

WIPO IP Facts and Figures 2024

2024





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34, chemin des Colombettes
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Introduction

IP Facts and Figures 2024 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 2024*.

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 and origins, 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 2023. Growth means annual growth, that is, the change from 2022 to 2023.

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.

Unlike past editions, this year's publication places more emphasis on origin data as opposed to office data for presenting many of its indicators. Unlike past editions, this year's publication focuses more on origin data than office data when presenting many of its indicators.

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/en/web/ip-statistics

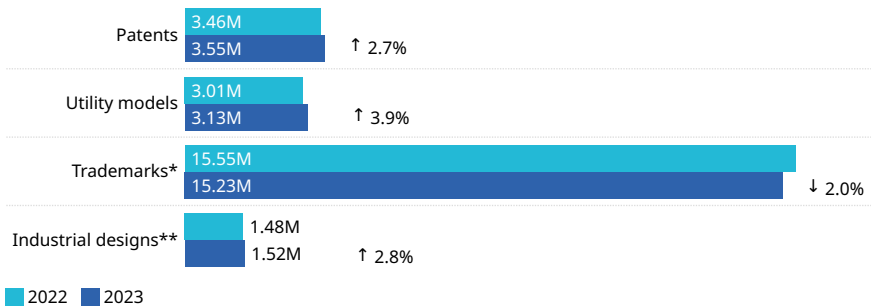
World Intellectual Property Indicators: www.wipo.int/wipi

Contact information: Department for Economics and Data Analytics e-mail: ipstats.mail@wipo.int

Global intellectual property applications and active IP rights

Patent, utility model, and industrial design filings increased in 2023, while those for trademarks declined

1. Total applications worldwide, 2023



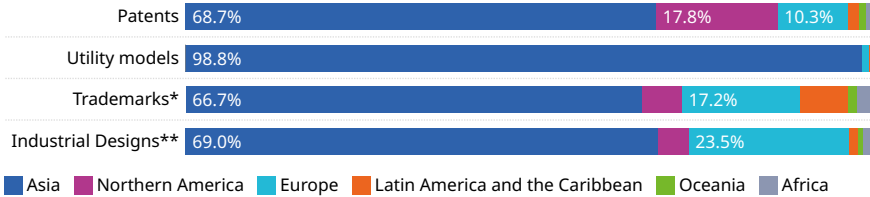
Notes: * refers to class count – the total number of goods and services classes specified in trademark applications.** refers to design count – the total number of designs contained in industrial design applications.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

Global patent filings increased by 2.7% in 2023, accompanied by a 3.9% growth in applications for utility models – a special form of patent right. Specifically, patent filings worldwide reached 3.6 million, while utility model applications amounted to 3.1 million. Trademark filing totaled 15.2 million, reflecting a 2% decline on 2022, although this decline was much less pronounced than in the year prior. Industrial design filing rebounded from a decrease in 2022, rising by 2.8% to reach 1.5 million in 2023.

Offices located in Asia continued to account for two-thirds or more of all filing for the protection of four distinct IP rights

2. Percentage shares of IP filing activity by region, 2023



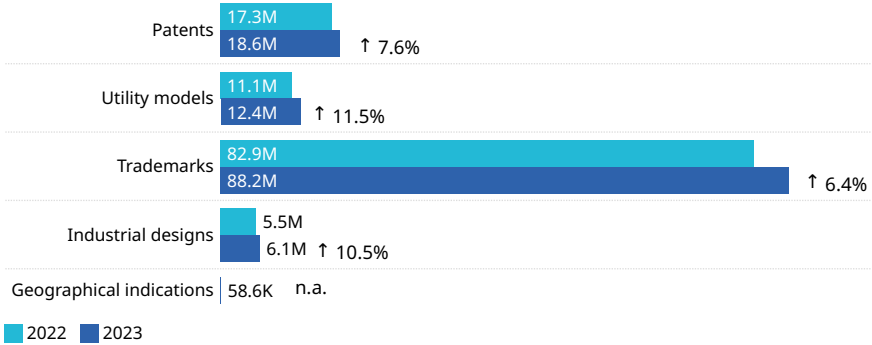
Notes: * refers to class count – the total number of goods and services classes specified in trademark applications.** refers to design count – the total number of designs contained in industrial design applications. Northern American offices do not offer utility model registration and therefore are not included in the bar for that particular IP right.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

Offices in Asia continued to account for close to 70% of total worldwide filing for patents, trademarks and industrial designs, as well as almost all global utility model filing. Over the past decade, Asia's global share of applications filed for these four IP rights has seen a substantial increase. For instance, Asia's portion of all patent applications filed globally has grown from 58.4% in 2013 to a remarkable 68.7% in 2023. Within Asia, IP filings are highly concentrated in the offices of China, Japan, and the Republic of Korea. For example, in the case of patents, these three offices alone accounted for a combined share of 91.1% of all Asian filings for this IP right in 2023.

Global patents, utility models, trademarks, and industrial designs in force all increased in 2023

3. IP rights in force, 2023



Note: n.a. indicates not available.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

The year 2023 saw a 7.6% increase in the number of patents in force worldwide, bringing the total to approximately 18.6 million. China had the highest number of patents in force at 5 million, followed by the United States of America (US) with 3.5 million and Japan with 2.1 million.

An estimated 88.2 million trademark registrations were active in 2023, which is 6.4% higher compared to 2022. Impressively, the office of China accounted for over half (46.1 million) of all active registrations, followed by the offices of India and the US, which recorded about 3.2 million each.

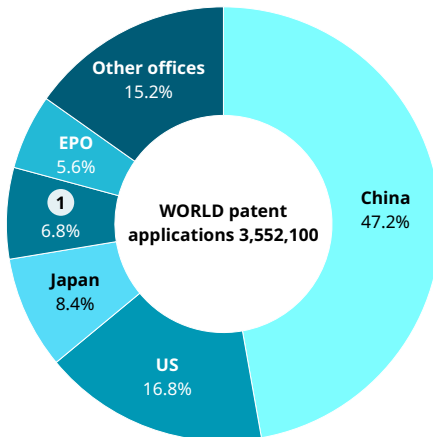
In 2023, there were about 6.1 million active industrial design registrations estimated worldwide, representing an on-year increase of 10.5%. The office of China had the highest number with 3.2 million active registrations, followed by the offices of the US (424,718) and the Republic of Korea (414,117).

Data received by WIPO from a total of 86 national and regional authorities show there were an estimated 58,600 protected geographical indications (GIs) in existence in 2023. 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 23,400 GIs were in force in 2023.

Patents and utility models

The combined share of the top five offices constituted a substantial 85% of the world total

4. Percentage shares of total patent applications by the top five offices, 2023



1 Republic of Korea

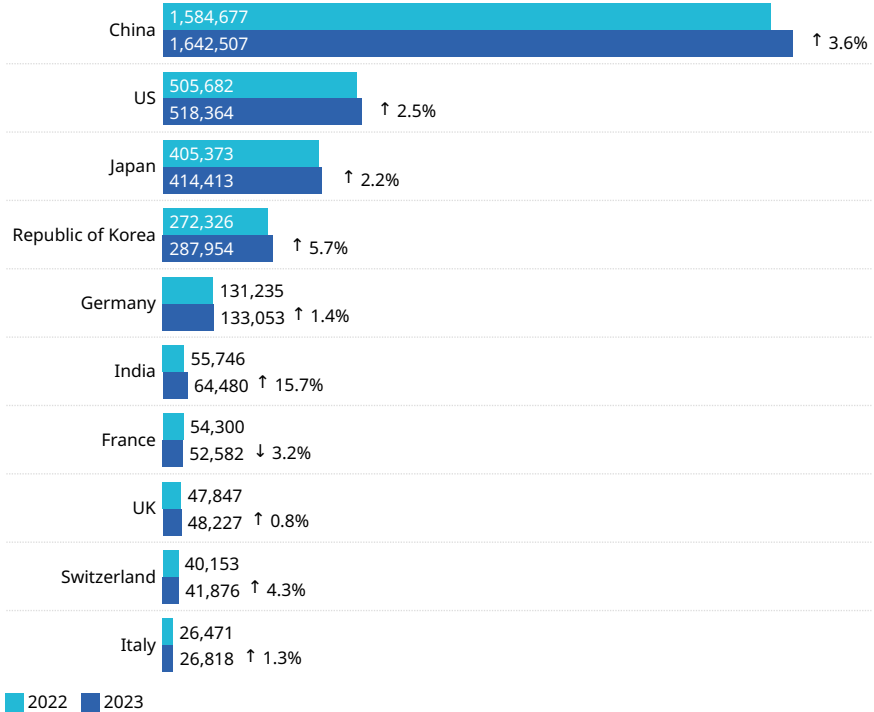
Note: EPO is the European Patent Office.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

Together, the top five offices accounted for 85% of the world total in 2023, four percentage points higher than their combined share a decade earlier in 2013. This is solely attributed to exceptional filing growth in China. The office China's share of the world total has increased from 32.2% in 2013 to 47.2% in 2023. As a result of China's growth in filings, every other top five office has seen its share decrease over the same period. For instance, the share held by the US has declined from 22.3% to 16.8% over the past decade.

Patent applications filed by residents of India worldwide increased by a remarkable 15.7% in 2023

5. Resident patent applications for the top 10 origins, 2023

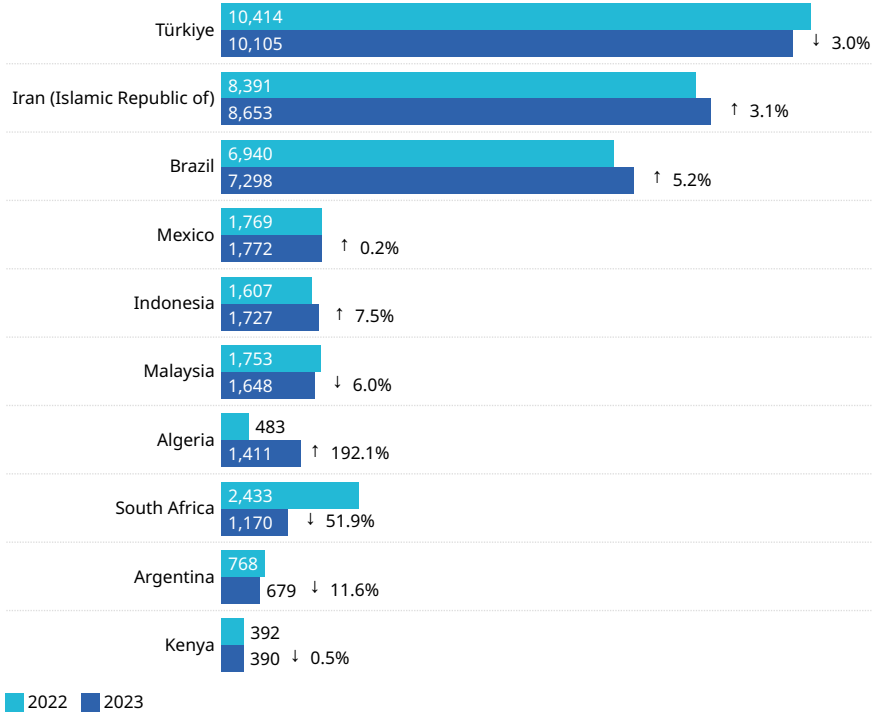


Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

Applicants based in nine of the top 10 origins filed more patent applications in 2023 than in 2022. India-based applicants saw a remarkable 15.7% increase in patent applications filed worldwide, marking their fifth consecutive year of double-digit growth, primarily driven by resident filings in India. Applications from applicants domiciled in the Republic of Korea (+5.7%), Switzerland (+4.3%), and China (+3.6%) also saw marked growth in 2023. For China-based applicants, an increase in resident filings was the main driver of overall growth, whereas for those based in Switzerland, an increase in abroad filings was the main contributor. For applications from the Republic of Korea, growth in both resident and abroad filings contributed to the overall increase.

Residents of Türkiye filed more than 10,000 patent applications worldwide in 2023

6. Resident patent applications for selected middle-income origins, 2023

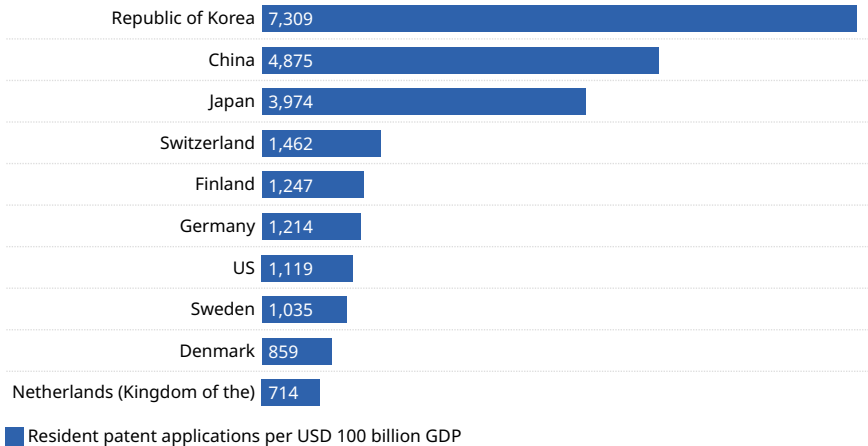


Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

Focusing on selected middle-income origins shows that applicants based in Brazil (7,298), the Islamic Republic of Iran (8,653), and Türkiye (10,105) filed a substantial number of applications in 2023. The majority of these applications were resident filings in their respective home countries – ranging from 98.3% for the Islamic Republic of Iran to 68.1% for Brazil. For applicants of most of the selected origins shown in the chart above, apart from Malaysia, Mexico, and South Africa, resident filings accounted for more than two-thirds of their total worldwide filings, reflecting applicants’ focus on patent protection within their domestic markets. For the number of patent applications filed by residents of all other origins (where available), see statistical table 1.

Finland surpassed Germany to rank among the top five origins with the highest number of resident patent applications per GDP in 2023

7. Resident patent applications relative to GDP for the top 10 origins, 2023



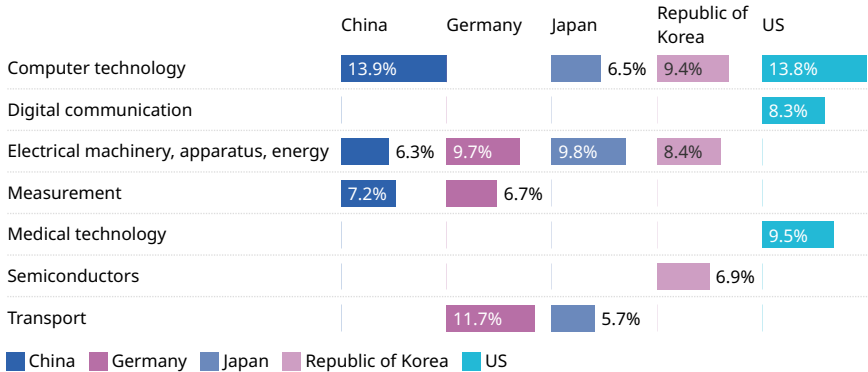
Note: GDP data are in 2021 US purchasing power parity (PPP) dollars. The top 10 origins were included if they had a GDP greater than USD 25 billion PPP and more than 100 resident patent applications.

Sources: WIPO Statistics Database and World Bank, August 2024.

In 2023, patent applicants based in the Republic of Korea maintained their position as the most intensive filers relative to GDP, registering 7,309 resident applications for every USD 100 billion of GDP. Its patent filing-to-GDP ratio is far above that of second placed China (4,875). Japan (3,974) had the third highest patent filing-to-GDP ratio, followed by Switzerland (1,462) and Finland (1,247). For the first time, Germany dropped out of the top five ranking to be replaced by Finland in 2023. Germany (1,214), the US (1,119), Sweden (1,035), Denmark (859), and the Kingdom of the Netherlands (714) round out the top 10 origins.

In which technologies do applicants from each of the top five origins submit the most applications?

8. Top three technology fields for each of the top five origins, 2020–2022

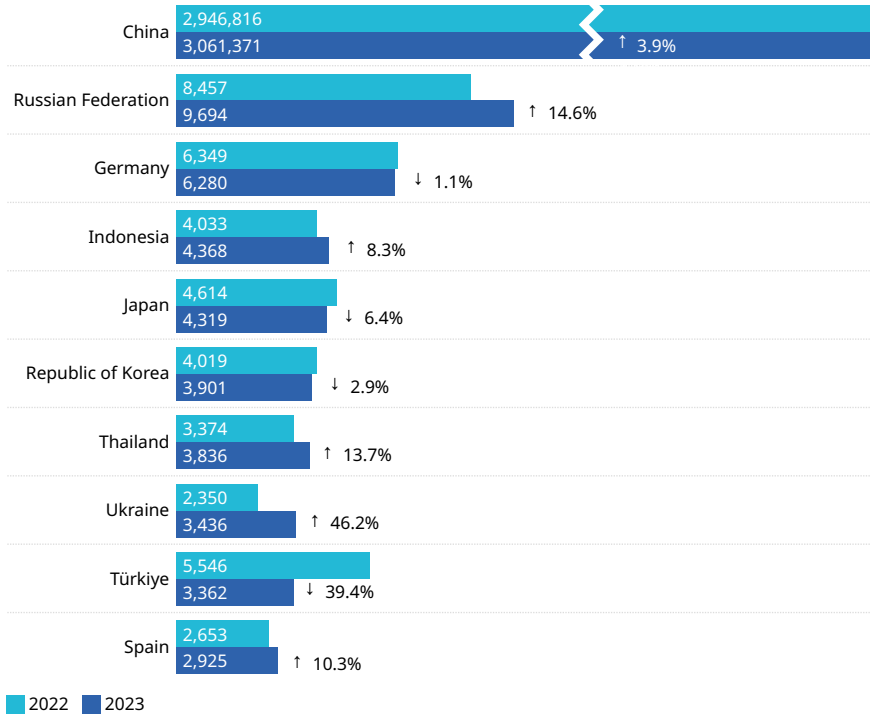


Sources: WIPO Statistics Database and EPO PATSTAT database, August 2024..

Among the top five origins during the period from 2020 to 2022, applicants based in China (13.9% of all published applications), the Republic of Korea (9.4%) and the US (13.8%) filed most intensively in computer technology, while applicants domiciled in Japan (9.8%) filed mostly in electrical machinery and those in Germany (11.7%) showed a preference for transport.

Applicants residing in China filed over 3 million utility model applications in 2023

9. Resident utility model applications for the top 10 origins, 2023



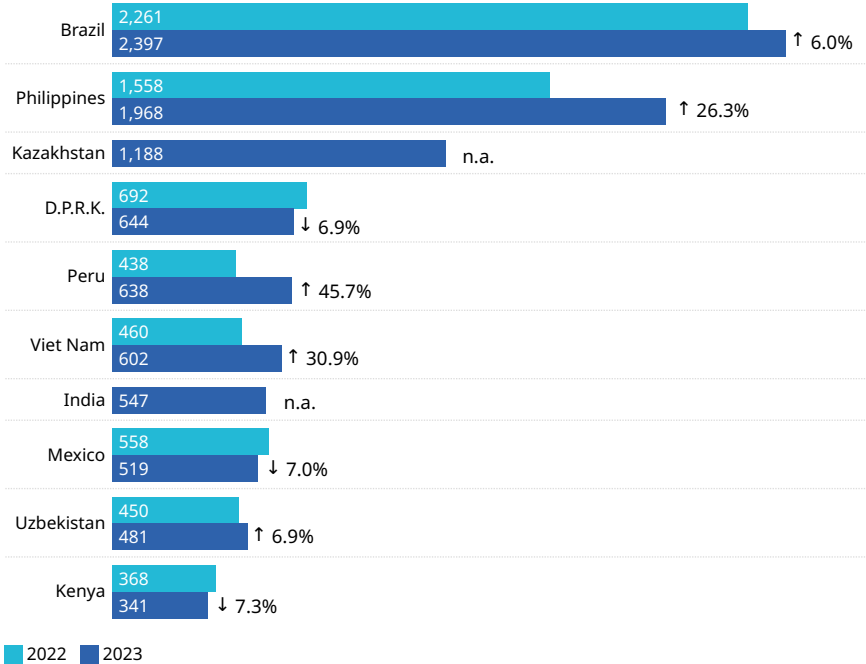
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

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.

Filing for UMs increased by 3.9% in 2023, representing a second consecutive year of strong growth. The total number of UM applications filed worldwide amounted to 3.1 million. Applicants residing in China filed the vast majority, with over three million applications in 2023, followed by those in the Russian Federation (9,694), Germany (6,280), Indonesia (4,368), and Japan (4,319). Among the top 10 origins, the Russian Federation (+14.6%), Spain (+10.3%), Thailand (+13.7%), and Ukraine (+46.2%) recorded double-digit growth in 2023.

Residents of Brazil filed around 2,400 utility model applications worldwide in 2023

10. Resident utility model applications for selected low- and middle-income origins, 2023



Notes: D.P.R.K is the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. n.a. indicates not available.

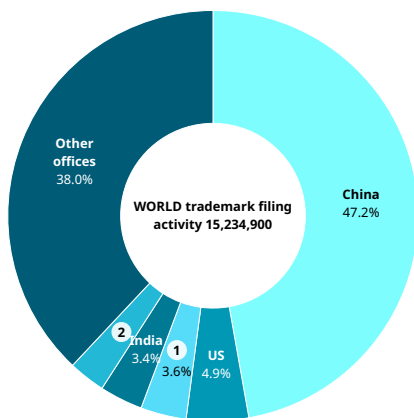
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

The chart above shows how many utility model applications were filed worldwide by applicants domiciled in a selection of low- and middle-income origins in 2023. Residents of Brazil (2,397), the Philippines (1,968), and Kazakhstan (1,188) filed substantial numbers of applications in 2023. Filings by residents of Peru (+45.7%) and Viet Nam (+30.9%) saw strong on-year growth, albeit from a low base. For the number of utility model applications filed by residents of all other origins (where available), see statistical table 1.

Trademarks

62% of all trademark filing worldwide was concentrated at just five offices in 2023, reflecting a significant increase from about 45% held by the top five offices a decade earlier in 2013

11. Percentage shares of total trademark filing activity by the top five offices, 2023



1 Russian Federation 2 EUIPO

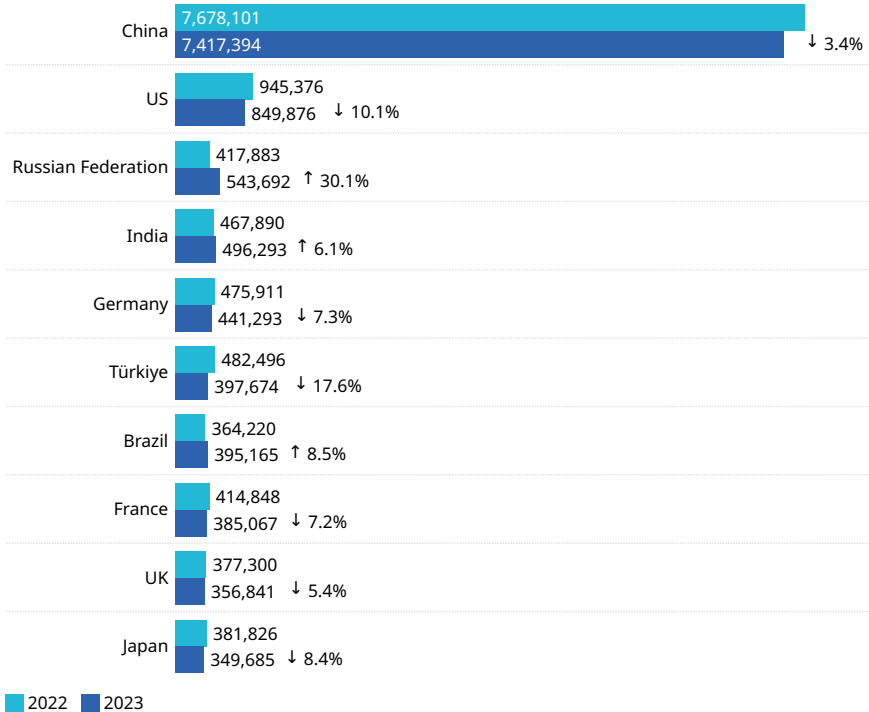
Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

In 2023, a combined share of 62% of global trademark filing – as measured by class counts – occurred at the top five trademark offices. Almost half (47.2%) of all trademark filing worldwide occurred at the office of China, the vast majority of which having come from Chinese residents filing in China. None of the remaining top four offices accounted for shares of global filing greater than 5%.

Trademark filing by applicants based in the Russian Federation increased considerably by 30.1% in 2023, but this growth was solely due to an increase in domestic filing

12. Resident application class counts for the top 10 origins, 2023



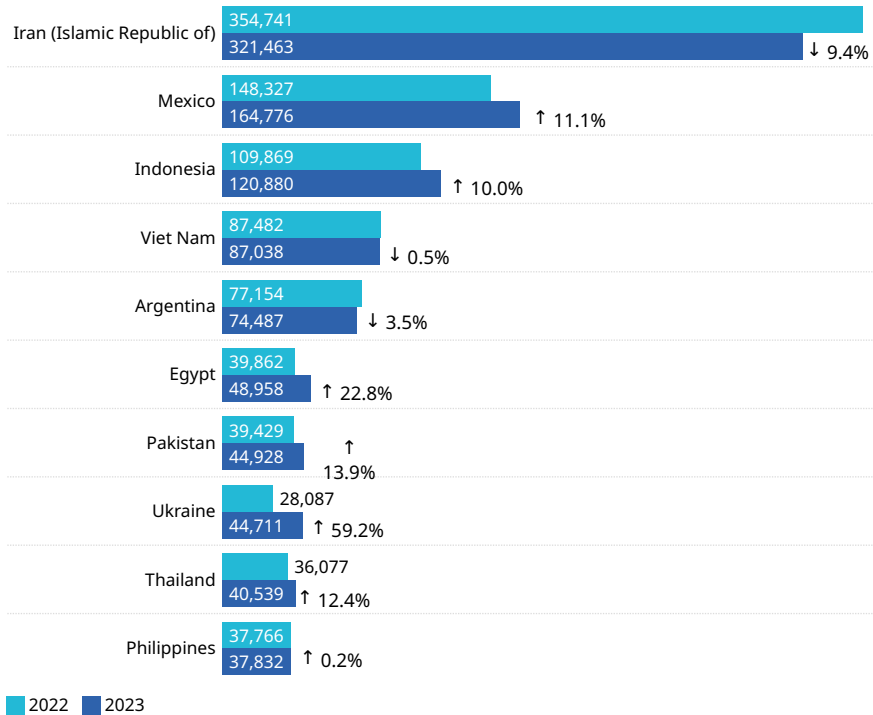
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

The highest volume of filing came from applicants based in China with a combined domestic and abroad application class count of around 7.4 million; followed by US applicants (849,876), those based in the Russian Federation (543,692), and applicants from India (496,293) and Germany (441,293).

Seven of the top 10 origins experienced a decline in trademark filing in 2023 compared to the previous year. The most substantial reductions were for applicants domiciled in Japan (-8.4%), Türkiye (-17.6%), and the US (-10.1%). In contrast, applicants based in Brazil (+8.5%), India (+6.1%) and the Russian Federation (+30.1%) recorded on-year growth. For India, growth was driven by increases in both resident and abroad filing, whereas for Brazil and the Russian Federation, overall growth was solely due to an increase in resident filing.

Applicants based in selected middle-income origins the Islamic Republic of Iran, Mexico, Indonesia, Viet Nam, and Argentina saw comparatively high trademark filing in 2023

13. Resident application class counts for selected middle-income origins, 2023



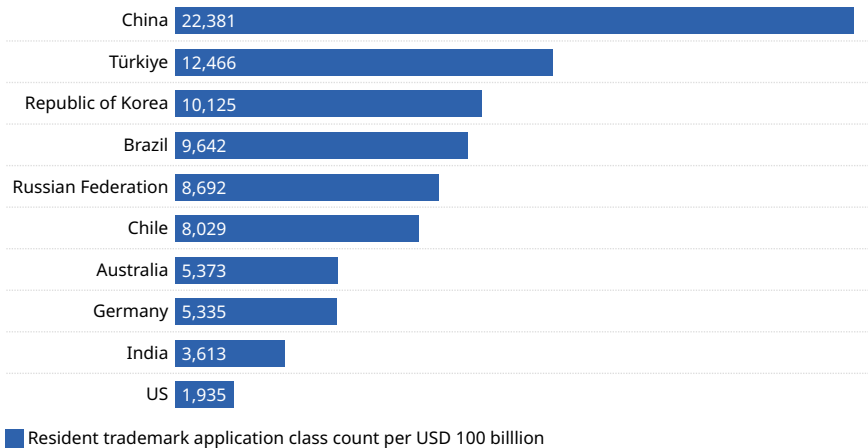
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

The chart above shows the total number of classes specified in trademark applications filed worldwide by applicants domiciled in a selection of middle-income origins in 2023. In 2023, eight of the top 20 origins, were middle-income countries. They included the Islamic Republic of Iran (321,463), Mexico (164,776), Indonesia (120,880), and Viet Nam (87,038). Additionally, several middle-income origins, namely, Argentina (74,487), Egypt (48,958), Pakistan (44,928), and Ukraine (44,711), recorded comparatively high volumes of trademark filing – as measured in class counts. Among the 10 origins selected from within the middle-income group, notable highlights were the high annual growth rates seen for applicants based in Egypt (+22.8%) and Ukraine (+59.2%). Conversely, there was a considerable on-year decline for applicants domiciled in the Islamic Republic of Iran (–9.4%).

For applicants of Egypt (3.2%), Indonesia (2.5%), the Islamic Republic of Iran (0.7%), Pakistan (3.1%), and the Philippines (3%), less than 5% of their total filing was directed abroad, reflecting applicants' concentrated focus on seeking trademark protection within their domestic markets. For the trademark application class counts for every origin (where available), see statistical table 1.

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

14. Resident trademark application class count relative to GDP for selected origins, 2023



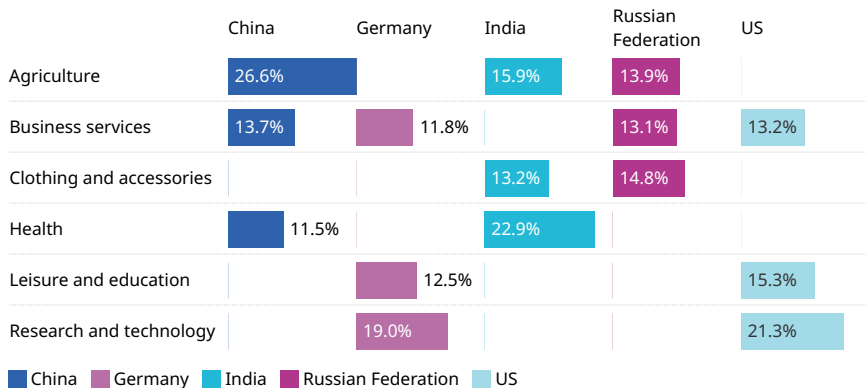
Notes: GDP data are in 2021 US purchasing power parity (PPP) dollars. The 10 selected origins were included on the basis of having a GDP greater than USD 575 billion PPP and a resident trademark application class count of at least 46,000.

Sources: WIPO Statistics Database and World Bank, August 2024.

Calculating application class count per unit of USD 100 billion GDP allows a comparison to be made between trademark filing in countries with different filing systems (single-class versus multi-class) and economies of varying sizes. On this measure, smaller countries, such as the Republic of Korea and Türkiye, rank higher than some larger ones with higher class counts in absolute terms, such as India and the US.

In which industries did applicants from the top origins seek trademark protection the most?

15. Top three industry sectors for each of the top five origins, 2023



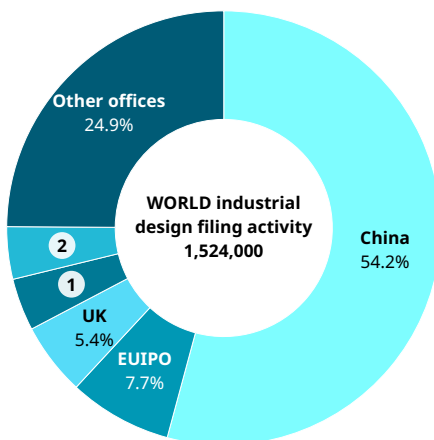
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

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 in 2023. 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 applicants domiciled in Germany and the US. Agriculture was the top sector for China and featured as the second top sector for India and the Russian Federation. In addition to Germany and the US, business services was also among the top sectors for applicants based in China. Health stood out as the top sector for applicants based in India, while clothing and accessories was the top sector for those located in the Russian Federation.

Industrial designs

In 2023, over half (54.2%) of global industrial design filing occurred in China alone

16. Percentage shares of total design filing activity by the top five offices, 2023



1 US 2 Republic of Korea

Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

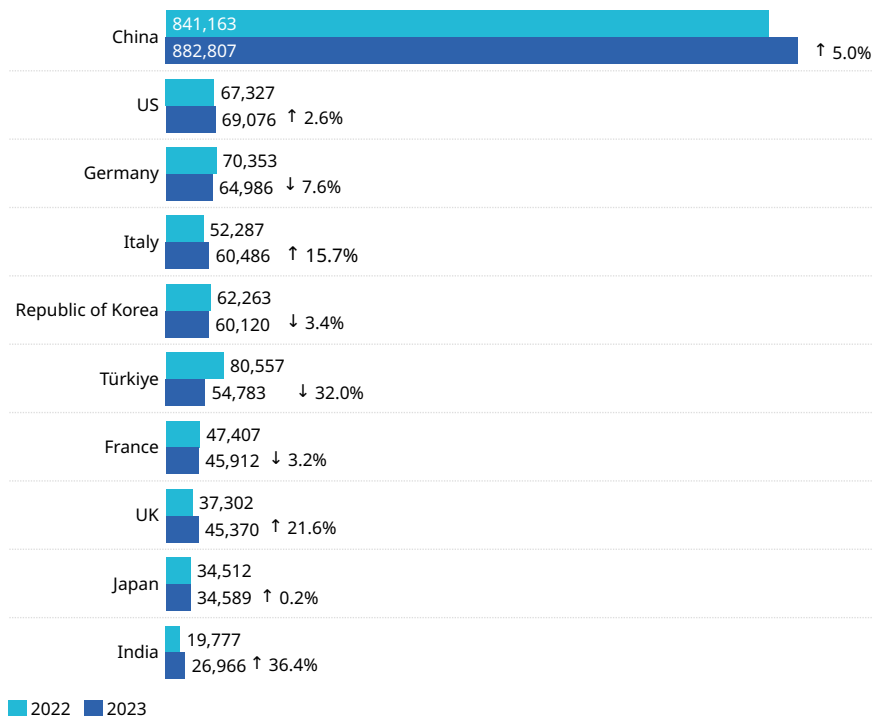
WIPO uses the application design count to measure filing activity for industrial designs; that is to say, it counts not only the number of applications, but also the number of designs contained in applications. Design count is a better way of comparing filing activity across IP offices, because some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

In 2023, approximately 1.2 million industrial design applications were filed worldwide. An estimated 1.5 million designs were contained in these applications, which represents an increase of 2.8% on 2022.

Three-quarters (75.1%) of worldwide industrial design filing – as measured by design count – occurred at the top five offices in 2023. The office of China alone accounted for 54.2% the world total, primarily as a result of Chinese resident filing. The EUIPO (7.7%) and the office of the UK (5.4%) received the second and third largest shares of total filing activity. Rounding out the top five offices, the US and the Republic of Korea each accounted for 3.9% of the total.

Design filing by applicants based in India and the UK surged in 2023

17. Resident application design counts for the top 10 origins, 2023



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

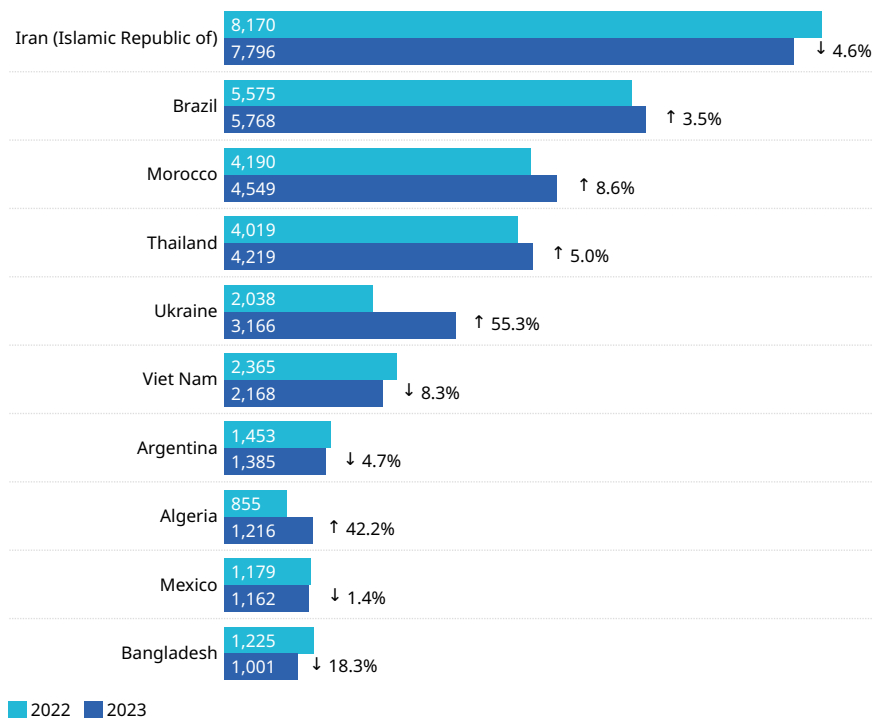
With 882,807 designs in applications filed, applicants residing in China were the most active in the world in terms of design count in 2023. They were followed

by applicants from the US (69,076), Germany (64,986), Italy (60,486), and the Republic of Korea (60,120). Together, these top five countries of origin accounted for almost three-quarters (74.6%) of global design filing in 2023. Driven mainly by a rapid increase in filings by applicants from China, the combined share of the top five origins has grown by 3.6 percentage points over the last decade.

Among the top five origins, Italy (+15.7%) had the fastest growth in filing in 2023, followed by China (+5%) and the US (+2.6%). In contrast, Germany (-7.6%) and the Republic of Korea (-3.4%) saw declines. The double-digit growth in Italy was driven by a sharp increase in resident filing, while considerable growth in abroad filings drove the overall growth in the US. Among the top 10 origins, India (+36.4%) and the UK (+21.6%) saw remarkable growth in design filing.

Among applicants based in selected middle-income origins, those domiciled in the Islamic Republic of Iran, Brazil, Morocco, Thailand, and Ukraine saw comparatively high design filing in 2023

18. Resident application design counts for selected middle-income origins, 2023

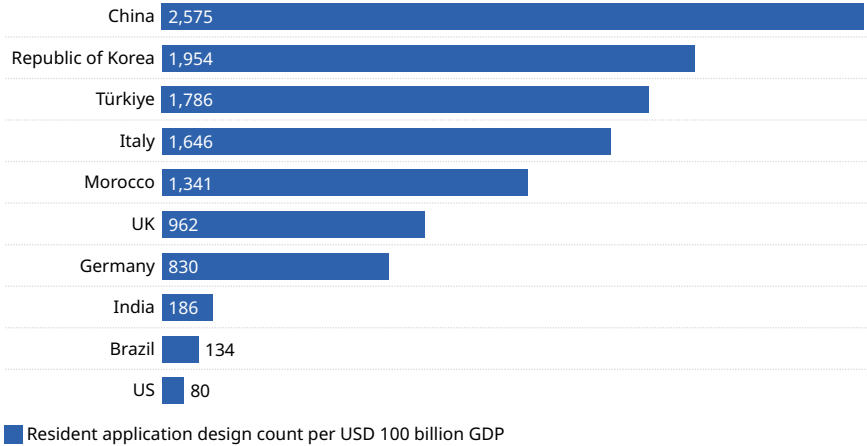


Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

The chart above shows the total number of designs contained in applications filed worldwide by applicants domiciled in a selection of middle-income origins in 2023. Applicants based in middle-income countries of origin, namely the Islamic Republic of Iran (7,796), Brazil (5,768), Morocco (4,549), Thailand (4,219), and Ukraine (3,166) had relatively high volumes of design filing – as measured in design counts. Within the selected middle-income origins, notable highlights were the high annual growth seen for applicants based in Algeria (+42.2%) and Ukraine (+55.3%). Conversely, there was a considerable on-year decline for applicants domiciled in Bangladesh (–18.3%). For the application design counts for every origin (where available), see statistical table 1.

In 2023, China maintained its position as the country with the highest number of designs relative to its GDP

19. Resident application design count relative to GDP for selected origins, 2023



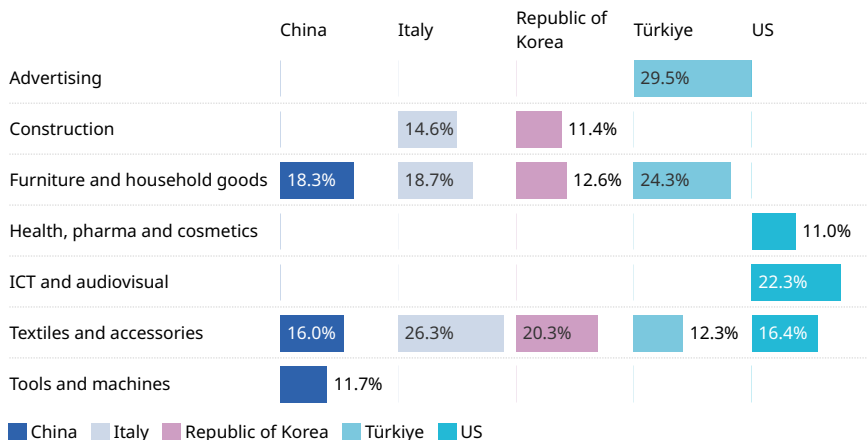
Notes: GDP data are in constant 2021 US PPP dollars. Origins were selected based on the top origins list in terms of application design count and GDP data availability. n.a. indicates not available.

Sources: WIPO Statistics Database and World Bank, August 2024.

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. In 2023, China continued to have the highest resident design count per USD 100 billion of GDP, with a ratio of 2,575. China was followed by the Republic of Korea (1,954), Türkiye (1,786), Italy (1,646), and Morocco (1,341). In contrast, Brazil (134), India (186), and the US (80) had notably lower ratios.

What industries attracted the most design filing from applicants in the largest countries of origin?

20. Top three industry sectors for each top selected origin, 2023



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

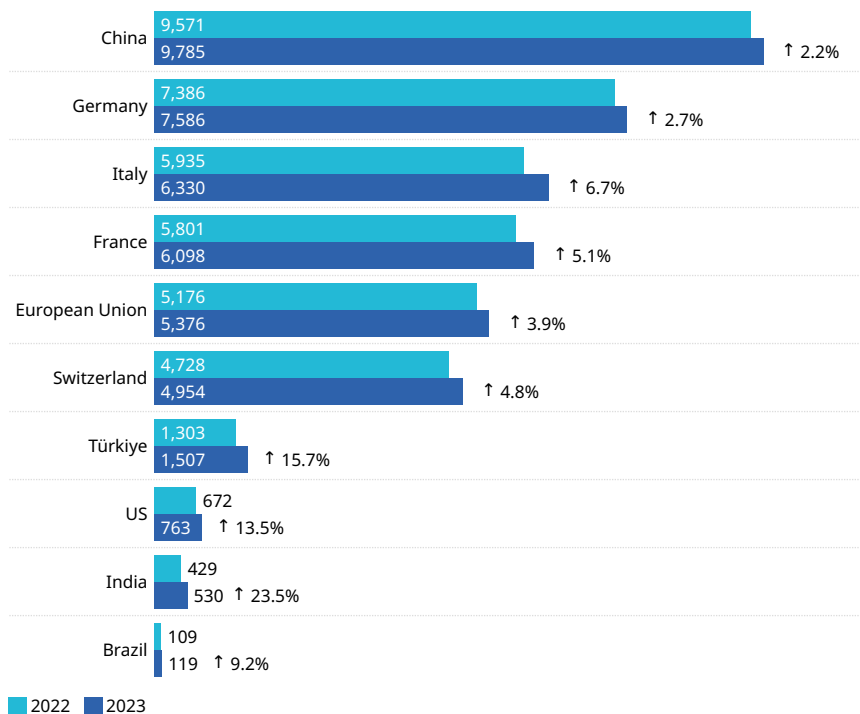
Grouping the 32 Locarno classes into 12 industry sectors serves to highlight the most important industry sectors for designs contained within industrial design applications filed. In 2023, the sectors with the largest shares of the world total were textiles and accessories (17.3%), furniture and household goods (16.9%), tools and machines (11%), electricity and lighting (9.2%), and ICT and audiovisual (8.8%).

Textiles and accessories featured as one of the top three sectors for design counts for all five selected top origins in 2023, ranking first for applicants based in Italy and the Republic of Korea. The furniture and household goods sector was a top three sector for four of the five selected origins, the US being the exception. Advertising was the top sector for applicants located in Türkiye, while information and communications technology (ICT) and audiovisual was the top sector for applicants based in the US. Tools and machines was a top three sector for applicants domiciled in China, while health, pharma and cosmetics featured as one of the top three sectors for the US.

Geographical indications

China had over 9,700 GIs in force in 2023, three-quarters of which were protected through the trademark system

21. Geographical indications in force for selected national and regional authorities, 2023



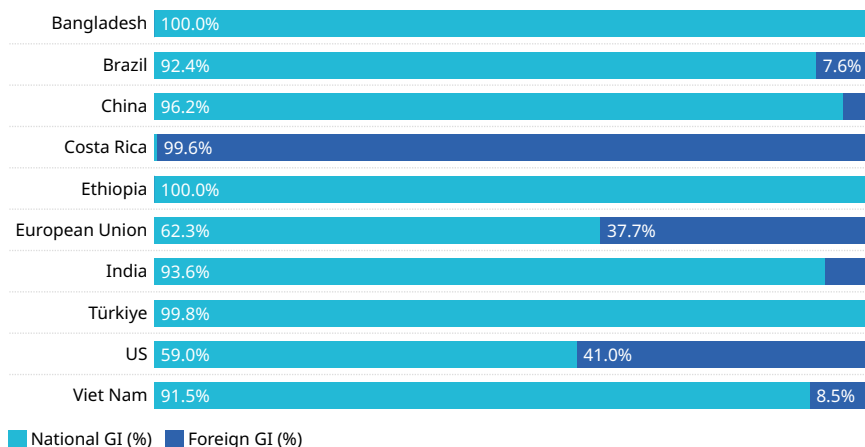
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

In 2023, China (9,785) had the most GIs in force within its territory, followed by Germany (7,586), Italy (6,330), and France (6,098). The high rankings achieved by European Union (EU) countries is explained by the fact that the 5,376 GIs in

force throughout the EU regional system are in force in every member state. In addition, some EU member states, such as France and Italy, are party to the Lisbon System; therefore, GIs in force via the Lisbon System (1,085 appellations of origin and geographical indications, excluding domestic and refusals) are also included in the total.

National GIs accounted for all GIs in force in Bangladesh and Ethiopia

22. Distribution of geographical indications in force by source for selected national and regional authorities, 2023



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

A number of authorities provided data on GIs broken down according to source (that is, whether they are a national or foreign GI). The share of national GIs ranged from as low as 0.4% in Costa Rica to as high as 100% in Bangladesh and Ethiopia. More than 90% of the GIs in force in Brazil (92.4%), China (96.2%), India (93.6%), Türkiye (99.8%), and Viet Nam (91.5%) were national GIs, whereas almost all those in force in Costa Rica (99.6%) were foreign GIs.

Wines and spirits accounted for almost half of GIs in force globally

23. Geographical indications in force by product category, 2023



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

GIs in force relating to wines and spirits (48.1%) accounted for almost half of the 2023 global total, while agricultural products and foodstuffs accounted for 44.8% and handicrafts 4.2% of the total. In terms of absolute numbers, China (8,163) 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 (3,329) had the most GIs in force. China (388), India (274), Austria (189), and Türkiye (165) each had a considerable number of GIs in force for handicrafts in 2023.

Statistical tables

Applications by origin, 2023

Origin of applications ^a	Patent	Utility model	Trademark class count ^b	Industrial design count ^c
Afghanistan	..	..	271	3
Albania	28	7	2,138	234
Algeria	1,411	..	14,294	1,216
Andorra	14	6	1,008	3
Angola	..	..	3,762	..
Antigua and Barbuda	62	..	219	..
Argentina	679	171	74,487	1,385
Armenia	84	86	6,766	81
Australia	11,199	162	125,423	5,505
Austria	10,851	420	43,595	5,067
Azerbaijan	248	60	7,897	31
Bahamas	..	..	731	46
Bahrain	41	1	912	18
Bangladesh	86	..	8,998	1,001
Barbados	..	12	1,092	97
Belarus	430	339	7,743	336
Belgium	10,622	80	35,745	3,143
Belize	14	..	140	1
Benin	27	..	212	6
Bhutan	1	..	117	2
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	..	..	185	2
Bosnia and Herzegovina	76	1	1,658	237
Botswana	23	12	1,541	14
Brazil	7,298	2,397	395,165	5,768
Brunei Darussalam	..	..	215	..
Bulgaria	447	348	29,347	1,190
Burkina Faso	6	..	428	18
Burundi	..	..	123	15
Cabo Verde	2	..	106	..
Cambodia	23	13	2,234	14
Cameroon	48	..	753	127
Canada	24,123	68	92,628	4,154

Origin of applications ^a	Patent	Utility model	Trademark class count ^b	Industrial design count ^c
Central African Republic	1	1	23	..
Chad	2	..	24	8
Chile	877	122	50,612	87
China	1,642,507	3,061,371	7,417,394	882,807
China, Hong Kong SAR	1,864	500	48,139	2,398
China, Macao SAR	10	5	2,976	27
Colombia	432	102	35,888	542
Comoros	1	..	10	..
Congo	4	1	90	8
Cook Islands	..	..	25	..
Costa Rica	122	7	14,630	2
Côte d'Ivoire	19	..	1,066	165
Croatia	313	22	7,470	415
Cuba	245	1	3,536	5
Cyprus	282	47	16,031	586
Czech Republic	1,480	1,119	29,722	1,658
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	6,915	644	9,477	5
Democratic Republic of the Congo	..	13	48	..
Denmark	10,883	119	25,506	3,790
Djibouti	..	..	8	..
Dominica	1	..	96	..
Dominican Republic	27	11	10,939	9
Ecuador	58	27	14,115	52
Egypt	..	9	48,958	25
El Salvador	9	5	6,573	92
Equatorial Guinea	..	..	17	..
Eritrea	..	..	5	1
Estonia	281	43	7,160	345
Eswatini	..	1	38	2
Ethiopia	61	251	1,395	106
Fiji	..	..	31	..
Finland	11,644	326	19,434	1,793
France	52,582	890	385,067	45,912
Gabon	11	..	90	10
Gambia	..	..	159	32
Georgia	112	78	4,171	431
Germany	133,053	6,280	441,293	64,986
Ghana	12	..	817	345
Greece	1,054	22	6,808	1,471
Grenada	..	..	40	..
Guatemala	9	7	8,121	8
Guinea	2	..	318	80
Guinea-Bissau	..	..	29	4
Guyana	..	..	77	..

Origin of applications ^a	Patent	Utility model	Trademark class count ^b	Industrial design count ^c
Haiti	..	..	14	..
Honduras	3	..	3,227	..
Hungary	1,044	226	14,036	709
Iceland	220	3	2,350	86
India	64,480	547	496,293	26,966
Indonesia	1,727	4,368	120,880	4,949
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	8,653	6	321,463	7,796
Iraq	746	5	1,001	15
Ireland	5,927	131	14,484	1,440
Israel	15,406	79	13,205	1,812
Italy	26,818	2,121	196,896	60,486
Jamaica	15	..	2,843	..
Japan	414,413	4,319	349,685	34,589
Jordan	56	10	5,619	107
Kazakhstan	833	1,188	26,846	161
Kenya	390	341	6,018	158
Kiribati	..	..	5	..
Kuwait	31	..	1,233	5
Kyrgyzstan	85	18	1,373	16
Lao People's Democratic Republic	4	3	1,106	3
Latvia	236	3	3,736	199
Lebanon	..	..	900	31
Lesotho	..	..	4	..
Liberia	1	..	423	52
Libya	..	1	156	10
Liechtenstein	921	11	2,969	210
Lithuania	449	3	8,521	440
Luxembourg	2,257	25	13,786	674
Madagascar	..	..	28	..
Malawi	..	..	15	..
Malaysia	1,648	156	27,615	778
Maldives	..	..	65	1
Mali	17	..	322	29
Malta	283	1	9,881	1,114
Marshall Islands	..	2	274	2
Mauritania	11	..	75	1
Mauritius	215	..	3,916	105
Mexico	1,772	519	164,776	1,162
Monaco	102	2	4,296	115
Mongolia	81	83	8,490	537
Montenegro	18	..	83	11
Morocco	450	1	25,945	4,549
Mozambique	20	10	1,647	37
Myanmar	..	..	19,710	4

Origin of applications ^a	Patent	Utility model	Trademark class count ^b	Industrial design count ^c
Namibia	72	..	74	1
Nepal	..	2	113	1
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	25,875	256	83,649	8,149
New Zealand	2,618	49	29,915	1,106
Nicaragua	..	..	153	..
Niger	13	..	40	1
Nigeria	..	8	318	6
North Macedonia	30	..	3,154	53
Norway	4,722	9	16,154	1,647
Oman	436	4	7,908	18
Pakistan	506	4	44,928	625
Panama	..	1	4,145	10
Papua New Guinea	..	..	2	..
Paraguay	..	4	14,726	12
Peru	234	638	31,355	128
Philippines	926	1,968	37,832	874
Poland	5,942	705	61,730	7,003
Portugal	1,637	51	41,217	2,030
Qatar	179	..	3,136	2
Republic of Korea	287,954	3,901	334,032	60,120
Republic of Moldova	47	111	4,258	197
Romania	1,082	49	42,823	1,195
Russian Federation	23,215	9,694	543,692	8,289
Rwanda	12	..	1,442	..
Saint Kitts and Nevis	7	1	596	6
Saint Lucia	..	..	151	..
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1	..	311	..
Samoa	56	6	436	11
San Marino	35	6	299	31
Sao Tome and Principe	..	..	17	..
Saudi Arabia	6,508	28	36,941	1,231
Senegal	22	..	464	26
Serbia	244	70	10,548	206
Seychelles	25	4	1,288	144
Sierra Leone	..	..	312	..
Singapore	9,309	266	54,954	1,982
Slovakia	524	342	12,965	459
Slovenia	549	14	10,413	417
Solomon Islands	..	..	20	..
Somalia	..	..	1	..
South Africa	1,170	4	25,269	127
Spain	8,177	2,925	129,437	20,721
Sri Lanka	299	..	8,428	198
Sudan	..	..	166	3

Origin of applications ^a	Patent	Utility model	Trademark class count ^b	Industrial design count ^c
Suriname	..	..	271	..
Sweden	21,763	126	51,178	4,798
Switzerland	41,876	452	146,371	22,926
Syrian Arab Republic	84	11	9,647	532
Tajikistan	11	..	172	..
Thailand	1,308	3,836	40,539	4,219
Timor-Leste	..	..	44	..
Togo	19	..	159	5
Tonga	..	..	47	..
Trinidad and Tobago	6	..	1,178	5
Tunisia	..	2	424	8
Türkiye	10,105	3,362	397,674	54,783
Turkmenistan	..	1	90	1
Tuvalu	..	..	..	1
Uganda	11	19	101	40
Ukraine	1,236	3,436	44,711	3,166
United Arab Emirates	997	46	30,399	341
United Kingdom	48,227	207	356,841	45,370
United Republic of Tanzania	..	..	80	5
United States of America	518,364	1,971	849,876	69,076
Uruguay	76	34	6,571	35
Uzbekistan	541	481	12,133	221
Vanuatu	1	..	50	5
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	16	2	8,173	19
Viet Nam	1,119	602	87,038	2,168
Yemen	11	..	3,230	84
Zambia	6	1	1,499	173
Zimbabwe	33	8	1,133	26
Total (2023 estimates)	3,552,100	3,127,960	15,234,900	1,524,000

Notes: a. Application by origin data are incomplete because some IP offices did not report their resident data in 2023 or provide a detailed breakdown of the origin of applications received.

b. Application class count is the sum of classes specified in applications filed by applicants plus, where applicable, those specified in designations made via the Madrid System. c. Application design count is the sum of designs contained in applications filed by applicants plus, where applicable, those contained in designations made via the Hague System. .. indicates either zero, not available, or not applicable.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

Geographical indications in force by national and regional authority, 2023

National and regional authority ^d	Geographical indications in force
Albania	1,116
Andorra	9
Argentina	126
Armenia	3,186
Australia	2,071
Austria	5,565
Azerbaijan	42
Bangladesh	34
Belarus	36
Belgium	5,376
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4,678
Botswana	1
Brazil	119
Bulgaria	6,192
Cabo Verde	2
Cambodia	91
Canada	860
China	9,785
China, Hong Kong SAR	57
China, Macao SAR	26
Colombia	158
Costa Rica	1,069
Côte d'Ivoire	14
Croatia	5,379
Cuba	936
Cyprus	5,376
Czech Republic	6,657
Denmark	5,376
Dominican Republic	1,010
Ecuador	146
El Salvador	29
Estonia	5,380
Ethiopia	57
European Union	5,376
Finland	5,376

National and regional authority ^d	Geographical indications in force
France	6,098
Georgia	4,639
Germany	7,586
Greece	5,408
Honduras	49
Hungary	7,290
Iceland	1,082
India	530
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	556
Ireland	5,376
Israel	931
Italy	6,330
Jamaica	4
Japan	468
Jordan	6
Kazakhstan	64
Lao People's Democratic Republic	10
Latvia	5,376
Lithuania	5,376
Luxembourg	5,376
Malaysia	118
Malta	5,379
Mauritius	1
Mongolia	48
Mozambique	4
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	5,376
New Zealand	24
Norway	38
Pakistan	10
Peru	1,077
Poland	5,377
Portugal	6,381
Republic of Korea	643
Republic of Moldova	4,721

National and regional authority ^d	Geographical indications in force
Romania	5,394
Russian Federation	431
Serbia	1,145
Singapore	168
Slovakia	6,421
Slovenia	5,376
Spain	5,376
Sri Lanka	18

National and regional authority ^d	Geographical indications in force
Sweden	5,376
Switzerland	4,954
Thailand	218
Trinidad and Tobago	1
Türkiye	1,507
Ukraine	3,128
United Kingdom	4,157
United States of America	763
Viet Nam	2,133
World Total (2023 estimate)^e	58,600

Notes: d. Lisbon System data reported here refer to foreign GIs and appellations of origin (AO) in force based on the Lisbon System. e. 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.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

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 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/en/web/ip-statistics.

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/en/web/ip-statistics.

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

Glossary

Application The procedure for requesting IP rights at an office, which then examines the application and decides whether to grant protection. Also refers to a set of documents submitted to an office by the applicant.

Application abroad For statistical purposes, an application filed by a resident of a given state or jurisdiction with the IP office of another state or jurisdiction. For example, an application filed by an applicant domiciled in France with the Japan Patent Office (JPO) is considered an application abroad from the perspective of France. This differs from a “non-resident application,” which describes an application filed by a resident of a foreign state or jurisdiction from the perspective of the office receiving the application: the example above would be a non-resident application from the JPO’s point of view.

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 a single filing system. For example, the offices of Japan, the Republic of Korea and the United States of America (US), as well as many European IP offices, have multi-class filing systems. On the other hand, the offices of Brazil, Mexico, and South Africa follow a single-class filing system, requiring a separate application for each class in which an applicant seeks trademark protection. To capture the differences in application and registration numbers across offices, it is useful to compare their respective application and registration class counts.

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

order to capture the differences in application and registration numbers across offices, it is useful to compare their respective application and registration design counts.

Geographical indication A geographical indication (GI) is a sign identifying a good as originating 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 the 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 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.

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

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 (generally 20 years), during which time patent holders can commercially exploit their inventions on an exclusive basis. In return, applicants are obliged to disclose their inventions to the public in a manner that enables others skilled in the art to replicate the invention. The patent system is designed to encourage innovation by providing innovators with time-limited exclusive legal rights, thus enabling them to appropriate 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 in which the first named applicant in the application is resident. For example, an application filed with 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 procedures for registering trademarks are governed by the legislation and procedures of national and regional IP offices and WIPO. Trademark rights are limited to the jurisdiction of the IP office that registers the trademark. Trademarks can be registered by filing an application at the relevant national or regional office(s), or by filing an international application through the Madrid System.

Utility model A special form of patent right granted by a state or jurisdiction to an inventor or the inventor’s assignee for a fixed period of time. The terms and conditions for granting a utility model are slightly different from those for normal patents (including a shorter term of protection and less stringent patentability requirements). The term “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 2024 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 2024*, this useful summary guide explains key trends and takeaways, illustrated throughout with intuitive data visualizations.