World Intellectual Property Organization

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY INDICATORS



2009

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY INDICATORS

2009 Edition

World Intellectual Property Organization

FOREWORD

With the increasing importance of knowledge as a driving force of innovation and economic growth worldwide, IP rights are becoming central to the modern economy. This is particularly true in the context of current global challenges which include economic recession, the challenges of climate change, and public policy issues such as health and food security. In all of these cases, human creativity and inventiveness will be essential to finding solutions for a sustainable future, and IP rights are an important tool for stimulating and rewarding that creativity.

This report is intended to give a detailed and comprehensive view of the current state of the utilization of different forms of IP rights world wide. Because of the time required to collect and publish statistics, the impact of the economic recession in 2008 is not fully reflected in this report, although signs of a slowdown in the use of IP rights can be seen already in 2007. In spite of this slowdown, 760,000 patents were issued and almost 2.2 million trademarks were registered around the world in 2007. Preliminary figures for 2008 indicate that growth rates in the numbers of applications for new IP rights are tending towards zero, or declining, as the recession takes full effect. History has shown, however, that companies and countries which continue to invest in new products and innovation during times of economic recession will be those that will be best positioned to take advantage of the recovery, when it arrives.

IP statistics help us to understand the role of the IP system in stimulating and diffusing innovation, promoting markets for new products, and rewarding creativity. They also contribute to discussions and to the formulation of effective IP policies for addressing a wide range of public policy concerns. The statistical indicators provided in this report allow users to analyze and monitor the latest trends in IP activity based on objective and detailed information.

World Intellectual Property Indicators 2009 (henceforth, World IP Indicators) is a new publication and successor to the World Patent Report. This report is the output of a continuing effort at WIPO to provide accurate and timely IP data that are freely and universally accessible.

The use of the IP system to protect IP rights varies across countries. Therefore, it is important to take into account all forms of IP rights in order to have a comprehensive overview. This edition of the World IP Indicators focuses on four areas of industrial property: patents, utility models, trademarks and industrial designs. Statistics are reported for as many countries or IP offices as possible, with a special effort to report on emerging economies.

All statistics included in this report and additional data are available for download from WIPO's IP statistics website: *www.wipo.int/ipstats/en/statistics/*.

I would like to thank the Member States and national and regional offices for sharing their annual statistics with WIPO and I look forward to our continued cooperation.

Francis GURRY
Director General

TABLE OF CONTENTS

HIGHLIGHTS

PATENTS

A slowdown in the growth rate of patent filings and grants.

In 2007, patent filings increased 3.7%, compared to a 5.2% increase in the previous year. Despite this slowdown, around 1.85 million applications were filed across the world in 2007. The figures show the early effects of the global economic downturn on patent filings and the available data for 2008 point toward a further slowdown in patent filings.

At the global level, international patent filings through the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) have been increasing at a slower rate since 2005. The total number of PCT filings in 2008 is estimated at 163,600, representing a 2.3% increase from the 2007 level. Applicants from the US accounted for 32.7% of all PCT filings.

Total world patent grants grew by 1.6% and are estimated at around 0.76 million. The 2007 growth rate of patent grants is significantly lower than that of the previous year, which is mostly due to a substantial decrease in the number of patents issued by the European Patent Office and by the patent office of the United States of America.

Concentration of patent filings and grants.

The majority of patent filings are from residents of industrialized countries and there is a strong relationship between the volume of patent filings and the level of GDP and investment in research and development. China, Japan and the United States of America (US) are the top three ranked countries in terms of GDP and R&D. In 2007, about 59.2% of world patent filings were filed in these three countries alone.

The substantial increase in filings by the residents of China and the Republic of Korea over the past few years has reduced the gap between these two countries on the one hand and Japan and the US on the other. In 2007, China and the Republic of Korea had more resident applications per GDP or R&D expenditure than the US.

Similarly, the large industrialized countries accounted for the vast majority of total patent grants. The patent offices of Japan, the Republic of Korea and the US granted around 58.3% of total patents worldwide and the residents of these three countries received 63.4% of the world total.

Patents are frequently used for protecting intellectual property rights outside domestic markets. In 2007, non-resident applicants received 43.9% of world patent grants and this ratio has been in excess of 40% over the past decade. From the list of the top 20 patent offices, the share of non-residents in total patent grants varied from more than 95% in Malaysia, Mexico and Hong Kong (SAR, China) to below 13% in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Japan.

The numbers of patents filed in and issued by emerging countries are increasing. However non-resident applicants received the largest share of all patents issued by the patent offices of most emerging countries.

Residents of Japan and the United States own approximately 47% of the 6.3 million patents in force across the world.

Of all the patents granted over the past twenty years around the world, 6.3 million remain in force in 2007. Residents of Japan and the US own approximately 47% of this total, while the number of patents owned by res-

idents of the Republic of Korea and the number of patents in force in this country have both increased over the past few years.

Patent processing and backlogs.

Since the late 1990s, patent filings have grown at a faster rate than patent grants (or rejections) in most offices, most notably at the patent office of the US. As a result, the number of unexamined (pending) patent applications has increased. In 2007, there were at least 4.2 million pending applications around the world. The patent office of the US had the largest share of this backlog, with around 28% of the total, and it is growing at a faster pace than that of other large offices. The patent offices of Canada, Germany, the Republic of Korea and the European Patent Office also had significant backlogs but they are growing at a relatively slower pace.

TRADEMARKS

Reduced growth of trademark applications.

In 2007, around 3.3 million trademark applications were filed across the world, a 1.6% increase from 2006 levels, however, recent years' growth rates show a trend toward zero growth. The available 2008 data point towards a net decrease in the total number of trademark applications.

In most emerging countries, the trademark system is used more extensively than the patent system. The list of the 20 largest IP offices in terms of trademark applications includes offices of nine emerging countries and each of these offices received many more applications for trademarks than for patents.

In 1985, there were around 22 trademark applications per billion dollars of world GDP, and by 2007 the application to GDP ratio had increased to 37.6. Trademark data adjusted for by GDP provide further evidence of the intensive use of trademarks for protecting IP rights by residents of emerging countries. A large number of emerging countries are listed in the top 20 origins of resident trademark applications per GDP, including five located in Latin America.

In 2007, 20.6% and 9.2% of total trademark applications worldwide were filed at the IP offices of China and the United States of America (US), respectively.

The Madrid System, a system that makes it possible to apply for the registration of a trademark in a large number of countries via a single application, shows an increasing level of activity. In 2008, there were nearly 41,000 Madrid international registrations, representing a growth of 6.5% above 2007 levels.

2007 saw nearly 2.2 million new trademark registrations around the world.

Despite the decrease in the growth rate of trademark applications, total trademark registrations grew globally by 6.0 percent, representing about 2.2 million registrations worldwide. The IP office of Brazil was largely responsible for the increase in the growth of trademark registrations in 2007.

The largest numbers of registrations were issued to residents of China and the US each accounting for around 11% of total trademark registrations in 2007. However, only a small fraction of trademarks registered by residents of China is protected in other jurisdictions, whereas, about 43.5% of trademarks registered by residents of the US are protected in foreign jurisdictions.

Non-resident applicants accounted for 35.1% of total trademarks registrations in 2007.

Non-resident applicants accounted for about 35.1% of world trademarks registered in 2007. However, the non-resident share of total registrations varies across the top 20 IP offices for registrations from a high of 68.2% in Malaysia to 13.3% in China. The 2007 non-resident share of total registrations is six percentage points higher than the non-resident share of total applications.

In 2007, around 16.4 million trademarks were in force across the world, nearly a fifth of which were in Japan and the United States of America.

The highest number of trademarks in force was in Japan, followed by the United States of America, France and Germany, each having close to or in excess of 1 million trademarks in force. In most countries, the number of trademarks in force in 2007 was higher than 2006 levels. Approximately 125,000 of the trademarks in force in 2007 had been initially registered prior to 1960, reflecting that trademarks may be renewed by their owners indefinitely.

INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS

World industrial design applications grew by 15.3%, which is the result of a sharp increase in applications at the IP office of China.

The growth rates of industrial design applications outpaced the growth rates of other forms of IP rights. The total number of applications for industrial designs is estimated at around 621,000 and, over the past three years, applications worldwide have experienced double-digit growth, which is mostly explained by the higher level of activity in China. The IP office of China accounted for 43.1% of total industrial design applications in 2007. The IP offices of Germany, the Republic of Korea and the Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market (OHIM) all received more than 50,000 applications.

At the international level, there was a 32.8% increase in the number of international registrations filed through the Hague System, bringing the total number of registrations in 2008 to around 1,500. Renewals of international registrations through the Hague System increased between 1999 and 2007, followed by a 24.6% decrease in 2008. The total number of renewals through the Hague system in 2008 amounted to 3,169.

The IP office of China accounted for 26.2% of all industrial design registrations in 2007.

In 2007, the total number of industrial design registrations is estimated at around 512,000, 26.2% of which were registered at the IP office of China. The Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market (OHIM) and the IP office of Germany are the only other two offices with more than 50,000 registrations. Residents of China accounted for 23.9% total industrial design registrations.

Non-resident share in total industrial design registrations was 19.8%, which is lower than the non-resident share for patents and trademarks.

The use of industrial designs is less frequent for protecting IP rights in foreign markets. In 2007, the non-resident share of total registrations amounted to 19.8%, which is far below that of the non-resident share for patents or trademarks. For the top 20 IP offices, the non-resident shares varied from a high of 89.2% in Canada to a low of 7.6% in the Republic of Korea.

In 2007, the highest number of industrial designs in force was in France.

Despite having experienced a decrease in the number of industrial designs in force between 2006 and 2007, there were 406,225 industrial designs in force in France in 2007. More than 250,000 industrial designs were also in force in each of the countries of China, Germany and Japan. The majority of industrial designs in force in 2007 were registered within the preceding six years.

METHODOLOGY AND DATA SOURCES

METHODOLOGY

IP data reported in this document are based on the following concepts:

Country of Origin: country of origin is used to categorize IP data by resident (domestic) and non-resident (foreign). The residence of the first-named applicant (or inventor) recorded in the IP document (e.g. patent or trademark application) is used to classify IP data by country of origin.

Resident and Non-Resident: a resident IP filing refers to an application filed by an applicant at its national IP office. For example, an application filed by an applicant resident of Japan at the IP office of Japan is considered as a resident filing for Japan IP office data. Similarly, a non-resident filing refers to an IP application filed by an applicant at a foreign IP office. For example, an application filed at the IP office of China by an applicant residing in France is considered a non-resident filing for China IP office data. The IP grant (registration) data are based on the same concept.

Filing and Grant Date: the IP filing data are based on the date of filing. The IP grant (registration) data are based on the date of grant (registration). The IP data by field of technology are based on the date of publication and the patent families data are based on the priority (or first filing) date.

DATA SOURCES

Intellectual property data published in this report are taken from the WIPO Statistics Database, which is primarily based on information provided to WIPO by national/regional IP offices and data compiled by WIPO during the application process of international filings through the Patent Cooperation Treaty, the Madrid System and the Hague System. In addition, indicators of patent families and fields of technology are developed by WIPO based on data from the PATSTAT database, which is maintained by the European Patent Office.

The gross domestic product and the expenditure on research and development data are obtained from the World Bank (World Development Indicators) and UNESCO (the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization), respectively. Opposition and invalidation data are obtained from annual reports of patent offices. The average pendency time data are taken from the Trilateral Statistical Report and supplemented with data from annual reports of patent offices.

WIPO'S ANNUAL IP DATA SURVEY

Through its annual IP questionnaires, WIPO collects IP data from IP offices around the world. The data are collected at an aggregate level by various breakdowns (e.g. number of patent filings or grants by office and origin, etc.). A continuing effort is made to improve the quality and availability of IP statistics. It is difficult to obtain data for all IP offices with all possible breakdowns, however, every effort is made to cover data for as many offices and countries as possible. When it is necessary and feasible, missing data are estimated by WIPO on an aggregate level.

Please note that due to the continual updating of missing data and the revision of historical statistics, data provided in this report may be different from previously published figures.

SECTION A

PATENT INDICATORS

This section of the report provides an overview of worldwide patent activity, using a range of indicators covering the following areas: a) patent filings, b) patent grants, c) patent families, d) patents by fields of technology, e) patents in force, f) pending applications, g) pendency time, and h) patent intensities (patent per GDP, and R&D).

A patent is an exclusive right granted by law to applicants (or inventors) to their inventions for a limited period of time (generally 20 years). The patent holder has the legal right to exclude others from commercially exploiting its invention for the duration of this period. In return for exclusive rights, the applicant is obliged to disclose the invention to the public in a manner that enables others, skilled in the art, to replicate the invention. The patent system is designed to balance the interests of applicants (exclusive rights) and the interests of society (disclosure of invention).

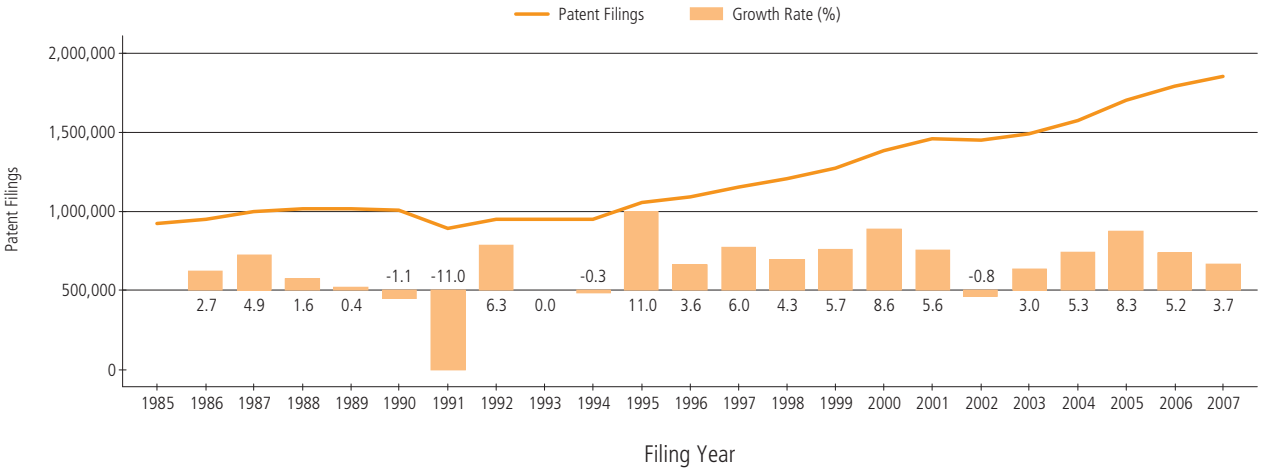
The procedures for patent rights are governed by the rules and regulations of national and regional patent offices. Patents are issued by national or regional patent offices and the patent rights are limited to the jurisdiction of the patent issuing authority. Patent rights can be obtained through the filing of an application at the relevant national or regional office(s), or by filing of an international application through the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT).

The Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) is an international treaty administered by the World Intellectual Property Organization. The PCT makes it possible to seek patent protection for an invention simultaneously in a large number of countries by filing a single "international application" with a single patent office (i.e. receiving office). The PCT system simplifies the process of multi-national patent filings by reducing the requirement to file multiple patent applications for multi-national patent rights. The PCT international applications do not result in the issuance of "international patents" and the International Bureau (IB) does not grant patents. The decision on whether to confer patent rights remains in the hands of the national and/or regional patent offices, and the patent rights are limited to the jurisdiction of the patent granting authority.

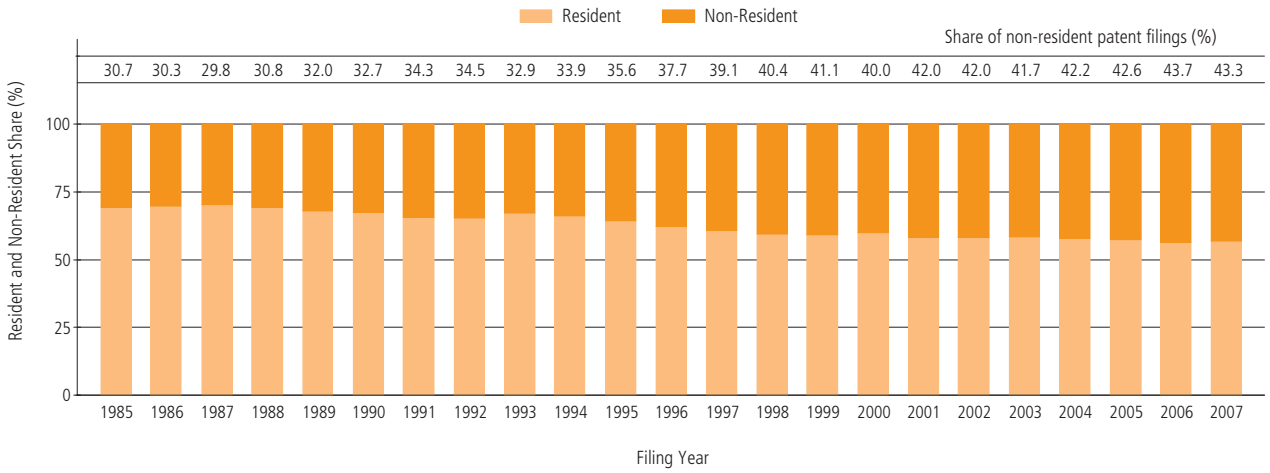
The PCT procedure consists of an international phase and a national/regional phase. The PCT international application process starts with the international phase and concludes with the national/regional phase. For further details about the PCT system, refer to: *www.wipo.int/pct/en/.*

A.1. TOTAL PATENT FILINGS

Trends in total patent filings



Distribution of total patent filings by resident and non-resident



Note: PCT national phase entry data is incomplete prior to 1995. The world total is based on WIPO estimate.

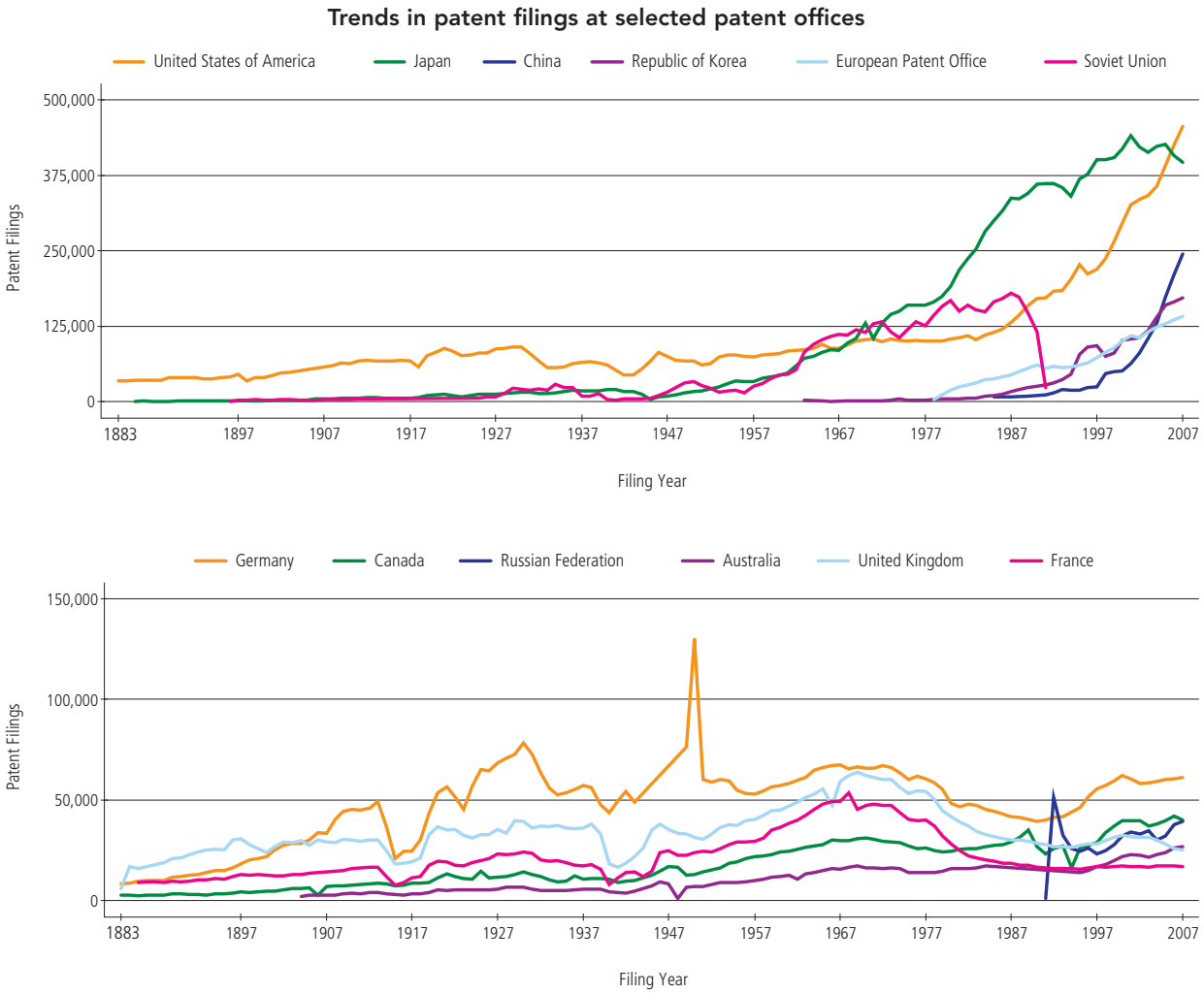
Source: WIPO Statistics Database

> There has been a slowdown in the growth rate of worldwide patent filings since 2005. In 2007, the total number of patent applications filed across the world is estimated to be around 1.85 million, representing a 3.7% increase from the previous year.

> The world total data presented above do not capture the impact of the current financial crisis on patent filings. However, the available 2008 data (for few patent offices) show a slowdown in the growth rate of patent filings in the United States of America and patent applications filed through the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT). For example, there was zero growth in patent filings at the United States Patent and Trademark Office in 2008, compared to a 7.1% increase in the previous year. Similarly, PCT filings increased by 2.3% in 2008 compared to a 5.9% increase a year earlier (see A.14).

> The share of non-resident patent filings followed an upward trend until 2001 and since then, has been more or less stable (around 42 to 43%). In 2007, 43.3% of total patents filed were non-resident patents. However, the average number masks the variation in the share of non-resident patents across patent offices (see A.4).

A.2. TRENDS IN PATENT FILINGS BY OFFICE



Source: WIPO Statistics Database

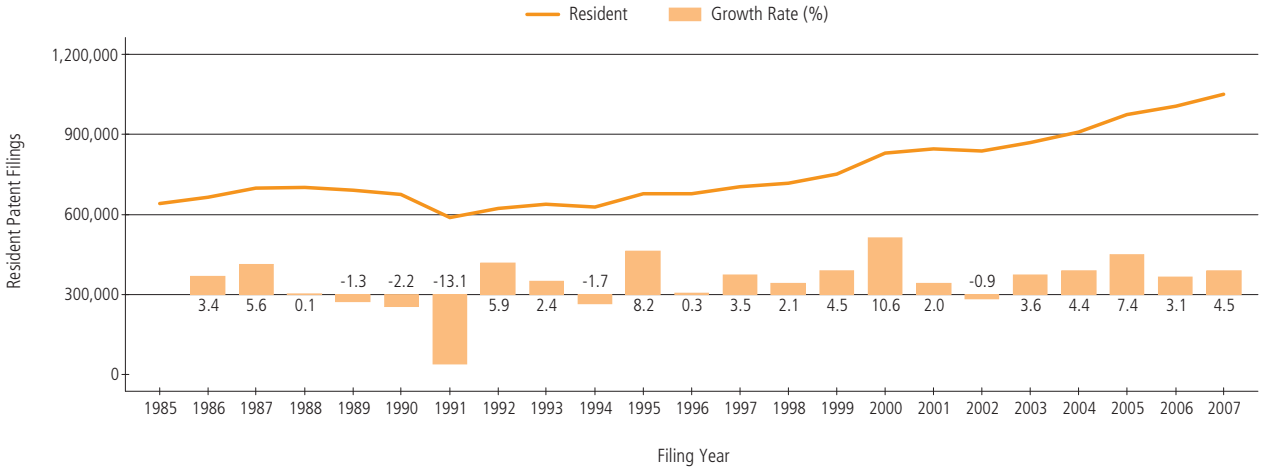
> Patent filings received by the patent offices of Japan and the United States of America (US) were stable during the late 1950s, after which filings started to increase. Patent filings in Japan started to accelerate from the late 1950s and by 1973, the patent office of Japan was the largest office in terms of number of applications. A rapid increase in patent filings in the US started in the mid-1980s, resulting in increased backlogs of pending applications (see A.31).

> In recent years, there has also been a significant increase in the number of filings received by the patent offices of China and the Republic of Korea. Between 1995 and 2007, filings in China grew by 23.9% a year (average annual growth rate), which is far above the growth rate of filings at the European Patent Office (EPO) and in the US. In contrast to the US, the increase in filings in Korea has not had a significant adverse affect on backlogs of pending applications (see A.31).

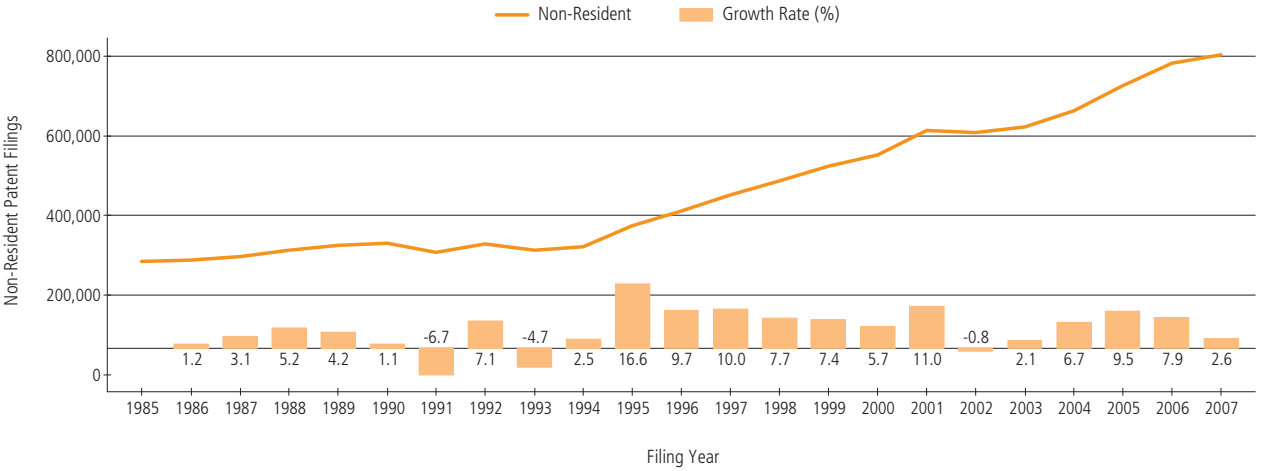
> The downward trend in patent filings in France and the United Kingdom is mostly explained by the fact that two routes (national and EPO regional route) are available for filing patents in Europe since 1978.

A.3. TOTAL RESIDENT AND NON-RESIDENT PATENT FILINGS

Trends in resident patent filings



Trends in non-resident patent filings



Note: A resident filing refers to an application filed by an applicant at their national/regional patent office. For example, an application filed by an applicant resident of Japan at the patent office of Japan is considered a resident filing for Japan patent office data. Similarly, a non-resident filing refers to an application filed by an applicant at a foreign patent office. For example, an application filed at the patent office of China by an applicant residing in France is considered a non-resident filing for the patent office of China data. Patent filings at the European Patent Office are considered non-resident patent filings and they are often preceded by a filing at a national patent office. The world total is based on WIPO estimate.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database

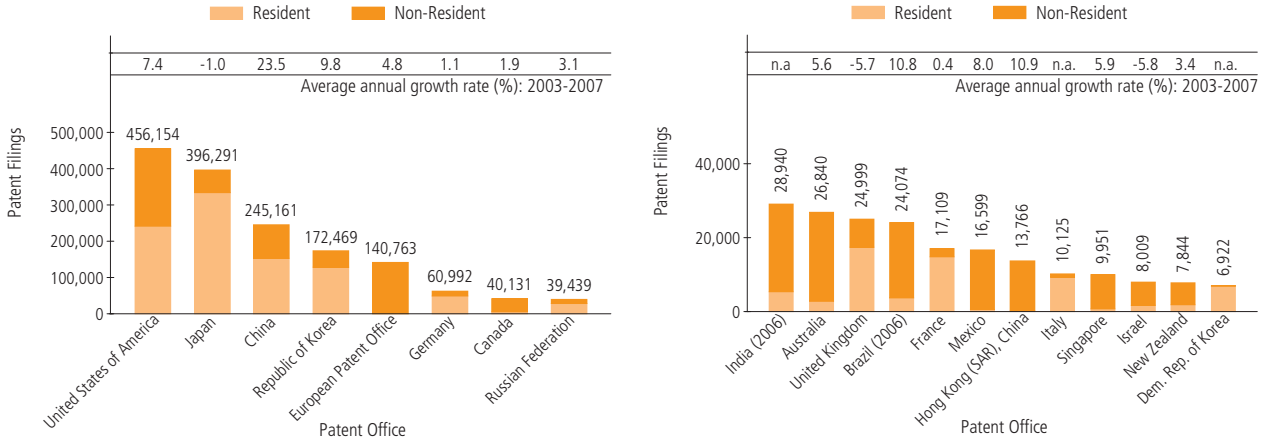
> Since the mid-1990s, both resident and non-resident filings have followed an upward trend. In 2007, the total number of resident filings is estimated to be around 1.1 million, representing a 4.5% increase from the previous year. The total number of non-resident filings is estimated to be around 0.8 million, representing a 2.6% increase from the previous year. Between 1995 and 2007, non-resident filings increased at a faster rate than resident filings for most years.

> In 2007, the patent office of Japan accounted for the largest share of total resident filings (31.7%), while the patent office of United States of America (US) accounted for the largest share of total non-resident filings (26.8%).

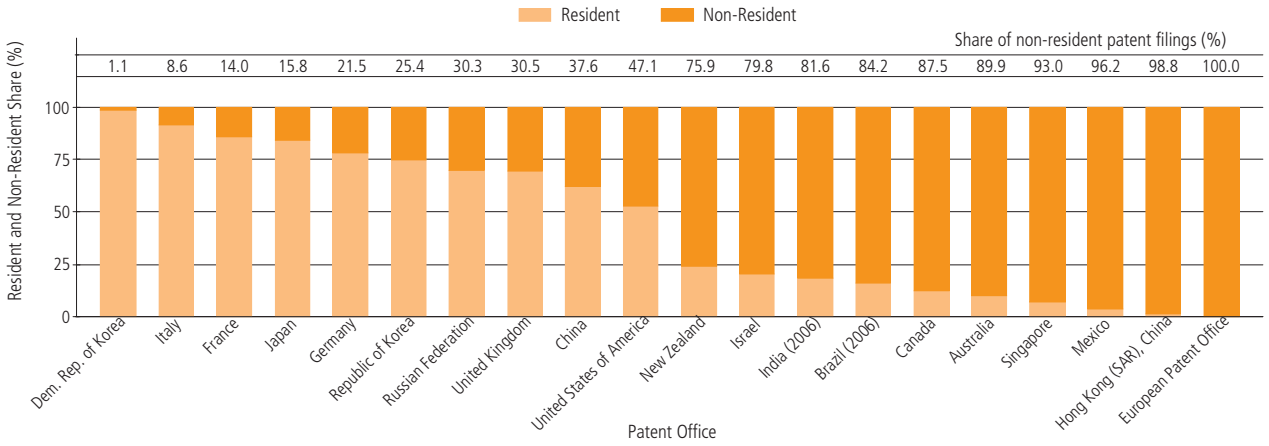
> The five largest patent offices (China, European Patent Office, Japan, the Republic of Korea and the United States of America) accounted for 69% of total resident filings and 81.5% of non-resident filings in 2007. The high ratio of non-resident filings compared to resident filings is partly due to the fact that all patent filings at the EPO are considered as non-resident filings.

A.4. PATENT FILINGS BY OFFICE

Patent filings by patent office: top 20 offices, 2007



Distribution of resident and non-resident patent filings by patent office: top 20 offices, 2007



Note: Patent filings at the European Patent Office (EPO) are considered as non-resident patent filings. Therefore, the share of non-resident filings at EPO is by definition 100%. For definitions of resident and non-resident patent filings, see A.3.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database

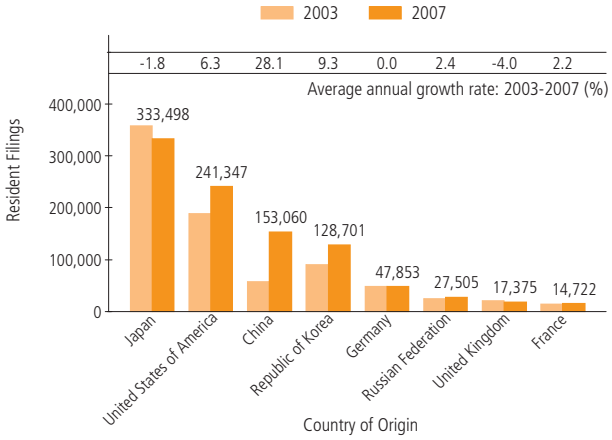
> In 2007, the patent office of the United States of America received the largest number of patent filings. The patent offices of Japan and China also received a significant number of filings. Between 2003 and 2007, the share of the five largest patent offices (the patent offices of China, Japan, the Republic of Korea, the United States of America and the European Patent Office) in total filings increased from 73.5% to 76.1%.

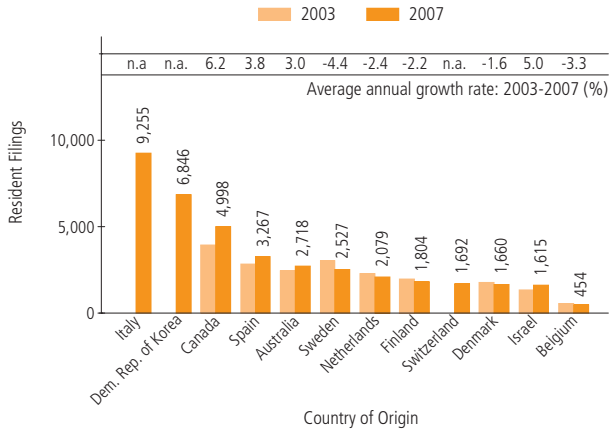
> Between 2003 and 2007, the patent offices of Brazil, China and Hong Kong SAR (China) had the largest increase in patent filings (growth rates above 10% per year). In contrast, there was a decrease in patent filings in Israel, Japan and the United Kingdom.

> Patent offices of India, Brazil and Mexico, also received a significant number of filings. However, the majority of filings received by these offices originated from non-resident applicants. Australia, Canada, and Hong Kong (SAR, China) also have a high share of non-resident filings.

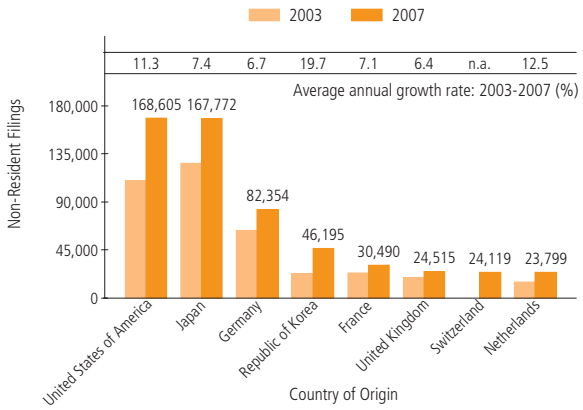
A.5. PATENT FILINGS BY ORIGIN

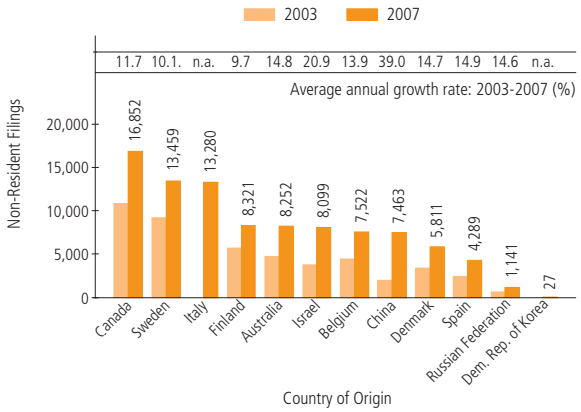
Resident patent filings by country of origin: top 20 origins





Non-resident patent filings by country origin: top 20 origins





Note: For definitions of resident and non-resident patent filings, see A.3. The selection of top 20 origins is based on the total number of filings (resident plus non-resident).

Source: WIPO Statistics Database

> In 2007, the largest number of resident filings originated from Japan, the United States of America, China and the Republic of Korea. Between 2003 and 2007, resident filings of Japan declined by 1.8% per year. In contrast, resident filings of China and the Republic of Korea grew by 28.1% and 9.3% respectively.

> Non-resident filings in all countries above grew during the 2003-2007 period. China had the most significant increase in non-resident filings. However, it accounted for a small fraction of total non-resident filings.

> A small share of total patents (resident plus non-resident) originating from China, the Russian Federation and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea were filed abroad. In contrast, a high share of total patents originating from Belgium, Finland, the Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland were filed abroad.

> Between 2003 and 2007, the share of the top five countries (Japan, the United States of America, China, the Republic of Korea and Germany) in resident filings has remained constant, around 86%. Whereas, the share of the top five countries (the United States of America, Japan, Germany, the Republic of Korea and France) in non-resident applications has increased from 55.5% to 61.7% over the same period.

A.6. PATENT FILINGS BY ORIGIN AND OFFICE

Patent filings by country of origin and patent office: selected origins and offices, 2007

Country of Origin	Patent Office														
	AU	CA	CN	DE	EP	FR	HK	IL	JP	KR	MX	RU	SG	GB	US
Australia	2,718	619	617	27	1,000	3	191	86	613	248	128	101	197	129	3,412
Belgium	328	380	525	48	1,900	101	140	14	587	286	160	121	129	277	1,766
Canada	640	4,998	817	80	2,076	23	381	77	807	388	306	133	159	166	10,421
China	176	202	153,060	124	1,146	71	317	25	666	296	44	157	75	96	3,903
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	3	3	4		1						2	4		3	2
Denmark	321	342	520	58	1,409	8	125	54	535	228	160	138	81	67	1,284
Finland	202	285	973	109	2,045	6	218	13	585	536	155	226	123	80	2,444
France	671	1,579	2,991	272	8,327	14,722	361	185	3,336	1,371	670	764	277	140	8,046
Germany	1,741	2,806	8,066	47,853	25,183	560	1,029	45	8,068	3,577	1,341	1,766	550	387	23,608
Israel	277	399	379	20	1,039	8	131	1,615	538	301	158	77	93	92	4,410
Italy	381	608	1,228	121	4,392	49	212	59	818	360	283	406	97	65	3,376
Japan	1,721	2,265	32,870	3,782	22,889	434	1,924	257	333,498	18,100	498	904	1,306	721	78,794
Netherlands	575	605	3,481	82	7,000	21	148	55	3,607	1,549	527	505	306	175	3,946
Republic of Korea	408	457	8,467	723	4,934	77	216	85	6,347	128,701	303	595	183	172	22,976
Russian Federation	26	31	68	40	136	3	7	14	43	24	9	27,505	7	9	444
Spain	132	226	301	32	1,286	48	82	36	242	110	208	137	24	52	966
Sweden	482	572	1,527	267	2,733	44	371	124	1,481	721	308	343	168	140	3,164
Switzerland	1,299	1,576	2,366	1,127	5,857	144	700	23	2,417	1,226	948	780	531	299	3,079
United Kingdom	1,270	1,356	1,628	150	4,981	20	494	306	1,929	733	408	327	319	17,375	9,164
United States of America	11,738	18,914	22,887	3,835	35,603	351	5,681	3,278	26,026	12,103	8,689	3,142	4,087	2,832	241,347
Others / Unknown	1,731	1,908	2,386	2,242	6,826	416	1,038	1,658	4,148	1,611	1,294	1,308	1,239	1,722	29,602
Total	26,840	40,131	245,161	60,992	140,763	17,109	13,766	8,009	396,291	172,469	16,599	39,439	9,951	24,999	456,154

Share of patent filings by country of origin and patent office (%): selected origins and offices, 2007

Country of Origin	Patent Office														
	AU	CA	CN	DE	EP	FR	HK	IL	JP	KR	MX	RU	SG	GB	US
Australia	10.1	1.5	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.4	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.3	2.0	0.5	0.7
Belgium	1.2	0.9	0.2	0.1	1.3	0.6	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.3	1.3	1.1	0.4
Canada	2.4	12.5	0.3	0.1	1.5	0.1	2.8	1.0	0.2	0.2	1.8	0.3	1.6	0.7	2.3
China	0.7	0.5	62.4	0.2	0.8	0.4	2.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.9
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0						0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0
Denmark	1.2	0.9	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.9	0.7	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.3
Finland	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.2	1.5	0.0	1.6	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.6	1.2	0.3	0.5
France	2.5	3.9	1.2	0.4	5.9	86.0	2.6	2.3	0.8	0.8	4.0	1.9	2.8	0.6	1.8
Germany	6.5	7.0	3.3	78.5	17.9	3.3	7.5	0.6	2.0	2.1	8.1	4.5	5.5	1.5	5.2
Israel	1.0	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.0	20.2	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.9	0.4	1.0
Italy	1.4	1.5	0.5	0.2	3.1	0.3	1.5	0.7	0.2	0.2	1.7	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.7
Japan	6.4	5.6	13.4	6.2	16.3	2.5	14.0	3.2	84.2	10.5	3.0	2.3	13.1	2.9	17.3
Netherlands	2.1	1.5	1.4	0.1	5.0	0.1	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.9	3.2	1.3	3.1	0.7	0.9
Republic of Korea	1.5	1.1	3.5	1.2	3.5	0.5	1.6	1.1	1.6	74.6	1.8	1.5	1.8	0.7	5.0
Russian Federation	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	69.7	0.1	0.0	0.1
Spain	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Sweden	1.8	1.4	0.6	0.4	1.9	0.3	2.7	1.5	0.4	0.4	1.9	0.9	1.7	0.6	0.7
Switzerland	4.8	3.9	1.0	1.8	4.2	0.8	5.1	0.3	0.6	0.7	5.7	2.0	5.3	1.2	0.7
United Kingdom	4.7	3.4	0.7	0.2	3.5	0.1	3.6	3.8	0.5	0.4	2.5	0.8	3.2	69.5	2.0
United States of America	43.7	47.1	9.3	6.3	25.3	2.1	41.3	40.9	6.6	7.0	52.3	8.0	41.1	11.3	52.9
Others / Unknown	6.4	4.8	1.0	3.7	4.8	2.4	7.5	20.7	1.0	0.9	7.8	3.3	12.5	6.9	6.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: AU (Australia), CA (Canada), CN (China), DE (Germany), EP (European Patent Office), FR (France), GB (United Kingdom), HK (Hong Kong, China), IL (Israel), JP (Japan), KR (Republic of Korea), MX (Mexico), RU (Russian Federation), SG (Singapore) and US (United States of America).

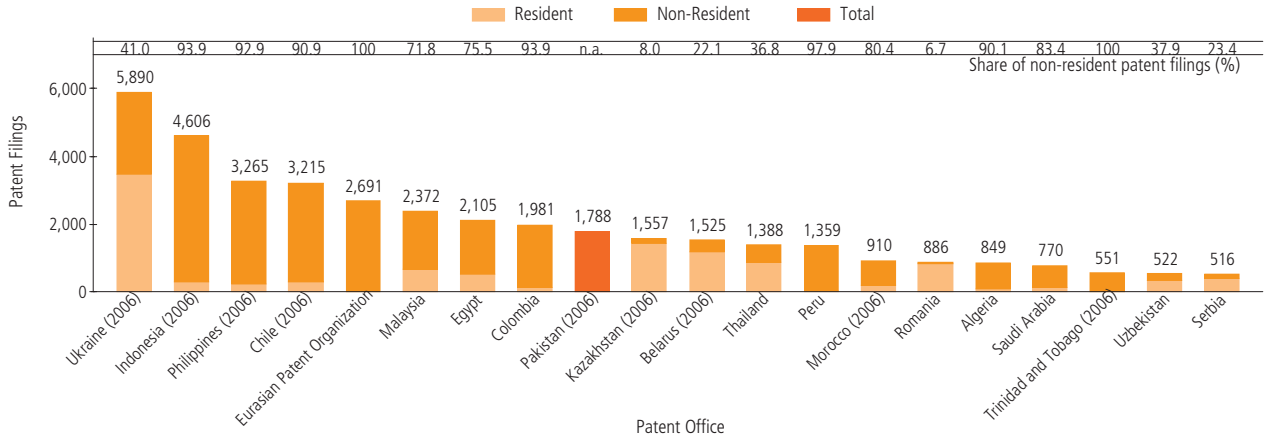
Source: WIPO Statistics Database

> The tables above provide a breakdown of the total and the share of patent filings by country of origin and patent office, respectively. They show significant differences in cross-country patenting behavior by applicants from different countries of origin.

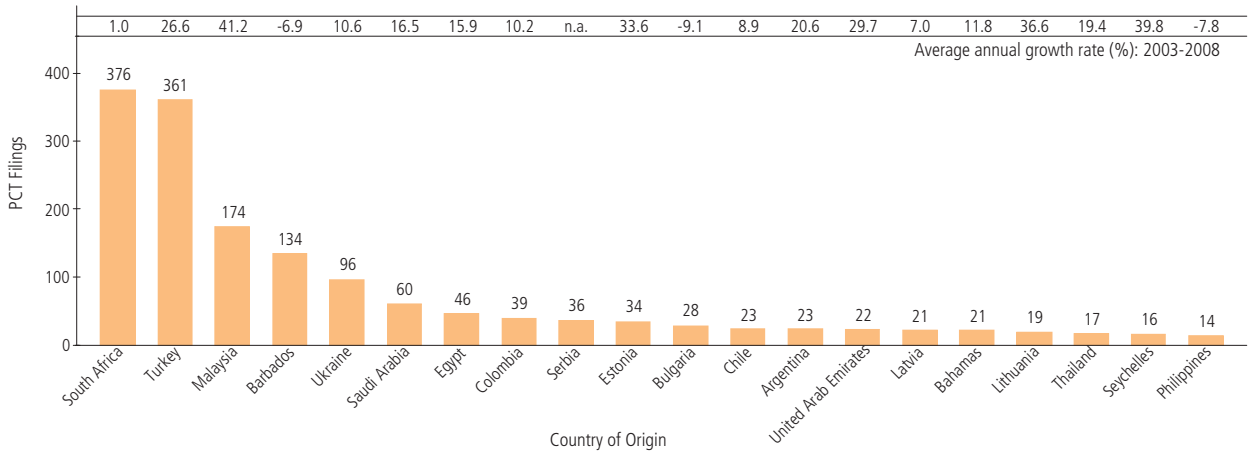
> Applicants from Japan accounted for the largest share of non-resident filings in the patent offices of China, the Republic of Korea and the US. The largest share of non-resident filings at the patent office of France, on the other hand, was from applicants residing in Germany.

A.7. PATENT FILINGS IN SELECTED EMERGING COUNTRIES

Patent filings by patent office: selected emerging countries, 2007



PCT filings by country of origin: selected emerging countries, 2008



Note: The selection of countries reported here is based on data availability. Brazil, China, India and the Russian Federation, four large emerging countries, are reported in A.4 and A.14. PCT filings are patent applications filed through the Patent Cooperation Treaty. Patent filings at the Eurasian Patent Organization are considered as non-resident patent filings. Therefore, the share of non-resident filings at this office is by definition 100%.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database

> Patent filing data for the top 20 emerging countries based on the total number of filings are presented above. Data for other emerging countries (where available) are presented in the annex.

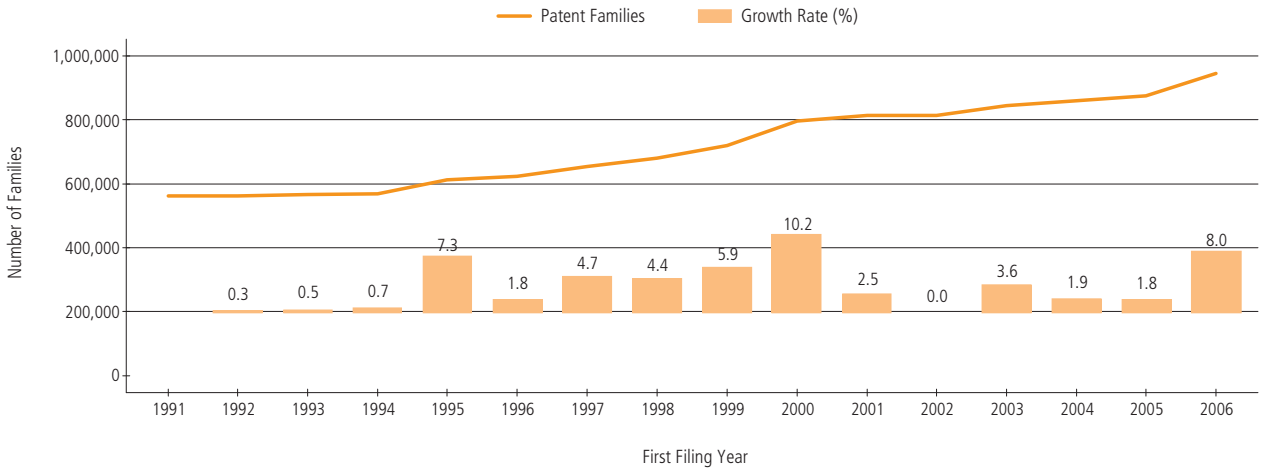
> Of these offices, the patent office of Ukraine received the largest number of applications, followed by the patent offices of Indonesia, the Philippines and Chile.

> Non-resident filings accounted for all patent filings in Trinidad and Tobago. Algeria, Chile, Colombia, Indonesia and the Philippines also have a high ratio of non-resident to total filings (over 90%). In contrast, Kazakhstan and Romania have a low ratio of non-resident to total filings (less than 10%).

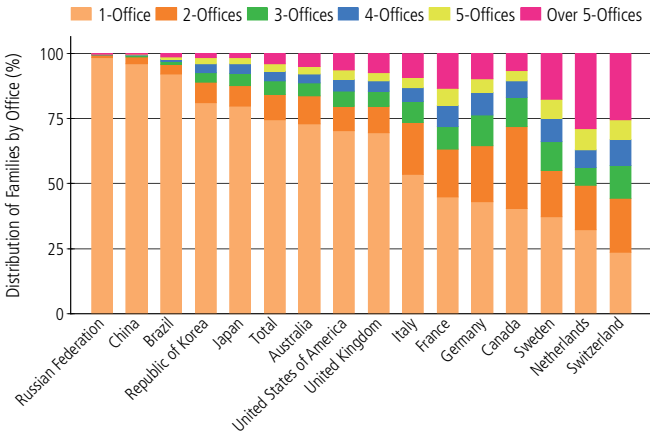
> In 2008, South Africa, Turkey, Malaysia and Barbados (from the reported emerging countries) each filed more than 100 PCT applications (applications filed through the Patent Cooperation Treaty). Between 2003 and 2008, the total number of PCT applications originating from these reported countries grew.

A.8. PATENT FAMILIES

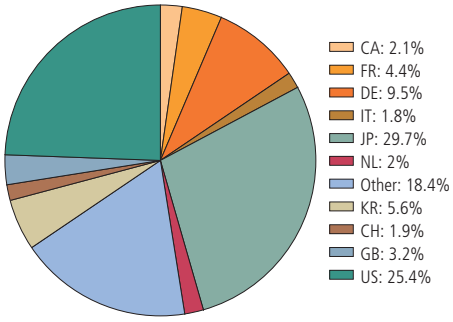
Trends in total patent families



Distribution of patent families size by country of origin, 2002-2006



Percentage of foreign-oriented families in total patent families, 2002-2006



Note: Country share is based on foreign-oriented patent families, defined as containing at least one filing office that is different from the country of origin of the patent family. CA (Canada), FR (France), DE (Germany), IT (Italy), JP (Japan), NL (Netherlands), KR (Republic of Korea), CH (Switzerland), GB (United Kingdom) and US (United States of America).

Source: WIPO Statistics Database and EPO PATSTAT Database

> A patent family is defined as a set of patent applications interrelated by either priority claims or PCT national phase entries. Statistics based on patent family data eliminate double counts of patent applications that are filed with multiple offices for the same invention.

> There has been a steady increase in the total number of patent families during the past 15 years. The total number of patent families (based on first filing date) in 2006 amounted to 946,498, representing an 8% increase from the previous year.

> Inventions are often filed in multiple offices. For example, around 10% of total patent families include filings at four or more patent offices. However, the number of offices included in patent families is underestimated because data for patents that are issued by regional patent offices and are later converted into national patents are not available.

> European applicants, in general, have a higher percentage of patent families with filings at more than three offices. Applicants from the Russian Federation and China, on the other hand, have a large percentage of their patent families containing only one patent office. A large percentage of patent families originating from Japan and the United States of America include filings at more than one office. For example, 29.7% of total patent families of Japanese applicants include filings at more than one office.

A.9. FOREIGN-ORIENTED PATENT FAMILIES BY ORIGIN AND OFFICE

Foreign-oriented patent families by country of origin and patent office: selected origins and offices, 2002-2006

Country of Origin	Patent Office																
	AT	AU	BR	CA	CN	DE	EP	ES	GB	IB	JP	KR	MX	RU	US	Others	Total
Australia	104		538	3,144	2,531	246	4,908	27	642	190	2,210	1,533	397	224	9,496	2,162	28,352
Austria		377	293	797	1,064	3,143	5,157	434	122	57	880	593	169	256	2,583	1,429	17,354
Belgium	663	904	532	1,639	1,703	1,414	7,945	348	881	241	1,923	1,565	586	287	6,418	3,062	30,111
Canada	755	1,679	761		3,112	1,787	8,308	238	1,061	1,074	2,908	1,957	784	404	37,193	2,213	64,234
China	259	549	269	873		799	4,146	70	394	293	2,171	1,703	113	292	12,284	1,319	25,534
Denmark	826	1,182	686	2,127	2,404	1,426	6,687	333	404	336	2,313	1,408	691	470	6,671	2,239	30,203
Finland	820	891	600	1,390	3,390	1,660	7,138	285	563	2,834	1,910	2,941	362	444	9,457	1,555	36,240
France	6,477	2,218	3,467	7,442	11,204	11,596	40,609	3,789	758	1,787	12,276	7,684	2,400	1,611	31,260	7,184	151,762
Germany	13,720	3,541	5,867	10,291	22,820		111,772	6,688	2,108	1,135	26,259	16,671	3,634	3,280	65,093	18,344	311,223
India	178	860	276	599	627	421	1,752	66	329	1,328	518	483	156	114	3,505	676	11,888
Israel	275	919	290	2,394	1,415	529	5,308	140	317	644	2,056	1,587	415	185	15,386	697	32,557
Italy	2,906	1,383	1,460	2,449	3,769	5,020	18,084	1,821	428	2,432	2,801	1,767	643	818	9,801	3,307	58,889
Japan	3,403	7,201	3,500	13,625	133,666	36,167	108,084	1,365	4,174	949		95,728	2,294	2,120	268,270	28,749	709,295
Netherlands	2,529	1,416	1,604	2,884	10,549	4,360	27,105	874	1,815	7,963	11,117	10,746	944	804	27,369	5,235	117,314
Republic of Korea	404	1,404	1,209	2,347	25,933	4,218	16,154	171	1,028	190	21,310		970	1,540	53,879	3,845	134,602
Spain	580	578	474	794	879	988	4,132		251	204	719	531	442	194	2,278	1,678	14,722
Sweden	1,349	1,496	1,009	2,361	4,557	2,754	11,642	543	2,009	647	4,192	3,230	839	600	12,902	4,675	54,805
Switzerland	3,124	3,060	2,662	5,778	6,681	7,473	22,790	1,359	1,924	1,693	6,906	5,105	2,304	1,374	20,024	8,917	101,174
United Kingdom	2,875	4,020	2,095	7,547	7,315	5,220	24,779	1,314		789	8,916	4,917	1,761	1,082	26,129	7,710	106,469
United States of America	9,134	40,022	23,527	103,224	86,530	33,929	182,878	3,692	19,286	4,530	105,822	72,586	27,165	7,686		51,571	771,582
Others / Unknown	2,070	4,868	2,064	6,484	12,670	7,042	18,180	1,113	6,819	3,530	10,775	5,637	1,585	2,684	75,142	12,531	173,194
Total	52,451	78,568	53,183	178,189	342,819	130,192	637,558	24,670	45,313	32,846	227,982	238,372	48,654	26,469	695,140	169,098	2,981,504

Share of foreign-oriented patent families by country of origin and patent office: selected origins and offices, 2002-2006

Country of Origin	Patent Office																
	AT	AU	BR	CA	CN	DE	EP	ES	GB	IB	JP	KR	MX	RU	US	Others	Total
Australia	0.2		1.0	1.8	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.1	1.4	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.4	1.3	1.0
Austria		0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	2.4	0.8	1.8	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	1.0	0.4	0.8	0.6
Belgium	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.5	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.9	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.8	1.0
Canada	1.4	2.1	1.4		0.9	1.4	1.3	1.0	2.3	3.3	1.3	0.8	1.6	1.5	5.4	1.3	2.2
China	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5		0.6	0.7	0.3	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.2	1.1	1.8	0.8	0.9
Denmark	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.2	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.3	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.6	1.4	1.8	1.0	1.3	1.0
Finland	1.6	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	8.6	0.8	1.2	0.7	1.7	1.4	0.9	1.2
France	12.3	2.8	6.5	4.2	3.3	8.9	6.4	15.4	1.7	5.4	5.4	3.2	4.9	6.1	4.5	4.2	5.1
Germany	26.2	4.5	11.0	5.8	6.7		17.5	27.1	4.7	3.5	11.5	7.0	7.5	12.4	9.4	10.8	10.4
India	0.3	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	4.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4
Israel	0.5	1.2	0.5	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.7	2.0	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.7	2.2	0.4	1.1
Italy	5.5	1.8	2.7	1.4	1.1	3.9	2.8	7.4	0.9	7.4	1.2	0.7	1.3	3.1	1.4	2.0	2.0
Japan	6.5	9.2	6.6	7.6	39.0	27.8	17.0	5.5	9.2	2.9		40.2	4.7	8.0	38.6	17.0	23.8
Netherlands	4.8	1.8	3.0	1.6	3.1	3.3	4.3	3.5	4.0	24.2	4.9	4.5	1.9	3.0	3.9	3.1	3.9
Republic of Korea	0.8	1.8	2.3	1.3	7.6	3.2	2.5	0.7	2.3	0.6	9.3		2.0	5.8	7.8	2.3	4.5
Spain	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.6		0.6	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.5
Sweden	2.6	1.9	1.9	1.3	1.3	2.1	1.8	2.2	4.4	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.7	2.3	1.9	2.8	1.8
Switzerland	6.0	3.9	5.0	3.2	1.9	5.7	3.6	5.5	4.2	5.2	3.0	2.1	4.7	5.2	2.9	5.3	3.4
United Kingdom	5.5	5.1	3.9	4.2	2.1	4.0	3.9	5.3		2.4	3.9	2.1	3.6	4.1	3.8	4.6	3.6
United States of America	17.4	50.9	44.2	57.9	25.2	26.1	28.7	15.0	42.6	13.8	46.4	30.5	55.8	29.0		30.5	25.9
Others / Unknown	3.9	6.2	3.9	3.6	3.7	5.4	2.9	4.5	15.0	10.7	4.7	2.4	3.3	10.1	10.8	7.4	5.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: The country of origin of a patent family is defined as the origin of the first filed application in the family. The patent office is the filing office contained in the patent family. AT (Austria), AU (Australia) BR (Brazil), CA (Canada), CN (China), DE (Germany), EP (European Patent Office), ES (Spain), GB (United Kingdom), IB (International Bureau), JP (Japan), KR (Republic of Korea), MX (Mexico), RU (Russian Federation) and US (United States of America).

Source: WIPO Statistics Database and EPO PATSTAT Database

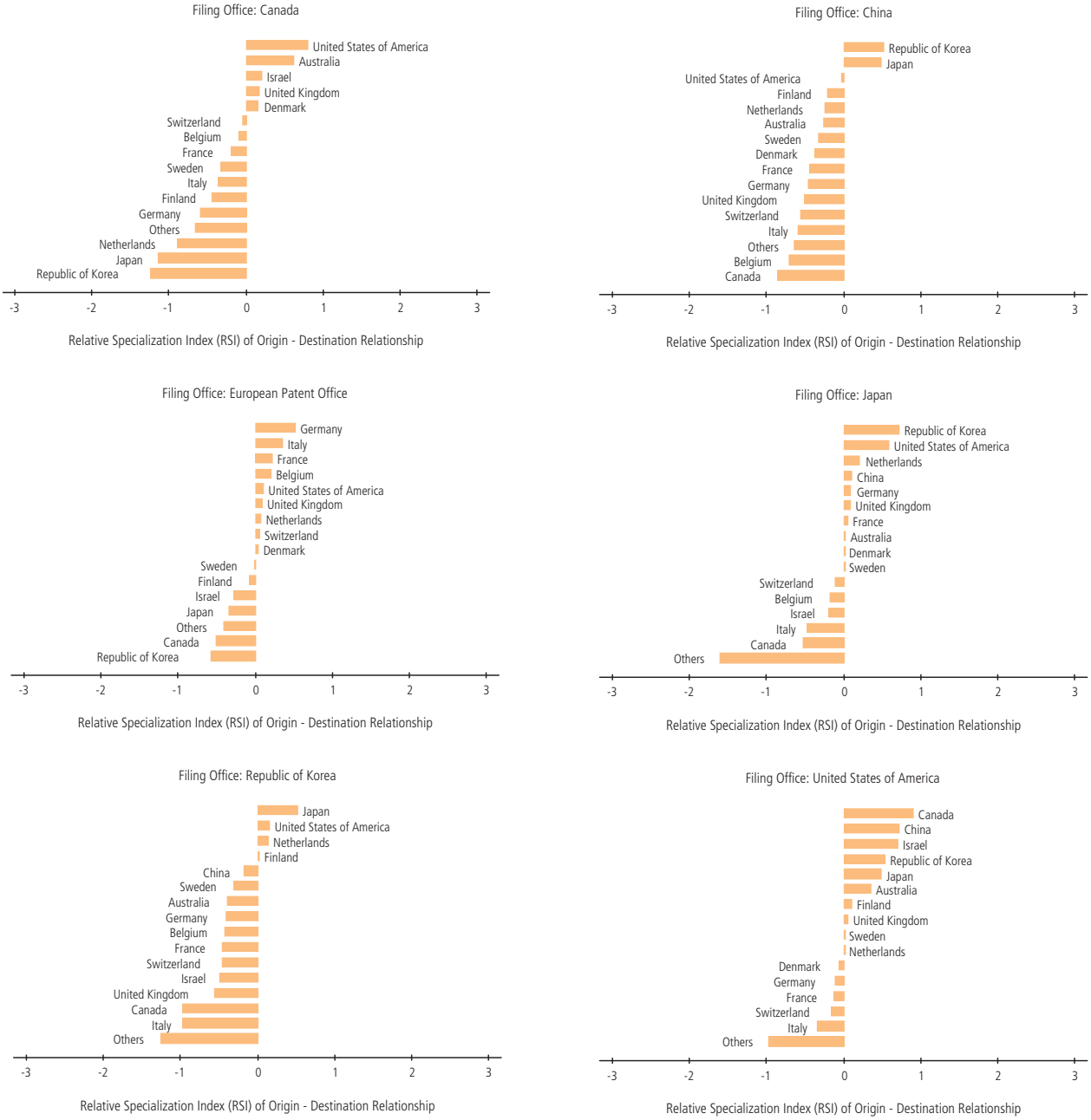
> Applicants from the United States of America (US), Japan and Germany have the highest numbers of foreign-oriented patent families.

> The patent office of the United States of America was the largest recipient of foreign-oriented patent families. During the 2002-2006 period, 695,140 foreign-oriented patent families were filed at the patent office of the US. The European Patent Office and the patent office of China were also recipients of large numbers of foreign-oriented patent families.

> Applicants from the US accounted for the largest share of foreign-oriented patent families in most patent offices. For example, applicants from the US accounted for 50.9% of all foreign-oriented patent families filed at the patent office of Australia.

A.10. RELATIVE SPECIALIZATION INDEX (RSI) OF PATENT FAMILIES BY ORIGIN AND OFFICE

RSI of patent families by country of origin and destination office: selected origins and offices, 2002-2006



Source: WIPO Statistics Database and EPO PATSTAT Database

> The Relative Specialization Index (RSI) presented above corrects for the effects of country size and focuses on the concentration of patent families at a specific patent office. For example, the number of patent families from Germany at the patent office of the United States of America (US) is about seven times higher than that of Australia (See A.9). However, the RSI indicator reveals a higher concentration of patent families for Australia than Germany at the patent office of the US.

> Patent families originating from Canada, China and Israel are more likely to be filed at the patent office of the US. Patent families originating from European countries are more likely to be filed at the European Patent Office and applicants from the Republic of Korea have a preference to file applications at the patent offices of China and Japan.

A.11. TOTAL PATENT FILINGS BY TECHNOLOGY

Total number of patent filings by field of technology, 2002-2006

Fields of Technology	Year of First Filing					Annual
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Growth
I - Electrical engineering						
Electrical machinery, apparatus, energy	98,673	101,959	114,426	121,350	117,615	5.7%
Audio-visual technology	84,928	91,405	106,765	109,253	96,639	6.2%
Telecommunications	91,313	94,867	105,652	116,770	112,441	6.5%
Digital communication	42,977	45,076	48,995	50,069	51,835	5.2%
Basic communication processes	20,651	20,653	21,691	21,671	19,456	0.0%
Computer technology	111,675	116,656	132,787	144,594	139,018	7.0%
IT methods for management	25,110	21,615	21,267	22,579	22,354	-4.1%
Semiconductors	78,729	81,411	89,548	95,107	88,626	4.5%
II - Instruments						
Optics	84,236	86,565	94,868	103,390	91,751	4.2%
Measurement	69,353	71,859	77,042	81,038	81,551	4.6%
Analysis of biological materials	17,878	16,861	15,789	14,416	15,575	-4.9%
Control	34,937	35,351	37,883	37,921	36,290	1.9%
Medical technology	107,072	105,554	99,868	99,195	123,332	0.6%
III - Chemistry						
Organic fine chemistry	64,026	59,622	59,835	63,317	63,981	-0.8%
Biotechnology	47,576	44,632	41,993	40,861	43,047	-3.8%
Pharmaceuticals	69,160	66,050	68,650	74,254	83,521	3.1%
Macromolecular chemistry, polymers	38,615	36,656	36,108	38,137	37,086	-1.3%
Food chemistry	23,535	24,850	23,110	24,653	25,610	1.7%
Basic materials chemistry	48,418	46,106	45,508	48,040	49,441	-0.4%
Materials, metallurgy	37,451	36,813	35,579	37,705	38,988	0.2%
Surface technology, coating	39,478	39,894	41,208	42,437	41,491	1.7%
Micro-structural and nano-technology	2,770	2,994	2,967	3,357	3,332	5.2%
Chemical engineering	48,148	46,306	44,906	44,845	44,580	-2.3%
Environmental technology	28,718	28,636	28,365	28,650	27,903	-0.5%
IV - Mechanical engineering						
Handling	50,088	49,897	51,465	52,072	48,268	0.1%
Machine tools	41,703	41,147	42,018	43,691	42,478	0.7%
Engines, pumps, turbines	45,213	46,531	47,896	48,725	46,967	1.8%
Textile and paper machines	48,276	48,519	48,459	51,090	42,237	-1.2%
Other special machines	60,912	57,225	55,465	56,157	55,083	-2.9%
Thermal processes and apparatus	27,856	28,203	29,526	30,314	28,756	1.7%
Mechanical elements	51,874	52,268	53,861	55,277	54,526	1.6%
Transport	69,533	75,362	78,067	82,031	78,884	4.5%
V - Other fields						
Furniture, games	44,821	46,419	49,331	51,219	48,757	3.3%
Other consumer goods	36,850	38,305	40,254	40,741	37,012	1.8%
Civil engineering	54,694	56,680	57,450	60,245	56,138	1.8%

Note: Information relating to field of technology is retrieved based on the International Patent Classification (IPC) assigned to patent applications. The IPC-Technology concordance table is available at: *www.wipo.int/ipstats/en/statistics/patents/*. The annual growth rate is calculated based on a five-year trend line.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database and EPO PATSTAT Database

> During the period 2002-2005, patent applications in the fields of computer technology, telecommunications and audio-visual technology had strong growth, with the annualized growth rate surpassing 6%. In contrast, patent applications in the field of biotechnology have gradually decreased over the same period.

> A patent application is usually assigned to several international patent classification codes, therefore one application can be distributed to multiple fields of technology. As a result, the sum of patent filings by fields of technology exceeds the total number of patent filings.

A.12. FOREIGN-ORIENTED PATENT FAMILIES BY ORIGIN AND TECHNOLOGY

Foreign-oriented patent families by country of origin and field of technology: top 15 origins, 2002-2006

Fields of Technology	Origin of Patent Families															
	AU	CA	CN	CH	DE	FI	FR	IL	IT	JP	KR	NL	SE	GB	US	Others
I - Electrical engineering																
Electrical machinery, apparatus, energy	422	1,885	1,645	1,547	9,062	553	4,094	412	1,223	41,576	7,533	1,950	543	2,174	19,994	10,803
Audio-visual technology	346	1,103	1,789	879	3,942	724	2,472	457	355	46,621	9,826	4,185	606	1,532	14,886	9,626
Telecommunications	439	2,978	2,737	833	5,597	3,632	4,785	905	646	34,527	11,149	2,855	2,940	2,342	24,853	6,641
Digital communication	232	2,055	2,217	390	3,415	2,472	3,255	528	374	12,968	5,185	1,510	1,814	1,365	17,319	2,920
Basic communication processes	87	489	326	167	1,827	382	987	130	196	8,833	2,227	858	348	550	5,641	2,743
Computer technology	985	3,294	2,368	1,221	7,980	1,973	4,193	1,567	799	44,509	8,881	3,361	1,536	3,309	39,338	11,451
IT methods for management	394	620	219	389	1,097	260	455	234	100	4,540	582	488	218	558	7,666	1,393
Semiconductors	186	488	1,242	591	5,138	287	1,715	311	379	42,177	9,680	2,583	282	954	15,685	10,677
II - Instruments																
Optics	312	715	984	722	4,161	307	1,764	475	423	47,586	7,598	2,717	384	1,231	13,037	6,473
Measurement	565	1,857	925	1,976	8,661	693	3,311	733	828	21,927	2,260	1,707	936	2,788	20,743	5,768
Analysis of biological materials	367	913	160	694	2,217	163	873	298	213	3,734	305	326	474	1,285	10,472	1,790
Control	446	902	380	677	3,855	280	1,812	303	515	10,806	1,242	633	429	1,229	10,232	3,186
Medical technology	1,869	3,021	1,102	4,977	8,397	472	4,276	2,548	1,859	16,251	1,583	2,442	2,907	5,675	46,238	10,992
III - Chemistry																
Organic fine chemistry	488	1,244	579	2,486	6,580	255	4,543	1,013	929	10,645	1,180	1,120	1,557	3,290	23,004	6,855
Biotechnology	863	1,896	497	1,405	3,961	258	1,645	829	540	6,567	827	971	817	2,367	21,323	5,195
Pharmaceuticals	985	2,314	810	3,249	5,404	252	3,029	1,635	1,181	7,915	969	1,131	2,082	4,099	31,166	9,023
Macromolecular chemistry, polymers	165	397	223	640	3,699	214	1,401	86	628	13,012	1,023	765	105	670	9,556	1,727
Food chemistry	339	437	162	739	1,546	126	688	188	367	3,221	409	1,508	103	566	4,671	2,687
Basic materials chemistry	320	718	416	1,211	4,992	203	1,678	313	414	13,370	1,190	1,203	191	1,571	14,986	3,281
Materials, metallurgy	319	550	370	433	3,072	246	1,481	85	409	11,252	960	427	235	687	6,766	2,585
Surface technology, coating	279	709	401	787	3,979	279	1,709	165	539	18,420	1,884	701	270	1,057	12,852	3,104
Micro-structural and nano-technology	51	58	69	61	365	36	310	28	35	1,396	357	88	107	105	1,694	353
Chemical engineering	480	1,194	506	1,069	5,422	460	2,415	279	1,003	10,751	1,554	967	521	1,742	13,514	4,131
Environmental technology	258	685	176	351	2,576	228	1,247	186	384	5,953	648	625	190	820	5,708	1,986
IV - Mechanical engineering																
Handling	547	1,088	256	1,694	4,567	493	2,372	209	1,923	9,906	1,024	1,008	403	1,713	9,982	4,178
Machine tools	379	894	338	983	4,925	297	1,463	182	1,054	9,655	781	480	367	771	8,060	4,105
Engines, pumps, turbines	206	1,025	225	793	6,716	125	2,375	135	731	13,492	995	354	298	1,437	9,874	3,016
Textile and paper machines	606	335	242	1,041	4,210	732	1,139	139	868	19,543	1,146	607	244	752	7,772	2,382
Other special machines	662	1,649	406	1,391	5,744	396	2,639	347	1,628	12,942	1,141	1,179	403	1,477	12,406	4,904
Thermal processes and apparatus	247	616	371	491	2,834	244	1,054	98	680	5,917	1,702	406	193	660	4,990	2,472
Mechanical elements	489	1,125	328	893	8,877	271	2,953	129	1,223	13,683	1,045	555	756	1,662	10,198	3,927
Transport	502	1,729	320	686	11,529	235	5,872	198	1,481	20,556	1,308	829	1,063	1,671	12,730	4,725
V - Other fields																
Furniture, games	703	1,334	469	740	2,449	161	1,498	238	1,080	6,204	1,530	673	280	1,543	9,322	5,335
Other consumer goods	487	860	407	793	2,777	180	2,198	277	1,127	7,257	2,239	722	244	1,325	8,083	3,909
Civil engineering	1,017	2,090	339	973	4,361	386	2,697	220	1,314	5,183	781	1,149	493	2,047	10,863	5,833

Note: Information relating to field of technology is retrieved based on the International Patent Classification (IPC) assigned to the patent applications. The IPC-Technology concordance table is available at: *www.wipo.int/ipstats/en/statistics/patents/*. The country of origin of a patent family is defined as the origin of the first filed application in the family. AU (Australia), CA (Canada), CN (China), CH (Switzerland), DE (Germany), FI (Finland), FR (France), GB (United Kingdom), IL (Israel), IT (Italy), JP (Japan), KR (Republic of Korea), NL (Netherlands), SE (Sweden) and US (United States of America).

Source: WIPO Statistics Database and EPO PATSTAT Database

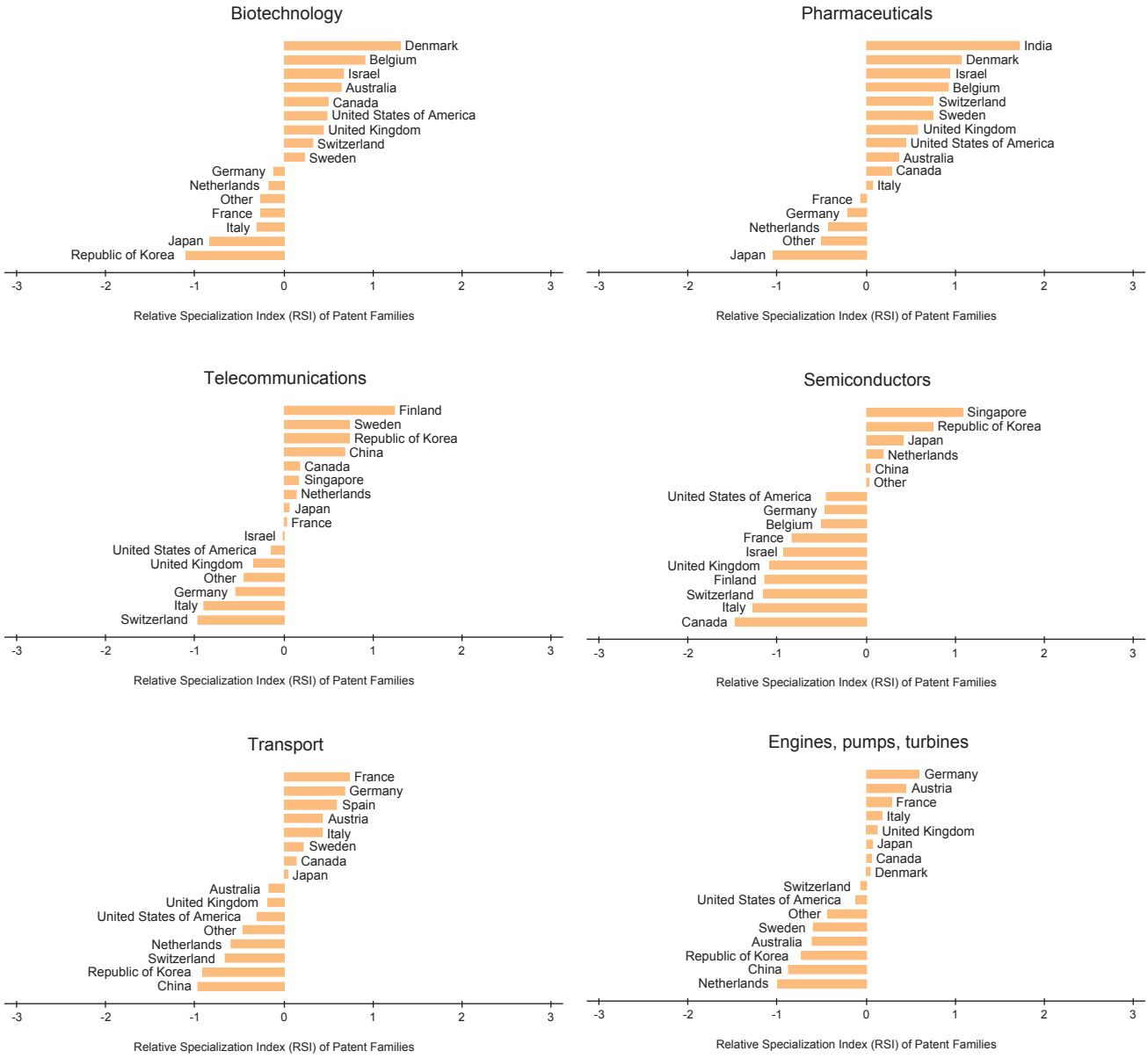
> The table above provides a breakdown of foreign-oriented patent families by field of technology for the top 15 countries of origin. Foreign-oriented patent families are those containing at least one office that is different from the origin of the patent family, as opposed to the "domestic" patent families containing the home offices only.

> The largest number of foreign-oriented patent families originating from Japan was in the field of optics. China, Finland, the Republic of Korea and Sweden had the largest number of foreign-oriented patent families in the field of telecommunications.

> Medical technology accounted for the largest share of foreign-oriented patent families for Australia, Israel, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. The largest number of foreign-oriented families originating from France and Germany were in the field of transport.

A.13. RELATIVE SPECIALIZATION INDEX (RSI) OF FOREIGN-ORIENTED PATENT FAMILIES BY ORIGIN AND TECHNOLOGY

RSI of foreign-oriented patent families by country of origin and of selected fields of technology: selected origins and technologies, 2002-2006



Note: Relative Specialization Index (RSI) is calculated based on foreign-oriented patent families, defined as including at least one office that is different from the origin of the patent family. See Annex A for RSI data for other fields of technology.

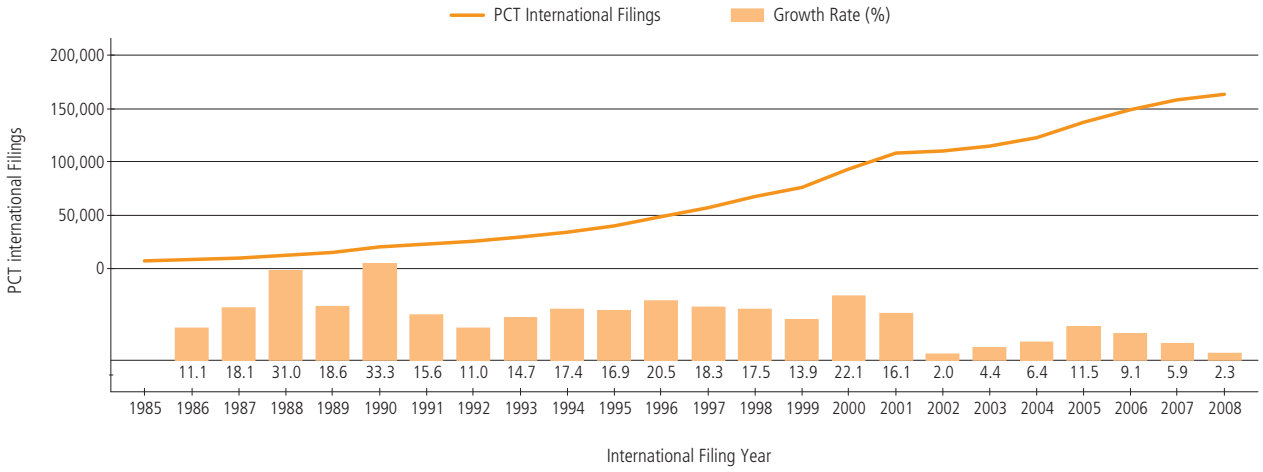
Source: WIPO Statistics Database and EPO PATSTAT Database

> The Relative Specialization Index (RSI) corrects for the effects of country size and focuses on the concentration of patent filings in specific fields. Applicants from Belgium, Denmark and Israel have a high concentration of foreign-oriented patent families in the fields of biotechnology and pharmaceuticals. Applicants from India have an above-average concentration in the pharmaceutical field.

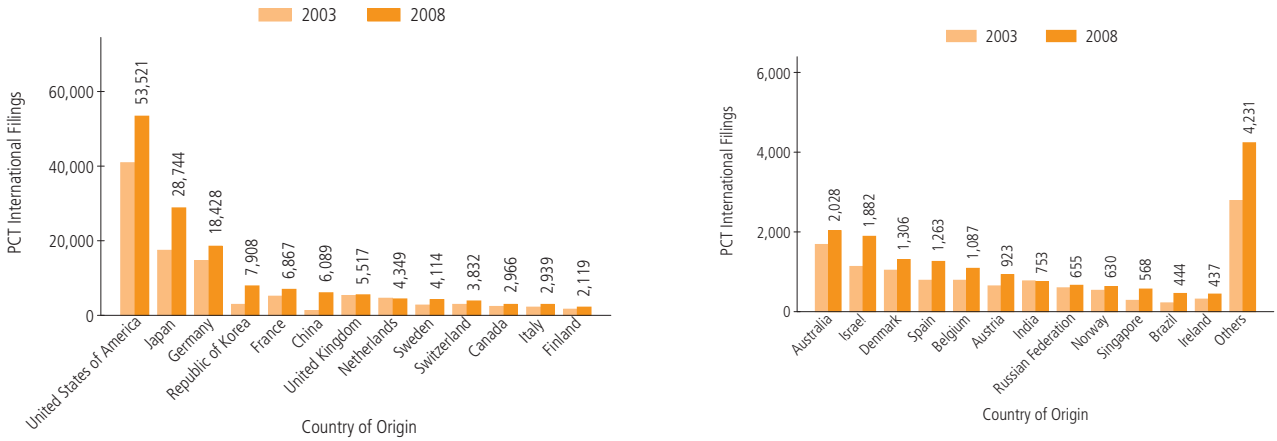
> In the field of telecommunications, applicants from Finland, Sweden, Republic of Korea and China have an above-average concentration of foreign-oriented patent families. Applicants from Singapore and the Republic of Korea have a high concentration of foreign-oriented patent families in semiconductors. Applicants from European countries have an above-average concentration in the transport and engines, pumps and turbines fields.

A.14. PATENT FILINGS THROUGH THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT): INTERNATIONAL PHASE

Trends in PCT international filings



PCT international filings by country of origin



Note: The Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) procedure consists of the international phase and national/regional phase. Data reported here refer to the international phase of the PCT procedure.

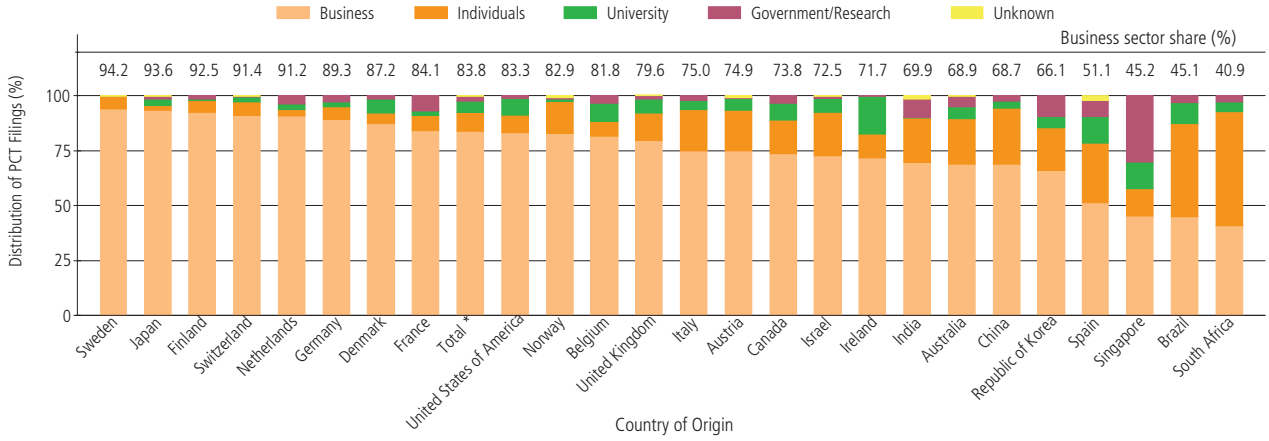
Source: WIPO Statistics Database

> The number of patent applications filed through the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) in 2008 was approximately 163,600, representing a 2.3% increase from the previous year. Since 2005, there has been a slowdown in the growth rate of PCT filings. In addition, the year-on-year growth rate for this decade is lower compared to the previous decade.

> In 2008, the top five countries of origin accounted for 70.6% of all PCT filings, which is similar to their 2003 share. Between 2003 and 2008, the shares of China, Japan and the Republic of Korea increased by more than 2 percentage points each. In contrast, the share of the United States decreased by 2.9 percentage points over the same period.

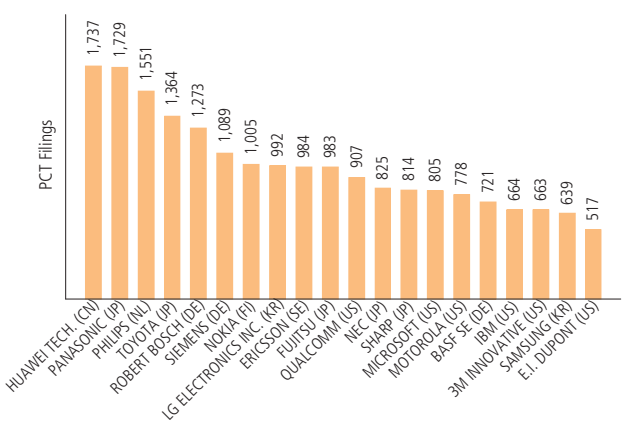
A.15. PATENT FILINGS THROUGH THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT) BY APPLICANT TYPE

Distribution of PCT filings by ownership types: top 25 origins, 2008

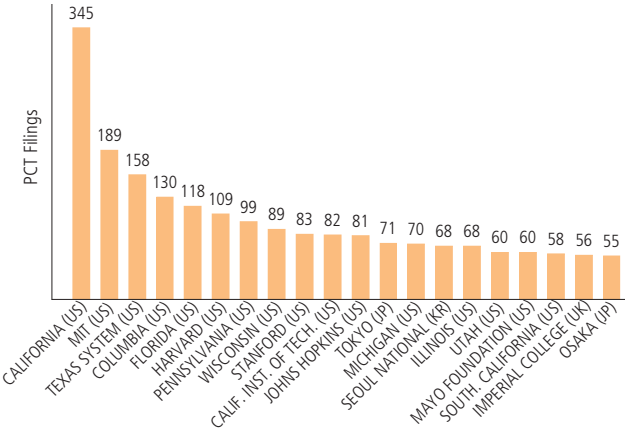


Top PCT applicants, 2008

Business sector



University sector



Note: Data for the Russian Federation has not been categorized by ownership type and, therefore, not reported in the graphs. The "Government / Research" category includes PCT filings by government sector, research institutions, private non-profit organizations, hospitals, etc. Counts are based on the publication date. See Annex B for the full name of applicants. Data reported here refer to the international phase of the PCT procedure.

* The distribution of total filings by applicant is based on the top 25 countries of origin.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database

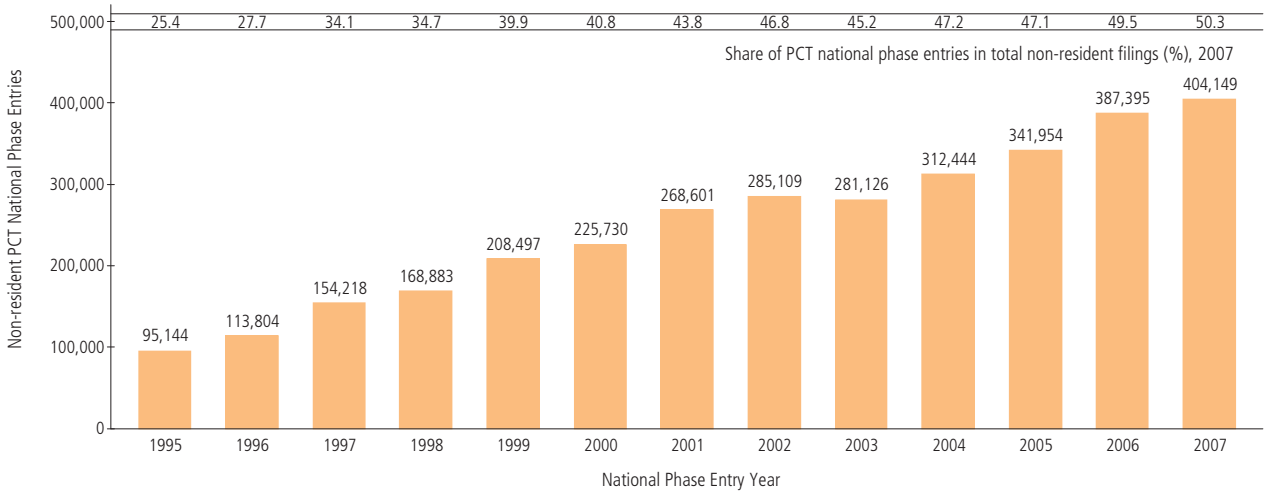
> In 2008, the business sector accounted for approximately 83.8% of total Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) filings. However, the share of the business sector varied between a high of 94.2% in Sweden and a low of 40.9% in South Africa.

> South Africa (51.9%) and Brazil (42.2%) had a high share for the individual applicant category, while the university sector accounted for a significant share of total PCT filings originating from Ireland (17.1%), Singapore (12.0%) and Spain (12.3%).

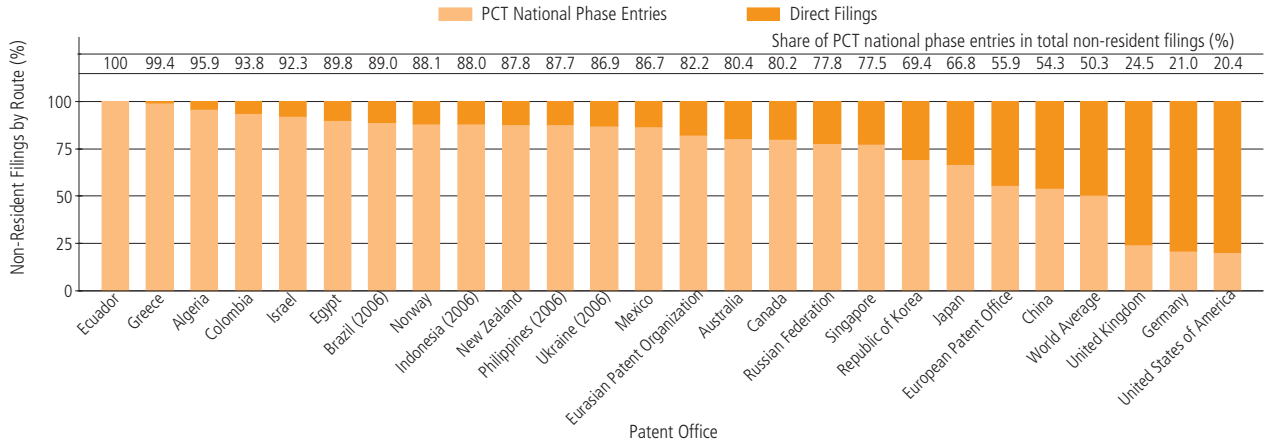
> For the first time, a Chinese company (Huawei Technology) topped the list of applicants with the highest number of PCT filings. Panasonic Corporation (Japan) and Philips (Netherlands) were ranked second and third. US universities dominated the list of top PCT applicants for the university sector. The University of California filed 345 PCT applications. Tokyo, Seoul National, Imperial College and Osaka are the four non-US universities in the top 20 list.

A.16. NON-RESIDENT PATENT FILINGS BY FILING ROUTE

Trends in PCT national/regional phase entries filed by non-resident applicants



Share of PCT national/regional phase filings in total non-resident filings by office, 2007



Note: The Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) procedure consists of the international phase and national/regional phase. Data reported here refer to the national/regional phase of the PCT procedure. The total number of national/regional phase entries in 2007 amounted to 430,357, which consists of 404,149 non-resident filings and 26,208 resident filings. PCT national/regional phase data reported here refer only to non-resident filings.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database

> To file a patent application in a foreign country, applicants may either file directly or via the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT route). The PCT data reported here refer to the national/regional phase of the PCT procedure.

> In 2007, applicants initiated 430,357 PCT national phase entries worldwide, among which 404,149 were filed by non-residents. There has been a considerable increase in the use of the PCT procedure for foreign patent filings. In 2007, 50.3% of total non-resident filings were filed through the PCT procedure, compared to 25.4% in 1995.

> The use of the PCT procedure for non-resident filings varies widely across patent offices. All non-resident patent applications received by the patent office of Ecuador are filed via the PCT route. In contrast, around 20% of all non-resident filings received by the patent office of the United States of America are filed through the PCT route.

A.17. PCT NATIONAL/REGIONAL PHASE ENTRIES BY ORIGIN AND OFFICE

PCT national/regional phase entries by origin and office, 2007

	Patent Office											
Country of Origin	AU	CA	CN	EP	JP	KR	MX	RU	SG	US	Others	Total
Australia	1,240	556	546	889	533	230	120	98	183	1,233	790	6,418
Austria	151	164	274	596	231	127	58	120	43	480	235	2,479
Belgium	303	354	470	705	476	281	158	94	118	712	597	4,268
Canada	475	1,392	600	1,287	629	289	229	110	78	894	500	6,483
China	140	147	761	749	397	214	31	115	65	570	198	3,387
Denmark	298	331	456	785	467	195	156	125	78	592	481	3,964
Finland	184	257	865	1,349	477	506	155	202	118	624	274	5,011
France	565	1,191	2,036	4,100	2,408	1,135	560	546	219	3,092	1,263	17,115
Germany	1,503	2,333	5,674	10,850	5,772	2,855	1,239	1,440	461	7,854	3,404	43,385
Israel	241	375	297	872	440	279	154	72	88	821	633	4,272
Italy	327	467	786	1,705	614	310	243	313	89	1,268	719	6,841
Japan	1,146	1,832	12,687	12,001	12,123	9,247	436	742	916	13,737	2,233	67,100
Netherlands	523	570	2,691	3,230	2,952	1,411	447	425	220	2,076	1,062	15,607
Norway	138	175	187	354	151	70	65	87	33	344	300	1,904
Republic of Korea	343	381	1,996	1,672	1,871	263	252	377	113	1,568	366	9,202
Spain	126	196	217	590	195	103	178	112	22	371	290	2,400
Sweden	415	523	1,312	2,052	1,244	562	293	315	153	1,307	1,024	9,200
Switzerland	1,024	1,209	1,649	2,503	1,679	998	806	643	402	1,050	1,246	13,209
United Kingdom	1,090	1,218	1,427	3,268	1,642	623	394	292	281	3,450	1,849	15,534
United States of America	9,385	14,720	14,607	26,276	18,337	10,232	7,418	2,704	3,224	7,304	12,779	126,986
Others / Unknown	996	1,165	1,180	2,693	1,403	710	474	372	497	1,803	54,299	65,592
Total	20,613	29,556	50,718	78,526	54,041	30,640	13,866	9,304	7,401	51,150	84,542	430,357

Share of PCT national/regional phase entries by origin and office, 2007

	Patent Office											
Country of Origin	AU	CA	CN	EP	JP	KR	MX	RU	SG	US	Others	Total
Australia	6.0	1.9	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.1	2.5	2.4	0.9	1.5
Austria	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.3	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.6
Belgium	1.5	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.6	1.4	0.7	1.0
Canada	2.3	4.7	1.2	1.6	1.2	0.9	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.7	0.6	1.5
China	0.7	0.5	1.5	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.2	1.2	0.9	1.1	0.2	0.8
Denmark	1.4	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.6	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.2	0.6	0.9
Finland	0.9	0.9	1.7	1.7	0.9	1.7	1.1	2.2	1.6	1.2	0.3	1.2
France	2.7	4.0	4.0	5.2	4.5	3.7	4.0	5.9	3.0	6.0	1.5	4.0
Germany	7.3	7.9	11.2	13.8	10.7	9.3	8.9	15.5	6.2	15.4	4.0	10.1
Israel	1.2	1.3	0.6	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.8	1.2	1.6	0.7	1.0
Italy	1.6	1.6	1.5	2.2	1.1	1.0	1.8	3.4	1.2	2.5	0.9	1.6
Japan	5.6	6.2	25.0	15.3	22.4	30.2	3.1	8.0	12.4	26.9	2.6	15.6
Netherlands	2.5	1.9	5.3	4.1	5.5	4.6	3.2	4.6	3.0	4.1	1.3	3.6
Norway	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.4
Republic of Korea	1.7	1.3	3.9	2.1	3.5	0.9	1.8	4.1	1.5	3.1	0.4	2.1
Spain	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.3	1.3	1.2	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.6
Sweden	2.0	1.8	2.6	2.6	2.3	1.8	2.1	3.4	2.1	2.6	1.2	2.1
Switzerland	5.0	4.1	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.3	5.8	6.9	5.4	2.1	1.5	3.1
United Kingdom	5.3	4.1	2.8	4.2	3.0	2.0	2.8	3.1	3.8	6.7	2.2	3.6
United States of America	45.5	49.8	28.8	33.5	33.9	33.4	53.5	29.1	43.6	14.3	15.1	29.5
Others / Unknown	4.8	3.9	2.3	3.4	2.6	2.3	3.4	4.0	6.7	3.5	64.2	15.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: AU (Australia), CA (Canada), CN (China), EP (European Patent Office), JP (Japan), KR (Republic of Korea), MX (Mexico), RU (Russian Federation), SG (Singapore) and US (United States of America). Data are missing or incomplete for some origins and/or offices.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database

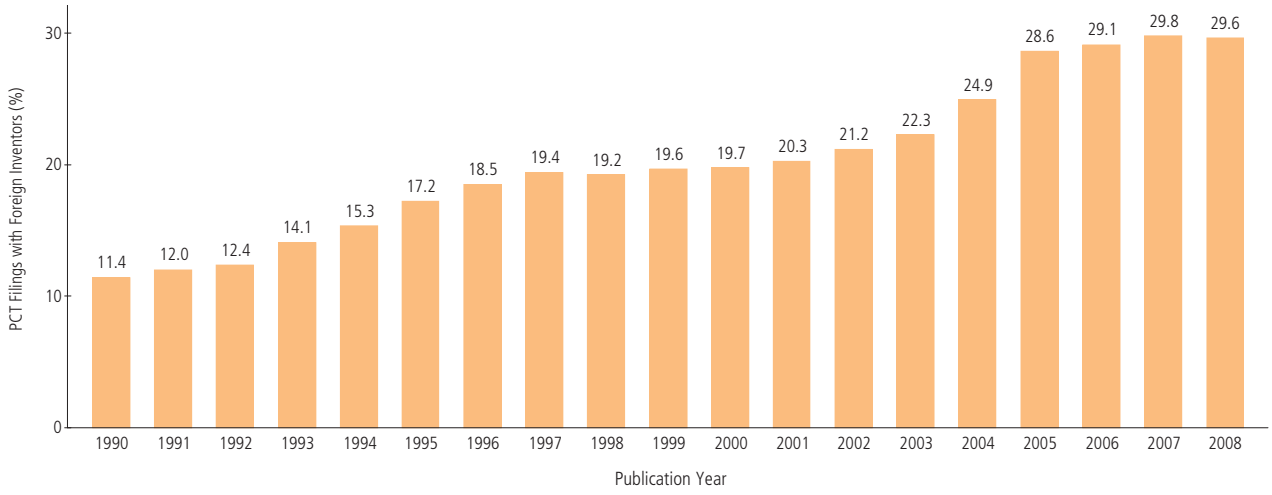
> The tables above provide a breakdown of total Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) national/regional phase data by country of origin and patent office. Applicants from the United States of America (US), Japan and Germany are the main users of the PCT system. In 2007, their combined share amounted to 55.2% of total PCT national/regional phase entries.

> The European Patent Office received the largest number of national/regional phase PCT filings, followed by the patent offices of Japan, the United States of America and China.

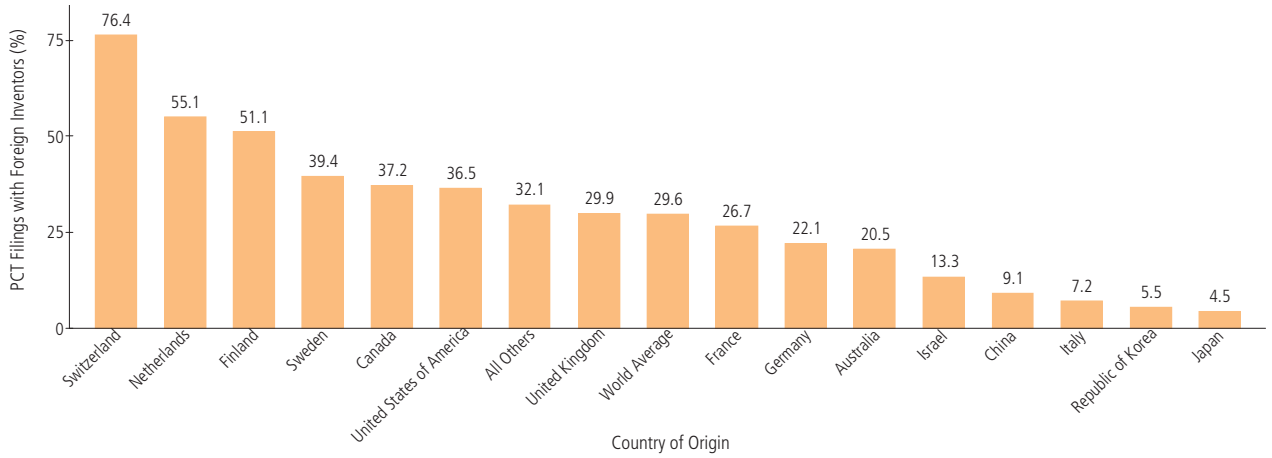
> In all the reported patent offices, except the US patent office, the largest share of PCT national/regional phase entries originated from the United States of America. For example, 53.5% of total national/regional phase entries in the patent office of Mexico are accounted for by US applicants. Applicants from Japan accounted for a large share of national/regional phase entries in the patent offices of China and the Republic of Korea.

A.18. PCT FILINGS WITH FOREIGN INVENTORS

Share of PCT filings with at least one foreign inventor



Share of PCT filings with at least one foreign inventor by country of origin, 2008



Note: The Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) data reported here refer to the international phase of the PCT procedure and counts are based on the publication date.

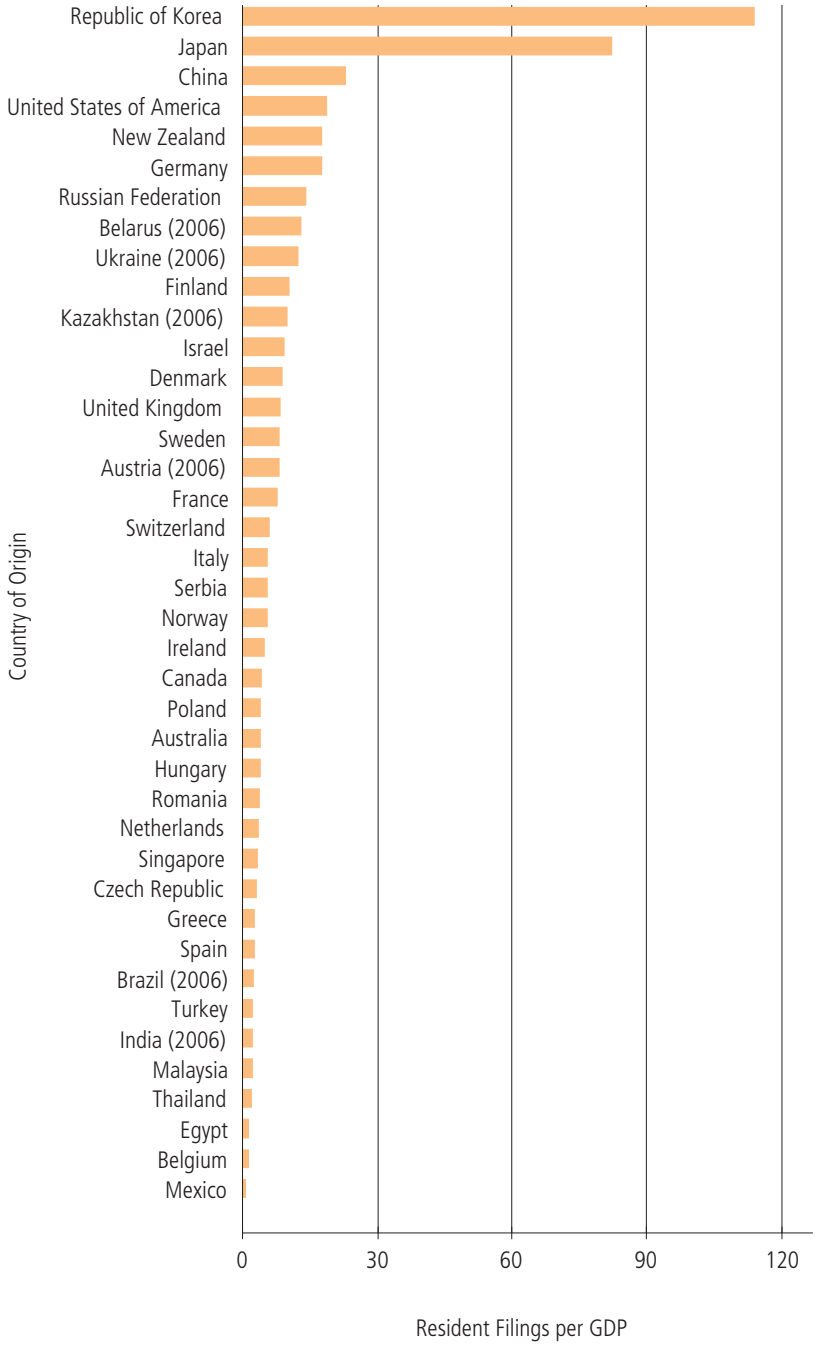
Source: WIPO Statistics Database

> When, in the PCT application, the country of residence of an inventor is different from the country of the first-named applicant, the application is classified as a PCT filing with a foreign inventor. For example, a PCT application that lists China as the country of origin of the first-named applicant and Japan as the country of origin of the inventor, is classified as a PCT filing with a foreign inventor.

> The share of PCT filings having at least one foreign inventor in total PCT filings has followed an upward trend since 1990. 29.6% of all PCT filings in 2008 included at least one foreign inventor. More than half of all PCT filings originating from Switzerland (76.4%), the Netherlands (55.1%) and Finland (51.1%) contain at least one foreign inventor. In contrast, fewer than 10% of all PCT filings originating from China, Japan and the Republic of Korea contain at least one foreign applicant/inventor.

A.19. PATENT FILINGS PER GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

Resident patent filings per $billion GDP, selected countries, 2007



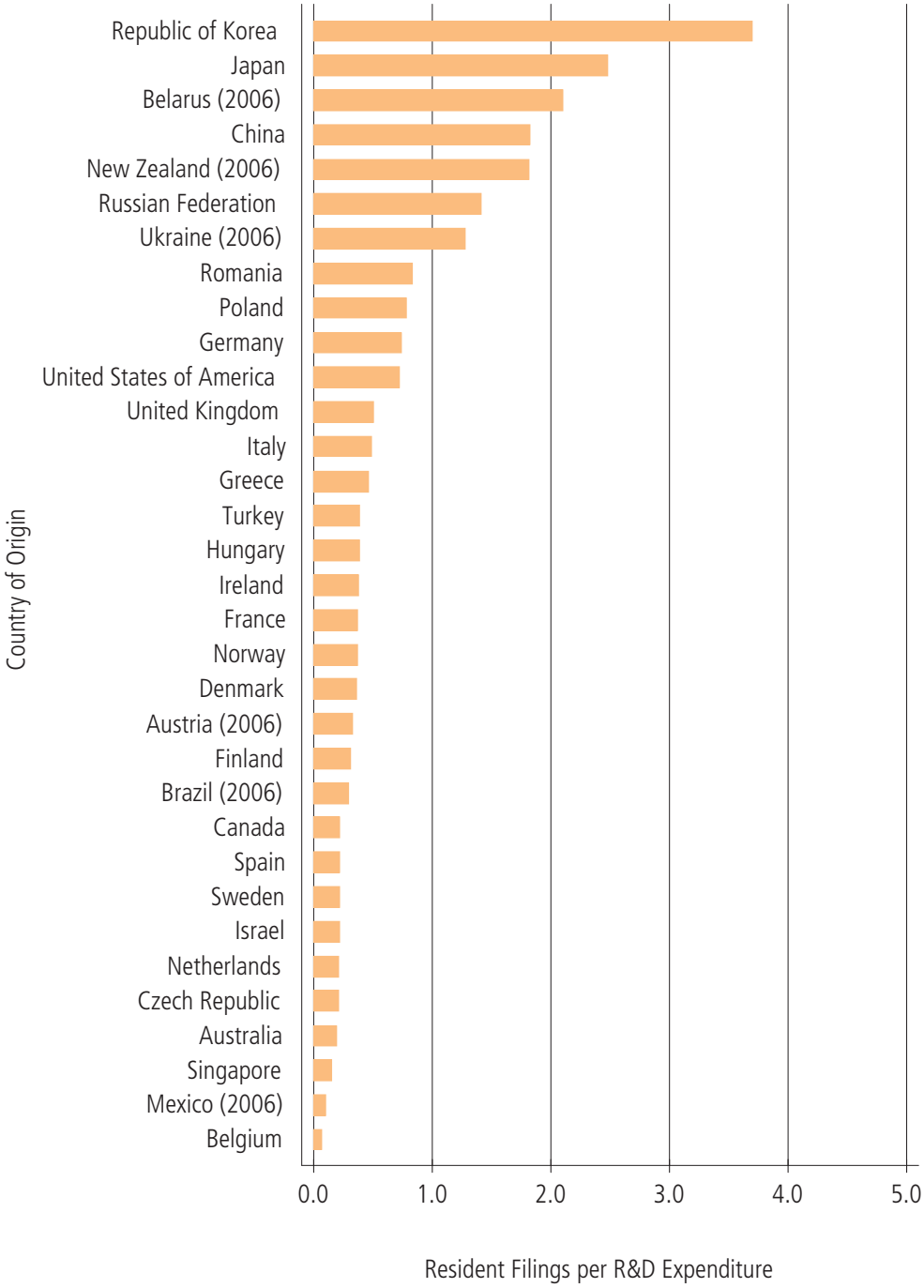
Note: Gross Domestic Product (GDP) data are in billions of US dollars, based on 2005 purchasing power parities. Countries of origin are selected based on having a GDP greater than 10 billion US dollars.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database and World Bank (World Development Indicators)

> The ratio of resident patent filings to gross domestic product (GDP) corrects for the effects of country size. When resident patent filings are adjusted for by GDP, countries with low numbers of resident patent filings (e.g. Finland, Denmark and Israel) rank higher than some of the countries that have a high number of resident patent filings (e.g. France and the United Kingdom). The Republic of Korea and Japan have the highest resident filings to GDP ratio. For all other reported countries, the resident patent filings to GDP ratio varies from 22.8 in China to 0.4 in Mexico.

A.20. PATENT FILINGS PER RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (R&D) EXPENDITURE

Resident patent filings per $million R&D expenditure, selected countries, 2007



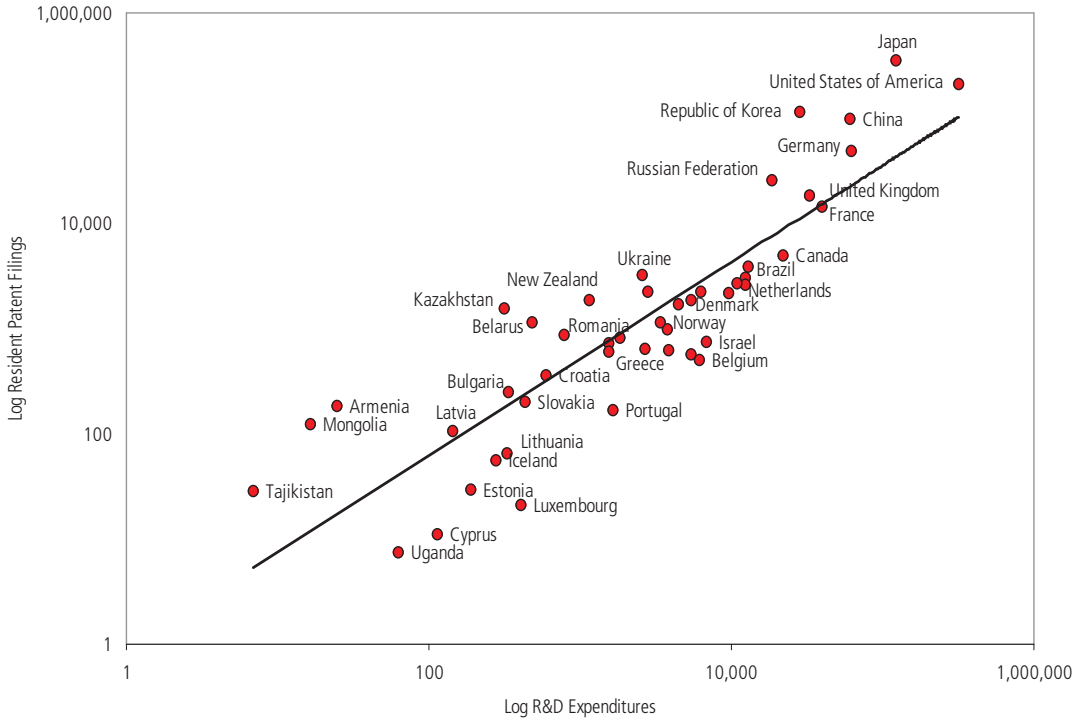
Note: Research and development (R&D) expenditure are in millions of US dollars, based on 2005 purchasing power parities and lagged by one year to derive the resident patent filings to R&D ratio. Countries of origin are selected based on having a R&D expenditure greater than 500 million US dollars and resident filings exceeding 350.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database and UNESCO

> For international comparison of resident patent filings, research and development (R&D) expenditure is another measure commonly used to correct for the country size. The Republic of Korea has the highest resident patent filings to R&D ratio, followed by Japan, Belarus and China. Belgium, Mexico and Singapore, on the other hand, have a low resident patent filings to R&D ratio.

A.21. PATENT FILINGS AND RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (R&D) EXPENDITURE RELATIONSHIP

Resident patent filings per R&D expenditure, 2003-2007



Note: Research and development (R&D) expenditure are in millions of US dollars, based on 2005 purchasing power parities and lagged by one year to derive the resident patent filings to R&D ratio.

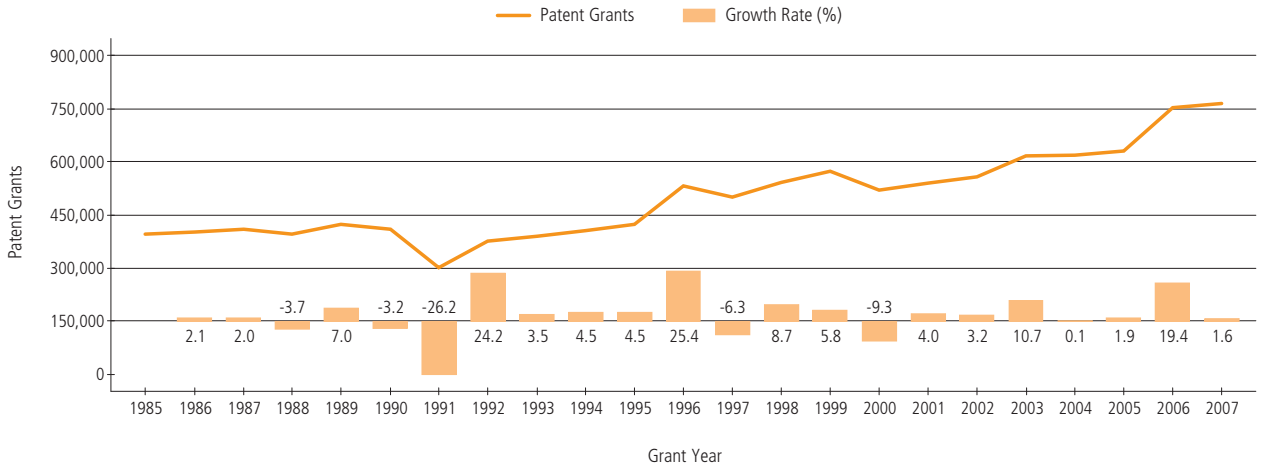
Source: WIPO Statistics Database and UNESCO

> The graph above shows the relationship between the expenditure on research and development (R&D) and the number of resident patent filings.

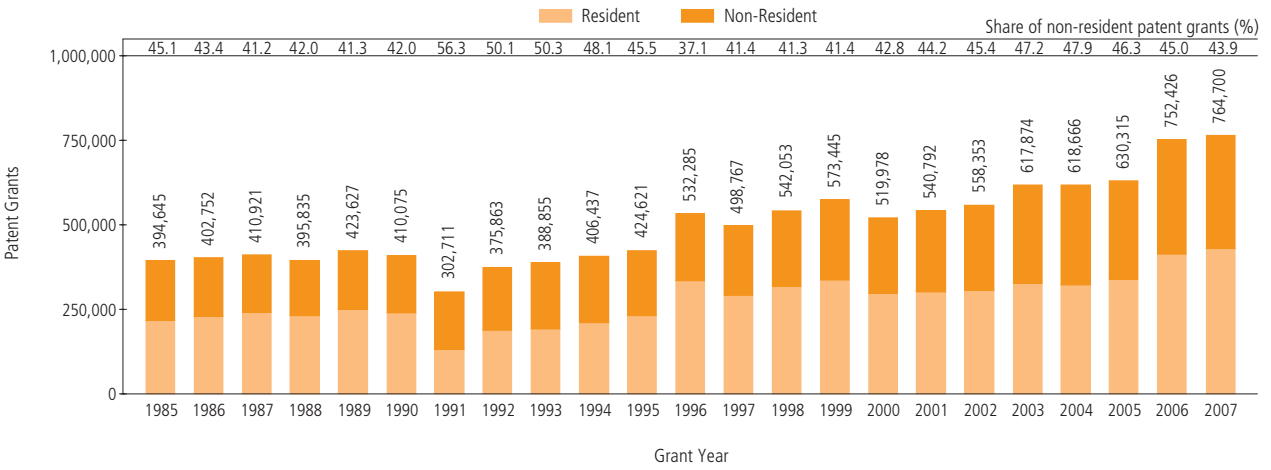
> The graph indicates that countries with a high R&D expenditure, such as the United States of America (US) and China, are associated with a high number of resident patent filings. China, Germany, Japan, the Republic of Korea and the US accounted for around 70% of world R&D expenditure, and these countries are the top five ranked countries for resident patent filings (see A.5).

A.22. TOTAL PATENT GRANTS

Trends in total patent grants



Distribution of total patent grants by resident and non-resident



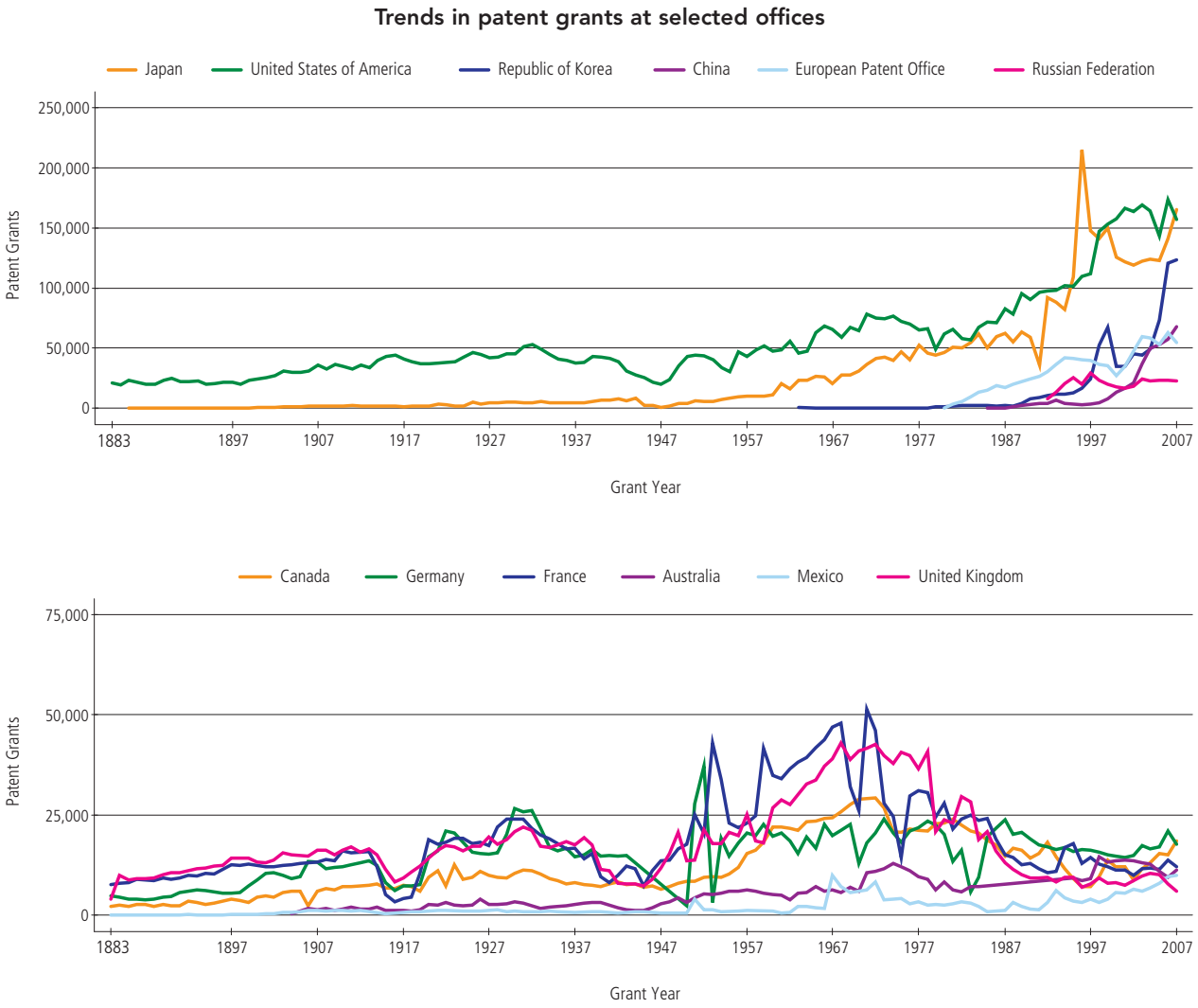
Note: The world total is based on WIPO estimate.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database

> In 2007, the number of patents granted across the world is estimated at around 764,700, representing a 1.6% increase from the previous year. This growth rate is lower than that of 2006 (19.4%), which was an exceptional year. The slowdown in the growth rate of patent grants, in conjunction with the increase in patent filings, is associated with an increase in backlogs of pending patent filings, notably at the patent office of the United States of America (see A.31).

> In 2007, 43.9% of total patent grants were issued to non-resident applicants. The non-resident share of total grants is similar to the non-resident share of total patent filings (see A.1).

A.23. TRENDS IN PATENT GRANTS BY OFFICE



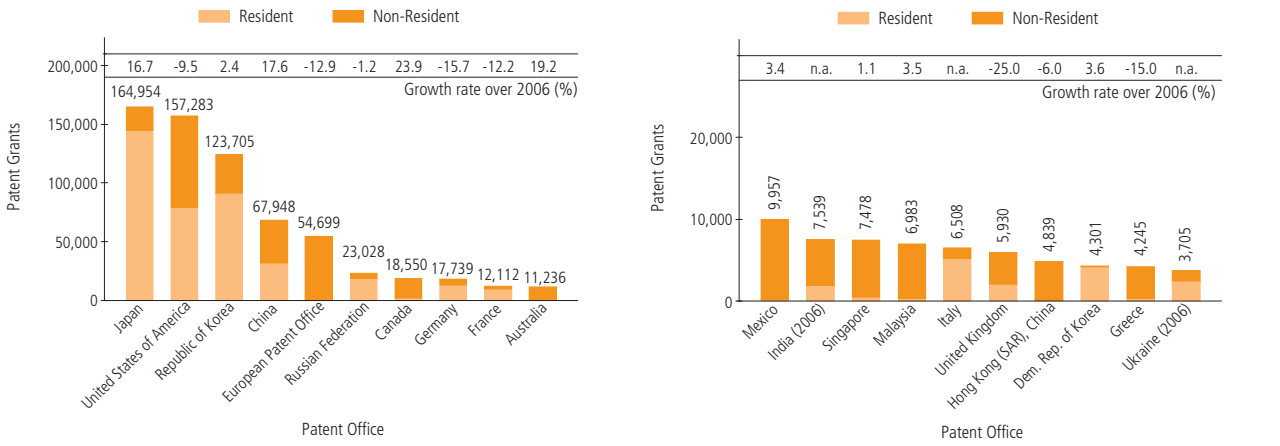
Source: WIPO Statistics Database

> Patent grant trends at the patent offices of Japan and the United States of America (US) were more or less stable until the early 1980s. Patents granted by the patent office of the US started to increase from the mid-1980s, whereas patents issued by the patent office of Japan started to accelerate in the early 1990s and it issued the highest number of patents in 1996. The upward trend of patent grants at the patent offices of the Republic of Korea and China started in the mid-1990s and the late 1990s, respectively.

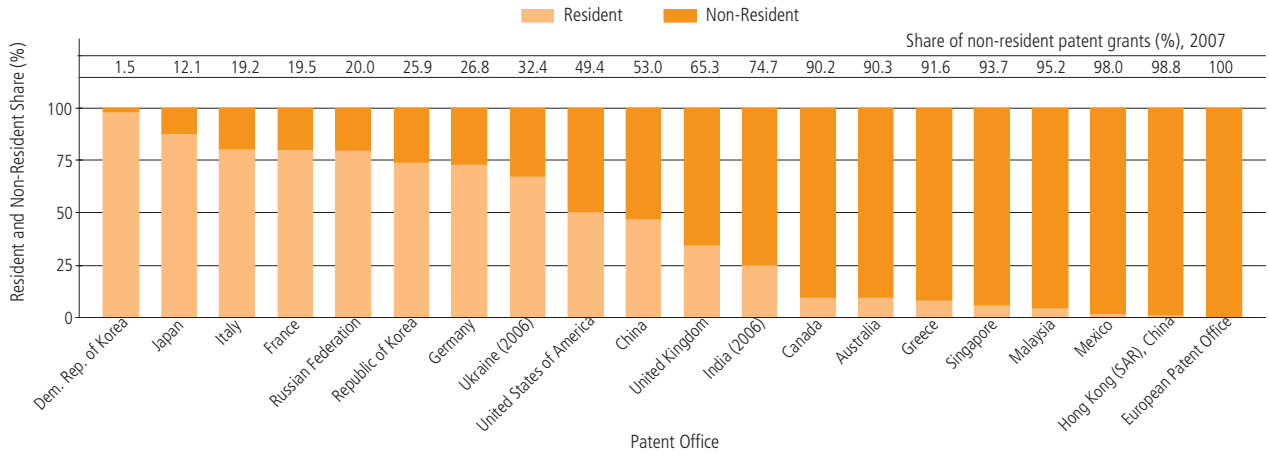
> Patents grant trends at the patent offices of France, Germany and the United Kingdom have decreased since the early 1980s, which is due to the availability of two parallel routes (the national route and the European Patent Office regional route) for obtaining patent rights in these countries.

A.24. PATENT GRANTS BY OFFICE

Patent grants by patent office: top 20 offices, 2007



Distribution of resident and non-resident patent grants by patent office: top 20 offices, 2007



Note: Patent grants by the European Patent Office (EPO) are considered non-resident grants. Therefore, the share of non-resident grants at the EPO is by default 100%.

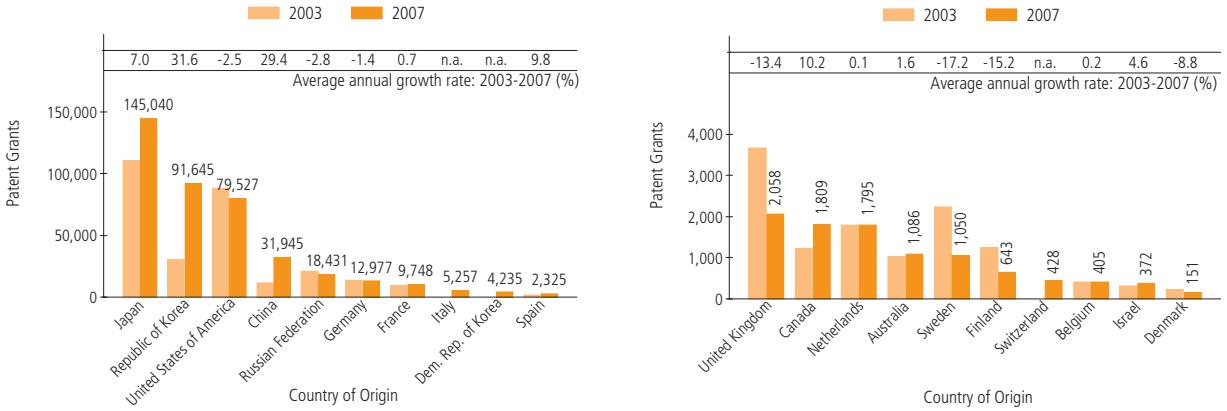
Source: WIPO Statistics Database

> The patent office of the United States of America, which consistently issued the highest number of patents since 1998, was overtaken in 2007 by the patent office of Japan. The patent office of China replaced the European Patent Office as the fourth largest office in terms of issuing grants. The five largest patent offices (the patent offices of Japan, the United States of America, the Republic of Korea, China and the European Patent Office) accounted for 74.4% of total patent grants. This is similar to their total patent filings share (see A.4).

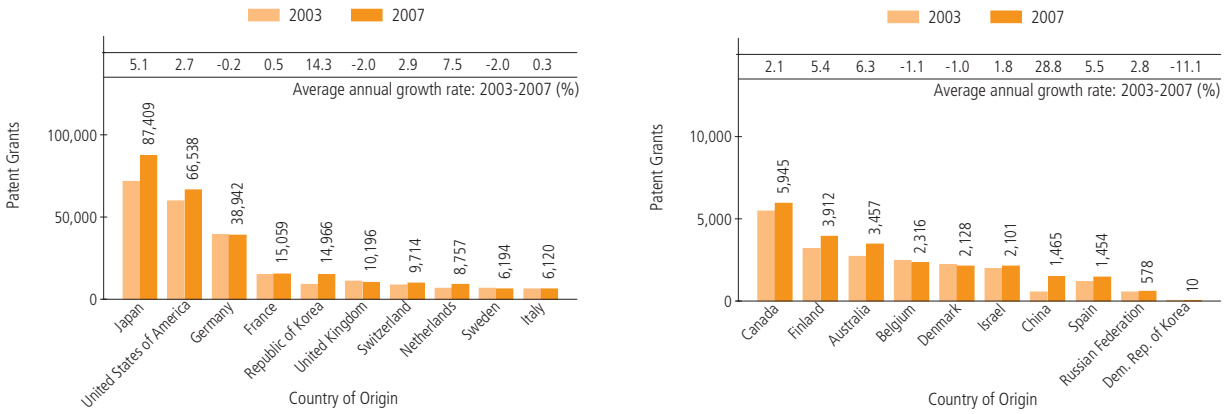
> Of the top 20 patent offices, the patent offices of Canada (23.9%), Australia (19.2%), China (17.6%) and Japan (16.7%) had the largest increase in the number of patent grants during 2006 and 2007. The patent offices of France, Germany, the United Kingdom and the European Patent Office had a considerable decrease in the number of patent grants.

A.25. PATENT GRANTS BY ORIGIN

Resident patent grants by country of origin: top 20 origins, 2007



Non-resident patent grants by country of origin: top 20 origins, 2007



Note: The selection of top 20 origins is based on the total number of grants (resident plus non-resident grants).

Source: WIPO Statistics Database

> In 2007, applicants from Japan received the largest number of resident patents worldwide, followed by applicants from the Republic of Korea and the United States of America (US). Between 2003 and 2007, patents granted to the residents of Japan and the Republic of Korea grew by 7.0% and 31.6% a year, while there was a decrease of 2.5% for US applicants.

> All the reported European countries, except Spain, have a larger number of non-resident patent grants than resident patent grants. This is due to the fact that patents granted by the European Patent Office are considered non-resident grants.

> The share of the top five countries (Japan, the Republic of Korea, the United States of America, China and the Russian Federation) in resident grants has increased from approximately 80.1% in 2003 to around 85.5%. The share of the top five countries (Japan, the United States of America, Germany, France and the Republic of Korea) in non-resident grants has remained constant at around 66% over the same period.

A.26. PATENT GRANTS BY ORIGIN AND OFFICE

Patent grants by country of origin and patent office, 2007

Country of Origin	Patent Office											
	AU	CA	CN	DE	EP	FR	JP	KR	MX	RU	SG	US
Australia	1,086	220	264	13	300	6	132	211	103	31	193	1,266
Belgium	88	116	142	26	524	88	122	83	66	28	58	520
Canada	249	1,809	253	32	763	21	192	200	170	55	134	3,318
China	52	24	31,945	12	138	37	67	137	17	63	35	772
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	3								5			
Denmark	110	132	190	38	419	6	135	82	78	58	52	388
Finland	110	309	338	34	760	8	252	499	90	115	61	850
France	327	973	1,171	169	3,980	9,748	1,241	949	745	316	206	3,130
Germany	732	1,354	2,913	12,977	11,933	641	3,133	2,324	887	697	541	9,051
Israel	110	94	105	9	192	2	92	80	43	31	75	1,107
Italy	128	243	458	61	1,965	76	273	193	160	185	90	1,302
Japan	894	1,790	16,174	1,932	10,650	471	145,040	17,275	420	323	1,417	33,354
Netherlands	315	297	1,214	37	1,820	20	871	1,074	341	204	373	1,250
Republic of Korea	229	161	3,127	421	859	101	2,538	91,645	128	354	165	6,295
Russian Federation	13	19	24	11	34	3	12	11	4	18,431	3	188
Spain	50	49	86	12	331	40	36	45	128	44	26	268
Sweden	241	398	498	162	1,487	32	524	420	149	155	82	1,061
Switzerland	567	582	871	275	1,986	122	749	560	512	324	362	1,035
United Kingdom	608	735	599	38	1,912	39	615	356	271	138	254	3,292
United States of America	4,683	8,629	6,891	955	12,508	290	8,023	6,683	5,089	888	2,502	79,527
Others / Unknown	641	616	685	525	2,138	361	907	878	551	588	849	9,309
Total	11,236	18,550	67,948	17,739	54,699	12,112	164,954	123,705	9,957	23,028	7,478	157,283

Share of patent grants by country of origin and patent office, 2007

Country of Origin	Patent Office											
	AU	CA	CN	DE	EP	FR	JP	KR	MX	RU	SG	US
Australia	9.7	1.2	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.1	2.6	0.8
Belgium	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.3
Canada	2.2	9.8	0.4	0.2	1.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.7	0.2	1.8	2.1
China	0.5	0.1	47.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0.0								0.1			
Denmark	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.7	0.2
Finland	1.0	1.7	0.5	0.2	1.4	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.5
France	2.9	5.2	1.7	1.0	7.3	80.5	0.8	0.8	7.5	1.4	2.8	2.0
Germany	6.5	7.3	4.3	73.2	21.8	5.3	1.9	1.9	8.9	3.0	7.2	5.8
Israel	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	1.0	0.7
Italy	1.1	1.3	0.7	0.3	3.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	1.6	0.8	1.2	0.8
Japan	8.0	9.6	23.8	10.9	19.5	3.9	87.9	14.0	4.2	1.4	18.9	21.2
Netherlands	2.8	1.6	1.8	0.2	3.3	0.2	0.5	0.9	3.4	0.9	5.0	0.8
Republic of Korea	2.0	0.9	4.6	2.4	1.6	0.8	1.5	74.1	1.3	1.5	2.2	4.0
Russian Federation	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.0	0.0	0.1
Spain	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
Sweden	2.1	2.1	0.7	0.9	2.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.5	0.7	1.1	0.7
Switzerland	5.0	3.1	1.3	1.6	3.6	1.0	0.5	0.5	5.1	1.4	4.8	0.7
United Kingdom	5.4	4.0	0.9	0.2	3.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	2.7	0.6	3.4	2.1
United States of America	41.7	46.5	10.1	5.4	22.9	2.4	4.9	5.4	51.1	3.9	33.5	50.6
Others / Unknown	5.7	3.3	1.0	3.0	3.9	3.0	0.5	0.7	5.5	2.6	11.4	5.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: AU (Australia), CA (Canada), CN (China), DE (Germany), EP (European Patent Office), FR (France), JP (Japan), KR (Republic of Korea), MX (Mexico), RU (Russian Federation), SG (Singapore) and US (United States of America).

Source: WIPO Statistics Database

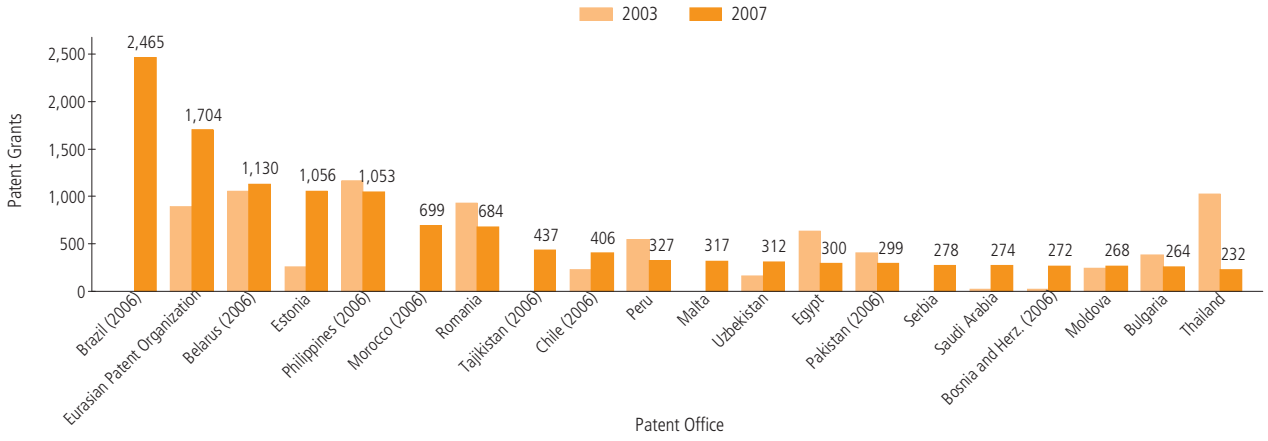
> The two tables above provide a breakdown of patent grant data by country of origin and patent office. European countries received a large proportion of their total patent grants from the European Patent Office (EPO). Applicants from Canada and Israel, on the other hand, were issued a large share of their total patents by the patent office of the United States of America (first table).

> Applicants from the United States of America (US) accounted for the largest share of non-resident patents in most patent offices. For example, US applicants accounted for 51.1% of all patents issued by the Mexican patent office (second table).

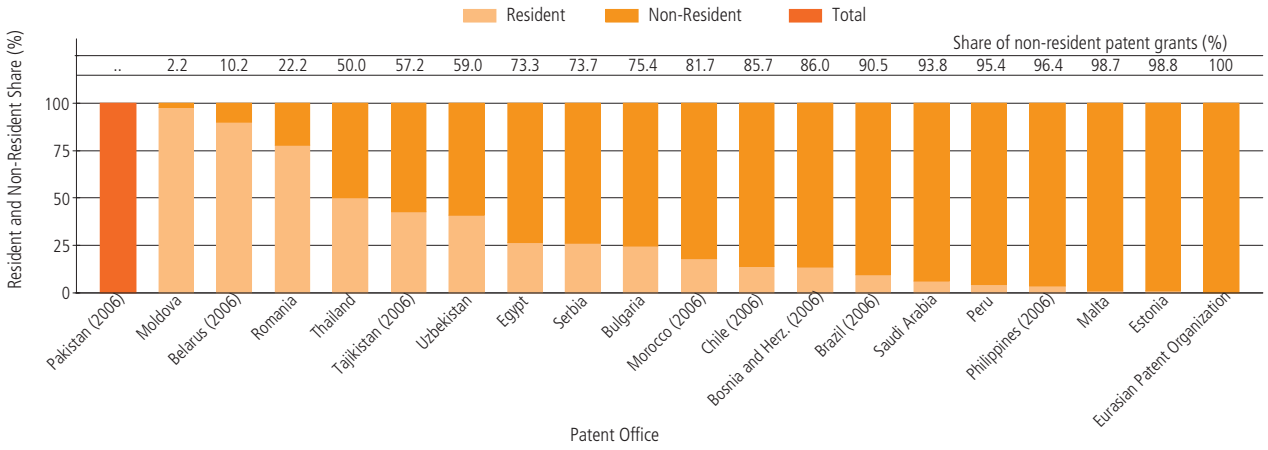
> Applicants from Japan accounted for the largest share of non-resident grants in the patent offices of China, the Republic of Korea and the US. German applicants, on the other hand, accounted for the largest share of all non-resident grants at the patent office of France.

A.27. PATENT GRANTS IN SELECTED EMERGING COUNTRIES

Patent grants by patent office: selected emerging country offices



Distribution of resident and non-resident patent grants by patent office: selected emerging countries, 2007



Note: The selection of emerging countries is based on data availability. China, India and the Russian Federation (three large emerging countries) are reported in A.24. Patents granted at the Eurasian Patent Organization are considered as non-resident patent grants. Therefore, the share of non-resident grants at this office is by definition 100%.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database

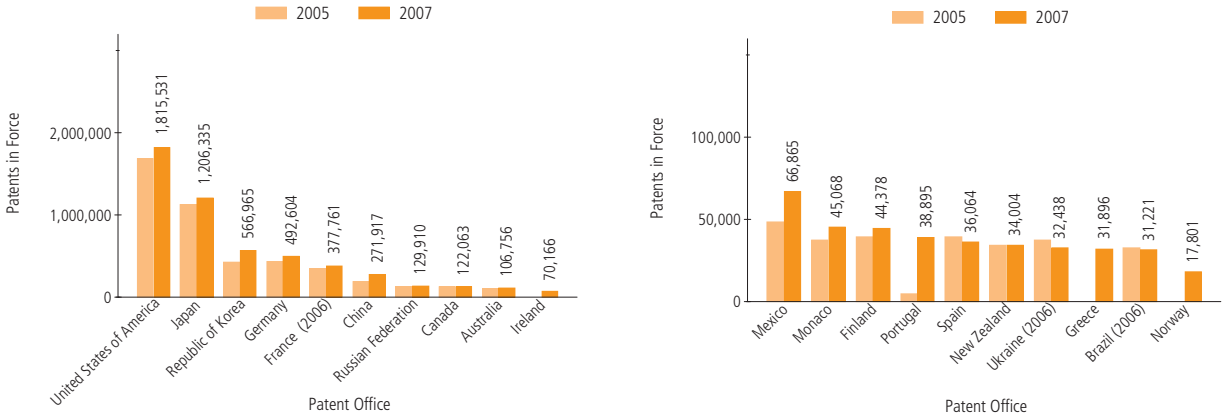
> Of the selected offices from emerging countries, Brazil granted the largest number of patents, followed by the Eurasian Patent Organization, Belarus and Estonia.

> Between 2003 and 2007, the Eurasian Patent Organization had the largest increase in the number of patent grants, while Thailand and Egypt reduced the number of patents granted.

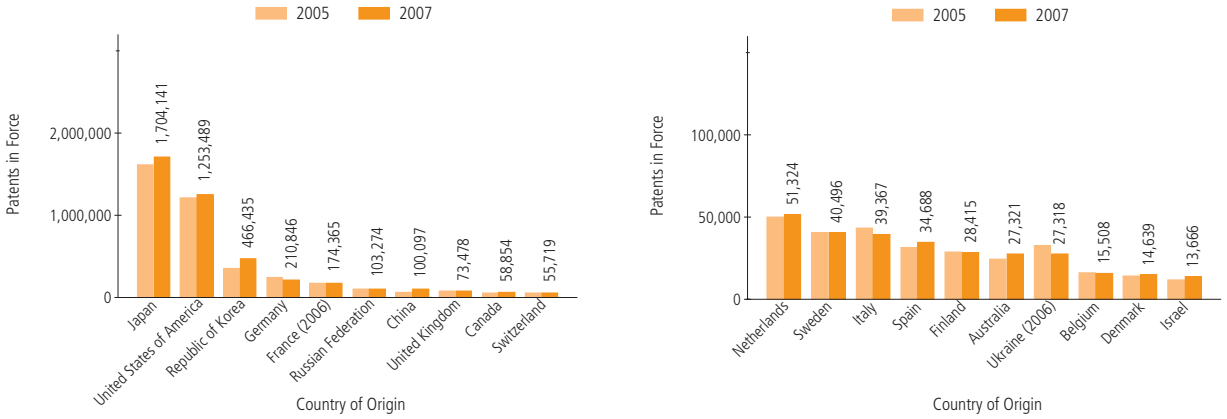
> The share of non-resident patent grants in total patent grants varied from 2.2% to 98.8%. Almost all patents granted in Moldova were issued to resident applicants. In contrast, more than 95% of all patents granted in Estonia, Malta, the Philippines and Peru were issued to non-resident applicants.

A.28. PATENTS IN FORCE

Patents in force by patent office



Patents in force by country of origin



Note: The estimated worldwide total number of patents in force is based on data received from 64 patent offices and is a lower bound estimate.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database

> In 2007, the total number of patents in force across the world is estimated to be around 6.3 million. The United States of America (1.8 million) and Japan (1.2 million) are the countries in which most patents are in force. Compared to the United States of America (US) or Japan, the number of patents in force in China is low. However, in recent years there has been a significant increase in the number of patents in force in China, reflecting the increase in the number of patents issued by the patent office of China (see A.23 and A.24).

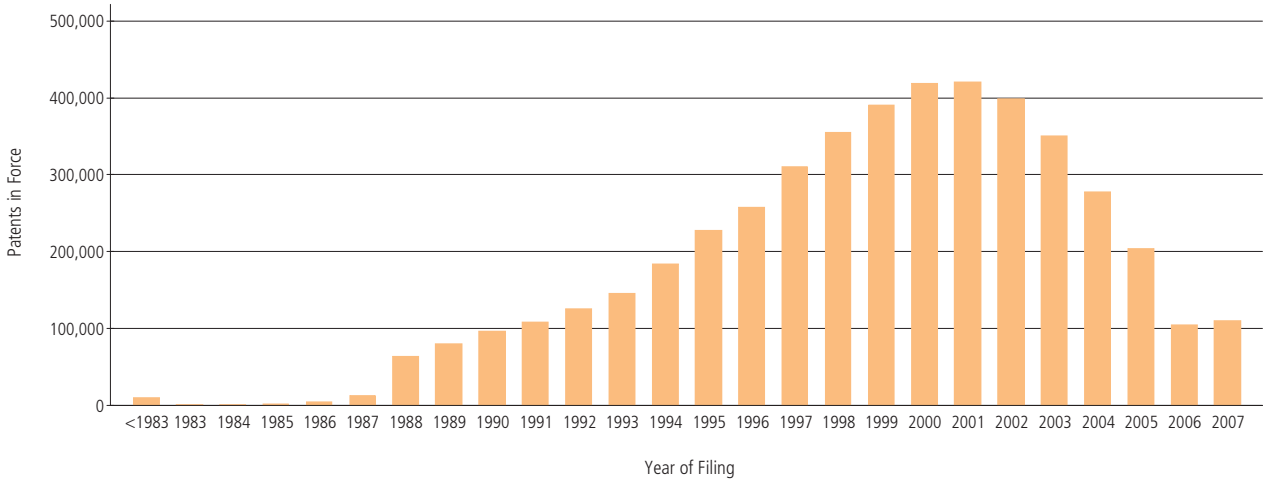
> Residents of Japan (around 1.7 million) and the US (around 1.2 million) owned the majority of patents that were in force in 2007. Between 2005 and 2007, the number of patents in force owned by residents of China, the Republic of Korea and Israel increased by 69.4%, 32.0% and 16.1%, respectively, while the number of patents owned by residents of Ukraine and Germany decreased by 16.1% and 14.1%, respectively.

> Some countries, such as China and Mexico, rank higher in terms of patents in force by patent office than by country of origin, reflecting the presence of a large number of foreign applicants in their respective domestic markets (see A.4).

> For the patents in force by patent office indicator, the European Patent Office is not reported because EPO-issued patents are converted into a bundle of national patents, which are validated and maintained at national patent offices.

A.29. AGE PROFILE OF PATENTS IN FORCE

Distribution of patents in force in 2007 by year of filing



Source: WIPO Statistics Database

> Patent rights are conferred to the applicant (inventor) for a limited period, generally 20 years. The patent holder is required to pay maintenance / renewal fees at specific intervals to the patent office to keep the patent in force. The time interval for paying maintenance fees varies between patent offices.

> The largest numbers of patents in force in 2007 were filed in 2000 and 2001. Approximately 62.8% of patents in force in 2007 were filed between 1997 and 2004. Only a small minority of patents that were in force in 2007 are maintained for the full term of 20 years.

A.30. OPPOSITION AND INVALIDATION OF PATENT GRANTS

Note: Different procedures exist in different patent offices for opposing or invalidating the decision of the granting of a patent. At the patent offices of Germany, the Republic of Korea and the European Patent Office, the procedure is called "Opposition", whereas it is referred to as "Re-Examination" at the patent office of the United States of America. In China and Japan, the procedure is called "Invalidation Request" and "Trial for Invalidation", respectively.

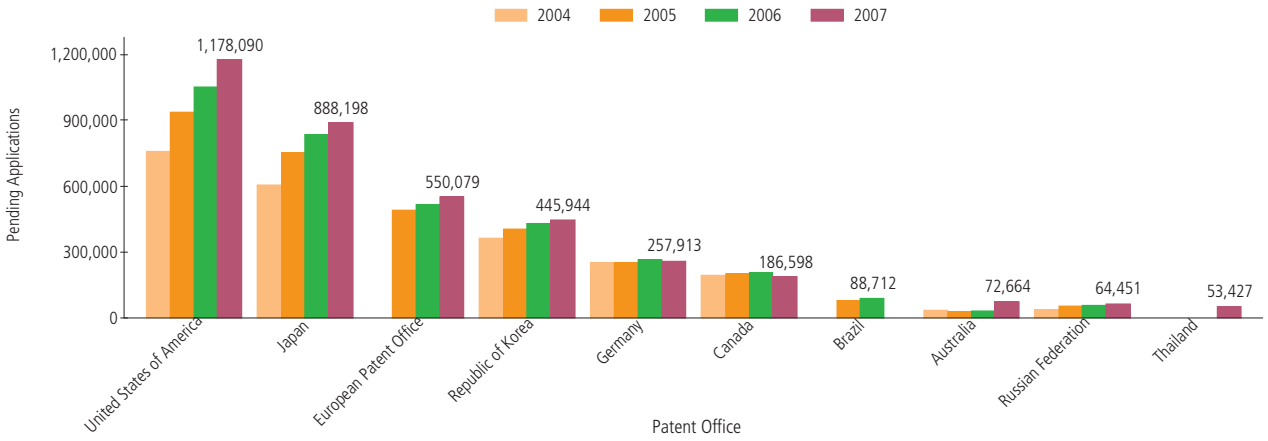
Source: WIPO Statistics Database

> For most large patent offices, the number of patents subjected to opposition or request for re-examination (or invalidation) is small compared to the total number of grants.

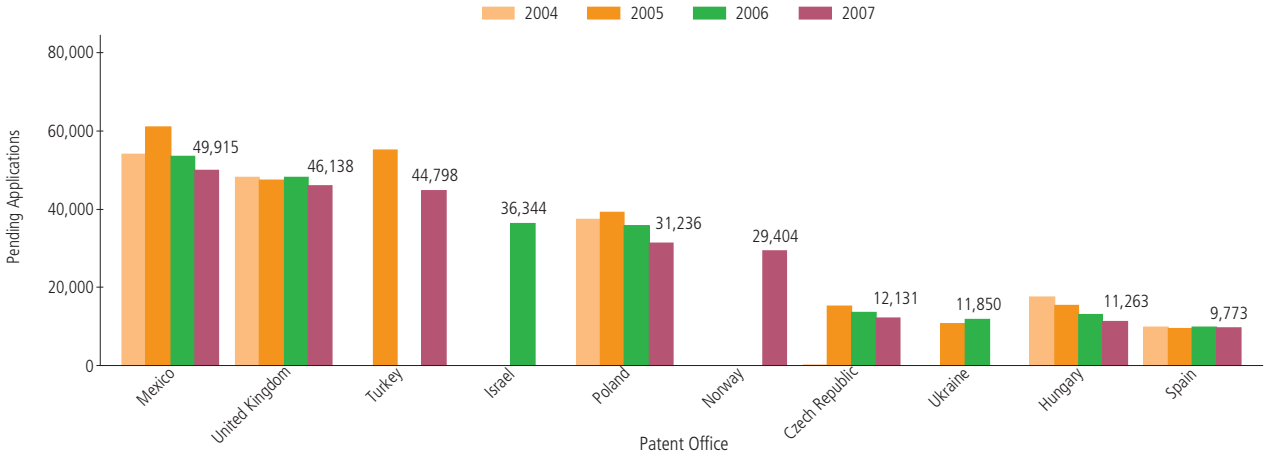
> At most patent offices, the numbers of patents opposed and the numbers of patents granted closely followed each other. The number of oppositions (re-examination and invalidation requests) at the patent offices of China, the United States of America and the European Patent Office has been increasing over the past few years.

A.31. PATENT BACKLOGS

Number of pending applications by patent office: offices with > 50,000 pending applications



Number of pending applications by patent office: offices with < 50,000 pending applications



Note: The estimated worldwide total number of pending applications data is based on 60 patent offices and is a lower bound estimate. Data for two large patent offices, China and France, are not available. A pending application is an application for which the patent office has not made a decision on whether or not to grant patent rights.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database

> The total number of pending patent applications (patent backlogs) across the world is estimated at around 4.2 million in 2007. The patent office of the United States of America (US) had the largest backlog (28.4% of the world total) in 2007. In addition, the backlog at the patent office of the US has increased at a faster rate than at any other large patent office.

> Between 2004 and 2007, the backlog at the patent office of the US increased at a higher rate (15.8% per year) than the number of patent applications (8.5% per year), while the number of grants decreased by 1.4% per year.

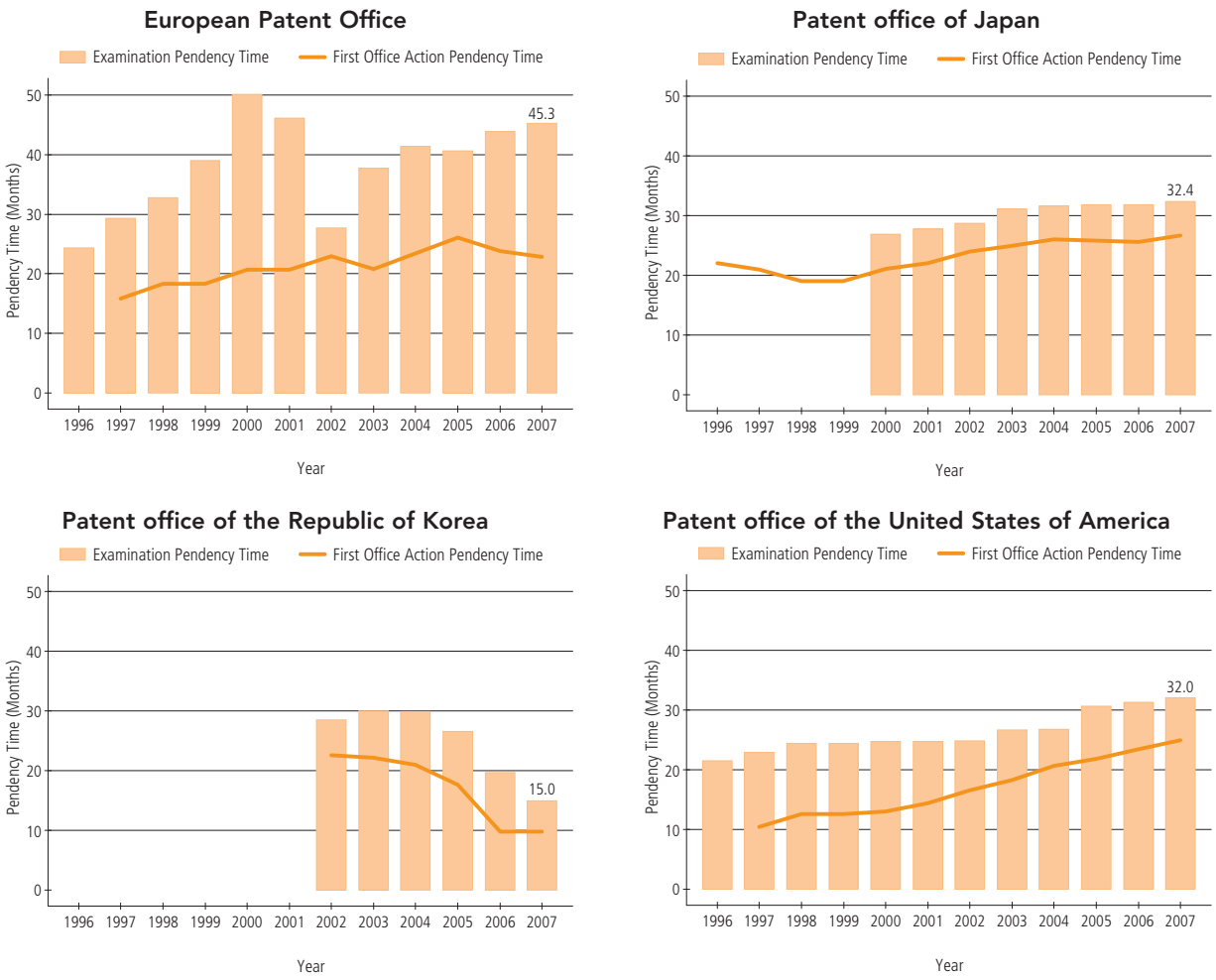
> The increase in the backlog at the patent office of Japan is largely due to a shortening of the request period for examination (reduced from seven to three years). This has caused a significantly increased workload for a 4-year period at the patent office of Japan.

> The European Patent Office (EPO) and the patent office of the Republic of Korea also had a significant number of pending applications. However, the backlogs at these offices have increased at a lower rate compared to those at the patent office of the US.

> Between 2005 and 2007, backlogs of pending applications in the Czech Republic, Hungary, Mexico, Poland and Turkey decreased, while pending application backlogs in Germany, Spain and the United Kingdom remained more or less stable.

A.32. AVERAGE PENDENCY TIME BY PATENT OFFICE

Average pendency time by patent office: selected offices



Note: The data presented above may not be comparable between patent offices due to the procedural specificities of each office and methodological differences. Therefore, data should be compared across time at a given patent office.

Source: Trilateral Statistical Report, 2007 and Korean Intellectual Property Office Annual Report, 2007.

> Both the average examination and first office action pendency time at the patent offices of Japan, the United States of America (US) and the European Patent Office (EPO) have followed an upward trend. In contrast, the examination pendency time at the patent office of the Republic of Korea has followed a downward trend.

> Over the past 20 years there has been an increase in patent filings at the patent offices of Japan, the US and the European Patent Office (see A.2), which has partly contributed to the increase in pendency time and backlogs of pending applications (see A.31). Despite the increase in patent filings at the patent office of the Republic of Korea, it has managed to reduce the average pendency time.

> Between 2006 and 2007, examination pendency time increased from 43.9 to 45.3 months at the EPO, 31.8 to 32.4 months at the patent office of Japan and 31.3 to 32.0 months at the patent office of the US.

SECTION B

UTILITY MODELS INDICATORS

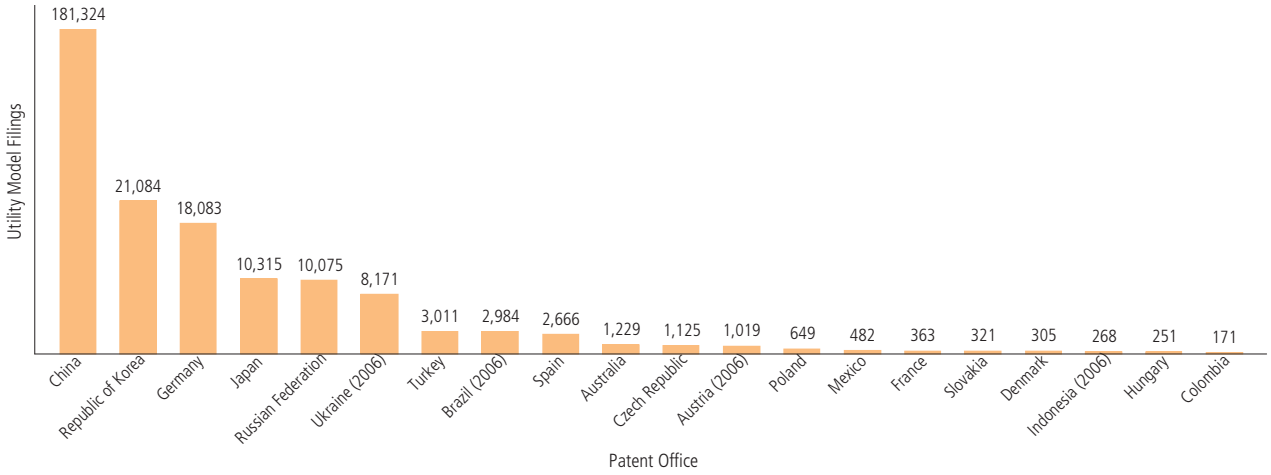
This section of the report provides an overview of worldwide utility model activity, using utility model filing and grant indicators.

A utility model is an exclusive right granted for an invention for a limited period of time. The right holder has the legal authority to prevent unauthorized use of the protected invention. The terms and conditions for granting utility models are different from those for traditional patents. For example, utility models are issued for a shorter duration (7 to 10 years) and the requirements for obtaining utility models are less stringent than for patents. Unlike patents or trademarks, it is not possible to renew utility models. Utility models are an important alternative to patents in countries in which they are available. The terminology used to describe utility models varies across countries. For example, utility models are referred to as innovation patents in Australia and short-term patents in Ireland.

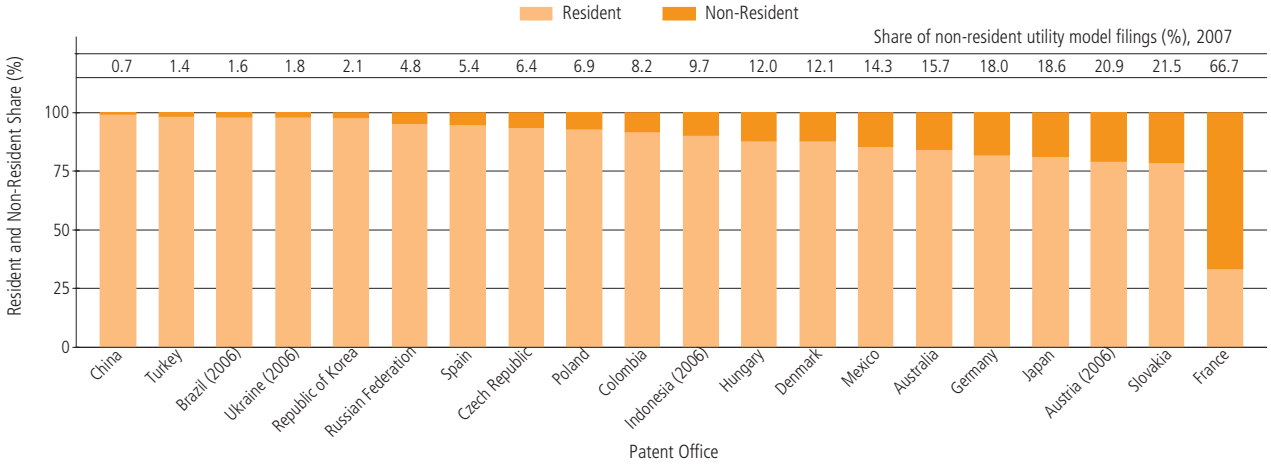
The procedures for granting utility model rights are governed by the rules and regulations of national IP offices and rights are limited to the jurisdiction of the issuing authority.

B.1. UTILITY MODEL FILINGS

Utility model filings by patent office, 2007



Distribution of utility model filings by resident and non-resident by patent office, 2007



Source: WIPO Statistics Database

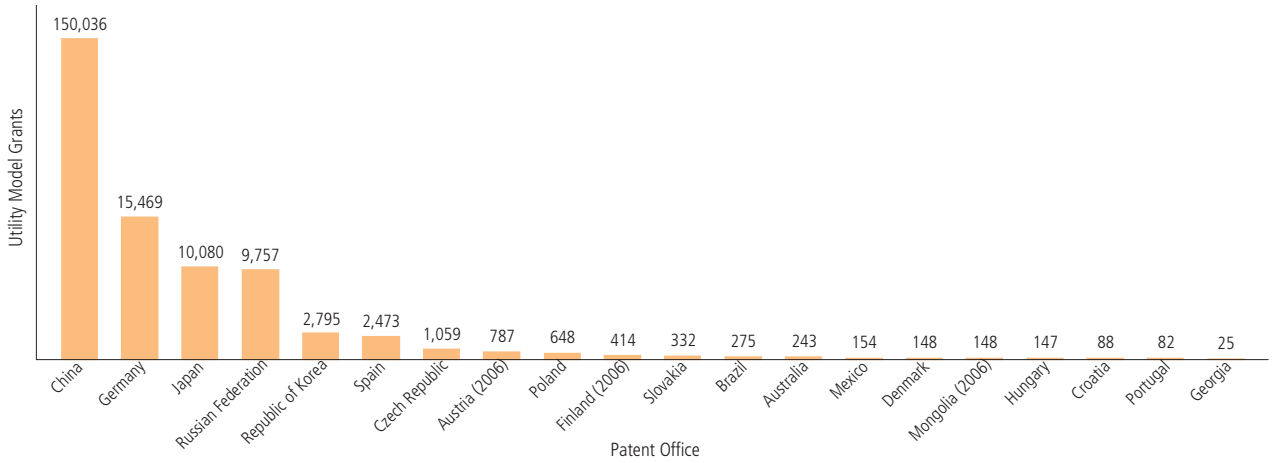
> In countries which have both patent and utility model systems for the protection of inventions, the use of utility models is somewhat limited compared to patents. For example, the number of utility model filings received by the patent offices of Germany, Japan and the Republic of Korea is much less than their respective numbers of patent filings (see A.4). The patent office of China is the most notable exception, with a large number of both utility model and patent filings.

> The patent office of China received by far the largest number of utility model filings in 2007, followed by the patent offices of the Republic of Korea and Germany. The majority of the reported patent offices received fewer than 5,000 utility model filings.

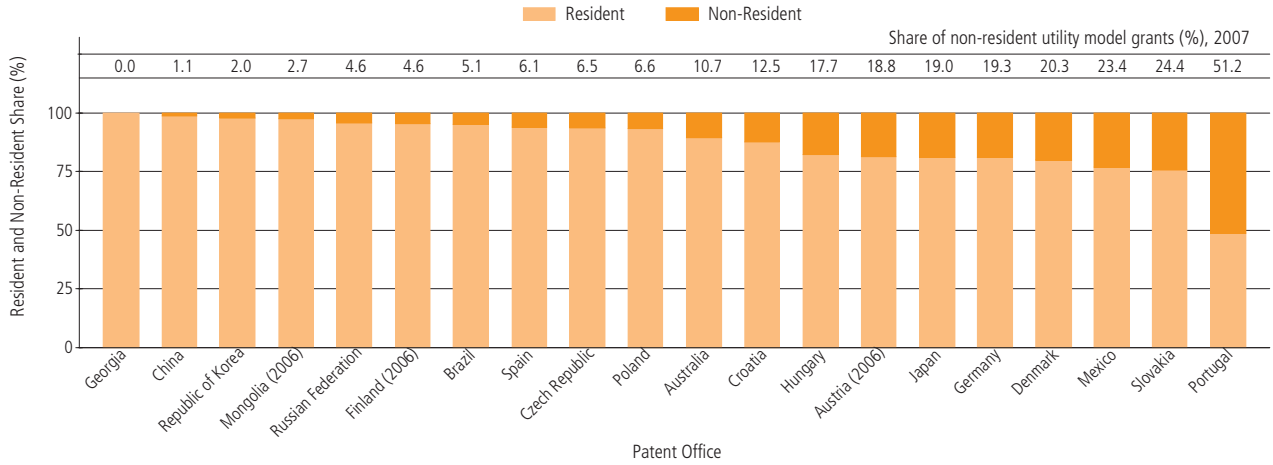
> In contrast to patents, non-resident applicants have a very low share of total utility model filings in most patent offices. For example, non-resident applicants accounted for only 0.7% of total utility model filings in China compared to their 37.6% share in patent filings (see A.4).

B.2. UTILITY MODEL GRANTS

Utility model grants by patent office, 2007



Distribution of utility model grants by resident and non-resident and by patent office, 2007



Source: WIPO Statistics Database

> The patent office of China issued 150,036 utility models in 2007, representing a 39.4% increase from the previous year. The patent offices of Germany and Japan issued 15,469 and 10,080 utility models, representing a 7.4% and 4.8% decrease from the previous year. There was a significant reduction (90.6%) in the number of utility models issued by the patent office of the Republic of Korea between 2006 and 2007.

> The distribution of resident and non-resident utility model grants is similar to that of utility model filings (see B.1). The patent offices of Georgia, China and the Republic of Korea had the lowest non-resident share, while the patent office of Portugal had the highest non-resident share in total utility model grants.

SECTION C

TRADEMARK INDICATORS

The aim of the trademark section is to provide an overview of worldwide trademark activity, both for goods and service marks, by using a range of indicators covering the following areas: a) trademark applications, b) trademark registrations, c) trademarks by class, d) trademarks in force, and e) intensities (trademarks per GDP).

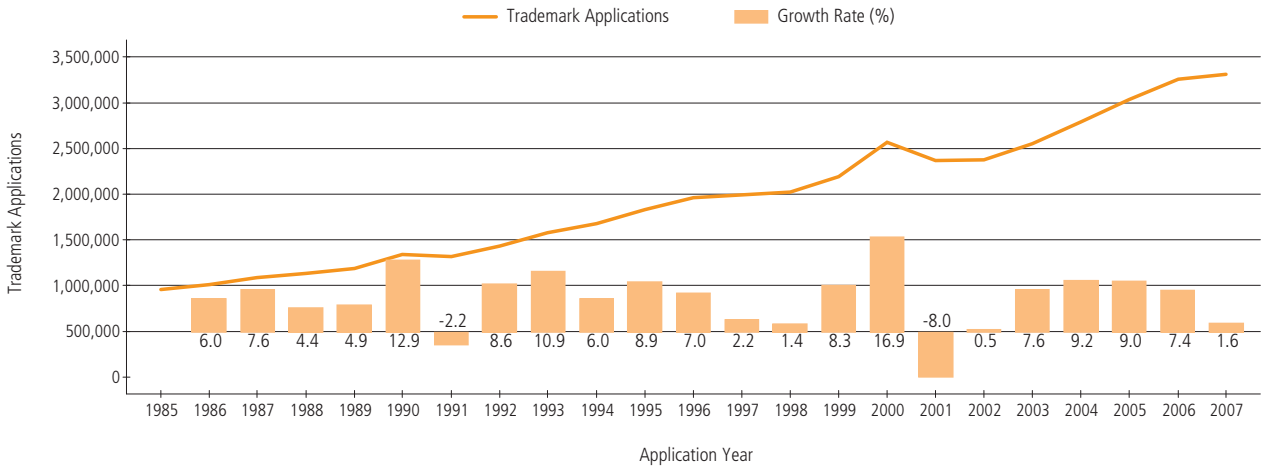
A trademark is a distinctive sign which identifies certain goods or services as those produced or provided by a specific person or enterprise. The holder of a registered trademark has the legal rights to exclusive use of the mark in relation to the products or services for which it is registered. The owner can prevent unauthorized use of the trademark, or a confusingly similar mark, so as to prevent consumers and the public in general from being misled. Unlike patents, trademarks can be maintained indefinitely by paying renewal fees.

The procedures for registering trademarks are governed by the rules and regulations of national and regional trademark offices. Trademark rights are limited to the jurisdiction of the authority where the trademark has been registered. Trademarks can be applied for by filing an application at the relevant national or regional trademark office(s), or by filing an international application through the Madrid System for the International Registration of Marks (The Madrid System).

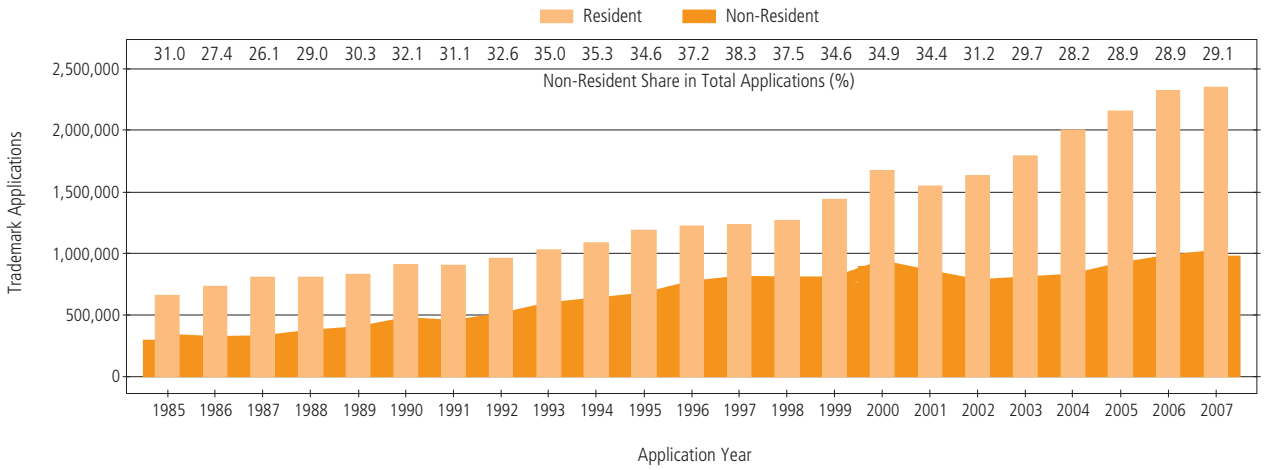
The Madrid System for the International Registration of Marks (The Madrid System) established in 1891 functions under the Madrid Agreement (1891) and the Madrid Protocol (1989) and is administered by the World Intellectual Property Organization. The Madrid system makes it possible for an applicant to apply for a trademark in a large number of countries by filing a single application at a national or regional trademark office that is party to the Madrid System. The Madrid System simplifies the process of multi-national trademark registration by reducing the requirements to file multiple applications at each trademark office. It also simplifies the subsequent management of the mark, since it is possible to record subsequent changes or to renew the registration through a single procedural step. A registration recorded in the International Register produces the effects of a registration made directly with each designated Contracting Party if no refusal was made by the competent authority of that jurisdiction within a specified time limit. For further details about the Madrid System, refer to: *www.wipo.int/madrid/en/*.

C.1. TOTAL TRADEMARK APPLICATIONS

Trends in total trademark applications



Trends in resident and non-resident trademark applications



Note: A resident application refers to an application filed by an applicant at its national/regional intellectual property (IP) office. For example, an application filed by an applicant resident of the United States of America (US) at the IP office of the US is considered a resident application for the US IP office data. Similarly, a non-resident application refers to an application filed by an applicant at a foreign IP office. For example, an application filed at the IP office of China by an applicant residing in the US is considered a non-resident application for the IP office of China data. Trademark applications filed by residents of European Union countries at the Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market (OHIM) are considered resident trademark applications for this office. This is also the case for residents of Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg who file their applications at the Benelux Office for Intellectual Property (BOIP). The world total is based on WIPO estimate.

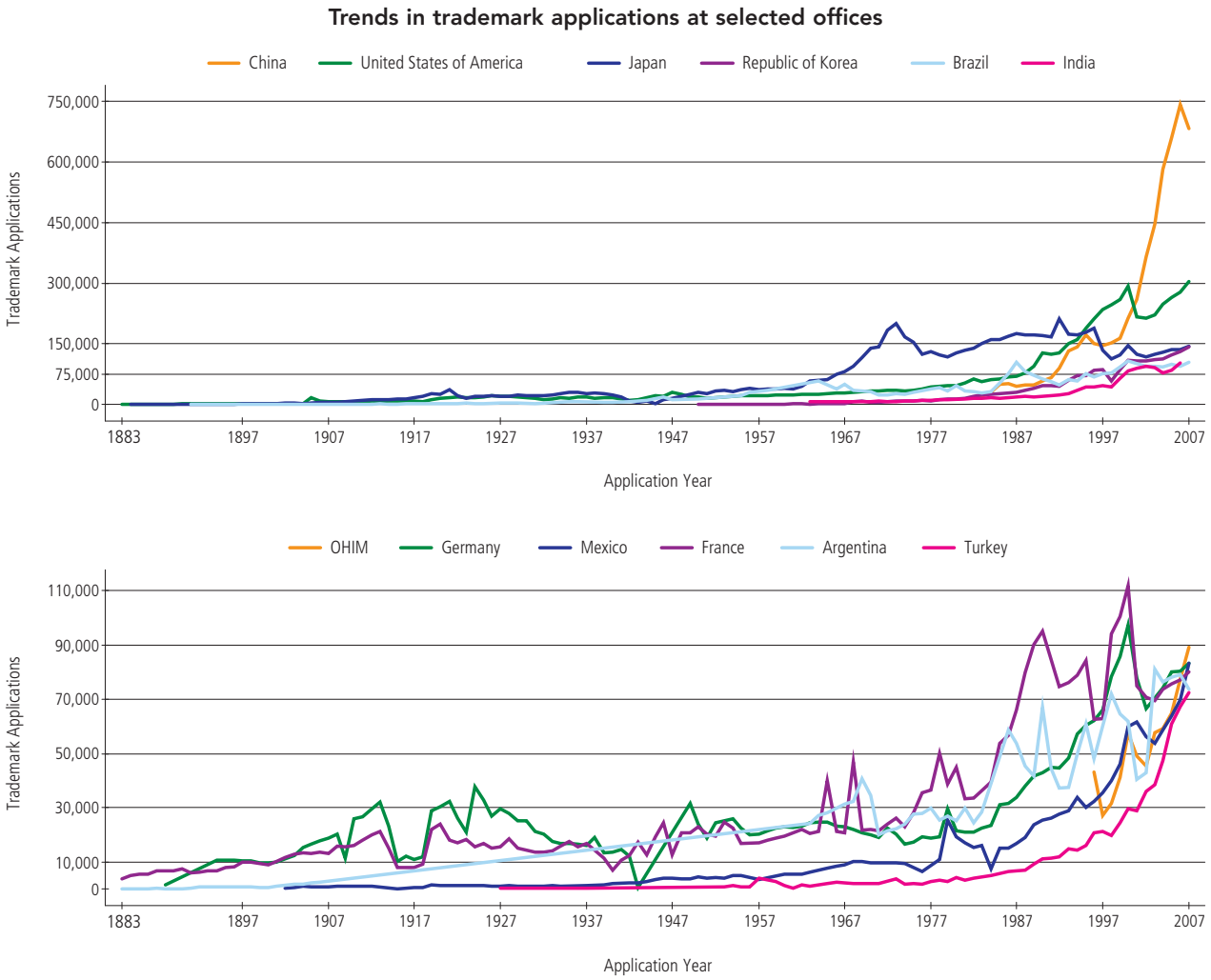
Source: WIPO Statistics Database

> Total worldwide trademark applications have experienced a reduced level of growth over the past several years. The total number of trademark applications filed around the world is estimated at approximately 3.31 million, representing a 1.6% increase from 2006.

> Recent years' growth rates show a trend toward zero growth and based on available 2008 and 2009 national office statistics, it is expected that total worldwide trademark applications will decrease in 2009.

> The share of total trademark applications filed by non-residents has been stable over the past six years (28% to 31%) after decreasing from a peak of 38% in 1997. 2007's nearly one million non-resident trademark applications accounted for around 30% of all applications, thus revealing that over two-thirds of all trademark application activity is attributed to residents applying for trademark protection within their respective domestic markets.

C.2. TRENDS IN TRADEMARK APPLICATIONS BY OFFICE



Note: OHIM (Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market). 2007 India data are missing.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database

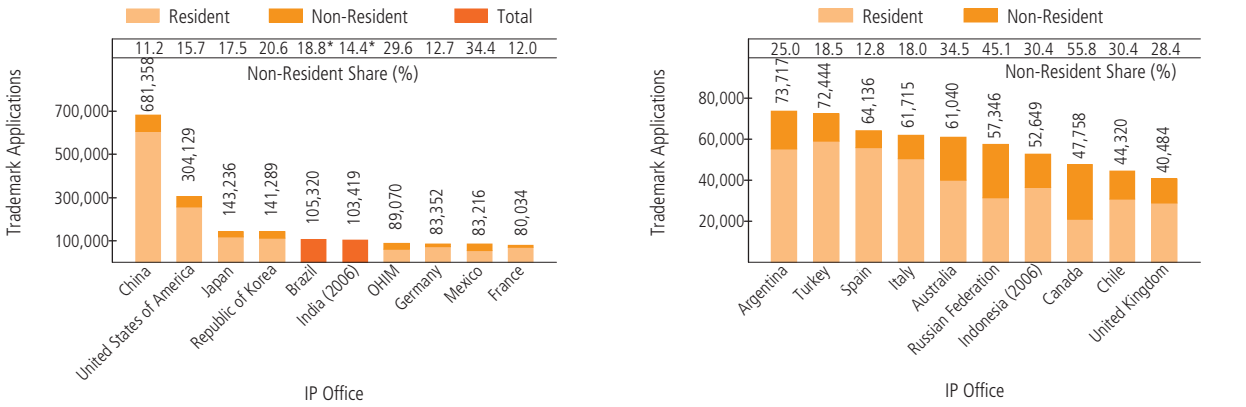
> Japan experienced a long period extending from the 1950s to the mid-1990s during which its office had the largest number of trademark applications worldwide. In 1995, the United States of America became the largest office receiving trademark applications until 2001 when it was surpassed by the intellectual property of China. Of the largest offices, those of China and Argentina were the only ones to experience negative growth in 2007 compared to 2006.

> In 2007, the offices of Japan, the Republic of Korea, Brazil and India (2006) each received between 100,000 and 150,000 trademark applications.

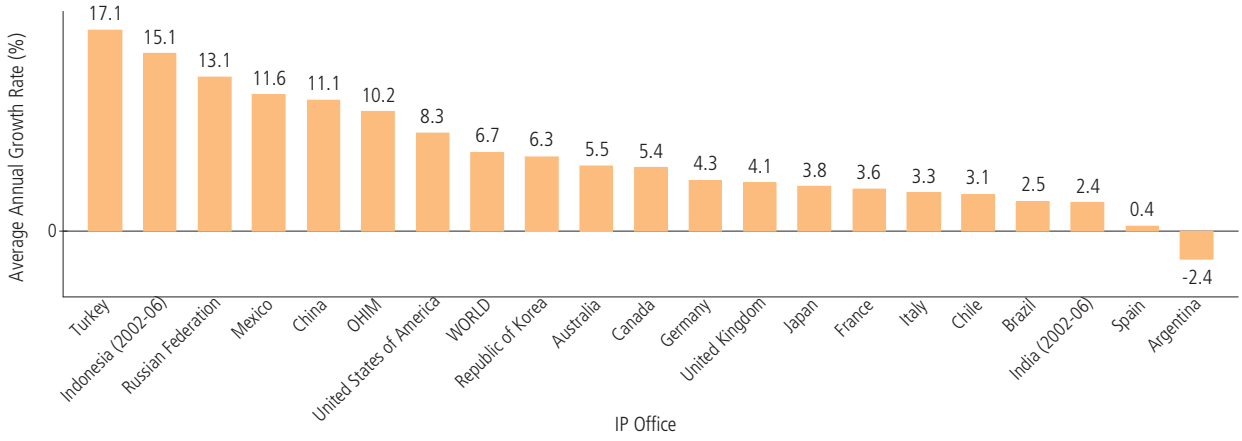
> Since 2003, the numbers of trademark applications filed at the offices of Germany, Mexico, France, Argentina and Turkey have all been within a narrow range and in 2007, their respective numbers differ by no more than 11,000 applications from one another.

C.3. TRADEMARK APPLICATIONS BY OFFICE

Resident and non-resident trademark applications by office: top 20 offices, 2007



Average annual growth rate of total trademark applications: top 20 offices, 2003-2007



Note: Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market (OHIM) resident statistics represent applications filed at this office by residents of all countries of the European Union. *2006 statistics are used for calculating Brazil's non-resident share, as 2007 data are aggregate and do not reflect a breakdown by resident and non-resident. *2005 statistics are used for calculating India's non-resident share due to the unavailability of more recent non-aggregate data.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database

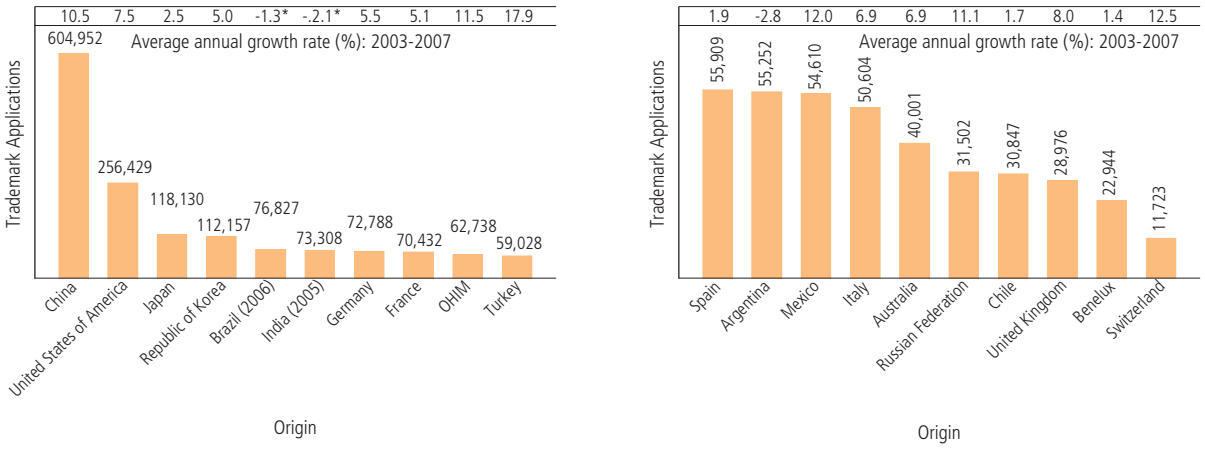
> The trademark office of China is the largest recipient of total trademark applications, followed by the IP offices of the United States of America, Japan and the Republic of Korea. The combined share of the three East Asian offices was around 30% of all trademark applications worldwide. The top ten offices account for just over half (55%) of all trademark applications.

> IP offices have either a single-class or multi-class application filing system. In order to better compare trademark application filing activity across offices, this criterion and the number of classes specified in trademark applications must be taken into account (see C.6).

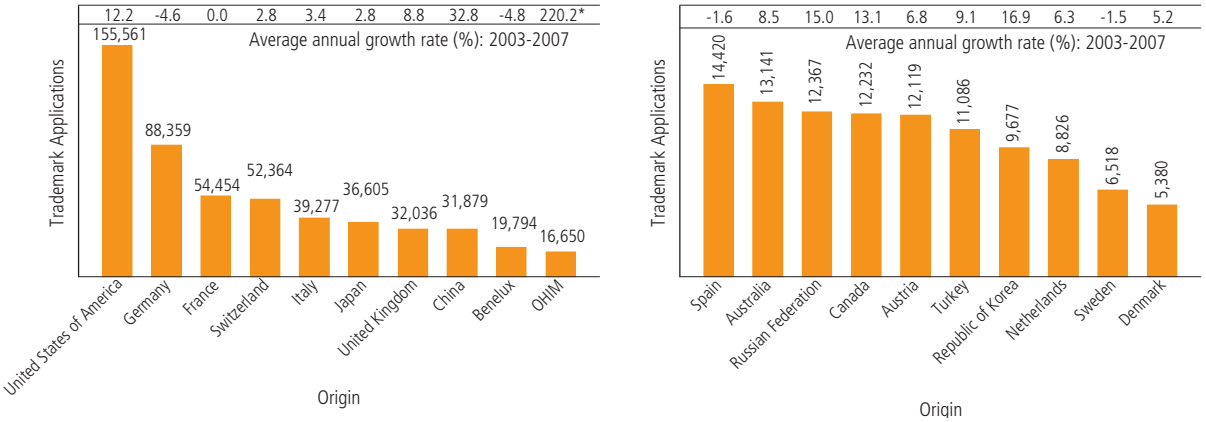
> For the period of 2003 to 2007, the average annual growth rate of total trademark applications was 6.7%. The offices of Turkey, Indonesia (2002-2006), Russian Federation, Mexico and China as well as the Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market all experienced high average annual growth rates in excess of 10%.

C.4. TRADEMARK APPLICATIONS BY ORIGIN

Resident trademark applications by origin: top 20 origins, 2007



Non-resident trademark applications by origin: top 20 origins**, 2007



Note: Resident applications for countries member to the European Union are lower than their actual figures since a portion of their applications are included in the Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market (OHIM) statistics when residents of these countries elect to use OHIM as a first office of filing. Non-resident origins in the above graphs are reported by national offices as either origin of the applicant or office of origin i.e. office of first filing. Non-resident applications filed by residents of Benelux and/or EU countries are lower than their actual figures due to the inclusion of applications filed by these residents in Benelux and OHIM office of origin statistics reported by some national offices. *Brazil (2002-2006), India (2001-2005), OHIM Non-Resident applications (2004-2007). **Non-resident figures are slightly underestimated, as some offices do not report detailed statistics containing the origin of all applications received.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database

> Applicants residing in China accounted for the largest number of resident trademark applications by origin with an average annual growth rate of 10.5%, however, the number of applications filed abroad by residents of China only constitutes approximately 5% of their total applications. Applicants residing in the United States of America, Japan and the Republic of Korea were also responsible for a significant portion of resident trademark applications.

> Resident applications in China, Mexico, the Russian Federation, Switzerland and Turkey as well as those filed by residents of European Union countries at the Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market (OHIM) all had average annual growth rates of greater than 10%.

> With regard to non-resident applications by origin, the ranking of the top ten offices differs from that of resident applications. Applications filed abroad by residents of a number of European countries listed above were greater than those originating from China and/or the Republic of Korea.

> Average annual growth rates of non-resident applications originating from China (2003-2007) and OHIM (2004-2007) are the highest among the top twenty origins.

C.5. TRADEMARK APPLICATIONS BY ORIGIN AND OFFICE

Trademark applications by origin and intellectual property office: selected origins and offices, 2007

Origin	Intellectual Property Office														
	AU	BR	CA	CL	CN	DE	OHIM	ES	FR	JP	KR	MX	RU	TR	US
Argentina	18	354	32	678	57	4	132	38		15	16	382	39	5	236
Australia	40,001	162	492	132	1,634	105	767	65	115	483	330	111	153	75	2,174
Brazil	34	76,827	61	413	166	10	254	23	19	95	22	286	54	17	364
Canada	349	195	21,101	235	1,136	41	890	17	38	292	219	522	103	45	6,660
Chile	11		46	30,847	137	14	93	4	2	35	57	212	29		190
China	830	304	406	182	604,952	768	732	543	769	952	1,113	415	1,021	564	2,801
Denmark	197	100	118	41	683	117	1,156	34	32	203	182	136	249	110	448
France	1,033	1,429	1,201	777	3,518	1,111	6,005	1,319	70,432	1,694	1,664	1,330	1,799	1,041	2,752
Germany	1,628	1,975	1,652	1,106	5,474	72,790	15,300	1,205	1,453	2,371	2,752	1,983	3,258	2,451	4,646
Hong Kong (SAR), China	274		138	22		43	440	11	101	188	109	46	81	23	909
Italy	843	846	589	342	3,760	558	7,135	539	545	1,434	1,459	700	1,853	1,065	2,266
Japan	925	698	940	375	10,031	326	1,800	178	311	118,131	5,238	846	795	356	2,957
Mexico	20	270	143	408	498	10	239	24	25	57	60	54,610	96	45	1,311
Republic of Korea	207	133	203	90	3,689	154	332	74	84	860	112,157	223	317	101	1,107
Singapore	220		53	13	1,494	39	122	32	31	187	228	69	86	46	306
Spain	169	640	296	546	1,144	201	7,337	55,909	245	310	234	1,156	393	230	978
Sweden	182	171	230	128	665	98	1,840	41	54	292	220	202	301	127	635
Switzerland	1,007	1,164	948	925	2,398	1,648	2,640	707	1,196	1,462	1,498	1,998	1,494	1,023	2,371
United Kingdom	1,642	739	1,213	541	4,226	377	9,326	185	341	1,345	1,098	1,097	1,004	570	4,869
United States of America	7,074	5,842	15,485	4,440	21,499	1,080	13,962	793	1,047	8,541	8,866	13,320	3,292	1,924	256,429
Others/Unknown	4,376	2,820	2,411	2,079	14,197	3,860	18,568	2,395	3,194	4,290	3,767	3,572	40,929	62,626	9,720
Total	61,040	94,669	47,758	44,320	681,358	83,354	89,070	64,136	80,034	143,237	141,289	83,216	57,346	72,444	304,129

Share of trademark applications by origin and office (%): selected origins and offices, 2007

Origin	Intellectual Property Office														
	AU	BR	CA	CL	CN	DE	OHIM	ES	FR	JP	KR	MX	RU	TR	US
Argentina	0.0	0.4	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1
Australia	65.5	0.2	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.7
Brazil	0.1	81.2	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
Canada	0.6	0.2	44.2	0.5	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.1	2.2
Chile	0.0	0.0	0.1	69.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
China	1.4	0.3	0.9	0.4	88.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.5	1.8	0.8	0.9
Denmark	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1
France	1.7	1.5	2.5	1.8	0.5	1.3	6.7	2.1	88.0	1.2	1.2	1.6	3.1	1.4	0.9
Germany	2.7	2.1	3.5	2.5	0.8	87.3	17.2	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.4	5.7	3.4	1.5
Hong Kong (SAR), China	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3
Italy	1.4	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.7	8.0	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.8	3.2	1.5	0.7
Japan	1.5	0.7	2.0	0.8	1.5	0.4	2.0	0.3	0.4	82.5	3.7	1.0	1.4	0.5	1.0
Mexico	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.6	0.2	0.1	0.4
Republic of Korea	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.6	79.4	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.4
Singapore	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Spain	0.3	0.7	0.6	1.2	0.2	0.2	8.2	87.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.4	0.7	0.3	0.3
Sweden	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	2.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2
Switzerland	1.6	1.2	2.0	2.1	0.4	2.0	3.0	1.1	1.5	1.0	1.1	2.4	2.6	1.4	0.8
United Kingdom	2.7	0.8	2.5	1.2	0.6	0.5	10.5	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.8	1.3	1.8	0.8	1.6
United States of America	11.6	6.2	32.4	10.0	3.2	1.3	15.7	1.2	1.3	6.0	6.3	16.0	5.7	2.7	84.3
Others/Unknown	7.2	3.0	5.0	4.7	2.1	4.6	20.8	3.7	4.0	3.0	2.7	4.3	71.4	86.4	3.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: AU (Australia), BR (Brazil 2006), CA (Canada), CL (Chile), CN (China), DE (Germany), OHIM (Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market), ES (Spain), FR (France), JP (Japan), KR (Republic of Korea), MX (Mexico), RU (Russian Federation), TR (Turkey), US (United States of America).

Source: WIPO Statistics Database

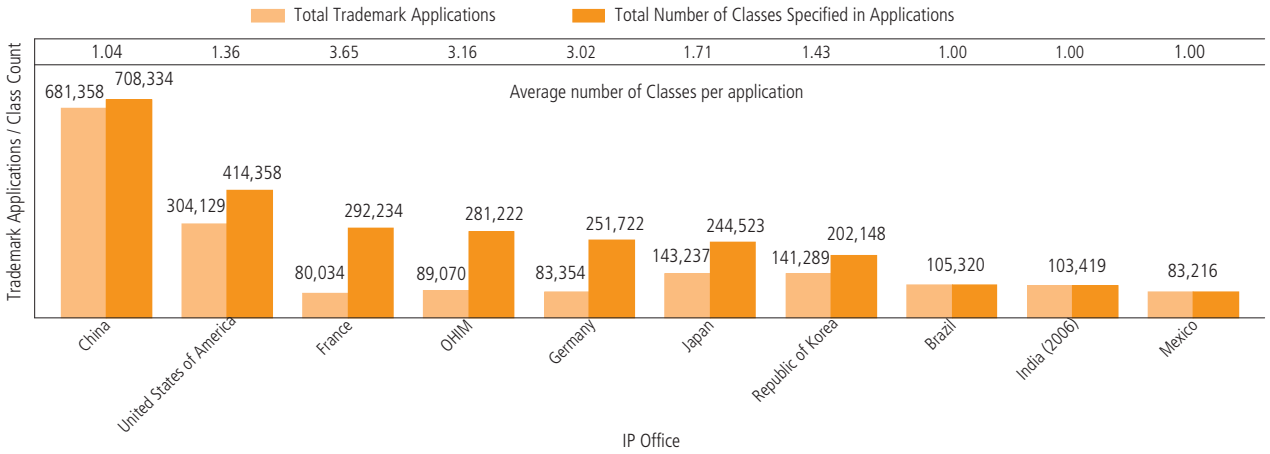
> The first table provides a breakdown of total trademark applications by selected origins and intellectual property (IP) offices, and the second table provides a breakdown of the percentage share of total trademark applications by the same origins and offices.

> Non-resident applications originating from the United States of America (US) accounted for the highest share of total applications by non-residents for most of these offices. The offices of France and Turkey received the largest share of their total applications that were filed by non-residents from applicants residing in Germany. After the US resident share of total applications, applicants from Japan held the second highest share of applications received by the offices of China and the Republic of Korea.

> Residents of the United States of America accounted for approximately 16% of all applications filed at the Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market (OHIM) and at the office of Mexico, whereas 32.4% of all applications filed at the office of Canada were of US origin.

C.6. TRADEMARK APPLICATIONS BY OFFICE AND CLASS

Number of trademark applications and total class count: top 10 offices, 2007



Note: The trademark office of China has a single-class filing system, i.e. one application per class specified. The 1.04 figure is greater than 1.0 due to designations received via the Madrid System that, in contrast, allows multi-class application filings. India has a multi-class filing system, but this option seems to be rarely exercised. For Japan, the total number of classes specified in applications is based on an average number of classes per national application plus the actual number of classes specified in Madrid designations indicating this office.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database

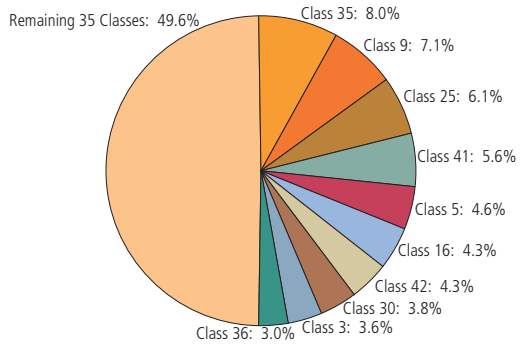
> Within the international trademark system and in certain offices, an applicant can file a trademark application that refers to one or more of the forty-five goods and services classes defined by the International Classification of Goods and Services under the Nice Agreement.

> For better international comparison of trademark application activity across offices, the multi-class application filing system that exists in many national offices has to be taken into consideration. For example, the offices of the United States of America, France, Germany, Japan, the Republic of Korea, India as well as the Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market (OHIM) all have multi-class filing systems. The offices of China, Brazil and Mexico follow a single-class filing system, which signifies that a separate application must be filed for each class specified in an application. This results in higher numbers of applications at these offices than at those which allow multi-class applications. For instance, the number of applications received by the trademark office of China is over seven times that received by OHIM. However, class count-based trademark application data reduces this gap to about two and one-half times.

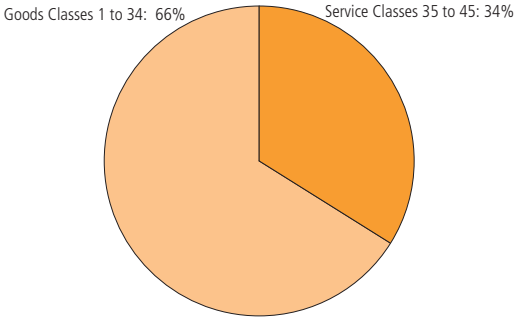
> When viewing total number of classes, the offices of France, Germany, Japan, the Republic of Korea and OHIM have total class counts each ranging from 200,000 to 300,000, or roughly half to three-quarters that of the United States of America thus showing less of a gap than when purely considering the number of applications.

C.7. TRADEMARK APPLICATIONS BY CLASS

Top 10 reported classes contained in trademark applications, 2007



Distribution of total reported classes contained in trademark applications by goods and service classes, 2007



Note:
Class 3 - Bleaching preparations and other substances for laundry use; cleaning, polishing, scouring and abrasive preparations; soaps; perfumery, essential oils, cosmetics, hair lotions; dentifrices.

Class 5 - Pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary preparations; dietetic substances adapted for medical use, food for babies; plasters, materials for dressings; material for stopping teeth, dental wax; disinfectants; preparations for destroying vermin; fungicides, herbicides.

Class 9 - Scientific, nautical, surveying, electric, photographic, cinematographic, optical, weighing, measuring, signaling, checking (supervision), life-saving and teaching apparatus and instruments; apparatus for recording, transmission or reproduction of sound or images; magnetic data carriers, recording discs; automatic vending machines and mechanisms for coin-operated apparatus; cash registers, calculating machines, data processing equipment and computers; fire-extinguishing apparatus.

Class 16 - Paper, cardboard and goods made from these materials, not included in other classes; printed matter; bookbinding material; photographs; stationery; adhesives for stationery or household purposes; artists' materials; paint brushes; typewriters and office requisites (except furniture); instructional and teaching material (except apparatus); plastic materials for packaging (not included in other classes); playing cards; printers' type; printing blocks.

Class 25 - Clothing, footwear, headgear.

Class 30 - Coffee, tea, cocoa, sugar, rice, tapioca, sago, artificial coffee; flour and preparations made from cereals, bread, pastry and confectionery, ices; honey, treacle; yeast, baking-powder; salt, mustard; vinegar, sauces (condiments); spices; ice.

Class 35 - Advertising; business management; business administration; office functions.

Class 36 - Insurance; financial affairs; monetary affairs; real estate affairs.

Class 41 - Education; providing of training; entertainment; sporting and cultural activities.

Class 42 - Providing of food and drink; temporary accommodation; medical, hygienic and beauty care; veterinary and agricultural services; legal services; scientific and industrial research; computer programming; services that cannot be placed in other classes.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database

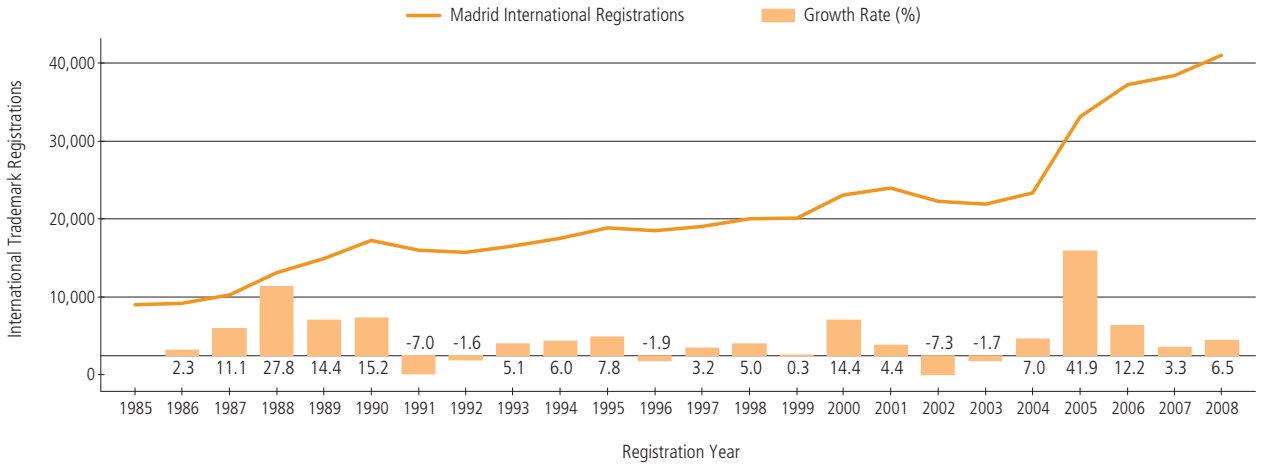
> In each trademark application, one or more classes (contingent on a single or multi-class filing system) may be specified. There are 45 classes in the Nice Classification System of which the first 34 are goods classes and the remaining 11 are service classes.

> Of the 92 offices for which direct and/or Madrid data concerning 2007 trademark applications broken down by class were available, the top 10 classes accounted for just over half of all classes specified in trademark applications reported by these offices, whereas the remaining 35 classes comprised the remainder. Class numbers 35, 9, 25, 41 and 5 were the dominant five classes indicated in these trademark applications, each accounting for 4.6% to 8.0% of the total.

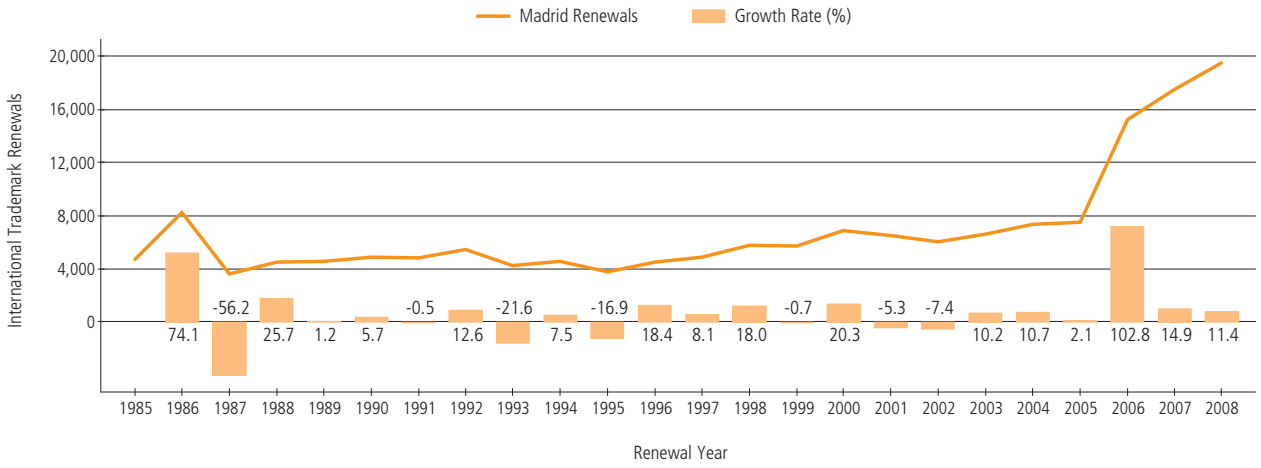
> Although the list of service classes comprises only a fourth of all classes, applications referring to service classes account for about one-third of all applications in which one or more classes were specified. In addition, four of the top ten classes were service classes including the number one position, whereby reflecting considerable demand for obtaining service-related trademarks.

C.8. INTERNATIONAL TRADEMARK REGISTRATIONS AND RENEWALS THROUGH THE MADRID SYSTEM

Trends in international trademark registrations



Trends in international registration renewals



Source: WIPO Statistics Database

> For protection in multiple offices, an applicant can either file directly at each individual office or file an application for an International Registration through the Madrid System. The Madrid System makes it possible to seek trademark protection in a large number of countries with a single application.

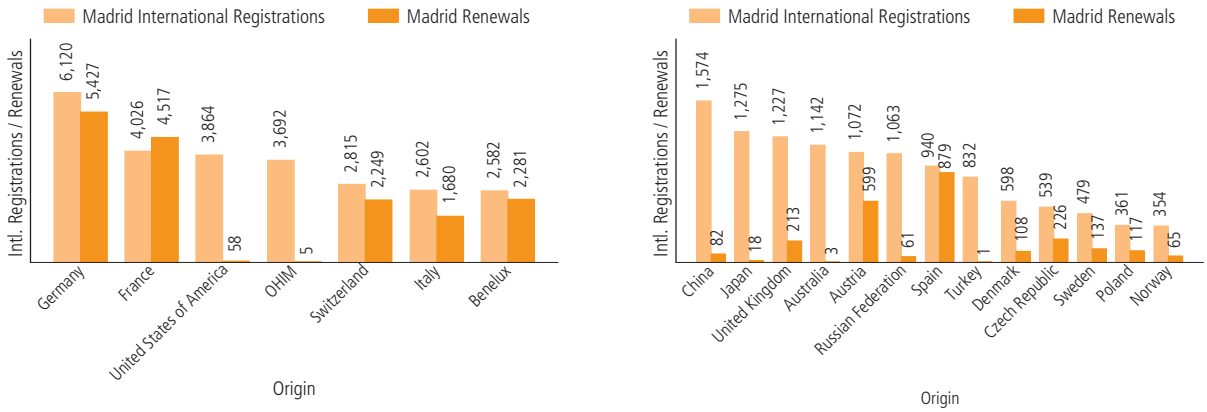
> In 2008, there were nearly 41,000 new Madrid International Registrations, representing a growth of 6.5% above 2007 levels.

> Since 1985, the number of Madrid International Registrations has shown an upward trend with occasional decreases during and immediately after periods of economic recession. For example, after the end of the dot-com boom in 2001, International Registrations decreased in 2002. The high growth rate of 2005 can be explained, on the one hand, by the economic recovery following the dot-com boom reflected by an increase in applications and, on the other, by the accession of the Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market (OHIM) to the Madrid System, thus making it possible for applicants of European Union countries to apply for an International Registration via the OHIM in order to protect their trademark beyond the EU's borders.

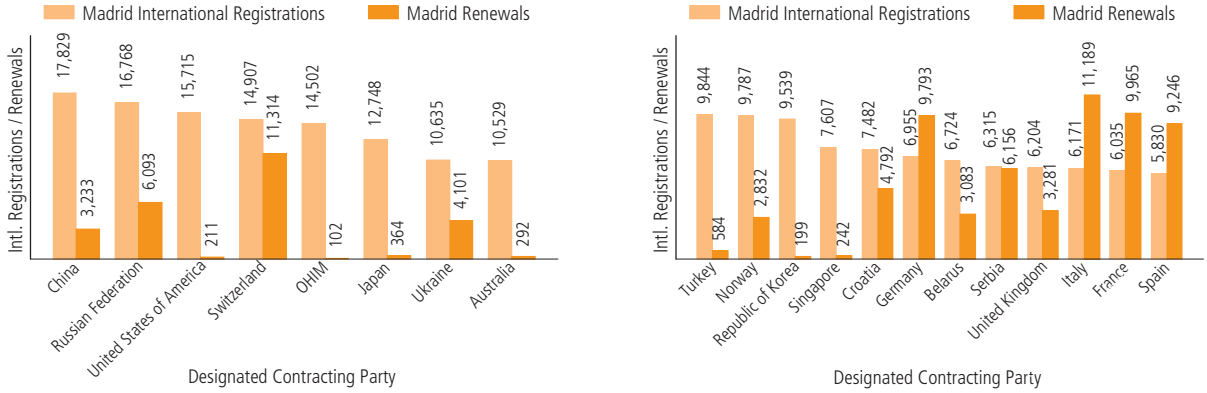
> Similar to International Registrations, Madrid Renewals in 2008 also increased when compared to the previous year, albeit at a higher growth rate. Between 1987 and 2005, renewals of International Registrations ranged between approximately 4,000 and 8,000 annually. The change of the renewal time limit (from 20 to 10 years) is responsible for the sharp increase in Madrid renewals in 2006.

C.9. INTERNATIONAL TRADEMARK REGISTRATIONS AND RENEWALS BY ORIGIN AND DESIGNATION THROUGH THE MADRID SYSTEM

International Trademark Registrations and Renewals by origin: top 20 origins, 2008



International Trademark Registrations and Renewals by designated contracting party: top 20 contracting parties, 2008



Note: OHIM (Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market)

Source: WIPO Statistics Database

> When totaled, half of all 2008 Madrid International Registrations were issued to applicants from Germany (14.9%), France (9.8%), the United States of America (9.4%), those from European Union countries that filed their applications via the Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market (OHIM) (9.0%), and Switzerland (6.9%). The list of top twenty origins is dominated by European Union countries. Other top twenty origins located outside of the European Union, such as China, Japan, Australia and the Russian Federation each had between 1,000 and 1,600 International Registrations.

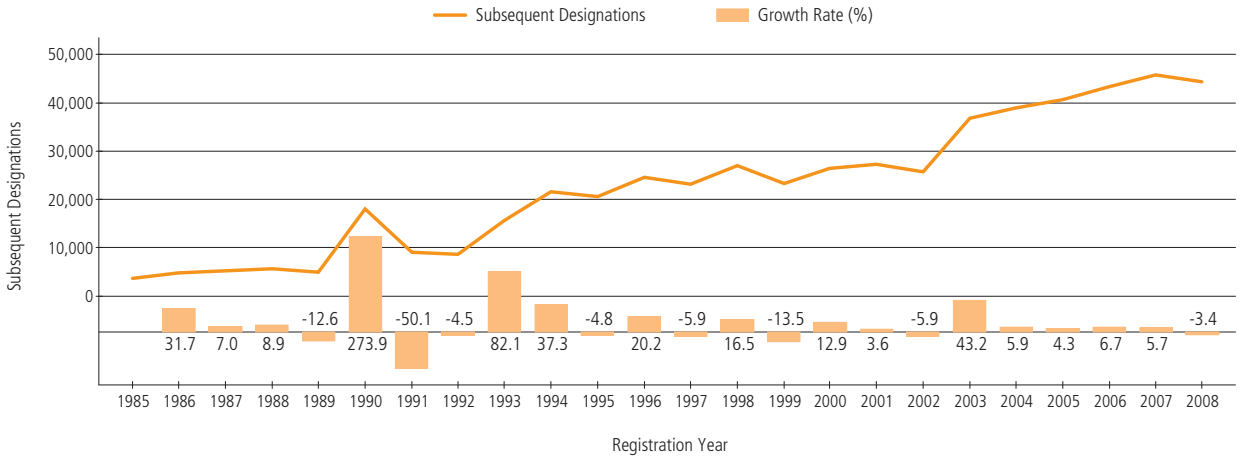
> Germany, France and Switzerland accounted for nearly 63% of all Madrid Renewals in 2008. Renewal numbers from the United States of America and OHIM are relatively low due to their recent status as contracting parties to the Madrid System.

> With regard to designated contracting parties, there is a broad coverage of designations in the top 20 contacting parties, thus showing the importance attributed to the markets of these countries by applicants from abroad wishing to protect their trademarks.

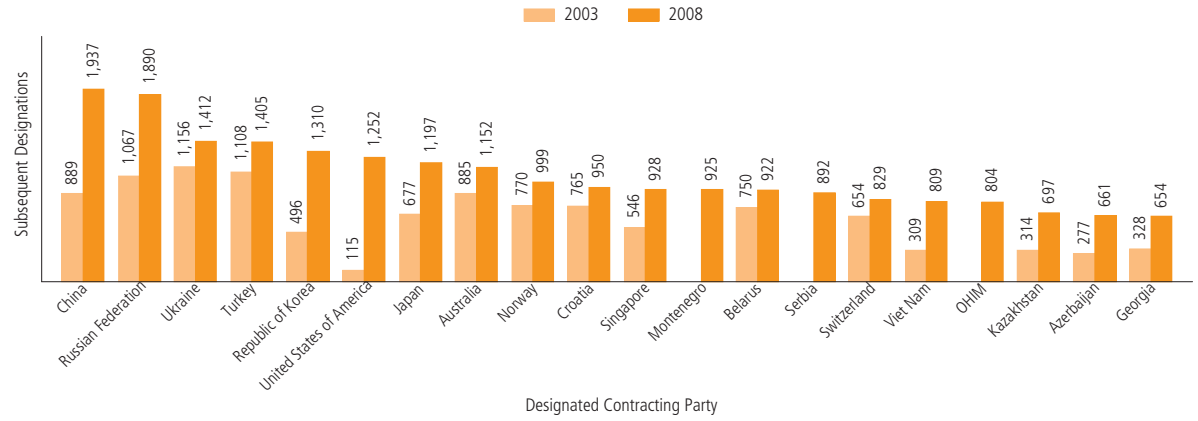
> Renewals of International Registrations for designated contracting parties were the highest for Switzerland, Italy, France, Germany and Spain (ranging from 4% to 5%).

C.10. SUBSEQUENT DESIGNATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL TRADEMARK REGISTRATIONS THROUGH THE MADRID SYSTEM

Trends in subsequent designations of international trademark registrations



Subsequent designations of international trademark registrations by designated contracting party: top 20 contracting parties, 2008



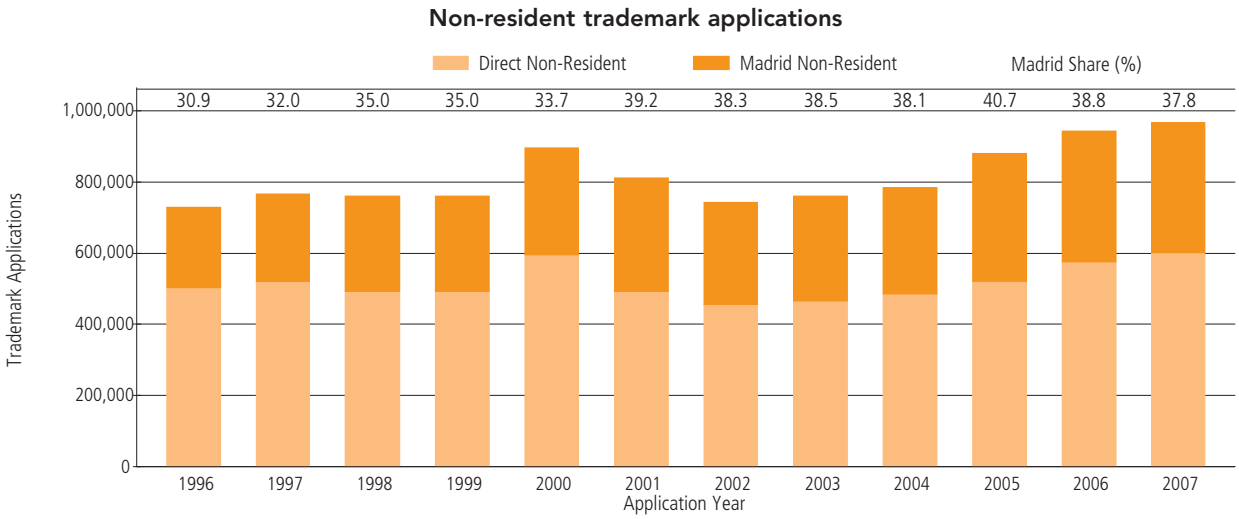
Source: WIPO Statistics Database

> The subsequent designation is a procedure to be used to extend the effects of an international registration to a contracting party which is not covered by that registration because it was not initially designated when filing the international application or it could not be designated since not being party to the Madrid Agreement or the Madrid Protocol at that time or for some other reason. Thus the holder of an international registration can expand the geographical scope of protection of an international mark in line with his business needs.

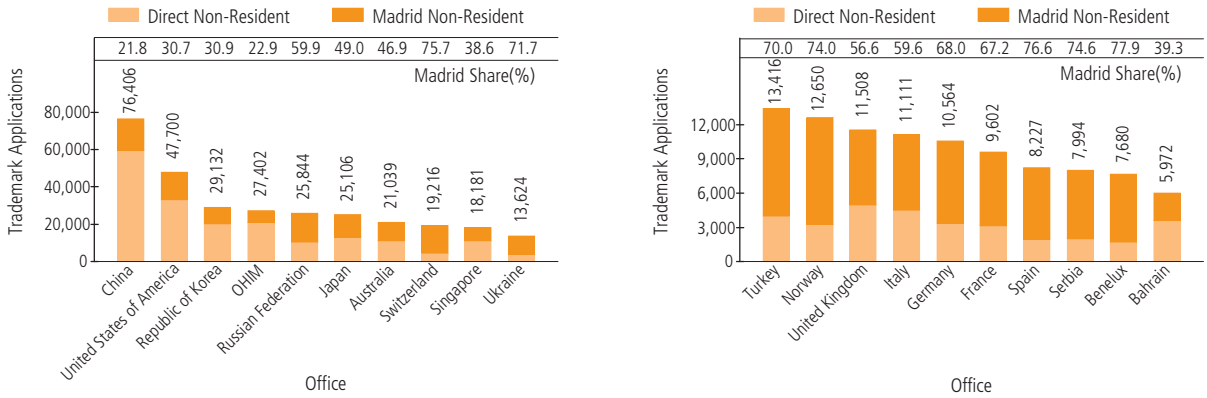
> In 2008, there were approximately 44,200 subsequent designations filed by holders of international registrations after decreasing by 3.4% from the previous year. However, since 1985, subsequent designations have experienced positive growth for the majority of years with a large increase in 1990 due to higher numbers of subsequent designations for Eastern European countries and the now former Soviet Union.

> Of the top 20 designated contracting parties, 7 received at least twice the number of subsequent designations in 2008 as those received in 2003. China, the Russian Federation, Ukraine and Turkey received the highest numbers of subsequent designations in 2008 as well as being among the highest recipients in 2003. The low number of subsequent designations for the United States of America (US) in 2003 is due to the US becoming a party to the Madrid System only near the end of that year.

C.11. NON-RESIDENT TRADEMARK APPLICATIONS BY FILING ROUTE



Share of Madrid applications in total non-resident trademark applications: top 20 offices, 2007



Note: OHIM (Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market)

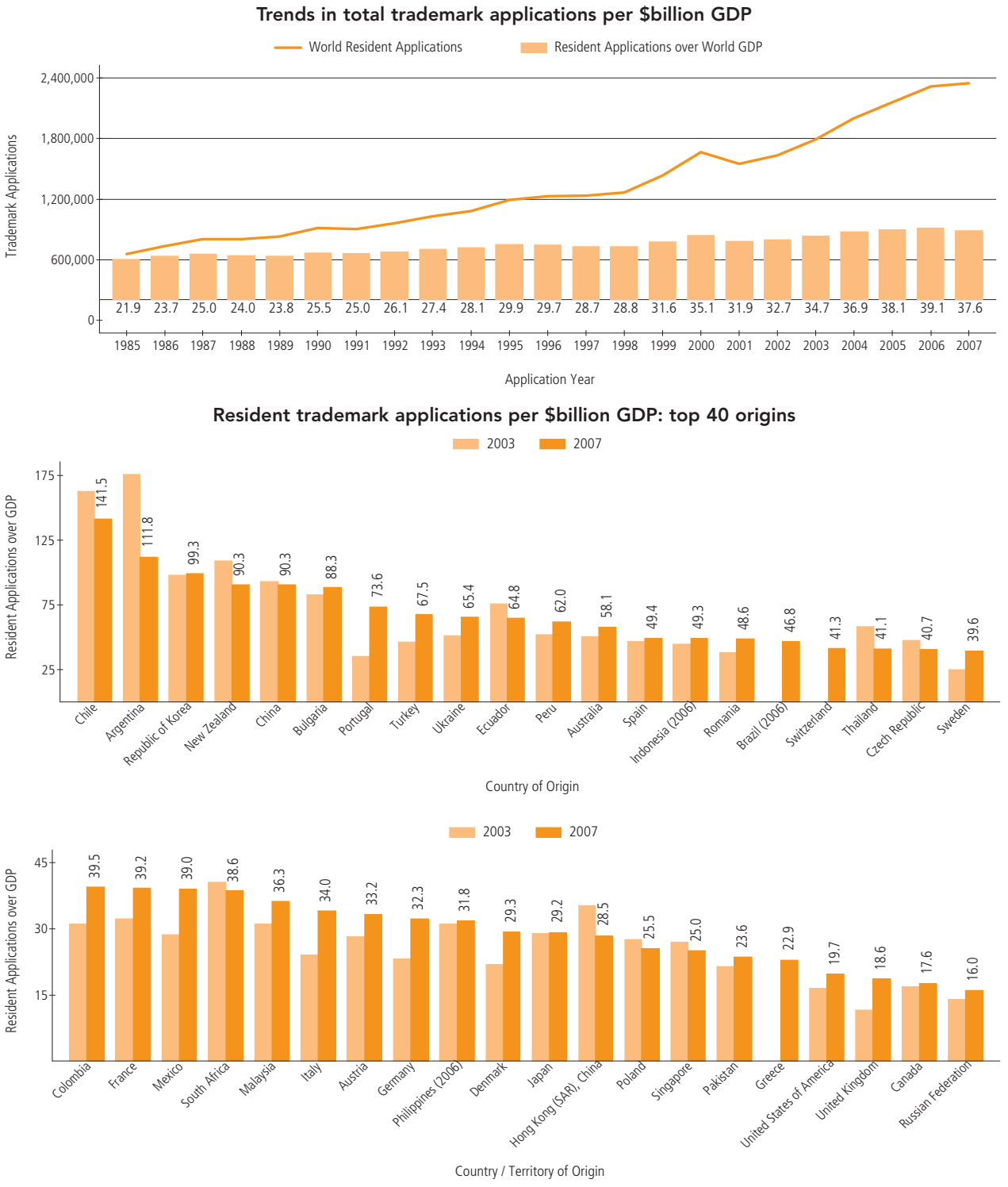
Source: WIPO Statistics Database

> Non-resident trademark applications can be filed directly at national/regional intellectual property offices or through the Madrid System, which makes it possible to seek protection in multiple jurisdictions with a single application. Of the approximately 965,000 non-resident applications filed in 2008, nearly 38% were filed through the Madrid System. Since 2001, the share of the Madrid System in total non-resident applications has fluctuated between 38% and 41%.

> Between 2003 and 2007, non-resident applications resulting from Madrid designations had an average annual growth rate of 5.7%, and these applications increased from about 290,000 to almost 365,000. For the same period, direct non-resident applications filed directly at national or regional offices had an average annual growth rate of 6.5% based on an increase from approximately 470,000 to slightly over 600,000 applications.

> The share of non-resident applications filed via the Madrid System varies across intellectual property (IP) offices. In 2007, more than 70% of non-resident trademark applications received by the Benelux IP office and by the offices of Norway, Serbia, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey and Ukraine resulted from international applications filed through the Madrid System, whereas the trademark office of China received approximately 22% of its non-resident applications via this route.

C.12. TRADEMARK APPLICATIONS PER GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT



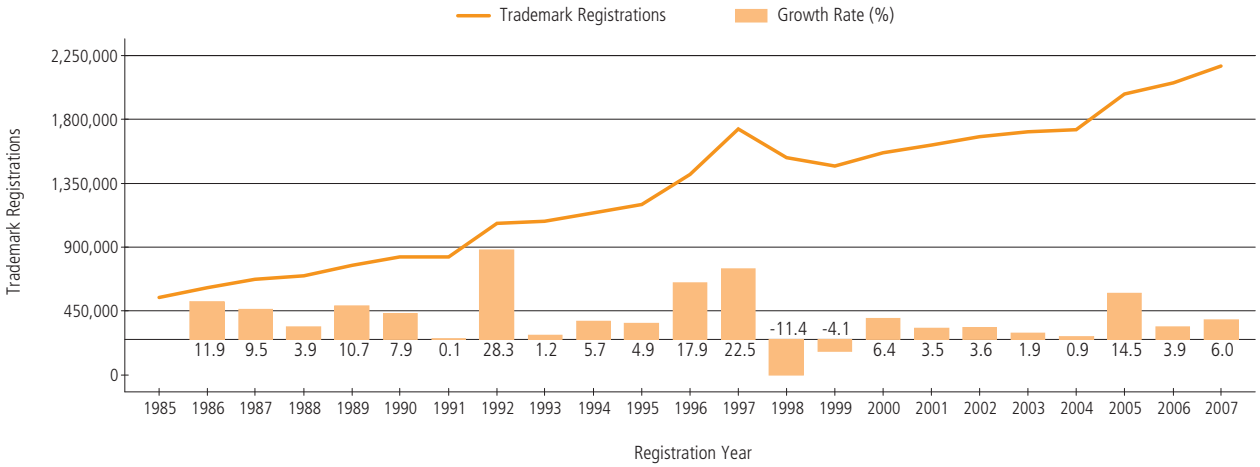
Note: GDP data are in billions of constant 2005 US dollars based on purchasing power parities. Countries/Territories of Origin are selected based on having a 2007 GDP greater than $60 billion and resident applications exceeding 4,000.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database and World Bank (World Development Indicators)

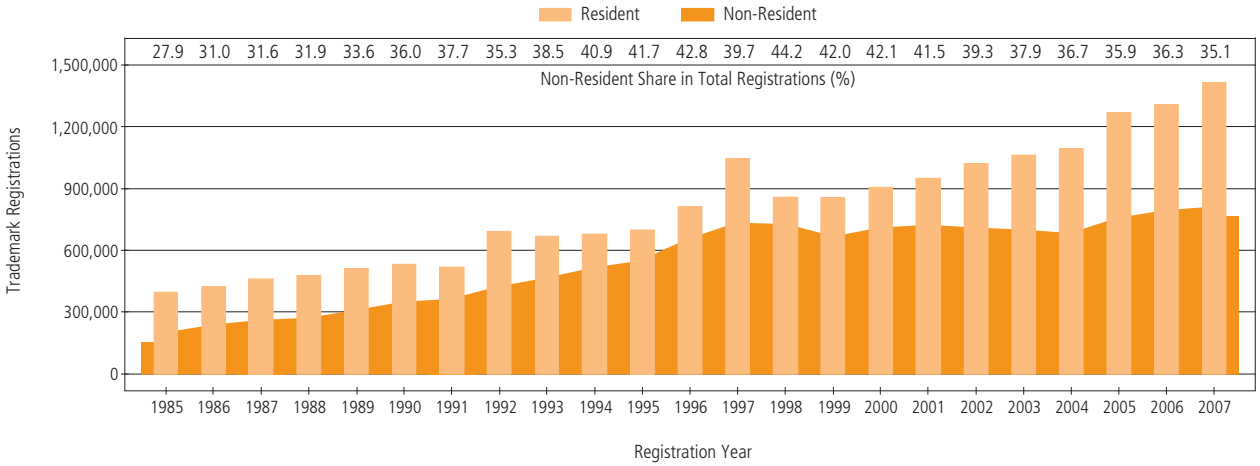
> In 1985, there were approximately 22 trademark applications per billion dollars of world GDP, and by 2007 the application to GDP ratio had increased to 37.6. The trademark application to GDP ratio varies greatly, ranging from about 142 applications in Chile to around 16 applications in the Russian Federation. Within the top 20 origins of resident trademark applications according to the above criteria, 5 are located in Latin America where their respective residents filed between 39 and 142 trademark applications per billion dollars of GDP.

C.13. TOTAL TRADEMARK REGISTRATIONS

Trends in total trademark registrations



Trends in resident and non-resident trademark registrations



Note: A resident registration refers to a registration issued to an applicant by their national/regional intellectual property (IP) office. For example, a registration issued to an applicant resident of the United States of America (US) by the IP office of the US is considered a resident registration for the US IP office data. Similarly, a non-resident registration refers to a registration issued to an applicant by a foreign IP office. For example, a registration issued by the IP office of China to an applicant residing in the US is considered a non-resident registration for the IP office of China data. Trademark registrations issued to residents of European Union countries by the Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market (OHIM) are considered resident trademark registrations for this office. This is also the case for residents of Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg who are issued registrations by the Benelux Office for Intellectual Property (BOIP). The world total is based on WIPO estimate.

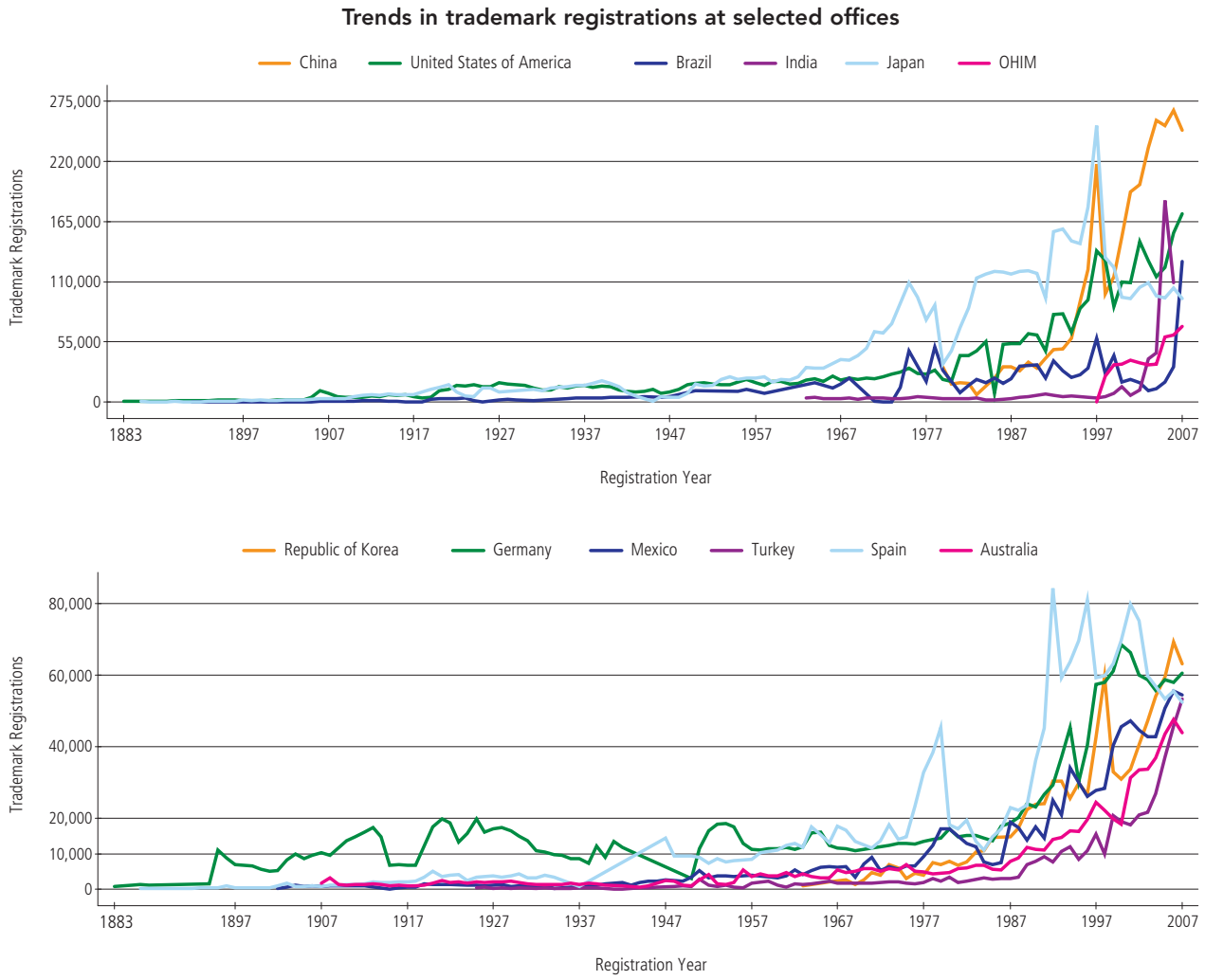
Source: WIPO Statistics Database

> In 2007, the total number of trademark registrations worldwide is estimated at around 2.18 million, an increase of 6.0% compared to 2006. The growth rates of registrations can vary considerably from year to year since they are influenced not only by trademark application activity but also by the amount of resources each office dedicates to the processing of applications that may shorten or lengthen the pendency time.

> Down from a peak of 44.2% in 1998, the non-resident share of total registrations was 35.1% in 2007 having remained stable over the last several years (between 35% and 37%). The 2007 non-resident share of total registrations is six percentage points higher than the non-resident share of total applications (see C.1).

> As is the case with applications, the ratio of trademark registrations issued to residents and non-residents varies across offices (see C.15).

C.14. TRENDS IN TRADEMARK REGISTRATIONS BY OFFICE



Note: OHIM (Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market). 2007 Indian data are missing.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database

> For the majority of the reported intellectual property (IP) offices, the trend of the number of trademark registrations was relatively stable until the early 1980s, after which it experienced a sharp increase. The increase in trademark registrations at the offices of Brazil and India started from 2003 onwards.

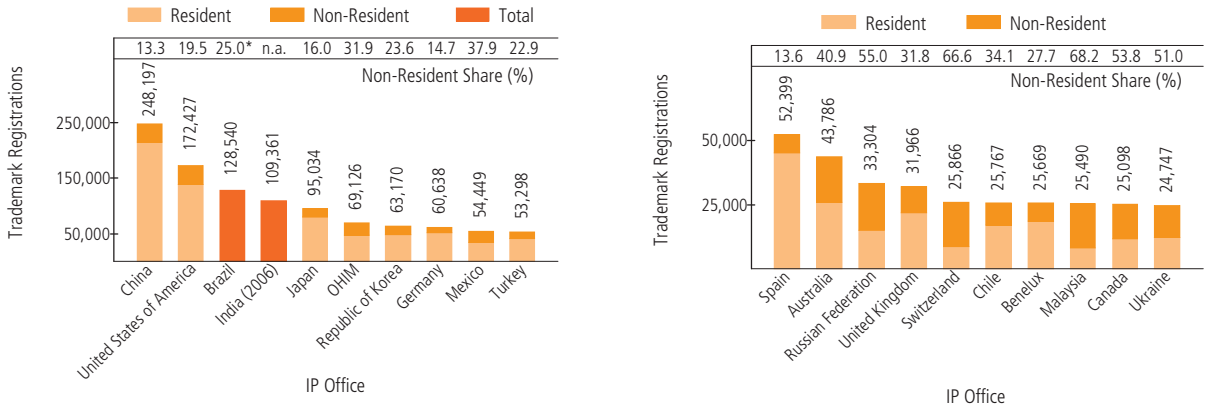
> Japan's office had the highest number of trademark registrations for many years starting from 1960, before being overtaken in 2000 by the offices of China and the United States of America.

> Similar to its trademark applications, the trademark office of China had the highest number of registrations in recent years, however, the gap between the number of trademark registrations at this office and other leading offices is smaller for registrations compared to that for trademark applications.

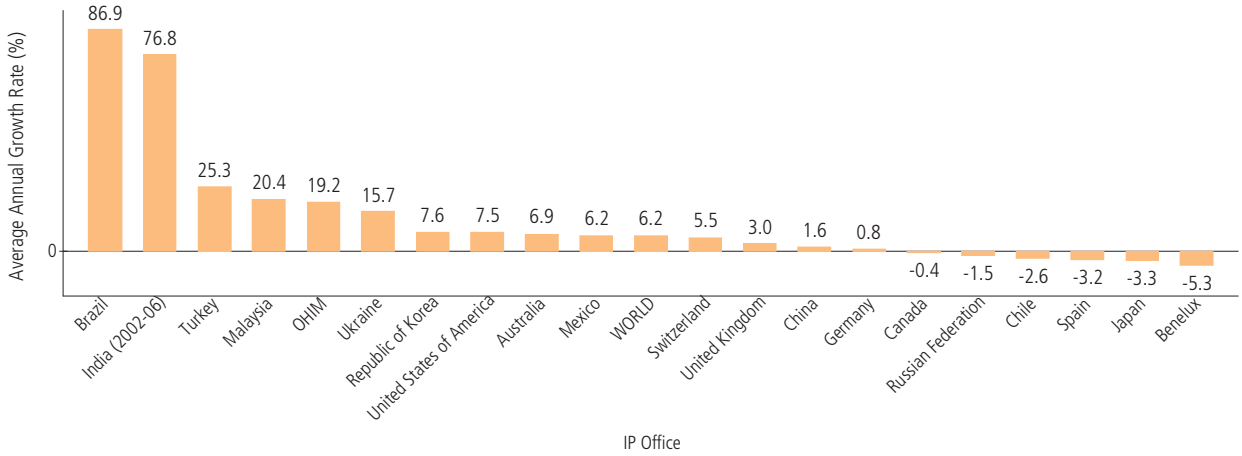
> The offices of Germany and Spain have historically recorded higher numbers of registrations among the top 7 to 12 offices but were both surpassed by the Republic of Korea's office in 2005.

C.15. TRADEMARK REGISTRATIONS BY OFFICE

Resident and non-resident trademark registrations by office: top 20 offices, 2007



Average annual growth rate of total trademark registrations: top 20 offices, 2003-2007



Note: Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market (OHIM) resident statistics represent registrations issued to residents of all countries of the European Union who filed their applications for registration at OHIM. 2007 Brazil and 2006 India data are aggregate and do not reflect a breakdown by resident and non-resident. *2006 data are used for calculating the Brazilian IP office's non-resident share of total registrations. The four year average annual growth period of 2002 to 2006 is used for India due to the lack of 2007 data for this office, and this office's data for these years are only available in aggregate form. Argentina, France and Italy are not represented due to lack of direct registration statistics for recent years.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database

> Despite dropping by almost 20,000 registrations from its 2006 level, the intellectual property (IP) office of China continued in 2007 to be the largest issuer of trademark registrations worldwide, followed by the offices of the United States of America and Brazil. The office of the United States of America showed an increase of close to 18,000 registrations, whereas the office of Brazil showed the largest increase from about 33,000 registrations issued in 2006 to nearly 130,000 in 2007.

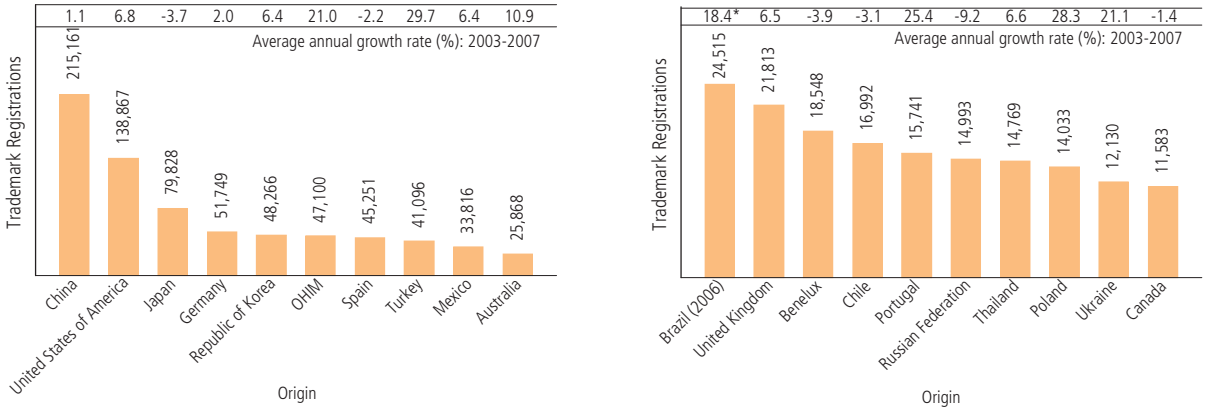
> Together, almost one-third of total estimated trademark registrations worldwide were issued by the offices of China, the United States of America, Brazil, Japan and the Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market (OHIM).

> With the exception of Japan and Canada, the non-resident share of total registrations for the above offices was higher than that of their respective total applications (see C.3).

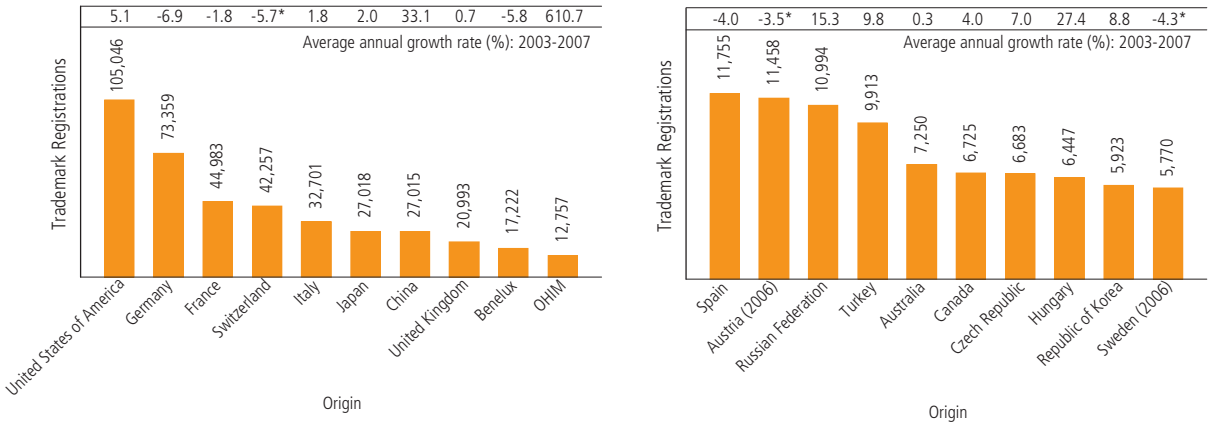
> For the period of 2003 to 2007, the average annual growth rate of world total trademark registrations was 6.2%. The offices of Brazil, India (2002-06), Malaysia and Turkey all experienced average annual growth rates in excess of 20%. In contrast to the growth of trademark applications, the Benelux office and the offices of Canada, Chile, Japan, the Russian Federation and Spain all had negative growth for registrations during the same period.

C.16. TRADEMARK REGISTRATIONS BY ORIGIN

Resident trademark registrations by origin: top 20 origins, 2007



Non-resident trademark registrations by origin: top 20 origins**, 2007



Note: Resident registrations for countries of the European Union are lower than their actual figures since a portion of their registrations are included in the Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market (OHIM) statistics when residents of these countries elect to use OHIM as a first office of filing. Non-resident origins in the above graphs are reported by national offices as either origin of the applicant or office of origin i.e. office of first filing. Non-resident registrations issued to residents of European Union countries are lower than their actual figures due to the inclusion of registrations issued to these residents in OHIM office of origin statistics reported by some national offices. *Average annual growth rates for Brazil, Austria and Sweden are based on years 2002 to 2006 due to lack of direct registration statistics for 2007. Average annual growth rate for Switzerland is based on years 2004 to 2007 due to lack of non-aggregate statistics for 2003. **Non-resident figures are slightly underestimated, as some offices do not report detailed statistics containing the origin of registrations of applications received. Argentina, France and Italy are not represented due to lack of direct resident registration statistics for recent years.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database

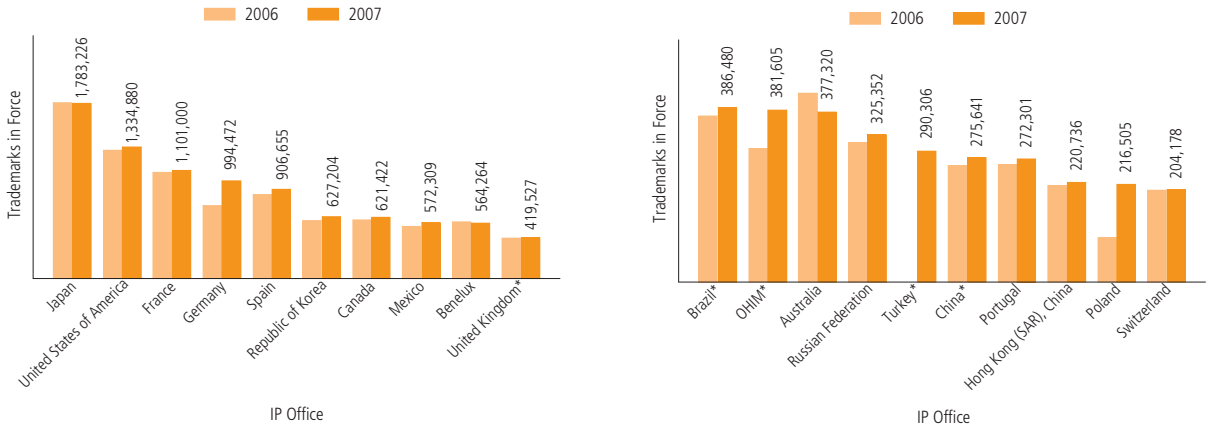
> Residents of China were issued the highest number of registrations in 2007 followed by applicants both residing and filing in The United States of America, Japan, Germany and the Republic of Korea.

> The 2003 to 2007 average annual growth rate for registrations issued by a national or regional IP Office to its own residents is greater than 20% for resident registrants in Poland, Portugal, Turkey, Ukraine and those of European Union countries who filed at the Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market (OHIM).

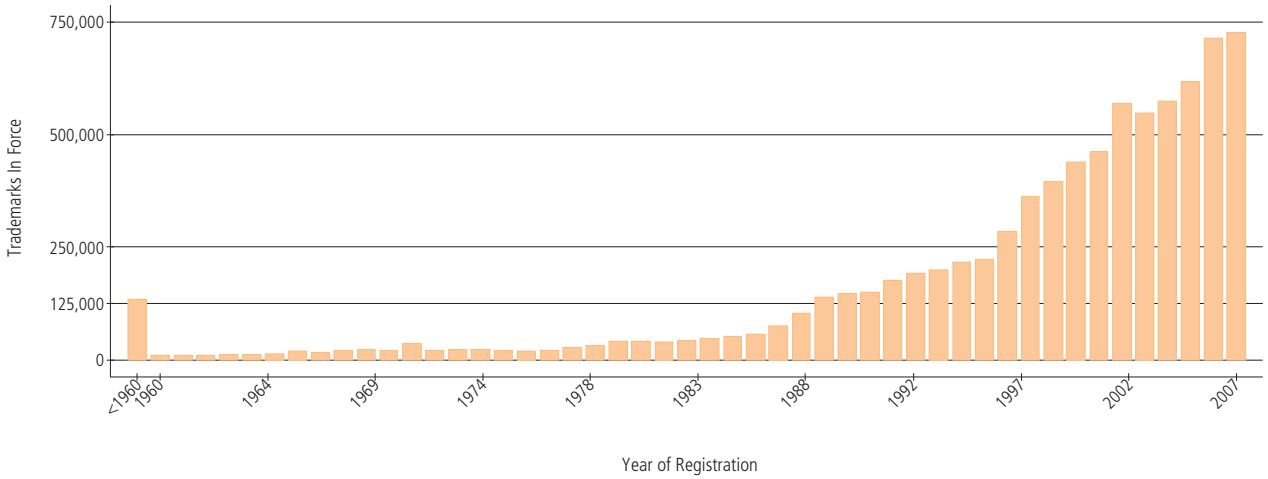
> The list of top ten origins for non-resident trademark registrations is identical to that for non-resident applications. Of the top 20 origins, the average annual growth rates were highest for registrants residing in China and Hungary and for those residing in the European Union who filed applications at OHIM.

C.17. TRADEMARKS IN FORCE

Trademarks in force by IP office: selected offices



Age Profile: Trademarks in force by year of registration, 2007



Note: *2005 and 2006 data are used for the United Kingdom, Brazil, OHIM and China. 2006 in force data for Turkey are not available. France's trademarks in force are provided as an approximate figure by its IP Office. The Age Profile graph is based on actual data received from a number of offices for which a breakdown of trademarks in force by year of registration is provided.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database

> The total number of trademarks in force across the world is estimated at around 16.4 million in 2007. This estimate is based on data from 70 intellectual property (IP) offices.

> Japan, although showing a slight decrease from 2006 levels, had the highest number of trademarks in force in 2007 (around 1.8 million) followed by the United States of America and France, each having over one million trademarks in force.

> The number of trademarks in force in 2007 is higher than 2006 levels at all offices except those of Australia, Benelux and Japan. Germany and Poland had the most notable increases.

> The age profile graph provides a breakdown of the 2007 trademarks in force data by year of registration provided by a number of offices. The largest numbers of trademarks in force in 2007 were registered in 2006 and 2007. Of these reporting offices, more than 125,000 of their trademarks in force in 2007 were registered prior to 1960, reflecting the possibility of indefinite renewal in most offices. About 52% of all trademarks in force in 2007 have an initial registration year of 2001 or later.

SECTION D

INDUSTRIAL DESIGN INDICATORS

The aim of this section is to provide an overview of worldwide activity for industrial designs using a range of indicators covering the following areas: a) industrial design applications, b) industrial design registrations, and c) industrial designs in force.

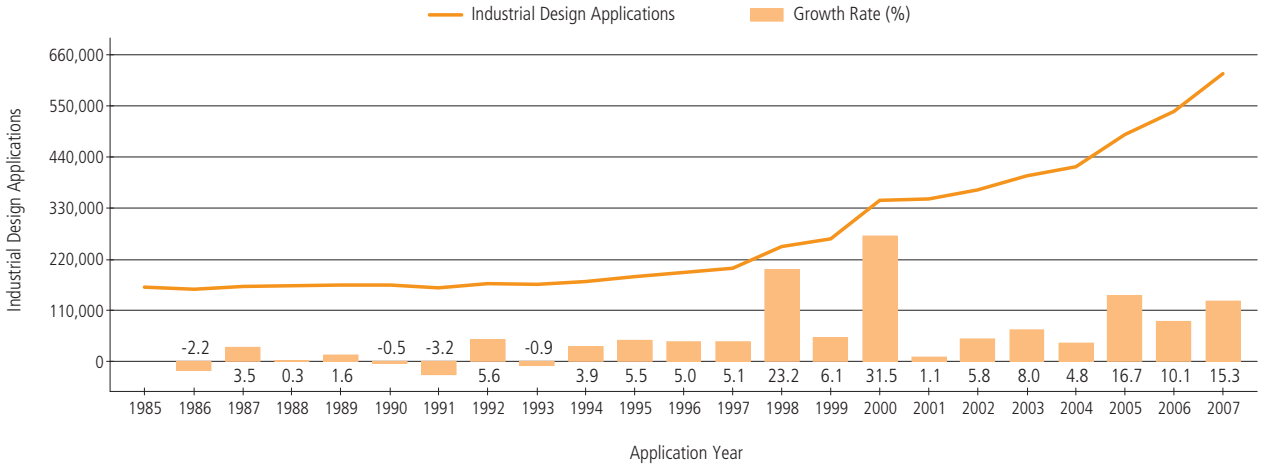
An industrial design is the ornamental or aesthetic aspect of an article. The design may consist of three-dimensional features, such as the shape or surface of an article, or of two-dimensional features, such as patterns, lines or color. Industrial designs are applied to a wide variety of products of industry and handicraft: from technical and medical instruments to watches, jewelry, and other luxury items; from housewares and electrical appliances to vehicles and architectural structures; from textile designs to leisure goods. The holder of a registered industrial design has exclusive rights against unauthorized copying or imitation of the design by third parties.

The procedures for registering industrial designs are governed by the rules and regulations of national and regional intellectual property (IP) offices. An industrial design can be registered if it is new or original and rights are limited to the jurisdiction of the authority where the design has been registered. The term of protection is generally five years, with the possibility of further periods of renewal up to, in most cases, 15 years. Industrial designs can be registered by filing an application at the relevant national or regional IP office(s), or by filing an international application through the Hague System for the International Registration of Industrial Designs (The Hague System).

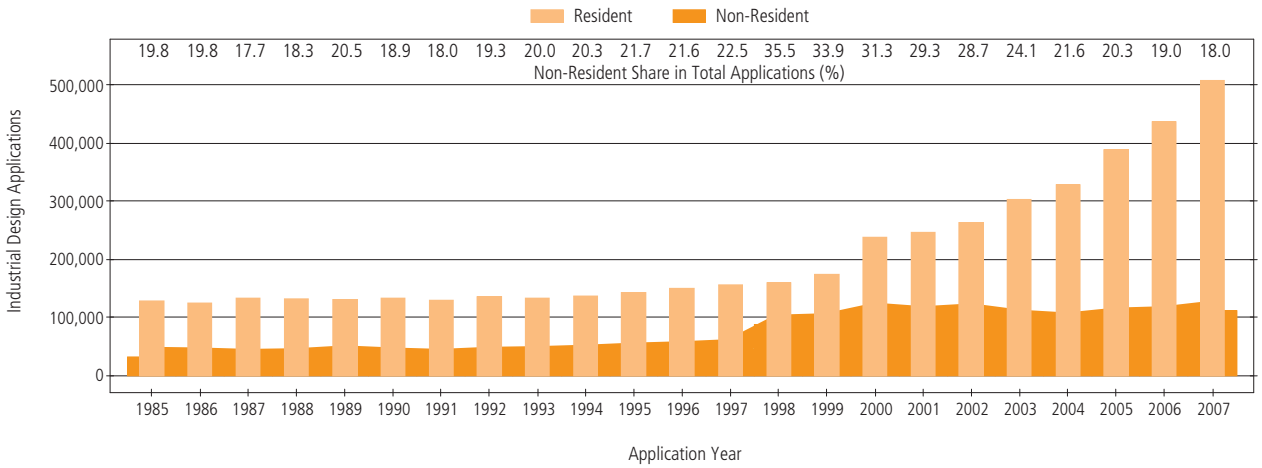
The Hague System for the International Registration of Industrial Designs (The Hague System) is constituted by three international treaties (the London Act, the Hague Act and the Geneva Act) and is administered by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO). The Hague system makes it possible for an applicant to register an industrial design in multiple countries by filing a single application with the international bureau of WIPO. The Hague system simplifies the process of multi-national registration by reducing the requirements to file multiple applications at each IP office. It also simplifies the subsequent management of the industrial design, since it is possible to record subsequent changes or to renew the registration through a single procedural step. For further details about the Hague system, refer to: *www.wipo.int/hague/en/*.

D.1. TOTAL INDUSTRIAL DESIGN APPLICATIONS

Trends in total industrial design applications



Trends in resident and non-resident industrial design applications



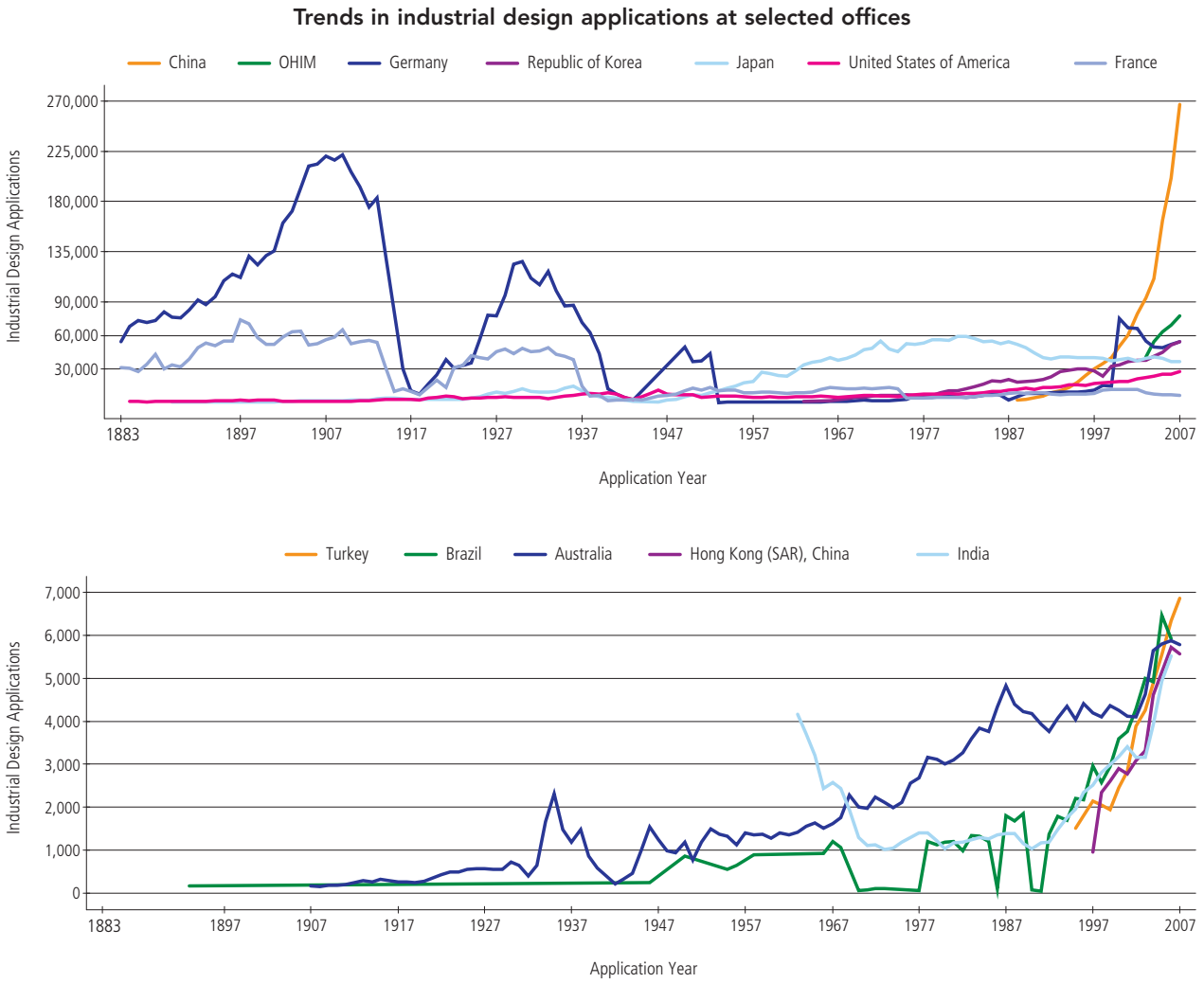
Note: A resident application refers to an application filed by an applicant at their national/regional intellectual property (IP) office. For example, an application filed by an applicant resident of the United States of America (US) at the IP office of the US is considered a resident application for the US IP office data. Similarly, a non-resident application refers to an application filed by an applicant at a foreign IP office. For example, an application filed at the IP office of China by an applicant residing in the US is considered a non-resident application for the IP office of China data. Industrial design applications filed by residents of European Union countries at the Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market (OHIM) are considered resident industrial design applications for this office. This is also the case for residents of Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg who file their applications at the Benelux Office for Intellectual Property (BOIP).

Source: WIPO Statistics Database

> The total number of industrial design applications filed worldwide in 2007 is estimated at approximately 621,000, representing a 15.3% increase from the previous year, however, the intellectual property (IP) office of China alone accounts for 10.5% of this growth. Over the past three years, applications have experienced double-digit growth, and growth has been positive for most years spanning the 1985 to 2007 period. For years during which negative growth occurred, the magnitude of the decrease was small (-0.9% to -3.2%).

> The internationalization of industrial designs is less than that of other areas of industrial property, i.e. patents and trademarks (see A.1 and C.1). The low share of non-resident applications of total industrial design applications, which is between 18% and 21% for most years since 1985, indicates that about four of every five applications worldwide are filed by applicants seeking design protection in their respective domestic markets. The high number of applications filed at the office of China by residents of China greatly influences this percentage, which varies considerably across industrial property offices (see D.3).

D.2. TRENDS IN INDUSTRIAL DESIGN APPLICATIONS BY OFFICE



Note: OHIM (Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market). 2007 Brazil and India data are incomplete.

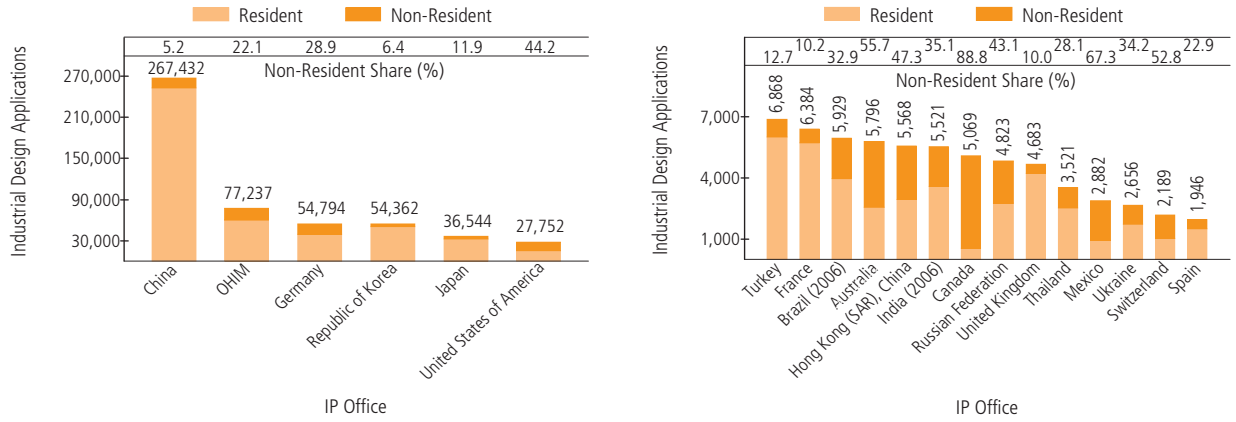
Source: WIPO Statistics Database

> For most years spanning from the late 1800s to the early 1950s, the intellectual property (IP) office of Germany had the highest number of industrial design applications, after which the number of applications dropped to much lower levels partly due to a change in this office's filing system that enabled more than one design to be contained in each application. From the mid-1950s through 1998, the largest numbers of applications were filed at the office of Japan.

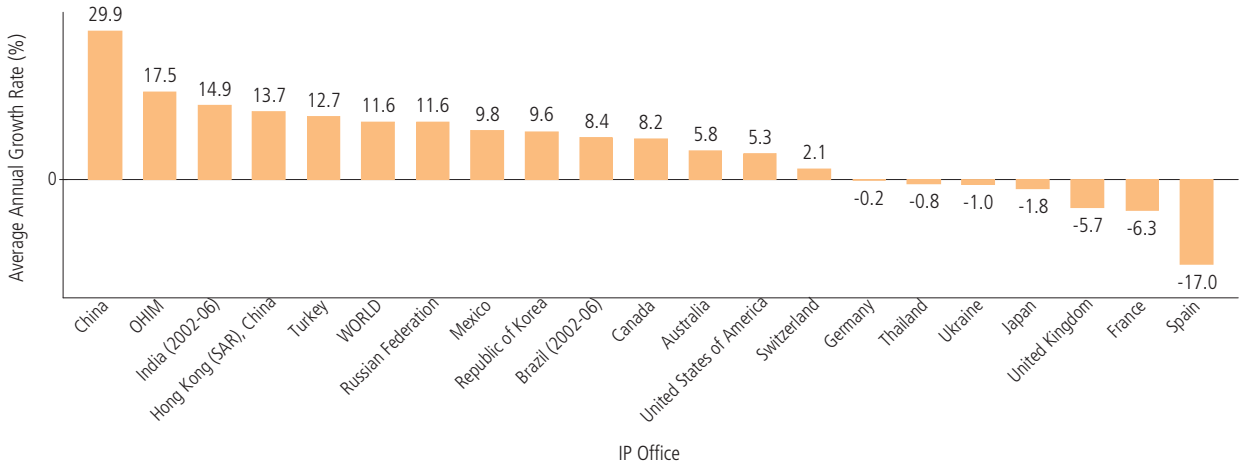
> In recent years, there has been a considerable increase in the gap between the number of applications filed at the office of China and the other largest offices, such as those of Germany and the Republic of Korea. This is due to a sharp increase in the number of applications received by the office of China since the early 1990s. In 2007, the number of applications filed at the office of China was three-and-half times higher than that filed at the Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market (OHIM), the second largest office.

D.3. INDUSTRIAL DESIGN APPLICATIONS BY OFFICE

Resident and non-resident industrial design applications by IP office: top 20 offices, 2007



Average annual growth rate of total industrial design applications: top 20 offices, 2003-2007



Note: OHIM (Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market) resident statistics represent applications filed at this office by residents of all countries of the European Union.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database

> Some IP offices, such as that of Germany, have filing systems that allow individual applications to contain more than one design. This can result in large gaps between the application numbers at offices that require a single application per design and at those that allow multiple-design applications. When viewing industrial design registrations, the gaps between offices are less considerable (see D.10).

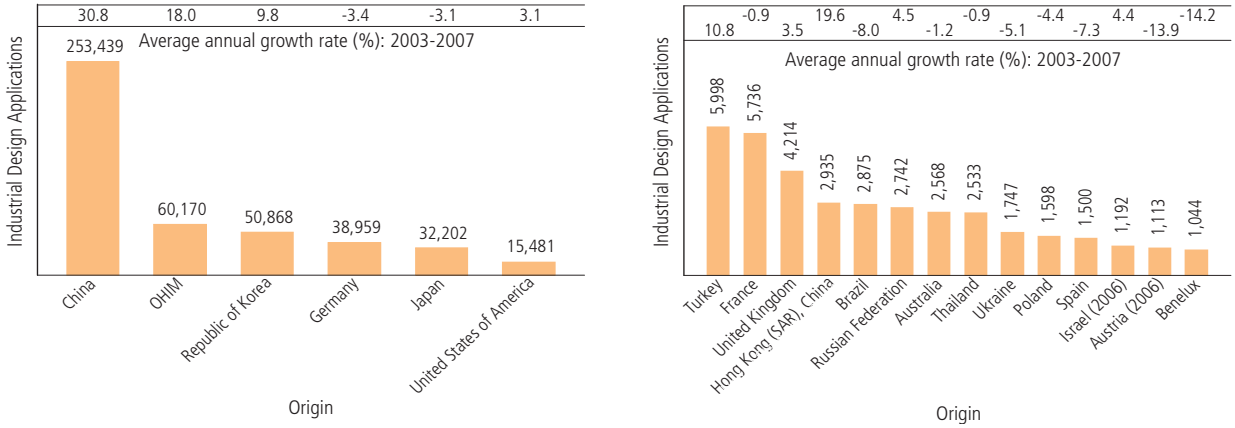
> In 2007, the intellectual property (IP) office of China received almost 270,000 industrial design applications, corresponding to 43% of the world total, followed by the European Union's Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market (OHIM) and the offices of Germany, the Republic of Korea, Japan and the United States of America. Together, these six offices accounted for 83% of all industrial design applications filed around the globe up from 72% in 2003.

> The non-resident share of total applications varies across offices, from 5% to 13% in China, France, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Turkey and the United Kingdom to over 50% in Australia, Canada, Mexico and Switzerland.

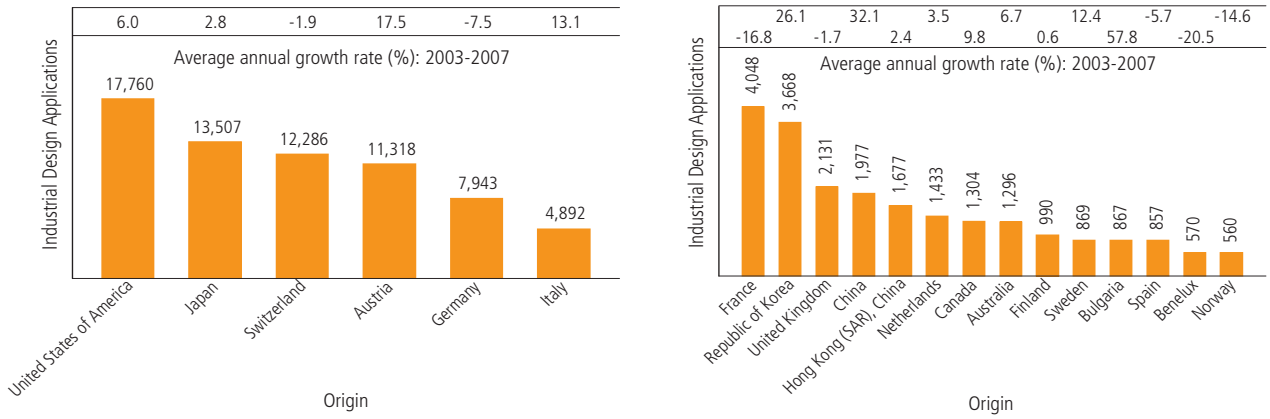
> For the period of 2003 to 2007, the average annual growth rate of total industrial design applications was 11.6%. The offices of China, India (2002-2006), Hong Kong (SAR, China), Turkey and OHIM had average annual growth rates in excess of 12%. In contrast, the European Union (EU) countries listed experienced negative growth due in part by their residents' option to file for a Community Design at OHIM that, if registered, grants protection to the owner within the entire EU.

D.4. INDUSTRIAL DESIGN APPLICATIONS BY ORIGIN

Resident industrial design applications by origin: top 20 origins, 2007



Non-resident industrial design applications by origin: top 20 origins, 2007



Note: Resident applications for countries member of the European Union are lower than their actual figures since a portion of their applications are included in the Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market (OHIM) statistics when residents of these countries elect to use OHIM as a first office of filing. 2007 Resident application data are missing for Austria. Resident average annual growth: 2002-2006 used for Austria and Israel. Non-resident figures are slightly underestimated, as some offices do not report detailed statistics specifying the origin of applications received.

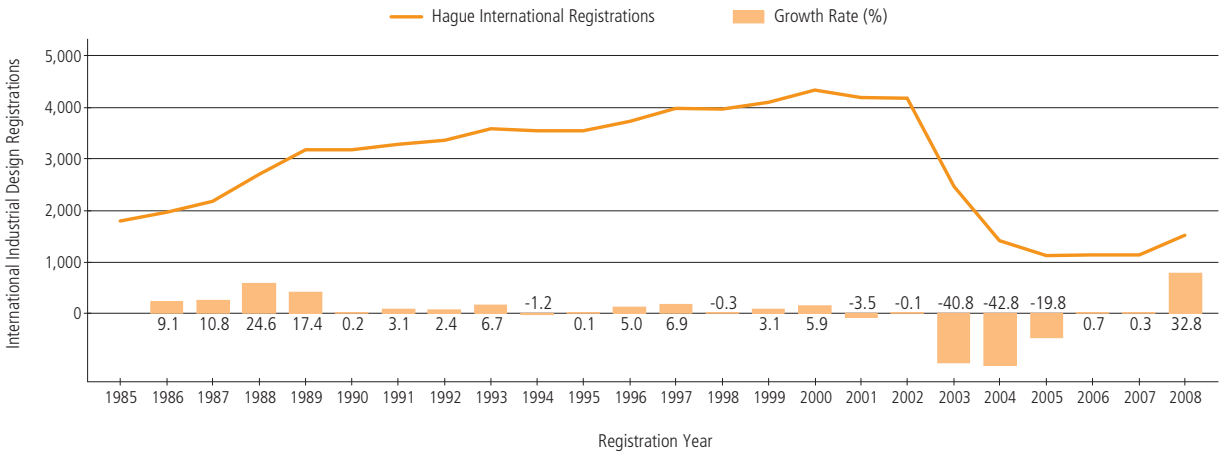
Source: WIPO Statistics Database

> Applicants residing in China accounted for the largest number of resident industrial design applications by origin also showing the highest average annual growth rate of 30.8%, however, the number of applications filed abroad by residents of China constitutes less than 1% of their total applications. Applicants residing in Germany, Japan, the Republic of Korea and the United States of America as well as applicants who reside in European Union countries and who filed their applications at the Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market (OHIM) were also responsible for a significant portion of resident industrial design applications.

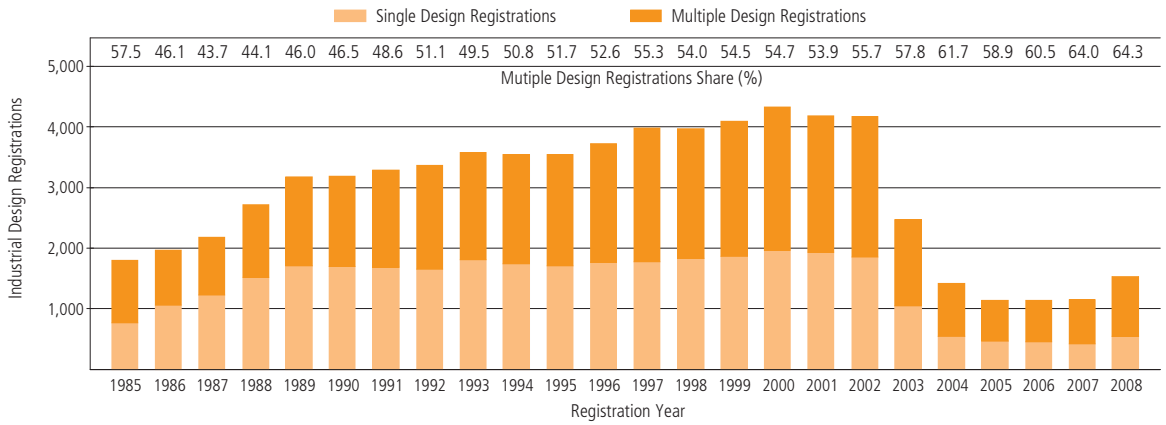
> Residents of the United States of America (US), Japan and Switzerland filed the most applications abroad in order to protect their industrial designs in other countries, regions or territories. Of these, residents of the US and Switzerland filed more industrial design applications abroad than in their own country of residence.

D.5. INDUSTRIAL DESIGN REGISTRATIONS THROUGH THE HAGUE SYSTEM

Trends in international registrations of industrial designs



Trends in single design and multiple design international registrations



Source: WIPO Statistics Database

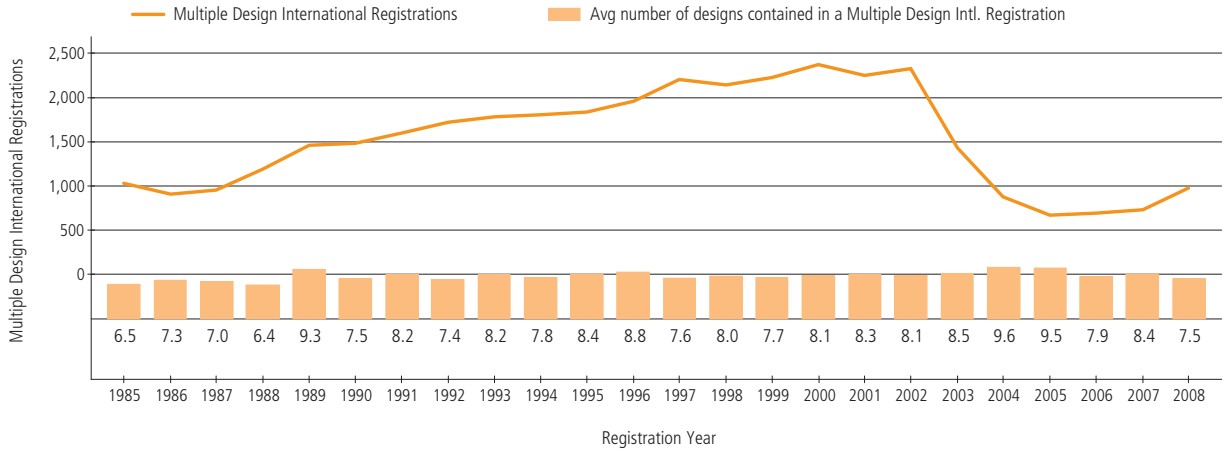
> An applicant seeking protection for an industrial design in a number of countries can choose to file an application directly at each national or regional intellectual property office or file a single application via the Hague System. The Hague System makes it possible to seek protection for industrial designs in a number of countries with a single application. Currently, there are 58 contracting parties to the Hague System, most of which are located in Europe.

> Between 1985 and 2002, the number of Hague International Registrations increased steadily, whereby more than doubling from about 1,800 to almost 4,200. The number of registrations issued decreased during the period of 2003 to 2005, which can be partly explained by the ability, as of 2003, to apply for a Community Design via the Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market (OHIM) that enabled applicants to file a single application with this office in order to protect their designs in all European Union (EU) member countries. 2008 saw a return to high growth (approximately 33%) in international registrations that can be largely attributed to the accession of OHIM to the Hague System in 2008.

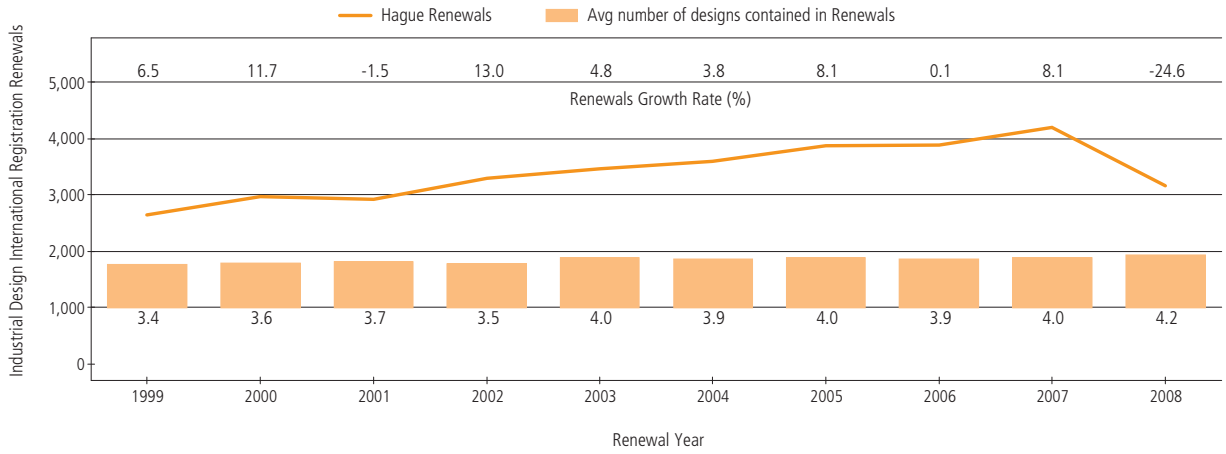
> An application for an international registration via the Hague System can contain 1 to 100 designs. In 2008, registrations containing multiple designs accounted for 64% of the total and since 1994 have represented over 50% of the share in total international registrations.

D.6. MULTIPLE DESIGN INTERNATIONAL REGISTRATIONS AND ALL RENEWALS THROUGH THE HAGUE SYSTEM

Multiple design international registrations and average number of designs



Trends in international registration renewals



Source: WIPO Statistics Database

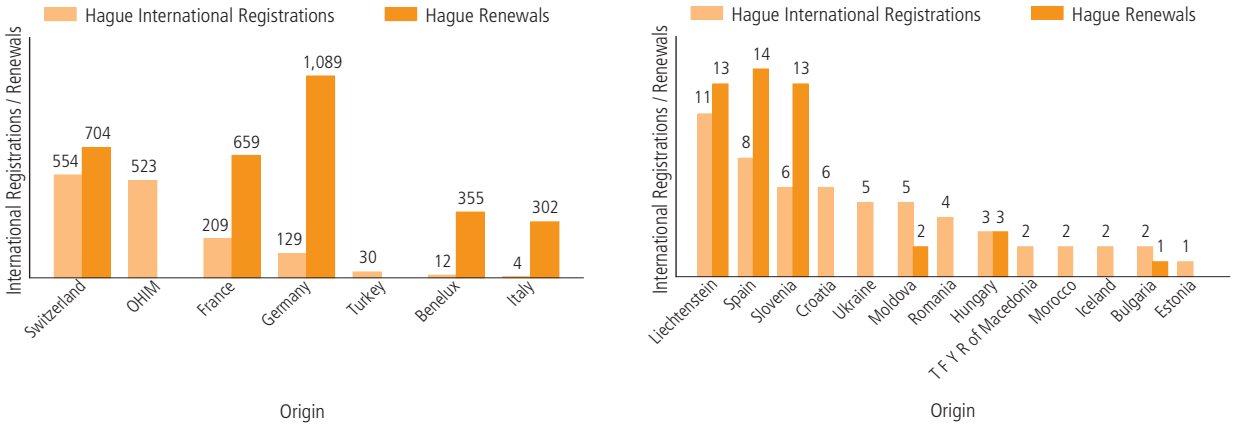
> Between 1985 and 2008, there were, on average, 3.4 to 6.3 designs contained in all single and multiple design international registrations combined. However, when solely considering multiple-design registrations, these have contained, on average, between 6.5 and 9.6 designs for the same period as shown in the first graph and have been translated into as many applications at national offices, which are contacting parties to the Hague System and which have a single application per design filing system.

> The second graph shows, among other things, the average number of designs contained in renewals without a breakdown with respect to single design or multiple design registrations. However, the average number of designs contained in renewals is between 3.4 and 4.2 thus being within the range of the average number of designs contained in all single and multiple design registrations combined.

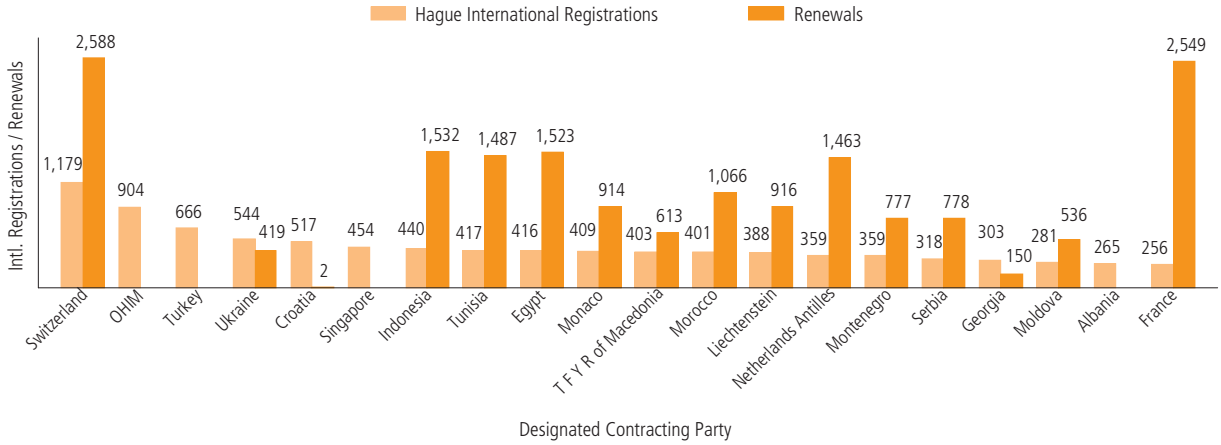
> The initial term of an international registration is 5 years. For registrations issued after 1999, this registration can be renewed for two more terms of 5 years each for a total of 15 and may be renewed even longer in certain designated contracting parties. Unlike the high growth of international registrations in 2008, renewals of registrations decreased by nearly one-fourth after having witnessed, since 1999, positive growth for all but one year.

D.7. INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIAL DESIGN REGISTRATIONS AND RENEWALS BY ORIGIN AND DESIGNATION THROUGH THE HAGUE SYSTEM

International Industrial Design Registrations and Renewals by origin: top 20 origins, 2008



International Industrial Design Registrations and Renewals by designated Contracting Party: top 20 Contracting Parties, 2008



Note: OHIM (Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market)

Source: WIPO Statistics Database

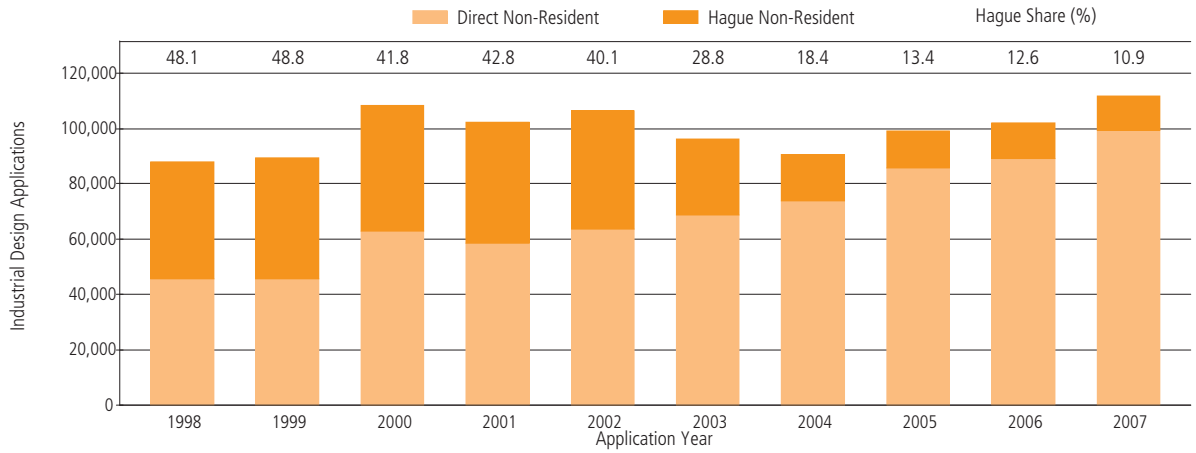
> 2008 saw applicants residing in Switzerland accounting for 36% of all Hague international registrations followed closely by residents of European Union countries using the Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market (34%). Applicants from the top four origins were issued 84% of all industrial design international registrations.

> Similar to the Madrid System for the international registration for trademarks, applicants from France, Germany, Switzerland and those from the Benelux countries using the Benelux IP office accounted for a significant share of all Hague renewals by origin (nearly 89%). Renewals data from OHIM do not exist yet, as this office has not yet been a contracting party to the Hague System for five years.

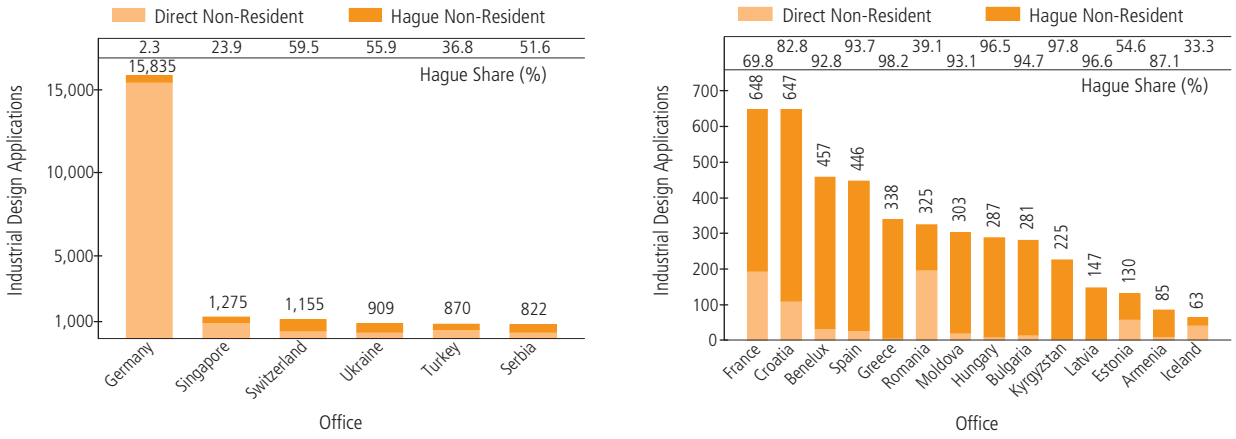
> Switzerland, OHIM, Turkey, Ukraine and Croatia were the contracting parties the most designated in Hague international registrations. These designations also contain self-designations. For example, residents of Switzerland may designate Switzerland in their application for an international registration filed directly with the International Bureau of WIPO. Renewals of Hague international registrations were above 2,500 for both Switzerland and France.

D.8. NON-RESIDENT INDUSTRIAL DESIGN APPLICATIONS BY FILING ROUTE

Non-resident industrial design applications



Share of Hague applications in total non-resident industrial design applications: selected offices, 2007



Note: Total Direct Non-Resident data from 1998 to 2007 are based on actual and estimated data.

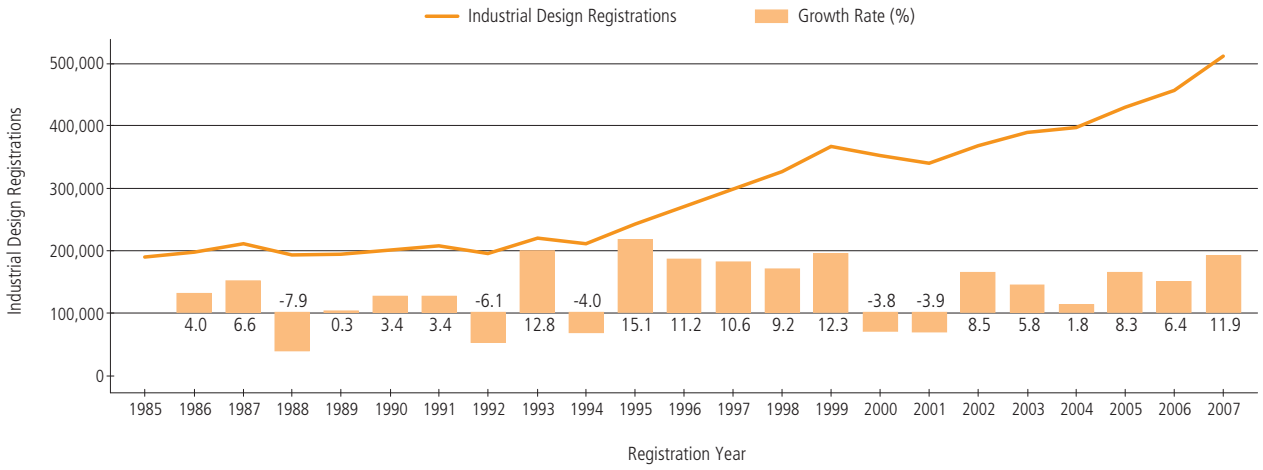
Source: WIPO Statistics Database

> Non-resident industrial design applications can be filed directly at national/regional intellectual property (IP) offices or through the Hague System, which makes it possible to seek protection in multiple jurisdictions with a single application. About 11% of all non-resident industrial design applications in 2007 were filed using the Hague System, however this share varies greatly across offices.

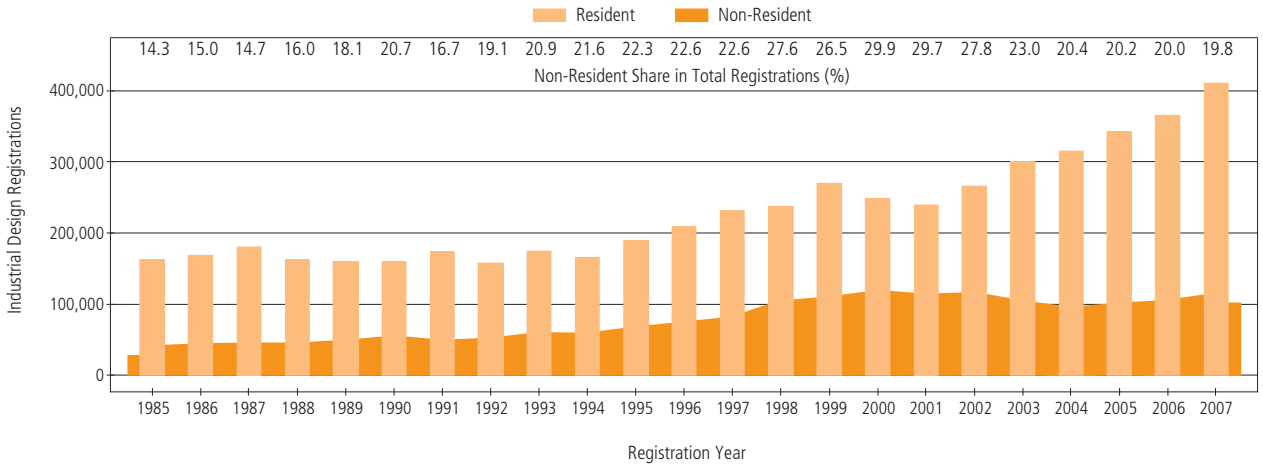
> For example, the offices of Switzerland, Ukraine and Serbia received between 50% and 60% of their respective non-resident industrial design applications from foreign applicants filing industrial design applications via the Hague System, whereas the office of Germany received the bulk of its non-resident applications directly from foreign applicants.

D.9. TOTAL INDUSTRIAL DESIGN REGISTRATIONS

Trends in total industrial design registrations



Trends in resident and non-resident industrial design registrations



Note: A resident registration refers to a registration issued to an applicant by its national/regional intellectual property (IP) office. For example, a registration issued to an applicant resident of the United States of America (US) by the IP office of the US is considered a resident registration for the US IP office data. Similarly, a non-resident registration refers to a registration issued to an applicant by a foreign IP office. For example, a registration issued by the IP office of China to an applicant residing in the US is considered a non-resident registration for the IP office of China data. Industrial design registrations issued to residents of European Union countries by the Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market (OHIM) are considered resident registrations for this office. This is also the case for residents of Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg who are issued registrations by the Benelux Office for Intellectual Property (BOIP).

Source: WIPO Statistics Database

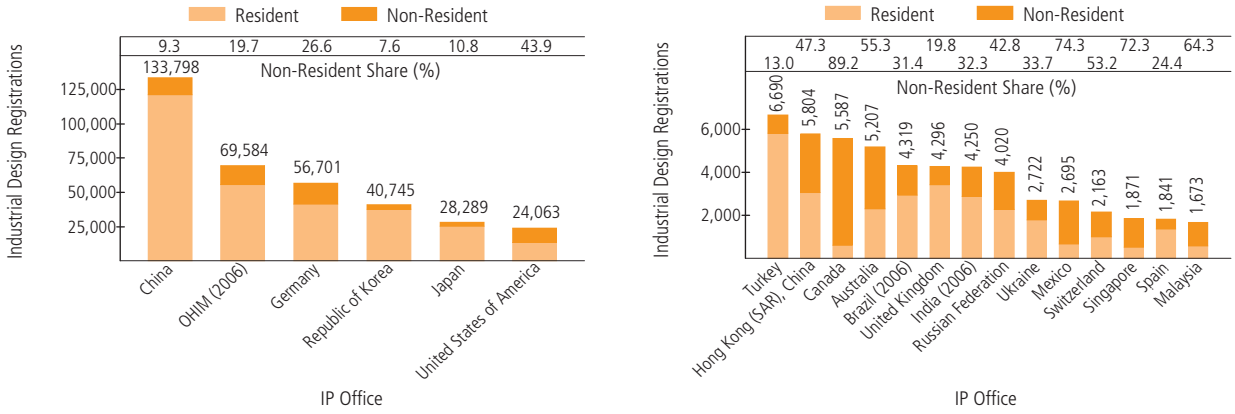
> In 2007, the total number of industrial design registrations worldwide is estimated at around 512,000, an increase of 11.9% compared to 2006. Apart from two years during the dot-com boom, growth rates for registrations have been positive since 1995.

> The non-resident share of total registrations has ranged from 14.3% in 1985 to nearly 30% in 2000 and 2001 and has remained stable around 20% since 2004.

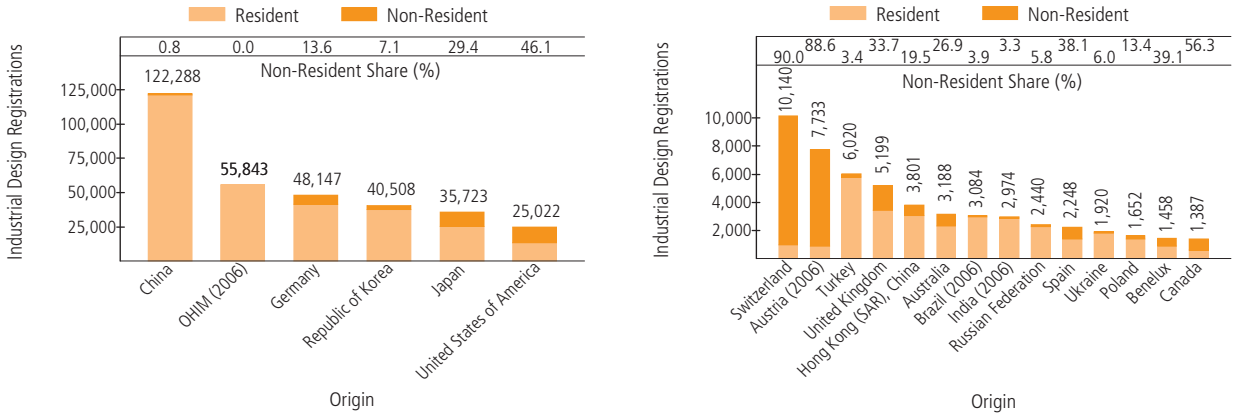
> As is the case with applications, the ratio of industrial design registrations issued to residents and non-residents varies across offices (see D.10).

D.10. INDUSTRIAL DESIGN REGISTRATIONS BY OFFICE AND ORIGIN

Resident and non-resident industrial design registrations by IP office: top 20 offices, 2007



Resident and non-resident industrial design registrations by origin: top 20 origins, 2007



Note: Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market (OHIM) resident statistics represent registrations issued by this office to residents of all countries of the European Union who filed their applications at OHIM. France and Italy IP office and origin registration data are not represented due to a lack of direct registration statistics for recent years.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database

> In 2007, the number of registrations issued by the office of China in 2007 was half the number of applications received for the same year, whereas the gap between applications and registrations at the other IP offices was much less.

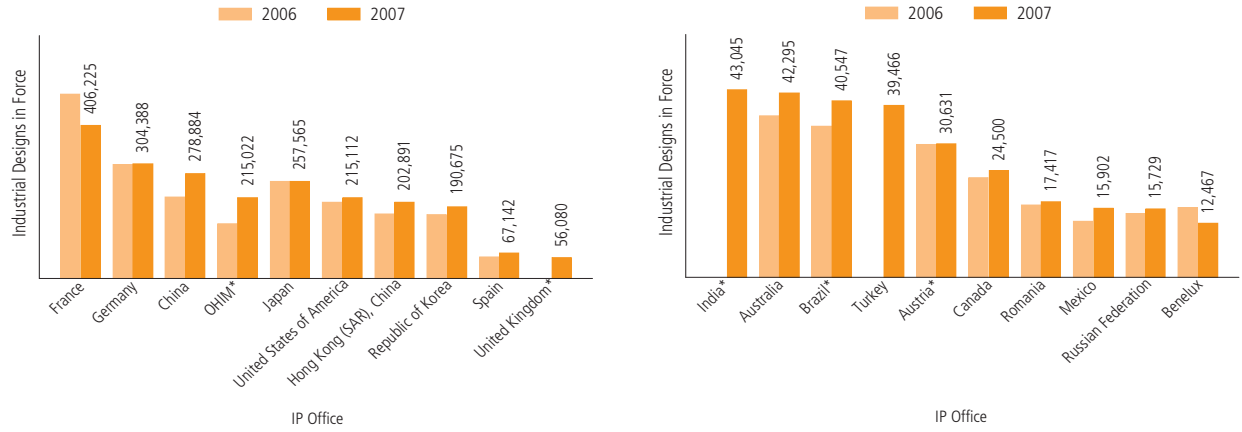
> The share of total registrations issued by the top 20 offices to non-residents ranged greatly from 7.6% at the office of the Republic of Korea to 89.2% at the office of Canada.

> For 2007, applications originating from China were issued the highest number of industrial design registrations followed by those originating from Germany, the Republic of Korea, Japan and the United States of America. There is a large gap between the numbers of registrations recorded for the top six origins and those for the top seven to twenty origins.

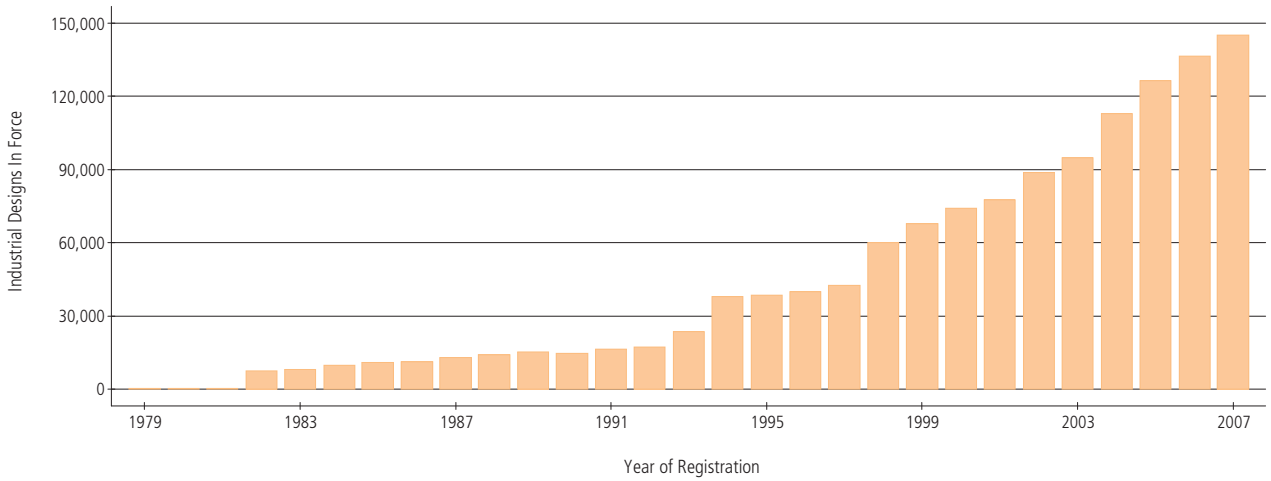
> Origins, for which the non-resident share of total registrations is low, i.e. less than 15%, reflects the tendency of residents of these countries to file the bulk of their applications for registration domestically. In the case of the Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market (OHIM), the non-resident share by origin is lower than otherwise would be since many national offices report origins based on the country of residence within the EU rather than on this office of first filing.

D.11. INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS IN FORCE

Industrial designs in force by office: selected offices



Age Profile: Industrial designs in force by year of registration, 2007



Note: 2005 and 2006 data are used instead of 2006 and 2007 for the Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market (OHIM), Brazil and Austria. 2006 data are used in place of 2007 data for the United Kingdom and India. The Age Profile graph is based on actual data received from a number of offices for which a breakdown of industrial designs in force by year of registration is provided.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database

> The total number of industrial designs in force around the globe in 2007 is estimated at approximately 2.7 million, this estimation being based on statistics received for 70 intellectual property (IP) offices.

> The IP office of France, although showing a decrease of nearly 83,000 industrial designs in force from 2006 to 2007, was still the office in which the highest numbers of industrial designs were in force in 2007 (around 406,000). In the same year, seven IP offices had over 200,000 industrial designs in force.

> Of the selected offices only that of France and the Benelux IP office experienced a decrease from their previous year's level.

> The age profile graph provides a breakdown of the 2007 industrial designs in force data by year of registration provided by a number of offices. Of these reporting offices, the largest numbers of industrial designs in force in 2007 were registered in 2006 and 2007. About 54% of all industrial designs in force in 2007 have an initial registration year of 2002 or later.

ANNEXES AND GLOSSARY

ANNEX A. RELATIVE SPECIALIZATION INDEX OF FOREIGN-ORIENTED PATENT FAMILIES BY ORIGIN AND TECHNOLOGY, 2002-2006

	Country of Origin									
Fields of Technology	AT	AU	BE	CA	CH	CN	DE	DK	ES	FI
I - Electrical engineering										
Electrical machinery, apparatus, energy	0.06	-0.82		-0.25	-0.32	0.20	-0.03			-0.62
Audio-visual technology				-0.73	-0.83	0.34	-0.80			-0.29
Telecommunications				0.18	-0.96	0.68	-0.53			1.24
Digital communication				0.43	-1.10	1.09	-0.41			1.48
Basic communication processes				-0.20	-1.14	-0.01	-0.22			0.42
Computer technology		-0.23		0.04	-0.82	0.30	-0.42			0.39
IT methods for management		0.81		0.34	0.00	-0.12	-0.44			0.33
Semiconductors			-0.50	-1.47	-1.15	0.05	-0.46			-1.14
II - Instruments										
Optics			-0.38	-1.05	-0.91	-0.14	-0.64			
Measurement		-0.20		0.06	0.25	-0.05	0.26			-0.06
Analysis of biological materials		0.51	0.60	0.49	0.35		0.03	0.71		
Control		0.28		0.06	-0.10	-0.22	0.17			-0.25
Medical technology		0.59	0.51	0.13	0.76		-0.19	0.87		
III - Chemistry										
Organic fine chemistry			0.77	-0.20	0.62		0.12	0.86		
Biotechnology		0.64	0.91	0.50	0.33		-0.11	1.31		
Pharmaceuticals		0.37	0.92	0.29	0.76		-0.21	1.07		
Macromolecular chemistry, polymers		-0.64	0.62	-0.69	-0.08	-0.68	0.20	-0.76		-0.45
Food chemistry		0.74	0.92	0.06	0.72		-0.02	1.80	0.92	
Basic materials chemistry		-0.27	0.35	-0.39	0.26	-0.35	0.20	0.04		
Materials, metallurgy	0.73	0.16		-0.23	-0.33	-0.03	0.15			-0.17
Surface technology, coating		-0.43	0.07	-0.43	-0.19	-0.41	-0.05			-0.50
Micro-structural and nano-technology		0.09		-0.71	-0.53	0.05	-0.21			-0.32
Chemical engineering		0.14		0.12	0.14	-0.15	0.29	0.13		0.03
Environmental technology	0.71	0.25		0.30	-0.24		0.28			0.06
IV - Mechanical engineering										
Handling	0.65	0.38		0.13	0.70		0.22		0.81	0.20
Machine tools	0.95	0.18		0.11	0.34	-0.27	0.47			-0.13
Engines, pumps, turbines	0.45	-0.61		0.06	-0.06	-0.87	0.60	0.05		
Textile and paper machines		0.47	0.53	-1.06	0.21	-0.79	0.13			0.59
Other special machines	0.64	0.39	0.42	0.37	0.33	-0.44	0.28	0.22		
Thermal processes and apparatus	0.84	0.17		0.15	0.05	0.23	0.33	0.24		0.09
Mechanical elements	0.57	0.11		0.01	-0.09	-0.63	0.74	-0.02		
Transport	0.44	-0.17		0.14	-0.66	-0.96	0.69		0.60	
V - Other fields										
Furniture, games	0.92	0.84		0.54	0.09	0.09	-0.19		0.59	
Other consumer goods	0.47	0.49		0.13	0.18	-0.03	-0.05		0.68	
Civil engineering	1.34	1.04		0.82	0.19		0.22		1.08	

Note: Relative Specialization Index (RSI) is calculated as the country's share of foreign-oriented patent families in a specific technology over country's share in all Foreign oriented patent families. A positive (negative) RSI value for a particular technology implies that the country has a relatively high (low) share of patent families in that technology. RSI provides an indication of countries' R&D strength in a particular field of technology. Country codes: AT (Austria), AU (Australia), BE (Belgium), CA (Canada), CH (Switzerland), CN (China), DE (Germany), DK (Denmark), ES (Spain), FI (Finland), FR (France), IL (Israel), IN (India), IT (Italy), JP (Japan), NL (Netherlands), NO (Norway), SE (Sweden), SG (Singapore), GB (United Kingdom) and US (United States of America).

The formula used for the Relative Specialization Index is the following: where F is the number of filings or patent families in a given technology field and country of origin and c, t are indexes for the country of origin and technology field respectively:

$$RSI = \log\left(\frac{F_{c,t} \Big/ \sum_{c} F_{c,t}}{\sum_{t} F_{c,t} \Big/ \sum_{c,t} F_{c,t}}\right)$$

Country of Origin												
FR	GB	IL	IN	IT	JP	KR	NL	NO	SE	SG	US	Others
-0.10	-0.39			-0.23	0.27	0.37	-0.22		-0.92		-0.33	0.07
-0.54	-0.68	-0.61		-1.41	0.45	0.69	0.61		-0.75	0.18	-0.57	0.00
0.03	-0.34	-0.01		-0.89	0.06	0.74	0.14		0.74	0.17	-0.14	-0.45
0.27	-0.26	0.07		-0.82	-0.29	0.59	0.13		0.88	0.27	0.12	-0.66
-0.11	-0.35	-0.52		-0.66	0.13	0.56	0.37		0.04	1.06	-0.19	0.03
-0.33	-0.23	0.30			0.08	0.27	0.07		-0.14	0.50	0.09	-0.20
-0.59	-0.05	0.36			-0.24	-0.49	0.10		-0.13	0.39	0.41	-0.34
-0.84	-1.08	-0.92		-1.27	0.42	0.75	0.20			1.08	-0.44	0.03
-0.77	-0.79	-0.46		-1.12	0.58	0.55	0.29		-1.10	0.07	-0.59	-0.33
0.02	0.19	0.13		-0.29	-0.03	-0.50	-0.02		-0.05		0.04	-0.17
-0.18	0.55	0.37		-0.51	-0.67	-1.37	-0.54		0.41		0.49	-0.49
0.14	0.09	-0.03		-0.05	-0.02	-0.39	-0.29		-0.11		0.05	-0.05
-0.14	0.49	0.97		0.10	-0.75	-1.28	-0.07		0.67		0.42	-0.19
0.48	0.50	0.60	1.93	-0.04	-0.62	-1.01	-0.30		0.60		0.28	-0.45
-0.26	0.44	0.67		-0.30	-0.83	-1.09	-0.17		0.23		0.48	-0.26
-0.06	0.58	0.94	1.72	0.07	-1.05		-0.42		0.76		0.45	-0.50
-0.05	-0.44			0.22	0.23	-0.51	-0.03				0.05	-0.87
-0.10	0.05		1.07	0.35	-0.50	-0.76	1.31				0.00	-0.10
-0.16	0.12	-0.22		-0.49	-0.03	-0.65	0.13				0.21	-0.45
0.15	-0.28			-0.07	0.23	-0.43	-0.47		-0.50		-0.15	-0.18
-0.17	-0.30			-0.25	0.26	-0.21	-0.43		-0.82		0.03	-0.39
0.35	-0.39			-0.76	-0.09	0.35	-0.29		0.48	1.24	0.23	-0.43
0.20	0.22			0.40	-0.25	-0.38	-0.09		-0.14		0.11	-0.05
0.28	0.20	0.00		0.18	-0.10	-0.52	0.21		-0.41		-0.02	-0.11
0.29	0.31			1.16	-0.23	-0.69	0.06		-0.29		-0.09	-0.10
-0.02	-0.31			0.73	-0.08	-0.79	-0.51		-0.21		-0.13	0.16
0.28	0.12			0.18	0.07	-0.73	-1.00		-0.60		-0.11	-0.43
-0.45	-0.52			0.35	0.44	-0.59	-0.46		-0.80		-0.35	-0.62
0.22	-0.01			0.81	-0.13	-0.76	0.04				-0.05	-0.09
0.07	-0.06			0.70	-0.15	0.40	-0.26				-0.20	0.00
0.36	0.13			0.55	-0.05	-0.82	-0.69		0.19		-0.22	-0.27
0.74	-0.17			0.44	0.05	-0.91	-0.59		0.22		-0.31	-0.45
0.04	0.41			0.79	-0.48	-0.08	-0.14		-0.44		0.05	0.41
0.44	0.28	0.00		0.85	-0.31	0.32	-0.04				-0.07	0.10
0.46	0.53			0.82	-0.83	-0.92	0.23	1.44	-0.04		0.03	0.15

ANNEX B. TOP PCT APPLICANTS, 2008

PCT Applicant Name: Business Sector	Origin	PCT Filings
HUAWEI TECHNOLOGIES CO., LTD.	CN	1,737
PANASONIC CORPORATION	JP	1,729
KONINKLIJKE PHILIPS ELECTRONICS N.V.	NL	1,551
TOYOTA JIDOSHA KABUSHIKI KAISHA	JP	1,364
ROBERT BOSCH GMBH	DE	1,273
SIEMENS AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT	DE	1,089
NOKIA CORPORATION	FI	1,005
LG ELECTRONICS INC.	KR	992
TELEFONAB LM ERICSSON (PUBL)	SE	984
FUJITSU LIMITED	JP	983
QUALCOMM INCORPORATED	US	907
NEC CORPORATION	JP	825
SHARP KABUSHIKI KAISHA	JP	814
MICROSOFT CORPORATION	US	805
MOTOROLA, INC.	US	778
BASF SE	DE	721
INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORPORATION	US	664
3M INNOVATIVE PROPERTIES COMPANY	US	663
SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	KR	639
E.I. DUPONT DE NEMOURS AND COMPANY	US	517

PCT Applicant Name: University Sector	Origin	PCT Filings
THE REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA	US	345
MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	US	189
BOARD OF REGENTS, THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM	US	158
THE TRUSTEES OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK	US	130
UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA RESEARCH FOUNDATION, INC.	US	118
PRESIDENT AND FELLOWS OF HARVARD COLLEGE	US	109
THE TRUSTEES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA	US	99
WISCONSIN ALUMNI RESEARCH FOUNDATION	US	89
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR UNIVERSITY	US	83
CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	US	82
JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY	US	81
THE UNIVERSITY OF TOKYO	JP	71
THE REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN	US	70
SEOUL NATIONAL UNIVERSITY INDUSTRY FOUNDATION	KR	68
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS	US	68
MAYO FOUNDATION FOR MEDICAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH	US	60
UNIVERSITY OF UTAH RESEARCH FOUNDATION	US	60
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	US	58
IMPERIAL COLLEGE INNOVATIONS LIMITED	GB	56
OSAKA UNIVERSITY	JP	55

Note: Counts are based on the international publication date. CN (China), DE (Germany), FI (Finland), KR (Republic of Korea), NL (Netherland), SE (Sweden), GB (United Kingdom) and US (United States of America). Additional data are available on: *www.wipo.int/ipstats/en/statistics/pct/*.

GLOSSARY

The terms listed below are provided to aid users accurately interpret intellectual property (IP) indicators. Rather than providing definitions for each of the four areas of IP covered in this report, a generic definition is provided when feasible. For example, instead of providing four definitions for applications (i.e. patent, trademark, utility model and industrial design), only one generic definition, IP application, is provided.

Applicant: An individual or company that files an IP application. The name of the applicant is used to determine the owner of IP rights.

Application (or Filing): The procedure for requesting IP rights at an IP office. For example, to obtain patent rights, the applicant must request patent rights and provide the patent office with all relevant documents and fees. The patent office examines the application and decides whether to accept or reject the application. Similarly, to register a trademark, the applicant has to file an application for registration of a trademark with the appropriate national or regional trademark office that will decide whether to register or refuse the trademark.

Application (or Filing) Date: The date on which the IP office received the application that meets the minimum requirements.

Country of Origin: The country of residence of the first-named applicant (or inventor) of an IP application. Country of origin is used to determine the origin of the IP application.

European Patent Office: The European Patent Office (EPO) is one of the regional patent offices responsible for granting European patents for the Member States of the European Patent Convention. The EPO also acts as an international searching authority and international preliminary examining authority for the Patent Cooperation Treaty and performs searches on behalf of some national offices.

Foreign-Oriented Patent Families: A set of interrelated patent applications filed in one or more foreign countries to protect the same invention (i.e. a patent family which includes at least one office that is different from the origin of the patent family).

Grant: Exclusive IP rights conferred on the applicant by an IP office. For example, patents are granted to applicants (assignees) to make use of and exploit their invention for a limited period of time. The holder of the rights can prevent unauthorized use of the invention.

Grant Date: The date on which the IP office issued the IP rights.

Gross Domestic Product: Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is one of the measures of national income and output for a given country's economy.

Industrial Design: An industrial design is the ornamental or aesthetic aspect of an article. The design may consist of three-dimensional features, such as the shape or surface of an article, or of two-dimensional features, such as patterns, lines or color. Industrial designs are applied to a wide variety of products of industry and handicraft: from technical and medical instruments to watches, jewelry, and other luxury items; from housewares and electrical appliances to vehicles and architectural structures; from textile designs to leisure goods. The term of the protection is generally five years, with the possibility of further periods of renewal up to, in most cases, 15 years.

Intellectual Property: 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 inventions (patents), trademarks, industrial designs, and geographic indications of source; and Copyright, which includes literary and artistic works such as novels, poems and 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, producers of phonograms in their recordings, and those of broadcasters in their radio and television programs.

International Application Filed Through the Hague System: An application for international registration of an industrial design filed through the WIPO administered Hague System.

International Application Filed Through the Madrid System: An application for international registration of a trademark filed through the WIPO administered Madrid System.

International Application Filed Through the PCT System: A patent application filed through the WIPO administered Patent Cooperation Treaty.

International Patent Classification: International Patent Classification (IPC) is an internationally recognized patent classification system. IPC is a hierarchical system that divides technology into a range of sections, classes, subclasses and groups.

IP in Force: IP rights that are currently valid. To remain in force, the IP rights must be maintained, usually by paying maintenance (renewal) fees to the IP office at regular intervals. A trademark can be maintained indefinitely by paying renewal fees, however, patents and industrial designs cannot be maintained indefinitely.

Madrid Registration: A Madrid International Registration is not the same as a registration issued by a national/regional IP office. An international registration, once issued by WIPO, serves the purpose as an application at national/regional offices, which are party to the Madrid System and which have been designated by the applicant. On the basis of the Madrid International Registration, the national/regional IP office then decides whether or not to issue a trademark registration that is valid within its jurisdiction.

Maintenance: The process by which IP rights are maintained (or kept in force). This usually consists of paying maintenance (renewal) fees to the IP office at regular intervals. If maintenance (renewal) fees are not paid, IP rights may lapse.

Nice Classification: The Nice Classification consists of a classification of goods and services for the purpose of registering trademarks. The Nice Classification is divided into 34 classes for goods and 11 for services.

Non-Resident Filing: A non-resident filing refers to an IP application filed by an applicant at a foreign IP office. For example, an IP application filed at the IP office of China by an applicant residing in France is considered a non-resident filing for IP office China data. The non-resident grant definition is based on the same concept.

Paris Convention: The Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, signed in Paris, France, on March 20, 1883, is one of the first and most important intellectual property treaties. Thanks to this treaty, intellectual property systems, including patent systems, of any contracting state are accessible to the nationals of other States party to the Convention. In particular, the Paris Convention establishes the "right of priority" which enables a patent applicant, when filing an application in countries other than the original country of filing, to claim priority of up to 12 months for this filing.

Patent: A patent is an exclusive right granted by law to applicants (or inventors) to their inventions for a limited period of time (generally 20 years). The patent holder has the legal right to exclude others from commercially exploiting its invention for the duration of this period. In return for exclusive rights, the applicant is obliged to disclose the invention to the public in a manner that enables others, skilled in the art, to replicate the invention. The patent system is designed to balance the interests of applicants (exclusive rights) and the interests of society (disclosure of invention). The procedures for patent rights are governed by the rules and regulations of national and regional patent offices. Patents are issued by national or regional patent offices and the patent rights are limited to the jurisdiction of the patent issuing authority. Patent rights can be obtained through the filing of an application at the relevant national or regional office(s), or by the filing of an international application through the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT).

Patent Family: A patent family is a set of interrelated patent applications filed in one or more countries to protect the same invention.

Patent Opposition: An administrative process for disputing the validity of a granted patent that is often limited to a specific time period after the patent has been granted. For example, this may be up to nine months from the date of grant of a European patent.

PCT National Phase Entry: A PCT international application which has entered the national/regional phase. The national phase must usually be initiated within 30 months from the priority date of the application (longer time periods are allowed in some offices) and usually requires an explicit action from the applicant and/or payment of fees.

Pending Application: An application awaiting substantive examination. Pending applications are also referred to as backlogs.

Publication Date: The date on which an IP application is published by the IP office (or the International Bureau). For example, information about the patent application is normally disclosed to the public after expiration of the 18 months from the priority date.

Regional Application (Grant / Registration): An IP application (grant / registration) which is filed (granted / registered) by a regional IP office. For example, there are currently four regional patent offices: the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization, the Eurasian Patent Organization, the European Patent Office and the African Intellectual Property Organization. There is one regional trademark and industrial design office: the Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market (OHIM).

Registration: See grant.

Research and Development Expenditure: Research and development (R&D) expenditure is the money spent on creative work undertaken on a systematic basis in order to increase the stock of knowledge, including knowledge of man, culture and society, and the use of this stock of knowledge to devise new applications.

Resident Filing: a resident IP filing refers to an application filed by an applicant at its national patent office. For example, an IP application filed by an applicant resident of Japan at the IP office of Japan is considered a resident filing for Japan IP office data. The resident grant definition is based on the same concept.

The Hague System: The Hague System for the International Registration of Industrial Designs (The Hague System) is constituted by three international treaties (the London Act, the Hague Act and the Geneva Act) and is administered by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO). The Hague system makes it possible for an applicant to register an industrial design in a large number of countries by filing a single application with the international bureau of WIPO. The Hague system simplifies the process of multi-national registration by reducing the requirements to file multiple applications at each IP office. It also simplifies the subsequent management of the industrial design, since it is possible to record subsequent changes or to renew the registration through a single procedural step.

The Madrid System: The Madrid System for the International Registration of Marks (The Madrid System) is established under the Madrid Agreement and the Madrid Protocol and is administered by the World Intellectual Property Organization. The Madrid system makes it possible for an applicant to register a trademark in a large number of countries by filing a single application at its national or regional trademark office that is party to the Madrid System. The Madrid System simplifies the process of multi-national trademark registration by reducing the requirements to file multiple applications at each trademark office. It also simplifies the subsequent management of the mark, since it is possible to record subsequent changes or to renew the registration through a single procedural step. Registration through the Madrid System does not create an "international" registration of a trademark and the decision to register or refuse the trademark remains in the hands of the national and/or regional trademark office(s). Trademark rights are limited to the jurisdiction of the trademark registration office(s).

The PCT System: The Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) is an international treaty administered by the World Intellectual Property Organization. The PCT makes it possible to seek patent protection for an invention simultaneously in a large number of countries by filing a single "international application" with a single patent office (i.e. receiving office). The PCT system simplifies the process of multi-national patent filings by reducing the requirement to file multiple patent applications for

multi-national patent rights. The PCT international applications do not result in the issuance of "international patents" and the International Bureau (IB) does not grant patents. The decision on whether to confer patent rights remains in the hands of the national and/or regional patent offices, and the patent rights are limited to the jurisdiction of the patent granting authority.

Trademark: A trademark is a distinctive sign which identifies certain goods or services as those produced or provided by a specific person or enterprise. The holder of a registered trademark has the legal rights to exclusive use of the mark in relation to the products or services for which it is registered. The owner can prevent unauthorized use of the trademark, or a confusingly similar mark, so as to prevent consumers and the public in general from being misled. Unlike patents, trademarks can be maintained indefinitely by paying renewal fees. The procedures for registering trademarks are governed by the rules and regulations of national and regional trademark offices. Trademark rights are limited to the jurisdiction of the authority where the trademark has been registered. Trademarks can be registered by filing an application at the relevant national or regional trademark office(s), or by filing an international application through the Madrid System for the International Registration of Marks (The Madrid System).

Utility Model: A utility model is an exclusive right granted for an invention for a limited period of time. The right holder has the legal authority to prevent unauthorized use of the protected invention. The terms and conditions for granting utility models are different from those for traditional patents. For example, utility models are issued for a shorter duration (7 to 10 years) and the requirements for obtaining utility models are less stringent than for patents. Unlike patents, trademarks or industrial designs, it is not possible to renew utility models. Utility models are an important alternative to patents in countries in which they are available. The terminology used to describe utility models varies across countries. For example, utility models are referred to as innovation patents in Australia and short-term patents in Ireland. The procedures for granting utility model rights are governed by the rules and regulations of national IP offices and rights are limited to the jurisdiction of the issuing authority.

World Intellectual Property Organization: The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations. It is dedicated to developing a balanced and accessible international intellectual property (IP) system, which rewards creativity, stimulates innovation and contributes to economic development while safeguarding the public interest. WIPO was established in 1967 with a mandate from its Member States to promote the protection of IP throughout the world through cooperation among states and in collaboration with other international organizations.

STATISTICAL TABLES

TABLE ST.1. PATENT FILINGS BY ORIGIN AND OFFICE, 2007

Name	Patent Filings by Office			Patent Filings by Origin	PCT International Filings, 2008		PCT National Phase Entries
	Total	Resident	Non-Resident	Total	by Receiving Office	by Origin	by Origin
Afghanistan	..	..	..	1	..	0	1
African Intellectual Property Organization	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Albania	..	..	..	..	0	0	..
Algeria	849	84	765	89	9	11	2
Andorra	..	..	..	21	0	5	3
Angola	..	..	..	..	..	0	1
Antigua and Barbuda	..	..	..	2	0	0	1
Argentina	..	..	..	255	..	23	44
Armenia [1]	193	192	1	207	5	6	5
Aruba	..	..	..	..	..	0	1
Australia	26,840	2,718	24,122	10,970	1,948	2,028	6,420
Austria [1]	2,649	2,271	378	6,858	475	923	2,484
Azerbaijan	..	..	..	27	2	1	11
Bahamas [1]	..	..	..	140	..	21	87
Bahrain	..	..	..	3	0	3	..
Bangladesh [1]	310	22	288	22	..	0	..
Barbados	..	..	..	905	..	134	683
Belarus [1]	1,525	1,188	337	1,349	7	9	20
Belgium	617	454	163	7,976	105	1,087	4,276
Belize [1]	42	1	41	9	0	3	33
Benin	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Bermuda	..	..	..	113	..	0	87
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	..	..	..	4	..	0	2
Bosnia and Herzegovina [1]	217	55	162	55	8	10	2
Brazil [1]	24,074	3,810	20,264	4,753	410	444	585
Brunei Darussalam	..	..	..	27	..	0	17
Bulgaria	239	211	28	314	26	28	50
Burkina Faso	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Burundi	..	..	..	2	..	0	2
Cameroon	..	..	..	4	..	1	1
Canada	40,131	4,998	35,133	21,850	2,331	2,966	6,493
Chile [1]	3,215	291	2,924	428	0	23	38
China	245,161	153,060	92,101	160,523	6,163	6,089	3,387
Colombia	1,981	121	1,860	160	0	39	15
Congo	..	..	..	2	..	0	..
Cook Islands	..	..	..	3	..	0	3
Costa Rica	..	..	..	22	5	7	1
Croatia	437	344	93	526	40	55	120
Cuba	284	74	210	183	11	12	93
Cyprus	19	3	16	164	1	35	83
Czech Republic	908	716	192	1,132	151	152	220
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	6,922	6,846	76	6,873	7	7	17
Democratic Republic of the Congo	..	..	..		..	2	..
Denmark	1,857	1,660	197	7,471	774	1,306	3,973
Dominica	..	..	..	1	0	0	1
Dominican Republic	283			20	5	5	1
Ecuador	..	..	..	9	4	4	2
Egypt	2,105	516	1,589	617	46	46	60

Name	Patent Filings by Office			Patent Filings by Origin	PCT International Filings, 2008		PCT National Phase Entries
	Total	Resident	Non-Resident	Total	by Receiving Office	by Origin	by Origin
El Salvador	..	..	..	2	3	3	1
Estonia	63	44	19	100	26	34	24
Ethiopia	..	..	..	1	..	0	..
Eurasian Patent Organization	2,691	..	2,691	..	6	..	..
European Patent Office	140,763	..	140,763	..	29,888	..	..
Fiji	..	..	..	2	..	0	..
Finland	2,015	1,804	211	10,125	956	2,119	5,017
France	17,109	14,722	2,387	45,212	3,007	6,867	17,119
Gabon	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Georgia	162	83	79	100	7	10	5
Germany	60,992	47,853	13,139	130,207	2,214	18,428	43,388
Ghana	..	..	..	3	3	3	..
Greece	4,661	772	3,889	1,055	71	106	146
Grenada	..	..	..	1	0	1	..
Guatemala	108	9	99	11	12	15	..
Haiti	..	..	..	1	..	0	..
Honduras	..	..	..	1	0	3	..
Hong Kong (SAR), China	13,766	160	13,606	1,637	..	1	92
Hungary	791	689	102	1,276	157	170	391
Iceland	114	61	53	255	22	64	144
India [2]	28,940	5,314	23,626	3,882	702	753	1,598
Indonesia [1]	4,606	282	4,324	308	6	10	14
International Bureau	..	..	..	..	8,931	..	..
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	..	..	..	52	..	1	6
Iraq	..	..	..	2	..	0	..
Ireland	925	847	78	3,382	128	437	1,518
Israel	8,009	1,615	6,394	9,714	1,729	1,882	4,278
Italy	10,125	9,255	870	22,535	821	2,939	6,848
Jamaica [1]	153	21	132	25	..	0	1
Japan	396,291	333,498	62,793	501,270	28,422	28,744	67,109
Jordan	..	..	..	54	..	6	19
Kazakhstan [1]	1,557	1,433	124	1,473	4	4	12
Kenya [1]	71	38	33	51	1	1	4
Kuwait	..	..	..	36	..	3	1
Kyrgyzstan	158	155	3	164	0	0	2
Lao People's Democratic Republic	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Latvia [1]	151	114	37	149	10	21	15
Lebanon	..	..	..	8	..	1	6
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	..	..	..	..	0	1	1
Liechtenstein	..	..	..	795	..	393	188
Lithuania	82	62	20	92	9	19	11
Luxembourg	40	15	25	1,028	0	226	586
Macau (SAR), China	292	1	291	7	..	0	2
Madagascar [1]	44	4	40	4	..	1	..
Malaysia	2,372	670	1,702	1,144	196	174	73
Malta	39	10	29	101	0	15	37
Marshall Islands	..	..	..	1	..	0	1
Mauritania	..	..	..	2	..	0	2
Mauritius	..	..	..	37	..	3	16
Mexico	16,599	629	15,970	1,086	181	207	281
Moldova	347	333	14	355	3	5	6
Monaco	16	11	5	94	0	13	42
Mongolia [1]	213	103	110	103	0	3	1

Name	Patent Filings by Office			Patent Filings by Origin	PCT International Filings, 2008		PCT National Phase Entries
	Total	Resident	Non-Resident	Total	by Receiving Office	by Origin	by Origin
Morocco [1]	910	178	732	180	9	12	23
Myanmar	..	..	..	3	..	1	3
Namibia	..	..	..	1	..	0	2
Netherlands	2,446	2,079	367	25,878	1,157	4,349	15,611
Netherlands Antilles	..	..	..	70	..	0	34
New Zealand	7,844	1,892	5,952	3,370	354	309	1,024
Nigeria	..	..	..	6	..	0	..
Norway	6,654	1,223	5,431	3,906	477	630	1,910
Oman	..	..	..	15	..	0	13
Pakistan [1]	1,788	..	..	13	..	0	1
Panama	..	..	..	99	..	10	50
Papua New Guinea	..	..	..	1	0	0	1
Peru	1,359	28	1,331	32	0	1	..
Philippines [1]	3,265	231	3,034	310	12	14	13
Poland	2,753	2,392	361	2,694	119	127	169
Portugal	281	250	31	558	59	93	152
Qatar	..	..	..	5	..	0	2
Republic of Korea	172,469	128,701	43,768	174,896	8,024	7,908	9,205
Romania	886	827	59	928	8	11	50
Russian Federation	39,439	27,505	11,934	28,646	726	655	636
Saint Kitts and Nevis	..	..	..	..	0	1	..
Saint Lucia	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	..	..	..	1	0	1	1
Samoa	11	0	11	38	..	3	2
San Marino	..	..	..	33	2	11	4
Saudi Arabia	770	128	642	366	..	60	145
Senegal	..	..	..	2	..	0	1
Serbia	516	395	121	413	37	36	6
Serbia and Montenegro (formerly Yugoslavia)	..	..	..	17	..	..	17
Seychelles	..	..	..	54	0	16	40
Sierra Leone	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Singapore	9,951	696	9,255	3,538	503	568	1,351
Slovakia	345	239	106	334	29	39	41
Slovenia	346	331	15	629	72	106	191
South Africa	..	..	..	949	117	376	703
Spain	3,532	3,267	265	7,556	1,052	1,263	2,406
Sri Lanka	430	151	279	166	..	11	2
Sudan	..	..	..	2	1	3	..
Swaziland	..	..	..	4	..	0	3
Sweden	2,925	2,527	398	15,986	2,348	4,114	9,202
Switzerland	2,034	1,692	342	25,811	560	3,832	13,211
Syrian Arab Republic [1]	257	124	133	130	5	5	2
T F Y R of Macedonia	..	..	..	..	1	2	2
Tajikistan [1]	26	26	0	26	0	0	..
Thailand	1,388	877	511	1,049	..	17	20
Trinidad and Tobago	551	0	551	16	0	0	8
Tunisia	..	..	..	22	2	3	6
Turkey	2,021	1,810	211	2,184	147	361	292
Turkmenistan	..	..	..	1	0	1	..
Uganda	7	6	1	7	..	0	..
Ukraine [1]	5,890	3,474	2,416	3,909	76	96	55
United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	64	..	22	24

Name	Patent Filings by Office			Patent Filings by Origin	PCT International Filings, 2008		PCT National Phase Entries
	Total	Resident	Non-Resident	Total	by Receiving Office	by Origin	by Origin
United Kingdom	24,999	17,375	7,624	41,890	5,344	5,517	15,540
United Republic of Tanzania	..	..	..	..	..	0	1
United States of America	456,154	241,347	214,807	409,952	52,306	53,521	126,988
Unknown	..	..	..	31,117	..	302	3,170
Uruguay	..	..	..	22	..	6	10
Uzbekistan	522	324	198	327	0	2	..
Vanuatu	..	..	..	3	..	0	1
Venezuela	..	..	..	57	..	2	4
Viet Nam	..	..	..	13	4	6	3
Yemen	35	11	24	11	..	0	..
Zambia	..	..	..	1	0	0	1
Zimbabwe	..	..	..	2	0	0	2

Note: patent grants by country of origin data are partial and incomplete for those countries for which patent grants by patent office data are missing. For example, Argentina has 86 patent grants by country of origin, however, this figure is partial and incomplete as it does not include the number of resident grants at the patent office of Argentina, because of missing data.

1: patent filings by office and patent filings by origin data for 2006

2: patent filings by office data for 2006

.. indicates data are unavailable or not applicable

TABLE ST.2. PATENT GRANTS AND PATENTS IN FORCE BY ORIGIN AND OFFICE, 2007

	Patent Grants by Office			Patent Grants by Origin	Patents in Force by Office
Name	Total	Resident	Non-Resident	Total	Total
Algeria	214	..	..	1	852
Andorra	..	..	..	6	..
Angola	..	..	..	1	..
Antigua and Barbuda	9	..	..	..	..
Argentina	..	..	..	86	..
Armenia [1]	213	210	3	214	404
Australia	11,236	1,086	10,150	4,543	106,756
Austria [1]	1,564	1,327	237	3,604	..
Azerbaijan	..	..	..	14	..
Bahamas	..	..	..	39	..
Bahrain	..	..	..	1	..
Bangladesh [1]	162	16	146	16	..
Barbados	..	..	..	238	..
Belarus [1]	1,130	1,015	115	1,120	..
Belgium [2]	519	405	114	2,721	548
Belize	..	..	..	19	..
Benin	..	..	..	1	..
Bermuda	..	..	..	16	..
Bosnia and Herzegovina [1]	272	38	234	38	194
Brazil [1]	2,465	233	2,232	591	31,221
Bulgaria	264	65	199	103	2,046
Cameroon	..	..	..	1	..
Canada	18,550	1,809	16,741	7,754	122,063
Cape Verde	..	..	..	1	..
Chile [1]	406	58	348	78	..
China	67,948	31,945	36,003	33,410	271,917
Colombia	227	20	207	37	5,500
Cook Islands	..	..	..	1	..
Costa Rica	..	..	..	10	..
Croatia	147	40	107	131	1,326
Cuba	70	37	33	97	146
Cyprus	..	..	..	74	452
Czech Republic	1,203	227	976	395	10,586
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	4,301	4,235	66	4,245	..
Denmark	221	151	70	2,279	2,674
Dominica	..	..	..	2	..
Dominican Republic	..	..	..	1	..
Ecuador	33	2	31	9	33
Egypt	300	80	220	93	300
El Salvador	..	..	..	1	..
Estonia	1,056	13	1,043	35	2,909
Ethiopia	..	..	..	1	..
Eurasian Patent Organization	1,704	..	1,704	..	..
European Patent Office	54,699	..	54,699	..	..
Fiji	..	..	..	1	..
Finland	921	643	278	4,555	44,378

Name	Patent Grants by Office			Patent Grants by Origin	Patents in Force by Office
	Total	Resident	Non-Resident	Total	Total
France [2]	12,112	9,748	2,364	24,807	377,761
Gabon	..	..	..	2	..
Georgia	71	38	33	46	1,733
Germany	17,739	12,977	4,762	51,919	492,604
Ghana	..	..	..	1	..
Greece	4,245	355	3,890	420	31,896
Guatemala	110	3	107	3	433
Honduras	..	..	..	1	..
Hong Kong (SAR), China	4,839	57	4,782	562	..
Hungary	637	112	525	365	10,306
Iceland	138	11	127	72	655
India [1]	7,539	1,907	5,632	2,789	..
Indonesia	..	..	..	15	..
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	..	..	..	6	..
Ireland	314	261	53	919	70,166
Israel	2,489	372	2,117	2,473	..
Italy	6,508	5,257	1,251	11,377	..
Jamaica [1]	43	9	34	9	..
Japan	164,954	145,040	19,914	232,449	1,206,335
Jordan	..	..	..	15	..
Kazakhstan	..	..	..	42	..
Kenya [1]	24	7	17	10	..
Kuwait	..	..	..	8	..
Kyrgyzstan	84	84	0	88	297
Latvia [1]	120	81	39	87	4,168
Lebanon	..	..	..	13	..
Liberia	..	..	..	1	..
Liechtenstein	..	..	..	369	..
Lithuania	69	44	25	50	729
Luxembourg	46	11	35	423	..
Macau (SAR), China	..	..	..	1	81
Madagascar [1]	28	7	21	7	255
Malaysia	6,983	338	6,645	572	..
Mali	..	..	..	1	..
Malta	317	4	313	25	2,260
Marshall Islands	..	..	..	1	..
Mauritius	..	..	..	15	..
Mexico	9,957	201	9,756	309	66,865
Moldova	268	262	6	267	1,033
Monaco	16	9	7	85	45,068
Mongolia [1]	174	91	83	91	778
Montenegro	..	..	..	1	..
Morocco [1]	699	128	571	133	..
Myanmar	..	..	..	1	..
Namibia	..	..	..	1	..
Netherlands	2,319	1,795	524	10,552	16,532
Netherlands Antilles	..	..	..	29	..
New Zealand	3,592	491	3,101	933	34,004
Nigeria	..	..	..	1	..
Norway	1,774	429	1,345	1,550	17,801
Oman	..	..	..	1	..

Name	Patent Grants by Office			Patent Grants by Origin	Patents in Force by Office
	Total	Resident	Non-Resident	Total	Total
Pakistan [1]	299			2	..
Panama	..	..	..	50	..
Paraguay	..	..	..	1	..
Peru [2]	327	15	312	19	2,167
Philippines [1]	1,053	38	1,015	76	..
Poland	3,534	1,575	1,959	1,709	17,251
Portugal	187	145	42	246	38,895
Republic of Korea	123,705	91,645	32,060	106,611	566,965
Romania	684	532	152	554	9,263
Russian Federation	23,028	18,431	4,597	19,009	129,910
Saint Kitts and Nevis	..	..	..	3	..
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	..	..	..	2	..
Samoa	11	0	11	0	21
San Marino	..	..	..	13	..
Saudi Arabia	274	17	257	73	..
Senegal	..	..	..	1	..
Serbia	278	73	205	82	1,274
Serbia and Montenegro (formerly Yugoslavia)	..	..	..	4	..
Seychelles	..	..	..	15	..
Singapore	7,478	469	7,009	1,244	..
Slovakia	574	89	485	132	7,122
Slovenia [1]	228	215	13	277	7,073
South Africa	..	..	..	361	..
Spain	2,667	2,325	342	3,779	36,064
Sri Lanka	91	54	37	58	..
Swaziland	..	..	..	2	..
Sweden	1,287	1,050	237	7,244	..
Switzerland	737	428	309	10,142	6,880
Syrian Arab Republic	..	..	..	1	..
Tajikistan [1]	437	187	250	187	249
Thailand	232	116	116	159	..
Trinidad and Tobago [1]	81	2	79	5	..
Tunisia	..	..	..	3	..
Turkey	628	296	332	391	9,015
Turkmenistan	..	..	..	1	..
Ukraine [1]	3,705	2,505	1,200	2,889	32,438
United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	26	..
United Kingdom	5,930	2,058	3,872	12,254	..
United States of America	157,283	79,527	77,756	146,065	1,815,531
Unknown	..	..	..	16,121	..
Uruguay	..	..	..	13	..
Uzbekistan	312	128	184	133	1,568
Vanuatu	..	..	..	5	..
Venezuela	..	..	..	29	..
Zimbabwe	..	..	..	2	..

Note: patent grants by country of origin data are partial and incomplete for those countries for which patent grants by patent office data are missing. For example, Argentina has 86 patent grants by country of origin, however, this figure is partial and incomplete as it does not include the number of resident grants at the patent office of Argentina, because of missing data.

1: data for 2006

2: patents in force data for 2006

.. indicates data are unavailable or not applicable

TABLE ST.3. TRADEMARK APPLICATIONS BY ORIGIN AND OFFICE, 2007

	Trademark Applications by Office				Trademark Applications by Origin			Madrid International Registrations, 2008	
Name	Total	Direct Resident	Direct Non-Resident	Via Madrid	Total	Direct	Via Madrid	By Origin	By designated Contracting Party
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	19	19	..	..	..
Albania [1]	3,885	186	809	2,890	193	193	..	1	3,588
Algeria [1]	6,128	2,235	1,415	2,478	2,508	2,241	267	2	2,487
Andorra	1,071	259	812	..	314	314	..	..	..
Angola	..	..	..	..	7	7	..	..	..
Antigua and Barbuda	1,031	..	..	1,031	17	17	..	0	1,027
Argentina	73,717	55,252	18,465	..	58,634	58,634	..	..	..
Armenia	4,701	883	594	3,224	1,076	909	167	12	3,289
Australia	61,040	40,001	11,176	9,863	53,142	48,933	4,209	1,142	10,529
Austria	14,596	7,844	820	5,932	21,939	11,270	10,669	1,072	5,208
Azerbaijan [1]	4,114	751	1,025	2,338	822	770	52	20	3,801
Bahamas	..	..	..	..	531	531	..	..	..
Bahrain	6,312	340	3,627	2,345	380	380	..	0	2,682
Bangladesh [1]	6,940	..	..	..	10	10	..	..	..
Barbados	..	..	..	..	644	644	..	..	..
Belarus	11,225	3,666	1,409	6,150	4,727	4,201	526	68	6,724
Belgium	..	..	..	..	3,297	3,297	..	..	..
Belize	766	38	728	..	159	159	..	..	..
Benelux	30,624	22,944	1,698	5,982	42,738	22,948	19,790	2,582	5,463
Benin	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Bhutan	986	17	132	837	18	18	..	0	945
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	6,081	1,873	4,208	..	1,997	1,997	..	..	..
Bosnia and Herzegovina	5,358	335	1,040	3,983	590	356	234	20	4,041
Botswana	595	..	..	595	11	11	..	0	920
Brazil	105,320	..	..	..	3,092	3,092	..	..	..
Brunei Darussalam	..	..	..	..	23	23	..	..	..
Bulgaria	12,539	6,868	674	4,997	10,492	7,251	3,241	233	3,777
Cambodia [1]	2,314	467	1,847	..	470	470	..	..	..
Cameroon	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Canada	47,758	21,101	26,657	..	33,333	33,333	..	..	..
Cape Verde	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	..
Chile	44,320	30,847	13,473	..	33,512	33,512	..	..	..
China	681,358	604,952	59,714	16,692	636,831	616,818	20,013	1,574	17,829
Colombia	23,994	14,118	9,876	..	16,577	16,577	..	..	..
Comoros	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..
Congo	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..
Costa Rica	11,754	5,872	5,882	..	6,207	6,207	..	..	..
Côte d'Ivoire	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	..
Croatia	9,504	1,486	946	7,072	3,528	1,909	1,619	135	7,482
Cuba	2,794	454	602	1,738	638	635	3	5	1,871
Cyprus	3,093	533	595	1,965	1,758	1,709	49	7	1,847
Czech Republic	14,714	9,156	1,006	4,552	16,870	10,397	6,473	539	4,015
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	1,868	..	..	1,868	54	54	..	0	2,005
Democratic Republic of the Congo	..	..	..	..	17	17	..	..	..
Denmark	8,586	4,444	662	3,480	10,980	7,311	3,669	598	3,130
Djibouti	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..
Dominica	204	128	76	..	147	147	..	..	..
Dominican Republic	5,208	..	..	..	191	191	..	..	..
Ecuador	12,605	6,078	6,527	..	6,513	6,513	..	..	..
Egypt	3,146	..	..	3,146	199	61	138	33	3,338
El Salvador	..	..	..	..	380	380	..	..	..

	Trademark Applications by Office				Trademark Applications by Origin			Madrid International Registrations, 2008	
Name	Total	Direct Resident	Direct Non-Resident	Via Madrid	Total	Direct	Via Madrid	By Origin	By designated Contracting Party
Estonia	5,194	1,537	443	3,214	2,389	1,788	601	99	2,848
Ethiopia	..	..	..	..	19	19	..	..	..
Fiji	..	..	..	..	33	33	..	..	..
Finland	7,400	3,504	629	3,267	7,046	5,428	1,618	277	2,852
France	80,034	70,432	3,151	6,451	130,891	91,592	39,299	4,026	6,035
Georgia	4,966	554	605	3,807	686	594	92	7	3,980
Germany	83,352	72,788	3,377	7,187	176,447	109,143	67,304	6,120	6,955
Ghana	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	0	61
Greece	11,113	6,416	889	3,808	8,454	7,511	943	89	3,390
Grenada	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..
Guatemala	11,003	5,955	5,048	..	6,691	6,691	..	..	..
Guinea-Bissau	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Guyana	..	..	..	..	10	10	..	..	..
Haiti	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..
Honduras	7,403	2,369	5,034	..	2,389	2,389	..	..	..
Hong Kong (SAR), China	23,529	7,902	15,627	..	12,079	12,079	..	..	..
Hungary	8,785	3,615	631	4,539	10,648	4,196	6,452	183	4,052
Iceland	4,676	735	730	3,211	2,364	1,150	1,214	141	3,386
India [1]	103,419	..	..	..	2,295	2,295	..	..	..
Indonesia [1]	52,649	36,644	16,005	..	36,943	36,943	..	..	..
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	3,360	..	..	3,360	387	108	279	19	3,463
Iraq	..	..	..	..	10	10	..	..	..
Ireland	5,918	1,905	1,116	2,897	5,298	4,659	639	37	2,489
Israel	10,578	3,293	7,285	..	5,309	5,309	..	..	..
Italy	61,715	50,604	4,490	6,621	97,016	65,530	31,486	2,602	6,171
Jamaica	1,708	594	1,114	..	651	651	..	..	..
Japan	143,236	118,130	12,796	12,310	154,735	148,082	6,653	1,275	12,748
Jordan	..	..	..	..	107	107	..	..	..
Kazakhstan	4,010	..	..	4,010	380	59	321	49	4,331
Kenya [1]	4,205	1,451	1,187	1,567	1,788	1,474	314	4	1,728
Kuwait	..	..	..	..	216	216	..	..	..
Kyrgyzstan	3,686	191	424	3,071	242	203	39	0	..
Lao People's Democratic Republic [1]	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..
Latvia	5,416	1,398	479	3,539	2,453	1,501	952	134	3,176
Lebanon	..	..	..	..	167	167	..	..	..
Lesotho	931	..	..	931	4	4	..	0	909
Liberia	724	..	..	724	1	1	..	0	780
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	..	..	..	..	26	26	..	..	..
Liechtenstein	3,724	..	..	3,724	3,282	963	2,319	179	4,050
Lithuania	6,440	2,218	431	3,791	2,880	2,348	532	86	3,515
Luxembourg	..	..	..	..	2,553	2,553	..	..	..
Macau (SAR), China	7,200	671	6,529	..	750	750	..	..	..
Madagascar [1]	877	445	432	..	447	447	..	1	349
Malawi [1]	804	222	582	..	222	222	..	..	..
Malaysia	25,894	12,289	13,605	..	14,019	14,019	..	..	..
Maldives	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Mali	..	..	..	..	48	48	..	..	..
Malta	1,210	422	788	..	568	566	2	..	..
Marshall Islands	..	..	..	..	47	47	..	..	..
Mauritania	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..
Mauritius	..	..	..	..	273	273	..	..	..
Mexico	83,216	54,610	28,606	..	59,627	59,627	..	..	..
Moldova	6,259	1,262	717	4,280	1,704	1,356	348	35	4,346
Monaco	4,413	376	292	3,745	1,685	783	902	61	3,728
Mongolia [1]	2,171	339	277	1,555	349	342	7	4	1,934
Montenegro	3,851	..	..	3,851	26	26	..	0	5,210
Morocco [1]	11,242	5,637	1,365	4,240	6,354	5,681	673	87	4,362
Mozambique [1]	2,698	553	943	1,202	562	557	5	2	1,239

	Trademark Applications by Office				Trademark Applications by Origin			Madrid International Registrations, 2008	
Name	Total	Direct Resident	Direct Non-Resident	Via Madrid	Total	Direct	Via Madrid	By Origin	By designated Contracting Party
Myanmar	..	..	..	..	17	17	..	..	..
Namibia	1,116	..	..	1,116	36	36	..	0	1,138
Nepal	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	..
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	12,040	12,040	..	..	..
Netherlands Antilles	1,770	..	643	1,127	701	238	463	14	1,148
New Zealand	19,610	9,665	9,945	..	12,287	12,287	..	..	..
Nicaragua	5,975	1,195	4,780	..	1,283	1,283	..	..	..
Niger	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..
Nigeria	..	..	..	..	52	52	..	..	..
Norway	15,976	3,326	3,286	9,364	6,448	4,395	2,053	354	9,787
Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market	89,070	55,202	21,114	12,754	79,388	55,205	24,183	3,692	14,502
Oman	118	..	..	118	7	7	..	0	1,847
Pakistan	13,985	9,033	4,952	..	9,110	9,110	..	..	..
Panama	9,609	3,530	6,079	..	5,338	5,338	..	..	..
Papua New Guinea	612	76	536	..	87	87	..	..	..
Paraguay	..	..	..	..	76	76	..	..	..
Peru	21,645	12,778	8,867	..	13,645	13,645	..	..	..
Philippines [1]	14,733	8,398	6,335	..	8,596	8,596	..	..	..
Poland	20,614	13,951	1,100	5,563	20,354	16,177	4,177	361	4,815
Portugal	20,382	15,288	959	4,135	19,165	17,305	1,860	338	3,767
Qatar	..	..	..	..	52	52	..	..	..
Republic of Korea	141,289	112,157	20,131	9,001	121,834	120,194	1,640	204	9,539
Romania	17,531	10,988	883	5,660	12,590	11,426	1,164	76	4,429
Russian Federation	57,346	31,502	10,372	15,472	43,869	33,469	10,400	1,063	16,768
Rwanda	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..
Saint Kitts and Nevis	..	..	..	..	29	29	..	..	..
Saint Lucia	..	..	..	..	22	22	..	..	..
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	..	..	..	..	12	12	..	..	..
Samoa	159	29	130	..	196	196	..	..	..
San Marino [1]	1,707	63	111	1,533	214	80	134	17	1,866
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	441	441	..	..	..
Senegal	..	..	..	..	10	10	..	..	..
Serbia	10,096	2,102	2,030	5,964	4,721	2,154	2,567	277	6,315
Seychelles	..	..	..	..	187	187	..	..	..
Singapore	23,564	5,383	11,170	7,011	10,067	8,942	1,125	155	7,607
Slovakia	7,853	2,889	1,031	3,933	4,970	3,211	1,759	139	3,439
Slovenia	5,558	1,493	428	3,637	4,165	1,773	2,392	298	3,199
Somalia	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
South Africa	30,053	17,043	13,010	..	18,186	18,186	..	..	..
Spain	64,136	55,909	1,924	6,303	77,666	70,165	7,501	940	5,830
Sri Lanka	6,217	3,382	2,835	..	3,534	3,534	..	..	..
Sudan	1,014	..	..	1,014	2	2	..	0	1,075
Suriname	570	119	451	..	125	125	..	..	..
Swaziland	992	..	..	992	11	11	..	0	1,003
Sweden	15,030	10,510	800	3,720	18,868	15,538	3,330	479	3,323
Switzerland	30,939	11,723	4,670	14,546	64,087	31,023	33,064	2,815	14,907
Syrian Arab Republic	2,610	..	..	2,610	105	66	39	8	2,752
T F Y R of Macedonia	4,696	..	..	4,696	114	25	89	19	4,882
Tajikistan	3,088	170	612	2,306	171	171	..	0	2,282
Thailand	33,555	20,140	13,415	..	21,383	21,383	..	..	..
Togo	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Trinidad and Tobago	..	..	..	..	36	36	..	..	..
Tunisia	..	..	..	..	54	54	..	..	..
Turkey	72,444	59,028	4,020	9,396	70,114	60,147	9,967	832	9,844
Turkmenistan [1]	2,963	146	380	2,437	146	146	..	0	2,818
Uganda	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Ukraine	33,512	19,888	3,858	9,766	24,136	21,048	3,088	206	10,635
United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	..	1,611	1,611	..	..	..

	Trademark Applications by Office				Trademark Applications by Origin				Madrid International Registrations, 2008
Name	Total	Direct Resident	Direct Non-Resident	Via Madrid	Total	Direct	Via Madrid	By Origin	By designated Contracting Party
United Kingdom	40,484	28,976	4,999	6,509	70,338	60,967	9,371	1,227	6,204
United Republic of Tanzania	..	..	..	..	12	12	..	..	..
United States of America	304,129	256,429	33,065	14,635	411,990	387,520	24,470	3,864	15,715
Unknown	..	..	..	..	95,629	..	..	..	..
Uruguay	12,795	3,804	8,991	..	4,217	4,217	..	..	..
Uzbekistan	5,330	1,382	680	3,268	1,431	1,387	44	2	3,020
Vanuatu	..	..	..	..	12	12	..	..	..
Venezuela	..	..	..	..	563	563	..	..	..
Viet Nam [1]	26,140	..	..	3,082	558	196	362	45	4,966
Yemen	4,375	1,934	2,441	..	1,940	1,940	..	..	..
Zambia	1,127	..	..	1,127	11	11	..	0	1,158
Zimbabwe	..	..	..	..	10	10	..	..	..

Note: Trademark applications by origin data are underestimated, as some offices do not report detailed statistics containing the origin of all applications received. Also, these data are partial and incomplete for origins for which trademark applications by office data are missing.

1: 2006 data used for trademark applications by office and trademark applications by origin.

.. indicates data are unavailable or not applicable

TABLE ST.4. TRADEMARK REGISTRATIONS AND TRADEMARKS IN FORCE BY OFFICE AND ORIGIN, 2007

	Trademark Registrations by Office				Trademark Registrations by Origin			Trademarks in Force by Office
Name	Total	Direct Resident	Direct Non-Resident	Via Madrid	Total	Direct	Via Madrid	Total
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	8	8	..	..
African Regional Intellectual Property Organization	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Albania	3,270	..	..	3,270	17	7	10	
Algeria [1]	4,195	970	836	2,389	1,203	971	232	98,570
Andorra	1,061	259	802	..	291	291	..	19,397
Antigua and Barbuda	1,031	..	..	1,031	50	50	..	..
Argentina	..	..	..	..	1,782	1,782	..	..
Armenia [3]	4,160	672	492	2,996	849	715	134	40,279
Australia	43,786	25,868	9,063	8,855	33,118	30,189	2,929	377,320
Austria [2, 3]	12,082	..	..	5,613	17,881	8,274	9,607	112,403
Azerbaijan	3,145	..	..	3,145	101	4	97	..
Bahamas	..	..	..	..	348	348	..	..
Bahrain	2,341	..	..	2,341	18	18	..	..
Bangladesh [1]	181	32	149	..	35	35	..	..
Barbados	..	..	..	..	295	295	..	..
Belarus	8,138	1,404	706	6,028	2,058	1,565	493	78,538
Belgium	..	..	..	..	2,272	2,272	..	..
Belize	..	..	..	..	46	46	..	..
Benelux	25,669	18,548	1,607	5,514	35,770	18,559	17,211	564,264
Benin	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Bhutan	837	..	..	837	..	..	..	..
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	..	..	..	..	52	52	..	..
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4,647	120	550	3,977	345	125	220	7,741
Botswana	595	..	..	595	..	..	..	..
Brazil [2, 3]	128,540	..	..	..	24,515	24,515	..	386,480
Brunei Darussalam	..	..	..	..	9	9	..	..
Bulgaria	10,017	4,241	1,101	4,675	7,404	4,473	2,931	128,273
Cambodia [1]	2,440	499	1,941	..	501	501	..	12,031
Cameroon	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
Canada	25,098	11,583	13,515	..	18,308	18,308	..	621,422
Central African Republic	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Chile	25,767	16,992	8,775	..	18,706	18,706	..	..
China [3]	248,197	215,161	19,159	13,877	242,176	224,620	17,556	275,641
Colombia	18,139	10,635	7,504	..	12,487	12,487	..	187,942
Congo	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
Costa Rica	..	..	..	..	216	216	..	..
Croatia	8,725	955	785	6,985	2,676	1,218	1,458	22,865
Cuba	2,661	374	673	1,614	493	491	2	..
Cyprus	4,206	318	2,411	1,477	1,112	1,074	38	31,161
Czech Republic	12,446	7,316	895	4,235	14,278	8,317	5,961	108,775
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	1,568	..	..	1,568	45	45	..	..
Democratic Republic of the Congo	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Denmark	8,188	4,055	755	3,378	9,095	6,159	2,936	164,655
Dominica	..	..	..	..	33	33	..	..
Dominican Republic	..	..	..	..	117	117	..	..
Ecuador	12,181	4,928	7,253	..	5,170	5,170	..	..
Egypt	3,029	..	..	3,029	150	35	115	..
El Salvador	..	..	..	..	269	269	..	..
Eritrea	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..
Estonia	4,169	876	302	2,991	1,527	997	530	59,389
Ethiopia	..	..	..	..	10	10	..	..

Name	Trademark Registrations by Office				Trademark Registrations by Origin			Trademarks in Force by Office
	Total	Direct Resident	Direct Non-Resident	Via Madrid	Total	Direct	Via Madrid	Total
Fiji	..	..	..	..	10	10	..	..
Finland	5,663	2,352	474	2,837	5,162	3,896	1,266	119,248
France	6,381	..	..	6,381	49,789	15,651	34,138	1,101,000
Georgia	4,638	301	638	3,699	407	319	88	36,834
Germany	60,638	51,749	2,785	6,104	137,183	78,075	59,108	994,472
Ghana	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..
Greece	3,688	..	..	3,688	1,625	826	799	..
Grenada	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
Guatemala [1]	4,184	..	4,184	..	339	339	..	24,956
Guyana	..	..	..	..	8	8	..	..
Haiti	..	..	..	..	7	7	..	..
Honduras	5,266	1,119	4,147	..	1,132	1,132	..	..
Hong Kong (SAR), China	19,394	6,324	13,070	..	9,124	9,124	..	220,736
Hungary	8,391	3,127	884	4,380	9,690	3,515	6,175	199,620
Iceland	4,413	630	739	3,044	1,851	769	1,082	47,396
India [1]	109,361	..	..	..	1,278	1,278	..	..
Indonesia [1]	24,677	..	..	..	266	266	..	..
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	3,221	..	..	3,221	286	44	242	..
Iraq	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..
Ireland	4,623	1,114	970	2,539	3,535	2,941	594	102,326
Israel	7,629	2,112	5,517	..	3,253	3,253	..	94,206
Italy	6,620	..	..	6,620	38,120	11,512	26,608	..
Jamaica	..	..	..	..	61	61	..	..
Japan	95,034	79,828	10,183	5,023	106,846	101,374	5,472	1,783,226
Jordan	..	..	..	..	73	73	..	..
Kazakhstan	3,613	..	..	3,613	270	15	255	..
Kenya [1]	4,902	1,447	1,889	1,566	1,742	1,454	288	20,072
Kuwait	..	..	..	..	107	107	..	..
Kyrgyzstan	3,287	36	246	3,005	85	49	36	..
Latvia	4,824	965	407	3,452	1,887	1,026	861	..
Lebanon	..	..	..	..	94	94	..	..
Lesotho	931	..	..	931	..	..	..	..
Liberia	724	..	..	724	6	6	..	..
Liechtenstein	3,724	..	..	3,724	2,747	715	2,032	..
Lithuania	6,430	2,145	556	3,729	2,720	2,226	494	70,463
Luxembourg	..	..	..	..	1,546	1,546	..	..
Macau (SAR), China	5,056	392	4,664	..	436	436	..	32,121
Malawi [1]	370	96	274	..	96	96	..	370
Malaysia	25,490	8,108	17,382	..	9,403	9,403	..	..
Mali	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..
Malta	1,056	333	723	..	444	443	1	57,110
Marshall Islands	..	..	..	..	15	15	..	..
Mauritania	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	..
Mauritius	..	..	..	..	196	196	..	..
Mexico	54,449	33,816	20,633	..	36,759	36,759	..	572,309
Moldova	5,330	792	467	4,071	1,141	847	294	13,513
Monaco	4,435	408	282	3,745	1,427	628	799	9,933
Mongolia [1]	2,159	284	323	1,552	293	287	6	30,450
Montenegro	3,849	..	..	3,849	8	8	..	..
Morocco	4,192	..	..	4,192	386	18	368	..
Mozambique	1,155	..	..	1,155	7	3	4	..
Namibia	1,116	..	..	1,116	1	1	..	..
Nauru	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	8,067	8,067	..	..
Netherlands Antilles	1,766	..	639	1,127	581	170	411	59,736
New Zealand	5,262	2,544	2,718	..	4,360	4,360	..	196,854
Nicaragua	..	..	..	..	57	57	..	..
Nigeria	..	..	..	..	22	22	..	..
Norway	8,085	..	..	8,085	2,365	689	1,676	..
Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market [3]	69,126	39,910	17,170	12,046	59,857	39,911	19,946	381,605

	Trademark Registrations by Office				Trademark Registrations by Origin			Trademarks in Force by Office
Name	Total	Direct Resident	Direct Non-Resident	Via Madrid	Total	Direct	Via Madrid	Total
Oman	118	..	..	118	14	14	..	..
Pakistan	4,585	..	..	..	44	44	..	..
Panama	..	..	..	..	1,104	1,104	..	..
Papua New Guinea	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Paraguay	..	..	..	..	31	31	..	..
Peru	15,571	8,902	6,669	..	9,413	9,413	..	174,649
Philippines	..	..	..	..	208	208	..	..
Poland	20,699	14,033	1,687	4,979	19,015	15,300	3,715	216,505
Portugal	21,074	15,741	1,437	3,896	18,338	16,739	1,599	272,301
Qatar	..	..	..	..	41	41	..	..
Republic of Korea	63,170	48,266	12,095	2,809	54,189	52,916	1,273	627,204
Romania	12,628	5,849	2,004	4,775	7,079	5,990	1,089	62,958
Russian Federation	33,304	14,993	6,194	12,117	25,987	16,442	9,545	325,352
Rwanda	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Saint Kitts and Nevis	..	..	..	..	20	20	..	..
Saint Lucia	..	..	..	..	7	7	..	..
Samoa	143	21	122	..	67	67	..	..
San Marino	1,566	..	..	1,566	70	29	41	..
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	239	239	..	..
Senegal	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
Serbia	7,141	947	567	5,627	3,310	1,001	2,309	156,487
Seychelles	..	..	..	..	118	118	..	..
Singapore	23,432	5,437	12,093	5,902	8,498	7,617	881	..
Slovakia	7,725	2,829	1,076	3,820	4,647	3,054	1,593	46,095
Slovenia	5,174	1,139	437	3,598	3,536	1,278	2,258	23,637
Solomon Islands	..	..	..	..	28	28	..	..
South Africa	..	..	..	..	769	769	..	..
Spain	52,399	45,251	1,589	5,559	62,478	55,940	6,538	906,655
Sri Lanka	711	212	499	..	291	291	..	..
Sudan	1,012	..	..	1,012	1	1	..	..
Suriname	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..
Swaziland	992	..	..	992	6	6	..	..
Sweden [1]	11,753	7,110	954	3,689	13,026	9,971	3,055	..
Switzerland	25,866	8,638	3,752	13,476	50,895	21,859	29,036	204,178
Syrian Arab Republic	2,565	..	..	2,565	55	29	26	..
T F Y R of Macedonia	4,675	..	..	4,675	109	24	85	..
Tajikistan [1]	2,364	148	347	1,869	148	148	..	31,286
Thailand	24,640	14,769	9,871	..	15,396	15,396	..	24,640
Timor-Leste	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Trinidad and Tobago	..	..	..	..	17	17	..	..
Tunisia	..	..	..	..	25	25	..	..
Turkey	53,298	41,096	3,621	8,581	51,009	42,079	8,930	290,306
Uganda	629	..	629	..	..	..	..	..
Ukraine	24,747	12,130	3,245	9,372	15,398	12,645	2,753	78,848
United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	..	716	716	..	..
United Kingdom [3]	31,966	21,813	4,217	5,936	49,622	41,864	7,758	419,527
United States of America	172,427	138,867	31,467	2,093	243,913	223,412	20,501	1,334,880
Unknown	..	..	..	..	27,337	27,337	..	..
Uruguay [1]	5,102	2,333	2,769	..	2,536	2,536	..	137,976
Uzbekistan	4,045	446	639	2,960	487	447	40	34,717
Vanuatu	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	..
Venezuela	..	..	..	..	509	509	..	..
Viet Nam	4,011	..	..	4,011	310	150	160	..
Yemen	2,476	978	1,498	..	990	990	..	..
Zambia	1,127	..	..	1,127	..	..	..	..

Note: Trademark registrations by origin data are underestimated, as some offices do not report detailed statistics containing the origin of all applications for which registrations were issued. Also, these data are partial and incomplete for origins for which trademark applications by office data are missing.

1: 2006 statistics used for all trademark registration data.

2: 2006 statistics used for Trademark Registration by Origin.

3: 2006 data used for Trademarks In Force by Office.

.. indicates data are unavailable or not applicable

TABLE ST.5. INDUSTRIAL DESIGN APPLICATIONS BY ORIGIN AND OFFICE, 2007

	Industrial Design Applications by Office				Industrial Design Applications by Origin			Hague International Registrations, 2008	
Name	Total	Direct Resident	Direct Non-Resident	Via Hague	Total	Direct	Via Hague	By Origin	By designated Contracting Party
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Albania	175	..	..	175	4	4	..	0	265
Andorra	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..
Antigua and Barbuda	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..
Argentina	..	..	..	..	26	26	..	..	..
Armenia	92	7	11	74	12	12	..	0	248
Australia	5,796	2,568	3,228	..	3,864	3,864	..	..	..
Austria [2]	1,309	1,113	196	..	13,673	13,649	24	..	..
Bahamas	..	..	..	..	26	26	..	..	..
Barbados	..	..	..	..	55	55	..	..	..
Belarus	247	98	149	..	133	133	..	..	..
Belgium	..	..	..	..	1,563	1,563	..	..	..
Benelux	1,501	990	33	478	1,614	990	624	12	214
Bosnia and Herzegovina	72	27	45	..	30	30	..	0	..
Brazil [1]	5,929	3,981	1,948	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brunei Darussalam	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Bulgaria	637	356	15	266	1,370	1,333	37	2	57
Cambodia	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..
Canada	5,069	569	4,500	..	1,873	1,873	..	..	..
Central African Republic	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Chile	..	..	..	..	11	11	..	..	..
China	267,432	253,439	13,993	..	255,416	255,416	..	..	..
Colombia	446	166	280	..	235	235	..	..	..
Costa Rica	..	..	..	..	21	21	..	..	..
Croatia	840	191	111	538	274	219	55	6	517
Cuba	23	14	9	..	30	30	..	..	..
Cyprus	34	33	1	..	71	71	..	..	..
Czech Republic	354	306	48	..	1,202	1,202	..	..	..
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	275	..	..	275	16	16	..	0	181
Denmark	298	205	93	..	2,177	2,177	..	0	..
Ecuador	185	72	113	..	73	73	..	..	..
Egypt	439	..	..	439	6	6	..	0	416
Estonia	192	62	59	71	87	87	..	1	41
Fiji	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Finland	225	214	11	..	1,818	1,818	..	..	..
France	6,384	5,696	195	493	16,585	15,350	1,235	209	256
Georgia	292	13	3	276	13	13	..	1	303
Germany	54,794	38,834	15,467	493	65,282	62,305	2,977	129	238
Greece	559	216	6	337	466	334	132	0	134
Guatemala	105	20	85	..	25	25	..	..	..
Haiti	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Honduras	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	..	..
Hong Kong (SAR), China	5,568	2,935	2,633	..	4,612	4,612	..	..	..
Hungary	486	199	10	277	445	414	31	3	108
Iceland	78	15	42	21	32	32	..	2	62
India [1]	5,521	3,584	1,937	..	3,740	3,740	..	..	..
Indonesia	478	..	..	478	38	23	15	0	440
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..
Iraq	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..
Ireland	97	80	17	..	715	715	..	..	..
Israel [1]	1,624	432	1,192	..	479	479	..	..	..
Italy	476	..	..	476	15,762	15,506	256	4	217
Japan	36,544	32,202	4,342	..	45,709	45,709	..	..	..
Kazakhstan	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..
Kyrgyzstan	232	7	5	220	7	7	..	0	239
Latvia	201	54	5	142	104	104	..	0	34
Lebanon	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	..
Liberia	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	..	..
Liechtenstein	432	..	..	432	377	321	56	11	388
Lithuania	27	21	6	..	30	30	..	1	4

Name	Industrial Design Applications by Office				Industrial Design Applications by Origin			Hague International Registrations, 2008	
	Total	Direct Resident	Direct Non-Resident	Via Hague	Total	Direct	Via Hague	By Origin	By designated Contracting Party
Luxembourg	..	..	..	..	570	570	..	..	..
Macau (SAR), China	74	4	70	..	97	97	..	..	..
Malaysia	1,920	774	1,146	..	969	969	..	..	..
Malta	36	34	2	..	107	107	..	..	..
Mauritius	..	..	..	..	10	10	..	..	..
Mexico	2,882	943	1,939	..	994	994	..	..	..
Moldova	367	64	21	282	145	145	..	5	281
Monaco	472	..	2	470	9	9	..	1	409
Mongolia	203	..	..	203	1	1	..	0	239
Morocco	379	..	..	379	23	6	17	2	401
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	3,653	3,653	..	..	..
Netherlands Antilles	379	..	..	379	18	18	..	0	359
New Zealand	1,545	484	1,061	..	950	950	..	..	..
Norway	791	265	526	..	825	825	..	..	..
Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market	77,237	60,170	17,067	..	0	0	..	523	904
Pakistan	535	..	..	..	14	14	..	..	..
Panama	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Peru	219	59	160	..	66	66	..	..	..
Philippines	..	..	..	..	17	17	..	..	..
Poland	1,669	1,598	71	..	3,604	3,604	..	..	..
Portugal	305	284	21	..	971	971	..	..	..
Republic of Korea	54,362	50,868	3,494	..	54,536	54,536	..	..	..
Romania	811	486	198	127	563	552	11	4	66
Russian Federation	4,823	2,742	2,081	..	2,948	2,948	..	..	..
Samoa	6	..	6	..	7	7	..	..	..
San Marino	..	..	..	..	14	14	..	..	..
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	36	36	..	..	..
Senegal	33	..	..	33	1	1	..	1	41
Serbia	986	164	398	424	187	167	20	1	318
Seychelles	..	..	..	..	10	10	..	..	..
Singapore	1,787	512	970	305	870	870	..	0	454
Slovakia	121	77	44	..	219	219	..	..	..
Slovenia	314	67	5	242	230	190	40	6	108
South Africa	..	..	..	..	177	177	..	..	..
Spain	1,946	1,497	28	421	6,958	6,768	190	8	170
Sri Lanka	352	328	24	..	333	333	..	..	..
Suriname	27	..	..	27	1	1	..	0	44
Swaziland	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..
Sweden	639	577	62	..	2,913	2,913	..	..	..
Switzerland	2,189	719	468	1,002	13,320	6,375	6,945	554	1,179
Syrian Arab Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	32
Thailand	3,521	2,533	988	..	2,649	2,649	..	..	..
Trinidad and Tobago	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..
Tunisia	446	..	..	446	13	13	..	0	417
Turkey	6,868	5,995	550	323	6,552	6,483	69	30	666
Uganda	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..
Ukraine	2,656	1,746	401	509	1,917	1,902	15	5	544
United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	..	129	129	..	..	..
United Kingdom	4,683	4,214	469	..	11,610	11,610	..	..	..
United States of America	27,752	15,481	12,271	..	33,241	33,240	1	..	..
Unknown	..	..	..	..	3,146	3,146	..	..	..
Uzbekistan	65	45	20	..	45	45	..	..	..
Venezuela	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..
Viet Nam	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..

Note: Industrial design applications by origin data are underestimated, as some offices do not report detailed statistics containing the origin of all applications received. Also, these data are partial and incomplete for origins for which industrial applications by office data are missing.

1: 2006 data used for industrial design applications by office and industrial design applications by origin.

2. 2006 data used for industrial design applications by office and 2007 data are used for industrial design applications by origin.

.. indicates data are unavailable or not applicable

TABLE ST.6. INDUSTRIAL DESIGN REGISTRATIONS AND INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS IN FORCE BY OFFICE AND ORIGIN, 2007

	Industrial Design Registrations by Office				Industrial Design Registrations by Origin			Industrial Designs in Force by Office
Name	Total	Direct Resident	Direct Non-Resident	Via Hague	Total	Direct	Via Hague	Total
Albania	175	..	..	175	36	36	..	..
Algeria [1]	208	170	38	..	170	170	..	5,846
Andorra	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Angola	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Argentina	..	..	..	..	25	25	..	..
Armenia [3]	99	6	19	74	6	6	..	92
Australia	5,207	2,330	2,877	..	3,188	3,188	..	42,295
Austria [2, 3]	1,272	881	391	..	9,929	9,905	24	30,631
Azerbaijan	..	..	..	..	7	7	..	..
Bahamas	..	..	..	..	18	18	..	..
Bangladesh	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
Barbados	..	..	..	..	21	21	..	..
Belarus	193	73	120	..	106	106	..	823
Belgium	..	..	..	..	358	358	..	..
Benelux	1,367	834	55	478	1,458	834	624	12,467
Bosnia and Herzegovina	20	7	13	..	9	9	..	223
Brazil [1]	4,319	2,963	1,356	..	3,084	3,084	..	40,547
Brunei Darussalam	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Bulgaria	531	243	22	266	997	960	37	..
Canada	5,587	606	4,981	..	1,387	1,387	..	24,500
Chile [1]	309	48	261	..	48	48	..	..
China	133,798	121,296	12,502	..	122,288	122,288	..	278,884
Colombia	197	62	135	..	113	113	..	2,046
Costa Rica	..	..	..	..	9	9	..	..
Croatia	752	150	65	537	210	155	55	1,362
Cuba	10	6	4	..	6	6	..	153
Cyprus	34	33	1	..	38	38	..	180
Czech Republic	279	258	21	..	490	490	..	4,887
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	275	..	..	275	10	10	..	..
Denmark	272	175	97	..	520	520	..	5,338
Dominican Republic	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Ecuador	185	72	113	..	72	72	..	127
Egypt	439	..	..	439	2	2	..	..
El Salvador	..	..	..	..	12	12	..	..
Estonia	207	110	47	50	116	116	..	966
Finland	241	227	14	..	938	938	..	4,212
France	493	..	..	493	3,679	2,444	1,235	406,225
Georgia	287	3	8	276	3	3	..	301
Germany	56,701	41,478	14,730	493	48,147	45,170	2,977	304,388
Greece	996	615	44	337	779	647	132	5,667
Guatemala	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	53
Hong Kong (SAR), China	5,804	3,061	2,743	..	3,801	3,801	..	202,891
Hungary	551	250	24	277	298	267	31	2,218
Iceland	83	18	44	21	21	21	..	332
India [1]	4,250	2,877	1,373	..	2,974	2,974	..	43,045
Indonesia	478	..	..	478	41	26	15	..
Ireland [3]	67	53	14	..	129	129	..	3,059
Israel [2]	1,246	758	488	..	163	163	..	5,518
Italy	476	..	..	476	4,896	4,640	256	..
Japan	28,289	25,228	3,061	..	35,723	35,723	..	257,565
Kazakhstan	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..
Kenya [1]	41	31	10	..	31	31	..	103
Kuwait	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
Kyrgyzstan	231	5	6	220	5	5	..	62
Latvia	187	39	6	142	47	47	..	466
Lebanon	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..

Name	Industrial Design Registrations by Office				Industrial Design Registrations by Origin			Industrial Designs in Force by Office
	Total	Direct Resident	Direct Non-Resident	Via Hague	Total	Direct	Via Hague	Total
Liechtenstein	432	..	..	432	251	195	56	..
Lithuania	23	18	5	..	20	20	..	513
Luxembourg	..	..	..	..	111	111	..	..
Macau (SAR), China	74	3	71	..	5	5	..	255
Madagascar [1]	366	329	37	..	329	329	..	1,218
Malaysia	1,673	597	1,076	..	739	739	..	..
Malta	36	34	2	..	41	41	..	189
Mauritius	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Mexico	2,695	692	2,003	..	741	741	..	15,902
Moldova	386	86	18	282	90	90	..	613
Monaco [1]	466	23	22	421	24	24	..	..
Mongolia [1]	359	124	15	220	124	124	..	13,838
Morocco [1]	1,216	711	84	421	740	711	29	11,013
Myanmar	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	1,119	1,119	..	..
Netherlands Antilles	379	..	..	379	1	1	..	..
New Zealand	1,411	392	1,019	..	662	662	..	8,880
Nigeria	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
Norway	710	..	..	..	190	190	..	..
Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market [1]	69,584	55,843	13,741	..	55,843	55,843	..	215,022
Pakistan	438	..	..	..	5	5	..	..
Panama	..	..	..	..	19	19	..	..
Peru	173	22	151	..	28	28	..	1,333
Philippines	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..
Poland	1,478	1,431	47	..	1,652	1,652	..	10,382
Portugal	236	218	18	..	254	254	..	4,043
Republic of Korea	40,745	37,631	3,114	..	40,508	40,508	..	190,675
Romania	937	753	57	127	770	759	11	17,417
Russian Federation	4,020	2,298	1,722	..	2,440	2,440	..	15,729
Samoa	6	..	6	..	4	4	..	9
San Marino	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	99	99	..	..
Serbia [3]	911	87	400	424	107	87	20	6,052
Seychelles	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
Singapore [3]	1,871	518	1,048	305	806	806	..	11,603
Slovakia	100	70	30	..	101	101	..	1,363
Slovenia [3]	328	76	10	242	131	91	40	818
South Africa	..	..	..	..	73	73	..	..
Spain	1,841	1,389	31	421	2,248	2,058	190	67,142
Sri Lanka [1]	467	422	45	..	422	422	..	..
Sweden	552	509	43	..	1,336	1,336	..	..
Switzerland	2,163	698	464	1,001	10,140	3,218	6,922	8,558
Syrian Arab Republic	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Tajikistan [1]	3	2	1	..	2	2	..	29
Thailand	876	544	332	..	612	612	..	4,268
Tunisia	446	..	..	446	2	2	..	..
Turkey	6,690	5,814	553	323	6,020	5,951	69	39,466
Uganda	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
Ukraine [3]	2,722	1,803	410	509	1,920	1,905	15	7,860
United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
United Kingdom [3]	4,296	3,445	851	..	5,199	5,199	..	56,080
United States of America	24,063	13,494	10,569	..	25,022	25,021	1	215,112
Unknown	..	..	..	..	**3,098**	**3,098**	..	..
Uzbekistan	76	48	28	..	48	48	..	256
Venezuela	..	..	..	..	7	7	..	..
Viet Nam	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	..

Note: Industrial design registrations by origin data are underestimated, as some offices do not report detailed statistics containing the origin of all applications for which registrations were issued or, in the case of countries member to the European Union, registration by origin data for the individual countries are contained in the Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market origin data. In addition, data are partial and incomplete for origins for which industrial applications by office data are missing.

1: 2006 statistics used for all industrial design registration data.

2: 2006 statistics used for Industrial Design Registrations by Office data and 2007 statistics used for Industrial Design Registrations by Origin data.

3: 2006 data used for Industrial Designs In Force by Office only.

.. indicates data are unavailable or not applicable

TABLE ST.7. PATENT FILINGS AND TRADEMARK APPLICATIONS INTENSITY, 2007

Name	Resident Patent Filings per GDP	Resident Patent Filings per R&D	Resident Trademark Applications per GDP
Albania [1]	..	..	9.2
Algeria [1]	0.3	..	9.3
Argentina	..	..	111.8
Armenia [2]	13.5	7.12	54.6
Australia	4.0	0.19	58.1
Austria [2]	7.9	0.33	33.2
Azerbaijan [1]	..	..	14.8
Bahrain [3]	..	..	16.7
Bangladesh [2]	0.1	..	..
Belarus [2]	12.9	2.10	36.9
Belgium	1.3	0.07	..
Belize [2]	0.5	..	19.7
Bhutan	..	..	5.7
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	..	..	49.5
Bosnia and Herzegovina [2]	2.2	..	12.5
Brazil [1,2]	2.3	0.29	46.8
Bulgaria	2.6	0.57	88.3
Canada	4.2	0.22	17.6
Chile [2]	1.4	..	141.5
China	22.8	1.82	90.3
Colombia	0.3	..	39.5
Costa Rica	..	..	128.5
Croatia	5.3	0.64	22.7
Cyprus	0.2	0.02	37.7
Czech Republic	3.0	0.21	40.7
Denmark	8.7	0.36	29.3
Dominica [1]	..	..	298.4
Ecuador	..	..	64.8
Egypt	1.4	..	..
Estonia	1.7	0.16	63.5
Finland	10.3	0.31	24.0
France	7.6	0.37	39.2
Georgia [2]	4.3	8.49	28.6
Germany	17.5	0.74	32.3
Greece	2.6	0.46	22.9
Guatemala	0.2	..	103.6
Honduras	..	..	93.0
Hong Kong (SAR), China	0.6	..	28.5
Hungary	3.8	0.39	21.5
Iceland [2]	5.4	0.15	65.4
India [2]	2.0	..	..
Indonesia [1,2]	0.4	..	49.3
Ireland	4.7	0.38	14.8
Israel	9.1	0.22	18.5
Italy	5.4	0.49	34.0
Jamaica [2]	1.3	..	38.7
Japan	82.4	2.48	29.2
Kazakhstan [2]	9.8	3.83	..
Kenya [1,2]	0.7	..	28.4
Kyrgyzstan	..	..	19.3
Latvia [2]	3.4	0.67	39.1

Name	Resident Patent Filings per GDP	Resident Patent Filings per R&D	Resident Trademark Applications per GDP
Luxembourg	0.4	0.03	..
Macau (SAR), China	0.0	..	25.8
Madagascar [2]	0.3	0.16	..
Malaysia	2.0	..	36.3
Malta	1.1	0.09	52.5
Mexico [2]	0.5	0.10	39.0
Moldova	36.3	..	137.7
Mongolia [1,2]	14.2	5.94	46.9
Morocco [1,2]	1.5	..	48.2
Mozambique [1]	..	..	36.6
Netherlands	3.4	0.21	..
New Zealand [2]	17.7	1.81	90.3
Nicaragua	..	..	87.9
Norway	5.3	0.37	14.3
Pakistan	..	..	23.6
Panama	..	..	98.2
Papua New Guinea	..	..	6.1
Peru	0.1	..	62.0
Philippines [1,2]	0.9	..	31.8
Poland	4.0	0.78	25.5
Portugal	1.1	0.14	73.6
Republic of Korea	113.9	3.70	99.3
Romania	3.6	0.83	48.6
Russian Federation	14.0	1.41	16.0
Samoa	..	..	37.9
Saudi Arabia	0.2	..	..
Serbia	5.3	..	28.1
Singapore	3.2	0.15	25.0
Slovakia	2.3	0.52	28.8
Slovenia	6.2	..	30.7
South Africa	..	..	38.7
Spain	2.6	0.22	49.4
Sri Lanka	1.9	..	42.1
Suriname	..	..	35.2
Sweden	8.1	0.22	39.6
Switzerland	6.0	..	41.3
Syrian Arab Republic [2]	1.6	..	..
Tajikistan [2]	2.5	2.82	15.2
Thailand	1.8	..	41.1
Turkey	2.1	0.39	67.5
Turkmenistan [3]	..	..	6.5
Uganda	0.2	0.12	..
Ukraine [2]	12.3	1.28	65.4
United Kingdom	8.4	0.50	18.6
United States of America	18.6	0.72	19.7
Uruguay	..	..	108.1
Uzbekistan	5.3	..	22.5
Yemen	0.2	..	39.2

1. resident trademark applications per GDP data for 2006
2. resident patent filings per GDP and resident patent filings per R&D data for 2006
3. resident trademark applications per GDP data for 2005

.. indicates data are unavailable. R&D data are lagged by one year to derive the resident patent filings to R&D ratio.

World Intellectual Property Organization

Address:
34, chemin des Colombettes
P.O. Box 18
CH-1211 Geneva 20
Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 338 91 11

Fax: +41 22 733 54 28

Website: www.wipo.int

Contact Information
Economic Studies, Statistics and Analysis Division

Website: www.wipo.int/ipstats

e-mail: ipstats.mail@wipo.int

WIPO Publication No. 941(E)

ISBN 978-92-805-1869-6