

World Intellectual Property Indicators

Economics & Statistics Series



2014

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Foreword

As 2014 draws to a close, the recovery of the world economy continues at an uneven pace. While the US economy shows encouraging signs of strength, in Europe and Japan such signs remain few and far between. China continues to grow rapidly, even if the rate of growth seems to be gradually slowing.

In important ways, global intellectual property (IP) filing trends mirror the broader economic picture. Patent filings grew by 9 percent worldwide in 2013. China—more than ever—is behind this rapid growth. Already accounting for more than a quarter of the global total, filings in China jumped 26 percent in 2013. Filings in the US—the second largest recipient of patent applications—also saw healthy growth of 5 percent, whereas the European Patent Office and Japan recorded declines of 0.4 and 4 percent respectively. The diverging performance of the world economy thus appears to leave its mark on the global innovation landscape.

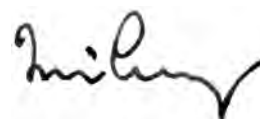
Trademark filing activity grew by 6 percent worldwide in 2013—similar to the growth rate witnessed in 2012. China saw among the fastest growth, at 14 percent, followed closely by the US, which saw 13 percent growth. Filing activity at the European Union's Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market (OHIM) increased by a comparatively modest 3.6 percent.

Global industrial design filing activity in 2013 followed a different path. Growth in the number of designs in applications fell sharply from 16 percent in 2012 to 2.5 percent in 2013. China, which accounts for half of global design filing activity, received only 0.3 percent more designs in 2013—following 27 years of double-digit annual growth. Offsetting the slow growth in China, the four next largest offices—OHIM, the Republic of Korea, Germany, and Turkey—all recorded growth of at least 3 percent.

WIPO's *World Intellectual Property Indicators*, 2014 documents these and many other developments shaping the global IP system. This year's edition of our flagship statistical report comes with a new look to make it easier for readers to find the information they are looking for. Each of the report's four main sections—devoted to patents, trademarks, industrial designs and plant varieties—now starts with a concise overview of the main statistical trends and patterns. This is followed by a collection of figures and tables covering the same range of indicators as in previous years. Different colored tabs for each form of IP visually separate the four main sections for easy navigation.

Readers wishing to go beyond the statistics presented in this report are advised to make use of the statistics tools on the WIPO website (www.wipo.int/ipstats)—especially, the IP Statistics Data Center and the Statistical Country Profiles.

Finally, I would like to thank our Member States as well as national and regional IP offices for sharing their annual statistics with WIPO. Their invaluable cooperation makes the World Intellectual Property Indicators possible.



Francis GURRY
Director General

Acknowledgements

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Further Information

Online resources

The electronic version of the report as well as all figures and their underlying data can be downloaded at www.wipo.int/ipstats. Here, you will also find the IP Statistics Data Center providing access to WIPO's statistical data.

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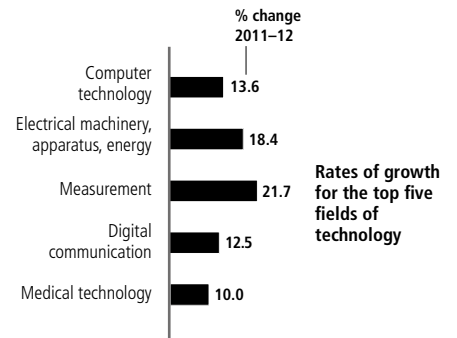
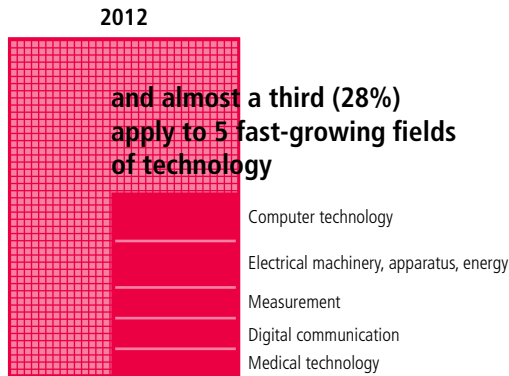
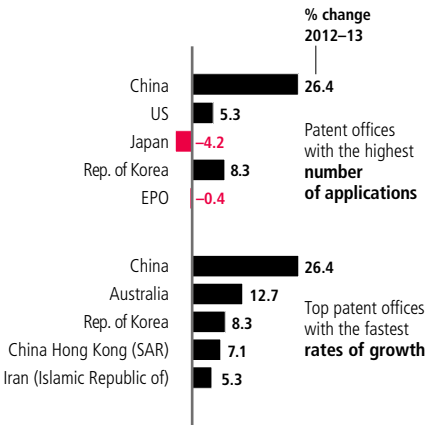
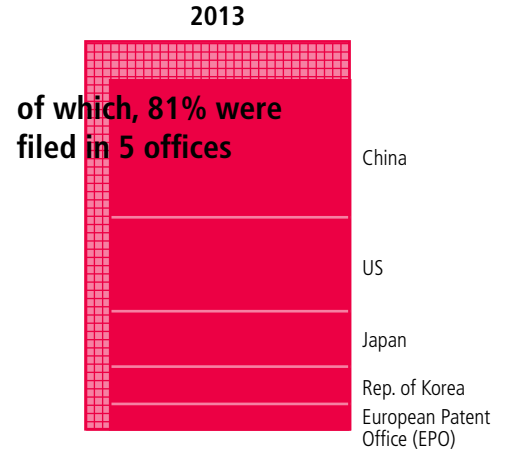
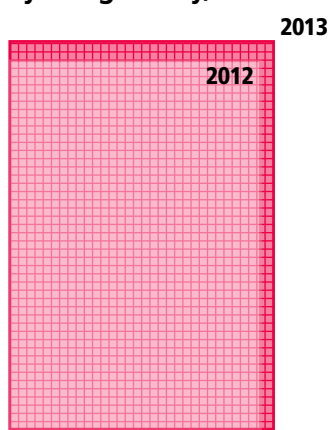
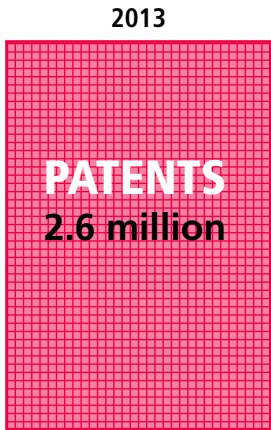
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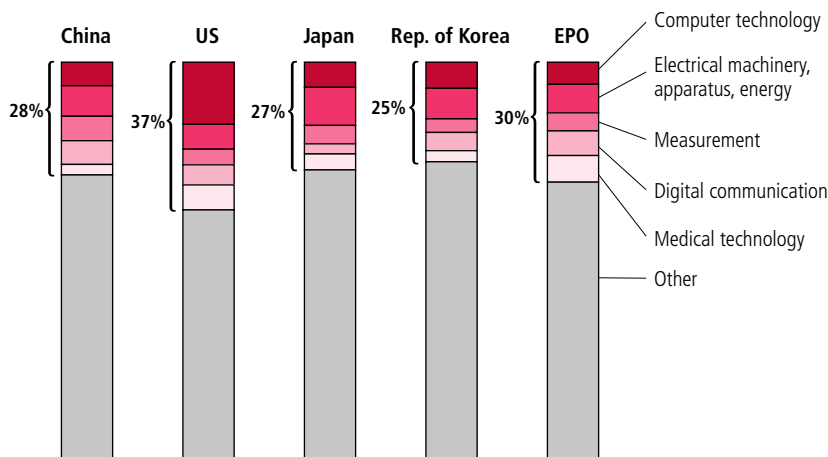
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PATENT APPLICATIONS

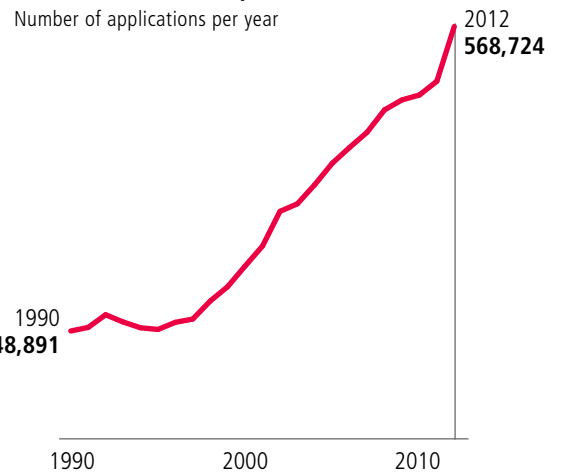
Patent applications grew by 9% globally, 2012–2013



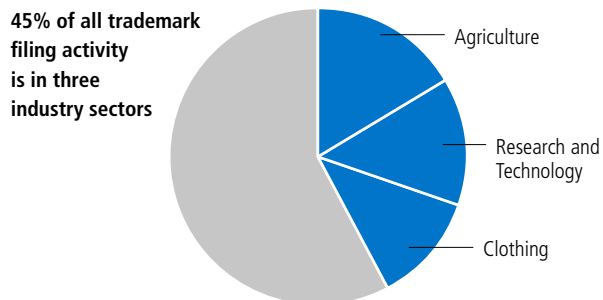
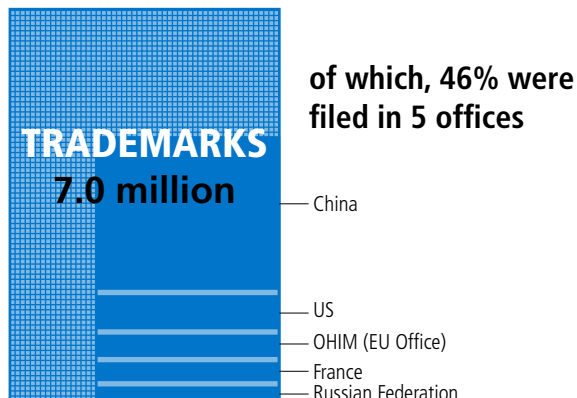
SHARE OF TOP FIVE FIELDS IN PUBLISHED PATENT APPLICATIONS, 2012



GROWTH IN PUBLISHED APPLICATIONS, TOP FIVE FIELDS, 1990–2012

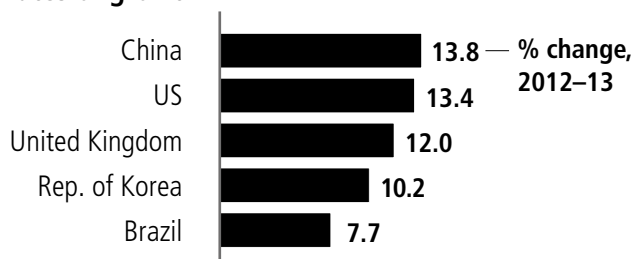


TRADEMARK FILING ACTIVITY 2013

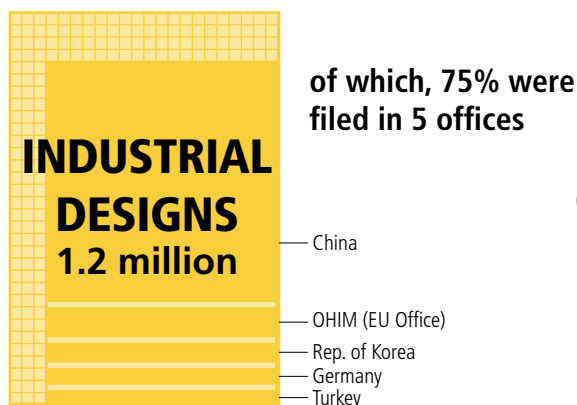


The two offices filing the most applications were also the two fastest growing

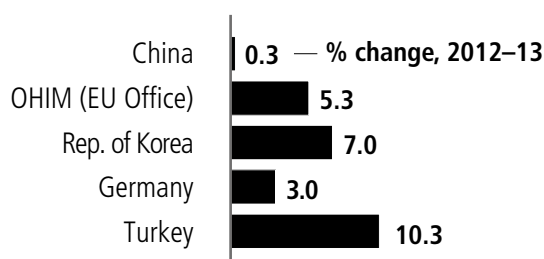
Top trademark offices with the fastest rates of growth



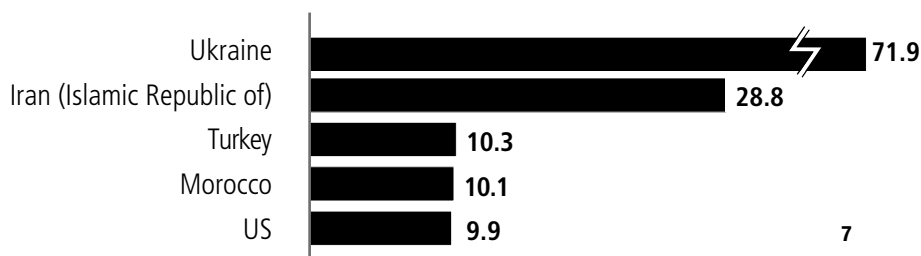
INDUSTRIAL DESIGN FILING ACTIVITY 2013



Industrial design offices with the highest numbers of designs in applications



Top industrial design offices with the fastest rates of growth



Note: Trademarks are based on class counts, and industrial designs are based on design counts.

Overview of IP filing activity

Table 1: Overview of total (resident and abroad) IP filing activity by origin, 2013

Origin	Patents	Marks	Designs	Origin	Patents	Marks	Designs
China	1	1	1	Slovakia	61	48	53
United States of America	2	2	6	Kazakhstan	34	54	77
Germany	5	4	2	Liechtenstein ^(e,f)	47	72	48
Japan	3	5	7	Croatia	60	60	49
Republic of Korea	4	10	3	Cyprus	63	51	56
France	6	3	9	Slovenia ^(d,e,f)	52	65	57
United Kingdom ^(f)	7	8	11	United Arab Emirates	59	52	65
Italy	11	11	5	Serbia	66	57	55
Switzerland	8	12	8	Pakistan	75	46	60
Russian Federation	9	6	21	Sri Lanka	58	61	62
Turkey	26	7	4	Nigeria	94	41	47
India	14	9	15	Bangladesh	89	56	43
Netherlands	10	19	16	Uzbekistan	67	64	61
Spain	22	14	10	Republic of Moldova	81	75	38
Austria	15	21	13	Saudi Arabia	32	93	69
Australia	18	16	17	Malta	69	67	63
Canada	12	15	25	Latvia	55	74	74
Sweden	13	27	14	Algeria ^(b,c)	83	76	45
Brazil	24	13	19	Lithuania	72	66	68
Poland ^(f)	25	20	20	Peru ^(b)	88	43	75
Ukraine	30	23	12	Estonia	68	77	66
Denmark	19	31	28	Azerbaijan	56	70	86
Belgium	20	32	33	D.P.R. of Korea ^(a,e,f)	23	125	70
Finland	17	38	30	Iceland	70	73	78
China, Hong Kong SAR	41	25	22	Monaco	80	69	84
Mexico	39	17	32	Jordan	74	80	81
Czech Republic	38	24	29	Panama	92	59	86
Thailand	40	29	24	Costa Rica ^(b)	91	58	89
Indonesia	50	22	27	Barbados	51	96	93
Portugal	43	30	26	Armenia	78	78	88
Singapore	28	34	39	Georgia	87	82	80
New Zealand	31	40	40	Tunisia ^(e)	73	113	67
Romania	44	33	34	Uruguay ^(a)	96	63	96
South Africa	37	35	41	Bahamas ^(d,e,f)	82	84	95
Argentina	46	18	51	Bermuda ^(d,e,f)	76	95	90
Viet Nam	54	26	36	Jamaica	102	86	73
Bulgaria	53	36	31	Mauritius	86	83	92
Israel ^(f)	16	55	50	Egypt ^(e,f)	49	101	114
Hungary	42	47	35	Albania	105	90	76
Malaysia	36	42	46	Cuba	71	91	117
Norway ^(f)	27	45	52	Dominican Republic	107	62	110
Luxembourg	33	50	42	San Marino ^(d,e,f)	110	106	64
Belarus	35	37	54	Kenya ^(e)	77	122	83
Iran (Islamic Republic of) ^(d)	21	88	18	Lebanon ^(d,e,f)	95	102	85
Morocco	64	49	23	Qatar ^(f)	89	87	106
Ireland ^(e,f)	29	53	59	T F Y R of Macedonia	97	108	78
Chile ^(e,f)	48	28	71	Yemen	100	85	102
Greece ^(e)	45	71	37	Nepal	111	79	98
Philippines	65	44	44	Madagascar	136	89	72
Colombia	62	39	58	Seychelles ^(d,f)	84	99	114

Note: The rankings are based on the total numbers of applications filed by origin. Patent data refer to the numbers of equivalent patent applications. Mark data refer to the numbers of equivalent trademark applications based on class counts (i.e. the number of classes specified in applications). Design data refer to the numbers of equivalent industrial design applications based on design counts (i.e. the number of designs contained in applications). D.P.R. of Korea = Democratic People's Republic of Korea. This table lists origins for which at least two types of IP data are available.

a. 2012 patent data.

b. 2012 trademark data.

c. 2012 industrial design data.

d. Data on patent applications at the national IP office are not available.

e. Data on trademark applications at the national IP office are not available.

f. Data on industrial design applications at the national IP office are not available.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

Table 2: Overview of resident IP filing activity by origin, 2013

Origin	Patents	Marks	Designs	Origin	Patents	Marks	Designs
China	1	1	1	Bulgaria	53	43	28
Germany	5	4	2	Singapore	35	50	46
United States of America	2	2	9	Philippines	59	37	41
Republic of Korea	4	9	3	Colombia	55	35	53
France	7	3	7	Luxembourg	47	53	45
Japan	3	8	6	Chile	49	25	72
Italy	9	12	5	Kazakhstan	27	51	68
Turkey	17	5	4	Israel	33	66	..
India	11	6	12	Greece ^(e)	39	76	34
United Kingdom ^(f)	8	11	11	Norway ^(f)	29	47	78
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	10	..	13	Pakistan	63	39	52
Russian Federation	6	7	24	Saudi Arabia	42	..	62
Brazil	16	10	15	Slovakia	60	46	50
Spain	20	13	8	Nigeria	79	34	44
Switzerland	13	22	14	Sri Lanka	50	54	55
Netherlands	14	18	20	Ireland ^(e,f)	38	67	56
Poland ^(f)	18	19	16	Bangladesh	76	49	38
Australia	24	16	19	Croatia	57	58	49
Ukraine	25	24	10	Uzbekistan	54	57	54
Austria	21	27	17	Republic of Moldova	74	68	32
Sweden	15	31	25	Algeria ^(b,c)	68	65	42
Mexico	32	15	27	Peru ^(b)	72	36	69
Canada	19	14	43	Serbia	61	62	65
Thailand	31	26	22	Latvia	52	71	67
Czech Republic	36	23	26	Lithuania	64	63	66
Indonesia	43	20	23	Tunisia	71	..	59
Portugal	41	29	21	Estonia	75	69	58
Belgium	26	32	37	Azerbaijan	62	64	79
Romania	37	30	29	Malta	77	79	57
Denmark	23	45	31	Slovenia ^(d,e,f)	65	90	60
Finland	22	42	36	United Arab Emirates	85	55	77
Viet Nam	48	21	33	Cyprus	80	80	61
Argentina	44	17	47	Georgia	69	82	70
New Zealand	28	41	39	Armenia	66	75	82
Morocco	51	44	18	Costa Rica ^(b)	91	52	84
China,Hong Kong SAR	58	28	30	Liechtenstein ^(d,f)	56	96	75
Belarus	30	38	51	T F Y R of Macedonia	81	..	71
South Africa	46	33	40	Jamaica	89	78	64
Malaysia	34	40	48	Iceland	73	84	76
Hungary	40	48	35	Uruguay ^(e)	89	60	86

Note: The rankings are based on the numbers of resident applications filed by origin. Patent data refer to the numbers of equivalent patent applications. Mark data refer to the numbers of equivalent trademark applications based on class counts (i.e. the number of classes specified in applications). Design data refer to the numbers of equivalent industrial design applications based on design counts (i.e. the number of designs contained in applications). This table lists origins for which at least two types of IP data are available.

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- e. Data on trademark applications at the national IP office are not available.
- f. Data on industrial design applications at the national IP office are not available.
- .. is not available

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

Patents

Highlights

Applications surpass 2.5 million in 2013—Grants rise to 1.17 million

In 2013, patent applications filed worldwide amounted to around 2.57 million, up 9% from 2012, after passing the 2 million mark in 2011 (figure 1). Driving that strong growth were filings in China and the United States of America (US).

China and the US received the most applications

The State Intellectual Property Office of the People’s Republic of China (SIPO) received the most applications in 2013, followed by the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO), the Japan Patent Office (JPO), the Korean Intellectual Property Organization

(KIPO) and the European Patent Office (EPO; figure 2). The EPO received around a fifth of SIPO’s total. The gap between SIPO and the other offices has widened considerably since 2011, when SIPO became number 1.

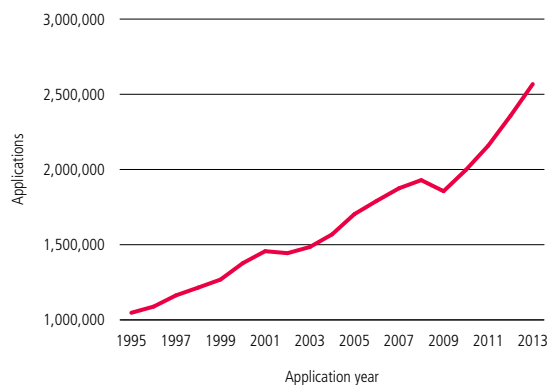
The top 20 list includes patent offices from 13 high-income countries and 7 low- and middle-income countries, such as Brazil and India. One notable change of the top 20 list is the entry of Indonesia, which replaces South Africa. SIPO increased its share in the world total, while the JPO and the EPO saw theirs decline. The top five offices accounted for 81% of the world total in 2013.

Around 40% of applications filed worldwide in 2013 were at offices in low- and middle-income countries. Among those offices, Malaysia and South Africa each received around 7,200. Bangladesh, Kenya and Nepal received only a few hundred.

Double-digit growth in Australia and China

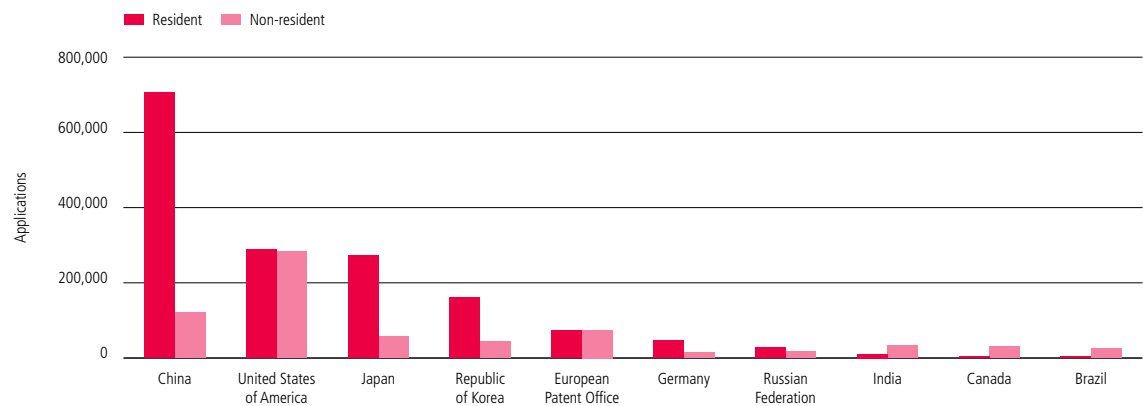
Of the top 20 offices, 14 received more applications in 2013 than in 2012. Australia and China had double-digit growth, but the source of their growth differs. Resident applications accounted for almost all the growth in China and non-resident applications for almost all the growth in Australia.

Figure 1. Patent applications worldwide



Source: Standard figure A1.

Figure 2. Patent applications at the top 10 offices, 2013



Source: Standard figure A8.

Patent filings since 1883

From 1883 to 1963, the USPTO was the leading office in world filings.^a Applications filed with the top five offices show that application numbers at the JPO and the USPTO were stable until the early 1970s, when the JPO began to see rapid growth, a pattern also observed by the USPTO from the 1980s onwards.

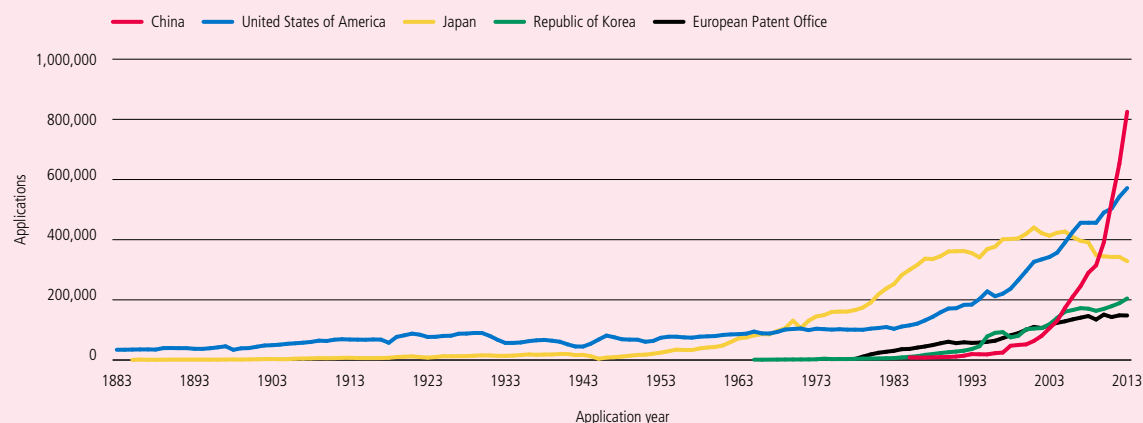
Among the top five offices, the JPO surpassed the USPTO in 1968 and maintained the top position until 2005. But since 2005, the number of applications at the JPO has trended downward. Both the EPO and KIPO have seen increases each year since the early 1980s. So has SIPO since 2001: It surpassed the EPO and KIPO in 2005, the JPO in 2010

and the USPTO in 2011—and now it receives the largest number of applications worldwide. There has been a gradual upward trend in the combined share of the top five offices in the world total—from 74% in 2003 to 81% in 2013.

Note

a. The IP office of the Soviet Union, not represented in this figure, was the leading office in the world in terms of filings from 1964 to 1969. Like the JPO and the USPTO, the office of the Soviet Union saw stable application numbers until the early 1960, after which it recorded rapid growth in applications filed.

Trend in patent applications for the top five offices



Source: Standard figure A7.

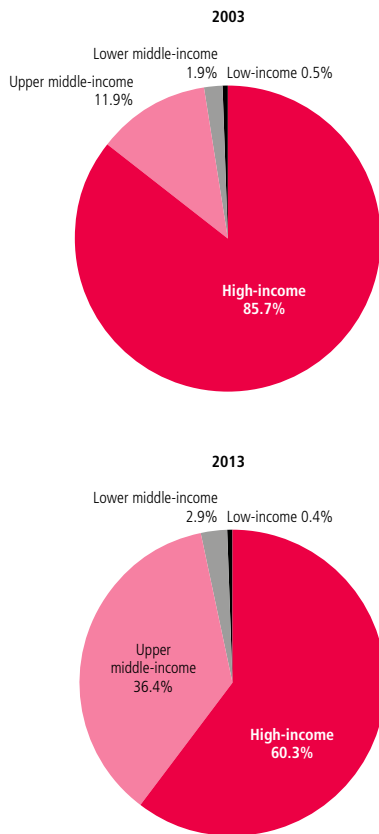
Other offices exhibiting notable growth in 2013 are those of the Republic of Korea (+8.3%), China Hong Kong (SAR, +7.1%), Iran (Islamic Republic of, +5.3%) and the US (+5.3%). Japan recorded a 4.2% decline in 2013, while India saw a 2.1% decline after strong growth in the previous three years. Among the top five offices, only SIPO and the USPTO saw growth in each of the past four years, with SIPO recording double-digit growth each year.

South Africa, among the top 20 offices in 2012, dropped off the list because of a 2% decline in 2013, due mainly to falling non-resident applications. Among selected offices of low- and middle-income countries,

Nepal had the fastest growth in 2013 (+76.5%), but from a small base in 2012.

Although growth in the offices of some low- and middle-income countries such as Jamaica, Morocco, the Philippines and Ukraine was similar in magnitude, its source differs, with non-resident applications being the main source in Jamaica and the Philippines. The variation in year-on-year growth is considerable, especially for offices with low numbers of applications. But the majority of low- and middle-income countries reporting show an upward long-term trend.

Figure 3. Patent applications by income group



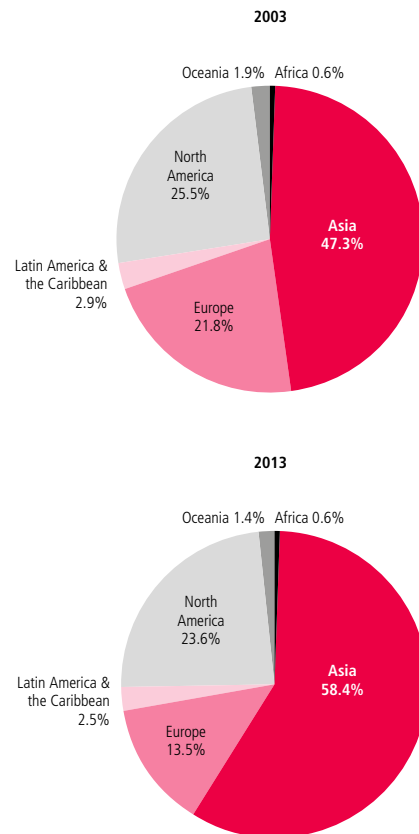
Source: Standard table A5.

A shift toward Asia

High-income countries, despite falling shares, received 60.3% of applications filed worldwide in 2013, reflecting their high R&D spending (figure 3). The distribution of applications is shifting towards the upper middle-income group, given the growth in China and the decline in Japan. Applications in China rose sevenfold from 2003 to 2013, while those in Japan fell by a fifth.

Due to the high number of applications filed in China, offices of the upper middle-income countries increased their share of the world total from 11.9% in 2003 to 36.4% in 2013. But without China, the share of the remaining upper middle-income countries would have dropped from

Figure 4. Patent applications by region



Source: Standard table A6.

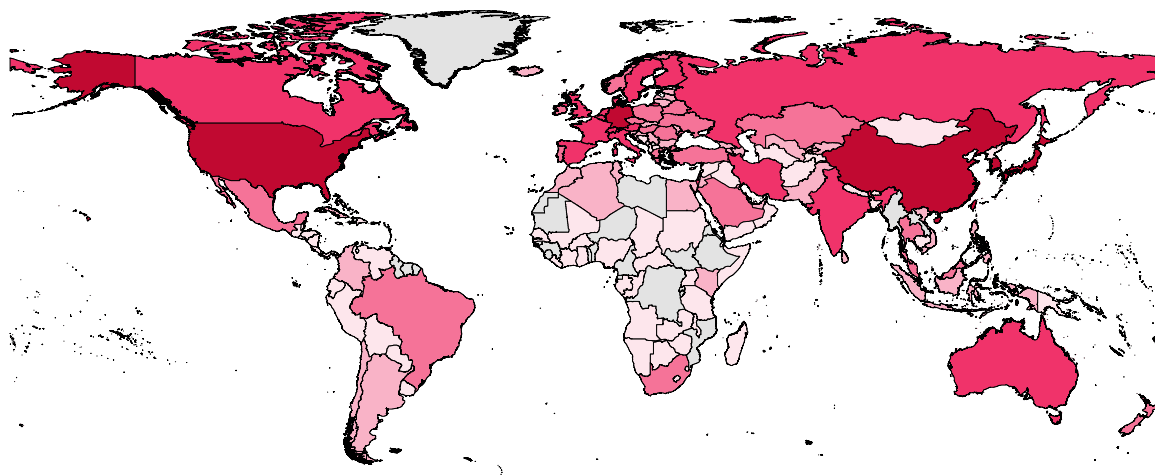
5% to 4%.¹ Patent applications at the offices of upper middle-income countries grew 18% a year between 2003 and 2013, but without China that growth was 4% a year. Patent applications filed at the offices of low-income and lower middle-income countries accounted for around 3% of the world total.

Asia received 58.4% of applications filed worldwide in 2013, considerably above its 2003 share (figure 4). This reflects the fact that three of the top five patent offices are in Asia (the JPO, KIPO and SIPO). North America accounted for 23.6% and Europe 13.5%. Over the past 10 years, there has been a gradual shift in patenting

¹ The impact of SIPO data on the upper middle-income total is considerable. In 2013, SIPO accounted for 88% of the upper middle-income group total.

Map 1. Equivalent patent applications by origin, 2013

□ 1–99 □ 100–999 □ 1,000–9,999 □ 10,000–99,999 □ 100,000–799,999 □ No data



Source: Standard map A14.

activity away from Europe and North America towards Asia due to the low growth in applications in Europe, and a rapid rise in China and the Republic of Korea. The combined share of Africa, Latin America & the Caribbean and Oceania was around 4.5%, lower than in 2003.

China also the largest origin of filings

Applications received by offices from resident and non-resident applicants are referred to as office data, whereas applications filed by applicants at a national office (resident applications) or at foreign offices (applications abroad) are referred to as origin data. Here, patent statistics based on the origin of the residence of the first-named applicant are reported to complement the picture of patent activity worldwide.

Applicants from China, Germany, Japan, the Republic of Korea and the US filed 82% of applications worldwide in 2013, up from 73% in 2003, thanks to strong growth in applications originating from China and the US (map 1).

Applicants from China filed more applications than applicants from Japan and the Republic of Korea combined. Applications from China grew at a double-digit rate and surpassed those from Japan and the US in 2012. More than half the top 20 origins are in Europe, with applications from Germany topping those from France, Switzerland and the United Kingdom (UK) combined. Of the top 20 origins, only China and India are not high-income countries.

Applicants from the top 20 saw their combined share rise from 91% in 2003 to 98% in 2013. China's share jumped from 3.9% in 2003 to 28.6% in 2013, as Japan's fell from 32.5% to 18.4%.

The two middle-income countries in the top 20—China and India—recorded the fastest growth in 2013. Denmark is the only other origin to exhibit double-digit growth in 2013. Growth in applications abroad was the main source of growth for Denmark and India, while growth in resident applications was the main source for China.

Patent families

Patent families, defined as patent applications interlinked by—or by a combination of—priority claim, Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) national phase entry, continuation, continuation-in-part, internal priority and addition or division. A special subset comprises foreign-oriented patent families, which include only patent families that have at least one filing office different from the office of the applicant's country of origin. Some foreign-related patent families include only one filing office, because applicants may choose to file only with a foreign office. For example, if a Canadian applicant files a patent application directly with the USPTO (without previously filing with the patent office of Canada), that patent family constitutes a foreign-oriented patent family with just one office.

Filing abroad reflects the globalization of intellectual property (IP) protection and the desire to penetrate foreign markets. The cost of filing abroad can be substantial, so the patents are likely to confer higher values. Applications abroad made up a large share of Denmark's and Finland's totals. In absolute numbers, the US led in 2013, followed by Japan and Germany.

China, while first in resident applications, filed only 30,000 applications abroad, fewer than Switzerland and the UK. Despite substantial growth in resident applications, only a small fraction of Chinese applications were destined abroad. However, in recent years China's applications abroad have increased markedly.

Among other things, proximity and market size influence cross-border applications. US applicants accounted for 44% of applications filed in Australia, Canada and Mexico. Japan and the US had the second or third largest shares at many offices. In contrast, Chinese applicants accounted for only 2.6% of applications received by the EPO and the USPTO.

Now consider patent families

Inventors traditionally file at their national offices, and subsequently abroad, so some inventions are recorded more than once. To take this into account, WIPO has developed indicators for patent families, and the trend in patent families mirrors that of patent applications. Over the past 10 years, the ratio of families to

applications has varied between 51% and 56%, so about half the applications are initial filings and the other half are repetitive filings mostly at foreign offices.² Austria, France, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland and the UK have low family-to-application ratios—at more than three-quarters from 2009 to 2011. Poland, the Russian Federation and the Republic of Korea have high ratios, indicating fewer duplications.

The size of patent families reflects the geographical coverage of families. Between 2009 and 2011, a third of foreign-oriented patent families were single-office families—they were filed only in one foreign office but not in a national office. Around 60% of the families created worldwide between 2009 and 2011 were filed in fewer than three patent offices. However, there is considerable variation among the top 20 origins. Applicants from France, Norway and the UK tend to cover three offices when filing abroad. Those from Canada, China Hong Kong (SAR), India and Singapore tend to cover fewer offices, with the average less than two.

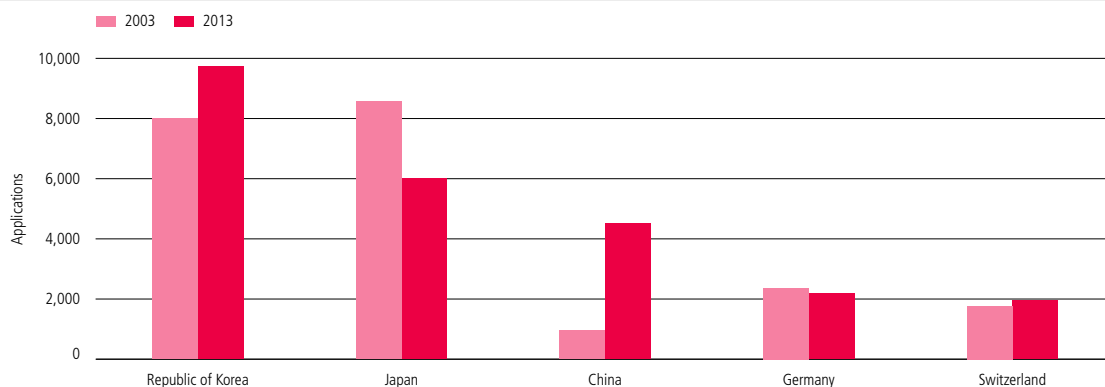
Adjusting for GDP and population

Differences in patent activity reflect both the size of the economy and the level of development. So it is interesting to express the number of resident patent applications relative to GDP, population, R&D spending or other variables—commonly referred to as “patent activity intensity” indicators.

For the world, resident applications per GDP rose from around 1,437 in 2003 to 1,828 in 2013.³ China ranks third when its resident applications are adjusted by GDP, below the Republic of Korea and Japan (figure 5). The resident applications-to-GDP ratio of the Republic of Korea is more than twice that of China and five times that of the US. Despite a big gap in the number of

² Also includes subsequent filings at national offices, such as continuation in parts, divisional applications, and the like.

³ GDP data are in 2011 purchasing power parity dollars. The global resident applications-to-GDP ratio is a WIPO estimate based on data covering 108 offices.

Figure 5. Resident patent applications per 100 billion USD GDP for the top five origins

Source: Standard figure A27.

resident applications, Finland and the US had similar applications-to-GDP ratios in 2013. Brazil, with 170 resident applications per unit of GDP is the highest ranking origin in Latin America, and Morocco and Kenya are the highest ranking in Africa. Patent activity is much more intensive in North-East Asia than in other parts of the world.

The profile of resident applications per million population is similar but shows some subtle differences. The top two origins—the Republic of Korea and Japan—are identical on both measures. But China's resident applications-to-population ratio is below Denmark's, whose population is less than 0.5% of China's. The Republic of Korea had the highest resident applications-to-population ratio, followed by Japan, Switzerland and Germany.

Some technologies feature more than others

In 2012, the latest year with complete data due to the delay between application and publication, computer technology saw the most published applications worldwide, followed by electrical machinery, measurement, digital communication and medical technology. The top five technological fields rose from 151,000 published applications in 1995 to 613,000 in 2012. Electrical machinery was the leader until 2001, when computer

technology took over. The combined share of the five went from 19% in 1995 to 28% in 2012.

Of the top 10 origins in 2010–12, Switzerland filed mainly in pharmaceuticals, the Russian Federation in food chemistry, France and Germany in transport and China, the Republic of Korea, the UK and the US in computer technology. The combined share of top three technologies ranged from 20% for France and the UK to 28% for Switzerland.

Patent applications in technologies related to fuel cells, geothermal, solar and wind grew continually between 1995 and 2012, except in 2006, when it declined slightly. Applications in the four energy-related technologies reached around 41,200 in 2012. Finland, Japan and the UK had concentrations in fuel cells; Switzerland, Australia, Israel and the Republic of Korea in solar.

Latest trends in patent grants

Offices carry out a formal or substantive examination to decide whether to issue a patent. The procedure for issuing a patent varies across offices, and differences in the numbers of patent grants among offices depend on factors such as examination capacity.

Grants have followed a path similar to patent applications, growing continually since 2001 and increasing sharply from 810,000 in 2009 to 1.17 million in 2013.

Growth of 3.1% in 2013 is down from 12.2% in 2010, 9.7% in 2011 and 13.5% in 2012, due partly to a decline at SIPO and a slowdown at the JPO. KIPO and the USPTO accounted for almost all the growth in 2013.

Who grants most patents?

The USPTO and the JPO, each with around 277,000 grants, issued the most in 2013. SIPO, despite a 4.3% drop in 2013, also issued more than 200,000. Among the top five, the Republic of Korea had the fastest growth in 2013, granting 127,330 patents. The number of grants issued by offices ranked from 6th to 20th ranged from about 31,600 (the Russian Federation) to 3,600 (Ukraine).

The top five offices increased their combined share from 70% in 2003 to 82% in 2013, due to growth at the JPO, KIPO and SIPO. The EPO's share has fallen continually over the past 10 years, and those of France, Germany and the UK have followed a downward path, while most of the other top 20 have remained fairly stable.

How are patents maintained over time?

Patent rights generally last up to 20 years from the date of filing. The estimated number of patents in force worldwide rose from 8.72 million in 2012 to 9.45 million in 2013,⁴ when the USPTO recorded the most, with 2.39 million patents (26% of the total) followed by the JPO with 1.84 million (19%). SIPO for the first time had more than a million patents in force in 2013. Mexico and South Africa are other middle-income countries with more than 50,000 patents each in force in their jurisdictions. All the top 20 had more patents in force in 2013 than in 2012.

Potentially pending applications

Potentially pending applications include all patent applications, at any stage in the process, that are awaiting a final decision by a patent office, including those applications for which applicants have not filed a request for examination—where applicable.

Holders must pay maintenance fees to maintain the validity of their patents but may opt to let a patent lapse before the end of the full term. For 77 offices that reported data, more than half the grants they issued remained in force for at least seven years after the application date, and about a sixth lasted the full 20 years.

Patent office workloads

Patent offices must assess whether the claims in applications meet the standards of novelty, non-obviousness and industrial applicability, as set out in national laws. So, processing patents consumes time and resources.

The number of applications potentially pending fell from 5.34 million in 2010 to 4.91 million in 2013. But this figure would be higher if data from SIPO were available.

The USPTO had the most applications potentially pending in 2013, with 1.2 million, slightly lower than its peak of 1.25 million in 2008. The JPO's 930,000 in 2013 was about a third of its 2004 number. India, Viet Nam and Thailand had substantial numbers in 2013. The EPO is the only office among the top four to have more potentially pending applications in 2013 than in 2012. A high proportion of potentially pending applications in India, Israel and Japan have not yet entered the examination phase. That contrasts with Australia, the EPO and the Russian Federation, where the bulk of their potentially pending applications are currently being examined. This may reflect a difference across offices in the time limit that applicants have for filing requests for examination.

Some offices saw pendency time increase, the time it takes to process an application before deciding

⁴ This estimate is based on data covering 103 offices.

whether to reject it or issue a patent. The JPO and SIPO managed to reduce pendency times for patents granted between 2000–02 and 2010–12, while the EPO, USPTO and the offices of Germany and Mexico saw pendency time increase.

International cooperation

The PCT offers applicants an advantageous route for seeking patent protection internationally as an alternative to the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (the Paris Convention) for pursuing patent rights in different countries—for further information see *PCT Yearly Review*, 2014.

China and the US drove record PCT filings in 2013, when total PCT applications surpassed 200,000 for the first time, at 205,256, up 5.1% from 2012. With more than 57,000 PCT international applications, the US exceeded in 2013 its previous filing peak of just over 54,000 in 2007. Japan is the second-largest user, and China surpassed Germany to become the third largest. After China, India is the largest user of the PCT system among the BRICS countries (Brazil, the Russian Federation, India, China and South Africa).

Of the top 20 PCT filers, China, Israel and the US saw double-digit growth in 2013, with the US recording its fastest growth since 2001.

Patent offices are entering more bilateral agreements that enable applicants to request a fast-track examination where examiners can use the work of the other office—the so-called patent prosecution highways

(PPH). The JPO and the USPTO had 83% of applications for which applicants subsequently filed PPH requests. Canada, the JPO, KIPO, SIPO and the USPTO accounted for 81% of all PPH requests. The use of the patent prosecution highway is skewed towards the JPO and the USPTO—which accounted for the bulk of PPH filings, whether first or subsequent. The trend is similar for PCT-PPH. The JPO and the USPTO received 77% of applications that resulted in PCT-PPH requests.

Uneven use of utility models

A utility model protects an invention for a limited period, with terms and conditions different from those for patents. The growth in utility model applications has been strong since 2008, mainly due to filings at SIPO. An estimated 978,000 applications were filed in 2013, up 18% from 2012. But when SIPO data are excluded, this number is only around 86,000, 1.6% lower than in 2012.

SIPO had by far the largest number of utility model applications in 2013, receiving nearly 900,000. Germany, the Russian Federation, the Republic of Korea and Ukraine each received between 10,000 and 15,000 applications last year. Resident applications made up 98% of global applications in 2013—so the use of utility models abroad is rare.

The Czech Republic, the Philippines and Ukraine are intense users of utility models.

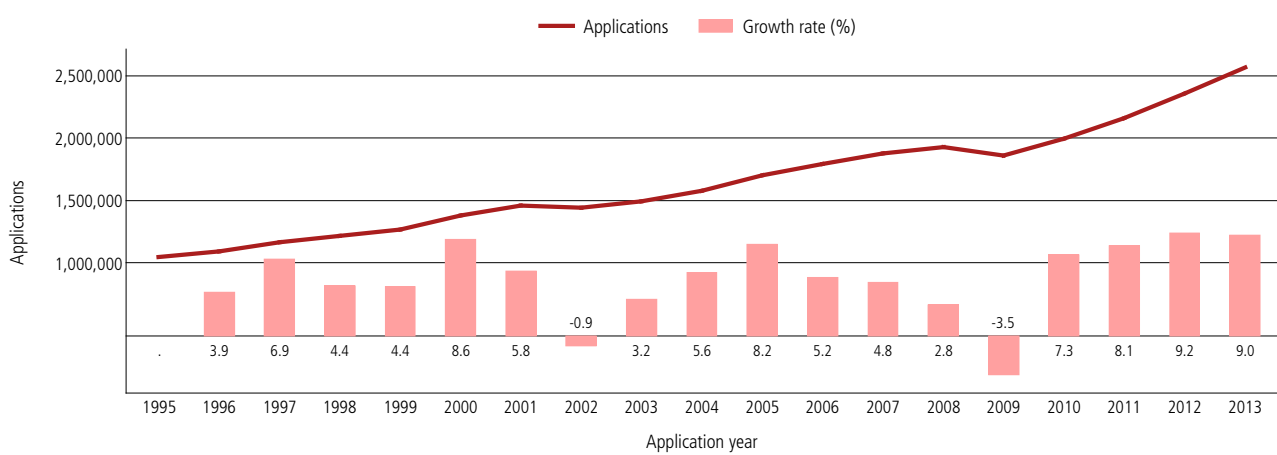
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Patent applications and grants worldwide

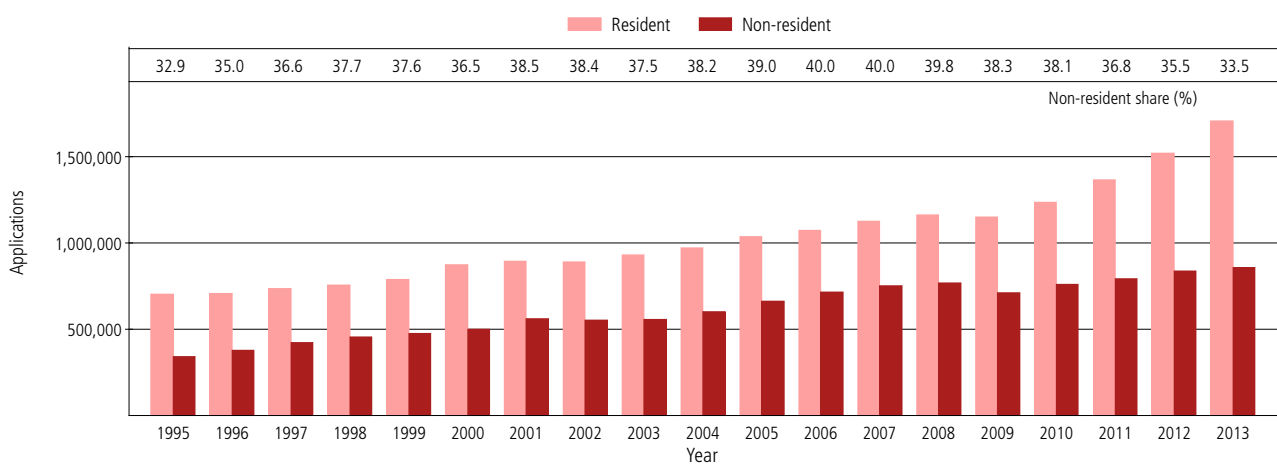
A1 Trend in patent applications worldwide



Note: WIPO estimates cover 139 patent offices and include direct applications and Patent Cooperation Treaty national phase entry data.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

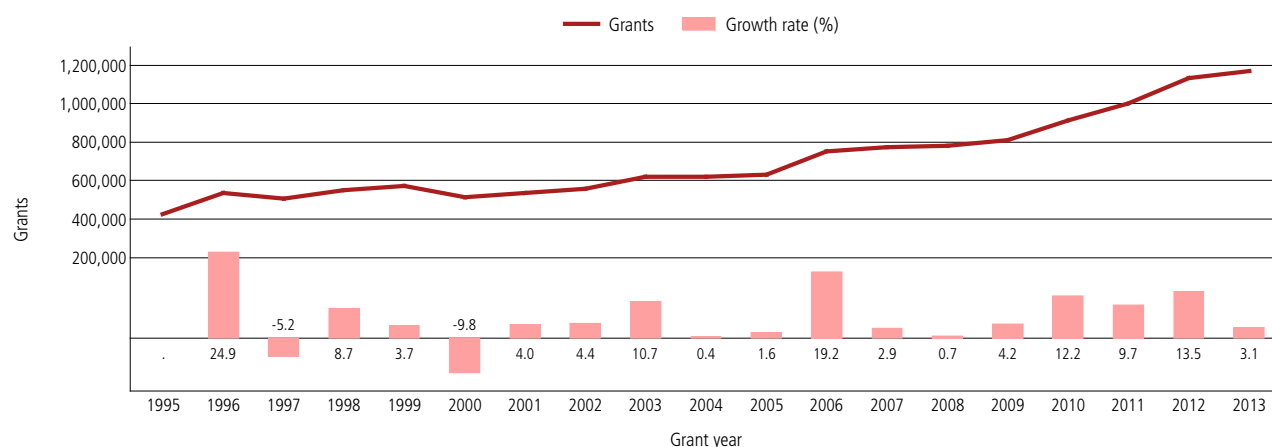
A2 Resident and non-resident patent applications worldwide



Note: WIPO estimates cover 139 patent offices and include direct applications and Patent Cooperation Treaty national phase entry data. See the glossary for definitions of resident and non-resident applications.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

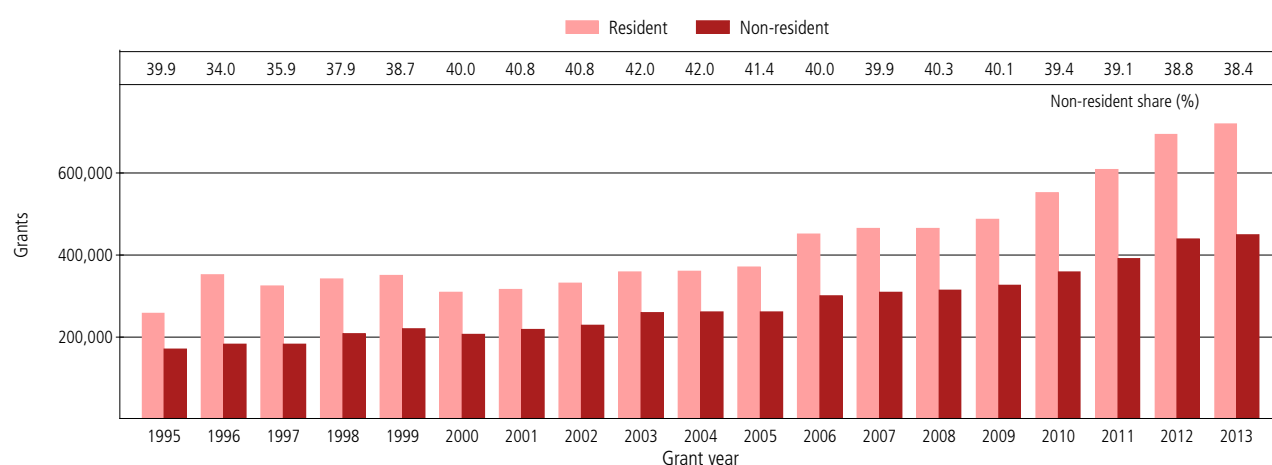
A3 Trend in patent grants worldwide



Note: WIPO estimates cover 127 patent offices and include patent grants based on direct applications and on Patent Cooperation Treaty national phase entry data.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

A4 Resident and non-resident patent grants worldwide



Note: WIPO estimates cover 127 patent offices and include patent grants based on direct applications and on Patent Cooperation Treaty national phase entry data. See the glossary for definitions of resident and non-resident.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

Patent applications and grants by office

A5 Patent applications by income group

	Number of applications		Resident share (%)		Share of world total (%)		Average growth (%) 2003–13
	2003	2013	2003	2013	2003	2013	
World	1,490,300	2,567,900	62.5	66.5	100.0	100.0	5.6
High-income	1,276,800	1,548,900	66.1	61.0	85.7	60.3	2.0
Upper middle-income	177,700	933,900	40.3	79.0	11.9	36.4	18.0
Lower middle-income	28,600	74,500	29.0	23.2	1.9	2.9	10.0
Low-income	7,200	10,600	87.5	84.0	0.5	0.4	3.9

Note: WIPO estimates cover 139 offices and include the following number of offices: high-income countries (52), upper middle-income (39), lower middle-income (31) and low-income (17). European Patent Office data are allocated to the high-income group, because the majority of its member states are high-income countries. For the same reason, data for the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization and for the African Intellectual Property Organization data are allocated to the low-income group, while those for the Eurasian Patent Organization are allocated to the lower middle-income group. For information on income group classification, see the Data description section.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

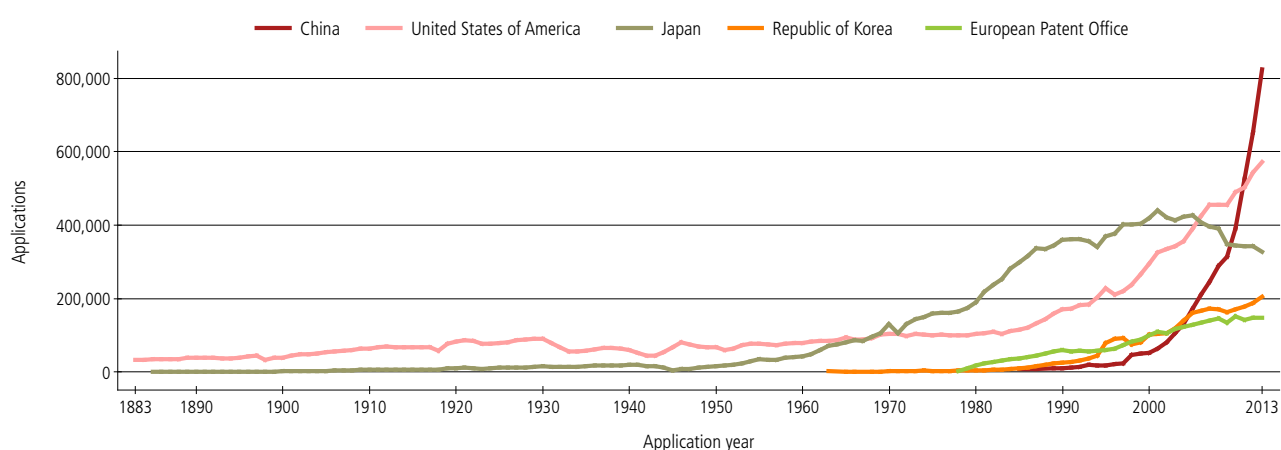
A6 Patent applications by region

	Number of applications		Resident share (%)		Share of world total (%)		Average growth (%) 2003–13
	2003	2013	2003	2013	2003	2013	
World	1,490,300	2,567,900	62.5	66.5	100.0	100.0	5.6
Africa	9,200	14,900	18.5	15.4	0.6	0.6	4.9
Asia	705,600	1,500,400	74.3	78.8	47.3	58.4	7.8
Europe	324,500	346,400	62.2	63.3	21.8	13.5	0.7
Latin America & the Caribbean	42,800	63,300	13.8	12.2	2.9	2.5	4.0
North America	379,700	606,300	50.8	48.2	25.6	23.6	4.8
Oceania	28,500	36,600	15.1	12.8	1.9	1.4	2.5

Note: WIPO estimates cover 139 offices and include the following number of offices: Africa (24), Asia (41), Europe (44), Latin America & the Caribbean (23), North America (2) and Oceania (5).

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

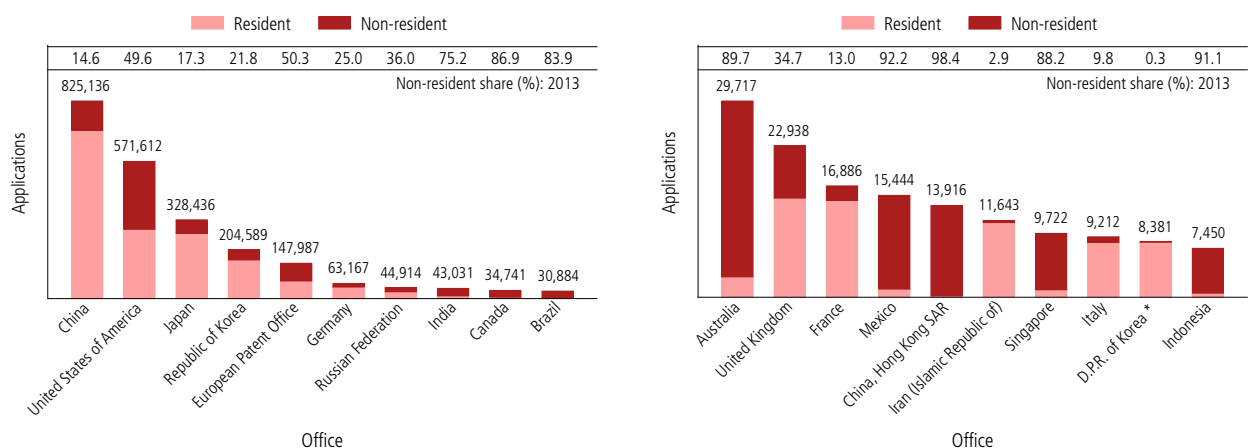
A7 Trend in patent applications for the top five offices



Note: The top five offices were selected based on their 2013 totals.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

A8 Patent applications for the top 20 offices, 2013

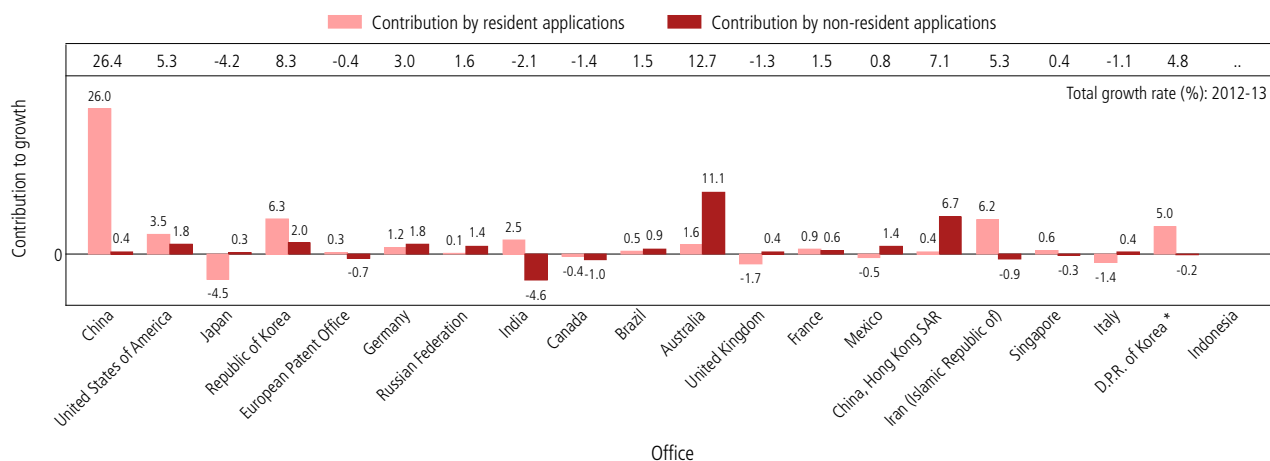


* indicates 2012 data.

Note: D.P.R. of Korea is Democratic People's Republic of Korea. In general, national offices of European Patent Office members receive lower volumes of applications, which is somewhat expected due to the availability of national and regional systems to seek protection within European Patent Office member states.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

A9 Contribution of resident and non-resident applications to total growth for the top 20 offices, 2012–13

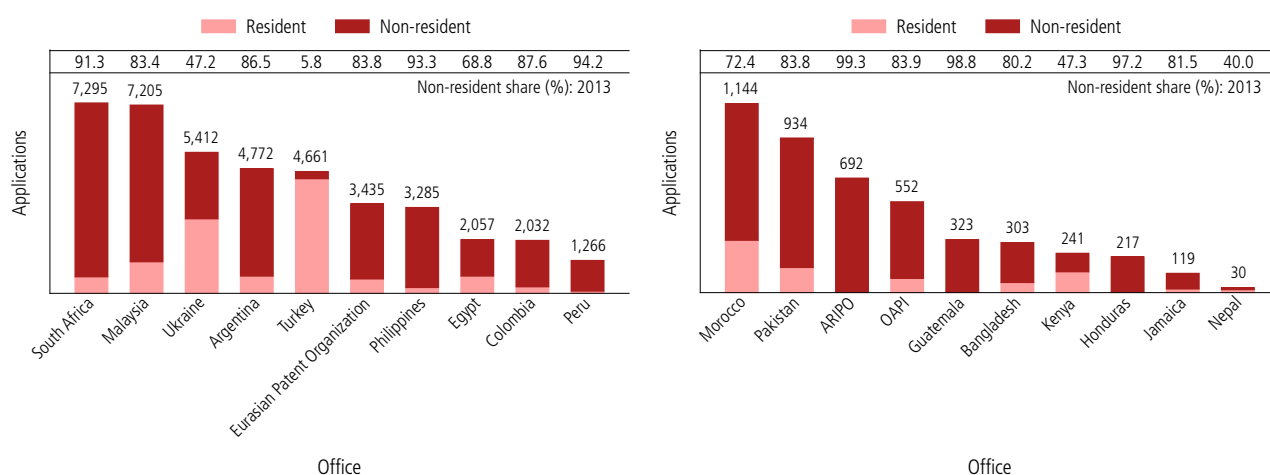


* indicates 2012 data and growth rate refers to 2011-12.
 .. indicates not available.

Note: D.P.R. of Korea is Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The figure shows total growth in applications, and the growth of resident and non-resident applications. For example, applications filed in China grew 26.4%, with resident applications contributing 26 percentage points.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

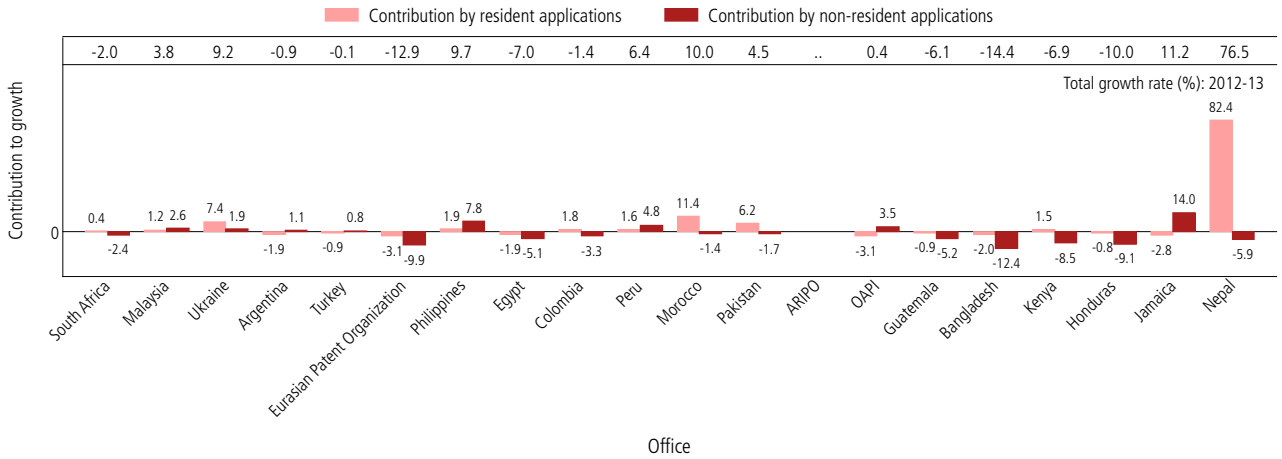
A10 Patent applications for offices of selected low- and middle-income countries, 2013



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

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

A11 Contribution of resident and non-resident applications to total growth for offices of selected low- and middle-income countries, 2012-13

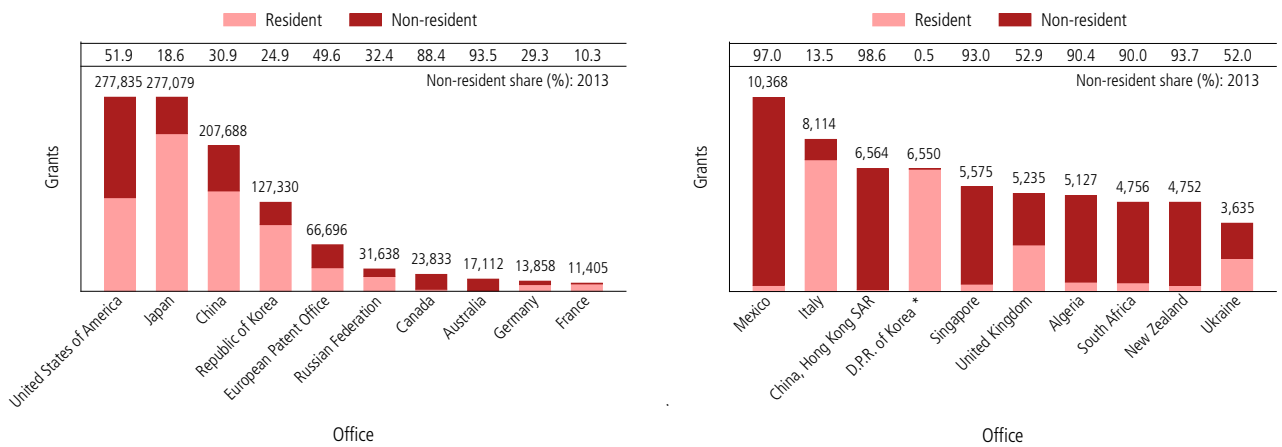


.. indicates not available.

Note: ARIPO is the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization, and OAPI is the African Intellectual Property Organization. The selected offices are from different world regions and income groups (low-income, lower middle-income and upper middle-income). Data for all available offices are in the statistical table at the end of this section. The figure shows total growth in applications, plus contribution of growth of resident and non-resident applications. For example, applications filed in Malaysia grew 3.8%, with the growth in non-resident applications contributing 2.6 percentage points.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

A12 Patent grants for the top 20 offices, 2013

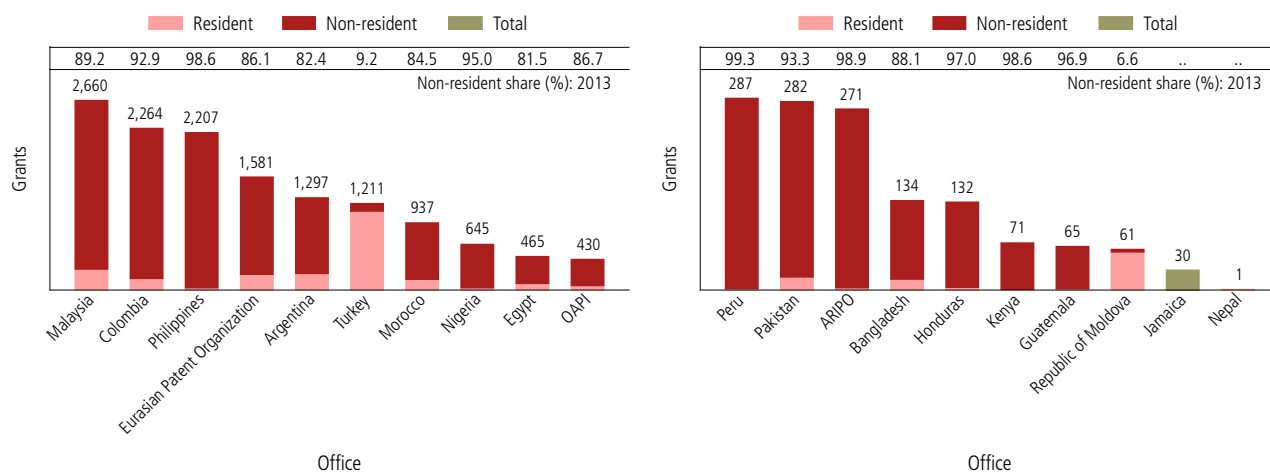


* indicates 2012 data.

Note: D.P.R. of Korea is Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Applications received are examined by offices (formal and/or substantial) to decide whether or not to issue patent rights. The procedure for issuing patents varies across offices, and differences in the numbers of patent grants among offices depend on such factors as examination capacity. The examination process can also be lengthy, so there is a time lag between the application and grant dates.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

A13 Patent grants for offices of selected low- and middle-income countries, 2013



.. indicates not available.

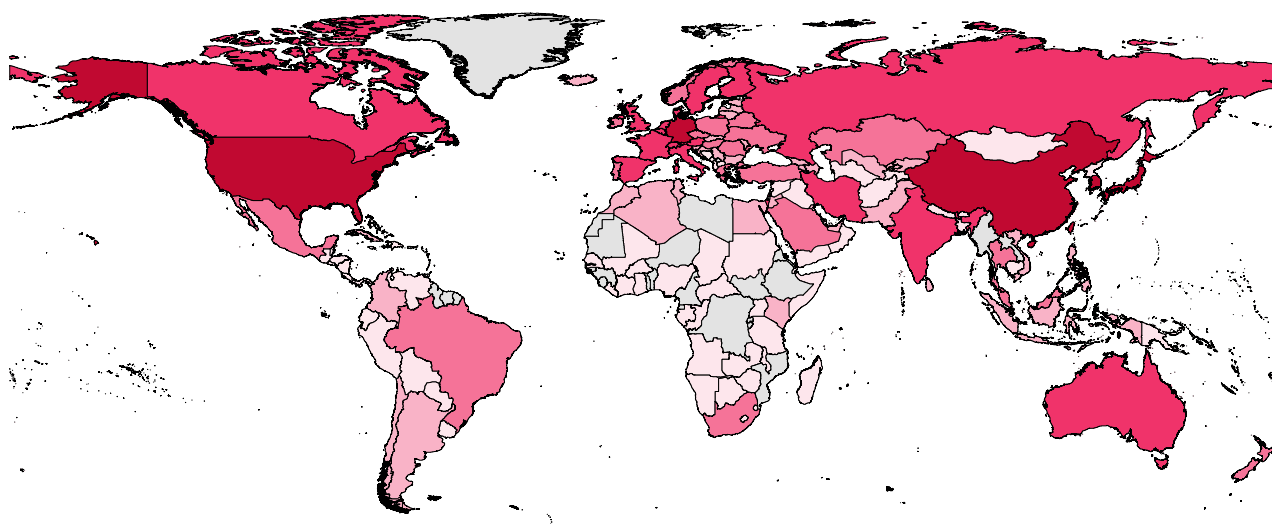
Note: ARIPO is the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization, and OAPI is the African Intellectual Property Organization. The selected offices are from different world regions and income groups (low-income, lower middle-income and upper middle-income). Where available, data for all offices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

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

Patent applications and grants by origin

A14 Equivalent patent applications by origin, 2013

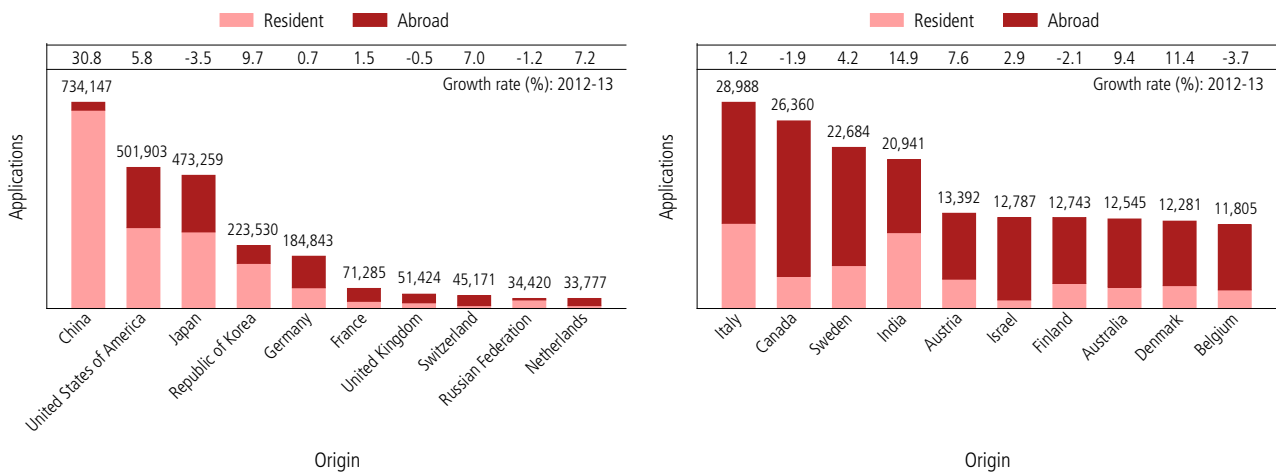
1-99 100-999 1,000-9,999 10,000-99,999 100,000-799,999 No data



Note: Patent activity by origin includes resident applications and applications filed abroad. The origin of a patent application is determined by the residence of the first-named applicant. Because some offices do not provide data by origin, the numbers shown are likely to be lower than their actual numbers. Applications filed at regional offices are considered equivalent to multiple applications in the respective states member to these offices. See the glossary for the definition of equivalent application.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

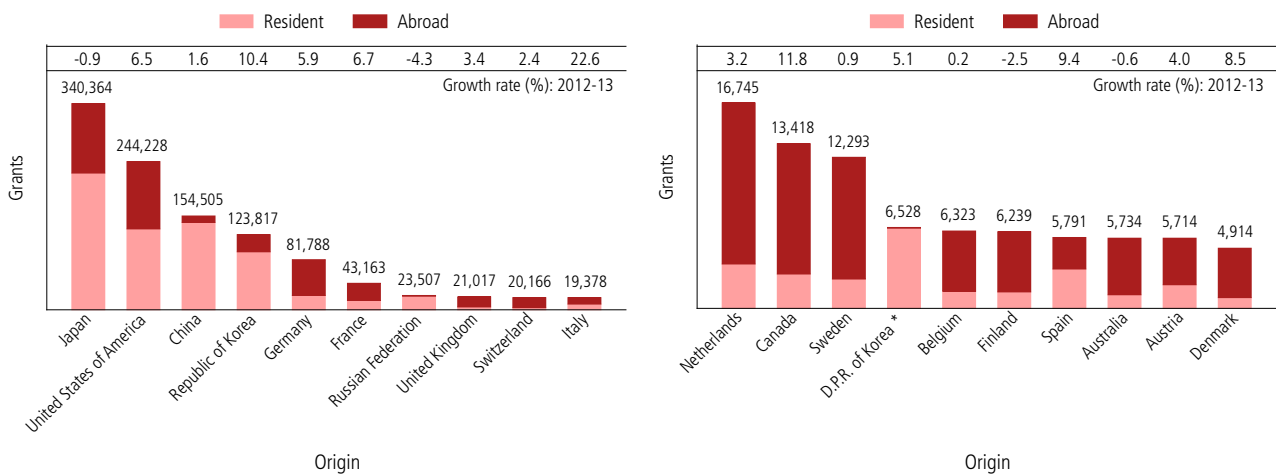
A15 Equivalent patent applications for the top 20 origins, 2013



Note: Patent activity by origin includes resident applications and applications filed abroad. The origin of a patent application is determined by the residence of the first-named applicant. Because some offices do not provide data broken down by origin, the numbers shown are likely to be lower than their actual numbers.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

A17 Equivalent patent grants for the top 20 origins, 2013



* indicates 2012 data and growth rate refers to 2011-12.

Note: D.P.R. of Korea is Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Because some offices do not provide data by origin, the numbers shown are likely to be lower than their actual numbers.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

A16 Patent applications for the top 25 offices and origins, 2013

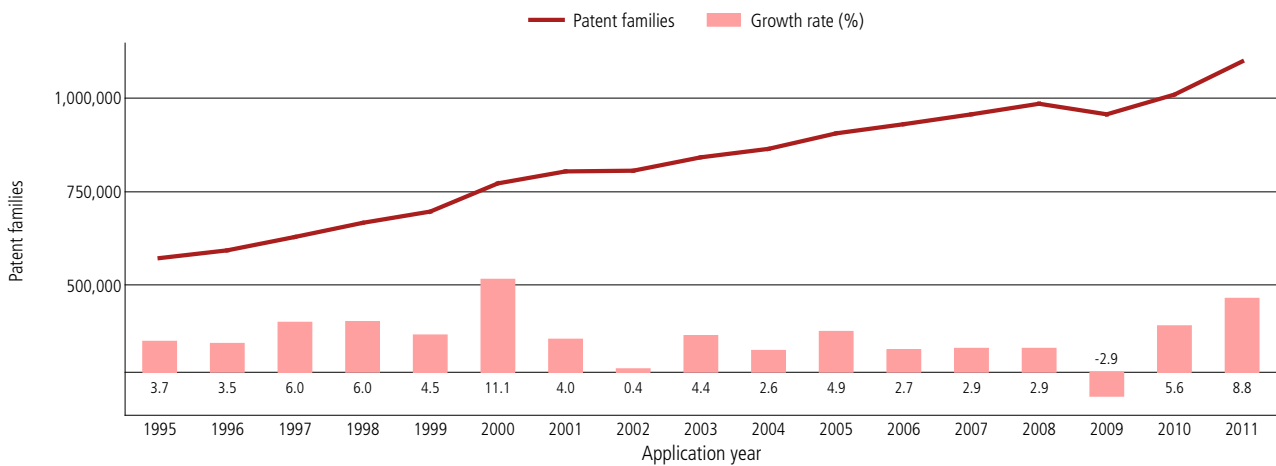
Origin	Office																								
	Australia	Brazil	Canada	China	China, Hong Kong SAR	European Patent Office	France	Germany	India	Indonesia	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Israel	Italy	Japan	Malaysia	Mexico	New Zealand	Republic of Korea	Russian Federation	Singapore	South Africa	Thailand	Ukraine	United Kingdom	United States of America
Australia	3,061	235	461	641	190	833	8	27	321	105	68	2	442	99	130	620	182	99	126	174	50	13	113	3,676	
Austria	209	233	225	811	54	1,997	16	923	281	50	13	9	372	65	91	41	291	210	73	88	17	50	37	2,167	
Belgium	294	328	265	642	68	1,885	104	41	278	61	1	19	432	43	133	46	275	172	69	68	5	43	223	2,401	
Brazil	42	4,959	43	115	14	192	6	7	51	18	3	2	107	8	69	9	55	29	21	24	8	1	16	769	
Canada	633	315	4,567	1,037	337	1,860	14	67	468	58	59	2	691	45	262	113	410	139	134	94	4	27	206	13,675	
China	532	493	522	704,936	557	4,059	118	270	820	180	47	14	2,064	157	179	86	1,147	458	192	167	160	46	189	15,093	
Denmark	310	291	329	840	94	1,934	3	22	373	90	12	4	402	76	185	66	210	189	58	83	12	46	89	2,100	
Finland	180	227	287	1,039	110	1,896	11	66	326	62	17	1	362	30	78	18	312	236	63	81	4	17	173	2,889	
France	846	1,785	1,689	4,143	345	9,848	14,690	205	1,535	218	112	40	3,325	237	637	161	1,953	1,109	317	356	113	169	209	11,462	
Germany	1,722	3,006	2,477	13,712	988	26,576	665	47,353	3,762	468	42	227	6,897	485	1,317	351	4,419	2,346	579	700	163	420	472	30,551	
India	197	153	162	279	41	563	2	18	10,669	78	21	251	85	115	66	159	65	86	88	88	103	24	49	6,600	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)				1	1					11,305								1					1	32	
Israel	302	184	305	530	120	1,045	2	10	294	15	1,201	444	1	91	27	224	113	95	68	3	12	100	7,237		
Italy	337	772	499	1,318	211	3,710	69	87	627	92	20	8,307	699	63	243	70	393	497	86	122	60	85	49	4,580	
Japan	1,751	2,703	1,901	41,193	1,708	22,566	100	4,440	5,885	2,114	211	185	271,731	1,405	1,057	224	16,299	1,641	1,384	324	2,662	101	643	84,967	
Netherlands	613	1,275	508	2,546	136	5,836	44	113	1,326	320	32	12	1,850	147	430	111	624	992	139	142	19	56	241	4,467	
Poland	30	39	41	77	15	371	1	24	43	1	8	2	53	1	18	8	19	32	4	19	6	24	12	377	
Republic of Korea	681	465	425	10,866	105	6,342	77	1,373	819	268	39	2	6,134	216	279	35	159,978	428	166	80	143	25	143	33,499	
Russian Federation	42	38	65	152	25	232	5	51	93	18	17	75	26	25	21	54	28,765	26	27	5	129	22	959		
Spain	127	302	183	378	89	1,506	70	44	193	31	21	17	234	28	209	32	135	137	41	88	7	34	61	1,707	
Sweden	455	559	435	1,795	140	3,668	50	305	863	116	50	44	1,024	87	204	95	583	472	104	149	20	32	108	4,509	
Switzerland	1,341	1,604	1,452	3,212	1,006	6,662	243	801	1,724	461	27	83	2,414	445	1,049	365	1,330	1,126	554	640	18	251	249	4,747	
Turkey	15	12	12	79	6	377	5	27	16	1	3	6	35	1	6	2	22	23	2	7	4	9	9	203	
United Kingdom	1,168	728	1,113	1,849	408	4,580	57	177	1,065	163	159	27	1,665	212	367	277	773	377	304	381	94	99	14,972	12,807	
United States of America	13,161	9,072	15,564	29,992	5,762	33,859	262	5,597	10,087	1,347	2,367	80	23,481	1,589	6,642	2,058	12,991	4,388	3,515	2,302	1,511	675	2,890	287,831	
Others / Unknown	1,668	1,106	1,231	2,953	1,407	5,569	264	1,119	1,112	1,115	338	127	3,252	1,654	1,628	1,879	1,750	871	1,584	1,023	2,217	3,029	1,662	32,327	
Total	29,717	30,884	34,741	825,136	13,916	147,987	16,886	63,167	43,031	7,450	11,643	6,185	9,212	328,436	7,205	15,444	6,781	204,589	44,914	9,722	7,295	7,404	5,412	22,938	571,612

Note: Origin data are based on absolute counts, not equivalent counts.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

Patent families

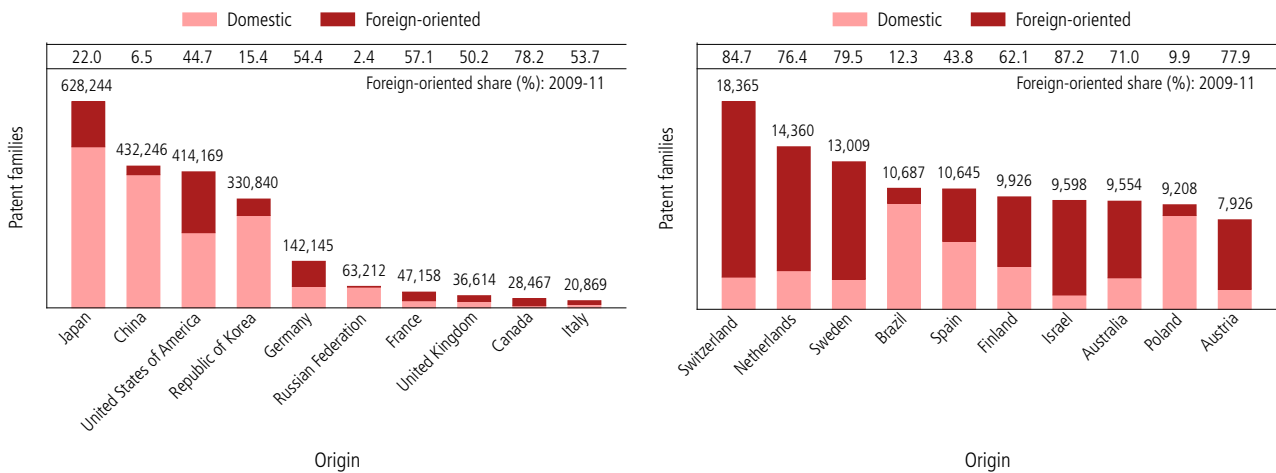
A18 Trend in patent families worldwide



Note: Applicants often file patent applications in multiple jurisdictions, so some inventions are recorded more than once. To take this into account, WIPO has indicators related to patent families, defined as patent applications interlinked by—or by a combination of—priority claim, Patent Cooperation Treaty national phase entry, continuation, continuation-in-part, internal priority and addition or division. Patent families include only those associated with patent applications for inventions and exclude patent families associated with utility model applications. A special subset comprises foreign-oriented patent families, which include only patent families that have at least one filing office different from the office of the applicant's country of origin. Some foreign-related patent families include only one filing office, because applicants may choose to file directly with a foreign office. For example, if a Canadian applicant files a patent application directly with the USPTO (without previously filing with the patent office of Canada), that application, and applications filed subsequently with the USPTO, form a foreign-oriented patent family.

Source: WIPO statistics database and EPO PATSTAT database, October 2014.

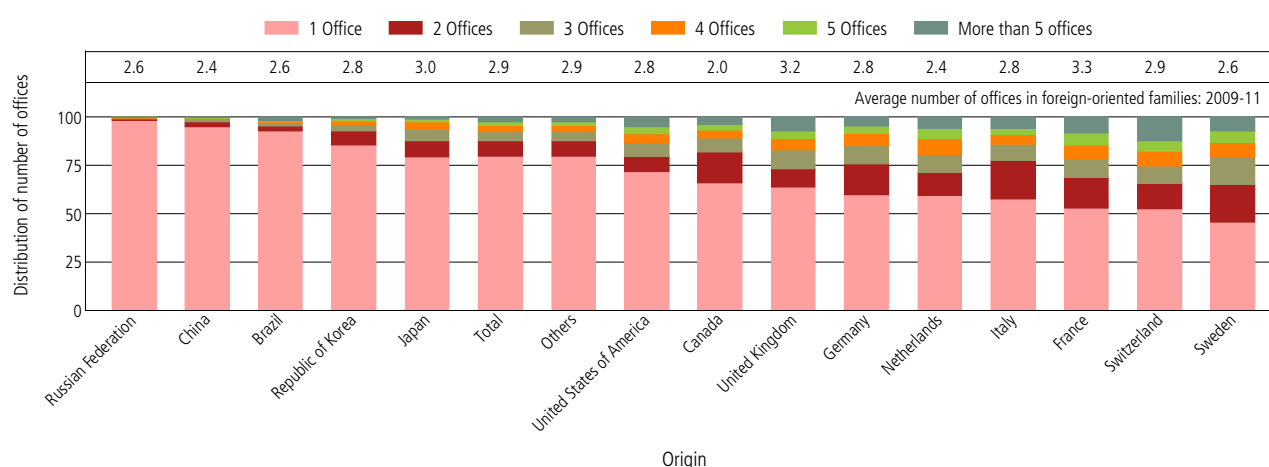
A19 Domestic and foreign-oriented patent families for the top origins, 2009-11



Note: A patent family is defined as patent applications interlinked by—or by a combination of—priority claim, Patent Cooperation Treaty national phase entry, continuation, continuation-in-part, internal priority and addition or division. A foreign-oriented patent family is defined as a patent family having at least one filing office that is different from the office of the first-named applicant's country of origin. Patent families include only those associated with patent applications for inventions and exclude patent families associated with utility model applications.

Source: WIPO statistics database and EPO PATSTAT database, October 2014.

A20 Patent families by number of offices, 2009–11



Note: The patent family dataset includes only published patent applications. A patent family is defined as patent applications interlinked by—or by a combination of—priority claim, Patent Cooperation Treaty national phase entry, continuation, continuation-in-part, internal priority and addition or division. This figure shows the distribution of total patent families by the number of offices at which they exist. For example, 97% of families originating from the Russian Federation are single-office families.

Source: WIPO statistics database and EPO PATSTAT database, October 2014.

Published patent applications by field of technology

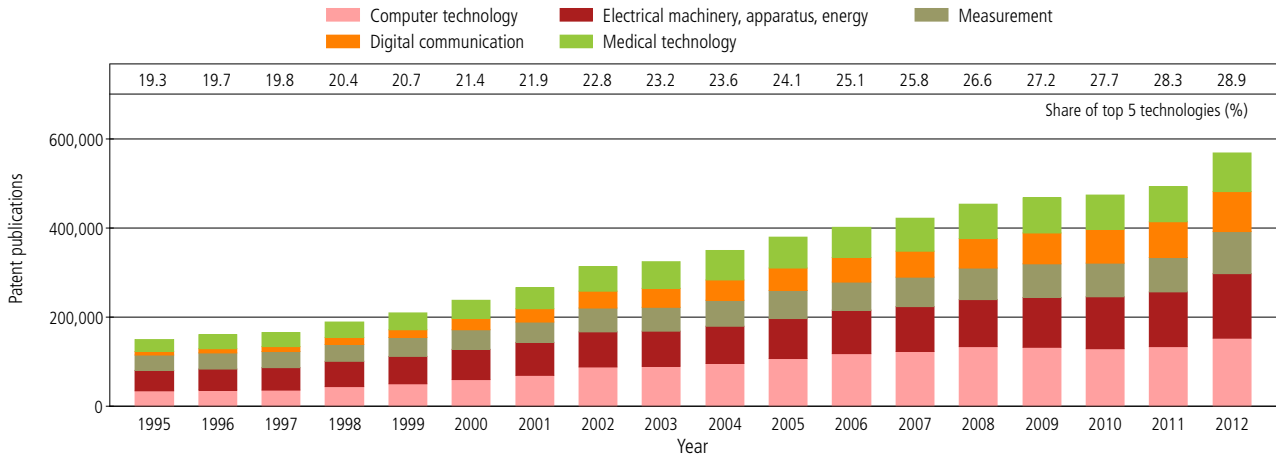
A21 Patent applications worldwide by field of technology

Field of technology	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Average growth rate (%): 2008-12	Share (%): 2012
Electrical engineering							
Electrical machinery, apparatus, energy	105,246	111,479	115,865	122,817	145,440	8.4	7.2
Audio-visual technology	91,122	85,244	80,252	75,755	78,552	-3.6	3.9
Telecommunications	68,772	60,458	56,311	49,975	50,374	-7.5	2.5
Digital communication	65,250	69,536	74,512	79,714	89,687	8.3	4.5
Basic communication processes	17,733	17,162	16,558	15,616	16,098	-2.4	0.8
Computer technology	134,273	132,793	129,710	134,396	152,692	3.3	7.6
IT methods for management	21,871	25,183	23,430	23,751	28,127	6.5	1.4
Semiconductors	81,072	78,617	77,557	80,036	86,747	1.7	4.3
Instruments							
Optics	74,361	69,316	64,134	61,551	64,716	-3.4	3.2
Measurement	71,864	76,156	76,827	77,156	93,891	6.9	4.7
Analysis of biological materials	11,398	11,768	11,426	11,802	12,066	1.4	0.6
Control	28,660	29,019	28,717	27,857	32,279	3.0	1.6
Medical technology	77,174	77,573	77,381	79,123	87,014	3.0	4.3
Chemistry							
Organic fine chemistry	53,826	52,771	52,349	51,461	53,478	-0.2	2.7
Biotechnology	35,626	37,541	38,311	41,007	41,933	4.2	2.1
Pharmaceuticals	73,803	71,905	69,114	69,820	72,842	-0.3	3.6
Macromolecular chemistry, polymers	28,234	28,701	28,591	28,750	33,557	4.4	1.7
Food chemistry	23,633	27,172	27,877	30,894	34,552	10.0	1.7
Basic materials chemistry	41,045	42,169	43,787	45,386	53,042	6.6	2.6
Materials, metallurgy	33,955	34,732	36,953	38,623	47,285	8.6	2.4
Surface technology, coating	30,748	32,716	33,123	33,890	39,233	6.3	2.0
Micro-structural and nano-technology	2,535	2,907	3,163	3,261	3,753	10.3	0.2
Chemical engineering	35,208	35,769	36,681	38,261	43,990	5.7	2.2
Environmental technology	22,630	24,290	25,556	26,425	31,596	8.7	1.6
Mechanical engineering							
Handling	42,875	42,765	42,368	44,482	50,683	4.3	2.5
Machine tools	38,423	40,442	43,159	46,375	56,080	9.9	2.8
Engines, pumps, turbines	43,676	48,039	48,256	48,559	55,559	6.2	2.8
Textile and paper machines	33,710	32,259	30,657	30,421	34,448	0.5	1.7
Other special machines	46,124	47,437	49,015	51,212	60,449	7.0	3.0
Thermal processes and apparatus	25,755	27,215	29,324	29,890	33,854	7.1	1.7
Mechanical elements	47,590	47,197	46,307	46,953	53,913	3.2	2.7
Transport	67,780	70,362	66,938	65,618	77,525	3.4	3.9
Other fields							
Furniture, games	44,911	43,594	42,521	42,243	47,515	1.4	2.4
Other consumer goods	32,015	32,076	32,112	33,414	38,229	4.5	1.9
Civil engineering	52,687	54,640	55,947	57,752	66,311	5.9	3.3
Unknown	49,759	48,732	47,738	46,132	44,058	-3.0	2.2
Total	1,755,344	1,769,735	1,762,527	1,790,378	2,011,568	3.5	100.0

Note: Every patent application is assigned one or more International Patent Classification (IPC) symbols. If a patent application relates to multiple fields of technology, it is divided into equal shares, each representing one field of technology (fractional counting). Applications with no IPC symbol are not considered. Data refer to published patent applications. There is a minimum delay of 18 months between the application date and the publication date. For this reason, 2012 is the latest year with statistics on patents by technology field. The IPC-technology concordance table (available at www.wipo.int/ipstats/en) was used to convert IPC symbols into 35 corresponding fields of technology.

Source: WIPO statistics database and EPO PATSTAT database, October 2014.

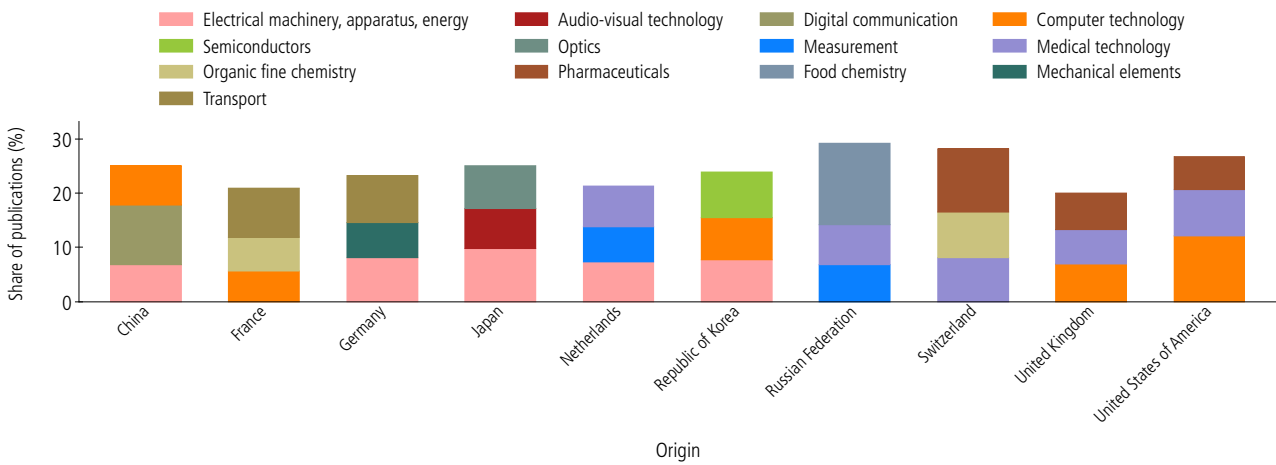
A22 Trend in patent applications for the top five technology fields



Note: The IPC-technology concordance table (available at www.wipo.int/ipstats/en) was used to convert IPC symbols into 35 corresponding fields of technology. Data refer to published patent applications. The top five fields were selected based on their 2012 totals.

Source: WIPO statistics database and EPO PATSTAT database, October 2014.

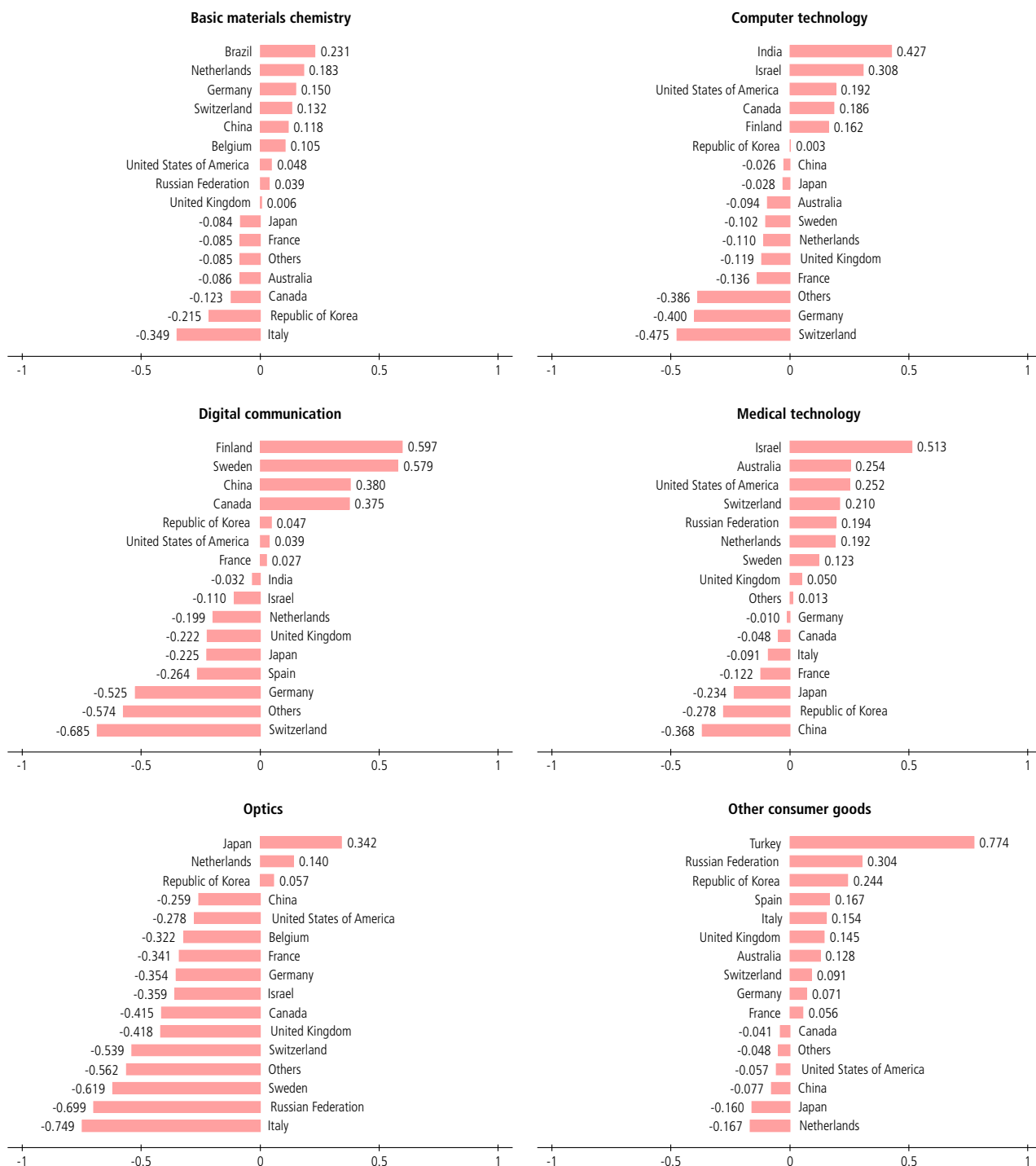
A23 Top three technology fields for the top 10 origins, 2010-12 (% of total)

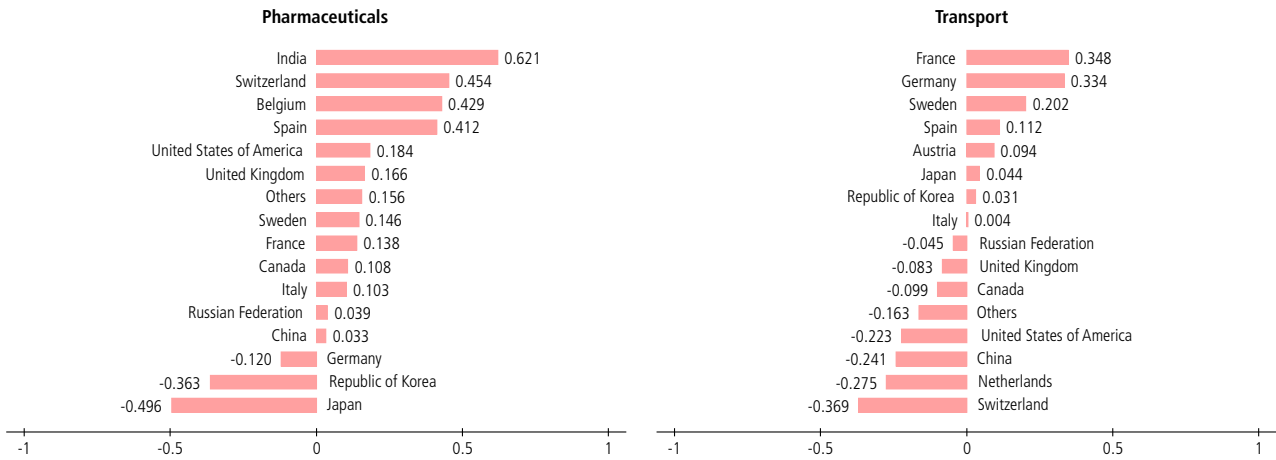


Note: The IPC-technology concordance table (available at www.wipo.int/ipstats/en) was used to convert IPC symbols into 35 corresponding fields of technology. Data refer to published patent applications. The top three technology fields for each origin were selected from the total number of applications covering 2010-12.

Source: WIPO statistics database and EPO PATSTAT database, October 2014.

A24 Relative specialization index for patent applications for selected fields of technology, 2010-12





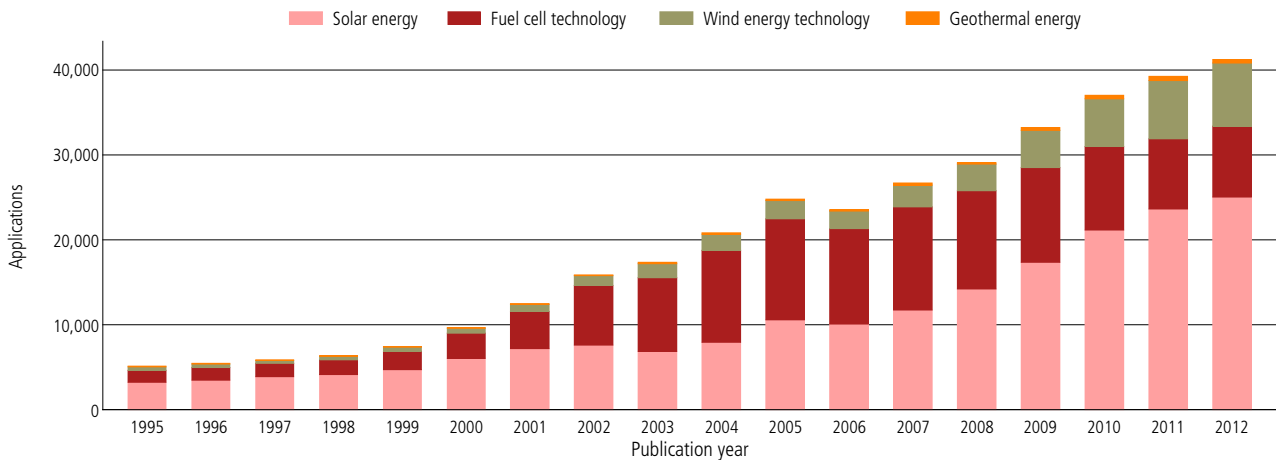
Note: The index corrects for the effects of country size and focuses on the concentration in specific technology fields; it captures whether a country tends to have a lower or a higher propensity to file in certain technology fields. It is calculated using the following formula:

$$RSI = \text{Log} \left(\frac{F_{CT} \sum F_{CT}}{\sum F_C \sum F_T} \right)$$

where F_C and F_T denote applications from country C and in technological field T . A positive value for a technology indicates that a country has a relatively high share of patent filings related to that field of technology. The IPC-technology concordance table (available at www.wipo.int/ipstats/en) was used to convert IPC symbols into 35 corresponding fields of technology. Data refer to published patent applications.

Source: WIPO statistics database and EPO PATSTAT database, October 2014.

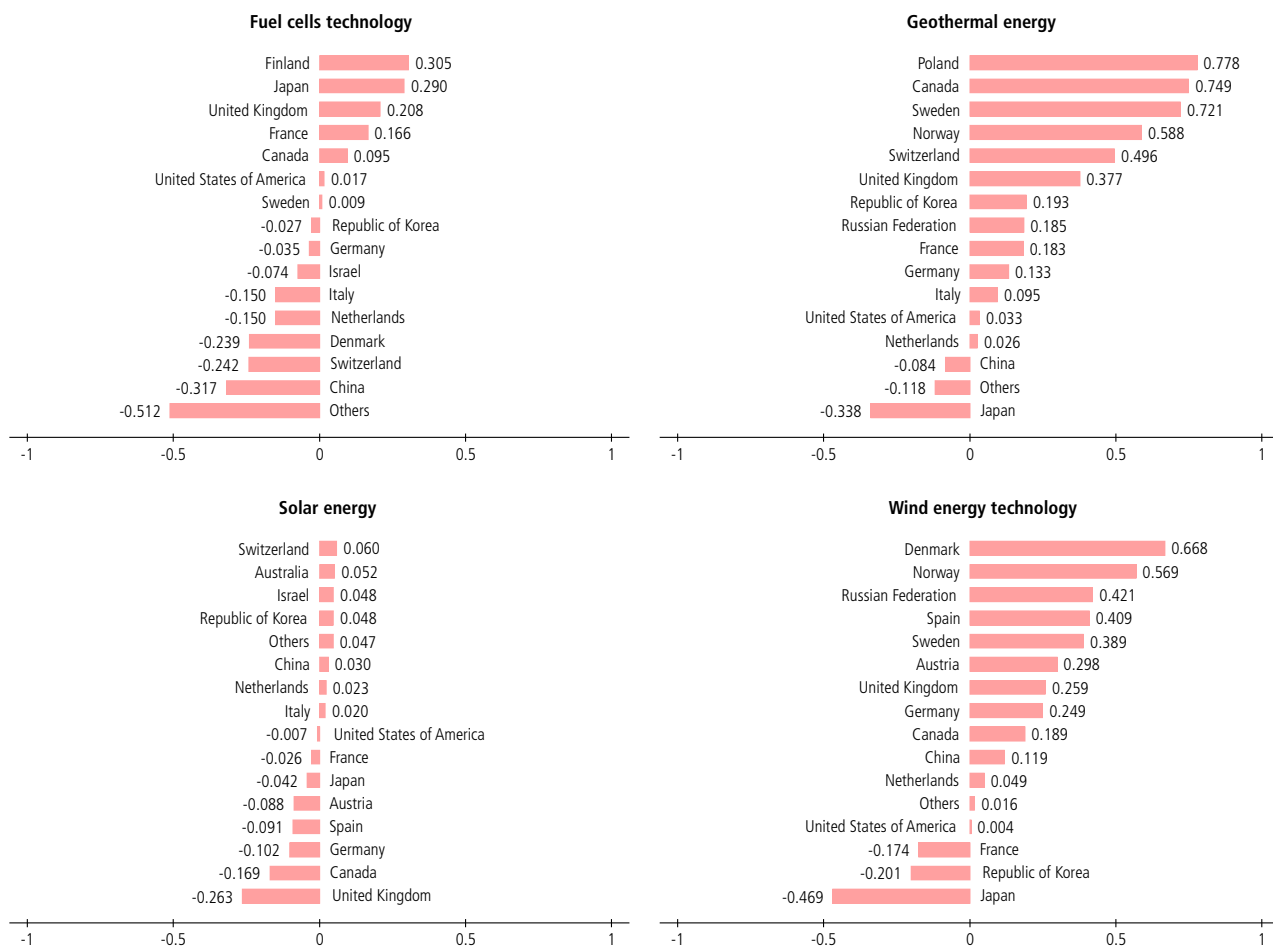
A25 Trend in patent applications in energy-related technologies



Note: For definitions of the technologies—fuel cells, geothermal, solar and wind energy—see annex A. The correspondence between IPC symbols and technology fields is not always clear (there is no one-to-one relationship). It is thus difficult to capture all patents in a specific technology field. Even so, the IPC-based definitions are likely to capture the vast majority of patent applications in these areas. Data refer to published patent applications.

Source: WIPO statistics database and EPO PATSTAT database, October 2014.

A26 Relative specialization index for patent applications for selected energy-related technologies for the top origins, 2010-12



Note: For definitions of the technologies—fuel cells, geothermal, solar and wind energy—see annex A. The correspondence between IPC symbols and technology fields is not always clear (there is no one-to-one relationship). It is thus difficult to capture all patents in a specific technology field. Even so, the IPC-based definitions are likely to capture the vast majority of patent applications in these areas. The index corrects the effects of country size and focuses on the concentration in specific technology fields; it captures whether a given country tends to have a lower or a higher propensity to file in certain technology fields. The index is calculated using the following formula:

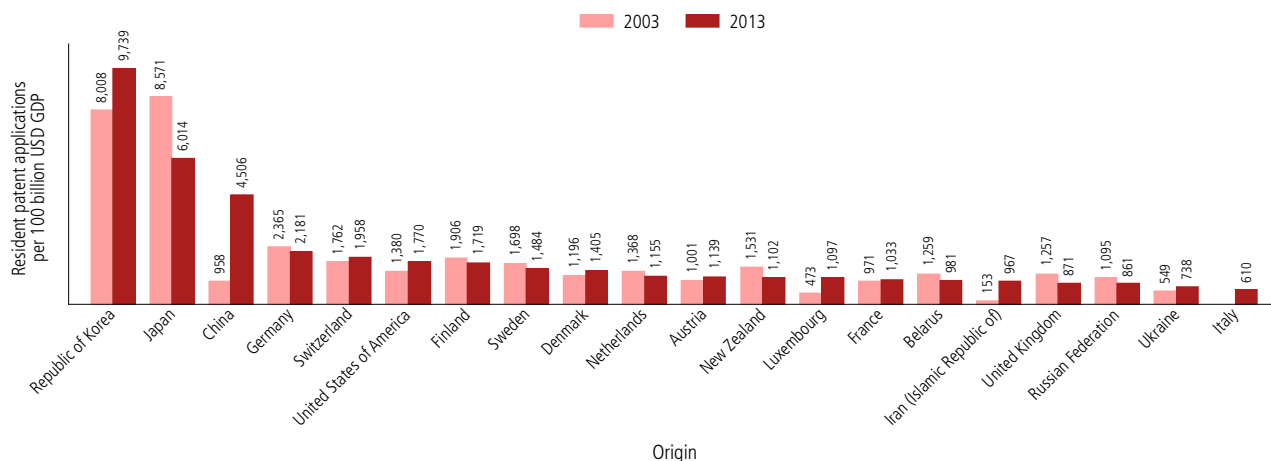
$$RSI = \text{Log} \left(\frac{F_{CT} \sum F_{CT}}{\sum F_C \sum F_T} \right)$$

where F_C and F_T denote applications from country C and in technological field T . A positive value for a technology indicates that a country has a relatively high share of patent filings related to that field of technology.

Source: WIPO statistics database and EPO PATSTAT database, October 2014.

Patent applications in relation to GDP and population

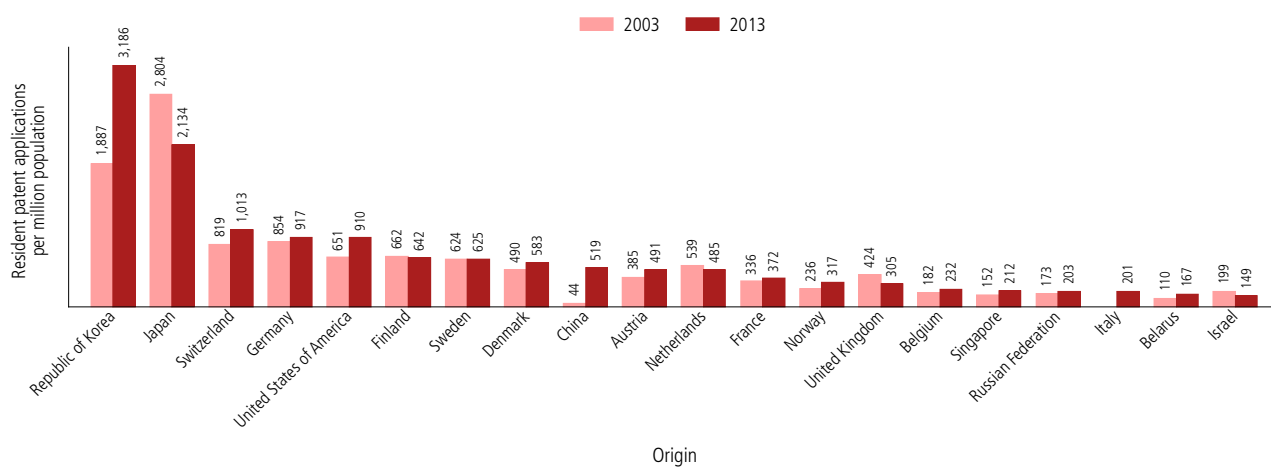
A27 Resident patent applications per 100 billion USD GDP for the top 20 origins



Note: GDP data are in 2011 PPP dollars. The top 20 origins were included if they had a GDP greater than 20 billion USD PPP and more than 100 resident patent applications. Due to space constraints, only the top 20 origins that fulfil these criteria are presented.

Source: WIPO statistics database and World Bank, October 2014.

A28 Resident patent applications per million population for the top 20 origins

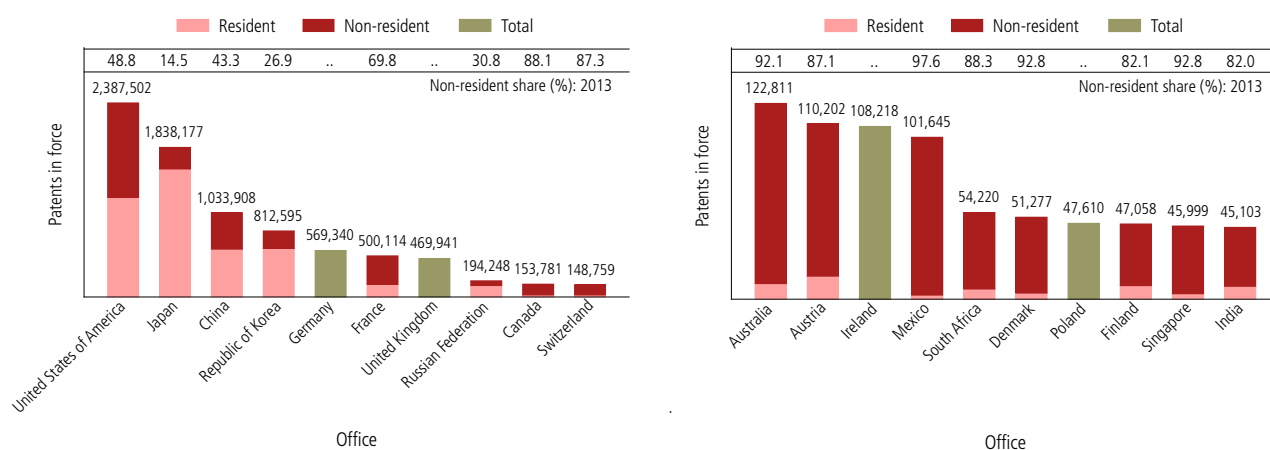


Note: The top 20 origins were included if they had a population greater than 5 million and if they had more than 100 resident patent applications. Due to space constraints, only the top 20 origins that fulfil these criteria are presented.

Source: WIPO statistics database and World Bank, October 2014.

Patents in force

A29 Patents in force at the top 20 offices, 2013

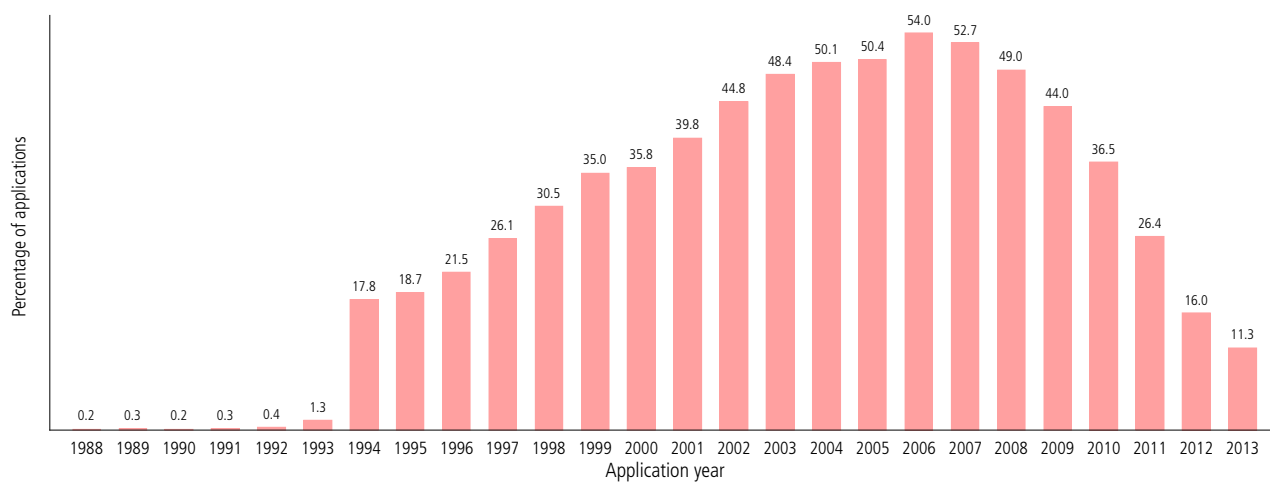


.. indicates not available.

Note: Patent rights last for a limited period—generally 20 years from the date of filing. Patents in force provide information on the volume of patents currently valid, as well as the historical patent life cycle.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

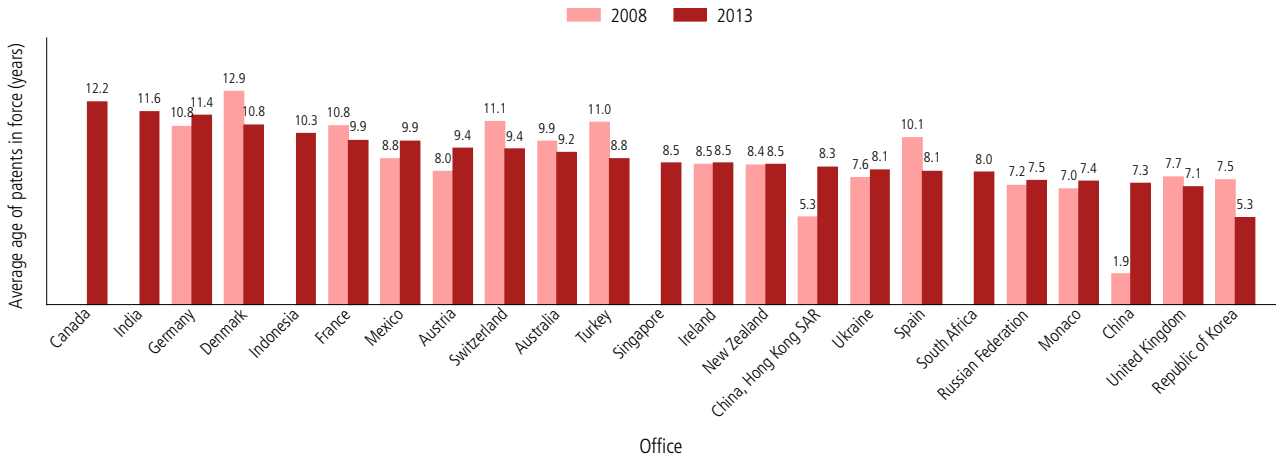
A30 Patents in force in 2013 as a percentage of total applications



Note: Percentages are calculated as the number of patent applications filed in year *t* and in force in 2013, divided by the total number of patent applications filed in year *t*. Patent holders must pay maintenance fees to maintain the validity of their patents. Depending on technological and commercial considerations, patent holders may opt to let a patent lapse before the end of the full protection term. This figure shows the distribution of patents in force in 2013 as a percentage of total applications in the year of filing. But not all offices provide these data. Data for 77 offices show that more than half of the applications for which patents were eventually granted remained in force for at least seven years after the application date. About 17.8% of these patents lasted the full 20-year patent term.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

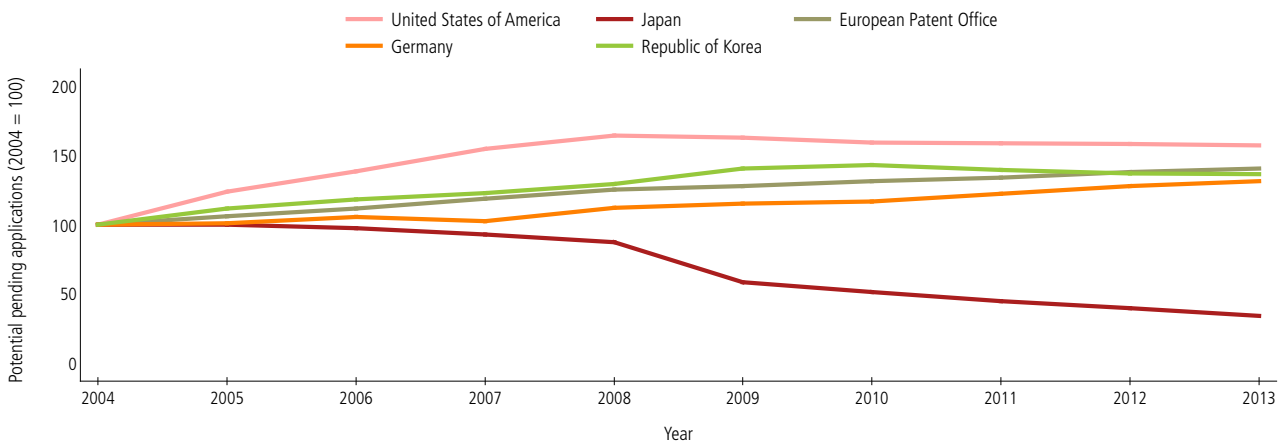
A31 Average age of patents in force at selected offices



Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

Pending patent applications and pendency time

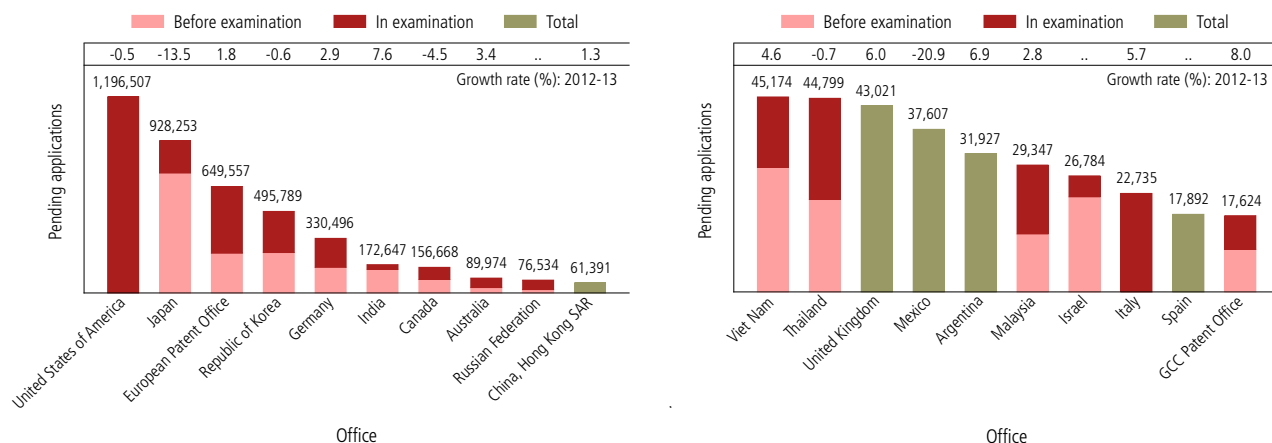
A32 Potentially pending applications for top offices



Note: Application processing varies across offices, making it difficult to measure pending applications. In some offices patent applications automatically proceed to the examination stage unless applicants withdraw them; in others applications do not proceed to the examination stage unless applicants file a separate request for examination. To take account of procedural differences, pending application data are separated between (a) all patent applications, at any stage in the process, that are awaiting a final decision by a patent office, including those for which applicants have not filed a request for examination (where applicable) and (b) patent applications undergoing examination for which the applicant has requested examination (where such separate requests are necessary). Data for the State Intellectual Property Office of the People's Republic of China, the office that receives the most applications, were unavailable.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

A33 Potentially pending applications for the top 20 offices, 2013

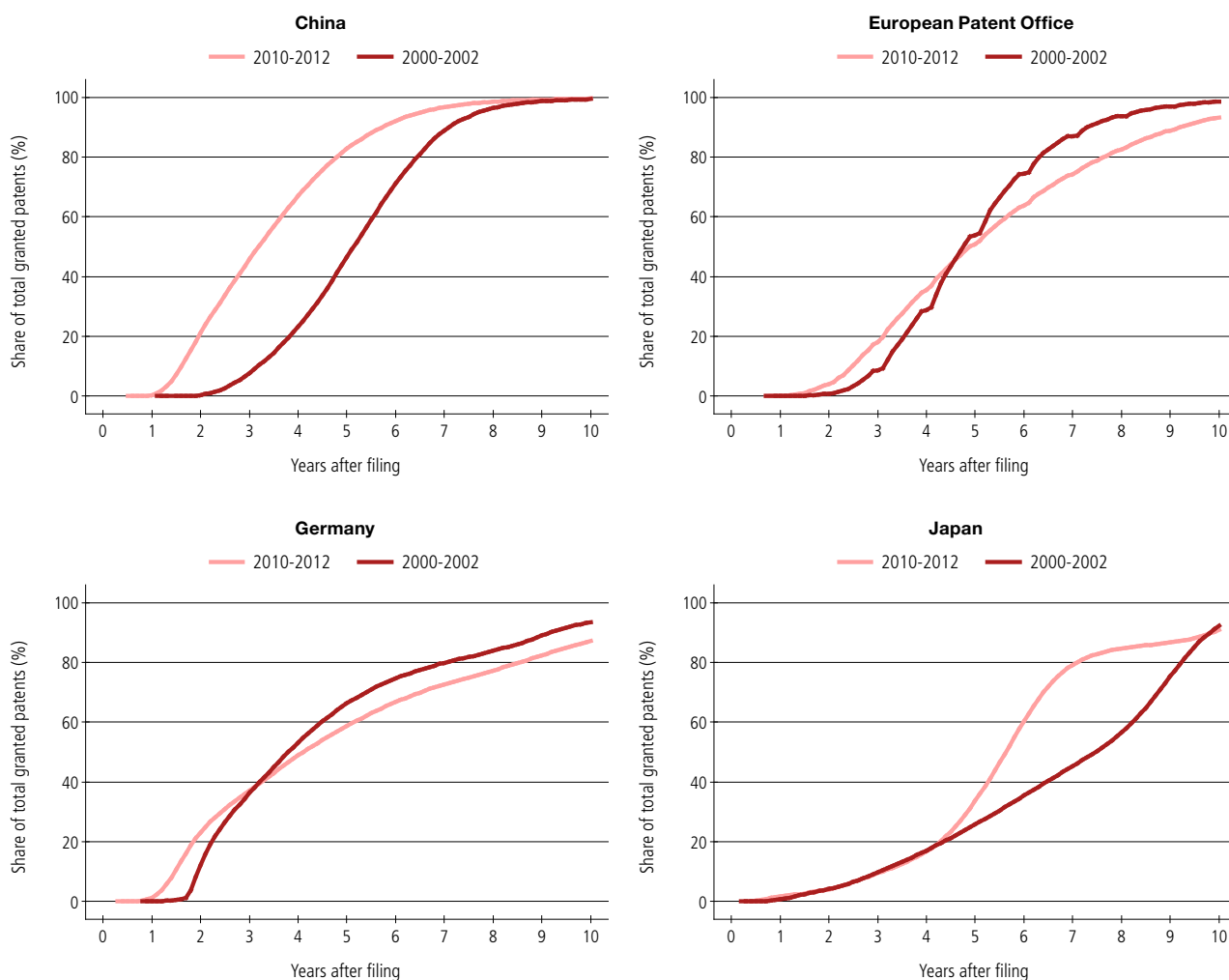


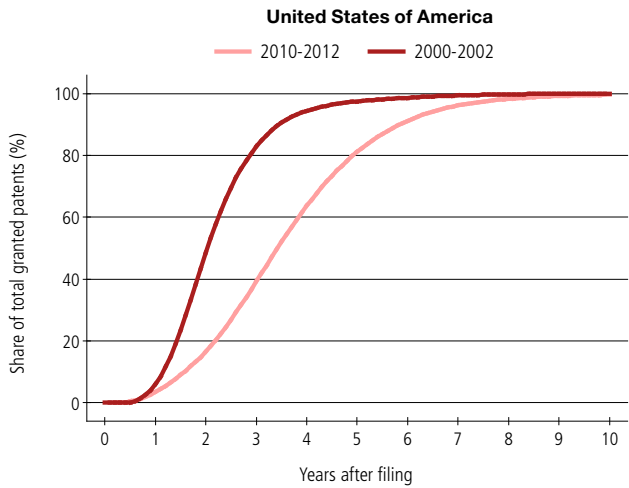
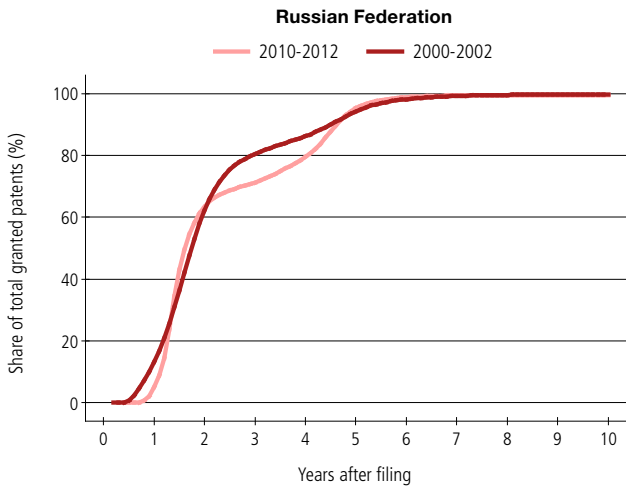
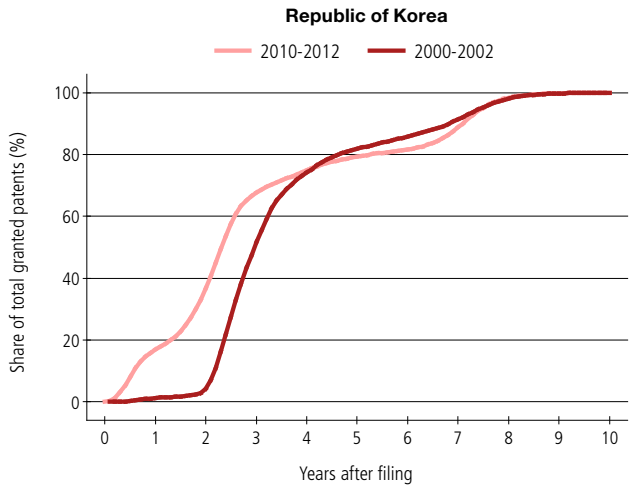
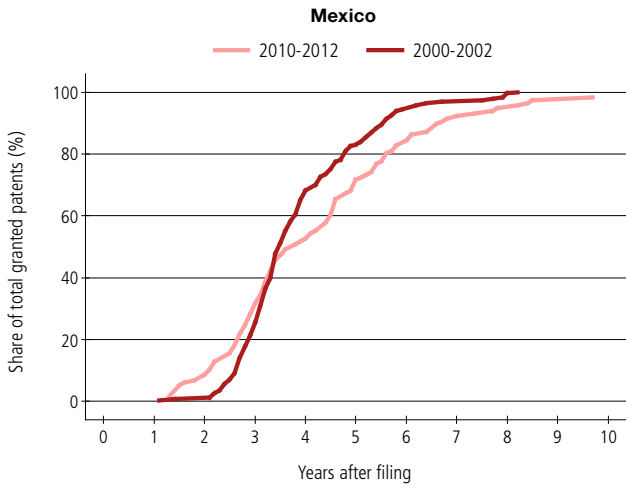
.. indicates not available.

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

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

A34 Distribution of pendency time for selected offices



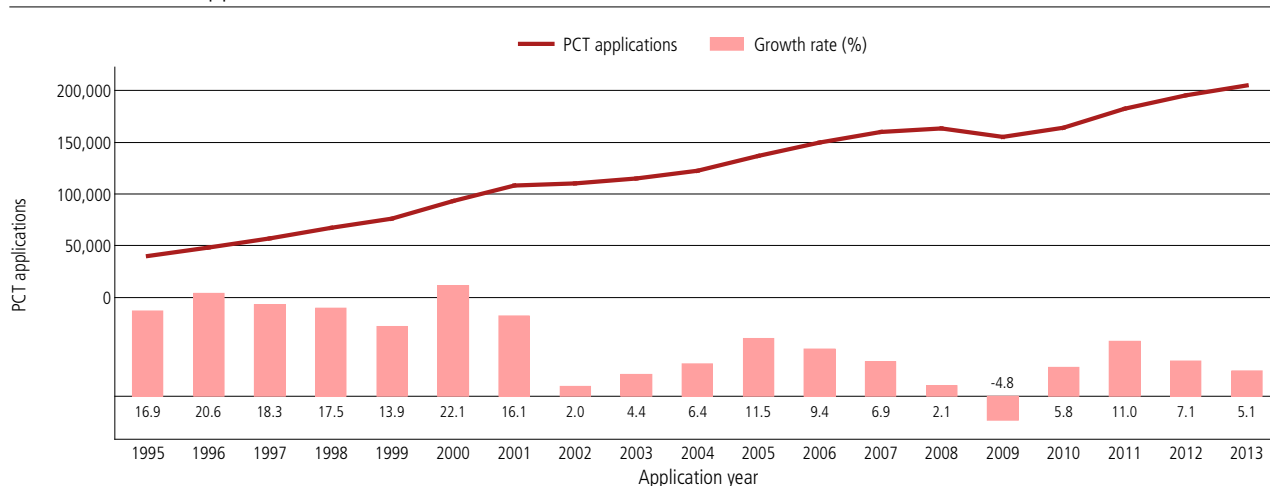


Note: Few offices report pendency time indicators, and there is no standard methodology to calculate such indicators. Here, a proxy for pendency time is constructed using patent application and grant dates from the EPO PATSTAT database. One limitation of this approach is that the pendency time for patents withdrawn, abandoned or refused are not included due to data unavailability. Pendency time can vary among offices for several reasons; for example, an applicant may file an application and then decide to delay the request for examination. So, comparing pendency times across offices can be misleading. For a more meaningful comparison, pendency times reported here should be compared across time for individual offices.

Source: WIPO statistics database and EPO PATSTAT database, October 2014.

Patent applications filed through the Patent Cooperation Treaty system (PCT)

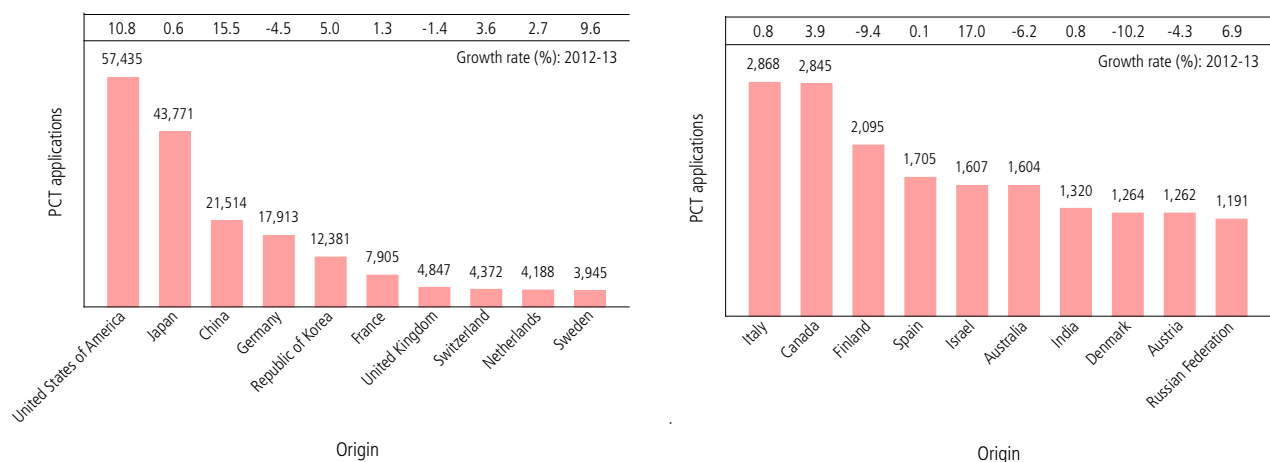
A35 Trend in PCT applications



Note: Data refer to the international phase of the Patent Cooperation Treaty system. Counts are based on the international application date. See the glossary for information on Patent Cooperation Treaty system.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

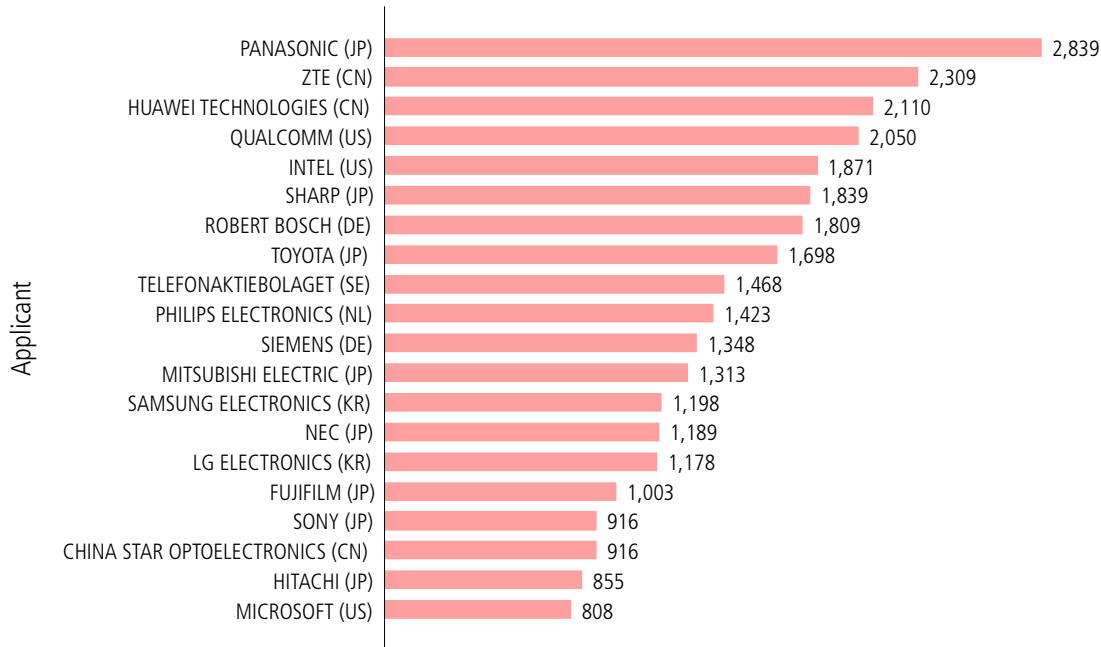
A36 PCT applications for the top 20 origins, 2013



Note: Data refer to the international phase of the Patent Cooperation Treaty system. Counts are based on the residency of the first-named applicant and the international application date.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

A37 Top PCT applicants, 2013

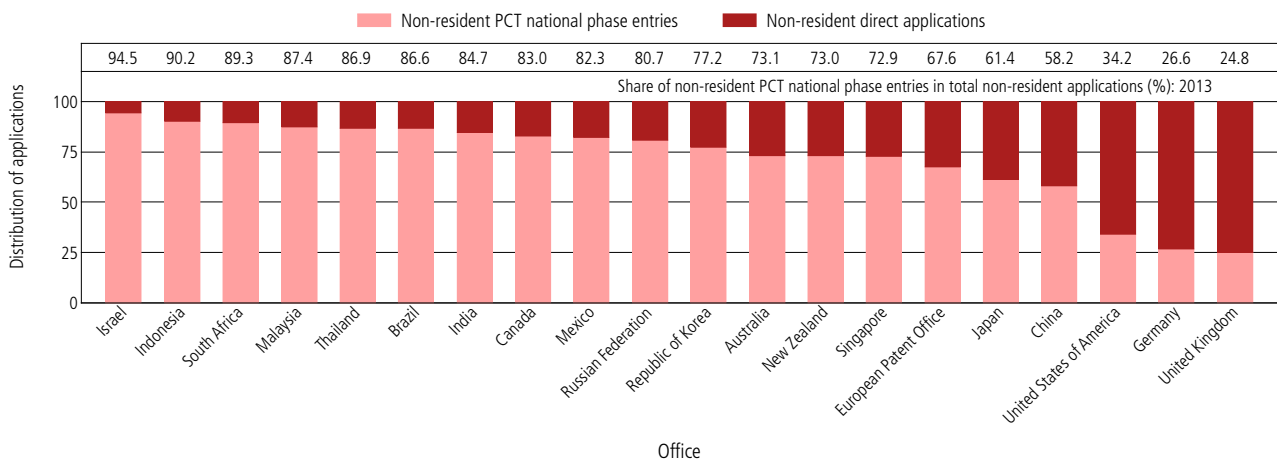


PCT publications

Note: Origin codes are CN (China), DE (Germany), JP (Japan), KR (Republic of Korea), NL (the Netherlands), SE (Sweden) and US (United States of America). Data refer to the international phase of the Patent Cooperation Treaty system. Due to confidentiality requirements, counts are based on publication date.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

A38 Non-resident applications by filing route for selected offices, 2013



Note: A patent office may receive patent applications filed either directly with the office (Paris route) or through the Patent Cooperation Treaty system (Patent Cooperation Treaty national phase entries).

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

Patent Prosecution Highway (PPH)

A39 Number of PPH requests, cumulative total to June 2014

Office of first filing	Office of subsequent filing																	Total							
	Australia	Canada	China	Colombia	Denmark	European Patent Office	Finland	Germany	Hungary	Indonesia	Israel	Japan	Mexico	Norway	Republic of Korea	Russian Federation	Singapore		Spain	Sweden	Thailand	United Kingdom	United States of America	Others	
Australia	n/a	18	-	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	1	8	-	0	4	0	-	0	0	0	0	390*	-	421***	
Austria	-	-	2	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	4	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	11*	-	17***	
Canada	3	n/a	3	-	0	-	2	1	0	-	2	20	0	0	15	5	-	0	0	0	0	322*	-	373***	
China	-	7	n/a	-	0	18	0	7	-	-	-	29	1	-	25	8	0	0	0	0	-	329*	-	424***	
Colombia	-	-	-	n/a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	
Denmark	0	3	32	-	n/a	-	0	-	0	-	0	38	-	0	26	1	-	0	0	0	0	172	-	272	
European Patent Office	-	-	28	-	-	n/a	-	-	-	-	-	315	-	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	1490*	-	1865***	
Finland	0	8	5	-	0	-	n/a	0	0	-	0	13	-	0	9	3	-	0	0	-	0	52*	-	90***	
Germany	-	51	49	-	-	-	0	n/a	-	-	-	153	-	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	7	162	-	454	
Hungary	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	n/a	-	0	2	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	6	-	8	
Iceland	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	2	-	2	
Israel	2	4	-	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	n/a	0	-	0	0	2	-	0	0	0	0	17*	-	25***	
Japan	21	282	3,526	-	4	1,860	2	1,421	0	3**	3	n/a	70	2	3,232	143	29	0	0	26	48	10133*	949	21754***	
Mexico	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	n/a	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	7	-	7	
Norway	0	0	-	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	1	-	n/a	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	13	-	14	
Poland	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Portugal	0	1	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	1
Republic of Korea	0	16	161	-	0	11	0	13	0	-	1	320	0	0	n/a	15	1	2	0	0	6	2204*	-	2750***	
Russian Federation	1	3	4	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	6	-	0	4	n/a	-	0	0	0	0	50*	-	68***	
Singapore	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	0	-	0	-	n/a	-	-	-	-	7	-	10	
Spain	0	0	0	1	0	-	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	n/a	0	0	0	4*	1	6***	
Sweden	0	0	0	-	0	-	1	-	0	-	0	2	-	0	0	0	-	0	n/a	-	0	38*	-	41***	
United Kingdom	6	42	-	-	0	-	0	15	0	-	0	136	-	0	65	2	-	0	0	0	n/a	579	-	845	
United States of America	699	4,574	2,013	13	10	1,296	4	281	2	-	58	3,363	211	27	1,635	146	29	1	2	-	158	n/a	711	15,233	
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	n/a	17	
Total	732	5,009	5,824	14	14	3,185	9	1,738	2	3**	65	4,418	282	29	5,079	325	59	3	2	26	219	16003*	1,661	44701***	

* Requests from January 1, 2014 to June 30, 2014.

** Cumulative total on December 31, 2013.

*** Patent Cooperation Treaty-patent prosecution highway requests filed during the period January 1, 2014 to June 30, 2014.

n/a indicates not applicable

Note: To avoid unnecessary duplication of work and to improve the efficiency of the examination process, patent offices increasingly seek to use the search and examination results of other offices. Patent prosecution highways have institutionalized such cooperation between offices. A patent prosecution highway is a bilateral agreement between two offices that enables applicants to request a fast-track examination whereby patent examiners can use the work of the other office. Offices that have a patent prosecution highway agreement but did not receive any first or subsequent filings are not reported in the table. For example, the Czech Republic is party to a patent prosecution highway agreement but did not receive any patent prosecution highway requests. A definition of patent prosecution highway statistics is available at www.jpo.jp/ppph-portal/statistics.htm.

Source: WIPO, based on data from the JPO, October 2014.

A40 Number of PCT-PPH requests, cumulative total to June 2014

Office of filing	Office of filing																	Total	
	Australia	Canada	China	Denmark	European Patent Office	Finland	Iceland	Indonesia	Israel	Japan	Mexico	Philippines	Republic of Korea	Russian Federation	Spain	Sweden	United Kingdom		United States of America
Australia	32	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	-	1	0	0	0	1	281*	315*
Austria	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	31*	33*
Canada	1	219	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	10	0	-	2	1	0	0	0	42	275*
China	-	-	-	0	21	0	-	-	-	77	0	-	31	2	-	-	-	562*	693*
European Patent Office	-	-	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	883	-	-	83	-	-	-	-	2488*	3516*
Finland	0	0	1	0	-	1	0	-	0	4	-	-	3	1	0	0	0	53*	63*
Israel	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	2	2	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	15*	19*
Japan	12	6	1,066	0	736	0	1	22*	1	3,112	16	36	387	14	1	7	1	1690*	7108*
Nordic Patent Institute	0	0	-	1	-	0	0	-	0	9	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	68	78
Republic of Korea	18	1	476	0	15	0	0	-	1	74	-	-	160	2	0	0	1	2927*	3675*
Russian Federation	0	0	9	0	-	0	0	-	0	3	-	-	1	0	0	3	1	52*	69*
Spain	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	2	10	-	0	1	0	0	0	10*	23*
Sweden	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	27	-	-	1	0	0	1	0	126*	155*
United States of America	53	61	56	0	119	0	0	-	3	42	-	10	58	21	1	0	0	568	992
Total	116	287	1,670	1	891	1	1	22	7	4,245	26	46	729	42	2	11	4	8913*	17014*

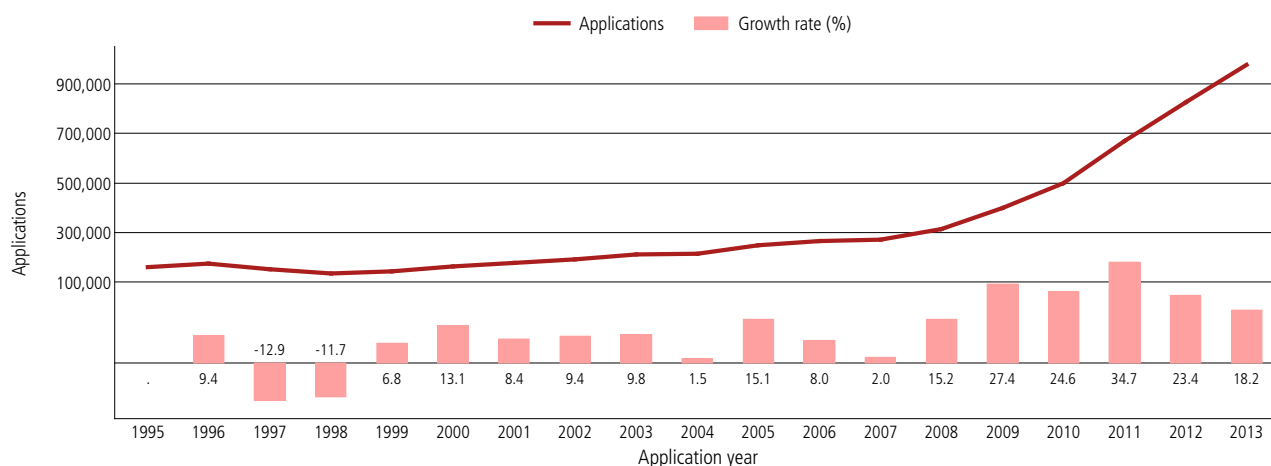
* Up to December 31, 2013.

Note: ISA is international searching authority, IPEA is international preliminary examining authority. Offices that have a patent prosecution highway agreement but did not receive any requests are not reported in this table. For example, the Czech Republic is party to a patent prosecution highway agreement but did not receive any Patent Cooperation Treaty-patent prosecution highway requests. A definition of patent prosecution highway statistics is available at www.jpo.go.jp/ppph-portal/statistics.htm.

Source: WIPO, based on data from the JPO, October 2014.

Utility model applications

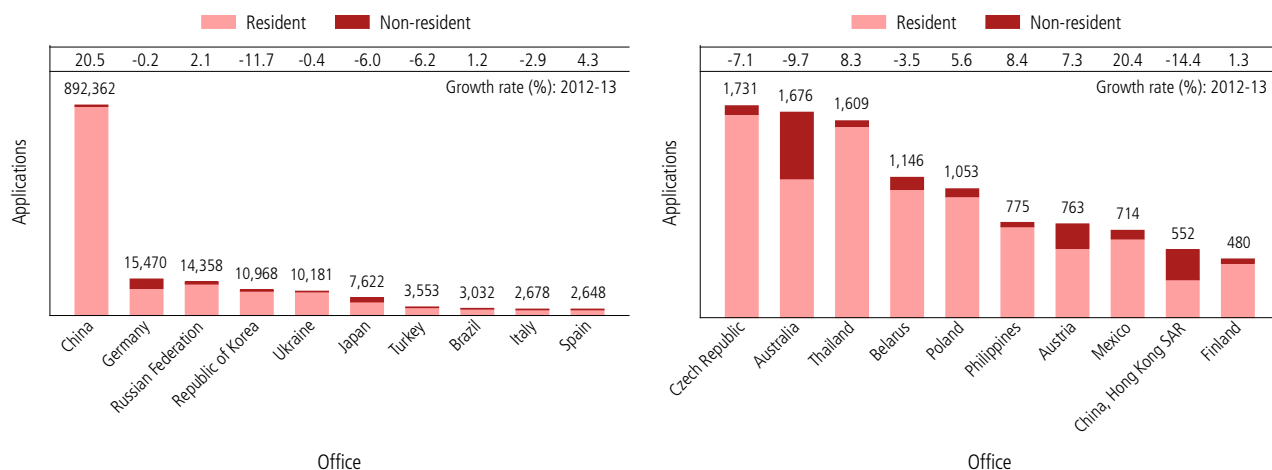
A41 Trend in utility model applications worldwide



Note: WIPO estimates cover 75 patent offices and include direct applications and Patent Cooperation Treaty national phase entries.

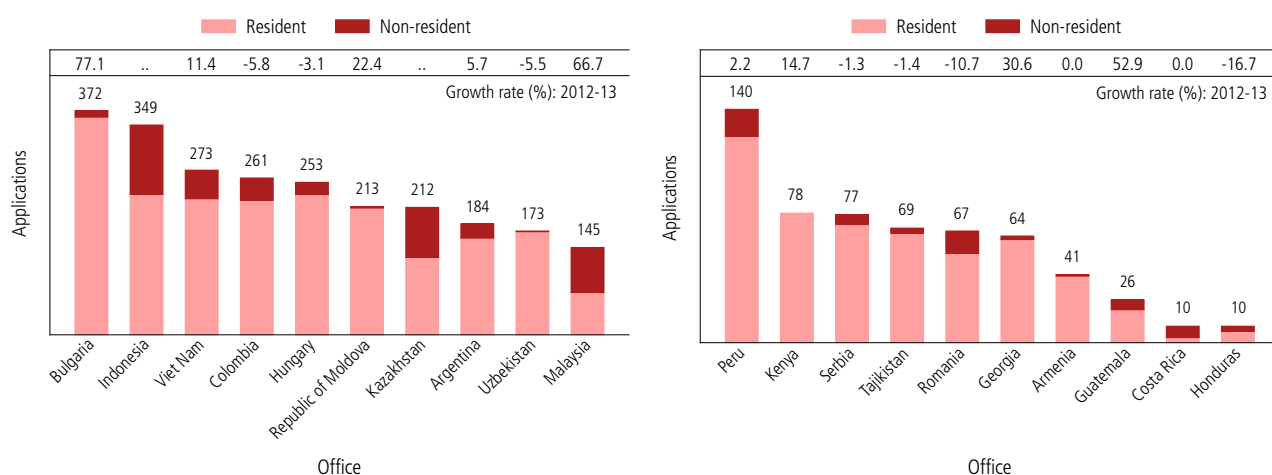
Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

A42 Utility model applications for the top 20 offices, 2013



Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

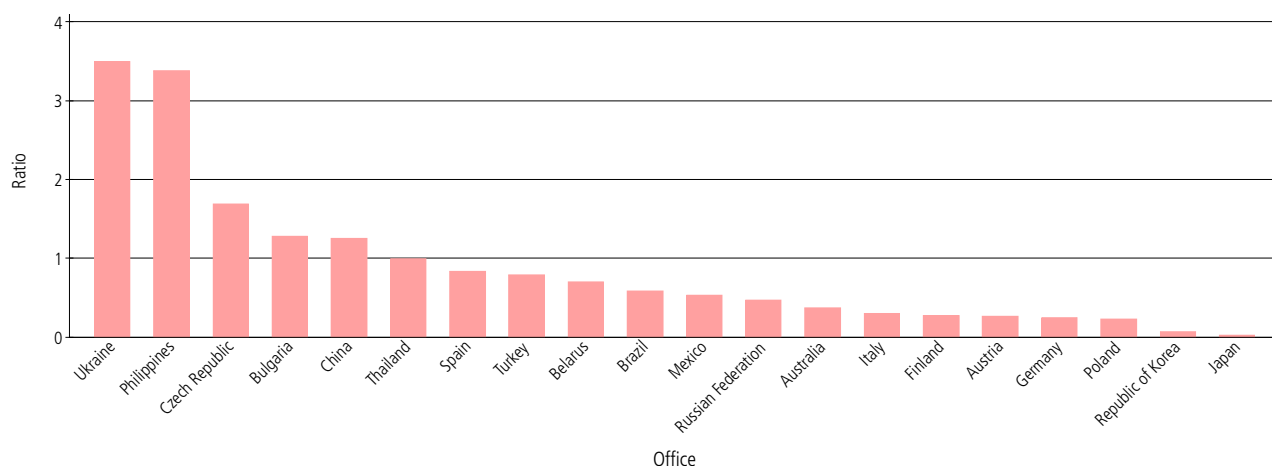
A43 Utility model applications for offices of selected low- and middle-income countries, 2013



.. indicates not available.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

A44 Resident utility model applications in relation to resident patent applications, 2013

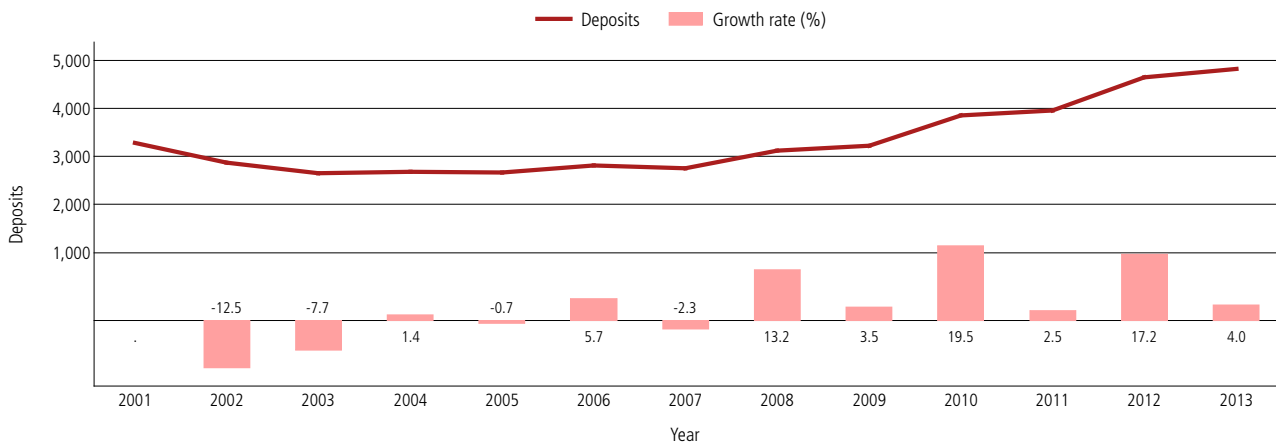


Note: A ratio greater than one indicates more intensive use of the utility model system than the patent system at an office.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

Microorganisms

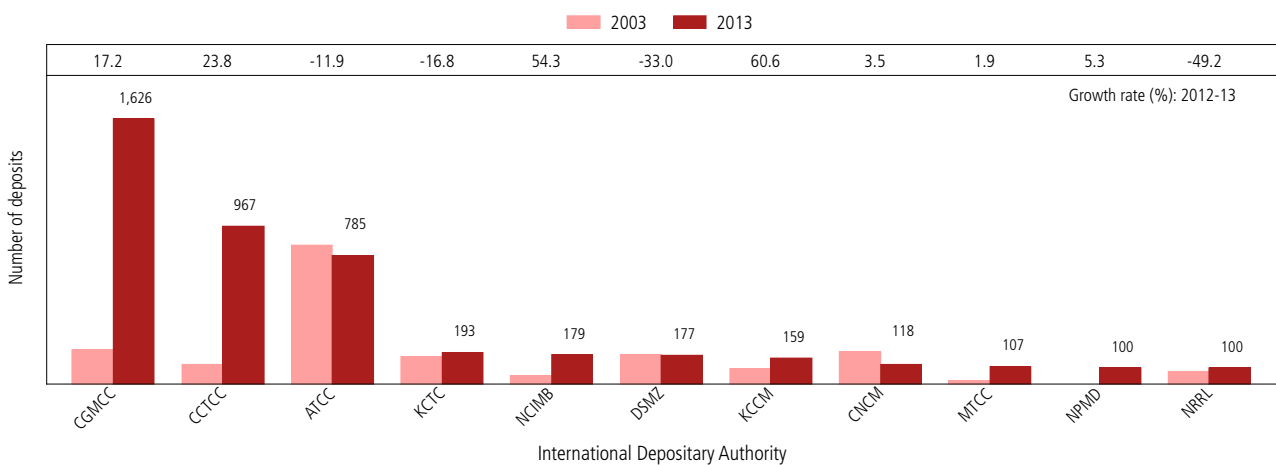
A45 Trend in microorganism deposits worldwide



Note: Deposits of microorganisms for patent procedures are important for biotechnological inventions. Disclosing an invention is an important requirement for receiving a patent.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

A46 Deposits for the top international depository authorities



Note: ATCC is American Type Culture Collection (United States of America), CCTCC is China Center for Type Culture Collection, CGMCC is China General Microbiological Culture Collection Center, CNCCM is Collection Nationale de Cultures de Micro-organismes (France), Leibniz-Institut DSMZ (Deutsche Sammlung von Mikroorganismen und Zellkulturen GmbH, Germany), KCCM is Korean Culture Center of Microorganisms (Republic of Korea), KCTC is Korean Collection for Type Cultures (Republic of Korea), MTCC is Microbial Type Culture Collection and Gene Bank (India), NCIMB is National Collections of Industrial, Food and Marine Bacteria (United Kingdom), NPMD is National Institute of Technology and Evaluation, Patent Microorganisms Depository (Japan) and NRRL is Agriculture Research Services Culture Collection (United States of America).

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

Statistical tables

A47 Patent applications by office and origin, 2013

Name	Applications by Office			Equivalent applications by Origin	PCT International Applications		PCT National Phase Entries	
	Total	Resident	Non-Resident	Total ^(a)	Receiving Office	Origin	Office	Origin
Afghanistan	..	..	..	1	n.a.	0	..	..
African Intellectual Property Organization	552	89	463	n.a.	3	n.a.	426	n.a.
African Regional Intellectual Property Organization	692	5	687	n.a.	2	n.a.	637	n.a.
Albania	4	0	4	27	1	1	3	1
Algeria	840	118	722	138	7	8	676	1
Andorra	..	..	..	25	n.a.	4	..	19
Angola ^(e)	..	..	..	3	n.a.	3	..	1
Antigua and Barbuda	7	0	7	2	0	0	..	1
Argentina	4,772	643	4,129	923	n.a.	26	..	79
Armenia	131	125	6	179	5	8	5	6
Aruba	..	..	..	3	n.a.	0	..	2
Australia	29,717	3,061	26,656	12,545	1,521	1,604	20,720	7,653
Austria	2,406	2,162	244	13,392	473	1,262	533	6,421
Azerbaijan	156	156	0	481	5	6	5	6
Bahamas	..	..	..	145	n.a.	10	..	71
Bahrain	170	3	167	19	0	2	170	6
Bangladesh	303	60	243	84	n.a.	3	..	16
Barbados ^(e)	42	3	39	566	n.a.	149	39	458
Belarus	1,634	1,489	145	2,418	13	18	105	20
Belgium	876	715	161	11,805	68	1,103	..	6,711
Belize	32	0	32	32	0	3	29	14
Bermuda	..	..	..	186	n.a.	0	..	95
Bhutan	7	3	4	6	n.a.	0	..	1
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	..	..	..	5	n.a.	1	..	1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	29	7	22	15	6	6	21	5
Botswana	9	8	1	20	0	0	1	..
Brazil	30,884	4,959	25,925	6,850	616	657	22,576	1,296
Brunei Darussalam	11	0	11	19	0	0	..	8
Bulgaria	297	282	15	504	55	58	8	105
Burkina Faso ^(f)	..	..	..	2	0	0	..	2
Burundi	..	..	..	..	n.a.	1	..	..
Cabo Verde	..	..	..	1	n.a.	0	..	1
Cambodia	75	1	74	1	n.a.	0	..	..
Cameroon ^(f)	..	..	..	..	n.a.	1	..	..
Canada	34,741	4,567	30,174	26,360	2,091	2,845	26,627	9,430
Central African Republic ^(f)	..	..	..	2	0	0	..	1
Chad ^(f)	..	..	..	1	0	0	..	1
Chile	3,072	340	2,732	806	102	142	2,504	303
China	825,136	704,936	120,200	734,147	22,927	21,514	72,867	18,863
China, Hong Kong SAR	13,916	226	13,690	1,743	0	0	..	238
China, Macao SAR	60	6	54	34	n.a.	0	..	2
Colombia	2,032	251	1,781	382	12	82	1,690	79
Congo ^(f)	..	..	..	3	0	0	..	3
Cook Islands	..	..	..	4	n.a.	0	..	1
Costa Rica	603	21	582	72	1	11	567	18
Côte d'Ivoire ^(b,c,f)	27	26	1	459	0	2	..	1
Croatia	253	230	23	415	37	44	10	165
Cuba	170	27	143	231	9	9	137	159
Curaçao	..	..	..	17	n.a.	0	..	10
Cyprus	3	2	1	361	0	34	..	161
Czech Republic	1,081	984	97	2,148	175	197	41	516
Democratic People's Republic of Korea ^(b,c)	8,381	8,354	27	8,364	1	1	27	7
Denmark	1,534	1,341	193	12,281	540	1,264	86	7,068

Name	Applications by Office			Equivalent applications by Origin	PCT International Applications		PCT National Phase Entries	
	Total	Resident	Non-Resident	Total ^(a)	Receiving Office	Origin	Office	Origin
Djibouti	3	1	2	1	n.a.	0	..	..
Dominica	..	..	..	1	0	0	..	1
Dominican Republic	267	11	256	25	2	7	240	6
Ecuador	..	..	..	20	2	17	..	12
Egypt	2,057	641	1,416	760	41	50	1,353	36
El Salvador	..	..	..	8	0	0	..	7
Eritrea	..	..	..	..	n.a.	1	..	..
Estonia	42	25	17	278	6	21	14	135
Eurasian Patent Organization	3,435	555	2,880	n.a.	17	n.a.	2,796	n.a.
European Patent Office	147,987	73,503	74,484	n.a.	32,034	n.a.	87,367	n.a.
Fiji	..	..	..	1	n.a.	0	..	1
Finland	1,737	1,596	141	12,743	1,265	2,095	38	7,136
France	16,886	14,690	2,196	71,285	3,313	7,905	..	36,719
Gabon ^(f)	..	..	..	1	0	0	..	1
Georgia	333	114	219	119	10	10	199	4
Germany	63,167	47,353	15,814	184,843	1,458	17,913	5,253	78,888
Ghana	..	..	..	21	2	2	..	2
Greece	717	698	19	1,084	71	111	..	135
Grenada	..	..	..	2	0	0	..	1
Guatemala	323	4	319	8	1	2	308	1
Honduras	217	6	211	8	0	0	204	..
Hungary	708	642	66	1,577	136	163	7	639
Iceland	46	33	13	233	14	43	5	119
India	43,031	10,669	32,362	20,941	817	1,320	27,592	4,345
Indonesia	7,450	663	6,787	755	9	15	6,129	59
International Bureau	..	..	..	n.a.	10,390	n.a.	..	n.a.
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	11,643	11,305	338	11,343	0	4	..	2
Iraq	..	..	..	4	n.a.	0	..	..
Ireland	390	333	57	4,410	26	432	..	1,834
Israel	6,185	1,201	4,984	12,787	1,198	1,607	5,101	5,706
Italy	9,212	8,307	905	28,988	369	2,868	..	12,760
Jamaica	119	22	97	38	n.a.	0	..	5
Japan	328,436	271,731	56,705	473,259	43,075	43,771	54,157	121,933
Jordan	392	35	357	213	n.a.	1	..	120
Kazakhstan	2,202	1,824	378	2,448	17	18	166	64
Kenya	241	127	114	182	3	7	111	43
Kiribati	18	18	0	18	n.a.	0	10	10
Kuwait	..	..	..	163	n.a.	0	..	8
Kyrgyzstan	114	111	3	132	0	0	2	1
Lao People's Democratic Republic ^(a)	..	..	..	..	n.a.	2	..	..
Latvia	233	225	8	482	14	25	..	103
Lebanon	..	..	..	55	n.a.	5	..	14
Lesotho	..	..	..	1	0	0	..	..
Liberia	..	..	..	1	0	0	..	1
Liechtenstein ^(a)	..	..	..	908	n.a.	190	..	326
Lithuania	137	117	20	223	18	40	10	65
Luxembourg	169	113	56	2,670	0	372	..	1,521
Madagascar ^(a)	51	4	47	4	n.a.	1	44	..
Malawi	..	..	..	1	0	0	..	..
Malaysia	7,205	1,199	6,006	2,301	269	308	5,284	624
Malj ^(b,d,f)	..	..	..	6	0	0	..	1
Malta	17	13	4	274	0	73	..	108
Marshall Islands	..	..	..	8	n.a.	0	..	6
Mauritius	20	2	18	129	n.a.	6	..	14
Mexico	15,444	1,210	14,234	2,145	195	233	11,766	593
Monaco	5	5	0	161	0	17	..	89
Mongolia	..	..	..	2	0	0	..	2

Name	Applications by Office			Equivalent applications by Origin	PCT International Applications		PCT National Phase Entries	
	Total	Resident	Non-Resident	Total ^(e)	Receiving Office	Origin	Office	Origin
Montenegro ^(e)	23	23	0	27	0	2	..	..
Morocco	1,144	316	828	354	54	54	775	21
Namibia ^(h)	..	..	..	2	0	4	..	..
Nepal	30	18	12	21	n.a.	0	..	3
Netherlands	2,764	2,315	449	33,777	1,022	4,188	..	20,448
New Zealand	6,781	1,614	5,167	3,461	242	320	3,808	1,287
Nicaragua	127	3	124	5	1	2	116	..
Nigeria ^(e)	919	50	869	64	0	7	..	..
Norway	1,749	1,101	648	5,806	285	708	538	3,382
Oman ^(e)	..	..	..	4	0	3	..	1
Pakistan	934	151	783	207	n.a.	1	..	11
Panama	87	9	78	70	3	12	..	47
Papua New Guinea	79	0	79	1	0	0	76	..
Paraguay	..	..	..	9	n.a.	0	..	6
Patent Office of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf	2,991	260	2,731	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..	n.a.
Peru	1,266	73	1,193	97	10	13	1,069	15
Philippines	3,285	220	3,065	350	20	32	2,747	42
Poland	4,411	4,237	174	6,049	218	332	80	976
Portugal	669	647	22	1,323	70	144	10	510
Qatar	332	9	323	84	0	28	314	8
Republic of Korea	204,589	159,978	44,611	223,530	12,439	12,381	35,168	19,237
Republic of Moldova	96	67	29	146	1	1	20	56
Romania	1,046	993	53	1,245	18	25	18	110
Russian Federation	44,914	28,765	16,149	34,420	1,188	1,191	13,115	2,981
Rwanda ^(b,c)	70	40	30	42	0	1	..	1
Saint Kitts and Nevis	..	..	..	11	n.a.	2	..	8
Saint Lucia ^(e)	..	..	..	4	n.a.	0	..	..
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines ^(e)	8	0	8	44	0	2	8	33
Samoa	..	..	..	23	n.a.	3	..	9
San Marino	..	..	..	22	0	4	..	5
Sao Tome and Principe ^(e)	8	0	8	..	n.a.	0	..	..
Saudi Arabia	931	491	440	3,132	0	187	..	437
Senegal ^(f)	..	..	..	1	0	1	..	..
Serbia	221	201	20	334	22	26	13	81
Seychelles	..	..	..	133	0	10	..	113
Singapore	9,722	1,143	8,579	5,486	563	838	6,557	2,527
Sint Maarten (Dutch Part)	..	..	..	1	n.a.	0	..	..
Slovakia	210	184	26	403	32	41	9	131
Slovenia	..	..	..	543	88	125	..	330
Somalia	..	..	..	2	n.a.	0	..	2
South Africa	7,295	638	6,657	2,216	95	351	6,105	1,308
Spain	3,244	3,026	218	11,034	1,215	1,705	111	4,657
Sri Lanka ^(e)	516	328	188	445	n.a.	14	..	81
Sudan ^(b,d)	157	..	..	1	0	0	..	..
Swaziland ^(b,c,h)	3	3	0	68	0	0	..	9
Sweden	2,495	2,332	163	22,684	1,819	3,945	67	14,575
Switzerland	2,156	1,525	631	45,171	232	4,371	75	26,273
Syrian Arab Republic	..	..	..	15	1	1	..	8
T F Y R of Macedonia	46	42	4	49	1	1	..	6
Tajikistan	4	2	2	12	0	0	2	..
Thailand	7,404	1,572	5,832	1,911	65	69	5,604	686
Tonga	..	..	..	..	n.a.	1	..	..
Trinidad and Tobago	..	..	..	12	0	0	..	2
Tunisia	549	112	437	220	1	2	437	91
Turkey	4,661	4,392	269	5,807	386	805	231	989
Turkmenistan	..	..	..	1	0	0	..	..
Uganda ^(h)	14	10	4	10	n.a.	3	5	1

Name	Applications by Office			Equivalent applications by Origin	PCT International Applications		PCT National Phase Entries	
	Total	Resident	Non-Resident	Total ^(a)	Receiving Office	Origin	Office	Origin
Ukraine	5,412	2,856	2,556	3,510	153	152	2,280	194
United Arab Emirates ^(e)	1,426	18	1,408	419	n.a.	57	1,334	148
United Kingdom	22,938	14,972	7,966	51,424	3,894	4,847	2,381	23,224
United Republic of Tanzania ^(h)	..	..	..	6	0	0	..	5
United States of America	571,612	287,831	283,781	501,903	57,666	57,434	119,899	165,445
Uruguay ^(b,c)	700	22	678	52	n.a.	4	..	10
Uzbekistan	557	299	258	308	1	2	249	6
Vanuatu	..	..	..	2	n.a.	0	..	1
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	..	..	..	49	n.a.	1	..	4
Viet Nam	3,995	443	3,552	497	12	18	3,063	36
Yemen	80	43	37	43	n.a.	1	..	..
Zambia ^(b,c)	38	7	31	8	0	0	26	1
Zimbabwe	..	..	..	2	0	3	..	..

- a. Equivalent applications by origin data are incomplete because some offices do not report by origin.
b. 2012 data are for applications by office.
c. 2012 data are for equivalent applications by origin.
d. The office did not report resident applications, so the equivalent applications by origin data may be incomplete.
e. The International Bureau acts as the receiving office for Patent Cooperation Treaty applications.
f. The African Intellectual Property Organization acts as the receiving office for Patent Cooperation Treaty applications.
g. The Swiss Federal Institute of Intellectual Property acts as the receiving office for Patent Cooperation Treaty applications.
h. The African Regional Intellectual Property Organization acts as the receiving office for Patent Cooperation Treaty applications.
.. indicates not available.
n.a. is not applicable.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

A48 Patent grants by office and origin, and patents in force, 2013

Name	Grants by Office			Equivalent grants	In Force by Office
	Total	Resident	Non-Resident	Origin ^(a)	Total
Afghanistan	..	..	..	1	..
African Intellectual Property Organization ^(d)	430	57	373	n.a.	3,120
African Regional Intellectual Property Organization	271	3	268	n.a.	2,291
Albania	9	2	7	17	4,322
Algeria	5,127	492	4,635	492	4,666
Andorra	..	..	..	9	..
Antigua and Barbuda	..	..	..	2	..
Argentina	1,297	228	1,069	412	..
Armenia	99	92	7	114	263
Aruba	..	..	..	2	..
Australia	17,112	1,110	16,002	5,734	122,811
Austria	1,256	1,069	187	5,714	110,202
Azerbaijan	78	73	5	193	248
Bahamas	..	..	..	90	..
Bahrain ^(b,c)	2	2	0	3	123
Bangladesh	134	16	118	19	1,031
Barbados	9	0	9	362	..
Belarus	1,117	1,117	0	1,572	4,478
Belgium	745	620	125	6,323	..
Belize	10	0	10	5	102
Bermuda	..	..	..	119	..
Bhutan ^(b,c)	2	2	0	2	2
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	..	..	..	3	..
Bosnia and Herzegovina	31	7	24	8	583
Botswana	3	0	3	1	..
Brazil	2,972	385	2,587	1,243	..
Brunei Darussalam	..	..	..	3	119
Bulgaria	125	67	58	135	1,431
Burundi	..	..	..	17	..
Cameroon	..	..	..	4	..
Canada	23,833	2,756	21,077	13,418	153,781
Central African Republic	..	..	..	1	..
Chad	..	..	..	2	..
Chile	898	119	779	312	9,585
China	207,688	143,535	64,153	154,505	1,033,908
China, Hong Kong SAR	6,564	92	6,472	822	38,858
China, Macao SAR	22	1	21	15	442
Colombia	2,264	160	2,104	213	5,967
Cook Islands	..	..	..	1	..
Costa Rica	106	0	106	12	417
Croatia	159	18	141	85	4,243
Cuba	125	21	104	153	972
Cyprus	1	0	1	187	82
Czech Republic	611	408	203	886	7,780
Democratic People's Republic of Korea ^(b,c)	6,550	6,520	30	6,528	..
Democratic Republic of the Congo	..	..	..	2	..
Denmark	309	251	58	4,914	51,277
Dominican Republic	44	0	44	9	229
Ecuador	..	..	..	6	..
Egypt	465	86	379	129	3,553
El Salvador	..	..	..	2	..
Estonia	78	47	31	164	1,228
Eurasian Patent Organization	1,581	219	1,362	n.a.	n.a.
European Patent Office	66,696	33,600	33,096	n.a.	n.a.
Finland	711	639	72	6,239	47,058
France	11,405	10,235	1,170	43,163	500,114
Georgia	286	102	184	106	2,050

Name	Grants by Office			Equivalent grants	In Force by Office
	Total	Resident	Non-Resident	Origin ^(a)	Total
Germany	13,858	9,792	4,066	81,788	569,340
Greece	282	271	11	467	2,966
Guatemala	65	2	63	3	746
Guinea	..	..	..	1	..
Haiti	..	..	..	1	..
Honduras ^(d)	132	4	128	4	241
Hungary	1,351	134	1,217	710	5,237
Iceland	43	5	38	151	603
India	3,377	594	2,783	4,402	45,103
Indonesia	..	..	..	37	22,564
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	3,476	3,373	103	3,416	..
Iraq	..	..	..	3	..
Ireland	214	155	59	2,021	108,218
Israel ^(c)	1,988	..	..	4,622	25,372
Italy ^(d)	8,114	7,017	1,097	19,378	68,000
Jamaica	30	0	30	3	296
Japan	277,079	225,571	51,508	340,364	1,838,177
Jordan	48	9	39	22	317
Kazakhstan	351	199	152	361	377
Kenya	71	1	70	8	..
Kuwait	..	..	..	91	..
Kyrgyzstan	88	85	3	123	348
Latvia	136	127	9	204	6,329
Lebanon	316	67	249	81	..
Liberia	..	..	..	1	..
Liechtenstein	..	..	..	514	..
Lithuania	93	79	14	97	519
Luxembourg ^(b,c)	112	63	49	1,110	20,421
Madagascar	40	0	40	..	514
Malaysia	2,660	288	2,372	720	22,782
Malta	15	10	5	158	560
Marshall Islands	..	..	..	1	..
Mauritius	5	0	5	72	..
Mexico	10,368	312	10,056	825	101,645
Monaco	5	2	3	66	41,976
Mongolia	..	..	..	3	..
Montenegro	121	7	114	9	1,448
Morocco	937	145	792	158	..
Namibia	..	..	..	2	..
Nauru	..	..	..	1	..
Nepal	1	1	0	1	72
Netherlands	2,029	1,732	297	16,745	12,704
New Zealand	4,752	298	4,454	1,042	28,217
Nicaragua	72	0	72	1	328
Nigeria	645	32	613	44	..
Norway	1,430	493	937	2,837	19,297
Oman	..	..	..	4	..
Pakistan	282	19	263	31	..
Panama	266	6	260	61	1,858
Papua New Guinea	57	0	57	..	42
Paraguay	..	..	..	1	..
Patent Office of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf	553	32	521	n.a.	2,510
Peru	287	2	285	12	2,615
Philippines	2,207	30	2,177	82	..
Poland	2,804	2,339	465	2,736	47,610
Portugal	130	118	12	360	36,782
Qatar	..	..	..	8	..
Republic of Korea	127,330	95,667	31,663	123,817	812,595
Republic of Moldova	61	57	4	58	471

Name	Grants by Office			Equivalent grants	In Force by Office
	Total	Resident	Non-Resident	Origin ^(a)	Total
Romania	451	430	21	506	17,100
Russian Federation	31,638	21,378	10,260	23,507	194,248
Rwanda (b,c,d)	24	12	12	12	119
Saint Kitts and Nevis	..	..	..	8	..
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	..	..	..	27	28
Samoa (b,c,d)	126	1	125	10	99
San Marino	..	..	..	46	..
Saudi Arabia	233	37	196	718	1,988
Senegal	..	..	..	2	..
Serbia	136	78	58	120	2,644
Seychelles	..	..	..	37	..
Singapore	5,575	393	5,182	2,255	45,999
Slovakia	115	39	76	95	2,755
Slovenia	..	..	..	254	..
South Africa	4,756	474	4,282	1,445	54,220
Spain	3,004	2,784	220	5,791	36,893
Sri Lanka	307	71	236	76	..
Sudan ^(b,d)	84	..	..	..	27
Swaziland ^(b,c)	3	3	0	3	9
Sweden	685	603	82	12,293	14,539
Switzerland	534	360	174	20,166	148,759
Syrian Arab Republic	..	..	..	3	..
T F Y R of Macedonia	378	..	..	..	..
Tajikistan	2	0	2	9	256
Thailand	1,149	68	1,081	182	11,211
Trinidad and Tobago	..	..	..	9	..
Tunisia	535	98	437	116	3,685
Turkey	1,211	1,100	111	1,637	7,890
Uganda	3	1	2	1	30
Ukraine	3,635	1,744	1,891	2,025	26,033
United Arab Emirates	63	1	62	69	451
United Kingdom	5,235	2,464	2,771	21,017	469,941
United States of America	277,835	133,593	144,242	244,228	2,387,502
Uruguay ^(b,c)	22	3	19	22	..
Uzbekistan	184	105	79	105	1,155
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	..	..	..	36	..
Viet Nam	1,182	59	1,123	70	10,615
Yemen	62	10	52	11	62
Zambia ^(b,c,d)	32	1	31	2	4,384
Zimbabwe	..	..	..	1	..

a. Equivalent grants by origin data are incomplete because some offices do not report by origin.

b. 2012 data are for grants by office.

c. 2012 data are for equivalent grants by origin.

d. 2012 data are for patents in force.

.. indicates not available.

n.a. is not applicable.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

A49 Utility model applications and grants by office and origin, 2013

Name	Applications by Office			Equivalent applications by Origin Total ^(e)	Grants by Office		
	Total	Resident	Non-Resident		Total	Resident	Non-Resident
African Intellectual Property Organization ^(b,d)	8	..	..	n.a.	7	..	..
African Regional Intellectual Property Organization	7	6	1	n.a.	..	..	..
Algeria	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Argentina	184	161	23	175	53	44	9
Armenia	41	40	1	44	31	30	1
Australia	1,676	1,131	545	1,199	450	290	160
Austria	763	569	194	1,039	582	418	164
Azerbaijan	11	11	0	13	8	5	3
Bahamas	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Barbados	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
Belarus	1,146	1,043	103	1,130	952	883	69
Belgium	..	..	..	68	..	..	..
Belize	6	0	6	7	..	..	..
Bermuda	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
Botswana ^(b,c,d)	3	3	0	9	1	1	0
Brazil	3,032	2,891	141	2,924	347	338	9
Brunei Darussalam	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
Bulgaria	372	361	11	371	178	164	14
Cambodia	6	0	6	..	..	..	..
Canada	..	..	..	75	..	..	..
Chile	104	88	16	129	30	22	8
China	892,362	885,226	7,136	886,613	692,845	686,208	6,637
China, Hong Kong SAR	552	312	240	411	538	330	208
China, Macao SAR	21	1	20	15	7	1	6
Colombia	261	224	37	242	153	140	13
Cook Islands	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Costa Rica	10	3	7	5	5	3	2
Croatia	81	78	3	83	74	66	8
Cuba	3	3	0	5	..	..	..
Cyprus	..	..	..	53	..	..	..
Czech Republic	1,731	1,661	70	1,900	1,550	1,495	55
Denmark	197	157	40	247	164	127	37
Dominican Republic	8	5	3	8	5	1	4
Estonia	101	95	6	107	68	58	10
Finland	480	444	36	663	418	385	33
France	480	200	280	597	..	..	..
Gambia	3	3	0	3	3	3	0
Georgia	64	62	2	63	43	43	0
Germany	15,470	11,644	3,826	12,649	13,341	9,770	3,571
Greece	27	25	2	31	35	34	1
Guatemala	26	20	6	22	2	2	0
Honduras	10	7	3	7	9	7	2
Hungary	253	233	20	245	137	120	17
Iceland	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
India	..	..	..	50	..	..	..
Indonesia	349	233	116	236	..	..	..
Iraq	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Ireland	..	..	..	20	..	..	..
Israel	..	..	..	122	..	..	..
Italy	2,678	2,480	198	2,812	2,495	2,322	173
Japan	7,622	5,965	1,657	9,261	7,363	5,738	1,625
Jordan	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Kazakhstan	212	128	84	136	..	..	..
Kenya	78	78	0	78	4	4	0
Kyrgyzstan	9	8	1	8	19	19	0
Latvia	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Lebanon	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Liberia	..	..	..	1	..	..	..

Name	Applications by Office			Equivalent applications by Origin	Grants by Office		
	Total	Resident	Non-Resident	Total ^(a)	Total	Resident	Non-Resident
Liechtenstein	..	..	..	38	..	..	..
Lithuania	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Luxembourg	..	..	..	49	..	..	..
Malaysia	145	70	75	92	31	17	14
Malta	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
Marshall Islands	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Mauritius	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Mexico	714	645	69	671	193	165	28
Monaco	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
Netherlands	..	..	..	192	..	..	..
New Zealand	..	..	..	54	..	..	..
Nicaragua	2	0	2	1	1	0	1
Nigeria	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Norway	..	..	..	11	..	..	..
Pakistan	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Panama	9	1	8	2	9	3	6
Paraguay	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Peru	140	124	16	126	17	16	1
Philippines	775	743	32	746	500	477	23
Poland	1,053	986	67	1,033	654	621	33
Portugal	120	95	25	108	63	44	19
Republic of Korea	10,968	10,463	505	10,795	5,959	5,718	241
Republic of Moldova	213	211	2	215	123	123	0
Romania	67	54	13	58	38	29	9
Russian Federation	14,358	13,589	769	13,959	12,653	12,154	499
Rwanda ^(b,c,d)	12	12	0	12	2	2	0
Saint Kitts and Nevis	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Samoa	..	..	..	20	..	..	..
San Marino	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Senegal	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Serbia	77	71	6	72	51	47	4
Seychelles	..	..	..	20	..	..	..
Singapore	..	..	..	62	..	..	..
Slovakia	429	339	90	406	287	228	59
Slovenia	..	..	..	14	..	..	..
South Africa	..	..	..	14	..	..	..
Spain	2,648	2,527	121	2,724	2,336	2,225	111
Swaziland	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Sweden	..	..	..	131	..	..	..
Switzerland	..	..	..	574	..	..	..
Tajikistan	69	66	3	66	58	55	3
Thailand	1,609	1,561	48	1,600	868	808	60
Tunisia	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Turkey	3,553	3,465	88	3,504	2,037	1,997	40
Ukraine	10,181	9,977	204	10,260	10,137	9,946	191
United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
United Kingdom	..	..	..	248	..	..	..
United Republic of Tanzania	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
United States of America	..	..	..	2,718	..	..	..
Uruguay ^(b,c,d)	55	38	17	42	36	24	12
Uzbekistan	173	171	2	173	86	83	3
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
Viet Nam	273	226	47	226	92	74	18

a. Equivalent applications by origin data are incomplete because some offices do not report by origin.

b. 2012 data are for applications by office.

c. 2012 data are for equivalent applications by origin.

d. 2012 data are for grants by office.

.. indicates not available.

n.a. is not applicable.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

Trademarks

Highlights

Applications approach 5 million in 2013—Registrations 3 million

An estimated 4.87 million trademark applications were filed worldwide in 2013, 7.6% more than in 2012 (figure 6). Since 1995, applications have more than doubled.

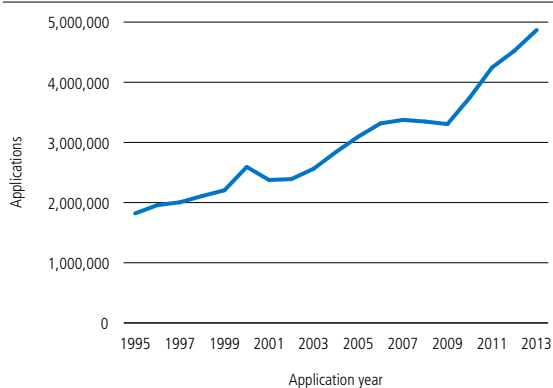
After stagnating in 2007 and experiencing slight declines in 2008 and 2009, applications for trademarks rebounded in 2010 and 2011 to double-digit growth not seen since the peak of the dot-com boom in 2000. Growth in applications in both 2012 and 2013 has returned to single-digit levels of 6–8%.

When harmonizing differences in filing systems across national and regional offices—by using the application class count—trademark filing activity grew by 6.4% in 2013. For the first time, the total number of classes specified in applications surpassed 7 million, a nearly 60% increase on the 4.47 million recorded in 2004—the first year complete class counts became available (figure 7).

Offices with the most filing activity

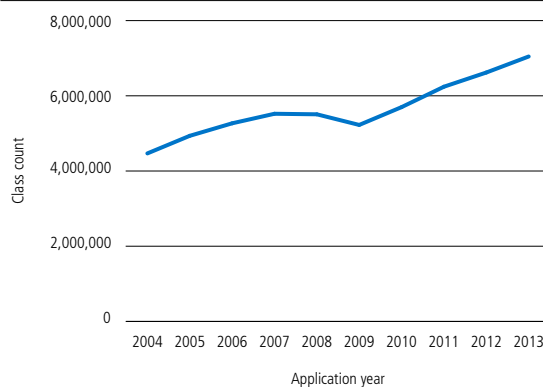
As with other forms of intellectual property (IP), the increase in trademark filing activity (measured in application class counts) has been largely influenced by China, which has accounted for more than half the annual increases in global trademark filing activity since 2010.

Figure 6. Trademark applications worldwide



Source: Standard figure B1.

Figure 7. Trademark application class counts worldwide



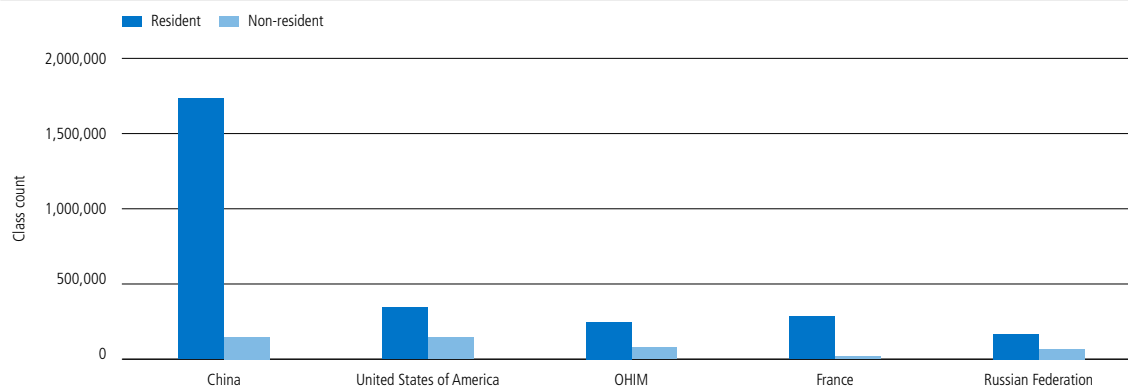
Source: Standard figure B2.

Class count

A trademark application may refer to different goods or services classes. Many offices use the Nice Classification, an international classification of goods and services for registering trademarks and service marks. Applications received by these offices are classified in one or more of the 45 Nice classes (see www.wipo.int/classifications/nice/).

Some offices allow for only a single-class filing, which requires applicants to file a separate application for each class. Others permit multi-class filings, which enable applicants to file a single application in which a number of classes can be specified. To make better international comparisons between numbers of applications received, it helps to compare class counts across offices. Class counts are also used to make trademark registration activity internationally comparable.

The office of China's 1.88 million class count was followed by around 486,000 at the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO)—the top two offices since the early 2000s (figure 8). But since 2004, China's class count has grown from nearly twice that of the United States of America (US) to almost four times in 2013. These two offices were followed by the European Union's (EU) Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market (OHIM) and those of France and the Russian Federation. These top five accounted for almost half of all trademark filing activity, up from about one-third in 2004.

Figure 8. Trademark application class counts for the top five offices, 2013

Source: Standard figure B10.

The ranking of the remaining top 20 offices was mostly similar to that in 2012. However, the Russian Federation edged in front of Turkey to enter the top five. In addition, both the Republic of Korea and India surpassed Germany.

While almost three-fourths of the top 20 offices are in high-income countries, five are in upper middle-income countries (Argentina, Brazil, China, Mexico and Turkey) and one is in a lower middle-income country (India). Offices of high-income countries accounted for about 46% of filing activity worldwide—down from almost 60% in 2004, whereas the share accounted for by offices of upper middle-income countries—including China—rose from 30% in 2004 to 43% in 2013 (figure 9).

Class counts at all offices of high-income countries combined grew by an average of only 2.4% a year between 2004 and 2013, compared with 5–9% for the other income groups.

Close to half of the top 20 offices are in Europe, and five are in Asia. Offices in Asia accounted for 48% of trademark filing activity (application class counts), followed by those in Europe (29%; figure 10). Latin America & the Caribbean, and North America held shares of close to 9% each.

At most offices, trademark applications are filed mainly by residents seeking protection within their domestic jurisdiction. In 2013, residents accounted for almost three-quarters of global filing activity (class counts), up from two-thirds in 2004. Due to the large number of resident trademark applications in China, the global non-resident share has come down from its peak of 34.5% in 2008 to 26.3% in 2013, or 8.2 percentage points. Excluding China, the non-resident share has fallen only 4.1 percentage points.

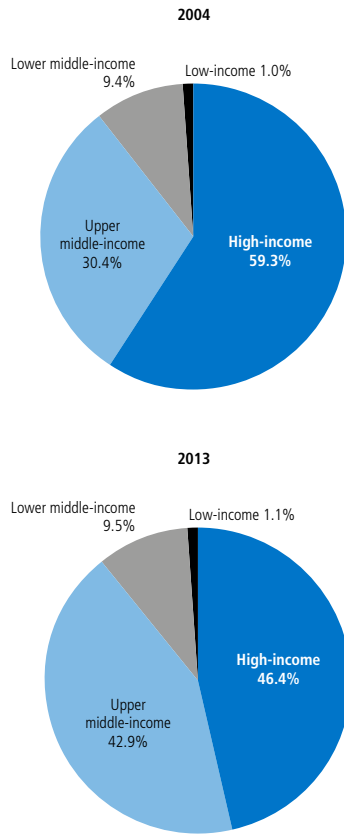
Of the top 20 offices, 10 had less than 20% of their filing activity attributed to non-residents, and China, France and India had less than 10%. The highest non-resident shares were for Australia (40%), Canada (45%) and Switzerland (58%).

Residents drove the rapid growth in China, and non-residents drove most of the growth in the US.

Germany is the largest origin

Trademark filings received by each office include applications filed by residents and those filed by foreign applicants. Completing the picture requires looking at the origins of applications—those filed by residents in their home jurisdiction and those they file abroad.

Figure 9. Trademark application class counts by income group

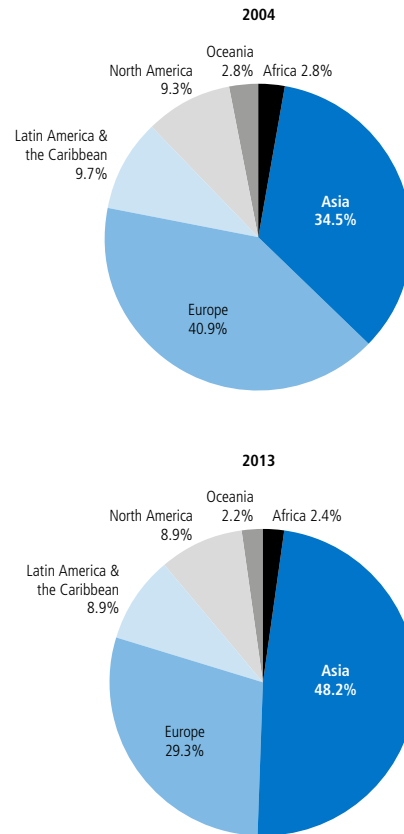


Source: Standard table B7.

Applicants from Germany accounted for the largest volume of filing activity with almost 2.2 million equivalent application class counts in their applications filed worldwide—followed by those from China, the US, the United Kingdom (UK) and France, all with more than a million (map 2). Applicants from Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Spain and Switzerland each had equivalent class counts above 350,000.

Applicants from several Central and South American countries as well as those located in many African, Central and South-East Asian countries showed low trademark filing activity in 2013. However, the picture is partial, as data for a number of these origins are incomplete.

Figure 10. Trademark application class counts by region



Source: Standard table B8.

Applicants from many EU member countries had the highest trademark filing activity due not only to their application class counts at their respective national offices and at numerous offices abroad but also to their

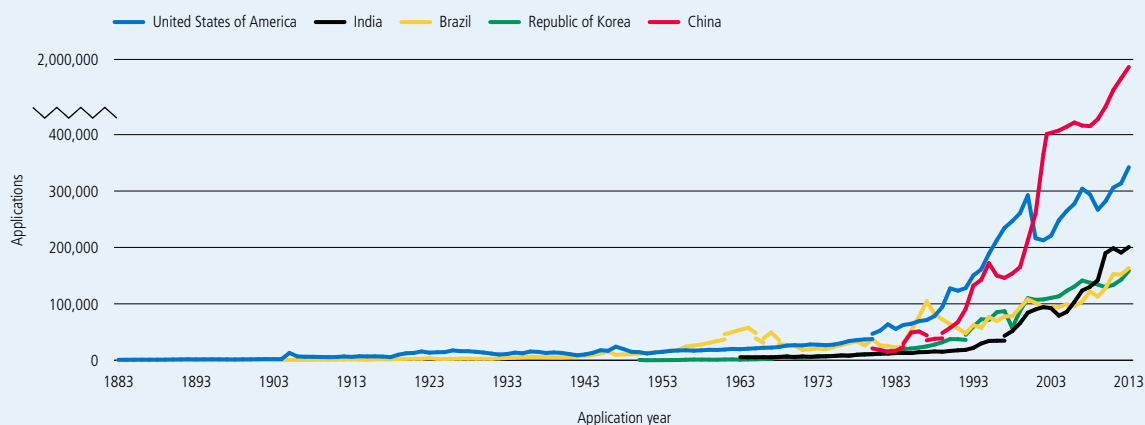
Equivalent application class counts

Applications at regional IP offices are equivalent to multiple applications in the countries that are members of the organizations establishing these offices. In particular, to calculate the number of equivalent applications for OHIM, each application is multiplied by the corresponding number of member states. So, an application filed with OHIM by an applicant residing outside the EU is counted as 28 applications abroad—equivalent to the membership of the EU, which in 2013 numbered 28 countries. An application filed by an applicant residing in an EU country is counted as 1 resident application and 27 applications abroad. The same multiplier is applied to the classes specified in these applications.

Trademark filings since 1883

Trademark filings were fairly low and stable until the mid-1980s. Chinese filings took off in the 1990s. Filings in the US have doubled since the mid-1990s despite the decline at the end of the dot-com era in 2001 and 2002 and the financial crisis in 2008 and 2009.

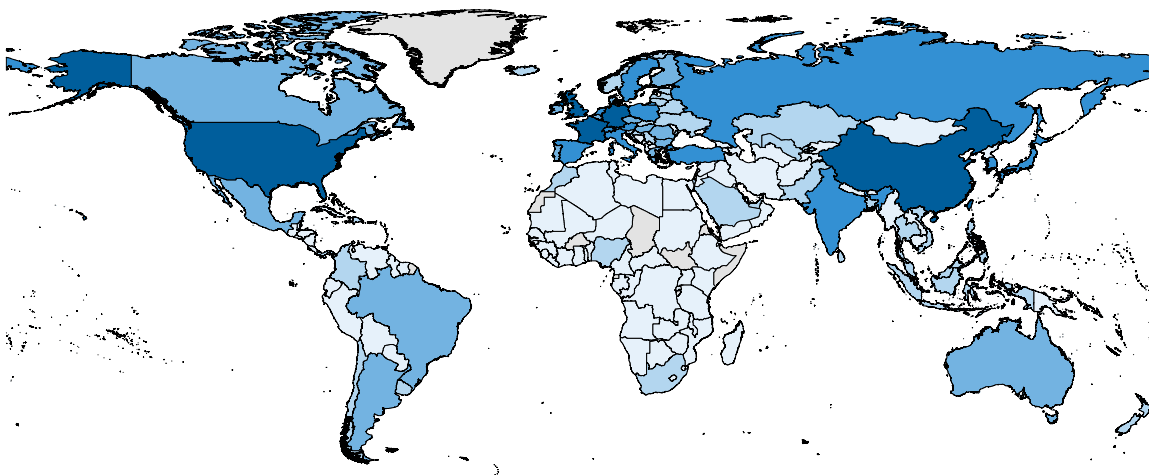
Trend in trademark applications for the top five offices



Source: Standard figure B9.

Map 2. Trademark application class counts by origin, 2013

Legend: 1-4,999 (lightest blue), 5,000-49,999, 50,000-199,999, 200,000-999,999, 1,000,000-2,200,000 (darkest blue), No data (grey)



Source: Standard map B16.

frequent use of OHIM—with its multiplying effect—for seeking protection within the EU as a whole.

Looking at absolute counts—removing OHIM’s multiplying effect—95% of all filing activity (application class

counts) of Chinese applicants was in China alone, with only 5% attributed to those seeking protection abroad. Applicants residing in Argentina, Brazil, India and Mexico also had less than 10% of their trademark filing activity dedicated to seeking protection abroad.

Conversely, about three-fourths of filing activity by Swiss applicants occurred outside their country, followed by that of applicants from the US (46%), the UK (40%), Germany (38%), Italy (38%) and Japan (36%).

Applicants from the upper middle-income countries of Bulgaria, Hungary and Panama sought protection outside of their domestic markets for more than a third of their applications. The share was around 25% for applicants from Belarus and Malaysia.

When deciding where to seek trademark protection, applicants consider such factors as market size and geographical proximity. For example, in 2013 one-fifth of all non-resident filing activity in China came from US applicants and one-tenth from applicants in Japan. German and UK applicants accounted for about one-tenth each of non-resident trademark filing activity at the USPTO.

Chinese applicants were the most active foreign filers in both Italy and France, accounting for 13–14% of application class counts in filings received from abroad by these two offices. In the Russian Federation, US applicants accounted for 13% of all non-resident filing activity (class counts), followed by 10% for German applicants.

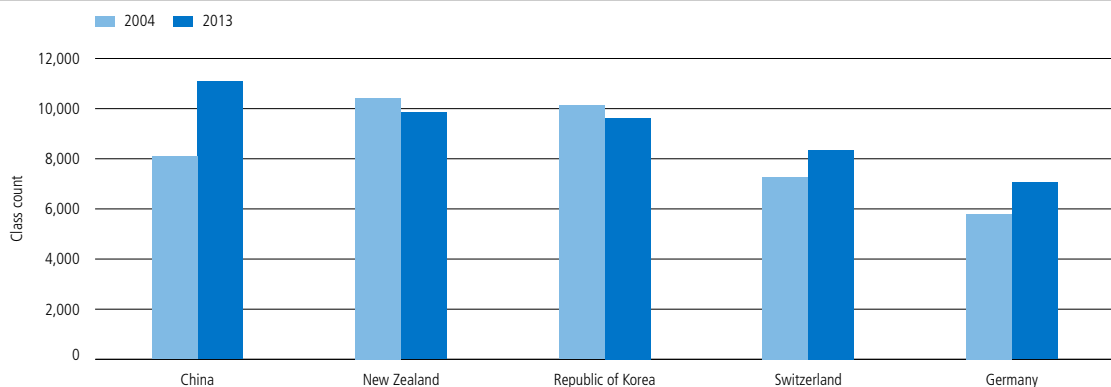
Adjusting for GDP and population

Differences in trademark filing activity across countries reflect both the size of their economies and their level of economic development. To compare trademark filing intensities across countries, it helps to measure resident application class counts relative to GDP or population level.

When resident trademark applications are viewed as class counts and adjusted by GDP, countries with a lower number of classes specified in resident applications (such as Finland and New Zealand) may rank higher than some countries that otherwise show higher class counts (India and the US). China (11,081), followed by New Zealand (9,852) and the Republic of Korea (9,622) exhibited among the highest resident application class count-to-GDP ratios in 2013 (figure 11). Australia and Finland each had a ratio of about 7,000 despite the fact that Australian resident filing activity was close to seven times that of Finnish residents.

Application class count per million population presents a somewhat different picture. Switzerland—with a population of 8.1 million—reported a resident application class count of almost 35,000 per million, one of the most intensive on this indicator. New Zealand (3,228) and the Republic of Korea (3,147) also rank high.

Figure 11. Resident trademark application class count per 100 billion USD GDP for selected origins



Source: Standard figure B28.

Which classes and industries saw the most filing activity?

Nice Classification statistics offer insights into the relative importance of different goods and services. Service class 35 (advertising, business management, business administration and office functions) has been number one since 2004, when complete class counts first became available. Second and third highest were goods classes 25 (clothing, footwear, headgear) and 9 (including scientific, photographic, measuring instruments, recording equipment, computers and software) (see the annex for complete definitions).

The 11 service-related classes accounted for 34.3% of all classes specified in applications filed in 2013, up from 30% in 2004. But in the offices of China, India and Indonesia, the services classes accounted for less than 30% of all filing activity, in contrast to the Benelux and Spain offices, with more than 50%.

It is useful to group the 45 Nice classes into 10 industry sectors. In 2013, the agriculture, clothing, and research & technology sectors accounted for the largest shares of trademark filing activity, from 14% to 17%. In contrast, industries relating to chemicals and to transportation & logistics accounted for the smallest shares, from 3% to 5%. The distribution of total trademark applications across industries remained stable between 2004 and 2013.

The top three industry sectors in France, Germany and the US were business, leisure & education, and research & technology. This differs from India and the Republic of Korea, where the top three were agriculture, clothing and health (see the annex for complete definitions).

Trademarks registered

After an examination, an office may decide to register a trademark. The numbers of registrations issued may fluctuate greatly from year to year, due in part to the

resources that offices dedicate to examining trademark applications.

The 2.99 million trademark registrations issued worldwide in 2013 were up 2.4% on the previous year, despite a drop of close to 1% in China. Since 2011, China's office has accounted for around one-third of all registrations, so a big change for this office can have a large impact on global growth. Since 2011, trademark registrations have remained at around 3 million a year despite the annual increases in applications, suggesting that backlogs of unprocessed applications may be building up in some larger offices.

Just as class counts make application activity internationally comparable, the same is true for registrations. In 2013, 4.59 million classes were specified in trademark registrations, a 3.2% increase on 2012, ending the declines in 2011 and 2012. Since 2011, registration class counts have hovered between 4.4 and 4.6 million.

Again, China registers the most

In 2013, China's office registered trademarks in which just over 1 million classes were specified, followed distantly by OHIM (280,623), the USPTO (274,430) and the office of Turkey (172,588).

China's registration class count in 2013 was about 865,000 less than its application class count, possibly contributing to a growing backlog. Down 0.8% on 2012, 2013 saw the third consecutive annual decline. However, Canada and the Republic of Korea saw growth in registration class counts of more than 20%, and most other top offices saw increases. Italy and Germany were exceptions, with drops of around 4% each.

Of all registration class counts in 2013, 32% were attributed to non-residents. But more than half of the top 20 offices reported lower shares, particularly China, Germany, Italy and Spain, each with 10–13.5% of their registration activity attributed to non-residents.

China Hong Kong (SAR), Switzerland and Ukraine had non-resident shares at or exceeding 60%.

Many offices of EU countries—including the Benelux Office for Intellectual Property—have witnessed decreases in filing and registration activity in recent years. This is partly due to OHIM, which offers an alternative to seeking protection for trademarks, not only in individual EU member countries but in the EU as a whole.

Active trademarks

Unlike most forms of intellectual property, trademarks can be maintained indefinitely by paying renewal fees at defined time intervals. Due to data limitations and different reporting practices, it is not possible to estimate the number of trademarks in force worldwide. But for 89 offices with data, 26.3 million trademarks were in force in 2013. These 89 offices recorded almost nine-tenths of all trademark registrations issued worldwide in 2013.

China accounted for the most trademarks in force in 2013, with 7.2 million, a 13.1% increase on 2012. The US (1.8 million) and Japan (1.7 million) had similar numbers, with growth of 4% in the US, but a decline of 3.6% in Japan. India, with almost 980,000, also ranks high. Recording between 825,000 and 845,000, Mexico, Spain and the Republic of Korea reported similar numbers of trademarks in force. Like China, OHIM and Turkey also saw double-digit growth between 10% and 15%.

The roughly 13.8 million trademarks in force at 63 offices in 2013 can be distributed according to the year they were originally registered. About 21% of those registered in 1980 were still in force in 2013, reflecting the enduring value of marks. For those registered in 2000 and later, the percentage rises above 40%. More than half the 13.8 million have been registered since 2007.

Use of the Madrid route continues to grow

To obtain trademark protection in multiple countries or jurisdictions, applicants can file their applications either

directly at each individual office—the Paris route—or file an application for international registration through the Madrid system—the Madrid route (see the glossary). Four new countries acceded to the WIPO-administered Madrid system in 2013, bringing the membership to 92.

The nearly 47,000 international trademark applications filed through the Madrid system in 2013 were up 6.4% on 2012, reflecting growing membership and a general upward trend in applications worldwide. About one-third of the growth is from the two countries with the most applicants using the Madrid route in 2013—Germany accounted for 10% and the US for 22% of total growth. In all, 44,414 international registrations were recorded in 2013, an increase of 5.9% and the fourth consecutive year of growth.

German holders have been the largest users of the Madrid system for more than a decade. In 2013, they held 6,446 international registrations, followed by holders in the US (5,856) and France (3,973). These three held a combined share of nearly 37% of all international registrations recorded in 2013.

To map where registration holders seek international trademark protection, it is necessary to look at the Madrid member countries and the intergovernmental organization—the European Union—they designate. China was the only Madrid member to exceed 20,000 total designations, including subsequent designations (see the glossary) in 2013. The Russian Federation, surpassing the EU, became the second most designated Madrid member in 2013, receiving 18,239 designations, due to one of the highest growth rates (+9.6%).

Of the top 20 offices in 2013, 13 received more than half their trademark filing activity (application class counts) from abroad through the Madrid system, with some offices receiving upwards of three-quarters (For further information, see the *Madrid Yearly Review*, 2014).

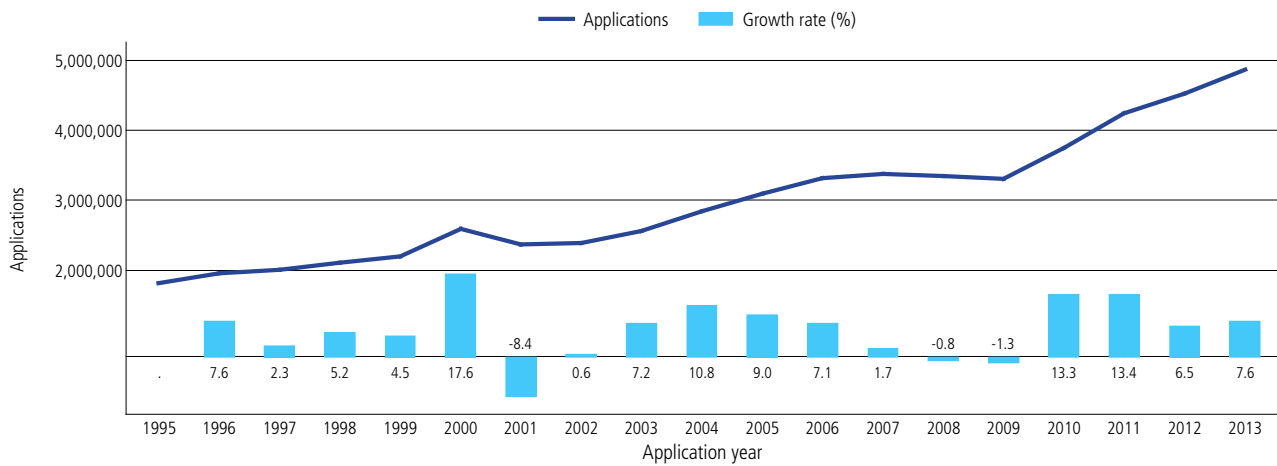
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Trademark applications and registrations worldwide

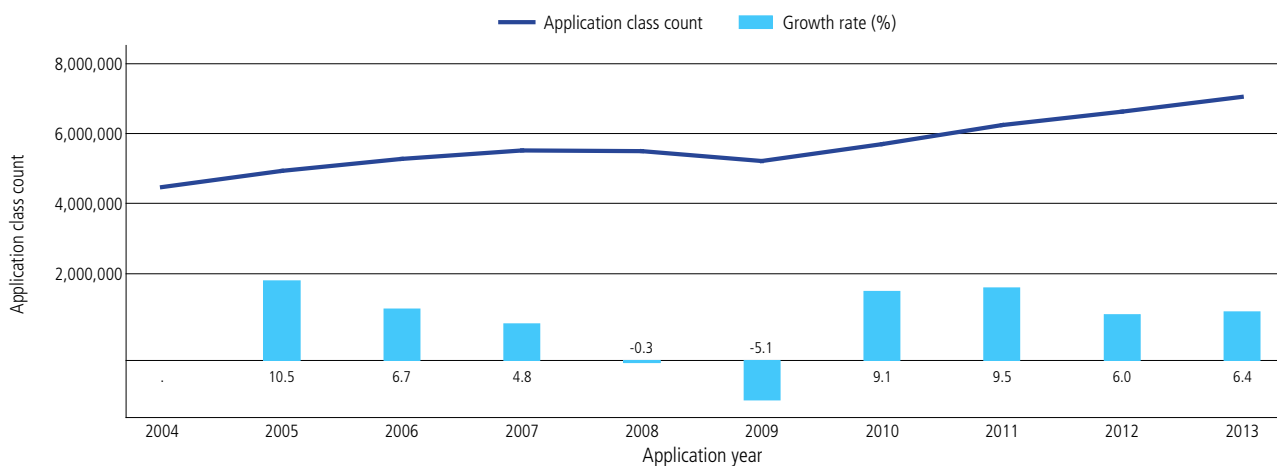
B1 Trend in trademark applications worldwide



Note: World totals are WIPO estimates using data covering 159 IP offices (see Data description section). These totals include the numbers of applications filed directly with national and regional offices (Paris route) and the numbers of designations received by offices via the Madrid system (where applicable).

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

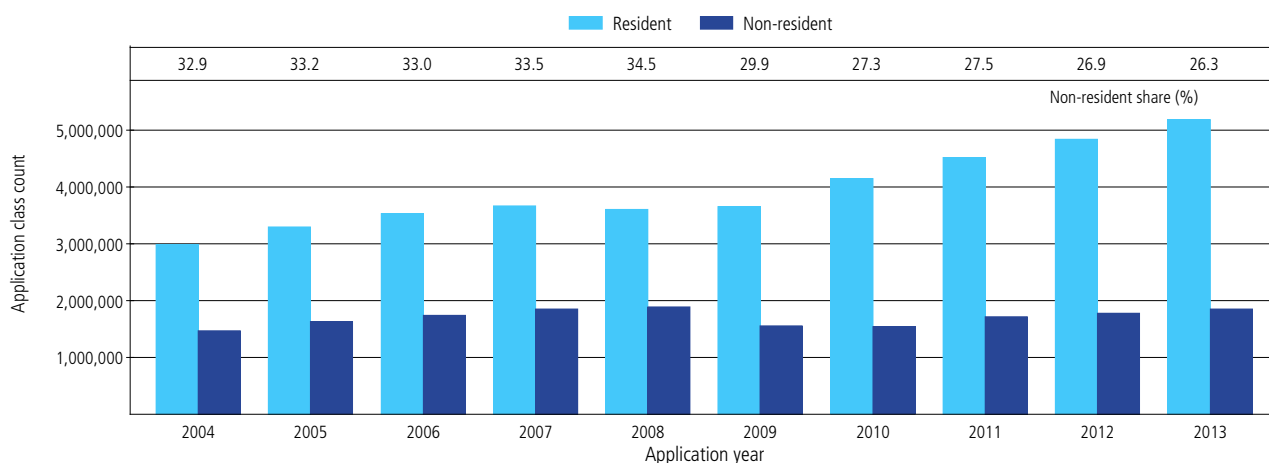
B2 Trend in trademark application class counts worldwide



Note: World totals are WIPO estimates using data covering 159 IP offices (see Data description section). These totals include class counts in applications filed directly with national and regional offices (Paris route) and class counts in designations received by offices via the Madrid system (where applicable). See the glossary for the definition of class count.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

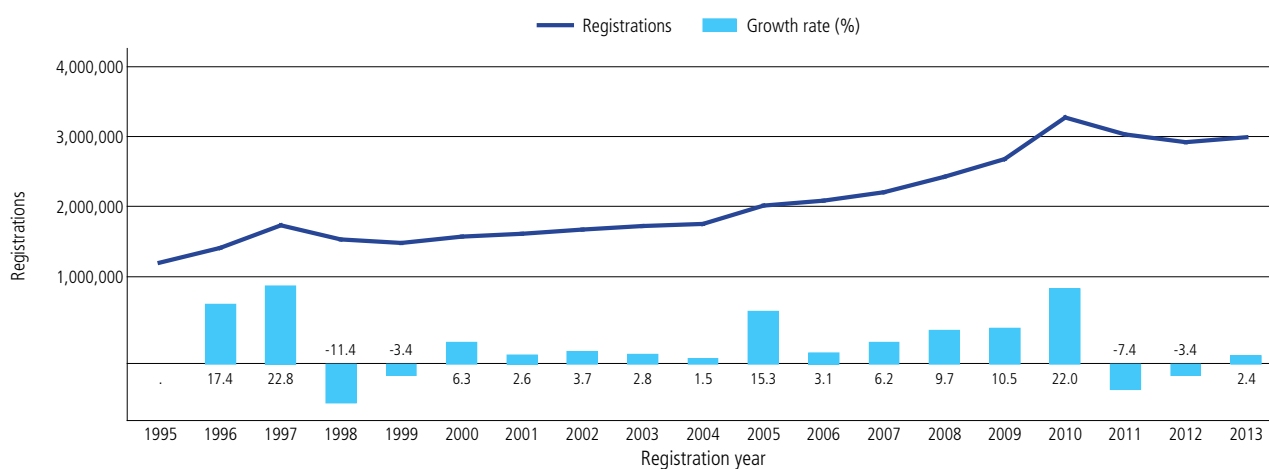
B3 Resident and non-resident trademark application class counts worldwide



Note: World totals are WIPO estimates using data covering 159 IP offices (see Data description section). These totals include class counts in applications filed directly with national and regional offices (Paris route) and class counts in designations received by offices via the Madrid system (where applicable). See the glossary for definitions of class count and for resident and non-resident.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

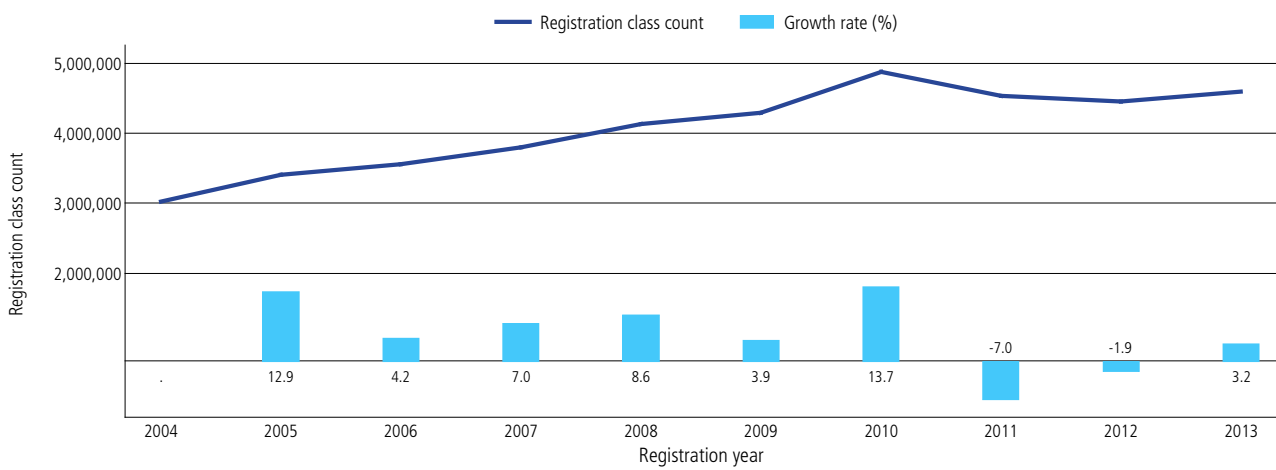
B4 Trend in trademark registrations worldwide



Note: World totals are WIPO estimates using data covering 158 IP offices (see Data description section). These totals include the numbers of registrations issued by national and regional offices for applications filed directly with offices (Paris route) and for designations received by offices via the Madrid system (where applicable).

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

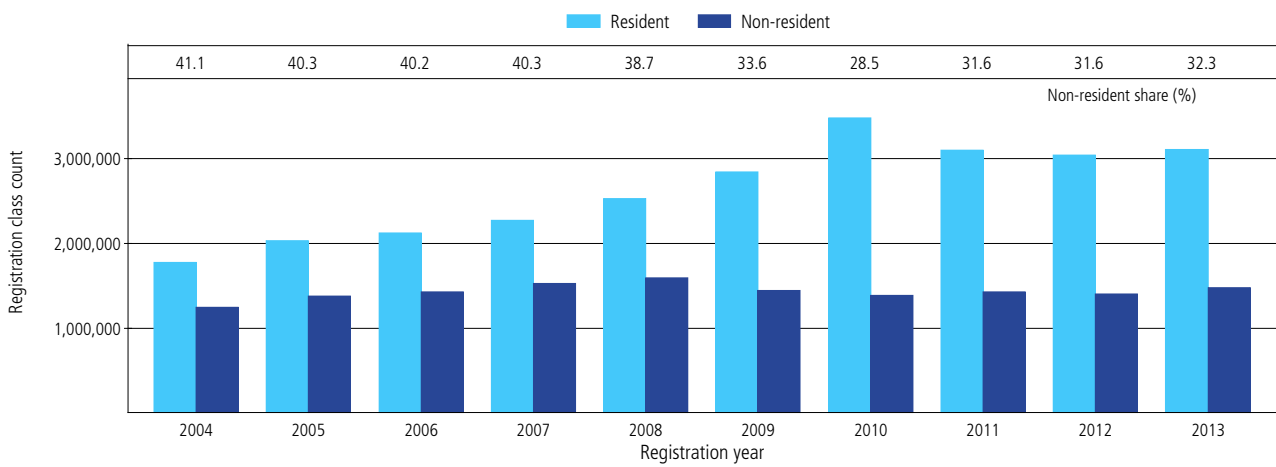
B5 Trend in trademark registration class counts worldwide



Note: World totals are WIPO estimates using data covering 158 IP offices (see Data description section). These totals include class counts in registrations issued by national and regional offices for applications filed directly with offices (Paris route) and for designations received by offices via the Madrid system (where applicable). See the glossary for the definition of class count.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

B6 Resident and non-resident trademark registration class counts worldwide



Note: World totals are WIPO estimates using data covering 158 IP offices (see Data description section). These totals include class counts in registrations issued by national and regional offices for applications filed directly with offices (Paris route) and for designations received by offices via the Madrid system (where applicable). See the glossary for definitions of class count and for resident and non-resident applications.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

Trademark applications and registrations by office

B7 Trademark application class counts by income group

	Application class counts		Resident share (%)		Share of world total (%)		Average growth (%)
	2004	2013	2004	2013	2004	2013	2004-13
World Total	4,468,063	7,045,140	67.1	73.7	100.0	100.0	5.2
High-income	2,649,830	3,271,658	66.3	69.9	59.3	46.4	2.4
Upper middle-income	1,356,835	3,024,565	73.0	81.5	30.4	42.9	9.3
Lower middle-income	418,525	671,300	57.0	61.1	9.4	9.5	5.4
Low-income	42,873	77,617	24.6	34.5	1.0	1.1	6.8

Note: Totals by income groups are WIPO estimates using data covering 159 IP offices. Each category includes the following number of offices: high-income (56), upper middle-income (45), lower middle-income (34) and low-income (24). Data for the Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market are allocated to the high-income group, since the majority of EU member states are high-income countries. For the same reason, data for the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization and for the African Intellectual Property Organization are allocated to the low-income group.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

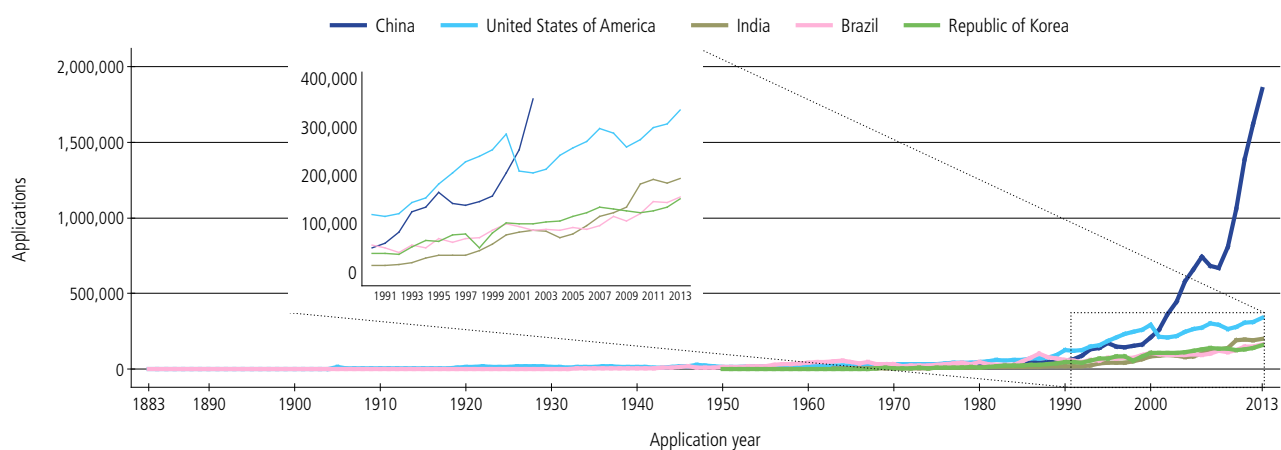
B8 Trademark application class counts by region

	Application class counts		Resident share (%)		Share of world total (%)		Average growth (%)
	2004	2013	2004	2013	2004	2013	2004-13
World Total	4,468,063	7,045,140	67.1	73.7	100.0	100.0	5.2
Africa	126,388	171,972	45.4	41.8	2.8	2.4	3.5
Asia	1,539,541	3,397,663	73.8	79.9	34.5	48.2	9.2
Europe	1,826,149	2,062,804	62.4	72.2	40.9	29.3	1.4
Latin America & the Caribbean	434,177	630,444	65.1	64.7	9.7	8.9	4.2
North America	415,548	629,088	74.7	67.0	9.3	8.9	4.7
Oceania	126,260	153,169	55.3	54.8	2.8	2.2	2.2

Note: Totals by geographical region are WIPO estimates based on data covering 159 offices. Each region includes the following number of offices: Africa (35), Asia (44), Europe (42), Latin America & the Caribbean (31), North America (2), and Oceania (5).

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

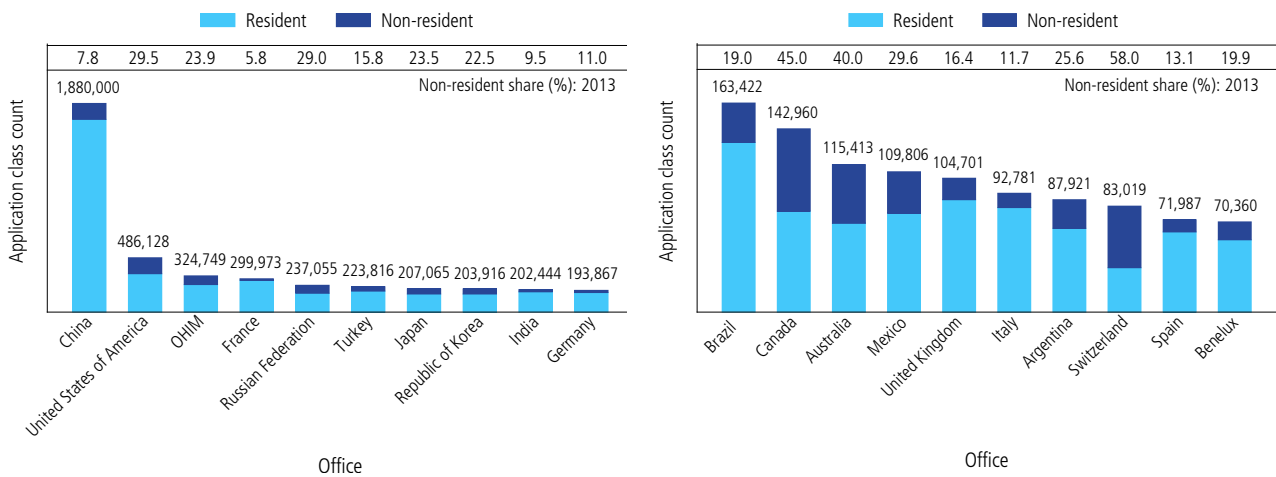
B9 Trend in trademark applications for the top five offices



Note: Data are based on the numbers of applications filed, i.e., differences between single-class and multi-class filing systems across IP offices are not taken into account. The top five offices were selected based on their 2013 totals.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

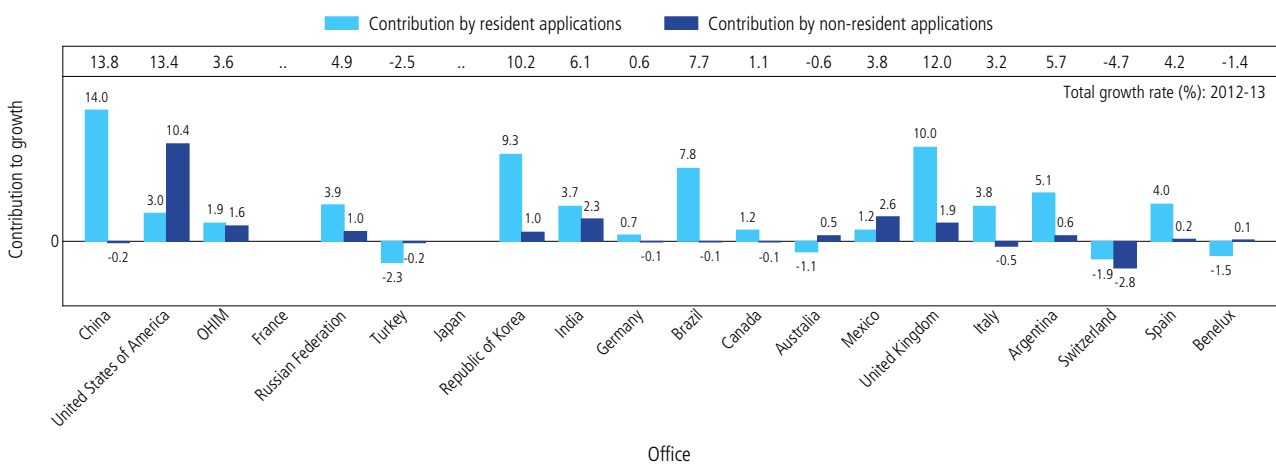
B10 Trademark application class counts for the top 20 offices, 2013



Note: OHIM is the European Union's Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

B11 Contribution of resident and non-resident application class counts to total growth for the top 20 offices, 2012-13

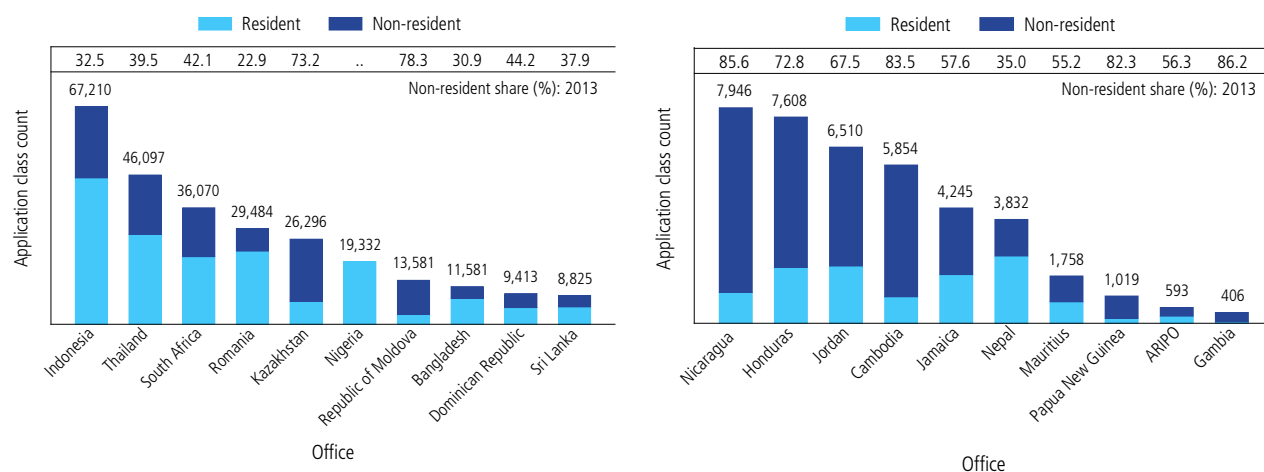


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Note: OHIM is the European Union's Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market. This figure shows, for each office, total growth or decreases in application class counts broken down by the respective contributions of resident and non-resident applications. For example, the total number of classes specified in trademark applications in the US grew by 13.4%, and growth in non-resident applications accounted for 10.4 percentage points of this increase.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

B12 Trademark application class counts for offices of selected low- and middle-income countries, 2013

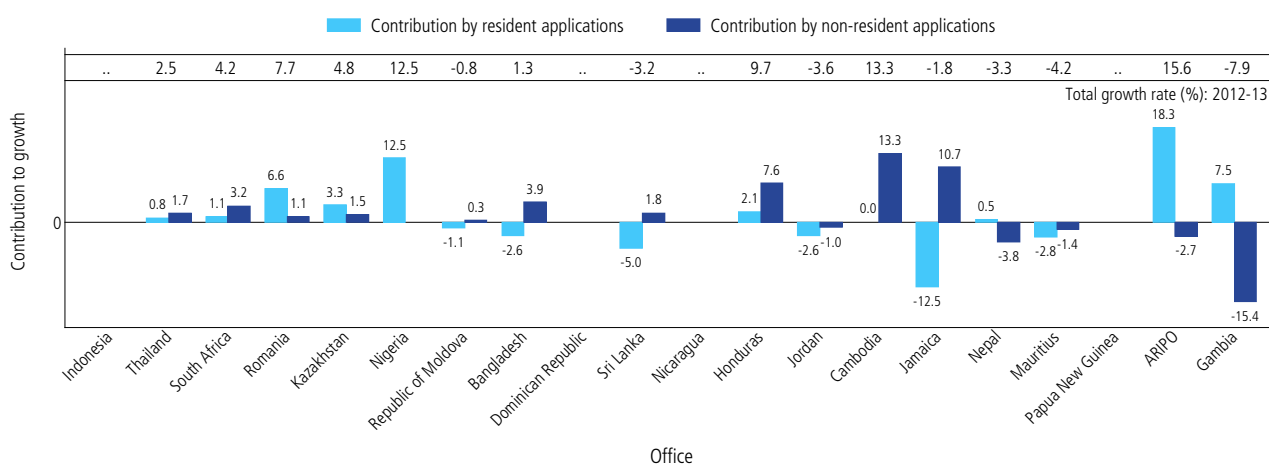


.. indicates not available.

Note: ARIPO is the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization. The selected offices are from different world regions and income groups (low-income, lower middle-income, and upper middle-income). Where available, data for all offices are in the statistical table at the end of this section.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

B13 Contribution of resident and non-resident application class counts to total growth for offices of selected low- and middle-income countries, 2012-13

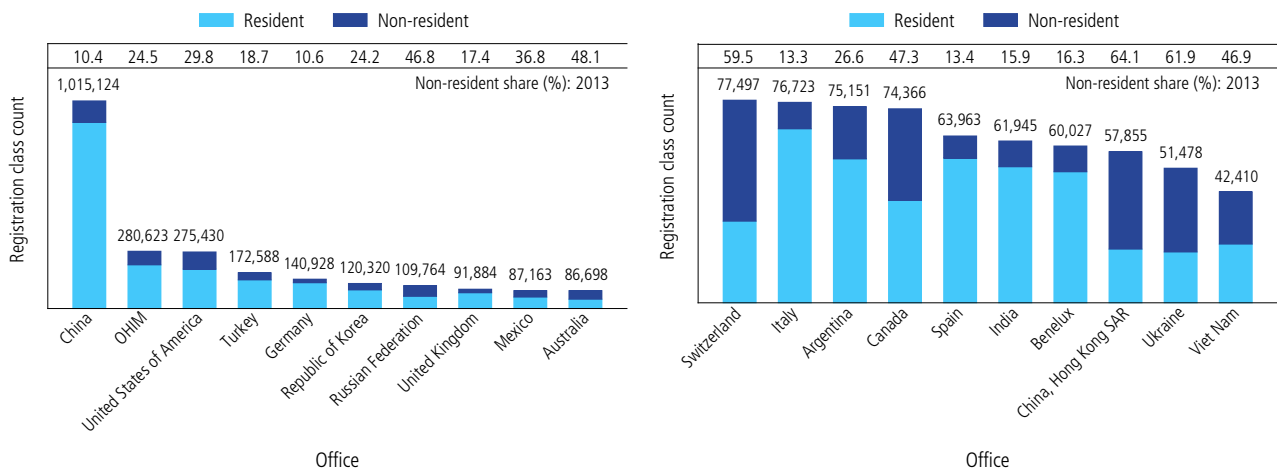


.. indicates not available.

Note: ARIPO is the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization. The selected offices are from different world regions and income groups (low-income, lower middle-income, and upper middle-income). Where available, data for all offices are in the statistical table at the end of this section. This figure shows, for each office, total growth in application class counts broken down by the respective contributions of resident and non-resident applications. For example, the total number of classes specified in trademark applications at the IP office of Honduras grew by 9.7%, and growth in non-resident applications accounted for 7.6 percentage points of this increase.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

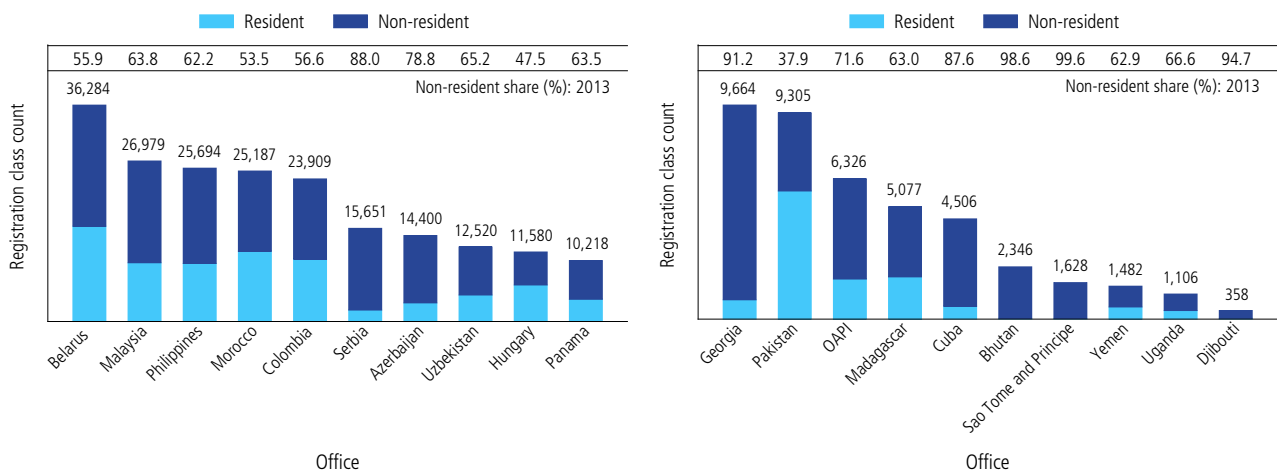
B14 Trademark registration class counts for the top 20 offices, 2013



Note: OHIM is the European Union's Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market; figures for France and Japan are not presented here, since these data were not available. On the basis of an examination, a registration may be issued for a trademark application. Unlike for applications, the numbers of registrations issued may fluctuate greatly from one year to the next, in part reflecting the resources that IP offices dedicate to examining trademark applications.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

B15 Trademark registration class counts for offices of selected low- and middle-income countries, 2013



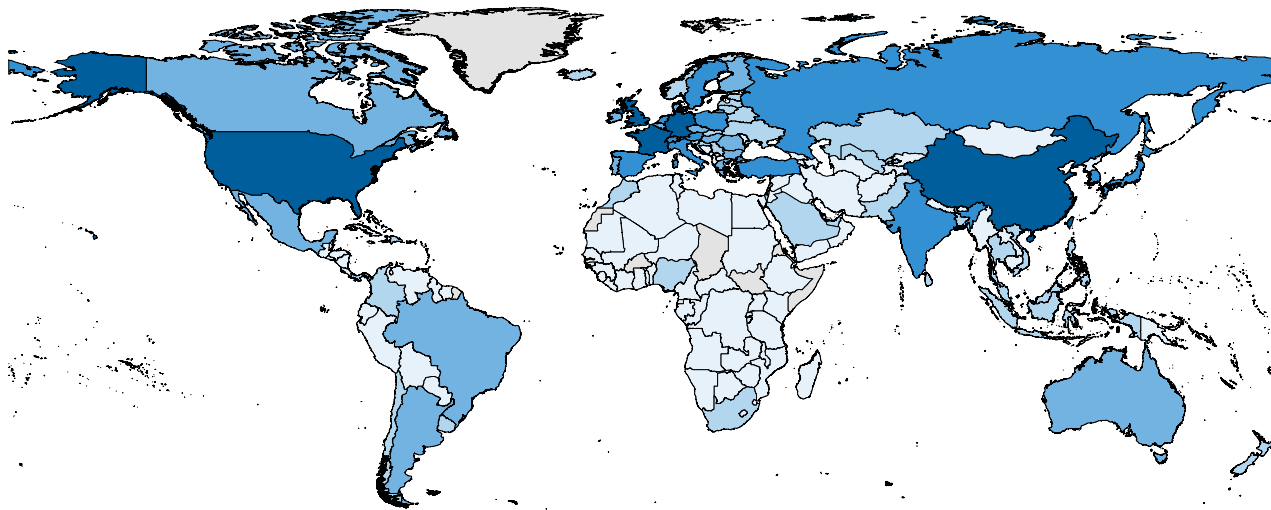
Note: OAPI is the African Intellectual Property Organization. The selected offices are from different world regions and income groups (low-income, lower middle-income and upper middle-income). Data for all available offices are in the statistical table at the end of this section.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

Trademark applications by origin

B16 Equivalent trademark application class counts by origin, 2013

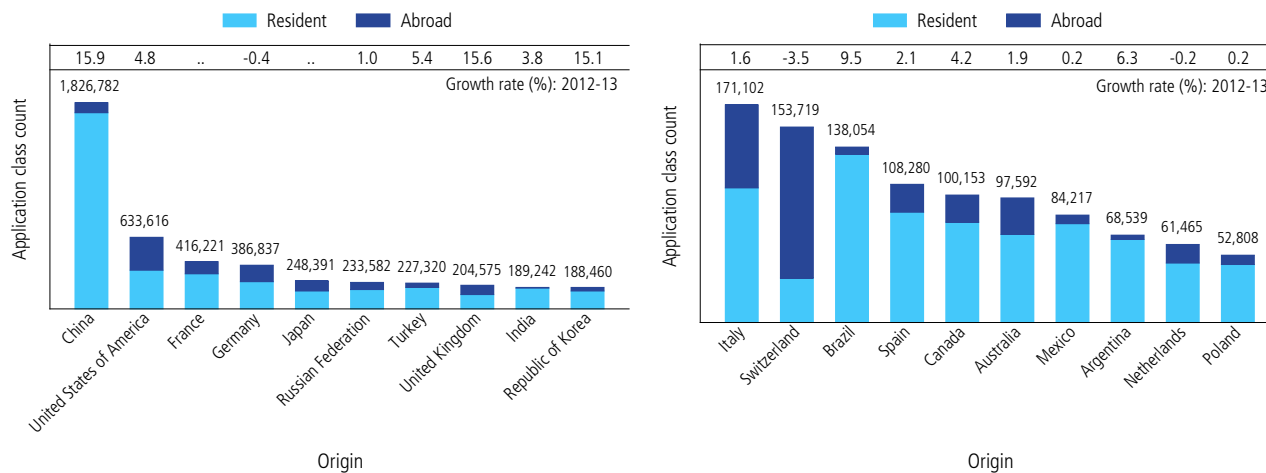
1–4,999 5,000–49,999 50,000–199,999 200,000–999,999 1,000,000–2,200,000 No data



Note: Trademark filing activity by origin includes resident applications and applications filed abroad. The origin of a trademark application is determined by the residence of the applicant. Because some offices do not provide data broken down by country of origin, the numbers of applications by origin shown are likely to be lower than their actual numbers. Applications filed at regional offices are considered equivalent to multiple applications in the states that are members of these organization's offices. See the glossary for the definition of equivalent application.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

B17 Trademark application class counts for the top 20 origins, 2013

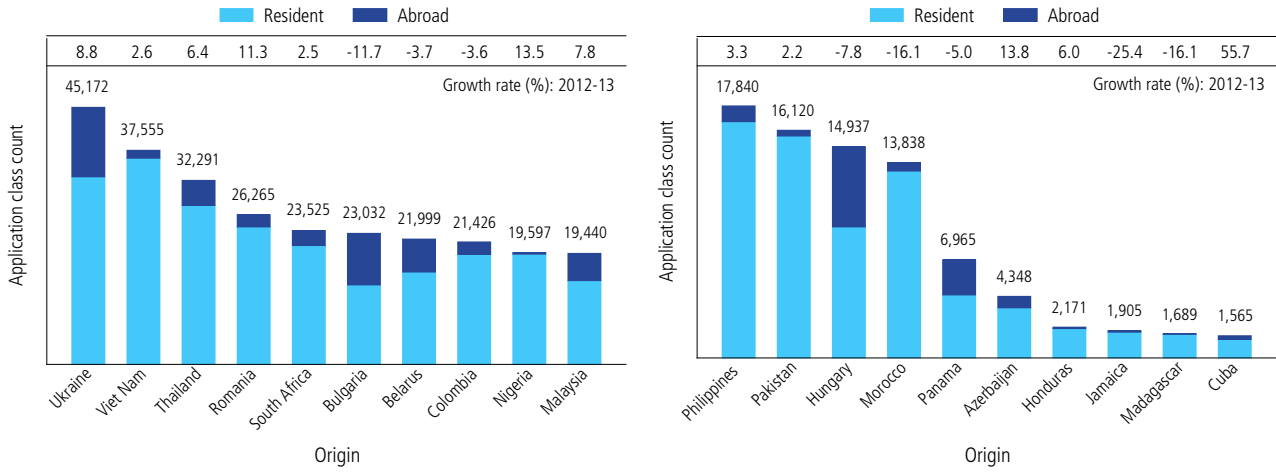


.. indicates not available.

Note: Trademark application filing activity by origin includes resident applications and applications filed abroad. The origin of a trademark application is determined by the residence of the applicant. Because some offices do not provide data broken down by country of origin, the numbers of applications by origin shown are likely to be lower than their actual numbers.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

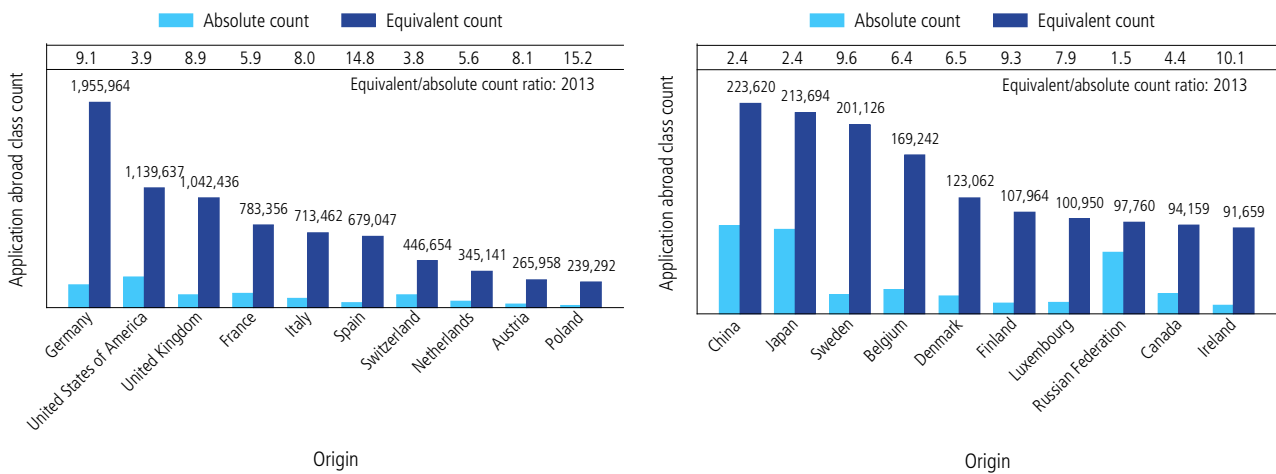
B18 Trademark application class counts for selected low- and middle-income origins, 2013



Note: Trademark application filing activity by origin includes resident applications and applications filed abroad. The origin of a trademark application is determined by the residence of the applicant. Because some offices do not provide data broken down by country of origin, the numbers of applications by origin shown are likely to be lower than their actual numbers. The selected origins are from different world regions and income groups (low-income, lower middle-income and upper middle-income). Where available, data for all offices are in the statistical table at the end of this section.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

B19 Trademark application class counts abroad for the top 20 origins, 2013



Note: This figure distinguishes between absolute counts and equivalent counts. Based on equivalent application class counts, applicants from Germany had the highest level of trademark filing activity worldwide. This was due not only to their high application class counts at the German office and at numerous offices abroad, but also to their frequent use of the Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market—with its multiplying effect—in order to seek trademark protection within the entire EU. See the glossary for the definition of equivalent application.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

B20 Trademark application class counts for the top 25 offices and origins, 2013

Origin	Office																								
	China	United States of America	OHIM	France	Russian Federation	Turkey	Japan	Republic of Korea	India	Germany	Brazil	Canada	Australia	Mexico	United Kingdom	Italy	Argentina	Switzerland	Spain	Benelux	China, Hong Kong SAR	Indonesia	Ukraine	Viet Nam	Poland
Argentina	185	252	174	16	27	11	8	14	6	4	427	32	16	169	11	3	65,434	54	24	6	47	14	11	45	3
Australia	3,455	5,729	2,024	106	447	134	876	604	376	113	305	1,755	69,268	229	756	62	113	238	80	98	770	380	85	438	21
Austria	1,034	1,973	8,943	251	1,058	773	445	337	145	1,663	187	369	477	186	186	460	88	1,990	171	245	155	74	690	119	238
Brazil	492	692	645	19	79	49	106	59	57	19	132,330	132	106	370	13	12	685	45	21	10	84	27	24	20	5
Canada	1,806	10,449	2,675	160	293	137	341	452	131	52	350	78,679	712	498	339	10	176	148	11	70	389	101	42	104	34
China	1,733,402	7,080	4,460	2,269	2,889	1,291	2,855	3,496	838	2,121	1,105	1,953	2,263	682	1,491	1,485	556	1,364	1,051	822	11,816	1,135	1,403	1,812	697
China, Hong Kong SAR	1,965	2,233	355	422	103	583	82	219	260	164	676	692	692	88	571	107	122	277	30	103	25,684	384	89	353	2
Czech Republic	283	417	2,860	124	733	210	50	40	21	208	15	55	63	20	92	114	12	218	86	95	10	0	469	68	342
France	9,584	10,952	24,141	282,519	4,342	2,418	3,607	2,793	966	1,393	1,970	3,434	2,079	1,403	1,287	1,268	1,574	5,355	1,482	3,010	1,891	867	2,119	1,438	910
Germany	10,796	16,044	66,714	1,221	6,858	4,964	4,050	3,421	1,353	172,537	2,658	3,895	2,649	2,245	1,015	951	1,862	11,692	887	1,806	1,773	929	3,271	1,591	1,308
India	702	617	456	16	285	79	98	44	183,172	21	88	198	154	125	101	24	26	41	7	28	75	116	275	269	7
Indonesia	113	75	68	32	10	20	35	31	39	3	14	7	31	31	6	31	12	3	1	4	48	45,371	5	96	
Italy	6,344	7,488	23,935	511	3,492	1,799	2,373	1,878	756	414	1,456	1,491	1,312	1,008	385	81,900	675	2,252	332	263	1,145	394	1,340	642	238
Japan	16,484	8,459	4,434	497	1,820	1,195	158,339	6,996	1,030	487	1,586	2,209	2,078	1,167	498	309	1,103	1,144	184	250	4,189	3,260	617	3,209	82
Mexico	11	1,890	583	13	82	31	90	73	40	11	478	279	49	77,263	17	29	402	66	66	2	33	7	17	20	3
Netherlands	1,213	2,362	9,410	268	463	290	188	153	280	276	846	1,135	159	424	241	83	622	168	133	37,064	578	534	180	156	171
Poland	371	508	8,585	92	625	158	51	51	49	151	68	75	74	53	67	82	24	93	57	66	52	16	615	80	37,018
Republic of Korea	8,203	3,707	2,136	169	756	308	2,139	158,058	379	186	446	718	610	261	192	130	175	140	93	73	1,045	846	147	1,063	58
Russian Federation	2,058	1,872	1,153	946	168,263	1,042	639	502	147	1,274	98	134	413	254	877	1,060	63	920	634	58	58	74	4,651	440	968
Spain	1,899	2,518	24,250	471	781	486	433	363	180	177	890	531	285	1,318	160	103	703	312	62,525	164	323	165	294	88	69
Switzerland	5,581	8,530	11,912	2,104	4,089	2,735	3,420	2,867	940	3,228	1,801	2,447	2,442	2,166	955	1,183	1,744	34,885	706	1,106	1,490	852	2,151	1,435	636
Turkey	1,093	1,566	1,672	666	1,728	188,506	412	337	125	877	96	152	314	116	671	603	51	529	501	577	99	110	1,114	259	571
Ukraine	354	383	168	165	1,470	170	103	92	26	242	9	11	102	23	162	152	106	106	123	8	8	2	32,883	124	257
United Kingdom	8,661	14,938	35,345	856	2,912	1,572	2,381	2,305	1,137	3,961	1,784	4,578	3,664	1,113	87,577	282	908	1,433	281	610	2,216	877	1,188	877	169
United States of America	30,768	342,591	30,906	1,452	8,941	4,760	12,412	9,949	5,632	1,266	9,426	31,168	12,927	12,636	3,007	764	7,352	5,505	792	1,435	7,020	3,103	2,495	3,499	547
Others / Unknown	35,108	33,171	55,067	4,675	24,190	10,575	11,031	8,919	4,400	2,923	6,947	12,474	5,958	4,024	1,605	3,439	14,041	1,700	21,715	8,141	7,572	10,878	41,273	1,922	
Total	1,880,000	486,128	324,749	299,973	237,055	223,916	207,065	203,916	202,444	193,867	163,422	142,960	115,413	109,806	104,701	92,781	87,921	83,019	71,987	70,360	69,139	67,210	67,053	59,518	46,276

Note: Origin data consist of absolute application class counts rather than equivalent application class counts. OHIM is the European Union's Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market.
Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

Trademark applications by Nice class and industry sector

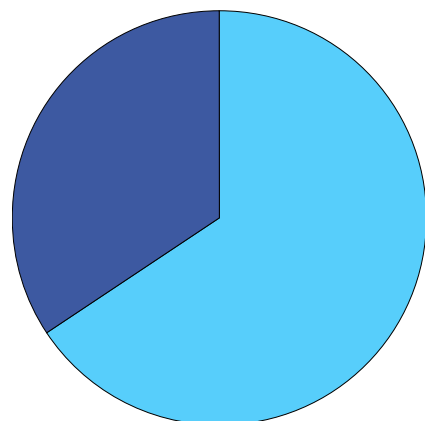
B21 Distribution of trademark applications by top Nice classes, 2013

Rank	Class	Class share (%)
1	35 Advertising and business management	9.5
2	25 Clothing	7.1
3	9 Scientific, photographic, measuring instruments; recording equipment; computers and software	6.8
4	41 Education, entertainment, and sporting activities	5.6
5	5 Pharmaceutical preparations, baby food, dietary supplements for humans and animals, disinfectants, fungicides and herbicides	4.5
6	30 Coffee, tea, cocoa, rice, flour, bread, pastry and confectionery, sugar, honey, yeast, salt, mustard; vinegar, sauces (condiments) and spices	4.3
7	42 Scientific and technological services, design and development of computer hardware and software	4.1
8	3 Bleaching preparations and other substances for laundry use; cleaning and abrasive preparations; soaps, perfumery and cosmetics	3.5
9	43 Services for providing food and drink; temporary accommodation	3.3
10	16 Paper, cardboard and goods made from these materials; printed matter, photographs, artists' materials, typewriters, and plastic materials for packaging	3.2
Remaining classes		48.1

Note: These figures are based on filing data from 115 IP offices. Some classes listed are abbreviated. See Annex B for full definitions.

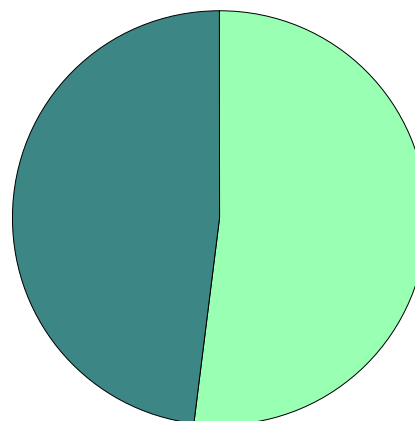
Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

B22a Trademark applications by goods and services classes, 2013



Goods classes: 65.7%
Services classes: 34.3%

B22b Trademark applications by knowledge-intensive services classes, 2013

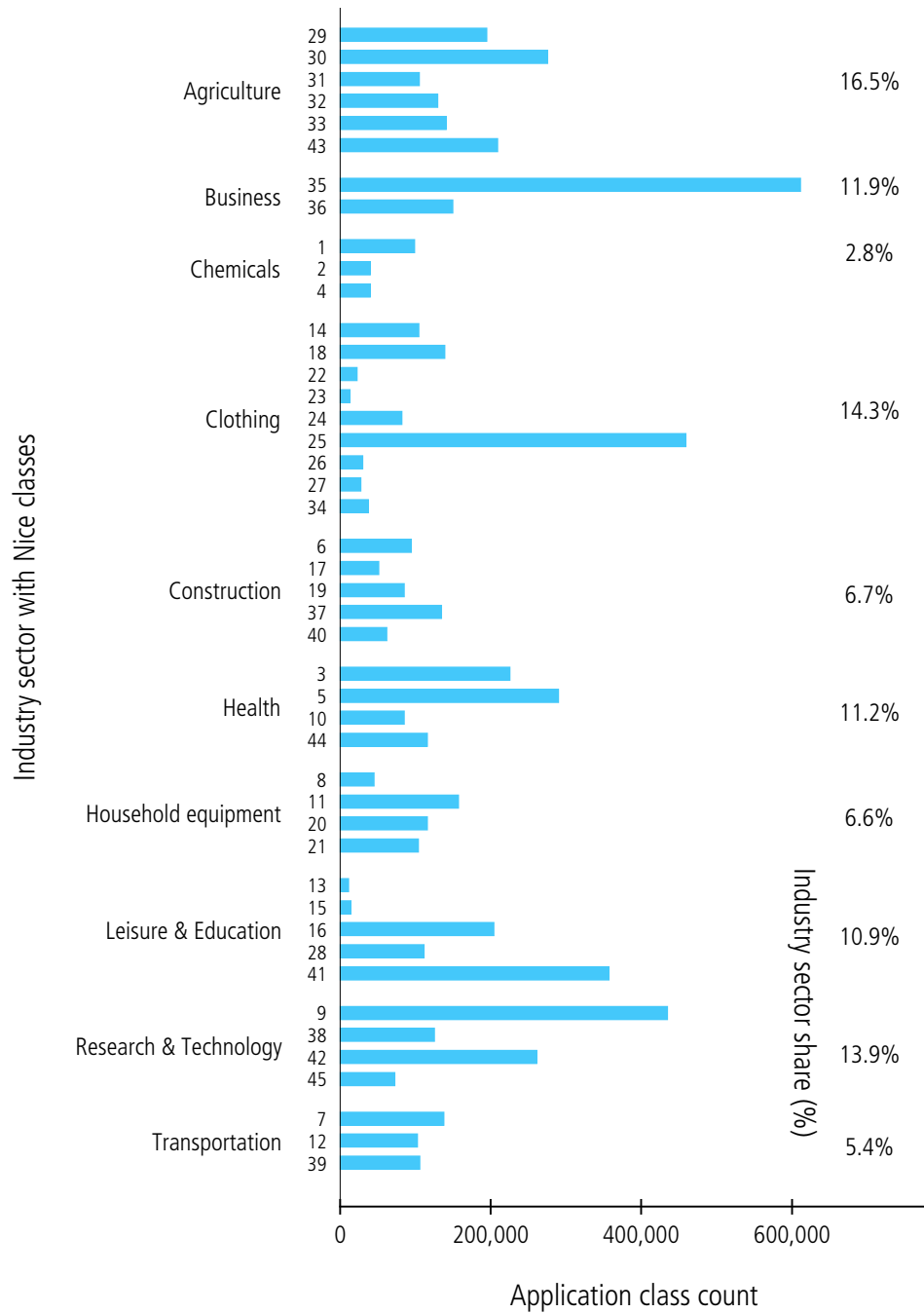


Knowledge-intensive services classes: 52.0%
Other services classes: 48.0%

Note: The 45 Nice Classification classes comprise those relating to either goods or services. The first 34 indicate goods and the remaining 11 refer to services. Together, 11 service-related classes accounted for slightly more than one-third of all classes specified in applications filed in 2013. This is roughly equal to the service class share for 2007, thus demonstrating the continued importance that applicants place on protecting their brands in service-oriented industries. Fifty-two percent of trademark application filing activity within the 11 services classes has been defined as knowledge-intensive. See Annex B for knowledge-intensive services class numbers and their definitions.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

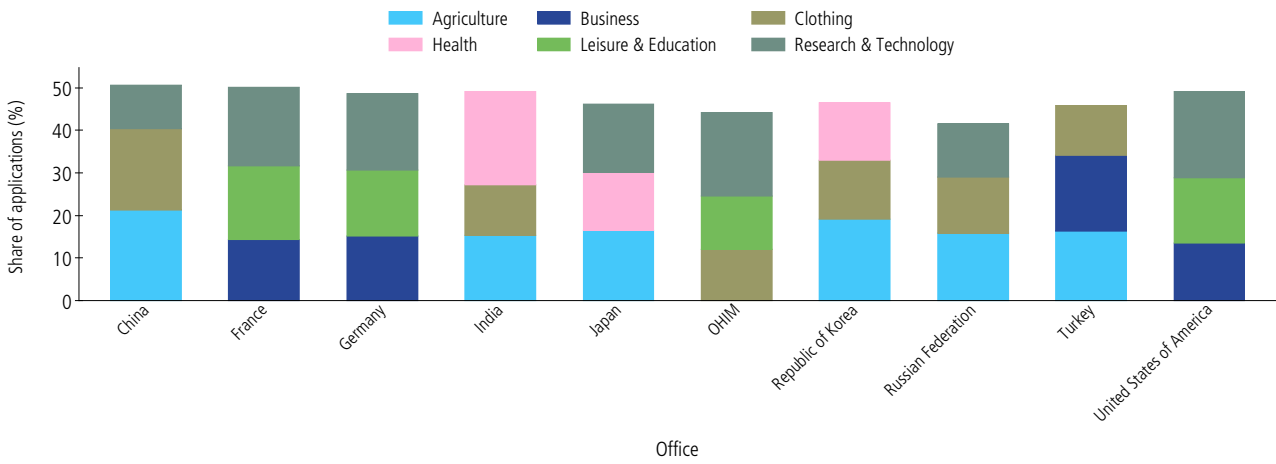
B23 Trademark applications by industry sector, 2013



Note: Industry sectors based on class groups are those defined by Edital. Some industry sectors are abbreviated. See Annex B for full definitions. The distribution of trademark applications across industries has remained stable between 2004 and 2013. Like class rankings, the shares of class groups differ across offices.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

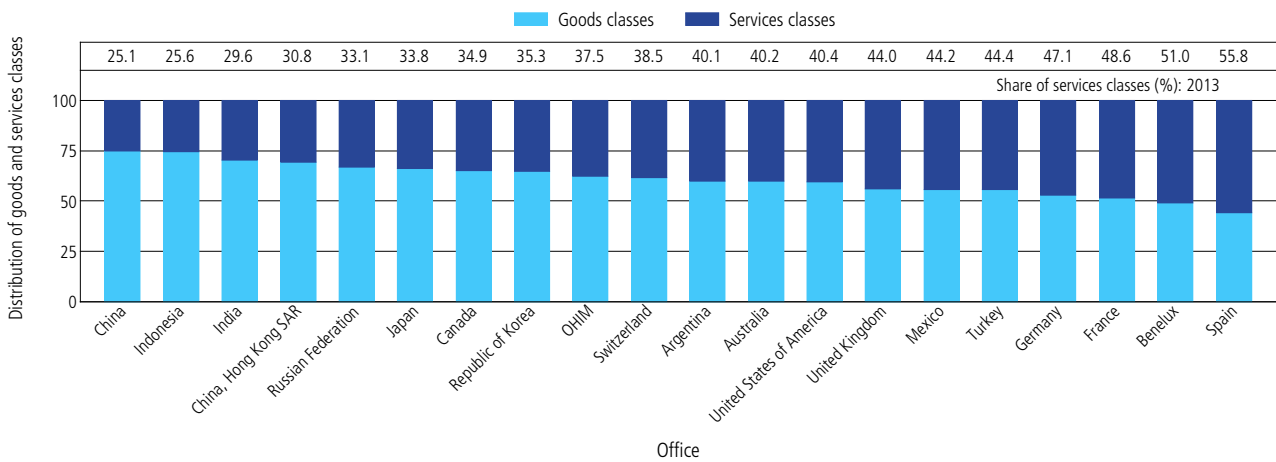
B24 Trademark applications by sector and office: top three sectors by office, 2013



Note: OHIM is the European Union's Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market. Industry sectors based on class groups are those defined by Edital. Some industry sectors are abbreviated. See Annex B for full definitions.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

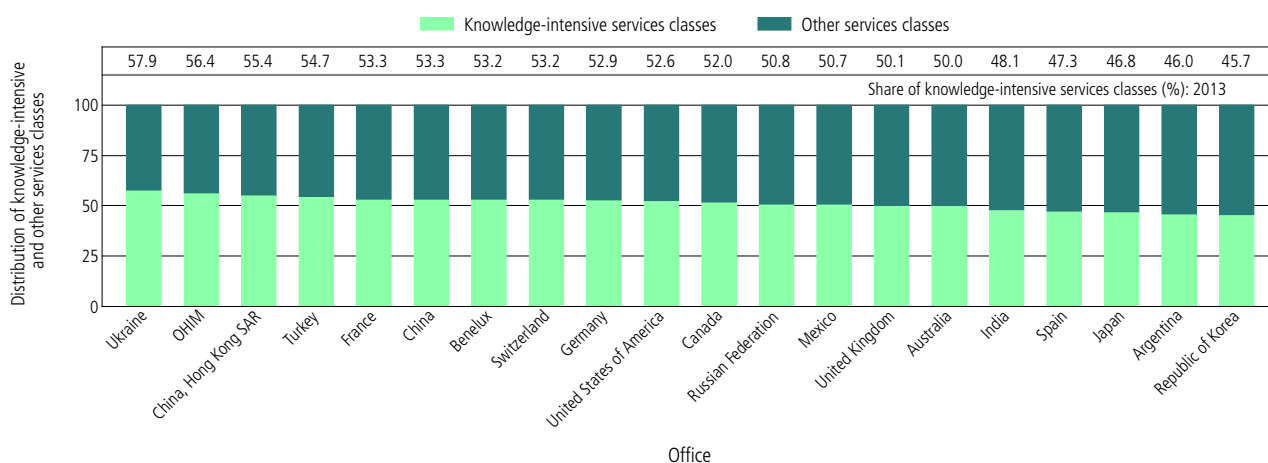
B25a Distribution of trademark applications by goods and services and office, 2013



Note: OHIM is the European Union's Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

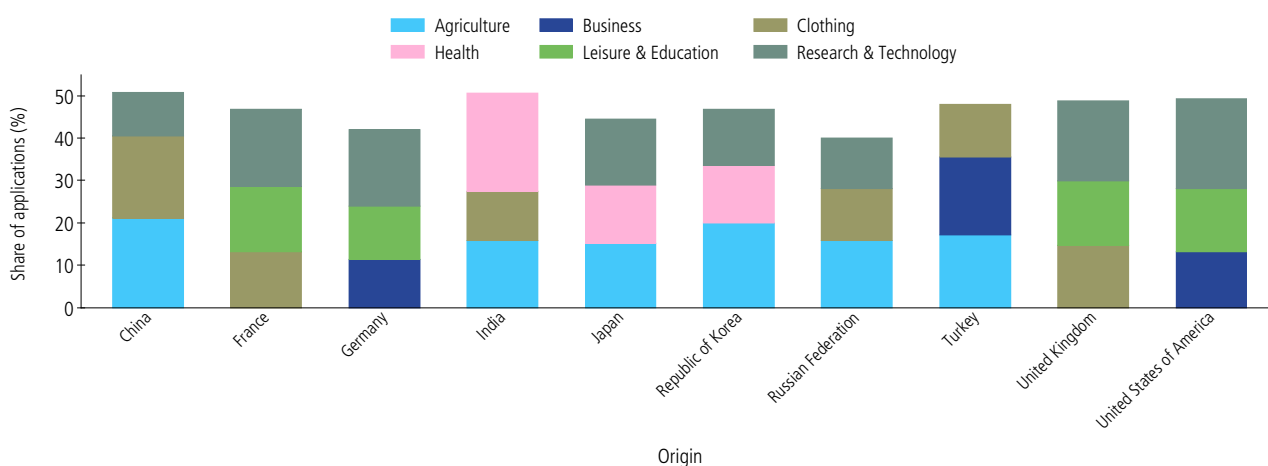
B25b Distribution of trademark applications by knowledge-intensive services classes and office, 2013



Note: Note: OHIM is the European Union's Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market. See Annex B for knowledge-intensive services class numbers and their definitions.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

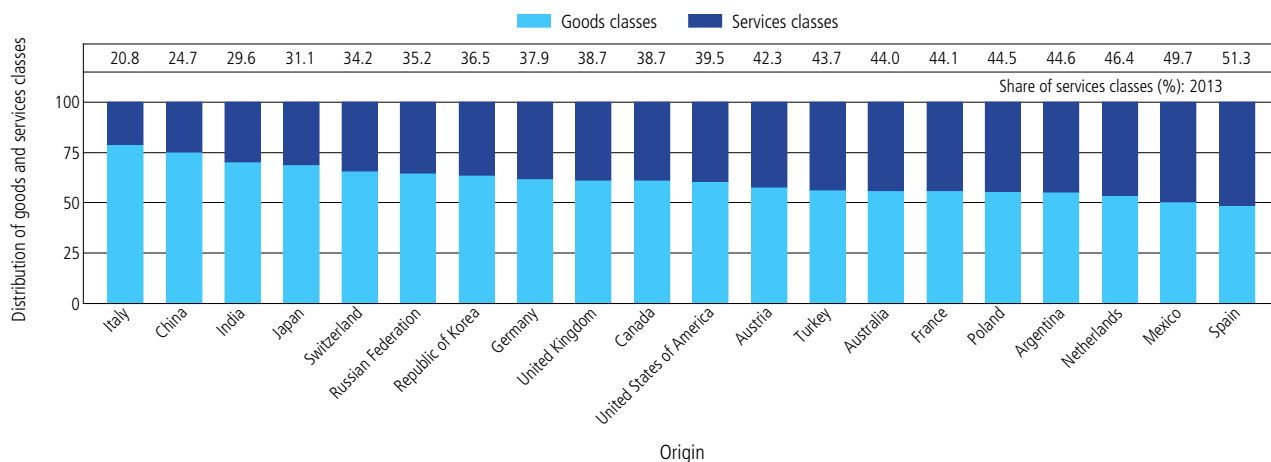
B26 Trademark applications by sector and origin: top three sectors by origin, 2013



Note: Industry sectors based on class groups are those defined by Edital. Some industry sectors are abbreviated. See Annex B for full definitions.

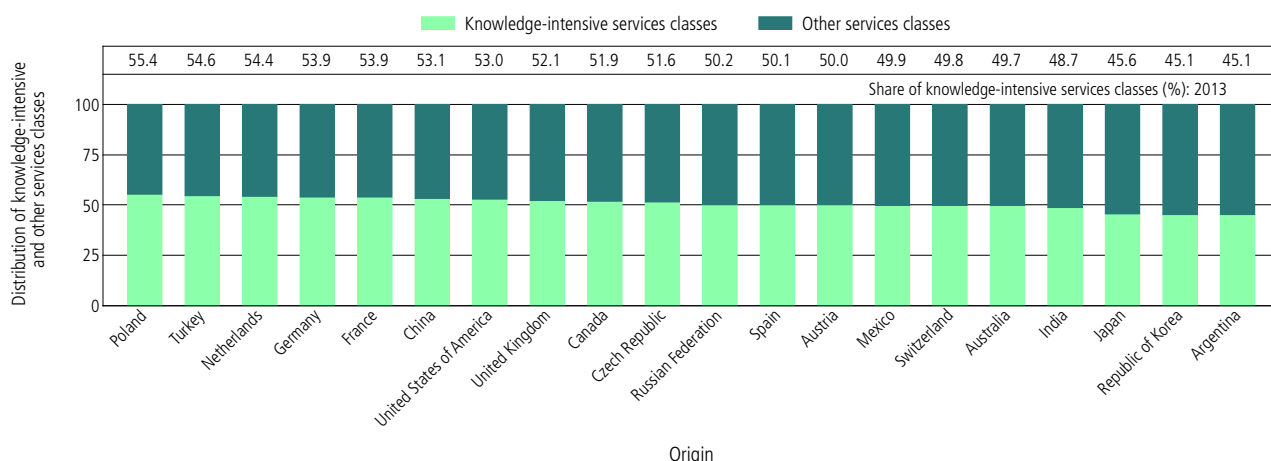
Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

B27a Distribution of trademark applications by goods and services and origin, 2013



Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

B27b Distribution of trademark applications by knowledge-intensive services classes and origin, 2013

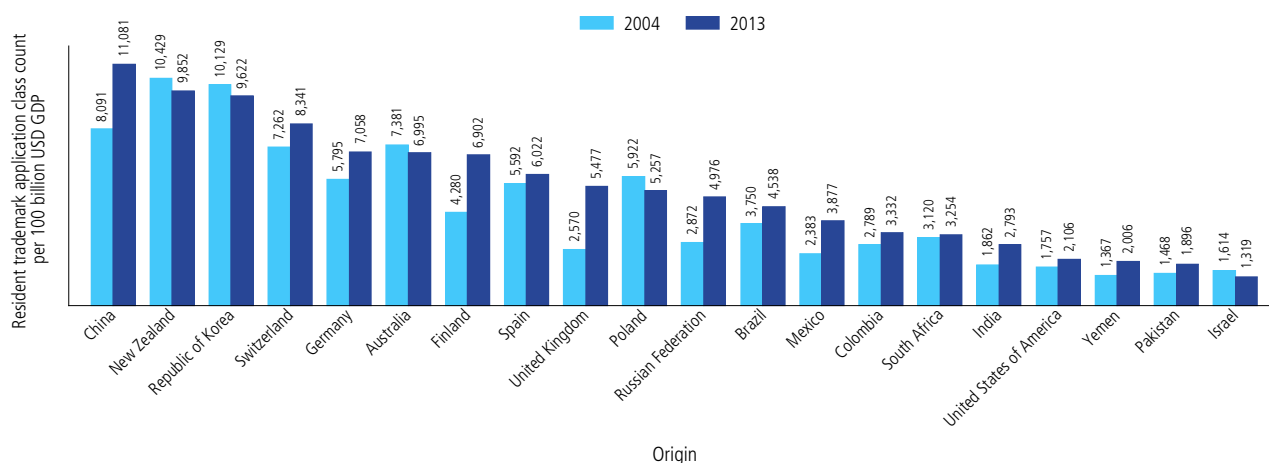


Note: See Annex B for knowledge-intensive class numbers and their definitions.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

Trademark application class count in relation to GDP and population

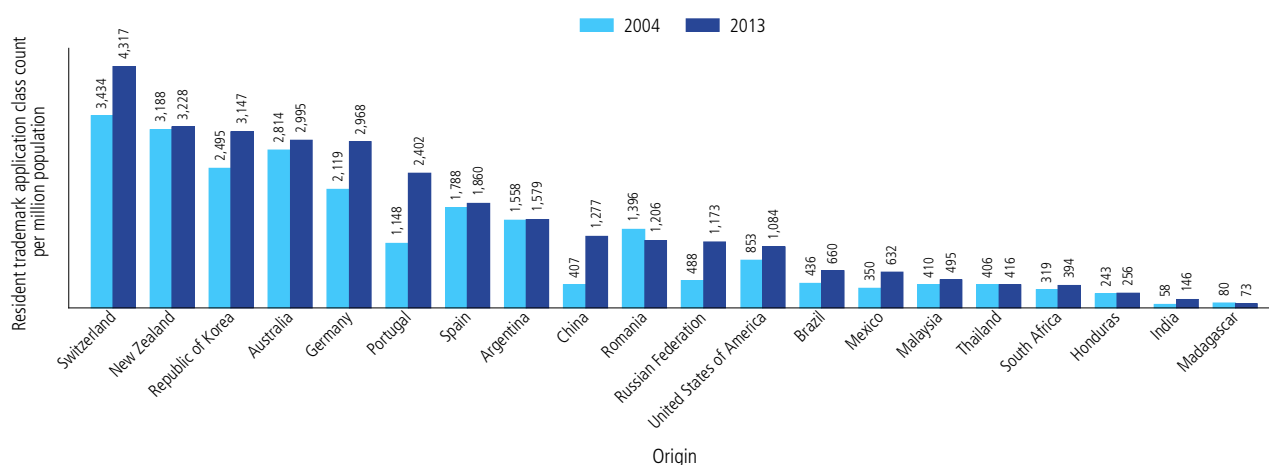
B28 Resident trademark application class count per 100 billion USD GDP for selected origins



Note: GDP data are in constant 2011 US PPP dollars. This figure does not provide an overall ranking of all origins; rather, it provides a selection across geographical regions and income groups.

Source: WIPO statistics database and World Bank, October 2014.

B29 Resident trademark application class count per million population for selected origins

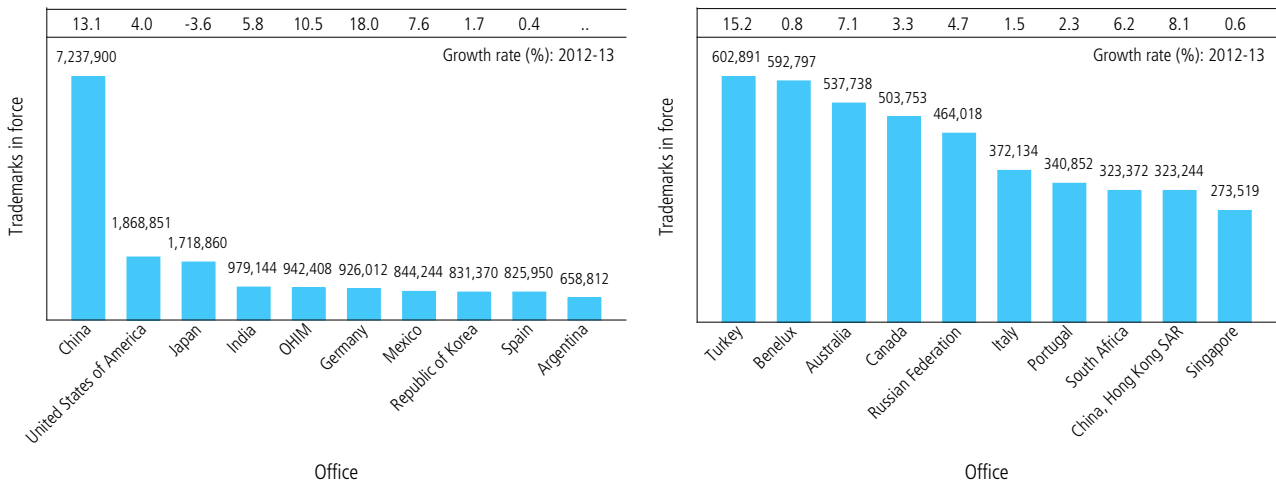


Note: This figure does not provide an overall ranking of all origins; rather, it provides a selection across geographical regions and income groups.

Source: WIPO statistics database and World Bank, October 2014.

Trademarks in force

B30 Trademarks in force at selected offices, 2013

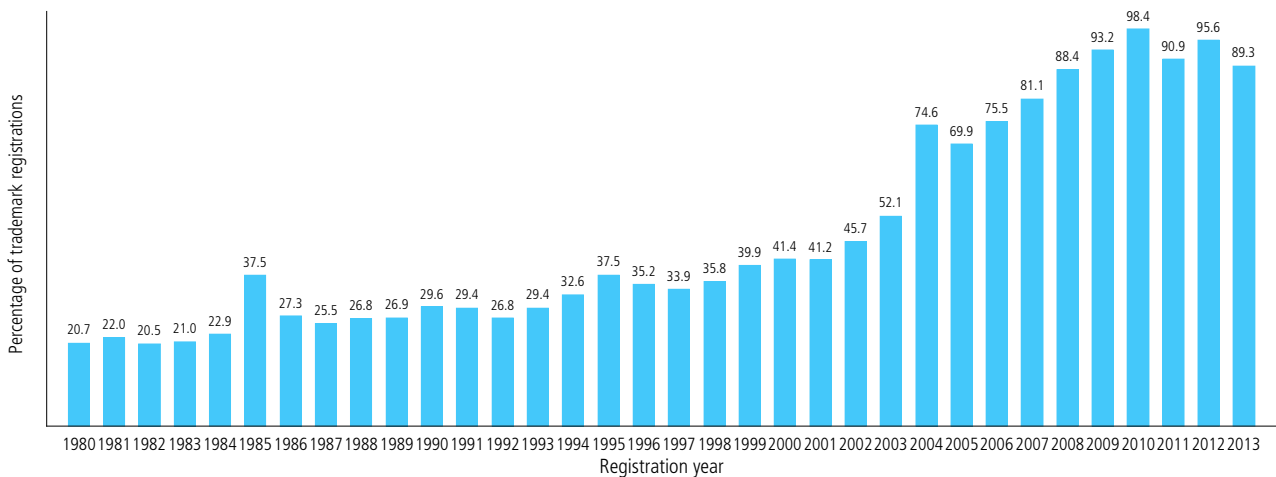


.. indicates not available.

Note: OHIM is the European Union's Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market; data refer to the number of registrations in force and are not equivalent to the number of classes specified in these registrations.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

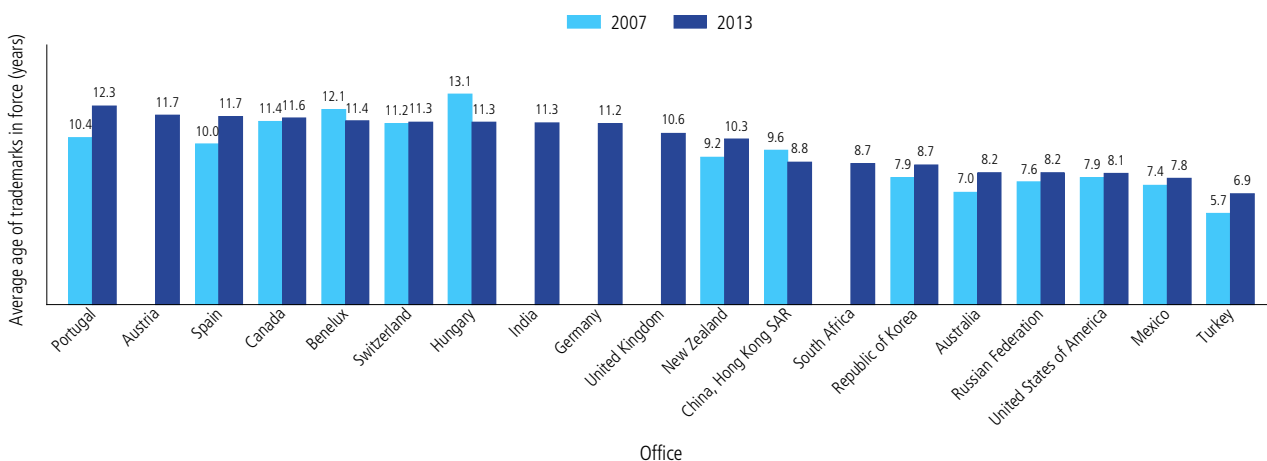
B31 Trademarks in force in 2013 as a percentage of total registrations



Note: Percentages are calculated as follows: the number of trademark registrations issued in year *t* and in force in 2013 divided by the total number of trademark registrations issued in year *t*. This graph is based on actual data received from 63 offices (including all larger offices, with the exception of the IP offices of Brazil, China, France and Japan) that provided a breakdown of trademarks in force by year of registration.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

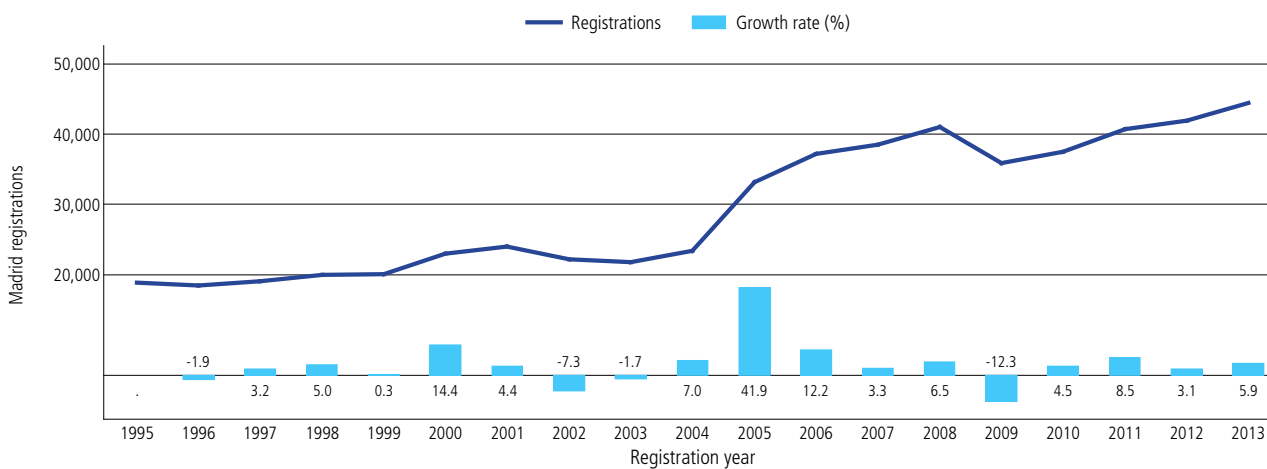
B32 Average age of trademarks in force at selected offices



Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

Trademark applications and registrations through the Madrid system

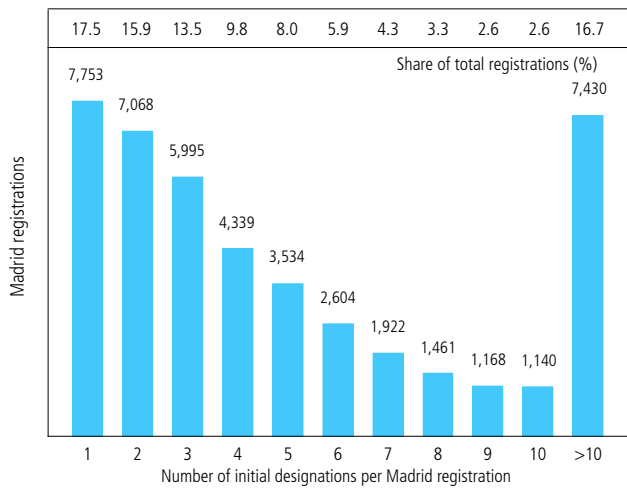
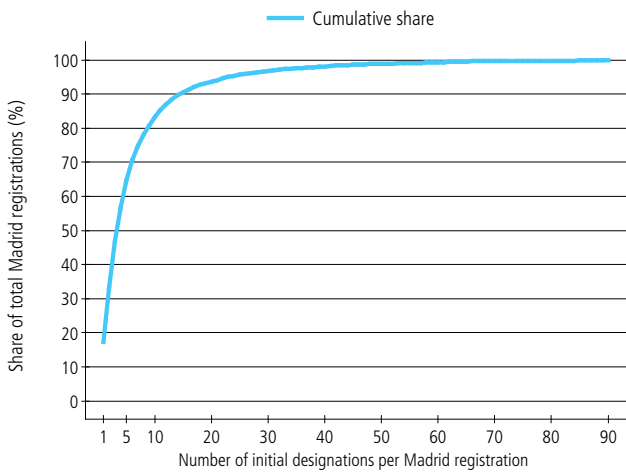
B33 Trend in Madrid international registrations



Note: See the glossary for information on the Madrid system.

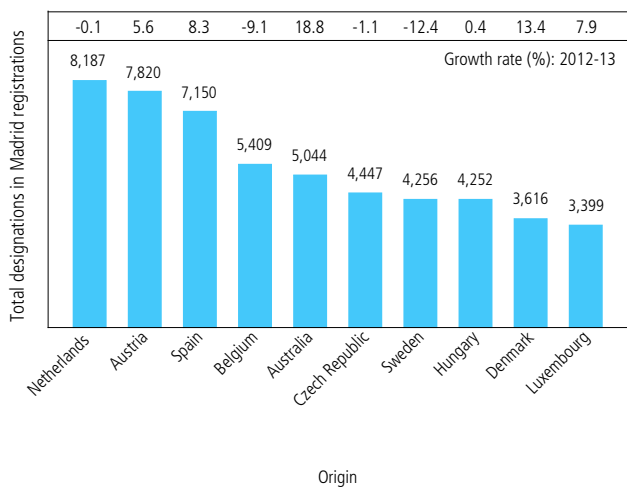
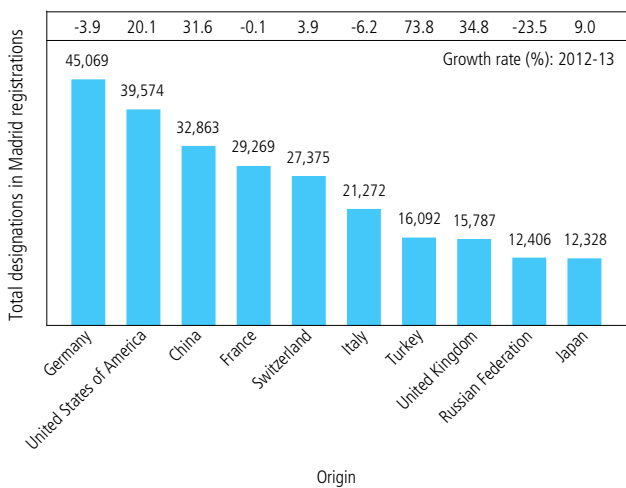
Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

B34 Number of designations per Madrid registration, 2013



Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

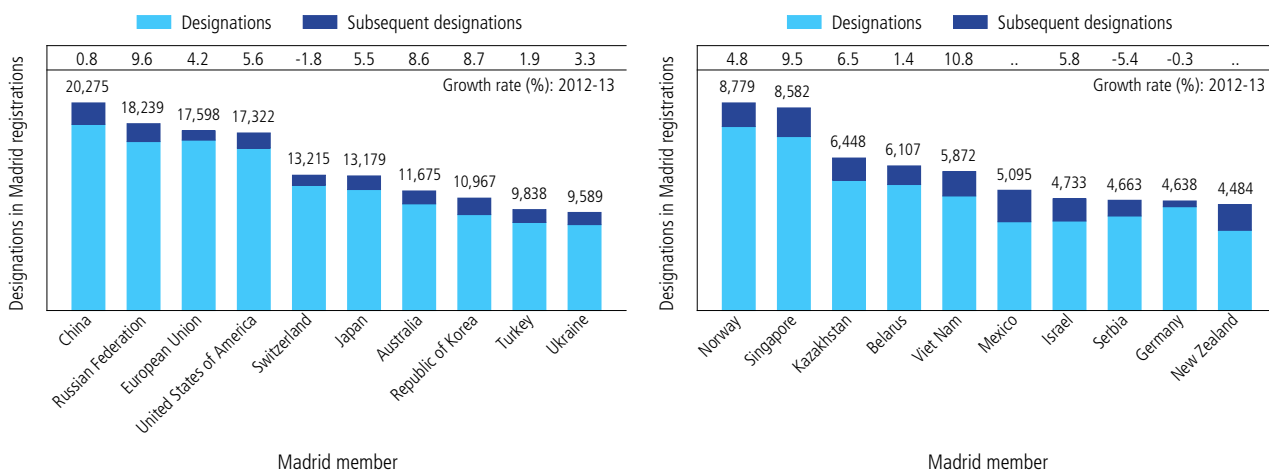
B35 Designations in registrations for the top 20 origins, 2013



Note: Origin is defined as the country/territory of the stated residence of the applicant of an international application.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

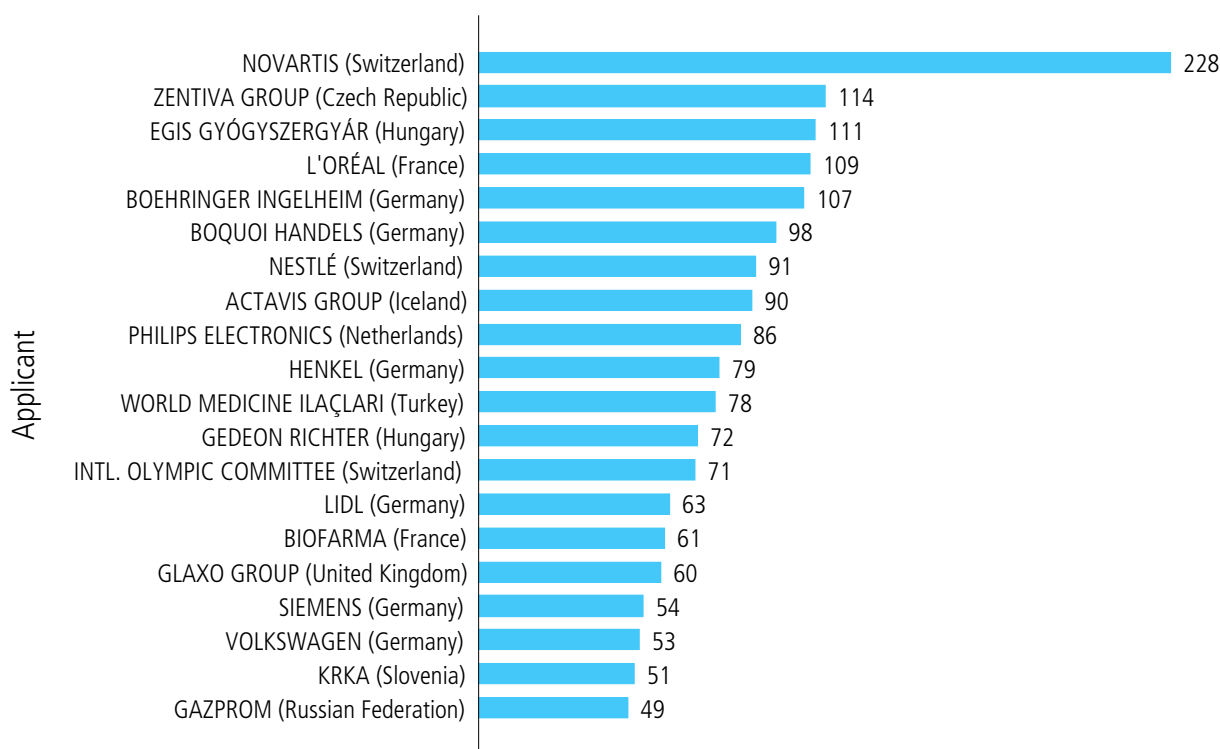
B36 Designations in registrations for the top 20 designated Madrid members, 2013



.. indicates not available.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

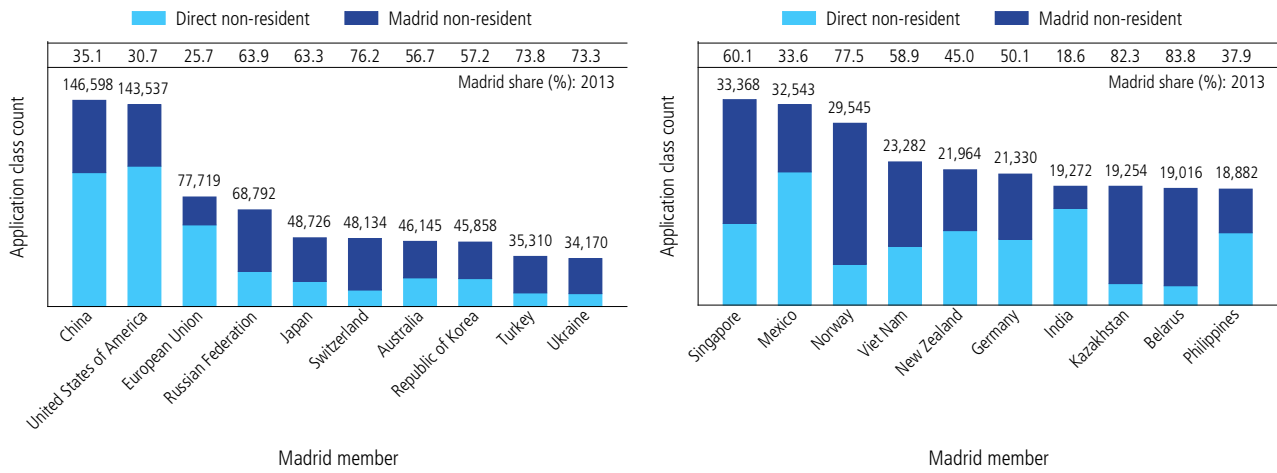
B37 Top Madrid applicants, 2013



Madrid applications

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

B38 Non-resident application class counts by filing route for selected Madrid members, 2013



Note: Origin is defined as the country/territory of the stated residence of the applicant of an international application.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

Statistical tables

B39 Trademark applications by office and origin, 2013

Name	Application class count by Office			Application class count by Origin	Equivalent Application class count by Origin	Madrid International Applications	
	Total	Resident	Non-Resident	Total ^(a)	Total ^(a)	Origin ^(b)	Designated Madrid Member
Afghanistan	..	..	..	71	179	..	n.a.
African Intellectual Property Organization	7,743	2,507	5,236	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
African Regional Intellectual Property Organization	593	259	334	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Albania	9,381	1,521	7,860	1,600	1,737	3	2,507
Algeria ^(b,c)	12,122	3,477	8,645	3,552	3,552	4	1,666
Andorra	..	..	..	260	5,012	..	n.a.
Angola	..	..	..	65	929	..	n.a.
Antigua and Barbuda ^(d)	2,029	..	2,029	364	1,121	..	715
Argentina	87,921	65,434	22,487	68,539	73,473	2	n.a.
Armenia	10,698	1,995	8,703	2,511	2,810	40	3,025
Aruba	..	..	..	13	121	..	n.a.
Australia	115,413	69,268	46,145	97,592	152,852	1,263	11,675
Austria	27,670	18,181	9,489	50,859	293,082	1,120	2,942
Azerbaijan	14,822	3,556	11,266	4,348	4,435	7	3,992
Bahamas	..	..	..	2,005	6,449	3	n.a.
Bahrain	14,577	429	14,148	558	1,497	..	2,390
Bangladesh	11,581	8,001	3,580	8,086	8,209	..	n.a.
Barbados	1,180	222	958	1,023	2,042	4	n.a.
Belarus	35,195	16,179	19,016	21,999	23,239	323	6,107
Belgium ^(e)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	26,300	190,602	760	n.a.
Belize	..	..	..	650	4,673	4	n.a.
Benelux ^(f)	70,360	56,360	14,000	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,898
Benin	..	..	..	5	5	..	n.a.
Bermuda	..	..	..	1,071	8,064	15	n.a.
Bhutan	2,256	16	2,240	16	16	..	662
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	..	..	..	56	191	..	n.a.
Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba ^(d)	1,496	..	1,496	..	..	..	557
Bosnia and Herzegovina	11,891	666	11,225	991	1,373	13	3,588
Botswana ^(d)	2,429	..	2,429	16	16	..	819
Brazil	163,422	132,330	31,092	138,054	155,793	..	n.a.
Brunei Darussalam ^(b,c)	85	85	0	535	613	..	n.a.
Bulgaria	18,251	12,540	5,711	23,032	59,971	355	2,054
Cabo Verde	..	..	..	4	58	..	n.a.
Cambodia	5,854	968	4,886	982	1,036	..	n.a.
Cameroon	..	..	..	10	10	..	n.a.
Canada	142,960	78,679	64,281	100,153	172,838	62	n.a.
Central African Republic	..	..	..	5	5	..	n.a.
Chile	42,961	29,167	13,794	32,688	36,480	1	n.a.
China	1,880,000	1,733,402	146,598	1,826,782	1,957,022	2,359	20,275
China, Hong Kong SAR	69,139	25,684	43,455	39,928	100,777	..	n.a.
China, Macao SAR	10,084	1,191	8,893	1,519	2,032	1	n.a.
Colombia	36,562	19,284	17,278	21,426	23,620	23	3,286
Comoros	..	..	..	102	102	..	n.a.
Congo	..	..	..	46	46	..	n.a.
Cook Islands	..	..	..	16	16	..	n.a.
Costa Rica ^(b,c)	14,155	6,503	7,652	7,240	7,708	..	n.a.
Côte d'Ivoire	..	..	..	51	186	..	n.a.
Croatia	17,862	4,263	13,599	6,380	16,745	180	4,300
Cuba	5,460	1,305	4,155	1,565	1,608	2	1,430
Curaçao	2,690	0	2,690	171	2,466	3	621
Cyprus	3,289	640	2,649	10,963	40,558	143	1,016
Czech Republic	37,705	30,632	7,073	43,313	115,387	479	2,261

Name	Application class count by Office			Application class count by Origin	Equivalent Application class count by Origin	Madrid International Applications	
	Total	Resident	Non-Resident	Total ^(a)	Total ^(a)	Origin ^(b)	Designated Madrid Member
Democratic People's Republic of Korea ^(d)	2,755	..	2,755	180	196	..	1,048
Democratic Republic of the Congo	..	..	..	23	292	..	n.a.
Denmark	12,640	7,612	5,028	26,662	134,611	586	1,714
Djibouti	358	19	339	19	19	..	n.a.
Dominica	..	..	..	48	48	4	n.a.
Dominican Republic	9,413	5,248	4,165	5,519	6,302	1	n.a.
Ecuador	..	..	..	526	1,390	..	n.a.
Egypt ^(d)	10,906	..	10,906	755	2,482	27	4,471
El Salvador	..	..	..	213	456	..	n.a.
Estonia	6,261	2,057	4,204	3,469	23,179	82	1,569
Ethiopia	..	..	..	70	292	..	n.a.
Fiji	..	..	..	51	51	2	n.a.
Finland	14,704	10,325	4,379	21,963	121,985	431	1,585
France	299,973	282,519	17,454	416,221	1,090,016	4,239	3,707
Gabon	..	..	..	26	26	..	n.a.
Gambia	406	56	350	62	78	..	n.a.
Georgia	11,089	1,650	9,439	2,159	2,377	60	3,322
Germany	193,867	172,537	21,330	386,837	2,195,215	6,822	4,638
Ghana ^(d)	3,607	..	3,607	47	429	..	1,355
Greece ^(d)	3,642	..	3,642	4,296	56,491	107	1,648
Grenada	..	..	..	3	3	..	n.a.
Guatemala	..	..	..	586	667	..	n.a.
Guinea	..	..	..	13	256	..	n.a.
Guinea-Bissau	19	19	0	20	20	..	n.a.
Guyana	..	..	..	12	12	..	n.a.
Haiti	..	..	..	9	9	..	n.a.
Holy See	..	..	..	3	84	..	n.a.
Honduras	7,608	2,073	5,535	2,171	2,171	..	n.a.
Hungary	13,741	7,937	5,804	14,937	51,546	283	2,042
Iceland	8,920	1,356	7,564	4,087	10,295	116	2,452
India	202,444	183,172	19,272	189,242	203,834	41	1,916
Indonesia	67,210	45,371	21,839	46,889	49,133	3	n.a.
Iran (Islamic Republic of) ^(d)	7,230	..	7,230	1,750	2,512	39	3,139
Iraq	..	..	..	144	225	..	n.a.
Ireland ⁽ⁱ⁾	7,548	..	3,002	9,063	94,803	172	1,331
Israel	19,225	3,299	15,926	8,125	25,526	177	4,733
Italy	92,781	81,900	10,881	171,102	819,297	2,786	3,547
Jamaica	4,245	1,801	2,444	1,905	1,986	..	n.a.
Japan	207,065	158,339	48,726	248,391	372,033	1,921	13,179
Jordan	6,510	2,113	4,397	2,439	3,475	..	n.a.
Kazakhstan	26,296	7,042	19,254	8,302	8,464	77	6,448
Kenya ^(d)	4,706	..	4,706	230	403	2	1,819
Kuwait	..	..	..	359	1,194	2	n.a.
Kyrgyzstan	8,552	326	8,226	362	362	4	2,901
Lao People's Democratic Republic	..	..	..	4	4	..	n.a.
Latvia	7,144	2,190	4,954	3,875	11,145	124	1,846
Lebanon	..	..	..	741	4,719	6	n.a.
Lesotho ^(d)	1,876	..	1,876	3	3	..	668
Liberia ^(d)	2,253	..	2,253	5	32	..	833
Libya	..	..	..	16	43	..	n.a.
Liechtenstein	8,154	581	7,573	4,115	14,564	96	2,441
Lithuania	8,327	3,374	4,953	4,888	19,692	108	1,933
Luxembourg ^(e)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	12,762	106,975	355	n.a.
Madagascar	4,991	1,670	3,321	1,689	1,693	4	915
Malawi	..	..	..	26	26	..	n.a.
Malaysia	32,225	14,705	17,520	19,440	23,648	7	n.a.

Name	Application class count by Office			Application class count by Origin	Equivalent Application class count by Origin	Madrid International Applications	
	Total	Resident	Non-Resident	Total ^(a)	Total ^(a)	Origin ^(b)	Designated Madrid Member
Maldives	..	..	..	40	94	..	n.a.
Mali	..	..	..	8	8	..	n.a.
Malta	948	503	445	4,806	39,801	60	n.a.
Marshall Islands	..	..	..	111	354	..	n.a.
Mauritania	..	..	..	43	367	..	n.a.
Mauritius	1,758	787	971	2,137	5,988	2	n.a.
Mexico	109,806	77,263	32,543	84,217	100,122	46	5,095
Monaco	9,709	2,026	7,683	4,434	17,508	41	2,375
Mongolia ^(d)	4,716	..	4,716	95	230	2	1,950
Montenegro ^(d)	9,545	..	9,545	79	592	6	3,212
Morocco	26,968	13,205	13,763	13,838	16,421	44	3,916
Mozambique ^(d)	3,121	..	3,121	4	4	..	1,161
Myanmar ^(b,c)	8,490	4,422	4,068	4,454	4,454	..	n.a.
Namibia ^(d)	2,686	..	2,686	60	60	..	910
Nepal	3,832	2,492	1,340	2,504	2,504	..	n.a.
Netherlands ^(e)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	61,465	391,615	1,461	n.a.
New Zealand	36,397	14,433	21,964	20,923	31,924	320	4,484
Nicaragua	7,946	1,146	6,800	1,204	1,393	..	n.a.
Niger	..	..	..	15	15	..	n.a.
Nigeria	19,332	19,332	0	19,597	20,982	2	n.a.
Norway	39,522	9,977	29,545	17,519	49,199	318	8,779
Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market ^(g)	324,749	247,030	77,719	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	17,598
Oman ^(d)	5,995	..	5,995	116	494	..	2,308
Pakistan	20,822	15,708	5,114	16,120	17,847	..	n.a.
Palau	..	..	..	3	3	..	n.a.
Panama	12,304	4,470	7,834	6,965	11,577	13	n.a.
Papua New Guinea	1,019	180	839	223	250	..	n.a.
Paraguay	..	..	..	340	529	..	n.a.
Peru ^(b,c)	29,553	18,089	11,464	19,217	20,205	1	n.a.
Philippines	35,622	16,740	18,882	17,840	18,471	43	3,280
Poland	46,276	37,018	9,258	52,808	284,895	371	2,980
Portugal	28,009	22,611	5,398	29,354	97,860	267	1,872
Qatar	7,979	797	7,182	1,798	4,355	2	n.a.
Republic of Korea	203,916	158,058	45,858	188,460	246,822	510	10,967
Republic of Moldova	13,581	2,950	10,631	3,842	4,207	49	3,598
Romania	29,484	22,739	6,745	26,265	62,623	103	2,280
Russian Federation	237,055	168,263	68,792	233,582	266,023	1,126	18,239
Rwanda ^(b,c)	517	109	408	109	109	..	100
Saint Kitts and Nevis	..	..	..	78	753	1	n.a.
Saint Lucia	..	..	..	57	111	..	n.a.
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	501	16	485	48	480	2	n.a.
Samoa ^(b,c)	228	23	205	502	736	..	n.a.
San Marino ^(d)	3,199	..	3,199	605	2,636	10	1,112
Sao Tome and Principe	1,628	6	1,622	15	15	..	536
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	1,332	5,275	..	n.a.
Senegal	..	..	..	31	382	..	n.a.
Serbia	18,981	4,191	14,790	7,875	13,357	151	4,663
Seychelles	106	106	0	862	3,276	1	n.a.
Sierra Leone ^(d)	2,096	..	2,096	4	4	..	740
Singapore	40,906	7,538	33,368	23,777	39,087	221	8,582
Sint Maarten (Dutch Part)	2,294	0	2,294	3	84	..	621
Slovakia	16,345	9,118	7,227	14,716	40,294	146	1,861
Slovenia ^(d)	3,980	..	3,980	5,204	27,915	170	1,696
Solomon Islands	..	..	..	1	1	..	n.a.
South Africa	36,070	20,871	15,199	23,525	35,200	..	n.a.
South Sudan	..	..	..	..	..	1	n.a.

Name	Application class count by Office			Application class count by Origin	Equivalent Application class count by Origin	Madrid International Applications	
	Total	Resident	Non-Resident	Total ^(a)	Total ^(a)	Origin ^(b)	Designated Madrid Member
Spain	71,987	62,525	9,462	108,280	765,822	1,247	3,065
Sri Lanka	8,825	5,481	3,344	5,837	6,887	1	n.a.
Sudan ^(b,c)	4,478	851	3,627	858	858	..	1,281
Suriname ⁽ⁱ⁾	1,476	..	..	33	111	1	n.a.
Swaziland ⁽ⁱ⁾	2,590	..	2,034	45	45	..	734
Sweden	21,336	15,962	5,374	36,820	223,989	699	1,898
Switzerland	83,019	34,885	48,134	153,719	481,539	3,070	13,215
Syrian Arab Republic ^(d)	4,269	..	4,269	247	558	..	1,636
T F Y R of Macedonia ^(d)	9,476	..	9,476	559	1,244	30	3,210
Tajikistan	7,427	247	7,180	249	249	..	2,463
Thailand	46,097	27,881	18,216	32,291	39,052	8	n.a.
Timor-Leste	..	..	..	8	8	..	n.a.
Togo	..	..	..	28	190	..	n.a.
Trinidad and Tobago	..	..	..	140	831	..	n.a.
Tunisia ^(d)	390	..	390	488	3,454	..	138
Turkey	223,816	188,506	35,310	227,320	276,290	1,213	9,838
Turkmenistan ^(d)	6,237	..	6,237	4	4	..	2,521
Uganda	2,079	725	1,354	736	817	..	n.a.
Ukraine	67,053	32,883	34,170	45,172	49,954	490	9,589
United Arab Emirates	18,747	5,293	13,454	9,747	26,855	10	n.a.
United Kingdom	104,701	87,577	17,124	204,575	1,165,358	2,462	4,102
United Republic of Tanzania	..	..	..	38	70	..	n.a.
United States of America	486,128	342,591	143,537	633,616	1,482,228	6,043	17,322
Uruguay	10,792	4,451	6,341	5,452	6,993	1	n.a.
Uzbekistan	13,246	4,866	8,380	5,225	5,254	4	2,804
Vanuatu	..	..	..	26	80	..	n.a.
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	..	..	..	443	767	..	n.a.
Viet Nam	59,518	36,236	23,282	37,555	38,407	76	5,872
Yemen	3,797	1,876	1,921	1,929	2,144	..	n.a.
Zambia ^(b,c)	4,090	633	3,457	634	634	..	937
Zimbabwe	..	..	..	25	47	..	n.a.

a. Data on application class count by origin are incomplete, because some offices do not report detailed statistics containing the origin of application class counts.

b. 2012 data are reported for application class count by office.

c. 2012 data are reported for application class count by origin.

d. Only Madrid designation data are available; therefore, application class count by office and origin data may be incomplete.

e. This country does not have a national trademark office. All applications for trademark protection are filed at the Benelux Office for Intellectual Property or the Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market of the European Union.

f. Resident applications include those filed by residents of Belgium, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands.

g. Resident applications include those filed by residents of EU member states.

h. Origin is defined as the country/territory of the stated residence of the applicant of an international application.

i. Total includes an aggregate direct application class count that cannot be broken down into direct and non-resident components.

n.a. is not applicable.

.. indicates not available.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

B40 Trademark registrations by office and origin, and trademarks in force, 2013

Name	Registration class count by Office			Registration class count by Origin	Equivalent Registration class count by Origin	Madrid International Registrations	In Force by Office
	Total	Resident	Non-Resident	Total ^(a)	Total ^(a)	Origin ⁽ⁱ⁾	Total
Afghanistan	..	..	..	36	117	..	..
African Intellectual Property Organization	6,326	1,794	4,532	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	40,843
African Regional Intellectual Property Organization	291	45	246	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	928
Albania ^(d)	7,022	..	7,022	54	137	2	..
Algeria ^(b,c,e)	11,021	2,251	8,770	2,304	2,304	10	67,876
Andorra	..	..	..	212	3,641	..	..
Angola	..	..	..	47	182	..	..
Antigua and Barbuda ^(d)	1,534	..	1,534	26	26	..	..
Argentina	75,151	55,166	19,985	57,577	63,794	..	658,812
Armenia	9,580	1,752	7,828	2,116	2,307	33	13,535
Aruba	..	..	..	20	128	..	..
Australia	86,698	45,004	41,694	64,872	117,542	1,173	537,738
Austria ^(d)	7,805	..	7,805	27,878	237,856	1,095	108,838
Azerbaijan	14,400	3,057	11,343	3,748	3,835	6	..
Bahamas	..	..	..	976	7,729	1	..
Bahrain ^(e)	10,841	215	10,626	310	1,012	..	20,188
Bangladesh	3,021	688	2,333	733	814	..	37,046
Barbados	320	25	295	491	1,834	3	..
Belarus	36,284	16,017	20,267	21,210	22,604	327	38,536
Belgium ^(f)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6,834	117,127	720	n.a.
Belize	..	..	..	272	1,368	2	2,629
Benelux ^(g)	60,027	50,217	9,810	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	592,797
Benin	..	..	..	3	3	..	..
Bermuda	..	..	..	729	5,751	6	..
Bhutan	2,346	32	2,314	32	32	..	11,434
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	..	..	..	38	119	..	..
Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba ^(d)	1,496	..	1,496	..	..	..	..
Bosnia and Herzegovina	11,336	257	11,079	539	597	12	13,560
Botswana ^(d)	2,429	..	2,429	50	50	1	..
Brazil	36,911	27,714	9,197	31,895	46,293	..	..
Brunei Darussalam ^(b,c,e)	59	59	0	675	727	..	4,301
Bulgaria	19,092	13,366	5,726	22,124	47,966	225	54,859
Cabo Verde	..	..	..	4	4	..	..
Cambodia	5,821	847	4,974	851	905	..	49,295
Cameroon	..	..	..	12	12	..	..
Canada	74,366	39,177	35,189	52,873	113,890	57	503,753
Chile	26,613	16,490	10,123	18,915	21,786	1	328,704
China	1,015,124	909,582	105,542	983,201	1,097,030	2,544	7,237,900
China, Hong Kong SAR	57,855	20,757	37,098	29,153	75,643	..	323,244
China, Macao SAR	9,872	828	9,044	959	1,310	1	68,205
Colombia	23,909	10,381	13,528	12,055	14,420	9	64,980
Comoros	..	..	..	45	45	..	1
Congo	..	..	..	3	3	..	..
Cook Islands	..	..	..	14	14	..	..
Costa Rica ^(b,c,e)	10,578	4,286	6,292	4,755	4,937	..	183,226
Côte d'Ivoire	..	..	..	16	43	..	..
Croatia	17,620	3,769	13,851	5,602	11,350	119	133,206
Cuba	4,506	557	3,949	734	911	2	15,100
Curaçao	2,649	0	2,649	129	1,344	4	24,649
Cyprus	4,595	1,499	3,096	9,550	29,944	159	64,123
Czech Republic	27,196	20,674	6,522	31,840	93,093	397	119,241
Democratic People's Republic of Korea ^(d)	2,295	..	2,295	107	155	1	..
Democratic Republic of the Congo	..	..	..	13	222	..	..
Denmark	12,373	7,662	4,711	23,551	123,802	524	94,726
Djibouti	358	19	339	19	19	..	3,212

Name	Registration class count by Office			Registration class count by Origin	Equivalent Registration class count by Origin	Madrid International Registrations	In Force by Office
	Total	Resident	Non-Resident	Total ^(a)	Total ^(a)	Origin ^(b)	Total
Dominica	..	..	..	61	142	3	..
Dominican Republic	8,147	4,143	4,004	4,294	4,618	1	96,188
Ecuador	..	..	..	256	823	..	..
Egypt ^(d)	10,492	..	10,492	578	2,429	26	..
El Salvador	..	..	..	174	255	..	..
Estonia	5,541	1,649	3,892	2,728	16,822	84	60,088
Ethiopia	..	..	..	49	292	..	..
Fiji	..	..	..	83	164	4	..
Finland	10,889	6,923	3,966	16,113	102,561	427	109,670
France ^(d)	8,020	8	8,012	109,941	715,047	3,973	..
Gabon	..	..	..	17	17	..	..
Gambia	406	56	350	57	73	..	406
Georgia	9,664	852	8,812	1,220	1,546	28	50,088
Germany	140,928	126,054	14,874	306,754	1,879,889	6,446	926,012
Ghana ^(d)	3,607	..	3,607	38	275	..	..
Greece ^(d)	3,465	..	3,465	3,464	41,292	98	..
Grenada	..	..	..	9	9	..	..
Guatemala	..	..	..	296	296	..	..
Guinea	..	..	..	14	257	..	..
Guinea-Bissau	3	3	0	4	4	..	21
Guyana	..	..	..	14	122	..	..
Haiti	..	..	..	6	6	..	..
Honduras ^(e)	6,177	1,384	4,793	1,446	1,473	..	68,987
Hungary	11,580	6,076	5,504	12,287	38,377	267	57,942
Iceland	8,522	1,191	7,331	3,420	8,681	127	23,293
India	61,945	52,117	9,828	56,585	71,291	12	979,144
Indonesia	18,750	12,324	6,426	13,264	14,644	2	129,005
Iran (Islamic Republic of) ^(d)	6,394	..	6,394	1,510	2,434	23	..
Iraq	..	..	..	80	161	..	..
Ireland ^(b)	5,209	..	2,369	7,343	78,485	146	84,023
Israel	15,522	1,928	13,594	4,911	19,488	173	176,978
Italy	76,723	66,487	10,236	140,679	729,644	2,608	372,134
Jamaica	3,839	1,404	2,435	1,498	2,038	..	..
Japan ^(d)	15,430	..	15,430	79,560	201,832	1,917	1,718,860
Jordan	4,777	1,293	3,484	1,621	2,704	..	14,844
Kazakhstan	22,955	6,063	16,892	7,152	7,611	68	..
Kenya ^(d)	4,700	..	4,700	191	540	2	..
Kuwait	..	..	..	354	1,000	2	..
Kyrgyzstan	8,274	201	8,073	260	260	2	9,381
Lao People's Democratic Republic	..	..	..	4	4	..	..
Latvia	6,854	2,104	4,750	3,550	10,324	106	26,193
Lebanon	..	..	..	404	2,901	6	..
Lesotho ^(d)	1,876	..	1,876	2	2	..	..
Liberia ^(d)	2,253	..	2,253	4	4	..	..
Libya	..	..	..	5	5	1	..
Liechtenstein	8,040	540	7,500	3,499	13,629	91	2,789
Lithuania	7,415	2,657	4,758	3,920	14,998	110	33,702
Luxembourg ^(f)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7,075	81,373	325	n.a.
Madagascar	5,077	1,879	3,198	1,890	1,894	3	..
Malawi	..	..	..	4	4	..	..
Malaysia	26,979	9,777	17,202	12,416	14,953	6	320,379
Maldives	..	..	..	21	577	..	..
Mali	..	..	..	3	3	..	..
Malta	772	386	386	2,310	28,758	39	23,087
Marshall Islands	..	..	..	117	360	..	..
Mauritania	..	..	..	80	404	..	..
Mauritius	1,797	747	1,050	1,517	4,863	3	..

Name	Registration class count by Office			Registration class count by Origin	Equivalent Registration class count by Origin	Madrid International Registrations	In Force by Office
	Total	Resident	Non-Resident	Total ^(a)	Total ^(a)	Origin ⁽ⁱ⁾	Total
Mexico	87,163	55,086	32,077	59,792	72,611	31	844,244
Monaco	8,854	1,298	7,556	3,094	13,348	38	11,176
Mongolia ^(d)	4,598	..	4,598	50	185	1	..
Montenegro ^(d)	9,409	..	9,409	131	428	6	36,749
Morocco	25,187	11,715	13,472	12,131	14,256	49	..
Mozambique ^(d)	3,093	..	3,093	2	2	..	..
Myanmar ^(b,c)	8,490	4,422	4,068	4,438	4,438	..	..
Namibia ^(d)	2,686	..	2,686	34	34	..	..
Nauru	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Nepal	2,610	1,519	1,091	1,540	1,567	..	35,537
Netherlands ^(f)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	19,219	247,922	1,357	n.a.
New Zealand	35,392	12,398	22,994	17,225	30,514	237	238,296
Nicaragua	7,954	669	7,285	734	842	..	..
Niger	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Nigeria	4,369	4,369	0	4,485	5,148	1	106,200
Norway	33,473	6,709	26,764	13,197	43,853	336	193,054
Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market ^(h)	280,623	211,744	68,879	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	942,408
Oman ^(d)	5,949	..	5,949	85	193	..	..
Pakistan	9,305	5,777	3,528	6,006	6,691	..	119,400
Panama	10,218	3,733	6,485	5,574	8,716	9	120,204
Papua New Guinea	45	16	29	36	36	..	4,058
Paraguay	..	..	..	180	504	..	..
Peru ^(b,c)	21,902	12,594	9,308	13,252	15,046	1	..
Philippines	25,694	9,717	15,977	10,501	11,099	43	..
Poland	32,107	23,965	8,142	35,753	190,480	332	116,005
Portugal	22,351	17,645	4,706	22,898	78,515	250	340,852
Qatar	7,979	797	7,182	1,403	3,771	..	7,979
Republic of Korea	120,320	91,251	29,069	109,921	150,511	437	831,370
Republic of Moldova	11,667	1,729	9,938	2,482	2,814	55	19,545
Romania	19,979	13,988	5,991	16,734	43,939	98	83,061
Russian Federation	109,764	58,447	51,317	119,139	148,495	1,035	464,018
Rwanda ^(b,c,e)	517	109	408	109	109	..	1,635
Saint Kitts and Nevis	..	..	..	78	240	1	..
Saint Lucia	..	..	..	37	64	..	..
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	..	..	..	23	212	2	3,808
Samoa ^(b,c,e)	134	5	129	147	459	..	3,709
San Marino ^(d)	3,199	..	3,199	506	2,591	13	..
Sao Tome and Principe	1,628	6	1,622	13	13	..	..
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	1,157	4,021	..	..
Senegal	..	..	..	13	337	..	..
Serbia	15,651	1,880	13,771	5,109	9,933	144	28,140
Seychelles	106	106	0	512	2,272	1	..
Sierra Leone ^(d)	2,096	..	2,096	3	3	..	..
Singapore	30,078	4,338	25,740	14,112	25,978	202	273,519
Sint Maarten (Dutch Part)	2,232	0	2,232	..	..	..	19,273
Slovakia	13,556	7,165	6,391	11,833	32,659	113	48,733
Slovenia ^(d)	3,904	..	3,904	4,498	18,866	178	..
Solomon Islands	..	..	..	3	3	..	..
South Africa	27,225	14,923	12,302	16,670	26,929	..	323,372
Spain	63,963	55,418	8,545	91,969	633,179	1,111	825,950
Sri Lanka	2,044	1,485	559	1,638	1,935	1	..
Sudan ^(d)	3,206	..	3,206	2	2	..	..
Suriname ⁽ⁱ⁾	953	..	..	13	121	1	3,290
Swaziland ⁽ⁱ⁾	2,390	..	2,034	20	20	..	189
Sweden ^(e)	16,899	11,866	5,033	28,101	189,599	651	132,444
Switzerland	77,497	31,412	46,085	132,011	433,948	3,016	218,609
Syrian Arab Republic ^(d)	3,030	..	3,030	119	291	..	..

Name	Registration class count by Office			Registration class count by Origin	Equivalent Registration class count by Origin	Madrid International Registrations	In Force by Office
	Total	Resident	Non-Resident	Total ^(a)	Total ^(a)	Origin ⁽ⁱ⁾	Total
T F Y R of Macedonia ^(d)	9,449	..	9,449	523	1,181	22	..
Tajikistan	6,888	117	6,771	117	117	..	7,391
Thailand	19,563	11,148	8,415	13,016	18,970	5	..
Togo	..	..	..	29	758	..	..
Trinidad and Tobago	..	..	..	102	102	..	..
Tunisia ^(d)	390	..	390	270	2,215	..	59,870
Turkey	172,588	140,274	32,314	173,701	213,747	1,249	602,891
Turkmenistan ^(d)	6,210	..	6,210	11	11	..	..
Uganda	1,106	369	737	381	489	..	6,415
Ukraine	51,478	19,621	31,857	30,234	33,884	388	153,548
United Arab Emirates	13,336	2,570	10,766	5,533	21,210	8	155,894
United Kingdom	91,884	75,909	15,975	160,128	991,323	2,395	543,523
United Republic of Tanzania	..	..	..	16	102	..	..
United States of America	275,430	193,410	82,020	414,907	1,173,750	5,856	1,868,851
Uruguay	11,576	4,243	7,333	5,007	6,438	..	88,010
Uzbekistan	12,520	4,361	8,159	4,493	4,522	4	16,421
Vanuatu	..	..	..	11	65	..	..
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	..	..	..	395	908	..	..
Viet Nam	42,410	22,510	19,900	23,503	23,934	73	185,683
Yemen	1,482	550	932	598	722	..	..
Zambia ^(b,c,e)	3,226	201	3,025	209	209	..	28,947
Zimbabwe	..	..	..	18	18	..	..

a. Data on registration class count by origin are incomplete, because some offices do not report detailed statistics containing the origin of registration class counts.

b. 2012 data are reported for registration class count by office.

c. 2012 data are reported for registration class count by origin.

d. Only Madrid designation data are available; therefore, registration class count by office and origin data may be incomplete.

e. 2012 data are reported for trademarks in force.

f. This country does not have a national trademark office. All trademark registrations for this country are issued by the Benelux Office for Intellectual Property or the Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market of the European Union.

g. Resident registrations include those issued to residents of Belgium, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands.

h. Resident registrations include those issued to residents of EU member states.

i. Origin is defined as the country/territory of the stated residence of the holder of an international registration.

j. Total includes an aggregate direct registration class count that cannot be broken down into direct and non-resident components.

n.a. is not applicable.

.. indicates not available.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

Industrial Designs

Highlights

Applications approach 1 million in 2013—registrations fall below 650,000

An estimated 956,600 industrial design applications were filed worldwide in 2013, with modest growth of 1.7% over 2012, the lowest in the past two decades after three consecutive years of double-digit growth (figure 12). Applications have increased every year since 1995. China drove most of the growth from 2001 to 2012 but for the first time saw its growth close to zero.

There were about 1.24 million designs in all applications filed (that is, design counts) in 2013, up 2.5% on 2012 (figure 13). Since 2011, China has accounted for the majority of design counts worldwide (50–55%). Excluding China from the global figures, design counts grew 5.1% on 2012.

China saw a sudden slowdown in filings

In 2013, China received applications containing almost 660,000 designs, up by only 0.3% from 2012 (figure 14). This modest increase may reflect more stringent examination practices at the State Intellectual Property Office of the People's Republic of China (SIPO).¹ Until 2012, SIPO had double-digit growth rates from 12.3% (in 2009) to 56.6% (in 1992).

The European Union's (EU) Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market (OHIM) and the Korean Intellectual Property Office (KIPO)—the second and third largest offices—received applications with about 97,000 and 70,000 designs, respectively.

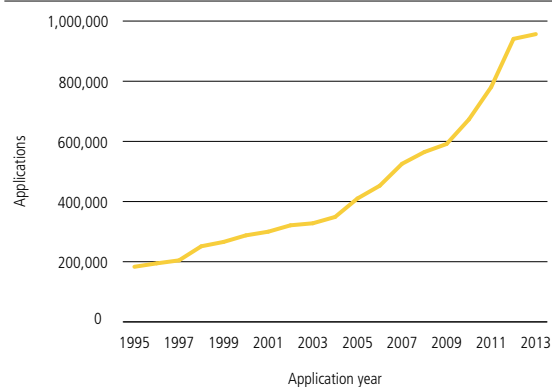
Of the top 20 offices, only 4 saw double-digit growth: Ukraine (+71.9%), the Islamic Republic of Iran (+28.8%), Turkey (+10.3%) and Morocco (+10.1%), all middle-income countries. The sharpest declines were in China Hong Kong (SAR) and the Russian Federation, both receiving about 12% fewer designs in applications than in 2012.

¹ According to its 2013 annual report, SIPO examines "the obvious substantial drawbacks [...] of industrial designs, with the purpose to ensure the quality of granted patents."

Design counts

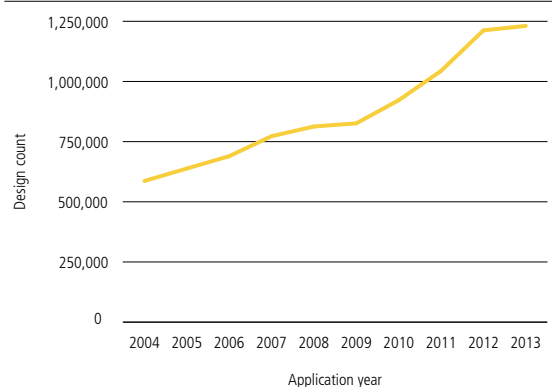
In an industrial design application or registration, some offices allow applications to contain more than one design for the same good or in the same class—others allow only one design per application. To capture the differences in application filing systems across offices, one needs to compare their respective application and registration design counts.

Figure 12. Industrial design applications worldwide



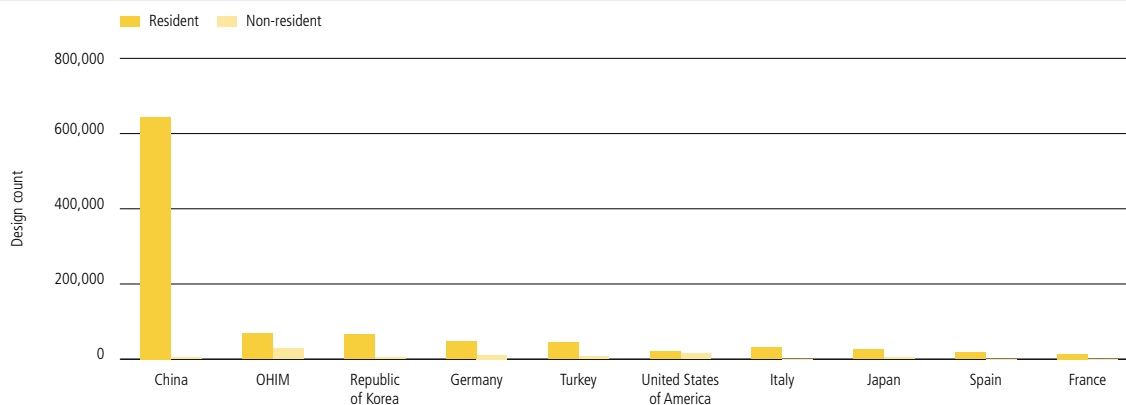
Source: Standard figure C1.

Figure 13. Application design counts worldwide



Source: Standard figure C2.

Globally, resident applicants filed applications containing 85.4% of all designs and accounted for the majority of filings at 15 of the top 20 offices. Almost all filings (97.7%) at SIPO were by Chinese residents.

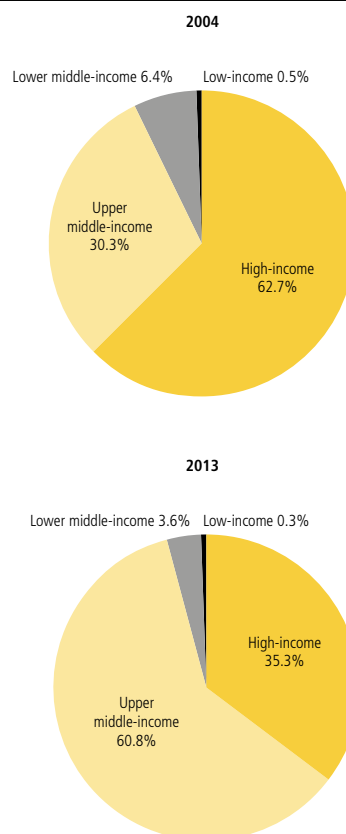
Figure 14. Application design counts for the top 10 offices, 2013

Source: Standard figure C10.

The top 20 list features 13 offices from high-income countries, which accounted for slightly more than a third of all designs in applications, down from about three-fifths in 2004 (figure 15). This drop was due mainly to the fast growth of filings in China, whose share rose from 19% in 2004 to almost 53% in 2013. The other middle-income countries received 11% of the world total in 2013 and the low-income countries just 0.3%.

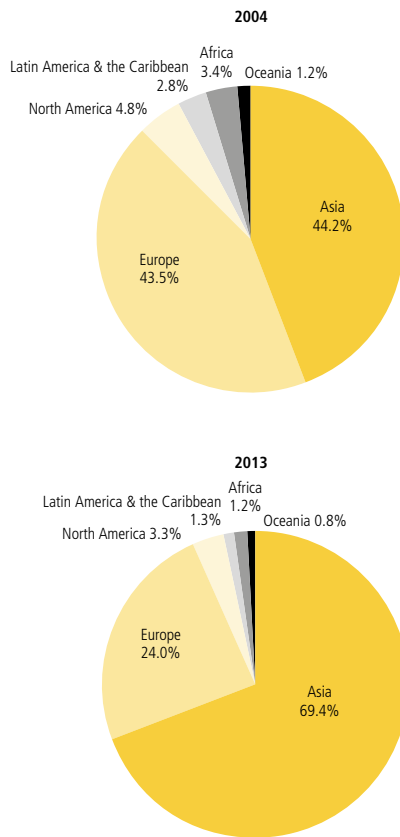
Two of the top five offices are in middle-income countries: China (ranked first) and Turkey (ranked fifth). Several other middle-income countries—Brazil, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Morocco—are among the top 20 offices. Among the low-income group, Bangladesh, the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI) and Tajikistan each received applications containing between 800 and 1,300 designs.

In 2004, Asia already accounted for the largest share of design counts (figure 16). Its share rose to almost 70% in 2013, the only region to have increased its share. In 2013, Europe accounted for 24% of design counts worldwide, North America for 3.3% and Africa, Latin America & the Caribbean and Oceania each for between 0.8% and 1.3%.

Figure 15. Application design counts by income group

Source: Standard table C7.

Figure 16. Application design counts by region



Source: Standard table C8.

China and Germany top the list by origin

Industrial design applications received by each office show the destination of applications filed both by resident and non-resident applicants. Completing the picture requires looking at the origins of applications—those filed by residents in their home jurisdiction and those they file abroad. Because some offices do not provide data broken down by the applicant’s origin, the numbers of applications by origin reported are likely to be lower than their actual numbers.

Applicants from China and Germany accounted for the most equivalent design counts, with about 761,000 and 622,000 respectively (map 3). They were followed by those from Italy, France and the United States of

America (US). Altogether, the top 20 origins accounted for more than 90% of equivalent design counts in 2013.

Eight of the top ten origins, including the top five, saw growth on 2012, among which the Republic of Korea (+36.2%), Switzerland (+27.3%) and the United Kingdom (UK; +14.9%) had the fastest growth in equivalent design counts.

Applicants in Europe accounted for 60.2% of total equivalent designs in filings. Asia accounted for 31.2% and North America for 7.4%.

Two-thirds of high-income countries filed applications containing more than 1,000 equivalent design counts in 2013. Only one low-income country, Bangladesh, also reached this volume. Apart from China, Bulgaria and Turkey were the other middle-income countries that had more than 10,000 equivalent design counts.

Who filed most abroad?

For equivalent designs in applications filed abroad, the top three origins are in the EU: Germany, Italy and France. The fastest growth rates among the top 10 origins were for the Republic of Korea (+69.6%), China (+54.5%) and Switzerland (+27.7%). EU growth rates differed greatly: from Spain, which saw a substantial decrease of 12.1%, to the UK, which saw a sharp increase of 15.1%.

Equivalent design counts

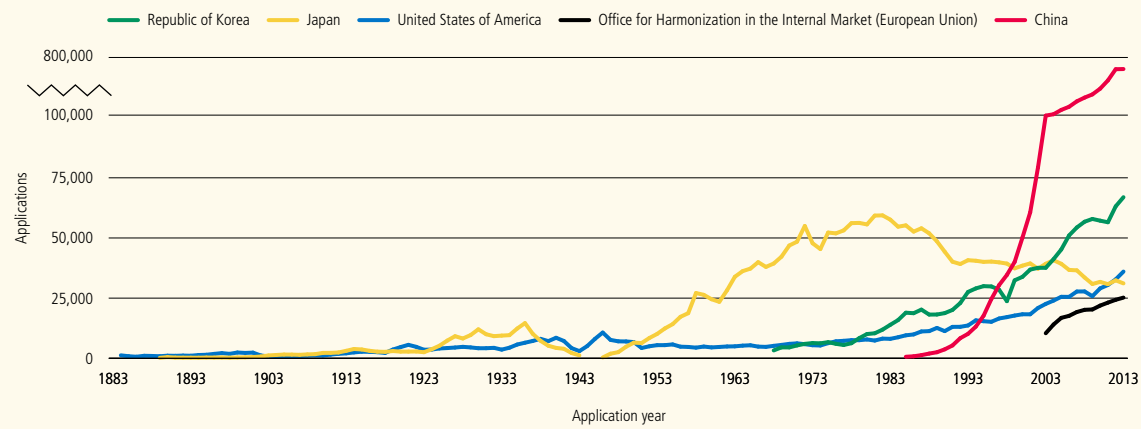
Designs in applications filed at regional offices are equivalent to multiple designs in applications filed in the respective member states of those offices. To calculate the number of equivalent designs for OAPI, the Benelux Office for Intellectual Property and OHIM, each design is multiplied by the corresponding number of member states. However, the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization does not register industrial designs with automatic region-wide applicability. Thus, for this office, each application is counted as one application abroad if the applicant does not reside in a member state or as one resident application and one application abroad if the applicant resides in a member state.

Industrial design filings since 1883

Between 1883 and the early 1950s, the Japan Patent Office (JPO) and the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) averaged similar numbers of applications, rarely exceeding 10,000. The JPO began to receive the largest number of applications from the 1950s to the late 1990s, with about 50,000 annual filings at its peak. SIPO began receiving applications in 1985 and saw unprecedented growth from about 50,000

in the early 2000s to 660,000 in 2012. In 2004, KIPO surpassed the JPO and has remained the second largest office. In 2012, the USPTO moved ahead of the JPO to become the third largest. The OHIM began receiving applications in 2003 and has remained the fifth largest. Unlike for the other four offices, OHIM has a multiple design system. Applications filed with OHIM contained about 97,000 design in 2013.

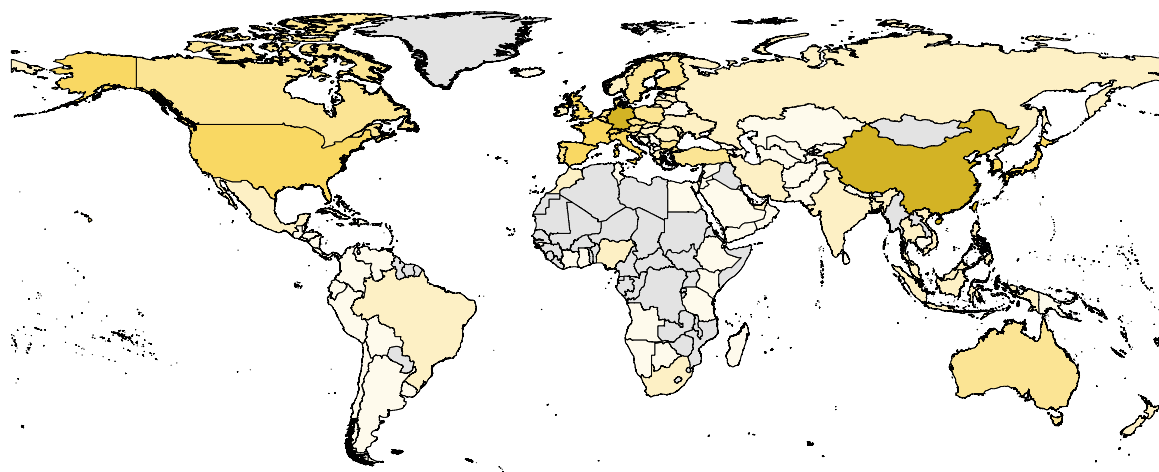
Trend in industrial design applications for the top five offices



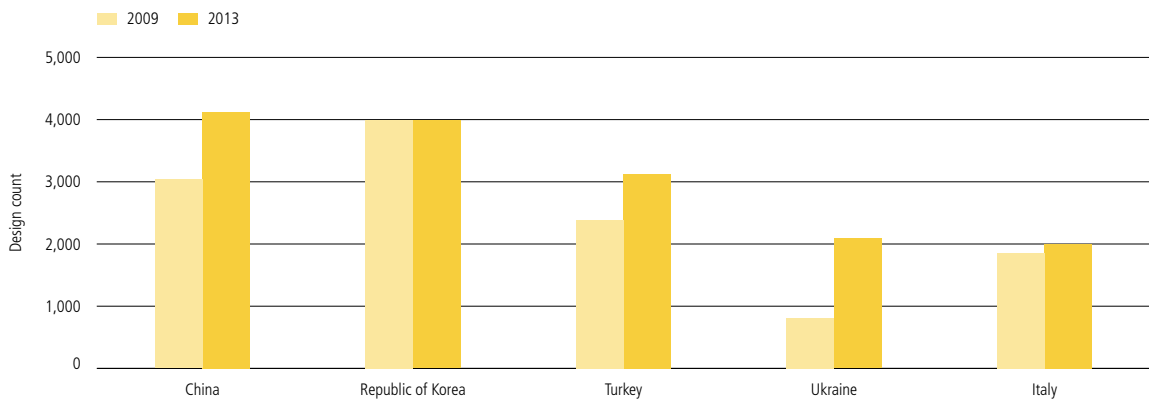
Source: Standard figure C9.

Map 3. Equivalent design counts by origin, 2013

1-999 1,000-9,999 10,000-99,999 100,000-299,999 300,000-800,000 No data



Source: Standard map C16.

Figure 17. Resident application design count per 100 billion USD GDP for the top five origins

Source: Standard figure C24.

The 2013 growth rate of equivalent designs in applications filed abroad by Chinese applicants (+54.5%) was its highest since 2008, despite their resident filings having grown by only 0.3%.

Adjusting for GDP and population

Differences in industrial design activity may reflect both the size of the economy and the level of development. So it is interesting to look at the number of designs in resident applications relative to GDP, population, R&D spending or other variables.

China had the highest resident design count per GDP, followed by the Republic of Korea (figure 17). They were the only East Asian countries that ranked among the top 20 origins. Most of the remaining 20 were in Europe, such as Ukraine, Italy and Germany. Neither Japan nor the US was among the top 20 origins.

For resident design counts per million population, the three most active countries were the Republic of Korea, Germany and Italy, and China ranked sixth. As with resident design count per GDP, the US does not appear among the top 20 origins, but Japan ranks 16th.

Classes and sectors with the most design filings

The Locarno Classification has 32 classes for industrial designs.² In 2013, classes related to furnishing (10.5%) and articles of clothing (8%) accounted for the largest shares. Together with communication or information retrieval equipment and packages for the handling of goods, the top four classes accounted for exactly one-third of the total. By contrast, the class with the most designs in France was graphic symbols and logos (class 32), and in India it was means of transport (class 12).

Grouping the 32 Locarno classes into 12 industry sectors shows that designs in applications filed by several of the top 15 origins are concentrated in a few sectors (see the annex for definitions). Applicants from Austria and the Republic of Korea filed around 80% of their designs in applications in their top three sectors. Two-thirds of filings from the Republic of Korea were in the information and communications technology and audio-visual sector, and 62.5% from Austria were in textiles and accessories. Only for the Netherlands, the UK and the US did the top three sectors account for less than half of filings.

² Offices that sent class data accounted for about 20% of total design counts in 2013, with data missing or unavailable for several large offices.

Sharp drop in registrations

Worldwide, an estimated 647,300 industrial design registrations were recorded in 2013, down 6.4% from 2012, the sharpest decline in two decades. Since 1995, industrial design registrations increased almost constantly, and at a high pace between 2009 and 2012, when the annual growth was 9.9–25%. The drop in 2013 was due to fewer registrations in China.

Those global registrations contained about 919,100 designs, down 3.3% from 2012 and ending seven consecutive years of growth. The decline was due solely to a 5.2% drop in the number of total resident registrations. With almost 412,500 designs registered in 2013, SIPO remained by far the office that registered the most designs worldwide. But it registered almost 12% fewer designs than in 2012, among which designs in resident registrations decreased far more (–11.9%) than those for non-residents (–3%). Without China, registered designs were actually up 4.8% in 2013.

Industrial designs in force growing, but with exceptions

Almost 3 million industrial design registrations were in force in 2013, up 5.1% from 2012.

About 1.22 million registrations were in force in China, more than four times the number in the US or the Republic of Korea. Japan and OHIM complete the top five offices, with about 250,000 and 190,000 registrations in force respectively. All five offices saw growth over the previous year, between 1% for Japan and 13.5% for OHIM.

Among the top 20 offices, 6 saw declines. The office of Canada, with a modest decrease of 0.3%, was the only one of these not located in the EU, where all EU national offices among the top 20 saw declines—from

0.5% for Germany to 22.9% for Austria. This reflects the shift towards OHIM.

Most registrations issued between 2004 and 2013 were still in force in 2013. The average age of a registration in force was 10.3 years in Spain but only 2.7 years in China. That may partly reflect different legal terms of protection across countries and different registration activity in recent years.

Sharp growth in Hague registrations

The Hague system offers applicants an advantageous route for seeking industrial design protection internationally as an alternative to the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (the Paris Convention) for pursuing industrial design rights in different countries—see the *Hague Yearly Review*, 2014.

In 2013, there were 2,734 international registrations recorded under the Hague system, up 12% from 2012, driven by Italy and Switzerland. The latter overtook Germany to become the largest source of registrations. The top five users, all in Europe, accounted for almost three-quarters of registrations in 2013.

In 2013, non-resident applications filed at offices of Hague members contained approximately 98,500 designs, of which 57.3% were filed through the Hague system. This share has remained relatively stable since 2008.

The EU was the most designated Hague member, followed by Switzerland, Turkey, Norway and Singapore. These top five members accounted for 45% of all designations in 2013. The top 10 members all saw sharp annual growth, ranging from 8.9% for Switzerland to 64% for Montenegro.

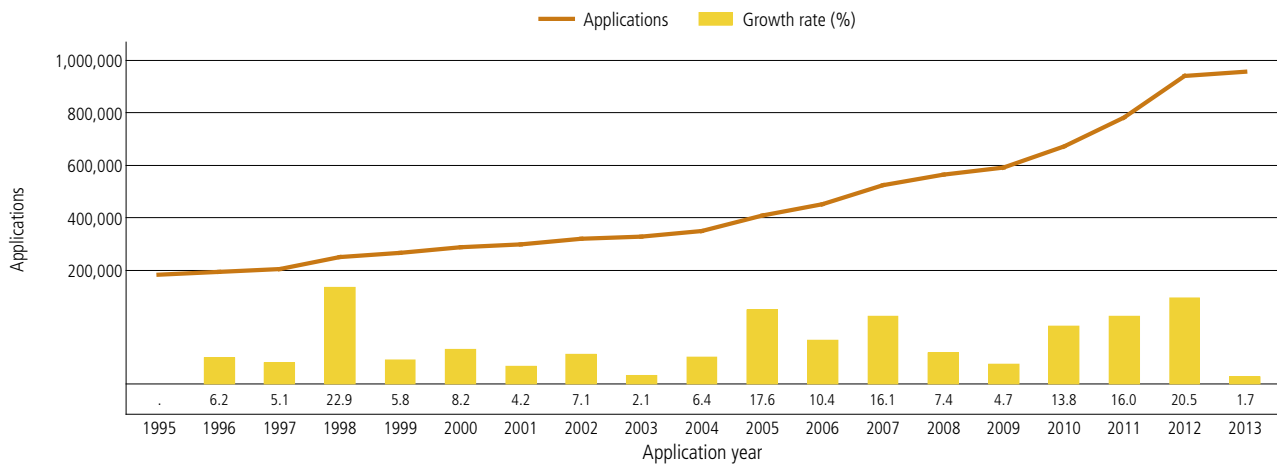
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Industrial design applications and registrations worldwide

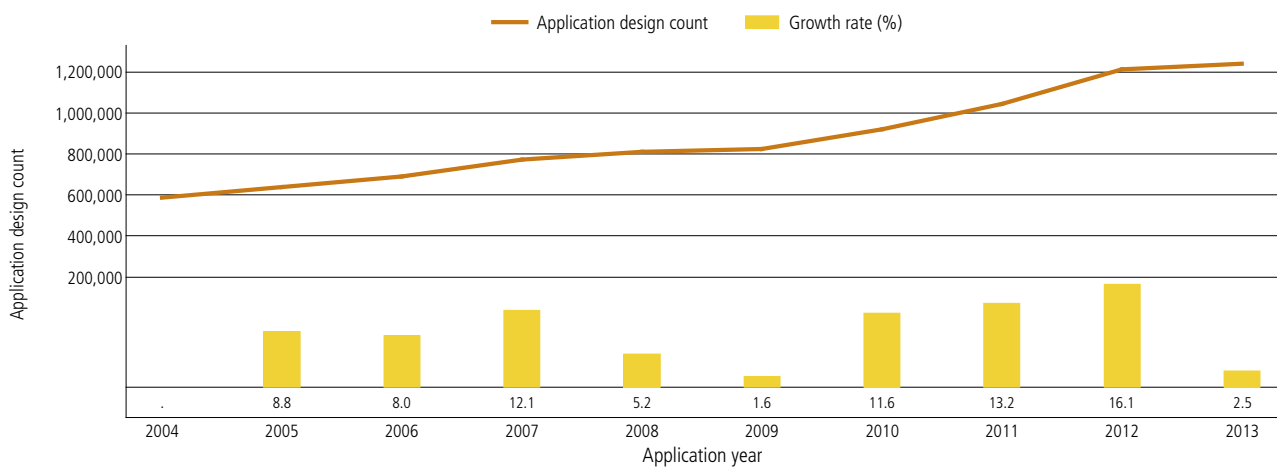
C1 Trend in industrial design applications worldwide



Note: WIPO estimates cover 140 IP offices and include direct national and regional applications as well as designations received via the Hague system.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

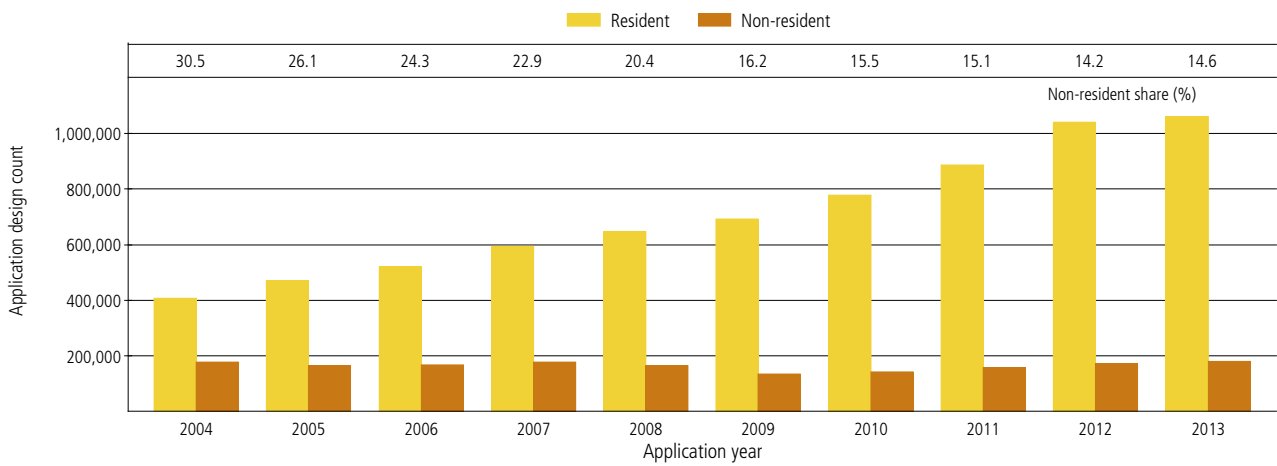
C2 Trend in application design counts worldwide



Note: WIPO estimates cover 140 IP offices and include direct national and regional applications as well as designations received via the Hague system.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

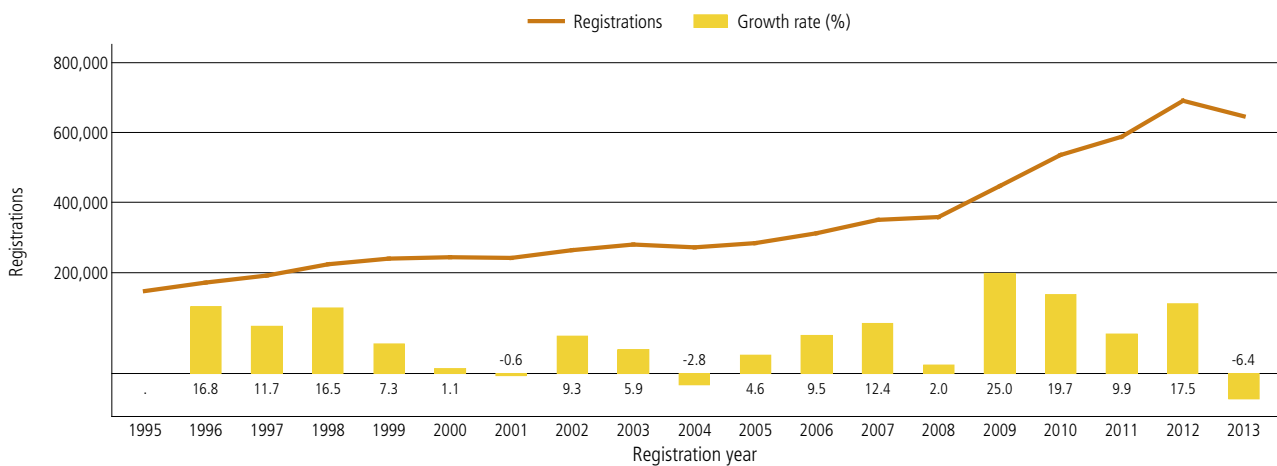
C3 Resident and non-resident application design counts worldwide



Note: WIPO estimates cover 140 IP offices and include direct national and regional applications and designations received via the Hague system.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

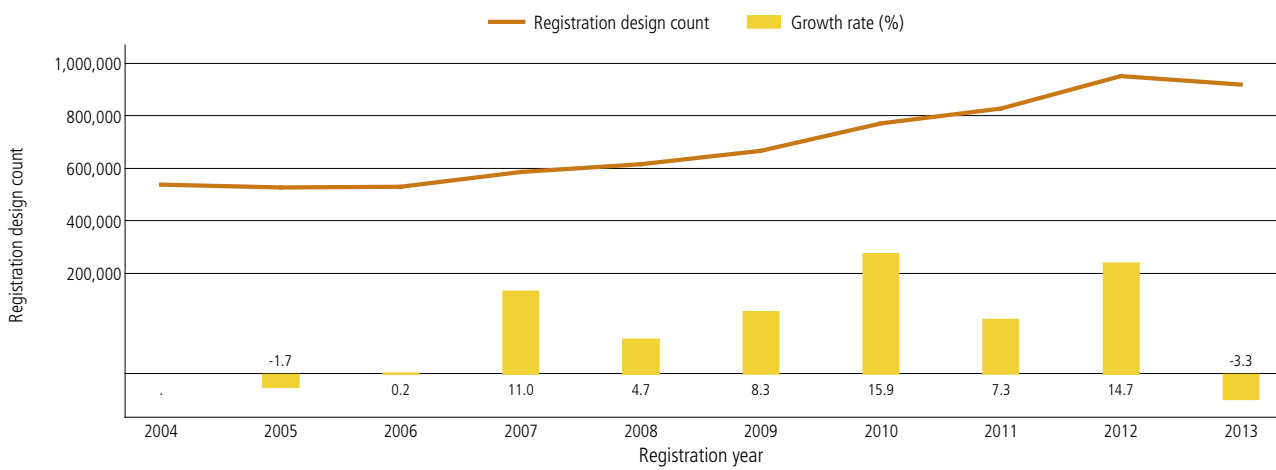
C4 Trend in industrial design registrations worldwide



Note: WIPO estimates cover 140 IP offices and include registrations issued for direct applications and designations received via the Hague system.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

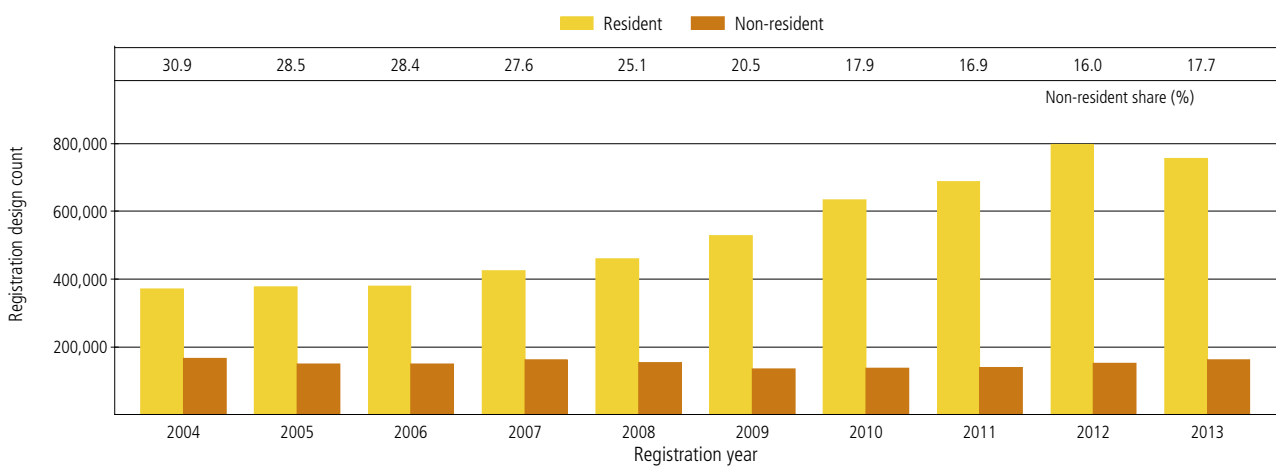
C5 Trend in registration design counts worldwide



Note: WIPO estimates cover 140 IP offices and include registrations issued for direct applications and designations received via the Hague system.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

C6 Resident and non-resident registration design counts worldwide



Note: WIPO estimates cover 140 offices and include registrations issued for direct applications and designations received via the Hague system.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

Industrial design applications and registrations by office

C7 Application design counts by income group

Income group	Number of designs in applications		Resident share (%)		Share of world total (%)		Average growth (%)
	2004	2013	2004	2013	2004	2013	2004-13
High-income	368,000	438,700	67.9	74.0	62.7	35.3	2.0
Upper middle-income	177,800	755,000	80.2	94.0	30.3	60.8	17.4
... Upper middle-income without China	67,000	95,400	61.3	68.4	11.4	7.7	4.0
Lower middle-income	37,700	44,800	37.8	57.2	6.4	3.6	1.9
Low-income	3,100	4,200	41.0	47.3	0.5	0.3	3.3
World	586,600	1,242,700	69.5	85.4	100.0	100.0	8.7

Note: WIPO estimates cover 140 offices and include the following number of IP offices: high-income (49), upper middle-income (39), lower middle-income (34), and low-income (18). Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market data are allocated to the high-income group, since the majority of European Union member states are high-income countries. African Intellectual Property Organization data are similarly allocated to the low-income group.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

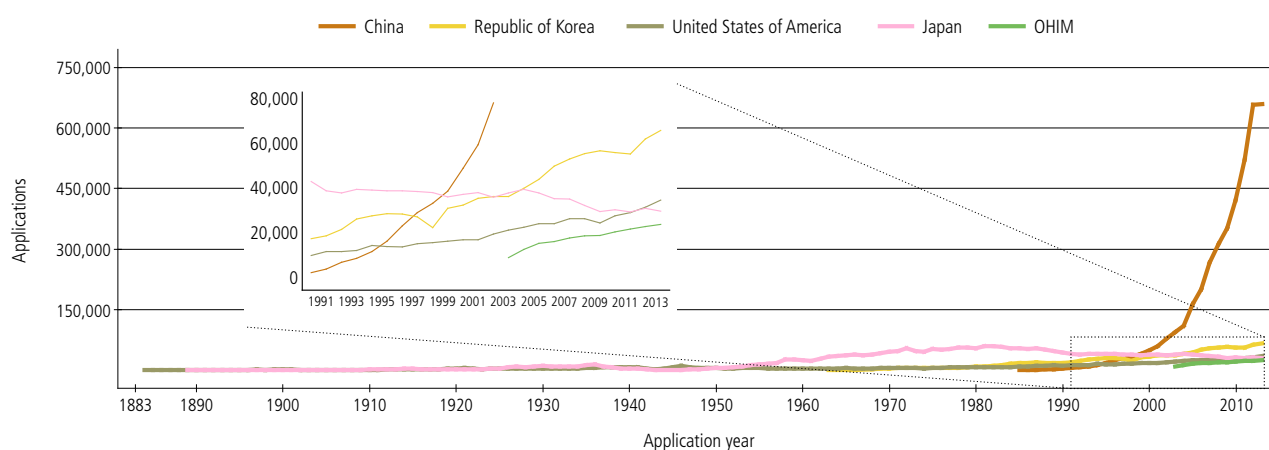
C8 Application design counts by region

Region	Number of designs in applications		Resident share (%)		Share of world total (%)		Average growth (%)
	2004	2013	2004	2013	2004	2013	2004-13
Asia	259,200	862,200	85.8	93.4	44.2	69.4	14.3
Europe	255,300	298,200	61.4	72.9	43.5	24.0	1.7
North America	28,100	41,400	51.8	51.0	4.8	3.3	4.4
Latin America & the Caribbean	16,700	16,600	35.3	43.7	2.8	1.3	-0.1
Africa	20,100	14,400	22.4	46.7	3.4	1.2	-3.6
Oceania	7,200	9,900	49.8	40.1	1.2	0.8	3.6
World	586,600	1,242,700	69.5	85.4	100.0	100.0	8.7

Note: WIPO estimates are based on data covering 140 offices and include the following number of offices: Africa (31), Asia (40), Europe (41), Latin America & the Caribbean (21), North America (2), and Oceania (5).

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

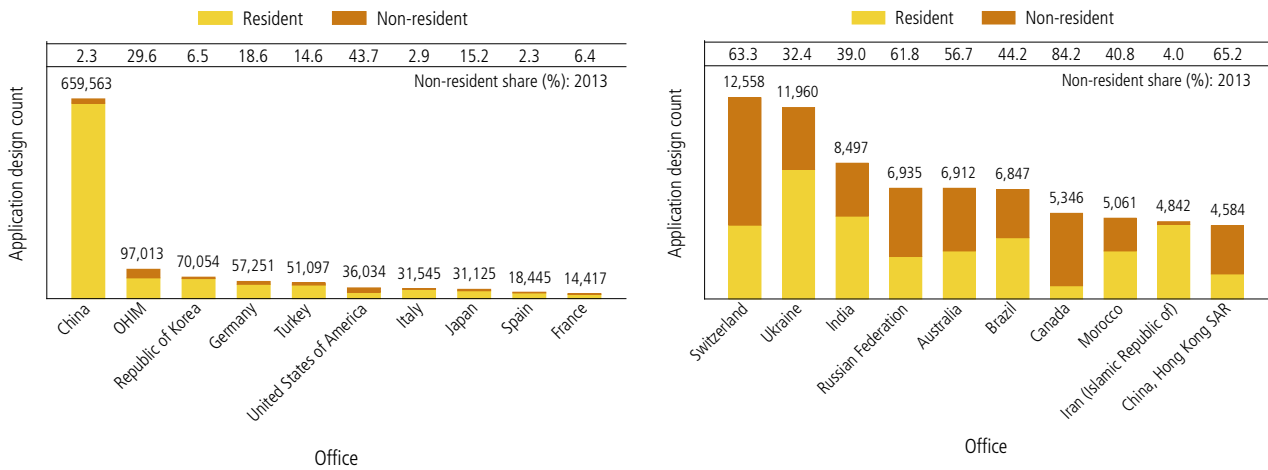
C9 Trend in industrial design applications for the top five offices



Note: OHIM is the European Union's Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market. The top five offices were selected based on their 2013 totals.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

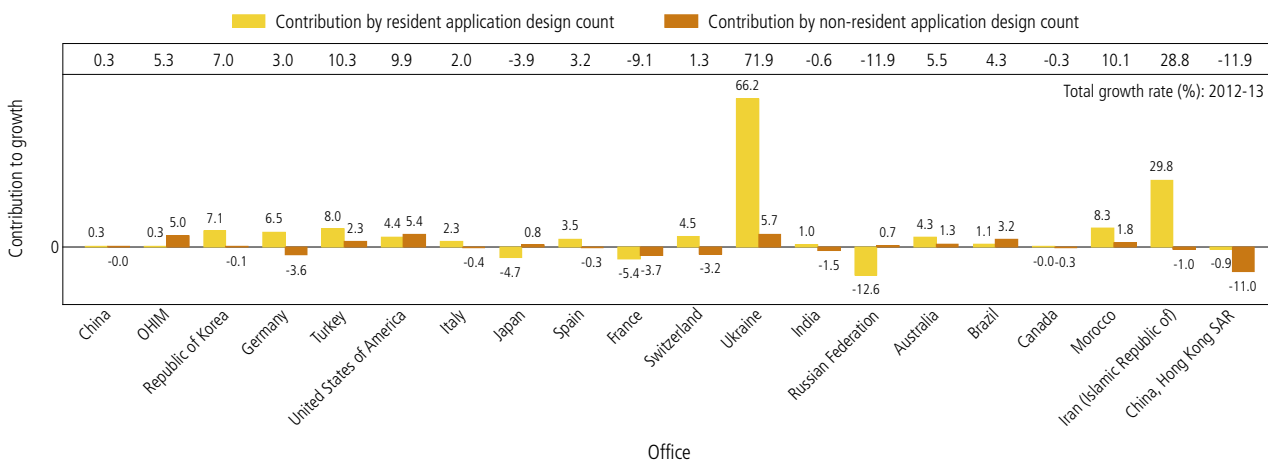
C10 Application design counts for the top 20 offices, 2013



Note: OHIM is the European Union's Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market. Application design count data for the United Kingdom were not available.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

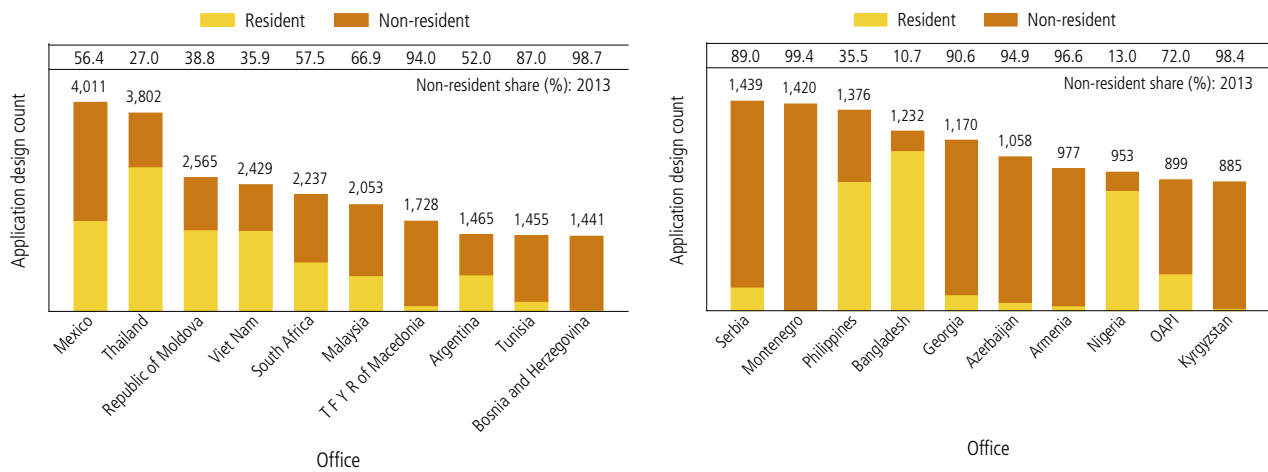
C11 Contribution of resident and non-resident application design counts to total growth for the top 20 offices, 2012–13



Note: OHIM is the European Union's Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market. This figure shows total growth in applications plus the growth in resident and non-resident applications. For example, applications at OHIM grew by 5.3%, and resident applications contributed 0.3 percentage points to total growth.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

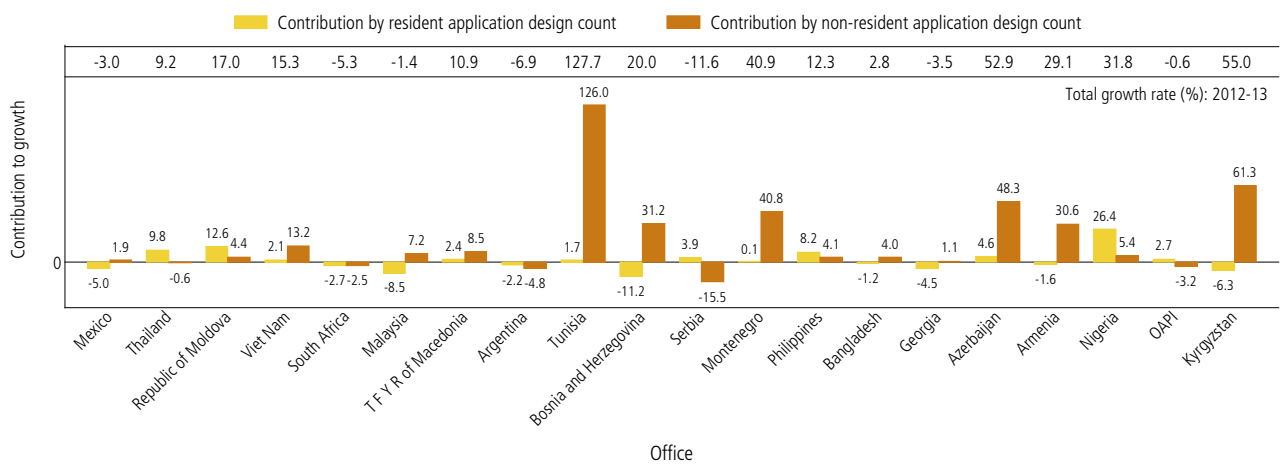
C12 Application design counts for offices of selected low- and middle-income countries, 2013



Note: OAPI is the African Intellectual Property Organization. The selected offices are from different world regions and income groups (low-income, lower middle-income and upper middle-income). Where available, data for all offices are in the statistical table at the end of this section.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

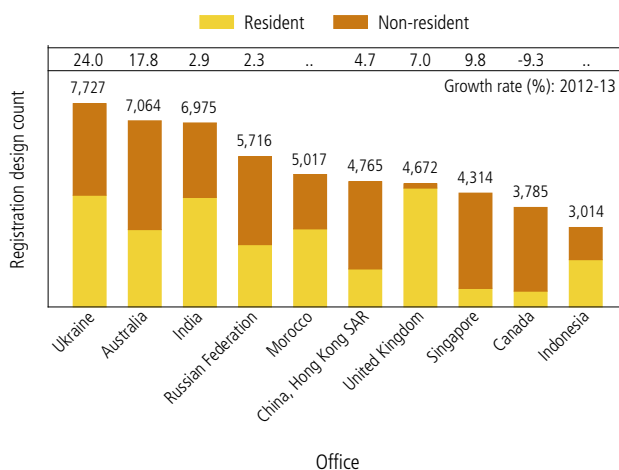
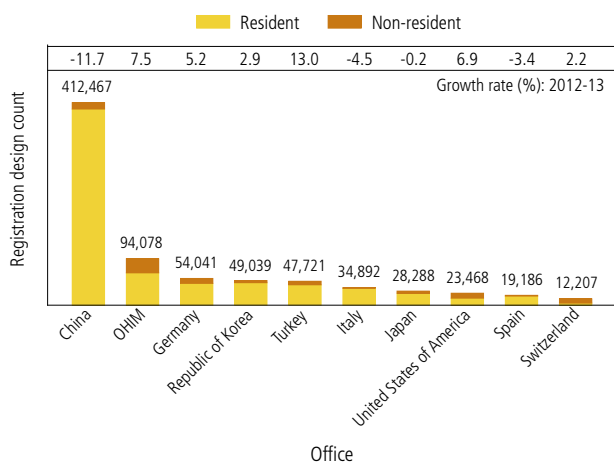
C13 Contribution of resident and non-resident application design counts to total growth for offices of selected low- and middle-income countries, 2012–13



Note: OAPI is the African Intellectual Property Organization. The selected offices are from different world regions and income groups (low-income, lower middle-income and upper middle-income). Where available, data for all offices are in the statistical table at the end of this section. The figure shows total growth in applications plus the growth in resident and non-resident applications. For example, applications the intellectual property office of Thailand grew by 9.2%, and resident applications contributed 9.8 percentage points of that growth.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

C14 Registration design counts for the top 20 offices, 2013

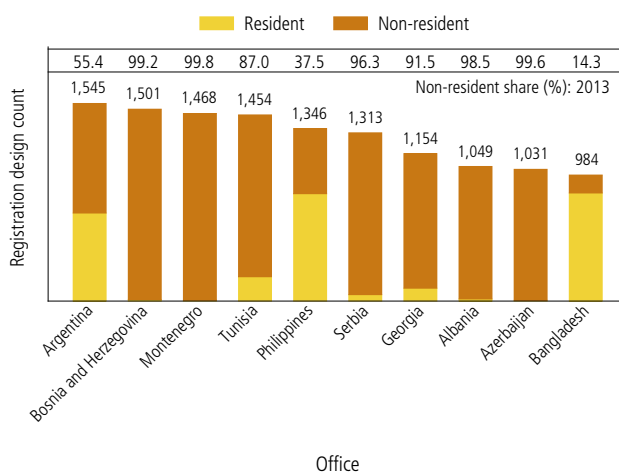
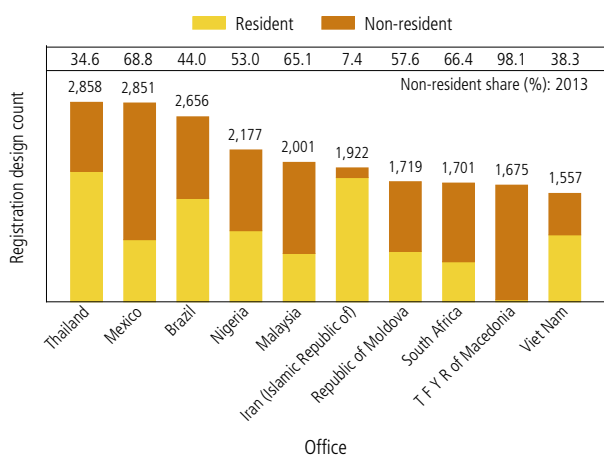


.. indicates not available.

Note: OHIM is the European Union's Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market. Registration design counts for France and the United Kingdom were not available.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

C15 Registration design counts for offices of selected low- and middle-income countries, 2013



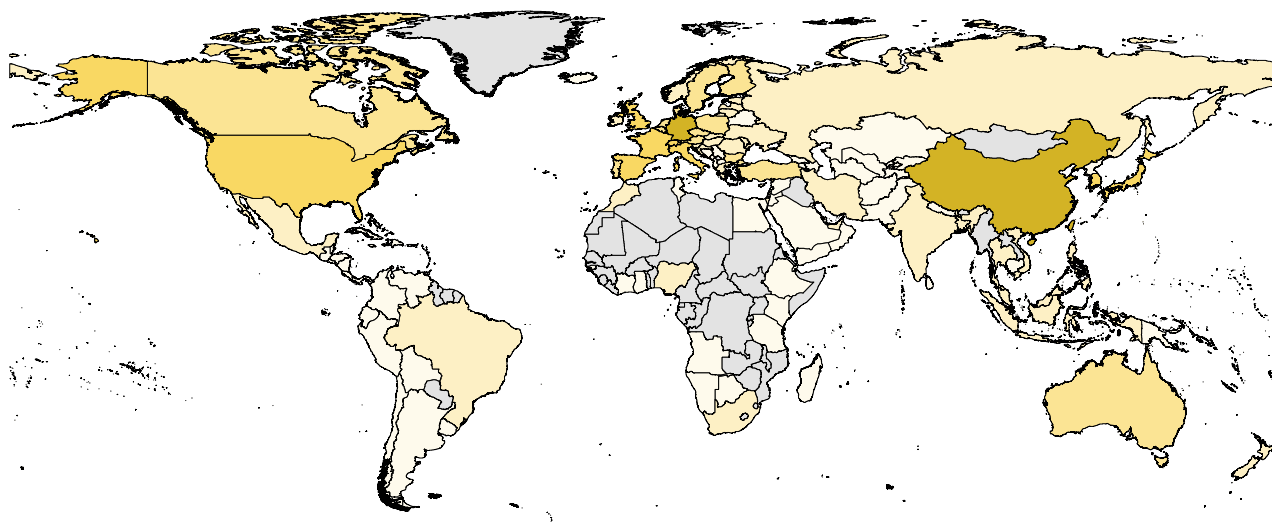
Note: TFYR of Macedonia is The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. The selected offices are from different world regions and income groups (low-income, lower middle-income and upper middle-income). Where available, data for all offices are in the statistical table at the end of this section.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

Application design counts by origin

C16 Equivalent application design counts by origin, 2013

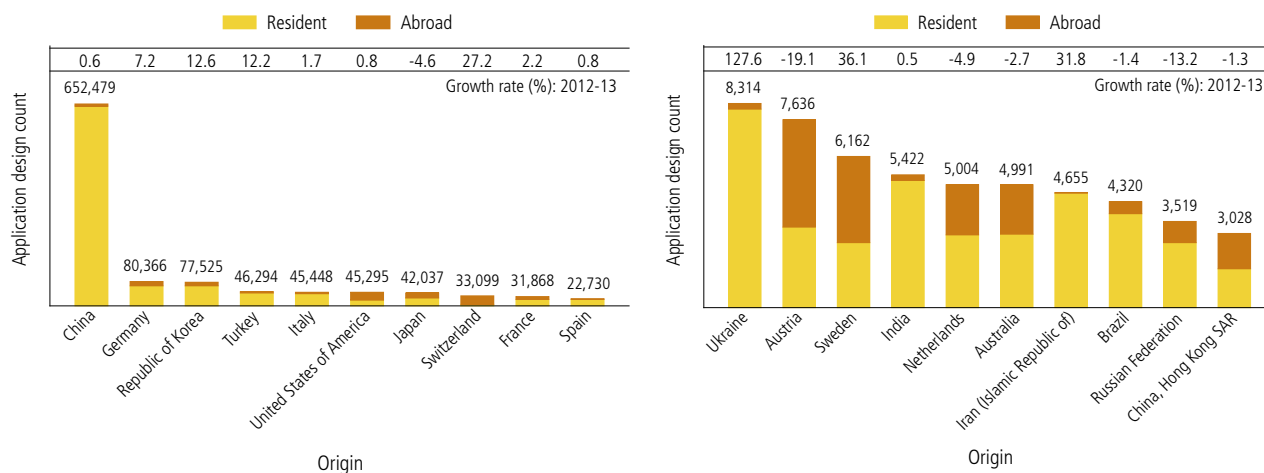
1-999 1,000-9,999 10,000-99,999 100,000-299,999 300,000-800,000 No data



Note: Industrial design activity by origin includes resident applications and applications filed abroad. The origin of an industrial design application is determined by the residence of the first-named applicant. Because some offices do not provide data broken down by origin, the numbers of applications by origin shown are likely to be lower than their actual numbers. Applications filed at regional offices are considered equivalent to multiple applications in the states member to these offices. See the glossary for the definition of equivalent application.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

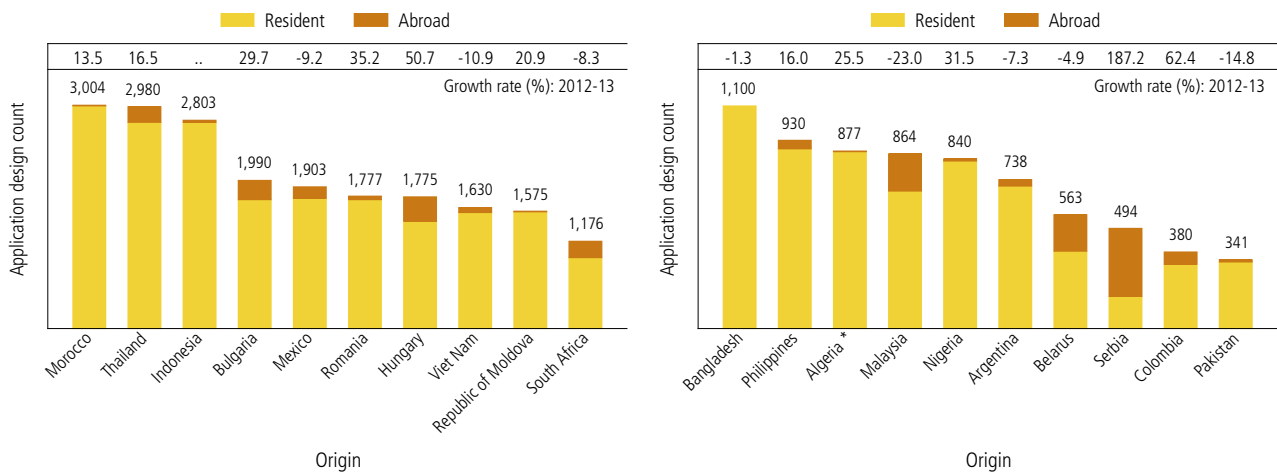
C17 Application design counts for the top 20 origins, 2013



Note: Data are based on absolute count, not equivalent count. Industrial design activity by origin includes resident applications and applications filed abroad. The origin of an industrial design application is determined by the residence of the first-named applicant. Because some offices do not provide data broken down by origin, the numbers of applications by origin shown are likely to be lower than their actual numbers. An application filed at a regional office is considered a resident filing if the applicant is a resident of one of that office's member states.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

C18 Application design counts for selected low- and middle-income origins, 2013

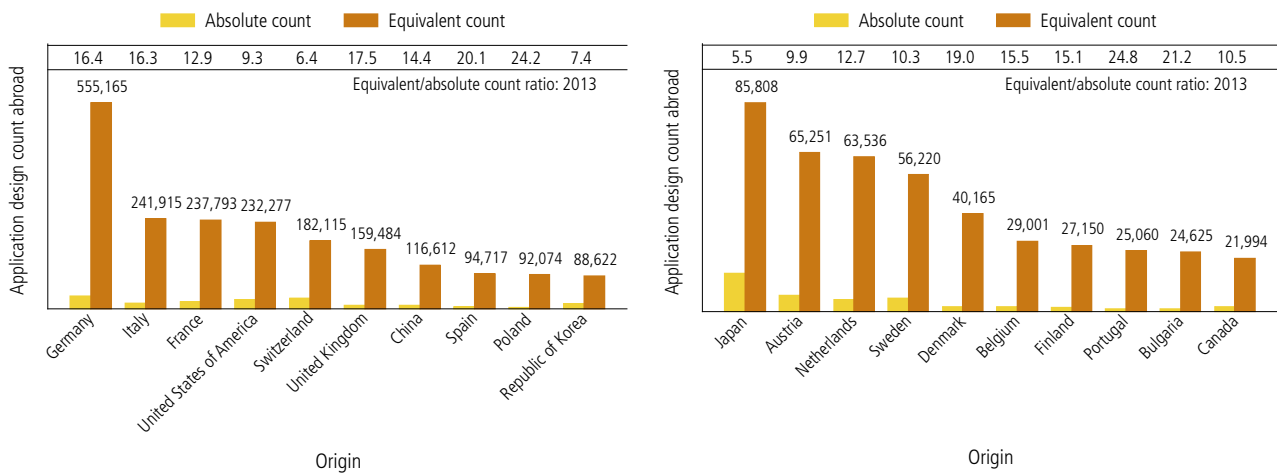


.. indicates not available.
* indicates 2012 data.

Note: Data are based on absolute count, not equivalent count. The selected origins are from different world regions and income groups (low-income, lower middle-income and upper middle-income). Where available, data for all origins are in the statistical table at the end of this section. The origin of an industrial design application is determined by the residence of the first-named applicant. Because some offices do not provide data broken down by origin, the numbers of applications by origin shown are likely to be lower than their actual numbers. An application filed at a regional office is considered a resident filing if the applicant is a resident of one of that office's member states.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

C19 Application design counts abroad for the top 20 origins, 2013



Note: The origin of an industrial design application is determined by the residence of the first-named applicant. Because some offices do not provide data broken down by origin, the numbers of applications by origin reported here are likely to be lower than their actual numbers.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

C20 Application design counts for the top 25 offices and origins, 2013

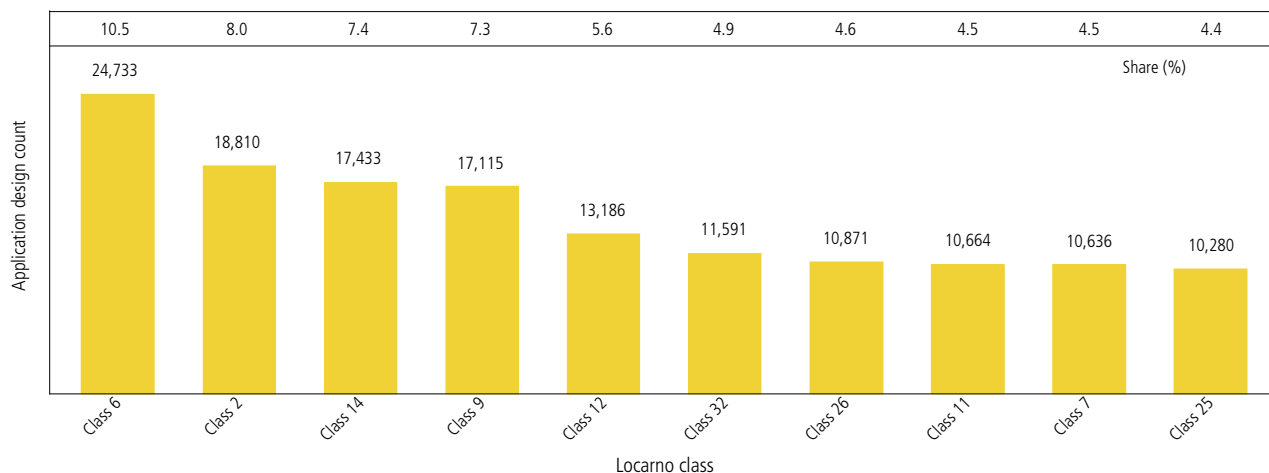
Origin	Office																									
	China	OHIM	Republic of Korea	Germany	Turkey	United States of America	Italy	Japan	Spain	France	Switzerland	Ukraine	India	Russian Federation	Australia	Brazil	Canada	Morocco	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	China, Hong Kong SAR	Singapore	Indonesia	Mexico	Thailand	Norway	
Australia	187	479	32	401	61	1	24	8	2,994	35	95	18	14	15	4	24										
Austria	85	2,255	29	3,652	35	147	38	151	1	9	37	61	26	20	4	1										
Brazil	35	176	13	1	76	27	8	5	2	10	3,818	5	7	17	1											
Canada	164	737	13	964	32	846	11	8	23	3	58	12	846	10	3	24										
China	644,398	4,019	127	1,510	14	1,231	2	215	28	6	13	55	80	120	68	77	1									
China, Hong Kong SAR	675	22	105	3	316	64	4	22	12	9	69	5	36	1,594	31	4	1									
France	737	8,380	139	128	617	591	99	192	97	13,499	949	318	197	270	79	130	129	515	123	481	17	91	1	206		
Germany	1,486	19,999	246	46,591	962	1,232	178	272	45	161	2,067	337	497	564	216	328	151	173	324	182	62	99	2	442		
India	15	58	6	1	8	90	2	4	5,182	3	1	1														
Iran (Islamic Republic of)						4													4,650							
Italy	604	8,735	131	3,079	214	638	30,643	181	10	2	54	4	123	256	59	113	68		118	7	30	31	10			
Japan	4,296	2,598	1,391	51	122	2,411	14	26,407	1	1	109	23	448	306	303	241	239	2	425	315	417	178	322			
Morocco	1	2		1		1													2,995							
Netherlands	276	2,222	131	25	45	180	132	6	44	1	196	174	107	158	31				83	1	85	78				
Poland	3	3,393	1	81	11	36	2	20	12	74	1	53	2	3											8	
Republic of Korea	1,797	2,780	65,485	26	81	3,100	13	935	1	3	2	71	359	388	472	169			152	124	112	269	57			
Russian Federation	45	113	10	70	75	10	5	18	324	1	2,650								1		1		2			
Spain	137	3,456	9	43	69	108	24	18,013	88	78	51	15	75	19	25	14	21		20	37	2	42		11		
Sweden	267	1,952	207	14	24	260	80	21	26	199	241	122	149	80	7				82	32	99	27	41			
Switzerland	531	5,650	170	952	1,906	288	108	319	4	27	4,608	1,097	126	254	167	131	118	930	430	1,200	20	108	21	1,205		
Thailand	12	28	9	30	30	2	9	6	16	1	2								1	8	14	3	2,774			
Turkey	57	625	19	43,641	28	1	4	1	2	31	109	5	81	1	1	6	48		1	27	1	5		31		
Ukraine	1	14		3	7				8,087												1					
United Kingdom	461	5,783	128	3	36	914	142	25	19	231	154	247	70	141					76	25	51	49	12			
United States of America	2,771	7,671	1,419	185	253	20,271	7	1,347	11	18	287	47	728	590	1,433	850	2,844	3	584	217	153	1,037	126			
Unknown/Others	1,197	15,213	346	775	2,982	2,636	469	642	248	514	4,074	1,372	411	592	440	213	271	366	192	262	1,570	3,154	1,929	337	1,249	
Total	659,563	97,013	70,054	57,251	51,097	36,034	31,545	31,125	18,445	14,417	12,558	11,960	8,497	6,935	6,912	6,847	5,346	5,061	4,842	4,584	4,320	4,259	4,011	3,802	3,152	

Note: OHIM is the European Union's Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market. Data are based on absolute count, not equivalent count.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

Application design counts by Locarno class

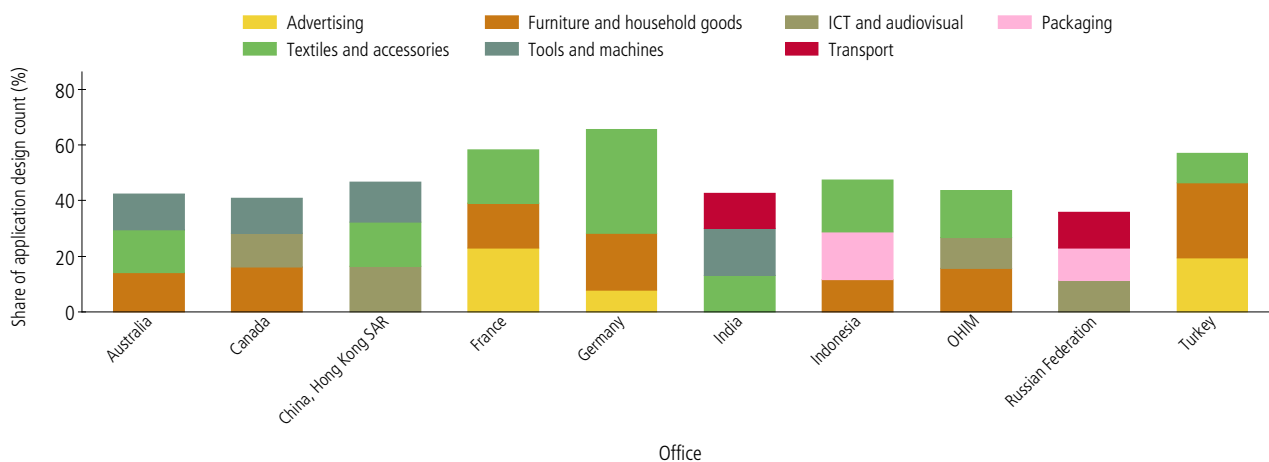
C21 Application design counts by Locarno class, 2013



Note: See Annex C for definitions.

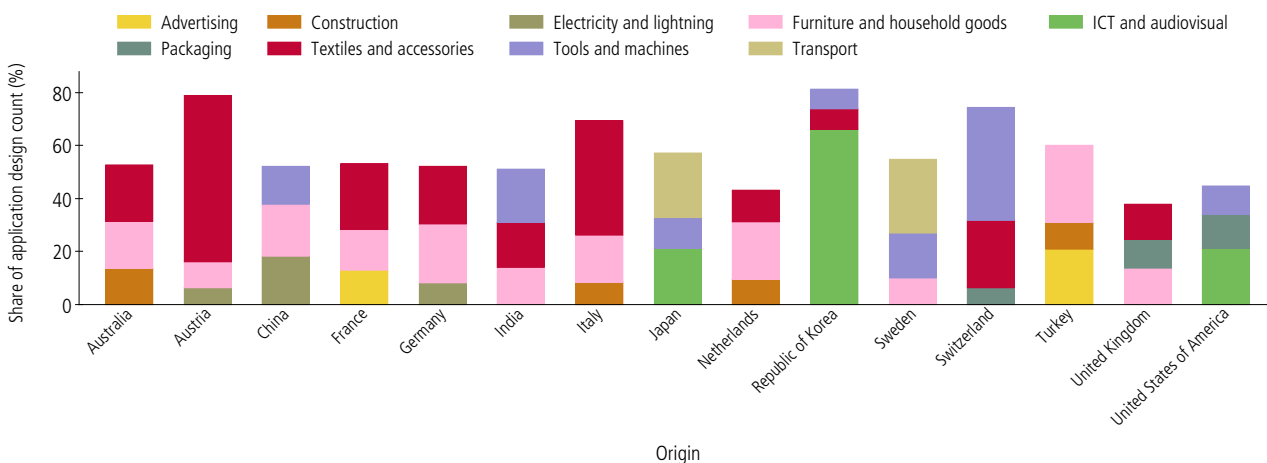
Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

C22 Distribution of application design counts in the top three sectors and for top 10 offices, 2013



Note: OHIM is the European Union's Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market. A concordance table produced by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) was used to convert the 32 classes into 12 industry sectors (see Annex C for definitions). The top three sectors and top 10 offices were selected based on the 2013 totals. Data for several of the largest offices are missing or unavailable, including the offices of Japan, the Republic of Korea, China, and the United States of America. Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

C23 Distribution of application design counts in the top three sectors and for top 15 origins, 2013

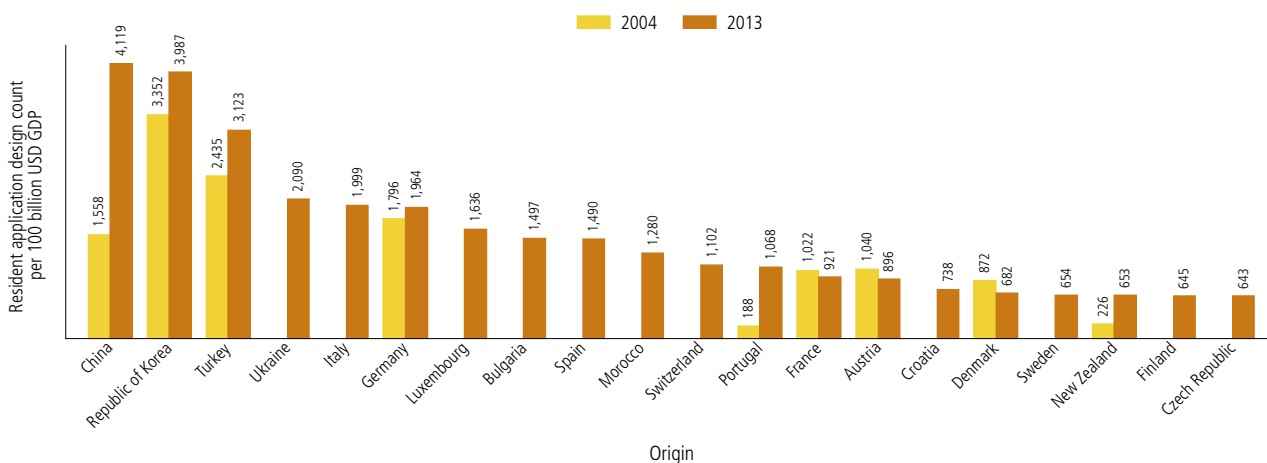


Note: A concordance table produced by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) was used to convert the 32 classes into 12 industry sectors (see Annex C for definitions). The top three sectors and top 15 origins were selected based on the 2013 totals. About 100 offices provided 2013 data industrial design applications by class. However, several large offices are missing from the list, namely Japan, the Republic of Korea, China, and the United States of America. The offices that sent class data accounted for about 20% of total design counts in 2013.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

Application design counts in relation to GDP and population

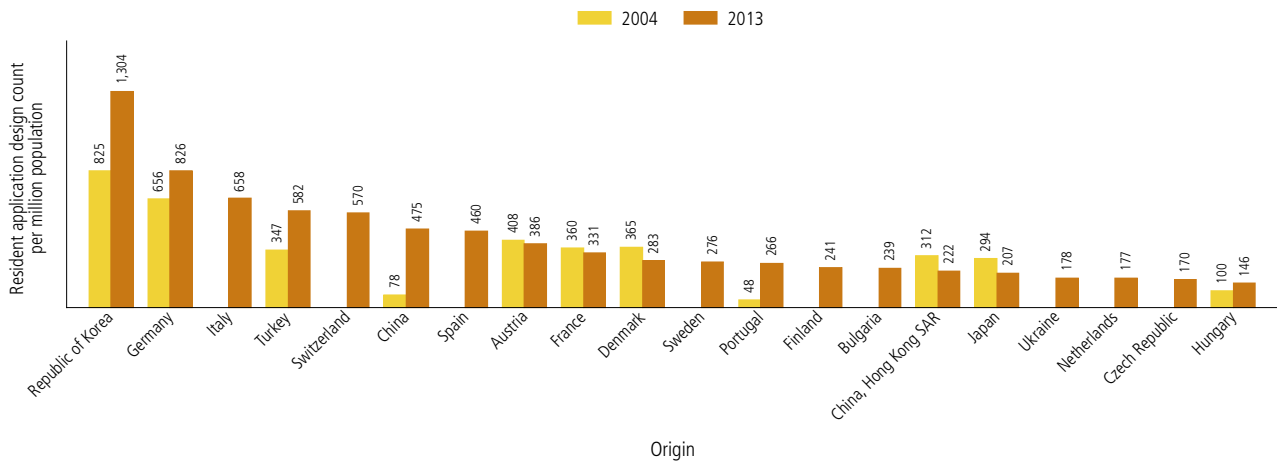
C24 Resident application design counts per 100 billion of USD GDP for the top 20 origins



Note: GDP data are in constant 2011 US PPP dollars. Origins were selected if they had a GDP greater than 25 billion PPP dollars and received resident applications containing more than 100 designs. Due to space constraints, only the top origins that fulfill these criteria are included.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

C25 Resident application design counts per million population for the top 20 origins

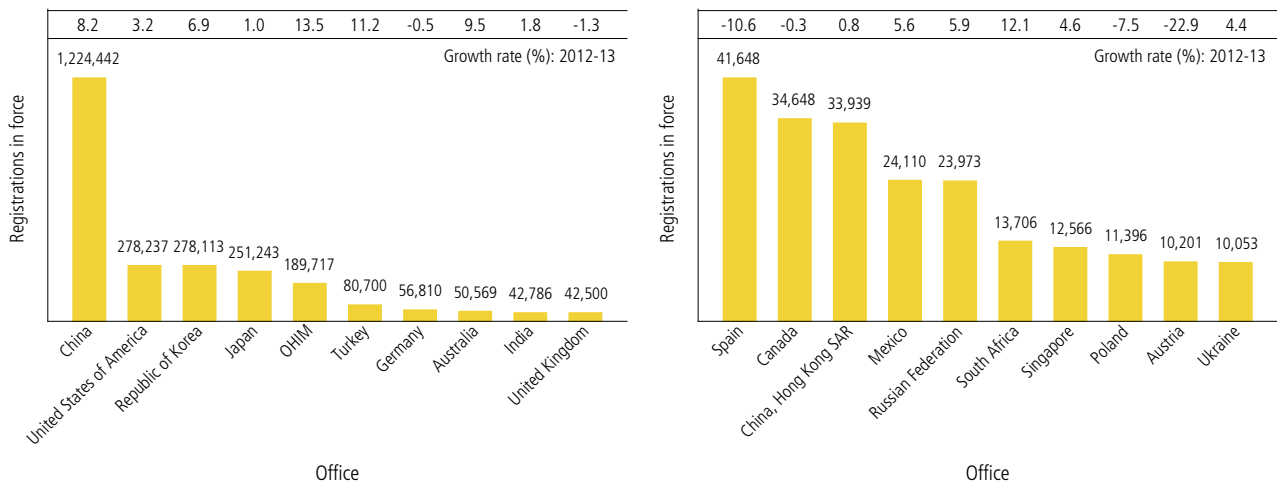


Note: Origins were selected if they had a population greater than 5 million and received resident applications containing more than 100 designs. Due to space constraints, only the top origins that fulfill these criteria are included.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

Industrial design registrations in force

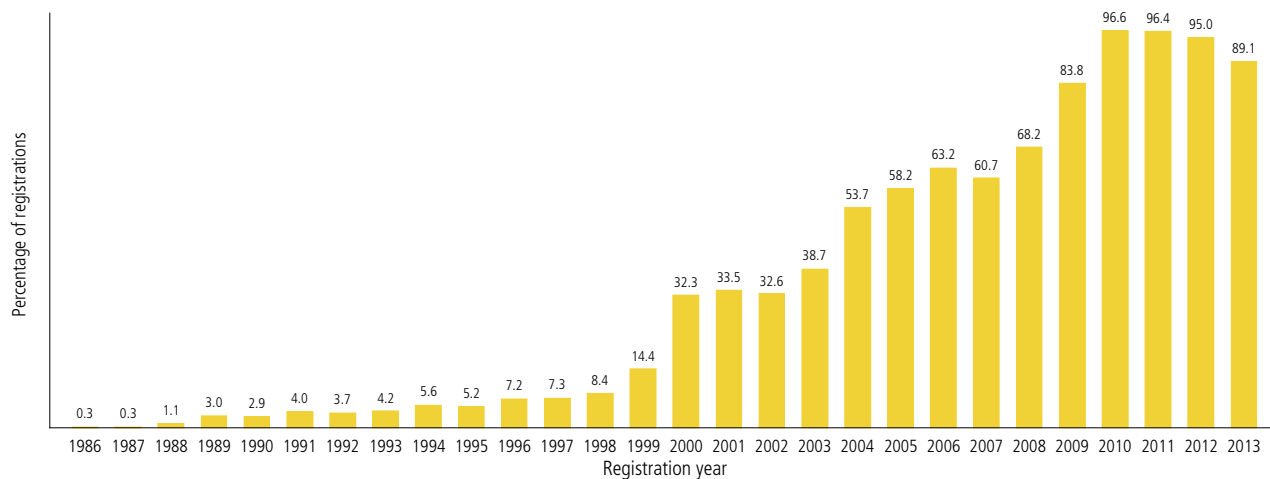
C26 Industrial design registrations in force for the top 20 offices, 2013



Note: OHIM is the European Union's Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market. Data refer to the number of industrial design registrations in force and not the number of designs contained in registrations. Registration data for Brazil, France and Italy were not available.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

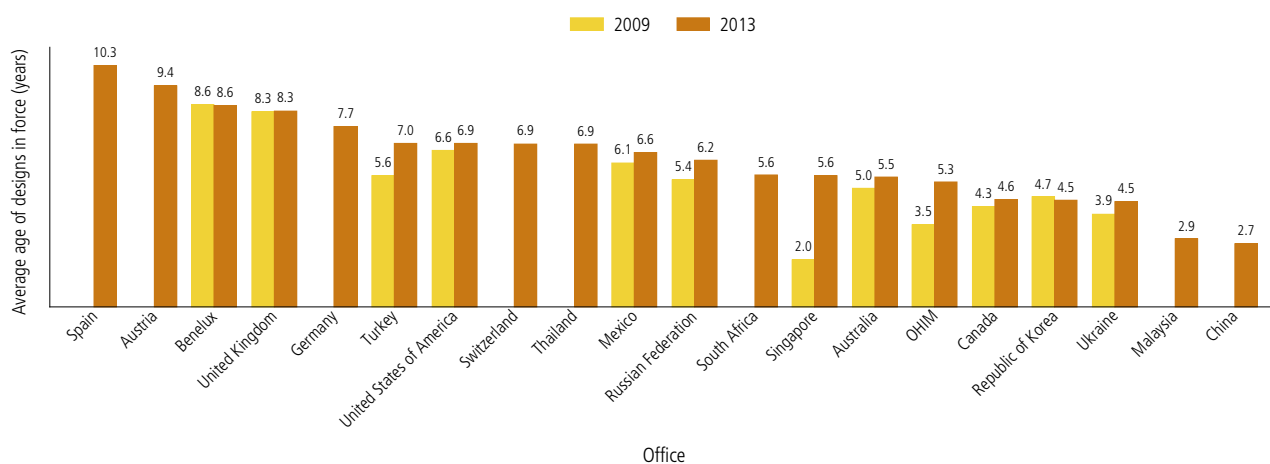
C27 Industrial design registrations in force in 2013 as a percentage of total registrations



Note: Percentages are calculated using the number of industrial designs registered in year *t* and in force in 2013 divided by the total number of industrial designs registered in year *t*. The graph is based on data from 76 intellectual property (IP) offices (including most large IP offices, with the exception of France, Italy and Japan) for which a breakdown of industrial design registrations in force by year of registration was available.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

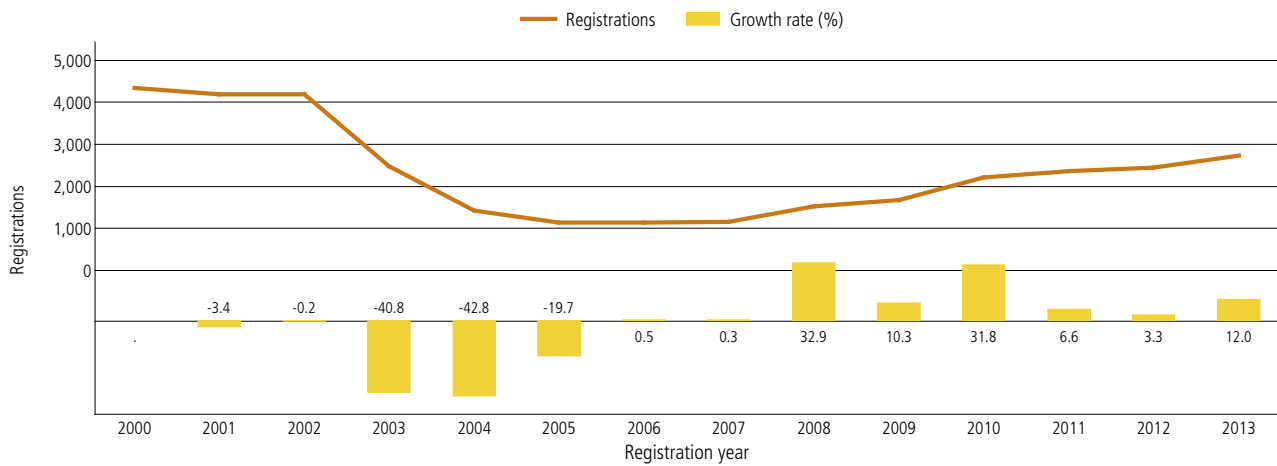
C28 Average age of industrial design registrations in force at selected offices



Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

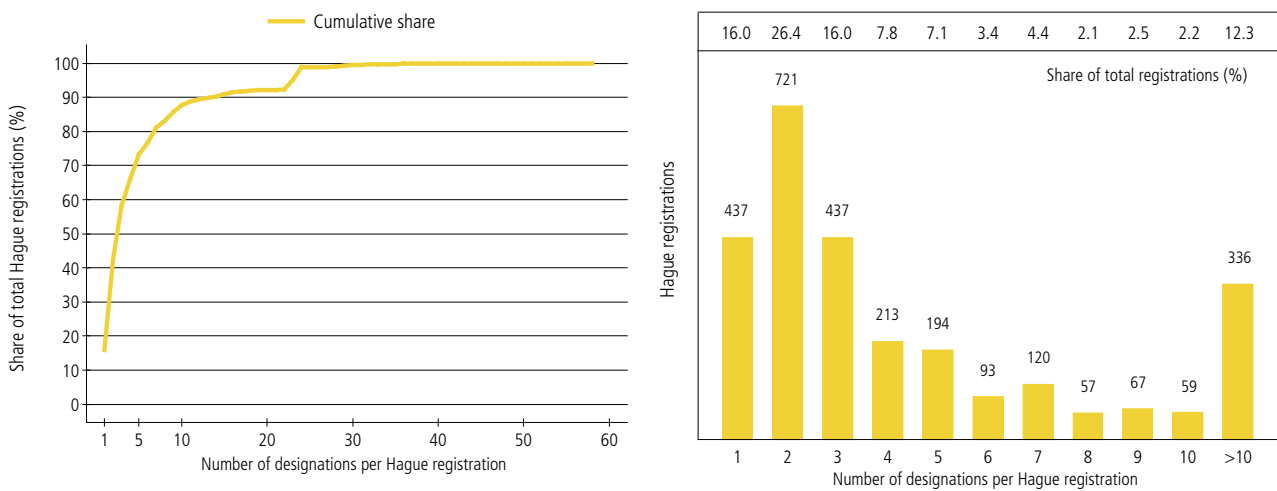
Industrial design applications and registrations through the Hague system

C29 Trend in Hague international registrations



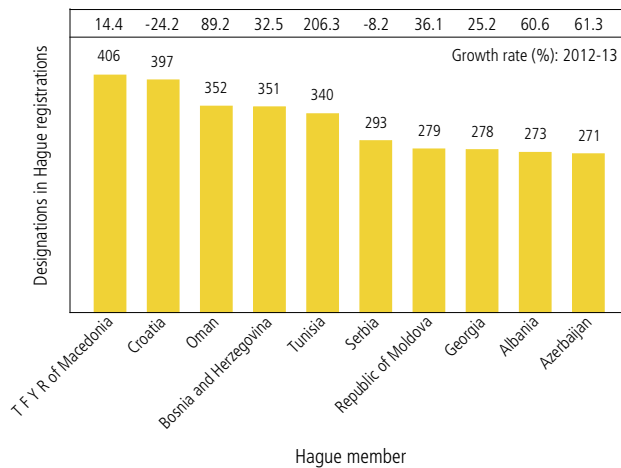
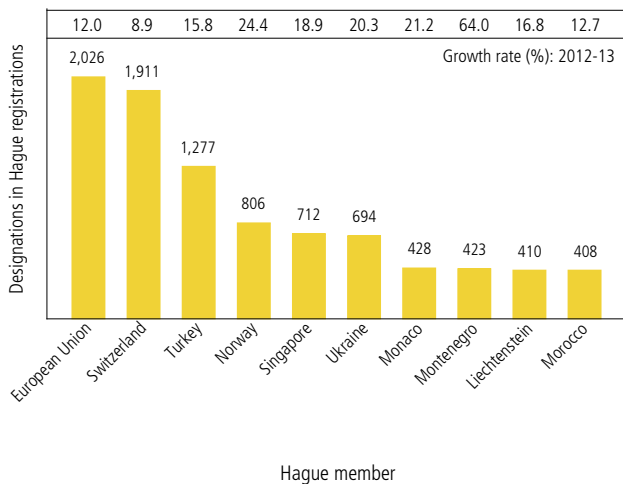
Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

C30 Number of designations per Hague international registration, 2013



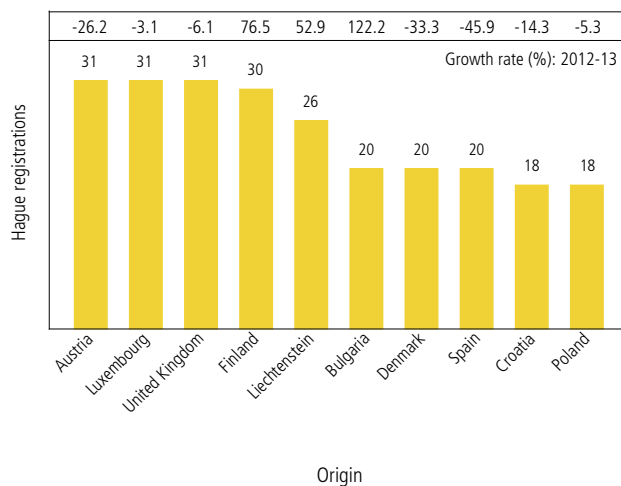
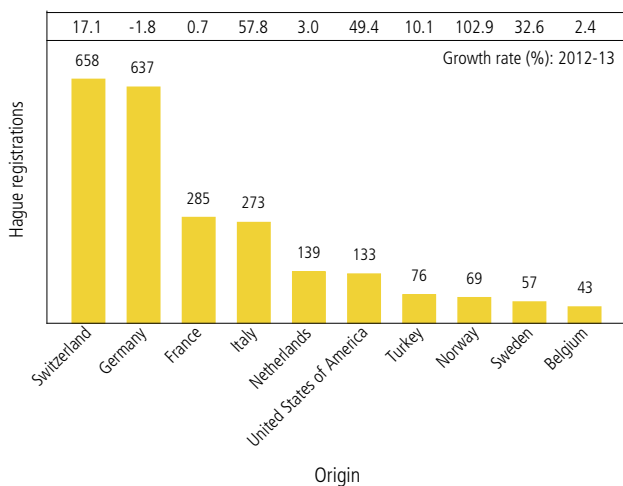
Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

C31 Registrations for the top 20 designated Hague members, 2013



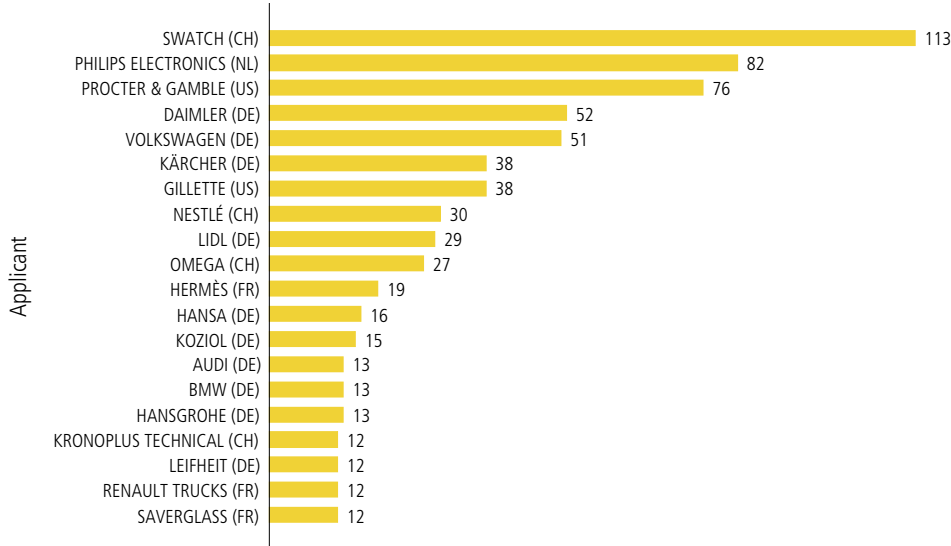
Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

C32 Registrations for the top 20 origins, 2013



Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

C33 Top Hague applicants, 2013

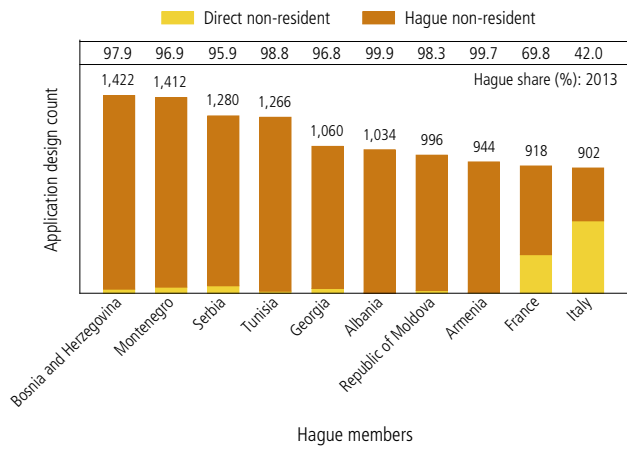
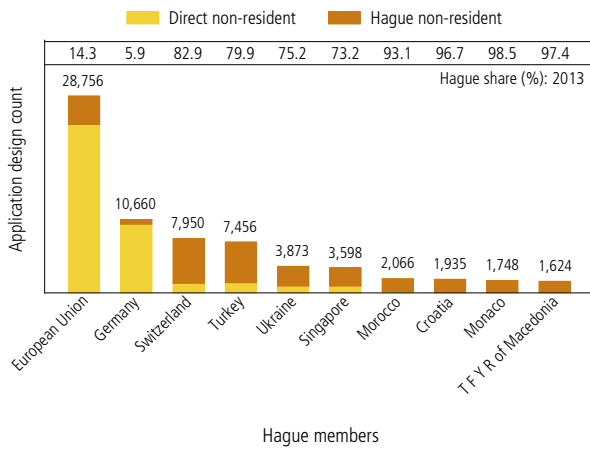


Hague applications

Note: Origin codes are CH (Switzerland), DE (Germany), FR (France), NL (Netherlands) and US (United States of America).

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

C34 Non-resident application design counts by filing route for selected Hague members, 2013



Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

Statistical tables

C35 Industrial design applications by office and origin, 2013

Name	Application Design Count by Office			Application Design Count by Origin	Equivalent Application Design Count by Origin	Hague International Applications	
	Total	Resident	Non-Resident	Total ^(a)	Total ^(a)	Origin ^(e)	Designated Hague Member
Afghanistan	..	..	..	1	1	..	n.a.
African Intellectual Property Organization	899	252	647	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	112
African Regional Intellectual Property Organization	217	23	194	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Albania	1,069	35	1,034	138	934	1	291
Algeria ^(b,c)	1,067	873	194	877	877	..	n.a.
Andorra	..	..	..	16	259	..	n.a.
Angola	..	..	..	1	28	..	n.a.
Antigua and Barbuda ^(b,c)	1	1	0	1	1	..	n.a.
Argentina	1,465	703	762	738	927	..	n.a.
Armenia	977	33	944	64	874	..	258
Aruba	..	..	..	8	197	..	n.a.
Australia	6,912	2,994	3,918	4,991	17,940	2	n.a.
Austria	2,886	1,015	1,871	7,636	68,521	38	n.a.
Azerbaijan	1,058	54	1,004	70	70	..	272
Bahamas	..	..	..	25	322	..	n.a.
Bahrain	58	10	48	10	10	..	n.a.
Bangladesh	1,232	1,100	132	1,100	1,100	..	n.a.
Barbados	5	2	3	27	81	..	n.a.
Belarus	617	383	234	563	779	..	n.a.
Belgium	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,866	30,236	39	n.a.
Belize ^(d)	650	..	650	42	96	..	191
Benelux	1,526	981	545	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	78
Benin ^(d)	16	..	16	..	..	2	18
Bermuda	..	..	..	43	610	..	n.a.
Bhutan	2	0	2	..	..	..	n.a.
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	..	..	..	2	2	..	n.a.
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,441	19	1,422	21	21	1	352
Botswana	148	10	138	14	14	..	36
Brazil	6,847	3,818	3,029	4,320	9,072	..	n.a.
Brunei Darussalam	11	0	11	..	..	..	0
Bulgaria	1,082	831	251	1,990	26,358	22	43
Cambodia	30	3	27	3	3	..	n.a.
Canada	5,346	846	4,500	2,941	22,840	..	n.a.
Chile	762	91	671	172	658	..	n.a.
China	659,563	644,398	15,165	652,479	761,010	18	n.a.
China, Hong Kong SAR	4,584	1,594	2,990	3,028	21,253	..	n.a.
China, Macao SAR	141	7	134	14	14	..	n.a.
Colombia	766	318	448	380	380	..	n.a.
Costa Rica	82	25	57	44	152	..	n.a.
Côte d'Ivoire ^(d)	91	..	91	5	5	..	32
Croatia	2,507	572	1,935	814	2,114	17	361
Cuba	9	5	4	8	8	..	n.a.
Curaçao	..	..	..	23	617	..	n.a.
Cyprus	43	43	0	476	3,878	2	n.a.
Czech Republic	1,309	1,149	160	2,214	19,521	7	n.a.
Democratic People's Republic of Korea ^(d)	190	..	190	180	180	..	72
Denmark	434	126	308	2,237	41,754	18	59
Djibouti	5	2	3	2	2	..	n.a.
Dominican Republic	43	7	36	11	92	..	n.a.
Ecuador	..	..	..	8	89	..	n.a.
Egypt ^(d)	931	..	931	9	9	..	247
El Salvador	..	..	..	6	141	..	n.a.

FIGURES AND TABLES

Name	Application Design Count by Office			Application Design Count by Origin	Equivalent Application Design Count by Origin	Hague International Applications	
	Total	Resident	Non-Resident	Total ^(a)	Total ^(a)	Origin ^(a)	Designated Hague Member
Estonia	182	51	131	212	3,992	1	27
Ethiopia	..	..	..	1	1	..	n.a.
Finland	507	336	171	2,136	28,461	30	33
France	14,417	13,499	918	31,868	259,672	293	143
Gabon ^(d)	11	..	11	..	..	..	109
Georgia	1,170	110	1,060	111	111	..	283
Germany	57,251	46,591	10,660	80,366	621,755	643	138
Ghana ^(d)	94	..	94	1	1	..	44
Greece	1,623	1,286	337	1,578	7,464	4	59
Guatemala	335	25	310	26	26	..	n.a.
Guinea-Bissau	9	9	0	9	9	..	n.a.
Honduras	37	8	29	17	17	..	n.a.
Hungary	1,324	1,269	55	1,775	6,624	10	24
Iceland	358	66	292	115	628	6	82
India	8,497	5,182	3,315	5,422	7,004	1	n.a.
Indonesia	4,259	2,771	1,488	2,803	2,830	2	n.a.
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	4,842	4,650	192	4,655	4,655	..	n.a.
Ireland	..	..	..	362	6,869	3	n.a.
Israel	..	..	..	811	6,022	2	n.a.
Italy	31,545	30,643	902	45,448	281,293	419	70
Jamaica	175	160	15	163	163	..	n.a.
Japan	31,125	26,407	4,718	42,037	112,215	..	n.a.
Jordan	70	30	40	96	123	..	n.a.
Kazakhstan	357	135	222	135	135	..	n.a.
Kenya	86	78	8	80	80	1	n.a.
Kiribati	10	10	0	10	10	..	n.a.
Kuwait	..	..	..	6	6	..	n.a.
Kyrgyzstan	885	14	871	14	14	..	234
Latvia	260	113	147	158	1,022	4	110
Lebanon ^(d)	108	..	..	74	560	..	n.a.
Liechtenstein ^(d)	1,706	71	1,635	833	10,643	22	510
Lithuania	488	86	402	186	1,833	5	146
Luxembourg	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,123	21,200	35	n.a.
Madagascar	169	165	4	165	165	..	n.a.
Malaysia	2,053	679	1,374	864	1,539	..	n.a.
Mali ^(d)	2	..	2	..	..	..	12
Malta	7	5	2	238	5,777	1	n.a.
Mauritius	15	10	5	30	57	..	n.a.
Mexico	4,011	1,749	2,262	1,903	2,227	..	n.a.
Monaco	1,791	43	1,748	79	916	3	421
Mongolia ^(d)	884	..	884	..	..	..	232
Montenegro	1,420	8	1,412	20	74	2	544
Morocco	5,061	2,995	2,066	3,004	3,106	2	430
Namibia ^(d)	169	..	169	5	5	..	47
Nepal	56	21	35	21	21	..	n.a.
Netherlands	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5,004	66,502	144	n.a.
New Zealand	2,912	956	1,956	1,326	3,324	..	n.a.
Nicaragua	15	1	14	1	1	..	n.a.
Niger ^(d)	5	..	5	..	..	..	24
Nigeria	953	829	124	840	1,045	..	n.a.
Norway ^(d)	3,152	59	3,093	647	6,943	70	785
Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market	97,013	68,257	28,756	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,099
Oman ^(d)	1,139	..	1,139	15	15	..	449
Pakistan	457	331	126	341	368	..	n.a.
Panama	108	4	104	70	97	..	n.a.
Papua New Guinea	35	1	34	1	1	..	n.a.
Peru	499	133	366	141	141	..	n.a.

Name	Application Design Count by Office			Application Design Count by Origin	Equivalent Application Design Count by Origin	Hague International Applications	
	Total	Resident	Non-Resident	Total ^(a)	Total ^(a)	Origin ^(e)	Designated Hague Member
Philippines	1,376	887	489	930	1,027	..	n.a.
Poland ^(d)	63	..	63	3,808	95,467	26	29
Portugal	1,939	1,855	84	2,865	27,840	9	n.a.
Qatar	..	..	..	14	95	..	n.a.
Republic of Korea	70,054	65,485	4,569	77,525	154,107	1	n.a.
Republic of Moldova	2,565	1,569	996	1,575	1,575	..	285
Romania	1,735	1,535	200	1,777	7,069	4	40
Russian Federation	6,935	2,650	4,285	3,519	6,578	7	n.a.
Rwanda ^(b,c)	78	20	58	20	20	..	26
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1	0	1	..	..	..	n.a.
Samoa ^(b,c)	3	3	0	3	3	..	n.a.
San Marino	..	..	..	229	337	..	n.a.
Sao Tome and Principe ^(b,c)	74	0	74	..	..	..	22
Saudi Arabia	692	168	524	183	237	..	n.a.
Senegal ^(d)	37	..	37	..	..	1	48
Serbia	1,439	159	1,280	494	892	11	284
Seychelles	..	..	..	9	9	..	n.a.
Singapore	4,320	722	3,598	1,515	7,023	10	743
Slovakia	492	366	126	606	6,600	5	n.a.
Slovenia ^(d)	670	..	670	426	5,460	17	86
South Africa	2,237	950	1,287	1,176	3,135	..	n.a.
Spain	18,445	18,013	432	22,730	116,186	29	74
Sri Lanka	359	260	99	268	295	..	n.a.
Sudan ^(b,c)	98	88	10	88	88	..	n.a.
Suriname ^(d)	39	..	39	..	..	..	19
Sweden	724	694	30	6,162	58,866	49	n.a.
Switzerland	12,558	4,608	7,950	33,099	186,723	662	1,934
Syrian Arab Republic ^(d)	133	..	133	1	1	..	46
T F Y R of Macedonia	1,728	104	1,624	115	115	1	417
Tajikistan	803	1	802	1	1	..	227
Thailand	3,802	2,774	1,028	2,980	3,736	..	n.a.
Trinidad and Tobago	..	..	..	3	3	..	n.a.
Tunisia	1,455	189	1,266	190	206	..	364
Turkey	51,097	43,641	7,456	46,294	64,001	70	1,339
Turkmenistan	..	..	..	4	4	..	n.a.
Ukraine	11,960	8,087	3,873	8,314	8,692	6	699
United Arab Emirates	540	62	478	217	2,042	..	n.a.
United Kingdom	..	..	..	9,098	165,267	40	n.a.
United Republic of Tanzania	..	..	..	1	1	..	n.a.
United States of America	36,034	20,271	15,763	45,295	252,548	147	n.a.
Uruguay	93	21	72	23	23	..	n.a.
Uzbekistan	311	291	20	297	297	..	n.a.
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	..	..	..	7	34	..	n.a.
Viet Nam	2,429	1,556	873	1,630	1,630	1	n.a.
Yemen	22	18	4	19	19	..	n.a.
Zambia ^(b,c)	12	9	3	11	11	..	n.a.

a. Design count by origin are incomplete, as some offices do not report the origin of applications.

b. 2012 data are reported for application design count by office.

c. 2012 data are reported for application design count by origin.

d. Only Hague designation data are available and/or the office has not report the origin of applications; therefore, design count by office and origin data may be incomplete.

e. Origin is defined as the country of the stated address of residence of the applicant of an international application.

n.a. indicates not applicable

.. indicates not available

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

C36 Industrial design registrations by office and origin, and industrial designs in force, 2013

Name	Registration Design Count by Office			Registration Design Count by Origin	Equivalent Registration Design Count by Origin	Hague International Registrations	In Force by Office
	Total	Resident	Non-Resident	Total ^(a)	Total ^(a)	Origin ^(a)	Total
Afghanistan	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
African Intellectual Property Organization	881	241	640	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..
African Regional Intellectual Property Organization	114	1	113	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	417
Albania ^(d)	1,049	16	1,033	117	913	2	38
Algeria ^(b,c)	493	391	102	391	391	..	1,255
Andorra	..	..	..	9	252	..	..
Angola	..	..	..	1	28	..	..
Antigua and Barbuda ^(b,c)	1	1	0	3	3	..	..
Argentina	1,545	689	856	710	899	..	..
Armenia	956	19	937	53	863	..	74
Aruba	..	..	..	7	196	..	..
Australia	7,064	2,920	4,144	4,458	15,263	2	50,569
Austria	2,953	1,004	1,949	7,429	68,017	31	10,201
Azerbaijan	1,031	4	1,027	18	18	..	128
Bahamas	..	..	..	15	312	..	..
Bahrain ^(b,c)	77	2	75	2	2	..	163
Bangladesh	984	843	141	843	843	..	..
Barbados ^(b,c)	3	3	0	34	294	..	..
Belarus	490	310	180	429	645	..	..
Belgium	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,657	30,816	43	n.a.
Belize ^(d)	650	..	650	15	69	..	..
Benelux	1,394	852	542	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9,144
Benin ^(d)	16	..	16	1	1	..	..
Bermuda	..	..	..	46	721	..	..
Bhutan ^(b,c)	2	0	2	..	..	..	..
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,501	12	1,489	14	14	..	332
Botswana	139	1	138	9	9	..	..
Brazil	2,656	1,487	1,169	2,082	10,209	..	..
Brunei Darussalam	11	0	11	..	..	..	163
Bulgaria	877	613	264	1,492	19,542	20	6,213
Cambodia	30	3	27	3	3	..	..
Canada	3,785	577	3,208	2,286	22,212	..	34,648
Chile	455	28	427	62	62	..	2,007
China	412,467	398,670	13,797	405,728	507,793	13	1,224,442
China, Hong Kong SAR	4,765	1,437	3,328	2,738	19,861	..	33,939
China, Macao SAR	101	3	98	6	6	..	686
Colombia	526	169	357	201	201	..	3,523
Costa Rica	93	9	84	34	520	..	506
Côte d'Ivoire ^(d,e)	91	..	91	..	..	..	925
Croatia	2,391	448	1,943	657	2,011	18	5,320
Cuba	9	4	5	4	4	..	62
Curaçao	..	..	..	22	616	..	..
Cyprus	35	35	0	291	3,504	2	87
Czech Republic	1,133	1,065	68	2,008	19,315	6	3,417
Democratic People's Republic of Korea ^(d)	190	..	190	114	114	..	..
Denmark	407	98	309	2,228	40,757	20	2,210
Djibouti	5	2	3	2	2	..	18
Dominican Republic	34	13	21	19	100	..	274
Ecuador	..	..	..	7	88	..	..
Egypt ^(d)	842	..	842	6	6	..	..
El Salvador	..	..	..	5	113	..	..
Estonia ^(d,e)	112	..	112	153	3,933	1	1,468
Finland	398	228	170	1,706	25,466	30	2,848
France ^(d)	753	112	641	17,038	227,240	285	..
Gabon ^(d)	11	..	11	..	..	..	..

Name	Registration Design Count by Office			Registration Design Count by Origin	Equivalent Registration Design Count by Origin	Hague International Registrations	In Force by Office
	Total	Resident	Non-Resident	Total ^(a)	Total ^(a)	Origin ^(a)	Total
Georgia	1,154	98	1,056	101	101	..	265
Germany	54,041	43,384	10,657	76,458	618,802	637	56,810
Ghana ^(d)	94	..	94	3	3	..	..
Greece	1,113	778	335	1,003	6,160	4	1,790
Guatemala	25	5	20	5	5	..	366
Guinea-Bissau	6	6	0	7	7	..	..
Honduras	33	14	19	16	16	..	216
Hungary	613	560	53	964	4,571	7	4,221
Iceland	361	69	292	100	586	5	824
India	6,975	4,156	2,819	4,368	5,977	..	42,786
Indonesia	3,014	1,790	1,224	1,818	1,818	..	7,084
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1,922	1,779	143	1,798	1,798	..	..
Ireland	..	..	..	293	6,125	2	1,112
Israel	..	..	..	596	5,969	1	..
Italy	34,892	34,106	786	47,919	271,479	273	..
Jamaica	173	158	15	159	159	..	..
Japan	28,288	24,272	4,016	39,353	110,519	..	251,243
Jordan	42	6	36	11	54	..	1,970
Kazakhstan	222	96	126	107	107	..	221
Kenya	38	30	8	31	31	..	..
Kuwait	..	..	..	4	4	..	..
Kyrgyzstan	927	43	884	43	43	..	118
Latvia	246	97	149	138	921	5	472
Lebanon	..	..	..	34	520	..	..
Liechtenstein ^(d)	1,706	71	1,635	865	10,918	26	..
Lithuania	448	65	383	161	1,808	4	338
Luxembourg	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	913	20,244	31	n.a.
Madagascar	274	268	6	268	268	..	1,593
Malaysia	2,001	698	1,303	903	1,578	..	8,775
Mali ^(d)	2	..	2	1	1	..	..
Malta	10	10	0	219	5,754	1	11
Mauritius	66	14	52	23	50	..	..
Mexico	2,851	890	1,961	1,025	1,430	..	24,110
Monaco	1,767	36	1,731	71	935	2	240
Mongolia ^(d)	884	..	884	..	..	..	..
Montenegro	1,468	3	1,465	15	69	1	106
Morocco	5,017	2,955	2,062	2,964	3,050	2	..
Namibia ^(d)	169	..	169	3	3	..	..
Nepal ^(b,c,e)	20	5	15	6	6	..	92
Netherlands	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4,713	63,118	139	n.a.
New Zealand	2,706	769	1,937	1,071	2,853	..	9,494
Nicaragua	14	0	14	..	..	..	97
Niger ^(d)	5	..	5	..	..	..	..
Nigeria	2,177	1,023	1,154	1,033	1,254	..	..
Norway ^(d)	1,266	28	1,238	588	6,803	69	7,793
Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market	94,078	66,101	27,977	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	189,717
Oman ^(d)	1,139	..	1,139	14	14	..	..
Pakistan	372	275	97	284	284	..	6,886
Panama	52	0	52	60	87	..	326
Papua New Guinea	25	1	24	1	1	..	3
Peru	372	63	309	67	67	..	2,290
Philippines	1,346	841	505	860	941	..	..
Poland	1,397	1,318	79	4,957	93,268	18	11,396
Portugal	2,111	2,014	97	3,017	28,343	8	4,457
Qatar	..	..	..	13	94	..	..
Republic of Korea	49,039	44,889	4,150	52,997	121,733	..	278,113
Republic of Moldova	1,719	728	991	729	729	..	3,146

Name	Registration Design Count by Office			Registration Design Count by Origin	Equivalent Registration Design Count by Origin	Hague International Registrations	In Force by Office
	Total	Resident	Non-Resident	Total ^(a)	Total ^(a)	Origin ^(e)	Total
Romania	1,469	1,294	175	1,521	6,408	5	3,484
Russian Federation	5,716	2,355	3,361	2,930	6,039	5	23,973
Rwanda ^(d,e)	73	..	73	..	..	..	29
Samoa ^(b,c,e)	3	3	0	18	18	..	24
San Marino	..	..	..	186	294	..	..
Sao Tome and Principe ^(d)	49	..	49	..	..	..	..
Saudi Arabia	294	46	248	65	135	..	3,066
Senegal ^(d)	37	..	37	..	..	..	..
Serbia	1,313	49	1,264	375	773	9	7,412
Seychelles	..	..	..	12	12	..	..
Singapore	4,314	687	3,627	1,229	6,440	7	12,566
Slovakia	529	362	167	607	5,926	3	965
Slovenia ^(d)	670	..	670	362	4,316	15	..
South Africa	1,701	572	1,129	777	2,785	..	13,706
Spain	19,186	18,763	423	23,024	113,948	20	41,648
Sri Lanka	130	100	30	117	144	..	..
Sudan ^(b,c)	65	62	3	62	62	..	..
Suriname ^(d)	39	..	39	..	..	..	..
Sweden	603	559	44	4,402	54,757	57	6,360
Switzerland	12,207	4,382	7,825	31,846	181,015	658	9,603
Syrian Arab Republic ^(d)	35	..	35	1	1	..	..
T F Y R of Macedonia	1,675	32	1,643	52	52	1	2,792
Tajikistan	801	0	801	..	..	..	47
Thailand	2,858	1,868	990	2,016	2,448	..	8,936
Trinidad and Tobago	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Tunisia ^(e)	1,454	189	1,265	190	206	..	4,000
Turkey	47,721	40,368	7,353	42,865	61,058	76	80,700
Ukraine	7,727	4,244	3,483	4,365	4,851	4	10,053
United Arab Emirates	215	3	212	135	1,755	..	..
United Kingdom	4,672	4,509	163	12,696	166,134	31	42,500
United Republic of Tanzania	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
United States of America	23,468	13,312	10,156	36,951	245,497	133	278,237
Uruguay	42	4	38	9	9	..	648
Uzbekistan	238	200	38	201	201	..	477
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	..	..	..	11	65	..	..
Viet Nam	1,557	960	597	1,049	1,076	1	8,312
Yemen	15	6	9	6	6	..	..
Zambia ^(b,c)	10	6	4	8	8	..	..
Zimbabwe	..	..	..	1	1	..	..

a. Design count by origin are incomplete, as some offices do not report the origin of registrations.

b. 2012 data are reported for registration design count by office.

c. 2012 data are reported for registration design count by origin.

d. Only Hague designation data are available and/or the office has not report the origin of registrations; therefore, design count by office and origin data may be incomplete.

e. Origin is defined as the country of the stated address of residence of the holder of an international registration.

n.a. indicates not applicable

.. indicates not available

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

Plant Varieties

Highlights

Applications above 15,000 in 2013—Grants hover around 10,000

In 2013, 15,200 plant variety applications were filed worldwide, up 6.3% from 2012, considerably more than in the previous year and due mainly to increased filings at the European Union's (EU) Community Plant Variety Office (CPVO) and in the offices of Ukraine and the United States of America (US) under the Plant Patent Act (figure 18).¹ Filings remained around 10,000 between 1995 and 2000 before trending upwards with considerable year-to-year variation.

Europe accounted for bulk of total plant variety applications

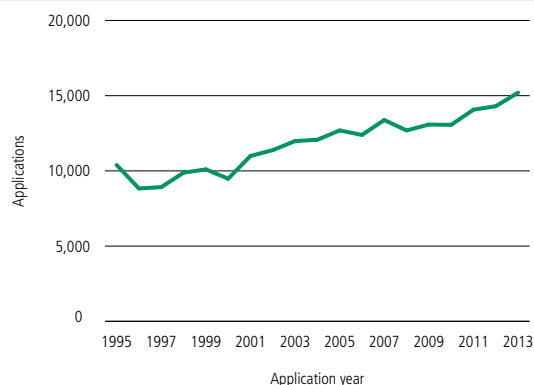
The CPVO received 3,296 applications in 2013, followed by the offices in Ukraine, China and the US under the Plant Patent Act (figure 19). Combining applications received under the two acts in the US would rank the country second. Both China and Ukraine received similar numbers of applications, but their combined total is less than that of the CPVO. The top five offices increased their combined share of applications worldwide from around 43% in 1995 to 58% in 2013. Offices from both middle- and high-income countries and from all six geographical regions are among the top 20. And all BRICS countries (Brazil, the Russian Federation, India, China and South Africa), except India, are in the top 20. Only four national offices from the EU are among the top 20 due to frequent use of its regional office—CPVO.

The majority of applications were filed in high-income countries, which received 64.6% of filings in 2013, even after substantial declines (figure 20). Upper middle-income countries accounted for 22.6%, with an upward trend driven mainly by China.

Among the top 20 offices, three—in the upper middle-income countries of Mexico, Peru and Turkey—saw considerable growth in applications received. In Peru

¹ The US has two acts for protecting new plant varieties: the Patent Plant Act and the Plant Variety Protection Act.

Figure 18. Plant variety applications worldwide



Source: Standard figure D1.

and Turkey, growth in resident applications was mainly responsible for the overall growth. In contrast, growth in applications from the Netherlands and the US was the main contributor to overall growth in applications filed in Mexico. Decreases in both resident and non-resident filings led to double-digit declines for Canada and the Russian Federation.

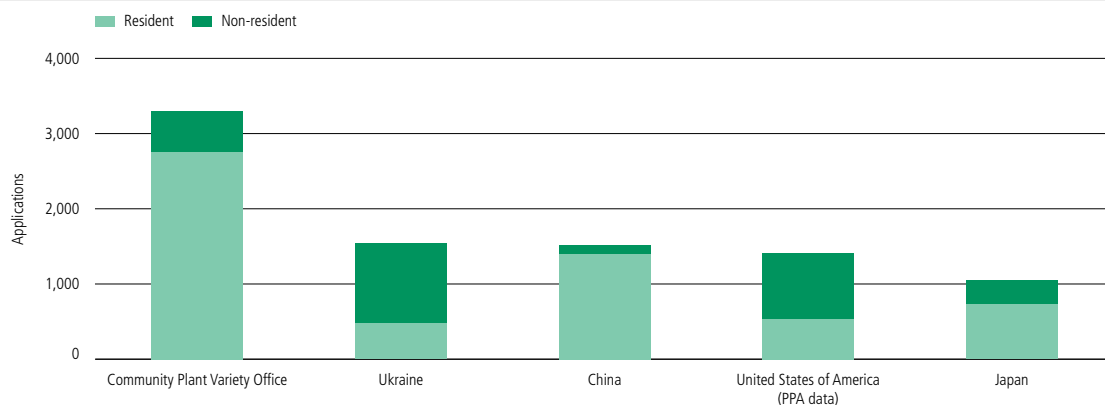
Despite a 4 percentage point drop, Europe accounted for the largest share (46.9%) of global applications in 2013, due largely to the CPVO's receiving two-fifths of all applications (figure 21). Over the past decade, Africa, Asia, and Latin America & the Caribbean saw gradual increases in their respective shares, while Europe, North America and Oceania saw gradual declines.

Resident filings constitute the bulk of total filings (around 64%), with their share remaining stable over time. In middle- and high-income countries, resident applicants have accounted for the majority of filings. But non-resident applicants have accounted for the largest shares in low-income countries.

The Netherlands is the largest origin of plant variety applications

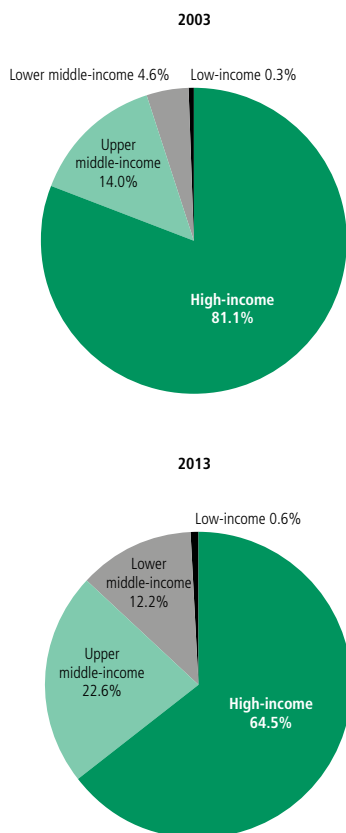
Applications received by offices from resident and non-resident applicants are referred to as office data, whereas applications filed by applicants at a national

Figure 19. Plant variety applications for the top five offices, 2013



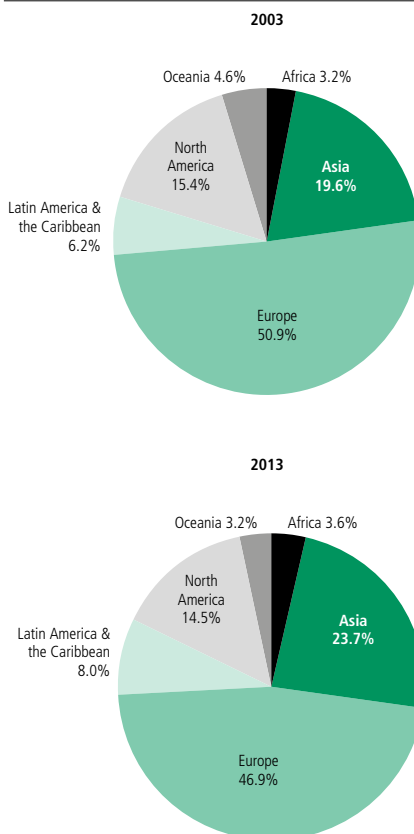
Source: Standard figure D5.

Figure 20. Plant variety applications by income group



Source: Standard table D3.

Figure 21. Plant variety applications by region



Source: Standard table D4.

Equivalent counts

Origin data are compiled using two different counting methods—absolute counts and equivalent counts. The difference between the two lies in the treatment of regional office (CPVO) data. For absolute counts, an application received by the CPVO is counted only once. For the equivalent count, a single application filed at the CPVO is equivalent to multiple applications. To calculate the number of equivalent applications at the CPVO in 2013, each application is multiplied by the corresponding number of member states. If the applicant resided in one of the 28 EU member states in 2013, the application was counted as one resident filing and 27 filings abroad. If the applicant did not reside in an EU member state in 2013, the application was counted as 28 filings abroad.

office (resident applications) or at foreign offices (applications abroad) are referred to as origin data. Here, statistics based on the origin of the residence of the first-named applicant are reported to complement the picture of plant variety filings worldwide.

Equivalent counts show that plant variety applications originate mainly from applications filed by residents of France, Germany and the Netherlands (map 4). Applicants from Australia, China, Japan and the US also have high levels of filing activity. As expected, applicants from the EU filed more applications due to their frequent use of the regional office—CPVO. In 2013, 7 of the top 10 origins for equivalent plant variety applications were EU member countries—the other three were Japan, Switzerland and the US.

Moving to absolute counts, applicants from the Netherlands filed the largest number of applications in 2013, followed by those from the US, China, Germany and France. The top 20 origins encompass both middle- and high-income countries. Resident applications accounted for a small share of the total of EU origins, but for a majority of non-EU origins. Applicants from Denmark and Italy filed almost all their applications with other offices—including the CPVO—rather than with their national offices.

The majority of the top 20 origins filed more applications in 2013 than in 2012. Among the top five origins, Germany (+18.3%), the Netherlands (+14.9%) and the US (+2.6%) saw growth, while China (–2.2%) and France (–7.2%) had declines.

Titles issued remained stable

The total number of plant variety titles issued has remained stable since the mid-2000s—hovering around 10,000. Following two consecutive declines, the number of titles issued worldwide rose 2.5% in 2013 but remained below the 2010 peak.

Titles issued by the US under the Plant Variety Protection Act shot up in 2013—from fewer than 300 in 2012 to more than 1,000 in 2013. In contrast, the Netherlands and Ukraine saw the largest decreases in titles issued between 2012 and 2013. In all of the top 10 offices, except the US under the Plant Patent Act, the bulk of plant variety titles were issued to domestic applicants, while foreign applicants accounted for the largest share of total titles issued at all offices ranked 11th to 20th, except Australia.

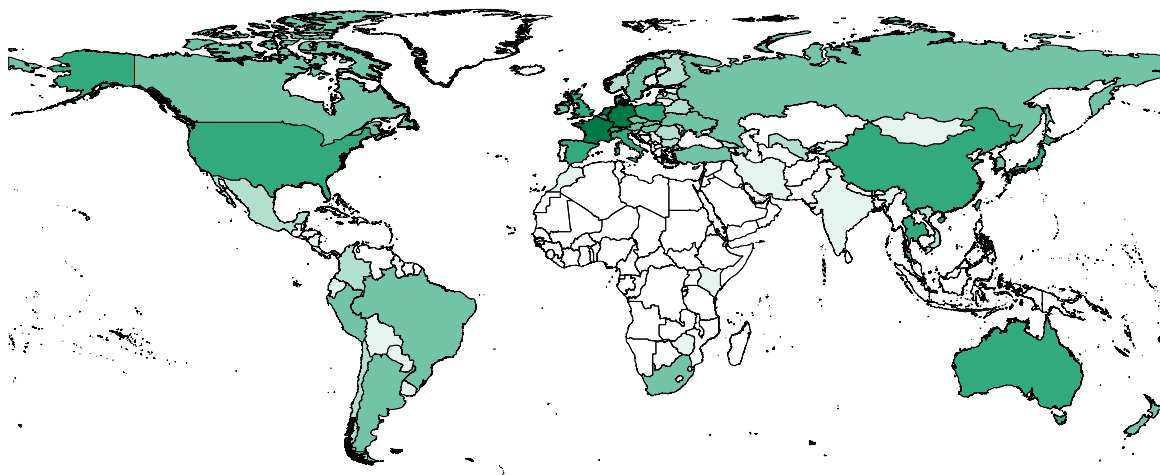
More than 100,000 varieties in force

For the first time, 2013 saw the total number of plant varieties in force exceed 100,000. The CPVO and the US (both Acts) each accounted for around 20% of varieties in force, as they have been issuing the largest numbers of titles since the mid-1990s. Japan and the Netherlands also had sizable numbers in force.

The CPVO and the US accounted for around 70% of growth in total plant varieties in force worldwide in 2013. The majority of the top 20 offices had more in force in 2013 than in 2012. Mexico (+19.7%) and the US under the Plant Variety Protection Act (+18.2%) recorded double-digit growth. In contrast, France (–13.6%) and Italy (–10.2%) saw substantial decreases.

Map 4. Equivalent plant variety applications by origin

□ 1-9 □ 10-99 □ 100-999 □ 1,000-9,999 □ 10,000-35,000 □ No data



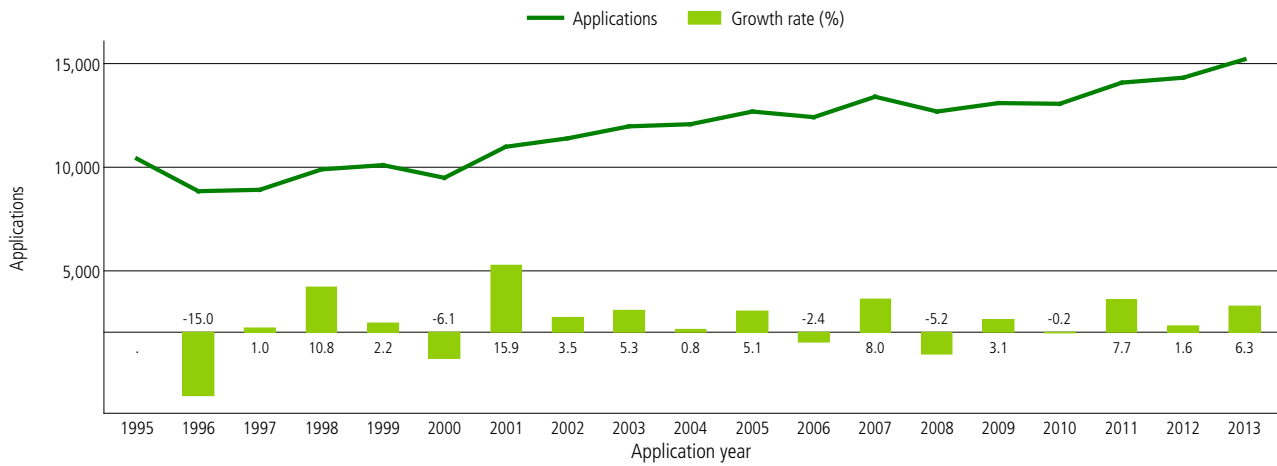
Source: Standard map D9.

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Plant variety applications and titles issued worldwide

D1 Trend in plant variety applications worldwide



Note: WIPO estimates cover 67 offices.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

D2 Trend in plant variety titles issued worldwide



Note: WIPO estimates cover 67 offices.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

Plant variety applications and titles issued by office

D3 Plant variety applications by income group

	Number of applications		Resident share (%)		Share of world total (%)		Average growth (%)
	2003	2013	2003	2013	2003	2013	2003-13
World Total	11,980	15,200	64.1	64.3	100.0	100.0	2.4
High-income	9,714	9,811	64.2	68.2	81.1	64.5	0.1
Upper middle-income	1,678	3,441	61.1	71.5	14.0	22.6	7.4
Lower middle-income	548	1,852	74.3	34.3	4.6	12.2	12.9
Low-income	37	97	32.4	11.3	0.3	0.6	10.1

Note: WIPO estimates cover 67 offices and include the following number of offices: high-income countries (35), upper middle-income countries (21), lower middle-income countries (9), and low-income countries (2). The EU's Community Plant Variety Office data are allocated to the high-income group because the majority of its member states are high-income countries.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

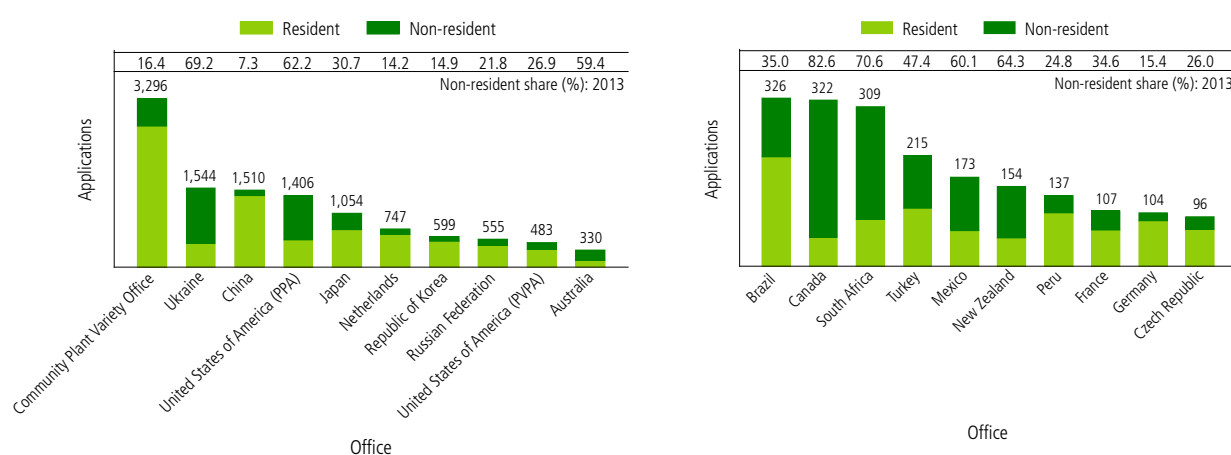
D4 Plant variety applications by region

	Number of applications		Resident share (%)		Share of world total (%)		Average growth (%)
	2003	2013	2003	2013	2003	2013	2003-13
World Total	11,980	15,200	64.1	64.3	100.0	100.0	2.4
Africa	383	554	27.2	22.2	3.2	3.6	3.8
Asia	2,351	3,609	70.5	80.8	19.6	23.7	4.4
Europe	6,099	7,128	77.2	69.5	50.9	46.9	1.6
Latin America & the Caribbean	744	1,215	36.2	46.0	6.2	8.0	5.0
North America	1,845	2,211	40.5	42.6	15.4	14.5	1.8
Oceania	555	484	35.5	39.0	4.6	3.2	-1.4

Note: WIPO estimates cover data for 67 offices and include the following number of offices: Africa (4), Asia (11), Europe (33), Latin America & the Caribbean (14), North America (3), and Oceania (2).

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

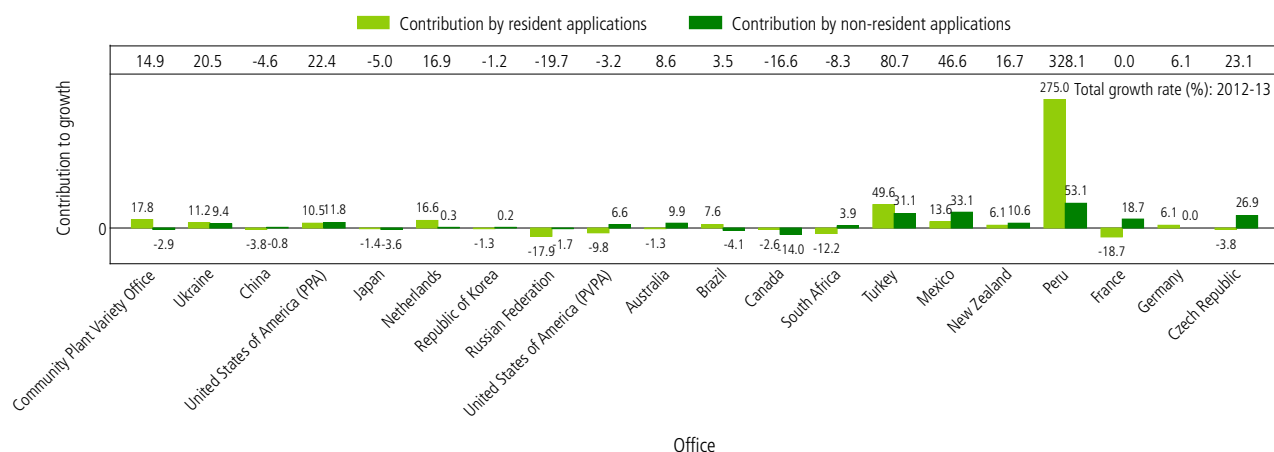
D5 Plant variety applications for the top 20 offices, 2013



Note: United States of America (PVP) refers to Plant Variety Protection Act data, and United States of America (PPA) refers to Plant Patent Act data.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

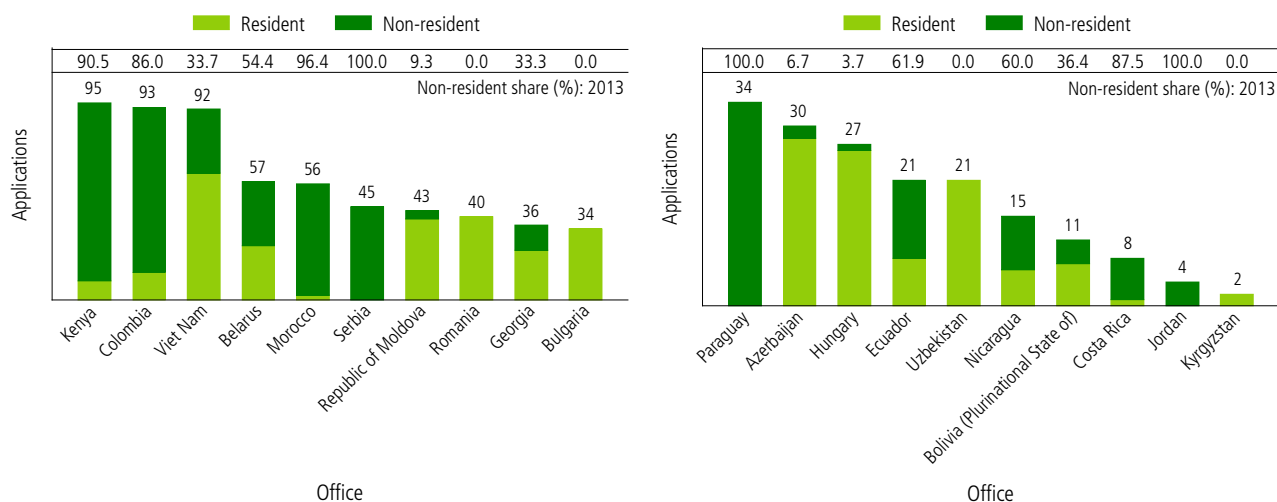
D6 Contribution of resident and non-resident applications to total growth for the top 20 offices, 2012-13



Note: United States of America (PVPA) refers to Plant Variety Protection Act data, and United States of America (PPA) refers to Plant Patent Act data. This figure shows total growth in applications broken down by resident and non-resident applications. For example, the total number of applications at the office of Ukraine grew by 20.5%, and resident applications accounted for 11.2 percentage points of this increase.

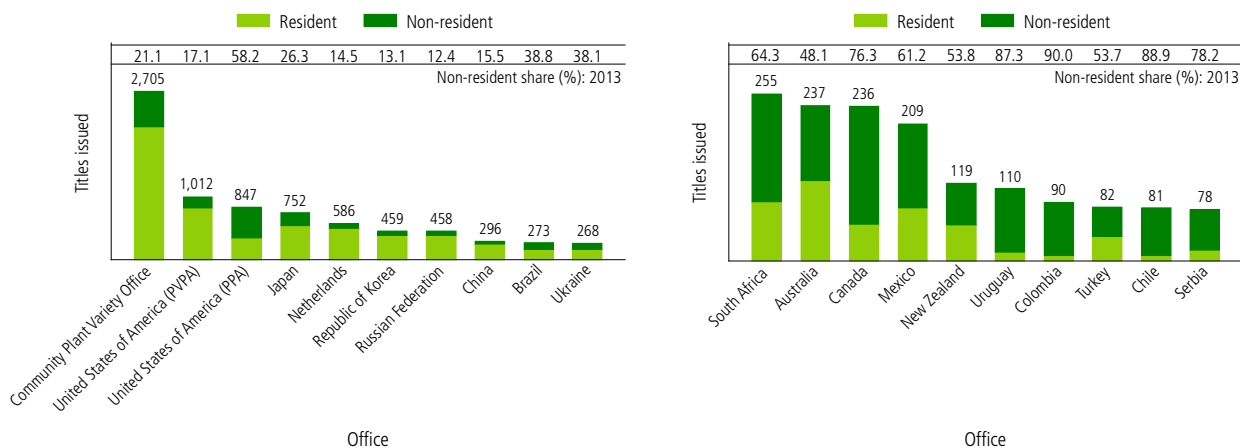
Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

D7 Plant variety applications for offices of selected low- and middle-income countries, 2013



Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

D8 Plant variety titles issued for the top 20 offices, 2013



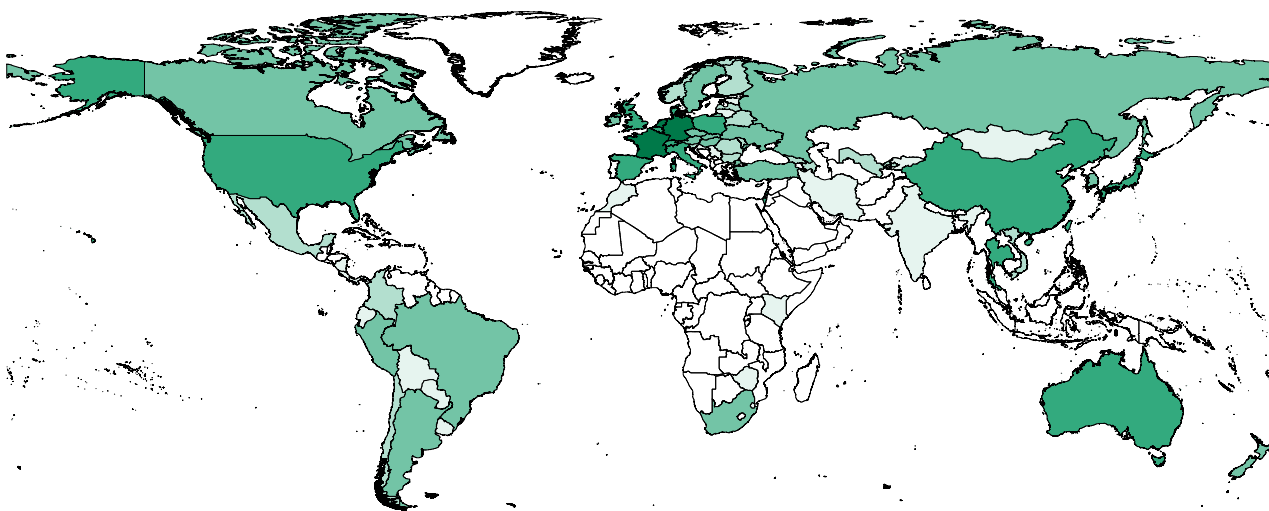
Note: United States of America (PVPA) refers to Plant Variety Protection Act data, and United States of America (PPA) refers to Plant Patent Act data.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

Plant variety applications and titles issued by origin

D9 Equivalent plant variety applications by origin, 2013

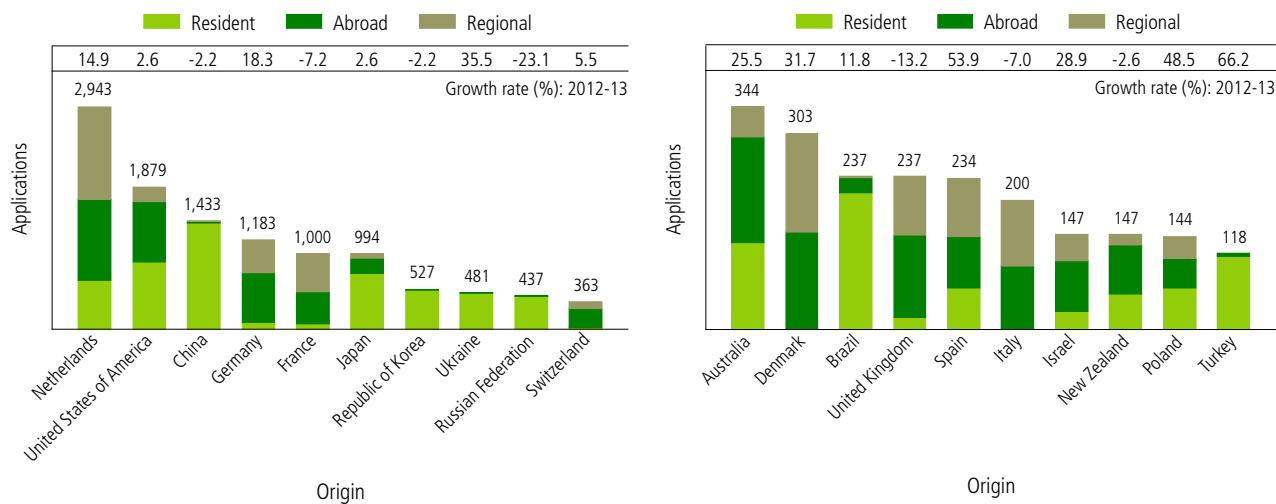
Legend: 1-9, 10-99, 100-999, 1,000-9,999, 10,000-35,000, No data



Note: Origin of applications is determined by the residence of the applicant. Because some offices do not provide data broken down by origin, the numbers of applications by origin shown are likely to be lower than their actual numbers. See the glossary for the definition of equivalent application.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

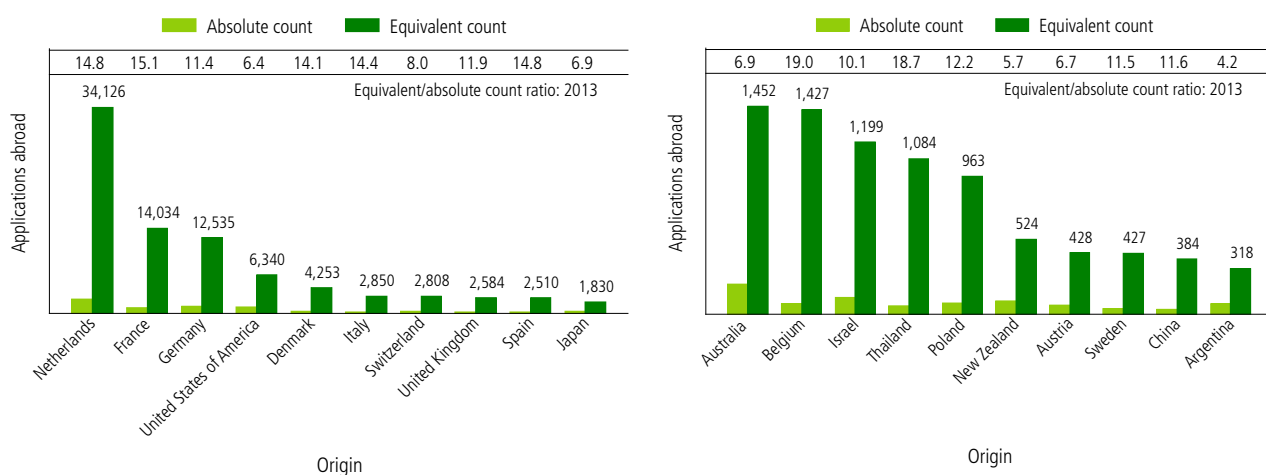
D10 Plant variety applications for the top 20 origins, 2013



Note: Origin of applications is determined by the residence of the applicant. Because some offices do not provide data broken down by origin, the numbers of applications by origin shown are likely to be lower than their actual numbers. Regional refers to applications filed at the Community Plant Variety Office.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

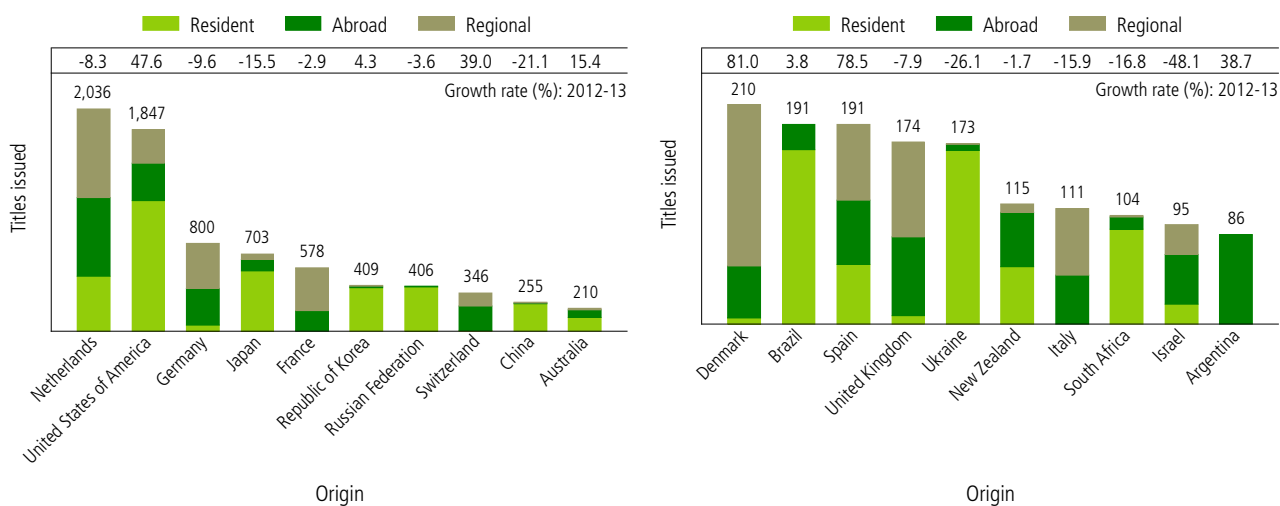
D11 Plant variety applications abroad for the top 20 origins, 2013



Note: Origin of applications is determined by the residence of the applicant. Because some offices do not provide data broken down by origin, the number of applications by origin shown are likely to be lower than their actual numbers. See the glossary for the definition of equivalent application.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

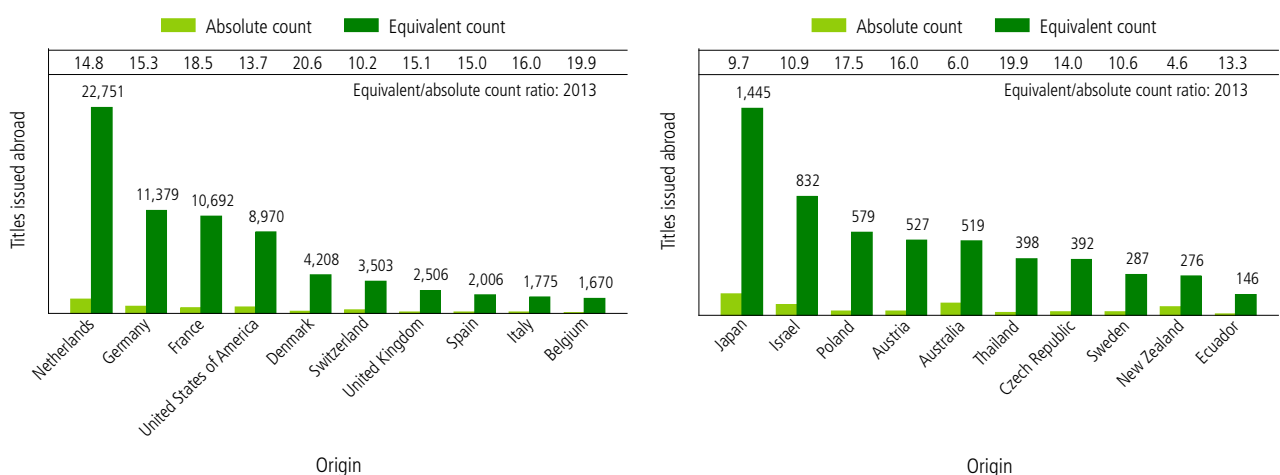
D12 Plant variety titles issued for the top 20 origins, 2013



Note: Origin of titles is determined by the residence of the applicant. Because some offices do not provide data broken down by origin, the numbers of titles issued by origin shown are likely to be lower than their actual numbers. The number of titles issued for Argentina would be higher if data for the national office were available.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

D13 Plant variety titles issued abroad for the top 20 origins, 2013

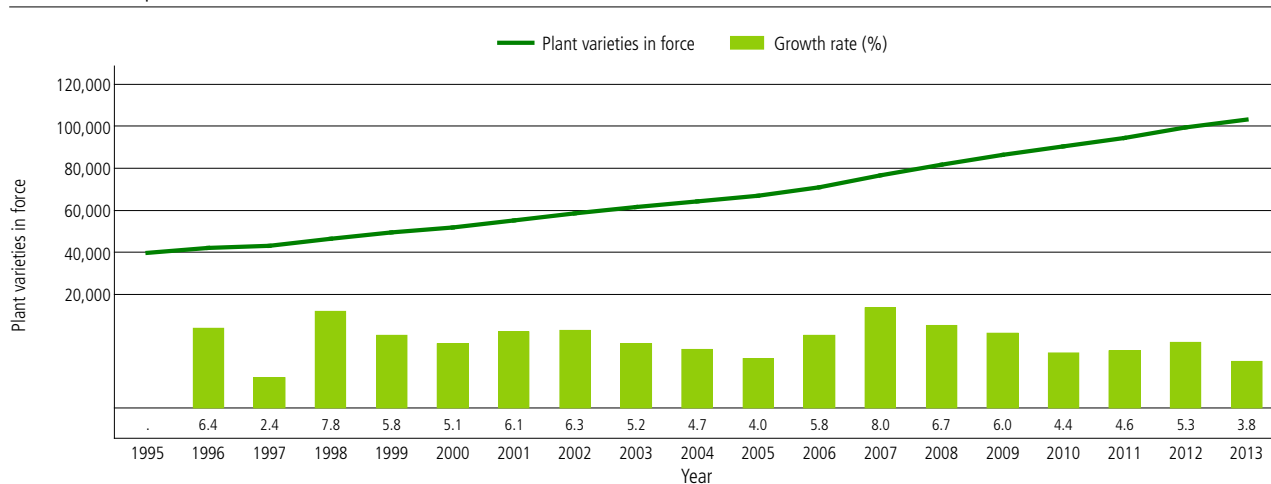


Note: Origin of titles is determined by the residence of the applicant. Because some offices do not provide data broken down by origin, the numbers of titles issued by origin shown are likely to be lower than their actual numbers.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

Plant varieties in force

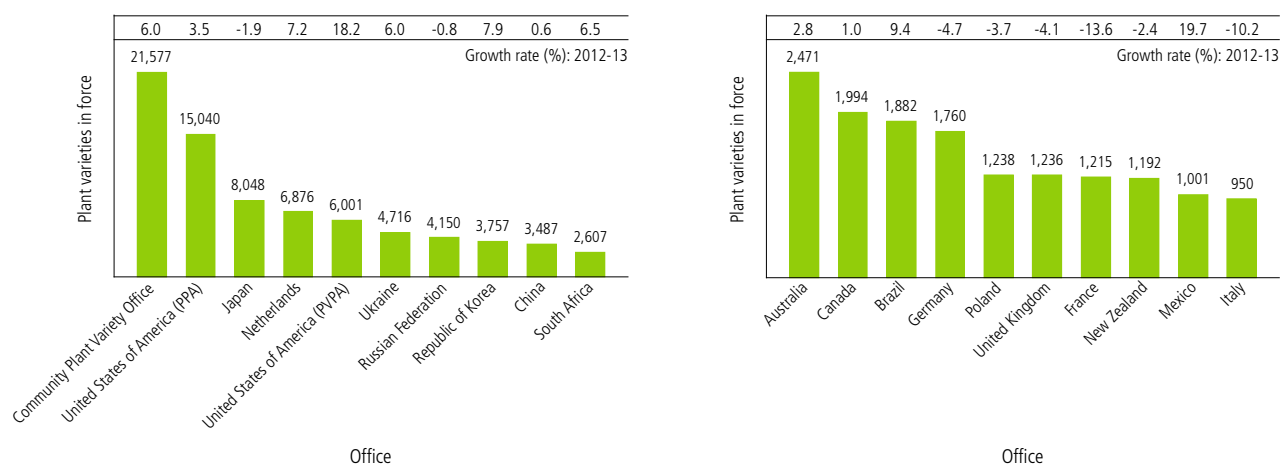
D14 Trend in plant varieties in force worldwide



Note: WIPO estimates cover 66 offices.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

D15 Plant varieties in force at selected offices, 2013



Note: United States of America (PVPA) refers to Plant Variety Protection Act data, and United States of America (PPA) refers to Plant Patent Act data.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

Statistical table

D16 Plant variety applications and titles issued by office and origin, 2013

Name	Applications by Office			Applications by Origin	Equivalent applications by Origin	Titles issued by Office			Plant varieties in force
	Total	Resident	Non-Resident	Total	Total	Total	Resident	Non-Resident	Office
Argentina ^(a)	..	..	..	75	318	..	..	..	..
Australia	330	134	196	344	1,586	237	123	114	2,471
Austria	2	1	1	65	443	..	..	..	51
Azerbaijan	30	28	2	28	28	14	14	0	229
Belarus	57	26	31	30	30	49	26	23	281
Belgium ^(a)	..	..	..	75	1,479	..	..	..	102
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	11	7	4	7	7	10	6	4	48
Brazil	326	212	114	237	291	273	167	106	1,882
Bulgaria	34	34	0	39	39	24	24	0	389
Canada	322	56	266	92	119	236	56	180	1,994
Chile	69	7	62	18	72	81	9	72	735
China	1,510	1,400	110	1,433	1,784	296	250	46	3,487
Colombia	93	13	80	16	16	90	9	81	496
Community Plant Variety Office	3,296	2,754	542	n.a.	..	2,705	2,135	570	21,577
Costa Rica	8	1	7	5	5	4	1	3	7
Croatia	2	2	0	3	3	..	..	..	33
Cyprus ^(b)	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	96	71	25	97	340	66	58	8	721
Denmark	3	2	1	303	4,407	7	6	1	193
Ecuador	21	8	13	8	8	70	0	70	372
Estonia	15	5	10	5	5	12	3	9	85
Finland	11	6	5	12	66	5	5	0	170
France	107	70	37	1,000	14,608	..	..	..	1,215
Georgia	36	24	12	24	24	5	5	0	45
Germany	104	88	16	1,183	13,063	59	55	4	1,760
Hungary	27	26	1	52	322	19	18	1	86
India ^(b)	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Iran (Islamic Republic of) ^(b)	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Ireland	2	2	0	20	182	1	1	0	64
Israel	46	28	18	147	1,227	22	19	3	924
Italy	2	2	0	200	2,954	..	..	..	950
Japan	1,054	730	324	994	2,560	752	554	198	8,048
Jordan	4	0	4	..	..	4	0	4	34
Kenya	95	9	86	9	9	23	15	8	317
Kyrgyzstan	2	2	0	2	2	2	2	0	4
Latvia	5	5	0	8	62	4	4	0	267
Lithuania	12	6	6	6	6	13	6	7	54
Luxembourg ^(b)	..	..	..	81	81	..	..	..	..
Mauritius ^(b)	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Mexico	173	69	104	69	69	209	81	128	1,001
Monaco ^(b)	..	..	..	1	28	..	..	..	..
Mongolia ^(b)	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Morocco	56	2	54	2	2	24	0	24	217
Netherlands	747	641	106	2,943	35,991	586	501	85	6,876
New Zealand	154	55	99	147	579	119	55	64	1,192
Nicaragua	15	6	9	6	6	..	..	..	6
Norway	30	10	20	12	12	18	0	18	254
Panama	2	2	0	9	9	..	..	..	13
Paraguay	34	0	34	1	1	37	3	34	380
Peru	137	103	34	106	106	10	4	6	55
Poland	88	65	23	144	1,062	58	52	6	1,238
Portugal	1	0	1	..	..	2	2	0	11
Republic of Korea	599	510	89	527	527	459	399	60	3,757
Republic of Moldova	43	39	4	45	45	25	21	4	121

Name	Applications by Office			Applications by Origin	Equivalent applications by Origin	Titles issued by Office			Plant varieties in force
	Total	Resident	Non-Resident	Total	Total	Total	Resident	Non-Resident	Office
Romania	40	40	0	46	46	67	67	0	295
Russian Federation	555	434	121	437	437	458	401	57	4,150
Serbia	45	0	45	5	5	78	17	61	115
Singapore ^(a)	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Slovakia	18	15	3	23	131	29	26	3	400
Slovenia	3	3	0	6	87	..	..	..	11
South Africa	309	91	218	107	323	255	91	164	2,607
Spain	74	64	10	234	2,664	62	57	5	349
Swaziland ^(b)	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	..
Sweden	4	2	2	39	444	6	6	0	168
Switzerland	77	12	65	363	2,820	52	2	50	776
Thailand ^(b)	..	..	..	58	1,084	..	..	..	..
Turkey	215	113	102	118	118	82	38	44	425
Ukraine	1,544	475	1,069	481	481	268	166	102	4,716
United Kingdom	37	19	18	237	2,694	18	8	10	1,236
United States of America (PVPA)	483	353	130	1,879	7,225	1,012	839	173	6,001
United States of America (PPA) ^(c)	1,406	532	874	n.a.	..	847	354	493	15,040
Uruguay	54	6	48	6	6	110	14	96	515
Uzbekistan	21	21	0	21	21	10	10	0	65
Viet Nam	92	61	31	61	61	67	31	36	212
Zimbabwe ^(b)	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..

a. The office did not report data, so applications by origin data may be incomplete.

b. Not a member of the International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants.

c. Applications by origin are reported under United States of America (PVPA), because statistics by origin do not distinguish between applications under the Plant Variety Protection Act (PVPA) or the Plant Patent Act (PPA).

.. indicates not available.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

Data Description

Data sources

Intellectual property (IP) data are from the WIPO statistics database and are based primarily on WIPO's annual IP statistics survey (see below) and on data compiled by WIPO in processing international applications/registrations through the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) and the Madrid and Hague systems. Data are available from WIPO's Statistics Data Center at www.wipo.int/ipstats/.

Patent family and technology data combine data from the WIPO statistics database and the April 2014 edition of the European Patent Office's PATSTAT database.

GDP and population data are from the World Bank's World Development Indicators database. Patent Prosecution Highway data are from the Japan Patent Office's website (consulted in October 2014).

This report uses the World Bank's income classifications. Economies are divided according to 2013 GNI per capita, calculated using the World Bank Atlas method. The classifications are low-income (USD 1,045 or less), lower middle-income (USD 1,046–4,125), upper middle-income (USD 4,126–12,745) and high-income (USD 12,746 or more).¹

This report uses United Nations (UN) definitions of regions and subregions, though the geographical terms used in the report may differ slightly from those defined by the UN.²

IP type	Number of offices on which 2013 world totals are based	Number of offices for which data are available	Data coverage (%)
Patents	139	115	99.4
Utility models	77	55	99.9
Trademarks ^a	159	135	96.7
Industrial designs ^b	140	132	98.7
Plant varieties	67	62	97.3

- a. refers to the number of trademark applications based on class count (that is, the number of classes specified in applications).
b. refers to the number of industrial design applications based on design count (that is, the number of designs contained in applications).

WIPO's annual IP statistics survey

WIPO collects data from national and regional IP offices around the world through an annual survey consisting of multiple questionnaires and enters these data into the WIPO statistics database. When possible, data published on IP offices' websites or in annual reports are used to supplement questionnaire responses in cases where IP offices do not provide statistics. Efforts to improve the quality and availability of IP statistics and to gather data for as many IP offices and countries as possible are continuing. The questionnaires are available at www.wipo.int/ipstats/en/data_collection/questionnaire/.³

Data are broken down by IP office, origin, resident and non-resident applications, applications abroad, class counts, design counts and other factors. See the glossary for the definitions of key concepts contained in this publication.

Estimating world totals

World totals for applications and grants/registrations for patents, utility models, trademarks, industrial designs and plant varieties are WIPO estimates. Data are not available for all IP offices for every year. Missing data are estimated using methods such as linear extrapolation and averaging adjacent data points. The estimation method used depends on the year and office in question. When an office provides data that are not broken down by origin, WIPO estimates the resident and non-resident counts using the historical shares of that office. Data are available for the majority of the larger offices. Only small shares of world totals are estimated. For example, the estimate for the total number of patent applications worldwide covers 139 offices. Data are available for 115 of them, which account for 99.4% of the estimated world total. The table shows data availability by IP type and data coverage for application data.

1 For further details on World Bank income classifications, see <http://data.worldbank.org/about/country-and-lending-groups>.

2 For further details on UN regional classifications, see <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/methods/m49/m49regin.htm>.

3 All questionnaires are available in English, French and Spanish.

National and international data

Application and grant/registration data include both grants/registrations for direct filings and filings through international systems (where applicable). For patents and utility models, data include direct filings at national patent offices as well as PCT national phase entries. For trademarks, data include filings at national and regional offices and designations received by relevant offices through the Madrid system. For industrial designs, data include national and regional applications combined with designations received by relevant offices through the Hague system.

International comparability of indicators

Every effort has been made to compile IP statistics based on the same definitions and to facilitate international comparability. Although data are collected from offices using questionnaires from WIPO's harmonized annual IP survey, national laws and regulations for filing IP applications or for issuing IP rights, as well as statistical reporting practices may differ across jurisdictions.

Due to the continual updating of data and the revision of historical statistics, data in this report may differ from data in previous editions and from data available on WIPO's website.

IP systems at a glance

The patent system

A patent is a set of exclusive rights granted by law to applicants for an invention that meets the standards of novelty, non-obviousness and industrial applicability. It is valid for a limited period of time (generally 20 years), during which time the patent holder can commercially exploit the invention on an exclusive basis. In return, applicants are obliged to disclose their inventions to the public, so that others, skilled in the art, may replicate them. 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.

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

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

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

The utility model system

Like a patent, a utility model (UM) confers a set of rights for an invention for a limited period of time, during which UM holders can commercially exploit their inventions on an exclusive basis. The terms and conditions for granting a UM differ from those for granting a traditional patent. For example, UMs are issued for a shorter duration (7–10 years), and at most offices, protection is granted without substantive examination. Like patents, the procedures for granting UM rights are governed by the rules and regulations of national intellectual property (IP) offices, and rights are limited to the jurisdiction of the issuing authority.

Approximately 75 countries provide protection for UMs. In this report, the term “utility model” refers to UMs and other types of protection similar to UMs, such as innovation patents in Australia and short-term patents in Ireland.

Microorganisms under the Budapest Treaty

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

To eliminate the necessity of depositing a microorganism in every country in which patent protection is sought, the Budapest Treaty provides that depositing a microorganism with any IDA suffices for the purposes of patent procedures at national patent offices of all contracting states and at regional patent offices that recognize the treaty. An IDA is a scientific institution—typically a “culture collection”—capable of storing microorganisms. Currently, there are 42 IDAs around the world. Further details about the Budapest Treaty are available at www.wipo.int/treaties/en/registration/budapest/.

The trademark system

A trademark is a distinctive sign that identifies certain goods or services as those produced or provided by a specific person or enterprise. Trademarks can be registered for both goods and services. In the latter case, the term “service mark” is sometimes used. For simplicity, this report uses “trademark” regardless of whether the registration concerns goods or services. The holder of a registered trademark has the exclusive right to use the mark in relation to the goods or services for which it is registered and can block unauthorized use of the trademark, or a confusingly similar mark, to prevent consumers from being misled. Unlike patents, trademark registrations can be maintained indefinitely provided the trademark holder pays the required renewal fees.

The procedures for registering trademarks are governed by the rules and regulations of national and regional IP offices. Therefore, trademark rights are limited to the jurisdiction of the authority in which a trademark is registered. Trademark applicants can file an application with the relevant national or regional IP office or an international application through the Madrid system. However, even in the latter case, the decision to issue a trademark registration remains the prerogative of the national or regional IP office concerned, and trademark rights remain limited to the jurisdiction of the authority issuing that registration.

The Madrid system is legally governed by the Madrid Agreement (1891) and the Madrid Protocol (1989) and is administered by WIPO. It simplifies multinational trademark registration by allowing an applicant to apply for a trademark in a large number of countries by filing a single application through a national or regional IP office that is party to the system. This eliminates the requirement to file an individual application in each jurisdiction in which protection is sought. The system also simplifies subsequent management of the trademark, since it is possible to centrally request and record further changes, or to renew the registration through a single procedure. A registration recorded in the International Register yields the same effect as a registration made directly with each designated contracting party (Madrid member) if no refusal is made by the competent authority of that jurisdiction within a specified time limit. Further details on the Madrid system are available at www.wipo.int/madrid/.

The industrial design system

Industrial designs are applied to a wide variety of industrial products and handicrafts.⁴ They refer to the ornamental or aesthetic aspects of a useful article, including compositions of lines or colors or three-dimensional forms that give a special appearance to a product or handicraft. The holder of a registered industrial design has exclusive rights over the design and can prevent unauthorized copying or imitation of the design by others.

The procedures for registering industrial designs are governed by national or regional laws. An industrial design can be protected if it is new or original, and rights are limited to the jurisdiction of the issuing authority. Registrations can be obtained by filing an application with a relevant national or regional IP office or by filing an international application through the Hague system. Once a design is registered, the term of protection is generally 5 years and may be renewed for additional periods of 5 years up to, in most cases, 15 years. In some countries, industrial designs are protected through the delivery of a design patent rather than a design registration.

The Hague system comprises several international treaties—the London Act, the Hague Act and the Geneva Act.⁵ The Hague system makes it possible for an applicant to register industrial designs in multiple countries by filing a single application with the International Bureau of WIPO. By allowing the filing of up to 100 different designs per application, the system offers considerable opportunities for efficiency gains. Moreover, it simplifies multinational registration by reducing the requirement to file separate applications with each office at which protection is sought. The system also streamlines subsequent management of industrial design registration, since it is possible to record changes or to renew the registration through a single procedure. Further information on the Hague system is available at www.wipo.int/hague/en/.

⁴ The products and handicrafts to which industrial designs are applied range from technical and medical instruments to watches, jewelry and other luxury items, and from housewares, electrical appliances, vehicles and construction materials to textile designs and leisure goods.

⁵ The London Act has been frozen since January 2010.

Plant variety protection

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

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

Glossary

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

Applicant

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

Application

The procedure for requesting IP rights at an office, which 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 an 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.

Application date

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

Budapest Treaty

Disclosure of an invention is a requirement for granting a patent. Normally, an invention is disclosed by means of a written description. Where an invention involves a microorganism or the use of a microorganism, disclosure is not always possible in writing but can sometimes only be effected by depositing a sample of the microorganism with a specialized institution. To eliminate the need to deposit a microorganism in each country in which patent protection is sought, the Budapest Treaty provides that the deposit of a microorganism with any “international depository authority” (IDA) suffices for the purposes of patent procedure at the national patent offices of all contracting states and at any regional patent office (where such a regional office recognizes the treaty).

Class

Refers to the classes defined in both the Locarno Classification and the Nice Classification. Classes indicate the categories of products and services (where applicable) for which trademark or industrial design protection is requested. (See “Locarno Classification” and “Nice Classification”.)

Class count

The number of classes specified in a trademark application or registration. In the international trademark system and at certain 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 (US) as well as many European IP offices have multi-class filing systems. The offices of Brazil, China and Mexico follow a single-class filing system, requiring a separate application for each class in which applicants seek trademark protection. To capture the differences in application numbers across offices, it is useful to compare their respective application and registration class counts.

**Community Plant Variety Office (CPVO)
of the European Union (EU)**

An EU agency that manages a system of plant variety rights covering all EU member states.

Design count

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

Designation

The request in an international application or registration for protection in a Hague or Madrid member’s jurisdiction in which holders of registrations seek protection for their industrial designs or trademarks.

Direct filing

See “National route”.

Equivalent application

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

Equivalent grant (registration)

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

European Patent Convention (EPC)

The Convention on the Grant of European Patents, commonly known as the European Patent Convention (EPC), is a multilateral treaty instituting the European Patent Organization and providing a legal system according to which European patents are granted. The EPC permits applicants to file a single application at the EPO and to designate any of the participating European countries.

European Patent Office (EPO)

The EPO is the regional patent office created under the EPC, in charge of granting European patents for EPC member states. Under Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) procedures, the EPO acts as a receiving office, an international searching authority and an international preliminary examining authority.

Filing

See "Application".

Foreign-oriented patent families

A patent family having at least one filing office that is different from the office of the applicant's origin. (See "Patent family".)

Grant

A set of exclusive rights legally accorded to the applicant when a patent or utility model is granted or issued. (See "Patent" and "Utility model".)

Gross domestic product (GDP)

The total unduplicated output of economic goods and services produced within a country as measured in monetary terms.

Hague international application

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

Hague international registration

An international registration issued via the Hague system, which facilitates the acquisition of industrial design rights in multiple jurisdictions. An application for international registration of an industrial design leads to its recording in the International Register and the publication of the registration in the International Designs Bulletin. If the registration is not refused by the IP office of a designated Hague member, the international registration will have the same effect as a registration made in that jurisdiction.

Hague member (Contracting Party)

A state or intergovernmental organization that is a member of the Hague system. Includes any state or intergovernmental organization party to the 1999 Act and/or the 1960 Act of the Hague Agreement. The entitlement to file an international application under the Hague Agreement is limited to natural persons or legal entities having a real and effective industrial or commercial establishment, or a domicile, in at least one of the Contracting Parties to the Agreement, or being a national of one of these Contracting Parties, or of a member state of an intergovernmental organization that is a Contracting Party. In addition, but only under the 1999 Act, an international application may be filed on the basis of habitual residence in the jurisdiction of a Contracting Party.

Hague route

An alternative to the Paris route (direct route), the Hague route enables an application for international registration of industrial designs to be filed using the Hague system.

Hague system

The abbreviated form of the Hague System for the International Registration of Industrial Designs. This system comprises several international treaties: the London Act (currently frozen), the Hague Act and the Geneva Act. 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 to renew the registration through a single procedural step.

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 (see “Maintenance”).

Industrial design

Industrial designs are applied to a wide variety of industrial products and handicrafts. They refer to the ornamental or aesthetic aspects of a useful article, including compositions of lines or colors or any three-dimensional forms that give a special appearance to a product or handicraft. The holder of a registered industrial design has exclusive rights against unauthorized copying or imitation of the design by third parties. Industrial design registrations are valid for a limited period. The term of protection is usually 15 years for most jurisdictions. However, differences in legislation exist, notably in China (which provides for a 10-year term from the application date) and the US (which provides for a 14-year term from the date of registration).

Intellectual property (IP)

Creations of the mind: inventions, literary and artistic works, symbols, names, images and designs used in commerce. IP is divided into two categories: industrial property—which includes patents, utility models, trademarks, industrial designs and geographical indications of source—and copyright—which includes literary and artistic works such as novels, poems, 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 phonograms in their recordings and those of broadcasters in their radio and television programs.

International Bureau of WIPO

In the context of the PCT, Hague and Madrid systems, the International Bureau of WIPO acts as a receiving office for international applications from all contracting states and contracting parties. It also handles processing tasks with respect to these applications and the subsequent management of Hague and Madrid systems registrations.

International Depositary Authority (IDA)

A scientific institution—typically a culture collection—that is capable of storing microorganisms, that has acquired the status of an international depositary authority under the Budapest Treaty and that provides for the receipt, acceptance and storage of microorganisms and the furnishing of samples thereof. Currently, 41 such authorities exist around the world.

International Patent Classification

Provides for a hierarchical system of language-independent symbols for the classification of patents and utility models according to the different areas of technology to which they pertain. The symbols contain information relating to sections, classes, subclasses and groups.

International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV)

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

Invention

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

Locarno Classification (LOC)

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

Madrid international application

An application for international registration under the Madrid system, which is a request for protection of a trademark in one or more of the Madrid members. Such international applications must be based on a basic mark.

Madrid international registration

An international registration issued under the Madrid system, which facilitates the acquisition of mark rights in multiple jurisdictions. An application for international registration of a mark leads to its recording in the International Register and the publication of the international registration in the WIPO Gazette of International Marks. If the international registration is not refused protection by a designated Madrid member, it will have the same effect as a national or regional trademark registration made under the law applicable in that Madrid member's jurisdiction.

Madrid member (Contracting Party)

A state or intergovernmental organization (the EU) that is party to the Madrid Agreement and/or the Madrid Protocol.

Madrid route

The Madrid route (the Madrid system) is an alternative to the direct national or regional route (also called the "Paris route").

Madrid system

The abbreviated form of the Madrid System for the International Registration of Marks, established under the Madrid Agreement and the Madrid Protocol and administered by WIPO. The Madrid system makes it possible for an applicant to register a trademark in a large number of countries by filing a single application at their national or regional IP office that is party to the system. The Madrid system simplifies the process of multinational trademark registration by reducing the requirement to file separate applications at each office. It also simplifies the subsequent management of the mark, since it is possible to record changes or to renew the registration through a single procedural step. Registration through the Madrid system does not create an international trademark, and the decision to register or refuse the trademark remains in the hands of national or regional offices. Trademark rights are limited to the jurisdiction of the trademark registration offices.

Maintenance

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

Microorganism deposit

The transmittal of a microorganism to an IDA, which receives and accepts it, the storage of such a microorganism by the IDA, or both transmittal and storage.

National Phase Entry (NPE)

See "National phase under the PCT".

National phase under the PCT

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

National route

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

Nice Classification (NCL)

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

Non-resident

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

Origin (country or region)

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

Paris Convention

The Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (1883), signed on March 20, 1883, is one of the most important IP treaties. It establishes the "right of priority" that enables an IP applicant, when filing an application in countries other than the original country of filing, to claim priority of an earlier application filed up to 12 months previously.

Paris route

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

Patent

A set of exclusive rights granted by law to applicants for inventions that are new, non-obvious and commercially applicable. It 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 innovators to appropriate a return on their innovative activity.

Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)

The PCT is an international treaty, administered by WIPO. The PCT system facilitates the filing of patent applications worldwide and makes it possible to seek patent protection for an invention simultaneously in each of a large number of countries by first filing a single international patent application. The granting of patents, which remains under the control of the national or regional patent offices, is carried out in what is called the “national phase” or “regional phase”.

Patent family

A set of interrelated patent applications filed in one or more countries or jurisdictions to protect the same invention.

PCT filing

Abbreviated form of “PCT International Application”.

PCT application

A patent application filed through the WIPO-administered Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT).

PCT-Patent Prosecution Highway Pilots (PCT-PPH)

A number of bilateral agreements signed between patent offices enable applicants to request a fast-track examination procedure, whereby patent examiners can make use of the work products of another office or offices. These work products can include the results of a favorable written opinion by an International Searching Authority, the written opinion of an International Preliminary Examining Authority or the international preliminary report on patentability issued within the framework of the PCT. By requesting this procedure, applicants can generally obtain patents from participating offices more quickly.

PCT route

Patent applications filed or patents granted based on PCT international applications.

PCT system

The PCT, an international treaty administered by WIPO, facilitates the acquisition of patent rights in a large number of jurisdictions. The PCT system simplifies the process of multiple national patent filings by reducing the requirement to file a separate application in each jurisdiction. However, the decision on whether to grant patent rights remains in the hands of national and regional patent offices, and patent rights remain limited to the jurisdiction of the patent-granting authority. The PCT international application process starts with the international phase, during which an international search and possibly a preliminary examination are performed, and concludes with the national phase, during which a national or regional patent office decides on the patentability of an invention according to national law.

Pending patent application

In general, this refers to a patent application filed with a patent office for which no patent has yet been granted or refused and for which the application has not been withdrawn. In jurisdictions where a request for examination is required to start the examination process, a pending application may refer to an application for which a request for examination has been received, for which no patent has been granted or refused and for which the application has not been withdrawn.

Plant Patent Act (PPA) of the US

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

Plant variety

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

Plant variety grant

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

Plant Variety Protection Act (PVPA) of the US

Under the PVPA, the US protects all sexually reproduced plant varieties and tuber-propagated plant varieties, excluding fungi and bacteria.

Prior art

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

Priority date

The filing date of the application on the basis of which priority is claimed.

Publication date

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

Regional application/grant (registration)

An application filed with or granted (registered) by a regional IP office having jurisdiction over more than one country. Regional IP offices in operation include ARIPO, the BOIP, the EAPO, the EPO, the OAPI and OHIM.

Regional route (or regional direct)

Applications for IP protection filed or granted based on applications filed with a regional IP office.

Registered Community Design

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

Registration

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

Renewal

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

Resident

For statistical purposes, a resident application refers to an application filed with the IP office of or acting for the state or jurisdiction in which the first-named applicant in the application has residence. For example, an application filed with the JPO by a resident of Japan is considered a resident application for 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 by the owner of certain products to distinguish them from the products of other companies. A trademark can consist of words and combinations of words (for instance, slogans), names, logos, figures and images, letters, numbers, sounds and moving images, or a combination thereof. The procedures for registering trademarks are governed by the legislation and procedures of national and regional IP offices. 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 offices 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. Established in 1967, WIPO's mandate is to promote the protection of IP throughout the world through cooperation among states and in collaboration with other international organizations.

List of Abbreviations

ARIPO	African Regional Intellectual Property Organization
BOIP	Benelux Office for Intellectual Property
CPVO	Community Plant Variety Office of the European Union
EAPO	Eurasian Patent Organization
EPO	European Patent Office
EU	European Union
GDP	gross domestic product
ID	industrial design
IDA	International Depository Authority
IP	intellectual property
IPC	International Patent Classification
JPO	Japan Patent Office
KIPO	Korean Intellectual Property Office
LOC	Locarno Classification
NCL	Nice Classification
OAPI	African Intellectual Property Organization
OHIM	Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market (of the European Union)
PCT	Patent Cooperation Treaty
PPA	Plant Patent Act of the United States of America
PVPA	Plant Variety Protection Act of the United States of America
SIPO	State Intellectual Property Office of the People's Republic of China
UK	United Kingdom
UM	utility model
UPOV	International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants
US	United States of America
USPTO	United States Patent and Trademark Office
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization

ANNEX A

Definitions for Selected Energy-Related Technology Fields

Energy-related technologies	International Patent Classification (IPC) Symbols
Solar energy technology	F24J 2/00, F24J 2/02, F24J 2/04, F24J 2/05, F24J 2/06, F24J 2/07, F24J 2/08, F24J 2/10, F24J 2/12, F24J 2/13, F24J 2/14, F24J 2/15, F24J 2/16, F24J 2/18, F24J 2/23, F24J 2/24, F24J 2/36, F24J 2/38, F24J 2/42, F24J 2/46, F03G 6/06, G02B 5/10, H01L 31/052, E04D 13/18, H01L 31/04, H01L 31/042, H01L 31/18, E04D 1/30, G02F 1/136, G05F 1/67, H01L 25/00, H01L 31/00, H01L 31/048, H01L 33/00, H02J 7/35, H02N 6/00
Fuel cell technology	H01M 4/00, H01M 4/86, H01M 4/88, H01M 4/90, H01M 8/00, H01M 8/02, H01M 8/04, H01M 8/06, H01M 8/08, H01M 8/10, H01M 8/12, H01M 8/14, H01M 8/16, H01M 8/18, H01M 8/20, H01M 8/22, H01M 8/24
Wind energy	F03D 1/00, F03D 3/00, F03D 5/00, F03D 7/00, F03D 9/00, F03D 11/00, B60L 8/00
Geothermal energy	F24J 3/08, F03G 4/00, F03G 7/05

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

Source: WIPO

ANNEX B

International Classification of Goods and Services Under the Nice Agreement

Class heading	Goods or services
Class 3	Bleaching preparations and other substances for laundry use; cleaning, polishing, scouring and abrasive preparations; soaps; perfumery, essential oils, cosmetics, hair lotions; dentifrices
Class 5	Pharmaceutical and veterinary preparations; sanitary preparations for medical purposes; dietetic substances adapted for medical use, food for babies; plasters, materials for dressings; material for stopping teeth, dental wax; disinfectants; preparations for destroying vermin; fungicides, herbicides
Class 9	Scientific, nautical, surveying, photographic, cinematographic, optical, weighing, measuring, signaling, checking (supervision), life-saving and teaching apparatus and instruments; apparatus and instruments for conducting, switching, transforming, accumulating, regulating or controlling electricity; apparatus for recording, transmission or reproduction of sound or images; magnetic data carriers, recording discs; automatic vending machines and mechanisms for coin-operated apparatus; cash registers, calculating machines, data processing equipment and computers; fire-extinguishing apparatus
Class 16	Paper, cardboard and goods made from these materials, not included in other classes; printed matter; bookbinding material; photographs; stationery; adhesives for stationery or household purposes; artists' materials; paint brushes; typewriters and office requisites (except furniture); instructional and teaching material (except apparatus); plastic materials for packaging (not included in other classes); printers' type; printing blocks
Class 25	Clothing, footwear, headgear
Class 30	Coffee, tea, cocoa, sugar, rice, tapioca, sago, artificial coffee; flour and preparations made from cereals, bread, pastry and confectionery, ices; honey, treacle; yeast, baking-powder; salt, mustard; vinegar, sauces (condiments); spices; ice
Class 35	Advertising; business management; business administration; office functions
Class 41	Education; providing of training; entertainment; sporting and cultural activities
Class 42	Scientific and technological services and research and design relating thereto; industrial analysis and research services; design and development of computer hardware and software
Class 43	Services for providing food and drink; temporary accommodation

Note: See the Nice Classification for a complete list of all classes and further information on the International Classification of Goods and Services under the Nice Agreement.

Source: WIPO

Class heading	Knowledge-intensive services classes
Class 35	Advertising; business management; business administration; office functions
Class 36	Insurance; financial affairs; monetary affairs; real estate affairs
Class 38	Telecommunications
Class 42	Scientific and technological services and research and design relating thereto; industrial analysis and research services; design and development of computer hardware and software

Industry sector	Nice classes
Agricultural products and services	29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 43
Management, Communications, Real estate and Financial services	35, 36
Chemicals	1, 2, 4
Textiles - Clothing and Accessories	14, 18, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 34
Construction, Infrastructure	6, 17, 19, 37, 40
Pharmaceuticals, Health, Cosmetics	3, 5, 10, 44
Household equipment	8, 11, 20, 21
Leisure & Education = Leisure, Education, Training	13, 15, 16, 28, 41
Scientific research, Information and Communication technology	9, 38, 42, 45
Transportation and Logistics	7, 12, 39

Source: Edital®

ANNEX C

International Classification for Industrial Designs (Locarno Classification)

Class Headings	Goods
Class 2	Articles of clothing and haberdashery
Class 6	Furnishing
Class 7	Household goods, not elsewhere specified
Class 9	Packages and containers for the transport or handling of goods
Class 11	Articles of adornment
Class 12	Means of transport or hoisting
Class 14	Recording, communication or information retrieval equipment
Class 25	Building units and construction elements
Class 26	Lighting apparatus
Class 32	Graphic symbols and logos, surface patterns, ornamentation

Note: See www.wipo.int/classifications/locarno/ for a complete list of all classes and further information.

Source: WIPO

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

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



For more information
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