

WIPO IP Facts and Figures 2025





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Introduction

IP Facts and Figures 2025 from the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) provides an overview of intellectual property (IP) activity using the latest available year of complete statistics. The figures presented here are drawn from WIPO's more comprehensive *World Intellectual Property Indicators 2025*.

IP Facts and Figures serves as a quick reference guide covering five types of industrial property: patents, utility models, trademarks, designs, and geographical indications (GIs). It focuses primarily on application data, the most often used measure of IP activity. Trademark application data refer to class counts – that is, the number of classes specified in applications. This affords a better comparison of international trademark filing activity across IP offices and origins, because some jurisdictions may allow multiple classes of goods and services to be specified in a single application, whereas others require a separate application for each class. For the same reason, design data refer to design counts, that is, the number of designs contained in applications.

Unless otherwise stated, all data refer to activity that occurred in calendar year 2024. Growth means annual growth, that is, the change from 2023 to 2024.

Please note that owing to the continual updating of statistics, data presented in this publication may differ from data previously published, and also from the data available on WIPO's web pages.

For a greater in-depth analysis of WIPO and/or national office IP statistics, please visit the following internet pages:

IP statistics: www.wipo.int/en/web/ip-statistics

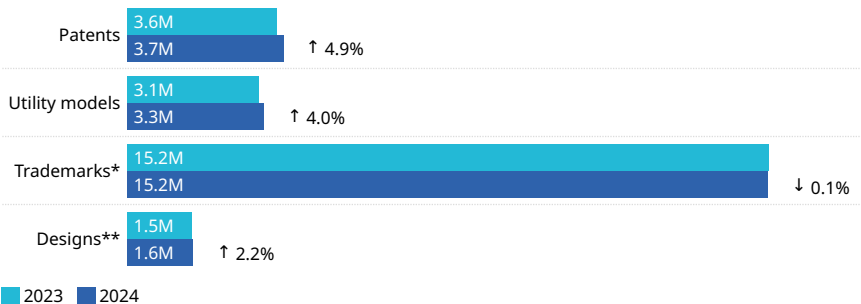
World Intellectual Property Indicators: www.wipo.int/wipii

Contact information: Department for Economics and Data Analytics
e-mail: ipstats.mail@wipo.int

Global intellectual property applications and active IP rights

In 2024, patent, utility model and design filing increased, whereas trademark filing decreased modestly

1. Total applications worldwide, 2024

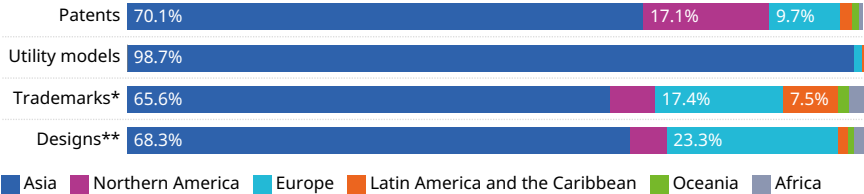


Notes: * refers to class count – the total number of goods and services classes specified in trademark applications. ** refers to design count – the total number of designs contained in applications.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

Global intellectual property (IP) filing activity in 2024 showed broad-based growth. Patent applications climbed 4.9% to 3.7 million, with utility models – a special form of patent right – posting a similar gain of 4% to reach 3.3 million. Design filing increased 2.2% to 1.6 million. The sole exception was trademarks, where the total application class count remained flat at 15.2 million.

Asian offices continued to receive around two-thirds or more of total filing across four distinct IP rights

2. Percentage shares of IP filing activity by region, 2024



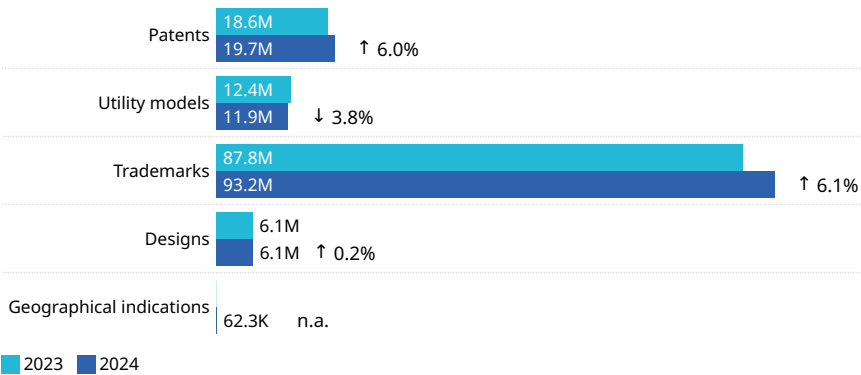
Notes: * refers to class count – the total number of goods and services classes specified in trademark applications. ** refers to design count – the total number of designs contained in applications. Northern American offices do not offer utility model registration and therefore are not included in the bar for that particular IP right.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

Offices in Asia accounted for between about 65% and 70% of total worldwide filing in 2024 for patents, trademarks and designs, and nearly all (98.7%) utility model filing. Over the past decade, Asia’s global share of applications filed for these four IP rights has seen a substantial increase. For instance, Asia’s share of all patent applications filed globally rose from 60% in 2014 to 70.1% in 2024. Within Asia, filing is heavily concentrated in four jurisdictions: China, India, Japan and the Republic of Korea, which together accounted for 95.2% of all Asia’s patent applications in 2024.

Three IP rights saw an increase in the number in force in 2024 – patents, trademarks and designs – while utility models declined

3. IP rights in force, 2024



n.a. indicates not available.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

Patents in force worldwide grew 6% in 2024 to reach an estimated 19.7 million. The highest number of patents in force was in China (5.7 million), followed by the United States of America (US) with 3.5 million and Japan with 2.1 million.

The stock of active trademark registrations worldwide expanded 6.1% in 2024 to reach an estimated 93.2 million. The IP office of China recorded 49.8 million registrations in force – over half the global total – followed by the offices of the US with 3.6 million and India with 3 million.

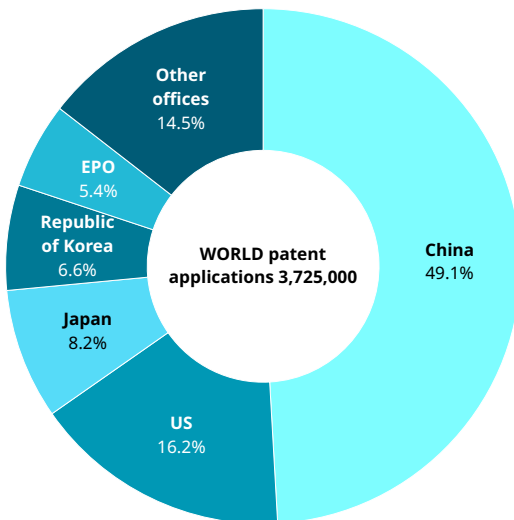
Designs in force grew marginally by 0.2% in 2024, remaining at an estimated 6.1 million – effectively the same as in 2023. The top three offices were China (3.1 million), the US (448,554) and the Republic of Korea (414,402).

Data received by WIPO from a total of 94 national and regional authorities show there were an estimated 62,300 protected geographical indications (GIs) in existence in 2024. It is important to note that this overall total will inevitably include a degree of double counting, as GIs in force through bilateral, plurilateral or multilateral agreements could potentially be included multiple times. If GIs in force through various international agreements are excluded, then around 24,500 GIs were in force in 2024.

Patents and utility models

Collectively, the top five offices accounted for 85.5% of all patent filings worldwide

4. Percentage shares of total patent applications by the top five offices, 2024



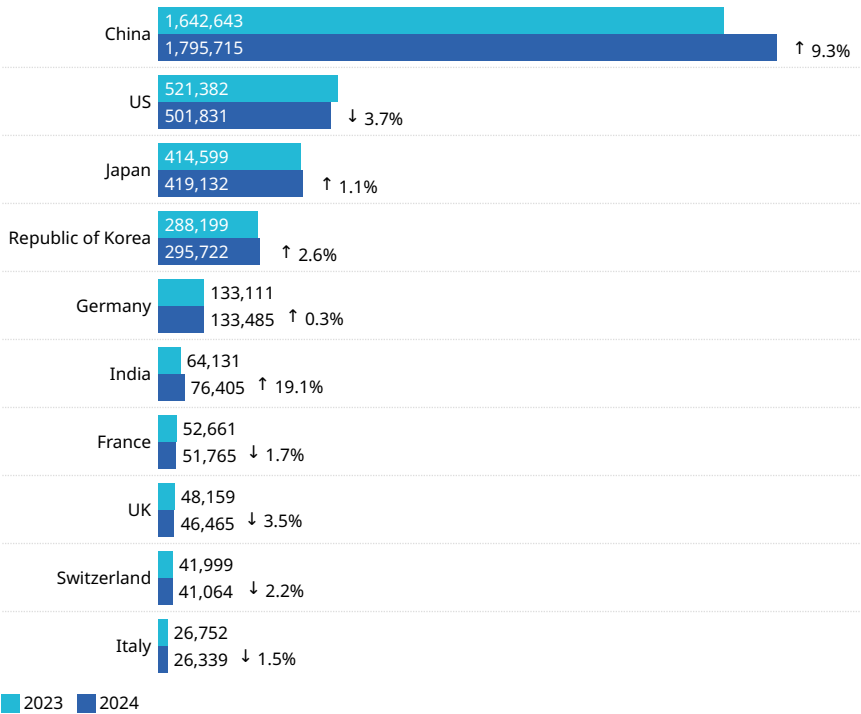
Note: EPO is the European Patent Office.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

The top five offices held a combined share of 85.5% of all patent applications filed worldwide in 2024, up 3.5 percentage points from a decade earlier in 2014. This increase stems entirely from China's remarkable growth. Its share of applications has jumped from 34.6% in 2014 to 49.1% in 2024 – nearly half of all global filings. As a result, every other top five office has seen its share decrease over the same period. That of the US, for example, has fallen from 21.6% to 16.2% over the past decade.

Patent applications filed worldwide by residents of India jumped 19.1% in 2024

5. Resident patent applications for the top 10 origins, 2024

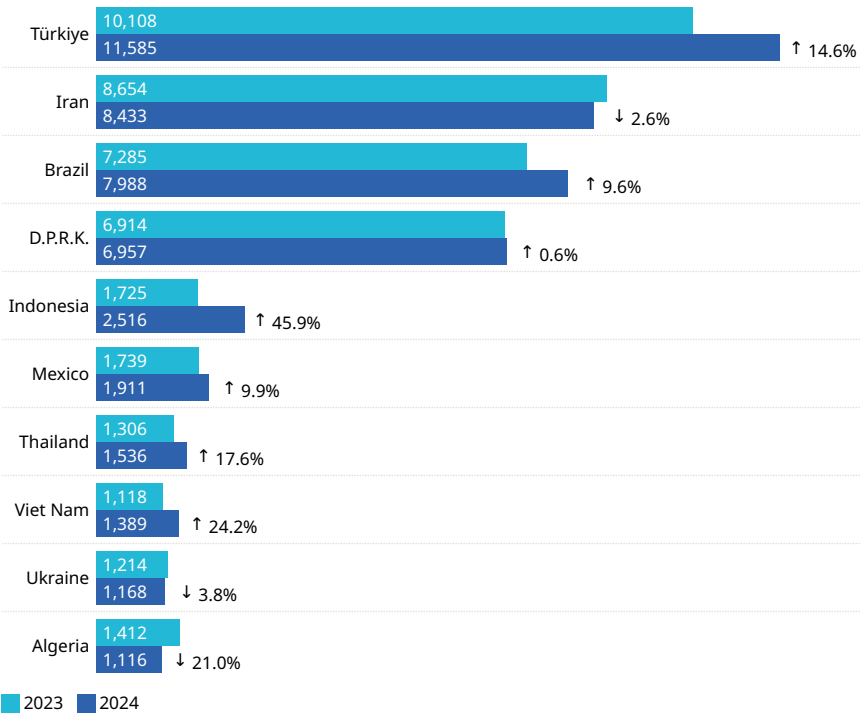


Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

Applicants based in China filed around 1.8 million patent applications worldwide in 2024, followed by the US (501,831) and Japan (419,132). Patent applications filed worldwide by India-based applicants surged 19.1% globally in 2024, marking six straight years of double-digit growth, driven largely by growth in resident filings. China-based applicants (+9.3%) and those located in the Republic of Korea (+2.6%) also posted growth in 2024. For applicants based in China, resident filing was the main driver of overall growth. For those in the Republic of Korea, both resident and abroad filings contributed to the overall increase.

Residents of Türkiye filed around 11,600 patent applications worldwide in 2024

6. Resident patent applications for selected low- and middle-income origins, 2024



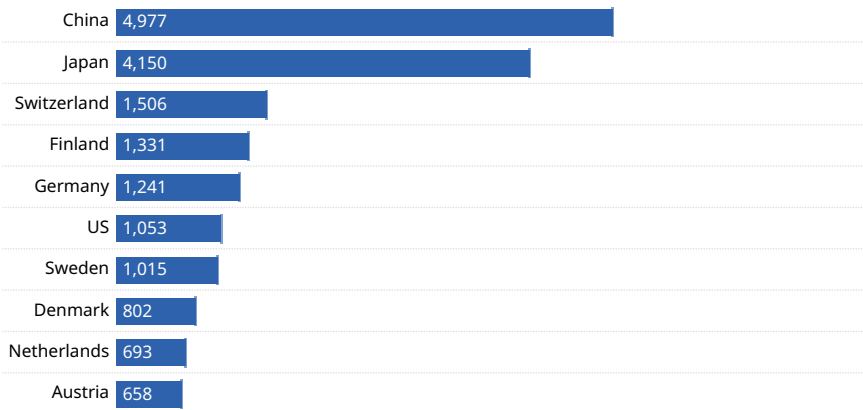
Note: Iran refers to the Islamic Republic of Iran and D.P.R.K refers to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

Among selected low- and middle-income origins, applicants based in Brazil (7,988), the Islamic Republic of Iran (8,433) and Türkiye (11,585) filed substantial numbers of patent applications in 2024. The majority of these were filed by residents of the respective countries ranging from 98.6% for the Islamic Republic of Iran to 72% for Brazil. Except for Mexico and Thailand, resident filings by applicants based in the other selected origins shown in figure 6 accounted for over 70% of total worldwide applications, indicating applicants’ strong emphasis on seeking patent protection within their domestic market. For the number of patent applications filed by residents of all other origins (where available), see statistical table 1.

The Nordic countries of Denmark, Finland and Sweden exhibit a high patent-to-GDP ratio

7. Resident patent applications relative to GDP for the top 10 origins, 2024



Resident patent applications per USD 100 billion GDP

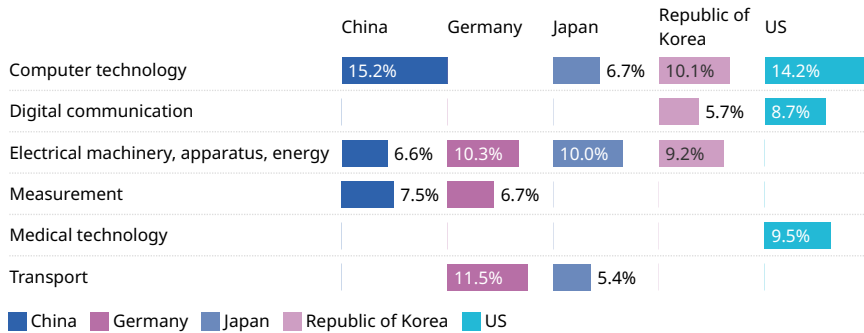
Notes: GDP data are in 2021 US purchasing power parity (PPP) dollars. The top 10 origins were included if they had a GDP greater than USD 25 billion PPP and more than 100 resident patent applications. Netherlands refers to the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

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

In 2024, patent applicants based in China were the most intensive filers relative to GDP, registering 4,977 resident applications for every USD 100 billion of GDP. They were followed by Japan (4,150), Switzerland (1,506), Finland (1,331) and Germany (1,241). Several origins with a relatively low resident patent application count, among them the Nordic countries of Denmark, Finland and Sweden, rank among the top 10 origins relative to GDP.

In which technologies do applicants from the top five origins submit the most applications?

8. Top three technology fields for each of the top five origins, 2021–2023

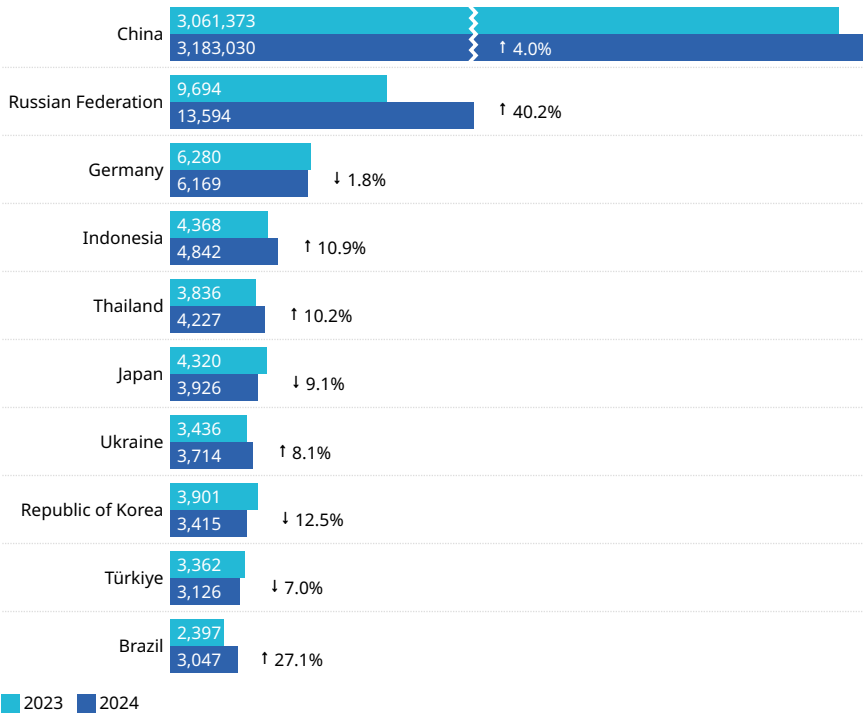


Sources: WIPO Statistics Database and EPO PATSTAT database, September 2025.

During the period from 2021 to 2023, applicants from three of the top five origins – China (15.2% of all published applications), the Republic of Korea (10.1%) and the US (14.2%) – filed most intensively in computer technology. In contrast, applicants based in Japan (10%) focused first on electrical machinery and those in Germany (11.5%) on transport.

China-based applicants filed about 3.2 million utility model applications in 2024

9. Resident utility model applications for the top 10 origins, 2024



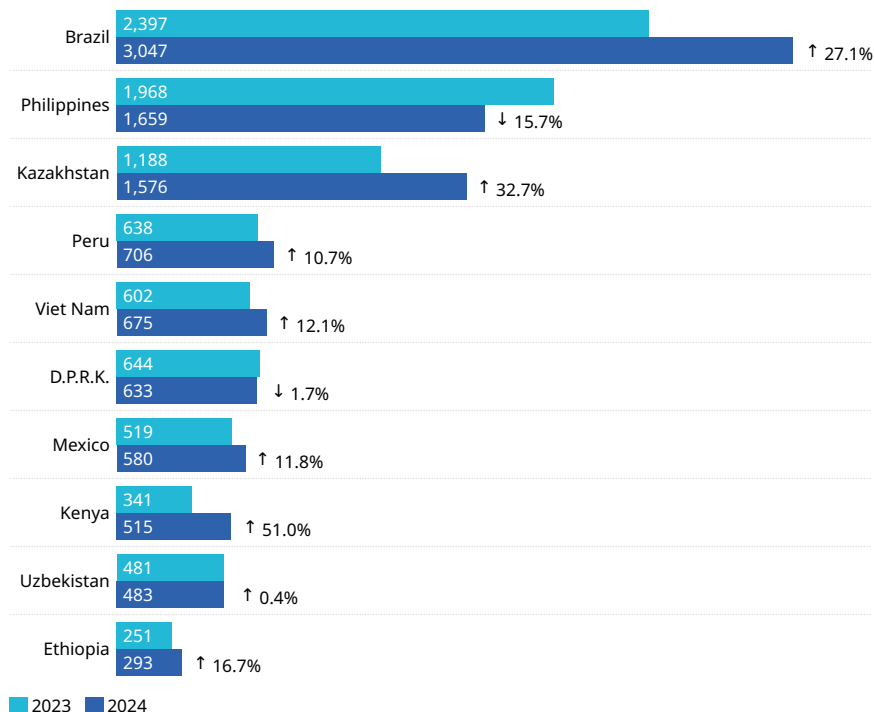
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

A utility model (UM) is a special form of patent right. It has less stringent requirements than a patent but gives a shorter term of protection. Utility models are not available in every jurisdiction.

Utility model filings rose 4% in 2024, marking three consecutive years of growth, with worldwide applications totaling 3.3 million. Applicants residing in China accounted for the vast majority with around 3.2 million filings, far ahead of those based in the Russian Federation (13,594), Germany (6,169), Indonesia (4,842) and Thailand (4,277). Among the top 10 origins, Brazil (+27.1%), Indonesia (+10.9%), the Russian Federation (+40.2%) and Thailand (+10.2%) achieved double-digit growth in 2024.

In 2024, utility model applications filed by Brazilian residents worldwide surpassed 3,000, driven by 27.1% growth

10. Resident utility model applications for selected low- and middle-income origins, 2024



Note: D.P.R.K refers to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

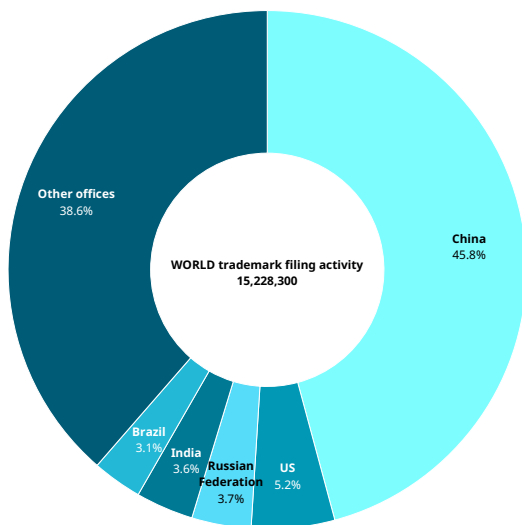
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

Figure 10 shows how many utility model applications were filed worldwide by applicants domiciled in a selection of low- and middle-income countries of origin in 2024. Residents of Brazil stood out with 3,047 applications, ahead of applicants based in the Philippines (1,659) and Kazakhstan (1,576). Filings by applicants based in three origins stood out for exceptional growth: Brazil increased by 27.1%, Kazakhstan by 32.7% and Kenya surged 51% compared to the previous year. For the number of utility model applications filed by residents of all other origins (where available), see statistical table 1.

Trademarks

Trademark filing became increasingly concentrated in 2024, with just five offices accounting for over 61% of filing worldwide – a substantial increase from the 47% share held by the top five offices a decade earlier

11. Percentage shares of total trademark filing activity by the top five offices, 2024

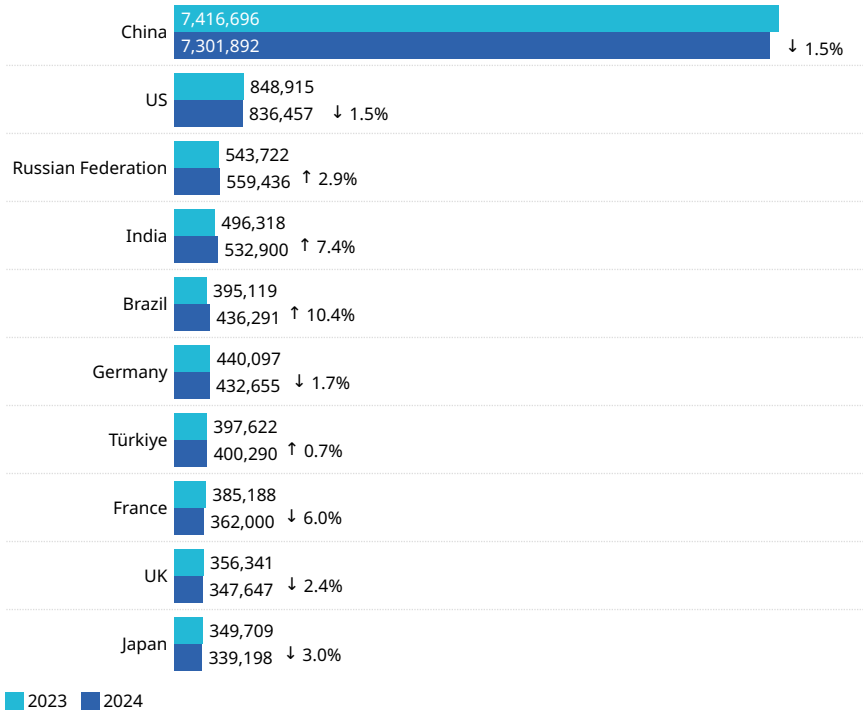


Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

Trademark filing in 2024 remained heavily concentrated in a handful of jurisdictions. The top five offices collectively received over 61% of all filing – as measured by class counts – with China accounting for nearly half (45.8%), the vast majority being from Chinese residents. Each of the other four top offices received between 3% and approximately 5% of worldwide filing.

Among the top origins for trademark filing, applicants based in Brazil demonstrated the most robust growth in 2024 at 10.4%, while those from India recorded the second-highest increase at 7.4%

12. Resident application class counts for the top 10 origins, 2024



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

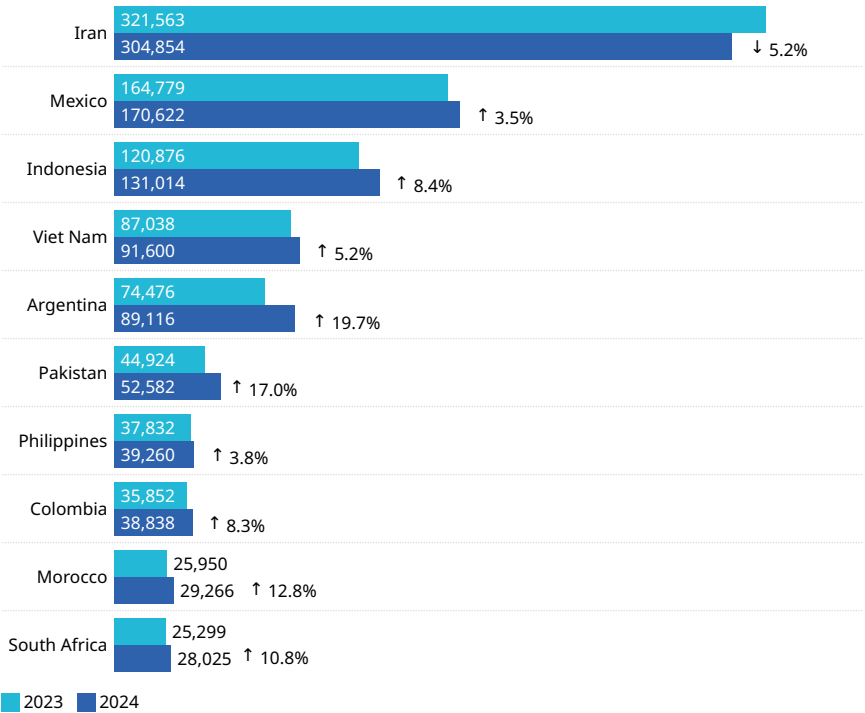
By origin, China-based applicants dominated global trademark filing with a combined domestic and abroad application class count of around 7.3 million. US-based applicants ranked a distant second at 836,457, followed by applicants based in the Russian Federation (559,436), India (532,900) and Brazil (436,291).

Filing trends among the 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 a 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.

Among selected middle-income origins, applicants based in the Islamic Republic of Iran, Mexico, Indonesia, Viet Nam and Argentina had comparatively strong trademark filing in 2024

13. Resident application class counts for selected middle-income origins, 2024



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

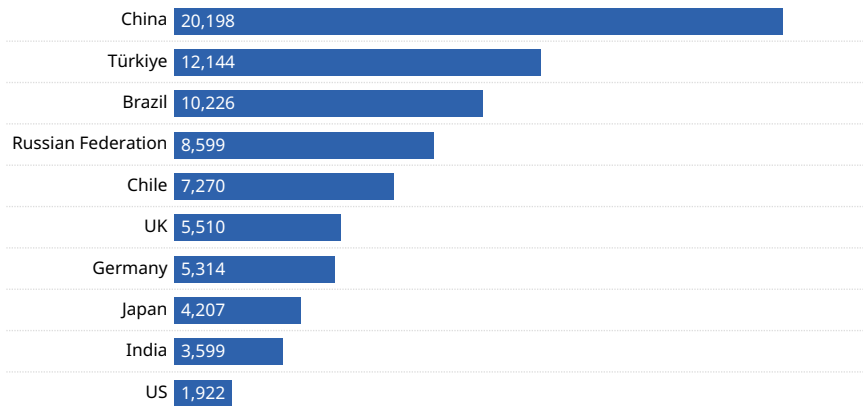
Middle-income countries demonstrated significant trademark filing activity in 2024, with nine appearing among the top 20 origins. In addition to China, Brazil, India and Türkiye, they included the Islamic Republic of Iran with an

application class count of 304,854, followed by Mexico (170,622), Indonesia (131,014), Viet Nam (91,600) and Argentina (89,116). Pakistan (52,582), the Philippines (39,260) and Colombia (38,838) also recorded notably high filing volumes. Among the 10 origins selected from within the middle-income group, growth patterns varied considerably: filing by applicants based in Argentina and Pakistan surged with increases of 19.7% and 17% respectively, while filing by applicants based in the Islamic Republic of Iran decreased by 5.2%.

A common characteristic among several middle-income origins was their domestic focus – applicants based in Indonesia (2.4%), the Islamic Republic of Iran (0.9%), Morocco (5.2%), Pakistan (3%) and the Philippines (2.7%) directed only 5% or less of their filing abroad, concentrating instead on brand protection at home. For the trademark application class counts for every origin (where available), see statistical table 1.

China, Türkiye and Brazil demonstrated strong trademark filing intensity relative to GDP

14. Resident trademark application class count relative to GDP for selected origins, 2024



Resident trademark application class count per USD 100 billion GDP

Notes: UK refers to the United Kingdom. GDP data are in 2021 US purchasing power parity (PPP) dollars. The 10 selected origins were included on the basis of having a GDP greater than USD 595 billion PPP and a resident trademark application class count of at least 43,000.

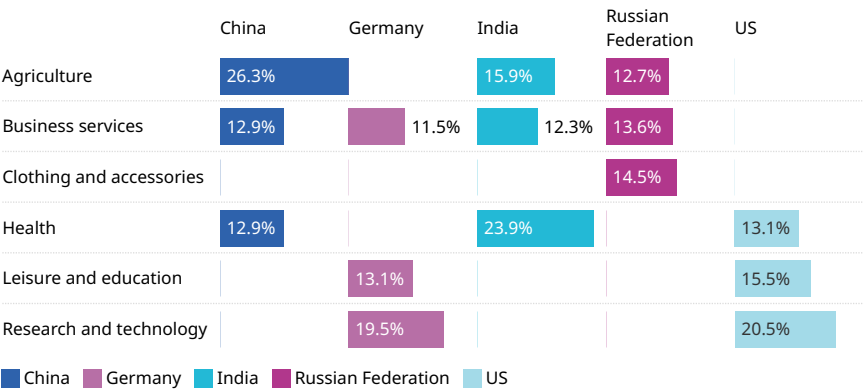
Sources: WIPO Statistics Database and World Bank, September 2025.

Calculating application class count per unit of USD 100 billion GDP allows a comparison to be made between trademark filing in countries with different filing systems (single-class versus multi-class) and economies of varying sizes.

On this measure, smaller countries, such as Brazil and Türkiye, rank higher than some larger ones with higher class counts in absolute terms, such as India and the US.

Which industries attracted the most trademark filing from applicants based in the top countries of origin?

15. Top three industry sectors for each of the top five origins, 2024



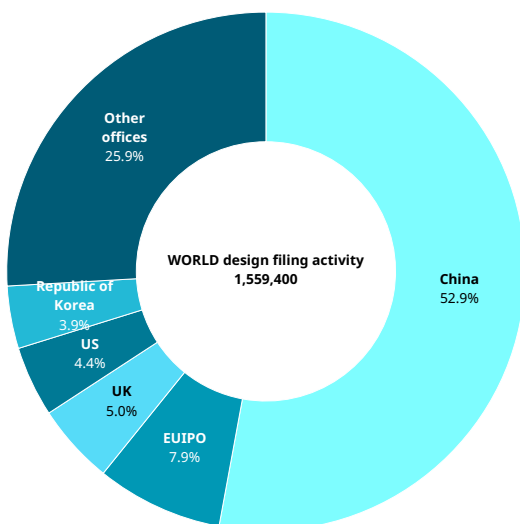
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

Using the Nice Classification, trademark applications can be categorized into 10 industry sectors. Figure 15 identifies the top three industry sectors for applicants based in the five countries of origin with the highest trademark filing volumes in 2024. Agriculture, business services and health emerged as the three leading sectors for applications originating from China and India. Agriculture ranked first for China-based applicants, while health led for those in India. Research and technology, along with leisure and education were the top two industry sectors for applicants based in Germany and the US. Applicants based in the Russian Federation most frequently sought trademark protection in the clothing industry.

Designs

China accounted for most of the design filing activity worldwide in 2024

16. Percentage shares of total design filing activity by the top five offices, 2024



Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

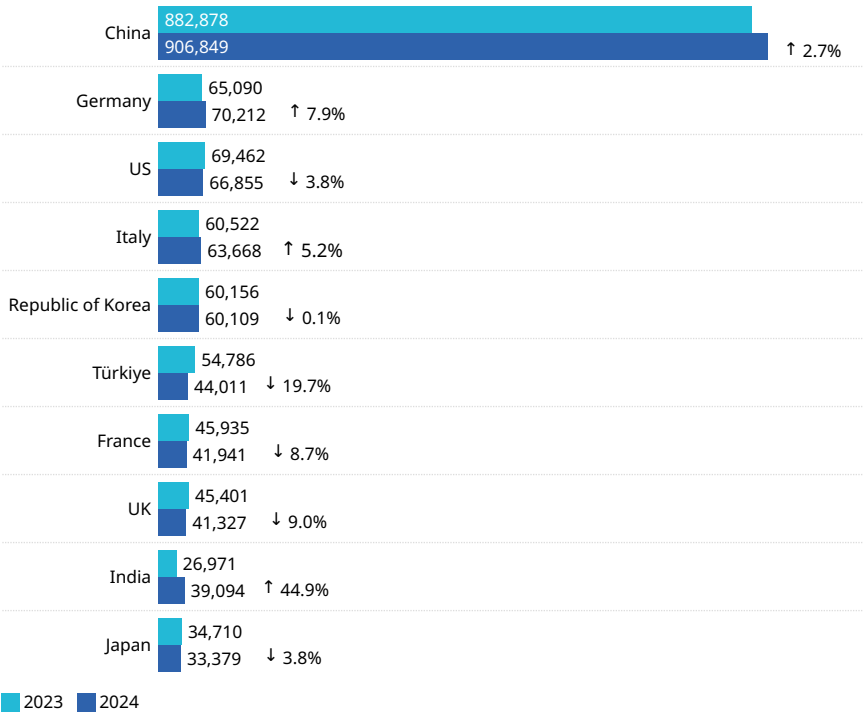
WIPO uses the application design count to measure filing activity for designs; that is to say, it counts not only the number of applications, but also the number of designs contained in applications. Design count is a better way of comparing filing activity across IP offices, because some offices allow several designs to be contained within a single application and others allow only one.

Worldwide design activity continued to grow in 2024, with an estimated 1.2 million applications filed. These applications contained about 1.6 million designs – an increase of 2.2% over the previous year.

In 2024, the top five offices accounted for nearly three-quarters (74%) of global design filing – as measured by design count. China's office alone received over half (52.9%) of the world total, predominantly originating from resident applicants. The European Union Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO) ranked second with 7.9%, followed by the United Kingdom (UK) office at 5%. The US and the Republic of Korea completed the top five, accounting for 4.4% and 3.9%, respectively.

India experienced a sharp increase in design filings in 2024

17. Resident application design counts for the top 10 origins, 2024



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

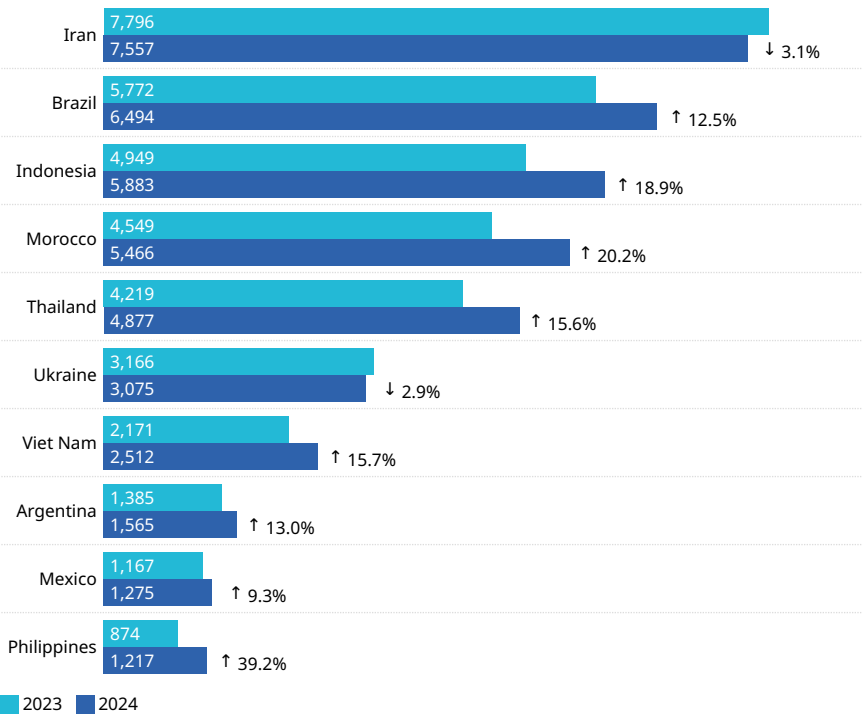
Applicants residing in China led global design activity in 2024, filing applications that contained 906,849 designs. Applicants located in Germany ranked second with 70,212 designs, followed by those in the US (66,855), Italy (63,668) and the Republic of Korea (60,109). These five countries of origin collectively represented three-quarters (74.9%) of worldwide design filing. Over the past decade, the

combined share of the top five countries has increased by 5.6 percentage points, driven primarily by a surge in filing by China-based applicants.

Filing growth among the top five origins in 2024 was led by Germany (+7.9%), followed by Italy (+5.2%) and China (+2.7%). In contrast, the US (−3.8%) and the Republic of Korea (−0.1%) saw declines. Among the top 10 origins, India achieved exceptional growth of 44.9%, fueled by a substantial 47.9% increase in domestic filing combined with a 16.5% rise in filing abroad.

Among applicants based in selected middle-income origins, those based in the Philippines recorded a sharp increase in design filing in 2024

18. Resident application design counts for selected middle-income origins, 2024

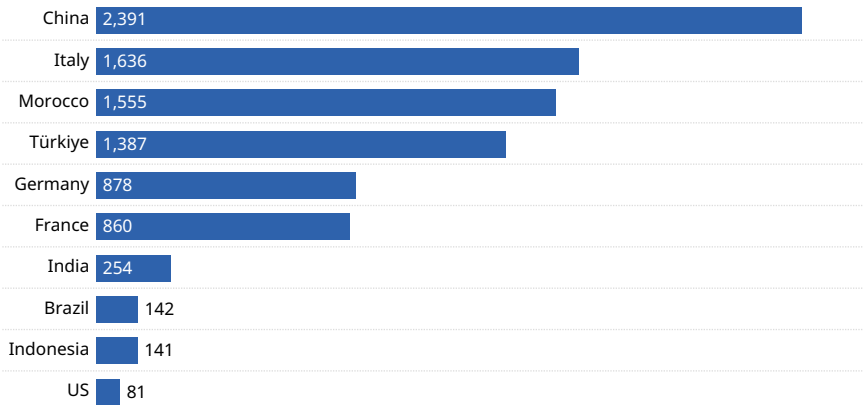


Note: Iran refers to the Islamic Republic of Iran.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

Figure 18 presents the total number of designs contained in applications filed worldwide by applicants domiciled in a selection of middle-income origins in 2024. Applicants based in the Islamic Republic of Iran (7,557), Brazil (6,494), Indonesia (5,883), Morocco (5,466) and Thailand (4,877) had relatively high volumes of design filing. Within the selected middle-income origins, notable growth occurred in the Philippines (+39.2%), Morrocco (+20.2%) and Indonesia (+18.9%). For the application design counts for all origins (where available), see statistical table 1.

In 2024, China had the highest rate of resident design filing relative to GDP

19. Resident application design count relative to GDP for selected origins, 2024



Resident trademark application class count per USD 100 billion GDP

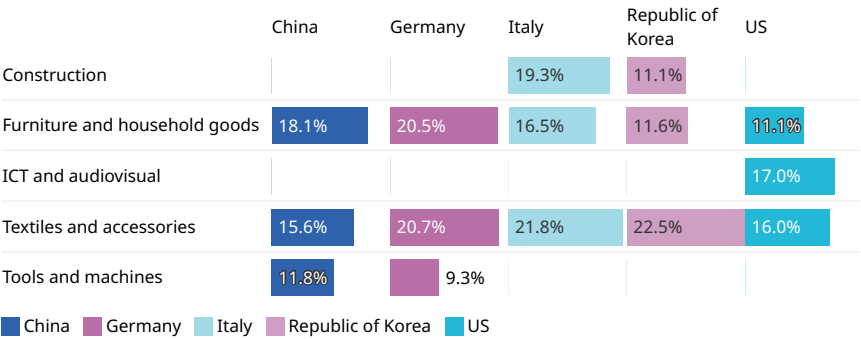
Notes: GDP data are in constant 2021 US PPP dollars. Origins were selected based on the top origins list in terms of application design count and GDP data availability.

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

Calculating design counts per unit of USD 100 billion GDP enables a comparison to be made between the design filing activity of residents of countries whose filing systems are different (single-design versus multi-design) and whose economies vary in size. In 2024, China continued to have the highest resident design count per USD 100 billion of GDP, with a ratio of 2,391. China was followed by Italy (1,636), Morocco (1,555) and Türkiye (1,387). In contrast, the US (81), Indonesia (141) and Brazil (142) had notably lower ratios.

In which industries did applicants based in the largest countries of origin concentrate their design filing?

20. Top three industry sectors for each top selected origin, 2024



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

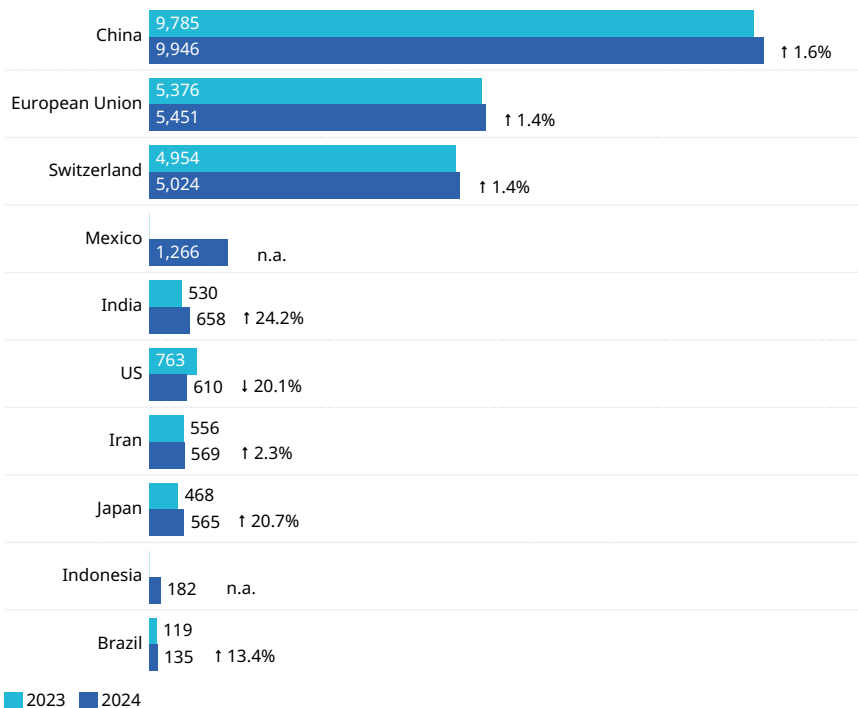
Grouping the 32 Locarno classes into 12 industry sectors serves to highlight the most important industry sectors for designs contained within design applications filed. In 2024, furniture and household goods and textiles and accessories were the two leading sectors, each accounting for 16.7% of global filing. They were followed by tools and machines (11.3%), ICT and audiovisual (9.2%) and electricity and lighting (8.9%).

Furniture and household goods and textiles and accessories featured among the top three sectors for design counts for all top five origins in 2024. Textiles and accessories ranked first for applicants based in Germany, Italy and the Republic of Korea. Furniture and household goods was the largest sector for China, while information and communications technology (ICT) and audiovisual was the top sector for applicants based in the US.

Geographical indications

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

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



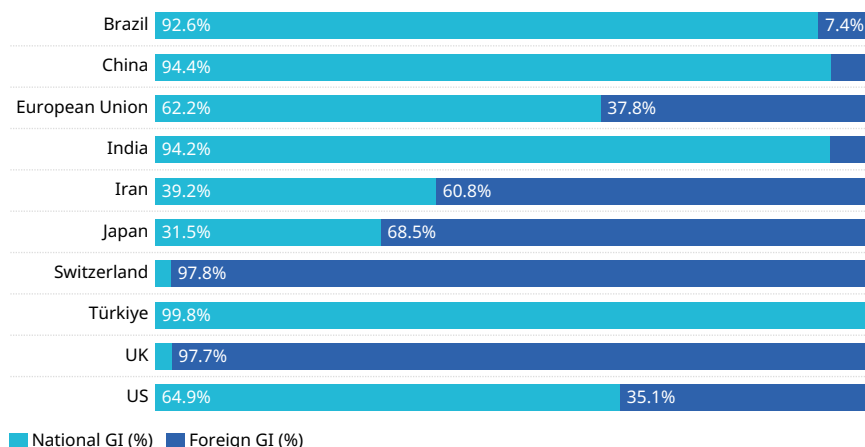
Note: Iran refers to the Islamic Republic of Iran.
n.a. indicates not available.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

In 2024, China (9,946) had the most GIs in force within its territory, followed by GIs in force via the European Union's (EU) regional system (5,451) and Switzerland (5,024). Germany (7,661), Hungary (7,365), the Czech Republic (6,782) and Portugal (6,466) (see statistical table 2) also have a large number of GIs in force within their respective territories. However, the high rankings achieved by EU countries is explained by the fact that the 5,451 GIs in force throughout the EU regional system are in force in every member state. In addition, some EU member states, such as Hungary and Portugal, are party to the Lisbon System; therefore, GIs in force via the Lisbon System (1,106 appellations of origin and geographical indications, excluding domestic and refusals) are also included in the total.

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

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



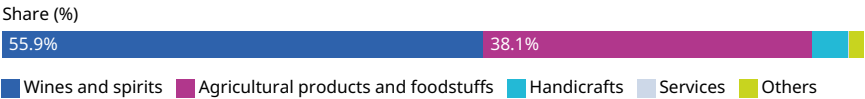
Note: Iran refers to the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

A number of authorities provided data on GIs broken down according to source (that is, whether they are a national or foreign GI). The share of national GIs ranged from as low as 2.2% in Switzerland to as high as 99.8% in Türkiye. Similar to Türkiye, more than 90% of the GIs in force in Brazil (92.6%), China (94.4%) and India (94.2%) were national GIs, whereas almost all those in force in Switzerland (97.8%) and the UK (97.7%) were foreign GIs.

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

23. Geographical indications in force by product category, 2024



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

GIs 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% of the total. In terms of absolute numbers, the EU (2,089) reported the highest number of GIs in force for agricultural products and foodstuffs. When it comes to the category of wines and spirits, the EU (3,362) also had the most GIs in force. Austria (189), India (348) and Türkiye (197) each had a considerable number of GIs in force for handicrafts in 2024. Data on the product category breakdown for China, which has the highest number of GIs in force, are not available.

Statistical tables

Applications by origin, 2024

Origin of applications *	Patent	Utility model	Trademark class count **	Design count ***
Afghanistan	..	..	178	..
Albania	31	1	2,451	31
Algeria	1,116	..	16,013	579
Andorra	35	..	1,270	16
Angola	68	..	3,800	1
Antigua and Barbuda	96	..	149	..
Argentina	719	152	89,116	1,565
Armenia	69	80	8,463	79
Australia	10,569	127	127,626	6,135
Austria	10,165	435	41,236	3,726
Azerbaijan	241	60	7,514	60
Bahamas	..	..	711	15
Bahrain	22	..	826	20
Bangladesh	116	..	8,176	959
Barbados	..	..	1,154	66
Belarus	144	305	9,300	243
Belgium	10,566	..	32,469	2,729
Belize	2	..	153	..
Benin	18	..	309	6
Bhutan	7	..	412	..
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	..	..	288	..
Bosnia and Herzegovina	59	..	1,913	264
Botswana	1	14	3,544	17
Brazil	7,988	3,047	436,291	6,494
Brunei Darussalam	3	..	147	..
Bulgaria	421	337	40,026	2,580
Burkina Faso	7	..	377	..
Burundi	..	..	20	..
Cabo Verde	1	..	133	..
Cambodia	11	18	2,520	33
Cameroon	80	..	763	49
Canada	24,148	..	84,770	4,989
Central African Republic	2	..	39	..
Chad	4	1	37	..

Origin of applications *	Patent	Utility model	Trademark class count **	Design count ***
Chile	855	147	47,787	55
China	1,795,715	3,183,030	7,301,892	906,849
China, Hong Kong SAR	2,822	618	52,156	3,973
China, Macao SAR	12	6	3,589	91
Colombia	465	107	38,838	481
Comoros	..	..	60	..
Congo	2	1	67	..
Cook Islands	..	..	33	..
Costa Rica	99	4	12,559	23
Côte d'Ivoire	25	1	1,079	149
Croatia	230	32	8,023	640
Cuba	124	..	3,453	20
Cyprus	264	..	18,434	504
Czech Republic	1,465	921	34,982	2,190
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	6,957	633	9,968	2
Democratic Republic of the Congo	..	..	28	1
Denmark	10,887	117	23,422	3,640
Djibouti	..	..	217	..
Dominica	1	..	197	..
Dominican Republic	24	9	15,716	13
Ecuador	67	15	14,497	..
Egypt	755	..	2,660	105
El Salvador	7	6	6,945	..
Equatorial Guinea	..	..	118	..
Eritrea	..	..	11	..
Estonia	247	46	7,303	341
Eswatini	..	..	94	8
Ethiopia	69	293	2,848	105
Fiji	..	..	38	1
Finland	13,438	236	15,810	2,231
France	51,765	1,026	362,000	41,941
Gabon	9	..	77	5
Gambia	..	1	218	..
Georgia	109	47	4,407	473
Germany	133,485	6,169	432,655	70,212
Ghana	..	3	938	313
Greece	852	20	24,214	1,507
Grenada	..	..	7	..
Guatemala	15	1	10,248	..
Guernsey	..	..	..	2
Guinea	2	..	358	..
Guinea-Bissau	1	..	12	..

Origin of applications *	Patent	Utility model	Trademark class count **	Design count ***
Guyana	3	..	160	..
Haiti	..	..	29	..
Holy See	..	..	28	..
Honduras	10	..	4,019	..
Hungary	1,212	247	19,615	1,148
Iceland	293	..	2,642	33
India	76,405	..	532,900	39,094
Indonesia	2,516	4,842	131,014	5,883
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	8,433	..	304,854	7,557
Iraq	569	..	2,357	9
Ireland	6,036	104	15,937	1,324
Israel	15,174	..	10,762	1,948
Italy	26,339	2,079	189,592	63,668
Jamaica	7	2	2,141	48
Japan	419,132	3,926	339,198	33,379
Jordan	719	..	7,494	121
Kazakhstan	975	1,576	35,984	424
Kenya	..	515	6,312	409
Kuwait	88	..	6,959	249
Kyrgyzstan	75	27	2,206	15
Lao People's Democratic Republic	3	..	1,222	..
Latvia	192	..	4,669	215
Lebanon	..	..	1,162	23
Liberia	7	..	277	..
Libya	..	..	132	..
Liechtenstein	765	7	1,989	220
Lithuania	332	..	9,384	384
Luxembourg	2,288	..	12,916	1,467
Madagascar	4	..	3,833	..
Malawi	..	..	3	..
Malaysia	..	..	8,199	357
Maldives	..	..	31	1
Mali	7	3	517	26
Malta	301	..	8,869	600
Marshall Islands	..	..	365	50
Mauritania	3	..	89	..
Mauritius	330	..	4,197	129
Mexico	1,911	580	170,622	1,275
Micronesia (Federated States of)	..	..	1	..
Monaco	83	..	2,758	294
Mongolia	100	87	10,836	1,041
Montenegro	20	..	88	..

Origin of applications *	Patent	Utility model	Trademark class count **	Design count ***
Morocco	421	..	29,266	5,466
Mozambique	11	2	1,531	..
Myanmar	..	..	4,538	145
Namibia	21	..	392	19
Nepal	..	..	232	5
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	26,306	..	82,431	9,686
New Zealand	2,346	..	28,991	1,217
Nicaragua	..	..	148	..
Niger	11	..	133	..
Nigeria	..	..	243	11
Niue	..	..	1	..
North Macedonia	41	..	4,321	68
Norway	4,585	..	14,053	1,144
Oman	145	6	8,218	30
Pakistan	528	..	52,582	647
Palau	..	..	2	..
Panama	38	8	11,204	13
Papua New Guinea	..	..	6	1
Paraguay	19	..	14,167	19
Peru	270	706	35,911	170
Philippines	1,062	1,659	39,260	1,217
Poland	5,509	685	60,863	7,311
Portugal	1,741	46	41,381	1,492
Qatar	129	..	4,532	134
Republic of Korea	295,722	3,415	337,475	60,109
Republic of Moldova	53	119	4,793	265
Romania	1,028	54	36,288	1,590
Russian Federation	24,629	13,594	559,436	9,267
Rwanda	..	26	1,748	8
Saint Kitts and Nevis	6	..	298	8
Saint Lucia	..	..	81	..
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	..	..	227	..
Samoa	..	..	692	8
San Marino	85	..	194	46
Sao Tome and Principe	..	..	23	..
Saudi Arabia	6,069	..	40,000	1,424
Senegal	25	..	846	..
Serbia	284	62	10,205	319
Seychelles	..	..	856	15
Sierra Leone	..	..	2,827	..
Singapore	10,180	..	57,820	3,024
Slovakia	465	316	15,601	575

Origin of applications *	Patent	Utility model	Trademark class count **	Design count ***
Slovenia	608	..	11,119	450
Solomon Islands	..	..	123	..
Somalia	..	..	56	..
South Africa	1,046	..	28,025	698
South Sudan	..	..	..	5
Spain	8,282	2,713	136,476	19,943
Sri Lanka	322	..	9,679	186
Sudan	..	..	71	..
Suriname	..	..	570	3
Sweden	20,648	..	42,923	4,809
Switzerland	41,064	..	155,773	22,601
Syrian Arab Republic	143	4	1,097	377
Tajikistan	2	..	926	123
Thailand	1,536	4,227	43,122	4,877
Timor-Leste	..	..	28	..
Togo	12	..	146	..
Tonga	5	..	6	..
Trinidad and Tobago	10	..	726	..
Tunisia	265	..	360	710
Türkiye	11,585	3,126	400,290	44,011
Turkmenistan	..	..	252	..
Uganda	92	21	2,587	43
Ukraine	1,168	3,714	44,712	3,075
United Arab Emirates	1,182	72	36,001	903
United Kingdom	46,465	..	347,647	41,327
United Republic of Tanzania	..	..	2,973	18
United States of America	501,831	..	836,457	66,855
Uruguay	119	43	7,731	93
Uzbekistan	526	483	21,106	302
Vanuatu	1	..	33	..
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	80	..	8,685	12
Viet Nam	1,389	675	91,600	2,512
Yemen	..	..	810	5
Zambia	23	..	1,179	88
Zimbabwe	31	10	910	34
Total (2024 estimates)	3,725,000	3,254,270	15,228,300	1,559,400

Notes: * Application by origin data are incomplete because some IP offices did not report resident data in 2024 or provide a detailed breakdown of the origin of applications received. ** Application class count is the sum of classes specified in applications filed by applicants plus, where applicable, those specified in designations made via the Madrid System. *** Application design count is the sum of designs contained in applications filed by applicants plus, where applicable, those contained in designations made via the Hague System.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

Geographical indications in force by national and regional authority, 2024

National and regional authority *	Geographical indications in force	National and regional authority *	Geographical indications in force
Andorra	9	Hungary	7,365
Argentina	132	India	658
Armenia	3,186	Indonesia	182
Australia	2,071	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	569
Austria	5,640	Ireland	5,451
Azerbaijan	43	Israel	849
Bangladesh	55	Italy	6,427
Belarus	36	Jamaica	4
Belgium	5,451	Japan	565
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4,805	Jordan	9
Botswana	1	Kazakhstan	143
Brazil	135	Lao People's Democratic Republic	164
Bulgaria	6,218	Latvia	5,451
Cabo Verde	2	Lithuania	5,451
Cambodia	118	Luxembourg	5,451
Canada	866	Malta	5,454
China	9,946	Mauritius	2
China, Hong Kong SAR	59	Mexico	1,266
China, Macao SAR	26	Mongolia	49
Colombia	158	Mozambique	4
Costa Rica	1,072	Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	5,451
Côte d'Ivoire	15	New Zealand	2,002
Croatia	5,455	Norway	41
Cyprus	5,451	Peru	1,133
Czech Republic	6,782	Poland	5,452
Denmark	5,451	Portugal	6,466
Ecuador	148	Republic of Korea	650
El Salvador	29	Republic of Moldova	4,641
Estonia	5,455	Romania	5,469
Ethiopia	57	Russian Federation	464
European Union	5,451	Serbia	936
Finland	5,451	Singapore	168
France	6,200	Slovakia	6,407
Georgia	4,520	Slovenia	5,451
Germany	7,661	Spain	5,451
Greece	5,483	Sri Lanka	18
Honduras	49		

National and regional authority *	Geographical indications in force	National and regional authority *	Geographical indications in force
Sweden	5,451	Ukraine	3,133
Switzerland	5,024	United Kingdom	4,224
Thailand	244	United States of America	610
Trinidad and Tobago	2	Viet Nam	2,309
Türkiye	1,673	Total (2024 estimate) **	62,300

Notes: * Lisbon System data reported here refer to foreign GIs and appellations of origin (AO) in force based on the Lisbon System. ** The worldwide total is not a sum of all GIs in force at the national and regional authorities presented. Such a sum would include the double counting of GIs in force through the European Union regional system and the WIPO-administered Lisbon System.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2025.

Statistical resources

IP Statistics Data Center

The WIPO IP Statistics Data Center is a free online service for accessing WIPO statistics on patents, utility models, trademarks, designs and the use of the PCT, Madrid and Hague Systems. Users can select from a wide range of indicators to view or download data. This tool is intended for IP professionals, researchers and policymakers, and can be accessed via the IP Statistics webpage: www.wipo.int/en/web/ip-statistics.

The IP Statistics Data Center is also available in Arabic, Chinese, French, Russian, and Spanish.

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

The IP Statistical Country Profiles are also available in Arabic, Chinese, French, Russian, and Spanish.

Glossary

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.

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.

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).

Design count The number of designs contained in a 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

WIPO IP Facts and Figures 2025 gives an overview of annual activity across five types of industrial property: patents, utility models, trademarks, designs, and geographical indications.

Drawn from the comprehensive *World Intellectual Property Indicators 2025*, this useful summary guide explains key trends and takeaways, illustrated throughout with intuitive data visualizations.