

# Creative economy

# Highlights

In 2017, the International Publishers Association (IPA) and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) launched a new survey to compile statistics on the creative economy. In all, 35 national publishers' associations and copyright authorities shared their 2016 data covering the publishing industry. The following year, in 2017, 53 countries shared their data with WIPO. Based on additional feedback received by WIPO, the questionnaire was simplified and methodological guidance refined. Moreover, WIPO started to collect additional data to validate and/or supplement the data compiled through the IPA–WIPO questionnaire.

This section presents the following data covering the publishing industry: (a) IPA–WIPO survey data, (b) legal deposits data compiled by WIPO through a simple questionnaire, and (c) data provided by the Nielsen Company. Publishing industry data are not unified under a single authority. Therefore it is necessary to compile data from different sources so as to provide a broader perspective on the publishing industry in any particular country. Readers should be aware that the IPA–WIPO survey data and the Nielsen Book data differ due to differences in methodology and market coverage.

## IPA–WIPO publishing survey

The first IPA–WIPO publishing survey was launched in 2017, covering three sectors: trade, educational and scientific, technological and medical (STM). Recipients of and respondents to the survey were national publishers' associations and copyright authorities. A number of respondents indicated that data for the STM sector was not available. Furthermore, because STM sector publishing is dominated by multinational firms located around the world, it is extremely difficult to track the requested data. The survey is now focused on the collection of data for the trade and the educational sectors and excludes the STM sector entirely. At the same time, additional data sources were identified with which to validate and complement the IPA–WIPO survey data; for example, data from legal deposits, International Standard Book Identifier (ISBN), data provided by private entities, etc. Cooperation with the Federation of European Publishers (FEP) and the Centro Regional para al Fomento del Libro en América Latina y el Caribe (CERLALC) was strengthened so as to reduce the burden on respondents and increase the geographical coverage of the survey. We are grateful to the FEP and the CERLALC for sharing their data. The ISBN agency shared aggregate data for 20 countries that serves as a benchmark for the number of titles published in each of these countries. Although an ISBN is not the only book identifier used in some countries, it is nonetheless the largest standardized identification system in most. WIPO would also like to register its appreciation for the cooperation given it by the Nielsen Company in sharing aggregate sales and revenue data for 10 countries.

The scope of the IPA–WIPO survey is limited to published materials (i.e., books monographs, and so on) that have been issued with an ISBN number, a Digital Object Identifier (DOI) or any other book identifier.

## IPA-WIPO publishing survey data

The IPA-WIPO questionnaire resulted in publishing industry data from 58 countries. In total, 49 national publishers' associations and copyright authorities shared their 2018 data, while a further nine associations/authorities shared their 2016/2017 data. Moreover, a number of respondents indicated a willingness to share their 2018 data when available.

## U.S. publishing industry revenue reached over 23 billion USD in 2018

The 2018 total sales and licensing revenue generated by both the trade and the educational sectors are available for 14 countries. These 14 countries generated USD 42.5 billion revenue in 2018. The United States of America (U.S.) (USD 23.3 billion) reported the largest net revenue, followed by Germany (USD 6.1 billion), the U.K. (USD 5.4 billion) and France (USD 3 billion) (figure 6.1). Trade sector revenue accounted for 50% or more of total revenue in nine of the countries – ranging from 56.6% in Finland to 93.3% in the Czech Republic. Educational sector revenue accounted for over 50% of total revenue in Brazil (67.8%) and Turkey (50.5%).

The total revenue generated from sales of "children's books", a subcategory of the trade sector, is available for five countries and amounted to USD 5.1 billion in 2018. The share of children's books revenue as a percentage of total trade sector revenue was largest for the U.S. (27.5%) and Sweden (21.5%) (figure F2).

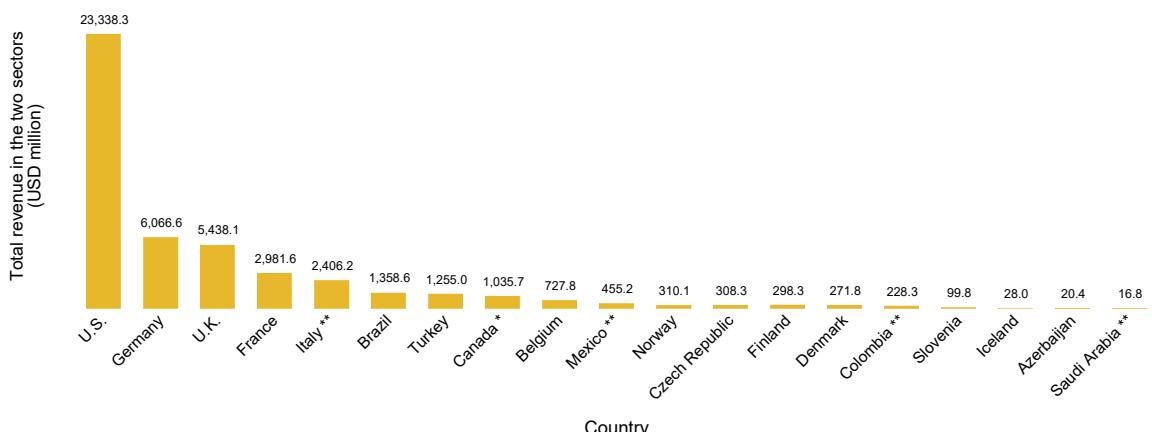
## The online sales channel generated 51.5% of trade sector revenue in the U.K.

The 2018 trade sector revenue is available for 14 countries. The U.S., with USD 16.2 billion, reported the largest revenue, followed by Japan (USD 8.4 billion), the U.K. (USD 3.2 billion) and France (USD 2.1 billion) (figure F1). Eight countries provided their 2018 trade sector revenue broken down by format, that is, printed, digital and other format categories. For each of these eight countries, print editions generated more than three-quarters of trade sector revenue, whereas digital editions accounted for the largest revenue share in Japan (24.5%), Sweden (23.2%) and the U.S. (19.4%) (figure F3).

The 2018 trade sector revenue broken down by destination market is available for 10 countries. Domestic sales accounted for the bulk of total revenue for all observed countries, ranging from 60.6% in Belgium to 99.9% in Japan. The share of revenue from foreign sales and licensing represents a relatively high proportion of trade revenue in Belgium (39.4%) and the U.K. (33%) (figure F4).

The online sales channel generated more than half of total trade sector revenue in the U.K. The U.S. (41.6%), Brazil (25.5%) and Sweden (23.5%) also had a large proportion of their total trade sector revenue generated by the online sales channel. However, the brick and mortar channel continues to generate the largest share of total trade sector revenue for all reported countries, except for Slovenia, the U.K. and the U.S. (figure F5).

### 6.1. Total net publishing industry revenue (USD million), 2018



\* indicates 2016 data.

\*\* indicates 2017 data.

Source: Table F22.

## Foreign sales accounted for 55.9% of educational sector revenue in the U.K.

Revenue generated by the educational sector is available for 11 countries. The U.S. with USD 7.1 billion reported the largest total revenue, followed by the U.K. (USD 2.3 billion) and Brazil (USD 0.9 billion) (figure F14). For all reported countries, print editions accounted for the bulk of total educational sector revenue, ranging from 67.4% in Denmark to 96.9% in France, while digital editions accounted for 32.6% in Denmark, 28.8% in Norway and 19.6% in the U.K. (figure F15). Breakdown of the total educational sector revenue by domestic and foreign markets shows that the U.K. (55.9%) and Belgium (24.9%) had the largest shares of total revenue generated from the foreign market. Revenue generated from the domestic market accounted for almost all the educational sector revenue in Denmark, Finland, Norway and the U.S. (figure F16).

## In 2018, the U.K. published 188,000 titles covering the trade and educational sectors

Data on the total number of titles published in 2018 covering both the trade and educational sectors are available for 43 countries. The U.K. reported a combined total of 188,000 published titles in 2018, followed by the Russian Federation (116,915) and France (106,799) (figure 6.2). The trade sector accounted for more than half of all titles published in most of those countries where a breakdown according to sector was

available – ranging from 50.5% (Belarus and Brazil) to 97.7% (Estonia).

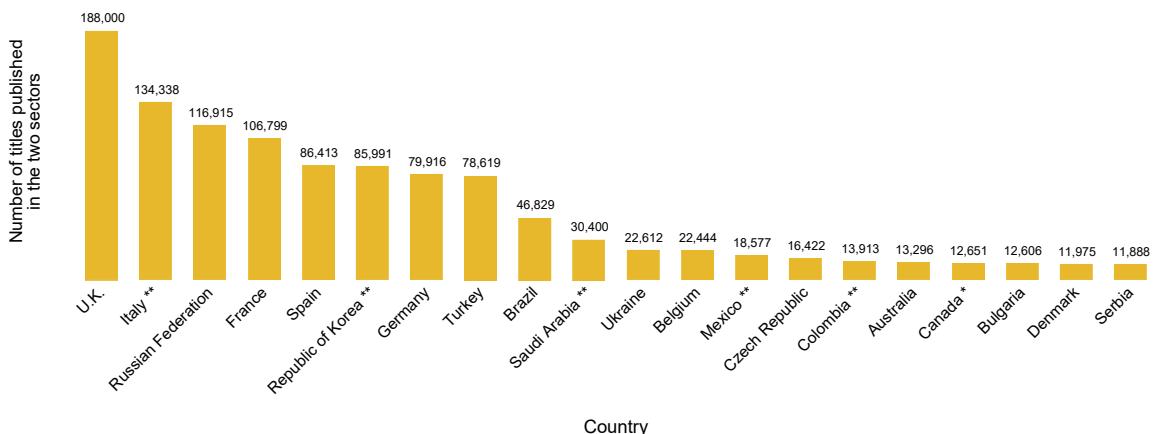
## Children's books accounted for 27.9% of trade sector titles published in Slovenia in 2018

Data on children's books published in 2018 is available for 13 countries. France reported the most children's books published, amounting to 18,477 titles, followed by the Russian Federation (14,556) and Turkey (9,294). Children's books accounted for the largest share of trade sector titles published in Slovenia (27.9%), Sweden (24.3%) and France (23.9%) (figure F7).

## Digital editions accounted for 48.7% of trade sector titles published in Sweden

Data on the number of titles published by the trade sector are available for 28 countries. Spain had by far the highest number of titles published in 2018 (81,228), followed by France (77,221), Japan (71,661) and Turkey (56,991) (figure F6). In total, 12 countries were able to disaggregate the number of titles published by the trade sector between printed editions, digital editions and other formats. Print editions accounted for more than half of all titles published by the trade sector in most countries. The largest share of digital editions was reported by Sweden (48.7%), followed by Norway (43.5%), Estonia (30.7%) and Ecuador (25.4%) (figure F8).

### 6.2. Total number of titles published, 2018



\* indicates 2016 data.

\*\* indicates 2017 data.

Source: Table F23.

## Brazil and Turkey published the highest number of titles in the educational sector

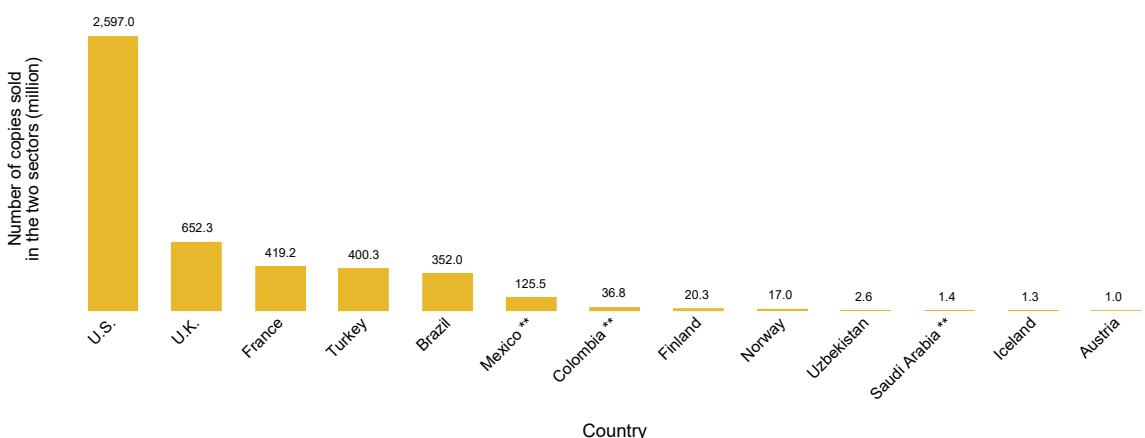
Data on the number of titles published by the educational sector are available for 25 countries. Brazil had the highest number of titles published (23,160), followed by Turkey (21,628) and France (9,934) (figure F18). The majority of titles in the educational sector were published in print format for all reporting countries. Spain (36.6%) reported the largest share of digital educational titles, followed by Finland (31.6%) and Guatemala (29.5%) (figure F19).

Data on the number of copies sold by the trade sector alone in 2018 are available for 13 countries. The U.S. accounts for the highest number of copies sold in this sector (2,483 million), followed by Japan (571 million) and the U.K. (508 million) (figure F9). Data on the number of copies sold by the educational sector in 2018 are available for nine countries. Turkey (215 million) reported the highest number of copies sold in this sector, followed by Brazil (201 million), the U.K. (144 million) and the U.S. (114 million) (figure F20).

## The U.S. sold 2,597 million copies of published titles in 2018

Ten countries were able to report data on the total number of copies sold covering the two sectors. The U.S. sold 2,597 million copies in 2018, followed by the U.K. (652 million), France (419 million) and Turkey (400 million) (figure 6.3). The trade sector accounted for more than 80% of total copies sold in France, Norway and the U.S., whereas the educational sector had the largest share of total copies sold in Uzbekistan (80.8%), Brazil (57.2%) and Turkey (53.8%).

### 6.3. Total number of copies sold, 2018



\* indicates 2016 data.

\*\* indicates 2017 data.

Source: Table F24.

## Legal deposits

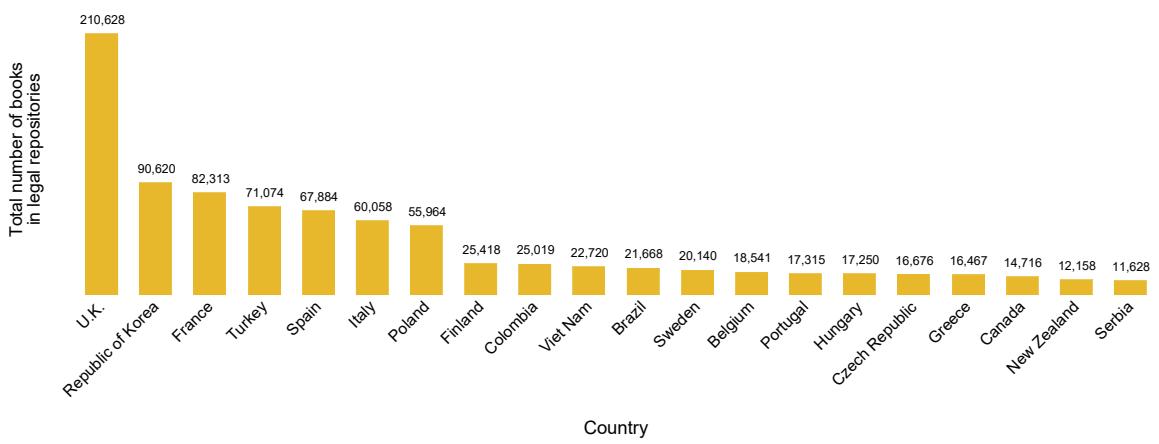
More than 40 countries responded to a WIPO survey of legal deposits, of which 39 shared their 2018 legal deposits data (table F25). The highest number of books published and deposited in a national repository in 2018 was recorded by the U.K. (210,628), followed by the Republic of Korea (90,620), France (82,313), Turkey (71,074), Spain (67,884) and Italy (60,058) (figure 6.4). It should be noted, however, that several large book markets like those of the U.S., China and the Russian Federation did not participate in this survey.

Disaggregated data in terms of format is available for 17 countries. The largest shares of digital books in national legal deposits are in the U.K. (61.8%), Colombia (59.1%) and Finland (59%), followed by Costa Rica (37.3%), Poland (35.1%), New Zealand (33.4%) and Estonia (30.8%) (table F25). In Belgium, the share of digital books in legal deposit accounts for 12% and represents only submissions made on a voluntary basis.

## Legal deposits

Legal deposit is a statutory obligation at the national level requiring publishers to deposit a certain number of copies of their published documents at a repository, that is, a recognized place of legal deposit. Ordinarily, national legal provisions require that at least two copies are submitted, although this varies across countries. It should be noted that in some countries legal deposits are required only for printed books, while in others there is a legal requirement to deposit digital publications and other formats also. In some countries, there is no legal obligation to deposit e-books, although it may be done so on a voluntary basis. For this reason, care should be exercised when making cross-country comparisons.

### 6.4. Number of books in legal repositories, 2018



Source: Table F25.

## Nielsen BookScan data

Nielsen BookScan collects transactional data at the point of sale, directly from the tills and dispatch systems of all major book retailers. It operates in a number of countries, including Brazil, India and the UK; for example, in the U.K., Nielsen tracks sales through around 6,500 retailers. That said, the market coverage of the Nielsen BookScan data varies across countries, ranging from 90% in Australia and the U.K. to around 60% in Mexico. WIPO is grateful to the Nielsen Company for sharing

its revenue and sales data for 10 countries. Table 6.5 presents data on units sold and revenue generated. The U.K. had the highest number of copies sold in 2018, amounting to 190.9 million copies. It was followed by Italy (85.6 million), Spain (64 million) and Australia (61.2 million). The children's books sub-category accounted for over 40% of total sales in Australia, New Zealand and Spain. The total revenue generated at the point of sale amounted to USD 2.2 billion in the U.K., followed by Italy (USD 1.5 billion), Spain (USD 1.2 billion) and Australia (USD 0.9 billion).

### 6.5. Total number of copies sold and sales revenue, 2018

	Total number of books sold (million)	Distribution (%)			Total Sales revenue (USD, million)	Distribution (%)		
		Fiction	Children's	Non Fiction		Fiction	Children's	Non Fiction
Australia	61.2	22.3	44.3	33.4	880.8	22.0	27.8	50.3
Brazil	44.4	26.6	23.3	50.2	510.1	20.8	22.5	56.7
India	21.0	19.7	20.1	60.2	93.6	16.8	17.5	65.6
Ireland	11.8	26.0	37.9	36.1	165.9	24.2	30.1	45.7
Italy	85.6	34.3	29.4	36.3	1,502.3	33.3	25.9	40.7
Mexico*	8.4	16.5	17.1	66.3	90.4	20.5	17.3	62.1
New Zealand	6.2	21.0	43.6	35.4	95.3	22.4	28.2	49.5
South Africa	9.2	19.8	36.7	43.5	118.7	20.4	26.3	53.3
Spain	64.0	26.3	42.4	31.3	1,168.1	26.3	39.4	34.3
U.K.	190.9	26.8	33.2	40.1	2,173.4	22.0	23.6	54.3

Note: Total consumer book (print) market coverage by Nielsen BookScan is: Australia (90%), Brazil (more than 65%), India (significant part of the organized market), Ireland (more than 70%), Italy (60%), Mexico (60%), New Zealand (70%), South Africa (68%), Spain (around 80%), and the U.K. (90%). Post 16 education books (textbooks and study guides) are included within the non fiction category. Coverage for all education books varies from country to country.

\* Data from March to December (i.e. not full year).

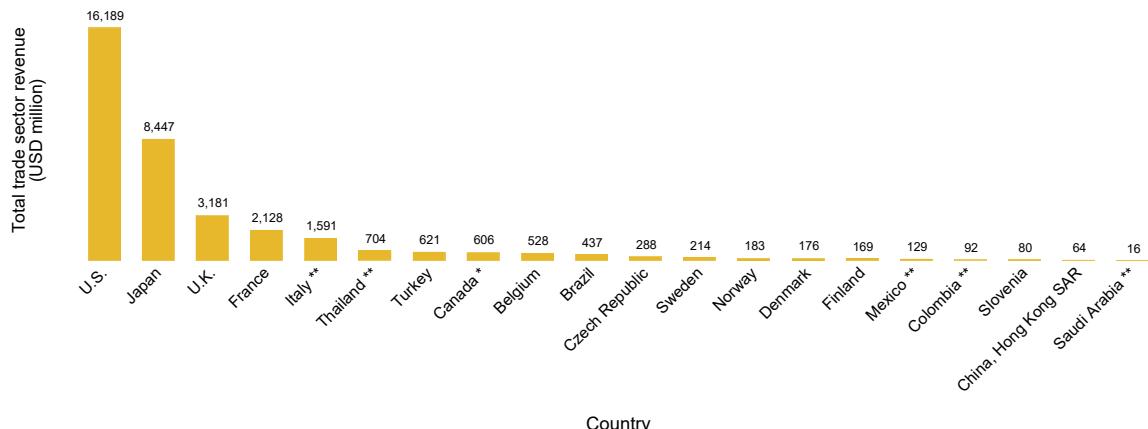
Source: Nielsen BookScan, September 2019.

# Creative economy statistics

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## Trade sector

### F1. Trade sector revenue (USD million), 2018



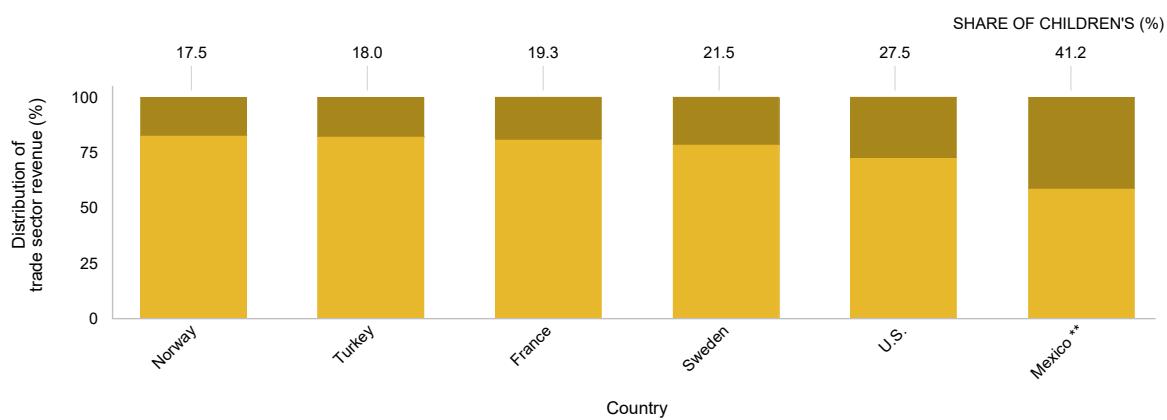
Note: Caution should be exercised when interpreting the data shown here due to data being incomplete and partial. The share of the total publishing industry represented by national publishers' associations (NPA) varies between countries. There are also methodological differences that make it a challenge to make comparisons between countries. For all reported countries, the data source is the NPA, except for Canada (Statistics Canada) and Japan (Japan Copyright Office).

\* indicates 2016 data.

\*\* indicates 2017 data.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2019.

### F2. Share of children's books within trade sector revenue, 2018

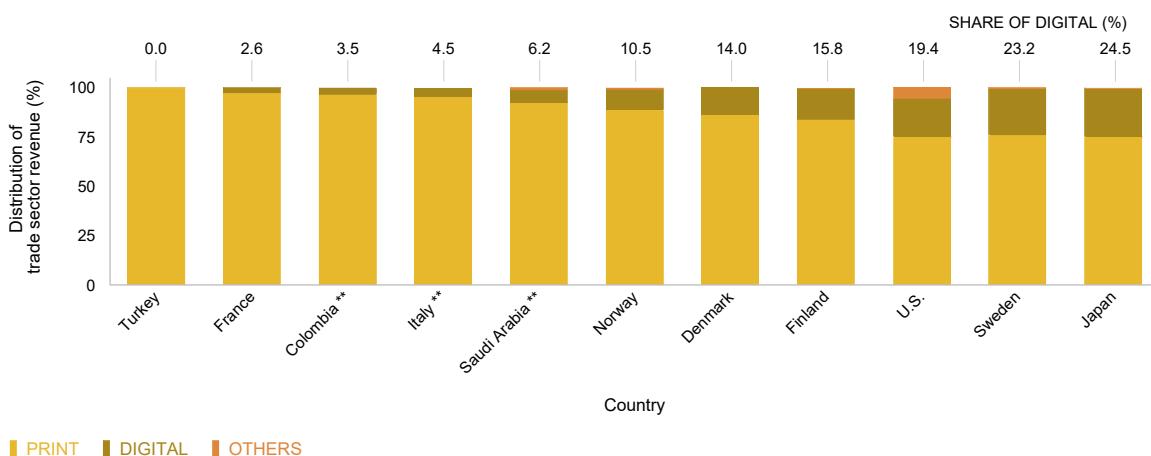


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Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2019.

## F3. Distribution of trade sector revenue by format, 2018

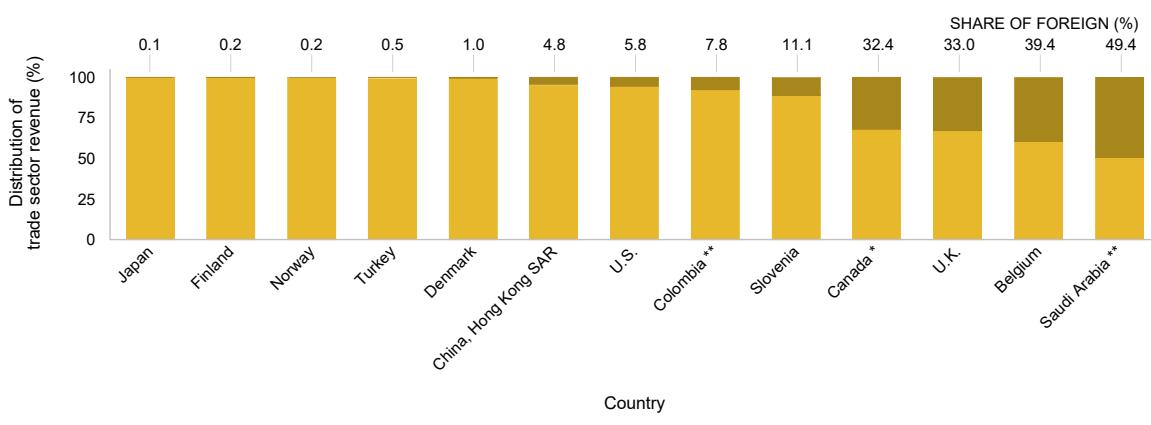


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Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2019.

## F4. Distribution of trade sector revenue by destination, 2018



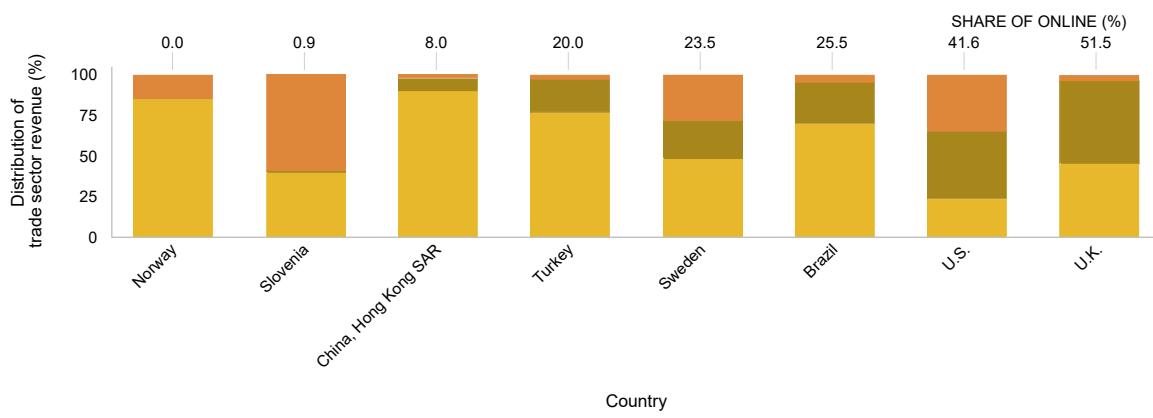
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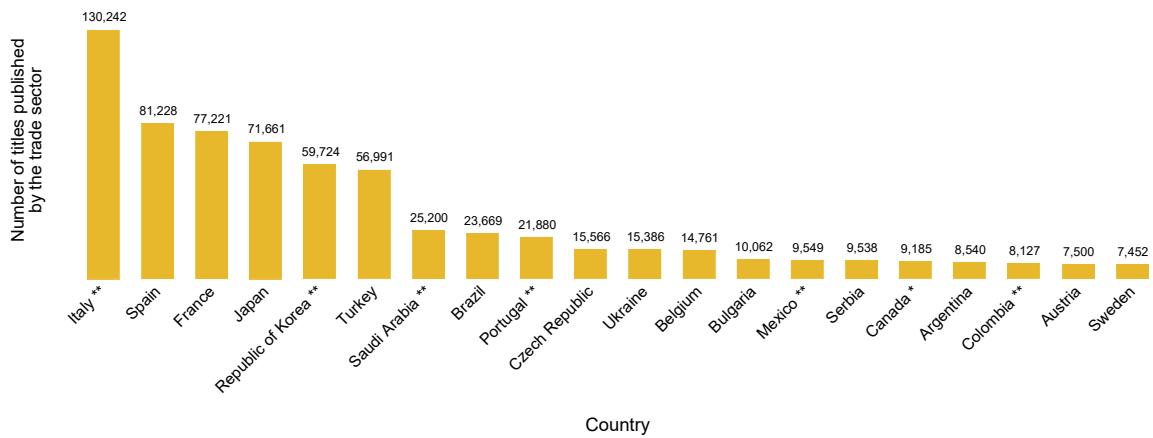
### F5. Distribution of trade sector revenue by sales channel, 2018



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Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2019.

### F6. Number of titles published by the trade sector, 2018



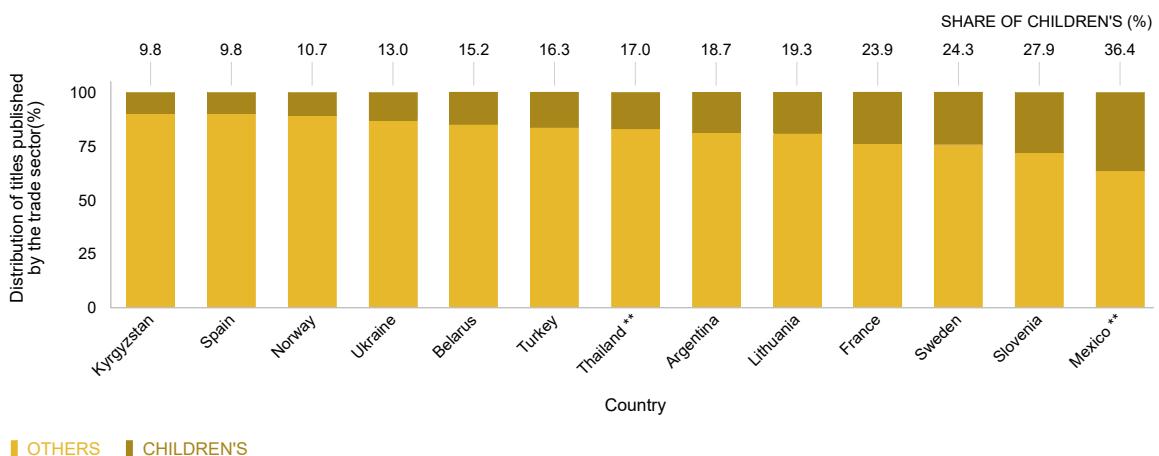
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Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2019.

### F7. Share of children's books in the number of titles published by the trade sector, 2018

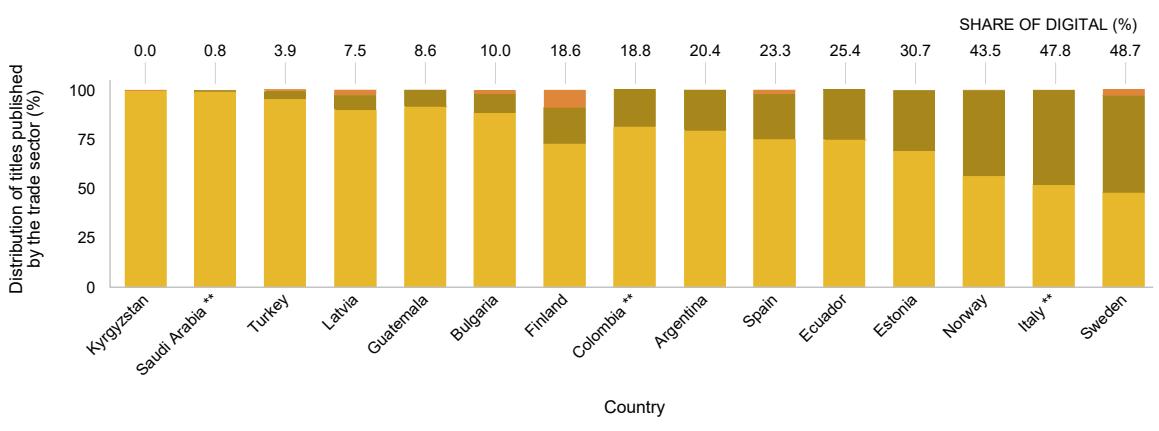


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Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2019.

### F8. Distribution of titles published by the trade sector by format, 2018

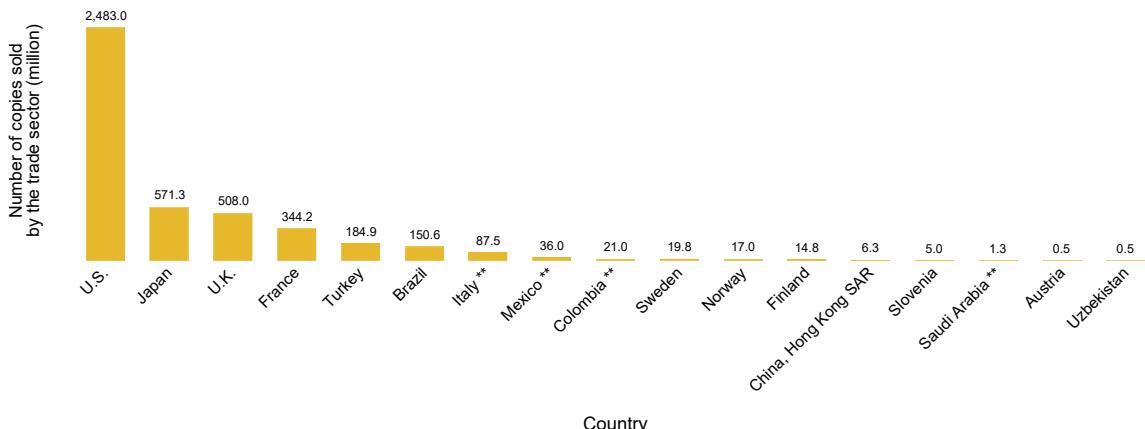


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\*\* indicates 2017 data.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2019.

### F9. Number of copies sold by the trade sector, 2018

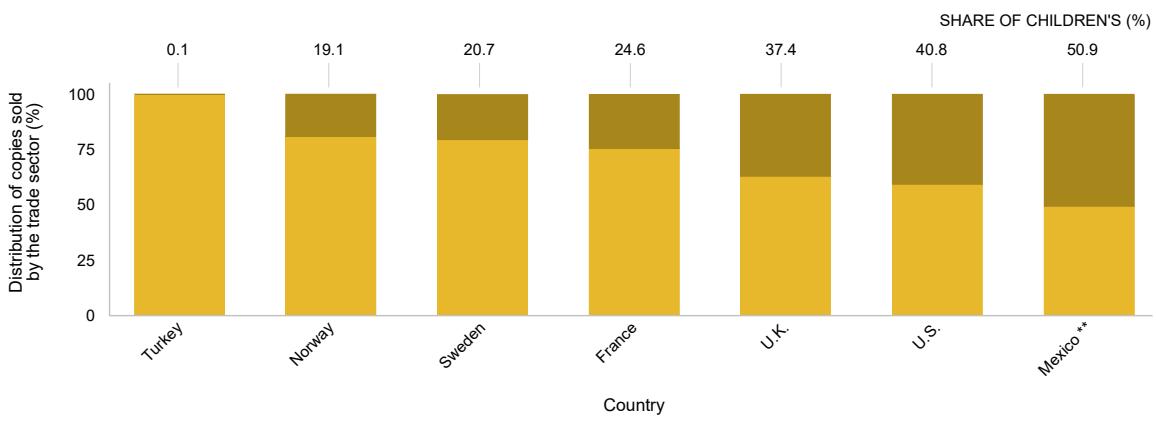


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Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2019.

### F10. Share of children's books in the number of copies sold by the trade sector, 2018



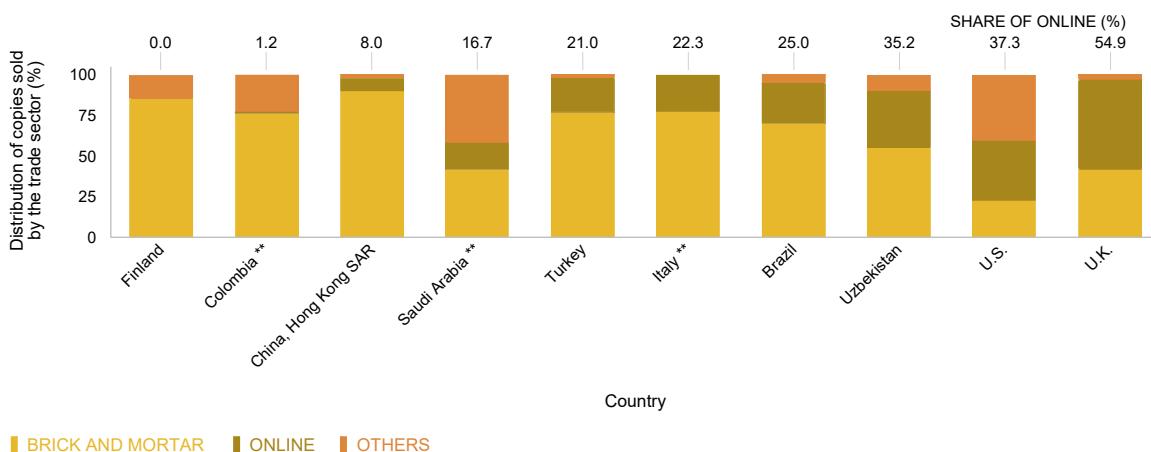
■ OTHERS ■ CHILDREN'S

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\*\* indicates 2017 data.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2019.

F11. Distribution of copies sold by sales channel for the trade sector, 2018

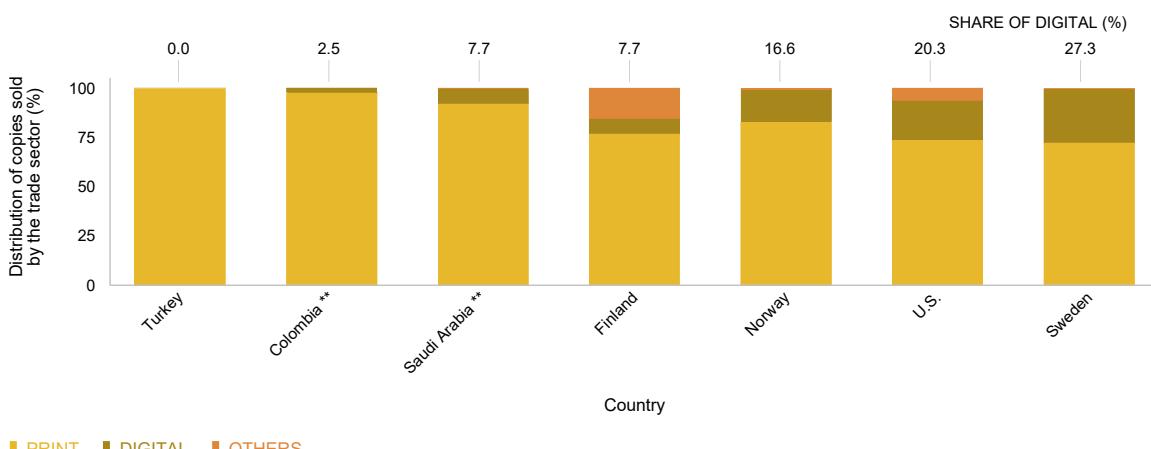


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Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2019.

F12. Distribution of copies sold by format in the trade sector, 2018

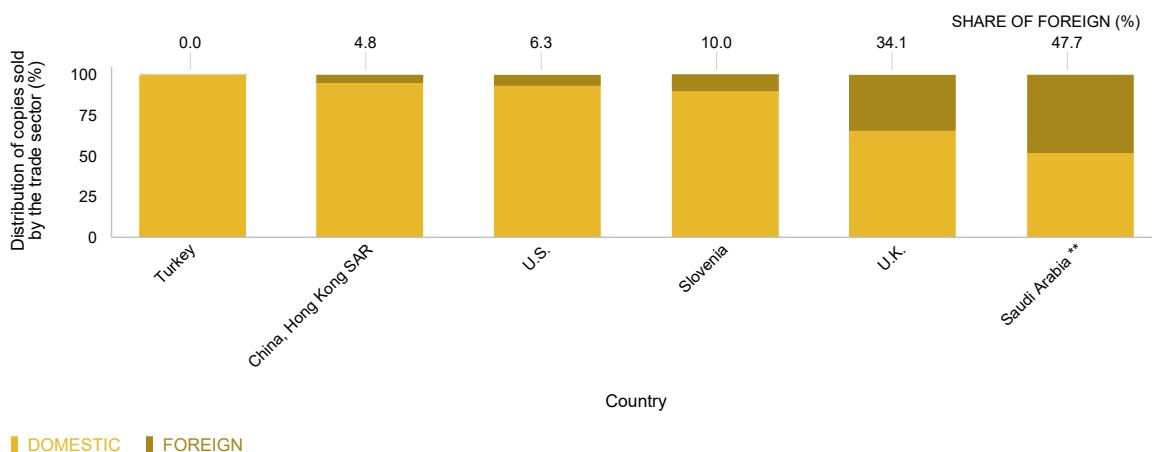


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Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2019.

F13. Distribution of copies sold by destination in the trade sector, 2018



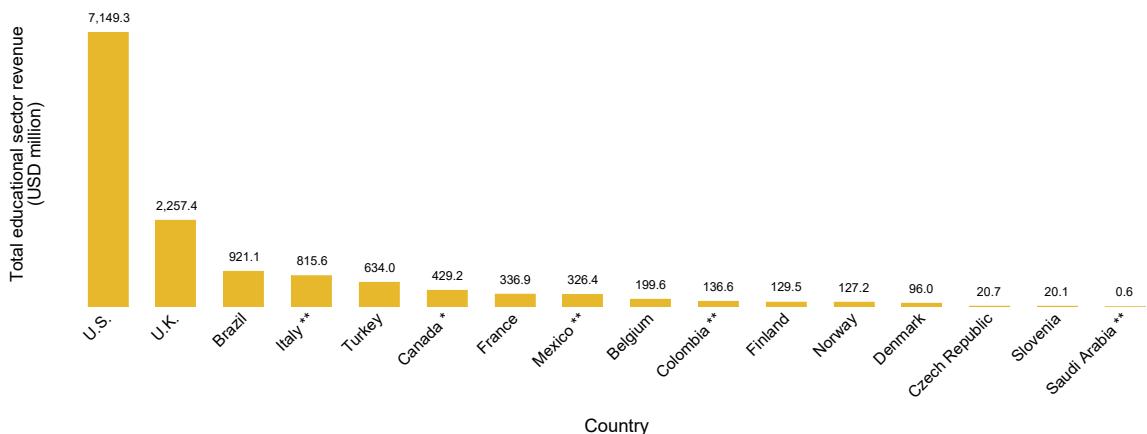
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Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2019.

## Educational sector

F14. Educational sector revenue (USD million), 2018



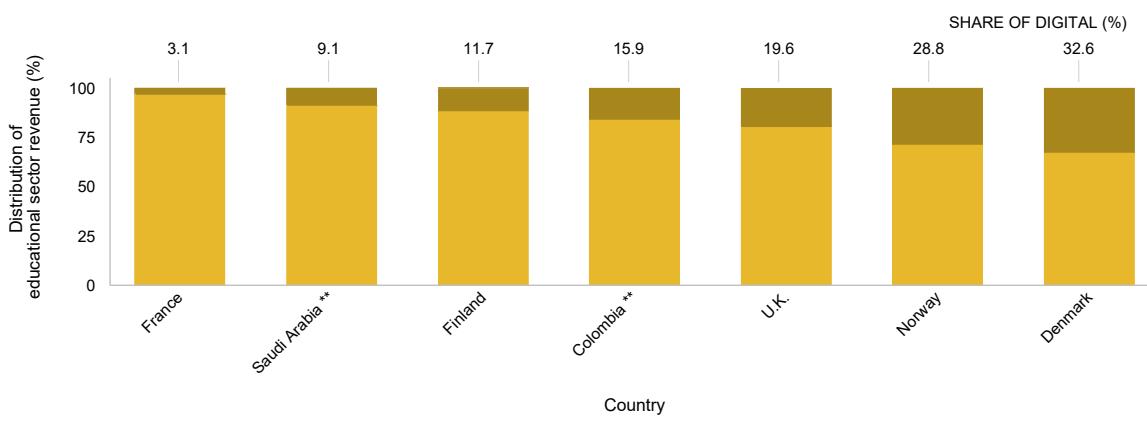
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\*\* indicates 2017 data.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2019.

F15. Distribution of educational sector revenue by format, 2018

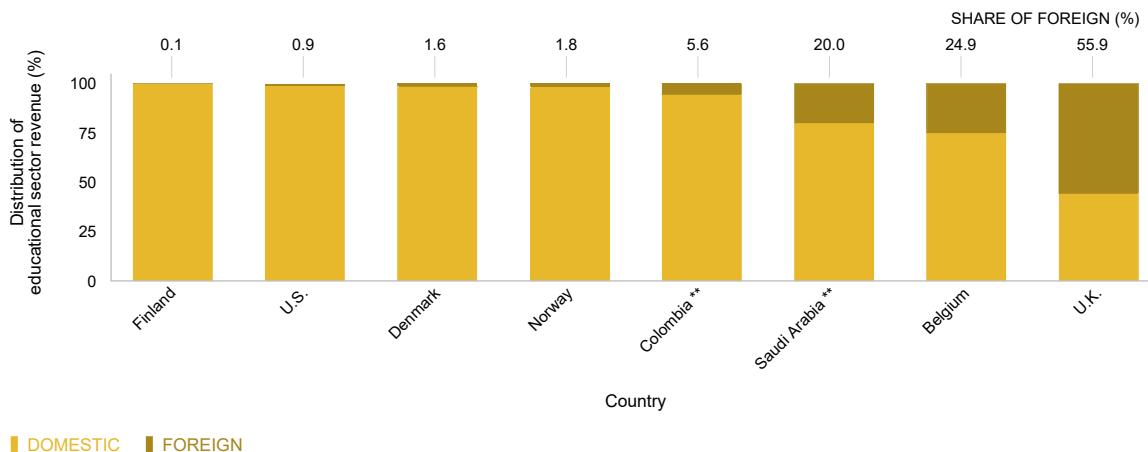


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Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2019.

### F16. Distribution of educational sector revenue by destination, 2018

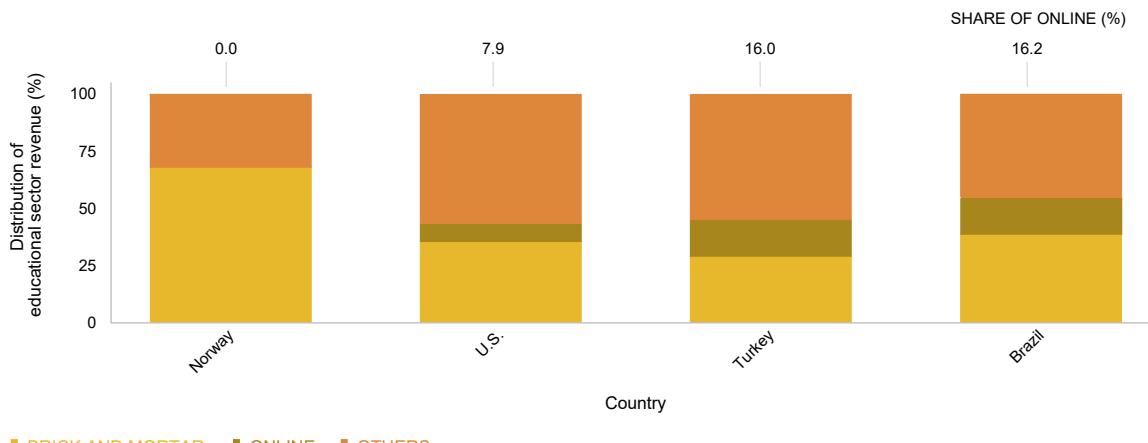


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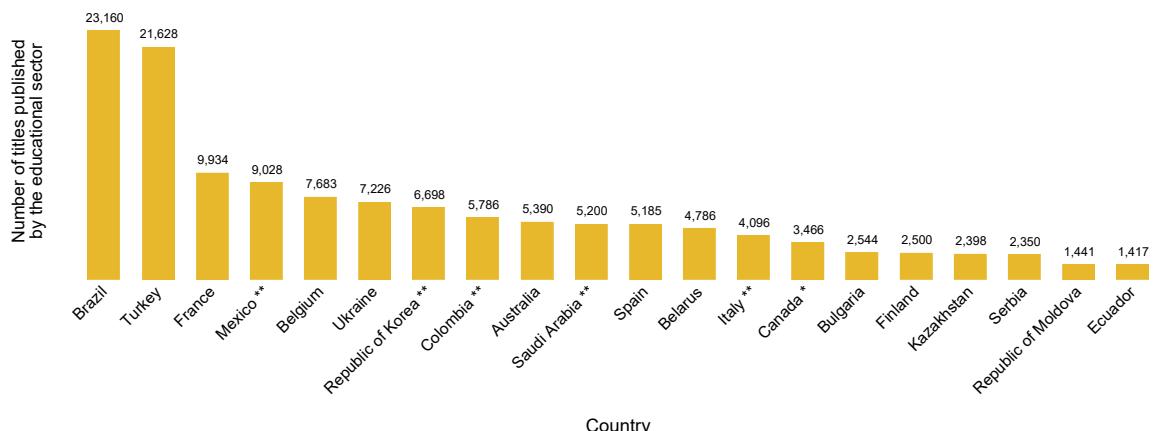
### F17. Distribution of educational sector revenue by sales channel, 2018



Note: Caution should be exercised when interpreting the data shown here due to data being incomplete and partial. The share of the total publishing industry represented by national publishers' associations (NPA) varies between countries. There are also methodological differences which mean that it is difficult to make comparisons between countries. For all reported countries, the data source is the NPA, except for Canada (Statistics Canada) and Japan (Japan Copyright Office).

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2019.

### F18. Number of titles published by the educational sector, 2018



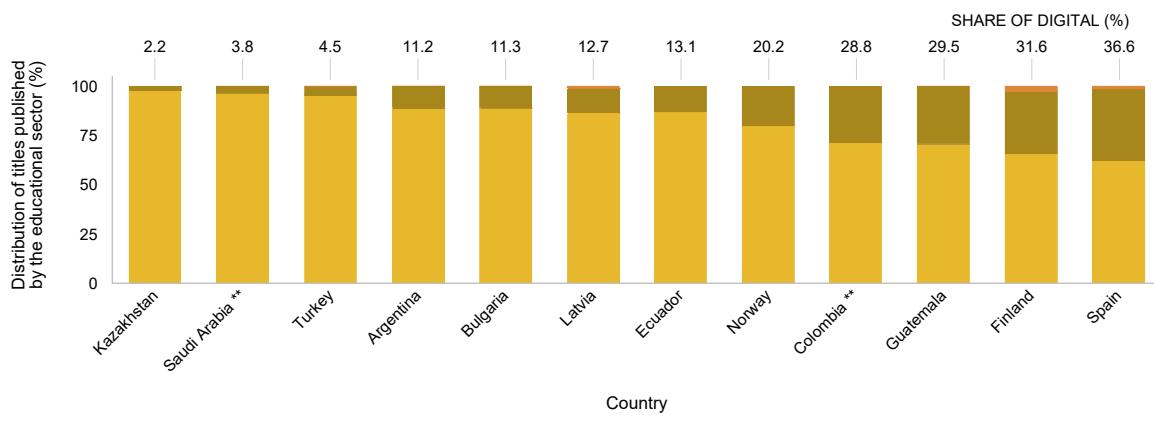
Note: Caution should be exercised when interpreting the data shown here due to data being incomplete and partial. The share of the total publishing industry represented by national publishers' associations (NPA) varies between countries. There are also methodological differences which mean that it is difficult to make comparisons between countries. For all reported countries, the data source is the NPA, except for Canada (Statistics Canada) and Japan (Japan Copyright Office).

\* indicates 2016 data.

\*\* indicates 2017 data.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2019.

### F19. Distribution of titles published by the educational sector by format, 2018

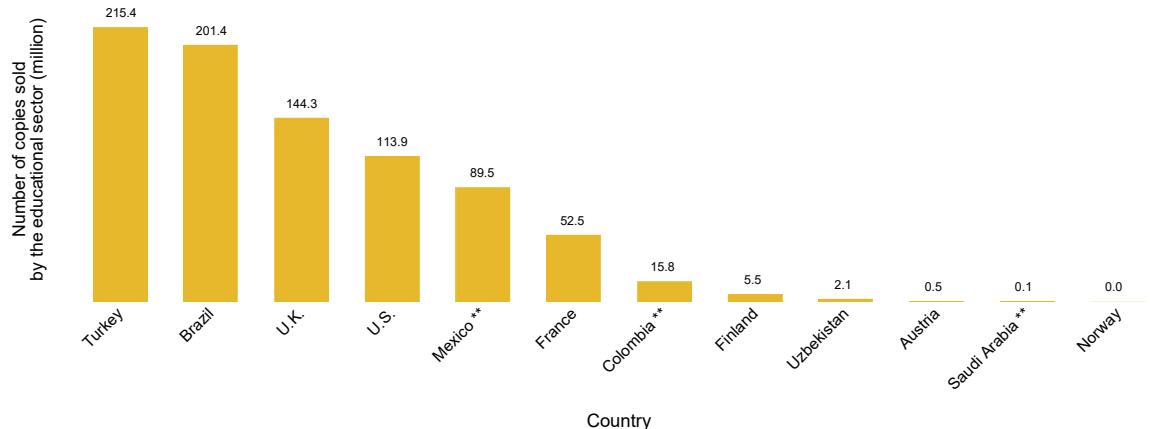


Note: Caution should be exercised when interpreting the data shown here due to data being incomplete and partial. The share of the total publishing industry represented by national publishers' associations (NPA) varies between countries. There are also methodological differences which mean that it is difficult to make comparisons between countries. For all reported countries, the data source is the NPA, except for Canada (Statistics Canada) and Japan (Japan Copyright Office).

\*\* indicates 2017 data.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2019.

F20. Number of copies sold by the educational sector, 2018

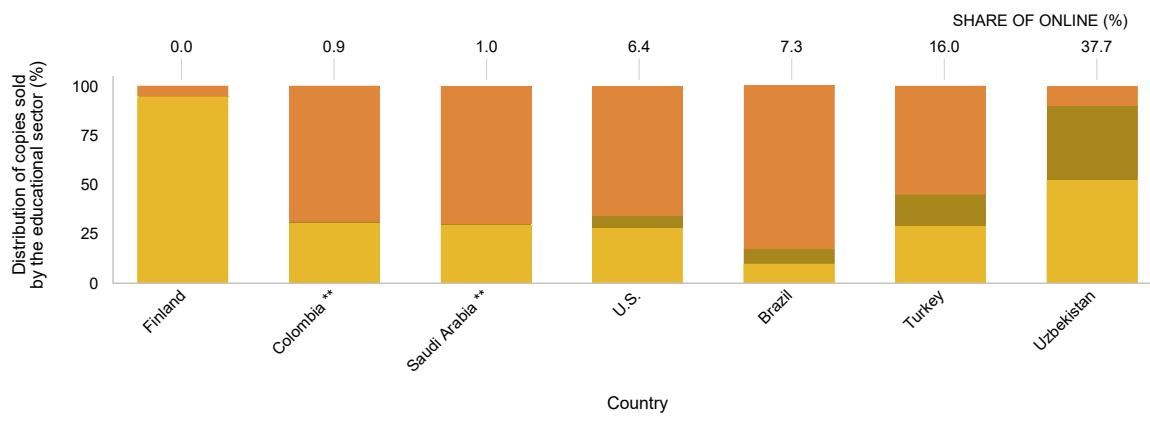


Note: Caution should be exercised when interpreting the data shown here due to data being incomplete and partial. The share of the total publishing industry represented by national publishers' associations (NPA) varies between countries. There are also methodological differences which mean that it is difficult to make comparisons between countries. For all reported countries, the data source is the NPA, except for Canada (Statistics Canada) and Japan (Japan Copyright Office).

\*\* indicates 2017 data.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2019.

F21. Distribution of copies sold by sales channel for the educational sector, 2018



Note: Caution should be exercised when interpreting the data shown here due to data being incomplete and partial. The share of the total publishing industry represented by national publishers' associations (NPA) varies between countries. There are also methodological differences which mean that it is difficult to make comparisons between countries. For all reported countries, the data source is the NPA, except for Canada (Statistics Canada) and Japan (Japan Copyright Office).

\*\* indicates 2017 data.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2019.

## Statistical tables

### F22. Total net publishing industry revenue by sector (USD million), 2018

Country	Total	Trade	Educational
Azerbaijan	20.4	..	..
Belgium	727.8	528.2	199.6
Brazil	1,358.6	437.5	921.1
Canada (a)	1,035.7	606.4	429.2
China, Hong Kong SAR	..	64.3	..
Colombia (b)	228.3	91.8	136.6
Czech Republic	308.3	287.6	20.7
Denmark	271.8	175.9	96.0
Finland	298.3	168.8	129.5
France (c)	2,981.6	2,128.3	336.9
Germany	6,066.6	..	..
Iceland	28.0	..	..
Italy (b)	2,406.2	1,590.6	815.6
Japan	..	8,446.6	..
Mexico (b)	455.2	128.8	326.4
Nicaragua	..	..	..
Norway	310.1	182.9	127.2
Panama	..	..	..
Saudi Arabia (b)	16.8	16.2	0.6
Serbia	..	..	..
Slovenia	99.8	79.7	20.1
Sweden	..	214.4	..
Thailand (b)	..	704.2	..
Turkey	1,255.0	621.0	634.0
U.K.	5,438.1	3,180.7	2,257.4
U.S.	23,338.4	16,189.0	7,149.3

Note: Caution should be exercised when interpreting the data shown here due to data being incomplete and partial. The share of the total publishing industry represented by national publishers' associations (NPA) varies between countries. There are also methodological differences which mean that it is difficult to make comparisons between countries. For all reported countries, the data source is the NPA, except for Canada (Statistics Canada) and Japan (Japan Copyright Office). For Italy, the revenue is at market value at retail prices.

(a) indicates 2016 data.

(b) indicates 2017 data.

(c) data includes additional sectors beyond the trade sector and educational sector.

.. indicates not available.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2019.

### F23. Total number of titles published by sector, 2018

Country	Total	Trade	Educational
Argentina	9,931	8,540	1,391
Australia (c)	13,296	6,441	5,390
Austria	8,466	7,500	966
Belarus	9,665	4,879	4,786
Belgium	22,444	14,761	7,683
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	1,578	..	..
Brazil	46,829	23,669	23,160
Bulgaria	12,606	10,062	2,544
Canada (a)	12,651	9,185	3,466
Chile	8,152	..	..
China, Hong Kong SAR	..	5,510	..
Colombia (b)	13,913	8,127	5,786
Costa Rica	2,158	..	..
Cuba	992	..	..
Czech Republic	16,422	15,566	856
Denmark	11,975	..	..
Dominican Republic	1,866	..	..
Ecuador	5,253	3,836	1,417

Country	Total	Trade	Educational
El Salvador	661	..	..
Estonia	5,420	5,297	123
Finland	9,368	6,868	2,500
France (c)	106,799	77,221	9,934
Germany	79,916	..	..
Guatemala	1,042	723	319
Honduras	102	79	23
Iceland	1,726	..	..
Italy (b)	134,338	130,242	4,096
Japan	..	71,661	..
Kazakhstan	6,515	4,117	2,398
Kyrgyzstan	1,455	1,029	426
Latvia (c)	2,910	2,400	79
Lebanon	4,585	..	..
Lithuania	3,075	2,713	362
Mexico (b)	18,577	9,549	9,028
Nicaragua	27	..	..
Norway	6,724	5,971	753
Panama	940	..	..
Paraguay	1,007	..	..
Peru	7,111	..	..
Portugal (b)	..	21,880	..
Republic of Korea (b, c)	85,991	59,724	6,698
Republic of Moldova	3,941	2,500	1,441
Russian Federation	116,915	..	..
Saudi Arabia (b)	30,400	25,200	5,200
Serbia	11,888	9,538	2,350
Slovenia	4,898	4,301	597
Spain	86,413	81,228	5,185
Sweden	..	7,452	..
Thailand (b)	..	6,750	..
Turkey	78,619	56,991	21,628
U.K.	188,000	..	..
Ukraine	22,612	15,386	7,226
Uruguay	3,231	..	..
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	2,275	..	..

Note: Caution should be exercised when interpreting the data shown here due to data being incomplete and partial. The share of the total publishing industry represented by national publishers' associations (NPA) varies between countries. There are also methodological differences which mean that it is difficult to make comparisons between countries. For all reported countries, the data source is the NPA, except for Canada (Statistics Canada) and Japan (Japan Copyright Office).

(a) indicates 2016 data.

(b) indicates 2017 data.

(c) data includes additional sectors beyond the trade sector and educational sector.

.. indicates not available.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2019.

## F24. Total number of copies sold by sector (million), 2018

Country	Total	Trade	Educational
Austria	1.0	0.5	0.5
Brazil	352.0	150.6	201.4
China, Hong Kong SAR	..	6.3	..
Colombia (a)	36.8	21.0	15.8
Finland	20.3	14.8	5.5
France (b)	419.2	344.2	52.5
Iceland	1.3	..	..
Italy (a)	..	87.5	..
Japan	..	571.3	..
Mexico (a)	125.5	36.0	89.5
Norway	17.0	17.0	0.0
Saudi Arabia (a)	1.4	1.3	0.1
Slovenia	..	5.0	..
Sweden	..	19.8	..
Turkey	400.3	184.9	215.4
U.K.	652.3	508.0	144.3
U.S.	2,597.0	2,483.0	113.9
Uzbekistan	2.6	0.5	2.1

Note: Caution should be exercised when interpreting the data shown here due to data being incomplete and partial. The share of the total publishing industry represented by national publishers' associations (NPA) varies between countries. There are also methodological differences which mean that it is difficult to make comparisons between countries. For all reported countries, the data source is the NPA, except for Canada (Statistics Canada) and Japan (Japan Copyright Office).

(a) indicates 2017 data.

(b) data includes additional sectors beyond the trade sector and educational sector.

.. indicates not available.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2019.

## Legal deposits

F25. Total number of books deposited in a recognized repository, 2018

Country	Repository	Total number of deposits	Share of total (%)		
			Print	Digital	Other formats
Belgium (c)	Royal Library of Belgium	18,541	88.0	12.0	..
Belize	Belize National Library Service and Information System	42	..	..	..
Brazil	National Library of Brazil (Fundação Biblioteca Nacional)	21,668	..	..	..
Canada (a)	Library and Archives Canada	14,716	..	..	..
Chile	Biblioteca Nacional de Chile	7,025	..	..	..
China, Hong Kong SAR	Leisure and Cultural Services Department	12,880	..	..	..
Colombia	Dirección Nacional de Derecho de Autor, Biblioteca Nacional de Colombia	25,019	40.9	59.1	..
Costa Rica	Sistema Nacional de Bibliotecas	2,158	62.7	37.3	..
Croatia (d)	Croatian National Bibliography	7,875	86.9	0.0	13.1
Cuba	Biblioteca Nacional de Cuba José Martí	1,679	96.1	3.9	..
Cyprus	The Cyprus Library	30	..	..	..
Czech Republic	National Library of the Czech Republic	16,676	..	..	..
Estonia	National Library of Estonia	4,785	69.2	30.8	..
Finland	National Library of Finland	25,418	40.8	59.0	0.2
France	Bibliothèque nationale de France	82,313	..	..	..
Ghana	George Padmore Research Library on African Affairs	1,411	99.9	0.1	..
Greece	National Library of Greece	16,467	98.1	1.7	0.1
Hungary	National Széchényi Library	17,250	..	..	..
Ireland	National Library of Ireland	1,602	..	..	..
Italy	National Library in Rome	60,058	..	..	..
Kenya (a)	Kenya National Library	2,105	..	..	..
Lithuania	Martynas Mažvydas National Library of Lithuania	4,838	..	..	..
Maldives	National Library	62	..	..	..
Malta	Malta Libraries, National Bibliographic Office	510	..	..	..
Mauritius	National Library of Mauritius	2,268	..	..	..
Nepal (b)	Nepal National Library	3,612	..	..	..
New Zealand (a)	National Library of New Zealand	12,158	66.5	33.4	0.1
Panama	Biblioteca Nacional "Ernesto J. Castillero R."	491	..	..	..
Poland	National Library of Poland	55,964	64.9	35.1	..
Portugal	Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal	17,315	..	..	..
Republic of Korea	National Library of Korea	90,620	76.0	24.0	..
Serbia	Intellectual Property Office	11,628	99.3	0.7	..
Slovakia	Slovak National Library	6,043	..	..	..
Slovenia	National and University Library	7,375	90.2	9.8	..
Spain	Biblioteca Nacional de España	67,884	..	..	..
Sweden	National Library of Sweden	20,140	..	..	..
Thailand	National Library of Thailand	9,153	91.4	8.6	..
Turkey	National Library of Turkey	71,074	..	..	..
U.K. (a)	The British Library	210,628	38.2	61.8	..
Viet Nam	National Library of Viet Nam	22,720	99.8	0.2	..

(a) data reported for the national fiscal year 2017/2018.

(b) voluntary deposit system where the majority of publishers make deposits.

(c) digital deposits are collected on a voluntary basis.

(d) other category includes e-books in other formats.

.. indicates not available.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2019.