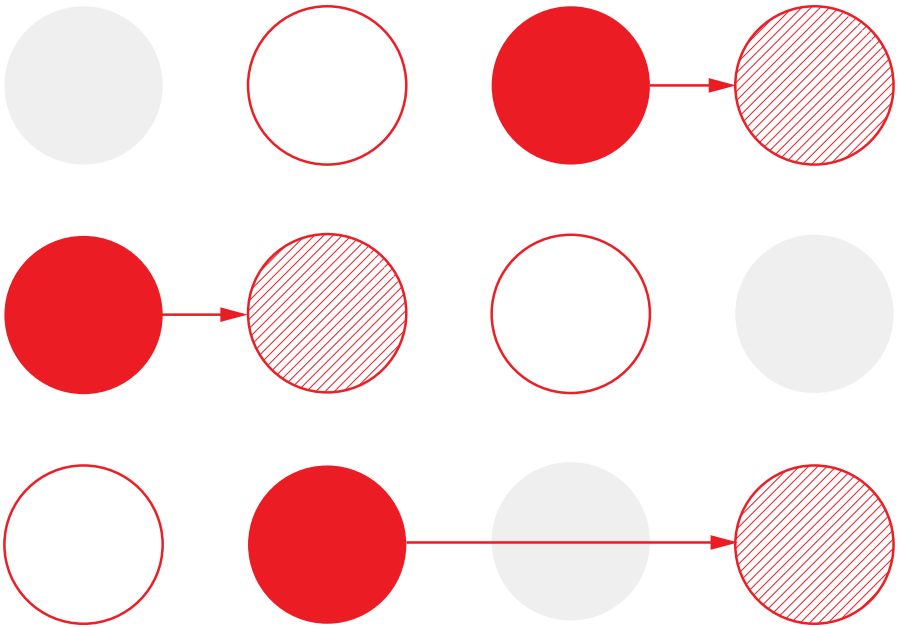


WIPO IP Facts and Figures 2019





WIPO IP Facts and Figures 2019



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Introduction

IP Facts and Figures 2019 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 2019*.

IP Facts and Figures serves as a quick reference guide covering four types of industrial property: patents, utility models, trademarks and industrial designs. It focuses primarily on application data, which is the most often used measure of IP activity. Trademark application data refer to class counts – the number of classes specified in applications. This affords a better comparison of international trademark filing activity across IP offices, as applications in some jurisdictions may specify multiple classes of goods and services, while others require a separate application for each class. Similarly, industrial design data refer to design counts, that is, the number of designs contained in applications.

Unless otherwise stated, all data refer to activity in calendar year 2018 and growth means annual growth, that is, the change from 2017 to 2018.

Please note that, due to the continual updating of statistics, data provided in this publication may differ from previously published figures and from data available on WIPO's web pages. For more in-depth analysis of WIPO and/or national office IP statistics, please visit the following Internet pages:

IP statistics: www.wipo.int/ipstats

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

Contact information:

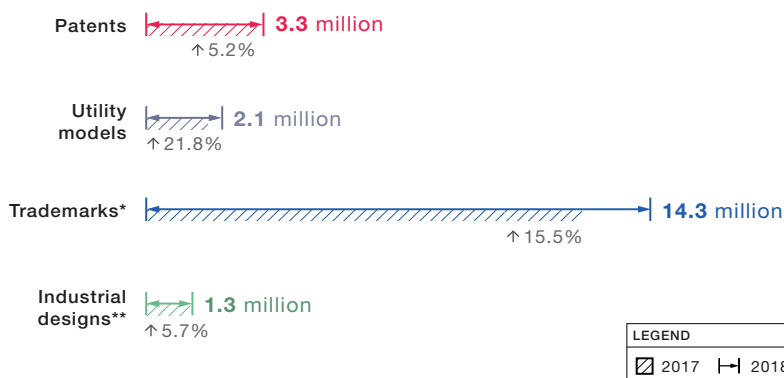
Economics and Statistics Division

e-mail: ipstats.mail@wipo.int

Global intellectual property applications and active IP rights

Worldwide filings for patents, trademarks and industrial designs reached record heights in 2018

1. Total applications worldwide



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

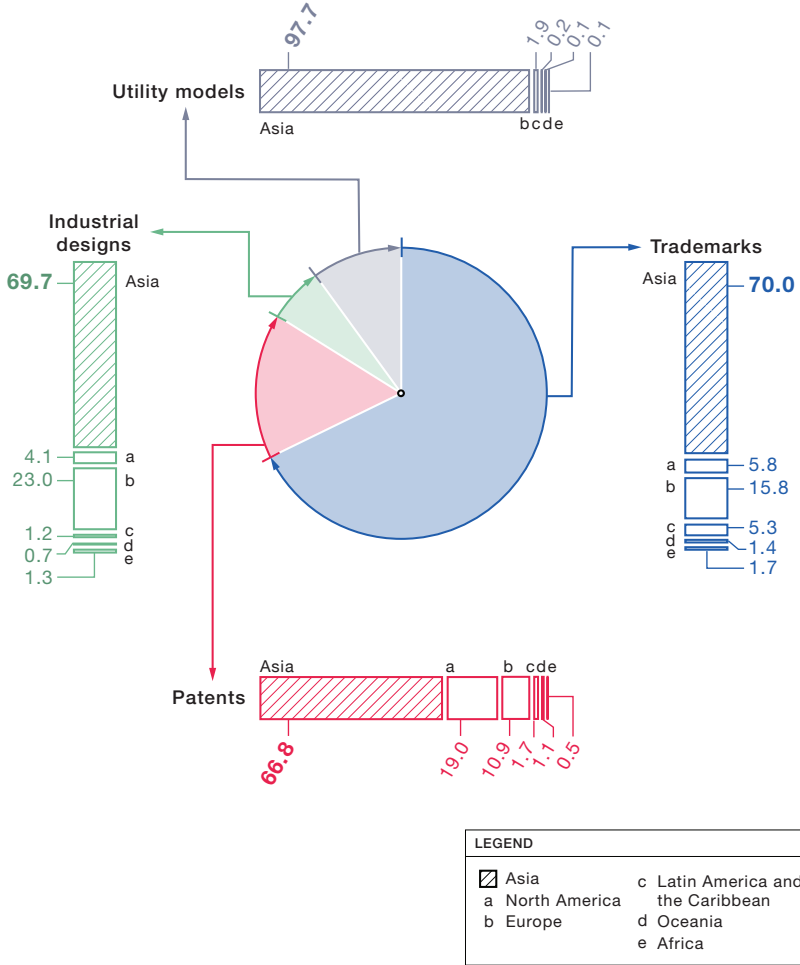
** refers to design count – the total number of designs contained in industrial design applications.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2019.

Innovators around the world filed 3.3 million patent applications in 2018, up 5.2% for a ninth straight yearly increase. Trademark filing activity amounted to 14.3 million, up 15.5% and representing a fourth consecutive year of double-digit growth. Worldwide industrial design filing activity reached 1.3 million, while applications for utility models exceeded 2 million for the first time.

Asia is the hub of global IP filing activity

2. Percentage shares of IP filing activity by region



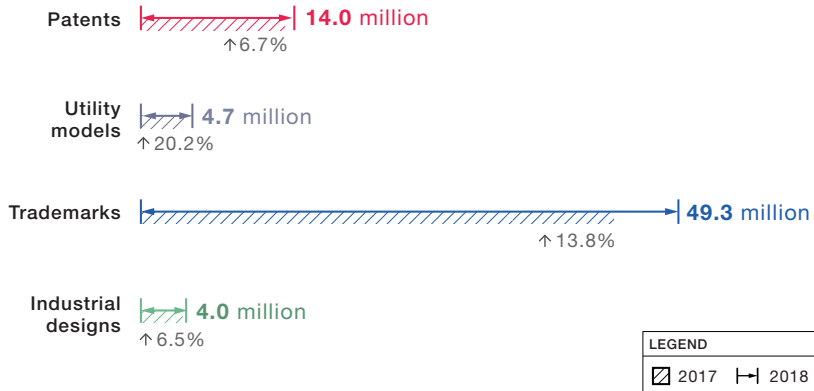
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2019.

Asia continues to outpace other regions in filing activity for patents, utility models, trademarks and industrial designs, and accounts for 66.8% of all global patent applications worldwide. Over the last decade, Asia has seen an increase in its share of all applications filed around the world for these four IP rights.

Note that North American offices do not offer utility model registration and are therefore not included in the bar for that IP right in the chart opposite.

There were approximately 14 million patents in force in 2018

3. IP rights in force



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2019.

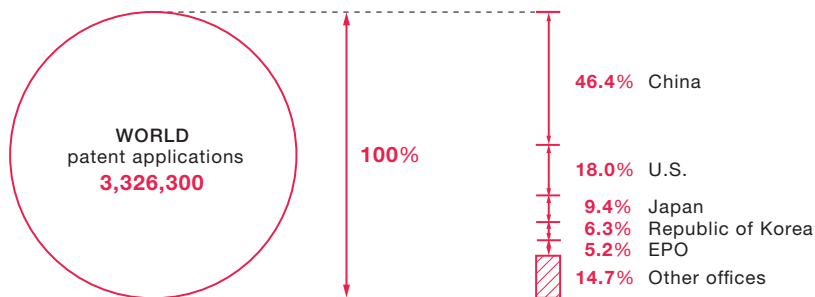
There were around 14 million patents in force worldwide in 2018. The largest numbers in force were recorded in the United States of America (U.S.) (3.1 million), China (2.4 million) and Japan (2.1 million).

Of the 49.3 million trademark registrations active worldwide, the greatest number in force were in China (19.6 million), followed by the U.S. (2.4 million), India (1.9 million) and Japan (1.9 million). Likewise, the greatest number of industrial design registrations in force were in China, which accounted for 40.4% of the world total. In addition, China accounted for 93% of the total utility models in force.

Patents and utility models

The top five offices accounted for 85.3% of the world total

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



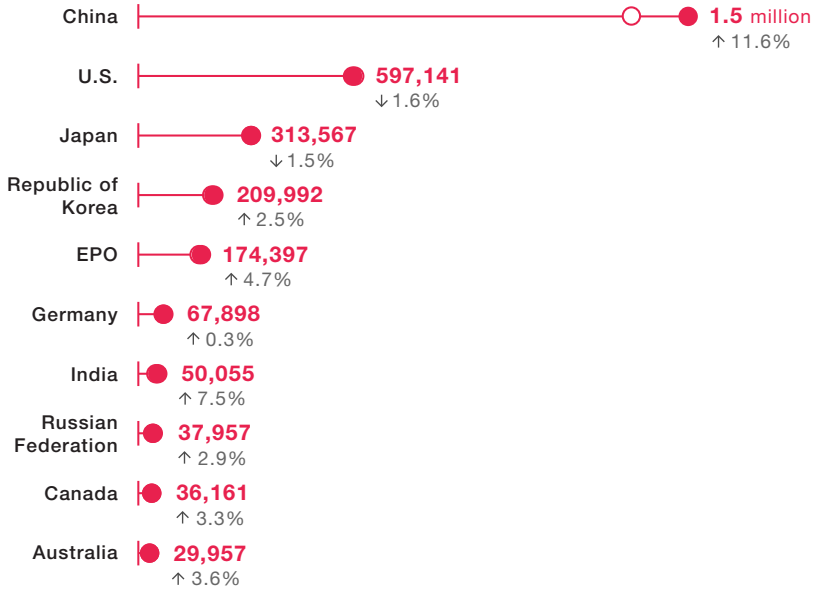
EPO is the European Patent Office.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2019.

Not only did the top five IP offices combined receive 85.3% of the 3.3 million patent applications filed worldwide in 2018, a considerable share (46.4%) was filed in China alone, primarily by Chinese residents. The next largest shares went to the offices of the U.S., Japan, the Republic of Korea and the European Patent Office (EPO).

China received approximately 1.5 million patent applications, which is similar in magnitude to the combined total of the next 10 offices

5. Patent applications for the top 10 offices



LEGEND	
○	2017
●	2018

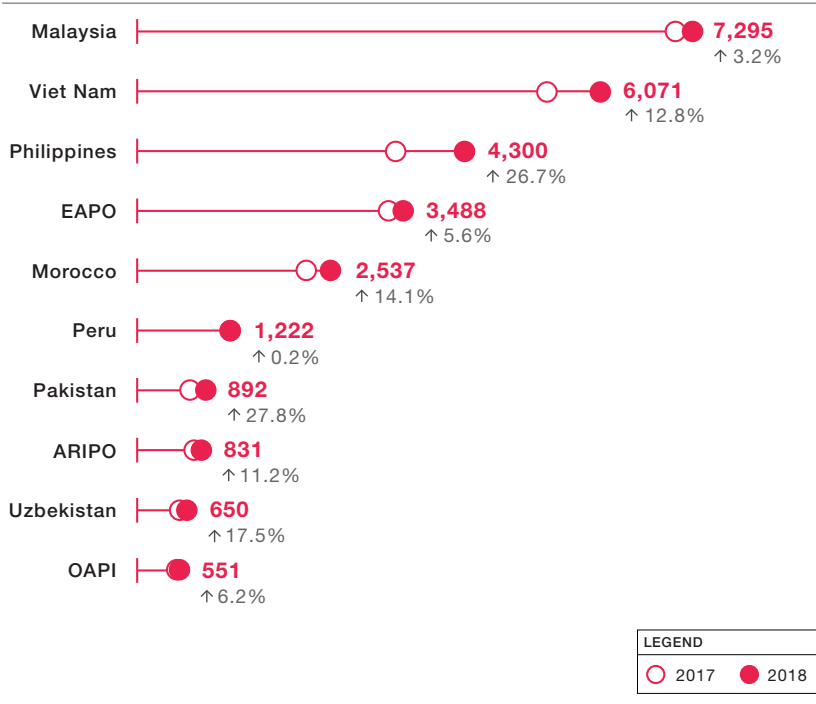
EPO is the European Patent Office.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2019.

In 2018, China’s IP office received 1.54 million patent applications, which is 46.4% of the global total and similar in magnitude to the combined total of the next 10 top-ranked offices added together. China was followed by the offices of the U.S. (597,141), Japan (313,567), the Republic of Korea (209,992) and the EPO (174,397). Among the top 10 offices, those of China (+11.6%), India (+7.5%) and the EPO (+4.7%) saw a strong growth in filings received in 2018.

Among the offices of selected low- and middle-income countries, Pakistan and the Philippines saw a rapid growth in patent applications in 2018

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



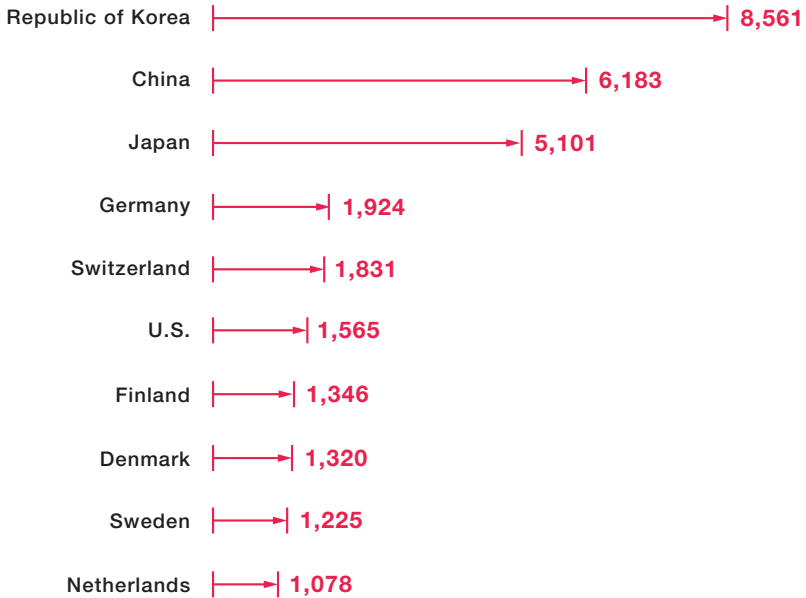
ARIPO is the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization; EAPO is the Eurasian Patent Organization; OAPI is the African Intellectual Property Organization. These regional offices act on behalf of their low- or middle-income member states.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2019.

Applications filed at the offices of Pakistan (+27.8%), the Philippines (+26.7%) and Uzbekistan (+17.5%) recorded particularly rapid growth in 2018. The three regional offices for low- and middle-income countries – the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI), the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization (ARIPO) and the Eurasian Patent Organization (EAPO) – likewise reported strong a growth in applications in 2018. For the numbers of patent applications received by all other IP offices (where available), see the statistical table starting on page 39.

Innovators in the Republic of Korea continue to file the highest number of patents per unit of GDP (USD 100 billion)

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



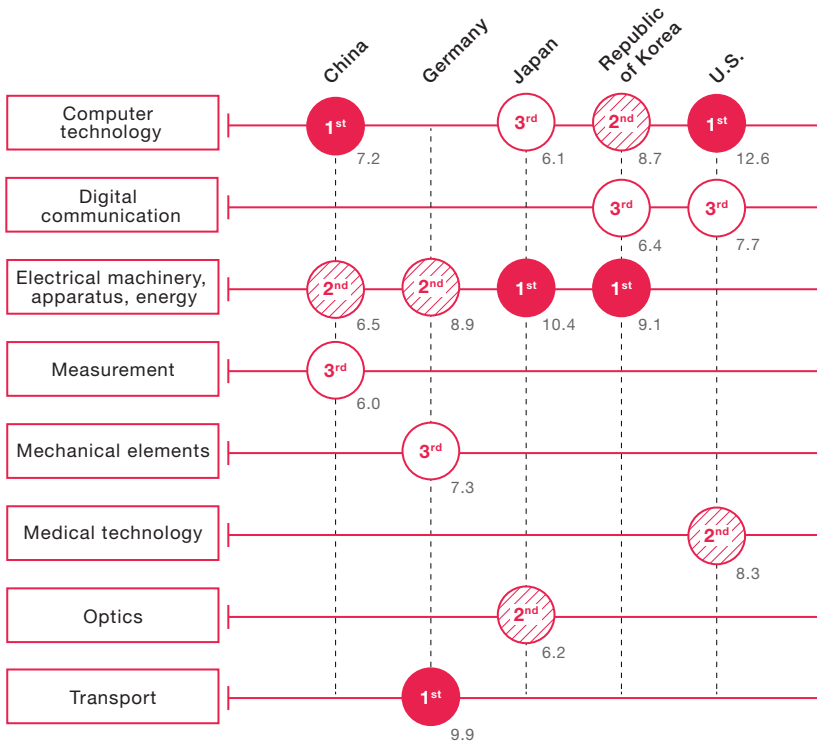
Sources: WIPO Statistics Database and World Bank, August 2019.

Differences in patent activity reflect both the size of each economy and its level of development. However, by weighing the number of applications per country relative to its GDP, it is possible to compare filing activity among countries with economies of very different sizes for an alternative measure.

With 8,561 resident patent applications per unit of USD 100 billion GDP, the Republic of Korea continued to file the greatest number of patent applications according to this measure. China (6,183) had the second highest, followed by Japan (5,101), Germany (1,924) and Switzerland (1,831). In recent years, the gap between the Republic of Korea and China has narrowed considerably due to strong growth in resident applications in China.

Which countries specialize in which technologies?

8. The top three technology fields for each of the top five origins, 2015–2017



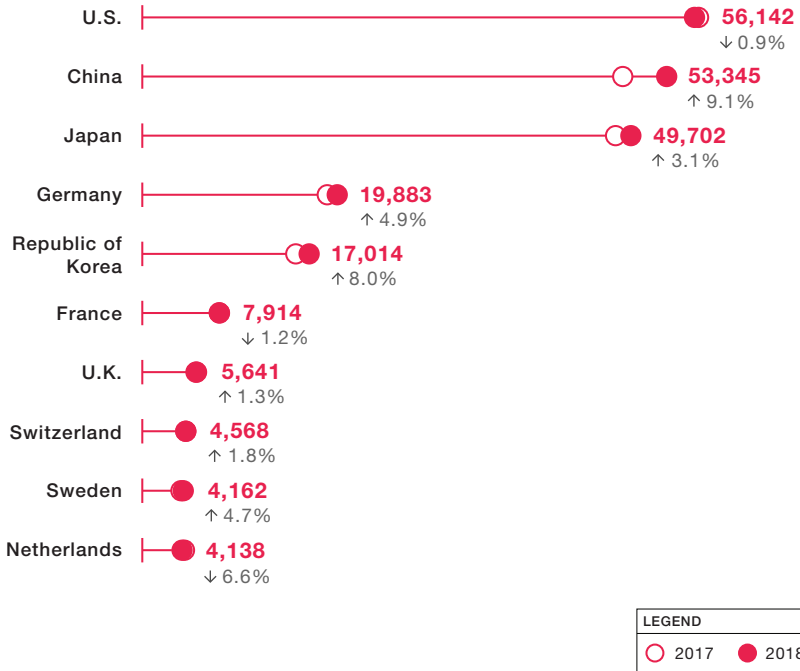
Numbers in gray show percentage share.

Sources: WIPO Statistics Database and EPO PATSTAT database, August 2019.

Analyzing patents by technology shows each country's areas of strength or specialization. For example, applicants from China and the U.S. filed most heavily in computer technology, those from Japan and the Republic of Korea in electrical machinery, and those from Germany in transport.

U.S.-based inventors filed the greatest number of PCT patent applications in 2018

9. PCT international applications for the top 10 origins



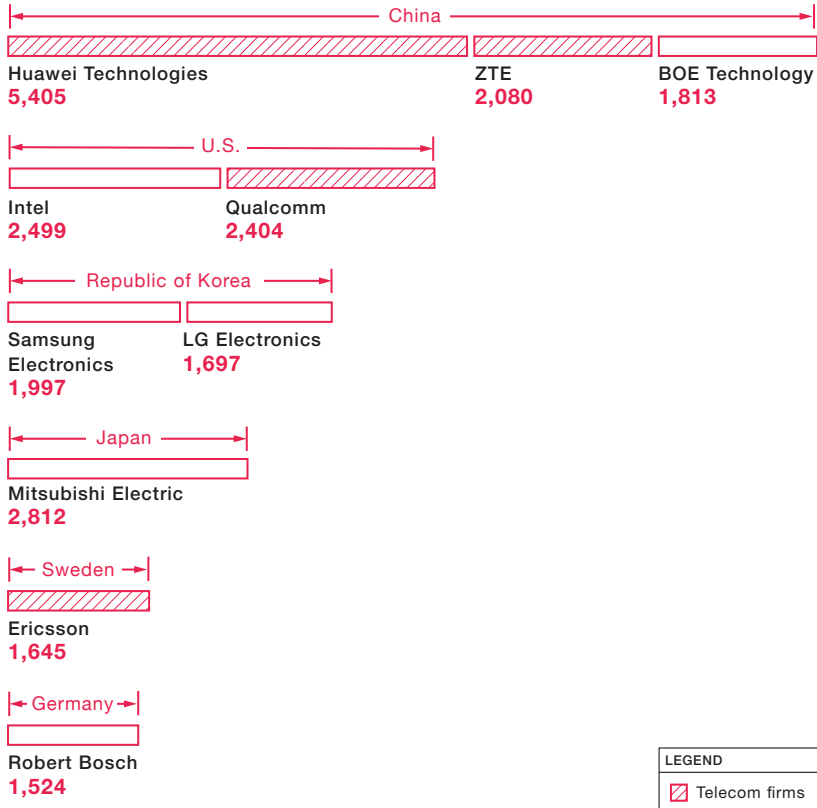
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2019.

The Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) System simplifies the process of multiple national patent filings by reducing the requirement to file a separate application in each jurisdiction where protection is sought.

WIPO's PCT System passed the record-breaking quarter-million (253,000) filing mark in 2018, up 3.9% on 2017. U.S.-based inventors (56,142) filed the greatest number of PCT patent applications in 2018, followed by applicants from China (53,345) and Japan (49,702).

Huawei Technologies, with a record number of published PCT applications, was the top filer in 2018

10. Top 10 PCT applicants

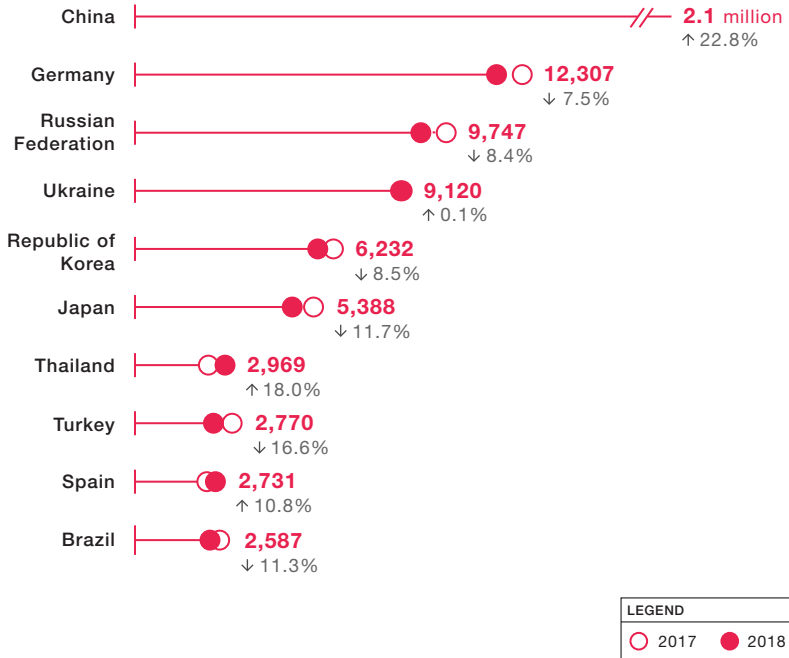


Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2019.

China-based telecoms giant Huawei Technologies, with a record 5,405 published PCT applications, was the top corporate filer in 2018. It was followed by Mitsubishi Electric Corp. of Japan (2,812), Intel Corp. of the U.S. (2,499), Qualcomm Inc. of the U.S. (2,404) and ZTE Corp. of China (2,080). ZTE Corp., which was the top applicant in 2016, saw a 29.8% drop in published PCT filings in 2018, a second straight year of decline. The top 10 applicant list comprises six companies from Asia, two from Europe and two from the U.S.

The IP office of China received almost 2.1 million utility model applications

11. Utility model applications for the top 10 offices



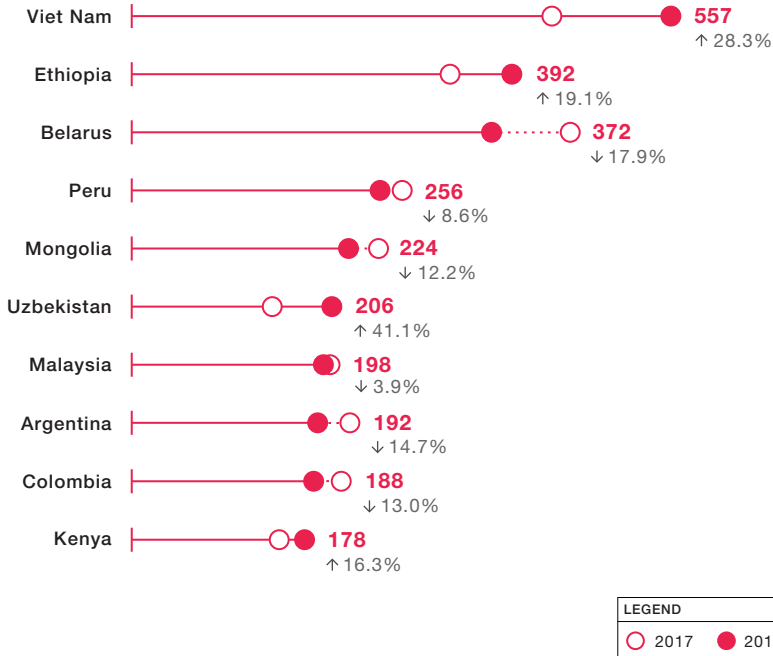
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2019.

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

Of the almost 2.15 million applications filed globally in 2018, the IP office of China received around 2.07 million – 96.6% of the world total – followed by the IP offices of Germany (12,307), the Russian Federation (9,747), Ukraine (9,120) and the Republic of Korea (6,232).

Utility model filings grew markedly in the middle-income countries of Uzbekistan and Viet Nam

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



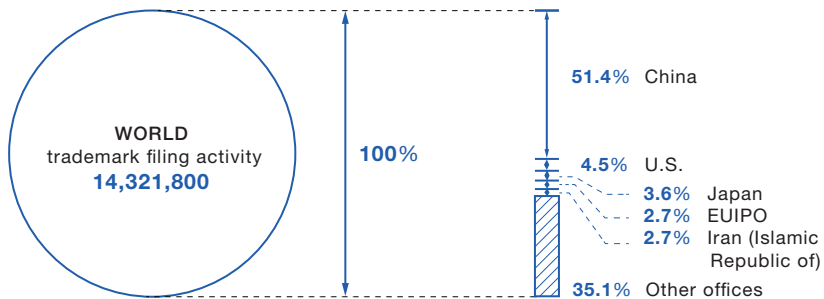
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2019.

The chart above shows the number of utility model applications received by the IP offices of selected low- and middle-income countries in 2018. Applications filed in Uzbekistan (41.1%) and Viet Nam (28.3%) grew strongly. For numbers of utility model applications received by all other IP offices (where available), see the statistical table starting on page 39.

Trademarks

Just five offices accounted for almost 65% of all trademark filing activity worldwide

13. Percentage shares of total trademark filing activity by the top five offices



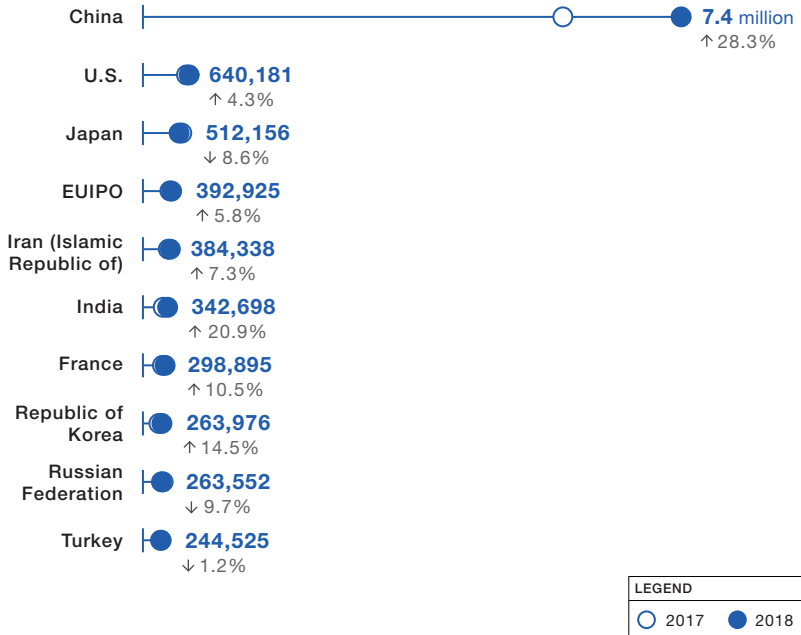
EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2019.

In 2018, almost 65% of all trademark filing activity – as measured in class counts – occurred at the top five offices. Increasing its share of the worldwide total, the office of China (51.4%) now accounts for more than half of all global trademark filing activity, primarily from Chinese residents. The other four offices among the top five each accounted for between about 3% and 5% of the total.

China's office continues to record the highest trademark filing activity

14. Application class counts for the top 10 offices



EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office.

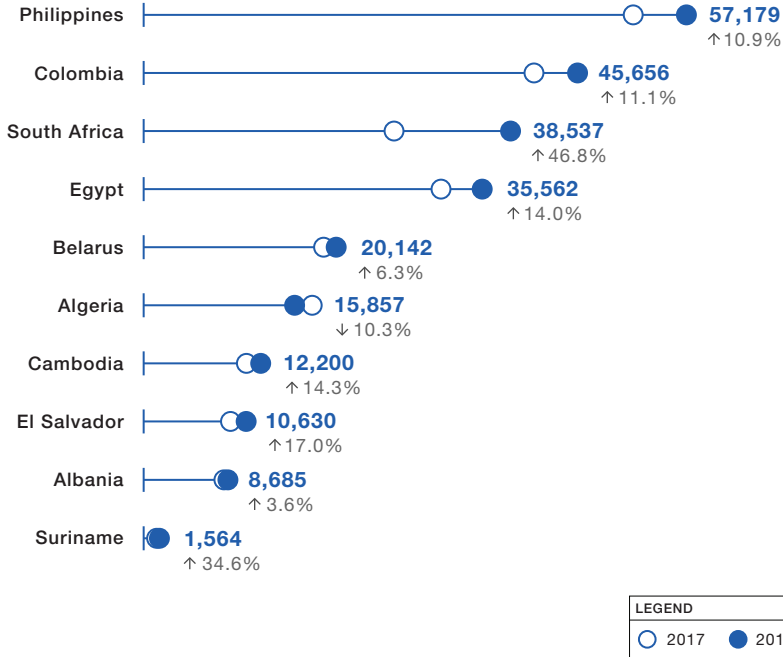
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2019.

The office of China's class count of almost 7.4 million ranked first followed by a count of 640,181 at the office of the U.S. These have been the top two offices since the early 2000s, but from 2007 onwards China's class count has grown from almost twice that of the U.S. to over 11 times as many. These two offices were followed by those of Japan (512,156), the European Union Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO) (392,925) and the Islamic Republic of Iran (384,338).

Among the top 10 offices, China (+28.3%), India (+20.9%) and the Republic of Korea (+14.5%) recorded very high growth compared to 2017. In contrast, the offices of Japan, the Russian Federation and Turkey each saw a decline in filing activity.

Among middle-income countries, the Philippines and Colombia recorded high trademark filing activity

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



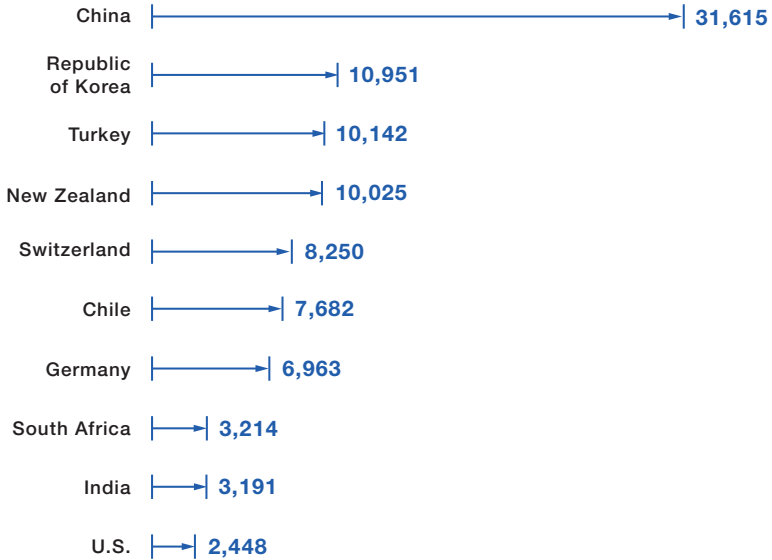
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2019.

The Philippines (57,179) and Colombia (45,656) had higher trademark filing activity – as measured in class counts – than many other middle-income countries.

The chart above shows the total number of classes specified in trademark applications received by the IP offices of a selection of middle-income countries in 2018. For trademark application class counts for all other IP offices (where available), see the statistical table starting on page 39.

China, New Zealand, the Republic of Korea and Turkey all performed strongly on application class count per unit of GDP (USD 100 billion)

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

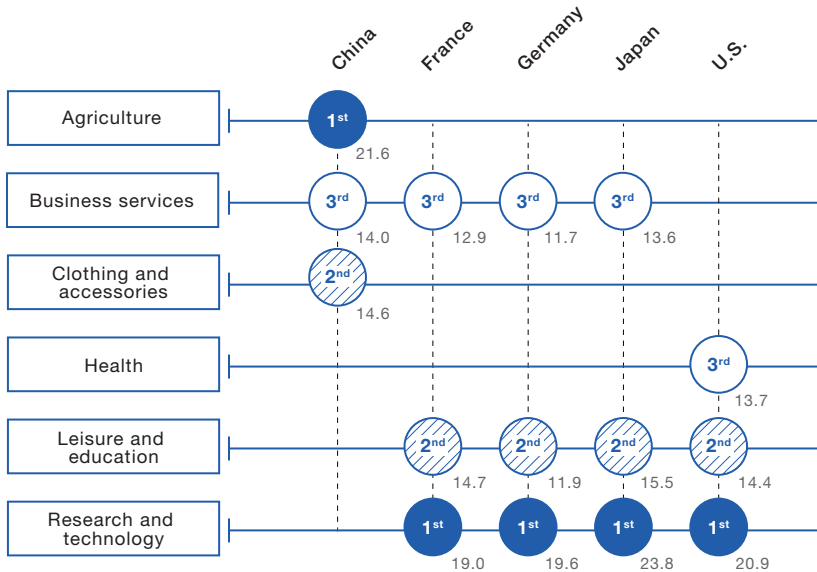


Sources: WIPO Statistics Database and World Bank, August 2019.

Calculating application class count per unit of GDP allows us to compare trademark filing activity in countries with different filing systems (single-class versus multi-class) and economies of very different sizes. On this measure, smaller countries such as Chile, South Africa and Switzerland rank higher than some large countries with higher class counts in absolute terms, for example India and the U.S.

What were the top industries for trademark filing by applicants from different countries?

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



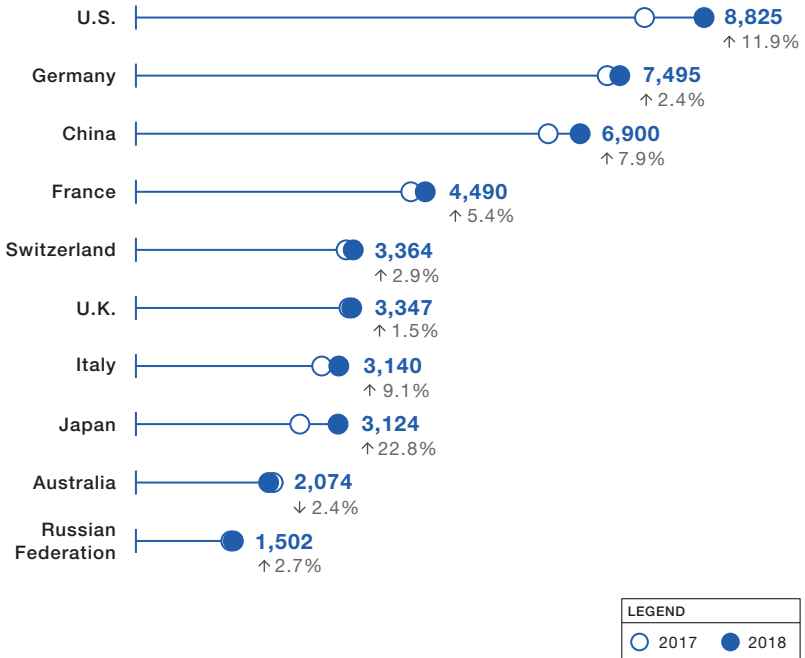
Numbers in gray show percentage share.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2019.

Using the Nice Classification, trademark applications can be attributed to 10 industry sectors. The chart above shows the top three industry sectors for each of the five origins with the highest trademark filing activity in 2018. Research and technology, and leisure and education feature as the two sectors to attract the highest volumes of trademark applications originating from France, Germany, Japan and the U.S. Agriculture and clothing and accessories were among the top three sectors for applicants from China, and health was a top sector for applicants based in the U.S.

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

18. Madrid international applications for the top 10 origins



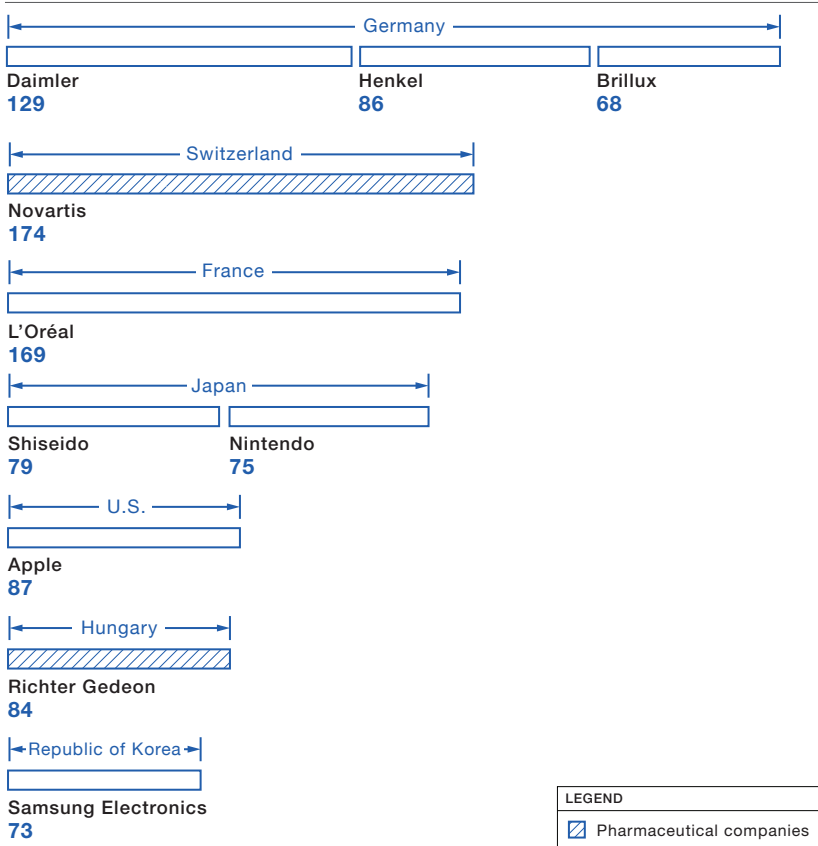
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2019.

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

Around 61,200 Madrid international applications were filed in 2018, once again setting a record for the number of applications filed. The resulting 6.4% increase represents a ninth year of uninterrupted expansion. Strong growth in Madrid applications from Japan (+22.8%), the U.S. (+11.9%) and China (+7.9%) drove this increase. The highest numbers of international applications were filed by applicants domiciled in the U.S. (8,825) and Germany (7,495), followed by those in China (6,900) and France (4,490).

Pharmaceutical company Novartis of Switzerland heads the list of top Madrid applicants in 2018

19. Top 10 Madrid applicants



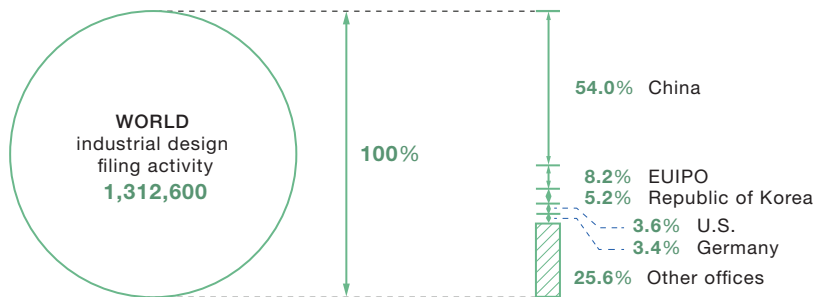
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2019.

Pharmaceutical company Novartis AG of Switzerland with 174 applications headed the list of top filers, followed by French personal care and cosmetics company L'Oréal (169), automotive company Daimler AG of Germany (129), technology company Apple Inc. of the U.S. (87) and consumer goods company Henkel AG of Germany (86). Novartis filed 78 more applications in 2018 than in 2017, taking it from fifth position to the top spot. Ranked third, Daimler moved up 33 places from 36th in 2017 and Henkel jumped from 30th spot to rank fifth.

Industrial designs

The top five offices accounted for almost three-quarters of all industrial design filing activity worldwide

20. Percentage shares of total design filing activity by the top five offices



EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2019.

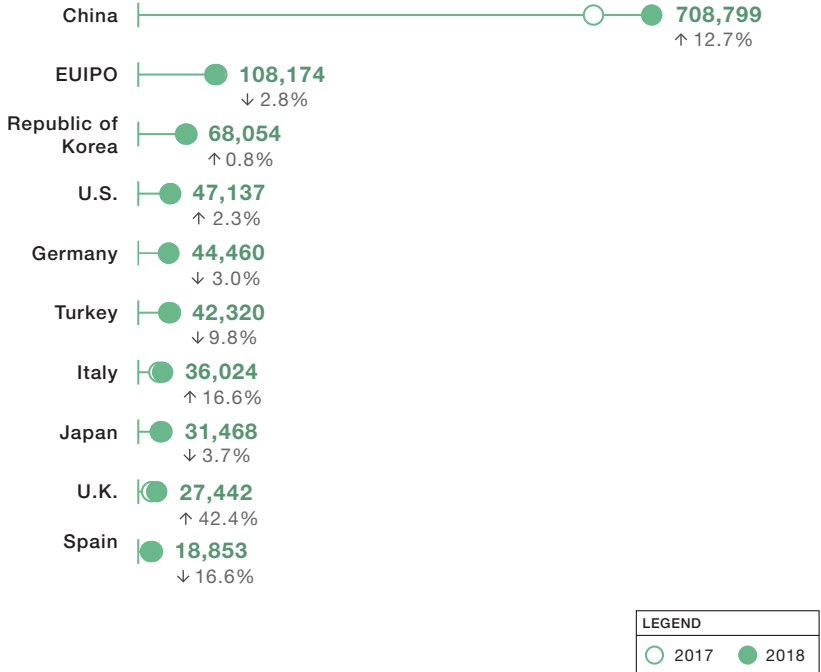
WIPO uses the application design count to measure filing activity for industrial designs; in other words, it does not just count the number of applications, but counts the number of designs in applications. Design count is a better way of comparing filing activity across IP offices, because at some offices users can register multiple designs through a single application.

In 2018, about 1.02 million industrial design applications were filed worldwide. These applications contained a total of 1.3 million designs.

About 86% of global industrial design filing activity – as measured in design counts – took place in the top 10 offices in 2018, with the office of China alone receiving 54% the world total. The EUIPO (8.2%) and the Republic of Korea (5.2%) received the second and third largest shares of total filing activity, respectively.

China received far more application design counts than any other office

21. Application design counts for the top 10 offices



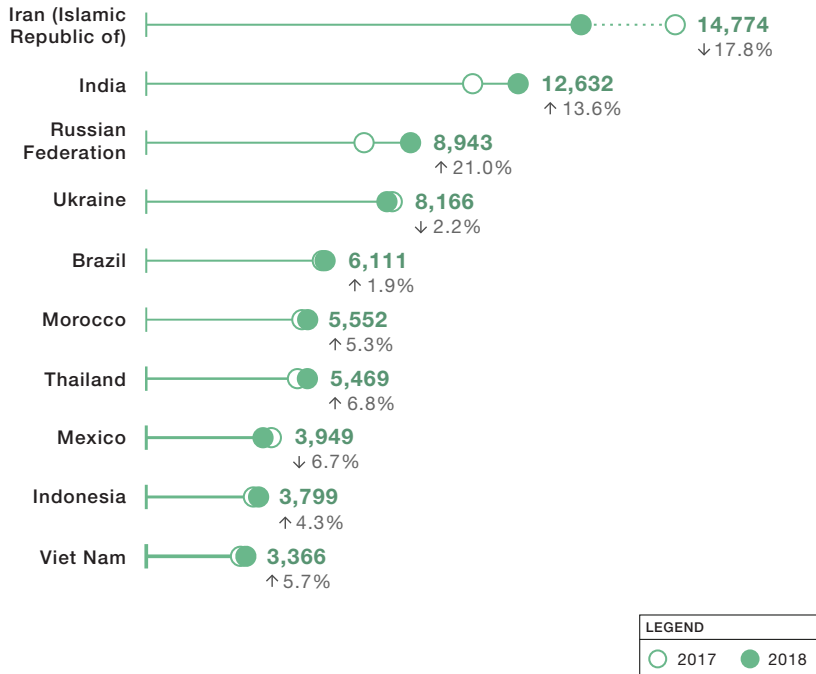
EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2019.

Among the top 10 offices, the United Kingdom (U.K.) (+42.4%), Italy (+16.6%) and China (+12.7%) all recorded strong annual growth in the number of designs in applications received in 2018, whereas Spain (-16.6%) and Turkey (-9.8%) saw the sharpest one-year declines.

Among the offices of middle-income countries, filing activity was particularly high in the Islamic Republic of Iran and India

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



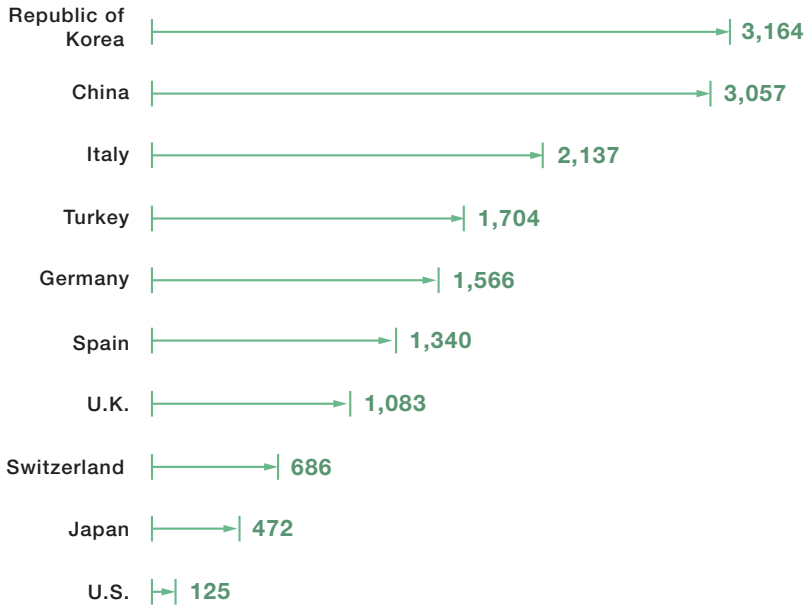
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2019.

With nearly 15,000 designs in applications received, the IP office of the Islamic Republic of Iran had considerably higher filing activity than had offices of most other middle-income countries in 2018. India (12,632 designs), the Russian Federation (8,943), Ukraine (8,166), Brazil (6,111) and Morocco (5,552) also ranked among the top 20 offices in the world in terms of design filing activity.

The chart above shows the total numbers of designs contained in applications filed at the IP offices of selected middle-income countries in 2018. For application design counts for all other IP offices (where available), see the statistical table starting on page 39.

The Republic of Korea continues to lead the world in the number of designs in applications per unit of GDP (USD 100 billion)

23. Resident application design count relative to GDP for the top 10 origins

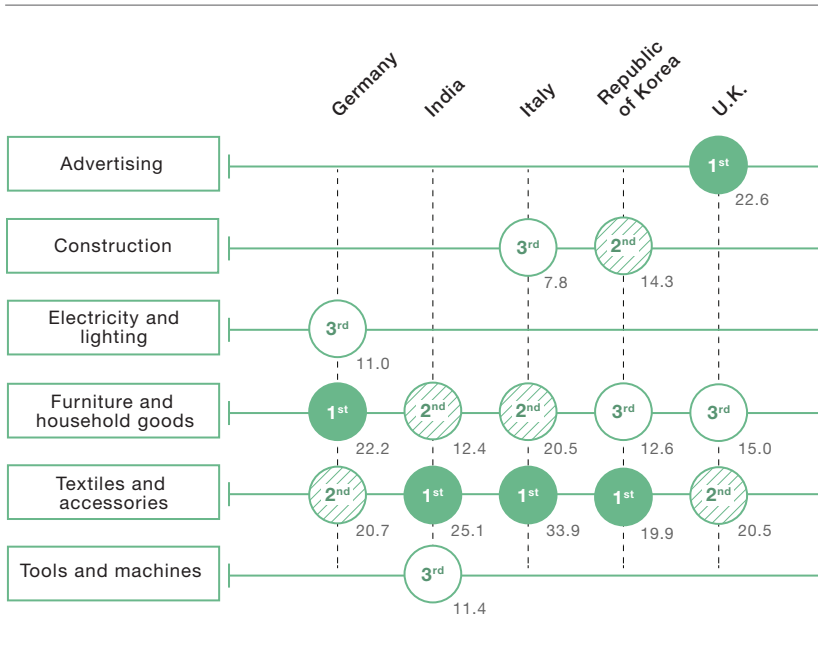


Sources: WIPO Statistics Database and World Bank, August 2019.

Calculating design counts per unit of GDP enables a comparison to be made between the industrial design filing activity of residents of countries whose filing systems are different (single-design versus multi-design) and whose economies are of different sizes. On this measure, the Republic of Korea performed strongly. It had the highest resident design count per unit of GDP in 2018, followed by China, Italy, Turkey and Germany.

Which industries led design filing by applicants from different countries?

24. The top three industry sectors for each of the selected origins



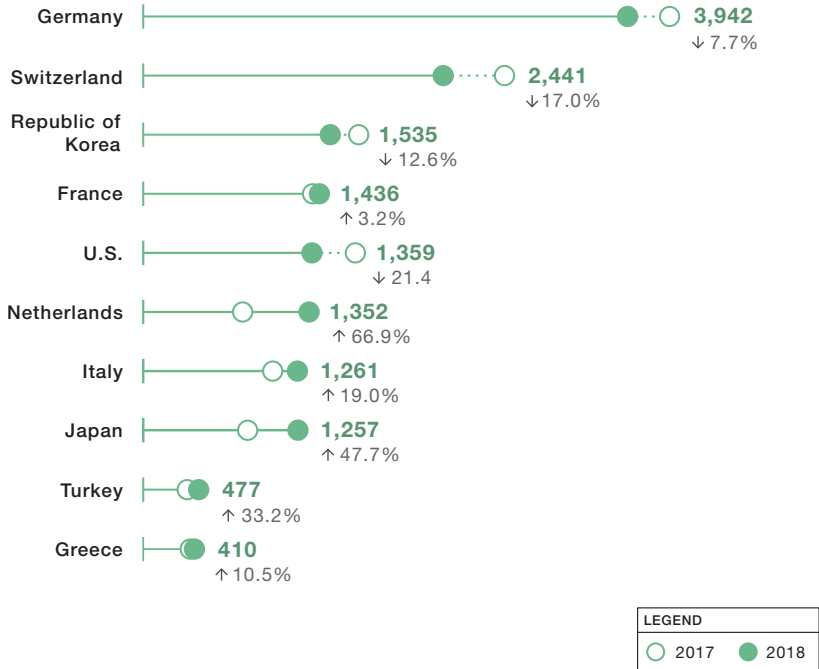
Numbers in gray show percentage share.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2019.

Grouping the 32 Locarno classes into 12 industry sectors allows us to analyze the areas of strength or specialization of different countries. Both the furniture and household goods sector and the textiles and accessories sector featured among the top three sectors for designs counts for all five of the selected origins. Construction was one of the top three sectors for applicants located in Italy and the Republic of Korea, whereas advertising ranked among the top three for those in the U.K., electricity and lighting for applicants based in Germany, and tools and machines for those in India.

Germany, Switzerland and the Republic of Korea remain the three largest users of the Hague System

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



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2019.

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

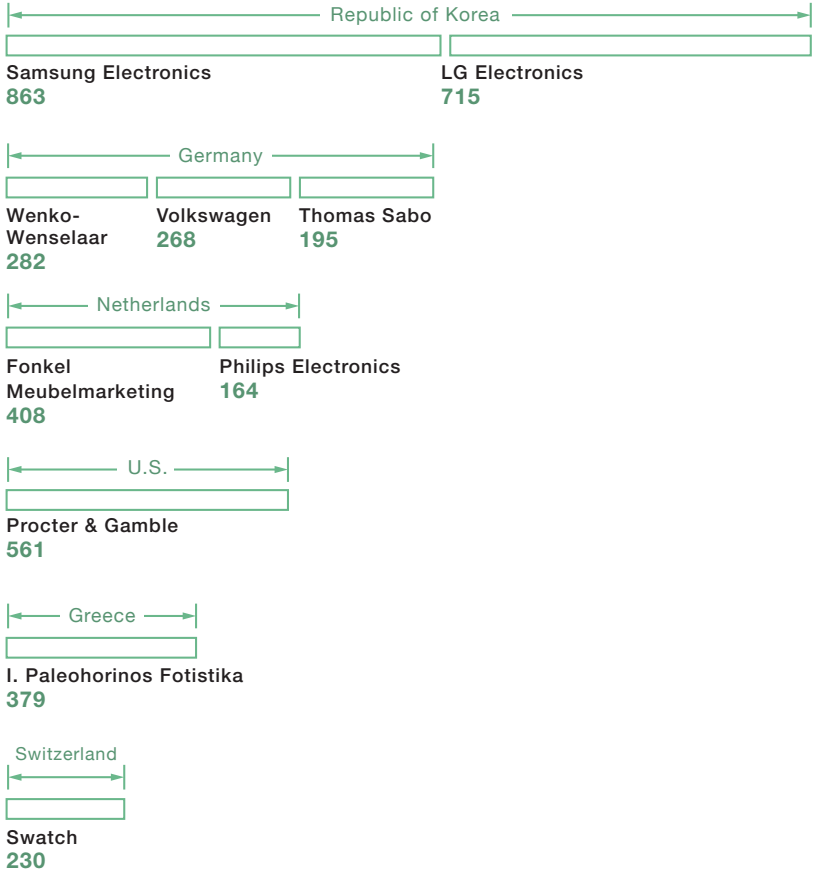
In 2018, the Hague System received 5,443 international applications, up 3.6% on 2017. However, these applications contained 19,387 designs, representing a drop of 1.8% and ending 11 years of uninterrupted growth.

Applicants based in Germany remained the largest users of the Hague System, with 3,942 designs in applications. They were followed by those residing in Switzerland (2,441 designs), the Republic of Korea (1,535), France (1,436) and the U.S. (1,359). Combined, these five origins accounted for around 55% of the total.

Of the top 10 origins, the Netherlands (+66.9%) was the one to experience the fastest growth in 2018. It was followed by Japan (+47.7%), Turkey (+33.2%) and Italy (+19%). In contrast, the U.S. (-21.4%), Switzerland (-17%), the Republic of Korea (-12.6%) and Germany (-7.7%) each saw a decline.

Two electronics giants from the Republic of Korea lead the top applicants list

26. Top 10 Hague applicants



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2019.

For a second consecutive year, Samsung Electronics of the Republic of Korea, with 863 designs in published registrations, headed the list of top applicants. It was followed by another applicant from the Republic of Korea, LG Electronics (715 designs), Procter & Gamble of the U.S. (561), the Netherlands' Fonkel Meubelmarketing (408) and I. Paleohorinos Fotistika of Greece (379). Of the

top 10 applicants, Philips Electronics of the Netherlands saw the largest improvement in its ranking. It had 78 more designs in published registrations in 2018; as a result, it moved from 28th position in 2017 up to 10th place in 2018.

The top 10 applicants represent a diverse set of industries that includes automobiles, decorative lighting, electronics, furnishing, household/consumer goods, software and computer services, and watches and jewelry.

Additional information

Statistical tables

Applications by office, 2018

IP office ^a	Applications			
	Patent	Utility model	Trademark class count ^b	Industrial design count ^c
African Intellectual Property Organization	551	..	14,062	794
African Regional Intellectual Property Organization	831	42	653	111
Albania	18	2	8,685	..
Algeria	673	..	15,857	1,418
Andorra	11	..	3,298	..
Angola	..	..	4,134	..
Antigua and Barbuda	10	..	..	..
Argentina	3,667	192	71,712	1,607
Armenia	105	36	10,705	498
Australia	29,957	2,257	147,446	8,029
Austria	2,207	537	25,394	..
Azerbaijan	171	42	13,059	589
Bahrain	230	..	12,500	84
Bangladesh	368	..	12,080	2,014
Belarus	547	372	20,142	448
Belgium ^d	1,110	..	..	..
Belize	24	1	..	215
Benelux Office for Intellectual Property	..	..	65,163	1,248
Bosnia and Herzegovina	96	..	10,321	869
Botswana	3	12	3,172	..
Brazil	24,857	2,587	204,419	6,111
Brunei Darussalam	121	..	4,243	89
Bulgaria	198	..	17,929	545
Cabo Verde	3	..	344	38
Cambodia	159	13	12,200	..
Canada	36,161	..	187,642	6,818
Chile	3,100	139	47,414	602
China	1,542,002	2,072,311	7,365,522	708,799
China, Hong Kong SAR	15,986	791	84,585	4,435
China, Macao SAR	55	28	16,466	208
Colombia	2,223	188	45,656	638
Costa Rica	498	20	13,563	70
Croatia	136	70	7,720	826
Cuba	155	3	7,129	21
Curaçao	..	..	2,110	..
Cyprus	4	..	4,089	86
Czech Republic	732	1,247	24,796	718

IP office ^a	Applications			
	Patent	Utility model	Trademark class count ^b	Industrial design count ^c
Denmark	1,501	92	10,979	452
Dominica	4	..	178	..
Dominican Republic	228	21	14,122	31
Ecuador	405	46	17,969	353
Egypt	2,255	..	35,562	2,812
El Salvador	139	4	10,630	46
Estonia	30	31	6,158	142
Ethiopia	62	392	1,027	..
Eurasian Patent Organization	3,488	..	..	..
European Patent Office	174,397	..	..	..
European Union Intellectual Property Office	..	..	392,925	108,174
Finland	1,487	400	9,429	262
France	16,222	608	298,895	12,495
Gambia	..	2	2,065	..
Georgia	260	55	10,615	633
Germany	67,898	12,307	219,855	44,460
Ghana	52	2	5,348	888
Greece	579	22	..	1,023
Grenada	..	..	436	..
Guatemala	234	13	12,321	258
Guyana	20	..	826	9
Honduras	156	4	7,228	29
Hungary	443	226	12,132	689
Iceland	66	..	10,141	..
India	50,055	..	342,698	12,632
Indonesia	9,754	1,545	87,923	3,799
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	12,823	..	384,338	14,774
Iraq	730	..	11,832	89
Ireland	108	533	8,600	555
Israel	7,363	..	21,198	1,688
Italy	9,821	1,966	96,751	36,024
Jamaica	79	..	10,659	121
Japan	313,567	5,388	512,156	31,468
Jordan	133	..	7,475	49
Kazakhstan	982	896	16,900	253
Kenya	286	178	..	177
Kuwait	257	..	10,738	..
Kyrgyzstan	..	..	8,297	..
Lao People's Democratic Republic	59	7	5,258	..
Latvia	110	..	9,157	193
Lesotho	..	..	2,204	..
Liechtenstein ^e	..	..	8,479	973
Lithuania	105	..	7,952	531
Luxembourg ^d	395	..	..	..
Madagascar	46	..	5,923	300

IP office ^a	Applications			
	Patent	Utility model	Trademark class count ^b	Industrial design count ^c
Malaysia	7,295	198	43,656	1,845
Mauritius	29	..	5,227	99
Mexico	16,424	821	155,823	3,949
Monaco	15	..	9,341	927
Mongolia	161	224	14,285	1,109
Montenegro	3	..	8,871	738
Morocco	2,537	..	28,894	5,552
Mozambique	47	28	5,128	69
Namibia	36	..	5,435	..
Netherlands (d)	2,505	..	..	..
New Zealand	6,238	..	50,325	1,581
Nigeria	338	..	11,115	1,172
North Macedonia	..	..	..	846
Norway	1,674	..	45,288	4,201
Pakistan	892	..	37,981	588
Panama	497	5	12,073	68
Paraguay	350	..	17,459	221
Patent Office of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf	2,220	..	..	..
Peru	1,222	256	36,579	381
Philippines	4,300	2,347	57,179	1,589
Poland	4,322	1,022	38,905	..
Portugal	690	99	34,820	1,350
Republic of Korea	209,992	6,232	263,976	68,054
Republic of Moldova	113	122	11,915	980
Romania	1,147	60	24,638	747
Russian Federation	37,957	9,747	263,552	8,943
Rwanda	7	6	2,876	68
Saint Kitts and Nevis	4	..	474	..
Saint Lucia	2	..	385	..
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	4	..	466	..
Samoa	1	1	405	44
San Marino	695	..	..	21
Sao Tome and Principe	408	10	1,760	105
Saudi Arabia	3,399	..	31,892	917
Serbia	174	70	16,521	1,100
Seychelles	17	..	757	..
Sierra Leone	..	..	2,487	..
Singapore	11,845	..	52,895	4,047
Slovakia	231	388	13,398	330
Slovenia	278	..	8,242	532
South Africa	6,915	..	38,537	1,943
Spain	1,674	2,731	82,836	18,853
Sri Lanka	603	..	11,483	288
Sudan	380	..	5,345	161

IP office ^a	Applications			
	Patent	Utility model	Trademark class count ^b	Industrial design count ^c
Suriname	..	..	1,564	..
Sweden	2,280	..	21,029	579
Switzerland	1,615	..	96,076	11,640
Syrian Arab Republic	148	401	13,616	447
Thailand	8,149	2,969	78,281	5,469
Tonga	..	..	547	..
Trinidad and Tobago	139	1	2,508	174
Tunisia	451	..	..	1,328
Turkey	7,466	2,770	244,525	42,320
Uganda	6	..	1,506	29
Ukraine	3,968	9,120	76,518	8,166
United Arab Emirates	1,783	11	18,450	..
United Kingdom	20,941	..	198,125	27,442
United Republic of Tanzania	25	3	4,127	..
United States of America	597,141	..	640,181	47,137
Uzbekistan	650	206	14,468	333
Viet Nam	6,071	557	94,196	3,366
Yemen	..	..	5,799	17
World total (2018 estimate)	3,326,300	2,145,960	14,321,800	1,312,600

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

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

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

d. This country does not have a national trademark or industrial design office. All applications for trademark and design protection are filed at the Benelux Office for Intellectual Property (BOIP) or the European Union Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO).

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

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

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2019.

International applications by origin via the PCT, Madrid and Hague Systems, 2018

Origin ^a	International applications		
	PCT	Madrid	Hague ^b
Albania	..	13	1
Algeria	17	5	..
Andorra	7	5	..
Antigua and Barbuda	96	2	..
Argentina	42	..	..
Armenia	6	35	19
Australia	1,825	2,074	4
Austria	1,475	1,049	203
Azerbaijan	15	5	..
Bahamas	4	13	19
Bahrain	1	1	..
Barbados	96	3	..
Belarus	23	157	..
Belgium	1,295	756	162
Belize	1	17	..
Bermuda	..	11	..
Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba	..	1	..
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4	29	44
Botswana	..	3	..
Brazil	619	6	..
Brunei Darussalam	1	2	..
Bulgaria	60	245	33
Cambodia	..	5	..
Cameroon	1	..	..
Canada	2,422	95	15
Chile	245	..	..
China	53,345	6,900	315
China, Hong Kong SAR	..	6	..
Colombia	163	29	..
Costa Rica	13	..	..
Croatia	40	129	40
Cuba	7	11	..
Curaçao	..	16	1
Cyprus	40	208	269
Czech Republic	180	280	202
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	2	8	..
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1	..	..
Denmark	1,443	594	269
Dominican Republic	4	1	..
Ecuador	31	..	..
Egypt	44	13	2
El Salvador	1	..	..
Estonia	48	102	13
Fiji	1	..	..

Origin ^a	International applications		
	PCT	Madrid	Hague ^b
Finland	1,836	528	71
France	7,914	4,490	1,436
Georgia	6	19	15
Germany	19,883	7,495	3,942
Greece	115	118	410
Guatemala	1	..	..
Guyana	1	..	..
Hungary	153	256	6
Iceland	49	59	..
India	2,013	308	1
Indonesia	7	47	..
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	176	14	..
Ireland	620	188	27
Israel	1,899	385	1
Italy	3,337	3,140	1,261
Japan	49,702	3,124	1,257
Jordan	13	..	..
Kazakhstan	18	74	..
Kenya	8	9	..
Kuwait	6	..	..
Kyrgyzstan	..	2	..
Lao People's Democratic Republic	3	..	..
Latvia	31	101	19
Lebanon	6	2	3
Libya	2	..	..
Liechtenstein	263	79	45
Lithuania	37	120	3
Luxembourg	392	379	118
Madagascar	1	1	..
Malaysia	143	9	8
Malta	45	68	2
Marshall Islands	..	1	..
Mauritius	4	12	..
Mexico	274	98	..
Monaco	21	115	60
Mongolia	2	9	..
Montenegro	8	9	..
Morocco	49	71	..
Mozambique	..	1	..
Myanmar	..	1	..
Namibia	3	4	..
Netherlands	4,138	1,441	1,352
New Zealand	278	495	4
Nicaragua	1	..	..
Niger	1	..	..

Origin ^a	International applications		
	PCT	Madrid	Hague ^b
Nigeria	2	..	..
North Macedonia	6	29	1
Norway	766	333	142
Oman	14	..	1
Panama	185	5	..
Paraguay	..	1	..
Peru	38	..	..
Philippines	18	49	..
Poland	335	395	204
Portugal	250	253	105
Qatar	15	..	..
Republic of Korea	17,014	1,305	1,535
Republic of Moldova	5	58	2
Romania	28	80	13
Russian Federation	963	1,502	107
Rwanda	1	..	..
Saint Kitts and Nevis	4	..	..
Samoa	1	..	..
San Marino	3	11	..
Saudi Arabia	661	3	..
Senegal	4	..	..
Serbia	20	207	64
Seychelles	2	3	9
Singapore	930	667	33
Slovakia	50	90	10
Slovenia	116	188	54
South Africa	274	2	2
Spain	1,409	1,356	180
Sri Lanka	18	1	..
Sudan	6	..	..
Sweden	4,162	787	343
Switzerland	4,568	3,364	2,441
Syrian Arab Republic	1	10	..
Tajikistan	..	1	..
Thailand	105	140	..
Trinidad and Tobago	5	..	..
Tunisia	7	30	..
Turkey	1,578	1,437	477
Turkmenistan	..	1	1
Uganda	1	..	..
Ukraine	156	401	69
United Arab Emirates	92	32	1
United Kingdom	5,641	3,347	370
United Republic of Tanzania	2	..	..
United States of America	56,142	8,825	1,359

Origin ^a	International applications		
	PCT	Madrid	Hague ^b
Uruguay	8	..	..
Uzbekistan	2	8	..
Vanuatu	..	1	..
Viet Nam	22	159	..
Yemen	1	..	..
Zambia	2	..	..
Zimbabwe	1	..	..
Others/Unknown	289	18	212
Total (2018 estimate)	253,000	61,200	19,387

a. Origin is defined as the country/territory of the stated address of residence of the applicant. Where more than one applicant is listed in an application, the origin is based on the first named applicant. Only origins with at least one international application filed in 2018 are presented.

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

.. indicates zero or not applicable.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2019.

Statistical resources

IP Statistics Data Center

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

The IP Statistics Data Center is also available in French and Spanish.

IP Statistical Country Profiles

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

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

Glossary

Class count

The number of classes specified in a trademark application or registration. In the international trademark system and at certain national and regional offices, an applicant can file a trademark application that specifies one or more of the 45 goods and services classes of the Nice Classification. Offices use a single or multi-class filing system. For example, the offices of Japan, the Republic of Korea and the United States of America (U.S.), as well as many European IP offices, have multi-class filing systems. The offices of Brazil, 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 count

The number of designs contained in an industrial design application or registration. Under the Hague System for the International Registration of Industrial Designs, it is possible for an applicant to obtain protection for up to 100 industrial designs for products belonging to one and the same class by filing a single application. Some national or regional IP offices allow applications to contain more than one design for the same product or within the same class, while others allow only one design per application. In order to capture the differences in application and registration numbers across offices, it is useful to compare their respective application and registration design counts.

Hague international application

An application for the international registration of an industrial design filed under the WIPO-administered Hague System.

Hague System

The abbreviated form of the Hague System for the International Registration of Industrial Designs. This System comprises 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 industrial designs in multiple jurisdictions by filing a single application with the International Bureau of WIPO. It simplifies multinational registration by reducing the requirement to file separate applications with each IP office. The System also simplifies the subsequent management of the industrial design, since it is possible to record changes or renew a registration through a single procedural step.

Industrial design

Industrial designs are applied to a wide variety of industrial products and handicrafts. They refer to the ornamental or aesthetic aspects of a useful article, including compositions of lines or colors or any three-dimensional forms that give a special appearance to a product or handicraft. The holder of a registered industrial design has exclusive rights against unauthorized copying or imitation of the design by third parties. Industrial design registrations are valid for a limited period. The term of protection is 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, industrial 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.

Madrid international application

An application for international registration under the Madrid System, which is a request for protection of a trademark in one or more Madrid members' jurisdictions. An international application must be based on a basic mark, that is, prior application or registration of a mark in a Madrid member's jurisdiction.

Madrid System

An abbreviation describing two procedural treaties for the international registration of trademarks, namely, the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks and the Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement. Following the decision by the Madrid Union Assembly in October

2016, the Protocol is the sole governing treaty of the Madrid System. The Madrid System is administered by the International Bureau of WIPO.

Patent

A set of exclusive rights granted by law to applicants for inventions that are new, non-obvious and commercially applicable. A patent is valid for a limited period of time (generally 20 years), during which patent holders can commercially exploit their inventions on an exclusive basis. In return, applicants are obliged to disclose their inventions to the public in a manner that enables others skilled in the art to replicate the invention. The patent system is designed to encourage innovation by providing innovators with time-limited exclusive legal rights, thus enabling them to appropriate the returns from their innovative activity.

PCT application

A patent application filed through the WIPO-administered PCT, also known as an international application.

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 in the hands 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.

Resident

For statistical purposes, a resident application refers to an application filed with the IP office of, or acting for, the state or jurisdiction in which the first named applicant in the application has residence. For example, an application filed with the JPO by a resident of Japan is considered a resident application from the perspective of the Japan Patent Office (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 others. 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 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.

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