



Intellectual
Property
Office

Facts and figures

Patent, trade mark, design & hearing administrative data
2013 and 2014 calendar years



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Summary of All Registered Rights

Intellectual property right

		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Patents*	Applications	21,917	22,256	23,229	22,936	23,040
	Publications	10,022	10,043	10,653	11,021	12,227
	Grant	5,594	7,173	6,864	5,235	4,986

		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Trade Marks**	Applications	76,856	88,634	94,880	96,095	110,838
	Registrations	76,918	75,108	82,322	92,254	94,688

		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Designs	Applications	4,200	4,730	5,231	5,210	5,084
	Publications	3,710	3,423	5,144	4,671	4,901

* Patents filed directly at the IPO & PCT applications

**Trade marks and additional classes

Patents

Please address all queries to: information@ipo.gov.uk

Introduction to the patenting process

You File form 1 along with your patent specification. This asks us to grant you a patent. Within 12 months of the **filing date** you must fill in and file form 9A which asks us to carry out a **search**, together with the appropriate fee. We carry out our **preliminary examination** to make sure your application meets our formal requirements. We do this within one month of receiving the form 1 and fee. We will search for inventions like yours within 4 months of you filing the form 9A and fees. We will send you a report detailing the documents we have found. We **publish** your patent application 18 months after your filing date as long as you have not asked for **withdrawal** of your application. You fill in and file form 10, along with the fee, no later than 6 months from publication. This asks us to carry out a **substantive examination**. We examine your application and let you know about any changes which are needed. If your application meets all the requirements of the Patents Act 1977, we will grant your patent.

GB patents may also be received by the IPO through the international route. International applications use the Patent Co-operation Treaty (PCT) to pursue patent rights across many countries from a single filing.

The patent counts in this document include applications received directly at the IPO or via the international route (PCT)

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Applications Filed and Published, and Patents Granted, in 2013 and 2014, according to Country of Residence

This table shows the breakdown of the Applications for UK patents (PCT & direct filings to the IPO) based on the address given at time of filing.

This table also includes how many patent applications were filed, published and granted by UK region. The data is only representative of the first applicant named on a patent application and the region data only valid if a postcode was given upon filing.

Countries not included in this table did not have any cases processed by IPO in years 2013 and 2014.

Region	Applications Filed		Applications Published		Patents Granted	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
United Kingdom	14,946	15,187	5,494	6,216	2,437	2,315
UK Regions						
East Midlands	743	711	279	292	111	95
East of England	1,802	1,938	699	834	338	346
London	2,599	2,766	878	1,007	341	268
North East	314	363	126	126	50	44
North West	1,260	1,329	436	481	183	158
Northern Ireland	237	224	60	81	17	27
Scotland	902	851	266	305	142	103
South East	2,821	2,701	1,058	1,168	442	450
South West	1,371	1,510	622	667	336	375
Wales	540	483	203	219	82	77
West Midlands	1,184	1,144	442	581	198	203
Yorkshire	983	980	349	387	165	143
Unmatched Postcodes**	190	187	76	68	32	26
Channel Islands	8	9	2	5	5	0
Algeria	2	0	0	0	0	0
Andorra	1	2	0	1	0	0
Argentina	1	0	1	0	0	0
Armenia	0	1	0	0	0	0
Australia	113	101	74	68	37	22
Austria	37	41	18	17	6	9
Azerbaijan	0	1	0	0	0	0
Bahamas	8	4	1	2	2	0
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0

Region	Applications Filed		Applications Published		Patents Granted	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
Barbados	10	8	9	3	2	4
Belgium	224	199	29	38	5	8
Belize	0	1	0	0	0	0
Bermuda	4	4	0	2	1	0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2	4	0	0	0	0
Brazil	16	6	7	5	4	0
British Virgin Islands	108	120	89	87	75	42
Bulgaria	1	1	0	0	0	0
Canada	207	228	66	90	45	30
Cayman Islands	2	7	0	5	1	2
Chile	4	2	4	0	2	1
China	189	293	129	187	64	48
Costa Rica	0	1	0	0	0	0
Croatia	0	2	0	0	0	0
Cyprus	3	8	3	2	1	2
Czech Republic	4	12	2	3	1	0
Denmark	89	80	14	18	12	6
Egypt	17	14	2	0	0	0
Estonia	6	12	1	1	0	0
Finland	173	166	44	103	16	36
France	205	177	140	153	53	40
Germany	473	516	296	453	143	131
Gibraltar	6	7	5	6	3	0
Greece	10	22	5	5	3	3
Guernsey	2	0	0	2	0	1
Hong Kong	70	109	74	68	45	45
Hungary	4	5	0	2	0	1
Iceland	1	1	0	0	0	0
India	49	36	24	25	13	11
Indonesia	5	0	1	1	0	0
Islamic Republic of Iran	1	4	1	0	1	0
Iraq	2	0	2	1	2	1
Irish Republic	359	352	155	145	72	48
Isle of Man	2	0	0	2	1	0
Israel	102	98	56	54	29	30
Italy	48	36	17	18	11	8

Region	Applications Filed		Applications Published		Patents Granted	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
Jamaica	1	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	646	491	707	555	307	226
Jordan	3	0	6	3	0	0
Kazakhstan	1	0	1	0	0	0
Kenya	2	0	0	0	1	0
Korea, Republic of	145	112	131	158	73	107
Kuwait	0	2	0	2	0	0
Latvia	1	3	0	1	0	1
Lebanon	1	2	1	0	0	0
Liechtenstein	5	3	6	4	0	2
Lithuania	2	3	1	1	0	1
Luxembourg	65	112	28	30	8	14
Macau	0	2	0	1	0	0
Malaysia	12	17	10	10	4	3
Malta	34	25	9	17	1	2
Marshall Islands	1	0	0	1	0	0
Mauritius	25	29	0	0	0	0
Mexico	8	6	4	4	4	1
Monaco	1	3	0	4	0	0
Morocco	1	0	0	0	0	0
Namibia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	234	201	101	137	50	34
New Zealand	33	46	27	34	15	10
Nigeria	4	1	1	1	0	0
Norway	263	303	146	170	81	63
Oman	1	0	0	0	1	0
Pakistan	1	2	1	0	0	0
Panama	2	2	1	0	0	1
Philippines	7	1	0	4	0	1
Poland	12	12	9	10	1	3
Portugal	23	15	1	2	0	0
Qatar	16	15	21	5	0	4
Romania	0	2	0	0	0	0
Russian Federation	23	10	21	6	3	2
Saudi Arabia	22	8	0	3	0	0
St Kitts & Nevis	1	0	1	0	0	0

Region	Applications Filed		Applications Published		Patents Granted	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
St Lucia	3	0	0	0	0	0
Serbia	15	12	2	1	0	0
Seychelles	3	14	2	1	0	0
Singapore	98	102	47	51	33	20
Slovakia	1	3	0	0	0	0
Slovenia, Republic of	16	23	2	7	1	3
South Africa	50	39	10	19	5	0
Spain	61	41	18	17	8	7
Sri Lanka	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	108	159	31	34	19	0
Switzerland	248	313	63	102	35	29
Syria	0	0	1	0	0	1
Taiwan	194	164	200	188	98	98
Tanzania	0	1	0	0	0	0
Thailand	4	13	5	3	1	0
Turkey	9	5	4	2	0	1
Ukraine	3	4	2	3	0	1
United Arab Emirates	24	16	9	10	4	1
USA	2,908	2,778	2,594	2,808	1,362	1,461
Uruguay	0	0	1	0	0	0
Venezuela	1	0	0	1	0	1
**Other	80	48	31	29	28	44
Total	22,936	23,040	11,021	12,227	5,235	4,986
Percentage increase year on year	0%		11%		-5%	

Source: IPO Data

** Full address details not given at point of data capture.

2

Published Applications and Granted Patents by International Patent Classification (IPC)

This table shows the number of Applications Published and Patents Granted by reference to their International Patent Classification (IPC Technical Unit).

The IPC is a language independent hierarchical system of symbols for the classification of patents and utility models according to the different areas of technology to which they pertain. An IPC technical unit comprises a collection of these symbols to group together similar areas of technology. The IPC has evolved to encompass new areas of technology since these collections were devised and we shall be reviewing how we group together different areas of technology in subsequent reports.

IPC Classification	Title	Applications Published		Patents Granted	
		2013	2014	2013	2014
A01	Agriculture	203	202	97	82
A21 - A24	Building	565	633	249	252
A41 - A47	Chemistry	400	447	194	173
A61 - A99	Combinatorial Technology	2	3	0	1
B01 - B09	Earth or Rock Drilling; Mining	443	426	294	192
B21 - B32	Electricity	2,200	2,296	972	1,204
B41 - B44	Engineering in general	363	404	233	199
B60 - B68	Engines or Pumps	500	491	204	166
B81 - B99	Foodstuffs; Tobacco	80	102	48	25
C01 - C14	Health; Life-Saving; Amusement	846	895	416	289
C21 - C30	Instruments	2,451	3,034	988	1,058
C40 - C99	Lighting; Heating	272	356	140	107
D01 - D07	Metallurgy	115	81	66	47
D21 - D99	Micro-structural technology; Nano-technology	13	4	3	12
E01 - E06	Nucleonics	13	19	7	2
E21 - E99	Paper	7	3	0	5
F01 - F04	Personal or Domestic articles	637	691	344	295
F15 - F17	Printing	91	110	45	19
F21 - F28	Seperating; Mixing	249	284	131	128
F41 - F99	Shaping	312	366	198	171
G01 - G12	Textiles or flexible materials not otherwise provi	55	54	32	24
G21 - G99	Transporting	1,141	1,263	531	487
H01 - H99	Weapons; Blasting	63	63	43	48
Total					
Percentage increase year on year					

Source: IPO Data

3

Patents Granted 2014 (Top 50)

This table shows the top 50 companies who have had the most Patents Granted in any particular year.

Figures do not include European patents designating UK.

Ranking	Organisation	Patents Granted
1	International Business Machines Corporation	317
2	Dyson Technology Limited	122
3	Broadcom Corporation	99
4	Canon	90
5	Jaguar Land Rover	80
6	Baker Hughes Incorporated	66
7	GE (General Electric)	48
8	LG	48
9	Samsung	41
10	Toshiba	41
11	Hewlett-Packard Development Company, L.P.	39
12	Schlumberger Holdings Limited	39
13	Element Six	37
14	GM Global Technology Operations, LLC	37
15	The Boeing Company	35
16	Rolls-Royce	34
17	Intel Corporation	33
18	Vetco Gray	31
19	Cameron International Corporation	29
20	Siemens	29
21	Imagination Technologies Limited	26
22	Johnson Matthey	26
23	Apple Inc.	25
24	Honeywell International, Inc.	23
25	Fisher-Rosemount Systems, Inc	21
26	Avaya Inc	20
27	Robert Bosch GmbH	20
28	Seven Networks, Inc.	20

29	ARM Limited	18
30	Faro Technologies, Inc.	18
31	Fujitsu	17
32	PGS Geophysical AS	17
33	Sony	17
34	Vodafone	17
35	Chevron	16
36	Ford Global Technologies, LLC	15
37	Xerox Corporation	15
38	Cook Medical Technologies, LLC	14
39	Dr. Ing. h.c.F. Porsche Aktiengesellschaft	14
40	Kimberly-Clark Worldwide, Inc.	14
41	Wonderland Nurserygoods Company Limited	13
42	Halliburton Energy Services, Inc.	12
43	Institute of Microelectronics, Chinese Academy of Science	12
44	ip.access Limited	12
45	Perkins Engines Company Limited	12
46	AVX Corporation	11
47	Box, Inc.	11
48	Draeger Safety	11
49	Kraft Foods	11
50	Leica Biosystems Nussloch GmbH	11
Top 50 total		1784
Top 50 total as a percentage of Granted Patents		36%

Source: IPO Data

4

Application Filed and Requests for Search and Examination

This table shows the number of Applications Filed with reference to whether the application claimed priority from a prior application.

This table shows also the number of Requests for Search and Requests for Examination.

Request for Search is the condition for the application to be published and must be applied for. Every published application will have a search and some applications can have more than one search therefore the number of Requests for Search do not match with the number of Applications Published in each calendar year. Not every search leads to publication.

Request for Examination is the condition for the published application to be granted and must be applied for. There are time gaps due to office operating time between the Request for Examination and the examination and between the granting of applications, therefore the number of Requests for Examination do not match with the number of Patents Granted for each calendar year. Not every examination leads to grant.

	Applications Filed ('000)			Requests for Search	Requests for Examination
	Without claim to priority	With claim to priority	Total		
2013	17	5.9	22.9	17,296	11,584
2014	17.3	5.7	23	17,453	11,688

Source: IPO Data

5

Number of patent renewal fees paid by IPO patents and EPO patents (designated UK) ('000)

To keep a granted patent in force and maintain the rights for the full 20 years that the law allows, the patent must be renewed every year. Renewal fees are paid for the year ahead, starting from the 4th anniversary of the filing date of the patent. Renewal fees increase for every year that a patent is in force from £70 in the 5th year to £600 in the 20th year.

A European patent (EP), when granted, is a bundle of separate national patents for all the designated states specified by the applicant. Therefore, an EP patent designating UK is a European patent with a national UK patent as a part of the patent bundle.

EP (UK) patent renewal fees are paid to the EPO for the years until the patent is granted, starting from the 2nd anniversary of the filing date. The first renewal fee paid to the IPO is for the year after the date the patent is granted, and are then treated the same as a UK patent. EP (UK) renewal fees are split between the IPO and EPO.

The table below shows the number of renewal fees received by the IPO: for patents granted at IPO, and the renewal fees received from European Patents (designated UK).

	Number of Patents Renewal Fees					
	2013			2014		
	IPO Patents	EPO Patents	All Patents	IPO Patents	EPO Patents	All Patents
5th year	5.0	15.4	20.4	4.0	15.5	19.5
6th year	5.6	21.8	27.4	4.8	21.4	26.2
7th year	5.1	25.5	30.6	5.3	26.6	32.0
8th year	5.0	28.6	33.6	4.9	29.1	34.0
9th year	4.9	29.4	34.4	4.7	31.1	35.8
10th year	4.7	29.0	33.7	4.6	30.7	35.4
11th year	4.5	28.6	33.1	4.5	29.6	34.1
12th year	4.1	27.7	31.8	4.2	28.4	32.6
13th year	3.8	26.9	30.7	3.8	26.6	30.5
14th year	3.3	24.3	27.5	3.5	25.6	29.1
15th year	2.8	21.0	23.8	3.0	22.7	25.7
16th year	2.5	18.1	20.5	2.5	19.4	22.0
17th year	2.3	14.9	17.3	2.3	16.5	18.8
18th year	1.9	11.8	13.7	2.1	13.4	15.5
19th year	1.4	9.4	10.8	1.6	10.4	12.0
20th year	1.1	6.8	7.9	1.1	7.5	8.6
Totals	57.9	339.2	397.1	57.0	354.7	411.7
Percentage increase year on year				-1%	5%	4%

Source: IPO Data

6

Green channel applications

The Green Channel for patent applications was introduced on 12 May 2009. This service allows applicants to request accelerated processing of their patent application if the invention has an environmental benefit.

	2014	% of total applications
Green Channel	232	1%

Source: IPO Data

7

Supplementary Protection Certificates* : Applications for medicinal products under Regulation (EC) No 469/2009 and plant protection products under Regulation (EC) No 1610/96 for 2014

A supplementary protection certificate is intended to compensate a patent holder for the loss of effective protection that results from the time taken to obtain regulatory approval to place a product on the market as either a medicinal or plant protection product. A certificate takes effect at the end of the lawful term of the patent but does not extend the term of the patent itself.

Rather it extends the protection conferred by the patent but is restricted in its scope only to the product that is covered by an authorisation to place the product on the market as a corresponding medicinal or plant protection product.

SPC applications 2014	Filed	Granted	Withdrawn	Rejected	Entered into force
Medicinal products	85	25	18	4	30
Plant protection products	6	6	4	0	3
Total	91	31	22	4	33

Source: IPO Data

8

National Security Patents

The Patents Act allows for all patent applications (either UK, EP or PCT) directed to the Intellectual Property Office to be made subject to directions under Section 22 if they contain information which fall within certain technical areas specified by the Ministry of Defence.

Directions under Section 22 can prohibit both publication of the application and disclosure of the contents of the application without permission. The applications are inspected by advisors at the Ministry of Defence and reviewed annually, these reviews determine whether directions should be maintained or revoked.

Data for years before 2000 can be obtained from previous editions of the Facts and figures booklet.

S22 Directions by Year

This table shows the number of directions under Section 22 issued per year (the total includes UK, EP and PCT applications).

Applications Filed					
Year	UK Origin	Foreign Origin	Total	Private Inventors	Defence Industry
2000	67	20	87	3	84
2001	86	16	102	0	102
2002	117	10	127	4	123
2003	90	15	105	0	105
2004	73	4	77	1	76
2005	70	7	77	9	68
2006	51	10	61	0	61
2007	56	15	71	3	68
2008	98	3	101	2	99
2009	83	14	97	2	95
2010	87	5	92	0	82
2011	71	10	81	0	81
2012	38	4	42	0	42
2013	77	5	82	0	82
2014	56	0	56	0	56

Source: IPO Data

S22 Directions Released

This table shows the number of applications released from directions under Section 22 by year of declassification.

	Applications Filed
Year	Declassified
2000	43
2001	39
2002	46
2003	33
2004	26
2005	76
2006	97
2007	184
2008	68
2009	153
2010	79
2011	59
2012	21
2013	186
2014	51

Source: IPO Data

S22 Directions in Force by Year

This table shows the number of applications having directions under Section 22 remaining in force by year of filing.

Year	Applications Filed
	In Force under Section 22
2000	31
2001	43
2002	43
2003	58
2004	45
2005	32
2006	34
2007	33
2008	41
2009	60
2010	80
2011	70
2012	37
2013	61
2014	43

Source: IPO Data

9

Extensions of Period for Payment of Patent Renewal Fees for IPO Patents and EPO patents (designated UK)

The period allowed for payment of a renewal fee may be extended by up to six months.

This table shows the numbers and lengths of extensions for 2013 and 2014 for the renewal fees paid for UK patents (IPO Patents) and EP designated UK patents (EPO Patents).

	Number of Patents Renewal Fees					
	2013			2014		
	IPO Patents	EPO Patents	All Patents	IPO Patents	EPO Patents	All Patents
1 month	2,059	4,887	6,946	2,133	3,670	5,803
2 months	386	824	1,210	387	800	1,187
3 months	151	445	596	151	476	627
4 months	130	362	492	111	423	534
5 months	186	652	838	169	746	915
6 months	394	1,531	1,925	310	1,554	1,864
Total	3,306	8,701	12,007	3,261	7,669	10,930
Percentage increase year on year				-1%	-12%	-9%

Source: IPO Data

10

Licences of right

Some patent applicants may wish to let other people licence their patent, usually for a fee, and make this known publically. These granted patents (both UK and EP(designated UK)) are recorded on a register and the applicant is entitled to pay renewal fees at half the normal rate.

This table shows the number of Licence of Right granted by IPO.

	Licences of Right
2013	2,130
2014	1,244

Source: IPO Data

11

Miscellaneous ex parte post grant cases decided without a hearing or reasoned decision

This table illustrates actions occurring after a patent has been granted that are initiated by the applicant or the office for amendments, corrections, cancellation of licence of right, restoration and surrender of a patent.

The types of ex parte post grant case are:

Amendments (s.27) – in certain circumstances it may be possible to amend a patent application after it has been granted.

Corrections (s.80 and s.117) – if a feature which has clearly been omitted by mistake and should have been in the application at the time it was filed, then a correction may be possible.

Cancellation of Licences of Right (s.47) – the applicant no longer wishes to offer licences of right and so resumes paying full renewal fees.

Restorations (s.28) – a patent may lapse so the applicant seeks to reinstate a patent.

Surrender (s.29) – an applicant gives up their granted patent so that it is no longer in force.

Revocations (s.73(1) and 73(2)) – terminating the granted patent because the patent is rendered invalid. This also happens when an EP (UK) with identical claims is granted.

The table shows the number of applications Filed and withdrawn or not proceeded with (withdrawn) – by an applicant and the number decided without a hearing or reasoned decision - by the office.

	Amendments		Corrections		Cancellations of Licences of Right		Restorations		Surrender		Revocations (Cancellations)		Total Cases	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
Filed	28	18	166	151	14	15	190	202	19	9	93	78	510	473
Withdrawn	10	3	54	44	0	0	11	7	0	1	6	12	81	67
Decided	24	13	127	149	15	16	158	223	18	13	58	77	400	491

Trade marks

Please address all queries to: information@ipo.gov.uk

Introduction to the Trade mark process

A trade mark is a sign which can distinguish your goods and services from those of other traders. A sign includes, for example, words, logos, colours or a combination of these. You can use your trade mark as a marketing tool so that customers can recognise your products or services. As such, it can be a very valuable asset for your business.

A registered trade mark can help you if you want to take action against anyone who uses your mark or a similar mark on the same or similar goods and services to those that are set out in the registration.

To be registrable, your trade mark must be distinctive for your goods and services (that you are applying to register the mark for).

Before attempting to protect your trade mark, you should remember we will object to words, logos, colours or other signs which are unlikely to be seen as a trade mark by the public. For example, marks which describe your goods or services or any characteristics of them (e.g. marks which show the quality, quantity, purpose, value or geographical origin of your goods or services); terms that have become customary in your line of trade (e.g. technical terms that are in common use); terms that are not distinctive (e.g. promotional advertising slogans); or a combination of these.

We will also not accept marks which are offensive (e.g. taboo swear words), against the law (e.g. promoting illegal drug use), or deceptive (e.g. there should be nothing in your mark which would mislead the public). In addition, we will object to marks that contain specially protected emblems (e.g. the Red Cross or Olympic symbols).

NOTE: The UK joined the Madrid Protocol in April 1996. Since then, a holder of a trade marks registration in another country (which is a member of the Protocol) can apply through the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) to “designate” the UK for protection of that trade mark. The mark is examined in the UK for registrability in much the same way as an application via the national/domestic route in the IPO.

1

Summary of Trade Mark Activity

National UK are trade marks filed at the IPO which seek registration through the UK National/ Domestic route.

International Registrations are trade marks filed under the Madrid Protocol through the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO).

Applications can be multi-classed. Counts are based on trade marks and additional classes.

Table 1 shows an overview of the number of National UK and International Registrations Designating the UK applied for between 2010 and 2014.

Table 1:

Applications						
Year	National	International (IR)	Total	National % Difference on previous year	IR % Difference on previous year	Total % Difference on previous year
2010	31,763	4,388	36,151	7%	-7%	5%
2011	36,641	4,403	41,044	15%	0%	13%
2012	40,238	3,635	43,873	10%	-17%	7%
2013	46,362	3,969*	50,265	13%	8%	13%
2014	51,016	3,482	54,498	9%	-14%	8%

Revised from* 4,293

Source: IPO Data

Table 2 shows the number of National UK and International Registrations Designating the UK registered/ protected between 2010 and 2014.

Table 2:

Registrations						
Year	National	International (IR)	Total	National % Difference on previous year	IR % Difference on previous year	Total % Difference on previous year
2010	28,721	4,313	33,034	9%	-9%	6%
2011	29,174	3,998	33,172	1%	-7%	0%
2012	33,189	3,566	36,755	14%	-11%	10%
2013	39,258	4,290	43,548	15%	17%	16%
2014	41,858	3,265	45,123	6%	-31%	3%

Source: IPO Data

Table 3 shows the total number of classes applied for by National UK and International Registrations Designating the UK between 2010 and 2014.

Table 3:

Total Classes Applied for						
Year	National	International (IR)	Total	National % Difference on previous year	IR % Difference on previous year	Total % Difference on previous year
2010	68,141	8,715	76,856	7%	-20%	-2%
2011	79,898	8,736	88,634	17%	0%	15%
2012	87,509	7,371	94,880	10%	-16%	7%
2013	96,095	8,348*	96,095	9%	12%	1%
2014	103,186	7,652	110,838	7%	-9%	13%

Revised from* 9,095

Source: IPO Data

Table 4 shows the total number of classes registered/protected by National UK and International Registrations Designating the UK between 2010 and 2014.

Table 4:

Total Classes Registered						
Year	National	International (IR)	Total	National % Difference on previous year	IR % Difference on previous year	Total % Difference on previous year
2010	67,244	9,674	76,918	7%	-18%	14%
2011	67,027	8,081	75,108	-3%	-16%	-2%
2012	74,707	7,615	82,322	11%	-6%	10%
2013	83,624	8,630	92,254	11%	12%	11%
2014	87,372	7,316	94,688	4%	-18%	3%

Source: IPO Data

2

Classification of Trade Marks for Goods and Services Published and Registered in 2013 and 2014

Table 5 shows the total number of trade marks by class applied for, published and registered by National UK and International Registrations Designating the UK in 2013 and 2014.

Applications can be multiclassed:

a) Since the implementation of the new Trade Marks Act on 31 October 1994 applicants have been able to file an application (multi-class application) covering more than one class of goods and services.

b) The United Kingdom joined the Madrid Protocol in April 1996. Since then, a holder of a trade mark registration in another country (which is a member of the protocol) can apply through the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) to designate the United Kingdom for protection of that trade mark. The trade mark is examined in the United Kingdom for registrability in much the same way as an application via the domestic route.

Table 5:

Classification of Goods	National UK Total Classes Applied For		National UK Total Classes Published		National UK Total Classes Registered		International Registrations Designating the UK Total Classes Applied For		International Registrations Designating the UK Total Classes Published		International Registrations Designating the UK Total Classes Protected	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
Chemical products used in industry, science, etc	756	748	639	652	627	626	168	147	180	132	183	129
Paints, varnishes, lacquers, etc	382	409	349	389	396	354	50	40	53	37	58	32
Cleaning preparations, soaps, perfumes, etc	2,239	2,511	2,036	2,296	2,035	2,097	260	313	283	296	277	277
Industrial oils and greases, candles, tapers, etc	487	504	437	454	420	432	52	66	48	51	47	53
Pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary substances, infants' and invalids' foods, etc	2,154	2,232	1,954	2,111	1,837	2,019	374	332	397	326	420	309
Unwrought and partly wrought common metals, etc	982	936	884	898	884	863	130	110	142	114	150	123
Machines and machine tools, motors (except for vehicles), etc	978	967	905	910	880	866	256	189	278	190	258	210
Hand tools and instruments; cutlery, forks and spoons; side arms	558	547	494	518	499	489	66	60	64	55	54	60

Classification of Goods	National UK Total Classes Applied For		National UK Total Classes Published		National UK Total Classes Registered		International Registrations Designating the UK Total Classes Applied For		International Registrations Designating the UK Total Classes Published		International Registrations Designating the UK Total Classes Protected	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
Scientific, nautical and surveying and electrical apparatus and instruments (including wireless, etc)	8,081	9,034	7,319	8,201	7,202	7,685	773	691	815	689	799	689
Surgical, medical, dental and veterinary instruments and apparatus	894	937	775	854	778	788	165	123	171	118	164	116
Installations for lighting, cooking, etc	1,482	1,651	1,345	1,437	1,280	1,367	223	160	222	159	249	148
Vehicles: apparatus for locomotion by land air or water	907	959	809	905	803	836	163	148	170	150	175	138
Firearms, ammunition, etc	59	54	51	55	52	59	10	12	5	15	4	11
Precious metals and their alloys etc	1,330	1,471	1,178	1,340	1,125	1,245	147	164	141	161	142	143
Musical instruments (other than talking machines and wireless apparatus)	144	107	133	95	126	106	11	13	11	12	11	10
Paper and paper articles, stationery, office requisites, etc	4,707	4,762	4,332	4,406	4,414	4,111	273	220	300	224	285	217
Gutta-percha, India rubber, etc	422	422	372	406	383	385	65	61	73	59	86	61
Leather, skins, umbrellas, harness, etc	1,973	2,073	1,823	1,971	1,764	1,830	232	192	232	202	225	194
Building materials, road making materials, etc	1,094	980	919	969	825	1,010	83	85	91	84	103	78
Furniture, articles of wood, cork, etc	1,733	1,721	1,500	1,671	1,369	1,664	124	89	136	94	134	90
Small domestic utensils and containers (not precious metal) glassware, etc	1,480	1,660	1,335	1,506	1,286	1,425	122	106	116	106	131	95
Rope, string, nets, tents, raw fibrous textile materials, etc	229	219	200	196	214	195	33	18	26	23	26	25
Yarns; threads	72	74	66	66	68	52	13	14	10	12	10	10

Classification of Goods	National UK Total Classes Applied For		National UK Total Classes Published		National UK Total Classes Registered		International Registrations Designating the UK Total Classes Applied For		International Registrations Designating the UK Total Classes Published		International Registrations Designating the UK Total Classes Protected	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
Tissues (piece goods) bed and table covers, etc	1,117	1,183	987	1,098	969	1,020	110	87	118	82	116	86
Clothing including boots shoes and slippers	6,290	6,579	5,634	6,029	5,350	5,517	495	412	526	401	538	374
Lace and embroidery; ribbons and braids; artificial flowers, etc	474	434	411	406	391	393	25	38	23	31	27	29
Carpets, rugs, etc	339	313	291	303	284	306	25	38	24	30	19	34
Games, etc	2,161	2,281	1,956	2,110	1,961	1,970	166	143	171	139	162	148
Meat, fish, poultry and game; meat extracts, etc	1,958	1,946	1,676	1,692	1,630	1,567	190	195	208	181	204	166
Coffee tea, cocoa, sugar, rice, etc	2,820	2,954	2,436	2,605	2,307	2,446	278	304	287	289	281	279
Agricultural, horticultural and forestry products, fresh fruits, etc	834	845	727	729	699	690	88	93	89	84	94	74
Beer, ale, porter, mineral and aerated waters, etc	1,674	1,804	1,446	1,641	1,331	1,485	160	177	175	168	164	163
Wines, spirits and liqueurs	1,425	1,473	1,269	1,367	1,199	1,234	205	202	216	188	213	187
Tobacco, raw or manufactured; smokers' articles, matches	662	814	605	690	600	580	63	59	56	52	52	46
Advertising; business management; business administration, etc	9,643	10,646	8,642	9,355	8,625	8,619	696	626	777	608	727	616
Insurance; financial affairs; monetary affairs; etc	3,946	4,364	3,541	3,918	3,392	3,580	218	188	217	182	199	193
Building; construction, repair; installation services	2,276	2,502	2,095	2,356	2,029	2,191	160	158	187	153	167	161
Telecommunications	2,685	2,985	2,421	2,690	2,415	2,554	204	206	211	209	203	205
Transportation, packaging and storage	1,679	1,831	1,469	1,652	1,461	1,528	166	121	178	116	165	120

Classification of Goods	National UK Total Classes Applied For		National UK Total Classes Published		National UK Total Classes Registered		International Registrations Designating the UK Total Classes Applied For		International Registrations Designating the UK Total Classes Published		International Registrations Designating the UK Total Classes Protected	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
Treatment of material	849	829	765	802	767	755	88	75	92	74	74	82
Education; entertainment; sporting and cultural applications	9,050	10,019	7,923	8,746	7,750	8,216	415	388	462	378	417	371
Scientific and technological services and research and design relating thereto; industrial analysis and research services; design and development of computer hardware and software; legal services	5,166	5,832	4,579	5,277	4,637	4,925	438	426	482	415	464	421
Services for providing food or drink ; temporary accommodation	3,264	3,677	2,902	3,349	2,734	3,014	148	129	138	132	124	138
Medical services; veterinary services, hygienic and beauty care for human beings or animals; agriculture, horticulture and forestry services	2,375	2,510	1,992	2,225	1,859	2,151	130	110	133	106	129	104
Personal and social services rendered by others to meet the needs of individuals; security services for the protection of property and individuals	2,265	2,387	2,078	2,165	1,967	2,127	87	124	88	109	85	101
Totals	96,095	103,186	85,700	93,511	83,624	87,372	8,348	9,666	8,822	7,436	8,615	7,316
Percentage increase year on year	7%		9%		4%		16%		-16%		-15%	

Source: IPO Data

Country/Territory	UK Domestic Applications				UK Domestic Registrations			
	Applications		Total Classes		Trade Marks		Total Classes	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
Bermuda	28	27	85	57	33	25	108	48
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	5	8	13	8	23	6	69	6
Brunei Darussalam	2	2	4	3	8	2	15	3
Bulgaria	8	5	10	8	6	3	8	6
Canada	152	94	344	235	131	107	282	229
Caribbean	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cayman Islands	35	38	110	103	38	29	119	98
Central America	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chile	7	8	7	8	7	5	7	5
China (People's Republic)	314	475	429	655	281	401	374	549
Colombia	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Croatia	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Cuba	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Cyprus	33	69	82	135	27	47	73	109
Czech Republic	5	7	7	7	4	5	6	5
Denmark	14	23	31	53	11	21	26	53
Dominica	5	0	7	0	4	0	6	0
Dominican Republic	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Estonia	0	8	0	10	0	5	0	5
Ethiopia	3	0	6	0	2	0	5	0
Fiji	1	2	2	2	3	0	10	0
Finland	6	6	8	10	4	5	4	8
France	185	189	319	450	154	173	275	349
Georgia	0	3	0	5	1	0	3	0
Germany	110	141	285	335	122	91	315	273
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gibraltar	26	31	70	52	23	24	53	56
Greece	4	10	6	12	5	10	10	11
Grenada	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Guyana	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Hong Kong	202	223	566	364	165	202	290	506
Hungary	7	4	11	14	7	2	11	3
Iceland	24	7	24	7	13	12	13	12
India	54	56	102	212	60	54	123	197
Indonesia	6	4	6	7	9	1	9	1
Iran	2	0	2	0	3	0	5	0
Iraq	0	4	0	4	0	1	0	1
Irish Republic	198	211	404	451	195	159	467	372
Isle of Man	78	99	327	220	102	70	330	181
Israel	13	16	28	27	8	22	16	40

Country/Territory	UK Domestic Applications				UK Domestic Registrations			
	Applications		Total Classes		Trade Marks		Total Classes	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
Italy	48	68	104	121	54	62	109	111
Jamaica	6	3	7	4	6	2	9	2
Japan	115	74	212	167	122	83	235	142
Jordan	1	1	1	2	1	0	1	0
Kazakhstan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kenya	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Korea (Republic of South)	87	68	108	102	80	65	103	92
Kuwait	6	4	20	11	4	3	6	9
Latvia	5	4	7	7	4	3	4	6
Lebanon	0	4	0	10	0	0	0	0
Liberia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Libya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liechtenstein	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	2
Lithuania	2	0	4	0	2	0	4	0
Luxembourg	32	57	89	121	34	38	89	69
Macao	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0
Macedonia	2	0	4	0	0	2	0	4
Madagascar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	29	44	57	91	30	29	53	52
Maldives	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malta	13	20	29	44	11	14	24	32
Marshall Islands	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	0
Mauritius	1	7	2	13	5	6	22	19
Mexico	11	19	13	24	13	17	16	18
Moldova	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Monaco	0	7	0	17	1	1	1	3
Mongolia	6	0	6	0	0	5	0	5
Morocco	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	1
Nepal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	114	162	241	254	184	136	285	256
Netherlands Antilles	5	6	6	21	4	2	5	2
New Zealand	52	43	87	78	65	24	107	34
Nigeria	7	7	24	10	6	4	23	7
Norway	9	17	22	60	8	14	18	56
OHIM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	2	2	5	6	0	2	0	7
Pakistan	10	32	23	39	5	21	9	29
Panama	4	7	10	24	6	3	12	6
Papua New Guinea	2	0	3	0	2	0	3	0
Peru	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
Phillipines	5	11	13	19	0	8	0	20
Poland	6	3	10	6	5	2	9	4
Portugal	6	23	14	27	10	14	18	16

Country/Territory	UK Domestic Applications				UK Domestic Registrations			
	Applications		Total Classes		Trade Marks		Total Classes	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
Qatar	9	1	27	1	3	5	3	19
Romania	2	4	2	10	3	3	9	8
Russian Federation	22	13	70	31	18	19	45	62
Saint Kitts & Nevis	5	0	5	0	9	0	9	0
Saint Lucia	5	10	14	13	3	9	9	15
Samoa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	4	10	4	13	3	9	3	11
Serbia Montenegro	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	2
Seychelles	20	21	35	33	8	22	11	41
Sierra Leone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	54	75	93	153	58	79	86	131
Slovakia	2	1	2	1	3	2	3	2
Slovenia, Republic of	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
Soloman Islands	2	1	3	1	1	0	1	0
South Africa	73	47	118	84	59	48	102	80
Spain	43	62	77	82	42	46	74	63
Sri Lanka	13	5	27	7	6	11	6	27
Swaziland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	13	33	24	71	13	24	18	63
Switzerland	145	219	226	348	170	167	278	243
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taiwan	25	28	41	42	24	26	42	42
Tanzania	2	1	2	1	0	1	0	1
Thailand	3	9	7	17	7	3	14	4
Trinidad & Tobago	3	19	5	64	0	21	0	68
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	14	18	27	31	7	17	16	28
Turkmenistan	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	0
Turks and Caicos Islands	1	1	1	3	0	2	0	4
Ukraine	2	1	3	1	2	2	4	2
United Arab Emirates	81	50	199	95	64	41	141	92
United States of America	1,113	1,203	2,227	2,101	1,003	1,111	1,823	2,168
Uruguay	2	1	6	2	1	0	4	0
Uzbekistan	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Vanuatu	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0
Venezuela	0	2	0	5	1	0	2	0

Country/Territory	UK Domestic Applications				UK Domestic Registrations			
	Applications		Total Classes		Trade Marks		Total Classes	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
Vietnam	0	1	0	1	2	0	2	0
Virgin Islands	87	67	221	131	97	69	277	142
Total	46,362	51,016	96,095	103,186	39,258	41,858	83,624	87,372
Percentage increase year on year		9%		7%		6%		4%

Source: IPO Data

4

International Registrations Applied for and Protected in 2013 and 2014 According to Country of Residence of Applicant

Table 7 shows the total number of International Registrations filed and protected and the total number of classes filed and protected by office of origin.

Table 7:

Country Office of Origin	International Registrations Designating the UK				International Registrations Designating the UK Protected			
	Registrations Applied for		Total Classes Applied for		Registrations Protected		Total Classes Protected	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
Afghanistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Albania	1	2	2	2	0	3	0	4
Andorra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anguilla	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Antigua & Barbuda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Armenia	5	13	5	19	8	11	12	17
Australia	252	249	476	595	270	219	508	374
Austria	59	53	152	139	66	47	184	122
Azerbaijan	1	1	3	1	1	0	3	0
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bangladesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barbados	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belarus	12	7	34	30	12	5	23	30

Country Office of Origin	International Registrations Designating the UK				International Registrations Designating the UK Protected			
	Registrations Applied for		Total Classes Applied for		Registrations Protected		Total Classes Protected	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
Hungary	10	5	17	9	18	5	34	10
Iceland	6	4	27	7	6	4	28	8
India	2	13	2	19	0	8	0	11
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iran	5	9	17	20	6	4	26	8
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Irish Republic	6	2	17	5	4	3	13	8
Isle of Man	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Israel	9	10	15	26	7	10	11	27
Italy	129	83	282	203	133	96	262	259
Jamaica	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	129	120	260	226	159	116	313	226
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kazakhstan	0	2	0	5	1	0	4	0
Kenya	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
Korea Dem People's Rep (North)	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Korea (Republic of South)	49	46	81	65	53	37	92	63
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Latvia	17	10	22	20	14	13	17	26
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liberia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Libya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liechtenstein	9	12	18	31	12	10	22	24
Lithuania	11	9	15	24	10	10	14	13
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Macao	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Macedonia	2	2	4	3	3	3	9	6
Madagascar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maldives	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marshall Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mauritius	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	3	3	5	4	0	1	0	2
Moldova	8	10	13	18	5	10	9	17
Monaco	4	5	9	12	2	6	6	12
Mongolia	1	1	5	4	1	1	1	5

Country Office of Origin	International Registrations Designating the UK				International Registrations Designating the UK Protected			
	Registrations Applied for		Total Classes Applied for		Registrations Protected		Total Classes Protected	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad & Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tunisia	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
Turkey	292	199	619	399	282	189	566	397
Turkmenistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turks and Caicos Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ukraine	47	46	159	119	49	39	130	137
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United States of America	527	444	749	669	546	412	731	624
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uzbekistan	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0
Vanuatu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vietnam	18	9	26	18	19	11	30	16
Virgin Islands UK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands US	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3969	3482	8348	7652	4290	3265	8630	7316
Percentage increase year on year		-14%		-9%		-31%		-18%

Source: IPO Data

5

Applications for Trade Marks by UK Applicants

The number of UK National applications and International Registrations designating the UK registrations and additional classes filed during 2013.

a) Since the implementation of the new Trade Marks Act on 31 October 1994 applicants have been able to file an application (multi-class application) covering more than one class of goods and services.

b) The United Kingdom joined the Madrid Protocol in April 1996. Since then, a holder of a trade mark registration in another country (which is a member of the protocol) can apply through the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) to designate the United Kingdom for protection of that trade mark. The trade mark is examined in the United Kingdom for registrability in much the same way as an application via the domestic route.

Table 8:

Ranking	2013			2014		
	Organisation	Country	Applications	Organisation	Country	Applications
1	Dignity Funerals Ltd	United Kingdom	187	Glaxo Group Limited	United Kingdom	281
2	Glaxo Group Limited	United Kingdom	142	British American Tobacco (Brands), Inc.	United States of America	115
3	British American Tobacco (Brands) Limited	United Kingdom	88	BVIPR Limited	United Kingdom	97
4	British American Tobacco (Brands), Inc.	United States of America	71	Aldi Stores Limited	United Kingdom	87
5	Abstragan Holding Limited	United Kingdom	66	Unilever Plc	United Kingdom	75
6	Sky Plc	United Kingdom	47	British American Tobacco (Brands) Limited	United Kingdom	72
7	Unilever Plc	United Kingdom	44	Asda Stores Limited	United Kingdom	69
8	Everything Success IP, LLC	United States of America	39	Akzo Nobel Coatings International B.V.	Netherlands	67
9	Dairy Crest Limited	United Kingdom	38	Topps Tiles IP Company Limited	United Kingdom	66
10	Crown Brands Limited	United Kingdom	37	Bauer Radio Limited	United Kingdom	45
Top 10 Total			759	Top 10 Total		974
Total Applications in 2013			50,265	Total Applications in 2014		54,498
Top 10 as a percentage of trade mark applications during 2013			2%	Top 10 as a percentage of trade mark applications during 2014		2%

Source: IPO Data

6

Trade Marks Applications 2014 (Top 50)

Table 9 shows the top 50 companies (and partnerships) with the most trade marks registered in 2014.

Table 9:

Ranking 2013	Ranking 2014	Organisation	Country	Total Registrations 2014
4	1	Glaxo Group Limited	United Kingdom	304
*	2	Dignity Funerals Ltd	United Kingdom	200
9	3	British American Tobacco (Brands) Inc.	United States of America	84
*	4	BVIPR Limited	United Kingdom	71
22	5	Aldi Stores Limited	United Kingdom	66
28	6	Asda Stores Limited	United Kingdom	59
*	7	Topps Tiles IP Company Limited	United Kingdom	58
1	8	British American Tobacco (Brands) Limited	United Kingdom	53
8	9	Unilever Plc	United Kingdom	51
2	10	Akzo Nobel Coatings International B.V.	Netherlands	43
19	11	Tesco Stores Limited	United Kingdom	39
20	12	TWG Tea Company Pte Ltd	Singapore	39
7	13	Dunhill Tobacco of London Limited	United Kingdom	37
*	14	Everything Success IP, LLC	United States of America	37
*	15	Refined Technologies (IPC) Limited	Cyprus	29
35	16	Independent Vetcare Limited	United Kingdom	28
*	17	United Heritage Limited	United Kingdom	28
*	18	Rosc & Co Ltd	United Kingdom	27
10	19	Gambling Commission	United Kingdom	25
*	20	Honeywell International, Inc.	United States of America	25
*	21	Vitabiotics Ltd	United Kingdom	25
*	22	Mariage Frères, Société anonyme	France	24
29	23	Novartis AG	Switzerland	24
*	24	Jason Robertson	United Kingdom	22
*	25	JT International S.A.	Switzerland	22
*	26	Kingsland Drinks Limited	United Kingdom	22

Ranking 2013	Ranking 2014	Organisation	Country	Total Registrations 2014
*	27	Yorkshire Building Society	United Kingdom	22
*	28	Daleside Brewery Ltd	United Kingdom	21
*	29	Johnson & Johnson	United States of America	21
12	30	O2 Holdings Limited	United Kingdom	21
*	31	The Procter & Gamble Company	United States of America	21
*	32	Adam May, Georgia May, Jane Ward, Terry Ward	United Kingdom	20
17	33	Avon Products, Inc.	United States of America	20
15	34	British Telecommunications public limited company	United Kingdom	20
5	35	Lord Sean Thomas Arthur Rafferty	United Kingdom	20
*	36	Stelrad Limited	United Kingdom	20
*	37	Brimedtech Ltd	United Kingdom	19
*	38	Eddy Eliaz	United Kingdom	19
*	39	Globalgrange Limited	United Kingdom	19
*	40	Massy Limited	Trinidad and Tobago	19
30	41	University of Durham	United Kingdom	19
*	42	Wilko Retail Limited	United Kingdom	19
*	43	The Little Greene Paint Company Limited	United Kingdom	18
*	44	Tote (Successor Company) Limited	United Kingdom	18
*	45	Chanel Limited	United Kingdom	17
*	46	Peter Cox Limited	United Kingdom	17
*	47	PLB Group Ltd	United Kingdom	17
*	48	The Caledonian Brewing Company Limited	United Kingdom	17
*	49	China Capital Brands Limited	United Kingdom	16
6	50	Crown Brands Limited	United Kingdom	16
Top 50 Total				1,898
Total registrations				45,139
Top 50 as a percentage of registrations during 2014				4%

* not previously in top 50

Source: IPO Data

7

Maintenance of the Trade Marks Register

Table 10 shows a breakdown of the number of trade mark renewals by application and by class.

Table 10:

Renewals and Registrations	2013	2014
No. of registrations renewable	28,444	37,222
No. of registrations renewed by application	12,274	17,420
No. of classes renewed	23,171	30,791
No. of lapsed registrations restored and renewed (not including above)	61	66

Source: IPO Data

Designs

Please address all queries to: information@ipo.gov.uk

Introduction to the Design process

A registered design protects the visual appearance of a product, part of a product, or its ornamentation. This can also apply to an industrial or handicraft item. This IP right gives no protection for how a product works but merely for its appearance. That appearance can be affected by a number of contributory features including:

- lines
- contours
- colours
- shape
- texture
- material

The protection lasts initially for five years and you can renew it every five years for up to 25 years.

1

Design Applications and Registrations from the UK by Region

Number of Designs filed and registered by UK region within 2013 & 2014

Region	Applications Filed		Designs Registered	
	2013	2014	2013	2014
East Midlands	206	182	166	160
East of England	403	389	342	357
London	1,153	1,120	720	937
North East	548	101	484	75
North West	471	584	397	510
Northern Ireland	19	28	16	28
Scotland	280	328	240	284
South East	1,066	988	883	861
South West	460	452	374	385
Wales	155	146	130	127
West Midlands	206	505	451	403
Yorkshire	69	310	59	267
Other	78	103	67	110
Total	5,114	5,236	4,329	4,504
Percentage increase year on year		2%		4%

Source: IPO Data

2

Design Applications in 2013 by Classification of Goods

Number of applications filed by class of goods for 2013.

	2014
Class	Applications filed in class
Arms/hunting/fishing	17
Articles of adornment	510
Brushware	182
Building/construction	36
Care and handling of animals	56
Clocks watches etc	597
Clothing haberdashery	319
Electricity	291
Fire/accident prevention	221
Fluid dist/sanitary/air conditioning	87
Foodstuffs	416
Furnishing	163
Games/toys/sports goods	63
Household goods	123
Lighting/apparatus	50
Machines for food/drink preparation	36
Machines not elsewhere specified	8
Medical/laboratory equipment	1
Miscellaneous	274
Musical Instruments	77
Packages, etc	254
Pharmaceutical/cosmetic	38
Photographic/optical	172
Printing and office machinery	64
Recording/communication	196
Sales/advertising/signs	156
Stationery/artists equipment	9
Textiles	52
Tobacco and smokers articles	29
Tools and Hardware	84
Transport/hoisting	2
Travel goods/cases	466
Total	5,049

Source: IPO Data

3

Designs Registered 2013 and 2014 (Top 10)

Top 10 companies who have had the most designs granted in any particular year.

Ranking	2013		2014	
	Organisation	Designs Registered	Organisation	Designs Registered
1	Snopake International Ltd	140	These Please Ltd	82
2	These Please Ltd	66	K TWO Products (Design) Ltd	70
3	Snopake International Ltd	47	Aviruth Sachdev	53
4	Satinder Singh	40	Pharmore Ltd	45
5	Jeffery Francis Angel Shenstone	40	Ruth Jackson Ltd	35
6	Solomon (UK) Ltd	39	C.I.S. Ltd	34
7	Rabail Khalid	39	Julie Anne Beevis	34
8	DG International Holdings Ltd	30	Muhammad Imran Faisal	33
9	RDX Inc Limited	30	Giggle Beaver Limited	26
10	Gurpreet Singh	29	Riber Products Ltd	25
	Top 10 Totals	500	Top 10 Totals	437
	Top 10 as a Percentage All Registered	10%	Top 10 as a Percentage of All Registered	9%

Source: IPO Data

4

Design Applicants for Registration 2014 (Top 50)

Top 50 companies who have had the most Designs registered in any particular year.

Ranking	Designs Registered	Organisation
1	82	These Please Ltd
2	70	K TWO Products (Design) Ltd
3	53	Aviruth Sachdev
4	45	Pharmore Ltd
5	35	Ruth Jackson Ltd
6	34	C.I.S. Ltd
7	34	Julie Anne Beevis
8	33	Muhammad Imran Faisal
9	26	Giggle Beaver Limited
10	25	Riber Products Ltd
11	25	Cletus Edo
12	25	SDEG Ltd
13	24	Geometric Furniture Ltd
14	24	4Sold Ltd
15	23	Ercol Furniture Ltd
16	23	Jacqueline Harvey
17	23	Playchildren Limited
18	22	Templeton Tools & Machinery Ltd
19	22	Pelin Mertekci
20	21	Cepac Limited
21	21	B & M Retail Ltd
22	21	Pound Street Trading Limited
23	21	FDX Sports Ltd
24	21	Sebastian Cannon
25	20	Chanel Limited
26	20	EPTG Ltd
27	20	Ayay Makki
28	19	Devonshire Stone Ltd
29	19	Architect@Home Limited
30	19	Faresco Limited
31	18	T & G Woodware Limited
32	18	Gardeco Limited
33	18	RDX Inc Limited
34	17	Storm of London Ltd
35	17	Rabail Khalid
36	17	Shaun Prior
37	17	South Downs National Park Authority

Ranking	Designs Registered	Organisation
38	16	JIG UK Limited
39	16	Clockwork Components Ltd
40	16	Dean Robbins
41	16	Thomas McClimond
42	16	Lifestyle Products Ltd
43	16	Ian Michael Clayton
44	15	Kando Pictures Ltd
45	14	Bentley Designs (UK) Limited
46	14	Szabo Limited
47	14	Leonard John Woodbridge
48	14	Fouz Ul Azeem Butt
49	14	University of Wales Trinity Saint David
50	14	Mark Morrish
Total		1,187
Top 50 as a Percentage of all applications		23%

Source: IPO Data

5

Applications for Design Registration in 2013 and 2014 according to Country of Residence of Applicant

Number of Designs filed according to Country of residence of first named applicant.

Country	Applications Filed	
	2013	2014
United Kingdom	4,997	4,900
Australia	12	19
British Virgin Islands	0	0
Canada	3	3
China	12	8
Cyprus	0	0
France	1	1
Germany	10	3
Gibraltar	0	1
Hong Kong	70	16
India	0	3
Irish Republic	1	0
Israel	7	0
Japan	1	4
Korea (Republic of)	11	3
Latvia	0	1

Country	Applications Filed	
	2013	2014
Malaysia	2	2
Malta	0	1
Netherlands	0	0
New Zealand	5	6
Norway	0	0
Portugal	0	5
Samoa	0	1
Seychelles	0	1
Singapore	0	4
South Africa	0	0
Spain	0	0
Sweden	0	1
Switzerland	3	8
Taiwan	1	11
Thailand	1	0
Turkey	2	1
Ukraine	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	6
United States of America	47	75
other*	24	
Total	5,186	5,084
Percentage increase year on year		-2%

*unmatched data
Source: IPO Data

6

Designs Filed and Registered

Number of Designs filed and registered during 2013 & 2014.

	Applications Filed				Designs Registered	
	All	From Abroad	Claiming Priority under International Convention	Percentage Increase year on year	All	Percentage Increase Year On Year
2013	5,210	213	103	-2%	4671	5%
2014	5,084	184	117		4901	

Source: IPO Data

7

Renewals (Section 8(2) of the Registered Designs Act 1949)

Number of Renewals extended through 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th periods.

Designs Registered						
	Extended for 2nd Period	Extended for 3rd Period	Extended for 4th Period	Extended for 5th Period	Total	Percentage Increase Year On Year
2013	841	1,114	1,228	504	3,687	
2014	885	613	1,234	553	3,285	-11%

Source: IPO Data

Hearings Tables

1

Patents: Ex parte hearings and reasoned decisions made without a hearing (excluding reviews of opinions)

Where objections are raised against a patent application or granted patent, a hearing may be requested or the matter decided on the basis of papers filed (Requested Hearing). In both cases a decision is issued by the Office. A decision may be a substantive decision (Substantive Decisions). Procedural decisions are also issued and Case Management Conferences (CMC) may also be held by the Office (Procedural decisions/CMC). The request may also be Withdrawn by an applicant.

The table also includes data relating to the number of appeals against an Office decision heard by the courts (Appeals heard by Courts). An appeal from a decision of the comptroller lies with the Patents Court. Further appeal may lie to the Court of Appeal or the Supreme Court. Questions arising from appeals may be referred to the European Court of Justice (CJEU).

A supplementary protection certificate (SPC) is intended to compensate a patent holder for the loss of effective protection that results from the time taken to obtain regulatory approval to place a product on the market as either a medicinal or plant protection product.

A certificate takes effect at the end of the lawful term of the patent but does not extend the term of the patent itself. It extends the protection conferred by the patent only in respect of a product that is covered by an authorisation to place the product on the market as a corresponding medicinal or plant protection product.

	Applications for Patents		Restorations		SPCs		Total	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
Requested Hearing	66	45	0	6	1	3	67	54
Substantive decisions ¹	57	30	1	4	1	3	59	37
Procedural decisions / CMC ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Withdrawn	13	6	0	0	0	0	13	6
Appeals Heard by Courts	4	3	0	0	1	1	5	4

1 - A decision may relate to more than one patent application or granted patent

Data Source: IPO Data

2

Patents: Inter partes hearings, and reasoned decisions made without a hearing (excluding reviews of opinions)

Various disputes relating to a patent application or granted patent can be referred to the comptroller decide.

The Comptroller General of patents, designs and trade marks is also the Chief Executive of the Office and is the registrar of trade marks and registrar of designs.

This table shows the number of disputes filed according to type (Filed), the number of Substantive and Procedural decisions issued by the Office and the number of cases Withdrawn by claimants.

The table also includes data relating to the number of appeals against an Office decision heard by the courts (Appeals heard by Court). An appeal from a decision of the comptroller lies with the Patents Court. Further appeals may lie with the Court of Appeal or the Supreme Court.

Below is a list of the different types of disputes dealt with under the Patents Act 1977 (as amended) during 2011 and 2012.

1. Ownership: includes applications under Sections 8, 10, 12 and 37 and applications under Sections 13 and 40
2. Revocation (cancellation): includes applications under Section 72
3. Oppositions: include oppositions under Sections 27(5), 75(2) and 117(2)
4. Declarations of non-infringement: include applications under Section 71.
5. Licences: include applications under Sections 46(3) and 48(1) and oppositions under Sections 47(6) and 52(1)

	Ownership ¹		Revocation (Cancellation) ²		Oppositions ³		Declaration of non-infringement ⁴		Licences ⁵		Total	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
Filed	32	31	5	9	0	1	0	0	1	0	38	41
Substantive decisions	33	25	5	4	1	0	0	2	0	0	39	31
Procedural decisions/ CMC	12	11	2	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	15	16
With-drawn	3	6	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	5	8
Appeals Heard by Courts	4	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2

Data Source: IPO Data

3

Patents: opinions as to validity or infringement

A request for a non-binding opinion may be filed where a dispute relates to infringement of a patent or the validity of a patent.

Infringing a patent means manufacturing, using, selling or importing a patented product or process without the patent owner’s permission.

An opinion relating to validity can consider only issues of novelty or inventive step.

This table shows the number of requests for an opinion filed or withdrawn - by a requester, and refused and issued - by the office.

	Total	
	2013	2014
Filed	21	31
Issued	25	25
Refused	0	0
Withdrawn	2	2

Data Source: IPO Data

4

Patents: Reviews of opinions

Where a patent proprietor or exclusive licensee wish to object to an opinion, they may apply for a review.

This table shows the number of applications for a review Filed or Decided by the Office or Withdrawn by applicant. As a decision relating to a review of an opinion may be appealed, the table also includes data on Appeals Heard by the Courts.

An appeal from an opinion of the office lies with the patents court. Further appeal may lie to the Court of Appeal or the Supreme Court.

	Total	
	2013	2014
Filed	3	0
Withdrawn	0	1
Decided (includes a decision on costs)	5	1
Appeals Heard by Patent Courts	0	0

Data Source: IPO Data

5

Trade Marks: Objections, Hearings and Appeals

This table shows the number of hearings and appeals against trade marks by the parties independent of IPO Office.

Ex-parte proceedings (a) covers applications under Section 37 of the trade marks act 1994. When an objection to the registrability of a mark is raised during the examination process, the applicant/attorney has the right to request an oral hearing with an IPO Hearings Officer. Based upon the facts presented at the Hearing, the IPO Hearings Officer will decide whether the objection can be waived or maintained.

The IPO Hearings Officer is impartial and is not involved in the original decision (Hearings - Ex-Parte).

Decisions of the Office can be appealed to an independent party specialising in Intellectual Property issues (Appeals to the Appointed Person) or to the Court. (Appeals made directly to court).

If the objection is overcome, the mark can proceed to publication in the Trade Marks Journal.

Hearings - Ex Parte (a) -	2013	2014
Number appointed	877	900
Number postponed etc	102	112
Number withdrawn before Hearings	48	94
Number taken	796	1077
Number not yet taken	101	110

Refusals	2013	2014
Written grounds issued	7	14

Appeals to Appointed Person (Ex Parte cases)	2013	2014
Pending at beginning of year	1	4
Lodged during the year	5	5
Withdrawn	0	1
Dismissed	2	2
Allowed	0	2
Transferred to High Court	0	0
Decision set aside, Referred back to Registry	0	0
Pending at end of year	4	4

Appeals made direct to the Court (Ex Parte cases)	2013	2014
Pending at beginning of year	0	0
Lodged during the year	0	1
Withdrawn	0	0
Dismissed	0	0
Allowed	0	0
Referred to ECJ	0	0
Pending at end of year	0	1

Data Source: IPO Data

6

Trade Marks: Oppositions to Trade Mark Registration

This table shows oppositions filed against trade marks.

Once an application for registration has been examined and accepted by the Registry, it is published in the Trade Marks Journal. Once published, an application is open to opposition. Opposition may be filed in respect of all, or only some, of the goods and/or services for which registration of the trade mark is sought. The opposition period is two months but may be extended to three months.

At the conclusion of the proceedings an IPO Hearing Officer will make a decision either from the papers on file, or following a hearing (Oppositions before the Registrar).

The IPO Hearing Officer's decision can be appealed against to an independent party specialising in Intellectual Property issues (Appeals to the Appointed Person, Oppositions/Post Registration Cases) or to the Court. (Appeals made directly to Court, Oppositions cases).

Note (a) In addition 156 decisions were made from the papers, 81 case management conferences, 13 interlocutory hearings and 15 joint hearings were held during the year.

* Fast Track Oppositions service began on 1st October 2013

Oppositions Before the Registrar:	2013	2014
Pending at beginning of year	1951	2052
Filed during the year	1734	1938
Fast Track Oppositions*	41	132
Total Oppositions Filed	1775	2070
Withdrawn -		
- applications	580	878
- oppositions	513	449
Oppositions refused	87	95
Oppositions allowed	282	175
Pending at end of year	2,052	1,255

Main Hearings on Oppositions (a)	2013	2014
	100	70

Appeals to Appointed Person (Opposition/Post Registration cases)	2013	2014
Pending at beginning of year	46	59
Lodged during year	53	44
Withdrawn	9	14
Dismissed	20	29
Allowed	9	14
Transferred to High Court	0	0
Decision set aside, referred back to Registry	2	2
Pending at end of year	59	44

Appeals made direct to the Court (Opposition cases)	2013	2014
Pending at beginning of year	12	9
Lodged during the year	6	8
Withdrawn	3	1
Dismissed	5	3
Allowed	1	1
Referred to ECJ	0	0
Pending at end of year	9	12

Data Source: IPO Data

7

Trade Marks: Revocation/Invalidity/Rectification

This table shows the applications for revocation, invalidation and rectification under Section 46,47, 60 and 64 - these procedures are combined in the table. The applications can be made to IPO Registrar (Applications to Registrar), to Court as applications against IPO Registrar (Appeals direct to Court: Post Registrations cases), or the direct applications can be made to Court (Applications direct to Court).

Revocation is the legal procedure which allows anyone to seek to remove a registered trade mark from the UK register. The most common reasons for seeking to revoke a registration is because the applicant thinks that the trade mark has not been used, or the trade mark has become common in the trade for the goods or services for which it is registered. It is possible to apply in respect of all or only some of the goods and/or services for which the trade mark is registered.

Invalidation is the legal procedure to cancel a registered trade mark and takes the same form as an opposition to a trade mark application.

Rectification is the procedure which allows anyone to apply to correct (rectify) an error or an omission that has been made in the details of a trade mark recorded in the UK register.

(a) Of which 237 are revocations and 215 are invalidations

(b) in addition 25 decisions were made from the papers without a hearing, 31 case management conferences, 6 interlocutory hearings, and 7 joint hearings

Applications to Registrar	2013	2014
Pending at beginning of year	410	444
Filed in year (a)	236	452
Withdrawn	179	153
Refused	24	24
Allowed	152	183
Pending at end of year	444	456

Main Hearings (b)	34	35
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"Appeals to Court (Post Registration cases)"	2013	2014
Pending at beginning of year	6	4
Lodged in year	1	2
Withdrawn	1	0
Dismissed	2	1
Allowed	0	1
Referred to ECJ	0	0
Pending at end of year	4	4
Applications direct to Court	2013	2014
Pending at beginning of year	73	34
Lodged in year	5	8
Withdrawn	44	3
Refused	0	0
Allowed	0	0
Pending at end of year	34	39

Data Source: IPO Data

8

Designs: Ex Parte Hearings and Appeals Under the Registered Designs Act 1949

This table shows the number of Hearings and Appeals for Designs proceedings

Ex-parte proceedings (a) covers applications under Section 37 of the Trade Marks Act 1994. When an objection to the registrability of a mark is raised during the examination process, the applicant/attorney has the right to request an oral hearing with an IPO Hearings Officer. Based upon the facts presented at the Hearing, the IPO Hearings Officer will decide whether the objection can be waived or maintained.

The IPO Hearings Officer is impartial and not involved in the original decision and specialising in Intellectual Property issues. (Hearings held and Outcome; Allowed to Proceed).

The Hearing Officer's decisions can also be appealed against to the Court (Appeals to Tribunal).

	Hearings held and Outcome		Allowed to Proceed		Appeals to Tribunal		
	Hearings Held	Refused	With modification	Without modification	Dismissed	Allowed	Withdrawn
2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Data Source: IPO Data

9

Designs: Cancellation under Sections 11 & 11(2) and Invalidation under Section 11ZB of the Registered Designs Act 1949 (as amended)

This table shows the number of Cancellations/Invalidation proceedings.

Cancellation is the legal procedure to remove a registered design from the UK register by the proprietor of the Trade Mark (Cancellation by Registered Proprietor). Invalidation is the legal procedure to remove a registered design from the UK register by the third party (Invalidations by Third Party).

The IPO Hearings Officer is impartial and not involved in the original decision and specialising in Intellectual Property issues. At the conclusion of the proceedings IPO Hearing Officer will make a decision either from the papers on file, or following a hearing.

The IPO Hearing Officer's decision can be appealed to the Court (Appeals Heard).

	Filed		Decided		Allowed		Refused		Appeals Heard	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
Cancellation by Registered Proprietor	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Invalidations by Third Party	51	63	6	4	5	4	1	0	0	0

Data Source: IPO Data

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Designs: Proceedings under Sections 246 and 247 of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988

Certain disputes relating to design right can be referred to the comptroller to decide.

The Comptroller General of patents, designs and trade marks is also the Chief Executive of the Office is the registrar of trade marks and registrar of designs.

This table shows the number of disputes Filed, Withdrawn - by an applicant and decided - by the office under sections 246 and 247 of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988.

Disputes under section 246 relate to the subsistence of design right, the term of design right or the identity of the person who has the first claim to the design right. Disputes under section 247 relate to applications to settle terms of licences of right.

The table also includes data relating to the number of appeals against an Office decision heard by the courts (Appeals Heard by Courts). An appeal from a decision of the comptroller lies with the Patents Court. Further appeals may lie with the Court of Appeal or the Supreme Court.

	Design Right Section 246		Design Right Licences of right Section 247		Totals	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
Filed	0	0	1	0	1	0
Withdrawn	0	0	0	0	0	0
Decided	0	0	1	1	1	1
Appeals Heard by Court	0	0	0	0	0	0

Data Source: IPO Data

Concept House
Cardiff Road
Newport
NP10 8QQ
Tel: 0300 300 2000
Fax: 01633 817 777
www.gov.uk/ipo

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