

Patents

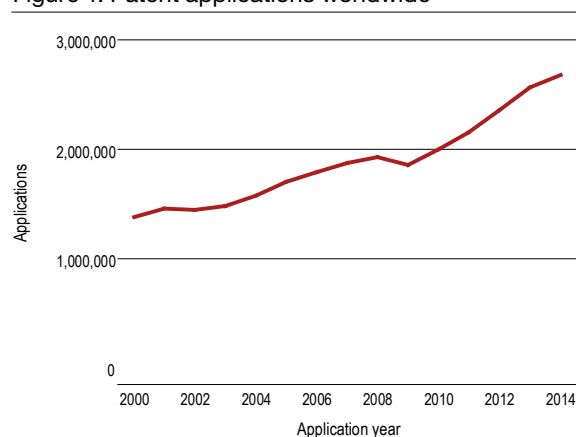
Highlights

Applications approach 2.7 million worldwide in 2014

Around 2.68 million patent applications were filed worldwide in 2014, up 4.5% from 2013 (figure 1). Driving that strong growth were filings in China, which received 103,000 of the 116,100 additional filings and accounted for 89% of total growth, whereas the United States of America (US) contributed 6% of total growth.

The 4.5% growth in filings in 2014 is lower than the growth rate in each of the previous four years, which varied between 7% and 10%.

Figure 1. Patent applications worldwide



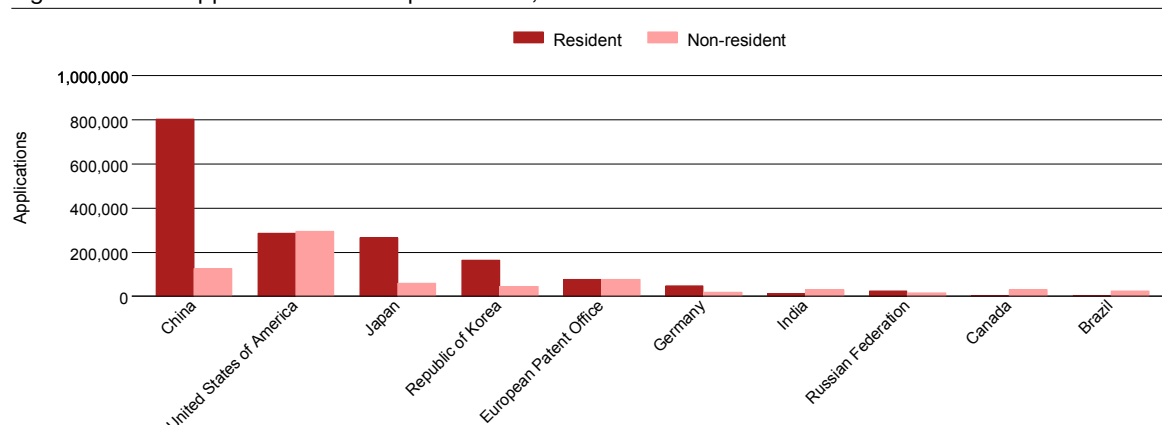
Source: Standard figure A1.

China received more applications than Japan and the US combined

The State Intellectual Property Office of the People's Republic of China (SIPO) received the most applications in 2014, followed by the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO), the Japan Patent Office (JPO), the Korean Intellectual Property Office (KIPO) and the European Patent Office (EPO). SIPO – with 928,177 filings – received more applications than the combined total of the USPTO and the JPO. If the current trend continues, SIPO is set to become the first office to receive a million applications in a single year. The top five offices accounted for 82% of the world total in 2014, which is considerably higher than their 2000 share (70%). The four BRIC countries – Brazil, China, India and the Russian Federation – rank among the top 10 offices (figure 2).

The top 20 list includes patent offices from 13 high-income economies, 5 upper middle-income countries and 2 lower middle-income countries. As for geographical distribution, nine offices are located in Asia, six in Europe, two each in North America and Latin America & the Caribbean (LAC), and one in Oceania. South Africa, which is ranked 23rd, is the highest-placed office in Africa.

Figure 2. Patent applications at the top 10 offices, 2014



Source: Standard figure A8.

Double-digit growth in China and the Islamic Republic of Iran

Of the top 20 offices, 13 received more applications in 2014 than in 2013. China (+12.5%) and the Islamic Republic of Iran (+18.5%) exhibited double-digit growth, which was driven mainly by growth in resident applications. China's 2014 growth rate of 12.5% is less than half the 2013 growth rate and the lowest since 2009.

Other offices showing notable growth in 2014 were Indonesia (+7.7%), Thailand (+7.1%) and Singapore (+6.1%). At each of these offices, growth in non-resident applications was the main driver of overall growth. Australia recorded a 12.7% decline in 2014, ending the growth it had witnessed over the previous four years, with decreases in both resident and non-resident applications. China Hong Kong (SAR) and the Russian Federation each saw a decline of around 10%. Among the top five offices, the EPO, KIPO, SIPO and the USPTO saw growth in applications in 2014. However, the 2014 growth rates of KIPO, SIPO and the USPTO are considerably lower than those for 2013. The JPO, in third place, has recorded declines since 2005 due to a fall in resident applications; non-resident applications have increased, but not by enough to offset this decline.

Among selected offices of low- and middle-income countries, the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization (ARIPO, +20.7%), Turkey (+9.4%) and Viet Nam (+11.3%) showed the fastest growth in 2014. At most offices of low- and middle-income countries, the bulk of applications are filed by non-residents. As a result, overall growth or decline in applications at these offices is determined mainly by the filing behavior of non-resident applicants. For example, Viet Nam saw 11.3% growth in 2014 due mainly to growth in non-resident applications. Variations in year-on-year growth are considerable, especially at offices that receive low numbers of applications.

A shift toward China

High-income countries received 58.4% of applications filed worldwide in 2014, reflecting their high R&D spending (figure 3). However, the distribution of applications is shifting toward the upper middle-income group as they grow in China and decline in Japan. Applications filed in China rose sevenfold between 2004 and 2014, while those filed in Japan fell by a fifth.

Due to the high numbers of applications filed in China, offices of the upper middle-income countries have seen their share of the world total increase from 12.4% in 2004 to 38.5% in 2014. Without China, the share of the remaining upper middle-income countries increased from 4.5% in 2004 to 6% in 2014 – with the offices of Brazil, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Turkey driving this growth.¹

The lower middle-income group saw a slight increase in its share of the world total – from 2.4% in 2004 to 2.7% in 2014, due primarily to growth in the numbers of applications filed in India, Indonesia and Viet Nam. The low-income group accounted for less than 0.5% of the world total in both 2004 and 2014. However, it should be noted that data for only 14 offices of low-income countries are available.

Offices located in Asia received 60% of applications filed worldwide in 2014, compared with 49% in 2004 (figure 4). This high share reflects the fact that three of the top five patent offices are in Asia (the JPO, KIPO and SIPO). However, the increase in Asia's share of the world total resulted primarily from the substantial increase in filings in China. In fact, applications in China grew from 130,384 in 2004 to 928,177 in 2014, with resident applications being the main source of growth. Offices in North America accounted for 23% and those in Europe for 13% of the 2014 world total. Over the past 10 years, patenting activity has been gradually shifting away from Europe and North America toward Asia – to be more specific, China – and the pace of this shift has been accelerating since 2010. As for the other world regions, the combined share of Africa, LAC and Oceania was around 4% in 2014.

1. SIPO accounted for 90% of the upper middle-income group total.

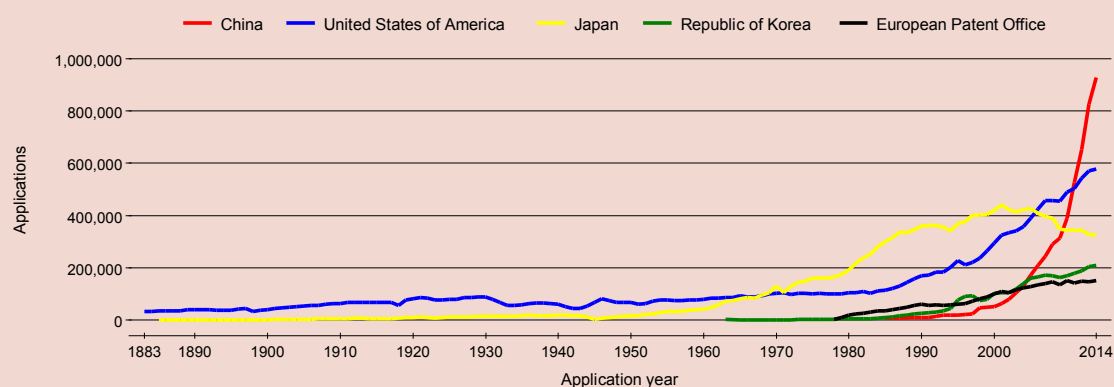
Patent filings since 1883

From 1883 to 1963, the USPTO was the leading office in world filings. Application numbers at the JPO and the USPTO were stable until the early 1970s, when the JPO began to see rapid growth, a pattern also observed for the USPTO from the 1980s onwards.

Among the top five offices, the JPO surpassed the USPTO in 1968 and maintained the top position until 2005. Since 2006,

the number of applications at the JPO has trended downward. Both the EPO and KIPO have seen increases each year since the early 1980s, as has SIPO since 2001. SIPO surpassed the EPO and KIPO in 2005, the JPO in 2010 and the USPTO in 2011 – and it now receives the largest number of applications worldwide. There has been a gradual upward trend in the combined share of the top five offices in the world total – from 70% in 2000 to 82% in 2014.

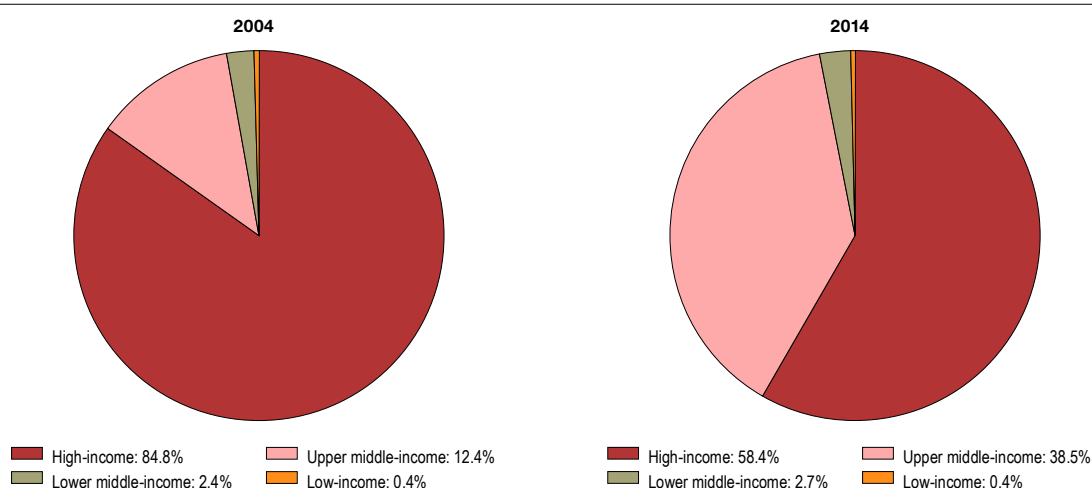
Trend in patent applications for the top five offices



Source: Standard figure A7.

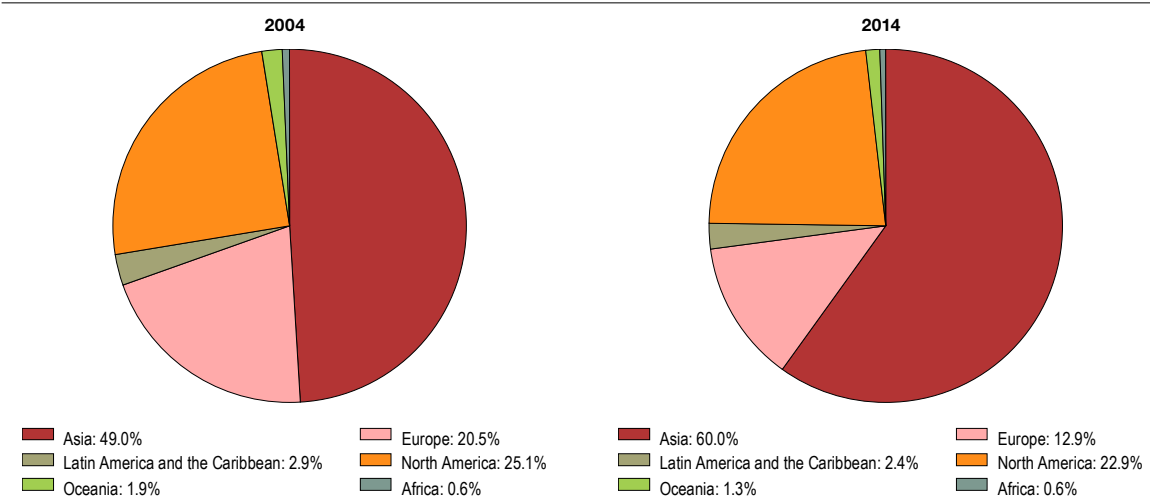
Note: The IP office of the Soviet Union, not represented in this figure, was the leading office in the world in terms of filings from 1964 to 1969. Like the JPO and the USPTO, the office of the Soviet Union saw stable application numbers until the early 1960s, after which it recorded rapid growth in applications filed.

Figure 3. Patent applications by income group



Source: Standard table A5.

Figure 4. Patent applications by region



Source: Standard table A6.

The US and Japan still account for most patents filed abroad

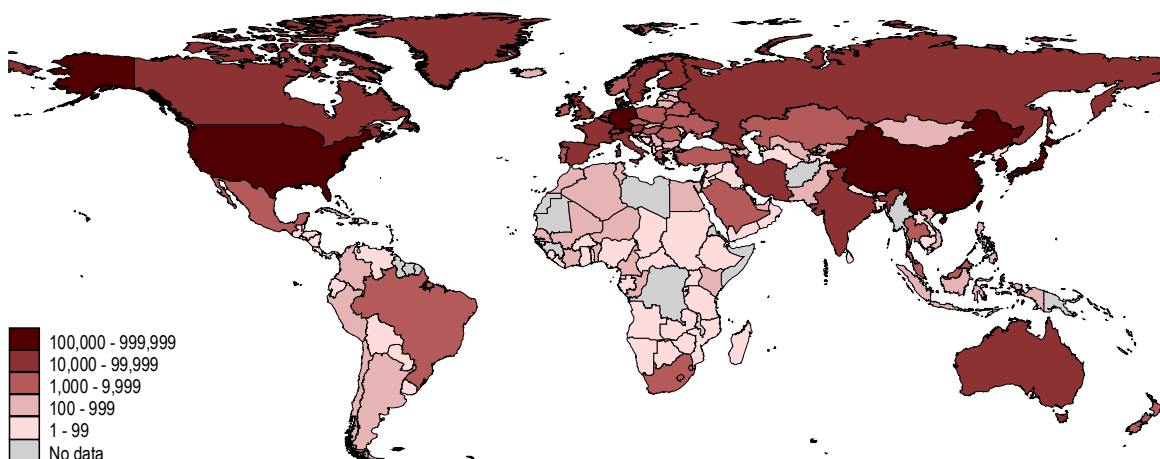
Applications received by offices from resident and non-resident applicants are referred to as office data, whereas applications filed by applicants at a national/regional office (resident applications) or at foreign offices (applications abroad) are referred to as origin data. Here, patent statistics based on the origin of the residence of the first-named applicant are reported to complement the picture of patent activity worldwide.

Applicants from China (837,817) filed the largest number of equivalent patent applications in 2014, followed by the US (509,521) and Japan (465,971) (map 1). China has been the largest origin of patent applications since 2012 when it overtook Japan. Furthermore, the gap between China and the other origins has increased considerably over the past three years.

Equivalent patent applications

Applications at regional IP offices are equivalent to multiple applications in the countries that are members of the organizations establishing these offices. In particular, to calculate the number of equivalent applications for the Eurasian Patent Organization (EAPO) and the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI), each application is multiplied by the corresponding number of member states. For European Patent Office (EPO) and African Regional Intellectual Property Organization (ARIPO) data, each application is counted as one application abroad if the applicant does not reside in a member state or as one resident and one application abroad if the applicant resides in a member state. The equivalent application concept is used for reporting data by origin.

Map 1. Equivalent patent applications by origin, 2014



Source: Standard map A16.

More than half the top 20 origins are located in Europe, and their combined total is higher than that of the US, which ranks second after China. All top 20 origins except China, India and the Islamic Republic of Iran are high-income countries. Among the top origins, the Islamic Republic of Iran recorded the fastest growth (+21.4%) in 2014, followed by China (+14.1%), the Netherlands (+12.3%) and Finland (+10.7%). Increases in applications abroad drove the growth for Finland and the Netherlands, while it was an increase in resident applications in the case of China and the Islamic Republic of Iran. A number of origins outside the top 20, such as Malaysia (+15.7%), Saudi Arabia (+31.9%) and Turkey (+12.1%), recorded double-digit growth in 2014 due to increases in both applications filed by residents and those filed abroad.

Filing abroad reflects the globalization of intellectual property (IP) protection and the desire to commercialize technology in foreign markets. The costs of filing abroad can be substantial, so the patents are likely to confer higher values. Among the top 20 origins, applications filed abroad made up a large share of Canada's, Israel's and Switzerland's totals. However, in absolute numbers, the US with around 224,400 had the most, followed by Japan (around 200,000) and Germany (around 105,600).

Applicants residing in China, while ranking first in terms of resident applications, filed only 36,700 applications abroad, which is similar to the level filed abroad by applicants residing in Switzerland. However, in recent years, China's applications filed abroad have increased markedly – from around 15,300 in 2010 to 36,700 in 2014. The abroad shares of middle-income countries such as Brazil, Turkey and Thailand are lower than the abroad shares of high-income countries.

Among other things, proximity and market size influence cross-border applications. US applicants accounted for 52% of all non-resident applications filed in Canada and 49% of non-resident filings in Mexico. German, Japanese or US applicants accounted for the highest non-resident shares at many offices. For example, German applicants had the highest share of non-resident filings in France, whereas Japanese applicants accounted for highest share in the Republic of Korea.

Chinese applicants accounted for 5% of all non-resident applications received by the patent office of South Africa, and 3.9% at the patent office of Malaysia. Compared to Japan and the US, China accounts for low shares at many offices, but these have increased in recent years. For example, the share of Chinese applicants at the USPTO increased from 3.2% in 2010 to 6.1% in 2014.

How large are patent families?

Inventors traditionally file at their national offices and then subsequently abroad, so some inventions are recorded more than once. To take this into account, WIPO has developed indicators for patent families, and the trend in patent families mirrors that of patent applications. Over the past seven years, the ratio of families to applications has remained more or less stable at around 0.5. This means that about half of all applications are initial filings and the other half are repetitive filings, mostly at foreign offices. France, the Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland have low family-to-application ratios at more than three-quarters for the period of 2010 to 2012, indicating substantial duplication due to high numbers of cross-border filings. China, Poland and the Russian Federation have high ratios, indicating less duplication due to low numbers of cross-border filings.

Patent families

Patent families are defined as patent applications interlinked by one or more of: priority claim, Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) national phase entry, continuation, continuation-in-part, internal priority and addition or division. A special subset comprises foreign-oriented patent families, which include only patent families that have at least one filing office different from the office of the applicant's country of origin. Some foreign-related patent families include only one filing office because applicants may choose to file only with a foreign office. For example, if a Canadian applicant files a patent application directly with the USPTO (without having previously filed with the patent office of Canada), that patent family constitutes a foreign-oriented patent family with just one office.

The size of patent families reflects their geographical coverage. Between 2010 and 2012, around 22% of foreign-oriented patent families were single-office families – they were filed in only one foreign office, but not in the applicant's respective domestic office. Around 87% of the families created worldwide between 2010 and 2012 were filed in fewer than three patent offices. However, there is considerable variation among the top origins. For example, applicants from France, Japan and the UK tend to cover three offices when filing abroad, whereas those from Canada cover two on average.

The Republic of Korea filed the highest number of patents per unit of GDP

Differences in patent activity reflect both the size of the economy and the level of development, so it is interesting to express the number of resident patent applications relative to GDP, population, R&D spending or other variables. These are commonly referred to as “patent activity intensity” indicators.

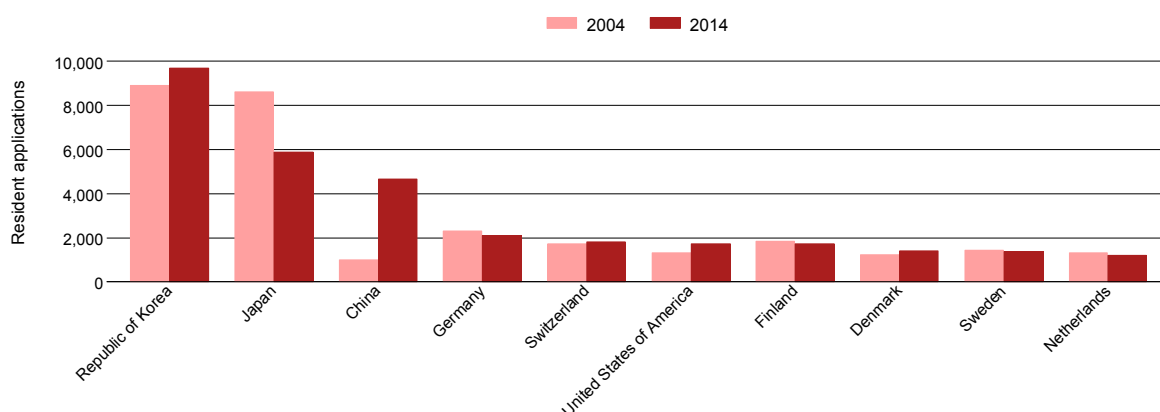
For the world, resident applications per 100 billion United States dollars (USD) of GDP rose from around 1,474 in 2004 to 1,821 in 2014. This estimate is based on data covering 113 offices. The Republic of Korea has had the highest number of patent applications per unit of GDP since 2004. Its ratio of resident applications to GDP is more than twice that of China and six times that of the US. China ranks third when its resident patent applications are adjusted by GDP, after the Republic of Korea and Japan (figure 5). Reflecting strong growth in resident applications, China's resident applications per unit of GDP increased from 990 in 2004 to 4,657 in 2014 – the fastest growth among the leading origins.

The top five ranking has remained unchanged since 2010 when China overtook Germany. The list of the top 20 origins is predominantly comprised of high-income countries. However, three middle-income countries – China, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Ukraine – also feature. Large middle-income countries such as Brazil, India, Mexico, Turkey and South Africa exhibit low numbers of resident applications per unit of GDP. Brazil, with 150 resident applications per unit of GDP, is the highest-ranking origin in the Latin America & the Caribbean region, and Morocco ranks the highest in Africa. Patent activity is much more intensive in North-East Asia than in other parts of the world.

The profile of resident applications per million population is similar to that adjusted by GDP but shows some subtle differences. The top two origins – the Republic of Korea and Japan – are the same in both measures. But China's resident applications-to-population ratio ranks much lower, in ninth position, just after Denmark, whose population is less than 0.5% of China's.

Nordic countries rank high when resident patent applications are adjusted by population or GDP.

Figure 5. Resident patent applications per 100 billion USD GDP for the top 10 origins



Source: Standard figure A29.

The ICT sector accounts for the largest share of patent applications worldwide

In 2013, the latest year for which complete data are available due to the delay between application and publication, computer technology saw the most published applications worldwide, followed by electrical machinery, measurement, digital communication and medical technology. Each of these technological fields except medical technology had more than 100,000 published applications in 2013. The combined share of the top five went from 18.8% in 1995 to 28.9% in 2013. Among the top 20 technological fields, digital communication and computer technology saw the fastest annual growth between 1995 and 2013. Digital communication rose from around 8,600 published applications in 1995 to around 100,400 in 2013, while computer technology rose from 35,800 to 168,700 over the same period.

Of the top 10 origins in the period 2011-13, Switzerland filed mainly in pharmaceuticals; the Russian Federation in food chemistry; France and Germany in transport; China, Japan and the Republic of Korea in electrical machinery; the Netherlands in medical technology; and the UK and the US in computer technology. The combined share of the top three technologies ranged from 20% for the UK to 27% for Switzerland.

Among the large middle-income countries, applicants residing in India filed mainly in computer technology, organic fine chemistry and pharmaceuticals, while those in Brazil filed primarily in basic materials chemistry and residents of Turkey filed mostly in consumer goods.

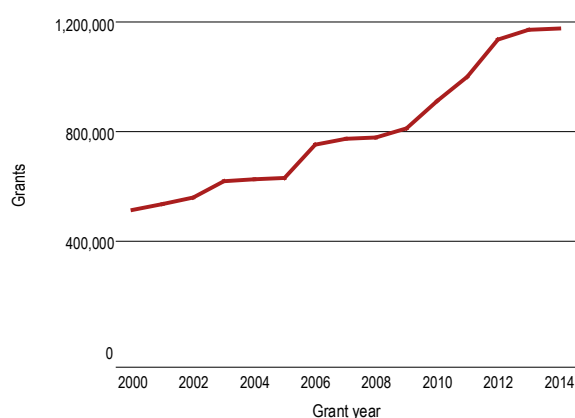
Patent applications in technologies related to fuel cells, geothermal, solar and wind grew continually between 2007 and 2012, but declined by 5% in 2013.

Latest trends in patent grants

Offices carry out a formal or substantive examination to decide whether or not to issue a patent. The procedure for issuing a patent varies across offices, and differences in the numbers of patent grants among offices depend on factors such as examination capacity and procedural delays. For this reason, applications data for a given year should not be compared with grants data from the same year.

Grants have followed a path similar to that of patent applications, growing continually since 2001 and increasing sharply from 2009 to 2012, followed by a slowdown in 2013 and 2014. In 2014, an estimated 1.18 million patents were granted worldwide, up 0.3% on 2013 (figure 6). The 0.3% growth in 2014 is the slowest since 2000. This was due mainly to a decline at the JPO, which granted 50,000 fewer patents in 2014 than in 2013.

Figure 6. Patent grants worldwide



Source: Standard figure A3.

Who grants the most patents?

The USPTO issued the most patents in 2014, around 300,700. SIPO granted more than 233,200 and overtook the JPO (227,100) as the second-largest patent issuing office. Grants grew by 12.3% at SIPO, contrasting with an 18% decline at the JPO. The top five offices increased their combined share of the world total from 74% in 2009 to 81% in 2014 thanks to substantial growth in the number of patents issued by KIPO, SIPO and the USPTO over this period.

Among the top 20 offices, India had the fastest growth (+82%) in 2014, with the number of grants increasing from 3,377 in 2013 to 6,153 in 2014. This reflected a substantial increase in the number of non-resident grants. Australia (+12.8%) and China (+12.3%) were the two other top 20 offices to exhibit double-digit growth in 2014. For China, growth in resident grants drove overall growth, while for Australia it was non-resident grants. Beyond the top 20 list, the Islamic Republic of Iran issued around 3,000 patents in 2014, while Brazil, Malaysia and the Philippines issued more than 2,000 each.

How are patents maintained over time?

Patent rights generally last up to 20 years from the date of filing. The estimated number of patents in force worldwide rose from 7.2 million in 2008 to 10.2 million in 2014 (annual growth of 6.1%). The USPTO recorded the most, with 2.53 million patents (24.7% of the world total), followed by the JPO with 1.92 million (18.8%). Patents in force at SIPO more than doubled, from 0.56 million in 2010 to 1.2 million in 2014. The top 20 list includes 16 offices from high-income countries and 4 from upper middle-income countries, namely China, Mexico, South Africa and Turkey. India – ranked 23rd – had close to 50,000 patents in force in its jurisdiction.

Holders must pay maintenance fees to maintain the validity of their patents and may opt to let a patent lapse before the end of its full term. For 71 offices that reported their in-force data, around 42% to 44% of the patents they issued remained in force for at least 6–12 years after the application date, and about one-sixth lasted the full 20 years.

Patent office workloads

Patent offices must assess whether the claims in applications meet the standards of novelty, non-obviousness and industrial applicability defined in national laws. Processing patents therefore consumes time and resources.

The number of applications that were potentially pending fell from 6.1 million in 2008 to 4.9 million in 2014. But this figure would be higher if data from SIPO were available. The decline in pending applications worldwide was driven mainly by Japan, which saw potentially pending applications decline from 2.4 million in 2008 to less than a million in 2014.

The USPTO had the most applications potentially pending in 2014, with 1.17 million, slightly fewer than the previous year's 1.2 million. Despite its substantial decline, the JPO still had more than 888,000 in 2014. The EPO and KIPO are the two other offices at which more than half a million applications were potentially pending in 2014. Among the top four offices, the EPO and KIPO had more potentially pending applications in 2014 than in 2013, while the JPO and the USPTO had fewer. Among the middle-income countries, India had the largest number of potentially pending applications, which doubled from around 100,000 in 2010 to 202,000 in 2014. Brazil, Mexico, Thailand and Viet Nam also showed substantial numbers of potentially pending applications in 2014.

A high proportion of potentially pending applications in India, Israel, Japan and Viet Nam did not enter the examination phase in 2014. This contrasts with Australia, Germany, the EPO and the Russian Federation, where the bulk of potentially pending applications were currently being examined. This may reflect a difference across offices in the time limit that applicants have for filing requests for examination.

Potentially pending applications

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

International cooperation

The Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) offers applicants an advantageous route for seeking patent protection internationally as an alternative to using the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property to pursue patent rights in different countries. For further information and statistics, see the *PCT Yearly Review, 2015*.

Together, China and the US accounted for 87% of the total annual growth in PCT filings, which saw some 215,000 applications in total in 2014, a 4.4% increase on the previous year. The US was the primary country of origin for PCT filers in 2014, with 61,476 applications and 7% growth. Japan followed with 42,380 applications, 3.2% down on 2013. Applicants from China filed 25,548 applications – an 18.7% annual increase. India, with 1,428 applications, is the second-largest user of the PCT system among the BRIC countries. China and India are the only two middle-income countries among the top 20 PCT users.

Patent offices are entering more bilateral agreements that enable applicants to request a fast-track examination where examiners can use the work of the other office – so-called patent prosecution highways (PPH). The JPO had 42% of applications for which applicants subsequently filed PPH requests – with SIPO (2,103) and the USPTO (2,894) between them accounting for half the total (9,790). The USPTO had 29% of applications for which applicants subsequently filed PPH requests, with Canada (1,425) receiving the largest number of those requests, followed by China (1,151). The use of the patent prosecution highway is skewed towards the JPO and the USPTO for office of earlier examination, and the JPO, SIPO and the USPTO for office of later examination.

For the first time since 1998, utility model applications worldwide fell by 3% in 2014

A utility model protects an invention for a limited period, with different terms and conditions from those for patents. The growth in utility model applications has been strong since 2008, mainly due to filings at SIPO. However, for the first time since 1998, applications worldwide fell by 3% in 2014. This was due to fewer applications being received by the top six offices. An estimated 948,900 applications were filed worldwide in 2014, of which 868,511 were received by SIPO. Germany and the Russian Federation each received around 14,000, while this number was around 9,000 in both the Republic of Korea and Ukraine. Among the top 10 offices, applications received by Brazil, Germany, Japan and the Republic of Korea have declined over the past 10 years, while they have increased in the Russian Federation and Turkey.

Resident applications made up 98% of all applications filed worldwide in 2014, showing that utility model applications are rarely filed abroad.

Compared to patents, the Czech Republic, China Hong Kong (SAR), the Philippines, Slovakia and Ukraine are intense users of utility models.

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Microorganisms

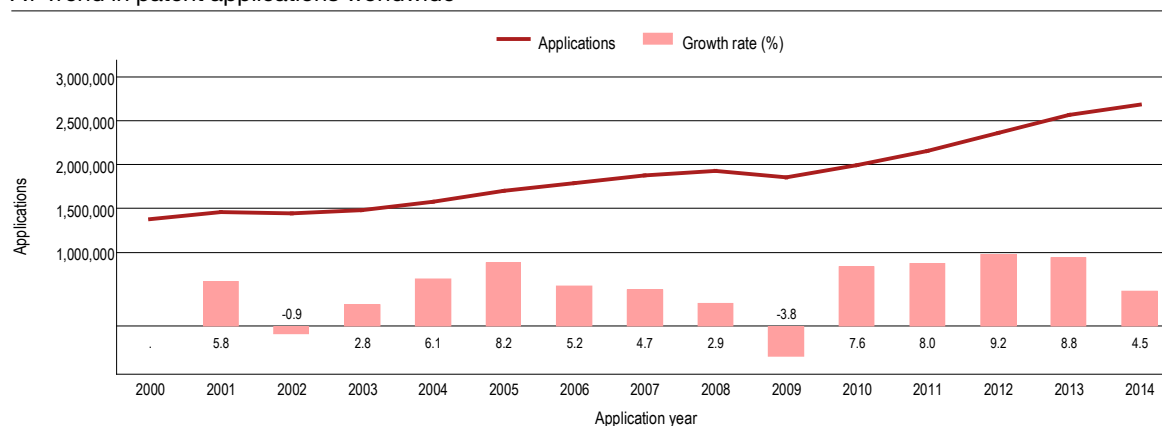
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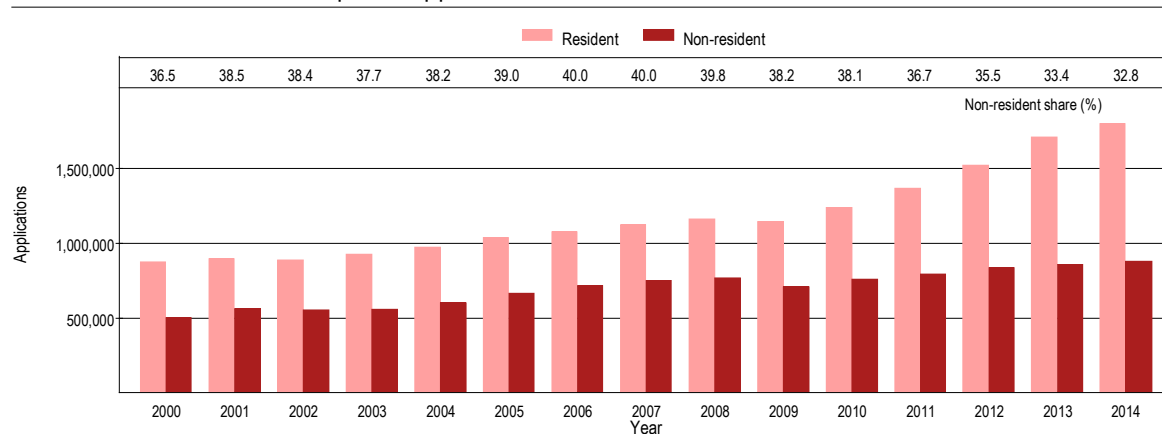
A1 Trend in patent applications worldwide



Note: WIPO estimates cover 147 patent offices and include direct applications and Patent Cooperation Treaty national phase entry data (where applicable).

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2015.

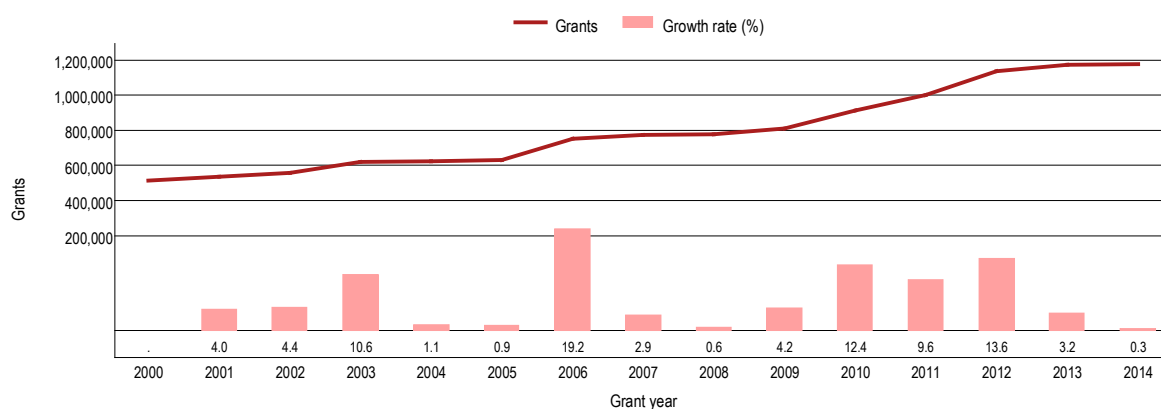
A2 Resident and non-resident patent applications worldwide



Note: WIPO estimates cover 147 patent offices and include direct applications and Patent Cooperation Treaty national phase entry data (where applicable). See the glossary for definitions of resident and non-resident applications.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2015.

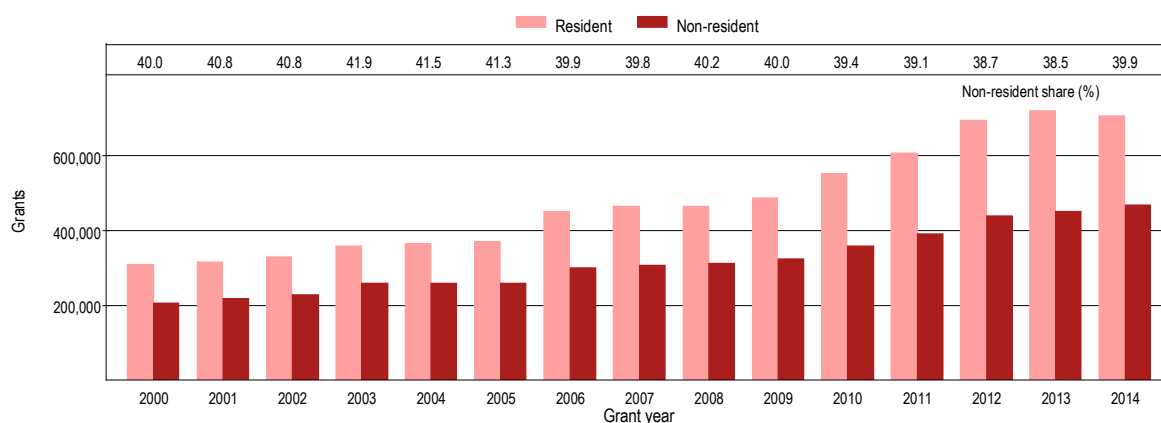
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Note: WIPO estimates cover 130 patent offices and include patent grants based on direct applications and on Patent Cooperation Treaty national phase entry data (where applicable).

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2015.

A4 Resident and non-resident patent grants worldwide



Note: WIPO estimates cover 130 patent offices and include patent grants based on direct applications and on Patent Cooperation Treaty national phase entry data. See the glossary for definitions of resident and non-resident.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2015.

Patent applications and grants by office

A5 Patent applications by income group

| | Number of applications | | Resident share (%) | | Share of world total (%) | | Average growth (%) |
|---------------------|------------------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| | 2004 | 2014 | 2004 | 2014 | 2004 | 2014 | |
| High-income | 1,335,200 | 1,564,800 | 65.5 | 59.9 | 84.8 | 58.4 | 1.6 |
| Upper middle-income | 194,900 | 1,033,100 | 41.9 | 80.9 | 12.4 | 38.5 | 18.1 |
| Lower middle-income | 37,500 | 72,900 | 28.8 | 25.9 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 6.9 |
| Low-income | 6,700 | 10,100 | 89.6 | 84.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 4.2 |
| World | 1,574,300 | 2,680,900 | 61.8 | 67.2 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 5.5 |

Note: WIPO estimates cover 147 offices and include the following number of offices: high-income countries/economies (57), upper middle-income (40), lower middle-income (36) and low-income (14). European Patent Office data are allocated to the high-income group because most of its member states are high-income countries. For the same reason, data for the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization and the African Intellectual Property Organization are allocated to the low-income group, while those for the Eurasian Patent Organization are allocated to the lower middle-income group. For information on income group classification, see the Data description section.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2015.

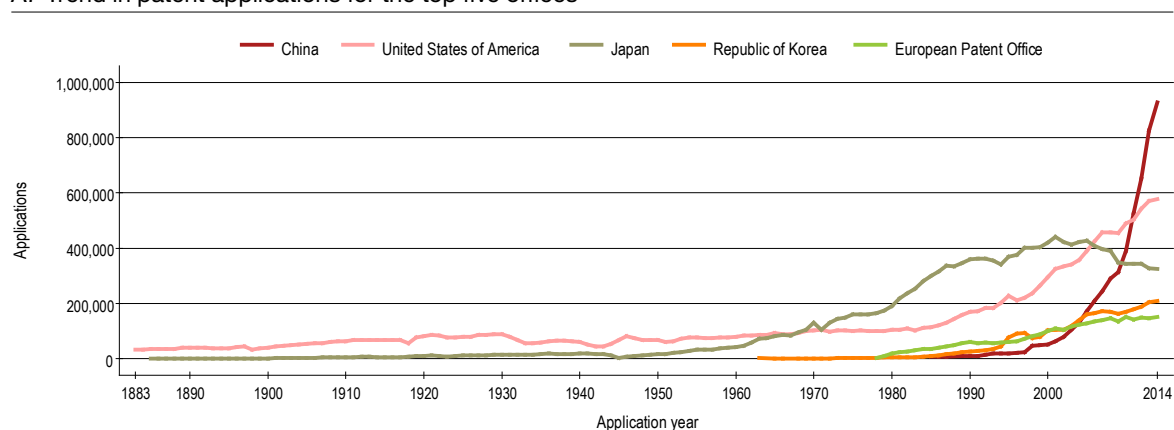
A6 Patent applications by region

| | Number of applications | | Resident share (%) | | Share of world total (%) | | Average growth (%) |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| | 2004 | 2014 | 2004 | 2014 | 2004 | 2014 | |
| Africa | 10,100 | 14,900 | 16.8 | 16.8 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 4.0 |
| Asia | 772,100 | 1,607,500 | 72.6 | 79.8 | 49.0 | 60.0 | 7.6 |
| Europe | 322,600 | 346,200 | 63.6 | 62.2 | 20.5 | 12.9 | 0.7 |
| Latin America & the Caribbean | 45,000 | 64,100 | 13.8 | 11.5 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 3.6 |
| North America | 395,100 | 614,300 | 49.3 | 47.1 | 25.1 | 22.9 | 4.5 |
| Oceania | 29,400 | 33,900 | 14.3 | 10.9 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 1.4 |
| World Total | 1,574,300 | 2,680,900 | 61.8 | 67.2 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 5.5 |

Note: WIPO estimates cover 147 offices and include the following number of offices: Africa (25), Asia (41), Europe (44), Latin America & the Caribbean (30), North America (2) and Oceania (5).

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2015.

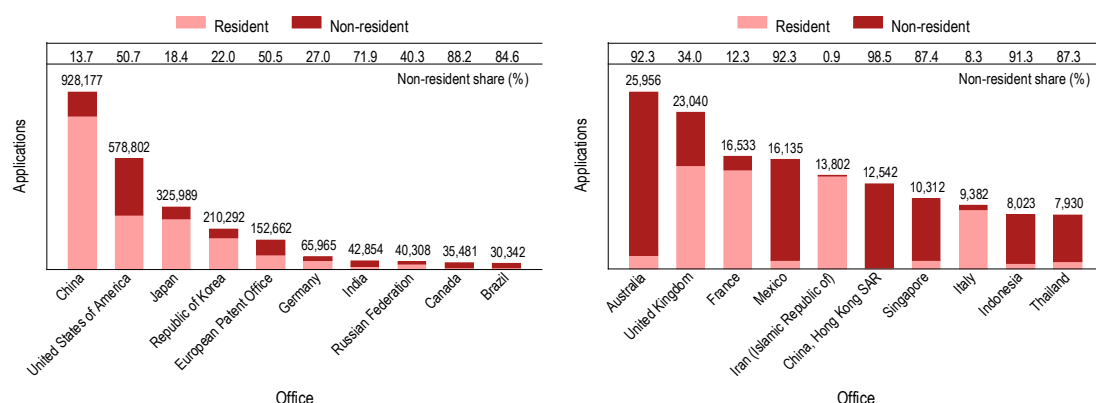
A7 Trend in patent applications for the top five offices



Note: The top five offices were selected based on their 2014 totals.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2015.

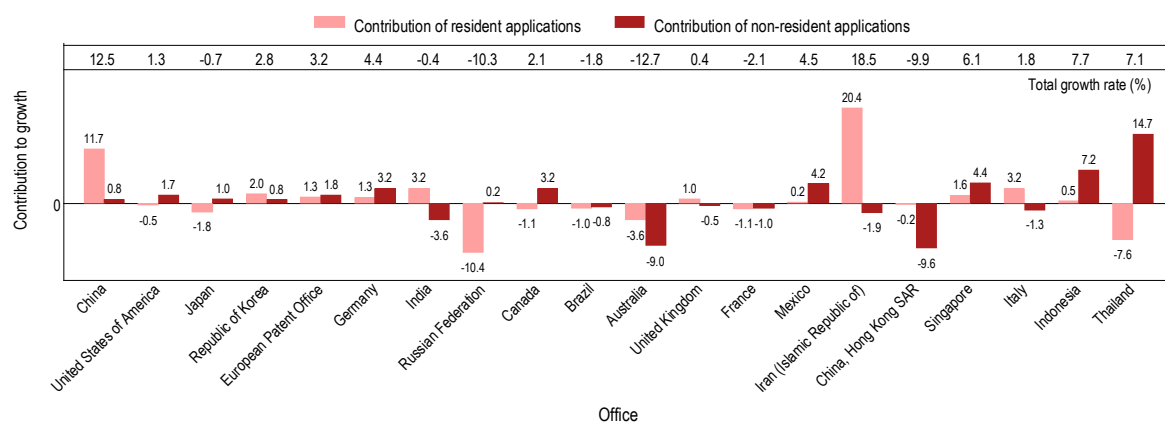
A8 Patent applications for the top 20 offices, 2014



Note: In general, national offices of European Patent Office member states receive lower volumes of applications because applicants may apply via the EPO to seek protection within any EPO member state.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2015.

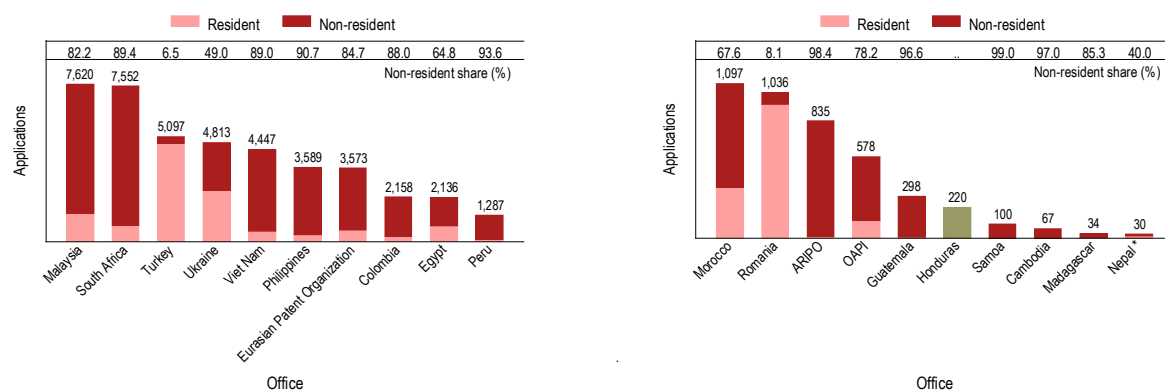
A9 Contribution of resident and non-resident applications to total growth for the top 20 offices, 2013-14



Note: The figure shows total growth or decreases in applications broken down by the respective contributions of resident and non-resident applications. For example, applications filed in China grew 12.5%. Growth in resident applications accounted for 11.7 percentage points of this increase.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2015.

A10 Patent applications for offices of selected low- and middle-income countries, 2014



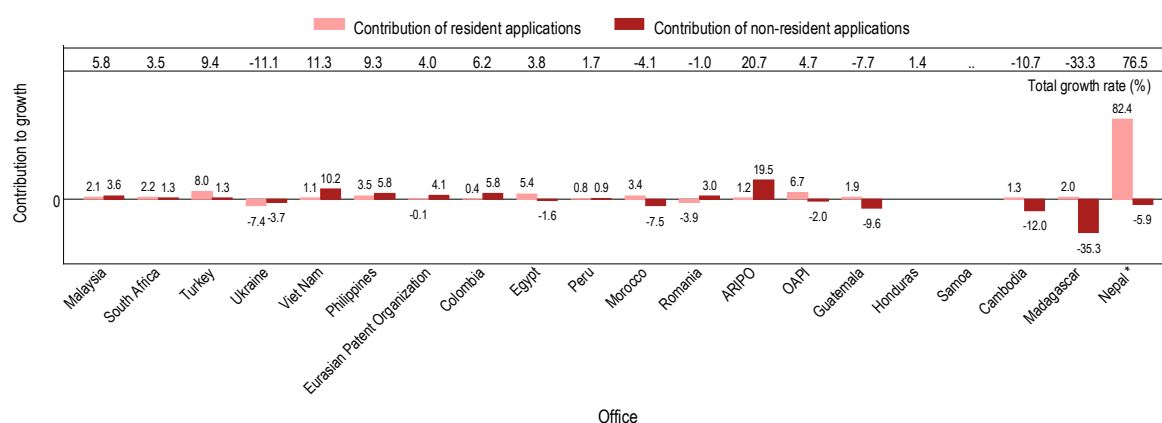
. indicates not available.

* indicates 2013 data.

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

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2015.

A11 Contribution of resident and non-resident applications to total growth for offices of selected low- and middle-income countries, 2013-14



.. indicates not available.
* indicates 2013 data.

Note: ARIPO is the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization, and OAPI is the African Intellectual Property Organization. The selected offices are from different world regions and income groups (low-income, lower middle-income and upper middle-income). Data for all available offices are in the statistical table at the end of this section. The figure shows total growth or decreases in applications broken down by the respective contributions of resident and non-resident applications. For example, applications filed in Malaysia grew 5.8%. Growth in non-resident applications accounted for 3.6 percentage points of this increase.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2015.

A12 Patent grants by income group

| | Number of grants | | Resident share (%) | | Share of world total (%) | | Average growth (%) |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| | 2004 | 2014 | 2004 | 2014 | 2004 | 2014 | |
| High-income | 531,200 | 878,300 | 61.9 | 59.7 | 85.0 | 74.6 | 5.2 |
| Upper middle-income | 74,200 | 273,900 | 33.4 | 63.2 | 11.9 | 23.3 | 14.0 |
| Lower middle-income | 15,600 | 16,900 | 51.9 | 19.5 | 2.5 | 1.4 | 0.8 |
| Low-income | 4,100 | 7,500 | 85.4 | 89.3 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 6.2 |
| World | 625,100 | 1,176,600 | 58.5 | 60.1 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 6.5 |

Note: WIPO estimates cover 130 offices and include the following number of offices: high-income countries/economies (53), upper middle-income (37), lower middle-income (28) and low-income (12). European Patent Office data are allocated to the high-income group because most of its member states are high-income countries. For the same reason, data for the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization and the African Intellectual Property Organization are allocated to the low-income group, while those for the Eurasian Patent Organization are allocated to the lower middle-income group. For information on income group classification, see the Data description section.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2015.

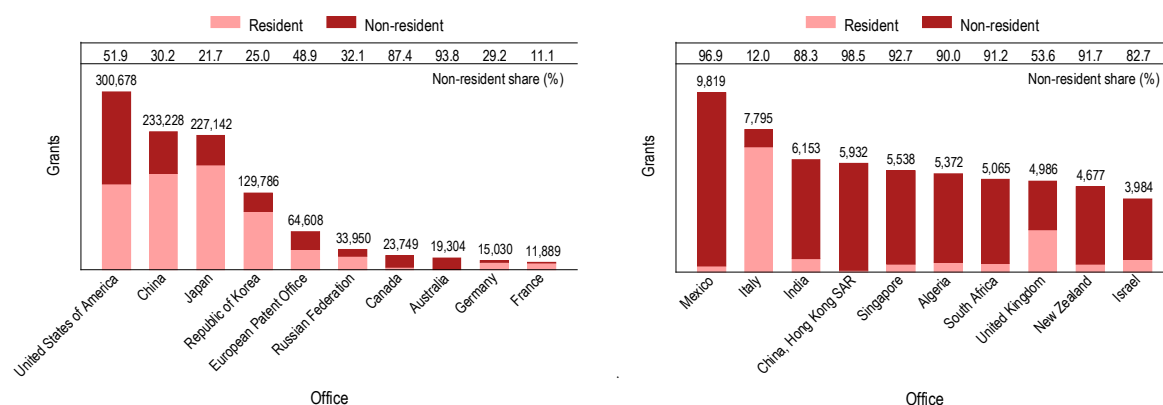
A13 Patent grants by region

| | Number of grants | | Resident share (%) | | Share of world total (%) | | Average growth (%) |
|-------------------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| | 2004 | 2014 | 2004 | 2014 | 2004 | 2014 | |
| Africa | 4,600 | 14,000 | 30.4 | 10.7 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 11.8 |
| Asia | 252,500 | 634,600 | 69.5 | 71.3 | 40.4 | 53.9 | 9.7 |
| Europe | 159,700 | 161,700 | 63.0 | 63.6 | 25.5 | 13.7 | 0.1 |
| Latin America & the Caribbean | 12,600 | 17,800 | 5.6 | 7.3 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 3.5 |
| North America | 177,400 | 324,400 | 48.3 | 45.5 | 28.4 | 27.6 | 6.2 |
| Oceania | 18,300 | 24,100 | 8.7 | 6.6 | 2.9 | 2.0 | 2.8 |
| World | 625,100 | 1,176,600 | 58.5 | 60.1 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 6.5 |

Note: WIPO estimates cover 130 offices and include the following number of offices: Africa (21), Asia (37), Europe (43), Latin America & the Caribbean (23), North America (2) and Oceania (4).

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2015.

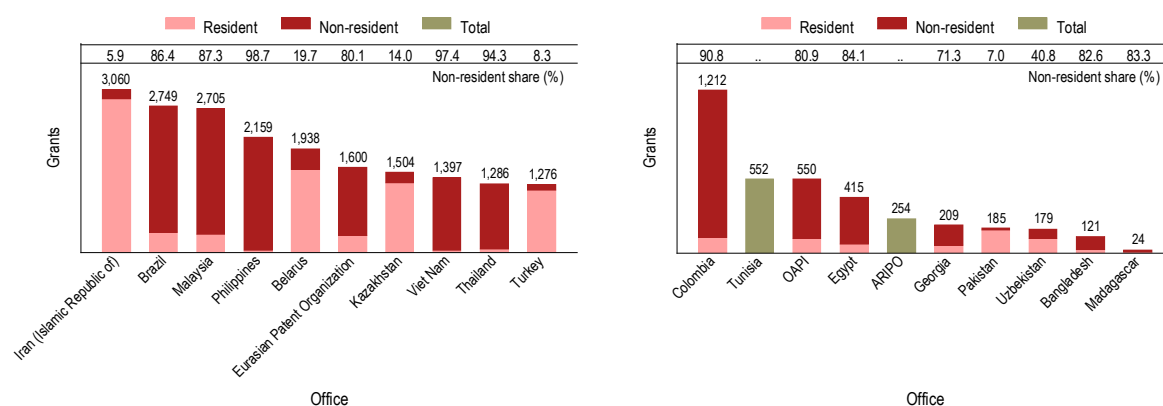
A14 Patent grants for the top 20 offices, 2014



Note: Offices undertake formal and/or substantive examination of applications received to decide whether or not to issue patent rights. The procedure for issuing patents varies across offices, and differences in the numbers of patents granted among offices depend on such factors as examination capacity and procedural delays. The examination process can also be lengthy, so there is a time lag between application and grant dates. For this reason, data on applications for a given year should not be compared with data on grants for the same year.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2015.

A15 Patent grants for offices of selected low- and middle-income countries, 2014



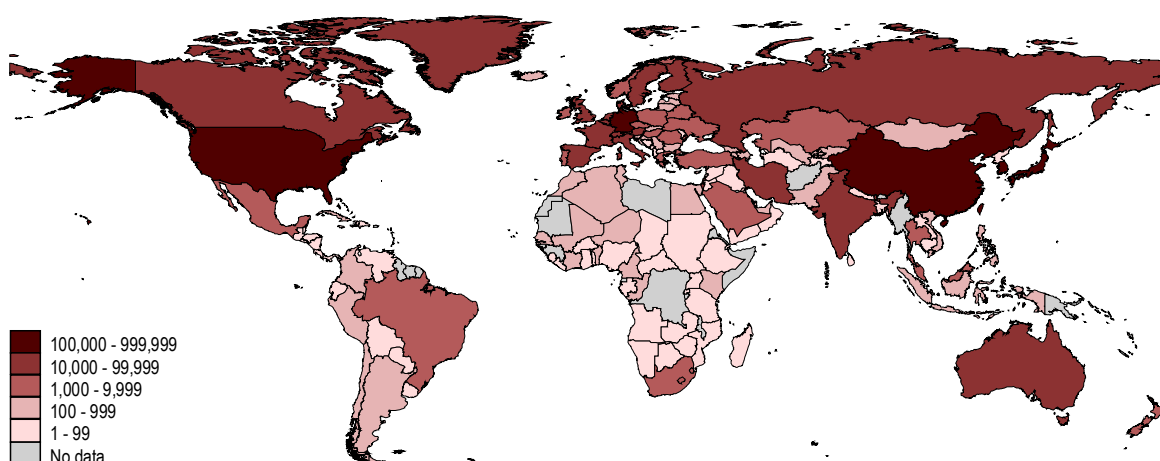
.. indicates not available.

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

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2015.

Patent applications and grants by origin

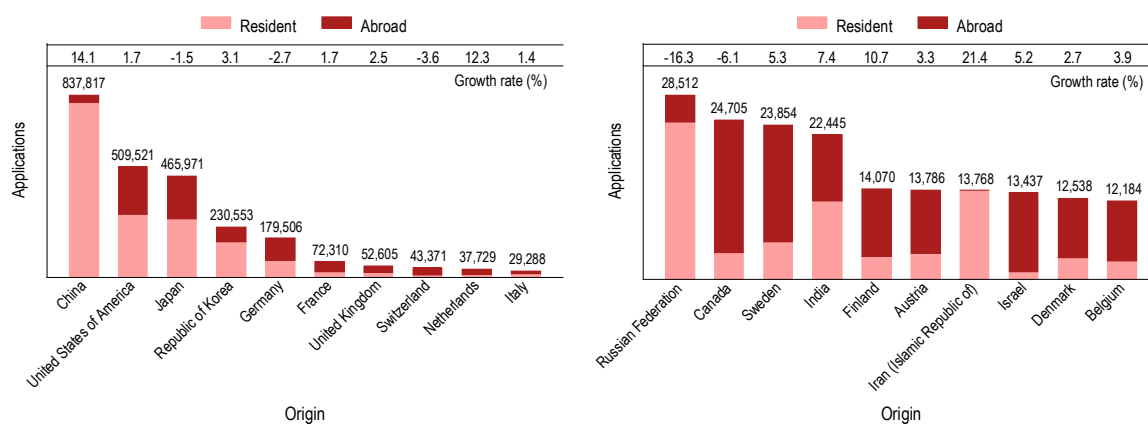
A16 Equivalent patent applications by origin, 2014



Note: Patent activity by origin includes resident applications and applications filed abroad. The origin of a patent application is determined by the residence of the first-named applicant. Applications filed at regional offices are considered equivalent to multiple applications in the relevant member states. See the glossary for the definition of equivalent application.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2015.

A17 Equivalent patent applications for the top 20 origins, 2014



Note: Patent activity by origin includes resident applications and applications filed abroad. The origin of a patent application is determined by the residence of the first-named applicant. See the glossary for the definition of equivalent application.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2015.

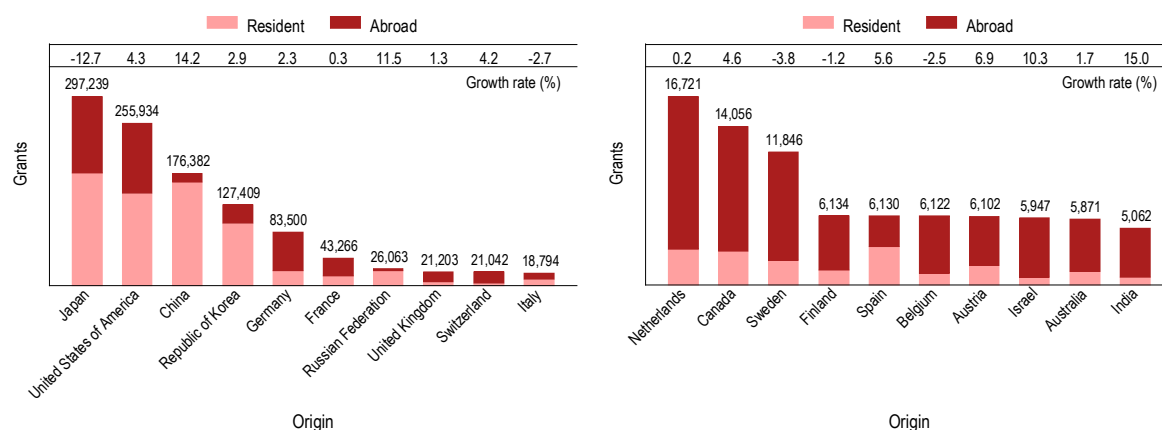
A18 Patent applications for the top 25 offices and origins, 2014

| Origin | Office | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------|--------|--------|---------|----------------------|------------------------|--------|---------|--------|-----------|----------------------------|--------|-------|---------|----------|--------|-------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------|--------------|----------|--------|----------------|--------------------------|
| | Australia | Brazil | Canada | China | China, Hong Kong SAR | European Patent Office | France | Germany | India | Indonesia | Iran (Islamic Republic of) | Israel | Italy | Japan | Malaysia | Mexico | New Zealand | Republic of Korea | Russian Federation | Singapore | South Africa | Thailand | Turkey | United Kingdom | United States of America |
| Australia | 1,988 | 210 | 441 | 664 | 156 | 792 | 10 | 29 | 276 | 98 | | 55 | 5 | 452 | 97 | 138 | 813 | 210 | 87 | | 215 | 3 | 5 | 101 | 3,516 |
| Austria | 196 | 261 | 207 | 944 | 63 | 1,966 | 22 | 1,044 | 244 | 41 | | 8 | 4 | 419 | 61 | 107 | 42 | 317 | 207 | 169 | 108 | 1 | 3 | 41 | 2,402 |
| Belgium | 270 | 312 | 302 | 657 | 98 | 1,922 | 102 | 52 | 288 | 53 | | 3 | 5 | 458 | 39 | 126 | 72 | 233 | 190 | 60 | 88 | | | 199 | 2,513 |
| Brazil | 48 | 4,659 | 74 | 137 | 4 | 208 | 4 | 13 | 55 | 8 | | 5 | 2 | 88 | 8 | 88 | 8 | 58 | 22 | 28 | 29 | | 2 | 6 | 810 |
| Canada | 510 | 290 | 4,198 | 1,009 | 219 | 1,730 | 23 | 63 | 354 | 64 | | 69 | 4 | 635 | 49 | 230 | 120 | 404 | 160 | 94 | 124 | | 4 | 228 | 12,963 |
| China | 593 | 559 | 604 | 801,135 | 1,052 | 4,657 | 170 | 524 | 880 | 248 | | 54 | 8 | 2,531 | 244 | 264 | 103 | 1,572 | 598 | 327 | 336 | 37 | 35 | 293 | 18,040 |
| Denmark | 253 | 263 | 323 | 847 | 92 | 1,982 | 5 | 20 | 374 | 85 | | 17 | 1 | 416 | 65 | 177 | 71 | 170 | 171 | 39 | 93 | | | 80 | 2,216 |
| Finland | 193 | 225 | 323 | 1,165 | 100 | 2,196 | 13 | 72 | 295 | 83 | | 16 | | 385 | 40 | 90 | 36 | 331 | 212 | 86 | 103 | | 4 | 166 | 3,102 |
| France | 839 | 1,810 | 1,743 | 4,575 | 325 | 10,616 | 14,500 | 238 | 1,492 | 275 | | 93 | 28 | 3,452 | 243 | 600 | 154 | 2,210 | 1,140 | 353 | 390 | 8 | 10 | 177 | 11,947 |
| Germany | 1,457 | 2,780 | 2,362 | 13,597 | 898 | 25,672 | 528 | 48,154 | 3,174 | 474 | | 52 | 187 | 6,615 | 375 | 1,347 | 317 | 4,232 | 2,120 | 543 | 715 | 12 | 28 | 516 | 30,193 |
| India | 207 | 122 | 159 | 267 | 37 | 543 | 2 | 32 | 12,040 | 67 | | 18 | 1 | 228 | 57 | 84 | 82 | 127 | 59 | 102 | 156 | 10 | 8 | 36 | 7,127 |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | | | | | | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 13,683 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 4 | 63 |
| Israel | 328 | 222 | 380 | 656 | 103 | 1,047 | 4 | 26 | 305 | 16 | | 1,125 | 1 | 528 | 8 | 110 | 64 | 266 | 150 | 103 | 82 | | 4 | 98 | 7,352 |
| Italy | 326 | 703 | 552 | 1,361 | 199 | 3,642 | 55 | 107 | 619 | 110 | | 17 | 8,601 | 757 | 65 | 268 | 66 | 424 | 490 | 84 | 154 | 2 | 8 | 36 | 4,764 |
| Japan | 1,682 | 2,229 | 1,847 | 40,460 | 1,382 | 22,111 | 167 | 5,338 | 5,338 | 2,382 | | 207 | 166 | 265,959 | 1,481 | 943 | 227 | 15,653 | 1,646 | 1,424 | 235 | 648 | 44 | 491 | 86,691 |
| Netherlands | 630 | 1,412 | 581 | 2,924 | 146 | 6,856 | 37 | 127 | 1,286 | 369 | | 32 | 9 | 2,239 | 188 | 573 | 123 | 750 | 1,064 | 171 | 210 | 1 | | 201 | 4,927 |
| Republic of Korea | 595 | 430 | 352 | 11,528 | 125 | 6,162 | 39 | 1,384 | 860 | 236 | | 40 | 6 | 5,682 | 160 | 240 | 37 | 164,073 | 472 | 146 | 104 | 25 | 23 | 101 | 36,744 |
| Russian Federation | 29 | 34 | 52 | 130 | 16 | 208 | 4 | 33 | 81 | 11 | | 25 | 2 | 71 | 6 | 14 | 8 | 41 | 24,072 | 9 | 7 | 3 | 6 | 10 | 1,007 |
| Spain | 123 | 265 | 214 | 340 | 76 | 1,463 | 80 | 28 | 181 | 39 | | 24 | 11 | 242 | 35 | 218 | 46 | 136 | 129 | 47 | 112 | 1 | 6 | 41 | 1,640 |
| Sweden | 461 | 617 | 480 | 2,020 | 130 | 3,868 | 64 | 326 | 913 | 115 | | 51 | 46 | 1,038 | 93 | 198 | 103 | 681 | 503 | 83 | 123 | 2 | 3 | 159 | 4,928 |
| Switzerland | 1,083 | 1,408 | 1,380 | 3,338 | 907 | 6,854 | 248 | 814 | 1,549 | 411 | | 14 | 85 | 2,454 | 423 | 1,003 | 374 | 1,322 | | 550 | 219 | 1 | 2 | 313 | 4,906 |
| Thailand | 12 | 5 | 5 | 22 | 4 | 19 | 2 | 2 | 18 | 17 | | 1 | 1 | 51 | 15 | 3 | 1 | 12 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 6,973 | | 13 | 155 |
| Turkey | 12 | 17 | 10 | 84 | 2 | 404 | 5 | 10 | 19 | 5 | | 3 | 1 | 47 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 24 | 20 | 2 | 4 | | 4 | 15,196 | 13,157 |
| United Kingdom | 1,153 | 808 | 1,172 | 2,050 | 404 | 4,726 | 42 | 234 | 1,094 | 200 | | 133 | 15 | 1,731 | 298 | 321 | 289 | 920 | 451 | 356 | 395 | 4 | 4 | 15,196 | 13,157 |
| United States of America | 11,551 | 9,617 | 16,361 | 33,963 | 4,930 | 36,686 | 232 | 6,056 | 9,824 | 1,475 | | 2,458 | 46 | 25,998 | 1,823 | 7,270 | 2,600 | 13,982 | 4,383 | 3,645 | 2,330 | 110 | 95 | 2,778 | 285,096 |
| Others/Unknown | 1,417 | 1,084 | 1,359 | 4,304 | 1,074 | 6,329 | 174 | 1,238 | 1,293 | 1,139 | | 119 | 1,753 | 147 | 3,513 | 1,743 | 1,970 | 2,144 | 1,959 | 1,885 | 1,219 | 89 | 37 | 1,751 | 32,237 |
| Total | 25,966 | 30,342 | 35,481 | 928,177 | 12,542 | 152,662 | 16,533 | 65,965 | 42,854 | 8,023 | 13,802 | 6,273 | 9,382 | 325,989 | 7,620 | 16,135 | 7,728 | 210,292 | 40,308 | 10,312 | 7,552 | 7,930 | 5,097 | 23,040 | 578,802 |

Note: Origin data are based on absolute counts, not equivalent counts.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2015.

A19 Equivalent patent grants for the top 20 origins, 2014

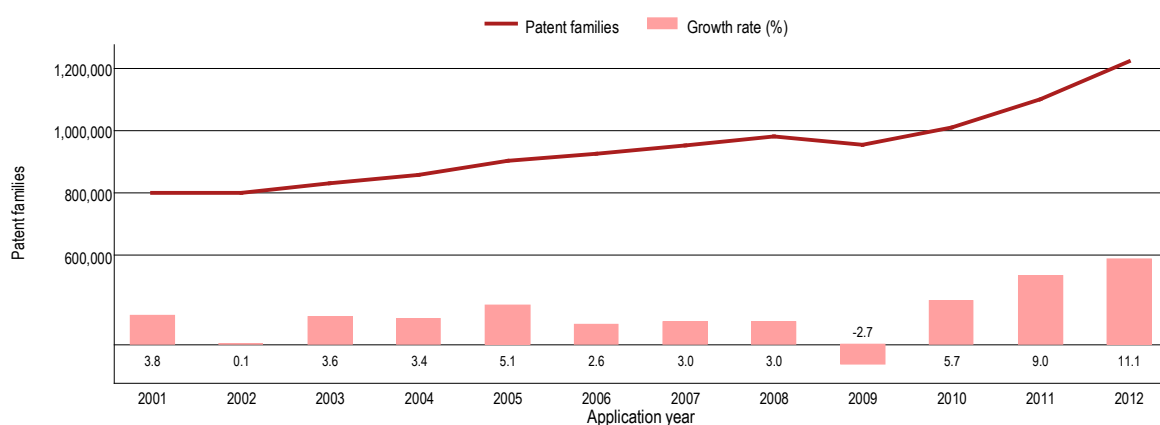


Note: See the glossary for the definition of equivalent grants.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2015.

Patent families

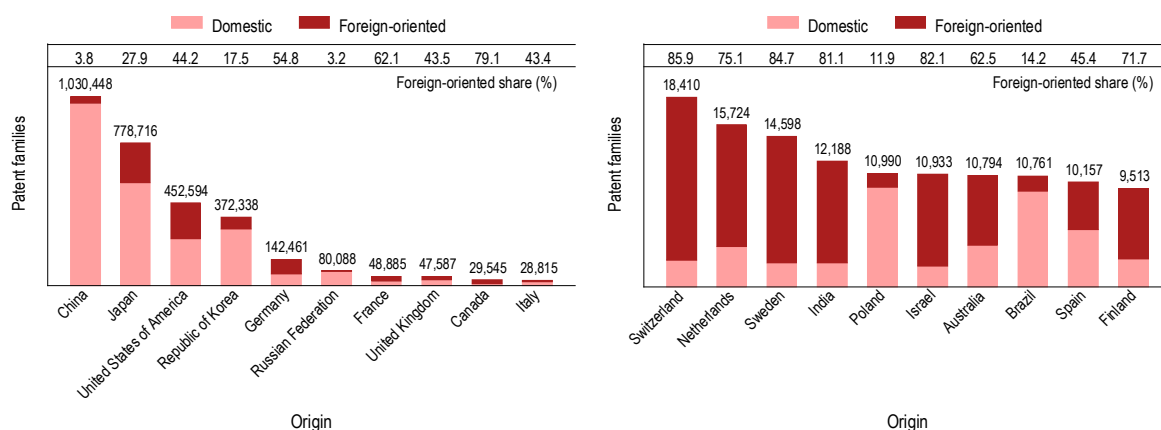
A20 Trend in patent families worldwide



Note: Applicants often file patent applications in multiple jurisdictions, so some inventions are recorded more than once. To take this into account, WIPO has indicators related to patent families, defined as patent applications interlinked by one or more of: priority claim, Patent Cooperation Treaty national phase entry, continuation, continuation-in-part, internal priority and addition or division. Patent families include only those associated with patent applications for inventions and exclude patent families associated with utility model applications. A special subset comprises foreign-oriented patent families: this includes only patent families that have at least one filing office different from the office of the applicant's country of origin. Some foreign-related patent families include only one filing office, because applicants may choose to file directly with a foreign office. For example, if a Canadian applicant files a patent application directly with the USPTO (without previously filing with the patent office of Canada), that application and applications filed subsequently with the USPTO form a foreign-oriented patent family.

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

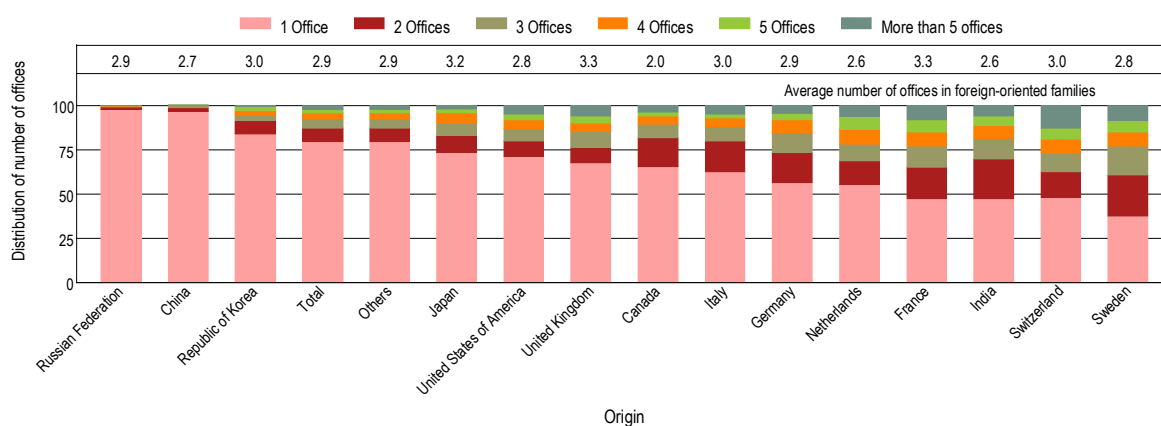
A21 Domestic and foreign-oriented patent families for the top origins, 2010-12



Note: A patent family is defined as patent applications interlinked by one or more of: priority claim, Patent Cooperation Treaty national phase entry, continuation, continuation-in-part, internal priority and addition or division. A foreign-oriented patent family is defined as a patent family having at least one filing office that is different from the office of the first-named applicant's country of origin. Patent families include only those associated with patent applications for inventions and exclude patent families associated with utility model applications.

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

A22 Patent families by number of offices, 2010-12



Note: The patent family dataset includes only published patent applications. A patent family is defined as patent applications interlinked by one or more of: priority claim, Patent Cooperation Treaty national phase entry, continuation, continuation-in-part, internal priority and addition or division. This figure shows the distribution of total patent families by the number of offices at which they exist. For example, 97% of families originating from the Russian Federation are single-office families, whereas only 36% of families originating from Sweden are single-office families.

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

Published patent applications by field of technology

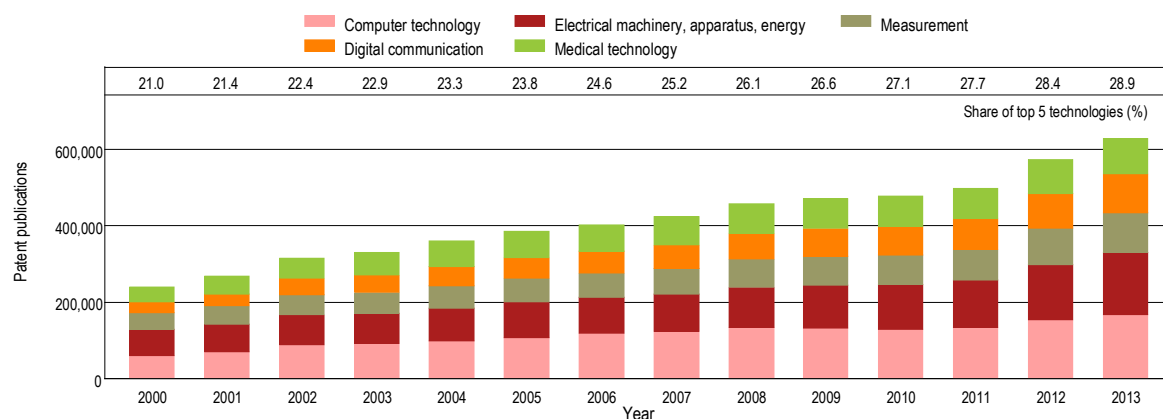
A23 Patent applications worldwide by field of technology

| Field of technology | Publication year | | | | | Share (%): | Average growth (%): |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------|---------------------|
| | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2013 | 2013 | 1995-2013 |
| Electrical engineering | | | | | | | |
| Electrical machinery, apparatus, energy | 45,911 | 68,587 | 91,818 | 116,569 | 161,633 | 7.4 | 7.2 |
| Audio-visual technology | 38,639 | 60,090 | 89,608 | 79,392 | 78,001 | 3.6 | 4.0 |
| Telecommunications | 24,323 | 45,791 | 62,057 | 56,359 | 50,497 | 2.3 | 4.1 |
| Digital communication | 8,575 | 27,097 | 53,465 | 76,031 | 100,412 | 4.6 | 14.6 |
| Basic communication processes | 10,451 | 14,150 | 18,020 | 16,612 | 16,420 | 0.8 | 2.5 |
| Computer technology | 35,772 | 60,418 | 107,864 | 129,762 | 168,722 | 7.8 | 9.0 |
| IT methods for management | 1,615 | 6,101 | 18,114 | 23,179 | 33,659 | 1.5 | 18.4 |
| Semiconductors | 25,493 | 50,143 | 70,401 | 77,064 | 88,344 | 4.1 | 7.1 |
| Instruments | | | | | | | |
| Optics | 37,278 | 48,317 | 70,783 | 64,176 | 66,239 | 3.0 | 3.2 |
| Measurement | 35,560 | 43,442 | 62,183 | 77,516 | 103,820 | 4.8 | 6.1 |
| Analysis of biological materials | 4,320 | 7,413 | 12,529 | 11,467 | 12,737 | 0.6 | 6.2 |
| Control | 13,405 | 19,489 | 26,900 | 29,023 | 37,013 | 1.7 | 5.8 |
| Medical technology | 27,560 | 41,100 | 69,907 | 78,441 | 93,357 | 4.3 | 7.0 |
| Chemistry | | | | | | | |
| Organic fine chemistry | 28,958 | 38,505 | 56,634 | 54,278 | 55,425 | 2.6 | 3.7 |
| Biotechnology | 13,351 | 24,472 | 38,539 | 39,226 | 45,485 | 2.1 | 7.0 |
| Pharmaceuticals | 21,920 | 38,470 | 73,282 | 71,258 | 78,473 | 3.6 | 7.3 |
| Macromolecular chemistry, polymers | 20,129 | 23,805 | 27,610 | 28,545 | 37,478 | 1.7 | 3.5 |
| Food chemistry | 10,425 | 14,303 | 23,054 | 28,217 | 42,002 | 1.9 | 8.0 |
| Basic materials chemistry | 25,195 | 30,928 | 38,703 | 44,566 | 60,475 | 2.8 | 5.0 |
| Materials, metallurgy | 22,693 | 24,015 | 29,329 | 37,577 | 52,126 | 2.4 | 4.7 |
| Surface technology, coating | 15,475 | 19,532 | 27,870 | 33,122 | 39,426 | 1.8 | 5.3 |
| Micro-structural and nano-technology | 275 | 490 | 2,129 | 3,284 | 4,059 | 0.2 | 16.1 |
| Chemical engineering | 24,525 | 27,358 | 33,619 | 37,229 | 48,336 | 2.2 | 3.8 |
| Environmental technology | 13,794 | 17,268 | 21,016 | 25,865 | 33,890 | 1.6 | 5.1 |
| Mechanical engineering | | | | | | | |
| Handling | 31,633 | 37,509 | 43,490 | 42,922 | 55,633 | 2.6 | 3.2 |
| Machine tools | 26,526 | 31,633 | 36,853 | 43,503 | 61,249 | 2.8 | 4.8 |
| Engines, pumps, turbines | 22,092 | 29,276 | 41,537 | 48,645 | 62,252 | 2.9 | 5.9 |
| Textile and paper machines | 26,173 | 30,986 | 38,392 | 30,852 | 35,651 | 1.6 | 1.7 |
| Other special machines | 33,932 | 39,690 | 47,116 | 49,744 | 65,781 | 3.0 | 3.7 |
| Thermal processes and apparatus | 16,281 | 19,896 | 24,467 | 29,607 | 35,915 | 1.7 | 4.5 |
| Mechanical elements | 25,558 | 34,805 | 42,989 | 46,582 | 59,032 | 2.7 | 4.8 |
| Transport | 33,646 | 46,977 | 66,392 | 67,389 | 88,294 | 4.1 | 5.5 |
| Other fields | | | | | | | |
| Furniture, games | 20,096 | 29,799 | 43,120 | 43,018 | 52,022 | 2.4 | 5.4 |
| Other consumer goods | 17,648 | 25,050 | 33,854 | 32,578 | 40,906 | 1.9 | 4.8 |
| Civil engineering | 36,849 | 44,372 | 51,814 | 56,761 | 73,092 | 3.4 | 3.9 |
| Unknown | 20,817 | 24,983 | 21,190 | 31,734 | 35,661 | 1.6 | 3.0 |
| Total | 816,893 | 1,146,260 | 1,616,648 | 1,762,093 | 2,173,517 | 100.0 | 5.6 |

Note: Every patent application is assigned one or more International Patent Classification (IPC) symbols. If a patent application relates to multiple fields of technology, it is divided into equal shares, each representing one field of technology (fractional counting). Applications with no IPC symbol are not considered. Data refer to published patent applications. There is a minimum delay of 18 months between the application date and the publication date. For this reason, 2013 is the latest year with statistics on patents by technology field. The IPC technology concordance table (available at www.wipo.int/ipstats/en) was used to convert IPC symbols into 35 corresponding fields of technology.

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

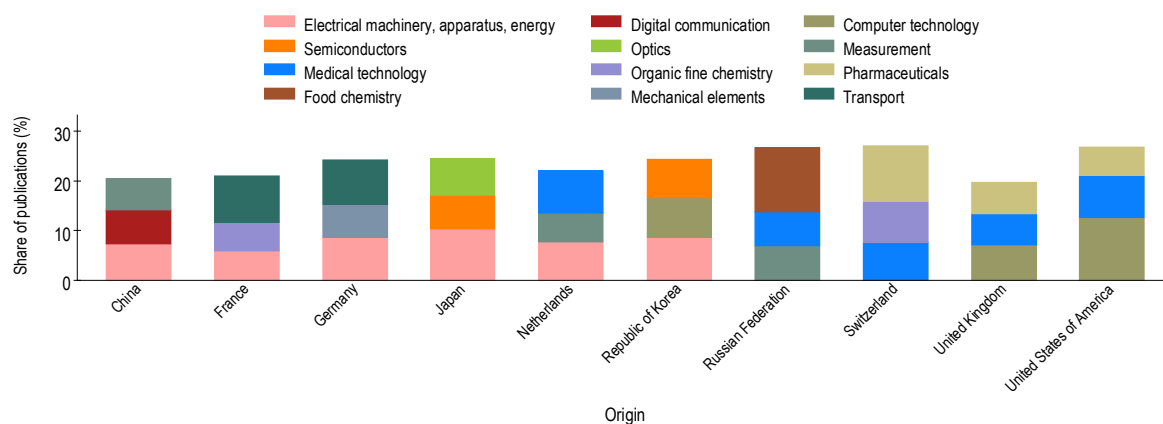
A24 Trend in patent applications for the top five technology fields



Note: The IPC technology concordance table (available at www.wipo.int/ipstats/en) was used to convert IPC symbols into 35 corresponding fields of technology. Data refer to published patent applications. The top five fields were selected based on their 2013 totals.

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

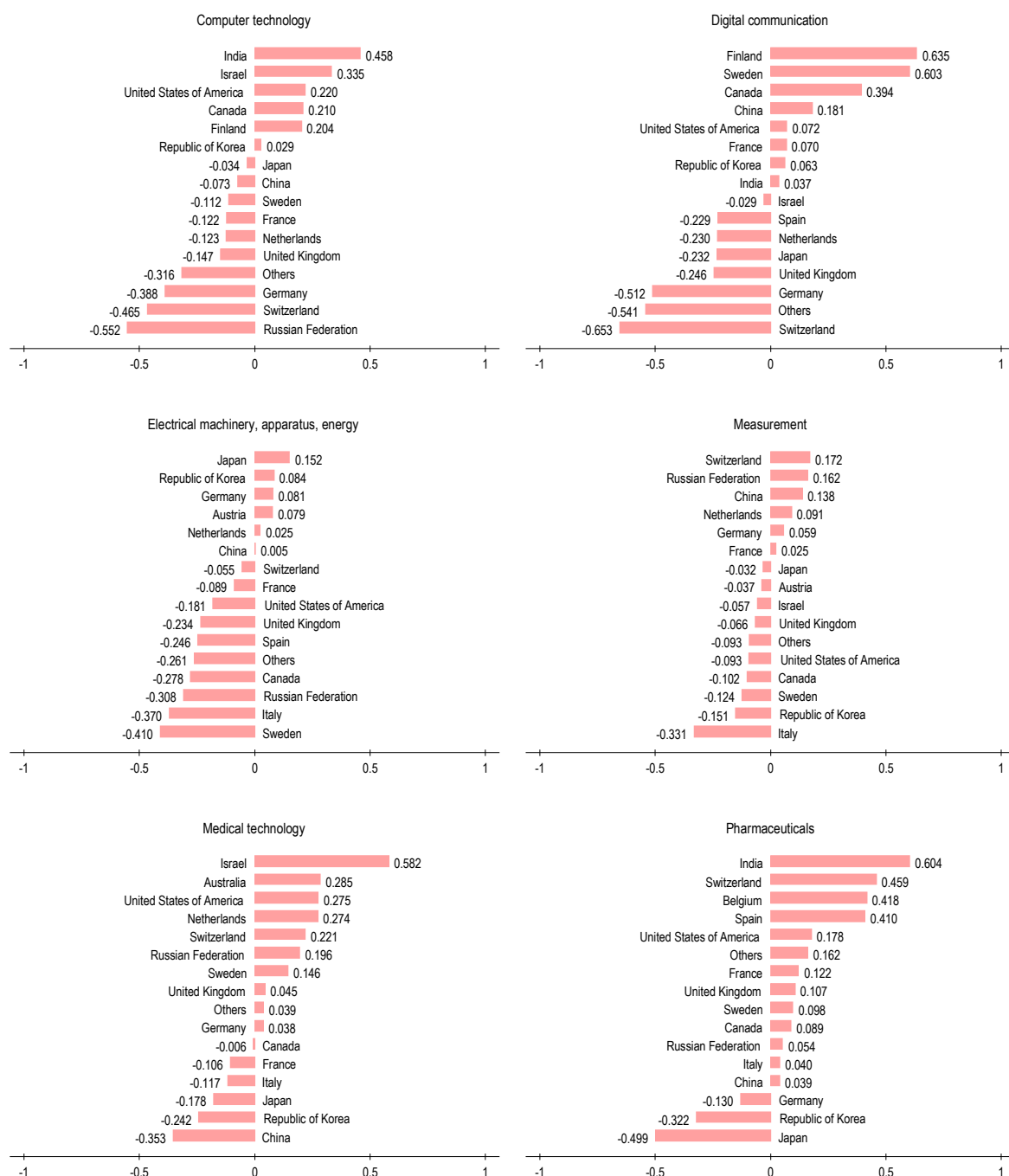
A25 Top three technology fields for the top 10 origins, 2011-13 (% of total)

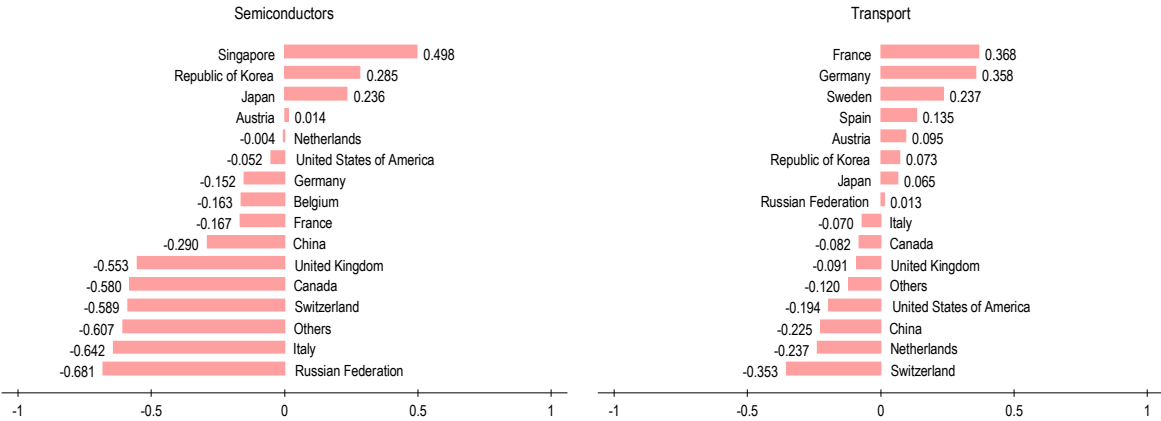


Note: The IPC technology concordance table (available at www.wipo.int/ipstats/en) was used to convert IPC symbols into 35 corresponding fields of technology. Data refer to published patent applications. The top three technology fields for each origin were selected from the total number of applications covering 2011-13.

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

A26 Relative specialization index for patent applications for selected fields of technology, 2011-13





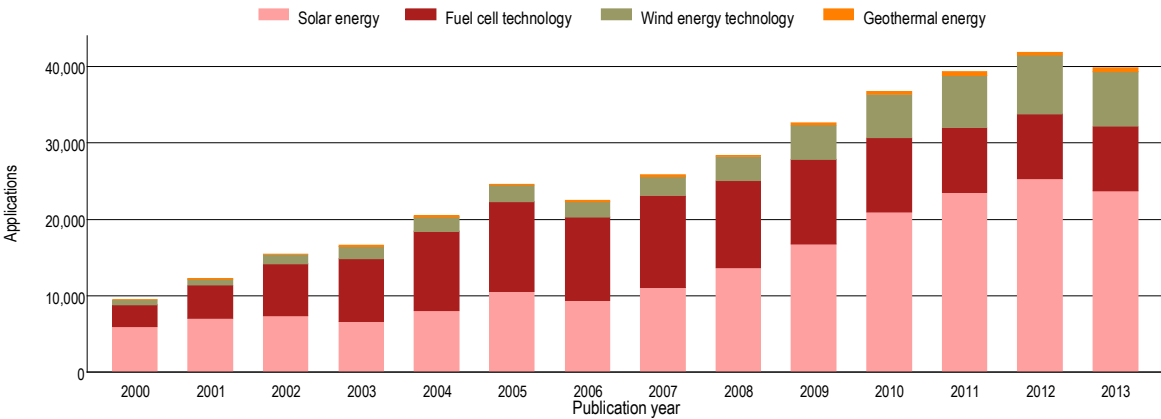
Note: The index corrects for the effects of country size and focuses on the concentration in specific technology fields; it captures whether a country tends to have a lower or a higher propensity to file in certain technology fields. It is calculated using the following formula:

$$RSI = \text{Log}\left(\frac{F_{CT} \sum F_{CT}}{\sum F_C \sum F_T}\right)$$

where F_C and F_T denote applications from country C and in technological field T . A positive value for a technology indicates that a country has a relatively high share of patent filings related to that field of technology. The IPC technology concordance table (available at www.wipo.int/ipstats/en) was used to convert IPC symbols into 35 corresponding fields of technology. Data refer to published patent applications.

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

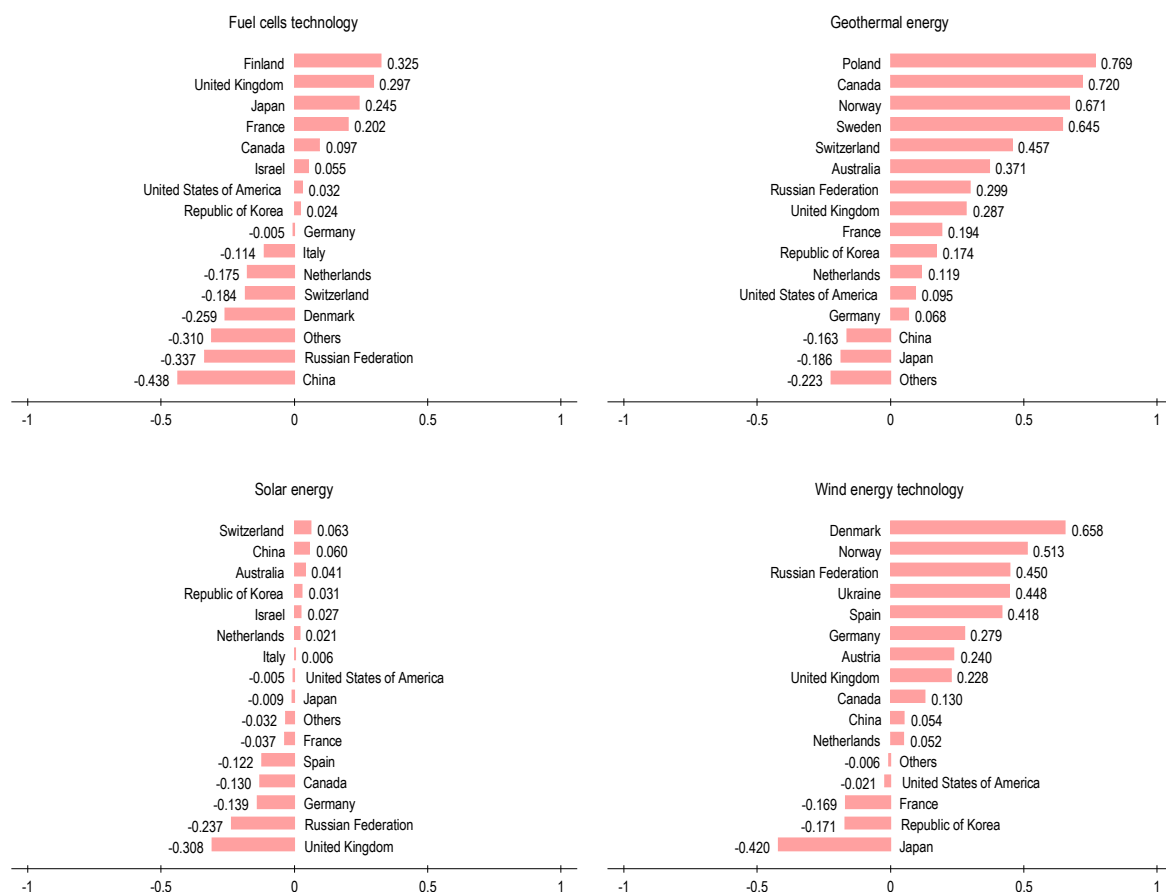
A27 Trend in patent applications in energy-related technologies



Note: For definitions of the technologies – fuel cells, geothermal, solar and wind energy – see Annex A. The correspondence between IPC symbols and technology fields is not always clear (there is no one-to-one relationship). It is thus difficult to capture all patents in a specific technology field. Even so, the IPC-based definitions are likely to capture the vast majority of patent applications in these areas. Data refer to published patent applications.

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

A28 Relative specialization index for patent applications for selected energy-related technologies for the top origins, 2011-13



Note: For definitions of the technologies – fuel cells, geothermal, solar and wind energy – see Annex A. The correspondence between IPC symbols and technology fields is not always clear (there is no one-to-one relationship). It is thus difficult to capture all patents in a specific technology field. Even so, the IPC-based definitions are likely to capture the vast majority of patent applications in these areas. The index corrects for the effects of country size and focuses on the concentration in specific technology fields; it captures whether a given country tends to have a lower or a higher propensity to file in certain technology fields. The index is calculated using the following formula:

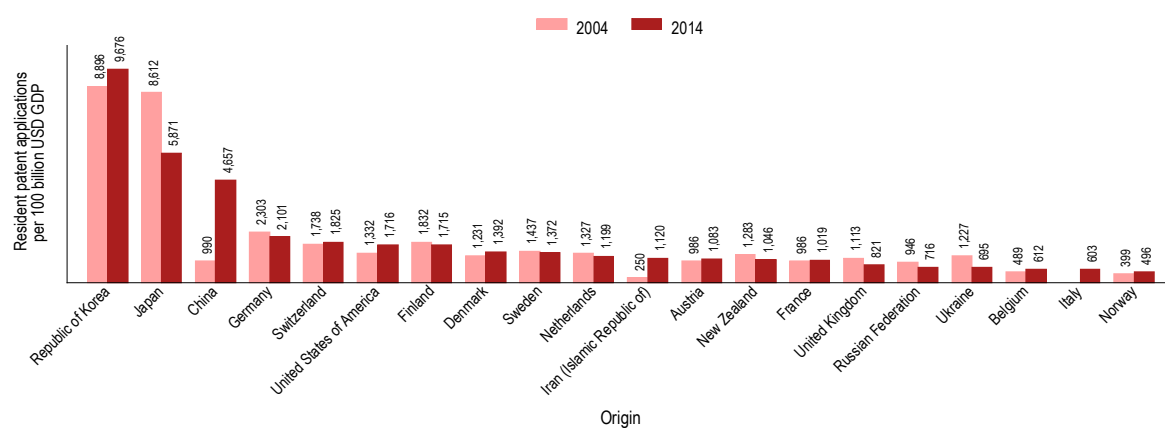
$$RSI = \text{Log}\left(\frac{F_{CT} \sum F_{CT}}{\sum F_C \sum F_T}\right)$$

where F_C and F_T denote applications from country C and in technological field T . A positive value for a technology indicates that a country has a relatively high share of patent filings related to that field of technology.

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

Patent applications in relation to GDP and population

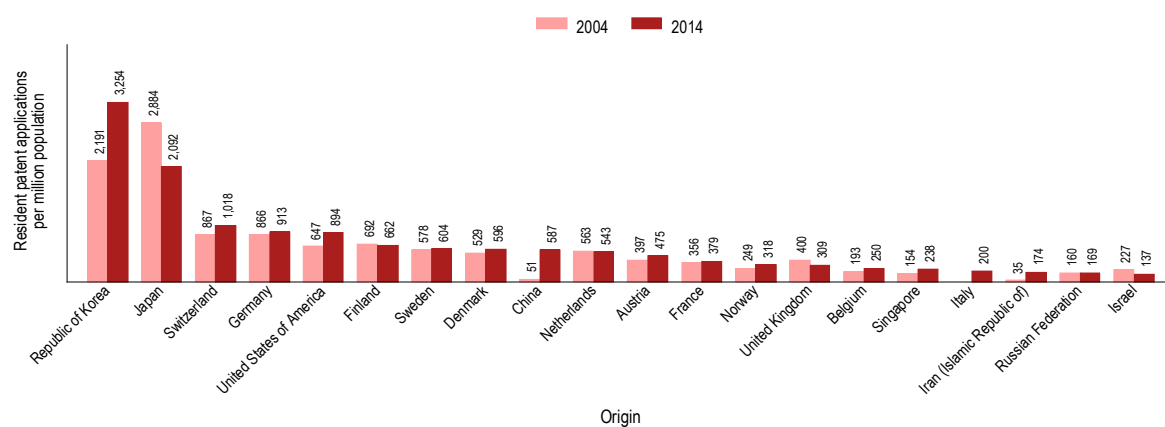
A29 Resident patent applications per 100 billion USD GDP for the top 20 origins



Note: GDP data are in 2011 US PPP dollars. The top 20 origins were included if they had a GDP greater than 20 billion USD PPP and more than 100 resident patent applications. Due to space constraints, only the top 20 origins that fulfil these criteria are presented.

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

A30 Resident patent applications per million population for the top 20 origins

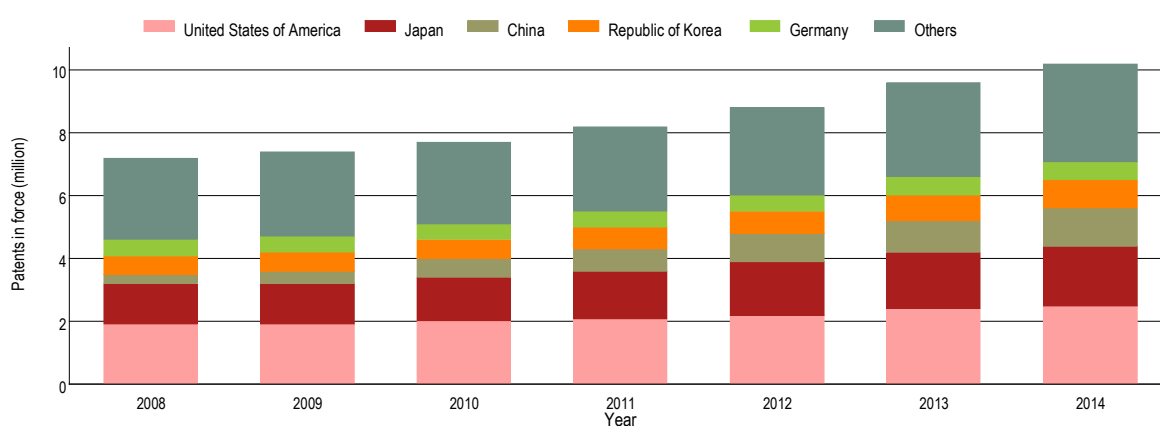


Note: The top 20 origins were included if they had a population greater than 5 million and if they had more than 100 resident patent applications. Due to space constraints, only the top 20 origins that fulfil these criteria are presented.

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

Patents in force

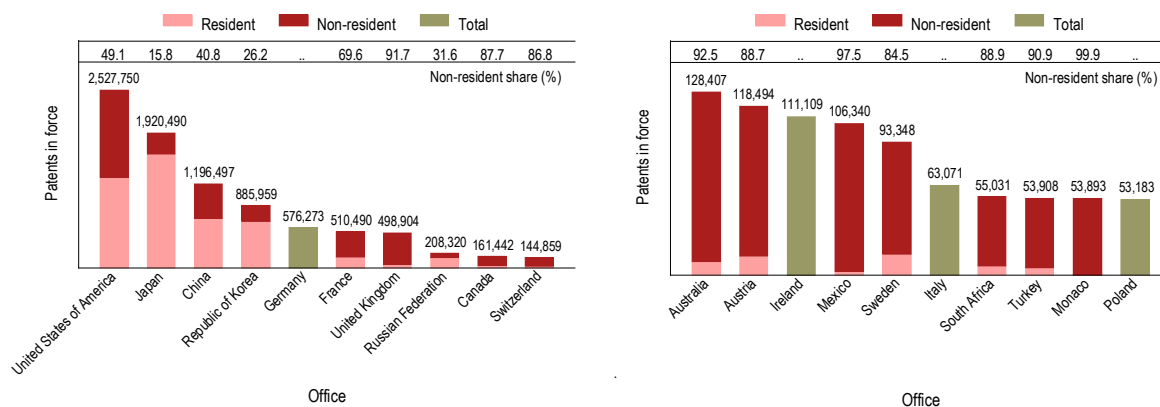
A31 Trend in patents in force worldwide



Note: WIPO estimates cover 109 patent offices.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2015.

A32 Patents in force at the top 20 offices, 2014

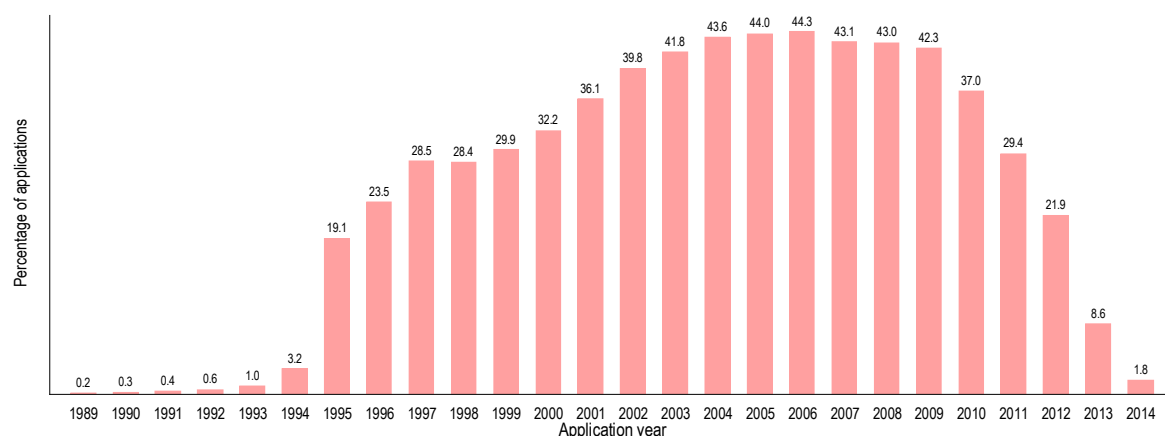


.. indicates not available.

Note: Patent rights last for a limited period – generally 20 years from the date of filing. Patents in force provide information on the volume of patents currently valid, as well as the historical patent life cycle.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2015.

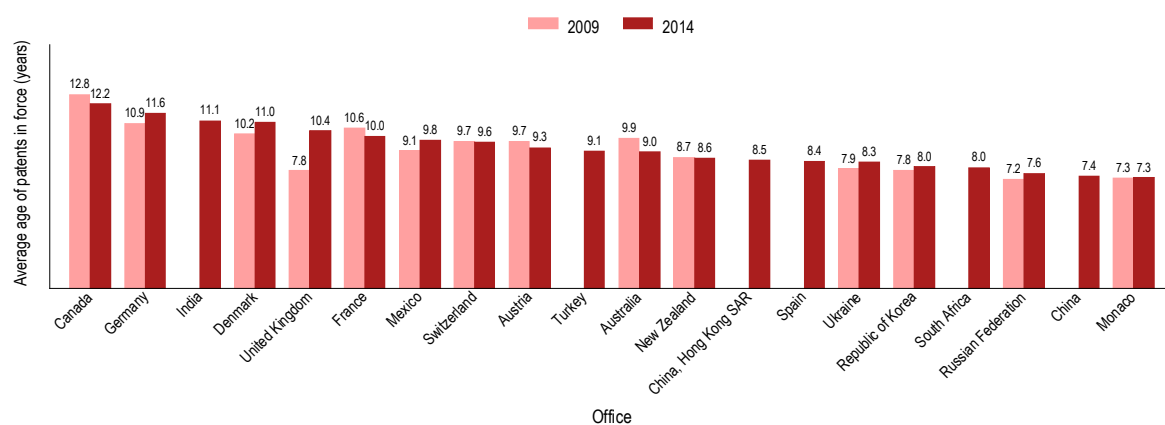
A33 Patents in force in 2014 as a percentage of total applications



Note: Percentages are calculated as the number of patent applications filed in year t and in force in 2014, divided by the total number of patent applications filed in year t . Patent holders must pay maintenance fees to maintain the validity of their patents. Depending on technological and commercial considerations, patent holders may opt to let a patent lapse before the end of the full protection term. This figure shows the distribution of patents in force in 2014 as a percentage of total applications in the year of filing. But not all offices provide these data. Data for 71 offices show that around 42% of the applications for which patents were eventually granted remained in force for at least 6 to 12 years after the application date. About 19% of these patents lasted the full 20-year patent term.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2015.

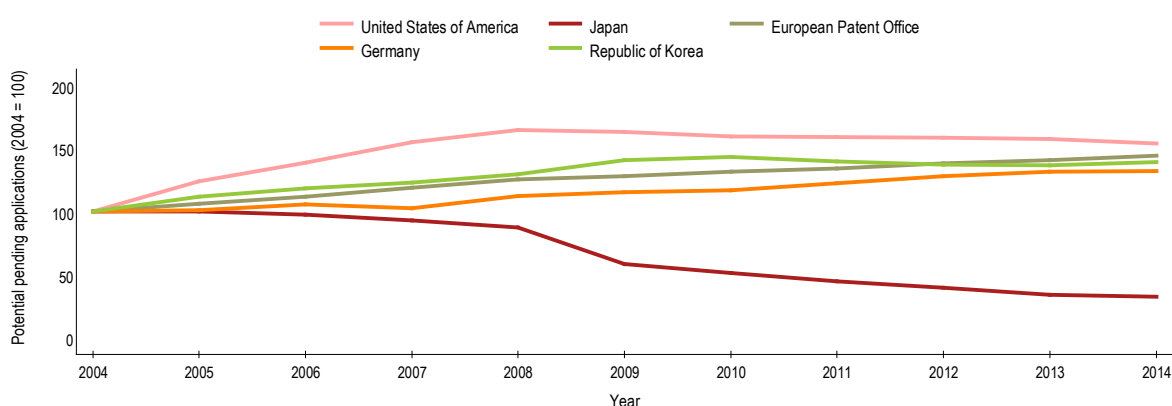
A34 Average age of patents in force at selected offices



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2015.

Pending patent applications and pendency time

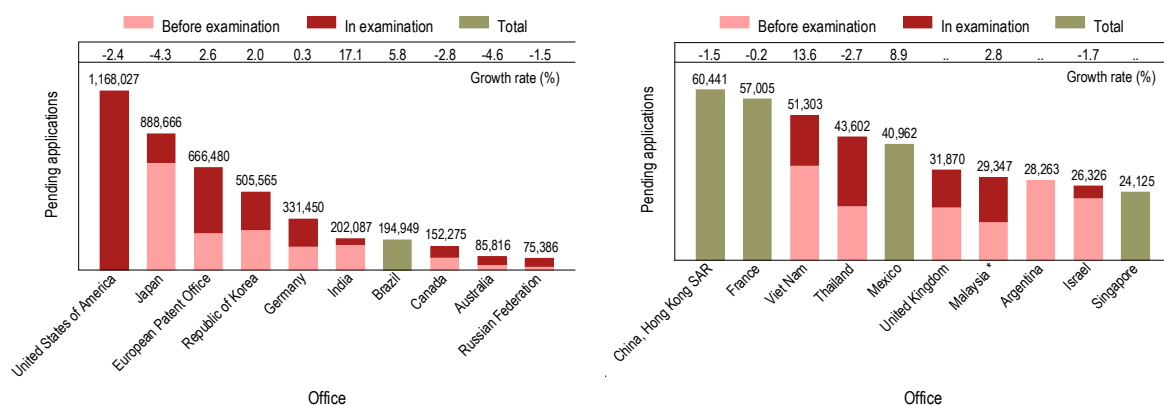
A35 Potentially pending applications at the top offices



Note: Application processing varies across offices, making it difficult to measure pending applications. In some offices patent applications automatically proceed to the examination stage unless applicants withdraw them; in others applications do not proceed to the examination stage unless applicants file a separate request for examination. To take account of procedural differences, pending application data are separated between (a) all patent applications, at any stage in the process, that are awaiting a final decision by a patent office, including those for which applicants have not filed a request for examination (where applicable) and (b) patent applications undergoing examination for which the applicant has requested examination (where such separate requests are necessary). Data for the State Intellectual Property Office of the People's Republic of China, the office that receives the most applications, were unavailable.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2015.

A36 Potentially pending applications at the top 20 offices, 2014



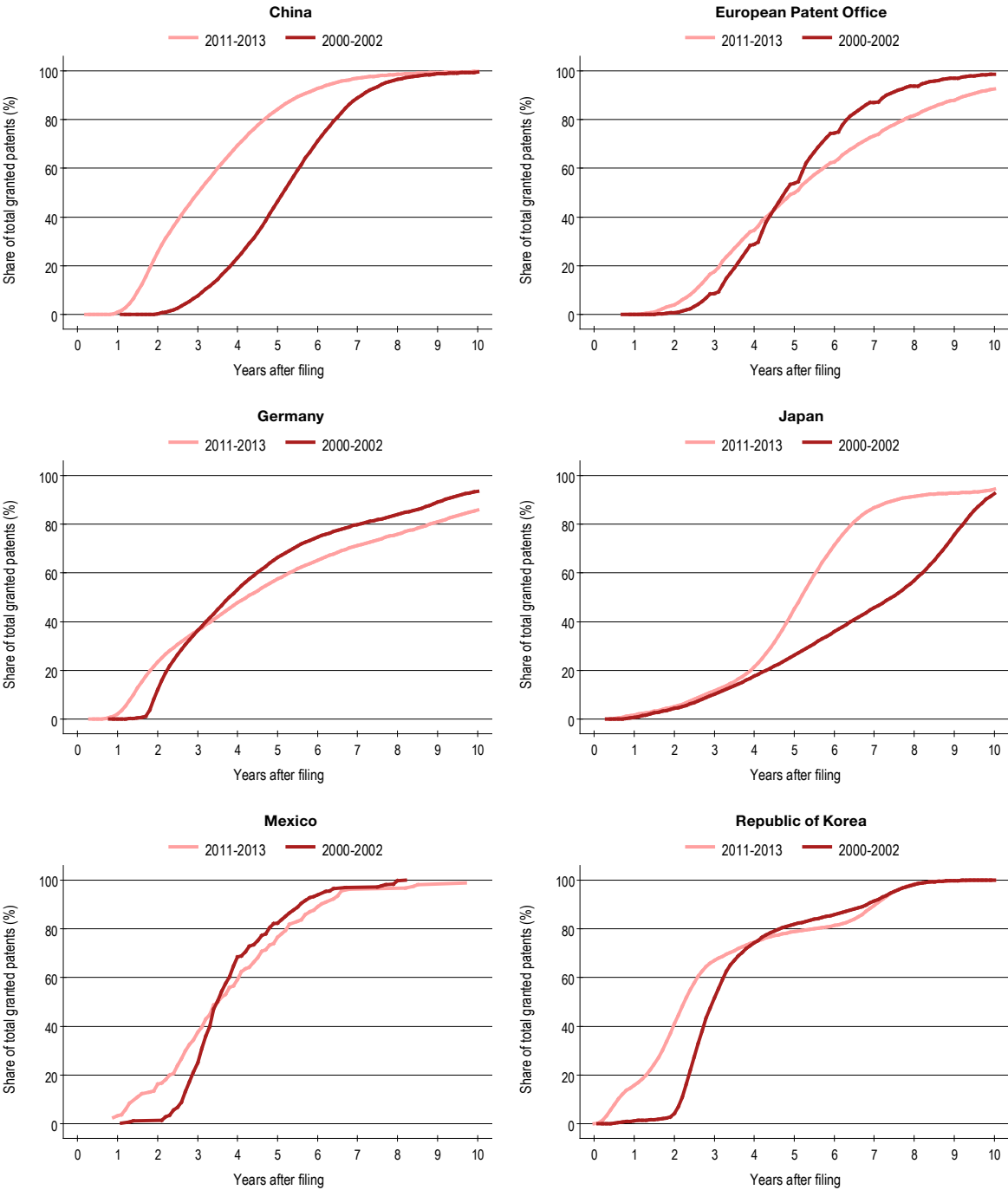
.. indicates not available.

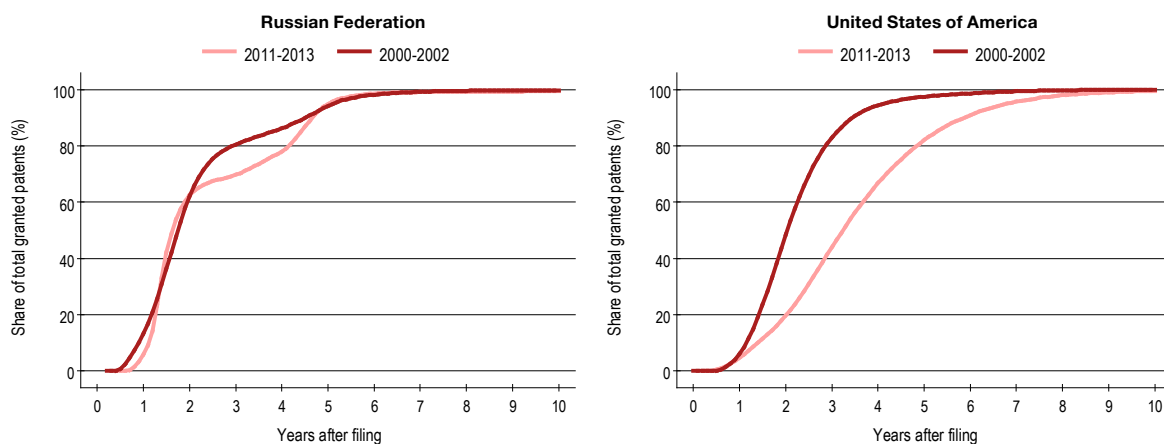
* indicates 2013 data.

Note: Potentially pending applications include all patent applications, at any stage in the process, awaiting a final decision by a patent office, including those for which applicants have not filed a request for examination (where applicable). Data for Brazil include both pending patent and utility model applications, and so are not comparable with other offices.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2015.

A37 Distribution of pendency time for selected offices



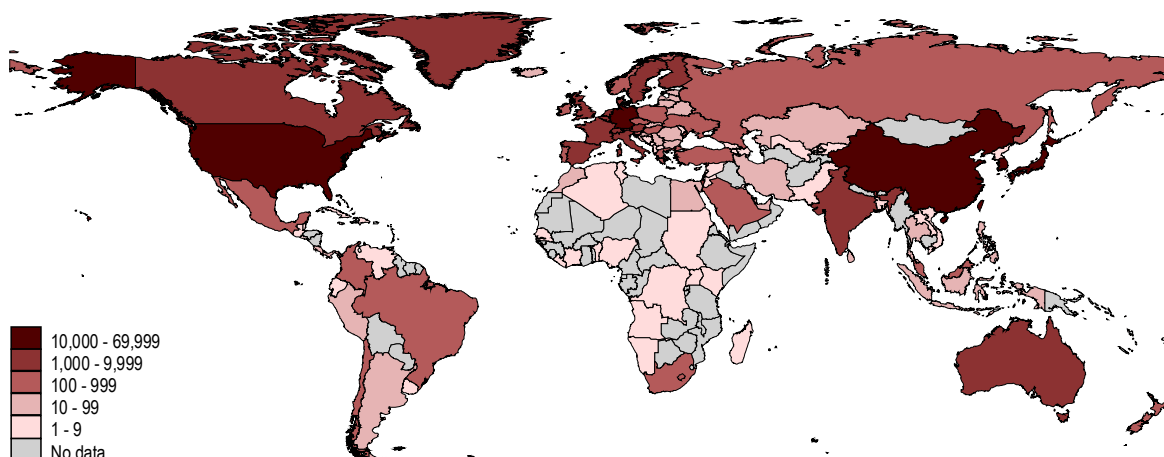


Note: Few offices report pendency time indicators, and there is no standard methodology to calculate such indicators. Here, a proxy for pendency time is constructed using patent application and grant dates from the EPO PATSTAT database. One limitation of this approach is that the pendency time for patents withdrawn, abandoned or refused is not included due to data unavailability. Pendency time can vary among offices for several reasons; for example, an applicant may file an application and then decide to delay the request for examination. So comparing pendency times across offices can be misleading. For a more meaningful comparison, pendency times reported here should be compared across time for individual offices.

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

Patent applications filed through the Patent Cooperation Treaty System (PCT)

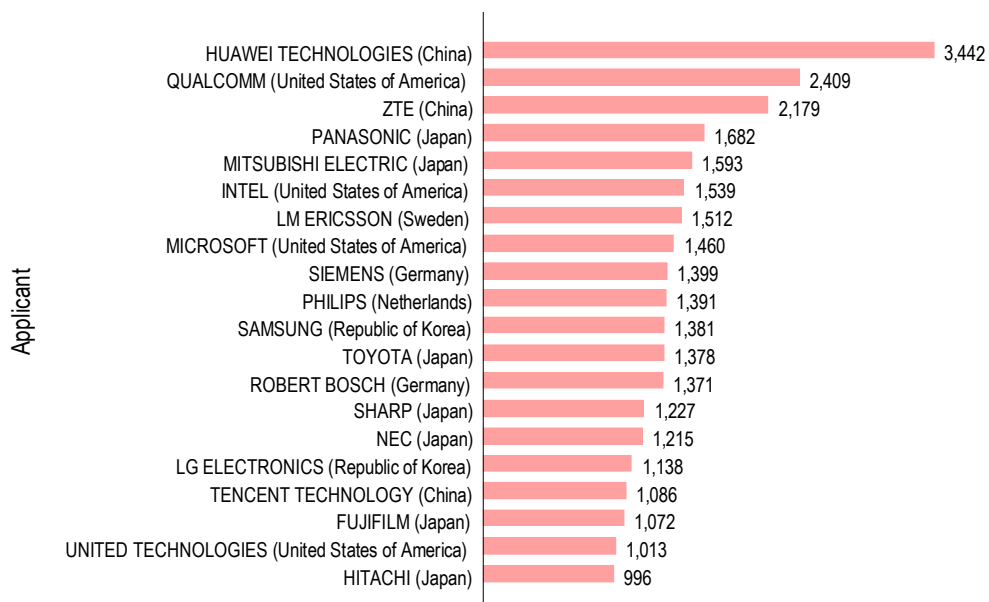
A38 PCT international applications by origin, 2014



Note: Data refer to the international phase of the Patent Cooperation Treaty System. Counts are based on the residency of the first-named applicant and the international application date.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2015.

A39 Top PCT applicants, 2014

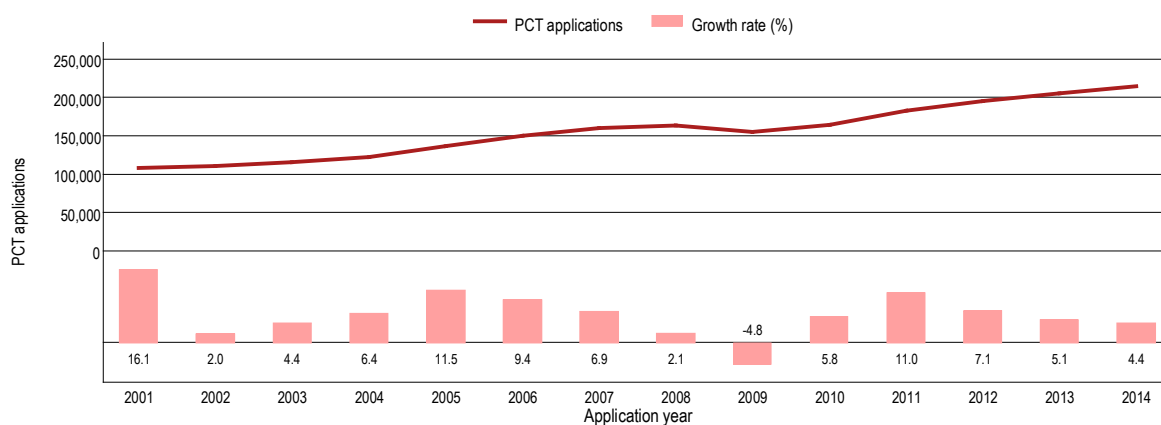


PCT publications

Note: Data refer to the international phase of the Patent Cooperation Treaty System. Due to confidentiality requirements, counts are based on publication date.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2015.

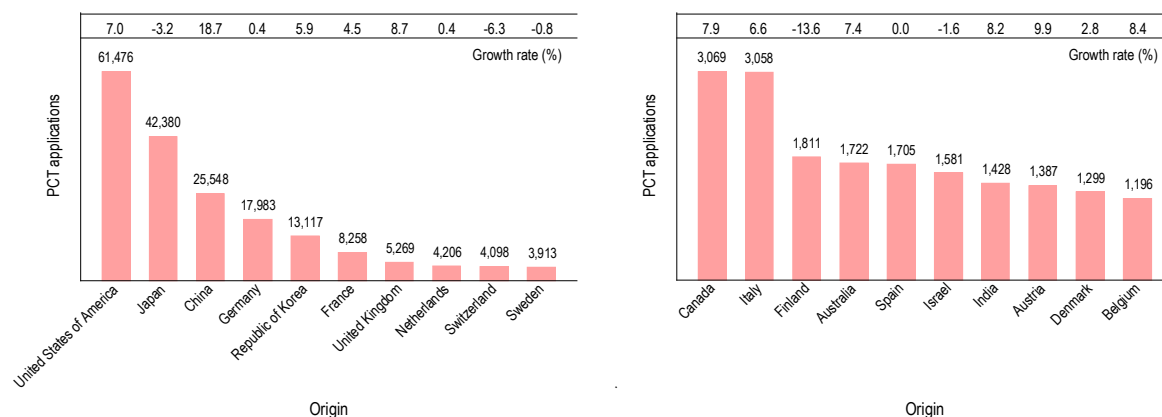
A40 Trend in PCT applications



Note: Data refer to the international phase of the Patent Cooperation Treaty System. Counts are based on the international application date.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2015.

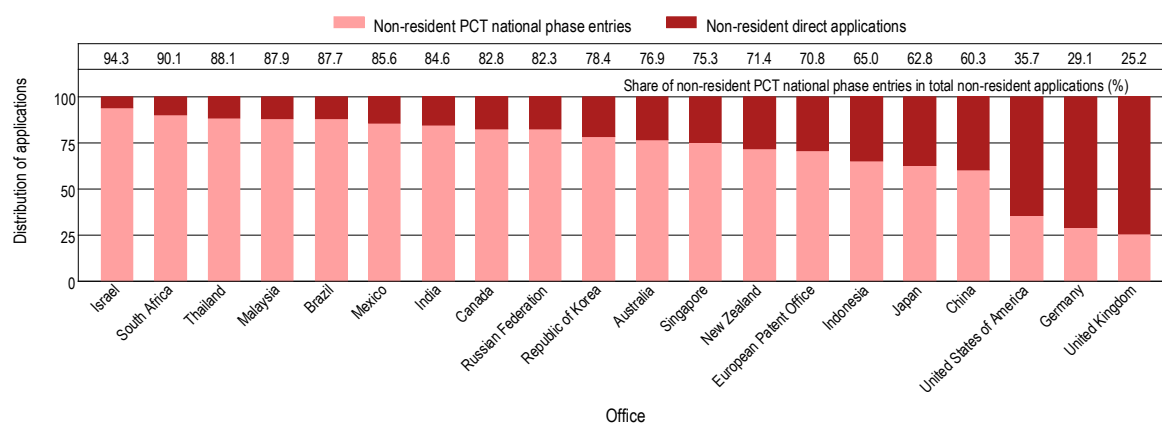
A41 PCT applications for the top 20 origins, 2014



Note: Data refer to the international phase of the Patent Cooperation Treaty System. Counts are based on the residency of the first-named applicant and the international application date.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2015.

A42 Non-resident applications by filing route for selected offices, 2014



Note: A patent office may receive patent applications filed either directly with the office (the "Paris route") or through the Patent Cooperation Treaty System (Patent Cooperation Treaty national phase entries).

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2015.

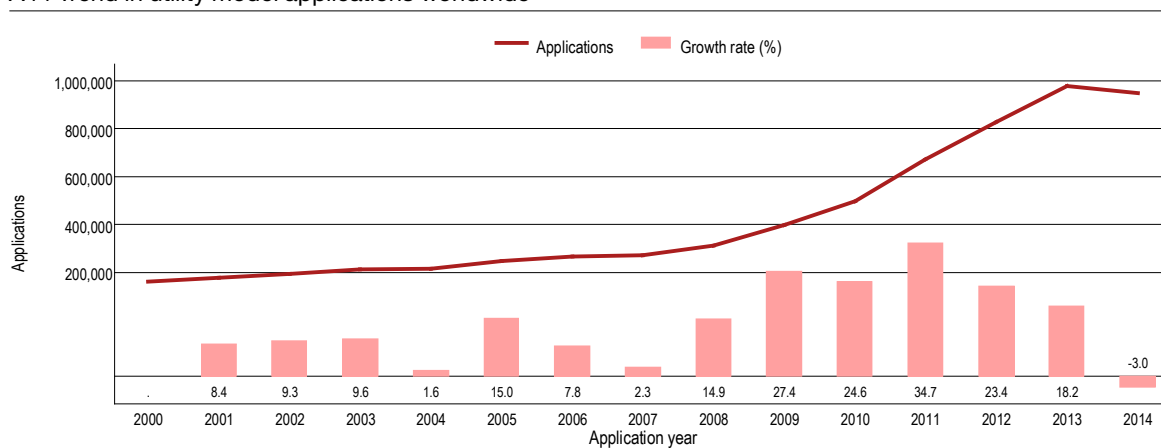
STANDARD FIGURES AND TABLES

Note: To avoid unnecessary duplication of work and to improve the efficiency of the examination process, patent offices increasingly seek to use the search and examination results of other offices. Patent prosecution highways have institutionalized such cooperation between offices. A patent prosecution highway is a bilateral agreement between two offices that enables applicants to request a fast-track examination whereby patent examiners can use the work of the other office. Offices that have a patent prosecution highway agreement but did not receive any first or subsequent filings are not reported in the table. For example, Romania is party to a patent prosecution highway agreement but did not receive any patent prosecution highway requests. A definition of patent prosecution highway statistics is available at www.jp.o.go.jp/pphp-portal/statistics.htm.

58

Utility model applications

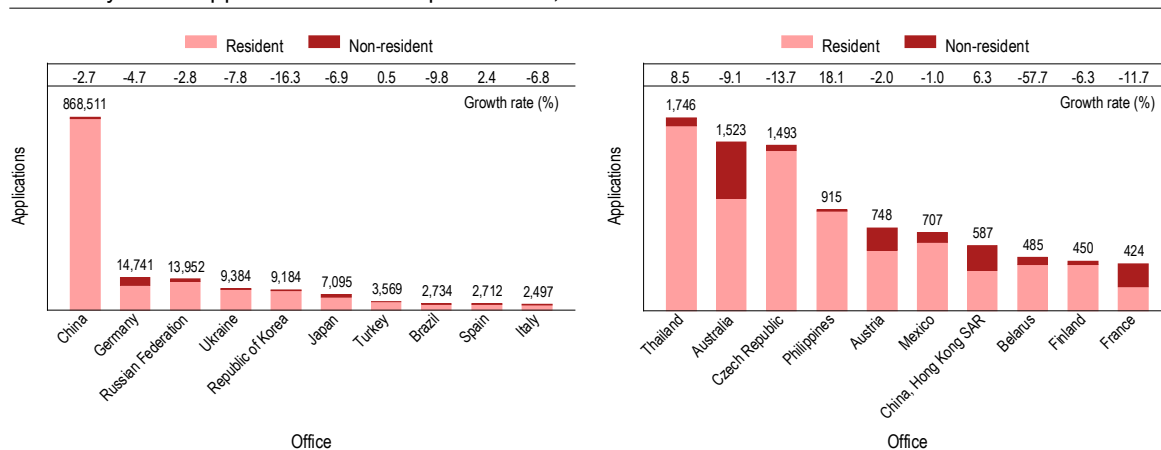
A44 Trend in utility model applications worldwide



Note: WIPO estimates cover 70 patent offices and include direct applications and Patent Cooperation Treaty national phase entries (where applicable).

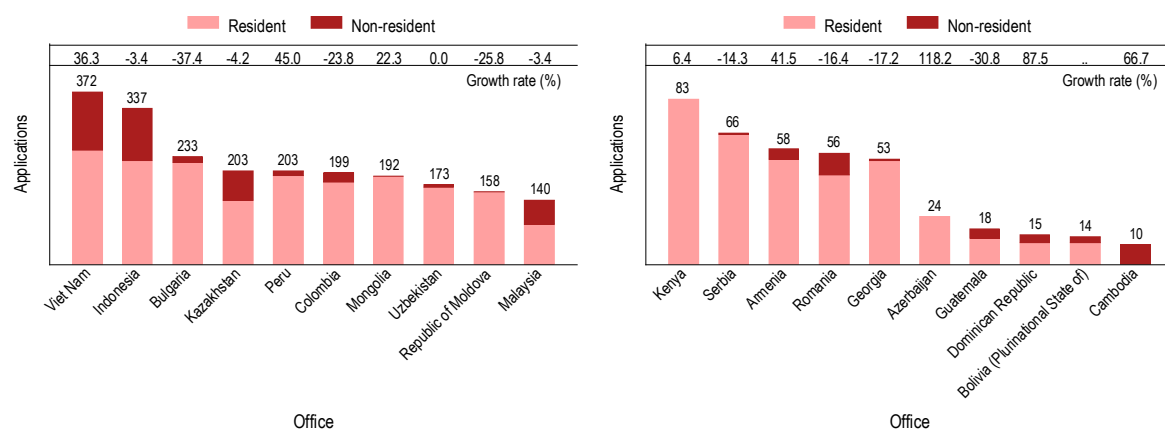
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2015.

A45 Utility model applications for the top 20 offices, 2014



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2015.

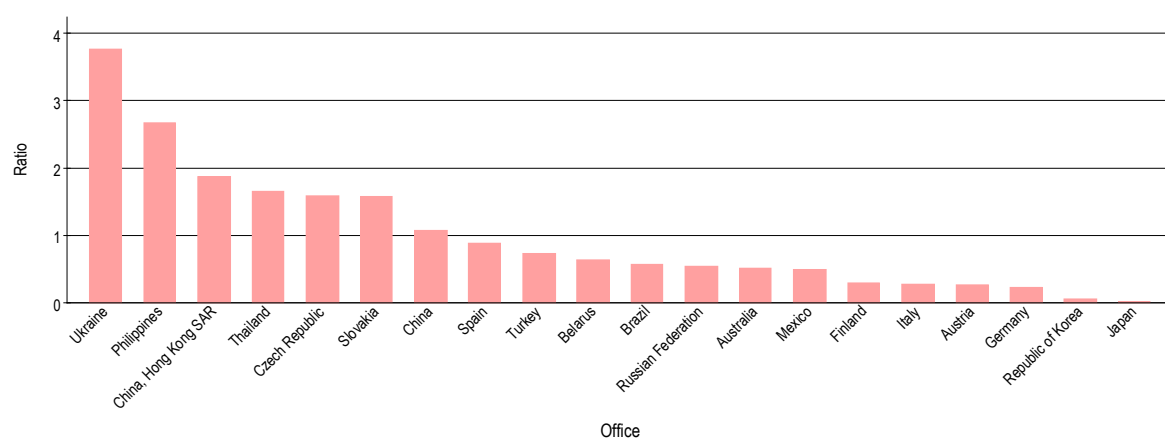
A46 Utility model applications for offices of selected low- and middle-income countries, 2014



.. indicates not available.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2015.

A47 Resident utility model applications in relation to resident patent applications, 2014

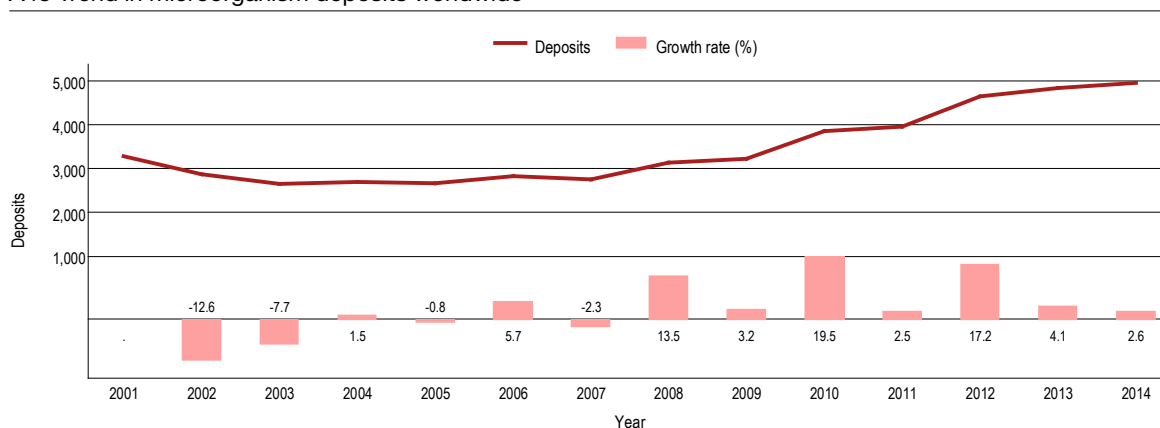


Note: A ratio greater than one indicates more intensive use of the utility model system than the patent system at an office.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2015.

Microorganisms

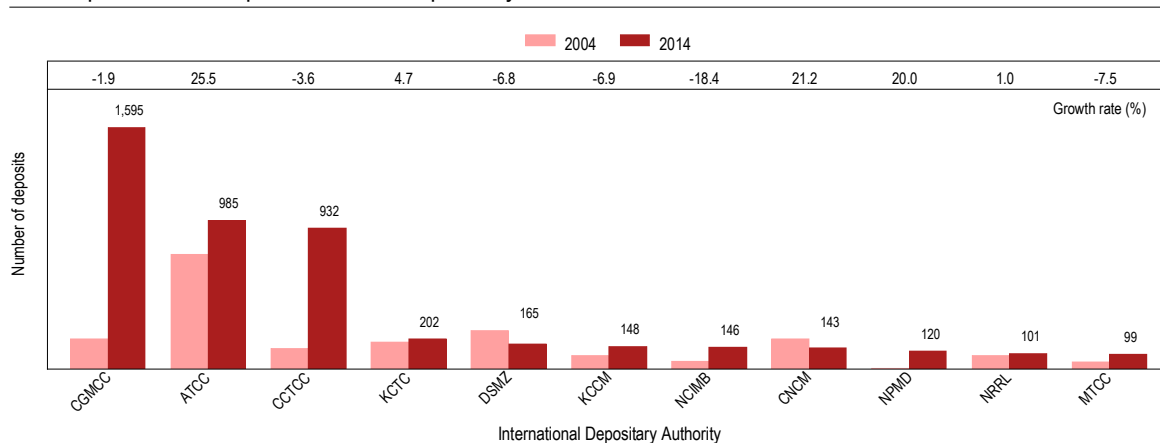
A48 Trend in microorganism deposits worldwide



Note: Deposits of microorganisms for patent procedures are important for biotechnological inventions. Disclosing an invention is a requirement for receiving a patent.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2015.

A49 Deposits at the top international depository authorities



Note: ATCC is American Type Culture Collection (United States of America), CCTCC is China Center for Type Culture Collection, CGMCC is China General Microbiological Culture Collection Center, CNOM is Collection Nationale de Cultures de Micro-organismes (France), DSMZ is Leibniz-Institut DSMZ (Deutsche Sammlung von Mikroorganismen und Zellkulturen GmbH; Germany), KCCM is Korean Culture Center of Microorganisms (Republic of Korea), KCTC is Korean Collection for Type Cultures (Republic of Korea), MTCC is Microbial Type Culture Collection and Gene Bank (India), NCIMB is National Collection of Industrial, Food and Marine Bacteria (United Kingdom), NPMD is National Institute of Technology and Evaluation, Patent Microorganisms Depository (Japan) and NRRL is Agriculture Research Services Culture Collection (United States of America).

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2015.

Statistical tables

A50 Patent applications by office and origin, 2014

| Name | Applications by office | | | Equivalent applications by origin | PCT international applications | | PCT national phase entry | |
|---|------------------------|----------|--------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------|--------------------------|--------|
| | Total | Resident | Non-resident | Total (a) | Receiving office | Origin | Office | Origin |
| African Intellectual Property Organization | 578 | 126 | 452 | n.a. | 3 | n.a. | 149 | n.a. |
| African Regional Intellectual Property Organization | 835 | 13 | 822 | n.a. | 0 | n.a. | 788 | n.a. |
| Albania | 13 | 10 | 3 | 18 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| Algeria | 813 | 94 | 719 | 101 | 7 | 7 | 701 | 3 |
| Andorra | .. | .. | .. | 12 | n.a. | 2 | .. | 1 |
| Angola (e) | .. | .. | .. | 2 | n.a. | 2 | .. | .. |
| Antigua and Barbuda | 15 | 0 | 15 | .. | 0 | 0 | 15 | .. |
| Argentina | 4,682 | 509 | 4,173 | 791 | n.a. | 33 | .. | 124 |
| Armenia | 123 | 121 | 2 | 156 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 22 |
| Aruba | .. | .. | .. | 2 | n.a. | 0 | .. | 1 |
| Australia | 25,956 | 1,988 | 23,968 | 11,734 | 1,622 | 1,722 | 19,181 | 7,104 |
| Austria | 2,363 | 2,092 | 271 | 13,786 | 539 | 1,387 | 462 | 6,508 |
| Azerbaijan | 168 | 168 | 0 | 542 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 78 |
| Bahamas | 113 | 2 | 111 | 143 | n.a. | 20 | .. | 46 |
| Bahrain | 205 | 6 | 199 | 21 | 0 | 2 | 196 | 3 |
| Bangladesh | 293 | 44 | 249 | 59 | n.a. | 2 | .. | 8 |
| Barbados (e) | 39 | 1 | 38 | 474 | n.a. | 173 | 38 | 364 |
| Belarus | 757 | 652 | 105 | 1,781 | 10 | 13 | 81 | 28 |
| Belgium | 1,026 | 889 | 137 | 12,184 | 71 | 1,196 | .. | 6,816 |
| Belize | 36 | 0 | 36 | 28 | 0 | 4 | 36 | 12 |
| Benin (f) | .. | .. | .. | 103 | 0 | 1 | .. | 102 |
| Bermuda | .. | .. | .. | 188 | n.a. | 0 | .. | 77 |
| Bhutan (b,c) | 7 | 3 | 4 | 6 | n.a. | 0 | .. | 1 |
| Bolivia (Plurinational State of) | 303 | 9 | 294 | 14 | n.a. | 0 | .. | .. |
| Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba | .. | .. | .. | 1 | n.a. | 0 | .. | 1 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 43 | 41 | 2 | 55 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 6 |
| Botswana | 9 | 4 | 5 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1 |
| Brazil | 30,342 | 4,659 | 25,683 | 6,712 | 512 | 580 | 22,644 | 1,338 |
| Brunei Darussalam | 117 | 26 | 91 | 39 | 0 | 0 | .. | 2 |
| Bulgaria | 234 | 218 | 16 | 467 | 44 | 52 | 6 | 111 |
| Burkina Faso (f) | .. | .. | .. | 85 | 0 | 0 | .. | 85 |
| Cambodia | 67 | 2 | 65 | 5 | n.a. | 0 | .. | .. |
| Cameroon (f) | .. | .. | .. | 435 | n.a. | 0 | .. | 426 |
| Canada | 35,481 | 4,198 | 31,283 | 24,705 | 2,174 | 3,069 | 27,451 | 9,214 |
| Central African Republic (f) | .. | .. | .. | 68 | 0 | 0 | .. | 68 |
| Chad (f) | .. | .. | .. | 36 | 0 | 0 | .. | 34 |
| Chile | 3,105 | 452 | 2,653 | 998 | 90 | 141 | 2,468 | 420 |
| China | 928,177 | 801,135 | 127,042 | 837,817 | 27,088 | 25,548 | 79,612 | 22,893 |
| China, Hong Kong SAR | 12,542 | 192 | 12,350 | 1,831 | 0 | 0 | .. | 286 |
| China, Macao SAR | 106 | 2 | 104 | 56 | n.a. | 0 | .. | 10 |
| Colombia | 2,158 | 260 | 1,898 | 461 | 15 | 101 | 1,819 | 147 |
| Comoros | .. | .. | .. | 17 | n.a. | 0 | .. | 17 |
| Congo (f) | .. | .. | .. | 153 | 0 | 0 | .. | 153 |
| Cook Islands | .. | .. | .. | 2 | n.a. | 0 | .. | 1 |
| Costa Rica | 568 | 16 | 552 | 49 | 7 | 12 | 530 | 5 |
| Côte d'Ivoire (f) | .. | .. | .. | 375 | n.a. | 2 | .. | 374 |
| Croatia | 200 | 170 | 30 | 259 | 49 | 54 | 15 | 59 |
| Cuba | 150 | 24 | 126 | 189 | 4 | 4 | 118 | 148 |
| Curaçao | .. | .. | .. | 17 | n.a. | 0 | .. | 11 |
| Cyprus | 4 | 4 | 0 | 492 | 1 | 46 | .. | 264 |
| Czech Republic | 972 | 910 | 62 | 2,180 | 166 | 189 | 24 | 531 |
| Democratic People's Republic of Korea | .. | .. | .. | 41 | 4 | 4 | .. | 29 |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | .. | .. | .. | .. | n.a. | 1 | .. | .. |
| Denmark | 1,583 | 1,377 | 206 | 12,538 | 509 | 1,299 | 79 | 7,293 |

| Name | Applications by office | | | Equivalent applications by origin | PCT international applications | | PCT national phase entry | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|----------|--------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------|--------------------------|---------|
| | Total | Resident | Non-resident | Total (a) | Receiving office | Origin | Office | Origin |
| Djibouti | 4 | 0 | 4 | 6 | n.a. | 0 | .. | .. |
| Dominica | .. | .. | .. | 2 | n.a. | 0 | .. | .. |
| Dominican Republic | 258 | 13 | 245 | 20 | 3 | 3 | 227 | 3 |
| Ecuador | .. | .. | .. | 26 | 0 | 7 | .. | 20 |
| Egypt | 2,136 | 752 | 1,384 | 883 | 42 | 47 | 1,353 | 32 |
| El Salvador | 187 | 0 | 187 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 182 | .. |
| Estonia | 50 | 44 | 6 | 278 | 9 | 33 | 1 | 109 |
| Ethiopia | .. | .. | .. | 19 | n.a. | 0 | .. | .. |
| Eurasian Patent Organization | 3,573 | 548 | 3,025 | n.a. | 22 | n.a. | 2,894 | n.a. |
| European Patent Office | 152,662 | 75,495 | 77,167 | n.a. | 32,904 | n.a. | 92,627 | n.a. |
| Finland | 1,545 | 1,419 | 126 | 14,070 | 1,109 | 1,811 | 41 | 8,004 |
| France | 16,533 | 14,500 | 2,033 | 72,310 | 3,507 | 8,258 | .. | 37,012 |
| Gabon (f) | .. | .. | .. | 85 | 0 | 0 | .. | 85 |
| Gambia (h) | .. | .. | .. | 1 | n.a. | 0 | .. | .. |
| Georgia | 297 | 110 | 187 | 131 | 1 | 1 | 179 | 16 |
| Germany | 65,965 | 48,154 | 17,811 | 179,506 | 1,713 | 17,983 | 6,042 | 74,428 |
| Ghana | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 0 | 0 | .. | 1 |
| Greece | 670 | 651 | 19 | 1,251 | 68 | 133 | .. | 297 |
| Grenada | 17 | 0 | 17 | .. | 0 | 0 | 1 | .. |
| Guatemala | 298 | 10 | 288 | 15 | 1 | 1 | 279 | 1 |
| Guyana | 20 | 0 | 20 | .. | n.a. | 0 | .. | .. |
| Haiti | 21 | 2 | 19 | 2 | n.a. | 0 | .. | .. |
| Honduras (c) | 220 | .. | .. | 8 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. |
| Hungary | 619 | 546 | 73 | 1,434 | 127 | 158 | 31 | 613 |
| Iceland | 64 | 51 | 13 | 302 | 15 | 43 | 15 | 174 |
| India | 42,854 | 12,040 | 30,814 | 22,445 | 808 | 1,428 | 26,340 | 3,800 |
| Indonesia | 8,023 | 702 | 7,321 | 771 | 12 | 17 | 4,765 | 27 |
| International Bureau | .. | .. | .. | n.a. | 10,523 | n.a. | .. | n.a. |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | 13,802 | 13,683 | 119 | 13,768 | 0 | 35 | .. | 4 |
| Iraq | .. | .. | .. | 8 | n.a. | 0 | .. | 2 |
| Ireland | 321 | 263 | 58 | 4,779 | 19 | 438 | .. | 2,217 |
| Israel | 6,273 | 1,125 | 5,148 | 13,437 | 1,209 | 1,580 | 5,215 | 6,272 |
| Italy | 9,382 | 8,601 | 781 | 29,288 | 345 | 3,058 | .. | 13,077 |
| Jamaica | 155 | 33 | 122 | 47 | n.a. | 2 | .. | 1 |
| Japan | 325,989 | 265,959 | 60,030 | 465,971 | 41,292 | 42,380 | 58,337 | 124,555 |
| Jordan | 379 | 40 | 339 | 83 | n.a. | 3 | .. | 6 |
| Kazakhstan | 2,013 | 1,742 | 271 | 2,453 | 20 | 21 | .. | 18 |
| Kenya | 207 | 132 | 75 | 160 | 8 | 9 | 75 | 6 |
| Kiribati (b,c) | 18 | 18 | 0 | 18 | n.a. | 0 | 10 | 10 |
| Kuwait | .. | .. | .. | 135 | n.a. | 1 | .. | 8 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 139 | 132 | 7 | 173 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 1 |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic (e) | .. | .. | .. | 1 | n.a. | 2 | .. | 1 |
| Latvia | 107 | 103 | 4 | 193 | 12 | 29 | .. | 39 |
| Lebanon | .. | .. | .. | 60 | n.a. | 4 | .. | 12 |
| Liberia | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 0 | 1 | .. | .. |
| Liechtenstein (g) | .. | .. | .. | 1,102 | n.a. | 231 | .. | 543 |
| Lithuania | 165 | 123 | 42 | 254 | 17 | 54 | 13 | 78 |
| Luxembourg | 218 | 128 | 90 | 3,137 | 0 | 390 | .. | 1,906 |
| Madagascar (e) | 34 | 5 | 29 | 6 | n.a. | 2 | 28 | 1 |
| Malaysia | 7,620 | 1,353 | 6,267 | 2,661 | 289 | 313 | 5,544 | 682 |
| Mali (f) | .. | .. | .. | 154 | 0 | 0 | .. | 153 |
| Malta | 13 | 5 | 8 | 475 | 0 | 58 | .. | 296 |
| Marshall Islands | .. | .. | .. | 17 | n.a. | 1 | .. | 11 |
| Mauritius (b,c) | 20 | 2 | 18 | 129 | n.a. | 2 | .. | 14 |
| Mexico | 16,135 | 1,246 | 14,889 | 2,187 | 216 | 284 | 12,801 | 501 |
| Monaco | 10 | 6 | 4 | 159 | 0 | 33 | .. | 66 |
| Mongolia | 265 | 139 | 126 | 140 | 0 | 0 | .. | 1 |
| Montenegro (e) | 13 | 13 | 0 | 14 | n.a. | 1 | .. | .. |

| Name | Applications by office | | | Equivalent applications by origin | PCT international applications | | PCT national phase entry | |
|--|------------------------|----------|--------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------|--------------------------|--------|
| | Total | Resident | Non-resident | Total (a) | Receiving office | Origin | Office | Origin |
| Morocco | 1,097 | 355 | 742 | 368 | 58 | 60 | 714 | 9 |
| Mozambique (h) | .. | .. | .. | 5 | n.a. | 0 | .. | 3 |
| Namibia (h) | .. | .. | .. | 8 | n.a. | 3 | .. | 1 |
| Nepal (b,c) | 30 | 18 | 12 | 21 | n.a. | 0 | .. | 3 |
| Netherlands | 2,582 | 2,294 | 288 | 37,729 | 970 | 4,206 | .. | 22,651 |
| New Zealand | 7,728 | 1,636 | 6,092 | 3,429 | 274 | 348 | 4,412 | 1,356 |
| Nicaragua | 146 | 1 | 145 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 140 | .. |
| Niger (f) | .. | .. | .. | 154 | 0 | 0 | .. | 154 |
| Nigeria (b,c,e) | 919 | 50 | 869 | 64 | n.a. | 4 | .. | 1 |
| Norway | 1,563 | 1,106 | 457 | 5,872 | 295 | 687 | 416 | 3,272 |
| Oman (e) | .. | .. | .. | 12 | n.a. | 0 | .. | 3 |
| Pakistan | 922 | 146 | 776 | 202 | n.a. | 1 | .. | 14 |
| Panama | 287 | 13 | 274 | 73 | 4 | 17 | 241 | 43 |
| Papua New Guinea (b,c) | 79 | 0 | 79 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 76 | .. |
| Paraguay | .. | .. | .. | 5 | n.a. | 0 | .. | 2 |
| Patent Office of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf | 2,543 | 326 | 2,217 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | .. | n.a. |
| Peru | 1,287 | 83 | 1,204 | 103 | 15 | 16 | 1,089 | 16 |
| Philippines | 3,589 | 334 | 3,255 | 607 | 22 | 35 | 3,063 | 121 |
| Poland | 4,096 | 3,941 | 155 | 6,171 | 244 | 348 | 59 | 1,059 |
| Portugal | 740 | 722 | 18 | 1,332 | 83 | 159 | 13 | 420 |
| Qatar | 482 | 5 | 477 | 174 | 0 | 18 | 464 | 87 |
| Republic of Korea | 210,292 | 164,073 | 46,219 | 230,553 | 13,137 | 13,117 | 37,112 | 21,176 |
| Republic of Moldova | 139 | 67 | 72 | 79 | 3 | 3 | 62 | 2 |
| Romania | 1,036 | 952 | 84 | 1,252 | 31 | 28 | 17 | 135 |
| Russian Federation | 40,308 | 24,072 | 16,236 | 28,512 | 993 | 949 | 13,451 | 2,023 |
| Rwanda | 12 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 0 | 0 | .. | 1 |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | .. | .. | .. | 5 | n.a. | 2 | .. | 3 |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (e) | 8 | 0 | 8 | 52 | n.a. | 1 | 8 | 27 |
| Samoa | 100 | 1 | 99 | 12 | n.a. | 0 | .. | .. |
| San Marino | .. | .. | .. | 28 | 0 | 2 | .. | 8 |
| Sao Tome and Principe (e) | 3 | 0 | 3 | .. | n.a. | 0 | .. | .. |
| Saudi Arabia | 787 | 652 | 135 | 4,122 | 0 | 381 | .. | 1,008 |
| Senegal (f) | .. | .. | .. | 446 | 0 | 3 | .. | 443 |
| Serbia | 212 | 202 | 10 | 289 | 12 | 14 | 5 | 27 |
| Seychelles | .. | .. | .. | 108 | 0 | 5 | .. | 44 |
| Sierra Leone (h) | .. | .. | .. | 3 | n.a. | 0 | .. | 3 |
| Singapore | 10,312 | 1,303 | 9,009 | 5,927 | 632 | 940 | 7,123 | 2,597 |
| Slovakia | 234 | 211 | 23 | 454 | 47 | 65 | 9 | 116 |
| Slovenia | .. | .. | .. | 509 | 87 | 156 | .. | 255 |
| South Africa | 7,552 | 802 | 6,750 | 2,317 | 77 | 313 | 6,523 | 1,452 |
| Spain | 3,178 | 2,953 | 225 | 10,924 | 1,225 | 1,705 | 147 | 4,959 |
| Sri Lanka (b,c,e) | 516 | 328 | 188 | 445 | n.a. | 21 | .. | 81 |
| Sudan | 8 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 2 |
| Swaziland (h) | .. | .. | .. | 1,070 | n.a. | 0 | .. | 905 |
| Sweden | 2,425 | 1,984 | 441 | 23,854 | 1,729 | 3,913 | 64 | 15,550 |
| Switzerland | 2,048 | 1,480 | 568 | 43,371 | 181 | 4,098 | 76 | 24,576 |
| Syrian Arab Republic | .. | .. | .. | 9 | 0 | 2 | .. | 1 |
| T F Y R of Macedonia (b,c) | 46 | 42 | 4 | 49 | 3 | 4 | .. | 6 |
| Tajikistan (b,c) | 4 | 2 | 2 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 2 | .. |
| Thailand | 7,930 | 1,006 | 6,924 | 1,405 | 58 | 68 | 6,113 | 206 |
| Togo (f) | .. | .. | .. | 51 | 0 | 0 | .. | 51 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 186 | 2 | 184 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 180 | 2 |
| Tunisia | 542 | 142 | 400 | 176 | 6 | 8 | 394 | 19 |
| Turkey | 5,097 | 4,766 | 331 | 6,495 | 545 | 853 | 296 | 1,219 |
| Turkmenistan | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. |
| Uganda (h) | 8 | 5 | 3 | 7 | n.a. | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| Ukraine | 4,813 | 2,457 | 2,356 | 2,990 | 138 | 147 | 2,138 | 156 |

| Name | Applications by office | | | Equivalent applications by origin | PCT international applications | | PCT national phase entry | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | Total | Resident | Non-resident | Total (a) | Receiving office | Origin | Office | Origin |
| United Arab Emirates (e) | 1,471 | 24 | 1,447 | 387 | n.a. | 98 | 1,383 | 77 |
| United Kingdom | 23,040 | 15,196 | 7,844 | 52,605 | 4,240 | 5,269 | 2,330 | 24,138 |
| United Republic of Tanzania (h) | .. | .. | .. | 2 | n.a. | 0 | .. | .. |
| United States of America | 578,802 | 285,096 | 293,706 | 509,521 | 61,982 | 61,476 | 128,946 | 176,262 |
| Uruguay | 676 | 37 | 639 | 61 | n.a. | 6 | .. | 11 |
| Uzbekistan | 568 | 345 | 223 | 374 | 4 | 6 | 209 | 22 |
| Vanuatu | .. | .. | .. | 1 | n.a. | 1 | .. | .. |
| Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) | .. | .. | .. | 62 | n.a. | 1 | .. | 12 |
| Viet Nam | 4,447 | 487 | 3,960 | 561 | 4 | 7 | 3,503 | 43 |
| Yemen | 53 | 29 | 24 | 29 | n.a. | 0 | .. | .. |
| Zambia | 39 | 14 | 25 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 22 | .. |
| Zimbabwe | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 0 | 0 | .. | 1 |
| Others/Unknown | .. | .. | .. | 37,374 | n.a. | 207 | .. | 7,715 |
| Total (2014 estimates) | 2,680,900 | 1,800,300 | 880,600 | n.a. | 214,316 | 214,316 | 595,400 | n.a. |

(a) Equivalent applications by origin data are incomplete because some offices do not report by origin.

(b) 2013 data are reported for applications by office.

(c) 2013 data are reported for equivalent applications by origin.

(d) The office did not report resident applications so the equivalent applications by origin data may be incomplete.

(e) The International Bureau acts as the receiving office for PCT applications.

(f) The African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI) acts as the receiving office for PCT applications.

(g) The Swiss Federal Institute of Intellectual Property acts as the receiving office for PCT applications.

(h) The African Regional Intellectual Property Organization (ARIPO) acts as the receiving office for PCT applications.

.. indicates not available

n.a. is not applicable

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2015.

A51 Patent grants by office and origin, and patents in force, 2014

| Name | Grants by office | | | Equivalent grants | In force by office |
|---|------------------|----------|--------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| | Total | Resident | Non-resident | Origin (a) | Total |
| Afghanistan | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| African Intellectual Property Organization | 550 | 105 | 445 | n.a. | .. |
| African Regional Intellectual Property Organization | 254 | 0 | 254 | n.a. | 2,550 |
| Albania (d) | 5 | 3 | 2 | 15 | 4,322 |
| Algeria | 5,372 | 537 | 4,835 | 538 | 4,340 |
| Andorra | .. | .. | .. | 17 | .. |
| Angola | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| Antigua and Barbuda | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. |
| Argentina | 1,360 | 265 | 1,095 | 407 | .. |
| Armenia | 108 | 104 | 4 | 121 | 279 |
| Australia | 19,304 | 1,199 | 18,105 | 5,871 | 128,407 |
| Austria | 962 | 827 | 135 | 6,102 | 118,494 |
| Azerbaijan | 97 | 92 | 5 | 221 | 87 |
| Bahamas | 120 | 1 | 119 | 155 | 1,536 |
| Bahrain | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 117 |
| Bangladesh | 121 | 21 | 100 | 25 | 1,077 |
| Barbados | 3 | 0 | 3 | 266 | .. |
| Belarus | 1,938 | 1,556 | 382 | 1,938 | 5,176 |
| Belgium | 373 | 327 | 46 | 6,122 | .. |
| Belize | 28 | 0 | 28 | 12 | 120 |
| Benin | .. | .. | .. | 102 | .. |
| Bermuda | .. | .. | .. | 151 | .. |
| Bhutan (d) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Bolivia (Plurinational State of) | 97 | 4 | 93 | 5 | 601 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 5 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 503 |
| Botswana (b,c) | 3 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 883 |
| Brazil | 2,749 | 374 | 2,375 | 1,319 | .. |
| Brunei Darussalam (d) | 71 | .. | .. | 2 | 119 |
| Bulgaria | 72 | 56 | 16 | 140 | 1,324 |
| Burkina Faso | .. | .. | .. | 34 | .. |
| Cameroon | .. | .. | .. | 681 | .. |
| Canada | 23,749 | 2,984 | 20,765 | 14,056 | 161,442 |
| Central African Republic | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. |
| Chad | .. | .. | .. | 37 | .. |
| Chile | 1,168 | 156 | 1,012 | 372 | 9,987 |
| China | 233,228 | 162,680 | 70,548 | 176,382 | 1,196,497 |
| China, Hong Kong SAR | 5,932 | 88 | 5,844 | 910 | 40,865 |
| China, Macao SAR | 16 | 0 | 16 | 13 | 451 |
| Colombia | 1,212 | 112 | 1,100 | 180 | 6,710 |
| Congo | .. | .. | .. | 17 | .. |
| Costa Rica | 114 | 1 | 113 | 15 | 518 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | .. | .. | .. | 374 | .. |
| Croatia | 90 | 6 | 84 | 84 | 4,838 |
| Cuba | 94 | 17 | 77 | 133 | 927 |
| Curaçao | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. |
| Cyprus (b,c) | 1 | 0 | 1 | 184 | 149 |
| Czech Republic | 688 | 471 | 217 | 977 | 7,157 |
| Democratic People's Republic of Korea | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. |
| Denmark | 292 | 217 | 75 | 4,852 | 51,345 |
| Dominica | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. |
| Dominican Republic | 62 | 1 | 61 | 5 | 294 |
| Ecuador | .. | .. | .. | 7 | .. |
| Egypt | 415 | 66 | 349 | 130 | 4,012 |
| El Salvador | 77 | 0 | 77 | 1 | 1,642 |
| Estonia | 38 | 26 | 12 | 110 | 1,089 |
| Ethiopia | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| Eurasian Patent Organization | 1,600 | 319 | 1,281 | n.a. | n.a. |
| European Patent Office | 64,608 | 33,043 | 31,565 | n.a. | n.a. |

| Name | Grants by office | | | Equivalent grants | In force by office |
|--------------------------------|------------------|----------|--------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| | Total | Resident | Non-resident | Origin (a) | Total |
| Finland | 787 | 687 | 100 | 6,134 | 47,344 |
| France | 11,889 | 10,570 | 1,319 | 43,266 | 510,490 |
| Gabon | .. | .. | .. | 35 | .. |
| Georgia | 209 | 60 | 149 | 66 | 1,486 |
| Germany | 15,030 | 10,634 | 4,396 | 83,500 | 576,273 |
| Ghana | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| Greece | 316 | 302 | 14 | 511 | 3,239 |
| Grenada | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| Guatemala | 105 | 0 | 105 | 2 | 840 |
| Guinea | .. | .. | .. | 36 | .. |
| Guyana | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,442 |
| Honduras (c) | 94 | .. | .. | 4 | .. |
| Hungary | 376 | 101 | 275 | 631 | 4,695 |
| Iceland | 54 | 3 | 51 | 152 | 567 |
| India | 6,153 | 720 | 5,433 | 5,062 | 49,272 |
| Indonesia (d) | .. | .. | .. | 27 | 22,564 |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) (d) | 3,060 | 2,880 | 180 | 2,923 | 3,440 |
| Iraq | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. |
| Ireland | 148 | 116 | 32 | 2,193 | 111,109 |
| Israel (d) | 3,984 | 690 | 3,294 | 5,947 | 25,372 |
| Italy | 7,795 | 6,863 | 932 | 18,794 | 63,071 |
| Jamaica | 28 | 1 | 27 | 8 | 324 |
| Japan | 227,142 | 177,750 | 49,392 | 297,239 | 1,920,490 |
| Jordan | 115 | 15 | 100 | 68 | 377 |
| Kazakhstan | 1,504 | 1,294 | 210 | 1,485 | 5,184 |
| Kenya | 53 | 4 | 49 | 30 | .. |
| Kuwait | .. | .. | .. | 100 | .. |
| Kyrgyzstan | 100 | 99 | 1 | 133 | 375 |
| Latvia | 141 | 134 | 7 | 254 | 6,763 |
| Lebanon (b,c) | 316 | 67 | 249 | 81 | .. |
| Liberia | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. |
| Libya | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| Liechtenstein | .. | .. | .. | 509 | .. |
| Lithuania | 120 | 97 | 23 | 140 | 520 |
| Luxembourg | 152 | 79 | 73 | 1,800 | 19,360 |
| Madagascar | 24 | 4 | 20 | 5 | 390 |
| Malaysia | 2,705 | 344 | 2,361 | 856 | 21,568 |
| Mali | .. | .. | .. | 19 | .. |
| Malta | 4 | 1 | 3 | 153 | 490 |
| Mauritius (b,c) | 5 | 0 | 5 | 72 | .. |
| Mexico | 9,819 | 305 | 9,514 | 784 | 106,340 |
| Monaco | 5 | 5 | 0 | 85 | 53,893 |
| Mongolia (d) | 216 | 103 | 113 | 112 | 869 |
| Montenegro | 14 | 11 | 3 | 11 | 1,933 |
| Morocco (b,c) | 937 | 145 | 792 | 158 | .. |
| Myanmar | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| Namibia | .. | .. | .. | 8 | .. |
| Nepal (b,c) | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 72 |
| Netherlands | 1,722 | 1,452 | 270 | 16,721 | 12,518 |
| New Zealand | 4,677 | 389 | 4,288 | 1,175 | 28,854 |
| Nicaragua | 62 | 0 | 62 | 1 | 387 |
| Niger | .. | .. | .. | 85 | .. |
| Nigeria (b,c) | 645 | 32 | 613 | 44 | .. |
| Norway | 1,413 | 460 | 953 | 2,836 | 21,882 |
| Oman | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. |
| Pakistan | 185 | 172 | 13 | 184 | .. |
| Panama | 166 | 5 | 161 | 45 | 1,725 |
| Papua New Guinea (b,c,d) | 57 | 0 | 57 | .. | 42 |
| Paraguay | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. |

STANDARD FIGURES AND TABLES

| Name | Grants by office | | | Equivalent grants | In force by office |
|--|------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| | Total | Resident | Non-resident | Origin (a) | Total |
| Patent Office of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf | 503 | 31 | 472 | n.a. | 16,586 |
| Peru | 332 | 7 | 325 | 16 | 2,651 |
| Philippines | 2,159 | 27 | 2,132 | 94 | .. |
| Poland | 2,852 | 2,490 | 362 | 3,094 | 53,183 |
| Portugal | 97 | 89 | 8 | 294 | 35,561 |
| Qatar | .. | .. | .. | 11 | .. |
| Republic of Korea | 129,786 | 97,294 | 32,492 | 127,409 | 885,959 |
| Republic of Moldova | 54 | 49 | 5 | 100 | 384 |
| Romania | 356 | 340 | 16 | 436 | 17,268 |
| Russian Federation | 33,950 | 23,065 | 10,885 | 26,063 | 208,320 |
| Rwanda | .. | .. | .. | .. | 135 |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (d) | .. | .. | .. | 21 | 28 |
| Samoa | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 96 |
| San Marino | .. | .. | .. | 22 | .. |
| Saudi Arabia | 561 | 49 | 512 | 709 | 2,338 |
| Senegal | .. | .. | .. | 324 | .. |
| Serbia | 105 | 62 | 43 | 108 | 2,964 |
| Seychelles | .. | .. | .. | 45 | .. |
| Singapore | 5,538 | 402 | 5,136 | 2,477 | 47,422 |
| Slovakia | 94 | 58 | 36 | 138 | 2,357 |
| Slovenia | .. | .. | .. | 274 | .. |
| South Africa | 5,065 | 445 | 4,620 | 1,334 | 55,031 |
| Spain | 3,235 | 2,969 | 266 | 6,130 | 37,581 |
| Sri Lanka (b,c) | 236 | 71 | 165 | 76 | .. |
| Sudan | 8 | 0 | 8 | .. | .. |
| Swaziland (d) | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 9 |
| Sweden | 588 | 518 | 70 | 11,846 | 93,348 |
| Switzerland | 677 | 436 | 241 | 21,042 | 144,859 |
| Syrian Arab Republic | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. |
| T F Y R of Macedonia (b) | 378 | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| Tajikistan (b,c,d) | 2 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 256 |
| Thailand | 1,286 | 73 | 1,213 | 198 | 11,623 |
| Togo | .. | .. | .. | 51 | .. |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 39 | 0 | 39 | 10 | .. |
| Tunisia (c,d) | 552 | .. | .. | 116 | 3,685 |
| Turkey | 1,276 | 1,170 | 106 | 1,746 | 53,908 |
| Uganda | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 26 |
| Ukraine | 3,319 | 1,701 | 1,618 | 2,067 | 26,183 |
| United Arab Emirates | 110 | 0 | 110 | 124 | 561 |
| United Kingdom | 4,986 | 2,315 | 2,671 | 21,203 | 498,904 |
| United States of America | 300,678 | 144,621 | 156,057 | 255,934 | 2,527,750 |
| Uruguay | 31 | 4 | 27 | 602 | 646 |
| Uzbekistan | 179 | 106 | 73 | 120 | 1,141 |
| Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) | .. | .. | .. | 51 | .. |
| Viet Nam | 1,397 | 36 | 1,361 | 60 | 14,593 |
| Yemen | 20 | 8 | 12 | 8 | 20 |
| Zambia | 23 | 6 | 17 | 7 | 4,161 |
| Zimbabwe | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| Others/Unknown | .. | .. | .. | 20,484 | .. |
| Total (2014 estimates) | 1,176,600 | 707,500 | 469,100 | n.a. | 10,200,000 |

(a) Equivalent grants by origin data are incomplete because some offices do not report by origin.

(b) 2013 data are reported for grants by office.

(c) 2013 data are reported for equivalent grants by origin.

(d) 2013 data are reported for patents in force.

n.a. is not applicable

.. indicates not available

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2015.

A52 Utility model applications and grants by office and origin, 2014

| Name | Applications by office | | | Equivalent applications by origin | Grants by office | | |
|---|------------------------|----------|--------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|----------|--------------|
| | Total | Resident | Non-resident | Total (a) | Total | Resident | Non-resident |
| African Regional Intellectual Property Organization (b) | 7 | 6 | 1 | n.a. | .. | .. | .. |
| Albania | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Andorra | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. |
| Argentina | 172 | 157 | 15 | 164 | 47 | 41 | 6 |
| Armenia | 58 | 53 | 5 | 60 | 40 | 39 | 1 |
| Australia | 1,523 | 1,011 | 512 | 1,110 | 1,501 | 949 | 552 |
| Austria | 748 | 550 | 198 | 989 | 488 | 331 | 157 |
| Azerbaijan | 24 | 24 | 0 | 26 | 15 | 10 | 5 |
| Bahamas | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. |
| Bangladesh | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Barbados | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Belarus | 485 | 418 | 67 | 535 | 558 | 463 | 95 |
| Belgium | .. | .. | .. | 51 | .. | .. | .. |
| Belize (b,c) | 6 | 0 | 6 | 7 | .. | .. | .. |
| Bermuda | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. |
| Bolivia (Plurinational State of) | 14 | 11 | 3 | 11 | .. | .. | .. |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Botswana | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Brazil | 2,734 | 2,638 | 96 | 2,674 | 367 | 352 | 15 |
| Brunei Darussalam | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| Bulgaria | 233 | 220 | 13 | 240 | 180 | 175 | 5 |
| Cambodia | 10 | 0 | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Canada | .. | .. | .. | 85 | .. | .. | .. |
| Chile (b,c,d) | 104 | 88 | 16 | 129 | 30 | 22 | 8 |
| China | 868,511 | 861,053 | 7,458 | 862,489 | 707,883 | 699,971 | 7,912 |
| China, Hong Kong SAR | 587 | 360 | 227 | 430 | 522 | 284 | 238 |
| China, Macao SAR | 28 | 5 | 23 | 34 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Colombia | 199 | 178 | 21 | 180 | 99 | 74 | 25 |
| Costa Rica | 9 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| Croatia | 91 | 81 | 10 | 82 | 72 | 67 | 5 |
| Cuba | 5 | 5 | 0 | 5 | .. | .. | .. |
| Cyprus | .. | .. | .. | 103 | .. | .. | .. |
| Czech Republic | 1,493 | 1,441 | 52 | 1,588 | 1,388 | 1,332 | 56 |
| Democratic People's Republic of Korea | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Denmark | 185 | 146 | 39 | 235 | 159 | 126 | 33 |
| Dominica | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Dominican Republic | 15 | 11 | 4 | 11 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| El Salvador | 8 | 7 | 1 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 1 |
| Estonia | 82 | 70 | 12 | 74 | 77 | 67 | 10 |
| Ethiopia | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Finland | 450 | 417 | 33 | 621 | 387 | 356 | 31 |
| France | 424 | 209 | 215 | 601 | .. | .. | .. |
| Gambia (b,c,d) | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Georgia | 53 | 52 | 1 | 54 | 46 | 45 | 1 |
| Germany | 14,741 | 10,947 | 3,794 | 12,118 | 13,082 | 9,353 | 3,729 |
| Greece | 33 | 27 | 6 | 32 | 41 | 36 | 5 |
| Guatemala | 18 | 13 | 5 | 13 | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| Honduras | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 8 | .. | .. |
| Hungary | 275 | 249 | 26 | 274 | 147 | 130 | 17 |
| India | .. | .. | .. | 43 | .. | .. | .. |
| Indonesia | 337 | 224 | 113 | 224 | 54 | 42 | 12 |
| Ireland | .. | .. | .. | 18 | .. | .. | .. |
| Israel | .. | .. | .. | 101 | .. | .. | .. |
| Italy (b,c,d) | 2,497 | 2,348 | 149 | 2,642 | 2,495 | 2,322 | 173 |
| Japan | 7,095 | 5,429 | 1,666 | 8,738 | 7,017 | 5,322 | 1,695 |
| Kazakhstan | 203 | 139 | 64 | 150 | 165 | 92 | 73 |
| Kenya | 83 | 83 | 0 | 83 | 31 | 31 | 0 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 10 | 8 | 2 | 8 | 11 | 11 | 0 |

STANDARD FIGURES AND TABLES

| Name | Applications by office | | | Equivalent applications by origin | Grants by office | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|-----------|--------------|
| | Total | Resident | Non-resident | Total (a) | Total | Resident | Non-resident |
| Liechtenstein | .. | .. | .. | 20 | .. | .. | .. |
| Lithuania | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Luxembourg | .. | .. | .. | 46 | .. | .. | .. |
| Malaysia | 140 | 86 | 54 | 121 | 57 | 37 | 20 |
| Malta | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. |
| Marshall Islands | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Mexico | 707 | 612 | 95 | 625 | 178 | 155 | 23 |
| Monaco | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Mongolia | 192 | 190 | 2 | 190 | 125 | 124 | 1 |
| Netherlands | .. | .. | .. | 175 | .. | .. | .. |
| New Zealand | .. | .. | .. | 45 | .. | .. | .. |
| Nicaragua (b,c,d) | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Norway | .. | .. | .. | 25 | .. | .. | .. |
| Panama | 13 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| Peru | 203 | 192 | 11 | 195 | 45 | 34 | 11 |
| Philippines | 915 | 893 | 22 | 902 | 690 | 660 | 30 |
| Poland (b,c,d) | 1,053 | 986 | 67 | 1,033 | 654 | 621 | 33 |
| Portugal | 112 | 90 | 22 | 95 | 68 | 50 | 18 |
| Republic of Korea | 9,184 | 8,754 | 430 | 9,176 | 4,955 | 4,682 | 273 |
| Republic of Moldova | 158 | 156 | 2 | 158 | 134 | 130 | 4 |
| Romania | 56 | 45 | 11 | 46 | 30 | 25 | 5 |
| Russian Federation | 13,952 | 13,000 | 952 | 13,325 | 13,080 | 12,267 | 813 |
| Rwanda | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Samoa | .. | .. | .. | 16 | .. | .. | .. |
| San Marino | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| Saudi Arabia | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. |
| Senegal | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. |
| Serbia | 66 | 65 | 1 | 67 | 52 | 50 | 2 |
| Seychelles | .. | .. | .. | 23 | .. | .. | .. |
| Singapore | .. | .. | .. | 59 | .. | .. | .. |
| Slovakia | 397 | 332 | 65 | 386 | 364 | 283 | 81 |
| Slovenia | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. |
| South Africa | .. | .. | .. | 17 | .. | .. | .. |
| Spain | 2,712 | 2,611 | 101 | 2,849 | 2,421 | 2,310 | 111 |
| Sweden | .. | .. | .. | 112 | .. | .. | .. |
| Switzerland | .. | .. | .. | 623 | .. | .. | .. |
| Syrian Arab Republic | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Tajikistan (b,c,d) | 69 | 66 | 3 | 66 | 58 | 55 | 3 |
| Thailand | 1,746 | 1,666 | 80 | 1,680 | 828 | 797 | 31 |
| Trinidad and Tobago (b,c,d) | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Turkey | 3,569 | 3,477 | 92 | 3,517 | 2,551 | 2,475 | 76 |
| Uganda | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Ukraine | 9,384 | 9,244 | 140 | 9,428 | 9,196 | 9,015 | 181 |
| United Arab Emirates | 1 | 0 | 1 | 9 | .. | .. | .. |
| United Kingdom | .. | .. | .. | 185 | .. | .. | .. |
| United States of America | .. | .. | .. | 3,129 | .. | .. | .. |
| Uruguay | 31 | 24 | 7 | 29 | 16 | 15 | 1 |
| Uzbekistan | 173 | 167 | 6 | 167 | 115 | 111 | 4 |
| Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. |
| Viet Nam | 372 | 246 | 126 | 246 | 86 | 72 | 14 |
| Yemen | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Zimbabwe | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Others/Unknown | .. | .. | .. | 2,808 | .. | .. | .. |
| Total (2014 estimates) | 948,900 | 931,700 | 17,200 | n.a. | .. | .. | .. |

(a) Equivalent applications by origin data are incomplete because some offices do not report by origin.

(b) 2013 data are reported for applications by office.

(c) 2013 data are reported for equivalent applications by origin.

(d) 2013 data are reported for grants by office.

n.a. is not applicable

.. indicates not available

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2015.