WIPO IP Facts and Figures

Economics & Statistics Series

WIPO
WORLD
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY
ORGANIZATION

2015

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Introduction

IP Facts and Figures, 2015 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 are based on a selection of those reported in WIPO's more comprehensive *World Intellectual Property Indicators, 2015*. *IP Facts and Figures* serves as a quick reference guide covering four types of industrial property – patents, utility models, trademarks and industrial designs. It focuses primarily on application data, which is the most often used measure of IP activity. Trademark application data refer to class counts – the number of classes specified in applications; this allows better comparison of international trademark filing activity across IP offices, as applications in some jurisdictions may specify multiple classes of goods and services while others require a separate application for each class. Similarly, industrial design data refer to design counts – the number of designs contained in applications. The figures, graphs and tables enable a comparison of IP activity across offices and through the use of the WIPO-administered Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) and the Madrid and Hague Systems in 2014.

To help you understand IP-related terms, a short glossary is provided toward the back of this publication.

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

IP statistics: *www.wipo.int/ipstats*

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

Contact information:
Economics and Statistics Division – e-mail: *ipstats.mail@wipo.int*

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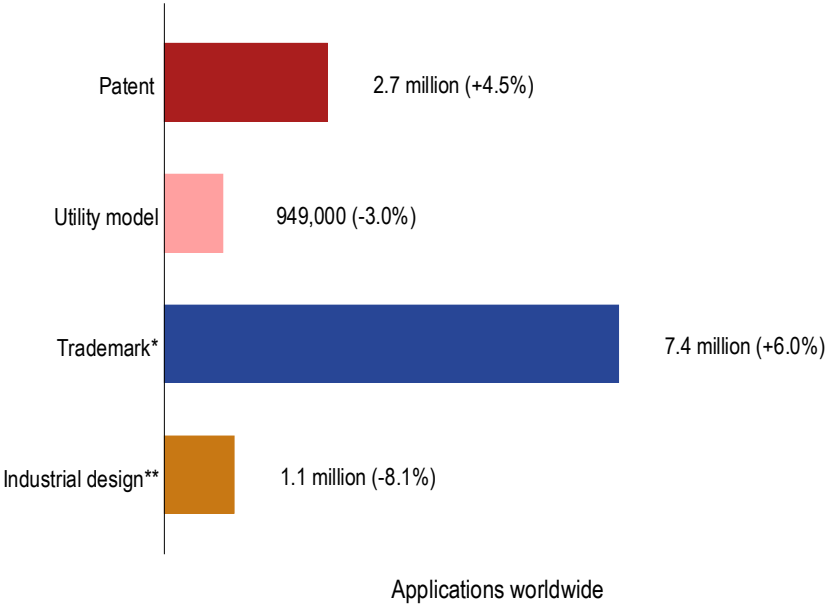
Global intellectual property applications and active IP rights

A1 Total applications, 2014



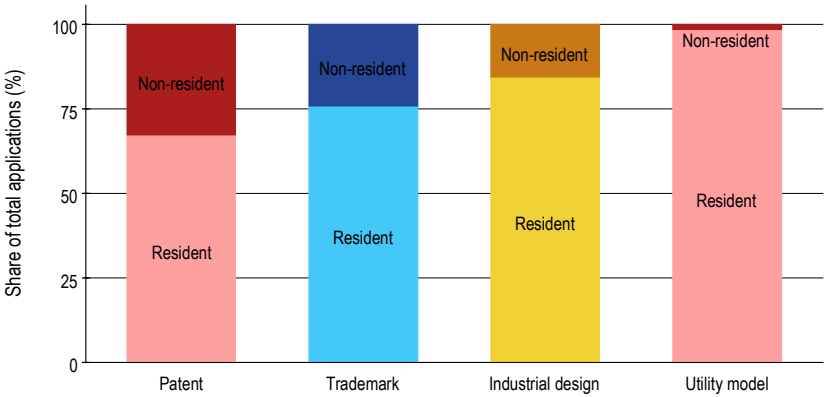
* refers to class count – the total number of goods and services classes specified in trademark applications.
** refers to design count – the total number of designs contained in industrial design applications.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2015.

Global filing activity for patents and trademarks grew in 2014, representing the fifth consecutive year that applications have increased for these two IP rights. However, applications for utility models and industrial designs decreased for the first time in over a decade.

The estimated 2.7 million patent applications filed worldwide in 2014 represent growth of 4.5% on 2013. Trademark filing activity rose by 6% – similar to the growth rate witnessed in the previous two years. For the first time since 1998, utility model (UM) applications decreased by 3% in 2014 because fewer applications were received by the top six offices. In 2014, industrial design filing activity fell by 8.1%, due mainly to a sharp decrease in filings by Chinese residents in China.

A2 Resident and non-resident shares, 2014



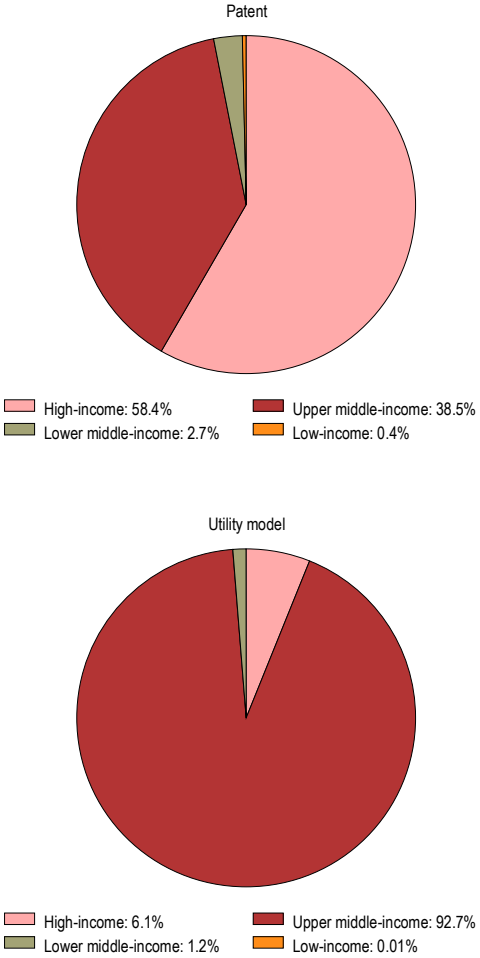
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2015.

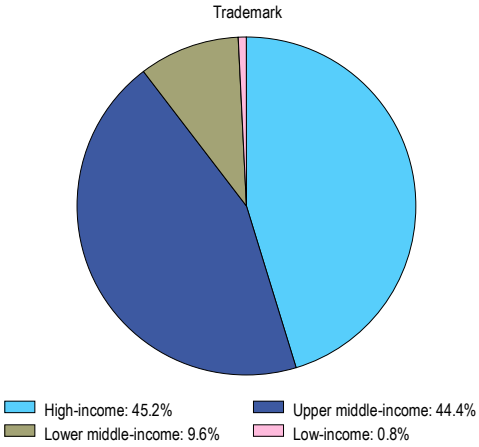
At IP offices worldwide, applications consist of those filed by applicants domiciled in the jurisdiction represented by the office (residents) and those filed by applicants whose domicile is located outside that jurisdiction (non-residents).

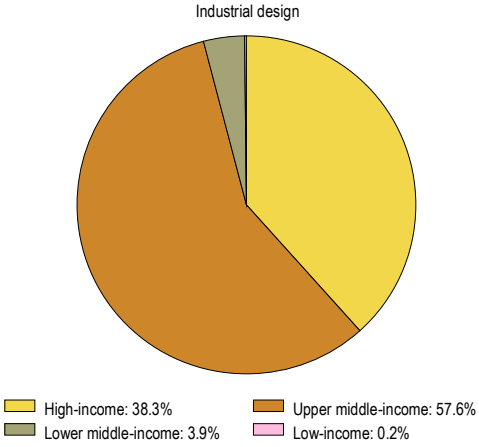
The share of applications filed by residents varies across different forms of IP. Globally, residents file the majority of applications with their respective home IP offices, which reflects a preference for seeking protection within their domestic jurisdiction. However, the resident and non-resident shares of the totals differ significantly from one office to another. This is demonstrated in our *World Intellectual Property Indicators: www.wipo.int/ipstats/en/wipi*.

In 2014, an estimated two-thirds of all patent applications were filed by residents with their domestic office. For the other forms of IP, the resident share was about three-quarters for trademark applications (based on class counts) and over four-fifths for industrial design applications (based on design counts). Almost all utility model applications (98%) were filed domestically.

A3 Shares by income group, 2014







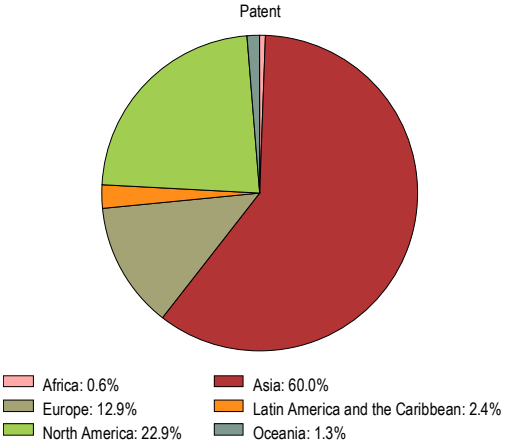
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2015.

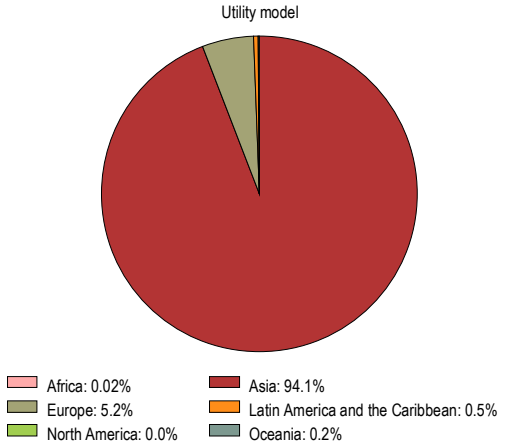
These pie charts show the distribution of filing activity for each IP right across four income groups in 2014. IP offices of high-income countries received the largest proportion of all patent applications (58.4%) and trademark filing activity (45.2%) worldwide.

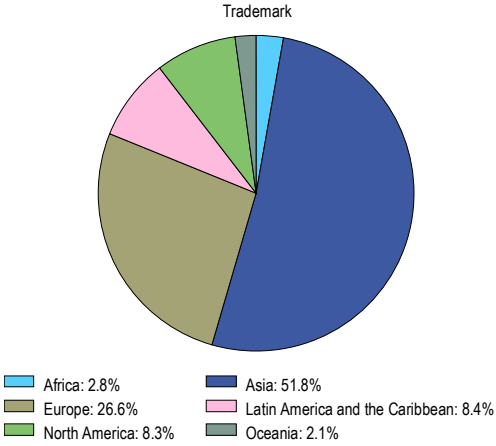
Offices of upper middle-income countries accounted for the vast majority of all utility model applications (92.7%) and over half of all industrial design filing activity (57.6%), with China alone accounting for 91.5% and 49.6% respectively.

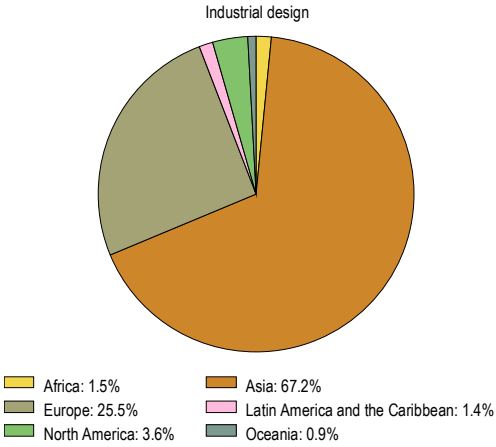
Lower middle-income countries exhibited low shares of filing activity for patents (2.7%), utility models (1.2%) and industrial designs (3.9%), but accounted for a higher share of global trademark application class counts (9.6%).

A4 Shares by region, 2014









Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2015.

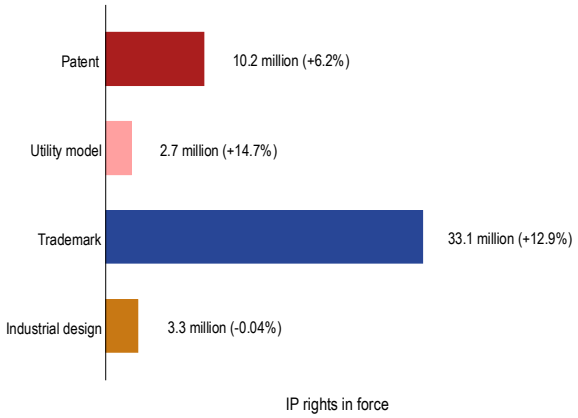
These pie charts present, for each IP right, the distribution of IP filing activity across the world's six geographical regions. With shares ranging from just over half of all trademark filing activity to over nine-tenths of all utility model applications, IP offices in Asia received the highest numbers of applications for patents, utility models, trademarks and industrial designs. Specifically, Asian offices received a combined share of 60% of all patent applications worldwide. This is in contrast to the lower shares received by offices in North America (22.9%) and Europe (12.9%).

Following Asia, Europe shows relatively high shares of filing activity for both trademarks and industrial designs. This region accounted for slightly more than a quarter of all trademark and industrial design filing activity worldwide.

The shares of global trademark filing activity for Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean were higher than those for patents, utility models and industrial designs.

North American offices did not account for any utility model applications, as they do not offer this IP right.

A5 IP rights in force, 2014



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2015.

Of the estimated 10.2 million patents in force in 2014, 25% were in the United States of America (US), followed by 19% in Japan. In China, the number of patents in force doubled from about 600,000 in 2010 to 1.2 million in 2014.

China accounted for 84% of all utility models in force.

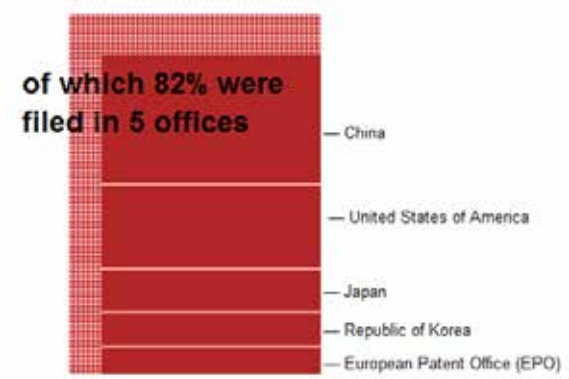
In 2014, a total of 33.1 million trademarks were active in 124 offices worldwide. China accounted for the most trademarks in force, with about 8.4 million. The US (1.85 million) and Japan (1.8 million) had similar numbers. India, with almost a million, also ranked high.

Over 3 million industrial design registrations were in force, of which close to 1.2 million were in China alone. France and the Republic of Korea took second and third place in terms of registrations in force, with over 300,000 each.

Patents and utility models

B1 Total patent applications, 2014

2.7 million patent applications filed in 2014

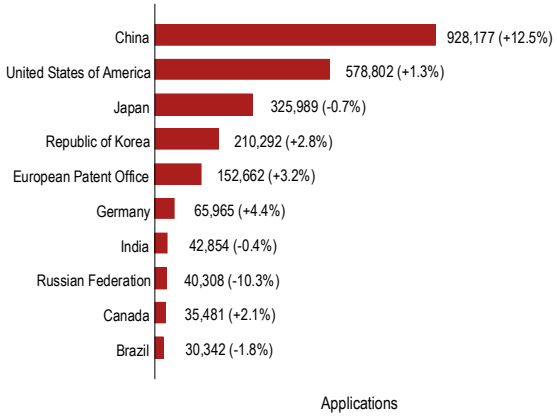


Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2015.

About 2.7 million patent applications were filed worldwide in 2014, up 4.5% on 2013. Driving that strong growth were filings in China, which received 103,000 of the 116,100 additional filings and accounted for nine-tenths of total growth.

B2 Patent applications by office, 2014

Patent applications for the top 10 offices, 2014

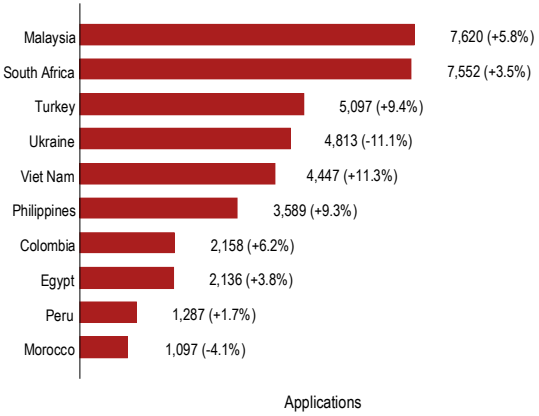


Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2015.

In 2014, China accounted for the largest number of patent applications received by any single IP office – a position it has held since 2011. It received more applications than Japan and the US combined. Along with China, middle-income countries Brazil and India rank among the top 10 despite having received fewer applications in 2014 than in 2013.

Of the top 10 IP offices, China's IP office (+12.5%) saw the fastest annual growth in filings received in 2014. In contrast, the office of the Russian Federation recorded a decline of 10.3%.

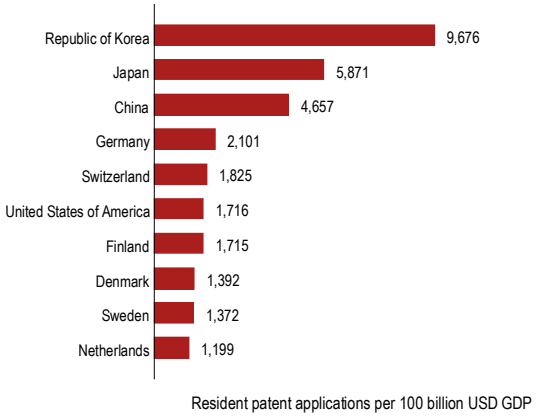
Patent applications for offices of selected low- and middle-income countries, 2014



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2015.

This figure shows the numbers of patent applications filed at IP offices of selected low- and middle-income countries in 2014. Where available, statistics for all offices are reported in the statistical table on page 47. All the offices presented except for Morocco and Ukraine received more patent applications in 2014 than in 2013. Viet Nam saw double-digit growth of 11.3%, whereas Ukraine recorded an 11.1% decline.

B3 Resident patent applications relative to GDP for the top origins, 2014



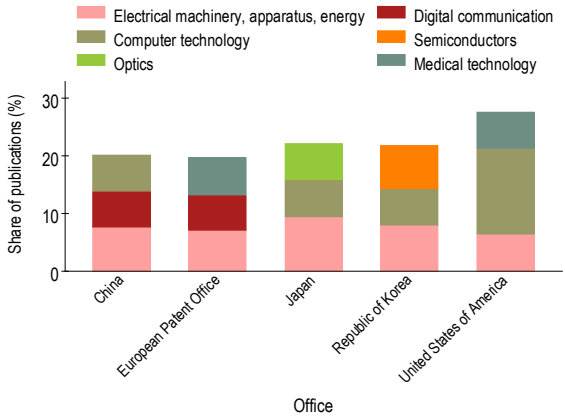
Sources: WIPO Statistics Database and World Bank, October 2015.

Differences in patent activity reflect both the size of each economy and its level of development. This figure shows the number of resident patent applications relative to GDP. Worldwide, resident applications per unit of GDP rose from an average of 1,474 in 2004 to 1,821 in 2014.

The Republic of Korea had the highest number of patent applications per unit of GDP in 2014. It had a ratio more than twice that of China and over five times that of the US. China, which ranks first in resident patent applications, comes third when its resident applications are adjusted by GDP, below second-ranked Japan. Despite having received considerably fewer resident applications than the US, Finland had a similar applications-to-GDP ratio.

B4 Top technology fields by office, 2011-13

Distribution of published patent applications in the top three technology fields for each top five office, 2011-13



Sources: WIPO Statistics Database and EPO PATSTAT database, October 2015.

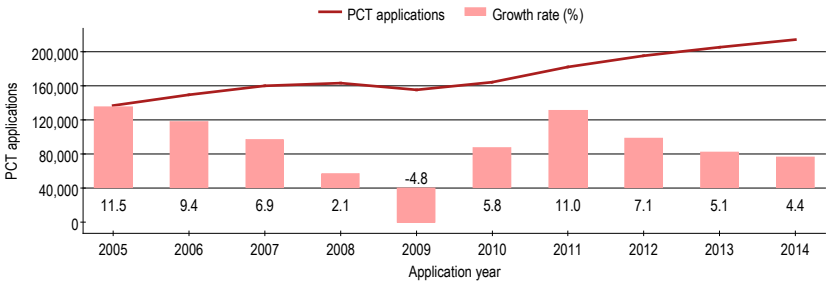
Patent applications span a wide range of technologies. Every patent application is assigned one or more International Patent Classification (IPC) symbols. WIPO has developed a concordance table to link these symbols to their corresponding field(s) of technology, available at: *www.wipo.int/ipstats/en*.

At all top five offices in the period 2011-13, the technology field of electrical machinery, apparatus and energy featured in the top three associated with published patent applications. The same is true for computer technology, except at the European Patent Office.

Japan showed higher shares of published applications in the field of optics, while semiconductors featured among the top three in the Republic of Korea, and medical technology at the European Patent Office and in the US.

B5 PCT international applications and top applicants

Trend in PCT international applications

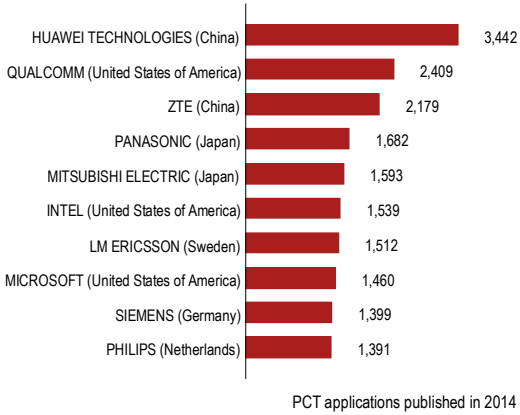


Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2015.

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

Together, China and the US accounted for almost nine-tenths of the total annual growth in PCT filings, which saw some 215,000 applications in total in 2014, up 4.4% on 2013. The US was the primary country of origin of PCT filers, with 61,476 applications, followed by Japan's 42,380.

PCT top applicants, 2014

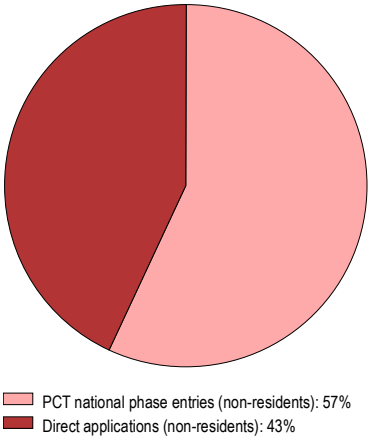


Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2015.

In 2014, Huawei Technologies of China became the top PCT applicant, with 3,442 applications published. Qualcomm of the US moved up to second position, with 2,409. Panasonic of Japan was the top applicant in 2013, but fell to fourth position the following year. Among the top 10 applicants, Huawei Technologies saw the fastest growth (+63%) while Panasonic recorded the sharpest decline (-41%) in 2014.

The list of top 10 PCT applicants includes companies operating in, among other fields of technology, digital communication, telecommunications and electronics. Three of these applicants are based in the US; China and Japan are home to two companies each, and the remaining three are located in Germany, the Netherlands and Sweden.

B6 Patent applications by filing route: direct and PCT System, 2014



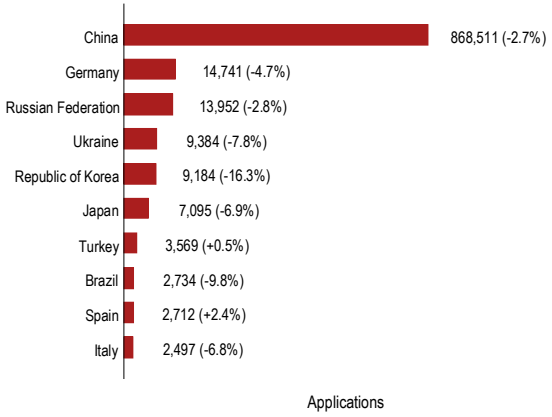
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2015.

When seeking protection for an invention abroad (outside the domestic market), patent applicants can choose to file multiple applications with foreign IP offices directly – the direct route (also known as the Paris route) – or, under certain conditions, file a single PCT international application with their domestic IP office. When a PCT international application enters the national phase at a national or regional patent office, it is referred to as a PCT national phase entry.

The share of non-resident applications filed via the PCT route has increased from 47% in 2004 to 57% in 2014.

B7 Utility model applications by office, 2014

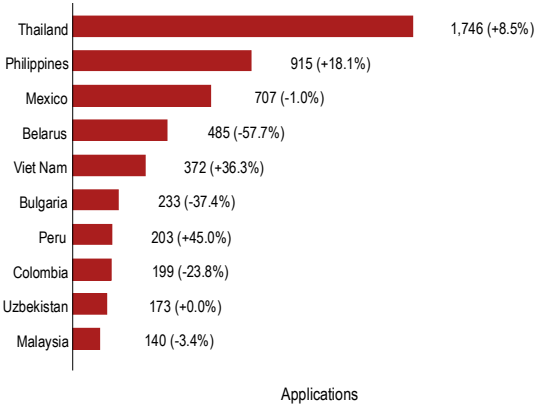
Utility model applications for the top 10 offices, 2014



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2015.

The IP office of China received by far the largest number of utility model applications in 2014, accounting for just over nine-tenths of the world total. The offices of Germany (14,741) and the Russian Federation (13,952) received similar numbers of applications, as did those of the Republic of Korea and Ukraine with about 9,200 and 9,400 respectively. For the first time, China saw a decrease in the number of applications filed at its office.

Utility model applications for offices of selected low- and middle-income countries, 2014



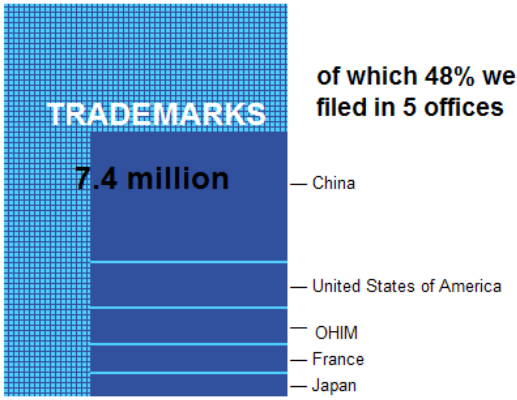
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2015.

This figure shows the numbers of utility model applications received by IP offices of selected low- and middle-income countries in 2014. Where available, utility model applications for all offices are reported in the statistical table on page 47.

Trademarks

C1 Total trademark application class counts, 2014

Filing activity in 2014 measured in application class counts



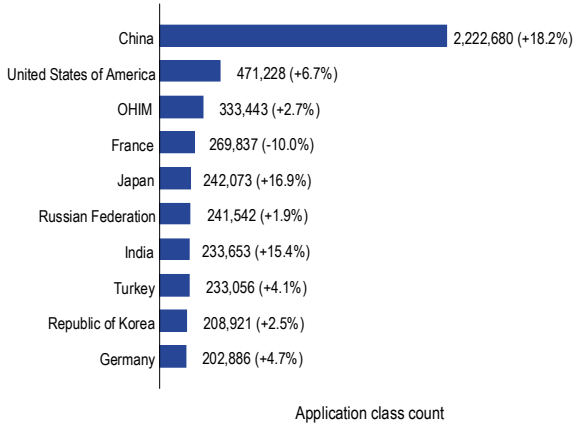
Note: OHIM is the European Union's Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2015.

When differences in filing systems across national and regional offices are harmonized using the application class count, trademark filing activity grew by 6% in 2014. The total number of classes specified in applications reached 7.45 million, an increase of 66% on the 4.5 million recorded in 2004 – the first year in which complete class counts became available.

C2 Application class count by office, 2014

Application class counts for the top 10 offices, 2014



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

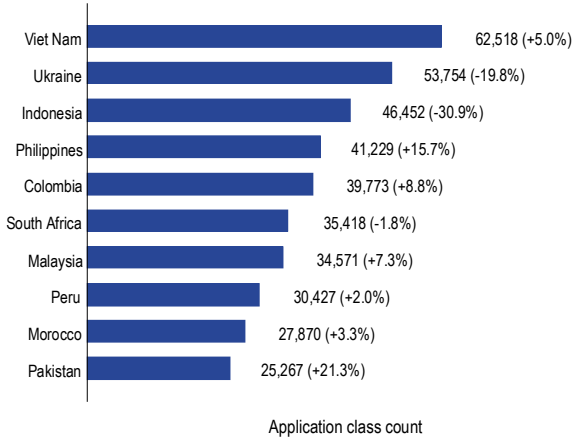
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2015.

In 2014, 63% of all trademark filing activity worldwide occurred at the top 10 IP offices combined. Having received a quarter of the total in the previous year, the IP office of China increased its share even further in 2014 and now accounts for 30% of all trademark filing activity worldwide.

China's class count of 2.22 million was followed by around 471,000 in the US – the countries with the top two offices since the early 2000s. These two offices were followed by the European Union's Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market (OHIM) and those of France and Japan.

Among the offices presented, China (+18.2%), Japan (+16.9%) and India (+15.4%) reported the highest annual growth. In contrast, the office of France (-10%) had a lower application class count in 2014 than in 2013.

Application class counts for offices of selected low- and middle-income countries, 2014

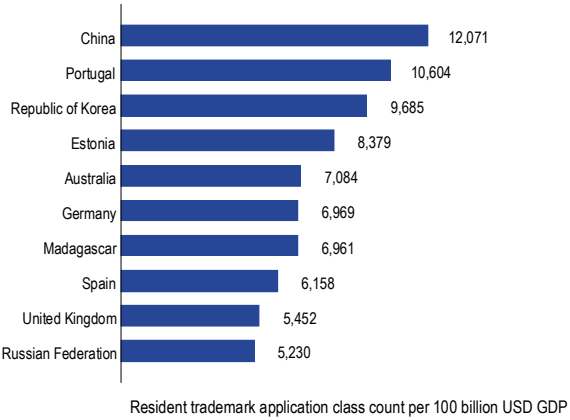


Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2015.

Many offices in low- and middle-income countries receive considerably higher numbers of applications for trademarks than for other forms of IP, showing the emphasis placed on trademark rights in the jurisdictions they represent.

This figure shows the total number of classes specified in trademark applications received by IP offices of selected low- and middle-income countries in 2014. Where available, trademark application class counts for all offices are reported in the statistical table on page 47.

C3 Resident trademark application class count relative to GDP for selected origins, 2014

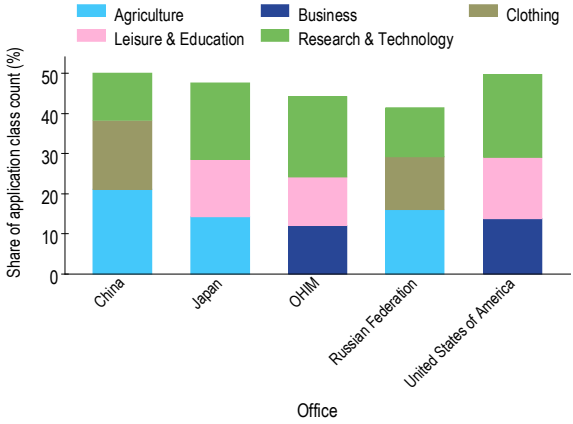


Sources: WIPO Statistics Database and World Bank, October 2015.

When resident trademark applications are viewed as class counts and adjusted by GDP, countries with a lower number of resident applications (such as Estonia and Portugal) may rank higher than some countries that otherwise have higher numbers of resident applications (Australia and Germany). China (12,071), Portugal (10,604) and the Republic of Korea (9,685) exhibited the highest resident application class count-to-GDP ratios in 2014. Australia, Germany and Madagascar each had a ratio of about 7,000 despite the fact that German resident filing activity was two-and-a-half times that of Australian residents and 80 times that of applicants residing in Madagascar.

C4 Top industry sectors by office, 2014

Distribution of application class counts in the top three sectors for each top five office, 2014



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

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2015.

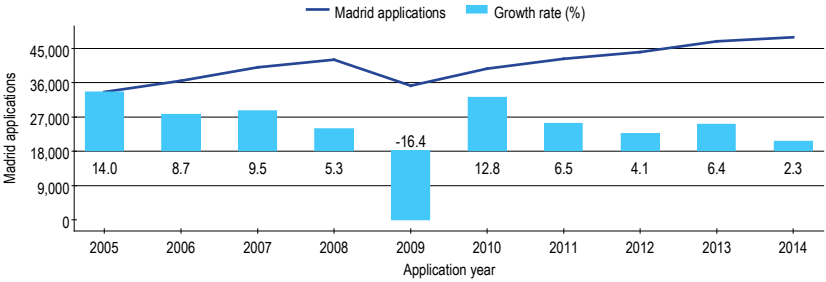
Using the Nice Classification, trademark applications can be attributed to ten industry sectors. This figure shows the top three industry sectors in which applicants filed for trademark protection at each of the five offices reporting the highest trademark filing activity in 2014. Research & technology features among the three sectors attracting the highest volumes of trademark applications at every one of these offices.

The top industry sectors at OHIM and in Japan and the US included leisure and education. This differs from China and the Russian Federation, where there was a stronger focus on agriculture and clothing.

Three of the ten industry sectors alone accounted for 40-50% all trademark filing activity at these top offices.

C5 Madrid System international applications and top applicants

Trend in Madrid international applications



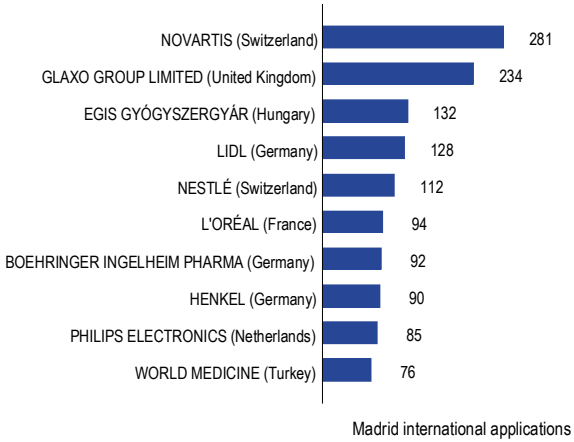
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2015.

The Madrid System makes it possible for a trademark holder to apply for trademark registration in multiple countries by filing a single international application via a national or regional IP office. It simplifies the process of multinational trademark registration by eliminating the need to file a separate application in each jurisdiction in which protection is sought.

After witnessing a decrease in 2009, Madrid System applications resumed their upward trend in 2010, and in 2014 completed a fifth year of continued growth, nearing 48,000. In fact, over the last decade, their numbers have increased for all but one year that coincided with the economic downturn in 2009. This prevailing growth is partly due to increased usage of the Madrid System and its expanded membership, coupled with a general upward trend in trademark application volumes worldwide.

For the first time, the US became the largest user of the Madrid System in 2014. International applications from the US reached 6,595, accounting for more than half of the total growth and edging ahead of Germany (6,506), the previous largest user of the System.

Madrid System top applicants, 2014

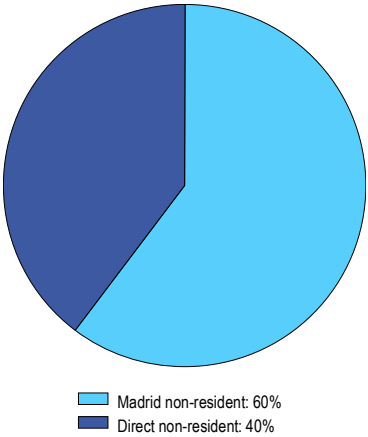


Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2015.

For the fourth year in row, Novartis of Switzerland was the largest user of the Madrid System, with 281 international applications. It was followed by two other pharmaceutical companies, Glaxo Group Limited of the United Kingdom, and Egis Gyógyszergyár of Hungary. In fact, half of the 10 top Madrid System applicants were pharmaceutical companies.

The remaining top applicants included, among others, France's L'Oréal, which produces cosmetics and beauty products, Germany's Henkel, which manufactures consumer goods among other things, and Switzerland's food and beverage company Nestlé.

C6 Application class counts by filing route: direct and Madrid System, 2014



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2015.

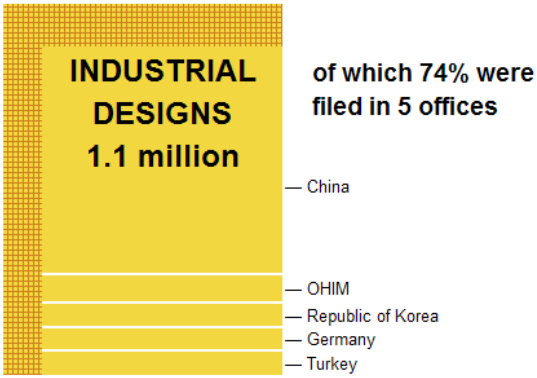
When seeking protection for a trademark abroad (outside the domestic market), applicants can choose to file separate applications directly with each individual foreign office – the direct route (also known as the Paris route) – or, under certain conditions, file a single Madrid international application with their domestic office via the Madrid System. Once a Madrid international registration is issued, holders can use this to designate simultaneously any of the current 96 members of the System to seek protection for their trademarks. These designations have the same effect as an application filed directly with an office of a Madrid member country.

In 2014, IP offices of all Madrid System member countries combined received 60% of their trademark filing activity from abroad in the form of Madrid designations as opposed to 40% attributed to the direct filing route.

Industrial designs

D1 Total application design counts, 2014

Filing activity in 2014 measured in application design counts



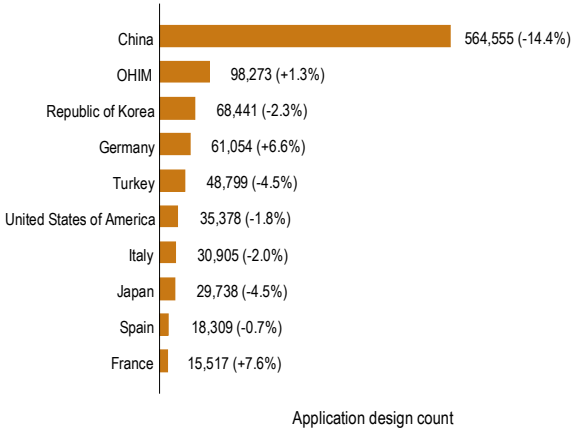
Note: OHIM is the European Union's Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2015.

The total number of designs contained in all applications filed around the world decreased by 8% to about 1.1 million in 2014, marking the first decline in filing activity since 2004 – the first year in which complete design counts became available.

D2 Application design count by office, 2014

Application design counts for the top 10 offices, 2014



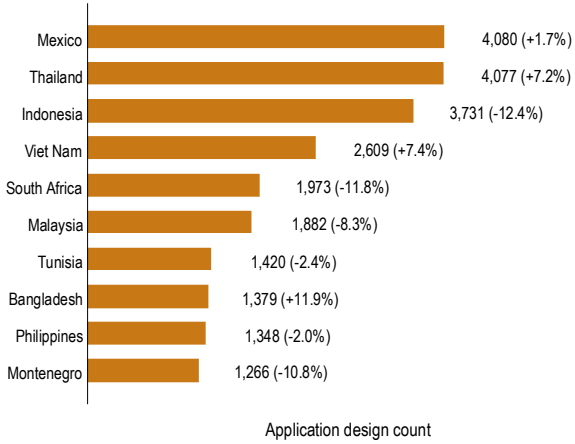
Note: OHIM is the European Union's Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2015.

In 2014, about 85% of all industrial design filing activity worldwide occurred at the top 10 offices combined. The IP office of China accounted for precisely half the world total and was followed by the European Union's Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market (OHIM) and the office of the Republic of Korea, which received 9% and 6% respectively of total filing activity.

Except for France (+7.6%), Germany (+6.6%) and OHIM (+1.3%), the remainder of these top offices saw a reduction in filing activity in 2014 compared with 2013. The declines ranged from 14.4% for China to 0.7% for Spain.

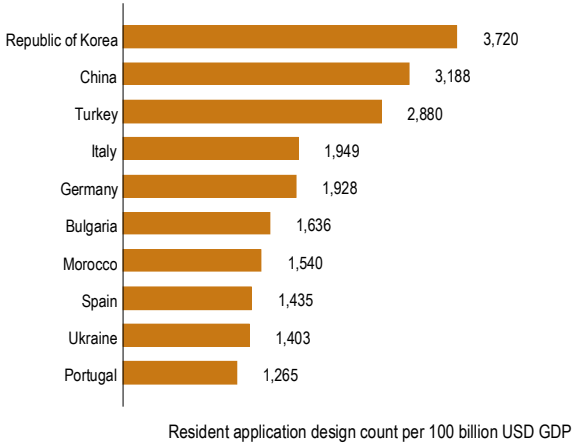
Application design counts for offices of selected low- and middle-income countries, 2014



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2015.

This figure shows the total numbers of designs contained in applications filed at IP offices of selected low- and middle-income countries in 2014. Where available, application design counts are reported for all offices in the statistical table on page 47.

D3 Resident application design count relative to GDP for selected origins, 2014

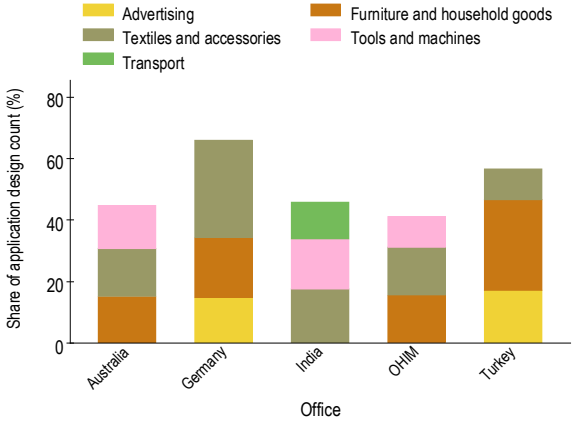


Sources: WIPO Statistics Database and World Bank, October 2015.

The Republic of Korea had the highest resident design count per unit of GDP, followed by China. They were the only Eastern Asian countries that ranked among these selected origins. Apart from Morocco and Turkey, the remaining countries of origin are in Europe. Neither Japan nor the US are among these top origins.

D4 Top industry sectors by office, 2014

Distribution of application design counts in the top three sectors for selected offices, 2014



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

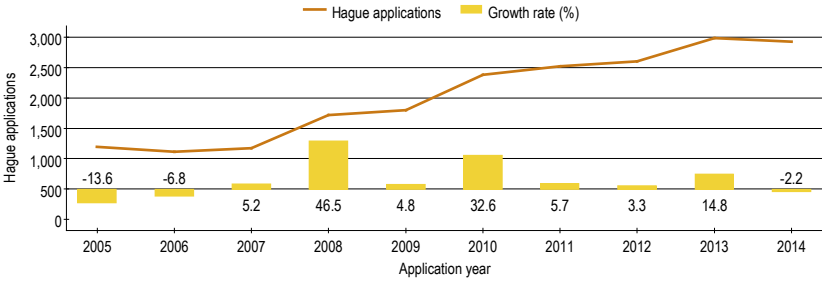
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2015.

Grouping the 32 Locarno classes into 12 industry sectors shows that the designs contained in applications filed at several of the top offices are concentrated in only a few sectors. The textiles and accessories sector features among the three attracting the highest volumes of industrial design filing activity at every one of these selected offices.

In Germany and Turkey, applications for design protection were concentrated in the advertising, furniture and household goods, and textiles and accessories sectors. The combined shares of these three sectors accounted for over half of all design filing activity in each country. Applications related to tools and machines accounted for higher shares of the totals filed at the offices of Australia and India than at the other three offices.

D5 Hague System international applications and top applicants

Trend in Hague international applications



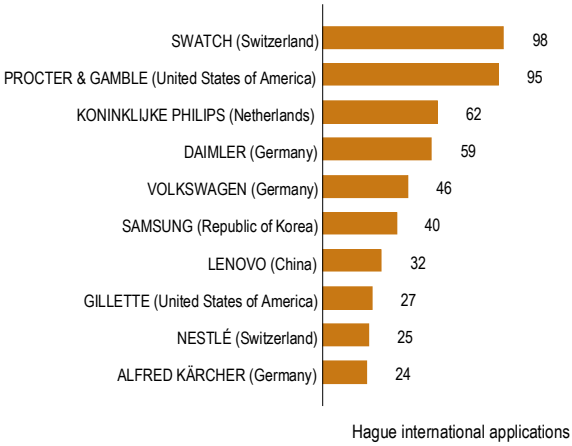
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2015.

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

International industrial design applications filed under the Hague System (Hague international applications) fell to 2,924 in 2014, representing a drop of 2.2% on 2013. This marks the first decrease in international applications after seven years of continuous growth.

Despite this, the 14,441 designs contained in these applications increased by 9.6% – the fastest growth recorded since 2010.

Hague System top applicants, 2014

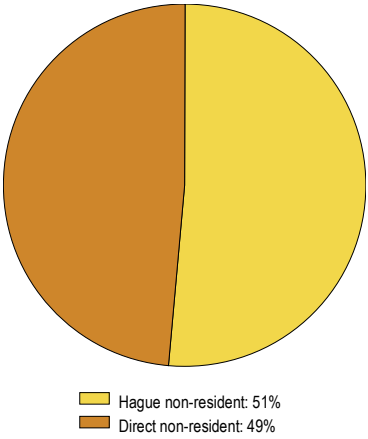


Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2015.

For the third consecutive year, Swatch of Switzerland was the most active user of the Hague System, with 98 applications; it was followed by Procter and Gamble of the US (95), Philips Electronics of the Netherlands (62), and Germany's Daimler (59) and Volkswagen (46). The Republic of Korea joined the Hague System in July 2014, and already one of its applicants, Samsung Electronics, has become the sixth most active user of the System.

The list of top Hague applicants ranges from companies that produce, among other things, household and personal hygiene products to those that manufacture watches or vehicles, or that produce or distribute foodstuffs. These top 10 applicants originate from six different countries. Three alone are from Germany. Two are from the US and one is from China, neither of which were members of the Hague System in 2014. It is possible for applicants from non-member countries to make use of the Hague System provided they have an industrial or commercial establishment in a Hague member country/region.

D6 Application design counts by filing route: direct and Hague System, 2014



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2015.

When seeking protection for an industrial design abroad (outside the domestic market), applicants can choose to file individual applications directly with foreign IP offices – the direct route (also known as the Paris route) – or, under certain conditions, file a single application via the Hague System. Once a Hague international registration is issued, holders can use this to designate any of the current 64 members of the System simultaneously to seek protection for their designs. These designations have the same effect as applications filed directly with an office of a Hague member country.

In 2014, offices of Hague System member countries combined received 51% of their industrial design filing activity from abroad in the form of Hague designations as opposed to 49% attributed to the direct filing route.

Additional Information

Statistical tables

Applications by office, 2014

IP office (a)	Applications			
	Patent	Utility model	Trademark class count (b)	Industrial design count (c)
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..
African Intellectual Property Organization	578	..	8,699	836
African Regional Intellectual Property Organization (e)	835	7	700	154
Albania	13	1	8,067	855
Algeria	813	..	13,054	920
Andorra	..	..	2,387	..
Angola	..	..	..	..
Antigua and Barbuda (g)	15	..	1,584	..
Argentina	4,682	172	58,486	1,384
Armenia	123	58	10,899	756
Aruba	..	..	..	..
Australia	25,956	1,523	118,353	6,597
Austria	2,363	748	25,008	2,400
Azerbaijan (h)	168	24	16,020	1,058
Bahamas	113	..	1,124	24
Bahrain	205	..	11,626	53
Bangladesh	293	..	11,541	1,379
Barbados (h)	39	..	1,131	5
Belarus	757	485	21,728	469
Belgium (j)	1,026	..	..	..
Belize (e,i)	36	6	..	571
Benelux Office for Intellectual Property	..	..	67,456	1,348
Benin (i,k)	..	..	..	30
Bermuda	..	..	..	..
Bhutan (d,f,h)	7	..	2,256	2
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	303	14	8,032	60
Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba (g)	..	..	1,191	..
Bosnia and Herzegovina	43	..	10,595	1,230
Botswana	9	1	3,325	93
Brazil	30,342	2,734	157,016	6,590
Brunei Darussalam	117	..	..	92
Bulgaria	234	233	17,912	930
Burkina Faso (k)	..	..	..	..
Burundi	..	..	..	..
Cabo Verde	..	..	..	..
Cambodia	67	10	4,888	82
Cameroon (k)	..	..	..	..

	Applications			
IP office (a)	Patent	Utility model	Trademark class count (b)	Industrial design count (c)
Canada	35,481	..	146,211	5,767
Central African Republic (k)	..	..	..	..
Chad (k)	..	..	..	..
Chile (e)	3,105	104	42,640	465
China	928,177	868,511	2,222,680	564,555
China, Hong Kong SAR	12,542	587	76,052	4,477
China, Macao SAR	106	28	12,287	132
Colombia	2,158	199	39,773	577
Comoros (k)	..	..	..	..
Congo (k)	..	..	..	..
Cook Islands	..	..	..	..
Costa Rica	568	9	12,361	47
Côte d'Ivoire (i,k)	..	..	..	68
Croatia	200	91	10,006	1,185
Cuba	150	5	5,690	11
Curaçao	..	..	2,764	..
Cyprus	4	..	3,117	40
Czech Republic	972	1,493	22,829	1,164
Democratic People's Republic of Korea (g,i)	..	..	2,398	228
Democratic Republic of the Congo	..	..	..	..
Denmark	1,583	185	11,371	400
Djibouti (f)	4	..	358	2
Dominica	..	..	..	..
Dominican Republic	258	15	12,073	70
Ecuador	..	..	..	..
Egypt	2,136	..	27,230	3,827
El Salvador	187	8	7,036	70
Equatorial Guinea (k)	..	..	..	..
Eritrea	..	..	..	..
Estonia	50	82	5,384	86
Ethiopia	..	..	..	..
Eurasian Patent Organization	3,573	..	..	..
European Patent Office	152,662	..	..	..
Fiji	..	..	..	..
Finland	1,545	450	11,354	362
France	16,533	424	269,837	15,517
Gabon (i,k)	..	..	..	25
Gambia (e,f)	..	3	406	..
Georgia	297	53	10,455	952
Germany	65,965	14,741	202,886	61,054
Ghana (g,i)	..	..	3,665	110
Greece (g)	670	33	2,797	1,346
Grenada	17	..	521	..
Guatemala	298	18	..	360
Guinea (k)	..	..	..	..

	Applications			
IP office (a)	Patent	Utility model	Trademark class count (b)	Industrial design count (c)
Guinea-Bissau (f,h,k)	..	..	19	9
Guyana	20	..	748	..
Haiti	21	..	1,649	..
Holy See	..	..	..	..
Honduras	220	5	6,907	20
Hungary	619	275	12,886	854
Iceland	64	..	8,713	224
India	42,854	..	233,653	9,309
Indonesia	8,023	337	46,452	3,731
Iran (Islamic Republic of) (g)	13,802	..	7,288	8,864
Iraq	..	..	..	..
Ireland	321	..	6,776	..
Israel	6,273	..	18,909	..
Italy	9,382	2,497	90,599	30,905
Jamaica	155	..	4,553	75
Japan	325,989	7,095	242,073	29,738
Jordan	379	..	6,958	52
Kazakhstan (f)	2,013	203	26,296	300
Kenya (g)	207	83	4,620	95
Kiribati (d,h)	18	..	..	10
Kuwait	..	..	..	..
Kyrgyzstan	139	10	7,150	752
Lao People's Democratic Republic	..	..	..	..
Latvia	107	..	6,345	185
Lebanon (h)	..	..	..	108
Lesotho (g)	..	..	1,618	..
Liberia (g)	..	..	2,146	..
Libya	..	..	..	..
Liechtenstein (l)	..	..	8,398	1,494
Lithuania	165	..	7,581	386
Luxembourg (j)	218	..	..	..
Madagascar	34	..	5,418	207
Malawi	..	..	..	..
Malaysia	7,620	140	34,571	1,882
Maldives	..	..	..	..
Mali (i,k)	..	..	..	23
Malta (f)	13	..	948	10
Marshall Islands	..	..	..	..
Mauritania (k)	..	..	..	..
Mauritius (d,f,h)	20	..	1,758	15
Mexico	16,135	707	121,683	4,080
Micronesia (Federated States of)	..	..	..	..
Monaco	10	..	9,098	1,666
Mongolia	265	192	9,743	930
Montenegro (g)	13	..	8,545	1,266

IP office (a)	Applications			
	Patent	Utility model	Trademark class count (b)	Industrial design count (c)
Morocco	1,097	..	27,870	5,526
Mozambique (g)	..	..	2,902	..
Myanmar	..	..	..	..
Namibia (g,i)	..	..	2,420	114
Nauru	..	..	..	..
Nepal (d,h)	30	..	3,950	56
Netherlands (j)	2,582	..	..	..
New Zealand	7,728	..	40,329	3,217
Nicaragua (e,f)	146	2	7,946	9
Niger (i,k)	..	..	..	28
Nigeria (d,f,h)	919	..	19,332	953
Norway	1,563	..	39,668	3,823
Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market	..	..	333,443	98,273
Oman (g,i)	..	..	5,752	889
Pakistan	922	..	25,267	558
Palau	..	..	..	..
Panama	287	13	13,023	71
Papua New Guinea (d,f,h)	79	..	1,019	35
Paraguay	..	..	..	..
Patent Office of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf	2,543	..	..	..
Peru	1,287	203	30,427	319
Philippines	3,589	915	41,229	1,348
Poland (e,i)	4,096	1,053	42,319	48
Portugal	740	112	30,537	2,528
Qatar	482	..	7,608	..
Republic of Korea	210,292	9,184	208,921	68,441
Republic of Moldova	139	158	12,596	1,150
Romania	1,036	56	26,189	1,235
Russian Federation	40,308	13,952	241,542	7,313
Rwanda (g)	12	1	1,381	77
Saint Kitts and Nevis	..	..	..	..
Saint Lucia (h)	..	..	..	1
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (f)	8	..	501	2
Samoa	100	..	301	20
San Marino (g)	..	..	2,678	..
Sao Tome and Principe (i)	3	..	1,444	70
Saudi Arabia	787	..	..	685
Senegal (i,k)	..	..	..	88
Serbia	212	66	16,122	1,184
Seychelles (f)	..	..	106	..
Sierra Leone	..	..	2,417	..
Singapore	10,312	..	42,772	4,268
Sint Maarten (Dutch Part)	..	..	1,977	..

	Applications			
IP office (a)	Patent	Utility model	Trademark class count (b)	Industrial design count (c)
Slovakia	234	397	15,080	441
Slovenia (g,i)	..	..	3,251	519
Solomon Islands	..	..	..	..
Somalia	..	..	..	..
South Africa	7,552	..	35,418	1,973
South Sudan	..	..	..	..
Spain	3,178	2,712	76,256	18,309
Sri Lanka (d,f,h)	516	..	8,825	359
Sudan (g)	8	..	2,973	545
Suriname (i)	..	..	1,529	63
Swaziland (f)	..	..	2,590	..
Sweden	2,425	..	20,153	570
Switzerland	2,048	..	82,489	12,910
Syrian Arab Republic (g,i)	..	..	3,215	124
T F Y R of Macedonia (d,g,h)	46	..	8,550	1,728
Tajikistan (d,e,f,h)	4	69	7,427	803
Thailand	7,930	1,746	45,661	4,077
Timor-Leste	..	..	..	..
Togo (k)	..	..	..	..
Tonga	..	..	..	..
Trinidad and Tobago	186	1	2,845	259
Tunisia (g)	542	..	5,769	1,420
Turkey	5,097	3,569	233,056	48,799
Turkmenistan (g)	..	..	5,442	..
Tuvalu	..	..	..	..
Uganda	8	..	2,666	..
Ukraine	4,813	9,384	53,754	8,436
United Arab Emirates (f)	1,471	1	18,747	804
United Kingdom	23,040	..	110,838	..
United Republic of Tanzania	..	..	..	..
United States of America	578,802	..	471,228	35,378
Uruguay	676	31	9,881	77
Uzbekistan	568	173	12,310	413
Vanuatu	..	..	..	..
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	..	..	..	..
Viet Nam	4,447	372	62,518	2,609
Yemen	53	2	4,595	37
Zambia	39	..	4,193	40
Zimbabwe	..	..	..	..
World total (m)	**2,680,900**	**948,900**	**7,449,400**	**1,138,400**

a. Not all listed countries/territories/intergovernmental organizations have an IP office. Also, some offices do not receive applications for some IP rights.
b. Application class count is a sum of classes specified in applications received directly by an office and, where applicable, those specified in designations received by the office via the Madrid System.
c. Application design count is a sum of designs contained in applications received directly by an office and, where applicable, those contained in designations received by the office via the Hague System.

d. 2013 data are for patent applications.
e. 2013 data are for utility model applications.
f. 2013 data are for trademark application class count.
g. Only Madrid designation data are available; therefore, trademark application class count may be incomplete.
h. 2013 data are for application design count.
i. Only Hague designation data are available; therefore, total application design count may be incomplete.
j. 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 or at the Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market of the European Union.
k. The African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI) acts as the receiving office for applications.
l. The Swiss Federal Institute of Intellectual Property acts as the receiving office for patent applications.
m. World total consists of actual data reported by offices for 2014 plus estimates made for those offices for which 2014 statistics were unavailable.

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

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2015.

International applications by origin via the PCT, Madrid and Hague Systems, 2014

	International applications		
Origin (a)	**PCT**	**Madrid**	**Hague (b)**
Albania	1	6	31
Algeria	7	..	..
Andorra	2	1	2
Angola	2	1	..
Antigua and Barbuda	..	3	..
Argentina	33	1	..
Armenia	4	27	..
Australia	1,722	1,556	2
Austria	1,387	1,000	344
Azerbaijan	1	35	..
Bahamas	20	4	..
Bahrain	2	..	..
Bangladesh	2	..	..
Barbados	173	9	..
Belarus	13	193	..
Belgium	1,196	778	106
Belize	4	13	..
Benin	1	..	1
Bermuda	..	7	..
Bosnia and Herzegovina	5	20	3
Brazil	580	3	..
Bulgaria	52	280	6
Cameroon	..	..	31
Canada	3,069	73	3
Chile	141	..	..
China	25,548	2,225	141
China, Hong Kong SAR	..	6	..
Colombia	101	46	..
Costa Rica	12	2	..
Côte d'Ivoire	2	1	..
Croatia	54	160	73
Cuba	4	7	..
Curaçao	..	22	..
Cyprus	46	207	..
Czech Republic	189	316	86
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	4	6	..
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1	..	..
Denmark	1,299	555	155
Dominican Republic	3	..	..
Ecuador	7	..	..
Egypt	47	23	1
El Salvador	3	..	..
Estonia	33	82	16

	International applications		
Origin (a)	PCT	Madrid	Hague (b)
Ethiopia	..	1	..
Fiji	..	3	..
Finland	1,811	363	211
France	8,258	3,802	1,559
Georgia	1	20	..
Germany	17,983	6,506	3,868
Ghana	..	2	..
Greece	133	110	5
Guatemala	1	..	..
Guinea	..	1	..
Hungary	158	291	4
Iceland	43	122	5
India	1,428	153	..
Indonesia	17	1	..
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	35	27	..
Ireland	438	187	2
Israel	1,580	276	1
Italy	3,058	2,742	906
Jamaica	2	..	..
Japan	42,380	2,081	20
Jordan	3	2	..
Kazakhstan	21	50	..
Kenya	9	3	..
Kuwait	1	..	..
Kyrgyzstan	1	3	..
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2	..	..
Latvia	29	113	4
Lebanon	4	1	..
Liberia	1	4	..
Liechtenstein	231	118	697
Lithuania	54	117	12
Luxembourg	390	350	132
Madagascar	2	2	..
Malaysia	313	8	..
Malta	58	75	8
Marshall Islands	1	1	..
Mauritius	2	5	..
Mexico	284	80	..
Monaco	33	70	8
Mongolia	..	1	..
Montenegro	1	14	1
Morocco	60	80	6
Mozambique	..	2	..
Namibia	3	..	..
Netherlands	4,206	1,402	340

	International applications		
Origin (a)	PCT	Madrid	Hague (b)
New Zealand	348	340	..
Nigeria	4	..	..
Norway	687	327	104
Oman	..	..	1
Pakistan	1	..	..
Panama	17	18	..
Peru	16	..	..
Philippines	35	47	..
Poland	348	402	120
Portugal	159	251	34
Qatar	18	2	9
Republic of Korea	13,117	692	125
Republic of Moldova	3	75	3
Romania	28	74	29
Russian Federation	949	1,276	1
Rwanda	..	1	..
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2	..	..
Saint Lucia	..	3	..
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1	..	..
San Marino	2	10	..
Saudi Arabia	381	1	..
Senegal	3	..	..
Serbia	14	170	14
Seychelles	5	5	..
Sierra Leone	..	1	..
Singapore	940	239	60
Slovakia	65	124	32
Slovenia	156	191	17
South Africa	313	..	..
Spain	1,705	1,276	172
Sri Lanka	21	1	..
Sudan	4	8	..
Sweden	3,913	699	162
Switzerland	4,098	3,144	3,189
Syrian Arab Republic	2	..	..
T F Y R of Macedonia	4	17	5
Tajikistan	..	1	..
Thailand	68	6	..
Trinidad and Tobago	1	..	..
Tunisia	8	11	..
Turkey	853	1,294	427
Uganda	4	..	..
Ukraine	147	432	44
United Arab Emirates	98	27	1
United Kingdom	5,269	2,946	199

	International applications		
Origin (a)	**PCT**	**Madrid**	**Hague (b)**
United States of America	61,476	6,595	765
Uruguay	6	3	..
Uzbekistan	6	3	..
Vanuatu	1	..	..
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	1	..	..
Viet Nam	7	68	6
Others/Unknown	207	248	132
Total	**214,316**	**47,885**	**14,441**

a. Origin is defined as the country/territory of the stated address of residence of the applicant. Only origins with at least one international application filed in 2014 are presented.
b. Data represent the number of designs contained in Hague international applications.

.. indicates zero or not applicable.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2015.

Glossary

Class count
The number of classes specified in a trademark application or registration. In the international trademark system and at certain national and regional offices, an applicant can file a trademark application that specifies one or more of the 45 goods and services classes of the Nice Classification. Offices use a single- or multi-class filing system. For example, the offices of Japan, the Republic of Korea and the United States of America (US) as well as many European IP offices have multi-class filing systems. The offices of Brazil, Malaysia and Mexico 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 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 numbers across offices, it is useful to compare their respective application and registration design counts.

Direct route
Applications for IP protection filed directly with the national office of, or acting for, the relevant state or jurisdiction. The direct route is also called the "national route" or "Paris route".

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

Hague System
The abbreviated form of the Hague System for the International Registration of Industrial Designs. This System comprises several international treaties: the London Act of 1934 (frozen since 2010), the Hague Act of 1960 and the Geneva

Act of 1999. The Hague System makes it possible for an applicant to register up to 100 industrial designs in multiple jurisdictions by filing a single application with the International Bureau of WIPO. It simplifies multinational registration by reducing the requirement to file separate applications with each IP office. The System also simplifies the subsequent management of the industrial design, since it is possible to record changes or renew the registration through a single procedural step.

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

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

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

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

Madrid international application
An application for international registration under the Madrid System, which is a request for protection of a trademark in one or more of the Madrid members. Such international applications must be based on a basic mark; in other words, the applicant must already have registered or applied to register the mark with the national or regional office of a Madrid member.

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

Nice Classification (NCL)
The abbreviated form of the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks, an international classification established under the Nice Agreement. The Nice Classification consists of 45 classes, which are divided into 34 classes for goods and 11 for services.

Non-resident
For statistical purposes, a "non-resident" application refers to an application filed with the IP office of, or acting for, a state or jurisdiction in which the first-named applicant in the application is not domiciled. For example, an application filed with the JPO by an applicant residing in France is considered a non-resident application from the perspective of the JPO. Non-resident applications are

sometimes referred to as foreign applications. A non-resident grant or registration is an IP right issued on the basis of a non-resident application.

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

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

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

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

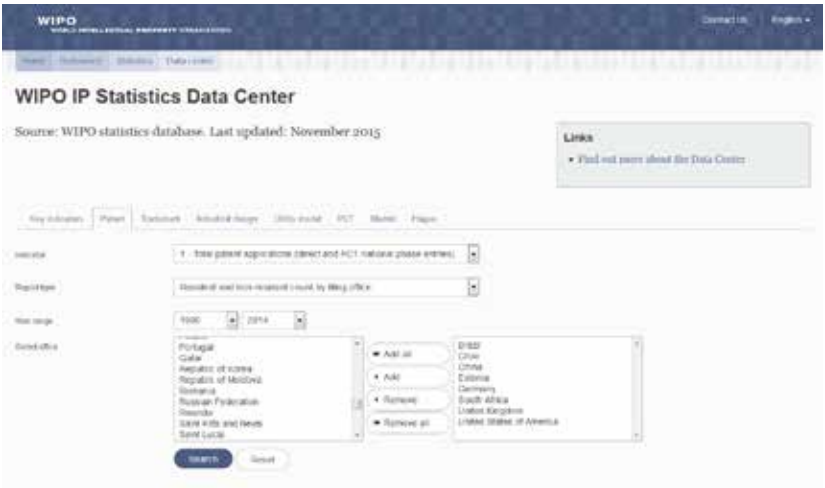
Trademark
A sign used by the owner of certain products or provider of certain services to distinguish them from the products or services of other companies. A trademark can consist of words and combinations of words (for instance, slogans), names, logos, figures and images, letters, numbers, sounds and moving images, or a combination thereof. The procedures for registering trademarks are governed by the legislation and procedures of national and regional IP offices. Trademark rights are limited to the jurisdiction of the IP office that registers the trademark. Trademarks can be registered by filing an application at the relevant national or regional office(s) or by filing an international application through the Madrid System.

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

World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)
A United Nations specialized agency dedicated to the promotion of innovation and creativity for the economic, social and cultural development of all countries through a balanced and effective international IP system. Established in 1967, WIPO's mandate is to promote the protection of IP throughout the world through cooperation among states and in collaboration with other international organizations.

Statistical resources

IP Statistics Data Center



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

IP Statistical Country Profiles

WIPO
WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION

Statistical Country Profiles

India

Population (Million): 1252.14 (2013) (Rank = 2)

Gross Domestic Product (Billion US$)(Constant 2011 US$ (PPP)): 6558.73 (2013) (Rank = 3)

IP Filings (Resident + Abroad, Including Regional) and Economy

Year	Patent	Trademark	Industrial Design	GDP (Constant 2011 US$)
1999	2,645	61,637	2,507	2609.41
2000	2,886	69,374	2,737	2709.63
2001	3,456	81,489	2,839	2840.34
2002	4,164	90,744	2,618	2948.39
2003	5,370	79,476	3,034	3180.15
2004	6,728	67,431	3,465	3432.11
2005	8,028	77,907	3,867	3750.77
2006	9,434	93,701	4,078	4098.24
2007	10,529	124,963	4,759	4499.93
2008	11,546	127,977	4,949	4675.02
2009	11,939	143,506	4,610	5071.45
2010	14,869	181,593	5,030	5591.78
2011	15,896	186,780	6,472	5962.98
2012	18,202	187,244	5,900	6245.40
2013	20,907	195,514	6,101	6558.73

Patent Applications by Top Fields of Technology (1999 - 2013)

Field of Technology	Share
Pharmaceuticals	20.40
Organic fine chemistry	18.61
Computer technology	14.31
Biotechnology	5.05
Basic materials chemistry	3.83
Digital communication	3.34
IT methods for management	2.48
Medical technology	2.25
Chemical engineering	2.18
Materials, metallurgy	2.11
Others	25.44

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

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

World Intellectual Property Organization
34, chemin des Colombettes
P.O. Box 18
CH-1211 Geneva 20
Switzerland

Tel: +41 22 338 91 11
Fax: +41 22 733 54 28

For contact details of WIPO's
External Offices visit:
www.wipo.int/about-wipo/en/offices/

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