

The Global Publishing Industry in 2021





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Contents

Acknowledgements	4
Introduction	5
Publishing industry survey covering the trade and educational sectors	6
Publishing industry revenue	6
Number of titles published	7
Children's books	7
Legal deposits in recognized repositories	13
What is a legal deposit system?	13
How many books published and deposited at national legal repositories	14
Nielsen BookScan data	19
International standard book number (ISBN) registrations data	21
What is an international standard book number?	21
Web of Science data covering the scientific, technical and medical sector	23
Comparing data from various sources	27
Conclusions	30
Annexes	31

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Introduction

This fourth edition of the Global Publishing Industry Report presents a comprehensive overview of publishing industry data. The aim is to make this information accessible to the user community. The report highlights the challenges faced by those producing statistics in ensuring that data is both consistent and comparable. Unfortunately, publishing industry data are not unified under a single authority, making it necessary to gather data from various sources in order to gain a comprehensive understanding of the industry. However, the drawback to this approach is that it may result in conflicting information regarding market size and industry trends, due to differences in methodology and market coverage.

The report presents publishing statistics from various sources, namely: (a) a publishing industry survey, (b) a legal deposits survey, (c) Nielsen BookScan data, (d) the International Standard Book Number (ISBN) Agency and (e) the Web of Science database. The publishing industry survey was a joint effort between the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and the Federation of European Publishers (FEP), with support from Centro Regional para el Fomento del Libro en América Latina y el Caribe (CERLALC). The legal deposits survey was conducted by WIPO alone, while CERLALC and the International ISBN Agency compiled the ISBN data. The Nielsen BookScan company kindly provided data for 10 countries covering the 2018–2021 period.

To facilitate cross-country comparison, every effort has been made to compile statistics based on consistent definitions. It is important, however, to exercise caution when interpreting the data, as some may be incomplete or partial. For instance, several countries submitted only revenue and/or title data for print format publications, meaning digital components were missing (see Annex C for data coverage). In some countries, legal deposit data is only available for physical publications, as legislation regarding legal deposit has not been updated to capture digital publications. Additionally, some countries reported revenue data based on market value derived from retail prices rather than net revenue.

The compilation of data from multiple sources allows users to validate and/or complement the information gathered through surveys. It is our belief that the data presented in this report will serve as a valuable resource for the publishing industry.

Publishing industry survey covering the trade and educational sectors

This section presents publishing industry data for the 37 countries that participated in the 2022 global publishing industry survey. A total of 35 national publishers' associations and copyright authorities agreed to share 2021 data, with Canada and the Republic of Korea contributing their most recent available 2020 data. The following provides an overview of publishing industry revenue and the number of titles published.

Publishing industry revenue

The 2021 data for sales and licensing revenue for both the trade and educational sectors is available for 22 countries. One additional country was only able to provide revenue data for the trade sector. The combined publishing industry revenue for these 23 countries was USD 71.6 billion in 2021. The largest sales revenue was reported by the United States of America (US) (USD 26.8 billion), followed by Germany (USD 11.4 billion), Japan (USD 11.3 billion), the United Kingdom (UK) (USD 5.4 billion) and Italy (USD 4.1 billion) (table 1).¹ Revenue data for the Republic of Korea in 2021 is unavailable, but in 2020, the country generated USD 5.4 billion from book sales, enough to place it among the top five countries in terms of sales revenue. Among the top five countries, strong revenue growth was reported by the US (+13.6%) and Italy (+12.2%) in 2021, while Japan (+7.5%), the UK (+5.1%) and Germany (+3.5%) also reported healthy revenue growth.

Among the 19 countries where 2021 revenue data were available by sector, trade sector revenue made up 50% or more of total revenue in 13, ranging from 50.4% in Norway to 94.3% in Hungary. Meanwhile, the educational sector generated over 60% of total revenue in Brazil (61.4%), the Netherlands (63.4%) and Mexico (75.1%) (table 1).

The 2021 revenue by format data – print, digital and audio formats – were available for 15 countries. The share of revenue generated by digital and audio formats ranged from 3% in Brazil to 37.8% in Japan (figure 1). In Finland, Japan and Sweden, digital and audio formats contributed around a third of total revenue. All three countries experienced a slight increase in the share of revenue generated by digital and audio formats from 2020 to 2021. For instance, Japan's digital/audio formats share rose from 33.1% in 2020 to 37.8% in 2021, while Finland saw a 5% increase over the same period.

Only 13 countries were able to provide publishing industry revenue by destination (domestic or foreign markets) for 2021, while Canada and the Republic of Korea provided their latest 2020 data. The UK generated the largest share of revenue from foreign markets, at 40.7%. New Zealand generated 11.6% of its total revenue from foreign markets, while Colombia and Portugal generated 8% and 7.5%, respectively. The remaining countries generated less than 5% of total revenue from foreign markets (figure 2). Despite having a relatively low foreign market share of 4.9%, the US generated an impressive USD 1.3 billion in revenue from foreign markets in 2021.

¹ Germany recorded a slightly larger sales revenue volume compared to Japan. However, it is important to note that Japan's revenue data is limited to print edition sales; data for digital sales are not included.

The data on revenue generated by sales channels such as brick and mortar, online, and others are available for 14 countries for the year 2021. In the UK, online sales constituted a significant proportion of total publishing industry revenue, accounting for 67.4% (figure 3). Italy generated over half of its total revenue through online sales, accounting for 53.2%. In addition, Finland, Sweden, Türkiye and the US likewise generated a substantial portion of their total revenue through online sales, reporting 35.1%, 38.4%, 36.0% and 33.3%, respectively. Conversely, brick and mortar remained the major source of revenue in Japan, Malta and New Zealand, generating 69.6%, 67.9% and 64.6% of total revenue, respectively.

Number of titles published

The number of titles published in 2021 in both the trade and educational sectors is available for 29 countries. The UK reported a total of 167,267 titles published in 2021. Other countries with more than 100,000 published titles include Brazil (140,187), Italy (135,126) and France (109,480) (table 2). Among the top five countries, France, Brazil, Italy and Türkiye all reported a strong growth in titles published, with increases of 12.5%, 10%, 7.3% and 6.9%, respectively, between 2020 and 2021. In contrast, the UK saw a decrease of 10%. The trade sector's share of titles published ranged from 25.3% in New Zealand to 97.9% in Japan. In every country that reported data by sector, the trade sector accounted for more than half of all titles published, with the exception of Belarus (44.8%), Mexico (42.7%) and New Zealand (25.3%). The trade sector accounted for the vast majority of titles published in Japan (97.9%), Cuba (92.1%), Estonia (97.1%) and Italy (97.6%) (table 2).

Data on the format of titles published in 2021 (print, digital and audio) were reported by 18 countries. The proportion of titles in digital/audio format varied greatly, the lowest being 2.1% in Croatia and the highest 65.9% in Brazil (figure 4). Brazil had the largest share of digital/audio formatted titles (65.9%), followed by Finland (62%) and Sweden (55%), where over half of titles were in digital/audio formats. In contrast, only a small portion of titles, around 2%, in Croatia and Serbia were in digital/audio format.

Children's books

In 2021, the total revenue generated from sales of children's books was available for 18 countries and amounted to USD 9.8 billion. The US reported the highest revenue from children's books sales at USD 5.3 billion, followed by Germany (USD 2.1 billion), the UK (USD 584 million), Spain (USD 511 million) and France (USD 487 million) (figure 5). In Colombia, Denmark, Malta and New Zealand, revenue from children's books sales represented over a third of trade sector revenue, with percentages of 34.4%, 36.5%, 44.3% and 37.7%, respectively (figure 6). For the majority of countries, children's books revenue as a share of total trade revenue was around 19–26%.

Data on children's books published by the trade sector in 2021 is available for 22 countries. France had the highest number of children's books titles published, with 19,357, followed by the UK (17,389), Türkiye (12,540), Italy (10,951) and Germany (7,206) (figure 7). Children's books constituted the largest share of trade sector titles published in New Zealand (39.1%), Mexico (30.4%), Norway (27.7%), Ukraine (27.5%) and Sweden (27.1%) (figure 8).

Publishing industry survey

The publishing industry survey was established in 2017 as a joint initiative between the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and the International Publishers Association (IPA). To reduce the workload on respondents and increase geographical coverage, WIPO has collaborated with the Centro Regional para el Fomento del Libro en América Latina y el Caribe (CERLALC) and the Federation of European Publishers (FEP). CERLALC provided data for several countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, while the FEP contributed 2021 data for 14 European countries (all members of the FEP). WIPO expresses its gratitude to both CERLALC and the FEP for their contribution.

The scope of the publishing industry survey is limited to the trade and educational sectors and includes only those published materials, such as books and monographs, issued with a unique identifier, such as an ISBN, Digital Object Identifier (DOI) or other book identifier.

Table 1. Total publishing industry revenue by sector (USD million), 2021

Country	Total	Trade	Educational	Share of total (%)	
				Trade	Educational
Austria	405.8	342.6	63.3	84.4	15.6
Azerbaijan (a)	22.6	22.6	..	..	..
Brazil	1,115.0	430.8	684.2	38.6	61.4
Canada *	860.9	529.4	331.5	61.5	38.5
Colombia	183.1	87.8	95.4	47.9	52.1
Czech Republic *	33.4	21.3	12.2	63.6	36.4
Denmark	305.4	127.9	177.5	41.9	58.1
Finland	327.6	195.2	132.5	59.6	40.4
France	3,467.8	2,562.8	905.0	73.9	26.1
Georgia * (a)	6.2	6.2	..	..	..
Germany	11,389.8	9,089.1	2,300.7	79.8	20.2
Hungary	156.5	147.6	8.9	94.3	5.7
Iceland	34.9	..	..	..	..
Italy	4,055.1	..	..	..	..
Japan (b)	11,324.7	10,484.3	840.3	92.6	7.4
Malta	4.3	2.9	1.4	68.1	31.9
Mexico	436.0	108.7	327.3	24.9	75.1
Netherlands	972.2	356.3	616.0	36.6	63.4
New Zealand	124.1	99.6	24.5	80.2	19.8
Norway	345.8	174.4	171.5	50.4	49.6
Portugal	308.1	201.7	106.4	65.5	34.5
Republic of Korea *	5,433.8	3,386.3	2,047.6	62.3	37.7
Spain	3,047.6	..	..	..	..
Sweden	378.5	244.0	134.6	64.4	35.6
Türkiye	1,023.1	446.5	576.7	43.6	56.4
UK	5,363.5	3,048.7	2,314.8	56.8	43.2
US	26,822.0	18,791.0	8,031.0	70.1	29.9

Note: Data for Austria, Germany, Italy, Portugal and Spain are at market value calculated from retail prices. See annex A for details regarding the exchange rate used to convert revenue data from a national currency into USD.

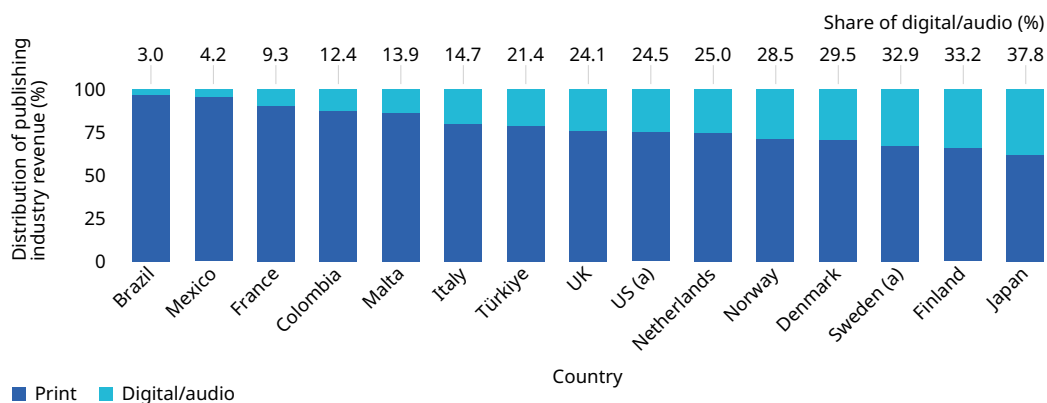
(a) trade sector only.

(b) print format only.

* 2020 data.

.. indicates not available.

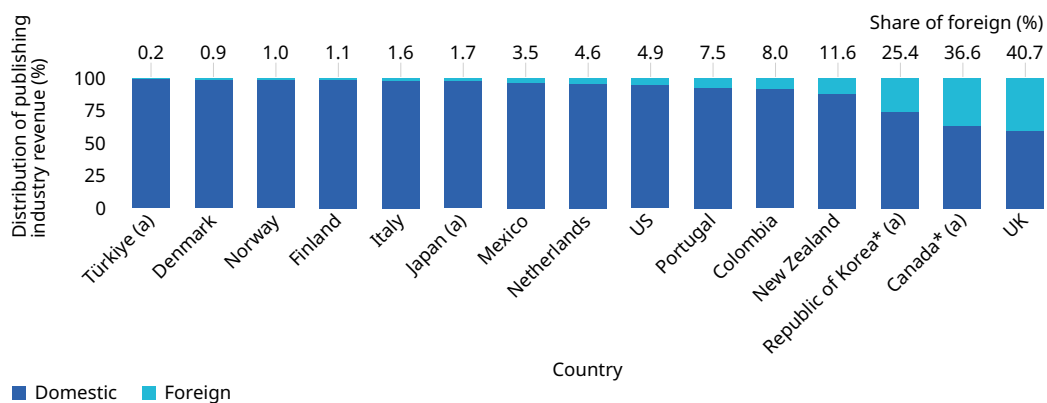
Source: WIPO Statistics Database and Federation of European Publishers (FEP), February 2023.

Figure 1. Distribution of publishing industry revenue by format, 2021

Note: Data for Italy are at market value calculated from retail prices.

(a) trade sector only.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database and Federation of European Publishers (FEP), February 2023.

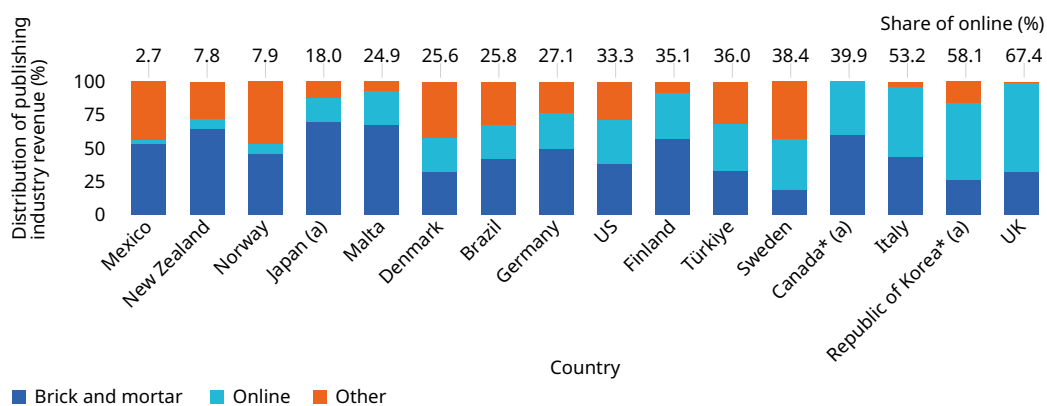
Figure 2. Distribution of publishing industry revenue by destination, 2021

Note: Data for Italy and Portugal are at market value calculated from retail prices.

(a) trade sector only.

* 2020 data.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database and Federation of European Publishers (FEP), February 2023.

Figure 3. Distribution of publishing industry revenue by sales channel, 2021

Note: Data for Germany and Italy are at market value calculated from retail prices. Online category includes digital sales.

(a) trade sector only.

* 2020 data.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database and Federation of European Publishers (FEP), February 2023.

Table 2. Total number of titles published by sector, 2021

Country	Total	Trade	Educational	Share of total (%)	
				Trade	Educational
Australia *	19,241	..	..	..	..
Austria	8,686	..	..	..	..
Belarus (b)	9,055	4,058	4,997	44.8	55.2
Brazil	140,187	84,253	55,934	60.1	39.9
Canada *	10,433	8,164	2,269	78.3	21.7
Chile *	7,058	6,085	973	86.2	13.8
Colombia	15,168	8,938	6,230	58.9	41.1
Croatia	7,538	6,776	762	89.9	10.1
Cuba	1,554	1,431	123	92.1	7.9
Czech Republic *	16,474	6,174	10,300	37.5	62.5
Denmark	11,859	..	..	..	..
Ecuador *	4,153	2,318	1,835	55.8	44.2
Estonia	6,085	5,906	179	97.1	2.9
Finland	9,651	8,058	1,593	83.5	16.5
France (b)	109,480	82,258	27,222	75.1	24.9
Georgia * (a, b)	1,542	1,542	..	..	..
Germany (b)	71,640	..	..	..	..
Greece	12,139	10,442	1,697	86.0	14.0
Hungary (a)	8,424	8,424	..	..	..
Ireland (b)	2,101	1,781	320	84.8	15.2
Italy	135,126	131,818	3,308	97.6	2.4
Japan (b)	70,551	69,052	1,499	97.9	2.1
Kyrgyzstan (b)	1,003	800	203	79.8	20.2
Latvia *	2,375	2,191	184	92.3	7.7
Lebanon	3,000	..	..	..	..
Malta	530	436	94	82.3	17.7
Mexico (b)	18,830	8,048	10,782	42.7	57.3
New Zealand	2,672	675	1,997	25.3	74.7
Norway	13,584	11,272	2,312	83.0	17.0
Peru *	6,885	5,699	1,186	82.8	17.2
Portugal	21,379	..	..	..	..
Republic of Korea * (b)	76,724	31,057	45,667	40.5	59.5
Republic of Moldova *	4,559	2,635	1,924	57.8	42.2
Serbia	19,856	17,121	2,735	86.2	13.8
Spain	79,373	..	..	..	..
Sweden (a)	8,118	8,118	..	..	..
Thailand	16,031	13,805	2,226	86.1	13.9
Togo	78	61	17	78.2	21.8
Türkiye	95,112	74,895	20,217	78.7	21.3
Ukraine	16,786	10,213	6,573	60.8	39.2
UK	167,267	101,812	65,455	60.9	39.1

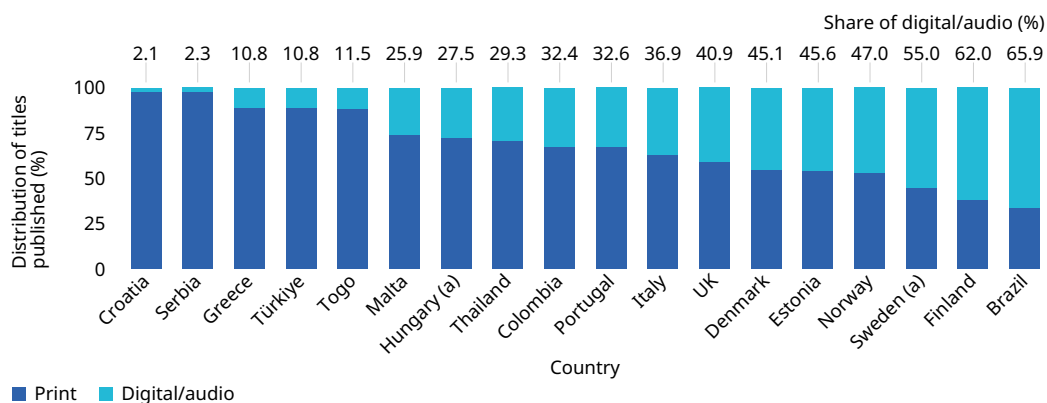
(a) trade sector only.

(b) print format only.

* 2020 data.

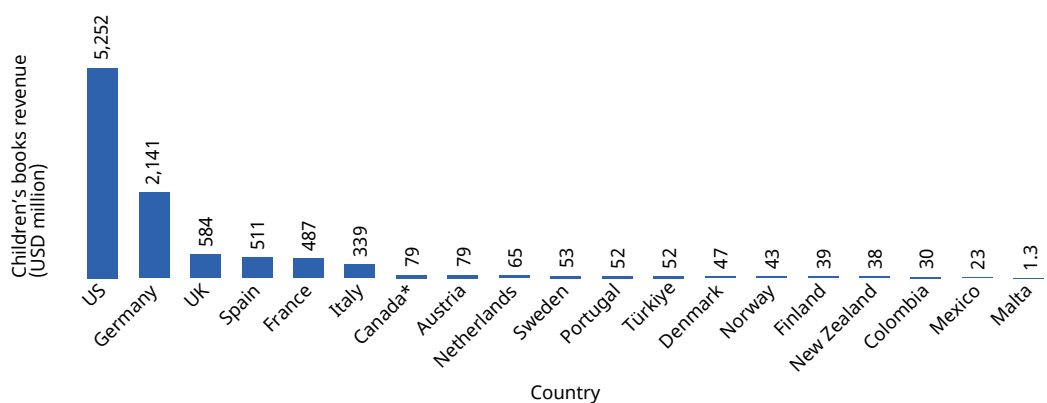
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Source: WIPO Statistics Database and Federation of European Publishers (FEP), February 2023.

Figure 4. Distribution of titles published by the trade and educational sectors by format, 2021

(a) trade sector only.

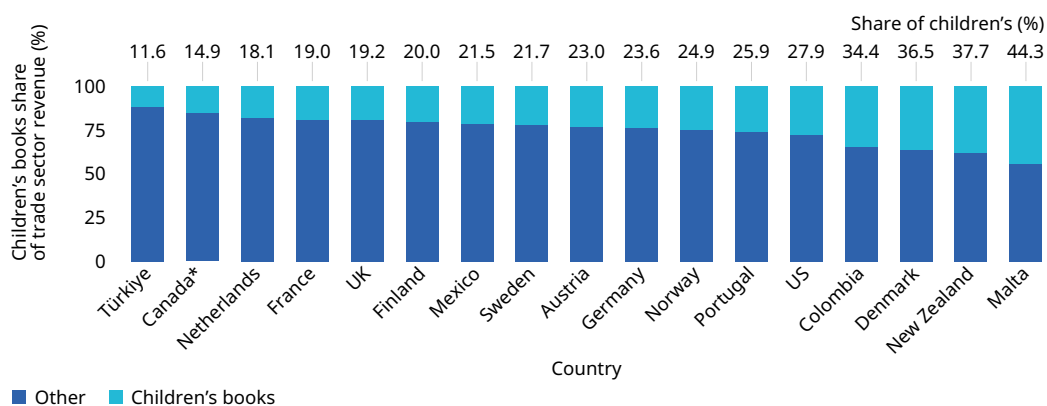
Source: WIPO Statistics Database and Federation of European Publishers (FEP), February 2023.

Figure 5. Children's books revenue (USD million), 2021

Note: Data for Austria, Germany, Italy, Portugal and Spain are at market value calculated from retail prices. See annex A for details regarding the exchange rate used to convert revenue data from a national currency into USD.

* 2020 data.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database and Federation of European Publishers (FEP), February 2023.

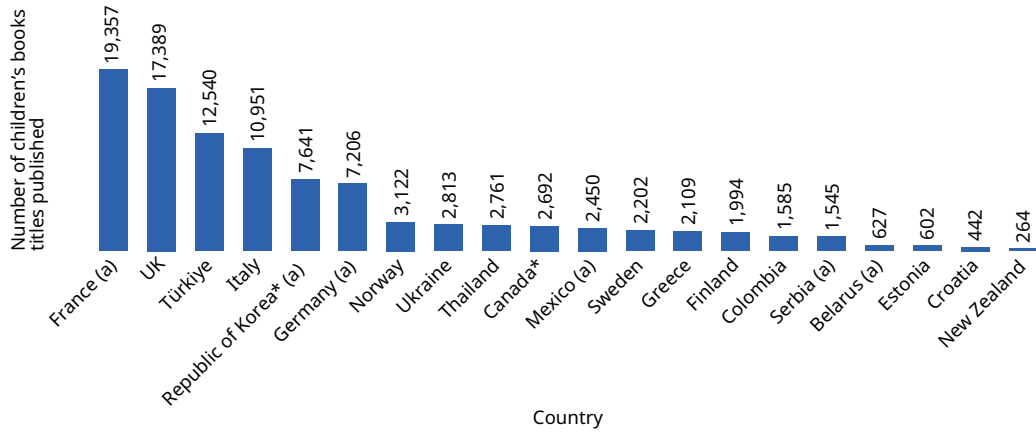
Figure 6. Share of children's books within trade sector revenue, 2021

Note: Data for Austria, Germany and Portugal are at market value calculated from retail prices.

* 2020 data.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database and Federation of European Publishers (FEP), February 2023.

Figure 7. Number of children’s books titles published by the trade sector, 2021

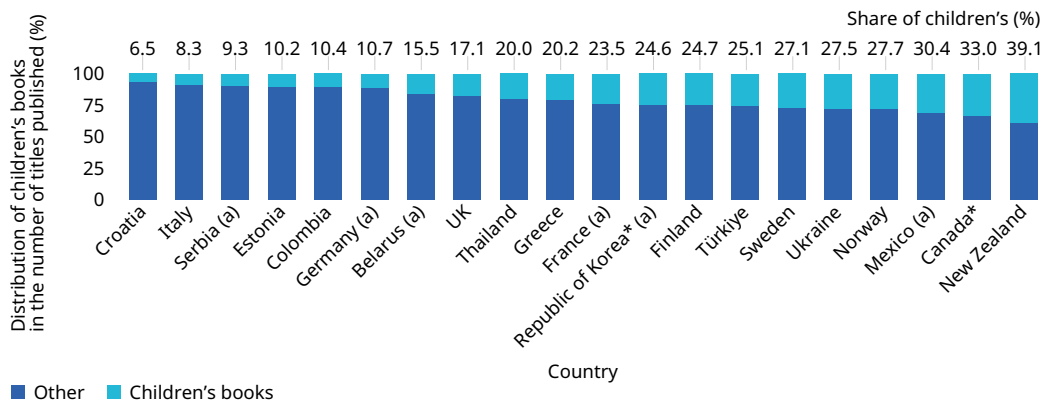


(a) print format only.

* 2020 data.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database and Federation of European Publishers (FEP), February 2023.

Figure 8. Distribution of children’s books within trade sector titles, 2021



(a) print format only.

* 2020 data.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database and Federation of European Publishers (FEP), February 2023.

Legal deposits in recognized repositories

This section presents data on legal deposits. In total, 66 national repositories shared their 2021 data with WIPO.² WIPO's legal deposits survey covers four categories of deposit, namely, (a) books, (b) music sheets and music audio files, (c) films and videos and (d) periodicals (journals, e-series, etc.). The main reason for compiling data from national repositories is to complement and validate publishing industry data gathered from other sources.

What is a legal deposit system?

Legal deposit is a statutory obligation at the national level requiring publishers to deposit a certain number of copies of a published document at a repository, that is, at a recognized place of legal deposit.³ Ordinarily, national legal provisions require at least two copies to be submitted, although this varies across countries.⁴

In a majority of countries, the legal deposit system is mandatory; however, there are some exceptions, such as the Netherlands and Paraguay. In some countries/territories, legal deposits are required only for printed books, while in others digital publications and other formats are also required. Moreover, a number of countries reported items as having recently undergone a process of digitalization, resulting in a more comprehensive data coverage, but also a significant increase in digital publications. In some countries, there is no legal obligation to deposit e-books, although this may be done on a voluntary basis. For this reason, care should be exercised when making cross-country comparisons.

There are advantages to compiling data from national legal repositories. These include reliable data from authoritative sources and comprehensive coverage incorporating self-publishing. But there are limitations to such data. For example, as mentioned, in some countries it is a legal requirement for both printed and digital materials to be deposited at a repository, while in others this applies solely to printed materials. Nonetheless, it is possible to address some of these limitations and derive comparable data. However, although this report attempts to harmonize the data compiled, care should still be exercised when making cross-country comparisons, because of the methodological differences mentioned.

- 2 In addition, China and Montenegro shared their 2020 data, while Trinidad and Tobago, as well as Zimbabwe did not receive any legal deposits in 2021. Due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, Brazil was unable to report legal deposits data for books. Nepal indicated that it does not have a legal deposits system. In total, 72 national repositories responded to the survey.
- 3 A publication is subject to the legal deposit requirement, when made available to the public, regardless of whether for sale or free of charge.
- 4 For example, in Portugal, publishers are legally obliged to deposit 11 copies of a published material, whereas in Malaysia five copies have to be deposited at the National Library of Malaysia.

How many books were published and deposited at national legal repositories?

The number of books deposited in national repositories rose from 2.38 million in 2018 to 2.71 million in 2019, mostly due to a growth in digital deposits (figure 9). This estimate is based on data from 78 national repositories and driven by the digitalization of backlists in Germany, which saw a 98% increase from 2018 to 2019. Other countries, including Austria, Denmark, the Netherlands and New Zealand, also saw growth in both print and digital deposits, contributing to the overall increase. In 2020, national repositories in 78 countries/territories received 12.3% fewer deposits, because of COVID-19 restrictions, but the latest data show a 2% increase to 2.42 million deposits in 2021, though this is still below the 2019 peak.

In 2021, Europe accounted for over half (53.5%) of the 2.42 million books deposited, followed by Asia (35.0%) and North America (8.8%) (figure 10). Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), and Oceania, combined, accounted for just 2.7%, due in part to limited survey responses – only 19 national repositories across these regions sharing their 2021 data with WIPO.

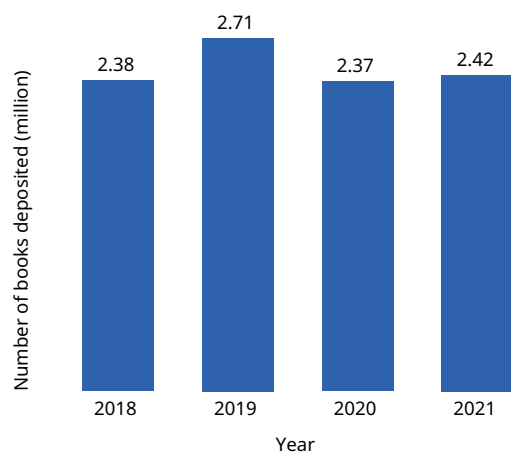
In 2021, the highest number of books published and deposited at a national repository was recorded by Germany (413,158), followed by the US (197,931), the UK (152,355), Japan (116,914) and the Republic of Korea (100,242) (figure 11). China's 2021 data are unavailable, but in 2020 the National Library of China received 414,409 books, similar in number to Germany. Data for all countries/territories where available are presented in table 3. The top five national repositories – for which 2020 and 2021 data are available – received fewer book deposits in 2021 compared to 2020. The US saw the steepest decrease in deposits, which fell from 263,674 in 2020 down to 197,931 in 2021. The UK (-17,141) and Germany (-12,166) also received substantially fewer book deposits in 2021 compared to the year before. Japan (-6,948) and the Republic of Korea (-1,076) reported a smaller decrease over the same period. Among the 66 countries/territories for which data for 2020 and 2021 are available, 44 reported an increase in books deposited in 2021, whereas the remaining 22 saw a decrease.

Data on books deposited by format – print, digital and other – are available for 44 countries/territories. More than two-thirds of all books deposited in Finland (72.9%), Germany (71.4%), Mexico (86.5%), the UK (68.7%) and the US (91.9%) in 2021 were in a digital format (figure 12). In contrast, print format constituted the bulk of books deposited in Belgium (92.6%), Greece (95.4%) and Sweden (93.8%). The large shares reported for books in a print format could, in part, be due to the fact that data coverage for digital formats is not comprehensive in some countries.

Thirty-one national repositories reported data on music sheets and music audio (hereafter referred to as music items) deposited in 2021. Denmark received 61,022 music item deposits in 2021, followed by Germany (43,267), Spain (14,259), Japan (10,697) and Poland (6,276) (figure 13).⁵ Among the top five countries, Denmark saw a substantial growth in music items, from 1,728 in 2020 to 61,022 in 2021, driven by an improved data coverage for digital music audio. Germany also recorded a substantial increase (+13,985 additional music items). In contrast, Japan (-2,714) reported fewer music items in 2021 compared to 2020. Poland saw a modest increase (+743), Spain (-631) a slight decline over the same period.

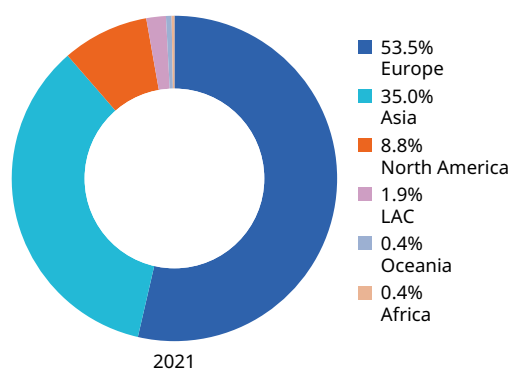
Music audio constitutes almost all the music items deposited in Denmark (99.4%) and Iceland (99.1%). Italy (90.3%), Poland (89%) and Sweden (91.2%) also had a high percentage of music audio within total music items (figure 14). In fact, music audio accounted for more than two-thirds of total music items in 13 of the 20 countries reported in figure 14.

5 The Republic of Korea reported 10,936 music audio items deposited in 2021. However, data on music sheets are unavailable therefore not included.

Figure 9. Number of books deposited in legal repositories, 2018–2021

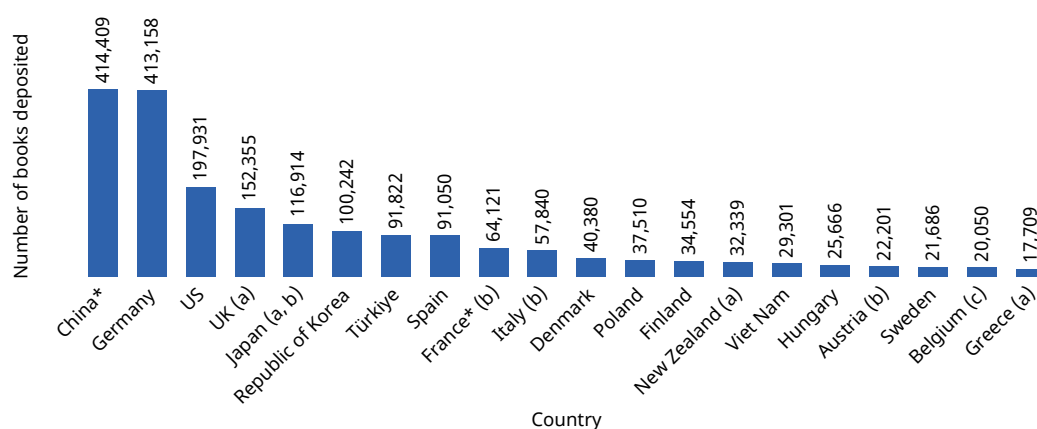
Note: Graph covers data for 78 national repositories.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2023.

Figure 10. Distribution of books deposited in legal repositories by region, 2021

Note: Graph covers data for 78 national repositories. Each region includes the following number of offices: Africa (8), Asia (21), Europe (36), Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) (10), North America (2) and Oceania (1).

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2023.

Figure 11. Number of books deposited at selected legal repositories, 2021

(a) 2020–2021 fiscal year.

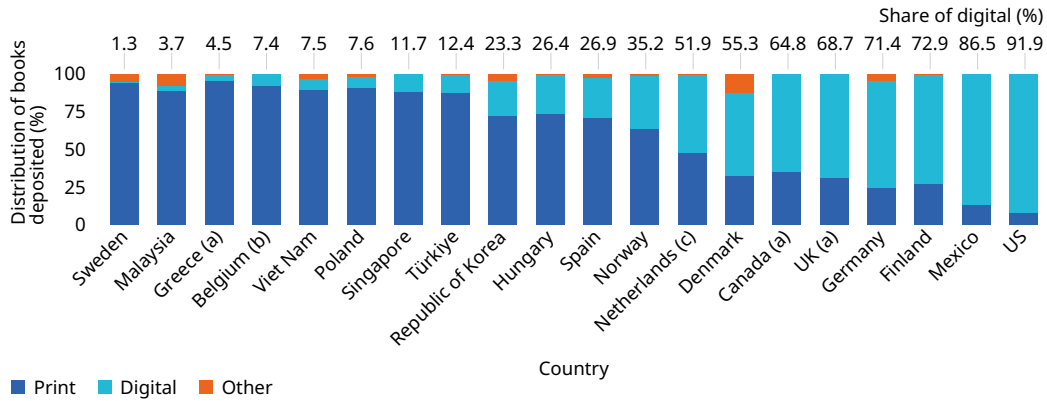
(b) print only.

(c) digital deposits collected on a voluntary basis.

* 2020 data.

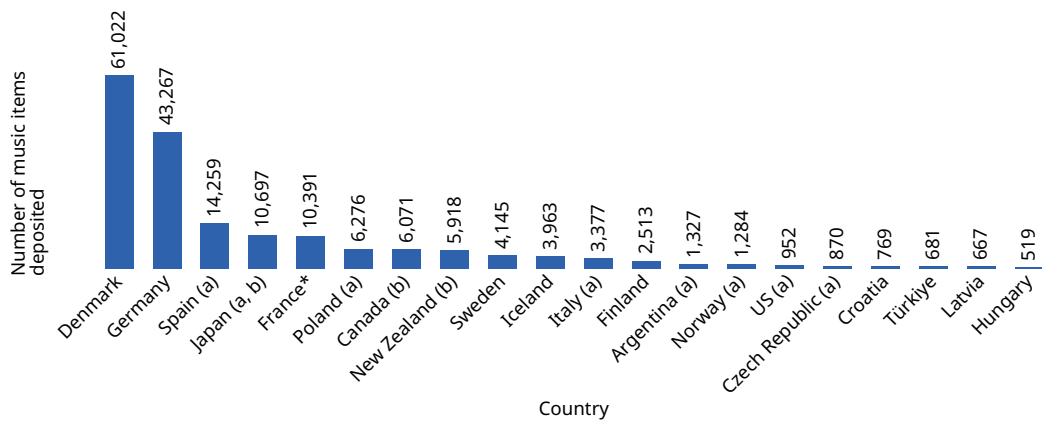
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2023.

Figure 12. Distribution of books deposited at selected legal repositories by format, 2021



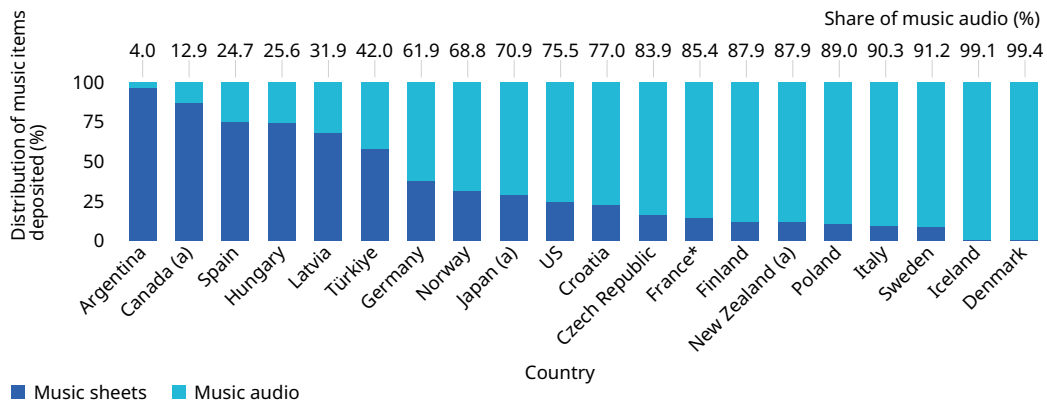
(a) 2020–2021 fiscal year.
 (b) digital deposits collected on a voluntary basis.
 (c) deposits are voluntary, as they are not covered by legislation.
 Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2023.

Figure 13. Number of music sheets and music audio deposited at selected legal repositories, 2021



(a) physical format only.
 (b) 2020–2021 fiscal year.
 * 2020 data.
 Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2023.

Figure 14. Distribution of music sheets and music audio deposited at selected legal repositories, 2021



(a) 2020–2021 fiscal year.
 * 2020 data.
 Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2023.

Table 3. Number of books deposited in recognized repositories, 2021

Country/territory	Total	Print	Digital	Other formats
Andorra	108	74	34	..
Argentina (a)	1,505	1,505	..	..
Armenia (a)	3,736	3,736	..	..
Austria (a)	22,201	22,201	..	..
Azerbaijan	6,543	6,364	179	..
Belgium (b)	20,050	18,562	1,488	..
Belize (a)	26	26	..	..
Canada (c)	15,169	5,328	9,837	4
China *	414,409	408,860	..	5,549
China, Hong Kong SAR (a)	14,559	14,559	..	..
Colombia (d, e)	16,860	..	..	..
Costa Rica	1,996	1,102	894	..
Croatia	8,437	7,433	477	527
Cyprus (a)	42	42	..	..
Czech Republic	14,462	14,134	..	328
Denmark	40,380	13,167	22,313	4,900
Ecuador (a)	670	670	..	..
Estonia	6,228	3,208	3,011	9
Finland	34,554	9,329	25,180	45
France * (a)	64,121	64,121	..	..
Georgia	2,537	2,505	32	..
Germany	413,158	100,689	295,140	17,329
Ghana	1,056	1,039	17	..
Greece (c)	17,709	16,898	798	13
Hungary	25,666	18,853	6,778	35
Iceland	7,104	4,341	798	1,965
Ireland (a)	1,744	1,744	..	..
Israel *	10,954	8,845	2,109	..
Italy (a)	57,840	57,840	..	..
Jamaica	367	359	8	..
Japan (a, c)	116,914	116,914	..	..
Jordan	6,712	6,004	708	..
Latvia	3,466	2,698	688	80
Lithuania	8,646	7,614	1,032	..
Luxembourg	1,828	1,421	407	..
Malaysia	13,305	11,827	492	986
Maldives (a)	106	106	..	..
Malta (a)	521	521	..	..
Mauritius (a, c)	1,027	1,027	..	..
Mexico	15,034	2,026	13,007	1
Monaco * (a)	109	109	..	..
Montenegro * (a)	1,338	1,338	..	..
Mozambique (a)	141	141	..	..
Myanmar (a)	2,047	2,047	..	..
Namibia (a, c)	288	288	..	..
Netherlands (e)	32,339	15,504	16,789	46
New Zealand (c)	9,680	3,369	6,309	2
Norway	14,508	9,222	5,108	178
Pakistan (a)	1,895	1,895	..	..
Panama	526	491	35	..
Paraguay (e)	841	693	120	28
Peru	7,653	7,113	540	..

(Table 3 continued)

Country/territory	Total	Print	Digital	Other formats
Philippines	930	845	85	..
Poland	37,510	33,957	2,865	688
Portugal (a)	13,293	13,293	..	..
Republic of Korea	100,242	72,381	23,406	4,455
Republic of Moldova	3,118	2,900	218	..
Serbia	11,508	11,500	..	8
Seychelles (a)	215	215	..	..
Singapore	14,852	13,111	1,741	..
Slovakia	6,086	5,361	695	30
Slovenia	10,028	8,070	1,842	116
South Africa * (c)	5,758	5,455	303	..
Spain	91,050	64,385	24,524	2,141
Sri Lanka (a)	2,425	2,425	..	..
Sweden	21,686	20,336	286	1,064
Thailand	10,098	9,400	698	..
Türkiye	91,822	80,199	11,352	271
Uganda (a)	1,483	1,483	..	..
UK (c)	152,355	47,755	104,600	..
US	197,931	16,000	181,931	..
Viet Nam	29,301	26,287	2,203	811

(a) print only.

(b) digital deposits collected on a voluntary basis.

(c) 2020–2021 fiscal year.

(d) it is not feasible to separate data for books, audio, film and video. Hence data are not comparable to other countries.

(e) deposits are voluntary basis, as they are not covered by legislation.

.. not available.

* 2020 data.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2023.

Nielsen BookScan data

Nielsen BookScan collects transactional data at point of sale, direct from the tills and dispatch systems of major book retailers. It operates in numerous countries, including Brazil, India and the UK. In the UK, for instance, Nielsen BookScan tracks sales made through around 6,500 retailers. However, Nielsen BookScan market data coverage varies across countries, ranging from 90% in Australia, Italy and the UK down to around 60% in New Zealand (see Annex B). This section is based on Nielsen BookScan data for 10 countries and covers the 2018–2021 period.

Table 4 presents data on units sold and revenue generated for the 2018–2021 period. The UK had the highest number of copies sold in 2021, amounting to 212.6 million copies. It was followed by Italy (109.3 million), Australia (65.5 million) and Spain (65.1). Every country, except for Australia sold more copies in 2021 than in 2020. The biggest increases observed were in Italy (+18.5 million additional copies sold), Brazil (+13.5 million) and the UK (+10.6 million). The distribution of books sold by sector – children’s, fiction and non-fiction – shows the children’s books sector accounting for over 45% of total copies sold in Australia (45.8%) and New Zealand (46%) in 2021, which are slightly lower than for 2020.

Revenue generated at point of sale amounted to USD 2.51 billion in the UK in 2021. The UK was followed by Italy (USD 1.97 billion), Spain (USD 1.2 billion) and Australia (USD 0.95 billion). The COVID-19 pandemic had a considerable negative impact on sales revenue during the 2019–2020 period. For example, in 2020, five of the 10 countries, had generated a lower sale revenue compared to 2019. However, sales revenue recovered in 2021, each of the 10 countries reporting higher revenue in 2021 compared to the previous year. The most notable increases in revenue were observed for Italy, Spain and the UK (table 4).

Table 4. Total copies sold and sales revenue, 2018–2021*

Country	Books sold (million)				2021 distribution (%)		
	2018	2019	2020	2021	Fiction	Children's	Non-fiction
Australia	61.2	60.6	67.2	65.5	23.7	45.8	30.4
Brazil	44.4	41.5	43.4	56.9	28.4	22.7	48.5
India	23.1	30.9	29.7	38.2	13.8	26.8	56.7
Ireland	11.8	12.2	13.1	13.3	26.2	36.4	37.3
Italy	77.4	93.1	90.8	109.3	32.3	23.1	44.6
Mexico (a)	8.4	15.7	13.8	17.6	19.8	24.9	46.2
New Zealand	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.8	21.2	46.0	32.6
South Africa	9.2	8.6	7.0	8.0	21.1	37.4	40.0
Spain	64.0	62.6	55.4	65.1	33.1	30.3	24.6
UK (b)	190.9	191.4	202.0	212.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Country	Sales revenue (USD, million)				2021 distribution (%)		
	2018	2019	2020	2021	Fiction	Children's	Non-fiction
Australia	881	793	862	950	24.1	29.3	46.4
Brazil	510	443	349	435	25.6	20.0	53.8
India	102	138	138	174	11.7	22.6	63.4
Ireland	166	165	184	196	24.0	28.2	47.2
Italy	1,368	1,619	1,634	1,970	32.2	18.2	49.8
Mexico (a)	90	174	145	209	20.8	19.7	51.1
New Zealand	95	93	91	108	23.4	29.0	47.3
South Africa	119	106	81	109	22.1	27.0	49.7
Spain	1,168	1,095	997	1,200	31.9	24.5	28.5
UK (b)	2,173	2,127	2,256	2,506	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Note: The COVID-19 pandemic impacted the market in all countries reported. Many countries were in lockdown at certain points in time during the 2019–2021 period. Post-16 education books (textbooks and study guides) are included within the non-fiction category. Coverage for all educational books varies from country to country. The percentage for non-fiction comprises all types of non-fiction, including trade, specialist books and titles without a classification at the time of analysis. The three distribution columns do not add up to 100% because some titles fall into the unknown category. See annex A for details regarding prevailing exchange rates and annex B for book market coverage of each country.

* Data referring to Brazil, India and Italy in this table were updated in April 2023 to correct errors in the data originally reported.

(a) 2018 data from March to December (i.e., not the full calendar year).

(b) UK market is estimated using retail modelling and consumer reported purchases for 2020 and 2021.

n.a. indicates not available.

Source: Nielsen BookScan, March 2023.

International standard book number (ISBN) registrations data

What is an international standard book number?

An ISBN is a permanent international standard book identifier assigned to a publication and administered by the International ISBN Agency and national or regional ISBN agencies throughout the world. The ISBN is the most common publication identifier in use. The ISBN system has a three-tier administrative structure – the International ISBN Agency, the national and regional registration agencies, and publishers. The International ISBN Agency is the official registration authority appointed by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) to supervise the global use of the ISBN Standard. There are around 150 registration agencies assigning unique registrant elements and ISBNs to publishers. Publishers are responsible for assigning unique ISBNs to individual publications from within the registrant elements they have been allocated. Publishers do, however, also use other identifiers, such as an Amazon Standard Identification Number (ASIN), a Digital Object Identifier (DOI), and so on.

ISBN data gives a good indication as to the size of the publishing market in a country and is a means of validating data from other sources. For 2021, the International ISBN Agency shared data for 36 countries provided by national ISBN agencies. In addition, CERLALC shared data for 14 countries covering the LAC region.

Table 5 presents data on the number of ISBNs registered in 2020 and 2021. The US, with 2.9 million registered ISBNs in 2021, was by far the biggest user of the ISBN identifier in 2021, followed by the Republic of Korea (340,506), Germany (284,000), Poland (220,042) and Japan (184,985). China's 2021 data are unavailable.

Registrations data for 2020 and 2021 are available for 49 countries, of which 38 reported an increase in ISBN registrations in 2021 compared to 2020. Japan (+70,713), the Netherlands (+22,146), Spain (+15,281) and Indonesia (+14,537) recorded the largest increases. In contrast, the US (-1 million) and the UK (-19,593) reported considerably fewer ISBN registrations in 2021 compared to the year before. For both countries, 2021 was a second consecutive year of decline in registrations. This could be due in part to the negative impact of the COVID-19-related restrictions imposed in these two countries.

Although ISBN data represents the number of publications, there will inevitably be some double counting, as alternative formats for the same publication (e.g., e-book, paperback and hardcover editions) will each have been assigned a separate ISBN.

Table 5. Total number of ISBN registrations, 2020–2021

Country	2020	2021	Change: 2020– 2021	Country	2020	2021	Change: 2020– 2021
Argentina (a)	27,694	34,256	+6,562	Malawi	412	311	-101
Australia	32,114	34,299	+2,185	Malta	1,134	1,032	-102
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	1,103	1,544	+441	Mexico	20,925	23,304	+2,379
Brazil	114,114	..	..	Mongolia	3,331	3,916	+585
Bulgaria	11,698	13,085	+1,387	Netherlands	40,105	62,251	+22,146
Canada (French) (b)	16,548	19,317	+2,769	Nigeria	13,900	18,300	+4,400
Chile	8,353	8,528	+175	Norway	8,599	9,324	+725
China	263,066	..	..	Panama	884	1,596	+712
Colombia	20,344	20,347	+3	Paraguay	823	1,112	+289
Costa Rica	1,724	2,007	+283	Peru	5,698	7,885	+2,187
Croatia (a, c)	6,785	7,260	+475	Philippines (a)	6,510	9,497	+2,987
Cuba (a)	2,950	2,361	-589	Poland	..	220,042	..
Czech Republic	26,367	26,597	+230	Portugal (b)	18,925	21,379	+2,454
Denmark	39,479	39,183	-296	Republic of Korea	329,582	340,506	+10,924
Dominican Republic	1,765	1,853	+88	Russian Federation	124,454	..	..
Ecuador	4,264	4,477	+213	Slovakia	12,586	12,065	-521
El Salvador	675	661	-14	Spain	80,704	95,985	+15,281
Estonia (b)	11,221	13,342	+2,121	Sweden (a)	34,016	34,984	+968
Germany (a)	284,000	284,000	0	Syrian Arab Republic	1,600	1,900	+300
Ghana (b)	2,500	2,200	-300	Thailand	17,952	18,225	+273
Guatemala	1,073	1,258	+185	Türkiye	78,500	87,231	+8,731
Indonesia (a)	144,793	159,330	+14,537	Ukraine	23,640	25,722	+2,082
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	90,000	89,888	-112	UK (a)	188,553	168,960	-19,593
Italy	135,133	142,267	+7,134	US	3,931,270	2,884,609	-1,046,661
Japan (a)	114,272	184,985	+70,713	Uruguay	2,220	2,697	+477
Latvia (b)	3,391	3,541	+150	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	2,186	3,050	+864
Lithuania	4,810	5,187	+377				

(a) the relevant ISBN agency believes the statistics to be possibly underestimated.

(b) figures are estimates provided by the relevant ISBN Agency.

(c) ebooks that are chargeable or for which registration is required are not included.

.. not available.

Source: International ISBN Agency and Centro Regional para el Fomento del Libro en América Latina y el Caribe (CERLALC), February 2023.

Web of Science data covering the scientific, technical and medical sector

The scientific, technical, and medical (STM) sector is highly internationalized and complex, with large multinational companies dominating the global publishing industry. This creates challenges for establishing standard indicators such as the number of titles published, copies sold and revenue, particularly given the constraints of nation-by-nation reporting. Furthermore, the STM sector has experienced significant changes in the dissemination and consumption of its products as a consequence of digitalization, with a shift away from print editions to digital and subscription-based models.

Various sources provide data on STM publishing activity, with Scopus and Web of Science (WOS) being two commonly used databases for journals and articles. WOS is a leading global database that covers publications from top-tier peer-reviewed journals, but the data it includes are editorially selected based on criteria and standards focused on "high-influence" publications. While it covers multiple languages, the majority of journals in the database are in English. Despite these limitations, WOS offers a strong foundation for tracking the evolution of STM publishing activity.

The data in this section, which measures the STM sector, is drawn from the WOS database's information on journals and articles. Aggregation was performed for different incorporations of the same publisher. But mergers and acquisitions were not factored in, owing to publishers' names being obtained from the bibliographical information provided for a publication (such as Nature Publishing, Springer, and so on).

Between 2011 and 2021, the total number of journals in the WOS database increased from approximately 8,700 to roughly 9,500, while the number of published articles increased from around 1.1 million to 1.9 million. A majority of the top 20 STM publishers, in terms of both number of journals and of published articles, are commercial publishers.

The top five publishers accounted for 49% of journals (figure 15) and 55.1% of articles (figure 16) in 2021. Elsevier holds the leading position in both number of journals and number of articles covered in the database. It accounted for 15.8% of total journals in 2021, followed by Springer (13.5%), Wiley (10.0%), Taylor & Francis (7.0%) and Sage (2.7%). Among the top five, Wiley has seen its market share halve over the course of a decade, decreasing from 19.5% in 2011 to 10% in 2021, whereas the other four publishers have seen their market share increase over the same period.

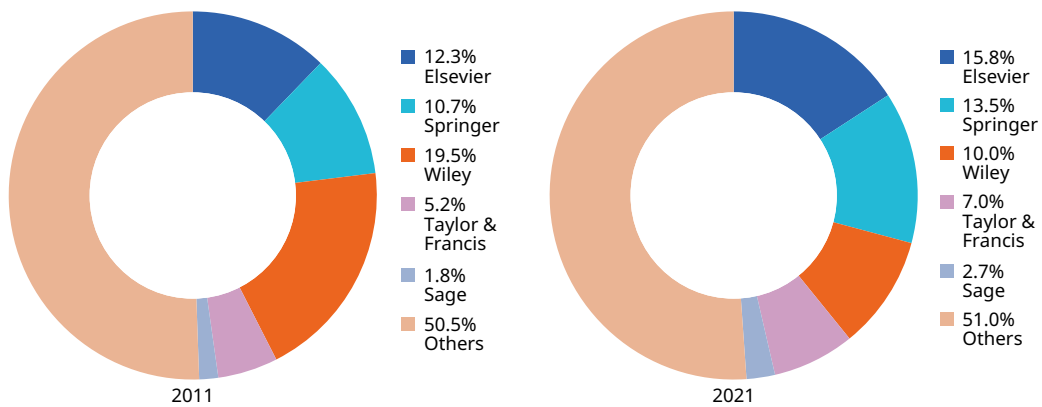
In 2021, Elsevier published 24.1% of total articles, making it the top publisher, followed by Springer (9.9%), the Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute (MDPI) (9.5%), Wiley (8%) and IEEE-INST Electrical Electronics Engineers Inc. (IEEE) (3.6%). Three of the top five publishers grew in market share between 2011 and 2021, with Wiley and Springer being the exceptions. Factors contributing to changes in a publisher's market share may include expanding WOS database coverage, mergers and acquisitions, the publishing of new journals, and other factors.

Figure 17 shows the geographical distribution of STM journal articles authors, based on where the affiliation recorded in the WOS database is located. Fractional counting is employed for multiple authors, and the different incorporations of the same publisher aggregated into one. The majority of STM authors (68.2%) are concentrated in 10 countries. China (27.1%) had the largest proportion, followed by the US (14.9%), India (4.4%), Germany (3.9%) and Japan (3.8%). The UK, previously ranked third in 2020, dropped to sixth place in 2021.

In 2021, authors located in Asia produced the highest number of articles (47.7%), followed by Europe (26.4%), North America (17%), LAC (4.2%), Africa (2.4%) and Oceania (2.3%) (figure 18). Over the past decade, Asia and Africa's shares have increased, whereas shares for Europe, North America, Oceania and LAC have decreased, with Asia reporting a 13.9% percentage point increase whereas Europe experienced a 7.3% percentage point decline.

Among the top 10 countries, the UK had the largest proportion of articles with foreign co-authors, with 74.3% of total articles having at least one foreign author, whereas China had only 24% (figure 19). Canada (64.7%), France (66.9%) and Germany (62.6%) also had a high percentage of articles with foreign authors, similar to the UK. On the other hand, India (32.8%) and the Republic of Korea (33.1%) had around a third of all articles produced with a foreign co-author.

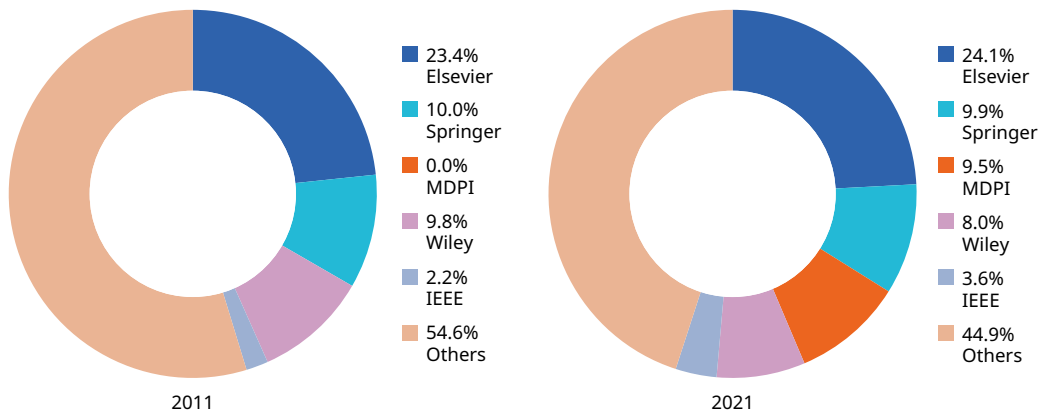
Figure 15. Shares of the top five publishers, based on number of journal titles, 2011 and 2021



Note: Publisher share is calculated in terms of the number of unique journal titles. Mergers and acquisitions in the market are not taken account of; only the bibliographical information provided for an article is considered. The top five publishers based on 2021 share.

Source: WIPO, based on Web of Science database, February 2023.

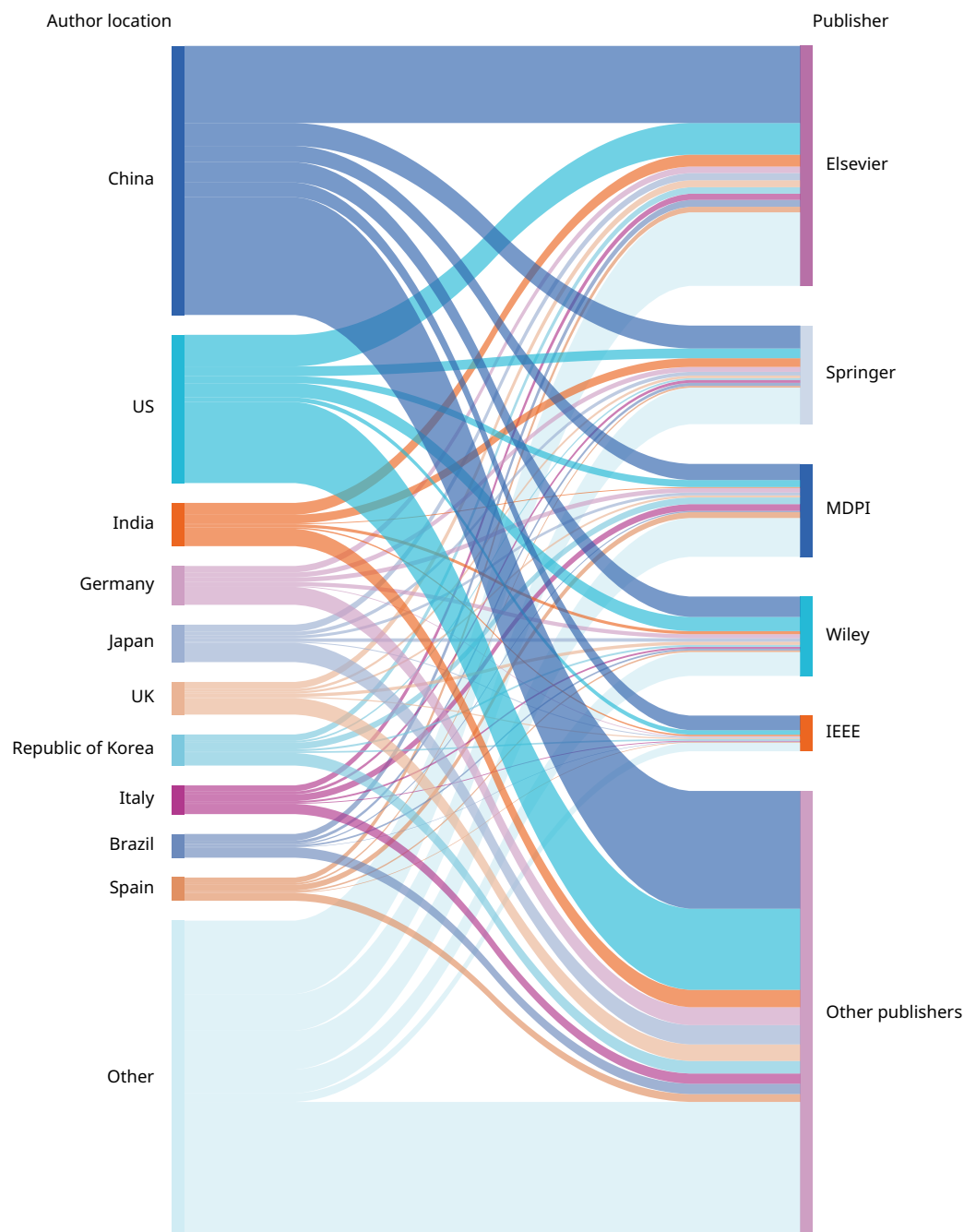
Figure 16. Shares of the top five publishers, based on article counts, 2011 and 2021



Note: IEEE is IEEE-INST Electrical Electronics Engineers Inc.; MDPI is the Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute. Mergers and acquisitions in the market are not taken account of; only the bibliographical information provided for an article is considered. The top five publishers based on 2021 share.

Source: WIPO, based on Web of Science database, February 2023.

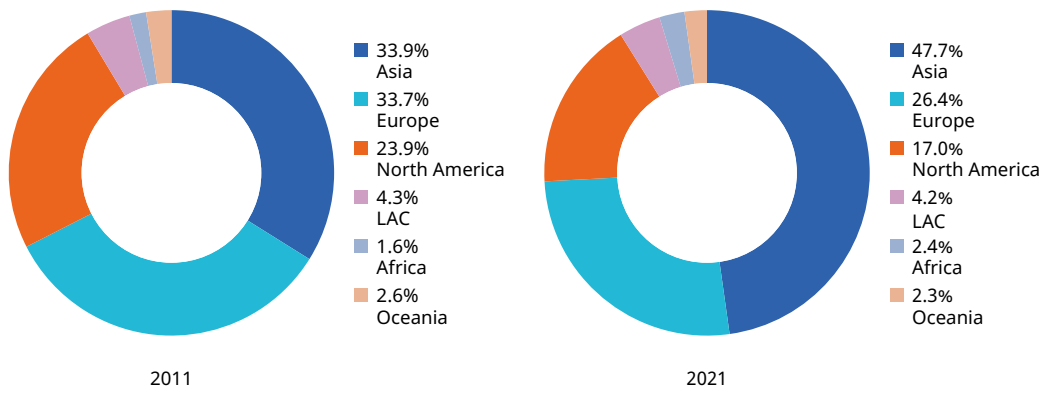
Figure 17. Geographical location of authors and publishers, 2021



Note: IEEE is IEEE-INST Electrical Electronics Engineers Inc.; MDPI is the Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute. Mergers and acquisitions in the market are not taken account of; only the bibliographical information provided for an article is considered.

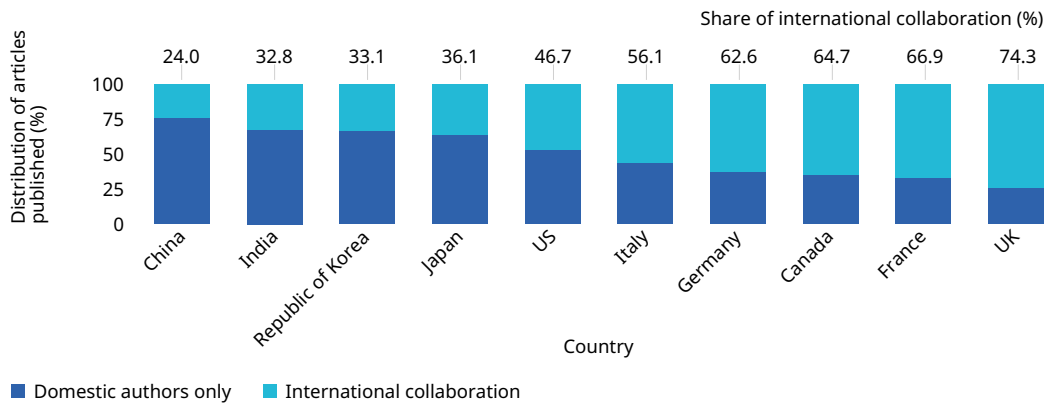
Source: WIPO, based on Web of Science database, February 2023.

Figure 18. Total number of articles by region, 2011 and 2021



Source: WIPO, based on Web of Science database, February 2023.

Figure 19. International collaboration on articles for the top 10 countries, 2021



Source: WIPO, based on Web of Science database, February 2023.

Comparing data from various sources

The publishing industry's data collection process is made difficult by the absence of a central collecting agency in a majority of countries. To present a wide-ranging picture of industry activity, this report draws upon data from a variety of sources.

The number of titles published is shown in figure 20 is from three sources: the publishing industry survey, the legal deposits survey, and ISBN registrations data. Countries were only included if data from at least two sources was available, and the selection of countries based on the title count reported by the publishing industry survey.

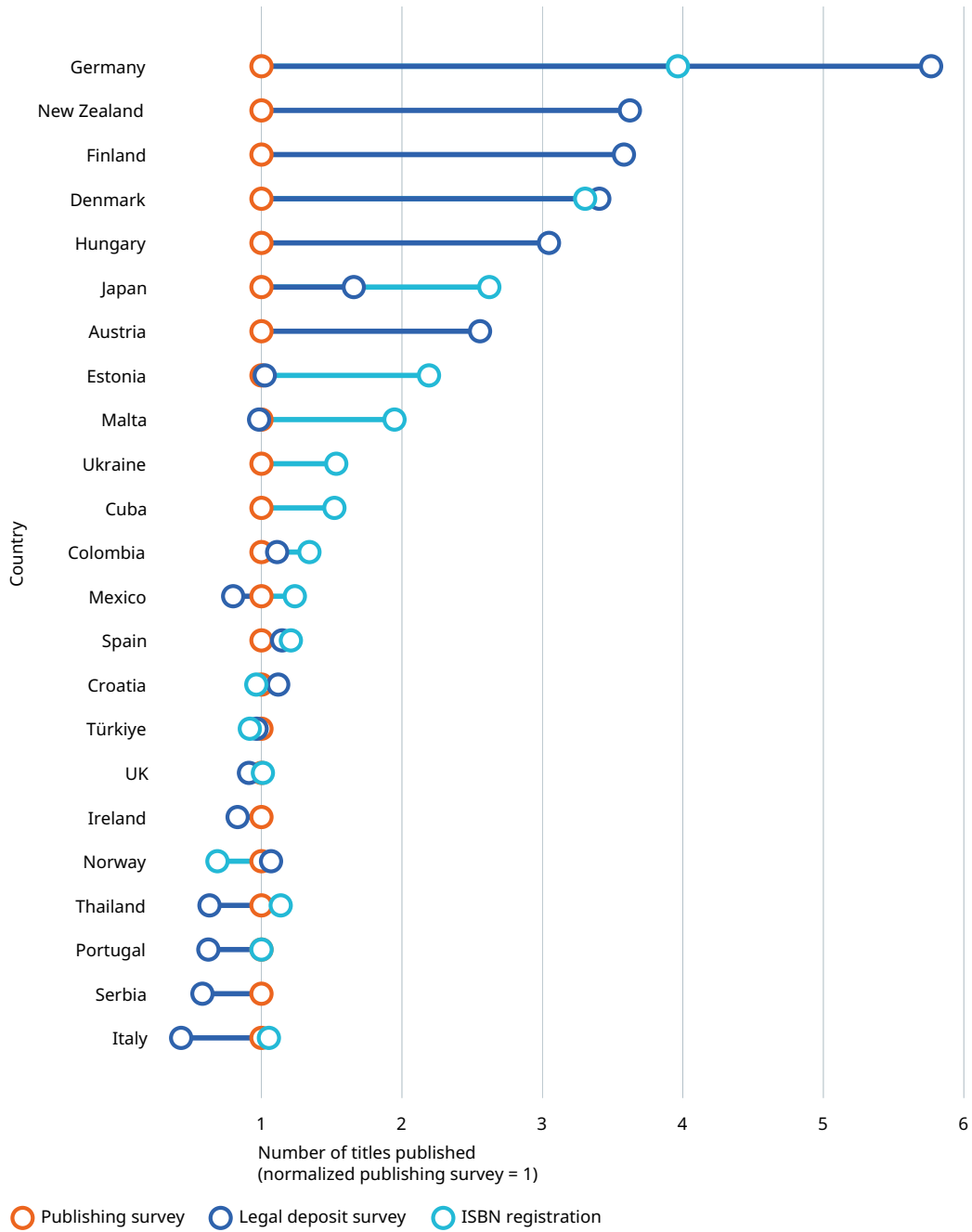
Figure 20 shows a significant discrepancy in values between the three data sources. This discrepancy is not unexpected given the variations in data coverage and methodology. Further information on data coverage for the publishing industry and legal deposit surveys can be found in Annex C. The purpose of comparing what are inconsistent sources is to highlight the potential dangers of basing conclusions about the performance of the publishing industry on a single source of information. In a few countries, such as Croatia, Spain and Türkiye, the number of recorded titles by the three sources is of similar magnitude. For instance, Türkiye is estimated to have published approximately 95,000 titles in 2021 based on the publishing survey (table 2), 92,000 based on the legal deposit survey (table 3), and 87,000 based on ISBN registrations (table 5).

Figure 20 includes data for 23 countries. Among them, Germany has the most substantial difference between the number of titles published according to the publishing and legal deposit surveys, with the latter being 5.8 times higher. This disparity could be due, in part, to Germany reporting a high number of digital format (e-book) titles, which the publishing survey either missed or accounted for differently. Similar to Germany, Denmark, Finland and New Zealand also show a trend where the number of titles recorded by the legal deposit survey is higher than the publishing survey, by a factor of 3.4, 3.6, and 3.6, respectively.

With the exception of Croatia, Norway and Türkiye, every other country had either a similar or a higher number of titles registered with the ISBN system compared to the publishing survey. Italy, Portugal and the UK had almost the same number of titles published as reported by both sources. The greatest difference between the two sources was seen in Denmark (ISBN data higher by a factor of 3.3), Estonia (2.2), Germany (4) and Japan (2.6).

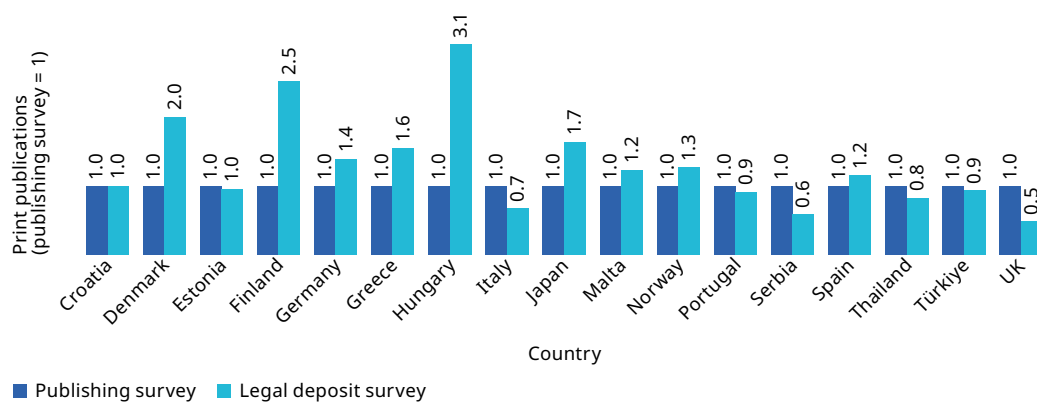
A straightforward comparison of the total number of titles published based on the three sources alone is not meaningful as the scope of data collected varies between them. For a meaningful comparison, figure 21 presents print format data for selected countries. For six of the 17 selected countries – Croatia, Estonia, Malta, Portugal, Spain and Türkiye – the number of print publications recorded by the publishing and the legal deposits surveys are of a similar magnitude. Denmark, Finland and Hungary reported a considerably higher number of print publications in the legal deposits survey compared to the publishing industry survey. For Italy, Serbia and the UK, the opposite is true.

Figure 20. Total number of titles published according to three different data sources, 2021



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, Federation of European Publishers (FEP), International ISBN Agency, and Centro Regional para el Fomento del Libro en América Latina y el Caribe (CERLALC), February 2023.

Figure 21. Number of titles published in print format according to the publishing survey and the legal deposit survey, 2021



Source: WIPO Statistics Database and Federation of European Publishers (FEP), February 2023.

Conclusions

WIPO aims to compile globally consistent and comparable data about the creative economy, enabling policymakers to monitor publishing industry performance across countries and over time. Despite progress having been made in data collection through the launch of a publishing industry survey in 2017 and a legal deposits survey in 2019, this report faces ongoing challenges in ensuring data consistency and cross-country comparability. The report identifies several significant data issues. They include:

WIPO received 2021 sales revenue data from 23 countries and data on the number of titles published in 2021 from 31 countries for the publishing survey, with the majority of respondents being European countries. Of the 23 revenue data reporting countries, 15 were located in Europe, and the remaining eight were distributed across Asia, LAC, North America and Oceania. For the number of titles published, 18 European countries, seven Asian countries, four LAC countries, and only one country from Africa and one from Oceania provided data. WIPO also received 2021 data from 66 countries/territories for the legal deposits survey, 30 of which are located in Europe, 17 in Asia, 10 in LAC, six in Africa, two in North America and one in Oceania. Further efforts are necessary to improve the response rate for both surveys.

Data coverage for digital publications remains partial and incomplete in many countries, as shown in Annex C. For instance, only 42 out of 66 countries/territories reported data on digital publications for the legal deposit survey, while for the publishing survey, only 25 out of 31 countries or territories provided data on digital publications. The publishing industry has undergone a significant shift toward digital publications, accelerated by the COVID-19 pandemic. It is therefore crucial that data collection covers both physical and digital publications if it is to reflect industry activity accurately. Furthermore, few countries reported online sales revenue data, which constitutes a significant proportion of total sales revenue following the rise of e-commerce during the pandemic. Many countries currently lack digital publication data due to their laws governing legal deposits not applying to digital publications. It is to be hoped that such laws will be updated in future so as to include digital publications.

Greater efforts are necessary to standardize definitions and methodologies for core indicators. For instance, some countries reported sales revenue data based on retail prices rather than net revenue, which limits cross-country comparison. This inconsistency further underlines the need for harmonization.

WIPO is collaborating closely with several partners, among them CERLALC, FEP, IPA, national legal depositories, and national publishers' associations, to address the data limitations listed above. We anticipate an improvement in both the quality and quantity of publishing industry data in the coming years as a direct result of this joint effort.

WIPO is grateful to those organizations that generously shared their 2021 data, or made efforts to do so. We recognize that increasing data availability at the international level is a long-term process, and encourage all national publishers' associations, copyright authorities and statistical offices to establish new national surveys or revise existing ones, so as to enable the reporting of a wide range of publishing industry indicators on an internationally harmonized basis.

Annexes

Annex A. Domestic currency per USD, period average, 2020 and 2021

Country	2020	2021	Country	2020	2021
Australia	1.45	1.33	Italy	0.88	0.85
Austria	0.88	0.85	Japan	106.77	109.75
Azerbaijan	1.70	1.70	Malta	0.88	0.85
Brazil	5.16	5.39	Mexico	21.49	20.27
Canada	1.34	1.25	Netherlands	0.88	0.85
Colombia	3,693.28	3,744.24	New Zealand	1.54	1.41
Czech Republic	23.21	21.68	Norway	9.42	8.59
Denmark	0.88	0.85	Portugal	0.88	0.85
Finland	0.88	0.85	Republic of Korea	1,180.27	1,143.95
France	0.88	0.85	South Africa	16.46	14.78
Georgia	3.11	3.22	Spain	0.88	0.85
Germany	0.88	0.85	Sweden	9.21	8.58
Hungary	308.00	303.14	Türkiye	7.01	8.85
Iceland	135.42	126.99	UK	0.78	0.73
India	74.10	73.92	US	1.00	1.00
Ireland	0.88	0.85			

Source: International Financial Statistics (IFS), February 2023.

Annex B. Consumer book (print) market coverage (%) of Nielsen BookScan data, 2021

Country	2021	Country	2021
Australia	90	Mexico	80
Brazil	70	New Zealand	60
India *		South Africa	85
Ireland	70	Spain	80
Italy	90	UK	90

* Market coverage for India is a significant part of the organized market.

Source: Nielsen BookScan, March 2023.

Annex C. Data availability for the number of titles published by format according to the publishing industry survey and the legal deposits survey, 2021 or the latest available year

Country/territory	Publishing industry survey								Legal deposits survey		
	Trade sector				Educational sector				Format		
	Format				Format				Print	Digital	Other
	Print	Digital	Other	Aggregate	Print	Digital	Other	Aggregate			
Andorra				-					✓	✓	
Argentina				-					✓		
Armenia				-					✓		
Australia	✓	✓									-
Austria				✓				✓	✓		
Azerbaijan				-					✓	✓	
Belarus	✓				✓						-
Belgium				-					✓	✓	
Belize				-					✓		
Brazil	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓				-
Canada				✓				✓	✓	✓	✓
Chile				✓				✓			
China				-					✓		✓
China, Hong Kong SAR				-					✓		
Colombia	✓	✓			✓	✓			✓	✓	
Costa Rica				-					✓	✓	
Croatia	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓	✓
Cuba				✓				✓			-
Cyprus				-					✓		
Czech Republic	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓		✓
Denmark	✓	✓			✓	✓			✓	✓	✓
Ecuador	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓		
Estonia	✓	✓			✓	✓			✓	✓	✓
Finland	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
France	✓				✓				✓		
Georgia	✓								✓	✓	
Germany	✓				✓				✓	✓	✓
Ghana				-					✓	✓	
Greece	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Hungary	✓	✓	✓						✓	✓	✓
Iceland				-					✓	✓	✓
Ireland	✓				✓				✓		
Israel				-					✓	✓	
Italy	✓	✓			✓	✓			✓		
Jamaica				-					✓	✓	
Japan	✓				✓				✓		
Jordan				-					✓	✓	
Kyrgyzstan	✓				✓						-
Latvia	✓	✓			✓	✓			✓	✓	✓
Lebanon				✓							-
Lithuania				-					✓	✓	
Luxembourg				-					✓	✓	
Malaysia				-					✓	✓	✓
Maldives				-					✓		
Malta	✓	✓			✓	✓			✓		
Mauritius				-					✓		
Mexico	✓	✓			✓	✓			✓	✓	✓
Monaco				-					✓		

(Annex C continued)

Country/territory	Publishing industry survey								Legal deposits survey		
	Trade sector				Educational sector				Format		
	Format				Format				Print	Digital	Other
	Print	Digital	Other	Aggregate	Print	Digital	Other	Aggregate			
Montenegro				-					✓		
Mozambique				-					✓		
Myanmar				-					✓		
Namibia				-					✓		
Netherlands				-					✓	✓	✓
New Zealand				✓				✓	✓	✓	
Norway	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Pakistan				-					✓		
Panama				-					✓	✓	
Paraguay				-					✓	✓	✓
Peru	✓	✓						✓	✓		
Philippines				-					✓	✓	
Poland				-					✓	✓	✓
Portugal	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓		
Republic of Korea	✓				✓				✓	✓	✓
Republic of Moldova	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Serbia	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓		✓
Seychelles				-					✓		
Singapore				-					✓	✓	
Slovakia				-					✓	✓	✓
Slovenia				-					✓	✓	✓
South Africa				-					✓	✓	
Spain				✓				✓	✓	✓	
Sri Lanka				-					✓		
Sweden	✓	✓	✓						✓	✓	✓
Thailand	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Togo	✓	✓			✓	✓				-	
Türkiye	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Uganda				-					✓		
UK	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
US				-					✓	✓	
Viet Nam				-					✓	✓	✓

- indicates no response.



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