World Intellectual Property Indicators 2026



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Suggested citation: World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) (2026). *World Intellectual Property Indicators 2026*. Geneva: WIPO. DOI: 10.34667/tind.60676

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WIPO Publication No.941EN/26

© WIPO, 2026
First published 2026

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

ISBN: 978-92-805-4007-9 (print)
ISBN: 978-92-805-4006-2 (online)
ISSN: 2709-5193 (print)
ISSN: 2709-5207 (online)

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Foreword

From breakthrough technologies and global brands to distinctive designs and creative works, IP is increasingly a driver of growth, development and competitiveness. Data on IP filings and other indicators therefore give us interesting insights into the direction of the global economy.

This is what the *World Intellectual Property Indicators* (WIPI) helps to do. By providing a comprehensive picture of global patent, trademark and design activity, it reveals not only the scale and trends of global innovation, but also its longer-term transformations.

The latest figures tell a story of overall growth against a backdrop of volatile geopolitics and macroeconomic uncertainty. In 2025, global patent applications grew by 6.0% to more than 3.9 million, the fastest annual increase since 2016. Trademark filing also continued its recovery, increasing by 4.1% to an estimated 15.9 million. In comparison, design filings eased by 4.3% to an estimated 1.5 million designs. Together, these figures show an innovation environment that remains dynamic and resilient, but which is also changing in important ways.

This includes the continued decades-long shift in where innovation is taking place. In 2025, growth in patent applications was concentrated in a handful of Asian economies, with China accounting for more than half of the global increase and India recording particularly strong growth of 37.5%, surpassing 100,000 patent applications for the first time. Trademark filing also expanded across a diverse range of economies, with Argentina, Brazil, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Nigeria and South Africa among the fastest-growing origins. Meanwhile, Asia continued to account for the largest share of global design activity, representing 66.9% of worldwide designs.

What emerges is an innovation landscape that is becoming more dynamic and whose engines of growth are more geographically diverse. One emerging trend whose significance will only grow with time and which warrants close monitoring is the surge of IP applications that may have been drafted with the help of Artificial Intelligence. My belief is that all IP offices will soon have to grapple with this phenomenon.

On a final note, the WIPI is only possible because of the close cooperation of WIPO Member States and IP offices around the world. I thank them for their continued partnership, and all those who contribute to the WIPI.

I hope that you will find this edition of WIPI useful in understanding not just the surface trends in the global IP landscape, but also its deeper undercurrents.

Daren Tang
Director General
World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

Acknowledgments

World Intellectual Property Indicators 2026 was prepared under the directionof Daren Tang (Director General) in the IP and Innovation Ecosystems Sector ledby Marco Alemán (Assistant Director General), and supervised by Carsten Fink (Chief Economist) and Nisha Jalan (Director, Statistics and Data Analytics Division).

The report was prepared by Kyle Bergquist, Mosahid Khan, Ryan Lamb and Bruno Le Feuvre, all from the Department for Economics and Data Analytics. Kasumi Falquet and Leontino Rezende Taveira of the International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV) provided comments and suggestions for the plant varieties section. Alexandra Grazioli and Anouck Jezequel of the Brands and Designs Sector provided comments and suggestions for the geographical indications section.

Samiah Do Carmo Figueiredo and Mary Osuchukwu provided administrative support. Gratitude is also owed to the Digital Engagement Service for the editing and design and to staff in the Printing Plant for their services.

Further information

Online resources

The underlying data can be downloaded at www.wipo.int/en/web/ip-statistics. This webpage also provides a link to the IPStatistics Data Center, offering access to WIPO's statistical data.

This report is available online at https://www.wipo.int/web-publications/world-intellectual-property-indicators-2026/en/index.html

Contact information

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Key numbers

IP filing activity by origin

	2024	2025	Growth rate (%)	Share of world total (%)
Patents				
Applications worldwide	3,724,900	3,948,900	6.0	100.0
China	1,796,738	1,910,431	6.3	48.4
US	503,283	489,766	–2.7	12.4
Japan	420,991	466,301	10.8	11.8
Utility models				
Applications worldwide	3,254,300	2,724,740	–16.3	100.0
China	3,183,071	2,648,431	–16.8	97.2
Russian Federation	13,594	13,147	–3.3	0.5
Germany	6,169	7,338	18.9	0.3
Trademarks				
Application class count worldwide	15,290,200	15,923,000	4.1	100.0
China	7,314,089	7,374,830	0.8	46.3
US	838,612	900,720	7.4	5.7
India	533,412	640,708	20.1	4.0
Designs				
Applications design count worldwide	1,560,700	1,493,900	–4.3	100.0
China	907,420	849,100	–6.4	56.8
US	67,095	73,091	8.9	4.9
Germany	70,262	64,932	–7.6	4.3
Plant varieties				
Applications worldwide	29,250	33,850	15.7	100.0
China	15,806	20,472	29.5	60.5
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	2,770	3,082	11.3	9.1
US	1,779	1,854	4.2	5.5

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

Patents highlights

In 2025, innovators from around the world submitted a record-breaking 3.9 million patent applications, up 6.0% on 2024

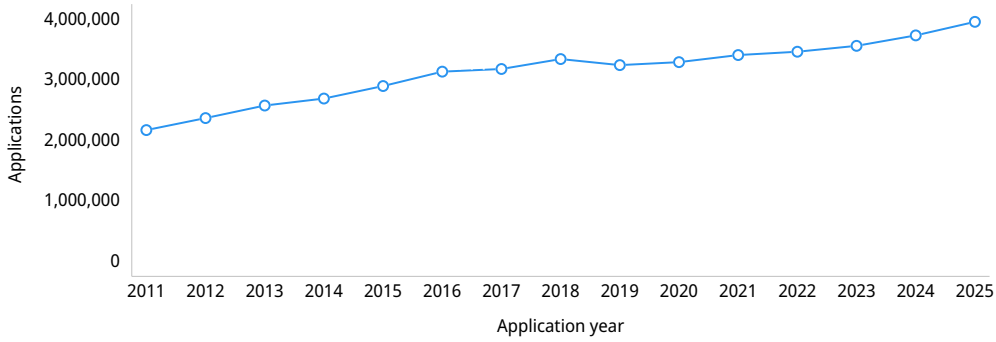
In 2025, innovators around the world filed over 3.9 million patent applications, marking a 6.0% increase over 2024 and the fastest year-on-year growth since 2016 (figure 1.1). This acceleration in the rate of filing is particularly notable, as it represents the sixth consecutive year of growth following a 3% decline in 2019. Momentum has since strengthened markedly, with the annual growth rate climbing from 4.9% in 2024 to 6.0% in 2025 – the strongest performance in nearly a decade. This signals that global innovation activity has not alone rebounded from the pandemic-era slowdown, but has also surpassed its pre-pandemic momentum.

Total filings rose by 224,000 applications in 2025 compared to 2024, with growth heavily concentrated among a handful of Asian economies. China alone accounted for more than half of the increase, adding 113,693 applications. It was followed by Japan (+45,310), India (+28,690) and the Republic of Korea (+23,169). Together, these four origins accounted for roughly 94% of the net global increase. India's performance was especially striking – filings surged by 37.5% to over 100,000 applications for the first time, underscoring the strength of that country's rapidly expanding innovation ecosystem.

The worldwide filing of 3.9 million applications in 2025 comprised 2.9 million resident filings (73.9% of the total) and 1 million non-resident filings (26.1%). Resident filings grew by 8.0% in 2025 – the fastest rate of growth since 2016 – while non-resident filings remained largely stable, edging up by just 0.7%. Over the past decade, resident filings have grown at a considerably faster pace than non-resident filings, with average annual growth rates of 4.0% and 1.3%, respectively. In terms of volume, resident filings have risen from around 2 million in 2015 to 2.9 million in 2025, whereas non-resident filings have increased more modestly, from 0.9 million to 1 million over the same period. It is notable that the sustained surge in resident filings has driven a significant decline in the global share of non-resident filings, which has fallen from 31.4% to 26.1% over the past decade (figure A2).

Patent applications filed worldwide grew by 6% in 2025, the fastest rate of growth since 2016

1.1. Patent applications worldwide, 2011–2025



Source: Figure A1.

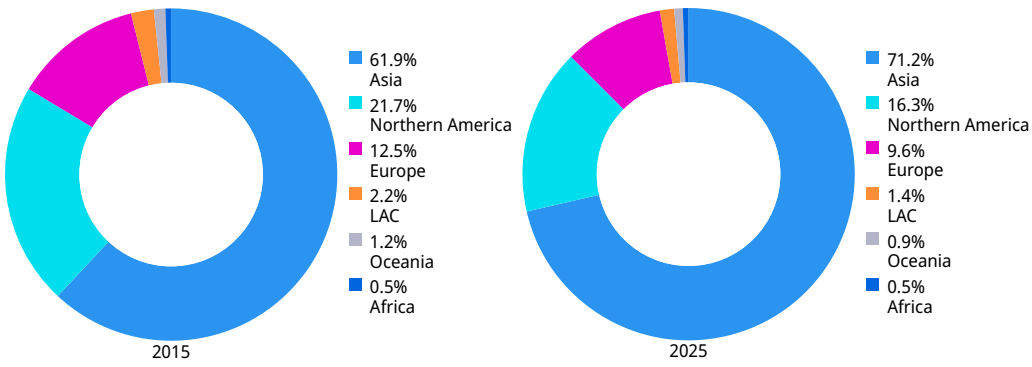
In 2025, Asia further consolidated its position as the hub of global innovation, with that region's IP offices receiving seven out of every 10 patent applications filed worldwide

Offices located in Asia received approximately 2.8 million applications in 2025, constituting 71.2% of the world total (figure 1.2). This is to be expected considering that three of the five offices to have received the most patent applications in 2025 are located in that region. Over the course of a decade, Asia's share of total applications filed globally has increased by 9.3 percentage points, from 61.9% in 2015 to 71.2% in 2025. This has been driven mostly by robust filing growth in China, which contributed around 68.5% of all applications filed within Asia during 2025, with the remaining offices accounting for the other 31.5%. Africa (3.4%) and Asia (4.6%) are the only two regions to record an average annual growth rate that is above the world average of 3.2% over the past decade.

Both Northern America and Europe have seen a significant decline in their share of the world total over the past decade. Northern America's share fell from 21.7% in 2015 to 16.3% in 2025, while Europe's declined by 2.9 percentage points down to 9.6% over the same period. The combined share of Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) and Oceania stood at 2.9% in 2025, 1.1 percentage points lower than in 2015. Notably, while LAC is the only region to have recorded a decline in filings over the decade (–1.3% annually), its resident share has risen markedly, from 11.8% to 18.2% – mirroring a similar rise in Africa and suggesting that domestic applicants account for a growing proportion of the filing activity in both regions.

Offices located in Asia received 71% of patent applications filed worldwide in 2025

1.2. Patent applications by region, 2015 and 2025



Note: LAC is Latin America and the Caribbean.

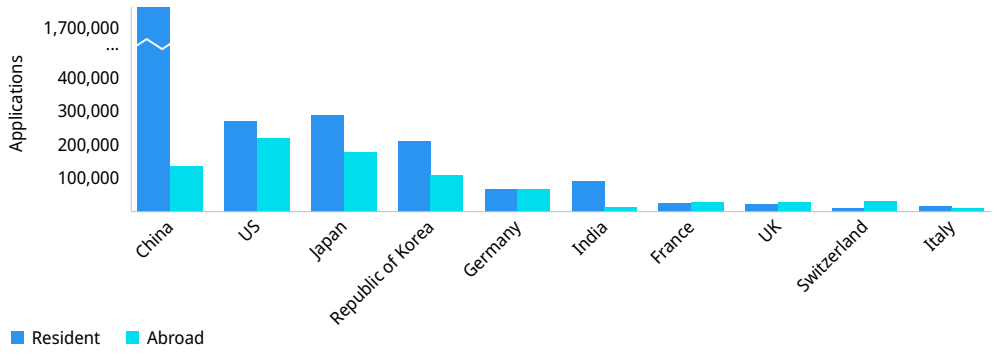
Source: Table A3.

India passed the 100,000 milestone for the first time in 2025, one of five top 20 origins to record a double-digit growth in filings

Innovators residing in China filed around 1.9 million patent applications worldwide in 2025 (resident plus abroad filings). China was followed by the United States of America (US) (489,766), Japan (466,301), the Republic of Korea (319,210) and Germany (132,714) (figure 1.3).[1] Among the top 20 origins, five recorded double-digit growth in 2025: India (+37.5%), the Islamic Republic of Iran (+32.8%), Finland (+32.1%), Türkiye (+11.8%) and Japan (+10.8%) (figure A4). For India, 2025 marked the seventh consecutive year of double-digit growth, driven primarily by a strong growth in resident filings. Notably, India passed the 100,000 milestone for the first time, reaching 105,163 applications. Finland recorded its third straight year of double-digit growth, propelled mainly by abroad filings, while growth in both Türkiye and the Islamic Republic of Iran was driven predominantly by resident filings. Japan's performance also stands out: after years of broadly flat filing activity, its 10.8% increase marked a notable resurgence, fueled almost entirely by a surge in resident filings, which rose by more than 50,000. In contrast, Israel (–6.2%), the US (–2.7%), the Russian Federation (–1.3%) and Germany (–0.8%) filed fewer applications in 2025 than in 2024. In each of these four origins, the decline was driven primarily by a drop in the number of abroad filings.

Innovators residing in China filed 1.9 million patent applications worldwide in 2025

1.3. Patent applications at the top 10 origins, 2025



Source: Figure A4.

The distribution of resident and abroad filings varied considerably across the top 20 origins. The Islamic Republic of Iran recorded the lowest share of abroad filings, at just 1.0% of its total, followed by China (7.1%), the Russian Federation (7.4%) and Türkiye (8.2%) – reflecting a strong orientation toward domestic filing in each case. By contrast, abroad filings accounted for a large majority of the applications originating from Israel (90.0%), Singapore (79.6%) and Canada (78.4%). For Canada and Israel, most of these filings were made at the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO).

Patent statistics can be presented in one of two ways, depending on the perspective of interest

Origin data count applications according to the country of origin of the invention – that is, the residence of the first-named applicant. This perspective combines an applicant's filings at home (resident applications) with the filings they made at foreign offices (applications abroad), and so helps give a complete picture of innovative activity worldwide. Origin data can be compiled in one of two ways: by absolute count, where an application filed at a regional office is counted only once; or by equivalent count, where the same application is counted multiple times. The data reported in this section are based on absolute count.

1 Compared to office data, origin data are partial and incomplete. This is because some offices report only theaggregate total number of filings without breaking them down by origin. For example, in 2025, around 48,300 filings had no origin breakdown. Additionally, origin data for those countries that are a member of a regional patent office and utilize the regional system will be lower compared to other origins. This is because filing an application at a regional patent office covers multiple countries, eliminating the need to file multiple applications. The origin data presented should therefore be considered a "baseline" Figure only.

Office data, by contrast, count applications according to the office where the activity takes place. This includes all applications received by an office, whether from residents or non-residents, and shows where patent protection is being sought. Office data are presented in later sections of this report.

Beyond the top 20 origins, applicants from Brazil (9,145) and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (6,257) filed a substantial number of applications in 2025, the majority of which were resident filings – accounting for 99.6% of the total in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and 76.6% in Brazil. These two origins moved in opposite directions in terms of volume of applications, however: Brazil recorded strong growth at 14.3%, whereas filings from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea declined by 10.1%. For each of the selected origins shown in figure A5, except for Mauritius, South Africa and Uruguay, resident filings accounted for more than half of the total, reflecting applicants' focus on seeking patent protection within their domestic market.

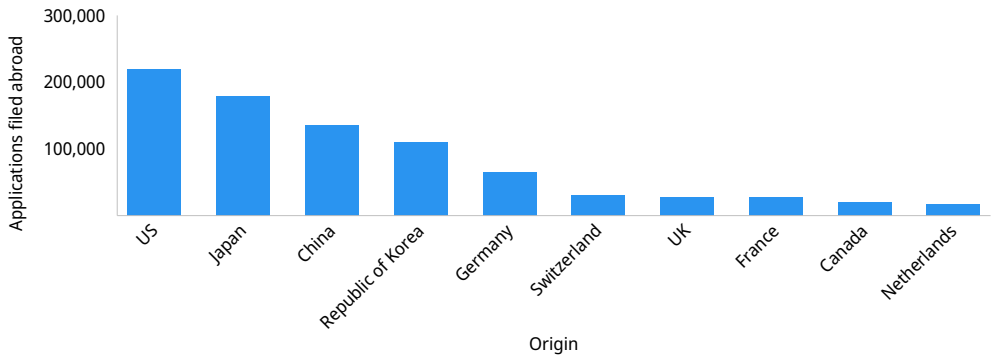
Among origins with a low volume of filings, some recorded particularly rapid growth in 2025. Argentina (+46.0%), Peru (+45.2%) and Ethiopia (+44.9%) each posted increases exceeding 40%. These high growth rates should be interpreted with caution, however, as they stem from a relatively low base – Argentina, Peru and Ethiopia filed 1,050, 392 and 100 applications, respectively – meaning that even a modest increase in volume translates into a large percentage gain.

Focusing on abroad filings, US-based applicants filed the most patent applications abroad in 2025, with a total of at least 220,183. The US has held top position for abroad filings since 2013, when it surpassed Japan. The US was followed by Japan (178,719), China (135,541), the Republic of Korea (109,905) and Germany (65,859) (figure 1.4). Among these five origins, the Republic of Korea (+9.6%) and China (+8.7%) reported an increase in abroad filings in 2025. In contrast, Japan (–2.8%), Germany (–4.1%) and the US (–5.5%) recorded a decline, with the US posting a steep decrease for a third consecutive year and Japan continuing its steady decline for a sixth.

Switzerland (31,444), the United Kingdom (UK) (27,427), France (27,204), Canada (19,774) and the Kingdom of the Netherlands (17,521) round out the top 10 rankings for abroad filings. Several countries have seen substantial increases in abroad filings over the past decade. For example, China's abroad filings grew 3.3-fold between 2015 and 2025, while Singapore and Saudi Arabia recorded 2.0-fold and 1.9-fold increases, respectively.

The US remains the leading source of abroad filings, despite a third consecutive year of decline in 2025

1.4. Patent applications filed abroad by the top 10 origins, 2025



Note: Netherlands is Kingdom of the Netherlands.
Source: Figure A4.

Analysis of the flow of non-resident applications between origins and offices shows that US applicants accounted for the largest proportion of non-resident filings in 12 of the 20 offices

presented in table A6. Proportions ranged from 47.2% at the IP office of Canada to 21.4% at that of Viet Nam. The US share was particularly high at the offices of Canada (47.2%), Australia (44.1%) and Mexico (43.5%).

Applicants residing in Japan held the largest non-resident share of filings at three offices: China (28.7%), Germany (33.0%) and the US (20.2%). At the German office, Japanese applicants (33.0%) accounted for a slightly larger share than US applicants (31.5%), reflecting the importance both these economies attach to protecting inventions in the German market. China-based applicants, meanwhile, accounted for the largest non-resident share at three offices – the Islamic Republic of Iran (21.5%), the Russian Federation (30.1%) and Türkiye (24.0%) – underscoring the growing importance of these markets to Chinese applicants.

The influence of geographical proximity was also evident among neighboring European economies. Applicants resident in Germany accounted for 30.0% of all non-resident applications filed in France, while Swiss applicants accounted for 31.6% of those filed in Italy.

The relative importance of individual markets to foreign applicants is further illustrated at the offices of the Republic of Korea and China. At the Republic of Korea office, US applicants (29.0%) accounted for the largest non-resident share, followed closely by those from Japan (28.2%). At the China office – the world's largest by volume – Japanese applicants led non-resident filings (28.7%), ahead of the US (24.1%) and the Republic of Korea (14.9%), reflecting the strong interest of neighboring Asian economies in securing protection in the Chinese market.

Residents of the Republic of Korea filed the most patents by GDP in 2025

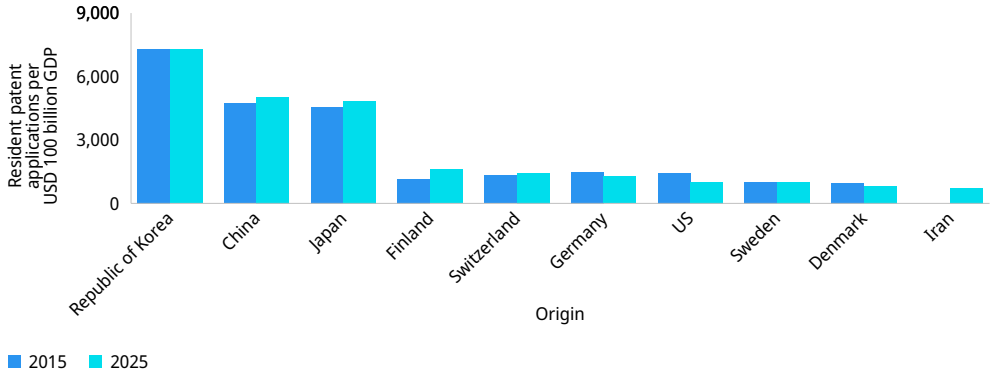
Variations in patenting activity across countries reflect differences in the size and structure of economies. It is therefore informative to examine resident patent activity in relation to variables such as population, research and development (R&D) spending, and gross domestic product (GDP).

In 2025, the Republic of Korea filed the highest number of resident patent applications, with 7,271 per USD 100 billion of GDP, followed by China (5,034) and Japan (4,828) (figure 1.5). Finland (1,608) had the fourth highest patent-to-GDP ratio, followed by Switzerland (1,450), Germany (1,275) and the US (1,025). Sweden (1,019), Denmark (834) and the Islamic Republic of Iran (713) round out the top 10 origins. Several countries with a relatively low resident patent application count, among them Iceland and Luxembourg, rank among the top 20 origins once resident applications are adjusted according to GDP (figure A8). The list of top 20 origins predominantly comprises high-income countries, which tend to have a high R&D expenditure. However, three middle-income countries – China, India and the Islamic Republic of Iran – also feature.

Among top origins, India recorded by far the most striking improvement, with its patent-to-GDP ratio more than quadrupling, from 150 in 2015 to 618 in 2025 – reflecting resident filings growing far faster than GDP. China and Finland also made notable gains over the decade. In contrast, two origins with historically high ratios – Germany and the US – recorded a downward trend, as resident filings fell, while GDP continued to grow. The US decline is particularly pronounced, with its ratio falling from 1,425 in 2015 to 1,025 in 2025.

Nordic countries – Finland, Sweden and Denmark – feature among the top patent-to-GDP origins

1.5. Resident patent applications per USD 100 billion GDP for the top 10 origins, 2015 and 2025



Note: Iran is the Islamic Republic of Iran.
Source: Figure A8.

The ranking of resident applications per million population mostly mirrors the patent-to-GDP ranking, but with some differences. The Republic of Korea leads here too, with 4,050 patents per million, followed by Japan (2,331) and China (1,262). But India – which features according to patent-to-GDP – does not appear in the top 20 (figure A9), reflecting its large population. Long-term trends broadly echo those for patent-to-GDP: the Republic of Korea, China and Finland have improved markedly, whereas Germany and the US have declined. Japan's ratio, fell from 2,036 in 2015 to a low of 1,749 in 2022, before rebounding strongly to 2,331 in 2025 driven by a surge in resident filings.

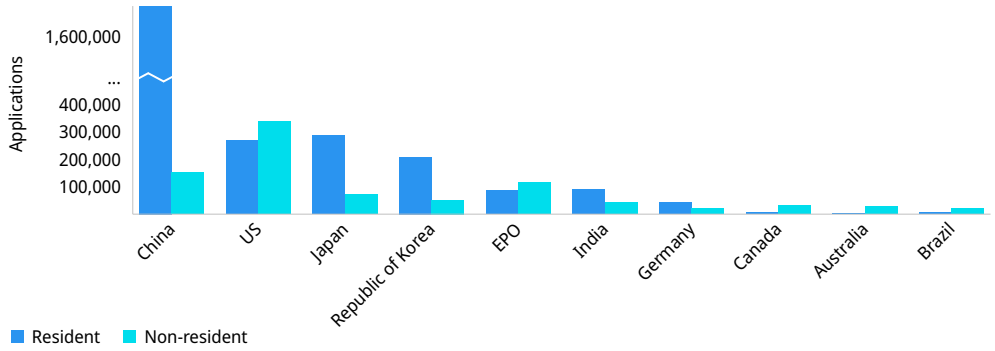
China's IP office received 1.9 million patent applications in 2025, more than three times the number submitted to the US Patent and Trademark Office

The National Intellectual Property Administration of the People's Republic of China (CNIPA) received 1.9 million patent applications in 2025, up 5.4% on 2024.[2] CNIPA is now approaching the two-million applications a year mark, having received well over a million applications annually since 2015. The USPTO – with 608,876 applications – ranked second, followed by the Japan Patent Office (JPO) (358,317), the Ministry of Intellectual Property of the Republic of Korea (MOIP) (260,797) and the European Patent Office (EPO) (201,974) (figure 1.6). Together, these top five offices accounted for 85% of the world total in 2025, 2.4 percentage points higher than their combined share a decade earlier in 2015. There has, however, been a considerable change in individual office shares during this period. China's share of the world total rose from 38.2% in 2015 to 48.8% in 2025, while the USPTO's share fell most sharply, by 5 percentage points. Notably, China's share edged down slightly from 49.1% in 2024, as filings at CNIPA grew more slowly than the world total. The composition of the world's top 11 IP offices remained unchanged in 2025, although Brazil overtook the Russian Federation to claim 10th place with the Russian Federation falling to 11th. Among the offices ranked 12th to 20th, the Islamic Republic of Iran was the only new entrant, entering the top 20 at the expense of Indonesia, which slipped to 21st place (figure A13).

2 Patent applications data refer to invention patents and do not include utility model (UM) applications. UM applications data are reported separately (see figures A55–59). In the United States of America, invention patents are referred to as "utility patents," which are not be confused with UMs.

In 2025, the US Patent and Trademark Office received approximately 339,000 non-resident applications – more than twice the number received by China

1.6. Patent applications at the top 10 offices, 2025



Note: EPO is the European Patent Office.
Source: Figure A13.

Among the top 20 offices, there is a substantial variation in the source of applications (figure A13). Non-resident applicants accounted for around nine out of every 10 applications received by the offices of China, Hong Kong SAR (95.6%), Mexico (92.7%) and Australia (90.9%). In contrast, non-resident applications made up only around one in 10 – or fewer – of those received by the offices of China (7.9%), France (7.9%), Italy (9.3%), Türkiye (3.1%) and the Islamic Republic of Iran (2.5%). The IP office of India has experienced one of the largest shifts in the resident and non-resident distribution over the past decade, with the resident share rising from 27.6% in 2015 to 67.5% in 2025. In contrast, whereas the Russian Federation's resident share increased from 64.3% to 82.3% over the same period, this stemmed largely from a sharp decline in non-resident filings.

In 2025, all five of the top offices reported growth in filings. Japan stood out with a striking 16.8% increase – by far its strongest since 1972 and driven almost entirely by a surge in resident filings (+50,400 additional resident filings). China (+5.4%) and the Republic of Korea (+5.9%) also grew solidly on the back of resident filings, while the EPO (+1.3%) and the USPTO (+0.9%) recorded more modest gains.

A majority of the top 20 offices – 15 out of 20 – received more applications in 2025 than in 2024 (figure A14). Among the biggest increases were those at the offices of the Islamic Republic of Iran (+31.4%), India (+27.8%), the UK (+19.8%), Italy (+18.2%) and Japan (+16.8%). For India, this marked a ninth straight year of growth and a fourth successive year of double-digit growth. Indeed, a strong increase in resident filings was the primary driver of overall growth at each of these five offices.

Five of the top 20 offices received fewer applications in 2025 than in 2024. China, Hong Kong SAR (–7.3%) recorded the sharpest decline, followed by Singapore (–4.0%) and Mexico (–2.1%), while the Russian Federation (–0.8%) and Australia (–0.4%) registered only marginal decreases. In each case, a drop in non-resident filings was the main contributor.

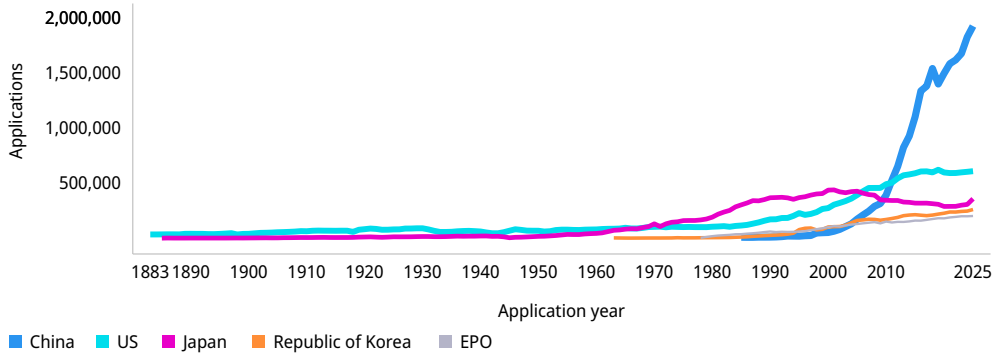
Looking beyond the top 20 to selected offices of low- and middle-income countries, those of Indonesia (10,366), South Africa (9,208) and Thailand (9,087) received the most applications in 2025 (figure A15). At each of these three offices, the majority of applications were filed by non-resident applicants. Algeria (+36.4%), albeit from a relatively low base, reported the fastest growth, followed by Tunisia (+20.9%), Kazakhstan (+17.9%) and Uzbekistan (+14.1%). Algeria's increase was propelled by strong growth in both resident and non-resident filings, which contributed 16.1 and 20.3 percentage points respectively to the overall rise (figure A16). At the other three offices, growth was driven primarily by resident filings.

Among the three regional offices, the Eurasian Patent Organization (EAPO) (+11.9%) and the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization (ARIPO) (+8.6%) returned to growth in 2025, following two consecutive years of decline. In contrast, the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI) (–10.0%) recorded a further fall, driven by a drop in non-resident filings.

Patent filings since 1883

Every year from 1883 to 1963, except for 1942–1943 and 1949–1950, the patent office of the US was the world's leading patent filing office.[3] Application numbers at the offices of Japan and the US remained sTable until the early 1970s, at which time that of Japan began to undergo a rapid growth – a pattern repeated by the US from the 1980s onward. Among the top five offices, Japan surpassed the US in 1968 and retained top position until 2005. From the early 2000s, however, the number of applications filed in Japan followed a downward trend – until 2025, when filings rebounded sharply by 16.8% to 358,317, the highest level since 2008. China surpassed the European Patent Office (EPO) and the Republic of Korea in 2005, Japan in 2010 and the US in 2011, and now receives the most applications worldwide – over three times as many as the US, the second-largest office. The top five offices' combined share of the world total has continued to edge upward, rising from 82.6% in 2015 to 85% in 2025.

Trend in patent applications for the top five offices, 1883–2025



Note: EPO is the European Patent Office.

Source: Figure A12.

Patent filings for unique inventions more than doubled, increasing from 0.9 million in 2009 to 2.3 million in 2023

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

Patent family numbers worldwide have fluctuated over the past several years. There was a steep decline in 2019 (–7%), before the numbers rebounded in 2020 (+8.9%). Following a marginal decline in 2021 (–0.4%) and modest growth in 2022 (+1.3%), the number of patent families rose more strongly in 2023, by 4% to reach 2.3 million – the fastest rate of growth since 2020 (figure A27). The longer-term trend shows the number of patent families increasing significantly, from 0.9 million in 2009 to 2.3 million in 2023 (figure 1.7).

In 2023, applicants from China accounted for 71.2% of all patent families, followed by those from Japan (8.1%), the Republic of Korea (6.7%), the US (6.2%) and Germany (2.1%). Together, these five origins represented 94.2% of the world total. China's patent families have grown rapidly, nearly doubling from around 827,700 in 2015 to 1.6 million in 2023, whereas those of the US have declined steadily over the same period, from 165,500 to 139,800. Japan's patent families also

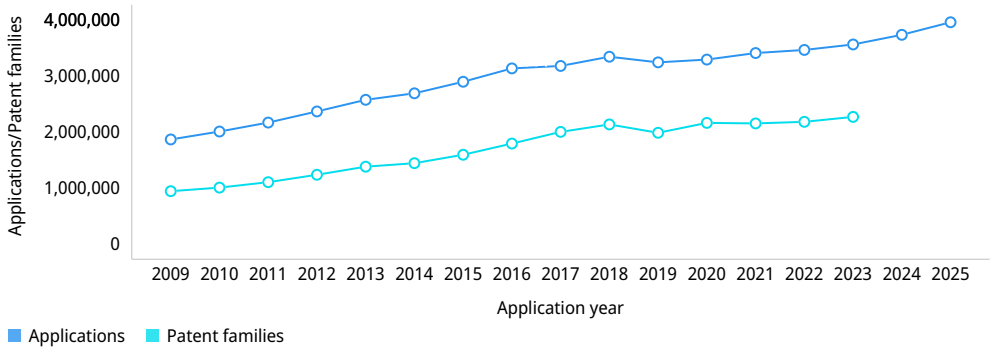
3 The patent office of Germany received the highest number of applications during the 1942–1943 and 1949–1950 periods. The IP office of the Soviet Union (not represented in this figure) was the world's leading office in terms of filings from 1964 to 1969. Like those of Japan and the US, the office of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

declined over most of the recent decade, though they rebounded modestly in 2023 (+3.9%) to 182,394. The Republic of Korea and Germany have each maintained a relatively stable number of patent families over the same period.

The US created the most foreign-oriented patent families, with 155,263 for the period 2021–2022, accounting for 19.7% of the world total (figure A30).[4] It was closely followed by Japan (18.3% of the world total), with China (13.5%), the Republic of Korea (8.9%) and Germany (7.1%) rounding out the top five. Although China tops the ranking for the total number of patent families, it ranks third for foreign-oriented families, with a share far below that of the US and Japan.

Filings for unique inventions increased by 4% to reach 2.3 million patent families in 2023

1.7. Patent applications and patent families worldwide, 2009–2025



Source: Figures A1 and A27.

The size of a patent family (indicating the number of offices at which a patent is filed) reflects its geographical coverage. Around 86% of patent families created worldwide between 2021 and 2023 were filed at a single office (figure A28). This high percentage is mainly attributable to the filing behavior of Chinese applicants, who mostly file at a single office – 96.9% of patent families originating from China are single-office families. There is, however, considerable variation among top origins. More than 70% of all patent families originating from the Kingdom of the Netherlands (72.9%), Sweden (72.8%) and Switzerland (72.1%) covered two or more offices. In contrast, only around 5% or less of the patent families originating from China (3.1%) and the Russian Federation (4.9%) were filed at more than one office. Origins whose patent families had the widest geographical coverage were Switzerland and the Kingdom of the Netherlands, where 20.7% and 15.5% of families, respectively, covered more than five offices; Switzerland also recorded the largest average family size, at 4.1 offices. This could be partly because these countries combine a small domestic market with having a high number of multinational companies headquartered within their borders.

Patent families

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

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

Patent filings in computer technology have grown by 9.5% over the past decade and now represent 13.6% of global filings

In 2024 – the latest year for which complete data are available, owing to the delay between application and publication – computer technology remained the most frequently featured technology in published patent applications worldwide, accounting for 13.6% of the world total (table A17). It was followed by electrical machinery (7.5%), measurement (6.5%), digital communication (5.6%) and medical technology (4.6%). These five fields have consistently ranked among the top five for over a decade, though their relative positions have shifted over time. Together, their share of total filings has risen from 29.8% in 2014 to 37.7% in 2024, driven primarily by a rapid growth in computer-related technologies. Computer technology alone recorded an average annual growth rate of 9.5% between 2014 and 2024 – significantly outpacing the other four fields. It is notable that, unlike previously, no field of technology recorded double-digit average annual growth over this period. Computer technology (+9.5%) and IT methods for management (+9.0%) grew fastest, followed by chemical engineering (+7.0%) and measurement (+6.9%). At the other end of the spectrum, filings declined in several fields, most sharply in food chemistry (–4.2%) and engines, pumps and turbines (–2.2%).

Focusing on the specialization patterns of countries across different technology fields using the relative specialization index (RSI) shows that China and the US stand out with positive RSI values in computer technology, indicating that this field accounts for a larger share of their total patenting activity than the global average (figure A18). In digital communication, Finland, Sweden, the US, India and the Republic of Korea have positive RSI values, with Finland (0.72) and Sweden (0.64) showing particularly strong specialization.

In electrical machinery, apparatus and energy, Germany, Japan and the Republic of Korea exhibit positive RSI values, suggesting specialization in this area. Medical technology and pharmaceuticals show strong specialization in Israel, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Switzerland and the US, highlighting a relative strength in these two fields – with Israel standing out most in medical technology (0.63) and Switzerland in pharmaceuticals (0.46). Meanwhile, transport technologies are dominated by France, Germany, Italy and Sweden, reflecting Europe's advantage within this sector. Overall, European countries tend to specialize more in transport-related technologies, whereas Asian countries and the US show stronger specialization in computer technology and digital communication.

Green technology patent applications rose by 8.8% in 2024, reaching around 613,000 published applications

The number of published patent applications related to green technologies has increased steadily, from around 244,200 in 2010 to approximately 612,600 in 2024 (figure A19), representing an increase of 8.8% on the previous year. Growth has been broadly positive throughout the period, with the fastest annual increases recorded in 2012 (+15.5%) and 2017 (+13.8%). The only decline over the past 15 years occurred in 2019 (–0.4%).

The composition of green technology filings has shifted markedly over the past decade (figure A20). Energy storage (batteries) is now the single largest field, accounting for 17.4% of all green technology filings in 2024, having grown at an average annual rate of 10.3% between 2014 and 2024. It is followed by smart energy, grid and transmission (15.2%), which recorded the strongest growth of any major field (+13% annually), and air pollution control (11.8%). Together with solar energy (7.2%) and wastewater and sewage treatment (6.2%), these five fields accounted for more than half of all green technology filings in 2024. Among smaller but rapidly emerging fields, electric vehicle (EV) charging infrastructure stands out, having surged from just 58 filings in 2014 to over 9,000 in 2024 – an average annual growth rate of 65.8%. Sustainable aviation (+15.7%) and agriculture and forestry (+20.6%) also grew strongly. By contrast, several more established fields declined over the decade, including efficient lighting, efficient combustion, hybrid vehicles and hydropower – the last reflecting a shift in innovation toward newer clean-energy and storage technologies.

Applicants from China accounted for by far the largest share of green technology filings in 2024, at 58.8% of the world total, followed by Japan (9.6%), the Republic of Korea (9.3%), the US (8.5%)

and Germany (4.1%) (figure A21). Together, these five origins represented around 90% of all green technology filings, underscoring the high concentration of green innovation among a small number of leading economies.

While China dominated in absolute terms, Denmark led among the top origins in green technology intensity, with 31.9% of its published patent applications classified as green technologies in 2024 (figure 1.8). Spain (26.0%), Poland (25.9%), the Republic of Korea (22.1%), Australia (21.3%) and Belgium (20.8%) also demonstrated a strong strategic focus on green innovation relative to overall patenting activity – all above the global average of 17.7%. In contrast, Italy recorded the lowest green intensity among the top origins at 13.8% – notably below the global average.

While China dominated green technology filings in absolute terms, Denmark led in green technology intensity in 2024

1.8. Green technology patent applications as a share of all patent applications for the top 15 origins, 2024

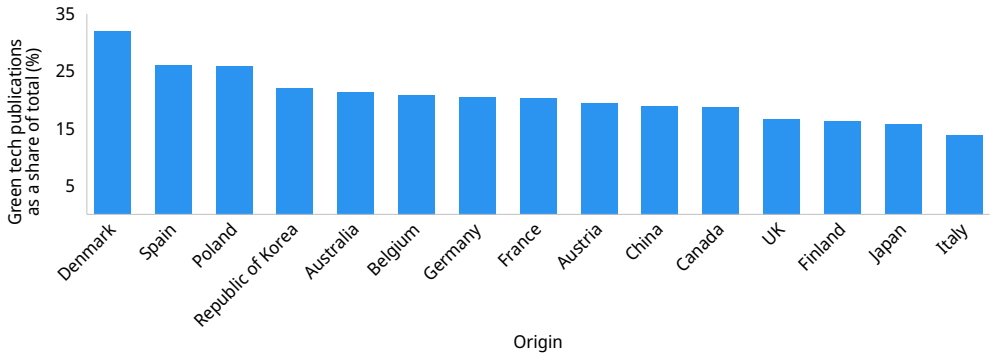


Figure A22 presents the RSI for the top origins, where a positive value indicates that a country specializes in a given field. Solar energy is led by Singapore, Spain, Israel and the Republic of Korea. Smart energy, grid and transmission is dominated by China, the only origin to record a positive value. Electric vehicles are led by Sweden and Germany by a wide margin, followed by France, Japan and Italy. Air pollution control activity is concentrated in the US, the UK, Israel and Australia. Biofertilizers and soil amendments are led by India, Poland, Brazil and Australia.

Worldwide patent grants fell by 4.4% in 2025, the first annual decline since 2000

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

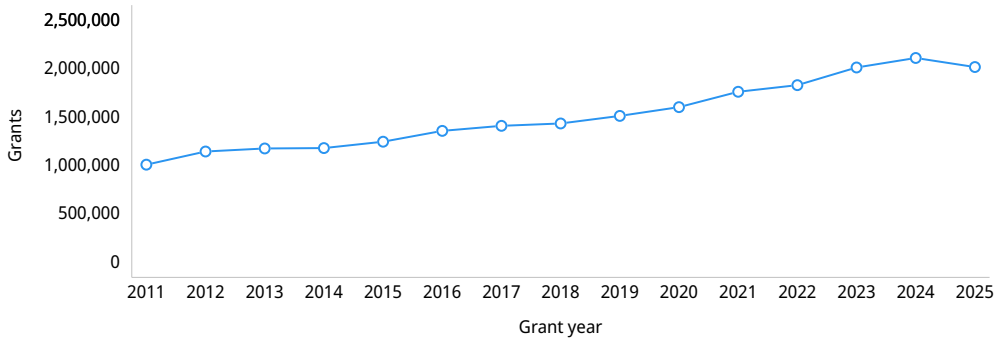
In 2025, an estimated 2 million patents were granted worldwide, representing a 4.4% decrease from 2024 (figure 1.9) – the first annual decline since 2000. Resident grants fell by 2.9% to 1.43 million, while non-resident grants dropped more sharply, by 8.1%, to 578,000. As a result, the non-resident share of grants continued its long-term decline, falling to 28.7% in 2025 from 39% a decade earlier (figure A34). The overall contraction was driven by a substantial decrease in the number of patents issued by the IP offices of China, India and Japan. China issued around 72,800 fewer patents in 2025 than in the previous year, while India and Japan issued 45,000 and 15,500 fewer, respectively, over the same period.

Asia's share of worldwide patent grants stood at 69.6% in 2025, an increase of 13.2 percentage points on its share a decade earlier in 2015. This reflects the fact that three of the top five patent issuing authorities – China, Japan and the Republic of Korea – are located within the region, with China alone accounting for almost half (48.3%) of the world total. Offices located in Northern America accounted for 16.7% of patent grants worldwide in 2025, while those in Europe

contributed 10.5% (table A35). The combined share for Africa, LAC and Oceania amounted to 3.2%. Over the past decade, the share of all regions except Asia and LAC has declined.

In 2025, an estimated 2 million patents were granted worldwide

1.9. Patent grants worldwide, 2011–2025



Source: Figure A33.

Since 2015, applicants residing in China have been granted the highest number of patents globally. In 2025, applicants residing in China received 986,423 patents – more than three times the number granted to those in the US (263,338), which ranked second (figure A36). China and the US were followed by Japan (237,780), the Republic of Korea (174,197) and Germany (66,885). The ranking of the top five origins has remained unchanged in recent years.

Only four of the top 20 origins were granted more patents in 2025 than in 2024. The Republic of Korea (+13%) recorded the strongest growth, followed by Türkiye (+6.5%), the Russian Federation (+4.8%) and Finland (+1.9%). In each case, a rise in resident grants drove the increase, most strikingly for the Republic of Korea, whose resident grants surged by 23.2%. The remaining 16 origins all underwent a decline. India recorded by far the steepest fall (–41.2%), its resident grants dropping from 19,746 to 7,822. In absolute terms, Japan registered the biggest decrease (–30,177 grants), with both resident and abroad grants falling.

Among selected origins, applicants from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (3,698), Brazil (2,916) and Mexico (1,337) received the most patents in 2025 (figure A37). Several selected origins recorded strong growth, driven primarily by resident grants: Viet Nam nearly doubled its grants (+93.8%), while Uzbekistan (+61.4%), Sri Lanka (+18.3%) and Mexico (+18.1%) also posted substantial increases. Such high growth rates should be interpreted with caution, however, as they stem from a relatively low base, where even modest changes in volume translate into large percentage gains. In contrast, the Philippines (–27.2%), the Islamic Republic of Iran (–19.2%), Malaysia (–18.7%), Tunisia (–15.6%) and Thailand (–15.0%) were granted fewer patents than in 2024.

Worldwide patents in force rose to 21.4 million in 2025, a 6.5% increase on the previous year

Patent rights generally last for up to 20 years from the date an application is filed. An estimated 21.4 million patents were in force in 2025 (figure A43), representing a 6.5% increase on 2024. Growth was driven mainly by China, which had an additional 628,688 patents in force in 2025 compared to the previous year.

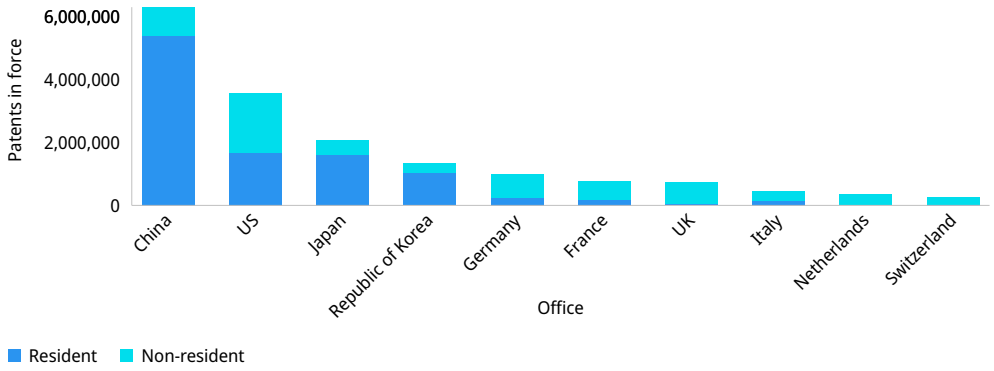
In 2025, four offices had at least 1 million patents in force. China (6.3 million) had the highest number, followed by the US (3.6 million), Japan (2.1 million) and the Republic of Korea (1.4 million) (figure 1.10). France, Germany, Italy and the Kingdom of the Netherlands also feature in the top

10, their totals partly reflecting the introduction of the EPO's Unitary Patent system in 2023.[5] Among the top 10 offices, the Kingdom of the Netherlands saw the fastest growth in patents in force in 2025 (+22.2%), followed by China (+11.1%) and Italy (+6.2%). By contrast, Japan was the only top 10 office to record a decline (–0.4%).

Beyond the top 10, the most striking feature of 2025 was the surge in patents in force at a number of smaller European offices, reflecting the continued expansion of the EPO's Unitary Patent system. Romania recorded exceptional growth of 270% – its total leaping from 27,474 to 101,696 – following its accession to the Unitary Patent system in 2024. Malta (+66.6%), Estonia (+59.2%), Latvia (+58.8%), Lithuania (+56.6%), Bulgaria (+55.7%) and Slovenia (+46.2%) likewise saw totals rise sharply, as did Portugal (+37%), Finland (+28.9%) and Denmark (+26.1%). In contrast, India – having sustained six consecutive years of double-digit growth – saw its patents in force edge down for the first time since 2015, by 1.9% to 224,162.

Non-resident applicants accounted for nine out of 10 patents in force in the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the UK

1.10. Patents in force at the top 10 offices, 2025



Note: Netherlands is Kingdom of the Netherlands.
Source: Figure A44.

The source of patents in force at the top 10 offices differs considerably (see figure 1.10). At least three-quarters of all patents in force in France (77.1%), Germany (75.2%), the Kingdom of the Netherlands (92.4%), Switzerland (88.4%) and the UK (92%) originated from non-resident applicants. In contrast, around four-fifths of all patents in force in China (85.4%) and Japan (78.3%) were held by resident applicants. This is somewhat to be expected, owing to the high share of resident patent grants at the offices of China and Japan (figure A39). Beyond the top 10, non-resident patent holders contributed more than 80% of all patents in force at most offices. There are a few exceptions, however – such as the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Russian Federation – where resident applicants are the main source of patents in force.

A holder must pay a maintenance/renewal fee in order for a patent to remain valid, and may opt to let a patent lapse before the end of its full term. Of the 85 offices that provided in-force data categorized by year of filing, approximately 33.8% of granted patents remained in force for at least 10 years after the filing date. Additionally, about 16.3% of patents lasted the full 20-year term (figure A46).

Although patents can be maintained for up to 20 years, their average age varies between offices. Among the 20 selected offices reported in figure A47, the average age of patents in force in 2025 ranged from 11.7 years in Brazil down to 6.5 years in Italy. Patents in force in Germany (11.2 years) and Mexico (10.5 years) shared a similarly high average age with those in Brazil. When comparing the average age of patents across the 20 offices in 2025 with 2020, there is an

5 The EPO's Unitary Patent system enables a single European patent, once granted, to take effect across all participating EU member states, currently numbering 18. For additional details see: www.epo.org/en/applying/european/unitary/unitary-patent.

overall similarity, with two notable exceptions – Sweden and India – where the average age fell by 1.9 years and 1.7 years, respectively, over the period.

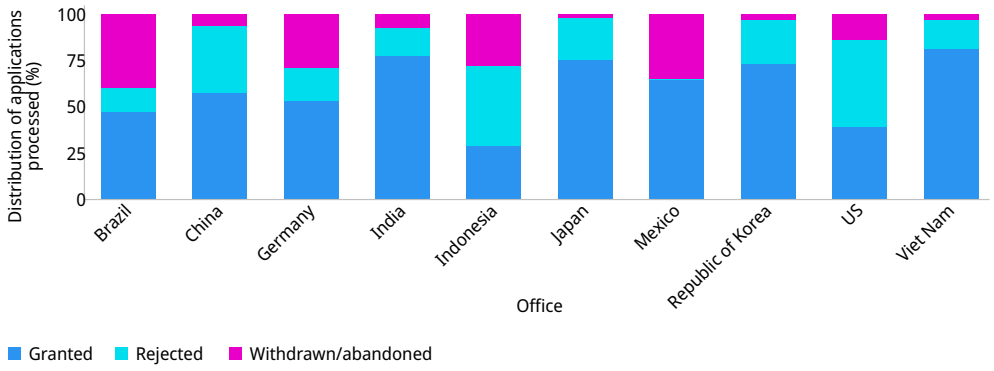
In 2025, grant shares among the largest IP offices ranged from 29% at the Indonesia office to over 80% in Viet Nam, while withdrawals were highest in Brazil and Mexico

A patent office examines applications and decides whether to grant patent rights. Examination processes differ between offices, which makes cross-country comparison difficult. Every effort has been made to compile examination outcome data based on common definitions and concepts. In 2025, 85 IP offices shared data on patent examination outcomes – granted, rejected or withdrawn – with WIPO.

Among the top 10 offices to have reported data, Viet Nam (81.4%), India (77.7%), Japan (75.5%) and the Republic of Korea (73.5%) recorded the highest shares of grants among applications processed in 2025 (figure 1.11). Indonesia and the US stood out by having the lowest grant shares – at 29% and 39.1%, respectively – and the highest rejection shares, at 43.4% and 47%, respectively. China (36.2%), Japan (22.7%) and the Republic of Korea (23.6%) likewise recorded relatively high rejection shares. The proportion of withdrawn or abandoned applications was greatest at the offices of Brazil (39.9%) and Mexico (34.6%). In absolute terms, China and the US reported around 104,000 and 115,000 applications, respectively, as being either withdrawn or abandoned, the most among offices with complete data.

In 2025, around 40% of all patent applications processed by the IP office of Brazil were withdrawn or abandoned

1.11. Distribution of patent examination outcomes for the top 10 offices, 2025



Source: Figure A48.

Among the five offices with the highest number of pending applications, both Germany and the Republic of Korea reported lower volumes in 2025 compared to 2024

Patent offices must assess whether the claims presented in an application meet the standards of novelty, non-obviousness and industrial applicability defined in national law. Processing patents therefore consumes time and resources. The estimated total number of potential applications pending worldwide climbed to 4.8 million in 2025, a modest increase on the previous year. This estimate is based on data collected from 120 offices, but excludes China, for which only partial 2025 data are available; the partial data show 744,738 applications in the examination process.[6]

6 Data on the number of applications awaiting a request for examination were not available.

In 2025, the US had approximately 1.26 million pending patent applications, followed by Japan (875,641), the EPO (710,065), the Republic of Korea (388,513) and Germany (367,045) (figure A49). Among these five, both the Republic of Korea (–1.4%) and Germany (–0.2%) reduced their stock of pending applications in 2025, whereas the US (+2.1%), the EPO (+2.0%) and Japan (+8.8%) recorded an increase.

Where offices have a large proportion of applications awaiting a request for examination, the scope to reduce the stock of pending applications is somewhat limited. This is because an office cannot begin the substantive examination process until an applicant has filed a request for examination. In 2025, applications awaiting such a request accounted for around 70% of the total in Israel (71.4%) and Japan (69.7%), and roughly two-thirds in the Republic of Korea (65.9%), the US (61.4%) and Australia (60.7%).

Applications pending

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

Women inventors accounted for no more than 18.1% of all inventors listed in published PCT applications in 2025

In 2025, women constituted 18.1% of all inventors listed in published PCT applications, while men accounted for the remaining 81.9% (figure A23). The proportion of women inventors has risen notably over the past 15 years, from 11.5% in 2011 to 18.1% in 2025. However, the pace of increase has slowed markedly in recent years: after annual gains of around 0.5 to 1 percentage point through much of the past decade, the share edged up by just 0.2 percentage points in 2025.

About 38.1% of published PCT applications named at least one woman as inventor in 2025, and 96% featured at least one man as inventor (figure A24). The share of published PCT applications with at least one woman as inventor has risen steadily from 23% in 2011 to 38.1% in 2025, whereas the share with at least one man as inventor has edged down slightly over the same period, from 97.5% to 96%. Despite this upward trend, the share of applications naming at least one woman as inventor remains considerably lower than the share naming at least one man.

The gender gap among PCT inventors varies considerably between countries. Among the top 20 origins of published PCT applications, Spain (28.7%), Türkiye (25.3%) and China (24%) had the highest proportions of women inventors in 2025 (figure A25). In contrast, in Germany (12.6%), India (12.6%), Japan (12.1%) and Austria (10.9%) only around one in 10 inventors named in published PCT applications were women. Notably, although India had one of the lowest shares of women inventors, it recorded one of the highest shares of applications naming at least one woman inventor (45.4%) – second only to China (52.6%).

Fields of technology related to the life sciences continued to record comparatively high shares of published PCT applications with women as inventors in 2025. Women represented around a third of inventors named in applications in the fields of biotechnology (32.7%), food chemistry (32.4%) and pharmaceuticals (31.3%) (figure A26). At the other end of the spectrum, women accounted for fewer than one in 10 inventors in more mechanical fields such as mechanical elements (8.8%) and engines, pumps and turbines (9.2%).

Utility model applications worldwide fell by 16.3% to 2.7 million in 2025, driven by a sharp decline in filings from China

A utility model (UM) is a special form of patent right granted by a state or jurisdiction to an inventor or the inventor's assignee for a fixed period of time. The terms and conditions

for granting a UM differ slightly from those for normal patents, including a shorter term of protection and less stringent eligibility requirements.

Filing activity for UMs fell by 16.3% in 2025, following three consecutive years of strong growth. This decline was driven almost entirely by China, which recorded 534,640 fewer applications than in 2024 (figure A55). The total number of UM applications filed worldwide amounted to 2.7 million, of which resident applications constituted 99.4% of the total, with abroad applications making up the remaining 0.6%. Despite the fall, worldwide filings have nonetheless increased 2.3-fold over the recent decade, from just over 1.2 million applications in 2015 to 2.7 million in 2025. In 2025, applicants based in China accounted for approximately 97.2% of the global total, compared with 93% in 2015.

Applicants residing in China filed 2.6 million applications in 2025, followed by those in the Russian Federation (13,147), Germany (7,338), Thailand (4,818) and Indonesia (4,756) (figure A56). Among the top 10 origins, Türkiye (+26.6%), Germany (+18.9%) and Thailand (+13.8%) recorded double-digit growth in 2025 compared to 2024, in each case driven primarily by resident filings. In contrast, China (–16.8%), the Russian Federation (–3.3%) and Indonesia (–1.8%) filed fewer applications than in the previous year. Over the recent decade, UM filings from high-income countries, including Germany, Japan and the Republic of Korea, have registered a marked decline. For example, Germany submitted 7,338 UM applications in 2025, down from 11,366 in 2015. In contrast, the volume of UM filings from several middle-income countries has increased substantially. Thailand, for instance, recorded 4,818 filings in 2025, more than double the number submitted in 2015 (2,104).

Beyond the top 20 origins, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (643), India (502) and Uzbekistan (491) filed the most UM applications among selected origins in 2025 (figure A57).[7] Several of these origins recorded strong growth, albeit from a low base: the Dominican Republic (+122.2%), Argentina (+105.9%), Botswana (+64.3%), Serbia (+32.3%) and Malaysia (+28.3%) posted the fastest increases, driven almost entirely by resident filings.

7 Although India does not have a utility model system of its own, applicants residing in India filed 502 UM applications abroad in 2025, in jurisdictions such as China and Germany.

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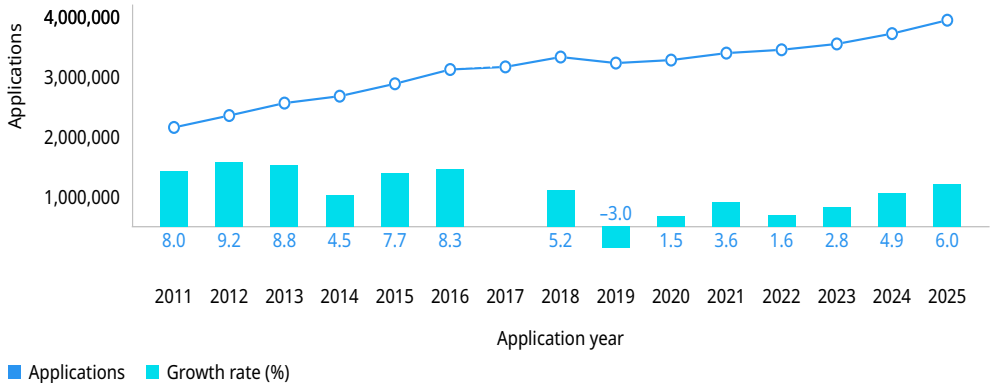
Patent applications worldwide and by region

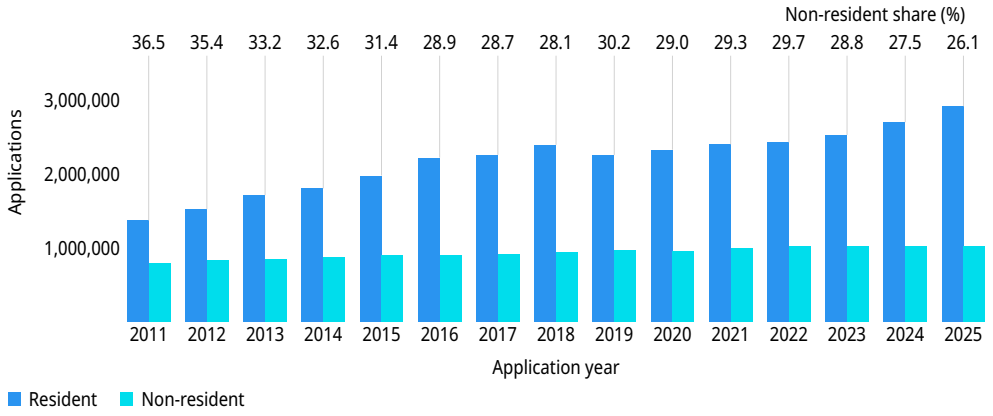
A1. Trend in patent applications worldwide, 2011–2025



Note: World totals are WIPO estimates using data covering 168 patent offices. Totals include applications filed directly at national and regional offices and applications entering offices through the Patent Cooperation Treaty national phase (where applicable). China's pre-2017 data are not comparable owing to a change in methodology. Due to this break in the data series, and owing to the large number of filings in China, it is not possible to report an accurate 2017 growth rate at world level (see data description section in Additional information for details).

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

A2. Resident and non-resident patent applications worldwide, 2011–2025



Note: World totals are WIPO estimates using data covering 168 patent offices. Totals include applications filed directly at national and regional offices and applications entering offices through the Patent Cooperation Treaty national phase (where applicable). See glossary for definitions of resident and non-resident.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

A3. Patent applications by region, 2015 and 2025

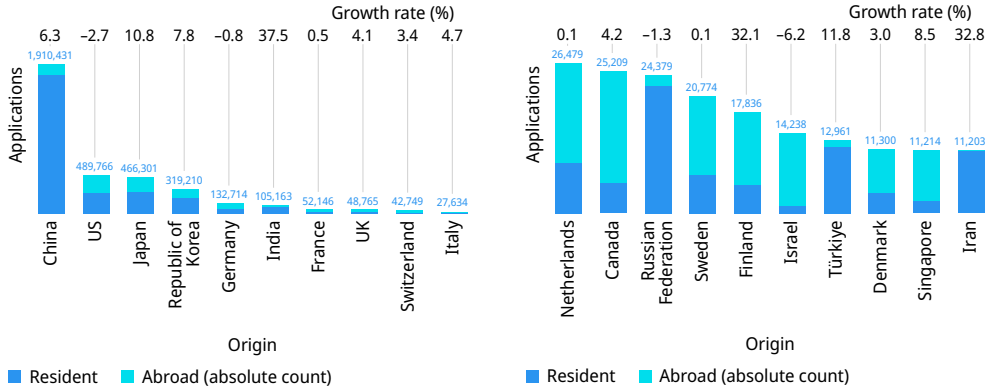
Region	Number of applications		Resident share (%)		Share of world total (%)		Average growth (%)
	2015	2025	2015	2025	2015	2025	2015–2025
Africa	14,500	20,300	19.3	22.2	0.5	0.5	3.4
Asia	1,785,700	2,812,400	81.0	85.7	61.9	71.2	4.6
Europe	359,900	378,700	61.2	56.7	12.5	9.6	0.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	64,600	56,500	11.8	18.2	2.2	1.4	–1.3
Northern America	627,100	644,900	47.7	42.6	21.7	16.3	0.3
Oceania	35,200	36,100	9.9	8.6	1.2	0.9	0.3
World	**2,887,000**	**3,948,900**	**68.6**	**73.9**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**3.2**

Note: Totals by geographical region are WIPO estimates using data covering 168 offices. Each region includes the following number of offices: Africa (34), Asia (47), Europe (44), Latin America and the Caribbean (31), Northern America (2) and Oceania (10).

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

Patent applications by origin

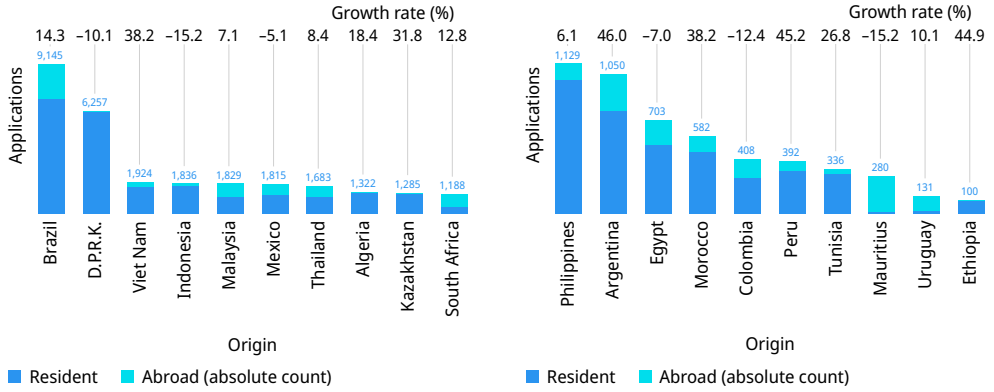
A4. Patent applications for the top 20 origins, 2025



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

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

A5. Patent applications for selected low- and middle-income origins, 2025



Note: D.P.R.K. is the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Patent filing activity by origin includes resident applications and applications filed abroad. The origin of a patent application is determined by the residence of the first named applicant. Origin data are based on absolute counts. For an absolute count, applications filed at regional offices are counted once, rather than being considered equivalent to multiple applications in the respective member states.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

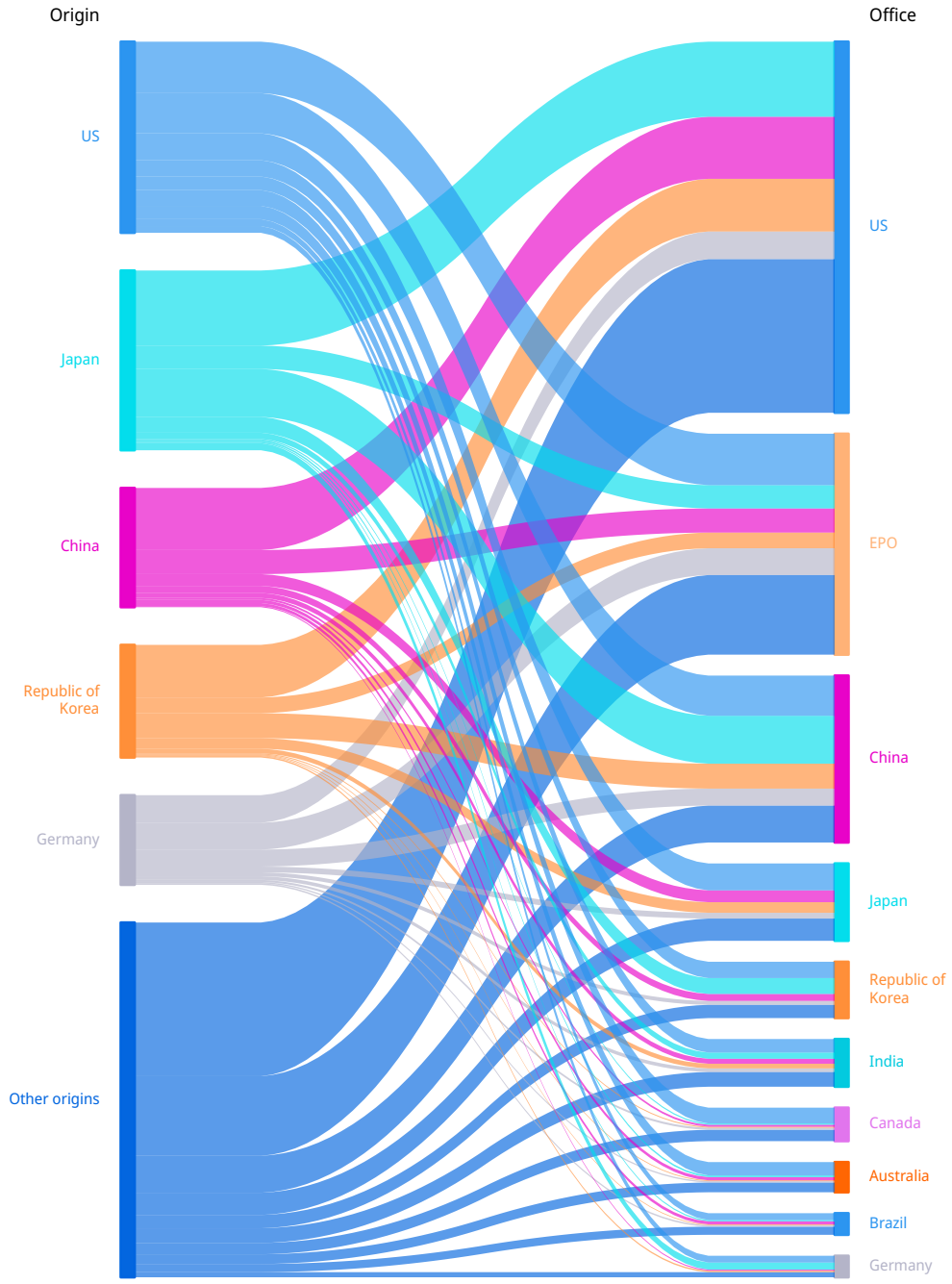
A6. Patent applications for the top 20 offices and origins, 2025

Office								
Origin	**Australia**	**Brazil**	**Canada**	**China**	**China, Hong Kong SAR**	**EPO**	**France**	**Germa**
Canada	655	224	5,435	898	239	2,113	28	
China	2,894	2,822	1,822	1,774,890	2,162	22,031	54	9
Denmark	388	270	345	1,178	109	2,672		
Finland	328	488	395	1,707	285	3,457		
France	673	847	1,305	4,765	304	10,932	14,010	3
Germany	1,244	1,401	1,897	15,528	588	24,476	358	42,3
India	217	214	159	279	28	911	2	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2		1	4		6	2	
Israel	335	156	313	921	109	1,473	11	1
Italy	378	495	628	1,642	174	4,767	22	
Japan	1,590	1,131	1,171	43,802	1,114	21,304	38	6,4
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	555	563	546	3,458	142	7,006	12	1
Republic of Korea	791	719	927	22,774	311	14,355	12	1,3
Russian Federation	18	33	32	159	20	37		
Singapore	262	181	193	1,753	169	1,184		
Sweden	512	485	541	2,174	195	4,724	33	3
Switzerland	1,163	1,100	1,349	5,317	884	9,914	293	9
Türkiye	12	20	27	91	9	659	3	
UK	1,284	527	1,328	2,825	508	5,875	28	1
US	12,174	6,281	14,454	36,743	5,625	47,008	91	6,1
Others	4,881	8,818	3,179	6,592	1,808	17,070	207	2,1
Total	**30,356**	**26,775**	**36,047**	**1,927,500**	**14,783**	**201,974**	**15,204**	**62,0**

Note: EPO is the European Patent Office. Origin data are based on absolute counts. For an absolute count, applications filed at regional offices are counted once, rather than being considered equivalent to multiple applications in the respective member states. The top 20 offices and origins were selected based on available 2025 data, broken down by country of origin.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

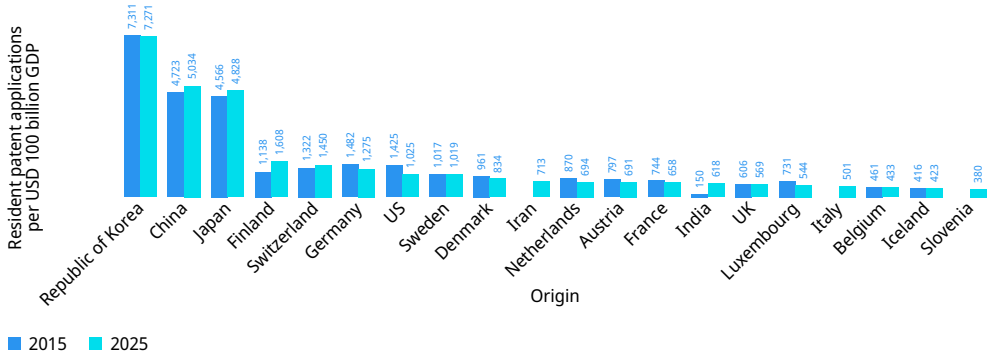
A7. Flows of non-resident patent applications between the top five origins and the top 10 offices, 2025



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

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

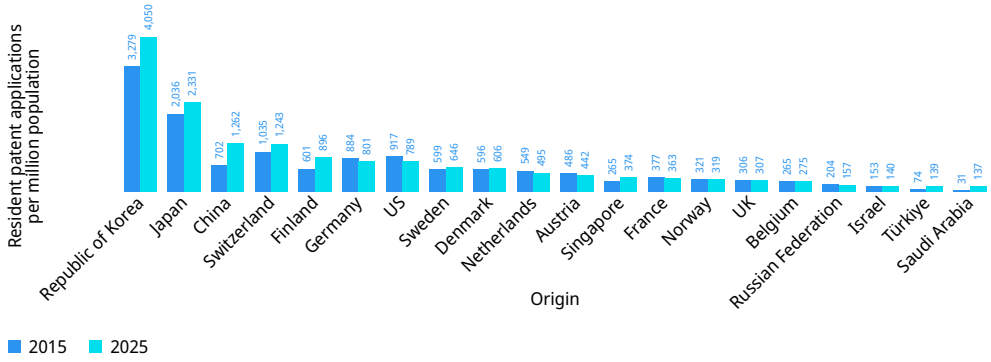
A8. Resident patent applications per USD 100 billion GDP for the top 20 origins, 2015 and 2025



Note: Iran is the Islamic Republic of Iran and Netherlands is the Kingdom of the Netherlands. GDP data are in 2021 US purchasing power parity (PPP) dollars. The top 20 origins were included if they had a GDP greater than USD 25 billion PPP and more than 100 resident patent applications. Because of space constraints, only the top 20 origins fulfilling these criteria are presented.

Sources: WIPO Statistics Database and World Bank, September 2026.

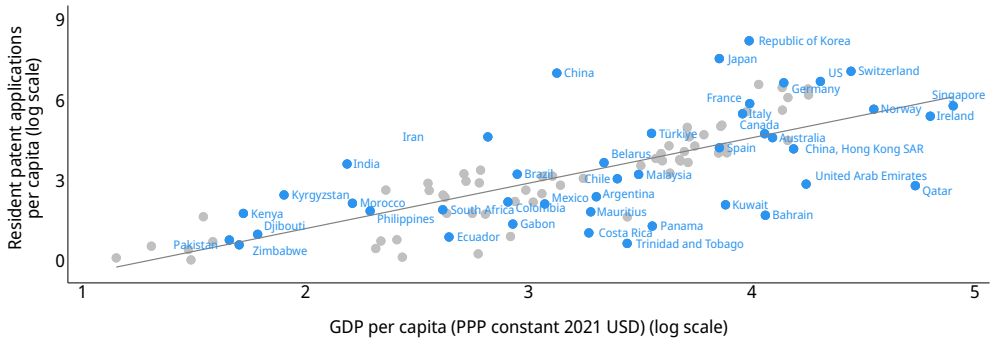
A9. Resident patent applications per million population for the top 20 origins, 2015 and 2025



Note: Netherlands is the Kingdom of the Netherlands. The top 20 origins were included if they had a population greater than 5 million and if they had more than 100 resident patent applications. Because of space constraints, only the top 20 origins fulfilling these criteria are presented.

Sources: WIPO Statistics Database and World Bank, September 2026.

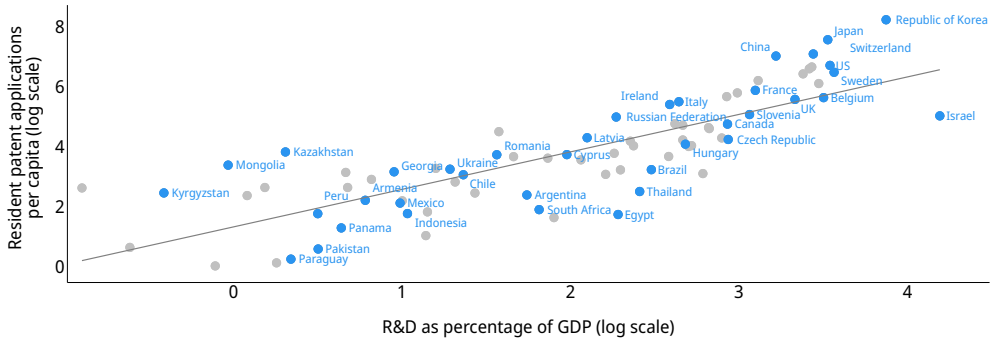
A10. Resident patent applications per capita and GDP per capita, 2021–2025



Note: Iran is the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Sources: WIPO Statistics Database and World Bank, September 2026.

A11. Resident patent applications per capita and R&D expenditure as a percentage of GDP, 2021–2025

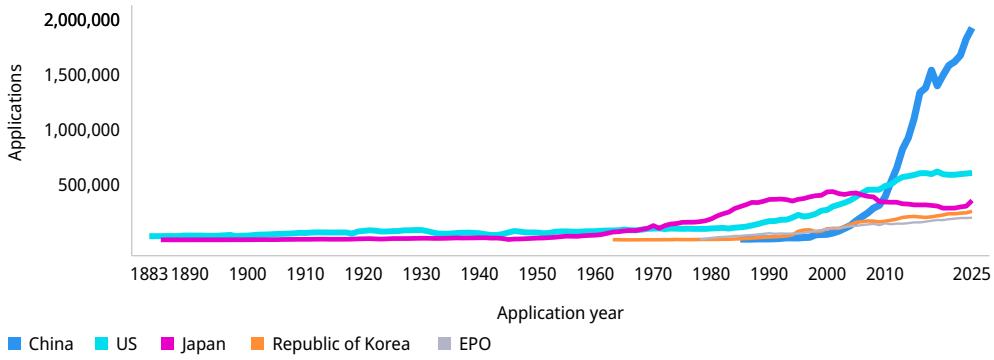


Note: R&D data refer to gross domestic expenditure on research and experimental development (GERD). R&D data lag by one year.

Sources: WIPO Statistics Database, OECD, UNESCO and World Bank, September 2026.

Patent applications by office

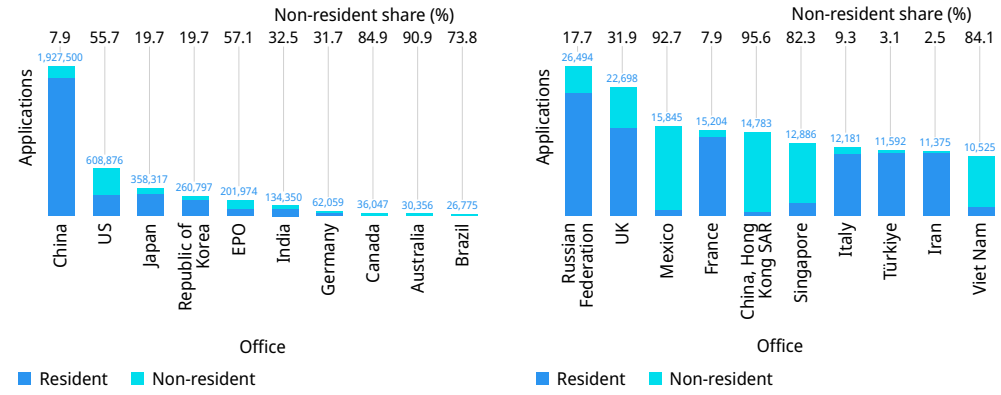
A12. Trend in patent applications for the top five offices, 1883–2025



Note: EPO is the European Patent Office. The top five offices were selected based on 2025 totals.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

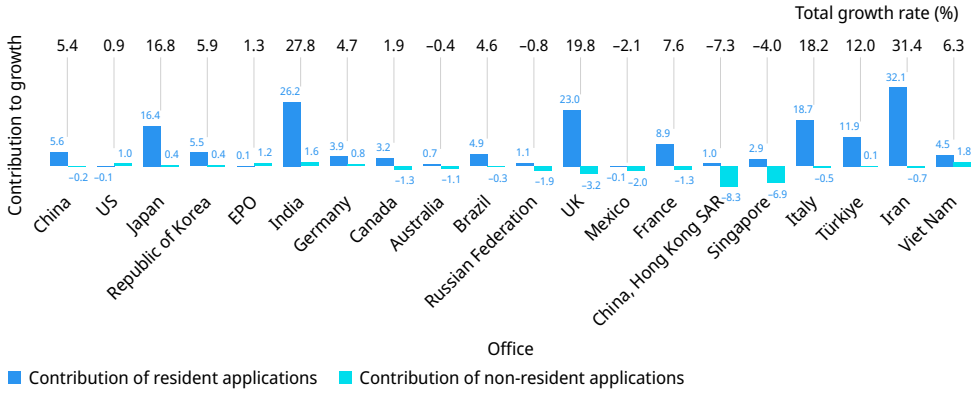
A13. Patent applications at the top 20 offices, 2025



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

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

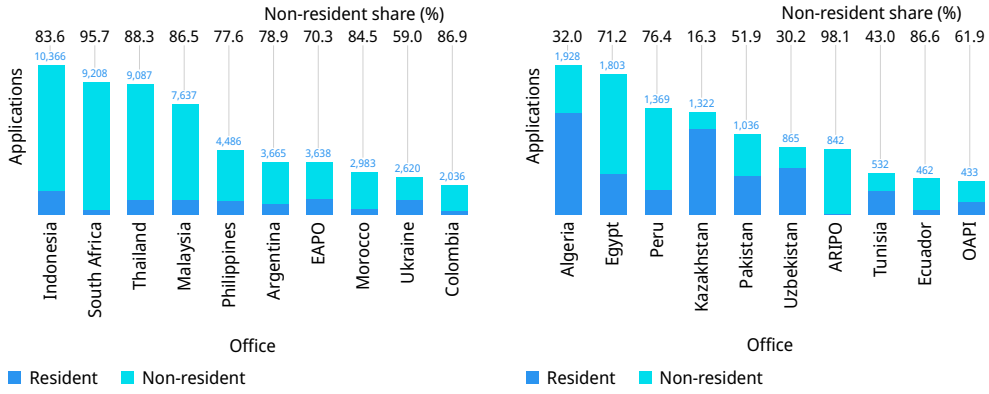
A14. Contribution of resident and non-resident applications to total growth for the top 20 offices, 2024–2025



Note: EPO is the European Patent Office and Iran is the Islamic Republic of Iran. This graph shows the total growth or decrease in applications at each office, broken down by the respective contributions of resident and non-resident applications. For example, applications filed at the Japan Patent Office grew by 16.8%. Resident applications accounted for 16.4 percentage points of this increase, while non-resident applications increased by 0.4 percentage points.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

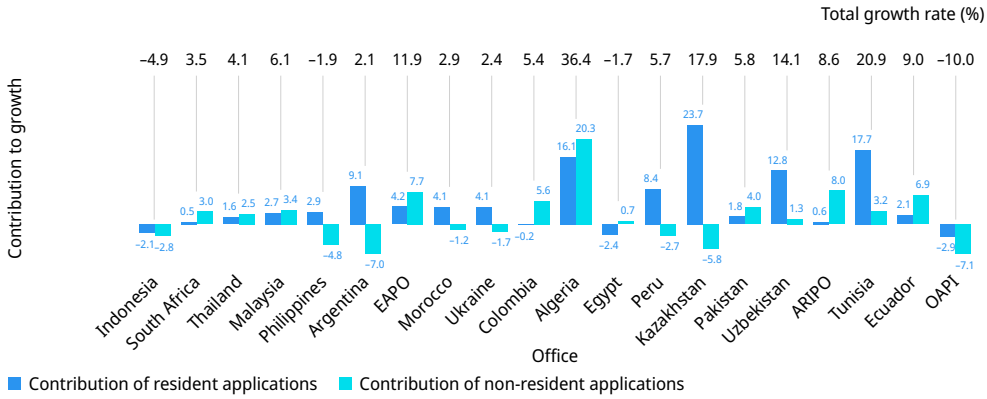
A15. Patent applications at offices of selected low- and middle-income countries, 2025



Note: ARIPO is the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization, EAPO is the Eurasian Patent Organization and OAPI is the African Intellectual Property Organization. The selected offices are from different world regions. Where available, data for all offices are presented in statistical table A62.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

A16. Contribution of resident and non-resident applications to total growth for offices of selected low- and middle-income countries, 2024–2025



Note: ARIPO is the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization, EAPO is the Eurasian Patent Organization and OAPI is the African Intellectual Property Organization. The selected offices are from different world regions. This graph shows the total growth or decrease in applications at each office, broken down by the respective contributions of resident and non-resident applications. For example, applications filed at the IP office of South Africa grew by 3.5%. Resident applications accounted for 0.5 percentage points of this increase, while non-resident applications increased by 3.0 percentage points.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

Published patent applications by field of technology

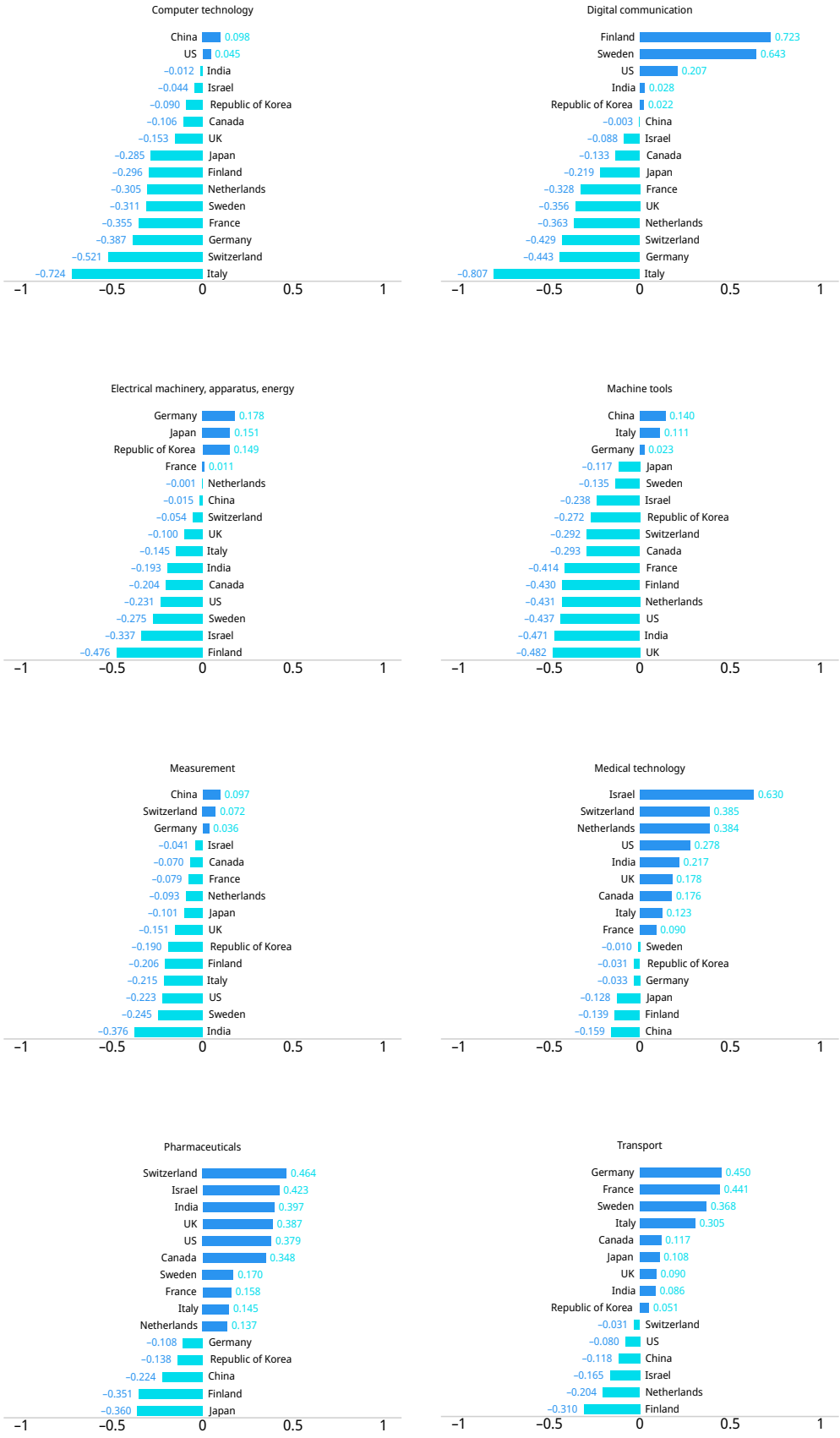
A17. Published patent applications worldwide by field of technology, 2014, 2019 and 2024

Field of technology		Number of published applications			Share of total (%)	Average growth (%) 2014-2024
		2014	2019	2024	2024	
Electrical engineering	Electrical machinery, apparatus, energy	176,146	214,044	258,448	7.5	3.9
	Audio-visual technology	77,465	88,657	101,148	2.9	2.7
	Telecommunications	53,259	59,829	54,544	1.6	0.2
	Digital communication	118,343	160,039	192,964	5.6	5.0
	Basic communication processes	17,200	18,093	19,511	0.6	1.3
	Computer technology	189,749	290,792	472,011	13.6	9.5
	IT methods for management	41,278	78,455	97,828	2.8	9.0
	Semiconductors	81,946	83,627	90,986	2.6	1.1
Instruments	Optics	65,204	75,876	69,017	2.0	0.6
	Measurement	115,385	184,626	225,165	6.5	6.9
	Analysis of biological materials	14,700	20,088	21,204	0.6	3.7
	Control	43,719	79,320	76,444	2.2	5.7
	Medical technology	109,524	157,046	160,379	4.6	3.9
Chemistry	Organic fine chemistry	61,418	68,426	63,456	1.8	0.3
	Biotechnology	50,962	71,725	90,216	2.6	5.9
	Pharmaceuticals	93,035	100,276	102,073	2.9	0.9
	Macromolecular chemistry, polymers	41,941	54,916	50,694	1.5	1.9
	Food chemistry	57,695	57,007	37,675	1.1	−4.2
	Basic materials chemistry	73,419	84,116	67,582	1.9	−0.8
	Materials, metallurgy	60,112	78,206	81,572	2.4	3.1
	Surface technology, coating	41,613	50,044	55,242	1.6	2.9
	Micro-structural and nano-technology	5,139	5,998	5,874	0.2	1.3
	Chemical engineering	55,086	93,513	108,724	3.1	7.0
	Environmental technology	37,529	64,206	57,846	1.7	4.4
Mechanical engineering	Handling	61,301	100,177	100,491	2.9	5.1
	Machine tools	67,393	104,240	111,414	3.2	5.2
	Engines, pumps, turbines	63,900	65,368	51,137	1.5	−2.2
	Textile and paper machines	37,070	47,495	37,030	1.1	0.0
	Other special machines	77,230	129,051	113,297	3.3	3.9
	Thermal processes and apparatus	39,568	55,726	52,254	1.5	2.8
	Mechanical elements	64,981	78,480	66,781	1.9	0.3
	Transport	98,455	145,109	146,415	4.2	4.0
Other fields	Furniture, games	59,042	80,755	62,076	1.8	0.5
	Other consumer goods	46,564	60,491	53,586	1.5	1.4
	Civil engineering	82,527	121,492	113,139	3.3	3.2
	Unknown	477	489	136	0.0	−11.8
Total		**2,380,375**	**3,227,798**	**3,468,359**	**100.0**	**3.8**

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

Sources: WIPO Statistics Database and EPO PATSTAT database, September 2026.

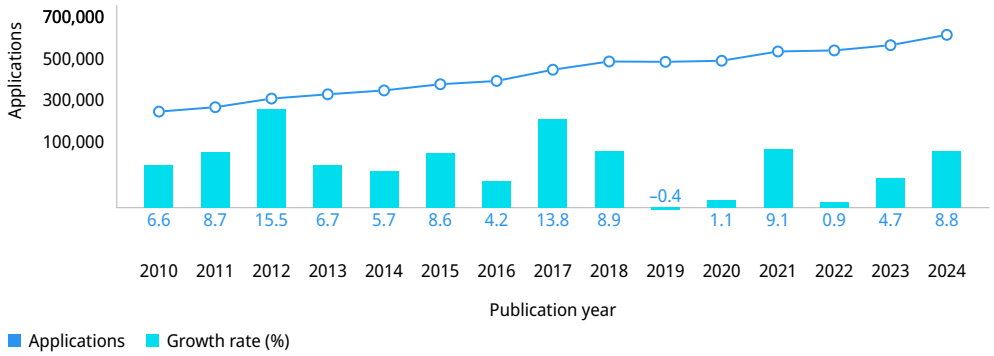
A18. Relative specialization index for selected technology field and the top 15 origins, 2022–2024



Note: Netherlands is the Kingdom of the Netherlands. Data refer to published patent applications. There is a minimum 18-month delay between application date and publication date. WIPO's International Patent Classification (IPC) technology concordance table was used to convert IPC symbols into 35 corresponding fields of technology. For an electronic version of the IPC technology concordance table, visit www.wipo.int/en/web/ipstatistics. The top 15 origins were selected based on 2022–2024 total published applications. A positive relative specialization index value for a technology indicates that a country has a relatively high share of patent filings related to that technology field.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database and EPO PATSTAT database, September 2026.

A19. Trend in published patent applications related to green technologies, 2010–2024



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

Sources: WIPO Statistics Database and EPO PATSTAT database, September 2026.

A20. Published patent applications related to green technologies worldwide, 2014, 2019 and 2024

Field of technology		Number of published applications			Share of total (%)	Average growth (%)
		2014	2019	2024	2024	2014-2024
Clean Energy	Solar Energy	31,935	34,934	44,066	7.2	3.3
	Wind Energy	6,668	7,561	9,087	1.5	3.1
	Hydropower	3,704	3,411	3,138	0.5	−1.6
	Geothermal Energy	545	563	696	0.1	2.5
	Bioenergy	28,877	32,997	34,737	5.7	1.9
	Hydrogen and Fuel Cells	14,979	19,359	31,276	5.1	7.6
	Nuclear Energy	3,001	3,240	3,833	0.6	2.5
Energy Efficiency, Conversion and Storage	Building Envelope and HVAC	13,937	20,977	21,149	3.4	4.3
	Efficient Lighting	22,654	20,011	15,551	2.5	−3.7
	Efficient Electrical Machines	11,967	16,939	17,810	2.9	4.1
	Smart Energy, Grid and Transmission	27,317	48,550	93,034	15.2	13.0
	Efficient Combustion	11,652	12,864	10,277	1.7	−1.2
	Energy Storage (Batteries)	40,237	60,094	106,775	17.4	10.3
	Energy Storage (other)	2,059	2,909	3,677	0.6	6.0
	Thermal Energy	3,766	4,792	5,055	0.8	3.0
Sustainable Mobility	Electric Vehicles (EV)	7,765	8,563	11,327	1.8	3.8
	Hybrid Vehicles	4,935	5,229	3,739	0.6	−2.7
	Fuel Cell Vehicles & Hydrogen-combustion engines	816	963	1,462	0.2	6.0
	EV Charging Infrastructure	58	4,385	9,086	1.5	65.8
	Sustainable Aviation	339	1,143	1,456	0.2	15.7
	Sustainable Shipping	746	947	1,309	0.2	5.8
	Rail and Public Transit	146	229	217	0.0	4.0
	Micromobility	3,713	4,550	3,584	0.6	−0.4

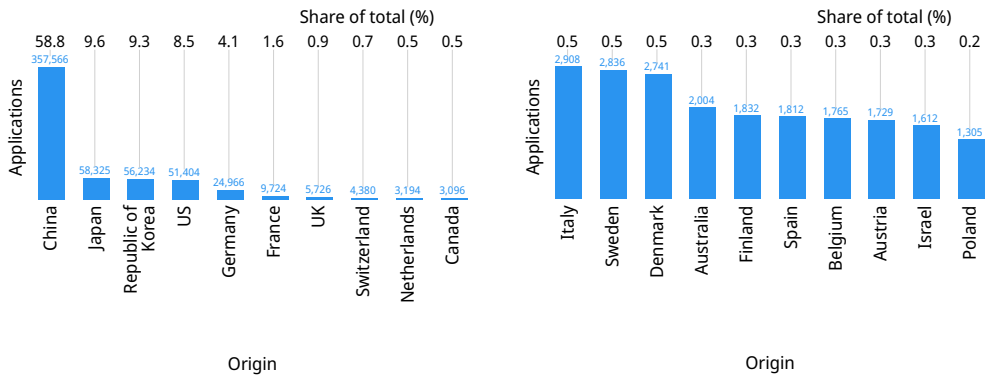
A20. Published patent applications related to green technologies worldwide, 2014, 2019 and 2024 (cont.)

Pollution Control, Recycling, Water Treatment	Wastewater and Sewage Treatment	22,532	40,858	38,189	6.2	5.4
	Waste Management	4,896	7,805	7,489	1.2	4.3
	Recycling	4,297	6,083	11,073	1.8	9.9
	Soil and Ground Remediation	2,063	3,934	4,719	0.8	8.6
	Carbon Capture and Storage	3,134	4,635	6,368	1.0	7.3
	Air Pollution Control	44,095	67,728	72,668	11.8	5.1
	Bioplastics, Natural Materials and Green Packaging	3,519	6,228	5,880	1.0	5.3
Agriculture, Forestry and Industry	Smart Irrigation	1,602	4,593	4,184	0.7	10.1
	Biopesticides and Biocontrol	15,117	17,853	15,600	2.5	0.3
	Biofertilizers and Soil Amendments	6,108	9,330	5,585	0.9	–0.9
	Agriculture and Forestry	1,145	3,683	7,442	1.2	20.6
	Low-Carbon Cement and Concrete	1,099	1,175	1,826	0.3	5.2
	Low-Carbon Steelmaking	328	313	593	0.1	6.1
Total		**351,751**	**489,428**	**613,957**	**100.0**	**5.7**

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

Sources: WIPO Statistics Database and EPO PATSTAT database, September 2026.

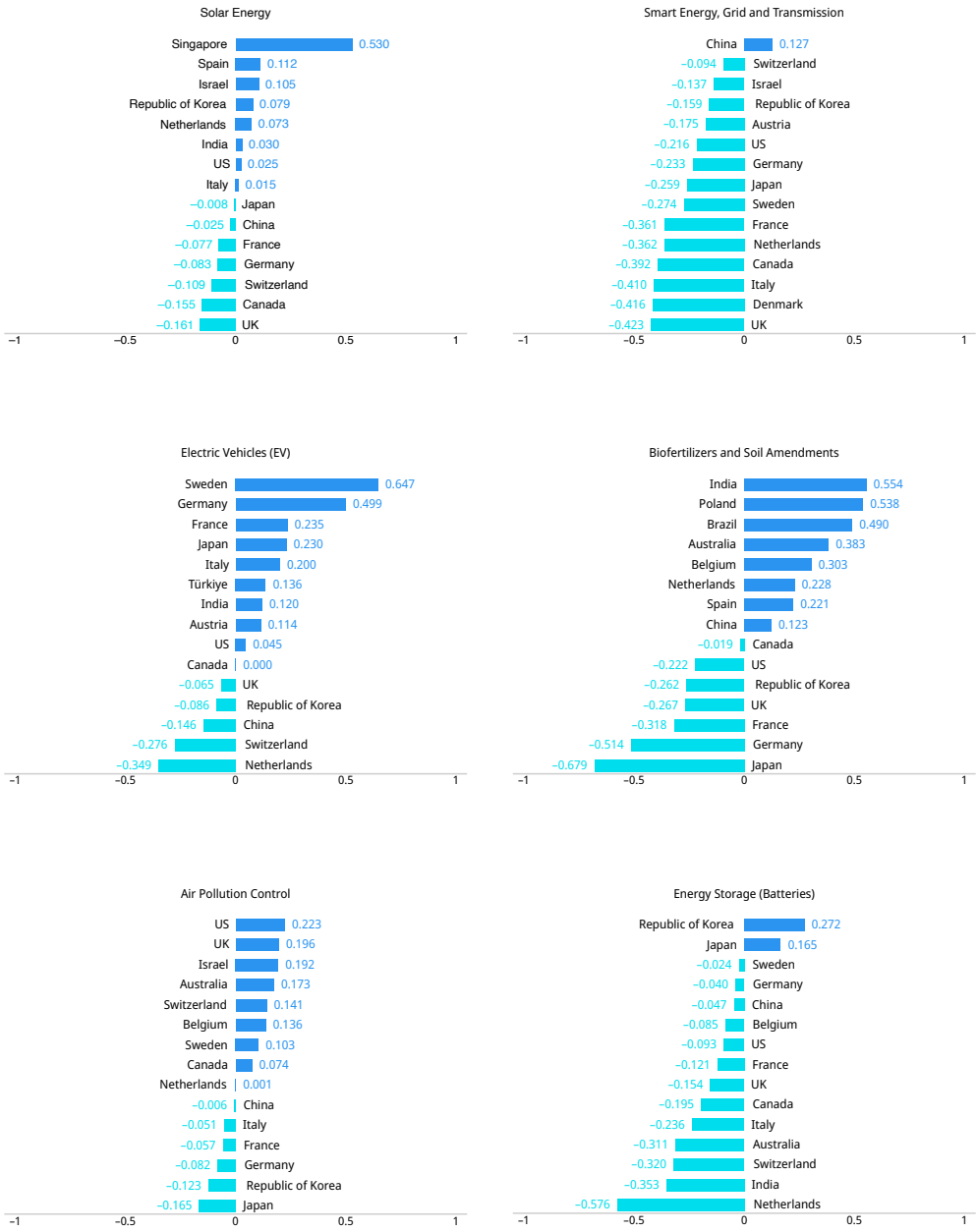
A21. Published patent applications related to green technologies for the top 20 origins, 2024



Note: Netherlands is the Kingdom of the Netherlands. Data refer to published patent applications. There is a minimum 18-month delay between application date and publication date. The top 20 origins were selected based on total number of published green technology applications in 2024. WIPO's International Patent Classification (IPC)-Green technology concordance table was used to convert IPC symbols into corresponding fields of green technology. For an electronic version of the IPC-Green technology concordance table, visit www.wipo.int/en/web/ip-statistics.

Sources: WIPO Statistics Database and EPO PATSTAT database, September 2026.

A22. Relative specialization index for selected green technologies and the top 15 origins, 2022–2024

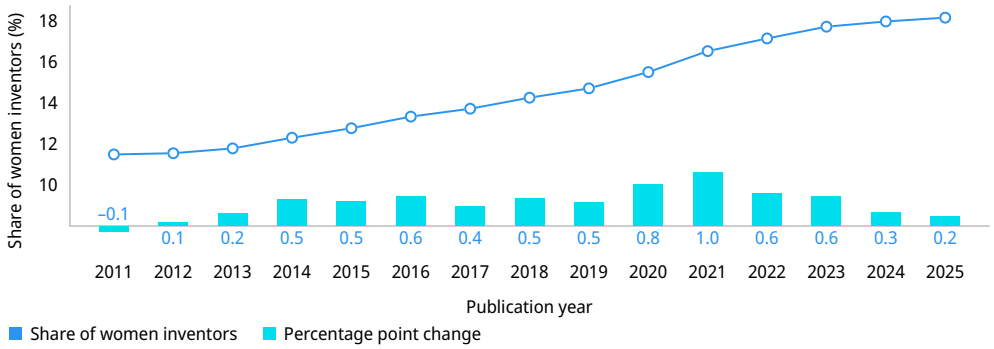


Note: Netherlands is the Kingdom of the Netherlands. Data refer to published patent applications. There is a minimum 18-month delay between application date and publication date. The top 15 origins were selected based on number of published patent applications over the 2022–2024 period. WIPO's International Patent Classification (IPC)-Green technology concordance table was used to convert IPC symbols into corresponding fields of green technology. For an electronic version of the IPC-Green technology concordance table, visit www.wipo.int/en/web/ip-statistics.

Sources: WIPO Statistics Database and EPO PATSTAT database, September 2026.

Participation of women inventors in published PCT applications

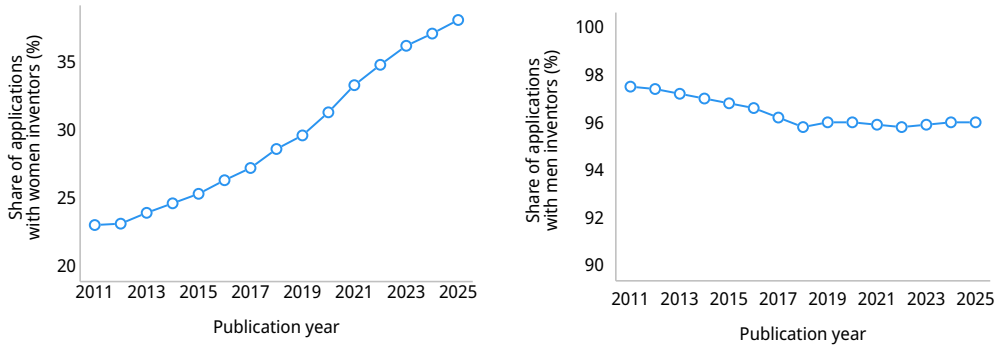
A23. Share of women among listed inventors in PCT applications, 2011–2025



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

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

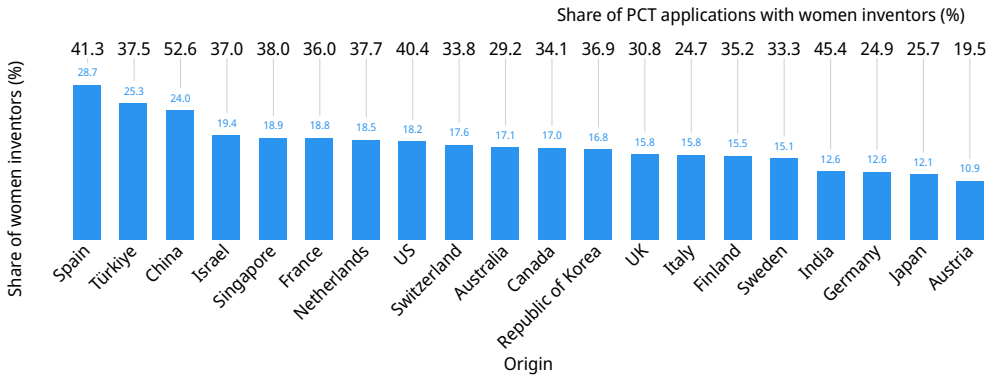
A24. Share of PCT applications with at least one woman as inventor and with at least one man as inventor, 2011–2025



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

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

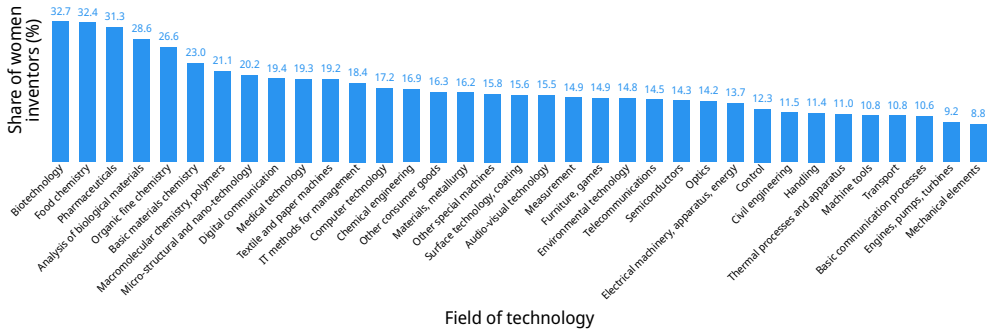
A25. Share of women among listed inventors and share of PCT applications with at least one woman as inventor for the top 20 origins, 2025



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

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

A26. Share of PCT patent applications with women inventors by field of technology, 2025

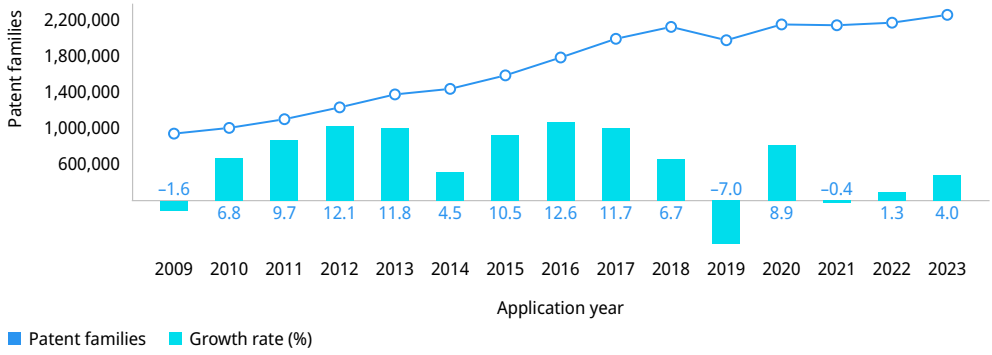


Note: Data refer to published PCT applications. WIPO's International Patent Classification (IPC) technology concordance table was used to convert IPC symbols into 35 corresponding fields of technology. For an electronic version of the IPC technology concordance table, visit www.wipo.int/en/web/ip-statistics.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

Patent families

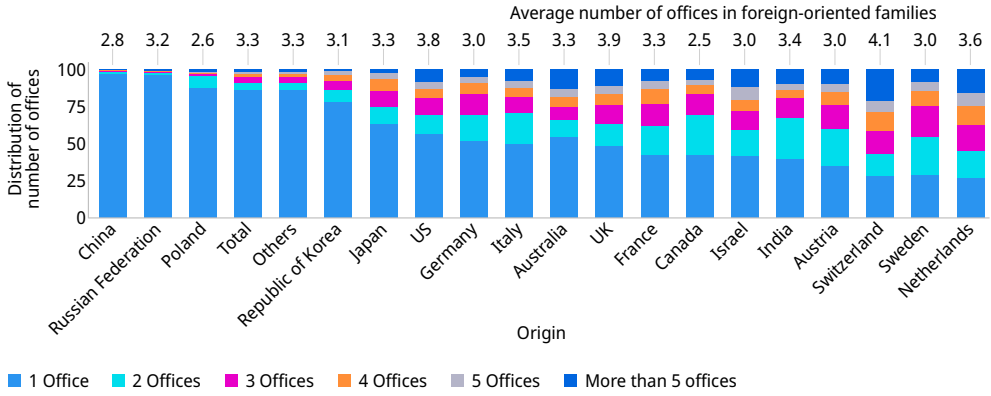
A27. Trend in patent families worldwide, 2009–2023



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

Sources: WIPO Statistics Database and EPO PATSTAT database, September 2026.

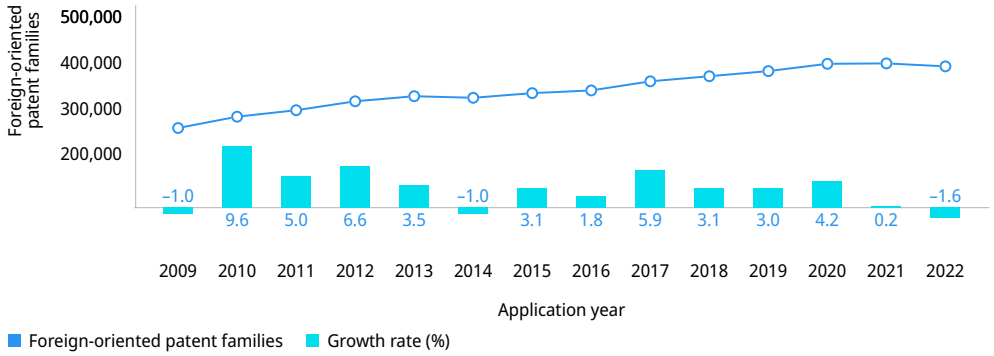
A28. Distribution of patent families by number of offices for the top origins, 2021–2023



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

Sources: WIPO Statistics Database and EPO PATSTAT database, September 2026.

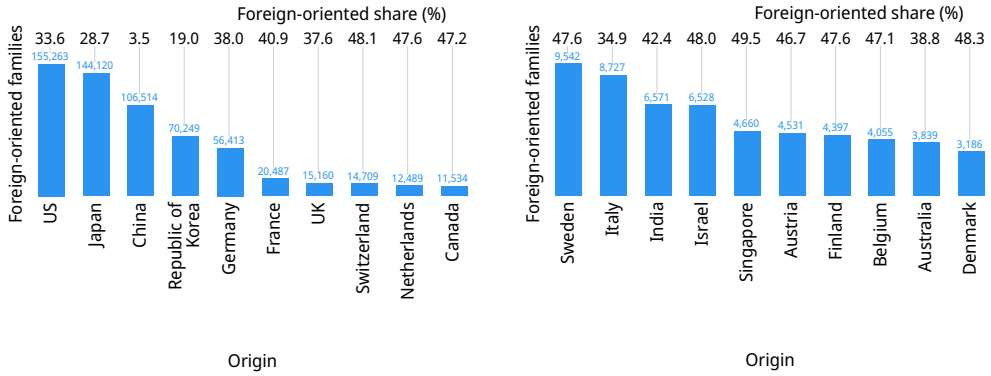
A29. Trend in foreign-oriented patent families worldwide, 2009–2022



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

Sources: WIPO Statistics Database and EPO PATSTAT database, September 2026.

A30. Foreign-oriented patent families for the top 20 origins, 2021–2022



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

Sources: WIPO Statistics Database and EPO PATSTAT database, September 2026.

A31. Distribution of technology fields for selected applicants based on patent families, 2021–2023

Field of technology	Applicant									
	Canon Inc	Huawei Technologies	Toyota Motor Corp	IBM	Samsung Electronics	LG Electronics Inc	Mitsubishi Electric Corp	China Petroleum & Chemicals	Robert Bosch GmbH	Gree Electric
Electrical machinery, apparatus, energy	2.4	2.6	21.5	1.2	3.5	4.7	19.5	1.6	16.6	10.4
Audio-visual technology	13.9	5.8	1.3	3.2	7.1	6.3	3.1	0.1	2.8	1.7
Telecommunications	6.0	10.5	0.5	4.7	5.3	7.1	3.0	0.1	0.8	0.5
Digital communication	4.3	38.2	1.8	17.9	17.0	42.3	3.7	0.3	2.8	3.2
Basic communication processes	0.2	1.5	0.0	1.1	1.5	0.2	1.5	0.0	1.0	0.4
Computer technology	15.9	25.5	6.3	46.6	20.5	4.1	8.4	8.2	13.1	6.5
IT methods for management	0.9	0.6	5.6	3.8	0.6	0.5	3.9	2.5	0.6	1.2
Semiconductors	2.8	2.5	0.2	10.6	22.1	1.9	6.6	0.0	1.7	0.2
Optics	25.3	3.0	0.2	0.8	2.8	1.1	1.8	0.1	1.1	0.1
Measurement	2.8	3.3	4.6	1.9	3.0	1.4	6.6	14.0	10.6	2.5
Analysis of biological materials	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.1
Control	1.3	1.1	9.1	1.7	0.8	0.7	6.1	0.8	4.5	4.2
Medical technology	2.6	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.1	0.4	1.6
Organic fine chemistry	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0
Biotechnology	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.0
Pharmaceuticals	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Macromolecular chemistry, polymers	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	9.0	0.0	0.1
Food chemistry	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3
Basic materials chemistry	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.2	13.0	0.1	0.3
Materials, metallurgy	0.2	0.2	1.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	3.5	0.4	0.1
Surface technology, coating	0.5	0.2	1.2	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.4	1.0	1.7	0.2
Micro-structural and nano-technology	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.5	0.0
Chemical engineering	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.9	0.6	13.0	0.9	1.6
Environmental technology	0.5	0.0	1.3	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.6	6.0	1.6	1.5
Handling	3.2	0.1	1.3	0.4	0.8	1.5	3.7	0.7	1.1	1.0
Machine tools	0.2	0.1	1.8	0.1	0.6	0.2	1.7	0.4	3.4	0.6
Engines, pumps, turbines	0.0	0.1	5.9	0.1	0.2	2.4	2.7	0.6	5.8	6.2
Textile and paper machines	11.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.1
Other special machines	1.1	0.1	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.8	1.4	1.1	0.5
Thermal processes and apparatus	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	1.4	6.4	14.6	0.8	1.3	33.1
Mechanical elements	0.3	0.3	4.6	0.1	0.4	1.2	0.7	1.3	5.2	2.1
Transport	0.5	1.7	26.4	0.5	0.3	0.9	4.6	0.2	18.5	1.6
Furniture, games	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	1.2	4.2	1.7	0.0	0.1	6.7
Other consumer goods	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.1	7.6	1.2	0.1	0.2	11.0
Civil engineering	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.3	9.0	0.5	0.6

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

Sources: WIPO Statistics Database and EPO PATSTAT database, September 2026.

A32. Distribution of technology fields for selected universities and PROs based on patent families, 2021–2023

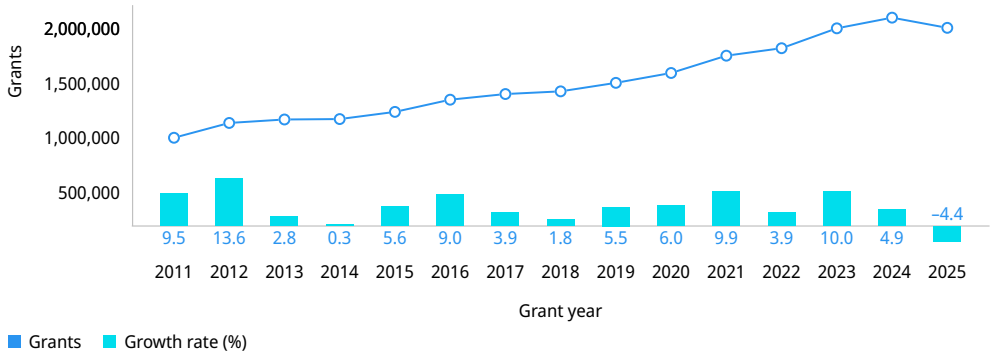
Field of technology	Applicant											
	Zhejiang University	Tianjin University	CEA	IFP Energies Nouvelles	Fraunhofer Ges Forschung	DLR	AIST	Tokyo University	Korea Electronics Telecomm	KAIST	University of California	MIT
Electrical machinery, apparatus, energy	5.6	7.4	12.0	7.3	5.1	5.1	9.9	3.8	1.7	5.7	3.2	6.4
Audio-visual technology	0.7	1.2	2.1	0.1	9.6	1.1	0.8	2.0	11.0	1.7	0.5	0.6
Telecommunications	1.4	1.6	2.2	0.0	4.7	3.0	0.8	0.8	7.1	3.6	0.7	1.9
Digital communication	2.6	1.7	2.5	0.3	12.3	1.8	0.2	0.8	24.0	4.5	1.5	1.0
Basic communication processes	0.7	1.6	1.8	0.0	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.6	1.4	2.3	0.8	1.3
Computer technology	25.0	24.1	11.1	1.8	10.3	5.1	5.1	9.3	27.5	26.8	7.3	7.9
IT methods for management	2.4	4.1	0.1	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.6	3.7	2.4	0.2	0.4
Semiconductors	1.2	0.6	15.4	0.1	3.1	0.2	7.6	2.2	2.5	4.4	1.9	2.1
Optics	2.2	1.4	4.3	0.0	3.0	1.6	3.2	3.0	3.2	2.9	2.6	3.4
Measurement	11.2	13.1	13.3	5.6	9.8	16.4	13.9	10.6	4.9	7.4	4.4	5.3
Analysis of biological materials	1.1	0.6	1.1	2.2	0.7	0.7	1.8	4.0	0.2	1.1	3.9	2.7
Control	2.8	2.6	0.8	1.0	1.1	4.2	0.7	0.6	3.4	1.2	0.5	0.8
Medical technology	6.4	4.0	2.2	0.1	3.1	1.6	3.9	8.2	3.2	4.7	11.8	7.9
Organic fine chemistry	1.5	2.6	0.7	12.6	0.6	0.2	5.5	4.5	0.0	0.9	5.3	2.5
Biotechnology	4.7	2.8	0.9	4.3	1.7	0.0	7.7	12.0	0.1	3.9	20.8	18.2
Pharmaceuticals	3.7	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.3	7.8	0.0	1.7	19.0	11.4
Macromolecular chemistry, polymers	1.9	1.6	0.6	2.6	1.7	0.4	2.6	4.8	0.1	1.1	1.2	2.2
Food chemistry	1.6	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.7	0.0	0.5	1.2	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.1
Basic materials chemistry	1.7	1.9	0.7	17.6	1.2	1.2	2.7	1.6	0.2	1.5	1.5	1.4
Materials, metallurgy	1.8	2.7	2.6	4.8	3.4	2.4	9.1	3.8	0.1	2.0	1.6	2.6
Surface technology, coating	1.3	1.7	3.4	1.0	3.0	2.0	3.9	1.8	0.1	2.3	1.2	2.8
Micro-structural and nano-technology	0.7	0.6	2.1	0.0	1.8	0.2	0.9	0.5	0.2	1.3	0.6	1.1
Chemical engineering	2.8	3.6	3.3	22.6	2.6	2.1	6.6	2.8	0.5	3.9	2.5	4.4
Environmental technology	2.1	3.0	1.8	3.0	0.9	0.7	1.8	1.0	0.1	1.3	1.3	1.6
Handling	1.7	1.4	1.3	0.0	1.3	10.4	1.3	0.7	1.2	2.2	0.5	1.9
Machine tools	0.6	1.6	0.8	0.0	3.5	1.0	1.1	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4
Engines, pumps, turbines	1.1	1.8	3.0	2.6	1.3	6.1	0.2	0.7	0.0	1.0	0.3	1.4
Textile and paper machines	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.9
Other special machines	2.8	1.4	1.9	2.0	5.5	8.4	1.7	3.1	0.6	1.7	1.5	1.9
Thermal processes and apparatus	0.8	1.3	2.4	2.0	1.1	6.3	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.9
Mechanical elements	1.3	0.9	1.3	1.0	1.3	2.6	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.7
Transport	1.8	1.9	0.8	2.2	0.8	12.8	0.1	0.5	1.6	1.4	0.5	1.0
Furniture, games	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1
Other consumer goods	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.4
Civil engineering	1.5	2.9	0.4	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.2	1.2	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.2

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

Sources: WIPO Statistics Database and EPO PATSTAT database, September 2026.

Patent grants worldwide and by region

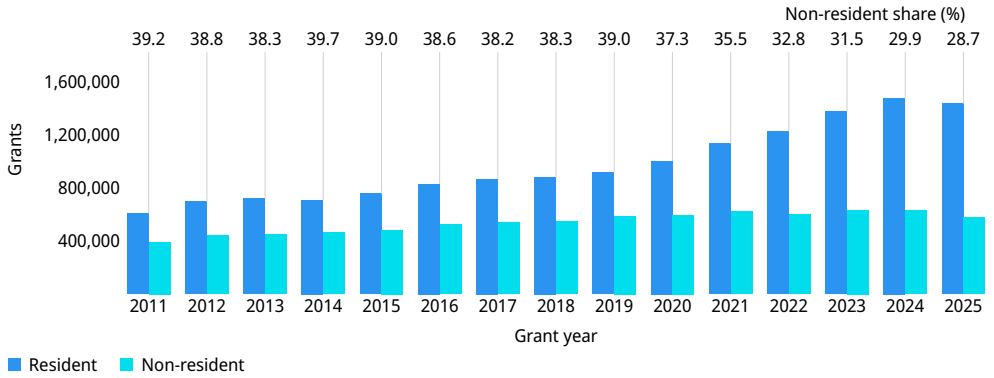
A33. Trend in patent grants worldwide, 2011–2025



Note: World totals are WIPO estimates using data covering 158 patent offices. Totals include patent grants based on applications filed directly at national and regional offices and patents granted by offices on the basis of the Patent Cooperation Treaty national phase (where applicable).

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

A34. Resident and non-resident patent grants worldwide, 2011–2025



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

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

A35. Patent grants by region, 2015 and 2025

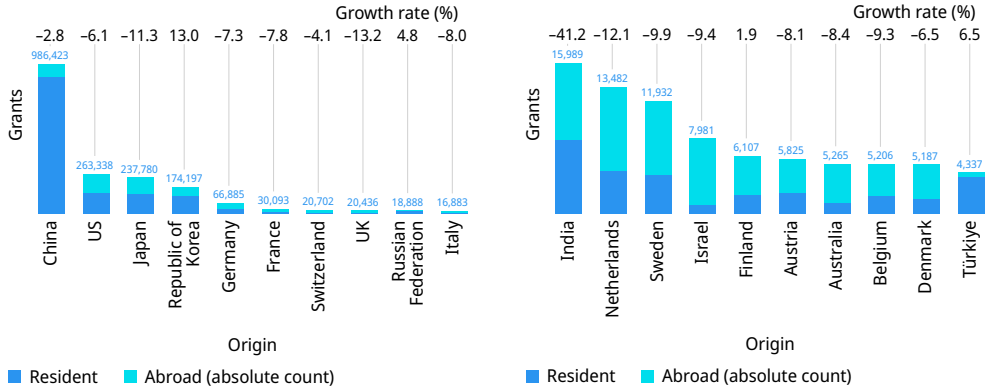
Region	Number of grants		Resident share (%)		Share of world total (%)		Average growth (%)
	2015	2025	2015	2025	2015	2025	2015–2025
Africa	8,700	11,000	14.1	10.1	0.7	0.5	2.4
Asia	699,500	1,399,700	71.7	83.9	56.4	69.6	7.2
Europe	165,200	211,300	63.5	52.8	13.3	10.5	2.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	17,900	29,700	8.2	11.7	1.4	1.5	5.2
Northern America	320,600	336,300	44.9	41.6	25.9	16.7	0.5
Oceania	27,500	23,300	7.1	5.8	2.2	1.2	–1.6
World	**1,239,400**	**2,011,300**	**60.9**	**71.2**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**5.0**

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

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

Patent grants by origin

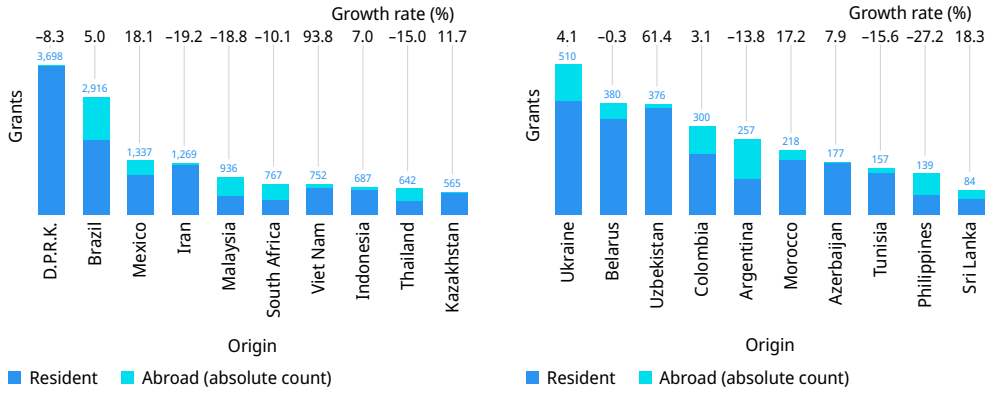
A36. Patent grants for the top 20 origins, 2025



Note: Netherlands is the Kingdom of the Netherlands. Origin data are based on absolute counts. For an absolute count, patent grants issued by regional offices are counted once, rather than being considered equivalent to multiple grants in the respective member states.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

A37. Patent grants for selected low- and middle-income origins, 2025

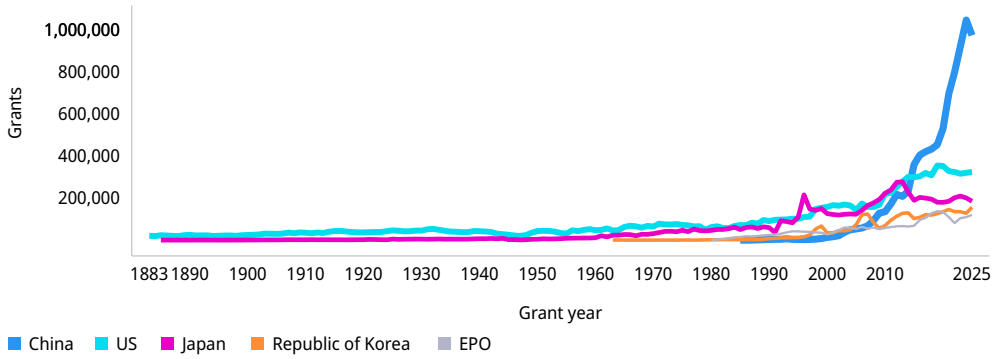


Note: D.P.R.K. is the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Iran is the Islamic Republic of Iran. Origin data are based on absolute counts. For an absolute count, patent grants issued by regional offices are counted once, rather than being considered equivalent to multiple grants in the respective member states.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

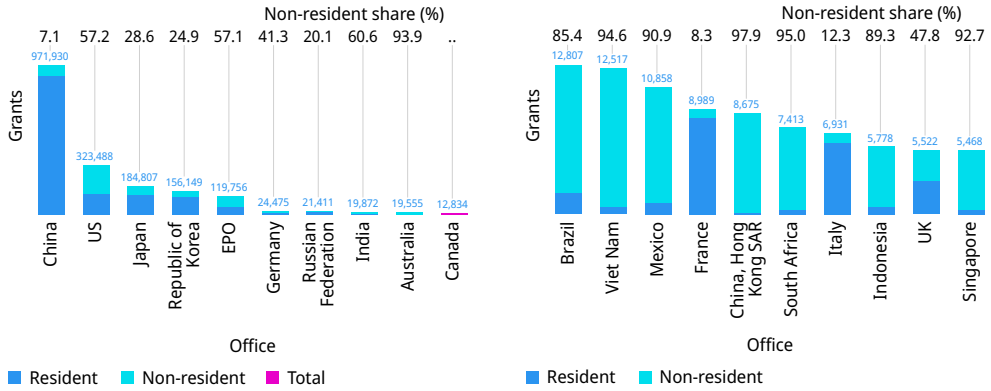
Patent grants by office

A38. Trend in patent grants for the top five offices, 1883–2025



Note: EPO is the European Patent Office. The top five offices were selected based on 2025 totals.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

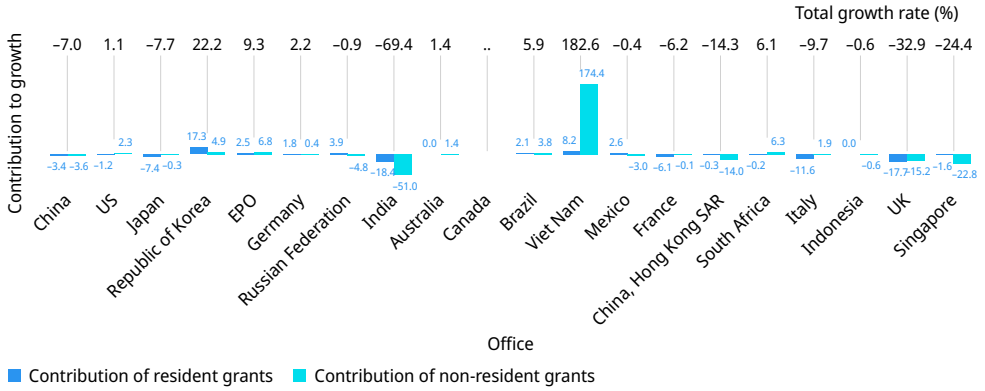
A39. Patent grants for the top 20 offices, 2025



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

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

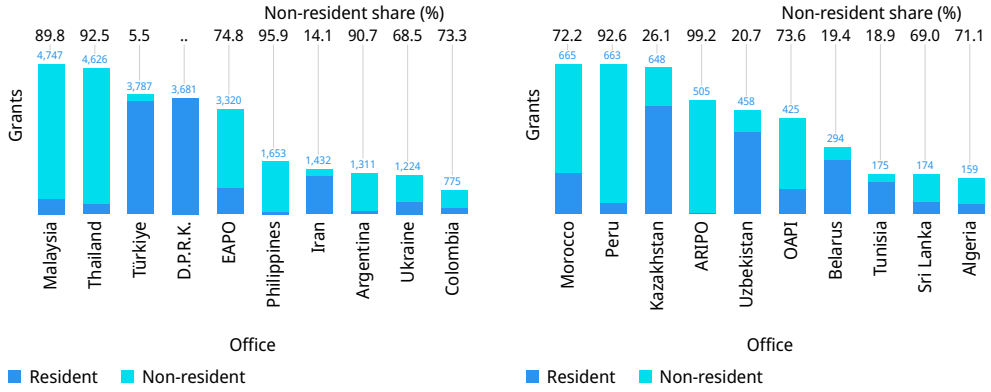
A40. Contribution of resident and non-resident grants to total growth for the top 20 offices, 2024–2025



Note: EPO is the European Patent Office. This graph shows the total growth or decrease in grants at each office, broken down by the respective contributions of resident and non-resident grants. For example, the total number of patents granted by the Republic of Korea grew by 22.2%. Resident grants accounted for 17.3 percentage points of this increase, while the remaining 4.9 percentage points came from a growth in non-resident grants. .. indicates not available.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

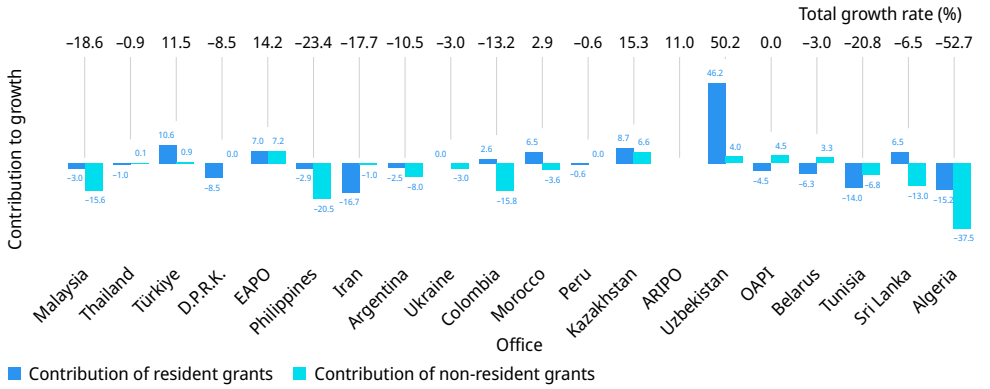
A41. Patent grants for offices of selected low- and middle-income countries, 2025



Note: ARIPO is the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization, D.P.R.K. is the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, EAPO is the Eurasian Patent Organization, Iran is the Islamic Republic of Iran and OAPI is the African Intellectual Property Organization. The selected offices are from different world regions. Where available, data for all offices are presented in statistical table A63. .. indicates not available.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

A42. Contribution of resident and non-resident grants to total growth for offices of selected low- and middle-income countries, 2024–2025

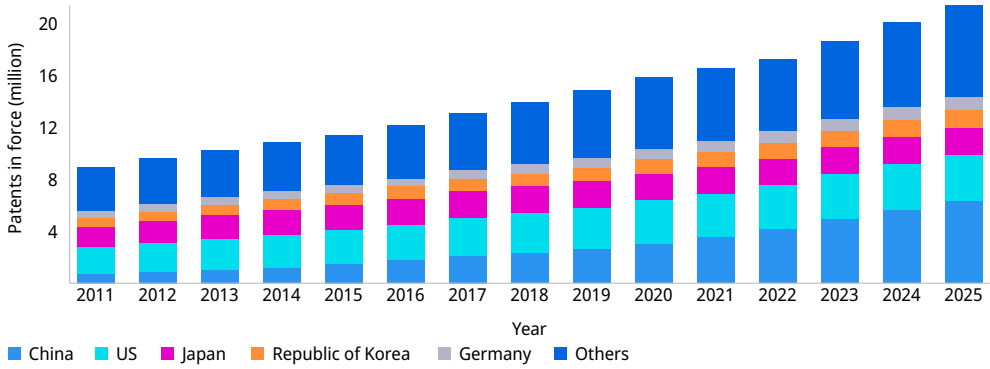


Note: ARIPO is the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization, D.P.R.K. is the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, EAPO is the Eurasian Patent Organization, Iran is the Islamic Republic of Iran and OAPI is the African Intellectual Property Organization. This graph shows the total growth or decrease in grants at each office, broken down by the respective contributions of resident and non-resident grants. For example, the total number of patents granted by the IP office of Türkiye grew by 11.5%. Resident grants accounted for 10.6 percentage point of this increase, while the remaining 0.9 percentage points came from a growth in non-resident grants. A resident versus non-resident breakdown is unavailable for ARIPO.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

Patents in force

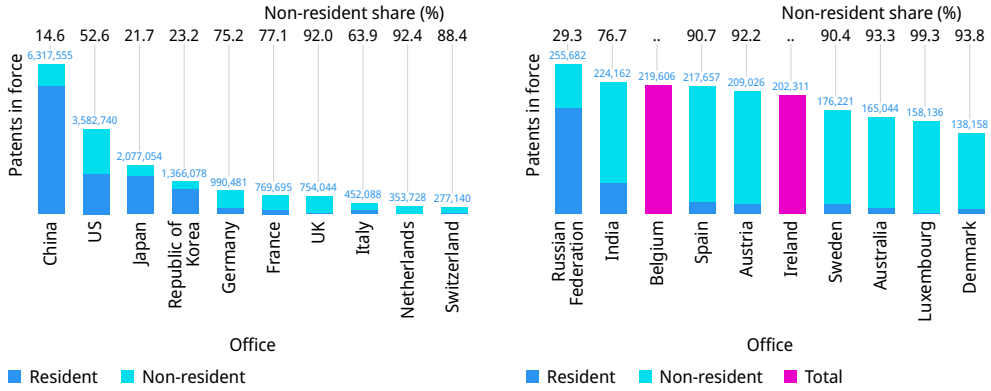
A43. Trend in patents in force worldwide, 2011–2025



Note: World totals are WIPO estimates using data covering 142 offices.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

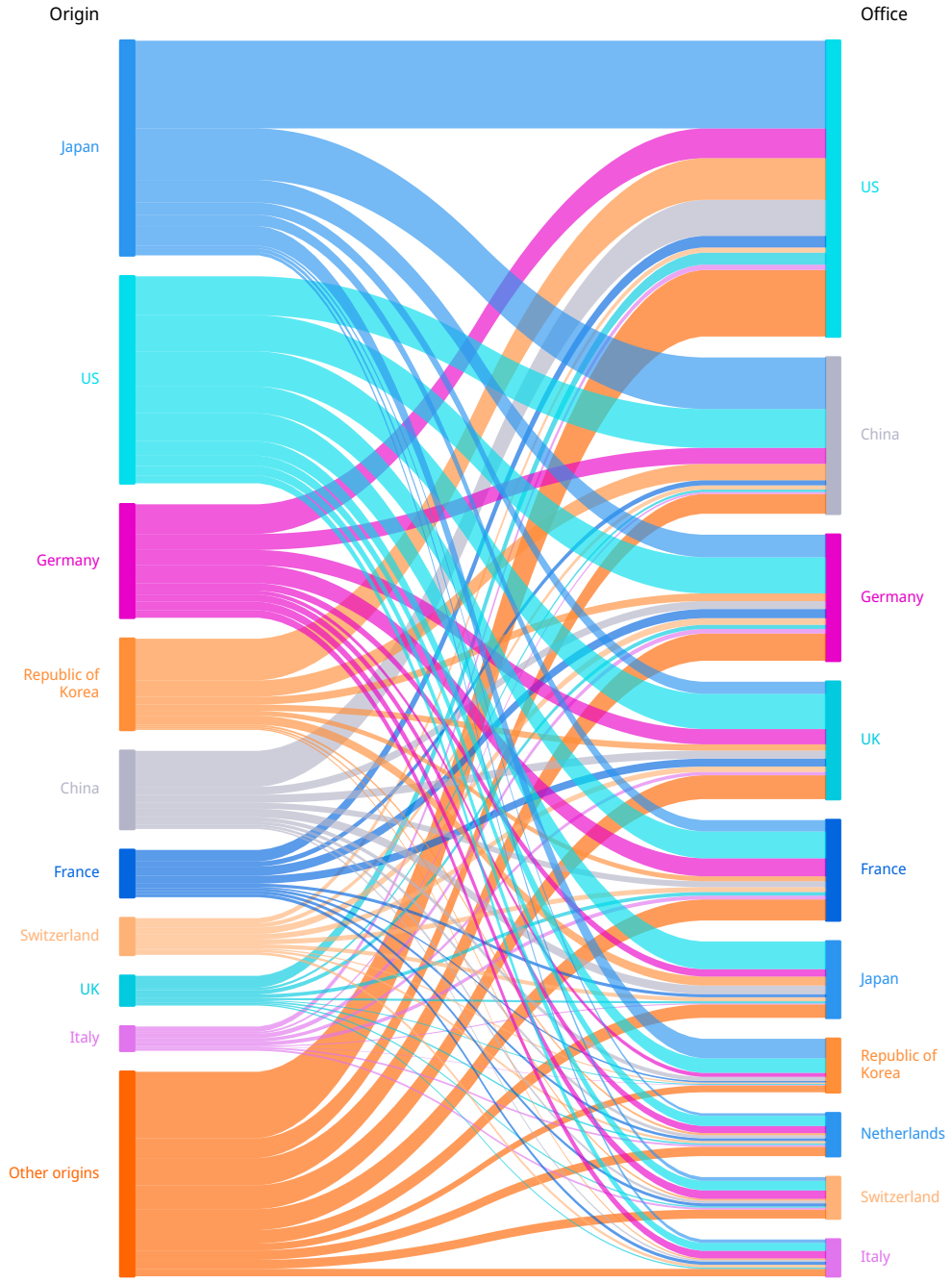
A44. Patents in force at the top 20 offices, 2025



Note: Netherlands is the Kingdom of the Netherlands. .. indicates not available.

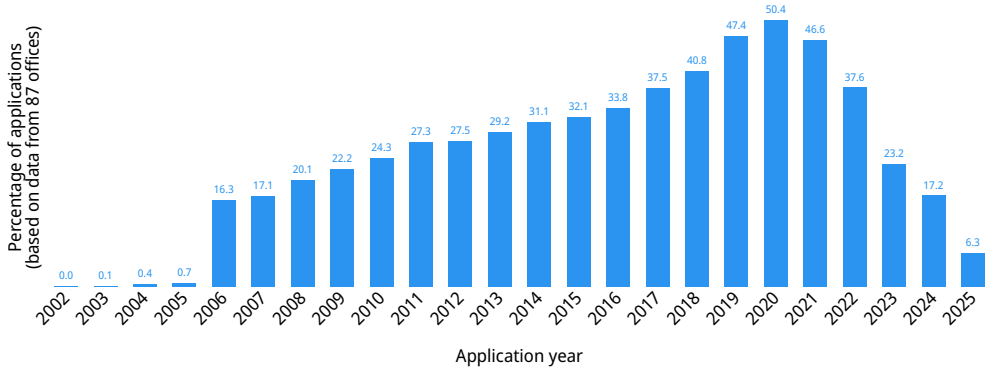
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

A45. Flow of patents in force between selected origins and offices, 2025



Note: Netherlands is the Kingdom of the Netherlands.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

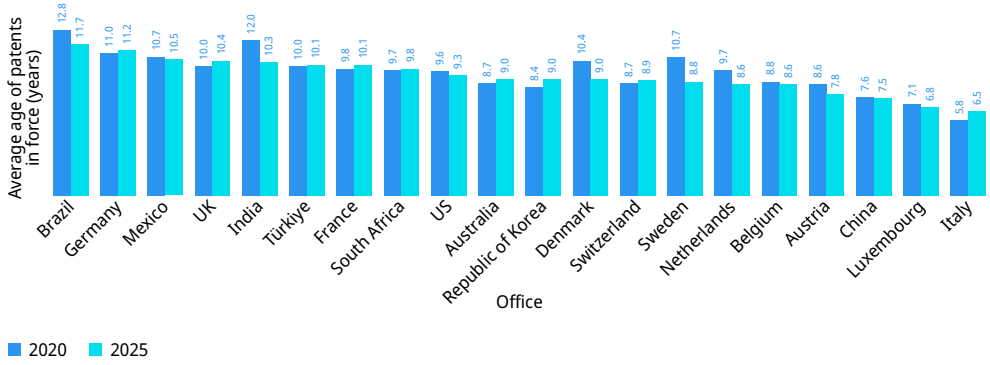
A46. Patents in force in 2025 as a percentage of total applications



Note: Percentages are calculated as the number of patent applications filed in year *t* and in force in 2025, 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 graph shows the distribution of patents in force in 2025 as a percentage of total applications in the year of filing. However, not all offices provide such data. Data for 87 offices show that 33.8% of the applications for which patents were eventually granted remained in force for at least 10 years after the application date, and about 16.3% lasted the full 20-year term.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

A47. Average age of patents in force at selected offices, 2020 and 2025

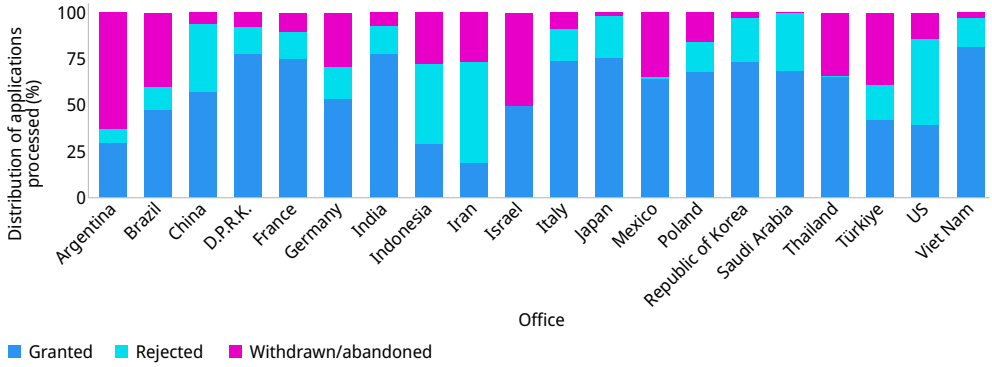


Note: Netherlands is the Kingdom of the Netherlands. The average age of patents in force is calculated using the following formula: $\Sigma(p*y)/\Sigma p$, where p is the number of patents in force and y the number of years between filing and reporting year.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

Patent office procedural data

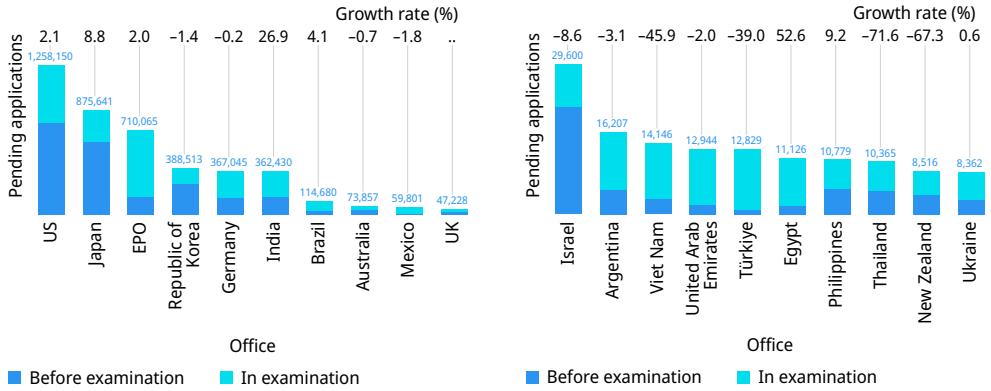
A48. Distribution of patent examination outcomes for selected offices, 2025



Note: D.P.R.K. is the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Iran is the Islamic Republic of Iran. Data for the European Patent Office – one of the five leading offices in terms of applications received – is not included in this graph, because figures for rejected and withdrawn/abandoned applications are not available. The share of applications granted should not be interpreted as a grant rate, as it is based on the examination date rather than the date when the application was filed. The number of grants in a given year relates to applications filed in previous years. WIPO collects data from IP offices using a common questionnaire and methodology. However, because of procedural differences between patent offices, data cannot be fully harmonized. Therefore, caution should be exercised when making comparisons across offices.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

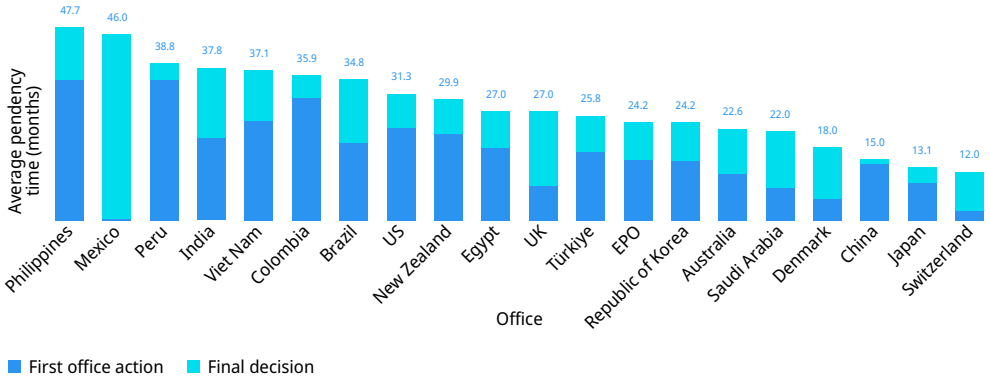
A49. Potentially pending applications at the top 20 offices, 2025



Note: EPO is the European Patent Office. Data for China in 2025 – the largest IP office in terms of applications received – is not included in this graph, as only partial information is available. That office reported 744,738 applications under examination, which would place it as the third largest in terms of pending applications. Application processing varies between offices, making it difficult to measure pending applications. At some offices, a patent application automatically proceeds to the examination stage, unless withdrawn by the applicant; in others, an application does not proceed to examination, unless the applicant files a separate request for examination. To take account of procedural differences, pending application data are separated between (a) all patent applications, at any stage in the process, that are awaiting a final decision by a patent office, including those for which applicants have not filed a request for examination (where applicable), and (b) patent applications undergoing examination for which the applicant has requested examination (where such a request is necessary). .. Indicates not available.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

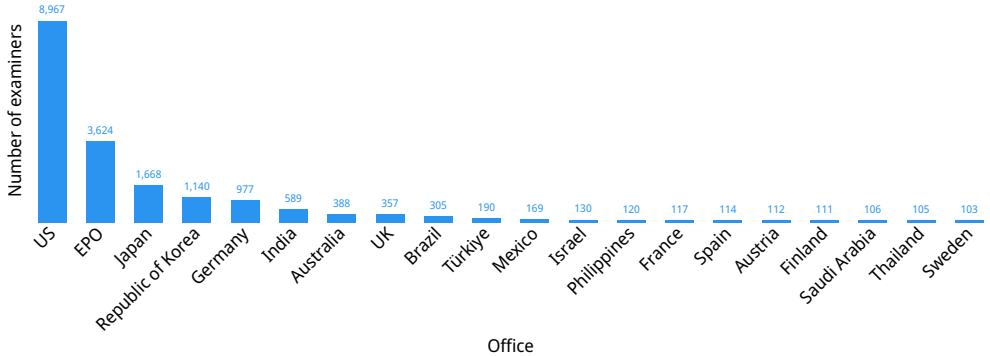
A50. Average pendency times for first office action and final decision at selected offices, 2025



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

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

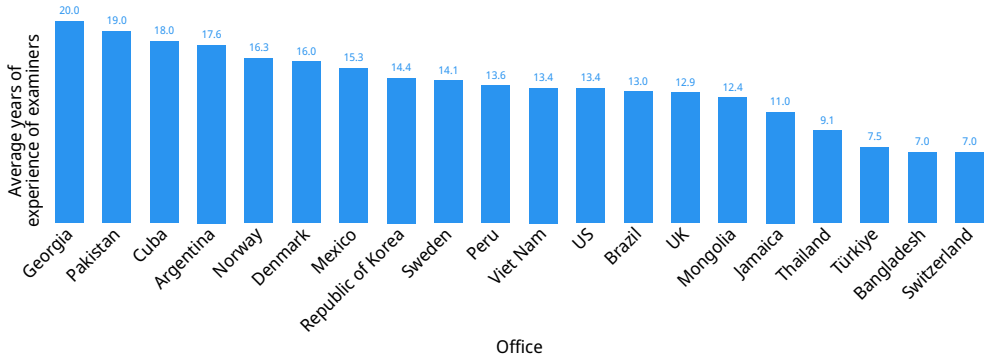
A51. Number of patent examiners for selected offices, 2025



Note: EPO is the European Patent Office. The number of patent examiners at the IP office of China – the largest office in terms of applications received – are not available for 2025.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

A52. Average years of experience of patent examiners for selected offices, 2025



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

Patent prosecution highway (PPH)

A53. PPH requests by office of first filing and offices of later examination, 2025

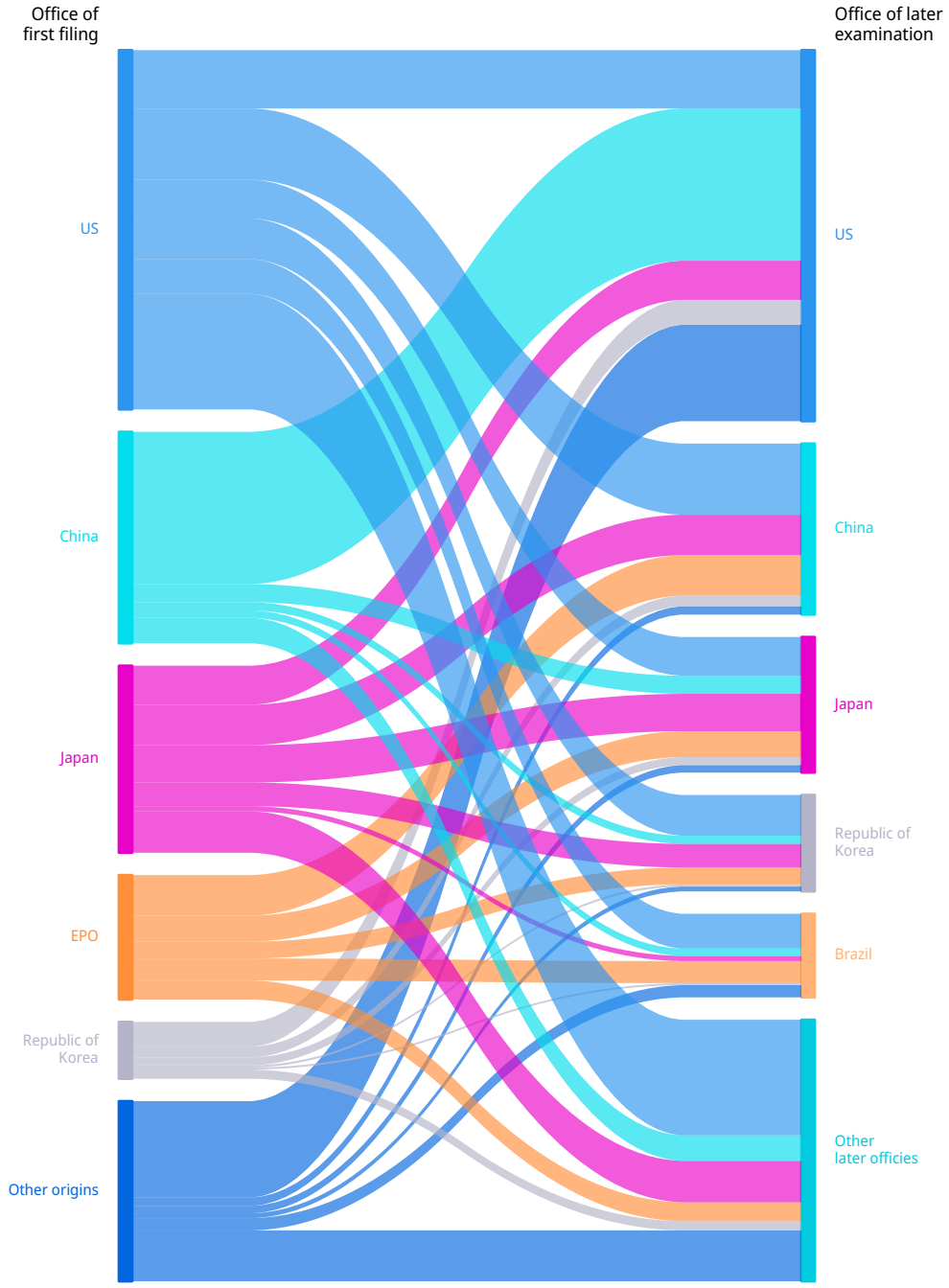
Office of first filing

Office of later examination	Australia	Canada	China	EPO	Finland	France	Germany	Israe
Australia	36	1	22	75	6	20	13	
Brazil	4	19	189	563	15	12	6	1
China			6	1,036	13	7	97	
EPO	18	25					300	
Germany	2	2						3
Indonesia				1	3			
Israel		13	13			106	1	1
Japan	9	9	463	662	6	9	34	
Mexico		1	45		118	12		2
New Zealand	97					2	2	
Philippines								2
Republic of Korea	11	7	209	431	7	4	14	
Russian Federation		1	47		15	2	4	
Singapore	49	5	109				124	
US	75	142		3,887	108	301	539	15
Viet Nam								
Others	8	2	80	23	2	6	7	
Total	**322**	**222**	**5,400**	**3,176**	**160**	**373**	**739**	**22**

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

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

A54. Flows of PPH requests between offices of first filing and offices of later examination, 2025

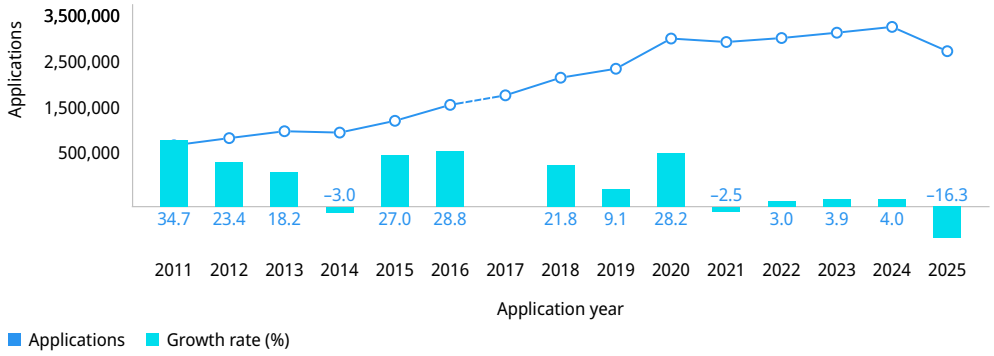


Note: EPO is the European Patent Office. Japan data refers to the office of earlier examination rather than the office of first filing. A patent prosecution highway (PPH) is a bilateral agreement between two offices enabling applicants to request a fast-track examination whereby patent examiners can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

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

Utility model applications

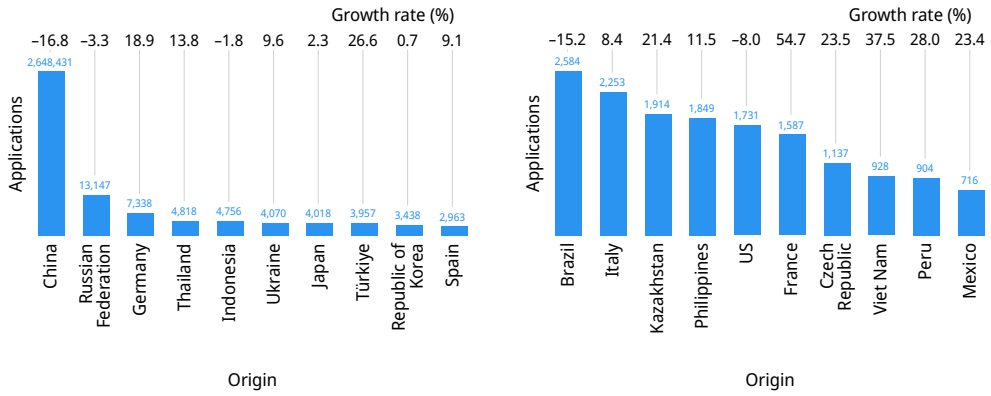
A55. Trend in utility model applications worldwide, 2011–2025



Note: World totals are WIPO estimates using data covering 89 patent offices. Totals include applications filed directly at national and regional offices and applications entering offices through the Patent Cooperation Treaty national phase (where applicable). China's pre-2017 data are not comparable owing to a change in methodology. Due to this break in the data series, and owing to the large number of filings in China, it is not possible to report accurately the 2017 growth rate at world level (see data description section in Additional information for details).

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

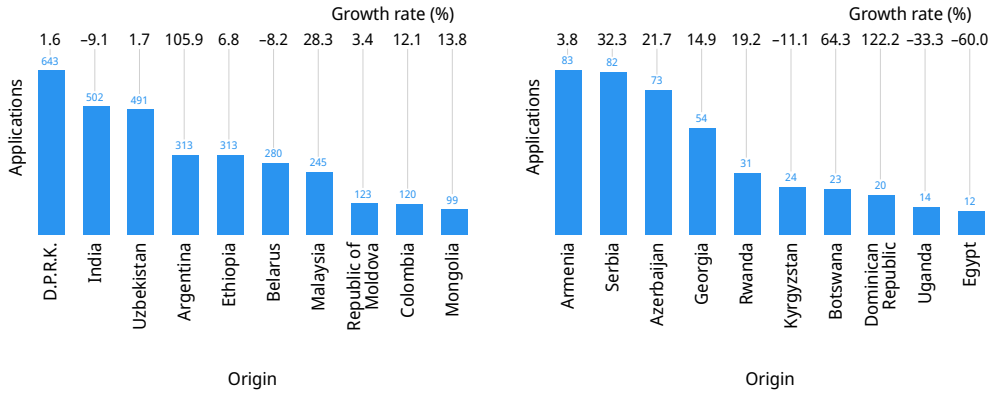
A56. Utility model applications for the top 20 origins, 2025



Note: The origin of a utility model (UM) application is determined by the residence of the first named applicant. Although the US does not have a utility model system of its own, applicants residing in the US filed 1,731 UM applications abroad in 2025, in jurisdictions such as China and Germany.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026

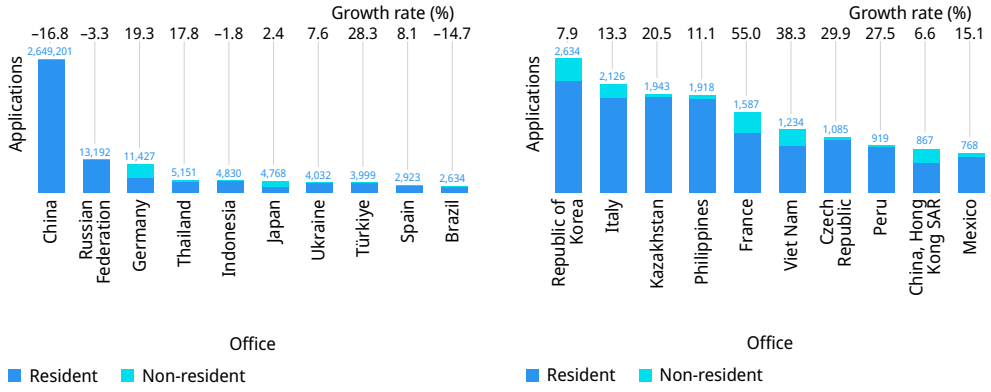
A57. Utility model applications for selected low- and middle-income countries, 2025



Note: D.P.R.K. is the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The origin of a utility model (UM) application is determined by the residence of the first named applicant. Although India does not have a utility model system of its own, applicants residing in India filed 502 UM applications abroad in 2025, in jurisdictions such as China and Germany.

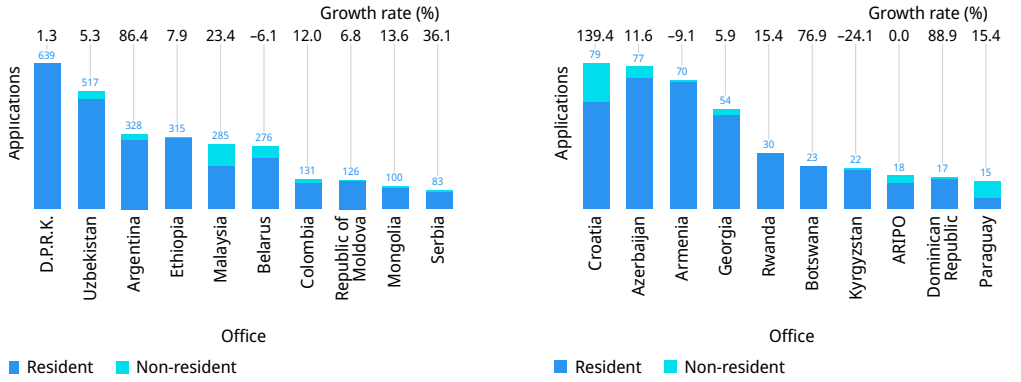
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

A58. Utility model applications for the top 20 offices, 2025



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026

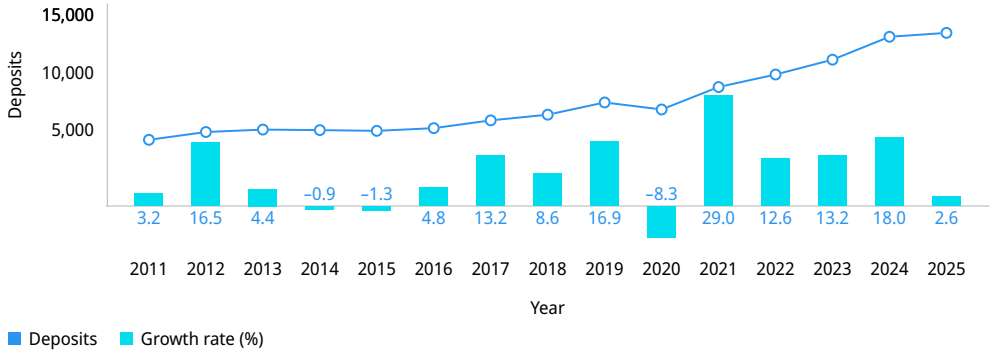
A59. Utility model applications for offices of selected low- and middle-income countries, 2025



Note: ARIPO is the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization and D.P.R.K. is the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

Microorganisms

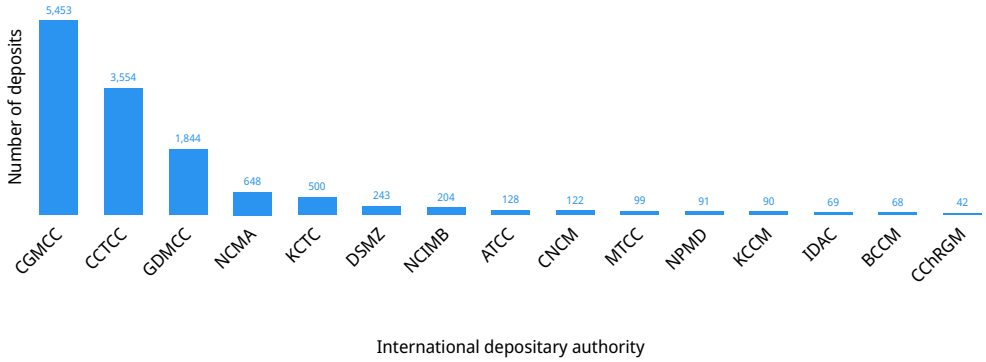
A60. Trend in microorganism deposits worldwide, 2011–2025



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, September 2026.

A61. Deposits at the top international depositary authorities, 2025



Note: ATCC is the American Type Culture Collection (US), BCCM is the Belgian Coordinated Collections of Microorganisms (Belgium), CChRGM is the Colección Chilena de Recursos Genéticos Microbianos (Chile), CCTCC is the China Center for Type Culture Collection (China), CGMCC is the China General Microbiological Culture Collection Center (China), CNCM is the Collection Nationale de Cultures de Microorganismes (France), DSMZ is the Leibniz-Institut DSMZ (Deutsche Sammlung von Mikroorganismen und Zellkulturen GmbH) (Germany), GDMCC is the Guangdong Microbial Culture Collection Center (China), IDAC is the International Depositary Authority of Canada (Canada), KCCM is the Korean Culture Center of Microorganisms (Republic of Korea), KCTC is the Korean Collection for Type Cultures (Republic of Korea), MTCC is the Microbial Type Culture Collection and Gene Bank (India), NCIMB is the National Collection of Industrial Food and Marine Bacteria (UK), NCMA is the Provasoli-Guillard National Center for Marine Algae and Microbiota (US) and NPMD is the National Institute of Technology and Evaluation, Patent Microorganisms Depositary (Japan).

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

Statistical tables

A62. Patent applications by office and origin, 2025

Name	Applications by office				Patent applications by origin		PCT national phase entry	
	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Change over 2024	Total (a)	Change over 2024	Office	Origin
Afghanistan (b)	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	0
African Intellectual Property Organization	433	165	268	−48	n.a.	n.a.	255	n.a.
African Regional Intellectual Property Organization	842	16	826	67	n.a.	n.a.	775	n.a.
Albania	11	10	1	−1	37	−6	11	24
Algeria	1,928	1,311	617	515	1,322	205	445	5
Andorra	7	5	2	−4	77	42	..	63
Angola	80	7	73	12	9	9	73	..
Antigua and Barbuda	4	0	4	0	28	−68	4	..
Argentina	3,665	772	2,893	74	1,050	331	..	71
Armenia	36	27	9	17	74	5	5	9
Australia	30,356	2,770	27,586	−131	10,966	333	20,254	5,909
Austria	1,953	1,819	134	118	10,498	288	437	5,184
Azerbaijan	339	300	39	96	367	126	36	3
Bahamas (b)	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	0
Bahrain	414	16	398	21	50	28	382	21
Bangladesh	412	113	299	23	139	23	..	2
Barbados	1	1	0	−11	48	−52	..	14
Belarus	297	262	35	−6	407	7	24	8
Belgium	1,131	731	400	72	9,951	−665	..	5,161
Belize	36	0	36	13	6	4	36	..
Benin (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5	−13	n.a.	..
Bhutan	18	2	16	12	2	−5	..	..
Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (b)	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Bosnia and Herzegovina	67	56	11	20	98	39	8	6
Botswana	10	0	10	−10	..	..	..	..
Brazil	26,775	7,008	19,767	1,178	9,145	1,147	18,264	1,164
Brunei Darussalam	212	5	207	74	7	4	147	..
Bulgaria	194	181	13	8	418	−3	5	55
Burkina Faso (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11	4	n.a.	..
Cabo Verde	1	1	0	−1	1	0	..	..
Cambodia (b)	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Cameroon (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	58	−22	n.a.	1
Canada	36,047	5,435	30,612	673	25,209	1,025	26,448	8,467
Chad (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6	2	n.a.	..
Chile	3,252	546	2,706	33	944	88	2,669	357
China	1,927,500	1,774,890	152,610	99,446	1,910,431	113,693	86,028	69,296
China, Hong Kong SAR	14,783	657	14,126	−1,157	2,450	−391	..	815
China, Macao SAR	78	16	62	21	25	13	..	..
Colombia	2,036	266	1,770	105	408	−58	1,724	81
Congo (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	12	10	n.a.	1
Costa Rica	458	15	443	5	85	−14	436	13
Côte d'Ivoire (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	31	6	n.a.	..
Croatia	148	145	3	80	341	111	2	76
Cuba	34	10	24	−8	70	−58	21	55
Curaçao (b)	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	0
Cyprus	9	9	0	6	360	94	..	209
Czech Republic	603	574	29	102	1,517	48	16	432
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	6,232	6,232	0	−704	6,257	−700	..	15
Democratic Republic of the Congo (b)	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	0
Denmark	1,150	972	178	−41	11,300	334	72	6,335
Dominica (b)	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..

A62. Patent applications by office and origin, 2025 (cont.)

	Applications by office				Patent applications by origin		PCT national phase entry	
Name	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Change over 2024	Total (a)	Change over 2024	Office	Origin
Dominican Republic	267	17	250	54	46	22	217	2
Ecuador	462	62	400	38	88	21	394	20
Egypt	1,803	519	1,284	−32	703	−53	1,250	23
El Salvador	186	15	171	42	19	12	161	5
Eritrea (b)	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Estonia	51	47	4	21	311	63	3	118
Eswatini (b)	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	0
Ethiopia	144	95	49	44	100	31	..	1
Eurasian Patent Organization	3,638	1,082	2,556	386	n.a.	n.a.	1,960	n.a.
European Patent Office	201,974	86,609	115,365	2,572	n.a.	n.a.	118,848	n.a.
Fiji	15	3	12	8	4	1	..	..
Finland	1,666	1,602	64	−163	17,836	4,331	19	8,977
France	15,204	14,010	1,194	1,075	52,146	266	..	23,176
Gabon (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10	1	n.a.	7
Georgia	166	79	87	−23	97	−12	85	8
Germany	62,059	42,379	19,680	2,797	132,714	−1,076	6,396	44,522
Ghana (b)	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
Greece	1,107	391	716	181	897	44	..	241
Grenada (b)	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Guatemala (b)	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	0
Guinea (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4	2	n.a.	..
Guinea-Bissau (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1	0	n.a.	..
Guyana	48	4	44	28	7	4	..	..
Haiti (b)	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Holy See (b)	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	0
Honduras	175	0	175	−2	3	−7	167	..
Hungary	577	535	42	−16	1,191	−22	18	419
Iceland	39	37	2	−4	291	−3	..	111
India	134,350	90,743	43,607	29,193	105,163	28,690	31,893	4,389
Indonesia	10,366	1,702	8,664	−536	1,836	−328	7,898	72
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	11,375	11,091	284	2,718	11,203	2,769	318	93
Iraq	455	378	77	−183	402	−167	77	1
Ireland	167	138	29	35	5,940	−152	..	2,579
Israel	7,832	1,419	6,413	−430	14,238	−942	6,685	5,488
Italy	12,181	11,046	1,135	1,873	27,634	1,245	185	9,785
Jamaica	68	2	66	20	8	1	63	4
Japan	358,317	287,582	70,735	51,462	466,301	45,310	72,011	116,886
Jordan	324	33	291	42	110	18	277	12
Kazakhstan	1,322	1,107	215	201	1,285	310	184	26
Kenya (b)	..	..	..	..	36	..	..	12
Kuwait	719	63	656	36	118	30	637	1
Kyrgyzstan	102	98	4	28	113	38	4	..
Lao People's Democratic Republic	78	0	78	30	3	0	44	..
Latvia	118	111	7	31	214	22	..	53
Lebanon	256	..	..	33	0	0	..	0
Liberia (b)	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Libya (b)	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Liechtenstein (b)	..	..	..	..	861	..	..	391
Lithuania	93	81	12	30	358	26	..	79
Luxembourg	4,817	102	4,715	984	2,621	330	211	1,890
Madagascar	30	10	20	5	10	6	20	..
Malaysia	7,637	1,034	6,603	440	1,829	121	5,055	328
Maldives (b)	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Mali (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	15	8	n.a.	1

A62. Patent applications by office and origin, 2025 (cont.)

Name	Applications by office				Patent applications by origin		PCT national phase entry	
	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Change over 2024	Total (a)	Change over 2024	Office	Origin
Malta	1,076	19	1,057	1,054	323	18	..	143
Marshall Islands (b)	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	0
Mauritania (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9	6	n.a.	..
Mauritius	21	15	6	7	280	−50	6	170
Mexico	15,845	1,160	14,685	−344	1,815	−98	11,744	267
Monaco	11	8	3	9	105	22	..	49
Mongolia	232	128	104	46	229	129	92	4
Montenegro	21	20	1	5	40	20	..	11
Morocco	2,983	463	2,520	84	582	161	1,945	71
Mozambique	21	15	6	−18	15	4	6	..
Myanmar	40	5	35	..	8	..	..	3
Namibia (b)	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	0
Naoero	4	0	4	1	..	..	..	..
Nepal (b)	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	0
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	3,112	1,952	1,160	65	26,479	34	..	14,483
New Zealand	5,661	278	5,383	−301	2,379	22	4,146	1,193
Niger (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5	−6	n.a.	..
Nigeria (b)	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	0
North Macedonia (b)	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	5
Norway	1,643	1,066	577	372	4,584	−34	432	2,289
Oman	879	154	725	24	194	47	..	5
Pakistan	1,036	498	538	57	550	22	..	1
Panama	313	2	311	19	67	29	311	19
Paraguay	264	4	260	−117	10	−9	..	..
Patent Office of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf	38	11	27	−283	n.a.	n.a.	..	n.a.
Peru	1,369	323	1,046	74	392	122	997	43
Philippines	4,486	1,007	3,479	−85	1,129	65	3,270	21
Poland	3,453	3,345	108	0	5,248	−275	33	877
Portugal	1,008	926	82	212	1,935	191	28	560
Qatar	1,154	45	1,109	24	133	4	1,065	13
Republic of Korea	260,797	209,305	51,492	14,552	319,210	23,169	43,877	44,163
Republic of Moldova	58	49	9	18	68	15	7	11
Romania	656	607	49	−154	882	−147	15	70
Russian Federation	26,494	21,793	4,701	−204	24,379	−321	3,715	1,119
Rwanda	35	33	2	24	38	29	2	2
Saint Kitts and Nevis	1	0	1	−2	42	36	1	26
Saint Lucia (b)	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	0
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2	0	2	−2	..	..	2	..
Samoa (b)	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	0
San Marino	509	8	501	−24	35	−50	..	9
Sao Tome and Principe	50	0	50	..	..	..	50	..
Saudi Arabia	10,311	5,062	5,249	2,282	8,017	1,946	4,800	941
Senegal (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	35	10	n.a.	3
Serbia	140	119	21	−11	244	−41	17	59
Seychelles (b)	..	..	..	..	61	..	..	17
Sierra Leone (b)	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Singapore	12,886	2,283	10,603	−535	11,214	881	8,953	4,484
Slovakia	199	189	10	22	429	−37	5	78
Slovenia	256	226	30	77	699	91	30	188
Solomon Islands (b)	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
South Africa	9,208	398	8,810	309	1,188	135	5,168	687
Spain	1,450	1,273	177	156	8,273	−34	89	3,649
Sri Lanka	502	302	200	68	363	40	175	24
Sudan (b)	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	0

A62. Patent applications by office and origin, 2025 (cont.)

Name	Applications by office				Patent applications by origin		PCT national phase entry	
	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Change over 2024	Total (a)	Change over 2024	Office	Origin
Sweden	2,441	2,117	324	294	20,774	18	55	11,329
Switzerland	1,610	1,391	219	148	42,749	1,408	77	23,295
Syrian Arab Republic (b)	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	0
Tajikistan	5	2	3	..	16	..	3	..
Thailand	9,087	1,066	8,021	360	1,683	130	6,748	376
Togo (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4	−8	n.a.	..
Tonga	2	0	2	−3	..	..	..	..
Trinidad and Tobago	117	6	111	23	9	−1	108	..
Tunisia	532	303	229	92	336	71	180	7
Türkiye	11,592	11,234	358	1,241	12,961	1,373	374	1,422
Turkmenistan (b)	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	0
Uganda	33	29	4	10	45	−47	..	..
Ukraine	2,620	1,075	1,545	61	1,269	101	1,317	36
United Arab Emirates	4,315	471	3,844	717	1,640	456	3,681	524
United Kingdom	22,698	15,463	7,235	3,746	48,765	1,925	2,274	19,765
United Republic of Tanzania	165	120	45	33	122	122	..	..
United States of America	608,876	269,583	339,293	5,682	489,766	−13,517	108,037	166,045
Uruguay	131	22	109	−283	131	12	..	64
Uzbekistan	865	604	261	107	625	99	236	1
Vanuatu (b)	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	151	14	137	−109	17	−63	..	..
Viet Nam	10,525	1,671	8,854	621	1,924	532	7,441	64
Yemen (b)	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Zambia	40	34	6	8	35	12	6	1
Zimbabwe	44	38	6	5	45	14	2	1
Others/Unknown	..	..	..	..	49,004	7,400	..	12,853
Total (estimates)	**3,948,900**	**2,919,100**	**1,029,800**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**636,500**	**..**

(a) Applications by origin data are incomplete, because some offices do not report by origin. (b) The office did not report resident applications therefore applications by origin data may be incomplete. (c) The African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI) acts as the national office for patent applications. .. indicates not available. n.a. indicates not applicable.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

A63. Patent grants by office and origin, and patents in force, 2025

	Grants by office				Patent grants by origin		In force by office	
Name	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Change over 2024	Total (a)	Change over 2024	Total	Change over 2024
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
African Intellectual Property Organization	425	112	313	0	n.a.	n.a.	..	..
African Regional Intellectual Property Organization	505	4	501	50	n.a.	n.a.	3,215	150
Albania	7	7	0	−6	12	−6	..	..
Algeria	159	46	113	−177	53	−48	..	..
Andorra	9	3	6	−4	18	11	47	−1
Angola	29	1	28	−5	1	1	..	..
Antigua and Barbuda	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Argentina	1,311	122	1,189	−154	257	−41	13,396	343
Armenia	1	1	0	−6	35	−5	17	0
Australia	19,555	1,199	18,356	279	5,265	−481	165,044	1,975
Austria	923	813	110	47	5,825	−512	209,026	31,645
Azerbaijan	164	138	26	5	177	13	422	19
Bahamas	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Bahrain	65	3	62	−56	11	0	566	−5
Bangladesh	185	26	159	46	32	32	2,356	153
Barbados	..	..	..	..	0	..	64	1
Belarus	294	237	57	−9	380	−1	1,311	−60
Belgium	985	550	435	−104	5,206	−534	219,606	32,457
Belize	12	0	12	−3	2	−4	69	21
Benin (b)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5	−25	..	..
Bhutan	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	16
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4	4	0	−3	6	2	41	−28
Botswana	1	0	1	−3	4	−5	159	−75
Brazil	12,807	1,866	10,941	711	2,916	138	108,843	2,016
Brunei Darussalam	85	1	84	60	1	1	1,089	..
Bulgaria	139	134	5	47	230	16	88,017	31,488
Burkina Faso (b)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5	1	..	..
Cabo Verde	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Cambodia	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Cameroon (b)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	55	20	..	..
Canada	12,834	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Central African Republic (b)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1	−1	..	..
Chile	2,152	178	1,974	119	419	−45	20,327	−752
China	971,930	902,700	69,230	−72,847	986,423	−27,926	6,317,555	628,688
China, Hong Kong SAR	8,675	186	8,489	−1,448	1,232	113	72,393	−856
China, Macao SAR	14	1	13	3	4	−4	6,281	504
Colombia	775	207	568	−118	300	9	8,664	−345
Congo (b)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1	1	..	..
Cook Islands	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Costa Rica	97	3	94	−35	63	1	1,414	−48
Côte d'Ivoire (b)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	15	4	..	..
Croatia	9	8	1	6	90	27	13,452	21
Cuba	42	16	26	2	53	−20	376	−45
Curaçao	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Cyprus	1	1	0	..	177	..	14	4
Czech Republic	317	283	34	−58	829	−81	49,416	−1

A63. Patent grants by office and origin, and patents in force, 2025 (cont.)

	Grants by office				Patent grants by origin		In force by office	
Name	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Change over 2024	Total (a)	Change over 2024	Total	Change over 2024
Democratic Republic of the Congo	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Denmark	454	293	161	102	5,187	−363	138,158	28,607
Dominican Republic	137	4	133	28	18	5	1,267	73
Ecuador	68	6	62	16	7	−8	68	−147
Egypt	99	24	75	−154	68	−36	6,256	1,149
El Salvador	64	0	64	28	1	1	..	..
Eritrea	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Estonia	10	7	3	−6	131	10	85,835	31,933
Eswatini	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Ethiopia	71	41	30	27	42	−2	..	..
Eurasian Patent Organization	3,320	835	2,485	412	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
European Patent Office	119,756	51,330	68,426	10,232	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Finland	592	535	57	1	6,107	112	124,238	27,822
France	8,989	8,242	747	−592	30,093	−2,548	769,695	12,669
Gabon (b)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6	−3	..	..
Georgia	134	41	93	4	49	−9	816	−20
Germany	24,475	14,362	10,113	531	66,885	−5,282	990,481	26,540
Ghana	..	..	..	..	1	..	3,680	354
Greece	260	250	10	19	542	−31	27,550	40
Grenada	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Guatemala	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Guinea (b)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1	0	..	..
Guyana	40	0	40	22	1	1	..	..
Holy See	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Honduras	70	0	70	−9	1	1	512	66
Hungary	169	85	84	64	458	13	35,143	−807
Iceland	11	2	9	5	132	−1	9,141	−360
India	19,872	7,822	12,050	−45,069	15,989	−11	224,162	−4,240
Indonesia	5,778	620	5,158	−34	687	45	52,194	..
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1,432	1,230	202	−309	1,269	−302	42,458	−1,995
Iraq	98	98	0	−87	101	−71	4,256	−885
Ireland	46	18	28	19	3,296	24	202,311	4,211
Israel	5,335	894	4,441	186	7,981	−827	43,781	2,780
Italy	6,931	6,076	855	−747	16,883	−1,460	452,088	26,426
Jamaica	35	4	31	−48	5	−21	378	−73
Japan	184,807	131,890	52,917	−15,477	237,780	−30,177	2,077,054	−8
Jordan	123	6	117	12	21	−3	..	..
Kazakhstan	648	479	169	86	565	59	2,784	−53
Kenya	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Kuwait	109	3	106	35	48	3	147	73
Kyrgyzstan	43	41	2	7	50	4	188	2
Lao People's Democratic Republic	34	0	34	20	1	1	..	..
Latvia	95	93	2	18	155	38	85,271	31,560
Lebanon	256	..	..	33	0	0	..	..
Liberia	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Liechtenstein	..	..	..	..	468	..	..	..
Lithuania	62	56	6	−13	230	−56	87,113	31,481
Luxembourg	4,512	92	4,420	1,414	1,371	−140	158,136	−5,282
Madagascar	8	1	7	−18	2	−6	203	−29
Malaysia	4,747	483	4,264	−1,085	936	−216	42,208	4,040

A63. Patent grants by office and origin, and patents in force, 2025 (cont.)

	Grants by office				Patent grants by origin		In force by office	
Name	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Change over 2024	Total (a)	Change over 2024	Total	Change over 2024
Mali (b)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3	−1	..	..
Malta	1,041	0	1,041	1,035	131	−20	84,295	33,692
Marshall Islands	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Mauritania (b)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3	1	..	..
Mauritius	2	0	2	−2	65	16	..	..
Mexico	10,858	989	9,869	−49	1,337	205	110,412	−778
Monaco	5	3	2	0	63	−9	129,215	8,778
Mongolia	72	27	45	−38	32	−34	1,569	−87
Montenegro	9	9	0	1	13	0	..	..
Morocco	665	185	480	19	218	32	4,488	−429
Mozambique	16	10	6	−3	10	10	5,615	124
Namibia	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..
Naoero	2	0	2	..	..	..	2	..
Nepal	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	2,611	1,414	1,197	−20	13,482	−1,861	353,728	64,256
New Zealand	3,665	153	3,512	744	1,287	−13	24,083	216
Niger (b)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5	−9	..	..
Nigeria	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
North Macedonia	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Norway	1,003	523	480	161	2,701	−132	56,481	1,132
Oman	42	4	38	10	24	0	389	34
Pakistan	151	38	113	−36	49	−10	..	..
Panama	90	5	85	−15	15	−5	2,393	317
Papua New Guinea	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Paraguay	44	1	43	2	6	−1	..	..
Patent Office of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf	..	..	..	..	n.a.	n.a.	7,406	251
Peru	663	49	614	−4	72	−24	4,840	301
Philippines	1,653	67	1,586	−506	139	−52	16,791	1,328
Poland	2,283	2,242	41	240	3,267	343	113,611	1,829
Portugal	109	92	17	−5	507	−33	111,655	30,146
Qatar	250	5	245	6	51	−4	818	249
Republic of Korea	156,149	117,232	38,917	28,343	174,197	19,975	1,366,078	53,784
Republic of Moldova	29	25	4	−9	34	−7	221	−34
Romania	306	290	16	−30	419	−55	101,696	74,222
Russian Federation	21,411	17,111	4,300	−197	18,888	859	255,682	11,739
Rwanda	16	14	2	..	14	..	..	..
Saint Kitts and Nevis	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	0
Samoa	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
San Marino	489	7	482	−40	33	−5	..	..
Sao Tome and Principe	23	0	23	..	..	..	1,156	..
Saudi Arabia	3,769	1,368	2,401	−586	3,142	−696	17,217	2,478
Senegal (b)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	14	0	..	..
Serbia	29	24	5	8	53	−1	9,523	155
Seychelles	10	0	10	3	19	4	292	..
Singapore	5,468	397	5,071	−1,762	4,260	−349	50,801	1,134
Slovakia	119	99	20	−9	220	−37	20,447	−742
Slovenia	125	125	0	−30	356	−12	90,286	28,551
South Africa	7,413	374	7,039	427	767	−86	108,039	4,027
Spain	657	525	132	80	4,057	−50	217,657	−192

A63. Patent grants by office and origin, and patents in force, 2025 (cont.)

			Grants by office		Patent grants by origin		In force by office	
Name	**Total**	**Resident**	**Non-resident**	**Change over 2024**	**Total (a)**	**Change over 2024**	**Total**	**Change over 2024**
Sri Lanka	174	54	120	−12	84	13	972	−35
Sweden	1,340	1,097	243	494	11,932	−1,304	176,221	24,063
Switzerland	623	443	180	7	20,702	−879	277,140	9,086
Tajikistan	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..
Thailand	4,626	345	4,281	−41	642	−113	12,097	−13
Togo (b)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8	−7	..	..
Trinidad and Tobago	52	0	52	4	2	−1	1,481	651
Tunisia	175	142	33	−46	157	−29	..	..
Türkiye	3,787	3,577	210	390	4,337	264	91,195	1,794
Uganda	2	2	0	1	3	1	9	−8
Ukraine	1,224	386	838	−38	510	20	19,516	−929
United Arab Emirates	1,865	86	1,779	357	527	62	6,061	1,474
United Kingdom	5,522	2,884	2,638	−2,706	20,436	−3,098	754,044	9,914
United Republic of Tanzania	80	65	15	25	65	65	..	..
United States of America	323,488	138,576	184,912	3,673	263,338	−17,246	3,582,740	62,861
Uruguay	188	6	182	−24	54	4	1,289	151
Uzbekistan	458	363	95	153	376	143	1,404	149
Vanuatu	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	162	23	139	−47	29	7	..	..
Viet Nam	12,517	671	11,846	8,087	752	364	33,113	9,822
Zambia	5	2	3	−3	3	−1	8,567	5
Zimbabwe	12	8	4	..	9	..	404	1
Others/Unknown	..	..	..	..	20,681	152	..	..
Total (estimates)	**2,011,300**	**1,432,300**	**578,000**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**21,416,100**	**..**

(a) Grants by origin data are incomplete, because some offices do not report by origin. (b) The African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI) acts as the national office for patent grants. .. indicates not available. n.a. indicates not applicable.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

A64. Patent office procedural data, 2025

Office	Total applications processed	Granted	Rejected	Withdrawn or abandoned	Number of examiners (FTE)	First office action (months)	Final office decision (months)
Algeria	2,646	194	2,282	170	7	6.0	12.0
Angola	..	29	..	3	5	..	..
Antigua and Barbuda	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Argentina	4,458	1,319	334	2,805	44	59.0	..
Armenia	20	2	2	16	7	3.2	8.5
Australia	19,823	19,555	14	254	388	11.5	22.6
Austria	1,726	923	726	77	112	9.2	20.1
Azerbaijan	206	166	7	33	7	6.0	3.0
Bahrain	..	65	..	35	7	4.0	12.0
Bangladesh	..	185	..	..	8	3.0	12.0
Belarus	393	305	87	1	12	10.0	..
Bhutan	..	..	..	..	1	1.0	24.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	4	..	..	3	2.0	30.0
Botswana	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Brazil	25,640	12,182	3,233	10,225	305	19.2	34.8
Brunei Darussalam	..	85	..	..	1	1.0	42.0
Bulgaria	243	139	56	48	14	..	24.0
Cabo Verde	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
China	1,687,439	971,930	611,540	103,969	..	13.9	15.0
China, Hong Kong SAR	246	133	12	101	34	7.2	29.8
China, Macao SAR	..	14	43	..	..	2.8	8.7
Colombia	1,910	775	1,084	51	60	30.3	35.9
Croatia	81	9	25	47	7	12.5	18.1
Cuba	63	42	3	18	5	0.6	34.0
Czech Republic	588	317	114	157	26	..	..
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	4,719	3,681	679	359	44	..	..
Denmark	1,185	454	5	726	48	5.2	18.1
Dominican Republic	..	137	103	..	..	..	..
Egypt	816	82	276	458	100	18.0	27.0
El Salvador	..	49	..	..	4	6.0	6.0
Estonia	25	9	9	7	8	0.2	17.8
European Patent Office	..	119,756	..	..	3,624	14.9	24.2
Finland	1,868	592	15	1,261	111	6.5	27.0
France	12,015	8,989	1,801	1,225	117	..	..
Georgia	238	134	54	50	19	2.0	12.0
Germany	45,847	24,475	8,054	13,318	977	..	..
Guyana	..	..	..	..	4	..	..
Honduras	..	70	115	..	..	..	..
Hungary	609	169	15	425	46	1.5	26.0
Iceland	..	13	..	13	..	4.0	84.0
India	25,583	19,872	3,835	1,876	589	20.5	37.8
Indonesia	19,936	5,778	8,645	5,513	..	4.0	8.0
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	7,539	1,432	4,103	2,004	21	1.0	5.0
Iraq	532	102	391	39	..	6.0	18.0
Israel	10,445	5,175	31	5,239	130	30.4	40.3
Italy	9,146	6,769	1,569	808	18	2.0	24.0
Jamaica	..	..	..	..	1	..	18.0
Japan	223,874	169,027	50,816	4,031	1,668	9.3	13.1
Kazakhstan	876	671	13	192	31	15.0	15.0
Kuwait	..	..	..	..	29	..	..

A64. Patent office procedural data, 2025 (cont.)

Office	Total applications processed	Granted	Rejected	Withdrawn or abandoned	Number of examiners (FTE)	First office action (months)	Final office decision (months)
Kyrgyzstan	75	45	5	25	6	12.0	12.0
Lao People's Democratic Republic	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Latvia	129	95	14	20	6	..	..
Liberia	..	..	..	..	4	..	..
Lithuania	..	79	..	..	3	0.4	4.0
Madagascar	11	8	2	1	2	8.0	8.0
Mexico	17,640	11,377	163	6,100	169	0.4	46.0
Monaco	..	5	1	..	1	1.5	10.5
Mongolia	81	72	3	6	5	3.0	6.0
Montenegro	..	9	..	..	2	1.0	18.0
Morocco	844	665	127	52	17	5.3	23.2
Mozambique	..	25	..	..	..	18.0	22.0
Myanmar	..	..	..	..	9	18.0	48.0
Naoero	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	3,090	2,611	226	253	30	..	..
New Zealand	..	3,546	..	3,524	78	21.4	29.9
Norway	1,707	1,003	8	696	72	5.0	26.0
Oman	693	42	20	631	6	3.0	21.0
Pakistan	271	151	1	119	8	18.0	36.0
Paraguay	504	44	79	381	4	48.0	60.0
Patent Office of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf	..	..	..	..	17	16.6	24.6
Peru	..	1,310	371	..	31	34.7	38.8
Philippines	3,657	1,656	33	1,968	120	34.8	47.7
Poland	3,796	2,588	602	606	72	..	33.7
Portugal	262	99	157	6	11	..	37.9
Qatar	438	250	3	185	8	..	48.0
Republic of Korea	204,385	150,181	48,318	5,886	1,140	14.7	24.2
Republic of Moldova	51	36	5	10	8	10.4	13.7
Rwanda	..	16	9	..	2	3.0	9.0
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	..	..	..	..	2	0.2	6.0
Saudi Arabia	5,498	3,769	1,719	10	106	8.0	22.0
Serbia	154	28	45	81	10	12.0	18.0
Seychelles	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Slovakia	..	119	71	..	22	..	..
Slovenia	..	125	..	42	7	0.1	5.7
Spain	1,070	657	178	235	115	0.7	4.7
Sri Lanka	509	174	328	7	17	40.8	56.7
Sweden	2,666	1,340	22	1,304	104	6.0	27.6
Switzerland	1,565	623	853	89	20	2.5	12.0
Tajikistan	..	..	2	..	10	16.0	8.0
Thailand	8,398	5,493	47	2,858	105	..	38.1
Tonga	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Trinidad and Tobago	..	..	..	..	6	..	..
Tunisia	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
Türkiye	8,337	3,503	1,603	3,231	190	17.0	25.8
Uganda	..	..	..	..	6	..	..
Ukraine	2,506	1,347	9	1,150	102	18.9	25.8
United Arab Emirates	3,514	1,865	3	1,646	24	11.8	..

A64. Patent office procedural data, 2025 (cont.)

Office	Total applications processed	Granted	Rejected	Withdrawn or abandoned	Number of examiners (FTE)	First office action (months)	Final office decision (months)
United Kingdom	..	5,522	2,828	..	357	8.6	27.0
United Republic of Tanzania	..	..	..	..	4	..	..
United States of America	830,263	325,040	389,879	115,344	8,967	22.9	31.3
Uruguay	..	188	446	..	..	..	..
Uzbekistan	745	489	123	133	10	2.0	23.6
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	..	163	..	300	5	6.0	18.0
Viet Nam	15,370	12,515	2,420	435	62	24.6	37.1
Zambia	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Zimbabwe	..	..	..	..	3	..	..

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

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

A65. Utility model applications and grants by office and origin, 2025

	Applications by office			Utility model applications by origin	Grants by office		
Name	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Total (a)	Total	Resident	Non-resident
Afghanistan	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
African Regional Intellectual Property Organization	18	14	4	n.a.	7	1	6
Albania	2	2	0	3	3	3	0
Algeria	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Andorra	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
Angola	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Argentina	328	303	25	313	44	35	9
Armenia	70	69	1	83	71	68	3
Australia	52	37	15	134	34	25	9
Austria	319	206	113	437	227	131	96
Azerbaijan	77	71	6	73	57	53	4
Bahamas	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
Bahrain	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Bangladesh	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Belarus	276	227	49	280	272	235	37
Belgium	..	..	..	74	..	..	..
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Botswana	23	23	0	23	1	1	0
Brazil	2,634	2,540	94	2,584	671	662	9
Bulgaria	284	271	13	293	192	183	9
Cambodia	..	..	..	9	..	..	..
Cameroon	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Canada	..	..	..	83	..	..	..
Central African Republic	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Chile	161	141	20	170	60	45	15
China	2,649,201	2,643,090	6,111	2,648,431	1,461,369	1,456,830	4,539
China, Hong Kong SAR	867	593	274	677	701	483	218
China, Macao SAR	19	3	16	4	12	0	12
Colombia	131	114	17	120	90	80	10
Costa Rica	9	4	5	4	3	0	3
Croatia	79	58	21	63	52	33	19
Cuba	..	..	..	1	1	1	0
Cyprus	..	..	..	34	..	..	..
Czech Republic	1,085	1,034	51	1,137	760	724	36
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	639	639	0	643	270	270	0
Democratic Republic of the Congo	..	..	..	28	..	..	..
Denmark	108	72	36	136	91	46	45
Dominican Republic	17	16	1	20	8	5	3
Ecuador	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Egypt	8	5	3	12	3	3	0
El Salvador	9	8	1	8	1	0	1
Estonia	61	56	5	68	22	19	3
Ethiopia	315	313	2	313	58	58	0
Finland	238	200	38	285	179	151	28
France	1,587	1,189	398	1,587	718	426	292
Gambia	2	2	0	2	2	2	0
Georgia	54	51	3	54	35	28	7
Germany	11,427	6,274	5,153	7,338	9,750	4,819	4,931
Ghana	10	3	7	5	5	0	5
Greece	26	14	12	15	15	6	9
Honduras	2	0	2	..	..	..	..

A65. Utility model applications and grants by office and origin, 2025 (cont.)

	Applications by office			Utility model applications by origin	Grants by office		
Name	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Total (a)	Total	Resident	Non-resident
Hungary	350	252	98	295	150	106	44
Iceland	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
India	..	..	..	502	..	..	..
Indonesia	4,830	4,723	107	4,756	2,774	2,668	106
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Iraq	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Ireland	424	238	186	258	63	11	52
Israel	..	..	..	57	..	..	..
Italy	2,126	1,858	268	2,253	1,606	1,414	192
Jamaica	3	3	0	3	2	2	0
Japan	4,768	2,641	2,127	4,018	4,517	2,473	2,044
Jordan	..	..	..	7	..	..	..
Kazakhstan	1,943	1,889	54	1,914	1,663	1,597	66
Kenya	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Kuwait	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Kyrgyzstan	22	21	1	24	27	23	4
Lao People's Democratic Republic	11	2	9	4	..	..	..
Latvia	..	..	..	7	..	..	..
Lebanon	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Libya	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Liechtenstein	..	..	..	13	..	..	..
Lithuania	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Luxembourg	..	..	..	53	..	..	..
Malaysia	285	190	95	245	238	179	59
Malta	..	..	..	7	..	..	..
Mauritius	1	1	0	1	2	2	0
Mexico	768	693	75	716	369	290	79
Monaco	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Mongolia	100	94	6	99	51	47	4
Montenegro	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Morocco	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
Mozambique	2	2	0	2	..	..	..
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	..	..	..	206	..	..	..
New Zealand	..	..	..	45	..	..	..
Nigeria	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
North Macedonia	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Norway	..	..	..	28	..	..	..
Oman	1	1	0	15	1	1	0
Pakistan	..	..	..	19	..	..	..
Panama	10	4	6	4	2	2	0
Paraguay	15	6	9	6	4	0	4
Peru	919	898	21	904	387	377	10
Philippines	1,918	1,848	70	1,849	988	903	85
Poland	683	619	64	670	490	449	41
Portugal	94	55	39	77	37	13	24
Qatar	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Republic of Korea	2,634	2,195	439	3,438	1,200	980	220
Republic of Moldova	126	123	3	123	92	90	2
Romania	63	40	23	66	60	38	22
Russian Federation	13,192	13,012	180	13,147	9,270	9,144	126
Rwanda	30	30	0	31	10	10	0
Samoa	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
San Marino	..	..	..	8	..	..	..

A65. Utility model applications and grants by office and origin, 2025 (cont.)

		Applications by office		Utility model applications by origin	Grants by office		
Name	**Total**	**Resident**	**Non-resident**	**Total (a)**	**Total**	**Resident**	**Non-resident**
Sao Tome and Principe	2	0	2	..	2	0	2
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	54	..	..	..
Serbia	83	75	8	82	34	27	7
Singapore	..	..	..	258	..	..	..
Slovakia	380	327	53	365	276	222	54
Slovenia	..	..	..	11	..	..	..
South Africa	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Spain	2,923	2,704	219	2,963	1,923	1,732	191
Sweden	..	..	..	121	..	..	..
Switzerland	..	..	..	504	..	..	..
Tajikistan	173	173	0	175	93	91	2
Thailand	5,151	4,715	436	4,818	2,056	1,963	93
Trinidad and Tobago	1	1	0	1	..	..	..
Tunisia	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Türkiye	3,999	3,927	72	3,957	1,900	1,835	65
Turkmenistan	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
Uganda	14	13	1	14	12	10	2
Ukraine	4,032	3,985	47	4,070	3,718	3,666	52
United Arab Emirates	44	21	23	85	5	2	3
United Kingdom	..	..	..	172	..	..	..
United States of America	..	..	..	1,731	..	..	..
Uruguay	31	27	4	29	13	4	9
Uzbekistan	517	486	31	491	248	246	2
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Viet Nam	1,234	916	318	928	692	487	205
Zambia	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
Zimbabwe	..	..	..	8	..	..	..
Others/Unknown	..	..	..	1,718	..	..	..
Total (estimates)	**2,724,740**	**2,707,070**	**17,660**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**

(a) Applications by origin are incomplete: some offices do not report by origin, and some countries without a utility model system show origin data reflecting only filings abroad. .. indicates not available. n.a. indicates not applicable.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

Trademarks highlights

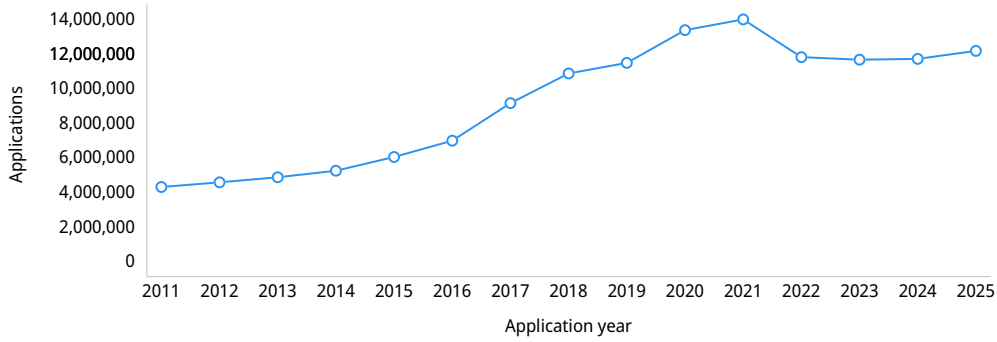
A rebound in trademark filing gains momentum, with applications increasing by 4% in 2025 after a slow 2024 recovery

Building on the modest gains of 2024, global trademark applications rose by 4% in 2025, reaching an estimated 12.2 million filings worldwide – 462,000 more than the previous year. This represents the second consecutive year of growth, following two years of contraction in 2022 and 2023 (figure 2.1).

The current recovery stands in stark contrast to the surge witnessed during the early stages of the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2020, trademark applications jumped 16.6% as businesses moved quickly to protect new goods and services amid rapidly shifting market conditions. The declines of 2022 and 2023 broke a remarkable 12-year run of expansion that had begun as the global economy recovered from the 2009 financial crisis. Even so, the long-term outlook remains positive: trademark applications in 2025 were nearly three times the level recorded in 2011 – a growth propelled in large part by double-digit annual increases in six of the past 15 years.

Global trademark applications reached an estimated 12.2 million in 2025, up 462,000 on the previous year

2.1. Trademark applications worldwide, 2011–2025



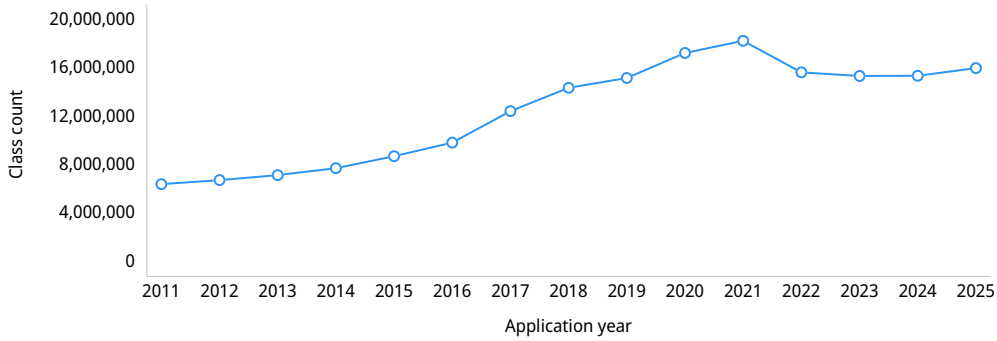
Source: Figure B1.

When differences between filing systems across national and regional offices are harmonized based on application class count, 2025 showed a 4.1% on-year increase – closely mirroring the 4% growth in trademark applications. The total number of classes specified in applications – known as the application class count – increased by a class count of 632,800 from about 15.3 million in 2024 to an estimated 15.9 million in 2025 (figure 2.2). The global application class count had experienced a steep decline of 14.4% in 2022, followed by a smaller 1.9% decrease in 2023. These two consecutive years of decline are the only period when the global application class count has fallen over the past 15 years.

Growth in 2025 was considerable among several top countries of origin spanning different continents. Applicants based in India alone accounted for 17% of the overall increase, adding an application class count of 107,296. The United States of America (US) and China followed, each accounting for about 10% of the increase (+62,108 and +60,741, respectively), ahead of the United Kingdom (UK) (+49,355), Argentina (+46,111) and Germany (+44,722). Together, these six origins accounted for over half (59%) of the net global increase.

The total number of classes specified in trademark applications grew by 4.1% between 2024 and 2025

2.2. Trademark application class counts worldwide, 2011–2025



Source: Figure B2.

Of the estimated 15.9 million classes specified in trademark applications filed worldwide in 2025, resident filing accounted for 13.3 million (83.6% of the total), while non-resident filing made up the remaining 2.6 million (16.4%) (figure B3). This underscores that the vast majority of trademark protection – over four-fifths of the total – was sought domestically within an applicant's home jurisdiction. Notably, China alone accounted for over half (50.9%) of all global resident trademark filing – far ahead of India (4.7%) and the US (4.1%), the second- and third-largest sources. Resident filing grew by 3.8% in 2025, though non-resident filing expanded at a notably faster rate of 6%. In terms of volume, the resident filing total of 13.3 million in 2025 is roughly three times the 2011 level of 4.6 million, largely driven by a five-fold increase in resident trademark filing in China over this period. Non-resident filing, by contrast, rose from about 1.7 million in 2011 to 2.6 million in 2025, approximately 1.5 times the 2011 level.

Class count

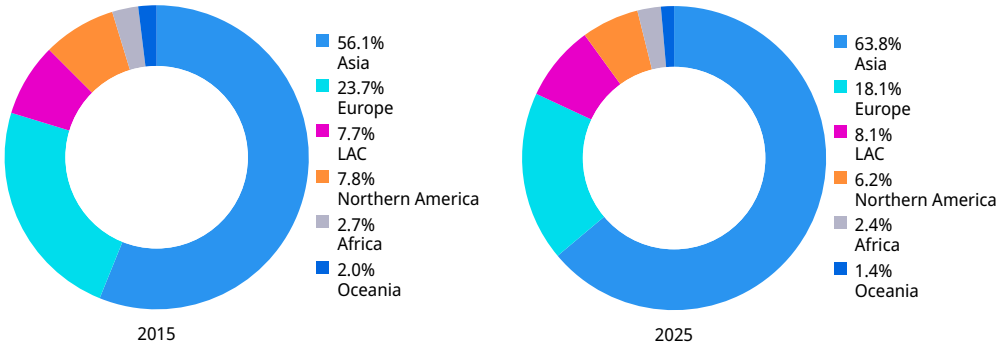
A trademark application can refer to different classes of goods or services. Many offices use the Nice Classification. This is an international classification of goods and services used for registering trademarks and service marks. Applications received at these offices are classified according to one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

From over a half to nearly two-thirds: Asia's rising share of global trademark filing

In 2025, the majority of trademark filing took place within Asia, which accounted for 63.8% of the world total – up from 56.1% a decade earlier in 2015. This growth has correspondingly reduced the relative shares of four of the other five geographical regions (figure 2.3). In 2025, Europe held the second-largest share at 18.1%, followed by Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) at 8.1% – a slight increase from 7.7% in 2015. Northern America ranked fourth at 6.2%, while the remaining regions accounted for smaller portions: Africa at 2.4% and Oceania at 1.4% of global filing.

Asia accounted for by far the largest share of global trademark filing in 2025, at 63.8%

2.3. Trademark application class counts by region, 2015 and 2025



Note: LAC is Latin America and the Caribbean.

Source: Table B4.

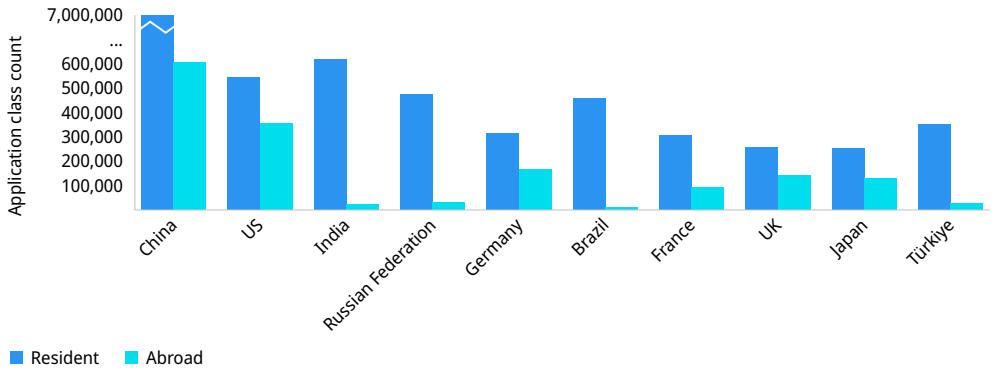
Trademark filing grew by more than 20% in 2025 for three of the top 20 origins: Argentina (+51.8%), India (+20.1%) and Indonesia (+23.1%)

Measured by absolute application class count, the largest volume of filing came from applicants based in China, whose combined resident and abroad count of almost 7.4 million far exceeded all other origins. The US ranked a distant second at 900,720, followed by India (640,708), the Russian Federation (501,581) and Germany (478,619) (figure 2.4). Growth among these top five origins was mixed. India led this group with a substantial 20.1% increase, driven mainly by a 21% rise in resident filing alongside a more modest 1% gain in filing abroad. Germany followed at 10.3%, with the US up 7.4% and China posting a slight 0.8% increase. The Russian Federation, by contrast, was the only top-five origin to contract, with filing down 10.4% overall – resident filing fell by 10%, while filing abroad dropped more sharply, by 19%.

As with India, growth in trademark filing by applicants based in Germany and the US was driven primarily by double-digit increases in their respective domestic filing. In contrast, China-based applicants' flat growth of 0.8% resulted from a 14.9% rise in abroad filing that more than offset a slight 0.3% decline in resident filing.

In 2025, applicants based in Germany, Japan, the UK and the US directed between 34–40% of filing abroad

2.4. Trademark application class counts for the top 10 origins, 2025



Source: Figure B5.

Trademark statistics can be presented in one of two ways, depending on the perspective of interest

Origin data track applications according to country of origin – that is, where the applicant resides. This perspective combines an applicant's filing at their home or regional office (resident applications) with the filings they made at foreign offices (applications abroad), and so helps give a complete picture of trademark filing worldwide. Origin data can be compiled in one of two ways: by absolute count, where an application filed at a regional office is counted only once; or by equivalent count, where the same application is counted multiple times. The data reported in this section are based on absolute count.

Office data, by contrast, track applications according to the office where the filing has taken place. This includes all applications received by an office, whether from residents or non-residents, and shows where trademark protection is being sought. Office data are presented in later sections of this report.

In 2025, 16 of the top 20 origins posted an increase in filing. Alongside third-ranked India's considerable 20.1% growth, two other origins recorded particularly large gains: Argentina (+51.8%) and Indonesia (+23.1%). Indonesia's growth was driven by double-digit increases in both resident and abroad filing. Argentina's, however, stemmed entirely from resident filing, with filing abroad declining. Germany was joined by Japan, Spain and the UK in achieving double-digit growth of about between 10% and 14% (figure B5). In contrast, trademark filing fell for four of the top origins. In addition to the Russian Federation (–10.4%), the Islamic Republic of Iran saw the steepest decline at 31.3%, followed by Türkiye (–5.2%) and Switzerland (–3.8%).

Distinct patterns are evident in resident versus abroad filing preferences. China-based applicants showed a strong domestic focus in 2025, directing 91.8% of trademark filing within China and the remaining 8.2% toward protection abroad. This orientation has held steady over the past two and a half decades, with China-based applicants consistently focusing 90% or more of filing on the home market each year. A similar pattern emerged among other origins with substantial filing volumes. Residents of Argentina, Brazil, India, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Mexico, the Russian Federation, Türkiye and Viet Nam each directed about 9% or less of their total 2025 filing abroad. Within this group, applicants resident in the Islamic Republic of Iran displayed the strongest domestic preference, directing just 1% of filing abroad. Other notably low abroad filing shares were recorded by Argentina (3.6%), Brazil (2.2%), India (3.3%) and Indonesia (2.9%).

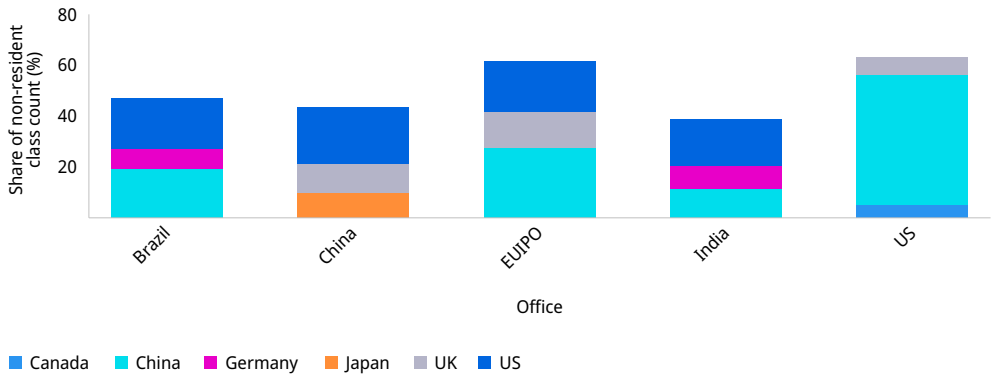
In contrast, among the top 20 origins, Swiss applicants showed the strongest international focus, directing 69.5% of trademark filing toward foreign jurisdictions. Other origins with a high share of abroad filing included Germany (34.4%), Japan (34%), the UK (35.6%) and the US (39.5%).

Trademark filing abroad varied considerably among applicants from selected low- and middle-income countries (figure B6). A group of these countries showed moderate international filing activity, with abroad filing representing between about 12% and 19% of total filing. This group included Colombia (16.1%), El Salvador (14.7%), Jamaica (19%), South Africa (11.6%), Thailand (17.6%) and Ukraine (12.8%). In contrast, applicants from five of the selected countries directed a substantial proportion of filing abroad: Belarus (41.2%), Iraq (37.9%), Malaysia (25.3%), Samoa (94.9%) and Serbia (51.3%). Finally, applicants from nine countries – Angola, Bangladesh, Egypt, Ethiopia, Kazakhstan, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay and Peru – maintained a predominantly domestic focus, with abroad filing accounting for around 8% or less of total trademark filing.

Applicants weigh multiple factors when selecting foreign jurisdictions for trademark protection. They include the market appeal for their goods and services, geographical proximity and historical ties between the home country and the destination market. Such strategic considerations are reflected in the filing patterns of applicants from abroad at major offices in 2025. China received 43.5% of its foreign trademark filing from just three key origins: the US led with 21.1%, followed by the UK (11.5%) and Japan (9.9%) (figure 2.5). In the US, China-based applicants dominated foreign filing activity, accounting for over half (51.3%) of all non-resident filing. UK applicants accounted for a further 6.7% of the total and Canadian applicants 5.1%, bringing the combined share for these three origins to 63.1% of total foreign filing in the US. India's foreign application landscape was more balanced, with the top three sources – the US (18.1%), China (11.4%) and Germany (9.1%) – collectively accounting for 38.6% of non-resident filing in India. Like the US, the European Union Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO) recorded a high concentration of foreign filing from its leading origins, with 61.7% originating again from just three countries: China (27.4%), the US (20%) and the UK (14.3%). In Brazil, the top three sources accounted for 46.9% of all foreign filing, with the US (20%) and China (19.3%) holding almost equal shares, followed by Germany (7.6%).

US-based applicants led foreign trademark filing in Brazil, China and India, while China-based applicants were the top foreign filers at the EUIPO and in the US

2.5. Share of total non-resident filing by origin at selected offices, 2025



Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office.
Source: Figure B10.

Expanding to include the top 15 offices, China-based applicants stood out as the leading origin of foreign trademark filing in 2025, ranking first in non-resident filing at 10 of the other 14 top offices (figure B10). Their non-resident share was pronounced at several key offices, where they accounted for 60.9% of foreign filing in Germany, 30.4% in the Islamic Republic of Iran, 32.7% in Japan, 30.6% in the Russian Federation, and, as noted earlier, 51.3% in the US. US-based applicants led foreign filing at four of the remaining top offices, with their non-resident share ranging from the previously mentioned 18.1% in India to 31.2% in Mexico. Germany-based applicants, meanwhile, were the largest source of non-resident filing in Türkiye, accounting for 14.3%.

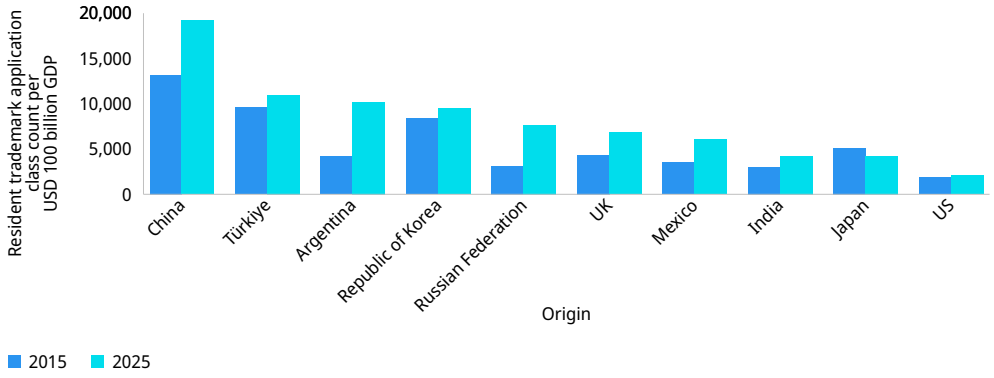
Adjusting for GDP and population

Cross-country variations in trademark filing largely reflect differences in economic size and structure. To account for these differences, it is useful to examine resident trademark application class counts relative to both gross domestic product (GDP) and population.

When resident application class counts are adjusted for GDP, countries with relatively lower class counts – such as Argentina and the Republic of Korea – can rank higher than countries with larger counts, such as India and the US. Among selected origins, China (19,196) recorded one of the highest ratios of resident class count to GDP in 2025, followed by Türkiye (10,998), Argentina (10,205), the Republic of Korea (9,492) and the Russian Federation (7,638) (figure 2.6). This GDP-adjusted perspective highlights the intensity of trademark filing relative to economic output. Between 2015 and 2025, several countries saw a substantial increase in resident application class count per unit of GDP: China posted the largest, at 6,029 additional classes, followed by Argentina (+6,016) and the Russian Federation (+4,498).

Argentina, China and the Russian Federation all saw significant increases in resident application class count per unit of GDP between 2015 and 2025

2.6. Resident trademark application class count per USD 100 billion GDP for selected origins, 2015 and 2025



Source: Figure B11.

Resident application class count per million population offers another perspective on filing intensity across countries. In 2025, Switzerland – with a population of about 9.1 million – recorded a particularly high ratio of 5,055 classes per million population, the highest among all selected origins (figure B12). China, home to 1.4 billion people, also posted a relatively high ratio of 4,812, followed by France – with a population of 68.7 million – at 4,472, while New Zealand reached 4,408 despite having a far smaller population of around 5.3 million. These four countries were among a broader high-intensity group that also included Türkiye (4,102), Germany (3,762), the UK (3,689), Australia (3,513) and the Russian Federation (3,291). A moderate group comprised Chile (2,651), Brazil (2,155), Japan (2,034), Mauritius (1,787), the US (1,594), Mexico (1,323) and Peru (1,122). At the lower end, India, Pakistan, South Africa and Viet Nam recorded the lowest ratios, ranging from about 250 to 860 classes per million population.

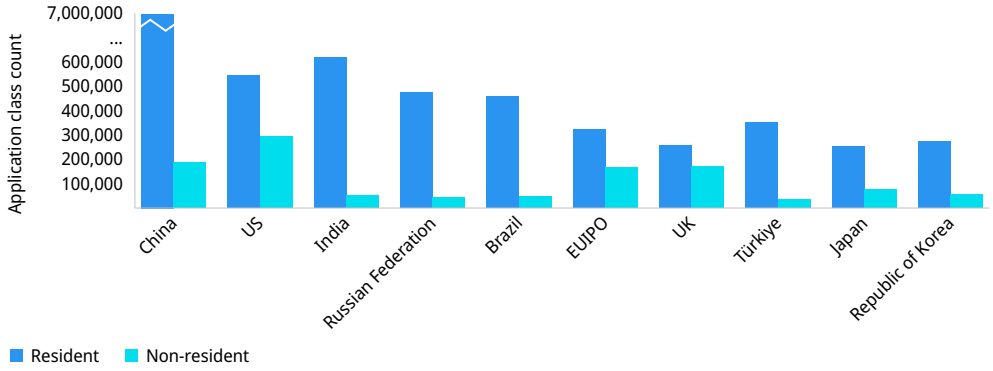
Offices handling the largest trademark filing volumes

This section presents trademark statistics from the office perspective, organizing data by domestic (resident) and foreign (non-resident) filing at IP offices, complementing the picture of trademark filing by origin presented earlier. The office of China remained the world's most active office for trademark filing in 2025, despite a 0.3% decline on the previous year. Its application class count of almost 7 million far exceeded that of the US, which recorded 838,681 (figure 2.7). These two offices have held the top two positions since the early 2000s, though the gap between them has widened considerably over time. China's remarkable growth becomes clear when comparing relative volumes: what stood at about three times the US level in 2011 had expanded to more than eight times a decade and a half later, in 2025. This surge stems

primarily from the high volume of domestic applications filed by China-based residents. India (669,349), the Russian Federation (515,295) and Brazil (504,538) round out the top five filing offices. Together, these five offices accounted for 59.6% of all global trademark filing based on application class count in 2025 – a marked increase from 41.5% in 2011, when the top five offices comprised the EUIPO, China, France, the Russian Federation and the US.

Non-residents account for over a third of total filing at the offices of the UK and the US, and at the EUIPO

2.7. Trademark application class counts for the top 10 offices, 2025



Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office.
Source: Figure B14.

Of the top 20 offices, 16 recorded increases in trademark filing in 2025 relative to 2024 (figure B15). The strongest growth occurred at the offices of Argentina (+50.8%), India (+20.5%), Indonesia (+20%), Germany (+19.9%) and the UK (+18.9%). Growth patterns were broadly similar across these 16 offices, 15 of which saw a growth in both resident and non-resident filing. In Germany, for example, resident filing contributed 11.4 percentage points of that office's 19.9% total growth, with non-resident filing accounting for the remaining 8.5 percentage points. The US was the sole exception, being the only office where resident filing rose, while non-resident filing declined.

Resident filing drove the bulk of overall growth at nearly every one of these offices, and accounted for the entirety at the office of the US. Viet Nam was the exception: there, an increase in non-resident filing contributed 3.2 percentage points of the office's 4.1% total growth, while resident filing added just 0.9 percentage points.

The remaining four top offices recorded an on-year decline. The Islamic Republic of Iran saw the steepest fall at 30.7%, followed by the Russian Federation (–9.2%), Türkiye (–2.9%) and China (–0.3%). These declines all stemmed primarily from a weaker domestic demand, as residents filed fewer applications. In the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Russian Federation, non-resident filing also declined. Türkiye, by contrast, saw a slight rise in non-resident filing despite a fall in resident filing, whereas in China the overall decline was driven entirely by resident filing, as non-resident filing held essentially steady between 2024 and 2025.

Among the top 20 offices, six received more than a third of applications from non-residents – well above the global non-resident share of 16.4% in 2025. The EUIPO (34.1%) and the offices of Australia (42.5%), Canada (61%), the UK (40.1%), the US (35%) and Viet Nam (33.7%) stood out by having the largest shares in this regard (figure B14). At the opposite end of the spectrum, eight top offices recorded non-resident shares below 10%: Brazil (9.1%), China (2.7%), France (5.2%), India (7.4%), the Islamic Republic of Iran (3.2%), Italy (7.9%), the Russian Federation (8.3%) and Türkiye (9%). The low non-resident shares at the offices of France and Italy reflect the fact that many international applicants seek trademark protection within EU countries through the EUIPO, rather than through individual EU national offices.

The composition of the top 20 offices for trademark filing remained unchanged in 2025, though three offices saw a notable shift in rank. Due primarily to double-digit growth in resident filing,

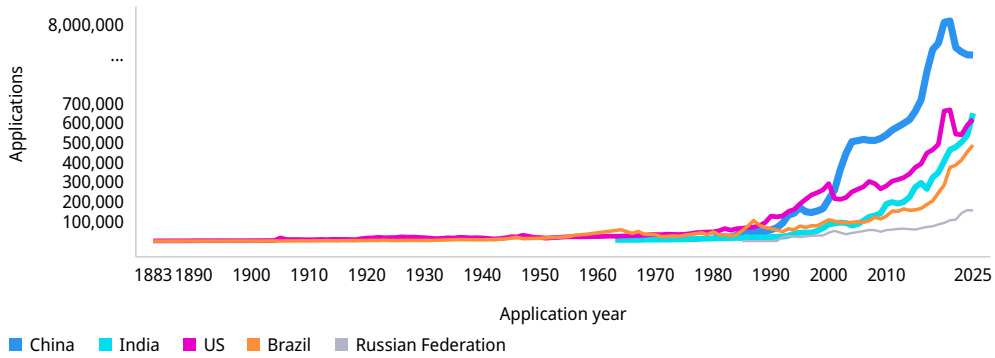
India rose from 4th in 2024 to 3rd in 2025, overtaking the Russian Federation, which declined on both counts. Argentina climbed three places, from 20th to 17th – surpassing Italy and Viet Nam following a surge in domestic filing. The Islamic Republic of Iran, by contrast, fell three positions, from 11th to 14th, largely owing to a steep decline in resident filing. Geographically, the top 20 offices were spread across multiple regions in 2025: eight in Asia, six in Europe, three in the LAC region, two in Northern America and one in Oceania.

The top 20 offices in 2025 spanned a range of income levels: 11 were located in high-income economies, eight in upper middle-income countries (Argentina, Brazil, China, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Mexico, Türkiye and Viet Nam) and one – India – in a lower middle-income country. Beyond the top 20, several offices in low- and middle-income economies also recorded substantial filing measured by application class count (figure B16), among them Egypt (82,229), Thailand (78,860), Pakistan (72,390), the Philippines (71,805) and Malaysia (60,207). Among 20 selected offices in low- and middle-income economies, several achieved notable annual growth of 15% or more: Nigeria led with 34.6%, followed by Pakistan (+22.6%), Kazakhstan (+17.8%) and Peru (+15.6%), while the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI) and South Africa each recorded 15% growth. In contrast, four of the selected offices recorded a decline, with Egypt (–14.1%) and Belarus (–5.7%) recording the largest falls (figure B17).

Trademark applications filed at selected top offices since 1883

Measured by simple trademark applications, rather than application class count, the number of trademark applications followed a relatively steady, but modest trajectory until the mid-1980s. The landscape began to shift dramatically during the 1990s, when China experienced a surge in applications that continued until 2021, before beginning to decline. China overtook the US as the world's largest IP office in 2001, a position it has held ever since. Despite being surpassed, the US office has continued to record impressive growth: applications filed there have risen nearly 3-fold since 2001, weathering notable declines during the dot-com collapse (2001–2002), following the global financial crisis (2008–2009), and during the recent downturn of 2022–2023. Other major offices have also expanded significantly. India, which had recorded fewer than 100,000 annual applications until 2006, reached nearly 651,000 in 2025 and moved into second place. Brazil ranked as the fourth-largest office, with almost 489,000 applications, while the Russian Federation rounded out the top five at around 155,500 applications in 2025.

Trend in trademark applications for the top five offices, 1883–2025



Source: Figure B13.

Classes and industries attracting the most intensive filing

Trademarks are registered in relation to particular classes of goods or services. The Nice Classification of goods and services is used in the international trademark system and at certain national and regional offices. Nice classification statistics provide insights into the

relative importance of different goods and services. In 2025, goods class 9 – including scientific, photographic and measuring instruments, recording equipment, computers and software – featured in 11% of all reported non-resident trademark filing by class (figure B18). It was followed by services class 35 (7.1%), which covers advertising, business management, business administration and office functions; services class 42 (5.9%); and goods classes 5 (5.7%) and 3 (5.3%). Services class 42 includes scientific and technological services, as well as the design and development of computer hardware and software. Goods class 5 relates to pharmaceutical preparations, baby food, dietary supplements for humans and animals, disinfectants, fungicides and herbicides, while goods class 3 covers cleaning preparations, soaps, perfumes and cosmetics, among other items. Of the total 45 Nice classes, the top five (9, 35, 42, 5 and 3) were specified in more than a third (35%) of all reported non-resident trademark filing worldwide.

Service-related classes accounted for 28.2% of all Nice classes specified in applications filed abroad in 2025, despite making up only 11 of the 45 Nice classes (figure B19). Turning to total filing – encompassing both resident and non-resident applications – the share of services classes varied considerably across offices. The lowest service shares appeared at the offices of China, India, Indonesia and Viet Nam, where services classes represented from about 31% to 34% of total filing. A middle tier – comprising the EUIPO and the offices of Australia, Canada, Germany, Japan, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation and the UK – saw services classes account for approximately 38% to 44% of trademark filing. At several offices, services classes dominated, exceeding half of total filing in five: Brazil led with 64.2%, followed by France (52.9%), Türkiye (52.4%), Argentina (51.2%) and Mexico (50.8%) (figure B24).

Grouping the 45 Nice classes into 10 distinct industry sectors offers further insights. In 2025, the research and technology sector attracted the largest volume of filing from applicants seeking trademark protection abroad, accounting for 19.1% of global reported non-resident trademark filing (figure B20). It was followed by the health (14.6%), clothing and accessories (11.9%) and leisure and education (10.6%) sectors. Trademarks relating to agriculture (9.7%), household equipment (9.5%) and business services (9.1%) made up the next largest shares. At the other end, the transportation (6.9%), construction (5.5%) and chemicals (3%) sectors received the smallest proportions of filing abroad.

Research and technology attracted the largest share of total filing at the EUIPO (21.9%) and at the offices of the US (21.3%), the UK (20.8%) and Japan (19.3%) (figure B23). It ranked third at the offices of Brazil (13.8%), the Russian Federation (12.7%) and Türkiye (11.9%). The agricultural sector was the predominant choice in China (26.5%) and the second-largest in India (16.2%), the Republic of Korea (16.6%) and Türkiye (15.5%). Business services topped the list of industry sectors in Brazil (25.2%), Türkiye (25%) and the Republic of Korea (18.4%), and ranked second in China and the Russian Federation (13.3% each) and at the EUIPO (12.7%). Clothing and accessories drew the largest share of total filing in the Russian Federation (13.6%), but did not feature among the top three sectors at any of the other nine top offices. Health-related filing accounted for the largest proportion in India (22.1%) and the third-largest in China (13.1%), the Republic of Korea (15.9%) and the US (12.4%). Finally, leisure and education featured as the second top sector at the offices of Brazil, Japan, the UK and the US, and the third at the EUIPO.

Global trademark registrations fell to approximately 7.8 million in 2025

After concluding its examination process, an office may decide to register a trademark. Registration numbers can fluctuate considerably from year to year, reflecting not only changes in the volume of trademark applications received, but also the resources an office is able to dedicate to examination. For this reason, the number of applications filed at a particular office in a given year cannot be directly compared with the number of registrations issued by that office in the same year.

Global trademark registrations fell to an estimated 7.8 million in 2025, an on-year decline of 6.5% following growth of 9.3% in 2024, when they numbered about 8.4 million (figure B27). This decrease is equivalent to 547,200 fewer registrations than the previous year.

Just as class counts make application filing activity internationally comparable, they also enable a more meaningful comparison of registrations. In 2025, an estimated 10.7 million classes were specified in the 7.8 million trademark registrations noted above, reflecting a 3.5% decrease from the previous year's total (figure B28) – a somewhat more muted decline than the 6.5% drop in registrations themselves. While 15 of the 20 top offices recorded an increase in registrations in 2025, two of the remaining five posted a double-digit decrease. Registrations at the office of India, measured by class count, fell by 68.3% – about 335,400 fewer than in 2024 – following exceptional growth of 94.5% the year before. The office of China recorded an 11.9% decline in registration class count, equivalent to about 570,800 fewer registrations than the previous year. Together, these two offices accounted for most of the global decrease in trademark registration.

China's office registered trademarks in which about 4.2 million classes were specified, accounting for a sizable 39.7% of all registration class counts recorded worldwide in 2025. It was followed by the office of the US (570,062), the EUIPO (418,149), and the offices of the UK (372,161) and the Russian Federation (353,088) (figure B32). Combined, these latter four top offices accounted for a further 16.1% of global registration activity.

Among the 15 top offices to have recorded a growth in registration class count in 2025, nine saw an increase of about 10% or more: Canada (+44%) had the highest, followed by Viet Nam (+36.9%), Indonesia (+31.1%), the Russian Federation (+18.7%) and Brazil (+16.8%). At the other end of the spectrum, the five offices that recorded a decline included India (–68.3%) and China (–11.9%), as noted above, followed by Türkiye (–7.9%), Argentina (–4.3%) and the Islamic Republic of Iran (–1.7%).

Active trademark registrations grew 3.6% globally in 2025

Unlike most forms of intellectual property (IP), trademarks can be maintained indefinitely through the payment of periodic renewal fees. In 2025, there were an estimated 96.6 million active trademark registrations across 157 IP offices worldwide, an increase of 3.6% compared to 2024 (figure B34).

Once again, the IP office of China had by far the highest number of trademark registrations in force in 2025, with a total of almost 51.3 million (figure B35). It was followed by the offices of the US (3.8 million), India (3.5 million), the UK (2.6 million) and Japan (2.3 million). The EUIPO and the offices of Brazil, France, Mexico and the Republic of Korea reported figures ranging from about 1.7 to 2.1 million active registrations. Indonesia (1,016,864), the Russian Federation (1,014,647) and Germany (1,014,471) reported comparable stocks of registrations in force, while Italy (537,000) and Malaysia (504,998) recorded similar, though notably smaller, counts.

Around 26.4 million trademark registrations in force at 86 offices can be broken down by the year in which they were originally registered. These represent 62.5% of the approximately 42.3 million trademark registrations recorded at these offices between 2001 and 2025. Slightly more than a fifth (21.5%) of trademarks registered in 2001 remained in force in 2025, underscoring the enduring value of marks (figure B36). For trademarks registered in 2017 or later, this share consistently exceeds 80%. More than half (52.8%) of the 26.4 million registrations in force were registered relatively recently – no earlier than 2018.

Trademark registration rates varied widely in 2025 – from 47% in the US to over 85% in Algeria and Argentina

An IP office examines trademark applications and decides whether to register them. Examination processes differ between offices, which makes inter-office comparison difficult. Every effort has, however, been made to compile examination outcome data based on common definitions and concepts. In 2025, 83 IP offices shared data with WIPO on trademark examination outcomes – registered, totally rejected, or withdrawn or abandoned.

Among selected offices reporting data, Algeria (98.6%), the EUIPO (96.7%), France (92.5%), the Benelux Office for Intellectual Property (BOIP) (89.7%) and Madagascar (89.1%) recorded the highest shares of registrations among applications processed in 2025 (figure B38). In contrast,

the US (46.6%), Brazil (52.8%), Jamaica (54.6%), India (59.5%) and China (60.5%) stood out with the lowest registration shares. This lower registration activity was mirrored, in part, by higher rejection shares at some of the same offices: Colombia (29.8%), China (27.7%), the US (26.7%), Jamaica (26.5%) and Brazil (25.2%) recorded the highest total rejection shares. Beyond total rejection, a further share of applications did not proceed to registration due to withdrawal or abandonment. The proportion of withdrawn or abandoned applications was greatest at the offices of Canada (31.3%), India (27.5%), the US (26.7%), Mexico (26.2%), and Australia and Germany at 23.2% each. In absolute terms, China and the US reported 821,340 and 247,310 applications, respectively, as either withdrawn or abandoned, the most among offices with complete data.

China, India and the US – top filing offices, top pending application counts

For a trademark to be eligible for protection, it must be a sign that is distinctive and capable of distinguishing the goods or services of one undertaking from those of another. However, examination procedures vary widely between offices. At some offices, no search or substantive examination is carried out prior to registration. At others, a substantive examination is conducted, whereby the trademark is checked against earlier trademarks in the register for potential conflicts, namely, likelihood of confusion. Here, pending applications are taken to mean all trademark applications, at any stage in the process, awaiting a final decision by an office.

Among offices that supplied data on pending applications in 2025, China reported the highest number, with 1,870,122 applications, followed by India (1,278,430) and the US (868,774) (figure B39). These three offices were also the top three by trademark filing volume in 2025, so it follows that their pending numbers would also be the highest.

In 2025, processing time – defined as the number of days between the filing of a trademark application and the final examination decision – averaged just 14 days at the EUIPO, and even fewer at the office of the UK, at nine days. By contrast, processing times at the offices of Canada (1,057 days), Brazil (558 days) and the Republic of Korea (508 days) were considerably longer (figure B41). Looking specifically at the period between the first office action and the final decision, it averaged under a day at the offices of Brazil, India, Mexico and Rwanda, but was considerably longer elsewhere – averaging 441 days in Canada, 225 in Jamaica and 174 in the US.

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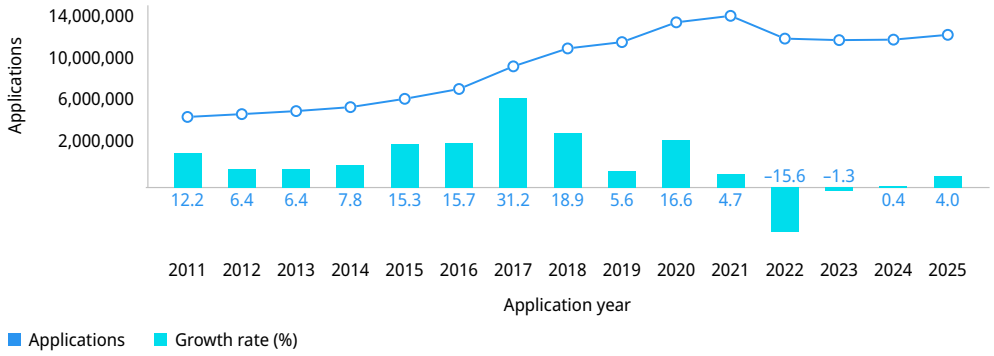
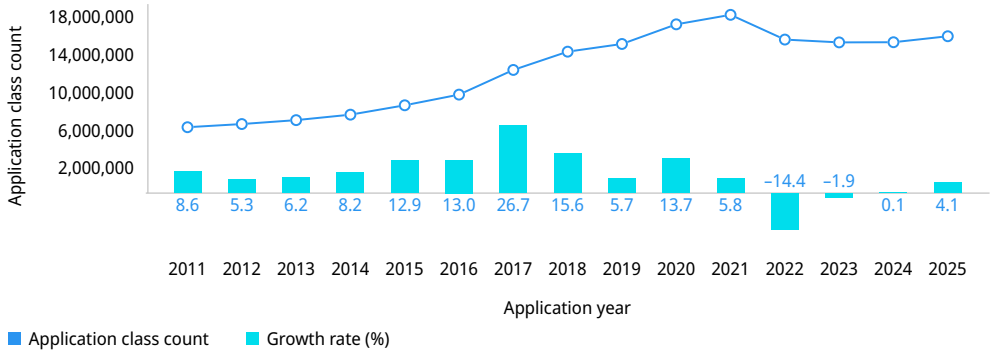


Note: World totals are WIPO estimates using data covering 171 IP offices. Totals include the number of applications filed directly at national or regional offices (the Paris route), as well as the number of designations received by offices via the Madrid System (where applicable).

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

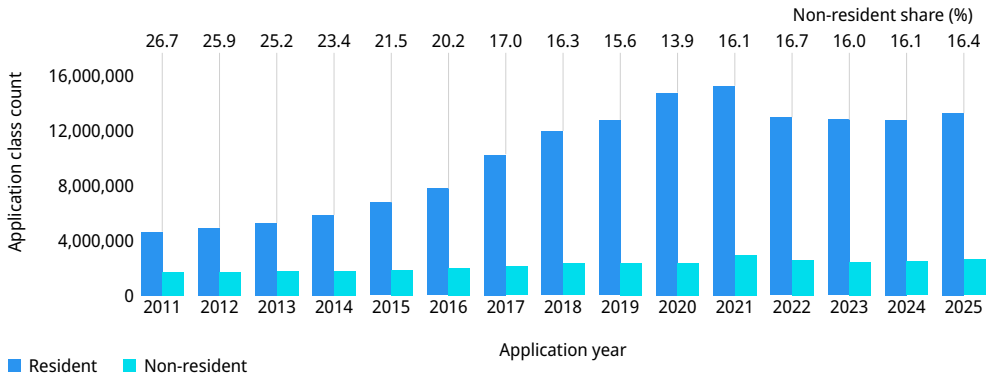
B2. Trend in trademark application class counts worldwide, 2011–2025



Note: World totals are WIPO estimates using data covering 171 IP offices. Totals include class counts in applications filed directly at national and regional offices (the Paris route), as well as class counts in designations received by offices via the Madrid System (where applicable). See glossary for definition of class count.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

B3. Resident and non-resident trademark application class counts worldwide, 2011–2025



Note: World totals are WIPO estimates using data covering 171 IP offices. Totals include class counts in applications filed directly at national and regional offices (the Paris route), as well as class counts in designations received by offices via the Madrid System (where applicable). See glossary for definitions of class count, resident and non-resident.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

B4. Trademark application class counts by region, 2015 and 2025

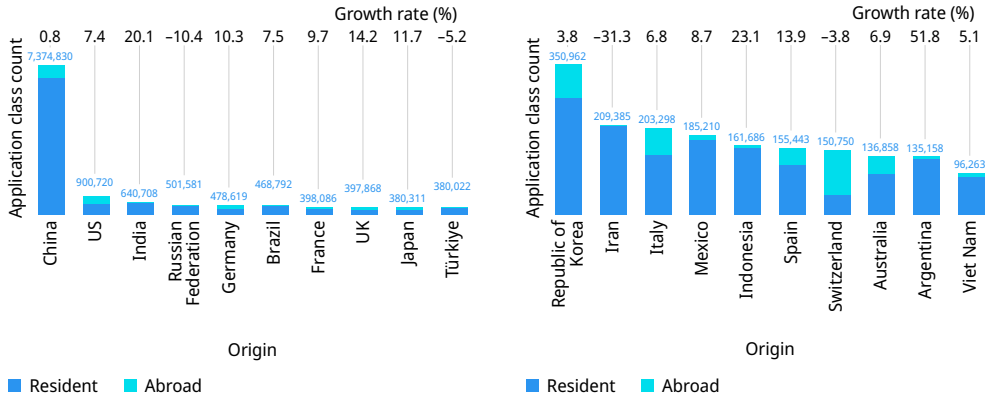
Region	Application class count, 2015	Application class count, 2025	Resident share (%), 2015	Resident share (%), 2025	Share of world total (%), 2015	Share of world total (%), 2025	Average growth (%): 2015-2025
Africa	235,900	388,300	46.2	58.7	2.7	2.4	5.1
Asia	4,845,300	10,158,100	85.3	90.4	56.1	63.8	7.7
Europe	2,045,400	2,878,100	75.5	75.6	23.7	18.1	3.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	665,000	1,284,000	64.5	77.9	7.7	8.1	6.8
Northern America	672,200	986,500	70.2	61.1	7.8	6.2	3.9
Oceania	174,600	228,000	55.4	52.9	2.0	1.4	2.7
World	**8,638,400**	**15,923,000**	**78.5**	**83.6**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**6.3**

Note: Totals by geographical region are WIPO estimates using data covering 171 IP offices. Each region includes the following number of offices: Africa (35), Asia (46), Europe (42), Latin America and the Caribbean (36), Northern America (2) and Oceania (10).

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

Trademark applications by origin

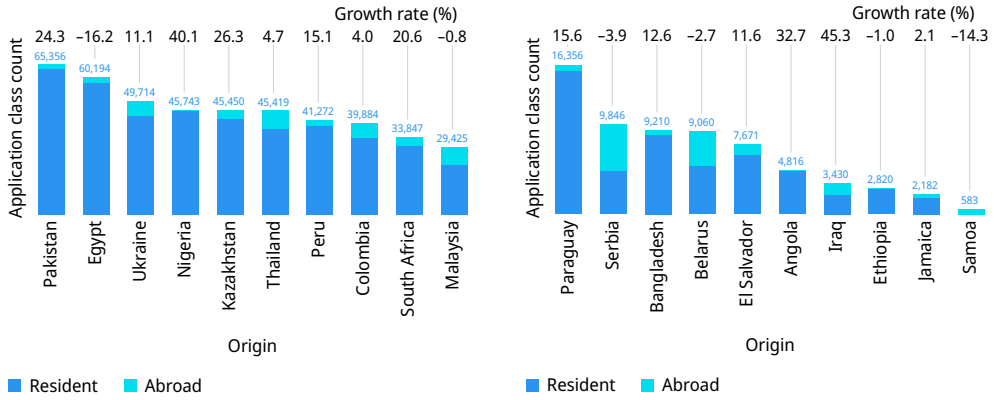
B5. Trademark application class counts for the top 20 origins, 2025



Note: Iran is the Islamic Republic of Iran. In this figure, trademark application filing by origin includes the number of classes specified in resident applications and in applications filed abroad and is based on an absolute count. For an absolute count, applications filed at regional offices are counted once, rather than being considered equivalent to multiple applications in the respective member states. The origin of a trademark application is determined by the residence of the applicant. An application filed at a regional office is considered a resident filing if the applicant is a resident of a relevant member state.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026

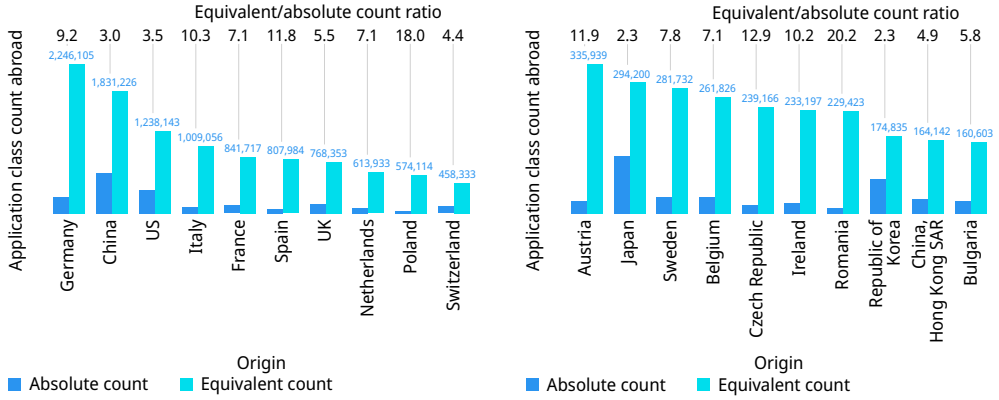
B6. Trademark application class counts for selected low- and middle-income origins, 2025



Note: In this figure, trademark application filing by origin includes the number of classes specified in resident applications and in applications filed abroad and is based on an absolute count. For an absolute count, applications filed at regional offices are counted once, rather than being considered equivalent to multiple applications in the respective member states. The origin of a trademark application is determined by the residence of the applicant. The origins selected are from different world regions and income groups (low-income, lower middle-income and upper middle-income). Where available, data for all origins are presented in statistical table B44 toward the end of this section.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

B7. Trademark application class counts abroad for the top 20 origins, 2025



Note: Netherlands is the Kingdom of the Netherlands. This figure distinguishes between absolute and equivalent counts for filing abroad; resident applications are excluded. For an absolute count, applications filed at regional offices are counted once; for an equivalent count, applications filed at regional offices are considered equivalent to multiple applications in the respective member states.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

B8. Trademark application class counts for the top 20 offices and origins, 2025

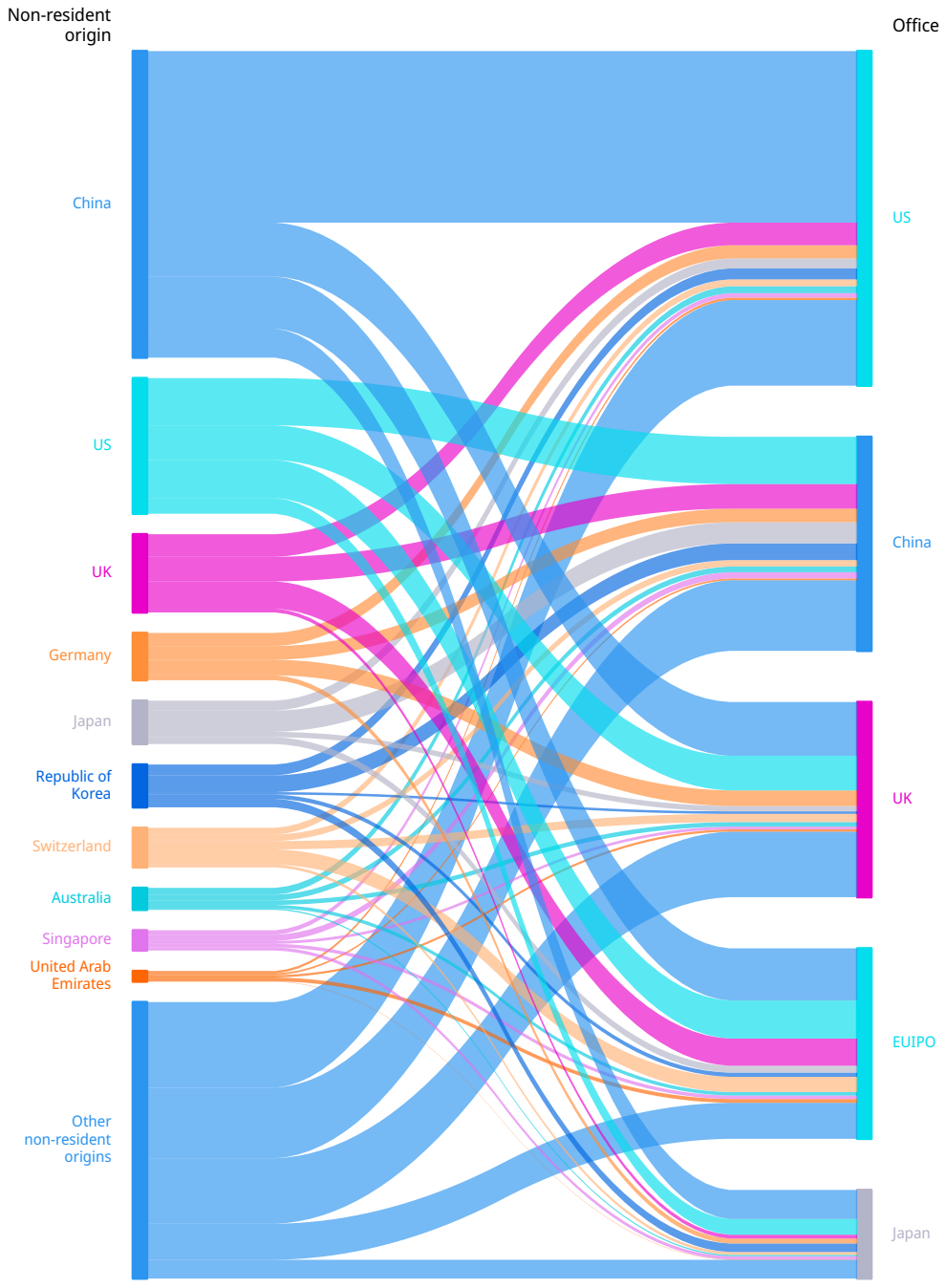
	Office									
Origin	**Argentina**	**Australia**	**Brazil**	**Canada**	**China**	**EUIPO**	**France**	**Germany**	**India**	**Indonesia**
Argentina	130,299	26	504	30	320	188		1	21	2
Australia	132	97,013	476	2,220	4,964	3,107	88	85	904	1,098
Brazil	833	96	458,653	130	644	660	32	35	106	53
China	2,789	16,743	8,850	14,559	6,768,214	45,816	3,300	26,703	5,639	8,807
France	742	1,917	2,045	4,048	6,860	28,105	279,196	828	1,881	1,697
Germany	981	4,072	3,474	5,248	11,926	79,822	674	234,264	4,500	3,084
India	61	551	330	571	896	1,001	58	113	619,683	424
Indonesia	8	75	31	20	965	110	26	11	86	157,002
Iran		5	12	30	700	48	11	17	31	36
Italy	448	1,167	1,618	1,790	5,882	36,350	355	291	1,451	1,097
Japan	472	3,002	1,938	3,408	18,580	6,049	330	299	2,859	5,429
Mexico	370	66	391	308	854	473	21	9	81	15
Republic of Korea	338	1,614	1,064	1,690	14,628	3,691	178	194	1,358	3,106
Russian Federation	42	66	136	103	4,011	170	57	102	446	369
Spain	1,074	692	1,272	871	2,473	29,436	640	196	656	562
Switzerland	820	2,132	1,682	2,777	5,669	13,338	1,654	2,562	1,941	1,685
Türkiye	52	299	305	381	1,098	3,436	266	666	286	345
UK	589	5,914	2,017	5,310	21,624	23,871	756	1,225	2,886	1,844
US	4,018	16,054	9,197	31,748	41,469	33,419	1,445	2,919	8,966	4,311
Viet Nam	6	274	61	142	854	255	52	33	210	665
Others	4,446	16,914	10,482	72,399	43,517	180,865	5,463	7,560	15,358	7,709
Total	**148,520**	**168,692**	**504,538**	**147,783**	**6,956,148**	**490,210**	**294,602**	**278,113**	**669,349**	**199,340**

	Office									
Origin	**Iran**	**Italy**	**Japan**	**Mexico**	**Republic of Korea**	**Russian Federation**	**Türkiye**	**UK**	**US**	**Viet Nam**
Argentina		7	14	355	12	36	35	50	367	19
Australia	16	43	1,205	520	864	98	141	3,960	6,056	617
Brazil	20	30	132	603	75	55	64	196	1,123	44
China	2,111	1,927	25,469	11,203	13,573	13,173	4,697	47,243	150,666	14,658
France	196	664	2,810	1,920	2,256	1,739	1,810	7,972	6,526	1,175
Germany	501	734	4,324	3,145	3,480	2,646	5,007	13,698	11,571	1,913
India	89	40	250	309	146	458	174	1,105	2,304	366
Indonesia	38	2	126	24	129	36	56	44	152	254
Iran	207,275	12	1	10	14	76	108	22	10	2
Italy	257	104,685	1,770	1,330	1,395	1,860	1,663	5,046	4,811	708
Japan	363	170	250,892	2,070	6,901	1,840	1,414	4,693	8,782	4,179
Mexico	2	17	140	174,608	26	37	35	146	2,571	35
Republic of Korea	198	122	7,468	1,070	273,247	1,299	827	2,169	9,637	3,433
Russian Federation	152	104	82	127	161	472,284	633	128	286	312
Spain	86	230	761	2,566	550	486	948	3,330	3,196	355
Switzerland	308	1,011	2,492	1,920	1,947	1,713	1,748	7,231	6,049	1,000
Türkiye	456	256	190	224	172	1,035	352,308	1,818	1,959	134
UK	280	396	3,391	1,831	2,301	937	1,735	256,355	19,806	1,054
US	319	818	13,830	18,348	9,813	3,195	4,228	30,406	544,878	4,825
Viet Nam	15	7	324	101	302	169	48	89	1,471	87,491
Others	1,547	2,344	13,031	11,171	9,347	12,123	9,649	42,030	56,460	9,373
Total	**214,229**	**113,619**	**328,702**	**233,455**	**326,711**	**515,295**	**387,328**	**427,731**	**838,681**	**131,947**

Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office and Iran is the Islamic Republic of Iran. In this figure, trademark application filing by origin includes the number of classes specified in applications and is based on an absolute count. For an absolute count, applications filed at regional offices are counted once, rather than being considered equivalent to multiple applications in the respective member states.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

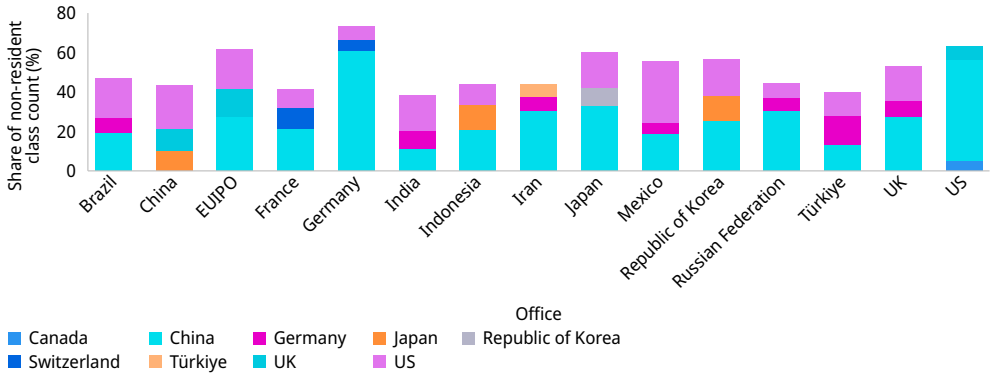
B9. Flows of non-resident trademark application class counts between selected origins and offices, 2025



Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office. Origin data are based on absolute counts. For an absolute count, applications filed at regional offices are counted once, rather than being considered equivalent to multiple applications in the respective member states.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

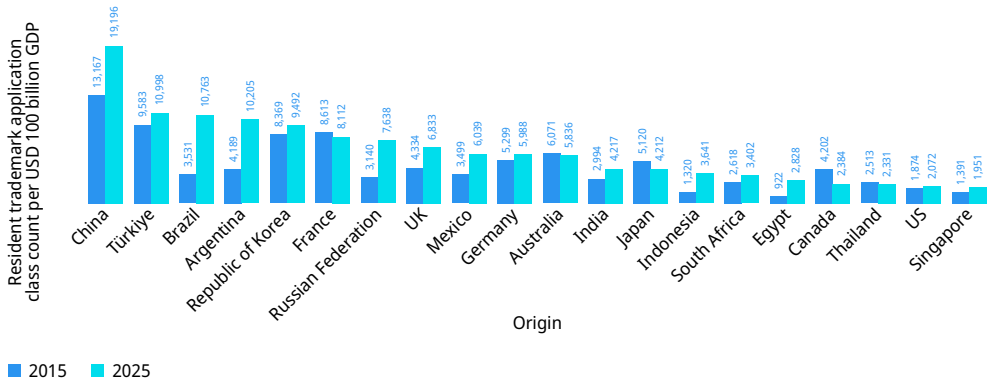
B10. Distribution of trademark application class counts for the top 15 offices and selected non-resident origins, 2025



Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office and Iran is the Islamic Republic of Iran. The office and origin data shown consist of absolute, rather than equivalent application class counts.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

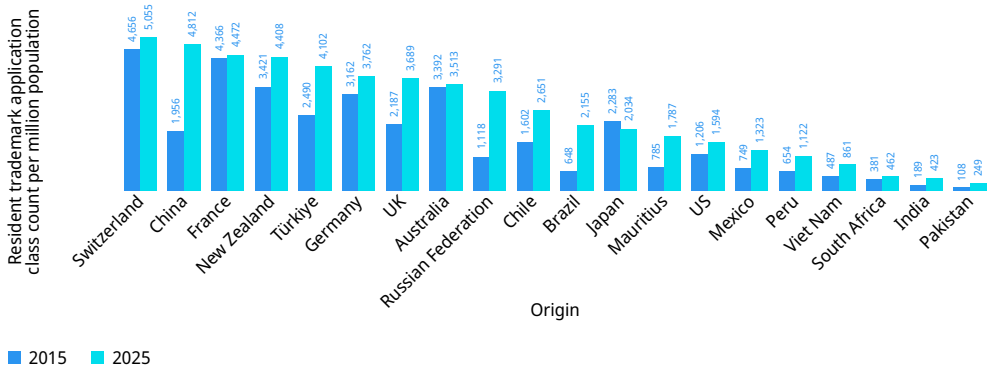
B11. Resident trademark application class count per USD 100 billion GDP for selected origins, 2015 and 2025



Note: GDP data are in 2021 US purchasing power parity (PPP) dollars. The selected 20 origins for 2025 were included if they had a GDP greater than USD 853 billion PPP and a resident trademark application class count of at least 16,500. This figure does not provide an overall ranking of all origins; rather, it shows a selection across geographical regions and income groups.

Sources: WIPO Statistics Database and World Bank, September 2026.

B12. Resident trademark application class count per million population for selected origins, 2015 and 2025

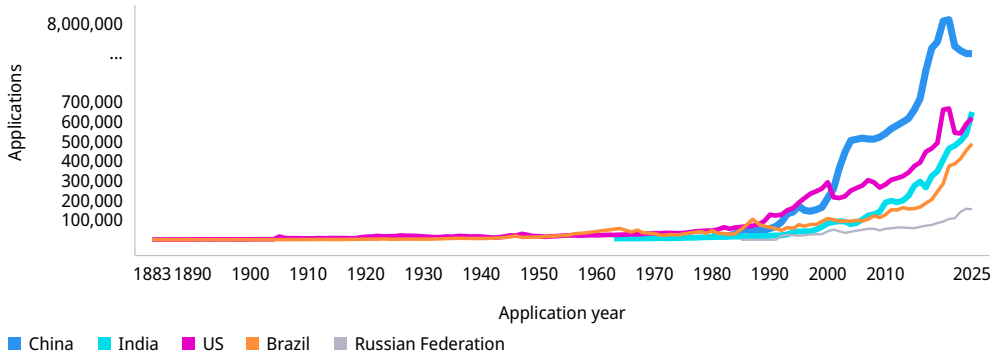


Note: The selected 20 origins for 2025 were included if they had a population greater than 1.2 million and a resident trademark application class count of at least 2,200. This figure does not provide an overall ranking of all origins; rather, it shows a selection across geographical regions and income groups.

Sources: WIPO Statistics Database and World Bank, September 2026.

Trademark applications by office

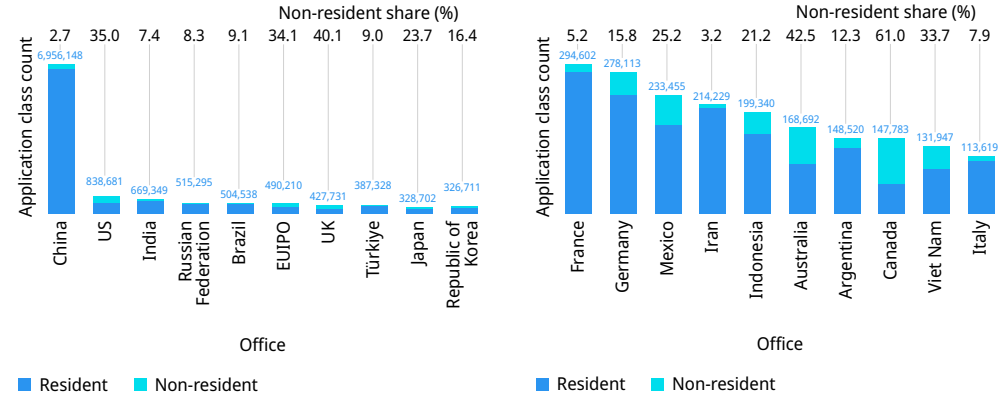
B13. Trend in trademark applications for the top five offices, 1883–2025



Note: Data are based on the numbers of applications filed; differences between single-class and multi-class filing systems across IP offices are not taken into account. The top five offices were selected based on 2025 application totals.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

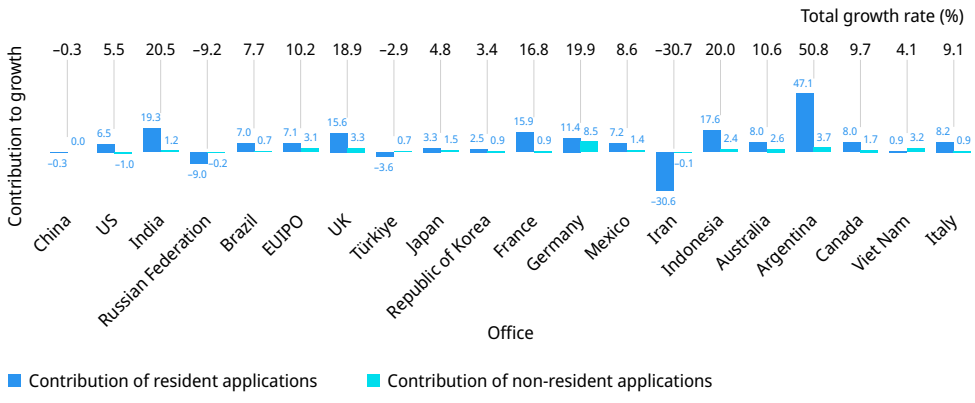
B14. Trademark application class counts for the top 20 offices, 2025



Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office and Iran is the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

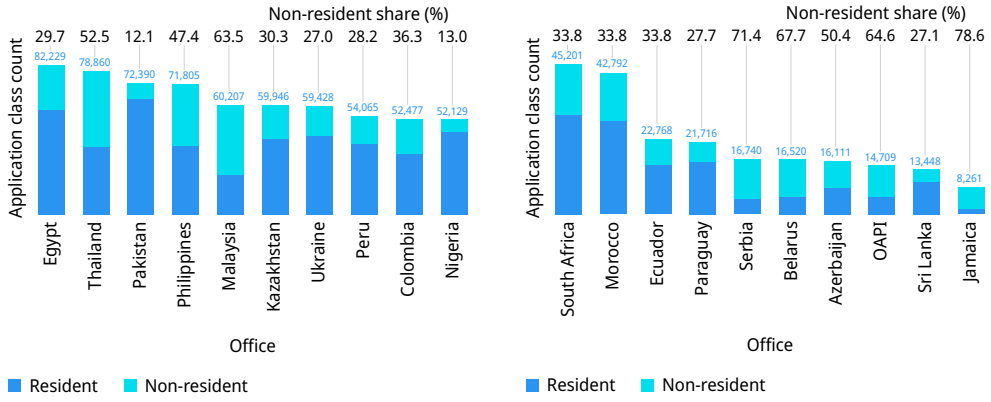
B15. Contribution of resident and non-resident application class counts to total growth for the top 20 offices, 2024–2025



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

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

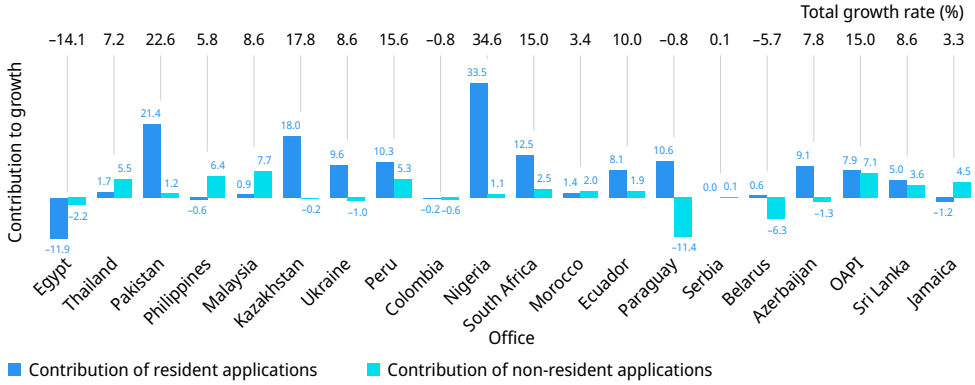
B16. Trademark application class counts for offices of selected low- and middle-income countries, 2025



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

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

B17. Contribution of resident and non-resident application class counts to total growth for offices of selected low- and middle-income countries, 2024–2025



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

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

Trademark applications by Nice class and industry sector

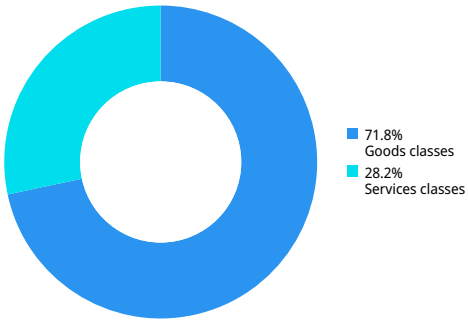
B18. Distribution of non-resident trademark applications by top Nice classes, 2025

Rank	Class	Description	Share (%)
1	9	Scientific, photographic, measuring instruments; recording equipment; computers and software	11.0
2	35	Advertising, business management, business administration and office functions	7.1
3	42	Scientific and technological services, design and development of computer hardware and software	5.9
4	5	Pharmaceutical preparations, baby food, dietary supplements for humans and animals, disinfectants, fungicides and herbicides	5.7
5	3	Bleaching preparations and other substances for laundry use; cleaning and abrasive preparations; soaps, perfumery and cosmetics	5.3
6	25	Clothing, footwear, headwear	4.7
7	41	Education, entertainment and sporting activities	4.4
8	28	Games, toys and playthings; video game apparatus; gymnastic and sporting articles; decorations for Christmas trees	3.4
9	21	Small, hand-operated utensils and apparatus for household and kitchen use, as well as cosmetic and toilet utensils, glassware and certain goods made of porcelain, ceramic, earthenware, terra-cotta or glass	3.0
10	7	Machines, machine tools, power-operated tools; motors and engines, except for land vehicles; machine coupling and transmission components, except for land vehicles; agricultural implements, other than hand-operated hand tools; incubators for eggs; automatic vending machines	3.0
		Remaining classes	**46.5**

Note: Figures based on non-resident filing data from 141 IP offices. Some classes listed are abbreviated. See www.wipo.int/en/web/classification-nice for a complete list of all classes.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

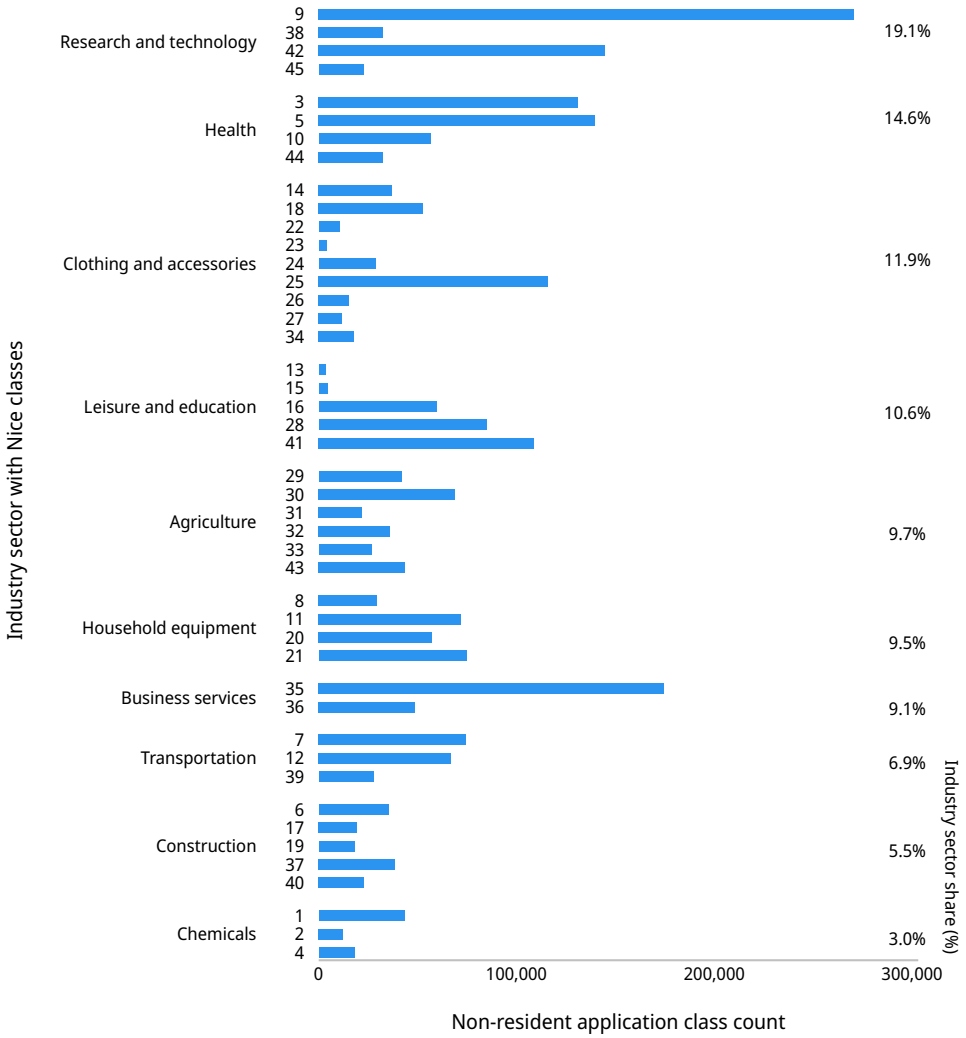
B19. Non-resident trademark applications by goods and services classes, 2025



Note: In the 45-class Nice Classification, the first 34 classes indicate goods and the remaining 11 refer to services. See www.wipo.int/en/web/classification-nice for a complete list of classes. These figures are based on non-resident filing data from 141 IP offices.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026

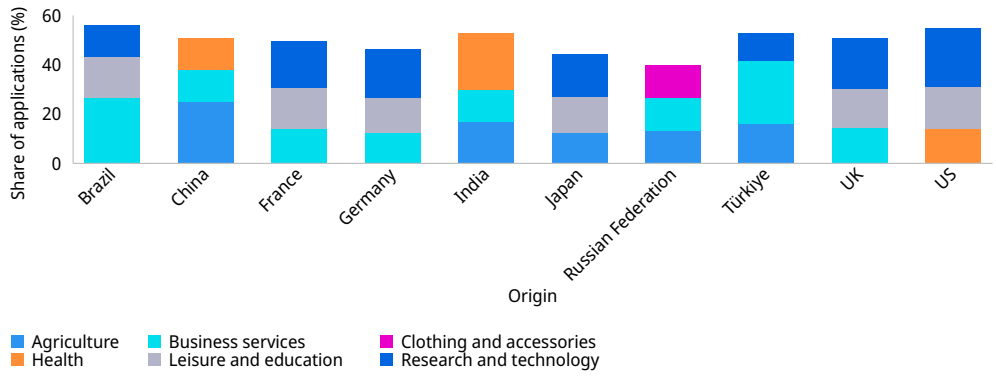
B20. Non-resident trademark applications by industry sector, 2025



Note: Industry sectors based on class groups are those defined by Edital. Some industry sectors are abbreviated. See annex B for full definitions and the composition of Nice goods and services classes. Figures based on non-resident filing data from 141 IP offices.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

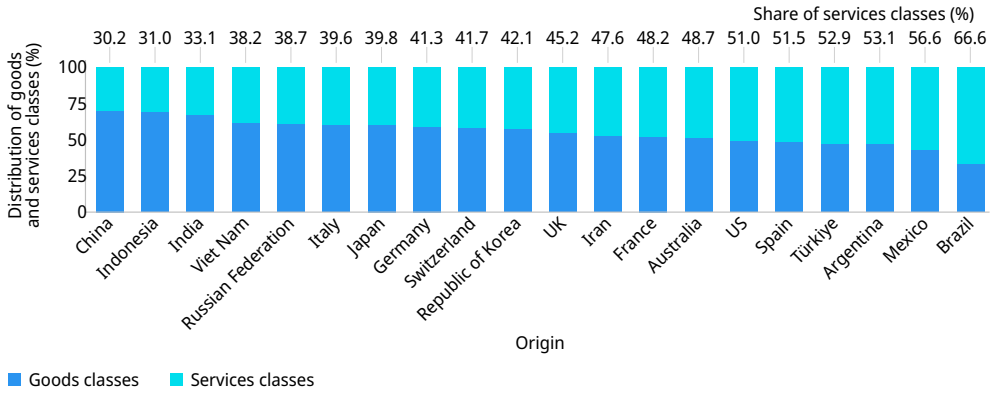
B21. Trademark applications by top three sectors for the top origins, 2025



Note: Industry sectors based on class groups are those defined by Edital. Some industry sectors are abbreviated. See annex B for full definitions. The top three sectors and top origins were selected based on 2025 totals.

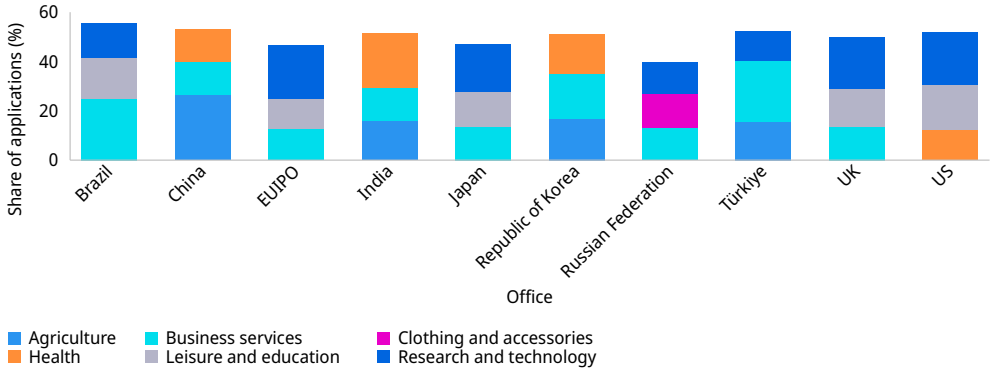
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

B22. Distribution of trademark applications by goods and services for the top origins, 2025



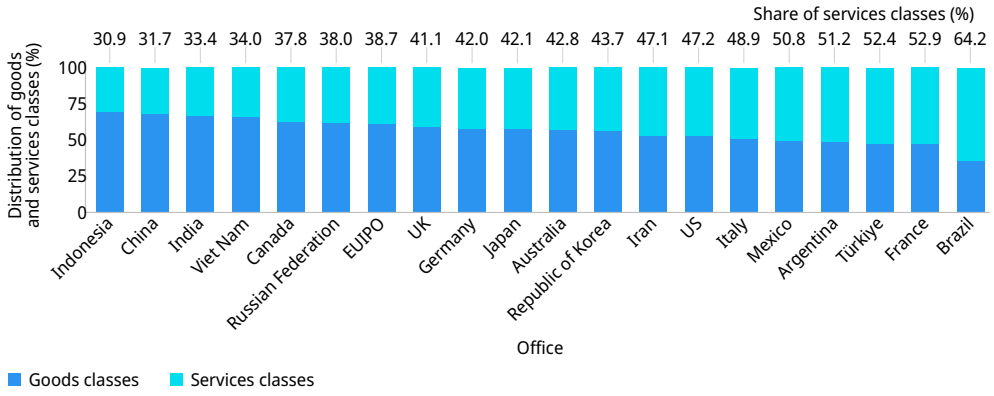
Note: Iran is the Islamic Republic of Iran.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

B23. Trademark applications by top three sectors at the top offices, 2025



Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office. Industry sectors based on class groups are those defined by Edital. Some industry sectors are abbreviated. See www.wipo.int/en/web/classification-nice for a complete list of classes. The top three sectors and top offices were selected based on 2025 totals.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

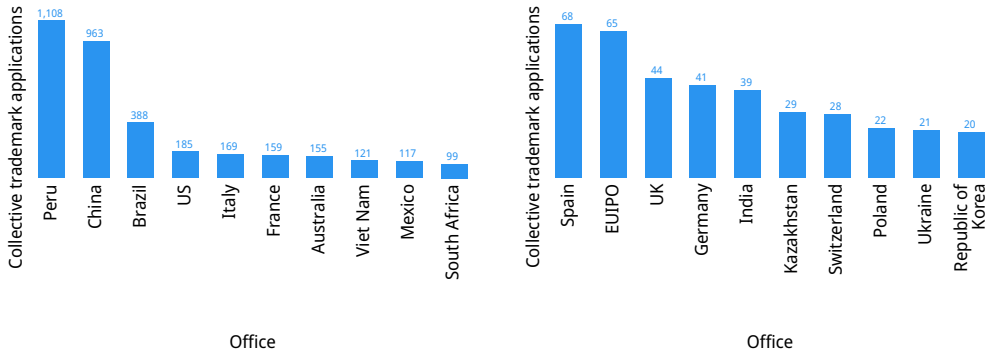
B24. Distribution of trademark applications by goods and services at the top offices, 2025



Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office and Iran is the Islamic Republic of Iran.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

Collective and certification trademark applications by office

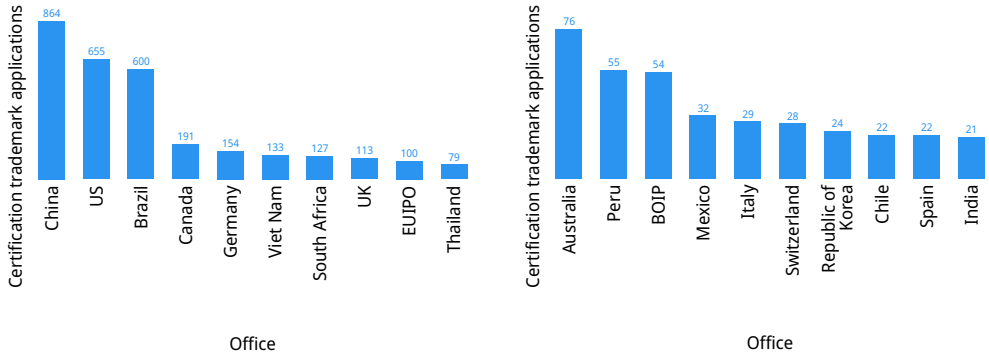
B25. Collective trademark applications for the top 20 offices, 2025



Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

B26. Certification trademark applications for the top 20 offices, 2025

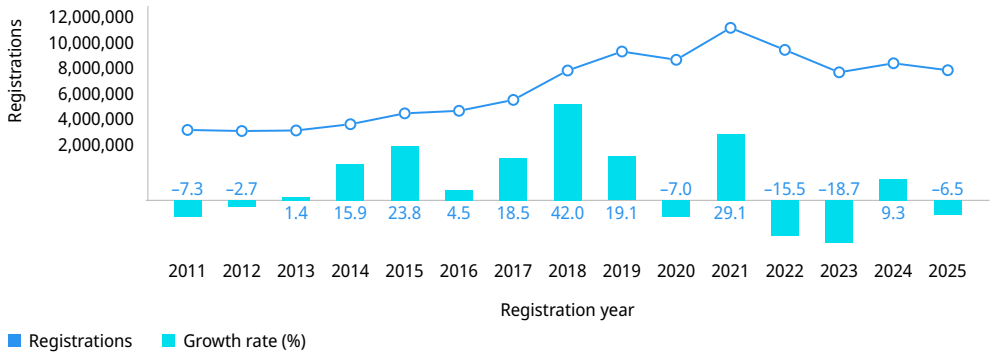


Note: BOIP is the Benelux Office for Intellectual Property and EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

Trademark registrations worldwide, by region and office

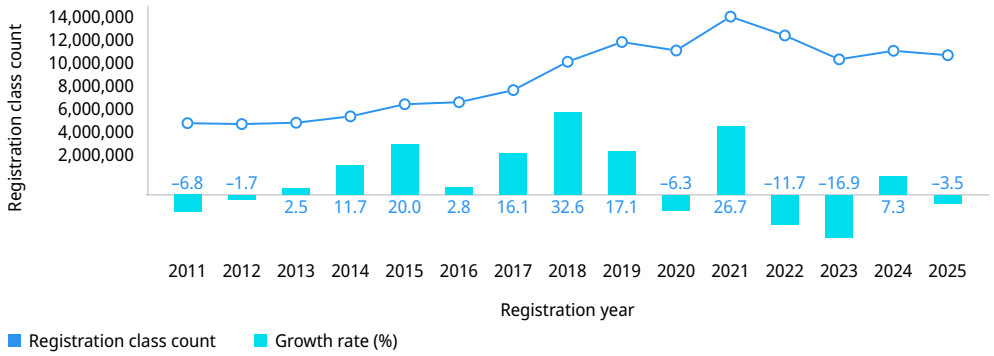
B27. Trend in trademark registrations worldwide, 2011–2025



Note: World totals are WIPO estimates using data covering 171 IP offices. Totals include the number of registrations issued by national and regional offices for applications filed directly at offices (the Paris route), as well as the number of designations received by offices via the Madrid System (where applicable).

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

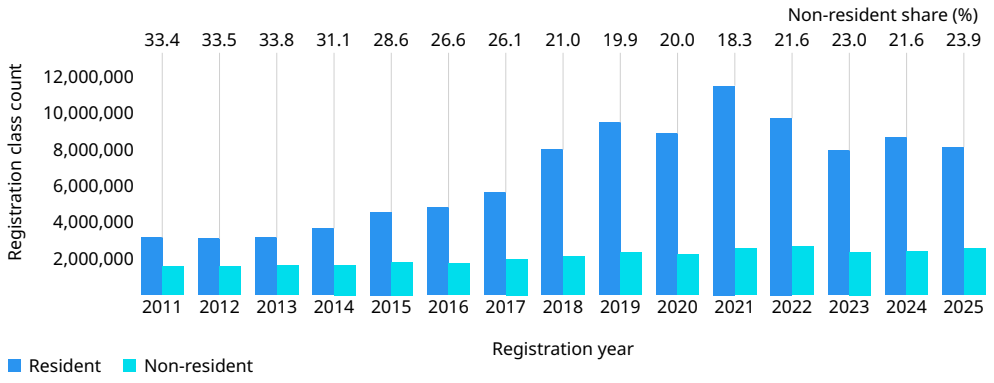
B28. Trend in trademark registration class counts worldwide, 2011–2025



Note: World totals are WIPO estimates using data covering 171 IP offices. Totals include class counts in registrations issued by national and regional offices for applications filed directly at offices (the Paris route), as well as designations received by offices via the Madrid System (where applicable). See glossary for definition of class count.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

B29. Resident and non-resident trademark registration class counts worldwide, 2011–2025



Note: World totals are WIPO estimates using data covering 171 IP offices. Totals include class counts in registrations issued by national and regional offices for applications filed directly at offices (the Paris route), as well as for designations received by offices via the Madrid System (where applicable). See glossary for definitions of class count, resident and non-resident.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

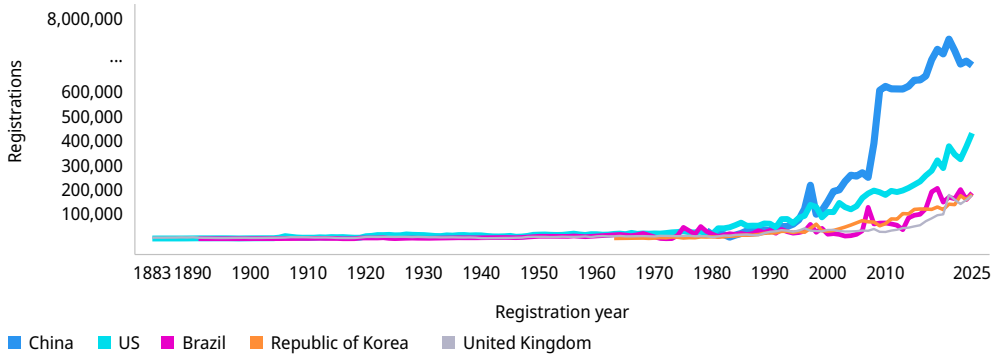
B30. Trademark registration class counts by region, 2015 and 2025

Region	Registration class count, 2015	Registration class count, 2025	Resident share (%), 2015	Resident share (%), 2025	Share of world total (%), 2015	Share of world total (%), 2025	Average growth (%): 2015-2025
Africa	184,000	229,200	30.4	38.1	2.9	2.1	2.2
Asia	3,507,100	6,348,200	79.3	84.9	54.9	59.5	6.1
Europe	1,666,900	2,317,400	67.9	70.8	26.1	21.7	3.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	487,200	823,600	56.1	68.2	7.6	7.7	5.4
Northern America	395,200	768,500	65.0	47.1	6.2	7.2	6.9
Oceania	142,100	181,500	43.1	43.4	2.2	1.7	2.5
World	**6,382,500**	**10,668,400**	**71.4**	**76.1**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**5.3**

Note: Totals by geographical region are WIPO estimates based on data covering 171 offices. Each region includes the following number of offices: Africa (35), Asia (46), Europe (42), Latin America and the Caribbean (36), Northern America (2) and Oceania (10).

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

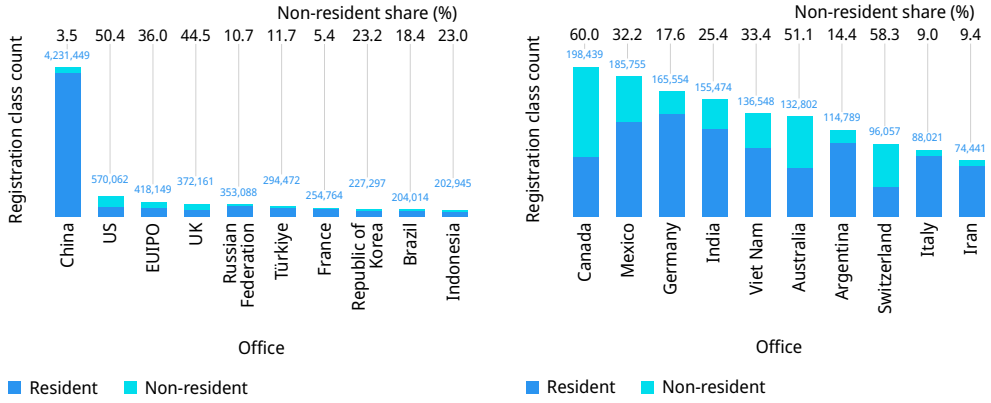
B31. Trend in trademark registrations for the top five offices, 1883–2025



Note: Data are based on the numbers of registrations recorded; differences between single-class and multi-class registration systems across IP offices are not taken into account. The top five offices were selected based on 2025 registration totals.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

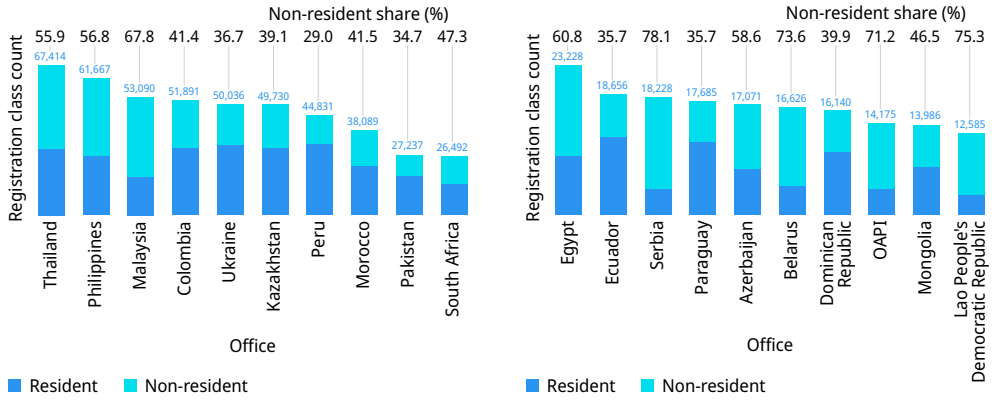
B32. Trademark registration class counts for the top 20 offices, 2025



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

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

B33. Trademark registration class counts for offices of selected low- and middle-income countries, 2025

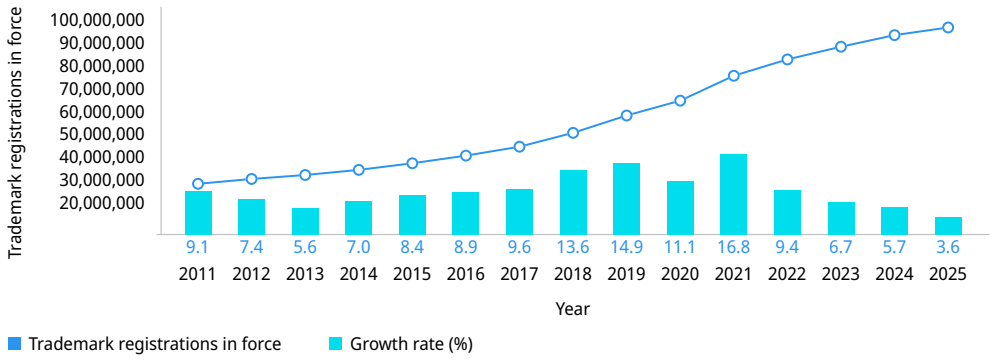


Note: The offices selected are from different world regions and income groups (low-income, lower middle-income and upper middle-income). OAPI is the African Intellectual Property Organization, which receives applications on behalf of its 17 member states. Where available, data for every office is presented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

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

Trademark registrations in force

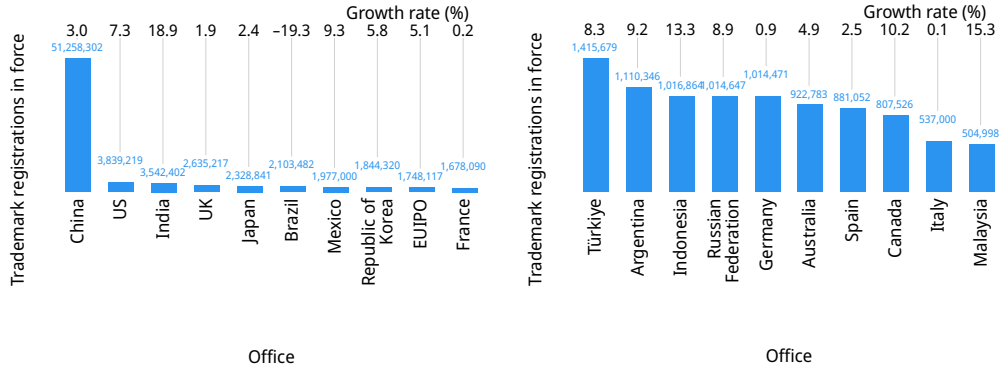
B34. Trend in trademark registrations in force worldwide, 2011–2025



Note: World totals are WIPO estimates using data covering 157 IP offices. Data refer to the number of trademark registrations in force, not the number of classes specified in those registrations. Trademark rights can be maintained indefinitely by paying a renewal fee at defined intervals. Trademarks in force provides information on the volume of trademark registrations currently active, as well as the historical trademark life cycle.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

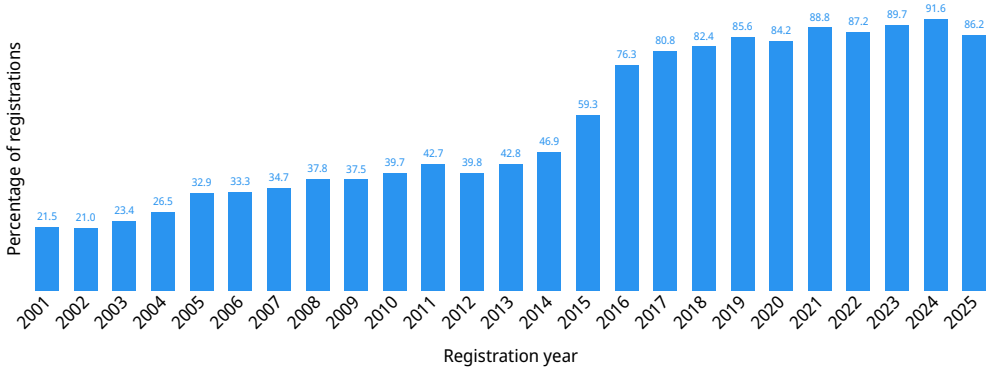
B35. Trademark registrations in force for the top 20 offices, 2025



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

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

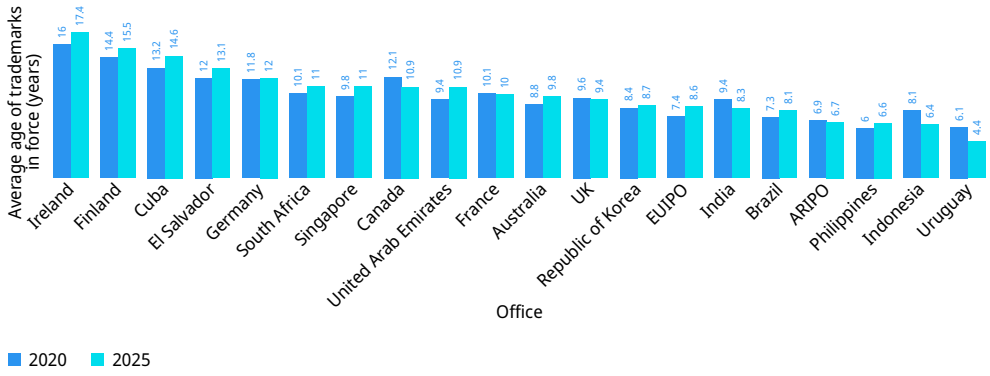
B36. Trademark registrations in force in 2025 as a percentage of total registrations recorded between 2001 and 2025



Note: Percentages are calculated as follows: the number of trademark registrations issued in year *t* and in force in 2025 divided by the total number of trademark registrations issued in year *t*. Trademark holders must pay a renewal fee to maintain the validity of their marks, which in most cases can be maintained indefinitely. This figure is based on about 26.4 million active trademark registrations reported by the 86 offices that provided a breakdown by year of registration. Detailed data for several of the larger offices, such as those of China and Japan, are unavailable.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

B37. Average age of trademarks in force at selected offices, 2020 and 2025

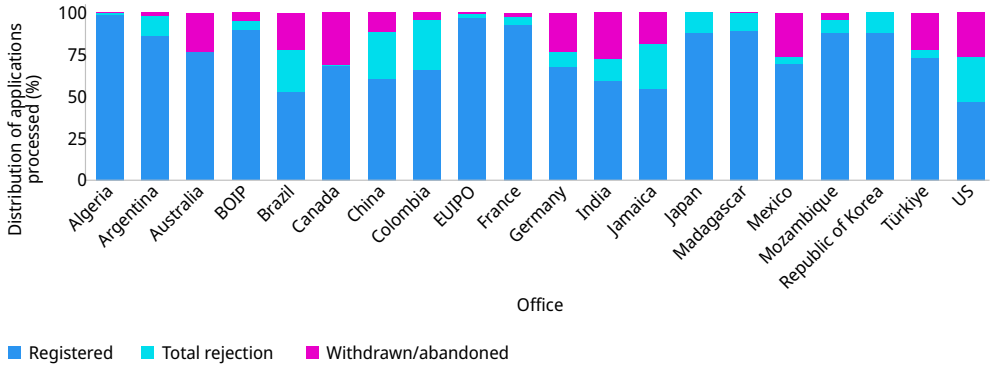


Note: ARIPO is the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization and EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

Trademark office procedural data

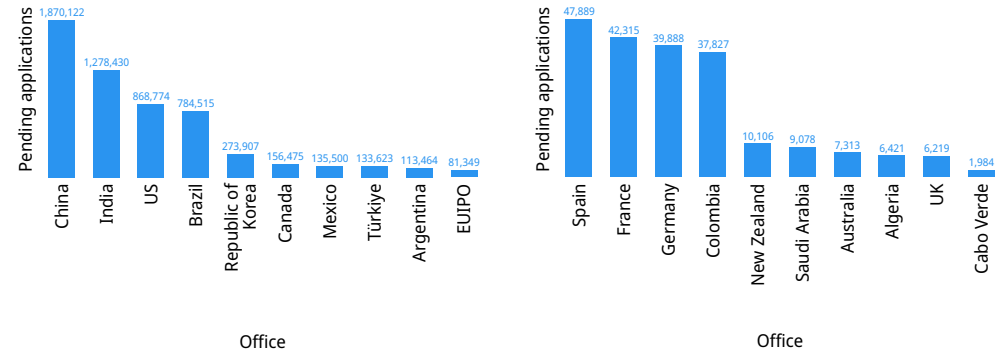
B38. Distribution of trademark examination outcomes for selected offices, 2025



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

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

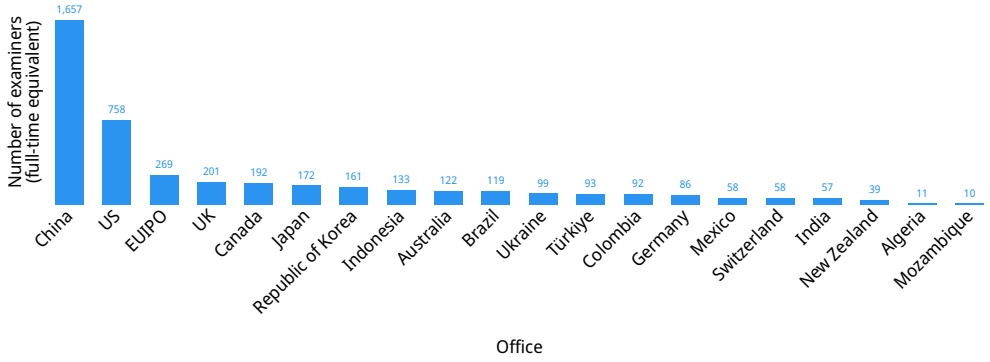
B39. Potentially pending trademark applications for selected offices, 2025



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

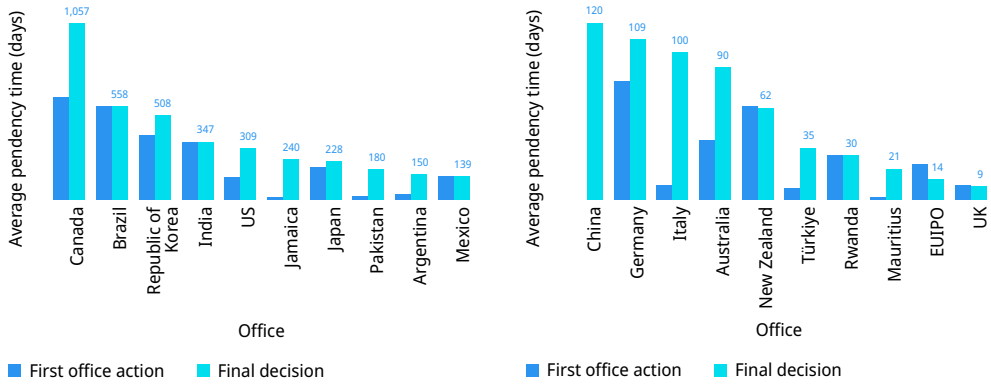
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

B40. Number of trademark examiners for selected offices, 2025



Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

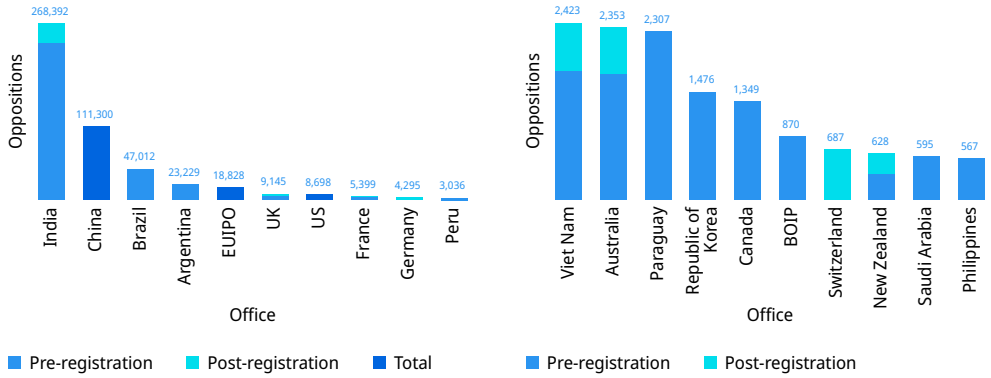
B41. Duration of trademark examination for selected offices, 2025



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

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

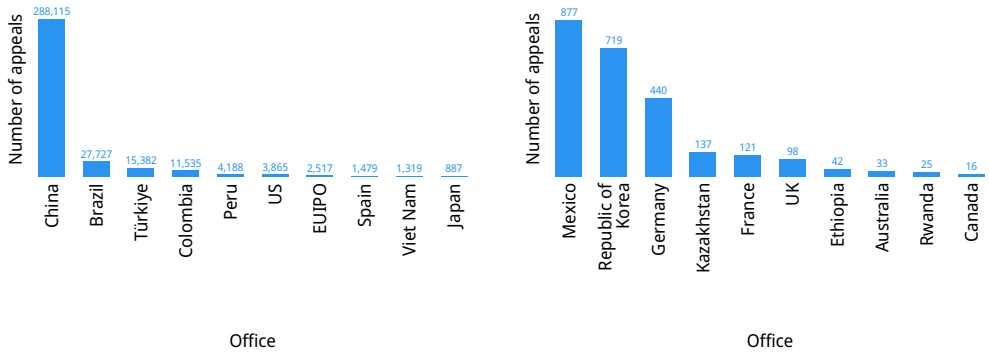
B42. Third-party oppositions for selected offices, 2025



Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office and BOIP is the Benelux Office for Intellectual Property.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

B43. Appeals against decisions for selected offices, 2025



Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

Statistical tables

B44. Trademark applications by office and origin, 2025

	Application class count by office				Application class count by origin	Equivalent application class count by origin	
Name	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Change over previous year	Total (a)	Total (a)	Change over previous year
Afghanistan (b)	..	..	..	..	270	270	..
African Intellectual Property Organization	14,709	5,205	9,504	+1,922	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
African Regional Intellectual Property Organization	1,483	563	920	+172	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Albania	10,260	3,135	7,125	+1,179	3,650	5,278	+1,028
Algeria	29,591	16,220	13,371	+1,464	17,477	21,437	+3,809
Andorra	2,389	780	1,609	–62	1,473	8,105	–1,978
Angola	6,339	4,794	1,545	+1,340	4,816	4,816	+1,074
Antigua and Barbuda	1,790	66	1,724	+250	432	2,694	+2,435
Argentina	148,520	130,299	18,221	+50,002	135,158	140,130	+44,755
Armenia	14,174	6,809	7,365	–592	8,624	11,616	+1,257
Australia	168,692	97,013	71,679	+16,225	136,858	218,202	+11,319
Austria	19,029	13,160	5,869	+1,151	41,423	361,525	+33,598
Azerbaijan	16,111	7,985	8,126	+1,167	8,591	9,211	+1,403
Bahamas (b)	..	..	..	..	864	2,060	..
Bahrain	14,399	409	13,990	+1,633	935	1,039	–749
Bangladesh	13,484	8,766	4,718	+1,474	9,210	9,600	+1,336
Barbados	1,108	247	861	0	922	1,808	–256
Belarus	16,520	5,328	11,192	–1,006	9,060	10,194	–901
Belgium (c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	37,158	284,318	+45,505
Belize (b)	..	..	..	..	162	760	..
Benelux Office for Intellectual Property (d)	59,908	52,136	7,772	+5,409	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Benin (b,g)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	260	4,196	–481
Bhutan	2,084	107	1,977	+279	117	117	–821
Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (b)	..	..	..	..	295	295	..
Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba (b,h)	..	..	..	..	16	282	..
Bosnia and Herzegovina	9,638	1,005	8,633	+228	1,797	3,833	+634
Botswana	7,121	2,699	4,422	+1,312	2,742	2,748	–808
Brazil	504,538	458,653	45,885	+35,890	468,792	486,282	+34,906
Brunei Darussalam	4,753	258	4,495	+1,265	288	288	+124
Bulgaria	15,656	12,931	2,725	+538	40,445	178,591	+21,090
Burkina Faso (b,g)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	537	8,793	+2,613
Burundi (b)	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Cabo Verde	1,829	160	1,669	+464	166	166	–55
Cambodia (b)	..	..	..	..	1,057	1,941	..
Cameroon (b,g)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	954	15,434	+3,349
Canada	147,783	57,593	90,190	+13,107	94,478	183,662	+18,448
Central African Republic (b,g)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3	19	–168
Chad (b,g)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	68	1,076	+485
Chile	72,391	52,640	19,751	+11,302	57,462	60,688	+9,167
China	6,956,148	6,768,214	187,934	–17,887	7,374,830	8,601,848	+216,081
China, Hong Kong SAR	76,869	31,137	45,732	+10,902	64,575	195,319	+43,459
China, Macao SAR	17,351	3,155	14,196	+2,122	3,645	4,607	+397
Colombia	52,477	33,444	19,033	–400	39,884	48,236	+5,564
Comoros (b)	..	..	..	..	54	1,148	..
Congo (b,g)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	83	1,363	+355
Cook Islands (b)	..	..	..	..	77	181	..
Costa Rica	20,905	13,239	7,666	+2,997	14,378	17,836	+3,535
Côte d'Ivoire (b,g)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,660	25,090	+7,413
Croatia	7,187	4,665	2,522	+1,132	8,708	49,816	+9,126
Cuba	6,996	3,921	3,075	+764	4,119	4,743	+734
Curaçao (h)	3,144	560	2,584	+479	1,185	5,585	–1,336

B44. Trademark applications by office and origin, 2025 (cont.)

	Application class count by office				Application class count by origin	Equivalent application class count by origin	
Name	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Change over previous year	Total (a)	Total (a)	Change over previous year
Cyprus	3,666	2,190	1,476	+244	17,857	135,063	+26,582
Czech Republic	24,627	21,524	3,103	+2,490	40,090	269,530	+28,619
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	12,957	11,635	1,322	+1,973	12,026	12,026	+2,018
Democratic Republic of the Congo (b)	..	..	..	..	317	517	..
Denmark	6,868	4,341	2,527	+243	24,967	158,221	–827
Djibouti (b)	..	..	..	..	8	8	..
Dominica (b)	..	..	..	..	130	156	..
Dominican Republic	19,471	12,674	6,797	+2,459	13,410	14,482	+2,125
Ecuador	22,768	15,073	7,695	+2,069	15,988	17,184	+1,626
Egypt	82,229	57,794	24,435	–13,541	60,194	62,660	–11,418
El Salvador	12,095	6,543	5,552	+195	7,671	9,151	+330
Equatorial Guinea (b,g)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	21	357	+231
Eritrea (b)	..	..	..	..	11	11	..
Estonia	3,724	2,299	1,425	+225	7,648	77,520	+10,472
Eswatini (b)	..	..	..	..	49	49	..
Ethiopia	4,750	2,804	1,946	+240	2,820	2,852	+4
European Union Intellectual Property Office (e)	490,210	322,953	167,257	+45,302	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Fiji	708	93	615	–40	159	159	+7
Finland	7,143	5,326	1,817	+838	17,426	145,102	+14,333
France	294,602	279,196	15,406	+42,409	398,086	1,149,566	+89,180
Gabon (b,g)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	73	1,129	–54
Gambia	3,572	191	3,381	+1,666	200	252	–18
Georgia	16,159	8,593	7,566	+5,328	10,782	14,636	+8,746
Germany	278,113	234,264	43,849	+46,212	478,619	2,561,557	+273,710
Ghana	6,173	981	5,192	+811	1,182	2,372	+601
Greece	18,035	15,575	2,460	+97	22,925	128,067	–14,141
Grenada (b)	..	..	..	..	11	11	..
Guatemala	15,745	8,930	6,815	+1,021	10,875	11,083	+541
Guinea (b,g)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	468	7,524	+1,966
Guinea-Bissau (b,g)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	115	995	+807
Guyana	1,189	224	965	+151	235	235	–29
Haiti (b)	..	..	..	..	28	132	..
Holy See (b)	..	..	..	..	25	649	..
Honduras	8,617	3,289	5,328	+210	3,547	3,625	–614
Hungary	17,157	14,204	2,953	+2,133	21,148	114,692	+20,480
Iceland	8,429	1,849	6,580	+93	2,409	4,869	–900
India	669,349	619,683	49,666	+113,760	640,708	670,134	+108,098
Indonesia	199,340	157,002	42,338	+33,235	161,686	164,802	+31,307
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	214,229	207,275	6,954	–95,018	209,385	210,989	–96,168
Iraq	10,733	2,130	8,603	+72	3,430	4,448	+1,541
Ireland (f)	8,583	..	..	+1,832	23,088	241,694	+119,005
Israel	17,401	4,308	13,093	+194	10,769	33,455	+250
Italy	113,619	104,685	8,934	+9,490	203,298	1,150,844	+32,532
Jamaica	8,261	1,767	6,494	+261	2,182	2,270	+106
Japan	328,702	250,892	77,810	+15,042	380,311	545,649	+56,676
Jordan	9,090	4,649	4,441	–1,537	6,306	9,684	–1,384
Kazakhstan	59,946	41,778	18,168	+9,043	45,450	46,764	+8,394
Kenya (b)	..	..	..	..	168	326	..
Kuwait	13,352	5,083	8,269	+224	6,722	8,882	–892
Kyrgyzstan	10,899	2,067	8,832	+663	3,726	3,806	+1,568
Lao People's Democratic Republic	12,415	3,121	9,294	+5,252	3,187	3,291	+1,965
Latvia	4,070	2,401	1,669	+455	5,226	42,866	+8,152
Lebanon (f)	14,590	..	..	+12,557	1,038	3,500	–252
Lesotho (b)	..	..	..	..	17	17	..

B44. Trademark applications by office and origin, 2025 (cont.)

	Application class count by office				Application class count by origin	Equivalent application class count by origin	
Name	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Change over previous year	Total (a)	Total (a)	Change over previous year
Liberia	2,758	518	2,240	+917	579	1,319	+615
Libya (b)	..	..	..	..	278	822	..
Liechtenstein	7,143	445	6,698	–34	2,284	10,552	+2,711
Lithuania	7,072	5,519	1,553	+494	9,922	75,774	–5,568
Luxembourg (c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	12,105	84,227	+1,524
Madagascar	6,751	3,694	3,057	+482	3,728	3,806	–256
Malawi	3,099	743	2,356	+41	750	750	–377
Malaysia	60,207	21,975	38,232	+4,753	29,425	32,735	–3,523
Maldives (b)	..	..	..	..	14	14	..
Mali (b,g)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	414	5,230	–2,375
Malta	2,211	1,814	397	+101	8,651	94,485	+1,661
Marshall Islands (b)	..	..	..	..	734	3,900	..
Mauritania (b,g)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	350	2,242	+873
Mauritius	6,520	2,222	4,298	+672	4,249	8,965	–1,392
Mexico	233,455	174,608	58,847	+18,577	185,210	197,742	+16,762
Monaco	8,167	1,485	6,682	+1,013	3,440	17,244	+3,894
Mongolia	17,405	11,795	5,610	+1,796	12,007	12,309	+1,317
Montenegro (b)	..	..	..	..	100	542	..
Morocco	42,792	28,327	14,465	+1,425	31,660	36,468	+1,107
Mozambique	5,017	1,633	3,384	+912	1,688	1,702	+132
Myanmar	9,289	4,919	4,370	+990	5,103	5,233	+695
Namibia (b)	..	..	..	..	52	156	..
Naoero	80	0	80	–82	..	..	..
Nepal (b)	..	..	..	..	182	286	..
Netherlands (Kingdom of the) (c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	87,152	669,880	+88,262
New Zealand	55,558	23,471	32,087	+3,554	33,603	47,885	+5,660
Nicaragua (b)	..	..	..	..	165	191	..
Niger (b,g)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	76	1,148	–969
Nigeria	52,129	45,367	6,762	+13,390	45,743	48,383	+14,544
Niue (b)	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
North Macedonia (b)	..	..	..	..	6,781	13,939	..
Norway	37,218	9,050	28,168	+1,299	17,055	75,561	+16,987
Oman	17,016	7,974	9,042	+724	9,537	10,823	+1,875
Pakistan	72,390	63,605	8,785	+13,327	65,356	66,958	+12,956
Panama	13,078	5,394	7,684	+1,161	10,756	18,418	+4,542
Papua New Guinea (b)	..	..	..	..	81	107	..
Paraguay	21,716	15,704	6,012	–182	16,356	16,726	+2,422
Peru	54,065	38,794	15,271	+7,302	41,272	42,886	+5,881
Philippines	71,805	37,780	34,025	+3,937	39,060	39,564	–667
Poland	44,490	39,695	4,795	+8,193	71,677	635,537	+72,433
Portugal	39,899	36,326	3,573	+4,794	47,556	193,830	+8,875
Qatar	14,115	1,866	12,249	+2,939	3,630	5,342	–5,995
Republic of Korea	326,711	273,247	53,464	+10,779	350,962	448,418	+16,222
Republic of Moldova	11,250	4,819	6,431	+866	5,242	5,992	–80
Romania	35,490	31,971	3,519	+5,342	43,338	270,122	+37,387
Russian Federation	515,295	472,284	43,011	–51,932	501,581	506,551	–61,456
Rwanda	4,746	1,511	3,235	+666	1,567	1,729	–571
Saint Kitts and Nevis	456	20	436	+28	221	481	–1,112
Saint Lucia (b)	..	..	..	..	82	238	..
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	412	4	408	–30	197	977	+403
Samoa	1,344	30	1,314	+498	583	1,817	+695
San Marino (b)	..	..	..	..	364	2,860	..
Sao Tome and Principe	1,671	42	1,629	+712	44	44	+21
Saudi Arabia	64,273	42,009	22,264	+11,822	49,469	62,751	+9,354
Senegal (b,g)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	832	11,740	+903

B44. Trademark applications by office and origin, 2025 (cont.)

	Application class count by office				Application class count by origin	Equivalent application class count by origin	
Name	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Change over previous year	Total (a)	Total (a)	Change over previous year
Serbia	16,740	4,794	11,946	+17	9,846	22,140	+1,634
Seychelles	744	75	669	+87	1,636	5,942	+1,332
Sierra Leone	2,556	368	2,188	+642	381	429	+85
Singapore	59,484	16,647	42,837	+4,263	77,662	158,268	+36,497
Sint Maarten (Dutch Part) (b,h)	..	..	..	..	24	76	..
Slovakia	14,257	11,043	3,214	+349	15,810	91,446	+1,623
Slovenia	5,396	3,501	1,895	+302	10,255	60,165	+3,563
Somalia (b)	..	..	..	..	10	10	..
South Africa	45,201	29,937	15,264	+5,892	33,847	46,581	+8,536
South Sudan (b)	..	..	..	..	25	25	..
Spain	94,094	86,399	7,695	+12,656	155,443	924,171	+66,268
Sri Lanka	13,448	9,800	3,648	+1,067	10,305	11,351	+1,141
Sudan (b)	..	..	..	..	152	152	..
Suriname (b)	..	..	..	..	25	69	..
Sweden	15,078	12,502	2,576	+493	48,992	304,182	+5,823
Switzerland	98,628	45,964	52,664	+4,169	150,750	504,938	+24,607
Syrian Arab Republic (b)	..	..	..	..	1,079	3,621	..
Tajikistan	7,187	1,234	5,953	+821	1,499	1,499	+495
Thailand	78,860	37,445	41,415	+5,322	45,419	50,399	+754
Timor-Leste (b)	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
Togo (b,g)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	259	3,739	+1,385
Tonga	587	12	575	+180	19	19	–10
Trinidad and Tobago	5,305	904	4,401	+961	1,060	1,138	+294
Tunisia	11,403	4,737	6,666	+340	5,091	6,705	+440
Türkiye	387,328	352,308	35,020	–11,694	380,022	473,146	–24,352
Turkmenistan (b)	..	..	..	..	271	297	..
Uganda	4,560	2,625	1,935	+545	2,718	2,838	–75
Ukraine	59,428	43,375	16,053	+4,692	49,714	82,454	+6,031
United Arab Emirates	49,160	15,244	33,916	+8,019	47,417	140,401	+38,737
United Kingdom	427,731	256,355	171,376	+67,983	397,868	1,025,408	+42,641
United Republic of Tanzania	7,028	6,028	1,000	+1,416	6,255	6,452	+3,406
United States of America	838,681	544,878	293,803	+43,368	900,720	1,784,494	+61,936
Uruguay	12,976	6,864	6,112	+1,379	9,063	11,821	+2,814
Uzbekistan	28,921	17,502	11,419	–712	18,919	19,497	–2,154
Vanuatu	142	0	142	–21	35	87	+54
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	15,103	9,514	5,589	+864	9,997	10,257	+501
Viet Nam	131,947	87,491	44,456	+5,222	96,263	103,287	+7,865
Yemen (b)	..	..	..	..	1,425	1,649	..
Zambia	4,608	1,256	3,352	–522	1,411	1,485	+83
Zimbabwe	3,670	569	3,101	+949	1,073	1,519	+160
Others/Unknown	..	..	..	..	101,515	228,325	+31,813
Total (2025 estimates)	**15,923,000**	**13,306,900**		**2,616,100**			**15,923,000**

(a) Data on application class count by origin are incomplete, because some offices do not report detailed statistics containing the origin of application class counts. (b) Only Madrid designation data are available therefore application class count by office and origin data are incomplete. (c) This country does not have a national trademark office. All applications for trademark protection are filed at the Benelux Office for Intellectual Property or the European Union Intellectual Property Office. (d) Resident applications include those filed by residents of Belgium, Luxembourg and the Kingdom of the Netherlands. (e) Resident applications include those filed by residents of European Union member states. (f) Total includes an aggregate direct application class count that cannot be broken down into direct and non-resident components. (g) The African Intellectual Property Office (OAPI) is the competent office for processing applications. (h) This country or municipality is not a Madrid member. The Kingdom of the Netherlands has extended the application of the Madrid Protocol to the territories of Curaçao and Sint Maarten, Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba. n.a. indicates not applicable. .. indicates not available.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

B45. Trademark registrations by office and origin, and trademarks in force, 2025

	Registration class count by office			Registration class count by origin	Equivalent registration class count by origin	In force by office	
Name	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Total (a)	Total (a)	Total	Change over previous year
Afghanistan (b)	..	..	..	101	101	..	..
African Intellectual Property Organization	14,175	4,077	10,098	n.a.	n.a.	..	..
African Regional Intellectual Property Organization	946	228	718	n.a.	n.a.	4,441	+482
Albania (b)	..	..	..	456	2,402	..	..
Algeria	18,987	6,414	12,573	7,554	10,570	69,355	+4,781
Andorra	2,398	786	1,612	1,269	6,783	22,662	+312
Angola	5,023	2,445	2,578	2,480	2,592	..	..
Antigua and Barbuda	1,549	10	1,539	231	1,427	..	..
Argentina	114,789	98,276	16,513	102,040	106,212	1,110,346	+93,296
Armenia	11,738	3,561	8,177	4,877	6,703	28,914	+1,623
Australia	132,802	64,964	67,838	105,075	186,765	922,783	+43,452
Austria	16,555	10,832	5,723	43,376	315,956	94,493	–905
Azerbaijan	17,071	7,075	9,996	7,538	7,962	88,290	+4,092
Bahamas (b)	..	..	..	584	1,708	..	..
Bahrain	15,913	283	15,630	686	1,460	86,875	+2,304
Bangladesh	6,603	1,397	5,206	1,614	1,854	82,331	..
Barbados	176	8	168	605	1,359	7,964	+339
Belarus	16,626	4,385	12,241	7,993	10,103	127,343	+418
Belgium (c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	35,138	240,346	n.a.	n.a.
Belize (b)	..	..	..	119	353	..	..
Benelux Office for Intellectual Property (d)	54,174	46,464	7,710	n.a.	n.a.	320,519	+1,137
Benin (b,g)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	250	4,106	..	..
Bhutan	2,051	90	1,961	138	710	..	..
Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (b)	..	..	..	197	275	..	..
Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba (b,h)	..	..	..	7	63	..	..
Bosnia and Herzegovina	10,655	945	9,710	1,843	4,015	84,492	+560
Botswana	3,595	1,167	2,428	1,186	1,186	22,703	–2,878
Brazil	204,014	166,476	37,538	174,978	188,854	2,103,482	–502,474
Brunei Darussalam	4,952	151	4,801	178	194	23,980	+604
Bulgaria	13,257	10,450	2,807	37,223	150,321	59,658	+669
Burkina Faso (b,g)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	413	6,893	..	..
Burundi (b)	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Cabo Verde	1,731	76	1,655	80	106	3,496	+124
Cambodia (b)	..	..	..	148	226	..	..
Cameroon (b,g)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	769	12,849	..	..
Canada	198,439	79,425	119,014	113,325	197,365	807,526	+74,611
Central African Republic (b,g)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3	51	..	..
Chad (b,g)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	37	581	..	..
Chile	49,588	29,410	20,178	33,535	36,443	334,388	+12,264
China	4,231,449	4,083,442	148,007	4,597,947	5,720,415	51,258,302	+1,481,648
China, Hong Kong SAR	59,772	23,645	36,127	49,045	150,387	498,166	+1,970
China, Macao SAR	15,793	2,995	12,798	3,448	4,228	171,088	+7,719
Colombia	51,891	30,431	21,460	34,981	40,601	407,565	+23,754
Comoros (b)	..	..	..	64	840	..	..
Congo (b,g)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	31	447	..	..
Cook Islands (b)	..	..	..	73	281	..	..
Costa Rica	14,130	7,927	6,203	8,937	12,785	136,619	+3,355
Côte d'Ivoire (b,g)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,284	19,640	..	..
Croatia	6,273	3,378	2,895	7,777	37,489	87,341	–1,875
Cuba	3,552	833	2,719	965	1,511	39,476	–1,913
Curaçao (h)	3,023	420	2,603	1,057	5,849	23,608	+106
Cyprus	3,880	2,147	1,733	18,012	103,990	29,502	–315
Czech Republic	25,482	22,189	3,293	39,722	234,366	127,095	+1,034
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	9,893	8,577	1,316	8,902	8,902	..	..
Democratic Republic of the Congo (b)	..	..	..	28	240	..	..
Denmark	6,253	3,544	2,709	24,410	144,124	100,883	–2,133
Dominica (b)	..	..	..	83	83	..	..
Dominican Republic	16,140	9,702	6,438	10,213	10,843	153,515	+4,295
Ecuador	18,656	11,989	6,667	12,733	13,671	..	..
Egypt	23,228	9,113	14,115	11,637	14,937	..	..
El Salvador	4,847	2,515	2,332	3,325	4,593	98,483	–3,199
Equatorial Guinea (b,g)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9	153	..	..
Eritrea (b)	..	..	..	3	3	..	..
Estonia	3,467	1,856	1,611	7,816	65,618	49,323	–979
Eswatini (b)	..	..	..	66	66	..	..
Ethiopia	2,939	1,477	1,462	1,489	1,489	28,295	+1,791
European Union Intellectual Property Office (e)	418,149	267,714	150,435	n.a.	n.a.	1,748,117	+84,472
Fiji (b)	..	..	..	26	26	..	..
Finland	5,875	3,871	2,004	17,743	131,169	83,574	–1,852
France	254,764	240,974	13,790	367,192	1,012,648	1,678,090	+2,834

B45. Trademark registrations by office and origin, and trademarks in force, 2025 (cont.)

	Registration class count by office			Registration class count by origin	Equivalent registration class count by origin	In force by office	
Name	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Total (a)	Total (a)	Total	Change over previous year
Gabon (b,g)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	56	920	..	..
Gambia	2,035	26	2,009	26	26	..	..
Georgia	10,900	1,864	9,036	2,802	5,358	71,026	+970
Germany	165,554	136,356	29,198	383,519	2,128,183	1,014,471	+9,170
Ghana	5,703	393	5,310	675	1,265	60,450	+1,519
Greece	16,162	13,449	2,713	20,871	109,199	..	..
Grenada (b)	..	..	..	11	11	..	..
Guatemala	11,961	5,715	6,246	6,961	7,169	164,022	+7,958
Guernsey (b)	..	..	..	474	1,474	..	..
Guinea (b,g)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	295	4,983	..	..
Guinea-Bissau (b,g)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	41	489	..	..
Guyana	864	70	794	78	78	..	..
Haiti (b)	..	..	..	27	105	..	..
Holy See (b)	..	..	..	28	756	..	..
Honduras	5,347	1,379	3,968	1,605	1,839	97,027	+1,009
Hungary	12,876	9,804	3,072	17,143	88,221	50,980	+738
Iceland	9,149	1,165	7,984	1,752	3,962	67,090	+7,024
India	155,474	115,966	39,508	133,593	158,755	3,542,402	+561,904
Indonesia	202,945	156,170	46,775	159,001	160,893	1,016,864	+119,284
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	74,441	67,434	7,007	69,713	71,675	371,944	+7,169
Iraq	5,644	1,120	4,524	1,962	2,902	70,466	+10,044
Ireland (f)	5,590	..	..	16,402	115,986	68,586	–258
Israel	18,346	3,181	15,165	9,239	29,411	157,886	+2,035
Italy	88,021	80,089	7,932	183,837	1,019,113	537,000	+290
Jamaica	6,165	1,210	4,955	1,750	1,838	..	..
Japan (b)	..	..	..	128,319	287,765	2,328,841	+54,612
Jordan	7,717	3,282	4,435	4,723	7,433	..	..
Kazakhstan	49,730	30,278	19,452	33,611	35,723	168,595	+16,083
Kenya (b)	..	..	..	167	485	..	..
Kuwait	10,518	2,978	7,540	4,234	6,418	114,385	+11,024
Kyrgyzstan	11,605	1,421	10,184	2,340	2,390	14,609	+1,157
Lao People's Democratic Republic	12,585	3,105	9,480	3,126	3,230	45,861	..
Latvia	3,674	1,875	1,799	4,733	35,283	23,060	–39,450
Lebanon (f)	6,224	..	..	845	2,867	..	..
Lesotho (b)	..	..	..	3	3	..	..
Liberia	2,754	612	2,142	653	1,225	..	..
Libya (b)	..	..	..	102	542	..	..
Liechtenstein (b)	..	..	..	2,306	10,288	..	..
Lithuania	6,372	4,540	1,832	8,683	72,163	37,782	+844
Luxembourg (c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	13,286	80,454	n.a.	n.a.
Madagascar	5,661	2,489	3,172	2,540	2,670	27,993	+704
Malawi	2,546	417	2,129	423	426	..	..
Malaysia	53,090	17,108	35,982	23,106	28,352	504,998	+67,084
Maldives (b)	..	..	..	29	29	..	..
Mali (b,g)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	332	4,652	..	..
Malta	982	797	185	7,033	77,881	23,022	–2,884
Marshall Islands (b)	..	..	..	483	3,615	..	..
Mauritania (b,g)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100	1,448	..	..
Mauritius	6,999	2,001	4,998	3,869	9,425	..	..
Mexico	185,755	125,961	59,794	134,958	145,336	1,977,000	+168,075
Micronesia (Federated States of) (b)	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Monaco	8,421	1,355	7,066	3,197	14,589	10,685	+214
Mongolia	13,986	7,477	6,509	7,656	7,932	22,683	+1,166
Montenegro (b)	..	..	..	256	1,244	..	..
Morocco	38,089	22,283	15,806	25,545	31,563	..	..
Mozambique	4,766	1,228	3,538	1,293	1,326	35,808	+1,217
Myanmar	15,609	3,573	12,036	3,713	3,713	12,178	+8,461
Namibia (b)	..	..	..	74	137	..	..
Naoero	65	0	65	..	..	..	..
Nepal (b)	..	..	..	79	235	..	..
Netherlands (Kingdom of the) (c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	83,747	566,651	n.a.	n.a.
New Zealand	45,758	13,610	32,148	21,183	33,435	346,156	+5,688
Nicaragua (b)	..	..	..	95	95	..	..
Niger (b,g)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	69	1,141	..	..
Nigeria	160	102	58	326	1,914	..	..
Niue (b)	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
North Macedonia (b)	..	..	..	1,987	4,363	..	..
Norway	37,321	6,155	31,166	13,935	61,697	254,337	+3,376
Oman	15,461	4,372	11,089	4,999	5,895	86,838	+8,327
Pakistan	27,237	17,798	9,439	18,953	20,107	310,700	+23,123
Panama	17,609	6,394	11,215	10,304	14,706	..	..

B46. Trademark office procedural data, 2025

Office	Total applications processed	Registered	Total rejections	Withdrawn or abandoned	Applications pending	Number of examiners (FTE)	First office action (days)	Final office decision (days)
Albania	..	..	..	..	65	7.0	..	..
Algeria	4,218	4,160	53	5	6,421	11.0	180.0	240.0
Andorra	948	917	30	1	..	2.0	1.0	5.0
Antigua and Barbuda	..	..	..	..	159	7.0	..	..
Argentina	133,726	114,923	16,437	2,366	113,464	12.0	30.0	150.0
Armenia	2,438	2,160	197	81	1,425	10.0	10.0	100.0
Australia	72,375	55,532	82	16,761	7,313	122.5	40.3	89.7
Austria	4,942	4,044	654	244	788	9.9	3.0	18.0
Azerbaijan	4,306	3,163	619	524	947	13.0	20.0	90.0
Barbados	..	..	..	..	1,108	5.0	..	..
Belarus	3,174	2,702	170	302	..	14.0	60.0	240.0
Belize	..	..	..	..	277	2.0	..	..
Benelux Office for Intellectual Property	22,339	20,049	1,128	1,162	1,322	10.0	2.0	6.0
Bhutan	807	794	13	..	..	3.0	30.0	60.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	943	794	33	116	497	6.0	90.0	270.0
Botswana	..	..	..	..	..	4.0	..	..
Brazil	332,577	175,597	83,941	73,039	784,515	119.0	558.0	558.0
Brunei Darussalam	688	604	3	81	62	5.0	7.0	105.0
Bulgaria	4,001	3,261	109	631	4,124	10.0	3.0	142.0
Cabo Verde	..	..	..	..	1,984	5.0	..	..
Canada	102,959	70,692	71	32,196	156,475	192.0	616.0	1,057.0
China	6,952,550	4,205,797	1,925,413	821,340	1,870,122	1657.0	..	120.0
China, Hong Kong SAR	34,621	30,471	3,301	849	12,496	38.9	40.6	107.1
China, Macao SAR	16,439	15,793	539	107	4,969	6.0	156.0	156.0
Colombia	76,168	50,147	22,697	3,324	37,827	92.0	15.0	365.3
Croatia	754	660	42	52	466	6.0	33.0	44.0
Cuba	426	289	47	90	5,464	6.0	120.0	1,460.0
Curaçao	418	412	..	6	11	4.0	60.0	60.0
Cyprus	1,001	974	4	23	67	9.0	3.0	60.0
Czech Republic	6,863	6,224	560	79	4,668	19.0	..	259.0
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	5,553	4,741	293	519	635	16.0	60.0	150.0
Denmark	2,014	1,734	163	117	1,105	12.0	1.0	32.3
Ecuador	24,595	18,656	1,747	4,192	22,768	..	..	..
El Salvador	6,784	6,784	..	..	..	33.0	1.0	1.0
Estonia	1,058	1,057	1	..	557	9.0	2.5	68.0
Ethiopia	3,363	3,231	132	..	1,440	6.0	30.0	90.0
European Union Intellectual Property Office	148,040	143,225	3,877	938	81,349	269.0	24.4	13.8
Fiji	..	..	..	..	..	1.0	..	..
Finland	2,696	2,032	165	499	768	8.0	32.0	56.0
France	100,461	92,949	5,172	2,340	42,315	80.0	..	120.0
Gambia	..	..	..	..	..	3.0	..	..
Georgia	2,298	1,428	167	703	1,122	10.0	..	..
Germany	82,552	55,874	7,503	19,175	39,888	85.6	80.2	108.7
Hungary	4,108	3,124	115	869	2,325	13.0	15.0	211.0
Iceland	1,458	1,123	58	277	1,114	5.0	7.0	30.0
India	201,701	120,028	26,120	55,553	1,278,430	57.0	347.0	347.0
Indonesia	223,469	156,191	25,847	41,431	25,329	133.0	10.0	197.0

B46. Trademark office procedural data, 2025 (cont.)

Office	Total applications processed	Registered	Total rejections	Withdrawn or abandoned	Applications pending	Number of examiners (FTE)	First office action (days)	Final office decision (days)
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	73,032	25,755	24,290	22,987	2,794	25.0	32.0	45.0
Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	5.0	..	..
Israel	4,095	3,498	..	597	3,445	17.0	81.0	153.0
Italy	37,827	34,762	2,068	997	..	18.0	10.0	100.0
Jamaica	3,176	1,735	843	598	316	8.0	15.0	240.0
Japan	142,190	125,066	17,124	..	..	172.0	197.3	228.0
Kazakhstan	14,867	12,882	1,230	755	3,735	58.0	30.0	210.0
Kuwait	..	..	..	..	..	13.0	..	..
Kyrgyzstan	1,846	1,669	166	11	1,140	11.0	11.0	210.0
Lao People's Democratic Republic	..	..	..	..	1,292	6.0	..	..
Latvia	1,257	1,081	108	68	184	7.0	1.0	51.0
Liberia	..	..	..	..	..	5.0	..	..
Lithuania	2,978	2,748	176	54	782	6.0	4.0	31.0
Madagascar	864	770	93	1	520	3.0	240.0	220.0
Malawi	..	..	..	..	..	4.0	..	..
Malta	1,409	982	134	293	..	4.0	1.0	60.0
Mauritius	..	..	..	..	..	8.0	2.0	21.0
Mexico	225,607	156,976	9,472	59,159	135,500	58.0	139.4	139.4
Monaco	661	614	29	18	..	2.0	7.0	40.0
Mongolia	2,330	2,162	165	3	1,103	3.0	144.0	144.0
Montenegro	4	..	3	1	552	5.0	6.0	30.0
Mozambique	1,862	1,633	153	76	75	10.0	30.0	90.0
Myanmar	9,128	8,461	..	667	27,312	35.0	30.0	180.0
Naoero	..	..	..	..	0	3.0	..	..
New Zealand	9,564	9,383	..	181	10,106	39.0	63.4	62.4
Norway	6,126	4,814	63	1,249	2,429	14.0	55.0	..
Oman	6,705	5,578	1,004	123	184	11.0	6.0	120.0
Pakistan	24,297	20,125	96	4,076	6,912	13.0	20.0	180.0
Panama	..	..	..	..	54	7.0	..	..
Paraguay	..	..	..	..	..	7.0	45.0	240.0
Peru	53,875	42,560	7,555	3,760	15,389	49.0	3.0	69.0
Philippines	42,549	33,580	816	8,153	21,129	32.0	38.7	119.7
Poland	14,112	11,717	1,210	1,185	14,746	50.0	..	219.0
Portugal	23,271	19,611	3,630	30	2,200	23.0	12.0	100.0
Qatar	12,478	9,961	196	2,321	483	5.0	45.0	60.0
Republic of Korea	300,469	263,293	37,176	..	273,907	161.0	384.0	508.0
Republic of Moldova	1,895	1,508	145	242	2,332	7.0	9.7	276.4
Romania	15,486	12,797	2,286	403	992	..	7.0	180.0
Rwanda	1,311	1,182	103	26	164	2.0	30.0	30.0
Saint Kitts and Nevis	..	..	..	..	53	3.0	..	..
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	11	7	1	3	204	4.0	7.0	14.0
Sao Tome and Principe	..	..	..	..	..	9.0	..	..
Saudi Arabia	67,910	42,424	17,278	8,208	9,078	19.0	2.0	25.0
Seychelles	..	..	..	..	..	2.0	..	..
Sierra Leone	667	636	28	3	..	3.0	2.0	3.0
Singapore	..	..	..	..	8,154	29.0	..	..
Slovakia	3,311	2,560	390	361	856	8.0	..	..
Slovenia	700	536	36	128	481	9.0	5.0	163.0
Spain	51,230	45,427	4,873	930	47,889	42.2	87.0	278.0
Sri Lanka	24,345	12,924	8	11,413	5,650	21.0	180.0	270.0
Sweden	6,983	5,287	248	1,448	1,051	21.0	56.0	114.0

B46. Trademark office procedural data, 2025 (cont.)

Office	Total applications processed	Registered	Total rejections	Withdrawn or abandoned	Applications pending	Number of examiners (FTE)	First office action (days)	Final office decision (days)
Switzerland	19,204	17,192	555	1,457	4,834	58.0	50.0	..
Thailand	89,751	40,072	31,298	18,381	32,967	33.0	210.0	335.0
Tonga	..	..	..	..	14	4.0	..	..
Trinidad and Tobago	..	..	..	..	2,200	7.0	..	..
Tunisia	..	..	..	..	969	2.0	..	..
Türkiye	162,361	118,277	8,376	35,708	133,623	93.0	8.0	35.0
Uganda	..	..	..	..	..	15.0	..	..
Ukraine	37,171	20,965	891	15,315	46,867	99.0	74.7	640.2
United Kingdom	160,389	147,327	5,276	7,786	6,219	201.0	10.0	9.0
United Republic of Tanzania	..	..	..	..	..	18.0	..	..
United States of America	925,306	431,330	246,666	247,310	868,774	758.0	135.0	309.0
Uzbekistan	10,526	7,530	423	2,573	5,628	10.0	195.0	360.0
Vanuatu	..	..	..	..	92	2.0	..	..
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	2,579	..	2,252	327	4,062	12.0	1.0	4.0
Viet Nam	92,293	66,659	25,204	430	113,363	84.0	516.0	609.0
Zambia	..	..	..	..	626	6.0	..	..
Zimbabwe	..	..	..	..	257	8.0	..	..

Note: FTE is full time equivalent. WIPO collects data from IP offices using a common questionnaire and methodology. Every effort has been made to compile procedural data based on common definitions and concepts, but procedural differences make it extremely difficult to fully harmonize such data. Therefore, caution should be exercised when making comparisons across offices. The total number of applications processed for a given office may be incomplete due to the omission of one or several elements by the office. .. indicates not available.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

Design highlights

Design applications declined by 4.4% worldwide in 2025

Globally, an estimated 1.17 million design applications were filed in 2025, representing a 4.4% decrease compared to 2024 (figure 3.1). This downward trend was widespread, with about 52% of offices reporting lower filing volumes than in the preceding year. The contraction was primarily driven by the office of China, which received 68,257 fewer applications than in 2024, followed by the offices of the Islamic Republic of Iran (–1,528) and Türkiye (–1,136).

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

An estimated 1.49 million designs were contained in applications filed globally in 2025, down 4.3% from 2024 (figure 3.2). This overall decline was characterized by a 6% drop in resident design counts, which contrasted with a 2.5% increase in non-resident filings (figure C3). The downturn in resident applications was primarily driven by the offices of China (–71,308), Italy (–6,794) and France (–4,391). Conversely, the expansion in non-resident designs originated mainly from the European Union Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO) (+6,579), alongside the National Intellectual Property Administration of the People's Republic of China (CNIPA) (+3,692) and United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) (+2,762).

In 2025, the Hague System accounted for 33% of all non-resident designs, while the remainder was submitted directly to individual offices by applicants (figure C19). During that year, the Hague System provided coverage across 99 countries worldwide.

Asia accounted for more than two-thirds of global filing activity in 2025

From 2015 to 2025, Asia maintained its position as the leading region for design applications, expanding at an average annual rate of 2.5% over the decade to account for 66.9% of the global total (amounting to a 1 million design count) (figure 3.3). Conversely, Europe's share of the global count contracted from 27.8% to 24% due to a modest annual growth rate of 0.7% over the same period, even as its absolute volume rose to 359,000 designs. Northern America recorded the fastest regional expansion, growing by 5.5% annually and increasing its global share to 5.4%. Growth was predominantly driven by foreign applicants, with the region's resident filing activity share almost halving from 50.4% in 2015 to 27% in 2025.

Together, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) and Oceania accounted for a relatively marginal 3.6% share of the global total in 2025, although their dynamics diverged, LAC leading this group with an annual growth rate of 4.9%. In contrast, Africa recorded a slow growth rate of 0.5%, but experienced a surge in domestic activity, its resident share climbing from 50.1% to 70.5%. Meanwhile, Oceania's resident share of filing activity fell from 37.8% to 27.9% despite an average annual growth of 3.6%.

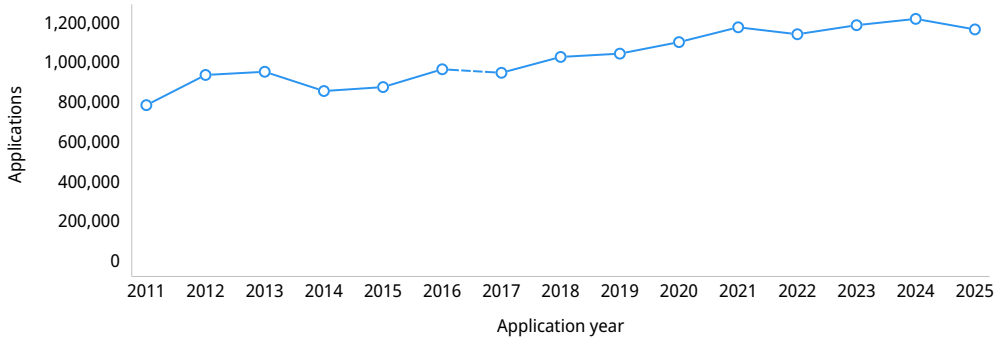
Applicants from the US moved up to claim second position in terms of application design count

In 2025, applicants based in China submitted applications containing 849,100 designs, representing for 56.8% of the world total (figure 3.4). The United States of America (US) moved up one spot to rank second, with 73,091 designs, surpassing Germany (64,932). Together with the Republic of Korea (60,841) and Italy (55,031), these top five origins collectively accounted for 73.8% of global design count activity for the year.

Half of the top 20 origins were European, seven Asian, and there was one each from LAC, Northern America and Oceania. By income level, the top 20 list comprised 14 high-income, four upper middle-income and one lower middle-income economies.

Design applications filed worldwide decreased to 1.17 million in 2025

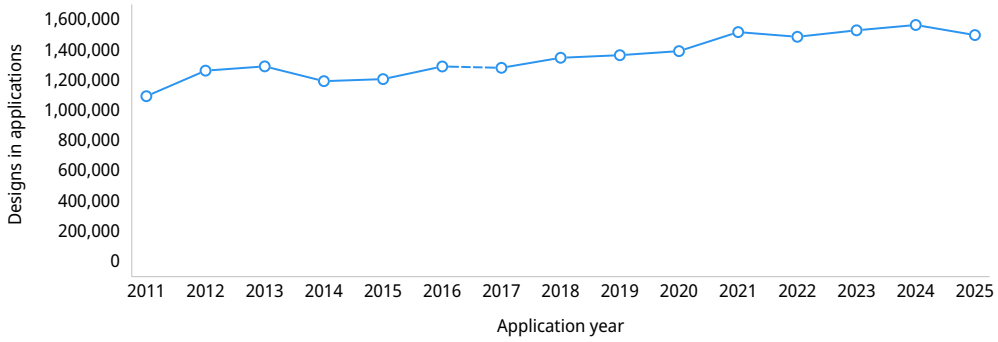
3.1. Design applications worldwide, 2011–2025



Source: Figure C1.

Designs contained in applications declined by 4.3% in 2025

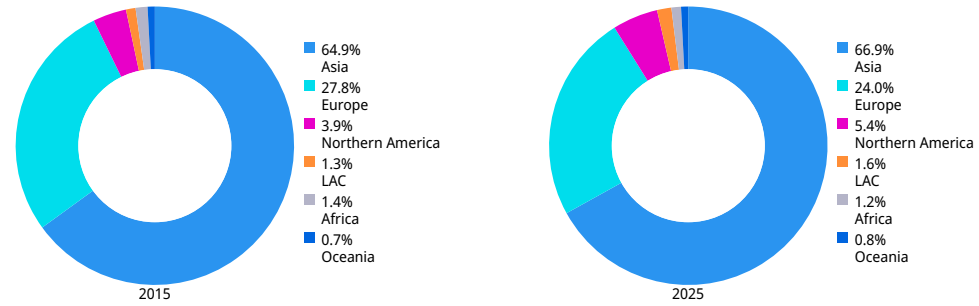
3.2. Number of designs in design applications worldwide, 2011–2025



Source: Figure C2.

Offices located in Asia accounted for 66.9% of total filing activity in 2025

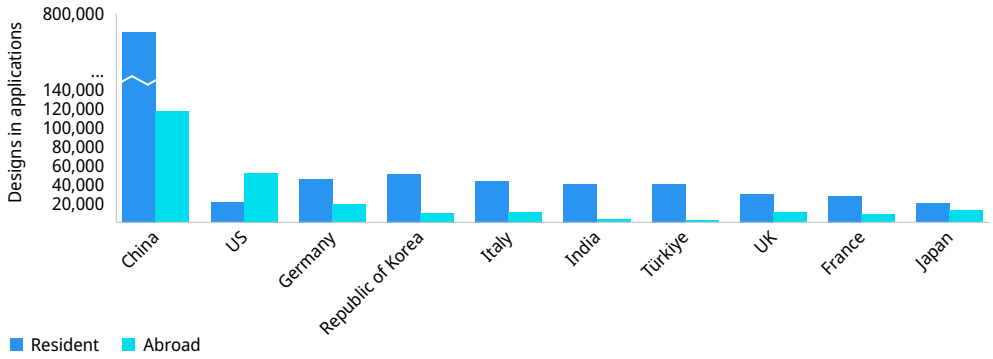
3.3. Distribution of application design counts by region, 2015 and 2025



Note: LAC is Latin America and the Caribbean.
Source: Table C4.

China had by far the highest filing activity, domestically and abroad, in 2025

3.4. Application design counts for the top 10 origins, 2025



Source: Figure C5.

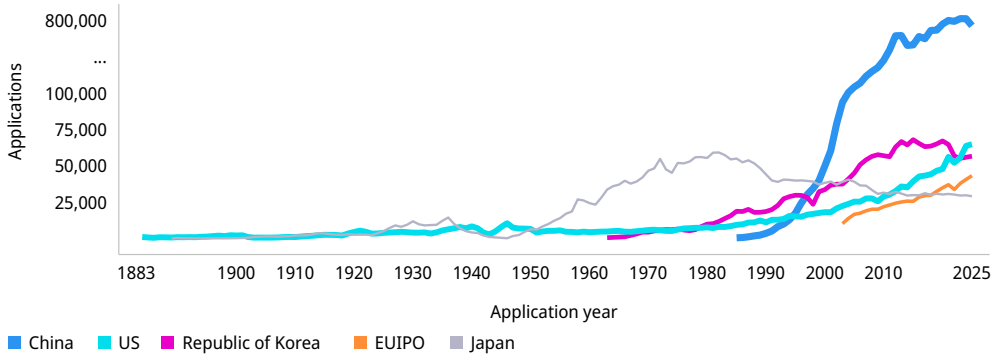
Design count

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

Design applications filed since 1883

Between 1883 and the early 1950s, the IP offices of Japan and the US averaged a similar number of applications, rarely exceeding 10,000. The office of Japan received the highest number of applications per year from the 1950s through to the late 1990s, reaching approximately 50,000 annual filings at its peak. The office of China, which received 640 applications when it first began receiving applications in 1985, has undergone an unprecedented rate of growth, peaking at 822,849 applications filed in 2023. The office of the US moved ahead of Japan in 2012 followed by the Republic of Korea in 2023 to become the second largest globally. The office of the Republic of Korea moved down from second place – which it had held since 2004 – to third in 2023. The EUIPO began receiving applications in 2003 and moved up to fourth position in 2019. Among these top five offices, the EUIPO is the only one to operate a multiple design system. On average, an application filed at the EUIPO contained three designs in 2025.

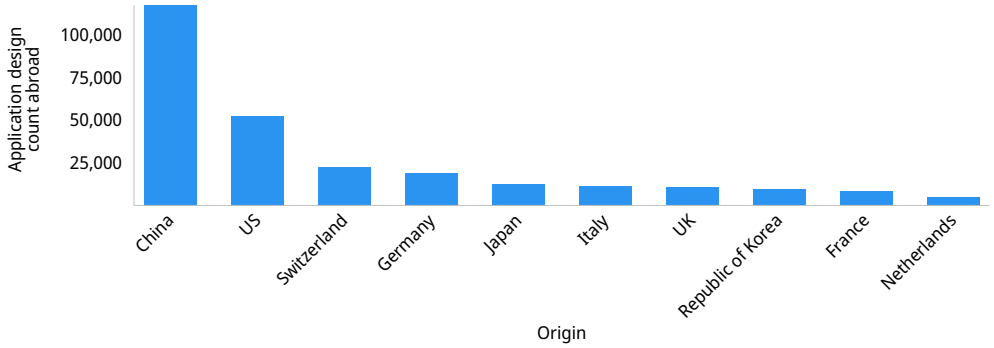
Trend in design applications for the top five offices, 1883–2025



Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office.
Source: Figure C14.

Applicants from Switzerland ranked third in terms of designs in applications filed abroad in 2025

3.5. Application design counts abroad for the top 10 origins, 2025



Note: Netherlands is the Kingdom of the Netherlands.
Source: Figure C8.

The top 20 origins concentrated 93% of filing activity abroad in 2025

In 2025, designs in applications filed abroad grew by 2.5% to reach 316,400 (figure C7). Applicants from China led, with 117,174 designs filed overseas accounting for 37% of the world total. China was followed by applicants from the US (52,220), Switzerland (22,507), Germany (18,872) and Japan (12,536) (figure 3.5).

Together, the top 20 origins accounted for 93% of design counts filed abroad worldwide. The most rapid year-on-year growth was recorded by Poland (+150.7%), Austria (+38.8%) and Denmark (+36%). Conversely, Canada (–38.2%), Singapore (–25.1%) and Germany (–22%) experienced the sharpest declines (figure C8).

Relative to its population, the Republic of Korea had the most intensive design activity worldwide

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

In 2025, China retained the highest resident design count per USD 100 billion of GDP, recording a ratio of 2,076 (figure 3.6). China was followed by the Republic of Korea (1,783), Italy (1,389) and Morocco (1,365). In contrast, the US (79), the Russian Federation (129) and Indonesia (147) registered considerably lower ratios (figure C11). Compared to 2015 levels, the 2025 ratios rose substantially for the United Kingdom (UK) (+413) and India (+195), whereas they fell sharply for the Republic of Korea (–1,097) and Türkiye (–647).

When resident design counts are measured relative to population, the Republic of Korea topped the global ranking, with 993 resident designs per million population in 2025 (figure C12). It was followed by Italy (745), Germany (552) and China (520). Over the past decade, the UK (+237) and China (+120) have recorded substantial increases in their respective ratios, whereas those of the Republic of Korea (–299) and Germany (–247) have declined significantly.

Madagascar had a particularly high level of design filing activity relative to its GDP

Mapping resident application design counts per capita against GDP per capita provides a visualization of an economy's design output relative to its stage of economic development (figure C13). Origins plotted above the sloping trendline – which indicates a positive correlation between these two variables – demonstrate a particularly strong design intensity relative to their level of development. Over the 2021–2025 period, Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Guinea-Bissau and the Philippines were positioned close to this line, indicating a resident design activity in line with development level.

Conversely, economies such as China, Madagascar, Mongolia, Morocco, the Syrian Arab Republic, Türkiye and the Republic of Korea stood well above the line, signaling a particularly high level of resident design filing intensity relative to GDP. Meanwhile, Cambodia, Panama, Paraguay, Uganda and the United Arab Emirates stood below the line, reflecting a comparatively low level of design activity for their stage of development.

The office of Brazil saw a sharp increase in application design count in 2025

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

In 2025, CNIPA received the largest volume of designs in applications filed, totaling 757,713 and accounting for just over half (50.7%) of the global total (figure 3.7). It was followed by the EUIPO (131,244) and the offices of the UK (80,205), the USPTO (69,572) and the Ministry of Intellectual Property of the Republic of Korea (MOIP) (61,229) (figure C15). The composition of the top 10 offices remained unchanged from 2024.

Combined, the top 20 offices accounted for 93.6% of all design counts worldwide in 2025. Half of these offices reported growth, with four registering double-digit increases: Brazil (+17%), Spain (+14%), India (+10.6%) and Canada (+10.6%) (figure C16). In contrast, the five steepest declines were recorded by Italy (–19%), France (–18.5%), Morocco (–9.4%), China (–8.2%) and Switzerland (–6.3%).

Six of the top 20 offices reported a increase in both resident and non-resident design activity, including the EUIPO and the USPTO. Of the remaining 14 offices, six recorded a decline in resident filings only, four saw a decrease in non-resident activity and four registered a decline in both categories.

Among selected offices in low- and middle-income economies outside the top 20, a fast rate of growth in design counts was observed in Algeria (+88.2%), Kazakhstan (+40.3%), Argentina

(+34.5%) and the Philippines (+21.4%) (figure C18). Conversely, the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization (ARIPO) (–44.2%), Tunisia (–30.5%) and the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI) (–23.7%) registered a steep decline.

Designs contained in resident applications accounted for 78.8% of the global total in 2025. This substantial share heavily reflects China's profile, where domestic applicants accounted for 96.6% of all designs. Resident counts constituted most of the activity at 14 of the top 20 offices; by contrast, they represented less than a third of filings at the offices of Australia (29.6%), Canada (7.9%), Switzerland (28%) and the US (30%).

The textile and accessories sector accounted for the largest share of filing activity

Grouping the 32 Locarno classes into 12 industry sectors serves to highlight the most important industry sectors for designs contained within design applications filed.

In 2025, the sectors accounting for the largest shares of the global total were textiles and accessories (16.7%), furniture and household goods (16.4%), tools and machines (11.7%), ICT and audiovisual (9.2%) and electricity and lighting (8.2%) (figure C21). Combined, these five sectors represented 62.2% of all classes recorded worldwide.

For each of the top 10 offices where data is available, the top three sectors accounted for between 40% and 81% of all classes, though the dominant sectors differed by office (figure 3.8). Textiles and accessories led filings at the offices of Spain (48.2%), the Republic of Korea (26.7%) and Germany (24.7%), whereas furniture and household goods featured prominently at the offices of Türkiye (25.8%) and Germany (21.4%) (figure C22).

Among the top 10 origins, the three leading sectors combined represented at least 42% of the total design count in 2025 (figure C23). Textiles and accessories featured among the top three sectors for all 10 origins, followed by furniture and household goods, which was a top three sector for eight origins.

Applications registered worldwide grew a further 4.8% in 2025

Globally, offices registered approximately 1.02 million design applications in 2025, representing a 4.8% increase compared to 2024 (figure C24). This second consecutive year of growth returned registration volumes to levels seen in 2022.

Registrations contained 1.33 million designs, marking a 4.4% increase on the previous year (figure C25). CNIPA alone accounted for 50.7% of the global total, while the top 20 offices collectively represented 93.6%. Among the top 20 offices, 13 saw an increase in design registration counts, with Brazil (+70.9%), Viet Nam (+67%) and Indonesia (+59.2%) recording the most robust growth. Conversely, France (–11.9%), India (–11.5%) and Germany (–9.5%) registered the steepest declines (figure C29).

Nearly 6.4 million registrations were active worldwide in 2025

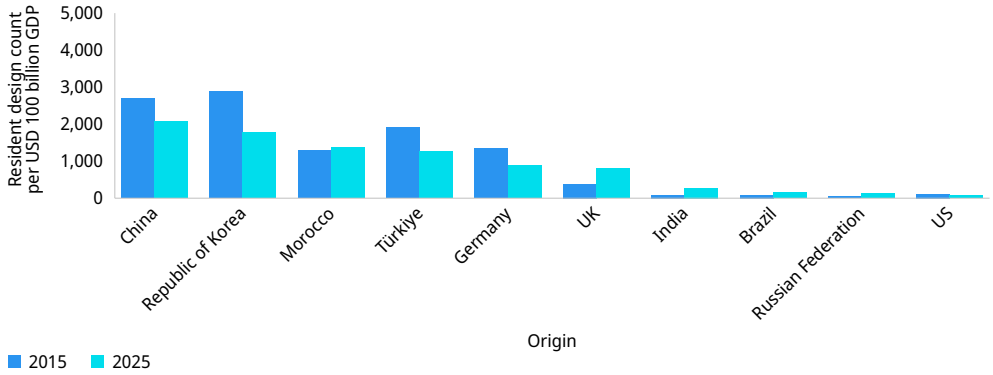
Design rights typically endure for up to 15 years from the filing date, although most European jurisdictions allow up to 25 years, while China limits the term to 10 years.

In 2025, an estimated 6.38 million design registrations were in force worldwide, representing a 4.7% increase compared to 2024 (figure C31). China held the largest volume, with 3.17 million active registrations, accounting for nearly half of the global total (figure C32). It was followed by the US (477,390), the Republic of Korea (416,119), the UK (412,031) and the EUIPO (398,735). Collectively, the top 20 offices represented nearly 95% of all active design registrations globally.

Eighteen of these top 20 offices expanded their active registrations, with Indonesia (+30.3%), Thailand (+18.2%) and the UK (+13.5%) recording the most robust growth. Conversely, France (–15.2%) and Germany (–5%) registered the only declines among the top 20 offices.

Morocco and Türkiye had high resident design counts per unit of GDP ratio in 2025

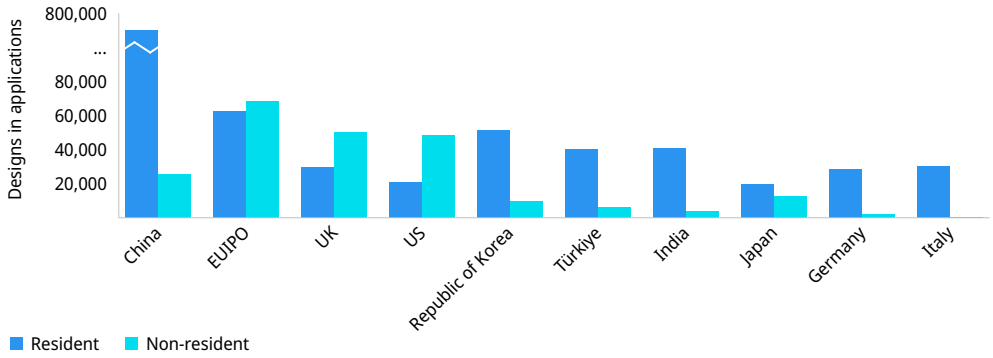
3.6. Resident application design count per USD 100 billion GDP for selected origins, 2015 and 2025



Source: Figure C11.

Non-resident filing activity exceeded that of residents at three of the top five offices

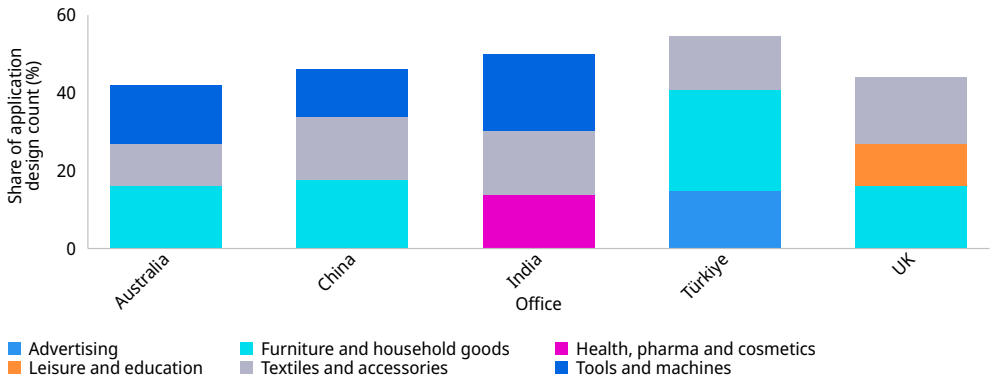
3.7. Application design counts for the top 10 offices, 2025



Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office.
Source: Figure C15.

The top three sectors accounted for nearly 55% of the total design count in Türkiye

3.8. Distribution of application design counts by the top three sectors for selected offices, 2025



Source: Figure C22.

Figure C33 shows the distribution of 2.84 million active registrations across 92 offices in 2025, distributed by year of registration. More than a quarter of designs registered in 2006 remained in force in 2025. Similarly, a majority of the 2016 cohort remained active and nearly 84% of registrations from 2021 were still valid in 2025.

The average age of active registrations varies considerably across offices (figure C34). In 2025, for instance, the average age of active design registrations in Spain was 11.4 years, compared to just 3.3 years in the UK.

The office of the UK registered almost 93% of applications processed in 2025

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

Examination outcomes vary widely depending on the office. Among the top five offices by registered design count, the EUIPO and the UK office registered the largest shares of processed applications in 2025, at 98.9% and 92.6%, respectively. High registration rates were also recorded by the offices of Hong Kong SAR (China) (97.4%), France (96.8%), India (94.6%) and Australia (93.3%) (figure C35).

Conversely, rejection rates were high at the office of the Islamic Republic of Iran (57%) and the USPTO (23.6%), whereas withdrawals and abandonments represented a substantial proportion of outcome in Thailand (30%), Mexico (20%) and the Islamic Republic of Iran (18%).

The EUIPO had a relatively low number of potentially pending applications in 2025

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

Among the offices providing data on potentially pending applications in 2025, the USPTO reported the highest volume, with 56,200 potentially pending applications (figure C36). It was

followed by MOIP (19,367) and the office of India (18,069). In contrast, despite ranking second and third in overall design counts, the EUIPO and the UK maintained relatively small potentially pending applications, recording 6,141 and 2,836 such applications, respectively. The offices of Germany (1,576) and Türkiye (1,191) also reported modest volumes of potentially pending applications relative to overall filing activity.

On average, design applications were processed in under four days after having been filed at the EUIPO in 2025. Conversely, average processing times at the office of Thailand and the USPTO were much longer, standing at 791 and 609 days, respectively (figure C37). The interval between the first office action and the final decision averaged less than a day in Algeria, Peru, Türkiye and the United Arab Emirates, but extended to over a year in Mexico and Thailand.

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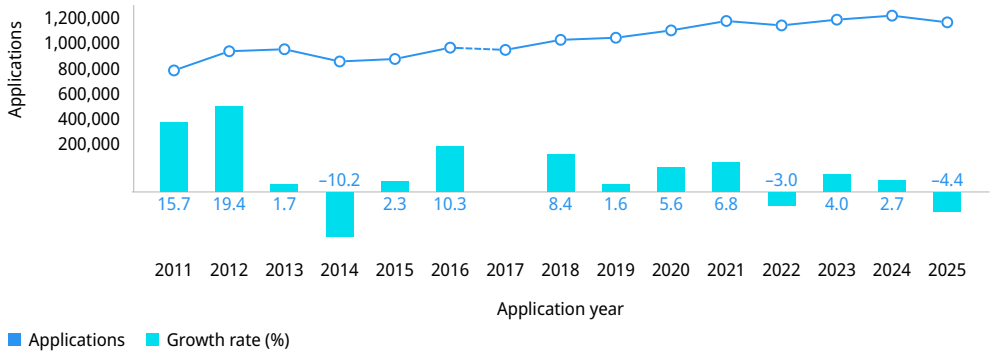
Design applications worldwide and by region

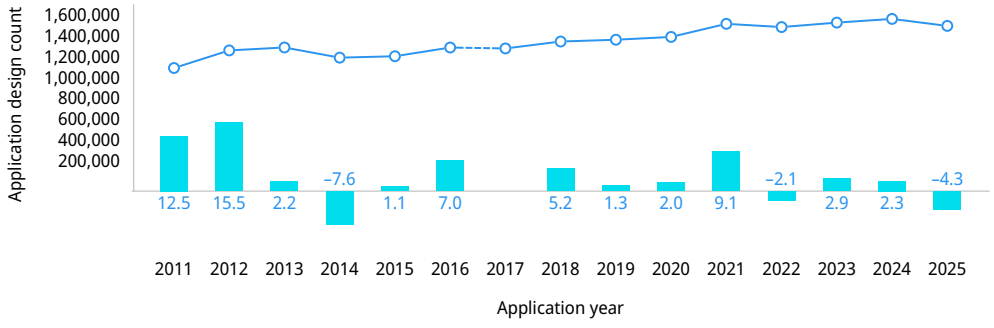
C1. Trend in design applications worldwide, 2011–2025



Note: From 2017 onwards, design application data provided by the IP office of China include only those applications for which the necessary application fees have been paid. Because China accounts for most of the global total, this means it is not possible to report the 2017 worldwide application growth rate. World totals are WIPO estimates using data covering 163 IP offices. Totals include applications filed directly at national and regional offices (known as the Paris route), as well as the designations received via the Hague System (where applicable).

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

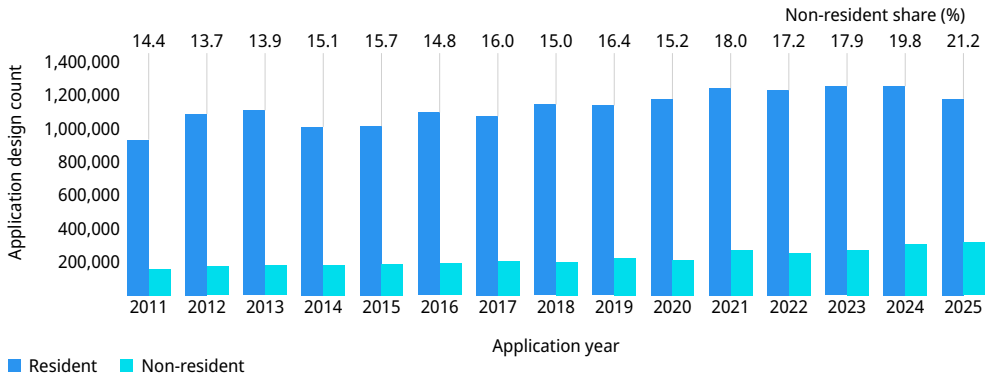
C2. Trend in application design counts worldwide, 2011–2025



Note: From 2017 onwards, design application data provided by the IP office of China include only those applications for which the necessary application fees have been paid. Because China accounts for most of the global total, this means it is not possible to report the 2017 worldwide application growth rate. World totals are WIPO estimates using data covering 163 IP offices. Totals include designs contained in applications filed directly at national and regional offices (known as the Paris route), as well as designs contained in designations received via the Hague System (where applicable). See glossary for definition of design count.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

C3. Resident and non-resident application design counts worldwide, 2011–2025



Note: World totals are WIPO estimates using data covering 163 IP offices. Totals include designs contained in applications filed directly at national and regional offices (known as the Paris route), as well as designs contained in designations received via the Hague System (where applicable). See glossary for definition of design count.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

C4. Application design counts by region, 2015 and 2025

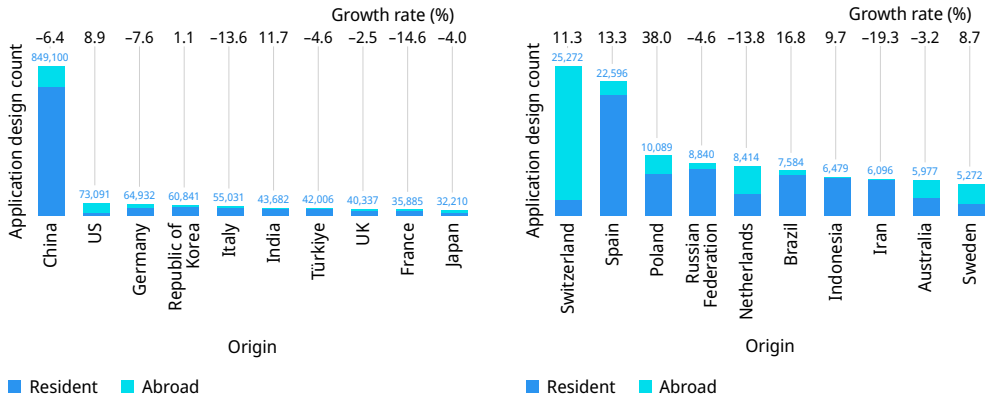
Region	Application design count		Resident share (%)		Share of world total (%)		Average growth (%)
	2015	2025	2015	2025	2015	2025	2015–2025
Africa	17,300	18,200	50.1	70.5	1.4	1.2	0.5
Asia	780,200	1,000,100	90.4	91.5	64.9	66.9	2.5
Europe	334,700	359,000	53.4	59.2	27.8	24.0	0.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	15,100	24,300	49.0	50.5	1.3	1.6	4.9
Northern America	46,800	80,300	50.4	27.0	3.9	5.4	5.5
Oceania	8,400	12,000	37.8	27.9	0.7	0.8	3.6
World	**1,202,500**	**1,493,900**	**77.7**	**85.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**2.2**

Note: Totals by geographical region are WIPO estimates using data covering 163 IP offices. Each region includes the following number of offices: Africa (38), Asia (45), Europe (42), Latin America and the Caribbean (28), Northern America (2) and Oceania (8). For information on geographical region classification, see data description section.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

Design applications by origin

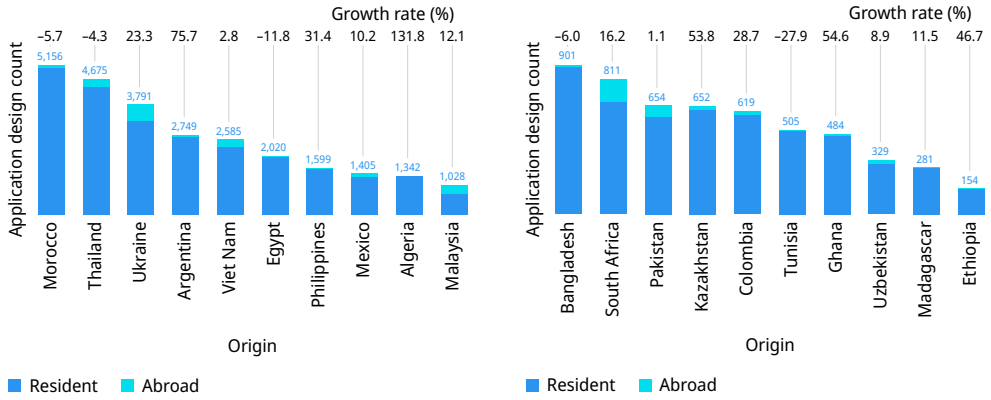
C5. Application design counts for the top 20 origins, 2025



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

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

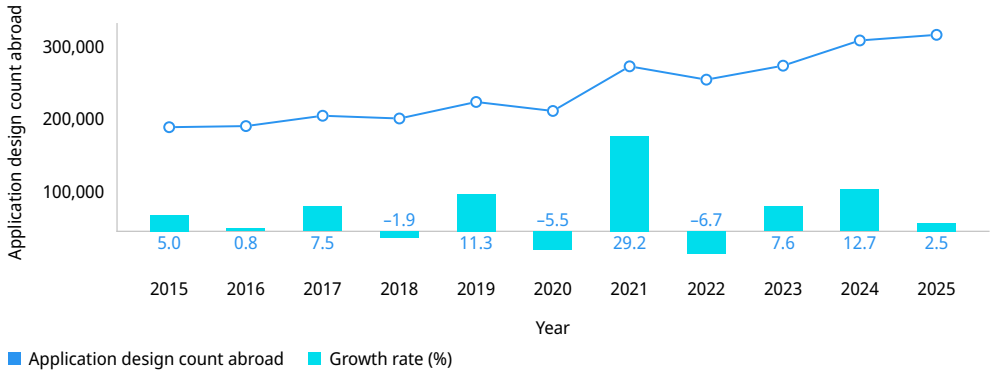
C6. Application design counts for selected low- and middle-income origins, 2025



Note: The selected origins are from different world regions and income groups (low-income, lower middle-income and upper middle-income). Where available, data for all origins are presented in statistical table C39 at the end of this section. The origin of a design application is determined by the residence of the first named applicant. An application filed at a regional office is considered to be a resident filing, if the applicant resides in one of that office's member states. See glossary for definition of design count.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

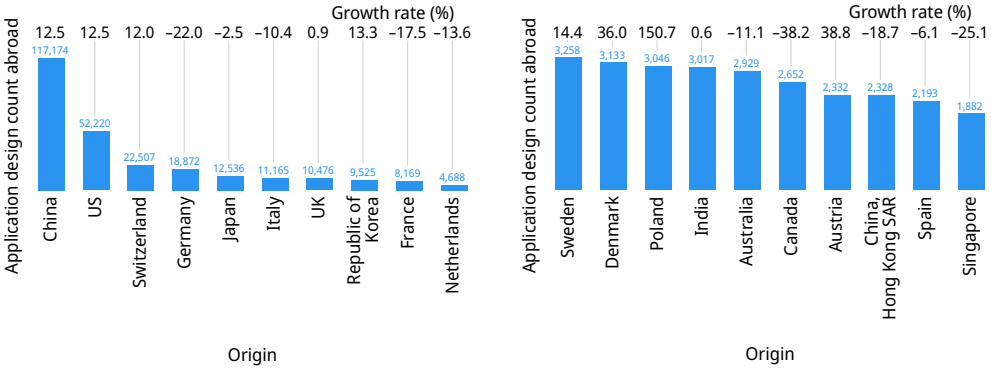
C7. Trend in application design counts abroad worldwide, 2015–2025



Note: World totals are WIPO estimates using data covering 163 IP offices. Totals include designs contained in applications filed directly at national and regional offices (known as the Paris route), as well as designs contained in designations received via the Hague System (where applicable). An application filed at a regional office is considered to be a resident filing, if the applicant resides in one of that office's member states. See glossary for definition of design count.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

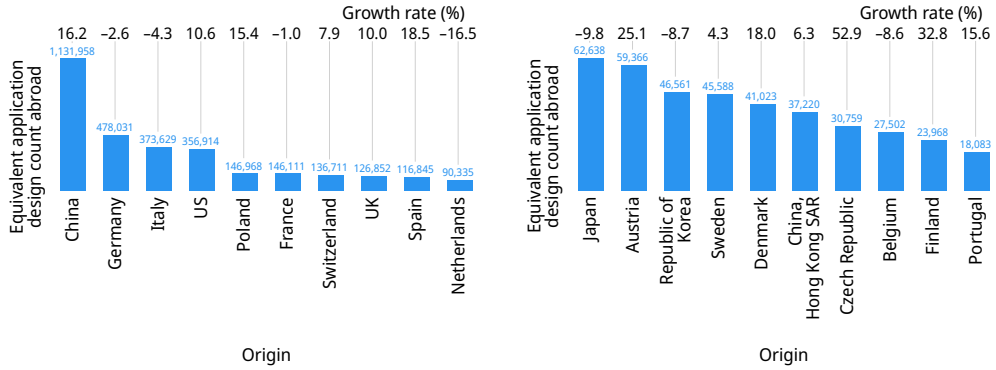
C8. Application design counts abroad for the top 20 origins, 2025



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

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

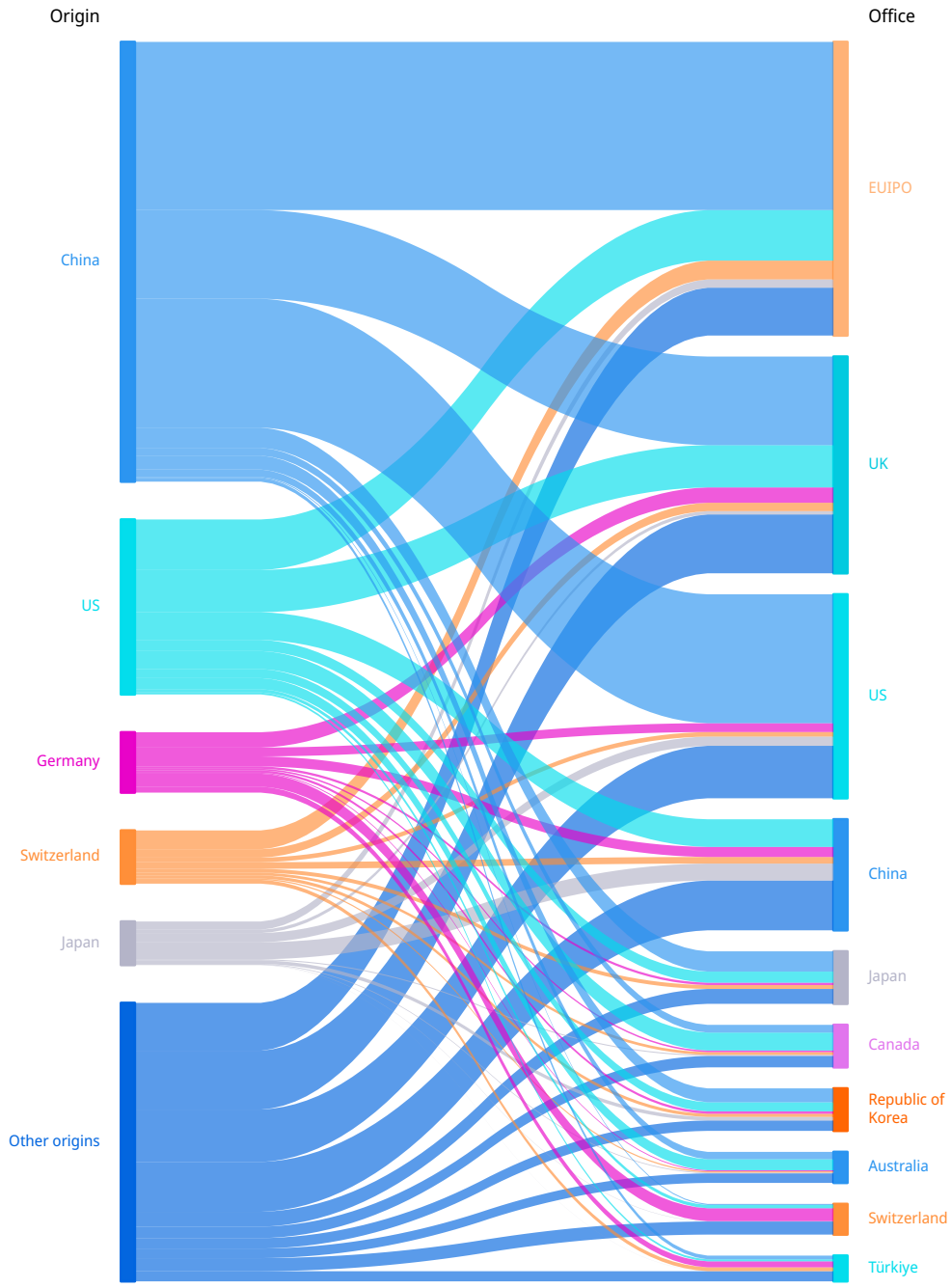
C9. Equivalent application design counts abroad for the top 20 origins, 2025



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

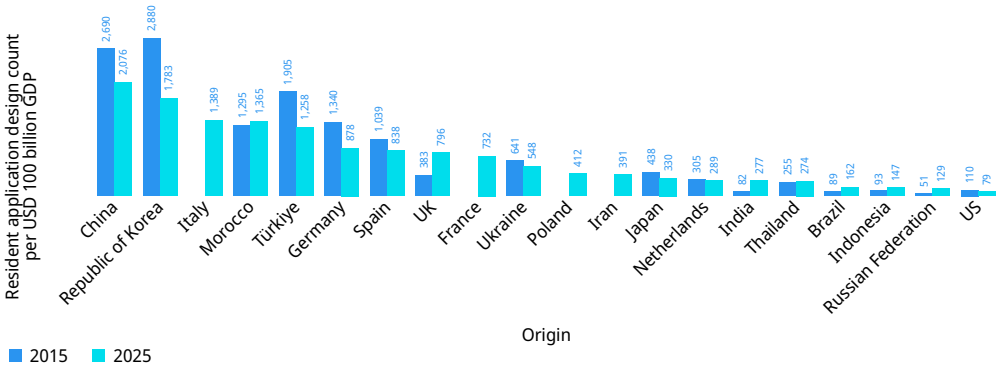
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

C10. Flows of application design counts abroad for the top five origins and the top 10 offices, 2025



Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

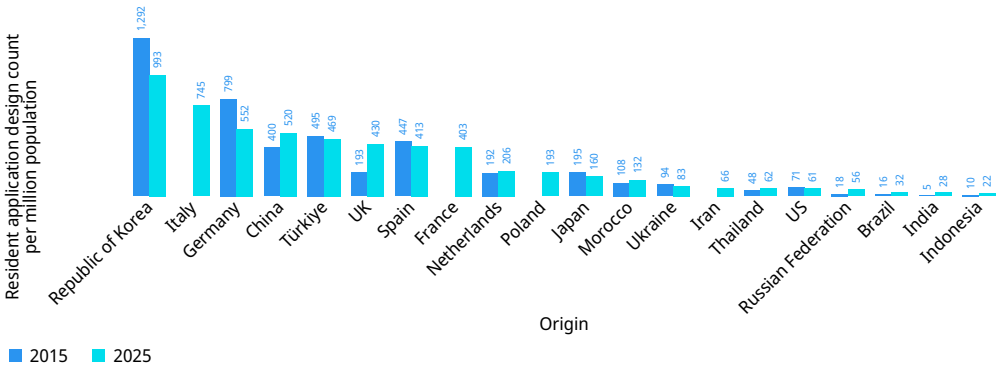
C11. Resident application design count per USD 100 billion of GDP for the top 20 origins, 2015 and 2025



Note: Iran is the Islamic Republic of Iran and Netherlands is the Kingdom of the Netherlands. GDP data are in constant 2021 US PPP dollars. Origins were selected based on the top origins list in terms of application design count and on GDP data availability.

Sources: WIPO Statistics Database and World Bank, September 2026.

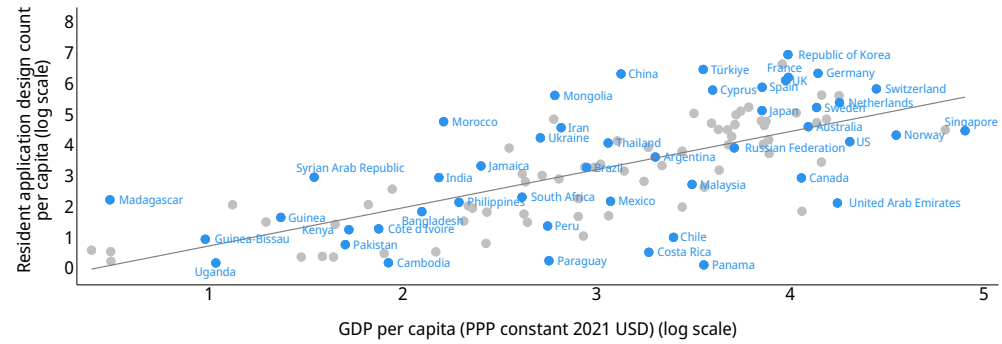
C12. Resident application design count per million population for the top 20 origins, 2015 and 2025



Note: Iran is the Islamic Republic of Iran and Netherlands is the Kingdom of the Netherlands. Origins were selected based on the top origins list in terms of application design count and on population data availability.

Sources: WIPO Statistics Database and World Bank, September 2026.

C13. Resident application design count per capita and GDP per capita for selected origins, 2021–2025

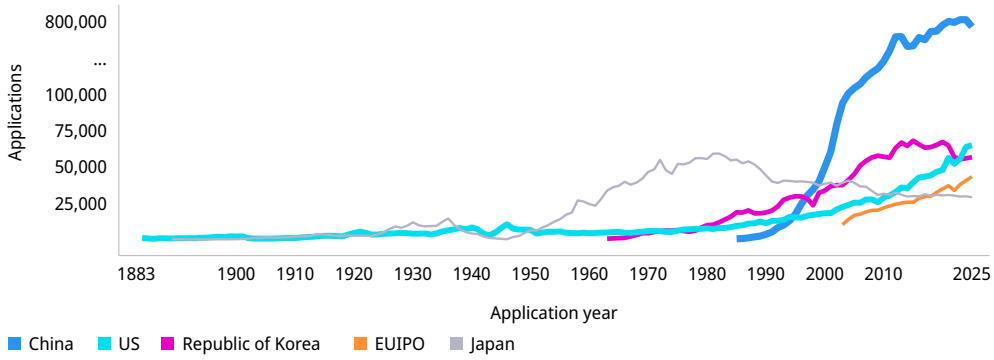


Note: Iran is the Islamic Republic of Iran and Netherlands is the Kingdom of the Netherlands. The selected origins are from different world regions and income groups.

Sources: WIPO Statistics Database and World Bank, September 2026.

Design applications by office

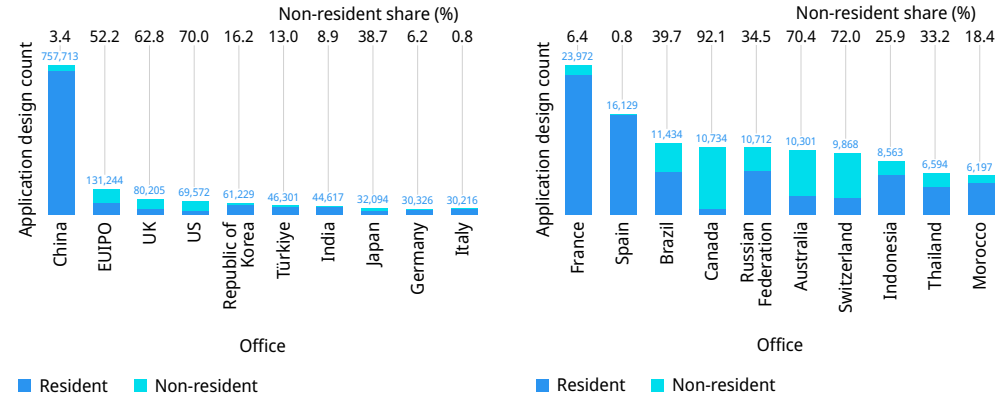
C14. Trend in design applications for the top five offices, 1883–2025



Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office. The decrease in applications at the IP office of China in 2017 is most likely explained by the new way in which that office counts applications data. Starting from 2017, China's application count data include only those applications for which the necessary application fees have been paid. Data are based on the numbers of applications filed; this means that differences between single-design and multiple-design filing systems across IP offices are not taken into account. The top five offices are selected based on 2025 totals.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

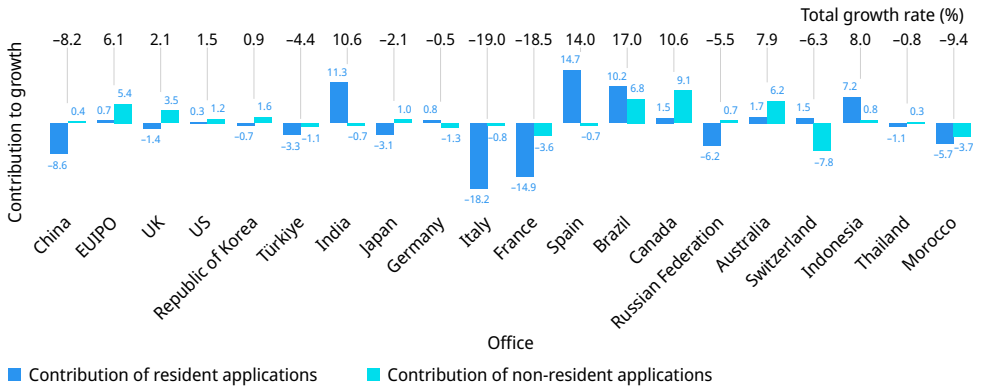
C15. Application design counts for the top 20 offices, 2025



Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

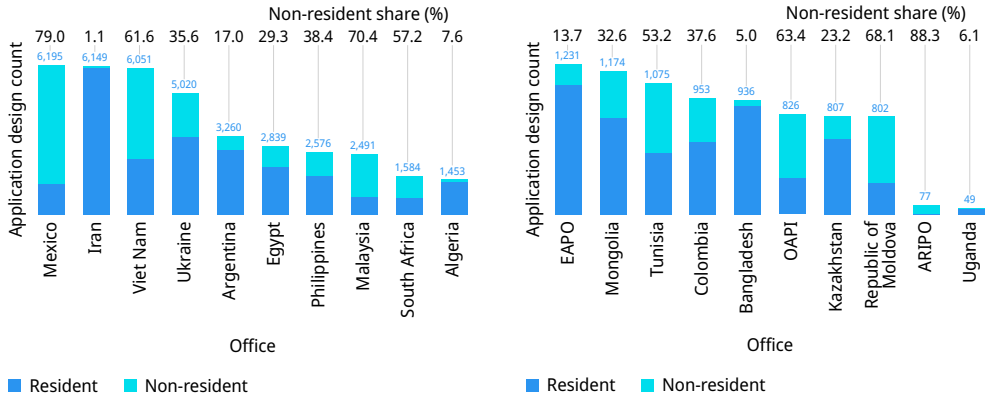
C16. Contribution of resident and non-resident application design counts to total growth for the top 20 offices, 2024–2025



Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office. This figure shows total growth in application design counts, broken down by the respective contributions of resident and non-resident applicants. For example, total design counts in Brazil increased by 17%, with resident applicants contributing 10.2 percentage points to the overall increase and non-resident applicants 6.8 percentage points.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

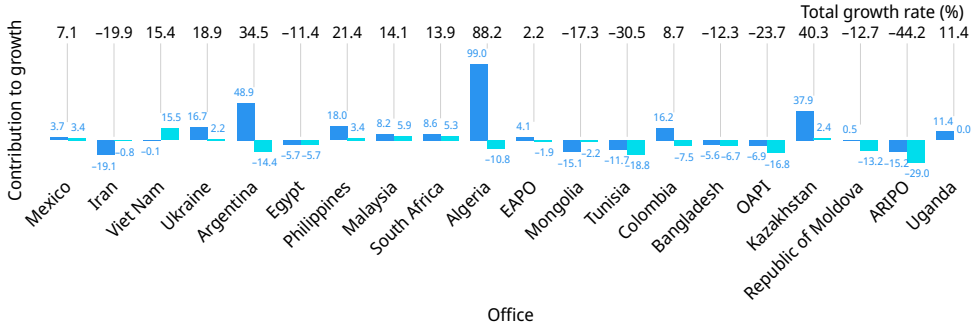
C17. Application design counts for offices of selected low- and middle-income countries, 2025



Note: ARIPO is the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization, EAPO is the Eurasian Patent Organization, OAPI is the African Intellectual Property Organization and Iran is the Islamic Republic of Iran. The selected offices are from different world regions and income groups (low-income, lower middle-income and upper middle-income). Where available, data for all offices are presented in statistical table C39 at the end of this section.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

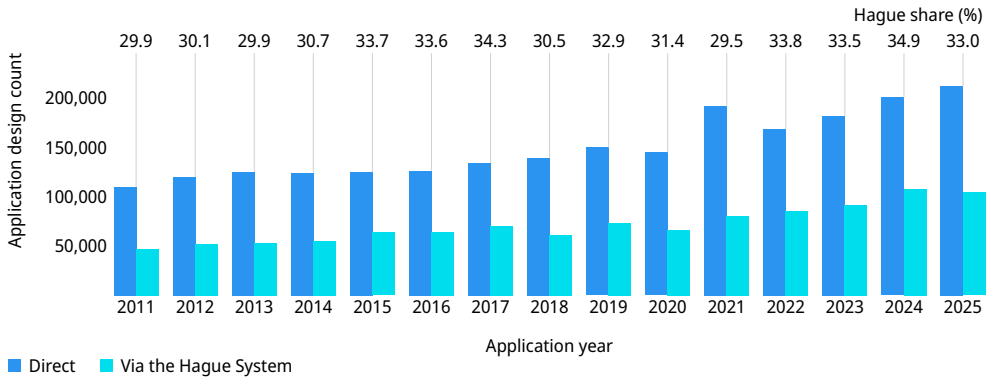
C18. Contribution of resident and non-resident application design counts to total growth for offices of selected low- and middle-income countries, 2024–2025



Note: ARIPO is the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization, EAPO is the Eurasian Patent Organization, OAPI is the African Intellectual Property Organization and Iran is the Islamic Republic of Iran. The selected offices are from different world regions and income groups (low-income, lower middle-income and upper middle-income). Where available, data for all offices are presented in statistical table C39 at the end of this section. This figure shows the total growth in design counts, broken down by the respective contributions made by resident and non-resident applicants. For example, the total design count at the IP office of Ukraine grew by 18.9%, with resident applicants contributing 16.7 percentage points to the overall increase and non-resident applicants 2.2 percentage points.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

C19. Non-resident application design counts by filing route, 2011–2025

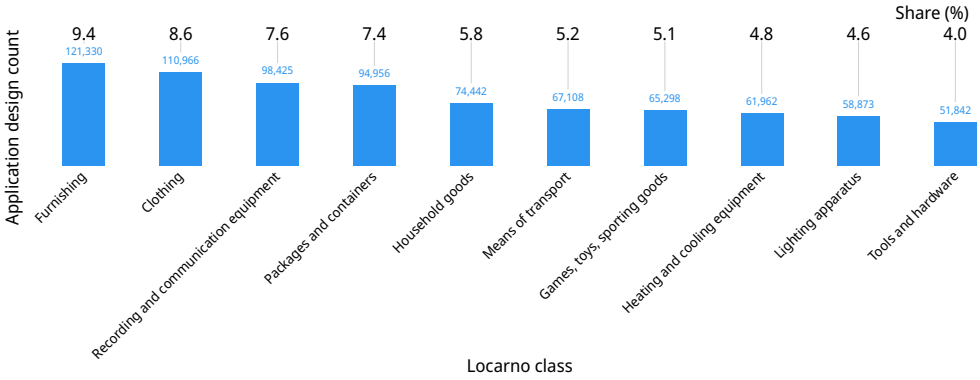


Note: This figure distinguishes between the two filing routes for non-resident activity, namely, the direct route and via the Hague System. See glossary for definition of design count.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

Design applications by Locarno class and industry sector

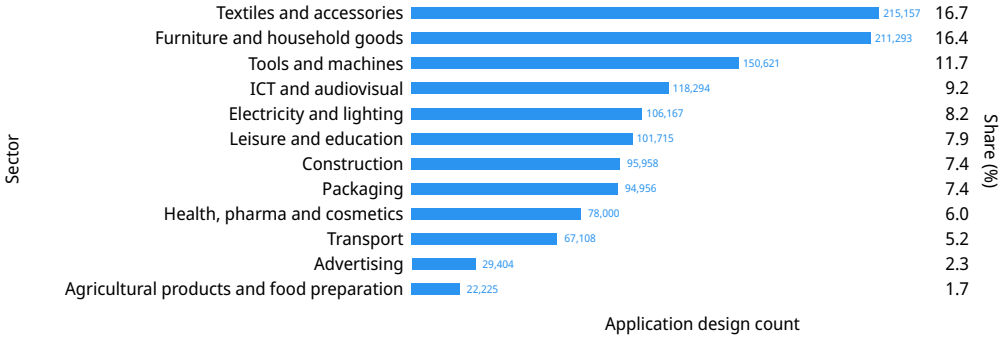
C20. Application design counts for the top 10 Locarno classes, 2025



Note: See annex B for class numbers. Figures are based on data from 125 IP offices. Data for several of the larger offices are either not available or incomplete, including for the offices of Italy, Japan and Türkiye.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

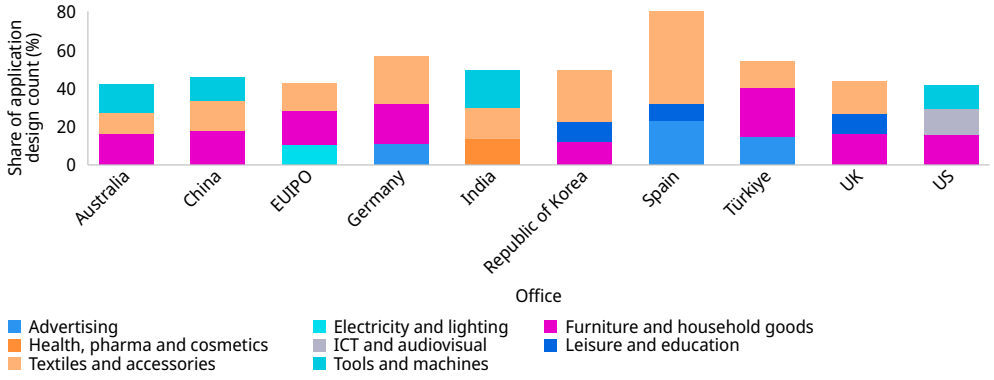
C21. Application design counts by industry sector, 2025



Note: A concordance table produced by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) was used to convert the 32 Locarno classes into 12 industry sectors (see annex B for definitions). Figures are based on data from 125 IP offices. Data for several of the larger offices are either not available or incomplete, including for the offices of Italy, Japan and Türkiye.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

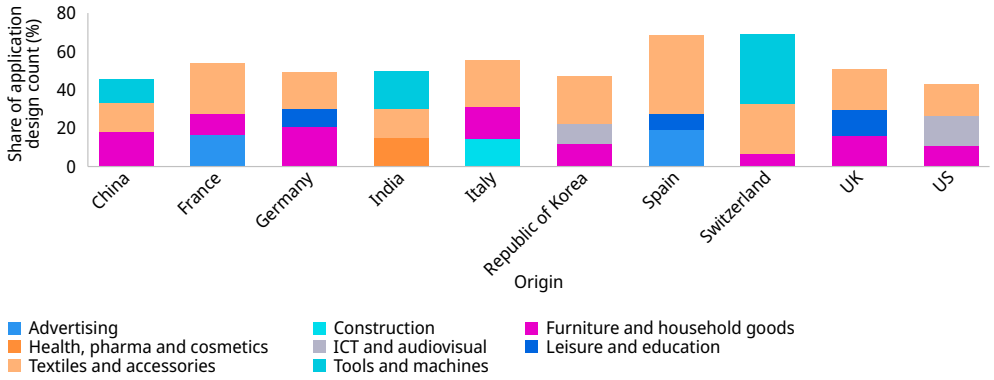
C22. Distribution of application design counts by the top three sectors for the top 10 offices, 2025



Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office. A concordance table produced by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) was used to convert the 32 classes into 12 industry sectors (see annex B for definitions). The top three sectors and top 10 offices were selected based on 2025 totals. Data for several of the larger offices are either not available or incomplete, including for the offices of Italy, Japan and Türkiye.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

C23. Distribution of application design counts by the top three sectors for the top 10 origins, 2025

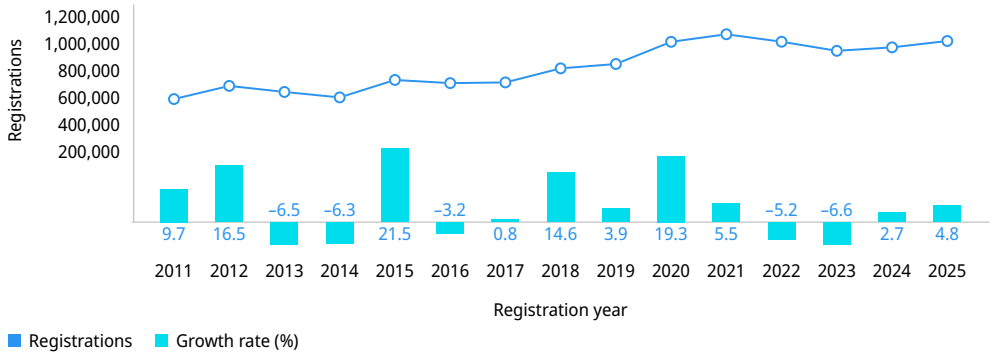


Note: A concordance table produced by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) was used to convert the 32 classes into 12 industry sectors (see annex B for definitions). Figures are based on data from 125 IP offices. Data for several of the larger offices are either not available or incomplete, including for the offices of Italy, Japan and Türkiye.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

Design registrations worldwide

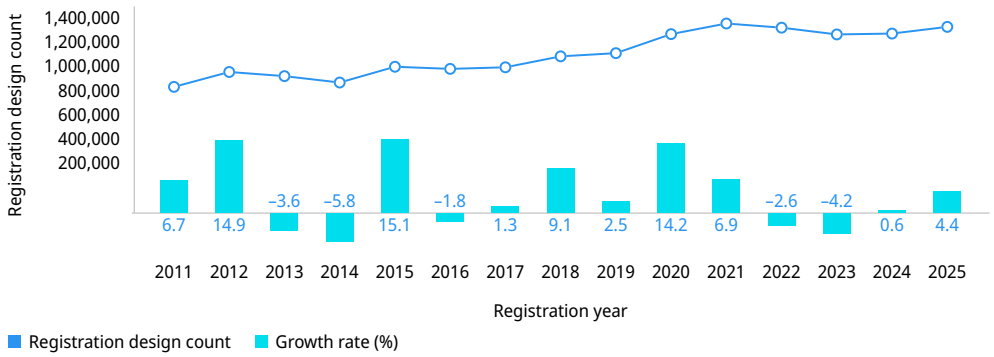
C24. Trend in design registrations worldwide, 2011–2025



Note: World totals are WIPO estimates using data covering 159 IP offices. Totals include the registrations issued by national and regional offices for applications filed directly at offices (known as the Paris route), as well as for designations received via the Hague System (where applicable).

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

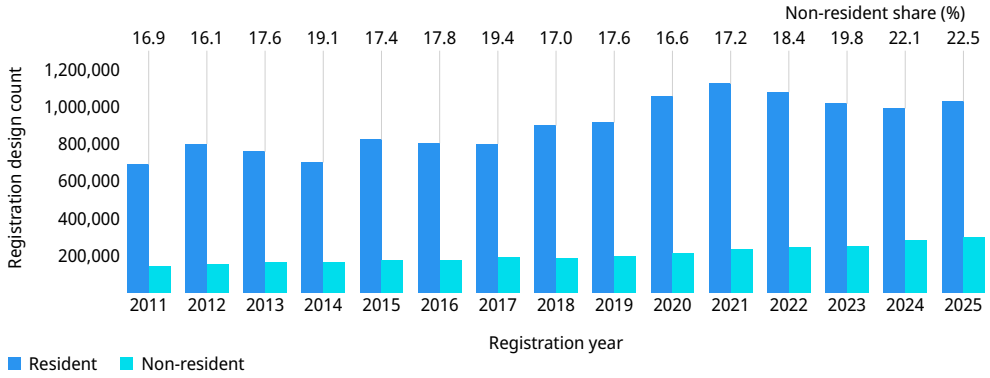
C25. Trend in registration design counts worldwide, 2011–2025



Note: World totals are WIPO estimates using data covering 159 IP offices. Totals include designs contained in registrations issued by national and regional offices for applications filed directly at offices (known as the Paris route), as well as for designations received via the Hague System (where applicable). See glossary for definition of design count.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

C26. Resident and non-resident registration design counts worldwide, 2011–2025

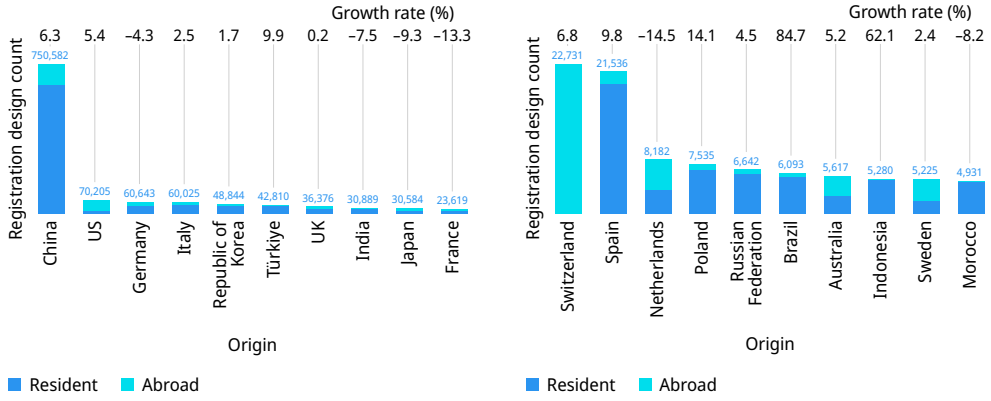


Note: World totals are WIPO estimates using data covering 159 IP offices. Totals include designs contained in registrations issued by national and regional offices for applications filed directly at offices (known as the Paris route), as well as for designations received via the Hague System (where applicable). See glossary for definition of design count.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

Design registrations by origin

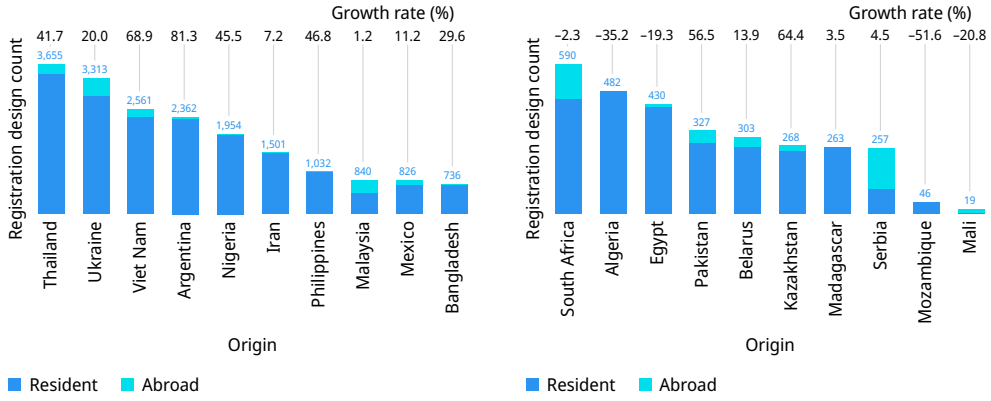
C27. Registration design counts for the top 20 origins, 2025



Note: Netherlands is the Kingdom of the Netherlands. Design registrations with the IP office of Switzerland are missing. The origin of a design application is determined by the residence of the first named applicant. An application registered at a regional office is considered to be a resident registration, if the applicant resides in one of that office's member states. See glossary for definition of design count.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

C28. Registration design counts of selected low- and middle-income origins, 2025

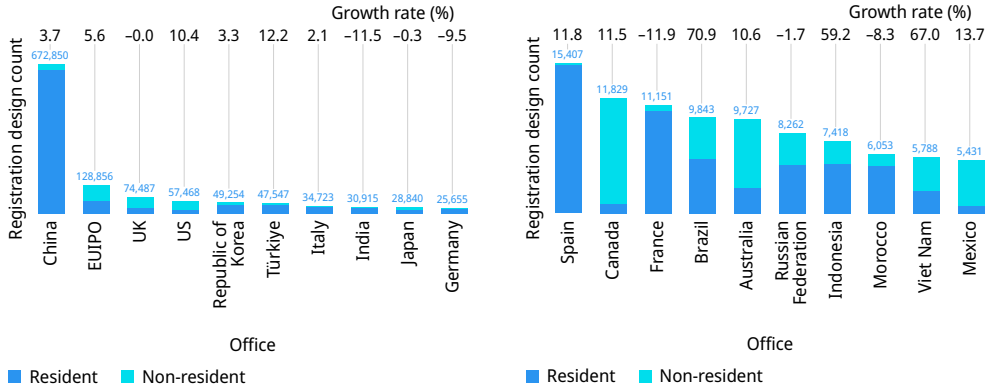


Note: The selected origins are from different world regions and income groups (low-income, lower middle-income and upper middle-income). Where available, data for all origins are presented in statistical table C40 at the end of this section. The origin of a design application is determined by the residence of the first named applicant. An application registered at a regional office is considered to be a resident registration, if the applicant resides in one of that office's member states. See glossary for definition of design count.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

Design registrations by office

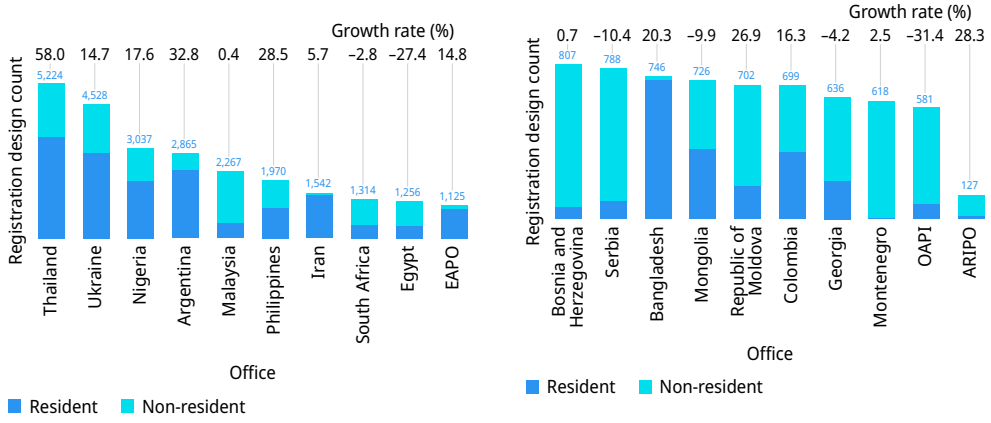
C29. Registration design counts for the top 20 offices, 2025



Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

C30. Registration design counts for offices of selected low- and middle-income countries, 2025

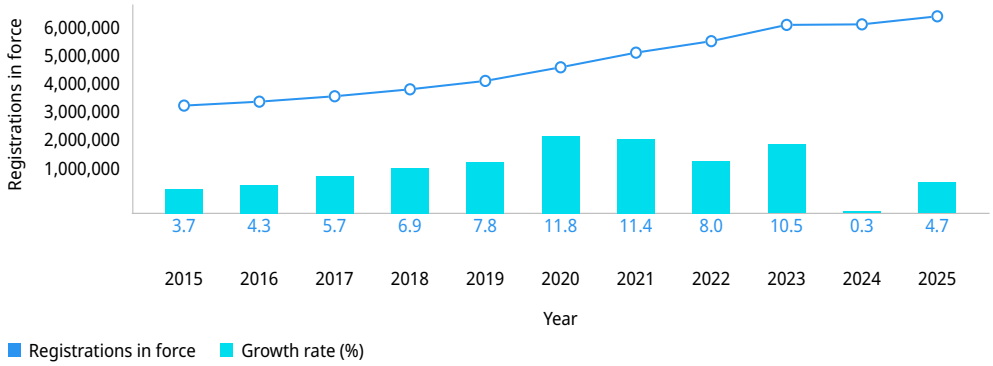


Note: ARIPO is the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization, EAPO is the Eurasian Patent Organization, OAPI is the African Intellectual Property Organization and Iran is the Islamic Republic of Iran. The selected offices are from different world regions and income groups (low-income, lower middle-income and upper middle-income). Where available, data for all offices are presented in statistical table C40 at the end of this section.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

Design registrations in force

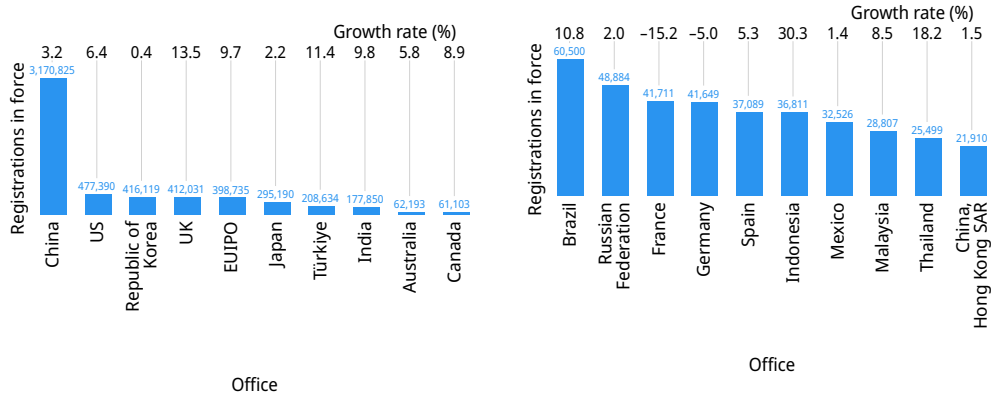
C31. Trend in design registrations in force worldwide, 2015–2025



Note: WIPO estimates cover 139 IP offices and include direct national and regional applications, as well as designations received via the Hague System. Data refer to the number of design registrations in force and not the number of designs contained within those same registrations.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

C32. Design registrations in force for the top 20 offices, 2025



Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office. Data refer to the number of registrations in force and not the number of designs contained within those same registrations.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

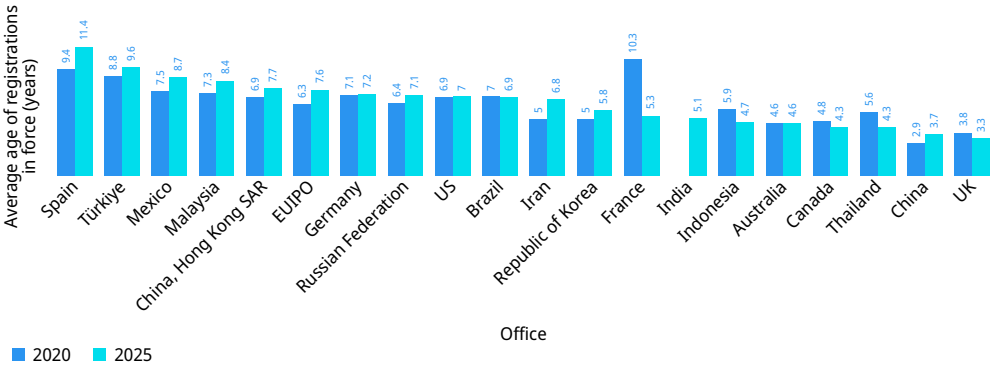
C33. Design registrations in force in 2025 as a percentage of total registrations



Note: Percentages are calculated using the number of applications registered in year *t* and in force in 2025 divided by the total number applications registered in year *t*. The graph is based on data from 92 IP offices (including most of the larger offices) for which a breakdown of design registrations in force by year of registration was available. Design rights generally last for up to 15 years from the filing date. In China that protection period is limited to 10 years. Because China accounts for most of the global total, it is excluded from this graph.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

C34. Average age of registrations in force at selected offices, 2020 and 2025

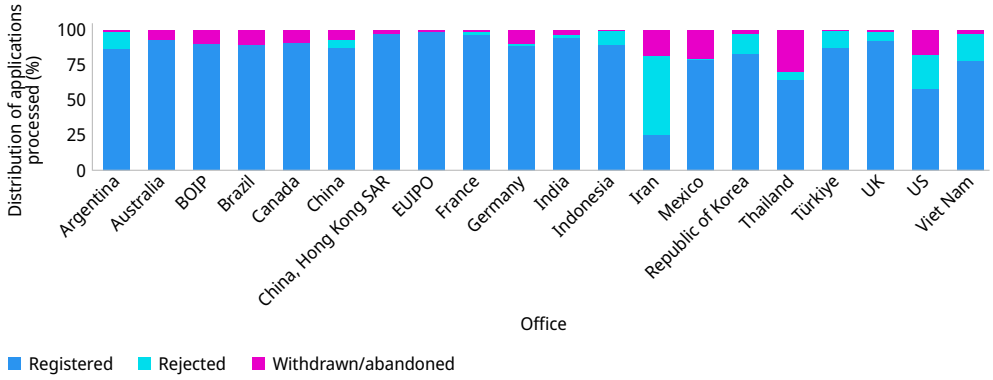


Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office and Iran is the Islamic Republic of Iran. Percentages are calculated using the number of applications registered in year *t* and remaining in force in 2025 divided by the total number of applications registered in year *t*.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

Design office procedural data

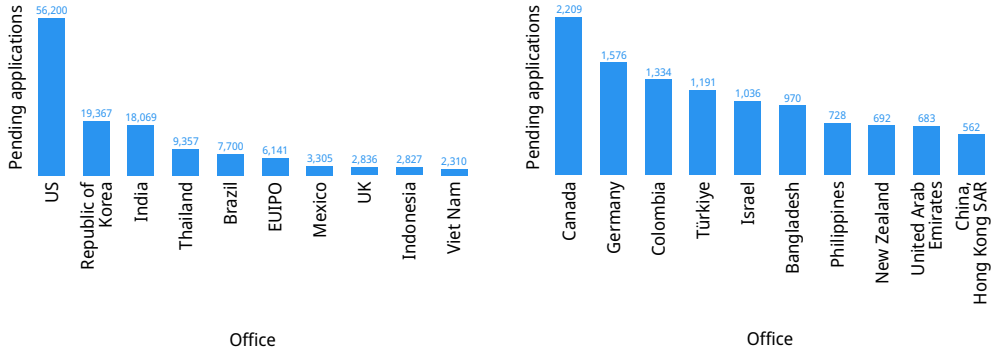
C35. Distribution of design examination outcomes for selected offices, 2025



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

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

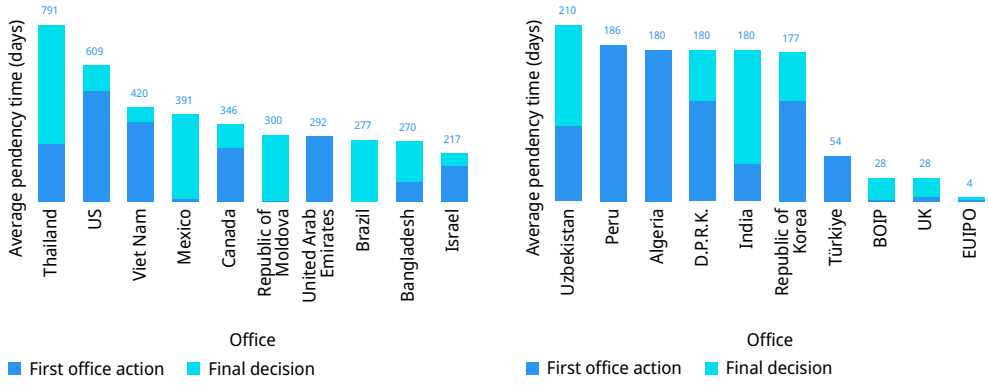
C36. Potentially pending applications for selected offices, 2025



Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office. WIPO collects data from IP offices using a common questionnaire and methodology. However, because of differences in design procedures between offices, data cannot be fully harmonized; therefore, caution should be exercised when making comparisons across offices. Data for some large offices are missing, including for China, Italy and Japan.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

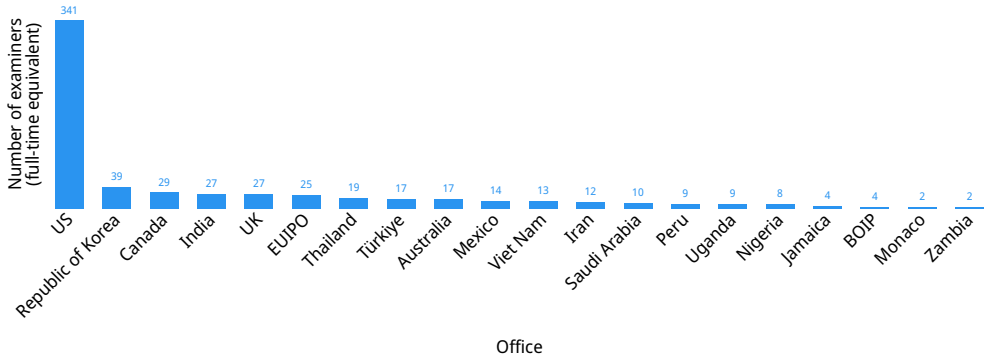
C37. Average pendency times from filing date to first office action and to final decision at selected offices, 2025



Note: BOIP is the Benelux Office for Intellectual Property, EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office and D.P.R.K. is the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. WIPO collects data from IP offices using a common questionnaire and methodology. However, because of differences in design procedures between offices, data cannot be fully harmonized; therefore, caution should be exercised when making comparisons across offices.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

C38. Number of design examiners for selected offices, 2025



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

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

C39. Design applications by office and origin, 2025

	Application design count by office				Application design count by origin (a)		
Name	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Change over previous year	Resident	Abroad	Abroad (equivalent design count)
African Intellectual Property Organization	826	302	524	–256	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
African Regional Intellectual Property Organization	77	9	68	–61	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Albania	636	26	610	–63	26	11	141
Algeria	1,453	1,342	111	681	1,342	..	..
Andorra (b)	..	..	..	..	..	11	245
Angola	83	83	0	51	83	1	1
Argentina	3,260	2,705	555	837	2,705	44	174
Armenia	480	84	396	24	84	16	16
Australia	10,301	3,048	7	752	3,048	3	18,025
Austria	294	259	35	–67	2,452	2	59,366
Azerbaijan	577	53	524	–37	53	5	5
Bahamas (b)	..	..	..	..	..	32	32
Bahrain	171	18	153	–2	18	9	35
Bangladesh	936	889	47	–131	889	12	12
Barbados	3	3	0	0	3	30	238
Belarus	556	203	353	–83	304	70	933
Belgium (d)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,230	1	27,502
Belize	240	5	235	–100	5	1	1
Benelux Office for Intellectual Property	918	741	177	13	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Benin (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3	..	48
Bhutan	4	4	0	–2	4	3	3
Bosnia and Herzegovina	856	59	797	–155	59	25	623
Botswana	102	15	87	–176	15	..	..
Brazil	11,434	6,892	5	2	6,892	692	7,062
Brunei Darussalam	78	1	77	–203	1	..	..
Bulgaria	434	332	102	–206	761	441	11,847
Burkina Faso (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	17	..	272
Cambodia (b)	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Cameroon (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	38	2	610
Canada	10,734	844	10	1	844	3	16,258
Central African Republic (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1	..	16
Chad (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3	..	48
Chile	556	88	468	–77	88	15	145
China	757,713	731,926	26	–68	731,926	117	1,131,958
China, Hong Kong SAR	4,038	1,252	3	–544	1,252	2	37,220
China, Macao SAR	252	29	223	–133	29	3	3
Colombia	953	595	358	76	595	24	102
Congo (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2	1	33
Costa Rica	87	7	80	–13	7	3	3
Côte d'Ivoire (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	80	..	1,280
Croatia	422	288	134	–78	448	201	4,425
Cuba	6	5	1	–17	5	..	..
Curaçao (b)	..	..	..	..	..	4	30
Cyprus	249	249	0	234	393	426	4,226
Czech Republic	575	537	38	199	1,666	1	30,759
Democratic People's Republic of Korea (b)	..	..	..	..	..	10	36
Democratic Republic of the Congo (b)	..	..	..	..	..	2	54
Denmark	189	101	88	–317	1,558	3	41,023
Dominican Republic	31	10	21	–10	10	1	1
Ecuador	196	127	69	46	127	1	1
Egypt	2,839	2,006	833	–366	2,006	14	222
El Salvador	82	53	29	47	53	..	..
Eritrea (b)	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Estonia	56	16	40	–99	278	231	7,075
Eswatini (b)	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Ethiopia	172	153	19	34	153	1	1
Eurasian Patent Organization	1,231	1,062	169	27	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
European Union Intellectual Property Office	131,244	62,772	68	8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

C39. Design applications by office and origin, 2025 (cont.)

		Application design count by office			Application design count by origin (a)		
Name	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Change over previous year	Resident	Abroad	Abroad (equivalent design count)
Finland	145	81	64	−168	964	987	23,968
France	23,972	22,430	2	−5	27,716	8	146,111
Gabon (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4	..	64
Gambia	35	11	24	−10	11	..	..
Georgia	757	291	466	−270	291	11	96
Germany	30,326	28,432	2	−163	46,060	19	478,031
Ghana	645	472	173	−3	473	11	54
Greece	747	648	99	−428	992	184	9,130
Guernsey (b)	..	..	..	..	..	36	62
Guinea (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	88	..	1,408
Guinea-Bissau (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11	..	176
Holy See (b)	..	..	..	..	..	4	108
Honduras	27	0	27	4	..	1	1
Hungary	505	459	46	32	723	239	7,103
Iceland	419	5	414	−117	5	23	127
India	44,617	40,665	4	4	40,665	3	5,581
Indonesia	8,563	6,348	2	637	6,348	131	235
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	6,149	6,081	68	−2	6,081	15	31
Iraq	34	0	34	..	..	27	27
Ireland	134	111	23	25	454	616	9,550
Israel	1,920	484	1	−121	484	892	5,806
Italy	30,216	29,960	256	−7	43,866	11	373,629
Jamaica	104	23	81	−251	23	2	2
Japan	32,094	19,674	12	−683	19,674	13	62,638
Jordan	130	64	66	−12	64	27	79
Kazakhstan	807	620	187	232	628	24	340
Kenya (b)	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Kuwait	508	286	222	89	286	16	16
Kyrgyzstan	355	24	331	−47	26	59	229
Lao People's Democratic Republic	30	9	21	−2	9	..	..
Latvia	91	56	35	−89	204	45	3,893
Lebanon (b)	..	..	..	..	..	23	465
Liberia	10	3	7	−8	3	..	..
Libya (b)	..	..	..	..	..	13	13
Liechtenstein	630	54	576	−137	54	572	3,380
Lithuania	217	114	103	−172	346	148	6,180
Luxembourg (d)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	248	825	6,745
Madagascar	282	279	3	25	279	2	2
Malawi	31	31	0	−3	31	1	1
Malaysia	2,491	738	2	308	738	290	524
Maldives (b)	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Mali (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	29	7	471
Malta	26	23	3	13	318	61	7,733
Marshall Islands (b)	..	..	..	..	..	28	392
Mauritania (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1	..	16
Mauritius	130	58	72	−194	58	48	350
Mexico	6,195	1,301	5	412	1,301	104	182
Monaco	793	42	751	24	42	54	210
Mongolia	1,174	791	383	−246	791	71	71
Montenegro	602	9	593	−161	9	2	2
Morocco	6,197	5,059	1	−645	5,059	97	477
Mozambique	87	87	0	−68	87	..	..
Myanmar	313	313	0	150	313	9	9
Namibia (b)	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Nepal (b)	..	..	..	..	..	8	8
Netherlands (Kingdom of the) (d)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,726	5	90,335
New Zealand	1,634	300	1	−92	300	743	3,863
Niger (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..	..	..
Nigeria (b)	..	..	..	..	..	25	25
North Macedonia (b)	..	..	..	..	1	12	28

C39. Design applications by office and origin, 2025 (cont.)

		Application design count by office			Application design count by origin (a)		
Name	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Change over previous year	Resident	Abroad	Abroad (equivalent design count)
Norway	4,058	448	4	–221	448	1	10,674
Oman	763	97	666	–504	97	44	96
Pakistan	659	586	73	–50	586	68	536
Panama	116	7	109	–43	7	26	234
Paraguay	55	0	55	–103	..	..	..
Peru	449	209	240	–14	209	23	75
Philippines	2,576	1,587	989	454	1,587	12	64
Poland	1,642	1,542	100	179	7,043	3	146,968
Portugal	854	645	209	247	1,329	251	18,083
Qatar (b)	..	..	..	..	..	66	66
Republic of Korea	61,229	51,316	10	546	51,316	10	46,561
Republic of Moldova	802	256	546	–117	256	39	65
Romania	738	544	194	–208	1,100	136	14,627
Russian Federation	10,712	7,020	4	–625	7,971	869	8,510
Rwanda	86	17	69	–129	17	2	2
Saint Kitts and Nevis (b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Samoa	51	3	48	–142	3	29	133
San Marino	145	4	141	–101	4	114	764
Sao Tome and Principe	103	0	103	..	..	..	..
Saudi Arabia	3,340	1,273	2	1	1,273	275	837
Senegal (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	22	1	379
Serbia	909	133	776	–160	133	196	1,086
Seychelles (b)	..	..	..	..	..	14	170
Singapore	3,886	483	3	–385	483	2	9,112
Sint Maarten (Dutch Part) (b)	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Slovakia	424	396	28	120	666	104	7,204
Slovenia	201	37	164	–169	206	252	4,854
South Africa	1,584	678	906	193	678	133	867
Spain	16,129	16,002	127	2	20,403	2	116,845
Sri Lanka	133	106	27	–80	106	64	116
Suriname (b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden	418	389	29	–55	2,014	3	45,588
Switzerland	9,868	2,765	7	–660	2,765	23	136,711
Syrian Arab Republic (b)	..	..	..	..	..	22	126
Tajikistan	183	0	183	..	..	36	36
Thailand	6,594	4,404	2	–55	4,404	271	921
Togo (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3	..	48
Trinidad and Tobago	81	73	8	35	73	3	29
Tunisia	1,075	503	572	–471	503	2	2
Türkiye	46,301	40,294	6	–2	40,294	2	18,037
Turkmenistan (b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uganda	49	46	3	5	48	..	2
Ukraine	5,020	3,232	2	798	3,232	559	6,305
United Arab Emirates	1,831	127	2	579	127	456	3,686
United Kingdom	80,205	29,861	50	2	29,861	10	126,852
United Republic of Tanzania (b)	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
United States of America	69,572	20,871	49	997	20,871	52	356,914
Uruguay	103	19	84	27	19	13	13
Uzbekistan	593	306	287	248	306	23	23
Vanuatu	5	0	5	1	..	1	1
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	51	18	33	–3	18	7	7
Viet Nam	6,051	2,323	4	807	2,323	262	580
Yemen (b)	..	..	..	..	..	12	90
Zambia	116	113	3	45	113	..	..
Zimbabwe	14	14	0	–9	20	1	23
Others/Unknown	4,640	3,124	2	..	3,123	4	15,466
Total (2025 estimates)	**1,493,900**	**1,177,500**		**316**			**1,177,500**

(a) Design count by origin data are incomplete, because some offices do not report the relevant data. An application filed at a regional office is considered to be a resident filing, if the applicant resides in one of that office's member states. (b) Only Hague designation data are available and/or this office has not reported the origin of applications therefore the design count by office and origin data may be incomplete. (c) The African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI) is the competent office for processing applications. (d) The Benelux Office for Intellectual Property is the competent office for processing applications. n.a. indicates not applicable. .. indicates not available.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

C40. Design registrations by office and origin, and registrations in force, 2025

	Registration design count by office			Registration design count by origin	Equivalent registration design count by origin	Registration in force by office	
Name	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Total (a)	Total (a)	Total	Change over previous year
Afghanistan (b)	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
African Intellectual Property Organization	581	78	503	n.a.	n.a.	..	..
African Regional Intellectual Property Organization	127	18	109	n.a.	n.a.	546	+34
Albania	672	26	646	29	81	13	–159
Algeria	549	482	67	482	482	2,530	–213
Andorra (b)	..	..	..	7	163	..	..
Angola (b)	..	..	..	..	..	675	+92
Argentina	2,865	2,320	545	2,362	2,492	16,791	+1,062
Armenia	400	70	330	90	104	252	+6
Australia	9,727	2,631	7,096	5,617	22,087	62,193	+3,437
Austria	291	249	42	4,475	59,633	5,620	–645
Azerbaijan	505	41	464	42	42	2,098	+146
Bahamas (b)	..	..	..	25	25	..	..
Bahrain	166	18	148	27	53	1,079	+126
Bangladesh	746	730	16	736	736	..	..
Barbados (b)	..	..	..	52	52	13	0
Belarus	533	188	345	303	946	1,726	+74
Belgium (d)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,479	28,276	n.a.	n.a.
Belize	249	5	244	5	5	5	..
Benelux Office for Intellectual Property	814	686	128	n.a.	n.a.	3,540	+123
Benin (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3	51	..	..
Bhutan (b)	..	..	..	..	..	14	+6
Bosnia and Herzegovina	807	64	743	93	691	230	+4
Botswana	108	3	105	4	4	144	–10
Brazil	9,843	5,574	4,269	6,093	10,201	60,500	+5,915
Brunei Darussalam (b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bulgaria	398	333	65	1,113	11,897	1,550	–81
Burkina Faso (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2	34	..	..
Cabo Verde (b)	..	..	..	..	..	4	0
Cambodia (b)	..	..	..	4	4	..	..
Cameroon (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	33	497	..	..
Canada	11,829	929	10,900	3,371	16,867	61,103	+4,988
Chad (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1	17	..	..
Chile	485	16	469	34	164	3,330	–363
China	672,850	648,348	24,502	750,582	1,749,598	3,170,825	+96,913
China, Hong Kong SAR	4,187	1,152	3,035	3,384	35,806	21,910	+316
China, Macao SAR	312	25	287	28	28	1,995	+171
Colombia	699	354	345	371	449	5,431	–279
Congo (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1	17	..	..
Costa Rica	56	3	53	7	7	461	+23
Côte d'Ivoire (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	12	204	..	..
Croatia	255	152	103	515	5,559	2,459	–251
Cuba	14	12	2	12	12	29	–14
Cyprus	249	249	0	723	4,670	103	+8
Czech Republic	392	376	16	2,478	29,690	1,885	–139
Democratic People's Republic of Korea (b)	..	..	..	4	30	..	..
Democratic Republic of the Congo (b)	..	..	..	2	54	..	..

C40. Design registrations by office and origin, and registrations in force, 2025 (cont.)

	Registration design count by office			Registration design count by origin	Equivalent registration design count by origin	Registration in force by office	
Name	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Total (a)	Total (a)	Total	Change over previous year
Denmark	132	80	52	4,542	40,708	1,754	+3
Dominican Republic	60	26	34	27	27	116	+18
Ecuador	148	93	55	94	94	1,638	+136
Egypt	1,256	420	836	430	586	5,927	–216
El Salvador	17	3	14	3	3	366	–21
Eritrea (b)	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Estonia	35	11	24	412	7,120	668	–54
Eswatini (b)	..	..	..	3	3	..	..
Ethiopia	46	29	17	29	29	506	+46
Eurasian Patent Organization	1,125	1,016	109	n.a.	n.a.	1,386	..
European Union Intellectual Property Office	128,856	61,156	67,700	n.a.	n.a.	398,735	+35,317
Finland	100	63	37	1,781	25,259	1,171	–96
France	11,151	10,602	549	23,619	159,785	41,711	–7,476
Gabon (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..	..	..	..
Gambia	35	11	24	11	11	..	..
Georgia	636	199	437	204	204	2,623	+62
Germany	25,655	24,197	1,458	60,643	503,447	41,649	–2,215
Ghana	177	0	177	12	54	..	..
Greece	812	749	63	1,275	10,351	1,069	–26
Guernsey (b)	..	..	..	9	35	..	..
Guinea (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	12	204	..	..
Guinea-Bissau (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1	17	..	..
Holy See (b)	..	..	..	4	108	..	..
Honduras	21	0	21	..	..	214	+5
Hungary	282	262	20	719	7,973	1,704	–263
Iceland	413	5	408	24	128	1,555	+135
India	30,915	27,918	2,997	30,889	33,413	177,850	+15,926
Indonesia	7,418	5,153	2,265	5,280	5,384	36,811	+8,563
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1,542	1,486	56	1,501	1,501	19,543	–2,841
Iraq (b)	..	..	..	25	25	685	+102
Ireland	87	71	16	1,024	10,748	1,118	–28
Israel	1,863	383	1,480	1,535	8,243	9,805	+1,362
Italy	34,723	34,357	366	60,025	415,425	9,313	+335
Jamaica	117	15	102	15	15	1,047	..
Japan	28,840	17,684	11,156	30,584	81,479	295,190	+6,279
Jordan	80	28	52	52	104	..	..
Kazakhstan	403	244	159	268	426	3,577	+205
Kenya (b)	..	..	..	3	3	..	..
Kuwait	254	55	199	72	72	1,150	+252
Kyrgyzstan	318	4	314	18	44	41	–1
Lao People's Democratic Republic	26	9	17	9	9	..	..
Latvia	78	55	23	243	3,961	258	–26
Lebanon (b)	..	..	..	36	478	..	..
Liberia	9	2	7	2	2	..	..
Liechtenstein (b)	..	..	..	542	3,818	..	..
Lithuania	202	122	80	463	6,469	242	–11
Luxembourg (d)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,090	6,924	n.a.	n.a.
Madagascar	268	263	5	263	263	1,603	+229
Malawi	2	2	0	2	2	..	..

C40. Design registrations by office and origin, and registrations in force, 2025 (cont.)

	Registration design count by office			Registration design count by origin	Equivalent registration design count by origin	Registration in force by office	
Name	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Total (a)	Total (a)	Total	Change over previous year
Malaysia	2,267	530	1,737	840	1,152	28,807	+2,267
Maldives (b)	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Mali (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	19	115	..	..
Malta	25	23	2	359	7,953	104	–8
Marshall Islands (b)	..	..	..	28	392	..	..
Mauritania (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1	17	..	..
Mauritius	193	108	85	136	470	127	–2
Mexico	5,431	720	4,711	826	956	32,526	+451
Monaco	690	26	664	268	2,218	173	–24
Mongolia	726	368	358	415	493	593	+78
Montenegro	618	9	609	9	9	77	+4
Morocco	6,053	4,882	1,171	4,931	5,269	..	..
Mozambique	44	44	0	46	48	1,570	+367
Myanmar	121	121	0	122	122	119	+41
Namibia (b)	..	..	..	3	3	..	..
Nepal (b)	..	..	..	7	7	..	..
Netherlands (Kingdom of the) (d)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8,182	92,191	n.a.	n.a.
New Zealand	1,414	267	1,147	1,029	4,279	13,559	+350
Niger (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1	17	..	..
Nigeria	3,037	1,932	1,105	1,954	1,954	..	..
North Macedonia (b)	..	..	..	12	28	..	..
Norway	3,983	377	3,606	1,308	8,276	13,727	+558
Oman	742	102	640	144	170	152	+60
Pakistan	355	278	77	327	795	..	..
Panama	102	1	101	24	232	..	..
Paraguay	40	0	40	..	..	..	..
Peru	366	63	303	79	131	3,155	+46
Philippines	1,970	1,025	945	1,032	1,034	9,716	+1,439
Poland	1,412	1,352	60	7,535	145,341	7,703	–31
Portugal	735	573	162	1,488	17,812	3,017	–34
Qatar (b)	..	..	..	18	18	23	..
Republic of Korea	49,254	39,701	9,553	48,844	85,736	416,119	+1,717
Republic of Moldova	702	175	527	210	236	2,612	–72
Romania	686	516	170	1,138	14,745	3,177	+283
Russian Federation	8,262	5,051	3,211	6,642	13,889	48,884	+963
Rwanda	109	3	106	5	5	..	..
Saint Kitts and Nevis (b)	..	..	..	7	14	..	..
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (b)	..	..	..	..	..	1	0
Samoa	61	3	58	20	124	..	..
San Marino	130	4	126	119	769	..	..
Sao Tome and Principe	116	0	116	..	..	885	..
Saudi Arabia	2,385	686	1,699	883	1,419	9,966	+1,611
Senegal (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8	146	..	..
Serbia	788	96	692	257	1,037	4,476	+816
Seychelles (b)	..	..	..	13	169	22	..
Singapore	3,667	408	3,259	2,214	9,886	12,700	+61
Slovakia	362	335	27	644	6,652	1,044	+34
Slovenia	162	25	137	400	4,622	399	–14
South Africa	1,314	455	859	590	1,318	18,351	+56
Spain	15,407	15,301	106	21,536	134,089	37,089	+1,868

C40. Design registrations by office and origin, and registrations in force, 2025 (cont.)

	Registration design count by office			Registration design count by origin	Equivalent registration design count by origin	Registration in force by office	
Name	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Total (a)	Total (a)	Total	Change over previous year
Sri Lanka	88	44	44	53	105	..	..
Suriname (b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden	409	354	55	5,225	48,361	2,307	–160
Switzerland (b)	..	..	..	24,494	136,526	8,926	–173
Syrian Arab Republic (b)	..	..	..	5	109	..	..
Tajikistan (b)	..	..	..	43	43	6	..
Thailand	5,224	3,429	1,795	3,655	4,305	25,499	+3,923
Togo (b,c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2	34	..	..
Trinidad and Tobago	5	4	1	6	32	79	+33
Tunisia (b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Türkiye	47,547	41,354	6,193	42,810	56,990	208,634	+21,363
Turkmenistan (b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuvalu (b)	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Uganda	25	24	1	24	24	195	–1
Ukraine	4,528	2,887	1,641	3,313	9,085	15,105	–293
United Arab Emirates	2,087	106	1,981	561	4,071	6,335	+1,075
United Kingdom	74,487	26,075	48,412	36,376	155,598	412,031	+48,948
United Republic of Tanzania (b)	..	..	..	11	22	..	..
United States of America	57,468	17,945	39,523	70,205	370,233	477,390	+28,836
Uruguay	115	13	102	31	31	751	+57
Uzbekistan	315	119	196	127	127	567	+2
Vanuatu	3	0	3	..	..	..	..
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (b)	..	..	..	3	3	..	..
Viet Nam	5,788	2,381	3,407	2,561	2,847	16,644	+3,200
Yemen (b)	..	..	..	9	87	..	..
Zambia	66	65	1	65	65	934	+68
Zimbabwe	14	14	0	20	25	168	+9
Others/Unknown	15,991	5,621	10,370	9,028	19,330	46,477	..
Total (2025 estimates)	**1,326,700**	**1,027,900**	**298,800**	**1,326,700**		**6,383,000**	

(a) Design count by origin data are incomplete, because some offices do not report the relevant data. An application filed at a regional office is considered to be a resident filing, if the applicant resides in one of that office's member states. (b) Only Hague designation data are available and/or the office has not reported the origin of registrations therefore design count by office and origin data may be incomplete. (c) The African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI) is the competent office for registering applications. (d) The Benelux Office for Intellectual Property is the competent office for processing applications. n.a. indicates not applicable. .. indicates not available.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

C41. Design office procedural data, 2025

Office	Total applications processed	Registered	Rejected	Withdrawn or abandoned	Applications pending	Number of examiners (FTE)	First office action from filing date (days)	Final office decision from filing date (days)
Albania	..	..	..	..	0	7	..	..
Algeria	261	181	78	2	142	2	180.0	180.0
Argentina	3,308	2,872	391	45	11	4	3.0	5.0
Armenia	..	30	13	..	23	2	8.0	91.0
Australia (a)	..	9,727	..	704	..	17	..	..
Austria	297	291	2	4	3	4	15.0	65.0
Azerbaijan	..	23	..	17	25	2	30.0	180.0
Bangladesh	898	746	10	142	970	2	90.0	270.0
Barbados	..	..	..	..	61	0	..	..
Belarus	134	124	9	1	26	1	20.0	50.0
Belize	..	..	..	..	0	1	..	..
Bhutan	..	..	..	..	2	1	1.0	180.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	29	1	..	13	1	1.0	120.0
Botswana	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Brazil	9,461	8,456	18	987	7,700	5	..	277.0
Brunei Darussalam	..	..	..	..	..	1	7.0	..
Bulgaria	103	88	7	8	..	2	2.0	60.0
Cabo Verde	..	..	..	..	22	5	..	..
Canada	..	6,409	..	606	2,209	29	243.0	346.0
China	759,761	666,245	44,147	49,369	..	..	..	..
China, Hong Kong SAR	4,297	4,187	1	109	562	2	44.9	77.3
China, Macao SAR	389	312	73	4	310	1	28.4	28.4
Colombia	844	699	59	86	1,334	2	82.0	368.7
Croatia	100	85	14	1	55	1	16.0	99.0
Cuba	..	5	..	4	2	2	20.0	388.0
Cyprus	..	8	..	..	..	1	25.0	40.0
Czech Republic	165	126	19	20	88	3	..	134.0
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	..	346	19	..	9	9	120.0	180.0
Ecuador	168	148	16	4	24	1	30.0	180.0
El Salvador	..	17	..	..	..	2	3.0	65.0
Estonia	..	14	..	3	3	1	6.0	48.5
Ethiopia	..	46	3	..	123	3	60.0	90.0
Fiji	..	..	..	..	0	0	..	..
Finland	59	49	3	7	13	0	52.0	67.0
France	4,601	4,453	104	44	441	7	..	58.0
Gambia	..	..	..	..	0	3	..	..
Georgia	59	55	2	2	15	1	10.0	134.0
Germany	3,667	3,259	59	349	1,576	9	..	93.1
Ghana	..	..	..	..	0	4	..	..
Guyana	..	..	..	..	0	0	..	..
Hungary	125	92	1	32	82	2	7.0	35.0
Iceland	..	34	..	..	20	0	4.0	25.0
India	32,667	30,915	726	1,026	18,069	27	45.0	180.0
Indonesia	8,318	7,446	821	51	2,827	..	18.0	239.0
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	6,149	1,541	3,504	1,104	73	12	15.0	45.0
Iraq	167	79	34	54	14	40	15.0	90.0
Israel	2,897	1,622	844	431	1,036	5	161.0	217.0
Italy	1,441	1,427	5	9	..	2	20.0	50.0
Jamaica	..	8	1	..	20	4	15.0	90.0

C41. Design office procedural data, 2025 (cont.)

Office	Total applications processed	Registered	Rejected	Withdrawn or abandoned	Applications pending	Number of examiners (FTE)	First office action from filing date (days)	Final office decision from filing date (days)
Kazakhstan	250	215	34	1	188	4	210.0	210.0
Kuwait	..	..	..	..	253	5	..	..
Kyrgyzstan	..	6	..	2	16	5	50.0	120.0
Lao People's Democratic Republic	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
Latvia	..	63	..	..	12	1	2.0	30.0
Liberia	..	..	..	..	0	5	..	..
Madagascar	..	268	28	..	140	2	210.0	210.0
Malawi	..	..	..	..	14	4	..	..
Mexico	3,963	3,126	46	791	3,305	14	12.0	391.0
Monaco	..	9	..	..	..	2	14.5	19.0
Mongolia	117	91	25	1	136	2	144.0	144.0
Montenegro	..	4	..	..	1	1	30.0	90.0
Mozambique	71	61	2	8	6	..	3.0	90.0
Myanmar	..	119	..	20	148	5	30.0	180.0
Naoero	..	..	..	..	0	0	..	..
New Zealand	1,601	1,414	2	185	692	1	14.3	75.7
Nigeria	..	..	..	..	135	8	..	..
Norway	..	390	..	29	64	1	66.0	..
Oman	..	19	..	..	1	2	90.0	150.0
Pakistan	450	355	14	81	152	2	15.0	180.0
Panama	..	..	..	..	22	3	..	..
Paraguay	..	141	..	..	148	1	5.0	200.0
Peru	401	366	7	28	293	9	186.0	186.0
Philippines	..	1,970	..	268	728	3	31.8	95.1
Poland	739	663	15	61	193	3	..	76.5
Portugal	..	213	14	..	18	2	10.0	100.0
Qatar	..	1	14	..	8	1	5.0	5.0
Republic of Korea	55,941	46,782	7,666	1,493	19,367	39	119.0	176.9
Republic of Moldova	51	26	15	10	71	3	6.1	299.5
Romania	214	175	26	13	5	..	2.5	153.0
Rwanda	..	4	8	..	..	2	30.0	180.0
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Sao Tome and Principe	..	..	..	..	0	0	..	..
Saudi Arabia	1,918	1,608	306	4	14	10	1.0	3.0
Seychelles	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Singapore	..	1,195	17	..	235	..	..	..
Slovakia	124	113	1	10	26	1	30.0	82.0
Slovenia	..	14	..	1	3	1	13.0	67.0
Spain	1,792	1,687	5	100	143	7	18.4	21.6
Sri Lanka	931	88	70	773	102	2	7.0	90.0
Sweden	233	213	2	18	10	2	21.0	117.0
Switzerland	579	546	20	13	11	3	1.0	13.0
Tajikistan	..	..	..	..	2	10	150.0	350.0
Thailand	8,067	5,224	424	2,419	9,357	19	260.0	791.0
Trinidad and Tobago	..	..	..	..	55	6	..	..
Tunisia	..	..	..	..	8	1	..	..
Türkiye	12,345	10,824	1,438	83	1,191	17	54.0	54.0
Uganda	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..
Ukraine	..	1,057	..	142	525	4	4.8	160.7

C41. Design office procedural data, 2025 (cont.)

Office	Total applications processed	Registered	Rejected	Withdrawn or abandoned	Applications pending	Number of examiners (FTE)	First office action from filing date (days)	Final office decision from filing date (days)
United Arab Emirates	2,635	2,618	11	6	683	10	291.9	291.9
United Kingdom	63,016	58,373	4,141	502	2,836	27	6.0	28.0
United States of America	83,367	48,824	19,695	14,848	56,200	341	495.7	608.7
Uzbekistan	267	169	50	48	165	3	90.0	210.0
Vanuatu	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	..	71	..	30	52	1	..	360.0
Viet Nam	4,479	3,500	864	115	2,310	13	357.0	420.0
Zambia	..	..	..	..	24	2	..	..
Zimbabwe	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..

Note: FTE is full time equivalent. WIPO collects data from IP offices using a common questionnaire and methodology. Every effort has been made to compile procedural data based on common definitions and concepts, but procedural differences make it extremely difficult to fully harmonize such data. Caution should therefore be exercised when making comparisons across offices. The total number of applications processed for any given office may be incomplete due to the omission of one or several elements by the office. (a) data are for formalities examinations only. .. indicates not available.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

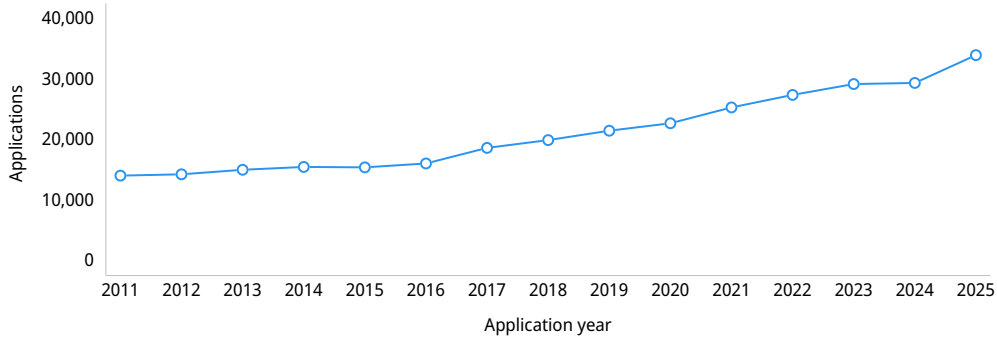
Plant varieties highlights

Plant variety applications record strong growth

Approximately 33,850 plant variety applications were filed worldwide in 2025, a 15.7% increase on 2024 and a 10th consecutive year of growth (figure 4.1). This marks the strongest year-on-year expansion since 2017, a notable pickup from the near-flat rate of growth recorded last year in 2024. The acceleration was driven primarily by a sizeable rebound in filings by Chinese applicants.

Applications grew by 15.7% in 2025 to reach 33,850

4.1. Plant variety applications worldwide, 2011–2025



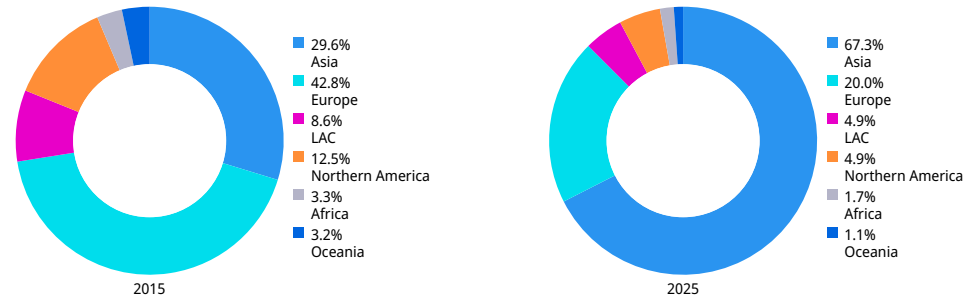
Source: Figure D1.

Asia's share of plant variety filings has more than doubled since 2015

Asia extended its dominance as the top region for plant variety filings in 2025, accounting for 67.3% of all applications worldwide. Driven by an average annual growth rate of 17.5% over the past decade, Asia's global share has more than doubled from 29.6% in 2015 (figure 4.2). Europe remained the second-largest region, though its share continued to erode, falling from 42.8% in 2015 to 20.0% in 2025, while Asia's rapid filing growth far outpaced that of other regions. Beyond Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean (+2.4%), Africa (+1.3%) and Europe (+0.3%) also recorded a positive average annual growth over the decade (table D2). Northern America (–1.3%) and Oceania (–2.2%), however, both saw filing volumes contract over the same period.

Asia is the top region, with 67.3% of all applications in 2025

4.2. Plant variety applications by region, 2015 and 2025



Note: LAC is Latin America and the Caribbean.
Source: Table D2.

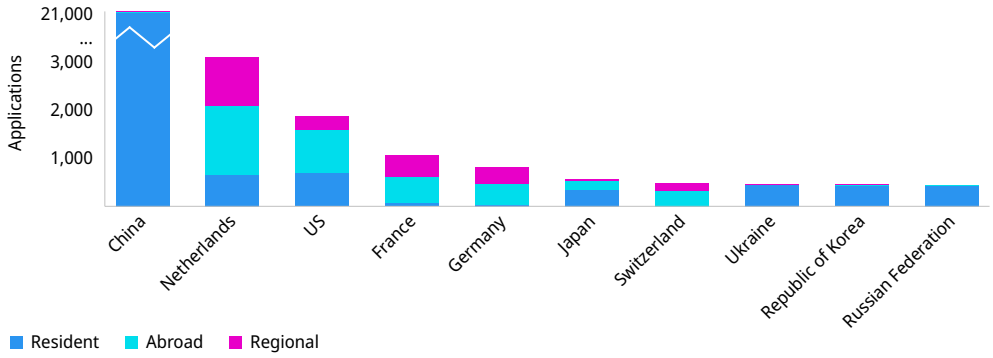
China-based applicants lead global plant variety filings

Applications received by IP offices from resident and non-resident applicants are referred to as office data, whereas applications filed by applicants at a national or regional office (resident applications) or at a foreign office (applications abroad) are referred to as origin data. Here, plant variety statistics are presented first by origin of residence, offering an initial view of where filing activity originates; the subsequent section then complements this with office data, showing where applications are received. Note that for applicants domiciled within European Union (EU) member states, filing at the Community Plant Variety Office (CPVO), the EU regional office, is regarded as a resident filing, when discussing office data, and such filings are regarded as regional filings, when discussing origin data.

China-based applicants were the most active globally in 2025, submitting 20,472 plant variety applications, a 29.5% increase on 2024 (figure 4.3). Applicants from the Kingdom of the Netherlands ranked second, with 3,082 filings, an 11.3% increase on the previous year. The next largest origins were the United States of America (US) (1,854), France (1,053) and Germany (815). Collectively, these top five origins accounted for 80.6% of all plant variety filings worldwide in 2025, with China (60.5% of the total) and the Kingdom of the Netherlands (9.1%) contributing the largest shares.

Applicants from China filed primarily at their home office

4.3. Plant variety applications for the top 10 origins, 2025



Note: Netherlands is the Kingdom of the Netherlands.
Source: Figure D3.

Seven of the top 10 origins recorded growth in 2025. Ukraine led with a 41.4% increase, driven entirely by a rise in its resident filings. China (+29.5%), the Kingdom of the Netherlands (+11.3%)

and Germany (+7.4%) also posted strong gains. Conversely, the Russian Federation (–35.6%) and Switzerland (–26.2%) experienced double-digit declines. For Switzerland, the drop was driven by fewer abroad filings, a probable reversion to trend after Swiss applicants posted the highest growth among the top 10 in 2024. The Russian Federation's decline was almost entirely attributable to reduced filings at its home office.

Applicants from five of the top 10 origins primarily filed applications abroad or at a regional office, while those from China, Ukraine, the Republic of Korea and the Russian Federation filed almost exclusively domestically.

China extends lead, receiving over 60% of global plant variety applications filed in 2025

Turning from the origin of applicants to the offices in receipt of filings reveals a similar concentration at the top. In 2025, China also led as the world's leading destination for plant variety applications, receiving 20,967 filings and accounting for 61.9% of the global total. The CPVO ranked second, with 2,897 applications (8.6% of the global total), followed by the US (1,298), Ukraine (895) and the United Kingdom (UK) (825) (figure 4.4). After near-flat growth in 2024, China returned to its long-term trajectory of double-digit expansion, growing at 29.6% in 2025, its highest year-on-year rate since 2019. Among the remaining top 10 offices, only Ukraine (+21.9%) and Argentina (+26.1%) also recorded double-digit growth in 2025 (figure D7), with both offices rebounding after a decline in 2024. The UK (+3.6%), the US (+2.4%) and the Republic of Korea (+1.6%) also recorded modest gains.

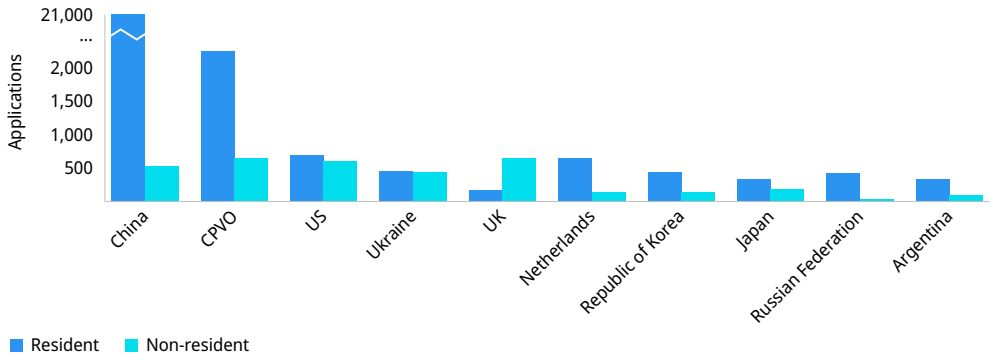
Four of the top 10 offices experienced a decline in applications in 2025. The steepest was at the Russian Federation office (–42.9%), primarily due to a drop in resident filings. The CPVO and Japan each saw applications fall by –11.4%, also driven largely by fewer resident filings. The Kingdom of the Netherlands recorded a slight decline of –0.7%, though unlike the other offices, this was attributable to a fall in non-resident filings; resident filings remained flat for the year.

The top five jurisdictions collectively accounted for 79.4% of all applications in 2025, a 3.1 percentage point increase on the previous year, driven by the large growth in filings in China.

Residents filed more applications than non-residents across all top 10 jurisdictions except the UK in 2025. China's domestic applicants were again the most dominant, accounting for 97.4% of filings received. The Russian Federation recorded the second highest resident share at 92.4%. The UK stood apart among the top 10, with non-residents responsible for 79.5% of applications received, indicating that the vast majority of filings at that office originated from abroad.

China continues to be the top destination for plant variety applications

4.4. Plant variety applications for the top 10 International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV) members, 2025



Note: CPVO is the Community Plant Variety Office of the European Union and Netherlands is the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

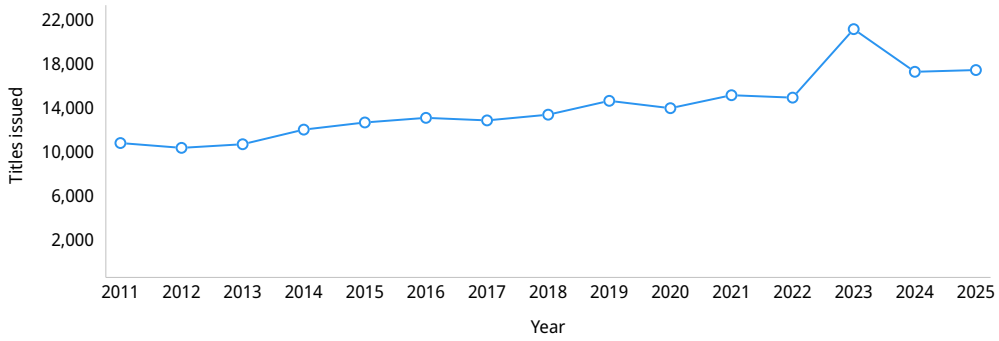
Source: Figure D6.

Plant variety titles issued edge up by 0.9% in 2025

The total number of plant variety titles issued rose by a modest 0.9% in 2025 to 17,430, following a considerable decline in 2024 (figure 4.5). That prior-year dip was partly a correction from the exceptional volume of titles issued by China in 2023, which had significantly inflated that year's figures.[1] The modest rate of growth recorded in 2025 is in line with the long-term upward trend.

Plant variety titles increase by 0.9% in 2025

4.5. Plant variety titles issued worldwide, 2011–2025



Source: Figure D10.

China again led in 2025, issuing 6,986 titles, a 4.7% increase on the previous year. The next largest issuers were the CPVO (2,762 titles), the US (1,323), Japan (769) and Ukraine (657) (figure D13). The CPVO (+6.0%), the US (+6.5%) and Japan (+9.4%) all mirrored China's upward trajectory. Ukraine, however, experienced a steep 25.2% decline in titles issued compared to 2024.

Beyond the top five offices, several other countries registered notable growth. Australia (+36.3%), Mexico (+30.6%) and Brazil (+10.9%) all posted double-digit increases, while Poland, starting from a smaller base, recorded an exceptional 57.7% increase.

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

More than 200,000 plant varieties were in force in 2025

Around 209,840 plant variety titles were in force at the end of 2025, up 3.0% on 2024 (figure D15). China (45,519), the CPVO (31,798), the US (27,947), the UK (20,211) and Ukraine (14,460) had the highest number of active titles (figure D16). Other offices maintaining at least 5,000 active titles included the Kingdom of the Netherlands (10,144), the Russian Federation (7,980), Japan (7,623) and the Republic of Korea (6,862).

1 The substantial growth in titles issued by China in 2023 can be attributed to that office's efforts to address a large backlog of applications that had accumulated as a result of a rapid increase in applications since 2014. Furthermore, the UK also experienced a very large increase in the number of titles issued, growing over 1,400% in 2023. This is attributable to a significant influx of applications following upon the UK's withdrawal from the EU. It is important to note that the UK also issued 21,805 plant variety titles in 2023 related to plant variety rights transferred from the EU, as part of the withdrawal agreement. Because these titles were not the result of direct applications, they were excluded from the analysis in order to ensure a more accurate comparison between offices.

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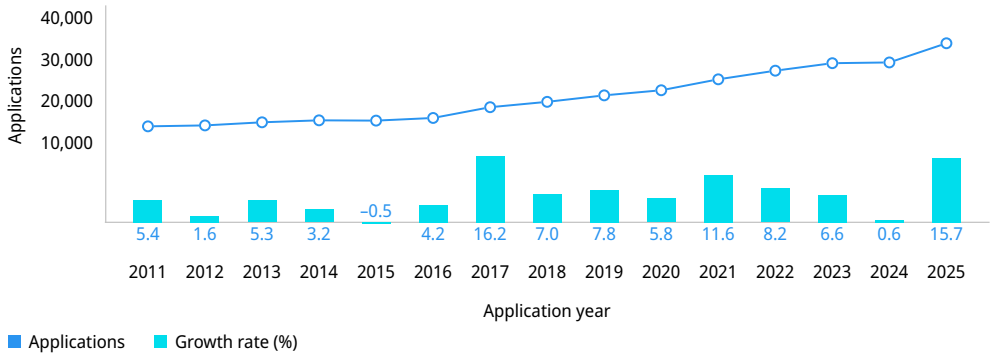
Plant variety applications worldwide and by region

D1. Trend in plant variety applications worldwide, 2011–2025



Note: World totals are WIPO estimates using data covering 75 offices.
Source: WIPO/UPOV Statistics Databases, June 2026.

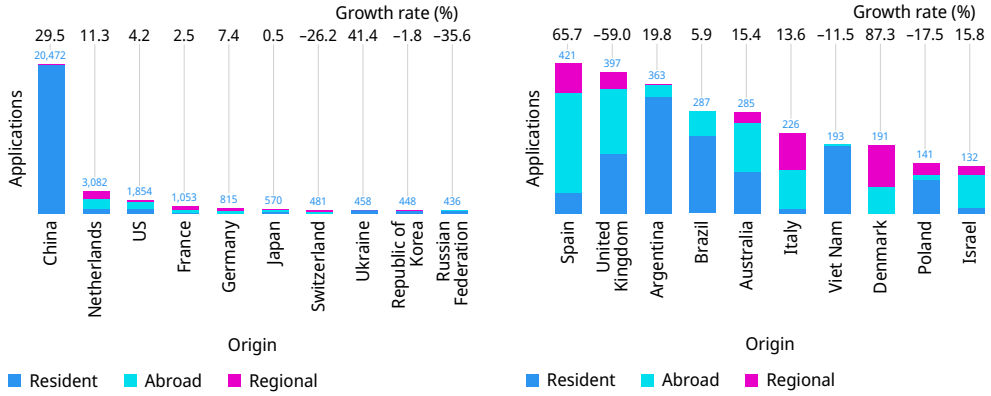
D2. Plant variety applications by region, 2015 and 2025

Region	Number of applications		Resident share (%)		Share of world total (%)		Average growth (%)
	2015	2025	2015	2025	2015	2025	2015–2025
Africa	506	575	23.7	20.2	3.3	1.7	1.3
Asia	4,527	22,787	79.4	94.7	29.6	67.3	17.5
Europe	6,550	6,764	71.6	66.2	42.8	20.0	0.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	1,318	1,670	44.1	44.6	8.6	4.9	2.4
Northern America	1,907	1,669	51.3	45.2	12.5	4.9	–1.3
Oceania	482	385	43.4	40.0	3.2	1.1	–2.2
World	**15,290**	**33,850**	**66.5**	**82.2**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**8.3**

Note: Totals by geographical region are WIPO estimates using data covering 75 offices. Each region comprises the following number of offices: Africa (8), Asia (13), Europe (35), Latin America and the Caribbean (14), Northern America (3) and Oceania (2).
Source: WIPO/UPOV Statistics Databases, June 2026.

Plant variety applications by origin

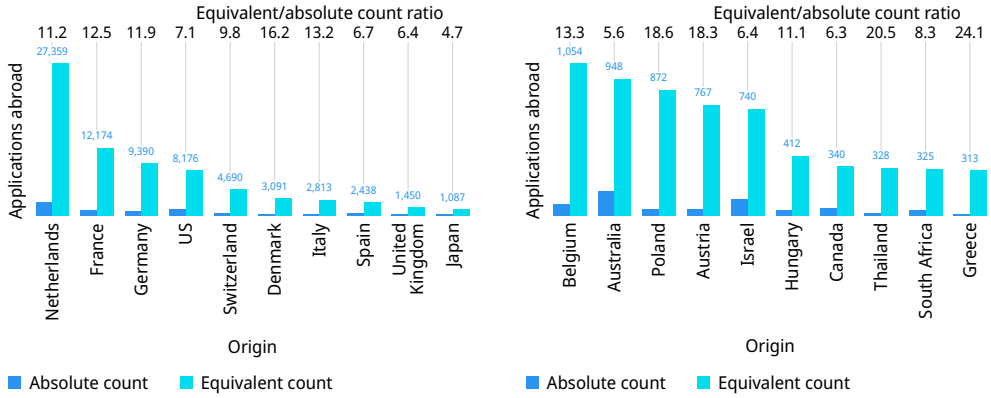
D3. Plant variety applications for the top 20 origins, 2025



Note: Netherlands is the Kingdom of the Netherlands. Regional refers to applications filed at the Community Plant Variety Office of the European Union. Data are based on an absolute not an equivalent count. Applications by origin include resident applications and applications filed abroad. The origin of an application is determined by the residence of the first listed applicant.

Source: WIPO/UPOV Statistics Databases, June 2026.

D4. Plant variety applications abroad for the top 20 origins, 2025

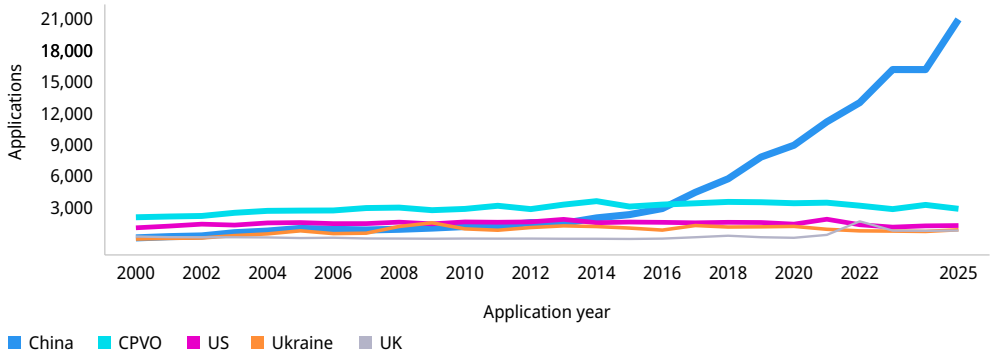


Note: Netherlands is the Kingdom of the Netherlands. The origin of an application is determined by the residence of the applicant. Applications filed at regional offices are considered equivalent to multiple applications in the relevant member states. See glossary for definition of equivalent applications.

Source: WIPO/UPOV Statistics Databases, June 2026.

Plant variety applications by office

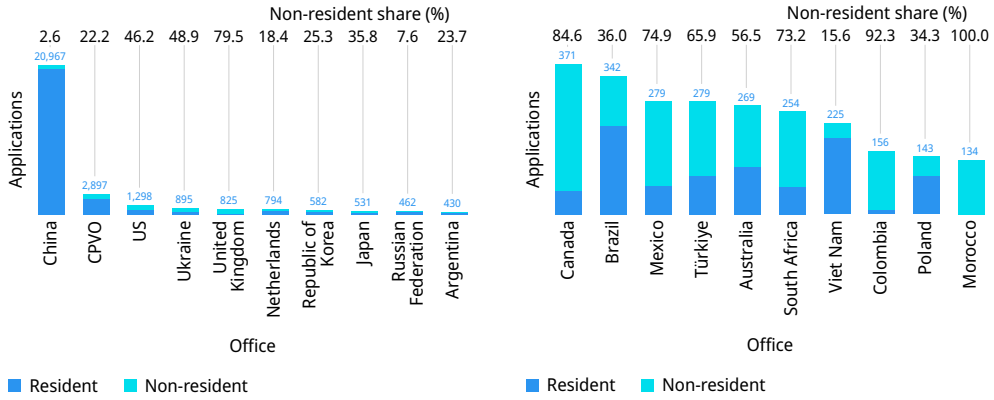
D5. Trend in plant variety applications for the top five offices, 2000–2025



Note: CPVO is the Community Plant Variety Office of the European Union. The top five offices were selected based on 2025 totals.

Source: WIPO/UPOV Statistics Databases, June 2026.

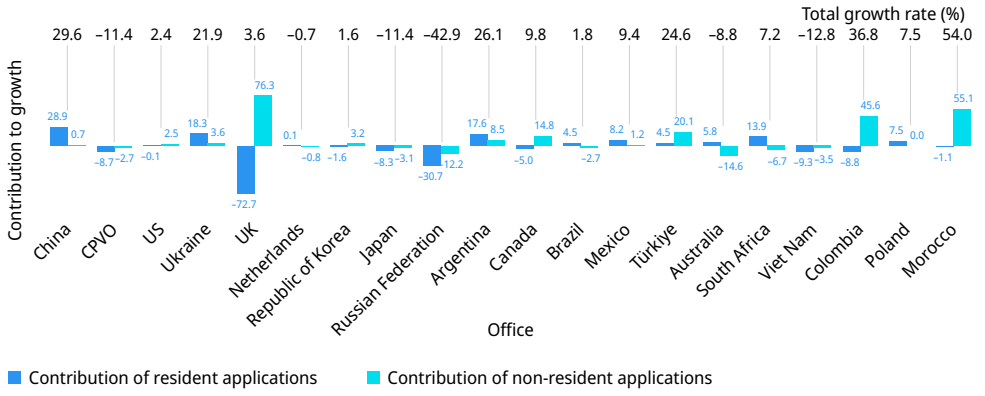
D6. Plant variety applications for the top 20 offices, 2025



Note: CPVO is the Community Plant Variety Office of the European Union and Netherlands is the Kingdom of the Netherlands. In general, the national offices of CPVO member states receive lower volumes of applications, because applicants may choose instead to apply via the CPVO when seeking protection within any CPVO member state.

Source: WIPO/UPOV Statistics Databases, June 2026.

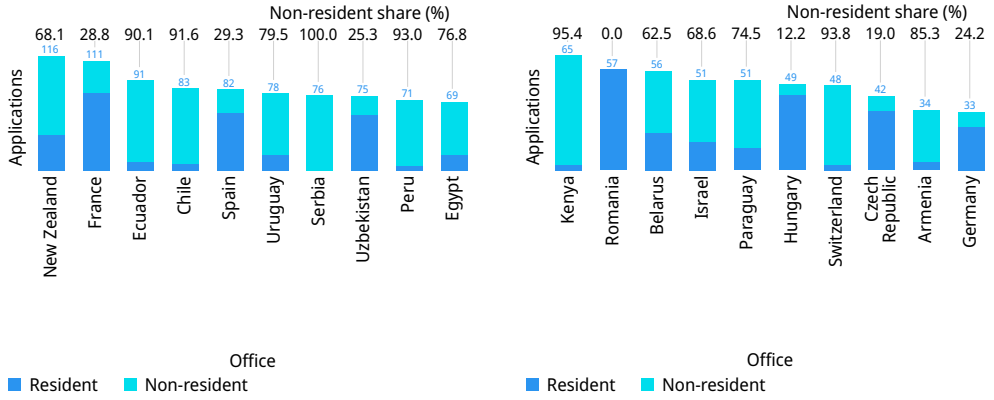
D7. Contribution of resident and non-resident applications to total growth for the top 20 offices, 2024–2025



Note: CPVO is the Community Plant Variety Office of the European Union and Netherlands refers to the Kingdom of the Netherlands. The figure shows total growth in plant variety applications broken down by the respective contributions of resident and non-resident filings. For example, applications received by Ukraine grew by 21.9%, with resident applications contributing 18.3 percentage points to total growth and non-resident applications accounting for the other 3.6 percentage points.

Source: WIPO/UPOV Statistics Databases, June 2026.

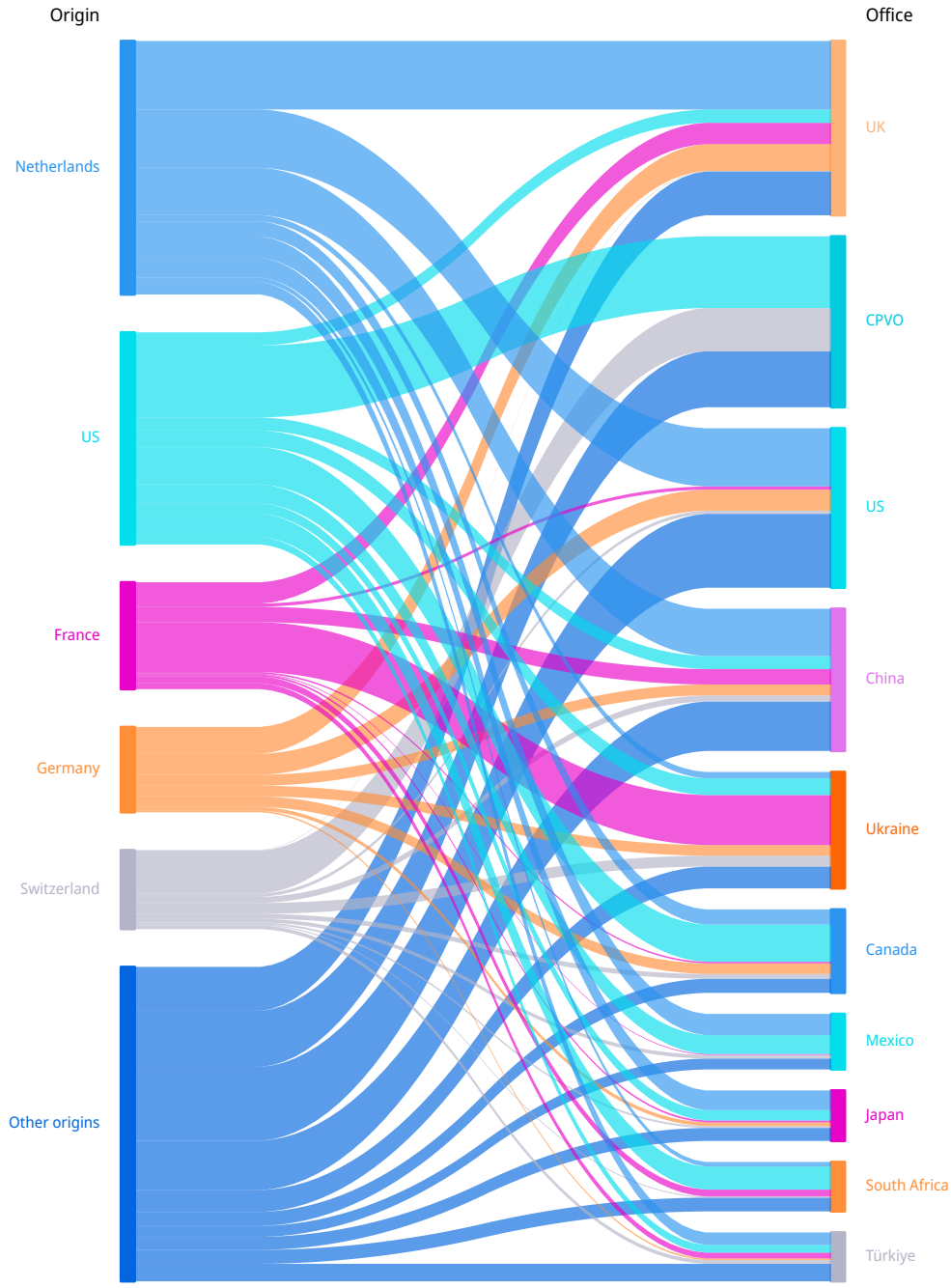
D8. Plant variety applications at selected offices, 2025



Note: Offices selected are from different world regions and income groups. Where available, data for all offices can be found in the statistical table at the end of this section.

Source: WIPO/UPOV Statistics Databases, June 2026.

D9. Flow of non-resident applications for the top offices, 2025

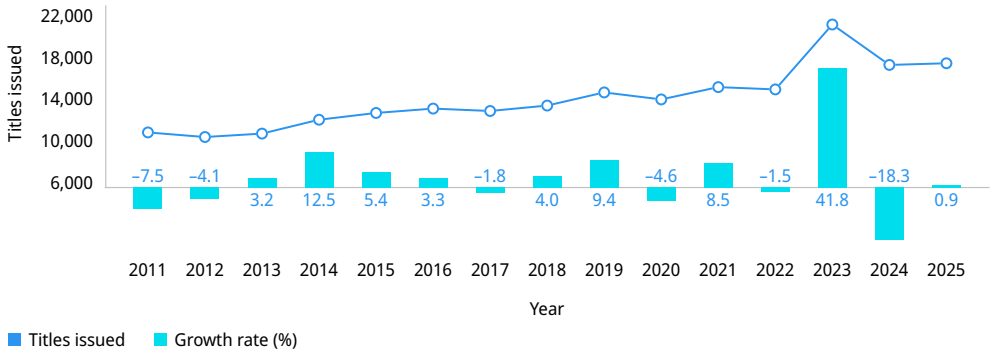


Note: CPVO is the Community Plant Variety Office of the European Union and Netherlands is the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

Source: WIPO/UPOV Statistics Databases, June 2026.

Plant variety titles issued worldwide

D10. Trend in plant variety titles issued worldwide, 2011–2025

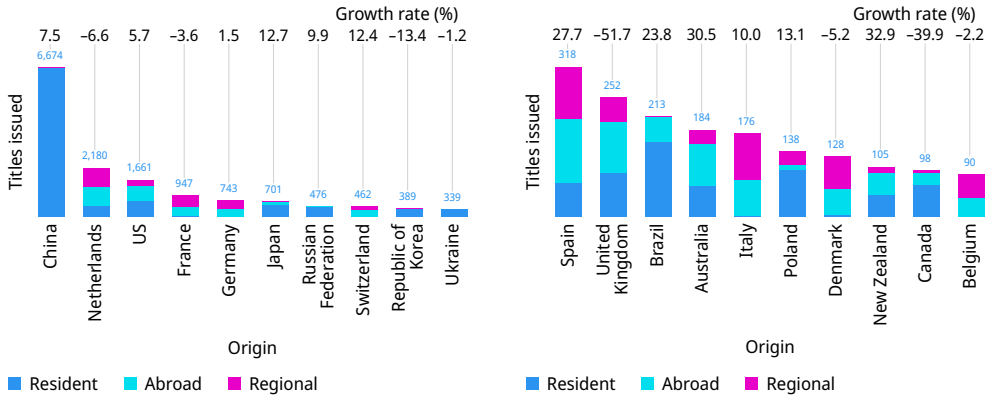


Note: World totals are WIPO estimates using data covering 75 offices. A substantial rise in titles issued by China fueled the sharp increase observed in 2023. This reflects China's focused efforts in processing a considerable backlog of applications that had built up rapidly since 2014.

Source: WIPO/UPOV Statistics Databases, June 2026.

Plant variety titles issued by origin

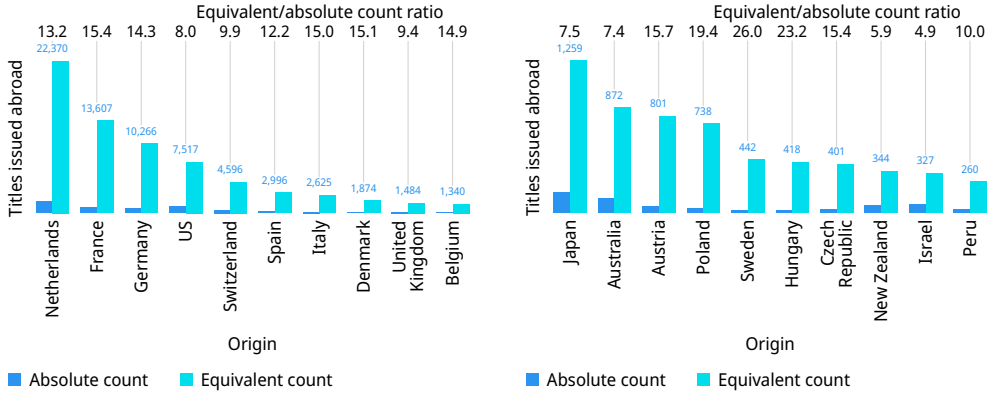
D11. Plant variety titles issued for the top 20 origins, 2025



Note: Netherlands is the Kingdom of the Netherlands. Regional refers to titles issued by the Community Plant Variety Office of the European Union. Data are based on an absolute not an equivalent count. The origin of titles issued is determined by the residence of the first listed applicant.

Source: WIPO/UPOV Statistics Databases, June 2026.

D12. Plant variety titles issued abroad for the top 20 origins, 2025

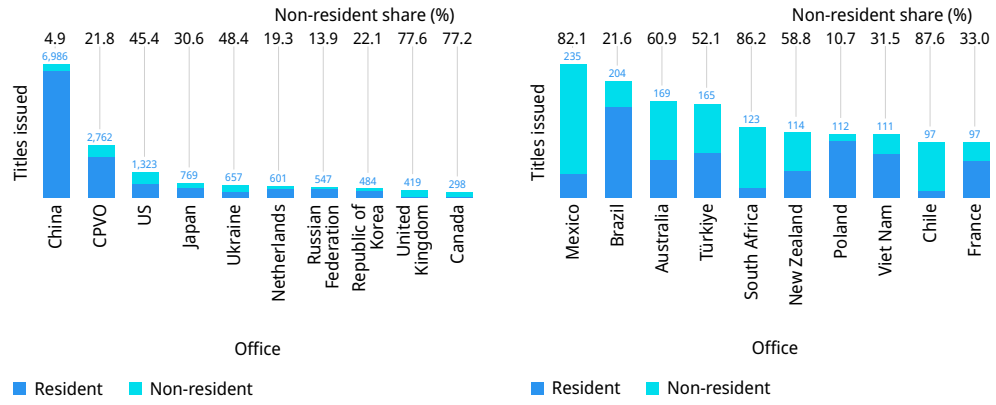


Note: Netherlands is the Kingdom of the Netherlands. The origin of titles issued is determined by the residence of the first listed applicant. Titles issued by regional offices are considered equivalent to multiple titles in the relevant member states. See glossary for definition of equivalent count.

Source: WIPO/UPOV Statistics Databases, June 2026.

Plant variety titles issued by office

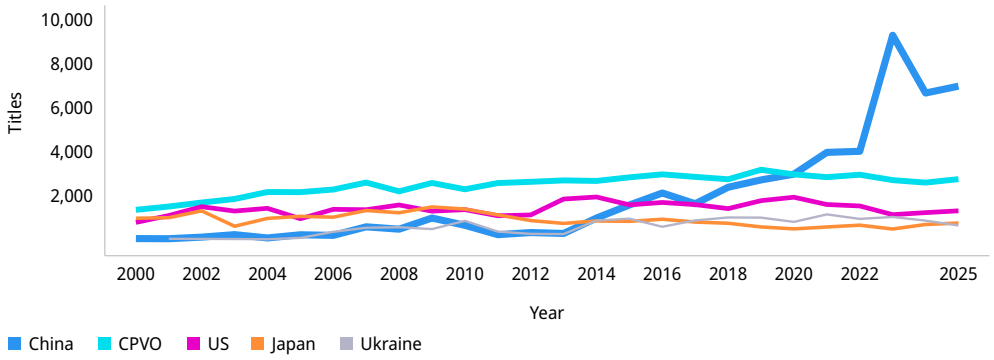
D13. Plant variety titles issued by the top 20 offices, 2025



Note: CPVO is the Community Plant Variety Office of the European Union and Netherlands is the Kingdom of the Netherlands. The procedure for issuing titles varies across offices and factors such as examination capacity and procedural delays mean there are differences in the time lag between application and title issue dates. For this reason, data on applications for a given year should not be compared with data on titles issued that same year.

Source: WIPO/UPOV Statistics Databases, June 2026.

D14. Trend in plant variety titles issued for the top five offices, 2000–2025

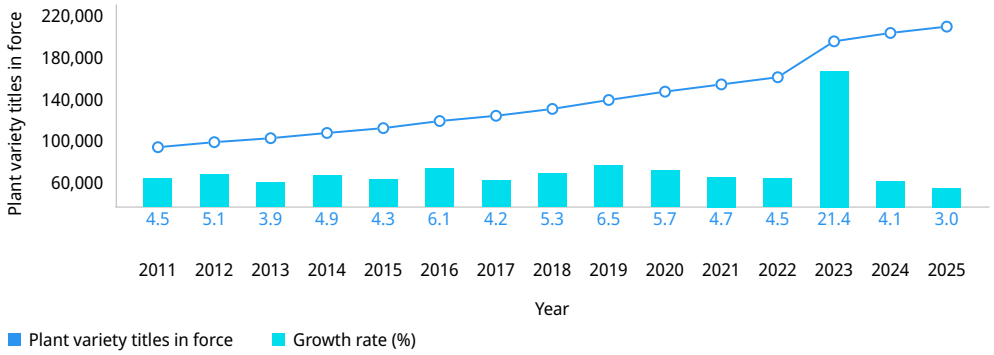


Note: CPVO is the Community Plant Variety Office of the European Union. The top five offices were selected based on 2025 totals. The substantial growth in titles issued by China in 2023 is attributable to efforts at addressing a large backlog of applications that had accumulated owing to a rapid increase in applications since 2014.

Source: WIPO/UPOV Statistics Databases, June 2026.

Plant varieties in force

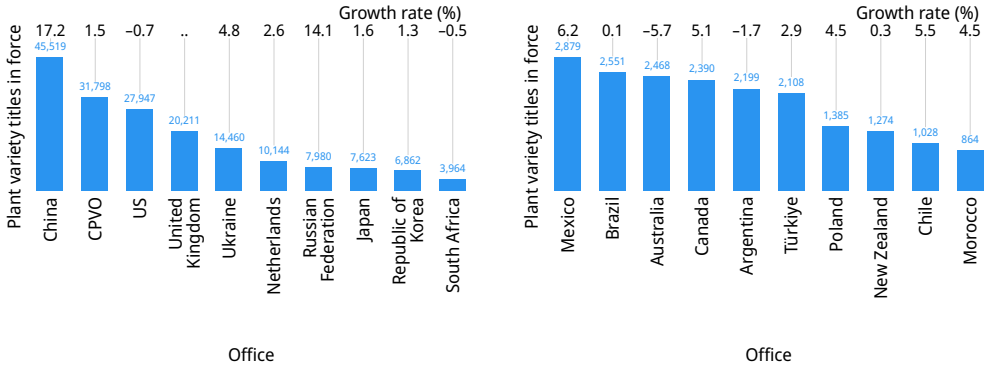
D15. Trend in plant varieties in force worldwide, 2011–2025



Note: World totals are WIPO estimates using data covering 73 offices.

Source: WIPO/UPOV Statistics Databases, June 2026.

D16. Plant varieties in force at selected offices, 2025



Note: CPVO is the Community Plant Variety Office of the European Union and Netherlands is the Kingdom of the Netherlands. .. indicates not available.

Source: WIPO/UPOV Statistics Databases, June 2026.

Statistical table

D17. Plant variety applications and titles issued by office and origin, and plant variety titles in force by office, 2025

	Applications by office			Applications by origin	Equivalent applications by origin	Titles issued by office			In force by office
Name	Total	Resident	Non-Resident	Total	Total	Total	Resident	Non-Resident	Total
Albania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	430	328	102	363	417	65	40	25	2,199
Armenia	34	5	29	5	5	24	22	2	270
Australia	269	117	152	285	1,095	169	66	103	2,468
Austria	0	0	0	42	796	0	0	0	9
Belarus	56	21	35	21	21	40	15	25	344
Belgium	0	0	0	79	1,093	0	0	0	23
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49
Brazil	342	219	123	287	287	204	160	44	2,551
Bulgaria	27	27	0	27	27	14	14	0	338
Canada	371	57	314	111	408	298	68	230	2,390
Chile	83	7	76	7	7	97	12	85	1,028
China	20,967	20,432	535	20,472	20,607	6,986	6,647	339	45,519
Colombia	156	12	144	30	111	67	13	54	844
Community Plant Variety Office	2,897	2,254	643	n.a.	..	2,762	2,161	601	31,798
Costa Rica	14	1	13	13	13	..	..	..	41
Croatia	6	6	0	8	8	11	11	0	68
Czech Republic	42	34	8	68	328	45	36	9	839
Denmark	2	0	2	191	3,207	7	4	3	47
Ecuador	91	9	82	17	17	14	6	8	438
Egypt	69	16	53	16	16	30	16	14	620
Estonia	4	4	0	4	4	6	3	3	88
Finland	11	10	1	13	39	11	10	1	208
France	111	79	32	1,053	12,701	97	65	32	773
Georgia	8	0	8	..	..	15	0	15	249
Germany	33	25	8	815	9,759	28	27	1	763
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece (b)	..	..	..	13	325	..	..	..	..
Honduras (b)	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Hungary	49	43	6	80	470	19	19	0	202
Iceland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India (b)	..	..	..	7	34	..	..	..	..
Indonesia (b)	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Ireland	2	2	0	23	153	4	4	0	50
Israel	51	16	35	132	780	30	11	19	732
Italy	14	13	1	226	2,930	2	1	1	35
Japan	531	341	190	570	1,461	769	534	235	7,623
Jordan	20	0	20	..	..	9	0	9	90
Kenya	65	3	62	14	14	29	1	28	598
Latvia	7	7	0	7	7	12	8	4	179
Lithuania	2	2	0	3	3	3	2	1	121
Mauritius (b)	..	..	..	11	92	..	..	..	..
Mexico	279	70	209	92	362	235	42	193	2,879
Monaco (b)	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Morocco	134	0	134	2	2	42	2	40	864
Montenegro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	794	648	146	3,082	29,004	601	485	116	10,144
New Zealand	116	37	79	108	351	114	47	67	1,274

D17. Plant variety applications and titles issued by office and origin, and plant variety titles in force by office, 2025 (cont.)

	Applications by office			Applications by origin	Equivalent applications by origin	Titles issued by office			In force by office
Name	Total	Resident	Non-Resident	Total	Total	Total	Resident	Non-Resident	Total
Nicaragua (a)	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Macedonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	28	0	28	3	57	14	4	10	201
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panama	1	0	1	..	..	..	..	..	25
Paraguay	51	13	38	16	16	41	10	31	248
Peru	71	5	66	7	34	65	12	53	495
Poland	143	94	49	141	999	112	100	12	1,385
Portugal	4	3	1	11	167	..	..	..	8
Republic of Korea	582	435	147	448	502	484	377	107	6,862
Republic of Moldova	19	11	8	11	11	17	14	3	323
Romania	57	57	0	73	99	43	43	0	569
Russian Federation	462	427	35	436	436	547	471	76	7,980
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Marino (b)	..	..	..	1	28	..	..	..	..
Serbia	76	0	76	..	..	54	2	52	547
Singapore	3	2	1	2	2	2	0	2	16
Slovakia	8	8	0	14	14	4	4	0	238
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
South Africa	254	68	186	107	404	123	17	106	3,964
Spain	82	58	24	421	2,579	79	72	7	486
Sweden	0	0	0	12	298	0	0	0	65
Switzerland	48	3	45	481	4,855	49	0	49	522
Thailand (b)	..	..	..	16	340	..	..	..	..
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tunisia	10	1	9	1	1	3	1	2	266
Türkiye	279	95	184	105	159	165	79	86	2,108
Uganda (b)	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Ukraine	895	457	438	458	485	657	339	318	14,460
United Arab Emirates (b)	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	825	169	656	397	1,666	419	94	325	20,211
United Republic of Tanzania	9	1	8	1	1	4	1	3	152
United States of America (PPA) (c)	869	388	481	n.a.	n.a.	818	336	482	19,090
United States of America (PVPA)	429	310	119	1,854	9,144	505	386	119	8,857
Uruguay	78	16	62	30	30	75	15	60	708
Uzbekistan	75	56	19	56	56	68	64	4	148
Viet Nam	225	190	35	193	193	111	76	35	760
Others/Unknown	..	..	..	70	97	..	..	..	..
Total (2025 estimates)	**33,850**	**27,900**	**5,950**	**33,850**	**n.a.**	**17,430**	**14,300**	**3,130**	**209,840**

(a) This office did not report data; therefore, applications by origin data may be incomplete. (b) This office is not a member of the International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV). (c) Applications by origin are reported under the United States of America Plant Varieties Protection Act (PVPA). n.a. indicates not applicable. .. indicates not available.

Source: WIPO/UPOV Statistics Databases, June 2026.

Geographical indications highlights

Introduction

A geographical indication (GI) is a sign identifying a good as having originated in a specific geographical area and possessing a given quality, reputation or other characteristic essentially attributable to its geographical origin. The core function of a GI is to identify a product whose distinct qualities are closely linked to its place of origin. World-renowned examples of GIs include "CAFÉ DE COLOMBIA" (Colombia), "BORDEAUX" (France), "KAMPOT PEPPER" (Cambodia), "PENJA PEPPER" (Cameroon) and "SCOTCH WHISKY" (United Kingdom).

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

How many GIs are in force worldwide?

In 2025, an estimated 66,000 GIs were in force, covering 97 national and regional authorities. To minimize double counting, GIs in force through the European Union (EU) regional system (5,541 GIs) and the Lisbon System (1,137 appellation of origins (AOs) and GIs) were counted once only, rather than multiplied by the number of member states party to each system. That notwithstanding, the overall total of around 66,000 will inevitably include a degree of double counting, as GIs in force through bilateral, plurilateral or multilateral agreements could potentially have been included multiple times. If GIs in force through various international agreements are excluded, then around 27,700 GIs were in force in 2025.

Of the 66,000 GIs in force in 2025, upper middle-income economies accounted for more than half (53.3%) of the world total, followed by high-income (41.7%), lower middle-income (4.9%) and low-income economies (0.1%).[1] In terms of regional distribution, Europe had the most GIs in force, amounting to 47.5%, followed by Asia (41.6%), Oceania (6.2%), Northern America (2.3%), Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) (2.2%) and Africa (0.2%) (figure E3).

Figure E1 presents the total number of GIs in force across selected national and regional authorities, while figure E2 focuses on data for EU member states. In 2025, China (12,491) had the highest number of GIs in force within its territory, followed by Germany (7,751), Hungary (7,538), the Czech Republic (6,794) and Slovakia (6,678) (table E8).

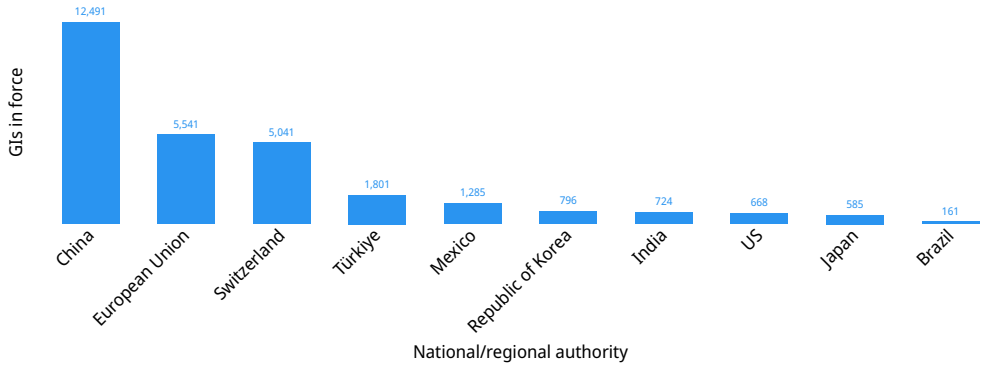
1 Each category includes the following number of economies: high-income economies (46), upper middle-income (34), lower middle-income (13) and low-income (4). European Union data are allocated to the high-income group, because most member states are high-income countries.

High rankings for EU countries can be attributed to the 5,541 GIs in force under the EU regional system being recognized in every member state. In addition, some EU members – such as the Czech Republic, Hungary and Slovakia – are also party to the Lisbon System; consequently, GIs in force through the Lisbon System (1,137 appellations of origin (AOs) and GIs, excluding domestic registrations and refusals) are included in their totals. Indeed, among EU members, Lisbon System registrations alone account for more than 1,000 additional GIs in Hungary (1,105), the Czech Republic (1,083) and Slovakia (1,128).

Beyond Europe, India (724), Japan (585), Mexico (1,285), the Republic of Korea (796), Türkiye (1,801) and the United States of America (US) (668) also reported substantial numbers of GIs in force within their respective jurisdictions (figure 5.1). However, variations in volume across jurisdictions partly reflect differences in membership and reporting practices: some are parties to the Lisbon System – thus include GIs protected through that system – while others are unable to report data on GIs protected via trademark systems and/or international agreements.

China had over 12,000 GIs in force in 2025, three-fifths of which were protected through the trademark system

5.1. Geographical indications in force for selected national and regional authorities, 2025



Source: Table E8.

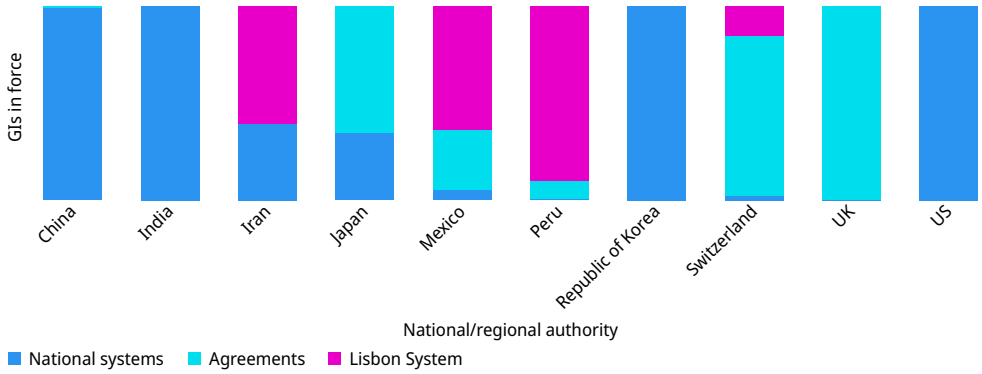
The legal means of protecting geographical indications varies among authorities

Figure 5.2 shows the total number of GIs in force broken down by the legal means of protection for selected national and regional authorities. All GIs in force in India, the Republic of Korea and the US were protected through a national system, whereas the bulk of GIs in force in the Islamic Republic of Iran (60.3%), Mexico (63.7%) and Peru (89.6%) were protected through the Lisbon System. In contrast, almost every GI in force in the United Kingdom (UK) (99.4%) was protected via international agreements.

This diversity extends well beyond the selected authorities. At one extreme, countries such as Argentina, Brazil, India, Kazakhstan, Malaysia and Thailand protect all their GIs exclusively through *sui generis* national systems, whereas Azerbaijan, Ethiopia, Honduras and Sri Lanka rely entirely on trademark-based protection (table E8). At the other extreme, Armenia's GIs in force are almost exclusively (99.7%) protected through international agreements – the highest reliance of any authority in the dataset – while Peru's heavy dependence on the Lisbon System (89.6%) is matched only by Costa Rica (96.1%) among the broader set of reporting authorities.

Most of the GIs in force in Peru were protected under the Lisbon System; in contrast, all GIs in force in the US were protected through the national system

5.2. Distribution of geographical indications in force by legal means of protection for selected national and regional authorities, 2025



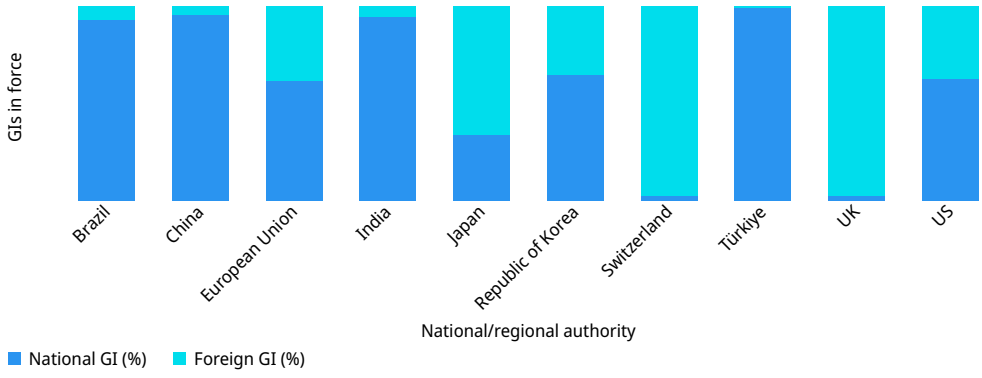
Note: Iran is the Islamic Republic of Iran.
Source: Figure E4.

In Brazil, China, India and Türkiye, the vast majority of GIs in force were national GIs

Data on GIs broken down according to source (i.e., whether they are a national or foreign GI) are available for 84 jurisdictions in 2025. Figure 5.3 shows data for 10 selected national and regional authorities. The share of national GIs among these authorities ranged from as low as 2.2% in Switzerland to as high as 99.2% in Türkiye. More than 90% of the GIs in force in Brazil (93.2%), China (95.8%), India (94.5%) and Türkiye (99.2%) were national GIs, whereas almost all those in force in Switzerland (97.8%) and the UK (97.7%) were foreign GIs. Of the 84 authorities that provided data for 2025, national GIs represented 60% or more of the total in 23 authorities. In contrast, foreign GIs accounted for over 60% of the total in 57 authorities, while in the remaining four authorities no single source accounted for more than 60% of the total, indicative of a more even distribution between national and foreign GIs.

National GIs accounted for more than 95% of all GIs in force in China and Türkiye

5.3. Distribution of geographical indications in force by source for selected national and regional authorities, 2025



Source: Figure E5.

Wines and spirits accounted for more than half (55.7%) of GIs in force globally in 2025

Geographical indications in force relating to wines and spirits (55.7%) accounted for more than half of the 2025 global total, while agricultural products and foodstuffs accounted for 37.4%, handicrafts for 5.2% and other categories for a further 1.7% (see figure E6).[2] In terms of absolute numbers, Bosnia and Herzegovina (2,387) reported the highest number of GIs in force for agricultural products and foodstuffs, overtaking the EU (2,154) to take the top spot, followed by Georgia (2,311), the Republic of Moldova (1,843) and the UK (1,832). When it comes to the category of wines and spirits, the EU (3,387) had the most GIs in force, followed by the Republic of Moldova (3,130), Georgia (2,527), the UK (2,474) and Ukraine (2,295) – the latter entering the top five for the first time, as Bosnia and Herzegovina's count fell by close to 12% to 2,179. India (378), Türkiye (216) and Bosnia and Herzegovina (158) each had a considerable number of GIs in force for handicrafts in 2025. Only three jurisdictions – Brazil, Serbia and the US – reported protecting GIs for services.

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

Table E8 reports GI in force by legal means in 2025. China (4,970) reported the highest number of GIs protected via the *sui generis* system, followed by Türkiye (1,798) and India (724).[3] The most GIs protected via the trademarks system were in China (7,425), followed by the US (390) and the Republic of Korea (369). Switzerland (4,171) and the UK (4,281) reported a high volume of GIs protected through international agreements.

AOs and GIs in force via the Lisbon System increased by 2.8% to reach 1,137 in 2025

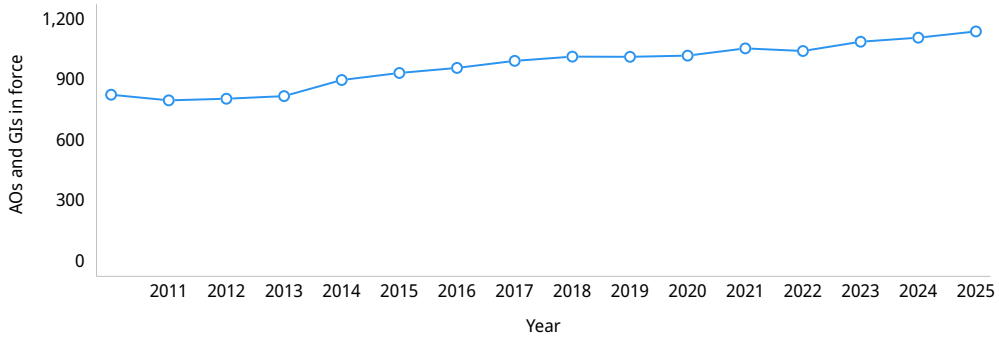
As of September 2026, the Lisbon System comprised 44 Contracting Parties, covering 73 countries. The number of appellations of origin (AOs) and GIs in force via the Lisbon System has increased from 795 in 2011 to 1,137 in 2025, representing a growth rate of 43% over this period (figure 5.4). The increase in 2025 was driven primarily by a sharp rise in registrations by the Islamic Republic of Iran and continued growth in EU registrations, which together more than offset a substantial decline in registrations held by the Czech Republic.

France remained the primary user of the Lisbon System in 2025, accounting for around a third (33.5%) of the total, followed by the EU (23.7%), Italy (14.6%), the Islamic Republic of Iran (8.5%) and Georgia (3%) (figure E7). Combined, these five origins accounted for 83.4% of the 2025 total. The Islamic Republic of Iran recorded the largest increase of any origin in 2025, with 23 new registrations taking its tally to 97 AOs and GIs – its fastest expansion in over a decade. The EU added a further 20 registrations, reaching 270, while Georgia (+6) and the Russian Federation (+1) also grew. The Sultanate of Oman recorded its first-ever registration under the Lisbon System in 2025. In contrast, the number of AOs and GIs held by the Czech Republic nearly halved, falling by 16 to just 22, following further cancellations of previously registered AOs; Hungary (–3) and Bulgaria (–1) also recorded modest declines. As a result of these diverging trends, Georgia overtook the Czech Republic in 2025 to become the sixth largest user of the System. Meanwhile, France's own holdings have remained stable at 381 since 2023.

2 The breakdown of the global total by product category is derived from data reported by 67 national jurisdictions and the EU regional system, for which 2025 data are available. Data on the product category breakdown for China, which has the highest number of GIs in force, are not available.
3 Although the EU regional system is a sui generis system, GIs in force in the 27 EU member states via the EU are reported under the regional system category rather than the sui generis category.

AOs and GIs in force via the Lisbon System increased by 2.8% to reach 1,137 in 2025

5.4. Appellations of origin in force via the Lisbon System, 2011–2025



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

Geographical indications statistics

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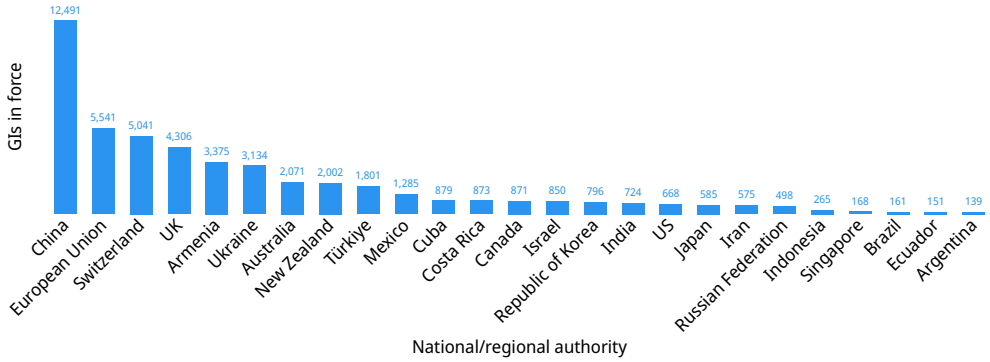
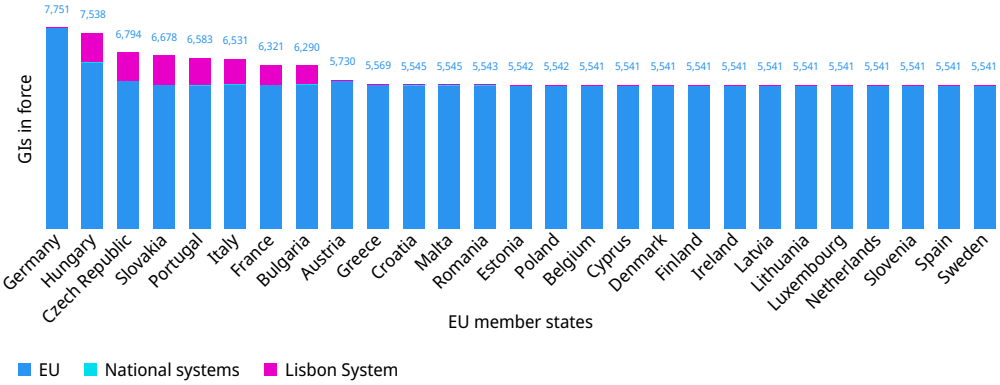
E1. Geographical indications in force for selected national and regional authorities, 2025



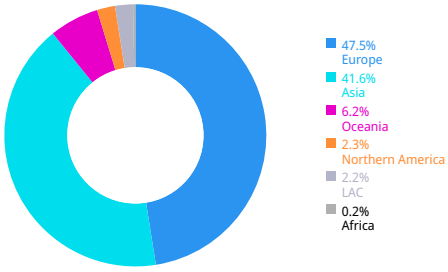
Note: Iran is the Islamic Republic of Iran. Refer to notes in table E8.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

E2. Geographical indications in force for EU member states, 2025



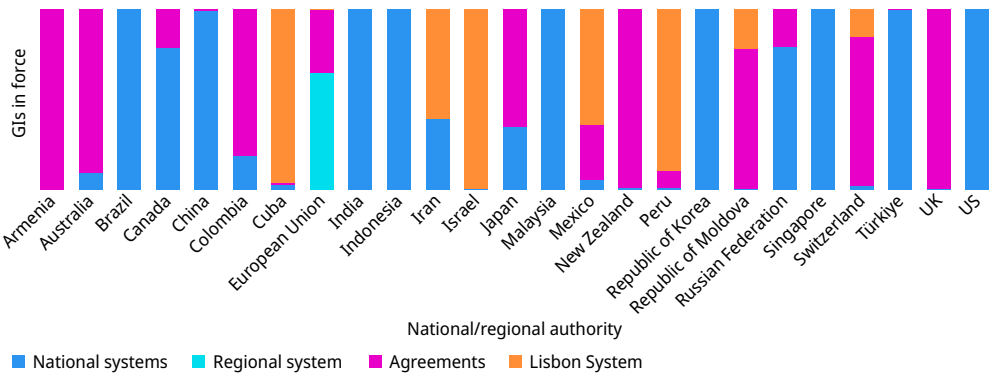
Note: Netherlands is Kingdom of the Netherlands. Refer to notes in table E8.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

E3. Geographical indications in force by region, 2025



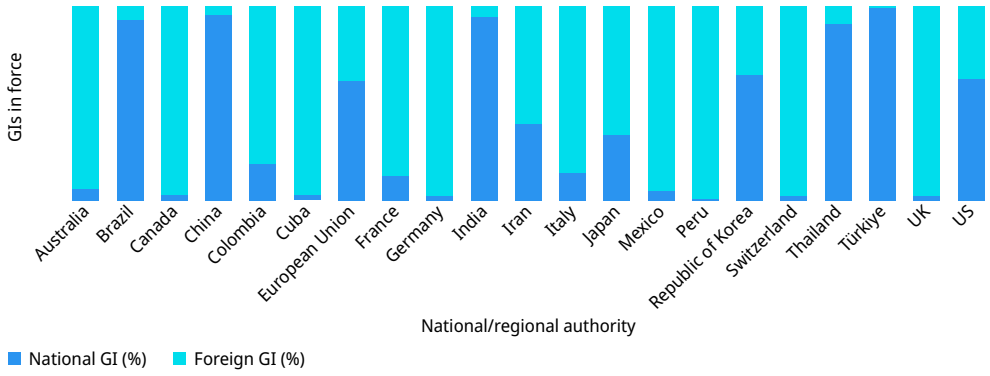
Note: LAC is Latin America and the Caribbean. Refer to notes in table E8. World totals are WIPO estimates using data covering 97 national and regional authorities. Regions include the following number of offices: Africa (9), Asia (27), Europe (43), LAC (14), Northern America (2) and Oceania (2).
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

E4. Distribution of geographical indications in force by legal means of protection for selected national and regional authorities, 2025



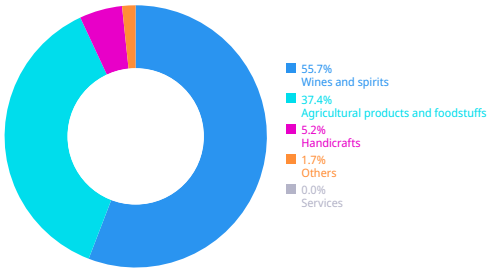
Note: Iran is the Islamic Republic of Iran. Refer to notes in table E8.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

E5. Distribution of geographical indications in force by source for selected national and regional authorities, 2025



Note: Iran is the Islamic Republic of Iran. Refer to notes in table E8.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

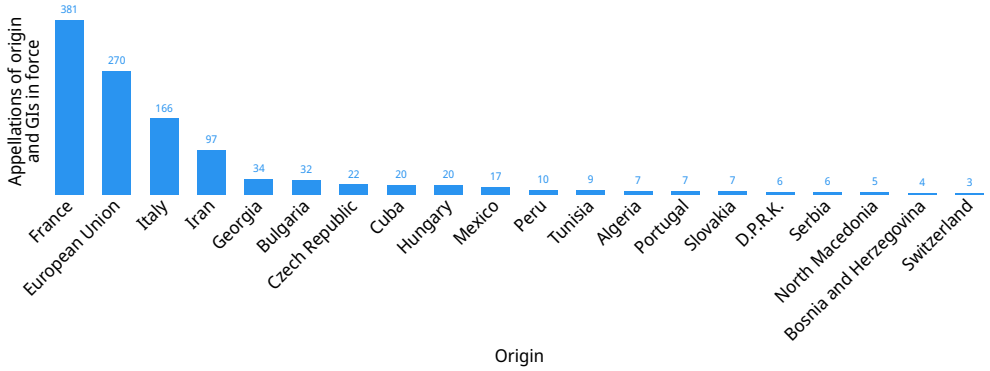
E6. Geographical indications in force by product category, 2025



Note: The breakdown of the global total by product category is derived from data reported by 67 national jurisdictions and the European Union (EU) regional system, for which 2024 data are available. Data on the product category breakdown for China, which has the highest number of GIs in force, are not available. GIs in force through regional systems like the EU were counted once rather than multiple times, as they were in force in all the respective member states. This is in order to minimize double counting.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

E7. Appellations of origin and geographical indications in force for the top 20 origins, 2025



Note: D.P.R.K. is the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Iran is the Islamic Republic of Iran.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

E8. Geographical indications in force in 2025

Name	Total	*Sui generis*	Trademarks	Other national legal means	Regional system	Agreements	Lisbon System (a)
Albania	83	33	5	..	..	..	45
Andorra	9	4	4	..	..	1	..
Argentina	139	139	..	..	..	..	..
Armenia	3,375	11	..	..	..	3,364	..
Australia	2,071	116	83	..	..	1,872	..
Austria	5,730	..	..	..	3,592	2,130	8
Azerbaijan	48	..	48	..	..	..	..
Bangladesh (2024)	55	55	..	..	..	..	..
Belarus	37	37	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium	5,541	..	..	..	3,592	1,941	8
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4,848	20	..	..	..	3,697	1,131
Botswana	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
Brazil	161	161	..	..	..	..	..
Bulgaria	6,290	28	..	..	3,592	1,941	729
Cabo Verde	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
Cambodia	78	1	..	..	..	..	77
Canada	871	687	..	..	..	184	..
China	12,491	4,970	7,425	..	..	96	..
China, Hong Kong SAR	59	..	59	..	..	..	..
China, Macao SAR	18	3	15	..	..	..	..
Colombia	160	30	..	..	..	130	..
Costa Rica	873	..	34	..	..	..	839
Côte d'Ivoire (2024)	15	13	..	..	..	2	..
Croatia	5,545	4	..	..	3,592	1,941	8
Cuba	879	27	..	..	..	6	846
Cyprus	5,541	..	..	..	3,592	1,941	8
Czech Republic	6,794	33	..	..	3,592	2,086	1,083
Denmark	5,541	..	..	..	3,592	1,941	8
Ecuador	151	7	..	..	..	144	..
El Salvador	29	29	..	..	..	..	..
Estonia	5,542	1	..	..	3,592	1,941	8
Ethiopia	57	..	57	..	..	..	..
European Union (b)	5,541	..	..	..	3,592	1,941	8
Finland	5,541	..	..	..	3,592	1,941	8
France (c)	6,321	25	..	4	3,592	1,941	759
Georgia	4,608	76	..	..	..	3,725	807
Germany	7,751	..	2	..	3,592	4,149	8
Greece	5,569	16	..	12	3,592	1,941	8
Honduras	49	..	49	..	..	..	..
Hungary	7,538	10	..	16	3,592	2,815	1,105
India	724	724	..	..	..	..	..
Indonesia	265	265	..	..	..	..	..
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	575	228	..	..	..	..	347
Ireland	5,541	..	..	..	3,592	1,941	8
Israel	850	7	..	..	..	..	843
Italy	6,531	37	..	..	3,592	1,941	961
Jamaica	5	4	1	..	..	..	..
Japan	585	170	..	34	..	381	..
Jordan	9	..	9	..	..	..	..
Kazakhstan	160	160	..	..	..	..	..
Lao People's Democratic Republic	227	10	..	..	..	..	217
Latvia	5,541	..	..	..	3,592	1,941	8
Lithuania	5,541	..	..	..	3,592	1,941	8
Luxembourg	5,541	..	..	..	3,592	1,941	8
Malaysia	93	93	..	..	..	..	..
Malta	5,545	..	1	3	3,592	1,941	8

E8. Geographical indications in force in 2025 (cont.)

Name	Total	*Sui generis*	Trademarks	Other national legal means	Regional system	Agreements	Lisbon System (a)
Mauritius	4	4	..	..	..	..	..
Mexico	1,285	59	13	..	..	394	819
Mongolia	49	49	..	..	..	..	..
Mozambique	5	..	..	5	..	..	..
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	5,541	..	..	..	3,592	1,941	8
New Zealand	2,002	27	..	..	..	1,975	..
Norway	43	35	..	..	..	8	..
Pakistan	21	21	..	..	..	..	..
Peru	1,225	12	..	..	..	115	1,098
Poland	5,542	1	..	..	3,592	1,941	8
Portugal	6,583	41	..	..	3,592	1,941	1,009
Republic of Korea	796	185	369	242	..	..	..
Republic of Moldova	5,140	27	..	..	..	4,002	1,111
Romania	5,543	2	..	..	3,592	1,941	8
Russian Federation	498	394	..	..	..	104	..
Serbia	941	94	..	..	..	..	847
Singapore	168	168	..	..	..	..	..
Slovakia (c)	6,678	17	..	..	3,592	1,941	1,128
Slovenia	5,541	..	..	..	3,592	1,941	8
Spain	5,541	..	..	..	3,592	1,941	8
Sri Lanka	3	1	2	..	..	..	..
Sweden	5,541	..	..	..	3,592	1,941	8
Switzerland (d)	5,041	111	..	2	..	4,171	757
Thailand	271	271	..	..	..	..	..
Trinidad and Tobago	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
Türkiye	1,801	1,798	..	..	..	3	..
Uganda	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
Ukraine	3,134	43	..	..	..	3,091	..
United Kingdom (e)	4,306	25	..	..	..	4,281	..
United States of America (f)	668	..	390	278	..	..	..
Viet Nam (2024)	2,309	143	1,997	..	..	169	..

Note: Identifying geographical indications (GIs) protected via the trademark system (certification and collective marks) is extremely time consuming and requires extensive manual intervention. For this reason, a number of authorities like that of the United Kingdom were unable to report on GIs protected via the trademark system. Lisbon System data for France and Slovakia are based on WIPO estimates. Although some European Union (EU) member states are not individually party to the Lisbon System, appellations of origin (AOs) in force via the Lisbon System for the EU are also in force in each of the 27 EU member states, as the EU itself is a Contracting Party to the System. (a) Lisbon System data reported here refer to foreign GIs and AOs in force based on the Lisbon System. (b) The EU's regional system for the protection of GIs covers agricultural products and foodstuffs, wines and spirits. Although the EU regional system is a *sui generis* system, GIs in force via the EU are reported under the regional system category rather than the *sui generis* category. (c) Lisbon System data are based on a WIPO estimate. (d) There is no registration requirement for the *sui generis* protection of GIs in Switzerland. Only those denominations subject to registration or recognition on the basis of the instruments provided for in the Law on Agriculture and the Law on the Protection of Trademarks and Indications of Source, or of a court decision or special legislation, are counted under the national systems of protection. (e) The United Kingdom created a new GI scheme after Brexit. This new scheme includes all GIs directly registered by the EU prior to December 31, 2020. The scheme covers England, Scotland and Wales. (f) The United States of America protects GIs through its trademark system as certification marks, collective marks or trademarks. Complementary protection is provided under the Federal Alcohol Administration Act and its implementing regulations for wines and distilled spirits of both domestic and foreign origin. indicates zero/not available.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2026.

Additional information – data description

Data sources

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

Patent family and technology data are extracted from the WIPO Statistics Database and from the 2026 spring edition of the European Patent Office's PATSTAT database.

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

This report uses the World Bank's income classifications. Economies are classified according to 2025 gross national income per capita, calculated using the World Bank Atlas method. The classifications are low-income (USD 1,175 or less), lower middle-income (USD 1,176 to USD 4,635), upper middle-income (USD 4,636 to USD 14,375) and high-income (over USD 14,975).

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

WIPO's annual IP statistics surveys

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

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

WIPO's long-established and regular IP survey covers patents, utility models, trademarks, designs and plant varieties. It consists of 27 questionnaires, all of which are available in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish at www.wipo.int/en/web/ip-statistics/data-collection.

In 2017, WIPO started to collect data on geographical indications (GIs) through an annual survey. The GI questionnaire seeks to collect data on GIs in force broken down by legal means of protection (e.g., *sui generis* systems, trademarks, international agreements, and so on), by origin, and by product types (e.g., agricultural products, wines and spirits, and so on).

IP office survey coverage

Intellectual property offices are requested to report data by the origin (country or territory) of applications, grants or registrations. Offices unable to provide this detailed breakdown instead report either an aggregate total or a simple breakdown by total resident and total non-resident counts. For this reason, the totals for each origin are underreported. However, shares of the 2025 totals where the origin is unknown are low – only 0.7% for patent applications, 0.8% for trademark application class counts and 0.4% for application design counts.

IP applications data coverage by IP type

IP type	Number of offices on which 2025 world totals are based	Number of offices for which 2025 data are available	Data coverage (%)
Patents	168	138	99.9
Utility models	89	74	99.9
Trademarks (a)	171	141	99.6
Designs (b)	163	128	99.8
Plant varieties	75	67	99.5

Note: (a) Refers to the number of trademark applications based on class count (i.e., the number of classes specified in applications). (b) Refers to the number of design applications based on design count (i.e., the number of designs contained in applications).

Estimating world totals

World totals of applications for, and grants/registrations of, patents, utility models, trademarks, designs and plant varieties are WIPO estimates. Data are not available for every IP office each year. Missing data are estimated using methods such as linear extrapolation and averaging adjacent data points. The estimation method chosen depends on the year and the office in question. When an office provides data that is not broken down by origin, WIPO estimates the resident and nonresident counts using the historical shares recorded at that office. Data are available for most of the larger offices; only small shares of world totals are estimated. For example, the estimated total number of patent applications worldwide covers 168 offices, with data available for 138 of these, which together account for 99.9% of the estimated world total.

National and international data

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

International comparability of indicators

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

Change in method of counting IP applications by CNIPA in 2017

Because of a change in the method by which the National Intellectual Property Administration of the People's Republic of China (CNIPA) calculates how many patent, utility model and design applications are filed, data on the number of such applications filed in China in 2017 and 2018 are not comparable with data for previous years. Prior to 2017, these data included all applications received; from 2017 onwards they include only those applications for which the necessary application fees were paid. As a result, it is not meaningful to report growth rates in the number of patent, utility model and design applications filed in China in 2017 compared to 2016. Moreover, since China accounts for such a large proportion of IP applications globally, it is not meaningful to report growth rates in the numbers of such applications filed worldwide in 2017 compared to 2016. For reason of this break in the data series, figures A1, A55, C1 and C2 do not report 2017 growth.

IP systems at a glance

The patent system

A patent is a set of exclusive rights granted in law to applicants for an invention that meets the standards of novelty, non-obviousness and industrial applicability. It is valid for a limited period (generally 20 years), during which time the patent holder may commercially exploit the invention on an exclusive basis. In return, applicants are obliged to disclose their inventions to the public, so that they may be replicated by others skilled in the art. The patent system is designed to encourage innovation by providing innovators with time-limited exclusive legal rights, thus enabling them to appropriate returns from their innovative activity.

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

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

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

The utility model system

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

Microorganisms under the Budapest Treaty

The Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure plays an important role in relation to biotechnological inventions.

Disclosing an invention is a generally recognized requirement for receiving a patent. When an invention involves microorganisms, national laws in most countries require the applicant to deposit a sample at a designated International Depositary Authority (IDA).

To eliminate the need to deposit a microorganism in every country where patent protection is sought, under the Budapest Treaty the deposit of a microorganism with any IDA is sufficient for the purposes of patent procedures at the national patent offices of all contracting states and at any regional patent office that recognizes the Treaty. An IDA is a scientific institution – typically a "culture collection" – capable of storing microorganisms. As of September 2026, there were 53 IDAs around the world. Further information about the Budapest Treaty is available at www.wipo.int/en/web/budapest-system.

The trademark system

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

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

The Madrid System offers many advantages to trademark holders and IP offices compared with the alternative method of obtaining international protection for marks called the Paris route or the direct route. The Paris route involves filing separate applications directly at the IP office in the countries or regions where protection is sought (under the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property). In contrast, by paying a single set of fees in a single currency (Swiss francs), the Madrid System allows trademark holders to submit a single application in one language (English, French or Spanish) indicating the Madrid members where protection is sought (designations).

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

The design system

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

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

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

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

Plant variety protection

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

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

Geographical indications

A geographical indication (GI) is a sign identifying a good as originating in a specific geographical area and possessing a given quality, reputation or other characteristic essentially attributable to that geographical origin. The core function of a GI is to signal this link between a product's qualities and its place of origin. World-renowned examples of GIs include "CAFÉ DE COLOMBIA" (Colombia), "BORDEAUX" (France), "KAMPOT PEPPER" (Cambodia), "PENJA PEPPER" (Cameroon) and "SCOTCH WHISKY" (United Kingdom).

GIs are mainly used for agricultural and food products, which usually have a strong link with their place of origin. However, many GIs also cover handicrafts and manufactured goods, whose qualities stem from local know-how or natural resources. Examples of GIs for handicraft and manufactured goods include "BOHEMIA CRYSTAL" (Czech Republic), "SOLINGEN" for cutlery (Germany) and "ISFAHAN HANDMADE CARPET" (Islamic Republic of Iran).

While GIs are often names of places, they may also consist of non-geographical terms with a traditional geographical connotation: for example, "ARGANE" (Morocco) serves as a GI, although it is not a geographical name.

Geographical indications can only be used on goods that meet specific predefined requirements concerning geographical origin, production methods, quality and typicity. Goods produced elsewhere, or not complying with these requirements, cannot use the protected indication.

Appellations of origin

An appellation of origin is a specific kind of GI. It usually consists of a geographical name or traditional term designating the geographical origin of a product, where the quality or characteristics of the product are due exclusively or essentially to that origin, including

natural and human factors, and which have given the good its reputation. Compared to other GIs, appellations of origin require a stronger link to the place of origin, making them a more restrictive sub-category of GI.

Protection of GIs

National and regional GI protection relies on different tools. Many jurisdictions use *sui generis* systems – that is, laws specifically designed to protect GIs against misuse and imitation, often based on a registration procedure. [2] Others rely on trademark law, notably collective and certification marks. [3] It is worth noting that GI protection afforded via *sui generis* or a trademark system or systems is not mutually exclusive, but often coexists for the benefit of GI holders. GIs are also protected through unfair competition and consumer protection laws, judicial and administrative decisions, or specific decrees.

Like other IP rights, GI protection is territorial: a GI is protected only within the jurisdiction where it is obtained. Securing a GI right abroad requires seeking recognition and protection under the applicable foreign law. However, international agreements, including bilateral and regional ones, can facilitate protection of GIs in abroad jurisdictions.

Two WIPO-administered international registration systems also help secure GI protection abroad: the Lisbon System and the Madrid System.

The Lisbon System

The Lisbon System, established in 1958, provides for the international protection of appellations of origin (AOs) and, since 2015, also geographical indications (GIs) through a single registration procedure administered by WIPO. Registration ensures protection in all contracting parties for as long as the AO or GI concerned remains protected in its contracting party of origin, without the need for renewal. Each Lisbon member, however, retains the right to refuse protection to a new international registration, on any ground, within one year following the corresponding notification by WIPO.

The Lisbon System covers a wide variety of GI products, from “TEQUILA” (Mexico), “CHIANTI” (Italy) and “HABANOS” (Cuba) to handicrafts such as “CHULUCANAS” ceramics (Peru) and “HEREND” porcelain (Hungary). It also extends to traditional non-geographical names such as “REBLOCHON” (France) and “VINHO VERDE” (Portugal).

With the adoption of the Geneva Act of the Lisbon Agreement on Appellations of Origin and Geographical Indications in 2015 (in force since 2020), the Lisbon System was modernized in order to attract a broader membership while preserving its core principles. The Geneva Act expanded the scope to all GIs, opened accession to intergovernmental organizations like the European Union (EU) and the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI), and introduced flexibility so as to accommodate different national protection methods, including *sui generis* systems, trademark laws, *ad hoc* decrees, and judicial or administrative decisions.

Protection of GIs abroad through the Madrid System

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

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

3 Because trademarks incorporating geographical terms are typically not recorded by IP offices as a separate category of trademark, and because not all trademarks incorporating geographical terms can be considered to be a GI, it may be difficult to determine the exact number of registered GIs within a given jurisdiction.

Glossary

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

Applicant

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

Application

The procedure for requesting IP rights at an office, which then examines the application and decides whether to grant protection. Also refers to a set of documents submitted to an office by the applicant.

Application abroad

For statistical purposes, an application filed by a resident of a given state or jurisdiction with the IP office of another state or jurisdiction. For example, an application filed by an applicant domiciled in France with the Japan Patent Office (JPO) is considered an application abroad from the perspective of France. This differs from a “non-resident application,” which describes an application filed by a resident of a foreign state or jurisdiction from the perspective of the office receiving the application: the example above would be a non-resident application from the JPO’s point of view.

Application date

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

Budapest Treaty

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

Certification trademark

Certification marks are usually awarded for compliance with defined standards, but are not confined to any membership. They may instead be used by anyone able to certify that the products involved meet certain established standards. In many countries, the main difference between collective marks and certification marks is that collective marks may only be used by a specific group of enterprises – for example, members of an association – while certification marks may be used by anybody who complies with the standards defined by the owner of the certification mark.

Class

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

Class count

The number of classes specified in a trademark application or registration. In the international trademark system, and at certain national and regional offices, an applicant can file a trademark application specifying one or more of the 45 goods and services classes of the Nice Classification. Offices use either a multi-class or a single filing system. For example, the offices of Japan, the Republic of Korea and the United States of America (US), as well as many European IP offices, have multi-class filing systems. On the other hand, the offices of Brazil, Mexico and South Africa follow a single-class filing system, requiring a separate application for each class in which an applicant seeks trademark protection. To capture the differences in application and registration numbers across offices, it is useful to compare their respective application and registration class counts.

Collective trademark

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

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

An EU agency that manages a system of plant variety rights covering all EU member states.

Design

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

Design count

The number of designs contained in an design application or registration. Under the Hague System for the International Registration of Industrial Designs, it is possible for an applicant to obtain protection for up to 100 designs for products belonging to one and the same class by filing a single application. Some national or regional IP offices allow applications to contain more than one design for the same product or within the same class, while others allow only one design per application. In order to capture the differences in application and registration numbers across offices, it is useful to compare their respective application and registration design counts.

Designation

A request made in an international application or registration by which the applicant/international registration holder specifies the jurisdiction(s) in which they seek to protect their designs (Hague System) or trademarks (Madrid System).

Direct filing

See "National route."

Equivalent application

Applications at regional offices are equivalent to multiple applications, one in each of the member states of those offices. To calculate the number of equivalent applications for the Benelux Office for Intellectual Property (BOIP), the Eurasian Patent Organization (EAPO), the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI), the Patent Office of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf (GCC Patent Office) and the European Union Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO), each application is multiplied by the corresponding number of member states. For European Patent Office (EPO) and African Regional Intellectual Property Organization (ARIPO) data, each application is counted as one application abroad, if the applicant does not reside in a member state, or as one resident application and one application abroad, if the applicant resides in a member state. The equivalent application concept is used for reporting data by origin.

Equivalent grant (registration)

Grants (registrations) at regional offices are equivalent to multiple grants (registrations), one in each of the member states of those offices. To calculate the number of equivalent grants (registrations) for BOIP, EAPO, the EUIPO, the GCC Patent Office or OAPI, each grant (registration) is multiplied by the corresponding number of member states. For EPO and ARIPO data, each grant is counted as one grant abroad, if the applicant does not reside in a member state, or as one resident grant and one grant abroad, if the applicant resides in a member state. The equivalent grant (registration) concept is used for reporting data by origin.

European Patent Office (EPO)

The EPO is the regional patent office created under the European Patent Convention (EPC), in charge of granting European patents for EPC member states. Under Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) procedures, the EPO acts as a receiving office, an International Searching Authority and an International Preliminary Examining Authority.

European Union Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO)

The EUIPO is the office responsible for managing the EU trademark and the registered community design. The validity of these two IP rights extends across the jurisdictions of the 27 EU member states.

Filing

See "Application."

Foreign-oriented patent families

A special subset of patent families that comprises foreign-oriented patent families, this includes only those patent families with at least one filing office that differs from the office of the applicant's country of origin. Some foreign-oriented patent families include only one filing office, because applicants may choose to file directly with a foreign office. For example, if a Canadian applicant files a patent application directly with the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) without having first filed at the patent office of Canada, that application will form a foreign-oriented patent family.

Geographical indication

A geographical indication (GI) is a sign identifying a good as originating in a specific geographical area and possessing a given quality, reputation or other characteristic essentially attributable to that geographical origin. The main function of a GI is to identify goods while informing about a connection between the quality, characteristic or reputation of the good and its territory of origin.

Grant

A set of exclusive rights legally accorded to the applicant when a patent or utility model is granted or issued.

Gross domestic product (GDP)

The total unduplicated output of economic goods and services produced within a country as measured in monetary terms.

Hague System

The abbreviated form of the Hague System for the International Registration of Industrial Designs. The System comprises two international treaties: the Hague Act of 1960 and the Geneva Act of 1999. The Hague System makes it possible for an applicant to register up to 100 designs in multiple jurisdictions by filing a single application with the International Bureau of WIPO. It simplifies multinational registration by reducing the requirement to file separate applications at each IP office. The System also simplifies the subsequent management of the design, since it is possible to record changes or renew a registration through a single procedural step for all designated Hague members.

In force

Refers to IP rights that are currently valid or, in the case of trademarks, active. To remain in force, IP protection must be maintained.

Industrial design

See “Design.”

Intellectual property (IP)

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

International Depositary Authority (IDA)

A scientific institution – typically a culture collection – capable of storing microorganisms that has acquired the status of an International Depositary Authority under the Budapest Treaty and provides for the receipt, acceptance and storage of microorganisms and the furnishing of samples thereof. As of September 2026, 53 such authorities were in existence around the world.

International Patent Classification (IPC)

An internationally recognized patent classification system, the IPC has a hierarchical structure of language-independent symbols and is divided into sections, classes, sub-classes and groups. IPC symbols are assigned according to the technical features in patent applications. A patent application that relates to multiple technical features can be assigned several IPC symbols.

International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV)

An intergovernmental organization established by the International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (the UPOV Convention) that was adopted on December 2, 1961. UPOV provides and promotes an effective system of plant variety protection aimed at encouraging the development of new varieties of plants for the benefit of society.

Invention

A new solution to a technical problem. To qualify for patent protection, the invention must be novel, involve an inventive step and be industrially applicable, as judged by a person skilled in the art.

Lisbon System

The Lisbon System was established in 1958 and revised first in 1967 and then again in 2015 in order to facilitate the international protection of appellations of origin and geographical indications through a single registration procedure. Registration with the WIPO International Bureau ensures protection in all Lisbon contracting parties, without the need for renewal and for as long as the appellation of origin or the GI remains protected in its contracting party of origin. However, the decision on whether to protect a newly registered appellation of origin or GI at the national or regional level remains the prerogative of each contracting party, and each Lisbon member can refuse protection based on any ground foreseen at national or regional level within one year of being notified of a new appellation of origin or GI by the WIPO International Bureau. The Lisbon System is flexible with regard to the means by which countries may provide protection at national or regional level for their appellations of origin or GIs (e.g., *sui generis* systems, trademark laws or specific *ad hoc* decrees, as well as judicial and administrative decisions).

Locarno Classification

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

Madrid System

An abbreviation describing the system for the international registration of trademarks, originally established by the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks and later also governed by the Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement. Following a decision by the Madrid Union Assembly in October 2016, the Protocol is now the sole governing treaty of the Madrid System. The Madrid System is administered by the International Bureau of WIPO.

Maintenance

An act by the applicant to keep an IP grant/registration valid (in force), primarily by paying the required fee to the IP office of the state or jurisdiction providing protection. That fee is also known as a "maintenance fee." A trademark can be maintained indefinitely by paying renewal fees; however, patents, utility models and designs can be maintained for only a limited number of years.

Microorganism deposit

The transmittal of a microorganism to an International Depositary Authority (IDA), which receives and accepts it, the storage of such a microorganism by the IDA, or both transmittal and storage.

National phase under the PCT

The phase that follows the international phase of the PCT procedure and which consists of the entry and processing of the international application in the individual countries or regions in which the applicant seeks protection for an invention.

National route

Applications for IP protection filed directly with the national office of, or acting for, the relevant state or jurisdiction (see also "Hague System," "Madrid System" and "PCT System"). The national route is also called the direct route or Paris route.

Nice Classification

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

Non-resident

For statistical purposes, a "non-resident" application refers to an application filed with the IP office of, or acting for, a state or jurisdiction in which the first named applicant in the application is not domiciled. For example, an application filed with the Japan Patent Office (JPO) by an applicant residing in France is considered to be a non-resident application from the perspective of the JPO. Non-resident applications are sometimes referred to as foreign applications. A non-resident grant or registration is an IP right issued on the basis of a non-resident application.

Origin (country or region)

For statistical purposes, the origin of an application means the country or territory of residence of the first named applicant in the application. In some cases (notably in the United States of America), the country of origin is determined by the residence of the assignee rather than that of the applicant.

Paris Convention

The Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, signed on March 20, 1883, is one of the most important treaties, as it establishes general principles applicable to all IP rights. It establishes the "right of priority" enabling an IP applicant, when filing an application in countries other than the original country of filing, to claim priority of an earlier application filed up to 12 months previously for patents and utility models, and up to six months previously for trademarks and designs.

Paris route

An alternative to the Hague, Madrid or PCT routes, the Paris route (also called the direct route or national route) enables individual IP applications to be filed directly with an IP office of a country/territory that is a signatory to the Paris Convention.

Patent

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

Patent family

Applicants often file patent applications in multiple jurisdictions, meaning some inventions are recorded more than once. To take this into account, WIPO has indicators related to patent families, defined as patent applications interlinked by one or more of: priority claim, Patent Cooperation Treaty national phase entry, continuation, continuation-in-part, internal priority, and addition or division. WIPO's patent family definition includes only those patent families associated with patent applications for inventions and excludes those associated with utility model applications.

PCT System

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

Pending patent application

In general, this refers to a patent application filed with a patent office for which a patent has yet to be either granted or refused, and for which the application has not been withdrawn. In jurisdictions where a request for examination is required in order to begin the examination process, a pending application may refer to an application for which a request for examination has been received or one for which a patent has neither been granted nor refused, and for which the application has not been withdrawn.

Plant Patent Act (PPA) of the United States of America

Under the law commonly known as the "Plant Patent Act," whoever invents or discovers and asexually reproduces any distinct and new variety of plant, including cultivated sports, mutants, hybrids and newly-found seedlings, other than a tuber-propagated plant or a plant found in an uncultivated state, may obtain a patent therefor.

Plant variety

According to the UPOV Convention, plant variety means a plant grouping within a single botanical taxon of the lowest known rank which, regardless of whether the conditions for the granting of a breeder's right are fully met, can be defined by the expression of the characteristics resulting from a given genotype or combination of genotypes, distinguished from any other plant grouping by the expression of at least one of the said characteristics and considered as a unit with regard to its suitability for being propagated unchanged.

Plant Variety Protection Act (PVPA) of the United States of America

Under the PVPA, the United States of America protects all sexually reproduced plant varieties and tuber-propagated plant varieties, excluding fungi and bacteria.

Plant variety title

Under the UPOV Convention, the breeder's right is granted (title of protection is issued) only when the variety is new, distinct, uniform, stable and has a suitable denomination.

Prior art

All information disclosed to the public about an invention, in any form, before a given date. Information on prior art can assist in determining whether the claimed invention is new and involves an inventive step (i.e., is non-obvious) for the purposes of international searches and international preliminary examination.

Priority date

The filing date of the application on the basis of which priority is claimed. (See "Paris Convention.")

Publication date

The date on which an IP application is disclosed to the public. On that date, the subject matter of the application becomes prior art.

Regional application/grant (registration)

An application filed with or granted (registered) by an IP office having regional jurisdiction over more than one country. There are currently seven regional offices: the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI), the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization (ARIPO), the Benelux Office for Intellectual Property (BOIP), the Eurasian Patent Organization (EAPO), the European Patent Office (EPO), the European Union Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO) and the Patent Office of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf (GCC Patent Office).

Registered Community Design

A registration issued by the EUIPO based on a single application filed directly with the office by an applicant seeking protection within the European Union as a whole.

Registration

An exclusive set of rights legally accorded to the applicant when a design or trademark is registered or issued. See "Design" or "Trademark." Registrations are issued to applicants allowing them to make use of and exploit their designs or trademarks for a limited period of time and can, in some cases (particularly in the case of trademarks), be renewed indefinitely.

Renewal

The process by which the protection of an IP right is maintained (kept in force). This usually consists of paying renewal fees to an IP office at regular intervals. If renewal fees are not paid, the registration may lapse. See also "Maintenance."

Resident

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

Trademark

A sign used to distinguish the goods or services of one undertaking from those of another. A trademark may consist of words and combinations of words (for instance, names or slogans), logos, figures and images, letters, numbers, sounds, or, in rare instances, smells or moving images, or a combination thereof. The procedures for registering trademarks are governed by the legislation and procedures of national and regional IP offices and WIPO. Trademark rights are limited to the jurisdiction of the IP office that registers the trademark. Trademarks can be registered by filing an application at the relevant national or regional office(s), or by filing an international application through the Madrid System.

Unitary patent (UP)

A legal title that provides uniform patent protection across all participating European Union (EU) member countries on a one-stop-shop basis, offering significant cost advantages and reducing administrative burden. Launched on 1 June 2023, the unitary patent system enables applicants to obtain protection in multiple EU countries through a single request, rather than validating a patent separately in each country. The accompanying Unified Patent Court provides a single, specialized jurisdiction for centralized litigation among participating member countries. Currently, 18 countries participate in the UP system.

Utility model

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

World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

A United Nations specialized agency dedicated to the promotion of innovation and creativity for the economic, social and cultural development of all countries through a balanced and effective international IP system. WIPO was established in 1967 with a mandate to promote the protection of IP throughout the world through cooperation between states and in collaboration with other international organizations.

Abbreviations

ARIPO	African Regional Intellectual Property Organization
BOIP	Benelux Office for Intellectual Property
CNIPA	National Intellectual Property Administration of the People's Republic of China
CPVO	Community Plant Variety Office of the European Union
EAPO	Eurasian Patent Organization
EPO	European Patent Office
EU	European Union
EUIPO	European Union Intellectual Property Office
GCC	Patent Office of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf
GDP	gross domestic product
GERD	gross domestic expenditure of research and development
GI	geographical indication
IDA	International Depositary Authority
IP	intellectual property
IPC	International Patent Classification
JPO	Japan Patent Office
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean
MOIP	Ministry of Intellectual Property of the Republic of Korea
OAPI	African Intellectual Property Organization

PPA	Plant Patent Act of the United States of America
PRO	public research organization
PVPA	Plant Variety Protection Act of the United States of America
UK	United Kingdom
UM	utility model
UN	United Nations
UPOV	International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants
US	United States of America
USPTO	United States Patent and Trademark Office
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization

Annexes

Annex A. Composition of industry sectors by Nice goods and services classes

Industry sector	Abbreviation (where applicable)	Nice classes
Agricultural products and services	Agriculture	29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 43
Management, communications, real estate and financial services	Business services	35, 36
Chemicals	..	1, 2, 4
Textiles – clothing and accessories	Clothing and accessories	14, 18, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 34
Construction, infrastructure	Construction	6, 17, 19, 37, 40
Pharmaceuticals, health, cosmetics	Health	3, 5, 10, 44
Household equipment	..	8, 11, 20, 21
Leisure, education, training	Leisure & Education	13, 15, 16, 28, 41
Scientific research, information and communication technology	Research & Technology	9, 38, 42, 45
Transportation and logistics	Transportation	7, 12, 39

Source: Edital®.

Annex B. Industry sectors by Locarno classes

Sector	Locarno classes
Advertising	20, 32
Agricultural products and food preparation	1, 27, 31
Construction	23, 25, 29
Electricity and lighting	13, 26
Furniture and household goods	6, 7, 30
Health, pharma and cosmetics	24, 28
ICT and audiovisual	14, 16, 18
Leisure and education	17, 19, 21, 22
Packaging	9
Textiles and accessories	2, 3, 5, 11
Tools and machines	4, 8, 10, 15
Transport	12

Source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

The *World Intellectual Property Indicators* is the annual survey of intellectual property (IP) activity around the world carried out by WIPO, the United Nations specialized agency for innovation and IP.This authoritative report analyzes IP activity around the globe.

Drawing on 2025 filing and registration statistics from national and regional IP offices and WIPO, *World Intellectual Property Indicators* provides up-to-date information on patents, utility models, trademarks, designs, microorganisms, plant variety protection and geographical indications.

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