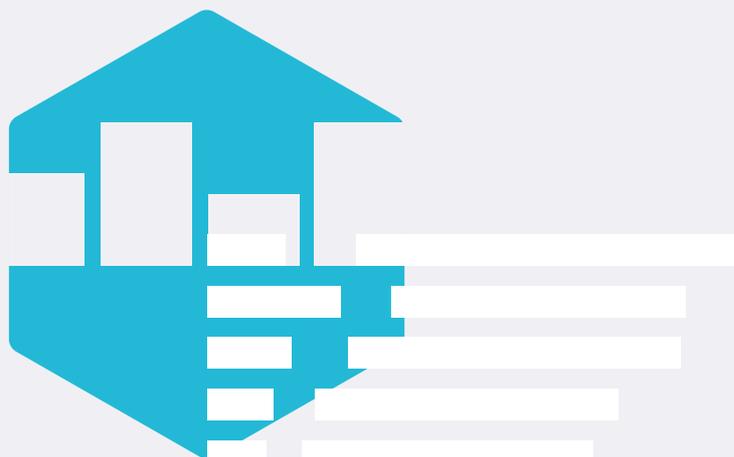


# World Intellectual Property Indicators 2024







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# Foreword



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**Daren Tang**, Director General,  
World Intellectual Property  
Organization (WIPO)

This year's *World Intellectual Property Indicators* (WIPI) report shows the continued resilience of innovative activity even in the midst of high interest rates and a global decline in venture capital.

Patent applications recorded a fourth consecutive year of growth, reaching a record high of 3.55 million, with the residents of China, the Republic of Korea, the United States of America, Japan and India being the main drivers of growth. Design filings also rebounded, rising by 2.8 percent to reach 1.5 million.

On the other hand, trademark filings dropped to 11.6 million applications covering 15.2 million classes. Perhaps the decline in trademark filings is levelling off, although it is too early to tell.

During the COVID-19 crisis IP filings have proven resilient, but beyond this what other, deeper insights can we draw from these figures?

A key observation is the increasingly global nature of innovation. If we look at last year's patent filings, we see India recorded a remarkable growth rate of 15.7 percent, its fifth consecutive year of double-digit growth. Exceptional rises were also recorded by residents of Algeria, Finland, Indonesia, Poland and Saudi Arabia.

It is no different in trademarks and designs. For trademarks, high growth rates were recorded in Mexico, Indonesia and Brazil last year, with Indonesia and India recording the sharpest increases in designs. Overall, Asian IP Offices now account for around 70 percent of global patent, trademark and design filings - a significant shift from just 10 years ago.

This year's report also sheds new light on major technology trends. From an already high base, patent applications in computer technology continue to accelerate, now accounting for 12.4 percent of total filings. Between 2012 and 2022 patent applications in the field rose by an annual rate of more than 10 percent. In 2023, the research and technology sector also attracted the largest filing volumes by applicants seeking trademark protection abroad.

Renewable energy is also trending upwards. Patent applications related to solar, wind, and other sources continue to increase steadily, approaching 45,000 filings in 2022. This growing commitment to green energy and innovation holds significant potential for addressing global climate challenges and driving the transition to a more sustainable future.

As policymakers confront complex social and economic challenges, we trust that the insights from the report's comprehensive dataset will serve not only as a reliable reference but also as a strategic tool for understanding IP trends and gaining insights into the global development of innovation. We extend our deepest gratitude to WIPO Member States and national and regional IP offices for supporting these efforts and data-related work at WIPO, and hope that you will find this report comprehensive, informative and insightful.

# Acknowledgments

*World Intellectual Property Indicators 2024* was prepared under the direction of Daren Tang (Director General) in the IP and Innovation Ecosystems Sector led by Marco Aleman (Assistant Director General), and supervised by Carsten Fink (Chief Economist). The report was prepared by Kyle Bergquist, Mosahid Khan, Ryan Lamb, Bruno Le Feuvre and Hao Zhou, all from the Department for Economics and Data Analytics. Yolanda Huerta-Casado, Ariane Besse and Leontino Rezende Taveira of the International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV) provided comments and suggestions for the plant varieties section. Alexandra Grazioli, Matteo Gragnani and Anouck Jezequel of the Brands and Designs Sector provided comments and suggestions for the geographical indications section.

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## Further information

### Online resources

The electronic version of this report and the underlying data can be downloaded at [www.wipo.int/en/web/ip-statistics](http://www.wipo.int/en/web/ip-statistics). This webpage also provides a link to the IP Statistics Data Center, offering access to WIPO's statistical data.

The Highlights sections of this report are also available in HTML format <https://www.wipo.int/web-publications/world-intellectual-property-indicators-highlights-2024/en/index.html>

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# Key numbers

## IP filing activity by office

Patents	2022	2023	Growth rate (%)	Share of world total (%)
<b>Applications worldwide</b>	<b>3,457,800</b>	<b>3,552,100</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>
China	1,619,268	1,677,701	3.6	47.2
US	594,340	598,085	0.6	16.8
Japan	289,530	300,133	3.7	8.4
<b>Utility models</b>				
<b>Applications worldwide</b>	<b>3,011,620</b>	<b>3,127,960</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>
China	2,950,653	3,063,928	3.8	98.0
Russian Federation	8,521	9,742	14.3	0.3
Germany	9,469	9,704	2.5	0.3
<b>Trademarks</b>				
<b>Application class counts worldwide</b>	<b>15,551,900</b>	<b>15,234,900</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
China	7,513,424	7,184,831	-4.4	47.2
US	767,237	739,395	-3.6	4.9
Russian Federation	421,090	546,455	29.8	3.6
<b>Industrial designs</b>				
<b>Application design counts worldwide</b>	<b>1,482,600</b>	<b>1,524,000</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>
China	798,114	826,086	3.5	54.2
EUIPO (EU office)	109,150	116,884	7.1	7.7
UK	69,020	81,543	18.1	5.4
<b>Plant varieties</b>				
<b>Applications worldwide</b>	<b>27,260</b>	<b>29,070</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>
China	13,027	16,184	24.2	55.7
Community Plant Variety Office (EU)	3,193	2,866	-10.2	9.9
US	1,375	1,149	-16.4	4.0

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

# Patents



# Highlights

## In 2023, innovators from around the world submitted a record-breaking 3.55 million patent applications, up 2.7% on 2022

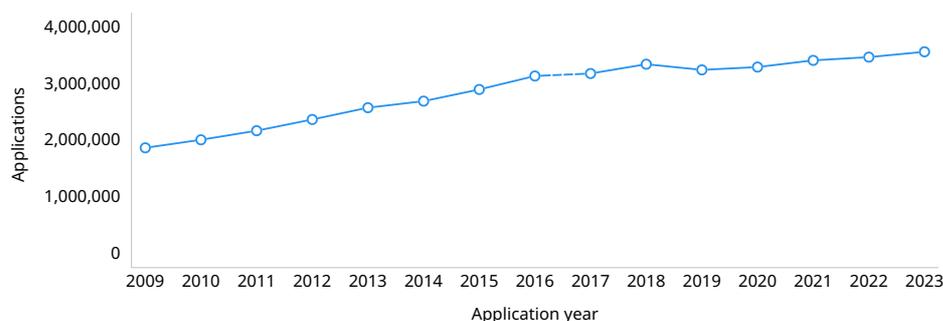
In 2023, innovators worldwide filed 3.55 million patent applications, marking a 2.7% increase over 2022 (figure 1.1). Following a 3% decline in 2019 – at the height of the COVID-19 pandemic – patent applications globally have risen for four consecutive years. A substantial rise in filings by applicants residing in China (at least 57,830 additional applications in 2023 compared to 2022), the Republic of Korea (+15,628), the United States of America (US) (+12,682), Japan (+9,040) and India (+8,734) were the main driver of growth in 2023.

The worldwide filing of 3.55 million applications in 2023 comprised 2.53 million resident filings (71.2% of the total) and 1.02 million non-resident filings (28.8%). Resident filings grew by 4.9% in 2023, while non-resident filings declined by 2.2%. Since 2010, resident filings have grown at a faster rate compared to non-resident filings in every year, except for 2019, 2021 and 2022, mainly because of a strong growth in resident filings in China. Resident filings in China increased by more than fivefold since 2010, when they numbered around 293,000, to over 1.5 million in 2023. It is notable that a substantial surge in resident filings within China has contributed to a significant drop in the global share of non-resident filings, which have decreased from 38.2% in 2009 to 28.8% in 2023 (figure A2). However, in absolute numbers, non-resident filings have grown from around 710,000 in 2009 to 1.02 million in 2023.

The long-term trend in global patent applications has consistently been upward. Applications had doubled from around 1 million in 1995 to approximately 2 million by 2010, and reached the 3.55 million mark in 2023.

## Patent applications filed worldwide grew by 2.7% in 2023, marking a fourth consecutive year of growth

### 1.1. Patent applications worldwide, 2009–2023



Source: Figure A1.

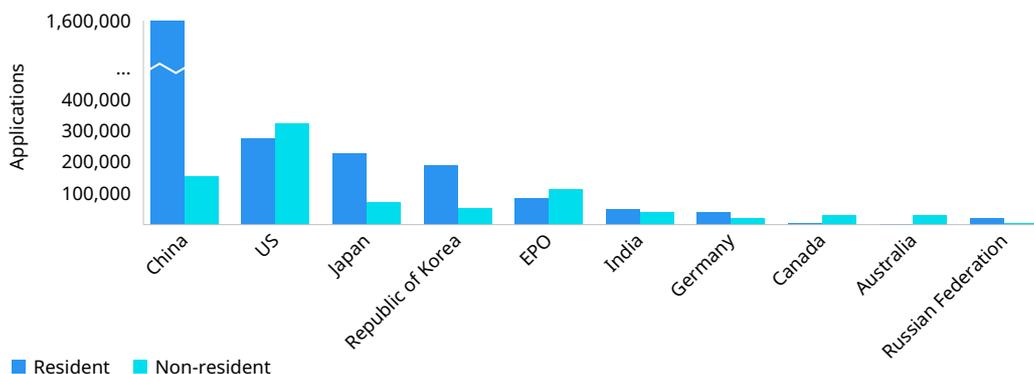
## For the first time, applicants residing in India submitted more than half of all patent applications (55.2%) received by India's IP office

The National Intellectual Property Administration of the People's Republic of China (CNIPA) received 1.68 million patent applications in 2023, up 3.6% on 2022.<sup>1</sup> Since 2015, CNIPA has consistently received over a million applications annually. The United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) – with 598,085 applications – ranked second, followed by the Japan Patent Office (JPO) (300,133), the Korean Intellectual Property Office (KIPO) (243,310) and the European Patent Office (EPO) (199,429) (figure 1.2). Together, these top five offices accounted for 85% of the world total in 2023, 4 percentage points higher than their combined share a decade earlier in 2013. There has, however, been a considerable change in individual office share during this period. China's share of the world total has risen from 32.2% in 2013 to 47.2% in 2023. In contrast, every other office within the top five has experienced a decrease in share during the same period; for instance, the JPO's share has declined from 12.8% to 8.4% over the past decade.

The composition and the ranking of the top 10 offices globally has remained unchanged for the past three years (2021–2023). Similarly, the list of intellectual property (IP) offices occupying 11<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> position has remained the same for the past two years (2022–2023), except that Viet Nam has moved up two spots to 20<sup>th</sup>, while Israel has dropped three places from 18<sup>th</sup> to 21<sup>st</sup> (figure A7). Among top 20 offices, there is a substantial variation in the source of applications (figure A7). For example, non-resident applicants accounted for nine out of every 10 applications received by the IP offices of Australia; China, Hong Kong SAR; Mexico, and South Africa. In contrast, only around one in 10 applications received by the IP office of China was a non-resident application. India is the office that has seen the biggest change in the resident and non-resident distribution over the past 10 years, with the share of resident filings increasing from 24.8% in 2013 to 55.2% in 2023. For the first time, in 2023, applicants residing in India accounted for more than half of all the patent applications received by the IP office of India. The resident and non-resident distribution at the IP offices of France, the Republic of Korea, Singapore and Viet Nam has remained relatively stable over the past decade.

### The IP office of the US attracted the most non-resident applications in 2023 – more than twice as many as China

#### 1.2. Patent applications at the top 10 offices, 2023



Note: EPO is the European Patent Office.  
Source: Figure A7.

Four of the top five offices – China (+3.6%), the EPO (+3%), Japan (+3.7%) and the Republic of Korea (+2.4%) – registered strong filings growth in 2023. China recorded its fourth consecutive year of growth, while the EPO and Japan both marked a third straight year of growth. Following a dip in filings at the height of the COVID-19 pandemic, the USPTO has recorded two successive years of modest growth, with increases of 0.5% in 2022 and 0.6% in 2023. Filings at the IP office

<sup>1</sup> Patent applications data refer to invention patents and do not include utility model (UM) applications. UM applications data are reported separately (see figures A53–57). In the United States of America, invention patents are referred to as “utility patents,” which should not be confused with utility models.

of the Republic of Korea returned to growth with a 2.4% increase in 2023, following a small decline (-0.2%) the previous year.

A majority of top 20 offices – 13 out of 20 – received a greater number of patent applications in 2023 than in 2022 (figure A8). Among the biggest increases were those at the offices of India (+17.2%), Viet Nam (+8.6%), Indonesia (+5.9%) and France (+5.6%). In the case of Viet Nam, this marked a 12<sup>th</sup> consecutive year of growth, with an increase in non-resident filings driving the overall growth for 2023. India, on the other hand, experienced a seventh straight year of growth, 2023's 17.2% representing a second successive year of double-digit growth driven by a substantial increase in resident filings. Strong growth in non-resident filings was the primary driver of overall growth in France and Indonesia.

Seven top 20 offices received fewer applications in 2023 than in 2022, with South Africa experiencing a sharp decline of 23.3% and China, Hong Kong SAR (-11.8%) also reporting a sizable drop. Canada (-6.4%), Mexico (-5.9%) and Singapore (-6%) recorded a similar magnitude of decline, while Australia (-2.4%) and the Russian Federation (-0.8%) observed a modest decrease in 2023 applications.

Looking beyond the top 20 offices to selected offices of low- and middle-income countries shows the offices of the Islamic Republic of Iran (8,852), Türkiye (8,741) and Thailand (8,605) having received over 8,000 applications in 2023 (figure A9). Ethiopia (+28.1%), albeit from a low base (82 filings in 2023), reported the fastest growth rate in 2023, with a substantial increase in resident filings the main driver of overall growth at this office. A majority of the selected low- and middle-income country offices reported in figure A10 received fewer applications in 2023 than in 2022. A drop in non-resident filings was the primary contributor to the overall decline at all these offices, apart from those of Colombia, North Macedonia and Türkiye.

Each of the three regional offices – namely, the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization (ARIPO), the Eurasian Patent Organization (EAPO) and the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI) – received fewer applications in 2023 compared to the previous year. For each office, a decline in non-resident filings accounts for the overall decrease.

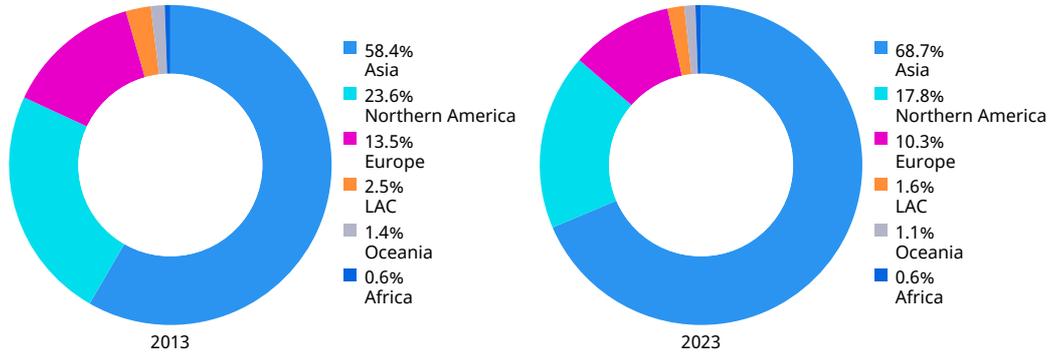
### **In 2023, offices located in Asia received around 68.7% of patent applications filed globally, an increase of 10.3 percentage points on a decade earlier in 2013**

Offices located in Asia received approximately 2.44 million applications in 2023, constituting 68.7% of the world total (figure 1.3). This is to be expected considering that three of the top five offices to have received the most patent applications in 2023 are located in Asia. Over the course of a decade, Asia's share of total applications filed globally has increased by 10.3 percentage points from 58.4% in 2013 to 68.7% in 2023. This has been mostly because of robust filing growth in China, which contributed 68.8% of all applications filed within the Asian region during 2023, with the remaining 45 offices contributing 32.2% of the total.

Both Northern America and Europe have seen a significant decline in shares over the past decade. Northern America's share has decreased from 23.6% in 2013 to 17.8% in 2023, while Europe's has fallen by 3.2 percentage points down to 10.3% over the same period. The combined share for Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) and Oceania stood at 3.2% in 2023, 1.2 percentage points lower than in 2013.

## Offices located in Asia received more than two-thirds of patent applications filed worldwide in 2023

### 1.3. Patent applications by region, 2013 and 2023

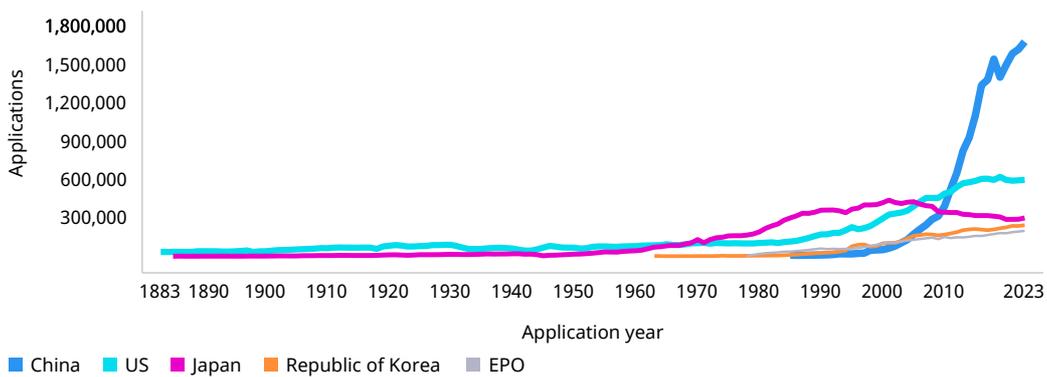


Note: LAC is Latin America and the Caribbean.  
Source: Table A5.

### Patent filings since 1883

Every year from 1883 to 1963, except for 1942–1943 and 1949–1950, the patent office of the United States of America (US) was the world’s leading patent filing office.<sup>2</sup> Application numbers at the offices of Japan and the US remained stable until the early 1970s, at which time Japan began to undergo rapid growth – a pattern repeated for the US from the 1980s onward. Among the top five offices, Japan surpassed the US in 1968 and retained top position until 2005. Since the early 2000s, however, the number of applications filed in Japan has followed a downward trend. China surpassed the European Patent Office (EPO) and the Republic of Korea in 2005, Japan in 2010 and the US in 2011, and now receives the most applications worldwide. There has been a gradual upward trend in the top five offices’ combined share of the world total – climbing from 81% in 2013 to 85% in 2023.

### Trend in patent applications for the top five offices, 1883–2023



Source: Figure A6.

2 The patent office of Germany received the highest number of applications during the 1942–1943 and 1949–1950 periods. The IP office of the Soviet Union (not represented in this figure) was the world’s leading office in terms of filings from 1964 to 1969. Like that of Japan and the US, the office of the Soviet Union saw stable application numbers until the early 1960s, after which applications grew rapidly.

## Among top 20 origins, applicants residing in Finland (+11.2%) and India (+15.7%) recorded double-digit growth in 2023

Applications received by offices from resident and non-resident applicants are referred to as office data, whereas applications filed by applicants at a national or regional office (resident applications) or at a foreign office (applications abroad) are referred to as origin data. Patent statistics based on the residence of the first named applicant are reported in order to complement the picture of patent activity worldwide. Data by origin can be calculated based on either absolute count (an application filed at a regional office is counted once) or equivalent count (an application filed at a regional office is counted multiple times). Data reported in this section are based on absolute count.

Innovators residing in China filed around 1.64 million patent applications worldwide in 2023 (resident plus abroad filings). China was followed by the US (518,364), Japan (414,413), the Republic of Korea (287,954) and Germany (133,053) (figure A17).<sup>3</sup> Among top 20 origins, Finland (+11.2%) and India (+15.7%) were the only two to record double-digit growth in 2023. For India, this marked a fifth consecutive year of double-digit growth, driven primarily by a strong increase in resident filings. Furthermore, India is the only origin among the top 20 to have reported a growth in filings every year over the past decade. The Republic of Korea (+5.7%), the Russian Federation (+6.1%) and Switzerland (+4.3%) also filed considerably more applications in 2023 than in 2022. In contrast, Israel filed 10% fewer applications over the same period.

The distribution of resident and abroad filings differs considerably among the top 20 origins. China had by far the lowest share of applications filed abroad, accounting for only 7.3% of the total. In contrast, filings abroad constituted a significant proportion of total applications originating from Australia (77.6%), Canada (83%), Israel (90.7%) and Switzerland (74.4%). The bulk of the abroad filings originating from Australia, Canada and Israel were filed at the USPTO, while a large proportion of filings from applicants residing in Switzerland were filed at the EPO. Filings abroad are closely related to market size and geographical proximity. Every top 20 origin – presented in figure A17 – is a high-income country, except for China and India. Additionally, a majority of the top 20 origins are European countries.

Beyond the top 20 origins, applicants from 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 which were resident filings – ranging from 98.3% in the Islamic Republic of Iran to 68.1% in Brazil. For each of the selected origins shown in figure 18, except for Cuba, Mauritius, Samoa and South Africa, resident filings accounted for more than half of the total, reflecting applicants' focus on patent protection within the domestic market.

Turning to abroad filings, US-based applicants filed the most patent applications abroad in 2023, with a total of at least 242,467.<sup>4</sup> The US has held top position for abroad filings since 2013, when it surpassed Japan. The US was followed by Japan (185,477), China (120,215), the Republic of Korea (96,812) and Germany (69,584) (figure 1.4). Among these origins, the Republic of Korea (+9.3%) reported the fastest increase in abroad filings in 2023, marking a second consecutive year of strong growth. After two years of strong growth, the US (-4.3%) experienced the steepest decline in abroad filings in 2023, while Japan has filed fewer applications abroad every year for the past four years. The abroad filings from China and Germany in 2023 were almost identical in number to those in 2022.

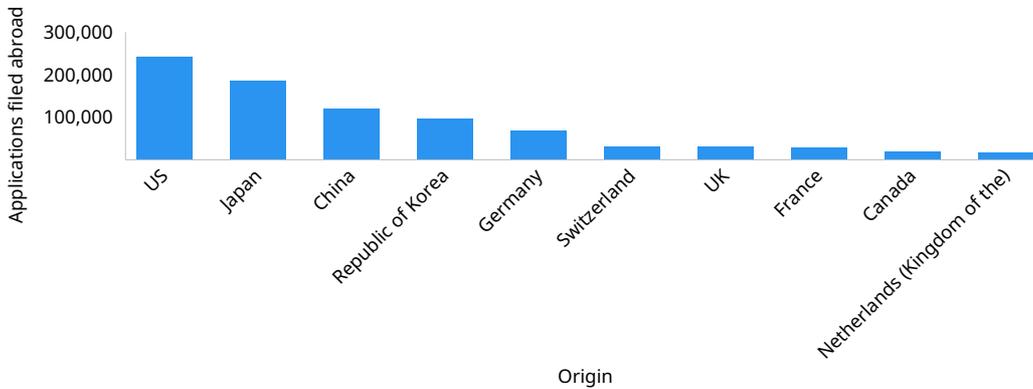
Switzerland (31,148), the United Kingdom (UK) (30,821), France (28,115), Canada (20,026) and the Kingdom of the Netherlands (17,020) round out the top 10 rankings for abroad filings. Several countries have seen substantial increases in abroad filings over the past decade. For example,

- 3 Compared to office data, origin data are partial and incomplete. This is because some offices report only the aggregate total number of filings without a breakdown by origin. For example, in 2023, around 14,000 filings had no origin breakdown. Additionally, origin data for countries that are a member of a regional patent office and utilize the regional system will be lower compared to other origins, as filing an application at a regional patent office covers multiple countries, eliminating the need to file multiple applications. The origin data presented should therefore be considered a "baseline" figure only.
- 4 Abroad filings can be costly and time-consuming. Indicators based on abroad filings are considered to reflect patents of high value (monetary, strategic, etc.). These indicators improve cross-country comparisons, by reducing the home bias typically associated with indicators based on resident filings.

China's filings increased 4.2-fold between 2013 and 2023, while Saudi Arabia reported a 2.9-fold increase over the same period. Singapore and Türkiye each reported a 1.8-fold growth in abroad filings.

## US applicants have filed the most patent applications abroad every year for the past decade

### 1.4. Patent applications filed abroad by the top 10 origins, 2023



Source: Figure A17.

Analysis of the flow of non-resident applications between origins and offices shows that US applicants accounted for the largest proportion of non-resident filings in 14 of the 20 offices presented in table A19. Proportions ranged from 50.7% at the IP office of Canada to 23% at the IP office of Indonesia. Applicants residing in Japan held the largest non-resident share at two of the 20 offices — namely, China (29.8%) and the US (22.7%). Chinese applicants accounted for 19.3% and 38.7% of non-resident applications in the Russian Federation and South Africa, respectively, reflecting strong cross-border filings among BRICS nations. Meanwhile, German applicants accounted for 22.8% of all non-resident applications filed in France and Swiss applicants accounted for 32.2% in Italy, reflecting the geographical proximity of these countries.

Comparing the flow of non-resident filings over the past decade reveals that, for all origins except China, Germany and Japan, the proportion of non-resident filings at the offices listed in table A19 remained relatively stable between 2013 and 2023. China's non-resident share has significantly increased across all patent offices listed in table A19. The most substantial rise was observed at the IP office of South Africa, where China's share surged from 2.5% in 2013 to 38.7% in 2023. Japan's non-resident share declined across all patent offices, except in Germany. For instance, at the EPO, Japan's share dropped from 30.3% in 2013 to 19.0% in 2023. Similarly, Germany's non-resident share has experienced a notable decline at many offices: for example, at the IP office of Italy, its share dropped from 25.1% in 2013 to 11.3% in 2023.

## Republic of Korea residents filed the most patents per GDP and per population in 2023

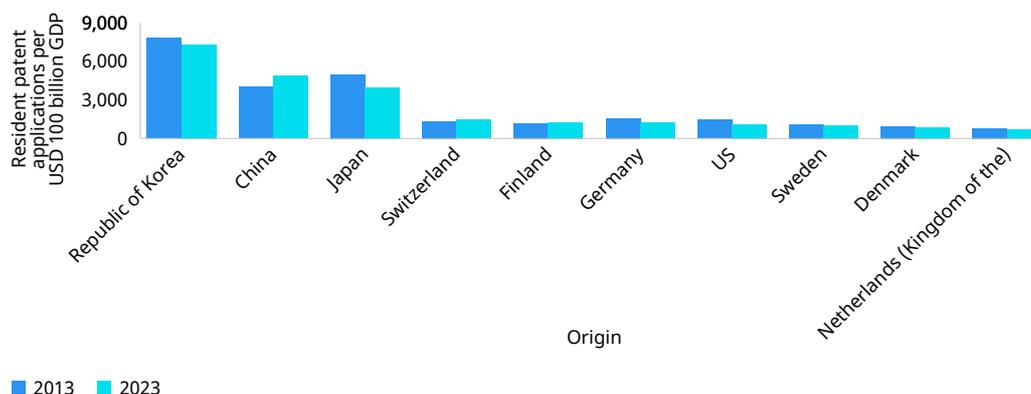
Variations in patenting activity across countries reflects differences in the size and structure of economies. It is therefore informative to examine resident patent activity with regard to variables such as population, research and development (R&D) spending, and gross domestic product (GDP).

With 7,309 resident patent applications per unit of USD 100 billion GDP, the Republic of Korea continued to be the country filing the most patent applications in 2023 (figure 1.5). Its patent-to-GDP ratio is far above that of second placed China (4,875). Japan (3,974) had the third highest patent-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.

Several countries with a relatively low resident patent application count, among them Austria, Denmark and Luxembourg, rank among the top 20 origins, when resident patent applications are adjusted according to GDP (figure A37). The list of top 20 origins predominantly comprises high-income countries, which tend to have a high R&D expenditure. However, three middle-income countries – China, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Türkiye – also feature.

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

#### 1.5. Resident patent applications per USD 100 billion GDP for the top 10 origins, 2013 and 2023



Source: Figure A37.

Among top origins, China has seen a considerable improvement in its resident patent-to-GDP ratio, increasing from 4,030 in 2013 to 4,875 in 2023. Similarly, India also saw a significant improvement, with its patent-to-GDP ratio rising from 144 to 381 over the same period. The increase in the ratio for China and India can be attributed to resident filings growing at a faster rate than GDP. In contrast, three origins with high patent-to-GDP ratios – Germany, Japan and the US – have consistently recorded a downward trend over the past decade. This downward trend in the ratio is due to a decrease in resident filings, combined with strong GDP growth.

The profile of resident applications per million population is similar to that adjusted for GDP, but there are subtle differences. The composition of the top 10 origins for resident applications according to GDP and by population is identical, except for slight changes in rank for a few origins. For example, China ranks fourth according to the patent-to-population measure, but occupies second position for patent-to-GDP ratio. The Republic of Korea (3,696) maintains its lead when resident applications are expressed according to population, followed by Japan (1,839) and Switzerland (1,212), ahead of China (1,079) and the US (824) (figure A38). In terms of long-term trends, the patent-to-population ratio exhibits a pattern similar to the patent-to-GDP ratio. China and the Republic of Korea saw a notable improvement in patent-to-population ratio, while Japan and Germany experienced a considerable decline. For example, Japan's patent-to-population ratio declined from 2,132 in 2013 to 1,839 in 2023, driven by decline in resident filings.

### Patent filings for unique inventions more than doubled, increasing from 0.92 million in 2007 to 2.14 million in 2021

Patent rights are territorial in nature. In order to protect inventions in several countries, applicants often file patent applications for the same invention in multiple jurisdictions. This being the case, adding patent data from different jurisdictions would inflate the number of new inventions. Patent family data are therefore frequently used in order to eliminate (or at least minimize) double counting. The basic idea behind a patent family is to group together all applications – original and subsequent filings – related to each other via priority filing(s). WIPO has developed indicators for patent families with the aim of capturing the actual number of unique inventions by excluding double counting so far as possible. The drawback of such data is the consequent time lag, which can be up to three years.

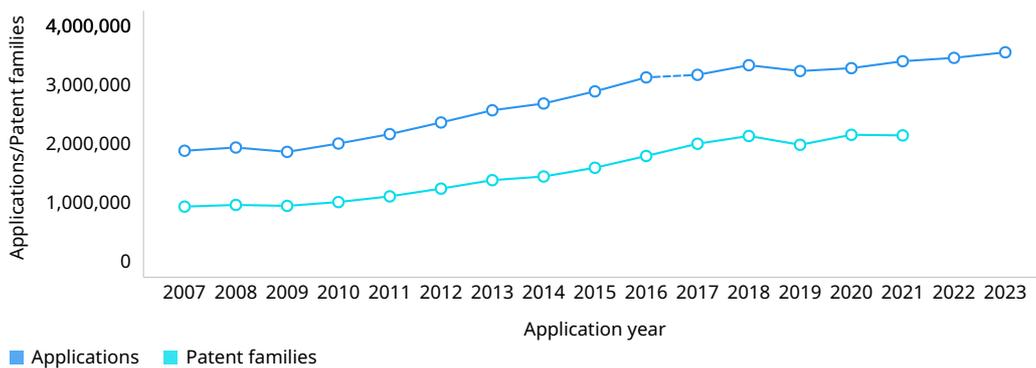
Patent family numbers worldwide have fluctuated over the past four years. There was a sharp decline in 2019 (-7.1%) at the height of the COVID-19 pandemic. But the number of patent families rebounded in 2020, reaching 2.15 million, with an 8.6% growth rate, before a small decrease (-0.5%) in 2021 to 2.14 million patent families (figure A23). The trend over the past 15 years shows the number of patent families increasing significantly from 0.92 million in 2007 to 2.14 million in 2021 (figure 1.6). During this period, the growth rate varied, with double-digit growth in 2012–2013 and 2015–2017.

Applicants from China accounted for more than two-thirds of all patent families (67.8%), followed by Japan (8.6%), the US (7.3%), the Republic of Korea (7.2%) and Germany (2.2%). China's patent families have grown exponentially from around 133,200 in 2007 to around 1,449,100 in 2021, while Japan shows a declining trend from 305,000 to 183,000 over the same period. The Republic of Korea shows a steady increase in patent families, while both Germany and the US have maintained a relatively stable number over the past 15 years.

The US (168,019) created by far the most patent families that were foreign-oriented, accounting for 21.4% of the world total for the period 2019–2020 (figure A26).<sup>5</sup> The US was followed by Japan (18.6% of the world total), China (11.8%), the Republic of Korea (8.2%) and Germany (7.3%). Although China tops the ranking for the number of patent families, it ranks third for foreign-oriented patent families, with its share being half that of the US.

### Despite a 0.5% decline, patent filings for unique inventions numbered 2.14 million in 2021

#### 1.6. Patent applications and patent families worldwide, 2007–2023



Source: Figures A1 and A23.

The size of a patent family (indicating the number of offices at which a patent is filed) reflects its geographical coverage. Around 85.3% of patent families created worldwide between 2019 and 2021 were filed at a single office (figure A24). This high percentage of single-office families is mainly attributable to the filing behavior of Chinese applicants, who mostly file applications at a single office – 96.7% of patent families originating from China are single-office families. This is somewhat to be expected considering China is the second largest economy after the US. However, there is a considerable variation among top origins. For example, more than two-thirds of all patent families originating from the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland covered two or more offices. In contrast, less than 5% of patent families originating from China and the Russian Federation were filed at more than one office. Origins whose patent families had the widest geographical coverage were the Kingdom of the Netherlands and Switzerland where 12.4% and 18.5% of patent families respectively covered more than four offices. This could partly be due to these two countries having a small domestic market combined with a large number of multinational companies within their borders.

<sup>5</sup> Foreign-oriented patent families are usually considered to be of higher quality and value. Filing patents in multiple jurisdictions is costly and time-consuming, so applicants tend to be selective about filing outside their domestic jurisdiction. Moreover, foreign-oriented patent families reduce bias toward domestic filings, making them more reliable for cross-country comparison.

## Patent families

A patent family is a set of interrelated patent applications filed at one or more offices to protect the same invention. Patent applications within a family are interlinked by one or more of the following: priority claim, Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) national phase entry, continuation, continuation-in-part, internal priority, and addition or division. A special subset comprises foreign-oriented patent families – that is, those patent families that have at least one filing office different from the office of the applicant's country of origin. Some foreign-related patent families include only one filing office. This is because applicants may choose to file only at a foreign office. For example, if a Canadian applicant files a patent application directly with the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) without having previously filed with the patent office of Canada, that patent family will constitute a foreign-oriented patent family with just one office.

## Five of the top 10 origins filed most heavily in computer-related technology between 2020 and 2022

In 2022 – the latest year for which complete data are available owing to the delay between application and publication – computer technology emerged as the most frequently featured technology in published patent applications worldwide, accounting for 12.4% of the world total (table A29). It was followed by electrical machinery (6.8%), measurement (5.9%), medical technology (5.4%) and digital communication (5.3%). These five fields have occupied the top five spots in the ranking since 2012, albeit in varying order. The combined share of these five fields has increased from 28.8% in 2012 to 35.9% in 2022, mainly driven by a strong growth in computer-related technology filings.

Among the top 10 fields of technology, computer technology (+10.7%) is the only field to have witnessed double-digit growth between 2012 and 2022. Filings related to measurement (+7.7%), medical technology (+7.1%) and digital communication (+6.7%) also saw robust growth over the same period. In contrast, pharmaceuticals (+3.1%) and semiconductors (+2.3%) demonstrated the slowest growth rates.

Five of the top 10 origins – China (13.9% of all published applications), India (11%), the Republic of Korea (9.4%), the UK (8.9%) and the US (13.8%) – filed most heavily in computer technology during the 2020–2022 period (figure A30). Japan (9.8%) filed mostly in electrical machinery; France (11.2%) and Germany (11.7%) in transport; the Kingdom of the Netherlands (12.7%) and Switzerland (11%) in medical technology. The share of top five fields for the top 10 origins ranged from 32.4% in Japan to 43.5% in the US.

Among large middle-income countries during the same period, applicants residing in Brazil (8.8% of total published applications) filed most heavily in other special machines; Mexico (12.3%) in pharmaceuticals; Thailand (21.9%) in optics; and Türkiye (8.2%) in medical technology.

## Solar energy accounted for more than half (54.4%) of all energy-related applications published during 2020–2022

The number of published patent applications related to energy technologies – solar, fuel cell, wind, geothermal and hydro energy – increased from around 29,400 in 2007 to around 44,700 in 2022 (figure A31), with double-digit year-on-year growth in 2009 (+17.7%), 2010 (+12.6%) and 2021 (+15.1%).

Solar energy constituted more than half (54.4%) of all energy-related applications during the 2020–2022 period, followed by wind energy (19.4%), fuel cell technology (13.2%), hydro energy (11.4%) and geothermal energy (1.5%). Patent applications related to solar and wind energy exhibited an upward trend between 2007 and 2022. For example, compared to 2007, filings for solar and wind energy in 2022 were 2.1 times and 3.2 times higher, respectively. In contrast, filings for fuel cell technology halved over the same period.

China had the largest share of the world total in four of these five fields, ranging from 39.9% for hydro energy to 54.9% for solar energy, while Japan had the largest share for fuel cell technology (32.1%) (figure A32).

## India granted 149.4% more patents in 2023 than in 2022

Offices carry out a formal and substantive examination before deciding whether to issue a patent. The procedure for granting a patent varies between offices. Differences between offices in the number of patents granted depends on factors such as examination capacity and procedural delays. For this reason, application data for a given year should not be compared with grant data from the same year.

In 2023, an estimated 2 million patents were granted worldwide, representing a 10.1% increase from 2022 (Figure 1.7), marking the fastest growth rate since 2012. This strong growth rate was driven by a substantial increase in the number of patents issued by the IP offices of China, the EPO and India. China issued 122,450 additional patents in 2023 compared to 2022, the EPO 23,523 additional patents and India 45,563.

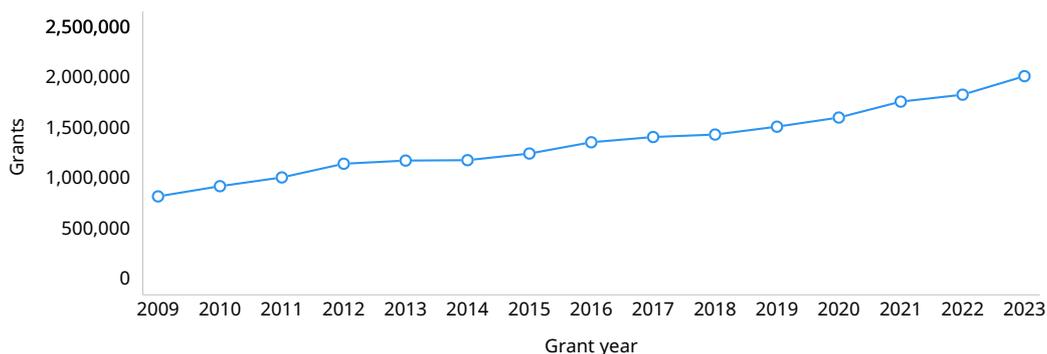
Since 2015, the IP office of China has issued the highest number of patents, surpassing the US. In 2023, China issued 920,797 patents, almost three times the 315,245 patents issued by the US, which ranked second (figure A13). China and the US were followed by Japan (209,368), the Republic of Korea (134,734) and the EPO (104,609). The ranking of the top five offices has remained unaltered since 2020.

Six of the top 10 offices granted more patents in 2023 than in 2022, four of which reported double-digit growth. India (+149.4%) reported the fastest growth rate, followed by Canada (+51.7%), the EPO (+29%) and China (+15.3%) (figure A14). China recorded its fourth consecutive year of double-digit growth, while the EPO and the offices of Canada and India returned to growth following a decline the previous year. A marked increase in patents granted to non-resident applicants drove overall growth in Canada and India. In the EPO's case, both resident and non-resident grants contributed to total growth. China's overall growth is attributable to a sharp increase in resident grants. Among the four offices that issued fewer patents in 2023, Brazil saw a significant decline for a second consecutive year, patent grants decreasing by 12.4% in 2022 and 22.3% in 2023, primarily due to a reduction in both resident and non-resident grants.

Looking beyond the top 10 offices, the offices of Thailand (+101.2%), Costa Rica (+53.8%) and the EAPO (+36.9%) recorded substantial growth in 2023, primarily attributable to a strong rise in non-resident grants (figure A16).

### Patents granted worldwide grew by 10.1% in 2023, the fastest growth rate since 2012

#### 1.7. Patent grants worldwide, 2009–2023



Source: Figure A3.

Asia's share of worldwide patent grants stood at 69.7% in 2023, marking a significant increase of 13.6 percentage points above its global share a decade earlier in 2013. This reflects the fact that three of the top five patent issuing authorities – China, Japan and the Republic of Korea – are located within the region, with China alone accounting for 45.9% of the world total. Offices located in Northern America accounted for 17.1% of patent grants worldwide in 2023, while those in Europe contributed 9.9% to the global total (table A11). The combined share for Africa, LAC, and Oceania amounted to 3.3%. The distribution of patent applications (table A5) and patent grants (table A11) for all six regions exhibit a similar order of magnitude.

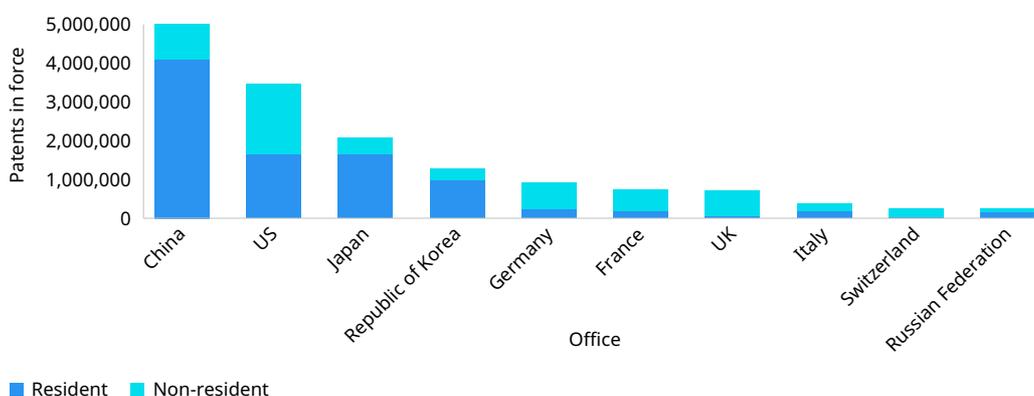
## Patents in force in China have increased 10- over the past 15 years, from under half a million in 2009 to 5 million in 2023

Patent rights generally last for up to 20 years from the date an application is filed. An estimated 18.6 million patents were in force across 140 jurisdictions in 2023. This represents a 7.6% increase on 2022, and the fastest growth rate seen over the past 15 years. The strong growth in 2023 was driven mainly by China and the US, which respectively had an additional 778,400 and 112,000 patents in force in 2023 compared to the previous year.

In 2023, China (5 million) had the highest number of patents in force, followed by the US (3.5 million), Japan (2.1 million), the Republic of Korea (1.3 million) and Germany (928,106) (figure 1.8). Among top five jurisdictions, China saw the fastest growth in patents in force in 2023 (+18.5%), followed by the Republic of Korea (+4.7%) and the US (+3.4%). China has recorded double-digit growth every year for the past 15 years, while the fastest growth rate recorded by the US was 8% in 2017. Beyond the top five offices, India recorded a fifth consecutive year of double-digit growth, patents in force increasing from 76,556 in 2019 to 188,785 in 2023.

### Non-resident applicants accounted for nine out of 10 patents in force in the UK

#### 1.8. Patents in force at the top 10 offices, 2022



Source: Figure A42.

The source of patents in force within the top 10 jurisdictions differs considerably (figure A42). At least three-quarters of all patents in force in France (76.1%), Germany (74%), Switzerland (88.6%) and the UK (91.9%) originated from non-resident applicants. In contrast, more than four-fifths of all patents in force in China and Japan are granted to resident applicants. This trend is somewhat to be expected owing to the high share of resident patent grants at the IP offices of China and Japan (figure A13). Beyond the top 10 offices, non-resident patent holders contributed more than 80% of all patents in force at most offices. However, there are few exceptions – such as Kazakhstan, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq – where resident applicants are the main source of patents in force.

A holder must pay a maintenance/renewal fee in order for a patent to remain valid, and may opt to let a patent lapse before the end of its full term. Among the 89 offices that provided in-force data categorized by year of filing, approximately 36.2% of granted patents remained in force for at least 10 years after the filing date. Additionally, about 17.5% of patents lasted the full 20-year term (figure A44).

Although patents can be maintained for up to 20 years, the average age of patents varies across offices. Among the selected 20 offices reported in figure A45, the average age of patents in force in 2023 ranged from 11.5 years in Brazil down to 6 years in Norway. Patents in force in Canada (10.8 years), the Czech Republic (10.8 years), Germany (11.2 years) and Türkiye (10.7 years) shared a similarly high average age with those in Brazil. When comparing the average age of patents across the 20 offices reported in 2023 to those in 2018, an overall similarity is observed, with the exception of the offices in Brazil and India, which saw a decrease in the average age of 2.9 years and 2.6 years, respectively, over this period.

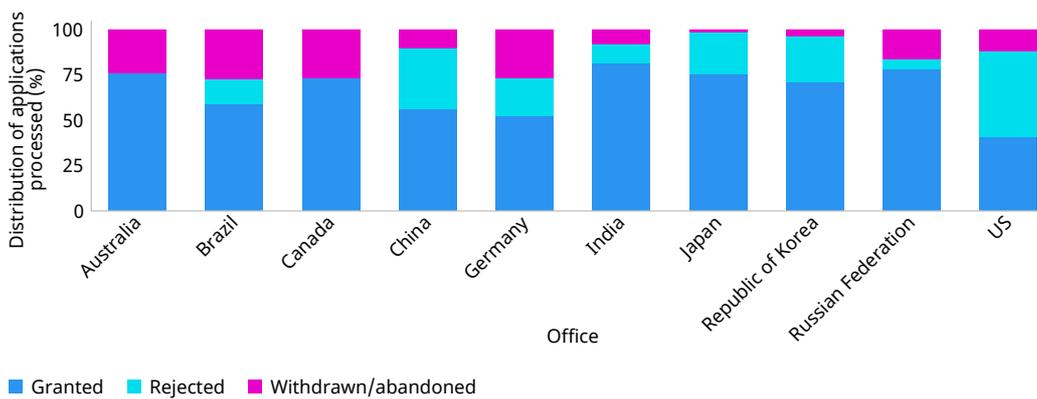
## The IP office of India granted a patent to approximately 80% of applications processed in 2023

A patent office examines applications and decides whether to grant patent rights. Examination processes differ across offices, which makes cross-country comparison difficult. Every effort has, however, been made to compile examination outcome data based on common definitions and concepts. In 2023, 92 IP offices shared data on patent examination outcomes – granted, rejected or withdrawn – with WIPO.

Among top 10 offices, the US is the only one to have granted patents for less than half of all applications processed in 2023 (figure 1.9).<sup>6</sup> In contrast, more than three-quarters of applications processed in 2023 resulted in grants at the offices of Australia (76.2%), India (81.4%), Japan (75.4%) and the Russian Federation (78.5%). Rejected applications as a share of the total were highest at the IP offices of China (33.3%) and the US (47%). In terms of absolute numbers, China rejected more than 543,500 applications, while the US rejected around 357,700. The proportion of withdrawn or abandoned applications was greatest at the offices of Brazil (27.3%), Canada (26.5%) and Germany (26.8%). In terms of absolute numbers, China and the US reported around 170,000 and 90,000 applications, respectively, as either withdrawn or abandoned.

### China rejected more than half a million patent applications in 2023

#### 1.9. Distribution of patent examination outcomes for the top 10 offices, 2023



Source: Figure A46.

## The UK saw its backlog of pending applications grow substantially in 2023, while the US patent office had the highest overall number of pending applications

Patent offices must assess whether the claims presented in an application meet the standards of novelty, non-obviousness and industrial applicability defined in national law. Processing patents therefore consumes time and resources. The estimated total number of potential applications pending worldwide rose to 4.6 million in 2023, representing a 3.7% increase on the previous year. This estimate is based on data collected from 110 offices, but excludes China, for which 2023 data are unavailable.

In 2023, the US had around 1.2 million pending patent applications, followed by Japan (794,036), the EPO (670,386), Germany (370,311) and the Republic of Korea (366,478) (figure A47). China's 2023 pending data are unavailable. Among top 20 offices, the UK (+9.2%) saw the fastest growth rate in pending applications between 2022 and 2023, followed by Israel (+8.3%), New Zealand (+7.9%) and

<sup>6</sup> The patents granted out of the total applications processed data presented should not be interpreted as the "grant rate." The top 10 offices were selected based on the total number of patent applications processed in 2023. Rejection of an application does not mean final rejection.

India (+7.3%). Conversely, the Russian Federation (-13.8%) managed to substantially reduce its stock of applications pending over the same period.

Where offices have a large proportion of applications pending a request for examination, the scope to reduce the stock of applications pending is somewhat limited, as an office is unable to start the substantive examination process until an applicant has filed a request for examination. For example, around 80% of total pending applications in the Republic of Korea are awaiting a request for substantive examination.

### **Applications pending**

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

## **Women inventors accounted for no more than 17.7% of all inventors listed in published PCT applications in 2023**

In 2023, women constituted 17.7% of all inventors listed in published PCT applications, while men accounted for the remaining 82.3% (figure A33). The proportion of women inventors has increased notably from 10.9% in 2009 to 17.7% in 2023. Moreover, the proportion of women inventors has expanded in every region of the world over the past decade.

About 36.2% of published PCT applications named at least one woman as inventor in 2023, and 95.9% featured at least one man as inventor (figure A34). The share of published PCT applications with at least one woman as inventor has risen from 21.4% in 2009 to 36.2% in 2023, whereas the share of those with at least one man as inventor has decreased over the same period from 97.6% down to 95.9%. Despite the upward trend over the past decade, the share of PCT applications with at least one woman as an inventor is considerably lower than the share of PCT applications with at least one man as an inventor.

The gender gap among PCT inventors varies considerably between countries. Among top 20 origins of published PCT applications, China, Spain and Türkiye had the largest proportion of women inventors in 2023 (figure A35). They were the only three origins within the top 20 where one-fifth of inventors were women. In contrast, for India, Germany and Japan only around one in 10 inventors named in published PCT applications were women.

Fields of technology related to the life sciences had comparatively high shares of published PCT applications with women as inventors in 2023. Women represented more than 30% of inventors named in published PCT applications in the fields of food chemistry (32.4%) and biotechnology (31%) (figure A36). The share of published PCT applications with women inventors was higher in 30 of the 35 technology fields in 2023 compared to 2022, with basic communication processes, food chemistry, and micro-structure and nano-technology showing the biggest increases.

## **Utility model applications worldwide increased by 3.9% to reach 3.1 million applications in 2023**

A utility model (UM) is 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 UM differ slightly from those for normal patents, including a shorter term of protection and less stringent eligibility requirements.

Filing activity for UMs increased by 3.9% in 2023, representing a second consecutive year of strong growth (figure A53). The total number of UM applications filed worldwide amounted to 3.13 million, of which resident applications constituted 99.5% of the total, with non-resident applications making up the remaining 0.5%. Filings worldwide have tripled over the past decade, from 0.98 million applications in 2013 to 3.13 million in 2023. China, which accounted for around 98% of the global total in 2023, has been the main driver of the growth in UM applications over the past decade.

Applicants residing in China filed over 3 million applications in 2023, followed by those in the Russian Federation (9,694), Germany (6,280), Indonesia (4,368) and Japan (4,319) (figure A56). Among top 10 origins, the Russian Federation (+14.6%), Spain (+10.3%), Thailand (+13.7%) and Ukraine (+46.2%) recorded double-digit growth in 2023 compared to 2022. In contrast, applicants residing in Türkiye filed almost 40% fewer applications in 2023 compared to the year before.

Comparison of UM and patent filings by the top 10 origins shows that high-income countries such as Germany, Japan, the Republic of Korea and Spain filed considerably fewer UM applications than patent applications in 2023. For example, Germany filed 6,280 UM applications and 133,053 patent applications (figure A17). In contrast, the volume of UM filings made by middle-income countries, such as China, Indonesia, Thailand and Ukraine, is double that of patent filings. For example, China filed 3.1 million UM applications compared to 1.6 million patent applications in 2023 (figure A17).

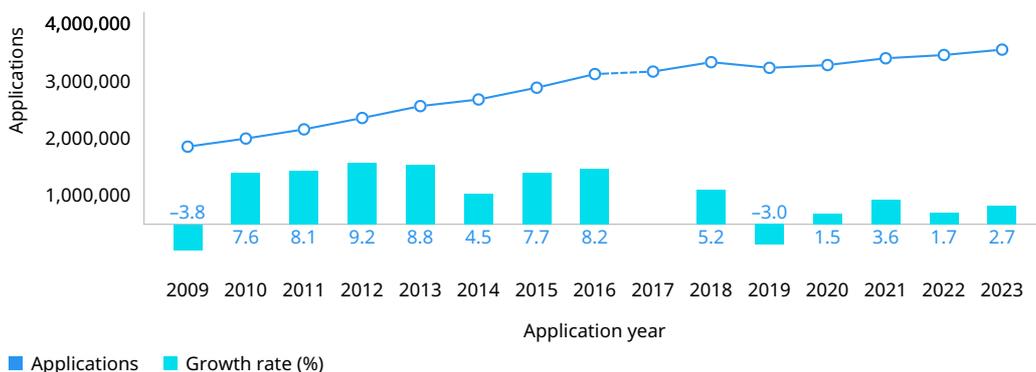
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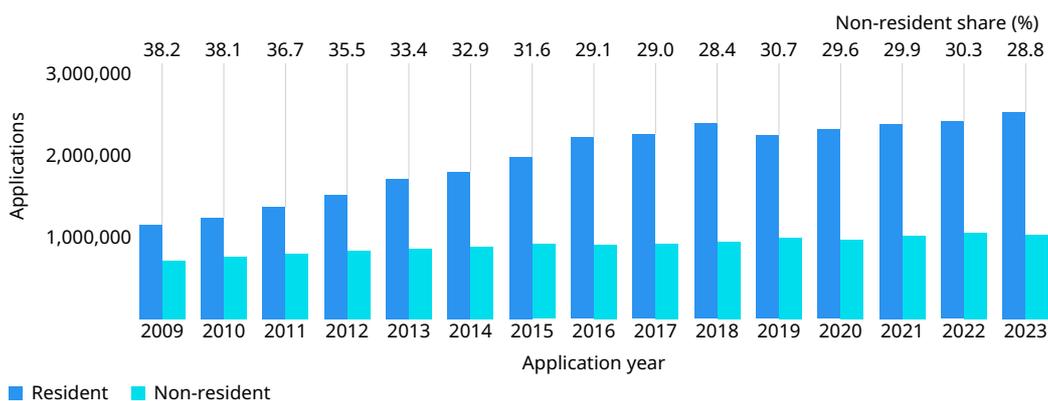
## Patent applications and grants worldwide

### A1. Trend in patent applications worldwide, 2009–2023



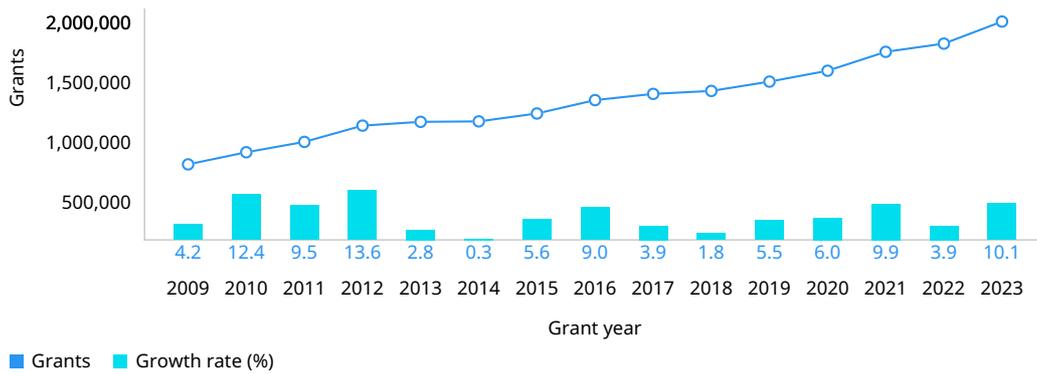
Note: World totals are WIPO estimates using data covering 164 patent offices. These totals include applications filed directly with national and regional offices and applications entering offices through the Patent Cooperation Treaty national phase (where applicable). China's pre-2017 data are not comparable owing to a change in methodology. Due to this break in the data series and the large number of filings in China, it is not possible to report an accurate 2017 growth rate at world level (see data description section in Additional information for details).  
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

### A2. Resident and non-resident patent applications worldwide, 2009–2023



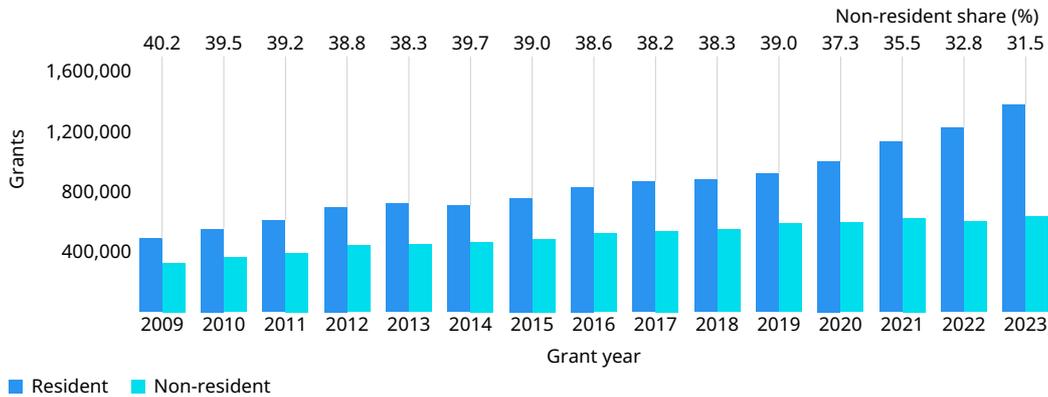
Note: World totals are WIPO estimates using data covering 164 patent offices. These totals include applications filed directly with national and regional offices and applications entering offices through the Patent Cooperation Treaty national phase (where applicable). See glossary for definitions of resident and non-resident.  
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

### A3. Trend in patent grants worldwide, 2009–2023



Note: World totals are WIPO estimates using data covering 158 patent offices. These totals include patent grants based on applications filed directly with national and regional offices and patents granted by offices on the basis of the Patent Cooperation Treaty national phase (where applicable).  
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

### A4. Resident and non-resident patent grants worldwide, 2009–2023



Note: World totals are WIPO estimates using data covering 158 patent offices. These totals include patent grants based on applications filed directly with national and regional offices and patents granted by offices on the basis of the Patent Cooperation Treaty national phase (where applicable). See glossary for definitions of resident and non-resident.  
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

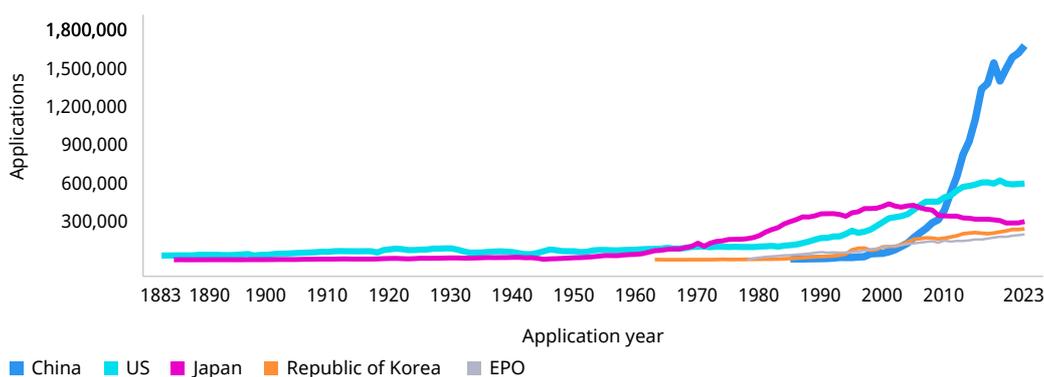
## Patent applications and grants by office

### A5. Patent applications by region, 2013 and 2023

Region	Number of applications		Resident share (%)		Share of world total (%)		Average growth (%) 2013–2023
	2013	2023	2013	2023	2013	2023	
Africa	14,800	21,500	16.2	19.5	0.6	0.6	3.8
Asia	1,497,600	2,438,700	79.0	83.3	58.4	68.7	5.0
Europe	346,000	365,200	63.3	55.1	13.5	10.3	0.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	63,000	55,200	12.2	13.4	2.5	1.6	-1.3
Northern America	606,400	633,700	48.2	44.2	23.6	17.8	0.4
Oceania	36,600	37,800	12.8	7.4	1.4	1.1	0.3
<b>World</b>	<b>2,564,400</b>	<b>3,552,100</b>	<b>66.6</b>	<b>71.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3.3</b>

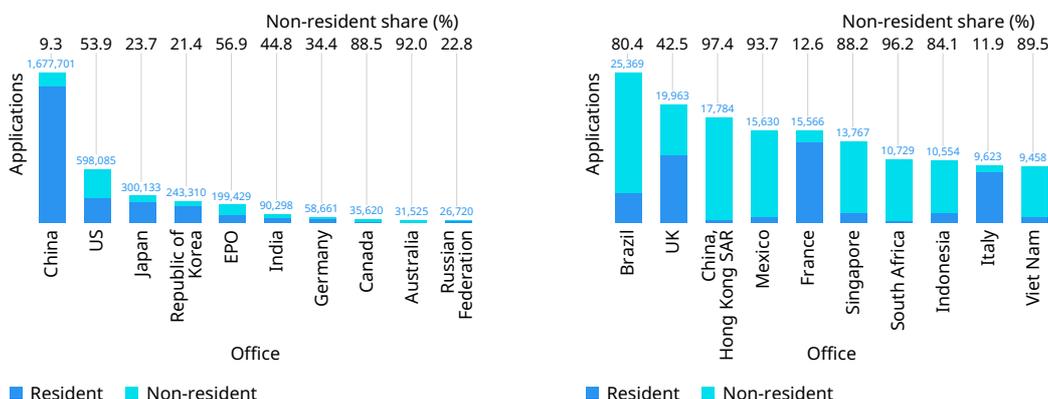
Note: Totals by geographical region are WIPO estimates using data covering 164 offices. Each region includes the following number of offices: Africa (34), Asia (46), Europe (44), Latin America and the Caribbean (31), Northern America (2) and Oceania (7).  
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

### A6. Trend in patent applications for the top five offices, 1883-2023



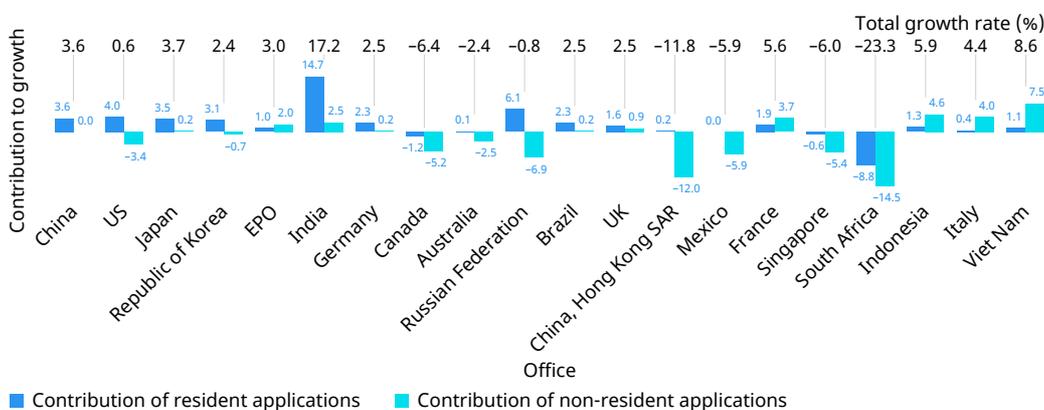
Note: EPO is the European Patent Office. The top five offices were selected based on their 2023 totals.  
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

### A7. Patent applications at the top 20 offices, 2023



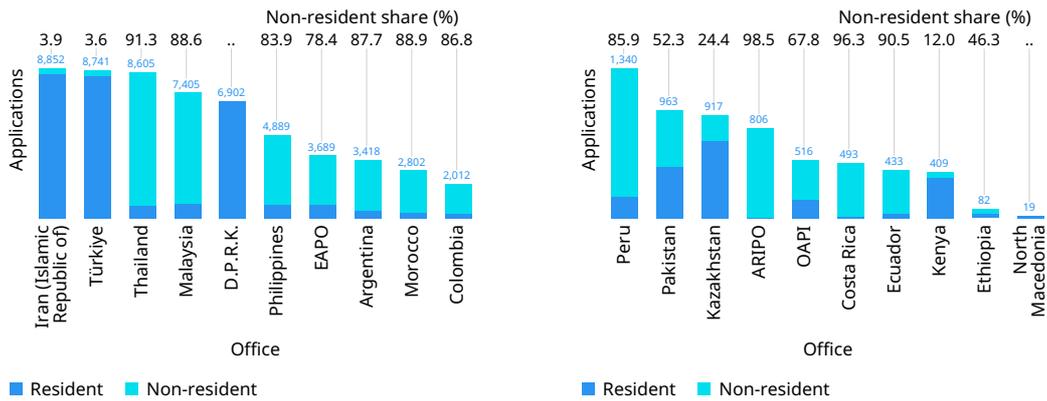
Note: EPO is the European Patent Office. In general, national offices of EPO member states receive smaller volumes of applications, because applicants may apply via the EPO to seek protection within any EPO member state.  
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

### A8. Contribution of resident and non-resident applications to total growth for the top 20 offices, 2022-2023



Note: EPO is the European Patent Office. This figure shows the total growth or decrease in applications at each office, broken down by the respective contributions of resident and non-resident applications. For example, applications filed at the IP office of Japan grew by 3.7%. Growth in resident applications accounted for 3.5 percentage points of this increase, while non-resident applications increased by 0.2 percentage points.  
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

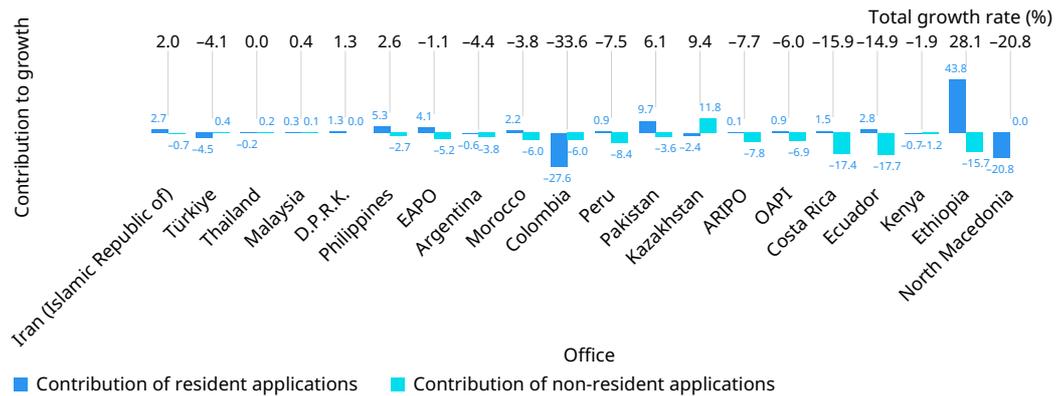
### A9. Patent applications at offices of selected low- and middle-income countries, 2023



Note: ARIPO is the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization, D.P.R.K. is the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, EAPO is the Eurasian Patent Organization and OAPI is the African Intellectual Property Organization. The selected offices are from different world regions. Where available, data for all offices are presented in table A60. .. indicates not available.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

### A10. Contribution of resident and non-resident applications to total growth for offices of selected low- and middle-income countries, 2022-2023



Note: ARIPO is the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization, D.P.R.K. is the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, EAPO is the Eurasian Patent Organization and OAPI is the African Intellectual Property Organization. The selected offices are from different world regions. This figure shows the total growth or decrease in applications at each office, broken down by the respective contributions of resident and non-resident applications. For example, applications filed at the IP office of the Islamic Republic of Iran grew by 2%. Growth in resident applications accounted for 2.7 percentage points of this increase, while non-resident applications decreased by 0.7 percentage points.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

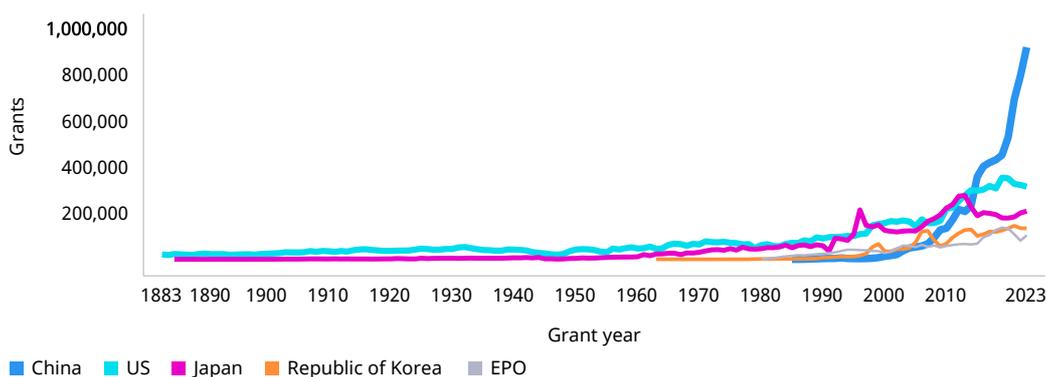
### A11. Patent grants by region, 2013 and 2023

Region	Number of grants		Resident share (%)		Share of world total (%)		Average growth (%)
	2013	2023	2013	2023	2013	2023	2013-2023
Africa	8,900	13,100	12.7	10.0	0.8	0.7	3.9
Asia	655,900	1,399,900	73.2	79.2	56.1	69.7	7.9
Europe	161,900	198,800	62.2	54.9	13.8	9.9	2.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	19,300	36,100	6.6	8.2	1.6	1.8	6.5
Northern America	301,700	342,800	45.2	44.0	25.8	17.1	1.3
Oceania	22,000	17,500	6.4	6.1	1.9	0.9	-2.3
<b>World</b>	<b>1,169,700</b>	<b>2,008,200</b>	<b>61.6</b>	<b>68.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5.6</b>

Note: Totals by geographical region are WIPO estimates using data covering 158 offices. Each region includes the following number of offices: Africa (32), Asia (45), Europe (44), Latin America and the Caribbean (29), Northern America (2) and Oceania (6).

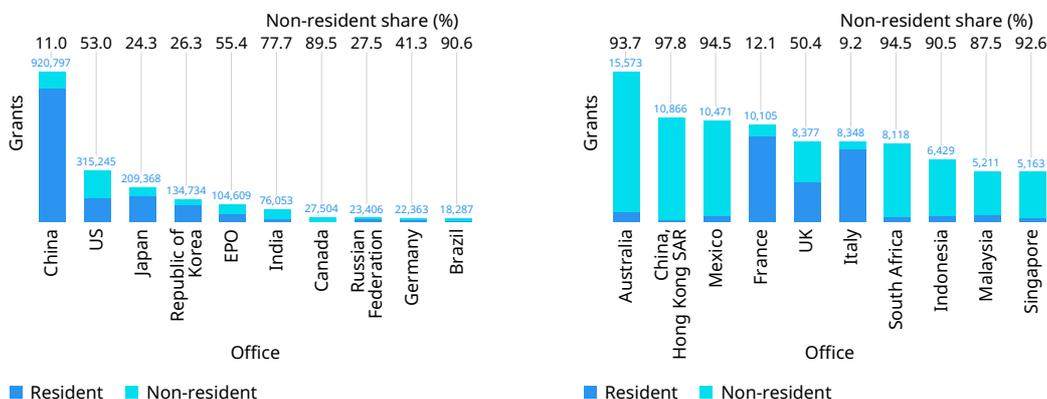
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

### A12. Trend in patent grants for the top five offices, 1883–2023



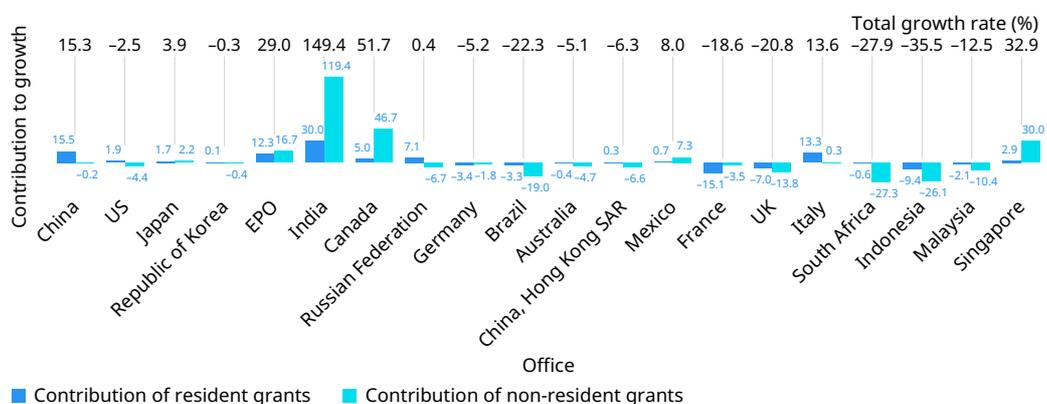
Note: EPO is the European Patent Office. The top five offices were selected based on their 2023 totals.  
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

### A13. Patent grants for the top 20 offices, 2023



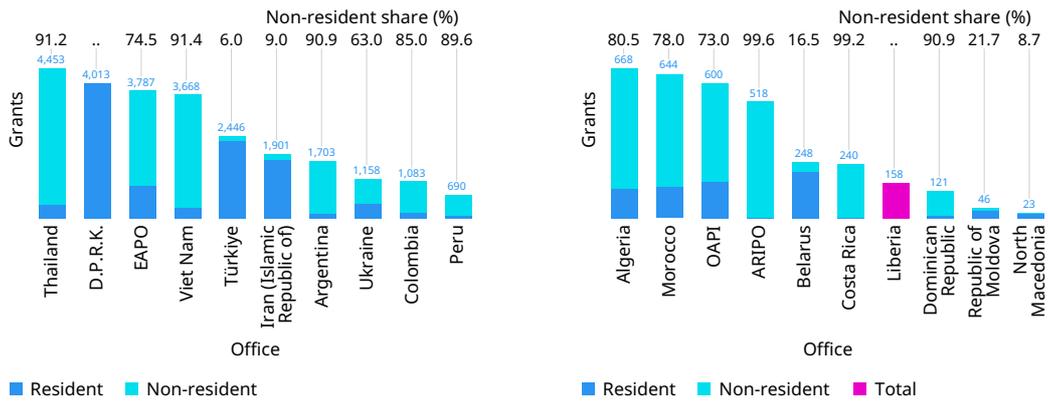
Note: EPO is the European Patent Office. The procedure for issuing patents varies between offices, and differences in the number of patents granted among offices depend on factors such as examination capacity and procedural delays. The examination process can take a long time, therefore there is invariably a time lag between application and grant dates. For this reason, data on applications for a given year should not be compared with data on grants for that same year.  
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

### A14. Contribution of resident and non-resident grants to total growth for the top 20 offices, 2022–2023



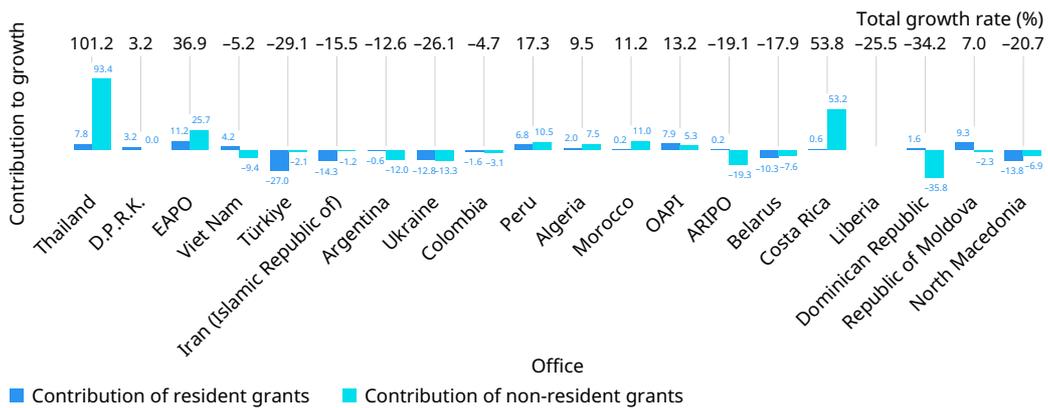
Note: EPO is the European Patent Office. This figure shows the total growth or decrease in grants at each office, broken down by the respective contributions of resident and non-resident grants. For example, the total number of patents granted by the IP office of India grew by 149.4%. Growth in non-resident grants accounted for 119.4 percentage points of this increase, while the remaining 30 percentage points came from growth in resident grants.  
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

### A15. Patent grants for offices of selected low- and middle-income countries, 2023



Note: ARIPO is the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization, D.P.R.K. is the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, EAPO is the Eurasian Patent Organization and OAPI is the African Intellectual Property Organization. The selected offices are from different world regions. Where available, data for all offices are presented in table A61. .. indicates not available.  
 Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

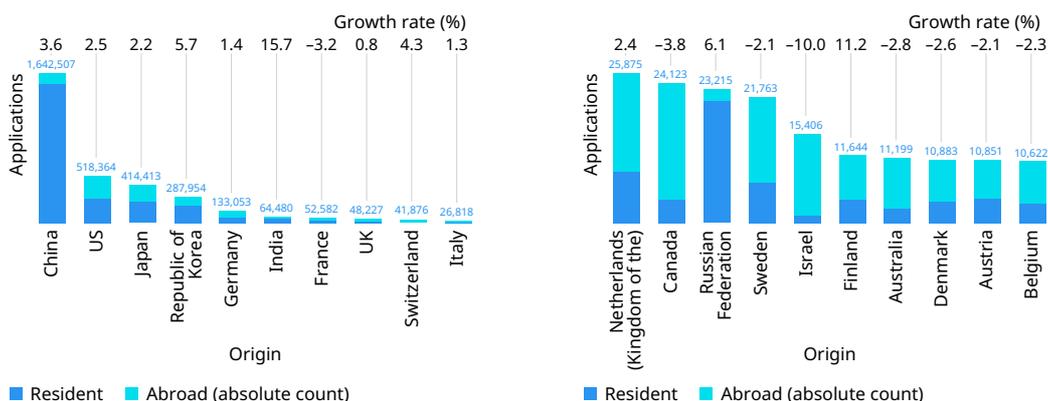
### A16. Contribution of resident and non-resident grants to total growth for offices of selected low- and middle-income countries, 2022-2023



Note: ARIPO is the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization, D.P.R.K. is the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, EAPO is the Eurasian Patent Organization and OAPI is the African Intellectual Property Organization. This figure shows the total growth or decrease in grants at each office, broken down by the respective contributions of resident and non-resident grants. For example, the total number of patents granted by the IP office of Thailand grew by 101.2%. Growth in non-resident grants accounted for 93.4 percentage point of this increase, while the remaining 7.8 percentage points came from growth in resident grants. A resident versus non-resident breakdown is unavailable for Liberia.  
 Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

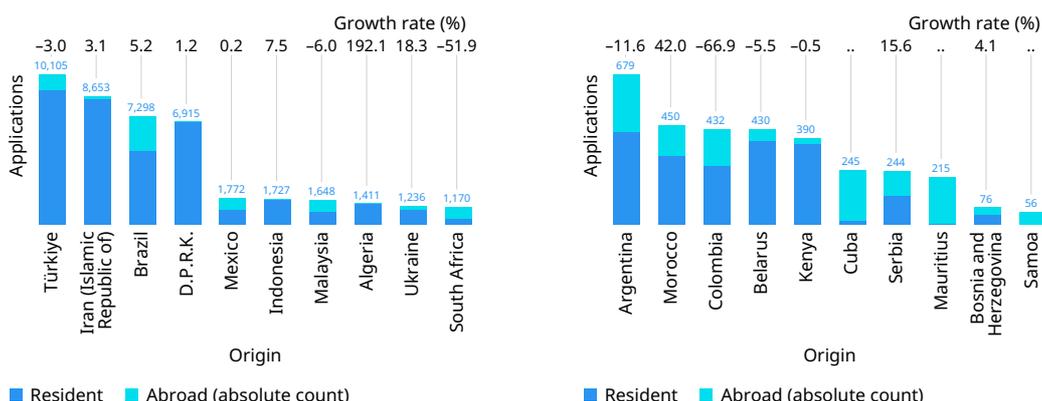
## Patent applications and grants by origin

### A17. Patent applications for the top 20 origins, 2023



Note: Patent filing activity by origin includes resident applications and applications filed abroad. The origin of a patent application is determined by the residence of the first named applicant. Origin data are based on absolute counts. For an absolute count, applications filed at regional offices are counted once, rather than being considered equivalent to multiple applications in the respective member states.  
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

### A18. Patent applications for selected low- and middle-income origins, 2023



Note: D.P.R.K. is the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Patent filing activity by origin includes resident applications and applications filed abroad. The origin of a patent application is determined by the residence of the first named applicant. Origin data are based on absolute counts. For an absolute count, applications filed at regional offices are counted once, rather than being considered equivalent to multiple applications in the respective member states.  
.. indicates not available.  
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

## A19. Patent applications for the top 20 offices and origins, 2023

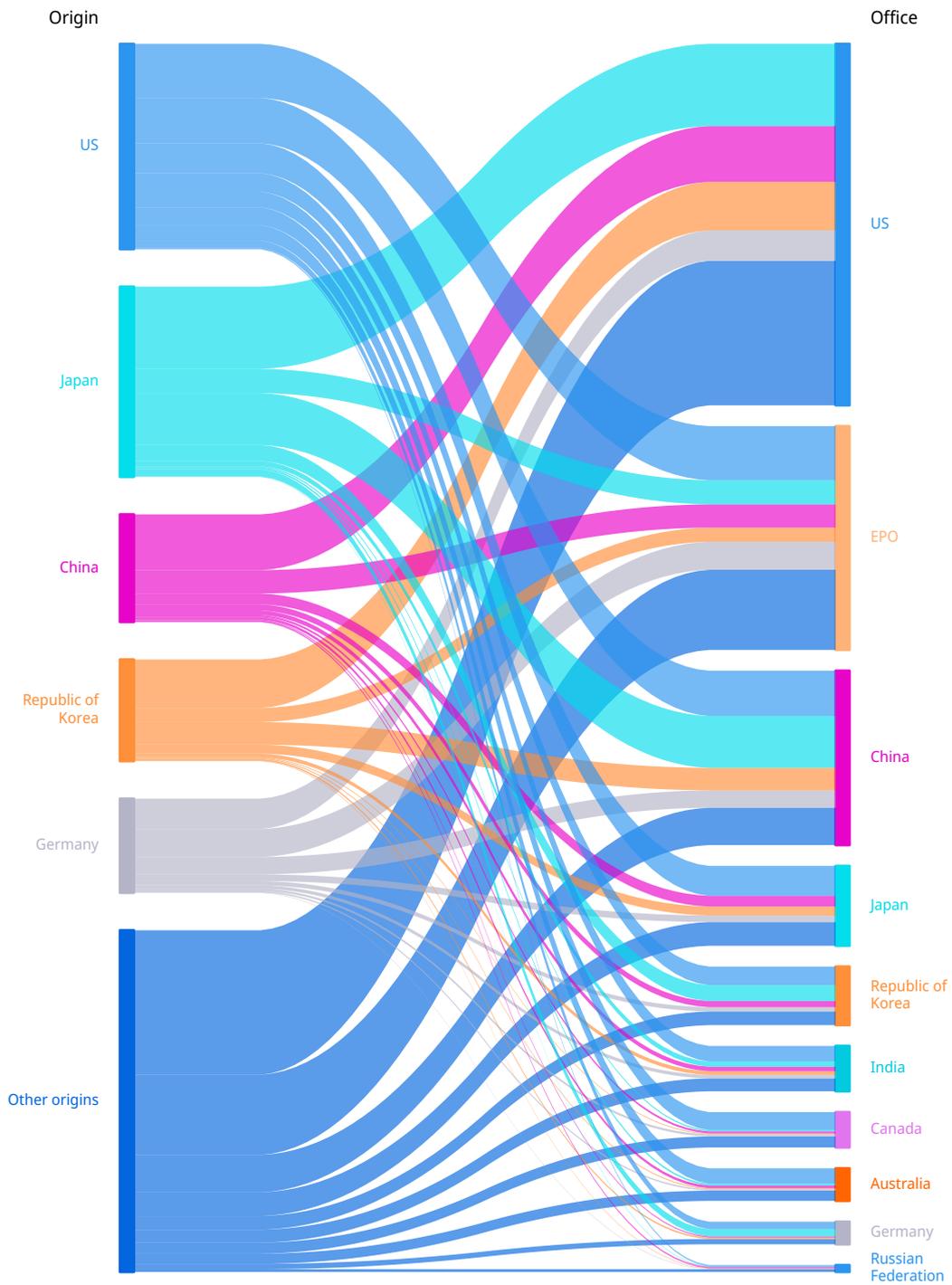
Origin	Office									
	Australia	Brazil	Canada	China	China, Hong Kong SAR	EPO	France	Germany	India	Indonesia
Australia	2,511	193	494	703	153	1,019	2	19	311	85
Austria	147	207	251	1,036	51	2,357	6	878	279	41
Belgium	297	275	376	833	193	2,595	31	148	266	53
Canada	635	229	4,097	949	248	2,054	9	71	369	77
China	2,434	1,648	1,832	1,522,292	4,101	20,762	341	928	4,015	1,288
Denmark	313	274	329	1,029	126	2,602	1	35	355	75
Finland	260	212	361	1,031	132	2,333	4	56	684	131
France	774	872	1,394	4,724	350	10,865	13,602	316	1,150	166
Germany	1,348	1,634	1,960	15,472	636	24,980	448	38,489	2,989	312
India	245	231	195	326	52	884	1	29	49,860	202
Israel	362	196	361	1,112	158	1,733	2	103	358	16
Italy	405	610	694	1,905	163	5,056	84	91	673	62
Japan	1,654	1,077	1,197	46,236	1,101	21,525	69	6,404	4,683	2,009
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	511	526	66	3,331	161	7,036	19	127	952	319
Republic of Korea	853	460	722	20,016	242	12,582	8	1,421	3,344	761
Russian Federation	18	47	49	193	28	134		17	106	46
Sweden	511	561	546	2,366	217	5,140	40	319	868	95
Switzerland	1,216	1,364	1,467	4,684	1,067	9,538	301	997	1,592	353
UK	1,501	748	1,438	3,147	662	5,919	54	199	1,217	204
US	13,626	7,671	15,973	40,378	6,501	48,161	259	6,695	13,865	2,040
Others	1,904	6,334	1,818	5,938	1,442	12,154	285	1,319	2,362	2,219
<b>Total</b>	<b>31,525</b>	<b>25,369</b>	<b>35,620</b>	<b>1,677,701</b>	<b>17,784</b>	<b>199,429</b>	<b>15,566</b>	<b>58,661</b>	<b>90,298</b>	<b>10,554</b>

Origin	Office									
	Italy	Japan	Mexico	Republic of Korea	Russian Federation	Singapore	South Africa	UK	US	Viet Nam
Australia	5	517	127	270	30	162	148	92	3,160	56
Austria	14	433	99	319	98	64	55	20	2,164	23
Belgium	11	577	179	353	74	96	106	75	2,244	61
Canada	6	776	292	486	30	140	110	182	12,185	48
China	112	9,612	871	5,455	1,175	1,664	3,990	983	49,740	1,214
Denmark	1	527	165	300	40	94	77	68	2,461	36
Finland	2	469	94	271	27	90	123	499	2,384	64
France	53	2,499	432	1,524	236	351	275	87	10,404	124
Germany	129	5,878	977	3,801	406	580	445	553	27,100	287
India	2	284	119	153	54	75	561	71	10,053	79
Israel	4	835	122	457	73	126	54	72	7,476	28
Italy	8,478	908	303	517	199	99	104	64	4,948	91
Japan	91	228,936	804	14,192	418	1,698	155	551	73,242	1,602
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)		1,814	392	1,130	180	163	144	172	5,168	96
Republic of Korea	6	7,920	315	191,142	505	535	154	565	43,270	1,062
Russian Federation	3	51	15	47	20,623	17	48	4	639	38
Sweden	50	1,198	241	718	32	123	164	106	5,260	67
Switzerland	369	3,699	790	1,766	636	517	378	322	5,728	183
UK	26	2,351	515	1,458	278	415	509	11,487	12,726	158
US	114	26,648	6,959	16,527	1,158	4,529	2,211	2,650	275,897	2,516
Others	147	4,201	1,819	2,424	448	2,229	918	1,340	41,836	1,625
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,623</b>	<b>300,133</b>	<b>15,630</b>	<b>243,310</b>	<b>26,720</b>	<b>13,767</b>	<b>10,729</b>	<b>19,963</b>	<b>598,085</b>	<b>9,458</b>

Note: EPO is the European Patent Office. Origin data are based on absolute counts. For an absolute count, applications filed at regional offices are counted once, rather than being considered equivalent to multiple applications in the respective member states. The top 20 offices and origins are selected based on available 2023 data, broken down by country of origin.

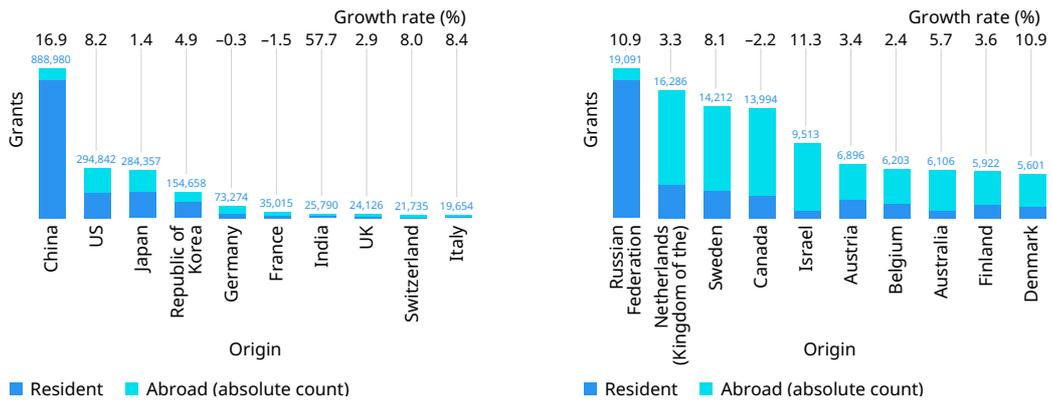
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

**A20. Flows of non-resident patent applications between the top five origins and the top 10 offices, 2023**



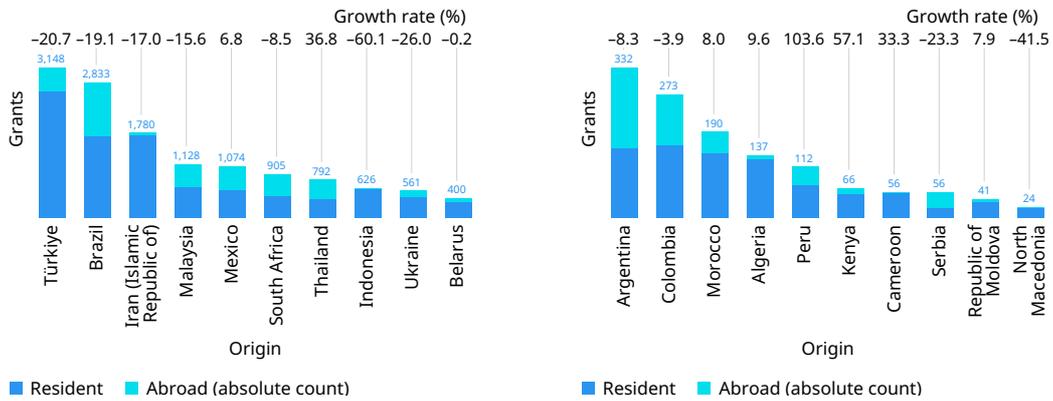
Note: EPO is the European Patent Office. Origin data are based on absolute counts. For an absolute count, applications filed at regional offices are counted once, rather than being considered equivalent to multiple applications in the respective member states.  
 Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

### A21. Patent grants for the top 20 origins, 2023



Note: Origin data are based on absolute counts. For an absolute count, patent grants issues by regional offices are counted once, rather than being considered equivalent to multiple grants in the respective member states.  
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

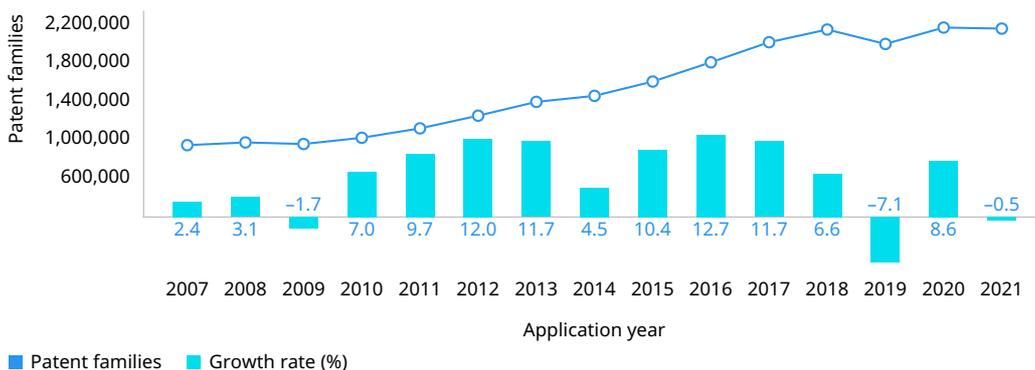
### A22. Patent grants for selected low- and middle-income origins, 2023



Note: Origin data are based on absolute counts. For an absolute count, patent grants issues by regional offices are counted once, rather than being considered equivalent to multiple grants in the respective member states.  
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

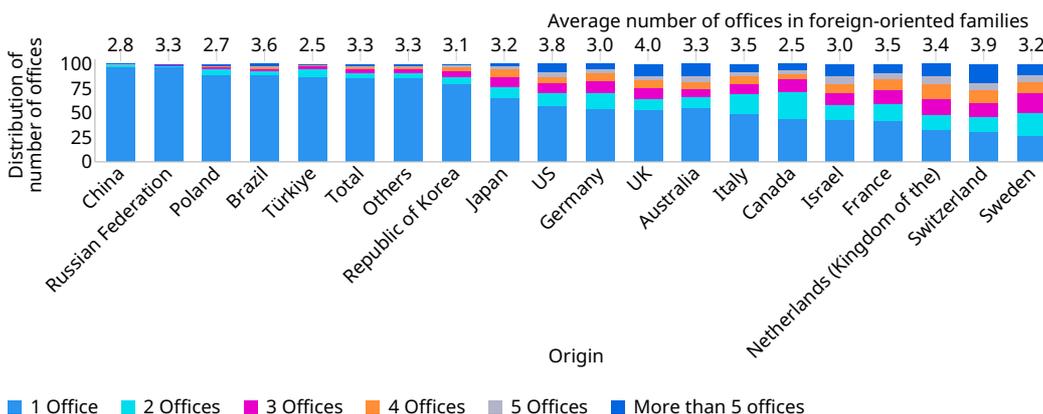
## Patent families

**A23. Trend in patent families worldwide, 2007–2021**



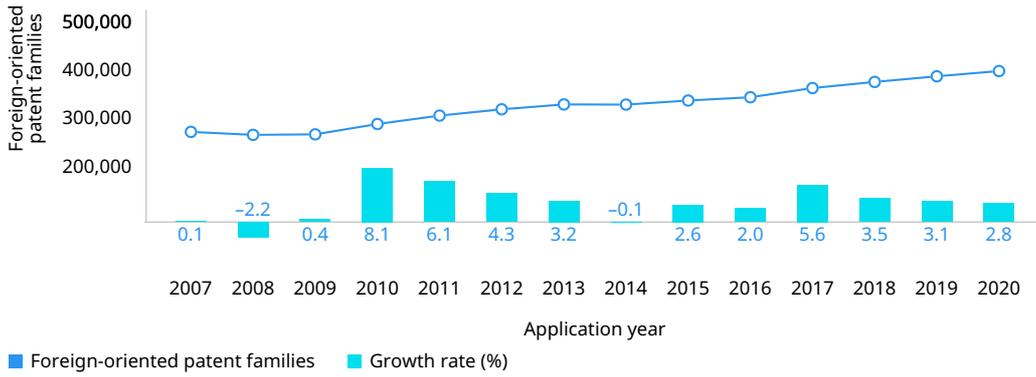
Note: Applicants often file patent applications in multiple jurisdictions therefore some inventions are recorded more than once. To take this into account, WIPO has indicators related to patent families, defined as patent applications interlinked by one or more of the following: priority claim, Patent Cooperation Treaty national phase entry, continuation, continuation-in-part, internal priority, and addition or division. Patent families here include only those families associated with patent applications for inventions and exclude those associated with utility model applications. Sources: WIPO Statistics Database and EPO PATSTAT database, August 2024.

**A24. Distribution of patent families by number of offices for the top origins, 2019–2021**



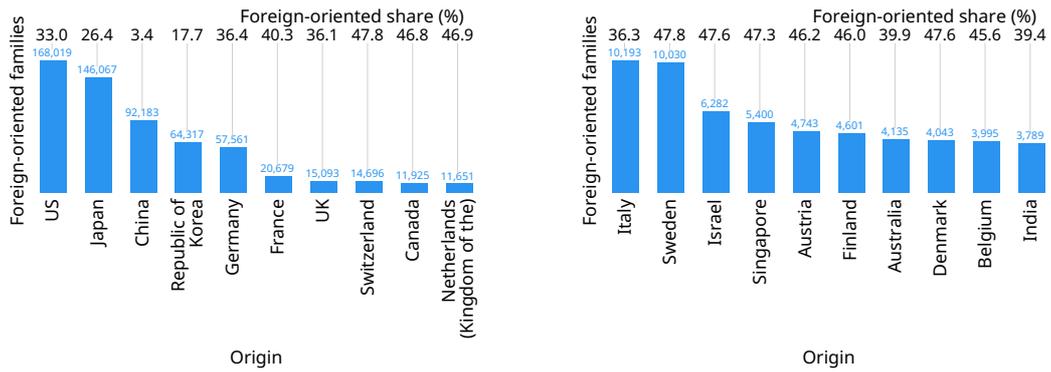
Note: A patent family is defined as patent applications interlinked by one or more of the following: priority claim, Patent Cooperation Treaty national phase entry, continuation, continuation-in-part, internal priority, and addition or division. Patent families here include only those families associated with patent applications for inventions and exclude those associated with utility model applications. Sources: WIPO Statistics Database and EPO PATSTAT database, August 2024.

### A25. Trend in foreign-oriented patent families worldwide, 2007-2020



Note: A special subset of patent families comprises foreign-oriented patent families. This includes only patent families that have at least one filing office different from the office of the applicant's country of origin. Some foreign-oriented patent families include only one filing office, because applicants may choose to file directly with a foreign office. For example, if a Canadian applicant files a patent application directly with the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) without having previously filed with the patent office of Canada, that application and any applications filed subsequently with the USPTO will form a foreign-oriented patent family.  
Sources: WIPO Statistics Database and EPO PATSTAT database, August 2024.

### A26. Foreign-oriented patent families for the top 20 origins, 2019-2020



Note: A special subset of patent families comprises foreign-oriented patent families. This includes only patent families that have at least one filing office different from the office of the applicant's country of origin. Some foreign-oriented patent families include only one filing office, because applicants may choose to file directly with a foreign office. For example, if a Canadian applicant files a patent application directly with the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) without having previously filed with the patent office of Canada, that application and any applications filed subsequently with the USPTO will form a foreign-oriented patent family.  
Sources: WIPO Statistics Database and EPO PATSTAT database, August 2024.

**A27. Distribution of technology fields for selected applicants based on patent families, 2019–2021**

Field of technology	Applicant									
	Canon Inc	Huawei Technologies	Toyota Motor Corp	IBM	Samsung Electronics	LG Electronics Inc	Mitsubishi Electric Corp	China Petroleum & Chemicals	Robert Bosch GmbH	Gree Electric
Electrical machinery, apparatus, energy	3.2	3.2	20.6	1.4	4.0	5.4	20.6	1.4	15.9	9.6
Audio-visual technology	14.9	7.0	1.2	3.4	9.4	8.3	4.1	0.1	2.3	1.8
Telecommunications	6.3	10.4	0.5	3.4	7.9	6.3	3.2	0.1	0.9	1.3
Digital communication	3.6	39.7	1.5	16.3	17.1	32.2	3.3	0.2	2.9	3.3
Basic communication processes	0.2	1.3	0.0	1.1	1.6	0.3	1.5	0.0	0.7	0.5
Computer technology	15.2	24.4	5.1	50.8	23.5	6.1	7.8	5.4	11.4	8.4
IT methods for management	0.7	0.7	4.8	4.2	0.7	0.7	2.6	2.3	0.6	1.5
Semiconductors	2.8	2.1	0.7	9.0	17.8	2.1	6.6	0.0	1.4	0.8
Optics	27.9	2.7	0.2	0.9	2.8	1.1	2.1	0.0	1.5	0.1
Measurement	2.4	3.1	4.7	2.2	3.1	1.7	6.7	12.3	11.5	2.6
Analysis of biological materials	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.1
Control	0.8	1.2	8.8	1.6	0.7	1.7	5.7	0.8	4.5	4.0
Medical technology	2.7	0.8	1.3	1.9	1.7	1.4	0.6	0.1	0.6	1.2
Organic fine chemistry	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	10.6	0.1	0.0
Biotechnology	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0
Pharmaceuticals	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Macromolecular chemistry, polymers	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	9.3	0.1	0.0
Food chemistry	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Basic materials chemistry	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.2	15.2	0.1	0.3
Materials, metallurgy	0.2	0.1	1.6	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	3.9	0.7	0.0
Surface technology, coating	0.4	0.1	1.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.2
Micro-structural and nano-technology	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.3	0.0
Chemical engineering	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.9	0.4	13.6	0.8	1.3
Environmental technology	0.5	0.0	1.8	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.6	6.1	1.8	1.6
Handling	3.6	0.1	1.5	0.2	0.7	2.2	4.6	0.8	1.0	1.1
Machine tools	0.2	0.1	1.8	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.6	0.4	3.4	0.5
Engines, pumps, turbines	0.0	0.0	7.2	0.0	0.2	3.1	3.0	0.5	7.0	4.5
Textile and paper machines	10.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.0
Other special machines	1.2	0.1	1.5	0.3	0.3	1.1	0.7	1.4	1.5	0.4
Thermal processes and apparatus	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.2	1.1	6.8	14.1	0.8	1.2	34.5
Mechanical elements	0.4	0.2	5.8	0.1	0.4	1.4	0.9	1.2	5.6	2.0
Transport	0.2	1.5	25.3	0.4	0.3	1.8	4.8	0.2	19.0	1.7
Furniture, games	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.8	4.4	1.5	0.0	0.2	7.8
Other consumer goods	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.7	7.9	1.1	0.1	0.2	8.1
Civil engineering	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.3	9.6	0.6	0.4

Note: WIPO's International Patent Classification (IPC) technology concordance table was used to convert IPC symbols into 35 corresponding fields of technology. For an electronic version of the IPC technology concordance table, visit [www.wipo.int/en/web/ip-statistics](http://www.wipo.int/en/web/ip-statistics).

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

## A28. Distribution of technology fields for selected universities and PROs based on patent families, 2019–2021

Field of technology	Applicant											
	Zhejiang University	Tianjin University	CEA	IFP Energies Nouvelles	Fraunhofer Ges Forschung	DLR	AIST	Tokyo University	Korea Electronics Telecomm	KAIST	University of California	MIT
Electrical machinery, apparatus, energy	6.4	6.7	12.2	3.9	4.7	6.4	9.8	5.8	2.2	5.9	3.5	7.6
Audio-visual technology	0.9	1.0	1.7	0.0	8.2	0.8	1.0	2.4	9.1	2.2	0.6	0.9
Telecommunications	1.5	1.6	2.0	0.0	5.1	4.5	0.5	0.7	7.3	3.7	1.3	2.5
Digital communication	2.1	1.8	2.4	0.1	11.6	2.2	0.4	0.5	23.0	4.8	1.7	1.4
Basic communication processes	0.6	1.6	2.1	0.0	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.2	1.7	1.8	1.0	0.9
Computer technology	19.8	20.5	10.3	1.9	8.0	3.4	3.1	9.2	29.0	23.1	6.5	7.9
IT methods for management	2.3	3.5	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.7	1.3	4.3	2.2	0.2	0.4
Semiconductors	1.6	1.1	18.7	0.2	4.8	1.0	8.4	3.1	2.6	5.0	3.0	4.0
Optics	2.1	1.3	4.3	0.0	3.4	1.7	2.6	2.9	3.4	3.1	2.3	3.5
Measurement	12.8	14.8	12.4	6.6	11.7	11.9	13.8	9.3	4.8	6.5	5.1	6.7
Analysis of biological materials	1.0	0.5	0.9	1.8	0.7	0.4	2.0	4.3	0.2	1.5	3.8	3.0
Control	2.5	2.6	0.9	1.0	1.3	3.1	0.6	1.6	4.4	1.6	0.5	1.1
Medical technology	4.7	3.3	2.2	1.0	2.9	1.7	4.3	7.5	2.4	5.3	11.5	6.7
Organic fine chemistry	1.9	2.6	0.5	11.9	0.8	0.2	7.3	3.9	0.0	1.0	5.0	2.2
Biotechnology	5.4	3.2	1.4	4.0	1.4	0.0	6.8	11.9	0.1	4.2	20.1	14.4
Pharmaceuticals	3.0	1.5	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.4	7.8	0.0	2.0	19.8	9.2
Macromolecular chemistry, polymers	1.9	1.5	0.9	1.8	1.8	0.4	2.8	4.3	0.1	1.1	0.8	1.8
Food chemistry	2.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.1
Basic materials chemistry	1.7	2.0	1.0	17.2	1.5	1.4	2.2	1.2	0.2	1.1	1.1	1.8
Materials, metallurgy	2.3	3.0	2.8	4.6	4.1	2.5	9.6	3.9	0.1	2.7	1.6	2.4
Surface technology, coating	1.2	1.7	3.0	0.4	3.0	3.2	4.1	1.9	0.1	2.0	1.4	2.2
Micro-structural and nano-technology	0.7	0.7	2.3	0.1	1.7	0.0	1.5	0.9	0.1	1.4	0.5	1.2
Chemical engineering	3.1	3.6	3.0	22.0	2.2	2.0	7.1	3.0	0.4	4.6	2.5	4.5
Environmental technology	2.6	3.2	2.0	4.5	0.9	0.6	1.8	0.8	0.1	1.5	0.9	2.1
Handling	1.6	1.4	0.9	0.5	1.3	8.9	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.9	0.4	1.4
Machine tools	0.7	1.9	0.9	0.0	3.8	0.5	1.0	1.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.8
Engines, pumps, turbines	1.7	2.0	1.8	7.4	1.0	6.0	0.4	1.0	0.1	1.4	0.1	1.4
Textile and paper machines	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.5
Other special machines	3.4	1.6	1.9	1.4	4.7	10.4	1.7	2.0	0.4	1.9	1.3	2.4
Thermal processes and apparatus	1.1	1.6	2.5	2.3	1.0	7.2	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.5	1.0
Mechanical elements	1.4	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.3	4.3	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.2	1.1
Transport	2.2	1.7	1.2	1.7	1.4	11.8	0.4	1.2	1.8	1.4	0.5	2.0
Furniture, games	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1
Other consumer goods	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.3
Civil engineering	2.3	4.3	0.4	2.3	0.7	0.3	0.2	1.4	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.5

Note: PRO means public research organization. A patent family is defined as patent applications interlinked by one or more of the following: priority claim, Patent Cooperation Treaty national phase entry, continuation, continuation-in-part, internal priority, and addition or division. Patent families include only those families associated with patent applications for inventions and exclude those associated with utility model applications. Deutsches Zentrum für Luft- und Raumfahrt E.V. (DLR); Le Commissariat à l'énergie atomique et aux énergies alternatives (CEA); Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST); National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST); and Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT).

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

## Published patent applications by field of technology

### A29. Published patent applications worldwide by field of technology, 2012, 2017 and 2022

Field of technology		Number of published applications			Share of total (%)	Average growth (%)
		2012	2017	2022	2022	2012-2022
Electrical engineering	Electrical machinery, apparatus, energy	148,329	200,837	230,382	6.8	4.5
	Audio-visual technology	77,407	84,040	101,542	3.0	2.8
	Telecommunications	52,926	60,613	55,728	1.6	0.5
	Digital communication	94,305	148,944	180,330	5.3	6.7
	Basic communication processes	16,508	17,111	18,158	0.5	1.0
	Computer technology	152,054	232,335	420,634	12.4	10.7
	IT methods for management	28,528	53,931	92,936	2.7	12.5
	Semiconductors	85,925	84,245	108,053	3.2	2.3
Instruments	Optics	65,534	73,949	70,809	2.1	0.8
	Measurement	95,719	150,353	201,364	5.9	7.7
	Analysis of biological materials	12,579	18,292	20,689	0.6	5.1
	Control	33,148	68,035	77,256	2.3	8.8
	Medical technology	91,819	137,525	182,367	5.4	7.1
Chemistry	Organic fine chemistry	57,841	71,337	66,077	2.0	1.3
	Biotechnology	44,395	64,855	81,657	2.4	6.3
	Pharmaceuticals	77,487	109,203	105,211	3.1	3.1
	Macromolecular chemistry, polymers	34,256	55,494	50,086	1.5	3.9
	Food chemistry	35,565	75,549	40,439	1.2	1.3
	Basic materials chemistry	56,255	98,626	67,393	2.0	1.8
	Materials, metallurgy	49,506	73,708	74,146	2.2	4.1
	Surface technology, coating	39,173	47,552	51,297	1.5	2.7
	Micro-structural and nano-technology	4,351	5,492	5,941	0.2	3.2
	Chemical engineering	45,495	81,991	102,656	3.0	8.5
Environmental technology	32,505	56,789	58,013	1.7	6.0	
Mechanical engineering	Handling	51,971	86,829	99,076	2.9	6.7
	Machine tools	57,007	90,986	102,288	3.0	6.0
	Engines, pumps, turbines	57,363	68,453	54,861	1.6	-0.4
	Textile and paper machines	35,471	45,453	39,041	1.2	1.0
	Other special machines	63,102	119,788	114,068	3.4	6.1
	Thermal processes and apparatus	35,238	51,512	51,360	1.5	3.8
	Mechanical elements	55,076	79,057	69,544	2.1	2.4
	Transport	80,421	126,760	137,709	4.1	5.5
Other fields	Furniture, games	48,592	78,447	70,797	2.1	3.8
	Other consumer goods	39,468	60,088	59,821	1.8	4.2
	Civil engineering	68,469	107,128	115,517	3.4	5.4
	Unknown	515	220	8,478	0.3	32.3
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,024,303</b>	<b>2,985,527</b>	<b>3,385,724</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5.3</b>

Note: Data refer to published patent applications. There is a minimum 18-month delay between application date and publication date. WIPO's International Patent Classification (IPC) technology concordance table was used to convert IPC symbols into 35 corresponding fields of technology. For an electronic version of the IPC technology concordance table, visit [www.wipo.int/en/web/ip-statistics](http://www.wipo.int/en/web/ip-statistics).

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

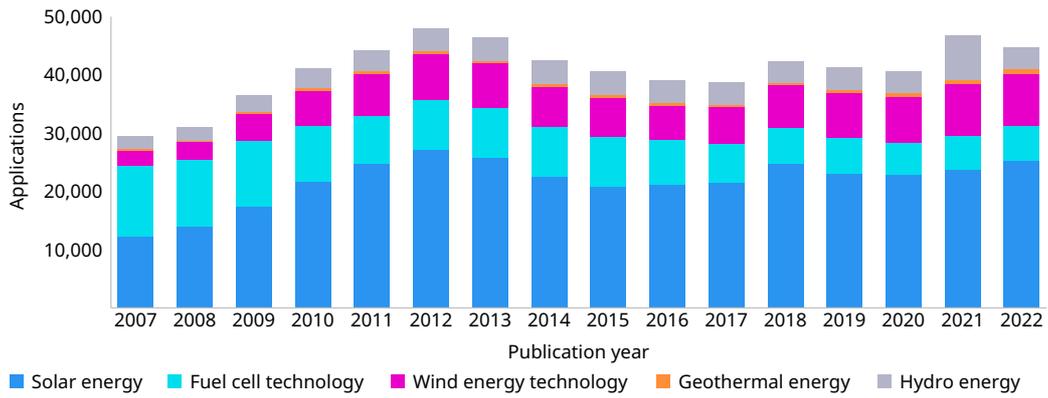
### A30. Distribution of published patent applications by technology field for the top 10 origins, 2020–2022

Field of technology	Origin									
	China	US	Japan	Republic of Korea	Germany	France	UK	Switzerland	India	Netherlands (Kingdom of the)
Electrical machinery, apparatus, energy	6.3	4.0	9.8	8.4	9.7	6.6	5.3	6.0	4.7	6.9
Audio-visual technology	2.7	2.9	4.2	5.2	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.1	1.2	1.8
Telecommunications	1.5	2.2	1.9	2.3	0.9	1.3	1.2	0.5	1.6	1.1
Digital communication	5.2	8.3	3.1	5.6	2.1	2.9	2.6	1.6	5.4	2.5
Basic communication processes	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.8
Computer technology	13.9	13.8	6.5	9.4	4.5	5.3	8.9	3.3	11.0	6.2
IT methods for management	2.8	2.7	2.4	4.0	0.7	0.8	1.2	0.8	5.2	0.5
Semiconductors	1.9	2.7	5.3	6.9	1.9	2.4	1.4	0.9	1.2	3.0
Optics	1.5	2.1	5.1	2.4	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.4	5.2
Measurement	7.2	3.8	4.9	3.6	6.7	5.1	4.3	7.8	2.8	5.2
Analysis of biological materials	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.0	0.2	0.6
Control	2.5	2.1	2.8	2.0	2.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	4.1	1.1
Medical technology	3.7	9.5	3.8	4.5	4.6	5.8	7.8	11.0	8.7	12.7
Organic fine chemistry	1.6	2.7	1.4	2.0	2.7	4.7	3.5	5.0	5.1	4.1
Biotechnology	1.6	5.0	1.2	1.8	2.0	3.1	5.8	5.4	3.2	3.7
Pharmaceuticals	1.8	6.9	1.4	2.2	2.4	4.4	7.9	9.8	4.7	4.2
Macromolecular chemistry, polymers	1.3	1.2	2.6	1.6	2.0	2.0	0.7	1.6	1.4	2.6
Food chemistry	1.4	0.9	0.9	1.9	0.5	1.1	0.7	3.2	2.1	3.8
Basic materials chemistry	2.0	2.0	2.3	1.7	2.6	2.5	2.3	3.2	3.9	3.9
Materials, metallurgy	2.7	1.0	2.4	1.7	1.9	2.5	1.3	1.2	2.1	1.0
Surface technology, coating	1.4	1.2	2.6	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.0	1.4	1.0	2.0
Micro-structural and nano-technology	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.1
Chemical engineering	4.3	1.9	1.5	2.3	2.5	2.8	2.9	2.3	2.2	2.4
Environmental technology	2.6	0.9	1.0	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.4	0.8	2.0	1.3
Handling	3.4	2.0	3.3	2.2	3.4	2.5	2.5	5.1	1.9	2.9
Machine tools	4.7	1.3	2.4	1.7	3.4	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.3	1.3
Engines, pumps, turbines	1.3	1.5	2.1	1.4	3.7	4.5	3.3	1.3	2.4	0.8
Textile and paper machines	1.3	0.8	2.4	0.8	1.4	0.7	0.8	1.6	1.0	1.1
Other special machines	3.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	4.2	4.5	2.9	2.8	3.3	5.2
Thermal processes and apparatus	1.9	0.8	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.0	0.7	1.4	1.0
Mechanical elements	2.0	1.6	2.6	2.0	6.0	4.0	2.8	1.8	1.6	1.2
Transport	3.1	3.4	5.7	4.6	11.7	11.2	4.8	2.9	4.8	2.5
Furniture, games	1.7	2.0	4.6	2.6	1.8	1.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1
Other consumer goods	1.4	1.7	1.7	3.2	1.7	2.5	6.8	7.2	2.0	2.1
Civil engineering	4.5	2.5	2.3	3.5	3.1	2.8	4.1	1.8	2.0	2.7

Note: Data refer to published patent applications. There is a minimum 18-month delay between application date and publication date. WIPO's International Patent Classification (IPC) technology concordance table was used to convert IPC symbols into 35 corresponding fields of technology. For an electronic version of the IPC technology concordance table, visit [www.wipo.int/en/web/ip-statistics](http://www.wipo.int/en/web/ip-statistics). The top 10 origins were selected based on their 2020–2022 total published applications.

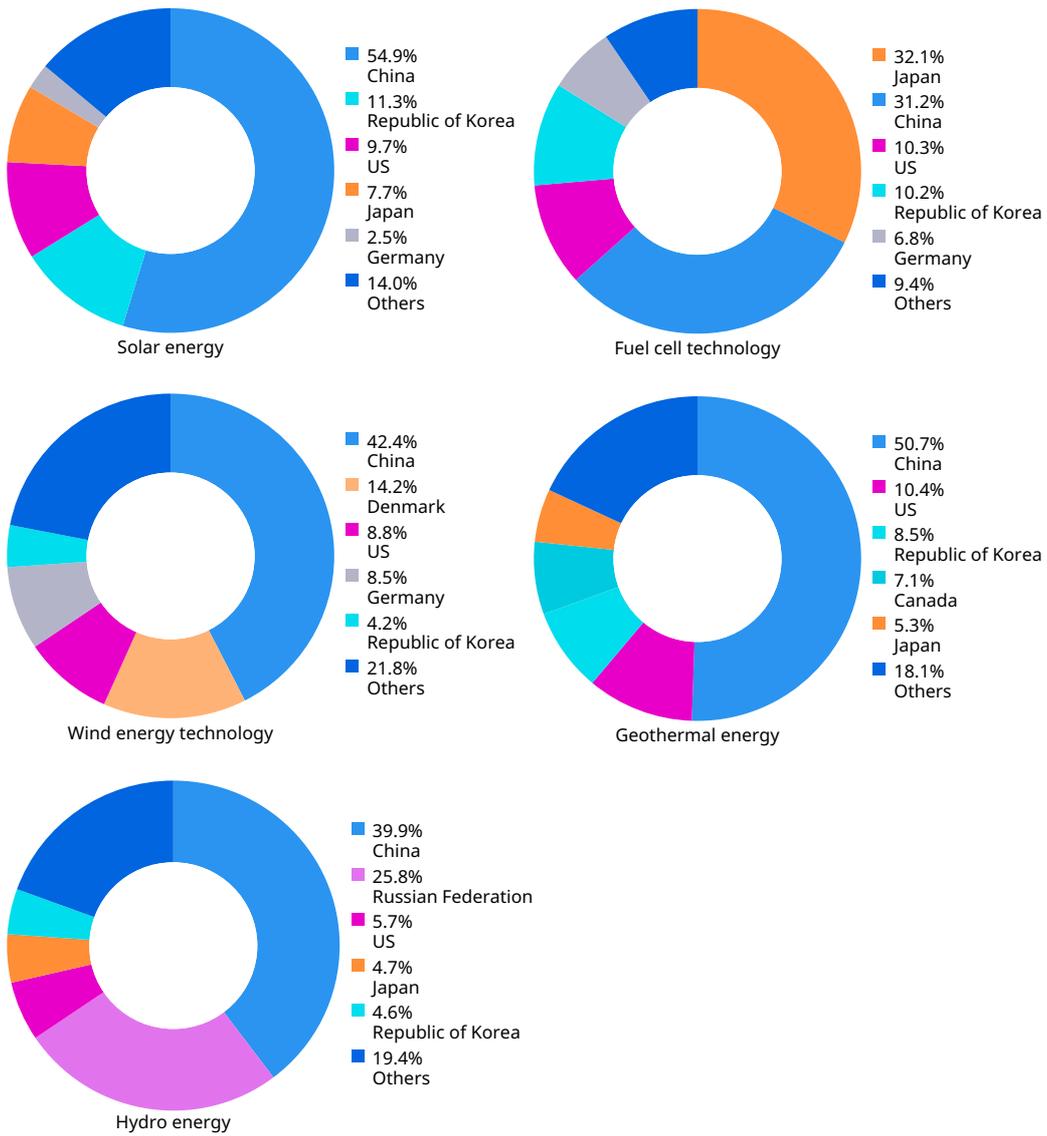
Sources: WIPO Statistics Database and EPO PATSTAT database, August 2024.

**A31. Trend in patent applications in energy-related technologies, 2007-2022**



Note: For definitions of the technologies – fuel cell, geothermal, solar, wind and hydro energy – see annex A. The correspondence between International Patent Classification (IPC) symbols and technology fields is not always apparent (there is no one-to-one correspondence). It is therefore difficult to capture all patents within a specific technology field. Even so, the IPC-based definitions are likely to capture the vast majority of patent applications that fall within these five technology areas. Data refer to published patent applications.  
Sources: WIPO Statistics Database and EPO PATSTAT database, August 2024.

### A32. Share of patent applications in energy-related technologies for the top five origins, 2020-2022

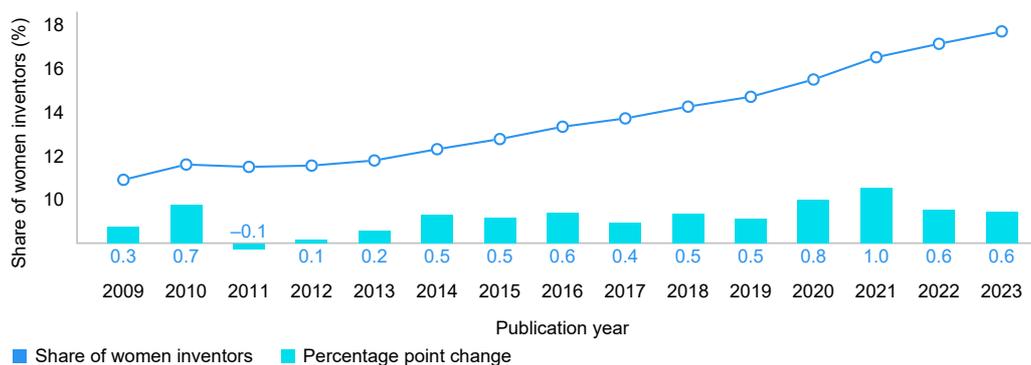


Note: For definitions of the technologies – fuel cells, geothermal, solar, wind and hydro energy – see annex A. The correspondence between International Patent Classification (IPC) symbols and technology fields is not always apparent (there is no one-to-one correspondence). It is therefore difficult to capture all patents within a specific technology field. Even so, the IPC-based definitions are likely to capture the vast majority of patent applications that fall within these five technology areas. Data refer to published patent applications.

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

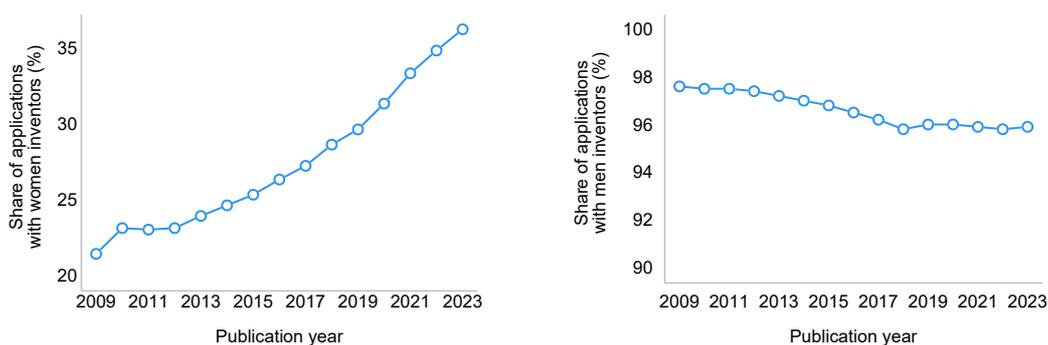
## Participation of women inventors in published PCT applications

### A33. Share of women among listed inventors in PCT applications, 2009–2023



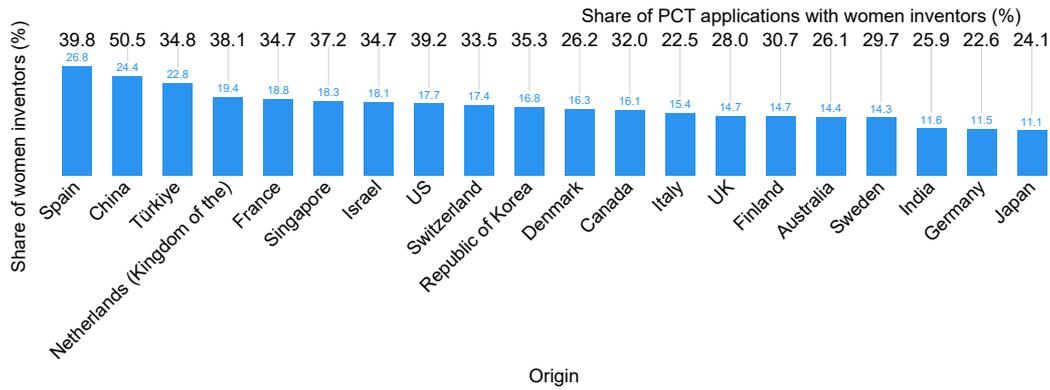
Note: Data refer to published PCT applications. In order to attribute gender to inventors' names recorded in PCT applications, WIPO produced a world gender-name dictionary based on information from 13 different public sources. Gender is attributed to a given name on a country-by-country basis, because certain names may be considered male in one country but female in another.  
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

### A34. Share of PCT applications with at least one woman as inventor and with at least one man as inventor, 2009–2023



Note: Data refer to published PCT applications. In order to attribute gender to inventors' names recorded in PCT applications, WIPO produced a gender-name dictionary based on information from 13 different public sources. Gender is attributed to a given name on a country-by-country basis, because certain names may be considered male in one country but female in another.  
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

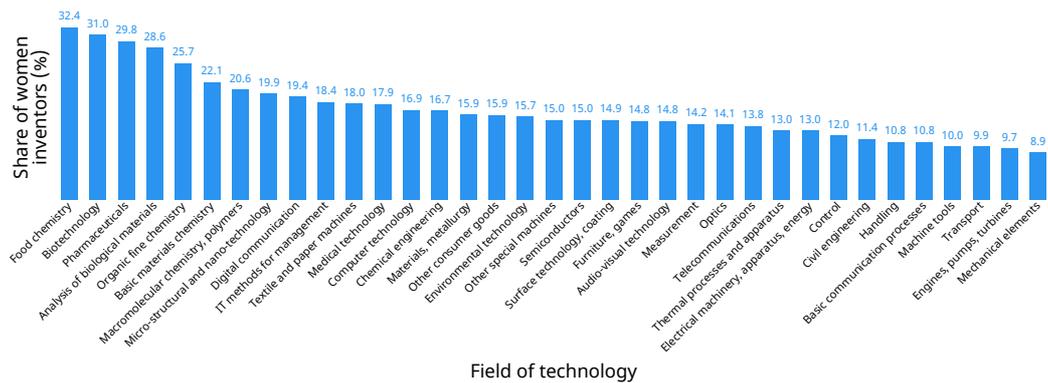
### A35. Share of women among listed inventors and share of PCT applications with at least one woman as inventor for the top 20 origins, 2023



Note: Data refer to published PCT applications. In order to attribute gender to inventors' names recorded in PCT applications, WIPO produced a gender-name dictionary based on information from 13 different public sources. Gender is attributed to a given name on a country-by-country basis, because certain names may be considered male in one country but female in another.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

### A36. Share of PCT patent applications with women inventors by field of technology, 2023

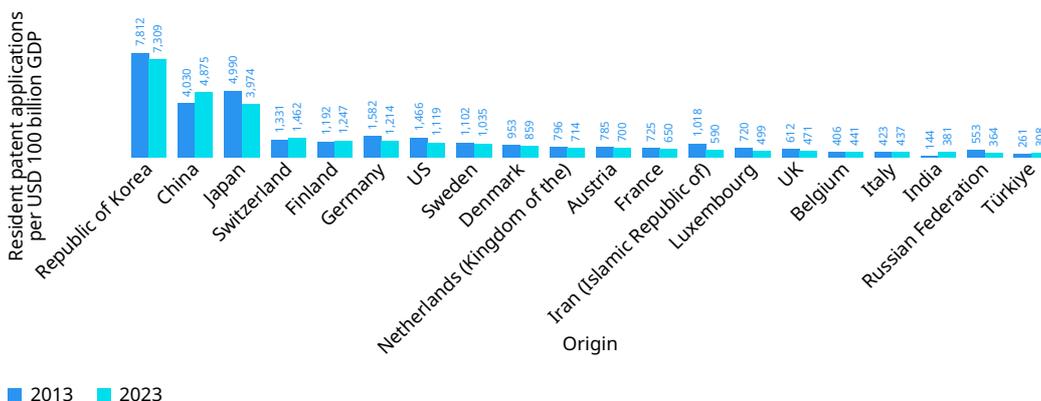


Note: Data refer to published PCT applications. WIPO's International Patent Classification (IPC) technology concordance table was used to convert IPC symbols into 35 corresponding fields of technology. For an electronic version of the IPC technology concordance table, visit [www.wipo.int/en/web/ip-statistics](http://www.wipo.int/en/web/ip-statistics).

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

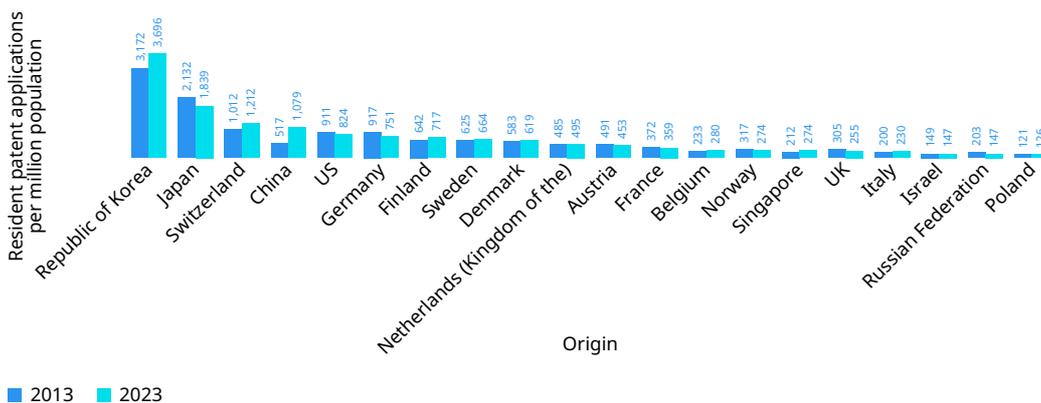
## Patent applications in relation to GDP and population

**A37. Resident patent applications per USD 100 billion GDP for the top 20 origins, 2013 and 2023**



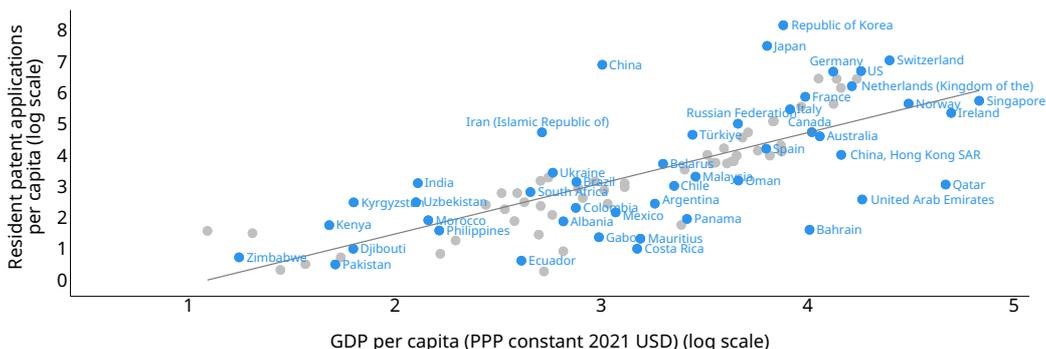
Note: GDP data are in 2021 US purchasing power parity (PPP) dollars. The top 20 origins were included if they had a GDP greater than USD 25 billion PPP and more than 100 resident patent applications. Because of space constraints, only the top 20 origins that fulfil these criteria are presented.  
Sources: WIPO Statistics Database and World Bank, August 2024.

**A38. Resident patent applications per million population for the top 20 origins, 2013 and 2023**



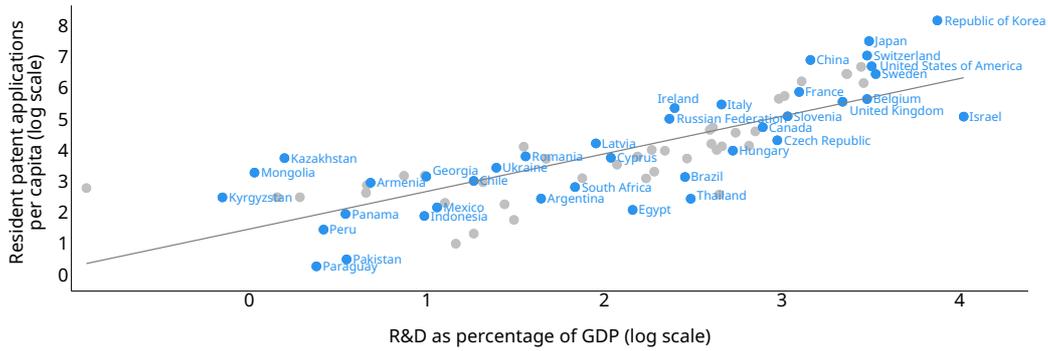
Note: The top 20 origins were included if they had a population greater than 5 million and if they had more than 100 resident patent applications. Because of space constraints, only the top 20 origins that fulfil these criteria are presented.  
Sources: WIPO Statistics Database and World Bank, August 2024.

**A39. Resident patent applications per capita and GDP per capita, 2019–2023**



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

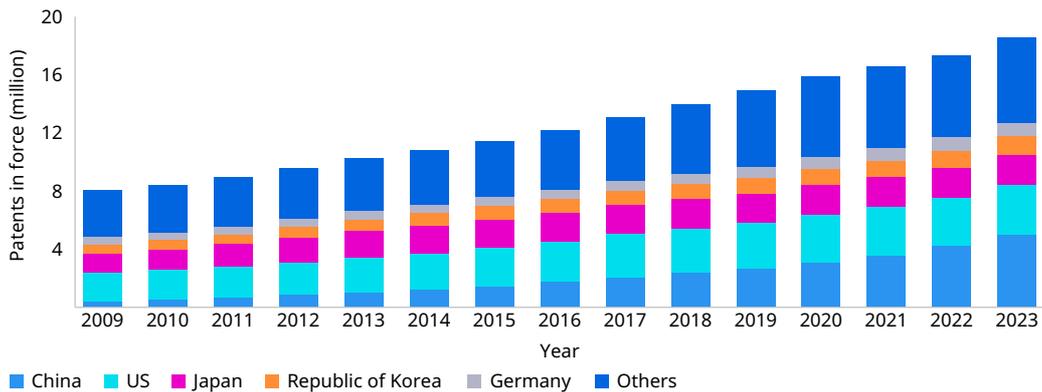
### A40. Resident patent applications per capita and R&D expenditure as a percentage of GDP, 2019–2023



Note: R&D data refer to gross domestic expenditure on research and experimental development (GERD). R&D data lag by one year.  
Sources: WIPO Statistics Database, OECD, UNESCO and World Bank, August 2024.

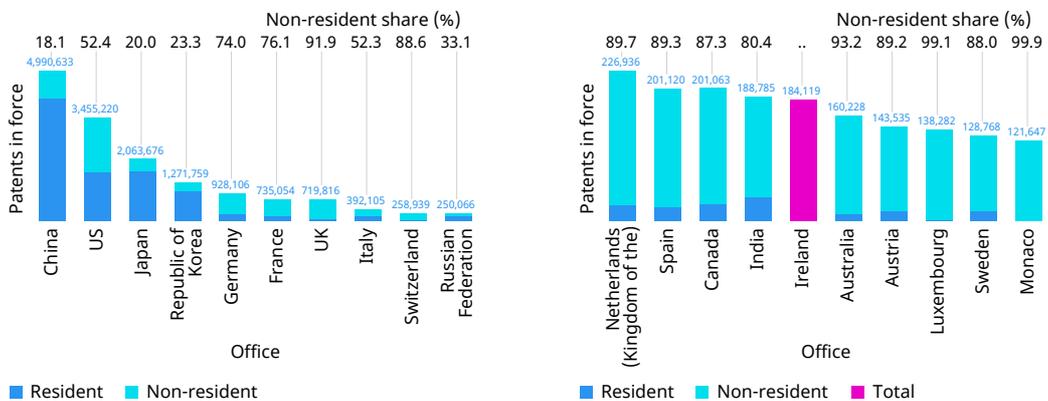
## Patents in force

### A41. Trend in patents in force worldwide, 2009–2023



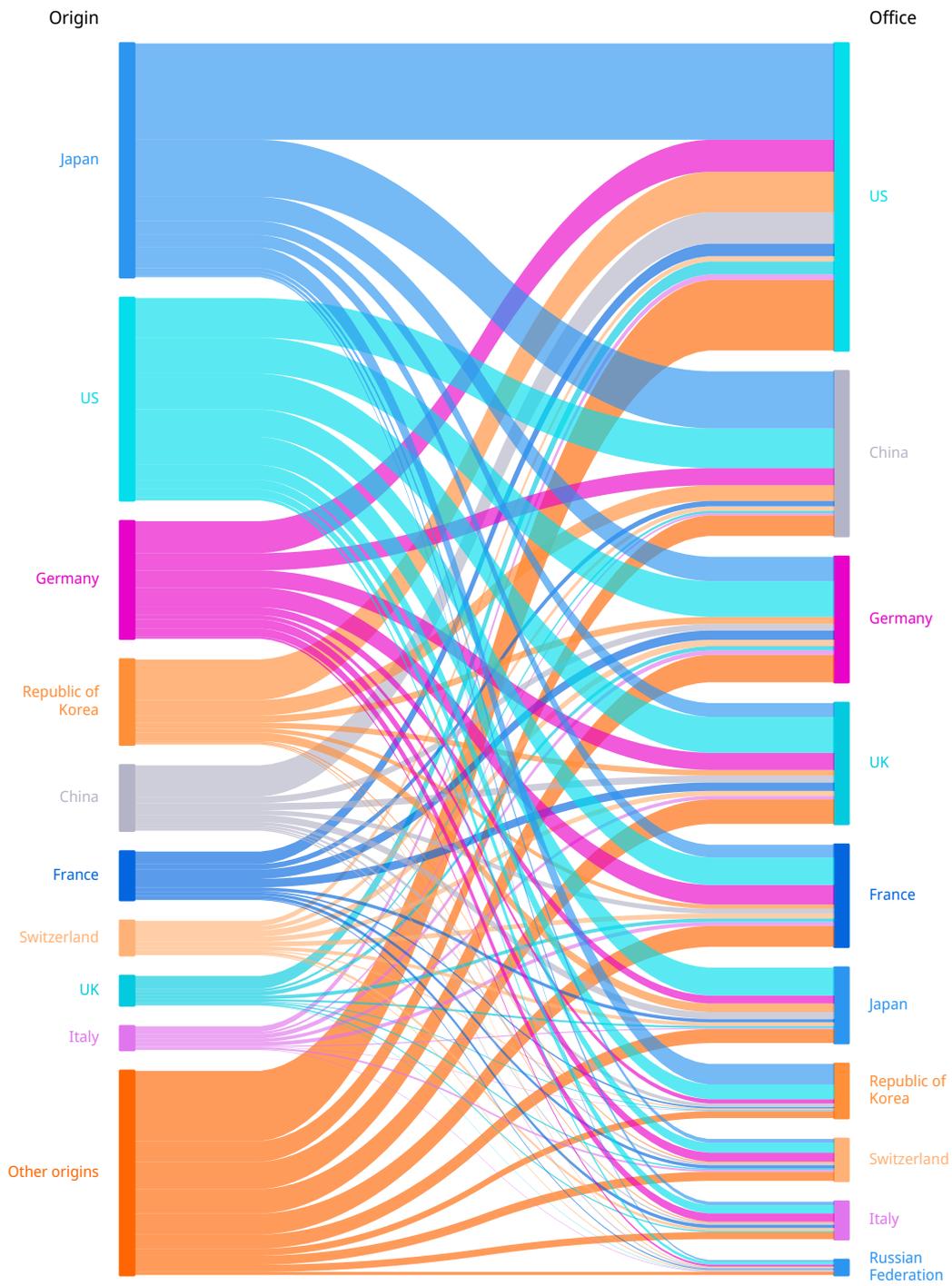
Note: World totals are WIPO estimates using data covering 140 offices.  
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

### A42. Patents in force at the top 20 offices, 2023



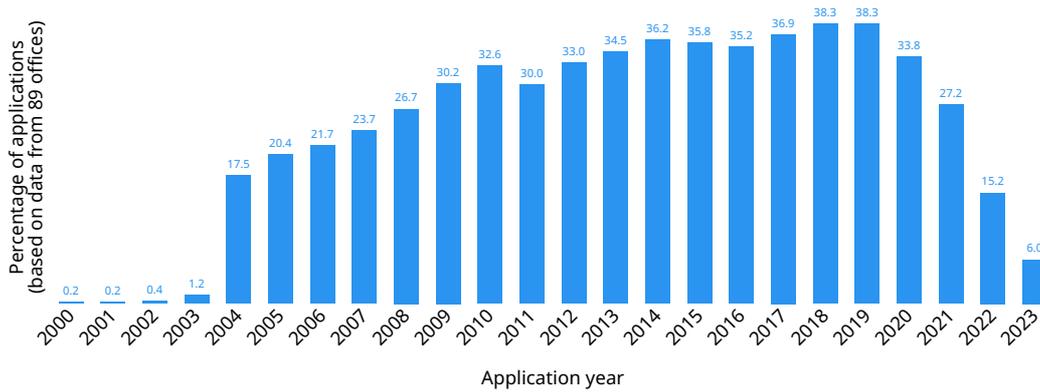
.. indicates not available.  
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

A43. Flow of patents in force between selected origins and offices, 2023



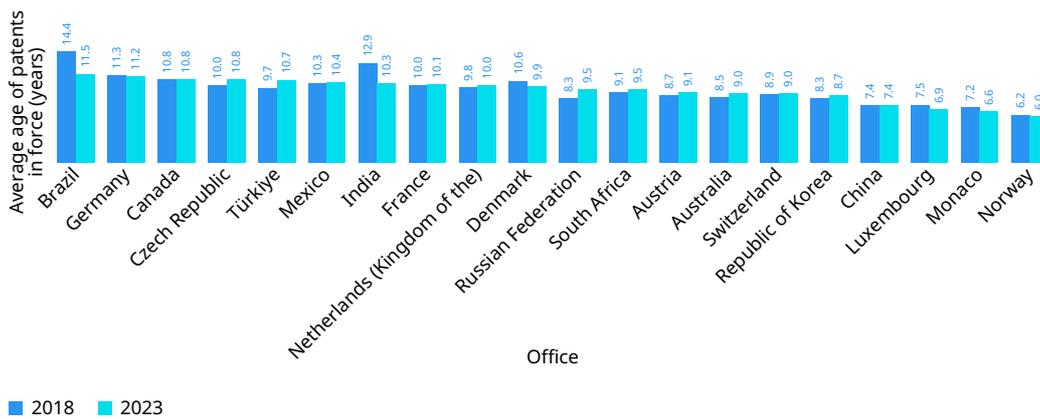
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

#### A44. Patents in force in 2023 as a percentage of total applications



Note: Percentages are calculated as the number of patent applications filed in year  $t$  and in force in 2023, divided by the total number of patent applications filed in year  $t$ . Patent holders must pay maintenance fees to maintain the validity of their patents. Depending on technological and commercial considerations, patent holders may opt to let a patent lapse before the end of the full protection term. This figure shows the distribution of patents in force in 2023 as a percentage of total applications in the year of filing. However, not all offices provide such data. Data for 89 offices show that 36.2% of the applications for which patents were eventually granted remained in force for at least 10 years after the application date, and about 17.5% lasted the full 20-year term.  
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

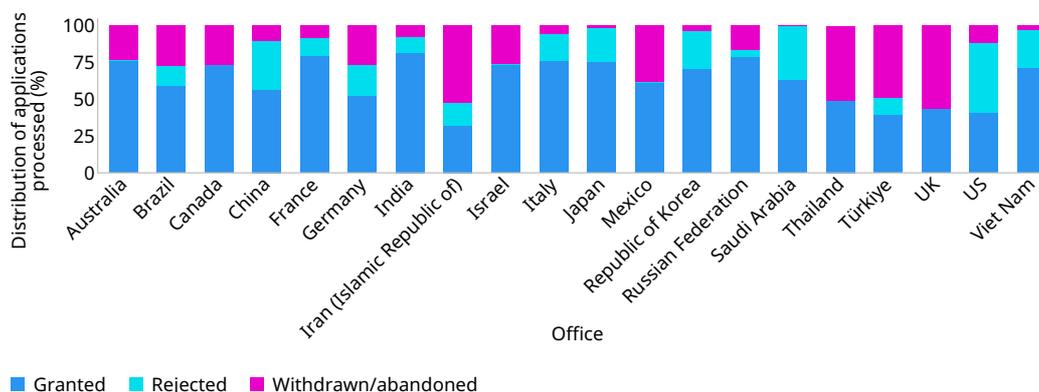
#### A45. Average age of patents in force at selected offices, 2018 and 2023



Note: The average age of patents in force is calculated using the following formula:  $\Sigma(p*y)/\Sigma p$ , where  $p$  is the number of patents in force and  $y$  the number of years between filing and reporting year.  
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

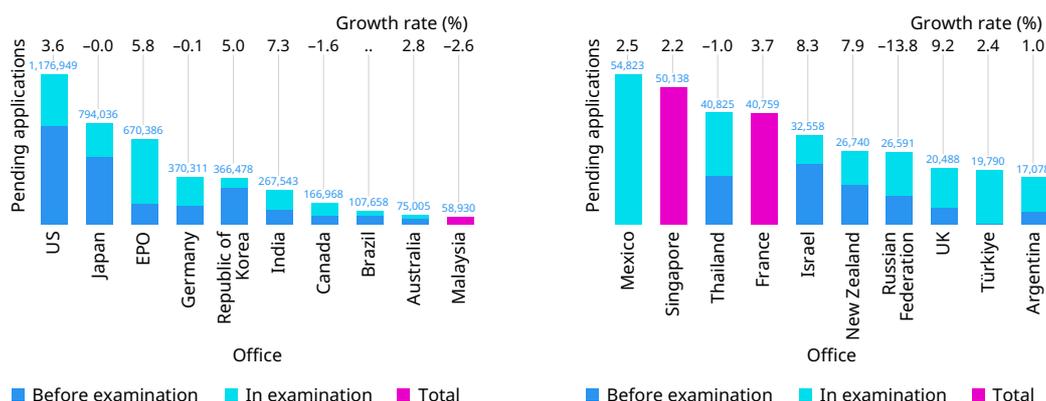
## Patent office procedural data

**A46. Distribution of patent examination outcomes for selected offices, 2023**



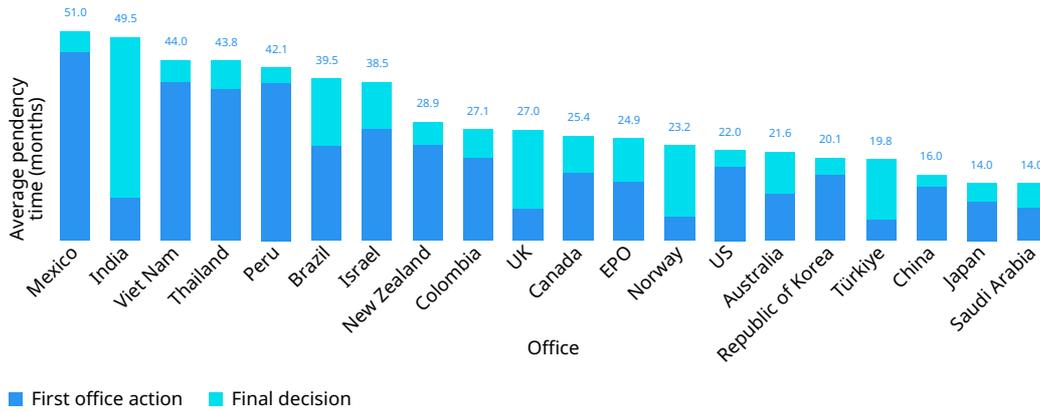
Note: The share of applications granted should not be interpreted as grant rates, as they are based on the examination date rather than the date when the application was filed. The number of grants in a given year relates to applications filed in previous years. WIPO collects data from IP offices using a common questionnaire and methodology. However, because of differences in patent procedures between offices, data cannot be fully harmonized. Therefore, caution should be exercised when making comparisons across offices.  
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

**A47. Potentially pending applications at the top 20 offices, 2023**



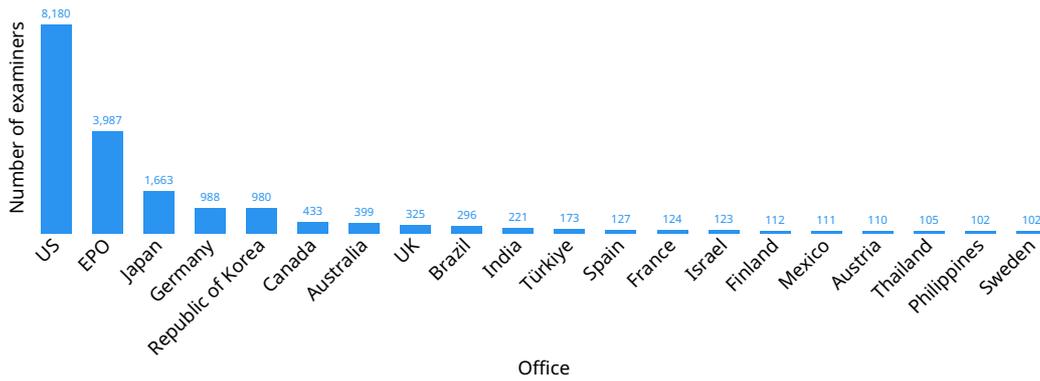
Note: EPO is the European Patent Office. China's 2023 - the largest office in terms of applications received - data are unavailable. Application processing varies between offices, making it difficult to measure pending applications. In some offices, patent applications automatically proceed to the examination stage, unless applicants withdraw them; in others, applications do not proceed to examination, unless applicants file a separate request for examination. To take account of procedural differences, pending application data are separated between (a) all patent applications, at any stage in the process, that are awaiting a final decision by a patent office, including those for which applicants have not filed a request for examination (where applicable), and (b) patent applications undergoing examination for which the applicant has requested examination (where such a request is necessary).  
.. indicates not available.  
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

#### A48. Average pendency times for first office action and final decision at selected offices, 2023



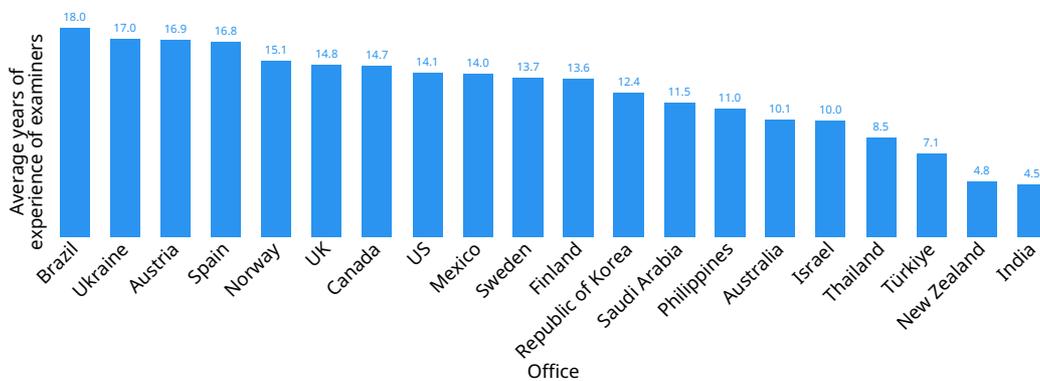
Note: EPO is the European Patent Office. WIPO collects data from IP offices using a common questionnaire and methodology. However, because of differences in patent procedures between offices, data cannot be fully harmonized. Therefore, caution should be exercised when making comparisons across offices.  
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

#### A49. Number of patent examiners for selected offices, 2023



Note: EPO is the European Patent Office.  
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

#### A50. Average years of experience of patent examiners for selected offices, 2023



Note: Selected offices had at least 70 examiners or more in 2023.  
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

## Patent prosecution highway (PPH)

### A51. PPH requests by office of first filing and offices of later examination, 2023

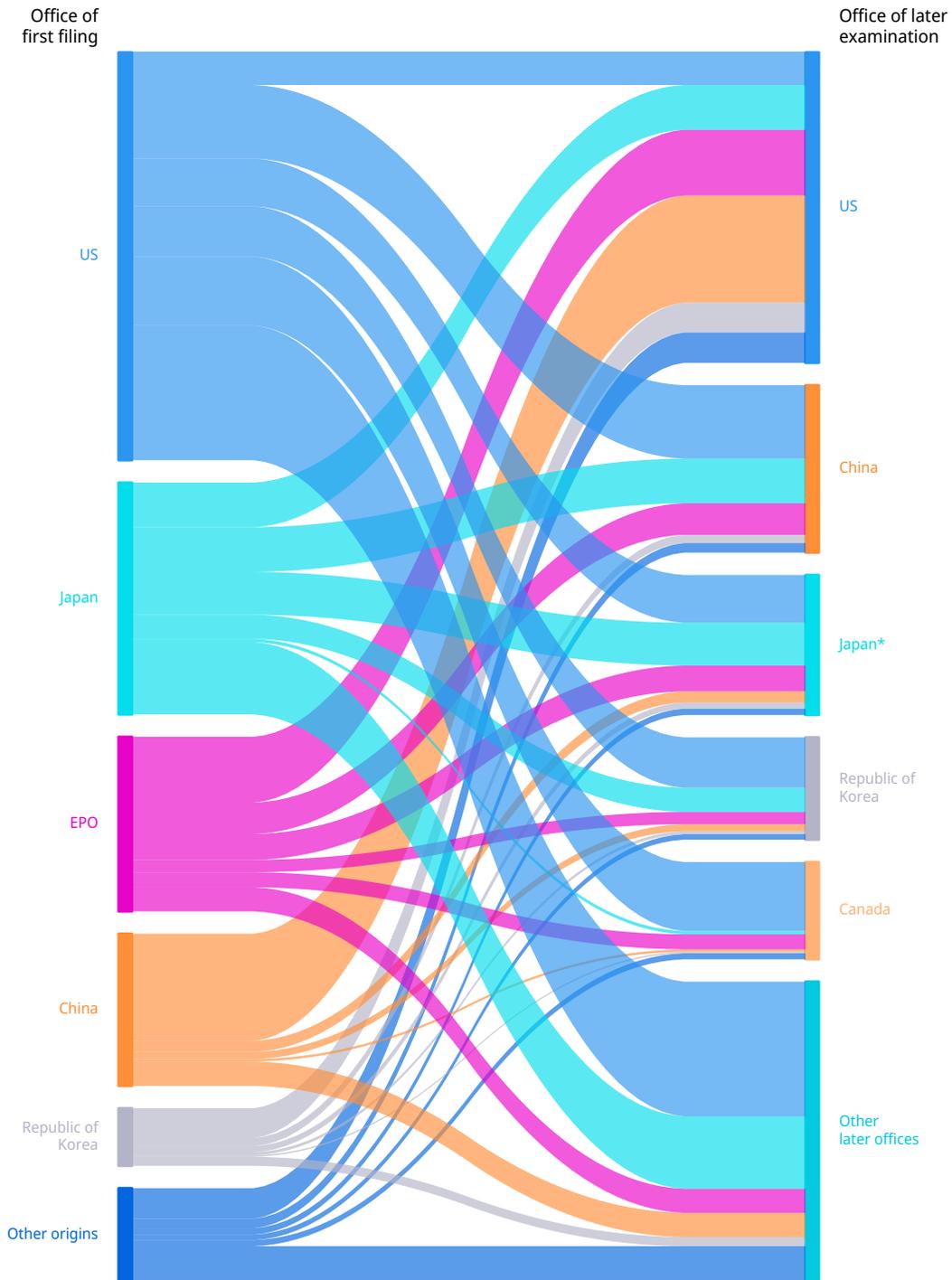
Office of later examination	Office of first filing															Total
	Australia	Canada	China	Denmark	EPO	Finland	Germany	Israel	Japan	Republic of Korea	Singapore	UK	Unknown	US	Others	
Australia	43	5	38	2	77	4	15	3	56	9	9	38		739	78	<b>1,116</b>
Brazil		10	76	2	194	2	1	1	52	37	2	10		341	79	<b>807</b>
Canada	33	71	67	2	424	5	2	9	94	42	6	20	3	1,942	20	<b>2,740</b>
China		22		26	889	38	70	12	1,257	233	13	58		2,068	30	<b>4,716</b>
EPO	23	26	270					15	266	116	2			572	3	<b>1,293</b>
Germany		1	60	1		4			267	14		164		926	8	<b>1,445</b>
Indonesia			1			1	2		237			1		2	5	<b>249</b>
Israel	18	1	12		147		2	47	32	9	2	5		301	2	<b>578</b>
Japan *	26	23	315	12	725	7	12	8	1,205	173	4	32	48	1,346	9	<b>3,945</b>
Mexico	3	5	50	2	91	3	25		51	6		13	15	432	58	<b>754</b>
Republic of Korea	22	9	200	12	347	4	6	10	679	83	4	29	40	1,419	19	<b>2,883</b>
Russian Federation			66		43	2	11		12	7	1	3		65	13	<b>223</b>
Singapore	27	5	54	1	86			13	145	23	11	9		261	7	<b>642</b>
Thailand									659							<b>659</b>
US	110	148	3,018	21	1,854	91	97	90	1,259	838	48	102	13	919	139	<b>8,747</b>
Viet Nam									132	21						<b>153</b>
Others	38	3	59		41	6	2	1	130	12	1	14	2	156	56	<b>521</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>4,286</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>4,918</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>6,533</b>	<b>1,623</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>11,489</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>31,471</b>

Note: EPO is the European Patent Office. A patent prosecution highway is a bilateral agreement between two offices enabling applicants to request a fast-track examination whereby patent examiners can utilize work already undertaken by the other office.

\* indicates data based on office of earlier examination rather than office of first filing.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

## A52. Flows of PPH requests between offices of first filing and offices of later examination, 2023



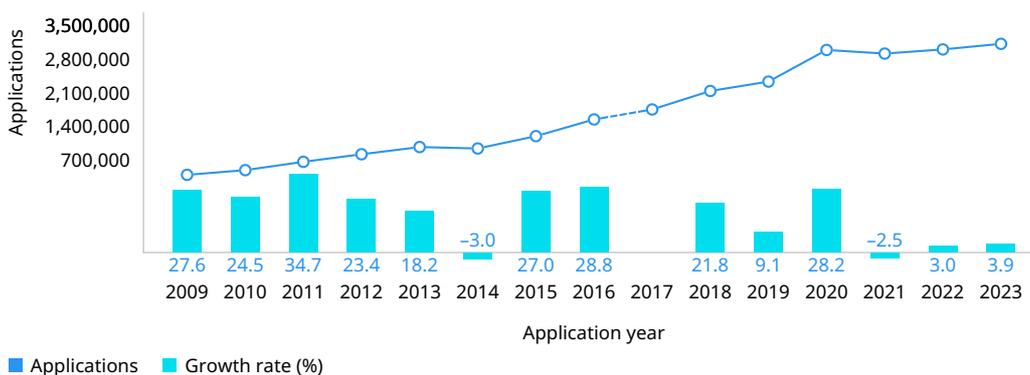
Note: EPO is the European Patent Office. Japan data refers to the office of earlier examination rather than the office of first filing. A patent prosecution highway (PPH) is a bilateral agreement between two offices enabling applicants to request a fast-track examination whereby patent examiners can utilize work already undertaken by the other office. This graph shows the flows of PPH requests between offices of first filing and offices of later examination.

\* indicates data based on office of earlier examination rather than office of first filing.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

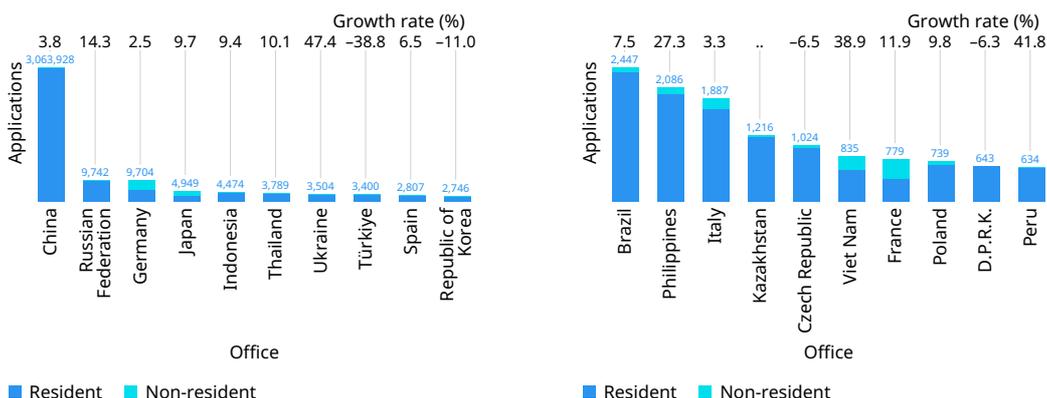
## Utility model applications

**A53. Trend in utility model applications worldwide, 2009–2023**



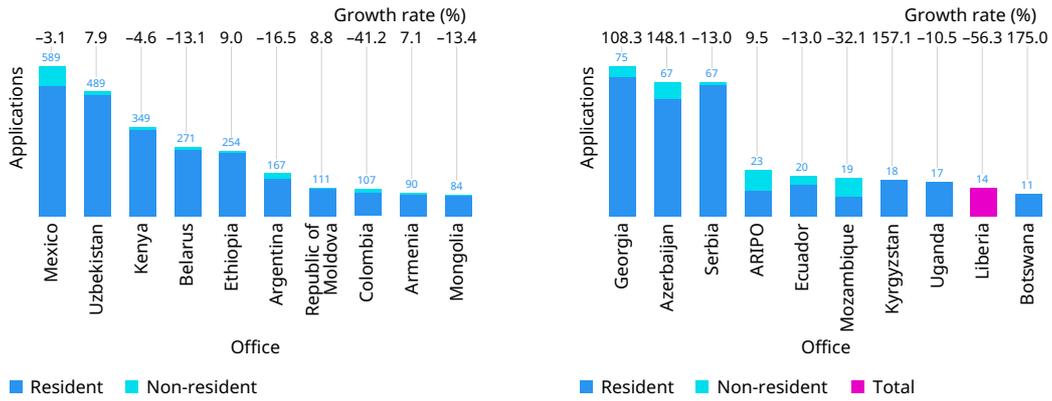
Note: World totals are WIPO estimates using data covering 83 patent offices. Totals include applications filed directly with national and regional offices and applications entering offices through the Patent Cooperation Treaty national phase (where applicable). China’s pre-2017 data are not comparable owing to a change in methodology. Because of this break in the data series and to the large number of filings in China, it is not possible to report accurately the 2017 growth rate at world level (see data description section in Additional information for details).  
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

**A54. Utility model applications for the top 20 offices, 2023**



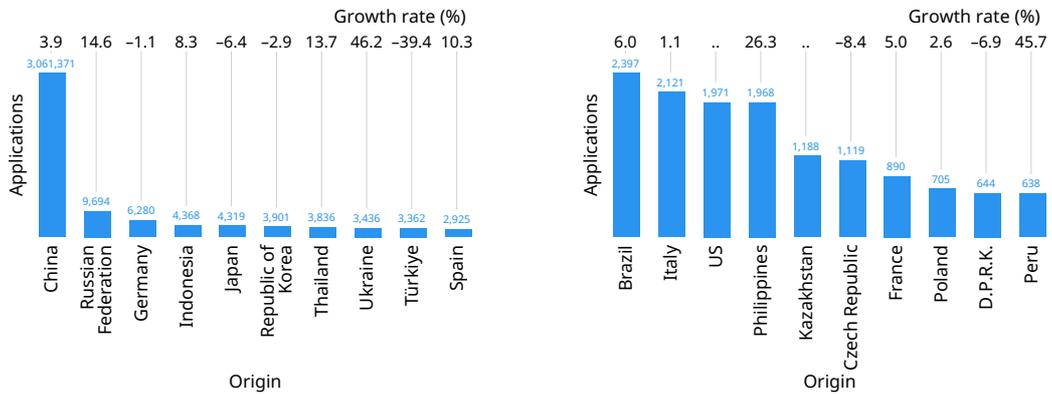
Note: D.P.R.K. is the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea.  
.. indicates not available.  
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

### A55. Utility model applications for offices of selected low- and middle-income countries, 2023



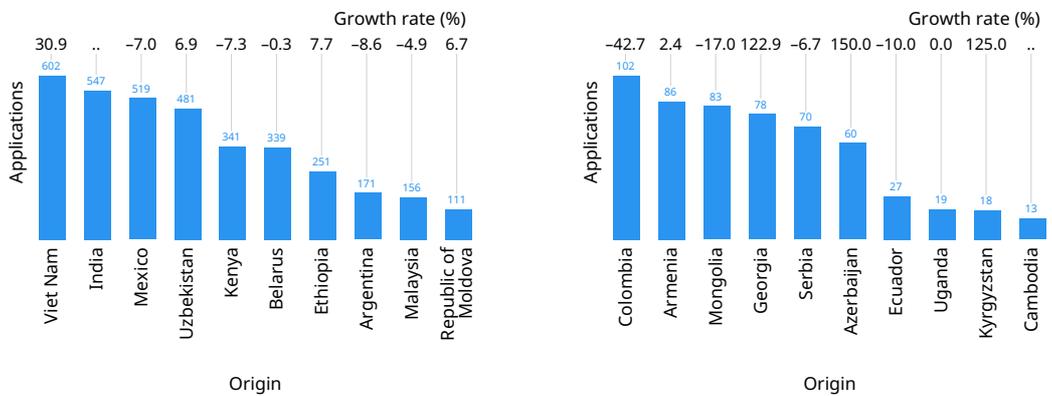
Note: ARIPO is the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization.  
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

### A56. Utility model applications for the top 20 origins, 2023



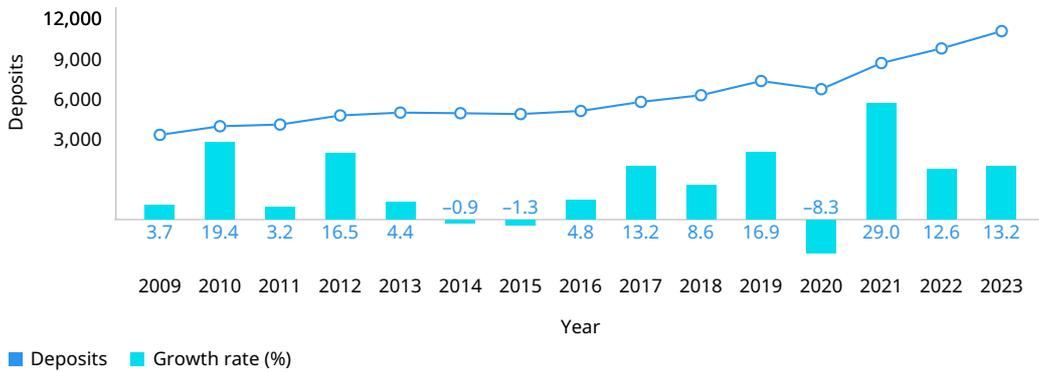
Note: D.P.R.K. is the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The origin of UM applications is determined by the residence of the first named applicant.  
.. indicates not available.  
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

### A57. Utility model applications for selected low- and middle-income countries, 2023



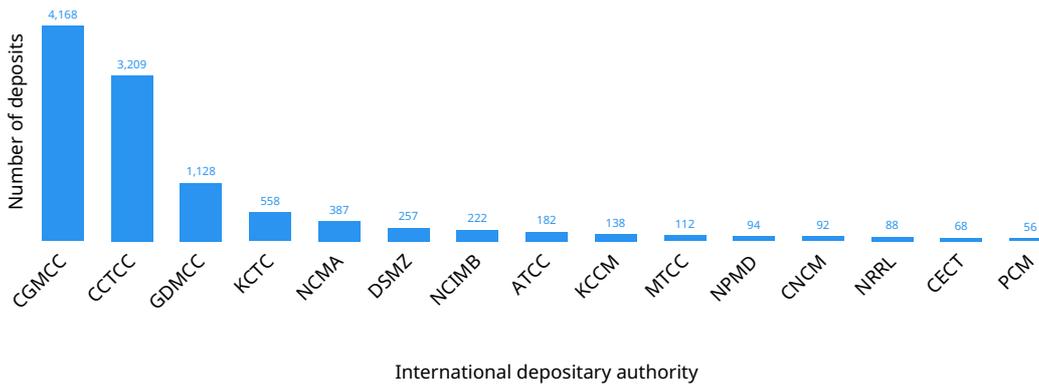
Note: The origin of UM applications is determined by the residence of the first named applicant.  
.. indicates not available.  
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

## A58. Trend in microorganism deposits worldwide, 2009–2023



Note: Deposits of microorganisms for patent procedures are important for biotechnological inventions. Disclosing an invention is a requirement for receiving a patent.  
 Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

## A59. Deposits at the top international depository authorities, 2023



Note: ATCC is the American Type Culture Collection (US), CCTCC is the China Center for Type Culture Collection (China), CECT is the Colección Española de Cultivos Tipo (Spain), CGMCC is the China General Microbiological Culture Collection Center (China), CNCM is the Collection Nationale de Cultures de Microorganismes (France), DSMZ is the Leibniz-Institut DSMZ (Deutsche Sammlung von Mikroorganismen und Zellkulturen GmbH) (Germany), GDMCC is the Guangdong Microbial Culture Collection Center (China), KCCM is the Korean Culture Center of Microorganisms (Republic of Korea), KCTC is the Korean Collection for Type Cultures (Republic of Korea), MTCC is the Microbial Type Culture Collection and Gene Bank (India), NCIMB is the National Collection of Industrial Food and Marine Bacteria (UK), NCMA is the Provasoli-Guillard National Center for Marine Algae and Microbiota (US), NPMD is the National Institute of Technology and Evaluation, Patent Microorganisms Depository (Japan), NRRL is the Agricultural Research Service Culture Collection (US) and PCM is the Polish Collection of Microorganisms (Poland).  
 Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

## Statistical tables

### A60. Patent applications by office and origin, 2023

Name	Applications by office				Applications by origin		PCT national phase entry	
	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Change over previous year	Total (a)	Change over previous year	Office	Origin
Afghanistan (b)	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
African Intellectual Property Organization	516	166	350	-33	n.a.	n.a.	328	n.a.
African Regional Intellectual Property Organization	806	12	794	-67	n.a.	n.a.	754	n.a.
Albania	10	9	1	-11	28	0	1	3
Algeria	2,009	1,396	613	891	1,411	928	590	9
Andorra	14	0	14	6	14	-5	..	10
Angola	80	..	..	0	..	..	78	..
Antigua and Barbuda	4	0	4	-2	62	-91	4	9
Argentina	3,418	421	2,997	-158	679	-89	..	100
Armenia	22	11	11	-12	84	20	1	21
Australia	31,525	2,511	29,014	-759	11,199	-322	22,939	6,984
Austria	1,922	1,777	145	35	10,851	-237	462	5,600
Azerbaijan	232	201	31	19	248	32	30	3
Bahamas (b)	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	0
Bahrain	481	8	473	-8	41	18	456	13
Bangladesh	319	67	252	-99	86	-4	..	4
Barbados (b)	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	0
Belarus	359	286	73	17	430	-25	44	14
Belgium	1,195	716	479	-12	10,622	-254	..	6,006
Belize	39	0	39	7	14	-3	39	9
Benin (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	27	20	n.a.	1
Bhutan	13	1	12	8	1	0	..	..
Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (b)	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Bosnia and Herzegovina	50	44	6	-1	76	3	6	9
Botswana	13	10	3	0	23	7	3	12
Brazil	25,369	4,973	20,396	610	7,298	358	19,206	1,459
Brunei Darussalam (b)	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	0
Bulgaria	197	185	12	26	447	-13	8	91
Burkina Faso (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6	-2	n.a.	..
Burundi	1	0	1	-1	..	..	..	..
Cabo Verde	4	1	3	1	2	0	..	..
Cambodia	136	1	135	-26	23	5	31	14
Cameroon (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	48	-3	n.a.	..
Canada	35,620	4,097	31,523	-2,432	24,123	-941	29,221	9,633
Central African Republic (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1	1	n.a.	..
Chad (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2	-5	n.a.	..
Chile	3,251	395	2,856	115	877	52	2,806	376
China	1,677,701	1,522,292	155,409	58,433	1,642,507	57,830	90,663	67,144
China, Hong Kong SAR	17,784	465	17,319	-2,380	1,864	-590	..	413
China, Macao SAR	39	6	33	8	10	-17	..	..
Colombia	2,012	266	1,746	-1,020	432	-872	1,712	103
Comoros (b)	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Congo (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4	0	n.a.	..
Cook Islands (b)	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	0
Costa Rica	493	18	475	-93	122	10	481	33
Côte d'Ivoire (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	19	-15	n.a.	..
Croatia	171	164	7	41	313	62	3	35
Cuba	55	17	38	..	245	..	32	214
Curaçao (b)	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	0
Cyprus	3	3	0	-4	282	51	..	127
Czech Republic	506	465	41	-45	1,480	-110	17	548
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	6,902	6,902	0	89	6,915	81	4	7
Democratic Republic of the Congo (b)	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..

Name	Applications by office				Applications by origin		PCT national phase entry	
	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Change over previous year	Total (a)	Change over previous year	Office	Origin
Denmark	1,281	1,078	203	54	10,883	-289	81	6,187
Dominica	2	0	2	0	1	0	2	..
Dominican Republic	239	4	235	-2	27	-24	219	8
Ecuador	433	41	392	-76	58	13	383	6
Egypt (b)	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	0
El Salvador	147	9	138	-2	9	5	138	..
Estonia	32	25	7	17	281	110	4	126
Eswatini (b)	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	0
Ethiopia	82	44	38	18	61	22	..	..
Eurasian Patent Organization	3,689	797	2,892	-42	n.a.	n.a.	2,527	n.a.
European Patent Office	199,429	85,973	113,456	5,819	n.a.	n.a.	122,700	n.a.
Fiji (b)	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Finland	1,745	1,672	73	298	11,644	1,173	26	6,030
France	15,566	13,602	1,964	820	52,582	-1,718	..	24,889
Gabon (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11	4	n.a.	..
Georgia	230	96	134	-11	112	15	129	12
Germany	58,661	38,489	20,172	1,448	133,053	1,818	7,443	51,649
Ghana	20	6	14	-1	12	1	14	2
Greece	1,078	499	579	-7	1,054	9	..	253
Grenada (b)	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	0
Guatemala	274	4	270	-15	9	-3	270	1
Guernsey (b)	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Guinea (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2	-1	n.a.	..
Guyana	35	0	35	..	..	..	23	..
Holy See (b)	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Honduras	167	0	167	-27	3	1	163	..
Hungary	441	383	58	-60	1,044	45	43	465
Iceland	21	21	0	-18	220	-38	..	112
India	90,298	49,860	40,438	13,230	64,480	8,734	32,049	4,769
Indonesia	10,554	1,682	8,872	587	1,727	120	8,139	37
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	8,852	8,503	349	171	8,653	262	363	86
Iraq	749	727	22	..	746	..	..	1
Ireland	129	90	39	40	5,927	-209	..	2,939
Israel	9,253	1,435	7,818	-820	15,406	-1,721	933	6,998
Italy	9,623	8,478	1,145	402	26,818	347	180	11,846
Jamaica	21	2	19	2	15	2	15	8
Japan	300,133	228,936	71,197	10,603	414,413	9,040	75,687	129,611
Jordan	317	21	296	-33	56	-8	287	22
Kazakhstan	917	693	224	79	833	19	196	16
Kenya	409	360	49	-8	390	-2	93	52
Kiribati	4	0	4	-1	..	..	..	..
Kuwait	797	..	..	63	31	31	735	0
Kyrgyzstan	75	67	8	4	85	2	6	3
Lao People's Democratic Republic	55	1	54	-6	4	4	39	..
Latvia	143	140	3	31	236	19	..	59
Lebanon (b)	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	0
Liberia	158	0	158	-54	1	1	158	1
Libya (b)	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Liechtenstein (b)	..	..	..	..	921	..	..	450
Lithuania	70	66	4	-7	449	-107	..	79
Luxembourg	2,767	106	2,661	674	2,257	162	253	1,594
Madagascar (b)	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Malawi (b)	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Malaysia	7,405	843	6,562	31	1,648	-105	5,331	440
Mali (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	17	10	n.a.	1
Malta	23	7	16	7	283	-78	..	120
Marshall Islands (b)	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	0
Mauritania (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11	6	n.a.	9
Mauritius	17	3	14	9	215	-38	..	156
Mexico	15,630	978	14,652	-975	1,772	3	12,567	416
Monaco	7	5	2	3	102	-31	..	62

Name	Applications by office				Applications by origin		PCT national phase entry	
	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Change over previous year	Total (a)	Change over previous year	Office	Origin
Mongolia	182	75	107	-10	81	-50	96	..
Montenegro	8	8	0	1	18	7	..	3
Morocco	2,802	310	2,492	-111	450	133	2,074	113
Mozambique	26	18	8	-15	20	-5	..	1
Namibia	61	61	0	29	72	33	46	47
Nepal (b)	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	3,094	1,819	1,275	-678	25,875	618	..	14,832
New Zealand	6,259	312	5,947	-784	2,618	49	4,897	1,474
Nicaragua (b)	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	0
Niger (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	13	6	n.a.	1
Nigeria (b)	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	0
North Macedonia	19	19	0	-5	30	-14	..	7
Norway	1,397	815	582	-13	4,722	-273	514	2,752
Oman	874	55	819	135	436	345	774	20
Pakistan	963	459	504	55	506	90	..	4
Palau (b)	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Panama (b)	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	0
Papua New Guinea (b)	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Paraguay (b)	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	0
Patent Office of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf	1,546	774	772	..	n.a.	n.a.	..	n.a.
Peru	1,340	189	1,151	-109	234	0	1,107	27
Philippines	4,889	786	4,103	124	926	252	3,866	33
Poland	4,063	3,946	117	740	5,942	626	41	901
Portugal	760	719	41	15	1,637	-79	20	503
Qatar	810	57	753	..	179	..	793	75
Republic of Korea	243,310	191,142	52,168	5,677	287,954	15,628	45,484	41,061
Republic of Moldova	36	30	6	-23	47	-7	3	14
Romania	889	817	72	46	1,082	2	23	81
Russian Federation	26,720	20,623	6,097	-204	23,215	1,333	4,897	1,601
Rwanda	15	12	3	3	12	4	2	..
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2	0	2	-1	7	-6	2	..
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	7	0	7	6	1	-1	7	..
Samoa	2	0	2	..	56	..	..	3
San Marino	496	7	489	-6	35	-7	..	5
Sao Tome and Principe	5	0	5	-7	..	..	..	..
Saudi Arabia	7,084	2,819	4,265	1,247	6,508	1,496	4,709	1,268
Senegal (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	22	-17	n.a.	..
Serbia	129	118	11	-19	244	33	10	54
Seychelles	15	1	14	-10	25	-7	10	10
Sierra Leone (b)	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	0
Singapore	13,767	1,621	12,146	-886	9,309	737	10,077	4,197
Sint Maarten (Dutch Part) (b)	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Slovakia	256	232	24	53	524	67	14	168
Slovenia	157	139	18	-89	549	-76	..	199
South Africa	10,729	413	10,316	-3,261	1,170	-1,263	6,256	687
South Sudan (b)	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Spain	1,455	1,149	306	137	8,177	-223	265	4,052
Sri Lanka	416	185	231	-15	299	39	221	57
Sudan (b)	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	0
Suriname (b)	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Sweden	2,235	1,857	378	55	21,763	-458	62	13,182
Switzerland	1,461	1,190	271	-85	41,876	1,723	69	24,852
Syrian Arab Republic	103	80	23	-36	84	-47	23	2
Tajikistan (b)	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	0
Thailand	8,605	752	7,853	-2	1,308	-108	7,148	407
Togo (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	19	14	n.a.	..
Tonga	6	0	6	..	..	..	..	..
Trinidad and Tobago	134	1	133	-15	6	-1	131	1

Name	Applications by office				Applications by origin		PCT national phase entry	
	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Change over previous year	Total (a)	Change over previous year	Office	Origin
Tunisia (b)	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	0
Türkiye	8,741	8,429	312	-378	10,105	-309	371	1,458
Uganda	37	..	..	26	11	-5	3	0
Ukraine	2,911	1,010	1,901	151	1,236	191	1,721	64
United Arab Emirates	3,403	144	3,259	555	997	191	3,083	302
United Kingdom	19,963	11,487	8,476	478	48,227	380	2,901	23,661
United Republic of Tanzania (b)	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
United States of America	598,085	275,897	322,188	3,745	518,364	12,682	134,817	192,126
Uruguay	451	15	436	-24	76	-25	..	14
Uzbekistan	752	518	234	78	541	66	227	..
Vanuatu	4	0	4	2	1	-1	..	..
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	229	9	220	-1	16	-13	..	2
Viet Nam	9,458	991	8,467	751	1,119	62	6,418	19
Yemen	17	11	6	2	11	-2	..	..
Zambia	14	5	9	-5	6	-8	9	..
Zimbabwe	32	27	5	-9	33	-4	..	1
Others/Unknown	..	..	..	..	34,275	-14,273	..	4,328
<b>Total (2023 estimates)</b>	<b>3,552,100</b>	<b>2,527,400</b>	<b>1,024,700</b>				<b>686,700</b>	

(a) Applications by origin data are incomplete, because some offices do not report by origin.

(b) The office did not report resident applications therefore applications by origin data may be incomplete.

(c) The African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI) acts as the national office for patent applications.

.. indicates not available.

n.a. indicates not applicable.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

## A61. Patent grants by office and origin, and patents in force, 2023

Name	Grants by office				Patent grants by origin		In force by office	
	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Change over previous year	Total (a)	Change over previous year	Total	Change over previous year
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
African Intellectual Property Organization	600	162	438	70	n.a.	n.a.	2,905	..
African Regional Intellectual Property Organization	518	2	516	-122	n.a.	n.a.	2,974	..
Albania	13	9	4	9	12	7	..	..
Algeria	668	130	538	58	137	12	5,918	668
Andorra	12	0	12	7	9	-9	41	1
Angola	16	..	..	-27	..	..	80	0
Antigua and Barbuda	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Argentina	1,703	155	1,548	-246	332	-30	..	..
Armenia	5	3	2	2	27	7	16	4
Australia	15,573	985	14,588	-834	6,106	330	160,228	867
Austria	990	861	129	-161	6,896	227	143,535	-155
Azerbaijan	159	143	16	51	197	82	357	107
Bahamas	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Bahrain	140	1	139	-57	9	-6	352	45
Bangladesh	54	4	50	..	11	..	2,414	447
Barbados	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Belarus	248	207	41	-54	400	-1	1,387	-103
Belgium	1,114	683	431	33	6,203	147	..	..
Belize	2	0	2	-2	5	-7	..	..
Benin (b)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11	4	..	..
Bhutan	9	0	9	7	1	1	13	10
Bosnia and Herzegovina	5	0	5	-2	2	1	74	-45
Botswana	2	2	0	..	18	..	915	..
Brazil	18,287	1,717	16,570	-5,259	2,833	-669	103,385	8,950
Brunei Darussalam	45	0	45	-15	..	..	1,005	43
Bulgaria	114	112	2	36	250	41	14,233	-689
Burkina Faso (b)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8	4	..	..

Name	Grants by office				Patent grants by origin		In force by office	
	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Change over previous year	Total (a)	Change over previous year	Total	Change over previous year
Burundi	1	0	1	-1	1	0	202	0
Cabo Verde	..	..	..	..	0	..	2	0
Cambodia	119	..	..	-31	0	-5	..	..
Cameroon (b)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	56	14	..	..
Canada	27,504	2,893	24,611	9,379	13,994	-317	201,063	9,436
Chad (b)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4	1	..	..
Chile	1,945	218	1,727	-723	526	-77	17,579	-2,749
China	920,797	819,234	101,563	122,450	888,980	128,805	4,990,633	778,445
China, Hong Kong SAR	10,866	234	10,632	-736	965	3	71,836	4,368
China, Macao SAR	14	0	14	12	8	-28	335	0
Colombia	1,083	162	921	-53	273	-11	9,031	186
Congo (b)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3	0	..	..
Costa Rica	240	2	238	84	69	32	1,402	120
Côte d'Ivoire (b)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	38	16	..	..
Croatia	4	3	1	-7	57	-12	12,748	151
Cuba	48	5	43	..	65	..	469	..
Curaçao	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Cyprus	..	..	..	..	145	..	11	0
Czech Republic	458	413	45	106	1,148	204	50,591	-383
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	4,013	4,013	0	124	4,044	137	..	..
Democratic Republic of the Congo	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Denmark	326	242	84	-72	5,601	552	88,096	17,698
Djibouti	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Dominica	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Dominican Republic	121	11	110	-63	23	8	1,118	51
Ecuador	67	8	59	26	13	-2	139	73
Egypt	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
El Salvador	56	0	56	2	2	-4	892	..
Estonia	13	12	1	4	101	-5	11,170	-582
Eswatini	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Ethiopia	14	11	3	-9	13	7	278	14
Eurasian Patent Organization	3,787	964	2,823	1,021	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
European Patent Office	104,609	46,611	57,998	23,523	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Finland	586	537	49	-91	5,922	206	126,567	70,099
France	10,105	8,882	1,223	-2,316	35,015	-533	735,054	16,857
Gabon (b)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4	1	..	..
Georgia	124	34	90	2	45	4	768	-124
Germany	22,363	13,126	9,237	-1,229	73,274	-220	928,106	10,874
Ghana	..	..	..	..	0	..	2,623	..
Greece	230	223	7	6	588	21	28,693	-173
Grenada	1	0	1	..	..	..	..	..
Guatemala	33	0	33	-14	6	2	218	13
Guinea-Bissau (b)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1	1	..	..
Guyana	14	0	14	..	..	..	35	..
Honduras	68	0	68	-39	..	..	428	49
Hungary	123	104	19	-9	534	32	34,934	-812
Iceland	8	5	3	-2	129	6	9,559	102
India	76,053	16,931	59,122	45,563	25,790	9,439	188,785	60,122
Indonesia	6,429	608	5,821	-3,541	626	-944	..	..
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1,901	1,729	172	-349	1,780	-364	46,354	7,592
Iraq	405	341	64	..	344	..	4,963	..
Ireland	51	22	29	14	3,490	461	184,119	16,600
Israel	4,928	936	3,992	-430	9,513	968	39,218	1,073
Italy	8,348	7,580	768	1,000	19,654	1,531	392,105	-3,122
Jamaica	96	0	96	85	1	-3	310	65
Japan	209,368	158,587	50,781	7,948	284,357	3,824	2,063,676	34,453
Jordan	158	9	149	97	26	-5	..	..
Kazakhstan	492	401	91	-93	503	-44	3,176	321
Kenya	53	53	0	15	66	24	848	159
Kiribati	4	0	4	-1	..	..	..	..

Name	Grants by office				Patent grants by origin		In force by office	
	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Change over previous year	Total (a)	Change over previous year	Total	Change over previous year
Kuwait	22	..	..	3	0	0	22	-2
Kyrgyzstan	50	47	3	3	62	8	196	21
Lao People's Democratic Republic	97	0	97	61	..	..	147	..
Latvia	105	97	8	34	144	38	10,954	-328
Lebanon	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Liberia	158	0	158	-54	..	..	..	..
Libya	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Liechtenstein	..	..	..	..	571	..	..	..
Lithuania	70	66	4	-23	312	92	12,815	-175
Luxembourg	2,151	88	2,063	267	1,778	197	138,282	20,755
Malaysia	5,211	650	4,561	-746	1,128	-209	36,594	1,419
Mali (b)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	12	4	..	..
Malta	13	10	3	0	235	13	..	..
Mauritania (b)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3	1	..	..
Mauritius	4	0	4	3	35	1	..	..
Mexico	10,471	575	9,896	773	1,074	68	109,740	-8,744
Monaco	4	4	0	2	55	3	121,647	16,094
Mongolia	77	26	51	-41	26	-20	1,579	46
Montenegro	7	7	0	0	14	3	..	..
Morocco	644	142	502	65	190	14	5,226	196
Mozambique	..	..	..	..	0	..	5,233	480
Namibia	3	3	0	-26	7	-17	516	..
Nepal	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	3,453	1,534	1,919	638	16,286	522	226,936	15,345
Netherlands Antilles	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
New Zealand	1,939	77	1,862	-237	1,311	9	24,024	-1,127
Niger (b)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9	1	..	..
Nigeria	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
North Macedonia	23	21	2	-6	24	-17	5,711	52
Norway	758	467	291	-3	3,233	12	53,144	2,109
Oman	42	2	40	33	19	13	323	42
Pakistan	133	30	103	-56	59	16	2,112	50
Panama	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Papua New Guinea	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Paraguay	34	3	31	0	11	9	214	..
Patent Office of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf	..	..	..	..	n.a.	n.a.	6,775	..
Peru	690	72	618	102	112	57	4,286	288
Philippines	1,747	74	1,673	-257	179	6	29,126	371
Poland	2,261	2,208	53	-29	3,252	174	108,142	13,986
Portugal	107	93	14	3	536	50	55,572	15,076
Qatar	..	..	..	..	0	..	520	38
Republic of Korea	134,734	99,315	35,419	-446	154,658	7,163	1,271,759	57,613
Republic of Moldova	46	36	10	3	41	3	274	-17
Romania	314	300	14	-50	485	-7	27,498	-433
Russian Federation	23,406	16,963	6,443	91	19,091	1,872	250,066	-8,954
Rwanda	5	4	1	-1	7	4	..	..
Saint Kitts and Nevis	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1	0	1	-17	..	..	19	1
Samoa	..	..	..	..	0	..	54	16
San Marino	477	0	477	10	19	-13	..	..
Sao Tome and Principe	5	0	5	-7	..	..	797	401
Saudi Arabia	2,718	758	1,960	34	2,590	173	10,436	1,490
Senegal (b)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	21	-18	..	..
Serbia	23	16	7	-7	56	-17	9,000	387
Seychelles	15	1	14	-47	17	0	..	..
Sierra Leone	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Singapore	5,163	380	4,783	1,277	4,111	595	48,011	788
Sint Maarten (Dutch Part)	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..

Name	Grants by office				Patent grants by origin		In force by office	
	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Change over previous year	Total (a)	Change over previous year	Total	Change over previous year
Slovakia	119	107	12	24	252	28	20,986	-843
Slovenia	135	128	7	-60	343	-9	18,183	-150
South Africa	8,118	446	7,672	-3,149	905	-84	99,627	7,401
South Sudan	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Spain	754	663	91	40	4,509	376	201,120	-13,854
Sri Lanka	200	61	139	14	97	-10	1,011	29
Sweden	835	663	172	36	14,212	1,064	128,768	16,354
Switzerland	662	462	200	-120	21,735	1,613	258,939	17,352
Syrian Arab Republic	47	44	3	-18	48	-13	608	157
Tajikistan	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Thailand	4,453	392	4,061	2,240	792	213	21,278	2,422
Togo (b)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4	1	..	..
Tonga	1	0	1	..	..	..	9	..
Trinidad and Tobago	37	0	37	-12	1	0	1,013	-27
Tunisia	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Türkiye	2,446	2,299	147	-1,003	3,148	-820	79,825	-522
Uganda	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
Ukraine	1,158	429	729	-408	561	-197	19,618	812
United Arab Emirates	1,276	20	1,256	228	374	84	4,053	788
United Kingdom	8,377	4,155	4,222	-2,201	24,126	683	719,816	18,524
United Republic of Tanzania	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
United States of America	315,245	148,071	167,174	-8,165	294,842	22,463	3,455,220	112,061
Uruguay	284	7	277	28	50	-8	..	..
Uzbekistan	337	201	136	-222	214	-160	1,314	-99
Vanuatu	..	..	..	..	0	..	50	0
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	58	13	45	-259	18	3	529	79
Viet Nam	3,668	315	3,353	-200	388	74	20,592	1,564
Yemen	2	0	2	-1	1	-4	104	2
Zambia	17	1	16	5	1	-12	8,554	17
Zimbabwe	27	25	2	-9	26	-16	440	-73
Others/Unknown	..	..	..	..	23,056	2,609	..	..
<b>Total (2023 estimates)</b>	<b>2,008,200</b>	<b>1,373,600</b>	<b>633,500</b>				<b>18,593,900</b>	

(a) Grants by origin data are incomplete, because some offices do not report by origin.

(b) The African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI) acts as the national office for patent grants.

.. indicates not available.

n.a. indicates not applicable.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

## A62. Patent office procedural data, 2023

Office	Total applications processed	Granted	Rejected	Withdrawn or abandoned	Number of examiners (FTE)	First office action (months)	Final office decision (months)
Albania	..	13	15	..	2	3	..
Algeria	2,129	668	583	878	4	10	13
Argentina	3,429	1,774	311	1,344	51	..	5
Armenia	..	8	..	12	5	3	6.1
Australia	20,449	15,573	26	4,850	399	11.4	21.6
Austria	1,880	990	824	66	110	8	22.2
Azerbaijan	182	108	2	72	12	1	12
Bahrain	169	140	1	28	5	4	12
Bangladesh	..	54	..	..	6	3	6
Belarus	..	225	58	..	11	10.5	..
Bhutan	..	9	..	21	1	..	..
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	5	..	..	3	2	30
Botswana	..	3	4	..	1	1	6
Brazil	31,003	18,287	4,266	8,450	296	23.2	39.5
Brunei Darussalam	..	45	..	..	..	3	3
Bulgaria	175	114	36	25	14	25	32
Cabo Verde	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Canada	..	27,504	..	9,925	433.4	16.4	25.4

Office	Total applications processed	Granted	Rejected	Withdrawn or abandoned	Number of examiners (FTE)	First office action (months)	Final office decision (months)
China	1,634,295	920,797	543,512	169,986	..	13.2	16
China, Hong Kong SAR	..	51	..	82	14.2	8.5	22.1
China, Macao SAR	58	14	41	3	..	6.3	14.4
Colombia	2,011	1,045	695	271	46	20.3	27.1
Costa Rica	..	..	358	..	..	..	..
Croatia	52	4	20	28	6	9	16
Cuba	97	48	17	32	6	1	42
Czech Republic	738	458	111	169	32	..	..
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	5,926	4,013	1,756	157	50	..	..
Denmark	..	326	..	781	54.4	5.9	17.8
Dominica	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Dominican Republic	..	123	95	..	..	..	..
Ecuador	691	67	120	504	6	36	72
El Salvador	..	..	..	..	2	6	7
Estonia	28	14	3	11	9	0.2	26.7
European Patent Office	..	104,609	..	..	3,987.00	14.4	24.9
Finland	1,627	586	11	1,030	112	5.9	28.8
France	12,110	9,640	1,461	1,009	124	..	..
Georgia	257	124	19	114	20	2	18
Germany	42,657	22,363	8,879	11,415	988.3	..	..
Ghana	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
Guatemala	..	..	..	..	4	..	..
Honduras	..	..	63	..	..	..	..
Hungary	428	123	15	290	46	1.5	26
Iceland	..	8	..	21	..	4	84
India	93,401	76,053	9,895	7,453	221	10.6	49.5
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	5,933	1,895	909	3,129	18	1	6
Iraq	961	405	526	30	40	6	18
Israel	6,688	4,928	22	1,738	123	27.3	38.5
Italy	10,774	8,216	1,950	608	18	3	24
Japan	258,311	194,708	59,871	3,732	1,663.00	9.5	14
Kazakhstan	645	521	10	114	33	13	18
Kenya	494	344	100	50	10	12	18
Kiribati	..	..	..	..	5	..	..
Kuwait	..	22	..	..	14	..	..
Kyrgyzstan	..	48	24	..	7	12	15
Lao People's Democratic Republic	..	98	..	30	4	10	24
Latvia	127	105	7	15	6	..	..
Lithuania	..	86	..	..	4	0.4	4
Mexico	18,115	11,020	117	6,978	111	46	51
Monaco	..	4	1	..	1.5	6	11
Mongolia	110	77	9	24	5	6	6
Montenegro	..	7	..	..	2	1	18
Morocco	782	612	129	41	16	4.2	23.1
Mozambique	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Namibia	..	5	..	..	5	1	6
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	3,975	3,453	218	304	20	..	..
New Zealand	..	1,939	..	2,280	91	23.5	28.9
North Macedonia	603	581	20	2	4	12	..
Norway	1,347	758	5	584	73	5.9	23.2
Oman	..	..	..	..	7	..	..
Pakistan	..	134	..	89	9	18	36
Paraguay	186	38	55	93	4	36	46
Patent Office of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf	..	1,085	44	..	20	..	..
Peru	..	685	189	..	30	38.4	42.1
Philippines	2,705	1,583	13	1,109	102	..	51.1
Poland	3,718	2,415	704	599	67	..	31.8
Portugal	227	96	126	5	13	..	39.2
Republic of Korea	175,536	124,947	44,168	6,421	980	16.1	20.1
Republic of Moldova	70	40	16	14	8	3	14

Office	Total applications processed	Granted	Rejected	Withdrawn or abandoned	Number of examiners (FTE)	First office action (months)	Final office decision (months)
Romania	741	314	353	74	38	30	52
Russian Federation	29,581	23,211	1,545	4,825	..	4	4.3
Rwanda	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	..	1	..	..	2	0.2	6
Sao Tome and Principe	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Saudi Arabia	4,316	2,718	1,576	22	94	8	14
Serbia	161	23	72	66	9	12	18
Seychelles	..	13	12	..	3	1	3
Sierra Leone	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
Singapore	..	..	..	..	101	..	..
Slovakia	256	119	52	85	25	33.7	37.7
Slovenia	216	135	3	78	4	..	5
Spain	3,634	2,865	533	236	127	0.7	5.5
Sri Lanka	766	200	565	1	10	35.4	63.1
Sweden	2,100	835	15	1,250	102.6	7.1	28.6
Switzerland	1,617	662	791	164	15	2.5	12
Syrian Arab Republic	34	16	10	8	5	3	8
Thailand	9,109	4,453	26	4,630	105	36.9	43.8
Trinidad and Tobago	..	..	..	..	7	..	..
Türkiye	5,824	2,284	668	2,872	173	5.2	19.8
Uganda	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Ukraine	2,100	1,016	15	1,069	101	18.2	20.3
United Arab Emirates	..	1,276	..	66	24	34.1	..
United Kingdom	..	8,377	..	10,974	325.5	8	27
United States of America	760,439	312,065	357,735	90,639	8,180.00	18	22
Uruguay	..	..	1,025	..	..	..	..
Uzbekistan	576	354	81	141	9	4	25
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	..	304	..	..	7	18	30
Viet Nam	5,138	3,668	1,328	142	70	38.8	44
Zambia	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Zimbabwe	..	27	..	..	1	..	..

Note: FTE is full time equivalent. Grant data differ slightly from those reported elsewhere in this report owing to different dates of extraction. Every effort has been made to compile procedural data based on common definitions and concepts, but procedural differences make it extremely difficult to fully harmonize such data. For instance, "rejection" is not recorded as a final decision in Canada, because applicants are informed of the action they must take or questions they must answer in order for their application to be considered; and if an applicant cannot provide the required information, they are regarded as having abandoned the application. A similar situation pertains in Australia. .. indicates not available.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

### A63. Utility model applications and grants by office and origin, 2023

Name	Applications by office			Applications by origin	Grants by office		
	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Total (a)	Total	Resident	Non-resident
African Regional Intellectual Property Organization	23	13	10	n.a.	10	2	8
Albania	3	1	2	7	4	1	3
Andorra	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
Argentina	167	146	21	171	71	60	11
Armenia	90	84	6	86	78	76	2
Australia	169	105	64	162	101	66	35
Austria	320	206	114	420	347	237	110
Azerbaijan	67	59	8	60	36	30	6
Bahrain	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Barbados	..	..	..	12	..	..	..
Belarus	271	260	11	339	292	266	26
Belgium	..	..	..	80	..	..	..
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Botswana	11	11	0	12	3	3	0
Brazil	2,447	2,373	74	2,397	873	830	43
Bulgaria	349	339	10	348	247	242	5

Name	Applications by office			Applications by origin	Grants by office		
	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Total (a)	Total	Resident	Non-resident
Cambodia	6	0	6	13	..	..	..
Canada	..	..	..	68	..	..	..
Central African Republic	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Chile	127	96	31	122	50	34	16
China	3,063,928	3,057,150	6,778	3,061,371	2,090,331	2,084,664	5,667
China, Hong Kong SAR	624	435	189	500	516	352	164
China, Macao SAR	27	4	23	5	6	0	6
Colombia	107	94	13	102	89	82	7
Congo	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Costa Rica	6	4	2	7	1	0	1
Croatia	22	20	2	22	14	12	2
Cuba	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
Cyprus	..	..	..	47	..	..	..
Czech Republic	1,024	983	41	1,119	871	836	35
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	643	643	0	644	293	293	0
Democratic Republic of the Congo	..	..	..	13	..	..	..
Denmark	80	50	30	119	79	44	35
Dominican Republic	10	7	3	11	9	6	3
Ecuador	20	16	4	27	13	10	3
Egypt	..	..	..	9	..	..	..
El Salvador	4	4	0	5	2	2	0
Estonia	39	36	3	43	32	24	8
Eswatini	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Ethiopia	254	250	4	251	52	51	1
Finland	255	235	20	326	215	197	18
France	779	415	364	890	465	247	218
Gambia	7	..	..	..	7	..	..
Georgia	75	70	5	78	17	16	1
Germany	9,704	5,511	4,193	6,280	8,325	4,591	3,734
Greece	20	18	2	22	25	23	2
Guatemala	9	7	2	7	1	1	0
Hungary	214	189	25	226	134	117	17
Iceland	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
India	..	..	..	547	..	..	..
Indonesia	4,474	4,365	109	4,368	1,741	1,674	67
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
Iraq	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
Ireland	461	113	348	131	58	25	33
Israel	..	..	..	79	..	..	..
Italy	1,887	1,693	194	2,121	1,402	1,240	162
Japan	4,949	2,868	2,081	4,319	4,772	2,805	1,967
Jordan	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
Kazakhstan	1,216	1,183	33	1,188	983	940	43
Kenya	349	339	10	341	68	65	3
Kyrgyzstan	18	18	0	18	13	13	0
Lao People's Democratic Republic	4	3	1	3	2	0	2
Latvia	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Liberia	14	0	14	..	14	0	14
Libya	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Liechtenstein	..	..	..	11	..	..	..
Lithuania	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Luxembourg	..	..	..	25	..	..	..
Malaysia	196	98	98	156	302	224	78
Malta	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Marshall Islands	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Mexico	589	514	75	519	262	221	41
Monaco	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Mongolia	84	81	3	83	45	44	1
Morocco	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Mozambique	19	10	9	10	17	8	9
Nepal	..	..	..	2	..	..	..

Name	Applications by office			Applications by origin	Grants by office		
	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Total (a)	Total	Resident	Non-resident
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	..	..	..	256	..	..	..
New Zealand	..	..	..	49	..	..	..
Nigeria	..	..	..	8	..	..	..
Norway	..	..	..	9	..	..	..
Oman	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
Pakistan	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
Panama	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Paraguay	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
Peru	634	616	18	638	290	263	27
Philippines	2,086	1,963	123	1,968	..	..	..
Poland	739	668	71	705	398	365	33
Portugal	86	41	45	51	66	24	42
Republic of Korea	2,746	2,400	346	3,901	1,249	1,098	151
Republic of Moldova	111	110	1	111	64	62	2
Romania	58	47	11	49	34	22	12
Russian Federation	9,742	9,582	160	9,694	6,639	6,531	108
Rwanda	8	..	..	..	4	..	..
Saint Kitts and Nevis	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Samoa	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
San Marino	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
Sao Tome and Principe	9	0	9	..	5	0	5
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	28	..	..	..
Serbia	67	66	1	70	17	16	1
Seychelles	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
Singapore	..	..	..	266	..	..	..
Slovakia	343	297	46	342	254	201	53
Slovenia	..	..	..	14	..	..	..
South Africa	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
Spain	2,807	2,611	196	2,925	2,087	1,941	146
Sweden	..	..	..	126	..	..	..
Switzerland	..	..	..	452	..	..	..
Syrian Arab Republic	10	10	0	11	3	3	0
Thailand	3,789	3,606	183	3,836	2,312	2,190	122
Tunisia	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Türkiye	3,400	3,321	79	3,362	1,655	1,627	28
Turkmenistan	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Uganda	17	17	0	19	2	2	0
Ukraine	3,504	3,427	77	3,436	2,712	2,675	37
United Arab Emirates	12	2	10	46	6	0	6
United Kingdom	..	..	..	207	..	..	..
United States of America	..	..	..	1,971	..	..	..
Uruguay	27	18	9	34	8	6	2
Uzbekistan	489	477	12	481	195	189	6
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Viet Nam	835	594	241	602	468	391	77
Yemen	..	..	..	..	1	1	0
Zambia	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Zimbabwe	..	..	..	8	..	..	..
Others/Unknown	..	..	..	1,560	..	..	..
<b>Total (2023 estimates)</b>	<b>3,127,960</b>	<b>3,111,270</b>	<b>16,690</b>				

(a) Applications by origin data are incomplete, because some offices do not report by origin.

.. indicates not available.

n.a. indicates not applicable.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

# Trademarks



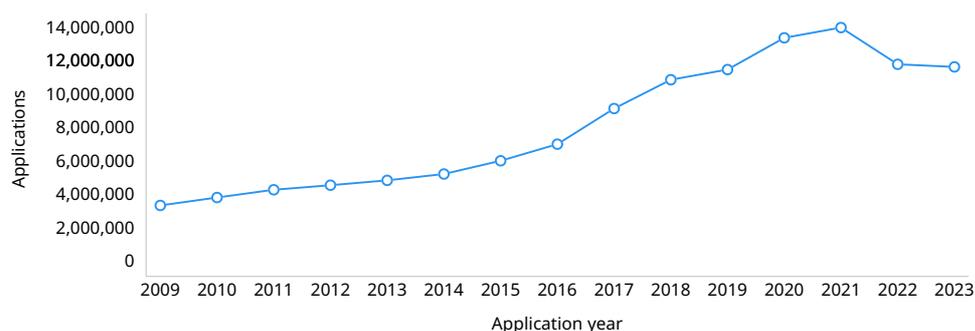
# Highlights

## Applications saw a minor decline of 1.3% in 2023

An estimated 11.6 million trademark applications were filed worldwide in 2023. This is about 157,000 fewer than in 2022. This represents a moderate decrease of 1.3% and is the second consecutive year of reduced filing (figure 2.1). This decline is modest compared to the substantial drop of 15.7% seen in 2022, which had largely reversed much of the growth recorded in 2020 and 2021. The emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic and the increased demand for protecting new goods and services saw trademark applications surge by 16.6% in 2020, followed by a more modest growth of 4.6% in 2021. The number of applications in 2023 is slightly less than filed in 2019 before the onset of the pandemic. The declines in 2022 and 2023 end a 12-year growth streak that began after the global financial crisis ended in 2009, when annual growth fell by just 1.5%. Although the past two years have seen applications decline, the number of applications filed in 2023 remains almost three and a half times more than filed in 2009. This significant growth can be attributed to the double-digit increases observed in seven of the last 15 years.

## During 2023, an estimated 11.6 million trademark applications were filed globally, down about 157,000 on the previous year

### 2.1. Trademark applications worldwide, 2009–2023

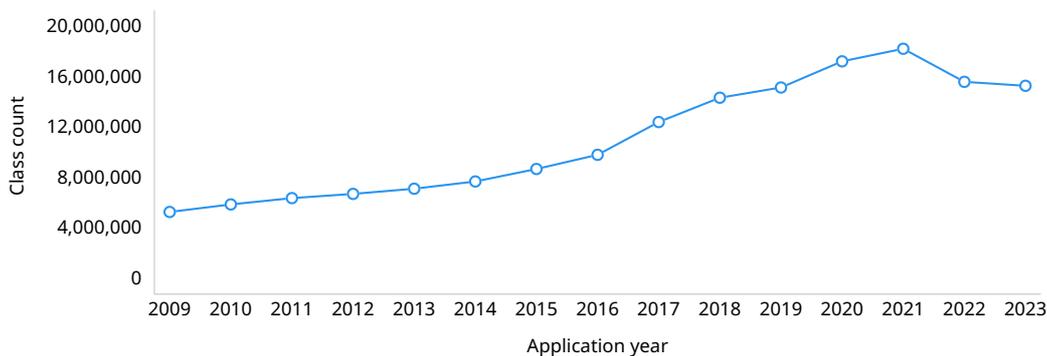


Source: Figure B1.

When differences between filing systems across national and regional offices are harmonized based on application class count, the 2023 on-year decrease in trademark filing was slightly more pronounced at 2%. The total number of classes specified in applications – known as the application class count – declined from almost 15.6 million in 2022 to an estimated 15.2 million in 2023 (figure 2.2). Similarly to trademark applications, the global application class count experienced a second consecutive annual decrease, following a steep fall of 14.4% in 2022, and only the second annual decline since 2009.

**From 2022 to 2023, the total number of classes specified in trademark applications decreased by 2%**

## 2.2. Trademark application class counts worldwide, 2009–2023



Source: Figure B2.

### Class count

A trademark application can refer to different classes of goods or services. Many offices use the Nice Classification. This is an international classification of goods and services used for registering trademarks and service marks. Applications received at these offices are classified according to one or more of 45 Nice classes (see [www.wipo.int/classifications/nice](http://www.wipo.int/classifications/nice)). Some offices allow only single-class filing, meaning applicants have to file a separate application for each class. Others permit multi-class filing, enabling applicants to file a single application in which a number of classes are specified. To improve international comparison of the number of applications received, it helps to compare class counts across offices. Class counts are also used to make trademark registration internationally comparable. This method for comparing offices began in 2004, the first year for which complete class count data are available.

### Offices with the most trademark filing

Despite a drop of 4.4% in filing on the previous year, Chinese applicants remained the world's most active filers in 2023. China's class count of about 7.2 million was substantially higher than that of the United States of America (US), which had a class count of 739,395 (figure 2.3). These two offices have held the top two positions in trademark filing since the early 2000s. Notably, China's class count has undergone remarkable growth over this period, increasing from just over twice that of the US in 2009 to almost 10 times the volume by 2023. This increase can be mostly attributed to the substantial number of trademark applications filed domestically by residents in China. Following these two top ranking offices were those of the Russian Federation (546,455), India (520,862) and the European Union Intellectual Office (EUIPO) (436,720). Together, these five offices accounted for almost 62% of global trademark filing based on application class counts in 2023. This represents a significant increase of about 17 percentage points over the 45% held by the top five offices a decade earlier in 2013, which then comprised the EUIPO, together with China, France, the Russian Federation and the US.

Among the top 20 offices, 13 experienced a decline in trademark filing in 2023 compared to the previous year (figure B10). The most sizeable reductions were at the offices of Türkiye (-17.9%) and the Islamic Republic of Iran (-10%). They were followed by the offices of Switzerland (-9%), Canada (-6.9%) and France (-5.3%). The reduction in trademark filing at the offices of France, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Türkiye was primarily due to a lower demand from residents in seeking protection for marks domestically. The same was the case in China and the US, where on-year declines were mostly attributable to a decrease in filing by residents at their respective home offices. In contrast, reduced filing at the offices of Canada and Switzerland can be attributed primarily to a fall in non-resident filing. Unlike the 13 that saw lower volumes of trademark filing in 2023 than the previous year, the remaining seven top offices recorded an on-year increase. Among these, the highest growth rates were at the offices of the Russian Federation (+29.8%), Indonesia (+8.6%), Mexico (+5.9%), Brazil (+5.7%) and India (+4.1%).

In all top offices that saw on-year growth, bar Indonesia and Viet Nam, an increase in resident filing effectively offset a drop in non-resident filing, resulting in an overall net annual increase for these offices. Interestingly, Indonesia and Viet Nam stood out among the top 20 as the only two offices to see an increase in both resident and non-resident filing. In the case of the office of the Russian Federation, an increase in resident filing accounted for 30.8 percentage points of a high total growth rate, which was slightly reduced to 29.8% by the -1 percentage point attributable to a decrease in non-resident filing. It is also noteworthy that the offices of Australia, Switzerland and the United Kingdom (UK) saw an increase in resident filing; but that this growth was more than negated by a drop in non-resident filing, leading to an overall annual fall in total filing.

In 2023, 12 of the top 20 offices were located in high-income economies. Six were in upper middle-income countries (Brazil, China, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Mexico and Türkiye) and two in lower middle-income countries (India and Viet Nam). Additionally, certain offices located within selected low- and middle-income countries not to appear in the top 20 list – specifically, Argentina (83,891), Thailand (65,266), the Philippines (65,219), Egypt (62,511) and Ukraine (55,681) – recorded comparatively high levels of trademark filing (figure B11). Among the 20 selected offices within the low- and middle-income groups, notable double-digit annual growth rates were observed at the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization (ARIPO) (+17.3%) and at the offices of Costa Rica (+30.3%), Egypt (+14.5%) and Ukraine (+29.2%). Conversely, there were declines of above 20% at the offices of Colombia (-30.3%) and Samoa (-21.7%) (figure B12).

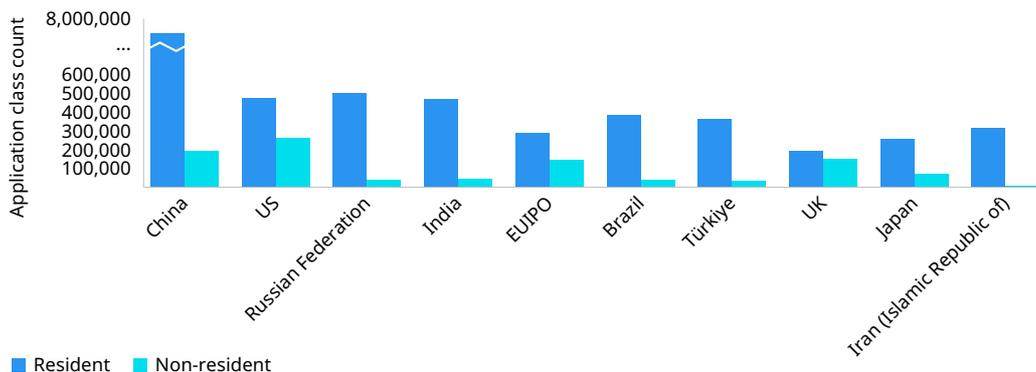
At most offices, the majority of applications originated from residents aiming to secure trademark protection within their domestic jurisdiction. In 2023, filing by residents at their home or regional office constituted 84.2% of the global total, with the remaining 15.8% attributable to non-resident filing (figure B3). Historically, up until 2020, year-on-year growth in domestic filing generally outpaced non-resident filing. Breaking with this trend, the growth in filing by non-residents surpassed that of residents in 2021, resulting in a remarkable 21.5% increase in the global non-resident application class count that year. But a decrease in demand from both residents and non-residents alike contributed to the overall decline in trademark filing in 2022 and 2023. In 2022, the percentage decline in resident filing exceeded that for non-resident filing. In 2023, the opposite was the case, with non-resident filing contracting by more than resident filing. Among the 10 top offices to experience a decrease in both resident and non-resident filing in 2023, four experienced a more substantial decline in non-resident as opposed to resident filing, namely, the EUIPO, Canada, Japan and the Republic of Korea. In contrast, for top offices China, France, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Türkiye, over 90% of the reduction in total filing for 2023 was the result of a decline in resident filing.

The proportion of non-resident filing within the global total has contracted by nearly 12 percentage points, dropping from 27.7% in 2009 to 15.8% in 2023. This is due primarily to the large volume of resident trademark applications filed in China. However, if China is excluded from the overall count, the decline in the non-resident share is no more than about four percentage points over this period.

Six of the top 20 offices attracted 34% or more of total filing from non-residents, largely in excess of the global non-resident share. The EUIPO (34%) and the offices of Australia (42.7%), Canada (62.5%), Switzerland (58.6%), the UK (44.2%) and the US (35.4%) stand out with the largest shares in this regard (figure B9). Conversely, the top offices with the lowest non-resident shares were China (2.7%), France (5.1%), the Islamic Republic of Iran (2.5%), the Russian Federation (7.5%) and Türkiye (8.2%). The relatively low non-resident shares for France and several other EU member state offices, including Germany (9.9%) and Italy (9%), are due to the fact that many non-resident applicants seek trademark protection within EU countries through the EUIPO. In addition to the Russian Federation, the other BRICS countries to feature among the top 20 offices for trademark filing – namely, Brazil (9.4%) and India (9.1%) – also had relatively lower non-resident shares.

**In China, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Russian Federation and Türkiye, non-resident applicants constituted from 2.5% to about 8% of overall trademark filing**

**2.3. Trademark application class counts for the top 10 offices, 2023**

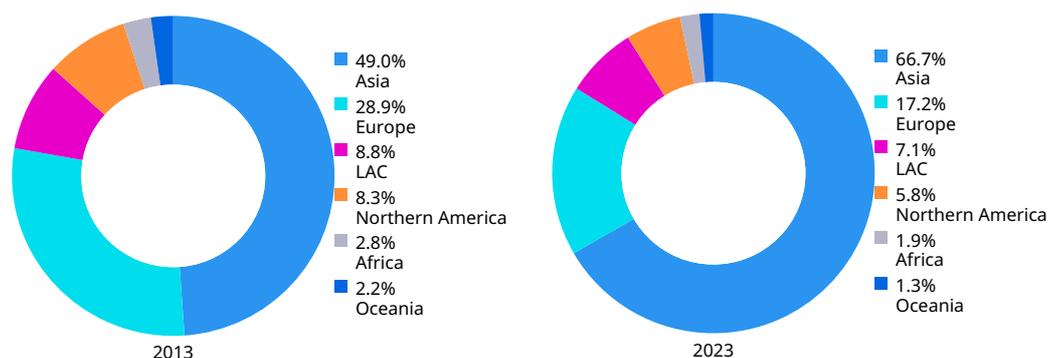


Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office.  
Source: Figure B9.

In 2023, the composition of the top 20 offices remained consistent with the year before. However, there were some notable shifts within the ranking. A surge in domestic filing caused the Russian Federation to climb from sixth spot in 2022 to third position in 2023, ahead of India. This was despite a slight decrease in non-resident filing in the Russian Federation. Conversely, Türkiye fell three spots from fourth top office in 2022 to seventh position in 2023 due largely to a sharp fall in resident filing. The office of Brazil moved up one spot from seventh top office in 2022 to sixth in 2023. The Islamic Republic of Iran dropped two spots from eighth to 10<sup>th</sup> over the same period. Growth in both resident and non-resident filing shifted Indonesia up from the 17<sup>th</sup> top office in 2022 to 15<sup>th</sup> spot in 2023. Due mostly to a decrease in non-resident filing, Canada dropped from 15<sup>th</sup> top office in 2022 to 17<sup>th</sup> spot a year on in 2023.

**Asia accounted for 66.7% of global trademark filing in 2023**

**2.4. Trademark application class counts by region, 2013 and 2023**



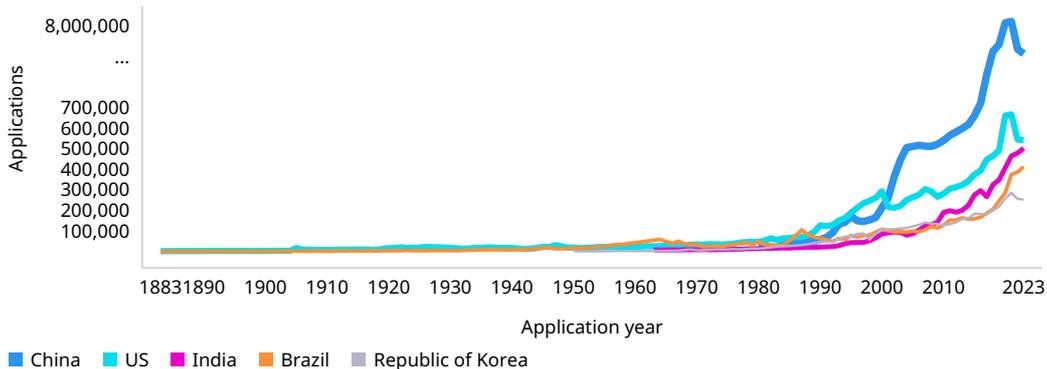
Note: LAC is Latin America and the Caribbean.  
Source: Table B7.

Among top 20 offices in 2023, Asia was home to eight, Europe to seven. Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) and Northern America each had two, and Oceania one. Offices located in Asia led global trademark filing, constituting 66.7% of the total. This is a sizeable increase from that region's 49% share a decade earlier in 2013. This trend contributed to a decline in the overall shares of the other five geographical regions over the same period (figure 2.4). Offices located in Europe accounted for 17.2% of the world total in 2023, followed by LAC offices at 7.1% and Northern American offices at 5.8%. The remaining shares were distributed between Africa (1.9%) and Oceania (1.3%).

## Trademark applications filed since 1883

Trademark applications maintained a relatively steady but modest trajectory until the mid-1980s. A surge in applications at the China office began in the 1990s. They surpassed those received by the US office in 2001 establishing China as the largest office in terms of applications received. Even so, applications at the US office have increased two and a half times since 2001, despite decreases in 2022 and 2023 and earlier declines during the global financial crisis in 2008 and 2009 and at end of the dot-com era in 2001 and 2002. India's annual trademark applications – which had remained below 100,000 up until 2006 – exceeded 500,000 for the first time in 2023. Brazil, with almost 413,000 applications, and India stand out as the only two offices among the top five to have received more applications in 2023 than in 2022. Following behind Brazil, the Republic of Korea recorded approximately 253,100 applications.

### Trend in trademark applications for the top five offices, 1883–2023



Source: Figure B8.

## Equivalent application class count

Filing an application at a regional IP office is equivalent to filing an application in every member country of the organization that established that particular regional office. In the case of the EUIPO, for example, each application is multiplied by the corresponding number of EU member states. Thus, an application filed at the EUIPO in 2023 by an applicant residing outside the EU is counted as 27 applications abroad – equal to the number of EU member countries, whereas an application filed by an EU resident results in a count of 1 resident application and 26 applications abroad. This same multiplier is applied to the classes specified in such an application. The concept of equivalent application class count is employed for reporting data based on an applicant's origin.

## Applicants from Germany remain the top filers of applications in foreign jurisdictions

Trademark applications received by offices both from applicants residing within the country and those outside are classified as office data. In contrast, applications filed by applicants at their national or regional office (resident applications) or at foreign offices (applications abroad) fall into the category of origin data. In this context, trademark statistics are presented based on an applicant's place of residence, so as to complement the picture of trademark filing worldwide.

When considering filing abroad based on equivalent class count, more applicants from Germany sought protection for their trademarks abroad than did applicants from any other origin. Germany has maintained its leading position since 2006. In 2023, filing abroad by German applicants reached an equivalent application class count of 2.04 million. They were followed by applicants from China, with an abroad equivalent application class count of almost 1.37 million, who moved ahead of applicants from the US, whose nearly 1.29 million made the US the third most active origin status for filing abroad. These top three countries of origin – Germany, China and the US – were followed by Italy (1.02 million), France (837,548) and the UK (790,327) (figure B19). The high equivalent class counts for applications filed abroad from these six origins can be attributed not only to high application class counts at numerous foreign offices, but also

to the frequent use of the EUIPO – and its multiplier effect – for seeking protection within the European Union (EU) as a whole.

When looking at absolute counts – and in so doing removing the EUIPO's multiplier effect – a significant majority (94.2%) of filing (based on application class counts) undertaken by applicants based in China was destined solely for protection within China in 2023 (figure B17). This means that only 5.8% of trademark filing by China-based applicants was directed toward seeking protection abroad. In fact, this highly domestically-oriented trend has persisted for the past two and a half decades, with no less than 93% of China-based applicants filing within their home country each year during this period. Likewise, residents of many other middle-income countries with a substantial volume of trademark filing – among them Brazil, India, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Mexico, Türkiye and Viet Nam – directed no more than 8% or less of trademark filing toward seeking protection abroad. Notably, the lowest share was attributed to applicants based in the Islamic Republic of Iran, with a mere 0.7% of total filing directed abroad. Brazil (2%), India (4.6%) and Indonesia (2.5%) also registered relatively modest shares of filing abroad.

Among top 20 origins, 72.6% of filing by Switzerland-based applicants occurred outside the country, the largest share of absolute application class counts abroad as a proportion of total filing. Switzerland was followed by top origins the UK (46%), the US (43.8%), Canada (42.1%) and Germany (36.8%).

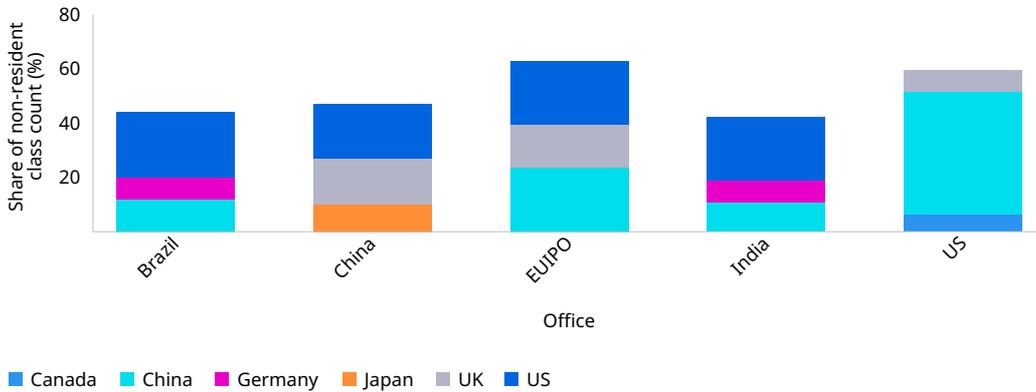
Trademark filing abroad behavior among applicants of selected low- and middle-income countries displayed a variety of patterns (figure B18). For instance, filing abroad accounted for between 11% and 17% of total filing by applicants residing in lower and upper middle-income countries Colombia (12.3%), Morocco (15.2%), South Africa (11.1%), Thailand (16.8%) and Ukraine (13.8%). Conversely, filing abroad as a proportion of total filing was relatively high for applicants based in Jordan (30.1%), Samoa (94.3%) and Serbia (58.7%). For low- and middle-income countries Cuba, Egypt, Kenya, Mozambique, Pakistan, Paraguay, the Philippines and Zimbabwe, the share was around 4% or less.

When deciding where to pursue trademark protection, applicants weigh several factors. They include the attractiveness of a foreign market for the selling of goods and services, the geographical proximity to that market and any historical ties between the trademark holder's country of residence and the destination country. In 2023, about a fifth (19.9%) of all non-resident trademark filing in China came from US applicants, followed by 16.9% from the UK and 10% from Japan. Collectively, applicants from these three origins accounted for 46.8% of all non-resident trademark filing in China for the year (figure 2.5). Conversely, non-resident filing in the US came primarily from China-based applicants, accounting for 45.4% of foreign filing. This was trailed by comparatively smaller volumes from applicants based in the UK (7.8%) and Canada (6.2%), for a combined share of over half (59.4%) of all filing received by the US office from abroad. In Japan, the three origins with the largest shares of total non-resident filing were China (25.7%), followed by the US (20.7%) and the Republic of Korea (8.3%). Applicants from these three origins collectively accounted for over half (54.7%) of all non-resident filing in Japan. In the case of the EUIPO, a sizable 62.8% of its non-resident filing came from applicants based in just three countries: China (23.6%), the US (23.2%) and the UK (16%).

In 2023, China-based applicants were the most active non-residents filing at 11 of the other 19 top offices, up from eight in 2022. They accounted for between about 15% of the total at the office of France to almost 36% at the office of Germany and, as previously mentioned, 45.4% of application class counts in filings received from abroad by the US. Applicants from the US were the primary source of non-resident filing at seven of the other 19 top offices, down from 10 in 2022. They accounted for between the aforementioned 19.9% of the total at the office of China to over 35% at the offices of neighboring Canada (37.9%) and Mexico (35.8%). Applicants residing in Germany played a significant role in non-resident filing at the Switzerland office, accounting for the largest volume at 33.1%, and at the office of Türkiye, where their non-resident share amounted to 14.6%. Beyond having a sizeable presence in foreign filing in China and the US, applicants located in the UK were the third largest origin of foreign filing at the EUIPO and at the offices of Australia and Canada.

**US applicants were the most active non-resident filers at the offices of Brazil, China and India; and China accounted for the largest share of non-resident filing at the EUIPO and at the office of the US**

### 2.5. Share of total non-resident filing by origin at selected offices, 2023



Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office.  
Source: Figure B22.

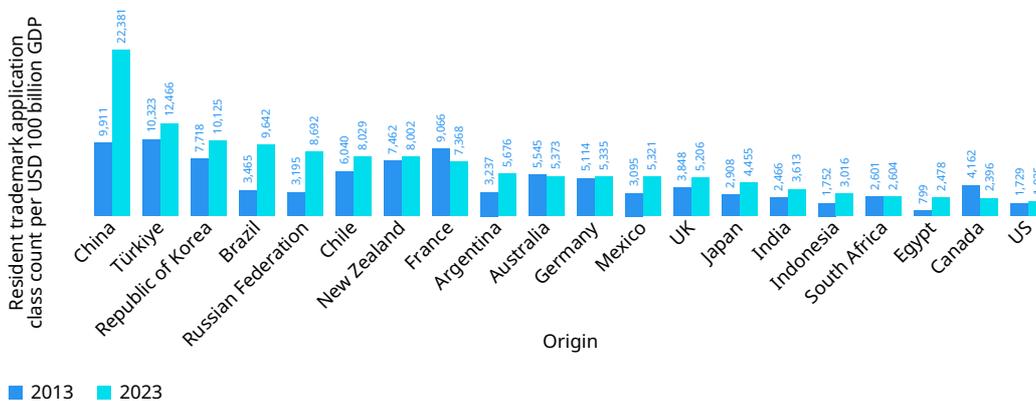
## Adjusting for GDP and population

Variations in trademark filing across countries reflect differences in the size and structure of economies. It is therefore informative to examine resident application class counts with regard to gross domestic product (GDP) and population size.

When resident trademark applications are viewed as class counts and adjusted according to GDP, countries with a relatively lower number of classes specified in resident applications, like Brazil and Türkiye, may rank above countries such as India and the US, which record higher class counts. Among selected origins, China (22,381), Türkiye (12,466), the Republic of Korea (10,125), Brazil (9,642), the Russian Federation (8,692) and Chile (8,029) exhibited some of the highest ratios of resident application class counts to GDP in 2023 (figure 2.6). Between 2013 and 2023, China (+12,470), Brazil (+6,177), the Russian Federation (+5,497), Argentina (+2,439) and the Republic of Korea (+2,407) all experienced considerable increases in resident application class counts per unit of GDP.

**Between 2013 and 2023, Argentina, Brazil, China, the Republic of Korea and the Russian Federation recorded a considerable increase in resident application class count per unit of GDP**

### 2.6. Resident trademark application class count per USD 100 billion GDP for selected origins, 2013 and 2023



Source: Figure B30.

Analyzing application class count per million population data reveals that in 2023, the Republic of Korea, with a population of about 51.7 million, recorded a particularly intensive resident application class count of 5,120 per million population – the highest ratio across all selected countries of origin (figure B31). China, home to 1.4 billion people, also had a relatively high class count per million population ratio of 4,954. Despite having a significantly smaller population of around 8.8 million in 2023, Switzerland displayed a comparatively high ratio of resident application class count per million population at 4,526. Within other selected countries of origin, this ratio spanned from 3,195 to 4,290 for Australia (3,195), France (4,068), Germany (3,303), the Russian Federation (3,515) and Türkiye (4,290). Chile (2,369), Italy (2,186), Japan (2,061), Singapore (2,244) and the UK (2,818) had ratios ranging from about 2,060 to 2,820. Meanwhile, the range was between 1,190 and 1,789 for Brazil (1,789), Canada (1,337), Mexico (1,190) and the US (1,425). India, Jamaica and South Africa had ratios of between about 330 and 940.

## Which specific classes and industries attracted the most intensive filing from applicants seeking protection abroad?

Trademarks are registered in relation to particular classes of goods or services. The Nice Classification of goods and services is used in the international trademark system and at certain national and regional offices. Nice classification statistics provide insights into the relative importance of different goods and services. In 2023, goods class 9 – including scientific, photographic, measuring instruments, recording equipment, computers, and software – featured in 11.4% of all reported non-resident trademark filing by class (figure B23). Nice class 9 was followed by services class 35 (7.7%), which covers advertising, business management, business administration and office functions, and by services class 42 (6.1%) and goods classes 5 (5.4%) and 25 (4.8%). Services class 42 includes scientific and technological services, as well as the design and development of computer hardware and software. Goods class 5 relates to pharmaceutical preparations, baby food, dietary supplements for humans and animals, disinfectants, fungicides and herbicides, and goods class 25 covers clothing. Of 45 Nice classes, the top five (9, 35, 42, 5 and 25) were specified in over one-third (35.4%) of non-resident trademark filing worldwide.

In 2023, the 11 classes associated with services accounted for 30.3% of all Nice classes specified in applications filed abroad (figure B24). Across a selection of offices, services classes accounted for between about 29% and 36% of all filing in China, India, Indonesia, the Russian Federation and Viet Nam. This share increases to between about 38% and 40% for the EUIPO and the offices of Canada, the UK and the US. However, at offices in countries that include Brazil (66.6%), France (51.4%), Mexico (50.9%) and Türkiye (50.1%), services classes represented over half the total (figure B27).

Grouping the 45 Nice classes into 10 distinct industry sectors offers valuable insights. In 2023, the research and technology sector attracted the largest filing volumes by applicants seeking trademark protection abroad, constituting 20.1% of global reported non-resident trademark filing (figure B25). It was followed by the health (13.7%), clothing and accessories (12.4%) and leisure and education (10.1%) sectors. Trademarks relating to agriculture (10.1%), business services (9.7%) and household equipment (8.7%) accounted for the next largest shares of the total. In contrast, industries linked to chemicals (3.1%), construction (5.5%) and transportation (6.6%) received the smallest proportions of filing abroad.

Research and technology was the sector that attracted the biggest proportion of total filing at the EUIPO (22%), as well as at the offices of Japan (19%), the UK (20.9%) and the US (17.9%) (figure B26). In China (27.6%), the agricultural sector was the predominant choice, while also accounting for the second largest proportion in India (15.3%), the Russian Federation (13.4%) and Türkiye (13.9%), and ranking third in the Islamic Republic of Iran (17.4%). Clothing and accessories was the sector that garnered the largest share of filing in the Russian Federation (15%), whereas it was the third largest sector in India (12.8%), the UK (12.5%) and the US (14.9%). Filing for trademarks associated with the health sector constituted the largest proportion of filing in India (21.9%) and the third largest in China (11.8%). Business services topped the list of industry sectors in Brazil (26.2%), the Islamic Republic of Iran (22.5%) and Türkiye (24%), accounting for the largest share of total trademark filing. Filing related to leisure and education featured as the second top sector at the offices of Brazil, Japan, the UK and the US, and as third top sector at the EUIPO.

## In 2023, an estimated 7.6 million trademark registrations were recorded globally

After concluding the examination process, an office may decide to register a trademark. The number of registrations issued can fluctuate greatly from year to year, due in part not only to a rise or fall in the volume of applications received in any given year, but also to the amount of resources an office is able to dedicate to examining trademark applications. For this reason, it is not possible to accurately compare the number of applications filed at a particular office in any given year with the number of registrations issued by that office in the same year.

The estimated 7.6 million trademark registrations recorded worldwide in 2023 marks a second consecutive year of decline. At 18.7%, the decline is equivalent to over 1.7 million fewer registrations compared to the previous year (figure B4). This downward shift is in stark contrast to the substantial 29% growth seen in 2021.

Just as class counts make application filing activity internationally comparable, they also enable a more meaningful comparison of registrations. In 2023, an estimated 10.3 million classes were specified in the above-mentioned 7.6 million trademark registrations, reflecting a 16.9% reduction compared to the previous year's total (figure B5). Notably, registrations measured in class counts at the office of China underwent a second consecutive year of steep decline. At 29.1%, the decline equates to about 1.8 million fewer registrations from 2022 to 2023. This decrease contributed most to the overall reduction in global registration activity. Moreover, large drops in registration class counts, ranging from about 19,500 to 54,575, occurred at many top offices. The EUIPO recorded a decline of 19,512, while the offices of Australia (-21,528), Germany (-19,494), India (-27,143), Türkiye (-40,462) and the UK (-54,575) also contributed to a global decline in trademark registrations.

China's office registered trademarks in which about 4.4 million classes were specified, with that office accounting for a sizable 42.8% of all trademark registrations recorded worldwide in 2023. Following China were the office of the US (445,684), the EUIPO (407,474) and the offices of Türkiye (326,414) and the UK (316,049) (figure B15). Combined, these four offices accounted for 14.5% of all registration activity.

Apart from China, eight additional offices among the top 20 in terms of registration activity experienced declines of about 10% or more in 2023. After China, the most significant decrease of 14.7% was observed at the offices of both Australia and the UK, followed by the offices of the Islamic Republic of Iran (-14.2%), Germany (-11.5%), Switzerland (-11.2%) and Türkiye (-11%). Also, India and Viet Nam each saw a decline of 9.7% in registration class counts. In marked contrast, four top offices achieved double-digit growth compared to the previous year. This group comprised Argentina (+54.3%), Brazil (+19.8%), Mexico (+17.4%) and the Republic of Korea (+21.9%).

## The number of active trademark registrations in 2023 increased by 6.4%

Unlike most forms of intellectual property (IP), trademarks can be maintained indefinitely through the payment of a renewal fee at defined intervals. In 2023, there were an estimated 88.2 million active trademark registrations across 155 IP offices globally, representing an increase of 6.4% compared to 2022 (figure B34). This growth occurred despite an annual decline in trademark registrations at a number of offices. This suggests that the increase in active registrations in 2023 resulted, in part, from examination decisions on trademark applications filed prior to that year.

Once again, the office of China had by far the highest number of trademark registrations in force in 2023, with a total of 46.1 million (figure B35). It was followed by the offices of India and the US, each with a count of nearly 3.2 million registrations in force, and by the offices of the UK and Brazil with approximately 2.5 million each. The EUIPO and the offices of France, Japan, Mexico, the Republic of Korea and Türkiye reported figures ranging from between 1.3 to 2.2 million active trademark registrations. The offices of Argentina (983,314) and Germany (999,107) reported comparable stocks of trademark registrations in force, while Australia (854,081), the Russian Federation (861,148) and Spain (847,676) recorded similar counts.

The around 24.3 million trademark registrations in force at 88 offices lend themselves to being distributed according to the year they were initially registered. They represent about 63% of a total of approximately 38.7 million trademark registrations recorded at these offices between 1999 and 2023. Almost a quarter (24.8%) of the trademarks registered in 1999 remained in force in 2023, showcasing the enduring value of marks (figure B36). For trademarks registered in 2016 or later, the percentage surpasses 80%. More than half (55.4%) of the 24.3 million registrations in force were registered relatively recently, dating back only so far as 2017.

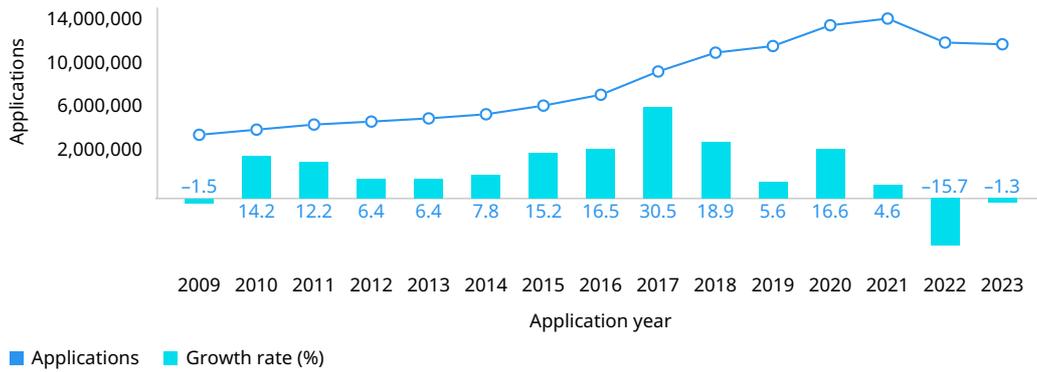
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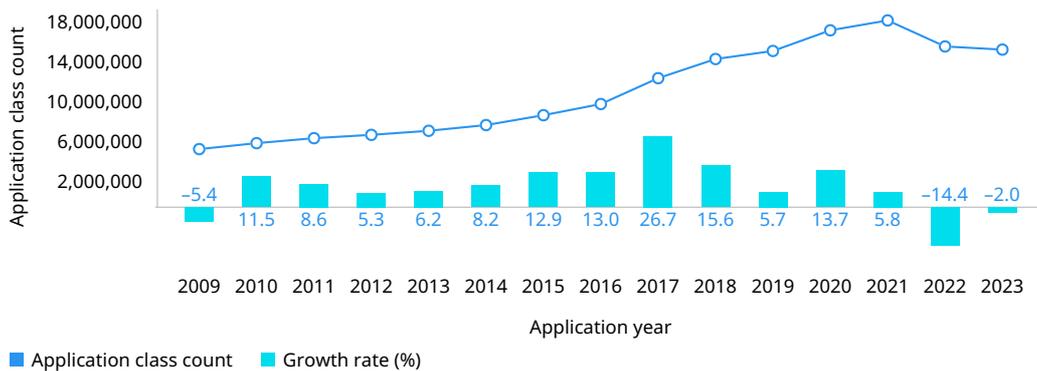
## Trademark applications and registrations worldwide

### B1. Trend in trademark applications worldwide, 2009–2023



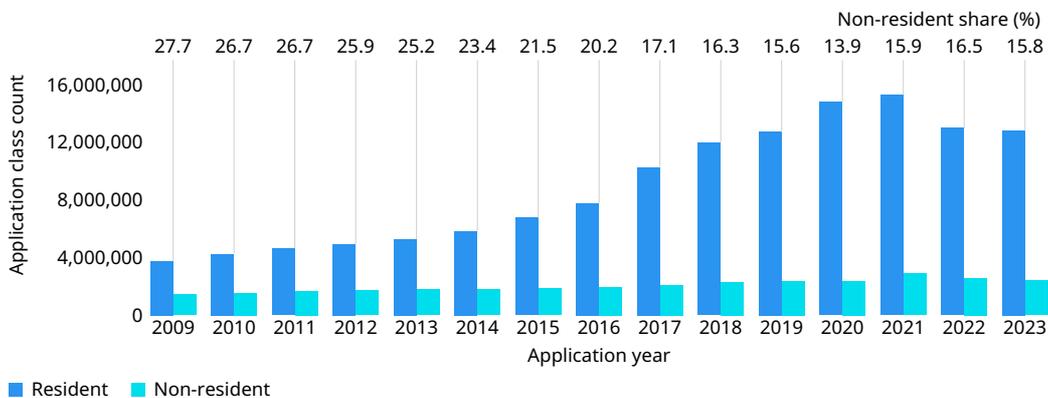
Note: World totals are WIPO estimates using data covering 170 IP offices. Each total includes the number of applications filed directly with national or regional offices (the Paris route), as well as the number of designations received by offices via the Madrid System (where applicable).  
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

### B2. Trend in trademark application class counts worldwide, 2009–2023



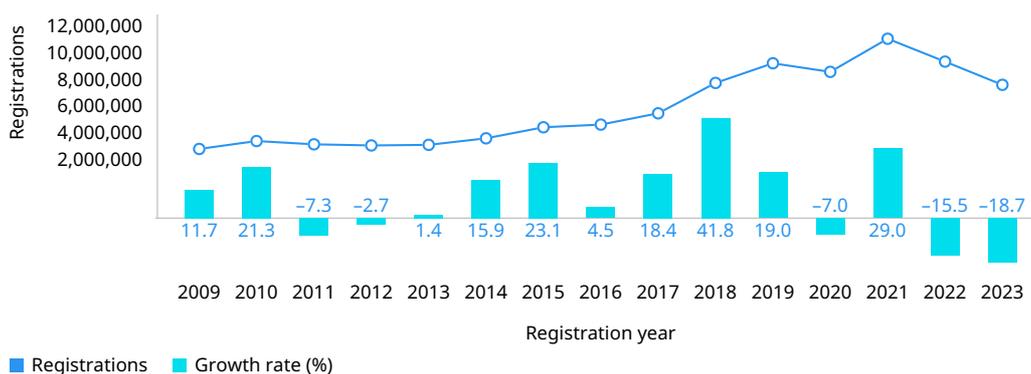
Note: World totals are WIPO estimates using data covering 170 IP offices. These totals include class counts in applications filed directly with national and regional offices (the Paris route), as well as class counts in designations received by offices via the Madrid System (where applicable). See glossary for definition of class count.  
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

### B3. Resident and non-resident trademark application class counts worldwide, 2009–2023



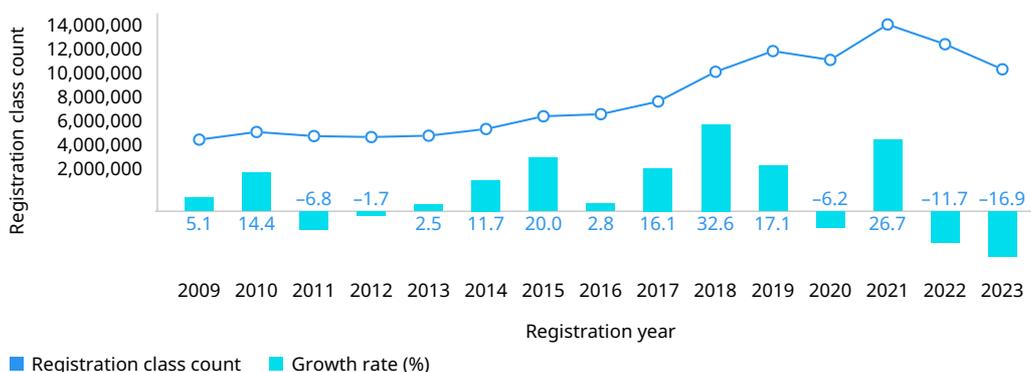
Note: World totals are WIPO estimates using data covering 170 IP offices. These totals include class counts in applications filed directly with national and regional offices (the Paris route), as well as class counts in designations received by offices via the Madrid System (where applicable). See glossary for definitions of class count, resident and non-resident.  
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

#### B4. Trend in trademark registrations worldwide, 2009-2023



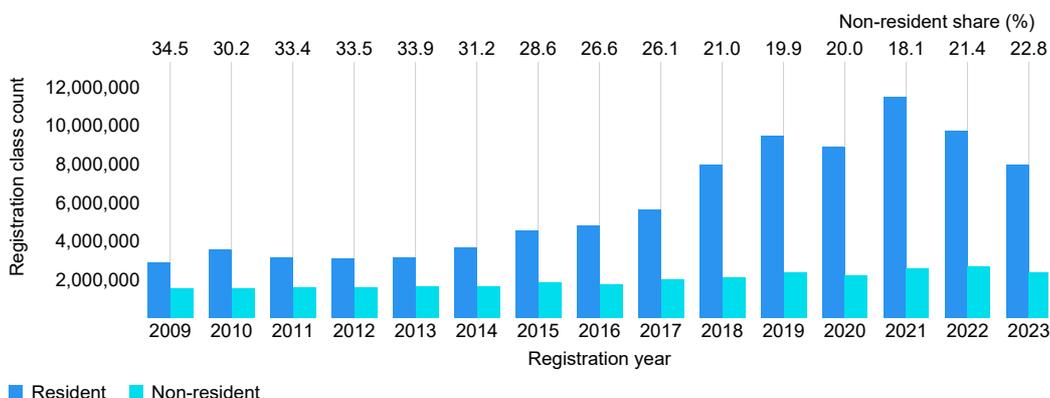
Note: World totals are WIPO estimates using data covering 170 IP offices. Each total includes the number of registrations issued by national and regional offices for applications filed directly at offices (the Paris route), as well as the number of designations received by offices via the Madrid System (where applicable).  
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

#### B5. Trend in trademark registration class counts worldwide, 2009-2023



Note: World totals are WIPO estimates using data covering 170 IP offices. These totals include class counts in registrations issued by national and regional offices for applications filed directly at offices (the Paris route), as well as designations received by offices via the Madrid System (where applicable). See glossary for definition of class count.  
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

#### B6. Resident and non-resident trademark registration class counts worldwide, 2009-2023



Note: World totals are WIPO estimates using data covering 170 IP offices. These totals include class counts in registrations issued by national and regional offices for applications filed directly at offices (the Paris route), as well as for designations received by offices via the Madrid System (where applicable). See glossary for definitions of class count, resident and non-resident.  
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

## Trademark applications and registrations by office

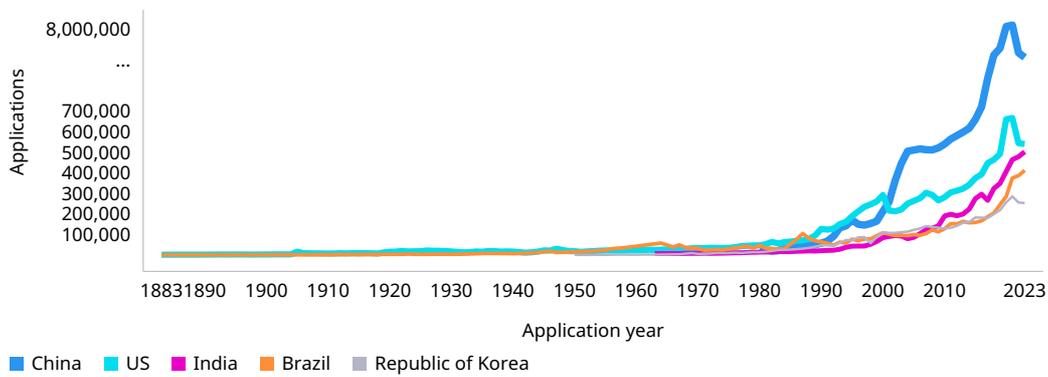
### B7. Trademark application class counts by region, 2013 and 2023

Region	Application class count		Resident share (%)		Share of world total (%)		Average growth (%)
	2013	2023	2013	2023	2013	2023	2013-2023
Africa	199,500	290,700	44.5	51.8	2.8	1.9	3.8
Asia	3,465,200	10,160,800	80.8	90.9	49.0	66.7	11.4
Europe	2,042,200	2,621,100	73.1	75.9	28.9	17.2	2.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	622,200	1,077,300	64.2	75.9	8.8	7.1	5.6
Northern America	584,100	882,200	71.6	60.2	8.3	5.8	4.2
Oceania	153,000	202,800	54.8	52.1	2.2	1.3	2.9
<b>World</b>	<b>7,066,200</b>	<b>15,234,900</b>	<b>74.8</b>	<b>84.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8.0</b>

Note: Totals by geographical region are WIPO estimates using data covering 170 IP offices. Each region includes the following number of offices: Africa (36), Asia (46), Europe (42), Latin America and the Caribbean (36), Northern America (2) and Oceania (8).

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

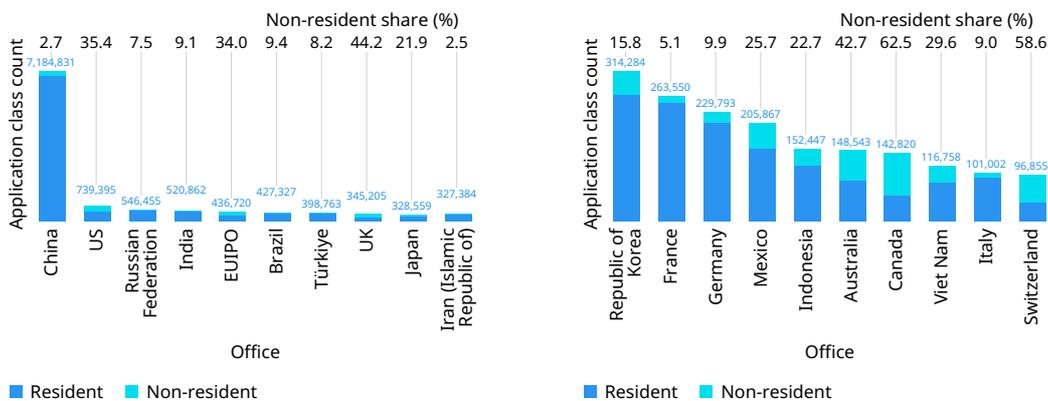
### B8. Trend in trademark applications for the top five offices, 1883-2023



Note: Data are based on the numbers of applications filed; that is, differences between single-class and multi-class filing systems across IP offices are not taken into account. The top five offices were selected based on 2023 application totals.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

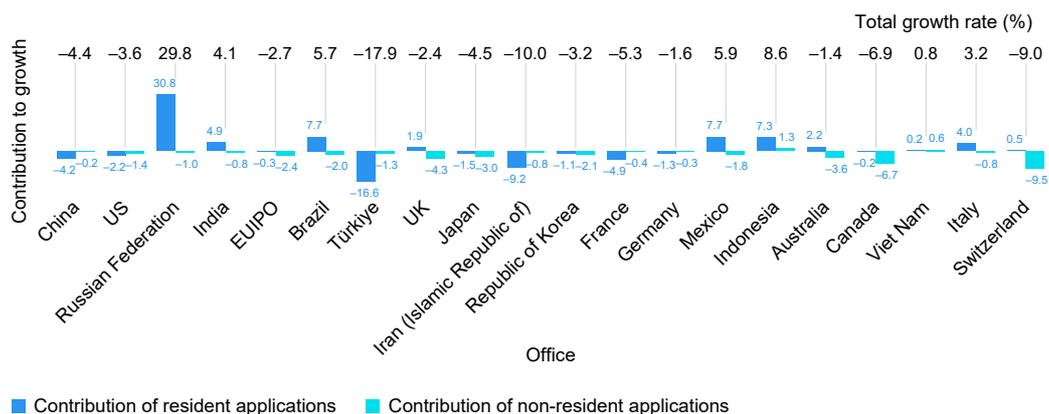
### B9. Trademark application class counts for the top 20 offices, 2023



Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

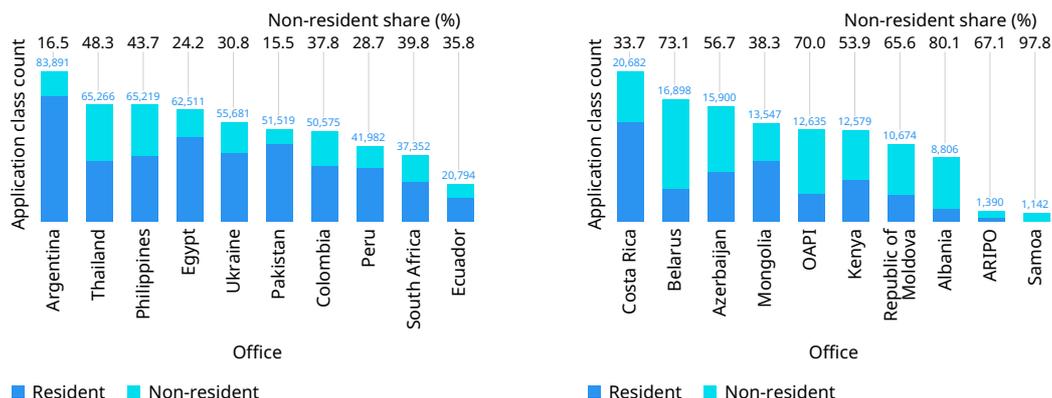
### B10. Contribution of resident and non-resident application class counts to total growth for the top 20 offices, 2022–2023



Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office. This figure shows the total growth or decrease in application class counts for each office, broken down according to the respective contributions made by resident and non-resident filing activity.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

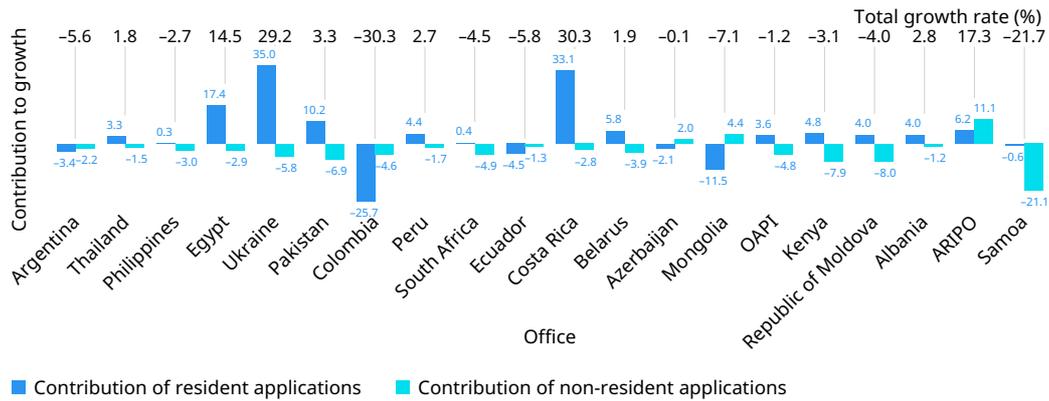
### B11. Trademark application class counts for offices of selected low- and middle-income countries, 2023



Note: The offices selected are from different world regions and income groups (low-income, lower middle-income and upper middle-income). ARIPO is the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization. OAPI is the African Intellectual Property Organization, which receives applications on behalf of its 17 member states. Where available, data for all offices are presented in statistical table B44 toward the end of this section.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

## B12. Contribution of resident and non-resident application class counts to total growth for offices of selected low- and middle-income countries, 2022–2023



Note: The offices selected are from different world regions and income groups (low-income, lower middle-income and upper middle-income). ARIPO is the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization. OAPI is the African Intellectual Property Organization, which receives applications on behalf of its 17 member states. Where available, data for all offices are presented in statistical table B44 toward the end of this section. This figure shows the total growth or decrease in application class counts for each office, broken down according to the respective contributions made by resident and non-resident applications.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

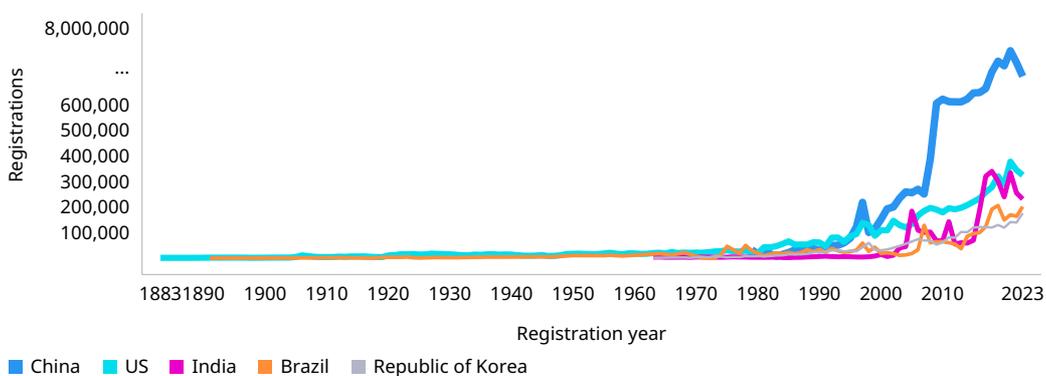
## B13. Trademark registration class counts by region, 2013 and 2023

Region	Registration class count		Resident share (%)		Share of world total (%)		Average growth (%)
	2013	2023	2013	2023	2013	2023	2013–2023
Africa	161,400	232,600	33.1	39.9	3.4	2.3	3.7
Asia	2,093,500	6,417,500	71.9	86.0	44.0	62.3	11.9
Europe	1,599,900	2,120,900	66.4	69.7	33.6	20.6	2.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	430,500	770,900	54.7	65.6	9.0	7.5	6.0
Northern America	348,400	578,100	67.1	47.7	7.3	5.6	5.2
Oceania	126,500	177,100	45.5	43.9	2.7	1.7	3.4
<b>World</b>	<b>4,760,200</b>	<b>10,297,100</b>	<b>66.1</b>	<b>77.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8.0</b>

Note: Totals by geographical region are WIPO estimates based on data covering 170 offices. Each region includes the following number of offices: Africa (36), Asia (46), Europe (42), Latin America and the Caribbean (36), Northern America (2) and Oceania (8).

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

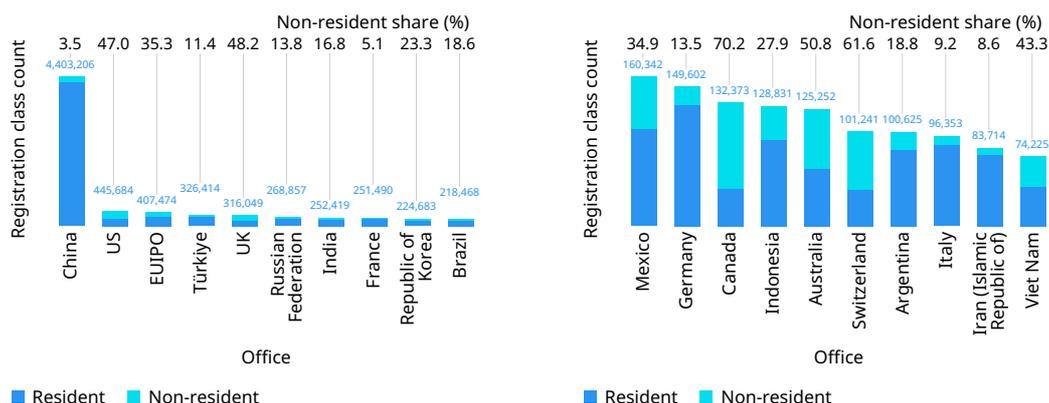
## B14. Trend in trademark registrations for the top five offices, 1883–2023



Note: Data are based on the numbers of registrations recorded; that is, differences between single-class and multi-class registration systems across IP offices are not taken into account. The top five offices were selected based on 2023 registration totals.

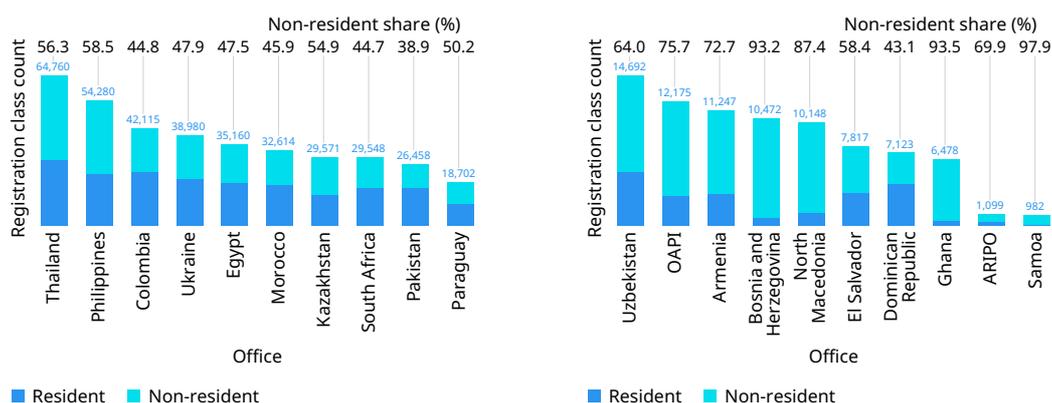
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

### B15. Trademark registration class counts for the top 20 offices, 2023



Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office. On the basis of an examination, a registration may be issued for a trademark application. The number of registrations issued may fluctuate greatly from one year to the next, in part reflecting the amount of resources that IP offices dedicate to examining trademark applications.  
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

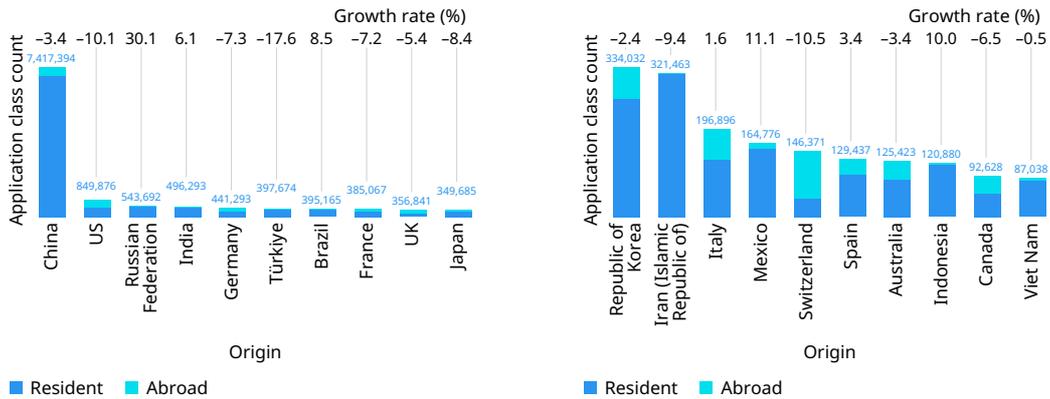
### B16. Trademark registration class counts for offices of selected low- and middle-income countries, 2023



Note: The offices selected are from different world regions and income groups (low-income, lower middle-income and upper middle-income). ARIPO is the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization. OAPI is the African Intellectual Property Organization, which receives applications on behalf of its 17 member states. Where available, data for every office is presented in statistical table B45 toward the end of this section.  
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

## Trademark applications by origin

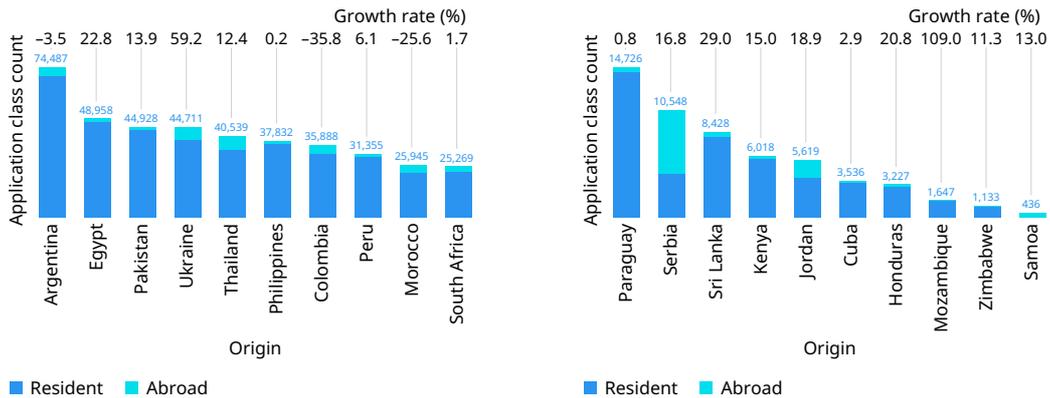
**B17. Trademark application class counts for the top 20 origins, 2023**



Note: In this figure, trademark application filing activity by origin includes the number of classes specified in resident applications and in applications filed abroad and is based on an absolute not equivalent count. The origin of a trademark application is determined by the residence of the applicant. An application filed at a regional office is considered a resident filing if the applicant is a resident of one of the relevant member states.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

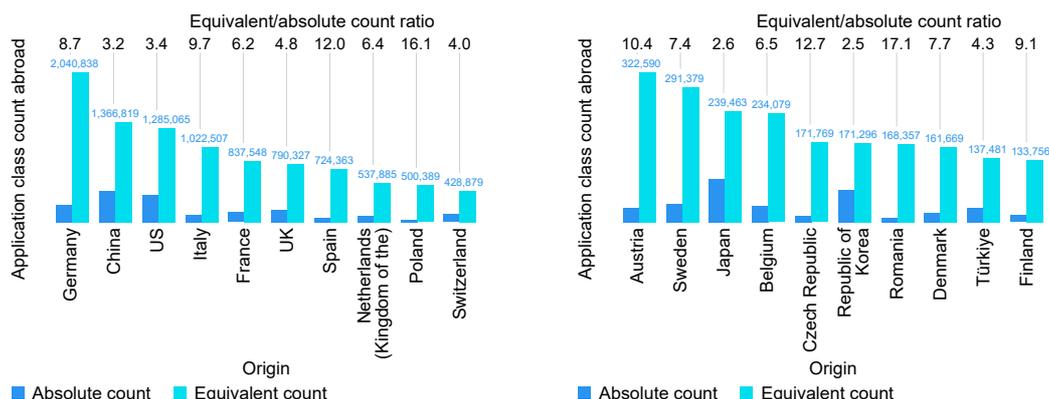
**B18. Trademark application class counts for selected low- and middle-income origins, 2023**



Note: In this figure, trademark application filing activity by origin includes the number of classes specified in resident applications and in applications filed abroad and is based on an absolute not equivalent count. The origin of a trademark application is determined by the residence of the applicant. The origins selected are from different world regions and income groups (low-income, lower middle-income and upper middle-income). Where available, data for all origins are presented in statistical table B44 toward the end of this section.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

## B19. Trademark application class counts abroad for the top 20 origins, 2023



Note: This figure distinguishes between absolute and equivalent counts for filing activity abroad; that is, resident applications are excluded.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

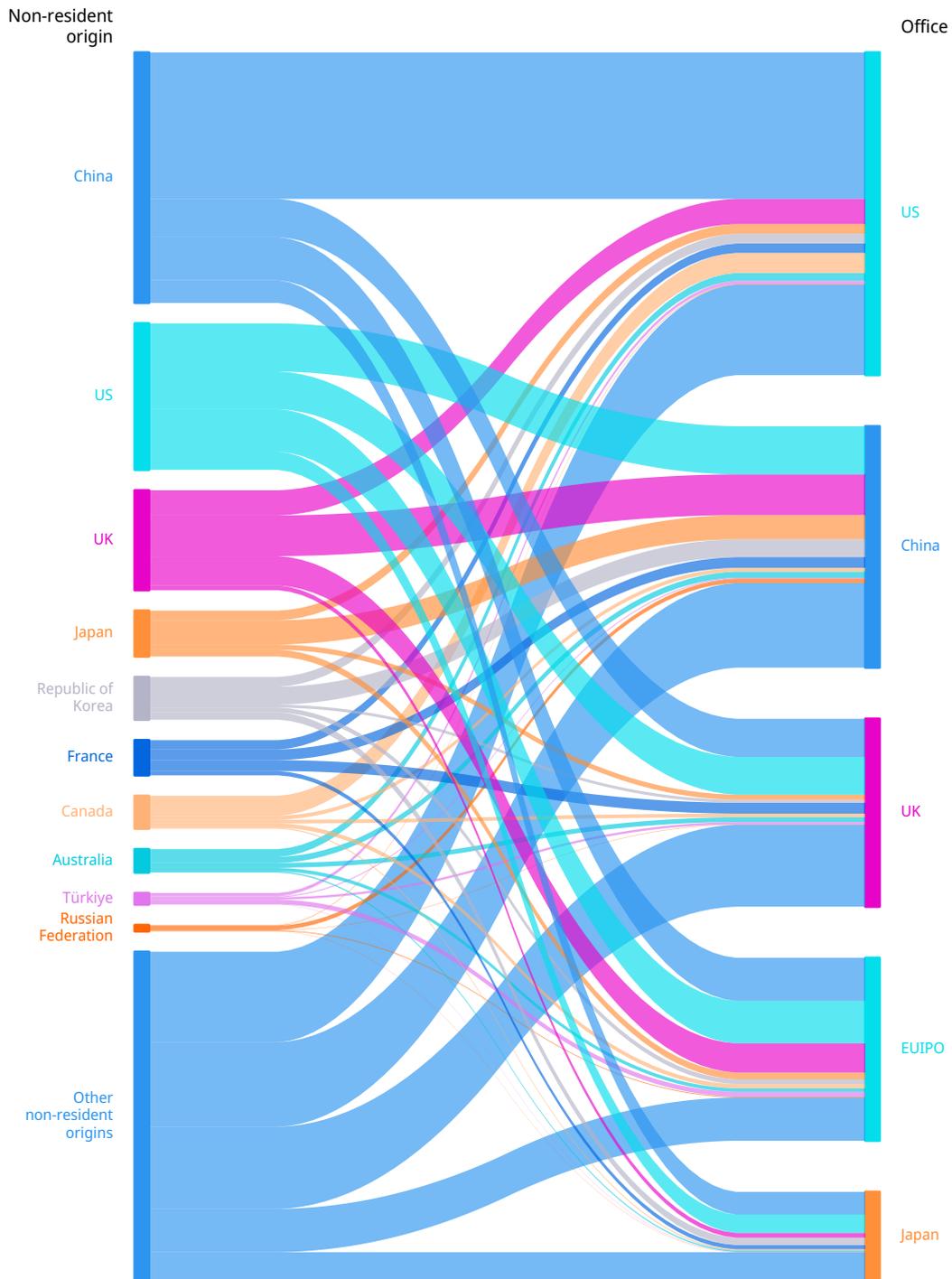
## B20. Trademark application class counts for the top 20 offices and origins, 2023

Origin	Office									
	Australia	Brazil	Canada	China	EUIPO	France	Germany	India	Indonesia	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Australia	85,098	455	2,186	4,911	2,901	104	69	1,105	735	24
Brazil	102	387,170	174	569	581	25	14	107	42	33
Canada	1,393	447	53,626	3,177	3,402	193	168	715	246	97
China	9,981	4,741	12,881	6,988,759	35,014	2,080	8,064	5,026	8,606	1,753
France	2,329	2,512	4,404	8,639	27,239	250,070	1,055	2,202	1,036	265
Germany	3,917	3,218	5,236	11,845	71,927	823	207,082	3,985	1,452	340
India	464	386	447	967	915	50	63	473,470	493	180
Indonesia	83	19	33	692	54	40	16	54	117,813	9
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	19	9	30	393	58	15	44	19	9	319,337
Italy	1,488	1,810	2,310	5,981	36,558	302	240	1,484	874	261
Japan	2,253	1,208	2,371	19,608	5,553	323	343	2,236	3,101	218
Mexico	51	391	346	461	544	52	34	149	29	17
Republic of Korea	1,468	830	1,590	14,565	3,851	268	290	1,128	2,160	170
Russian Federation	86	301	89	3,485	626	180	280	622	182	276
Spain	591	1,113	900	2,239	26,424	309	153	506	228	75
Switzerland	1,969	1,925	2,679	6,001	12,141	1,577	2,796	2,070	1,136	446
Türkiye	253	259	523	793	3,891	414	838	311	139	615
UK	6,463	2,255	5,968	33,073	23,779	858	903	3,941	1,176	330
US	17,213	9,715	33,764	39,057	34,430	1,461	1,488	11,068	4,168	721
Viet Nam	120	41	110	529	123	35	24	53	187	3
Others	13,202	8,522	13,153	39,087	146,709	4,371	5,829	10,611	8,635	2,214
<b>Total</b>	<b>148,543</b>	<b>427,327</b>	<b>142,820</b>	<b>7,184,831</b>	<b>436,720</b>	<b>263,550</b>	<b>229,793</b>	<b>520,862</b>	<b>152,447</b>	<b>327,384</b>

Origin	Office									
	Italy	Japan	Mexico	Republic of Korea	Russian Federation	Switzerland	Türkiye	UK	US	Viet Nam
Australia	46	1,004	418	765	211	324	191	3,840	6,360	652
Brazil	22	110	590	59	50	76	45	236	1,048	41
Canada	32	871	826	728	186	354	233	2,949	16,308	310
China	1,670	18,463	7,465	9,625	9,769	2,370	3,504	31,007	118,964	8,494
France	978	3,486	2,063	2,421	2,417	6,416	1,939	8,844	7,591	1,315
Germany	836	4,551	2,997	3,402	2,865	18,825	4,765	14,699	12,171	1,658
India	46	305	338	254	391	170	195	951	1,866	387
Indonesia	13	80	18	62	16	4	12	61	113	157
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	32	10	6	7	94	24	121	51	16	6
Italy	91,897	1,994	1,420	1,749	2,273	3,271	1,891	5,537	5,515	875
Japan	129	256,668	1,483	5,244	979	974	754	4,200	7,901	3,088
Mexico	24	67	152,891	56	70	56	75	190	2,974	32
Republic of Korea	183	5,959	868	264,784	1,163	334	502	2,376	7,951	3,201
Russian Federation	199	213	110	303	505,499	147	1,184	296	427	383
Spain	134	660	2,248	549	531	753	672	3,003	3,127	269
Switzerland	1,000	2,725	2,043	2,092	1,647	40,056	1,689	6,187	5,800	940
Türkiye	336	246	185	199	1,613	319	366,057	1,868	2,650	143
UK	503	3,868	2,405	2,608	1,271	2,530	2,070	192,598	20,407	1,096
US	695	14,893	18,981	11,101	3,003	6,414	4,428	30,606	477,291	3,909
Viet Nam	20	173	14	162	69	11	28	94	1,344	82,224
Others	2,207	12,213	8,498	8,114	12,338	13,427	8,408	35,612	39,571	7,578
<b>Total</b>	<b>101,002</b>	<b>328,559</b>	<b>205,867</b>	<b>314,284</b>	<b>546,455</b>	<b>96,855</b>	<b>398,763</b>	<b>345,205</b>	<b>739,395</b>	<b>116,758</b>

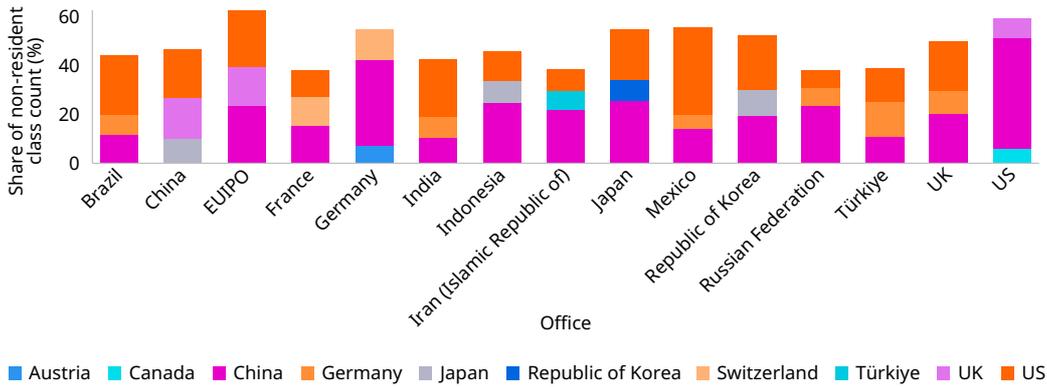
Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office. The office and origin data shown consist of absolute rather than equivalent application class counts.  
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

**B21. Flows of non-resident trademark application class counts between selected top origins and offices, 2023**



Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office. The office and non-resident origin data shown consist of absolute rather than equivalent application class counts.  
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

## B22. Distribution of trademark application class counts for the top 15 offices and selected non-resident origins, 2023



Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office. The office and origin data shown consist of absolute rather than equivalent application class counts.  
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

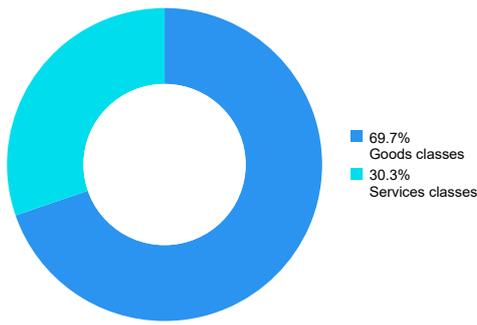
## Trademark applications by Nice class and industry sector

### B23. Distribution of non-resident trademark applications by top Nice classes, 2023

Rank	Class	Description	Share (%)
1	9	Scientific, photographic, measuring instruments; recording equipment; computers and software	11.4
2	35	Advertising, business management, business administration and office functions	7.7
3	42	Scientific and technological services, design and development of computer hardware and software	6.1
4	5	Pharmaceutical preparations, baby food, dietary supplements for humans and animals, disinfectants, fungicides and herbicides	5.4
5	25	Clothing, footwear, headwear	4.8
6	3	Bleaching preparations and other substances for laundry use; cleaning and abrasive preparations; soaps, perfumery and cosmetics	4.7
7	41	Education, entertainment and sporting activities	4.6
8	28	Games, toys and playthings; video game apparatus; gymnastic and sporting articles; decorations for Christmas trees	2.9
9	21	Small, hand-operated utensils and apparatus for household and kitchen use, as well as cosmetic and toilet utensils, glassware and certain goods made of porcelain, ceramic, earthenware, terra-cotta or glass	2.9
10	7	Machines, machine tools, power-operated tools; motors and engines, except for land vehicles; machine coupling and transmission components, except for land vehicles; agricultural implements, other than hand-operated hand tools; incubators for eggs; automatic vending machines	2.7
		<b>Remaining classes</b>	<b>46.9</b>

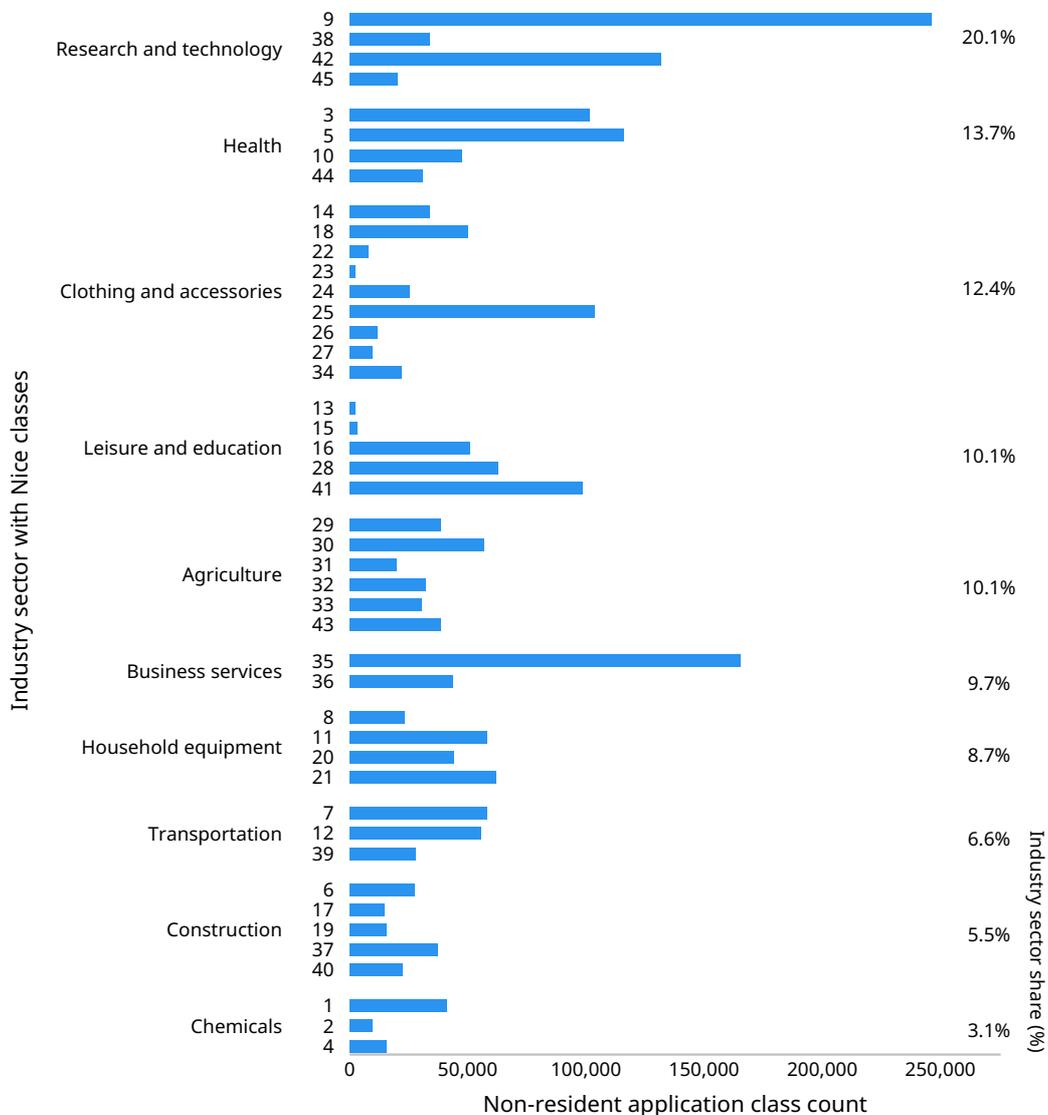
Note: Figures based on non-resident filing data from 142 IP offices. Some classes listed are abbreviated. See [www.wipo.int/classifications/nice](http://www.wipo.int/classifications/nice) for a complete list of all classes.  
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

**B24. Non-resident trademark applications by goods and services classes, 2023**



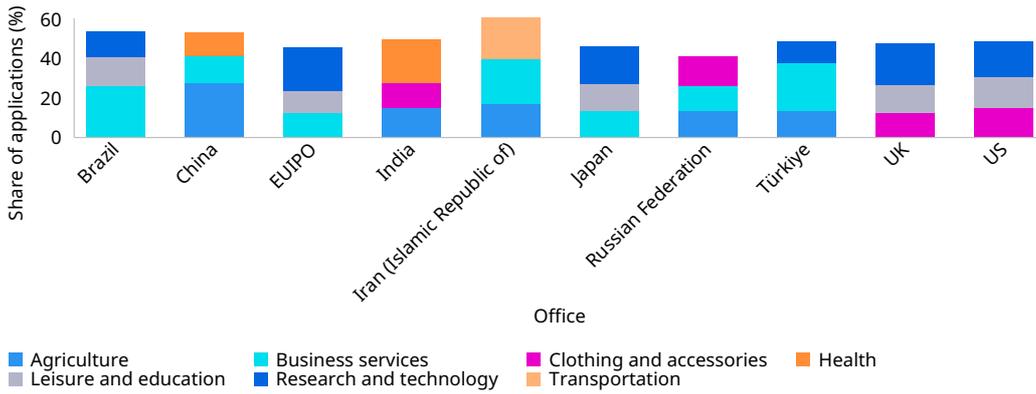
Note: In the 45-class Nice Classification, the first 34 classes indicate goods and the remaining 11 refer to services. See [www.wipo.int/classifications/nice](http://www.wipo.int/classifications/nice) for a complete list of classes. These figures are based on non-resident filing data from 142 IP offices.  
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

**B25. Non-resident trademark applications by industry sector, 2023**



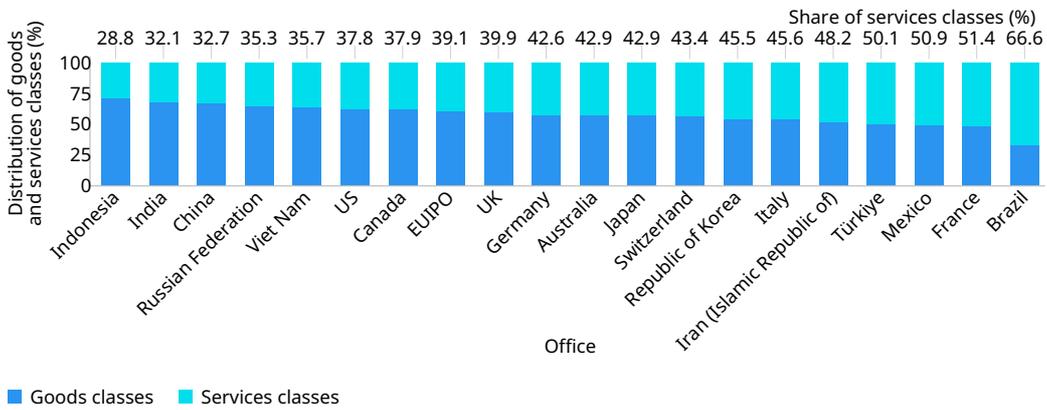
Note: Industry sectors based on class groups are those defined by Edital. Some industry sectors are abbreviated. See annex B for full definitions and the composition of Nice goods and services classes. Figures based on non-resident filing data from 142 IP offices.  
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

**B26. Trademark applications by top three sectors at the top offices, 2023**



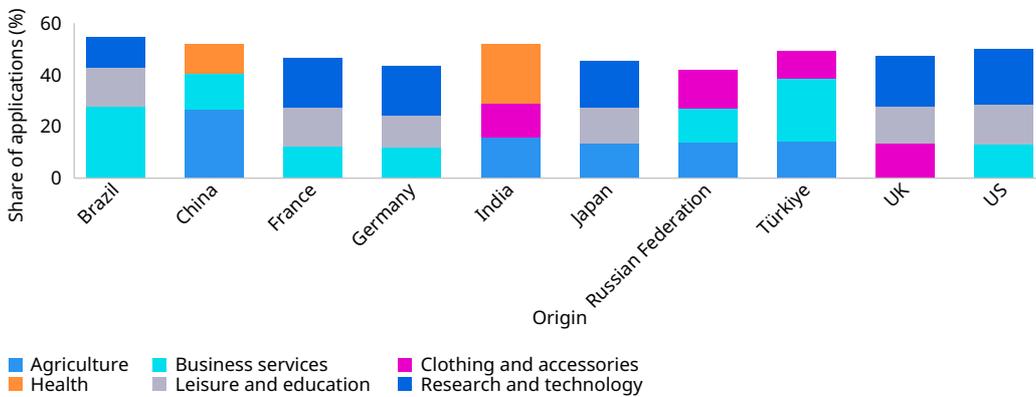
Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office. Industry sectors based on class groups are those defined by Edital. Some industry sectors are abbreviated. See [www.wipo.int/classifications/nice](http://www.wipo.int/classifications/nice) for a complete list of classes. The top three sectors and top offices were selected based on 2023 totals.  
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

**B27. Distribution of trademark applications by goods and services at the top offices, 2023**



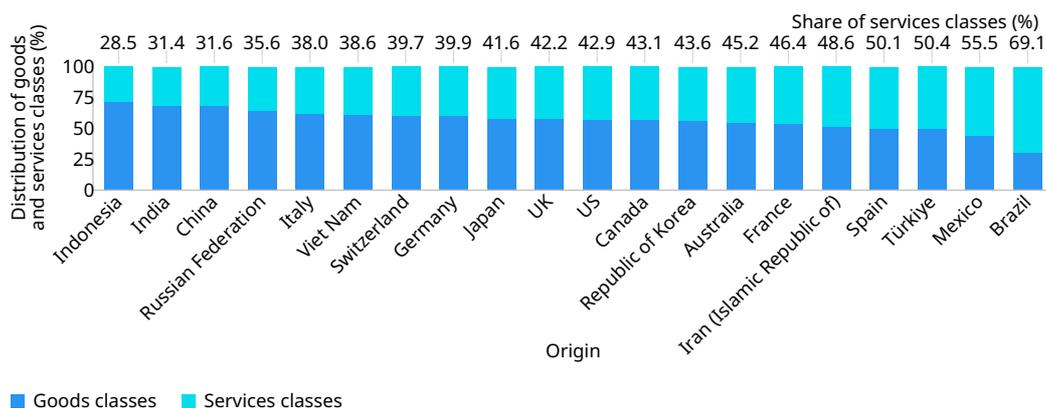
Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office.  
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

**B28. Trademark applications by top three sectors for the top origins, 2023**



Note: Industry sectors based on class groups are those defined by Edital. Some industry sectors are abbreviated. See annex B for full definitions. The top three sectors and top origins were selected based on 2023 totals.  
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

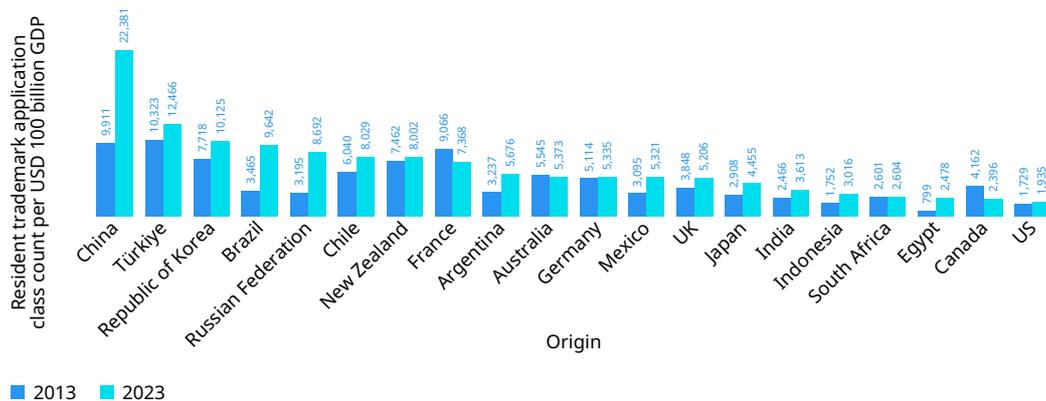
**B29. Distribution of trademark applications by goods and services for the top origins, 2023**



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

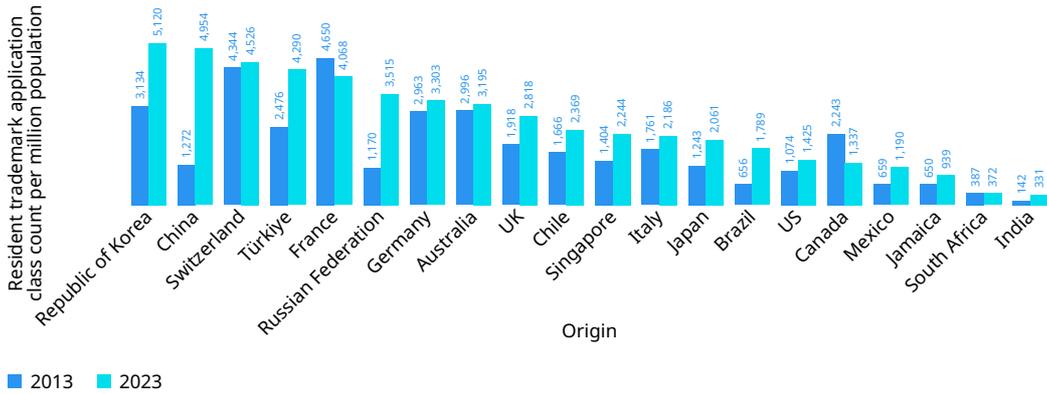
**Trademark application class count in relation to GDP and population**

**B30. Resident trademark application class count per USD 100 billion GDP for selected origins, 2013 and 2023**



Note: GDP data are in 2021 US purchasing power parity (PPP) dollars. The selected 20 origins for 2023 were included if they had a GDP greater than USD 250 billion PPP and a resident trademark application class count of at least 20,000. This figure does not provide an overall ranking of all origins; rather, it shows a selection across geographical regions and income groups.  
Sources: WIPO Statistics Database and World Bank, August 2024.

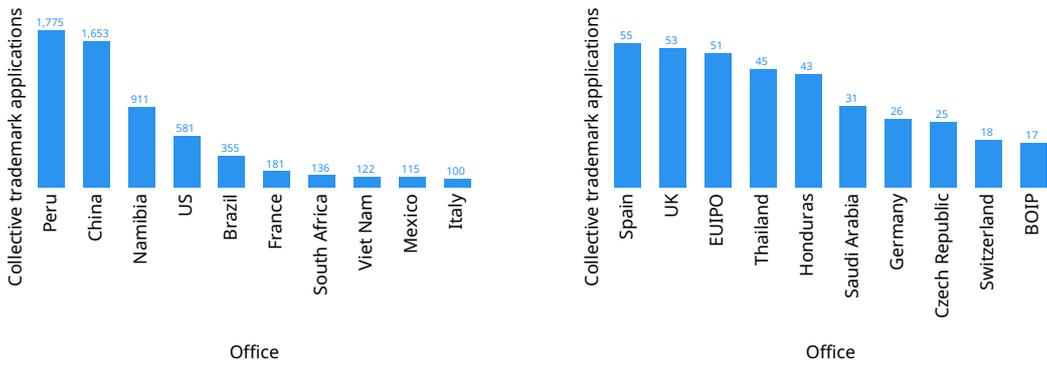
**B31. Resident trademark application class count per million population for selected origins, 2013 and 2023**



Note: The selected 20 origins for 2023 were included if they had a population greater than 2.8 million and a resident trademark application class count of at least 2,600. This figure does not provide an overall ranking of all origins; rather, it shows a selection across geographical regions and income groups. Sources: WIPO Statistics Database and World Bank, August 2024.

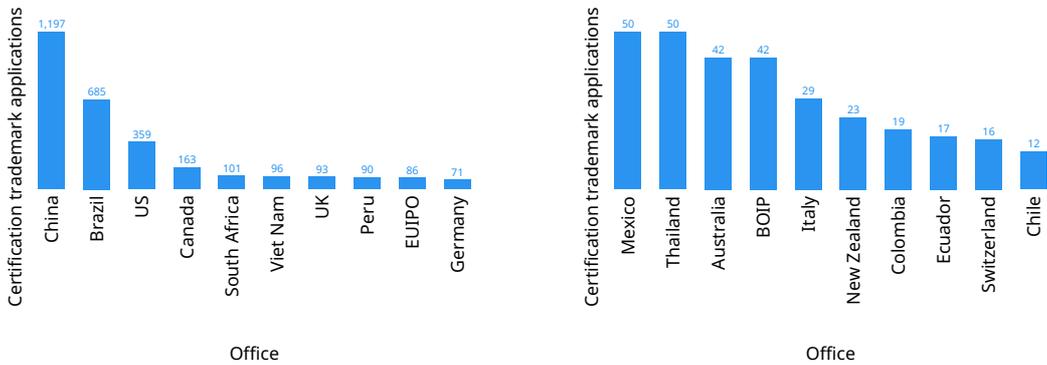
**Collective and certification trademark applications by office**

**B32. Collective trademark applications for the top 20 offices, 2023**



Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office and BOIP is the Benelux Office for Intellectual Property. Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

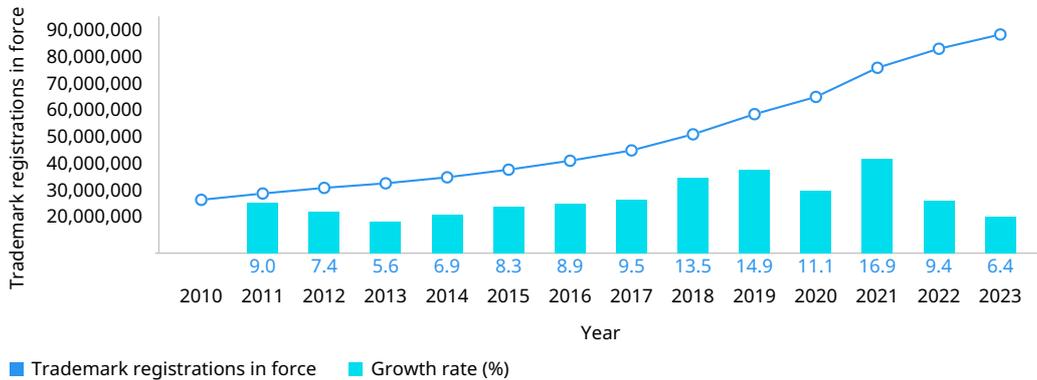
**B33. Certification trademark applications for the top 20 offices, 2023**



Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office and BOIP is the Benelux Office for Intellectual Property. Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

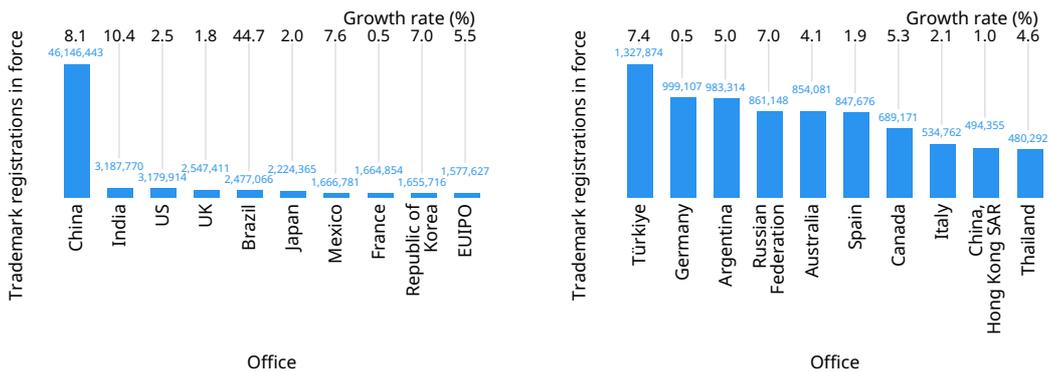
## Trademark registrations in force

**B34. Trend in trademark registrations in force worldwide, 2010–2023**



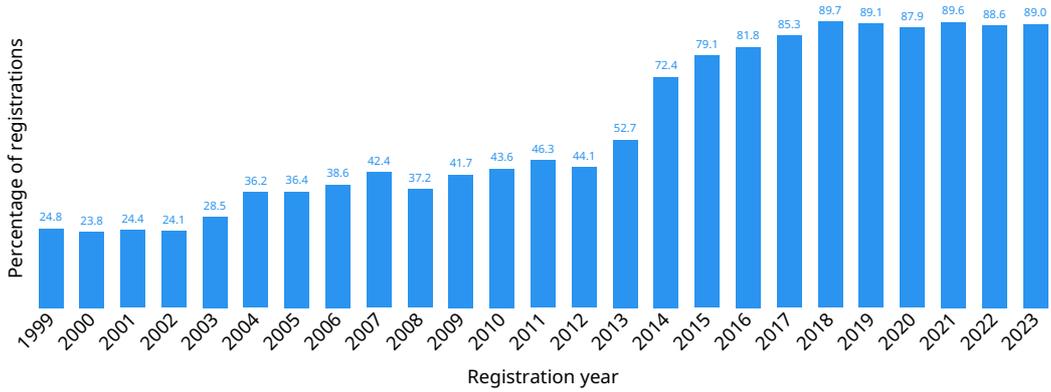
Note: World totals are WIPO estimates using data covering 155 IP offices. Data refer to the number of trademark registrations in force, not the number of classes specified in those registrations. Trademark rights can be maintained indefinitely by paying a renewal fee at defined intervals. Trademarks in force provides information on the volume of trademark registrations currently active, as well as the historical trademark life cycle.  
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

**B35. Trademark registrations in force for the top 20 offices, 2023**



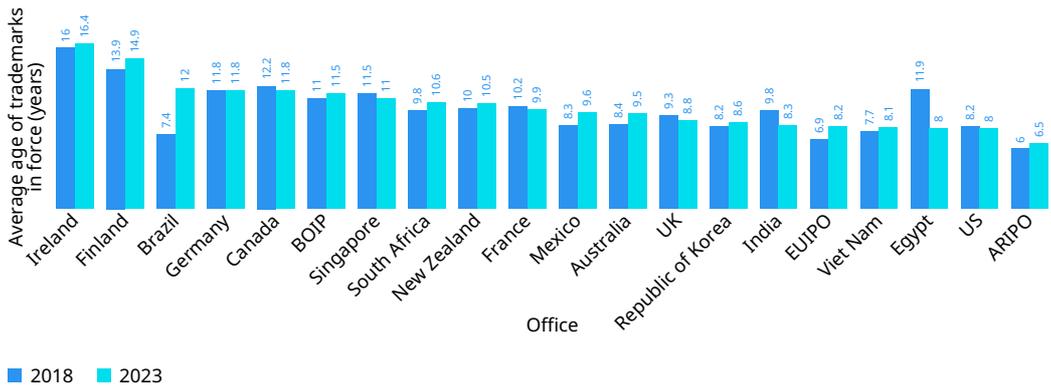
Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office. Data refer to the number of trademark registrations in force, not the number of classes specified in those registrations.  
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

### B36. Trademark registrations in force in 2023 as a percentage of total registrations recorded between 1999 and 2023



Note: Percentages are calculated as follows: the number of trademark registrations issued in year t and in force in 2023 divided by the total number of trademark registrations issued in year t. Trademark holders must pay a renewal fee to maintain the validity of their marks, which in most cases can be maintained indefinitely. This figure is based on about 24.3 million active trademark registrations reported by the 88 offices that provided a breakdown by year of registration. Detailed data for several of the larger offices, such as those of China and Japan, are unavailable.  
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

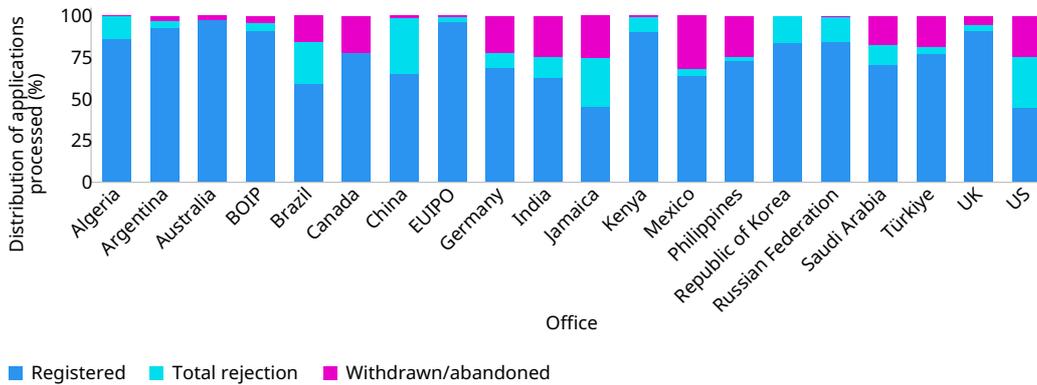
### B37. Average age of trademarks in force at selected offices, 2018 and 2023



Note: BOIP is the Benelux Office for Intellectual Property, EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office and ARIPO is the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization.  
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

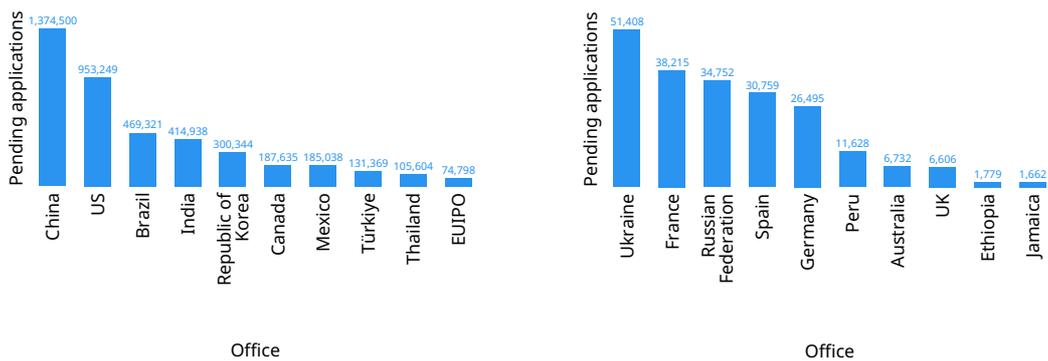
## Trademark office procedural data

**B38. Distribution of trademark examination outcomes for selected offices, 2023**



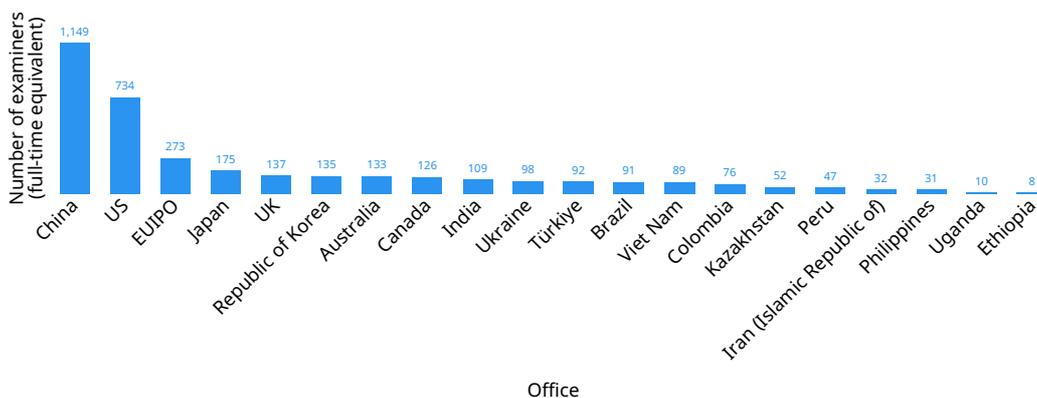
Note: BOIP is the Benelux Office for Intellectual Property and EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office. WIPO collects data from IP offices using a common questionnaire and methodology. However, due to differences in the application processing procedures between offices, data cannot be fully harmonized. Therefore, caution should be exercised when making comparisons across offices. Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

**B39. Potentially pending trademark applications for selected offices, 2023**



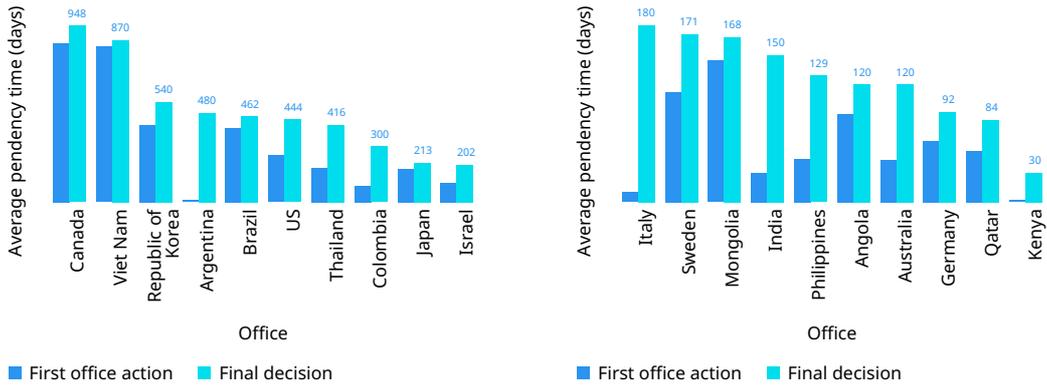
Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office. WIPO collects data from IP offices using a common questionnaire and methodology. However, due to differences in the application processing procedures between offices, data cannot be fully harmonized. Therefore, caution should be exercised when making comparisons across offices. Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

**B40. Number of trademark examiners for selected offices, 2023**



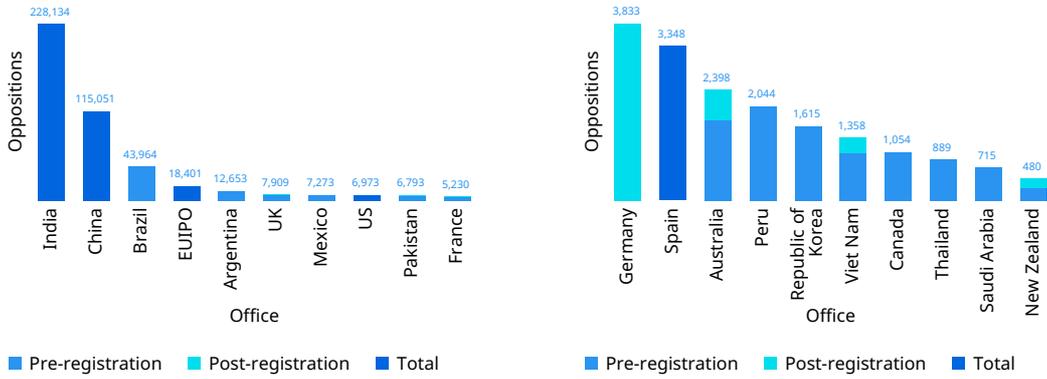
Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office. Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

### B41. Duration of trademark examination for selected offices, 2023



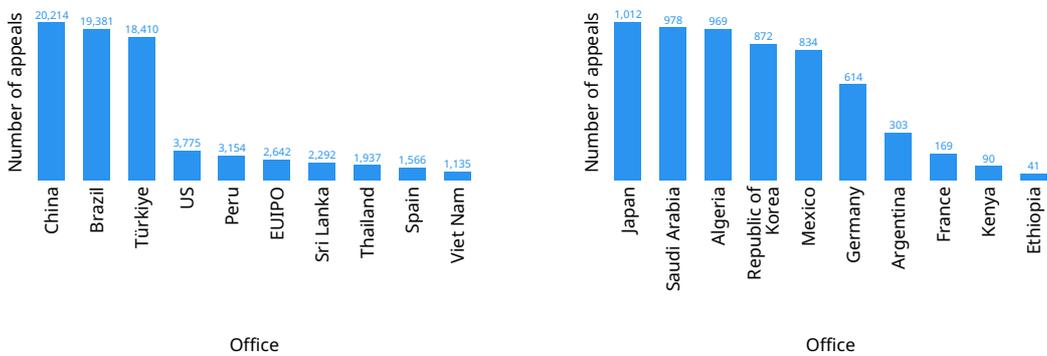
Note: WIPO collects data from IP offices using a common questionnaire and methodology. However, due to differences in application processing procedures between offices, data cannot be fully harmonized. Therefore, caution should be exercised when making comparisons across offices.  
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

### B42. Third-party oppositions for selected offices, 2023



Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office.  
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

### B43. Appeals against decisions for selected offices, 2023



Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office.  
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

**B44. Trademark applications by office and origin, 2023**

Name	Application class count by office				Application class count by origin	Equivalent application class count by origin	
	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Change over previous year	Total (a)	Total (a)	Change over previous year
Afghanistan (b)	..	..	..	..	271	325	..
African Intellectual Property Organization	12,635	3,785	8,850	-154	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
African Regional Intellectual Property Organization	1,390	458	932	205	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Albania	8,806	1,752	7,054	237	2,138	4,700	3,045
Algeria	28,329	13,988	14,341	2,443	14,294	14,572	2,320
Andorra	2,390	648	1,742	-628	1,008	5,904	-2,981
Angola	5,240	3,592	1,648	60	3,762	5,320	4,737
Antigua and Barbuda	1,568	147	1,421	-310	219	427	-812
Argentina	83,891	70,080	13,811	-4,947	74,487	81,993	-1,221
Armenia	12,991	5,262	7,729	-349	6,766	8,594	332
Australia	148,543	85,098	63,445	-2,110	125,423	201,797	-21,897
Austria	19,581	12,662	6,919	-2,058	43,595	346,885	-14,952
Azerbaijan	15,900	6,879	9,021	-11	7,897	8,299	-303
Bahamas (b)	..	..	..	..	731	2,605	..
Bahrain	13,319	436	12,883	-921	912	1,804	-141
Bangladesh	12,948	8,814	4,134	-739	8,998	9,394	-45
Barbados	1,047	181	866	-235	1,092	2,142	-504
Belarus	16,898	4,551	12,347	309	7,743	8,663	678
Belgium (c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	35,745	253,829	3,767
Belize (b)	..	..	..	..	140	560	..
Benelux Office for Intellectual Property (d)	55,913	47,907	8,006	2,928	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Benin (b,g)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	212	3,524	847
Bhutan	1,815	116	1,699	-352	117	117	24
Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (b)	..	..	..	..	185	237	..
Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba (b,h)	..	..	..	..	21	421	..
Bosnia and Herzegovina	9,574	1,059	8,515	-661	1,658	2,658	623
Botswana	4,248	1,496	2,752	-726	1,541	1,549	1,453
Brazil	427,327	387,170	40,157	23,179	395,165	410,667	30,195
Brunei Darussalam	3,746	198	3,548	-243	215	293	66
Bulgaria	14,145	10,755	3,390	140	29,347	134,627	3,110
Burkina Faso (b,g)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	428	6,992	3,722
Burundi	352	122	230	-20	123	123	3
Cabo Verde	1,462	88	1,374	633	106	158	48
Cambodia	10,562	2,083	8,479	-938	2,234	2,234	-477
Cameroon (b,g)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	753	12,619	1,460
Canada	142,820	53,626	89,194	-10,604	92,628	182,426	-19,588
Central African Republic (b,g)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	23	167	70
Chad (b,g)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	24	392	263
Chile	64,221	46,503	17,718	3,500	50,612	54,044	558
China	7,184,831	6,988,759	196,072	-328,593	7,417,394	8,355,578	-205,795
China, Hong Kong SAR	61,149	25,402	35,747	-3,117	48,139	121,987	9,716
China, Macao SAR	13,360	2,425	10,935	928	2,976	3,366	258
Colombia	50,575	31,458	19,117	-22,029	35,888	39,320	-21,663
Comoros (b)	..	..	..	..	10	58	..
Congo (b,g)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	90	970	549
Cook Islands (b)	..	..	..	..	25	25	..
Costa Rica	20,682	13,706	6,976	4,810	14,630	15,566	3,576
Côte d'Ivoire (b,g)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,066	17,252	2,560
Croatia	5,529	2,982	2,547	-1,993	7,470	37,430	1,175
Cuba	6,129	3,397	2,732	-387	3,536	3,592	-569
Curaçao (h)	2,625	226	2,399	-64	821	4,853	538
Cyprus	3,255	1,556	1,699	-511	16,031	106,555	24,116

Name	Application class count by office				Application class count by origin	Equivalent application class count by origin	
	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Change over previous year	Total (a)	Total (a)	Change over previous year
Czech Republic	19,392	16,189	3,203	-1,538	29,722	194,278	21,017
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	11,120	9,233	1,887	4,244	9,477	9,477	4,243
Democratic Republic of the Congo (b)	..	..	..	..	48	394	..
Denmark	7,543	4,552	2,991	-391	25,506	171,834	528
Djibouti (b)	..	..	..	..	8	8	..
Dominica	339	0	339	-30	96	174	155
Dominican Republic	16,508	10,468	6,040	-169	10,939	11,771	-364
Ecuador	20,794	13,354	7,440	-1,282	14,115	15,217	-150
Egypt	62,511	47,381	15,130	7,935	48,958	51,602	8,198
El Salvador	11,270	6,080	5,190	-1,023	6,573	6,677	1,236
Equatorial Guinea (b,g)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	17	129	-330
Eritrea (b)	..	..	..	..	5	5	..
Estonia	3,958	2,157	1,801	-165	7,160	66,962	-3,428
Eswatini (b)	..	..	..	..	38	38	..
Ethiopia	3,083	1,347	1,736	331	1,395	1,395	-529
European Union Intellectual Property Office (e)	436,720	288,173	148,547	-12,047	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Fiji (b)	..	..	..	..	31	57	..
Finland	6,994	4,706	2,288	-842	19,434	143,212	-9,289
France	263,550	250,070	13,480	-14,810	385,067	1,114,857	-79,239
Gabon (b,g)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	90	1,498	199
Gambia	2,212	155	2,057	-626	159	159	-185
Georgia	10,434	3,026	7,408	-406	4,171	5,219	1,469
Germany	229,793	207,082	22,711	-3,764	441,293	2,319,847	-228,742
Ghana	5,683	753	4,930	-453	817	965	-132
Greece (b)	..	..	..	..	6,808	110,392	..
Grenada	330	30	300	-80	40	40	26
Guatemala	12,611	6,587	6,024	-466	8,121	8,573	-590
Guinea (b,g)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	318	5,038	863
Guinea-Bissau (b,g)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	29	461	70
Guyana	977	71	906	-126	77	77	-40
Haiti (b)	..	..	..	..	14	14	..
Honduras	8,215	3,012	5,203	450	3,227	3,315	253
Hungary	10,051	7,283	2,768	228	14,036	80,704	16,848
Iceland	8,949	1,637	7,312	-1,631	2,350	5,548	-199
India	520,862	473,470	47,392	20,612	496,293	523,863	24,321
Indonesia	152,447	117,813	34,634	12,089	120,880	122,458	9,331
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	327,384	319,337	8,047	-36,504	321,463	323,111	-34,654
Iraq (b)	..	..	..	..	1,001	2,275	..
Ireland (f)	6,432	..	..	-618	14,484	102,622	970
Israel	20,208	4,151	16,057	-4,427	13,205	41,533	-7,363
Italy	101,002	91,897	9,105	3,154	196,896	1,150,962	-27,257
Jamaica	9,356	2,652	6,704	..	2,843	2,939	..
Japan	328,559	256,668	71,891	-15,415	349,685	496,131	-52,807
Jordan	8,286	3,925	4,361	344	5,619	7,801	1,435
Kazakhstan	40,642	23,717	16,925	10,232	26,846	27,732	9,423
Kenya	12,579	5,796	6,783	-409	6,018	6,268	793
Kiribati	70	0	70	-79	5	5	5
Kuwait (f)	13,275	..	..	602	1,233	2,507	-5,294
Kyrgyzstan	9,049	1,028	8,021	873	1,373	1,373	392
Lao People's Democratic Republic	6,388	1,051	5,337	..	1,106	1,106	..
Latvia	3,922	1,863	2,059	-882	3,736	29,082	2,976
Lebanon (b)	..	..	..	..	900	3,398	..
Lesotho (b)	..	..	..	..	4	4	..
Liberia	2,349	410	1,939	-1,397	423	475	-833
Libya (b)	..	..	..	..	156	260	..
Liechtenstein	7,523	371	7,152	-2,458	2,969	13,061	338
Lithuania	6,208	4,122	2,086	736	8,521	76,259	14,625
Luxembourg (c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	13,786	93,454	4,686
Madagascar (b)	..	..	..	..	28	102	..

Name	Application class count by office				Application class count by origin	Equivalent application class count by origin	
	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Change over previous year	Total (a)	Total (a)	Change over previous year
Malawi (b)	..	..	..	..	15	19	..
Malaysia	50,199	20,035	30,164	618	27,615	31,767	4,117
Maldives (b)	..	..	..	..	65	65	..
Mali (b,g)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	322	4,946	1,432
Malta	1,757	1,376	381	-6	9,881	84,543	16,755
Marshall Islands (b)	..	..	..	..	274	2,230	..
Mauritania (b,g)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	75	1,163	181
Mauritius	4,784	1,959	2,825	227	3,916	8,294	2,496
Mexico	205,867	152,891	52,976	11,381	164,776	179,226	16,447
Monaco	8,625	1,570	7,055	-624	4,296	16,790	837
Mongolia	13,547	8,362	5,185	-1,040	8,490	8,646	-1,769
Montenegro (b)	..	..	..	..	83	525	..
Morocco	35,782	22,012	13,770	3,292	25,945	33,399	-19,006
Mozambique	4,518	1,620	2,898	-388	1,647	1,647	859
Myanmar	59,996	19,571	40,425	..	19,710	19,710	..
Namibia (f)	3,832	..	..	135	74	125	-363
Nepal (b)	..	..	..	..	113	191	..
Netherlands (Kingdom of the) (c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	83,649	588,705	6,511
New Zealand	51,591	20,386	31,205	-4,451	29,915	45,613	-3,335
Nicaragua (b)	..	..	..	..	153	283	..
Niger (b,g)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	40	616	-193
Nigeria (b)	..	..	..	..	318	1,942	..
North Macedonia	9,223	1,570	7,653	-560	3,154	4,744	-4,116
Norway	38,972	8,052	30,920	-8,959	16,154	60,870	-18,100
Oman	15,655	7,198	8,457	677	7,908	8,226	152
Pakistan	51,519	43,521	7,998	1,626	44,928	46,838	6,721
Palau (b)	..	..	..	..	3	3	..
Panama (b)	..	..	..	..	4,145	9,363	..
Papua New Guinea (b)	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
Paraguay	25,189	14,270	10,919	408	14,726	14,960	169
Peru	41,982	29,916	12,066	1,107	31,355	31,961	683
Philippines	65,219	36,691	28,528	-1,802	37,832	38,074	-342
Poland	35,697	30,647	5,050	1,113	61,730	549,800	72,082
Portugal	35,419	31,384	4,035	1,266	41,217	168,339	22,044
Qatar	10,083	1,266	8,817	-485	3,136	6,012	-2,229
Republic of Korea	314,284	264,784	49,500	-10,429	334,032	436,080	-13,532
Republic of Moldova	10,674	3,673	7,001	-443	4,258	5,168	-89
Romania	36,899	32,978	3,921	10,771	42,823	207,661	45,476
Russian Federation	546,455	505,499	40,956	125,365	543,692	561,100	113,871
Rwanda	3,925	1,400	2,525	675	1,442	1,516	739
Saint Kitts and Nevis	516	81	435	-10	596	820	-823
Saint Lucia	378	51	327	-18	151	177	-163
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	360	16	344	-207	311	805	204
Samoa	1,142	25	1,117	-317	436	644	-236
San Marino (b)	..	..	..	..	299	2,457	..
Sao Tome and Principe	1,521	16	1,505	-449	17	17	-31
Saudi Arabia	45,325	29,250	16,075	5,038	36,941	50,495	10,504
Senegal (b,g)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	464	7,202	-2,500
Serbia	16,847	4,354	12,493	-491	10,548	20,664	6,562
Seychelles	574	74	500	-37	1,288	7,578	2,937
Sierra Leone	2,115	300	1,815	-470	312	312	75
Singapore	52,763	13,281	39,482	-5,791	54,954	106,514	-2,713
Sint Maarten (Dutch Part) (h)	1,675	65	1,610	-344	115	479	444
Slovakia	12,021	9,002	3,019	708	12,965	67,677	13,897
Slovenia	5,461	3,277	2,184	-89	10,413	54,473	1,028
Solomon Islands (b)	..	..	..	..	20	20	..
Somalia (b)	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
South Africa	37,352	22,471	14,881	-1,768	25,269	31,745	-419
Spain	76,616	68,916	7,700	2,940	129,437	819,703	30,676
Sri Lanka	11,103	7,965	3,138	1,638	8,428	9,222	2,242

Name	Application class count by office				Application class count by origin	Equivalent application class count by origin	
	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Change over previous year	Total (a)	Total (a)	Change over previous year
Sudan (b)	..	..	..	..	166	168	..
Suriname	900	237	663	291	271	363	97
Sweden	14,592	11,557	3,035	-1,738	51,178	312,958	-39,778
Switzerland	96,855	40,056	56,799	-9,564	146,371	468,935	-48,988
Syrian Arab Republic	12,675	8,788	3,887	478	9,647	10,507	8,559
Tajikistan (b)	..	..	..	..	172	354	..
Thailand	65,266	33,739	31,527	1,151	40,539	47,919	8,910
Timor-Leste (b)	..	..	..	..	44	44	..
Togo (b,g)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	159	2,511	-879
Tonga	409	47	362	-39	47	47	42
Trinidad and Tobago	5,270	886	4,384	-1,307	1,178	1,486	43
Tunisia (b)	..	..	..	..	424	1,538	..
Türkiye	398,763	366,057	32,706	-86,969	397,674	503,538	-75,866
Turkmenistan (b)	..	..	..	..	90	90	..
Uganda (f)	3,851	..	..	-9	101	386	-1,800
Ukraine	55,681	38,550	17,131	12,584	44,711	74,079	27,426
United Arab Emirates	45,990	10,834	35,156	5,689	30,399	68,645	8,506
United Kingdom	345,205	192,598	152,607	-8,615	356,841	982,925	-111,121
United Republic of Tanzania (b)	..	..	..	..	80	120	..
United States of America	739,395	477,291	262,104	-27,842	849,876	1,762,356	-246,544
Uruguay	10,979	5,052	5,927	74	6,571	8,337	-49
Uzbekistan	20,934	11,455	9,479	149	12,133	12,395	-1,484
Vanuatu	117	11	106	-55	50	102	-272
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	11,857	7,840	4,017	-286	8,173	8,459	130
Viet Nam	116,758	82,224	34,534	914	87,038	90,416	-1,702
Yemen	3,890	2,758	1,132	-1,070	3,230	3,356	-346
Zambia	5,001	1,346	3,655	-123	1,499	1,499	235
Zimbabwe	3,265	724	2,541	-621	1,133	1,521	180
Others/Unknown	..	..	..	..	115,405	225,787	23,833
<b>Total (2023 estimates)</b>	<b>15,234,900</b>	<b>12,830,400</b>	<b>2,404,500</b>		<b>15,234,900</b>		

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

(b) Only Madrid designation data are available therefore application class count by office and origin data are incomplete.

(c) This country does not have a national trademark office. All applications for trademark protection are filed at the Benelux Office for Intellectual Property or the European Union Intellectual Property Office.

(d) Resident applications include those filed by residents of Belgium, Luxembourg and the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

(e) Resident applications include those filed by residents of EU member states.

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

(g) The African Intellectual Property Office (OAPI) is the competent office for processing applications.

(h) This country or municipality is not a Madrid member. The Kingdom of the Netherlands has extended the application of the Madrid Protocol to the territories of Curaçao and Sint Maarten, Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba.

n.a. indicates not applicable.

.. indicates not available.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

#### B45. Trademark registrations by office and origin, and trademarks in force, 2023

Name	Registration class count by office			Registration class count by origin	Equivalent registration class count by origin	In force by office	
	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Total (a)	Total (a)	Total	Change over previous year
Afghanistan (b)	..	..	..	133	187	..	..
African Intellectual Property Organization	12,175	2,963	9,212	n.a.	n.a.	..	..
African Regional Intellectual Property Organization	1,099	331	768	n.a.	n.a.	3,389	406
Albania	9,360	1,361	7,999	1,495	2,437	33,136	22,739
Algeria	23,573	9,187	14,386	9,256	9,462	61,893	8,273
Andorra	2,399	652	1,747	1,186	8,710	21,837	284
Angola (f)	3,271	..	..	163	1,675	38,769	-29,818

Name	Registration class count by office			Registration class count by origin	Equivalent registration class count by origin	In force by office	
	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Total (a)	Total (a)	Total	Change over previous year
	Antigua and Barbuda	1,339	106	1,233	288	566	..
Argentina	100,625	81,662	18,963	85,967	91,741	983,314	46,690
Armenia	11,247	3,068	8,179	4,478	5,730	25,932	931
Australia	125,252	61,662	63,590	102,051	180,419	854,081	33,276
Austria	17,895	10,881	7,014	43,201	319,097	96,939	-1,192
Azerbaijan	14,796	5,200	9,596	5,655	5,827	82,470	1,974
Bahamas (b)	..	..	..	655	3,125	..	..
Bahrain	13,945	241	13,704	515	1,349	82,966	1,250
Bangladesh	5,046	747	4,299	834	1,164	79,173	8,217
Barbados (b)	..	..	..	596	1,288	..	..
Belarus	16,078	3,380	12,698	5,910	6,840	128,265	-766
Belgium (c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	36,588	230,046	n.a.	n.a.
Belize (b)	..	..	..	126	364	..	..
Benelux Office for Intellectual Property (d)	51,962	43,891	8,071	n.a.	n.a.	368,646	-276,938
Benin (b,g)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	169	2,801	..	..
Bhutan	1,616	75	1,541	75	75	..	..
Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (b)	..	..	..	170	248	..	..
Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba (b,h)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bosnia and Herzegovina	10,472	717	9,755	1,125	1,727	82,982	-77
Botswana	4,000	1,484	2,516	1,514	1,518	24,728	..
Brazil	218,468	177,863	40,605	186,284	200,738	2,477,066	765,099
Brunei Darussalam	3,688	117	3,571	137	215	23,125	1,109
Bulgaria	12,925	9,369	3,556	27,757	116,121	58,231	3,697
Burkina Faso (b,g)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	234	3,790	..	..
Burundi	352	94	258	94	94	10,629	353
Cabo Verde	1,560	58	1,502	66	66	3,275	294
Cambodia (f)	11,530	..	..	42	42	..	..
Cameroon (b,g)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	547	9,249	..	..
Canada	132,373	39,498	92,875	71,075	157,909	689,171	34,444
Central African Republic (b,g)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8	104	..	..
Chad (b,g)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2	34	..	..
Chile	58,096	30,842	27,254	34,792	39,380	309,888	-87,609
China	4,403,206	4,248,002	155,204	4,599,101	5,474,579	46,146,443	3,474,532
China, Hong Kong SAR	52,869	20,700	32,169	37,033	98,641	494,355	5,055
China, Macao SAR	11,537	1,734	9,803	2,054	2,444	155,651	4,419
Colombia	42,115	23,263	18,852	27,041	29,905	375,917	-11,770
Comoros (b)	..	..	..	8	120	..	..
Congo (b,g)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	37	581	..	..
Cook Islands (b)	..	..	..	12	116	..	..
Costa Rica	14,196	7,202	6,994	7,908	9,312	130,296	2,784
Côte d'Ivoire (b,g)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	800	13,232	..	..
Croatia	5,276	2,445	2,831	6,447	31,497	91,884	-3,485
Cuba	3,715	974	2,741	1,139	1,737	37,968	21,077
Curaçao (h)	2,690	268	2,422	816	4,724	23,578	-9,480
Cyprus	4,240	2,182	2,058	15,363	85,973	31,389	-13,184
Czech Republic	21,291	17,711	3,580	31,878	173,776	125,958	-1,041
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	8,601	6,954	1,647	7,159	7,185	61,691	35,349
Democratic Republic of the Congo (b)	..	..	..	7	23	..	..
Denmark	7,923	4,533	3,390	26,344	160,948	106,352	-2,511
Djibouti (b)	..	..	..	7	7	..	..
Dominica	162	0	162	28	106	..	..
Dominican Republic	7,123	4,050	3,073	4,421	5,565	143,555	4,630
Ecuador	18,462	11,146	7,316	11,658	12,130	164,825	4,949
Egypt	35,160	18,466	16,694	19,867	22,703	111,090	15,053
El Salvador	7,817	3,251	4,566	3,523	3,549	99,429	1,744
Equatorial Guinea (b,g)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3	35	..	..
Eritrea (b)	..	..	..	3	3	..	..

Name	Registration class count by office			Registration class count by origin	Equivalent registration class count by origin	In force by office	
	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Total (a)	Total (a)	Total	Change over previous year
Estonia	3,648	1,830	1,818	6,178	58,208	51,338	-924
Eswatini (b)	..	..	..	9	9	..	..
Ethiopia	1,346	1,069	277	1,081	1,081	23,066	..
European Union Intellectual Property Office (e)	407,474	263,672	143,802	n.a.	n.a.	1,577,627	82,937
Fiji (b)	..	..	..	10	36	..	..
Finland	6,520	4,141	2,379	22,445	138,667	88,119	-2,235
France	251,490	238,687	12,803	397,216	1,125,302	1,664,854	7,539
Gabon (b,g)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	98	1,588	..	..
Gambia (b)	..	..	..	9	203	..	..
Georgia	10,468	1,711	8,757	2,366	2,948	68,602	703
Germany	149,602	129,355	20,247	385,305	2,193,155	999,107	4,833
Ghana	6,478	421	6,057	461	641	57,556	1,939
Greece (b)	..	..	..	5,881	99,165	..	..
Grenada	290	30	260	41	41	..	..
Guatemala	8,237	3,546	4,691	4,930	5,354	..	..
Guernsey (b)	..	..	..	309	477	..	..
Guinea (b,g)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	217	3,593	..	..
Guinea-Bissau (b,g)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	15	255	..	..
Guyana	950	76	874	85	85	..	..
Haiti (b)	..	..	..	10	10	..	..
Honduras	4,602	1,061	3,541	1,196	1,200	94,913	242
Hungary	8,545	5,486	3,059	11,087	64,579	49,951	-3,722
Iceland	9,810	1,165	8,645	1,889	4,739	61,533	567
India	252,419	210,018	42,401	224,042	248,816	3,187,770	300,435
Indonesia	128,831	92,911	35,920	94,904	97,356	..	..
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	83,714	76,546	7,168	78,230	80,380	306,157	-74,725
Iraq (b)	..	..	..	424	632	..	..
Ireland (f)	4,832	..	..	14,669	96,039	70,048	-988
Israel	24,000	4,066	19,934	12,623	41,589	151,237	5,322
Italy	96,353	87,469	8,884	192,869	1,085,385	534,762	10,839
Jamaica	8,766	2,462	6,304	2,578	2,674	..	..
Japan (b)	..	..	..	106,758	263,400	2,224,365	43,548
Jordan (b)	..	..	..	1,010	2,938	..	..
Kazakhstan	29,571	13,328	16,243	15,726	16,862	138,152	28,331
Kenya	14,265	6,058	8,207	6,197	6,335	97,532	..
Kiribati	70	0	70	..	..	..	..
Kuwait (b)	..	..	..	897	2,463	..	..
Kyrgyzstan	9,880	611	9,269	762	794	12,501	506
Lao People's Democratic Republic	5,942	652	5,290	671	671	41,613	..
Latvia	3,888	1,761	2,127	3,552	24,760	23,827	-1,182
Lebanon (b)	..	..	..	690	2,538	..	..
Lesotho (b)	..	..	..	14	14	..	..
Liberia	2,253	343	1,910	372	658	..	..
Libya (b)	..	..	..	90	298	..	..
Liechtenstein (b)	..	..	..	3,089	13,305	..	..
Lithuania	5,413	3,299	2,114	6,948	63,082	36,317	-745
Luxembourg (c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	15,833	85,779	n.a.	n.a.
Madagascar (b)	..	..	..	11	85	..	..
Malawi (b)	..	..	..	6	6	..	..
Malaysia	44,639	12,859	31,780	18,200	21,712	461,387	28,885
Maldives (b)	..	..	..	13	13	..	..
Mali (b,g)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	220	3,516	..	..
Malta	854	664	190	7,198	71,534	25,154	826
Marshall Islands (b)	..	..	..	252	2,244	..	..
Mauritania (b,g)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	58	970	..	..
Mauritius	4,679	1,655	3,024	3,327	6,431	..	..
Mexico	160,342	104,428	55,914	112,655	126,719	1,666,781	117,221
Monaco	8,844	1,491	7,353	4,159	17,939	10,575	21
Mongolia	13,061	7,656	5,405	7,786	7,854	20,324	1,007

Name	Registration class count by office			Registration class count by origin	Equivalent registration class count by origin	In force by office	
	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Total (a)	Total (a)	Total	Change over previous year
Montenegro (b)	..	..	..	81	731	..	..
Morocco	32,614	17,658	14,956	21,857	27,153	..	..
Mozambique	5,057	2,180	2,877	2,222	2,238	38,220	3,229
Myanmar (b)	..	..	..	116	158	..	..
Namibia (f)	4,259	..	..	16	16	49,210	..
Nepal (b)	..	..	..	49	101	..	..
Netherlands (Kingdom of the) (c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	85,422	550,272	n.a.	n.a.
New Zealand	49,495	15,921	33,574	25,146	43,714	332,400	12,335
Nicaragua (b)	..	..	..	98	228	..	..
Niger (b,g)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	238	1,006	..	..
Nigeria (b)	..	..	..	250	892	..	..
North Macedonia	10,148	1,281	8,867	5,049	9,739	92,384	1,371
Norway	41,625	6,620	35,005	16,184	66,626	246,653	5,825
Oman	14,273	3,602	10,671	3,977	4,211	76,201	7,756
Pakistan	26,458	16,170	10,288	16,758	17,582	264,930	24,437
Palau (b)	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
Panama (b)	..	..	..	2,906	7,392	..	..
Papua New Guinea (b)	..	..	..	9	9	..	..
Paraguay	18,702	9,310	9,392	9,703	9,859	..	..
Peru	33,462	22,758	10,704	23,963	24,799	435,597	15,935
Philippines	54,280	22,538	31,742	23,396	23,706	215,076	30,436
Poland	27,880	22,703	5,177	49,717	451,215	248,814	-2,089
Portugal	28,705	24,537	4,168	33,266	129,824	235,141	1,742
Qatar	9,712	1,208	8,504	2,381	5,575	118,004	..
Republic of Korea	224,683	172,438	52,245	231,973	331,791	1,655,716	109,037
Republic of Moldova	10,160	2,367	7,793	3,083	3,923	76,898	474
Romania	21,458	17,494	3,964	25,521	155,647	97,089	3,881
Russian Federation	268,857	231,787	37,070	270,830	293,192	861,148	56,073
Rwanda	3,402	887	2,515	911	911	10,635	798
Saint Kitts and Nevis	381	8	373	379	1,419	6,498	55
Saint Lucia	320	27	293	151	151	..	..
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	22	1	21	128	596	2,210	-59
Samoa	982	21	961	263	315	..	..
San Marino (b)	..	..	..	440	3,326	..	..
Sao Tome and Principe	1,229	16	1,213	19	97	9,882	1,834
Saudi Arabia	28,038	14,460	13,578	18,417	26,487	233,157	60,378
Senegal (b,g)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	483	7,521	..	..
Serbia (b)	..	..	..	5,514	16,110	33,867	880
Seychelles	364	57	307	1,009	6,205	..	..
Sierra Leone	1,945	300	1,645	307	333	..	..
Singapore	56,551	12,700	43,851	50,776	102,498	395,899	35,084
Sint Maarten (Dutch Part) (h)	1,566	53	1,513	66	66	7,465	214
Slovakia	9,503	6,551	2,952	9,960	54,118	47,319	-166
Slovenia	4,806	2,552	2,254	7,990	42,752	24,644	-862
Solomon Islands (b)	..	..	..	8	8	..	..
Somalia (b)	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
South Africa	29,548	16,327	13,221	18,547	25,417	405,838	7,448
South Sudan (b)	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Spain	69,020	60,940	8,080	120,725	733,341	847,676	15,408
Sri Lanka	3,762	2,128	1,634	2,405	3,081	53,380	-5,913
Sudan (b)	..	..	..	37	55	..	..
Suriname	946	262	684	278	368	12,072	-328
Sweden	11,501	8,438	3,063	54,384	314,982	118,365	-989
Switzerland	101,241	38,877	62,364	155,305	478,543	302,805	-246,295
Syrian Arab Republic	9,679	6,642	3,037	7,164	8,082	175,000	96,602
Tajikistan (b)	..	..	..	83	317	..	..
Thailand	64,760	28,292	36,468	32,854	37,836	480,292	21,325
Timor-Leste (b)	..	..	..	17	17	..	..
Togo (b,g)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	174	2,792	..	..

Name	Registration class count by office			Registration class count by origin	Equivalent registration class count by origin	In force by office	
	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Total (a)	Total (a)	Total	Change over previous year
Tonga	179	29	150	29	29	..	..
Trinidad and Tobago	6,472	582	5,890	940	1,560	29,316	3,391
Tunisia (b)	..	..	..	377	2,009	..	..
Türkiye	326,414	289,366	37,048	323,830	426,342	1,327,874	91,596
Turkmenistan (b)	..	..	..	52	52	..	..
Uganda (f)	2,942	..	..	32	222	..	..
Ukraine	38,980	20,326	18,654	27,311	51,639	238,273	14,085
United Arab Emirates	35,582	7,153	28,429	20,014	49,108	338,996	16,728
United Kingdom	316,049	163,760	152,289	305,905	918,841	2,547,411	45,053
United Republic of Tanzania (b)	..	..	..	67	416	..	..
United States of America	445,684	236,274	209,410	606,022	1,517,996	3,179,914	77,325
Uruguay	15,789	6,883	8,906	8,637	9,763	98,658	7,008
Uzbekistan	14,692	5,282	9,410	6,228	6,674	33,075	1,968
Vanuatu	17	6	11	19	97	..	..
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	6,984	3,758	3,226	3,976	4,158	271,787	..
Viet Nam	74,225	42,069	32,156	46,577	50,187	346,587	17,115
Yemen	2,792	1,606	1,186	1,909	2,013	..	..
Zambia	4,210	809	3,401	928	1,058	41,047	1,518
Zimbabwe	2,942	628	2,314	968	1,292	101,501	764
Others/Unknown	..	..	..	49,166	129,932	..	..
<b>Total (2023 estimates)</b>	<b>10,297,100</b>	<b>7,952,000</b>	<b>2,345,100</b>	<b>10,297,100</b>	<b>88,226,400</b>		

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

(b) Only Madrid designation data are available therefore registration class count by office and origin data are incomplete.

(c) This country does not have a national trademark office. All trademark registrations for this country are issued by the Benelux Office for Intellectual Property or the European Union Intellectual Property Office.

(d) Resident registrations include those issued to residents of Belgium, Luxembourg and the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

(e) Resident registrations include those issued to residents of EU member states.

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

(g) The African Intellectual Property Office (OAPI) is the competent office for issuing registrations.

(h) This country or municipality is not a Madrid member. The Kingdom of the Netherlands has extended the application of the Madrid Protocol to the territories of Curaçao and Sint Maarten, Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba.

n.a. indicates not applicable.

.. indicates not available.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

#### B46. Trademark office procedural data, 2023

Office	Total applications processed	Registered	Total rejections	Withdrawn or abandoned	Applications pending	Number of examiners (FTE)	First office action (days)	Final office decision (days)
Albania	1,258	1,087	158	13	633	6	10	180
Algeria	9,995	8,637	1,353	5	800	7	180	1,460.00
Angola	3,688	3,271	394	23	5,217	13	90	120
Antigua and Barbuda	..	..	..	..	100	5	..	..
Argentina	108,117	100,096	4,832	3,189	150,238	14	10	480
Armenia	2,532	2,028	402	102	1,315	8	10	100
Australia	40,976	39,886	102	988	6,732	133.1	43.4	120
Austria	4,877	4,045	612	220	738	10	2	30
Azerbaijan	4,538	3,042	737	759	403	9	20	90
Bangladesh	15,346	5,046	700	9,600	20,643	5	10	10
Belarus	5,814	5,343	..	471	..	23	60	240
Belize	..	..	..	..	418	2	..	..
Benelux Office for Intellectual Property	20,316	18,448	1,065	803	981	10	4.5	6
Bhutan	741	704	32	5	8	2	30	90
Bosnia and Herzegovina	848	693	30	125	683	7	120	270
Botswana	205	146	59	..	734	4	5	3
Brazil	356,365	210,987	89,350	56,028	469,321	91	399	462
Brunei Darussalam	148	101	..	47	992	4	7	105

Office	Total applications processed	Registered	Total rejections	Withdrawn or abandoned	Applications pending	Number of examiners (FTE)	First office action (days)	Final office decision (days)
Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	123
Burundi	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..
Cabo Verde	..	..	..	..	2,027	4	..	..
Cambodia	5,499	3,923	821	755	249	6	60	60
Canada	54,732	42,711	65	11,956	187,635	125.6	854	948
China	7,188,336	4,687,280	2,415,646	85,410	1,374,500	1,149.00	..	120
China, Hong Kong SAR	28,922	25,730	2,482	710	8,142	32.5	37	114
China, Macao SAR	12,398	11,537	732	129	4,211	7	163	163
Colombia	41,252	27,581	11,851	1,820	30,832	76	88	300
Croatia	592	485	74	33	471	5.3	36	46
Cuba	793	353	73	367	4,474	6	105	1,110.00
Curaçao	377	371	..	6	11	3	60	60
Cyprus	925	905	8	12	33	7	2	30
Czech Republic	5,700	5,102	524	74	3,787	21	..	273
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	4,810	3,719	738	353	422	16	..	..
Denmark	2,336	2,119	115	102	977	11	1	..
Dominica	..	..	..	..	83	2	..	..
Ecuador	20,982	18,462	788	1,732	8,919	5	25	150
El Salvador	5,824	5,020	74	730	5,446	13	5	5
Estonia	1,132	1,005	1	126	536	11	2	52
Ethiopia	169	..	169	..	1,779	8	25	90
European Union Intellectual Property Office	136,499	131,573	3,830	1,096	74,798	273	24	12.2
Finland	2,844	2,180	144	520	626	6	31	51
France	60,691	51,957	6,447	2,287	38,215	83	..	126
Georgia	2,790	1,454	107	1,229	1,082	12	40	210
Germany	70,738	48,672	6,629	15,437	26,495	80	62.2	91.8
Grenada	..	..	..	..	60	3	..	..
Guatemala	..	..	..	..	4,374	4	..	..
Hungary	3,600	2,826	55	719	2,062	12	15	211
Iceland	1,633	1,142	126	365	3,252	5	7	35
India	347,250	218,016	44,348	84,886	414,938	109	30	150
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	91,860	27,719	30,079	34,062	..	32	22	56
Israel	5,067	4,316	..	751	764	17	103	202
Italy	45,090	38,707	5,064	1,319	..	18	10	180
Jamaica	1,353	617	394	342	1,662	5	14	240
Japan	126,899	110,888	16,011	..	..	175	177	213
Kazakhstan	8,537	7,040	581	916	3,094	52	30	210
Kenya	4,783	4,329	415	39	26	7	2	30
Kiribati	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..
Kuwait	12,298	10,650	1,648	..	..	9	1	1
Kyrgyzstan	1,021	939	58	24	300	12	270	210
Lao People's Democratic Republic	..	..	..	..	856	5	..	..
Latvia	1,109	996	52	61	71	5	1	54
Liberia	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
Lithuania	2,272	2,105	125	42	244	4.7	4	45
Malta	1,154	854	82	218	..	4	1	60
Mexico	206,171	132,699	7,556	65,916	185,038	45	149	149
Monaco	635	590	39	6	..	2	6	36
Mongolia	1,990	1,801	184	5	880	3	144	168
Montenegro	15	9	4	2	351	3	30	270
Mozambique	..	..	..	..	164	8	..	..
Myanmar	..	..	..	..	39,223	36	..	..
Namibia	1,481	1,085	..	396	929	4	7	60
New Zealand	6,936	6,764	..	172	3,861	44	12	20
North Macedonia	1,005	954	29	22	671	6	30	180
Norway	6,132	4,985	97	1,050	2,451	17	78	..
Oman	..	..	..	..	5	14	..	..
Pakistan	30,568	22,640	134	7,794	21,331	2	50	240
Paraguay	..	..	..	..	25,189	4	..	..
Peru	42,059	32,875	6,139	3,045	11,628	47	4	73.7

Office	Total applications processed	Registered	Total rejections	Withdrawn or abandoned	Applications pending	Number of examiners (FTE)	First office action (days)	Final office decision (days)
Philippines	41,051	30,014	992	10,045	25,079	31	44	128.9
Poland	13,070	11,111	870	1,089	10,420	41	..	229.2
Portugal	19,169	15,010	3,817	342	2,125	24	12	100
Qatar	4,901	4,505	220	176	4,896	9	52	84
Republic of Korea	296,007	247,971	48,036	..	300,344	135	414	540
Republic of Moldova	1,938	1,369	160	409	1,966	7	11	241
Romania	12,269	11,008	1,070	191	1,705	44	7	180
Russian Federation	95,222	80,704	13,952	566	34,752	..	..	..
Rwanda	855	815	40	..	141	2	15	20
Saint Kitts and Nevis	..	..	..	..	69	2	..	..
Saint Lucia	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	19	19	..	..	181	4	7	14
Samoa	..	..	..	..	103	4	..	..
Sao Tome and Principe	31	30	..	1	16	8	2	150
Saudi Arabia	39,683	28,038	4,806	6,839	10,834	18	20	96
Seychelles	383	383	..	..	..	3	3	5
Sierra Leone	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
Singapore	..	..	..	..	15,038	29	..	..
Sint Maarten (Dutch Part)	..	..	..	..	..	2.5	..	..
Slovakia	2,307	2,048	218	41	580	8	2.1	183
Slovenia	3,422	667	52	2,703	363	10	..	201
Spain	18,014	16,486	1,160	368	30,759	49	63	238
Sri Lanka	5,234	3,762	13	1,459	13,188	19	180	270
Suriname	..	..	..	..	1,588	4	..	..
Sweden	5,810	4,553	136	1,121	2,301	23	112	171
Switzerland	18,264	16,602	456	1,206	5,299	59	70	..
Syrian Arab Republic	9,697	7,314	1,383	1,000	1,000	4	2	6
Thailand	105,849	34,558	43,552	27,739	105,604	37	185	416
Tonga	..	..	..	..	17	3	..	..
Trinidad and Tobago	..	..	..	..	3,904	7	..	..
Türkiye	165,772	127,892	7,457	30,423	131,369	92	5	35
Uganda	5,615	2,942	352	2,321	2,313	10	2	3
Ukraine	22,329	16,234	205	5,890	51,408	98	33	673
United Kingdom	122,311	111,298	4,490	6,523	6,606	137	12	11
United States of America	130,448	58,804	39,730	31,914	953,249	734	251	444
Uzbekistan	4,036	3,465	108	463	3,510	9	190	360
Vanuatu	..	..	..	..	94	1	..	..
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	6,682	6,682	..	..	..	4	30	180
Viet Nam	39,424	30,983	8,234	207	122,077	89	835.5	870
Zambia	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..
Zimbabwe	764	764	..	..	438	6	7	60

Note: FTE is full time equivalent. WIPO collects data from IP offices using a common questionnaire and methodology. Every effort has been made to compile procedural data based on common definitions and concepts, but procedural differences make it extremely difficult to fully harmonize such data. Therefore, caution should be exercised when making comparisons across offices. The total number of applications processed for a given office may be incomplete due to the omission of one or several elements by the office.

.. indicates not available.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

# Industrial designs



# Highlights

## **A record number of industrial design applications were filed globally in 2023**

In 2023, about 1.19 million industrial design applications were filed worldwide, reflecting a 4% increase on 2022 figures (figure 3.1). About 75% of offices worldwide reported higher filing activity in 2023 compared to the previous year. Notably, the office of China received about 26,600 more applications than in 2022. India and the European Union Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO) also saw a substantial increase in applications filed, with 5,611 and 4,142 more, respectively.

Statistics based on the number of designs contained in industrial design applications – known as application design counts – improve worldwide comparability by harmonizing data between offices that allow several designs to be contained within a single application and those that allow only one.

About 1.52 million designs were contained in applications filed worldwide in 2023, corresponding to a 2.8% increase on 2022 (figure 3.2). The total number of designs contained within both resident and non-resident applications grew by 1.8% and 7.4%, respectively. The global rise in resident activity was primarily attributed to the increased filing activity in China, which saw an additional 26,291 design counts in 2023. Italy (+7,987), the United Kingdom (UK) (+7,070) and India (+5,286) also contributed strongly to this growth. The EUIPO (+7,262), the UK (+5,453) and the United States of America (US) (+4,124) saw the sharpest growth in non-resident filing activity among all offices.

The Hague System filing route accounted for approximately one-third (33.6%) of global non-resident filing activity in 2023 (figure C15). The remaining two-thirds of designs in non-resident applications were filed directly at offices. In 2023, the Hague System provided coverage for 96 countries worldwide.

## **The offices of Indonesia and India saw sharp growth in filings in 2023**

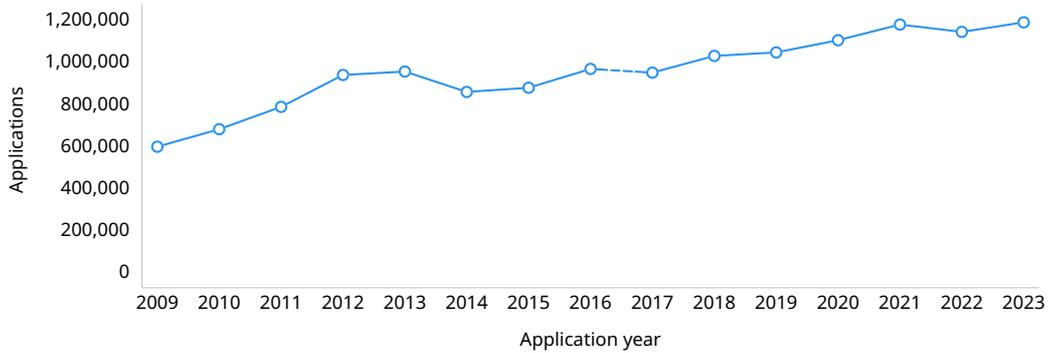
In 2023, the office of China received the highest number of designs in applications filed, with a total of 826,086. This accounted for more than half (54.2%) of the global activity. China was followed by the EUIPO (116,884), the UK (81,543), the US (60,022) and the Republic of Korea (59,454) (figure 3.3).

The top 20 offices collectively accounted for 94.6% of global application design count activity in 2023. Among them, 13 reported an increase in application design count, with seven experiencing double-digit growth (figure C10). The offices which saw the strongest growth were Spain (+33%), Indonesia (+30.1%), Italy (+25.3%) and India (+24.9%). Conversely, seven offices experienced declines in application design count, with the most substantial ones occurring at the offices of Türkiye (-30.9%) and Germany (-13.4%).

In 2023, nine of the top 20 offices reported an increase in the number of designs contained in both resident and non-resident applications. Only France, Germany and Türkiye experienced a decline in design count for resident and non-resident filing activity. Italy, the Russian Federation, Spain and Switzerland saw growth only in resident design count, while the Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan, the Republic of Korea and the US experienced an increase solely in non-resident design count.

**Industrial design applications filed worldwide totaled 1.19 million in 2023**

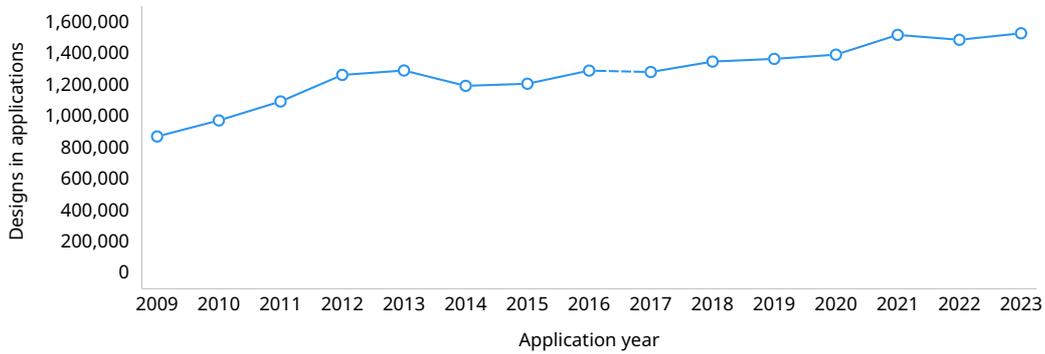
**3.1. Industrial design applications worldwide, 2009–2023**



Source: Figure C1.

**Designs contained in applications grew by 2.8% in 2023**

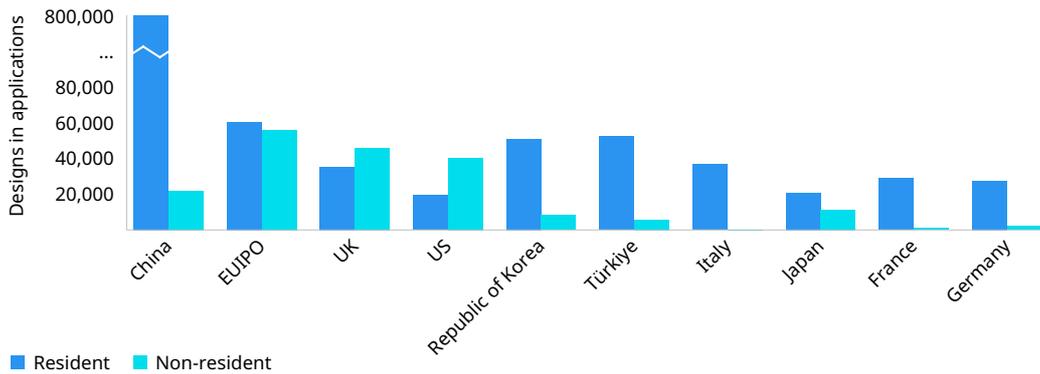
**3.2. Number of designs in industrial design applications worldwide, 2009–2023**



Source: Figure C2.

## The office of China had the highest filing activity in 2023

### 3.3. Application design counts for the top 10 offices, 2023



Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office.  
Source: Figure C9.

Among selected offices located in low- and middle-income economies beyond the top 20 offices, growth was particularly high in Pakistan (+52.1%), the Eurasian Patent Office (EAPO) (+33.3%) and Ukraine (+25%) (figure C12). Conversely, Mongolia (-41.6%), the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization (ARIPO) (-17.3%) and Bangladesh (-15%) experienced steep declines in design count.

Designs contained in resident applications accounted for 82% of global design count in 2023. This high share at the global level is primarily due to the substantial resident design share at the office of China, which stood at 97.3% in 2023. Resident design counts made up most of the filing activity at 15 of the top 20 offices (figure C9). However, resident activity constituted less than one-third of the total at the offices of Canada (8.7%), Switzerland (29.2%), Australia (30.1%) and the US (32.7%).

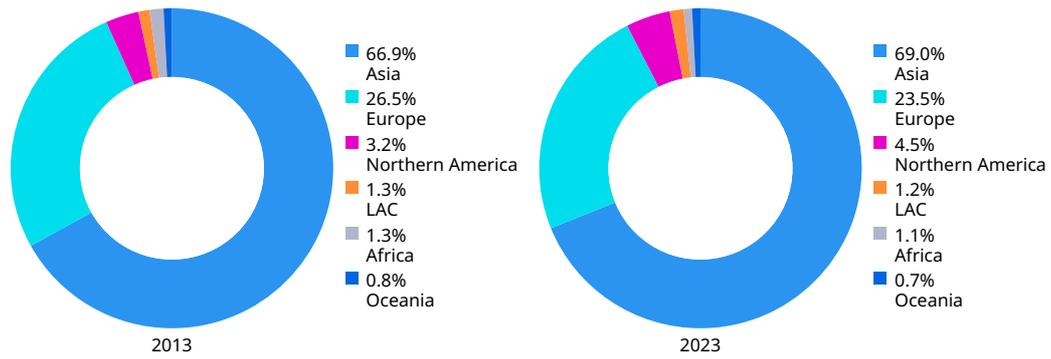
In 2023, Asia accounted for 69% of all designs in applications filed worldwide (figure 3.4). Europe (23.5%) and Northern America (4.5%) followed. The combined share for Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) and Oceania was 3% in 2023, down from 3.4% a decade ago. Over the 2013–2023 period, Northern America (+5.3%) and Asia (+2%) saw the sharpest average annual increases in design count among all geographical regions.

#### Design count

Some offices allow industrial design applications to contain more than one design for the same good or in the same class; others allow only one design per application. In order to capture differences in application filing systems across offices, the respective application and registration design counts needed to be compared.

**Offices located in Asia accounted for 69% of total filing activity in 2023**

**3.4. Distribution of application design counts by region, 2013 and 2023**

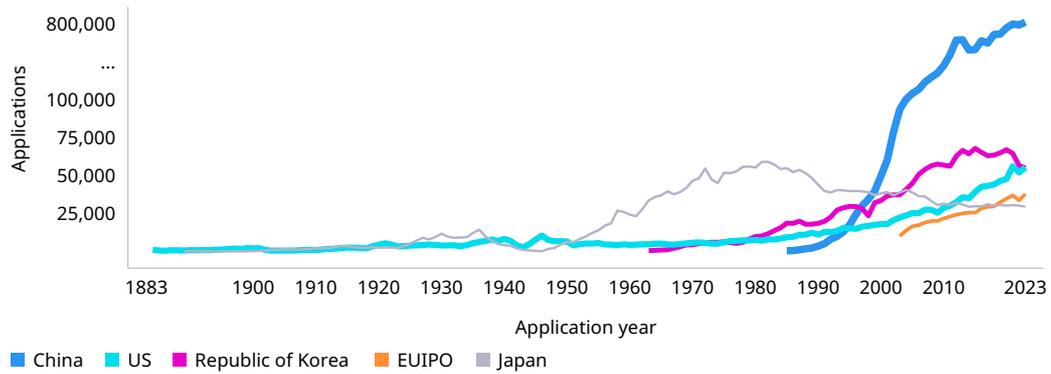


Note: LAC is Latin America and the Caribbean.  
Source: Table C7.

**Industrial design applications filed since 1883**

Between 1883 and the early 1950s, the offices of Japan and the US averaged a similar number of applications, rarely exceeding 10,000. The office of Japan received the highest number of applications per year from the 1950s thru to the late 1990s, reaching approximately 50,000 annual filings at its peak. The office of China, which received 640 applications when it first began receiving applications in 1985, has seen an unprecedented rate of growth, peaking at 822,849 applications filed in 2023. The office of the US moved ahead of Japan in 2012 and of the Republic of Korea in 2023 to become the second largest globally. The office of the Republic of Korea moved down from second place, which it has held since 2004, to third in 2023. The EUIPO began receiving applications in 2003 and moved up to fourth position in 2019. Among these top five offices, the EUIPO is the only one to have a multiple design system. On average, an application filed at the EUIPO contained 3.1 designs in 2023.

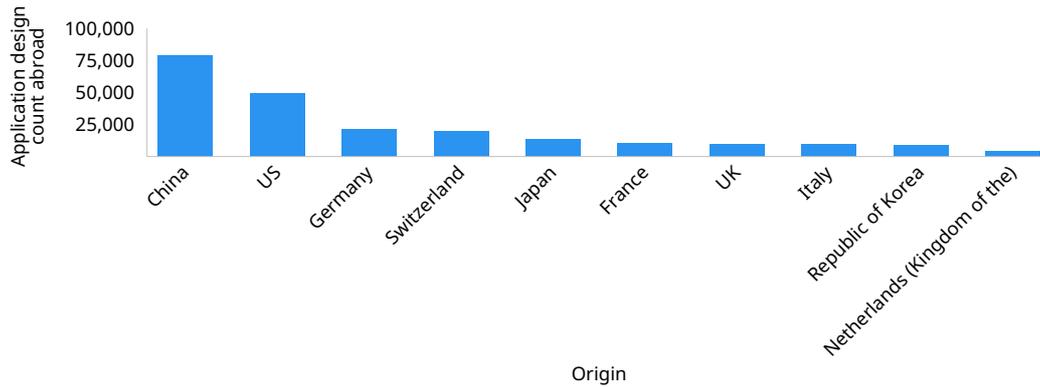
**Trend in industrial design applications for the top five offices, 1883-2023**



Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office.  
Source: Figure C8.

## Switzerland is one of the five most active origins in terms of filing activity abroad

### 3.5. Application design counts abroad for the top 10 origins, 2023



Source: Figure C19.

## Designs in applications filed abroad worldwide grew by 7.4% in 2023

Applications received by offices from resident and non-resident applicants are referred to as office data, whereas applications filed by applicants at their home office(s) (resident applications) or at foreign offices (applications abroad) are referred to as origin data. Industrial design statistics based on office data provide information on the destination of industrial design activity, whereas statistics based on the origin of residence of the first named applicant complement the picture by providing information on the source of industrial design activity.

With 882,807 designs in applications filed, applicants residing in China were the most active in the world 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) (figure C16). Together, these top five origins were responsible for almost three-quarters (74.6%) of the global design count activity in 2023.

The filing activity of 13 of the top 20 origins increased in 2023, with seven experiencing double-digit growth. The sharpest increases came from applicants from Indonesia (+37.3%), India (+36.4%) and the Russian Federation (+31.6%). In contrast, applicants from Türkiye (-32%), Poland (-16.9%) and the Kingdom of the Netherlands (-10.9%) saw the steepest drops. Among the top five origins, Italy (+15.7%), China (+5%) and the US (+2.6%) experienced growth, while Germany (-7.6%) and the Republic of Korea (-3.4%) saw a decline.

Half of the top 20 origins were from Europe, seven from Asia and one each from LAC, Northern America and Oceania. In terms of income group, 14 were high-income economies, five upper middle-income and one lower middle-income.

Designs in applications filed abroad worldwide grew by 7.4% in 2023, reaching 274,200 (figure C18). Applicants from China had the highest number of designs in applications filed abroad, with 78,703. They were followed by applicants from the US (49,470), Germany (21,553), Switzerland (19,596) and Japan (13,758) (figure 3.5).

The top 20 origins in application design count abroad accounted for 91.5% of global activity. Within these origins, India (+294.1%), Canada (+30.1%), China (+24.2%) and Belgium (+20.7%) saw the sharpest increases compared to 2022. In contrast, the Kingdom of the Netherlands (-23%), Sweden (-17.8%) and Italy (-15.3%) experienced the steepest falls (figure C19).

## Australia, Brazil and Guinea had resident industrial design filing activity consistent with their development level

Adjusting resident filing activity according to gross domestic product (GDP) and population helps when comparing the intensity of resident industrial design filing across origins.

In 2023, China had the highest resident design count per USD 100 billion of GDP, with a ratio of 2,575 (figure 3.6). China was followed by the Republic of Korea (1,954), Türkiye (1,786), Italy (1,646) and Morocco (1,341). In contrast, the US (80), Indonesia (123) and the Russian Federation (130) had notably lower ratios (figure C26). Compared to 2013, the ratios for 2023 increased notably for the UK (+621), Italy (+239) and Morocco (+225) while the Republic of Korea (-1,244) and China (-1,109) saw a marked drop.

When the resident design count is compared to population, the Republic of Korea topped the list with 988 resident design counts per million population in 2023 (figure C27). It was followed by Italy (867), Türkiye (615), China (570) and the UK (521). Over the past decade, the UK (+351) and Italy (+203) saw substantial increases in their respective ratios.

Plotting the resident application design count per capita against GDP per capita makes it possible to visualize an economy's industrial design output relative to its development level (figure C28). Origins whose points lie above the sloping fitted line – which reflects the positive correlation between the two variables – exhibit intense industrial design activity for their level of development. Over the 2019–2023 period, Australia, Brazil, Guinea and India were situated close to that line, indicating that their resident industrial design activity was consistent with their development level.

Among others, China, Madagascar, Mongolia, Morocco, Türkiye and the Republic of Korea had a high degree of industrial design activity with respect to their GDP. In contrast, industrial design activity for economies such as Chile, Costa Rica and the United Arab Emirates was low in comparison to their development level.

## The top five industry sectors accounted for the bulk of filing activity worldwide

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%) (figure C23). Together, these five sectors accounted for 63.2% of all classes recorded globally.

All top 10 offices for which data were available had between 38% and 80% of total classes concentrated in just three sectors in 2023, although the specific top sectors varied between offices (figure 3.7). Textiles and accessories made up a substantial share of the total at the offices of Spain (55.7%), Germany (27%) and the Republic of Korea (21%). The furniture and household goods sector accounted for a high proportion of the total at the offices of the Islamic Republic of Iran (23.9%), Türkiye (22.2%) and Germany (20.7%).

In 2023, the respective top three sectors for each of the top 10 origins accounted for over 44% of their total application design count (figure C25). Notably, textiles and accessories was among the top three sectors for every top 10 origin, followed by furniture and household goods for eight origins and advertising for four.

## Applications registered worldwide dropped for a second consecutive year

In 2023, approximately 944,600 industrial design applications were registered globally, marking a 7% decrease from 2022 (figure C4). Although this second consecutive drop brings the number of registrations down to a level below that of 2020, the number of applications registered worldwide has more than doubled since 2009, mainly due to a considerable increase in registrations issued by the office of China.

About 1.26 million designs were contained in applications registered worldwide in 2023, marking a 4.6% decrease from the previous year (figure C5). The office of China accounted for half (51.1%) of all designs in applications registered worldwide, while the top 20 offices combined accounted for 94.7% of the total. Half of the top 20 offices recorded annual growth, including sharp increases at the offices of Indonesia (+139.8%), India (+37%), Spain (+31.5%) and Italy (+30.9%). In contrast, the offices of Germany (-25.1%), Brazil (-15.4%), China (-11%) and the Republic of Korea (-9.3%) saw steep declines in registration design count (figure C13).

## Active registrations worldwide grew by 10.5% in 2023

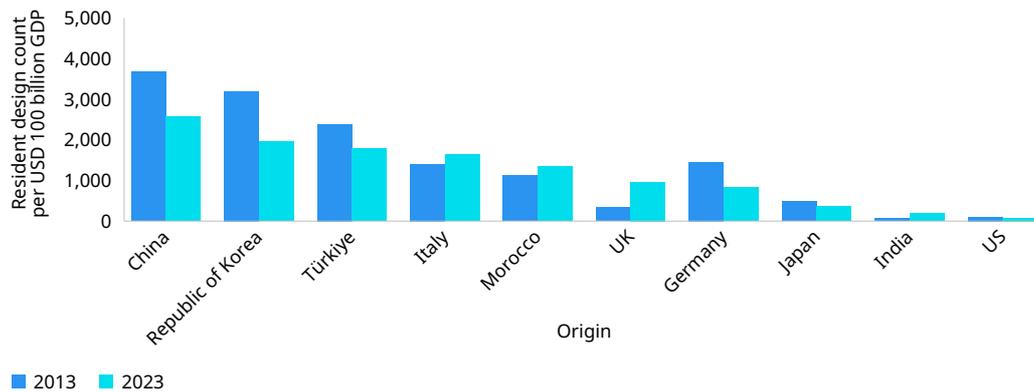
Industrial design rights generally last for up to 15 years from the date an application is filed, although they last up to 25 years in most European countries and up to 10 years in China.

In 2023, there were an estimated 6.08 million active industrial design registrations worldwide (figure C29). This represents a 10.5% increase from 2022. China accounted for most (53.2%) of the active industrial design registrations in 2023.

Active registrations in China grew by 14.2% compared to 2022, reaching 3.23 million (figure C30). China was followed by the US (424,718), the Republic of Korea (414,117), the EUIPO (329,358) and the UK (309,554). Combined, the top 20 offices accounted for nearly 95% of active industrial design registrations globally.

### Morocco had a high ratio of resident design count per unit of GDP in 2023

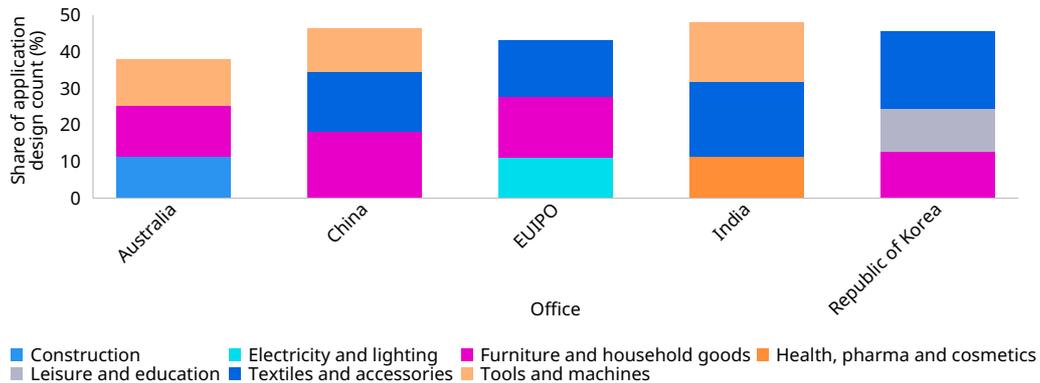
#### 3.6. Resident application design count per USD 100 billion GDP for selected origins, 2013 and 2023



Source: Figure C26.

## The top three sectors accounted for almost half of all design count in China and India

### 3.7. Distribution of application design counts by the top three sectors for selected offices, 2023



Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office.  
Source: Figure C24.

Figure C31 shows the distribution of 2.31 million active industrial design registrations at 81 offices in 2023, according to the year in which they were registered. Nearly a quarter of the industrial design applications registered in 2005 remained valid in 2023. The majority of applications registered in 2014 were still active in 2023, and more than 80% of those registered in 2019 continued to be in force in 2023.

The average age of active industrial design registrations varied widely across offices. For example, in 2023, the average age of all active industrial design registrations in Spain was 10.7 years, while in the UK it was only 2.8 years (figure C32).

## The EUIPO registered more than 98% of applications processed in 2023

An industrial design office examines applications and decides whether to register them. Examination processes vary between offices, making inter-office comparison difficult. Every effort has been made to compile examination outcome data based on common definitions and concepts.

The distribution of examination outcomes varies substantially across offices. Among the top five offices in registration design count worldwide, the EUIPO registered the largest proportion of processed applications in 2023, with 98.3% of the total. The offices of China, Hong Kong SAR (98.7%) and Australia (98.1%) also had very large proportions of registered applications (figure C33).

In contrast, the share of applications rejected was particularly high at the offices of Viet Nam (36.5%), the US (26.5%), the Republic of Korea (11.6%) and Türkiye (11.3%). Applications withdrawn or abandoned constituted a high share of total applications processed in Thailand (41.2%), Mexico (27.4%) and the US (19.4%).

## On average, the office of Argentina processed applications in less than four days

In general, for an industrial design to be eligible for protection, it typically needs to meet criteria such as being new, original and of an individual character. However, examination procedures vary widely between offices. At some offices, no search is made and no examination as to substance is carried out prior to registration. At other offices, a substantive examination is conducted, whereby the design is checked against designs on the register for novelty and/or originality. Here, potentially pending applications are taken to be all industrial design applications, at any stage in the process, awaiting a final decision by an office.

Among offices that reported potentially pending application data in 2023, the US had the largest number, with 76,811 (figure C34). The Republic of Korea and India followed with 20,873 and 12,513, respectively. The EUIPO and the UK, which ranked as the second and third largest offices in terms of application design count for 2023, had much smaller numbers of potentially pending applications, with 6,314 and 2,654, respectively. The offices of France (442) and Türkiye (953) also had a relatively low number of potentially pending applications, in comparison to their level of filing activity.

On average, an industrial design application was processed in under five days following its filing at the EUIPO in 2022. In contrast, at the office of Thailand, the processing time was 915 days (figure C35). The average time between a first office action and a final office decision was less than one day at both the EUIPO and the office of France. However, in Thailand, final office decisions were made 455 days after the first office action, on average.

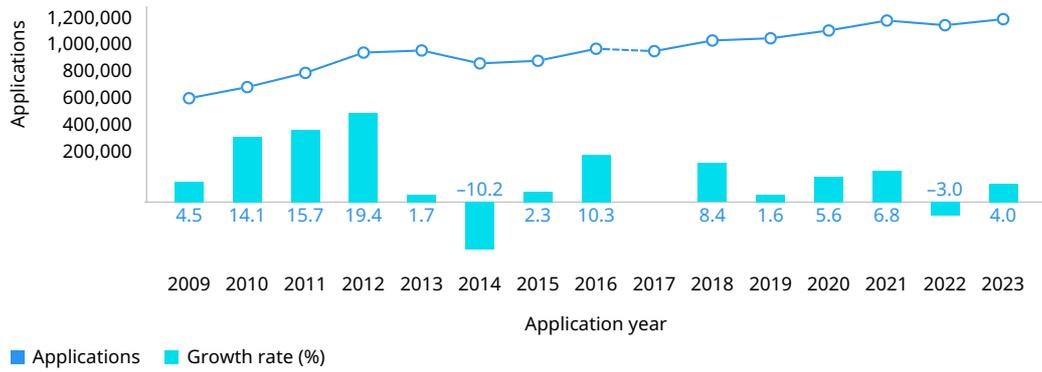
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# Industrial design applications and registrations worldwide

## C1. Trend in industrial design applications worldwide, 2009–2023



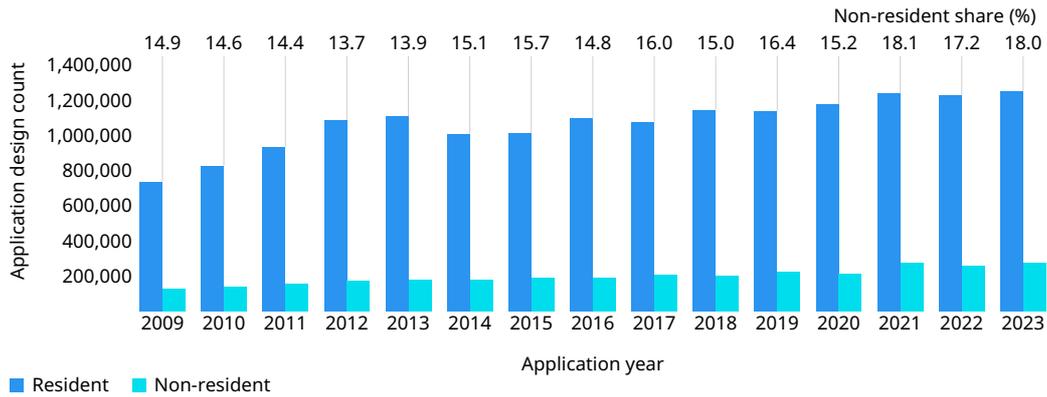
Note: From 2017 onwards, industrial design application data provided by the IP office of China include only those applications for which the necessary application fees have been paid. Because China accounts for most of the global total, this means it is not possible to report the 2017 worldwide application growth rate. World totals are WIPO estimates using data covering 157 IP offices. These totals include applications filed directly with national and regional offices (known as the Paris route), as well as the designations received via the Hague System (where applicable).  
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

## C2. Trend in application design counts worldwide, 2009–2023



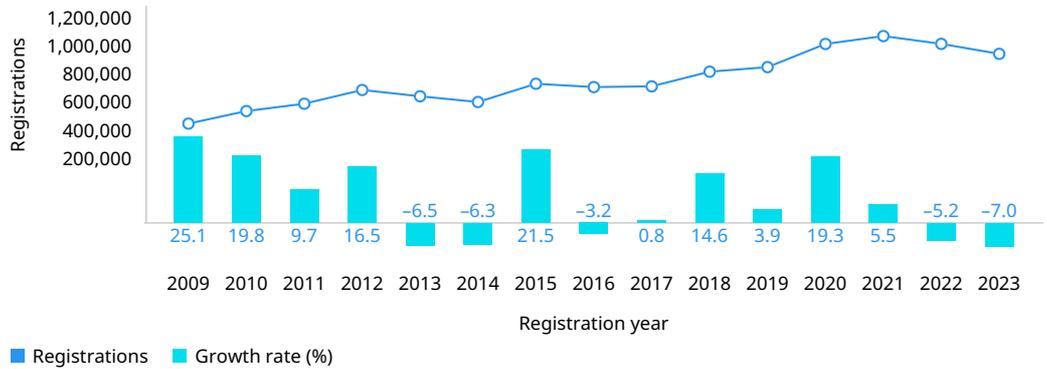
Note: From 2017 onwards, industrial design application data provided by the IP office of China include only those applications for which the necessary application fees have been paid. Because China accounts for most of the global total, this means it is not possible to report the 2017 worldwide application growth rate. World totals are WIPO estimates using data covering 157 IP offices. These totals include designs contained in applications filed directly with national and regional offices (known as the Paris route), as well as designs contained in designations received via the Hague System (where applicable). See glossary for the definition of design count.  
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

### C3. Resident and non-resident application design counts worldwide, 2009–2023



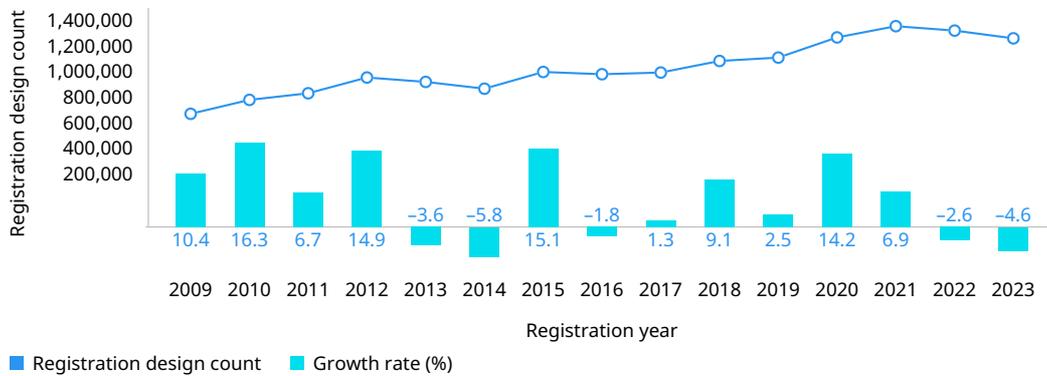
Note: World totals are WIPO estimates using data covering 157 IP offices. These totals include designs contained in applications filed directly with national and regional offices (known as the Paris route), as well as designs contained in designations received via the Hague System (where applicable). See glossary for the definition of design count.  
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

### C4. Trend in industrial design registrations worldwide, 2009–2023



Note: World totals are WIPO estimates using data covering 157 IP offices. These totals include the registrations issued by national and regional offices for applications filed directly with offices (known as the Paris route), as well as for designations received via the Hague System (where applicable).  
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

### C5. Trend in registration design counts worldwide, 2009–2023



Note: World totals are WIPO estimates using data covering 157 IP offices. These totals include designs contained in registrations issued by national and regional offices for applications filed directly with offices (known as the Paris route), as well as for designations received via the Hague System (where applicable). See glossary for the definition of design count.  
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

## C6. Resident and non-resident registration design counts worldwide, 2009–2023



Note: World totals are WIPO estimates using data covering 157 IP offices. These totals include designs contained in registrations issued by national and regional offices for applications filed directly with offices (known as the Paris route), as well as for designations received via the Hague System (where applicable). See glossary for the definition of design count.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

## Industrial design applications and registrations by office

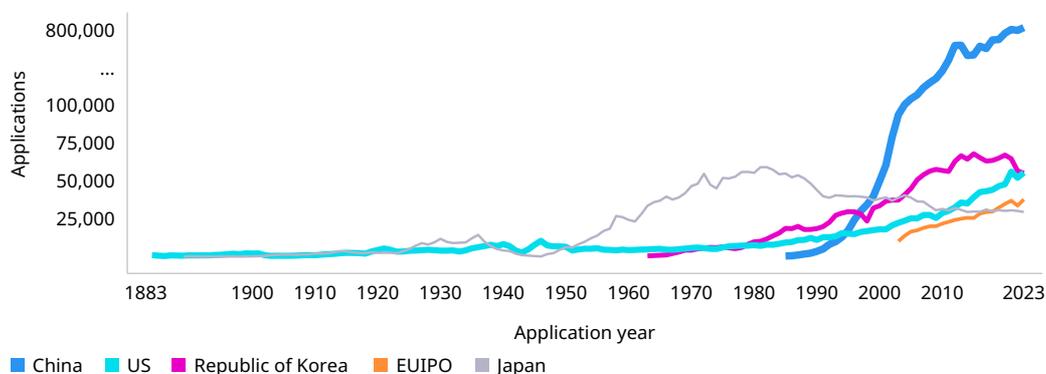
### C7. Application design counts by region, 2013 and 2023

Region	Application design count		Resident share (%)		Share of world total (%)		Average growth (%)
	2013	2023	2013	2023	2013	2023	2013–2023
Africa	16,600	17,000	52.7	64.8	1.3	1.1	0.2
Asia	860,800	1,051,900	93.6	93.1	66.9	69.0	2.0
Europe	341,300	357,900	58.9	63.2	26.5	23.5	0.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	16,800	17,700	46.4	50.8	1.3	1.2	0.5
North America	41,400	69,100	51.0	29.5	3.2	4.5	5.3
Oceania	9,900	10,400	40.1	28.5	0.8	0.7	0.5
<b>World</b>	<b>1,286,800</b>	<b>1,524,000</b>	<b>77.7</b>	<b>85.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>

Note: Totals by geographical region are WIPO estimates using data covering 157 IP offices. Each region includes the following number of offices: Africa (37), Asia (43), Europe (42), Latin America and the Caribbean (27), Northern America (2) and Oceania (6). For information on geographical region classification, see data description section.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

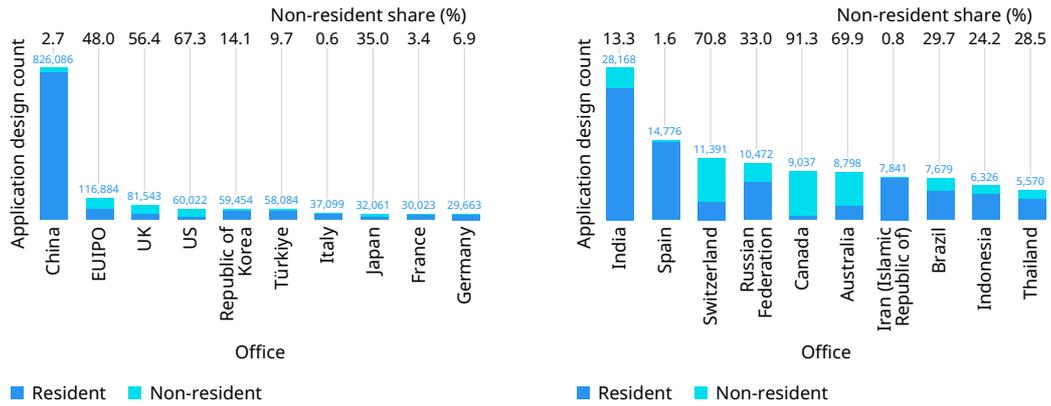
### C8. Trend in industrial design applications for the top five offices, 1883–2023



Note: The decrease in applications at the IP office of China in 2017 is most likely explained by the new way in which that office counts applications data. Starting from 2017, China's application count data include only those applications for which the necessary application fees have been paid. EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office. Data are based on the numbers of applications filed; this means that differences between single-design and multiple-design filing systems across IP offices are not taken into account. The top five offices are selected based on 2023 totals.

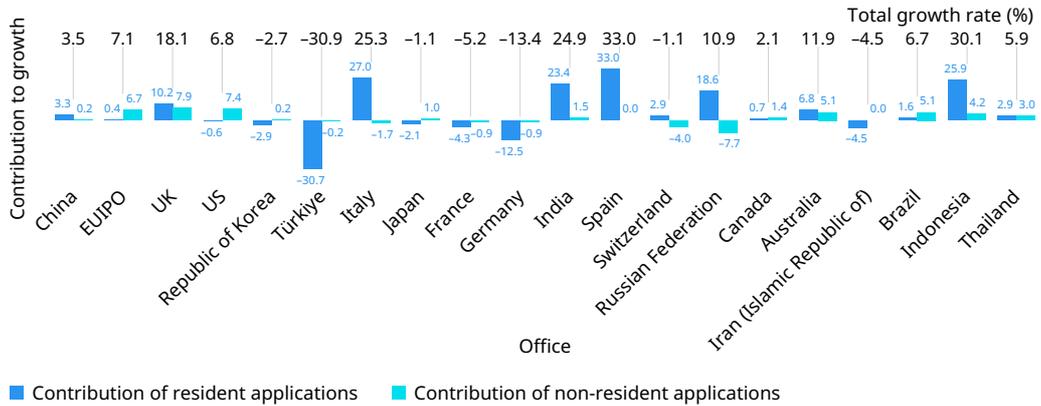
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

### C9. Application design counts for the top 20 offices, 2023



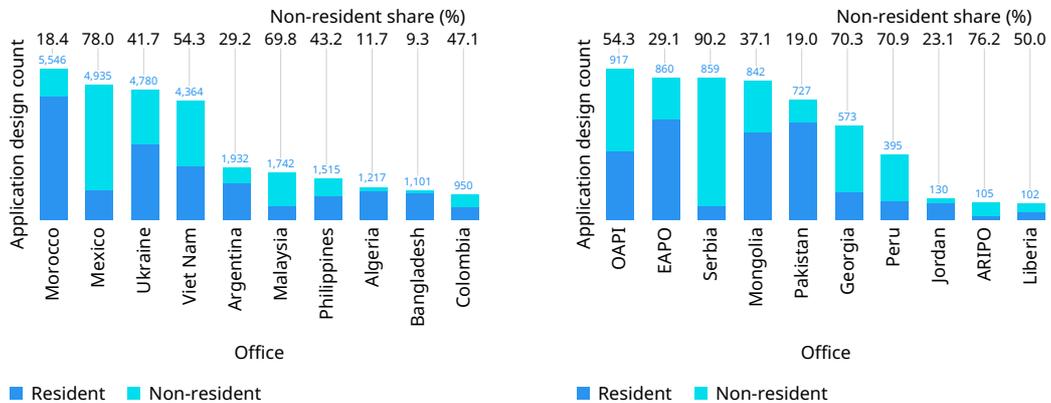
Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office.  
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

### C10. Contribution of resident and non-resident application design counts to total growth for the top 20 offices, 2022–2023



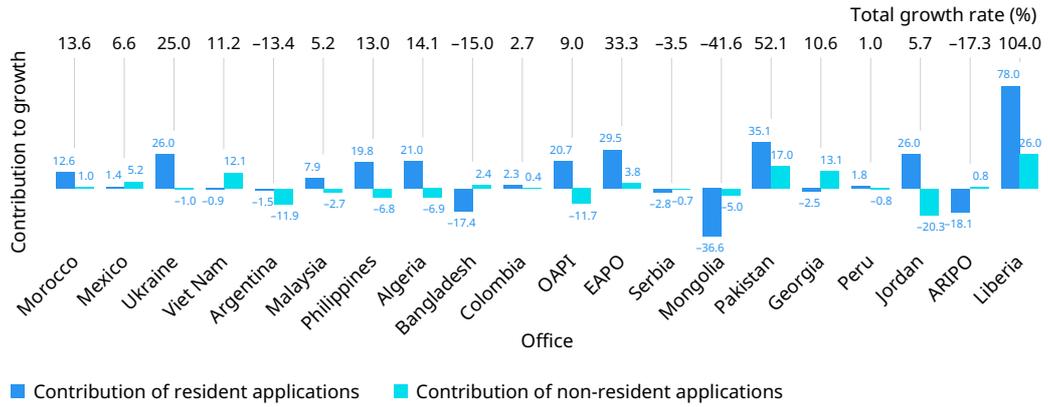
Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office. This figure shows total growth in application design counts, broken down by the respective contributions of resident and non-resident applicants. For example, total design counts in China increased by 3.5%, with resident applicants contributing 3.3 percentage points to the overall growth and non-resident applicants 0.2 percentage points.  
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

### C11. Application design counts for offices of selected low- and middle-income countries, 2023



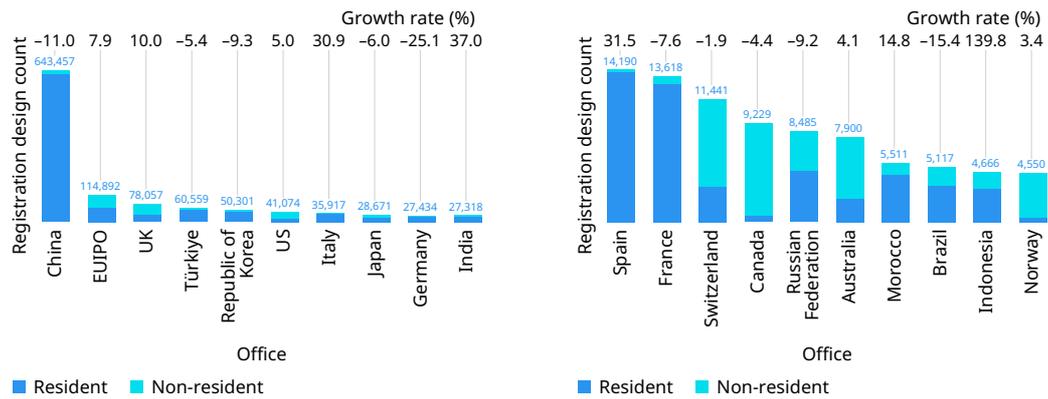
Note: ARIPO is the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization, EAPO is the Eurasian Patent Organization and OAPI is the African Intellectual Property Organization. The selected offices are from different world regions and income groups (low-income, lower middle-income and upper middle-income). Where available, data for all offices are presented in the statistical table C37 at the end of this section.  
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

### C12. Contribution of resident and non-resident application design counts to total growth for offices of selected low- and middle-income countries, 2022-2023



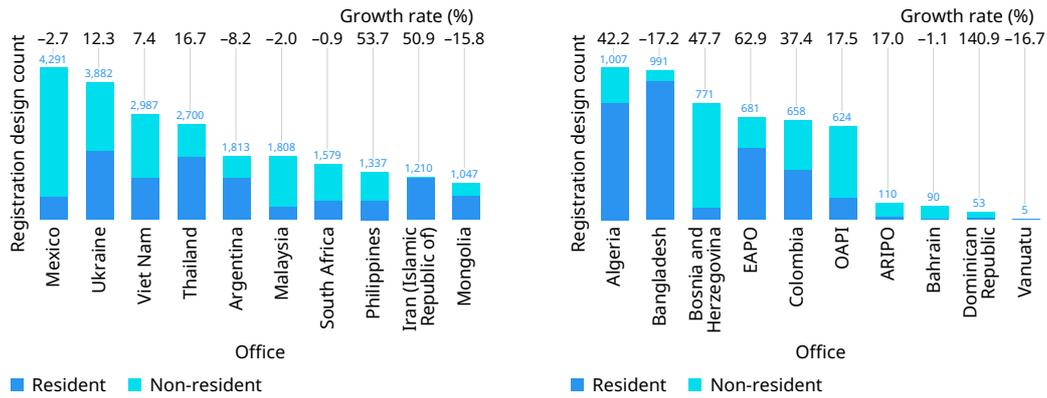
Note: ARIPO is the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization, EAPC is the Eurasian Patent Organization and OAPI is the African Intellectual Property Organization. The selected offices are from different world regions and income groups (low-income, lower middle-income and upper middle-income). Where available, data for all offices are presented in the statistical table C37 at the end of this section. This figure shows total growth in design counts, broken down by the respective contributions made by resident and non-resident applicants. For example, the total design count in Morocco grew by 13.6%, with resident applicants contributing 12.6 percentage points to overall increase and non-resident applicants 1 percentage point. Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

### C13. Registration design counts for the top 20 offices, 2023



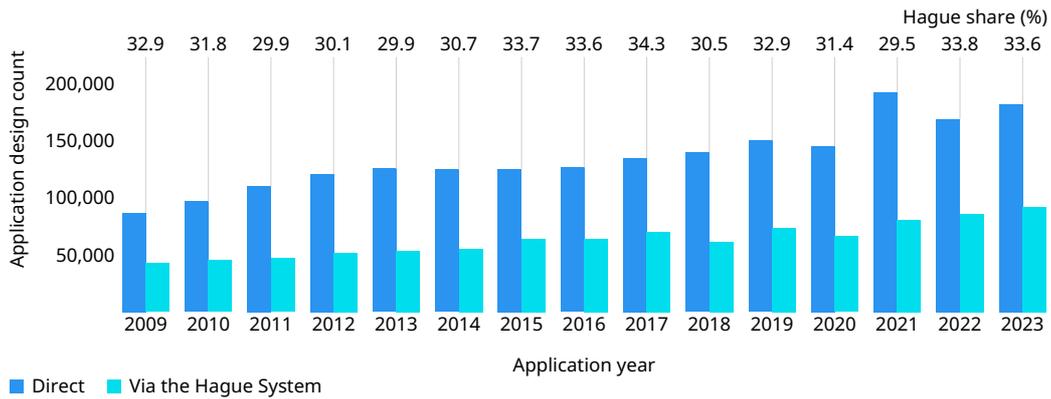
Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office. Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

### C14. Registration design counts for offices of selected low- and middle-income countries, 2023



Note: ARIPO is the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization, EAPO is the Eurasian Patent Organization and OAPI is the African Intellectual Property Organization. The selected offices are from different world regions and income groups (low-income, lower middle-income and upper middle-income). Where available, data for all offices are presented in statistical table C38 at the end of this section.  
 Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

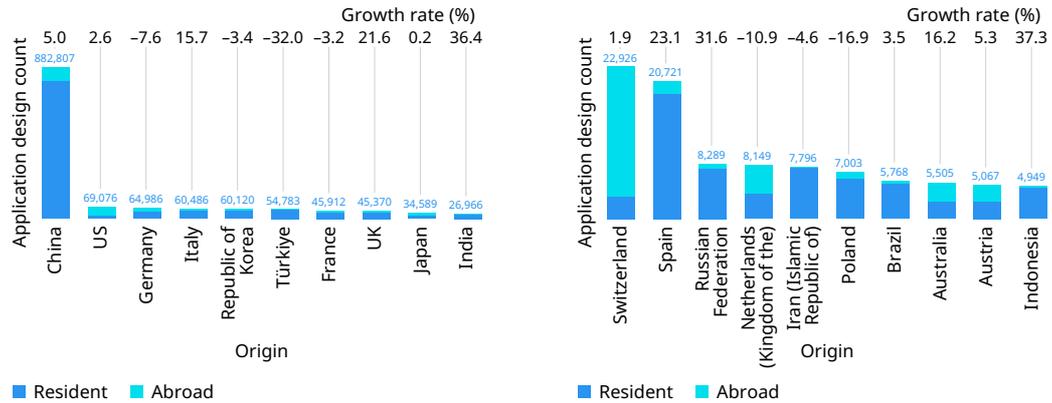
### C15. Non-resident application design counts by filing route, 2009–2023



Note: This figure distinguishes between the two filing routes for non-resident activity. See glossary for the definition of design count.  
 Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

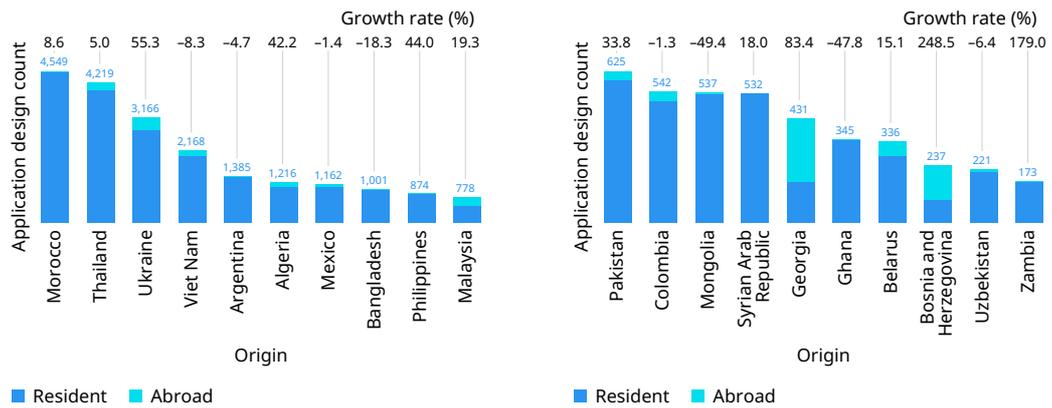
## Application design counts by origin

**C16. Application design counts for the top 20 origins, 2023**



Note: The origin of an industrial design application is determined by the residence of the first named applicant. An application filed at a regional office is considered to be a resident filing if the applicant resides in one of that office's member states. See glossary for the definition of design count.  
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

**C17. Application design counts for selected low- and middle-income origins, 2023**



Note: The selected origins are from different world regions and income groups (low-income, lower middle-income and upper middle-income). Where available, data for all origins are presented in statistical table C37 at the end of this section. The origin of an industrial design application is determined by the residence of the first named applicant. An application filed at a regional office is considered to be a resident filing if the applicant resides in one of that office's member states. See glossary for the definition of design count.  
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

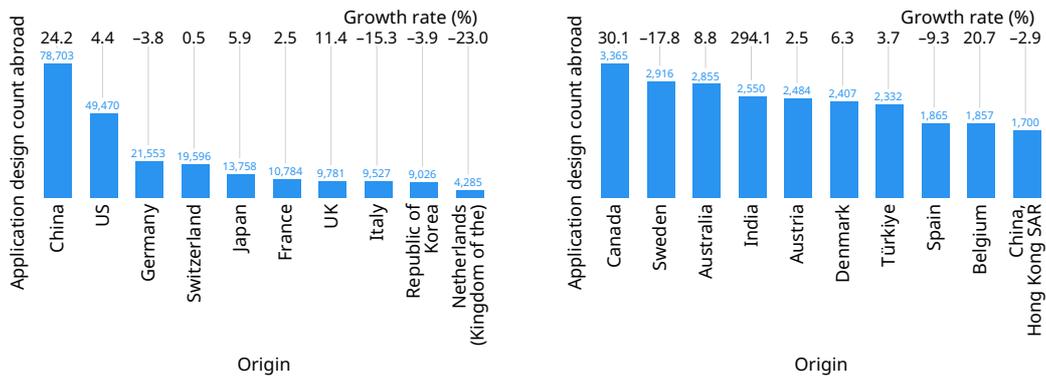
**C18. Trend in application design counts abroad worldwide, 2013–2023**



Note: World totals are WIPO estimates using data covering 157 IP offices. These totals include designs contained in applications filed directly with national and regional offices (known as the Paris route), as well as designs contained in designations received via the Hague System (where applicable). An application filed at a regional office is considered to be a resident filing if the applicant resides in one of that office's member states. See glossary for the definition of design count.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

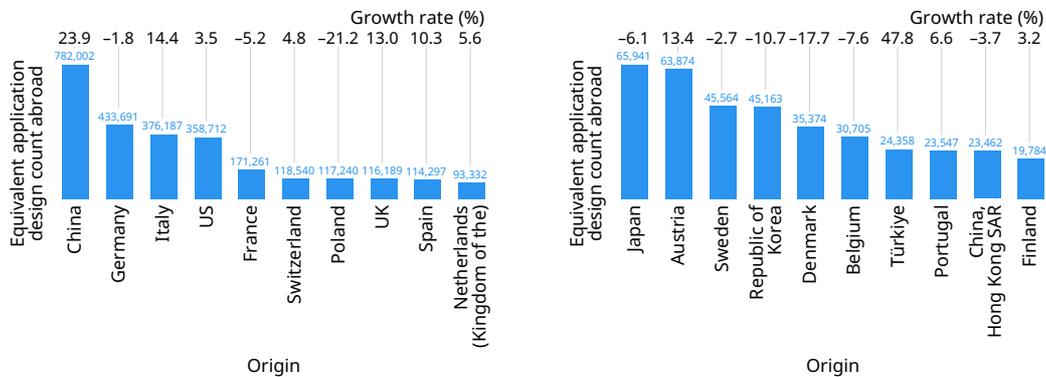
**C19. Application design counts abroad for the top 20 origins, 2023**



Note: The origin of an industrial design application is determined by the residence of the first named applicant. An application filed at a regional office is considered to be a resident filing if the applicant resides in one of that office's member states. See glossary for the definition of design count.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

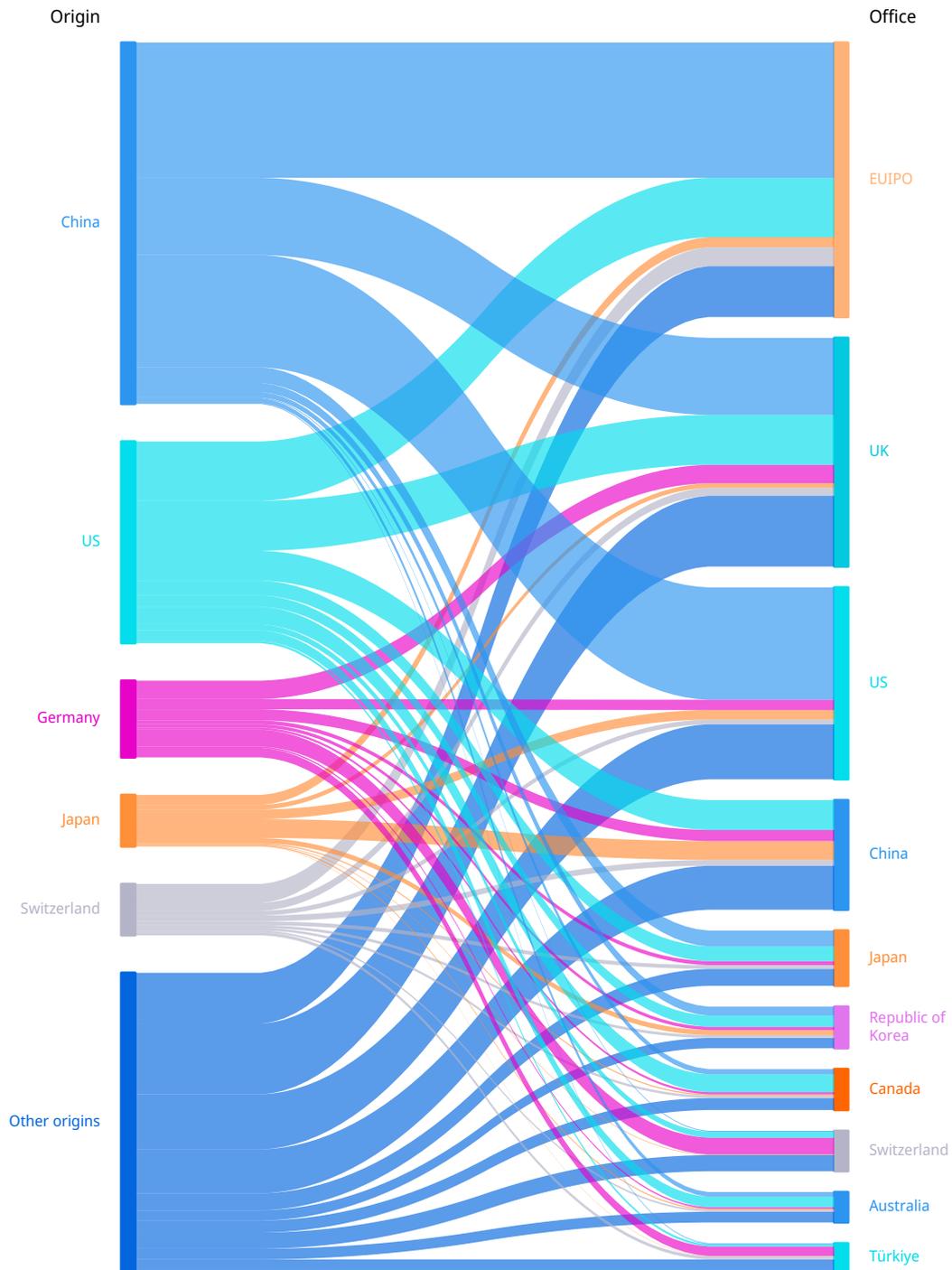
**C20. Equivalent application design counts abroad for the top 20 origins, 2023**



Note: The origin of an industrial design application is determined by the residence of the first named applicant. An application filed at a regional office is considered to be a resident filing if the applicant resides in one of that office's member states. Applications filed at some regional offices are considered equivalent to multiple applications in the member states of those offices. See glossary for the definition of equivalent application and design count.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

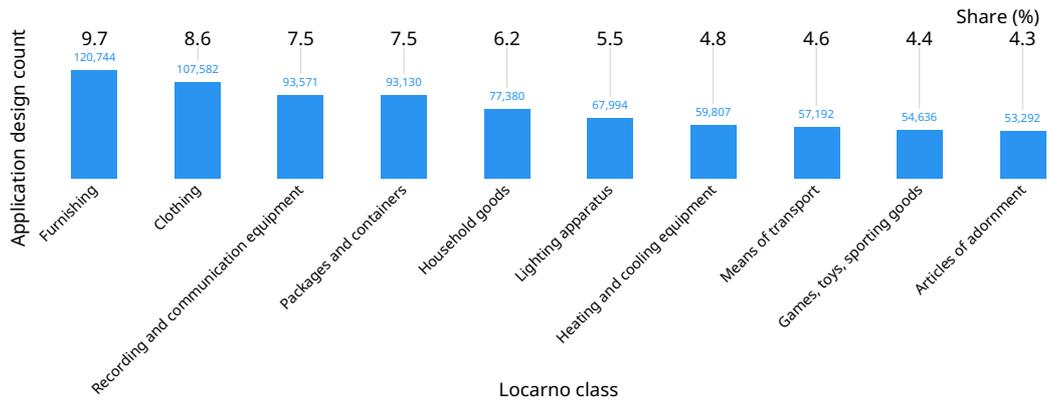
**C21. Flows of application design counts abroad for the top five origins and the top 10 offices, 2023**



Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office.  
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

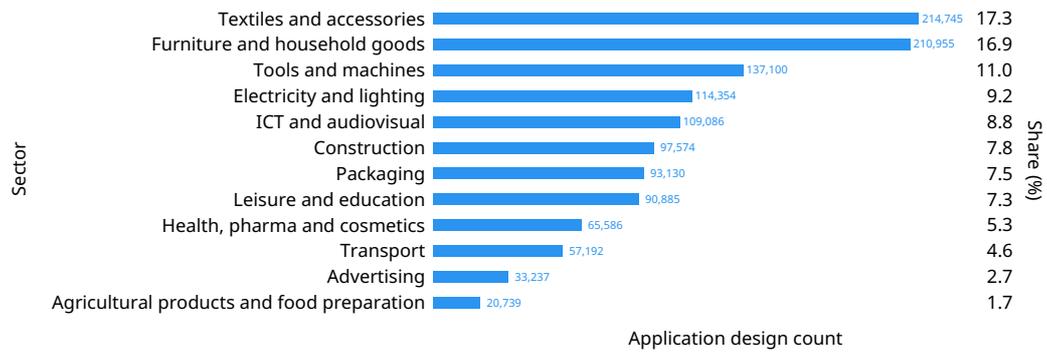
## Application design counts by Locarno class and industry sector

### C22. Application design counts for the top 10 Locarno classes, 2023



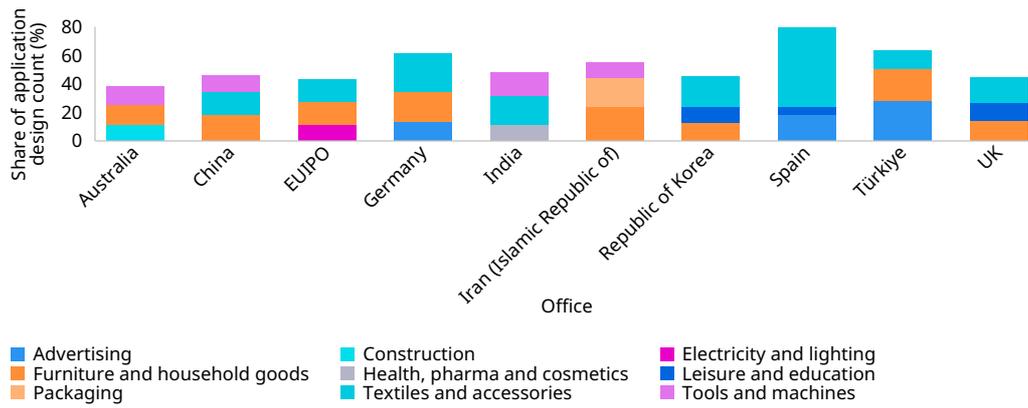
Note: See annex C for class numbers. These figures are based on data from 119 IP offices. Data for several of the larger offices are either not available or incomplete, including for the offices of Japan and the US.  
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

### C23. Application design counts by industry sector, 2023



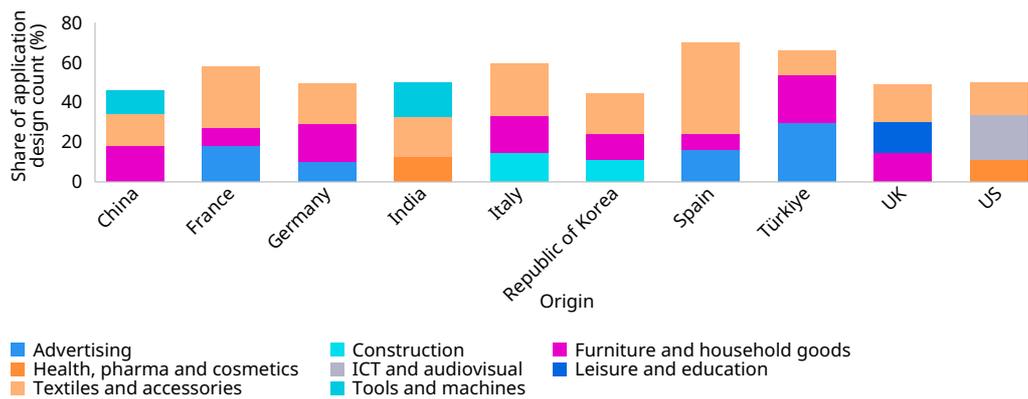
Note: A concordance table produced by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) was used to convert the 32 Locarno classes into 12 industry sectors (see annex C for definitions). These figures are based on data from 119 IP offices. Data for several of the larger offices are either not available or incomplete, including for the offices of Japan and the US.  
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

**C24. Distribution of application design counts by the top three sectors for the top 10 offices, 2023**



Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office. A concordance table produced by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) was used to convert the 32 classes into 12 industry sectors (see annex C for definitions). The top three sectors and top 10 offices were selected based on 2023 totals. Data for several of the larger offices are either not available or incomplete, including for the offices of Japan and the US.  
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

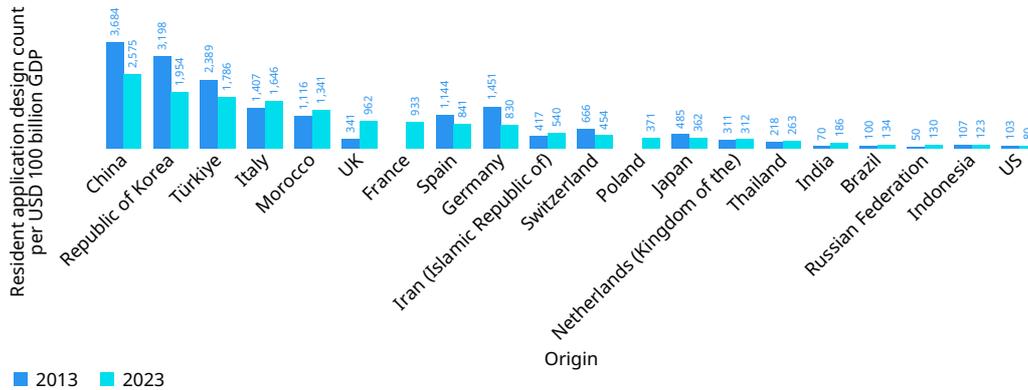
**C25. Distribution of application design counts by the top three sectors for the top 10 origins, 2023**



Note: A concordance table produced by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) was used to convert the 32 classes into 12 industry sectors (see annex C for definitions). These figures are based on data from 119 IP offices. Data for several of the larger offices are either not available or incomplete, including for the offices of Japan and the US.  
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

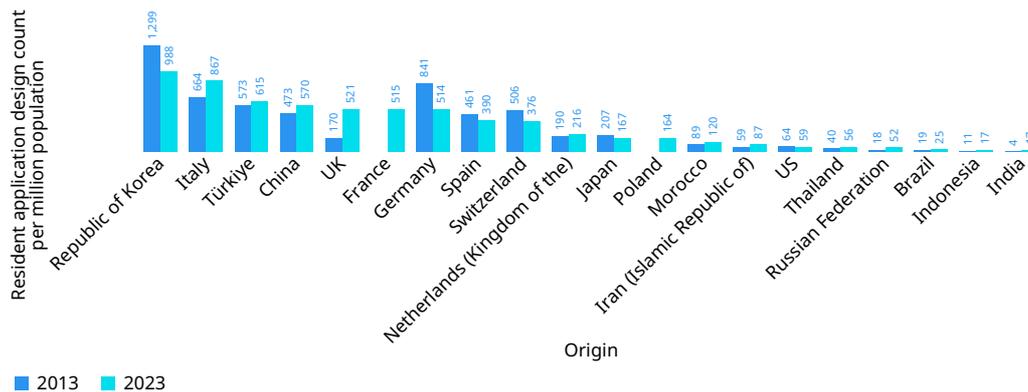
## Application design count in relation to GDP and population

**C26. Resident application design count per USD 100 billion of GDP for the top 20 origins, 2013 and 2023**



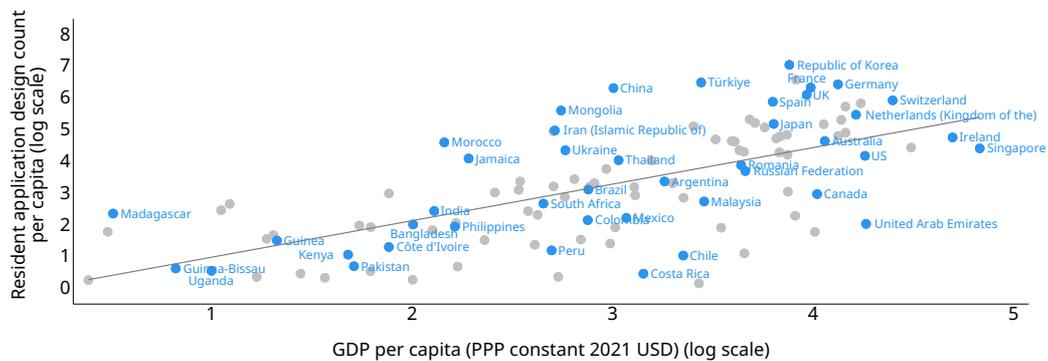
Note: GDP data are in constant 2021 US PPP dollars. Origins were selected based on the top origins list in terms of application design count and on GDP data availability.  
Sources: WIPO Statistics Database and World Bank, August 2024.

**C27. Resident application design count per million population for the top 20 origins, 2013 and 2023**



Note: Origins were selected based on the top origins list in terms of application design count and on population data availability.  
Sources: WIPO Statistics Database and World Bank, August 2024.

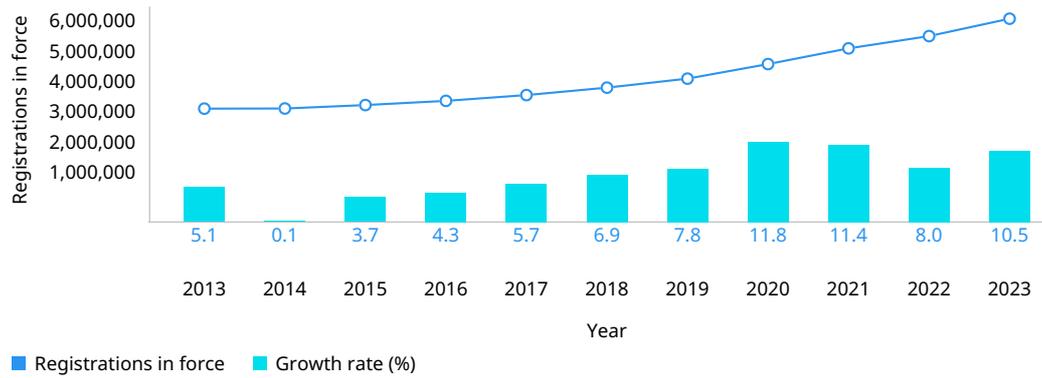
**C28. Resident application design count per capita and GDP per capita for selected origins, 2019–2023**



Note: The selected origins are from different world regions and income groups.  
Sources: WIPO Statistics Database and World Bank, August 2024.

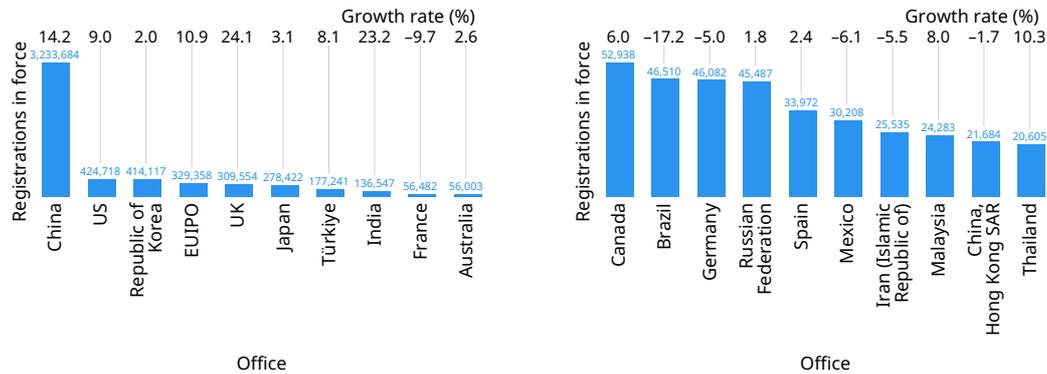
## Industrial design registrations in force

**C29. Trend in industrial design registrations in force worldwide, 2013-2023**



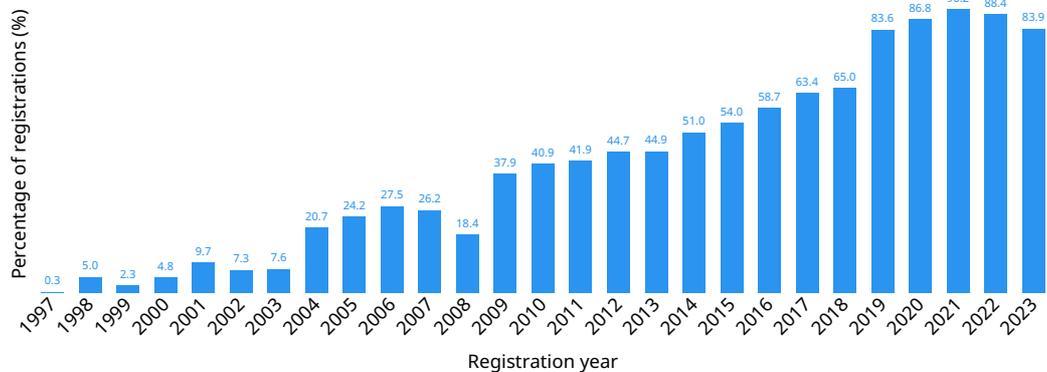
Note: WIPO estimates cover 138 IP offices and include direct national and regional applications, as well as designations received via the Hague System. Data refer to the number of industrial design registrations in force and not the number of designs contained in those registrations.  
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

**C30. Industrial design registrations in force for the top 20 offices, 2023**



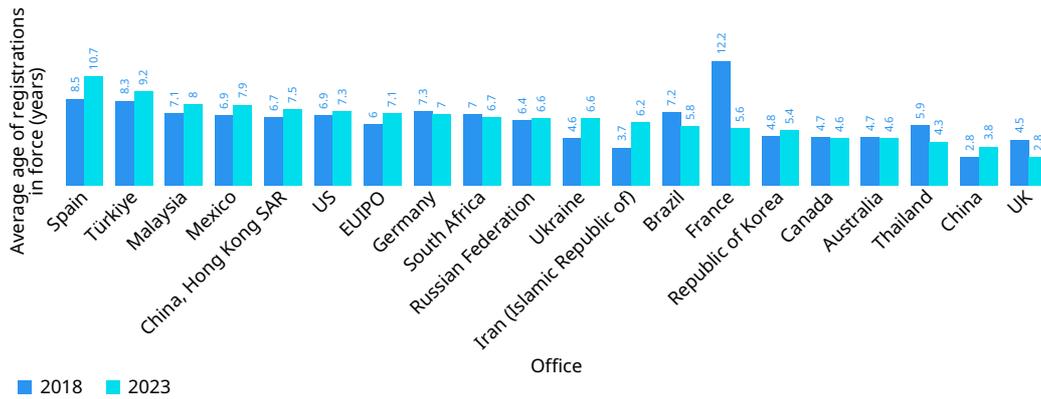
Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office. Data refer to the number of industrial design registrations in force and not the number of designs contained in those registrations.  
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

**C31. Industrial design registrations in force in 2023 as a percentage of total registrations**



Note: Percentages are calculated using the number of industrial designs registered in year *t* and in force in 2023 divided by the total number of industrial designs registered in year *t*. The graph is based on data from 81 offices (including most of the larger offices) for which a breakdown of industrial design registrations in force by year of registration was available. Industrial design rights generally last for up to 15 years from the filing date. In China that protection period is limited to 10 years. Because China accounts for most of the global total, it is excluded from this figure.  
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

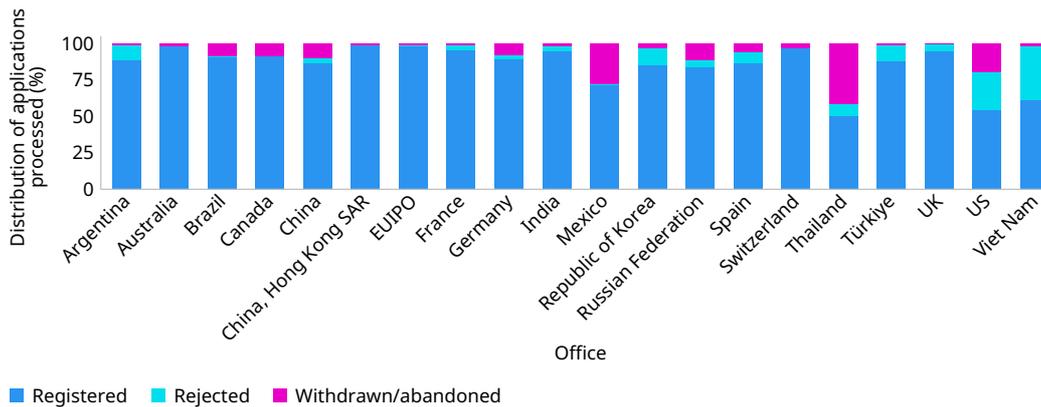
**C32. Average age of industrial design registrations in force at selected offices, 2018 and 2023**



Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office. Percentages are calculated using the number of industrial designs registered in year *t* and in force in 2023 divided by the total number of industrial designs registered in year *t*. Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

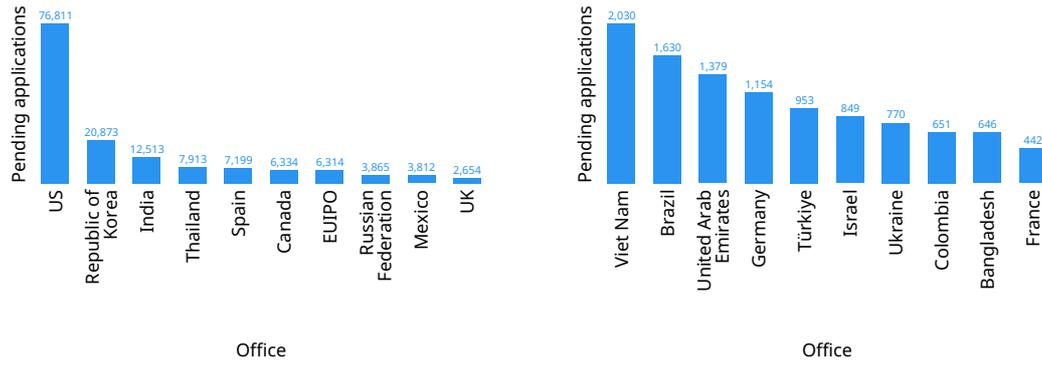
**Industrial design office procedural data**

**C33. Distribution of industrial design examination outcomes for selected offices, 2023**



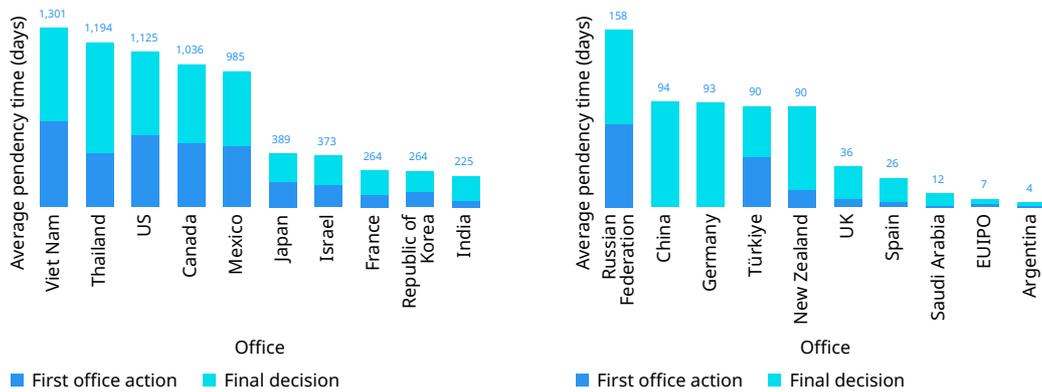
Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office. WIPO collects data from offices using a common questionnaire and methodology. However, because of differences in industrial design procedures between offices, data cannot be fully harmonized. Therefore, caution should be exercised when making comparisons across offices. Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

### C34. Potentially pending applications for selected offices, 2023



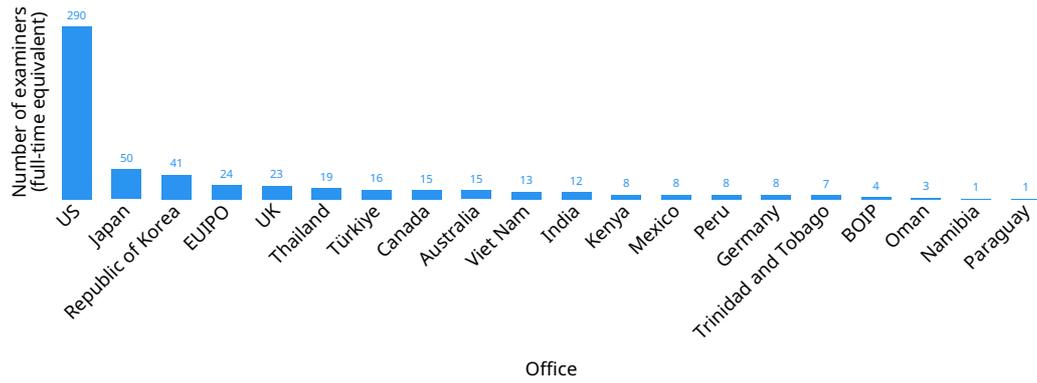
Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office. WIPO collects data from offices using a common questionnaire and methodology. However, because of differences in industrial design procedures between offices, data cannot be fully harmonized. Therefore, caution should be exercised when making comparisons across offices. Data for some large offices are missing, such as for China, Italy and Japan.  
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

### C35. Average pendency times from filing date to first office action and to final decision at selected offices, 2023



Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office. WIPO collects data from IP offices using a common questionnaire and methodology. However, because of differences in industrial design procedures between offices, data cannot be fully harmonized. Therefore, caution should be exercised when making comparisons across offices.  
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

### C36. Number of industrial design examiners for selected offices, 2023



Note: BOIP is the Benelux Office for Intellectual Property and EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office. WIPO collects data from IP offices using a common questionnaire and methodology. However, because of differences in industrial design procedures between offices, data cannot be fully harmonized. Therefore, caution should be exercised when making comparisons across offices.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

## C37. Industrial design applications by office and origin, 2023

Name	Application design count by office				Application design count by origin (a)		
	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Change over previous year	Resident	Abroad	Abroad (equivalent design count)
Afghanistan (b)	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
African Intellectual Property Organization	917	419	498	+76	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
African Regional Intellectual Property Organization	105	25	80	-22	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Albania	763	227	536	+357	227	7	33
Algeria	1,217	1,075	142	+150	1,075	141	229
Andorra (b)	..	..	..	..	..	3	29
Argentina	1,932	1,367	565	-298	1,367	18	122
Armenia	381	80	301	-2	81	..	7
Australia	8,798	2,650	6,148	+938	2,650	2,855	17,805
Austria	285	222	63	-85	2,583	2,484	63,874
Azerbaijan	449	31	418	+33	31	..	..
Bahamas (b)	..	..	..	..	..	46	72
Bahrain	102	10	92	+14	10	8	8
Bangladesh	1,101	999	102	-195	999	2	2
Barbados	2	2	0	-5	2	95	615
Belarus	668	210	458	+110	278	58	612
Belgium (d)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,286	1,857	30,705
Belize	234	1	233	..	1	..	..
Benelux Office for Intellectual Property	917	689	228	+43	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Benin (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5	1	81
Bhutan	2	2	0	..	2	..	..
Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (b)	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba (b)	..	..	..	..	..	4	108
Bosnia and Herzegovina	742	96	646	+111	96	141	1,545
Botswana	101	13	88	+10	13	1	1
Brazil	7,679	5,395	2,284	+483	5,395	373	4,065
Brunei Darussalam	194	0	194	-37	..	..	..
Bulgaria	406	350	56	-57	886	304	14,293
Burkina Faso (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	18	..	288
Burundi	15	15	0	..	15	..	..
Cambodia	299	13	286	+100	13	1	1
Cameroon (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	63	64	1,100
Canada	9,037	789	8,248	+183	789	3,365	19,139
Chad (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8	..	128
Chile	452	44	408	-54	44	43	69
China	826,086	804,104	21,982	+27,972	804,104	78,703	782,002
China, Hong Kong SAR	3,560	698	2,862	+274	698	1,700	23,462
China, Macao SAR	319	23	296	+51	23	4	4
Colombia	950	503	447	+25	503	39	663
Congo (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8	..	128
Costa Rica (b)	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Côte d'Ivoire (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	165	..	2,640
Croatia	518	235	283	-86	318	97	2,273
Cuba	6	5	1	..	5	..	..
Curaçao (b)	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Cyprus	748	..	..	+527	163	423	4,661
Czech Republic	354	270	84	-136	991	667	19,413
Democratic People's Republic of Korea (b)	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
Denmark	291	117	174	-37	1,383	2,407	35,374
Dominican Republic	24	5	19	-2	5	4	6
Ecuador	167	50	117	+3	50	2	2
Egypt (b)	..	..	..	..	3	22	100

Name	Application design count by office				Application design count by origin (a)		
	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Change over previous year	Resident	Abroad	Abroad (equivalent design count)
El Salvador	112	91	21	+60	91	1	1
Eritrea (b)	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Estonia	79	17	62	+3	199	146	4,894
Eswatini (b)	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Ethiopia	112	98	14	+46	98	8	8
Eurasian Patent Organization	860	610	250	+215	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
European Union Intellectual Property Office	116,884	60,792	56,092	+7,734	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Finland	173	73	100	-5	793	1,000	19,784
France	30,023	29,007	1,016	-1,653	35,128	10,784	171,261
Gabon (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10	..	160
Gambia	32	32	0	+26	32	..	..
Georgia	573	170	403	+55	170	261	743
Germany	29,663	27,630	2,033	-4,577	43,433	21,553	433,691
Ghana	513	340	173	-314	342	3	31
Greece	1,034	811	223	+8	1,202	269	10,435
Guatemala	43	8	35	-13	8	..	..
Guernsey (b)	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Guinea (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	80	..	1,280
Guinea-Bissau (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4	..	64
Hungary	489	422	67	+254	649	60	5,962
Iceland	449	18	431	..	18	68	112
India	28,168	24,416	3,752	+5,611	24,416	2,550	6,952
Indonesia	6,326	4,795	1,531	+1,464	4,795	154	232
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	7,841	7,781	60	-371	7,781	15	15
Iraq (b)	..	..	..	..	..	15	15
Ireland	126	97	29	+20	428	1,012	9,618
Israel	1,865	563	1,302	-160	563	1,249	7,507
Italy	37,099	36,890	209	+7,488	50,959	9,527	376,187
Jamaica (b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan	32,061	20,831	11,230	-359	20,831	13,758	65,941
Jordan	130	100	30	+7	100	7	7
Kazakhstan	248	123	125	+86	143	18	184
Kenya	156	156	0	+34	158	..	2
Kuwait	524	..	..	+216	..	5	5
Kyrgyzstan	300	11	289	-39	11	5	31
Lao People's Democratic Republic	31	3	28	+30	3	..	..
Latvia	105	64	41	-24	165	34	2,660
Lebanon (b)	..	..	..	..	..	31	109
Liberia	102	51	51	+52	51	1	1
Libya (b)	..	..	..	..	..	10	10
Liechtenstein	563	30	533	-266	30	180	1,376
Lithuania	391	122	269	-6	392	48	7,100
Luxembourg (d)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	333	341	8,759
Malaysia	1,742	526	1,216	+86	526	252	564
Maldives (b)	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Mali (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	25	4	404
Malta	19	19	0	+7	302	812	8,170
Marshall Islands (b)	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Mauritania (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1	..	16
Mauritius	162	99	63	+135	99	6	32
Mexico	4,935	1,085	3,850	+304	1,085	77	155
Monaco	689	48	641	-91	48	67	535
Mongolia	842	530	312	-600	530	7	33
Montenegro	662	11	651	+73	11	..	..
Morocco	5,546	4,527	1,019	+664	4,527	22	402
Mozambique	90	37	53	-20	37	..	..
Myanmar (b)	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
Namibia	116	..	..	-38	..	1	1
Nepal (b)	..	..	..	..	..	1	1

Name	Application design count by office				Application design count by origin (a)		
	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Change over previous year	Resident	Abroad	Abroad (equivalent design count)
Netherlands (Kingdom of the) (d)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,864	4,285	93,332
New Zealand	1,521	292	1,229	-215	292	814	4,740
Niger (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1	..	16
Nigeria (b)	..	..	..	..	..	6	22
North Macedonia	553	27	526	+41	27	26	182
Norway	4,542	463	4,079	+427	463	1,184	8,682
Oman (b)	..	..	..	..	1	17	17
Pakistan	727	589	138	+249	589	36	36
Panama (b)	..	..	..	..	..	10	10
Paraguay	110	11	99	+27	11	1	1
Peru	395	115	280	+4	115	13	13
Philippines	1,515	860	655	+174	860	14	118
Poland	1,632	1,534	98	+2	6,001	1,002	117,240
Portugal	813	713	100	-238	1,597	433	23,547
Qatar (b)	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Republic of Korea	59,454	51,094	8,360	-1,679	51,094	9,026	45,163
Republic of Moldova	606	146	460	-134	146	51	55
Romania	599	433	166	-18	1,148	47	18,653
Russian Federation	10,472	7,015	3,457	+1,027	7,536	753	5,330
Rwanda	89	..	..	-4	..	..	..
Saint Kitts and Nevis (b)	..	..	..	..	..	6	48
Saint Lucia	2	0	2	..	..	..	..
Samoa (b)	..	..	..	..	..	11	11
San Marino	156	0	156	-21	..	31	837
Sao Tome and Principe (b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saudi Arabia	1,942	1,110	832	+434	1,110	121	121
Senegal (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	26	..	416
Serbia	859	84	775	-31	84	122	850
Seychelles (b)	..	..	..	..	..	144	144
Singapore	3,985	482	3,503	+202	482	1,500	8,345
Slovakia	297	239	58	-55	383	76	3,856
Slovenia	317	48	269	-56	251	166	5,572
South Africa	1,472	..	..	-228	..	127	1,027
Spain	14,776	14,538	238	+3,663	18,856	1,865	114,297
Sri Lanka	167	120	47	+8	120	78	130
Sudan (b)	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Suriname (b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden	256	243	13	+56	1,882	2,916	45,564
Switzerland	11,391	3,330	8,061	-132	3,330	19,596	118,540
Syrian Arab Republic	662	532	130	+145	532	..	..
Tajikistan (b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thailand	5,570	3,983	1,587	+311	3,983	236	964
Togo (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5	..	80
Trinidad and Tobago (b)	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
Tunisia (b)	..	..	..	..	..	8	8
Türkiye	58,084	52,451	5,633	-26,028	52,451	2,332	24,358
Turkmenistan (b)	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Tuvalu (b)	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Uganda	39	39	0	-19	39	1	1
Ukraine	4,780	2,788	1,992	+955	2,788	378	3,884
United Arab Emirates	1,133	74	1,059	+231	74	267	2,291
United Kingdom	81,543	35,589	45,954	+12,523	35,589	9,781	116,189
United Republic of Tanzania (b)	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
United States of America	60,022	19,606	40,416	+3,803	19,606	49,470	358,712
Uruguay (b)	..	..	..	..	..	35	181
Uzbekistan	269	212	57	+14	212	9	9
Vanuatu	5	5	0	-1	5	..	..
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	69	15	54	+36	15	4	4
Viet Nam	4,364	1,995	2,369	+441	1,995	173	475

Name	Application design count by office				Application design count by origin (a)		
	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Change over previous year	Resident	Abroad	Abroad (equivalent design count)
Yemen	106	83	23	+27	83	1	1
Zambia	168	167	1	+126	171	2	6
Zimbabwe	14	14	0	-3	26	..	12
Others/Unknown	..	..	..	..	..	4,805	38,611
<b>Total (2023 estimates)</b>	<b>1,524,000</b>	<b>1,249,800</b>	<b>274,200</b>		<b>1,249,800</b>		

Note: (a) Design count by origin data are incomplete because some offices do not report the relevant data. An application filed at a regional office is considered to be a resident filing if the applicant resides in one of that office's member states.

(b) Only Hague designation data are available and/or this office has not reported the origin of applications therefore the design count by office and origin data may be incomplete.

(c) The African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI) is the competent office for processing applications.

(d) The Benelux Office for Intellectual Property is the competent office for processing applications.

n.a. indicates not applicable.

.. indicates not available.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

### C38. Industrial design registrations by office and origin, and registrations in force, 2023

Name	Registration design count by office			Registration design count by origin	Equivalent registration design count by origin	In force by office	
	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Total (a)	Total (a)	Total	Change over previous year
African Intellectual Property Organization	624	149	475	n.a.	n.a.	..	..
African Regional Intellectual Property Organization	110	23	87	n.a.	n.a.	470	-83
Albania (b)	..	..	..	10	114	196	+107
Algeria	1,007	774	233	775	775	2,223	+35
Andorra (b)	..	..	..	2	28	..	..
Argentina	1,813	1,205	608	1,235	1,339	..	..
Armenia	366	94	272	110	117	259	-4
Australia	7,900	2,179	5,721	4,539	19,229	56,003	+1,442
Austria	410	275	135	5,343	66,291	6,640	-215
Azerbaijan	387	17	370	19	26	1,866	+127
Bahamas (b)	..	..	..	30	56	..	..
Bahrain	90	6	84	7	7	828	+46
Bangladesh	991	922	69	925	925	3,279	+44
Barbados (b)	..	..	..	91	793	..	..
Belarus	559	171	388	254	527	1,611	+135
Belgium (d)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,204	31,779	n.a.	n.a.
Belize	222	1	221	1	1	1	..
Benelux Office for Intellectual Property	874	668	206	n.a.	n.a.	3,369	-20
Benin (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1	17	..	..
Bhutan	2	2	0	3	3	35	+7
Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (b)	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba (b)	..	..	..	4	108	..	..
Bosnia and Herzegovina	771	82	689	195	923	535	+11
Botswana (b)	..	..	..	..	..	138	-72
Brazil	5,117	3,371	1,746	3,659	6,519	46,510	-9,645
Brunei Darussalam	214	0	214	..	..	..	..
Bulgaria	396	357	39	1,218	12,991	1,698	-43
Burkina Faso (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7	119	..	..
Burundi	15	15	0	16	16	84	+14
Cabo Verde (b)	..	..	..	..	..	4	0
Cambodia	291	4	287	5	5	1,178	+77
Cameroon (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	18	306	..	..
Canada	9,229	635	8,594	3,534	19,627	52,938	+2,994
Chad (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2	34	..	..
Chile	347	36	311	72	98	2,966	+95

Name	Registration design count by office			Registration design count by origin	Equivalent registration design count by origin	In force by office	
	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Total (a)	Total (a)	Total	Change over previous year
	China	643,457	628,472	14,985	694,850	1,379,996	3,233,684
China, Hong Kong SAR	3,390	703	2,687	2,343	24,138	21,684	-381
China, Macao SAR	241	8	233	8	8	1,729	+144
Colombia	658	330	328	395	1,149	5,649	+127
Costa Rica (b)	..	..	..	3	3	..	..
Côte d'Ivoire (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	74	1,242	..	..
Croatia	458	181	277	297	2,211	2,872	-161
Cuba	22	12	10	12	12	47	..
Cyprus	748	..	..	584	4,978	93	+28
Czech Republic	517	405	112	1,748	20,078	2,188	-95
Democratic People's Republic of Korea (b)	..	..	..	9	9	3,524	..
Denmark	217	86	131	3,431	35,826	1,694	+567
Dominican Republic	53	17	36	19	19	116	-26
Ecuador	180	59	121	61	61	1,424	+113
Egypt (b)	..	..	..	6	58	..	..
El Salvador	55	20	35	20	20	383	..
Eritrea (b)	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Estonia	109	53	56	371	5,675	767	-39
Eswatini (b)	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Ethiopia	34	34	0	41	41	430	+34
Eurasian Patent Organization	681	478	203	n.a.	n.a.	..	..
European Union Intellectual Property Office	114,892	60,215	54,677	n.a.	n.a.	329,358	+32,446
Finland	114	73	41	1,866	21,664	1,329	-114
France	13,618	12,876	742	29,497	188,340	56,482	-6,093
Gabon (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..	..	..	..
Gambia	32	32	0	32	32	..	..
Georgia	493	144	349	171	471	2,602	-41
Germany	27,434	25,550	1,884	64,002	473,891	46,082	-2,436
Ghana (b)	..	..	..	3	31	..	..
Greece	1,109	885	224	1,504	10,968	1,157	-35
Guatemala	63	0	63	2	2	88	-37
Guernsey (b)	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Guinea (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	23	391	..	..
Guinea-Bissau (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3	51	..	..
Hungary	84	45	39	414	5,840	2,106	-300
Iceland	486	13	473	100	144	1,449	-12
India	27,318	22,901	4,417	25,055	28,737	136,547	+25,709
Indonesia	4,666	3,111	1,555	3,172	3,302	..	..
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1,210	1,195	15	1,207	1,207	25,535	-1,477
Iraq (b)	..	..	..	15	15	530	..
Ireland	115	90	25	1,368	10,806	1,702	+115
Israel	1,858	440	1,418	1,369	6,923	7,482	+779
Italy	35,917	35,143	774	58,750	426,665	8,968	+157
Jamaica	99	21	78	21	21	..	..
Japan	28,671	18,769	9,902	30,205	82,741	278,422	+8,349
Jordan	70	35	35	45	45	..	..
Kazakhstan	211	118	93	173	255	2,953	+599
Kenya	116	100	16	102	103	1,582	..
Kuwait (b)	..	..	..	6	6	..	..
Kyrgyzstan	325	13	312	14	14	51	-3
Lao People's Democratic Republic	21	1	20	1	1	21	-52
Latvia	55	40	15	144	2,198	313	-29
Lebanon (b)	..	..	..	12	90	..	..
Liberia	68	51	17	51	51	68	+18
Libya (b)	..	..	..	10	10	..	..
Liechtenstein (b)	..	..	..	256	1,608	..	..
Lithuania	317	85	232	395	7,129	246	-37

Name	Registration design count by office			Registration design count by origin	Equivalent registration design count by origin	In force by office	
	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Total (a)	Total (a)	Total	Change over previous year
	Luxembourg (d)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	673	9,533	n.a.
Malaysia	1,808	386	1,422	648	1,012	24,283	+1,808
Mali (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7	119	..	..
Malta	15	15	0	1,001	7,137	141	+36
Marshall Islands (b)	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
Mauritania (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2	34	..	..
Mauritius	152	107	45	118	160	141	0
Mexico	4,291	654	3,637	715	767	30,208	-1,975
Monaco	762	39	723	110	500	206	+4
Mongolia	1,047	697	350	701	727	782	+15
Montenegro	702	7	695	7	7	64	..
Morocco	5,511	4,474	1,037	4,485	4,553	..	..
Mozambique	90	37	53	37	37	1,244	+90
Namibia	97	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nepal (b)	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Netherlands (Kingdom of the) (d)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8,687	97,561	n.a.	n.a.
New Zealand	1,507	213	1,294	991	4,699	12,619	+455
Niger (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..	..	..	..
Nigeria (b)	..	..	..	6	22	..	..
North Macedonia	550	9	541	32	162	..	..
Norway	4,550	424	4,126	1,483	8,477	12,627	+504
Oman	503	0	503	10	10	..	..
Pakistan	228	179	49	199	199	..	..
Panama (b)	..	..	..	11	11	..	..
Paraguay	107	9	98	10	10	..	..
Peru	392	97	295	105	105	2,983	-59
Philippines	1,337	536	801	547	651	..	..
Poland	1,414	1,327	87	6,642	115,966	7,887	-470
Portugal	895	811	84	1,783	24,195	3,101	-119
Qatar (b)	..	..	..	4	4	..	..
Republic of Korea	50,301	42,008	8,293	50,239	87,243	414,117	+8,108
Republic of Moldova	715	235	480	250	302	2,781	-46
Romania	588	379	209	1,079	18,281	3,017	-61
Russian Federation	8,485	4,820	3,665	5,835	10,072	45,487	+799
Rwanda	74	..	..	..	..	37	..
Saint Kitts and Nevis (b)	..	..	..	2	16	..	..
Saint Lucia	2	0	2	..	..	..	..
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (b)	..	..	..	..	..	1	-1
Samoa (b)	..	..	..	1	1	106	0
San Marino	174	0	174	564	1,370	..	..
Sao Tome and Principe	103	0	103	..	..	684	+44
Saudi Arabia	1,473	764	709	852	852	7,256	+1,470
Senegal (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	12	204	..	..
Serbia	873	78	795	192	998	5,544	+163
Seychelles (b)	..	..	..	215	241	21	0
Singapore	3,836	436	3,400	1,654	8,499	12,356	+428
Slovakia	220	171	49	377	4,183	984	-24
Slovenia	309	26	283	400	5,858	425	-5
Somalia (b)	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
South Africa	1,579	547	1,032	661	1,519	18,463	+102
Spain	14,190	14,002	188	20,423	134,659	33,972	+798
Sri Lanka	145	126	19	156	156	1,298	+6
Sudan (b)	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
Suriname (b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden	336	333	3	4,978	47,202	2,629	-197
Switzerland	11,441	3,277	8,164	23,243	124,154	9,191	-238
Syrian Arab Republic	312	211	101	211	211	1,080	+176
Tajikistan (b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thailand	2,700	1,783	917	1,987	2,637	20,605	+1,918

Name	Registration design count by office			Registration design count by origin	Equivalent registration design count by origin	In force by office	
	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Total (a)	Total (a)	Total	Change over previous year
Togo (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1	17	..	..
Trinidad and Tobago (b)	..	..	..	7	7	67	-43
Tunisia (b)	..	..	..	8	8	..	..
Türkiye	60,559	54,494	6,065	56,517	75,400	177,241	+13,214
Turkmenistan (b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uganda	5	5	0	5	5	..	..
Ukraine	3,882	1,956	1,926	2,287	4,701	14,485	+755
United Arab Emirates	937	38	899	280	2,418	5,399	+492
United Kingdom	78,057	33,505	44,552	42,310	146,272	309,554	+60,163
United States of America	41,074	13,920	27,154	58,357	360,457	424,718	+35,178
Uruguay (b)	..	..	..	30	176	..	..
Uzbekistan	153	123	30	128	128	585	+206
Vanuatu	5	5	0	5	5	..	..
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	16	1	15	5	5	..	..
Viet Nam	2,987	1,197	1,790	1,362	1,596	13,408	-303
Yemen	38	27	11	27	27	160	+38
Zambia	38	38	0	52	66	782	+38
Zimbabwe	14	14	0	20	26	139	+14
Others/Unknown	..	..	..	2,958	31,278	..	..
<b>Total (2023 estimates)</b>	<b>1,259,400</b>	<b>1,010,700</b>	<b>248,700</b>	<b>1,259,400</b>		<b>6,077,400</b>	

Note: (a) Design count by origin data are incomplete because some offices do not report the relevant data. An application filed at a regional office is considered to be a resident filing if the applicant resides in one of that office's member states.

(b) Only Hague designation data are available and/or the office has not reported the origin of registrations therefore design count by office and origin data may be incomplete.

(c) The African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI) is the competent office for registering applications.

(d) The Benelux Office for Intellectual Property is the competent office for processing applications.

n.a. indicates not applicable.

.. indicates not available.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

### C39. Industrial design office procedural data, 2023

Office	Total applications processed	Registered	Rejected	Withdrawn or abandoned	Applications pending	Number of examiners (FTE)	First office action from filing date (days)	Final office decision from filing date (days)
Albania	..	25	4	..	7	2.0	60.0	365.0
Algeria	241	144	96	1	344	3.0	180.0	365.0
Argentina	2,042	1,803	223	16	..	4.0	1.0	3.0
Armenia	72	59	6	7	21	1.0	7.0	168.0
Australia (a)	..	8,004	..	156	..	14.8	..	..
Austria	425	410	10	5	3	2.0	13.0	60.0
Azerbaijan	39	15	6	18	10	2.0	30.0	180.0
Bangladesh	1,061	991	9	61	646	2.0	90.0	270.0
Belarus	157	143	13	1	32	1.0	30.0	50.0
Belize	..	..	..	..	..	1.0	..	..
Bhutan	..	2	..	..	..	1.0	..	180.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	11	5	..	..	1.0	1.0	120.0
Botswana	..	..	5	..	7	1.0	5.0	10.0
Brazil	5,250	4,758	41	451	1,630	5.0	..	..
Brunei Darussalam	..	4	..	..	..	..	14.0	..
Cabo Verde	..	..	..	..	21	4.0	..	..
Cambodia	..	77	..	..	15	2.0	180.0	180.0
Canada	..	5,374	..	497	6,334	15.4	468.0	568.0
China	733,871	637,944	22,431	73,496	..	..	..	94.0
China, Hong Kong SAR	3,436	3,390	1	45	321	2.0	29.3	50.3
China, Macao SAR	..	241	25	..	335	1.0	23.3	23.3
Colombia	774	663	80	31	651	2.0	30.0	270.0
Croatia	104	84	19	1	39	1.0	18.0	73.0
Cuba	..	6	..	7	8	1.0	37.0	469.0

Office	Total applications processed	Registered	Rejected	Withdrawn or abandoned	Applications pending	Number of examiners (FTE)	First office action from filing date (days)	Final office decision from filing date (days)
Cyprus	..	36	..	..	..	1.0	25.0	40.0
Czech Republic	193	163	9	21	35	3.0	..	231.0
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	325	242	24	59	14	10.0	..	..
Denmark	53	41	2	10	17	3.0	1.0	61.0
Ecuador	201	180	16	5	30	1.0	30.0	180.0
El Salvador	..	..	..	..	..	1.0	5.0	180.0
Estonia	..	13	..	3	7	1.0	8.0	40.0
Ethiopia	..	34	3	..	144	3.0	60.0	90.0
Finland	85	63	8	14	11	0.1	34.0	67.0
France	5,235	5,022	149	64	442	6.0	88.0	176.0
Gambia	..	..	..	..	..	3.0	..	..
Georgia	48	35	2	11	19	2.0	120.0	220.0
Germany	3,782	3,390	96	296	1,154	7.9	..	93.0
Ghana	..	..	..	..	..	3.0	..	..
Guatemala	..	..	..	..	..	1.0	..	..
Honduras	..	15	2	..	1	1.0	4.0	30.0
Hungary	72	26	4	42	91	2.0	9.0	212.0
Iceland	..	21	3	..	5	0.2	4.0	25.0
India	28,749	27,318	879	552	12,513	12.0	45.0	180.0
Iraq	175	75	80	20	10	40.0	14.0	90.0
Israel	..	1,478	360	..	849	4.0	162.0	211.0
Italy	1,287	1,279	1	7	..	2.0	20.0	50.0
Jamaica	30	28	1	1	6	2.0	14.0	90.0
Japan	..	..	..	..	..	50.0	182.0	207.0
Jordan	..	71	23	..	67	1.0	15.0	275.0
Kazakhstan	178	145	17	16	64	3.0	210.0	210.0
Kenya	..	116	..	..	..	8.0	30.0	60.0
Kuwait	..	380	144	..	..	4.0	1.0	1.0
Kyrgyzstan	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..
Lao People's Democratic Republic	617	527	70	20	22	2.0	60.0	180.0
Latvia	..	49	..	..	4	1.0	3.0	10.0
Liberia	..	..	..	..	..	4.0	..	..
Lithuania	..	27	..	3	15	0.3	7.0	96.0
Mexico	3,873	2,777	33	1,063	3,812	8.0	448.0	537.0
Monaco	..	18	1	..	..	2.0	24.0	36.0
Mongolia	..	134	51	..	89	2.0	144.0	216.0
Montenegro	..	4	..	..	2	1.0	30.0	90.0
Mozambique	..	..	..	..	..	3.0	..	..
Namibia	..	14	..	..	..	1.0	7.0	14.0
New Zealand	..	1,507	..	154	379	1.0	15.3	74.5
North Macedonia	..	5	..	..	15	1.0	5.0	210.0
Norway	..	305	..	21	99	1.3	57.0	..
Oman	..	..	..	..	10	3.0	..	..
Pakistan	..	229	..	316	350	1.0	30.0	180.0
Paraguay	..	4	..	..	128	1.0	30.0	160.0
Peru	..	392	16	..	225	8.0	243.0	243.0
Philippines	..	1,337	..	119	361	5.0	15.9	147.3
Poland	904	801	24	79	164	3.0	..	56.4
Portugal	187	166	17	4	..	4.0	10.0	100.0
Republic of Korea	57,340	48,842	6,652	1,846	20,873	41.0	114.0	150.0
Republic of Moldova	44	31	5	8	38	3.0	4.0	240.0
Romania	426	409	11	6	79	5.0	2.9	170.0
Russian Federation	6,388	5,359	312	717	3,865	..	74.0	84.0
Rwanda	..	..	..	..	..	2.0	..	..
Saint Lucia	..	..	..	..	..	2.0	..	..
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	..	..	..	..	..	2.0	..	..
Samoa	..	..	..	..	..	2.0	..	..
Sao Tome and Principe	..	..	..	..	..	1.0	..	..
Saudi Arabia	1,857	1,473	383	1	3	6.0	1.0	11.0

Office	Total applications processed	Registered	Rejected	Withdrawn or abandoned	Applications pending	Number of examiners (FTE)	First office action from filing date (days)	Final office decision from filing date (days)
Serbia	..	74	12	..	30	2.0	30.0	150.0
Seychelles	..	..	..	..	..	3.0	5.0	30.0
Sierra Leone	..	..	..	..	..	3.0	..	..
Singapore	1,574	1,531	22	21	115	..	..	..
Slovakia	91	83	3	5	41	..	1.2	105.3
Slovenia	..	26	..	..	..	10.0	..	101.0
Spain	2,393	2,077	175	141	7,199	7.0	5.0	21.0
Sri Lanka	917	145	51	721	45	2.0	7.0	60.0
Sweden	236	203	27	6	18	2.0	63.0	156.0
Switzerland	..	650	..	21	95	2.5	1.0	12.0
Syrian Arab Republic	..	86	21	..	110	2.0	1.0	7.0
Thailand	5,348	2,700	446	2,202	7,913	19.0	396.0	798.0
Tonga	..	..	..	..	..	1.0	..	..
Trinidad and Tobago	..	..	..	..	34	7.0	..	..
Türkiye	15,286	13,448	1,732	106	953	16.0	45.0	45.0
Uganda	..	2	3	..	34	2.0	2.0	14.0
Ukraine	..	967	..	114	770	4.0	31.0	188.0
United Arab Emirates	1,174	1,153	14	7	1,379	8.0	296.0	296.0
United Kingdom	65,493	62,222	3,083	188	2,654	23.0	7.0	29.0
United States of America	61,313	33,181	16,260	11,872	76,811	290.0	523.8	600.9
Uzbekistan	208	146	10	52	11	2.0	70.0	190.0
Vanuatu	..	..	..	..	..	1.0	..	..
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	..	69	..	..	16	1.0	180.0	365.0
Viet Nam	3,005	1,852	1,098	55	2,030	13.0	626.0	675.0
Zambia	..	..	..	..	..	2.0	..	..

Note: FTE is full time equivalent. WIPO collects data from offices using a common questionnaire and methodology. Every effort has been made to compile procedural data based on common definitions and concepts but procedural differences make it extremely difficult to fully harmonize such data. Therefore, caution should be exercised when making comparisons across offices. The total number of applications processed for any given office may be incomplete due to the omission of one or several elements by the office.

(a) data are for formalities examinations only.

.. indicates not available.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

# Plant varieties



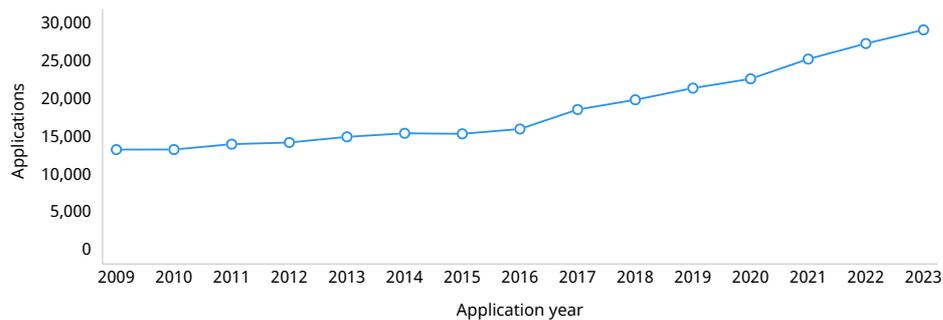
# Highlights

## Global growth in plant variety applications continues

In 2023, approximately 29,070 plant variety applications were filed worldwide, marking a 6.6% increase compared to 2022 and extending the growth trend into an eighth consecutive year (figure 4.1). China was the largest contributor to this global expansion, followed by the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

### Applications grew by 6.6% in 2023

#### 4.1. Plant variety applications worldwide, 2009–2023



Source: Figure D1.

## China leads, receiving 55.7% of global plant variety applications filed in 2023

In 2023, China retained its position as the leading destination for plant variety applications, receiving 16,184 applications and accounting for over half of the global total. The Community Plant Variety Office (CPVO) of the European Union (EU) ranked second with 2,866 applications, representing 9.9% of global filings. Following the CPVO were the United States of America (US) (1,149), the Kingdom of the Netherlands (856) and the Russian Federation (852) (figure 4.2). China's filings saw a significant increase for a ninth consecutive year, increasing by nearly a quarter (+24.2%) on 2022, driven almost entirely by resident filings (figure D6). Among top 10 offices, the Kingdom of the Netherlands experienced notable growth (+25.1%), as did the Republic of Korea (+12.2%), both of whom returned to a longer term application growth trend after a steep decline in 2022.

Seven of the top 10 offices underwent a decline in applications in 2023. The CPVO saw a 10.2% drop, primarily due to fewer submissions from France, Germany, and the Kingdom of the Netherlands. Similarly, the US recorded a 16.4% decline, largely driven by a decrease in domestic applications. The United Kingdom's (UK) 819 applications were down 51.9% on 2022. That said, this decline is misleading, owing to the UK office having had an extremely large spike in applications in 2022 as a result of its

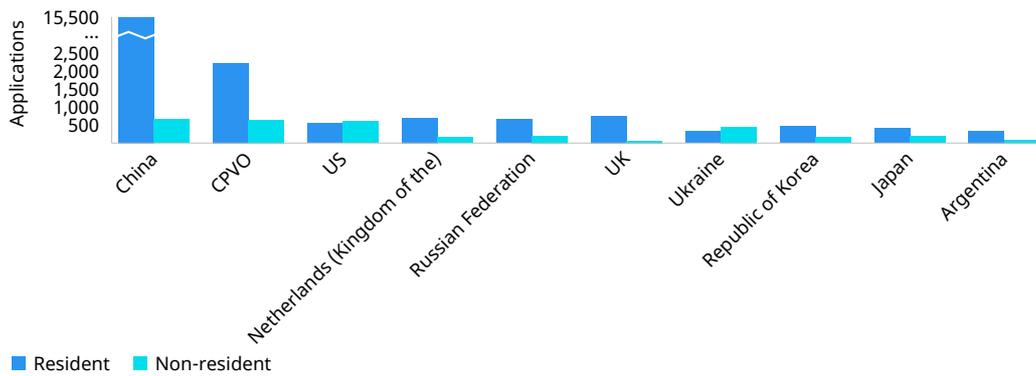
transitioning out of the EU. Among other top 10 offices to record a reduction in applications were Argentina (-1.6%), Japan (-13.5%), the Russian Federation (-1.5%) and Ukraine (-2.7%).

The combined share of applications received at the top five jurisdictions worldwide grew by 1.4 percentage points in 2023, reaching 75.4%. This increase was mainly due to a continued rise in filings in China and growth in filings in the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

Eight of the top 10 jurisdictions received more applications from residents than from non-residents in 2023. China had the highest resident share among the top 10, with 95.9% of applications originating from domestic applicants. Conversely, Ukraine and the US were the only two jurisdictions among the top 10 where non-residents filed more applications than residents, with 58.2% and 52.8% of applications originating from abroad, respectively.

**China continues to be the top destination for plant variety applications**

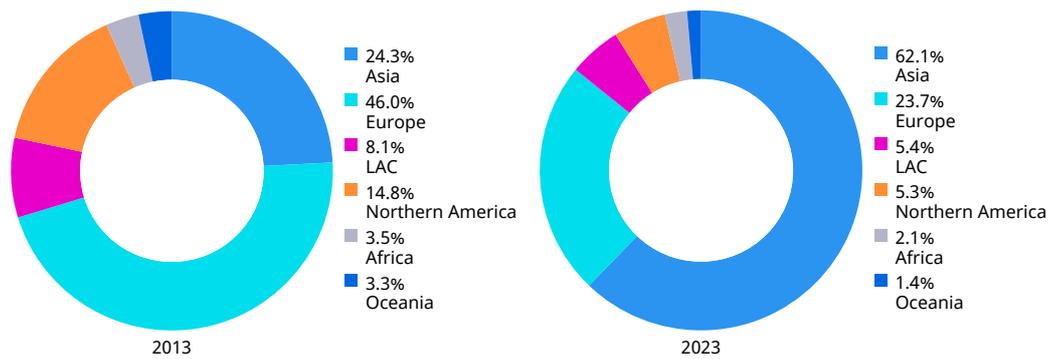
**4.2. Plant variety applications for the top 10 offices, 2023**



Note: CPVO is the Community Plant Variety Office of the European Union. Source: Figure D5.

**Asia is the top region, with 62.1% of all applications in 2023**

**4.3. Plant variety applications by region, 2013 and 2023**



Note: LAC is Latin America and the Caribbean. Source: Table D3.

Asia was the region receiving the most plant variety filings in 2023, accounting for 62.1% of all applications. Since 2013, filings in Asia have almost quintupled significantly increasing the region's global share from 24.3% in 2013 (figure 4.3). Europe ranked as the second-largest region, representing about 23.7% of the global total in 2023. That said, the surge in filings within Asia witnessed during this period has caused Europe's collective share to decline from the 46.0% of total filings it accounted for back in 2013. Over the past decade, Asia (+17.4%), Latin America and the Caribbean (+2.6%) and Africa (+1.6%) have all seen positive average annual growth. Meanwhile, Europe's application numbers in 2023 remained nearly unchanged from its 2013 levels. In contrast, Northern America (-3.5%) and Oceania (-1.6%) have experienced declines, both recording negative average annual growth rates over the period.

## China-based applicants lead global plant variety filings

Applications received by offices from resident and non-resident applicants are referred to as office data, whereas applications filed by applicants at a national or regional office (resident applications) or at a foreign office (applications abroad) are referred to as origin data. Here, plant variety statistics based on the origin of residence are reported in order to complement the global picture. Note that for applicants domiciled within EU member states, filing at the CPVO regional office is regarded as a resident filing, when discussing office data, and such filings are regarded as regional filings, when discussing origin data.

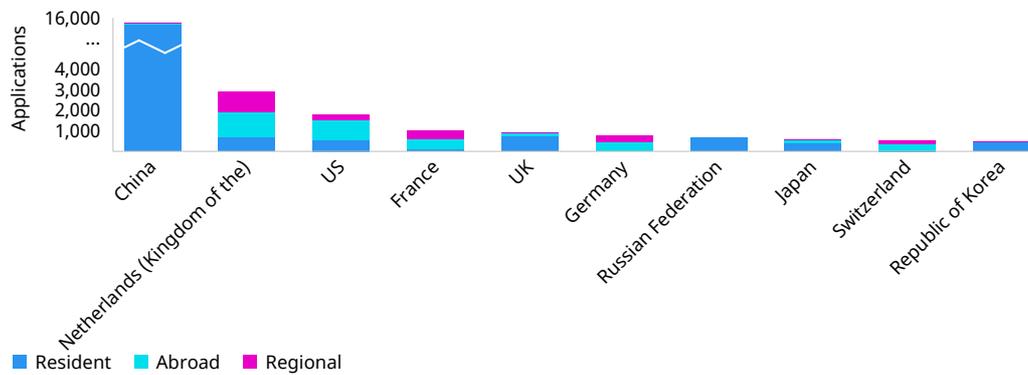
In 2023, China-based applicants were the most active globally, submitting 15,552 plant variety applications (figure 4.4). This marks a 25.9% increase on the previous year, driven primarily by resident filings. Following China, applicants from the Kingdom of the Netherlands filed 2,924 applications, reflecting growth of 1.7% over the prior year. The next largest origins were the US (1,763), France (993) and the UK (939). Together, these top five origins accounted for 76.3% of total plant variety filings worldwide in 2023, with China (53.5% of the total) and the Kingdom of the Netherlands (10.1%) contributing the largest shares.

Among the top 10 origins, only four experienced positive growth in plant variety applications compared to the previous year. In addition to the growth in applications from China, applicants from the Kingdom of the Netherlands (+1.7%), the Republic of Korea (+6.6%) and the Russian Federation (+11.3%) saw a notable increase in filings. The rise in applications from the Kingdom of the Netherlands was driven by a 3.3% growth in resident filings, although filings abroad and at regional offices decreased by 1.5%. The growth experienced by Russian applicants was entirely driven by applications within their home jurisdiction.

While applicants from five of the top 10 origins filed primarily applications abroad or at regional offices, those from China filed almost exclusively at their home office. Similarly, applicants from Japan, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation and the UK also predominantly filed within their respective home jurisdictions.

### Applicants from China filed primarily at their home office

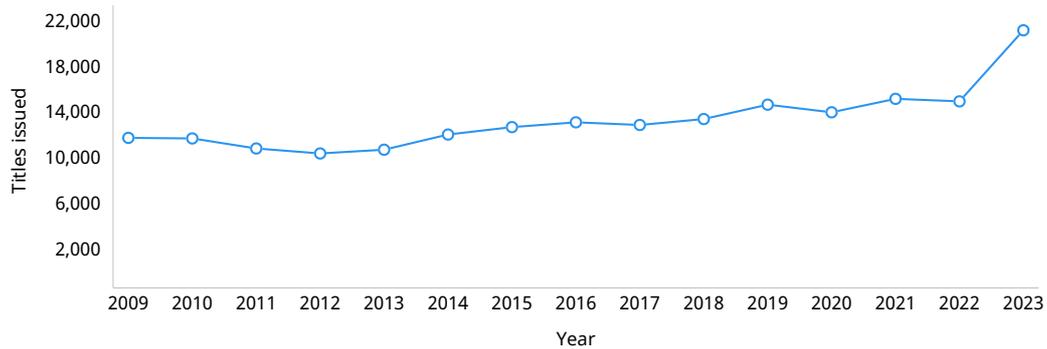
#### 4.4. Plant variety applications for the top 10 origins, 2023



Source: Figure D11.

## Plant variety titles increased by 41.8% in 2023

### 4.5. Plant variety titles issued worldwide, 2009–2023



Source: Figure D2.

## Plant variety titles issued increased significantly in 2023

In 2023, the total number of plant variety titles issued increased substantially by 41.8% (figure 4.5). The 21,150 plant variety titles issued in 2023 marked a significant rise compared to the previous year. China led the way, issuing 9,300 titles, representing a 131% increase on the year. This substantial growth in titles issued by China can be attributed to their efforts to address the large backlog of applications that had accumulated due to the rapid increase in applications since 2014.

Following China, the CPVO issued 2,718 titles, the US 1,149, Ukraine 1,045 and the UK 1,033 (figure D9). Similarly to China, the UK also experienced a very large increase in the number of titles issued, growing over 1,400% from 2022, when only 67 titles were issued. This sharp rise can be attributed to a significant influx of applications following the UK's withdrawal from the EU, as well as an exceptionally large number of applications received in 2022. It is important to note that the UK also issued 21,805 plant variety titles in 2023 related to plant variety rights transferred from the EU, as part of the withdrawal agreement. As these titles were not the result of direct applications they were excluded from the analysis in order to ensure a more accurate comparison between offices.

In addition to China and the UK, the Republic of Korea (+28.7%), the Russian Federation (+59%), South Africa (+7.6%) and Ukraine (+9.3%) also reported strong growth in the number of titles issued. In contrast, several offices experienced a decline in 2023 compared to 2022, including the CPVO (-8.3%) and the offices of Japan (-26%), the Kingdom of the Netherlands (-1.3%) and the US (-25.6%).

Note that the grant or registration process takes time, therefore fluctuations in the volume of plant variety titles granted may be a consequence of changes in processing capacity or procedural delay.

## Rapid growth in plant varieties in force

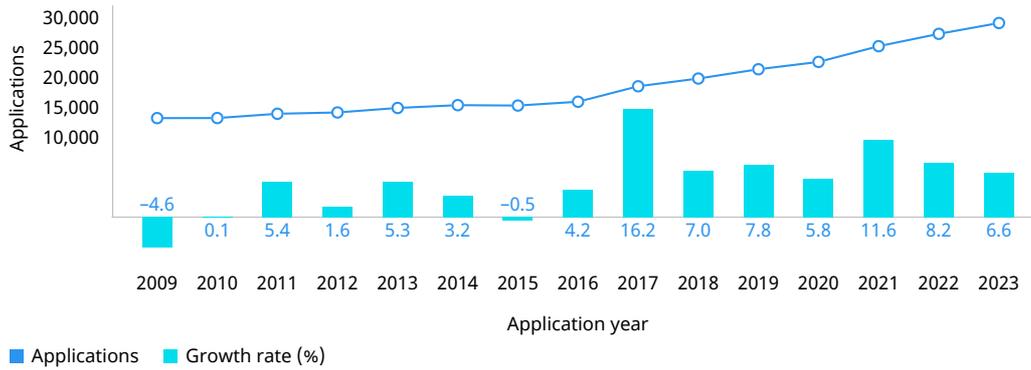
Around 195,610 plant variety titles were in force at the end of 2023, up 21.3% on 2022 (figure D15). China (32,518), the CPVO (30,932), the US (28,384) and the UK (23,694) had the highest number of active titles (figure D16). It should be noted that the UK number does include all the plant variety rights transferred from the EU, as this is an accurate reflection of the number of titles in force in the UK jurisdiction. Other offices maintaining at least 5,000 active titles included Ukraine (12,925), the Kingdom of the Netherlands (9,988), Japan (7,369) the Russian Federation (6,971) and the Republic of Korea (6,532).

# Plant variety statistics

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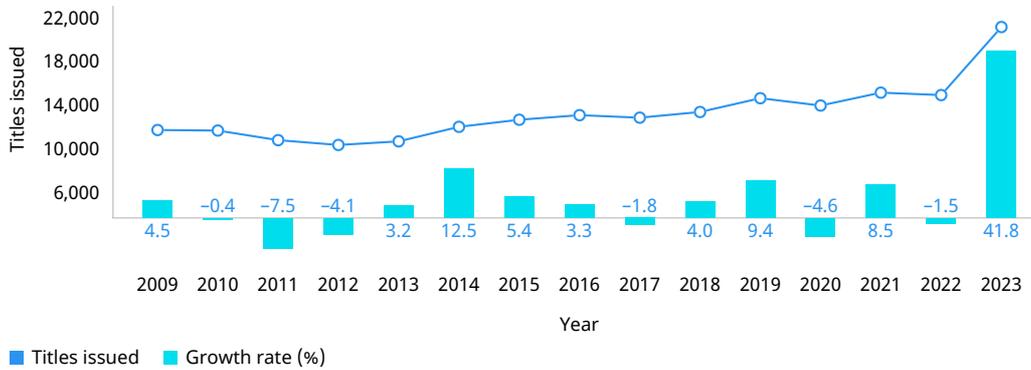
## Plant variety applications and titles issued worldwide

### D1. Trend in plant variety applications worldwide, 2009–2023



Note: World totals are WIPO estimates using data covering 72 offices.  
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

### D2. Trend in plant variety titles issued worldwide, 2009–2023



Note: World totals are WIPO estimates using data covering 72 offices.  
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

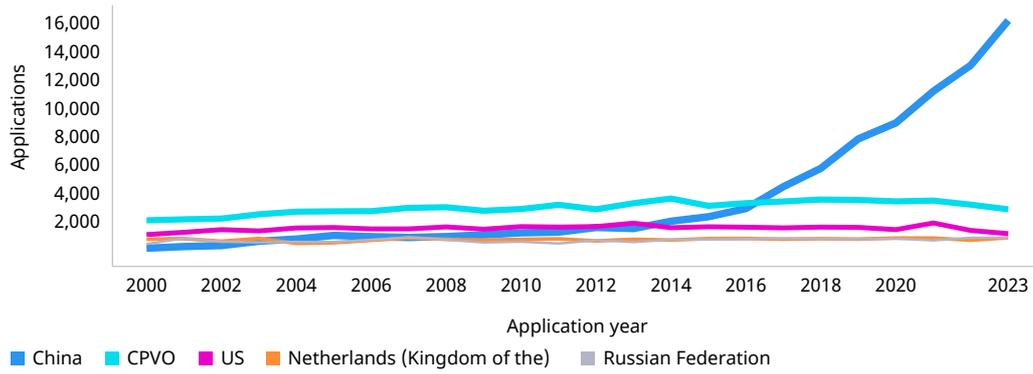
## Plant variety applications and titles issued by office

### D3. Plant variety applications by region, 2013 and 2023

Region	Number of applications		Resident share (%)		Share of world total (%)		Average growth (%)
	2013	2023	2013	2023	2013	2023	2013–2023
Africa	514	600	23.2	18.0	3.5	2.1	1.6
Asia	3,615	18,053	80.7	93.0	24.3	62.1	17.4
Europe	6,854	6,886	70.6	74.6	46.0	23.7	0.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	1,212	1,569	51.8	54.7	8.1	5.4	2.6
Northern America	2,211	1,548	42.6	41.2	14.8	5.3	-3.5
Oceania	484	414	39.0	42.3	3.3	1.4	-1.6
<b>World</b>	<b>14,890</b>	<b>29,070</b>	<b>64.7</b>	<b>81.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6.9</b>

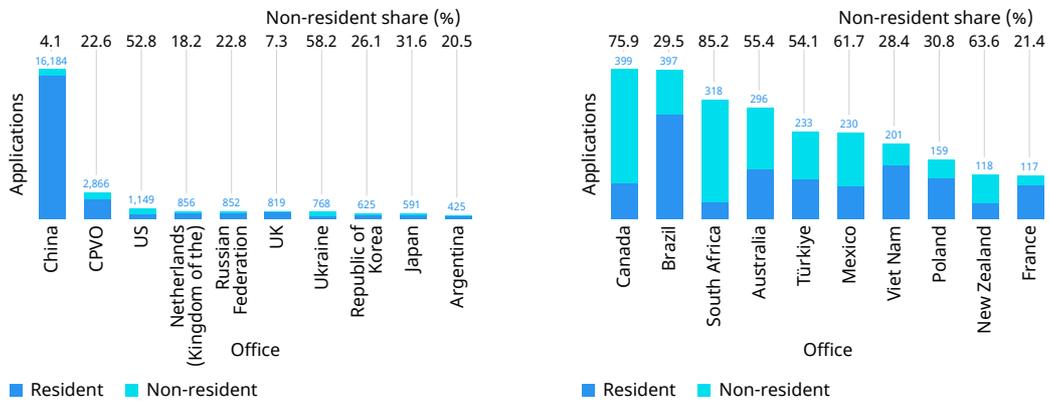
Note: Totals by geographic region are WIPO estimates using data covering 72 offices. Each region includes the following number of offices: Africa (7), Asia (12), Europe (34), Latin America and the Caribbean (14), Northern America (3) and Oceania (2).  
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

#### D4. Trend in plant variety applications for the top five offices, 2000–2023



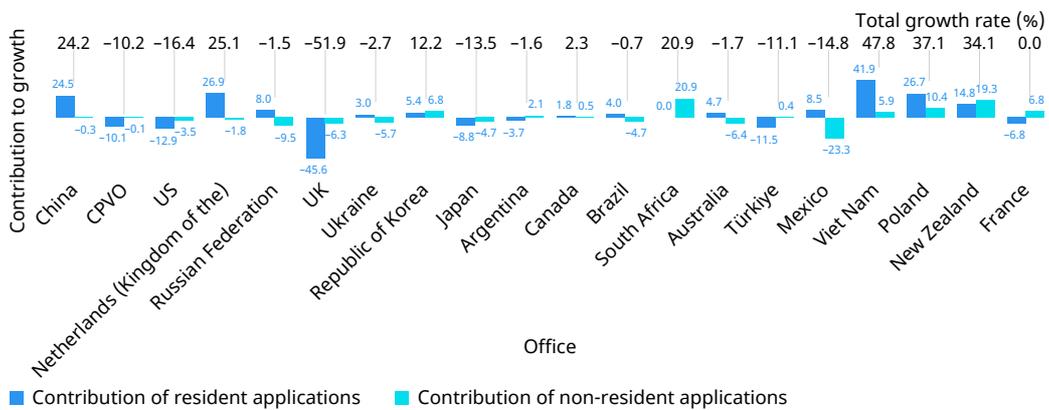
Note: CPVO is the Community Plant Variety Office of the European Union. The top five offices were selected based on 2023 totals.  
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

#### D5. Plant variety applications for the top 20 offices, 2023



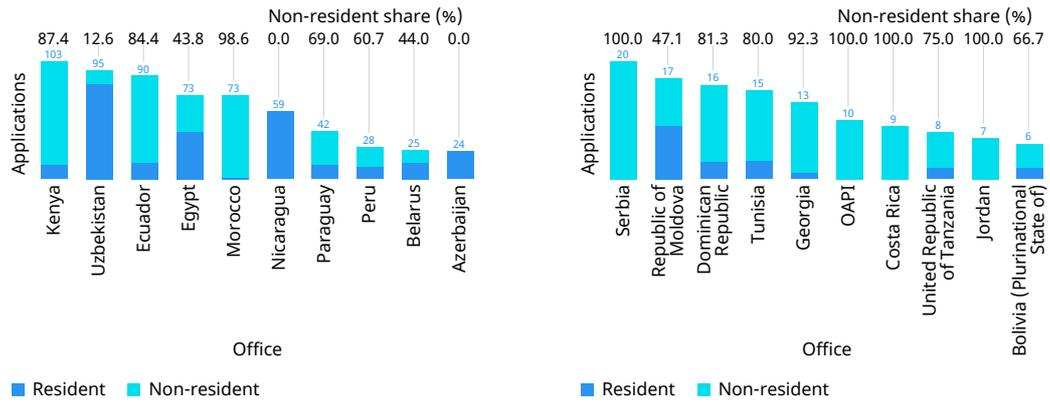
Note: CPVO is the Community Plant Variety Office of the European Union. In general, the national offices of CPVO member states receive lower volumes of applications, because applicants may choose to apply via the CPVO when seeking protection within any CPVO member state.  
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

#### D6. Contribution of resident and non-resident applications to total growth for the top 20 offices, 2022–2023



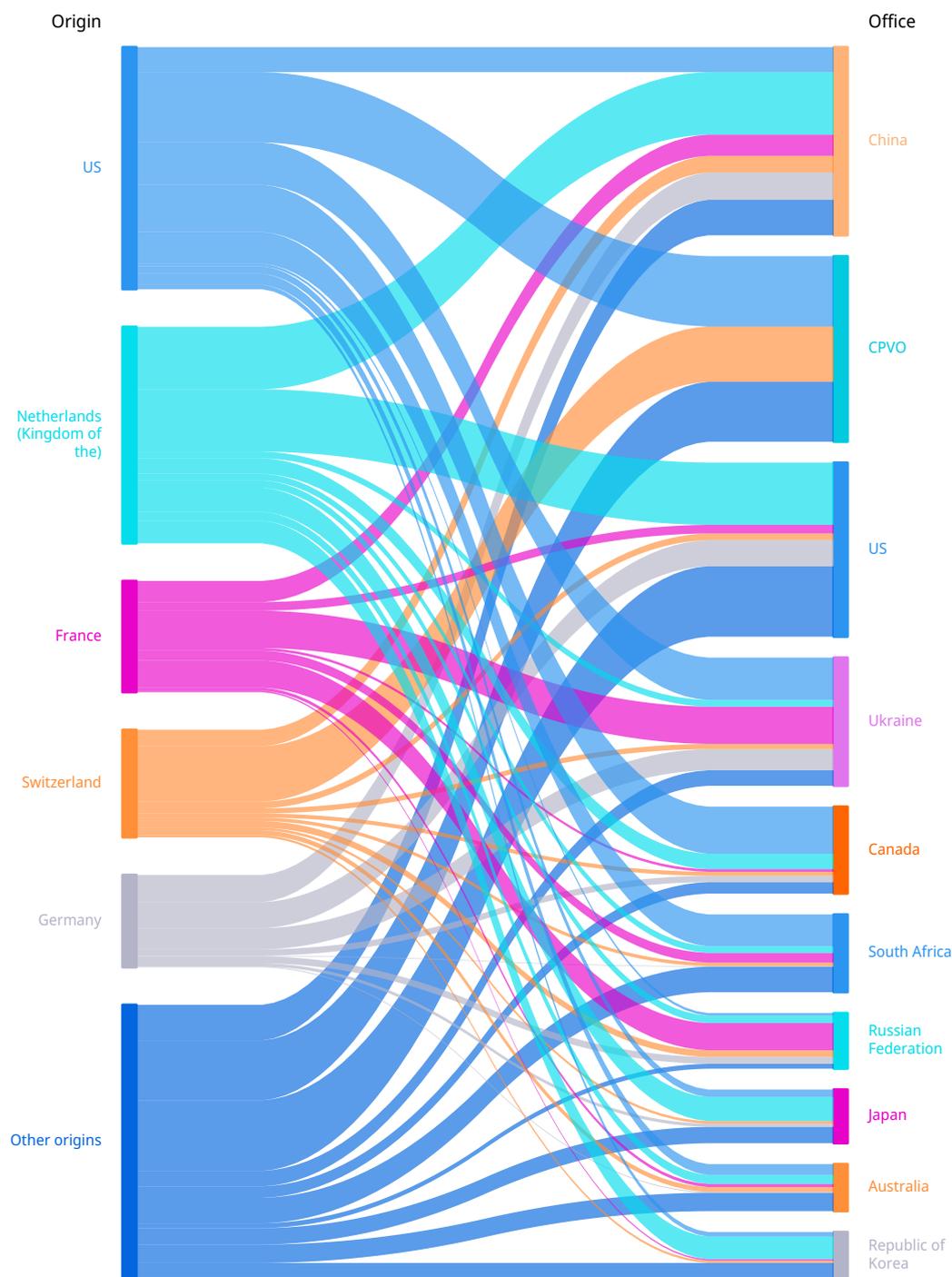
Note: CPVO is the Community Plant Variety Office of the European Union. The figure shows total growth in plant variety applications broken down by the respective contributions of resident and non-resident filings. For example, applications in Viet Nam grew by 47.8%, with resident applications contributing 41.9 percentage points to total growth and non-resident applications accounting for the other 5.9 percentage points.  
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

## D7. Plant variety applications for offices of selected low- and middle-income countries, 2023



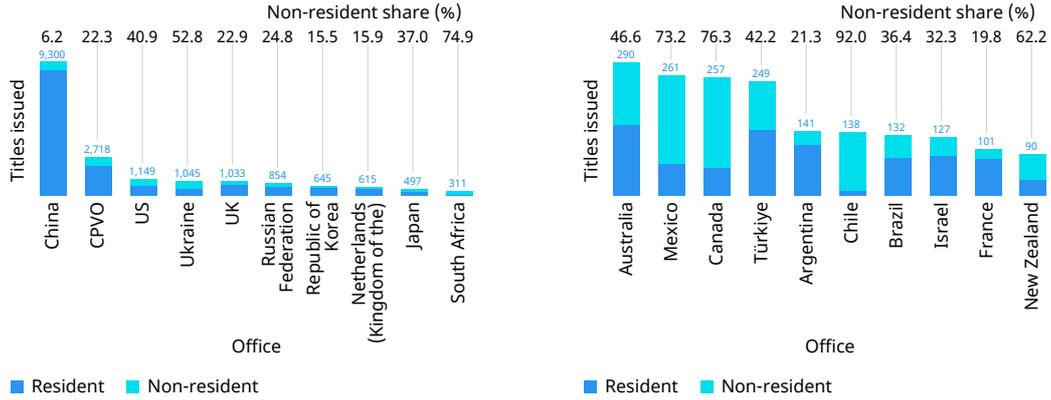
Note: OAPI is the African Intellectual Property Organization. The offices selected are from different world regions and income groups. Where available, data for all offices can be found in the statistical table at the end of this section.  
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

D8. Flow of non-resident applications for the top offices, 2023



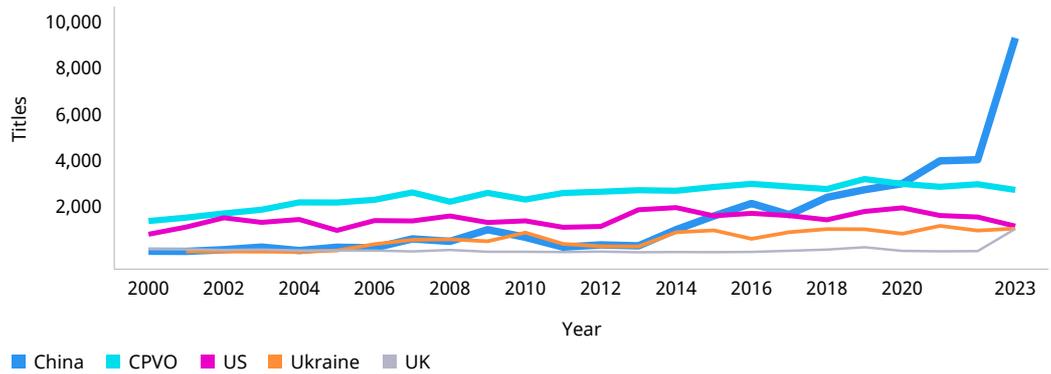
Note: CPVO is the Community Plant Variety Office of the European Union.  
 Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

### D9. Plant variety titles issued by the top 20 offices, 2023



Note: CPVO is the Community Plant Variety Office of the European Union. To ensure comparability between offices, the 21,805 Plant Variety Rights (PVR) transferred to the UK by the European Union (referred to as “Retained EU PVRs”) that had been granted by the end of the transition period (December 31, 2020) as part of the Withdrawal Agreement between the UK and the EU have been excluded. Please see the statistical table for the total number of titles issued by the UK. The procedure for issuing titles varies across offices, and factors such as examination capacity and procedural delays mean there are differences in the time lag between application and title issue dates. For this reason, data on applications for any given year should not be compared with data on titles issued that same year. Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

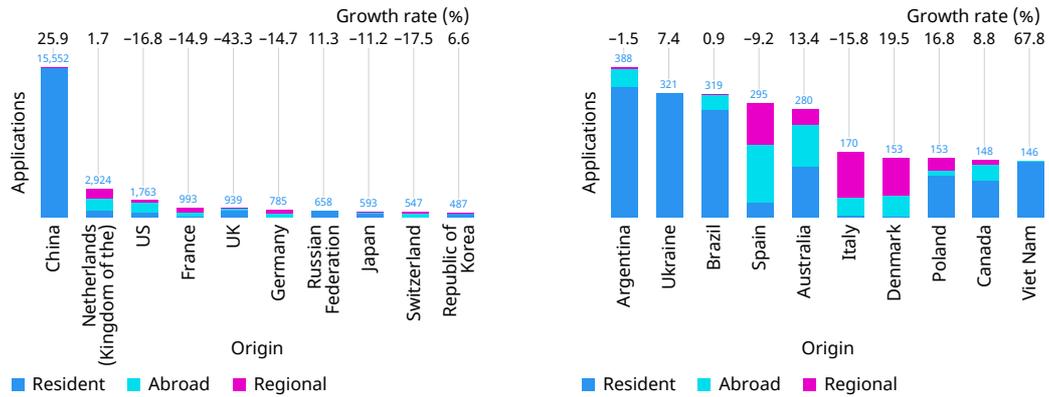
### D10. Trend in plant variety titles issued for the top five offices, 2000-2023



Note: CPVO is the Community Plant Variety Office of the European Union. The top five offices were selected based on 2023 totals. To ensure comparability between offices, the 21,805 Plant Variety Rights (PVR) transferred to the UK by the European Union (referred to as “Retained EU PVRs”) that had been granted by the end of the transition period (December 31, 2020) as part of the Withdrawal Agreement between the UK and the EU have been excluded. Please see the statistical table for the total number of titles issued by the UK. Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

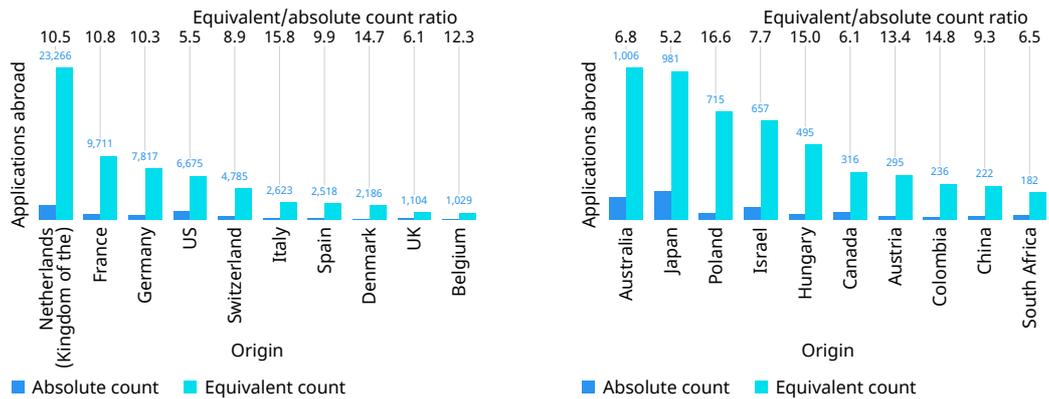
## Plant variety applications and titles issued by origin

**D11. Plant variety applications for the top 20 origins, 2023**



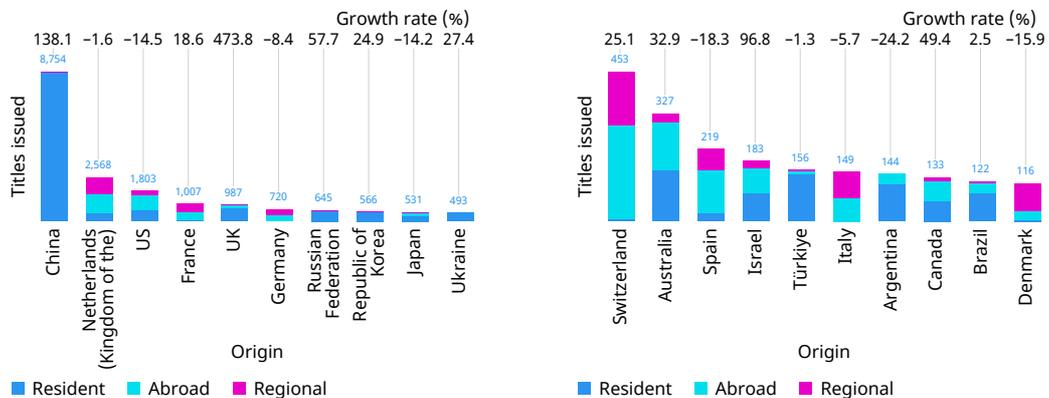
Note: Data are based on an absolute not an equivalent count. Applications by origin include resident applications and applications filed abroad. The origin of an application is determined by the residence of the applicant. Regional refers to applications filed at the Community Plant Variety Office of the European Union. Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

**D12. Plant variety applications abroad for the top 20 origins, 2023**



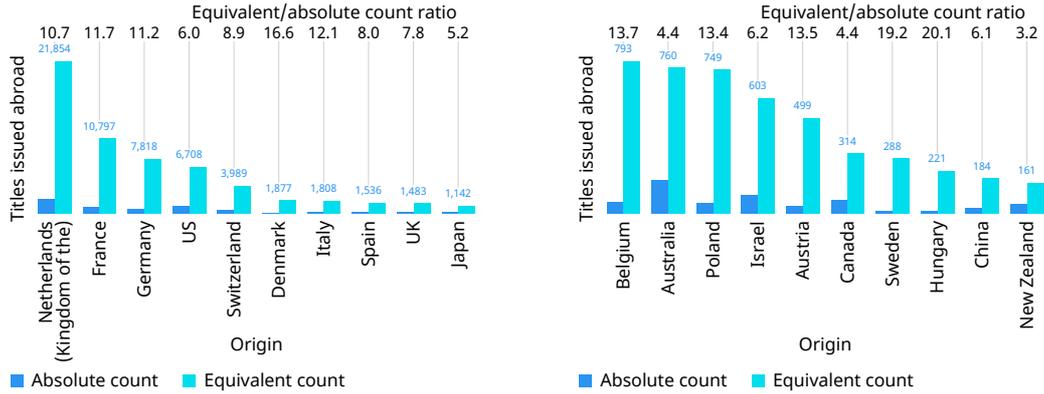
Note: The origin of an application is determined by the residence of the applicant. Applications filed at regional offices are considered equivalent to multiple applications in the relevant member states. See glossary for the definition of equivalent applications. Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

**D13. Plant variety titles issued for the top 20 origins, 2023**



Note: Data are based on an absolute not an equivalent count. The origin of titles issued is determined by the residence of the applicant. Regional refers to titles issued by the Community Plant Variety Office of the European Union. Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

### D14. Plant variety titles issued abroad for the top 20 origins, 2023



Note: The origin of titles issued is determined by the residence of the applicant. Titles issued by regional offices are considered equivalent to multiple titles in the relevant member states. See glossary for the definition of equivalent count. Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

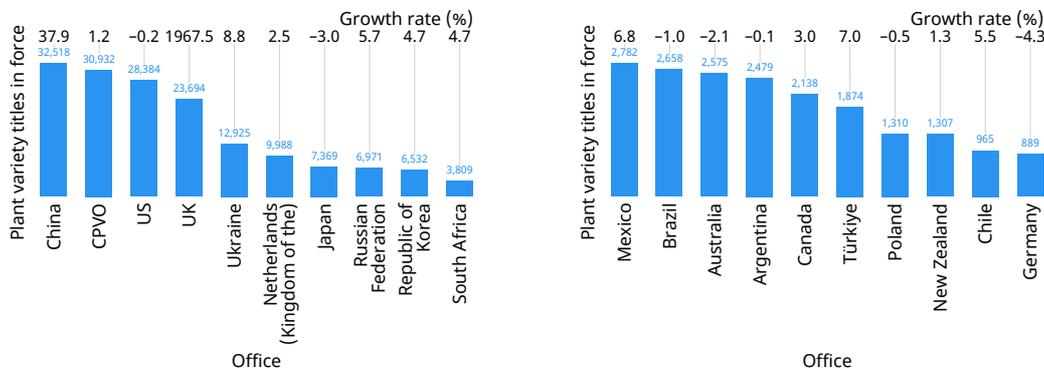
## Plant varieties in force

### D15. Trend in plant varieties in force worldwide, 2009–2023



Note: World totals are WIPO estimates using data covering 70 offices. Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

### D16. Plant varieties in force at selected offices, 2023



Note: CPVO is the Community Plant Variety Office of the European Union. Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

## Statistical table

**D17. Plant variety applications and titles issued by office and origin, and plant variety titles in force by office, 2023**

Name	Applications by office			Applications by origin	Equivalent applications by origin	Titles issued by office			Plant varieties in force
	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Total	Total	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Office
African Intellectual Property Organization	10	1	9	..	..	14	0	14	19
Argentina	425	338	87	388	476	141	111	30	2,479
Australia	296	132	164	280	1,138	290	155	135	2,575
Austria (a)	..	..	..	22	308	..	..	..	13
Azerbaijan	24	24	0	24	24	24	24	0	271
Belarus	25	14	11	24	24	32	20	12	295
Belgium	3	3	0	87	1,077	..	..	..	32
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	6	2	4	3	3	6	2	4	60
Brazil	397	280	117	319	341	132	84	48	2,658
Bulgaria	21	21	0	23	45	50	50	0	328
Cameroon (b)	..	..	..	1	17	..	..	..	..
Canada	399	96	303	148	412	257	61	196	2,138
Chile	91	17	74	21	43	138	11	127	965
China	16,184	15,528	656	15,552	15,750	9,300	8,724	576	32,518
Colombia	115	23	92	39	259	65	11	54	801
Community Plant Variety Office	2,866	2,219	647	n.a.	..	2,718	2,111	607	30,932
Costa Rica	9	0	9	1	23	9	0	9	32
Croatia	15	15	0	15	15	..	..	..	67
Czech Republic	45	38	7	52	206	48	46	2	831
Denmark	5	4	1	153	2,287	6	3	3	45
Dominican Republic	16	3	13	3	3	2	2	0	37
Ecuador	90	14	76	15	15	18	5	13	417
Egypt	73	41	32	41	41	63	24	39	526
Estonia	3	2	1	2	2	3	3	0	91
Finland (a)	..	..	..	6	94	..	..	..	..
France	117	92	25	993	10,221	101	81	20	873
Georgia	13	1	12	1	1	4	0	4	221
Germany	26	24	2	785	8,177	32	21	11	889
Greece (b)	..	..	..	6	138	..	..	..	..
Guatemala (b)	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Honduras (b)	..	..	..	6	6	..	..	..	..
Hungary	16	16	0	49	533	23	23	0	202
India (b)	..	..	..	6	6	..	..	..	..
Iran (Islamic Republic of) (b)	..	..	..	1	23	..	..	..	..
Ireland	2	2	0	14	90	2	2	0	51
Israel	71	26	45	111	683	127	86	41	851
Italy	4	4	0	170	2,744	..	..	..	38
Jamaica (b)	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..
Japan	591	404	187	593	1,385	497	313	184	7,369
Jordan	7	0	7	..	..	10	0	10	78
Kazakhstan (b)	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Kenya	103	13	90	14	14	68	6	62	570
Kyrgyzstan	2	2	0	2	2	9	9	0	17
Lao People's Democratic Republic (b)	..	..	..	14	14	..	..	..	..
Latvia	16	16	0	17	39	5	4	1	185
Lithuania	5	5	0	5	5	6	6	0	135
Mauritius (b)	..	..	..	5	27	..	..	..	..
Mexico	230	88	142	96	96	261	70	191	2,782
Morocco	73	1	72	3	3	89	1	88	747
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	856	700	156	2,924	24,968	615	517	98	9,988
New Zealand	118	43	75	92	180	90	34	56	1,307
Nicaragua	59	59	0	61	61	10	10	0	28
Norway	15	3	12	3	3	19	4	15	216

Name	Applications by office			Applications by origin	Equivalent applications by origin	Titles issued by office			Plant varieties in force
	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Total	Total	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Office
Panama (a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Paraguay	42	13	29	17	17	35	11	24	228
Peru	28	11	17	42	42	58	8	50	413
Philippines (b)	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Poland	159	110	49	153	857	56	47	9	1,310
Portugal (a)	..	..	..	12	56	..	..	..	8
Republic of Korea	625	462	163	487	597	645	545	100	6,532
Republic of Moldova	17	9	8	9	9	24	21	3	300
Romania	33	33	0	38	38	37	37	0	526
Russian Federation	852	658	194	658	658	854	642	212	6,971
Serbia	20	0	20	..	..	40	1	39	524
Singapore	4	1	3	1	1	3	0	3	14
Slovakia	6	6	0	8	8	6	6	0	275
Slovenia	1	1	0	4	70	1	1	0	8
South Africa	318	47	271	75	229	311	78	233	3,809
Spain	51	40	11	295	2,665	39	27	12	447
Sri Lanka (b)	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Sweden (a)	..	..	..	6	94	3	3	0	77
Switzerland	57	8	49	547	4,793	71	6	65	621
Thailand (b)	..	..	..	7	51	..	..	..	..
Tunisia	15	3	12	3	3	18	1	17	246
Türkiye	233	107	126	109	109	249	144	105	1,874
Uganda (b)	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Ukraine	768	321	447	321	321	1,045	493	552	12,925
United Kingdom (d)	819	759	60	939	1,863	22,838	796	22,042	23,694
United Republic of Tanzania	8	2	6	2	2	12	5	7	145
United States of America (PPA) (c)	844	341	503	n.a.	..	689	319	370	19,792
United States of America (PVPA)	305	201	104	1,763	7,217	460	360	100	8,592
Uruguay	55	10	45	12	12	41	9	32	616
Uzbekistan	95	83	12	83	83	13	13	0	156
Viet Nam	201	144	57	146	146	61	21	40	551
Zambia (b)	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..
Zimbabwe (b)	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Others/Unknown	..	..	..	57	233	..	..	..	..
<b>Total (2023 estimates)</b>	<b>29,070</b>	<b>23,700</b>	<b>5,370</b>	<b>29,070</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>21,150</b>	<b>9,800</b>	<b>2,210</b>	<b>195,610</b>

(a) This office did not report data; therefore, applications by origin data may be incomplete.

(b) This office is not a member of the International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV).

(c) Applications by origin are reported under the United States of America Plant Varieties Protection Act (PVPA).

(d) Includes the 21,805 Plant Variety Rights (PVR) transferred to the UK by the European Union (referred to as "Retained EU PVRs") that had been granted by the end of the transition period (December 31, 2020) as part of the Withdrawal Agreement between the UK and the EU.

n.a. indicates not applicable.

.. indicates not available.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

# Geographical indications



# Highlights

## Introduction

A geographical indication (GI) is a sign identifying a good as having originated from a specific geographical area and possessing a given quality, reputation or other characteristic essentially attributable to that geographical origin. Thus, the main function of a GI is to identify goods whose quality, reputation or other characteristics are connected to their territory of origin.

GIs can be protected through a variety of legal means (e.g., *sui generis* systems, trademark law, regional systems, international agreements, other national legal means, etc.). In addition, the protection of GIs at a national level is often shared among several agencies. WIPO has made a major effort to gather data from all relevant sources, but in many instances it has not been possible to obtain the necessary data from every source. For instance, many countries are unable to identify GIs protected through the trademark system. Nonetheless, the statistics gathered afford a valuable insight into how this form of intellectual property (IP) is being used in different parts of the world.

## How many GIs are in force worldwide?

Data received by WIPO from a total of 86 national and regional authorities show there were an estimated 58,600 protected GIs in existence in 2023.<sup>1</sup> To minimize double counting, GIs in force through the European Union (EU) (5,376 GIs in force) regional system and the Lisbon System (1,085) are counted once only, rather than multiplied by the number of member states party to each system. That notwithstanding, the overall total of around 58,600 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.

Of the 58,600 GIs in force in 2023, upper middle-income economies accounted for 52.2% of the world total, followed by high-income (42.9%), lower middle-income (4.8%) and low-income economies (0.1%).<sup>2</sup> In terms of regional distribution, Europe had the most GIs in force, amounting to 52.5%, followed by Asia (39.5%), Oceania (3.6%), Northern America (2.8%), Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) (1.6%) and Africa (0.2%) (figure E3). The LAC share was lower than in previous years because of data missing for Chile and Mexico, both of which have a substantial number of GIs in force within their territory.

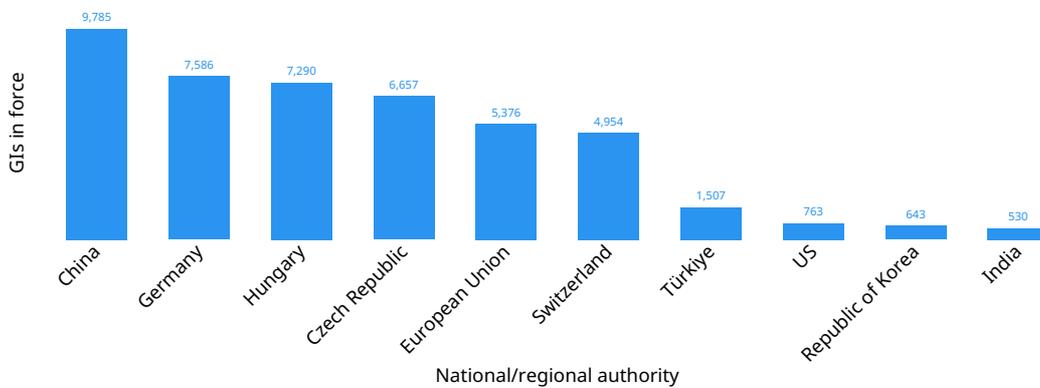
1 In addition, two offices provided partial data, which are not included in this report.

2 Each category includes the following number of economies: high-income economies (45), upper middle-income (31), lower middle-income (13) and low-income (3). European Union data are allocated to the high-income group, because most of its member states are high-income countries. Six economies did not respond to the survey, but are included here because they have GIs in force through the Lisbon System. As a result, the total number of economies amounts to 92, and not just the 86 that replied to the survey.

Figure E1 shows the total number of GIs in force within selected national and regional authorities, while figure E2 reports data on GIs in force within EU member states. In 2023, China (9,785) had the most GIs in force within its territory, followed by Germany (7,586), Hungary (7,290) and the Czech Republic (6,657) (figure 5.1). The high rankings achieved by 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 the Czech Republic and Hungary, 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. Several middle-income economies had a high number of GIs in force within their jurisdiction in 2023; for example, there were 6,192 GIs in force in Bulgaria, 4,721 in the Republic of Moldova and 4,678 in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Again, these countries' high ranking in terms of GIs in force is because they are party to the Lisbon System. In contrast, Brazil (119) and India (530) had considerably fewer GIs in force, which could be explained by them having no GIs protected through international agreements in 2023 (see table E8).

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

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



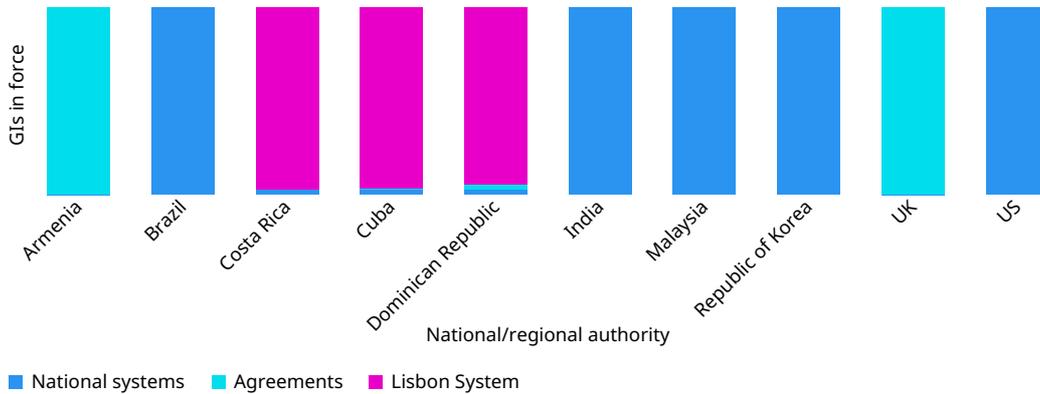
Source: Figures E1 and E2.

### The legal means for protecting geographical indications varies among authorities

Figure 5.2 shows the total number of GIs in force broken down by the legal means of protection for selected national and regional authorities. All GIs in force in Brazil, India, Malaysia, the Republic of Korea and the United States of America (US) were protected through national systems, whereas the bulk of GIs in force in Costa Rica (97%), Cuba (96.8%) and the Dominican Republic (94.5%) were protected through the Lisbon System. In contrast, almost every GI in force in Armenia (99.7%) and the United Kingdom (UK) (99.8%) was protected via international agreements.

**Most GIs in force in Armenia and the UK were protected under international agreements; in contrast, all GIs in force in the US were protected through national systems**

**5.2. Distribution of geographical indications in force by legal means of protection for selected national and regional authorities, 2023**



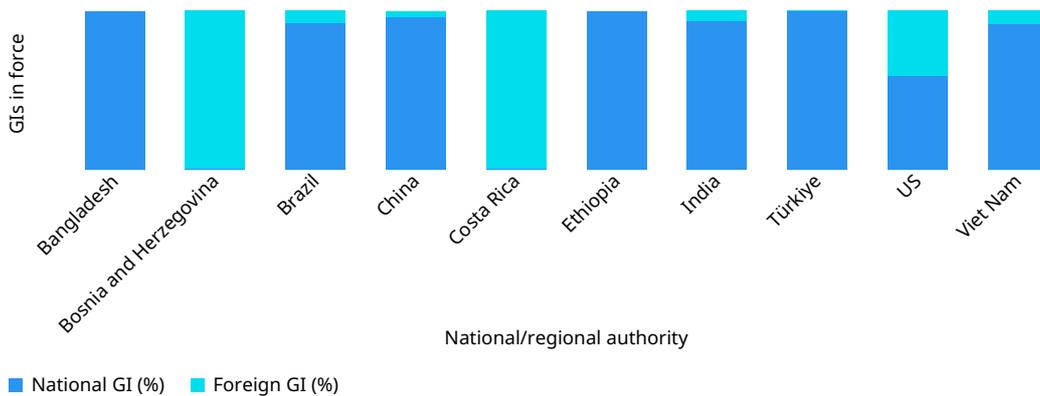
Source: Figure E4.

**Foreign GIs accounted for the majority of total GIs in most national or regional authorities that provided GI data by origin**

More than 50 authorities provided data on GIs broken down according to source (i.e., whether they are a national or foreign GI). Figure 5.3 shows data for selected national and regional authorities. The share of national GIs ranged from as low as 0.4% in Bosnia and Herzegovina and 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 Bosnia and Herzegovina (99.6%) and Costa Rica (99.6%) were foreign GIs. Of the 58 authorities that provided data for 2023, national GIs accounted for more than 60% of the total in 24 authorities. In contrast, foreign GIs made up more than 60% of the total in the remaining 34 authorities.

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

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



Source: Figure E5.

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

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 (figure E6). In terms of absolute numbers, China (8,163) reported the highest number of GIs in force for agricultural products and foodstuffs, followed by the EU (2,047), Bosnia and Herzegovina (1,975) and the UK (1,723). When it comes to the category of wines and spirits, the EU (3,329) had the most GIs in force, followed by the Republic of Moldova (2,910), Bosnia and Herzegovina (2,481) and the UK (2,434). China (388), India (274), Austria (189) and Türkiye (165) each had a considerable number of GIs in force for handicrafts in 2023. Only four jurisdictions – Brazil; China, Macao SAR; Serbia; and the US – reported protecting GIs for services.

The GIs in force data reported here are partial and incomplete and therefore ought to be interpreted with caution. The questionnaire underlying the data collection requested information from respondents regarding GIs protected through *sui generis* systems, trademark systems, other national legal means, regional systems and international agreements (including GIs in force under the Lisbon System and the Madrid System). As table E8 indicates, many countries did not provide statistics on the number of GIs protected through the trademark system. This might be because the countries concerned do not use the trademark system to protect GIs or else some countries that do use it have difficulty separating GIs from other trademarks (most commonly, collective and certification trademarks). In addition, several countries could not provide data on how many GIs were protected through international agreements.

China (2,412) reported the highest number of GIs protected via the *sui generis* system, followed by Türkiye (1,504) and Canada (676).<sup>3</sup> The most GIs protected via the trademarks system were in China (7,277), followed by Viet Nam (1,832) and the US (478). Switzerland (4,156) and the UK (4,150) reported high volumes of GIs protected through international agreements.

## There were 1,085 appellations of origin and geographical indications in force via the Lisbon System in 2023

As of 2023, the Lisbon System consisted of 43 Contracting Parties, after the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI) plus Côte d'Ivoire, the Russian Federation, Sao Tome and Principe, and Senegal acceded to the System that year.

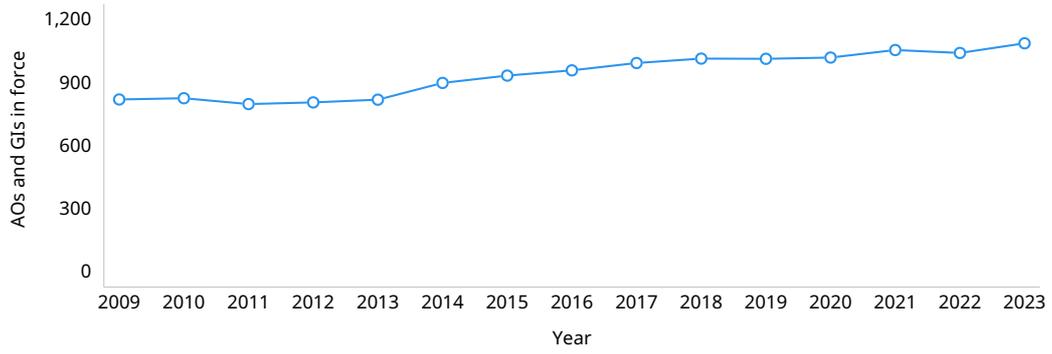
The number of appellations of origin (AOs) and geographical indications in force via the Lisbon System increased from 817 in 2009 to 1,085 in 2023, representing a 30% growth over this period (figure 5.4). The increase in the total number of AOs and GIs in the most recent past is mainly due to an increase in registrations by the EU.

France remains the primary user of the Lisbon System. It accounted for two-fifths (35.1%) of the 2023 total, followed by the EU (21.5%), Italy (15.3%), the Islamic Republic of Iran (6.7%) and the Czech Republic (3.7%) (figure E7). These five origins accounted for more than four-fifths of the 2023 total. The EU – a recent member of the Lisbon System – had 91 new registrations, taking its tally to 233 AOs and GIs in 2023. The Islamic Republic of Iran (4 new registrations) and the Russian Federation (+1) are the two other origins with new registrations in 2023. The number of AOs and GIs in force via the Lisbon System decreased by 44 for France and 5 for Hungary due to cancellations of previously registered AOs.

3 Although the EU regional system is a *sui generis* system, GIs in force in the 27 EU member states via the EU are reported under the regional system category rather than the *sui generis* category.

## AOs and GIs in force via the Lisbon System increased from 817 in 2009 to 1,085 in 2023

### 5.4. Appellations of origin in force via the Lisbon System, 2009–2023

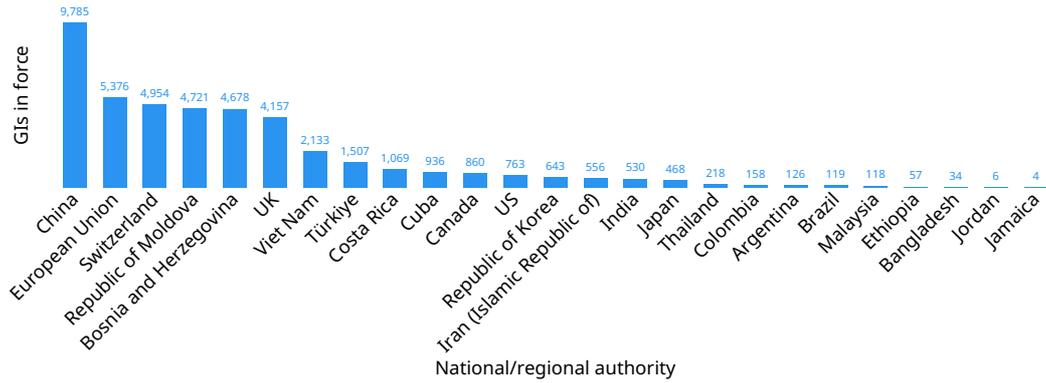


Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

# Geographical indications statistics

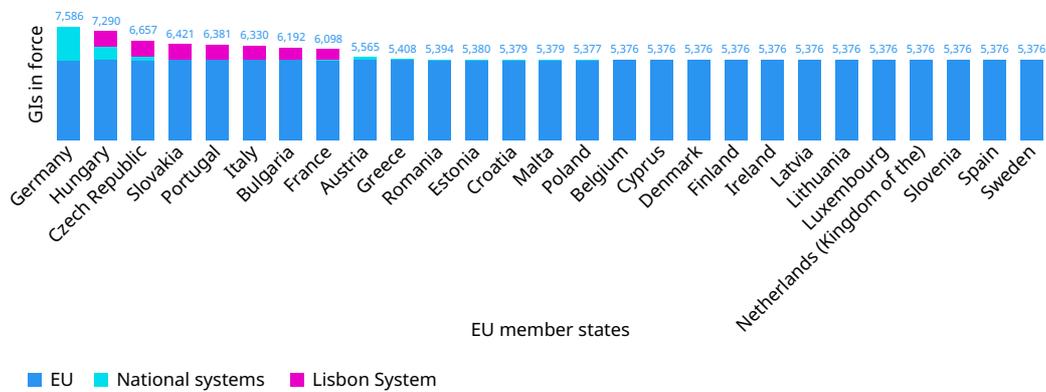
E1.	Geographical indications in force for selected national and regional authorities, 2023	168
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### E1. Geographical indications in force for selected national and regional authorities, 2023



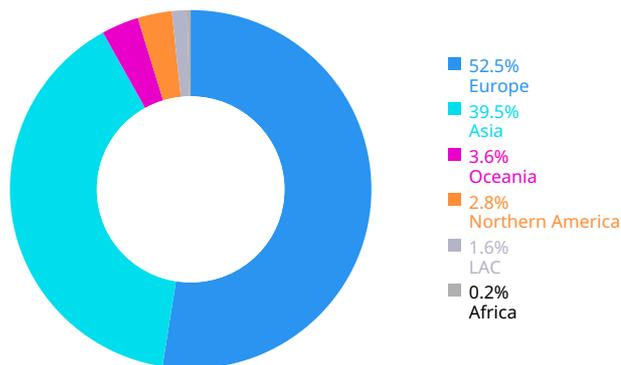
Note: Refer to notes in table E8.  
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

### E2. Geographical indications in force for EU member states, 2023



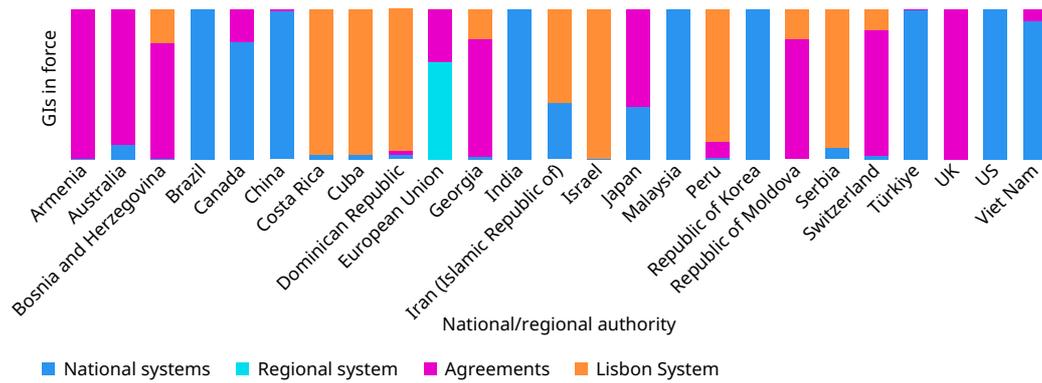
Note: Refer to notes in table E8.  
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

### E3. Geographical indications in force by region, 2023



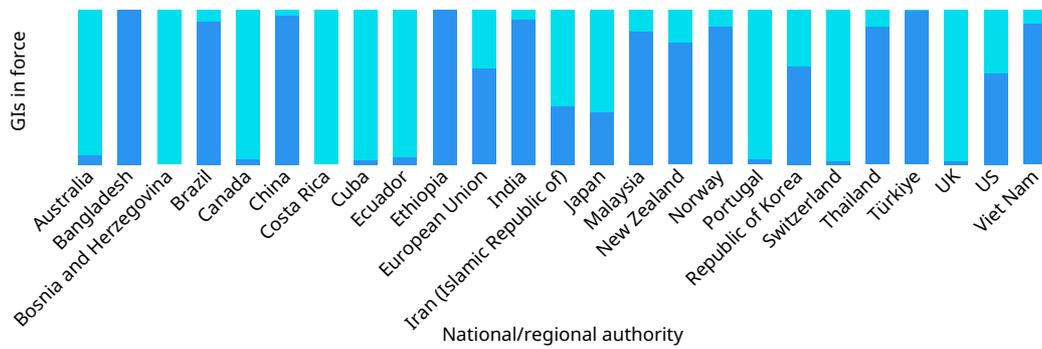
Notes: Refer to notes in table E8. LAC is Latin America and the Caribbean. Regions include the following number of offices: Africa (8), Asia (26), Europe (41), LAC (13), Northern America (2) and Oceania (2). Six economies did not respond to the survey but are included here because they have GIs in force through the Lisbon System. As a result, the total number of economies amounts to 92, not just the 86 that replied to the survey.  
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

**E4. Distribution of geographical indications in force by legal means of protection for selected national and regional authorities, 2023**



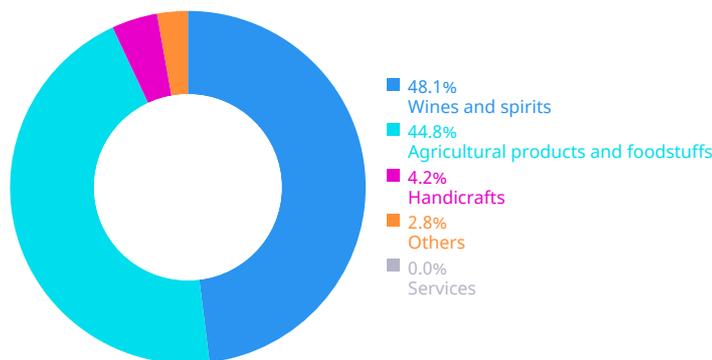
Note: Refer to notes in table E8.  
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

**E5. Distribution of geographical indications in force by source for selected national and regional authorities, 2023**



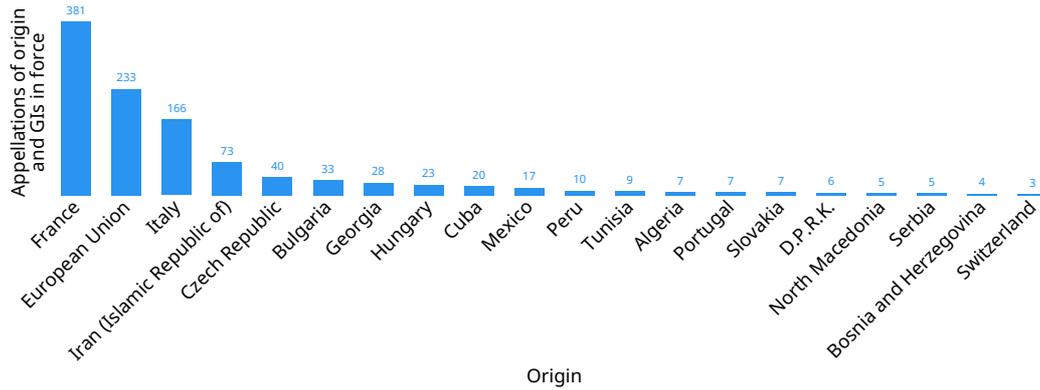
Note: Refer to notes in table E8.  
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

**E6. Geographical indications in force by product category, 2023**



Note: The global total broken down by product category is based on data from the 62 national jurisdictions plus the EU regional system for which 2023 data by product category are available. GIs in force through regional systems like the EU were counted once rather than multiple times, as they were in force in all the respective member states. This is in order to minimize double counting.  
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

## E7. Appellations of origin in force for the top 20 origins, 2023



Note: D.P.R.K. is the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.  
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

## E8. Geographical indications in force in 2023

Name	Total	<i>Sui generis</i>	Trademarks	Other national legal means	Regional system	Agreements	Lisbon System (a)
Albania (b)	1,116	33	..	..	..	..	1,083
Andorra	9	4	4	..	..	1	..
Argentina	126	126	..	..	..	..	..
Armenia	3,186	8	..	..	..	3,178	..
Australia	2,071	116	83	..	..	1,872	..
Austria	5,565	..	..	..	3,487	2,077	1
Azerbaijan	42	..	42	..	..	..	..
Bangladesh	34	34	..	..	..	..	..
Belarus	36	36	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium	5,376	..	..	..	3,487	1,888	1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4,678	18	..	..	..	3,603	1,057
Botswana	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Brazil	119	119	..	..	..	..	..
Bulgaria	6,192	42	..	..	3,487	1,888	775
Cabo Verde	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
Cambodia	91	12	..	..	..	..	79
Canada	860	676	..	..	..	184	..
China	9,785	2,412	7,277	..	..	96	..
China, Hong Kong SAR	57	..	57	..	..	..	..
China, Macao SAR	26	3	23	..	..	..	..
Colombia	158	40	..	..	..	118	..
Costa Rica	1,069	..	32	..	..	..	1,037
Côte d'Ivoire	14	12	..	..	..	2	..
Croatia	5,379	3	..	..	3,487	1,888	1
Cuba	936	25	..	..	..	5	906
Cyprus	5,376	..	..	..	3,487	1,888	1
Czech Republic	6,657	62	..	..	3,487	2,096	1,012
Denmark	5,376	..	..	..	3,487	1,888	1
Dominican Republic	1,010	..	32	..	..	24	954
Ecuador	146	7	..	..	..	139	..
El Salvador	29	29	..	..	..	..	..
Estonia	5,380	4	..	..	3,487	1,888	1
Ethiopia	57	..	57	..	..	..	..
European Union (c)	5,376	..	..	..	3,487	1,888	1
Finland	5,376	..	..	..	3,487	1,888	1
France (b)	6,098	17	..	4	3,487	1,888	702
Georgia	4,639	64	..	..	..	3,670	905
Germany	7,586	..	2	..	3,487	4,096	1
Greece	5,408	16	..	16	3,487	1,888	1
Honduras	49	..	49	..	..	..	..
Hungary	7,290	10	..	16	3,487	2,762	1,015

Name	Total	<i>Sui generis</i>	Trademarks	Other national legal means	Regional system	Agreements	Lisbon System (a)
Iceland	1,082	2	..	..	..	1,080	..
India	530	530	..	..	..	..	..
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	556	210	..	..	..	..	346
Ireland	5,376	..	..	..	3,487	1,888	1
Israel	931	7	..	..	..	..	924
Italy (b)	6,330	37	..	..	3,487	1,888	918
Jamaica	4	3	1	..	..	..	..
Japan	468	137	..	26	..	305	..
Jordan	6	..	6	..	..	..	..
Kazakhstan	64	64	..	..	..	..	..
Lao People's Democratic Republic	10	10	..	..	..	..	..
Latvia	5,376	..	..	..	3,487	1,888	1
Lithuania	5,376	..	..	..	3,487	1,888	1
Luxembourg	5,376	..	..	..	3,487	1,888	1
Malaysia	118	118	..	..	..	..	..
Malta	5,379	..	..	3	3,487	1,888	1
Mauritius	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Mongolia	48	48	..	..	..	..	..
Mozambique	4	..	..	4	..	..	..
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	5,376	..	..	..	3,487	1,888	1
New Zealand	24	24	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	38	30	..	..	..	8	..
Pakistan	10	10	..	..	..	..	..
Peru	1,077	10	..	..	..	115	952
Poland	5,377	1	..	..	3,487	1,888	1
Portugal	6,381	33	..	..	3,487	1,888	973
Republic of Korea	643	194	231	218	..	..	..
Republic of Moldova	4,721	27	..	..	..	3,760	934
Romania	5,394	18	..	..	3,487	1,888	1
Russian Federation	431	327	..	..	..	104	..
Serbia	1,145	90	..	..	..	..	1,055
Singapore	168	168	..	..	..	..	..
Slovakia	6,421	27	..	..	3,487	1,888	1,019
Slovenia	5,376	..	..	..	3,487	1,888	1
Spain	5,376	..	..	..	3,487	1,888	1
Sri Lanka	18	..	18	..	..	..	..
Sweden	5,376	..	..	..	3,487	1,888	1
Switzerland (d)	4,954	111	..	2	..	4,156	685
Thailand	218	218	..	..	..	..	..
Trinidad and Tobago	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Türkiye	1,507	1,504	..	..	..	3	..
Ukraine	3,128	37	..	..	..	3,091	..
United Kingdom (e)	4,157	7	..	..	..	4,150	..
United States of America (f)	763	..	478	285	..	..	..
Viet Nam	2,133	132	1,832	..	..	169	..

Notes: Identifying GIs protected via the trademark system (certification and collective marks) is extremely time consuming and requires extensive manual intervention. For this reason, a number of authorities like that of the United Kingdom were unable to report on GIs protected via the trademark system. Lisbon System data for Burkina Faso, France and Italy are based on WIPO estimates.

(a) Lisbon System data reported here refer to foreign GIs and AOs in force based on the Lisbon System.

(b) Lisbon System data are based on a WIPO estimate.

(c) The EU's regional system for the protection of GIs covers agricultural products and foodstuffs, wines and spirits. Although the EU regional system is a *sui generis* system, GIs in force via the EU are reported under the regional system category rather than the *sui generis* category.

(d) There is no registration requirement for the *sui generis* protection of GIs in Switzerland. Only those denominations subject to registration or recognition on the basis of the instruments provided for in the Law on Agriculture and the Law on the Protection of Trademarks and Indications of Source, or of a court decision or special legislation, are counted under the national systems of protection.

(e) The UK created a new GI scheme after Brexit. This new scheme includes all GIs directly registered by the EU prior to December 31, 2020. The scheme covers England, Wales and Scotland.

(f) The United States of America protects geographical indications through its trademark system as certification marks, collective marks or trademarks. Complementary protection is provided under the Federal Alcohol Administration Act and its implementing regulations for wines and distilled spirits of both domestic and foreign origin.

.. indicates zero/not available.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2024.

Additional  
information



# Data description

## Data sources

Intellectual property (IP) data are taken from the WIPO Statistics Database and based primarily on WIPO's annual IP statistics surveys (see below) and on data compiled by WIPO in processing international applications/registrations through the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) and the Madrid and Hague Systems. Data are available from WIPO's Statistics Data Center at [www.wipo.int/en/web/ip-statistics](http://www.wipo.int/en/web/ip-statistics).

Patent family and technology data are extracted from the WIPO Statistics Database and from the 2024 spring edition of the European Patent Office's PATSTAT database.

Gross domestic product and population data are from the World Bank's World Development Indicators database.

This report uses the World Bank's income classifications. Economies are classified according to 2023 gross national income per capita, calculated using the World Bank Atlas method. The classifications are low-income (USD 1,145 or less), lower middle-income (USD 1,146 to USD 4,515), upper middle-income (USD 4,516 to USD 14,005) and high-income (over USD 14,005).

This report uses United Nations (UN) definitions of regions and sub-regions, whereas the geographical terms used may differ slightly from the ones defined by the UN.

## WIPO's annual IP statistics surveys

WIPO collects data from national and regional IP offices and other competent authorities from around the world through annual surveys consisting of multiple questionnaires. These data are then entered into the WIPO Statistics Database.

Continuous efforts are being made to improve the quality and availability of IP statistics and to gather data from as many IP offices and countries as possible.

WIPO's long-established and regular IP survey covers patents, utility models, trademarks, industrial designs and plant varieties. It consists of 27 questionnaires, all of which are available in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish at [www.wipo.int/ipstats/en/data\\_collection/questionnaire](http://www.wipo.int/ipstats/en/data_collection/questionnaire).

In 2017, WIPO started to collect data on geographical indications (GIs) through an annual survey. This simple questionnaire seeks to collect data on GIs in force broken down by legal means of protection (e.g., *sui generis* systems, trademarks, international agreements, and so on) and product types (e.g., wines and spirits, agricultural products, and so on). This 2024 edition reports data for 86 authorities – a considerable improvement upon the 54 responses that WIPO received in 2017.

## IP office survey coverage

Intellectual property offices are requested to report data by the origin (country or territory) of applications, grants or registrations. Offices unable to provide this detailed breakdown instead report either an aggregate total or a simple breakdown by total resident and total non-resident counts. For this reason, the totals for each origin are underreported. However, shares of the 2023 totals where the origin is unknown are low – only 0.4% for patent applications, 0.9% for trademark application class counts and 0.4% for application design counts.

### IP applications data coverage by IP type

IP type	Number of offices on which 2023 world totals are based	Number of offices for which 2023 data are available	Data coverage (%)
Patents	164	138	99.8
Utility models	83	67	99.9
Trademarks (a)	170	143	99.4
Industrial designs (b)	157	119	99.7
Plant varieties	72	68	99.8

(a) Refers to the number of trademark applications based on class count (i.e., the number of classes specified in applications).

(b) Refers to the number of industrial design applications based on design count (i.e., the number of designs contained in applications).

## Estimating world totals

World totals of applications for, and grants/registrations of, patents, utility models, trademarks, industrial designs and plant varieties are WIPO estimates. Data are not available for every IP office each year. Missing data are estimated using methods such as linear extrapolation and averaging adjacent data points. The estimation method chosen depends on the year and the office in question. When an office provides data that is not broken down by origin, WIPO estimates the resident and non-resident counts using the historical shares recorded at that office. Data are available for most of the larger offices; only small shares of world totals are estimated. For example, the estimated total number of patent applications worldwide covers 164 offices, with data available for 138 of these, which together account for 99.8% of the estimated world total.

## National and international data

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

## International comparability of indicators

Every effort has been made to compile IP statistics based on the same definitions in order to facilitate international comparison. Although data are collected from offices using questionnaires from WIPO's harmonized annual IP survey, national laws and regulations for filing IP applications or for issuing IP rights, as well as statistical reporting practices, may vary between jurisdictions. Because of the continual updating of data and the revision of historical statistics, data in this report may differ from data in previous editions and from data available on WIPO's website.

## Change in method of counting IP applications by CNIPA in 2017

Because of a change in the method by which the National Intellectual Property Administration of the People's Republic of China (CNIPA) calculates how many patent, utility model and industrial design applications are filed, data on the number of such applications filed in China in 2017 and 2018 are not comparable with data for previous years. Prior to 2017, these data included all applications received; from 2017 onwards they include only those applications for which the necessary application fees were paid. As a result, it is not meaningful to report growth rates in the number of patent, utility model and industrial design applications filed in China in 2017 compared to 2016. Moreover, since China accounts for such a large proportion of IP applications globally, it is not meaningful to report growth rates in the numbers of such applications filed worldwide in 2017 compared to 2016. For reason of this break in the data series, figures A1 (page 25), A53 (page 53), C1 and C2 (page 121) do not report 2017 growth.

# IP systems at a glance

## The patent system

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

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

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

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

## The utility model system

Like a patent, a utility model (UM) confers a set of rights to an invention for a limited period, during which time the UM rights holder can commercially exploit their invention on an exclusive basis. The terms and conditions for granting a UM differ from those for granting a traditional patent. For example, UMs are issued for a shorter period (6–10 years) and at most offices protection is granted without substantive examination. As with patents, procedures for granting UM rights are governed by the rules and regulations of national IP offices and rights limited to the jurisdiction of the issuing authority. In this report, the term “utility model” refers to UMs and other types of protection similar to UMs, such as short-term patents in the Republic of Ireland.

## Microorganisms under the Budapest Treaty

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

To eliminate the need to deposit a microorganism in every country where patent protection is sought, under the Budapest Treaty the deposit of a microorganism with any IDA is sufficient for the purposes of patent procedures at the national patent offices of all contracting states and at any regional patent office that recognizes the Treaty. An IDA is a scientific institution – typically a “culture collection” – capable of storing microorganisms. As of September 2024, there were 51 IDAs around the world. Further information about the Budapest Treaty is available at [www.wipo.int/treaties/en/registration/budapest](http://www.wipo.int/treaties/en/registration/budapest).

## The trademark system

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

The procedures for registering trademarks are governed by the legislation and procedures of national and regional IP offices. Therefore, trademark rights are limited to the jurisdiction of the authority that has registered the trademark. Trademark applicants can file an application with a relevant national or regional IP office or an international application through the Madrid System. However, when an applicant files internationally via the Madrid System, the decision to issue a trademark registration remains the prerogative of the national or regional IP office concerned and trademark rights remain limited to the jurisdiction of the authority issuing that registration.

Between December 1995 and October 2016, two treaties administered by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) governed the Madrid System for the International Registration of Marks – the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks, adopted in 1891, and the Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement, adopted in 1989. As of October 11, 2016, following a decision by the Madrid Union Assembly that no country could accede only to the Agreement, the Protocol is now the sole governing treaty of the Madrid System. The Madrid System offers many advantages to trademark holders and IP offices compared with the alternative method of obtaining international protection for marks called the Paris route or the direct route. The Paris route involves filing separate applications directly at the IP office in the countries or regions where protection is sought (under the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property). In contrast, by paying a single set of fees in a single currency (Swiss francs), the Madrid System allows trademark holders to submit a single application in one language (English, French or Spanish) indicating the Madrid members where protection is sought (designations).

The Madrid System also simplifies managing the mark once it has been registered by making it possible to request centrally the recording of further changes or to renew the registration through a single procedural step. A registration recorded in the International Register has the same effect as a registration made directly with every designated Contracting Party (Madrid member), if the competent authority of that jurisdiction has not issued a refusal within a specified time period. Further information about the Madrid System is available at [www.wipo.int/web/madrid-system](http://www.wipo.int/web/madrid-system).

## The industrial design system

Industrial designs are applied to a wide variety of industrial products and handicrafts.<sup>1</sup> They refer to the ornamental or aesthetic aspects of a useful article, including compositions of lines or colors or three-dimensional forms that give a special appearance to a product or handicraft. The holder of a registered industrial design has exclusive rights over the design and can prevent unauthorized copying or imitation of the design by others.

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

The Hague System comprises two international treaties – the Hague Act and the Geneva Act. The System makes it possible for an applicant to register industrial designs in multiple territories by filing a single application with the International Bureau of WIPO, thus simplifying the multinational registration process. Moreover, by allowing the filing of up to 100 different designs per application, the System offers considerable opportunities for efficiency gains. It also streamlines the subsequent management of industrial design registration, since it is possible to record changes or renew a registration through a single procedure for all territories. Further information about the Hague System is available at [www.wipo.int/web/hague-system](http://www.wipo.int/web/hague-system).

## Plant variety protection

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

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

## The geographical indication system

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. Thus, the main function of a GI is to indicate a connection between the quality, characteristics or reputation of the good and its territory of origin.

World-renowned examples of GIs include “Café de Colombia” (Colombia), “Bordeaux” (France), “Kampot Pepper” (Cambodia), “Penja Pepper” (Cameroon) and “Scotch Whisky” (United Kingdom).

Geographical indications are mainly used for agricultural and food products, which typically tend to have a close natural link with their place of origin. However, there are many GIs for other kinds of products, whose specific characteristics may derive from traditional manufacturing skills or from a combination of local know-how and natural resources. Examples of GIs for handicraft and manufactured goods include “Bohemia Crystal” (Czech Republic), “Solingen” for

<sup>1</sup> The products and handicrafts to which industrial designs are applied range from technical and medical instruments to watches, jewelry and other luxury items, and from homeware, electrical appliances, vehicles and construction materials to textile designs and leisure goods.

cutlery (Germany), “Isfahan Handmade Carpet” (Islamic Republic of Iran) and “Swiss Made” for watches (Switzerland).

Although GIs are commonly names of places, they may also consist of non-geographical terms with a traditional geographical connotation (traditional denominations); for example, “Argane” (Morocco) serves as a GI, although not a geographical name.

Geographical indications can only be used on goods that conform to the applicable requirements concerning the area of origin, processing method and typicality of the product. Goods from production sites located outside the area of origin and goods that do not meet the applicable requirements are prohibited from using the protected indication.

## Appellations of origin

An appellation of origin is a special kind of geographical indication. It generally consists of a geographical name or a traditional denomination that serves to designate a product as originating in a defined geographical area, where the quality or characteristics of the product are due exclusively or essentially to that geographical environment, including natural and human factors, and which have given the good its reputation. The most important difference between appellations of origin and other GIs is that the link with the geographical area should be stronger in the case of an appellation of origin; in other words, appellations of origin are a more restrictive sub-category of GI.

## Protection of GIs

At the national and regional levels, GIs are protected through a variety of legal means. These include *sui generis* systems – that is, laws specifically designed to protect geographical indications,<sup>2</sup> often based on a registration procedure. *Sui generis* systems generally provide protection against any direct and indirect commercial use of a GI, as well as against its imitation. *Sui generis* systems for GI protection are used in many countries and also by two regional intergovernmental organizations: namely, the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI) and the European Union (EU).

Geographical indications can also be protected on the basis of trademark law, commonly through the use of collective and certification marks. Because trademarks incorporating geographical terms are typically not recorded by IP offices as a separate category of trademark, and because not all trademarks incorporating geographical terms can be considered to be GIs, it may be difficult to determine the exact number of registered GIs within jurisdictions. It is also worth noting that GI protection via *sui generis* or trademark systems are not mutually exclusive, but often coexist under many legal frameworks and are available for the benefit of GI holders.

Finally, GIs are typically also protected under unfair competition regulations, consumer protection laws and administrative and judicial decisions, as well as under specific laws or decrees recognizing individual GIs.

As for other IP rights, the effects of a GI right obtained in a particular jurisdiction are limited to the territory of that jurisdiction. Thus, where a right over a GI is obtained in one jurisdiction, it is protected there but not abroad. In order to obtain protection in a foreign jurisdiction, GI holders must, in principle, seek protection under the relevant national or regional laws of the jurisdiction in question. However, international agreements can facilitate the acquisition of GI rights abroad. In particular, bilateral and regional agreements have incorporated lists of GIs that are to be protected within the jurisdiction of the relevant parties to the agreement. The listed GIs may relate to existing or subsequent GI rights, but protection may also emanate from the trade agreements themselves.

2 The terminology used at national and regional levels to refer to *sui generis* rights over GIs is not uniform. Different terms, such as appellations of origin, controlled appellations of origin, protected designations of origin, protected geographical indications, (qualified) indications of source, or simply geographical indications are used in different legislations. Despite the different terminology, however, the common denominator remains the link between the specific quality, characteristics or reputation of the product and its territory of origin. For simplicity, the present text generally uses “geographical indication (GI),” regardless of differences in national and regional terminology.

Another way of obtaining protection for GIs abroad is through two international registration systems administered by WIPO: namely, the Lisbon System and the Madrid System.

## The Lisbon System

The Lisbon System was established in 1958 to facilitate the international protection of appellations of origin through a single registration procedure.<sup>3</sup> Registration with the WIPO International Bureau ensures protection in all Lisbon contracting parties, without the need for renewal and for as long as the appellation of origin remains protected within its contracting party of origin. However, the decision as to whether to protect a newly registered appellation of origin at the national or regional level remains the prerogative of each contracting party and each Lisbon member can refuse protection based on any ground foreseen at national or regional level within one year of being notified of a new appellation of origin by the WIPO International Bureau.

Globally-renowned examples of appellations of origin protected under the Lisbon System include “Tequila” for spirits (Mexico), “Chianti” for wines (Italy), “Habanos” for cigars (Cuba) and handicrafts such as “Chulucanas” for ceramics (Peru) and “Herend” for porcelain (Hungary). The scope of the System extends to non-geographical traditional names, such as “Reblochon” for cheese (France) and “Vinho Verde” for wines (Portugal).

In 2015, with the adoption of the Geneva Act of the Lisbon Agreement on Appellations of Origin and Geographical Indications – which entered into force on February 26, 2020 – Lisbon contracting parties modernized the System in order to attract a wider membership, while preserving its principles and objectives. The Geneva Act formally extends the scope of the Lisbon System to the general category of GIs in addition to appellations of origin. The new Act also opened the Lisbon System to accession by intergovernmental organizations, such as the EU and OAPI. It also made the Lisbon System more flexible so as to secure a wider recognition for, and inclusion of, the various means by which countries may protect appellations of origin and GIs at a national or regional level (e.g., *sui generis* systems, trademark laws or specific ad hoc decrees, as well as judicial and administrative decisions).

## Protection of GIs abroad through the Madrid System

Geographical indications can be protected in several countries as trademarks (most commonly collective and certification marks) through the Madrid System, an international registration system legally governed by the Madrid Agreement (1891) and the Madrid Protocol (1989) and administered by WIPO. A famous example of a collective/certification mark registered under the Madrid System is Napa Valley for wines from the United States of America.

3 The Lisbon System is administered by WIPO and comprises the Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration (1958), as revised at Stockholm in 1967 and amended in 1979, and the Geneva Act of the Lisbon Agreement on Appellations of Origin and Geographical Indications (2015), which entered into force on February 26, 2020.

# Glossary

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

## **Applicant**

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

## **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.

## **Application date**

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

## **Budapest Treaty**

Disclosure of an invention is a requirement for granting a patent. Normally, an invention is disclosed by means of a written description. Where an invention involves a microorganism or the use of a microorganism, disclosure is not always possible in writing and can sometimes only be effected by depositing a sample of the microorganism with a specialized institution. To eliminate the need to deposit a microorganism in every country where patent protection is sought, under the Budapest Treaty the deposit of a microorganism with any International Depository Authority (IDA) is sufficient for the purposes of patent procedure at the national patent offices of all contracting states and at any regional patent office that recognizes the Treaty.

## **Certification trademark**

Certification marks are usually awarded for compliance with defined standards, but are not confined to any membership. They may instead be used by anyone able to certify that the products involved meet certain established standards. In many countries, the main difference between collective marks and certification marks

is that collective marks may only be used by a specific group of enterprises – for example, members of an association – while certification marks may be used by anybody who complies with the standards defined by the owner of the certification mark.

### **Class**

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

### **Class count**

The number of classes specified in a trademark application or registration. In the international trademark system, and at certain 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.

### **Collective trademark**

Collective marks are usually defined as signs that distinguish the geographical origin, material, mode of manufacture or other common characteristics of goods or services of different enterprises using the collective mark. The owner may be either an association of which those enterprises are members or any other entity, including a public institution or a cooperative.

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

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

### **Designation**

A request made in an international application or registration by which the applicant/international registration holder specifies the jurisdiction(s) in which they seek to protect their industrial designs (Hague System) or trademarks (Madrid System).

### **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.

### **Direct filing**

See “National route.”

### **Equivalent application**

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

**Equivalent grant (registration)**

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

**European Patent Office (EPO)**

The EPO is the regional patent office created under the European Patent Convention (EPC), in charge of granting European patents for EPC member states. Under Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) procedures, the EPO acts as a receiving office, an International Searching Authority and an International Preliminary Examining Authority.

**European Union Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO)**

The EUIPO is the office responsible for managing the EU trademark and the registered community design. The validity of these two IP rights extends across the jurisdictions of the 27 EU member states.

**Filing**

See "Application."

**Foreign-oriented patent families**

A special subset of patent families that comprises foreign-oriented patent families, this includes only those patent families with at least one filing office that differs from the office of the applicant's country of origin. Some foreign-oriented patent families include only one filing office, because applicants may choose to file directly with a foreign office. For example, if a Canadian applicant files a patent application directly with the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) without having first filed at the patent office of Canada, that application will form a foreign-oriented patent family.

**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.

**Grant**

A set of exclusive rights legally accorded to the applicant when a patent or utility model is granted or issued.

**Gross domestic product (GDP)**

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

**Hague System**

The abbreviated form of the Hague System for the International Registration of Industrial Designs. The System comprises two international treaties: 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 at each IP office. The System also simplifies the subsequent management of the industrial design, since it is possible to record changes or renew a registration through a single procedural step for all designated Hague members.

**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.

### **International Depository Authority (IDA)**

A scientific institution – typically a culture collection – capable of storing microorganisms that has acquired the status of an International Depository Authority under the Budapest Treaty and provides for the receipt, acceptance and storage of microorganisms and the furnishing of samples thereof. As of September 2024, 51 such authorities were in existence around the world.

### **International Patent Classification (IPC)**

An internationally recognized patent classification system, the IPC has a hierarchical structure of language-independent symbols and is divided into sections, classes, sub-classes and groups. IPC symbols are assigned according to the technical features in patent applications. A patent application that relates to multiple technical features can be assigned several IPC symbols.

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

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

### **Invention**

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

### **Lisbon System**

The Lisbon System was established in 1958 and revised first in 1967 and then again in 2015 in order to facilitate the international protection of appellations of origin and geographical indications through a single registration procedure. Registration with the WIPO International Bureau ensures protection in all Lisbon contracting parties, without the need for renewal and for as long as the appellation of origin or the GI remains protected in its contracting party of origin. However, the decision on whether to protect a newly registered appellation of origin or GI at the national or regional level remains the prerogative of each contracting party, and each Lisbon member can refuse protection based on any ground foreseen at national or regional level within one year of being notified of a new appellation of origin or GI by the WIPO International Bureau. The Lisbon System is flexible with regard to the means by which countries may provide protection at national or regional level for their appellations of origin or GIs (e.g., *sui generis* systems, trademark laws or specific ad hoc decrees, as well as judicial and administrative decisions).

### **Locarno Classification**

The abbreviated form of the International Classification for Industrial Designs under the Locarno Agreement used for registering industrial designs. The Locarno Classification consists 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 System**

An abbreviation describing the system for the international registration of trademarks, originally established by the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks and later also governed by the Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement. Following a decision by the Madrid Union Assembly in October 2016, the Protocol is now the sole governing treaty of the Madrid System. The Madrid System is administered by the International Bureau of WIPO.

### **Maintenance**

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

### **Microorganism deposit**

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

### **National phase under the PCT**

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

### **National route**

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

### **Nice Classification**

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

### **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 Japan Patent Office (JPO) by an applicant residing in France is considered to be 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.

### **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.

### **Paris Convention**

The Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, signed on March 20, 1883, is one of the most important treaties, as it establishes general principles applicable to all IP rights. It establishes the “right of priority” enabling an IP applicant, when filing an application in countries other than the original country of filing, to claim priority of an earlier application filed up to 12 months previously for patents and utility models, and up to six months previously for trademarks and industrial designs.

**Paris route**

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

**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.

**Patent family**

Applicants often file patent applications in multiple jurisdictions, meaning some inventions are recorded more than once. To take this into account, WIPO has indicators related to patent families, defined as patent applications interlinked by one or more of: priority claim, Patent Cooperation Treaty national phase entry, continuation, continuation-in-part, internal priority, and addition or division. WIPO's patent family definition includes only those patent families associated with patent applications for inventions and excludes those associated with utility model applications.

**PCT System**

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

**Pending patent application**

In general, this refers to a patent application filed with a patent office for which a patent has yet to be either granted or refused, and for which the application has not been withdrawn. In jurisdictions where a request for examination is required in order to begin the examination process, a pending application may refer to an application for which a request for examination has been received or one for which a patent has neither been granted nor refused, and for which the application has not been withdrawn.

**Plant Patent Act (PPA) of the United States of America**

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

**Plant variety**

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

**Plant Variety Protection Act (PVPA) of the United States of America**

Under the PVPA, the United States of America protects all sexually reproduced plant varieties and tuber-propagated plant varieties, excluding fungi and bacteria.

**Plant variety title**

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

**Prior art**

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

**Priority date**

The filing date of the application on the basis of which priority is claimed. (See "Paris Convention.")

**Publication date**

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

**Regional application/grant (registration)**

An application filed with or granted (registered) by an IP office having regional jurisdiction over more than one country. There are currently seven regional offices: the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI), the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization (ARIPO), the Benelux Office for Intellectual Property (BOIP), the Eurasian Patent Organization (EAPO), the European Patent Office (EPO), the European Union Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO) and the Patent Office of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf (GCC Patent Office).

**Registered Community Design**

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

**Registration**

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

**Renewal**

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

**Resident**

For statistical purposes, a resident application refers to an application filed with the IP office of, or acting for, the state or jurisdiction in which the first named applicant in the application 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.

# Abbreviations

ARIPO	African Regional Intellectual Property Organization
BOIP	Benelux Office for Intellectual Property
CNIPA	National Intellectual Property Administration of the People's Republic of China
CPVO	Community Plant Variety Office of the European Union
EAPO	Eurasian Patent Organization
EPO	European Patent Office
EU	European Union
EUIPO	European Union Intellectual Property Office
GCC	Patent Office Patent Office of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf
GDP	gross domestic product
GERD	gross domestic expenditure of research and development
GI	geographical indication
IDA	International Depository Authority
IP	intellectual property
IPC	International Patent Classification
JPO	Japan Patent Office
KIPO	Korean Intellectual Property Office
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean
OAPI	African Intellectual Property Organization
PPA	Plant Patent Act of the United States of America
PRO	public research organization
PVPA	Plant Variety Protection Act of the United States of America
UK	United Kingdom
UM	utility model
UN	United Nations
UPOV	International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants
US	United States of America
USPTO	United States Patent and Trademark Office
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
USPTO	United States Patent and Trademark Office
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization

# Annexes

## Annex A. Definitions for selected energy-related technology fields

Energy-related technologies	International patent classification (IPC) symbols
Solar energy technology	E04D 1/30, E04D 13/18, F03G 6/06, F24J 2/00, F24J 2/02, F24J 2/04, F24J 2/05, F24J 2/06, F24J 2/07, F24J 2/08, F24J 2/10, F24J 2/12, F24J 2/13, F24J 2/14, F24J 2/15, F24J 2/16, F24J 2/18, F24J 2/23, F24J 2/24, F24J 2/36, F24J 2/38, F24J 2/42, F24J 2/46, F24S%, G02B 5/10, G02F 1/136, G05F 1/67, H01L 25/00, H01L 31/00, H01L 31/04, H01L 31/042, H01L 31/048, H01L 31/052, H01L 31/18, H01L 33/00, H02J 7/35, H02N 6/00, H02S
Fuel cell technology	H01M 4/00, H01M 4/86, H01M 4/88, H01M 4/90, H01M 8/00, H01M 8/02, H01M 8/04, H01M 8/06, H01M 8/08, H01M 8/10, H01M 8/12, H01M 8/14, H01M 8/16, H01M 8/18, H01M 8/20, H01M 8/22, H01M 8/24
Wind energy	B60L 8/00, F03D
Geothermal energy	F03G 4/00, F03G 7/05, F24J 3/08, F24T
Hydro	B63H 19/02, B63H 19/04, E02B 9/00, E02B 9/02, E02B 9/04, E02B 9/06, F03B, F03C

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

## Annex B. Composition of industry sectors by Nice goods and services classes

Industry sector	Abbreviation (where applicable)	Nice classes
Agricultural products and services	Agriculture	29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 43
Management, communications, real estate and financial services	Business services	35, 36
Chemicals	..	1, 2, 4
Textiles – clothing and accessories	Clothing and accessories	14, 18, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 34
Construction, infrastructure	Construction	6, 17, 19, 37, 40
Pharmaceuticals, health, cosmetics	Health	3, 5, 10, 44
Household equipment	..	8, 11, 20, 21
Leisure, education, training	Leisure & Education	13, 15, 16, 28, 41
Scientific research, information and communication technology	Research & Technology	9, 38, 42, 45
Transportation and logistics	Transportation	7, 12, 39

Source: Edital®.

### Annex C. Industry sectors by Locarno classes

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

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

*World Intellectual Property Indicators* is the annual survey of intellectual property (IP) activity around the world carried out by WIPO, the United Nations specialized agency for innovation and IP.

This authoritative report analyzes IP activity around the globe. Drawing on 2023 filing, registration and renewals statistics from national and regional IP offices and WIPO, *World Intellectual Property Indicators* covers patents, utility models, trademarks, industrial designs, microorganisms, plant variety protection and geographical indications.