500 applications in 2024 (figure A9). In the case of both Thailand and South Africa, the majority of applications were filed by non-resident applicants. In contrast, resident filings accounted for nearly all applications submitted to the IP office of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Tunisia (+26.4%), albeit from a low base (440 filings in 2024), reported the fastest growth rate in 2024, with a substantial increase in resident filings the main driver of overall growth at that office. Kazakhstan (+22.2%) also reported double-digit growth, driven primarily by a sharp rise in resident filings. A majority of the selected low- and middle-income country offices reported in figure A10 received fewer applications in 2024 than in 2023. A drop in non-resident filings was the primary contributor to the overall decline at all these offices, apart from those of Algeria, Egypt and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Each of the three regional offices – the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization (ARIPO), the Eurasian Patent Organization (EAPO) and the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI) – received fewer applications in 2024 than the previous year, marking a second consecutive year of decline. In each case, the overall decrease was driven by a fall in non-resident filings.

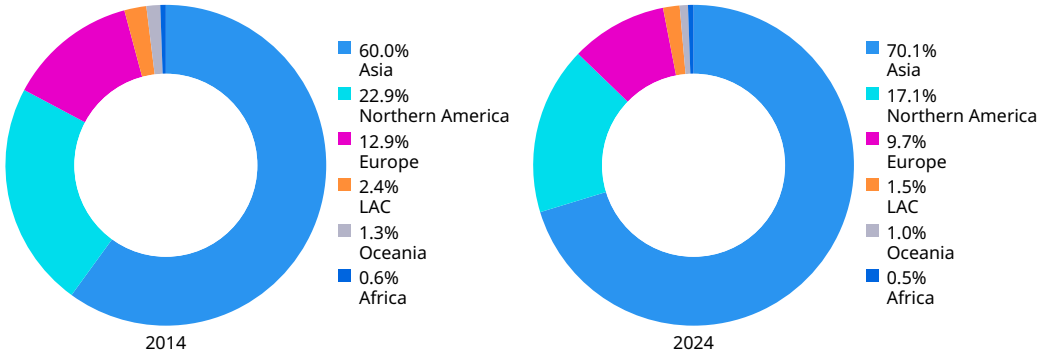
In 2024, Asia further consolidated its position as the hub of global innovation, with that region's IP offices receiving seven out of every 10 patent applications filed worldwide

Offices located in Asia received approximately 2.6 million applications in 2024, constituting 70.1% of the world total (figure 1.3). This is to be expected considering that three of the top five offices to have received the most patent applications in 2024 are located in Asia. Over the course of a decade, Asia's share of total applications filed globally has increased by 10.1 percentage points from 60% in 2014 to 70.1% in 2024. This has been mostly because of robust filing growth in China, which contributed 70% of all applications filed within Asia during 2024, with the remaining 45 offices contributing 30% of the total.

Both Northern America and Europe have seen a significant decline in shares over the past decade. Northern America's share has decreased from 22.9% in 2014 to 17.1% in 2024, while that of Europe has fallen by 3.2 percentage points down to 9.7% over the same period. The combined share for Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) and Oceania stood at 3% in 2024, 1.2 percentage points lower than in 2014.

Offices located in Asia received 70% of patent applications filed worldwide in 2024

1.3. Patent applications by region, 2014 and 2014

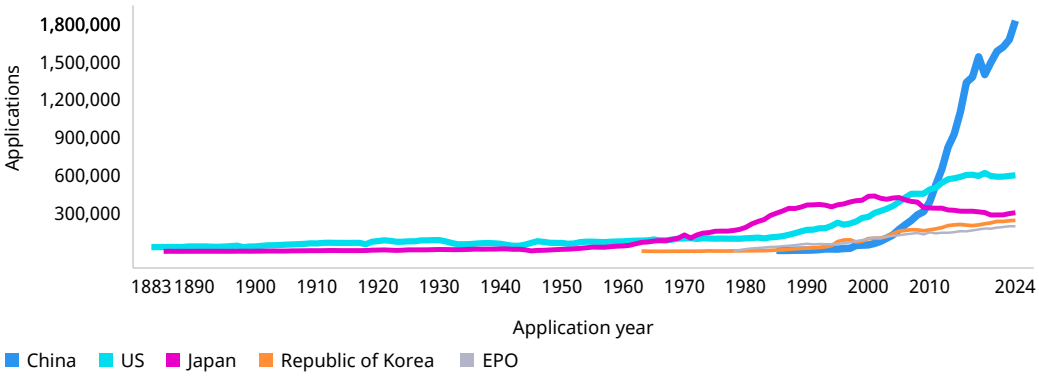


Note: LAC is Latin America and the Caribbean.
Source: Table A5.

Patent filings since 1883

Every year from 1883 to 1963, except for 1942–1943 and 1949–1950, the patent office of the United States of America (US) was the world's leading patent filing office.[2] Application numbers at the offices of Japan and the US remained stable until the early 1970s, at which time that of Japan began to undergo rapid growth – a pattern repeated for the US from the 1980s onward. Among the top five offices, Japan surpassed the US in 1968 and retained top position until 2005. Since the early 2000s, however, the number of applications filed in Japan has followed a downward trend. China surpassed the European Patent Office (EPO) and the Republic of Korea in 2005, Japan in 2010 and the US in 2011, and now receives the most applications worldwide. There has been a gradual upward trend in the top five offices' combined share of the world total – climbing from 81.9% in 2014 to 85.5% in 2024.

Trend in patent applications for the top five offices, 1883–2024



Source: Figure A6.

2 The patent office of Germany received the highest number of applications during the 1942–1943 and 1949–1950 periods. The IP office of the Soviet Union (not represented in this figure) was the world's leading office in terms of filings from 1964 to 1969. Like that of Japan and the US, the office of the Soviet Union saw stable application numbers up until the early 1960s, after which time applications grew rapidly.

Among the top 20 origins, applicants residing in Finland (+15.4%), India (+19.1%) and Türkiye (+14.6%) recorded double-digit filings growth in 2024

Applications received by offices from resident and non-resident applicants are referred to as office data, whereas applications filed by applicants at a national or regional office (resident applications) or at a foreign office (applications abroad) are referred to as origin data. Patent statistics based on the residence of the first named applicant are reported in order to complement the picture of patent activity worldwide. Data by origin can be calculated based on either absolute count (an application filed at a regional office is counted once) or equivalent count (an application filed at a regional office is counted multiple times). Data reported in this section are based on absolute count.

Innovators residing in China filed around 1.8 million patent applications worldwide in 2024 (resident plus abroad filings). China was followed by the US (501,831), Japan (419,132), the Republic of Korea (295,722) and Germany (133,485) (figure A17).[3] Among the top 20 origins, India (+19.1%), Finland (+15.4%) and Türkiye (+14.6%) were the only three to record double-digit growth in 2024. For India, 2024 marked the sixth consecutive year of double-digit growth, driven primarily by a strong growth in resident filings. Finland, by contrast, recorded its second straight year of double-digit growth, due mainly to strong abroad filings. For Türkiye, overall growth in 2024 was likewise propelled by an increase in resident filings. In contrast, Australia (–5.4%), Sweden (–5.2%), the UK (–3.5%) and the US (–3.7%) filed fewer applications in 2024 than in 2023. For each of these origins, the decline was driven primarily by a drop in abroad filings.

The distribution of resident and abroad filings varied considerably across the top 20 origins. China recorded by far the lowest share of abroad filings, for instance, at just 6.9% of its total. By contrast, abroad filings accounted for the majority of applications originating from Canada (82.2%) and Israel (90.5%). Most of these filings were filed at the USPTO, likely reflecting both geographical proximity and strong bilateral ties.

Beyond the top 20 origins, applicants from Brazil (7,988), the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (6,957) and the Islamic Republic of Iran (8,433) filed a substantial number of applications in 2024, the majority of which were resident filings – ranging from 99.7% in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to 72% in Brazil. For each of the selected origins shown in figure A18, except for South Africa, resident filings accounted for more than half of the total, reflecting applicants' focus on seeking patent protection within their domestic market.

Focusing on abroad filings, US-based applicants filed the most patent applications abroad in 2024, with a total of at least 231,536.[4] The US has held top position for abroad filings since 2013, when it surpassed Japan. The US was followed by Japan (181,963), China (123,714), the Republic of Korea (99,936) and Germany (68,378) (figure 1.4). Among these five origins, the Republic of Korea (+3.0%) and China (+2.8%) reported increases in abroad filings in 2024. In contrast, Germany (–1.8%), Japan (–2.0%) and the US (–4.7%) recorded a decline, with the US posting a steep decrease for a second consecutive year.

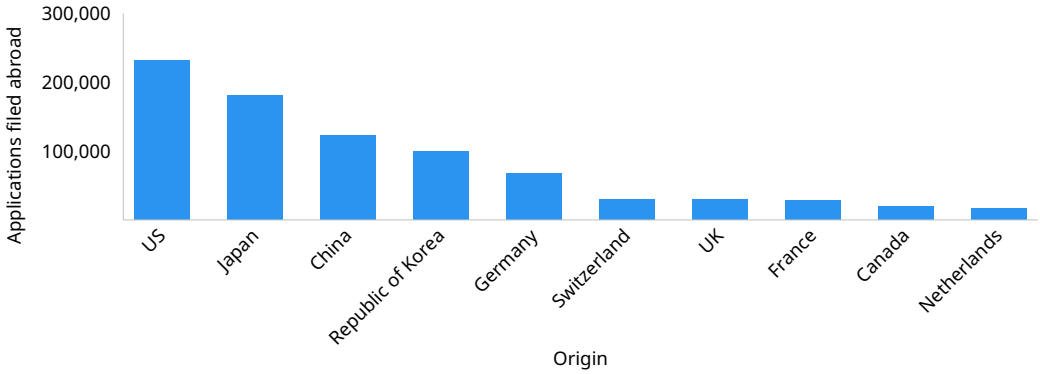
Switzerland (29,907), the UK (29,290), France (27,976), Canada (19,844) and the Kingdom of the Netherlands (17,466) round out the top 10 rankings for abroad filings. Several countries have seen substantial increases in abroad filings over the past decade. For example, China's abroad filings grew 3.6-fold between 2014 and 2024, while Singapore and Saudi Arabia recorded 1.9-fold and 1.8-fold increases, respectively.

3 Compared to office data, origin data are partial and incomplete. This is because some offices report only the aggregate total number of filings without a breakdown by origin. For example, in 2024, around 20,600 filings had no origin breakdown. Additionally, origin data for countries that are a member of a regional patent office and utilize the regional system will be lower compared to other origins, as filing an application at a regional patent office covers multiple countries, eliminating the need to file multiple applications. The origin data presented should therefore be considered a "baseline" figure only.

4 Abroad filings can be costly and time-consuming. Indicators based on abroad filings are considered to reflect patents of high value (monetary, strategic, etc.). These indicators improve cross-country comparisons, by reducing the home bias typically associated with indicators based on resident filings.

The US remains the leading source of abroad filings, despite a steep decline in 2024

1.4. Patent applications filed abroad by the top 10 origins, 2024



Note: Netherlands is Kingdom of the Netherlands.
Source: Figure A17.

Analysis of the flow of non-resident applications between origins and offices shows that US applicants accounted for the largest proportion of non-resident filings in 12 of the 20 offices presented in table A19. Proportions ranged from 50% at the IP office of Canada to 25.3% at that of the UK. Applicants residing in Japan held the largest non-resident share at four of the 20 offices – namely, China (29%), Germany (34.4%), Indonesia (23.6%) and the US (21.9%). China-based applicants accounted for 24.2% and 25.9% of non-resident applications in the Russian Federation and Türkiye, respectively. Meanwhile, applicants resident in Germany accounted for 32.7% of all non-resident applications filed in France, while Swiss applicants accounted for 30.8% in Italy, reflecting the geographical proximity of these four European countries.

China's residents filed the most patents per GDP in 2024

Variations in patenting activity across countries reflect differences in the size and structure of economies. It is therefore informative to examine resident patent activity with regard to variables such as population, research and development (R&D) spending, and gross domestic product (GDP).

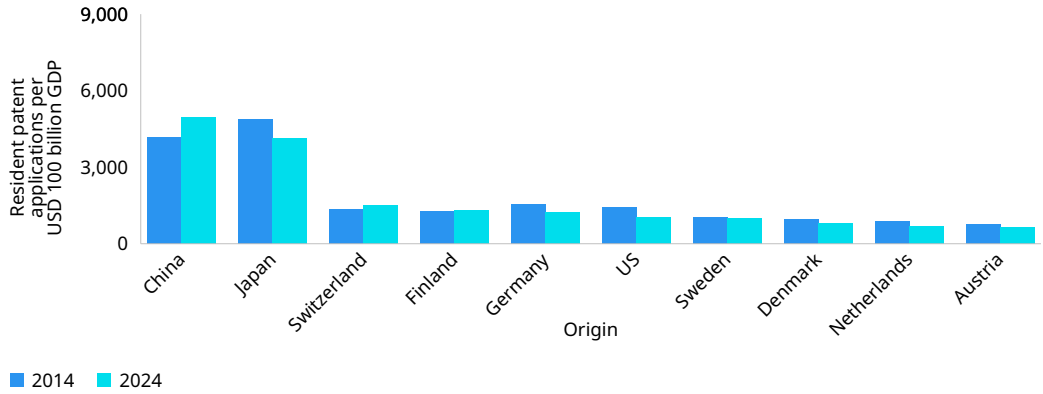
In 2024, China filed the highest number of resident patent applications, with 4,977 per USD 100 billion of GDP, followed closely by Japan with 4,150 per USD 100 billion of GDP (Figure 1.5).[5] Switzerland (1,506) had the third highest patent-to-GDP ratio, followed by Finland (1,331), Germany (1,241) and the US (1,053). Sweden (1,015), Denmark (802), the Kingdom of the Netherlands (693) and Austria (658) round out the top 10 origins. Several countries with a relatively low resident patent application count, among them Iceland and Luxembourg, rank among the top 20 origins, once resident patent applications are adjusted according to GDP (figure A37). The list of top 20 origins predominantly comprises high-income countries, which tend to have a high R&D expenditure. However, four middle-income countries – China, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Türkiye – also feature.

Among top origins, China has seen a considerable improvement in its resident patent-to-GDP ratio, increasing from 4,181 in 2014 to 4,977 in 2024. Similarly, India and Switzerland have also seen a significant improvement in patent-to-GDP ratio. The increase in the ratio for China, India and Switzerland can be attributed to resident filings growing at a faster rate than GDP. In contrast, three origins with high a patent-to-GDP ratio – Germany, Japan and the US – have consistently recorded a downward trend in the ratio over the past decade. This has been due to a decrease in resident filings, combined with strong GDP growth.

5 In previous years, the Republic of Korea recorded the highest patent-to-GDP ratio. However, data on the Republic of Korea's 2024 GDP (in constant PPP dollars) is not available in the World Bank database. Therefore, the Republic of Korea is excluded from this indicator.

Nordic countries – such as Denmark and Finland – have a high patent-to-GDP ratio

1.5. Resident patent applications per USD 100 billion GDP for the top 10 origins, 2014 and 2024



Note: Netherlands is Kingdom of the Netherlands.
Source: Figure A37.

The ranking of resident applications per million population largely mirrors the patent-to-GDP ranking, with some differences. The Republic of Korea leads, with 3,783 patents per million, followed by Japan (1,913) and Switzerland (1,235). China, first according to patent-to-GDP, ranks fourth according to patents per capita, while India – ranked 16th by patent-to-GDP – does not appear in the top 20 (figure A38). In terms of long-term trends, the patent-to-population ratio exhibits a pattern similar to the patent-to-GDP ratio. China, the Republic of Korea and Switzerland have seen a notable improvement in patent-to-population ratio, whereas Germany, Japan and the US have undergone a considerable decline. For example, Japan's patent-to-population ratio has declined from 2,090 in 2014 to 1,913 in 2024, driven by a decline in resident filings.

Patent filings for unique inventions more than doubled, increasing from 0.95 million in 2008 to 2.17 million in 2022

Patent rights are territorial in nature. In order to protect an invention in several countries, applicants often file patent an application for the same invention in multiple jurisdictions. This being the case, adding patent data from different jurisdictions would inflate the number of new inventions. Patent family data are therefore frequently used in order to eliminate (or at least minimize) double counting. The basic idea behind a patent family is to group together all applications – original and subsequent filings – related to each other via priority filing(s). WIPO has developed indicators for patent families with the aim of capturing the actual number of unique inventions by excluding double counting so far as possible. The drawback of such data is the consequent time lag, which can be up to three years.

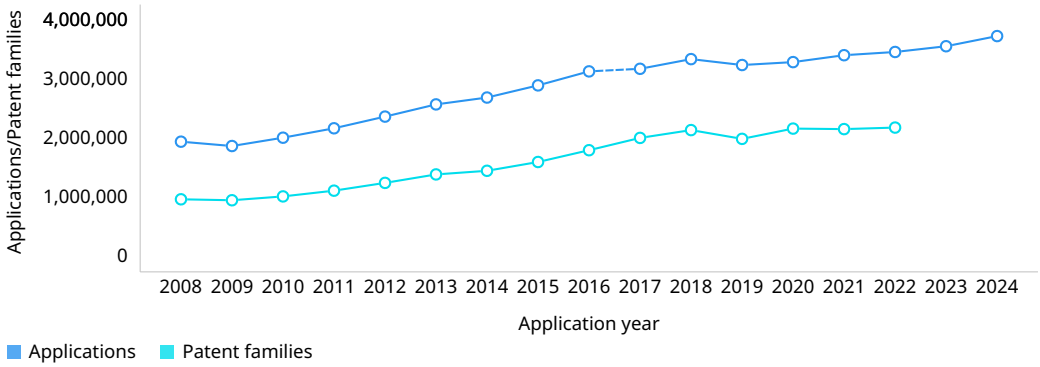
Patent family numbers worldwide have fluctuated over the past four years. There was a steep decline in 2019 (–7%) at the height of the COVID-19 pandemic. But the number of patent families rebounded in 2020, reaching 2.15 million, with an 8.8% growth rate, before a small decrease (–0.4%) in 2021, followed by a 1.2% increase in 2022 to reach 2.17 million patent families (figure A23). The trend over the past 15 years shows the number of patent families increasing significantly from 0.95 million in 2008 to 2.17 million in 2022 (figure 1.6).

In 2022, applicants from China accounted for nearly 70% of all patent families, followed by Japan (8.1%), the Republic of Korea (6.9%), the US (6.8%) and Germany (2.1%). Together, these five origins represented 93.8% of the global total. China's patent families have grown exponentially from around 165,800 in 2008 to around 1.5 million in 2022, whereas those of Japan have declined from 300,200 to 175,800 over the same period. The Republic of Korea has shown a steady increase in patent families, while both Germany and the US have maintained a relatively stable number over the past 15 years.

The US (165,570) created by far the most patent families that were foreign-oriented, accounting for 20.6% of the world total for the period 2020–2021 (figure A26).[6] The US was followed by Japan (18% of the world total), China (12.4%), the Republic of Korea (8.5%) and Germany (7.1%). Although China tops the ranking for the number of patent families, it ranks third for foreign-oriented patent families, with a share far below that of the US.

Patent filings for unique inventions increased by 1.2% to reach 2.17 million families in 2022

1.6. Patent applications and patent families worldwide, 2008–2024



Source: Figures A1 and A23.

The size of a patent family (indicating the number of offices at which a patent is filed) reflects its geographical coverage. Around 85.6% of patent families created worldwide between 2020 and 2022 were filed at a single office (figure A24). This high percentage of single-office families is mainly attributable to the filing behavior of Chinese applicants, who mostly file applications at a single office – 96.7% of patent families originating from China are single-office families. This is somewhat to be expected considering China is the second largest economy after the US. However, there is a considerable variation among top origins. For example, more than 70% of all patent families originating from the Kingdom of the Netherlands (70.1%), Sweden (74.7%) and Switzerland (71.3%) covered two or more offices. In contrast, only around 5% of patent families originating from China (3.3%) and the Russian Federation (5.1%) were filed at more than one office. Origins whose patent families had the widest geographical coverage were the Kingdom of the Netherlands and Switzerland, where 12.7% and 19.2% of patent families, respectively, covered more than five offices. This could be partly because these two countries have a small domestic market combined with having a large number of multinational companies within their borders.

Patent families

A patent family is a set of interrelated patent applications filed at one or more offices to protect the same invention. Patent applications within a family are interlinked by one or more of the following: priority claim, Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) national phase entry, continuation, continuation-in-part, internal priority, and addition or division. A special subset comprises foreign-oriented patent families – that is, those patent families that have at least one filing office different from the office of the applicant's country of origin. Some foreign-related patent families include only one filing office. This is because applicants may choose to file only at a foreign office. For example, if a Canadian applicant files a patent application directly with the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) without having previously filed with the patent office of Canada, that patent family will constitute a foreign-oriented patent family with just one office.

6 Foreign-oriented patent families are usually considered to be of higher quality and value. Filing patents in multiple jurisdictions is costly and time-consuming, so applicants tend to be selective about filing outside their domestic jurisdiction. Moreover, foreign-oriented patent families reduce bias toward domestic filings, making them more reliable for cross-country comparison.

Patent filings in computer technology have grown by 10.3% over the past decade and now represent 13.2% of global filings

In 2023 – the latest year for which complete data are available owing to the delay between application and publication – computer technology emerged as the most frequently featured technology in published patent applications worldwide, accounting for 13.2% of the world total (table A29). It was followed by electrical machinery (7.2%), measurement (6.2%), digital communication (5.8%) and medical technology (4.9%). These five fields have consistently ranked among the top five since 2012, though their relative positions have shifted over time. Together, their share of total filings has risen from 29.4% in 2013 to 37.4% in 2023, driven primarily by a rapid growth in computer-related technologies. Computer technology alone recorded an average annual growth rate of 10.3% between 2013 and 2023 – significantly outpacing other four fields. Among the top 10 fields of technology, computer technology (+10.3%) is the only field to have witnessed double-digit growth between 2013 and 2023. Filings related to measurement (+7.2%) and digital communication (+6.6%) also saw robust growth over the same period.

Focusing on specialization patterns of countries across different technology fields using the relative specialization index (RSI) shows that China and the US stand out with positive RSI values in computer technology, indicating that this field accounts for a larger share of their total patenting activity compared to the global average (figure A30). In digital communication, India, the Republic of Korea, Sweden and the US have a positive RSI value, with Sweden showing a particularly strong specialization.

In electrical machinery, apparatus, and energy, Germany, Japan, and the Republic of Korea exhibit positive RSI values, suggesting specialization in this area. Medical technology and pharmaceuticals show strong specialization in Israel, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Switzerland and the US, highlighting a relative strength in those two fields. Meanwhile, transport technologies are dominated by France, Germany, Italy and Sweden, reflecting Europe's advantage within this sector. Overall, European countries tend to specialize more in transport-related technologies, whereas Asian countries and the US show stronger specialization in computer technologies and digital communication.

Energy-related patent applications rose by 3.2% in 2023, reaching 47,200 published applications

The number of published patent applications related to energy technologies – solar, fuel cell, wind, geothermal and hydro energy – have increased from around 31,200 in 2008 to around 47,200 in 2023 (figure A31), with double-digit year-on-year growth in 2009 (+17.7%), 2010 (+12.7%) and 2021 (+15.4%). Among the individual technologies, solar energy consistently accounts for the largest share of energy-related patent filings, rising from 13,917 in 2008 to 26,931 in 2023, and representing more than half of total filings in most years. Fuel cell applications began strongly, with 11,560 filings in 2008, but have subsequently declined steadily to just over 7,100 in 2023. In contrast, wind energy has experienced sustained growth, more than doubling from 3,223 filings in 2008 to 8,516 in 2023. Geothermal energy remains a relatively niche field, with filings staying below 800 annually, while hydropower has remained largely stable, but saw a sharp spike in applications in 2021, reaching 7,646 filings.

Figure A32 presents the RSI for the top origins, where a positive value indicates that a country specializes in a given field. Solar energy is led by Singapore, Israel, the Republic of Korea, and China, with the US and France showing modest specialization. Patent applications related to hydro energy are concentrated in the Russian Federation, Türkiye, Norway, Italy and the UK. In fuel cells, Japan leads by a wide margin, followed by Germany, the UK and India, with the US and France also displaying positive specialization. Geothermal energy activity is driven by Finland, Canada, Sweden, Norway and Australia. Wind energy is dominated by Denmark, Spain, Norway, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and Austria.

China issued around 124,000 additional patents in 2024 compared to 2023 – 27-times higher than the additional patents issued by the US

Offices carry out a formal and substantive examination before deciding whether to issue a patent. The procedure for granting a patent varies between offices. Differences between offices in the number of patents granted depends on factors such as examination capacity and procedural delays. For this reason, application data for a given year should not be compared with grant data from the same year.

In 2024, an estimated 2.1 million patents were granted worldwide, representing a 5.2% increase from 2023 (figure 1.7). This strong growth rate was driven by a substantial increase in the number of patents issued by the IP office of China, which issued 123,980 additional patents in 2024 compared to 2023. This is 27 times more than the additional patents issued by the US (+4,570).

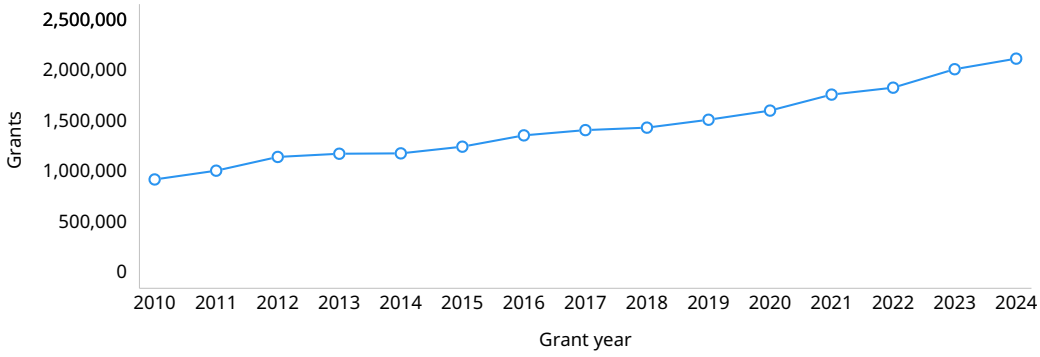
Since 2015, the IP office of China has issued the highest number of patents globally, surpassing the US. In 2024, China issued over 1 million patents, more than three times the amount issued by the US (319,815), which ranked second (figure A13). China and the US were followed by Japan (200,284), the Republic of Korea (127,806) and the EPO (109,524). The ranking of the top five offices has remained unaltered since 2020.

Five of the top 10 offices granted more patents in 2024 than in 2023, two of which reported double-digit growth. Australia (+23.8%) reported the fastest growth rate, followed by China (+13.5%), Germany (+7.1%), the EPO (+4.7%) and the US (+1.4%) (figure A14). China recorded its fifth consecutive year of double-digit growth, while the IP offices of Australia, Germany and the US returned to growth following a decline the previous year. The EPO's growth rate in 2024 was 4.7%, a steep decline compared to the 29% growth recorded in 2023. A marked increase in patents granted to non-resident applicants drove overall growth in Australia and the US. Both resident and non-resident grants contributed to total growth at the EPO and Germany. China's overall growth is attributable to a sharp increase in resident grants. Among the five offices to have issued fewer patents in 2024, Brazil saw a significant decline for a third consecutive year, the 12,096 patents issued in 2024 being less than half of the amount issued in 2021 (26,872). This overall decline is due to a reduction in both resident and non-resident grants.

Beyond the top 10 offices, Türkiye (38.9%), the Philippines (+23.6%) and Viet Nam (+20.8%) experienced substantial growth in 2024. This increase was mainly driven by a strong rise in non-resident grants for the Philippines and Viet Nam, and by higher resident grants in Türkiye (figure A16). In contrast, the three regional offices – ARIPO, EAPO and OAPI – saw a double-digit decline in grants during 2024.

Patents granted worldwide grew by 5.2% to reach 2.1 million in 2024

1.7. Patent grants worldwide, 2010–2024



Source: Figure A3.

Asia's share of worldwide patent grants stood at 71.1% in 2024, marking a significant increase of 16.8 percentage points above its global share a decade earlier in 2014. This reflects the fact that three of the top five patent issuing authorities – China, Japan and the Republic of Korea – are located within the region, with China alone accounting for almost half (49.5%) of the world

total. Offices located in Northern America accounted for 16.4% of patent grants worldwide in 2024, while those in Europe contributed 9.5% to the global total (table A11). The combined share for Africa, LAC, and Oceania amounted to 3%. Over the past decade, the share for all regions – except Asia – has declined, largely due to the significant increase in patents granted by China's IP office. The distribution of patent applications (table A5) and patent grants (table A11) for all six regions are of a similar order of magnitude.

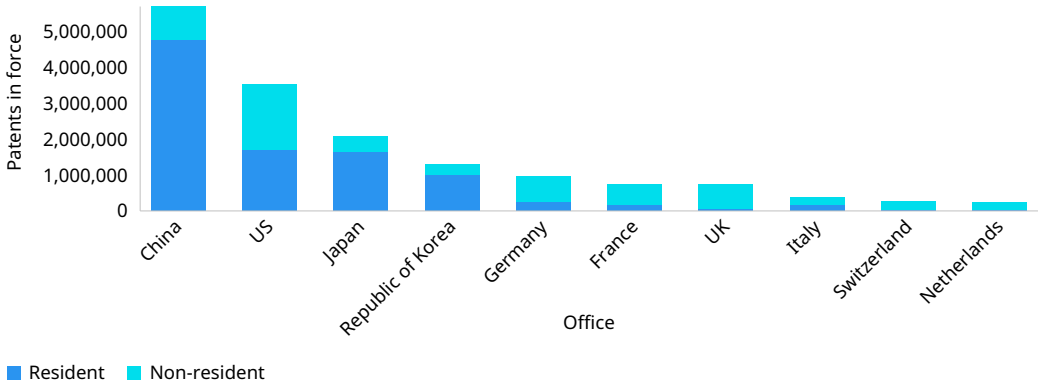
Worldwide patents in force rose to 19.7 million in 2024, a 6% increase from the previous year

Patent rights generally last for up to 20 years from the date an application is filed. An estimated 19.7 million patents were in force across 142 jurisdictions in 2024 (figure A41). This represents a strong 6% increase on 2023. Growth was driven mainly by China, which had an additional 698,234 patents in force in 2024 compared to the previous year.

In 2024, only four offices had at least 1 million patents in force. They were China (5.7 million) had the highest number of patents in force, followed by the US (3.5 million), Japan (2.1 million) and the Republic of Korea (1.3 million) (figure 1.8). Among the top 10 jurisdictions, China saw the fastest growth in patents in force in 2024 (+14%), followed by the Kingdom of the Netherlands (+8.5%) and the UK (+6.6%). Beyond the top 10, India sustained six years of double-digit growth, with patents in force rising from 76,556 in 2019 to 228,402 in 2024. Luxembourg (+18.2%) and Sweden (+18.2%) – alongside China – were the only other top 20 offices to see double-digit growth, partly reflecting the 2023 introduction of the EPO's Unitary Patent system.[7]

Non-resident applicants accounted for nine out of 10 patents in force in the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the UK

1.8. Patents in force at the top 10 offices, 2024



Source: Figure A42.

The source of patents in force within the top 10 jurisdictions differs considerably (figure 1.8). At least three-quarters of all patents in force in France (76.6%), Germany (74.7%), the Kingdom of the Netherlands (90.4%), Switzerland (88.5%) and the UK (91.8%) originated from non-resident applicants. In contrast, around four-fifths of all patents in force in China and Japan were granted to resident applicants. This trend is somewhat to be expected owing to the high share of resident patent grants at the IP offices of China and Japan (figure A13). Beyond the top 10 offices, non-resident patent holders contributed more than 80% of all patents in force at most offices. However, there are a few exceptions – for example, the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Russian Federation – where resident applicants are the main source of patents in force.

A holder must pay a maintenance/renewal fee in order for a patent to remain valid, and may opt to let a patent lapse before the end of its full term. Of the 85 offices that provided in-force

7 The EPO's Unitary Patent system enables a single European patent, once granted, to take effect across all participating EU member states, currently numbering 18. For additional details see: www.epo.org/en/applying/european/unitary/unitary-patent.

data categorized by year of filing, approximately 35.3% of granted patents remained in force for at least 10 years after the filing date. Additionally, about 17% of patents lasted the full 20-year term (figure A44).

Although patents can be maintained for up to 20 years, their average age varies between offices. Among the selected 20 offices reported in figure A45, the average age of patents in force in 2024 ranged from 11.6 years in Brazil down to 6.5 years in Italy. Patents in force in France (10.1 years), Germany (11.2 years), Mexico (10.4 years) and Poland (10.6 years) shared a similarly high average age with those in Brazil. When comparing the average age of patents across the 20 IP offices reported in 2024 to those in 2019, there is an overall similarity, except at the offices of Brazil and India, where there was a decrease in the average age of 2.3 years and 2.5 years, respectively, over this period.

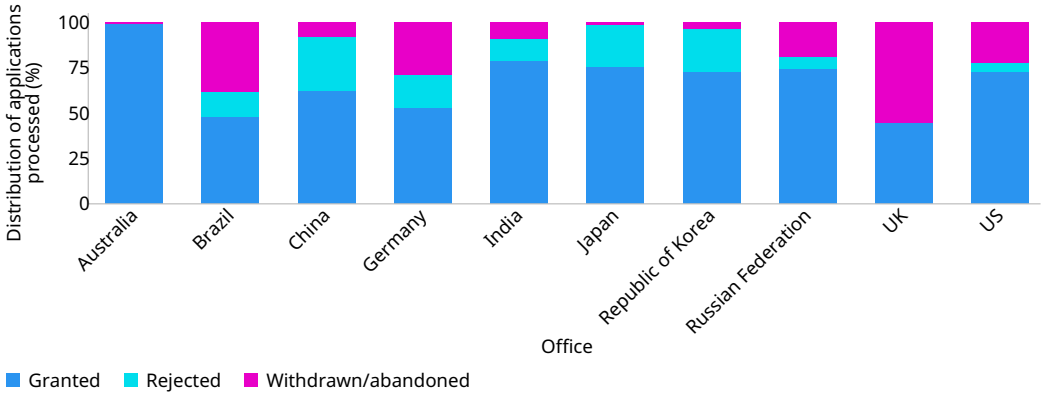
Grants for patent applications processed in 2024 ranged from 44.9% to 99%, rejections peaked at 29.6% (China) and withdrawals were highest at the offices of the UK (55.1%) and Brazil (38.3%)

A patent office examines applications and decides whether to grant patent rights. Examination processes differ between offices, which makes cross-country comparison difficult. Every effort has, however, been made to compile examination outcome data based on common definitions and concepts. In 2024, 95 IP offices shared data on patent examination outcomes – granted, rejected or withdrawn – with WIPO.

Among the top 10 offices, Brazil (47.8%) and the UK (44.9%) were the only two to grant patents for less than half of all applications processed in 2024 (figure 1.9).[8] In contrast, nearly all applications processed at the Australian office resulted in a grant (99%). India (78.6%) and Japan (75.5%) also recorded a high share of grants among processed applications. Rejected applications accounted for the largest share at China's IP office (29.6%), amounting to nearly half a million applications. Japan (22.9%) and the Republic of Korea (23.7%) likewise reported relatively high shares of rejected applications. The proportion of withdrawn or abandoned applications was greatest at the offices of Brazil (38.3%) and the UK (55.1%). In terms of absolute numbers, China and the US reported around 136,500 and 98,500 applications, respectively, as either having been withdrawn or abandoned.

In 2024, over half of all patent applications processed by the UK office were withdrawn or abandoned

1.9. Distribution of patent examination outcomes for the top 10 offices, 2024



Source: Figure A46.

8 The number of patents granted out of the total of applications processed should not be interpreted as the "grant rate." The top 10 offices were selected based on the total number of patent applications processed in 2024. Data for the EPO is not included in this graph, as figures for rejected and withdrawn/abandoned applications are not available. Rejection of an application does not mean a final rejection.

Among the five offices with the highest number of pending applications, only Germany's IP office reported a lower volume in 2024 compared to the previous year

Patent offices must assess whether the claims presented in an application meet the standards of novelty, non-obviousness and industrial applicability defined in national law. Processing patents therefore consumes time and resources. The estimated total number of potential applications pending worldwide climbed to 4.7 million in 2024, representing a 3.6% increase on the previous year. This estimate is based on data collected from 113 offices, but excludes China, for which only partial 2024 data are available.

In 2024, the US had around 1.2 million pending patent applications, followed by Japan (804,935), the EPO (695,918), the Republic of Korea (394,184) and Germany (367,880) (figure A47). China's 2024 pending data are not available. Among the top 20 offices, Viet Nam (+75.4%) saw the fastest growth rate in pending applications between 2023 and 2024, followed by Philippines (+15.4%) and Mexico (+11.1%). Conversely, the Russian Federation (–11.3%), Thailand (–10.6) and the UK (–10.5%) managed to substantially reduce their stock of applications pending over the same period.

Where offices have a large proportion of applications pending a request for examination, the scope to reduce the stock of applications pending is somewhat limited. This because an office is unable to start the substantive examination process until an applicant has filed a request for examination: for example, more than 70% of total pending applications in the Republic of Korea and the UK are awaiting a request for substantive examination.

Applications pending

Applications pending is defined as all patent applications, at any stage in the process, awaiting a final decision by a patent office, including those applications for which applicants have not filed a request for examination (where applicable).

Women inventors accounted for no more than 18% of all inventors listed in published PCT applications in 2024

In 2024, women constituted 18% of all inventors listed in published PCT applications, while men accounted for the remaining 82% (figure A33). The proportion of women inventors has increased notably from 11.6% in 2010 to 18% in 2024. Moreover, the proportion of women inventors has expanded in every region of the world over the past decade.

About 37% of published PCT applications named at least one woman as inventor in 2024, and 96% featured at least one man as inventor (figure A34). The share of published PCT applications with at least one woman as inventor has risen from 23.1% in 2010 to 37% in 2024, whereas the share of those with at least one man as inventor has slightly decreased over the same period from 97.5% down to 96%. Despite the upward trend over the past decade, the share of PCT applications with at least one woman as an inventor is considerably lower than the share of PCT applications with at least one man as an inventor.

The gender gap among PCT inventors varies considerably between countries. Among top 20 origins of published PCT applications, China and Türkiye had the largest proportion of women inventors in 2024 (figure A35). They were the only two origins within the top 20 where one-quarter of inventors were women. In contrast, for Austria, Germany and Japan only around one in 10 inventors named in published PCT applications were women.

Fields of technology related to the life sciences had comparatively high shares of published PCT applications with women as inventors in 2024. Women represented more than 30% of inventors named in published PCT applications in the fields of biotechnology (31.9%), food chemistry (33.1%) and pharmaceuticals (30.7%) (figure A36).

Utility model applications worldwide increased by 4% to reach 3.3 million applications in 2024

A utility model (UM) is 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 UM differ slightly from those for normal patents, including a shorter term of protection and less stringent eligibility requirements.

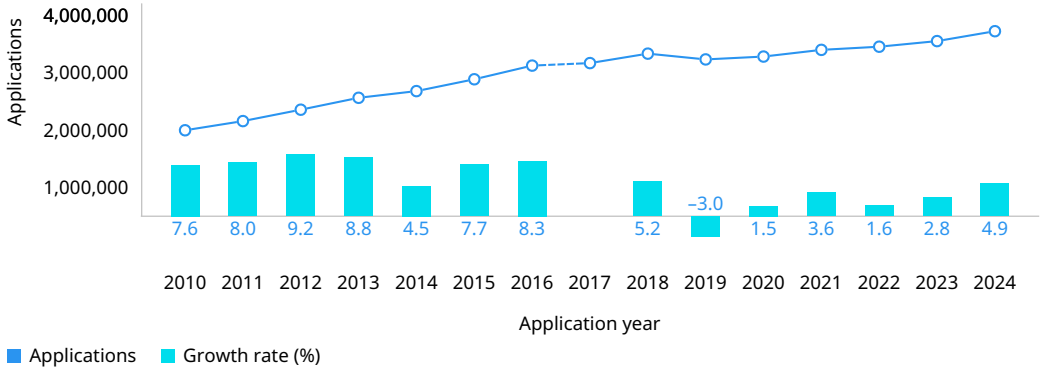
Filing activity for UMs increased by 4% in 2024, representing a third consecutive year of strong growth. driven by applications originating from China, which accounted for the 96% of the total growth (figure A53). The Russian Federation also contributed to overall growth. The total number of UM applications filed worldwide amounted to 3.25 million, of which resident applications constituted 99.5% of the total, with non-resident applications making up the remaining 0.5%. Worldwide filings have increased 3.4-fold over the recent decade, from just under 1 million applications in 2014 to 3.25 million in 2024. In 2024, applicants based in China accounted for approximately 97.8 percent of the global total, compared with 90.9 percent in 2014.

Applicants residing in China filed 3.2 million applications in 2024, followed by those in the Russian Federation (13,594), Germany (6,169), Indonesia (4,842) and Thailand (4,277) (figure A56). Among the top 10 origins, Brazil (+27.1%), Indonesia (+10.9%), the Russian Federation (+40.2%) and Thailand (+10.2%) recorded double-digit growth in 2024 compared to 2023. In contrast, applicants residing in the Republic of Korea filed 12.5% fewer applications in 2024 compared to the year before. Over the recent decade, patent filings from high-income countries, including Germany, Japan and the Republic of Korea, have registered a marked decline. For example, Germany submitted 6,169 UM applications in 2024, representing approximately half the volume recorded in 2014 (12,125). In contrast, the volume of UM filings from middle-income countries, such as Indonesia and Thailand, has increased substantially. For instance, Thailand recorded 4,227 filings in 2024, more than double the number submitted in 2014 (1,680).

Patent statistics

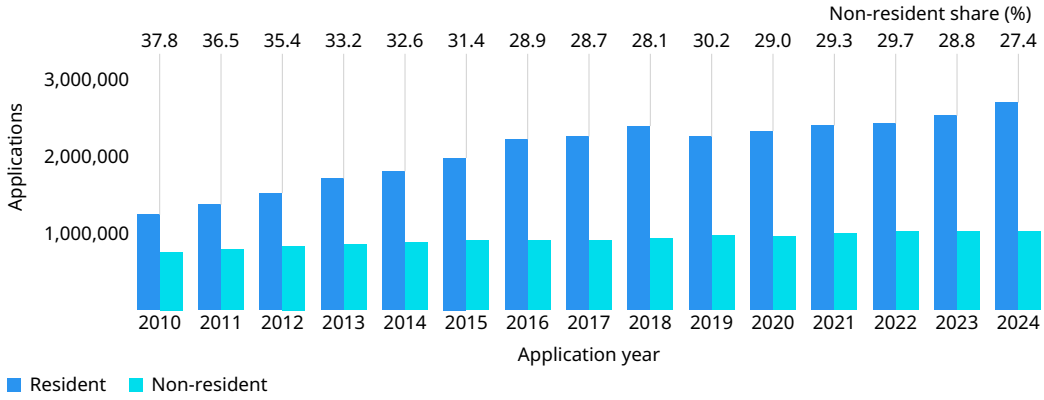
Patent applications and grants worldwide

A1. Trend in patent applications worldwide, 2010–2024



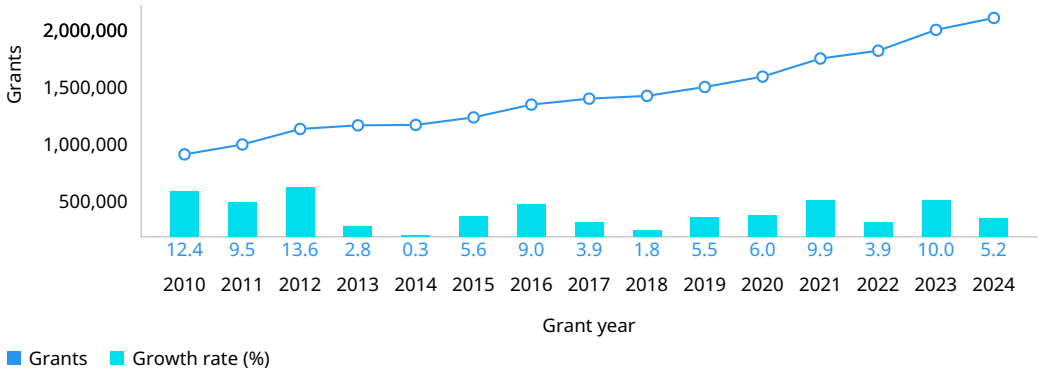
Note: World totals are WIPO estimates using data covering 164 patent offices. Totals include applications filed directly at national and regional offices and applications entering offices through the Patent Cooperation Treaty national phase (where applicable). China's pre-2017 data are not comparable owing to a change in methodology. Due to this break in the data series, and owing to the large number of filings in China, it is not possible to report an accurate 2017 growth rate at world level (see data description section in Additional information for details).
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

A2. Resident and non-resident patent applications worldwide, 2010–2024



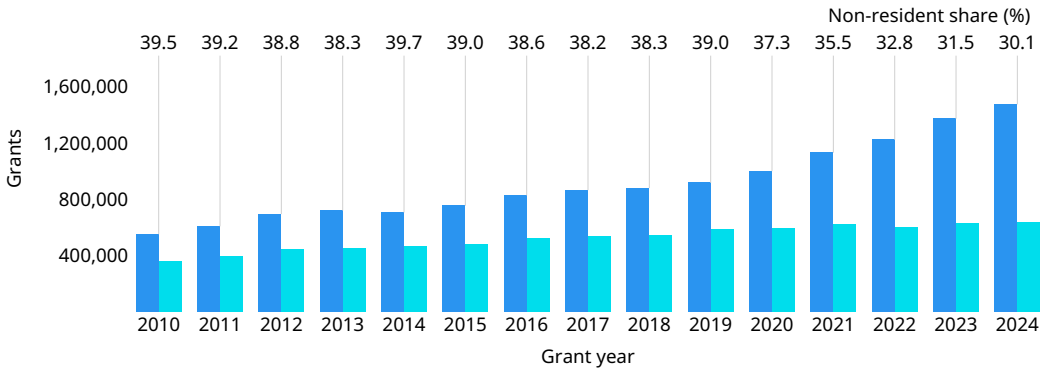
Note: World totals are WIPO estimates using data covering 164 patent offices. Totals include applications filed directly at national and regional offices and applications entering offices through the Patent Cooperation Treaty national phase (where applicable). See glossary for definitions of resident and non-resident.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

A3. Trend in patent grants worldwide, 2010–2024



Note: World totals are WIPO estimates using data covering 158 patent offices. Totals include patent grants based on applications filed directly at national and regional offices and patents granted by offices on the basis of the Patent Cooperation Treaty national phase (where applicable).
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

A4. Resident and non-resident patent grants worldwide, 2010–2024



Note: World totals are WIPO estimates using data covering 158 patent offices. Totals include patent grants based on applications filed directly at national and regional offices and patents granted by offices on the basis of the Patent Cooperation Treaty national phase (where applicable). See glossary for definitions of resident and non-resident.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

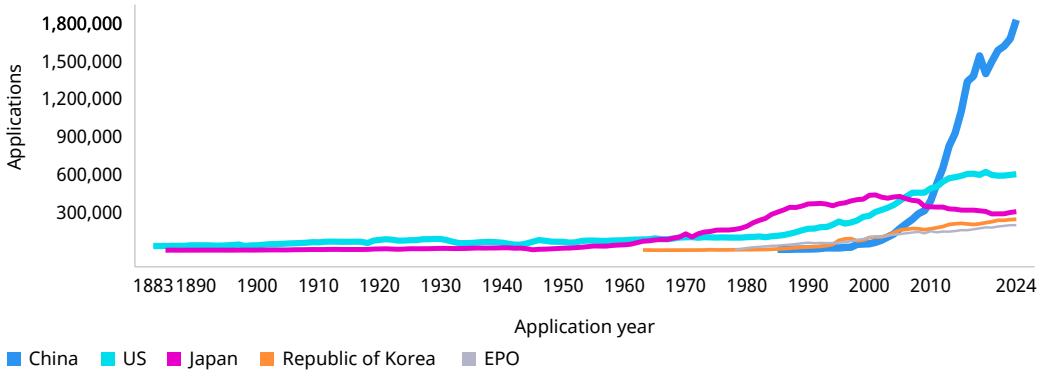
Patent applications and grants by office

A5. Patent applications by region, 2014 and 2024

	Number of applications		Resident share (%)		Share of world total (%)		Average growth (%)
Region	**2014**	**2024**	**2014**	**2024**	**2014**	**2024**	**2014–2024**
Africa	15,000	19,100	19.3	20.4	0.6	0.5	2.4
Asia	1,607.300	2,612,500	79.7	84.6	60.0	70.1	5.0
Europe	345,900	362,700	62.1	55.8	12.9	9.7	0.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	63,500	55,600	11.8	15.3	2.4	1.5	–1.3
North America	614,900	638,600	48.1	43.0	22.9	17.1	0.4
Oceania	33,800	36,500	10.7	7.7	1.3	1.0	0.8
World	**2,680,400**	**3,725,000**	**67.3**	**72.6**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**3.3**

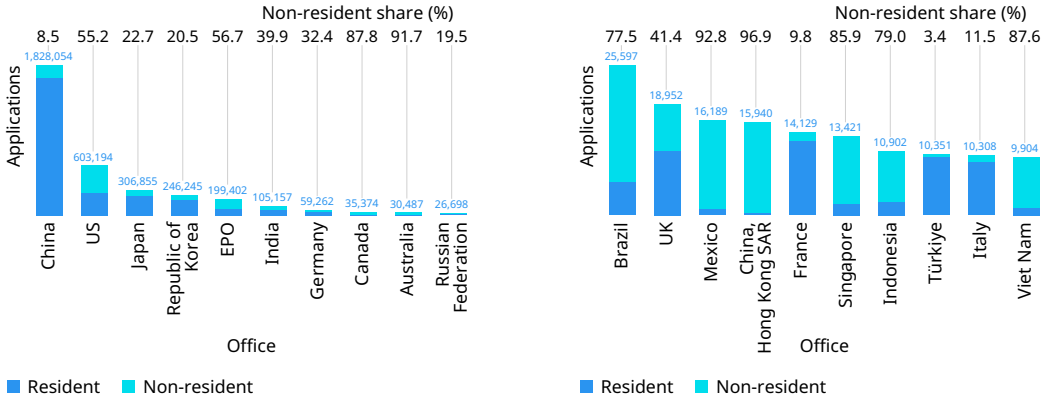
Note: Totals by geographical region are WIPO estimates using data covering 164 offices. Each region includes the following number of offices: Africa (34), Asia (46), Europe (44), Latin America and the Caribbean (31), Northern America (2) and Oceania (7).
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

A6. Trend in patent applications for the top five offices, 1883–2024



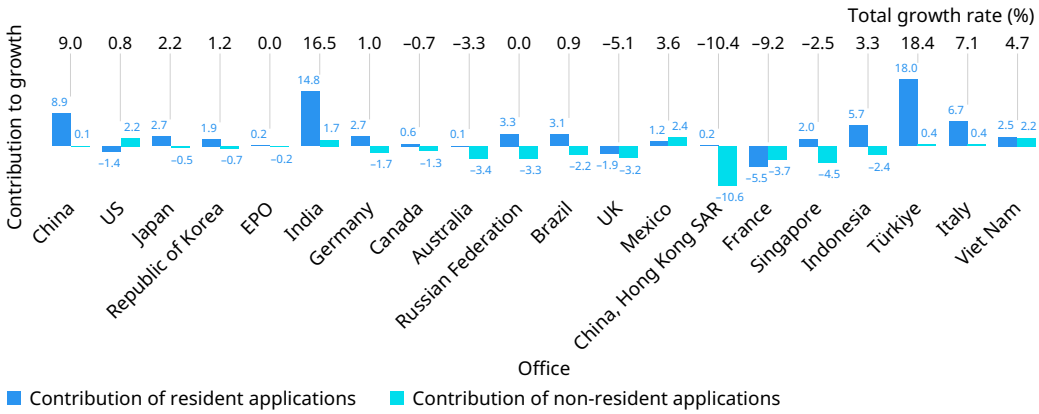
Note: EPO is the European Patent Office. The top five offices were selected based on the 2024 totals.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

A7. Patent applications at the top 20 offices, 2024



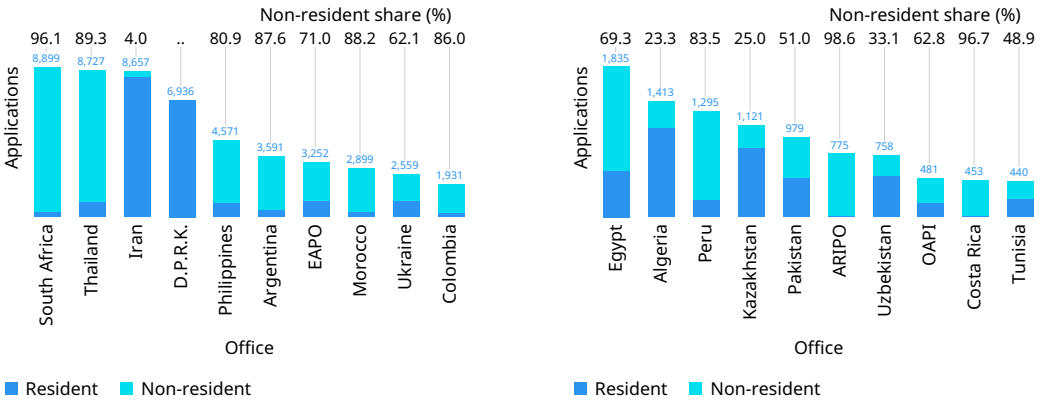
Note: EPO is the European Patent Office. In general, national offices of EPO member states receive smaller volumes of applications, because applicants may apply via the EPO to seek protection within any EPO member state.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

A8. Contribution of resident and non-resident applications to total growth for the top 20 offices, 2023–2024



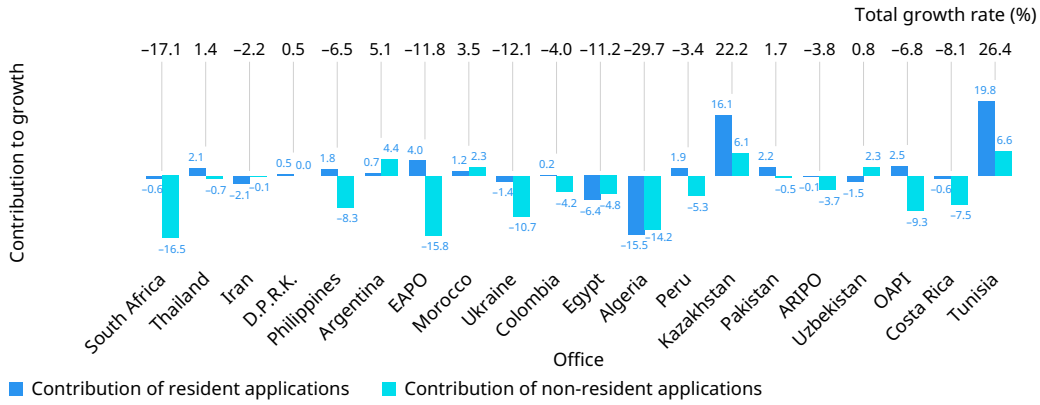
Note: EPO is the European Patent Office. This graph shows the total growth or decrease in applications at each office, broken down by the respective contributions of resident and non-resident applications. For example, applications filed at the IP office of China grew by 9%. Growth in resident applications accounted for 8.9 percentage points of this increase, while non-resident applications increased by 0.1 percentage points.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

A9. Patent applications at offices of selected low- and middle-income countries, 2024



Note: ARIPO is the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization, D.P.R.K. is the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, EAPO is the Eurasian Patent Organization, Iran is the Islamic Republic of Iran and OAPI is the African Intellectual Property Organization. The selected offices are from different world regions. Where available, data for all offices are presented in table A60.
.. indicates not available.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

A10. Contribution of resident and non-resident applications to total growth for offices of selected low- and middle-income countries, 2023–2024



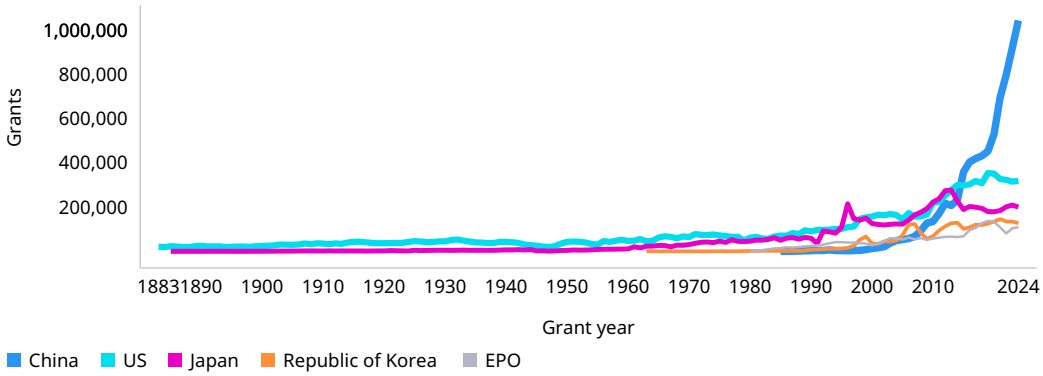
Note: ARIPO is the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization, D.P.R.K. is the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, EAPO is the Eurasian Patent Organization, Iran is the Islamic Republic of Iran and OAPI is the African Intellectual Property Organization. The selected offices are from different world regions. This graph shows the total growth or decrease in applications at each office, broken down by the respective contributions of resident and non-resident applications. For example, applications filed at the IP office of Thailand grew by 1.4%. Growth in resident applications accounted for 2.1 percentage points of this increase, while non-resident applications decreased by 0.7 percentage points.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

A11. Patent grants by region, 2014 and 2024

	Number of grants		Resident share (%)		Share of world total (%)		Average growth (%)
Region	**2014**	**2024**	**2014**	**2024**	**2014**	**2023**	**2014–2024**
Africa	9,000	10,900	13.2	10.2	0.8	0.5	1.9
Asia	636,300	1,500,700	71.1	81.0	54.2	71.1	9.0
Europe	161,600	201,000	63.5	54.5	13.8	9.5	2.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	18,000	29,300	7.1	10.2	1.5	1.4	5.0
North America	324,400	347,300	45.5	41.8	27.6	16.4	0.7
Oceania	24,100	22,200	6.6	5.9	2.1	1.1	−0.8
World	**1,173,400**	**2,111,400**	**60.2**	**69.9**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**6.1**

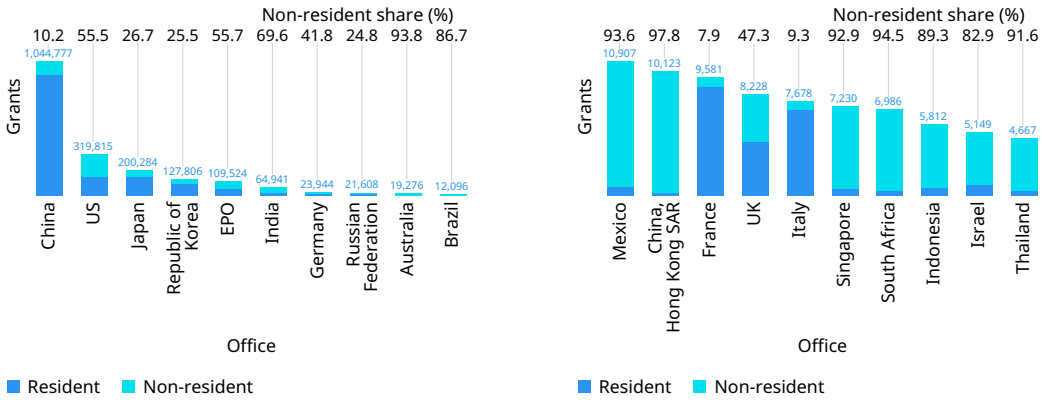
Note: Totals by geographical region are WIPO estimates using data covering 158 offices. Each region includes the following number of offices: Africa (32), Asia (45), Europe (44), Latin America and the Caribbean (29), Northern America (2) and Oceania (6).
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

A12. Trend in patent grants for the top five offices, 1883–2024



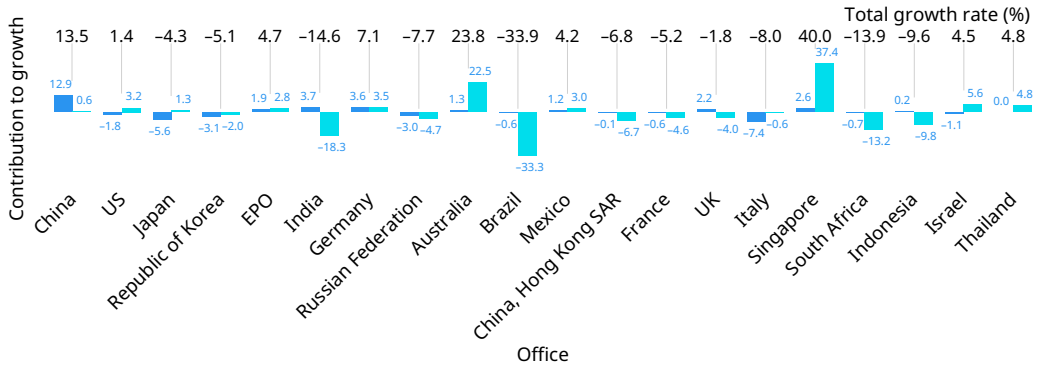
Note: EPO is the European Patent Office. The top five offices were selected based on the 2024 totals.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

A13. Patent grants for the top 20 offices, 2024



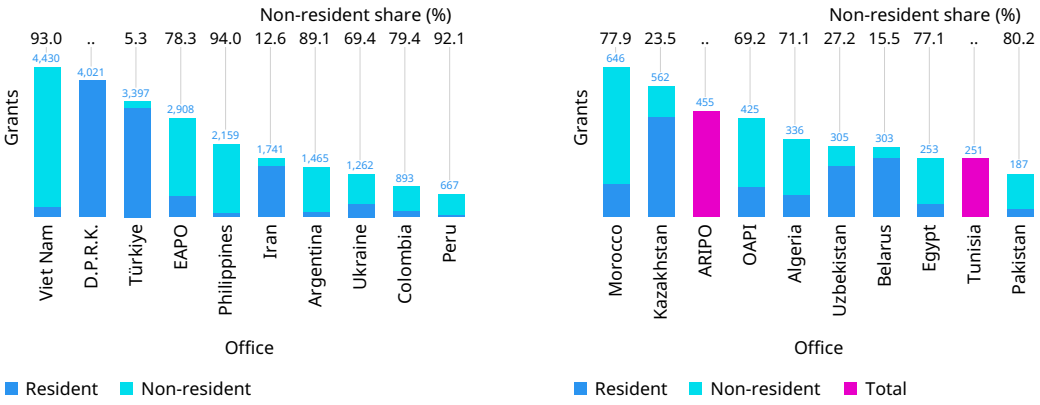
Note: EPO is the European Patent Office. The procedure for issuing patents varies between offices, and differences in the number of patents granted among offices depend on factors such as examination capacity and procedural delays. The examination process can take a long time therefore there is invariably a time lag between application and grant dates. For this reason, data on applications for a given year should not be compared with data on grants for that same year.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

A14. Contribution of resident and non-resident grants to total growth for the top 20 offices, 2023–2024



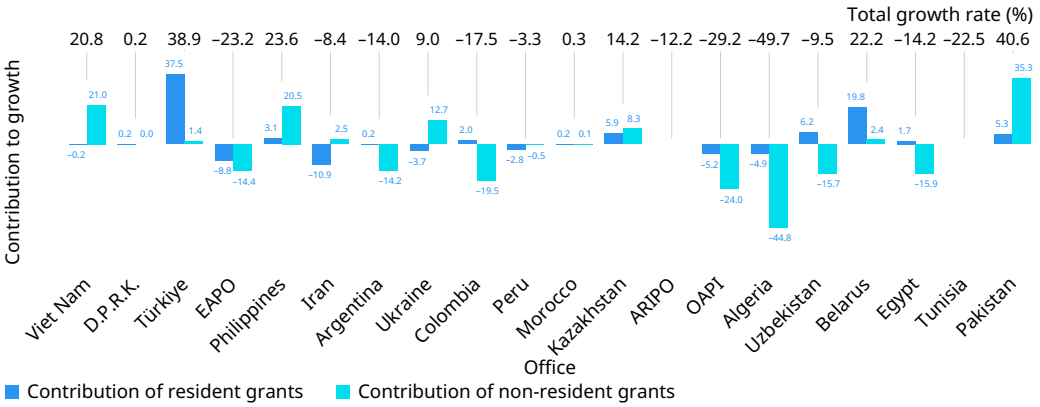
Note: EPO is the European Patent Office. This graph shows the total growth or decrease in grants at each office, broken down by the respective contributions of resident and non-resident grants. For example, the total number of patents granted by the EPO grew by 4.7%. Growth in resident grants accounted for 1.9 percentage points of this increase, while the remaining 2.8 percentage points came from growth in non-resident grants.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

A15. Patent grants for offices of selected low- and middle-income countries, 2024



Note: ARIPO is the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization, D.P.R.K. is the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, EAPO is the Eurasian Patent Organization, Iran is the Islamic Republic of Iran and OAPI is the African Intellectual Property Organization. The selected offices are from different world regions. Where available, data for all offices are presented in table A61.
.. indicates not available.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

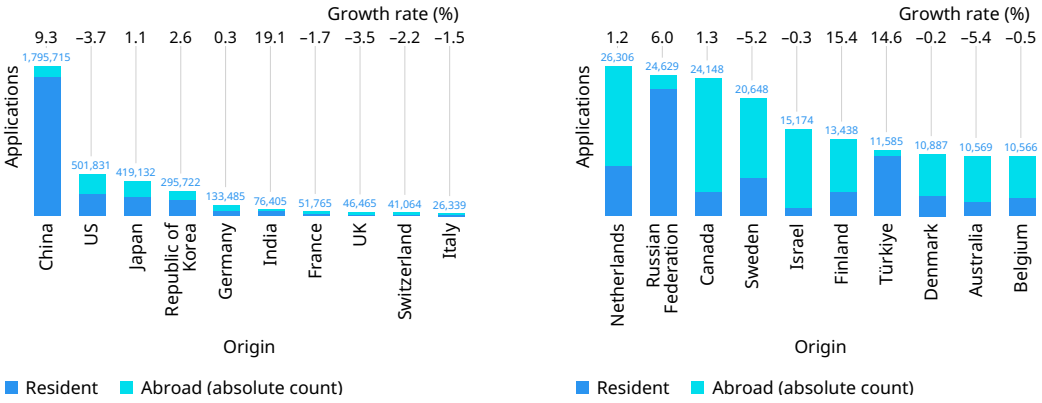
A16. Contribution of resident and non-resident grants to total growth for offices of selected low- and middle-income countries, 2023–2024



Note: ARIPO is the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization, D.P.R.K. is the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, EAPO is the Eurasian Patent Organization, Iran is the Islamic Republic of Iran and OAPI is the African Intellectual Property Organization. This graph shows the total growth or decrease in grants at each office, broken down by the respective contributions of resident and non-resident grants. For example, the total number of patents granted by the IP office of Türkiye grew by 38.9%. Growth in resident grants accounted for 37.5 percentage point of this increase, while the remaining 1.4 percentage points came from growth in non-resident grants. A resident versus non-resident breakdown is unavailable for ARIPO and Tunisia.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

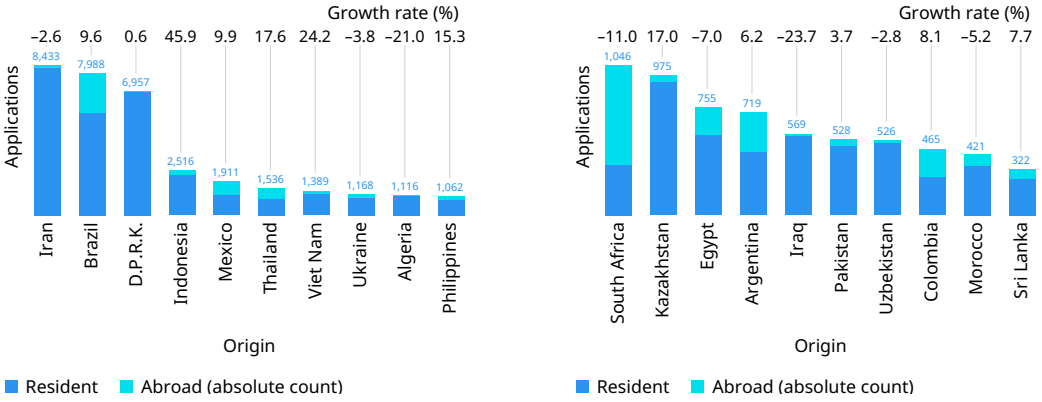
Patent applications and grants by origin

A17. Patent applications for the top 20 origins, 2024



Note: Netherlands is the Kingdom of the Netherlands. Patent filing activity by origin includes resident applications and applications filed abroad. The origin of a patent application is determined by the residence of the first named applicant. Origin data are based on absolute counts. For an absolute count, applications filed at regional offices are counted once, rather than being considered equivalent to multiple applications in the respective member states.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

A18. Patent applications for selected low- and middle-income origins, 2024



Note: D.P.R.K. is the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Iran is the Islamic Republic of Iran. Patent filing activity by origin includes resident applications and applications filed abroad. The origin of a patent application is determined by the residence of the first named applicant. Origin data are based on absolute counts. For an absolute count, applications filed at regional offices are counted once, rather than being considered equivalent to multiple applications in the respective member states.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

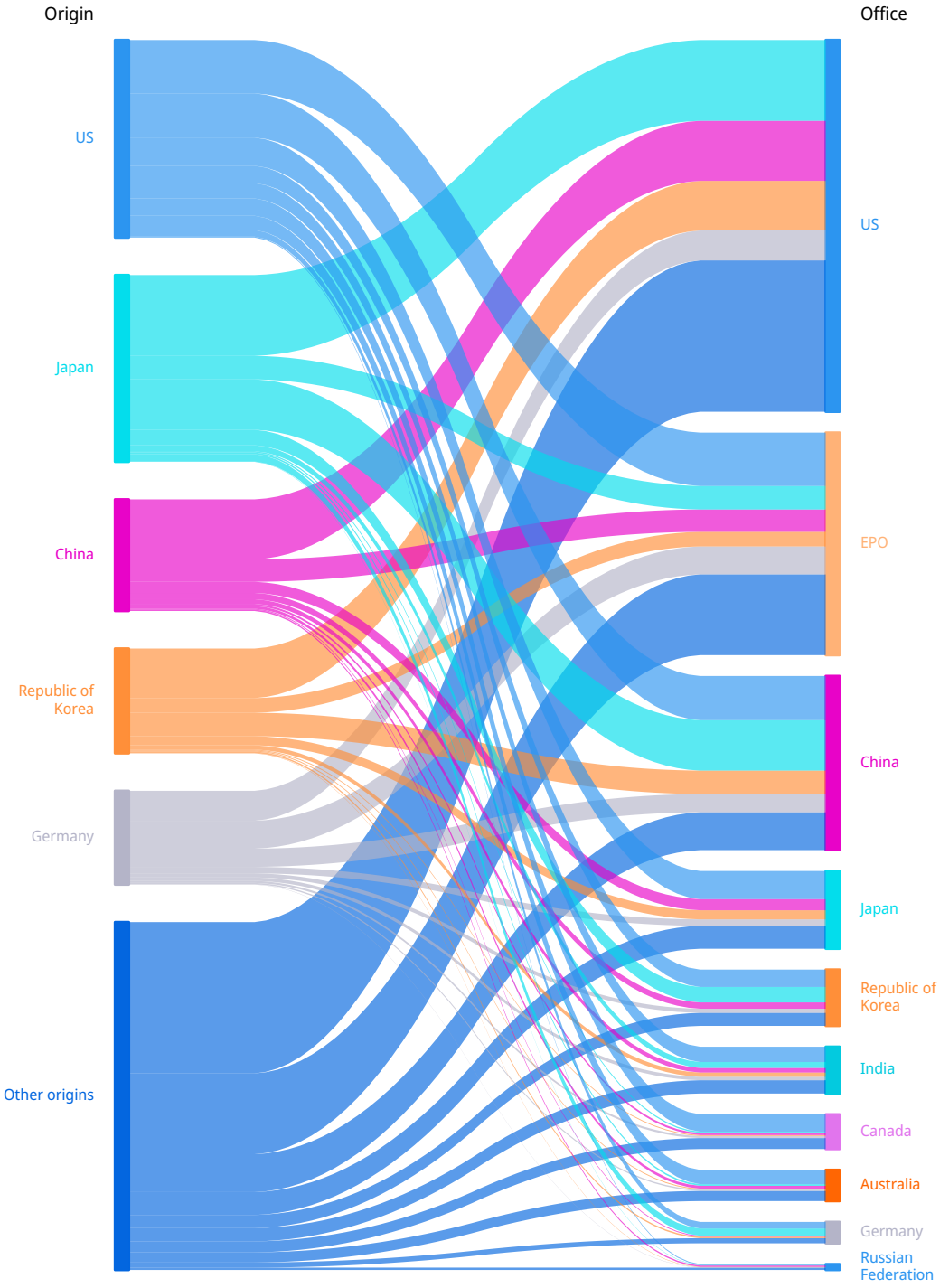
A19. Patent applications for the top 20 offices and origins, 2024

	Office									
Origin	**Australia**	**Brazil**	**Canada**	**China**	**China, Hong Kong SAR**	**EPO**	**France**	**Germany**	**India**	**Indonesia**
Australia	2,542	146	403	687	158	919		8	264	70
Belgium	277	297	388	850	161	2,620	33	106	322	73
Canada	643	228	4,304	955	268	2,116	11	82	356	46
China	2,534	2,043	1,824	1,672,001	2,462	20,024	68	817	4,110	1,525
Denmark	370	260	360	1,080	138	2,547	1	56	342	78
Finland	274	264	365	1,470	179	2,404	3	33	1,436	208
France	731	850	1,309	4,637	362	11,038	12,751	368	1,308	171
Germany	1,217	1,448	1,865	16,285	687	25,022	451	40,085	3,076	296
India	206	215	153	265	45	836	2	43	63,217	182
Israel	347	193	345	1,147	156	1,730	6	116	447	18
Italy	388	548	650	1,683	199	4,868	19	67	574	66
Japan	1,488	1,087	1,193	45,201	1,148	21,064	80	6,592	5,284	2,032
Netherlands	570	682	564	3,416	155	7,059	12	132	935	
Republic of Korea	832	405	811	21,040	333	13,114	11	1,324	3,826	891
Russian Federation	28	53	54	195	32	110		6	92	55
Sweden	515	496	524	2,322	147	4,934	45	323	689	80
Switzerland	1,244	1,196	1,250	5,369	848	9,966	333	901	1,369	283
Türkiye	11	24	34	99	11	544	1	39	32	7
UK	1,369	856	1,409	3,096	552	6,070	32	222	1,181	203
US	12,781	7,106	15,532	39,584	6,361	47,801	129	5,886	13,721	1,815
Others	2,120	7,200	2,037	6,672	1,538	14,616	141	2,056	2,576	2,803
Total	**30,487**	**25,597**	**35,374**	**1,828,054**	**15,940**	**199,402**	**14,129**	**59,262**	**105,157**	**10,902**

	Office									
Origin	**Italy**	**Japan**	**Mexico**	**Republic of Korea**	**Russian Federation**	**Singapore**	**Türkiye**	**UK**	**US**	**Viet Nam**
Australia	3	513	102	224	32	149	4	101	3,099	39
Belgium	8	572	177	330	55	83	5	54	2,301	67
Canada	3	762	246	460	31	109	3	176	12,421	28
China	139	9,986	1,314	5,648	1,256	2,017	90	953	54,129	1,231
Denmark	3	468	170	272	36	103	1	62	2,626	36
Finland		470	101	284	10	102		776	2,390	89
France	48	2,495	424	1,475	231	325	1	119	10,671	119
Germany	133	5,788	932	3,657	252	482	27	508	26,951	273
India		245	110	124	49	84	20	57	9,148	89
Israel		791	112	428	54	128	5	72	7,192	21
Italy	9,120	854	287	527	177	70	8	31	4,821	72
Japan	58	237,169	854	13,862	329	1,608	31	627	72,830	1,562
Netherlands		1,703	420	1,126	112	154	3	244	5,145	111
Republic of Korea		8,151	365	195,786	368	474	10	375	44,654	1,395
Russian Federation		52	31	56	21,502	20	23	4	613	46
Sweden	57	993	256	677	28	124	1	102	5,197	71
Switzerland	366	3,695	727	1,639	637	456	8	286	5,647	153
Türkiye	9	47	10	25	18	1	10,004	20	539	5
UK	41	2,334	465	1,318	237	354	7	11,105	12,333	177
US	132	25,228	6,910	15,578	879	4,009	56	1,986	270,295	2,441
Others	188	4,539	2,176	2,749	405	2,569	44	1,294	50,192	1,879
Total	**10,308**	**306,855**	**16,189**	**246,245**	**26,698**	**13,421**	**10,351**	**18,952**	**603,194**	**9,904**

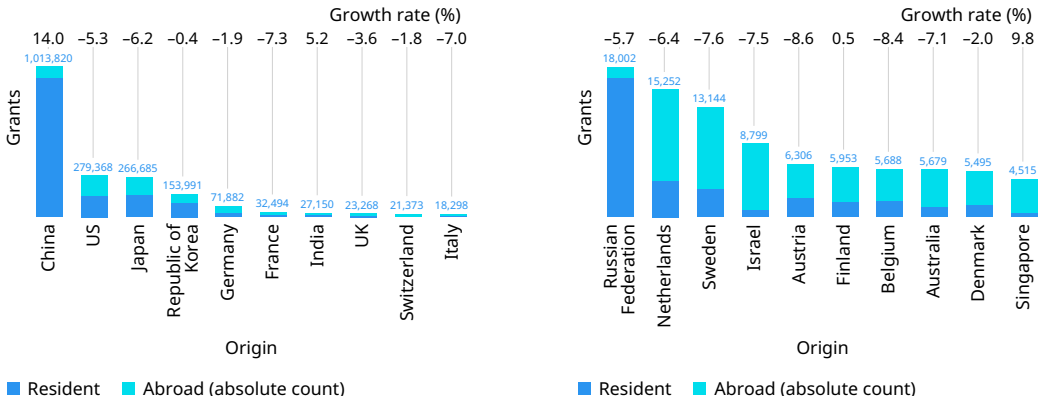
Note: EPO is the European Patent Office. Netherlands is the Kingdom of the Netherlands. Origin data are based on absolute counts. For an absolute count, applications filed at regional offices are counted once, rather than being considered equivalent to multiple applications in the respective member states. The top 20 offices and origins were selected based on available 2024 data, broken down by country of origin.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

A20. Flows of non-resident patent applications between the top five origins and the top 10 offices, 2024



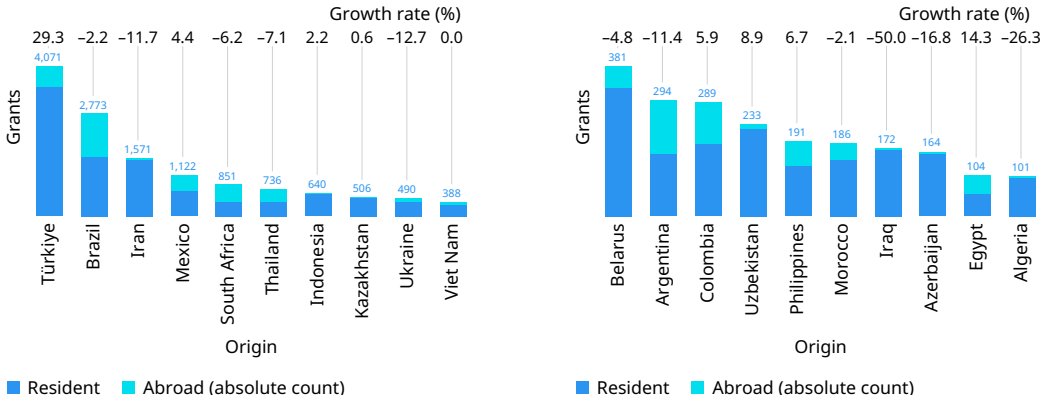
Note: EPO is the European Patent Office. Origin data are based on absolute counts. For an absolute count, applications filed at regional offices are counted once, rather than being considered equivalent to multiple applications in the respective member states.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

A21. Patent grants for the top 20 origins, 2024



Note: Netherlands is the Kingdom of the Netherlands. Origin data are based on absolute counts. For an absolute count, patent grants issued by regional offices are counted once, rather than being considered equivalent to multiple grants in the respective member states.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

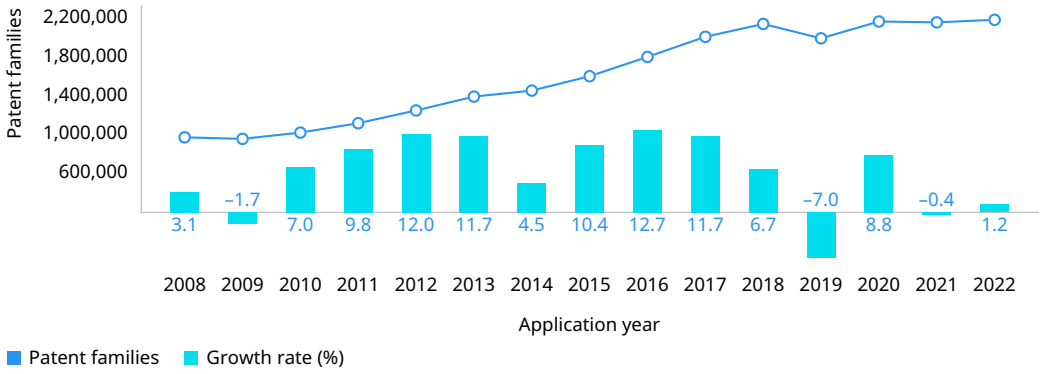
A22. Patent grants for selected low- and middle-income origins, 2024



Note: Iran is the Islamic Republic of Iran. Origin data are based on absolute counts. For an absolute count, patent grants issued by regional offices are counted once, rather than being considered equivalent to multiple grants in the respective member states.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

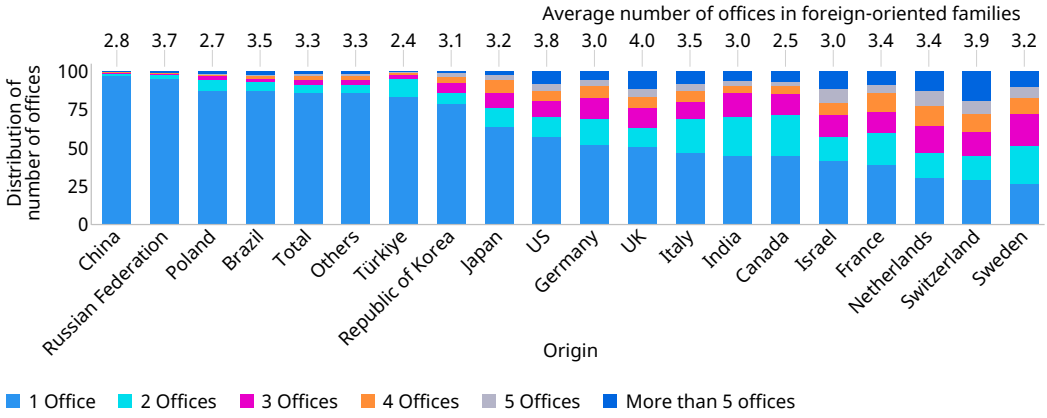
Patent families

A23. Trend in patent families worldwide, 2008–2022



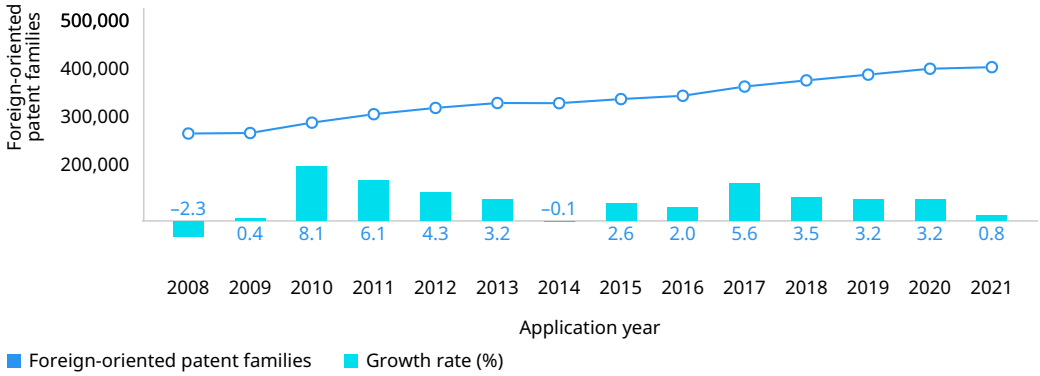
Note: Applicants often file patent applications in multiple jurisdictions therefore some inventions are recorded more than once. To take this into account, WIPO has indicators related to patent families, defined as patent applications interlinked by one or more of the following: priority claim, Patent Cooperation Treaty national phase entry, continuation, continuation-in-part, internal priority, and addition or division. Patent families here include only those families associated with patent applications for inventions and exclude those associated with utility model applications.
Sources: WIPO Statistics Database and EPO PATSTAT database, September 2025.

A24. Distribution of patent families by number of offices for the top origins, 2020–2022



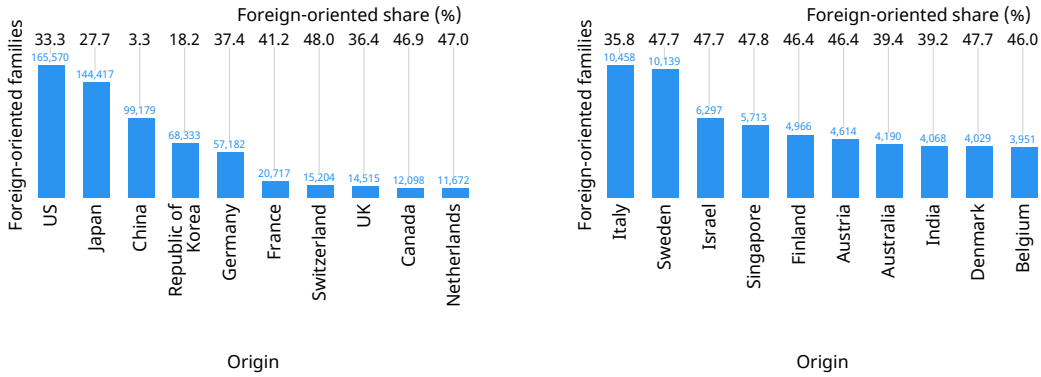
Note: Netherlands is the Kingdom of the Netherlands. A patent family is defined as patent applications interlinked by one or more of the following: priority claim, Patent Cooperation Treaty national phase entry, continuation, continuation-in-part, internal priority, and addition or division. Patent families here include only those families associated with patent applications for inventions and exclude those associated with utility model applications.
Sources: WIPO Statistics Database and EPO PATSTAT database, September 2025.

A25. Trend in foreign-oriented patent families worldwide, 2008–2021



Note: A special subset of patent families comprises foreign-oriented patent families. This includes only those patent families that have at least one filing office different from the office of the applicant's country of origin. Some foreign-oriented patent families include only one filing office, because applicants may choose to file directly with a foreign office. For example, if a Canadian applicant files a patent application directly with the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) without having previously filed with the patent office of Canada, that application and any applications filed subsequently with the USPTO will form a foreign-oriented patent family.
Sources: WIPO Statistics Database and EPO PATSTAT database, September 2025.

A26. Foreign-oriented patent families for the top 20 origins, 2020–2021



Note: Netherlands is the Kingdom of the Netherlands. A special subset of patent families comprises foreign-oriented patent families. This includes only those patent families that have at least one filing office different from the office of the applicant's country of origin. Some foreign-oriented patent families include only one filing office, because applicants may choose to file directly with a foreign office. For example, if a Canadian applicant files a patent application directly with the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) without having previously filed with the patent office of Canada, that application and any applications filed subsequently with the USPTO will form a foreign-oriented patent family.
Sources: WIPO Statistics Database and EPO PATSTAT database, September 2025.

A27. Distribution of technology fields for selected applicants based on patent families, 2020–2022

Field of technology	Applicant									
	Canon Inc	Huawei Technologies	Toyota Motor Corp	IBM	Samsung Electronics	LG Electronics Inc	Mitsubishi Electric Corp	China Petroleum & Chemicals	Robert Bosch GmbH	Gree Electric
Electrical machinery, apparatus, energy	3.0	2.9	19.7	1.3	4.1	5.6	19.6	1.7	16.4	10.0
Audio-visual technology	13.8	6.1	1.3	3.5	9.1	8.0	3.6	0.1	2.6	1.8
Telecommunications	6.1	10.4	0.5	4.7	7.2	6.0	3.1	0.1	0.8	0.9
Digital communication	4.1	37.4	1.7	17.8	15.8	33.7	3.4	0.3	2.9	3.3
Basic communication processes	0.2	1.4	0.0	1.3	1.5	0.3	1.6	0.0	0.7	0.4
Computer technology	15.4	26.0	5.9	47.4	23.3	4.6	8.1	7.3	12.7	7.4
IT methods for management	0.8	0.6	5.8	3.9	0.7	0.5	3.4	2.6	0.6	1.3
Semiconductors	2.8	2.5	0.3	9.5	18.2	2.3	6.5	0.0	1.5	0.4
Optics	26.8	3.0	0.2	1.0	3.0	1.1	1.9	0.1	1.3	0.1
Measurement	2.7	3.5	4.8	2.1	3.2	1.6	6.6	13.2	11.2	2.5
Analysis of biological materials	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.1
Control	1.1	1.2	9.1	1.6	0.7	0.8	6.0	0.8	4.4	3.9
Medical technology	2.7	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.1	0.6	1.5
Organic fine chemistry	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	9.3	0.0	0.0
Biotechnology	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0
Pharmaceuticals	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Macromolecular chemistry, polymers	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	8.8	0.0	0.0
Food chemistry	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Basic materials chemistry	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.2	13.9	0.1	0.3
Materials, metallurgy	0.2	0.1	1.6	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	3.6	0.5	0.0
Surface technology, coating	0.5	0.1	1.3	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.9	0.2
Micro-structural and nano-technology	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.6	0.0
Chemical engineering	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.6	1.0	0.4	13.3	0.8	1.5
Environmental technology	0.5	0.0	1.5	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.7	6.3	1.6	1.5
Handling	3.4	0.1	1.5	0.3	0.9	1.5	4.6	0.8	1.1	1.0
Machine tools	0.3	0.1	1.8	0.1	0.4	0.4	1.7	0.3	3.3	0.6
Engines, pumps, turbines	0.1	0.1	7.0	0.1	0.2	3.2	2.8	0.6	6.2	5.5
Textile and paper machines	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.0
Other special machines	1.1	0.1	1.4	0.3	0.3	1.1	0.8	1.4	1.2	0.4
Thermal processes and apparatus	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	1.3	7.3	14.4	0.8	1.2	33.4
Mechanical elements	0.3	0.3	5.2	0.1	0.5	1.6	0.8	1.4	5.4	2.2
Transport	0.5	1.9	25.4	0.4	0.3	1.2	5.0	0.2	18.7	1.7
Furniture, games	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.3	1.1	4.8	1.4	0.0	0.2	7.1
Other consumer goods	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.8	9.1	1.1	0.1	0.2	10.0
Civil engineering	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.3	9.3	0.5	0.5

Note: WIPO's International Patent Classification (IPC) technology concordance table was used to convert IPC symbols into 35 corresponding fields of technology. For an electronic version of the IPC technology concordance table, visit www.wipo.int/en/web/ip-statistics.
Sources: WIPO Statistics Database and EPO PATSTAT database, September 2025.

A28. Distribution of technology fields for selected universities and PROs based on patent families, 2020–2022

Field of technology	Applicant											
	Zhejiang University	Tianjin University	CEA	IFP Energies Nouvelles	Fraunhofer Ges Forschung	DLR	AIST	Tokyo University	Korea Electronics Telecomm	KAIST	University of California	MIT
Electrical machinery, apparatus, energy	6.0	7.4	11.9	5.4	4.7	5.0	10.3	4.0	1.8	6.0	3.6	8.0
Audio-visual technology	0.8	1.0	1.8	0.0	6.9	0.4	0.8	2.2	5.8	1.5	0.6	0.4
Telecommunications	1.3	1.5	1.8	0.0	4.8	4.7	0.8	0.7	7.1	3.2	0.9	2.1
Digital communication	2.3	1.8	2.3	0.1	10.3	3.0	0.3	0.5	22.3	4.2	1.7	1.0
Basic communication processes	0.6	1.3	1.8	0.0	0.9	0.5	1.0	0.4	1.7	2.0	0.9	1.3
Computer technology	22.9	23.5	11.4	1.8	9.0	4.9	4.5	9.2	32.0	26.0	7.0	8.1
IT methods for management	2.5	3.9	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.4	4.2	2.2	0.2	0.3
Semiconductors	1.5	0.7	17.3	0.0	4.0	0.3	7.4	2.3	2.2	4.2	1.9	2.6
Optics	2.1	1.4	4.4	0.0	3.5	1.4	3.1	3.3	3.5	2.9	2.6	3.3
Measurement	12.1	13.4	13.1	6.3	11.6	14.9	13.1	10.2	5.0	6.4	4.4	4.9
Analysis of biological materials	1.1	0.5	1.1	1.7	0.7	0.7	1.9	4.3	0.3	1.3	3.8	3.0
Control	2.8	2.4	0.8	1.1	1.3	3.1	0.7	1.1	4.1	1.2	0.5	0.9
Medical technology	5.4	3.8	2.1	0.6	3.5	1.5	4.2	7.3	2.9	5.2	11.2	7.7
Organic fine chemistry	1.6	2.5	0.6	11.4	0.9	0.2	6.4	4.2	0.0	1.0	5.0	2.4
Biotechnology	4.6	2.9	1.3	4.7	2.1	0.1	7.5	11.8	0.2	4.3	20.8	17.3
Pharmaceuticals	3.4	1.3	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.3	8.0	0.0	2.4	19.2	10.9
Macromolecular chemistry, polymers	1.9	1.4	0.7	2.7	1.8	0.3	2.6	4.7	0.1	0.9	1.1	1.8
Food chemistry	1.7	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.1
Basic materials chemistry	1.7	1.8	1.1	17.1	1.6	1.0	2.3	1.3	0.2	1.2	1.5	1.5
Materials, metallurgy	2.0	2.6	2.6	4.3	3.8	1.8	9.1	3.9	0.1	2.8	1.7	2.8
Surface technology, coating	1.2	1.6	2.9	0.8	3.3	1.9	4.5	2.0	0.1	2.2	1.3	2.4
Micro-structural and nano-technology	0.7	0.6	2.2	0.0	1.6	0.1	1.0	0.6	0.2	1.3	0.5	0.8
Chemical engineering	2.9	3.5	3.2	23.1	2.3	2.2	6.3	3.1	0.6	3.9	2.6	4.6
Environmental technology	2.4	3.0	2.2	3.7	1.0	0.3	1.7	1.1	0.1	1.4	1.1	2.0
Handling	1.6	1.6	1.2	0.1	1.6	10.9	1.8	1.0	1.5	1.9	0.5	1.0
Machine tools	0.7	1.9	0.6	0.0	3.7	0.4	1.2	1.6	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.5
Engines, pumps, turbines	1.5	2.0	2.2	4.9	1.2	5.7	0.4	1.2	0.0	1.4	0.2	1.5
Textile and paper machines	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.7
Other special machines	2.9	1.5	1.7	2.1	5.2	9.0	1.6	2.5	0.6	1.8	1.6	1.7
Thermal processes and apparatus	1.0	1.5	2.7	2.0	1.0	8.2	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.9
Mechanical elements	1.4	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.4	3.6	0.5	0.8	0.0	1.0	0.2	1.0
Transport	2.1	1.7	1.0	2.0	1.4	11.8	0.2	0.8	2.1	1.5	0.4	1.4
Furniture, games	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
Other consumer goods	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.4
Civil engineering	1.9	3.9	0.5	1.6	0.8	0.3	0.2	1.5	0.1	1.0	0.3	0.3

Note: PRO means public research organization. A patent family is defined as patent applications interlinked by one or more of the following: priority claim, Patent Cooperation Treaty national phase entry, continuation, continuation-in-part, internal priority, and addition or division. Patent families include only those families associated with patent applications for inventions and exclude any associated with utility model applications. Deutsches Zentrum für Luft- und Raumfahrt E.V. (DLR); Le Commissariat à l'énergie atomique et aux énergies alternatives (CEA); Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST); National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST); and Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT).
Sources: WIPO Statistics Database and EPO PATSTAT database, September 2025.

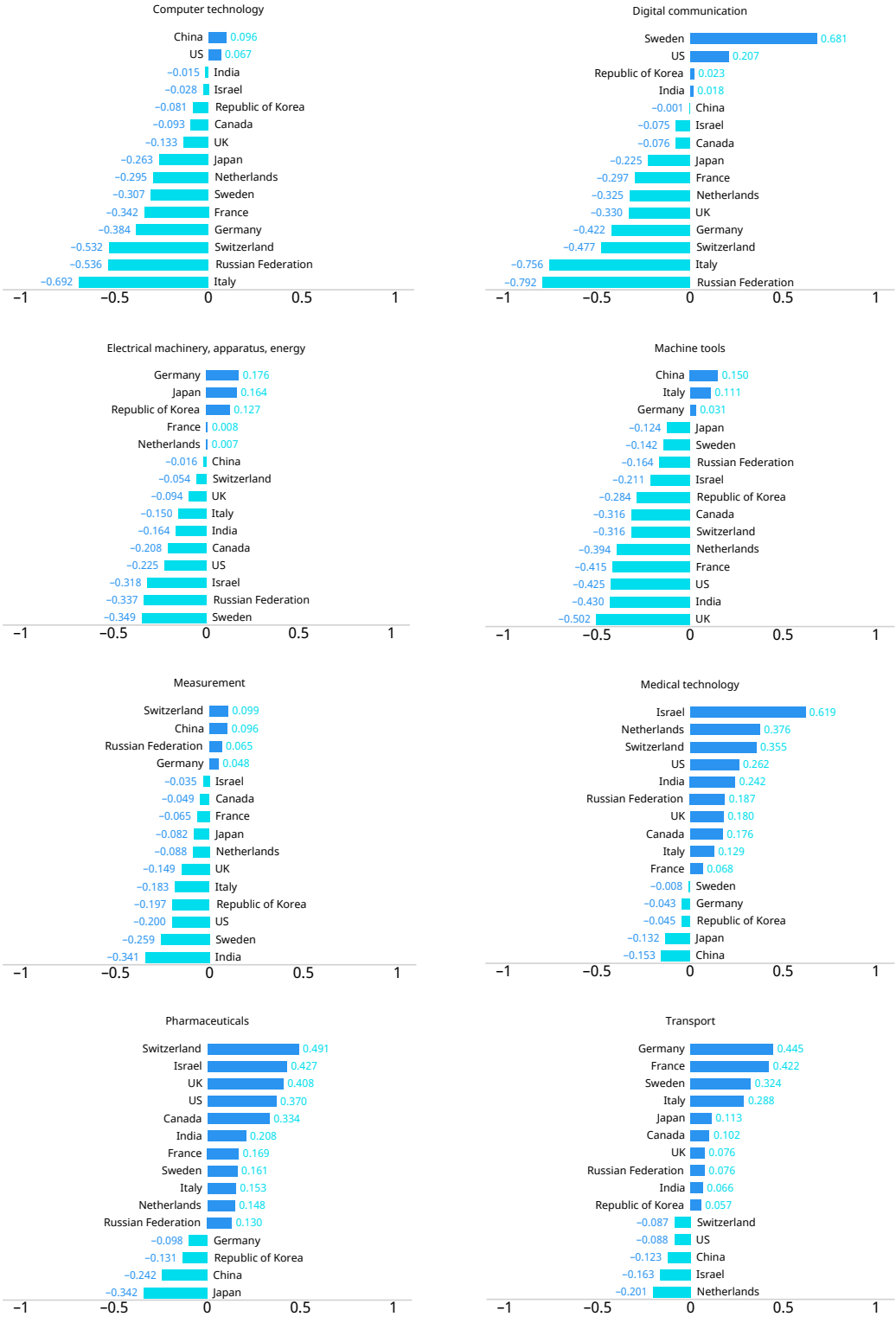
Published patent applications by field of technology

A29. Published patent applications worldwide by field of technology, 2013, 2018 and 2023

		Number of published applications			Share of total (%)	Average growth (%)
Field of technology		**2013**	**2018**	**2023**	**2023**	**2013–2023**
Electrical engineering	Electrical machinery, apparatus, energy	164,149	218,835	244,875	7.2	4.1
	Audio-visual technology	77,810	86,507	98,213	2.9	2.4
	Telecommunications	52,998	60,402	55,813	1.6	0.5
	Digital communication	104,105	149,696	197,095	5.8	6.6
	Basic communication processes	16,834	16,707	19,329	0.6	1.4
	Computer technology	168,456	239,502	447,739	13.2	10.3
	IT methods for management	33,947	62,757	95,572	2.8	10.9
	Semiconductors	81,816	76,885	87,675	2.6	0.7
Instruments	Optics	66,259	73,923	70,103	2.1	0.6
	Measurement	104,814	165,782	209,472	6.2	7.2
	Analysis of biological materials	13,158	19,619	20,984	0.6	4.8
	Control	37,493	77,289	75,470	2.2	7.2
	Medical technology	97,284	150,015	165,823	4.9	5.5
Chemistry	Organic fine chemistry	57,938	69,754	64,959	1.9	1.2
	Biotechnology	46,393	66,843	87,718	2.6	6.6
	Pharmaceuticals	81,201	105,024	104,407	3.1	2.5
	Macromolecular chemistry, polymers	37,774	54,608	49,410	1.5	2.7
	Food chemistry	42,620	70,417	38,314	1.1	–1.1
	Basic materials chemistry	62,785	94,666	65,529	1.9	0.4
	Materials, metallurgy	53,891	81,114	75,374	2.2	3.4
	Surface technology, coating	39,820	51,032	52,569	1.6	2.8
	Micro-structural and nano-technology	4,600	5,821	5,715	0.2	2.2
	Chemical engineering	49,741	106,116	103,310	3.1	7.6
	Environmental technology	34,337	67,424	55,836	1.6	5.0
Mechanical engineering	Handling	56,300	104,523	98,955	2.9	5.8
	Machine tools	62,231	116,955	103,941	3.1	5.3
	Engines, pumps, turbines	63,631	67,824	52,163	1.5	–2
	Textile and paper machines	36,427	50,123	36,673	1.1	0.1
	Other special machines	67,603	139,646	110,019	3.2	5.0
	Thermal processes and apparatus	36,967	55,870	51,065	1.5	3.3
	Mechanical elements	59,957	85,620	67,261	2.0	1.2
	Transport	90,961	142,945	140,730	4.2	4.5
Other fields	Furniture, games	52,772	89,557	64,392	1.9	2.0
	Other consumer goods	41,569	65,146	55,067	1.6	2.9
	Civil engineering	74,519	123,525	112,259	3.3	4.2
	Unknown	727	289	1,375	0.0	6.6
Total		**2,173,887**	**3,212,761**	**3,385,204**	**100.0**	**4.5**

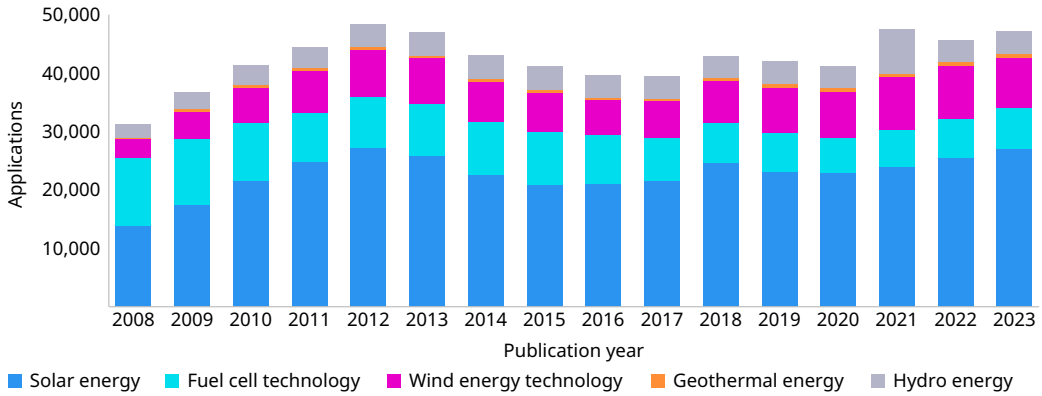
Note: Data refer to published patent applications. There is a minimum 18-month delay between application date and publication date. WIPO's International Patent Classification (IPC) technology concordance table was used to convert IPC symbols into 35 corresponding fields of technology. For an electronic version of the IPC technology concordance table, visit www.wipo.int/en/web/ip-statistics.
Sources: WIPO Statistics Database and EPO PATSTAT database, September 2025.

A30. Relative specialization index for selected technology field and the top 15 origins, 2021–2023



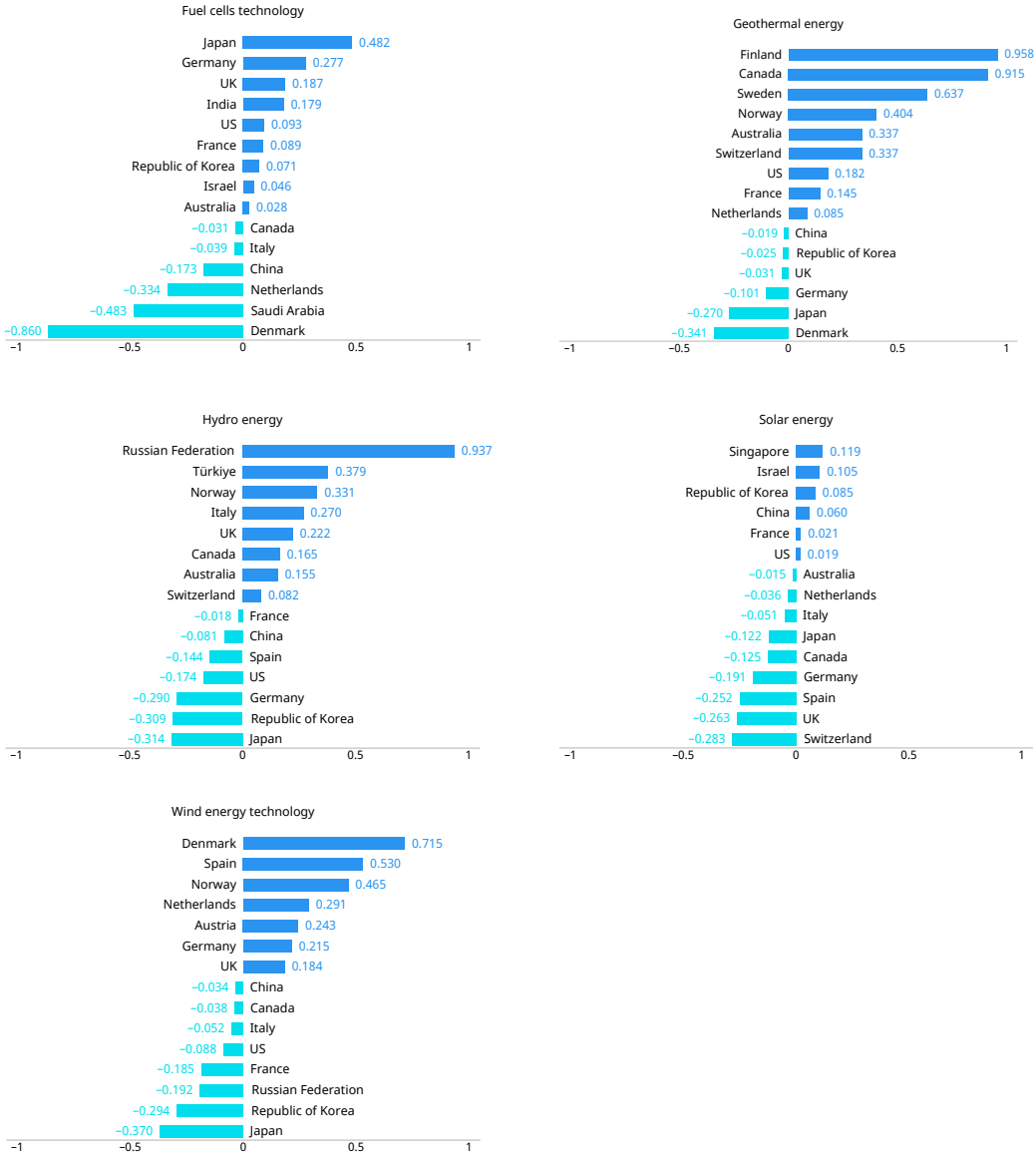
Note: Netherlands is the Kingdom of the Netherlands. Data refer to published patent applications. There is a minimum 18-month delay between application date and publication date. WIPO's International Patent Classification (IPC) technology concordance table was used to convert IPC symbols into 35 corresponding fields of technology. For an electronic version of the IPC technology concordance table, visit www.wipo.int/en/web/ip-statistics. The top 15 origins were selected based on 2021–2023 total published applications. A positive relative specialization index value for a technology indicates that a country has a relatively high share of patent filings related to that technology field.
Sources: WIPO Statistics Database and EPO PATSTAT database, September 2025.

A31. Trend in patent applications in energy-related technologies, 2008–2023



Note: For definitions of the technologies – solar energy, fuel cell technology, wind energy technology, geothermal energy and hydro energy – see annex A. The correspondence between International Patent Classification (IPC) symbols and technology fields is not always apparent (there is no one-to-one correspondence). It is therefore difficult to capture all the patents within a specific technology field. Even so, the IPC-based definitions are likely to capture the vast majority of patent applications that fall within these five technology areas. Data refer to published patent applications.
Sources: WIPO Statistics Database and EPO PATSTAT database, September 2025.

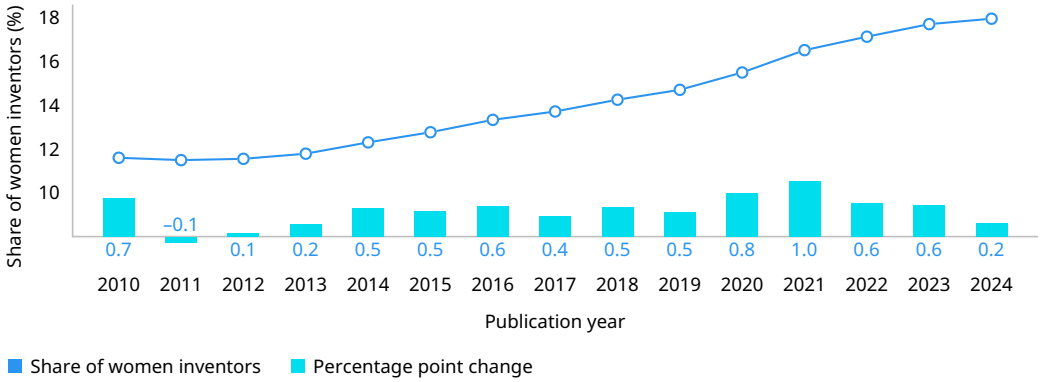
A32. Relative specialization index for energy-related technologies and the top 15 origins, 2021–2023



Note: Netherlands is the Kingdom of the Netherlands. For definitions of the technologies – solar energy, fuel cell technology, wind energy technology, geothermal energy and hydro energy – see annex A. The correspondence between International Patent Classification (IPC) symbols and technology fields is not always apparent (there is no one-to-one correspondence). It is therefore difficult to capture all the patents within a specific technology field. Even so, the IPC-based definitions are likely to capture the vast majority of patent applications that fall within these five technology areas. Data refer to published patent applications. A positive relative specialization index value for a technology indicates that a country has a relatively high share of patent filings related to that technology field.
Sources: WIPO Statistics Database and EPO PATSTAT database, September 2025.

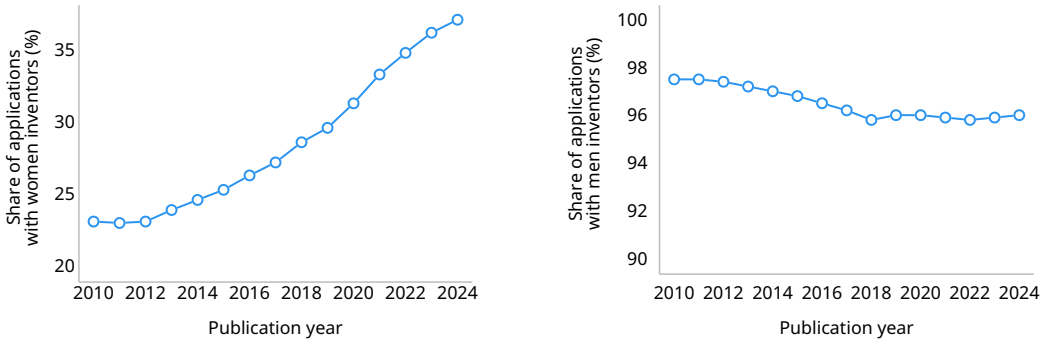
Participation of women inventors in published PCT applications

A33. Share of women among listed inventors in PCT applications, 2010–2024



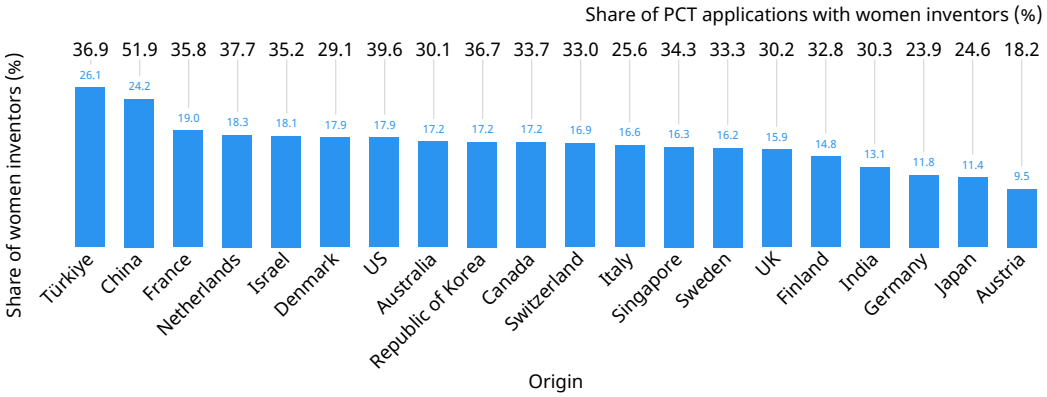
Note: Data refer to published PCT applications. In order to attribute gender to inventors' names recorded in PCT applications, WIPO produced a world gender–name dictionary based on information from 13 different public sources. Gender is attributed to a given name on a country-by-country basis, because certain names may be considered male in one country but female in another.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

A34. Share of PCT applications with at least one woman as inventor and with at least one man as inventor, 2010–2024



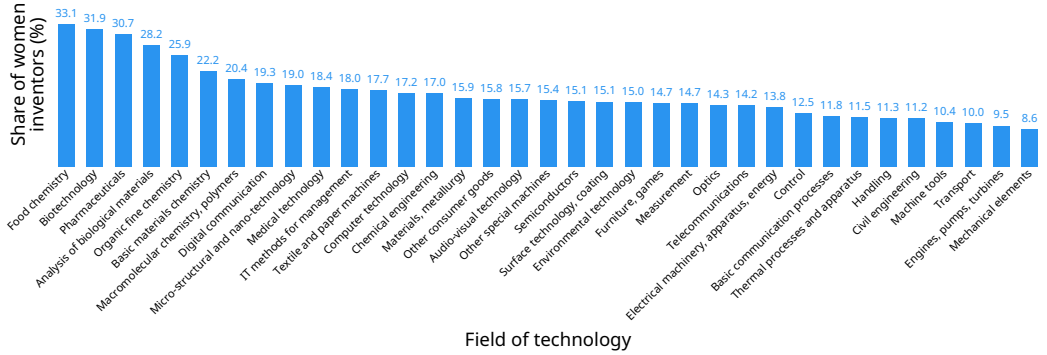
Note: Data refer to published PCT applications. In order to attribute gender to inventors' names recorded in PCT applications, WIPO produced a gender–name dictionary based on information from 13 different public sources. Gender is attributed to a given name on a country-by-country basis, because certain names may be considered male in one country but female in another.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

A35. Share of women among listed inventors and share of PCT applications with at least one woman as inventor for the top 20 origins, 2024



Note: Netherlands is the Kingdom of the Netherlands. Data refer to published PCT applications. In order to attribute gender to inventors' names recorded in PCT applications, WIPO produced a gender–name dictionary based on information from 13 different public sources. Gender is attributed to a given name on a country-by-country basis, because certain names may be considered male in one country but female in another.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

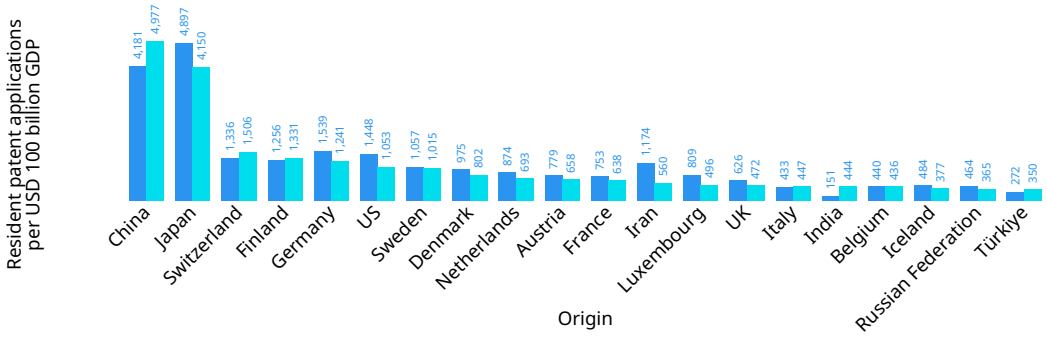
A36. Share of PCT patent applications with women inventors by field of technology, 2024



Note: Data refer to published PCT applications. WIPO's International Patent Classification (IPC) technology concordance table was used to convert IPC symbols into 35 corresponding fields of technology. For an electronic version of the IPC technology concordance table, visit www.wipo.int/en/web/ip-statistics.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

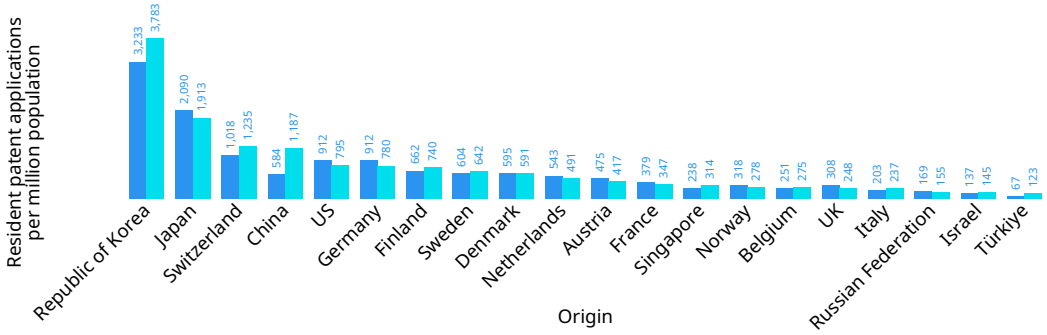
Patent applications in relation to GDP and population

A37. Resident patent applications per USD 100 billion GDP for the top 20 origins, 2014 and 2024



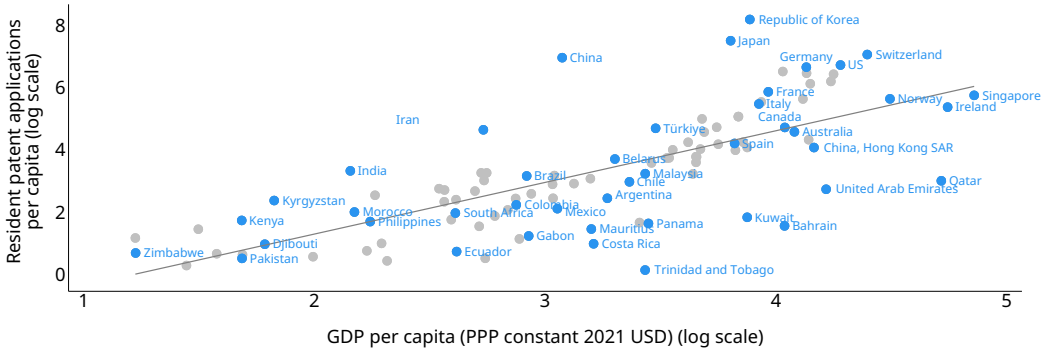
Note: Iran is the Islamic Republic of Iran. Netherlands is the Kingdom of the Netherlands. In previous years, the Republic of Korea recorded the highest patent-to-GDP ratio. However, data on the Republic of Korea's 2024 GDP (in constant PPP dollars) is not available in the World Bank database. Therefore, the Republic of Korea is excluded from this indicator. GDP data are in 2021 US purchasing power parity (PPP) dollars. The top 20 origins were included if they had a GDP greater than USD 25 billion PPP and more than 100 resident patent applications. Because of space constraints, only the top 20 origins that fulfil these criteria are presented.
Sources: WIPO Statistics Database and World Bank, September 2025.

A38. Resident patent applications per million population for the top 20 origins, 2014 and 2024



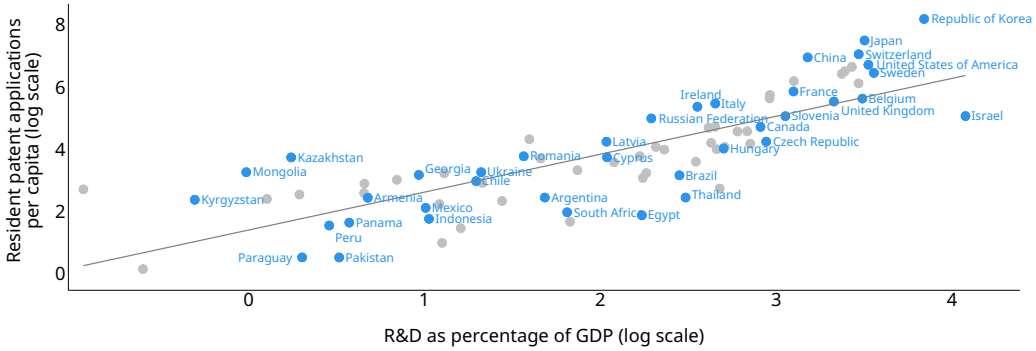
Note: Netherlands is the Kingdom of the Netherlands. The top 20 origins were included if they had a population greater than 5 million and if they had more than 100 resident patent applications. Because of space constraints, only the top 20 origins that fulfil these criteria are presented.
Sources: WIPO Statistics Database and World Bank, September 2025.

A39. Resident patent applications per capita and GDP per capita, 2020–2024



Sources: WIPO Statistics Database and World Bank, September 2025.

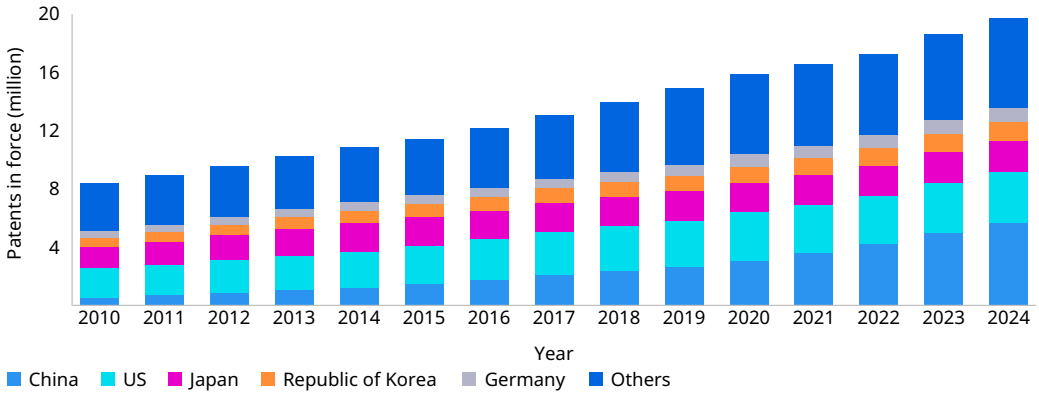
A40. Resident patent applications per capita and R&D expenditure as a percentage of GDP, 2020–2024



Note: R&D data refer to gross domestic expenditure on research and experimental development (GERD). R&D data lag by one year.
Sources: WIPO Statistics Database, OECD, UNESCO and World Bank, September 2025.

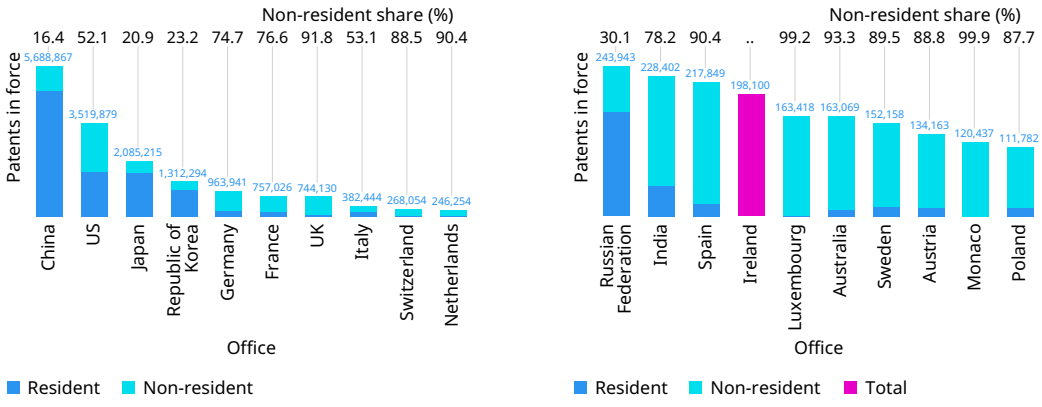
Patents in force

A41. Trend in patents in force worldwide, 2010–2024



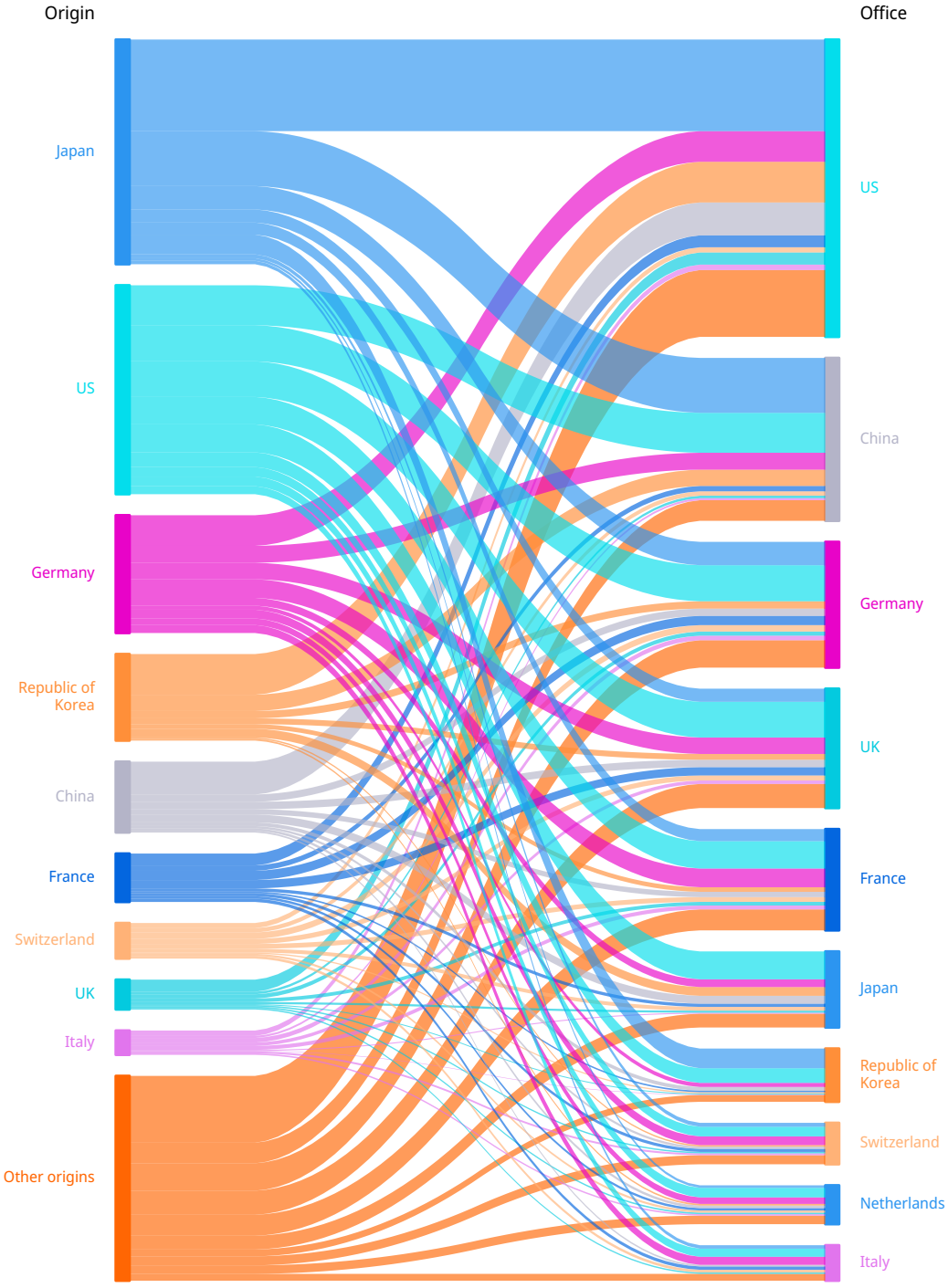
Note: World totals are WIPO estimates using data covering 142 offices.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

A42. Patents in force at the top 20 offices, 2024



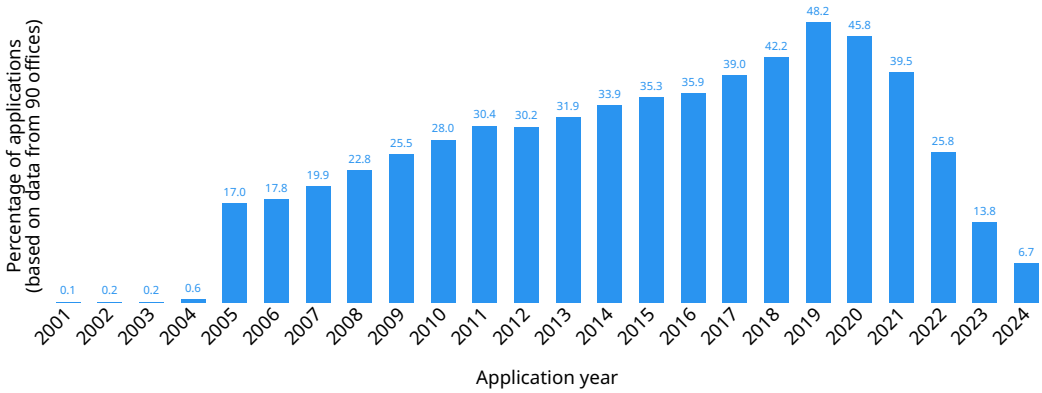
Note: Netherlands is the Kingdom of the Netherlands.
.. indicates not available.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

A43. Flow of patents in force between selected origins and offices, 2024



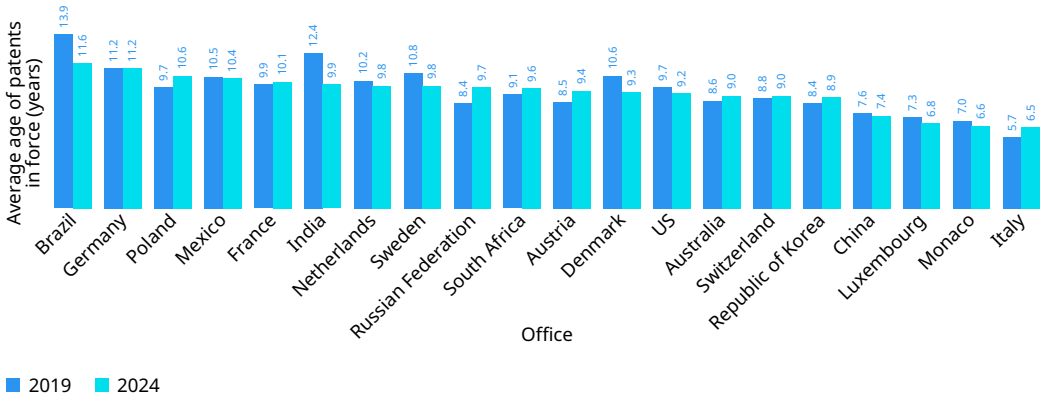
Note: Netherlands is the Kingdom of the Netherlands.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

A44. Patents in force in 2024 as a percentage of total applications



Note: Percentages are calculated as the number of patent applications filed in year *t* and in force in 2024, divided by the total number of patent applications filed in year *t*. Patent holders must pay maintenance fees to maintain the validity of their patents. Depending on technological and commercial considerations, patent holders may opt to let a patent lapse before the end of the full protection term. This graph shows the distribution of patents in force in 2024 as a percentage of total applications in the year of filing. However, not all offices provide such data. Data for 85 offices show that 35.3% of the applications for which patents were eventually granted remained in force for at least 10 years after the application date, and about 17% lasted the full 20-year term.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

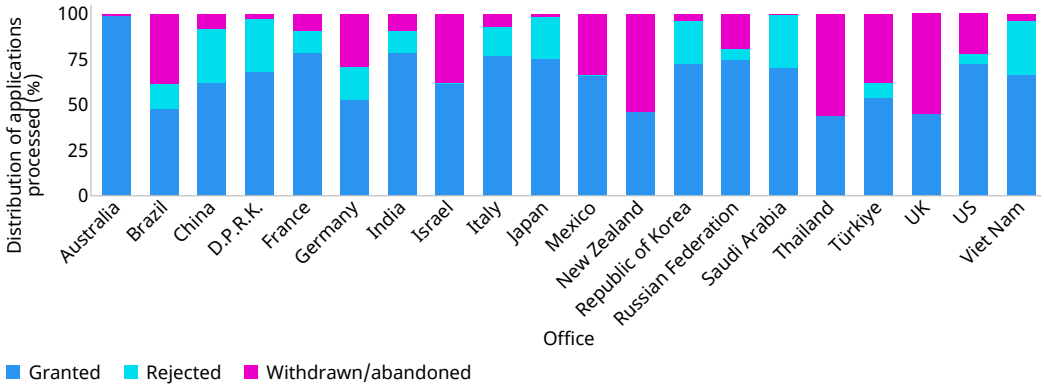
A45. Average age of patents in force at selected offices, 2019 and 2024



Note: Netherlands is the Kingdom of the Netherlands. The average age of patents in force is calculated using the following formula: $\Sigma(p*y)/\Sigma p$, where p is the number of patents in force and y the number of years between filing and reporting year.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

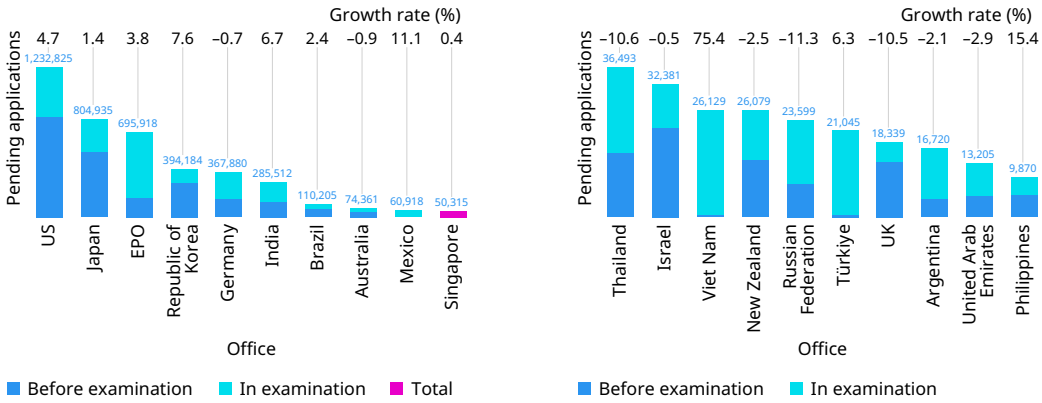
Patent office procedural data

A46. Distribution of patent examination outcomes for selected offices, 2024



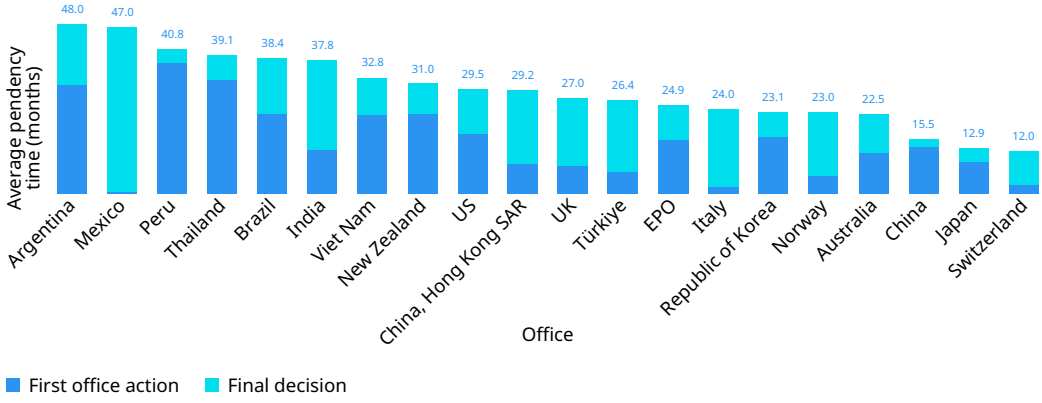
Note: D.P.R.K. is the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Data for the EPO – one of the five leading offices in terms of applications received – is not included in this graph, as figures for rejected and withdrawn/abandoned applications are unavailable. The share of applications granted should not be interpreted as a grant rate, as it is based on the examination date rather than the date when the application was filed. The number of grants in a given year relates to applications filed in previous years. WIPO collects data from IP offices using a common questionnaire and methodology. However, because of differences in procedure between patent offices, data cannot be fully harmonized. Therefore, caution should be exercised when making comparisons across offices.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

A47. Potentially pending applications at the top 20 offices, 2024



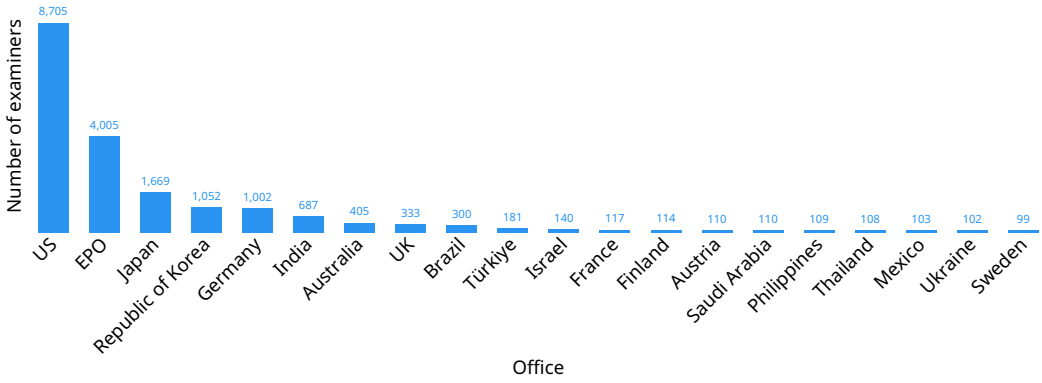
Note: EPO is the European Patent Office. Data for China in 2024 – the largest office in terms of applications received – is not included in this graph, as only partial information is available. That office reported 665,544 applications under examination, which would place it as the fourth largest in terms of pending applications. Application processing varies between offices, making it difficult to measure pending applications. At some offices, a patent application automatically proceeds to the examination stage, unless withdrawn by the applicant; in others, an application does not proceed to examination, unless the applicant files a separate request for examination. To take account of procedural differences, pending application data are separated between (a) all patent applications, at any stage in the process, that are awaiting a final decision by a patent office, including those for which applicants have not filed a request for examination (where applicable), and (b) patent applications undergoing examination for which the applicant has requested examination (where such a request is necessary).
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

A48. Average pendency times for first office action and final decision at selected offices, 2024



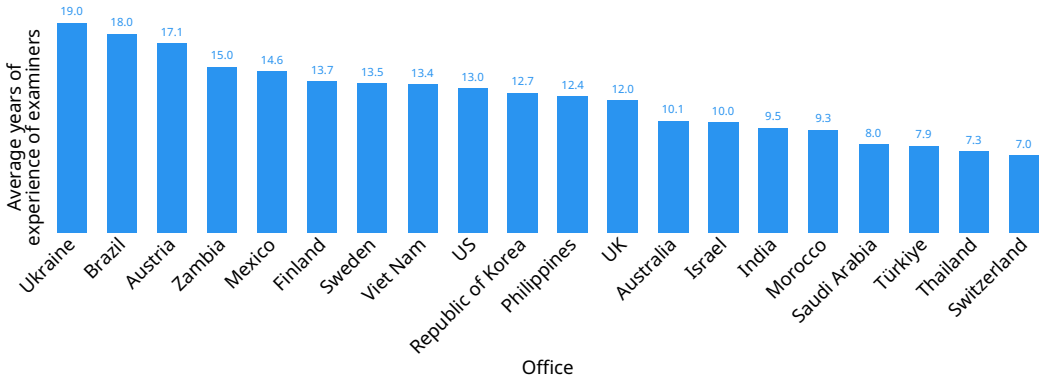
Note: EPO is the European Patent Office. WIPO collects data from IP offices using a common questionnaire and methodology. However, because of differences in procedure between patent offices, data cannot be fully harmonized. Therefore, caution should be exercised when making comparisons across offices.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

A49. Number of patent examiners for selected offices, 2024



Note: EPO is the European Patent Office. The number of patent examiners at the IP office of China – the largest office in terms of applications received – are not available for 2024.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

A50. Average years of experience of patent examiners for selected offices, 2024



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

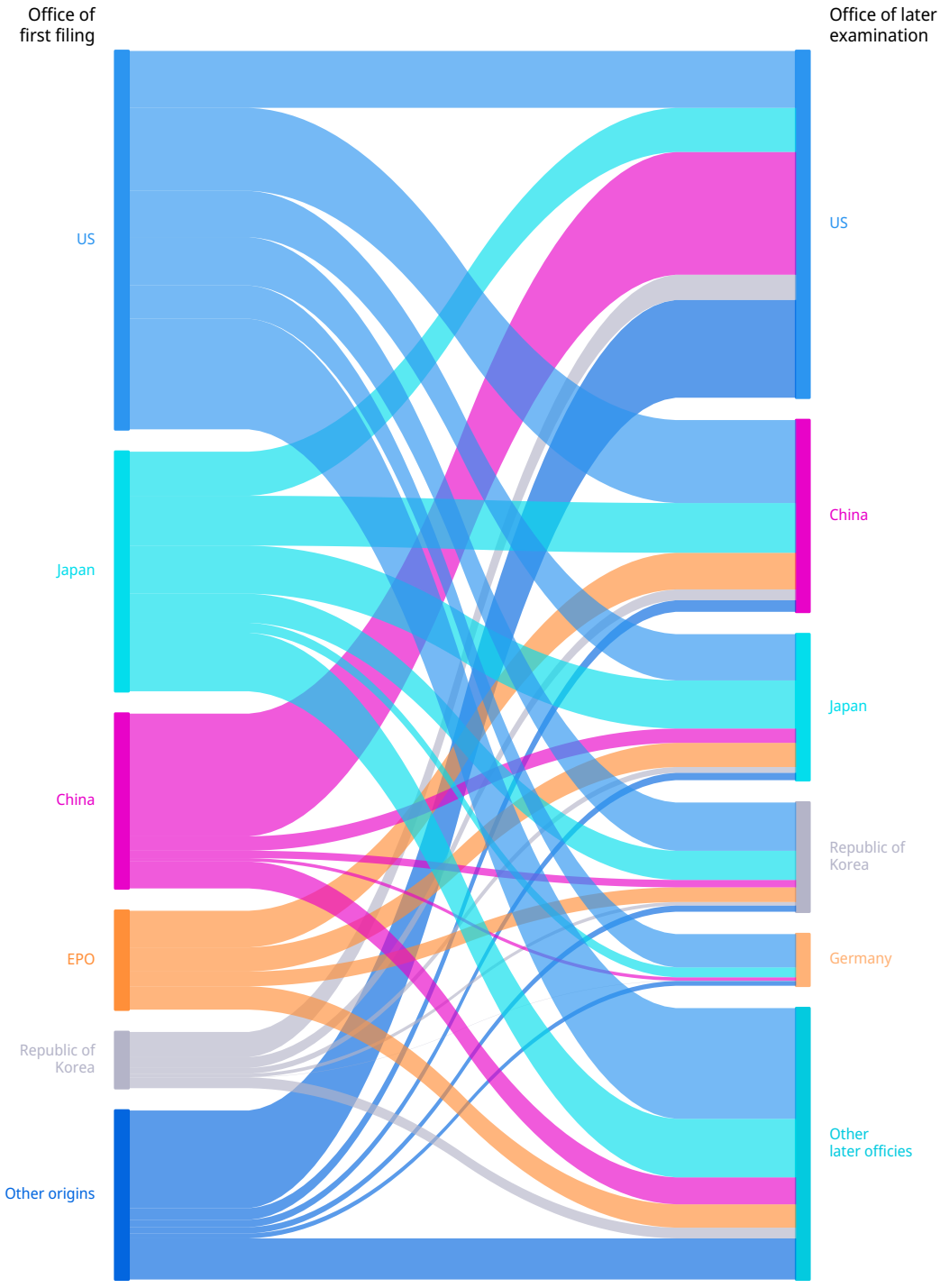
Patent prosecution highway (PPH)

A51. PPH requests by office of first filing and offices of later examination, 2024

Office of later examination	Office of first filing															
	Australia	Canada	China	Denmark	EPO	France	Germany	Israel	Japan	Netherlands	Republic of Korea	Sweden	UK	US	Others	Total
Australia	35	11	17	7	114	12	32	8	57	11	7	10	62	850	66	**1,299**
Brazil		5	84	1	165	20		10	74	1	58	23	6	299	57	**803**
China		18		26	944	6	92	12	1,283		278	3	71	2,138	71	**4,942**
EPO	16	36	249					11	271		111			593	4	**1,291**
Germany	1	3	86						256		7	1	117	858	3	**1,332**
Indonesia									121		7					**128**
Israel	10	2	15		124		2	19	35		8		7	279	8	**509**
Japan	10	10	369	20	623	6	37	8	1,239	3	148	5	41	1,193	51	**3,763**
Mexico		21	71	14		30	110		93	29	6	12	29	268	93	**776**
Philippines									52		9			38	15	**114**
Republic of Korea	15	10	191	14	379	5	16	10	751		89		28	1,244	63	**2,815**
Russian Federation			51	1	33	1	1		12		4			50	12	**165**
Singapore	24	9	88	3	128	1		7	168		28	4	18	286	11	**775**
Thailand									474							**474**
US	69	160	3,164	75		275	568	161	1,137	111	650	164	187	1,466	750	**8,937**
Viet Nam									90		26					**116**
Others	28	3	120	2	38	2	9	3	62	3	12	2	46	190	25	**545**
Total	**208**	**288**	**4,505**	**163**	**2,548**	**358**	**867**	**249**	**6,175**	**158**	**1,448**	**224**	**612**	**9,752**	**1,229**	**28,784**

Note: EPO is the European Patent Office. Netherlands is the Kingdom of the Netherlands. A patent prosecution highway (PPH) is a bilateral agreement between two offices enabling applicants to request a fast-track examination whereby patent examiners can utilize work already undertaken by the other office.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

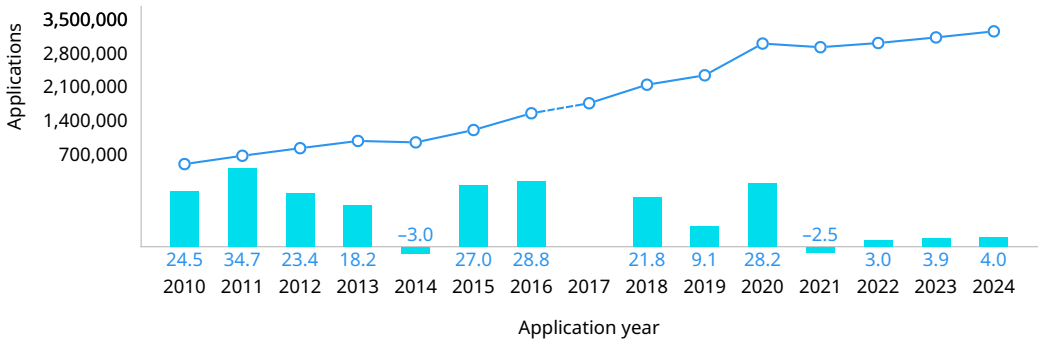
A52. Flows of PPH requests between offices of first filing and offices of later examination, 2024



Note: EPO is the European Patent Office. Japan data refers to the office of earlier examination rather than the office of first filing. A patent prosecution highway (PPH) is a bilateral agreement between two offices enabling applicants to request a fast-track examination whereby patent examiners can utilize work already undertaken by the other office. This graph shows the flows of PPH requests between offices of first filing and offices of later examination.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

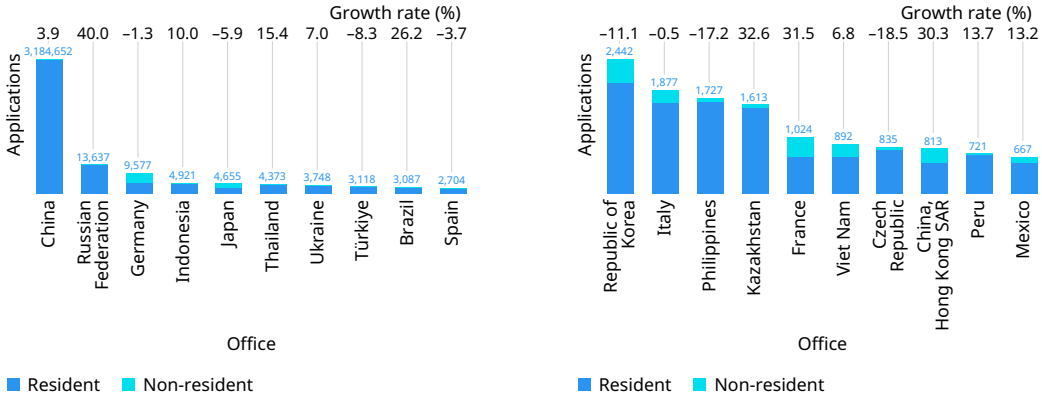
Utility model applications

A53. Trend in utility model applications worldwide, 2010–2024



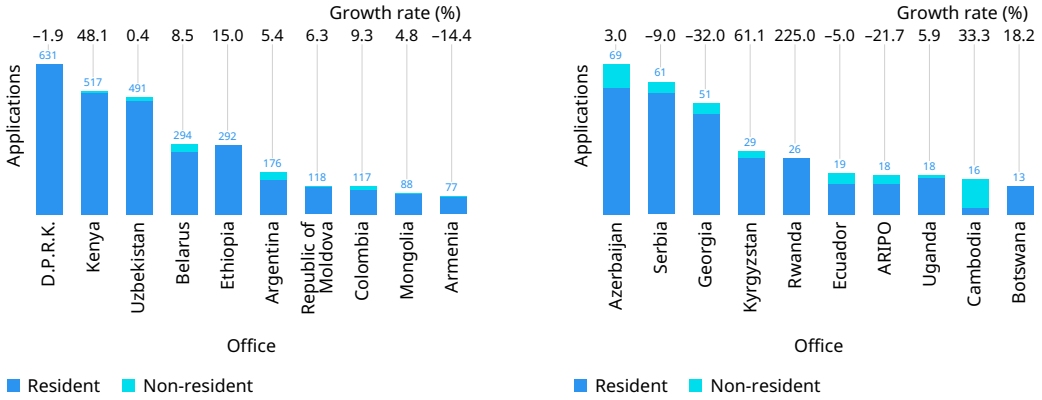
Note: World totals are WIPO estimates using data covering 84 patent offices. Totals include applications filed directly at national and regional offices and applications entering offices through the Patent Cooperation Treaty national phase (where applicable). China's pre-2017 data are not comparable owing to a change in methodology. Due to this break in the data series, and owing to the large number of filings in China, it is not possible to report accurately the 2017 growth rate at world level (see data description section in Additional information for details).
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

A54. Utility model applications for the top 20 offices, 2024



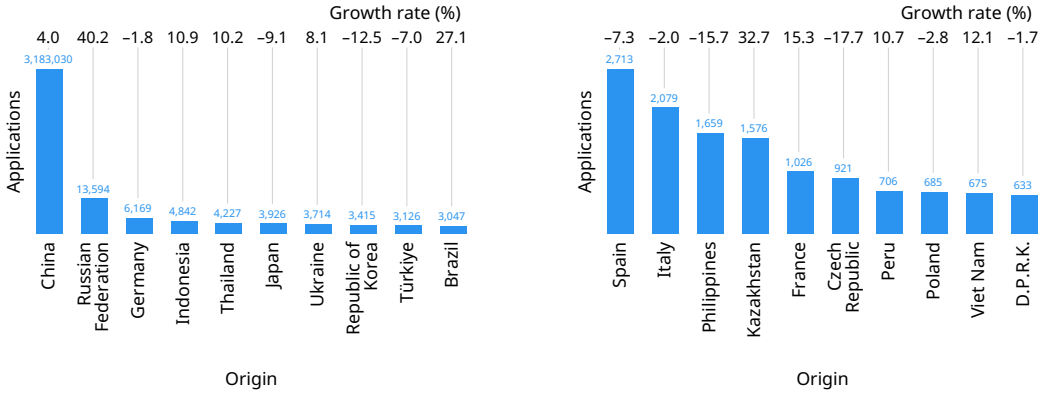
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

A55. Utility model applications for offices of selected low- and middle-income countries, 2024



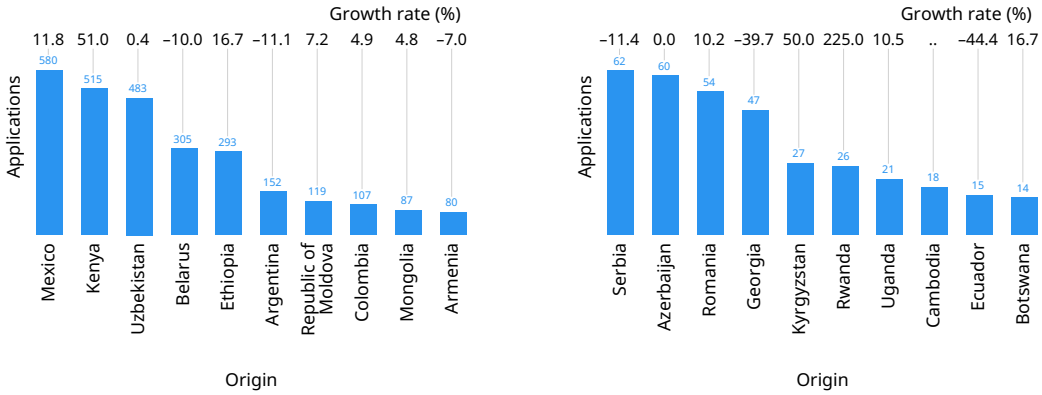
Note: ARIPO is the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization. D.P.R.K. is the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

A56. Utility model applications for the top 20 origins, 2024



Note: D.P.R.K. is the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The origin of a UM application is determined by the residence of the first named applicant.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

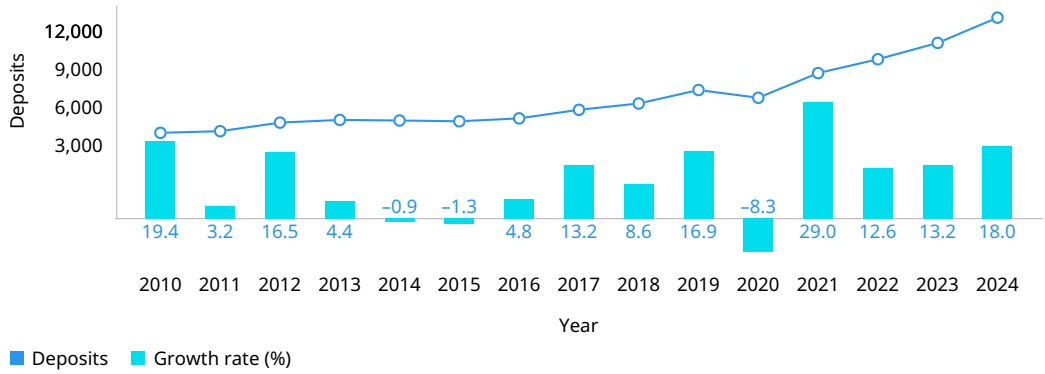
A57. Utility model applications for selected low- and middle-income countries, 2024



Note: The origin of a UM application is determined by the residence of the first named applicant.
.. indicates not available.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

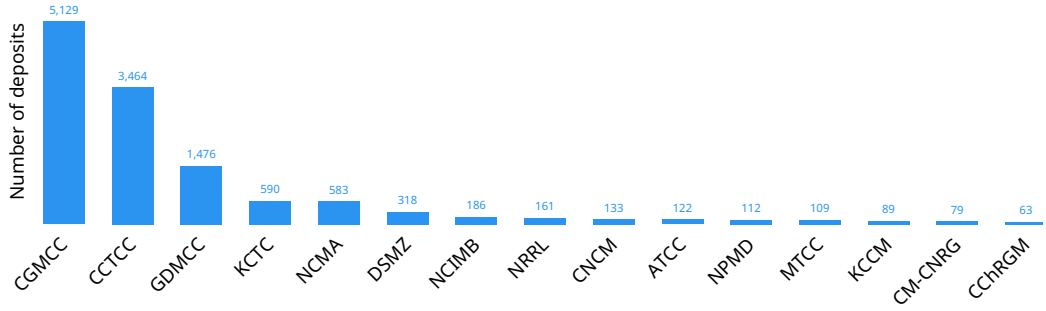
Microorganisms

A58. Trend in microorganism deposits worldwide, 2010–2024



Note: Deposits of microorganisms for patent procedures are important for biotechnological inventions. Disclosing an invention is a requirement for receiving a patent.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

A59. Deposits at the top international depositary authorities, 2024



Note: ATCC is the American Type Culture Collection (US), CChRGM is the Colección Chilena de Recursos Genéticos Microbianos (Chile), CCTCC is the China Center for Type Culture Collection (China), CGMCC is the China General Microbiological Culture Collection Center (China), CM-CNRG is the Colección de Microorganismos del Centro Nacional de Recursos Genéticos (Mexico), CNCM is the Collection Nationale de Cultures de Microorganismes (France), DSMZ is the Leibniz-Institut DSMZ (Deutsche Sammlung von Mikroorganismen und Zellkulturen GmbH) (Germany), GDMCC is the Guangdong Microbial Culture Collection Center (China), KCCM is the Korean Culture Center of Microorganisms (Republic of Korea), KCTC is the Korean Collection for Type Cultures (Republic of Korea), MTCC is the Microbial Type Culture Collection and Gene Bank (India), NCIMB is the National Collection of Industrial Food and Marine Bacteria (UK), NCMA is the Provasoli-Guillard National Center for Marine Algae and Microbiota (US), NPMD is the National Institute of Technology and Evaluation, Patent Microorganisms Depositary (Japan) and NRRL is the Agricultural Research Service Culture Collection (US).
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

Statistical tables

A60. Patent applications by office and origin, 2024

Name	Applications by office				Patent applications by origin		PCT national phase entry	
	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Change over previous year	Total (a)	Change over previous year	Office	Origin
Afghanistan (b)	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
African Intellectual Property Organization	481	179	302	–35	n.a.	n.a.	288	n.a.
African Regional Intellectual Property Organization	775	11	764	–31	n.a.	n.a.	741	n.a.
Albania (b)	..	..	..	..	31	..	..	20
Algeria	1,413	1,084	329	–596	1,116	–296	329	27
Andorra	11	1	10	–3	35	+21	..	25
Angola	68	68	0	–12	68	+68	67	67
Antigua and Barbuda	4	0	4	0	96	+34	4	16
Argentina	3,591	445	3,146	+173	719	+42	..	75
Armenia	19	13	6	–3	69	–15	5	29
Australia	30,487	2,542	27,945	–1,038	10,569	–601	21,228	5,848
Austria	1,835	1,676	159	–87	10,165	–685	375	4,778
Azerbaijan	243	194	49	+11	241	–5	39	6
Bahamas (b)	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	0
Bahrain	393	6	387	–88	22	–21	375	2
Bangladesh	389	87	302	+70	116	+30	..	3
Barbados (b)	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	0
Belarus (b)	..	..	..	..	144	..	..	7
Belgium	1,059	647	412	–136	10,566	–54	..	6,001
Belize	23	0	23	–16	2	–12	23	2
Benin (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	18	–9	n.a.	..
Bhutan	6	6	0	–7	7	+6	..	1
Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (b)	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Bosnia and Herzegovina	47	34	13	–3	59	–16	9	4
Botswana	20	0	20	+7	1	–22	3	..
Brazil	25,597	5,752	19,845	+228	7,988	+703	18,510	1,136
Brunei Darussalam	138	1	137	..	3	..	137	..
Bulgaria	186	179	7	–11	421	–12	3	61
Burkina Faso (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7	+1	n.a.	..
Cabo Verde	2	1	1	–2	1	–1	..	..
Cambodia	151	1	150	+15	11	–12	50	..
Cameroon (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	80	+32	n.a.	1
Canada	35,374	4,304	31,070	–246	24,148	+310	27,176	8,248
Central African Republic (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2	+1	n.a.	..
Chad (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4	+2	n.a.	..
Chile	3,219	390	2,829	–32	855	–24	2,765	404
China	1,828,054	1,672,001	156,053	+150,353	1,795,715	+153,072	87,259	65,212
China, Hong Kong SAR	15,940	495	15,445	–1,844	2,822	+947	..	1,300
China, Macao SAR	57	8	49	+18	12	+3	..	1
Colombia	1,931	270	1,661	–81	465	+35	1,609	107
Congo (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2	–2	n.a.	..
Cook Islands (b)	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Costa Rica	453	15	438	–40	99	–22	434	12
Côte d'Ivoire (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	25	+6	n.a.	1
Croatia	68	62	6	–103	230	–83	5	28
Cuba	42	12	30	–13	124	–123	28	100
Curaçao (b)	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	0
Cyprus	3	3	0	0	264	–16	..	150
Czech Republic	501	463	38	–5	1,465	+4	18	517
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	6,936	6,936	0	+34	6,957	+43	4	13
Democratic Republic of the Congo (b)	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Denmark	1,191	987	204	–90	10,887	–27	63	5,914
Dominica	2	0	2	0	1	0	..	..

	Applications by office				Patent applications by origin		PCT national phase entry	
Name	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Change over previous year	Total (a)	Change over previous year	Office	Origin
Dominican Republic	213	11	202	–26	24	–2	180	1
Ecuador	424	53	371	–9	67	+7	365	8
Egypt	1,835	563	1,272	–231	755	–57	1,245	38
El Salvador	144	6	138	–3	7	–2	134	2
Eritrea (b)	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	0
Estonia	30	27	3	–2	247	–34	2	75
Eswatini (b)	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	0
Ethiopia	100	66	34	+18	69	+8	..	..
Eurasian Patent Organization	3,252	944	2,308	–437	n.a.	n.a.	1,983	n.a.
European Patent Office	199,402	86,395	113,007	–27	n.a.	n.a.	119,687	n.a.
European Union (b)	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	0
Finland	1,829	1,770	59	+84	13,438	+1,792	20	6,167
France	14,129	12,751	1,378	–1,437	51,765	–896	..	23,543
Gabon (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9	+1	n.a.	2
Georgia	189	94	95	–41	109	–3	86	3
Germany	59,262	40,085	19,177	+601	133,485	+374	7,002	47,197
Ghana (b)	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	0
Greece	926	366	560	–152	852	–199	..	243
Grenada (b)	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Guatemala	247	8	239	–27	15	+6	239	4
Guernsey (b)	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	0
Guinea (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2	0	n.a.	..
Guinea-Bissau (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1	+1	n.a.	..
Guyana	20	2	18	–15	3	+3	..	..
Haiti (b)	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	0
Holy See (b)	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Honduras	177	0	177	+10	10	+7	169	2
Hungary	593	480	113	+152	1,212	+178	94	450
Iceland	43	38	5	+22	293	+76	..	124
India	105,157	63,217	41,940	+14,859	76,405	+12,274	32,233	4,181
Indonesia	10,902	2,285	8,617	+348	2,516	+791	8,255	603
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	8,657	8,314	343	–195	8,433	–221	367	114
Iraq	638	556	82	–111	569	–177	77	..
Ireland	132	68	64	+3	6,036	+159	..	2,781
Israel	8,262	1,448	6,814	–991	15,174	–43	7,229	6,237
Italy	10,308	9,120	1,188	+685	26,339	–413	197	10,555
Jamaica	48	3	45	+27	7	–8	44	..
Japan	306,855	237,169	69,686	+6,722	419,132	+4,533	72,888	123,137
Jordan	282	14	268	–35	719	+661	265	590
Kazakhstan	1,121	841	280	+204	975	+142	242	28
Kenya (b)	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	0
Kuwait	683	30	653	–119	88	+22	634	4
Kyrgyzstan	74	67	7	–1	75	–10	3	..
Lao People's Democratic Republic	48	0	48	–7	3	0	31	..
Latvia	87	84	3	–56	192	–43	..	82
Lebanon	223	..	..	–45	0	0	..	0
Liberia	2	2	0	–156	7	+6	..	3
Libya (b)	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	0
Liechtenstein (b)	..	..	..	..	765	..	..	366
Lithuania	63	58	5	–7	332	–112	..	108
Luxembourg	3,833	119	3,714	+1,066	2,288	+30	223	1,635
Madagascar	25	3	22	–1	4	+1	22	1
Malaysia (b)	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	0
Mali (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7	–10	n.a.	1
Malta	22	9	13	–1	301	+14	..	170
Marshall Islands (b)	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	0
Mauritania (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3	–8	n.a.	..
Mauritius	14	7	7	–3	330	+115	..	234
Mexico	16,189	1,172	15,017	+559	1,911	+172	12,325	307
Monaco	2	2	0	–5	83	–19	..	34

	Applications by office				Patent applications by origin		PCT national phase entry	
Name	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Change over previous year	Total (a)	Change over previous year	Office	Origin
Mongolia	186	89	97	+4	100	+21	89	2
Montenegro	16	15	1	+8	20	+3	..	5
Morocco	2,899	343	2,556	+97	421	–23	2,112	32
Mozambique	39	10	29	+13	11	–9	19	..
Myanmar (b)	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Namibia	9	1	8	–6	21	+4	..	14
Nauru	1	0	1	..	..	..	..	..
Nepal (b)	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	3,047	1,781	1,266	–47	26,306	+315	..	14,514
New Zealand	5,962	278	5,684	–297	2,346	–274	4,293	1,072
Niger (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11	–2	n.a.	2
Nigeria (b)	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	0
North Macedonia	26	25	1	+7	41	+11	..	12
Norway	1,271	732	539	–126	4,585	–143	440	2,484
Oman	855	98	757	–19	145	–219	29	22
Pakistan	979	480	499	+16	528	+19	..	3
Palau (b)	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Panama	294	11	283	..	38	..	279	12
Paraguay	381	15	366	..	19	..	..	1
Patent Office of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf	321	43	278	–1,225	n.a.	n.a.	..	n.a.
Peru	1,295	214	1,081	–45	270	+36	1,034	40
Philippines	4,571	873	3,698	–318	1,062	+141	3,503	77
Poland	3,453	3,363	90	–610	5,509	–421	32	983
Portugal	796	743	53	+36	1,741	+105	12	562
Qatar	1,130	21	1,109	+320	129	–52	1,038	39
Republic of Korea	246,245	195,786	50,459	+2,935	295,722	+7,523	43,545	38,915
Republic of Moldova	40	35	5	+4	53	+8	5	8
Romania	810	747	63	–79	1,028	–44	14	75
Russian Federation	26,698	21,502	5,196	+6	24,629	+1,397	4,141	1,873
Saint Kitts and Nevis	3	0	3	+1	6	–1	3	3
Saint Lucia (b)	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	0
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	4	0	4	–3	..	..	4	..
Samoa (b)	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	0
San Marino	533	12	521	+37	85	+50	..	54
Sao Tome and Principe (b)	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	0
Saudi Arabia	8,029	3,108	4,921	+945	6,069	–445	4,565	741
Senegal (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	25	+3	n.a.	9
Serbia	151	139	12	+22	284	+43	9	77
Seychelles (b)	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	0
Sierra Leone (b)	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	0
Singapore	13,421	1,898	11,523	–346	10,180	+909	9,287	4,387
Slovakia	177	167	10	–79	465	–61	3	153
Slovenia	179	154	25	+22	608	+59	..	224
South Africa	8,899	350	8,549	–1,830	1,046	–129	5,559	588
Spain	1,294	1,160	134	–161	8,282	+81	80	4,160
Sri Lanka	434	253	181	+18	322	+23	176	26
Sudan (b)	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	0
Sweden	2,147	1,851	296	–88	20,648	–1,133	46	11,070
Switzerland	1,462	1,191	271	+1	41,064	–935	83	21,916
Syrian Arab Republic	104	104	0	+1	143	+59	16	18
Tajikistan (b)	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Thailand	8,727	930	7,797	+122	1,536	+230	6,936	422
Togo (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	12	–7	n.a.	..
Tonga	5	5	0	–1	5	+5	..	..
Trinidad and Tobago	94	3	91	–40	10	+3	87	3
Tunisia	440	225	215	+92	265	+71	211	12
Türkiye	10,351	10,004	347	+1,610	11,585	+1,477	378	1,301
Uganda	23	22	1	–14	92	+54	..	1

Name	Applications by office				Patent applications by origin		PCT national phase entry	
	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Change over previous year	Total (a)	Change over previous year	Office	Origin
Ukraine	2,559	969	1,590	–352	1,168	–46	1,404	69
United Arab Emirates	3,598	278	3,320	+195	1,182	+180	3,063	382
United Kingdom	18,952	11,105	7,847	–1,011	46,465	–1,694	2,473	21,184
United Republic of Tanzania	132	..	..	+57	..	..	..	..
United States of America	603,194	270,295	332,899	+4,972	501,831	–19,551	108,187	177,170
Uruguay	414	13	401	–37	119	+45	..	47
Uzbekistan	758	507	251	+6	526	–15	224	..
Vanuatu	1	0	1	–3	1	0	..	..
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	260	63	197	+31	80	+64	..	..
Viet Nam	9,904	1,226	8,678	+446	1,389	+271	7,375	40
Yemen (b)	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Zambia	32	18	14	+18	23	+17	12	..
Zimbabwe	39	26	13	+7	31	–2	1	1
Others/Unknown	..	..	..	..	41,066	+7,074	..	4,069
Total (2024 estimates)	**3,725,000**	**2,702,600**	**1,022,400**				**645,100**	

(a) Applications by origin data are incomplete, because some offices do not report by origin.
(b) The office did not report resident applications therefore applications by origin data may be incomplete.
(c) The African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI) acts as the national office for patent applications.
.. indicates not available.
n.a. indicates not applicable.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

A61. Patent grants by office and origin, and patents in force, 2024

Name	Grants by office				Patent grants by origin		In force by office	
	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Change over previous year	Total (a)	Change over previous year	Total	Change over previous year
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
African Intellectual Property Organization	425	131	294	–175	n.a.	n.a.	3,115	+210
African Regional Intellectual Property Organization	455	0	455	–63	n.a.	n.a.	3,065	+91
Albania	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
Algeria	336	97	239	–332	101	–36	7,039	+1,121
Andorra	13	2	11	+1	7	–2	48	+7
Angola	34	..	..	+18	0	0	..	..
Antigua and Barbuda	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Argentina	1,465	159	1,306	–238	294	–38	13,053	..
Armenia	7	2	5	+2	40	+13	17	+1
Australia	19,276	1,193	18,083	+3,703	5,679	–432	163,069	+2,841
Austria	876	766	110	–114	6,306	–597	134,163	–9,372
Azerbaijan	159	128	31	0	164	–33	403	+46
Bahamas	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Bahrain	121	0	121	–19	10	+1	571	+219
Bangladesh	139	..	..	+85	0	–11	2,203	–211
Barbados	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Belarus	303	256	47	+55	381	–19	1,371	–16
Belgium	1,089	603	486	–25	5,688	–522	..	..
Belize	15	0	15	+13	6	+1	..	..
Benin (b)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	30	+19	..	..
Bhutan	..	..	..	..	0	..	6	–7
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Bosnia and Herzegovina	7	0	7	+2	4	+2	69	–5
Botswana	4	4	0	+2	9	–9	..	..
Brazil	12,096	1,607	10,489	–6,191	2,773	–61	106,827	+3,442
Brunei Darussalam	25	0	25	–20	..	..	..	..
Bulgaria	92	91	1	–22	213	–37	13,311	–922
Burkina Faso (b)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4	–4	..	..
Cambodia	60	0	60	–59	5	+5	..	..

	Grants by office				Patent grants by origin		In force by office	
Name	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Change over previous year	Total (a)	Change over previous year	Total	Change over previous year
Cameroon (b)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	35	–21	..	..
Canada	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Central African Republic (b)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2	+2	..	..
Chile	2,033	220	1,813	+88	464	–62	21,079	+3,500
China	1,044,777	938,174	106,603	+123,980	1,013,820	+124,828	5,688,867	+698,234
China, Hong Kong SAR	10,123	220	9,903	–743	1,104	+139	73,249	+1,413
China, Macao SAR	11	0	11	–3	8	0	5,777	+702
Colombia	893	184	709	–190	289	+16	9,009	–22
Cook Islands	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Costa Rica	132	5	127	–108	62	–7	1,462	+60
Côte d'Ivoire (b)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11	–27	..	..
Croatia	3	2	1	–1	62	+5	13,431	+683
Cuba	40	11	29	–8	69	+4	421	–48
Curaçao	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Cyprus	..	..	..	..	139	..	10	–1
Czech Republic	375	347	28	–83	907	–243	50,433	–158
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	4,021	4,021	0	+8	4,034	–10	..	..
Denmark	352	256	96	+26	5,495	–114	109,551	+21,455
Dominica	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Dominican Republic	109	0	109	–12	13	–10	1,194	+76
Ecuador	52	9	43	–15	15	+2	215	+76
Egypt	253	58	195	–42	104	+13	5,107	–158
El Salvador	36	0	36	–20	..	..	918	+26
Estonia	16	13	3	+3	121	+20	10,684	–486
Eswatini	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Ethiopia	44	44	0	+30	44	+31	322	+44
Eurasian Patent Organization	2,908	632	2,276	–879	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
European Patent Office	109,524	48,550	60,974	+4,915	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
European Union	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Fiji	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Finland	591	540	51	+5	5,953	+31	96,416	+23,989
France	9,581	8,823	758	–524	32,494	–2,547	757,026	+21,972
Gabon (b)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9	+5	..	..
Georgia	130	38	92	+6	58	+13	836	+68
Germany	23,944	13,932	10,012	+1,581	71,882	–1,420	963,941	+35,835
Ghana	..	..	..	..	0	..	3,326	+703
Greece	241	231	10	+11	572	–16	27,510	–1,183
Grenada	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Guatemala	14	0	14	–19	1	–5	218	0
Guinea (b)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1	+1	..	..
Guinea-Bissau (b)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1	0	..	..
Guyana	18	0	18	+4	..	..	..	..
Holy See	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Honduras	79	0	79	+11	..	..	446	+18
Hungary	105	72	33	–18	444	–91	35,950	+1,016
Iceland	6	..	..	–2	133	+4	9,501	–58
India	64,941	19,746	45,195	–11,112	27,150	+1,349	228,402	+39,617
Indonesia	5,812	620	5,192	–617	640	+14	..	..
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1,741	1,521	220	–160	1,571	–209	44,453	–1,901
Iraq	185	168	17	–220	172	–172	5,141	+178
Ireland	27	13	14	–24	3,253	–237	198,100	+13,981
Israel	5,149	883	4,266	+221	8,799	–714	41,001	+1,783
Italy	7,678	6,964	714	–670	18,298	–1,369	382,444	–9,661
Jamaica	83	9	74	–13	26	+25	451	+141
Japan	200,284	146,778	53,506	–9,084	266,685	–17,693	2,085,215	+21,539
Jordan	111	8	103	–47	24	–2	..	..
Kazakhstan	562	430	132	+70	506	+3	2,837	–339
Kenya	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Kuwait	74	6	68	+53	45	+17	74	+52
Kyrgyzstan	36	32	4	–14	46	–16	186	–10

	Grants by office				Patent grants by origin		In force by office	
Name	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Change over previous year	Total (a)	Change over previous year	Total	Change over previous year
Lao People's Democratic Republic	14	0	14	–84	..	..	..	..
Latvia	77	74	3	–28	117	–27	10,493	–461
Lebanon	223	..	..	–45	0	0	..	..
Liberia	73	0	73	–124	..	..	..	..
Libya	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Liechtenstein	..	..	..	..	541	..	..	..
Lithuania	75	70	5	+5	286	–26	12,414	–401
Luxembourg	3,098	113	2,985	+947	1,506	–273	163,418	+25,136
Madagascar	26	8	18	–6	8	+2	232	+4
Malaysia	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Mali (b)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4	–8	..	..
Malta	6	2	4	–7	150	–85	7,385	..
Marshall Islands	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Mauritania (b)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2	–1	..	..
Mauritius	4	0	4	0	49	+14	..	..
Mexico	10,907	700	10,207	+436	1,122	+47	111,190	+1,450
Monaco	5	4	1	+1	71	+16	120,437	–1,210
Mongolia	110	60	50	+33	66	+40	1,656	+77
Montenegro	8	8	0	+1	13	–1	..	..
Morocco	646	143	503	+2	186	–4	4,917	–309
Mozambique	19	..	..	+9	..	..	..	..
Myanmar	..	..	..	..	0	..	4	..
Namibia	10	1	9	–5	23	+19	415	+10
Nauru	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Nepal	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	2,631	1,447	1,184	–822	15,252	–1,041	246,254	+19,318
Netherlands Antilles	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
New Zealand	2,921	119	2,802	+982	1,288	–23	23,867	–157
Niger (b)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	14	+5	..	..
Nigeria	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
North Macedonia	14	14	0	–9	21	–3	5,528	–183
Norway	842	479	363	+84	2,797	–440	55,349	+2,205
Oman	32	5	27	–10	24	+5	355	+32
Pakistan	187	37	150	+54	59	0	2,157	+45
Panama	105	1	104	..	20	..	2,076	..
Paraguay	42	1	41	+8	7	–4	257	+43
Patent Office of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf	321	43	278	..	n.a.	n.a.	7,155	+380
Peru	667	53	614	–23	96	–16	4,539	+253
Philippines	2,159	129	2,030	+412	191	+12	15,463	–13,663
Poland	2,043	2,000	43	–218	2,921	–331	111,782	+3,640
Portugal	114	96	18	+7	539	+3	81,509	+25,937
Qatar	244	1	243	..	55	..	569	+49
Republic of Korea	127,806	95,165	32,641	–6,928	153,991	–670	1,312,294	+40,535
Republic of Moldova	38	30	8	–8	41	0	255	–19
Romania	336	322	14	+22	473	–12	27,474	–24
Russian Federation	21,608	16,258	5,350	–1,798	18,002	–1,090	243,943	–6,123
Rwanda	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Saint Kitts and Nevis	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1	0	1	0	..	..	20	+1
Samoa	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
San Marino	529	0	529	+52	30	+8	..	..
Sao Tome and Principe	..	..	..	..	0	..	153	–644
Saudi Arabia	4,355	1,614	2,741	+1,637	3,838	+1,248	14,739	+4,303
Senegal (b)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	14	–7	..	..
Serbia	21	19	2	–2	54	–2	9,368	+368
Seychelles	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Sierra Leone	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Singapore	7,230	512	6,718	+2,067	4,515	+404	49,667	+1,656

	Grants by office				Patent grants by origin		In force by office	
Name	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Change over previous year	Total (a)	Change over previous year	Total	Change over previous year
Sint Maarten (Dutch Part)	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Slovakia	128	116	12	+9	257	+5	21,189	+203
Slovenia	155	135	20	+20	367	+24	18,517	+334
South Africa	6,986	386	6,600	–1,132	851	–56	104,012	+4,385
Spain	577	484	93	–177	4,088	–425	217,849	+16,729
Sri Lanka	186	42	144	–14	71	–26	1,007	–4
Sweden	846	666	180	+11	13,144	–1,082	152,158	+23,390
Switzerland	616	442	174	–46	21,373	–390	268,054	+9,115
Syrian Arab Republic	54	54	0	+7	58	+10	666	+58
Tajikistan	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
Thailand	4,667	391	4,276	+214	736	–56	24,635	+3,357
Togo (b)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	15	+11	..	..
Tonga	2	2	0	+1	2	+2	..	..
Trinidad and Tobago	48	0	48	+11	3	+2	830	–183
Tunisia	251	..	..	–73	0	0	..	..
Türkiye	3,397	3,216	181	+951	4,071	+923	89,401	+9,576
Uganda	1	1	0	..	2	..	17	–27
Ukraine	1,262	386	876	+104	490	–71	20,445	+827
United Arab Emirates	1,508	76	1,432	+232	462	+88	4,587	+534
United Kingdom	8,228	4,339	3,889	–149	23,268	–861	744,130	+45,986
United Republic of Tanzania	55	..	..	+33	0	–2	..	..
United States of America	319,815	142,324	177,491	+4,570	279,368	–15,526	3,519,879	+64,659
Uruguay	212	5	207	–72	49	–1	1,138	..
Uzbekistan	305	222	83	–32	233	+19	1,255	–59
Vanuatu	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	209	17	192	+151	22	+4	208	–321
Viet Nam	4,430	308	4,122	+762	388	0	23,291	+2,699
Yemen	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Zambia	8	2	6	–9	4	+3	8,562	+8
Zimbabwe	..	..	..	..	0	..	403	–37
Others/Unknown	..	..	..	..	20,318	–2,808	..	..
Total (2024 estimates)	**2,111,400**	**1,475,500**	**634,800**				**19,727,800**	

(a) Grants by origin data are incomplete, because some offices do not report by origin.
(b) The African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI) acts as the national office for patent grants.
.. indicates not available.
n.a. indicates not applicable.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

A62. Patent office procedural data, 2024

Office	Total applications processed	Granted	Rejected	Withdrawn or abandoned	Number of examiners (FTE)	First office action (months)	Final office decision (months)
Albania	..	2	..	..	3.0	3.0	18.0
Algeria	1,323	188	1,120	15	7.0	12.0	12.0
Argentina	4,002	1,478	267	2,257	44.0	31.0	48.0
Armenia	17	4	2	11	6.0	3.0	10.0
Australia	19,462	19,276	25	161	405.0	11.6	22.5
Austria	1,300	876	338	86	110.0	8.0	21.2
Azerbaijan	182	126	3	53	12.0	8.0	3.0
Bahrain	161	121	1	39	7.0	4.0	12.0
Bangladesh	..	139	1	..	8.0	18.0	12.0
Belarus	378	308	67	3	12.0	10.0	..
Bhutan	..	..	..	..	1.0	1.0	700.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	3	..	..	3.0	2.0	30.0
Botswana	10	1	8	1	1.0	1.0	6.0
Brazil	25,321	12,096	3,525	9,700	300.0	22.8	38.4
Brunei Darussalam	..	21	..	..	..	..	..
Bulgaria	192	92	61	39	14.0	..	26.7
Cabo Verde	..	..	..	..	1.0	..	..
China	1,678,008	1,044,777	496,733	136,498	..	13.4	15.5

Office	Total applications processed	Granted	Rejected	Withdrawn or abandoned	Number of examiners (FTE)	First office action (months)	Final office decision (months)
China, Hong Kong SAR	171	86	3	82	31.3	8.4	29.2
China, Macao SAR	34	11	22	1	..	3.6	11.0
Colombia	1,914	858	752	304	47.0	24.0	31.8
Costa Rica	..	132	406	..	..	..	..
Croatia	55	3	22	30	6.0	10.0	15.0
Cuba	101	47	12	42	5.0	1.0	39.0
Czech Republic	681	375	121	185	32.0	..	..
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	5,912	4,021	1,738	153	55.0	..	..
Denmark	1,122	352	8	762	52.3	5.8	19.0
Dominican Republic	..	1,196	94	..	..	..	..
Ecuador	500	52	69	379	5.0	12.0	60.0
Egypt	1,603	194	398	1,011	100.0	18.0	27.0
El Salvador	..	..	..	..	2.0	6.0	7.0
Estonia	35	15	6	14	9.0	7.0	31.5
Ethiopia	..	44	..	..	7.0	24.0	36.0
European Patent Office	..	109,522	..	..	4,005.0	15.2	24.9
Finland	1,949	591	22	1,336	114.0	6.2	26.4
France	12,225	9,579	1,526	1,120	117.0	..	..
Georgia	250	130	44	76	20.0	2.0	12.0
Germany	45,249	23,944	8,178	13,127	1,002.4	..	..
Guatemala	..	..	..	..	4.0	..	..
Guyana	..	..	..	..	2.0	..	..
Hungary	489	105	14	370	46.0	1.5	26.0
Iceland	..	6	..	16	..	4.0	84.0
India	82,591	64,941	10,189	7,461	687.0	12.6	37.8
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	4,765	1,741	2,251	773	15.0	1.0	5.0
Iraq	629	185	434	10	..	6.0	18.0
Israel	8,324	5,149	21	3,154	140.0	27.6	41.8
Italy	9,767	7,521	1,558	688	18.0	2.0	24.0
Japan	243,732	183,949	55,807	3,976	1,669.0	9.1	12.9
Kazakhstan	771	612	7	152	30.0	13.0	18.0
Kenya	..	351	..	..	9.0	6.0	18.0
Kuwait	..	..	..	..	18.0	..	..
Kyrgyzstan	..	35	..	7	5.0	12.0	15.0
Lao People's Democratic Republic	..	..	..	..	1.0	..	..
Latvia	100	77	9	14	6.0	..	..
Lebanon	..	..	..	..	1.0	..	..
Liberia	..	..	..	..	4.0	..	..
Lithuania	..	69	5	..	3.0	0.4	4.0
Madagascar	..	26	8	..	2.0	8.0	8.0
Mexico	17,631	11,662	138	5,831	103.0	0.5	47.0
Monaco	..	5	1	..	1.0	2.0	10.0
Mongolia	156	110	16	30	6.0	3.0	6.0
Montenegro	..	8	..	..	2.0	1.0	18.0
Morocco	2,092	646	132	1,314	16.0	4.6	24.3
Mozambique	..	..	..	..	3.0	..	..
Namibia	..	10	3	..	5.0	1.0	6.0
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	3,118	2,631	177	310	25.0	7.7	4.0
New Zealand	..	2,861	..	3,307	87.0	22.6	31.1
Norway	1,440	842	5	593	80.0	5.0	23.0
Oman	202	194	6	2	6.0	3.0	21.0
Pakistan	297	187	1	109	8.0	18.0	36.0
Panama	..	126	..	29	3.0	4.0	6.0
Paraguay	400	42	72	286	..	..	..
Patent Office of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf	..	321	13	..	21.0	16.6	24.6
Peru	..	1,311	346	..	31.0	37.1	40.8
Philippines	3,607	2,195	28	1,384	109.0	6.0	52.9
Poland	3,531	2,107	720	704	73.0	..	32.8
Portugal	249	114	122	13	13.0	..	34.1

Office	Total applications processed	Granted	Rejected	Withdrawn or abandoned	Number of examiners (FTE)	First office action (months)	Final office decision (months)
Qatar	253	244	3	6	7.0	..	42.0
Republic of Korea	167,790	122,382	39,761	5,647	1,052.0	16.1	23.1
Republic of Moldova	45	32	9	4	8.0	3.0	14.0
Romania	867	336	356	175	40.0	30.0	54.0
Russian Federation	27,863	20,739	1,838	5,286	..	3.9	4.1
Rwanda	..	8	3	..	2.0	12.0	12.0
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	..	..	..	..	2.0	0.2	6.0
Sao Tome and Principe	..	..	..	..	4.0	1.0	..
Saudi Arabia	6,210	4,355	1,838	17	110.0	7.0	10.0
Serbia	173	21	48	104	9.0	12.0	18.0
Sierra Leone	..	..	..	..	3.0	..	..
Slovakia	..	128	75	..	25.0	..	..
Slovenia	205	156	6	43	4.0	0.3	4.0
Spain	880	577	114	189	..	..	..
Sri Lanka	508	186	318	4	9.0	39.6	57.0
Sweden	2,206	846	24	1,336	99.9	6.5	28.5
Switzerland	1,722	616	951	155	16.0	2.5	12.0
Syrian Arab Republic	56	21	21	14	5.0	3.0	8.0
Tajikistan	..	1	..	..	8.0	6.0	12.0
Thailand	11,602	5,089	9	6,504	108.0	32.1	39.1
Trinidad and Tobago	..	..	..	..	7.0	..	..
Tunisia	..	251	15	..	4.0	9.0	14.0
Türkiye	7,613	4,084	668	2,861	181.0	6.3	26.4
Uganda	..	..	..	..	5.0	..	..
Ukraine	2,574	1,337	20	1,217	102.0	19.3	24.5
United Arab Emirates	2,317	1,508	3	806	24.0	20.6	..
United Kingdom	..	8,228	..	10,094	334.0	8.0	27.0
United Republic of Tanzania	..	..	..	..	3.0	..	..
United States of America	444,743	324,112	22,121	98,510	8,705.0	16.8	29.5
Uruguay	..	212	811	..	..	..	..
Uzbekistan	606	295	164	147	10.0	4.0	20.0
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	..	525	..	..	6.0	1.0	18.0
Viet Nam	6,674	4,430	2,002	242	66.0	22.5	32.8
Zambia	..	8	..	..	2.0	6.0	6.0
Zimbabwe	..	..	..	..	1.0	..	..

Note: FTE is full time equivalent. Grant data differ slightly from those reported elsewhere in this report owing to different dates of extraction. Every effort has been made to compile procedural data based on common definitions and concepts, but procedural differences make it extremely difficult to fully harmonize such data. For instance, "rejection" is not recorded as a final decision in Canada, because applicants are informed of the action they must take or questions they must answer in order for their application to be considered; and if an applicant cannot provide the required information, they are regarded as having abandoned the application. A similar situation pertains in Australia.
.. indicates not available.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

A63. Utility model applications and grants by office and origin, 2024

	Applications by office			Utility model applications by origin	Grants by office		
Name	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Total (a)	Total	Resident	Non-resident
Afghanistan	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
African Regional Intellectual Property Organization	18	14	4	n.a.	4	2	2
Albania	4	1	3	1	..	..	..
Andorra	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Angola	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Argentina	176	144	32	152	60	50	10
Armenia	77	75	2	80	70	66	4
Australia	85	53	32	127	58	38	20
Austria	342	218	124	435	304	184	120
Azerbaijan	69	58	11	60	43	38	5
Belarus	294	263	31	305	220	211	9
Belgium	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Botswana	13	13	0	14	3	3	0
Brazil	3,087	3,023	64	3,047	725	692	33
Bulgaria	337	326	11	337	367	358	9
Cambodia	16	3	13	18	..	..	..
Canada	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Chad	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Chile	136	107	29	147	89	63	26
China	3,184,652	3,178,314	6,338	3,183,030	2,009,657	2,004,011	5,646
China, Hong Kong SAR	813	555	258	618	659	434	225
China, Macao SAR	64	6	58	6	5	1	4
Colombia	117	103	14	107	69	55	14
Congo	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Costa Rica	7	4	3	4	1	1	0
Côte d'Ivoire	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Croatia	33	28	5	32	22	17	5
Cyprus	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Czech Republic	835	795	40	921	741	695	46
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	631	631	0	633	278	278	0
Democratic Republic of the Congo	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Denmark	85	47	38	117	62	38	24
Dominican Republic	9	7	2	9	6	3	3
Ecuador	19	14	5	15	46	35	11
Egypt	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
El Salvador	8	6	2	6	2	2	0
Estonia	35	31	4	46	31	23	8
Eswatini	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Ethiopia	292	292	0	293	49	49	0
Finland	192	165	27	236	147	124	23
France	1,024	665	359	1,026	595	310	285
Gambia	3	1	2	1	3	1	2
Georgia	51	46	5	47	41	37	4
Germany	9,577	5,241	4,336	6,169	9,064	4,713	4,351
Ghana	13	3	10	3	2	0	2
Greece	31	18	13	20	27	20	7
Guatemala	1	1	0	1	..	..	..
Honduras	5	0	5	..	1	0	1
Hungary	305	212	93	247	150	137	13
India	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Indonesia	4,921	4,830	91	4,842	2,227	2,176	51
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Iraq	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Ireland	642	85	557	104	83	8	75
Israel	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Italy	1,877	1,649	228	2,079	1,295	1,160	135
Jamaica	2	2	0	2	..	..	..
Japan	4,655	2,608	2,047	3,926	4,514	2,538	1,976

	Applications by office			Utility model applications by origin	Grants by office		
Name	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Total (a)	Total	Resident	Non-resident
Jordan	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Kazakhstan	1,613	1,553	60	1,576	1,210	1,180	30
Kenya	517	511	6	515	58	57	1
Kuwait	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Kyrgyzstan	29	26	3	27	18	15	3
Lao People's Democratic Republic	3	0	3	..	2	1	1
Latvia	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Lebanon	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Liberia	3	0	3	..	3	0	3
Libya	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Liechtenstein	..	..	..	7	..	..	..
Luxembourg	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Malaysia	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Mali	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Malta	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Mexico	667	562	105	580	267	219	48
Monaco	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Mongolia	88	85	3	87	47	45	2
Montenegro	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Mozambique	8	2	6	2	8	2	6
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
New Zealand	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Nigeria	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
North Macedonia	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Norway	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Oman	1	1	0	6	1	1	0
Pakistan	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Panama	8	7	1	8	1	0	1
Peru	721	702	19	706	297	280	17
Philippines	1,727	1,659	68	1,659	1,168	1,096	72
Poland	622	580	42	685	474	432	42
Portugal	90	37	53	46	58	21	37
Republic of Korea	2,442	2,021	421	3,415	1,049	895	154
Republic of Moldova	118	117	1	119	65	65	0
Romania	72	48	24	54	33	26	7
Russian Federation	13,637	13,455	182	13,594	8,532	8,393	139
Rwanda	26	26	0	26	11	11	0
Samoa	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
San Marino	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Serbia	61	56	5	62	37	35	2
Seychelles	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Singapore	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Slovakia	308	255	53	316	299	262	37
Slovenia	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
South Africa	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Spain	2,704	2,475	229	2,713	2,349	2,159	190
Sweden	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Switzerland	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Syrian Arab Republic	4	4	0	4	4	4	0
Tajikistan	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Thailand	4,373	4,074	299	4,227	2,020	1,878	142
Türkiye	3,118	3,065	53	3,126	2,996	2,911	85
Turkmenistan	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Uganda	18	17	1	21	4	4	0
Ukraine	3,748	3,683	65	3,714	3,174	3,099	75
United Arab Emirates	24	8	16	72	6	2	4
United Kingdom	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
United Republic of Tanzania	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
United States of America	..	..	..	0	..	..	..

	Applications by office			Utility model applications by origin	Grants by office		
Name	**Total**	**Resident**	**Non-resident**	**Total (a)**	**Total**	**Resident**	**Non-resident**
Uruguay	33	23	10	43	11	7	4
Uzbekistan	491	477	14	483	261	252	9
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Viet Nam	892	670	222	675	445	313	132
Yemen	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Zimbabwe	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
Others/Unknown	..	..	..	1,567	..	..	..
Total (2024 estimates)	**3,254,270**	**3,237,240**	**17,030**				

(a) Applications by origin data are incomplete, because some offices do not report by origin.
.. indicates not available.
n.a. indicates not applicable.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

Trademarks

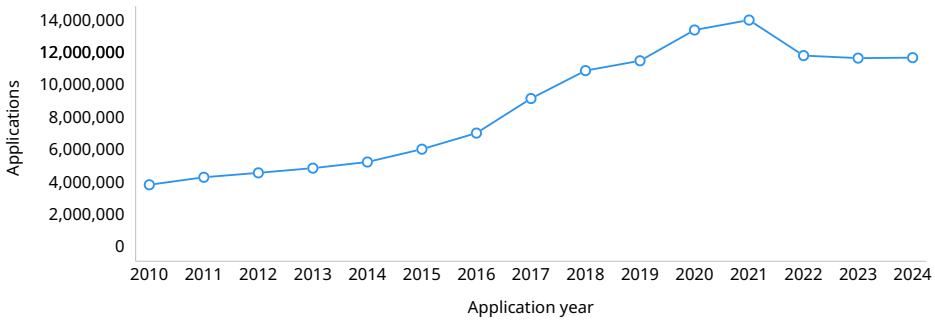
Highlights

Trademark applications show a marginal recovery in 2024

Global trademark applications experienced a slight uptick in 2024, with an estimated 11.7 million applications filed worldwide – approximately 29,000 more than the previous year. While this represents only a slight growth of 0.3%, it does signal a return to positive territory following two years of declining applications (figure 2.1). This recovery, though modest, contrasts sharply with the dramatic surge in applications seen during the early period of the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2020, trademark applications jumped 16.6% as businesses rushed to protect new goods and services amid rapidly changing market conditions. The steep 15.7% fall in applications in 2022 largely explains why 2024 filings exceed 2019 pre-pandemic numbers by only about 2%. The recent declines in 2022 and 2023 interrupted a remarkable 12-year expansion period that began after the 2009 financial crisis. Despite these decreases, the long-term growth trajectory remains notable – 2024 applications were approximately three times higher than 2010 levels, driven largely by double-digit increases in seven of the past 15 years.

Global trademark applications totaled an estimated 11.7 million in 2024, up by around 29,000 on the previous year

2.1. Trademark applications worldwide, 2010–2024

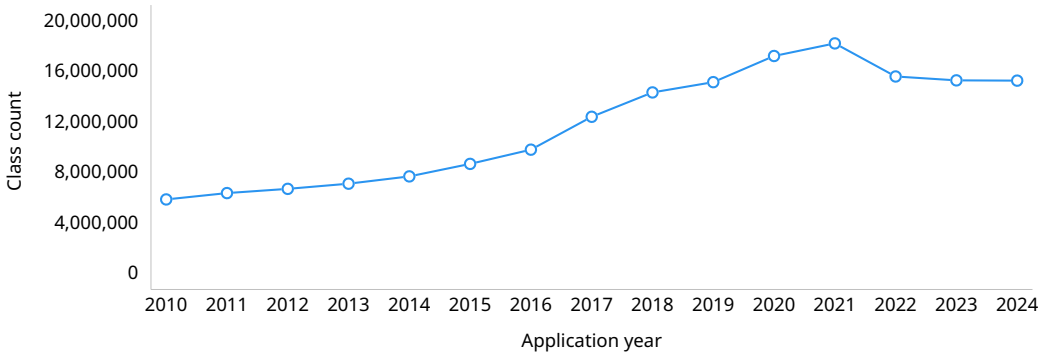


Source: Figure B1.

When differences between filing systems across national and regional offices are harmonized based on application class count, 2024 showed a minor on-year decrease in trademark filing of 0.1%. The total number of classes specified in applications – known as the application class count – declined marginally from 15.25 million in 2023 to an estimated 15.23 million in 2024 (figure 2.2). So, although the number of trademark applications increased in 2024, the total number of goods and services classes specified in them actually declined. The global application class count experienced a steep decline of 14.4% in 2022, followed by a smaller 2% decrease in 2023. Together with the drop in 2024, these three consecutive years of decline are the only period the global application class count has fallen over the past 15 years.

The total number of classes specified in trademark applications declined slightly by 0.1% between 2023 and 2024

2.2. Trademark application class counts worldwide, 2010–2024



Source: Figure B2.

Class count

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

Offices with the largest volumes of trademark filing

The office of China maintained its position as the world's most active office in terms of trademark filing in 2024, despite experiencing a 2.9% decline compared to the previous year. The office of China's application class count of approximately 7 million was significantly higher than that of the United States of America (US), which had a class count of 795,337 (figure 2.3). These two offices have held the top two positions in trademark filing since the early 2000s, but the gap between them has widened considerably over time. China's remarkable increase in filing becomes clear when comparing relative volumes: what for China was nearly three times the US filing level in 2010 had grown to almost nine times by 2024. This surge stems primarily from the high volume of domestic applications filed by residents of China. The Russian Federation (567,227), India (555,613) and Brazil (468,667) rounded out the top five filing offices. Combined, these five offices accounted for 61.5% of all global trademark filing based on application class counts in 2024. Such a concentration represents a significant increase from a decade earlier in 2014, when the top five offices (then comprising the European Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO), China, France, Japan and the US) received 47.1% of global filing.

Of the top 20 offices, 15 recorded increases in trademark filing in 2024 compared to 2023 (figure B10). This marks a significant turnaround from 2023, when 13 of the top 20 offices experienced an on-year decline. The top offices showing the strongest growth in 2024 were Argentina (+17.4%), Brazil (+9.7%), Indonesia (+9%), Viet Nam (+8.6%) and the US (+7.6%). Growth patterns varied considerably among the top offices. Where both resident and non-resident filing increased, overall growth was primarily driven by higher domestic demand at six offices, with resident filing accounting for the bulk of total growth in each case. For example, resident filing in Argentina contributed 16.5 percentage points of that office's 17.4% total growth, whereas non-resident filing contributed only a 0.9 percentage point to the total. Conversely, at six offices growth came mainly from foreign demand. In the US, for instance, non-resident filing drove 5.4 percentage points of the 7.6% total increase, with resident filing contributing just 2.2 percentage points. The offices of India and Italy presented a unique scenario in which growth in resident

filing compensated for a decline in non-resident filing to yield positive overall growth. Unlike the 15 offices that saw a higher volume of trademark filing in 2024 than the previous year, the remaining five top offices recorded an on-year decrease. Canada and the Islamic Republic of Iran experienced the largest declines of 5.5% each, followed by Japan (–4.5%), France (–4.3%) and, as previously mentioned, China (–2.9%). These reductions stemmed primarily from reduced domestic demand with residents filing fewer trademark applications. With the exception of Japan, these other four offices also saw some decline in non-resident filing. However, its impact was considerably smaller than that of the drop in domestic filing.

The top 20 offices in 2024 were distributed across different income levels. Eleven were located in high-income economies, seven in upper middle-income countries (Argentina, Brazil, China, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Mexico and Türkiye) and two in lower middle-income countries (India and Viet Nam). Certain offices from low- and middle-income countries, while not among the top 20, still recorded substantial trademark filing measured in application class counts (figure B11). These included, for example, Thailand (73,552), the Philippines (67,868), Pakistan (59,073), Ukraine (54,742) and Colombia (52,885). Among 20 selected offices in low- and middle-income countries, several achieved a remarkable annual growth rate of 15% or higher: Kazakhstan led with 25.4% growth, followed by Guatemala (+16.8%), Morocco (+15.8%), Mongolia (+15.4%) and Pakistan (+14.7%). Conversely, there were declines at six of the selected offices, with Bangladesh (–7.2%) and Kenya (–3%) recording the largest decreases (figure B12).

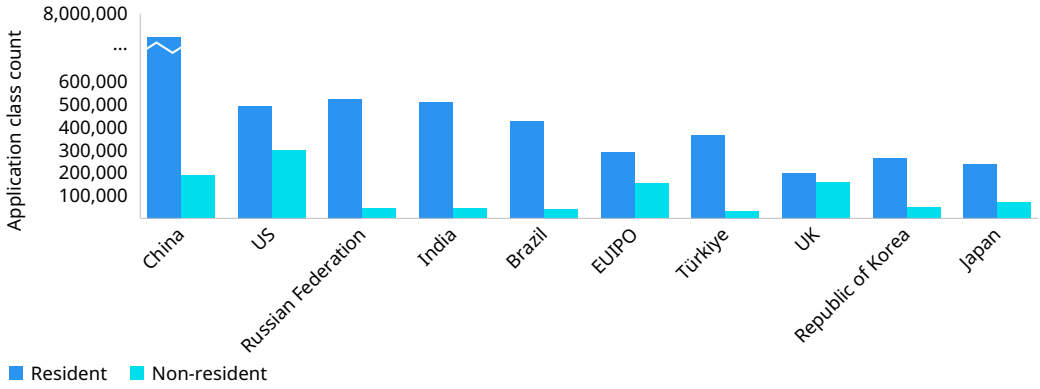
At most offices, the majority of applications originated from residents aiming to secure trademark protection within their domestic jurisdiction. In 2024, filing by residents at their home or regional office constituted 84.1% of the global total, with the remaining 15.9% attributable to non-resident filing (figure B3). Historical trends show that domestic filing growth typically exceeded non-resident growth through until 2020. This pattern shifted in 2021 when non-resident filing surged 21.5%, largely outpacing a domestic growth of only 3.3%. However, demand from both residents and non-residents alike declined in 2022 and 2023, contributing to an overall drop in global trademark filing. Filing in 2024 was mixed: non-resident filing rebounded modestly by 0.4%, while resident filing continued falling by 0.2%. This decline in domestic applications was largely driven by a nearly 3% decrease in resident filing in China.

The share of non-resident filing within the global total has declined significantly over the past decade and a half, falling from 26.7% in 2010 to 15.9% in 2024 – a drop of nearly 11 percentage points. This shift primarily reflects the substantial volume of resident trademark applications filed in China. When China is excluded from the analysis, the decline in non-resident share becomes far more modest, dropping by only about three percentage points over the period.

Among the top 20 offices, five received more than one-third of applications from non-residents – well above the global non-resident share of 15.9%. The EUIPO (34.5%) and the offices of Australia (44.4%), Canada (65.2%), the United Kingdom (UK) (44.3%) and the US (38%) stand out with the largest shares in this regard (figure B9). At the opposite end of the spectrum, nine top offices recorded particularly low non-resident shares of about 10% or less: namely, Brazil (9.1%), China (2.7%), France (5.2%), Germany (10.4%), India (7.7%), the Islamic Republic of Iran (2.3%), Italy (7.7%), the Russian Federation (7.7%) and Türkiye (8.1%). The low non-resident percentages for EU member state offices France, Germany and Italy reflect the fact that many international applicants seek trademark protection within EU countries through the EUIPO rather than individual EU national offices.

At the EUIPO and the offices of the UK and the US, non-resident applicants comprised about 35% to 44% of overall trademark filing

2.3. Trademark application class counts for the top 10 offices, 2024



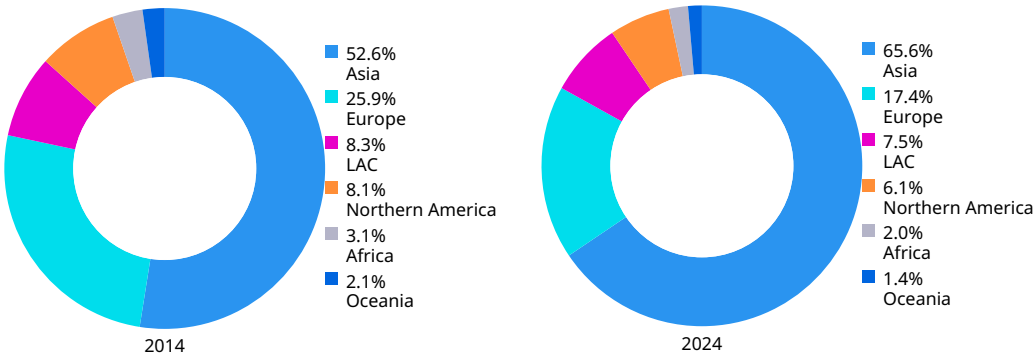
Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office.
Source: Figure B9.

The composition of the top 20 offices in terms of trademark filing remained largely unchanged in 2024, with only one new entrant, Argentina, displacing Switzerland to claim 20th spot (figure B9). However, several offices underwent notable changes in rank within the top 20. Overtaking the EUIPO, Brazil climbed from sixth to fifth position due to a surge in domestic trademark filing. Conversely, Japan and the Islamic Republic of Iran each dropped one position due to a decline in filing activity. Japan fell from the ninth to 10th position, mainly due to a reduced resident filing, while the Islamic Republic of Iran slipped from 10th to 11th spot following decreases in both resident and non-resident filing. The combined effect of declining filing in Japan and the Islamic Republic of Iran, coupled with its own modest on-year growth in trademark filing, elevated the Republic of Korea from 11th to ninth spot.

The top 20 offices in terms of trademark filing in 2024 were distributed across multiple regions. Asia was home to eight offices, Europe six, Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) three, Northern America two, and Oceania one. Asian offices dominated global trademark filing, accounting for nearly two-thirds (65.6%) of all filing worldwide. This represents a substantial increase from that region's 52.6% share a decade earlier in 2014. This expansion has correspondingly reduced the relative shares of the other five geographical regions (figure 2.4). European offices held the second-largest share at 17.4% of the world total in 2024, followed by LAC offices at 7.5% and those of Northern America at 6.1%. The remaining regions captured smaller portions: Africa accounted for 2% of global filing, while Oceania received 1.4%.

Almost two-thirds (65.6%) of global trademark filing in 2024 occurred at offices located in Asia

2.4. Trademark application class counts by region, 2014 and 2024

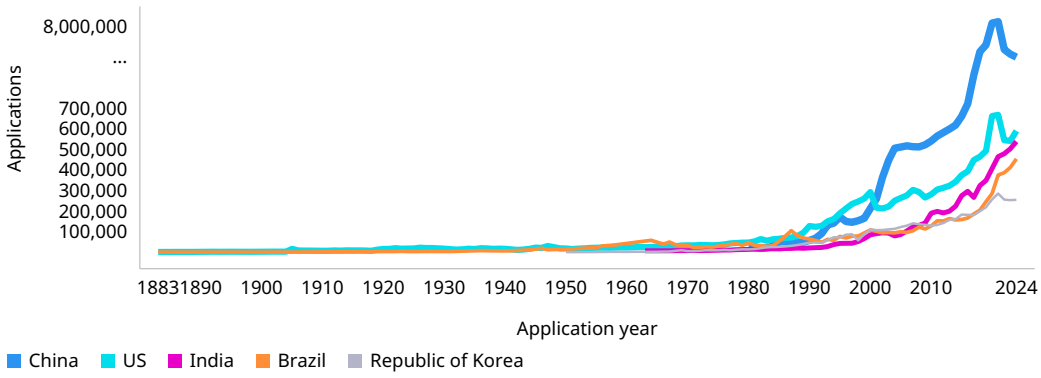


Note: LAC is Latin America and the Caribbean.
Source: Table B7.

Trademark applications filed at selected top offices since 1883

Trademark applications maintained a relatively steady, but modest trajectory until the mid-1980s. The landscape began shifting dramatically in the 1990s when China experienced a surge in filing that continued until 2022, when its numbers began to decline. China overtook the US as the world's largest office in 2001, a position it has maintained since. Despite being surpassed by China, the US office has shown impressive growth. Trademark applications filed in the US have increased more than 2.5-fold since 2001, weathering notable declines during the dot-com collapse (2001–2002), the global financial crisis (2008–2009), and the recent downturn in 2022–2023. Other major offices have also experienced significant expansion. India, which recorded fewer than 100,000 annual applications up until 2006, reached nearly 539,000 applications in 2024. Brazil followed as the fourth-largest office with approximately 454,000 applications, while the Republic of Korea rounded out the top five, with almost 255,000 applications in 2024.

Trend in trademark applications for the top five offices, 1883–2024



Source: Figure B8.

Among top 20 origins, applicants residing in Argentina (+19.7%) and Brazil (+10.4%) recorded a double-digit growth in filing in 2024

Trademark application statistics can be analyzed from two distinct perspectives. Office data captures all applications received by a particular office by both domestic (resident) and foreign (non-resident) applicants. Origin data, by contrast, tracks applications based on where the applicant resides –encompassing both resident filing (applications filed at an applicant's home or regional office) and abroad filing (applications filed at foreign offices). This section presents trademark statistics from the origin perspective, organizing data by applicants' country of residence to complement the picture of trademark filing worldwide. Data by origin can be calculated based on either absolute count (an application filed at a regional office is counted once) or equivalent count (an application filed at a regional office is counted multiple times). Data reported in this section are based on absolute count.

The highest volume of filing – measured in absolute application class counts – came from applicants based in China, whose combined resident and abroad application class count of 7.3 million, significantly outpaced all other countries of origin. The US (836,457) ranked second, followed by the Russian Federation (559,436), India (532,900) and Brazil (436,291) (figure B17). Filing trends among these top five origins showed mixed results. Brazil demonstrated the strongest growth at 10.4%, driven by increases in both resident and abroad filing. India followed with 7.4% growth, while the Russian Federation posted a more modest increase of 2.9%. However, both India and the Russian Federation's growth came entirely from domestic filing, as abroad filing for applicants of these two origins declined. In contrast, applicants from the two largest countries of origin experienced contractions in 2024. China's overall filing declined 1.5% – despite a substantial 20.5% increase in abroad filing – due to the previously mentioned reduction in resident filing. Conversely, the US saw a similar 1.5% overall decrease, but in this case a 3.4% growth in resident filing was offset by a 7.7% drop in abroad filing.

While 2023 saw decreased filing from 13 of the top 20 countries of origin, 2024 marked a turnaround, with 12 top origins posting increases. In addition to Brazil's high growth of 10.4% and 7.4% for India, two other top origins exhibited considerable increases: Argentina (+19.7%) and Indonesia (+8.4%). Like Brazil, growth for Argentina and Indonesia was driven by increases in both resident and abroad filing. In contrast, trademark filing fell for eight top origins. France recorded the steepest drop at 6%, followed by the Islamic Republic of Iran (–5.2%), Italy (–3.4%) and Japan (–3%).

Distinct patterns are evident in resident versus abroad filing preferences. China-based applicants demonstrated a strong domestic focus in 2024, with 92.9% of their trademark filing taking place within China and only 7.1% destined for protection abroad. This domestic orientation has remained consistent over the past two and a half decades, with China-based applicants regularly directing about 93% or more of filing toward their home market annually. Similar domestically focused patterns emerged among applicants from other middle-income countries that recorded substantial trademark filing. Residents of Argentina, Brazil, India, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Mexico, Türkiye and Viet Nam all directed only about 8% or less of total filing toward seeking protection abroad. Within this group, applicants resident in the Islamic Republic of Iran showed the strongest domestic preference, directing only 0.9% of filing abroad. Other notably low abroad filing shares included Brazil (2.4%), India (3.8%) and Indonesia (2.4%).

Among the top 20 origins, Swiss applicants demonstrated the strongest international focus, directing 73.3% of trademark filing toward foreign jurisdictions. Other leading countries in terms of abroad filing included Australia (33.5%), Germany (35.6%), the UK (42.4%) and the US (41%).

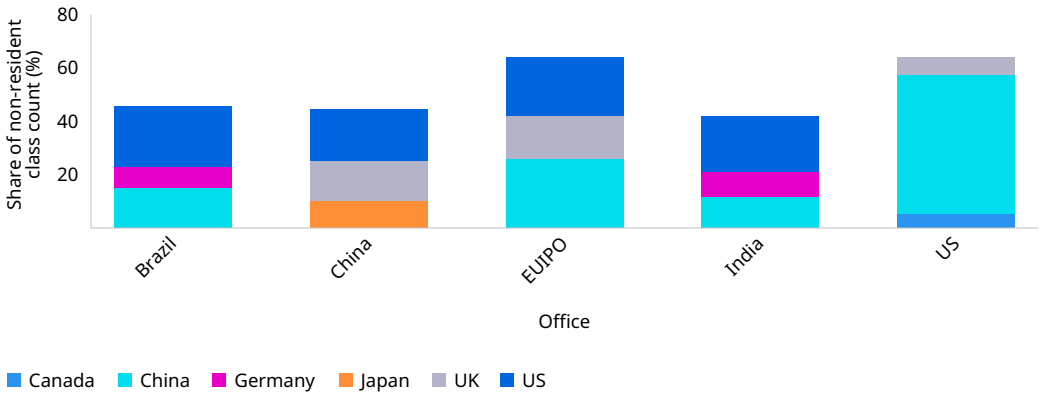
Trademark filing abroad varied considerably among applicants of selected low- and middle-income countries (figure B18). For example, a group of upper middle-income countries showed moderate international filing activity, with abroad filing representing about between 11% and 16% of total filing. This included Azerbaijan (11.9%), Colombia (13.6%), South Africa (10.7%), Thailand (16%) and Ukraine (14.8%). In contrast, applicants from three countries – Belarus (43.9%), the Dominican Republic (31.4%) and Serbia (52.9%) – directed substantial portions of their total trademark filing toward filing abroad. Finally, applicants from seven countries – Kenya, Madagascar, Mongolia, Morocco, Pakistan, Peru and the Philippines – maintained a predominantly domestic focus, with abroad filing accounting for around 5% or less of total trademark filing.

Applicants consider multiple factors when selecting foreign jurisdictions for trademark protection. They include market attractiveness for their goods and services, geographical proximity and historical ties between their home country and the destination country. These strategic considerations are reflected in the filing patterns at major offices in 2024. China received nearly half (44.6%) of its foreign applications from three key sources: the US led, with 19.4% of all non-resident trademark filing, followed by the UK (15.1%) and Japan (10.1%) (figure 2.5). A somewhat reverse pattern emerged in the US, where China-based applicants dominated foreign filing activity, accounting for 52% of all non-resident filing. UK applicants contributed 6.5% and Canadian applicants 5.4%, bringing the combined share for these three origins to 63.9% of total foreign filing in the US. India's foreign application landscape was more balanced, with the top three sources – the US (20.8%), China (11.8%) and Germany (9.4%) – collectively accounting for 42% of non-resident filing in India. Like the US, the EUIPO showed a high concentration of foreign applications from top origins, with 63.8% originating from just three countries: China (26.1%), the US (21.9%) and the UK (15.8%).

Expanding to include the top 20 offices, China-based applicants emerged as the dominant source of foreign trademark filing across the top offices in 2024, leading non-resident filing at 12 of the other 19 top offices. Their non-resident share was particularly strong at several key offices, representing 39.2% of foreign filing in Germany, 27.2% in Japan and, as noted earlier, 26.1% at the EUIPO and over half (52%) of all foreign filing in the US. Applicants based in the US held the leading position among foreign filers at seven of the remaining top offices. Their share of non-resident filing ranged from the aforementioned 19.4% in China to over one-third at the offices of neighboring Canada (36.9%) and Mexico (34.3%). Applicants residing in Germany played a significant role in non-resident filing at the office of Türkiye, accounting for the largest volume at 14.4%, while Swiss applicants ranked as the second largest source of foreign filing in neighboring France (11.9%) and Germany (9.6%).

US-based applicants led foreign trademark filing in Brazil, China and India, while China-based applicants were the primary foreign filers at the EUIPO and in the US

2.5. Share of total non-resident filing by origin at selected offices, 2024



Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office.
Source: Figure B22.

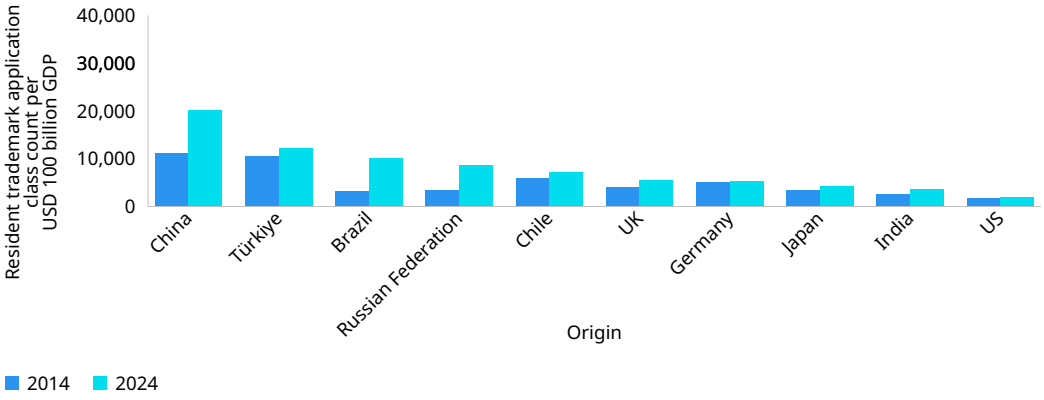
Adjusting for GDP and population

Cross-country variations in trademark filing largely reflect differences in economic size and structure. To account for these dissimilarities, it is informative to examine resident trademark application class counts relative to both gross domestic product (GDP) and population size.

When resident trademark applications are viewed in terms of class counts and adjusted according to GDP, countries with a relatively lower number of classes specified in resident applications, like Brazil and Türkiye, can rank higher than countries, such as India and the US, that have higher class counts. Among selected origins, China (20,198), followed by Türkiye (12,144), Brazil (10,226), the Russian Federation (8,599) and Chile (7,270) exhibited some of the highest ratios of resident application class counts to GDP in 2024 (figure 2.6). This GDP-adjusted perspective highlights the intensity of trademark filing relative to economic output. The decade from 2014 to 2024 saw substantial increases in resident application class counts per unit of GDP for several countries. China experienced the largest increase at 9,030 additional classes per unit of GDP, followed by Brazil (+6,893) and the Russian Federation (+5,210).

Brazil, China and the Russian Federation all significantly increased their resident application class count per unit of GDP between 2014 and 2024

2.6. Resident trademark application class count per USD 100 billion GDP for selected origins, 2014 and 2024



Source: Figure B30.

Examining resident application class count per million population provides another perspective on filing intensity across countries. In 2024, the Republic of Korea, with a population of about 51.8 million, recorded a particularly intensive resident application class count of 5,130 per million population – the highest ratio across all selected countries of origin (figure B31). China, home to 1.4 billion people, also had a relatively high class count per million population ratio of 4,816. Despite having a significantly smaller population of around 5.3 million in 2024, New Zealand displayed a comparatively high ratio of resident application class count per million population at 3,783. The other selected countries of origin are clustered into several distinct groups. In addition to containing New Zealand, a high filing activity tier included Türkiye (4,286), the Russian Federation (3,648), Germany (3,339) and the UK (2,894). A moderate filing activity group encompassed Spain (2,088), Brazil (2,009), Japan (1,939), Argentina (1,836), Uruguay (1,747), the US (1,451) and Botswana (1,395). Canada (1,134) and Mexico (1,216) showed similar moderate levels, while India, Indonesia, Morocco and Thailand recorded the lowest ratios, ranging between approximately 350 and 730 classes per million population.

Which specific classes and industries attracted the most intensive filing from applicants seeking protection abroad?

Trademarks are registered in relation to particular classes of goods or services. The Nice Classification of goods and services is used in the international trademark system and at certain national and regional offices. Nice classification statistics provide insights into the relative importance of different goods and services. In 2024, goods class 9 – including scientific, photographic, measuring instruments, recording equipment, computers and software – featured in 11.3% of all reported non-resident trademark filing by class (figure B23). Nice class 9 was followed by services class 35 (7.2%), which covers advertising, business management, business administration and office functions, and by services class 42 (5.7%) and goods classes 5 (5.6%) and 3 (5%). Services class 42 includes scientific and technological services, as well as the design and development of computer hardware and software. Goods class 5 relates to pharmaceutical preparations, baby food, dietary supplements for humans and animals, disinfectants, fungicides and herbicides, and goods class 3 covers, among other things, cleaning preparations, soaps, perfumes and cosmetics. Of the 45 total Nice classes, the top five (9, 35, 42, 5 and 3) were specified in more than one-third (34.8%) of all reported non-resident trademark filing worldwide.

Service-related classes represented 28% of all Nice classes specified in applications filed abroad in 2024, despite services comprising only 11 of the 45 total Nice classes (figure B24). This proportion varied significantly across a selection of offices. The lowest service shares appeared at the offices of China, India, Indonesia and Viet Nam, where services classes accounted for about between 28% and 32% of total filing. A middle tier included the EUIPO and the offices of Australia, Canada, Germany, Japan, the Russian Federation, the UK and the US, where services classes were represented approximately between 36% and 42% of applications. Services classes dominated filing at several selected offices, exceeding half of total filing in five: Brazil led with 66.3%, followed by France (51.5%), Türkiye (51.2%), Argentina (50.5%) and Mexico (50.2%) (figure B27).

Grouping the 45 Nice classes into 10 distinct industry sectors offers valuable insights. In 2024, the research and technology sector attracted the largest filing volumes by applicants seeking trademark protection abroad, constituting 19.3% of global reported non-resident trademark filing (figure B25). It was followed by the health (14.1%), clothing and accessories (12.2%) and leisure and education (10.4%) sectors. Trademarks relating to agriculture (10.1%), household equipment (9.3%) and business services (9.1%) accounted for the next largest shares of the total. In contrast, industries linked to chemicals (3.2%), construction (5.4%) and transportation (6.9%) received the smallest proportions of filing abroad.

Research and technology was the sector that attracted the biggest proportion of total filing at the EUIPO (21.4%), as well as at the offices of Japan (18.7%), the UK (20.2%) and the US (18.1%) (figure B26). In China (27.5%), the agricultural sector was the predominant choice, while also accounting for the second largest proportion in India (15.4%), the Republic of Korea (18.4%) and Türkiye (15%), and ranking third in the Russian Federation (12.3%). Business services topped the list of industry sectors in Brazil (26.6%), the Republic of Korea (19.1%) and Türkiye (25.2%), accounting for the largest share of total trademark filing, and was the second top sector in China (13.5%), the Russian Federation (13.4%) and at the EUIPO (12.1%). Clothing and accessories was the sector that garnered the largest share of filing in the Russian Federation (14.8%), whereas it was the third largest sector in the UK (12.6%) and the US (14.5%). Filing for trademarks associated with the health sector constituted the largest proportion of filing in India (23%) and the third largest in China (13.2%). Filing related to leisure and education featured as the second top sector at the offices of Brazil, Japan, the UK and the US, and as third top sector at the EUIPO.

Global trademark registrations reached approximately 8.3 million in 2024

After concluding the examination process, an office may decide to register a trademark. Registration numbers can fluctuate greatly from year to year, due in part not only to a rise or fall in the volume of applications received in any given year, but also to the amount of resources an office is able to dedicate to examining trademark applications. For this reason, it is not possible to accurately compare the number of applications filed at a particular office in any given year with the number of registrations issued by that office in the same year.

The estimated 8.3 million trademark registrations recorded worldwide in 2024 marks a return to growth following two years of decline. At 9.2%, the increase is equivalent to almost 702,000 more registrations compared to the previous year (figure B4).

Just as class counts make application filing activity internationally comparable, they also enable a more meaningful comparison of registrations. In 2024, an estimated 11 million classes were specified in the abovementioned 8.3 million trademark registrations, reflecting a 7.2% increase compared to the previous year's total (figure B5). Unlike 2023, when many offices recorded a decline in registrations compared to the previous year, 13 of the top 20 offices recorded growth from 2023 to 2024. Notably, registrations measured in class counts at the office of China rose by 9.1% from 2023 to 2024, representing almost 399,000 more than in the previous year. Similarly, the office of India recorded a registration class count in 2024 that exceeded the level recorded in 2023 by almost 238,500. These two offices contributed most to the global increase in trademark registrations.

China's office registered trademarks in which about 4.8 million classes were specified, with that office accounting for a sizable 43.5% of all trademark registration class counts recorded worldwide in 2024. Following China were the offices of the US (526,123), India (490,896), the EUIPO (412,375) and the office of the UK (330,823) (figure B15). Combined, these four offices accounted for almost 16% of all registration activity.

Apart from China, six additional offices among the top 20 in terms of registration activity experienced increases of greater than 9% in 2024. The most significant increase of 94.5% was observed at the office of India, primarily attributed to expanded staffing for application processing, followed by the offices of Viet Nam (+34.3%), Indonesia (+20.1%), Argentina (+19.2%), the US (+18%) and the Russian Federation (+10.6%). In contrast, four top offices recorded a decline of almost 10% or more compared to the previous year. This group comprised Brazil (–19.8%), the Islamic Republic of Iran (–9.5%), Italy (–12.7%) and the Republic of Korea (–9.7%).

Active trademark registrations grew 6.1% globally in 2024

Unlike most forms of intellectual property (IP), trademarks can be maintained indefinitely through the payment of a renewal fee at defined intervals. In 2024, there were an estimated 93.2 million active trademark registrations across 155 IP offices globally, representing an increase of 6.1% compared to 2023 (figure B34).

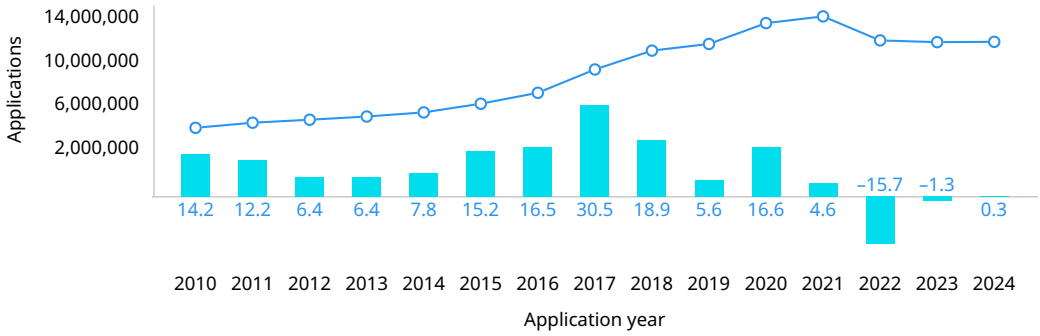
Once again, the office of China had by far the highest number of trademark registrations in force in 2024, with a total of almost 49.8 million (figure B35). It was followed by the offices of the US (3.6 million) and India (3 million), and by the offices of Brazil and the UK with approximately 2.6 million each. The EUIPO and the offices of France, Japan, Mexico and the Republic of Korea reported figures ranging from about 1.7 to 2.3 million active trademark registrations. The offices of Argentina (1,017,050) and Germany (1,005,301) reported a comparable stock of trademark registrations in force, while Australia (879,331) and Spain (859,333) recorded similar counts.

Around 23.8 million trademark registrations in force at 86 offices lend themselves to being distributed according to the year in which they were initially registered. They represent about 62% of a total of approximately 38.5 million trademark registrations recorded at these offices between 2000 and 2024. Almost one-quarter (24.5%) of the trademarks registered in 2000 remained in force in 2024, showcasing the enduring value of marks (figure B36). For trademarks registered in 2018 or later, the percentage consistently surpasses 80%. More than half (53.8%) of the 23.8 million registrations in force were registered relatively recently, dating back no earlier than 2018.

Trademark statistics

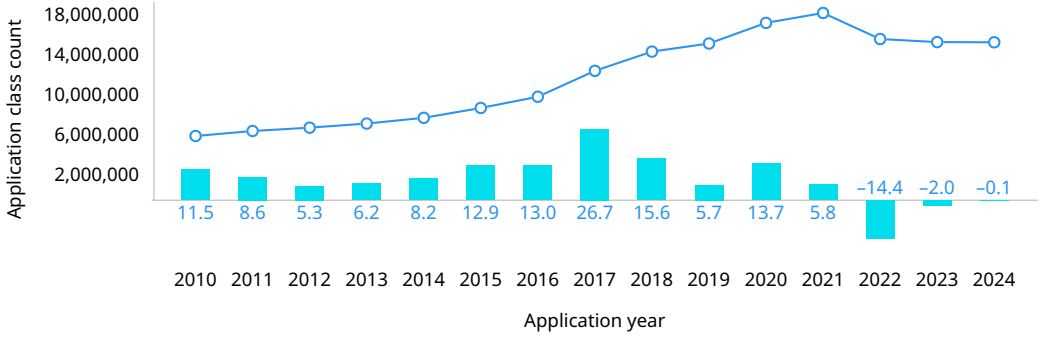
Trademark applications and registrations worldwide

B1. Trend in trademark applications worldwide, 2010–2024



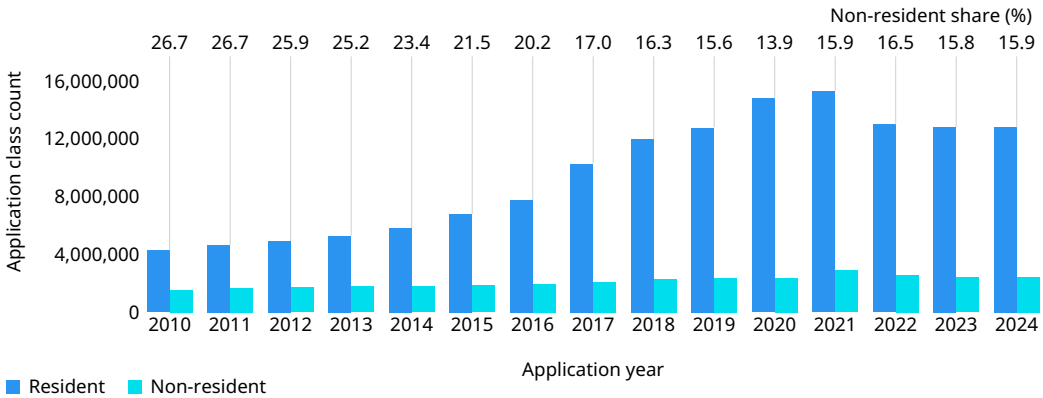
Note: World totals are WIPO estimates using data covering 170 IP offices. Each total includes the number of applications filed directly at national or regional offices (the Paris route), as well as the number of designations received by offices via the Madrid System (where applicable).
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

B2. Trend in trademark application class counts worldwide, 2010–2024



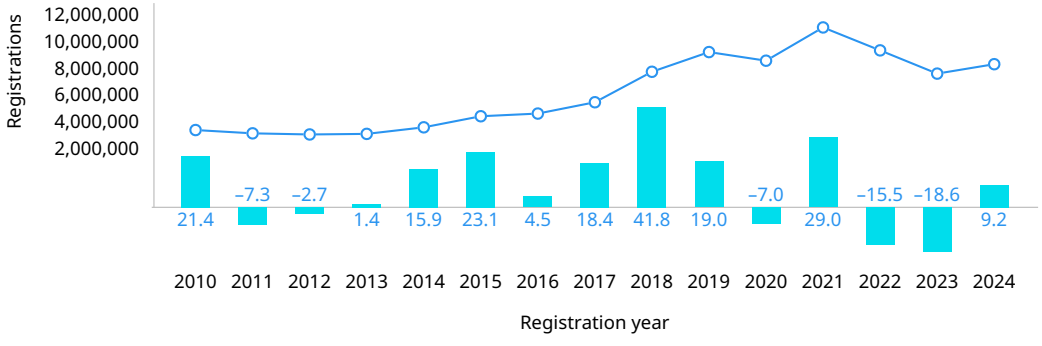
Note: World totals are WIPO estimates using data covering 170 IP offices. Totals include class counts in applications filed directly at national and regional offices (the Paris route), as well as class counts in designations received by offices via the Madrid System (where applicable). See glossary for definition of class count.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

B3. Resident and non-resident trademark application class counts worldwide, 2010–2024



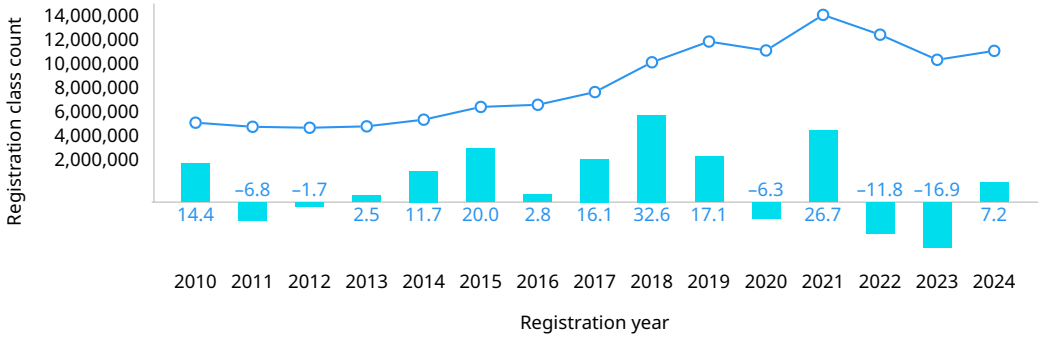
Note: World totals are WIPO estimates using data covering 170 IP offices. Totals include class counts in applications filed directly at national and regional offices (the Paris route), as well as class counts in designations received by offices via the Madrid System (where applicable). See glossary for definitions of class count, resident and non-resident.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

B4. Trend in trademark registrations worldwide, 2010–2024



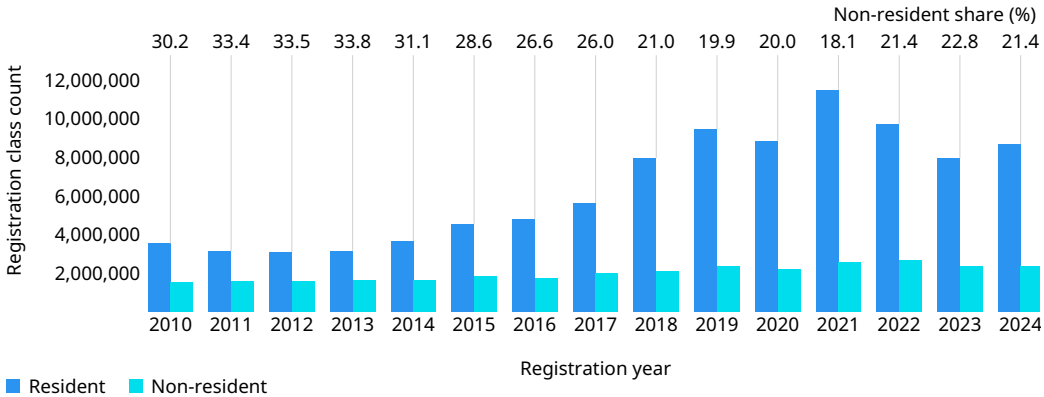
Note: World totals are WIPO estimates using data covering 170 IP offices. Each total includes the number of registrations issued by national and regional offices for applications filed directly at offices (the Paris route), as well as the number of designations received by offices via the Madrid System (where applicable).
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

B5. Trend in trademark registration class counts worldwide, 2010–2024



Note: World totals are WIPO estimates using data covering 170 IP offices. Totals include class counts in registrations issued by national and regional offices for applications filed directly at offices (the Paris route), as well as designations received by offices via the Madrid System (where applicable). See glossary for definition of class count.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

B6. Resident and non-resident trademark registration class counts worldwide, 2010–2024



Note: World totals are WIPO estimates using data covering 170 IP offices. Totals include class counts in registrations issued by national and regional offices for applications filed directly at offices (the Paris route), as well as for designations received by offices via the Madrid System (where applicable). See glossary for definitions of class count, resident and non-resident.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

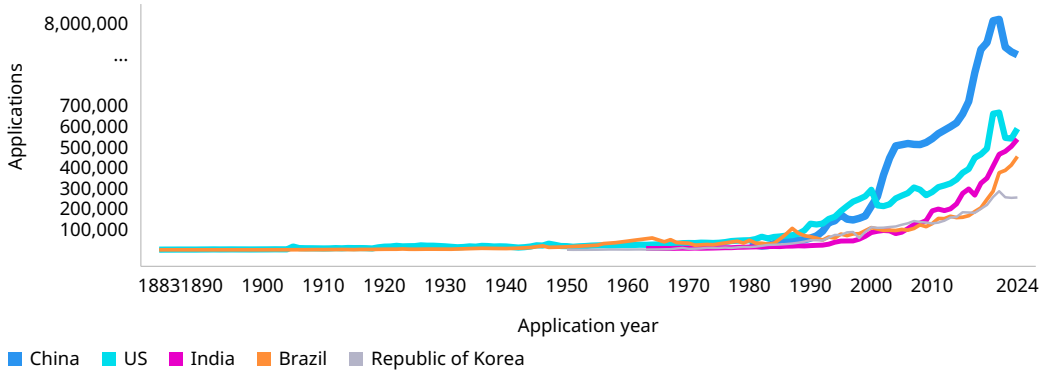
Trademark applications and registrations by office

B7. Trademark application class counts by region, 2014 and 2024

Region	Application class count 2014	Application class count 2024	Resident share (%) 2014	Resident share (%) 2024	Share of world total (%) 2014	Share of world total (%) 2024	Average growth (%) 2014–2024
Africa	238,000	300,700	45.5	55.8	3.1	2.0	2.4
Asia	4,020,500	9,990,000	83.2	90.9	52.6	65.6	9.5
Europe	1,978,600	2,655,100	74.2	76.3	25.9	17.4	3.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	632,500	1,145,400	64.1	76.8	8.3	7.5	6.1
Northern America	618,300	930,000	71.4	58.1	8.1	6.1	4.2
Oceania	160,000	207,100	54.8	50.8	2.1	1.4	2.6
World	**7,647,900**	**15,228,300**	**76.6**	**84.1**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**7.1**

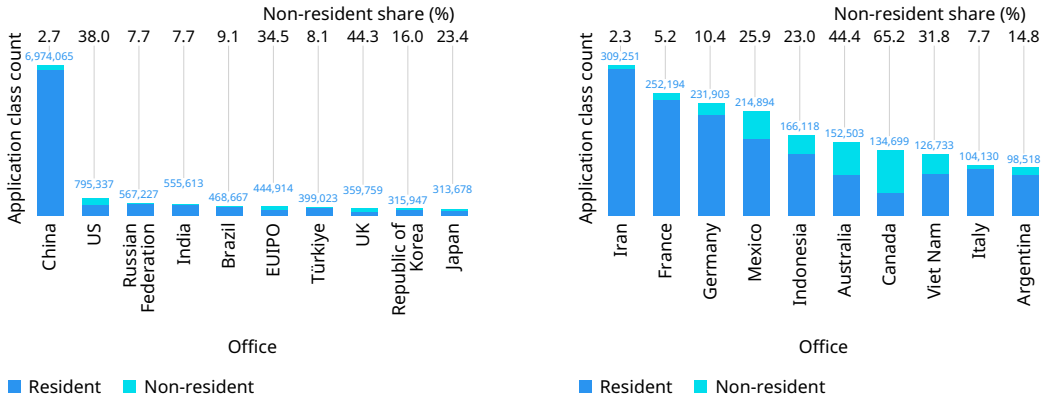
Note: Totals by geographical region are WIPO estimates using data covering 170 IP offices. Each region includes the following number of offices: Africa (35), Asia (46), Europe (42), Latin America and the Caribbean (36), Northern America (2) and Oceania (9).
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

B8. Trend in trademark applications for the top five offices, 1883–2024



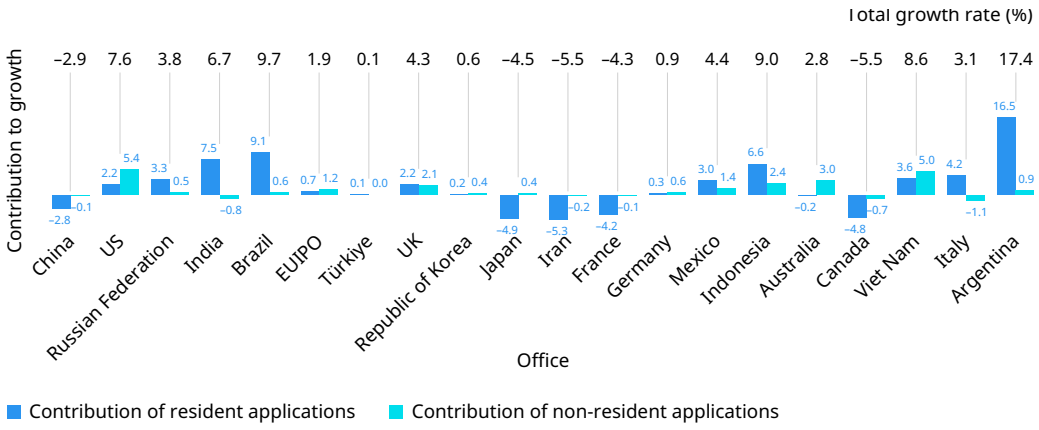
Note: Data are based on the numbers of applications filed; that is, differences between single-class and multi-class filing systems across IP offices are not taken into account. The top five offices were selected based on 2024 application totals.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

B9. Trademark application class counts for the top 20 offices, 2024



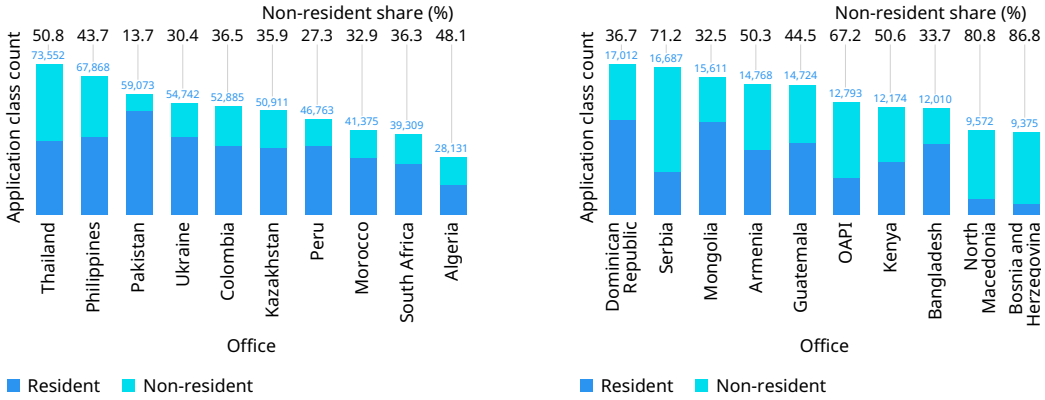
Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office. Iran is the Islamic Republic of Iran.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

B10. Contribution of resident and non-resident application class counts to total growth for the top 20 offices, 2023–2024



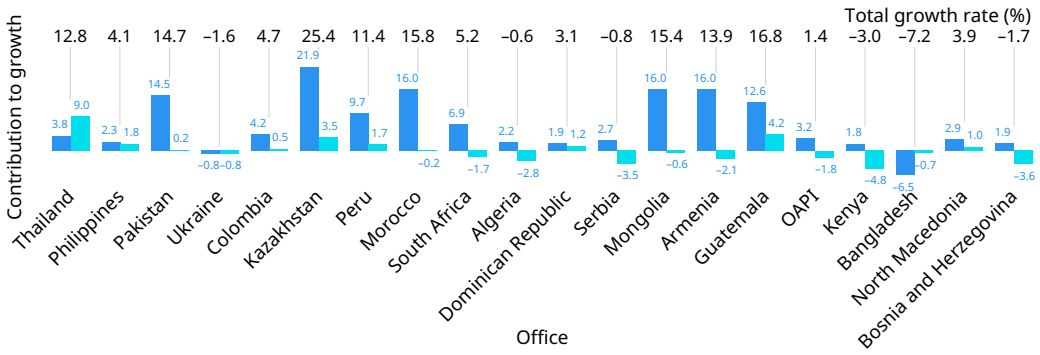
Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office. Iran is the Islamic Republic of Iran. This figure shows the total growth or decrease in application class counts for each office, broken down according to the respective contributions made by resident and non-resident filing.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

B11. Trademark application class counts for offices of selected low- and middle-income countries, 2024



Note: The offices selected are from different world regions and income groups (low-income, lower middle-income and upper middle-income). OAPI is the African Intellectual Property Organization, which receives applications on behalf of its 17 member states. Where available, data for all offices are presented in statistical table B44 toward the end of this section.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

B12. Contribution of resident and non-resident application class counts to total growth for offices of selected low- and middle-income countries, 2023–2024



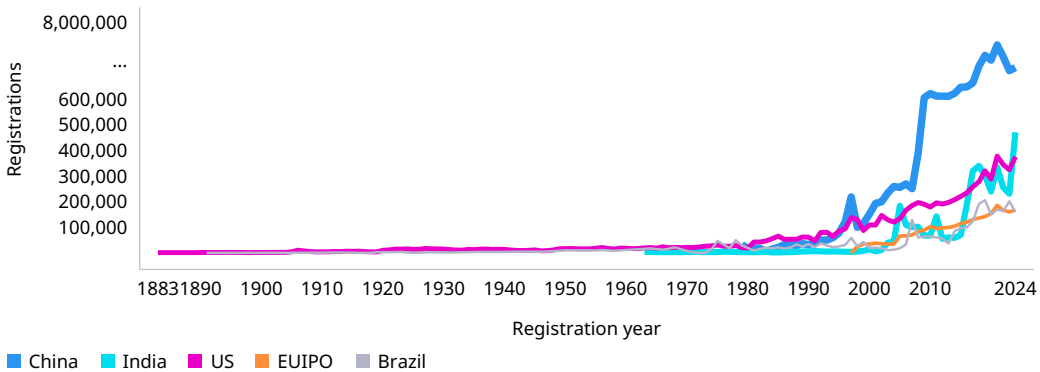
Note: The offices selected are from different world regions and income groups (low-income, lower middle-income and upper middle-income). OAPI is the African Intellectual Property Organization, which receives applications on behalf of its 17 member states. Where available, data for all offices are presented in statistical table B44 toward the end of this section. This figure shows the total growth or decrease in application class counts for each office, broken down according to the respective contributions made by resident and non-resident applications.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

B13. Trademark registration class counts by region, 2014 and 2024

	Registration class count		Resident share (%)		Share of world total (%)		Average growth (%)
Region	**2014**	**2024**	**2014**	**2024**	**2014**	**2024**	**2014–2024**
Africa	168,600	237,600	32.4	41.6	3.2	2.2	3.5
Asia	2,552,300	7,073,100	74.7	86.9	48.0	64.0	10.7
Europe	1,609,900	2,136,900	69.0	70.7	30.3	19.3	2.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	509,700	756,600	58.2	66.2	9.6	6.8	4.0
Northern America	353,100	663,900	67.9	51.1	6.6	6.0	6.5
Oceania	126,600	180,000	44.3	45.3	2.4	1.6	3.6
World	**5,320,200**	**11,048,100**	**68.9**	**78.6**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**7.6**

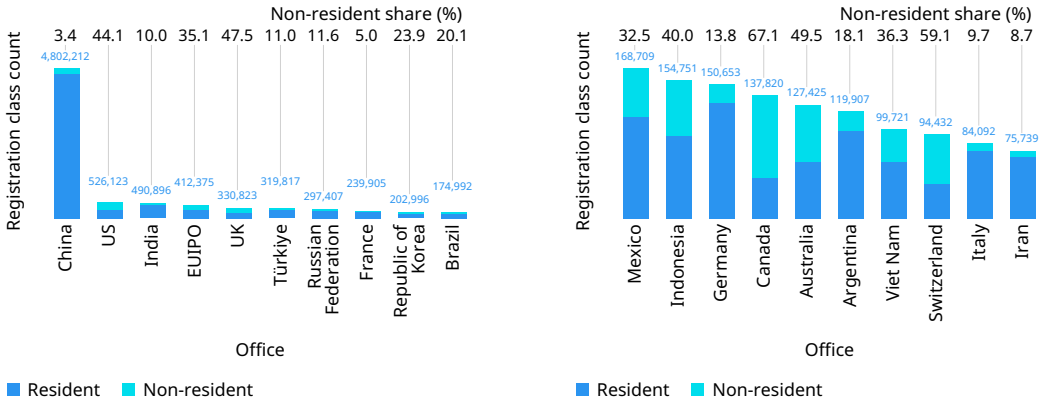
Note: Totals by geographical region are WIPO estimates based on data covering 170 offices. Each region includes the following number of offices: Africa (35), Asia (46), Europe (42), Latin America and the Caribbean (36), Northern America (2) and Oceania (9).
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

B14. Trend in trademark registrations for the top five offices, 1883–2024



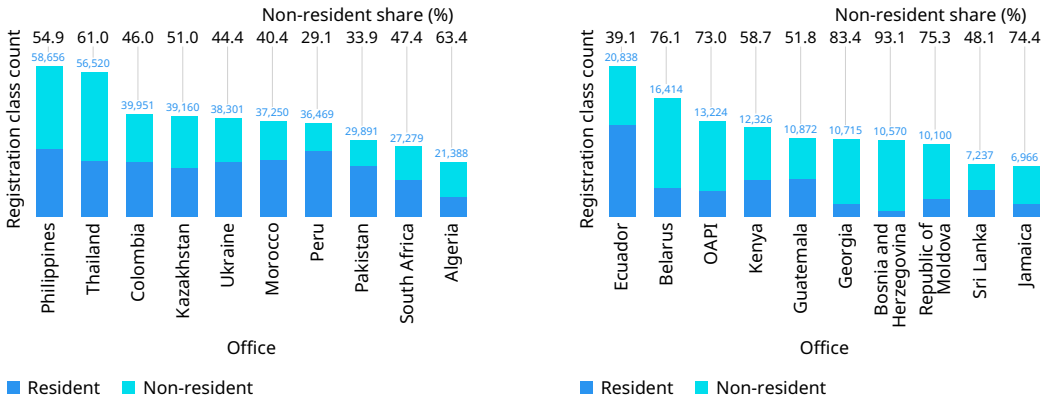
Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office. Data are based on the numbers of registrations recorded; that is, differences between single-class and multi-class registration systems across IP offices are not taken into account. The top five offices were selected based on 2024 registration totals.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

B15. Trademark registration class counts for the top 20 offices, 2024



Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office. Iran is the Islamic Republic of Iran. On the basis of an examination, a registration may be issued for a trademark application. The number of registrations issued may fluctuate greatly from one year to the next, in part reflecting the amount of resources that IP offices dedicate to examining trademark applications.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

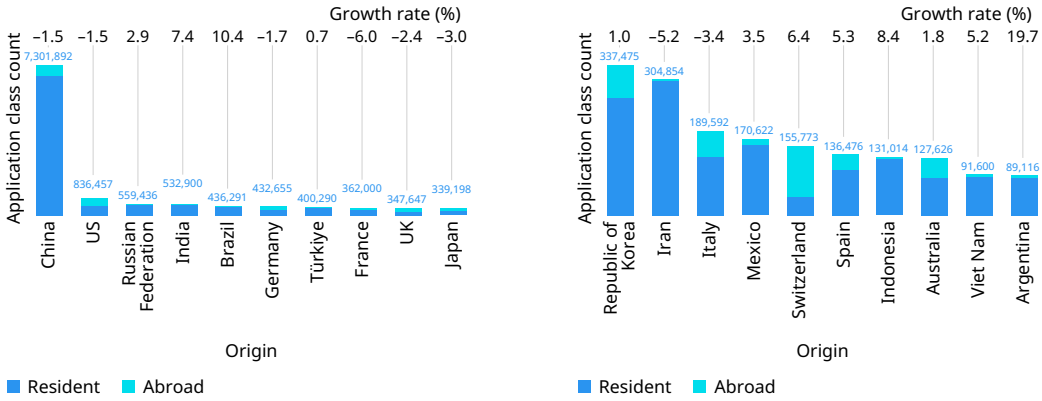
B16. Trademark registration class counts for offices of selected low- and middle-income countries, 2024



Note: The offices selected are from different world regions and income groups (low-income, lower middle-income and upper middle-income). OAPI is the African Intellectual Property Organization, which receives applications on behalf of its 17 member states. Where available, data for every office is presented in statistical table B45 toward the end of this section.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

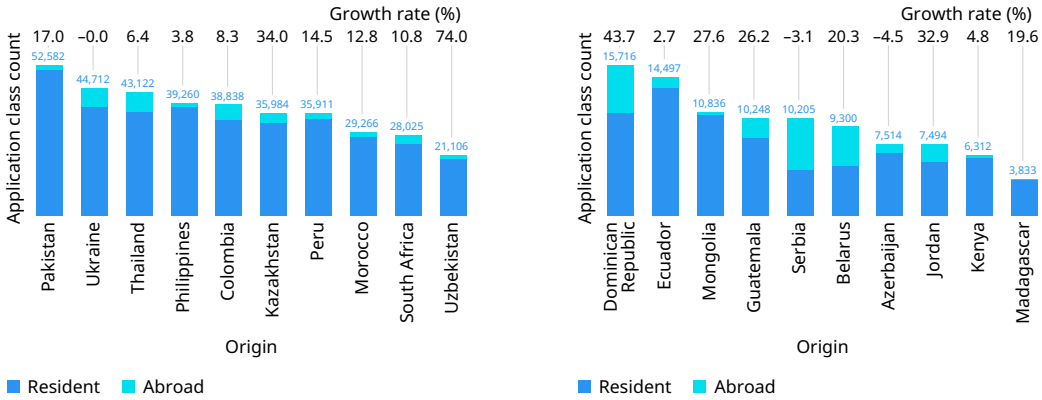
Trademark applications by origin

B17. Trademark application class counts for the top 20 origins, 2024



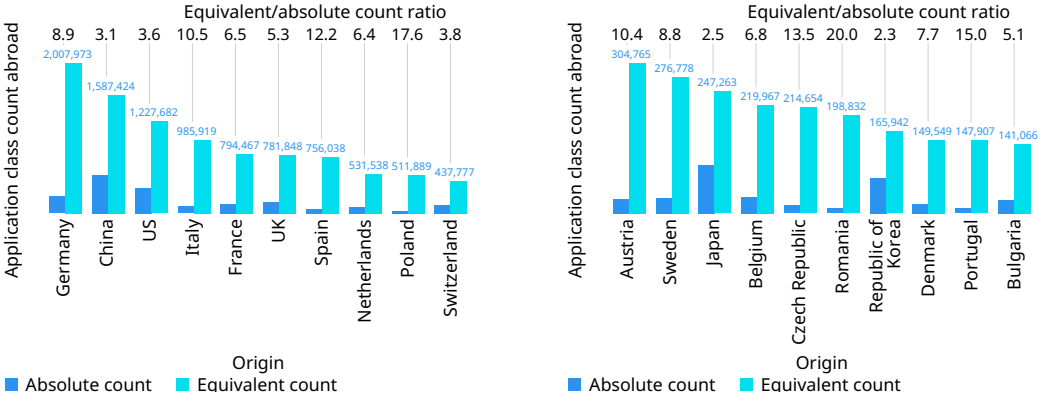
Note: Iran is the Islamic Republic of Iran. In this figure, trademark application filing by origin includes the number of classes specified in resident applications and in applications filed abroad and is based on an absolute count. For an absolute count, applications filed at regional offices are counted once, rather than being considered equivalent to multiple applications in the respective member states. The origin of a trademark application is determined by the residence of the applicant. An application filed at a regional office is considered a resident filing if the applicant is a resident of a relevant member state.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

B18. Trademark application class counts for selected low- and middle-income origins, 2024



Note: In this figure, trademark application filing by origin includes the number of classes specified in resident applications and in applications filed abroad and is based on an absolute count. For an absolute count, applications filed at regional offices are counted once, rather than being considered equivalent to multiple applications in the respective member states. The origin of a trademark application is determined by the residence of the applicant. The origins selected are from different world regions and income groups (low-income, lower middle-income and upper middle-income). Where available, data for all origins are presented in statistical table B44 toward the end of this section.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

B19. Trademark application class counts abroad for the top 20 origins, 2024



Note: Netherlands is the Kingdom of the Netherlands. This figure distinguishes between absolute and equivalent counts for filing abroad; that is, resident applications are excluded. For an absolute count, applications filed at regional offices are counted once. For an equivalent count, applications filed at regional offices are considered equivalent to multiple applications in the respective member states.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

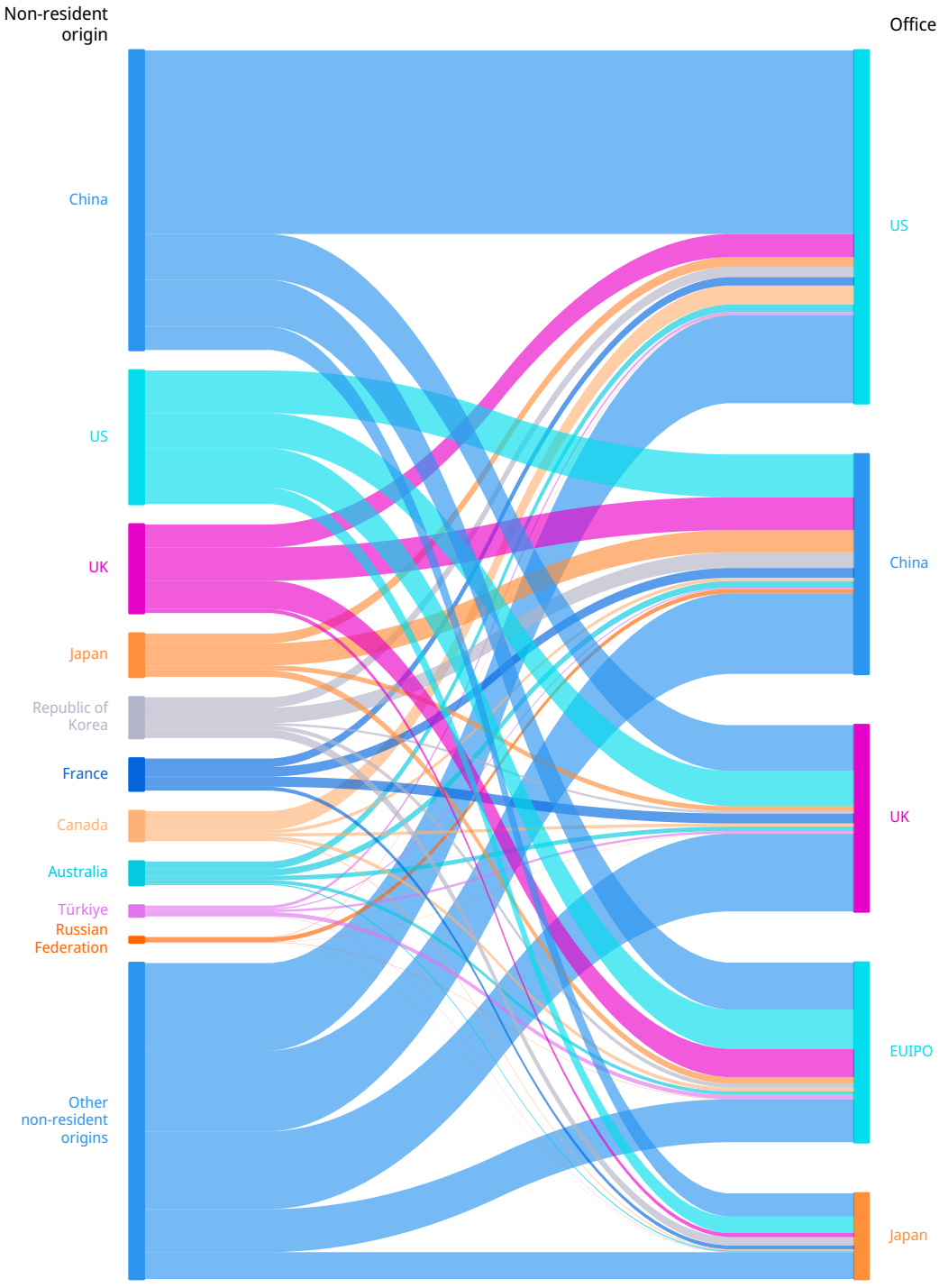
B20. Trademark application class counts for the top 20 offices and origins, 2024

	Office									
Origin	**Argentina**	**Australia**	**Brazil**	**Canada**	**China**	**EUIPO**	**France**	**Germany**	**India**	**Indonesia**
Argentina	83,918	26	535	39	150	241	4		8	3
Australia	127	84,859	484	2,224	5,628	3,010	80	106	1,047	825
Brazil	608	81	425,953	238	682	558	33	26	171	54
China	1,769	13,871	6,463	13,086	6,786,172	40,120	2,134	9,445	5,073	11,110
France	805	2,216	2,228	4,394	8,334	25,997	239,028	781	1,883	1,101
Germany	847	3,994	3,249	5,169	11,472	71,062	798	207,784	4,062	1,447
India	68	608	331	627	869	972	74	82	512,597	324
Indonesia	3	64	18	23	923	71	36	13	68	127,832
Iran		37	11	55	618	72	9	22	54	22
Italy	434	1,300	1,538	2,051	5,911	35,596	240	243	1,403	587
Japan	509	2,440	1,549	2,640	18,923	5,613	383	269	2,515	3,587
Mexico	334	84	266	272	531	405	29	44	93	40
Republic of Korea	317	1,487	816	1,524	13,385	3,549	228	222	1,325	2,405
Russian Federation	11	61	193	101	3,832	257	171	233	389	230
Spain	727	614	1,163	820	2,103	27,623	301	143	651	287
Switzerland	921	2,413	2,350	3,084	6,108	12,044	1,572	2,314	2,217	1,380
Türkiye	40	310	276	499	1,129	3,525	362	655	372	226
UK	608	6,442	1,891	5,563	28,373	24,203	604	1,397	3,042	1,377
US	3,336	16,399	9,712	32,393	36,528	33,592	1,490	1,705	8,936	4,048
Viet Nam	2	185	30	155	671	137	60	57	85	154
Others	3,134	15,012	9,611	59,742	41,723	156,267	4,558	6,362	9,622	9,079
Total	**98,518**	**152,503**	**468,667**	**134,699**	**6,974,065**	**444,914**	**252,194**	**231,903**	**555,613**	**166,118**

	Office									
Origin	**Iran**	**Italy**	**Japan**	**Mexico**	**Republic of Korea**	**Russian Federation**	**Türkiye**	**UK**	**US**	**Viet Nam**
Argentina		9	35	336	114	19	6	70	460	5
Australia	21	72	1,139	519	877	258	236	3,839	6,577	784
Brazil	12	41	108	650	68	71	64	234	1,289	68
China	2,020	1,528	19,910	9,638	11,354	12,197	4,144	39,234	157,120	12,790
France	298	787	3,334	1,853	2,270	2,149	1,784	8,533	7,254	1,167
Germany	451	575	4,225	2,989	3,266	2,659	4,662	13,809	12,016	1,710
India	112	56	260	287	172	380	197	1,095	2,185	287
Indonesia	15	5	79	17	81	21	51	34	168	206
Iran	302,009	14	19	18	8	115	183	32	48	5
Italy	177	96,135	1,763	1,229	1,603	1,681	1,714	5,054	5,054	600
Japan	151	134	240,417	1,469	5,800	1,167	886	4,233	8,314	3,553
Mexico	13	12	127	159,140	58	57	59	179	3,240	58
Republic of Korea	153	42	7,148	949	265,457	1,570	648	1,995	8,756	3,597
Russian Federation	217	170	103	131	247	523,570	809	172	363	378
Spain	87	132	596	2,159	427	532	708	3,073	3,327	228
Switzerland	397	963	3,056	2,308	2,258	1,991	1,796	6,600	6,486	1,095
Türkiye	588	336	304	305	252	1,466	366,543	1,967	2,474	175
UK	176	334	3,480	2,031	2,586	1,357	2,005	200,303	19,759	1,244
US	245	720	14,021	19,112	10,356	3,061	3,960	30,119	493,415	4,118
Viet Nam	7	15	246	36	204	96	32	87	1,649	86,376
Others	2,102	2,050	13,308	9,718	8,489	12,810	8,536	39,097	55,383	8,289
Total	**309,251**	**104,130**	**313,678**	**214,894**	**315,947**	**567,227**	**399,023**	**359,759**	**795,337**	**126,733**

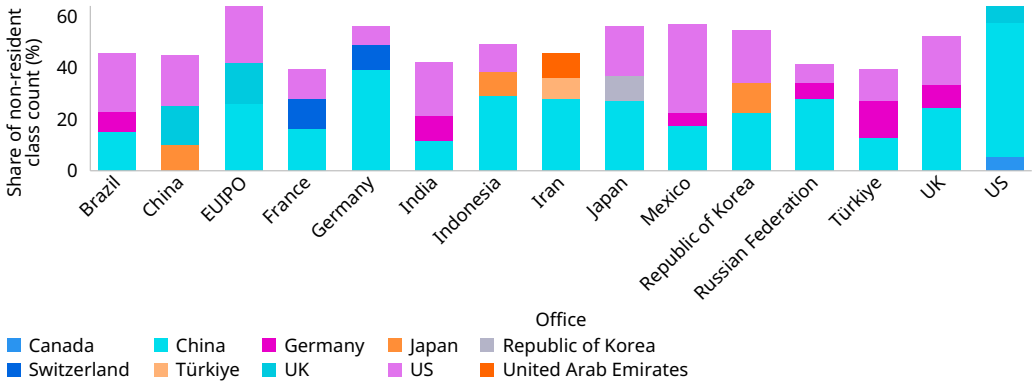
Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office. Iran is the Islamic Republic of Iran. In this figure, trademark application filing by origin includes the number of classes specified in applications and is based on an absolute count. For an absolute count, applications filed at regional offices are counted once, rather than being considered equivalent to multiple applications in the respective member states.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

B21. Flows of non-resident trademark application class counts between selected top origins and offices, 2024



Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office. Origin data are based on absolute counts. For an absolute count, applications filed at regional offices are counted once, rather than being considered equivalent to multiple applications in the respective member states.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

B22. Distribution of trademark application class counts for the top 15 offices and selected non-resident origins, 2024



Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office. Iran is the Islamic Republic of Iran. The office and origin data shown consist of absolute rather than equivalent application class counts.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

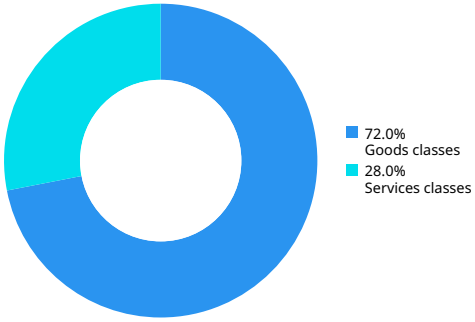
Trademark applications by Nice class and industry sector

B23. Distribution of non-resident trademark applications by top Nice classes, 2024

Rank	Class	Description	Share (%)
1	9	Scientific, photographic, measuring instruments; recording equipment; computers and software	11.3
2	35	Advertising, business management, business administration and office functions	7.2
3	42	Scientific and technological services, design and development of computer hardware and software	5.7
4	5	Pharmaceutical preparations, baby food, dietary supplements for humans and animals, disinfectants, fungicides and herbicides	5.6
5	3	Bleaching preparations and other substances for laundry use; cleaning and abrasive preparations; soaps, perfumery and cosmetics	5.0
6	25	Clothing, footwear, headwear	4.8
7	41	Education, entertainment and sporting activities	4.4
8	28	Games, toys and playthings; video game apparatus; gymnastic and sporting articles; decorations for Christmas trees	3.2
9	21	Small, hand-operated utensils and apparatus for household and kitchen use, as well as cosmetic and toilet utensils, glassware and certain goods made of porcelain, ceramic, earthenware, terra-cotta or glass	3.0
10	7	Machines, machine tools, power-operated tools; motors and engines, except for land vehicles; machine coupling and transmission components, except for land vehicles; agricultural implements, other than hand-operated hand tools; incubators for eggs; automatic vending machines	3.0
		Remaining classes	**46.8**

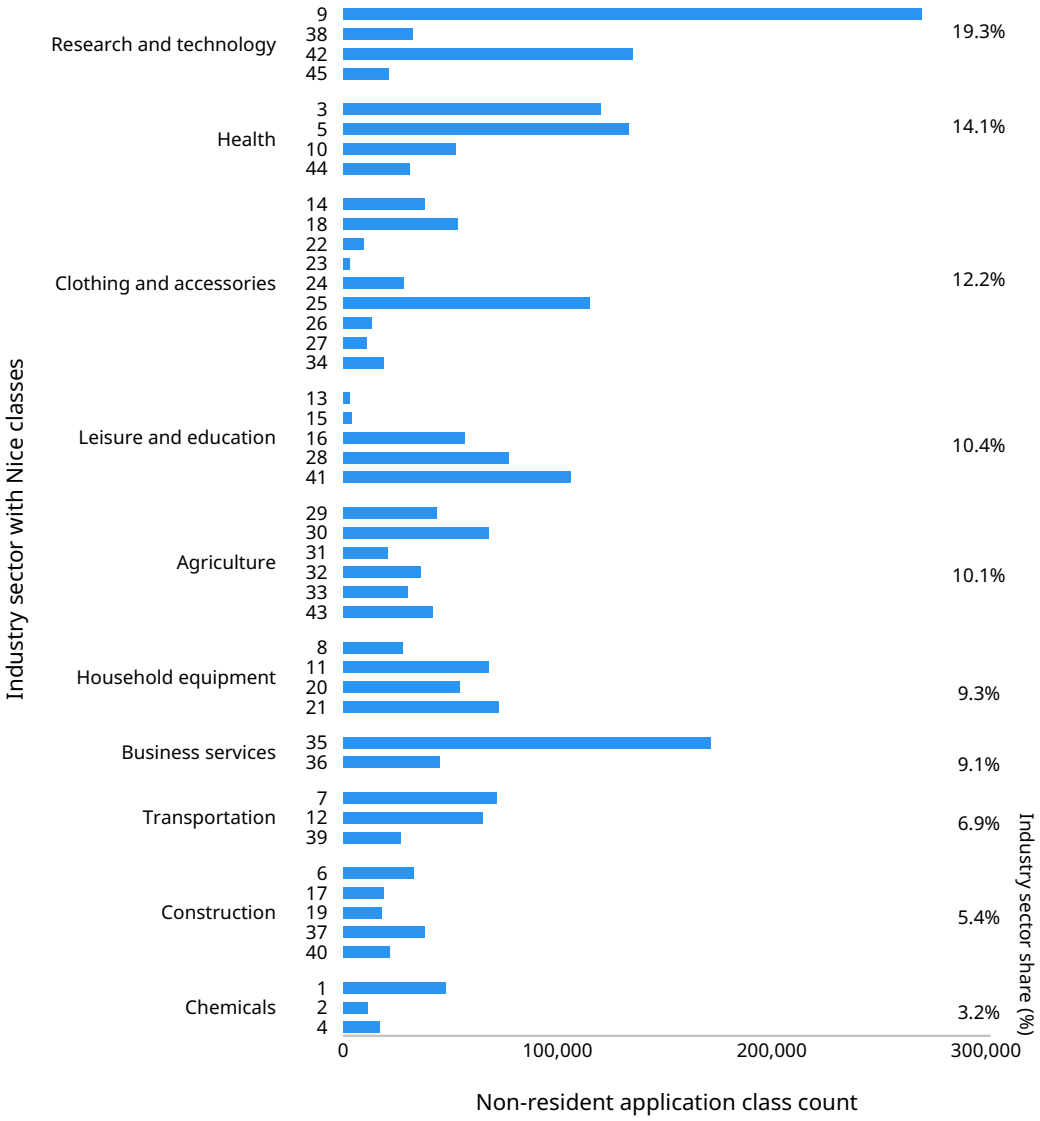
Note: Figures based on non-resident filing data from 141 IP offices. Some classes listed are abbreviated. See www.wipo.int/en/web/classification-nice for a complete list of all classes.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

B24. Non-resident trademark applications by goods and services classes, 2024



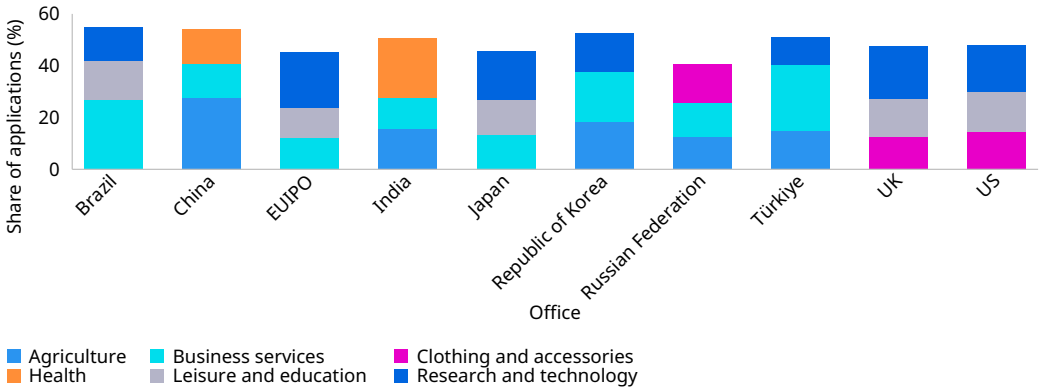
Note: In the 45-class Nice Classification, the first 34 classes indicate goods and the remaining 11 refer to services. See www.wipo.int/en/web/classification-nice for a complete list of classes. These figures are based on non-resident filing data from 141 IP offices.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

B25. Non-resident trademark applications by industry sector, 2024



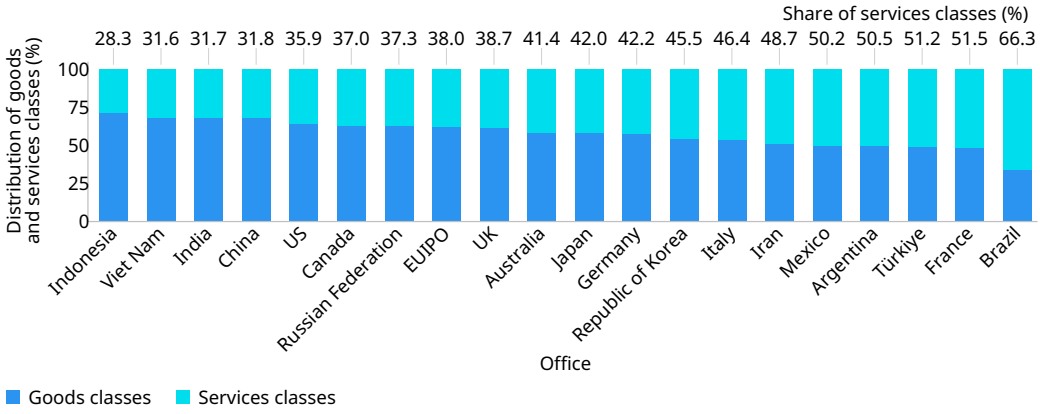
Note: Industry sectors based on class groups are those defined by Edital. Some industry sectors are abbreviated. See annex B for full definitions and the composition of Nice goods and services classes. Figures based on non-resident filing data from 141 IP offices.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

B26. Trademark applications by top three sectors at the top offices, 2024



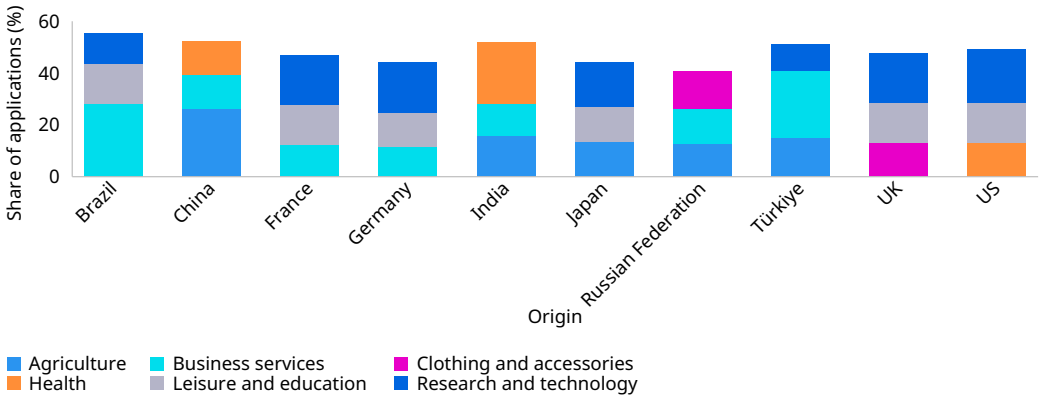
Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office. Industry sectors based on class groups are those defined by Edital. Some industry sectors are abbreviated. See www.wipo.int/en/web/classification-nice for a complete list of classes. The top three sectors and top offices were selected based on 2024 totals.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

B27. Distribution of trademark applications by goods and services at the top offices, 2024



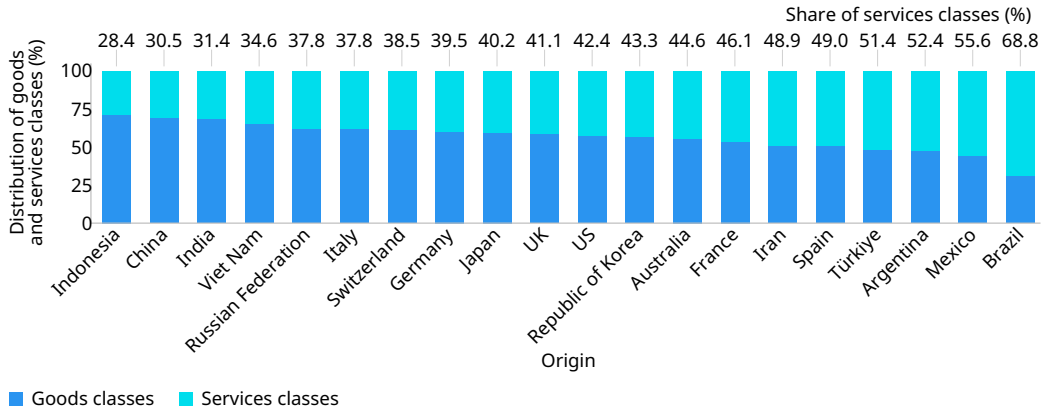
Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office. Iran is the Islamic Republic of Iran.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

B28. Trademark applications by top three sectors for the top origins, 2024



Note: Industry sectors based on class groups are those defined by Edital. Some industry sectors are abbreviated. See annex B for full definitions. The top three sectors and top origins were selected based on 2024 totals.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

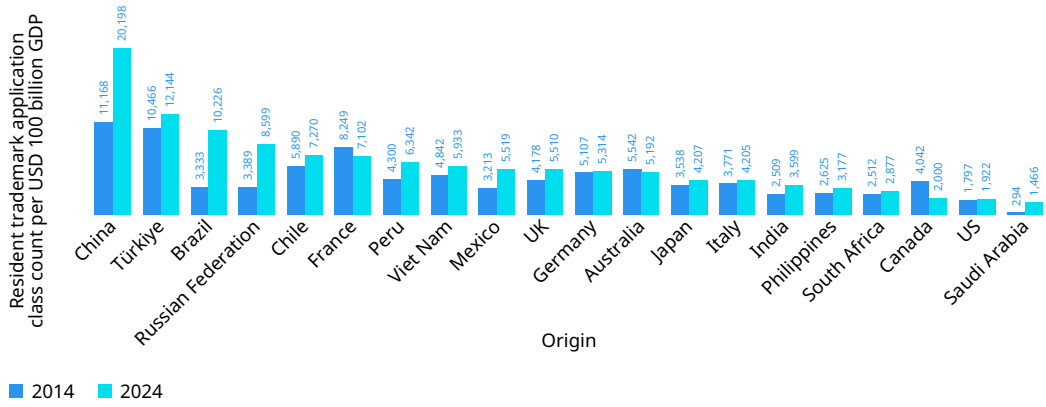
B29. **Distribution of trademark applications by goods and services for the top origins, 2024**



Note: Iran is the Islamic Republic of Iran.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

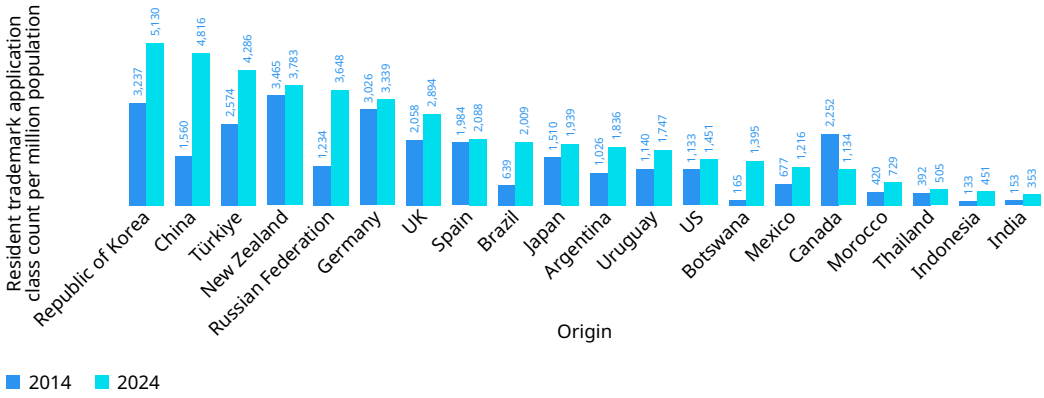
Trademark application class count in relation to GDP and population

B30. **Resident trademark application class count per USD 100 billion GDP for selected origins, 2014 and 2024**



Note: GDP data are in 2021 US purchasing power parity (PPP) dollars. The selected 20 origins for 2024 were included if they had a GDP greater than USD 535 billion PPP and a resident trademark application class count of at least 25,000. This figure does not provide an overall ranking of all origins; rather, it shows a selection across geographical regions and income groups.
Sources: WIPO Statistics Database and World Bank, September 2025.

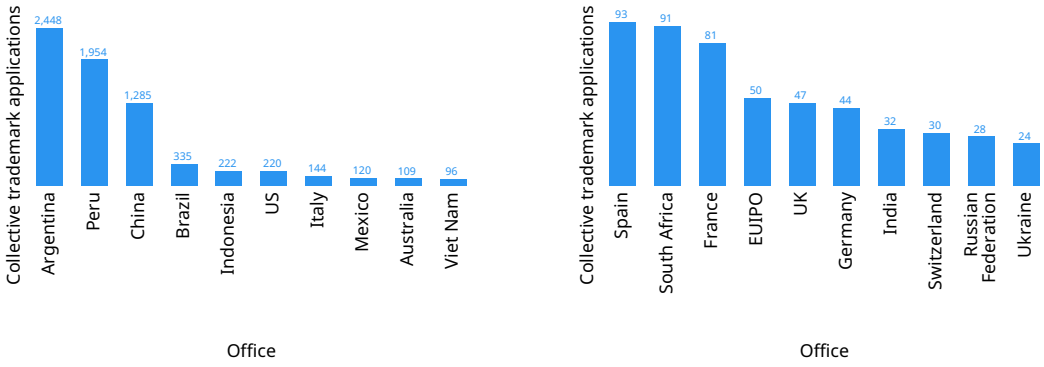
B31. Resident trademark application class count per million population for selected origins, 2014 and 2024



Note: The selected 20 origins for 2024 were included if they had a population greater than 2.5 million and a resident trademark application class count of at least 3,500. This figure does not provide an overall ranking of all origins; rather, it shows a selection across geographical regions and income groups.
Sources: WIPO Statistics Database and World Bank, September 2025.

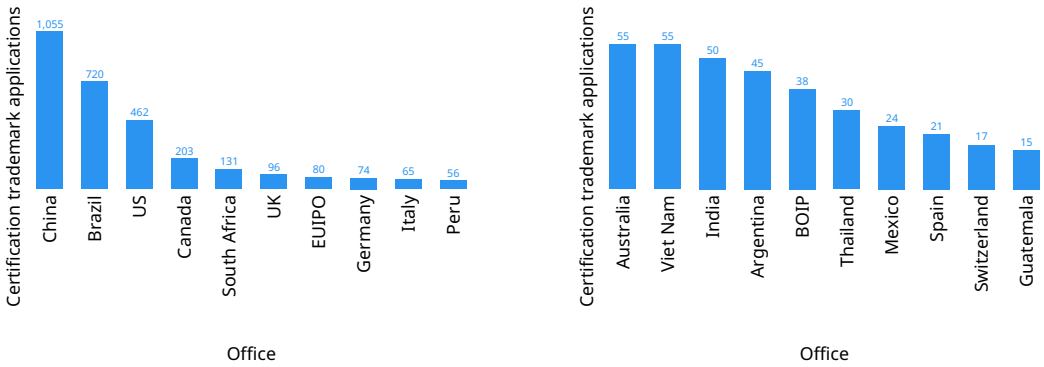
Collective and certification trademark applications by office

B32. Collective trademark applications for the top 20 offices, 2024



Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

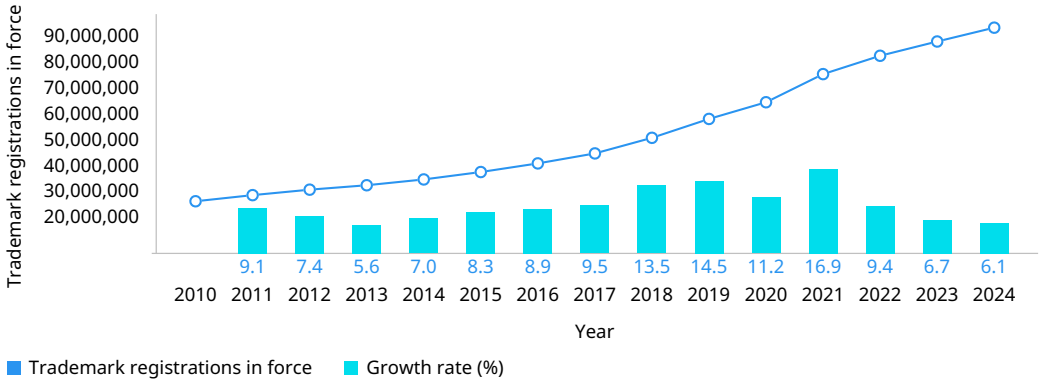
B33. Certification trademark applications for the top 20 offices, 2024



Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office and BOIP is the Benelux Office for Intellectual Property.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

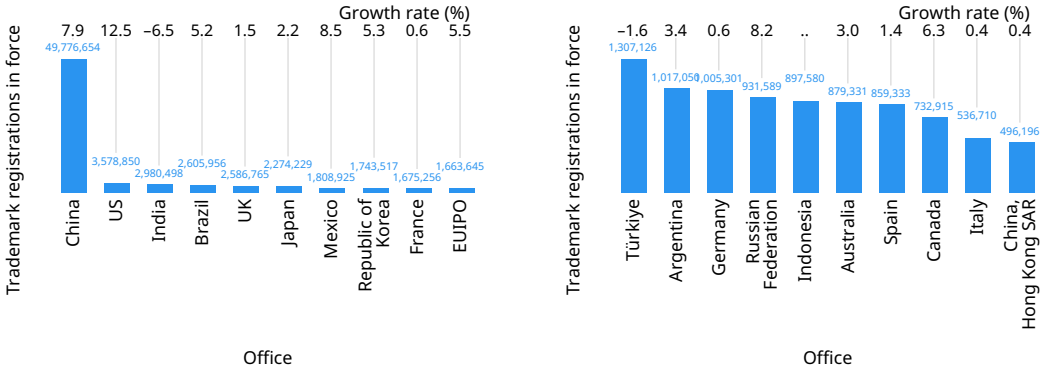
Trademark registrations in force

B34. Trend in trademark registrations in force worldwide, 2010–2024



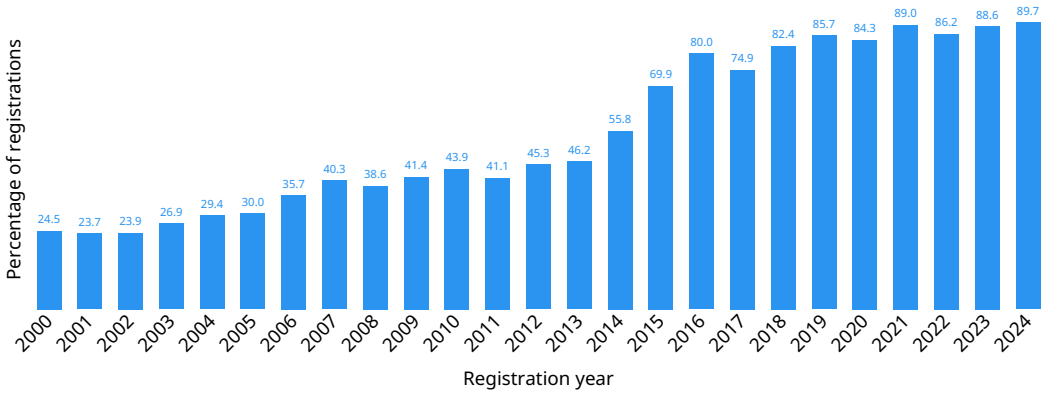
Note: World totals are WIPO estimates using data covering 155 IP offices. Data refer to the number of trademark registrations in force, not the number of classes specified in those registrations. Trademark rights can be maintained indefinitely by paying a renewal fee at defined intervals. Trademarks in force provides information on the volume of trademark registrations currently active, as well as the historical trademark life cycle.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

B35. Trademark registrations in force for the top 20 offices, 2024



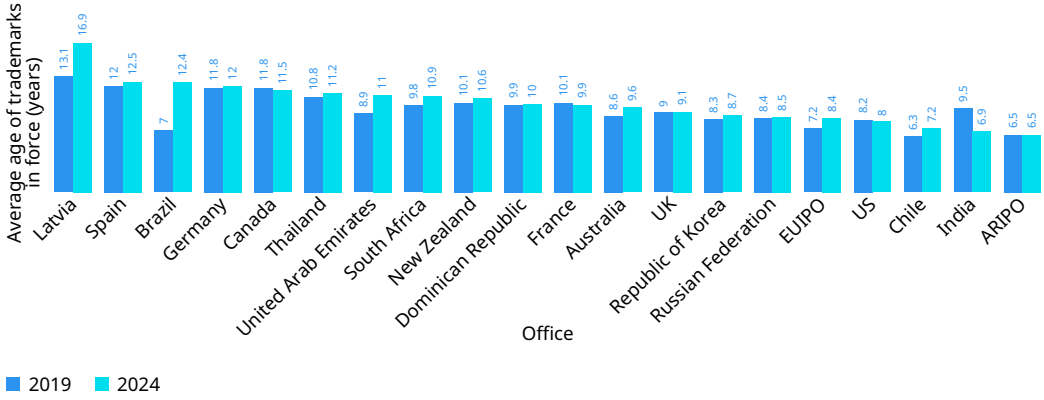
Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office. Data refer to the number of trademark registrations in force, not the number of classes specified in those registrations.
.. indicates not available.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

B36. Trademark registrations in force in 2024 as a percentage of total registrations recorded between 2000 and 2024



Note: Percentages are calculated as follows: the number of trademark registrations issued in year *t* and in force in 2024 divided by the total number of trademark registrations issued in year *t*. Trademark holders must pay a renewal fee to maintain the validity of their marks, which in most cases can be maintained indefinitely. This figure is based on about 23.8 million active trademark registrations reported by the 86 offices that provided a breakdown by year of registration. Detailed data for several of the larger offices, such as those of Argentina, China and Japan, are unavailable.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

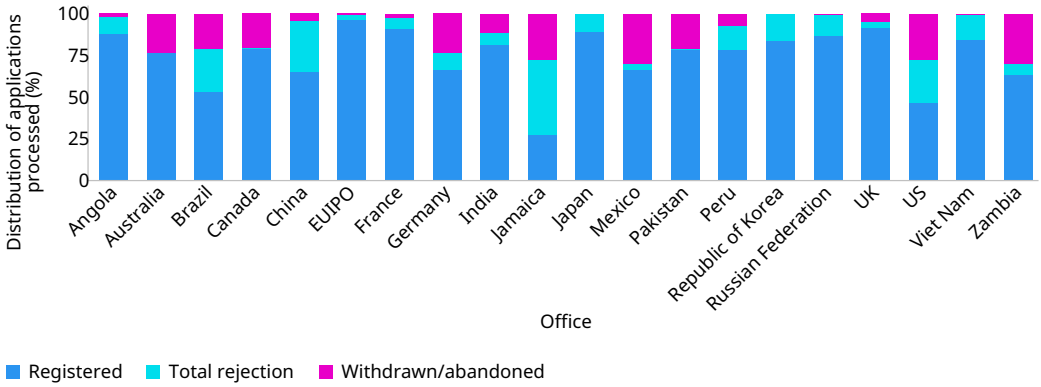
B37. Average age of trademarks in force at selected offices, 2019 and 2024



Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office and ARIPO is the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

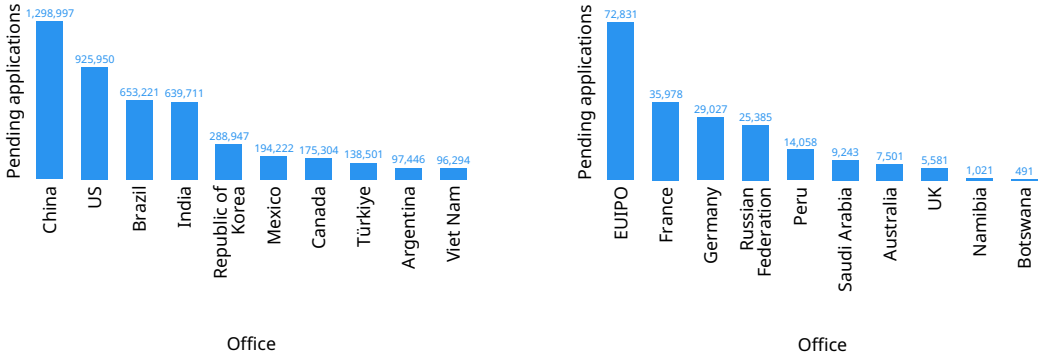
Trademark office procedural data

B38. Distribution of trademark examination outcomes for selected offices, 2024



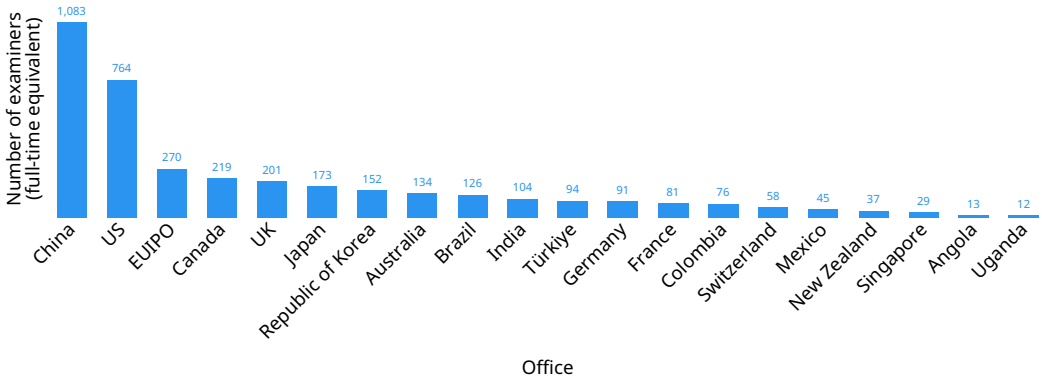
Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office. WIPO collects data from IP offices using a common questionnaire and methodology. However, due to differences in application processing procedures between offices, data cannot be fully harmonized. Therefore, caution should be exercised when making comparisons across offices.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

B39. Potentially pending trademark applications for selected offices, 2024



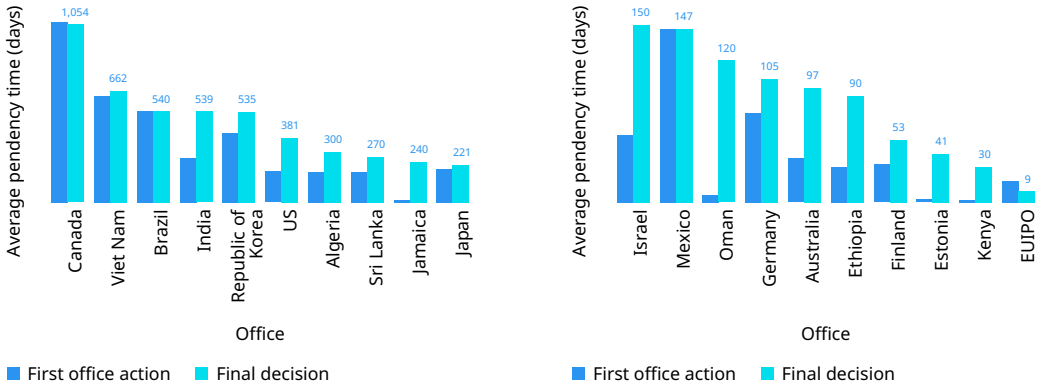
Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office. WIPO collects data from IP offices using a common questionnaire and methodology. However, due to differences in application processing procedures between offices, data cannot be fully harmonized. Therefore, caution should be exercised when making comparisons across offices.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

B40. Number of trademark examiners for selected offices, 2024



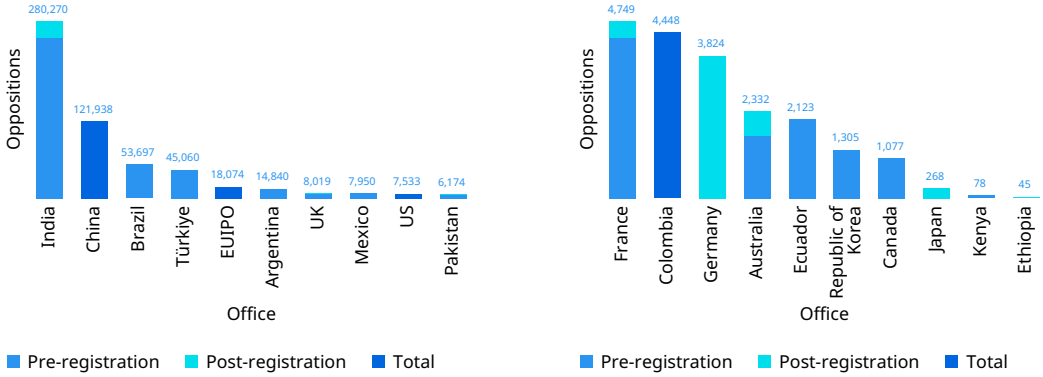
Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

B41. Duration of trademark examination for selected offices, 2024



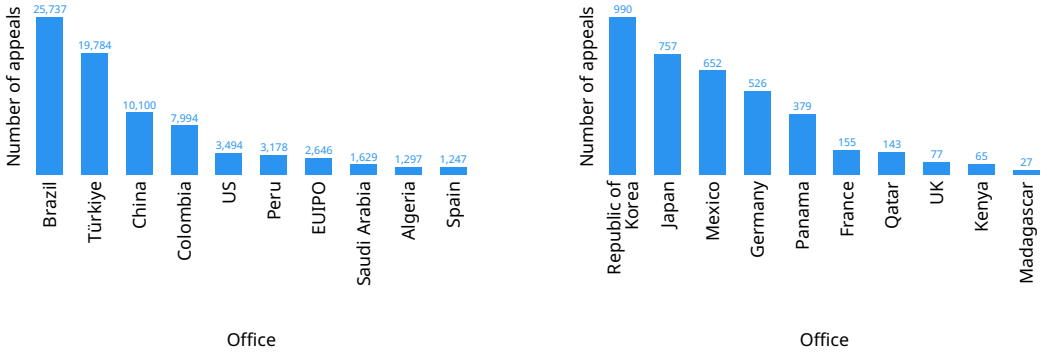
Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office. WIPO collects data from IP offices using a common questionnaire and methodology. However, due to differences in application processing procedures between offices, data cannot be fully harmonized. Therefore, caution should be exercised when making comparisons across offices.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

B42. Third-party oppositions for selected offices, 2024



Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

B43. Appeals against decisions for selected offices, 2024



Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

Statistical tables

B44. Trademark applications by office and origin, 2024

Name	Application class count by office				Application class count by origin	Equivalent application class count by origin	
	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Change over previous year	Total (a)	Total (a)	Change over previous year
Afghanistan (b)	..	..	..	..	178	178	..
African Intellectual Property Organization	12,793	4,194	8,599	+182	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
African Regional Intellectual Property Organization	1,311	424	887	–79	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Albania	9,053	2,159	6,894	+268	2,451	4,261	–586
Algeria	28,131	14,597	13,534	–173	16,013	17,525	+2,933
Andorra	2,451	691	1,760	+61	1,270	10,084	+4,186
Angola	4,999	3,606	1,393	–241	3,800	3,912	–1,408
Antigua and Barbuda	1,609	65	1,544	–106	149	279	–1
Argentina	98,518	83,918	14,600	+14,627	89,116	95,444	+13,462
Armenia	14,768	7,336	7,432	+1,807	8,463	10,319	+1,797
Australia	152,503	84,859	67,644	+4,106	127,626	206,518	+4,724
Austria	17,882	11,980	5,902	–1,659	41,236	327,734	–19,000
Azerbaijan	14,932	6,619	8,313	–929	7,514	7,802	–469
Bahamas (b)	..	..	..	..	711	2,395	..
Bahrain	12,769	457	12,312	–514	826	1,754	–49
Bangladesh	12,010	7,966	4,044	–938	8,176	8,260	–1,134
Barbados (b)	..	..	..	..	1,154	1,972	..
Belarus	17,531	5,219	12,312	+673	9,300	11,082	+2,430
Belgium (c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	32,469	238,793	–15,040
Belize (b)	..	..	..	..	153	257	..
Benelux Office for Intellectual Property (d)	54,501	46,679	7,822	–1,392	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Benin (b,g)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	309	4,709	+1,185
Bhutan	1,806	177	1,629	+11	412	1,064	+947
Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (b)	..	..	..	..	288	444	..
Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba (b,h)	..	..	..	..	16	36	..
Bosnia and Herzegovina	9,375	1,238	8,137	–164	1,913	3,195	+572
Botswana	5,810	3,506	2,304	+1,584	3,544	3,556	+2,007
Brazil	468,667	425,953	42,714	+41,441	436,291	451,487	+40,996
Brunei Darussalam	3,489	121	3,368	–237	147	163	–130
Bulgaria	15,119	12,247	2,872	+1,002	40,026	157,470	+22,877
Burkina Faso (b,g)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	377	6,185	–807
Burundi (b)	..	..	..	..	20	20	..
Cabo Verde	1,366	107	1,259	–75	133	237	+79
Cambodia	11,861	2,288	9,573	+1,330	2,520	2,668	+434
Cameroon (b,g)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	763	12,089	–530
Canada	134,699	46,808	87,891	–7,906	84,770	164,900	–17,465
Central African Republic (b,g)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	39	215	+48
Chad (b,g)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	37	591	+199
Chile	61,098	43,369	17,729	–3,070	47,787	51,587	–2,431
China	6,974,065	6,786,172	187,893	–210,619	7,301,892	8,373,596	+19,168
China, Hong Kong SAR	65,967	26,623	39,344	+4,818	52,156	149,974	+27,982
China, Macao SAR	15,229	2,960	12,269	+1,869	3,589	4,187	+821
Colombia	52,885	33,566	19,319	+2,358	38,838	43,162	+3,930
Comoros (b)	..	..	..	..	60	198	..
Congo (b,g)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	67	1,011	+69
Cook Islands (b)	..	..	..	..	33	33	..
Costa Rica	17,908	10,818	7,090	–2,774	12,559	14,717	–850
Côte d'Ivoire (b,g)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,079	17,677	+425
Croatia	6,052	3,534	2,518	+540	8,023	40,671	+3,293
Cuba	6,229	3,359	2,870	+121	3,453	4,013	+421
Curaçao (h)	2,666	306	2,360	+61	930	6,914	+2,061
Cyprus	3,421	1,695	1,726	+182	18,434	108,302	+1,698
Czech Republic	22,137	19,046	3,091	+2,764	34,982	241,638	+47,262

Name	Application class count by office				Application class count by origin	Equivalent application class count by origin	
	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Change over previous year	Total (a)	Total (a)	Change over previous year
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	10,985	9,603	1,382	–114	9,968	9,968	+491
Democratic Republic of the Congo (b)	..	..	..	..	28	76	..
Denmark	6,626	4,056	2,570	–901	23,422	158,804	–13,033
Djibouti (b)	..	..	..	..	217	217	..
Dominica	288	0	288	–51	197	197	+23
Dominican Republic	17,012	10,774	6,238	+504	15,716	16,704	+4,933
Ecuador	20,699	13,392	7,307	–95	14,497	15,643	+426
Egypt (b)	..	..	..	..	2,660	4,886	..
El Salvador	11,900	5,995	5,905	+630	6,945	8,895	+2,218
Equatorial Guinea (b,g)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	118	230	+101
Eritrea (b)	..	..	..	..	11	11	..
Estonia	3,499	1,987	1,512	–445	7,303	67,019	+58
Eswatini (b)	..	..	..	..	94	94	..
Ethiopia	4,510	2,818	1,692	+1,427	2,848	2,848	+1,453
European Union Intellectual Property Office (e)	444,914	291,251	153,663	+8,455	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Fiji (b)	..	..	..	..	38	38	..
Finland	6,305	4,209	2,096	–672	15,810	130,768	–12,383
France	252,194	239,028	13,166	–11,331	362,000	1,059,492	–55,434
Gabon (b,g)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	77	1,183	–316
Gambia	1,907	213	1,694	–362	218	270	+98
Georgia	10,834	2,904	7,930	+419	4,407	5,879	+660
Germany	231,903	207,784	24,119	+2,136	432,655	2,286,819	–30,786
Ghana	5,364	697	4,667	–295	938	1,766	+800
Greece	17,938	15,357	2,581	..	24,214	142,006	..
Grenada (b)	..	..	..	..	7	7	..
Guatemala	14,724	8,170	6,554	+2,113	10,248	10,742	+2,169
Guinea (b,g)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	358	5,558	+520
Guinea-Bissau (b,g)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	12	188	–273
Guyana	1,038	141	897	+61	160	264	+187
Haiti (b)	..	..	..	..	29	29	..
Holy See (b)	..	..	..	..	28	756	..
Honduras	8,407	3,331	5,076	+192	4,019	4,331	+1,016
Hungary	15,024	11,973	3,051	+4,995	19,615	94,185	+13,472
Iceland	8,337	1,872	6,465	–569	2,642	5,768	+218
India	555,613	512,597	43,016	+34,877	532,900	561,358	+37,564
Indonesia	166,118	127,832	38,286	+13,732	131,014	133,120	+10,666
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	309,251	302,009	7,242	–18,107	304,854	307,144	–16,067
Iraq	10,661	1,283	9,378	+2,720	2,357	2,903	–374
Ireland (f)	6,752	..	..	+335	15,937	122,517	+19,904
Israel	17,216	3,790	13,426	–2,951	10,762	33,194	–8,339
Italy	104,130	96,135	7,995	+3,154	189,592	1,117,650	–31,753
Jamaica	8,001	1,864	6,137	–1,337	2,141	2,167	–772
Japan	313,678	240,417	73,261	–14,730	339,198	487,680	–8,423
Jordan	10,627	5,613	5,014	+2,341	7,494	10,918	+3,096
Kazakhstan	50,911	32,613	18,298	+10,313	35,984	38,358	+10,628
Kenya	12,174	6,016	6,158	–378	6,312	6,694	+422
Kuwait	13,128	5,447	7,681	–151	6,959	9,711	+1,883
Kyrgyzstan	10,238	1,574	8,664	+1,226	2,206	2,238	+865
Lao People's Democratic Republic	7,165	1,109	6,056	+695	1,222	1,326	+228
Latvia	3,615	1,951	1,664	–289	4,669	34,711	+5,629
Lebanon (f)	2,033	..	..	–1	1,162	3,616	+209
Lesotho (b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liberia	1,842	233	1,609	–406	277	709	+258
Libya (b)	..	..	..	..	132	522	..
Liechtenstein	7,179	466	6,713	–312	1,989	7,827	–5,234
Lithuania	6,578	4,925	1,653	+389	9,384	81,336	+5,076
Luxembourg (c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	12,916	82,676	–10,789
Madagascar	6,269	3,739	2,530	+519	3,833	4,003	+723

	Application class count by office				Application class count by origin	Equivalent application class count by origin	
Name	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Change over previous year	Total (a)	Total (a)	Change over previous year
Malawi (b)	..	..	..	..	3	3	..
Malaysia (b)	..	..	..	..	8,199	14,787	..
Maldives (b)	..	..	..	..	31	31	..
Mali (b,g)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	517	7,605	+2,659
Malta	2,110	1,793	317	+353	8,869	92,831	+8,258
Marshall Islands (b)	..	..	..	..	365	2,563	..
Mauritania (b,g)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	89	1,369	+206
Mauritius	5,849	1,992	3,857	+1,087	4,197	10,255	+1,911
Mexico	214,894	159,140	55,754	+9,148	170,622	181,274	+2,045
Micronesia (Federated States of) (b)	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Monaco	7,158	922	6,236	–1,429	2,758	13,346	–3,444
Mongolia	15,611	10,531	5,080	+2,086	10,836	10,992	+2,346
Montenegro (b)	..	..	..	..	88	556	..
Morocco	41,375	27,746	13,629	+5,633	29,266	35,316	+1,912
Mozambique	4,106	1,473	2,633	–391	1,531	1,563	–86
Myanmar	8,299	4,321	3,978	–65,580	4,538	4,538	–14,762
Namibia	2,953	291	2,662	–790	392	682	–47
Nauru	186	0	186	+63	..	..	..
Nepal (b)	..	..	..	..	232	388	..
Netherlands (Kingdom of the) (c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	82,431	581,349	–7,405
New Zealand	52,021	20,197	31,824	+503	28,991	42,173	–3,436
Nicaragua (b)	..	..	..	..	148	176	..
Niger (b,g)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	133	2,117	+1,501
Nigeria (b)	..	..	..	..	243	1,443	..
Niue (b)	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
North Macedonia	9,572	1,839	7,733	+355	4,321	6,947	+2,203
Norway	35,933	7,231	28,702	–2,955	14,053	58,573	–2,298
Oman	16,293	7,689	8,604	+671	8,218	8,906	+680
Pakistan	59,073	50,989	8,084	+7,568	52,582	53,988	+7,206
Palau (b)	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
Panama	11,696	5,799	5,897	..	11,204	14,762	..
Papua New Guinea (b)	..	..	..	..	6	8	..
Paraguay	21,898	13,376	8,522	–3,291	14,167	14,323	–639
Peru	46,763	33,986	12,777	+4,781	35,911	37,057	+5,099
Philippines	67,868	38,182	29,686	+2,689	39,260	40,200	+2,126
Poland	36,298	31,847	4,451	+625	60,863	563,021	+13,209
Portugal	35,105	31,528	3,577	–300	41,381	184,931	+16,591
Qatar	11,184	1,566	9,618	+1,101	4,532	11,178	+5,147
Republic of Korea	315,947	265,457	50,490	+1,772	337,475	431,399	–4,686
Republic of Moldova	10,386	4,013	6,373	–261	4,793	6,071	+903
Romania	30,150	26,334	3,816	–6,725	36,288	232,714	+25,067
Russian Federation	567,227	523,570	43,657	+20,841	559,436	567,768	+6,718
Rwanda	4,081	1,640	2,441	+174	1,748	2,296	+780
Saint Kitts and Nevis	428	19	409	–88	298	1,598	+778
Saint Lucia (b)	..	..	..	..	81	679	..
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	442	25	417	+82	227	565	–240
Samoa	847	41	806	–276	692	1,160	+516
San Marino (b)	..	..	..	..	194	1,806	..
Sao Tome and Principe	960	17	943	–542	23	23	+6
Saudi Arabia	52,451	32,442	20,009	+7,126	40,000	52,776	+2,154
Senegal (b,g)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	846	10,832	+3,630
Serbia	16,687	4,802	11,885	–138	10,205	20,463	–183
Seychelles (b)	..	..	..	..	856	4,604	..
Sierra Leone	1,915	339	1,576	–181	2,827	2,827	+2,515
Singapore	55,232	14,405	40,827	+2,553	57,820	117,838	+11,484
Sint Maarten (Dutch Part) (b,h)	..	..	..	..	77	79	..
Slovakia	13,908	10,849	3,059	+1,907	15,601	89,843	+22,166
Slovenia	5,080	3,141	1,939	–355	11,119	56,159	+1,795
Solomon Islands (b)	..	..	..	..	123	123	..

	Application class count by office				Application class count by origin	Equivalent application class count by origin	
Name	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Change over previous year	Total (a)	Total (a)	Change over previous year
Somalia	564	45	519	–88	56	56	+5
South Africa	39,309	25,039	14,270	+1,957	28,025	38,003	+6,228
Spain	81,441	74,275	7,166	+4,845	136,476	857,936	+38,192
Sri Lanka	12,381	9,176	3,205	+1,278	9,679	10,201	+979
Sudan (b)	..	..	..	..	71	75	..
Suriname	1,153	546	607	+474	570	620	+200
Sweden	14,583	11,620	2,963	+11	42,923	298,187	–14,753
Switzerland	94,455	41,584	52,871	–2,262	155,773	479,361	+10,379
Syrian Arab Republic (f)	8,985	..	..	–3,673	1,097	2,221	–8,296
Tajikistan	6,369	780	5,589	..	926	1,004	..
Thailand	73,552	36,220	37,332	+8,344	43,122	49,400	+1,449
Timor-Leste (b)	..	..	..	..	28	28	..
Togo (b,g)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	146	2,354	–157
Tonga (b)	..	..	..	..	6	6	..
Trinidad and Tobago	4,345	541	3,804	–901	726	842	–644
Tunisia (b)	..	..	..	..	360	1,896	..
Türkiye	399,023	366,543	32,480	+351	400,290	496,808	–6,282
Turkmenistan (b)	..	..	..	..	252	252	..
Uganda	4,015	2,506	1,509	+160	2,587	2,906	+388
Ukraine	54,742	38,101	16,641	–898	44,712	76,370	+2,117
United Arab Emirates	41,150	11,516	29,634	–4,789	36,001	100,829	+32,285
United Kingdom	359,759	200,303	159,456	+14,793	347,647	982,151	+1,208
United Republic of Tanzania	5,612	2,881	2,731	+928	2,973	3,045	+2,919
United States of America	795,337	493,415	301,922	+56,148	836,457	1,721,097	–37,696
Uruguay	11,597	5,916	5,681	+618	7,731	9,031	+696
Uzbekistan	29,636	19,789	9,847	+8,733	21,106	21,634	+9,239
Vanuatu	163	8	155	+46	33	33	–69
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	14,239	8,200	6,039	+2,382	8,685	9,777	+1,326
Viet Nam	126,733	86,376	40,357	+10,040	91,600	95,390	+4,974
Yemen (b)	..	..	..	..	810	842	..
Zambia	5,133	1,003	4,130	+153	1,179	1,401	–98
Zimbabwe	2,722	390	2,332	–521	910	1,359	–162
Others/Unknown	4	0	4	..	90,130	177,784	–81,081
Total (2024 estimates)	**15,228,300**	**12,801,400**	**2,426,900**		**15,228,300**		

(a) Data on application class count by origin are incomplete, because some offices do not report detailed statistics containing the origin of application class counts.
(b) Only Madrid designation data are available therefore application class count by office and origin data are incomplete.
(c) This country does not have a national trademark office. All applications for trademark protection are filed at the Benelux Office for Intellectual Property or the European Union Intellectual Property Office.
(d) Resident applications include those filed by residents of Belgium, Luxembourg and the Kingdom of the Netherlands.
(e) Resident applications include those filed by residents of EU member states.
(f) Total includes an aggregate direct application class count that cannot be broken down into direct and non-resident components.
(g) The African Intellectual Property Office (OAPI) is the competent office for processing applications.
(h) This country or municipality is not a Madrid member. The Kingdom of the Netherlands has extended the application of the Madrid Protocol to the territories of Curaçao and Sint Maarten, Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba.
n.a. indicates not applicable.
.. indicates not available.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

B45. Trademark registrations by office and origin, and trademarks in force, 2024

	Registration class count by office			Registration class count by origin	Equivalent registration class count by origin	In force by office	
Name	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Total (a)	Total (a)	Total	Change over previous year
Afghanistan (b)	..	..	..	131	131	..	..
African Intellectual Property Organization	13,224	3,571	9,653	n.a.	n.a.	..	..
African Regional Intellectual Property Organization	1,035	221	814	n.a.	n.a.	3,959	+570
Albania (b)	..	..	..	413	2,433	14,504	–18,632
Algeria	21,388	7,832	13,556	8,176	8,590	64,574	+2,681
Andorra	2,445	685	1,760	1,161	9,039	22,350	+513
Angola	3,902	1,782	2,120	1,956	2,036	38,597	+33
Antigua and Barbuda (b)	..	..	..	116	324	..	..
Argentina	119,907	98,197	21,710	102,669	109,515	1,017,050	+33,736
Armenia	11,314	3,309	8,005	4,484	7,020	27,291	+1,359
Australia	127,425	64,318	63,107	107,630	190,754	879,331	+25,250
Austria	16,766	10,545	6,221	38,933	309,259	95,398	–1,541
Azerbaijan	14,499	4,708	9,791	5,259	5,545	84,198	+1,728
Bahamas (b)	..	..	..	734	2,444	..	..
Bahrain	12,348	302	12,046	574	1,304	84,571	+1,605
Bangladesh (f)	6,321	..	..	133	241	..	..
Barbados (b)	..	..	..	1,029	2,003	..	..
Belarus	16,414	3,929	12,485	7,284	8,366	126,925	–1,340
Belgium (c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	33,467	233,129	n.a.	n.a.
Belize (b)	..	..	..	126	204	..	..
Benelux Office for Intellectual Property (d)	51,789	43,176	8,613	n.a.	n.a.	319,382	–49,264
Benin (b,g)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	188	2,940	..	..
Bhutan	1,852	133	1,719	150	230	..	..
Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (b)	..	..	..	153	257	..	..
Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba (b,h)	..	..	..	27	311	..	..
Bosnia and Herzegovina	10,570	729	9,841	1,319	2,605	83,932	+950
Botswana	3,891	1,114	2,777	1,168	1,176	25,581	+853
Brazil	174,992	139,823	35,169	148,387	163,573	2,605,956	+128,890
Brunei Darussalam	3,679	95	3,584	99	99	23,376	+251
Bulgaria	13,089	10,071	3,018	32,364	135,300	58,989	+758
Burkina Faso (b,g)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	399	6,535	..	..
Burundi (b)	..	..	..	7	7	..	..
Cabo Verde	1,517	19	1,498	41	93	3,372	+97
Cambodia (f)	11,604	..	..	220	368	..	..
Cameroon (b,g)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	726	11,492	..	..
Canada	137,820	45,340	92,480	79,264	162,290	732,915	+43,744
Central African Republic (b,g)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	19	195	..	..
Chad (b,g)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	18	300	..	..
Chile	49,812	28,984	20,828	32,494	35,718	322,124	+12,236
China	4,802,212	4,639,475	162,737	5,064,460	6,065,906	49,776,654	+3,630,211
China, Hong Kong SAR	58,706	23,167	35,539	43,387	124,433	496,196	+1,841
China, Macao SAR	14,421	2,445	11,976	2,821	3,159	163,369	+7,718
Colombia	39,951	21,565	18,386	25,525	29,581	383,811	+7,894
Comoros (b)	..	..	..	209	257	..	..
Congo (b,g)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	282	1,096	..	..
Cook Islands (b)	..	..	..	29	29	..	..
Costa Rica	16,187	9,799	6,388	10,904	11,892	133,264	+2,968
Côte d'Ivoire (b,g)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	968	15,378	..	..
Croatia	4,988	2,439	2,549	6,021	32,431	89,216	–2,668
Cuba	4,567	1,499	3,068	1,618	1,840	41,389	+3,421
Curaçao (h)	2,819	315	2,504	714	4,450	23,502	–76
Cyprus	3,302	1,493	1,809	17,394	97,164	29,817	–1,572
Czech Republic	23,928	20,497	3,431	33,500	202,318	126,061	+103

	Registration class count by office			Registration class count by origin	Equivalent registration class count by origin	In force by office	
Name	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Total (a)	Total (a)	Total	Change over previous year
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	9,820	8,229	1,591	8,479	8,479	..	..
Democratic Republic of the Congo (b)	..	..	..	237	535	..	..
Denmark	6,729	3,788	2,941	26,739	152,311	103,016	–3,336
Djibouti (b)	..	..	..	170	170	..	..
Dominica	115	0	115	46	46	..	..
Dominican Republic	16,023	9,322	6,701	13,392	14,406	149,220	+5,665
Ecuador	20,838	12,689	8,149	13,313	14,411	179,775	+14,950
Egypt (b)	..	..	..	1,695	3,817	..	..
El Salvador	7,919	3,206	4,713	3,848	4,888	101,682	+2,253
Equatorial Guinea (b,g)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10	106	..	..
Eritrea (b)	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
Estonia	3,514	1,887	1,627	5,970	62,480	50,302	–1,036
Eswatini (b)	..	..	..	62	62	..	..
Ethiopia	3,439	1,513	1,926	1,531	1,531	26,504	+3,438
European Union Intellectual Property Office (e)	412,375	267,683	144,692	n.a.	n.a.	1,663,645	+86,018
Fiji (b)	..	..	..	28	28	..	..
Finland	5,327	3,242	2,085	17,928	128,026	85,426	–2,693
France	239,905	227,872	12,033	366,228	1,060,428	1,675,256	+10,402
Gabon (b,g)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	43	651	..	..
Gambia	2,403	172	2,231	179	231	..	..
Georgia	10,715	1,775	8,940	3,069	4,037	70,056	+1,454
Germany	150,653	129,884	20,769	369,893	2,124,555	1,005,301	+6,194
Ghana	5,309	318	4,991	391	773	58,931	+1,375
Greece	18,040	15,459	2,581	23,308	126,818	..	..
Grenada (b)	..	..	..	9	9	..	..
Guatemala	10,872	5,237	5,635	6,828	7,374	156,064	..
Guernsey (b)	..	..	..	541	793	..	..
Guinea (b,g)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	294	4,326	..	..
Guinea-Bissau (b,g)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	18	306	..	..
Guyana	1,200	117	1,083	124	228	..	..
Haiti (b)	..	..	..	30	30	..	..
Honduras	4,973	1,200	3,773	1,622	1,732	96,018	+1,105
Hungary	12,165	9,112	3,053	15,959	75,621	50,242	+291
Iceland	9,146	1,163	7,983	2,044	5,560	60,066	–1,467
India	490,896	441,921	48,975	459,964	484,664	2,980,498	–207,272
Indonesia	154,751	92,793	61,958	95,161	97,563	897,580	..
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	75,739	69,127	6,612	71,334	73,158	364,775	+58,618
Iraq	5,249	1,283	3,966	2,032	3,280	60,422	+5,249
Ireland (f)	5,983	..	..	14,362	98,922	68,844	–1,204
Israel	20,223	3,638	16,585	10,476	33,114	155,851	+4,614
Italy	84,092	75,911	8,181	184,694	1,064,484	536,710	+1,948
Jamaica	6,966	1,784	5,182	1,917	2,047	..	..
Japan (b)	..	..	..	112,273	281,285	2,274,229	+49,864
Jordan	5,233	2,308	2,925	3,352	5,224	..	..
Kazakhstan	39,160	19,178	19,982	21,869	23,055	152,512	+14,360
Kenya	12,326	5,093	7,233	5,368	5,622	102,151	+4,619
Kiribati (b)	..	..	..	8	8	..	..
Kuwait	10,855	3,247	7,608	4,177	5,665	..	..
Kyrgyzstan	10,085	1,170	8,915	1,557	1,559	13,452	+951
Lao People's Democratic Republic	6,516	586	5,930	658	710	..	..
Latvia	3,345	1,651	1,694	3,893	26,759	62,510	+38,683
Lebanon (f)	883	..	..	868	3,198	..	..
Lesotho (b)	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Liberia	2,086	286	1,800	335	725	..	..
Libya (b)	..	..	..	124	418	..	..
Liechtenstein (b)	..	..	..	1,863	9,393	..	..
Lithuania	5,973	4,247	1,726	8,373	70,023	36,938	+621

	Registration class count by office			Registration class count by origin	Equivalent registration class count by origin	In force by office	
Name	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Total (a)	Total (a)	Total	Change over previous year
Luxembourg (c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	13,399	84,961	n.a.	n.a.
Madagascar	5,511	2,787	2,724	2,848	2,992	27,289	+1,304
Malawi (b)	..	..	..	14	22	..	..
Malaysia (b)	..	..	..	6,245	9,947	..	..
Maldives (b)	..	..	..	36	36	..	..
Mali (b,g)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	348	5,706	..	..
Malta	789	666	123	7,043	74,345	25,906	+752
Marshall Islands (b)	..	..	..	277	1,999	..	..
Mauritania (b,g)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	91	1,163	..	..
Mauritius	6,409	1,883	4,526	3,779	9,031	..	..
Mexico	168,709	113,852	54,857	123,134	132,230	1,808,925	+142,144
Monaco	7,887	879	7,008	2,848	11,744	10,471	–104
Mongolia	13,571	7,749	5,822	8,001	8,313	21,517	+1,193
Montenegro (b)	..	..	..	54	236	..	..
Morocco	37,250	22,209	15,041	26,004	33,778	..	..
Mozambique	4,088	1,163	2,925	1,185	1,185	34,591	+72
Myanmar	6,686	1,845	4,841	1,978	1,978	..	..
Namibia	3,992	111	3,881	154	344	50,347	+1,137
Nauru	42	0	42	..	..	..	..
Nepal (b)	..	..	..	96	200	..	..
Netherlands (Kingdom of the) (c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	82,308	528,544	n.a.	n.a.
New Zealand	49,726	17,032	32,694	25,196	37,664	340,468	+8,068
Nicaragua (b)	..	..	..	122	202	..	..
Niger (b,g)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	30	478	..	..
Nigeria (b)	..	..	..	229	1,645	..	..
Niue (b)	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
North Macedonia	8,972	580	8,392	3,432	6,254	..	..
Norway	35,791	5,631	30,160	13,444	52,474	250,961	+4,308
Oman	12,693	3,247	9,446	3,501	3,897	78,511	+2,310
Pakistan	29,891	19,752	10,139	20,811	22,003	287,577	+22,647
Palau (b)	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Panama	6,554	2,521	4,033	6,119	9,709	256,169	..
Papua New Guinea (b)	..	..	..	3	5	..	..
Paraguay	17,748	8,074	9,674	8,484	8,640	200,549	..
Peru	36,469	25,873	10,596	27,108	27,784	453,927	+18,330
Philippines	58,656	26,439	32,217	27,385	27,883	200,204	–14,872
Poland	27,286	22,788	4,498	50,923	487,883	245,699	–3,115
Portugal	30,327	26,508	3,819	35,118	154,600	240,296	+5,155
Qatar	8,404	734	7,670	2,512	6,100	105,261	–12,743
Republic of Korea	202,996	154,428	48,568	220,569	319,885	1,743,517	+87,801
Republic of Moldova	10,100	2,495	7,605	3,476	5,152	77,301	+403
Romania	25,410	21,841	3,569	30,630	189,562	93,814	–3,275
Russian Federation	297,407	262,911	34,496	302,077	312,511	931,589	+70,441
Rwanda	4,060	1,439	2,621	1,512	1,794	..	..
Saint Kitts and Nevis	92	7	85	288	1,630	6,415	–83
Saint Lucia (b)	..	..	..	131	729	..	..
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	51	1	50	183	391	2,309	+99
Samoa	1,094	19	1,075	443	781	5,893	..
San Marino (b)	..	..	..	239	1,851	..	..
Sao Tome and Principe	1,046	33	1,013	38	38	..	..
Saudi Arabia	31,834	15,376	16,458	21,225	34,817	210,954	–22,203
Senegal (b,g)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	752	9,332	..	..
Serbia	17,302	3,358	13,944	10,595	19,273	33,923	+56
Seychelles (b)	..	..	..	814	4,468	..	..
Sierra Leone	2,181	339	1,842	1,715	1,715	..	..
Singapore	60,294	15,151	45,143	52,729	109,921	424,916	+29,017
Sint Maarten (Dutch Part) (b,h)	..	..	..	51	417	..	..
Slovakia	10,934	8,147	2,787	12,241	70,141	47,493	+174
Slovenia	4,533	2,471	2,062	10,420	53,110	23,075	–1,569

	Registration class count by office			Registration class count by origin	Equivalent registration class count by origin	In force by office	
Name	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Total (a)	Total (a)	Total	Change over previous year
Solomon Islands (b)	..	..	..	204	204	..	..
Somalia	481	35	446	41	41	..	..
South Africa	27,279	14,362	12,917	16,908	24,248	418,884	+13,046
South Sudan (b)	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
Spain	54,783	48,273	6,510	110,194	775,422	859,333	+11,657
Sri Lanka	7,237	3,757	3,480	4,075	4,495	60,079	+6,699
Sudan (b)	..	..	..	90	90	..	..
Suriname	1,421	556	865	588	614	..	..
Sweden	12,762	9,863	2,899	47,534	292,026	111,058	–7,307
Switzerland	94,432	38,621	55,811	153,089	462,033	269,752	..
Syrian Arab Republic (f)	7,824	..	..	613	1,579	..	..
Tajikistan (b)	..	..	..	181	389	..	..
Thailand	56,520	22,038	34,482	27,559	33,291	480,835	+543
Timor-Leste (b)	..	..	..	22	22	..	..
Togo (b,g)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	176	2,880	..	..
Tonga (b)	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Trinidad and Tobago	4,225	479	3,746	667	731	27,004	–2,312
Tunisia (b)	..	..	..	275	995	..	..
Türkiye	319,817	284,781	35,036	317,755	410,991	1,307,126	–20,748
Turkmenistan (b)	..	..	..	188	188	..	..
Uganda	2,801	1,233	1,568	1,478	1,952	59,871	–11,249
Ukraine	38,301	21,314	16,987	28,135	55,269	253,020	+14,747
United Arab Emirates	44,931	10,682	34,249	28,127	70,749	364,417	+25,421
United Kingdom	330,823	173,709	157,114	307,257	889,131	2,586,765	+39,354
United Republic of Tanzania	3,271	1,342	1,929	1,410	1,469	..	..
United States of America	526,123	294,096	232,027	638,058	1,500,538	3,578,850	+398,936
Uruguay	12,985	6,229	6,756	7,696	8,830	106,587	+7,929
Uzbekistan	21,438	10,641	10,797	11,591	12,147	38,070	+4,995
Vanuatu	167	7	160	36	166	..	..
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (b)	..	..	..	306	514	..	..
Viet Nam	99,721	63,513	36,208	67,464	70,928	376,194	+29,607
Yemen (b)	..	..	..	369	459	..	..
Zambia	4,389	774	3,615	941	1,105	42,701	+1,654
Zimbabwe	2,357	114	2,243	427	705	101,742	+241
Others/Unknown	..	..	..	62,097	135,809	..	..
Total (2024 estimates)	**11,048,100**	**8,682,000**	**2,366,100**	**11,048,100**		**93,202,000**	

(a) Data on registration class count by origin are incomplete, because some offices do not report detailed statistics containing the origin of registration class counts.
(b) Only Madrid designation data are available therefore registration class count by office and origin data are incomplete.
(c) This country does not have a national trademark office. All trademark registrations for this country are issued by the Benelux Office for Intellectual Property or the European Union Intellectual Property Office.
(d) Resident registrations include those issued to residents of Belgium, Luxembourg and the Kingdom of the Netherlands.
(e) Resident registrations include those issued to residents of EU member states.
(f) Total includes an aggregate direct registration class count that cannot be broken down into direct and non-resident components.
(g) The African Intellectual Property Office (OAPI) is the competent office for issuing registrations.
(h) This country or municipality is not a Madrid member. The Kingdom of the Netherlands has extended the application of the Madrid Protocol to the territories of Curaçao and Sint Maarten, Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba.
n.a. indicates not applicable.
.. indicates not available.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

B46. Trademark office procedural data, 2024

Office	Total applications processed	Registered	Total rejections	Withdrawn or abandoned	Applications pending	Number of examiners (FTE)	First office action (days)	Final office decision (days)
Albania	1,235	1,050	159	26	83	6.0	10.0	267.0
Algeria	1,939	..	1,500	439	..	12.0	180.0	300.0
Angola	4,464	3,930	449	85	37,676	13.0	90.0	365.0
Argentina	142,756	120,112	20,915	1,729	97,446	17.0	7.0	300.0
Armenia	2,464	2,016	307	141	1,173	10.0	10.0	100.0
Australia	67,951	52,129	57	15,765	7,501	133.5	37.2	96.9
Austria	4,605	3,832	610	163	694	11.0	2.0	29.0
Azerbaijan	4,241	3,128	643	470	748	15.0	180.0	120.0
Bangladesh	14,265	6,321	3,421	4,523	2,356	6.0	30.0	30.0
Belarus	2,675	2,419	..	256	..	14.0	60.0	240.0
Belize	..	..	..	..	157	2.0	..	..
Benelux Office for Intellectual Property	20,835	18,385	1,265	1,185	1,723	10.0	4.0	5.0
Bhutan	572	548	8	16	36	3.0	30.0	90.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	916	755	27	134	667	6.0	90.0	270.0
Botswana	499	447	51	1	491	4.0	5.0	3.0
Brazil	280,678	148,736	73,636	58,306	653,221	126.0	540.0	540.0
Brunei Darussalam	334	252	..	82	49	5.0	7.0	105.0
Cabo Verde	..	..	..	..	2,173	4.0	..	..
Cambodia	5,163	3,285	1,098	780	250	6.0	60.0	60.0
Canada	59,864	47,546	69	12,249	175,304	219.0	1,068.0	1,054.0
China	6,970,559	4,542,765	2,131,968	295,826	1,298,997	1,083.0	..	120.0
China, Hong Kong SAR	32,728	29,120	2,803	805	9,674	37.0	30.8	101.2
China, Macao SAR	15,383	14,421	847	115	4,057	7.0	159.0	159.0
Colombia	44,884	36,200	7,505	1,179	58,657	76.0	30.0	366.0
Croatia	772	528	94	150	412	5.5	42.0	52.0
Cuba	908	645	60	203	4,508	4.0	390.0	1,275.0
Curaçao	370	365	..	5	45	3.0	60.0	60.0
Cyprus	855	835	11	9	37	7.0	2.0	30.0
Czech Republic	6,551	5,989	491	71	3,840	21.0	..	243.0
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	5,066	3,919	788	359	466	16.0	..	..
Denmark	2,092	1,900	115	77	556	11.0	1.0	..
Ecuador	24,335	20,838	1,348	2,149	1,619	6.0	25.0	150.0
El Salvador	5,960	5,960	..	..	..	33.0	1.0	1.0
Estonia	1,174	1,022	2	150	479	9.0	2.5	41.0
Ethiopia	64	26	38	..	1,316	5.0	30.0	90.0
European Union Intellectual Property Office	143,609	138,837	3,811	961	72,831	270.0	18.3	9.4
Finland	2,358	1,737	155	466	675	8.0	32.0	53.0
France	93,046	84,620	6,223	2,203	35,978	81.0	..	159.0
Gambia	..	..	..	..	..	3.0	..	..
Georgia	2,312	1,656	156	500	1,458	11.0	15.0	245.0
Germany	74,891	49,994	7,343	17,554	29,027	91.3	75.5	104.5
Guatemala	..	..	..	..	3,419	4.0	..	..
Hungary	3,803	2,925	108	770	2,095	12.0	15.0	211.0
India	565,638	458,124	44,179	63,335	639,711	104.0	261.0	539.0
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	98,810	23,778	30,747	44,285	599	24.0	36.0	90.0
Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	7.0	..	..
Israel	5,225	4,444	..	781	3,039	17.0	57.0	150.0
Italy	37,213	33,700	2,457	1,056	..	18.0	10.0	..
Jamaica	1,748	477	794	477	770	7.0	15.0	240.0
Japan	136,674	121,882	14,792	..	..	173.0	200.1	221.2
Kazakhstan	13,128	10,357	1,140	1,631	3,967	45.0	30.0	210.0
Kenya	5,032	4,617	370	45	..	8.0	2.0	30.0
Kuwait	..	..	..	..	40	12.0	..	..
Kyrgyzstan	1,543	1,452	79	12	690	12.0	15.0	210.0
Lao People's Democratic Republic	..	..	..	..	271	7.0	..	..
Latvia	864	764	40	60	102	6.0	1.0	65.0
Lebanon	..	..	..	..	..	6.0	..	..
Liberia	..	..	..	..	..	4.0	..	..

Office	Total applications processed	Registered	Total rejections	Withdrawn or abandoned	Applications pending	Number of examiners (FTE)	First office action (days)	Final office decision (days)
Lithuania	2,764	2,575	150	39	419	5.0	4.0	35.0
Madagascar	628	580	48	..	687	3.0	240.0	220.0
Malta	1,092	789	55	248	..	4.0	1.0	60.0
Mexico	214,034	142,183	7,861	63,990	194,222	45.0	147.0	147.0
Monaco	484	455	11	18	..	2.0	9.0	46.0
Mongolia	2,408	2,138	247	23	1,436	3.0	144.0	168.0
Montenegro	..	..	..	..	543	..	6.0	30.0
Mozambique	..	..	..	..	203	12.0	..	..
Myanmar	4,288	3,717	..	571	35,825	33.0	30.0	180.0
Namibia	1,327	906	..	421	1,021	5.0	7.0	60.0
New Zealand	9,060	8,832	..	228	8,374	37.0	41.4	38.9
North Macedonia	..	..	..	..	321	10.0	..	..
Norway	6,150	4,872	70	1,208	2,103	15.0	66.0	..
Oman	5,292	4,809	386	97	410	9.0	6.0	120.0
Pakistan	37,975	29,906	101	7,968	29,679	2.0	50.0	240.0
Panama	8,612	121	89	8,402	8,360	8.0	150.0	240.0
Paraguay	3,229	2,935	..	294	16,105	6.0	210.0	365.0
Peru	45,222	35,585	6,521	3,116	14,058	54.0	3.0	71.0
Philippines	40,963	31,429	492	9,042	24,743	32.0	50.4	119.1
Poland	13,281	11,141	1,090	1,050	11,595	50.0	..	221.1
Portugal	20,260	16,448	3,779	33	2,100	24.0	12.0	100.0
Qatar	4,015	3,639	183	193	4,939	7.0	27.0	45.0
Republic of Korea	267,543	224,226	43,317	..	288,947	152.0	411.0	535.0
Republic of Moldova	1,954	1,601	183	170	2,050	7.0	11.0	241.0
Romania	12,367	9,639	2,412	316	1,432	37.0	5.0	342.0
Russian Federation	108,596	94,304	13,639	653	25,385	..	..	..
Rwanda	1,089	997	70	22	92	2.0	30.0	30.0
Saint Kitts and Nevis	..	..	..	..	..	2.0	..	..
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	39	39	..	..	204	4.0	7.0	14.0
Sao Tome and Principe	36	36	..	..	6	7.0	2.0	150.0
Saudi Arabia	44,108	31,834	8,146	4,128	9,243	16.0	9.0	70.0
Sierra Leone	..	..	..	..	..	3.0	..	..
Singapore	..	..	..	..	7,004	29.0	..	..
Slovakia	2,831	2,484	146	201	722	8.0	30.0	140.0
Slovenia	1,060	858	50	152	426	9.0	5.2	274.0
Spain	39,100	33,601	4,541	958	9,221	..	..	..
Sri Lanka	14,767	7,239	18	7,510	9,755	18.0	180.0	270.0
Suriname	..	..	..	..	..	3.0	..	..
Sweden	7,175	5,258	215	1,702	1,072	20.0	70.0	169.0
Switzerland	19,246	16,713	619	1,914	4,138	58.0	50.0	..
Syrian Arab Republic	7,006	5,606	800	600	300	4.0	3.0	6.0
Trinidad and Tobago	..	..	..	..	2,107	7.0	..	..
Türkiye	165,503	127,324	7,321	30,858	138,501	94.0	5.8	35.0
Uganda	..	..	..	..	214	12.0	..	..
Ukraine	22,747	16,803	201	5,743	56,084	98.0	31.4	587.9
United Kingdom	140,968	129,081	4,949	6,938	5,581	201.0	11.0	12.0
United Republic of Tanzania	..	..	..	..	124	13.0	..	..
United States of America	809,240	378,312	208,496	222,432	925,950	764.0	183.0	381.0
Uzbekistan	9,760	7,604	254	1,902	5,328	10.0	200.0	360.0
Vanuatu	..	..	..	..	34	1.0	..	..
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	6,500	5,000	1,500	..	27,500	8.0	1.0	90.0
Viet Nam	72,576	61,136	11,006	434	96,294	76.0	630.0	662.0
Zambia	2,623	1,654	188	781	579	6.0	7.0	14.0
Zimbabwe	..	..	..	..	735	8.0	..	..

Note: FTE is full time equivalent. WIPO collects data from IP offices using a common questionnaire and methodology. Every effort has been made to compile procedural data based on common definitions and concepts, but procedural differences make it extremely difficult to fully harmonize such data. Therefore, caution should be exercised when making comparisons across offices. The total number of applications processed for a given office may be incomplete due to the omission of one or several elements by the office.
.. indicates not available.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

Designs

Highlights

Design applications grew by a further 2.6% in 2024

In 2024, an estimated 1.22 million design applications were filed worldwide – 2.6% more than in 2023 (figure 3.1). Approximately 60% of offices reported larger filing volumes than in the previous year. The office of India led the rise, receiving 12,160 additional applications compared to 2023, while the office of the United States of America (US) and the European Union Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO) followed with respective increases of 8,199 and 2,781 applications.

Statistics based on the number of designs contained in design applications – known as application design counts – improve worldwide comparability by harmonizing data between those offices that allow several designs to be contained within a single application and those that allow only one.

In 2024, applications filed worldwide contained about 1.56 million designs, representing a 2.2% increase on 2023 (figure 3.2). The number of designs in resident applications remained stable, whereas those in non-resident filings climbed sharply by 12.5%. Much of this non-resident growth was driven by the US and the EUIPO, which together received 13,297 additional designs. Further notable gains came from the offices of the United Kingdom (UK) (+1,628), Brazil (+1,596) and France (+1,583).

The Hague System filing route accounted for 35% of all non-resident designs in 2024 (figure C15); the remainder were submitted directly by applicants to individual offices. In 2024, the Hague System provided protection in 99 countries worldwide.

India featured among the top 10 offices in 2024

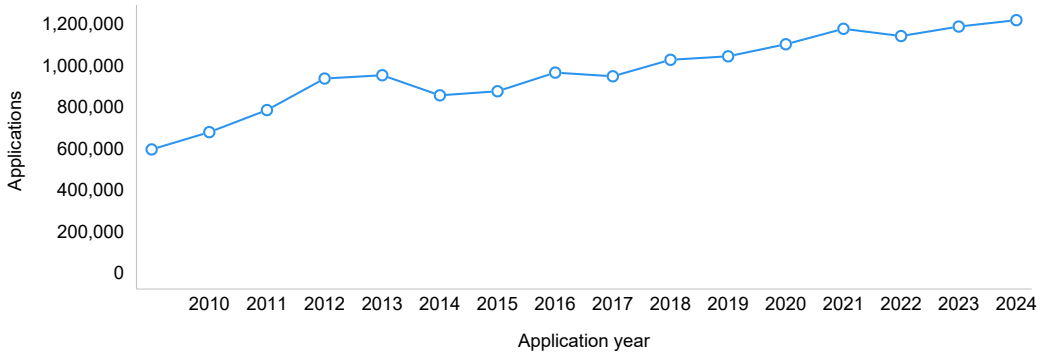
In 2024, the office of China received the highest number of designs in applications filed, with a total of 825,330. This accounted for more than half (52.9%) of global activity. China was followed by the EUIPO (123,743) and the offices of the UK (78,567), the US (68,575) and the Republic of Korea (60,683) (figure 3.3). The top 10 offices remained the same as in 2023, apart from India climbing from 11th to 7th position and displacing France.

Combined, the top 20 offices accounted for 93.8% of all design counts worldwide in 2024. Thirteen offices reported growth, with five registering a double-digit increase: India (+43.2%), Brazil (+27.3%), Indonesia (+25.3%), Morocco (+23.4%) and the US (+14.3%) (figure C10). In contrast, seven offices posted a decline, the two steepest being recorded by Türkiye (–16.6%) and Switzerland (–7.6%).

Half of the top 20 offices reported an increase in both resident and non-resident design activity. Of the remaining 10, eight recorded a decline in terms of resident filings only, whereas Switzerland and Spain registered a decline in non-resident count as well.

Design applications filed worldwide totaled around 1.22 million in 2024

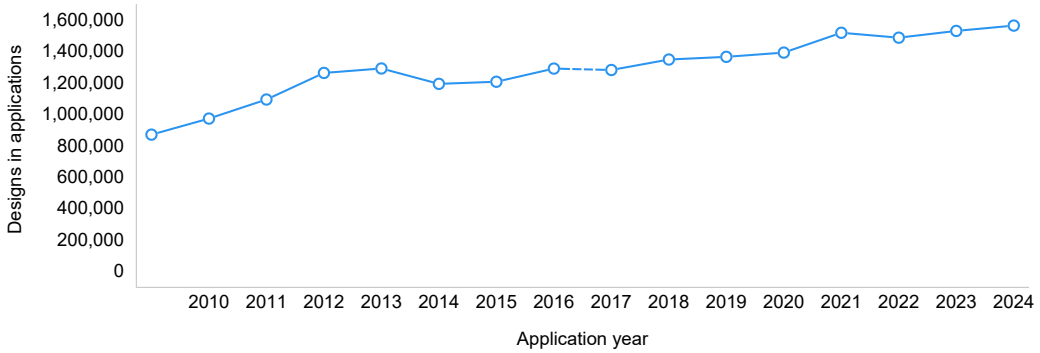
3.1. Design applications worldwide, 2010–2024



Source: Figure C1.

Designs contained in applications grew by 2.2% in 2024

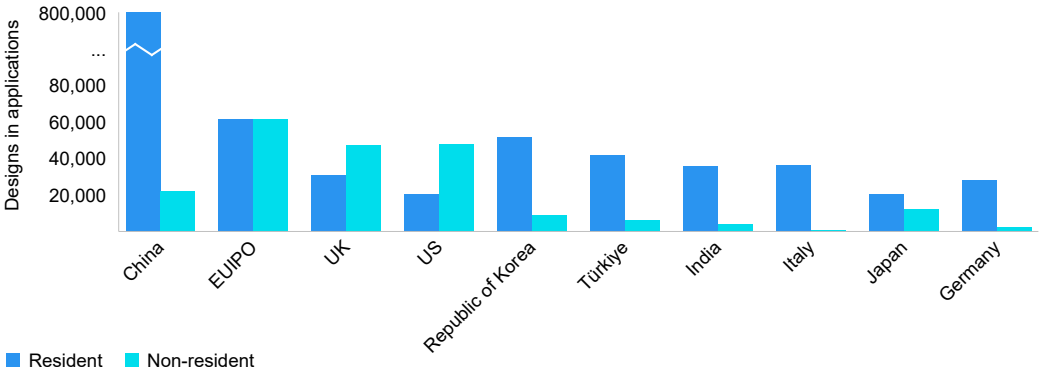
3.2. Number of designs in design applications worldwide, 2010–2024



Source: Figure C2.

The office of China had by far the highest filing activity in 2024

3.3. Application design counts for the top 10 offices, 2024



Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office.
Source: Figure C9.

Among selected offices in low- and middle-income economies outside the top 20, the fastest growth in design counts came from the Dominican Republic (+70.8%), Mongolia (+68.6%), the Philippines (+40.1%) and the Eurasian Patent Office (EAPO) (+40%) (figure C12). In contrast, Algeria (–36.6%), the Syrian Arab Republic (–17.1%) and Ukraine (–11.7%) registered sharp declines.

Designs contained in resident applications made up 80.2% of the 2024 global total. This large share largely reflects China's profile, with 97.3% of designs originating domestically. Resident counts formed the majority of activity at 15 of the top 20 offices; however, they represented

under one-third of filings in Canada (7.2%), Switzerland (24.8%), the US (30.1%) and Australia (30.2%) (figure C9).

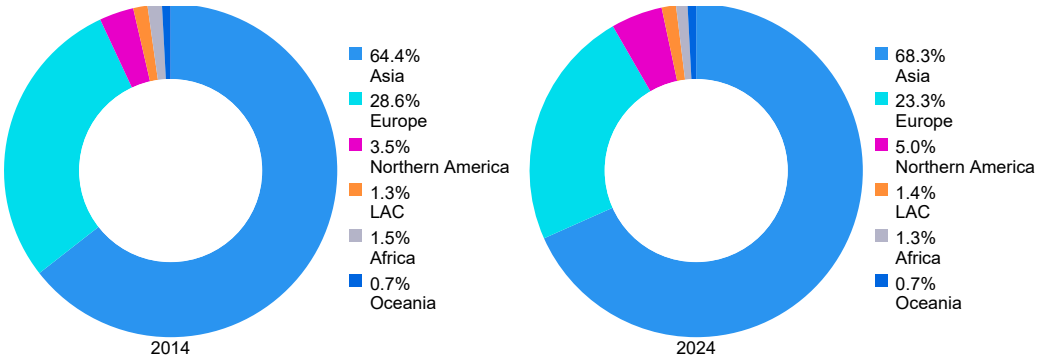
Regionally, Asia accounted for 68.3% of all designs in applications filed in 2024, followed by Europe (23.3%) and Northern America (5%) (figure 3.4). Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) and Oceania together contributed the remaining 3.4%. Over the 2014–2024 period, Northern America (+6.7%), LAC (+3.4%) and Asia (+3.3%) recorded the highest average annual growth in design counts among all regions.

Design count

Some offices allow design applications to contain more than one design for the same good or in the same class; others allow only one design per application. In order to capture differences in application filing systems across offices, the respective application and registration design counts need to be compared.

Offices located in Asia accounted for 68.3% of total filing activity in 2024

3.4. Distribution of application design counts by region, 2014 and 2024

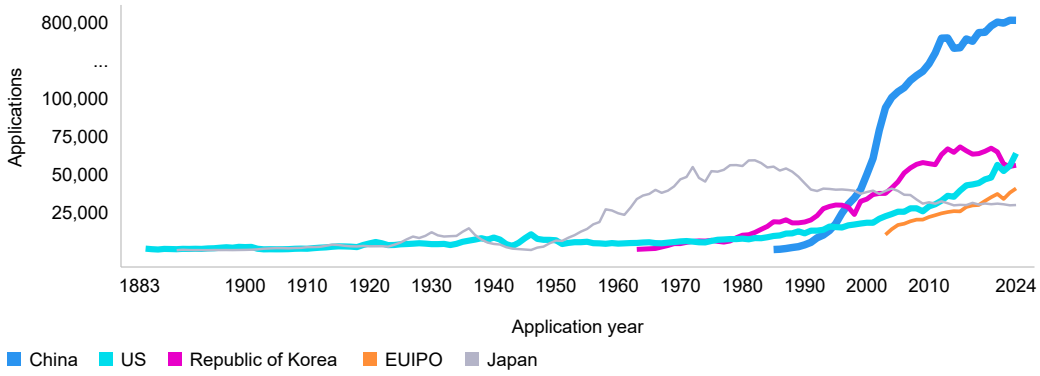


Note: LAC is Latin America and the Caribbean.
Source: Table C7.

Design applications filed since 1883

Between 1883 and the early 1950s, the offices of Japan and the US averaged a similar number of applications, rarely exceeding 10,000. The office of Japan received the highest number of applications per year from the 1950s thru to the late 1990s, reaching approximately 50,000 annual filings at its peak. The office of China, which received 640 applications when it first began receiving applications in 1985, has seen an unprecedented rate of growth, peaking at 822,849 applications filed in 2023. The office of the US moved ahead of Japan in 2012 and of the Republic of Korea in 2023 to become the second largest globally. The office of the Republic of Korea moved down from second place, which it has held since 2004, to third in 2023. The EUIPO began receiving applications in 2003 and moved up to fourth position in 2019. Among these top five offices, the EUIPO is the only one to operate a multiple design system. On average, an application filed at the EUIPO contained three designs in 2024.

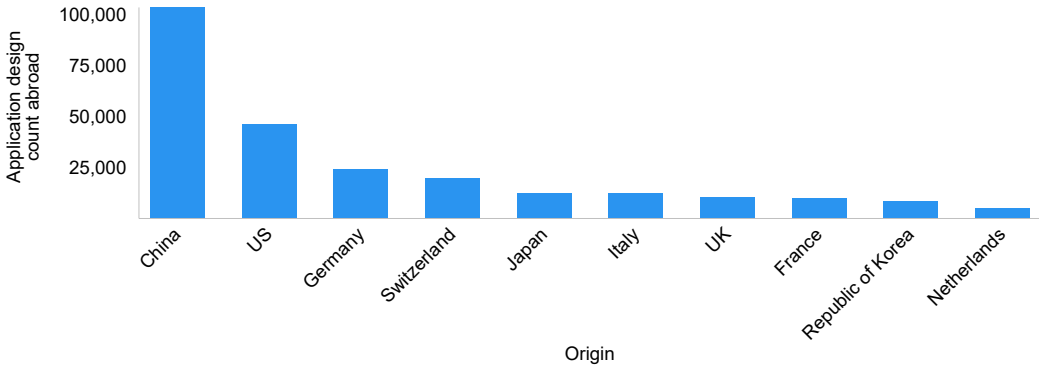
Trend in design applications for the top five offices, 1883–2024



Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office.
Source: Figure C8.

Applicants from China surpassed 100,000 designs in applications filed abroad in 2024

3.5. Application design counts abroad for the top 10 origins, 2024



Note: Netherlands is the Kingdom of the Netherlands.
Source: Figure C19.

One-third of the total designs in applications filed abroad originated from China

Applications received by offices from resident and non-resident applicants are referred to as office data, whereas applications filed by applicants at their home office(s) (resident applications) or at foreign offices (applications abroad) are referred to as origin data. Design statistics based on office data provide information on destination of design activity, whereas statistics based on the origin of residence of the first named applicant complement the overall picture by providing information on the source of design activity.

In 2024, applicants based in China filed applications containing 906,849 designs – the highest total worldwide. Germany ranked second with 70,212 designs, followed by the US (66,855), Italy (63,668) and the Republic of Korea (60,109) (figure C16). Collectively, these five origins generated 74.9% of global design count activity for the year.

In 2024, design counts grew for 11 of the top 20 origins, with seven posting double-digit growth. The most pronounced increases came from applicants originating from India (+44.9%), Morocco (+20.2%) and Indonesia (+18.9%). In contrast, the steepest declines were recorded by Türkiye (–19.7%), the UK (–9%) and France (–8.7%). Among the top five origins, Germany (+7.9%), Italy (+5.2%) and China (+2.7%) expanded activity, whereas activity in the US (–3.8%) and the Republic of Korea (–0.1%) contracted.

Nine of the top 20 origins were European, seven Asian, and there was one each from Africa, LAC, Northern America and Oceania. By income level, the list comprised 13 high-income, five upper middle-income and two lower middle-income economies.

Designs in applications filed abroad climbed 12.5% in 2024 to reach 308,800 (figure C18). Applicants from China led with 103,615 designs filed overseas, representing one-third of the world total. China was followed by applicants from the US (46,185), Germany (24,133), Switzerland (19,992) and Japan (12,704) (figure 3.5).

The top 20 origins in terms of application design count abroad accounted for 90.7% of the world total. The sharpest year-on-year increases came from China, Hong Kong SAR (+66%), Singapore (+63.7%) and China (+31.5%). Conversely, Austria (–32.9%), France (–9%), Türkiye (–8.5%) and Japan (–8.5%) registered the steepest declines (figure C19).

Relative to its population, the Republic of Korea had the most intensive design activity worldwide

Adjusting resident filing activity according to gross domestic product (GDP) and population is instructive when comparing the intensity of resident design filing across origins.

In 2024, China had the highest resident design count per USD 100 billion of GDP, with a ratio of 2,391 (figure 3.6). China was followed by Italy (1,636), Morocco (1,555) and Türkiye (1,387). In contrast, the US (81), Indonesia (141), Brazil (142) and the Russian Federation (142) had notably lower ratios (figure C26). Relative to 2014, the ratios for 2024 increased notably for the UK (+506), Morocco (+215) and Italy (+212), whereas they declined markedly for Türkiye (–786) and Germany (–566).

When the resident design count is compared to population, the Republic of Korea topped the list, with 1,000 resident design counts per million population in 2024 (figure C27). It was followed by Italy (869), China (570) and Germany (552). Over the past decade, the UK (+277) and Italy (+202) have seen a substantial increase in their respective ratios.

Plotting the resident application design count per capita against GDP per capita makes it possible to visualize an economy's design output relative to its development level (figure C28). Origins whose points lie above the sloping fitted line – which reflects the positive correlation between the two variables – exhibit intense design activity for their level of development. During the 2020–2024 period, Australia, Bangladesh, Brazil and Guinea-Bissau were situated close to that line, indicating a resident design activity consistent with their development level.

Economies such as China, Madagascar, Mongolia, Morocco, Türkiye and the Republic of Korea stood well above the sloping fitted line, signaling a particularly high design intensity relative to their GDP. Conversely, Chile, Costa Rica, Uganda and the United Arab Emirates lay below the line, reflecting a comparatively subdued design activity at their stage of development.

The top five industry sectors accounted for nearly 63% of filing activity worldwide

Grouping the 32 Locarno classes into 12 industry sectors serves to highlight the most important industry sectors for designs contained within design applications filed.

In 2024, the sectors accounting for the largest shares of the world total were furniture and household goods (16.7%), textiles and accessories (16.7%), tools and machines (11.3%), ICT and audiovisual (9.2%) and electricity and lighting (8.9%) (figure C23). Together, these five sectors accounted for 62.8% of all classes recorded globally.

For every top 10 office with available data, between 40% and 82% of all classes were concentrated within just three sectors, though the leading sectors differed by office (figure 3.7). Textiles and accessories dominated filings at the offices of Spain (50.6%), Germany (27.9%) and

the Republic of Korea (24%), whereas furniture and household goods featured prominently at the offices of Türkiye (25.8%) and Germany (19.9%).

Among the top 10 origins, the three leading sectors in 2024 each accounted for at least 44% of the total design count (figure C25). Textiles and accessories appeared among the top three sectors for every origin, followed by furniture and household goods for eight origins and tools and machines for four.

Applications registered worldwide grew by 2.7% in 2024

In 2024, offices worldwide registered roughly 971,900 design applications – a 2.7% increase over 2023 (figure C4). This rebound comes after two consecutive years of sharp declines of 5.2% and 6.8%, respectively.

Registrations contained about 1.27 million designs, marking a slight increase of 0.6% on the previous year (figure C5). China alone accounted for 51.1% of the total, while the top 20 offices together represented 94.5%. Eleven of the 20 offices expanded their design count, with India (+27.9%), the US (+26.7%) and Morocco (+19.8%) recording the strongest growth. By contrast, Türkiye (–30%), Switzerland (–11.4%) and France (–7.1%) posted the steepest declines (figure C13).

Active registrations worldwide stagnated in 2024

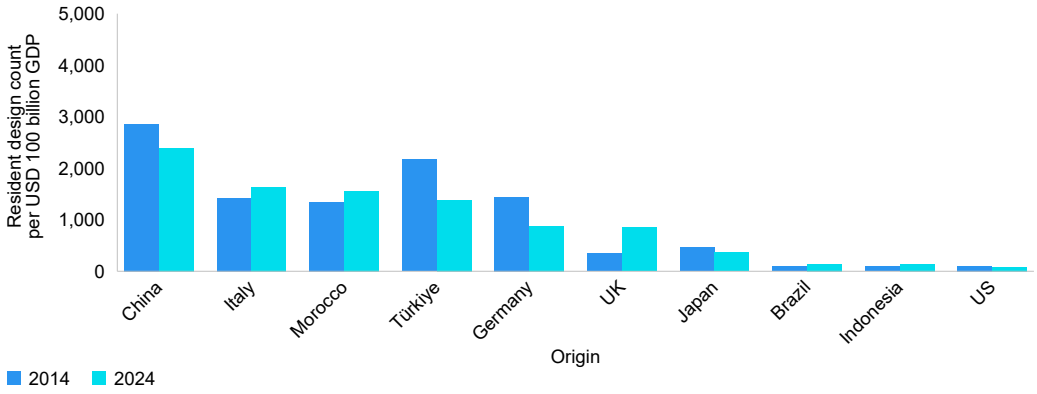
Design rights typically endure for up to 15 years from the filing date, although most European jurisdictions allow up to 25 years, while China limits the term to 10 years.

In 2024, an estimated 6.09 million design registrations were in force worldwide, representing a modest 0.2% increase on 2023 (figure C29). China held half of all active registrations.

Active registrations in China dropped by 4.9% compared to 2023, to 3.07 million (figure C30). China was followed by the US (448,554), the Republic of Korea (414,402), the EUIPO (363,418) and the UK (363,083). Combined, the top 20 offices accounted for nearly 95% of active design registrations globally.

Morocco had a high resident design count per unit of GDP ratio in 2024

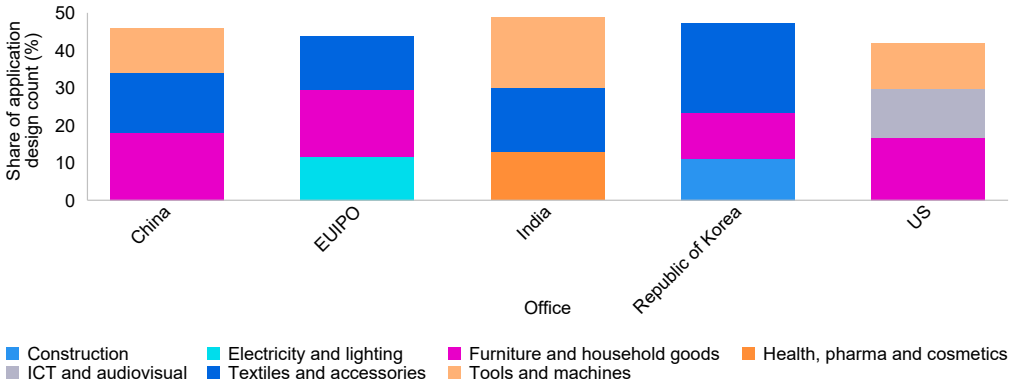
3.6. Resident application design count per USD 100 billion GDP for selected origins, 2014 and 2024



Source: Figure C26.

The top three sectors accounted for almost half of the total design count in India

3.7. Distribution of application design counts by the top three sectors for selected offices, 2024



Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office.
Source: Figure C24.

Figure C31 shows the distribution of 2.62 million active design registrations across 91 offices in 2024, grouping them by year of registration. More than one-quarter of designs registered in 2006 were still in force in 2024. Most of the 2015 cohort likewise remained active, and more than 80% of designs registered in 2020 were still valid in 2024.

Average registration age differs greatly by office (figure C32). For example, in 2024, the average age of all active design registrations in Spain was 11.2 years, whereas in the UK it was only 3 years.

India registered more than 94% of applications processed in 2024

An design office examines applications and decides whether to register them. Examination processes vary between offices, making inter-office comparison difficult. Every effort has been made to compile examination outcome data based on common definitions and concepts.

Examination outcomes vary widely by office. Among the top five offices in terms of registration design count, the EUIPO registered the largest share of processed applications in 2024, at 98.5%. India (94.4%), the UK (93.6%) and Ecuador (93.3%) also recorded notably high approval rates (figure C33).

By contrast, rejection rates were elevated at the offices of the Islamic Republic of Iran (57.8%), the US (28%), Iraq (23.7%) and Viet Nam (22.4%). Withdrawals or abandonments comprised substantial portions of decisions in Thailand (35.1%), the Islamic Republic of Iran (22.8%) and Mexico (19.7%).

On average, the EUIPO processed applications in under four days

In general, for an design to be eligible for protection, it typically needs to meet certain criteria such as being new, original and of an individual character. However, examination procedures vary widely between offices. At some offices, no search is made and no examination as to substance is carried out prior to registration. At other offices, a substantive examination is conducted, whereby the design is checked against designs on the register for novelty and/or originality. Here, potentially pending applications are taken to be all design applications, at any stage in the process, awaiting a final decision by an office.

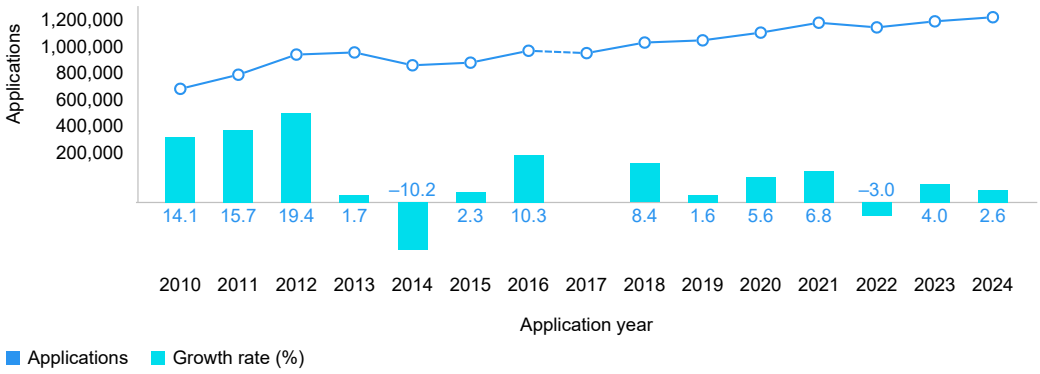
Among offices that supplied data on potentially pending applications in 2024, the US reported the largest amount – with 76,665 applications (figure C34). The Republic of Korea followed with 18,991, and India with 11,434. Despite ranking second and third in overall design counts, the EUIPO and the UK recorded a relatively small number of potentially pending applications at 5,391 and 2,071, respectively. Germany (1,090) and Türkiye (983) also showed relatively modest numbers of such applications when measured against their filing volumes.

In 2024, an design application was processed in under four days following its filing at the EUIPO, on average. In contrast, at the office of the US and Thailand, the processing time was 619 and 720 days, respectively (figure C35). The gap between the first office action and the final office decision averaged under a day in Madagascar, Peru and the United Arab Emirates, but stretched to over 300 days in Bangladesh, Cuba and Thailand.

Design statistics

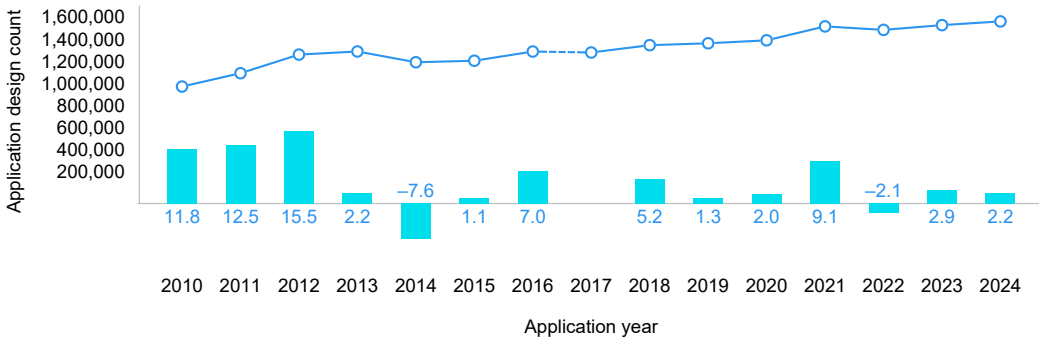
Design applications and registrations worldwide

C1. Trend in design applications worldwide, 2010–2024



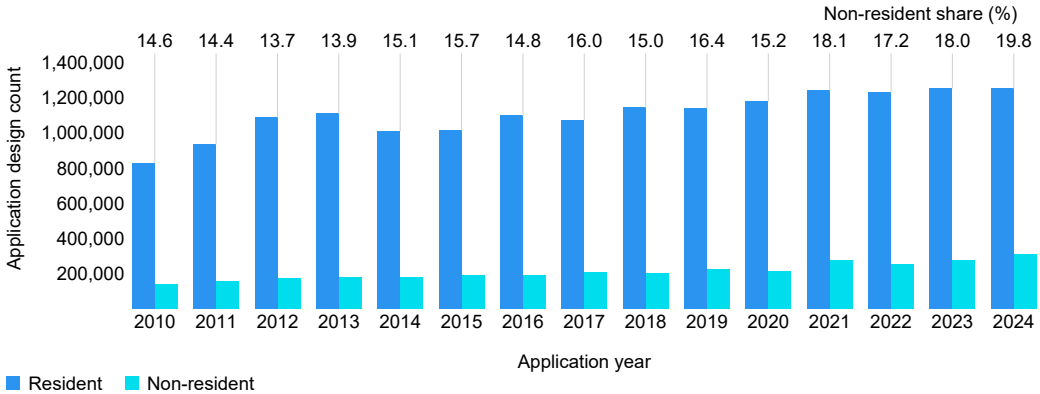
Note: From 2017 onwards, design application data provided by the IP office of China include only those applications for which the necessary application fees have been paid. Because China accounts for most of the global total, this means it is not possible to report the 2017 worldwide application growth rate. World totals are WIPO estimates using data covering 159 IP offices. These totals include applications filed directly at national and regional offices (known as the Paris route), as well as the designations received via the Hague System (where applicable).
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

C2. Trend in application design counts worldwide, 2010–2024



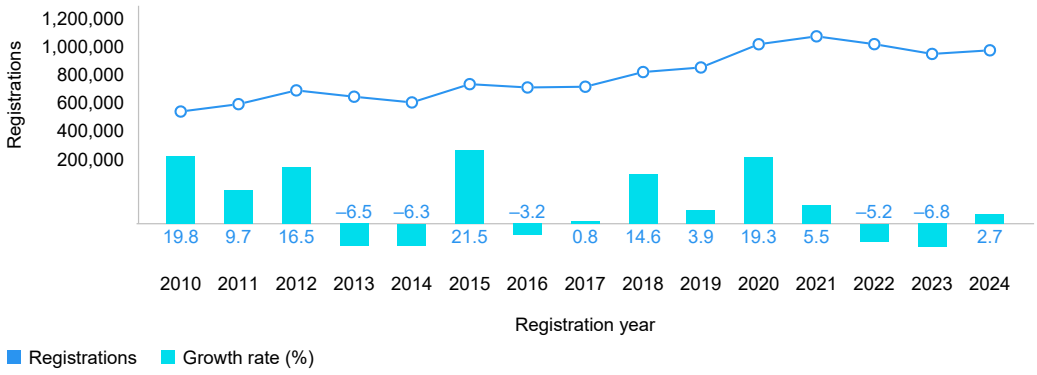
Note: From 2017 onwards, design application data provided by the IP office of China include only those applications for which the necessary application fees have been paid. Because China accounts for most of the global total, this means it is not possible to report the 2017 worldwide application growth rate. World totals are WIPO estimates using data covering 159 IP offices. These totals include designs contained in applications filed directly at national and regional offices (known as the Paris route), as well as designs contained in designations received via the Hague System (where applicable). See glossary for definition of design count.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

C3. Resident and non-resident application design counts worldwide, 2010–2024



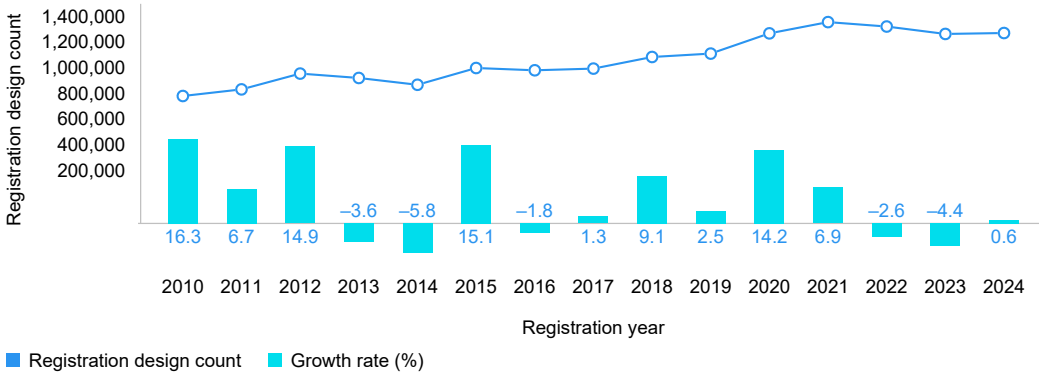
Note: World totals are WIPO estimates using data covering 159 IP offices. These totals include designs contained in applications filed directly at national and regional offices (known as the Paris route), as well as designs contained in designations received via the Hague System (where applicable). See glossary for definition of design count.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

C4. Trend in design registrations worldwide, 2010–2024



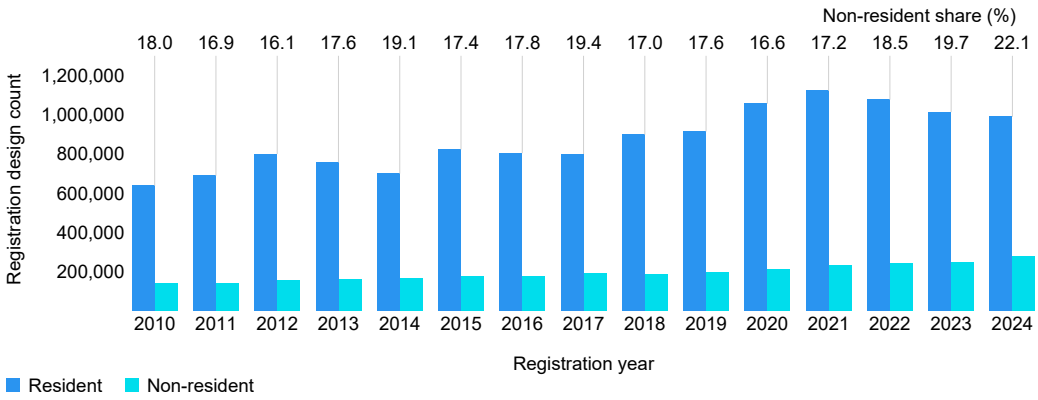
Note: World totals are WIPO estimates using data covering 158 IP offices. These totals include the registrations issued by national and regional offices for applications filed directly at offices (known as the Paris route), as well as for designations received via the Hague System (where applicable).
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

C5. Trend in registration design counts worldwide, 2010–2024



Note: World totals are WIPO estimates using data covering 158 IP offices. These totals include designs contained in registrations issued by national and regional offices for applications filed directly at offices (known as the Paris route), as well as for designations received via the Hague System (where applicable). See glossary for definition of design count.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

C6. Resident and non-resident registration design counts worldwide, 2010–2024



Note: World totals are WIPO estimates using data covering 158 IP offices. These totals include designs contained in registrations issued by national and regional offices for applications filed directly at offices (known as the Paris route), as well as for designations received via the Hague System (where applicable). See glossary for definition of design count.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

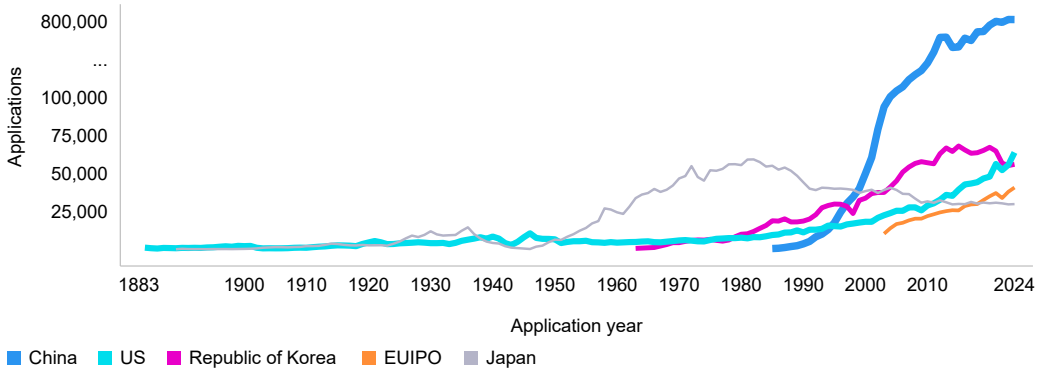
Design applications and registrations by office

C7. Application design counts by region, 2014 and 2024

	Application design count		Resident share (%)		Share of world total (%)		Average growth (%)
Region	**2014**	**2024**	**2014**	**2024**	**2014**	**2024**	**2014–2024**
Africa	17,600	19,600	56.3	61.9	1.5	1.3	1.1
Asia	766,200	1,064,400	92.8	92.6	64.4	68.3	3.3
Europe	340,600	363,700	57.9	60.6	28.6	23.3	0.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	15,700	21,900	49.7	43.6	1.3	1.4	3.4
North America	41,100	78,300	51.5	27.3	3.5	5.0	6.7
Oceania	7,900	11,500	38.5	28.5	0.7	0.7	3.8
World	**1,189,100**	**1,559,400**	**77.7**	**85.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**2.7**

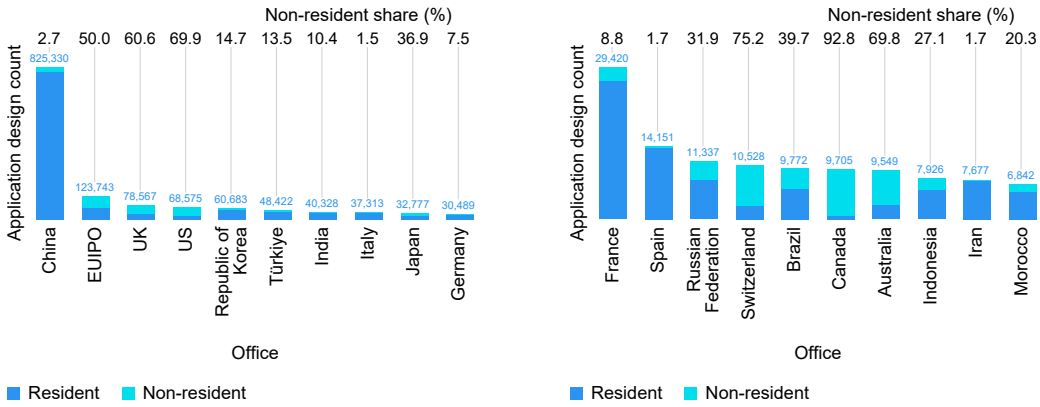
Note: Totals by geographical region are WIPO estimates using data covering 159 IP offices. Each region includes the following number of offices: Africa (37), Asia (44), Europe (42), Latin America and the Caribbean (28), Northern America (2) and Oceania (6). For information on geographical region classification, see data description section.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

C8. Trend in design applications for the top five offices, 1883–2024



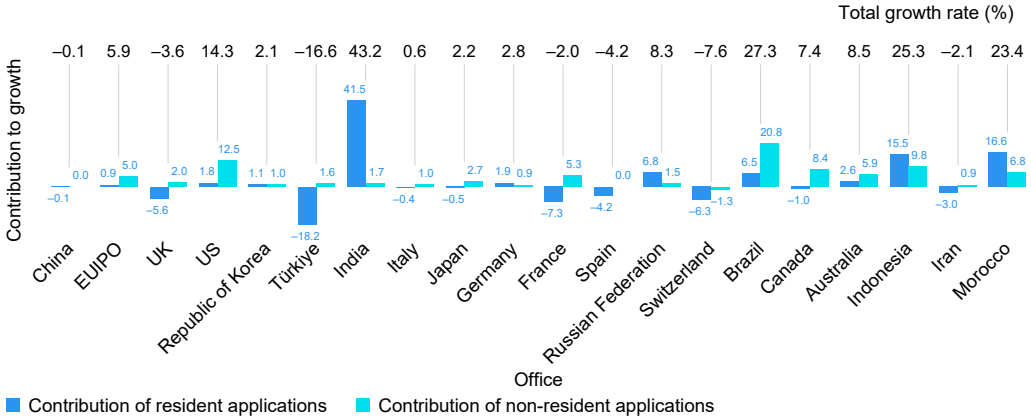
Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office. The decrease in applications at the IP office of China in 2017 is most likely explained by the new way in which that office counts applications data. Starting from 2017, China's application count data include only those applications for which the necessary application fees have been paid. Data are based on the numbers of applications filed; this means that differences between single-design and multiple-design filing systems across IP offices are not taken into account. The top five offices are selected based on 2024 totals.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

C9. Application design counts for the top 20 offices, 2024



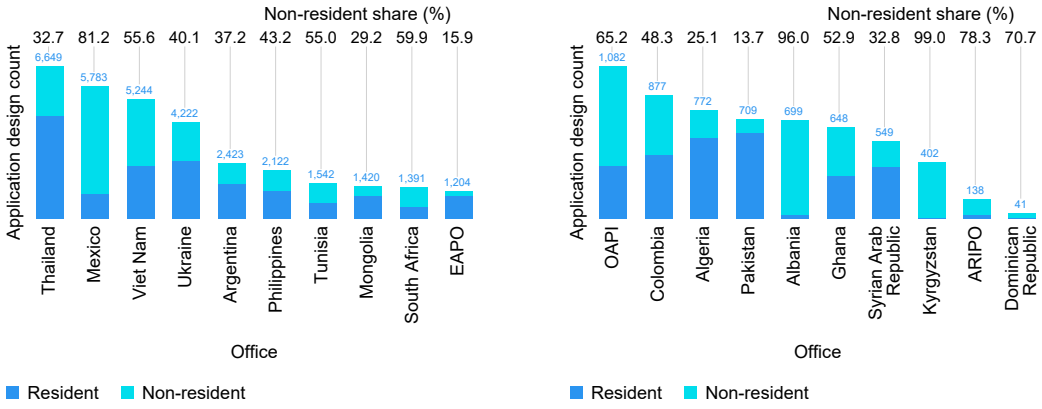
Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office. Iran is the Islamic Republic of Iran.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

C10. Contribution of resident and non-resident application design counts to total growth for the top 20 offices, 2023–2024



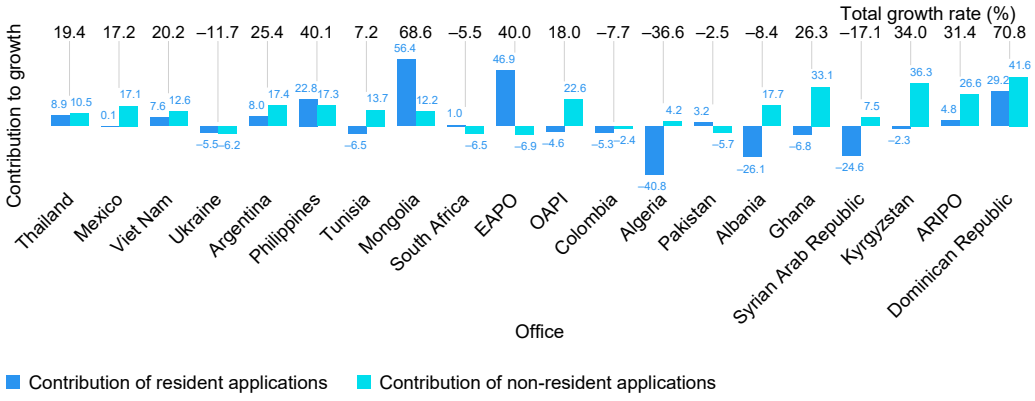
Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office. Iran is the Islamic Republic of Iran. This figure shows total growth in application design counts, broken down by the respective contributions of resident and non-resident applicants. For example, total design counts in the US increased by 14.3%, with resident applicants contributing 1.8 percentage points to the overall increase and non-resident applicants 12.5 percentage points.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

C11. Application design counts for offices of selected low- and middle-income countries, 2024



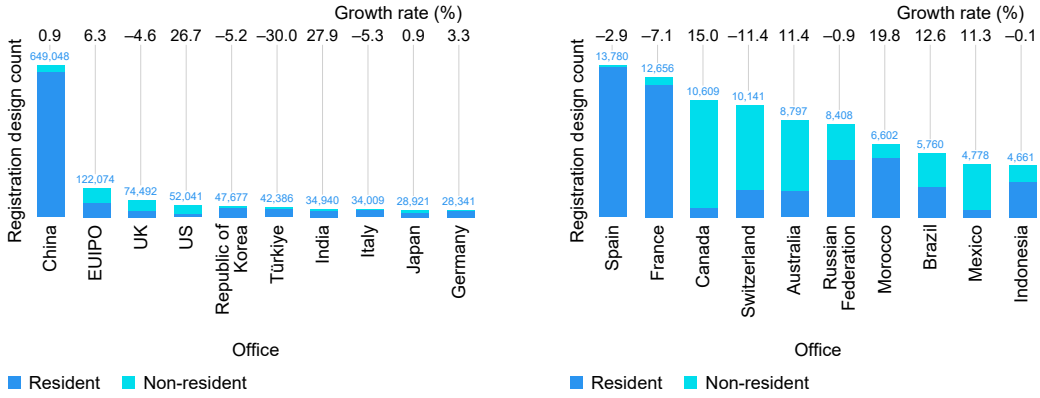
Note: ARIPO is the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization, EAPO is the Eurasian Patent Organization and OAPI is the African Intellectual Property Organization. The selected offices are from different world regions and income groups (low-income, lower middle-income and upper middle-income). Where available, data for all offices are presented in statistical table C37 at the end of this section.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

C12. Contribution of resident and non-resident application design counts to total growth for offices of selected low- and middle-income countries, 2023–2024



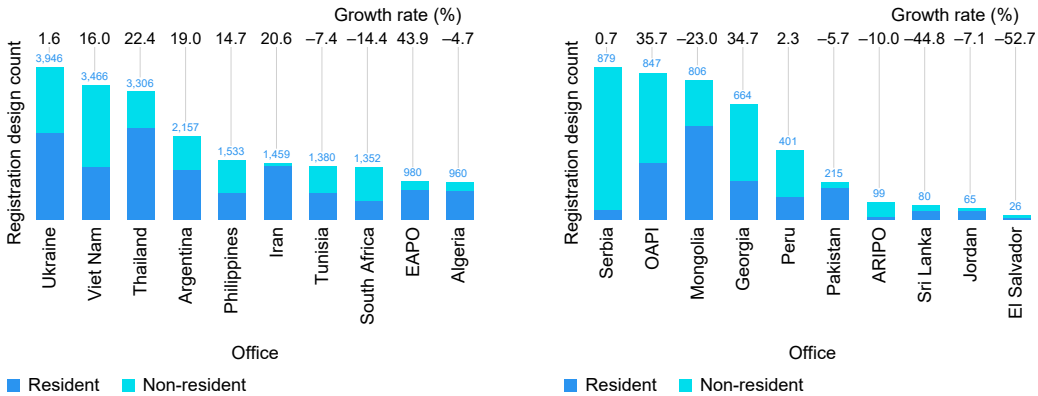
Note: ARIPO is the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization, EAPO is the Eurasian Patent Organization and OAPI is the African Intellectual Property Organization. The selected offices are from different world regions and income groups (low-income, lower middle-income and upper middle-income). Where available, data for all offices are presented in statistical table C37 at the end of this section. This figure shows total growth in design counts, broken down by the respective contributions made by resident and non-resident applicants. For example, the total design count in Thailand grew by 19.4%, with resident applicants contributing 8.9 percentage points to overall increase and non-resident applicants 10.5 percentage points.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

C13. Registration design counts for the top 20 offices, 2024



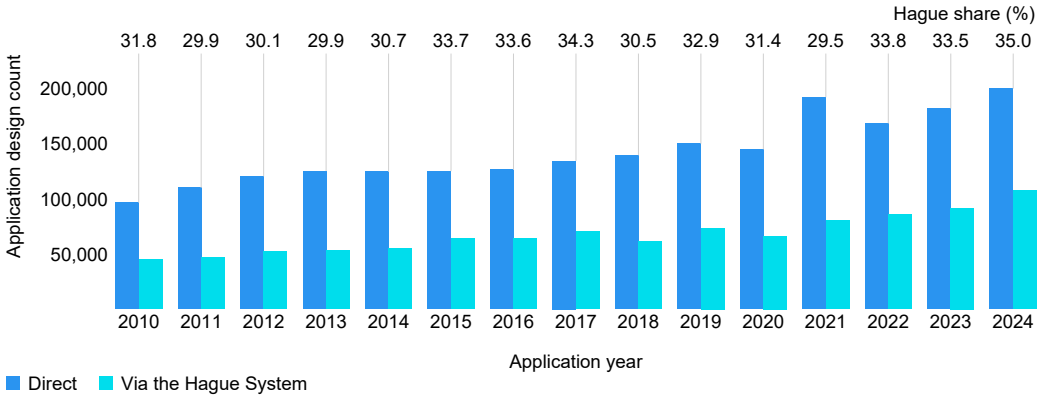
Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

C14. Registration design counts for offices of selected low- and middle-income countries, 2024



Note: ARIPO is the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization, EAPO is the Eurasian Patent Organization and OAPI is the African Intellectual Property Organization. Iran is the Islamic Republic of Iran. The selected offices are from different world regions and income groups (low-income, lower middle-income and upper middle-income). Where available, data for all offices are presented in statistical table C38 at the end of this section.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

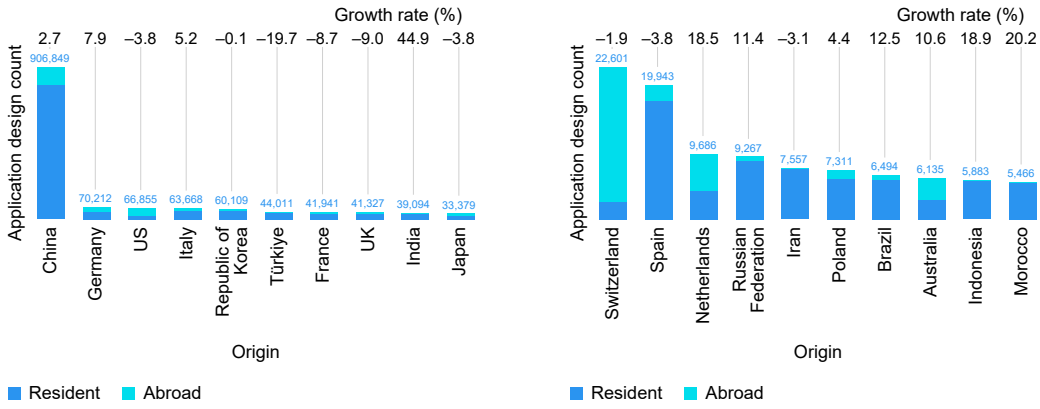
C15. Non-resident application design counts by filing route, 2010–2024



Note: This figure distinguishes between the two filing routes for non-resident activity, that is, the direct route and via the Hague System. See glossary for definition of design count.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

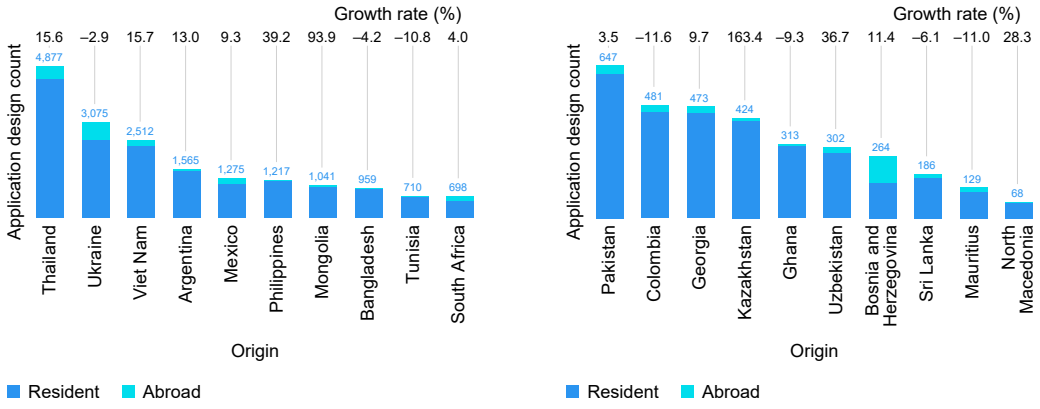
Application design counts by origin

C16. Application design counts for the top 20 origins, 2024



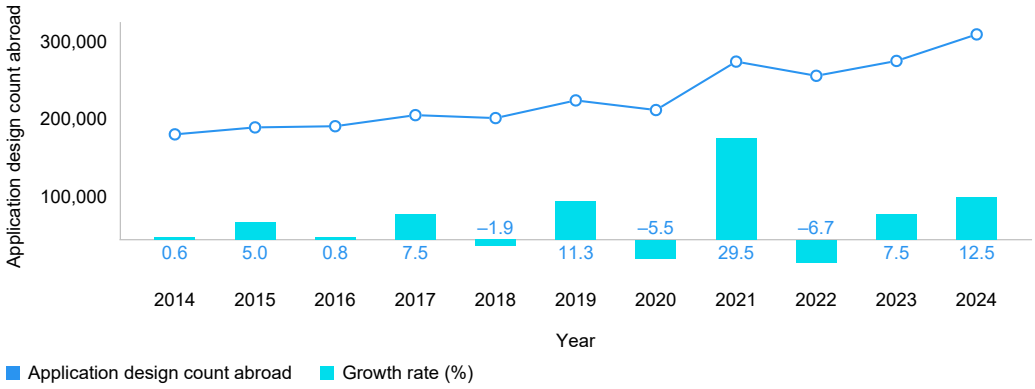
Note: Iran is the Islamic Republic of Iran. Netherlands is the Kingdom of the Netherlands. The origin of an design application is determined by the residence of the first named applicant. An application filed at a regional office is considered to be a resident filing, if the applicant resides in one of that office's member states. See glossary for definition of design count.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

C17. Application design counts for selected low- and middle-income origins, 2024



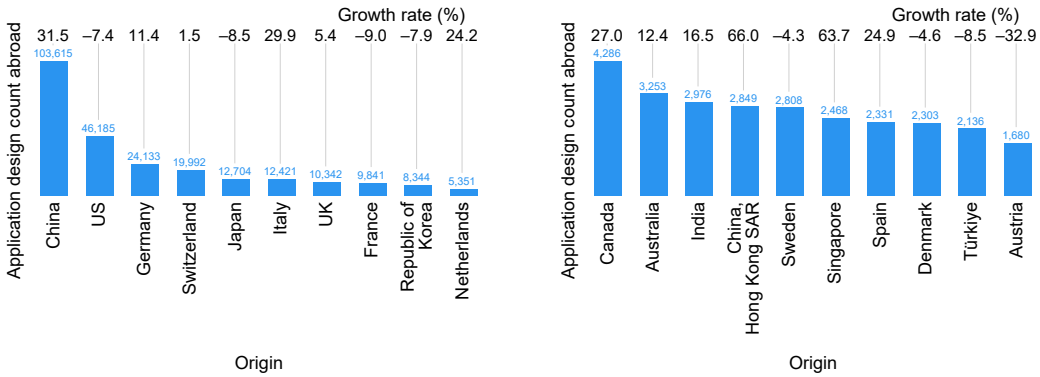
Note: The selected origins are from different world regions and income groups (low-income, lower middle-income and upper middle-income). Where available, data for all origins are presented in statistical table C37 at the end of this section. The origin of an design application is determined by the residence of the first named applicant. An application filed at a regional office is considered to be a resident filing, if the applicant resides in one of that office's member states. See glossary for definition of design count.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

C18. Trend in application design counts abroad worldwide, 2014–2024



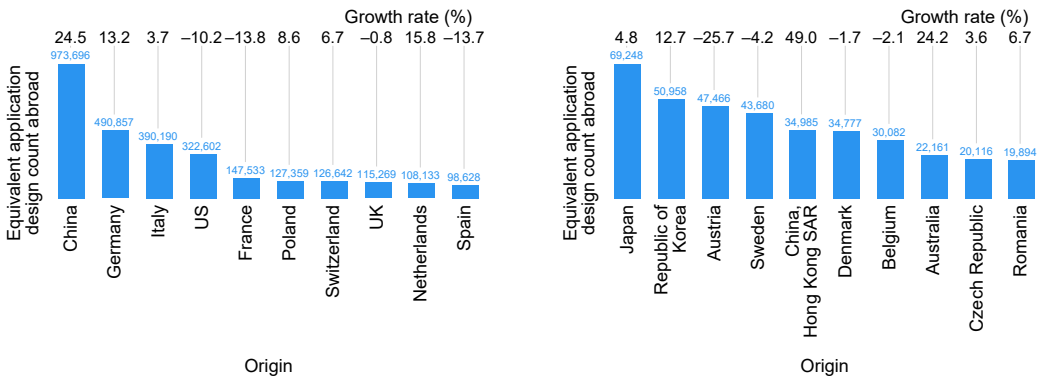
Note: World totals are WIPO estimates using data covering 159 IP offices. These totals include designs contained in applications filed directly at national and regional offices (known as the Paris route), as well as designs contained in designations received via the Hague System (where applicable). An application filed at a regional office is considered to be a resident filing, if the applicant resides in one of that office's member states. See glossary for definition of design count.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

C19. Application design counts abroad for the top 20 origins, 2024



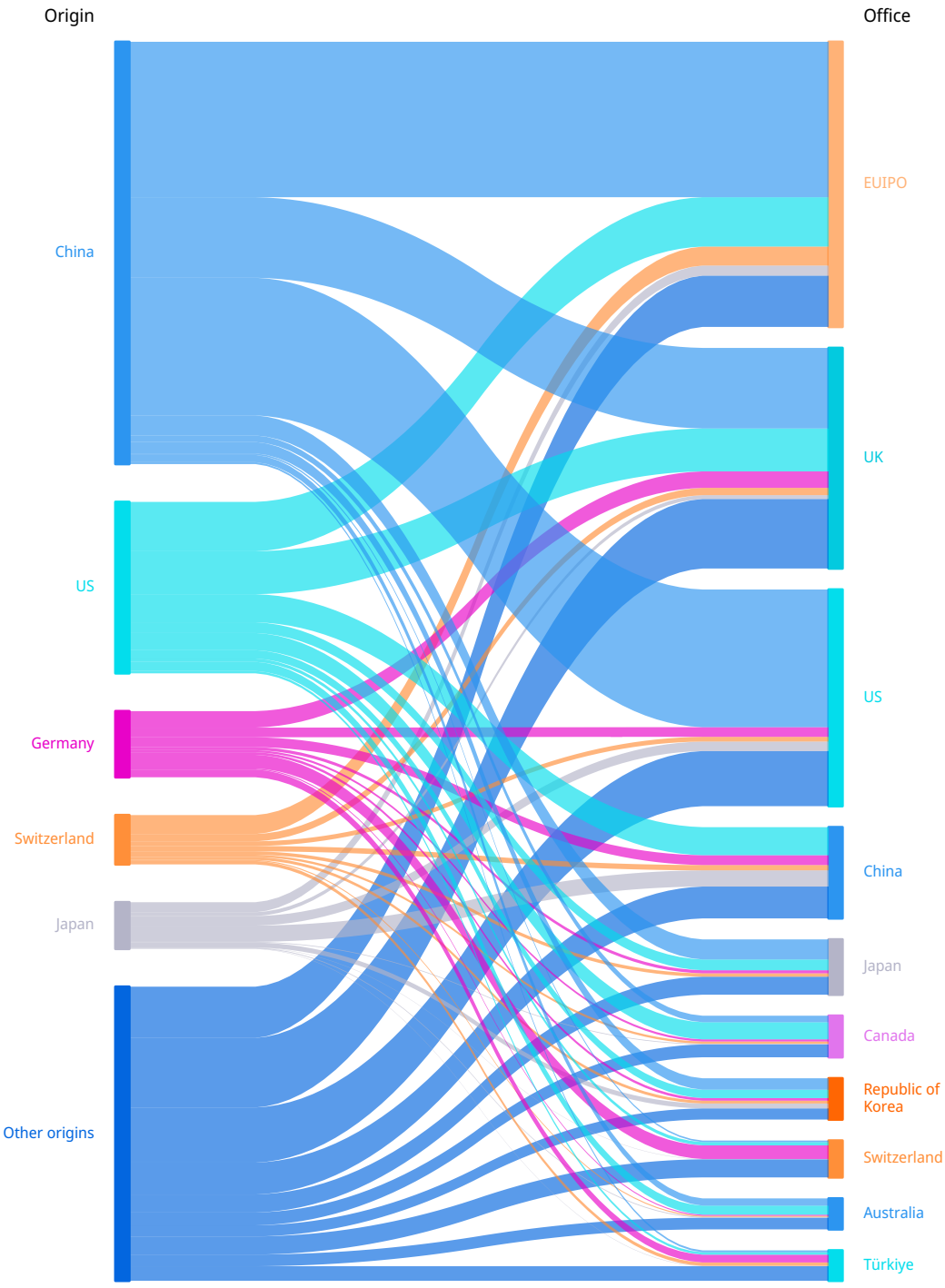
Note: Netherlands is the Kingdom of the Netherlands. The origin of an design application is determined by the residence of the first named applicant. An application filed at a regional office is considered to be a resident filing if the applicant resides in one of that office's member states. See glossary for definition of design count.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

C20. Equivalent application design counts abroad for the top 20 origins, 2024



Note: Netherlands is the Kingdom of the Netherlands. The origin of an design application is determined by the residence of the first named applicant. An application filed at a regional office is considered to be a resident filing, if the applicant resides in one of that office's member states. Applications filed at some regional offices are considered equivalent to multiple applications in the member states of those offices. See glossary for definitions of equivalent application and design count.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

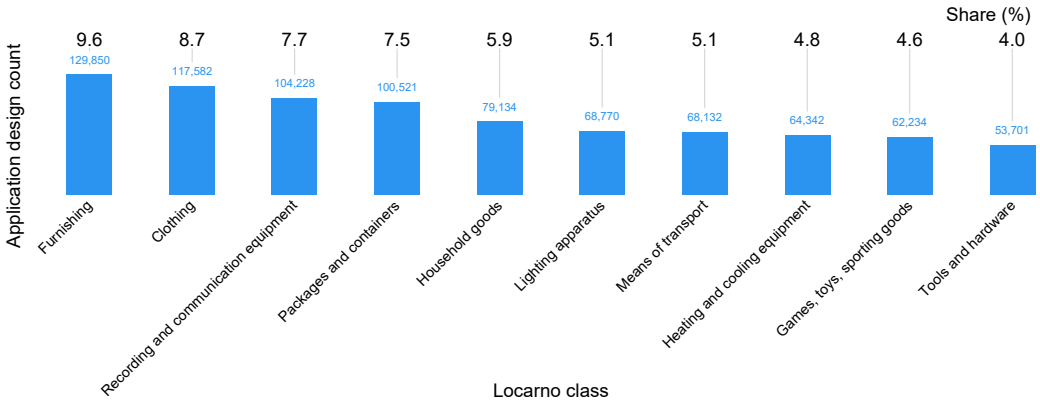
C21. Flows of application design counts abroad for the top five origins and the top 10 offices, 2024



Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

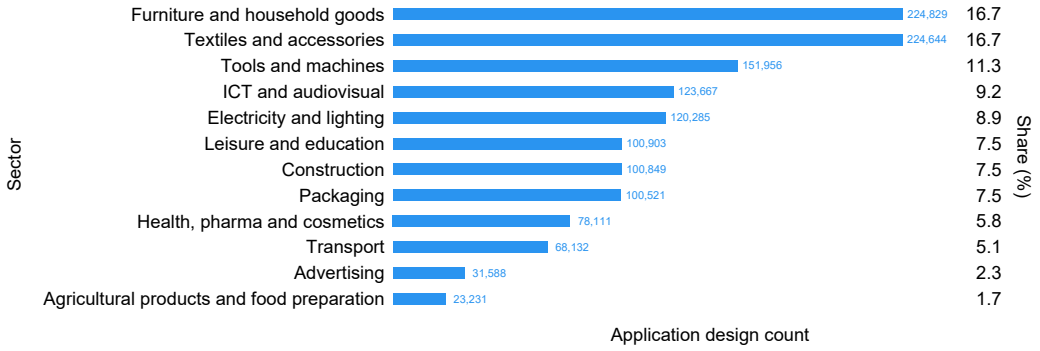
Application design counts by Locarno class and industry sector

C22. Application design counts for the top 10 Locarno classes, 2024



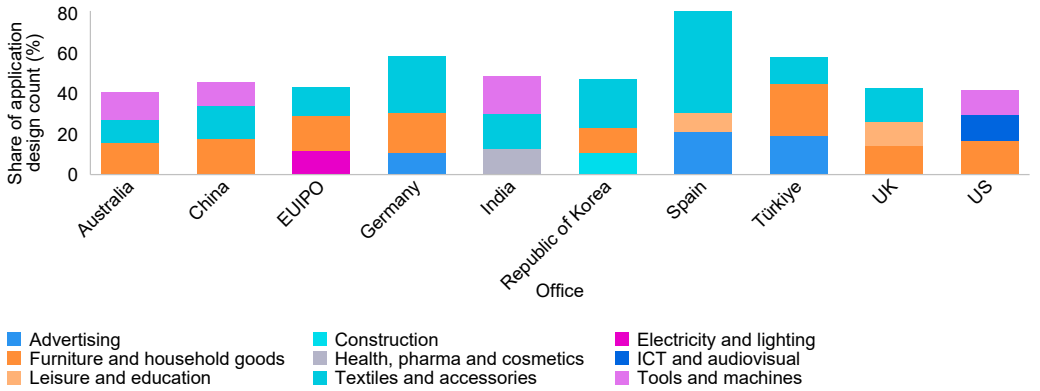
Note: See annex C for class numbers. These figures are based on data from 126 IP offices. Data for several of the larger offices are either not available or incomplete, including for the offices of Japan and the US.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

C23. Application design counts by industry sector, 2024



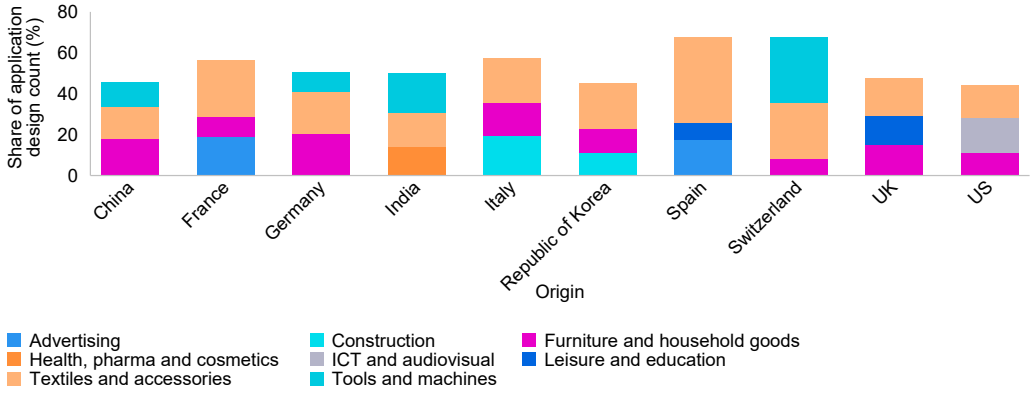
Note: A concordance table produced by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) was used to convert the 32 Locarno classes into 12 industry sectors (see annex C for definitions). Figures are based on data from 126 IP offices. Data for several of the larger offices are either not available or incomplete, including for the offices of Japan and the US.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

C24. Distribution of application design counts by the top three sectors for the top 10 offices, 2024



Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office. A concordance table produced by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) was used to convert the 32 classes into 12 industry sectors (see annex C for definitions). The top three sectors and top 10 offices were selected based on 2024 totals. Data for several of the larger offices are either not available or incomplete, including for the offices of Italy, Japan and Türkiye.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

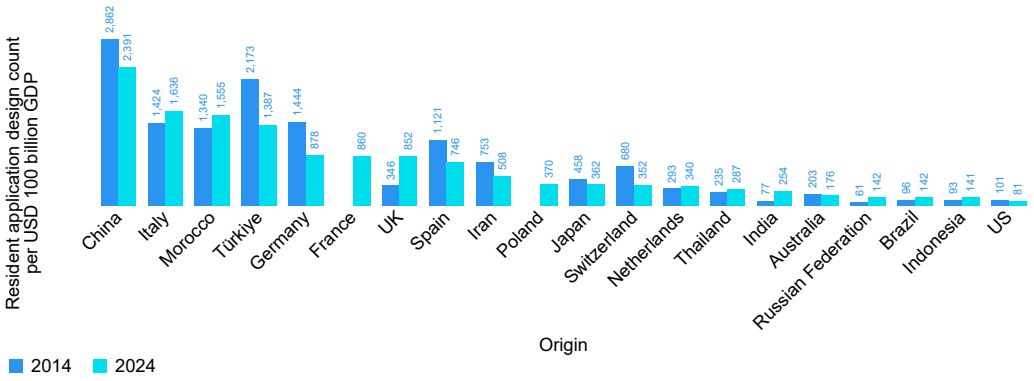
C25. **Distribution of application design counts by the top three sectors for the top 10 origins, 2024**



Note: A concordance table produced by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) was used to convert the 32 classes into 12 industry sectors (see annex C for definitions). Figures are based on data from 126 IP offices. Data for several of the larger offices are either not available or incomplete, including for the offices of Japan and Türkiye.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

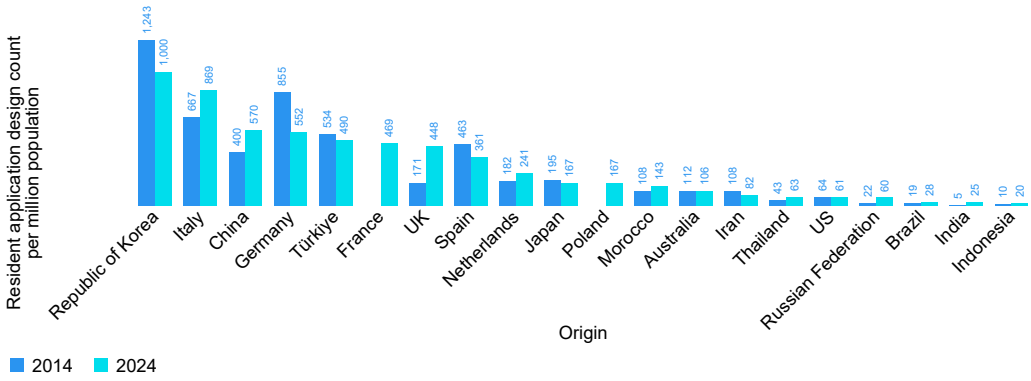
Application design count in relation to GDP and population

C26. **Resident application design count per USD 100 billion of GDP for the top 20 origins, 2014 and 2024**



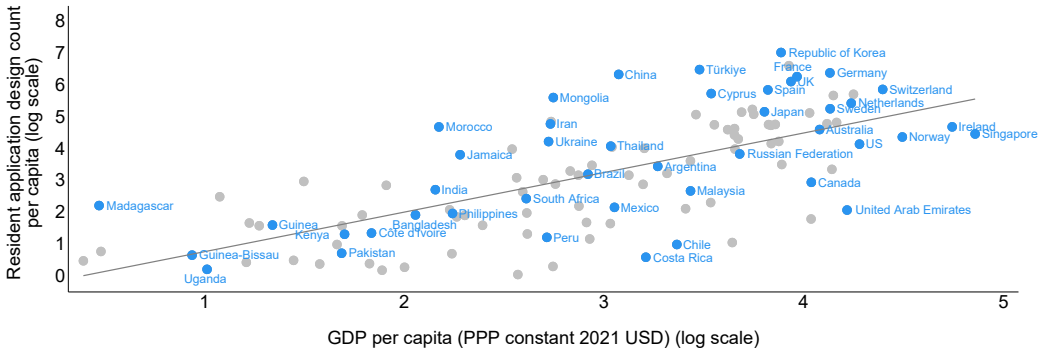
Note: Iran is the Islamic Republic of Iran. Netherlands is the Kingdom of the Netherlands. GDP data are in constant 2021 US PPP dollars. Origins were selected based on the top origins list in terms of application design count and on GDP data availability.
Sources: WIPO Statistics Database and World Bank, September 2025.

C27. Resident application design count per million population for the top 20 origins, 2014 and 2024



Note: Iran is the Islamic Republic of Iran. Netherlands is the Kingdom of the Netherlands. Origins were selected based on the top origins list in terms of application design count and on population data availability.
Sources: WIPO Statistics Database and World Bank, September 2025.

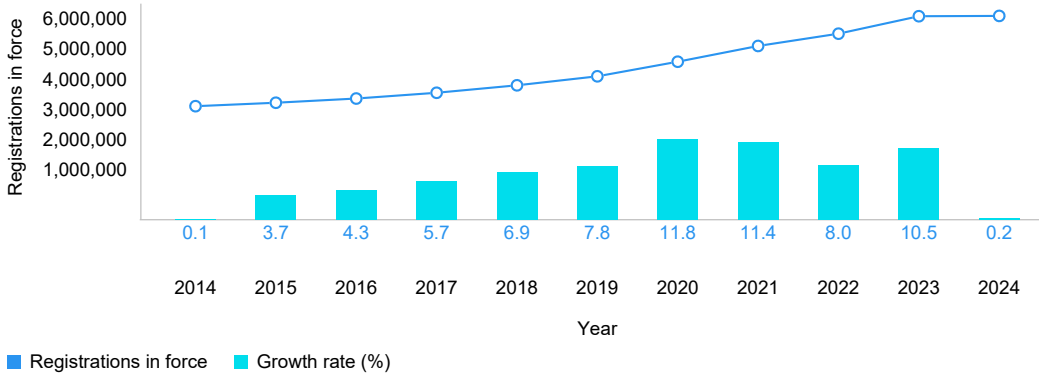
C28. Resident application design count per capita and GDP per capita for selected origins, 2020–2024



Note: Iran is the Islamic Republic of Iran. Netherlands is the Kingdom of the Netherlands. The selected origins are from different world regions and income groups.
Sources: WIPO Statistics Database and World Bank, September 2025.

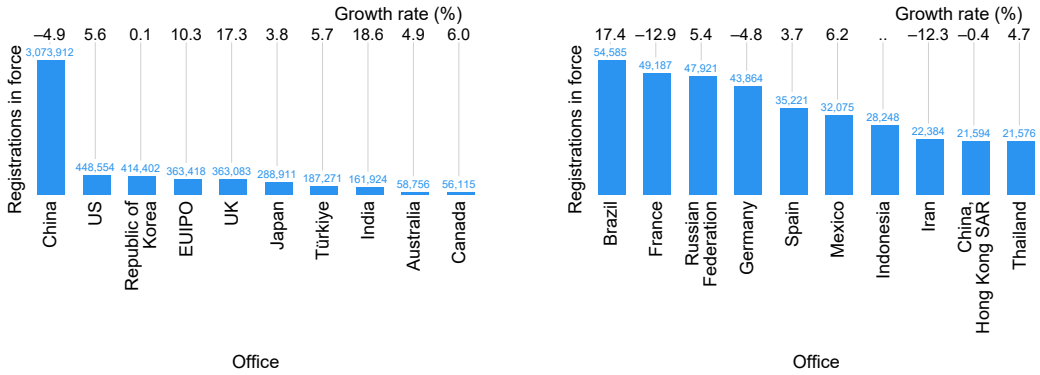
Design registrations in force

C29. Trend in design registrations in force worldwide, 2014–2024



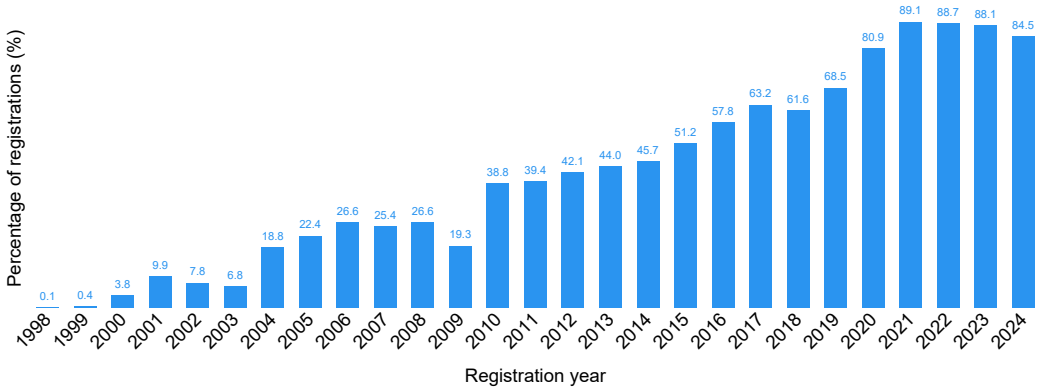
Note: WIPO estimates cover 139 IP offices and include direct national and regional applications, as well as designations received via the Hague System. Data refer to the number of design registrations in force and not the number of designs contained within those registrations.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

C30. Design registrations in force for the top 20 offices, 2024



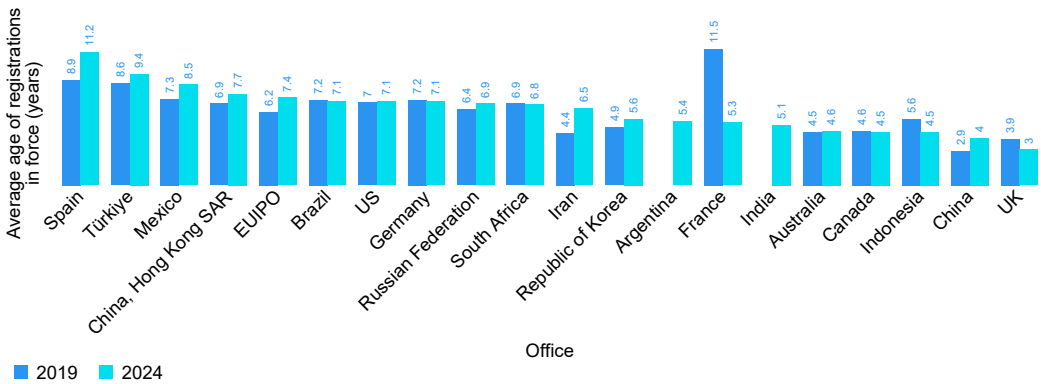
Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office. Iran is the Islamic Republic of Iran. Data refer to the number of design registrations in force and not the number of designs contained within those registrations.
.. indicates not available.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

C31. Design registrations in force in 2024 as a percentage of total registrations



Note: Percentages are calculated using the number of designs registered in year *t* and in force in 2024 divided by the total number of designs registered in year *t*. The graph is based on data from 92 offices (including most of the larger offices) for which a breakdown of design registrations in force by year of registration was available. Design rights generally last for up to 15 years from the filing date. In China that protection period is limited to 10 years. Because China accounts for most of the global total, it is excluded from this graph.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

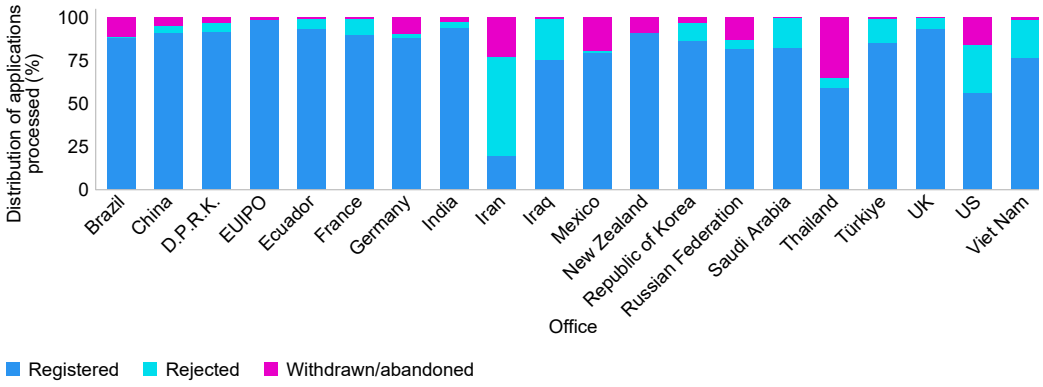
C32. Average age of design registrations in force at selected offices, 2019 and 2024



Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office. Iran is the Islamic Republic of Iran. Percentages are calculated using the number of designs registered in year *t* and remaining in force in 2024 divided by the total number of designs registered in year *t*.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

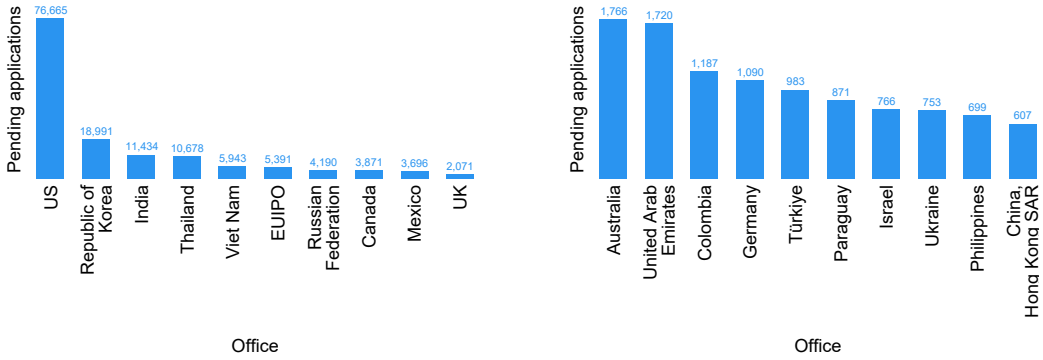
Design office procedural data

C33. Distribution of design examination outcomes for selected offices, 2024



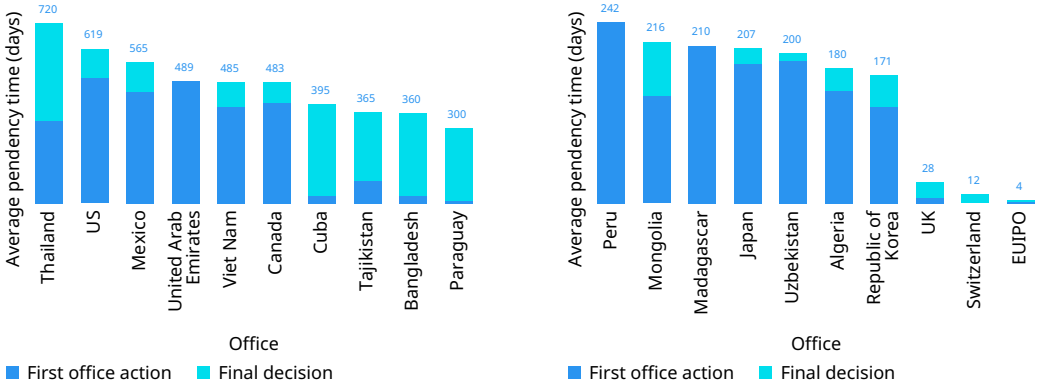
Note: D.P.R.K. is the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office. Iran is the Islamic Republic of Iran. WIPO collects data from offices using a common questionnaire and methodology. However, because of differences in design procedures between offices, data cannot be fully harmonized. Therefore, caution should be exercised when making comparisons across offices.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

C34. Potentially pending applications for selected offices, 2024



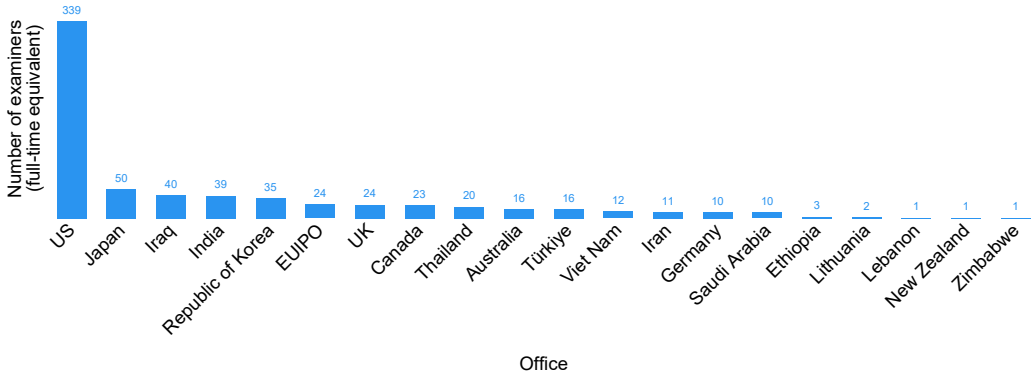
Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office. WIPO collects data from offices using a common questionnaire and methodology. However, because of differences in design procedures between offices, data cannot be fully harmonized. Therefore, caution should be exercised when making comparisons across offices. Data for some large offices are missing, including for China, Italy and Japan.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

C35. Average pendency times from filing date to first office action and to final decision at selected offices, 2024



Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office. WIPO collects data from IP offices using a common questionnaire and methodology. However, because of differences in design procedures between offices, data cannot be fully harmonized. Therefore, caution should be exercised when making comparisons across offices.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

C36. Number of design examiners for selected offices, 2024



Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office. Iran is the Islamic Republic of Iran. WIPO collects data from IP offices using a common questionnaire and methodology. However, because of differences in design procedures between offices, data cannot be fully harmonized. Therefore, caution should be exercised when making comparisons across offices.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

Statistical tables

C37. Design applications by office and origin, 2024

	Application design count by office				Application design count by origin (a)		
Name	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Change over previous year	Resident	Abroad	Abroad (equivalent design count)
African Intellectual Property Organization	1,082	377	705	165	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
African Regional Intellectual Property Organization	138	30	108	33	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Albania	699	28	671	–64	28	3	3
Algeria	772	578	194	–445	578	1	27
Andorra (b)	..	..	..	..	..	16	146
Angola	32	..	..	..	..	1	1
Antigua and Barbuda	2	2	0	..	2	..	..
Argentina	2,423	1,521	902	491	1,521	44	148
Armenia	456	45	411	75	47	32	124
Australia	9,549	2,882	6,667	751	2,882	3,253	22,161
Austria	361	290	71	76	2,046	1,680	47,466
Azerbaijan	614	56	558	165	59	1	22
Bahamas (b)	..	..	..	..	..	15	41
Bahrain	173	9	164	71	9	11	89
Bangladesh	1,067	949	118	–34	949	10	10
Barbados (b)	..	..	..	..	..	66	482
Belarus	639	152	487	–29	205	38	435
Belgium (d)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,265	1,464	30,082
Belize	340	11	329	106	11	..	..
Benelux Office for Intellectual Property	905	632	273	–12	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Benin (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5	1	81
Bhutan	6	3	3	4	3	..	..
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,011	153	858	269	153	111	657
Botswana	278	16	262	177	16	1	1
Brazil	9,772	5,892	3,880	2,093	5,892	602	5,320
Brunei Darussalam	281	3	278	87	3	..	..
Bulgaria	640	485	155	234	1,060	1,520	16,498
Burkina Faso (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	27	..	432
Cambodia	562	29	533	263	29	4	4
Cameroon (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	46	3	739
Canada	9,705	703	9,002	668	703	4,286	18,101

	Application design count by office				Application design count by origin (a)		
Name	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Change over previous year	Resident	Abroad	Abroad (equivalent design count)
Central African Republic (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1	..	16
Chad (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2	..	32
Chile	633	41	592	181	41	14	40
China	825,330	803,234	22,096	–756	803,234	103,615	973,696
China, Hong Kong SAR	4,582	1,124	3,458	1,022	1,124	2,849	34,985
China, Macao SAR	385	80	305	66	80	11	11
Colombia	877	453	424	–73	453	28	28
Congo (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8	..	128
Costa Rica	100	15	85	–6	15	8	34
Côte d'Ivoire (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	142	7	2,435
Croatia	500	203	297	–18	393	247	5,187
Cuba	23	19	4	17	19	1	1
Cyprus	15	15	0	–733	189	315	4,850
Czech Republic	376	340	36	22	1,070	1,120	20,116
Democratic People's Republic of Korea (b)	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Democratic Republic of the Congo (b)	..	..	..	..	..	1	17
Denmark	506	88	418	215	1,337	2,303	34,777
Dominican Republic	41	12	29	17	12	1	27
Ecuador	150	62	88	–17	62	..	..
Egypt (b)	..	..	..	..	3	102	252
El Salvador	35	16	19	–77	16	..	..
Estonia	155	19	136	76	205	136	4,988
Eswatini (b)	..	..	..	..	..	8	8
Ethiopia	138	101	37	26	101	4	4
Eurasian Patent Organization	1,204	1,013	191	344	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
European Union Intellectual Property Office	123,743	61,849	61,894	6,861	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Fiji (b)	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Finland	313	123	190	140	751	1,480	18,040
France	29,420	26,821	2,599	–603	32,100	9,841	147,533
Gabon (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4	1	65
Gambia	45	0	45	13	..	..	..
Georgia	1,027	446	581	454	446	27	53
Germany	30,489	28,202	2,287	826	46,079	24,133	490,857
Ghana	648	305	343	135	305	8	8
Greece	1,175	924	251	141	1,268	239	9,183
Guatemala	53	3	50	10	3	..	..
Guernsey (b)	..	..	..	..	..	2	28
Guinea (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	91	..	1,456
Guinea-Bissau (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5	..	80
Honduras	23	0	23	..	..	..	..
Hungary	473	327	146	–16	678	470	9,614
Iceland	536	5	531	87	5	28	158
India	40,328	36,118	4,210	12,160	36,118	2,976	7,154
Indonesia	7,926	5,776	2,150	1,600	5,776	107	159
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	7,677	7,545	132	–164	7,545	12	106
Iraq	19	..	..	–67	..	9	9
Ireland	109	80	29	–17	430	894	9,994
Israel	2,041	501	1,540	176	501	1,447	9,005
Italy	37,313	36,754	559	214	51,247	12,421	390,190
Jamaica	355	45	310	..	45	3	3
Japan	32,777	20,675	12,102	716	20,675	12,704	69,248
Jordan	142	86	56	12	86	35	61
Kazakhstan	575	402	173	327	413	11	88
Kenya	501	398	103	345	401	8	13
Kuwait	419	223	196	–112	223	26	130
Kyrgyzstan	402	4	398	102	4	11	37
Latvia	180	51	129	75	141	74	2,414
Lebanon	51	..	..	–10	..	23	23

	Application design count by office				Application design count by origin (a)		
Name	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Change over previous year	Resident	Abroad	Abroad (equivalent design count)
Liberia	18	11	7	–62	11	..	..
Liechtenstein	767	31	736	204	31	189	1,333
Lithuania	389	127	262	–2	334	50	5,432
Luxembourg (d)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	210	1,257	6,333
Madagascar	257	252	5	–29	252	..	..
Malaysia (b)	..	..	..	..	..	357	747
Maldives (b)	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Mali (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	14	12	236
Malta	13	13	0	–6	310	290	8,012
Marshall Islands (b)	..	..	..	..	..	50	50
Mauritius	324	111	213	162	111	18	118
Mexico	5,783	1,088	4,695	848	1,088	187	543
Monaco	769	20	749	80	20	274	2,744
Mongolia	1,420	1,005	415	578	1,005	36	192
Montenegro	763	2	761	101	2	..	..
Morocco	6,842	5,450	1,392	1,296	5,450	16	260
Mozambique	155	95	60	65	97	..	2
Myanmar	163	144	19	..	144	1	1
Namibia	238	12	226	123	12	7	7
Nepal (b)	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
Netherlands (Kingdom of the) (d)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4,335	5,351	108,133
New Zealand	1,726	384	1,342	205	384	833	4,655
Niger (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2	..	32
Nigeria (b)	..	..	..	..	..	11	11
North Macedonia	804	65	739	251	65	3	29
Norway	4,279	333	3,946	–263	333	811	7,753
Oman	858	6	852	..	6	24	24
Pakistan	709	612	97	–18	612	35	139
Panama	159	3	156	..	3	10	10
Papua New Guinea (b)	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Paraguay	158	16	142	48	16	3	3
Peru	463	142	321	68	142	28	210
Philippines	2,122	1,205	917	607	1,205	12	40
Poland	1,463	1,254	209	–169	6,096	1,215	127,359
Portugal	607	570	37	–206	1,158	334	15,640
Qatar (b)	..	..	..	..	..	134	386
Republic of Korea	60,683	51,765	8,918	1,229	51,765	8,344	50,958
Republic of Moldova	919	251	668	313	251	14	248
Romania	946	688	258	347	1,440	150	19,894
Russian Federation	11,337	7,723	3,614	865	8,667	600	8,564
Rwanda	215	6	209	126	6	2	2
Saint Kitts and Nevis (b)	..	..	..	..	..	8	15
Samoa	193	1	192	..	1	7	59
San Marino	246	0	246	90	..	46	748
Sao Tome and Principe (b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saudi Arabia	2,112	1,222	890	170	1,222	202	358
Senegal (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	28	..	448
Serbia	1,069	98	971	210	98	221	1,425
Seychelles (b)	..	..	..	..	..	15	119
Singapore	4,271	556	3,715	286	556	2,468	12,296
Sint Maarten (Dutch Part) (b)	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
Slovakia	304	234	70	7	529	46	7,716
Slovenia	370	37	333	53	187	263	4,371
South Africa	1,391	558	833	–81	558	140	832
South Sudan (b)	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
Spain	14,151	13,916	235	–625	17,612	2,331	98,628
Sri Lanka	213	171	42	46	171	15	93
Suriname (b)	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Sweden	473	429	44	217	2,001	2,808	43,680

Name	Application design count by office				Application design count by origin (a)		
	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Change over previous year	Resident	Abroad	Abroad (equivalent design count)
Switzerland	10,528	2,609	7,919	–863	2,609	19,992	126,642
Syrian Arab Republic	549	369	180	–113	369	8	8
Tajikistan (b)	..	..	..	..	..	123	123
Thailand	6,649	4,478	2,171	1,079	4,478	399	997
Togo (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2	..	32
Trinidad and Tobago	46	45	1	–75	45	..	..
Tunisia	1,542	694	848	104	694	16	94
Türkiye	48,422	41,875	6,547	–9,662	41,875	2,136	17,976
Turkmenistan (b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uganda	44	41	3	–12	42	1	2
Ukraine	4,222	2,527	1,695	–558	2,527	548	6,544
United Arab Emirates	1,252	110	1,142	119	110	793	7,160
United Kingdom	78,567	30,985	47,582	–2,976	30,985	10,342	115,269
United Republic of Tanzania (b)	..	..	..	..	8	10	18
United States of America	68,575	20,670	47,905	8,559	20,670	46,185	322,602
Uruguay	76	9	67	–88	9	84	162
Uzbekistan	345	279	66	76	279	23	23
Vanuatu	4	4	0	–1	4	..	..
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	54	11	43	–15	11	1	1
Viet Nam	5,244	2,327	2,917	880	2,327	185	383
Yemen (b)	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
Zambia	71	71	0	–97	79	9	17
Zimbabwe	23	21	2	9	29	5	13
Others/Unknown	..	..	..	..	..	5,987	22,531
Total (2024 estimates)	**1,559,400**	**1,250,600**	**308,800**		**1,250,600**		

(a) Design count by origin data are incomplete, because some offices do not report the relevant data. An application filed at a regional office is considered to be a resident filing, if the applicant resides in one of that office's member states.
(b) Only Hague designation data are available and/or this office has not reported the origin of applications therefore the design count by office and origin data may be incomplete.
(c) The African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI) is the competent office for processing applications.
(d) The Benelux Office for Intellectual Property is the competent office for processing applications.
n.a. indicates not applicable.
.. indicates not available.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

C38. Design registrations by office and origin, and registrations in force, 2024

Name	Registration design count by office			Registration design count by origin	Equivalent registration design count by origin	In force by office	
	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Total (a)	Total (a)	Total	Change over previous year
African Intellectual Property Organization	847	329	518	n.a.	n.a.	..	..
African Regional Intellectual Property Organization	99	16	83	n.a.	n.a.	512	42
Albania (b)	..	..	..	2	2	172	–24
Algeria	960	744	216	744	744	2,743	520
Andorra (b)	..	..	..	8	112	..	..
Angola (b)	..	..	..	..	..	583	..
Argentina	2,157	1,289	868	1,303	1,381	15,729	..
Armenia	370	72	298	75	153	246	–13
Australia	8,797	2,424	6,373	5,296	23,252	58,756	2,753
Austria	354	296	58	3,911	50,897	6,265	–375
Azerbaijan	409	19	390	23	44	1,952	86
Bahamas (b)	..	..	..	7	33	..	..
Bahrain	159	5	154	14	92	953	125
Bangladesh	620	560	60	568	568	..	..
Barbados (b)	..	..	..	134	472	..	..
Belarus	479	145	334	266	822	1,652	41
Belgium (d)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,817	31,364	n.a.	n.a.

	Registration design count by office			Registration design count by origin	Equivalent registration design count by origin	In force by office	
Name	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Total (a)	Total (a)	Total	Change over previous year
Belize	226	11	215	11	11	..	..
Benelux Office for Intellectual Property	767	595	172	n.a.	n.a.	3,417	48
Benin (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4	36	..	..
Bhutan	8	2	6	2	2	8	–27
Bosnia and Herzegovina	801	146	655	253	1,423	226	..
Botswana	83	4	79	5	5	154	16
Brazil	5,760	2,725	3,035	3,299	8,303	54,585	8,075
Brunei Darussalam	129	0	129	..	..	..	..
Bulgaria	480	420	60	2,483	18,844	1,631	–67
Burkina Faso (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8	136	..	..
Cabo Verde (b)	..	..	..	..	..	4	0
Cambodia	409	7	402	9	9	1,250	72
Cameroon (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	30	510	..	..
Canada	10,609	841	9,768	3,007	14,634	56,115	3,177
Chad (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4	68	..	..
Chile	444	27	417	41	67	3,693	727
China	649,048	621,046	28,002	705,954	1,577,109	3,073,912	–159,772
China, Hong Kong SAR	3,852	916	2,936	3,377	31,483	21,594	–90
China, Macao SAR	230	8	222	8	8	1,824	95
Colombia	601	350	251	384	384	5,710	61
Congo (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7	119	..	..
Costa Rica	47	2	45	5	31	438	..
Côte d'Ivoire (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	165	2,865	..	..
Croatia	364	152	212	544	3,822	2,710	–162
Cuba	8	5	3	5	5	43	–4
Cyprus	15	15	0	512	4,364	95	2
Czech Republic	273	217	56	2,094	19,764	2,024	–164
Democratic People's Republic of Korea (b)	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
Denmark	420	71	349	3,354	36,998	1,751	57
Dominican Republic	27	4	23	5	31	98	–18
Ecuador	140	40	100	41	41	1,502	78
Egypt (b)	..	..	..	21	75	..	..
El Salvador	26	11	15	11	11	387	4
Equatorial Guinea (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1	1	..	..
Estonia	52	22	30	355	5,457	722	–45
Eswatini (b)	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
Ethiopia	30	26	4	30	30	460	30
Eurasian Patent Organization	980	769	211	n.a.	n.a.	..	..
European Union Intellectual Property Office	122,074	60,678	61,396	n.a.	n.a.	363,418	34,060
Finland	190	69	121	1,449	17,441	1,267	–62
France	12,656	11,951	705	27,164	167,816	49,187	–7,295
Gabon (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9	137	..	..
Gambia	45	0	45	..	..	..	..
Georgia	664	221	443	460	668	2,561	–41
Germany	28,341	26,070	2,271	63,279	517,009	43,864	–2,218
Ghana	163	0	163	4	4	..	..
Greece	574	428	146	994	9,340	1,095	–62
Guatemala (b)	..	..	..	4	4	88	0
Guernsey (b)	..	..	..	2	28	..	..
Guinea (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	68	1,156	..	..
Guinea-Bissau (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3	51	..	..
Honduras	19	0	19	..	..	209	..
Hungary	477	419	58	1,154	9,864	1,967	–139
Iceland	372	5	367	44	174	1,420	–29
India	34,940	30,468	4,472	33,370	37,588	161,924	25,377
Indonesia	4,661	3,175	1,486	3,236	3,288	28,248	..

	Registration design count by office			Registration design count by origin	Equivalent registration design count by origin	In force by office	
Name	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Total (a)	Total (a)	Total	Change over previous year
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1,459	1,395	64	1,400	1,478	22,384	–3,151
Iraq	37	0	37	5	5	583	53
Ireland	107	77	30	1,308	11,214	1,146	–556
Israel	1,600	390	1,210	1,623	7,907	8,443	961
Italy	34,009	33,692	317	58,472	428,265	8,978	10
Jamaica	157	3	154	3	3	..	..
Japan	28,921	18,700	10,221	33,309	90,061	288,911	10,489
Jordan	65	49	16	68	94	..	..
Kazakhstan	284	136	148	163	310	3,372	419
Kenya	149	138	11	145	150	1,731	149
Kuwait (b)	..	..	..	8	112	..	..
Kyrgyzstan (b)	..	..	..	10	36	42	–9
Latvia	72	45	27	219	3,079	284	–29
Lebanon (b)	..	..	..	14	14	..	..
Liberia	18	11	7	12	12	..	..
Liechtenstein (b)	..	..	..	175	1,059	..	..
Lithuania	276	103	173	341	5,339	253	7
Luxembourg (d)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,444	6,602	n.a.	n.a.
Madagascar	254	254	0	254	254	1,374	121
Malaysia (b)	..	..	..	228	592	..	..
Maldives (b)	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
Mali (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	24	328	..	..
Malta	12	12	0	676	9,386	112	–29
Marshall Islands (b)	..	..	..	40	40	..	..
Mauritius	162	80	82	97	165	129	–12
Mexico	4,778	656	4,122	743	1,029	32,075	1,867
Monaco	632	20	612	92	872	197	–9
Mongolia	806	542	264	549	627	515	–267
Montenegro	603	3	600	3	3	73	9
Morocco	6,602	5,370	1,232	5,371	5,371	..	..
Mozambique	155	95	60	95	95	1,203	–41
Myanmar	78	71	7	75	75	78	..
Namibia	80	2	78	9	9	..	..
Nepal (b)	..	..	..	4	4	..	..
Netherlands (Kingdom of the) (d)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9,490	112,287	n.a.	n.a.
New Zealand	1,561	235	1,326	1,068	5,436	13,209	590
Niger (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..	..	..	..
Nigeria (b)	..	..	..	10	26	..	..
North Macedonia	573	18	555	22	48	..	..
Norway	3,991	308	3,683	1,177	8,129	13,169	542
Oman	657	5	652	27	27	92	..
Pakistan	215	181	34	209	313	..	..
Panama	42	6	36	10	10	521	..
Papua New Guinea (b)	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Paraguay	63	..	..	..	..	871	..
Peru	401	132	269	144	326	3,109	126
Philippines	1,533	695	838	703	729	8,277	..
Poland	1,326	1,213	113	6,600	119,802	7,734	–153
Portugal	615	544	71	1,464	16,544	3,051	–50
Qatar (b)	..	..	..	140	392	..	..
Republic of Korea	47,677	39,893	7,784	47,947	88,072	414,402	285
Republic of Moldova	553	70	483	114	352	2,684	–97
Romania	760	495	265	1,373	21,039	2,894	–123
Russian Federation	8,408	5,212	3,196	6,345	11,872	47,921	2,434
Rwanda	61	6	55	7	7	..	..
Saint Kitts and Nevis (b)	..	..	..	4	32	..	..
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (b)	..	..	..	..	..	1	0
Samoa	64	1	63	4	56	259	153
San Marino	123	0	123	28	730	..	..

	Registration design count by office			Registration design count by origin	Equivalent registration design count by origin	In force by office	
Name	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Total (a)	Total (a)	Total	Change over previous year
Sao Tome and Principe (b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saudi Arabia	1,578	743	835	902	1,058	8,355	1,099
Senegal (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	17	289	..	..
Serbia	879	56	823	246	1,294	3,660	–1,884
Seychelles (b)	..	..	..	86	2,114	..	..
Singapore	4,011	426	3,585	2,554	11,498	12,639	283
Slovakia	315	227	88	564	7,714	1,010	26
Slovenia	274	22	252	421	4,207	413	–12
South Africa	1,352	479	873	604	1,306	18,295	–168
Spain	13,780	13,629	151	19,615	115,447	35,221	1,249
Sri Lanka	80	48	32	61	191	1,354	56
Sudan (b)	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Suriname (b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden	359	337	22	5,085	45,523	2,467	–162
Switzerland	10,141	2,482	7,659	21,165	124,895	9,099	–92
Syrian Arab Republic	343	254	89	260	260	1,160	80
Tajikistan (b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thailand	3,306	2,371	935	2,563	3,135	21,576	971
Togo (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4	68	..	..
Trinidad and Tobago	39	39	0	39	39	46	–21
Tunisia	1,380	684	696	697	775	..	..
Türkiye	42,386	36,622	5,764	38,967	57,541	187,271	10,030
Turkmenistan (b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uganda	11	11	0	11	11	196	7
Ukraine	3,946	2,256	1,690	2,761	8,237	15,398	913
United Arab Emirates	391	31	360	688	5,733	5,260	–139
United Kingdom	74,492	27,868	46,624	36,203	132,016	363,083	53,529
United Republic of Tanzania (b)	..	..	..	1	2	..	..
United States of America	52,041	16,891	35,150	66,239	350,231	448,554	23,836
Uruguay	132	38	94	62	140	694	..
Uzbekistan	200	164	36	186	186	565	–20
Vanuatu	4	4	0	4	4	..	..
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	54	54	0	57	57	399	..
Viet Nam	3,466	1,351	2,115	1,505	1,729	13,444	36
Yemen (b)	..	..	..	4	4	..	..
Zambia	84	84	0	94	103	866	84
Zimbabwe	23	21	2	24	27	159	20
Others/Unknown	..	..	..	5,915	21,989	..	..
Total (2024 estimates)	**1,269,500**	**989,200**	**280,300**	**1,269,500**		**6,090,100**	

(a) Design count by origin data are incomplete, because some offices do not report the relevant data. An application filed at a regional office is considered to be a resident filing, if the applicant resides in one of that office's member states.
(b) Only Hague designation data are available and/or the office has not reported the origin of registrations therefore design count by office and origin data may be incomplete.
(c) The African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI) is the competent office for registering applications.
(d) The Benelux Office for Intellectual Property is the competent office for processing applications.
n.a. indicates not applicable.
.. indicates not available.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

C39. Design office procedural data, 2024

Office	Total applications processed	Registered	Rejected	Withdrawn or abandoned	Applications pending	Number of examiners (FTE)	First office action from filing date (days)	Final office decision from filing date (days)
Algeria	..	534	65	..	15	2	150	180
Angola	..	32	1	..	..	5	4	..
Antigua and Barbuda	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
Argentina	2,386	2,188	183	15	..	4	3	2
Armenia	33	27	4	2	15	2	7	207
Australia (a)	..	8,854	..	501	1,766	16.2	44.6	..
Austria	387	354	28	5	1	2	9	48
Azerbaijan	29	17	1	11	15	2	30	180
Bangladesh	746	620	8	118	493	2	30	360
Belarus	..	117	9	..	58	2	30	70
Belize	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Bhutan	..	6	..	..	..	1	1	180
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	23	1	..	..	1	1	120
Botswana	..	14	2	..	1	1	5	30
Brazil	4,585	4,034	18	533	..	4.5	..	..
Brunei Darussalam	..	3	..	..	8	..	..	..
Bulgaria	131	117	2	12	..	2	2	60
Cabo Verde	..	..	..	..	22	4	..	..
Cambodia	..	72	1	..	18	2	180	180
Canada	..	6,338	..	527	3,871	23	402	483
China	706,829	643,318	27,576	35,935	..	..	..	..
China, Hong Kong SAR	3,962	3,852	2	108	607	2	46.8	73.4
China, Macao SAR	278	230	35	13	442	1	16.8	16.8
Colombia	715	605	55	55	1,187	1	52	368.5
Croatia	127	73	53	1	20	1	13	107
Cuba	..	7	..	4	10	4	30	395
Cyprus	..	2	..	..	..	1	25	40
Czech Republic	158	120	19	19	73	3	..	135
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	367	336	19	12	6	10	180	270
Denmark	65	51	8	6	5	2	1	61
Ecuador	150	140	9	1	81	1	30	180
El Salvador	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	180
Estonia	..	21	..	2	4	1	18	32
Ethiopia	..	30	2	..	89	3	60	90
Finland	61	55	2	4	15	0.1	48	58
France	5,286	4,753	490	43	441	6	..	72
Gambia	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
Georgia	66	55	2	9	10	1	12	220
Germany	4,013	3,549	76	388	1,090	10.4	..	87.4
Guatemala	..	..	..	..	377	1	..	..
Hungary	193	136	1	56	39	2	9	212
Iceland	..	10	3	..	3	0.2	4	25
India	37,027	34,940	1,136	951	11,434	39	61	135
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	7,515	1,459	4,345	1,711	162	11	18	55
Iraq	97	73	23	1	11	40	15	90
Israel	2,548	1,321	847	380	766	5	181	235
Italy	1,048	1,032	1	15	..	2	20	50
Jamaica	23	3	13	7	14	3	15	90
Japan	..	27,598	..	..	..	50	186	207
Jordan	..	65	30	..	97	1	15	365
Kazakhstan	232	165	40	27	80	4	210	210
Kenya	529	149	68	312	..	7	30	45
Kuwait	..	388	..	..	26	5	..	..
Kyrgyzstan	..	..	..	1	2	5	60	150
Latvia	..	50	..	..	30	1	2	10
Lebanon	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Liberia	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..

Office	Total applications processed	Registered	Rejected	Withdrawn or abandoned	Applications pending	Number of examiners (FTE)	First office action from filing date (days)	Final office decision from filing date (days)
Lithuania	45	33	3	9	12	2	10	30
Madagascar	..	254	22	..	156	2	210	210
Mexico	3,641	2,894	29	718	3,696	9	446	565
Monaco	..	12	..	..	..	2	49	62
Mongolia	148	117	23	8	130	2	144	216
Montenegro	..	7	..	..	2	1	30	90
Mozambique	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
Myanmar	..	..	..	..	9	5	..	..
Namibia	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
New Zealand	1,712	1,561	1	150	605	1	20.9	69.3
North Macedonia	..	10	..	2	5	1	5	210
Norway	339	310	1	28	79	1.3	45	..
Oman	..	..	..	..	12	2	..	..
Pakistan	..	207	..	17	492	2	30	180
Panama	..	140	12	..	25	1	60	90
Paraguay	..	63	..	..	871	..	10	300
Peru	..	401	13	..	242	9	242	242
Philippines	..	1,482	..	123	699	5	40	84
Poland	867	742	18	107	117	3	..	73.8
Portugal	247	227	11	9	..	4	10	100
Republic of Korea	53,435	45,970	5,838	1,627	18,991	35	129	171
Republic of Moldova	44	23	7	14	58	3	3	240
Romania	168	139	21	8	103	5	..	..
Russian Federation	6,877	5,616	383	878	4,190	..	72	77
Rwanda	..	2	..	..	1	2	30	180
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Saudi Arabia	1,924	1,578	345	1	6	10	1	7
Serbia	85	67	3	15	31	2	30	150
Sierra Leone	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
Singapore	..	1,416	14	..	12	..	..	..
Slovakia	..	115	..	9	16	2	30	70
Slovenia	..	47	..	11	3	1	3.9	151
Spain	1,507	1,401	10	96	177	6.5	..	..
Sri Lanka	879	80	64	735	125	1	7	90
Sweden	225	187	4	34	13	2	28	139
Switzerland	..	614	..	20	47	2.5	1	12
Syrian Arab Republic	..	80	11	..	81	2	7	15
Tajikistan	..	2	..	..	..	4	90	365
Thailand	5,583	3,308	317	1,958	10,678	20	330	720
Trinidad and Tobago	..	..	..	..	34	7	..	..
Tunisia	..	196	1	..	..	1	..	..
Türkiye	11,807	10,078	1,625	104	983	16	60	60
Uganda	..	..	..	..	32	8	..	..
Ukraine	..	905	..	155	753	4	50	165
United Arab Emirates	282	279	2	1	1,720	8	489	489
United Kingdom	64,225	60,135	3,831	259	2,071	23.6	7	28
United States of America	79,025	44,310	22,121	12,594	76,665	339	504.3	618.5
Uzbekistan	227	166	20	41	127	4	190	200
Vanuatu	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	..	81	..	..	27	1	30	270
Viet Nam	2,621	2,001	587	33	5,943	12	387	485
Zimbabwe	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..

Note: FTE is full time equivalent. WIPO collects data from offices using a common questionnaire and methodology. Every effort has been made to compile procedural data based on common definitions and concepts, but procedural differences make it extremely difficult to fully harmonize such data. Caution should therefore be exercised when making comparisons across offices. The total number of applications processed for any given office may be incomplete due to the omission of one or several elements by the office.
(a) data are for formalities examinations only.
.. indicates not available.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

Plant varieties

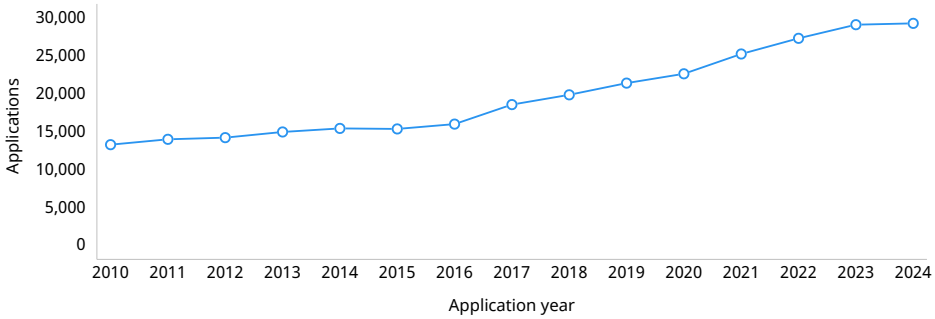
Highlights

Global growth in plant variety applications continues

In 2024, approximately 29,250 plant variety applications were filed worldwide, representing a 0.6% increase over 2023 and marking a ninth consecutive year of growth (figure 4.1). However, this modest increase is the slowest year-on-year growth rate since 2015 and primarily due to a slowdown in filings in China.

Applications grew by 0.6% in 2024 to reach 29,250

4.1. Plant variety applications worldwide, 2010–2024



Source: Figure D1.

China's office leads, receiving more than half of global plant variety applications filed in 2024

In 2024, China retained its position as the leading destination for plant variety applications, receiving 16,177 applications and accounting for 55.3% of the global total. The Community Plant Variety Office (CPVO) of the European Union (EU) ranked second, with 3,268 applications representing 11.2% of global filings. Following the CPVO were the United States of America (US) (1,268), the Russian Federation (809) and the Kingdom of the Netherlands (800) (figure 4.2). After a decade of consecutive double-digit annual growth, China's office received seven fewer plant variety applications in 2024 than in the previous year. Among the top 10 offices, only the CPVO (+14%) and the US (+10.4%) recorded double-digit growth in 2024 (figure D6). Both offices rebounded after having experienced two consecutive years of decline. Japan (+1.4%) is the only other top 10 office to have recorded growth in 2024.

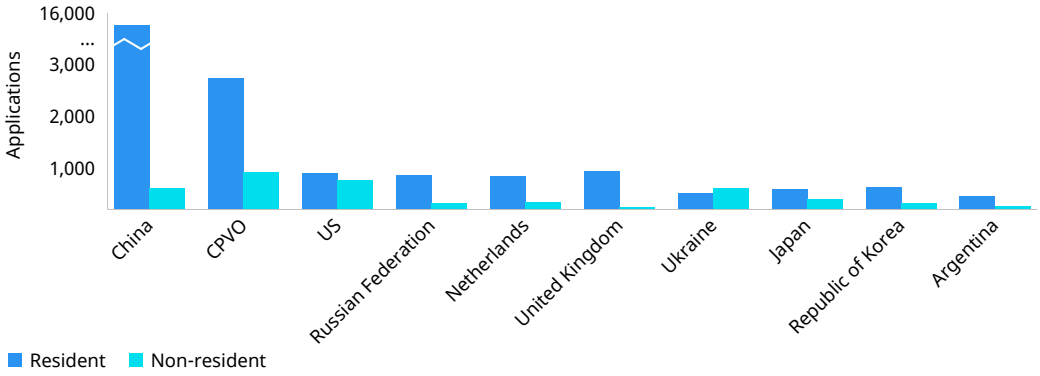
Seven of the top 10 offices experienced a decline in applications in 2024. Argentina saw a 19.8% decrease, primarily due to a drop in submissions from resident applicants. The Republic of Korea (–8.3%), the Kingdom of the Netherlands (–6.5%) and the Russian Federation (–5%) also recorded notable declines. The decrease at the office of the Kingdom of the Netherlands was largely driven by fewer domestic applications, whereas the declines at the offices of the Republic of Korea and the Russia Federation were mainly due to a reduction in filings by non-resident applicants.

In 2024, the top five jurisdictions globally collectively received 76.3% of all applications, a one percentage point increase on the year driven primarily by a rise in applications received by the CPVO and the US.

In 2024, residents filed more applications than non-residents in all top 10 jurisdictions except Ukraine. China led this trend among the top 10, with 97.4% of applications originating from domestic applicants. The United Kingdom (UK) also recorded a large proportion of resident filings at 94%. Conversely, Ukraine was unique among the top 10, with non-residents filing 56% of applications, indicating a majority of filings originated from abroad.

China continues to be the top destination for plant variety applications

4.2. Plant variety applications for the top 10 offices, 2024

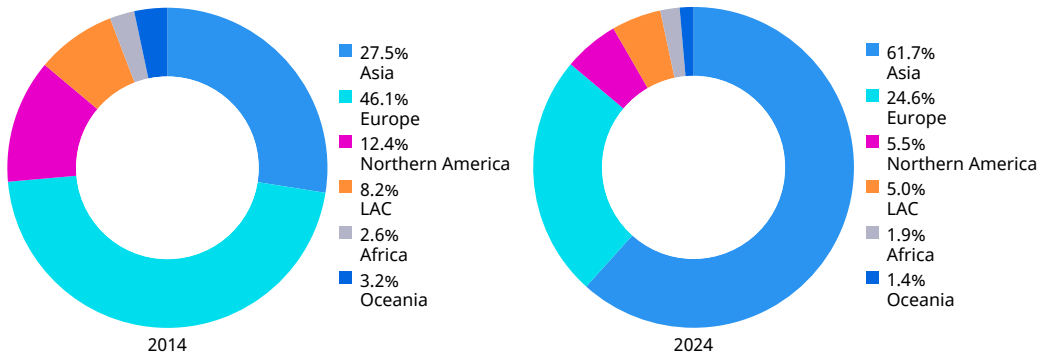


Note: CPVO is the Community Plant Variety Office of the European Union. The Netherlands refers to the Kingdom of the Netherlands.
Source: Figure D5.

Asia is the region that received the most plant variety filings in 2024, accounting for 61.7% of all applications. A notable 15.6% annual increase in filings since 2014 has significantly expanded Asia's global share, rising from 27.5% in 2014 to 61.7% in 2024 (figure 4.3). Europe ranked as the second-largest region in terms of filing, representing about 24.6% of the global total in 2024. That said, the surge in filings within Asia witnessed during the decade has caused Europe's collective share to decline from the 46.1% of total filings back in 2014. Over the past decade, Asia (+15.6%), Africa (+3.5%), Latin America and the Caribbean (+1.5%) and Europe (+0.2%) have all undergone positive average annual growth (table D3). In contrast, Northern America (–1.7%) and Oceania (–2%) have experienced a decline, both recording a negative average annual growth rate over the period.

Asia is the top region, with 61.7% of all applications in 2024

4.3. Plant variety applications by region, 2014 and 2024



Note: LAC is Latin America and the Caribbean.
Source: Table D3.

China-based applicants lead global plant variety filings

Applications received by offices from resident and non-resident applicants are referred to as office data, whereas applications filed by applicants at a national or regional office (resident applications) or at a foreign office (applications abroad) are referred to as origin data. Here, plant variety statistics based on the origin of residence are reported in order to complement the global picture. Note that for applicants domiciled within EU member states, filing at the CPVO regional office is regarded as a resident filing, when discussing office data, and such filings are regarded as regional filings, when discussing origin data.

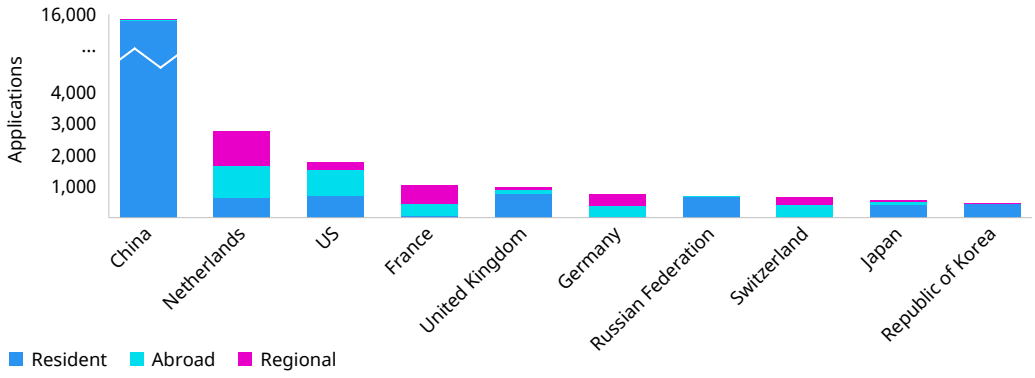
In 2024, China-based applicants were the most active globally, submitting 15,806 plant variety applications, an increase of 1.6% on 2023 (figure 4.4). Following China, applicants from the Kingdom of the Netherlands filed 2,770 applications, reflecting 5.2% decline over the prior year. The next largest origins were the US (1,779), France (1,027) and the UK (968). Together, these top five origins accounted for 76.4% of total plant variety filings worldwide in 2024, with China (54% of the total) and the Kingdom of the Netherlands (9.5%) contributing the largest shares.

Among the top 10 origins, six experienced growth in plant variety applications in 2024 compared to the previous year. Switzerland led with a strong 19.2% increase, driven by significant growth in both regional and abroad filings. France (+3.1%), the Russian Federation (+2.9%) and the UK (+3.1%) also recorded similar modest increases in filings. Conversely, Germany (–2.6%), Japan (–4.4%), the Kingdom of the Netherlands (–5.2%), and the Republic of Korea (–6.4%) reported decreases. For each of these four origins, a decline in both resident and international filings contributed to the overall decrease.

While applicants from five of the top 10 origins primarily filed applications abroad or at a regional office, those from China, the Republic of Korea and the Russian Federation filed almost exclusively at their home office.

Applicants from China filed primarily at their home office

4.4. Plant variety applications for the top 10 origins, 2024



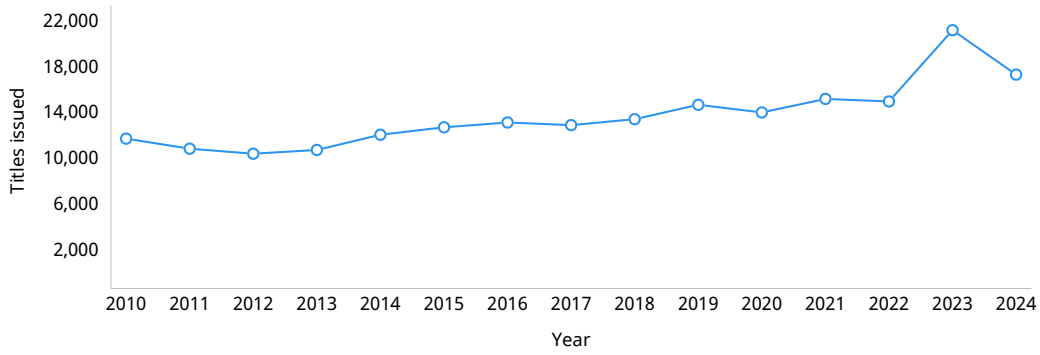
Note: The Netherlands refers to the Kingdom of the Netherlands.
Source: Figure D11.

In 2024, plant variety titles issued decreased by 18.3%, and returned to the long-term trend

Following a considerable increase in 2023, the total number of plant variety titles issued decreased by 18.3% in 2024 (figure 4.5). This dip is partly explained by the exceptional growth in titles issued by China in 2023, which significantly increased that year's figures.[1] However, despite the reduction, the 2024 total of 17,270 titles is in line with the long-term trend.

Plant variety titles decrease by 18.3% in 2024

4.5. Plant variety titles issued worldwide, 2010–2024



Source: Figure D2.

China led in 2024, issuing 6,675 titles, though this marked a 28.2% decrease from the previous year.[2] Following China, the top issuers were the CPVO (2,605 titles), the US (1,242), Ukraine (878) and Japan (703) (figure D9). Mirroring China's trend, both the CPVO and Ukraine also experienced a decline in titles issued between 2023 and 2024, by 4.2% and 16%, respectively. In contrast, Japan (+41.4%) and the US (+8.1%) recorded strong growth in the number of titles issued over the same period.

Beyond these top five offices, several other countries also demonstrated significant growth in 2024. Brazil (+39.4%), Colombia (+33.8%) and Morocco (+21.3%) all registered double-digit increases. Meanwhile, Viet Nam, though starting from a lower base, recorded an exceptional surge of 193.4%.

Note that the grant or registration process takes time, therefore fluctuations in the volume of plant variety titles granted may be a consequence of changes in processing capacity or procedural delay.

More than 200,000 plant varieties were in force in 2024

Around 203,760 plant variety titles were in force at the end of 2024, up 4.1% on 2023 (figure D15). China (38,849), the CPVO (31,317), the US (28,139), Ukraine (13,803) and the Kingdom of the Netherlands (9,883) had the highest number of active titles (figure D16). Other offices maintaining at least 5,000 active titles included Japan (7,505) the Russian Federation (6,992) and the Republic of Korea (6,771).

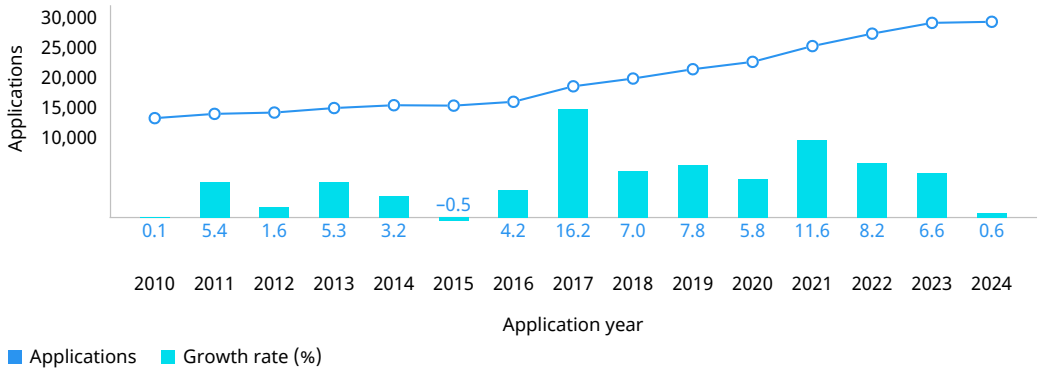
1 The substantial growth in titles issued by China in 2023 can be attributed to that office's efforts to address the large backlog of applications that had accumulated as a result of a rapid increase in applications since 2014. Furthermore, the UK also experienced a very large increase in the number of titles issued, growing over 1,400% in 2023. This is attributable to a significant influx of applications following upon the UK's withdrawal from the EU. It is important to note that the UK also issued 21,805 plant variety titles in 2023 related to plant variety rights transferred from the EU, as part of the withdrawal agreement. Because these titles were not the result of direct applications, they were excluded from the analysis in order to ensure a more accurate comparison between offices.

2 For an explanation of the decrease in the total number of titles issued in 2024, please refer to footnote 1.

Plant variety statistics

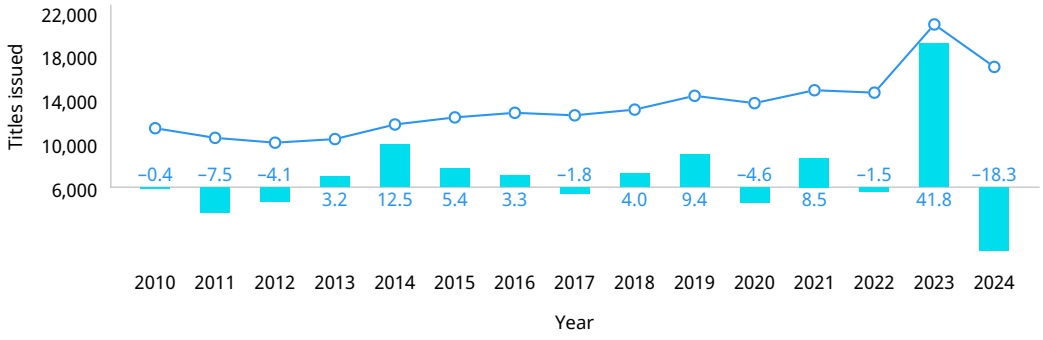
Plant variety applications and titles issued worldwide

D1. Trend in plant variety applications worldwide, 2010–2024



Note: World totals are WIPO estimates using data covering 74 offices.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

D2. Trend in plant variety titles issued worldwide, 2010–2024



Note: World totals are WIPO estimates using data covering 74 offices. A substantial rise in titles issued by China fueled the sharp increase observed in 2023. This reflects China's focused efforts in processing a considerable backlog of applications that had built up rapidly since 2014. Despite the reduction, the 2024 total of 17,270 titles is in line with the long-term trend.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

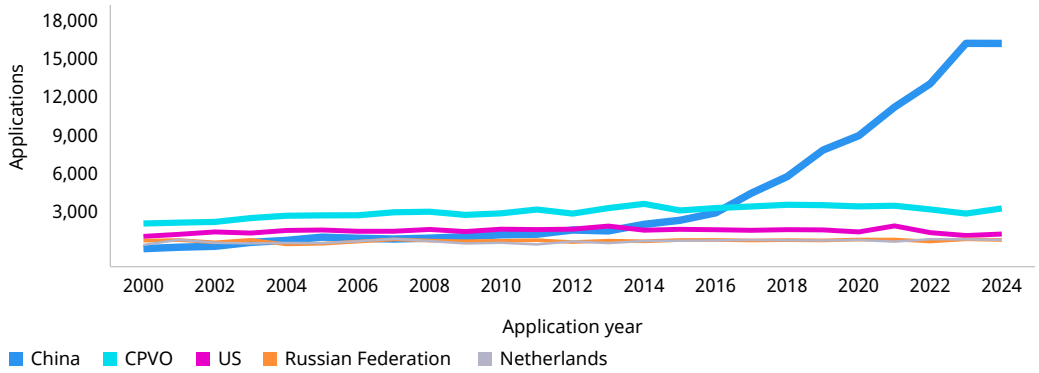
Plant variety applications and titles issued by office

D3. Plant variety applications by region, 2014 and 2024

	Number of applications		Resident share (%)		Share of world total (%)		Average growth (%)
Region	**2014**	**2024**	**2014**	**2024**	**2014**	**2024**	**2014–2024**
Africa	399	565	16.5	15.9	2.6	1.9	3.5
Asia	4,222	18,033	80.5	94.4	27.5	61.7	15.6
Europe	7,076	7,183	66.9	75.1	46.1	24.6	0.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	1,263	1,463	41.6	45.7	8.2	5.0	1.5
Northern America	1,911	1,606	44.1	48.1	12.4	5.5	–1.7
Oceania	489	400	37.4	34.0	3.2	1.4	–2
World	**15,360**	**29,250**	**63.5**	**82.4**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**6.7**

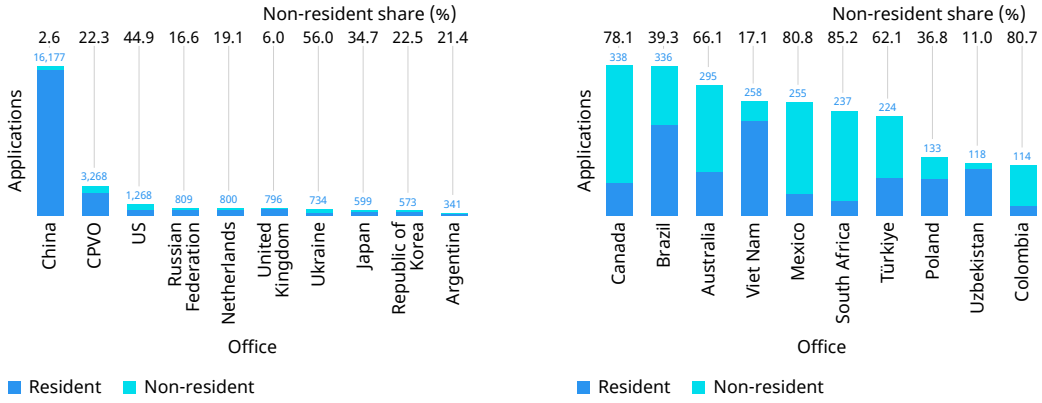
Note: Totals by geographical region are WIPO estimates using data covering 74 offices. Each region comprises the following number of offices: Africa (8), Asia (12), Europe (35), Latin America and the Caribbean (14), Northern America (3) and Oceania (2).
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

D4. Trend in plant variety applications for the top five offices, 2000–2024



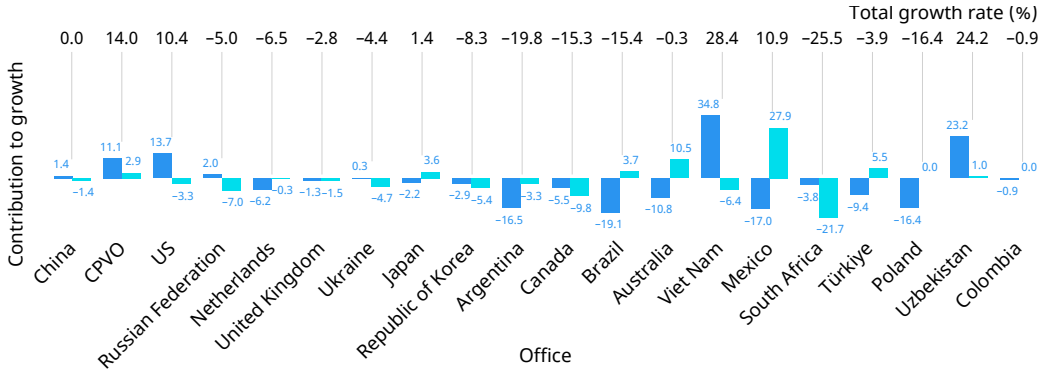
Note: CPVO is the Community Plant Variety Office of the European Union. The Netherlands refers to the Kingdom of the Netherlands. The top five offices were selected based on 2024 totals.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

D5. Plant variety applications for the top 20 offices, 2024



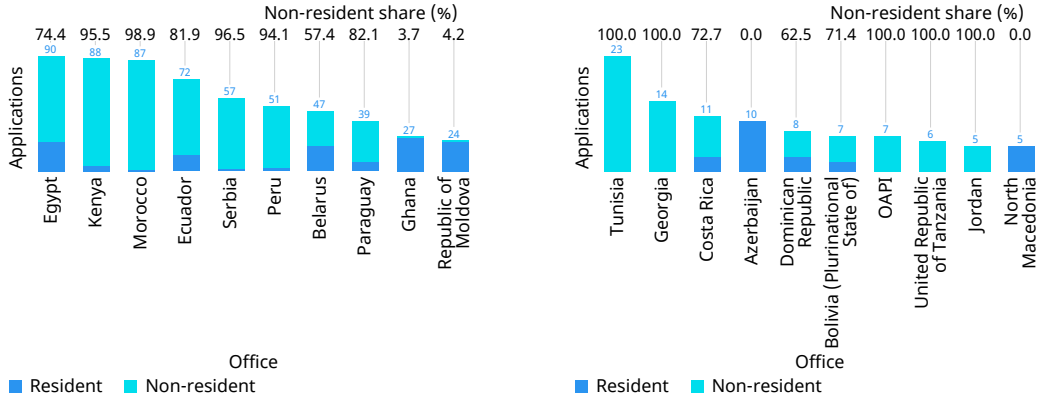
Note: CPVO is the Community Plant Variety Office of the European Union. The Netherlands refers to the Kingdom of the Netherlands. In general, the national offices of CPVO member states receive lower volumes of applications, because applicants may choose instead to apply via the CPVO when seeking protection within any CPVO member state.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

D6. Contribution of resident and non-resident applications to total growth for the top 20 offices, 2023–2024



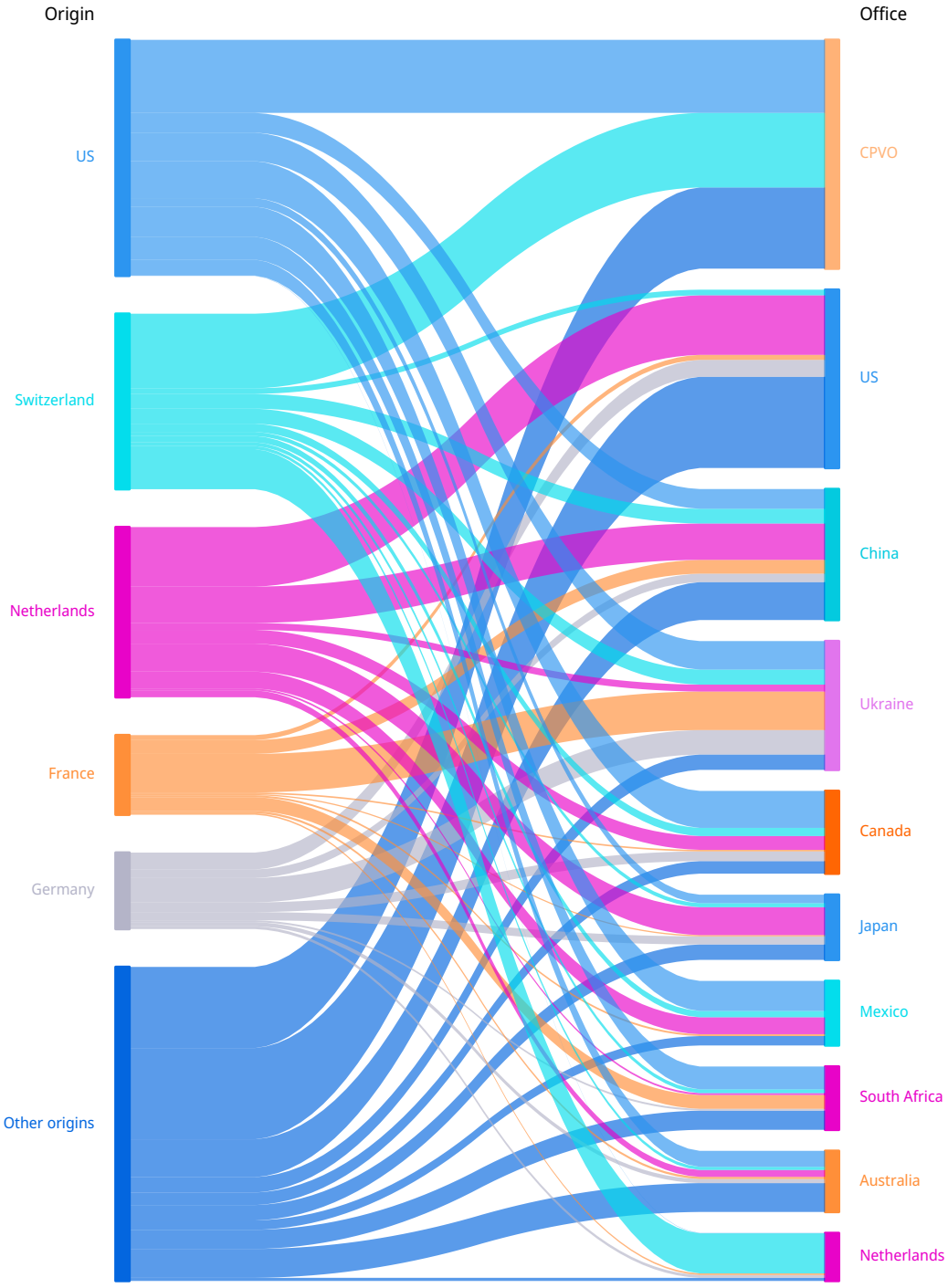
Note: CPVO is the Community Plant Variety Office of the European Union. The Netherlands refers to the Kingdom of the Netherlands. The figure shows total growth in plant variety applications broken down by the respective contributions of resident and non-resident filings. For example, applications received by CPVO grew by 14%, with resident applications contributing 11.1 percentage points to total growth and non-resident applications accounting for the other 2.9 percentage points.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

D7. Plant variety applications for offices of selected low- and middle-income countries, 2024



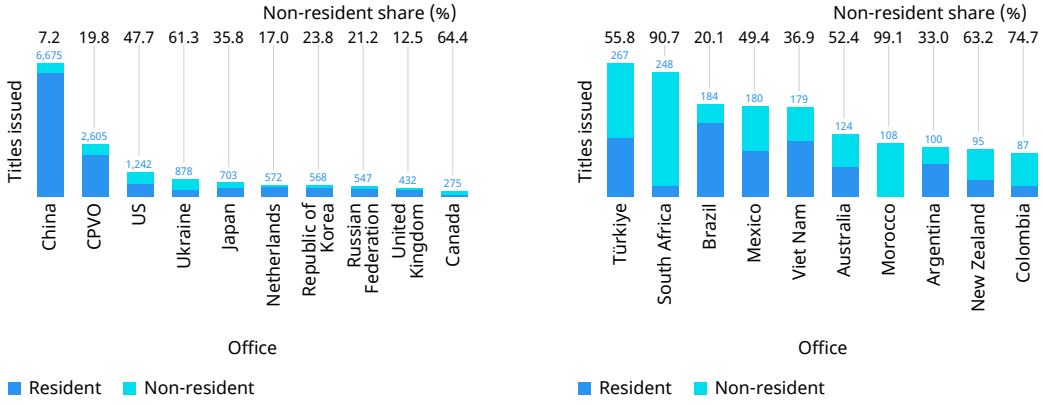
Note: OAPI is the African Intellectual Property Organization. The offices selected are from different world regions and income groups. Where available, data for all offices can be found in the statistical table at the end of this section.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

D8. Flow of non-resident applications for the top offices, 2024



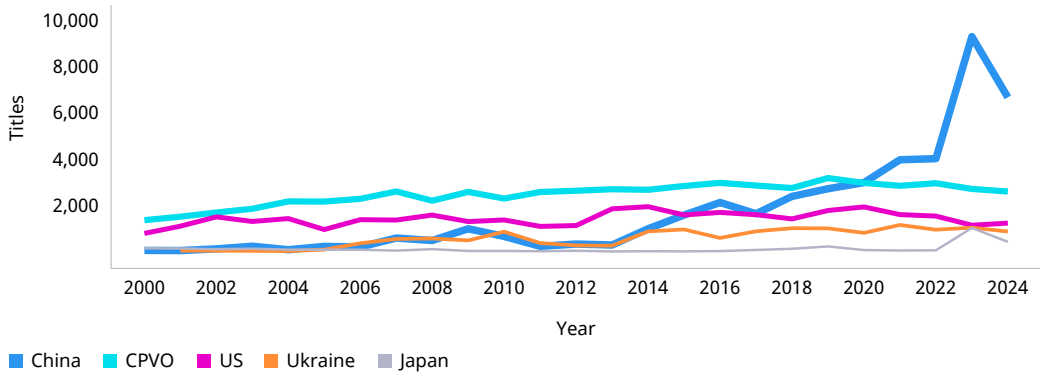
Note: CPVO is the Community Plant Variety Office of the European Union. The Netherlands refers to the Kingdom of the Netherlands.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

D9. Plant variety titles issued by the top 20 offices, 2024



Note: CPVO is the Community Plant Variety Office of the European Union. The Netherlands refers to the Kingdom of the Netherlands. The procedure for issuing titles varies across offices, and factors such as examination capacity and procedural delays mean there are differences in the time lag between application and title issue dates. For this reason, data on applications for any given year should not be compared with data on titles issued that same year.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

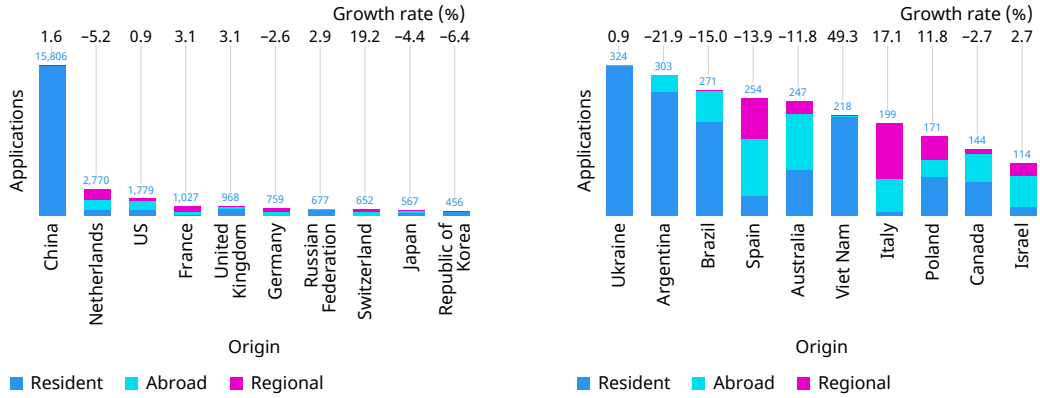
D10. Trend in plant variety titles issued for the top five offices, 2000–2024



Note: CPVO is the Community Plant Variety Office of the European Union. The top five offices were selected based on 2024 totals. The substantial growth in titles issued by China in 2023 is attributable to efforts at addressing a large backlog of applications that had accumulated owing to a rapid increase in applications since 2014.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

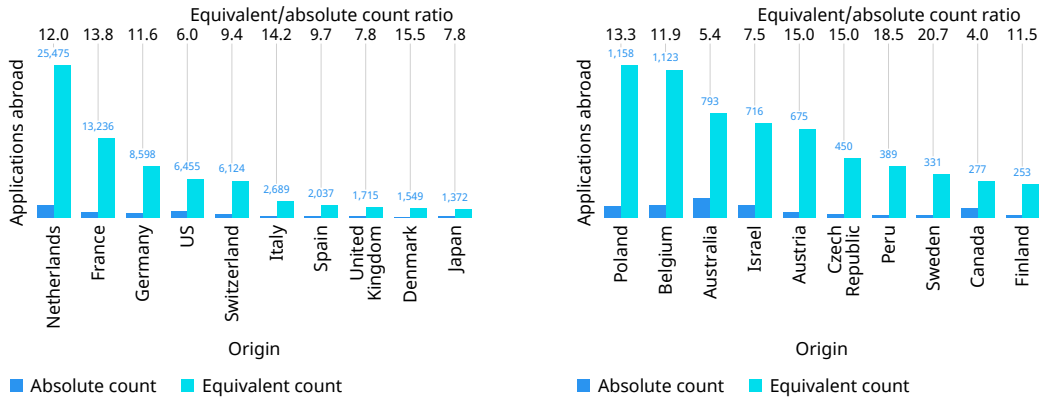
Plant variety applications and titles issued by origin

D11. Plant variety applications for the top 20 origins, 2024



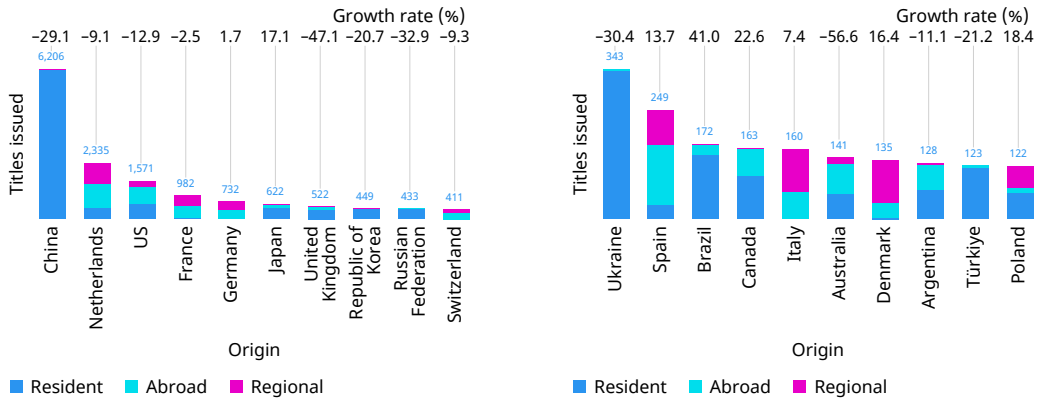
Note: The Netherlands refers to the Kingdom of the Netherlands. Regional refers to applications filed at the Community Plant Variety Office of the European Union. Data are based on an absolute not an equivalent count. Applications by origin include resident applications and applications filed abroad. The origin of an application is determined by the residence of the applicant.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

D12. Plant variety applications abroad for the top 20 origins, 2024



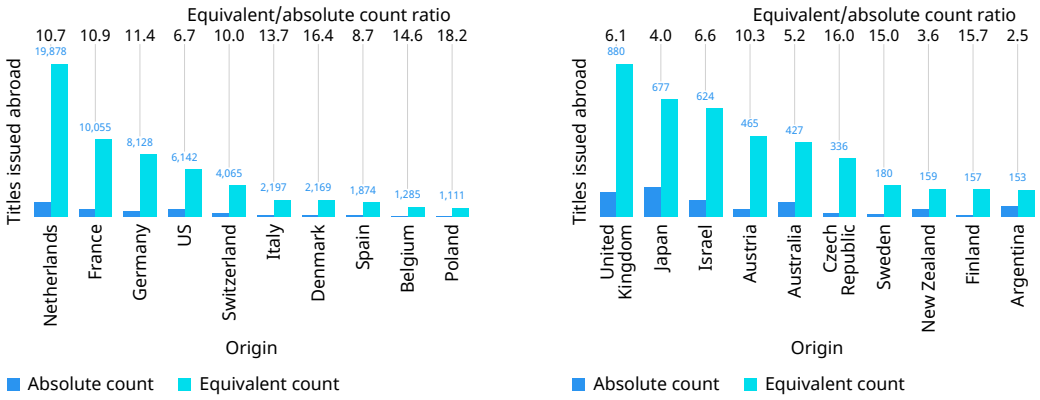
Note: The Netherlands refers to the Kingdom of the Netherlands. The origin of an application is determined by the residence of the applicant. Applications filed at regional offices are considered equivalent to multiple applications in the relevant member states. See glossary for definition of equivalent applications.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

D13. Plant variety titles issued for the top 20 origins, 2024



Note: The Netherlands refers to the Kingdom of the Netherlands. Regional refers to titles issued by the Community Plant Variety Office of the European Union. Data are based on an absolute not an equivalent count. The origin of titles issued is determined by the residence of the applicant.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

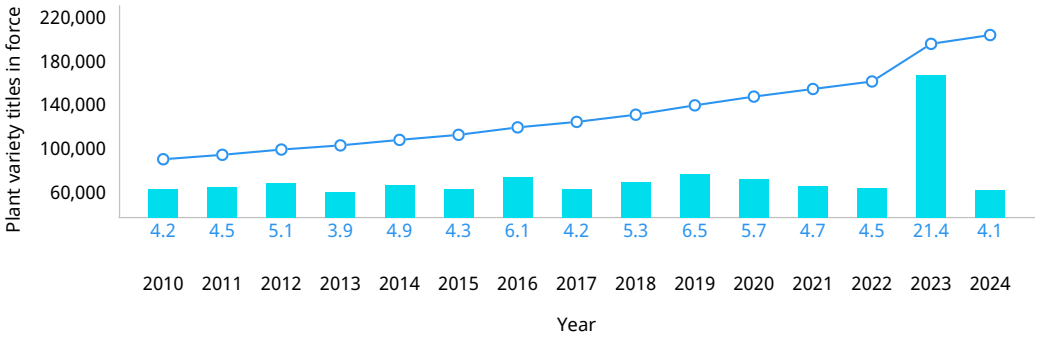
D14. Plant variety titles issued abroad for the top 20 origins, 2024



Note: The Netherlands refers to the Kingdom of the Netherlands. The origin of titles issued is determined by the residence of the applicant. Titles issued by regional offices are considered equivalent to multiple titles in the relevant member states. See glossary for definition of equivalent count.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

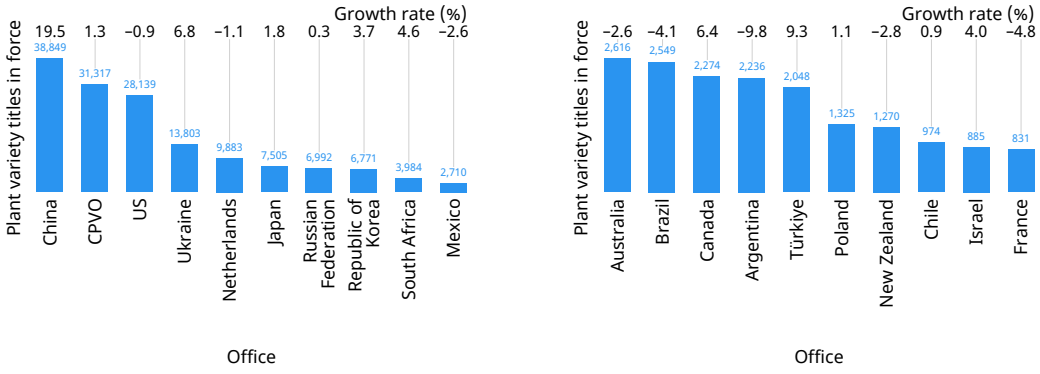
Plant varieties in force

D15. Trend in plant varieties in force worldwide, 2010–2024



Note: World totals are WIPO estimates using data covering 71 offices.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

D16. Plant varieties in force at selected offices, 2024



Note: CPVO is the Community Plant Variety Office of the European Union. The Netherlands refers to the Kingdom of the Netherlands. Data for the United Kingdom in 2024 is unavailable.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

Statistical table

D17. Plant variety applications and titles issued by office and origin, and plant variety titles in force by office, 2024

	Applications by office			Applications by origin	Equivalent applications by origin	Titles issued by office			Plant varieties in force
Name	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Total	Total	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Office
African Intellectual Property Organization	7	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	17
Argentina	341	268	73	303	303	100	67	33	2,236
Australia	295	100	195	247	971	124	59	65	2,616
Austria (a)	..	..	..	45	825	..	..	..	13
Azerbaijan	10	10	0	10	10	..	..	..	266
Belarus	47	20	27	20	20	37	18	19	324
Belgium (a)	..	..	..	94	1,368	4	4	0	28
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	7	2	5	2	2	7	2	5	64
Brazil	336	204	132	271	323	184	147	37	2,549
Bulgaria	17	17	0	18	18	20	20	0	343
Canada	338	74	264	144	378	275	98	177	2,274
Chile	103	21	82	25	103	74	15	59	974
China	16,177	15,759	418	15,806	15,988	6,675	6,194	481	38,849
China, Macao SAR (b)	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Colombia	114	22	92	27	79	87	22	65	821
Community Plant Variety Office	3,268	2,538	730	n.a.	..	2,605	2,089	516	31,317
Costa Rica	11	3	8	12	142	11	0	11	41
Côte d'Ivoire (b)	..	..	..	1	17	..	..	..	..
Croatia	2	2	0	2	2	9	9	0	76
Czech Republic	50	41	9	71	591	47	40	7	823
Denmark	3	2	1	102	1,896	5	3	2	44
Dominican Republic	8	3	5	3	3	15	0	15	52
Ecuador	72	13	59	29	81	16	0	16	430
Egypt	90	23	67	23	23	83	49	34	590
Estonia	8	5	3	5	5	2	2	0	83
Eswatini (b)	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Finland	11	8	3	30	316	7	7	0	202
France	98	66	32	1,027	16,217	86	62	24	831
Georgia	14	0	14	..	..	15	0	15	236
Germany	22	15	7	759	10,483	24	17	7	828
Ghana	27	26	1	26	26	..	..	..	..
Greece (b)	..	..	..	3	81	..	..	..	..
Hungary	37	37	0	44	226	8	8	0	203
India (b)	..	..	..	24	310	..	..	..	..
Ireland	3	3	0	39	143	..	..	..	48
Israel	49	19	30	114	816	43	22	21	885
Italy	13	9	4	199	3,293	..	..	..	37
Japan	599	391	208	567	1,919	703	451	252	7,505
Jordan	5	0	5	32	32	14	0	14	87
Kenya	88	4	84	4	4	33	2	31	594
Kyrgyzstan	4	3	1	3	3	1	1	0	10
Latvia	17	15	2	15	15	..	..	..	184
Lithuania	5	4	1	4	4	4	4	0	121
Mauritius (b)	..	..	..	4	108	..	..	..	..
Mexico	255	49	206	69	225	180	91	89	2,710
Morocco	87	1	86	29	29	108	1	107	827
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	800	647	153	2,770	31,682	572	475	97	9,883
New Zealand	105	36	69	91	247	95	35	60	1,270
North Macedonia	5	5	0	5	5	1	1	0	4
Norway	15	1	14	4	30	19	2	17	224
Panama	5	0	5	..	..	..	..	..	25
Paraguay	39	7	32	11	11	28	9	19	222
Peru	51	3	48	24	440	48	19	29	443
Poland	133	84	49	171	1,497	71	61	10	1,325

	Applications by office			Applications by origin	Equivalent applications by origin	Titles issued by office			Plant varieties in force
Name	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Total	Total	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Office
Portugal (a)	..	..	..	7	59	..	..	..	8
Republic of Korea	573	444	129	456	534	568	433	135	6,771
Republic of Moldova	24	23	1	23	23	28	20	8	322
Romania	41	41	0	43	95	24	24	0	537
Russian Federation	809	675	134	677	677	547	431	116	6,992
Saudi Arabia (b)	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Serbia	57	2	55	5	57	27	0	27	508
Singapore	2	0	2	1	1	5	0	5	19
Slovakia	4	4	0	6	6	5	5	0	264
Slovenia (a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
South Africa	237	35	202	71	201	248	23	225	3,984
Spain	62	44	18	254	2,516	46	34	12	439
Sweden	3	0	3	16	406	4	1	3	74
Switzerland	45	2	43	652	6,840	59	3	56	586
Thailand (b)	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..
Tunisia	23	0	23	..	..	30	1	29	274
Türkiye	224	85	139	89	167	267	118	149	2,048
Ukraine	734	323	411	324	324	878	340	538	13,803
United Kingdom	796	748	48	968	2,658	432	378	54	..
United Republic of Tanzania	6	0	6	..	..	3	0	3	148
United States of America (PPA) (c)	801	331	470	n.a.	..	807	317	490	19,493
United States of America (PVPA)	467	368	99	1,779	7,853	435	333	102	8,646
Uruguay	62	14	48	26	26	69	15	54	658
Uzbekistan	118	105	13	105	105	85	85	0	228
Viet Nam	258	214	44	218	270	179	113	66	651
Zambia (b)	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Others/Unknown	..	..	..	80	80	..	..	..	..
Total (2024 estimates)	**29,250**	**24,100**	**5,150**	**29,250**	**n.a.**	**17,270**	**14,200**	**3,070**	**203,760**

(a) This office did not report data; therefore, applications by origin data may be incomplete.
(b) This office is not a member of the International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV).
(c) Applications by origin are reported under the United States of America Plant Varieties Protection Act (PVPA).
n.a. indicates not applicable.
.. indicates not available.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

Geographical indications

Highlights

Introduction

A geographical indication (GI) is a sign identifying a good as having originated in a specific geographical area and possessing a given quality, reputation or other characteristic essentially attributable to its geographical origin. The core function of a GI is to signal a link between the distinct qualities of a product and its place of origin. World-renowned examples of GIs include "CAFÉ DE COLOMBIA" (Colombia), "BORDEAUX" (France), "KAMPOT PEPPER" (Cambodia), "PENJA PEPPER" (Cameroon) and "SCOTCH WHISKY" (United Kingdom).

GIs can be protected through a variety of legal means (e.g., *sui generis* systems, trademark law, regional systems, international agreements, other national legal means, etc.). In addition, the protection of GIs at a national level is often shared among several agencies. WIPO has made a major effort to gather data from all relevant sources, but in many instances, it has not been possible to obtain the necessary data from every source. For instance, many countries are unable to identify GIs protected through the trademark system. Nonetheless, the statistics gathered afford a valuable insight into how this form of intellectual property (IP) is being used in different parts of the world.

How many GIs are in force worldwide?

In 2024, an estimated 62,300 GIs were in force covering 94 national and regional authorities. To minimize double counting, GIs in force through the European Union (EU) (5,451 GIs in force) regional system and the Lisbon System (1,106) were counted once only, rather than multiplied by the number of member states party to each system. That notwithstanding, the overall total of around 62,300 will inevitably include a degree of double counting, as GIs in force through bilateral, plurilateral or multilateral agreements could potentially have been included multiple times. If GIs in force through various international agreements are excluded, then around 24,500 GIs were in force in 2024.

Of the 62,300 GIs in force in 2024, upper middle-income economies accounted for more than half (51.1%) of the world total, followed by high-income (43.7%), lower middle-income (5.1%) and low-income economies (0.1%).[1] In terms of regional distribution, Europe had the most GIs in force, amounting to 49.8%, followed by Asia (38.8%), Oceania (6.5%), Northern America (2.4%), Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) (2.4%) and Africa (0.2%) (figure E3).

1 Each category includes the following number of economies: high-income economies (45), upper middle-income (33), lower middle-income (13) and low-income (3). European Union data are allocated to the high-income group, because most member states are high-income countries.

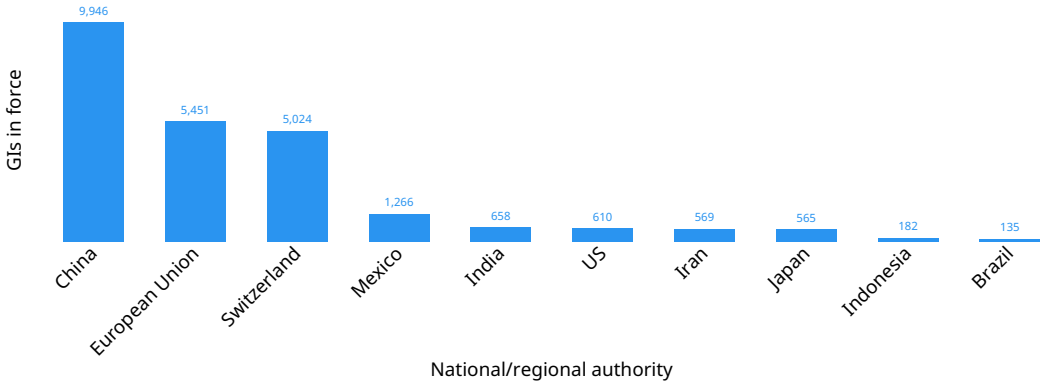
Figure E1 presents the total number of GIs in force across selected national and regional authorities, while figure E2 focuses on data for EU member states. In 2024, China (9,946) had the highest number of GIs in force within its territory, followed by Germany (7,661), Hungary (7,365), the Czech Republic (6,782) and Portugal (6,466) (table E8).

High rankings for EU countries can be attributed to the 5,451 GIs in force under the EU regional system being recognized in every member state. In addition, some EU members – such as the Czech Republic and Hungary – are also party to the Lisbon System; consequently, GIs in force through the Lisbon System (1,106 appellations of origin and geographical indications, excluding domestic registrations and refusals) are included in their totals.

Beyond Europe, India (658), Mexico (1,266), Japan (565), the Islamic Republic of Iran (569) and the United States of America (US) (610) also reported substantial numbers of GIs in force within their jurisdictions (figure 5.1). However, variations in volume across jurisdictions partly reflect differences in membership and reporting practices: some are parties to the Lisbon System – thus include GIs protected through that system – while others are unable to report data on GIs protected via trademark systems and/or international agreements.

China had near 10,000 GIs in force in 2024, three-quarters of which were protected through the trademark system

5.1. Geographical indications in force for selected national and regional authorities, 2024



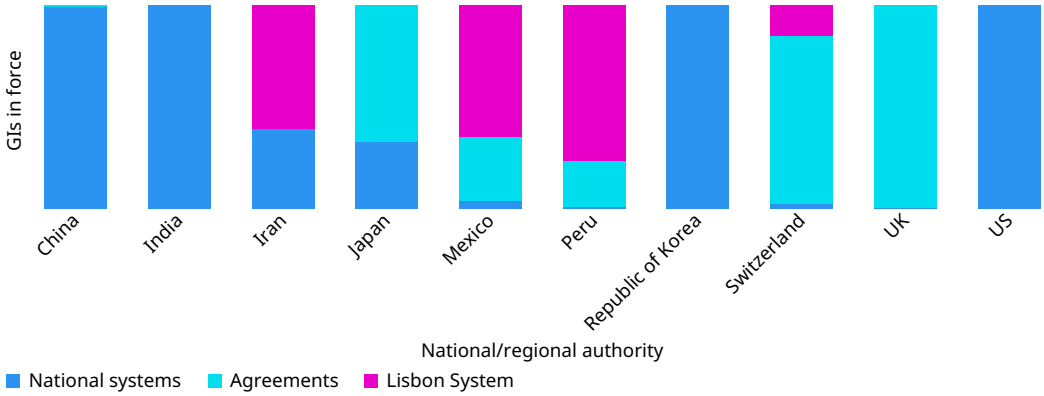
Note: Iran is the Islamic Republic of Iran.
Source: Figures E1 and E2.

The legal means of protecting geographical indications varies among authorities

Figure 5.2 shows the total number of GIs in force broken down by the legal means of protection for selected national and regional authorities. All GIs in force in India, the Republic of Korea and the US were protected through a national system, whereas the bulk of GIs in force in the Islamic Republic of Iran (60.8%), Mexico (64.7%) and Peru (76.8%) were protected through the Lisbon System. In contrast, almost every GI in force in the United Kingdom (UK) (99.7%) was protected via international agreements.

Most of the GIs in force in Peru were protected under the Lisbon System; in contrast, all GIs in force in the US were protected through the national system

5.2. Distribution of geographical indications in force by legal means of protection for selected national and regional authorities, 2024



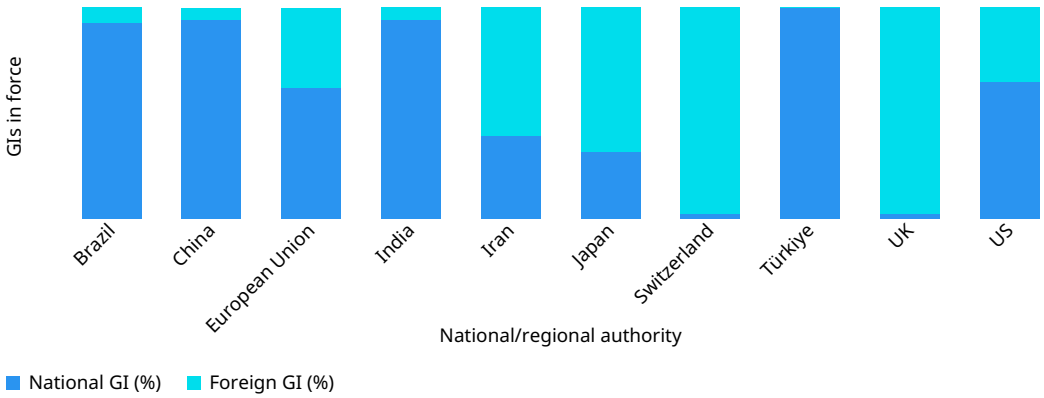
Note: Iran is the Islamic Republic of Iran.
Source: Figure E4.

In Brazil, China, India and Türkiye, the vast majority of GIs in force were national GIs

Data on GIs broken down according to source (i.e., whether they are a national or foreign GI) are available for 80 jurisdictions. Figure 5.3 shows data for 10 selected national and regional authorities. The share of national GIs ranged from as low as 2.2% in Switzerland to as high as 99.8% in Türkiye. More than 90% of the GIs in force in Brazil (92.6%), China (94.4%), India (94.2%) and Türkiye (99.8%) were national GIs, whereas almost all those in force in Switzerland (97.8%) and the UK (97.7%) were foreign GIs. Of the 80 authorities that provided data for 2024, national GIs represented more than 60% of the total in 23 authorities. In contrast, foreign GIs accounted for over 60% of the total in 55 authorities, while in two authorities the distribution between national and foreign GIs was evenly balanced.

Foreign GIs accounted for almost all GIs in force in Switzerland and the UK

5.3. Distribution of geographical indications in force by source for selected national and regional authorities, 2024



Note: Iran is the Islamic Republic of Iran.
Source: Figure E5.

Wines and spirits accounted for more than half (55.9%) of GIs in force globally in 2024

Geographical indications in force relating to wines and spirits (55.9%) accounted for more than half of the 2024 global total, while agricultural products and foodstuffs accounted for 38.1% and handicrafts 4.2% (see figure E6).[2] In terms of absolute numbers, the EU (2,089) reported the highest number of GIs in force for agricultural products and foodstuffs, followed by Bosnia and Herzegovina (2,078), Viet Nam (1,873), Georgia (1,765), the UK (1,749) and the Republic of Moldova (1,612). When it comes to the category of wines and spirits, the EU (3,362) also had the most GIs in force, followed by the Republic of Moldova (2,885), Georgia (2,510), the UK (2,475) and Bosnia and Herzegovina (2,472). India (348), Türkiye (197) and Austria (189) each had a considerable number of GIs in force for handicrafts in 2024. Only four jurisdictions – Brazil, Serbia, the US and Viet Nam – reported protecting GIs for services.

The GIs in force data reported here are partial and incomplete and therefore ought to be interpreted with caution. The questionnaire underlying the data collection requested information from respondents regarding GIs protected through *sui generis* systems, trademark systems, other national legal means, regional systems and international agreements (including GIs in force under the Lisbon System and the Madrid System). As table E8 indicates, many countries did not provide statistics on the number of GIs protected through the trademark system. This might be because the countries concerned do not use the trademark system to protect GIs or else some countries that do use it have difficulty separating GIs (typically protected through collective or certification trademarks) from other types of trademarks. In addition, several countries could not provide data on how many GIs were protected through international agreements.

China (2,448) reported the highest number of GIs protected via the *sui generis* system, followed by Türkiye (1,670) and Canada (682).[3] The most GIs protected via the trademarks system were in China (7,402), followed by Viet Nam (1,997) and the US (334). The Switzerland (4,156) and the UK (4,213) reported a high volume of GIs protected through international agreements.

The number of appellations of origin and GIs under the Lisbon System reached 1,106 in 2024, up 34% from 2010

As of 2024, the Lisbon System comprised 44 Contracting Parties, after the accession of Djibouti to the System that year. The number of appellations of origin (AOs) and GIs in force via the Lisbon System has increased from 823 in 2010 to 1,106 in 2024, representing 34% growth over this period (figure 5.4). The increase in the total number of AOs and GIs in the most recent past is mainly due to an increase in registrations by the EU and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

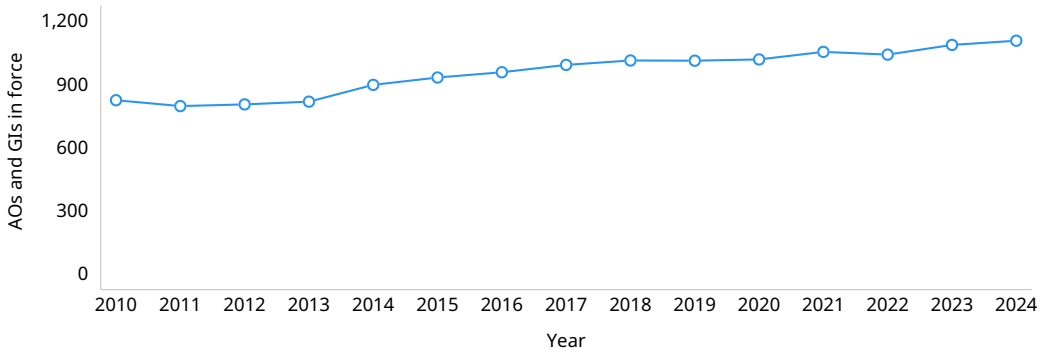
France remains the primary user of the Lisbon System. It accounted for around one-third (34.4%) of the 2024 total, followed by the EU (22.6%), Italy (15%), the Islamic Republic of Iran (6.7%) and the Czech Republic (3.4%) (figure E7). Combined, these five origins accounted for 82% of the 2024 total. The EU – a recent member of the Lisbon System – had 17 new registrations, taking its tally to 250 AOs and GIs in 2024. Albania (2 new registrations), along with Cambodia (+1), the Dominican Republic (+1) and Serbia (+1) are the four other origins with new registrations in 2024. In contrast, the number of AOs and GIs in force via the Lisbon System decreased by 2 for the Czech Republic due to cancellations of previously registered AOs.

2 The breakdown of the global total by product category is derived from data reported by 61 national jurisdictions and the EU regional system, for which 2024 data are available. Data on the product category breakdown for China, which has the highest number of GIs in force, are not available.

3 Although the EU regional system is a *sui generis* system, GIs in force in the 27 EU member states via the EU are reported under the regional system category rather than the *sui generis* category.

AOs and GIs in force via the Lisbon System increased by 1.8% to reach 1,106 in 2024

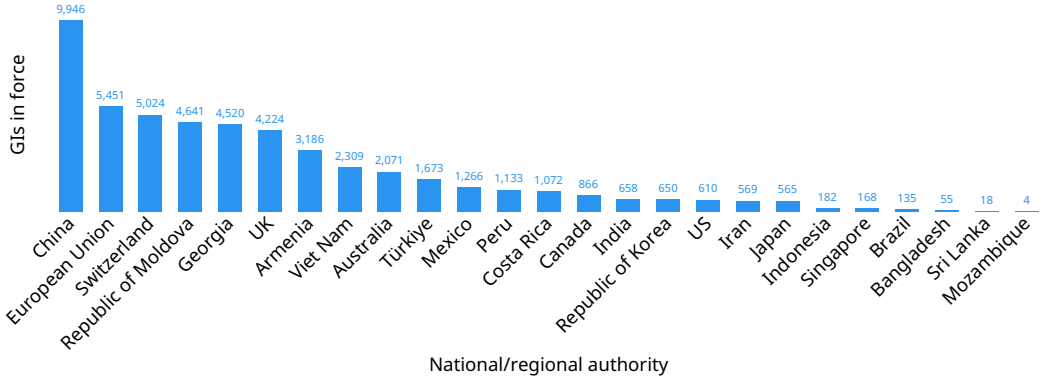
5.4. Appellations of origin in force via the Lisbon System, 2010–2024



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

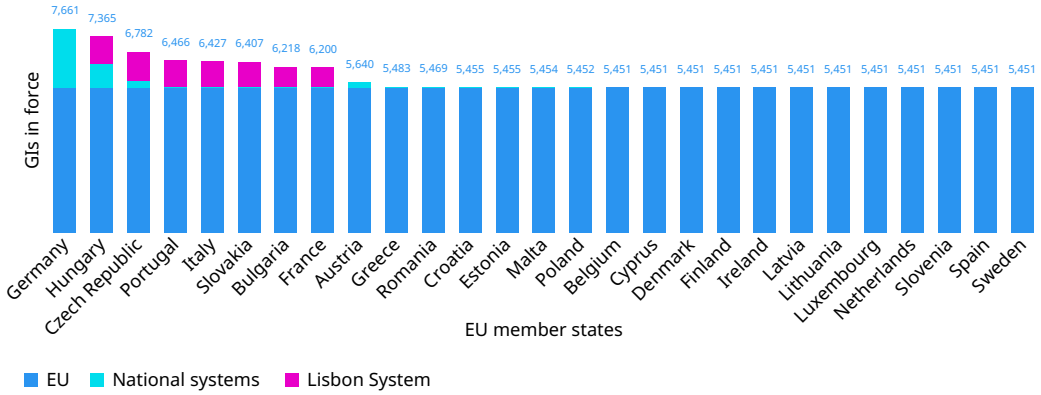
Geographical indications statistics

E1. Geographical indications in force for selected national and regional authorities, 2024



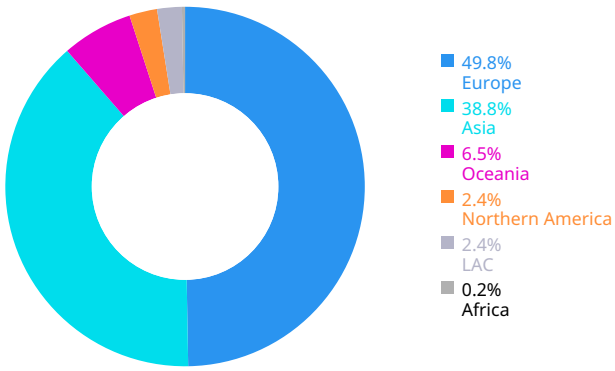
Note: Iran is the Islamic Republic of Iran. Refer to notes in table E8.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

E2. Geographical indications in force for EU member states, 2024



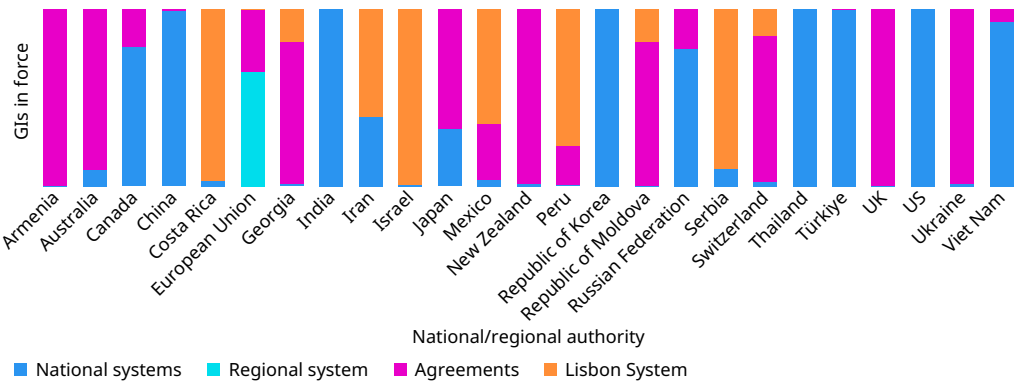
Note: Netherlands is Kingdom of the Netherlands. Refer to notes in table E8.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

E3. Geographical indications in force by region, 2024



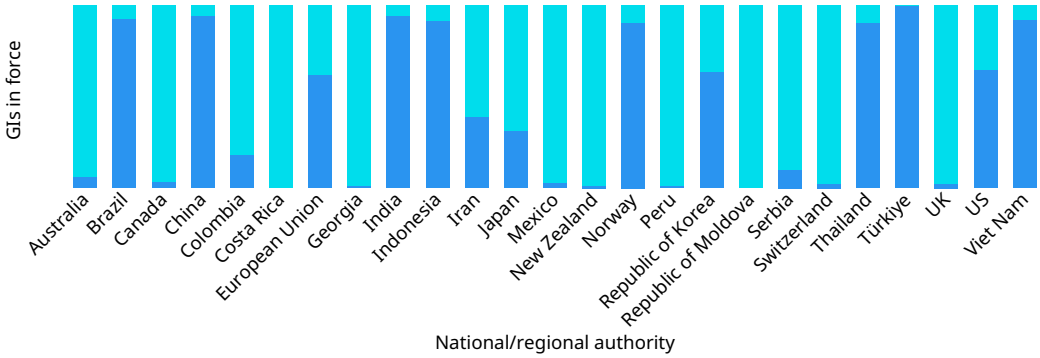
Notes: LAC is Latin America and the Caribbean. Refer to notes in table E8. World totals are WIPO estimates using data covering 94 national and regional authorities. Regions include the following number of offices: Africa (8), Asia (26), Europe (43), LAC (13), Northern America (2) and Oceania (2).
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

E4. Distribution of geographical indications in force by legal means of protection for selected national and regional authorities, 2024



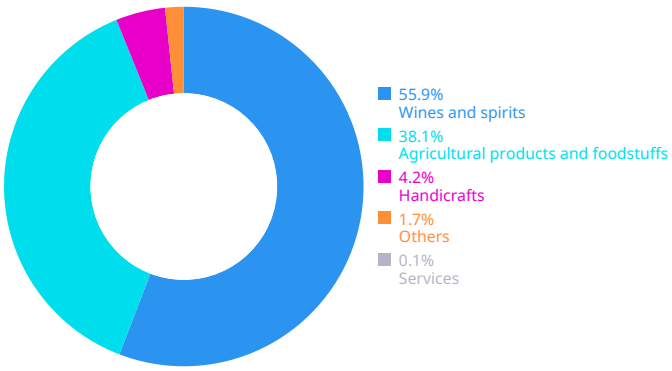
Note: Iran is the Islamic Republic of Iran. Refer to notes in table E8.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

E5. Distribution of geographical indications in force by source for selected national and regional authorities, 2024



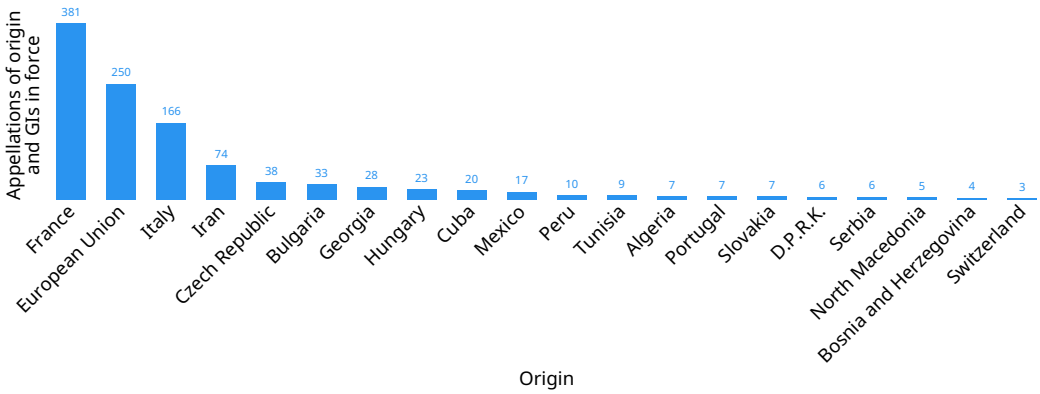
Note: Iran is the Islamic Republic of Iran. Refer to notes in table E8.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

E6. Geographical indications in force by product category, 2024



Note: The breakdown of the global total by product category is derived from data reported by 61 national jurisdictions and the EU regional system, for which 2024 data are available. Data on the product category breakdown for China, which has the highest number of GIs in force, are not available. GIs in force through regional systems like the EU were counted once rather than multiple times, as they were in force in all the respective member states. This is in order to minimize double counting.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

E7. Appellations of origin and geographical indications in force for the top 20 origins, 2024



Note: D.P.R.K. is the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Iran is the Islamic Republic of Iran.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

E8. Geographical indications in force in 2024

Name	Total	*Sui generis*	Trademarks	Other national legal means	Regional system	Agreements	Lisbon System (a)
Andorra	9	4	4	..	..	1	..
Argentina	132	132	..	..	..	..	..
Armenia	3,186	8	..	..	..	3,178	..
Australia	2,071	116	83	..	..	1,872	..
Austria	5,640	..	..	..	3,539	2,097	4
Azerbaijan	43	..	43	..	..	..	..
Bangladesh	55	55	..	..	..	..	..
Belarus	36	36	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium	5,451	..	..	..	3,539	1,908	4
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4,805	19	..	..	..	3,680	1,106
Botswana	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Brazil	135	135	..	..	..	..	..
Bulgaria	6,218	42	..	..	3,539	1,908	729
Cabo Verde	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
Cambodia	118	12	..	..	..	..	106
Canada	866	682	..	..	..	184	..
China	9,946	2,448	7,402	..	..	96	..
China, Hong Kong SAR	59	..	59	..	..	..	..
China, Macao SAR	26	3	23	..	..	..	..
Colombia	158	40	..	..	..	118	..
Costa Rica	1,072	..	33	..	..	..	1,039
Côte d'Ivoire	15	13	..	..	..	2	..
Croatia	5,455	4	..	..	3,539	1,908	4
Cyprus	5,451	..	..	..	3,539	1,908	4
Czech Republic	6,782	62	..	..	3,539	2,116	1,065
Denmark	5,451	..	..	..	3,539	1,908	4
Ecuador	148	7	..	..	..	141	..
El Salvador	29	29	..	..	..	..	..
Estonia	5,455	4	..	..	3,539	1,908	4
Ethiopia	57	..	57	..	..	..	..
European Union (b)	5,451	..	..	..	3,539	1,908	4
Finland	5,451	..	..	..	3,539	1,908	4
France (c)	6,200	23	..	4	3,539	1,908	726
Georgia	4,520	69	..	..	..	3,631	820
Germany	7,661	..	2	..	3,539	4,116	4
Greece	5,483	16	..	16	3,539	1,908	4
Honduras	49	..	49	..	..	..	..
Hungary	7,365	10	..	16	3,539	2,782	1,018
India	658	658	..	..	..	..	..
Indonesia	182	182	..	..	..	..	..

Name	Total	*Sui generis*	Trademarks	Other national legal means	Regional system	Agreements	Lisbon System (a)
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	569	223	..	..	..	..	346
Ireland	5,451	..	..	..	3,539	1,908	4
Israel	849	7	..	..	..	..	842
Italy	6,427	37	..	..	3,539	1,908	943
Jamaica	4	3	1	..	..	..	..
Japan	565	154	..	30	..	381	..
Jordan	9	..	9	..	..	..	..
Kazakhstan	143	143	..	..	..	..	..
Lao People's Democratic Republic	164	10	..	..	..	..	154
Latvia	5,451	..	..	..	3,539	1,908	4
Lithuania	5,451	..	..	..	3,539	1,908	4
Luxembourg	5,451	..	..	..	3,539	1,908	4
Malta	5,454	..	..	3	3,539	1,908	4
Mauritius	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
Mexico	1,266	33	14	..	..	400	819
Mongolia	49	49	..	..	..	..	..
Mozambique	4	..	..	4	..	..	..
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	5,451	..	..	..	3,539	1,908	4
New Zealand	2,002	27	..	..	..	1,975	..
Norway	41	33	..	..	..	8	..
Peru	1,133	12	..	..	..	251	870
Poland	5,452	1	..	..	3,539	1,908	4
Portugal	6,466	38	..	..	3,539	1,908	981
Republic of Korea	650	194	238	218	..	..	..
Republic of Moldova	4,641	27	..	..	..	3,770	844
Romania	5,469	18	..	..	3,539	1,908	4
Russian Federation	464	360	..	..	..	104	..
Serbia	936	93	..	..	..	..	843
Singapore	168	168	..	..	..	..	..
Slovakia	6,407	22	..	..	3,539	1,908	938
Slovenia	5,451	..	..	..	3,539	1,908	4
Spain	5,451	..	..	..	3,539	1,908	4
Sri Lanka	18	..	18	..	..	..	..
Sweden	5,451	..	..	..	3,539	1,908	4
Switzerland (d)	5,024	111	..	2	..	4,156	755
Thailand	244	244	..	..	..	..	..
Trinidad and Tobago	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
Türkiye	1,673	1,670	..	..	..	3	..
Ukraine	3,133	42	..	..	..	3,091	..
United Kingdom (e)	4,224	11	..	..	..	4,213	..
United States of America (f)	610	..	334	276	..	..	..
Viet Nam	2,309	143	1,997	..	..	169	..

Note: Identifying GIs protected via the trademark system (certification and collective marks) is extremely time consuming and requires extensive manual intervention. For this reason, a number of authorities like that of the United Kingdom were unable to report on GIs protected via the trademark system. Lisbon System data for France are based on WIPO estimates.
(a) Lisbon System data reported here refer to foreign GIs and AOs in force based on the Lisbon System.
(b) The EU's regional system for the protection of GIs covers agricultural products and foodstuffs, wines and spirits. Although the EU regional system is a *sui generis* system, GIs in force via the EU are reported under the regional system category rather than the *sui generis* category.
(c) Lisbon System data are based on a WIPO estimate.
(d) There is no registration requirement for the *sui generis* protection of GIs in Switzerland. Only those denominations subject to registration or recognition on the basis of the instruments provided for in the Law on Agriculture and the Law on the Protection of Trademarks and Indications of Source, or of a court decision or special legislation, are counted under the national systems of protection.
(e) The United Kingdom created a new GI scheme after Brexit. This new scheme includes all GIs directly registered by the EU prior to December 31, 2020. The scheme covers England, Scotland and Wales.
(f) The United States of America protects geographical indications through its trademark system as certification marks, collective marks or trademarks. Complementary protection is provided under the Federal Alcohol Administration Act and its implementing regulations for wines and distilled spirits of both domestic and foreign origin.
.. indicates zero/not available.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

Additional information

Data description

Data sources

Intellectual property (IP) data are taken from the WIPO Statistics Database and based primarily on WIPO's annual IP statistics surveys (see below) and on data compiled by WIPO in processing international applications/registrations through the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) and the Madrid and Hague Systems. Data are available from WIPO's Statistics Data Center at www.wipo.int/en/web/ip-statistics.

Patent family and technology data are extracted from the WIPO Statistics Database and from the 2025 spring edition of the European Patent Office's PATSTAT database.

Gross domestic product and population data are from the World Bank's World Development Indicators database.

This report uses the World Bank's income classifications. Economies are classified according to 2024 gross national income per capita, calculated using the World Bank Atlas method. The classifications are low-income (USD 1,135 or less), lower middle-income (USD 1,136 to USD 4,495), upper middle-income (USD 4,496 to USD 13,935) and high-income (over USD 13,935).

This report uses United Nations (UN) definitions of regions and subregions, whereas the geographical terms used may differ slightly from the ones defined by the UN.

WIPO's annual IP statistics surveys

WIPO collects data from national and regional IP offices and other competent authorities from around the world through annual surveys consisting of multiple questionnaires. These data are then entered into the WIPO Statistics Database.

Continuous efforts are being made to improve the quality and availability of IP statistics and to gather data from as many IP offices and countries as possible.

WIPO's long-established and regular IP survey covers patents, utility models, trademarks, designs and plant varieties. It consists of 27 questionnaires, all of which are available in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish at www.wipo.int/ipstats/en/data_collection/questionnaire.

In 2017, WIPO started to collect data on geographical indications (GIs) through an annual survey. The GI questionnaire seeks to collect data on GIs in force broken down by legal means of protection (e.g., *sui generis* systems, trademarks, international agreements, and so on), by origin, and by product types (e.g., agricultural products, wines and spirits, and so on).

IP office survey coverage

Intellectual property offices are requested to report data by the origin (country or territory) of applications, grants or registrations. Offices unable to provide this detailed breakdown instead report either an aggregate total or a simple breakdown by total resident and total non-resident counts. For this reason, the totals for each origin are underreported. However, shares of the 2024 totals where the origin is unknown are low – only 0.6% for patent applications, 0.7% for trademark application class counts and 0.4% for application design counts.

IP applications data coverage by IP type

IP type	Number of offices on which 2024 world totals are based	Number of offices for which 2024 data are available	Data coverage (%)
Patents	164	135	99.7
Utility models	84	73	99.9
Trademarks (a)	170	140	99.0
Designs (b)	159	128	99.7
Plant varieties	74	67	99.6

(a) Refers to the number of trademark applications based on class count (i.e., the number of classes specified in applications).
(b) Refers to the number of design applications based on design count (i.e., the number of designs contained in applications).

Estimating world totals

World totals of applications for, and grants/registrations of, patents, utility models, trademarks, designs and plant varieties are WIPO estimates. Data are not available for every IP office each year. Missing data are estimated using methods such as linear extrapolation and averaging adjacent data points. The estimation method chosen depends on the year and the office in question. When an office provides data that is not broken down by origin, WIPO estimates the resident and non-resident counts using the historical shares recorded at that office. Data are available for most of the larger offices; only small shares of world totals are estimated. For example, the estimated total number of patent applications worldwide covers 164 offices, with data available for 135 of these, which together account for 99.7% of the estimated world total.

National and international data

Application and grant/registration data include data on both direct filings and filings made through WIPO-administered international systems (where applicable). For patents and utility models, data comprise direct filings at national patent offices, as well as PCT national phase entries. For trademarks, data comprise filings at national and regional offices and designations received by relevant offices through the Madrid System. For designs, data comprise national and regional applications combined with designations received by relevant offices through the Hague System.

International comparability of indicators

Every effort has been made to compile IP statistics based on the same definitions in order to facilitate international comparison. Although data are collected from offices using questionnaires from WIPO's harmonized annual IP survey, national laws and regulations for filing IP applications or for issuing IP rights, as well as statistical reporting practices, may vary between jurisdictions. Because of the continual updating of data and the revision of historical statistics, data in this report may differ from data in previous editions and from data available on WIPO's website.

Change in method of counting IP applications by CNIPA in 2017

Because of a change in the method by which the National Intellectual Property Administration of the People's Republic of China (CNIPA) calculates how many patent, utility model and design applications are filed, data on the number of such applications filed in China in 2017 and 2018 are not comparable with data for previous years. Prior to 2017, these data included all applications received; from 2017 onwards they include only those applications for which the necessary application fees were paid. As a result, it is not meaningful to report growth rates in the number of patent, utility model and design applications filed in China in 2017 compared to 2016. Moreover, since China accounts for such a large proportion of IP applications globally, it is not meaningful to report growth rates in the numbers of such applications filed worldwide in 2017 compared to 2016. For reason of this break in the data series, figures A1 (page 25), A53 (page 53), C1 and C2 (page 122) do not report 2017 growth.

IP systems at a glance

The patent system

A patent is a set of exclusive rights granted in law to applicants for an invention that meets the standards of novelty, non-obviousness and industrial applicability. It is valid for a limited period (generally 20 years), during which time the patent holder may commercially exploit the invention on an exclusive basis. In return, applicants are obliged to disclose their inventions to the public, so that they may be replicated by others skilled in the art. The patent system is designed to encourage innovation by providing innovators with time-limited exclusive legal rights, thus enabling them to appropriate returns from their innovative activity.

The procedures for acquiring patent rights are governed by the rules and regulations of national and regional patent offices. These offices are responsible for issuing patents and rights limited to the jurisdiction of the issuing authority. To obtain patent rights, applicants must file an application describing the invention with a national or regional office.

Applicants can also file an international application through the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) System, an international treaty administered by WIPO that facilitates the acquisition of patent rights in multiple jurisdictions. The PCT System simplifies the process of multiple national patent filings by delaying the requirement to file a separate application in every jurisdiction in which protection is sought. However, the decision on whether to grant a patent remains the prerogative of national or regional patent offices and patent rights limited to the jurisdiction of each patent granting authority.

The PCT application process begins with the international phase, during which an international search and optional preliminary examination and supplementary international search are performed. It concludes with the national phase, during which national (or regional) patent offices decide on the patentability of an invention according to national law. Further information about the PCT System is available at www.wipo.int/pct.

The utility model system

Like a patent, a utility model (UM) confers a set of rights to an invention for a limited period, during which time the UM rights holder can commercially exploit their invention on an exclusive basis. The terms and conditions for granting a UM differ from those for granting a traditional patent. For example, UMs are issued for a shorter period (6–10 years) and at most offices protection is granted without substantive examination. As with patents, procedures for granting UM rights are governed by the rules and regulations of national IP offices and rights limited to the jurisdiction of the issuing authority. In this report, the term “utility model” refers to UMs and other types of protection similar to UMs, such as short-term patents in the Republic of Ireland.

Microorganisms under the Budapest Treaty

The Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure plays an important role in relation to biotechnological inventions. Disclosing an invention is a generally recognized requirement for receiving a patent. When an invention involves microorganisms, national laws in most countries require the applicant to deposit a sample at a designated International Depositary Authority (IDA).

To eliminate the need to deposit a microorganism in every country where patent protection is sought, under the Budapest Treaty the deposit of a microorganism with any IDA is sufficient for the purposes of patent procedures at the national patent offices of all contracting states and at any regional patent office that recognizes the Treaty. An IDA is a scientific institution – typically a "culture collection" – capable of storing microorganisms. As of September 2025, there were 52 IDAs around the world. Further information about the Budapest Treaty is available at www.wipo.int/treaties/en/registration/budapest.

The trademark system

A trademark is a sign used to distinguish the goods or services of one enterprise from those of another and is protected as an intellectual property (IP) right. Trademarks can be registered for both goods and services. In the latter case, the term "service mark" is sometimes used. For simplicity, this report uses "trademark," regardless of whether the registration concerns goods or services. The holder of a registered trademark has the exclusive right to use the mark in relation to the goods or services for which it is registered and can block unauthorized use of the trademark, or a confusingly similar mark, to prevent consumers from being misled. Unlike patents, trademark registrations can be maintained indefinitely, provided that the trademark holder pays the required renewal fees.

The procedures for registering trademarks are governed by the legislation and procedures of national and regional IP offices. Therefore, trademark rights are limited to the jurisdiction of the authority that has registered the trademark. Trademark applicants can file an application with a relevant national or regional IP office or an international application through the WIPO-administered Madrid System. However, when an applicant files internationally via the Madrid System, the decision to issue a trademark registration remains the prerogative of the national or regional IP office concerned and trademark rights remain limited to the jurisdiction of the authority issuing that registration.

The Madrid System offers many advantages to trademark holders and IP offices compared with the alternative method of obtaining international protection for marks called the Paris route or the direct route. The Paris route involves filing separate applications directly at the IP office in the countries or regions where protection is sought (under the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property). In contrast, by paying a single set of fees in a single currency (Swiss francs), the Madrid System allows trademark holders to submit a single application in one language (English, French or Spanish) indicating the Madrid members where protection is sought (designations).

The Madrid System also simplifies managing the mark once it has been registered by making it possible to request centrally the recording of further changes or to renew the registration through a single procedural step. A registration recorded in the International Register has the same effect as a registration made directly with every designated Contracting Party (Madrid member), if the competent authority of that jurisdiction has not issued a refusal within a specified time period. Further information about the Madrid System is available at www.wipo.int/web/madrid-system.

The design system

Designs are applied to a wide variety of industrial products and handicrafts.[1] They refer to the ornamental or aesthetic aspects of a useful article, including compositions of lines or colors or three-dimensional forms that give a special appearance to a product or handicraft. The holder of a registered design has exclusive rights over the design and can prevent unauthorized copying or imitation of the design by others.

The procedures for registering designs are governed by national or regional laws. An design can be protected if it is new or original and rights are limited to the jurisdiction of the issuing authority. Registrations can be obtained by filing an application with a relevant national or regional IP office or by filing an international application through the Hague System. Once a design is registered, the term of protection is generally five years and may be renewed for additional five-year periods up to a total of 15 years, in most cases. In some countries, designs are protected through the delivery of a design patent rather than design registration.

The Hague System comprises two international treaties – the Hague Act and the Geneva Act. The System makes it possible for an applicant to register designs in multiple territories by filing a single application with the International Bureau of WIPO, thus simplifying the multinational registration process. Moreover, by allowing the filing of up to 100 different designs per application, the System offers considerable opportunities for efficiency gains. It also streamlines the subsequent management of design registration, since it is possible to record changes or renew a registration through a single procedure for all territories. Further information about the Hague System is available at www.wipo.int/web/hague-system.

Plant variety protection

To obtain protection, a plant breeder must file an individual application with every authority entrusted with granting breeders' rights. A breeder's right is granted only when a variety is new, distinct, uniform and stable, and has a suitable denomination.

In the United States of America (US), two legal frameworks protect new plant varieties: the Plant Patent Act (PPA) and the Plant Variety Protection Act (PVPA). Under the PPA, whoever invents or discovers and asexually reproduces any distinct and new variety of plant – including cultivated sports, mutants, hybrids and newly-found seedlings, other than a tuber-propagated plant (in practice, Irish potato and Jerusalem artichoke) or a plant found in an uncultivated state – may obtain a patent. Under the PVPA, the United States of America protects all sexually-reproduced plant varieties and tuber-propagated plant varieties, excluding fungi and bacteria.

Geographical indications

A geographical indication (GI) is a sign identifying a good as originating in a specific geographical area and possessing a given quality, reputation or other characteristic essentially attributable to that geographical origin. The core function of a GI is to signal this link between product qualities and its place of origin. World-renowned examples of GIs include "CAFÉ DE COLOMBIA" (Colombia), "BORDEAUX" (France), "KAMPOT PEPPER" (Cambodia), "PENJA PEPPER" (Cameroon) and "SCOTCH WHISKY" (United Kingdom).

GIs are mainly used for agricultural and food products, which usually have a strong link with their place of origin. However, many GIs also cover handicrafts and manufactured goods, whose qualities stem from local know-how or natural resources. Examples of GIs for handicraft and manufactured goods include "BOHEMIA CRYSTAL" (Czech Republic), "SOLINGEN" for cutlery (Germany) and "ISFAHAN HANDMADE CARPET" (Islamic Republic of Iran).

1 The products and handicrafts to which designs are applied range from technical and medical instruments to watches, jewelry and other luxury items, and from homeware, electrical appliances, vehicles and construction materials to textile designs and leisure goods.

While GIs are often names of places, they may also consist of non-geographical terms with a traditional geographical connotation: for example, "ARGANE" (Morocco) serves as a GI, although is not a geographical name.

Geographical indications can only be used on goods that meet specific predefined requirements concerning geographical origin, production methods, quality and typicity. Goods produced elsewhere, or not complying with these requirements, cannot use the protected indication.

Appellations of origin

An appellation of origin is a specific kind of GI. It usually consists of a geographical name or traditional term designating the geographical origin of the product, where the quality or characteristics of the product are due exclusively or essentially to that origin, including natural and human factors, and which have given the good its reputation. Compared to other GIs, appellations of origin require a stronger link to the place of origin, making them a more restrictive sub-category of GI.

Protection of GIs

National and regional GI protection relies on different tools. Many jurisdictions use *sui generis* systems – that is, laws specifically designed to protect GIs against misuse and imitation, often based on a registration procedure.[2] Others rely on trademark law, notably collective and certification marks.[3] It is worth noting that GI protection afforded via *sui generis* or a trademark system or systems is not mutually exclusive, but often coexists for the benefit of GI holders. GIs are also protected through unfair competition and consumer protection laws, judicial and administrative decisions, or specific decrees.

Like other IP rights, GI protection is territorial: a GI is protected only within the jurisdiction where it is obtained. Securing a GI right abroad requires seeking recognition and protection under the applicable foreign law. However, international agreements, including bilateral and regional ones, can facilitate protection of GIs in abroad jurisdictions.

Two WIPO-administered international registration systems also help secure GI protection abroad: the Lisbon System and the Madrid System.

The Lisbon System

The Lisbon System, established in 1958, provides for the international protection of appellations of origin (AOs) and, since 2015, also geographical indications (GIs) through a single registration procedure administered by WIPO. Registration ensures protection in all contracting parties for so long as the AO or GI remains protected in its contracting party of origin, without the need for renewal. Each Lisbon member, however, retains the right to refuse protection to a new international registration, on any ground, within one year following the corresponding notification by WIPO.

The Lisbon System covers a wide variety of GI products, from "TEQUILA" (Mexico), "CHIANTI" (Italy) and "HABANOS" (Cuba) to handicrafts such as "CHULUCANAS" ceramics (Peru) and "HEREND" porcelain (Hungary). It also extends to traditional non-geographical names such as "REBLOCHON" (France) and "VINHO VERDE" (Portugal).

With the adoption of the Geneva Act of the Lisbon Agreement on Appellations of Origin and Geographical Indications in 2015 (in force since 2020), the Lisbon System was modernized in

2 The terminology used at national and regional levels to refer to *sui generis* rights over GIs is not uniform. Different terms, such as appellation of origin, controlled appellation of origin, protected designation of origin, protected geographical indication, (qualified) indication of source, or simply geographical indication are used in different legislation. Despite the different terminology, however, the common denominator remains the link between the specific quality, characteristics or reputation of the product and its territory of origin. For simplicity, the present text generally uses "geographical indication (GI)," regardless of differences in national and regional terminology.

3 Because trademarks incorporating geographical terms are typically not recorded by IP offices as a separate category of trademark, and because not all trademarks incorporating geographical terms can be considered to be a GI, it may be difficult to determine the exact number of registered GIs within a given jurisdiction.

order to attract a broader membership while preserving its core principles. The Geneva Act expanded the scope to all GIs, opened accession to intergovernmental organizations like the European Union (EU) and the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI), and introduced flexibility so as to accommodate different national protection methods, including *sui generis* systems, trademark laws, *ad hoc* decrees, and judicial or administrative decisions.

Protection of GIs abroad through the Madrid System

Geographical indications can be protected in several countries as trademarks (most commonly collective and certification marks) through the Madrid System, an international registration system legally governed by the Madrid Agreement (1891) and the Madrid Protocol (1989) and administered by WIPO. A famous example of a collective/certification mark registered under the Madrid System is “NAPA VALLEY” for wines from the United States of America.

Glossary

This glossary provides definitions of key technical terms and concepts. Many are defined generically (for example, “application”), but apply to several or all of the various forms of intellectual property (IP) covered by this report.

Applicant
An individual or other legal entity that files an application for a patent, utility model, trademark or design. There may be more than one applicant in an application. For the statistics in this publication, the name of the first named applicant is used to determine the origin of the application.

Application
The procedure for requesting IP rights at an office, which then examines the application and decides whether to grant protection. Also refers to a set of documents submitted to an office by the applicant.

Application abroad
For statistical purposes, an application filed by a resident of a given state or jurisdiction with the IP office of another state or jurisdiction. For example, an application filed by an applicant domiciled in France with the Japan Patent Office (JPO) is considered an application abroad from the perspective of France. This differs from a “non-resident application,” which describes an application filed by a resident of a foreign state or jurisdiction from the perspective of the office receiving the application: the example above would be a non-resident application from the JPO’s point of view.

Application date
The date on which an IP office receives an application that meets the minimum requirements.
Also referred to as the filing date.

Budapest Treaty
Disclosure of an invention is a requirement for granting a patent. Normally, an invention is disclosed by means of a written description. Where an invention involves a microorganism or the use of a microorganism, disclosure is not always possible in writing and can sometimes only be effected by depositing a sample of the microorganism with a specialized institution. To eliminate the need to deposit a microorganism in every country where patent protection is sought, under the Budapest Treaty the deposit of a microorganism with any International Depositary Authority (IDA) is sufficient for the purposes of patent procedure at the national patent offices of all contracting states and at any regional patent office that recognizes the Treaty.

Certification trademark
Certification marks are usually awarded for compliance with defined standards, but are not confined to any membership. They may instead be used by anyone able to certify that the products involved meet certain established standards. In many countries, the main difference between collective marks and certification marks is that collective marks may only be used by a specific group of enterprises – for example, members of an association – while certification marks may be used by anybody who complies with the standards defined by the owner of the certification mark.

Class
May refer to the classes defined in either the Locarno Classification or the Nice Classification. Classes indicate the categories of goods and services (where applicable) for which design or trademark protection is requested. See "Locarno Classification" and "Nice Classification."

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 specifying one or more of the 45 goods and services classes of the Nice Classification. Offices use either a multi-class or a single 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. On the other hand, the offices of Brazil, Mexico and South Africa 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 and registration numbers across offices, it is useful to compare their respective application and registration class counts.

Collective trademark
Collective marks are usually defined as signs that distinguish the geographical origin, material, mode of manufacture or other common characteristics of goods or services of different enterprises using the collective mark. The owner may be either an association of which those enterprises are members or any other entity, including a public institution or a cooperative.

Community Plant Variety Office (CPVO) of the European Union (EU)
An EU agency that manages a system of plant variety rights covering all EU member states.

Designation
A request made in an international application or registration by which the applicant/international registration holder specifies the jurisdiction(s) in which they seek to protect their designs (Hague System) or trademarks (Madrid System).

Design count
The number of designs contained in an 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 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 and registration numbers across offices, it is useful to compare their respective application and registration design counts.

Direct filing
See "National route."

Equivalent application
Applications at regional offices are equivalent to multiple applications, one in each of the member states of those offices. To calculate the number of equivalent applications for the Benelux Office for Intellectual Property (BOIP), the Eurasian Patent Organization (EAPO), the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI), the Patent Office of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf (GCC Patent Office) and the European Union Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO), each application is multiplied by the corresponding number of member states. For European Patent Office (EPO) and African Regional Intellectual Property Organization (ARIPO) data, each application is counted as one application abroad, if the applicant does not reside in a member state, or as one resident application and one application abroad, if the applicant resides in a member state. The equivalent application concept is used for reporting data by origin.

Equivalent grant (registration)
Grants (registrations) at regional offices are equivalent to multiple grants (registrations), one in each of the member states of those offices. To calculate the number of equivalent grants (registrations) for BOIP, EAPO, the EUIPO, the GCC Patent Office or OAPI, each grant (registration) is multiplied by the corresponding number of member states. For EPO and ARIPO data, each grant is counted as one grant abroad, if the applicant does not reside in a member state, or as one resident grant and one grant abroad, if the applicant resides in a member state. The equivalent grant (registration) concept is used for reporting data by origin.

European Patent Office (EPO)
The EPO is the regional patent office created under the European Patent Convention (EPC), in charge of granting European patents for EPC member states. Under Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) procedures, the EPO acts as a receiving office, an International Searching Authority and an International Preliminary Examining Authority.

European Union Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO)
The EUIPO is the office responsible for managing the EU trademark and the registered community design. The validity of these two IP rights extends across the jurisdictions of the 27 EU member states.

Filing
See “Application.”

Foreign-oriented patent families
A special subset of patent families that comprises foreign-oriented patent families, this includes only those patent families with at least one filing office that differs from the office of the applicant’s country of origin. Some foreign-oriented patent families include only one filing office, because applicants may choose to file directly with a foreign office. For example, if a Canadian applicant files a patent application directly with the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) without having first filed at the patent office of Canada, that application will form a foreign-oriented patent family.

Geographical indication
A geographical indication (GI) is a sign identifying a good as originating in a specific geographical area and possessing a given quality, reputation or other characteristic essentially attributable to that geographical origin. The main function of a GI is to identify goods while informing about a connection between the quality, characteristic or reputation of the good and its territory of origin.

Grant
A set of exclusive rights legally accorded to the applicant when a patent or utility model is granted or issued.

Gross domestic product (GDP)
The total unduplicated output of economic goods and services produced within a country as measured in monetary terms.

Hague System
The abbreviated form of the Hague System for the International Registration of Industrial Designs. The System comprises two international treaties: 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 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 at each IP office. The System also simplifies the subsequent management of the design, since it is possible to record changes or renew a registration through a single procedural step for all designated Hague members.

Design
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 design has exclusive rights against unauthorized copying or imitation of the design by third parties. Design registrations are valid for a limited period. The term of protection is usually 15 years in 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)
Refers to creations of the mind: inventions, literary and artistic works, and symbols, names, images and designs used in commerce. IP is divided into two categories: industrial property – which includes patents, utility models, trademarks, designs and geographical indications of source – and copyright, which includes literary and artistic works (such as novels, poems, plays, films), musical works, artistic works (such as drawings, paintings, photographs and sculptures) and architectural designs. Rights related to copyright include those of performing artists in their performances, those of producers of sound recordings in their recordings and those of broadcasters in their radio and television programs.

International Depositary Authority (IDA)
A scientific institution – typically a culture collection – capable of storing microorganisms that has acquired the status of an International Depositary Authority under the Budapest Treaty and provides for the receipt, acceptance and storage of microorganisms and the furnishing of samples thereof. As of September 2025, 52 such authorities were in existence around the world.

International Patent Classification (IPC)
An internationally recognized patent classification system, the IPC has a hierarchical structure of language-independent symbols and is divided into sections, classes, sub-classes and groups. IPC symbols are assigned according to the technical features in patent applications. A patent application that relates to multiple technical features can be assigned several IPC symbols.

International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV)
An intergovernmental organization established by the International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (the UPOV Convention) that was adopted on December 2, 1961. UPOV provides and promotes an effective system of plant variety protection aimed at encouraging the development of new varieties of plants for the benefit of society.

Invention
A new solution to a technical problem. To qualify for patent protection, the invention must be novel, involve an inventive step and be industrially applicable, as judged by a person skilled in the art.

Lisbon System
The Lisbon System was established in 1958 and revised first in 1967 and then again in 2015 in order to facilitate the international protection of appellations of origin and geographical indications through a single registration procedure. Registration with the WIPO International Bureau ensures protection in all Lisbon contracting parties, without the need for renewal and for as long as the appellation of origin or the GI remains protected in its contracting party of origin. However, the decision on whether to protect a newly registered appellation of origin or GI at the national or regional level remains the prerogative of each contracting party, and each Lisbon member can refuse protection based on any ground foreseen at national or regional level within one year of being notified of a new appellation of origin or GI by the WIPO International Bureau. The Lisbon System is flexible with regard to the means by which countries may provide protection at national or regional level for their appellations of origin or GIs (e.g., *sui generis* systems, trademark laws or specific ad hoc decrees, as well as judicial and administrative decisions).

Locarno Classification
The abbreviated form of the International Classification for Designs under the Locarno Agreement used for registering designs. The Locarno Classification consists of 32 classes and their respective subclasses with explanatory notes, plus an alphabetical list of the goods in which designs are incorporated and an indication of the classes and subclasses into which they fall.

Madrid System
An abbreviation describing the system for the international registration of trademarks, originally established by the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks and later also governed by the Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement. Following a decision by the Madrid Union Assembly in October 2016, the Protocol is now the sole governing treaty of the Madrid System. The Madrid System is administered by the International Bureau of WIPO.

Maintenance
An act by the applicant to keep an IP grant/registration valid (in force), primarily by paying the required fee to the IP office of the state or jurisdiction providing protection. That fee is also known as a "maintenance fee." A trademark can be maintained indefinitely by paying renewal fees; however, patents, utility models and designs can be maintained for only a limited number of years.

Microorganism deposit
The transmittal of a microorganism to an International Depositary Authority (IDA), which receives and accepts it, the storage of such a microorganism by the IDA, or both transmittal and storage.

National phase under the PCT
The phase that follows the international phase of the PCT procedure and which consists of the entry and processing of the international application in the individual countries or regions in which the applicant seeks protection for an invention.

National route
Applications for IP protection filed directly with the national office of, or acting for, the relevant state or jurisdiction (see also "Hague route," "Madrid route" and "PCT route"). The national route is also called the direct route or Paris route.

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

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

Origin (country or region)
For statistical purposes, the origin of an application means the country or territory of residence of the first named applicant in the application. In some cases (notably in the United States of America), the country of origin is determined by the residence of the assignee rather than that of the applicant.

Paris Convention
The Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, signed on March 20, 1883, is one of the most important treaties, as it establishes general principles applicable to all IP rights. It establishes the "right of priority" enabling an IP applicant, when filing an application in countries other than the original country of filing, to claim priority of an earlier application filed up to 12 months previously for patents and utility models, and up to six months previously for trademarks and designs.

Paris route
An alternative to the Hague, Madrid or PCT routes, the Paris route (also called the direct route or national route) enables individual IP applications to be filed directly with an IP office of a country/territory that is a signatory to the Paris Convention.

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 (generally 20 years), during which time 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 returns from their innovative activity.

Patent family
Applicants often file patent applications in multiple jurisdictions, meaning some inventions are recorded more than once. To take this into account, WIPO has indicators related to patent families, defined as patent applications interlinked by one or more of: priority claim, Patent Cooperation Treaty national phase entry, continuation, continuation-in-part, internal priority, and addition or division. WIPO's patent family definition includes only those patent families associated with patent applications for inventions and excludes those associated with utility model applications.

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 on whether to grant patent rights remains the prerogative of national and regional patent offices, and patent rights remain limited to the jurisdiction of the patent granting authority. The PCT 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.

Pending patent application
In general, this refers to a patent application filed with a patent office for which a patent has yet to be either granted or refused, and for which the application has not been withdrawn. In jurisdictions where a request for examination is required in order to begin the examination process, a pending application may refer to an application for which a request for examination has been received or one for which a patent has neither been granted nor refused, and for which the application has not been withdrawn.

Plant Patent Act (PPA) of the United States of America
Under the law commonly known as the "Plant Patent Act," whoever invents or discovers and asexually reproduces any distinct and new variety of plant, including cultivated sports, mutants, hybrids and newly-found seedlings, other than a tuber-propagated plant or a plant found in an uncultivated state, may obtain a patent therefor.

Plant variety
According to the UPOV Convention, plant variety means a plant grouping within a single botanical taxon of the lowest known rank which, regardless of whether the conditions for the granting of a breeder's right are fully met, can be defined by the expression of the characteristics resulting from a given genotype or combination of genotypes, distinguished from any other plant grouping by the expression of at least one of the said characteristics and considered as a unit with regard to its suitability for being propagated unchanged.

Plant Variety Protection Act (PVPA) of the United States of America
Under the PVPA, the United States of America protects all sexually reproduced plant varieties and tuber-propagated plant varieties, excluding fungi and bacteria.

Plant variety title
Under the UPOV Convention, the breeder's right is granted (title of protection is issued) only when the variety is new, distinct, uniform, stable and has a suitable denomination.

Prior art
All information disclosed to the public about an invention, in any form, before a given date. Information on prior art can assist in determining whether the claimed invention is new and involves an inventive step (i.e., is non-obvious) for the purposes of international searches and international preliminary examination.

Priority date
The filing date of the application on the basis of which priority is claimed. (See "Paris Convention.")

Publication date
The date on which an IP application is disclosed to the public. On that date, the subject matter of the application becomes prior art.

Regional application/grant (registration)
An application filed with or granted (registered) by an IP office having regional jurisdiction over more than one country. There are currently seven regional offices: the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI), the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization (ARIPO), the Benelux Office for Intellectual Property (BOIP), the Eurasian Patent Organization (EAPO), the European Patent Office (EPO), the European Union Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO) and the Patent Office of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf (GCC Patent Office).

Registered Community Design
A registration issued by the EUIPO based on a single application filed directly with the office by an applicant seeking protection within the EU as a whole.

Registration
An exclusive set of rights legally accorded to the applicant when an design or trademark is registered or issued. See "Design" or "Trademark." Registrations are issued to applicants allowing them to make use of and exploit their designs or trademarks for a limited period of time and can, in some cases (particularly in the case of trademarks), be renewed indefinitely.

Renewal
The process by which the protection of an IP right is maintained (kept in force). This usually consists of paying renewal fees to an IP office at regular intervals. If renewal fees are not paid, the registration may lapse. See also "Maintenance."

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 is resident. For example, an application filed with the Japan Patent Office (JPO) by a resident of Japan is considered a resident application from the perspective of 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 to distinguish the goods or services of one undertaking from those of another. A trademark may consist of words and combinations of words (for instance, names or slogans), logos, figures and images, letters, numbers, sounds, or, in rare instances, smells or moving images, or a combination thereof. The procedures for registering trademarks are governed by the legislation and procedures of national and regional IP offices and WIPO. 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 "utility model" can also describe what are known in certain countries as "petty patents," "short-term patents" or "innovation patents."

World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)
A United Nations specialized agency dedicated to the promotion of innovation and creativity for the economic, social and cultural development of all countries through a balanced and effective international IP system. WIPO was established in 1967 with a mandate to promote the protection of IP throughout the world through cooperation between states and in collaboration with other international organizations.

Abbreviations

ARIPO	African Regional Intellectual Property Organization
BOIP	Benelux Office for Intellectual Property
CNIPA	National Intellectual Property Administration of the People's Republic of China
CPVO	Community Plant Variety Office of the European Union
EAPO	Eurasian Patent Organization
EPO	European Patent Office
EU	European Union
EUIPO	European Union Intellectual Property Office
GCC	Patent Office of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf
GDP	gross domestic product
GERD	gross domestic expenditure of research and development
GI	geographical indication
IDA	International Depositary Authority
IP	intellectual property
IPC	International Patent Classification
JPO	Japan Patent Office
KIPO	Korean Intellectual Property Office
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean
OAPI	African Intellectual Property Organization
PPA	Plant Patent Act of the United States of America
PRO	public research organization
PVPA	Plant Variety Protection Act of the United States of America
UK	United Kingdom
UM	utility model
UN	United Nations
UPOV	International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants
US	United States of America
USPTO	United States Patent and Trademark Office
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
USPTO	United States Patent and Trademark Office
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization

Annexes

Annex A. Definitions for selected energy-related technology fields

Energy-related technologies	International patent classification (IPC) symbols
Solar energy technology	E04D 1/30, E04D 13/18, F03G 6/06, F24J 2/00, F24J 2/02, F24J 2/04, F24J 2/05, F24J 2/06, F24J 2/07, F24J 2/08, F24J 2/10, F24J 2/12, F24J 2/13, F24J 2/14, F24J 2/15, F24J 2/16, F24J 2/18, F24J 2/23, F24J 2/24, F24J 2/36, F24J 2/38, F24J 2/42, F24J 2/46, F24S%, G02B 5/10, G02F 1/136, G05F 1/67, H01L 25/00, H01L 31/00, H01L 31/04, H01L 31/042, H01L 31/048, H01L 31/052, H01L 31/18, H01L 33/00, H02J 7/35, H02N 6/00, H02S
Fuel cell technology	H01M 4/00, H01M 4/86, H01M 4/88, H01M 4/90, H01M 8/00, H01M 8/02, H01M 8/04, H01M 8/06, H01M 8/08, H01M 8/10, H01M 8/12, H01M 8/14, H01M 8/16, H01M 8/18, H01M 8/20, H01M 8/22, H01M 8/24
Wind energy	B60L 8/00, F03D
Geothermal energy	F03G 4/00, F03G 7/05, F24J 3/08, F24T
Hydro	B63H 19/02, B63H 19/04, E02B 9/00, E02B 9/02, E02B 9/04, E02B 9/06, F03B, F03C

Note: For definitions of IPC symbols, see www.wipo.int/classifications/ipc. The correspondence between IPC symbols and technology fields is not always clear-cut, therefore it is difficult to capture all patents in a specific technology field. Nonetheless, the IPC-based definitions of the four technologies presented above are likely to capture the vast majority of related patents.
Source: WIPO.

Annex B. Composition of industry sectors by Nice goods and services classes

Industry sector	Abbreviation (where applicable)	Nice classes
Agricultural products and services	Agriculture	29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 43
Management, communications, real estate and financial services	Business services	35, 36
Chemicals	..	1, 2, 4
Textiles – clothing and accessories	Clothing and accessories	14, 18, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 34
Construction, infrastructure	Construction	6, 17, 19, 37, 40
Pharmaceuticals, health, cosmetics	Health	3, 5, 10, 44
Household equipment	..	8, 11, 20, 21
Leisure, education, training	Leisure & Education	13, 15, 16, 28, 41
Scientific research, information and communication technology	Research & Technology	9, 38, 42, 45
Transportation and logistics	Transportation	7, 12, 39

Source: Edital®.

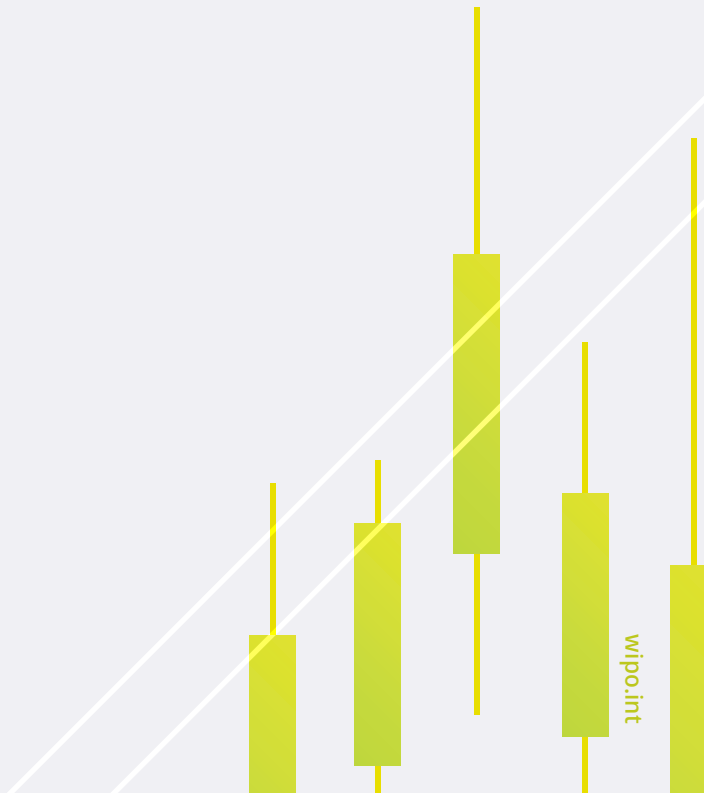
Annex C. Industry sectors by Locarno classes

Sector	Locarno classes
Advertising	20, 32
Agricultural products and food preparation	1, 27, 31
Construction	23, 25, 29
Electricity and lighting	13, 26
Furniture and household goods	6, 7, 30
Health, pharma and cosmetics	24, 28
ICT and audiovisual	14, 16, 18
Leisure and education	17, 19, 21, 22
Packaging	9
Textiles and accessories	2, 3, 5, 11
Tools and machines	4, 8, 10, 15
Transport	12

Source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

The *World Intellectual Property Indicators* is the annual survey of intellectual property (IP) activity around the world carried out by WIPO, the United Nations specialized agency for innovation and IP.

This authoritative report analyzes IP activity around the globe. Drawing on 2024 filing and registration statistics from national and regional IP offices and WIPO, *World Intellectual Property Indicators* provides up-to-date information on patents, utility models, trademarks, designs, microorganisms, plant variety protection and geographical indications.



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