



Intellectual
Property
Office

Fast facts 2017





IP AND THE ECONOMY



In 2014, firms in the UK market sector invested an estimated **£133 billion in knowledge assets**, compared to **£121 billion in tangible assets**.¹

In 2014, **53% (£70 billion) of knowledge investment** in the UK market sector was **protected by Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs)**¹

Global trade in IP licenses in 2014 was worth more than £220 billion: **1.6% of global trade** and rising.²

The UK IP system was rated number 3 by business in the 2016 Taylor Wessing Global IP Index in respect to obtaining, exploiting and enforcing the main types of IP rights.²



UK investment in **intangible assets protected by IPRs** has risen from **£47 billion** in 2000 to **£70 billion** in 2014.¹



IP AND THE ECONOMY

Table 1: UK Market Sector Investment; Tangible and Intangible, (Nominal, £bns)¹

Year	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011
All tangible investment	85.0	70.7	93.9	103.1	98.8	121.3
Intangible category						
Software	7.4	11.3	17.2	20.6	22.3	28.2
Total R&D	8.2	9.2	11.8	13.4	16.3	19.0
Design	6.4	6.6	9.2	11.9	13.0	14.2
Mineral Exploration	1.7	1.1	0.4	0.4	1.0	1.1
Financial Innovation	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.3	1.7
Artistic Originals	2.7	4.2	5.4	5.4	5.1	5.2
Branding	4.8	6.7	10.3	11.7	13.6	15.1
Organisation Capital	3.9	6.6	13.0	17.7	18.9	21.6
Training	11.8	14.4	19.9	25.2	27.4	26.2
All intangible investment	47.4	60.8	88.0	107.4	119.7	132.6

Please note that figures may not add up due to rounding.

Table 2: UK Market Sector Investment in Intellectual Property Rights (Nominal, £bns)¹

Year	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011
Investment in Patents (Incl. R&D and Design)	3.2	3.6	4.7	5.3	6.5	7.5
Investment in Copyright (incl. Artistic Originals and Software)	10.1	15.4	22.6	25.9	27.3	33.3
Investment in Registered Design (Incl. Design and R&D)	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.1
Investment in Unregistered Design	5.6	5.8	8.0	10.4	11.3	12.3
Investment in Trade marks (Incl. Advertising and Market Research)	4.8	6.7	10.3	11.7	13.6	15.1
Total investment in IPRs	24.7	32.6	46.9	55.1	60.6	70.4
Total investment in intangibles	47.4	60.8	88.01	107.4	119.7	132.6

Please note that figures may not add up due to rounding.

PATENTS

APPLICATIONS

▶ **IPO**

IPO ▶
GRANTED

UK APPLICATIONS

▶ **EPO**

EPO ▶
GRANTED

In 2015 there were:

22,801 patent applications to the IPO
(**14,870** by **UK-based applicants**).⁴

5,464 patents granted by the IPO (**2,838** to
UK-based applicants).⁴

5,037 UK-based applications to European
Patent Office.⁵

2,097 European patents granted to
UK businesses.⁵

Fees⁶

	Paper	Online
Application	£30	£20
Search report	£150	£130
Examination	£100	£80

Patent-intensive industries generated an estimated **13.3% (£265 billion) of GDP** and **8.3% (2.4 million)** of UK employment per year during the period 2011-13.⁷



In 2014, an estimated **6% of total UK investment in intangible assets** was in assets **protected by patents**.¹



**0.4%
GDP**

A blue square containing a white circular callout with a map of the United Kingdom in the background. The callout contains the text '0.4% GDP' in white.

In 2014, an estimated **11% of total UK investment in intangible assets protected by IPRs** was in assets protected by patents.¹

In 2014, total investment in intangible assets protected by patents was estimated at **£7.5 billion** (equivalent to approximately **0.4% of total UK GDP**).¹

TRADE MARKS

The IPO receives trade marks through two routes: National UK applications filed at the IPO and International Registrations designating the UK received from WIPO under the Madrid protocol.⁸

**7%
GDP**



In 2015 there were:^{4 9}

54,320 national UK applications filed at the IPO (49,201 by UK-based applicants).

46,299 national UK registrations filed at the IPO (41,638 by UK-based applicants).

4,307 Madrid protocol applications filed.

3,780 Madrid protocol trade marks registered.

A 2011 IPO study found that firms that apply for trade marks are on average **7% more productive** than those that do not.¹⁰

Trade mark-intensive industries contributed an estimated **38.4% (€762 billion) of UK GDP and 21.5% (6.4 million)** of UK employment per year during the period 2011-13.⁷

In 2014, an **estimated 21% of total UK investment** in intangible assets protected by IPRs was in assets **protected by trade marks.**¹

In 2014, total **investment in intangible assets** protected by trademarks was estimated at £15.1 billion.¹

Fees¹²

£170 online

Right Start £100 upfront + £100 post examination report.¹²

Brands

UK Investment in **branding totaled £15.1 billion** in 2014.¹
An estimated 1 million people are employed in the creation and building of brands in the UK.¹⁴

DESIGN RIGHTS



In 2015 there were:⁴

6,472 registered design applications filed with the IPO (6,356 by UK applicants).

5,690 designs registered with the IPO (5,261 by UK applicants).

In 2014, an estimated **11% of total UK investment in intangible assets** was in assets protected by design rights; 9% in assets protected by unregistered design rights and 2% in assets protected by design registration.¹⁴

In 2014, an estimated **21% of total UK investment in intangible assets protected by IPRs was in assets protected by design rights**; 18% in assets protected by unregistered design rights and 3% in assets protected by design registration.¹⁴

In 2014, total investment in intangible assets protected by registered and unregistered design rights was estimated at £14.5 billion (equivalent to approximately **0.8% of total UK GDP**).¹⁵

A 2012 study shows that around **35% (£139 billion) of UK exports** come from industries that employ higher-than-average concentrations of designers – when weighted according to the pay of core designers, design accounts for around 2% of UK exports.¹⁶

Design-intensive industries contributed an estimated **11.5% (£228 billion) of UK GDP and 8.8% (2.6 million) of UK employment** per year during the period 2011-13.⁷

A Design council study showed that the total value of UK exports in 2013, where design had made a key contribution was **£34 billion (7.3%) of total UK**.¹⁷

Fees

£50 for the first design, £20 for subsequent designs.¹⁸

COPYRIGHT

In 2014, an estimated **25% of total UK investment** in intangible assets was in **assets protected by copyright**.¹

In 2014, an estimated **47% of total UK investment in intangible assets** protected by IPRs was in assets protected by copyright.¹

Copyright-intensive industries contributed an estimated **8.4% (€168 billion) of UK GDP** and **6.3% (1.9 million) of UK employment** per year during the period 2011-13.⁷

**5.0%
GDP**



Gross Added Value (GVA) of UK Creative Industries was **£84.1 billion in 2014**, accounting for 5.2% of total GVA.¹⁹

GVA of the UK music, performing and visual arts industries was **£4.1 billion** and accounted for **356,000 jobs in 2015**.¹⁹

The GVA of the UK publishing industry was **£10.2 billion (approximately 12.1% of total UK GVA)**, £2.1 billion in exports and accounted for **230,000 jobs in 2014**.¹⁹

The film, TV, video, radio and photography industries had a GVA of approximately **£10.8 billion** and **£4.7 billion** in exports **in 2014**.¹⁹

The GVA of the computer games industry was **£426 in 2014, a decrease compared with 2013**. GVA was at its highest in 2011 at £743. The industry accounted for **24,000 jobs in 2014**.¹⁹

ENFORCEMENT



**£56
million**

Intellectual property crime is **costing the UK economy hundreds of millions of pounds each year**, with organised crime gangs causing significant damage to industries that produce legitimate, high quality, physical goods and online and digital content in an increasingly competitive climate.

The 2015/16 IP Crime Survey of Trading Standards the top five products investigated by UK Trading Standards in 2015/16 were **tobacco, clothing, alcohol, footwear and watches/jewellery**.²⁰

The same study showed that **benefit fraud, money laundering, organised criminal groups, drug dealing and violence** are the main crimes that are linked to IP crime.²⁰

In 2014/15 officials detained **1.6 million consignments of IPR-infringing goods** at the UK border with a retail value in excess of **£56 million**.²⁰

IPO commissioned research estimates that **15%, approximately 6.7 million of UK internet users** aged 12+ consumed at least one item of online content illegally over the period **March-May 2016**.²¹

In June 2015, over **20.7 million** doses of unlicensed and counterfeit medicines were seized internationally, worth approximately **£51.6 million**.²²

Imports of counterfeit and pirated goods are worth as much as **\$461 billion of global imports** per year.²³

ABOUT THE IPO

The IPO's turnover in financial year 2015/2016 was **£80.34 million.**²⁴

1,167 staff are employed in Newport and London.²⁴

It is the **12th largest patent office** in terms of patent filings.²⁴

The IPO was the **first patent office to achieve ISO accreditation for the patent-granting process;** this was recently re-confirmed.²⁴

NOTES

- 1 IPO calculation based on an ONS estimate of UK GDP, and estimated investment taken from P. Goodridge, P. Haskel, J. and G. Wallis (2016) https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/554480/Investment-in-Intangibles.pdf
- 2 World Bank - World Development Indicators 2016
- 3 Taylor Wessing. (2016). Global Intellectual Property Index: The 5th Report. <http://www.taylorwessing.com/ipindex/>
- 4 IPO (2016). Facts and figures: Patent, trade mark, design & hearing administrative data. 2014 and 2015 calendar years. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/526793/Facts-Figures-2014-2015.pdf
- 5 EPO, Statistics: European patent applications filed with the EPO. <https://www.epo.org/about-us/annual-reports-statistics/annual-report/2015/statistics/patent-applications.html#tab2>
- 6 IPO, Patent Forms and Fees. <http://www.ipo.gov.uk/types/patent/p-formsfees.htm>
- 7 EPO/ OHIM. (2013). 'Intellectual property rights intensive industries: contribution to economic performance and employment in the European Union: UK'. <https://euipo.europa.eu/ohimportal/en/web/observatory/ip-contribution>
- 8 The Madrid protocol allows for applications filed in a home IP office to be registered in up to 97 member states with just one application and one set of fees.
- 9 Trade mark data refers to the number of trade marks + additional classes. This figure provides the total number of classes specified in applications and allows for better international comparison.
- 10 C. Greenhalgh et al. (2011), Trade mark incentives. Independent research commissioned by the IPO. Available at: <http://www.ipo.gov.uk/ipresearch-tmincentives-full-201107.pdf>
- 11 IPO, trade marks: <https://www.gov.uk/how-to-register-a-trade-mark/apply>
- 12 With a Right Start application you initially pay £100 (which includes one class of goods or services), and £25 for any additional classes in your application
- 13 British Brands Group <http://www.britishbrandsgroup.org.uk/brands>

- 14 UK Intangible Investment and Growth: New measures of UK investment in knowledge assets and intellectual property rights
- 15 IPO calculation based on an ONS estimate of UK GDP, and estimated investment taken from P. Goodridge, J. Haskel and G. Wallis (2016)
- 16 The Big Innovation Centre for IPO (2012), UK design as a global industry: International trade and intellectual property <http://www.ipo.gov.uk/ipresearch-ukdesign-201207.pdf>
- 17 Design Council (2015), The Design Economy Executive Summary http://www.designcouncil.org.uk/sites/default/files/asset/document/The%20Design%20Economy%20executive%20summary_0.pdf
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- 19 DCMS (2016), Creative Industries Economic Estimates, Statistical Release. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/523024/Creative_Industries_Economic_Estimates_January_2016_Updated_201605.pdf
- 20 IP Crime Group (2016), IP Crime Highlight Report 2015 to 2016. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/557539/ip-crime-report-2015-16.pdf
- 21 IPO/Kantar Media (2016), Online Copyright Infringement Tracker Report, https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/534571/OCI-tracker-6th-wave-March-May-2016.pdf
- 22 <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-leads-the-way-with-158-million-seizure-in-global-operation-targeting-counterfeit-and-unlicensed-medicines-and-devices>
- 23 OECD (2016), Trade in Counterfeit and Pirated Goods: Mapping the Economic Impact, <http://www.oecd.org/governance/trade-in-counterfeit-and-pirated-goods-9789264252653-en.htm>
- 24 The Intellectual Property Office, <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/ipo-annual-report-and-accounts-2015-to-2016>

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Revised: December 2016

WS0371



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