

WIPO IP FACTS AND FIGURES

2011

INTRODUCTION

The aim of WIPO's 2011 IP Facts and Figures is to provide an overview of intellectual property (IP) activity based on the latest available year. This publication covers four types of IP, namely patents, utility models, trademarks and industrial designs and serves as a quick reference guide for IP statistics. The tables and graphs presented enable a comparison of the use of these forms of IP across offices as well as use of WIPO-administered PCT, Madrid and Hague systems.

The data underlying this publication are taken from the WIPO Statistics Database, which is primarily based on WIPO's Annual IP Survey and data compiled by WIPO for the processing of international applications/registrations filed through the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT), the Madrid system and the Hague system. Data are available for download from WIPO's web page: www.wipo.int/ipstats/en. Every effort is made to compile IP statistics based on the same definitions and to ensure international comparability. However, one has to keep in mind that national laws and regulations for filing IP applications or for issuing IP rights, as well as statistical reporting practices may differ across jurisdictions.

Please note that due to the continual updating of missing data and the revision of historical statistics, data provided in this report may differ from previously published figures and the data available on WIPO's web page.

For more in-depth analysis of WIPO and/or national office IP statistics, you are invited to visit the following WIPO links:

- IP Statistics
www.wipo.int/ipstats/en
- World Intellectual Property Indicators
www.wipo.int/ipstats/en/statistics/patents/pdf/941_2010.pdf
- The PCT Yearly Review
www.wipo.int/pct/en/activity/pct_2010.pdf
- PCT system statistics
www.wipo.int/ipstats/en/statistics/pct/
- Madrid system statistics
www.wipo.int/madrid/en/statistics/
- Hague system statistics
www.wipo.int/hague/en/statistics/

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USER GUIDE

Definition of terms

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

Application: The procedure for requesting IP rights at an IP office, whereupon the IP office examines the application and decides whether to grant or refuse IP rights. Application also refers to a set of documents submitted to an IP office by the applicant.

Grant: Exclusive IP rights conferred to an 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.

The Hague system: The Hague system for the International Registration of Industrial Designs is governed 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.

Industrial Design: Industrial designs are compositions of lines or colors or any three-dimensional forms which give a special appearance to a product or handicraft. They protect the ornamental or aesthetic aspect of a useful article. 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. Industrial designs can be valid for a limited period. The term of protection is usually 15 years for most jurisdictions. However, differences in legislations do exist, notably in China – which has a 10-year term from the application date – and the US – which has a 14-year term from the date of registration.

The Madrid system: The Madrid system for the International Registration of Marks is established under the Madrid Agreement and the Madrid Protocol and is administered by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO). The Madrid system makes it possible for an applicant to register a trademark in a large number of countries by filing a single application at their national or regional IP office 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 IP 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 IP office(s). Trademark rights are limited to the jurisdiction of the trademark registration office(s).

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

PCT Application: A patent application filed through the WIPO-administered Patent Cooperation Treaty (also referred to as an International Patent Application).

PCT National Phase Entry: When the PCT applicant enters the national phase before a national or regional patent office it is referred to as national phase entry. It consists of the submission of a written request and payment of fees and must be carried out within 30 months from the priority date of the application (longer time periods are allowed by some offices).

The PCT system: The Patent Cooperation Treaty is an international treaty administered by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO). It facilitates the acquisition of patent rights in a large number of jurisdictions. The PCT system simplifies the process of multiple national patent filings by reducing the requirement to file a separate application in each jurisdiction. However, the decision on whether to grant patent rights remains in the hands of the national and regional patent offices, and the patent rights remain limited to the jurisdiction

of the patent granting authority. The PCT international application process starts with the international phase, during which an international search and possibly a preliminary examination are performed, and concludes with the national phase, during which national and regional patent offices decide on the patentability of an invention according to national law.

Registration: Exclusive rights, notably for trademarks and industrial designs, issued to an applicant by an IP office. For example, registrations are issued to applicants to make use of and exploit their trademark or industrial design for a limited period of time, and in some cases, particularly in the case of trademarks, can be renewed indefinitely.

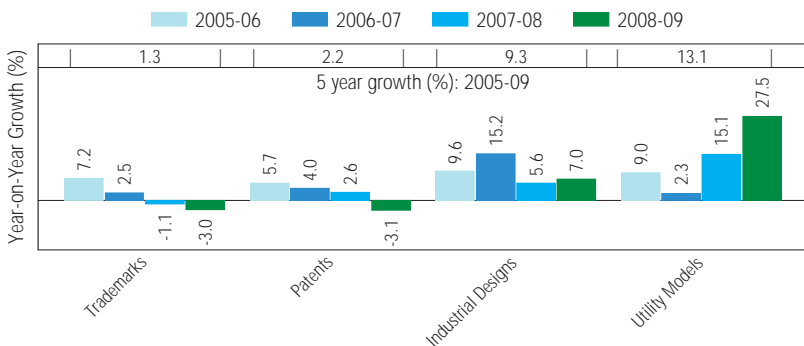
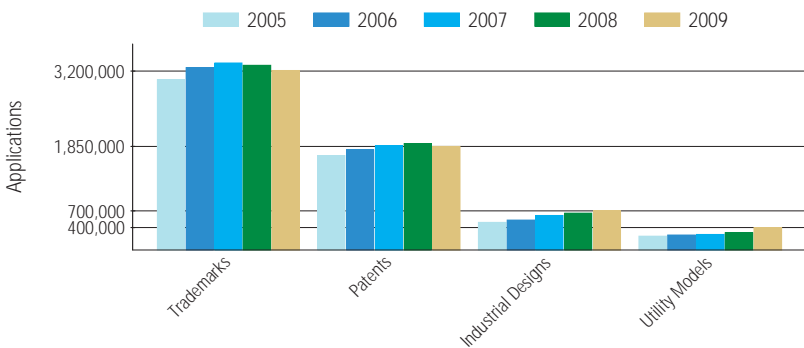
Trademark: A trademark is a distinctive sign which identifies certain goods or services as those produced or provided by a specific person or enterprise. The holder of a registered trademark has the legal rights to exclusive use of the mark in relation to the products or services for which it is registered. 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 IP 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 IP office(s), or by filing an international application through the Madrid system for the International Registration of Marks.

Utility Model (UM): Like a patent, a UM is a set of rights granted for an invention for a limited period of time, during which UM holders can commercially exploit their inventions on an exclusive basis. The terms and conditions for granting UMs are different from those for “traditional” patents. For example, UMs are issued for a shorter duration (7 to 10 years) and at most offices UM applications are granted without substantive examination. The procedures for granting UM rights are governed by the rules and regulations of national IP offices and rights are limited to the jurisdiction of the issuing authority. In this publication, the UM terminology refers to UMs and other types of protection similar to UMs. For example, innovation patents in Australia and short-term patents in Ireland are considered equivalent to UMs in this publication.

A. GLOBAL INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (IP) TRENDS

A.1 Trends in IP applications

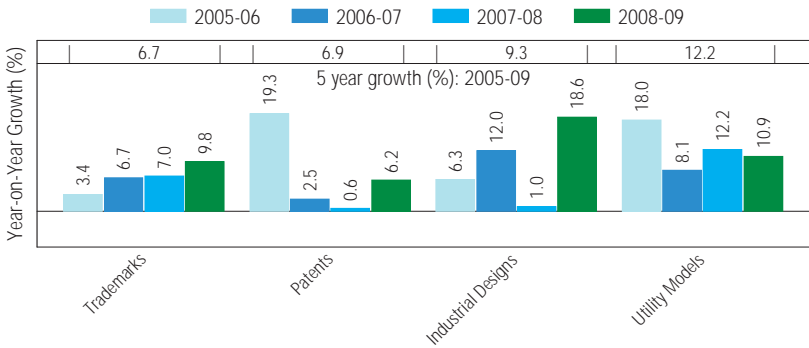
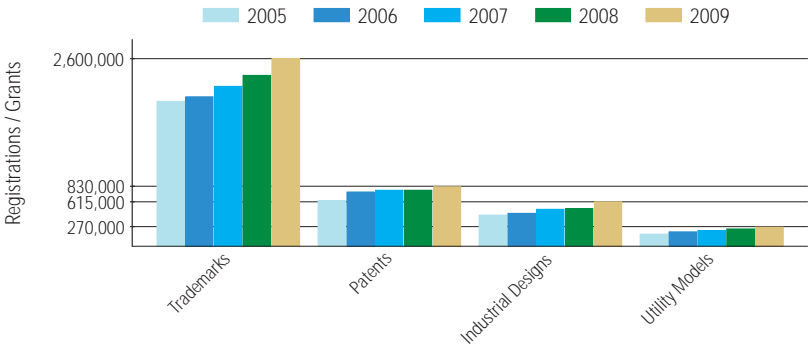
IP Applications	Year of Application						
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	growth (%)	growth (%)
						2005-09	2008-09
Trademarks	3,044,000	3,263,000	3,344,000	3,308,000	3,209,000	1.3	-3.0
Patents	1,692,000	1,789,000	1,860,000	1,908,000	1,849,000	2.2	-3.1
Industrial Designs	492,000	539,000	621,000	656,000	702,000	9.3	7.0
Utility Models	244,000	266,000	272,000	313,000	399,000	13.1	27.5



- With over 3 million applications filed per year, trademark protection is the most sought after of the above forms of IP worldwide with growth rates of a similar magnitude as those for patents from 2005 to 2009.
- Industrial designs and, in particular, utility models, have shown much higher growth rates over the same period, which is largely attributable to high filing activity in China.
- Whereas trademark and patent applications decreased by 3 percent from 2008 to 2009, those for industrial designs and utility models increased globally by 7 percent and 27.5 percent, respectively.

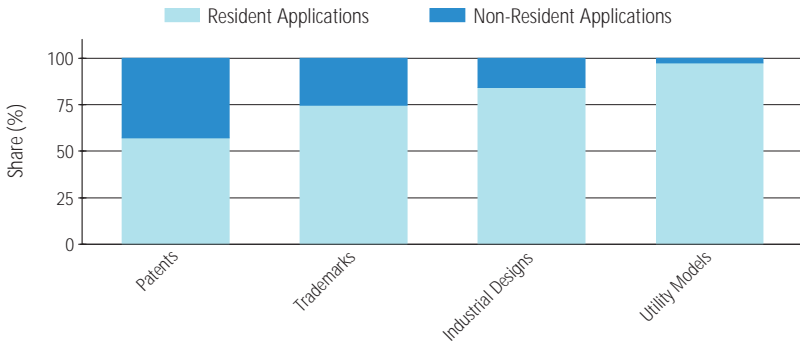
A.2 Trends in IP registrations/grants

IP Registrations / Grants	Year of Registration / Grant					growth (%)	
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005-09	2008-09
Trademarks	2,007,000	2,075,000	2,214,000	2,369,000	2,601,000	6.7	9.8
Patents	632,000	754,000	773,000	778,000	826,000	6.9	6.2
Industrial Designs	430,000	457,000	512,000	517,000	613,000	9.3	18.6
Utility Models	167,000	197,000	213,000	239,000	265,000	12.2	10.9



- The trend of issuing registrations/grants does not always correspond with that for the filing of applications, as the granting of protection is dependent on a number of factors such as the workload of offices and the level of examination to which the IP application is subjected.
- Total registration and grant numbers show annual growth despite decreases in patent and trademark applications for some years and this growth is relatively high compared to that for patent, trademark and design applications. This can be explained by offices' allocation of additional resources to processing applications that were filed in previous years and awaiting examination.

A.3 Global resident and non-resident IP applications, 2009



- At offices worldwide, applications consist of those filed by applicants residing in the jurisdiction represented by the office (residents) and by applicants residing outside of the respective jurisdiction (non-residents).
- The percentage of global applications filed by residents varies according to the type of IP. Globally, residents file the majority of applications at their respective IP offices, which reflects a preference for seeking protection within respective domestic markets.
- Patents, with 42.7 percent of global applications filed abroad, show applicants' greater demand for seeking international protection for this form of IP than for the other three types. In particular, only 2.5 percent of total utility model applications are filed by applicants outside their country.

A.4 Distribution of type of IP applied for at selected offices, 2009

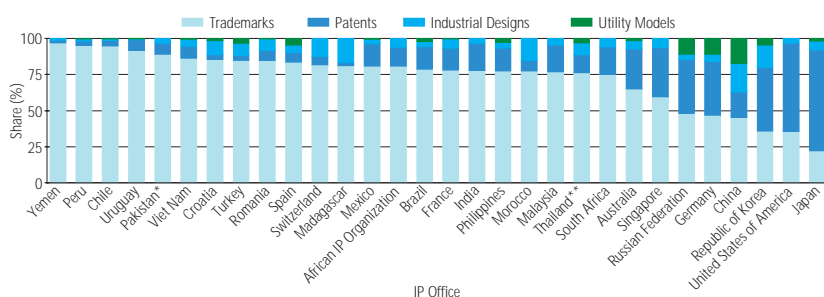
IP Office	IP Applications (2009)			
	Trademark	Patent	Industrial Design	Utility Model
African Intellectual Property Organization	2,782	448	209	n.a.
Australia	56,404	23,681	5,136	1,320
Brazil	112,661	21,944	5,292	3,122
Chile	39,935	1,717	397	97
China	808,546	314,604	351,342	310,771
Croatia	8,055	318	911	147
France	84,213	16,104	7,007	413
Germany	74,676	59,583	8,040	17,306
India	141,943	34,287	6,092	n.a.
Japan	110,622	348,596	30,875	9,507
Madagascar	1,605	44	332	n.a.
Malaysia	24,070	5,737	1,465	--
Mexico	75,250	14,281	2,930	535
Morocco	10,721	991	2,113	n.a.
Pakistan*	15,734	1,365	576	n.a.
Peru	20,945	694	300	86
Philippines	14,912	2,997	778	544
Republic of Korea	134,211	163,523	57,903	17,144
Romania	12,977	1,091	1,175	80
Russian Federation	49,189	38,564	3,740	11,153
Singapore	15,332	8,736	1,622	n.a.
South Africa	26,494	6,735	2,013	n.a.
Spain	46,711	3,803	2,935	2,560
Switzerland	28,945	2,078	4,432	n.a.
Thailand**	36,087	5,857	3,873	1,515
Turkey	71,466	2,732	7,114	2,882
United States of America	266,845	456,106	25,806	n.a.
Uruguay	9,603	778	54	49
Viet Nam	32,864	3,143	1,899	253
Yemen	3,730	72	50	n.a.

*2008 data for Industrial Designs

**2008 data for Utility Models

n.a.: not applicable

-- not available



- The numbers of IP applications received varies across offices as well as the share of each form of IP of the total number. In this list of offices, trademark applications represent the highest percentage of overall applications, apart from a few exceptions such as the IP offices of Japan, the Republic of Korea, and the United States of America (US) where patent applications make up the largest share. Not all offices issue protection for utility models as reflected in the table. Many offices that offer protection for utility models generally receive smaller numbers of applications for this type of IP compared to those for other IP. The IP office of China and those of Germany and the Russian Federation, however, display higher shares of UM applications.

A.5 Distribution of type of IP rights issued by selected offices, 2009

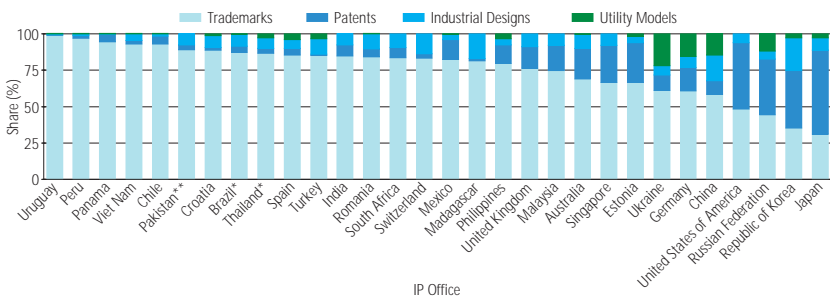
IP Office	IP Registrations/Grants (2009)			
	Trademark	Patent	Industrial Design	Utility Model
Australia	40,799	12,410	5,665	235
Brazil*	64,182	3,153	5,897	289
Chile	29,891	1,797	486	25
China	818,633	128,489	249,701	203,802
Croatia	8,449	154	797	114
Estonia	3,083	1,266	191	91
Germany	54,542	14,435	6,869	13,916
India	67,490	6,168	6,025	n.a.
Japan	103,575	193,349	28,812	9,019
Madagascar	1,595	27	336	n.a.
Malaysia	14,972	3,468	1,596	--
Mexico	57,836	9,629	2,568	187
Pakistan**	4,387	162	382	n.a.
Panama	7,354	392	30	4
Peru	19,532	385	232	36
Philippines	10,311	1,679	522	457
Republic of Korea	50,453	56,732	32,091	3,949
Romania	10,809	681	1,328	13
Russian Federation	40,488	34,824	4,766	10,919
Singapore	14,662	5,609	1,721	n.a.
South Africa	19,760	1,639	2,264	n.a.
Spain	46,617	2,602	3,172	2,259
Switzerland	26,800	969	4,392	n.a.
Thailand*	22,483	846	1,938	711
Turkey	52,682	648	6,470	2,181
Ukraine	23,503	4,002	2,498	8,391
United Kingdom	28,024	5,428	3,239	n.a.
United States of America	178,780	167,349	23,116	n.a.
Uruguay	7,623	17	55	6
Viet Nam	26,712	706	1,236	64

*2008 data for Industrial Designs and Utility Models

**2008 data for Industrial Designs

n.a.: not applicable

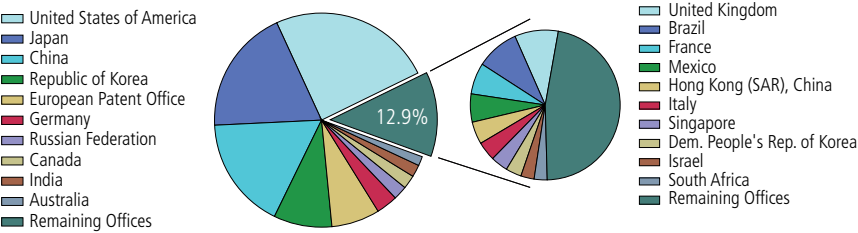
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- Similar to applications, the numbers of IP rights issued differ across offices but are generally less than their respective numbers of applications, as not every application results in a registration or grant. When registrations exceed applications for the same year, as was the case of China, these registrations include those issued for applications filed in previous years.
- For many of the offices above, the percentages of IP rights issued are similar to those for applications; however, the percentages occupied by patent grants are generally less than those for patent applications, presumably because the criteria for granting patents are usually stricter than for other forms of IP.

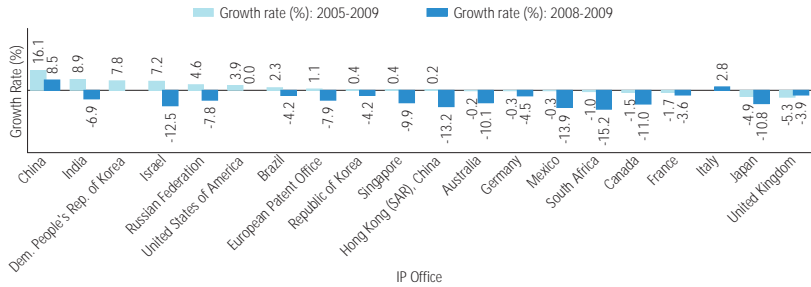
B. PATENTS AND UTILITY MODELS

B.1 Patent applications at the top 20 offices, 2009



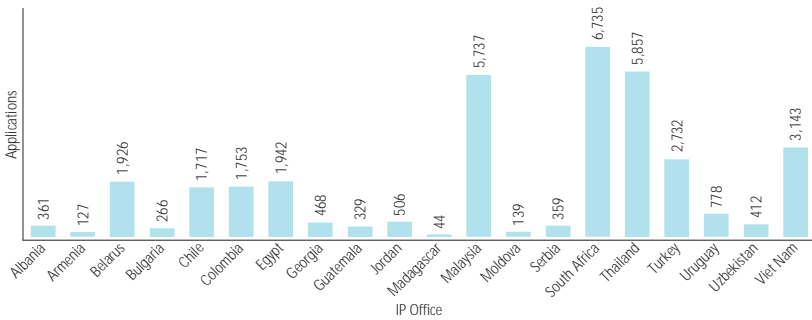
IP Office	Year of Application					growth (%) 2005-09	growth (%) 2008-09
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009		
United States of America	390,733	425,966	456,154	456,321	456,106	3.9	0.0
Japan	427,078	408,674	396,291	391,002	348,596	-4.9	-10.8
China	173,327	210,501	245,161	289,838	314,604	16.1	8.5
Republic of Korea	160,921	166,189	172,469	170,632	163,523	0.4	-4.2
European Patent Office	128,713	135,231	140,763	146,150	134,580	1.1	-7.9
Germany	60,222	60,585	60,992	62,417	59,583	-0.3	-4.5
Russian Federation	32,253	37,691	39,439	41,849	38,564	4.6	-7.8
Canada	39,888	42,038	40,131	42,089	37,477	-1.5	-11.0
India	24,382	28,928	35,218	36,812	34,287	8.9	-6.9
Australia	23,857	26,003	26,840	26,346	23,681	-0.2	-10.1
United Kingdom	27,988	25,745	24,999	23,379	22,465	-5.3	-3.9
Brazil	20,005	24,074	21,825	22,917	21,944	2.3	-4.2
France	17,275	17,249	17,109	16,705	16,104	-1.7	-3.6
Mexico	14,435	15,505	16,599	16,581	14,281	-0.3	-13.9
Hong Kong (SAR), China	11,763	13,790	13,766	13,662	11,857	0.2	-13.2
Italy	--	--	10,125	9,449	9,717	--	2.8
Singapore	8,605	9,163	9,951	9,692	8,736	0.4	-9.9
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	5,927	6,406	6,922	--	8,011	7.8	--
Israel	5,124	7,496	8,009	7,742	6,774	7.2	-12.5
South Africa	7,004	7,605	8,317	7,941	6,735	-1.0	-15.2

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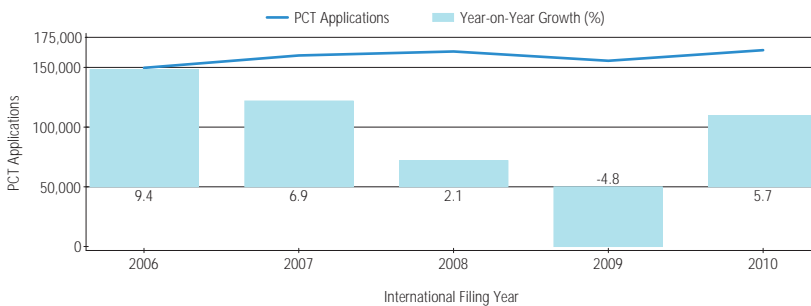
- The top 10 offices accounted for approximately 87 percent of total patent applications, with the top 3, the US, Japan and China filing about 60 percent of the total. Together, the top 20 offices filed 94 percent of all patent applications.
- Between 2008 and 2009, of the top 3 offices, Japan witnessed a 10.8 percent drop in the number of applications received, the US remained almost unchanged, and China saw an increase in applications by 8.5 percent.
- Whereas most of these offices show a drop in applications from 2008 to 2009, about half indicate positive five-year growth.

B.2 Patent applications at selected IP offices of middle and low-income economies, 2009



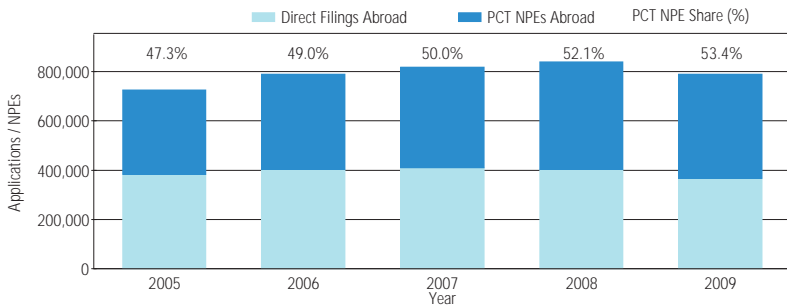
- The figures above show the total number of patent applications received by selected middle and low-income economies in 2009. These offices represent economies from different areas of the world and were chosen based on geographical distribution and data availability. Additional offices are reported in the statistical annex.
- There is high variation between offices of middle and low-income economies.

B.3 Trend in PCT international applications



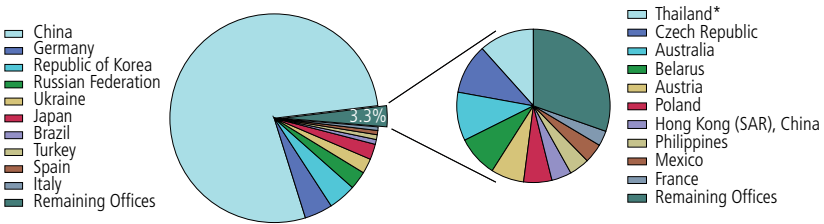
- The PCT system facilitates the acquisition of patent rights in a large number of jurisdictions in that it simplifies the process of multiple national patent filings by reducing the requirement to file a separate application in each jurisdiction.
- International applications experienced an annual decrease in 2009, but rebounded to 164,300 in 2010, slightly higher than 2008 levels.

B.4 Trend in share of PCT national phase entries (NPEs) in total patent filings abroad



- When a PCT international application enters the national phase before a national or regional patent office it is referred to as a national phase entry (NPE).
- The share of NPEs in total filings abroad has gradually increased over the years, showing an increased preference in using the PCT system when filing for patent protection internationally.
- Between 2005 and 2008, direct filings abroad remained close to 400,000 annually, whereas NPEs increased from about 343,000 to 437,000 over the same period.
- Direct filings abroad and PCT NPEs abroad both fell in 2009 but the NPE share increased nonetheless.

B.5 Utility model applications at the top 20 IP offices, 2009



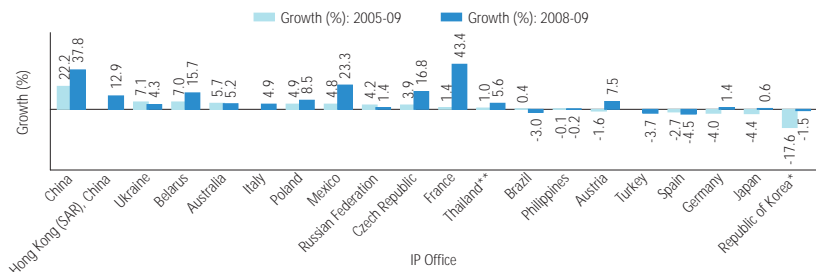
*2008 data

IP Office	Year of Application							growth (%)	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009		2005-09	2008-09
China	112,825	139,566	161,366	181,324	225,586	310,771		22.2	37.8
Germany	20,286	20,418	19,766	18,083	17,067	17,306		-4.0	1.4
Republic of Korea*	37,753		32,908	21,084	17,405	17,144		-17.6	-1.5
Russian Federation	8,948	9,473	9,699	10,075	10,995	11,153		4.2	1.4
Ukraine	5,232	7,286	8,171		9,205	9,600		7.1	4.3
Japan	7,986	11,387	10,965	10,315	9,452	9,507		-4.4	0.6
Brazil	--	3,069	2,984	--	3,218	3,122		0.4	-3.0
Turkey				3,011	2,992	2,882		--	-3.7
Spain	2,904	2,855	2,824	2,666	2,682	2,560		-2.7	-4.5
Italy					2,200	2,307		--	4.9
Thailand**	1,454	1,652	2,062	1,435	1,515	--		1.0	5.6
Czech Republic	1,213	1,185	1,082	1,125	1,183	1,382		3.9	16.8
Australia	1,093	1,059	1,076	1,229	1,255	1,320		5.7	5.2
Belarus	655	853	901	940	967	1,119		7.0	15.7
Austria		989	1,019		861	926		-1.6	7.5
Poland	680	644	678	649	719	780		4.9	8.5
Hong Kong (SAR), China					488	551		--	12.9
Philippines	592	546	541	427	545	544		-0.1	-0.2
Mexico	385	443	386	482	434	535		4.8	23.3
France		390	381	330	288	413		1.4	43.4

* 5 year growth based on 2004-08

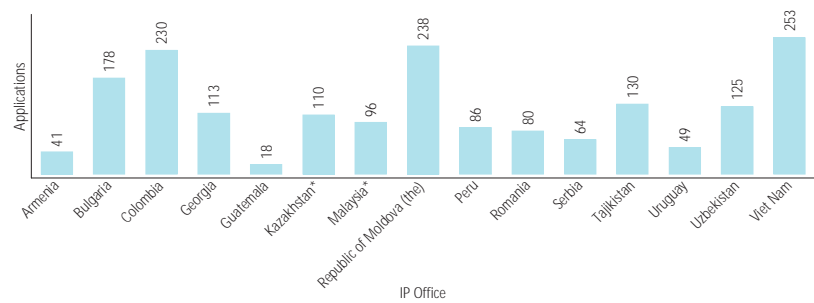
** 5 year growth based on 2004-08 and 1 year growth based on 2007-08

-- not available



- The IP office of China, alone, accounts for 78 percent of total utility model applications and shows some of the strongest five-year and year-on-year growth.
- In recent years, the offices of Germany and the Republic of Korea have had similar utility model application numbers, but the latter reflects a significantly larger decrease over a five-year period.

B.6 Utility model applications at selected IP offices of middle and low-income economies, 2009

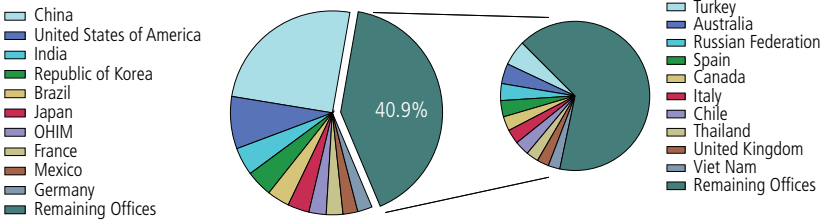


*2008 data

- Whereas many offices worldwide do not offer protection for utility models (see annex), the graph above shows a selection of IP offices of middle and low-income economies that offer this type of protection.

C. TRADEMARKS

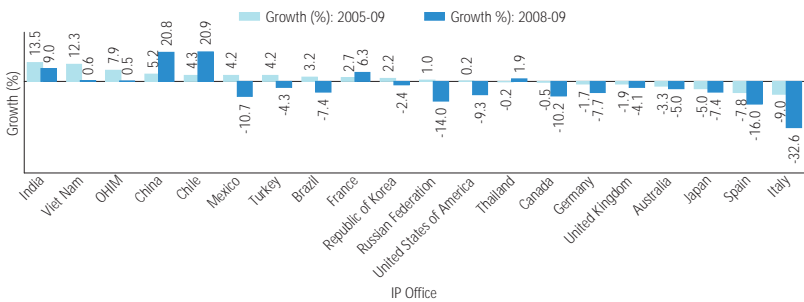
C.1 Trademark applications at the top 20 IP offices, 2009



IP Office	Year of Application					growth (%)	
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005-09	2008-09
China	659,148	741,942	681,358	669,088	808,546	5.2	20.8
United States of America	264,510	277,579	304,129	294,070	266,845	0.2	-9.3
India	85,669	103,419	123,514	130,172	141,943	13.5	9.0
Republic of Korea	123,064	130,738	141,289	137,461	134,211	2.2	-2.4
Brazil	99,310	95,724	104,125	121,712	112,661	3.2	-7.4
Japan	136,050	135,865	143,236	119,448	110,622	-5.0	-7.4
OHIM	64,971	78,362	89,070	87,640	88,086	7.9	0.5
France	75,564	77,166	80,034	79,206	84,213	2.7	6.3
Mexico	63,899	69,781	83,216	84,287	75,250	4.2	-10.7
Germany	80,091	80,481	83,352	80,865	74,676	-1.7	-7.7
Turkey	60,697	67,300	72,034	74,685	71,466	4.2	-4.3
Australia	64,413	69,587	61,040	59,370	56,404	-3.3	-5.0
Russian Federation	47,222	52,867	57,346	57,165	49,189	1.0	-14.0
Spain	64,699	65,884	64,136	55,586	46,711	-7.8	-16.0
Canada	41,832	45,031	47,758	45,619	40,956	-0.5	-10.2
Italy	59,297	58,688	61,715	60,344	40,702	-9.0	-32.6
Chile	33,757	31,577	32,081	33,026	39,935	4.3	20.9
Thailand	36,423	33,947	33,555	35,422	36,087	-0.2	1.9
United Kingdom	36,998	39,111	40,484	35,705	34,253	-1.9	-4.1
Viet Nam	20,663	26,140	31,497	32,684	32,864	12.3	0.6

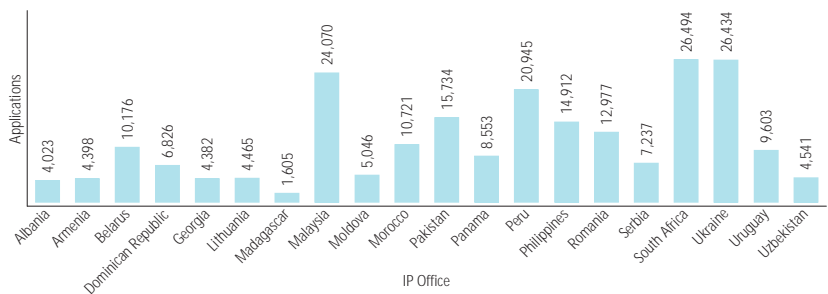
-- not available

OHIM: Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market



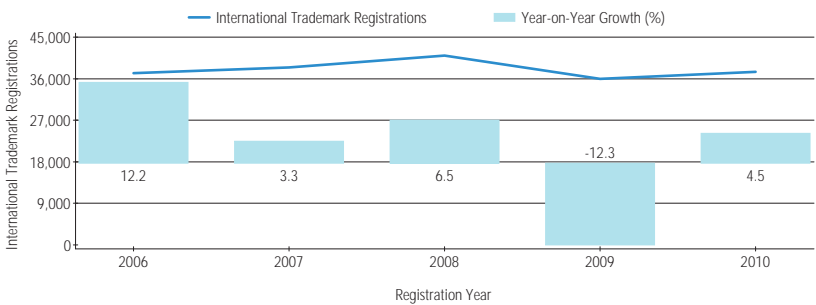
- Trademark applications in this section consist of applications filed directly at IP offices together with designations received at these offices via the WIPO-administered Madrid system.
- In 2009, one quarter of all trademark applications were filed at the China Trademark Office. When combined with the shares held by India, the Republic of Korea and Japan, these four offices located in Asia accounted for 37 percent of total trademark applications.
- India showed the highest five-year growth (13.5%) from 2005 to 2009, whereas China had one of the highest annual growth rates (20.8%) from 2008 to 2009.
- IP offices have either a single-class or multi-class filing system. For simplification purposes, this difference has not been taken into account in this publication.

C.2 Trademark applications at selected IP offices of middle and low-income economies, 2009



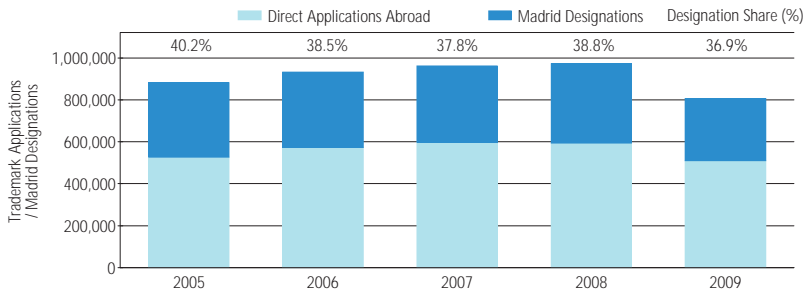
- These figures show the total number of trademark applications received in 2009 by selected middle and low-income economies. These offices represent economies from different areas of the world and were chosen based on geographical distribution and data availability. Additional offices are reported in the statistical annex.
- Many IP offices of middle and low-income economies have considerably high numbers of trademark applications showing the popularity of this form of IP protection in these markets.

C.3 Trend in Madrid system international registrations



- After falling in 2009, Madrid system registration numbers have recuperated some of their losses with an increase in 2010.

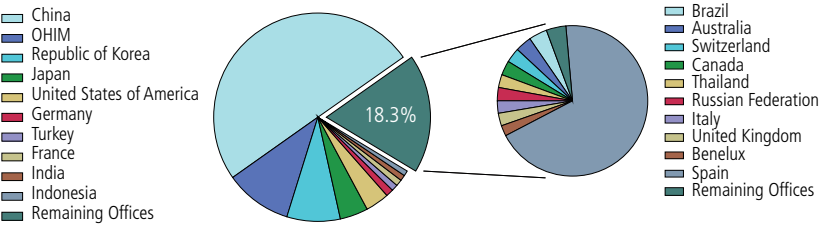
C.4 Trend in share of Madrid system designations in total trademark applications filed abroad



- Applications abroad can be filed directly with national and regional IP offices or through the Madrid system. In the latter case, applicants designate the IP offices in which they seek protection for their trademarks. The graph above shows the total number of applications filed abroad via both routes and the share of Madrid system designations.
- The 2009 drop in direct applications abroad and Madrid designations culminated in a 2 percent decrease in the share of Madrid designations in total abroad applications compared to 2008.

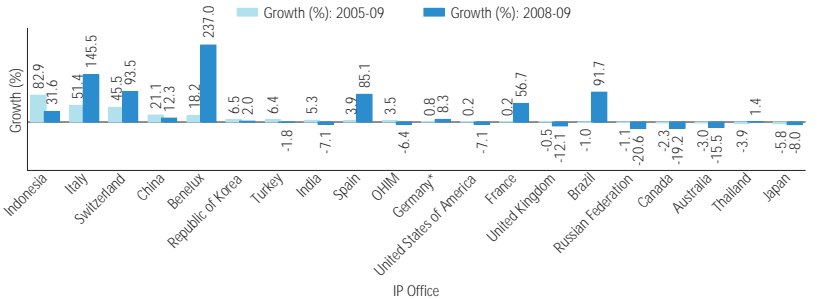
D. INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS

D.1 Industrial design applications at the top 20 IP offices, 2009



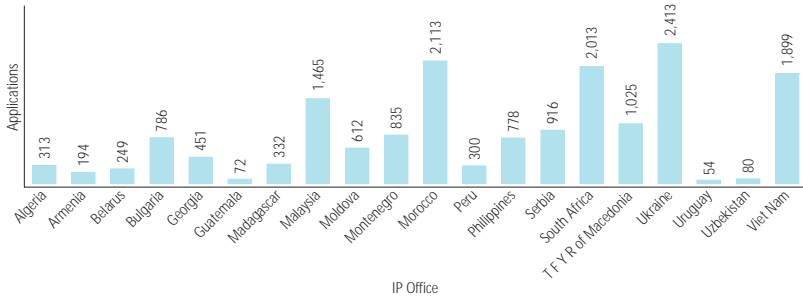
IP Office	Year of Applications					growth (%)	growth (%)
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005-09	2008-09
China	163,371	201,322	267,432	312,904	351,342	21.1	12.3
OHIM	63,657	69,296	77,237	78,050	73,075	3.5	-6.4
Republic of Korea	44,957	51,039	54,362	56,750	57,903	6.5	2.0
Germany*	52,544	54,505	57,799	50,135	54,304	0.8	8.3
Japan	39,254	36,724	36,544	33,569	30,875	-5.8	-8.0
United States of America	25,553	25,515	27,752	27,782	25,806	0.2	-7.1
Turkey	5,551	6,339	6,868	7,243	7,114	6.4	-1.8
France	6,947	6,586	6,384	4,473	7,007	0.2	56.7
India	4,949	5,521	6,402	6,557	6,092	5.3	-7.1
Indonesia	507	523	478	4,307	5,668	82.9	31.6
Brazil	5,511	5,271	5,424	2,761	5,292	-1.0	91.7
Australia	5,811	5,876	5,796	6,077	5,136	-3.0	-15.5
Switzerland	989	2,123	2,189	2,291	4,432	45.5	93.5
Canada	4,682	4,835	5,069	5,282	4,269	-2.3	-19.2
Thailand	4,545	3,560	3,521	3,820	3,873	-3.9	1.4
Russian Federation	3,917	4,385	4,823	4,711	3,740	-1.1	-20.6
Italy	676	562	476	1,447	3,552	51.4	145.5
United Kingdom	3,588	3,495	4,683	4,009	3,523	-0.5	-12.1
Benelux	1,724	1,641	1,501	998	3,363	18.2	237.0
Spain	2,514	2,119	1,946	1,586	2,935	3.9	85.1

* in order to compare with historically reported data, figures consist of the total number of designs contained in applications.



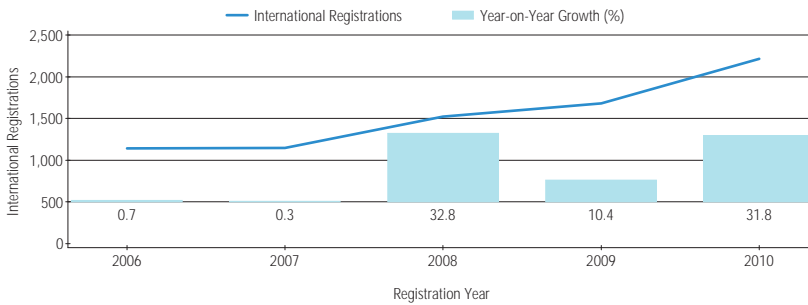
- In 2009, China accounted for 50 percent of total industrial design filing activity while growing by 12.3 percent from 2008 to 2009.
- The top 20 offices accounted for 87 percent of all industrial design applications.
- IP offices have either a single-design or multi-design filing system. For simplification purposes, this difference has not been taken into account in this publication.

D.2 Industrial design applications at selected IP offices of middle and low-income economies, 2009



- The graph above shows 2009 industrial design filing activity in a selection of offices of middle and low-income economies that were chosen based on geographical distribution and data availability. Additional offices are reported in the statistical annex.

D.3 Trend in Hague system international registrations



- Since 2007, use of the Hague system for the international registration of industrial designs has seen rapid growth.

ANNEXES

I. IP applications by office, 2009 (2008 in italics)

Office	Applications			
	Trademarks	Patents	Industrial Designs	Utility Models
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..
African Intellectual Property Organization	2,782	448	209	..
African Regional Intellectual Property Organization	..	435	..	1
Albania	4,023	361	177	1
Algeria	5,752	..	313	n.a.
Andorra	785	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Angola	..	..	..	n.a.
Antigua and Barbuda	716	..	..	n.a.
Argentina	..	5,582	..	n.a.
Armenia	4,398	127	194	41
Aruba	..	..	..	n.a.
Australia	56,404	23,681	5,136	1,320
Austria	11,699	2,555	716	926
Azerbaijan	5,609	227	55	11
Bahamas	..	..	..	n.a.
Bahrain	8,891	..	..	n.a.
Bangladesh	..	..	..	n.a.
Barbados	..	..	..	n.a.
Belarus	10,176	1,926	249	1,119
Belgium ¹	n.a.	817	n.a.	n.a.
Belize	805	54	406	n.a.
Benelux	25,566	n.a.	3,363	n.a.
Benin	..	..	120	n.a.
Bhutan	599	..	..	n.a.
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	..	..	..	..
Bosnia and Herzegovina	5,538	71	63	..
Botswana	712	..	26	n.a.
Brazil	112,661	21,944	5,292	3,122
Brunei Darussalam	649	42	31	n.a.
Bulgaria	7,904	266	786	178
Burkina Faso	..	..	..	..
Burundi	..	..	..	n.a.
Cambodia	..	..	..	n.a.
Cameroon	..	..	..	n.a.
Canada	40,956	37,477	4,269	n.a.
Cape Verde	..	..	..	n.a.
Central African Republic	..	..	..	n.a.
Chad	..	..	..	n.a.
Chile	39,935	1,717	397	97
China	808,546	314,604	351,342	310,771
Colombia	23,952	1,753	n.a.	230
Comoros	..	..	..	n.a.
Congo	..	..	..	n.a.
Cook Islands	..	..	..	n.a.
Costa Rica	..	774	..	..
Côte d'Ivoire	..	..	131	n.a.
Croatia	8,055	318	911	147
Cuba	2,042	258	19	n.a.
Cyprus	2,244	12	28	n.a.
Czech Republic	11,047	881	429	1,382
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	1,351	8,011	463	n.a.
Democratic Republic of the Congo	..	..	..	n.a.
Denmark	6,075	1,649	210	207
Djibouti	..	..	..	n.a.
Dominica	..	..	..	n.a.
Dominican Republic	6,826	324	..	n.a.
Ecuador	..	606	..	..
Egypt	2,828	1,942	1,369	n.a.
El Salvador	..	326	..	..
Equatorial Guinea	..	..	..	n.a.
Eritrea	..	..	..	n.a.
Estonia	3,230	96	227	132
Ethiopia	..	..	..	..

Office	Applications			
	Trademarks	Patents	Industrial Designs	Utility Models
Eurasian Patent Organization	n.a.	2,801	n.a.	n.a.
European Patent Office	n.a.	134,580	n.a.	n.a.
Fiji	..	..	..	n.a.
Finland	5,564	1,933	231	..
France	84,213	15,693	7,007	413
Gabon	..	..	32	n.a.
Gambia	..	..	..	n.a.
Georgia	4,382	468	451	113
Germany	74,676	59,583	8,040	17,306
Ghana	677	..	14	n.a.
Greece	2,458	720	1,111	29
Grenada	..	..	..	n.a.
Guatemala	..	329	72	18
Guinea	..	..	..	n.a.
Guinea-Bissau	..	..	..	n.a.
Guyana	..	..	..	n.a.
Haiti	..	..	..	n.a.
Honduras	..	..	..	..
Hong Kong (SAR), China	24,754	11,857	2,234	551
Hungary	6,671	787	1,025	254
Iceland	3,574	86	121	..
India	141,943	34,287	6,092	n.a.
Indonesia	..	..	5,668	..
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	3,013	..	..	n.a.
Iraq	..	..	..	n.a.
Ireland	4,091	961	75	..
Israel	8,306	6,774	1,794	n.a.
Italy	40,702	9,717	3,552	2,307
Jamaica	..	..	..	n.a.
Japan	110,622	348,596	30,875	9,507
Jordan	..	506	..	n.a.
Kazakhstan	8,407	173	205	110
Kenya	1,430	..	..	..
Kiribati	..	..	..	n.a.
Kuwait	..	..	..	n.a.
Kyrgyzstan	3,966	138	239	..
Lao People's Democratic Republic	..	..	..	n.a.
Latvia	3,566	..	130	n.a.
Lebanon	..	..	..	n.a.
Lesotho	634	..	..	n.a.
Liberia	489	..	..	n.a.
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	..	..	..	n.a.
Liechtenstein	3,021	n.a.	1,024	n.a.
Lithuania	4,465	107	50	n.a.
Luxembourg ¹	n.a.	84	n.a.	n.a.
Macao (SAR), China	6,130	124	105	8
Madagascar	1,605	44	332	n.a.
Malawi	..	..	..	..
Malaysia	24,070	5,737	1,465	96
Maldives	..	..	..	n.a.
Mali	..	..	10	n.a.
Malta	911	29	3	n.a.
Marshall Islands	..	..	..	n.a.
Mauritania	..	..	..	n.a.
Mauritius	24	24	13	n.a.
Mexico	75,250	14,281	2,930	535
Micronesia (Federated States of)	..	..	..	n.a.
Monaco	3,324	10	1,064	n.a.
Mongolia	1,399	..	383	..
Montenegro	12,928	917	371	n.a.
Morocco	10,721	991	2,113	n.a.
Mozambique	870	..	..	..
Myanmar	..	..	..	n.a.
Namibia	858	..	33	n.a.
Nauru	..	..	..	n.a.
Nepal	..	..	..	n.a.
Netherlands ¹	n.a.	2,854	n.a.	n.a.
Netherlands Antilles	1,456	n.a.	1,328	n.a.
New Zealand	16,190	6,358	1,241	n.a.
Nicaragua	..	..	..	n.a.
Niger	..	..	12	n.a.
Nigeria	..	..	..	n.a.

Office	Applications			
	Trademarks	Patents	Industrial Designs	Utility Models
Norway	13,607	3,604	663	n.a.
Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market	88,086	n.a.	73,075	n.a.
Oman	2,103	..	110	n.a.
Pakistan	15,734	1,365	576	n.a.
Palau	..	..	..	n.a.
Panama	8,553	370	51	2
Papua New Guinea	..	46	6	n.a.
Paraguay	..	260	..	n.a.
Peru	20,945	694	300	86
Philippines	14,912	2,997	778	544
Poland	17,877	3,140	1,894	780
Portugal	19,005	617	384	127
Qatar	..	..	..	n.a.
Republic of Korea	134,211	163,523	57,903	17,144
Republic of Moldova (the)	5,046	139	612	238
Romania	12,977	1,091	1,175	80
Russian Federation	49,189	38,564	3,740	11,153
Rwanda	..	..	..	n.a.
Saint Kitts and Nevis	..	..	..	n.a.
Saint Lucia	..	..	..	n.a.
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	..	..	..	n.a.
Samoa	..	..	..	n.a.
San Marino	1,314	..	..	n.a.
Sao Tome and Principe	287	..	10	n.a.
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	n.a.
Senegal	..	..	130	n.a.
Serbia	7,237	359	916	64
Seychelles	..	..	..	n.a.
Sierra Leone	750	..	..	n.a.
Singapore	15,332	8,736	1,622	n.a.
Slovakia	5,534	239	94	331
Slovenia	4,073	385	697	15
Solomon Islands	..	..	..	n.a.
Somalia	..	..	..	n.a.
South Africa	26,494	6,735	2,013	n.a.
Spain	46,711	3,803	2,935	2,560
Sri Lanka	5,907	465	402	n.a.
Sudan	743	..	..	n.a.
Suriname	..	..	137	n.a.
Swaziland	680	..	..	n.a.
Sweden	12,706	2,649	678	n.a.
Switzerland	28,945	2,078	4,432	n.a.
Syrian Arab Republic	6,151	..	402	n.a.
T F Y R of Macedonia	3,788	440	1,025	n.a.
Tajikistan	2,496	12	9	130
Thailand	36,087	5,857	3,873	1,575
Timor-Leste	..	..	..	n.a.
Togo	..	..	..	n.a.
Tonga	..	..	..	n.a.
Trinidad and Tobago	..	281	..	..
Tunisia	..	..	1,427	n.a.
Turkey	71,466	2,732	7,114	2,882
Turkmenistan	2,337	..	..	n.a.
Tuvalu	..	..	..	n.a.
Uganda	..	..	..	..
Ukraine	26,434	4,814	2,413	9,205
United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	n.a.
United Kingdom	34,253	22,465	3,523	n.a.
United Republic of Tanzania	..	..	..	n.a.
United States of America	266,845	456,106	25,806	n.a.
Uruguay	9,603	778	54	49
Uzbekistan	4,541	412	80	125
Vanuatu	..	..	..	n.a.
Vatican City State (Holy See)	..	..	38	n.a.
Venezuela	..	2,901	..	..
Viet Nam	32,864	3,143	1,899	253
Yemen	3,730	72	50	n.a.
Zambia	795	..	..	..
Zimbabwe	..	..	..	1

2008 data are in *italics*

n.a. not applicable

.. not available

¹ Trademarks and industrial designs are filed at the Benelux Office for Intellectual Property (BOIP)

II. International Applications (PCT system) and International Registrations (Madrid and Hague systems), 2010 by origin

Origin	International Applications (PCT system) and International Registrations (Madrid and Hague systems), 2010		
	PCT	Madrid	Hague
Albania	1		
Algeria	3		
Andorra	12		
Angola	1		
Antigua and Barbuda	1		1
Argentina	16		
Armenia	5	12	1
Australia	1,772	961	
Austria	1,140	904	34
Azerbaijan	2	8	
Bahamas	20		
Bahrain	1		
Bangladesh	1		
Barbados	84		
Belarus	15	104	
Belgium	1,056		33
Belize	1		
Benelux		1,915	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	13	72	
Botswana	1	1	
Brazil	487		
Bulgaria	33	167	7
Cameroon	2		
Canada	2,698		
Chad	1		
Chile	88		
China	12,296	1,820	
Colombia	46		
Costa Rica	3		
Côte d'Ivoire	1		
Croatia	50	124	6
Cuba	5	2	
Curaçao			1
Cyprus	44	20	
Czech Republic	137	313	6
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	4	5	1
Denmark	1,174	387	10
Dominican Republic	3		
Ecuador	33		
Egypt	48	39	1
Estonia	45	39	1
Finland	2,138	206	25
France	7,245	3,734	219
Gabon	2		
Georgia	5	9	1
Germany	17,568	4,548	524
Greece	91	57	6
Guatemala	2		
Guinea	1		
Hungary	172	168	3
Iceland	57	25	3
India	1,285		
Indonesia	16		1
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	6	35	
Ireland	443	43	
Israel	1,476	11	
Italy	2,658	2,327	122
Japan	32,148	1,422	
Kazakhstan	20	37	
Kenya	4	9	
Kyrgyzstan	1		
Lao People's Democratic Republic	7		
Latvia	26	130	4
Lebanon	4		
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1		
Liechtenstein	73	82	22
Lithuania	11	63	
Luxembourg	251		17
Madagascar		2	
Malaysia	350		
Malta	21		
Marshall Islands	1		
Mauritius	2		

Origin	International Applications (PCT system) and International Registrations (Madrid and Hague systems), 2010		
	PCT	Madrid	Hague
Mexico	191		
Monaco	17	42	4
Mongolia		2	
Montenegro		5	
Morocco	19	80	7
Mozambique		8	
Namibia	29		
Netherlands	4,060		175
Netherlands Antilles		13	
New Zealand	307		
Nicaragua	1		
Nigeria	2		
Norway	708	320	13
Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market		4,356	
Oman	4		
Pakistan	1		
Panama	5		
Peru	7		
Philippines	14		
Poland	199	311	14
Portugal	116	145	
Qatar	7		
Republic of Korea	9,669	305	
Republic of Moldova (the)	1	43	4
Romania	19	67	5
Russian Federation	784	1,160	
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2		
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2		
Samoa	5		
San Marino	5	8	
Saudi Arabia	80		
Serbia	19	284	21
Seychelles	10		
Sierra Leone	2		
Singapore	641	180	2
Slovakia	44	126	
Slovenia	126	267	9
South Africa	295		
Spain	1,771	578	24
Sri Lanka	10		
Sweden	3,313	268	9
Switzerland	3,728	3,093	564
Syrian Arab Republic	12	8	
T F Y R of Macedonia	2	13	
Thailand	72		
Trinidad and Tobago	1		
Tunisia	9		
Turkey	480	787	100
Ukraine	109	250	5
United Arab Emirates	30		1
United Kingdom	4,891	1,062	23
United States of America	44,940	3,897	186
Uruguay	5		
Uzbekistan	4	1	
Venezuela	1		
Viet Nam	9	53	
Yemen	3		
Zambia	1		

Not all origins listed in this table are members of WIPO-administered systems.

For more information contact WIPO at www.wipo.int

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