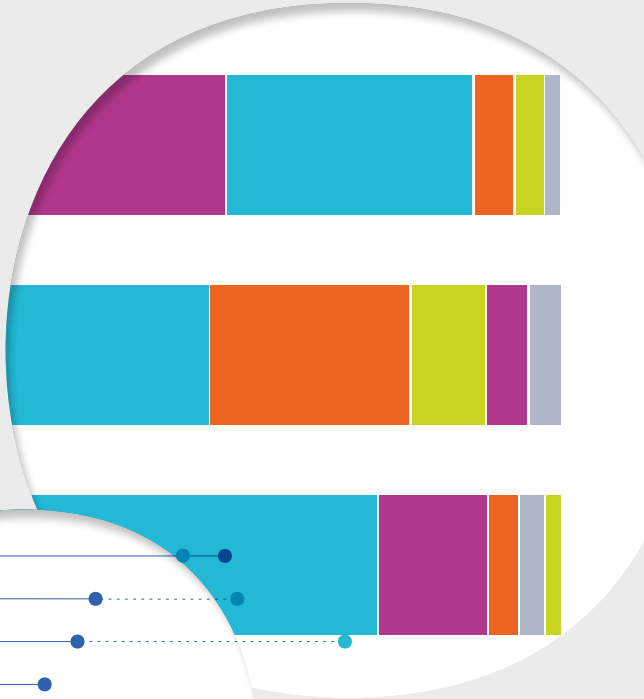


WIPO IP Facts and Figures 2023

2023





WIPO IP Facts and Figures 2023

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Introduction

IP Facts and Figures 2023 from the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) provides an overview of intellectual property (IP) activity using the latest available year of complete statistics. The figures presented here are drawn from WIPO's more comprehensive *World Intellectual Property Indicators 2023*.

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

Unless otherwise stated, all data refer to activity that occurred in calendar year 2022. Growth means annual growth, that is, the change from 2021 to 2022.

Please note that owing to the continual updating of statistics, data presented in this publication may differ from data previously published, and also from the data available on WIPO's web pages. For a greater in-depth analysis of WIPO and/or national office IP statistics, please visit the following internet pages:

IP statistics: www.wipo.int/ipstats

World Intellectual Property Indicators: www.wipo.int/publications/en

Contact information:

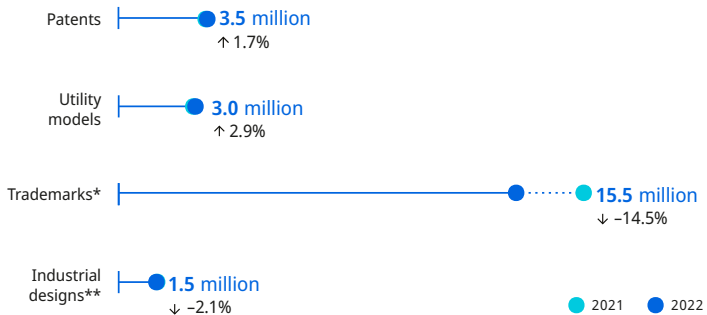
Department for Economics and Data Analytics

e-mail: ipstats.mail@wipo.int

Global intellectual property applications and active IP rights

Unlike for patents and utility models, filing for trademarks and industrial designs fell in 2022

1. Total applications worldwide, 2022



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

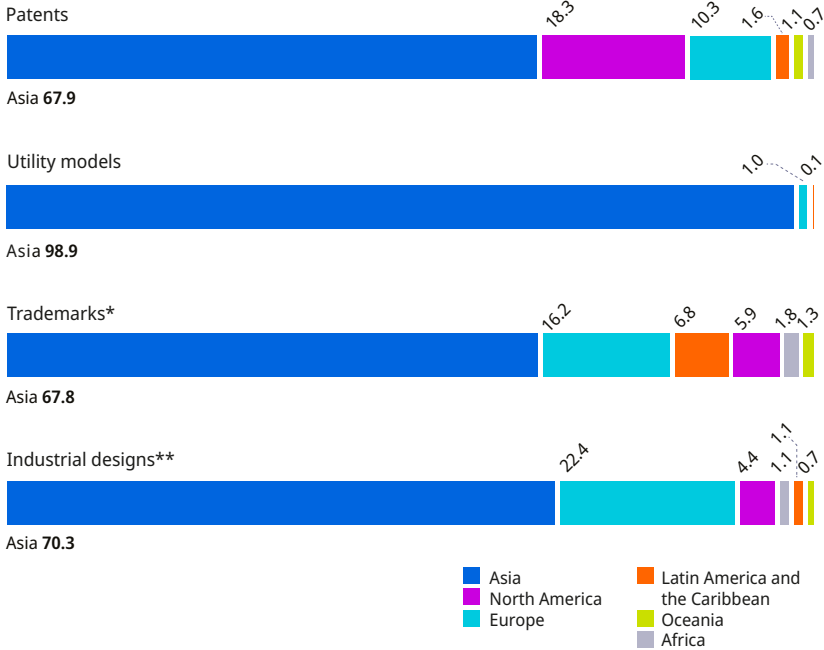
** refers to design count – the total number of designs contained in industrial design applications.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2023.

In 2022, global patent filings increased by 1.7%. Additionally, applications for utility models – a special form of patent right – grew by 2.9%. In terms of volume, worldwide patent filings reached a total of 3.5 million for the year, while utility model applications numbered 3 million. Conversely, trademark filing activity underwent a decline of 14.5%, down to 15.5 million, while industrial design filing activity decreased to a lesser extent, down by 2.1% to 1.5 million. The sharp decrease in trademark filing could reflect a return to normal filing levels after a surge in applications in 2020 amid the emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Offices located in Asia continued to account for more than two-thirds of IP filing activity

2. Percentage shares of IP filing activity by region, 2022



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

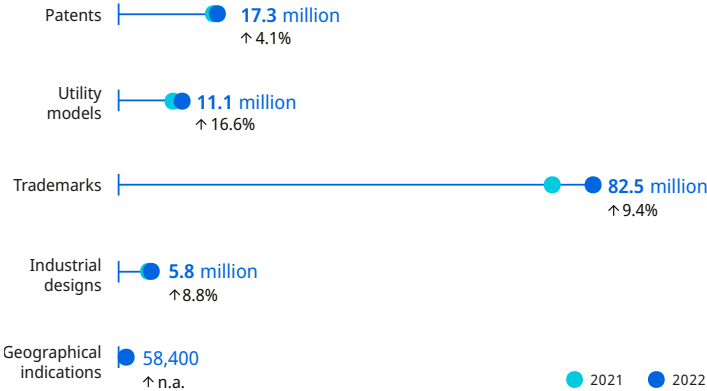
** refers to design count – the total number of designs contained in industrial design applications. North American offices do not offer utility model registration and therefore not included in the bar for that particular IP right.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2023.

Offices located in Asia continued to account for two-thirds or more of total worldwide filing activity for patents, trademarks and industrial designs, as well as almost the entire global utility model filing activity. Over the past decade, Asia's global share of applications filed for these four IP rights has increased considerably. For example, Asia's portion of all patent applications filed globally has risen from 56.1% in 2012 to an impressive 67.9% in 2022.

Global patents, utility models, trademarks and industrial designs in force all increased in 2022

3. IP rights in force, 2022



n.a. indicates not available.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2023.

In 2022, the number of patents in force worldwide grew by 4.1%, reaching approximately 17.3 million. Notably, China led with the highest count of patents in force at 4.2 million, followed by the United States of America (US) with 3.3 million and Japan with 2 million.

The global count of active trademark registrations in 2022 reached an estimated 82.5 million, marking an increase of 9.4% compared to 2021. Impressively, China accounted for almost 42.7 million of those registrations, followed by 3.1 million in the US and nearly 2.9 million in India.

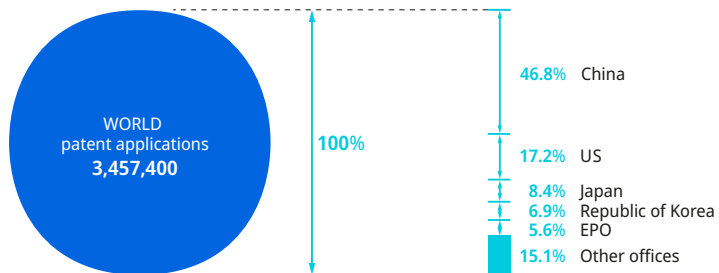
For industrial design registrations in force worldwide, there was an increase of 8.8% in 2022, bringing the total to around 5.8 million. China remained at the forefront with 2.8 million registrations, followed by the Republic of Korea (406,009) and the US (389,540).

Data compiled from 91 national and regional authorities revealed an estimated 58,400 protected geographical indications (GIs) to be in existence in 2022. It is important to note that this overall total will inevitably include a degree of double counting, as GIs in force through bilateral, plurilateral or multilateral agreements could potentially be included multiple times. If GIs in force through various international agreements are excluded, then around 22,000 GIs were in force in 2022.

Patents and utility models

The top five offices accounted for 84.9% of the world total

4. Percentage shares of total patent applications by the top five offices, 2022



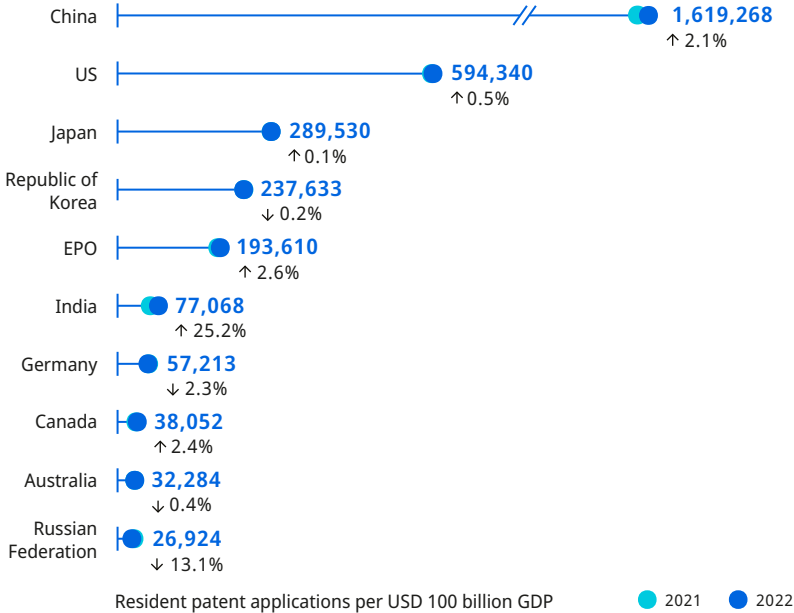
EPO is the European Patent Office.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2023.

Together, the top five offices accounted for 84.9% of the world total in 2022, 5.3 percentage points higher than their combined share a decade earlier in 2012. This is entirely due to an unprecedented filings growth in China. China's share of the world total has risen from 27.7% in 2012 to 46.8% in 2022. In contrast, every other top five office has experienced a decrease in its share during the same period; for instance, the share held by the US has declined from 23% to 17.2% over the past decade.

The IP office of India received 25.2% more patent applications in 2022 than in 2021

5. Patent applications for the top 10 offices, 2022



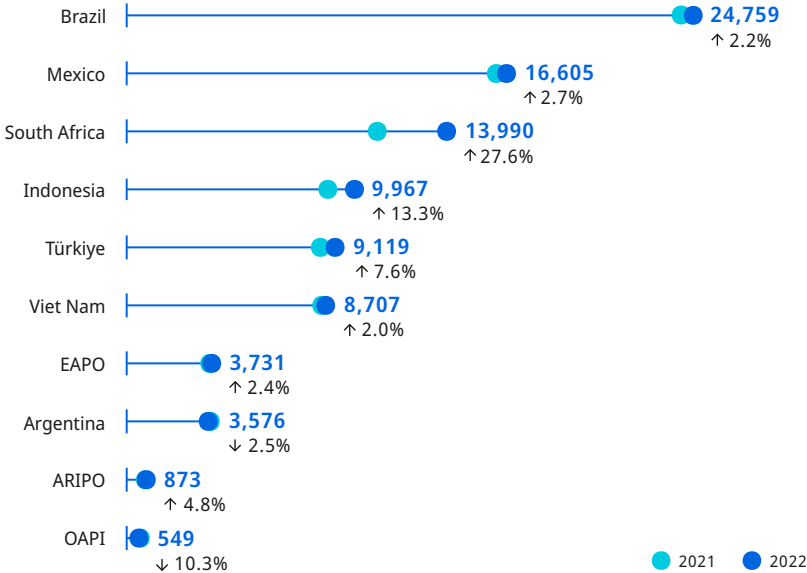
EPO is the European Patent Office.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2023.

Six of the top 10 offices received a greater number of patent applications in 2022 than in 2021. The largest increase was at the office of India, which received 25.2% more applications in 2022 than in 2021. Canada (+2.4%), China (+2.1%) and the European Patent Office (EPO) (+2.6%) also saw marked growth in 2022. In Canada and at the EPO, an increase in non-resident filings was the principal driver of overall growth, whereas in China and India, an increase in resident filings was the main contributor.

The IP office of South Africa saw double-digit filings growth in 2022

6. Patent applications for offices of selected low- and middle-income countries, 2022



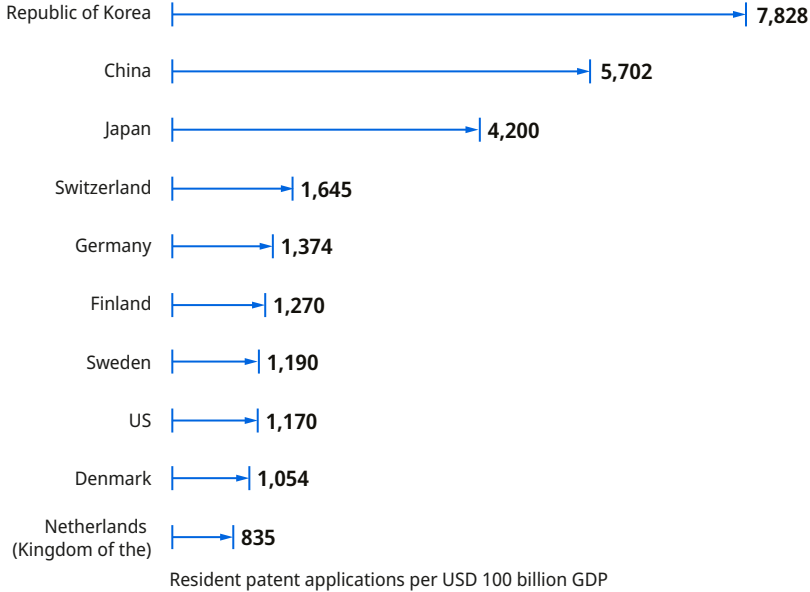
ARIPO is the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization; EAPO is the Eurasian Patent Organization; OAPI is the African Intellectual Property Organization.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2023.

Focusing on selected offices of low- and middle-income countries shows the offices of Brazil (24,759), Mexico (16,605) and South Africa (13,990) to have all received over 13,000 applications in 2022. All the offices of selected low- and middle-income countries presented, apart from the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI) and Argentina, reported having received more applications in 2022 compared to 2021. Non-resident filings were the primary contributor to total growth at every office where applications increased in 2022, apart from the office of Türkiye. For the number of patent applications received by every IP office (where available), see the statistical table starting on page 29.

Republic of Korea residents continued to file the most patents per unit of GDP in 2022

7. Resident patent applications relative to GDP for the top 10 origins, 2022

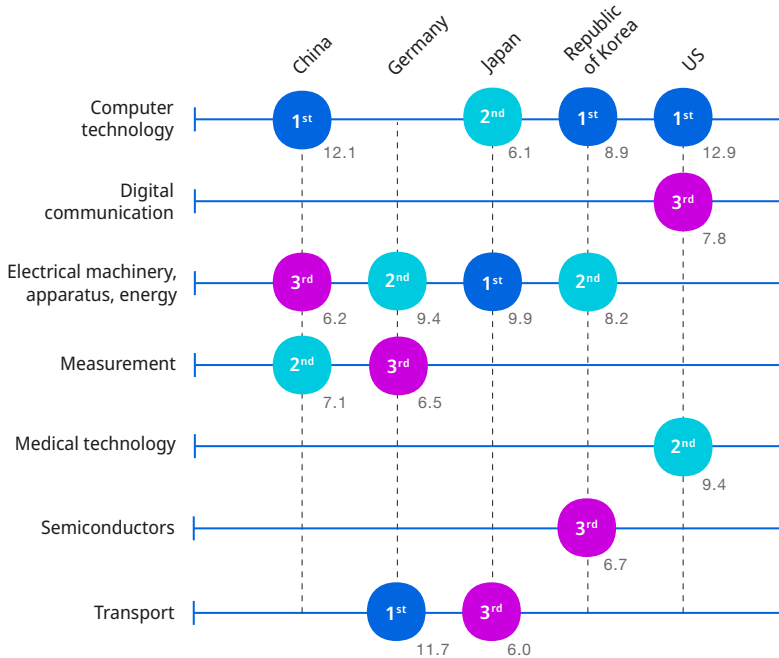


GDP data are in 2017 US purchasing power parity (PPP) dollars. The top 10 origins were included if they had a GDP greater than USD 275 billion PPP and more than 1,000 resident patent applications. Sources: WIPO Statistics Database and World Bank, August 2023.

With 7,828 resident patent applications per unit of USD 100 billion GDP, the Republic of Korea continued to be the country filing the most patent applications in 2022. Its patent-to-GDP ratio is far above that of second placed China (5,702). Japan (4,200) had the third highest patent-to-GDP ratio, followed by Switzerland (1,645) and Germany (1,374). These five origins have been the top-ranking countries since 2018, when the US dropped out of the top five. Finland (1,270), Sweden (1,190), the US (1,170), Denmark (1,054) and the Kingdom of the Netherlands (835) round out the top 10 origins. Among top origins, China has seen a considerable improvement in its resident patent applications-to-GDP ratio, which has increased from 3,812 in 2012 to 5,702 in 2022.

Which countries specialize in which technologies?

8. Top three technology fields for each of the top five origins, 2019–2021



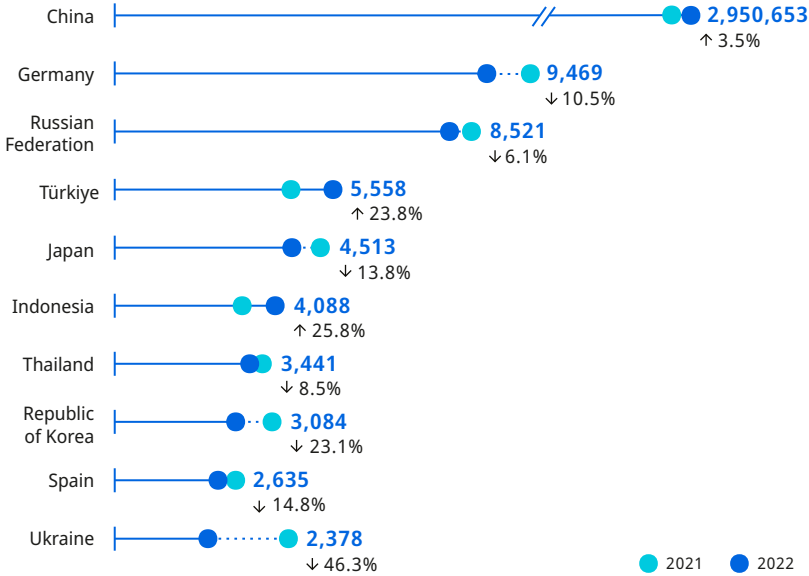
Numbers in gray show percentage share.

Sources: WIPO Statistics Database and EPO PATSTAT database, August 2023.

Among the top five origins during the period from 2019 to 2021, China (12.1% of all published applications), the Republic of Korea (8.9%) and the US (12.9%) filed most heavily in computer technology, while Japan (9.9%) filed mostly in electrical machinery and Germany (11.7%) in transport.

The IP offices of Indonesia and Türkiye recorded double-digit utility model applications growth in 2022

9. Utility model applications for the top 10 offices, 2022



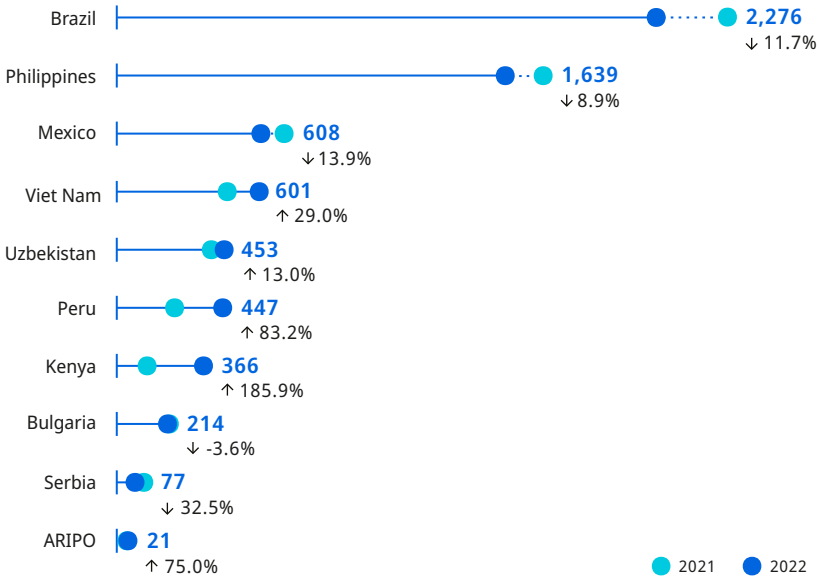
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2023.

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

After experiencing a 2.5% decrease in 2021, filing activity for UMs rebounded in 2022, with a growth rate of 2.9% resulting in a total of 3 million applications. The IP office of China received 2.95 million applications in 2022, followed by Germany (9,469), the Russian Federation (8,521), Türkiye (5,558) and Japan (4,513). Among the top 10 offices, Indonesia (+25.8%) and Türkiye (+23.8%) were the only two to record double-digit growth in 2022. Both offices also reported double-digit growth the previous year.

Brazil received more than 2,200 utility model applications in 2022

10. Utility model applications for offices of selected low- and middle-income countries, 2022



ARIPO is the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization.

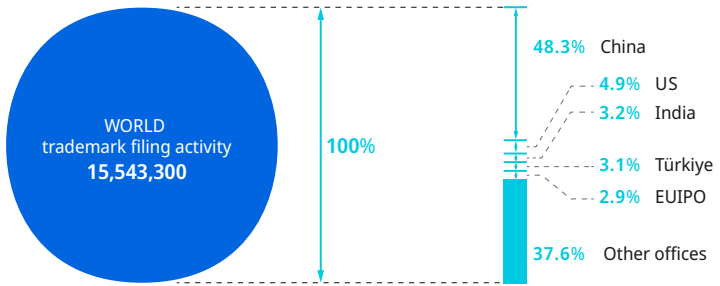
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2023.

The chart above shows how many utility model applications were received by IP offices of selected low- and middle-income countries in 2022. Applications received by the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization (ARIPO) (+75%) and the IP offices of Kenya (+185.9%) and Peru (+83.2%) grew strongly, albeit from a low base. For the number of utility model applications received by all other IP offices (where available), see the statistical table starting on page 29.

Trademarks

Nearly 63% of trademark filing worldwide was concentrated at just five offices in 2022, up from the approximately 43% held by the top five offices a decade earlier in 2012

11. Percentage shares of total trademark filing activity by the top five offices, 2022



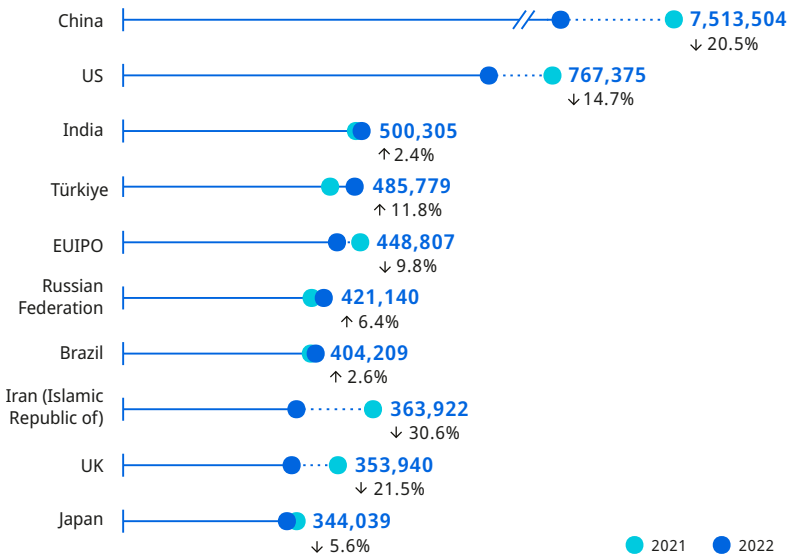
EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2023.

In 2022, the top five trademark offices collectively accounted for nearly 63% of global trademark filing activity – as measured by class counts. Remarkably, China’s office (48.3%) was responsible for almost half of the world’s trademark filing activity, predominantly originating from Chinese residents filing within China. None of the remaining four offices had shares above 5% of overall filing activity.

Among the top 10 offices, six experienced a decline in trademark filing in 2022 compared to the previous year, the sharpest being at the offices of the Islamic Republic of Iran (-30.6%), the United Kingdom (UK) (-21.5%) and China (-20.5%)

12. Application class counts for the top 10 offices, 2022



EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office.
 Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2023.

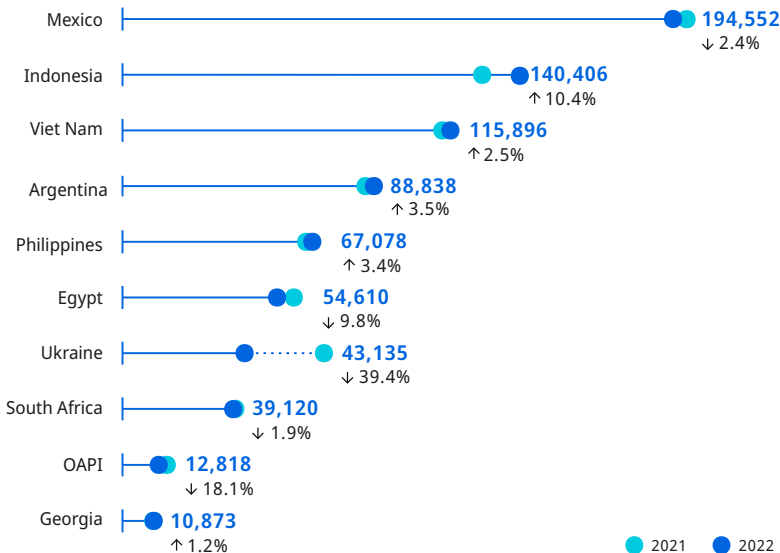
Six of the top 10 offices experienced a decline in trademark filing in 2022 compared to the previous year. The most substantial reductions were at the offices of the Islamic Republic of Iran (-30.6%), the UK (-21.5%) and China (-20.5%), followed by the US (-14.7%) and the EUIPO (-9.8%).

China’s office had a class count of just over 7.5 million, followed by the office of the US with a count of 767,375. These offices have consistently held the top two positions since the early 2000s. Notably, China’s class count has undergone remarkable growth over this period, surging from just under twice that of the US in 2008 to almost 10 times as many by 2022. This significant increase can primarily be attributed to the substantial number of trademark applications filed domestically by residents within China. Rounding out the top five offices were

those of India (500,305), Türkiye (485,779) and the European Union Intellectual Office (EUIPO) (448,807). The composition of the top 10 offices in 2022 remained consistent with the year before, albeit with some noteworthy shifts within the ranking. The most significant of these was the result of a substantial decline in resident trademark filing at the Islamic Republic of Iran's office, causing it to drop from third in 2021 to eighth spot in 2022. The UK dropped three places, sliding from sixth to ninth in the ranking. Conversely, Türkiye climbed three places from seventh to fourth, through a combination of a decrease in rankings among several top offices and an increase in domestic filing by residents.

Among offices of selected low- and middle-income countries, Mexico, Indonesia, Viet Nam and Argentina saw comparatively high trademark filing in 2022

13. Application class counts for offices of selected low- and middle-income countries, 2022



OAPI is the African Intellectual Property Organization.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2023.

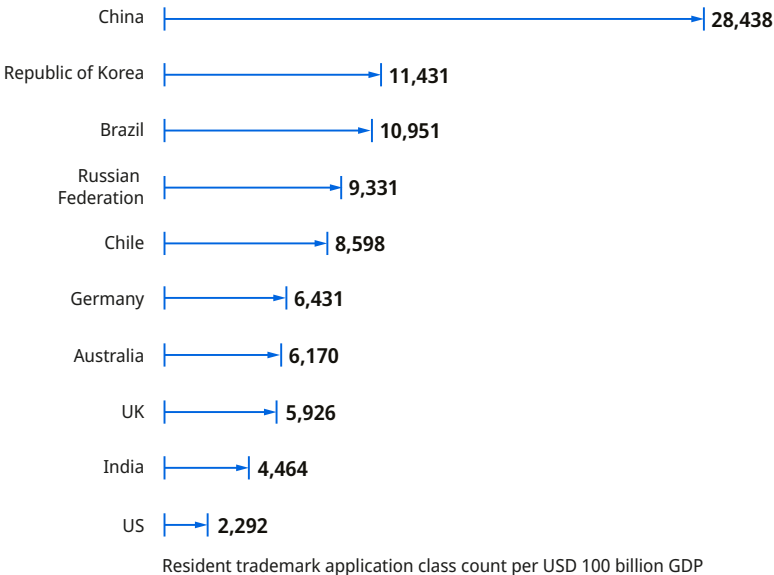
In 2022, nine of the top 20 IP offices were in either low- or middle-income countries. They included Mexico (194,552), Indonesia (140,406), Viet Nam (115,896) and Argentina (88,838). Additionally, several IP offices located in a selection of low- and middle-income countries, namely, the Philippines (67,078), Egypt (54,610)

and Ukraine (43,135), recorded comparatively high volumes of trademark filing – as measured in class counts. Among 10 offices selected from these two income groups, a notable highlight was the double-digit annual growth rate seen at the office of Indonesia (+10.4%). Conversely, there were declines of about 10% or more at OAPI (-18.1%) and at the offices of Egypt (-9.8%) and Ukraine (-39.4%).

The chart above shows the total number of classes specified in trademark applications received by the IP offices of selected low- and middle-income countries in 2022. For the trademark application class counts for every IP office (where available), see the statistical table starting on page 29.

China, the Republic of Korea and Brazil performed strongly in application class count per unit of GDP

14. Resident trademark application class count relative to GDP for selected origins, 2022



GDP data are in 2017 US purchasing power parity (PPP) dollars. The 10 selected origins were included on the basis of having a GDP greater than USD 570 billion PPP and a resident trademark application class count of at least 40,000.

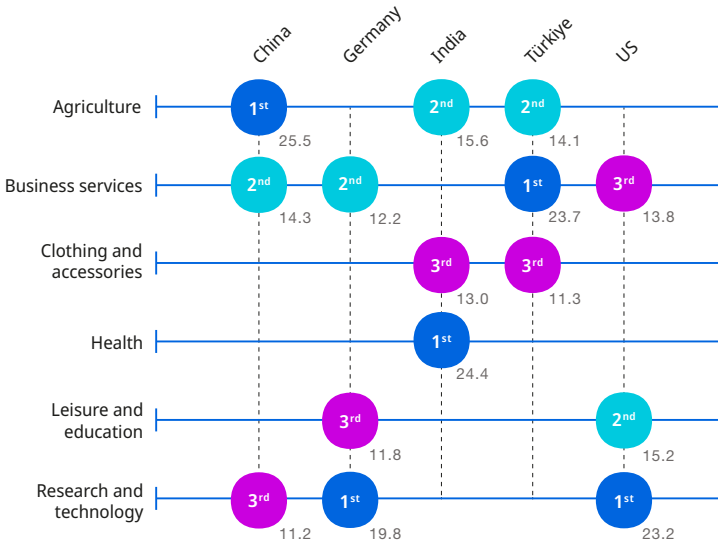
Sources: WIPO Statistics Database and World Bank, August 2023.

Calculating application class count per unit of USD 100 billion GDP allows a comparison to be made between trademark filing activity in countries with

different filing systems (single-class versus multi-class) and economies of varying sizes. On this measure, smaller countries, such as Australia and Chile, rank higher than some larger ones with higher class counts in absolute terms, such as India and the US.

What industries attracted the most trademark filing by top origin applicants?

15. Top three industry sectors for each of the top five origins, 2022



Numbers in gray show percentage share.

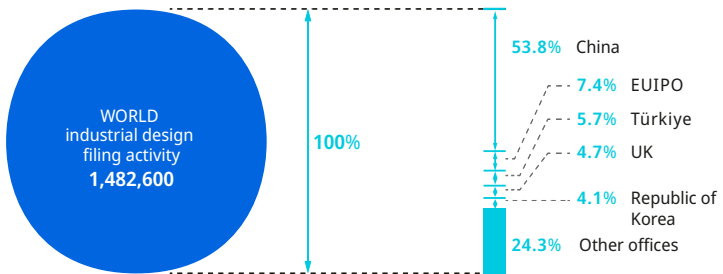
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2023.

Using the Nice Classification, trademark applications can be categorized into 10 industry sectors. The chart above highlights the top three industry sectors for the five origins with the highest trademark filing activity in 2022. Notably, research and technology, leisure and education, and business services feature among the three sectors to attract the largest volumes of trademark applications originating from Germany and the US. Research and technology was the third placed sector for applicants based in China. Agriculture was a top three sector for China, India and Türkiye. In addition to Germany and the US, business services was also among the top sectors for applicants from China and Türkiye. Health stood out as the top sector for applicants based in India, while clothing and accessories was the third placed sector for those based in India and Türkiye.

Industrial designs

Türkiye became the third most active office in terms of design filing in 2022

16. Percentage shares of total design filing activity by the top five offices, 2022



EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2023.

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

In 2022, about 1.1 million industrial design applications were filed worldwide. An estimated 1.5 million designs were contained in applications filed worldwide in 2022.

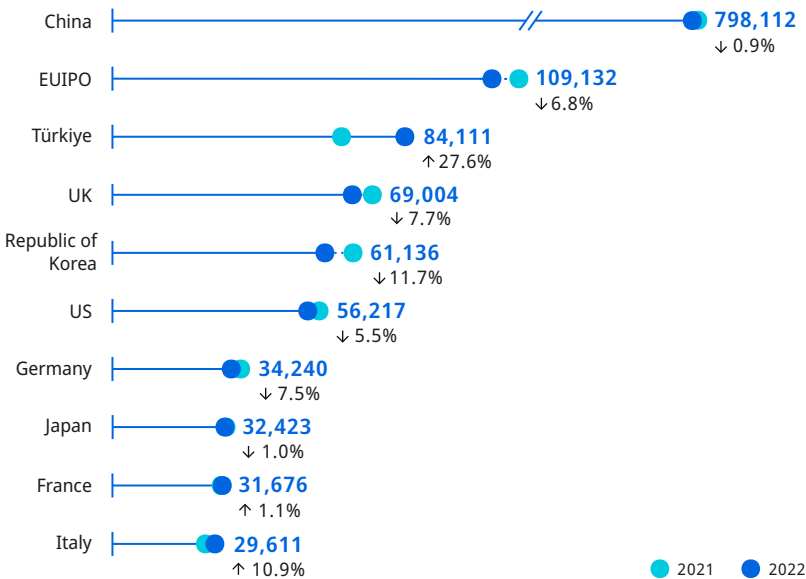
This corresponds to a decrease of 2.1% on 2021, marking a first drop since 2014.

Over three-quarters (75.7%) of industrial design filing activity globally – as measured by design count – occurred at the top five offices in 2022, with the office of China alone receiving 53.8%

the world total. The EUIPO (7.4%) and the office of Türkiye (5.7%) received the second and third largest shares of total filing activity, respectively. Filing activity increased sharply at the office of Türkiye in comparison to 2021, propelling it two positions higher in the global ranking within a year.

The offices of Italy and Türkiye reported double-digit growth in 2022

17. Application design counts for the top 10 offices, 2022



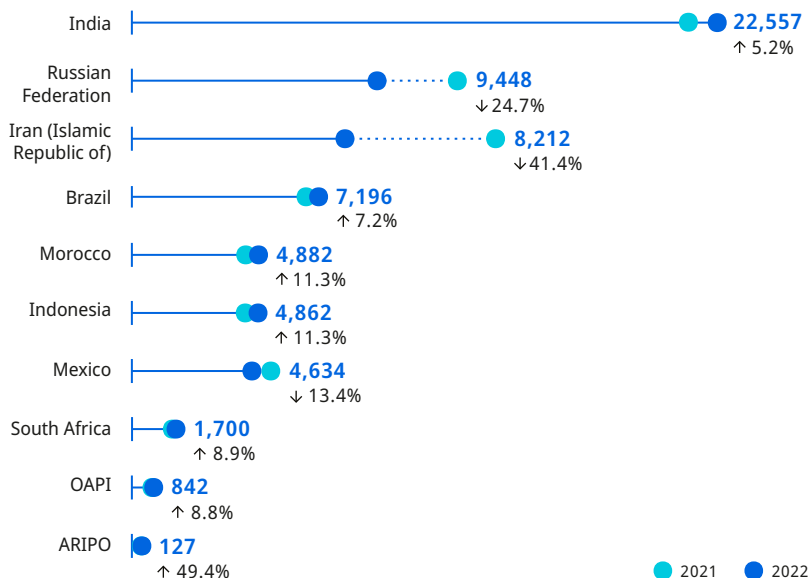
EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2023.

Among the top 10 offices in 2022, only three recorded a rise in application design count, namely, the offices of Türkiye (+27.6%), Italy (+10.9%) and France (+1.1%). Conversely, the most substantial declines were seen at the offices of the Republic of Korea (−11.7%), the UK (−7.7%) and Germany (−7.5%).

Among selected offices of low- and middle-income countries, Indonesia and Morocco saw a double-digit growth in filings

18. Application design counts for offices of selected low- and middle-income countries, 2022



ARIPO is the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization; OAPI is the African Intellectual Property Organization.

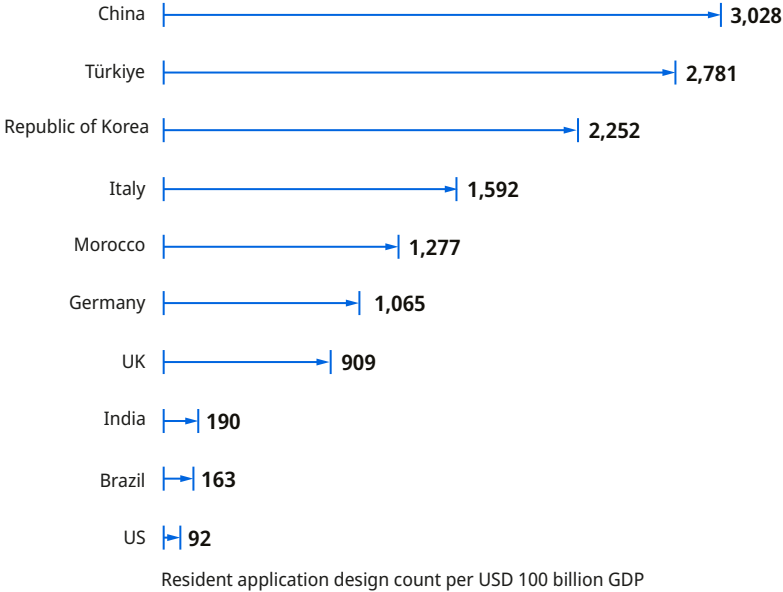
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2023.

Among offices located in low- and middle-income economies beyond the top 10 and selected offices, those of India, the Russian Federation and the Islamic Republic of Iran had the greatest filing activity in 2022. Annual growth rates in 2022 were especially high at ARIPO (+49.4%), the offices of Indonesia (+11.3%), Morocco (+11.3%) and South Africa (+8.9%), and at OAPI (+8.8%).

The chart above shows the total number of designs contained in applications filed at the IP offices of selected low- and middle-income countries in 2022. For application design counts for every IP office (where available), see the statistical table starting on page 29.

China had the most designs per unit of GDP in 2022

19. Resident application design count relative to GDP for selected origins, 2022



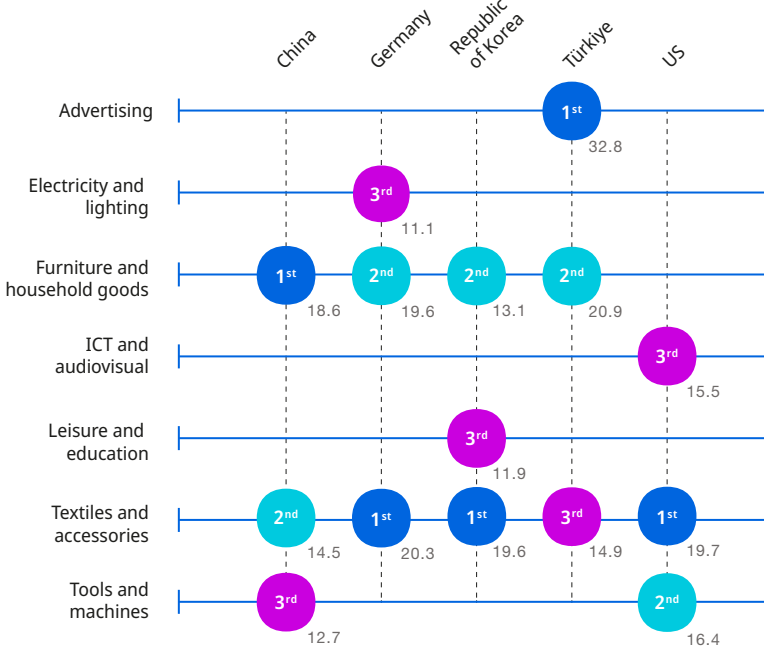
GDP data are in constant 2017 US PPP dollars. Origins were selected based on the top origins list in terms of application design count and GDP data availability.

Sources: WIPO Statistics Database and World Bank, August 2023.

Calculating design counts per unit of USD 100 billion GDP enables a comparison to be made between the industrial design filing activity of residents of countries whose filing systems are different (single-design versus multi-design) and whose economies vary in size. On this measure, China, Türkiye and the Republic of Korea performed strongly. Among the top 10 origins, they had the highest resident design count per unit of GDP in 2022, followed by Italy, Morocco and Germany.

What industries attracted the most design filing from selected large origins?

20. Top three industry sectors for each top selected origin, 2022



Numbers in gray show percentage share.
 Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2023.

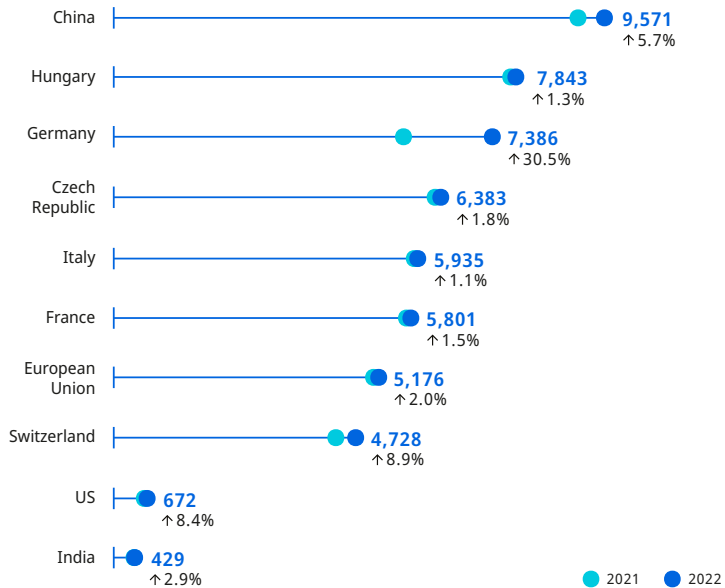
Grouping the 32 Locarno classes into 12 industry sectors allows the areas of strength or specialization of different countries to be analyzed. In 2022, those sectors with the biggest shares of the world total were furniture and household goods (17.2%), textiles and accessories (15.6%), and tools and machines (12.4%).

Textiles and accessories featured as one of the top three sectors for design counts for all top five origins in 2022. The furniture and household goods sector was a top three sector for four of the five top origins, the US being the exception. Tools and machines was a top three sector for applicants from China and the US. Advertising was the top sector for applicants located in Türkiye, information and communications technology (ICT) and audiovisual was a top three sector for applicants based in the US, while leisure and education featured as one of the top three sectors for the Republic of Korea, and electricity and lighting for Germany.

Geographical indications

China had over 9,500 GIs in force in 2022, three-quarters of which were protected through the trademark system

21. Geographical indications in force for selected national and regional authorities, 2022



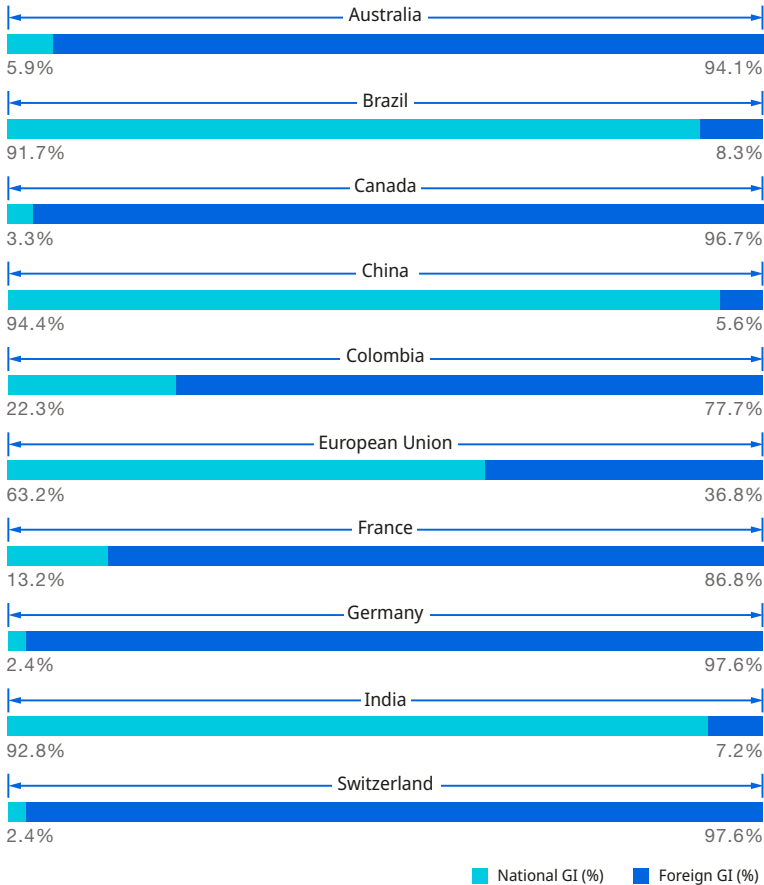
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2023.

In 2022, China (9,571) had the most GIs in force within its territory, followed by Hungary (7,843), Germany (7,386) and the Czech Republic (6,383). The high rankings achieved by European Union (EU) countries is explained by the fact that the 5,176 GIs in force throughout the EU regional system are in force in every member state. In addition, some EU member states, such as the Czech Republic and Hungary, are party to the Lisbon System;

therefore, GIs in force via the Lisbon System (1,039 appellations of origin and geographical indications, excluding domestic and refusals) are also included in the total.

National GIs accounted for the bulk of total GIs in force in Brazil, China and India

22. Distribution of geographical indications in force by source for selected national and regional authorities, 2022



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2023.

A number of authorities provided data on GIs broken down according to source (i.e., whether they are a national or foreign GI). The share of national GIs ranged from as low as 2.4% in Switzerland to as high as 94.4% in China. More than 90% of the GIs in force in Brazil (91.7%), China (94.4%) and India (92.8%) were national GIs, whereas almost all those in force in Canada (96.7%), Germany (97.6%) and Switzerland (97.6%) were foreign GIs.

Wines and spirits accounted for half of GIs in force globally

23. Geographical indications in force by product category, 2022



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2023.

GIs in force relating to wines and spirits (50.7%) accounted for half of the 2022 global total, while agricultural products and foodstuffs accounted for 43.1% and handicrafts 4.2% of the total. In terms of absolute numbers, Bosnia and Herzegovina (5,416) reported the highest number of GIs in force for agricultural products and foodstuffs. When it comes to the category of wines and spirits, the EU (3,267) had the most GIs in force. Switzerland (425) and India (232) each had a considerable number of GIs in force for handicrafts in 2022.

Additional information

Statistical table

Applications by office and geographical indications in force by national or regional authority, 2022

IP office or national and regional authority ^a	Applications				Geographical indications in force
	Patent	Utility model	Trademark class count ^b	Industrial design count ^c	
African Intellectual Property Organization	549	..	12,818	842	..
African Regional Intellectual Property Organization	873	21	1,185	127	..
Albania	21	1	8,595	407	1,051
Algeria	1,118	..	25,905	1,067	..
Andorra	8	..	3,018	..	..
Angola	80	..	5,180	46	..
Antigua and Barbuda	6	..	2,188	..	..
Argentina	3,576	200	88,838	2,230	120
Armenia	34	84	13,358	383	3,180
Australia	32,284	262	150,711	7,860	2,069
Austria	1,887	344	21,673	370	5,365
Azerbaijan	213	27	15,938	416	40
Bahrain	489	..	14,272	88	..
Bangladesh	418	..	13,687	1,296	10
Barbados	60	..	1,282	..	..
Belarus	342	312	16,618	559	..
Belgium ^d	1,207	..	..	..	5,176
Belize	32	..	..	..	..
Benelux Office for Intellectual Property	..	..	53,023	874	..
Bhutan	5	..	2,193	..	..
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	226	10	8,558	89	..
Bosnia and Herzegovina	51	..	10,265	632	4,534
Botswana	13	4	4,998	92	1
Brazil	24,759	2,276	404,209	7,196	109
Brunei Darussalam	155	..	4,015	231	..
Bulgaria	171	214	14,035	463	5,991
Burkina Faso	..	..	..	..	898
Cabo Verde	3	..	857	..	2
Cambodia	162	6	11,528	200	64
Canada	38,052	..	153,515	8,855	850

IP office or national and regional authority ^a	Applications				Geographical indications in force
	Patent	Utility model	Trademark class count ^b	Industrial design count ^c	
Chile	3,136	115	60,757	506	..
China	1,619,268	2,950,653	7,513,504	798,112	9,571
China, Hong Kong SAR	20,164	579	64,266	3,286	56
China, Macao SAR	31	20	12,432	268	23
Colombia	3,032	182	72,641	925	157
Costa Rica	586	5	15,872	64	1,064
Côte d'Ivoire	..	..	..	..	11
Croatia	130	27	7,550	604	5,179
Cuba	..	..	6,541	..	..
Curaçao	..	..	2,713	..	..
Cyprus	7	..	3,797	221	5,176
Czech Republic	551	1,095	20,960	490	6,383
Denmark	1,227	85	7,965	328	5,176
Djibouti	7	..	408	9	..
Dominica	2	..	369	..	..
Dominican Republic	241	11	16,677	26	978
Ecuador	509	23	22,076	164	145
Egypt	1,914	..	54,610	2,695	..
El Salvador	149	2	12,293	52	29
Estonia	15	43	4,151	76	5,182
Ethiopia	64	233	2,752	66	21
Eurasian Patent Organization	3,731	..	..	645	..
European Patent Office	193,610	..	..	..	..
European Union	..	..	..	..	5,176
European Union Intellectual Property Office	..	..	448,807	109,132	..
Finland	1,447	235	7,867	178	5,176
France	14,746	696	278,400	31,676	5,801
Gambia	88	1	2,201	6	..
Georgia	241	36	10,873	518	4,437
Germany	57,213	9,469	233,594	34,240	7,386
Ghana	21	17	6,169	827	..
Greece	1,085	18	..	1,026	5,208
Grenada	17	..	331	..	..
Guatemala	289	5	12,851	56	..
Guyana	..	..	1,103	..	..
Honduras	194	2	7,765	21	53
Hungary	501	208	9,856	235	7,843
Iceland	39	..	10,614	..	..
India	77,068	..	500,305	22,557	429
Indonesia	9,967	4,088	140,406	4,862	121
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	8,681	..	363,922	8,212	590
Iraq	..	..	2,891	..	..
Ireland	89	117	7,081	106	5,176
Israel	10,073	..	24,684	2,025	931

IP office or national and regional authority ^a	Applications				Geographical indications in force
	Patent	Utility model	Trademark class count ^b	Industrial design count ^c	
Italy	9,221	1,826	97,882	29,611	5,935
Jamaica	19	..	..	218	4
Japan	289,530	4,513	344,039	32,423	..
Jordan	350	..	7,942	123	6
Kazakhstan	838	..	30,437	192	36
Kenya	417	366	13,020	122	..
Kuwait	734	..	12,673	308	..
Kyrgyzstan	71	7	8,203	339	..
Lao People's Democratic Republic	61	9	..	1	8
Latvia	112	..	4,834	129	5,176
Liechtenstein ^e	..	..	10,011	830	..
Lithuania	77	..	5,503	397	5,176
Luxembourg ^d	2,093	..	..	..	5,176
Madagascar	32	..	6,906	360	..
Malaysia	7,374	168	49,637	1,656	109
Mali	..	..	..	..	8
Malta	16	..	1,763	12	5,179
Mauritius	8	..	4,557	27	1
Mexico	16,605	608	194,552	4,634	1,304
Monaco	4	..	9,278	781	..
Mongolia	192	97	14,617	1,443	46
Montenegro	7	..	..	589	..
Morocco	2,913	..	32,520	4,882	..
Mozambique	41	14	4,932	110	4
Namibia	32	4	3,726	154	..
Netherlands (Kingdom of the) ^d	3,772	..	..	..	5,176
New Zealand	7,043	..	56,091	1,736	24
Nigeria	1,104	..	..	..	..
North Macedonia	24	..	9,812	513	..
Norway	1,410	..	48,003	4,116	38
Oman	530	..	15,007	535	..
Pakistan	908	..	49,923	478	6
Papua New Guinea	32	..	717	..	..
Paraguay	371	14	24,781	83	..
Peru	1,449	447	40,875	391	1,112
Philippines	4,765	1,639	67,078	1,341	..
Poland	3,323	673	34,613	1,630	5,177
Portugal	745	96	34,185	1,051	6,174
Qatar	..	..	10,568	..	..
Republic of Korea	237,633	3,084	324,801	61,136	..
Republic of Moldova	59	102	11,146	740	4,602
Romania	843	49	26,160	617	5,194
Russian Federation	26,924	8,521	421,140	9,448	403
Rwanda	12	7	3,277	93	..

IP office or national and regional authority ^a	Applications				Geographical indications in force
	Patent	Utility model	Trademark class count ^b	Industrial design count ^c	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1	..	567	..	..
Samoa	..	..	1,484	59	..
San Marino	502	..	..	178	..
Sao Tome and Principe	12	13	1,997	..	..
Saudi Arabia	5,837	..	40,287	1,508	..
Serbia	148	77	17,369	890	1,115
Seychelles	25	..	611	..	..
Sierra Leone	..	..	2,613	..	..
Singapore	14,653	..	58,631	3,787	159
Slovakia	203	288	11,345	352	6,215
Slovenia	246	..	5,577	373	5,176
Somalia	..	..	410	..	..
South Africa	13,990	..	39,120	1,700	..
Spain	1,318	2,635	73,711	11,113	5,176
Sri Lanka	431	..	9,465	159	8
Suriname	..	..	237	..	..
Sweden	2,180	..	16,361	200	5,176
Switzerland	1,546	..	106,473	11,525	4,728
Syrian Arab Republic	139	10	12,214	517	..
Tajikistan	3	158	..	184	..
Thailand	8,607	3,441	64,182	5,259	195
Tonga	..	..	448	4	..
Trinidad and Tobago	149	..	6,604	12	1
Tunisia	366	..	11,093	1,321	..
Türkiye	9,119	5,558	485,779	84,111	1,303
Turkmenistan	62	..	4,971	..	..
Tuvalu	9	..	171	..	..
Uganda	11	19	3,860	58	..
Ukraine	2,760	2,378	43,135	3,825	3,124
United Arab Emirates	2,848	9	40,344	902	..
United Kingdom	19,485	..	353,940	69,004	4,155
United Republic of Tanzania	62	..	4,746	..	..
United States of America	594,340	..	767,375	56,217	672
Uruguay	..	..	10,905	..	..
Uzbekistan	674	453	20,816	255	..
Vanuatu	..	..	54	6	..
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	230	84	12,143	33	9
Viet Nam	8,707	601	115,896	3,923	2,055
Yemen	15	..	4,960	79	..
Zambia	19	..	5,151	42	..
Zimbabwe	41	..	3,913	17	..
World Total (2022 estimate)	3,457,400	3,010,510	15,543,300	1,482,600	58,400^f

- a. Not all listed countries/territories/intergovernmental organizations have an IP office. Furthermore, some offices do not receive applications for some IP rights. Only those offices/authorities with at least one application filed or one geographical indication in force are presented.
 - b. Application class count is the sum of classes specified in applications received directly by an IP office plus, where applicable, those specified in designations received by an office via the Madrid System.
 - c. Application design count is the sum of designs contained in applications received directly by an IP office plus, where applicable, those contained in designations received by an office via the Hague System.
 - d. This country does not have a national trademark or industrial design office. All applications for trademark and design protection are filed at the Benelux Office for Intellectual Property (BOIP) or the European Union Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO).
 - e. The Swiss Federal Institute of Intellectual Property acts as the receiving office for patent applications.
 - f. The worldwide total is not a sum of all GIs in force at the national and regional authorities presented. Such a sum would include double counting GIs in force through the European Union regional system and the WIPO-administered Lisbon System.
- .. indicates either zero, not available, or not applicable.
- Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2023.

Statistical resources

IP Statistics Data Center

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

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

IP Statistical Country Profiles

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

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

Class count

The number of classes specified in a trademark application or registration. In the international trademark system and at certain national and regional offices an applicant can file a trademark application specifying one or more of the 45 goods and services classes of the Nice Classification. Offices use either a multi-class or single filing system. For example, the IP offices of Japan, the Republic of Korea and the United States of America (US), as well as many European IP offices, have multi-class filing systems. On the other hand, the IP offices of Brazil, Mexico and South Africa follow a single-class filing system, requiring a separate application for each class in which trademark protection is sought. To capture differences in application and registration numbers across offices it is useful to compare the respective application and registration class counts.

Design count

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

Geographical indication

A geographical indication (GI) is a sign identifying a good as having originated in a specific geographical area and possessing a given quality, reputation or other characteristic essentially attributable to that geographical origin. The main function of a GI is to identify goods, while informing about a connection between the quality, characteristic or reputation of a good and its territory of origin.

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 in most jurisdictions. However, differences in legislation do exist, notably in China (which provides for a 10-year term from the application date).

In force

Refers to IP rights that are currently valid or, in the case of trademarks, active. To remain in force, IP protection must be maintained.

Intellectual property (IP)

Refers to creations of the mind: inventions, literary and artistic works, and symbols, names, images and designs used in commerce. IP is divided into two categories: industrial property – which includes patents, utility models, trademarks, industrial designs and geographical indications of source – and copyright, which includes literary and artistic works (such as novels, poems, plays, films), musical works, artistic works (such as drawings, paintings, photographs and sculptures) and architectural designs. Rights related to copyright include those of performing artists in their performances, those of producers of sound recordings in their recordings and those of broadcasters in their radio and television programs.

Patent

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

Resident

For statistical purposes, a resident application refers to an application filed with the IP office of, or acting for, the state or jurisdiction within which the first named applicant in the application has residence. For example, an application filed at the Japan Patent Office (JPO) by a resident of Japan is considered a resident application from the perspective of the JPO. Resident applications are sometimes referred to as “domestic applications.” A resident grant/registration is an IP right issued on the basis of a resident application.

Trademark

A sign used to distinguish the goods or services of one undertaking from those of another. A trademark may consist of words and combinations of words

(for instance, names or slogans), logos, figures and images, letters, numbers, sounds, or, in rare instances, smells or moving images, or a combination thereof. The registering of trademarks is governed by the legislation and procedures of national and regional IP offices and WIPO. Trademark rights are limited to the jurisdiction of the IP office that registers the trademark. Trademarks can be registered by filing an application at the relevant national or regional office(s), or by filing an international application through the Madrid System.

Utility model

A special form of patent right granted by a state or jurisdiction to an inventor or the inventor's assignee for a fixed period of time. The terms and conditions for granting a utility model are slightly different from those for normal patents (including a shorter term of protection and less stringent patentability requirements). The term "utility model" can also describe what are known in certain countries as "petty patents," "short-term patents" or "innovation patents."

World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

A United Nations specialized agency dedicated to the promotion of innovation and creativity for the economic, social and cultural development of all countries through a balanced and effective international IP system. WIPO was established in 1967 with a mandate to promote the protection of IP throughout the world through cooperation between states and in collaboration with other international organizations.

WIPO IP Facts and Figures 2023 gives an overview of annual activity across five types of industrial property: patents, utility models, trademarks, industrial designs, and geographical indications.

Drawn from the comprehensive *World Intellectual Property Indicators 2023*, this useful summary guide explains key trends and takeaways, illustrated throughout with intuitive data visualizations.