

## **Committee on Development and Intellectual Property (CDIP)**

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### **REPORT ON IP USE IN BRAZIL (2000-2011)**

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1. The Annex to this document contains a Study on the Use of Intellectual Property in Brazil prepared under the Project on Intellectual Property and Socio-Economic Development (CDIP/5/7 Rev.)

2. *The CDIP is invited to take note of the information contained in the Annex to this document.*

[Annex follows]

## REPORT ON IP USE IN BRAZIL

### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Brazil has made a remarkable effort in order to align its policies and structure to promote innovation in relation to developed countries. The last twenty years were characterized by effective improvements of governance and increased efficiency of the integration between policies, instruments and agencies. In this sense, the legal framework of the system to protect intellectual property in Brazil was changed to incorporate the Final Act of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), including the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement). The most significant changes were related to the scope of the protection, which was expanded to all areas of knowledge. As a result of TRIPS (Article 27), the new Industrial Property Law (Law No. 9.279/96) recognized the patenting of “substances, materials or products obtained by chemical means or processes, and alimentary or chemical-pharmaceutical substances, materials, mixtures or products, and medications of any kind, as well as the respective processes for obtaining or modifying them”; however it was opted for sui generis protection for plant varieties and species of microorganisms.

The data presented in this report provides evidences that Brazil is becoming a more mature innovation system. The smooth fall of utility model applications from 2000 to 2011 (7%) and the rapid growth of patent applications underline such trend. In this period, patent applications increased 63%, totaling more than 28,000 in 2011. Moreover, the patent applications filed by residents (99% directly with INPI), have grown 46%, from around 3,200 per year in 2000 to around 4,700 in 2011. It is also of notice the increase of PCT applications from residents since 2009, the year INPI started to operate as ISA-IPEA. The data regarding patent applications by country of origin shows that the United States represents around 30% of the patents, followed by Brazil (16%), Germany (10%) and Japan (9%). Applications from France and Switzerland are also relevant, with around 5% each. In the period, Japan and China stand out as countries that showed a significant growth of patent applications.

Regarding the distribution among technological sectors, there were no relevant changes during the period, which continues to be majorly constituted by non-resident applications. The chemistry sector accounted for the highest share of total applications (over 40%), followed by mechanical engineering (more than 20%), electrical engineering (14%), instruments (11%) and other fields (7%). The analysis by technological fields of the patent applications filed in 2011 varies according to the origin of applicants and indicates the contrast between the internal technological capabilities and the areas under strong prominence and protection of non-residents. Furthermore, when comparing the distribution of applications between resident and non-residents, the sectors of technology follow the same order of importance. In the chemistry sector, residents accounts for a smaller share of the applications, around 30%, while representing 43% of total applications. In the mechanical engineering sector and “other fields”, residents account for bigger shares.

The data also shows that individuals represented more than 70% of total patent applications in 2000 (2,286 applications), with companies accounting for 26.8% (861 applications) and the universities with a small participation of 2.0%. During the period, it is of note the significant increase in the number of patent applications from universities and companies. The latter almost duplicated (1,619) reaching 34.2% of total applications in 2011, while the former showed an increase of 13.8% in 2011, totaling 652 applications. Individual patent applications also increased by 7.5% (2,459 applications) but their participation in the total number of applications dropped to 52%. The statistics on the distribution of applicants have

thus been changing. This could be attributed to the several incentives given by recent industrial and innovation policies and also to the internal changes at INPI-Brazil, who became more active in their initiatives to disseminate information on intellectual property among universities and companies.

With regard to the analysis of patent applications by economic sectors, the report points out the large participation of universities and government research institutes that are classified in the following divisions: "education", "public administration, defense and social security" (a division that includes Government Research Institutes and the Institutes of Technological Research from the Army and the Air Force) and "Scientific research and development" (which also includes private and public foundations funding research). These sectors as a whole represented 19% of total resident applications in 2006 and reached 31% in 2011. The industrial sector also has a significant share of resident applications. The electrical equipment sector more than doubled the number of patent applications in the period considered, increasing its relative share from 4.4% to 8.5%. The machinery and equipment sector, although reducing its share in the period 2006-11, continues as one of the most important sectors in 2011 (6.2%).

Over the period 2000-11, Brazil's INPI granted more than 38,000 patents. Out of this total, 34,291 were granted to non-resident and 3,985 to residents. Considering the distribution along the years, INPI granted 6,006 patents in 2000, falling to a level of 2,100 grants in 2004, reaching 3,437 grants in 2011. In the period analyzed, the main foreign countries of which residents were granted patents are the United States, with 34% of the total, Germany, with 14%, France, with 7% and Japan, with 5%.

Concerning utility model (UM) applications, despite the decrease of almost 7% observed in the period, it is interesting to note that it was not continuous. At the beginning of the decade, between 2000 and 2004, UM applications had an upward trend, when applications increased from 3,300 to 3,600. Since then, the total number of UM applications filed in Brazil fell sharply between 2004 and 2007 (-15%), followed by a recovery in 2008-2009 (11%) and then, in 2010-2011, declining again (-11%) to a lower level when compared to the beginning of the period. Considering the origin of non-resident applicants, more than 50% of non-resident applications originated in Taiwan, Province of China (21%), Argentina, United States and China (11% each). Regarding UM applications by technological sector, the mechanical engineering sector and other fields accounted for the highest share in total applications, with almost 75%. The data shows that the sectors in which residents predominate in patents are different from those in UM applications. In other words, the form of protection is specific to each sector. For example, the chemistry sector has a relevant participation in patent applications, with 30%, but it represents only 7% of UM applications. Individually, the five most important sectors were "furniture, games", "handling", "other consumer goods", "civil engineering" and "transport". Considering UM applications by economic sectors, those with the largest participation were "machinery and equipment production", "metal products" and "rubber and plastics products". In the period of 2000-11, Brazil granted 4,007 Utility Models, of which 3,799 were for residents and 208 for non-residents.

The report also shows that the total number of industrial design applications filed in Brazil between 2000 and 2011 increased 89%, from around 3,610 to 6,835. The 6,835 applications filed in 2011 consisted of 4,364 resident and 2,471 non-resident applications. Compared to 2000, the number of non-resident applications in 2011 showed a strong increase and almost tripled (175%), while resident applications also grew but by a more modest rate (62%). Thus, there was an increased participation of non-resident applicants in their share of total industrial design applications during the period. In 2000, the applications consisted of 25% from non-residents and 75% from residents, while, in 2011, this share increased to 36% and 64%, respectively. Residents from the United States accounted for

the most substantial growth of non-resident applications (27%), but lost its relative importance. Japan accounted for 19% of growth of total non-resident applications and presented a strong increase of 574%. In the case of resident applications, the state of São Paulo had the largest share of all Brazilian states during the period, but presented a small loss on it: from 1,344 applications in 2000 (49.7%) to 2,129 in 2011 (48.8%). The same occurred with applications from Rio Grande do Sul, which grew from 355 applications in 2000 (13.1%) to 547 applications in 2011 (12.5%), and from Paraná, where applications grew from 303 applications in 2000 (11.2%) to 427 applications in 2011 (9.8%). Applications from the Northeast Region accounted for just 5% of total resident applications, with the North and Central West regions represented 1% each. In 2000, individual applicants accounted for 2,479 applications (68.8% of total applications), while, in 2011, they filed 5,176 industrial design applications (75.7%). Concerning only resident companies, the largest sector was “manufacture of leather and related products”, accounting for 23.1% in 2011 (compared to 10.3% in 2006). It was followed by “manufacture of electrical equipment” (8.9%), “manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers” (8.8%) and “manufacture of rubber and plastics products” (8.2%). It is interesting to note that “manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment”, which accounted for 9.3% of applications from resident companies in 2006, lost its importance (relative and absolute). The number of resident registrations increased from 1,934 in 2000 to 3,348 in 2011, while non-resident registrations increased from 840 in 2000 to 1,298 in 2011. This means that, despite its largest increase in absolute terms, the share of residents in total registrations granted fluctuated around 70% each year.

In the case of trademarks, applications increased about 40% between 2000 and 2012, from 108,231 to 151,711. Regarding their nature, trademarks of product and service accounted for most of the applications, with a balanced distribution between them. However, trademark applications for products predominated until 2006, when trademark service applications started to represent the majority of trademarks applications. Concerning the type, most of the applications are of combined trademarks, or signals composed of both word and figurative elements. Most applicants, 83%, are residents, of which about 40% are micro or small companies. Over the period, non-residents accounted for only 18% of trademarks deposits, with a decrease between 2001 and 2004 and an upward trend from 2005 onwards. The most representative non-resident applicants are from the following countries: United States (5%), Germany (2%), France and Switzerland (both with 1%). With regard to resident applicants, between 2000 and 2012 the states of São Paulo (SP), Minas Gerais (MG) and Rio de Janeiro (RJ) represented 60% of applications; the states of Paraná (PR), Rio Grande do Sul (RS) and Santa Catarina (SC) represented 20% of the applications. Concerning the main activity of applicants, the financial services industry and real estate, business management and advertising had, on average, a share of about 21 percent of applications in the same period, while the education, training and leisure sectors represented 16%. The granting of trademarks increased in the period in question, from an annual average of 16.300, over the period 2000-2005, to 60.900 over the period 2008-2012.

With regard to technological contracts, between 2000 and 2012 the total number of new contracts registered in INPI increased by 2%, from 1,212 to 1,238. Contracts for the provision of technical assistance services accounted for the largest portion of the total, although its share has declined over the period (from 74% in 2000 to 65% in 2012). The large share of services in the contracts registered by the INPI may be credited to the importance of the sector of machinery and equipment in the modernization of industry. Among the other types of contracts, Trademark Licensing and Franchising contracts showed increased participation over the period, from 12% of total registrations in 2000 to 22% in 2012, while contracts for the supply of technology (“Know-How Agreements”), contracts for licensing patents and industrial designs and contracts with more than one modality maintained their share stable, with around 15%. Between 2001 and 2005, the value of the contracts as a percentage of total foreign payments was very small, ranging between 1 and

3%, as calculated by the Central Bank of Brazil. In 2006, however, the pattern of such disbursements changed, reaching almost 50% of the total in that year, or US\$ 716.5 million. In 2012, contract payments reached 44% of total payments, or US\$ 1.37 billion. The changing pattern of payments related to royalties and provision of technical assistance in 2006 and the growth of these revenues in the period of 2006-2012 is mainly explained by the efforts of Brazilian companies to integrate into the global economy, promoted by Brazilian industrial policy. In this context, it is worth highlighting the financing programs carried out by the National Bank of Economic and Social Development (BNDES) since 2005.

Applications of geographical indication are still incipient in Brazil, although the interest of nationals for this protection has increased. Between 2000 and 2012, there were 67 applications, predominantly by residents (49), of which the states of Minas Gerais and Rio Grande do Sul were the most representative, with 10 and 9 applications, respectively. Concerning their type, most applications are of indication of origin (40) and, regarding the nature, the majority is related to products (63). Over this period, 39 applications were granted. There was an increase in registrations in 2012, when 21 were granted, as compared with 18 between 2000 and 2011.

Lastly, software applications almost doubled between 2000 and 2011, from 663 to 1,279 applications. Applications with only one applicant predominate, with only 10% of such applications having multiple applicants. In 2011, for example, the 1,279 applications had approximately 1,400 applicants, of which around 60% were legal entities. Software producers are not required to register at INPI in order to enjoy the protection granted under Brazilian law.

## REPORT ON IP USE IN BRAZIL

### 1 Introduction

The past decades have seen profound changes in the use of the intellectual property (IP) system worldwide. There is a great interest in improving the understanding of the effects of IP protection in less developed countries, regarding both the specific aspects of social and economic performance and the process of economic development more broadly. At the same time, national policymakers in developing countries lack credible empirical guidance in order to tailor their IP systems to their national capacities and needs. This is in contrast to developed countries, where national IP offices, other branches of government and academic economists have produced insightful evidence on the economic implications of the different aspects of IP protection.

The resulting changes in the IP landscape have raised numerous new questions on the role that the IP system plays in the innovation process. Currently, the economic literature focuses mainly high-income countries and does not provide much evidence on the role of IP in middle-income economies such as Brazil. There appears to be two underlying reasons. First, in absolute terms, high-income countries are the largest users of IP protection and, consequently, questions regarding IP protection have raised considerable public interest. Second, efforts by IP offices and academic researchers of such countries have led to the creation of micro-level IP databases – mostly on patent data – that enabled a wide range of empirical investigations.

The Project on Intellectual Property and Socio-Economic Development under the Committee on Development and Intellectual Property (CDIP) of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) consists of a series of economic studies seeking to narrow the knowledge gap that policymakers in developing countries face.<sup>1</sup> One critical constraint for such research has been the lack of an IP data infrastructure.<sup>2</sup> Therefore, exploiting the full potential of IP data requires investments on the development of new databases.

In this context, the Brazilian IP Office – *Instituto Nacional da Propriedade Industrial* (INPI) – created the Economic Advisory Area (AECON) with the mission of conducting economic studies on the impact of Intellectual Property (IP) and to contribute to INPI's actions on policies for economic development.<sup>3</sup> When executing such activities, AECON faced serious limitations in terms of data availability, mainly on the use of statistical and analytical tools.

The report presents the outcome of a joint effort by INPI and WIPO to build a comprehensive database on the use of IP in Brazil. This Intellectual Property Statistical Database (BADEPI) contains all IP records available in Brazil: in the case of patent, utility model, industrial design and software data, it covers the period of 2000 to 2011, while for trademarks, geographical indications and technological contracts, it covers the period of 2000 to 2012. One key aspect contributing to the creation of the BADEPI was the establishment of a dynamic process for production of data.

This new database enables new investigations that can deepen the understanding of the role that IP plays in Brazil's innovation system. As part of the CDIP/5/7 *Country Study Brazil*, this report also attempts to provide a first descriptive statistical overview of the use of IP in Brazil. Using the detailed and novel data on IP filings, this report describes how IP is being used, by whom and for which technological sectors.

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<sup>1</sup> See Document CDIP/5/7, available at [http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc\\_details.jsp?doc\\_id=131717](http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=131717).

<sup>2</sup> The EPO's Patstat database offers comprehensive patent data for a large number of middle-income countries, including Brazil. However, it only covers patents and utility models.

<sup>3</sup> See Decree No. 7356 of 12 November 2010.

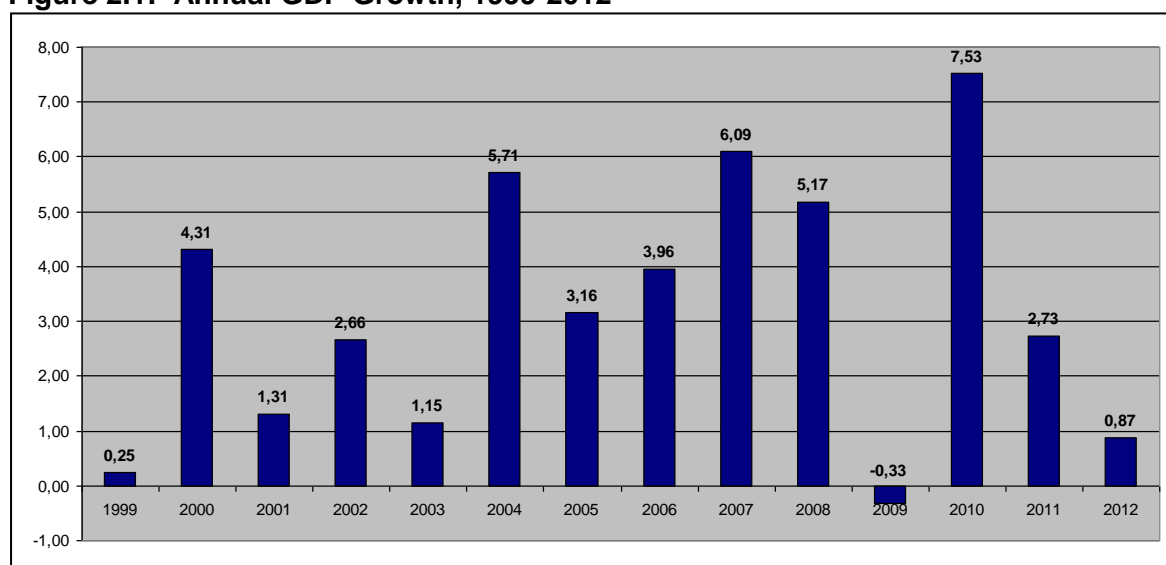
## 2 Industrial Policy and Intellectual Property System in Brazil

### *Macroeconomic Outlook (2000-2012)*

The last 20 years have seen profound changes in both national and international economic backgrounds, as a result of the changes in the productive structure of each country. During the 90s, Brazil experienced a rapid transformation due to a process of trade liberalization and economic stability achieved through a set of appropriate economic policies, such as the adoption of an inflation target, a floating exchange rate and fiscal austerity, which have created favorable conditions for economic growth. However, throughout the decade, the macroeconomic environment was characterized by constant turmoil due to economic external crises.<sup>4</sup>

Between 2000 and 2012, the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) had an average annual growth of 3.41% per year (Figure 2.1), higher than the observed in the previous decade, of 1.64% per year. The highest performance of the economy occurred between 2004 and 2008, when GDP grew on average by 4.82% per year. It is worth mentioning that the effects of the subprime crisis on GDP were relatively small, with a drop of only 0.3% in 2009 and a rapid recovery in 2010, when GDP grew by 7.53%. In 2011 and 2012, there was a more modest growth, reflecting the adverse external environment.

**Figure 2.1: Annual GDP Growth, 1999-2012**

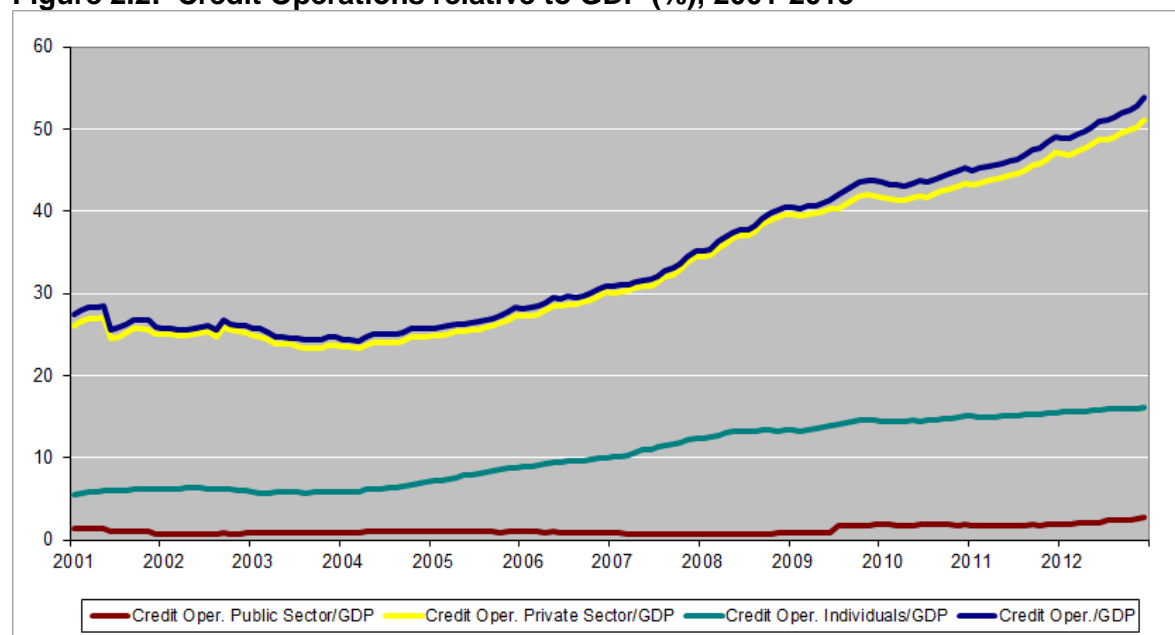


Source: Prepared by INPI, data from the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)

This behavior may be partly credited to the strength of the domestic market and to factors such as the strong expansion of domestic credit. The credit-to-GDP ratio until 2006 was less than 30%, reaching 50% in 2012 (Figure 2.2). In particular, the expansion of credit to individuals was relevant, growing from 6% of the GDP in 2001 to 16% in 2012.

<sup>4</sup> The main external crises in the last decade were: In 2001, the energy crisis, the "contagion" of the Argentine crisis and the terrorist attacks of September 11; In 2002, the lack of international liquidity; In 2007, the subprime crisis and, starting at the end of 2009, the public debt crisis in the euro zone.

**Figure 2.2: Credit Operations relative to GDP (%), 2001-2013**



Source: Prepared by INPI, data from the Central Bank of Brazil (BCB)

The expansion of investment in the different sectors of the economy was also a relevant factor in the period. Their performance is related to domestic and international markets as well as to public policies and structural reforms. Between 2006 and September 2008, Brazil experienced an important investment cycle. There was a strong increase in the investment rate, from 15.9% of GDP in 2005 to 19.1% of GDP in 2008, maintaining this level until 2012.

Regarding the external sector, the consolidation of China as an economic power provided a growing demand for commodities and increased the exportation of mineral and energetic resources from Brazil. This change in the international economic structure impacted the dynamism of emerging and developed countries. In this sense, the Brazil's balance of trade reversed the trend of deficits observed during the 90s, with an annual average surplus of US\$ 24 billion in the 2000s. The Brazilian exports jumped from around US\$55 billion in 2000 to US\$242 billion in 2012, while imports grew from US\$56 billion to US\$223 billion. This balance of trade improvement had different contributions in terms of intermediary products than of capital goods (Table 2.1). In the first case, the agricultural sector and those intensive in natural resources were greatly influenced by the increase of the market prices of agricultural and mineral commodities. In the second case, the trade deficit in the sector was explained by companies relying heavily on engineering and technological products.

Another relevant aspect of the Brazilian economy in the period refers to the flow of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). In 2012, with a flow of US\$ 65 billion, the country was the fourth country in the world as FDI destination. Although this volume is 2% lower than in 2011, these values are a result of the measures undertaken by the Government in industry, technology and foreign trade policies adopted by the government in the last decade.



**Table 2.1: Balance of Trade by Type of Good, 2000-2012**

Year	Capital Goods	Intermediary Goods	Durable Consumer Goods	Non durable Consumer Goods	Fuels	Balance of Trade
2000	-1.469	942	1.480	5.029	-6.713	-732
2001	-2.806	2.032	1.503	6.831	-4.875	2.685
2002	-1.397	8.095	2.241	7.318	-3.061	13.196
2003	558	14.191	3.390	9.282	-2.543	24.877
2004	4.887	17.245	4.436	12.359	-5.086	33.842
2005	5.617	22.801	5.192	15.271	-3.953	44.929
2006	4.028	25.372	3.976	16.256	-3.168	46.465
2007	2.722	21.635	2.492	18.869	-5.690	40.028
2008	-2.094	13.881	-70	22.747	-9.507	24.957
2009	-8.372	21.631	-2.398	15.920	-1.509	25.273
2010	-13.650	26.531	-4.912	17.370	-5.184	20.154
2011	-15.928	45.158	-8.938	18.664	-9.159	29.797
2012	-15.243	34.378	-7.645	16.091	-8.151	19.431

Source: Prepared by INPI, data from the Central Bank of Brazil (BCB)

From a social perspective, government policies of readjustments of the minimum wage and transfer income provided a substantial improvement in the income and quality of life of the poorest households. The unemployment rate had an almost continuous fall, and , reached the lowest value in the last 10 years (4.6%) in late 2012.

Despite recent improvements in macroeconomic indicators between 2000 and 2012, an economic, social and environmentally sustainable development is necessary to continue the social advances and increase the competitiveness of the Brazilian economy. In the process, investments in infrastructure, increased R&D spending and better qualification of the workforce are key factors. With that in mind, the next section highlights the changes in the regulatory framework and the main policies implemented.

### ***Brazilian National System of Innovation and Industrial Development***

In Brazil, public policies for scientific and technological development begun in the 1950s. In that decade, the Brazilian Government created its first science and technology (S&T) programs. Later on, with the goal of raising incentives for innovation and scientific and technological research and to boost the competitiveness and economic growth of the economy, the Ministry of Science and Technology (MCT) was created in 1985.

Until the 90s, S&T policy consisted in a set of actions aimed at building an infrastructure for scientific research, and then applying it to the production system. Under the new macroeconomic scenario – economic stabilization and trade liberalization –, the prevailing view at that point in time was that industrial policies should cover all sectors, without distinguishing among specific priorities. With the goal of integrating it to the industrial policy of the 90s, the S&T policy was duly adapted. Other relevant aspects of the period are the changes in the intellectual property regime with the adoption of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) and the emergence of innovation as one of the objectives of S&T policies<sup>5</sup>. On this last point, the role of sectorial funds is an important advance, since they provide a significant part of the R&D funding.

<sup>5</sup> VIOTTI, E. Brasil: from S&T to innovation policy? The evolution and the challenges facing Brazilian policies for science, technology and innovation. Paper presented on Globelics Conference, Mexico City, September 22-24, 2008.

In the case of innovation-based industrial policy, a general framework was created by the Industrial, Technological and Foreign Trade Policy (PITCE). Despite emphasizing the importance of interactions between the productive and the academic sectors, this policy brought two important advances: The Innovation Law (2004) and the "Lei do Bem" (2005). The first provided the institutional basis for strategic partnerships between universities and industries and also established rules for the sharing of infrastructure and of the economic benefits associated with innovations. To boost the efficiency of the Innovation Law, the "Lei do Bem" expanded the incentives for investments in innovative activities by authorizing the use of tax benefits for companies that invest in R&D.

In 2008, the PICTE was replaced by the Productive Development Policy (PDP), increasing the number of benefited sectors and the programs for stimulating investments. It also aimed at bolstering the process of economic growth, increase the investment and the economic growth rates. One of the main objectives for 2010 was to increase R&D expenditures to 0.65% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Jointly with the targets of industrial policy, the Plan of Action for Science, Technology and Innovation (PACTI) was launched in 2007 with activities to be carried out and objectives to be reached in the period of 2007 to 2010. The main objective of PACTI was to define a wider range of initiatives, actions and programs that could improve the role of science, technology and innovation (S,T&I) as a basis for the sustainable development. To achieve this goal, several of the initiatives were aimed at stimulating companies to incorporate the activities of research, development and innovation (R,D&I) in their production process. All areas of knowledge were included in the programs, but with greater stimulus for engineering and strategic areas for the economic development. The plan forecast an investment of R\$36 billion in S,T&I and the articulation of five policies and programs (Program of Accelerating Growth, PITCE, Policy for the Development of Agriculture, Plan of Health Development and Educational Development Plan). The PACTI priorities are directly related to four strategic pillars that guide the current National Policy on S,T&I: i) using ST&I as a tool for social development through the stimulation and dissemination of S&T in the society, with improvements in education and in the use of technology; ii) bolstering the number of active researchers working at the private sector; iii) increasing in the number of scholarships and fellowships for undergraduates, master's and PhD students, postdoctoral students and senior researchers; and, iv) raising the proportion of innovative companies that benefit from governmental support.

Launched in 2011, the Greater Brazil Plan (PBM) consists of a set of initiatives to support the productive sector, especially the industry, with a wider scope than its predecessors. The PBM brings together two sets of integrated actions to improve the competitiveness of the productive sector. The first set has ten macro goals related to investments in R&D, industrial production, the qualification of the labor force in the industry and to the use of clean energy, among other. The second set includes instruments aiming at improving the competitiveness, such as: the expansion of BNDES' financing, the reduction of indirect federal taxes and the use of tax benefits. This plan is articulated with the National Strategy on Science, Technology and Innovation (ENCTI) with the objectives to be reached between 2012 and 2015. The ENCTI is under the responsibility of the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MCTI). Its main goals consist of: i) reducing the scientific and technological gap in relation to developed countries; ii) training and raising the qualification of human resources; iii) expansion of the bases for environmental sustainability and, iv) poverty and social inequalities reduction.

In light of the above, it is clear that Brazil has made a remarkable effort in order to align its policies and structure for promoting innovation. There was an effective improvement of governance and an increased efficiency by the integration of policies, instruments and

agencies. Among recent advances, there is a consistent increase on scientific indicators, such as training of postgraduates. However, despite the growth observed in the period, innovation indicators such as the number of patent applications are still much lower than desirable. This may be partly credited to institutional factors that undermine the effectiveness of the instruments and to the difficulties of reaching the target of the programs.

### ***The Intellectual Property System in Brazil***

The legal framework of intellectual property in Brazil has undergone important changes in order to incorporate the results of the Final Act of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in the form of the Agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights - TRIPS Agreement). As a result, Brazil adopted new industrial property law (Law No. 9.279/1996) and copyright (Law No. 9.610/1998), as well as specific laws to protect software (Law No. 9.609/1998) and plant varieties (Law No. 9.456/1997).

In this context, the most significant changes were related to the scope of patent protection, which recognizes patentable subject-matter from all technological sectors. As a result of TRIPS (Article 27), the new Industrial Property Law (Law No. 9.279/96) recognized the patenting of “substances, materials or products obtained by chemical means or processes, and alimentary or chemical-pharmaceutical substances, materials, mixtures or products, and medications of any kind, as well as the respective processes for obtaining or modifying them”; however it was opted for *sui generis* protection for plant varieties and species of microorganisms(Barbosa, 1999<sup>6</sup>; Carvalho, 1997).<sup>7</sup>

Another important initiative arising from the negotiations on the Uruguay Round of intellectual property is related to the establishment of a new institutional framework to address the needs of coordinating governmental action. In 2001, created the Interministerial Group of Intellectual Property (GIPI)<sup>8</sup> was created. It is under the Foreign Trade Chamber - CAMEX, with the function of proposing governmental actions to harmonize internal and external policies regarding IP-related goods and services. The GIPI, coordinated by the Ministry of Development, Industry and Foreign Trade (MDIC), defines government positions related to intellectual property and provide support for the international negotiations (involving direct or indirect issues), whereas the negotiations themselves are conducted by the Ministry of External Relations.

The institutional structure of intellectual property protection was also regulated by decrees which establish the functioning of the several institutions responsible for the implementation of the specific laws.

The protection of industrial property assets is regulated and managed by the National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI)<sup>9</sup>, an institution under the Ministry of Development, Industry and Foreign Trade. The INPI has the following responsibilities: the examination of patent, trademarks, industrial designs and geographical indications applications and also the registration of contracts of technology transfer and franchising. The INPI is also responsible for the registration of software (which enjoy copyright protection) and integrated circuit topographies (a *sui generis* protection). Besides registry services, INPI is responsible for disseminating technological information contained in patent documents and for promoting IP system.

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<sup>6</sup> BARBOSA, A. L. F. Sobre a propriedade do trabalho intelectual: uma perspectiva crítica. Rio de Janeiro: Editora UFRJ, 1999.

<sup>7</sup> CARVALHO, S. M. P. Proteção de cultivares e apropriabilidade econômica no mercado de sementes no Brasil. **Cadernos de Difusão de Tecnologia**. Brasília: v.14, no 3, 1997, p. 365-409.

<sup>8</sup> For more information, see: <http://www.mdic.gov.br/sitio/interna/interna.php?area=3&menu=1779>

<sup>9</sup> For more information, see: <http://www.inpi.gov.br>

Regarding copyright law, the protection of the rights is independent of the registration. Nevertheless, authors may register their work in a public institution according to the type of the work:

- (i) Literary, scientific and artistic works are registered in the National Library Foundation from the Ministry of Culture<sup>10</sup>.
- (ii) Musical compositions are registered in School Music of the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro<sup>11</sup>.
- (iii) Works of drawing, painting, sculpture, lithography and kinetic arts are registered at the School of Fine Arts of the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro<sup>12</sup>.
- (iv) Architectural plans and projects are registered at the Regional Council of Engineering, Architecture and Agronomy (CREA)<sup>13</sup>.
- (v) Cinematographic works are registered at the National Film Agency (ANCINE)<sup>14</sup>.

Concerning the analysis of requests for new varieties of plants, it is under the responsibility of the National Service for Plant Variety Protection (SNPC) from the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply.<sup>15</sup>

The following subsections offer a brief description of the different forms of protection that are under the responsibility of INPI and which are object of the analysis of this report. At the end of this section, a summary box is presented with the main information of the intellectual property system in Brazil.

#### *Patents (of invention and utility models)*

As an introduction of the characteristics of invention patents and utility models in Brazil, it is important to clarify that, according to the Law No. 9.279/96, which regulates industrial property in Brazil, both inventions and utility models are protected as patents, albeit with different terms of protection and substantive criteria. It means that both are under the same regulations.

The following are not considered to be inventions or utility models: (i) discoveries, scientific theories, and mathematical methods; (ii) purely abstract conceptions; (iii) commercial, accounting, financial, educational, advertising, raffling, and inspection schemes, plans, principles or methods; (iv) literary, architectural, artistic and scientific works, or any aesthetic creation; (v) computer programs per se; (vi) presentation of information; (vii) rules of games; (viii) surgical techniques and methods, as well as therapeutic or diagnostic methods, for application to human or animal body; and (ix) all or part of natural living beings and biological materials found in nature, even if isolated therefrom, including the genome or germoplasm of any natural living being, and the natural biological processes.

In order to facilitate international comparisons, patents should be understood as referring only to invention patents, while utility model will be presented separately.

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<sup>10</sup> For more information, see: <http://www.bn.br>

<sup>11</sup> For more information, see: <http://www.musica.ufrj.br>

<sup>12</sup> For more information, see: <http://www.eba.ufrj.br>

<sup>13</sup> For more information, see: <http://www.confex.org.br>

<sup>14</sup> For more information, see: [www.ancine.gov.br](http://www.ancine.gov.br)

<sup>15</sup> For more information, see: <http://www.agricultura.gov.br/vegetal/registros-autorizacoes/protecao-cultivares>

## Patents

Patent refers to an invention that satisfies the requirements of novelty, inventive step and industrial application. An invention can be defined as a new solution to a specific technical problem, within a given technological field.

In Brazil, the process of filing and granting a patent application undergo the following main steps:

- (i) Once the application has been submitted, it will undergo a formal preliminary examination and, if found to be properly documented, the date of submission (protocol or entrance at INPI) will be considered as the date of filing.
- (ii) A patent application will be kept secret for 18 (eighteen) months from the date of filing or of the oldest priority, if any, after which it is published. The publication of the application may be anticipated at the request of the applicant; however, it does not accelerate the technical examination. After publication of the application and up to the end of the examination, interested parties may submit documents and data to assist the examination.
- (iii) The examination of a patent application must be requested by the applicant or by other interested party within a period of 36 (thirty six) months from the date of filing. If the examination of the application is not requested, the application is dismissed. The technical examination contains a report of search and an opinion with respect to: the patentability of the application; the appropriateness of the application given the nature claimed (Patents of Invention or Utility Model); the need to reformulate or divide the application; and the technical requirements.
- (iv) The examination can either approve or reject the patent application. In the case of approval, the applicant has 60 days to pay for the expedition of the letter patent.

Once granted, a patent remains in force for a period of 20 (twenty) years from the date of filing and the term shall not be less than 10 (ten) years counting from the date of granting.

Regarding international treaties on patents, it is worth noting that Brazil is part of:

- The Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT), since April/1978. Since August/2009, INPI commenced its operation as an International Searching Authority (ISA) and International Preliminary Examination Authority (IPEA).
- The Strasbourg Agreement, since October 1975, which established the International Patent Classification (IPC). The IPC provides a hierarchical system of symbols for the classification according to the different technological areas to which they belong.

Judicial proceedings for the nullification of a patent may be proposed at any time during the term of the patent (either by the INPI or by any person with a legitimate interest) and are filed at the Federal Court forum. When not being the plaintiff, the INPI is part of such proceedings.

### Utility models

A Utility Model refers to an object of practical use or part thereof that can be patented as a utility model if it is capable of industrial application, has a new form or arrangement, and involves an inventive act that results in a functional improvement in its use or manufacture.

Utility models are very similar to patents in terms of process of filing and granting, but differ in a few issues:

- (i) Utility models refer only to products, not processes.
- (ii) Instead of the inventive step requirement of patents, utility models require an inventive act, which is less complex.
- (iii) Fees for filing patents and utility models are the same, but examination and annuity fees are cheaper for utility models than for patents.
- (iv) Once granted, a utility model remains in force for a period of 15 (fifteen) years from the date of filing and the term shall not be less than 7 (seven) years beginning on the date of granting.

As a patent, a utility model is also a type of protection available via the PCT System and the classification of the invention also follows the International Patent Classification (IPC).

### *Industrial designs*

In Brazil, the Industrial Property Law (No. 9.279, 14/05/1996) established<sup>16</sup> that industrial design registration protects the ornamental external form of an object or the set of lines and colors applied to a product, provided that they make a new and original result and are capable of industrial production. Such registration does not protect functionalities, dimensions, materials or manufacturing processes of an object. The Brazilian law determines that the application for industrial design registration refers to a single object, of which a plurality of variations is permitted, provided that they are intended for the same purpose and all retain the same preponderant distinctive characteristic, with each application limited to a maximum of 20 (twenty) variations.

The main feature with respect to the filing and granting of the application for registration of the industrial design process is the lack of substantive examination, except if requested by the applicant. This means that, after the filing of an industrial design registration with the INPI, if it is considered properly documented, it will automatically be published and the registration will be simultaneously granted, being issued the respective certificate.

The industrial design registration is valid for 10 years with the possibility of consecutive renewal for up to three (3) periods of five years, totaling a maximum of 25 years. The registration of Industrial Design guarantees to the owner temporary ownership of the industrial design and the right to exclude others from manufacturing, selling or importing products incorporating the object without their permission in the country.

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<sup>16</sup> Before the Industrial Property Law (No. 9.279, 14/05/1996) industrial designs were protected by patents as an industrial model.

Regarding international treaties on industrial design, Brazil's current status are:

- Brazil is not a member of Locarno Agreement, which establishes the International Classification of industrial designs, but uses its classification to indicate the goods incorporating the designs belong.
- Brazil is not a signatory to the Hague System for the international registration of industrial designs.

### *Trademarks*

In Brazil, according to the Industrial Property Law (Law No. 9.279/96), the trademark registration protects visually distinctive and perceivable signs, not prohibited by law. Marks can be differentiated by their nature, according to its use on the market in four distinct categories:

- (i) Product trademarks: used to distinguish a product from another that is identical, similar, or alike, but of different origin.
- (ii) Service marks: used to distinguish a service from another that is identical, similar, or alike, but of different origin.
- (iii) Certification marks: used to attest the conformity of a product or service with certain technical standards or specifications, particularly regarding its quality, nature, material used and methodology employed; and
- (iv) Collective marks: used to identify products or services provided by members of a certain entity.

A trademark can also be classified according to its presentation in four distinct categories:

- (i) Nominative marks: protect words, abbreviations, neologisms or any combination of letters, and/or numbers, provided they are not misleading.
- (ii) Figurative marks: protect only signs with pictures, image symbols or drawings.
- (iii) Mixed marks: protect both word and figurative signs, and three-dimensional marks consisting of three-dimensional features such as the shape and packaging of goods without a functional or technical effect.

In Brazil, the process of an application for trademark registration has the following main steps:

- (i) The Brazilian law provides that the application for registration should be in only one class of the good or service that the trademark intends to distinguish. Where applicants wish protection in different classes, they should submit separate applications for each class. It is not necessary to submit proof of use of the mark when filing the register.
- (ii) After filing in the INPI, the application is subject to a formal preliminary examination and, if properly documented, the application is published in the Industrial Property Gazette (RPI).
- (iii) After the application is published in the RPI, interested parties have 60 days to submit information to INPI if they wish to oppose the application.
- (iv) After the opposition period, the application is submitted to the substantive examination.
- (v) If the trademark application complies with the substantive criteria and the applicant duly pays the corresponding fees, the registration certificate will be granted to the applicant.

Once granted, a trademark remains in force for a period of 10 (ten) years from the date of grant and this period may be extended for equal and successive periods by paying renewal fees. Under Brazilian law, the certificate of registration of a trademark ensures to the titleholder its exclusive use throughout the national territory, as well as the right to authorize others to use your trademark and to prevent other people from using it to signal products or services which are identical, similar or related.

A trademark can also be cancelled post-grant. Administrative nullity proceedings may be requested by any person having a legitimate interest within 180 days from grant. Judicial nullity proceedings may be proposed either by INPI or by any person having a legitimate interest within five years after it was registered.

Regarding international treaties on trademarks, it is worth noting that:

- Brazil is not a member of the Nice Agreement ("Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks"). INPI, however, uses Nice's International Classification of Goods and Services.
- Brazil is not a member of the Vienna Agreement ("Vienna Agreement Establishing an International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks"), but uses the Classification of the Figurative Elements established by it.
- Brazil is not a member of the Madrid Protocol ("Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks"). The Agreement is an international system of record that enables obtaining protection for trademarks in several States and/or intergovernmental organizations through a single international application to be filed with the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

### *Technology and franchising Contracts*

According to the Industrial Property Law (No. 9.279/96), INPI is responsible for the registration of contracts that involves transfer of technology, franchise agreements and alike in order that such contracts take effect for third parties. Under Brazilian law, technology contracts are agreements whose object involves industrial property rights or an expectation of rights, which may include pending applications for the registration of IPRs.

Agreements whose object involves the transmission of knowledge, which may not be registered as industrial property rights, are also required to be registered at INPI. This is the case of contracts involving know-how and trade secrets as well as contracts for the provision of technical assistance services, related to the preparation of studies, projects and technical support needed for the absorption of technology.

The franchise contracts are regulated by Law No. 8.955/94, which defines them as "the mechanism by which the franchisor grants the franchisee the right to use the trademark or patent, associated with the right of exclusive or semi-exclusive distribution of products or services, and, eventually, the right to use the technology of deployment and management of the business or the operating system developed or held by the franchisor, by direct or indirect remuneration, without, however, characterizing any employment relationship" (art. 2 Law No. 8.955/94).



According to these rules and regulations, technology and franchise contracts should be registered at the INPI:

- (i) to have effect for third parties (Law 9.279/96);
- (ii) to legitimize and enable the remittance of royalties and services involving technology transfer (Law No. 4.131/62 and Resolution No. 3.844/2010 of the Central Bank of Brazil); and,
- (iii) to allow the tax deduction of technology and technical assistance expenses (Decree N<sup>o</sup>. 3.000, 26/03/1999, relating to the Income Tax Regulations).

### *Geographical indications*

In Brazil, according to the Law 9279/96, the registration of geographical indications protects an indication of origin (or indication of source) or an appellation of origin (or denomination of origin). INPI is the institution responsible for establishing the registration procedure.

An indication of source is the geographic name of a country, city, region or locality in a territory which has become known as a center of extraction, production or manufacture of a given product or of provision of a given service. A denomination of origin is the geographical name of a country, city, region or locality in its territory that designates a product or service whose qualities or characteristics are exclusively or essentially attributable to the geographical environment, including natural and human factors.

Once a geographic name has fallen into the common use as designating a product or service, it cannot be registered as a geographical indication.

The use of the geographical indication is restricted to those producers and service providers who are established in that locality, and it is also demanded, concerning denominations of origin, that the quality requirements are satisfied.

Regarding international treaties on geographical indications, it is worth noting that Brazil is not part of the Lisbon Agreement ("Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration").

### *Software*

In Brazil, in addition to copyright law (Law No. 9.610/1998) in which the computer program is protected as a literary work, the intellectual property protection of computer programs is the subject of specific legislation: the Law 9.609/98, also known as Software Law.

In the case of works protected by copyright, the protection of rights in the computer program comes with its creation, independent of registration. To enjoy the rights granted by the ownership of the software, the owner must have of proof of authorship, either by the publication or by other evidence. Thus, to provide legal certainty for business and ensure its ownership, computer programs may be registered at INPI. The validity of the rights for those who develops software is fifty years from January 1<sup>st</sup> of the year following that of its publication or, failing that, of their creation.

In the case of foreign programs, once coming from countries that grant reciprocity to Brazilian authors, they are not required to be registered in Brazil (except in cases of transfer of rights).

**Box 2.1: Summary of IP system in Brazil**

Institution	Type of IP	Period in force	National IP Laws	International Agreements Status
Brazilian IP Office (INPI), Ministry of Development, Industry and Foreign Trade	Patents	20 years from the date of filing, shall not be less than 10 years beginning on the date of granting.	Law No. 9.279 May 14, 1996 Industrial Property Law	- Paris Convention since July/1884 - Strasbourg Agreement (for International Patent Classification - IPC) since October/1975 - PCT since April/1978 - ISA/IPEA since August/2009 - Brazil is not a member of the Budapest Treaty (international recognition of the deposit of microorganisms for the purposes of patent procedure)
	Utility Models	15 years from the date of filing, shall not be less than 7 years beginning on the date of granting.		- Paris Convention since July/1884 - Madrid Agreement (Repression of False or Deceptive Indications of Source on Goods) since October/1896 - Nairobi Treaty (Protection of the Olympic Symbol) since August/1984 - Brazil is not a member of the Madrid Protocol (for International Registration of Marks) - Brazil is not a member of the Nice Agreement but uses its classification of goods and services for registration of marks. - Brazil is not a member of the Vienna Agreement (for figurative elements of marks) but uses its classification
	Trademarks	10 years from the date of granting of the registration, renewable.		- Paris Convention since July/1884 - Brazil is not a member of the Hague System (for the International Registration of Industrial Designs) - Brazil is not a member of Locarno Agreement (for International Classification of industrial designs) but uses its classification.
	Industrial Designs	10 years from the date of filing, being extendable for 3 successive periods of 5 years each.		- Paris Convention since July/1884 - Brazil is not a member of the Lisbon System (a global protection system for protection of appellations of origin and their international registration).
	Geographical Indications	Not determined.		

	Contracts of licensing of industrial property, technology transfer and franchising	- Licensing of industrial property: duration of the validity of the industrial property rights involved; - Know-how and trade secrets contracts: period of 5 years, renewable for equal periods of 5 years; - Technical assistance services: period of provision of the services.	Law No. 4.131/1962 (Foreign Capital Law); Law No. 8.884/1994 (Antitrust Law); Law No. 8.955/1994 (Franchising Law); Law No. 9.279/1996 (Industrial Property Law); Decree No. 3.000/1999 (Income Tax Regulations); Ordinance of the Ministry of Finance No. 436/1958.	
	Software	50 years, counting from January 1 of the year following its publication.	Law No. 9.609, February 19, 1998	
	Integrated Circuit Topographies		Law No. 11.484, May 31, 2007	
Ministry of Culture and Ministry of Education	Copyright and Neighboring Rights		Law No. 9.610, February 19, 1998	- Berne Convention (Protection of Literary and Artistic Works) since Feb/1922 - Phonograms Convention (Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms) since Nov/1975 - Rome Convention (Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations) since Sep/1965
National Service for Plant Variety	National Service for Plant Variety Protection / Ministry of Agriculture	15 years for most of varieties;	Law No. 9.456, April 28, 1997	- UPOV Convention since May/1999 <sup>17</sup>

<sup>17</sup> For more information, see: <http://www.upov.org>

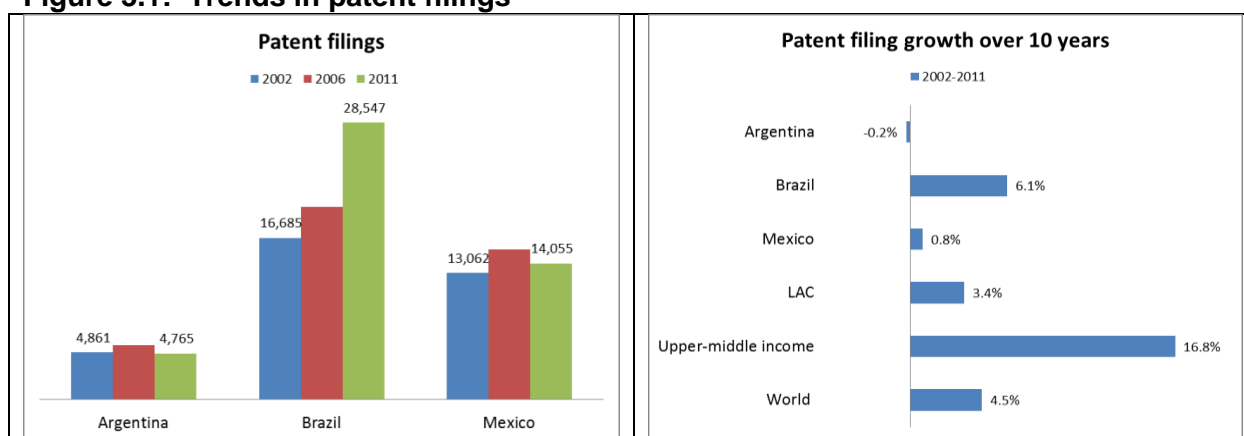
### 3 Brazil in the Global context (Overall trends)

Brazil is the seventh largest economy of the world and the second largest middle-income economy.<sup>18</sup> Brazil is the largest economy among the Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) countries. Its GDP represented 42% of the LAC region's GDP in 2011. That same year, it had a GDP of 2,477 billion USD which is more than twice the one of Mexico (1,160 billion constant USD), the second largest economy in the LAC region.

Brazil ranked first among LAC countries in registration of patents, utility models, industrial designs and trademarks. Similar to its GDP share, the share of patent filings originating from Brazilian applicants was of 40% of all LAC patent filings in 2011. With almost 6,400 patents filed worldwide, however, applications by Brazilian residents accounted for less than 0.5% of total world filings. By comparison, Chinese and Indian residents filed respectively about 436.000 and 16.000 patent applications worldwide in 2011.<sup>19</sup>

INPI-Brazil received 28,547 patent applications in 2011 (figure 3.1), which represents roughly half of the filings in LAC but only 1.3% in the world. Between 2002 and 2011, the number of patents filed at INPI Brazil grew rapidly. By contrast, the offices of Argentina and Mexico received higher volumes of filings in 2006 than in 2011. Over the ten years' period, all offices from upper-middle income countries combined have experienced a 16.8% annual growth on average, mainly due to the sharp growth seen at SIPO<sup>20</sup> (23.2%). Nonetheless, with a 6.1% annual growth rate in the same period, INPI Brazil has seen an increase of patent filings by 1.6 percentage points above the world's rate (4.5%).

**Figure 3.1: Trends in patent filings**



Note: 2011 data for Argentina, Upper-middle income data, LAC data and World data are WIPO estimates. Geometric mean was used to determine the average annual growth. Source: WIPO Statistical Database, January 2014

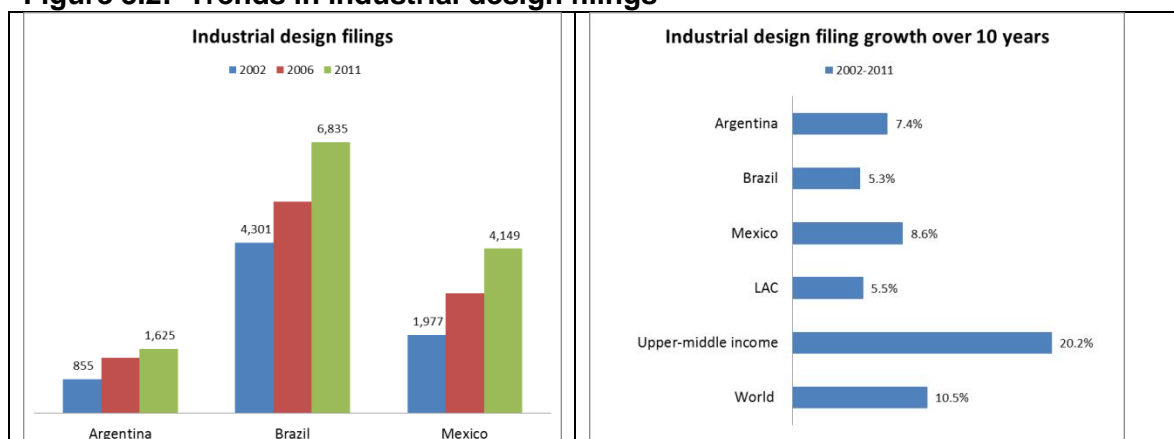
Similar to patent filings, industrial design filings at INPI Brazil experienced a sharp increase from 2002 to 2011, with the filing of 6,835 industrial design applications in 2011 (figure 3.2). This represents 46.5% of the industrial design filings in LAC, but less than 1% of the world total. Unlike patent filings, however, its 5.3% annual growth is lower than those observed at the offices of Argentina (7.4%) and Mexico (8.6%) as well as slightly below LAC average (5.5%). In any case, all three offices experienced a substantial increase in the number of industrial design applications received since 2002. The INPI Brazil growth rate is also lower than the one observed for the world's average as well as the one for the upper-middle income countries. These rates are largely due to filings at SIPO, which experienced an average growth of 23.3% since 2002 and accounted for 68% of the world's total industrial design filings in 2011.

<sup>18</sup> Source: <http://data.worldbank.org/country/brazil>

<sup>19</sup> Source: WIPO Statistical Database. 2011 data for Argentina are estimated

<sup>20</sup> State Intellectual Property Office of China

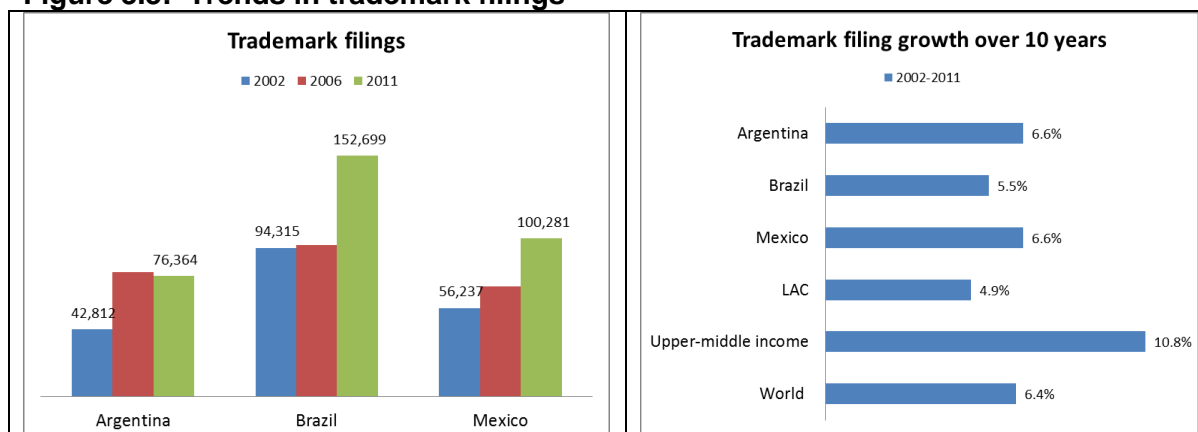
**Figure 3.2: Trends in industrial design filings**



Note: 2006 and 2011 data for Argentina, Upper-middle income data, LAC data and World data are WIPO estimates. Geometric mean was used to determine the average annual growth. Source: WIPO Statistical Database, January 2014

With 152,699 filings received in 2011, INPI Brazil accounts for 27.6% of the trademark filings in LAC and 3.7% of the world. Brazil experienced a sharp increase in trademark filings since 2002 and especially since 2009 (figure 3.3). This growth represents, in absolute terms, an increase of about 58,400 filings over the past decade, the highest increase in absolute terms among LAC countries. However, in relative terms, Brazil (5.5%) experienced a slightly lower average annual growth since 2002 than Argentina (6.6%) and Mexico (6.6%). If filings at INPI Brazil grew, on average, faster than LAC average (4.9%), it was below the upper-middle income (10.8%) and world average (6.4%).

**Figure 3.3: Trends in trademark filings**



Note: 2011 data for Argentina, Upper-middle income data, LAC data and World data are WIPO estimates. Geometric mean was used to determine the average annual growth. Source: WIPO Statistical Database, January 2014

Even though Brazilian residents represent a small share of world total, the IP filing activity in Brazil markedly increased over time. Among LAC offices, INPI Brazil is not only the largest office in terms of filing activity but is also among the fastest growing offices in terms of filings.

## 4 Patents and Utility Models

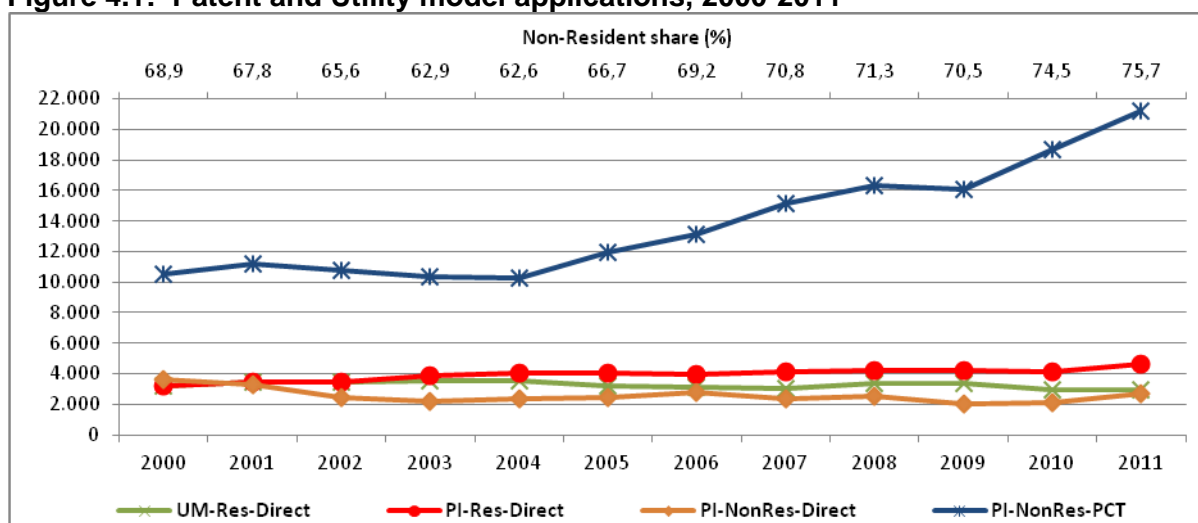
Over the period from 2000 to 2011, a number of policies and regulations were put in place in Brazil. Innovation was emphasized as playing an important role in the economic and industrial development. In light of that, improvements regarding intellectual property rights were undertaken through the restructuring of the INPI, investing in its infrastructure and human resources. The first subsection provides an overview of the filing trend for patents and utility models for INPI, the second subsection describes in details the patenting behavior of inventions and the third subsection presents specific aspects of the use of utility model protection.

### *Trend of total applications received by Brazilian IP Office (INPI)*

Figure 4.1 presents the trend of total applications received by the INPI, classified by patents and utility models, residents and non-residents, and also distinguishing the ones via the PCT route from those directly filed with INPI.

The main findings are: (i) growth in patent applications from non-residents using the PCT route, was the main contributor to total growth of applications, (ii) residents also increased the number of patent applications, but far below from those from non-residents, (iii) the share of non-resident in total applications (patents and utility models) increased during the period, (iv) the participation of PCT applications in total applications increased, particularly from non-residents, (v) the share of utility models decreased, if considered only resident or total applications, and (vi) resident applications via PCT and non-resident UM applications were not representative.

**Figure 4.1: Patent and Utility model applications, 2000-2011**



Source: INPI's Statistical database (BADEPI)

The 20,773 applications filed in 2000 consisted of 14,319 non-resident and 6,449 resident applications. In 2011, with 31,652 applications filed, the number of non-resident applications grew sharply and reached 23,975 (77%), while resident applications also grew but by a more modest rate (19%), resulting in 7,677 applications. As a consequence, the resident share decreased from 31% to 24% of total applications filed at the Brazilian IP Office.

The number of patent applications was stable until 2004, when they started to experience fast yearly growth. Patent applications grew more than 60%, from 17,443 per year in 2000 to 28,547 in 2011. It contrasts with the trend for utility model applications in the same period, which registered

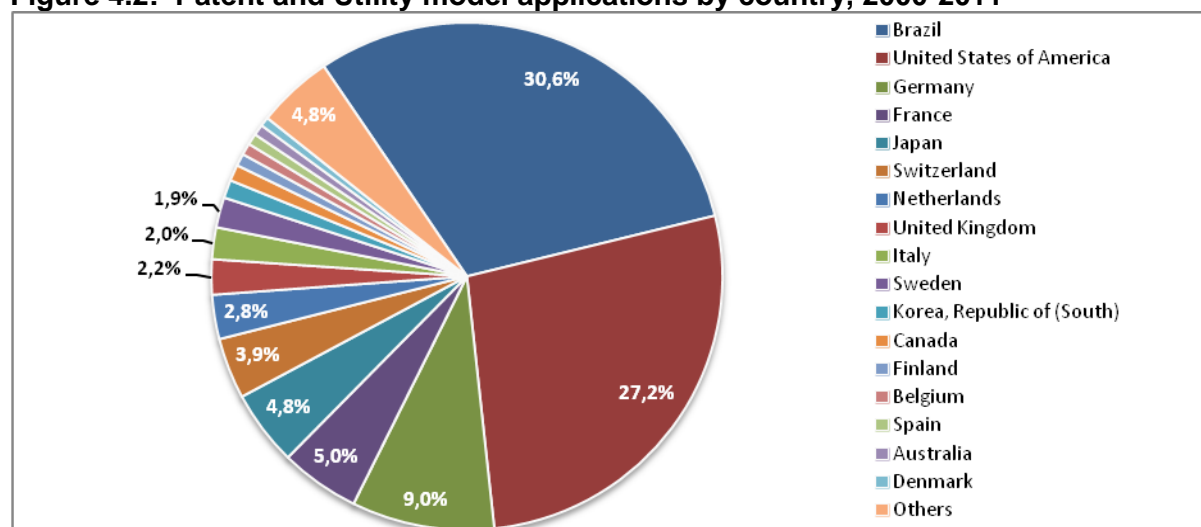
a smooth fall of 6% less applications from 2000 to 2011. In 2000, 3,330 utility model applications were filed and, in 2011, approximately 3,100 applications. Consequently, the share of utility model dropped from 16% of total applications to only 10%. If we only take into consideration resident applications, UM filings have dropped from 50% to 39% of total patent and UM applications.

The applications through Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) have shown to be of great and growing importance to INPI. Between 2000 and 2011 the PCT patent applications more than doubled, from approximately 10,600 to 21,244 applications, while the trend of direct filings (patents and utility models) had a small and not continuous growth over this period. In 2011, PCT applications represented almost 75% of patent applications and 67% of total applications (patents and utility models).

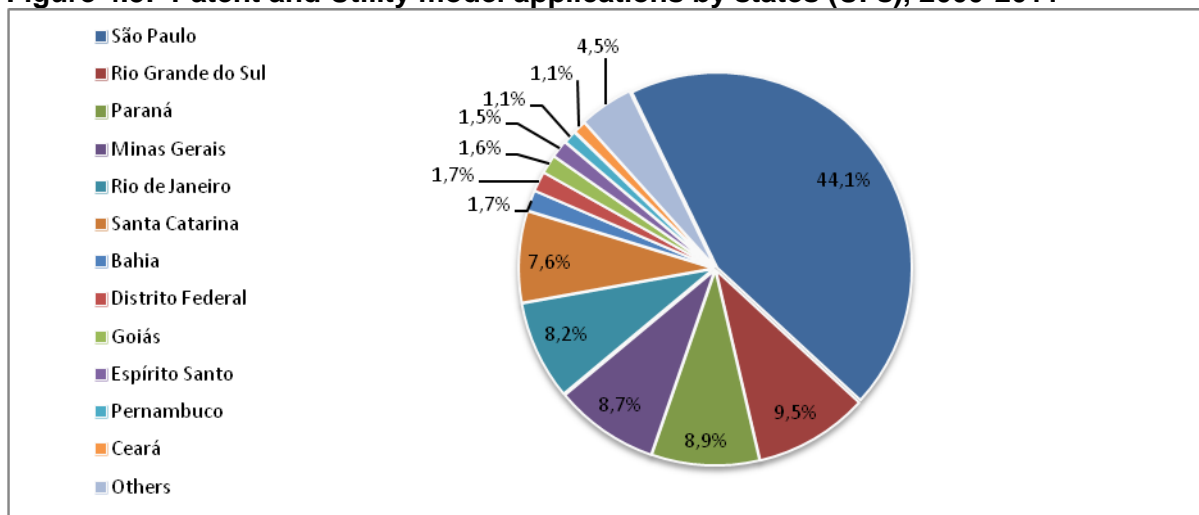
It is important to point that the increased use of PCT is combined with a general increase in applications of patents by non-residents, whether PCT or Paris Convention applications, and with the fact that the INPI was indicated as an International Searching Authority (ISA) and International Preliminary Examination Authority (IPEA) under the PCT in September 2007. In August 2009, the Institute began operating as ISA-IPEA. This new condition affected the number of PCT applications for utility models. In 2009, there were 12 such applications. In 2010, these applications numbered 15 and, in 2011, 30 applications. Although in absolute terms they represent a small share of total applications, they experienced a significant growth (100%).

When considering countries' origin for patent and utility model together, the share of Brazilian residents (30%) is superior to U.S. residents (27%). This highlights the significant use of utility model protection by Brazilian residents.

**Figure 4.2: Patent and Utility model applications by country, 2000-2011**



**Figure 4.3: Patent and Utility model applications by states (UFs), 2000-2011**

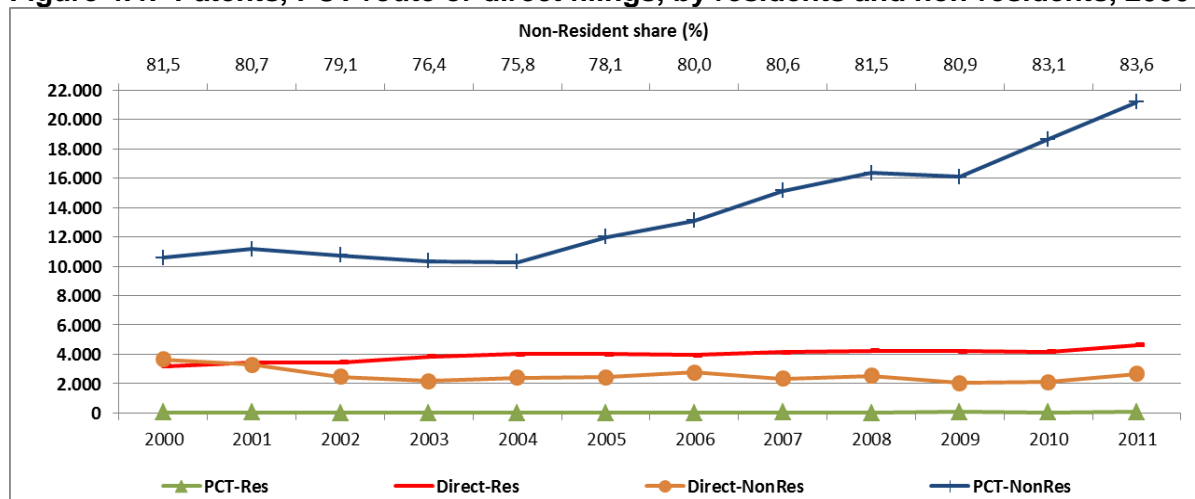


Source: INPI's Statistical database (BADEPI)

### Patent applications

Figure 4.4 presents the trend for patents application, by residents and non-residents, using the PCT route or directly filed with INPI. It shows that: (i) growth in non-resident (using PCT route) applications was the main contributor to total growth, (ii) continuation of the share of non-resident applications by around 80% during the period, and (iii) non-resident applicants represent 99% of all PCT applications.

**Figure 4.4: Patents, PCT route or direct filings, by residents and non-residents, 2000-2011**



Source: INPI's statistical database (BADEPI)

PCT applications from non-resident were at a relatively low level until 2004, when it started growing consistently until 2011 (except in 2009). On the other hand, the number of non-resident applications filed directly with INPI followed a downward trend, falling almost 30% from 2000 to 2011.

Resident patent applications (99% filed directly with INPI), have grown over 40%, from 3,181 per year in 2000 to 4,627 in 2011. It should be noted that since 2009, when INPI started to operate as ISA-IPEA, PCT applications from residents also increased, from 29 applications in 2008, to more than 60 applications per year in the period 2009-2011.

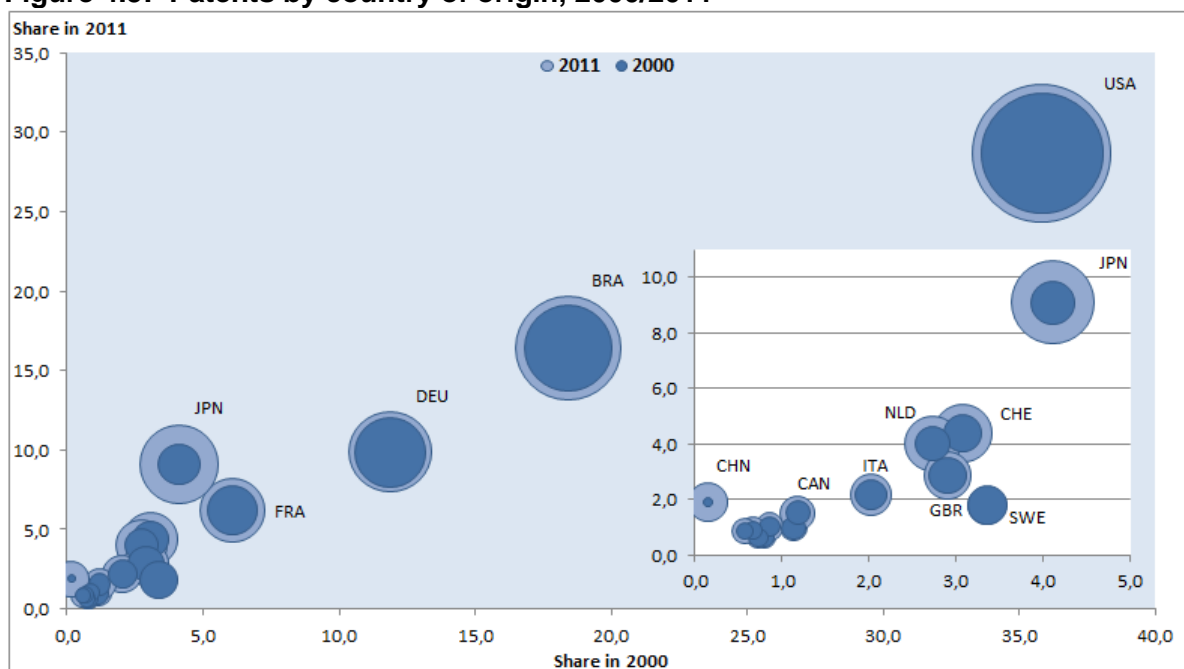


### Patents applications by origin

As in WIPO statistical reporting, we use the residence of the first-named applicant to determine the country of origin, which facilitates international comparisons.<sup>21</sup> This is also justified due to the fact that 98% of all patents filed in Brazil were by applicants from the same country of origin. This means that only 2% of total patent applications were filed jointly by applicants from different countries, and, among them, only a very small number of patents were filed jointly by residents and non-residents.

Figure 4.5 shows that few countries were responsible for most of the applications. The United States represented around 30% of the patents in 2011, followed by Brazil and Germany, with 16.4% and 10%, respectively. At a level below are Japan, with 9%, France (6%), Switzerland (4.4%) and Netherlands (4%).

**Figure 4.5: Patents by country of origin, 2000/2011**



Source: INPI's statistical database (BADEPI)

The evolution of the main countries of origin of patent applications is shown by the growth bubbles between 2000 and 2011. Applications from the USA grew by 31%: it had around 6,200 applications in 2000 and more than 8,200 in 2011. Brazil had a higher growth rate of 46% – from 3,200 to 4,700 applications – while Germany grew by 36% – from 2,000 to 2,800 applications.

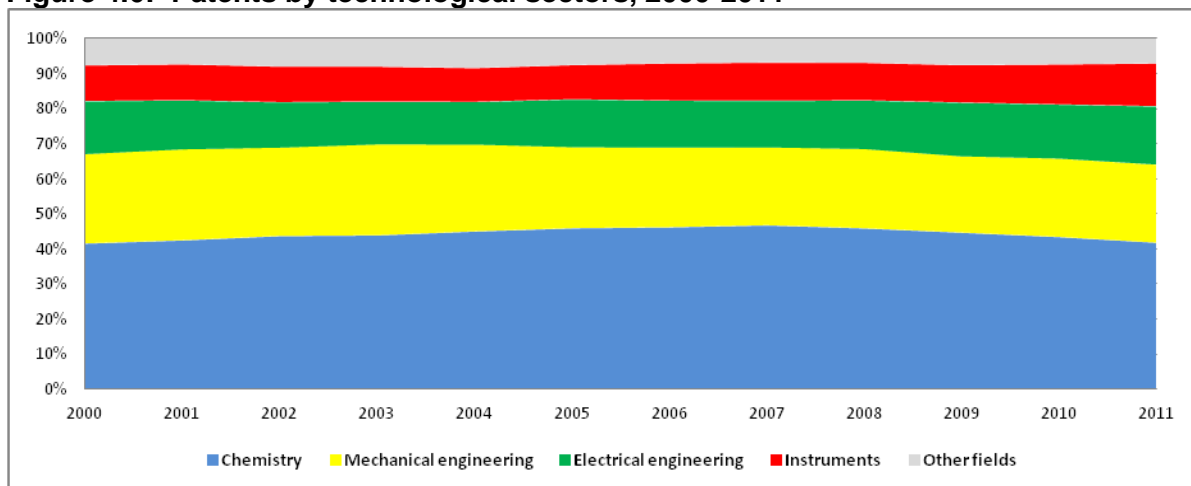
In relation to countries that showed significant growth in the period, Japan jumped from 700 applications in 2000 to 2,600 in 2011, surpassing France. China also experienced strong growth, although from a much lower level. In 2000, it had filed 25 applications, while in 2011 it rose to almost 550, surpassing countries such as Sweden, Canada, Korea and Spain, that respectively filed 513, 438, 285 and 261 applications in that same year.

<sup>21</sup> For more information, see: [http://www.wipo.int/export/sites/www/ipstats/en/wipi/2013/pdf/wipo\\_pub\\_941\\_2013\\_annex.pdf](http://www.wipo.int/export/sites/www/ipstats/en/wipi/2013/pdf/wipo_pub_941_2013_annex.pdf)

### Patents applications by technological fields

Figure 4.6 provides an overview of patent applications, from residents and non-residents, by technological sectors<sup>22</sup>. It is interesting to note that the distribution didn't experience relevant changes in the period of 2000-2011. The chemistry sector accounted for the highest share in total applications (over 40%). It was followed by mechanical engineering, which accounted for more than 20% of total applications, electrical engineering (14%), instruments (11%) and other fields (7%). This distribution is largely determined by technological fields with a major participation of non-residents, as they were responsible for 80% of applications.

**Figure 4.6: Patents by technological sectors, 2000-2011**



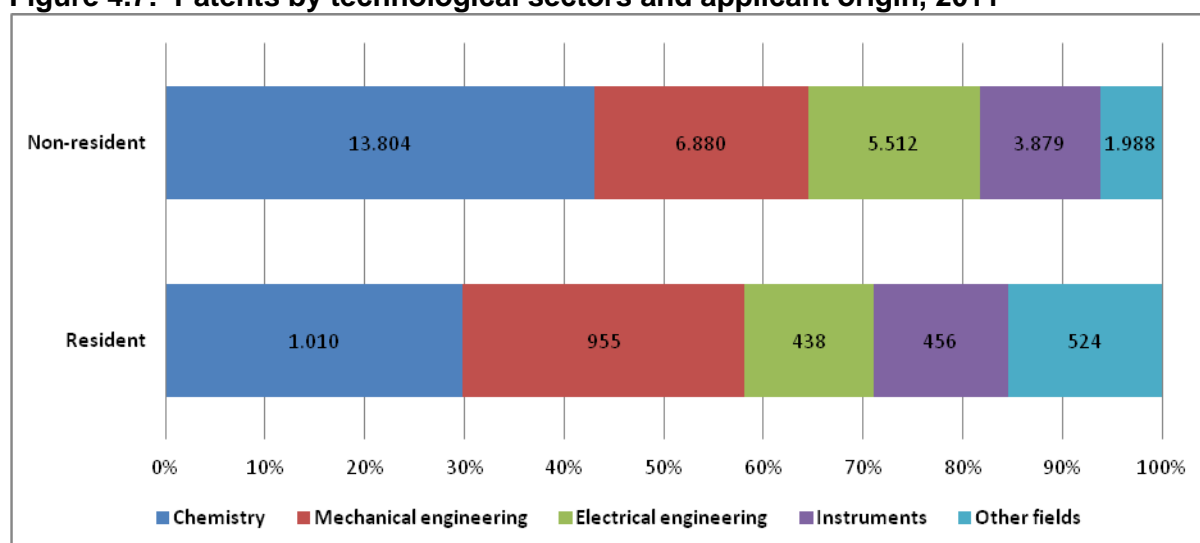
Source: INPI's Statistical database (BADEPI)

As the distribution didn't experience relevant changes over the period 2000-2011, Figure 4.7 shows how the technological fields differ according to the origin of applicants. It indicates the contrast between the internal technological capabilities and the areas under protection by non-residents applications. Comparing the distribution of applications from residents and non-residents, chemistry appears as the largest sector in both cases, but it accounts for a smaller share for the residents as compared to non-residents (around 30% against 43%, respectively). The mechanical engineering sector and "other fields" account for bigger shares (around 28% and 15%) for residents than non-residents (21% and 6% respectively).

In the analysis of the top-10 sectors of patent applications, non-resident applications clearly concentrate in the chemistry sector: pharmaceuticals (9%), organic fine chemistry (7%), basic materials chemistry (6%), medical technology (5%) and biotechnology (5%). Resident applications, on the other hand, are concentrated in other sectors, such as: civil engineering (7%), other special machines (7%), medical technology (5%), transport (5%) and basic materials chemistry (5%). It is interesting to note that sectors associated with the most dynamic technologies (Information and Communication Technologies - ICT) are relevant to both residents and non-residents.

<sup>22</sup> For more information, see methodological annex.

**Figure 4.7: Patents by technological sectors and applicant origin, 2011**



Source: INPI's Statistical database (BADEPI)

Table 4.1 shows patent applications classified by the top 10 non-resident applicants, while Table 4.2 shows patent applications classified by the top 10 resident applicants. In the case of non-resident applicants, the top 10 applicants accounted for 8.5% of all patent applications from non-residents during the period of 2000 to 2011, suggesting a relatively low concentration of applicants. If resident applications are also included, the top 10 non-resident applicants account for only 6.7% of all patent applications. Among non-resident applicants, other relevant companies are from the sectors of consumer goods, information and communications technology (ICT), chemicals and pharmaceuticals, most of which are multinationals with subsidiaries in Brazil.

**Table 4.1: Top 10 non-resident applicants - Patents, 2000-2011**

Rank	Name	Sector	Number of applications	Share of Total
1	Qualcomm Incorporated	information and communications technology (ICT)	3,092	1.38%
2	BASF aktiengesellschaft	Chemicals	2,894	1.29%
3	The Procter & Gamble Company	Consumer goods	2,359	1.05%
4	Unilever	Consumer goods	1,753	0.78%
5	3M Innovative Properties Company	Several sectors	1,656	0.74%
6	Novartis	Pharmaceutical	1,585	0.71%
7	Koninklijke Philips Electronics	information and communications technology (ICT)	1,493	0.67%
8	Microsoft Corporation	information and communications technology (ICT)	1,469	0.66%
9	E, I, du Pont de Nemours and Company	Chemicals	1,386	0.62%
10	Kimberly Clark Worldwide Inc,	Cleaning and personal hygiene products	1,356	0.61%
Top 10 total			19,043	8.50%
Total non-resident applications			224,037	100%
Total applications (including residents)			282,820	

Table 4.2 shows patent applications distributed according to the top 10 resident applicants, with only two companies appearing in the list: Petrobras and Whirlpool S.A., with 696 and 652 applications respectively. It is important to highlight that Whirlpool S.A. and Multibrás are associated companies. Whirlpool S.A. was established in 2006 with the reorganization of Multibrás SA and Empresa Brasileira Compressor SA – Embraco. Table 4.2 also shows the strong presence of universities and public foundations, particularly those from São Paulo and Minas Gerais. Such institutions have the mission of fostering research and the scientific and technological development of the states.

**Table 4.2: Top 10 resident applicants - Patents, 2000-2011**

Rank	Name	Number of applications	Share Total
1	Petróleo Brasileiro S.A. – Petrobras	696	1,18%
2	Universidade Estadual de Campinas – Unicamp	595	1,01%
3	Universidade de São Paulo – USP	534	0,91%
4	Whirlpool S.A.	492	0,84%
5	Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais – UFMG	385	0,65%
6	Fundação de Amparo à Pesquisa do Estado de São Paulo – FAPESP	342	0,58%
7	Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro – UFRJ	279	0,47%
8	Fundação de Amparo à Pesquisa do Estado de Minas Gerais – FAPEMIG	169	0,29%
9	Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul – UFRGS	162	0,28%
10	Multibrás S.A. Eletrodomésticos	160	0,27%
Top 10 total		3.814	6,49%
Total resident applications		58.783	100,00%
Total applications (including non-residents)		282,820	

### ***Patents applications by residents***

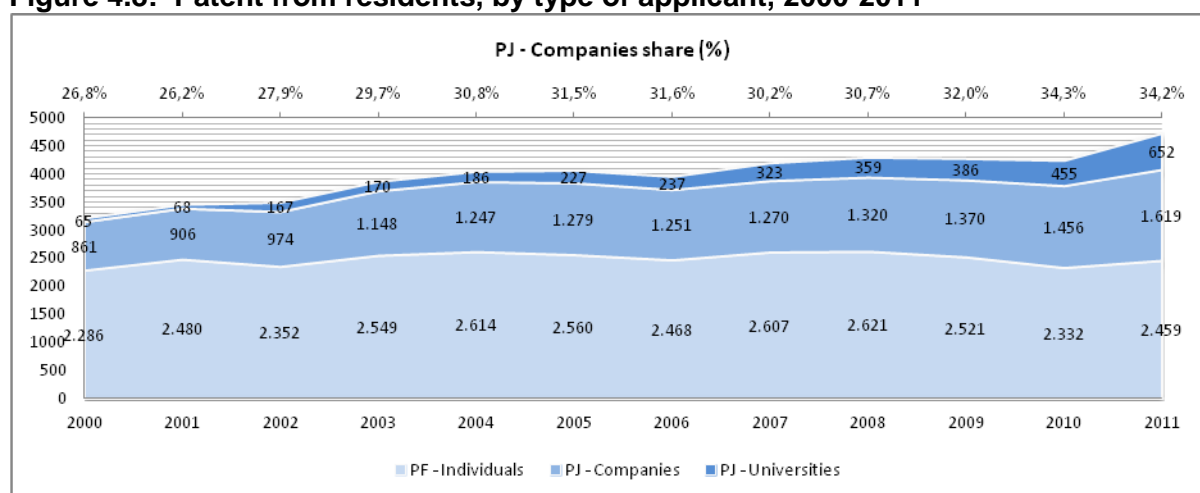
Brazilian resident applications can be classified in three types of applicants: companies, universities and individuals<sup>23</sup>. Figure 4.8 shows that individuals are the main applicants but companies and universities also increased their participation during the period.

In 2000, individuals concentrated more than 70% of total patent applications (2,286 applications), while companies accounted for 26.8% (861 applications) and universities had a very small participation of 2.0%. During the period, the number of patent applications from universities had a relevant increase, with 13.8% of total applications in 2011 (or 652 applications), while the number of patent applications from companies almost duplicated and reached 34.2% of total applications in 2011 (1,619). Individuals also increased (7.5%) their number of patent applications (to 2,459 applications in 2011) but their participation dropped to 52%.

It is necessary to further investigate the reasons behind the fact that the majority of patent applications are from individuals and identify whether they are inventors and applicants at the same time or if the owners of companies prefer to have patents in their names. In addition to that, Figure 4.8 shows that the composition of applicants has changed. This could be a result of the several incentives implement by recent industrial and innovation policies or a result of internal changes at INPI-Brazil, who became more active in its efforts for the national dissemination of the use of intellectual property at universities and companies.

<sup>23</sup> For more information, see methodological annex.

**Figure 4.8: Patent from residents, by type of applicant, 2000-2011**



Source: INPI's Statistical database (BADEPI)

### **Resident patents applications by economic sector**

With regard only to resident companies, applications can be broken down by economic sectors, which refers to the 87 activities (from agriculture, industry and services) of the "National Classification of Economic Activities" (CNAE). The CNAE follows the same methodology of the International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC Rev.4). In this report, references to an economic sector use the CNAE classification (2-digits level). Data, however, are not available for all resident companies<sup>24</sup>.

**Table 4.3: Patent applications by economic sectors (ISIC Rev.4), 2006/2011**

	2006	2006	2011	2011
Total	1.488	100,0%	2.274	100,0%
Education	207	13,9%	499	21,9%
Manufacture of electrical equipment	66	4,4%	194	8,5%
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	108	7,3%	140	6,2%
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	46	3,1%	121	5,3%
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	81	5,4%	88	3,9%
Scientific research and development	27	1,8%	81	3,6%
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	51	3,4%	64	2,8%
Wholesale trade, except motor vehicles and motorcycles	44	3,0%	62	2,7%
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	35	2,4%	43	1,9%
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	35	2,4%	40	1,8%

Source: INPI's Statistical database (BADEPI)

<sup>24</sup> Part of them had missing information for CNPJ and could not be classified by CNAE / IBGE.

For the companies with available data, Table 4.3 shows a strong participation of universities and government research institutes that are classified in the following sectors: “education”, “public administration, defense and social security” (which includes Government research institutes and the Institutes of Technological Research from the Army and the Air Force) and “Scientific research and development” (which includes private and public foundations that fund research). Jointly they represented 19% in 2006 and reached 31% of the total applications of resident legal entities in 2011.

Industrial activities have a significant share of resident patent applications in Brazil. The manufacture of electrical equipment more than doubled the number of patent applications in the period under consideration, increasing its relative share from 4.4% to 8.5%. The manufacture of machinery and equipment, although it has lost relative importance in the period 2006-11, continues as one of the most important sectors in 2011 (6.2%).

The remaining sectors – manufacture of chemicals and chemical products, manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products, wholesale trade, except motor vehicles and motorcycles, and manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products – despite of an increased number of applications, have experienced a relative decline.

### **Patent Grants**

In the period 2000-2011, Brazil granted over 38,000 patents. Out of this total, 34,291 were granted to non-resident and 3,985 to residents. Considering the distribution by year, INPI granted 6,006 patents in 2000, falling to a level of 2,100 grants in 2004, when it begins a process of recovery that reaches 3,437 grants in 2011.

Among the main foreign countries that received a patent in the period are: the United States of America with 34% of the non-resident total, Germany with 14%, France with 7% and Japan with 5%.

**Table 4.4: Patent Grants, 2000-2011**

Year	Resident	Non-Resident	Total
2000	651	5,355	6,006
2001	383	2,865	3,248
2002	338	3,958	4,296
2003	400	3,689	4,089
2004	270	1,896	2,166
2005	246	2,182	2,428
2006	231	2,226	2,457
2007	197	1,434	1,631
2008	234	2,276	2,510
2009	342	2,428	2,770
2010	313	2,925	3,238
2011	380	3,057	3,437

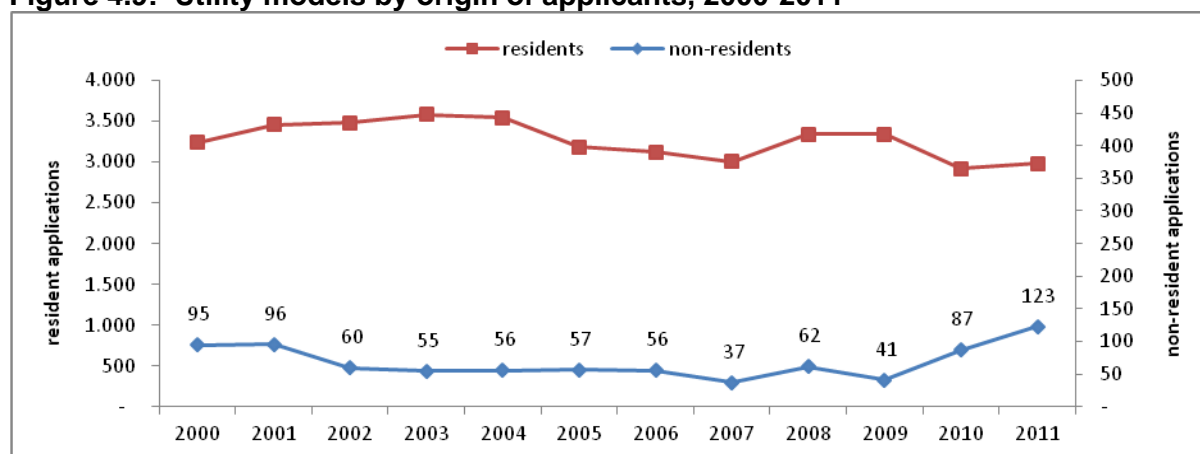
Source: INPI's Statistical database (BADEPI)

### Utility Model applications

Over the period 2000-2011, the number of utility model applications in Brazil had a decrease of almost 7%, albeit not continuously. Between 2000 and 2004, UM applications followed an upward trend, when applications increased from 3,300 to 3,600. Since then, the total number of UM applications filed in Brazil fell between 2004 and 2007 (-15%) followed by a recovery in 2008-2009 (11%) and then, in 2010-2011, declined yet again (-11%), reaching a lower level when compared to the beginning of the period. This was mainly due to resident applications, which accounted for around 98% of total UM applications. Unlike patents, utility models are a type of protection typically used by residents, considering that (the subsidiary of a multinational corporation is considered resident. In this scenario, such companies are able to implement adjustments to their products in order to adapt them to the Brazilian market. If complying with the substantive criteria, such products are protectable as UMs and are considered resident applications.

Non-resident participation increased in 2010 and 2011, even though the reasons for this growth are not clear. Considering the origin of the non-resident applications, more than 50% of them originated in Taiwan (Province of China) (21%), Argentina, United States and China (11% each).

**Figure 4.9: Utility models by origin of applicants, 2000-2011**



Source: INPI's Statistical database (BADEPI)

### Utility Model applications by technological fields

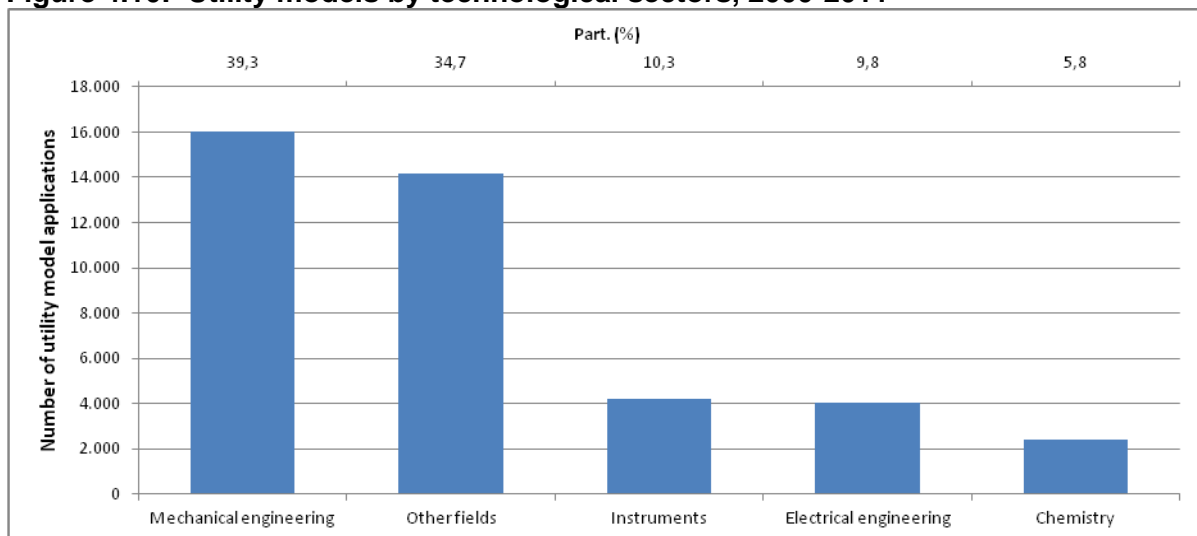
Figure 4.10 shows total utility model applications, during the period of 2000-2011, broken down by technological sectors<sup>25</sup>. It shows that, together, the sectors of mechanical engineering and of other fields accounted for the highest shares in total applications, with almost 75%. The areas in which residents predominate in patents differ from areas in which utility models are more expressive. In other words, the form of protection is specific to the characteristics of the sector. For example, the chemistry sector has an important concentration in patents (30% of the total), while in terms of utility models it represents only 6%.

When looking at the fields separately, the five most important fields were “furniture, games”, “handling”, “other consumer goods”, “civil engineering” and “transport”.

<sup>25</sup> For more information, see methodological annex.



**Figure 4.10: Utility models by technological sectors, 2000-2011**

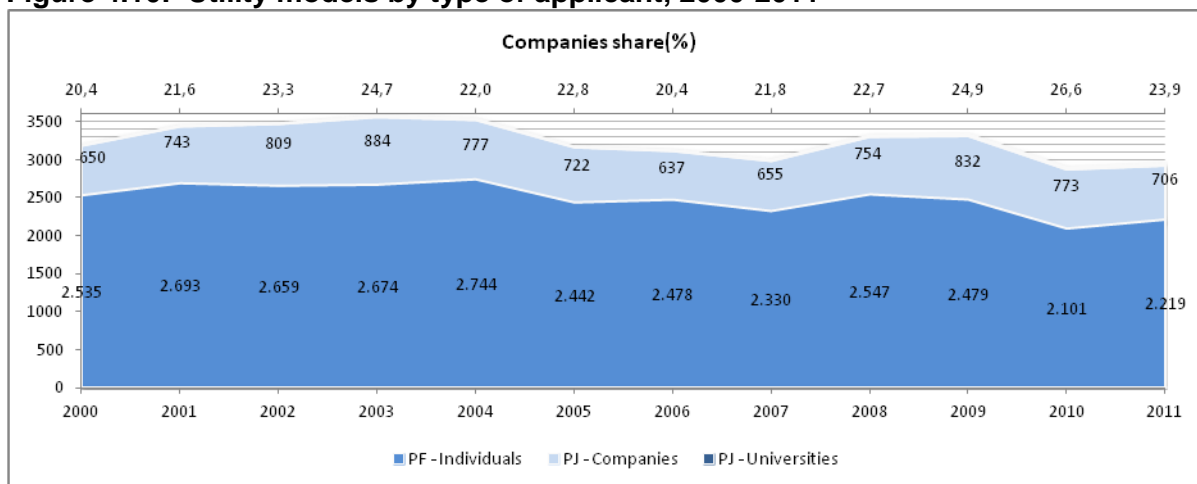


Source: INPI's Statistical database (BADEPI)

**Utility Model applications by applicants' type**

Figure 4.11 presents Brazilian applications classified according to the type of applicant: companies, universities and individuals<sup>26</sup>. It shows that individuals play an important role in UM applications; companies, however, have increased their participation during the period. Since utility models are used primarily as an instrument to protect adjustments made into products to adapt them to the Brazilian market, universities are not representative. However, individuals account for larger shares than in patent applications as showed before. This may be an indicative of the fact that UM applications, comparing to patent applications, are more used by micro, small and medium enterprises, the owners of which usually prefer to register the UM in their own name.

**Figure 4.10: Utility models by type of applicant, 2000-2011**



Source: INPI's Statistical database (BADEPI)

<sup>26</sup> For more information, see methodological annex.



### **Resident utility model applications by economic sector**

Concerning only resident companies, utility model applications can be broken down by economic sectors according to version 2.0 of the National Classification of Economic Activities (CNAE), which follows the same methodology as International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC Rev.4). Data, however, are not available for all resident companies<sup>27</sup>.

Table 4.5 shows that most of the utility model applications are related to industrial sectors, such as: “manufacture of machinery and equipment”, “manufacture of fabricated metal products”, “manufacture of rubber and plastics products”, “manufacture of electrical equipment” and “manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers”.

**Table 4.5: Utility model applications by economic sector (ISIC Rev.4) , 2006/2011**

<b>Economic sector</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Total</b>	650	100,0%	737	100,0%
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	71	10,9%	94	12,8%
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	66	10,2%	42	5,7%
Manufacture of rubber and plastics products	45	6,9%	40	5,4%
Manufacture of electrical equipment	37	5,7%	34	4,6%
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	26	4,0%	31	4,2%
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	29	4,5%	28	3,8%
Other manufacturing	45	6,9%	26	3,5%
Education	10	1,5%	25	3,4%
Manufacture of furniture	17	2,6%	17	2,3%
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	27	4,2%	14	1,9%

Source: INPI, BADEPI

### **Utility Model Grants**

Brazil granted, in the period 2000-2011, 4,007 Utility Models, of which 3,799 for residents and 208 for non-residents. Their distribution in the period decreased from 427 grants in 2000 to 355 in 2002, recovering in 2003 with 465 grants. It oscillated until 2007, with 197 grants. Thereafter, grants rose to around 350 to 360 per year between 2008 and 2011. It is noteworthy that in this period resident applicants had a share of 95% of all granted utility models.

<sup>27</sup> Part of them had missing information regarding the CNPJ and thus could not be classified by CNAE / IBGE.

**Table 4.6: Utility Model Grants, 2000-2011**

Year	Resident	Non-Resident	Total
2000	403	24	427
2001	310	12	322
2002	336	19	355
2003	437	28	465
2004	246	12	258
2005	339	21	360
2006	256	14	270
2007	185	12	197
2008	277	10	287
2009	335	21	356
2010	343	18	361
2011	332	17	349

Source: INPI's Statistical database (BADEPI)

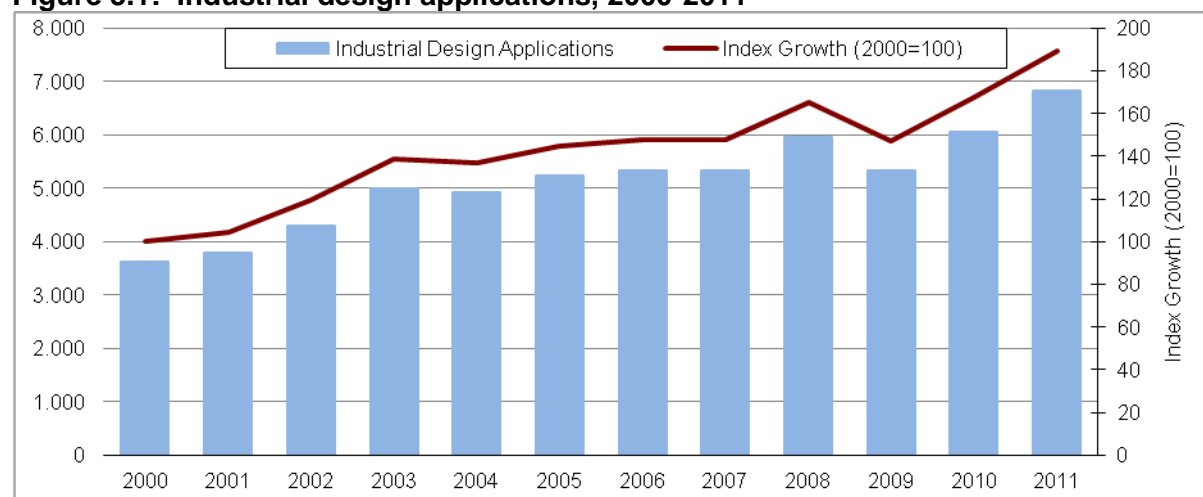
## 5 - Industrial designs

Data reported in this section refer to industrial design applications and registrations in Brazil. As an industrial design can have multiple applicants and multiple authors, data reported here take into consideration only the first applicant in order to determine the origin of the application.

Figure 5.1 shows the total number of industrial design applications filed in Brazil from 2000 to 2011. The long-term trend shows a significant growth in industrial design applications over this period. The number of applications increased 89%, from around 3,610 in 2000 to 6,835 in 2011.

However it is interesting to note that the growth was not continuous. The total number of industrial design applications filed in Brazil grew strongly between 2000 and 2003 (38.4%) than in the period between 2004 and 2007, when the increase was smaller (20%). It was followed by a strong recovery in 2008 (11.7%). In 2009, applications declined 10.8% and then, following a worldwide trend, rebounded strongly in 2010 (13.7%) and 2011 (13%).

**Figure 5.1: Industrial design applications, 2000-2011**



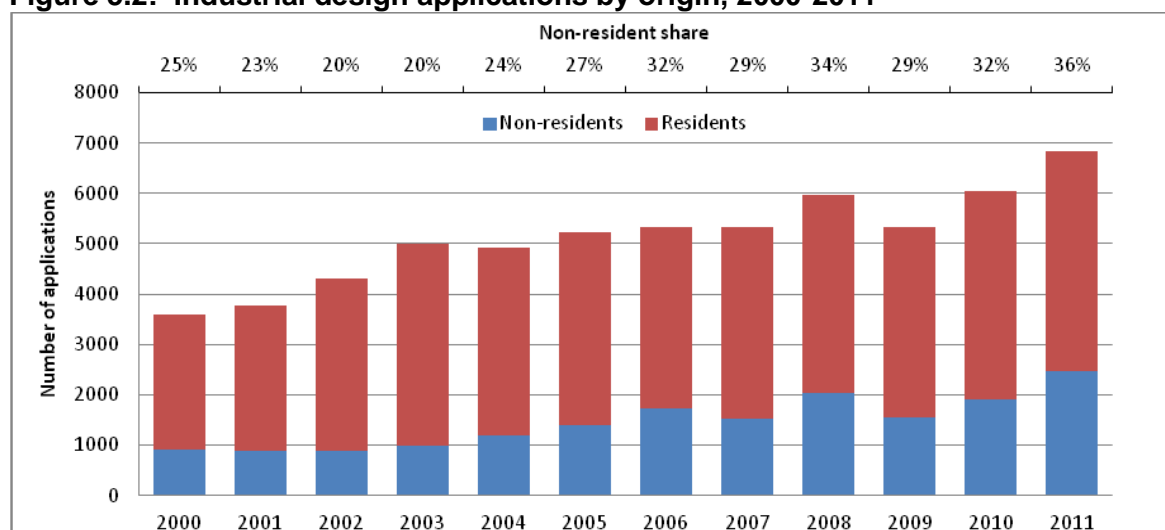
Source: INPI's Statistical database (BADEPI)

### Industrial designs by origin

Figure 5.2 provides a breakdown of industrial design applications in Brazil by origin of the applicant. A resident application is defined here as an application filed at INPI by an applicant residing in Brazil when he is listed as the first applicant.

The 6,835 applications filed in 2011 consisted of 4,364 resident and 2,471 non-resident applications. Compared to 2000, the number of non-resident applications grew strongly and almost tripled in 2011 (175%), while resident applications also grew but by a more modest rate (62%).

**Figure 5.2: Industrial design applications by origin, 2000-2011**

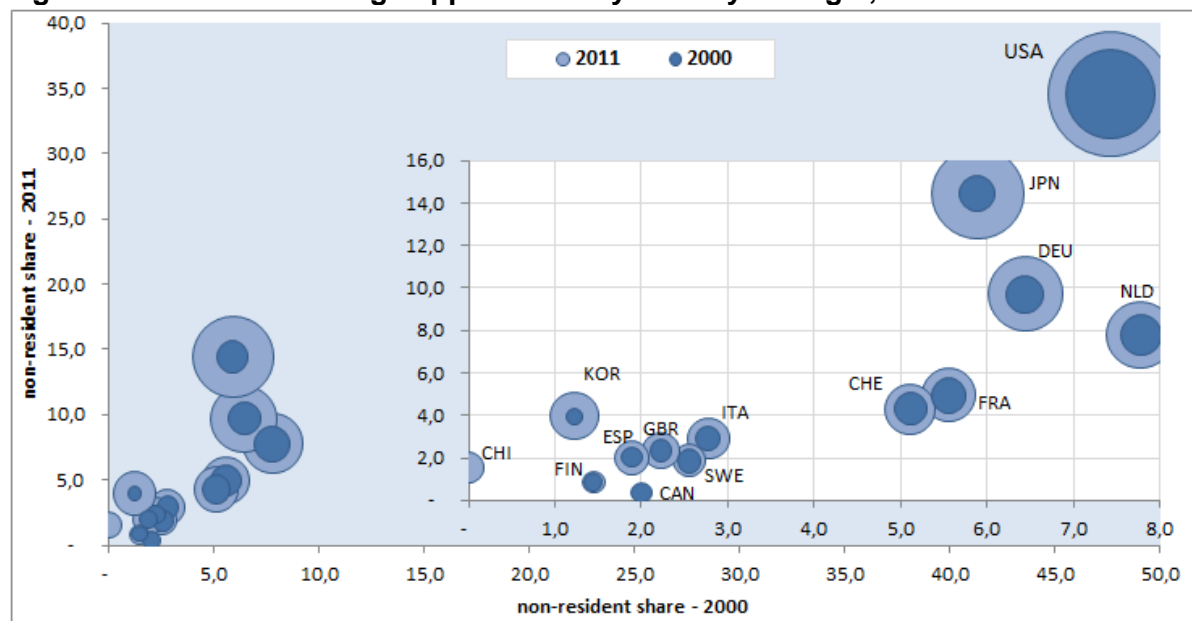


Source: INPI's Statistical database (BADEPI)

Figure 5.2 also shows that industrial design applications in Brazil had an increase of the non-resident's share during the period. The applications filed in 2000 consisted of 25% non-resident and 75% resident applications, while, in 2011, they consisted of 36% non-resident and 64% resident applications. Comparing to World Intellectual Property Indicators 2012<sup>28</sup>, the share of applications for non-residents in Brazil in 2011 was above the world average of 10.9%, and below that occurred in offices such as Australia, Mexico and Russia, where non-resident applications accounted for the majority of industrial designs.

<sup>28</sup> For more information, see: [www.wipo.int/ipstats/en](http://www.wipo.int/ipstats/en)

**Figure 5.3: Industrial design applications by country of origin, 2000/2011**



Source: INPI's Statistical database (BADEPI)

### ***Industrial designs by non-residents***

Concerning non-resident applications in Brazil broken down by country of origin of the first applicant, a relatively small number of countries explain the substantial growth of applications between 2000 and 2011. Applicants from the United States accounted for the most substantial growth of non-resident applications (27%), but lost its relative importance. In 2000, with 433 applications, they accounted for 47.8% in total non-resident applications; in 2011, with 854 applications, the number of applications grew by 99% but reduced its share (34.5%).

Residents from Japan accounted for 19% of the growth of non-resident applications and had a strong increase of 574% between 2000 and 2011. In 2000, residents from Japan filed 53 (5.9% of total non-residents) and in 2011 filed 357 industrial design applications (14.4%).

**Table 5.1 Industrial design applications by state of origin of residents, 2000/2011**

Region	State	2000	Share(%)	2011	Share(%)	Var.Abs.
Southeast	Espírito Santo	4	0.1	45	1.0	41
	Minas Gerais	159	5.8	342	7.8	184
	Rio de Janeiro	141	5.2	133	3.0	-8
	São Paulo	1.349	49.7	2.129	48.8	785
South	Paraná	304	11.2	427	9.8	124
	Rio Grande do Sul	357	13.1	547	12.5	192
	Santa Catarina	181	7.0	316	7.2	126
Northeast	Alagoas	0	0.0	11	0.3	11
	Bahia	20	0.7	40	0.9	20
	Ceará	106	3.9	227	5.2	122
	Maranhão	3	0.1	2	0.0	-1
	Paraíba	1	0.0	16	0.4	15
	Pernambuco	9	0.3	32	0.7	23
	Piauí	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
	Rio Grande do Norte	7	0.3	4	0.1	-3
	Sergipe	2	0.1	2	0.0	0
North	Acre	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
	Amazonas	5	0.2	43	1.0	38
	Amapá	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
	Pará	2	0.1	3	0.1	1
	Rondônia	8	0.3	6	0.1	-2
	Roraima	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
	Tocantins	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Central West	Distrito Federal	12	0.4	17	0.4	5
	Goiás	14	0.5	15	0.3	1
	Mato Grosso do Sul	4	0.1	4	0.1	0
	Mato Grosso	3	0.1	3	0.1	1
Not identified		13	0.5	0	0.0	
<b>Total</b>		<b>2.704</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4.364</b>	<b>100</b>	

Source: INPI's Statistical database (BADEPI)

Germany also had an important contribution to the growth of total applications by non-residents (11.6%) and had a strongly increase of 314% in the period. In 2000, residents from Germany filed 58 applications (6.4% of total non-residents), while in 2011 they filed 240 applications (9.7%).

Other countries that had a relevant share of industrial design applications in Brazil are Netherlands, France, Switzerland and Republic of Korea.

### **Industrial designs by Brazilian states**

Concerning resident applications in Brazil broken down by state of origin of the first applicant, states from Southeast and South Regions represented 90% of resident applications during the period of 2000 to 2011. Almost all of them showed an increase in the number of applications (the only exception was Rio de Janeiro). Applicants from the Northeast Region accounted for just 5% of total resident applications and North and Central West region for 1% each.

Applicants from São Paulo were the most representative during the period and accounted for nearly all the growth of resident applications, however presented a small loss of its share: from 1,344 applications in 2000 (49.7%) to 2,129 in 2011 (48.8%). The same occurred with applications from Rio Grande do Sul, which grew from 355 applications in 2000 (13.1%) to 547 applications in 2011 (12.5%), and from Paraná, where applications grew from 303 applications in 2000 (11.2%) to 427 applications in 2011 (9.8%).

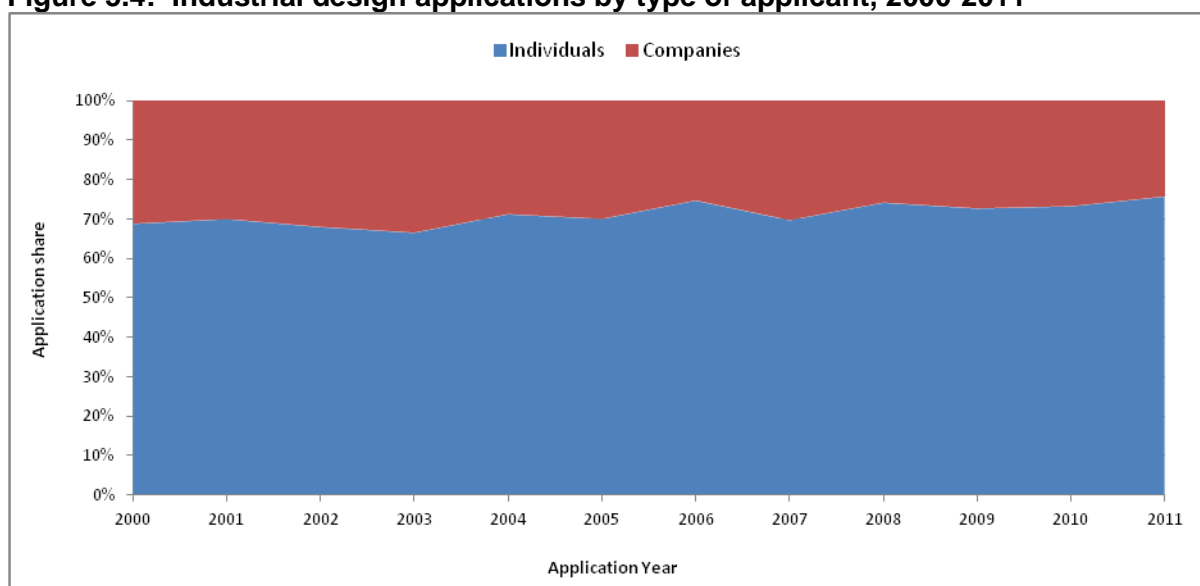
### ***Industrial designs by type of applicant***

Concerning all applications (from residents and non-residents), applicants can be divided in two types: companies and individuals. Figure 5.4 shows that individuals are the main applicants and that their participation grew during the period. In 2000, individuals accounted for 2,479 applications (68.8% of total applications), while in 2011 individuals filed 5,176 industrial design applications (75.7%).

Concerning only resident companies, applications can be broken down by economic sector according to the 87 activities (from agriculture, industry and services) of version 2.0 of the National Classification of Economic Activities (CNAE), which follows the same methodology of the International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC Rev.4). Data, however, are not available for all resident companies<sup>29</sup>.

For the companies for which data are available, “manufacture of leather and related products” was the largest sector, accounting for 23.1% in 2011 (compared to 10.3% in 2006), followed by the sectors of “manufacture of electrical equipment” (8.9%), “manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers” (8.8%) and “manufacture of rubber and plastics products” (8.2%). It is interesting to note that “manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment”, which accounted for 9.3% of applications from resident companies in 2006, lost its importance (relative and absolute).

**Figure 5.4: Industrial design applications by type of applicant, 2000-2011**



Source: INPI's Statistical database (BADEPI)

<sup>29</sup> Part of them had missing information regarding their CNPJ and thus could not be classified by CNAE / IBGE.

**Table 5.2: Industrial design applications by economic sectors (ISIC Rev.4), 2006/2011**

Economic Activities		2006	%	2011	%
<b>Total</b>		1,353	100%	1,565	100%
15	Manufacture of leather and related products	140	10.3%	362	23.1%
27	Manufacture of electrical equipment	67	5.0%	139	8.9%
29	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	94	6.9%	138	8.8%
22	Manufacture of rubber and plastics products	113	8.4%	129	8.2%
32	Other manufacturing	86	6.4%	119	7.6%
46	Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	74	5.5%	98	6.3%
47	Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	62	4.6%	89	5.7%
28	Manufacture of machinery and equipment	71	5.2%	86	5.5%
31	Manufacture of furniture	93	6.9%	72	4.6%
25	Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	126	9.3%	58	3.7%
20	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	35	2.6%	38	2.4%

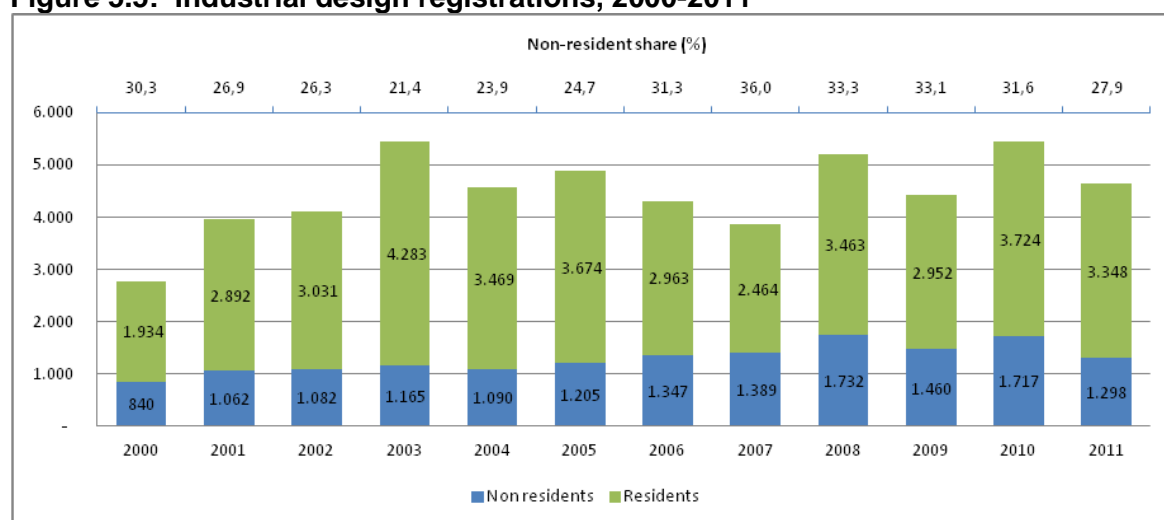
Source: INPI's Statistical database (BADEPI)

### **Industrial design registrations**

Figure 5.5 shows the number of industrial design registered at INPI-Brazil from 2000 to 2011. Similar to applications, the number of registrations issued each year shows a strong, but not continuous, growth over this period. The number of applications grew rapidly, from 2,815 in 2000 to 5,451 in 2003 (93.6), then had a sharp decline until 2007. Since then, it oscillated without recovering the number of registrations reached in 2003.

The number of resident registrations increased from 1,934 in 2000 to 3,348 in 2011, while non-resident registrations increased from 840 in 2000 to 1,298 in 2011. This means that, despite its largest increase in absolute terms, the share of residents in total registrations issued fluctuated slightly around 70% each year.

**Figure 5.5: Industrial design registrations, 2000-2011**



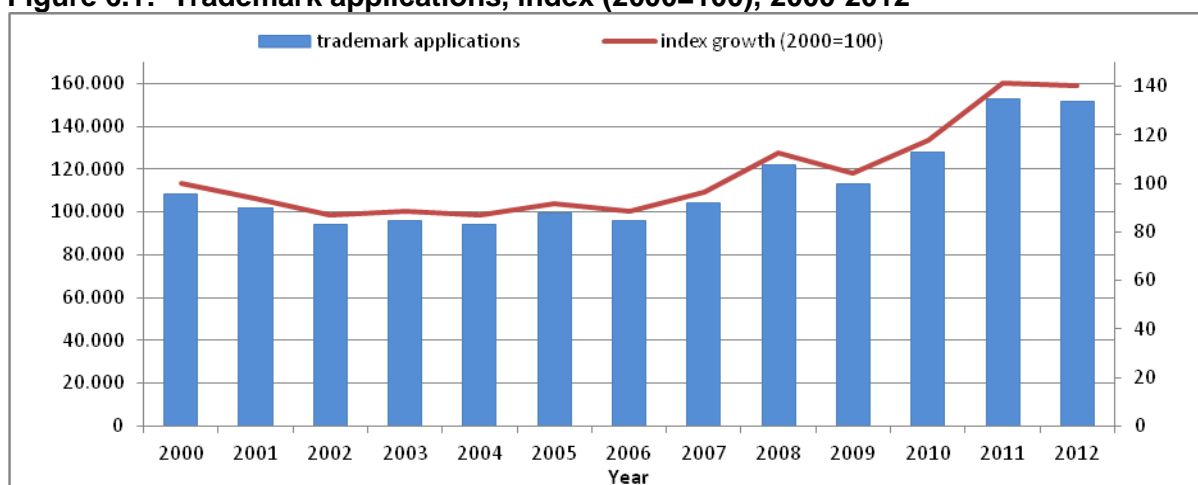
Source: INPI's Statistical database (BADEPI)

## 6 Trademarks

### *Trademark applications*

In the last thirteen years, the demand for protection of trademarks in Brazil had a significant growth, expressed by an upward trend in the number of applications. Comparing the years 2000 and 2012, Figure 6.1 shows that trademark applications increased about 40%, suggesting a growing interest of firms and individuals in enjoying the protection granted by the registration of their trademarks against unauthorized third parties. Between 2000 and 2004, the number of trademark applications declined 13%, from 108,231 to 94,040. After that, the number of applications returned its growth, reaching 151,711 applications in 2012.

**Figure 6.1: Trademark applications, index (2000=100), 2000-2012**



Source: INPI's Statistical database (BADEPI, April 2013)

This growth may be partially explained by the implementation of the "e-Marcas" system in 2007, which offers the option of applying for a trademark through a fully on-line platform.

Figure 6.1 shows the change in the curve of applications since 2007, when the number of trademark applications was over 100,000.

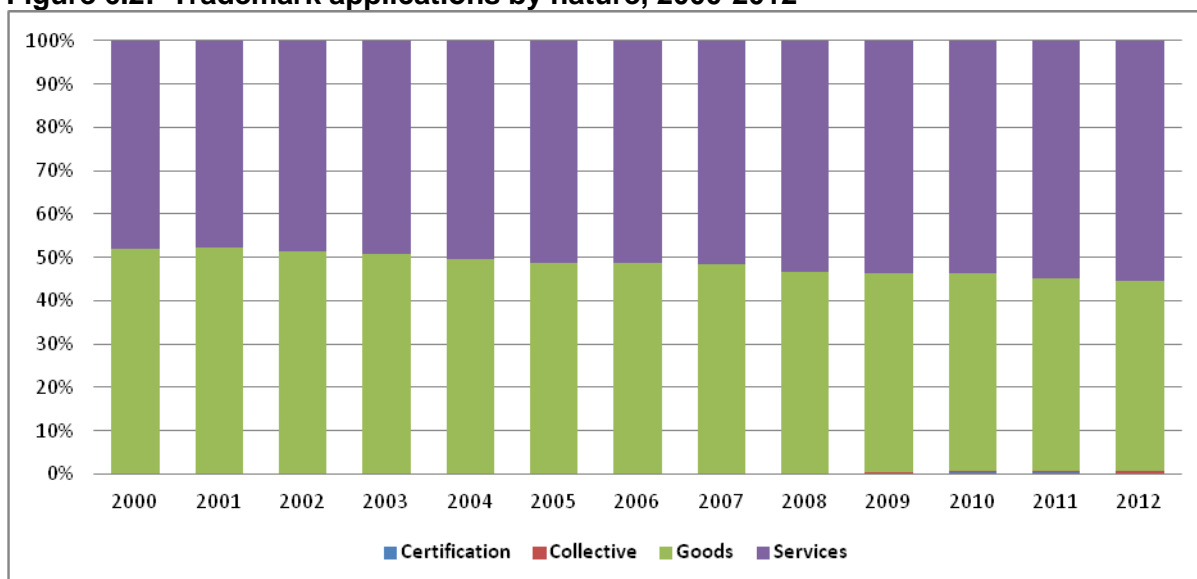
Figure 6.1 also shows that the demand for trademark protection was cyclical between 2005 and 2012, with peaks of growth in 2005 (5.6%), 2007 (8.7%), 2008 (17.0%) and 2011 (19.6%). This behavior of the trademark applications' curve illustrates an intensification of the demand in the second half of the period.

### *Trademarks by nature*

Trademark applications for goods and services accounted for almost all of the deposits. Collective and certification marks were not representative. Until 2003, trademarks for products represented the majority of the requests. Afterwards, the demand for services trademarks changed the pattern of application (see Figure 6.2), with services trademarks growing faster than trademarks for goods. In the period of 2000 to 2012, applications for services trademarks grew 62,2%, while for products the growth was of 18,7%, .



**Figure 6.2: Trademark applications by nature, 2000-2012**

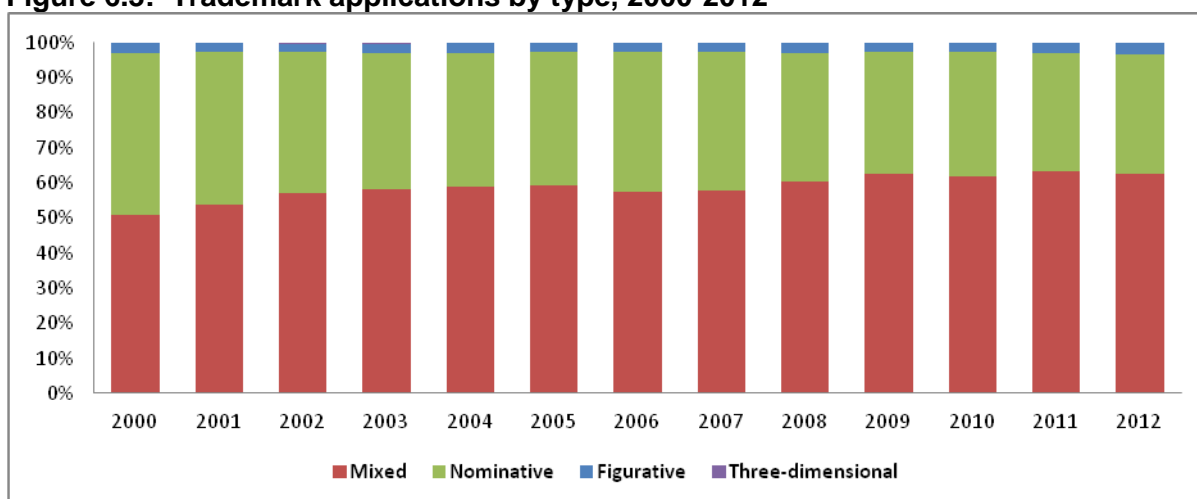


Source: INPI's Statistical database (BADEPI, April 2013)

### **Trademarks by type**

Concerning the type, most of the applications filled consisted of mixed trademarks, that is, signals composed of both word and figurative elements, as illustrated by Figure 6.3. Their relative share increased from 51%, in 2000, to 63%, in 2012. Nominative marks also occupy an important position, despite the decline of their participation: from 46%, in 2000, to 34%, in 2012. The share of other types – figurative and three-dimensional trademarks – is not representative, accounting for less than 5% of applications.

**Figure 6.3: Trademark applications by type, 2000-2012**

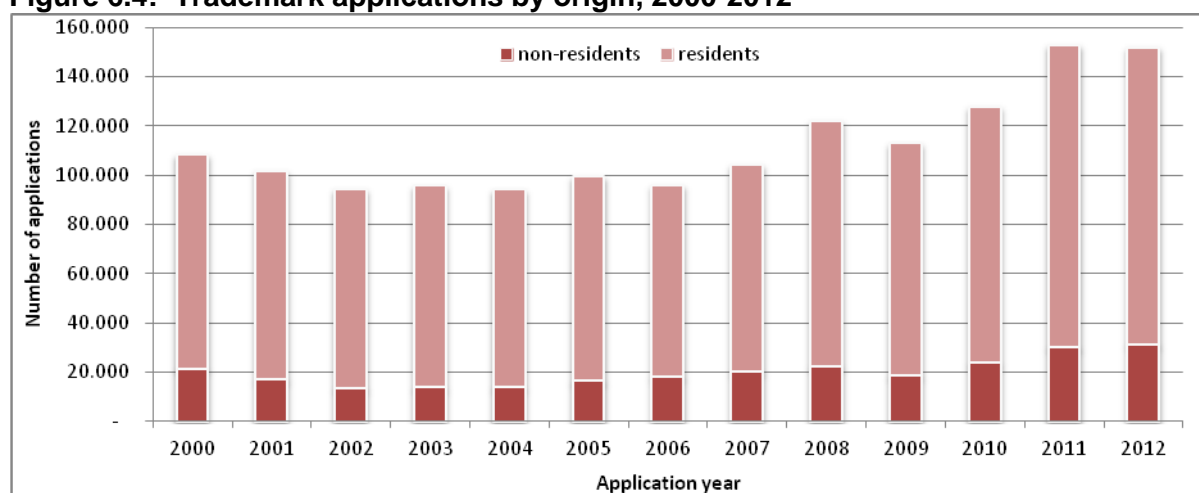


Source: INPI's Statistical database (BADEPI, April 2013)

### Trademarks by origin

Throughout the period, most applications were from residents (83%), as illustrated by Figure 6.4. The participation of non-residents declined between 2000 (20%) and 2004 (15%), increased again in 2005 and following since then an upward trajectory. Their share of total applications therefore grew, reaching 21% in 2012, surpassing the level of 2000, with an increase also in the number of applications in absolute terms.

**Figure 6.4: Trademark applications by origin, 2000-2012**



Source: INPI's Statistical database (BADEPI, April 2013)

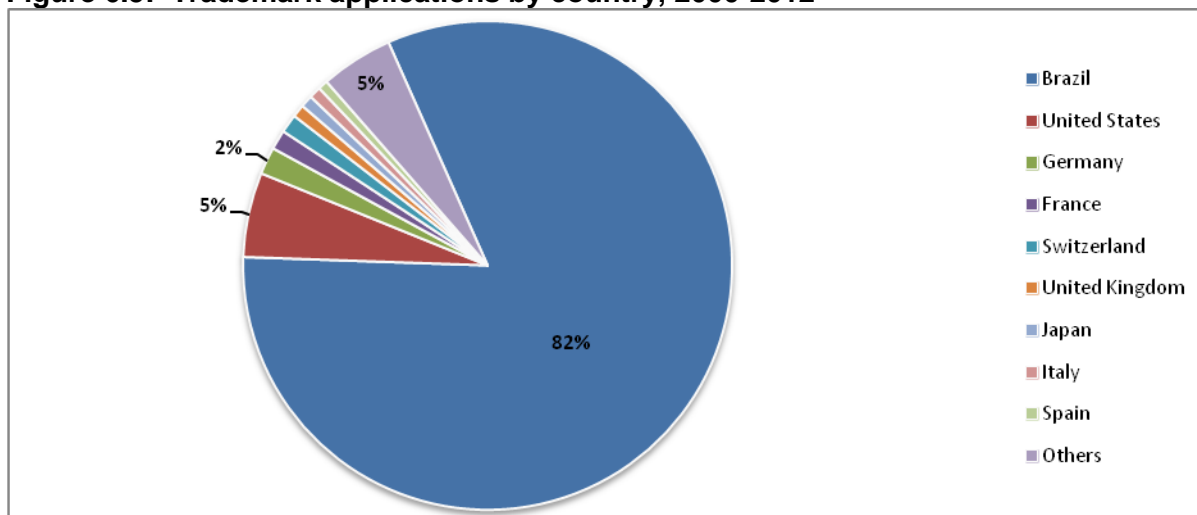
**Table 6.1: Trademark applications by resident companies, micro and small-companies' share, 2000-2012**

Year	Size of the companies				Total	Part. micro and small
	Micro	Small	Other classification	Not classified		
2000	16,244	10,881	47,186	8,519	82,830	32,75%
2001	17,077	11,308	45,871	6,164	80,420	35,30%
2002	17,644	11,107	43,372	4,327	76,450	37,61%
2003	19,151	11,410	43,735	2,881	77,177	39,60%
2004	19,739	10,984	43,104	1,556	75,393	40,75%
2005	20,906	11,221	45,368	900	78,395	40,98%
2006	19,614	10,100	42,361	740	72,815	40,81%
2007	21,318	10,629	44,120	857	76,924	41,53%
2008	26,291	12,532	52,049	739	91,611	42,38%
2009	27,331	11,372	45,802	934	85,439	45,30%
2010	29,795	12,091	50,295	1,891	94,072	44,52%
2011	36,567	13,733	55,494	3,859	109,653	45,87%
2012	32,094	11,436	46,946	14,420	104,896	41,50%

Source: INPI's Statistical database (BADEPI, April 2013)

Resident applicants may be divided in individuals and companies. Table 6.1 shows that since 2003, about 40% or more of the companies applying for registration are micro or small enterprises, according to the classification of the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics-IBGE<sup>30</sup>.

**Figure 6.5: Trademark applications by country, 2000-2012**



Source: INPI's Statistical database (BADEPI, April 2013)

### ***Trademarks by country of origin***

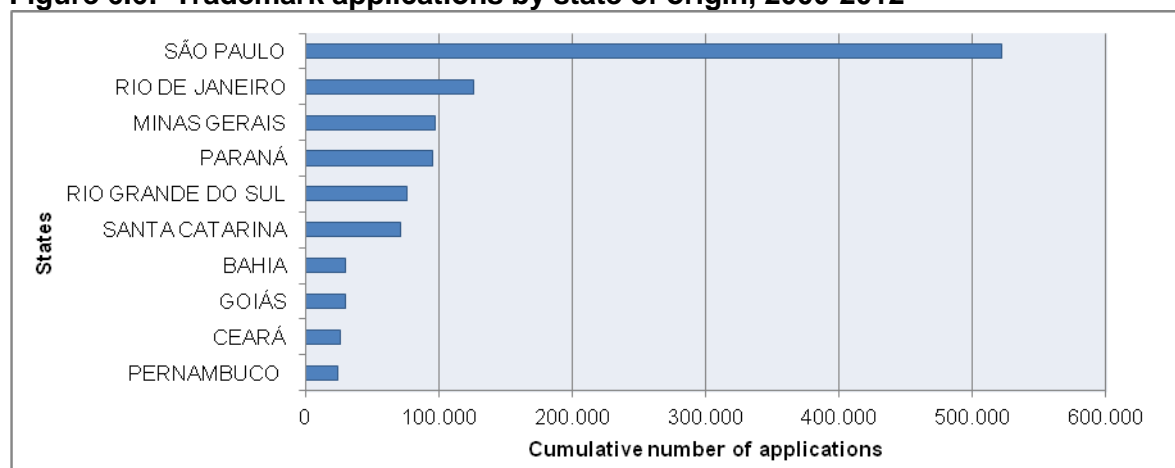
Concerning applications broken down by country of origin, non-residents applications accounted for 18% during the period. Figure 6.5 presents the share of applications from the countries that were the most representative: United States (5%), Germany (2%) and France, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Japan, Italy and Spain (1% each).

### ***Trademarks by Brazilian states***

Figure 6.6 shows that, between 2000 and 2012, the distribution of applications by state was concentrated in two groups: the first is composed by the states of São Paulo (SP), Minas Gerais (MG) and Rio de Janeiro (RJ), all located in the southeastern region, with approximately 60% of applications; in the second group come the States of Paraná (PR), Rio Grande do Sul (RS) and Santa Catarina (SC), from the south region, representing 20% of applications. The similarity between the regional profile of trademark and the distribution of wealth in the country can be observed when comparing the participation of these States in Brazil's GDP in 2012, according to data from the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics-IBGE. São Paulo (SP), Rio de Janeiro (RJ) and Minas Gerais (MG) generated, together, around 50% of Brazil's GDP, while Paraná (PR), Rio Grande do Sul (RS) and Santa Catarina (SC) participated with approximately 16%.

<sup>30</sup> This classification is available only for trademarks, for which the level of missing information for CNPJ is low comparatively to total of applications.

**Figure 6.6: Trademark applications by state of origin, 2000-2012**



Source:

INPI's Statistical database (BADEPI, April 2013)

### ***Trademarks by products and services classification***

The analysis of the applications by classes of products and services, established by the Nice Classification, allows the establishment of a sectorial pattern of the applications. Figure 6.7 shows the distribution by sector of accumulated applications between 2000 and 2012. In the case of trademarks for products, the following classes may be highlighted: class 3 (cleaning products, cosmetics, perfumes, etc.), class 5 (medicines, pharmaceutical and veterinary products, dietetic food, products for medicinal or veterinary use, etc.), class 9 (computers, computer programs, apparatus for recording, transmitting or reproducing sound and images, telephone devices, etc.), class 16 (paper, printed material, stationery, etc.), class 25 (clothing) and class 30 (staple foods).

In the case of service marks, there is a concentration of applications in class 35, which includes marks of services related to the trade of goods, as well as trademarks of advertising and business management services. Class 41 appears as the second most demanded, used mainly in the areas of education, entertainment and sporting and cultural activities. Class 42 follows as the third most demanded, which includes technological and scientific services, scientific research and software development services.

In fact, the distribution of applications of marks to distinguish products and services appears relatively balanced, since, between 2000 and 2012, the marks for products represented about 48% of applications, while marks for services represented around 52%.

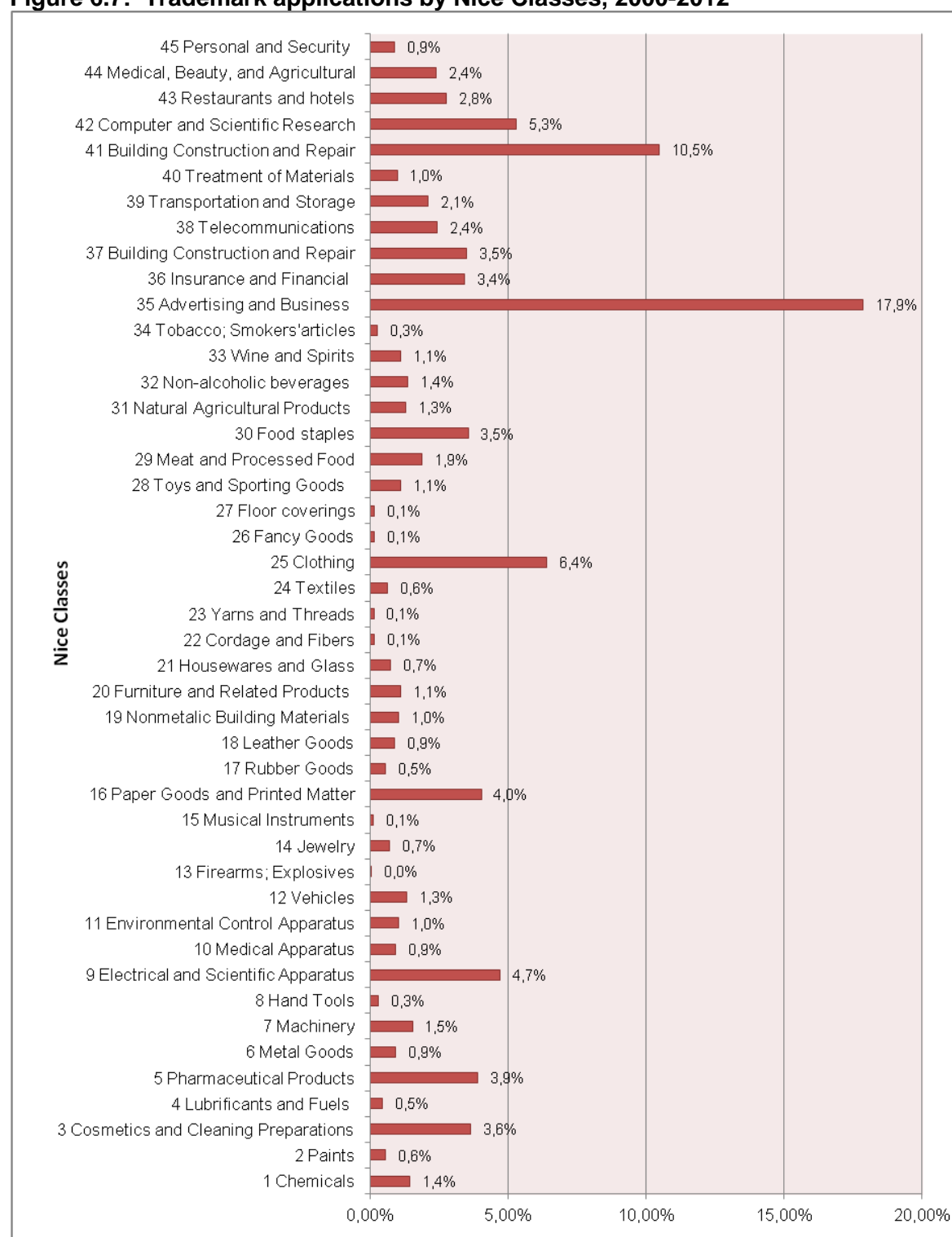
However, the distribution of applications by product or service has changed, from a predominance of the classes of products, in 2004, to a balanced distribution among trademark for products and for services. From 2005 onwards, the demand for service marks had an upward trend, as illustrated by Figure 6.8.

The ranking of the ten most demanded classes between 2000 and 2012 ratifies the trend regarding service marks, as provided in Table 6.2.

Additionally, using a methodology developed by WIPO, it is possible to identify the main sectors of economic activity in which trademarks are applied for in Brazil. By this method, the Nice classes are associated with different economic activities, with the following configuration: Food products and services – classes 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 43; Chemicals – classes 1, 2, 4; Construction, infrastructure – classes 6, 17, 19, 37, 40; Household equipment – classes 8, 141, 20, 21; Education, training and leisure -classes 13, 15, 16, 28, 41; Financial services and real estate, business management, advertising - class 35; Health products and services; Cosmetics; Veterinary

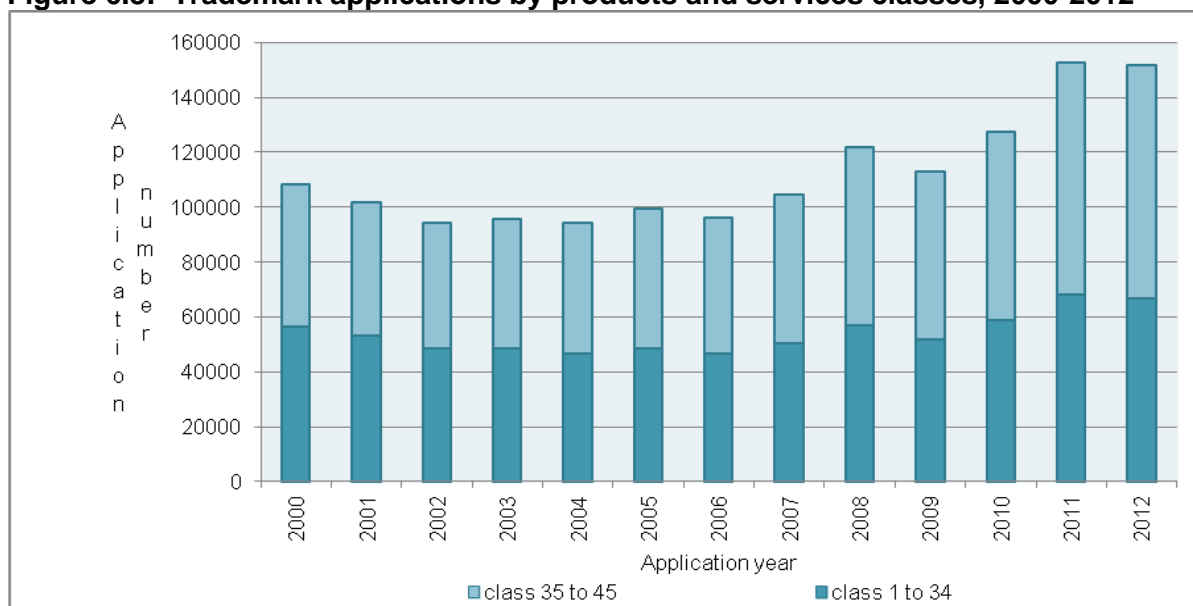
products – classes 3, 5, 10, 44; Information technology and scientific research – classes 9, 38, 42, 45; Textiles, apparel and clothing accessories – classes 14, 18, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 34; Transport and logistics – classes 7, 12, 39.

**Figure 6.7: Trademark applications by Nice Classes, 2000-2012**



Source: INPI's Statistical database (BADEPI, April 2013)

**Figure 6.8: Trademark applications by products and services classes, 2000-2012**



Source: INPI's Statistical database (BADEPI, April 2013)

**Table 6.2: Top 10 Nice classes – Trademarks, 2000-2012**

Rank	Nice class	Number of applications	Share
1	35 – Advertising and Business	260.645	17,86%
2	41- Education; Entertainment	152.866	10,47%
3	25 - Clothing	93.516	6,41%
4	42 – Computer and Scientific Research	77.102	5,28%
5	9 – Eletrical and Scientific Apparatus	68.739	4,71%
6	16 – Paper Goods and Printed Matter	58.715	4,02%
7	5 – Pharmaceutical Products	56.837	3,89%
8	3 – Cosmetics and Cleaning Preparations	53.051	3,64%
9	30 – Food Staples	51.772	3,55%
10	37 – Building Construction and Repair	51.046	3,50%
Total		924.289	63,33%

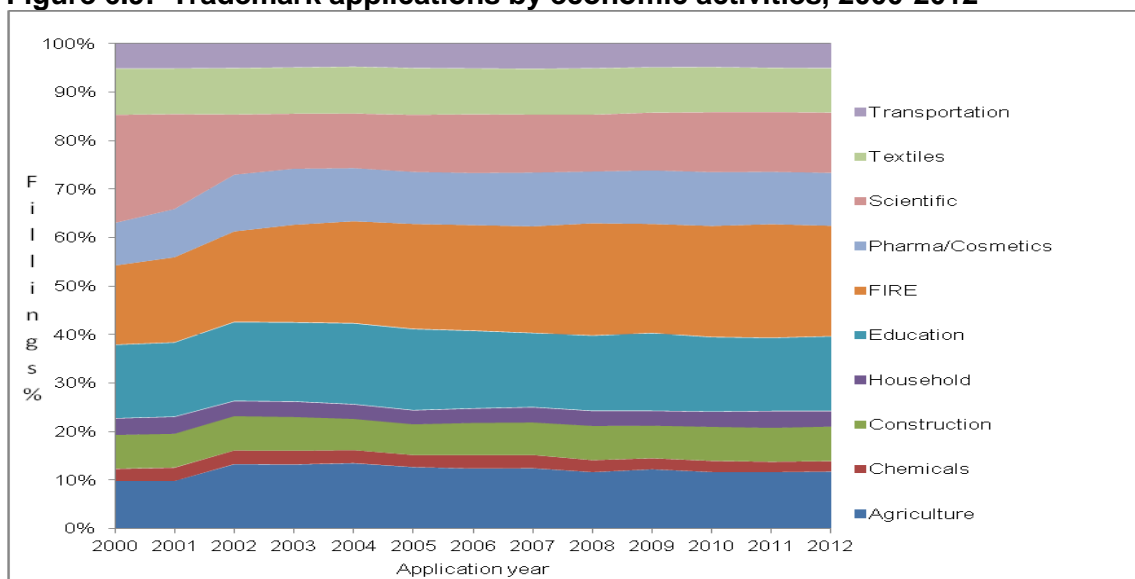
Source: INPI's Statistical database (BADEPI, April 2013)

Figure 6.9 provides a division of the main sectors of activities that applied for trademarks in the period of 2000 to 2012.

As shown in Figure 6.9, the most important group of activities in terms of volume of applications belongs to the service sector. The financial services industry and real estate, business management and advertising represented, on average, about 21 percent of the deposits in the period under analysis.

In the case of Brazil, it is necessary to take into account the fact that class 35 includes trademarks designed to services that act in the trade of goods. This segment comprises not only large retail companies that have physical and/or virtual stores, but also hypermarkets, supermarkets and smaller companies, many of which produce their own brands as a way to differentiate their services in a competitive sector.

**Figure 6.9: Trademark applications by economic activities, 2000-2012**



Source: INPI's Statistical database (BADEPI, April 2013), Notes: FIRE = Finance, insurance, and real state.

**Table 6.3: Top 10 applicants - Trademarks, 2012**

Rank	Name	Number of applications	Main Activity	Origin
1	Disney Enterprises, Inc.	403	Education; training; culture; leisure	US
2	Comité International Olympique	348	Sports activities; trade in products and services related to the Olympic Games	FR
3	Fast Shop Comercial Importadora e Exportadora Ltda.	347	Trade in home appliances, housewares, computer equipment, telephony	BR/SP
4	Maxmix – Produtos de Beleza Ltda.	342	Trade in cosmetics and Perfumery	BR/SP
5	Globosat Programadora Ltda.	273	Entertainment; information; leisure; cable TV	BR/RJ
6	Federation of passenger transport undertakings of the State of Rio de Janeiro-Fetranspor	204	Transports	BR/RJ
7	Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA)	199	Sports activities; trade in products and services related to Football	CH
8	Minvest S.A.	197	Financial services; import and export of products and services in the field of vehicles and machinery,	CL
9	TVSBT 4 Channel of São Paulo S/A	178	Telecommunications; broadcasting; pay TV	BR/SP
10	Send – Empreendimentos e Participações Ltda.	168	Real estate	BR/SP
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,659</b>		
	<b>Residents</b>	<b>1,512</b>		
	<b>Non-Residents</b>	<b>1,147</b>		

Source: INPI's Statistical database (BADEPI, April 2013)

The sectors of education, training and leisure (classes 16 and 41) represent on average 16% of the deposits. In this segment, companies seeking trademark protection include not only educational institutions such as universities and educational institutes, but also those dedicated to cultural activities, such as theaters, television and book publishing.

The sector of IT and scientific research appears as the third with most applicants. In this case, it includes classes of products and services related to information technology, scientific research and protection services to individuals and to the patrimony.

Additionally, it is possible to identify the main resident and non-resident applicants. This ranking is led by Disney, a traditional American company dedicated to entertainment segment, the 14<sup>th</sup> most valuable brand in the world, according to research “Interbrand – Best Global Brands 2013”. Other important non-resident applicants are those organizations linked to sporting activities, since Brazil was the host of several international events such as the 2007 Pan American Games and the 2013 Confederations' Cup, as well as the 2014 World Cup and the 2016 Rio Olympic Games.

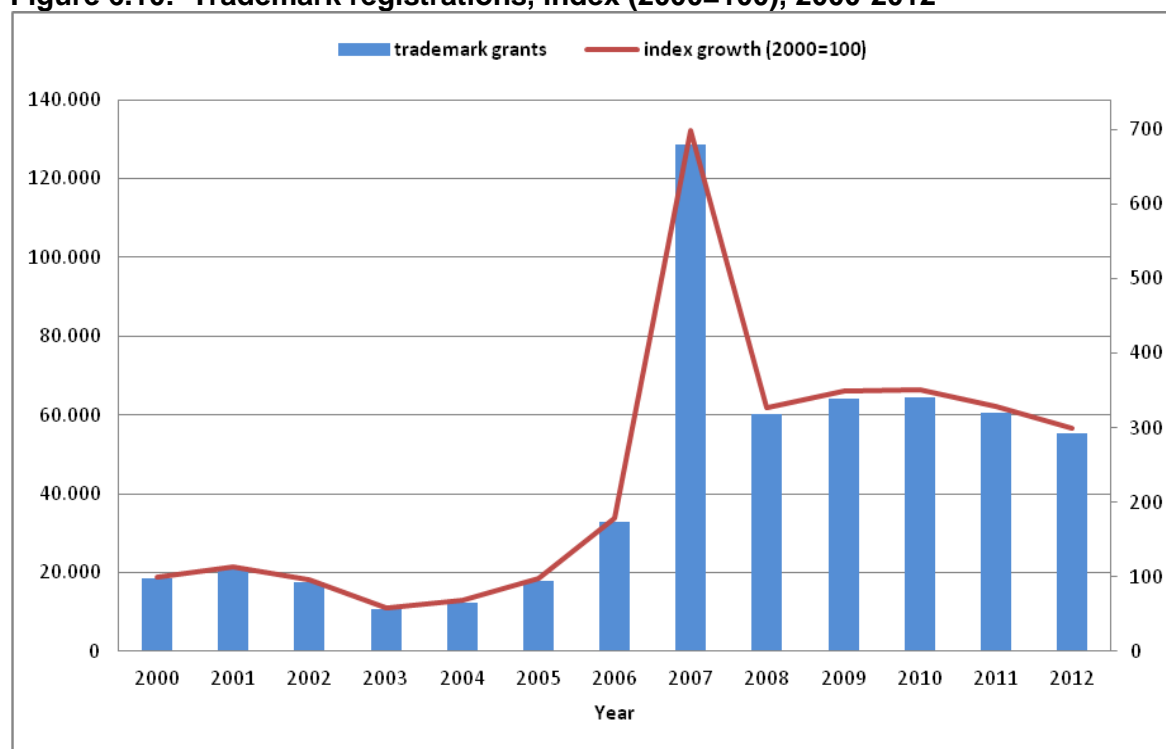
It is important to mention that three of the Top 10 applicants operate with the trade of goods. In this group, the fourth position is occupied by Maxmix – Produtos de Beleza Ltda., a Brazilian company from the cosmetic and perfumery sector, a very dynamic activity in Brazil.

## 6.2 Trademark registrations

Figure 6.10 shows that the number of trademark registrations has tripled in the period in question. Administrative efforts undertaken by INPI explain the good performance in 2006, when the granting of marks doubled, with an increase of 598% in relation to the previous year.

After this atypical time, the number of trademark registrations passed from an annual average of 16.300, in the period 2000-2005, to 60.900 in the period 2008-2012. For applicants, this was an important administrative improvement, considering that the time for obtaining protection of a trademark is minimized.

**Figure 6.10: Trademark registrations, index (2000=100), 2000-2012**



Source: INPI's Statistical database (BADEPI, April 2013)

Finally, it is important to highlight that a mark is an important component of business value, as part of the intangible assets of a company. The data presented here show that, in Brazil, trademarks



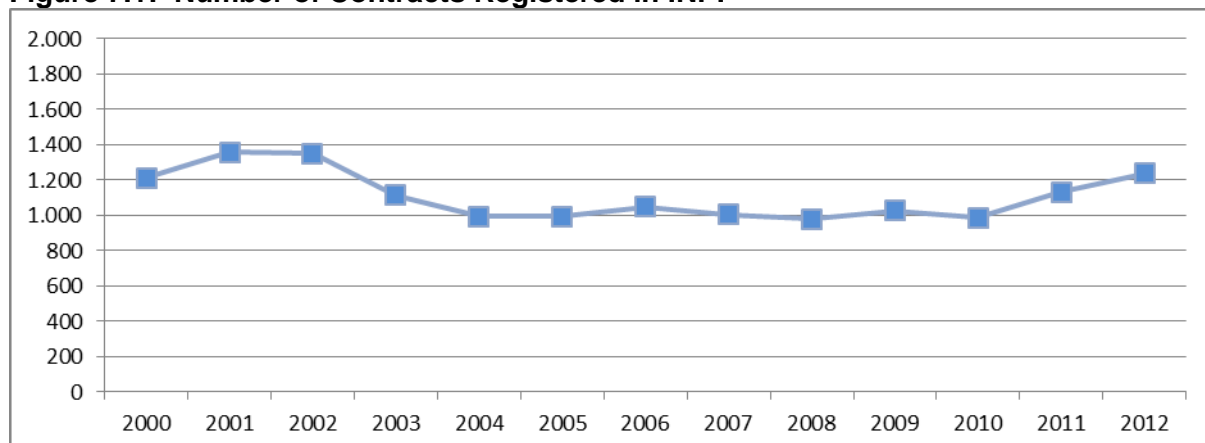
are the form of IPR more intensively used, mainly among resident applicants. On the other hand, the Top 10 Nice Classes reveals that trademarks have been widely used across many different sectors of the economy.

## 7 Technology Contracts

The number of contracts submitted for registration in INPI depends on the behavior of another variables such as, for example, foreign technology acquisitions by resident companies, investment projects for expansion and modernization of production capacity in Brazil, and the flow of foreign direct investment to the country. The number of registered contracts is also influenced by changes in the relationship and the business models of resident and international companies that involve new contracts.

Between 2000 and 2012, the total number of new contracts registered in INPI increased by 2%, from 1,212 to 1,238. This small increase occurred after a year-on-year fluctuation. The beginning of the period was marked by more substantial fluctuations: a growth of 12% in registration in the first year was followed by a drop of 27% in the next two years. Since 2004, the number of registered new contracts had smaller changes, fluctuating around 1,000 per year. In the last two years, the number of new contracts increased (25%) and recovered its level when compared to 2000.

**Figure 7.1: Number of Contracts Registered in INPI**



Source: INPI, Directory of Contracts, Geographical Indications and Registers, Coordinator-General for Technology Contracts.

**Table 7.1: Number of Contracts Registered by Type, 2000-2012**

Registered Year	Between non-residents	Between residents	Export	Import	Total
2000	11	79		1.122	1.212
2001	11	63	1	1.284	1.359
2002	12	56	1	1.282	1.351
2003	21	50	2	1.039	1.112
2004	7	47	1	937	992
2005	11	52	2	930	995
2006	8	77		964	1.049
2007	13	63	1	928	1.005
2008	11	85	1	882	979
2009	13	57	1	955	1.026
2010	12	76	3	896	987
2011	14	100		1.017	1.131
2012	4	92	3	1.139	1.238

Source: INPI, Directory of Contracts, Geographical Indications and Registers, Coordinator-General for Technology Contracts.

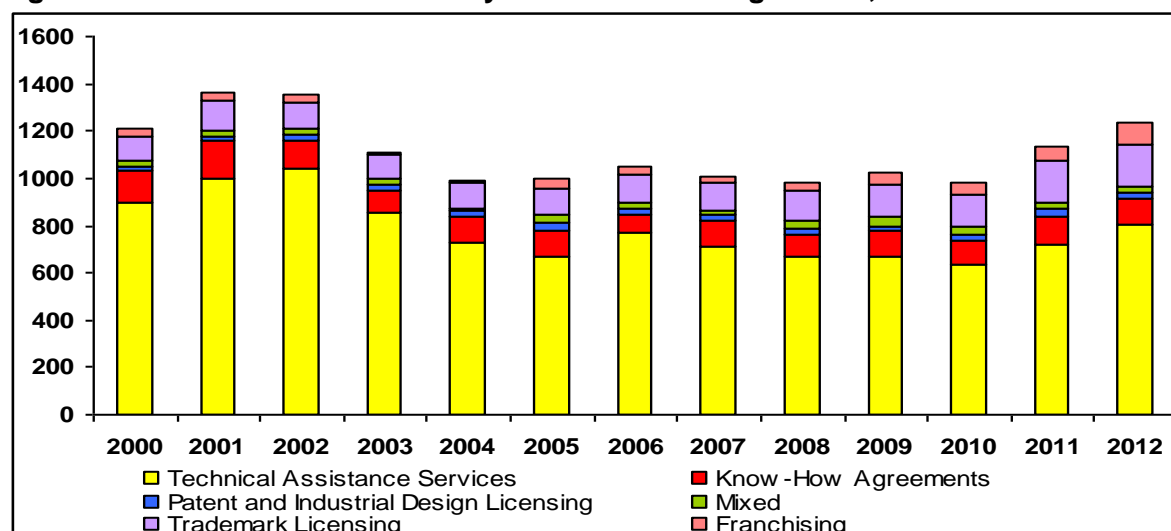
### ***Technological contracts by business type***

Contracts related to foreign technology or IPR accounted, on average, for 90% of the total, while internal contracts (between residents) accounted for an average of 6%. External contracts (between non-residents) and contracts for technology exports were not significant.

It is important to clarify that the data organized by the INPI should be considered representative for international business only when they are signed between residents and companies domiciled abroad and they intend to "import" technology. The INPI data, however, are not representative for international business when they are signed by residents and non-residents for the "exportation" of technology, or they are between residents.

The information provided by INPI does not involve all the business with intangible assets and franchises in the country, because the registration of technology and franchise contracts among Brazilian companies is not mandatory. Registration of the contract is required in order to have valid effects on third parties, to allow the enforceability of its effects beyond the agreement between the parties and to allow tax deduction of net income duties. Thus, the fact that most contracts refer to imported technology is due both to the mandatory registration in INPI of contracts involving the payment of royalties and to the non-mandatory registration of contracts between residents.

**Figure 7.2: Number of Contracts by contractual arrangements, 2000-2012**



Source: INPI, Directory of Contracts, Geographical Indications and Registers, Coordinator-General for Technology Contracts.

### ***Technological contracts by contractual arrangement***

It is observed that, among contracts for technology imports, the provision of technical assistance services accounted for the largest portion of the total contract endorsed, although its share has declined over the period (from 74% in 2000 to 65% in 2012). The large share of services in the contracts registered by the INPI is explained by the importance of the sector of machinery and equipment for the innovative activities in Brazil, as proposed by the Technological Innovation Survey (PINTEC).

Among the other types of contracts, Trademark Licensing and Franchising contracts increased their participation over the period, from 12% of total registrations in 2000 to 22% in 2012, while contracts for the supply of technology (Know-How Agreements), contracts for the exploitation of patents and industrial designs and combined modality contracts maintained their share stable, close to 15%.

### ***Technological contracts by type of royalty***

The value of payments made abroad by type of royalties depends on the number of contracts for the licensing of industrial property rights, technology transfer and franchising between resident companies with non-residents. The value of the payments also depends on the terms of these agreements, for example, compensation for the use of intangible assets (that is, the value itself of contract) or payment linked to the performance of the economic exploitation of these assets (e.g., payment of a percentage of net sales). However, it is important to clarify that the payments can be done in different periods, not necessarily at the year of the registration of the contract.

Between 2001 and 2012, the value of foreign payments for royalties and technical assistance, provided by the Central Bank of Brazil, has grown at an average annual rate of 10.5%, which increased the value of payments from about US\$ 1 billion in 2001 to US\$ 3 billion in 2012. The highest growth rates were recorded in 2007 (49.6%) and 2005 (39.7%).

Considering the payments by contractual arrangement, the highest average growth rates of payments between 2001 and 2012 were related to franchising contracts (32.1%) and licensing of trademarks (28.2%). Payments relating to contracts of exploitation of patents and industrial

designs and know-how agreements registered an average growth 15.2% and 10.2% per year, respectively, while the lowest average growth rate was for technical assistance services contracts (3.8%).

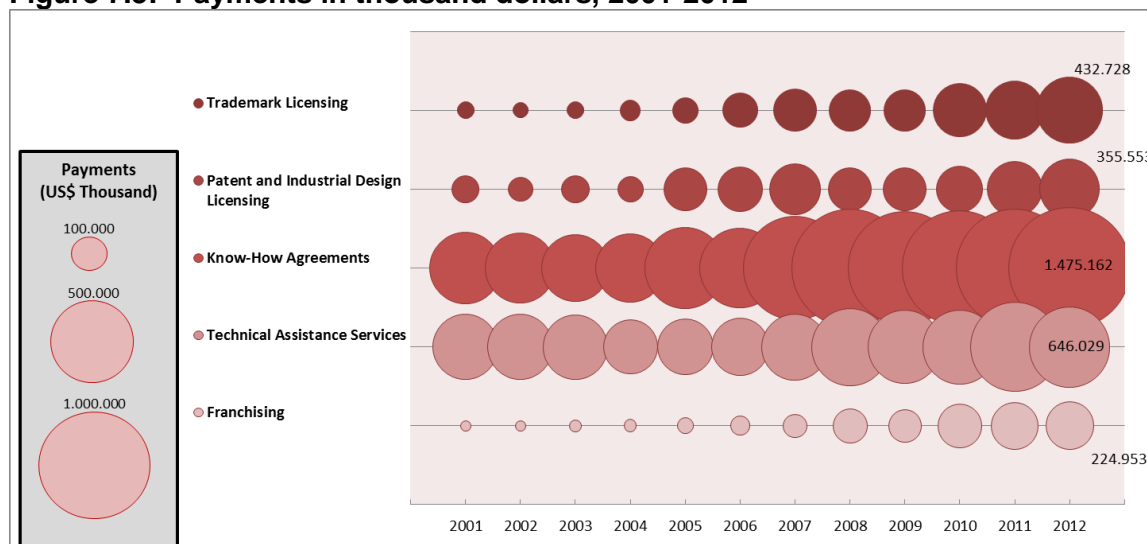
The differences in the growth rates of payments made abroad observed also explain the changes in the composition of the payments in the period 2001-2012. The share of trademarks-related payments in total payments increased from 3% to 14%, while franchising contracts increased their share from 1% to 7% and the share of technical assistance fell from 41% to 21%. Lastly, patents contracts increased from 7% in 2001 to 11% in 2002 and Know-How Agreements remained with about 50% of all payments.

Whereas the number of contracts registered at INPI did not change substantively in the period, the growth in the value of payments can be associated mainly to the increase in the value of contracts. We also highlight the continued growth of the Brazilian economy in the period, which influences the payment of performance-related royalties when they are linked to the net sales.

The receipt of royalties and fees for the provision of technical assistance, as well as payments abroad, are related to the number of contracts signed between resident and non-resident companies. This amount is also dependent on the characteristics of the agreements and the results of operations of these intangible assets abroad, as mentioned above.

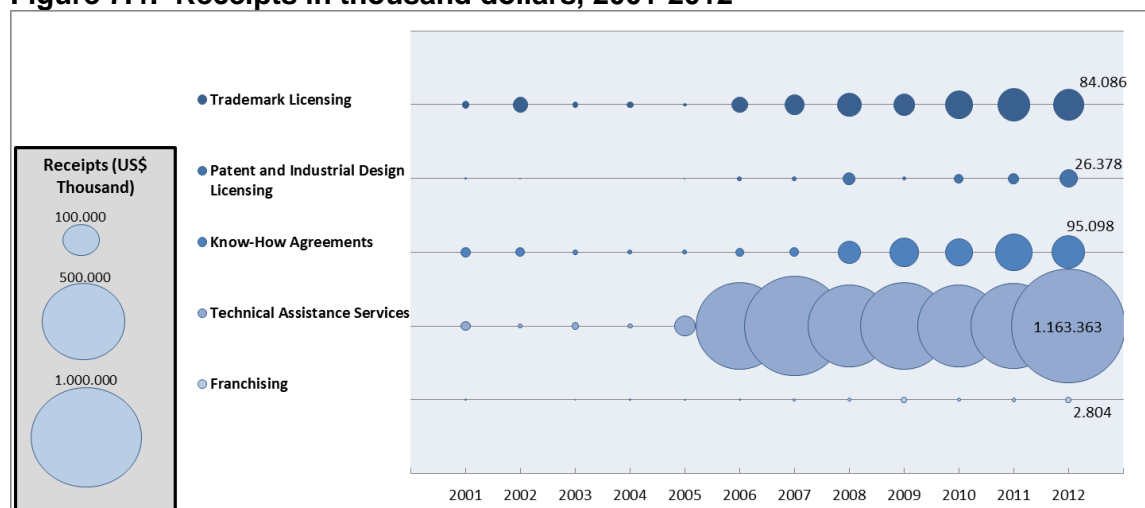
Between 2001 and 2005, the value of the receipts, calculated by the Central Bank, was very small, ranging between 1% and 3% of the value of foreign payments in the same period. From 2006 onwards, however, the pattern of receipts changed, reaching US\$ 716.5 million (about 50% of the value of payments in 2006), and increasing thereafter. Thus, in 2012, total revenues reached US\$ 1.37 billion (or 44% of payments).

**Figure 7.3: Payments in thousand dollars, 2001-2012**



Source: INPI, Directory of Contracts, Geographical Indications and Registers, Coordinator-General for Technology Contracts.

**Figure 7.4: Receipts in thousand dollars, 2001-2012**



Source: INPI, Directory of Contracts, Geographical Indications and Registers, Coordinator-General for Technology Contracts.

The changing pattern of inflows related to royalties and provision of technical assistance in 2006 and growth of these revenues in the period 2006 to 2012 may be explained mainly by the actions of large international companies, promoted by Brazilian industrial policy. In this context, the credit lines offering special financing created by the National Bank of Economic and Social Development (BNDES) in 2005 for organizing subsidiaries, acquisition of established companies and joint ventures abroad were very relevant.

Another important initiative was the support provided to the internationalization of Brazilian franchise systems promoted by the Brazilian Export Promotion Agency (APEX Brazil), the Brazilian Franchising Association (ABF) and the Ministry of Development, Industry and Foreign Trade (MDIC). The average annual growth of income of royalties related to franchises and trademark licensing between 2006 and 2012 was respectively 45% and 24.5%.

## 8 - Geographical indications

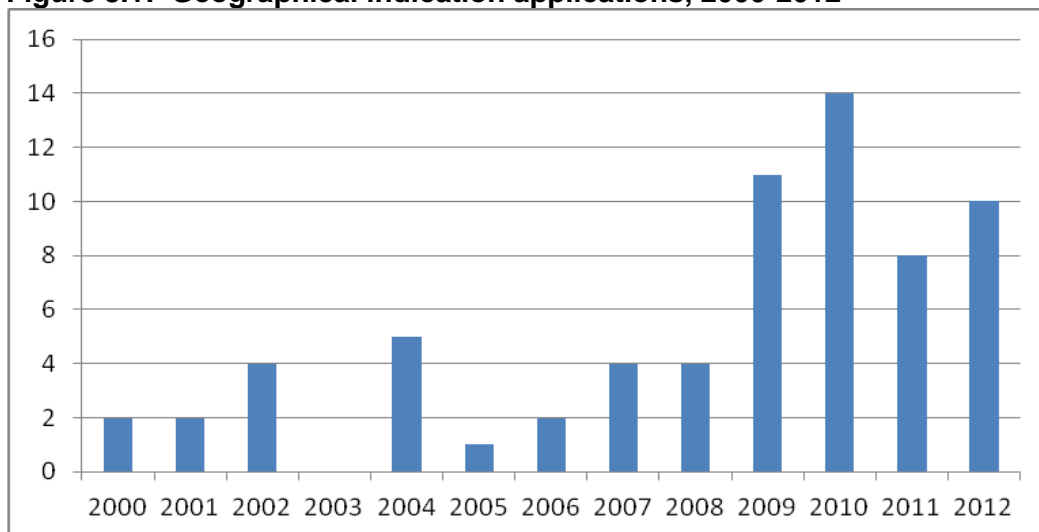
When certain quality and/or traditions of a particular product or service can be attributed to its “place of origin”, a Geographical Indication (GI) may be the key factor to guarantee their protection and market differentiation. In fact, since the adoption of the TRIPS Agreement, which contains a section on GIs, this form of industrial property has attracted increasing attention across the world.<sup>31</sup> This may be attributed to the fact that a Geographical Indication delimits the area of production, restricting its use to the producers of the region and keeping local standards, and also prevents others from using the name of the region in products or services without authorization.

Following the global trend, Brazil has made important advances in stimulating the use of GIs, mainly as an option for valorization of rural activities. Despite of the increasing national interest for this type of protection, GI applications are still incipient compared to some European countries which are more engaged in the use of this protection.<sup>32</sup> In the period 2000-2012, there were 67 applications, with a substantial growth between 2009 and 2012 in relation to the previous years (Figure 8.1).

<sup>31</sup> For more information, see: Section 3, articles 22-24 of TRIPS Agreement

<sup>32</sup> See, for instance: Portugal, France and Italy

**Figure 8.1: Geographical indication applications, 2000-2012**



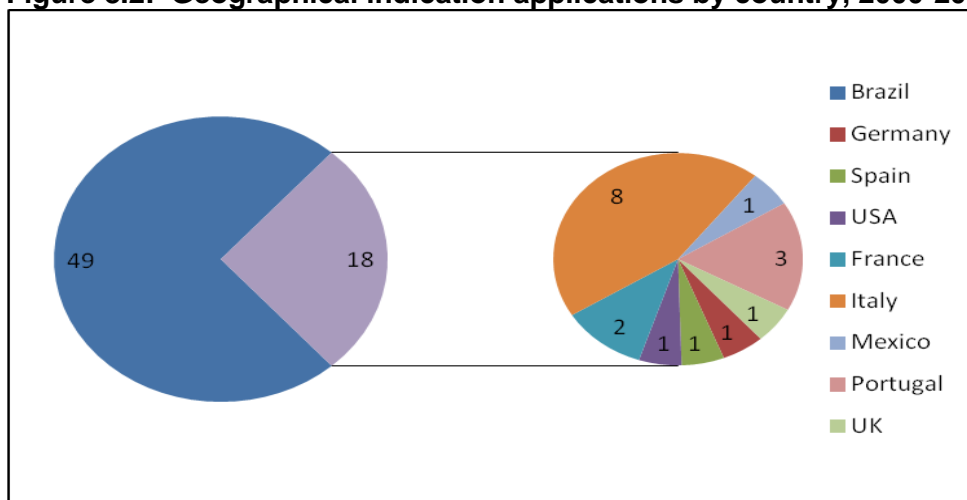
Source: INPI, BADEPI

***Geographical indications by country of origin***

The graph below provides a breakdown of geographical indication applications in Brazil by origin of the applicant. Out of the 67 applications filed in the period 2000-2012, 49 are from resident and 18 from non-residents. The growth of applications after 2009 is mainly a result of the increase of resident applications.

When applications are broken down by country, it's possible to classify the distribution of non-resident applications. From 2000 to 2012, Italy stands out as the country with highest number of applications (8 applications), followed by Portugal (3) and France (2).

**Figure 8.2: Geographical indication applications by country, 2000-2012**

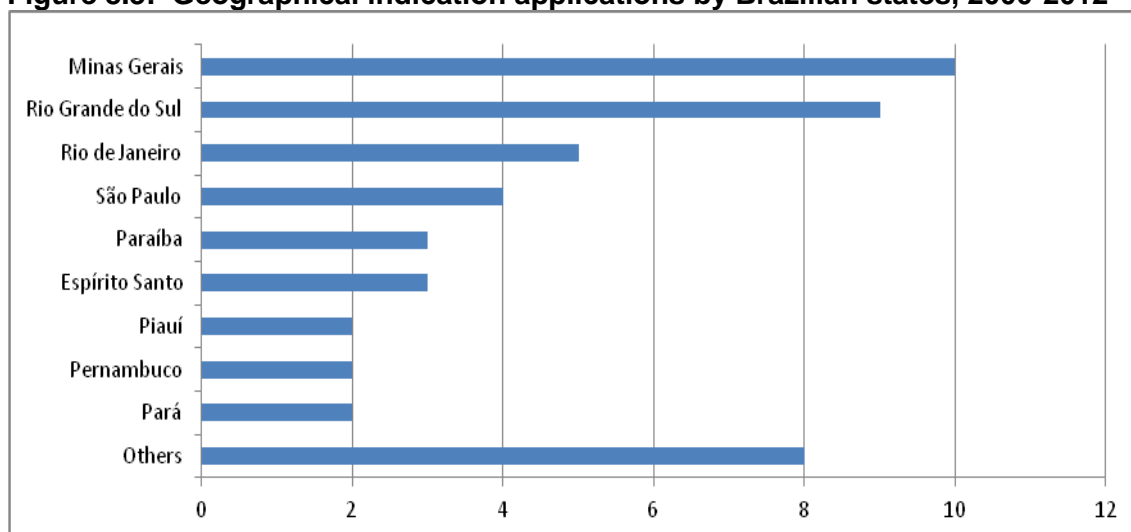


Source: INPI, BADEPI

***Geographical indications by Brazilian states***

Concerning resident applications, there are 49 applications, 10 of which come from the producers located in the state of Minas Gerais, while 9 applications from Rio Grande do Sul, the most representative states. Figure 8.3 provides a graph with applications from other states.

**Figure 8.3: Geographical indication applications by Brazilian states, 2000-2012**



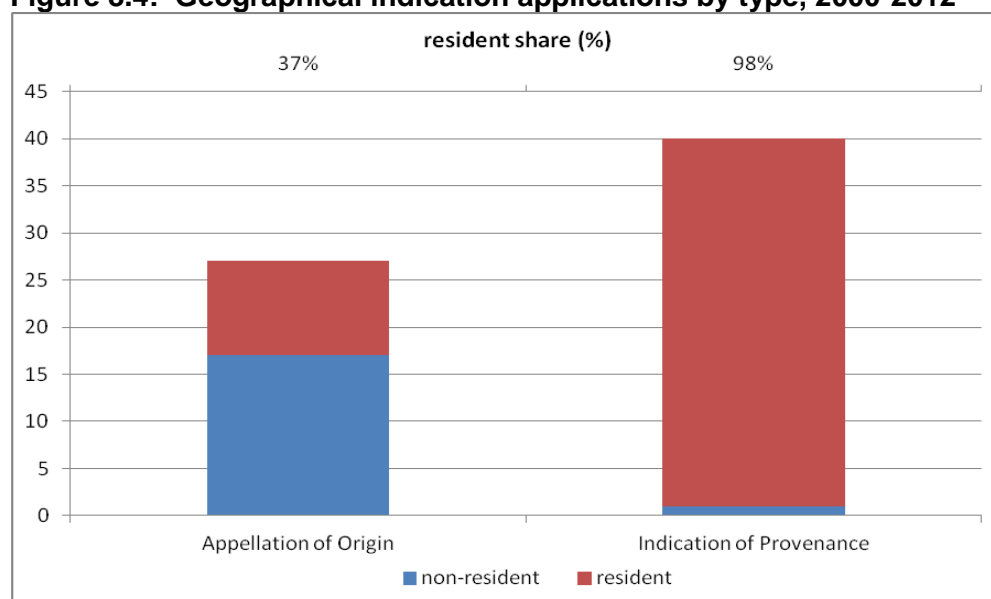
Source: INPI, BADEPI

### **Geographical indications by type**

GIs can be protected by a wide variety of approaches which are related to the concept of geographical indications. In Brazil, geographical indications can be divided into two types: (i) appellation of origin, which refers to the name of a place that identify products or services, where a given qualities or characteristics are essentially or exclusively attributable to its geographical origin; and (ii) indication of origin, which refers to the name of a place that has become known to produce, extract or manufacture a product or to provide a service.

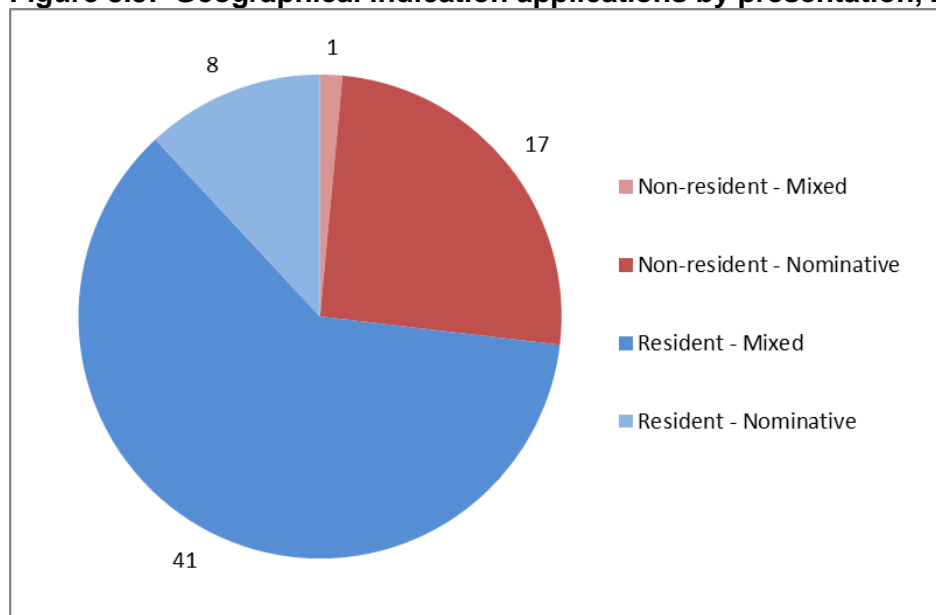
In the period 2000-2012, the 40 applications concerned indication of origin, whereas 27 applied for the protection of appellations of origin. It's noteworthy the relevance of appellations of origin for non-residents and of indications of origin for residents (figure 8.4).

**Figure 8.4: Geographical indication applications by type, 2000-2012**



Source: INPI, BADEPI

**Figure 8.5: Geographical indication applications by presentation, 2000-2012**



Source: INPI, BADEPI

### ***Geographical indications by presentation***

Another way to differentiate geographical indications is by the presentation, which can be nominative, figurative or mixed. While the nominative presentation is more relevant to non-residents, the mixed is most used by residents. In the case of Brazilian applicants, they may only choose between a nominative or mixed signal. The figure below shows the distribution by presentation.

### ***Geographical indications by nature***

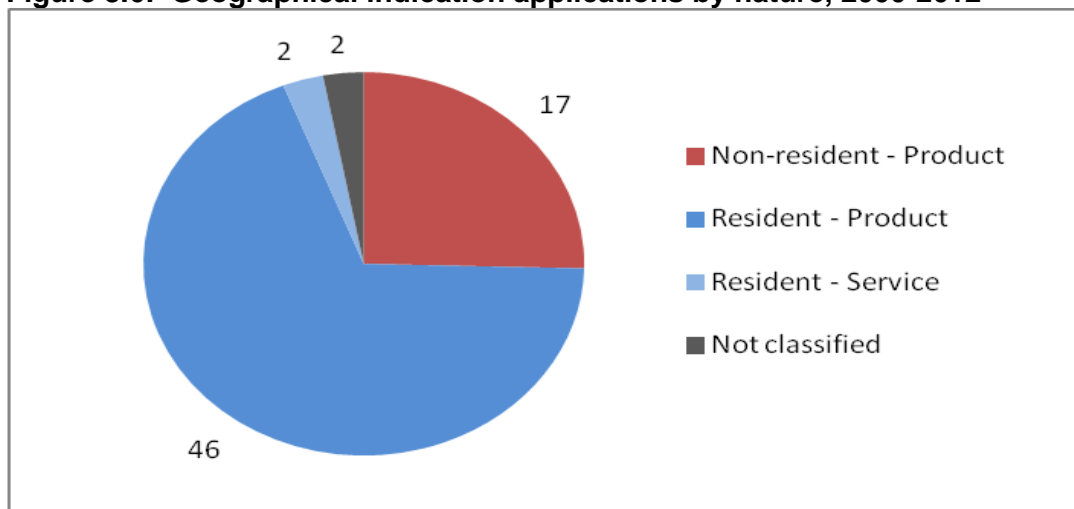
Over the years, some cities or regions have become famous due to their products or services, but the regional characteristics of GI vary from country to country. In the Brazilian case, as well as in India, China and some African countries, the GI system has been characterized by a much wider variety of goods, ranging from handicraft products to services.<sup>33</sup>

In this sense, as seen in the Figure 8.6 below, when it comes to the nature of the GI, there is a great predominance in products, for both residents and non-residents, with the total of 63 applications out of 67.

<sup>33</sup> For instance, in the European Community the legislation protects wines, spirits drinks and agricultural products.



**Figure 8.6: Geographical indication applications by nature, 2000-2012**



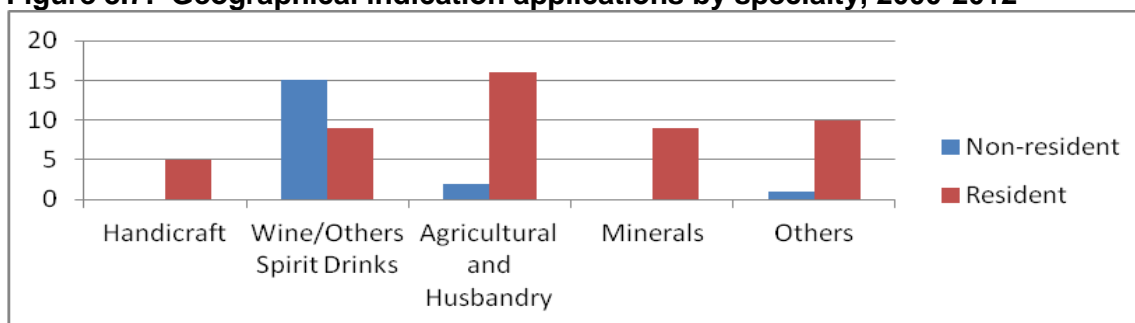
Source: INPI, BADEPI

### ***Geographical indications by product classification***

Since their qualities are influenced by specific local and geographical factors, it is not surprising that the majority of GIs throughout the world are related to agricultural products, foodstuffs, wine and spirits. The use of GIs is not limited to these products, for there are also products whose specific qualities are due to human factors in its origin, such as special manufacturing skills and traditions. That is the case, for instance, of the handicrafts, which are generally made with the use of local natural resources and usually incorporated to the traditions of the local community.<sup>34</sup>

The Figure 8.7 summarizes the main specialties by product classification for GIs applications, highlighting the relevance of wine/spirit drinks and agricultural products for both non-residents and residents. For the latter, there are IGs applications for wines and sugarcane spirit (a typical Brazilian drink), with 6 and 3 applications in the period, respectively. The classification by agricultural products is also relevant, with 19 applications in the period (about 33% of total resident applications), with “coffee” representing 47% of these products. The remaining classes, handicraft and minerals, appear as less relevant for residents, with respectively 10% and 18% of the total applications requested by residents between 2000 and 2012.

**Figure 8.7: Geographical indication applications by specialty, 2000-2012**



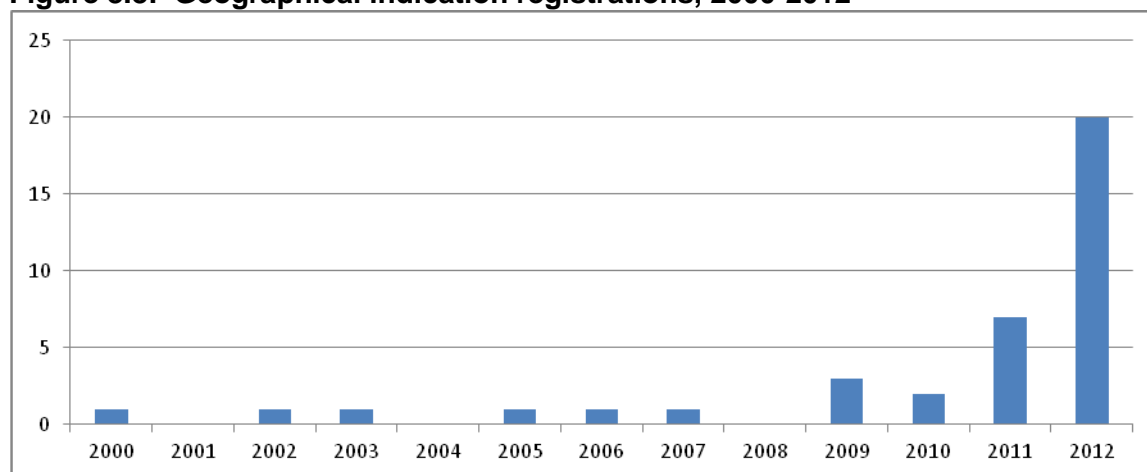
Source: INPI, BADEPI

<sup>34</sup> For more information, see:  
[http://www.wipo.int/export/sites/www/freepublications/en/geographical/952/wipo\\_pub\\_952.pdf](http://www.wipo.int/export/sites/www/freepublications/en/geographical/952/wipo_pub_952.pdf)

## Geographical indication registrations

In the period 2000-2012, there was an increase in registrations, with a total of 39 registrations. Figure 8.8 shows the registrations in the period, with 2012 particularly standing out, when there were 21 registrations against the 18 registrations accumulated during the period 2000-2011.

**Figure 8.8: Geographical indication registrations, 2000-2012**



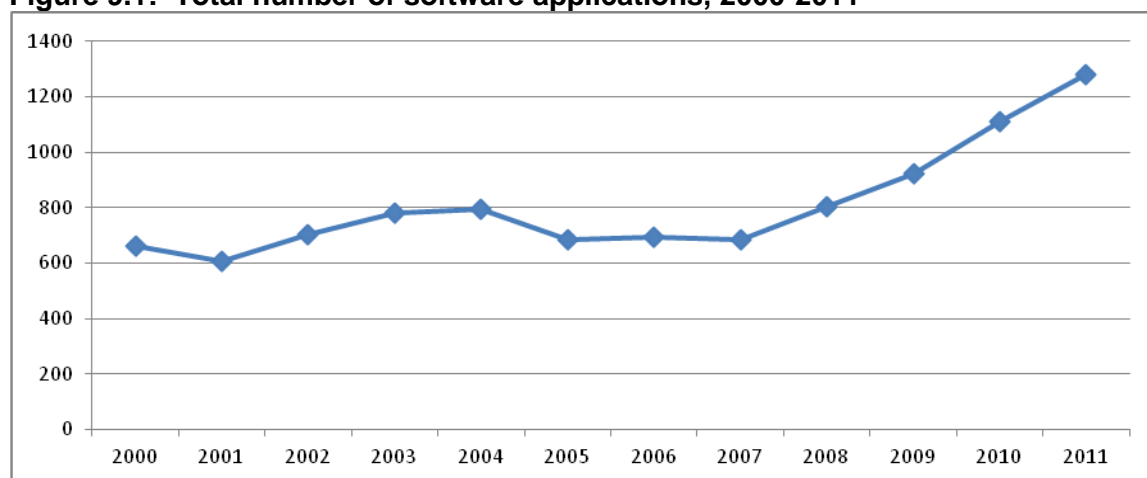
Source: INPI, BADEPI

## 9 Software

### Software applications

Between 2000 and 2011, the total number of software applications at INPI-Brazil increased from 663 to 1,279. At the beginning of the period (2000-2004), the total number of applications increased by 20%. In 2005, the number of applications dropped 13% (to 686) and maintained this level for three years. Since 2007, the applications have shown a continuous trend of growth, having increased by 86% until 2011 (to 1,279).

**Figure 9.1: Total number of software applications, 2000-2011**



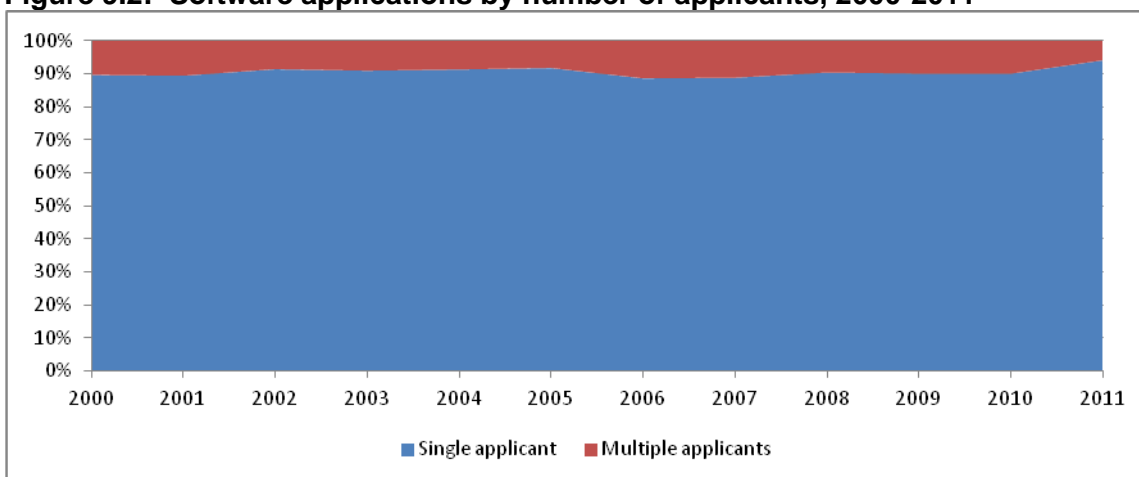
Source: INPI's Statistical database (BADEPI, April 2013)

An important point is the number of applicants by application. It is predominant the presence of a single applicant, while just 10% of applications have multiple applicants. Between 2000 and 2011, however, this proportion has remained constant with a slight drop in 2011, when it fell to 5%.

Figure 9.3 shows that around 60% of these applicants are legal entities. This trend continued up to 2011, when there was an increase of applications by individuals to 71%. Likewise to legal entities, individuals usually file alone, though the percentage is much lower than the observed for legal entities.

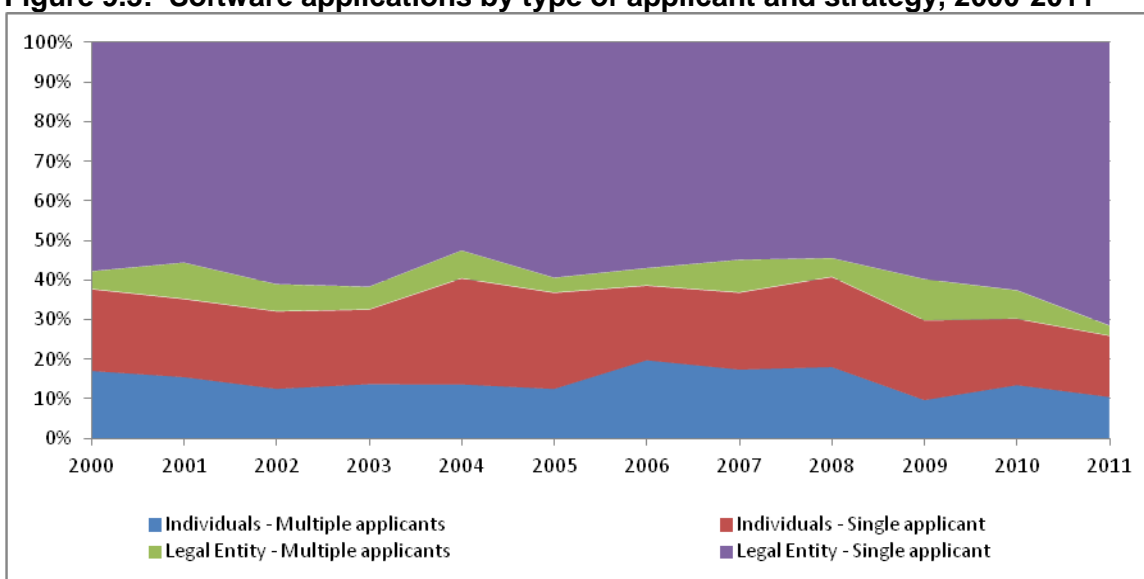
The ranking of the largest applicants presents “*Fundação CPQD - Centro de Pesquisa e Desenvolvimento em Telecomunicações*” as the largest one, representing 5% of the total of 11,034 applications in the period 2000-2011. This company is from the "Scientific research and development" sector, having “software creation” as its secondary activity. Furthermore, it is worth noting that, among the ten largest applicants, seven are not related to the software industry and four of these are universities. Only two of them – Tecnet Teleinformática Ltda. and Ismael Felício de Toledo – are applicants from “Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products” sector. Although Ismael Felício de Toledo is an individual, he owns Dura-Lex Sistemas de Gestão Pública Ltda, which is from the “Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products” sector. Another important consideration is that the largest applicants usually file alone; only universities periodically request joint applications.

**Figure 9.2: Software applications by number of applicants, 2000-2011**



Source: INPI’s Statistical database (BADEPI, April 2013)

**Figure 9.3: Software applications by type of applicant and strategy, 2000-2011**



Source: INPI’s Statistical database (BADEPI, April 2013)

The economic sectors listed were obtained from the website of *Receita Federal do Brasil* ([www.receita.fazenda.gov.br/pessoajuridica/cnpj/cnpjreva/cnpjreva\\_solicitacao.asp](http://www.receita.fazenda.gov.br/pessoajuridica/cnpj/cnpjreva/cnpjreva_solicitacao.asp)). The search was conducted by the company CNPJ informed when the application was filed.

**Table 9.1: Top 10 Software applicants, 2000-2011**

Name	Number of Applications	%	Joint Application	Economic Sector
Fundação CPQD - Centro de Pesquisa e Desenvolvimento em Telecomunicações	592	5.37%	1	Scientific research and development
Universidade Estadual de Campinas - UNICAMP	90	0.82%	4	Education
Energisa S.A.	83	0.75%		Financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding
Petróleo Brasileiro S.A. - Petrobras	62	0.56%		Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products
Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina - UFSC	42	0.38%	1	Education
Tecnet Teleinformática Ltda.	40	0.36%		Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products
Universidade Estadual Paulista Júlio de Mesquita Filho - UNESP	40	0.36%	8	Education
Universidade de São Paulo - USP	38	0.34%	8	Education
Ismael Felicio de Toledo	37	0.34%		Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products
Empresa Brasileira de Pesquisa Agropecuária - EMBRAPA	33	0.30%	3	Scientific research and development
Top 10 - Total	1,057	9.58%	25	-
Total	11,034	100.00%	-	-

Source: INPI's Statistical database (BADEPI, April 2013)

## 10 Conclusions

The findings in this report point to a future agenda for the development of BADEPI and of studies to explore the available statistics.

Since the conceptual model initially developed – which accessed the information directly from the database – does not allow that updates be made without losing the corrections on the data format, a new conceptual model was conceived. It involves the creation of an intermediate base from the production base of the INPI, facilitating the update of the data. In this new model, the future updates of the Annual statistical report will be improved and will maintain the corrections of the inconsistencies detected in the raw data.

Better understanding the use of the intellectual property system in Brazil is important both to the INPI and to the various economic agents and policymakers. Thus, BADEPI provides relevant developments, such as:

- creation of a unique applicant identifier that facilitates the visualization of market strategies that involve the combined use of different IP rights, also known as "IP bundle",
- creation of national or world maps with the geographic distribution of users of the IP system to study the spatial organization of production and innovation systems,
- creation of new IP statistics related to applications by size and by sector of the Brazilian companies,
- identification of the origin of the capital from applicant companies, in order to understand the relationship between the protection strategies of firms and their internationalization.

It will be important to further explore the agenda of studies, examining both the sectorial dimension as well as the technological fields in order to compare patent applications of residents and non-residents. For example, while the sector of chemical technology experiences a concentration of applications by non-residents, the mechanical engineering sector has a more significant participation of residents. This analysis can help to understand their impact on the national industrial base and to subsidize industrial, innovation and foreign trade policies.

In some sectors, the various forms of protection used together may indicate a strategy of appropriation that cannot be identified by isolated analyses. Similarly, some sectors, if singled out, may represent a small share of intellectual property protection, but the chain of production that they integrate may indicate otherwise. From this point of view, for example, agribusiness deserves special mention because it is a sector that connects with many others, such as: fine chemical, pharmaceutical, mechanical engineering, machinery and equipment, food processing, transportation, and wholesale and retail distribution. Understanding the form of innovation and protection of intangible assets in agribusiness is relevant due to the importance of this sector for the Brazilian economy, not only in terms of the national capital, but also in terms of the impact of technologies linked to foreign capital in Brazil.

Finally, collaboration between institutions that formulate public policies, institutions that produce indicators of science, technology and innovation and the research community will be the most fruitful way for further develop knowledge regarding the use of IP in Brazil.

## **Methodological Annex**

In the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) Development Agenda, Recommendation 35 indicates the need for member countries to develop studies on the economic, cultural and social impacts of the use of the IP system. In this sense, WIPO established its Economics and Statistics Division to develop such studies on the international IP system, as well as comparative reports between IP offices. Brazil was chosen as one of the countries where the project would be developed for economic studies regarding the relationship between intellectual property protection and economic development. In this context, INPI created the Economic Advisory Area (AECON), by Decree No. 7,356 on November 12, 2010, with the mission to conduct economic studies on the impact of intellectual property and the Institute's role in national development.

INPI-Brazil, with the support of WIPO, executed the Project "CREATION OF A DATABASE ON INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY FOR STATISTICAL PURPOSES - BADEPI" with the goal of creating a structured database focused on statistical purposes that may serve as a tool to develop studies regarding the use of the IP system and its economic, social and cultural impacts.

This methodological appendix aims at explaining the methodologies used to transform the raw data from the production database into the tables and graphs presented in this report.

### ***About INPI's Statistical Database - BADEPI***

BADEPI was created from administrative records on IP, stored in INPI's Production Databases (BP-INPI) developed in the platform Informix.<sup>35</sup> These administrative records shall be referred to as BP-INPI's raw data.

The first version of BADEPI, which was named BADEPI\_v1.0, was developed by a group of consultants that created a static database of a given period of time (2000-2011 for patents, utility models, industrial designs and computer programs, and 2000-2012 for other forms of protection) through the extraction of selected fields from BP-INPI.

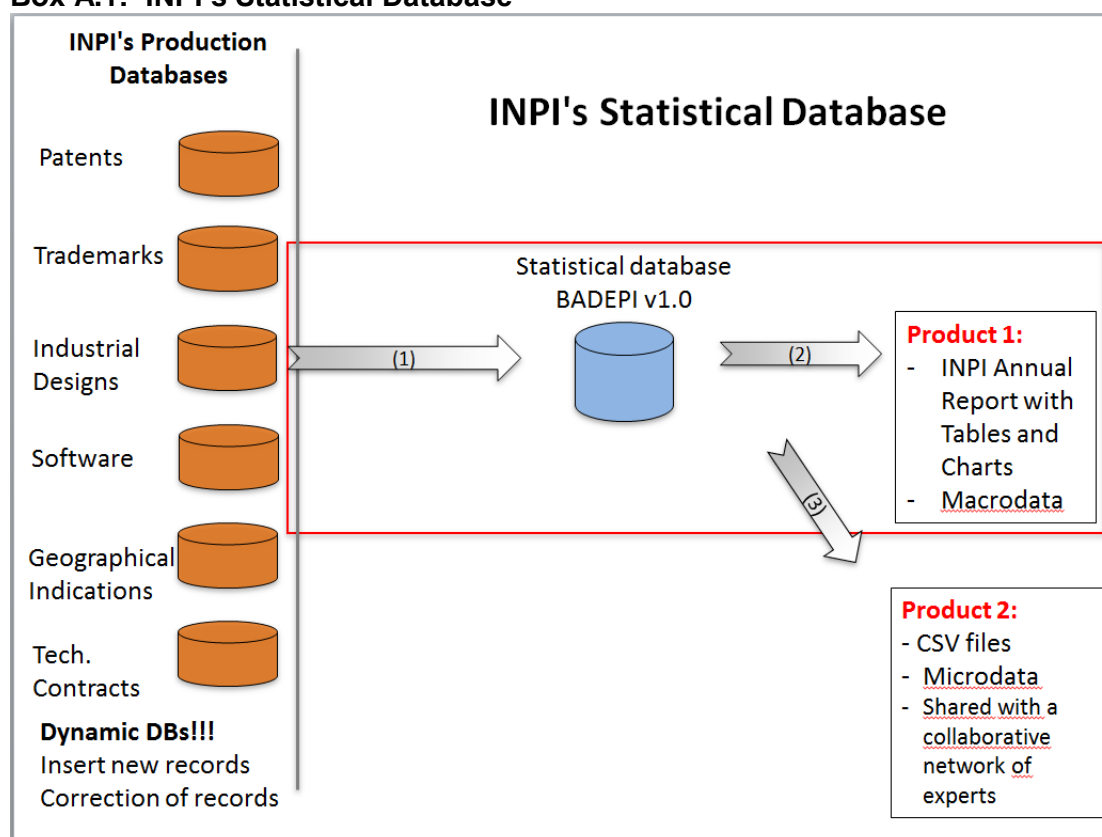
BP-INPI's data are dynamic, as they are subject to the introduction of new records and to the modification of existing records. BADEPI, therefore, was created in order to function as a "photo" of BP-INPI at a given point in time. It means that, on different dates, some information may differ from BADEPI, when compared with the BP-INPI.

As shown in Box A.1, from BADEPI v1.0 INPI created a preliminary version of its Statistical Yearbook on Intellectual Property (with charts and graphs). Additionally, a copy of BADEPI\_v1.0\_patentes was distributed to a network of users qualified in the handling of intellectual property databases, formed by experts in research and analysis using intellectual property databases, particularly regarding the resolution of inconsistencies (missing data and invalid information). Firstly, under a confidentiality agreement, the database was distributed to UFMG - CEDEPLAR, UFJF - Institute of Economics, Inter-American Development Bank, World Intellectual Property Organization - Economics and Statistics Division, Institute of Applied Economic Research - IPEA, INMETRO - National Institute of Metrology and Institute of Public Goods and Policies of the Superior Council of Scientific Research in Madrid. The members of this network will be able to provide their support by: sharing new data with INPI; improving some existing variables; and contributing to the correction of errors identified by them.

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<sup>35</sup> Informix® Dynamic Server (IDS) from IBM.

### Box A.1: INPI's Statistical Database



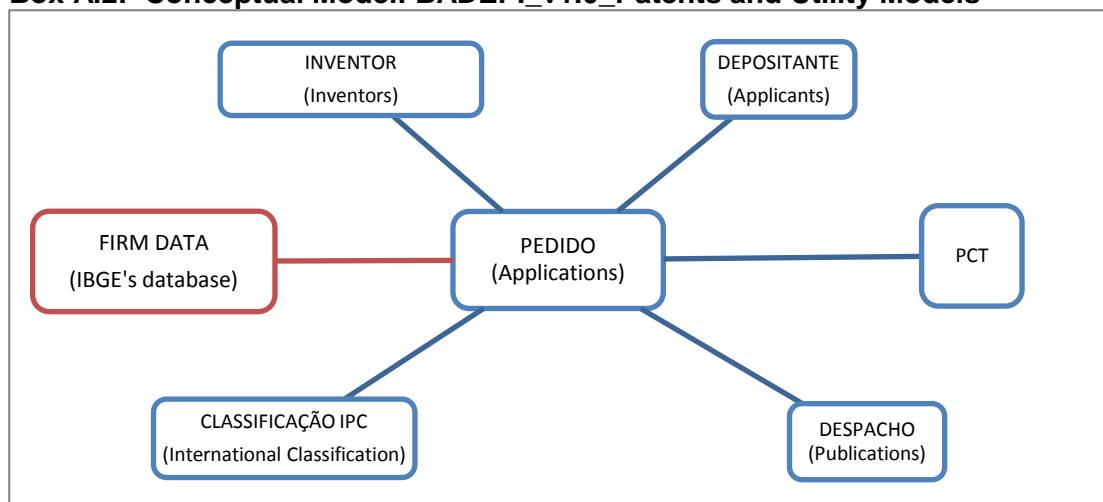
### ***BADEPI's conceptual models***

The BADEPI\_v1.0 contains bibliographic information and the classification of the data about applications filed at INPI-BR in the selected period.

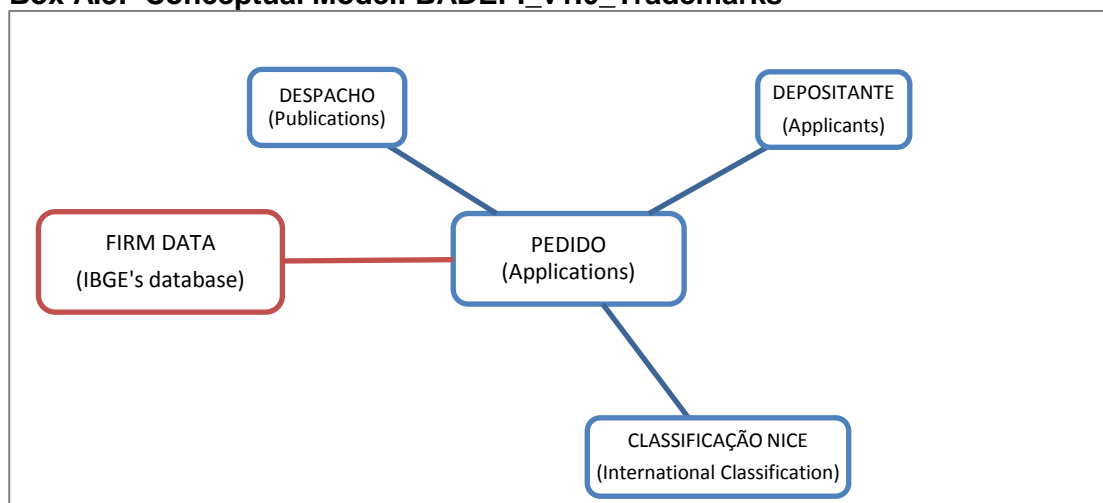
The BADEPI\_v1.0 also incorporated some information from IBGE about the size and the economic sector of the applicants. However, information regarding size and sector are not complete and could not be used for all forms of protection, since the raw data had many records without the CNPJ (a unique firms' identification number).

To the information about technology contracts data from the Central Bank of Brazil about the annual flow of payments and receipts of royalties were added, by contract category. At this data level, it is not possible to link the amounts paid to each specific process.

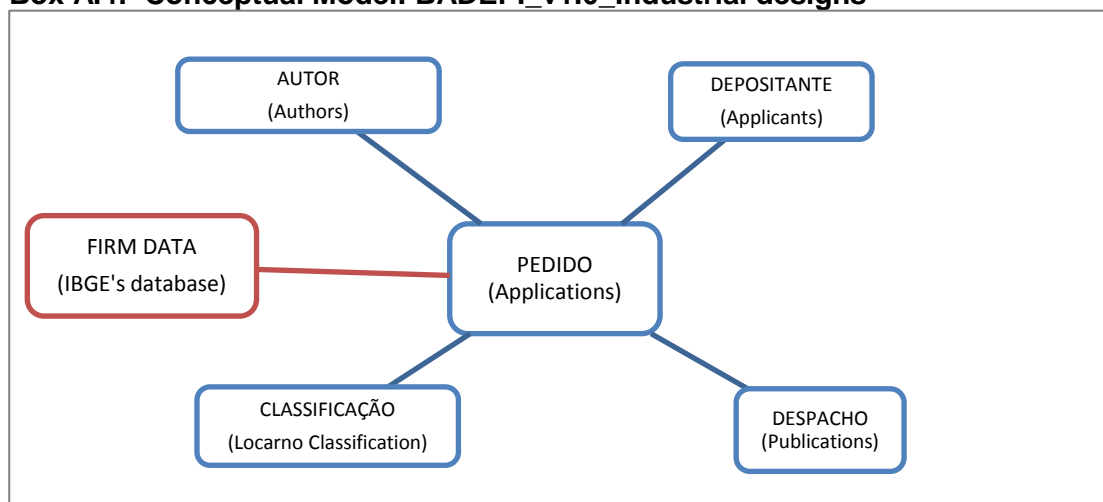
**Box A.2: Conceptual Model: BADEPI\_v1.0\_Patents and Utility Models**



**Box A.3: Conceptual Model: BADEPI\_v1.0\_Trademarks**

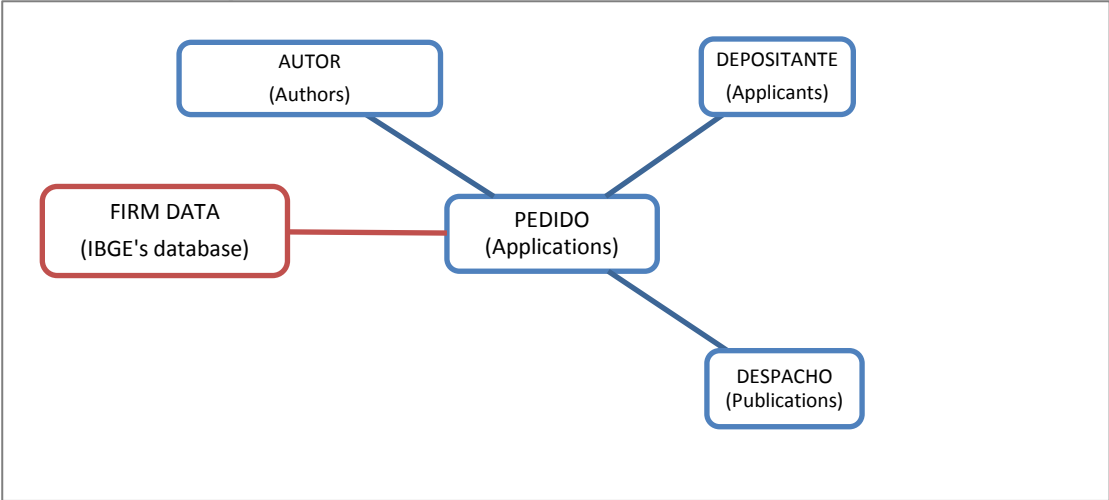


**Box A.4: Conceptual Model: BADEPI\_v1.0\_Industrial designs**

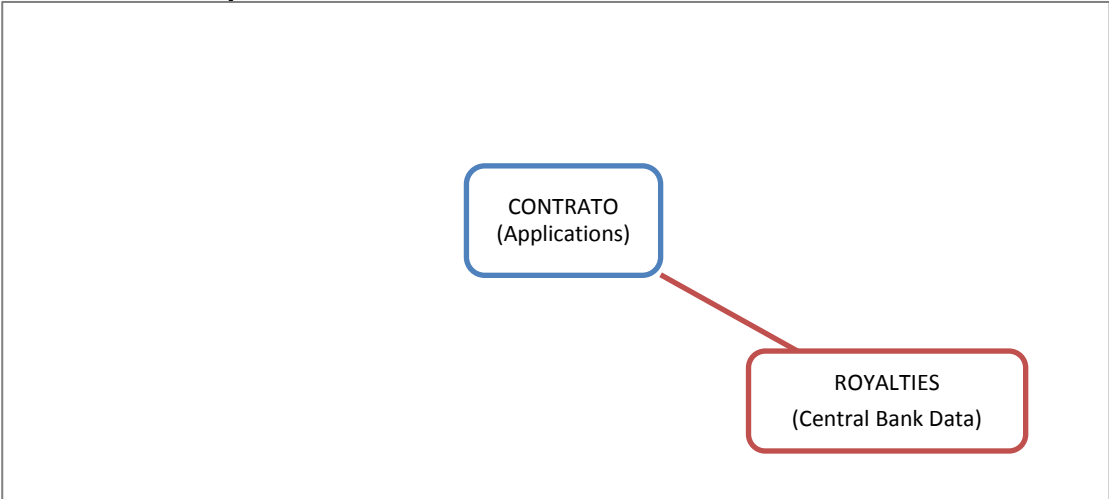




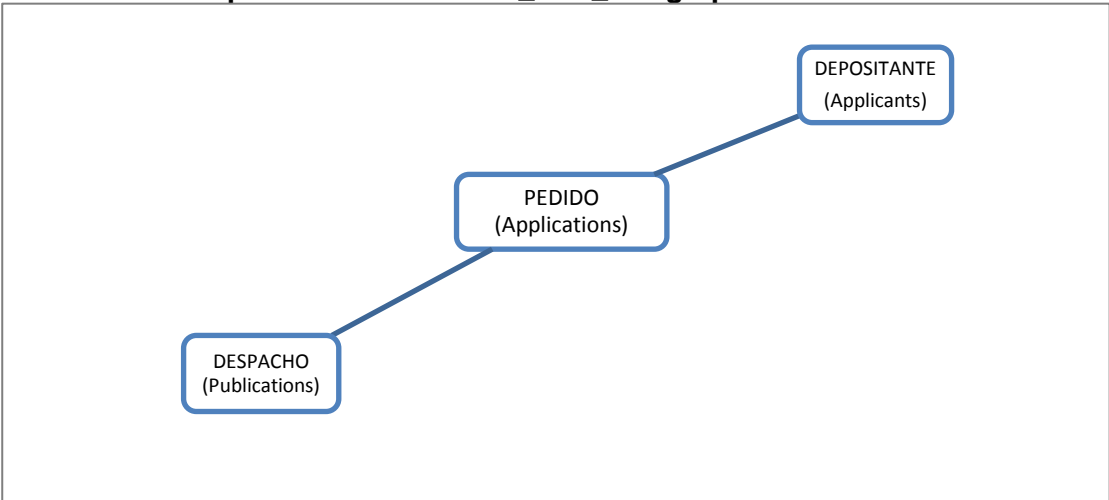
**Box A.5: Conceptual Model: BADEPI\_v1.0\_Softwares**



**Box A.6: Conceptual Model: BADEPI\_v1.0\_Contracts**



**Box A.7: Conceptual Model: BADEPI\_v1.0\_Geographical Indications**



### ***Methodology for processing BADEPI's data***

The methodology used to handle data from BADEPI\_v1.0 to generate the tables and graphs in this report is presented as follows. This section explains how the main variables were treated and also how the inconsistencies found were dealt with.

#### *Patents and utility models*

The raw data from patents and utility models<sup>36</sup> are provided in one unique database and they are identified by the variable called "type". As the data have the same structure and faced similar challenges, they were similarly treated and will be presented together in the following items.

#### Type

The nature of the application is informed by the applicant in the application form and can be filed as "PI", "MU" or "PP". Applications starting with "PP", which means that it is a "pipeline" patent, are also considered as patent (PI). At the time of the technical examination, the examiner can consider the need to readjust the nature of the application and, through a dispatch, can change the nature of the application and therefore the numbering of the application as well.

The variable "type" should always be compatible with the "number of application", because it represents the first two characters of the number of application. However, in some applications the variable "type" did not correspond to the characters that appear in the variable "number of application".

As a result, the original variable "type" was not considered and a new one was devised, using the first two characters of the number of application.

#### Application date

The production database contains two variables that can cause confusion about the application date: "data\_deposito" and "data\_protocolo\_no\_inpi" (INPI protocol date).

For the construction of application tables, the variable that has been considered is "data\_protocolo\_no\_inpi" that means: (i) date of filing in case of applications filed directly with INPI-Brazil and (ii) entrance at the national phase in case of PCT applications. The "data\_protocolo\_no\_inpi" is the date on which the application is filed in INPI.

The variable "data\_deposito" is used to define the term of protection.

#### PCT and Direct Application

To determine whether the application was filed via PCT or directly, when the variable "NO\_DO\_PCT" is not null, the application filing is defined as PCT, otherwise it is a direct application.

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<sup>36</sup> The database also contains industrial designs (DI) data.

### Applicant order

A patent application may contain “n” applicants. In the filing form, these applicants are informed in a certain order, at their option. For the elaboration of the tables, the name of the first applicant was used. However, it was detected that some applications had problems in this field, such as:

- applications without a first applicant;
- applications with more than one first applicant;
- applications with wrong numbering.

In these applications, the variable "applicant order" was redefined.

This criterion was used because 98% of total patents were filed by applicants from the same country of origin. This means that only 2% of total patent applications were filed jointly by applicants from different countries and among them only a very small number of patents were protected by residents and non-residents together.

### Residents' identification number: “CNPJ or CPF”

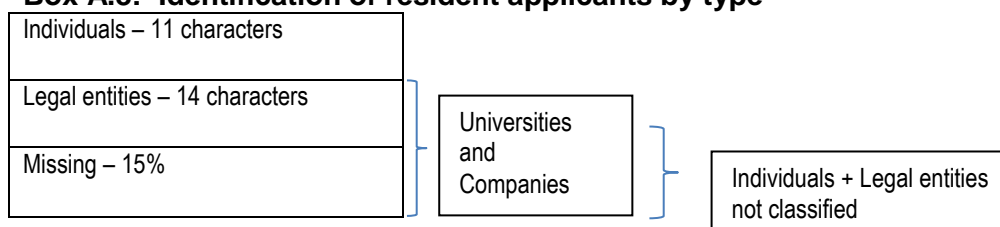
The applicant ID (CNPJ or CPF) is informed in the application form by the applicant. In principle the processing of such information should be easy, facilitating the identification of applicants and also whether they are legal entities (CNPJ) or individuals (CPF).

In raw patent data, however, there are a significant number of resident applicants without its ID. For the period 2000-2011, the patent and utility model database had 15% of resident applicant records with missing “cpf\_cnpj” variable.

### Identification of resident applicants by type

To classify the type of resident applicants in the period 2000-2011, the following methodology was developed: 1) for applicants with information about “cpf\_cnpj”, the classification was based on the length of this information: those who had 14 characters would be classified as a legal entity and those who had 11 characters as individuals; 2) among applicants already classified as legal entities and applicants with missing “cpf\_cnpj” field, the classification was based on a search of keywords in order to distinguish universities from companies: “S.A.”, “Ltda.” and “EPP” were classified as companies and “Universidade”, “Faculdade” and “Educação” as universities; 3) manually, it was checked if there were any company or university not classified in the previous steps; and 4) finally, non-classified applicants were defined as individuals.

#### **Box A.8: Identification of resident applicants by type**



### Identification of top 10 applicants (residents and non-residents)

To create the applicant ranking, some procedures to standardize applicant names were applied: (1) blanks and special characters (such as accent marks, quotes, bars, numeral operators, *and* other symbols) were removed; (2) similar applicant names were aggregated and (3) spelling mistakes and abbreviated company names were corrected.

### Economic sector

In order to define from which economic sector comes the patent applicant, the National Classification of Economic Activities (CNAE) was used, corresponding to the classification of ISIC Rev.4. However, only applications that had the applicant's CNPJ available in BADEPI\_v1.0 were classified.

### Technological Sectors

Patent applications were mapped according to their technological field by using a table to link IPC symbols to the corresponding fields of technology as developed by WIPO's methodology (see [www.wipo.int/ipstats/en](http://www.wipo.int/ipstats/en)). When a patent application was related to multiple fields of technology, it was counted in each field. When a patent application had multiple IPC symbols related to the same field of technology, it was counted just once.

### *Industrial Designs*

Raw data from industrial designs were available in the same database containing patent data. As the data have the same structure and faced similar challenges, they were treated very similarly with regard to the following variables: "type", "applicant order", "top 10 applicants" and "economic sector".

### Applicant order

An industrial design application may contain "n" applicants. In the filing form, these applicants are informed in a certain order, at their option. The first named applicant was used in order to determine the application's origin. As this variable presented a low level of inconsistency, concentrated in the years 2000-2002, the same treatment used for patents was executed. In these applications, the variable "applicant order" was redefined.

### Type of applicant

In industrial design data, a variable that identifies if the applicant is an individual or a legal entity was used, independent if the applicant was resident or non-resident.

### Resident's ID number: Variable "CNPJ or CPF":

The applicant's ID number (CNPJ or CPF) is informed in the application form by the applicant and in principle it should facilitate the identification of applicants and also if they are legal entities (CNPJ) or individuals (CPF). In raw industrial design data, however, there are a significant number of resident applicants without their ID. For the period 2000-2011, the industrial design database had 7% of resident applicant records in which the "cpf\_cnpj" variable is missing.

## Softwares

### Identification of applicants by type

A new variable "natureza\_jurídica" was created to distinguish individuals from legal entities using the variable "CPF\_CNPJ". The raw software data presented complete information for this variable. Only 74 applications, out of a total of 9,728, had no information of applicants. In a total of 11,034 records of applicants, it was not possible to classify the variable "CPF\_CNPJ" in 167 records.

### Identification of top 10 applicants

The software database presented complete and standardized raw data for the variable "applicant\_name" This allowed INPI to create the ranking of applicants by grouping them by name.

The economic sectors informed in Top 10 applicants table were obtained by Receita Federal do Brasil's website ([www.receita.fazenda.gov.br/pessoajuridica/cnpj/cnpjreva/cnpjreva\\_solicitacao.asp](http://www.receita.fazenda.gov.br/pessoajuridica/cnpj/cnpjreva/cnpjreva_solicitacao.asp)). The search was conducted by the company's CNPJ informed in the application.

## Trademarks

Before BAPEPI was developed, INPI carried out a correction of the inconsistencies at BP-INPI as a preparatory step to its migration to the Industrial Property Automation System – IPAS, provided by WIPO to automate the processing of trademarks. In this respect, INPI corrected the data of processes and applicants (individuals or companies). BADEPI-Trademarks, therefore, incorporated the data with a very low level of inconsistencies.

Out of the 1,5 million applications filed between 2000 and 2012, the inconsistencies, as of April, 2013, were the following: 403 missing data regarding the state of origin of resident trademark applicants, 287 missing data regarding the country of origin of applicants (both residents and non-residents) and 4,352 missing data of "applicants' ID" (CPF or CNPJ) of resident applicants.

## **Data improvements and future updates**

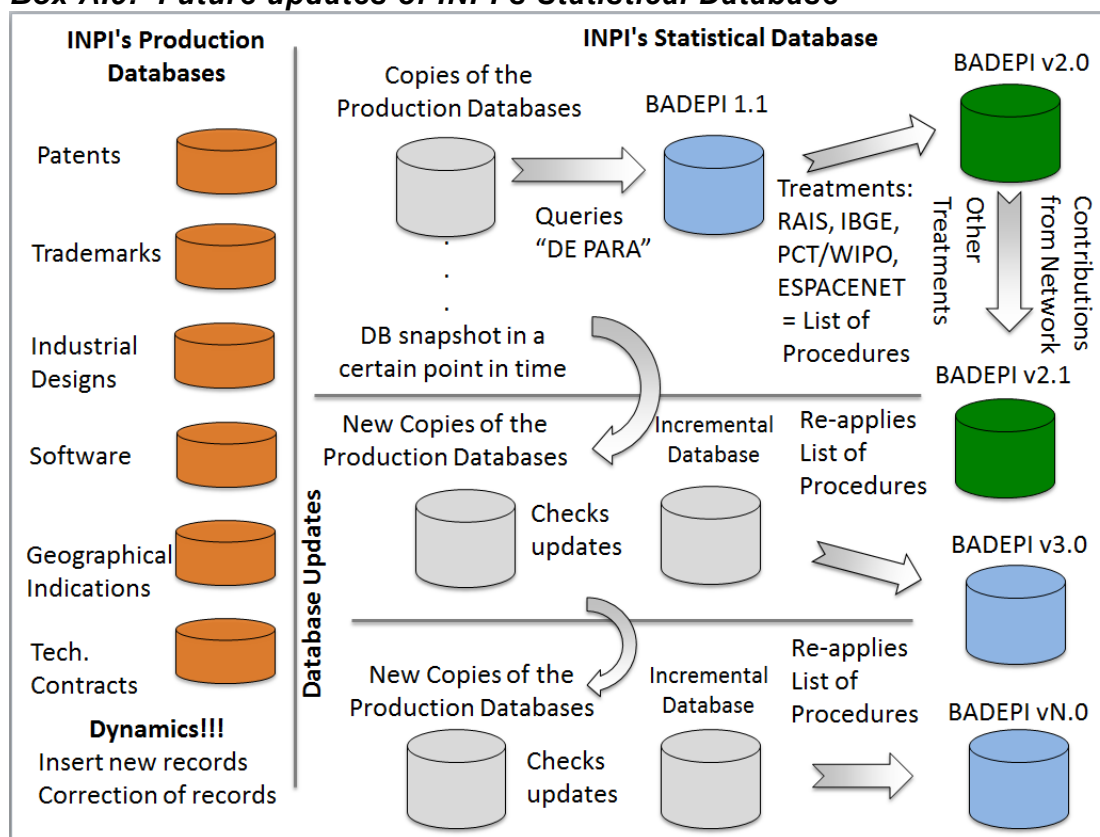
According to the original conceptual model of the development of BADEPI\_v1.0, the process of updating the data in the future would demand a new copy of the selected fields from BP-INPI, in which past records, with eventual changes, and the errors and missing data already identified and corrected, would be replaced.<sup>37</sup> It means that updating the data, in this conception, would tend to generate retroactive dynamism, by the very nature of BP.

Aiming at overcoming this difficulty, a new model was designed and will be implemented in future updates, including in the completion of 2012 data where necessary. This new model involves the creation of a copy of the tables that contain the records of Patents, Utility Models, Industrial Designs, Trademarks, Contracts, Program and Geographical Indication from INPI's production database that will act as an intermediate database for the construction of new versions of BADEPI. The relevance of an intermediate database with raw data is that it is a static database and articulates with the interruption of "retroactive dynamism". This version of BADEPI extracted from the intermediate database will be called BADEPI v1.1, replacing BADEPI v1.0. The diagram below summarizes the new conceptual model proposed herein.

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<sup>37</sup> The inconsistencies identified in BP-INPI can be corrected only by their own Directors (Patents, Trademarks, Contracts and Other Records), then the corrections made in BADEPI not necessarily reflect the raw data.

**Box A.9: Future updates of INPI's Statistical Database**



From the BADEPI v1.1 a series of procedures will be applied for identifying and correcting inconsistencies, resulting in the creation of BADEPI v2.0. This version, in turn, will be the basis of INPI's Statistical Yearbook of Intellectual Property on the internet (web interface) and shared with a larger network of qualified specialists.<sup>38</sup>

The process will be repeated annually, incorporating only data from each subsequent year. It will also repeat the list of procedures for dealing with inconsistencies and other improvements suggested by the network of qualified specialists. As a result, past data that has already been treated in BADEPI will no longer be replaced with each new extraction of BP-INPI, preserving the process of cleaning the database of inconsistencies as done previously.

<sup>38</sup> The collaborative network will be expanded with the incorporation of other institutions and researchers, such as Unicamp (Institute of Economics), UFF (Institute of Economics), UFRJ (Institute of Economics), Ministry of Science Technology and Innovation (Coordination Indicators C, T & I), Central Bank of Brazil, the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE (Central Register of Enterprises and Survey of Technological Innovation - PINTEC), MDIC - Brazilian Agency for Industrial Development (ABDI - Research Survey of Innovation), Financier of Studies and Projects - FINEP, European Patent Office - EPO (PATSTAT - Vienna), Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

### ***New procedures for identification and correction of inconsistencies***

As presented above, the raw data have missing values or invalid information that have been already identified and quantified for the production of this report. Some of them were already treated and now need to be automated, while others need to receive new treatments for cleaning and harmonization.

The processing and the integration with external databases (databases from either INPI or other institutions) will allow the reduction of the number of records with missing values, the correction of invalid information and thus the improvement of BADEPI's quality.

The main variables that need new treatment are:

*Variable "CNPJ or CPF": applicant ID for residents*

INPI will use the PAG database (INPI's database that contains the records of fee payments for INPI's services) to find, through the application number, the applicant's ID number (CNPJ for legal entities or CPF for individuals), where this information remains missing, and associate it with the name of the applicant.

INPI will search, for every type of protection and between the different types, records of homonymous legal entities when in at least one of them information of its CNPJ is available and in another such information is missing. The information of the available CNPJ will be attributed to other homonyms records without this information.

INPI will also use the database of Annual Social Information Registry (RAIS) of the Ministry of Labor and Employment (MTE) to search through the name of the applicants that are legal entities and remain with missing CNPJ. The CNPJ located in RAIS database will be attributed to these missing records.

With these procedures, the number of records with missing data will significantly reduce.

*Identification of resident applicants by type*

Resident applicants will be classified by their legal nature according to the field's length: 14 characters for a legal entity and 11 characters for individuals. For those records with missing ID numbers, they will be classified by a keyword search.

*Name of applicants, inventor and authors*

Procedures to standardize applicant names to remove blanks and special characters (such as accent marks, quotes, bars, numeral operators, *underline*) will be applied.

*City of origin of resident applicants*

The 3 errors identified for classifying by city of origin are: i) missing names, ii) invalid names different from the IBGE list of cities, or iii) the name of the city does not correspond to the state informed.

The procedure that will be adopted in order to identify the municipality associated with the applicant in BADEPI includes the use of the CNPJ number to search in the RAIS database the correct information.

## Statistical Annex

### Patents

**Table A.1: Patent applications by route, 2000-2011**

Application Year	Direct	Via PCT	Total
2000	6,848	10,595	17,443
2001	6,721	11,188	17,909
2002	5,937	10,751	16,688
2003	6,036	10,379	16,415
2004	6,418	10,292	16,710
2005	6,473	12,014	18,487
2006	6,710	13,135	19,845
2007	6,488	15,167	21,655
2008	6,787	16,363	23,150
2009	6,250	16,151	22,401
2010	6,277	18,705	24,982
2011	7,303	21,244	28,547

**Table A.2: Patent applications by origin, 2000-2011**

Application Year	Non-Resident	Resident	Not Available	Total
2000	14,224	3,214	5	17,443
2001	14,457	3,451	1	17,909
2002	13,203	3,485		16,688
2003	12,545	3,867	3	16,415
2004	12,666	4,044		16,710
2005	14,432	4,054	1	18,487
2006	15,883	3,956	6	19,845
2007	17,461	4,194		21,655
2008	18,870	4,280		23,150
2009	18,129	4,272		22,401
2010	20,754	4,228		24,982
2011	23,852	4,695		28,547



**Table A.3: Patent applications by route and origin, 2000-2011**

Year	Non-Resident			Resident			Not Available		
	Direct	Via PCT	Total	Direct	Via PCT	Total	Direct	Via PCT	Total
2000	3,662	10,562	14,224	3,181	33	3,214	5		17,443
2001	3,300	11,157	14,457	3,420	31	3,451	1		17,909
2002	2,469	10,734	13,203	3,468	17	3,485			16,688
2003	2,184	10,361	12,545	3,850	17	3,867	2	1	16,415
2004	2,393	10,273	12,666	4,025	19	4,044			16,710
2005	2,441	11,991	14,432	4,031	23	4,054	1		18,487
2006	2,773	13,110	15,883	3,936	20	3,956	1	5	19,845
2007	2,330	15,131	17,461	4,158	36	4,194			21,655
2008	2,536	16,334	18,870	4,251	29	4,280			23,150
2009	2,047	16,082	18,129	4,203	69	4,272			22,401
2010	2,111	18,643	20,754	4,166	62	4,228			24,982
2011	2,676	21,176	23,852	4,627	68	4,695			28,547
Total	30,922	165,554	196,476	47,316	424	47,740	10	6	244,232

**Table A.4: Patent applications by countries or regions, 2000-2011**

Country	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	17,443	17,909	16,688	16,415	16,710	18,487	19,845	21,655	23,150	22,401	24,982	28,547
United States of America	6,249	6,089	5,433	4,946	5,415	6,153	6,337	6,856	6,990	6,869	7,561	8,194
Brazil	3,214	3,451	3,485	3,867	4,044	4,054	3,956	4,194	4,280	4,272	4,228	4,695
Germany	2,071	2,248	1,944	1,837	1,719	1,765	2,034	2,093	2,444	2,133	2,477	2,818
Japan	718	876	755	714	629	745	902	1,042	1,226	1,477	1,923	2,599
France	1,059	961	931	922	820	1,063	1,131	1,193	1,337	1,422	1,675	1,780
Switzerland	537	548	593	731	717	873	965	1,157	1,289	1,154	1,216	1,251
Netherlands	476	539	601	495	547	570	590	693	789	739	845	1,148
United Kingdom	506	486	433	464	402	436	490	518	592	556	667	821
Italy	353	371	389	461	390	445	479	543	578	503	579	623
China	25	14	36	29	39	55	91	127	121	182	233	547
Sweden	585	492	353	275	337	378	434	454	641	493	510	513
Canada	206	224	212	196	188	215	229	251	238	230	310	438
Belgium	149	131	89	95	110	125	200	243	236	235	221	295
Republic of Korea	197	214	207	167	170	330	389	397	340	331	252	285
Spain	116	98	130	110	118	129	175	196	182	164	256	261
Denmark	100	109	82	68	95	110	138	150	187	179	212	247
Norway	69	88	82	79	77	69	81	113	134	141	176	225
Austria	74	88	82	67	76	75	64	112	115	98	158	208
Finland	138	180	226	200	120	142	176	230	224	154	227	184
Australia	127	184	144	145	138	140	189	206	184	148	185	183
Israel	90	69	64	66	73	67	87	136	168	119	143	170
India	16	37	48	61	85	74	97	89	133	91	146	146
Virgin Islands (British)	29	20	24	30	13	20	37	23	24	85	90	113
Taiwan, Province of China	13	22	14	28	31	48	48	54	52	50	60	78
Luxembourg	36	28	20	14	18	30	32	29	26	32	43	67
Ireland	16	26	23	24	29	23	50	78	60	63	37	57
Mexico	28	25	17	16	20	18	28	31	38	36	64	55
South Africa	29	26	26	29	31	49	43	40	57	48	41	43
New Zealand	23	37	33	22	20	28	37	25	22	31	42	40
Singapore	6	8	13	7	8	11	25	22	31	19	27	40
Argentina	46	55	30	59	42	36	45	40	36	48	40	32
Russian Federation	12	8	16	9	11	10	13	12	23	15	22	30
Portugal	5	9	4	11	6	12	20	21	22	34	29	28
Chile	6	3	5	7	11	6	17	13	18	11	18	21
Malaysia		4	5		6	1	5	2	7	3	6	20
Turkey	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	12	10	5	12	18
Hungary	12	12	7	5	13	16	9	9	15	15	9	17
Liechtenstein	8	5	2	7	4	5	5	6	3	8	5	17
Barbados	3	2	2	5	7	2	1	11	9	2	8	16
Colombia	1	2	1	4	5	4	2	4	8	11	12	16

Note: Only first 40 reported.

**Table A.5: Patent applications by Brazilian states, 2000-2011**

Brazilian States	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
Total	3,214	3,451	3,485	3,867	4,044	4,054	3,956	4,194	4,280	4,272	4,228	4,695	47,740
São Paulo	1,524	1,585	1,620	1,790	1,830	1,801	1,731	1,857	1,848	1,844	1,800	1,992	21,222
Minas Gerais	269	347	339	395	363	378	400	489	396	427	471	471	4,745
Rio de Janeiro	298	291	332	322	412	394	378	384	388	373	334	359	4,265
Rio Grande do Sul	239	240	260	296	341	330	346	334	377	339	327	419	3,848
Paraná	209	203	233	288	326	331	332	374	392	414	340	370	3,812
Santa Catarina	158	217	190	256	256	268	247	233	310	269	320	288	3,012
Distrito Federal	73	57	75	80	91	76	87	52	66	63	82	95	897
Bahia	45	48	39	59	53	62	63	71	91	93	112	131	867
Espírito Santo	55	59	55	70	53	59	63	69	73	70	78	63	767
Goiás	49	48	43	77	63	75	46	65	60	54	52	82	714
Ceará	37	51	36	44	53	50	38	49	57	67	72	74	628
Pernambuco	47	49	58	39	42	60	49	40	53	52	46	76	611
Amazonas	9	18	15	21	39	26	24	26	42	47	35	44	346
Paraíba	13	21	25	12	15	18	30	18	24	21	29	33	259
Rio Grande do Norte	19	10	2	22	18	30	20	24	15	28	22	24	234
Mato Grosso	18	15	18	13	12	15	32	37	22	12	11	25	230
Pará	9	15	16	9	16	23	12	19	21	11	24	26	201
Mato Grosso do Sul	10	17	10	11	19	20	17	18	11	19	21	20	193
Sergipe	8	8	6	6	10	13	11	9	5	17	9	33	135
Maranhão	9	6	5	8	5	7	5	1	8	19	15	18	106
Alagoas	4	8	3	9	5	6	5	7	5	12	14	11	89
Rondônia	6	5	7	8	5	4	4	7	6	6	1	14	73
Piauí	8	4	2		2	3	3	4	5	7	6	20	64
Tocantins	3	2	8	4	3	1	4	1	3	4	4	3	40
Acre		1	1	5	1	1	5	2	2	1		1	20
Amapá	2	1	2	1	4	2				2	2	1	17
Roraima	2		1	2		1	4	4		1	1	1	17
Others	91	125	84	20	7							1	1

**Table A.6: Patent applications by type of Brazilian applicants, 2000-2011**

Year	Individual	Legal Entity		Total
		University	Company	
2000	2,286	65	861	3,212
2001	2,480	68	906	3,454
2002	2,352	167	974	3,493
2003	2,549	170	1,148	3,867
2004	2,614	186	1,247	4,047
2005	2,560	227	1,279	4,066
2006	2,468	237	1,251	3,956
2007	2,607	323	1,270	4,200
2008	2,621	359	1,320	4,300
2009	2,521	386	1,370	4,277
2010	2,332	455	1,456	4,243
2011	2,459	652	1,619	4,730

**Table A.7: Patent applications by technological sector, 2000-2011**

Field	TEC	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total	
Electrical engineering	Electrical machinery, apparatus, energy	1	822	807	724	600	572	634	789	851	962	934	1,134	1,345	10,174
	Audio-visual technology	2	475	461	409	390	415	571	541	505	575	624	689	865	6,520
	Telecommunications	3	1,066	909	664	570	553	757	797	801	781	744	652	784	9,078
	Digital communication	4	296	285	252	299	343	423	536	645	726	970	1,151	1,219	7,145
	Basic communication processes	5	136	97	66	80	69	61	67	75	83	76	77	100	987
	Computer technology	6	480	529	520	534	585	710	642	801	909	862	934	1,108	8,614
	IT methods for management	7	16	16	13	8	24	31	103	162	215	226	268	277	1,359
	Semiconductors	8	38	51	47	39	36	38	66	87	107	168	180	252	1,109
Instruments	Optics	9	293	297	254	175	197	242	266	295	307	277	361	595	3,559
	Measurement	10	638	699	547	578	574	603	783	981	1,091	1,045	1,331	1,373	10,243
	Analysis of biological materials	11													0
	Control	12	356	347	345	301	279	320	285	396	418	368	428	441	4,284
	Medical technology	13	930	943	945	980	982	1,125	1,429	1,515	1,520	1,475	1,596	1,926	15,366
Chemistry	Organic fine chemistry	14	1,603	1,690	1,697	1,653	1,860	2,183	2,506	2,839	2,795	2,562	2,489	2,401	26,278
	Biotechnology	15	826	763	728	682	686	815	971	1,169	1,289	1,321	1,549	1,632	12,431
	Pharmaceuticals	16	1,858	2,058	1,945	2,088	2,439	2,800	3,032	3,248	3,411	2,978	3,013	2,927	31,797
	Macromolecular chemistry, polymers	17	1,017	961	923	863	689	784	852	1,008	1,029	889	1,032	1,177	11,224
	Food chemistry	18	496	504	451	472	515	605	647	753	829	855	820	827	7,774
	Basic materials chemistry	19	1,201	1,316	1,272	1,169	1,337	1,280	1,572	1,710	1,820	1,753	1,886	2,150	18,466
	Materials, metallurgy	20	607	604	543	567	546	620	698	780	895	735	875	1,008	8,478
	Surface technology, coating	21	401	479	427	450	423	508	457	607	569	528	574	674	6,097
	Micro-structural and nano-technology	22	1	3	2	4	9	74	11	28	23	20	37	42	254
	Chemical engineering	23	776	823	778	761	741	835	990	1,128	1,135	1,140	1,328	1,388	11,823
	Environmental technology	24	279	294	257	271	283	263	334	418	501	492	556	593	4,541
Mechanical engineering	Handling	25	817	886	821	797	869	925	921	1,068	1,050	878	992	1,041	11,065
	Machine tools	26	478	481	410	466	479	500	602	654	651	599	672	728	6,720
	Engines, pumps, turbines	27	539	596	489	532	513	472	548	637	712	674	846	909	7,467
	Textile and paper machines	28	638	613	549	584	560	611	678	663	627	585	643	627	7,378
	Other special machines	29	984	979	966	1,007	941	1,056	1,067	1,149	1,303	1,197	1,301	1,309	13,259
	Thermal processes and apparatus	30	257	385	239	263	285	276	340	370	379	338	453	521	4,106
	Mechanical elements	31	792	806	748	766	771	705	771	847	944	910	968	1,125	10,153
	Transport	32	1,029	1,029	965	875	811	860	990	1,093	1,351	1,243	1,366	1,579	13,191
Other fields	Furniture, games	33	442	388	477	445	534	474	504	567	523	498	492	492	5,836
	Other consumer goods	34	511	513	448	469	529	598	561	632	669	662	656	710	6,958
	Civil engineering	35	715	745	732	728	725	701	789	810	960	1,094	1,259	1,312	10,570

**Table A.8: Patent applications by technological sector and origin, 2011**

Field	Sector	2011			Total	
		Non-Residents	Residents	N.A.		
1	Electrical machinery, apparatus, energy	Electrical engineering	1,206	139		1,345
2	Audio-visual technology	Electrical engineering	802	63		865
3	Telecommunications	Electrical engineering	728	56		784
4	Digital communication	Electrical engineering	1,178	41		1,219
5	Basic communication processes	Electrical engineering	93	7		100
6	Computer technology	Electrical engineering	1,019	89		1,108
7	IT methods for management	Electrical engineering	240	37		277
8	Semiconductors	Electrical engineering	246	6		252
9	Optics	Instruments	572	23		595
10	Measurement	Instruments	1,227	146		1,373
11	Analysis of biological materials	Instruments				0
12	Control	Instruments	340	101		441
13	Medical technology	Instruments	1,740	186		1,926
14	Organic fine chemistry	Chemistry	2,297	104		2,401
15	Biotechnology	Chemistry	1,555	76	1	1,632
16	Pharmaceuticals	Chemistry	2,778	148	1	2,927
17	Macromolecular chemistry, polymers	Chemistry	1,117	60		1,177
18	Food chemistry	Chemistry	732	95		827
19	Basic materials chemistry	Chemistry	1,987	163		2,150
20	Materials, metallurgy	Chemistry	910	97	1	1,008
21	Surface technology, coating	Chemistry	627	46	1	674
22	Micro-structural and nano-technology	Chemistry	19	23		42
23	Chemical engineering	Chemistry	1,254	134		1,388
24	Environmental technology	Chemistry	528	64	1	593
25	Handling	Mechanical engineering	897	144		1,041
26	Machine tools	Mechanical engineering	671	57		728
27	Engines, pumps, turbines	Mechanical engineering	820	88	1	909
28	Textile and paper machines	Mechanical engineering	567	59	1	627
29	Other special machines	Mechanical engineering	1,083	225	1	1,309
30	Thermal processes and apparatus	Mechanical engineering	435	86		521
31	Mechanical elements	Mechanical engineering	1,011	114		1,125
32	Transport	Mechanical engineering	1,396	182	1	1,579
33	Furniture, games	Other fields	359	133		492
34	Other consumer goods	Other fields	556	154		710
35	Civil engineering	Other fields	1,073	237	2	1,312

**Table A.9: Patent applications by economic sector, 2006-2011**

Economic Sector (2 digits level of ISIC Rev.4)	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
Total	650	671	776	858	801	737	4,493
N.A.	99	86	108	101	107	240	741
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n,e,c,	71	84	106	125	137	94	617
Manufacture of rubber and plastics products	45	64	56	74	63	40	342
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	66	38	56	66	54	42	322
Manufacture of electrical equipment	37	42	54	53	29	34	249
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	26	37	45	54	45	31	238
Other manufacturing	45	27	30	41	36	26	205
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	29	25	30	37	35	28	184
Manufacture of furniture	17	25	31	41	18	17	149
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	27	23	22	24	35	14	145
Education	10	20	19	26	34	25	134
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	15	32	21	23	29	13	133
Manufacture of paper and paper products	13	17	23	18	20	13	104
Manufacture of leather and related products	13	15	10	37	17	10	102
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	13	7	14	7	11	6	58
Manufacture of basic metals	6	8	15	8	8	9	54
Manufacture of textiles	3	14	13	3	8	5	46
Manufacture of other transport equipment	12	7	10	4	6	5	44
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	5	10	10	3	8	7	43
Rental and leasing activities	4	1	3	12	9	6	35
Manufacture of wearing apparel	1	10	9	3	5	4	32
Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	9	7	7	4	2	3	32
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	2	2	17	2	3	4	30
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	6	7	2	8	4	2	29
Manufacture of food products	6	6	4	3	7	2	28
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	3	3	1	11	2	5	25
Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	2	4	2	4	8	4	24
Scientific research and development	3	5	2	2	6	3	21
Computer programming, consultancy and related activities	2	3	2	4	4	5	20
Civil engineering	8	2	1	2	2	3	18
Advertising and market research	5	3	1	5	2	2	18
Human health activities	6	3	2	1	1	5	18
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	1	1	4	5		6	17
Financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding	1	3	2	3	2	5	16
Other professional, scientific and technical activities	2	2	4	4	1	2	15

Economic sector data are not available for all resident companies, because part of them had missing information for CNPJ and thus could not be classified. Only first 35 sectors reported.

**Table A.10: Patent grants by origin, 2000-2011**

Year	Residents	Non-Residents	Total
2000	651	5,355	6,006
2001	383	2,865	3,248
2002	338	3,958	4,296
2003	400	3,689	4,089
2004	270	1,896	2,166
2005	246	2,182	2,428
2006	231	2,226	2,457
2007	197	1,434	1,631
2008	234	2,276	2,510
2009	342	2,428	2,770
2010	313	2,925	3,238
2011	380	3,057	3,437
Total	3,985	34,291	38,276

### Utility Models

**Table A.10: Utility Model applications by route, 2000-2011**

Year	Non-resident	Resident	Not Available	Total
2000	95	3,235		3,330
2001	96	3,459	1	3,556
2002	60	3,482		3,542
2003	55	3,579	1	3,635
2004	56	3,542		3,598
2005	57	3,185		3,242
2006	56	3,125		3,181
2007	37	3,007		3,044
2008	62	3,340		3,402
2009	41	3,343		3,384
2010	87	2,917		3,004
2011	123	2,982		3,105
Total	825	39,196	2	40,023

**Table A.11: Utility Model applications by origin, 2000-2011**

Year	Non-resident	Resident	Not Available	Total
2000	95	3,235		3,330
2001	96	3,459	1	3,556
2002	60	3,482		3,542
2003	55	3,579	1	3,635
2004	56	3,542		3,598
2005	57	3,185		3,242
2006	56	3,125		3,181
2007	37	3,007		3,044
2008	62	3,340		3,402
2009	41	3,343		3,384
2010	87	2,917		3,004
2011	123	2,982		3,105
Total	825	39,196	2	40,023

**Table A.12: Utility Model applications by origin and route, 2000-2011**

Year	Non-Resident			Resident			Not Available		
	Direct	Via PCT	Total	Direct	Via PCT	Total	Direct	Via PCT	Total
2000	84	11	95	3,235		3,235			0
2001	91	5	96	3,459		3,459	1		1
2002	51	9	60	3,482		3,482			0
2003	47	8	55	3,579		3,579	1		1
2004	47	9	56	3,542		3,542			0
2005	51	6	57	3,184	1	3,185			0
2006	53	3	56	3,124	1	3,125			0
2007	35	2	37	3,007		3,007			0
2008	55	7	62	3,340		3,340			0
2009	29	12	41	3,343		3,343			0
2010	72	15	87	2,917		2,917			0
2011	95	28	123	2,980	2	2,982			0
Total	710	115	825	39,192	4	39,196	2	0	2



**Table A.13: Utility Model applications by countries or region, 2000-2011**

Country	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	3330	3556	3542	3635	3598	3242	3181	3044	3402	3384	3004	3105
Brazil	3235	3459	3482	3579	3542	3185	3125	3007	3340	3343	2917	2982
Italy	9	5	5	1	4		2	1	3	2	8	19
Spain	10	19	6	3	5	12	6	1	6	1	6	16
China	11	3	10	5	5	2	2	1	4	2	9	12
Taiwan, Province of China	13	19	6	18	16	16	14	15	14	9	18	12
United States of America	12	9	5	9	1	3	6	3	6	9	14	12
Sweden		1				1		1	1		3	9
Germany	4	2	7	5		1		3	3		1	8
Argentina	19	20	9	1	4	10	9	1	8	2	6	4
Japan	1	1	1				1				2	4
Others	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	3	0	0	4
Australia			1								1	2
Austria	4				1		1			1		2
Mexico	3			1		1			1	3	2	2
Netherlands	1	1	2		1		1		1		1	2
Serbia												2
Turkey							1		1		1	2
Virgin Islands (British)												2
Finland	1	1					1			2	1	1
France	1	2	1		3					1	2	1
Madagascar												1
Republic of Korea						2	1	1			1	1
Russian Federation					1			1	1	1	2	1
Saudi Arabia												1
Switzerland	1	2			2	1			1	1	2	1
United Kingdom		2							1		1	1
Uruguay	1	3	5	2	4	5	2	2	2		2	1

Only countries with filings in 2011 reported.

**Table A.14: Utility Model applications by Brazilian states, 2000-2011**

Brazilian States	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	3235	3459	3482	3579	3542	3185	3125	3007	3340	3343	2917	2982
São Paulo	1449	1534	1574	1579	1619	1391	1350	1314	1492	1400	1134	1258
Rio Grande do Sul	335	360	406	462	388	350	312	308	370	372	384	362
Santa Catarina	236	258	303	318	310	309	321	253	291	347	331	293
Paraná	335	368	337	375	383	324	311	296	334	320	304	281
Rio de Janeiro	256	287	238	238	236	254	239	250	243	230	183	214
Minas Gerais	234	224	229	243	252	232	219	239	253	232	225	208
Goiás	54	41	40	49	63	36	70	54	64	55	55	64
Bahia	47	33	47	73	44	61	46	46	49	62	58	63
Distrito Federal	45	57	51	32	33	44	44	36	38	92	34	45
Espírito Santo	36	31	34	34	43	34	47	58	56	65	36	35
Pernambuco	29	35	27	33	26	34	23	14	23	19	21	33
Ceará	22	24	24	31	23	31	26	25	17	24	31	19
Pará	4	11	16	11	19	15	21	10	12	14	8	15
Paraíba	9	21	12	11	20	9	12	17	9	11	18	14
Alagoas	7	7	9	17	7	6	12	18	11	9	15	12
Amazonas	6	2	10	5	5	4	6	11	13	16	15	11
Mato Grosso do Sul	8	12	9	10	15	12	17	14	11	24	20	9
Mato Grosso	25	21	12	17	14	16	15	17	31	17	17	8
Rondônia	2	2	8	6	2	2	6	7	4	7	3	8
Rio Grande do Norte	5	5	6	5	9	7	9	7	2	1	2	7
Maranhão	10	3	6	2	7	4	3	3	2	5	7	5
Piauí	3	2	1	4	4	6	6	4	3	6	7	5
Roraima	1		3	3	2	2	1	2	2			4
Tocantins	1	2		1	2		1	1	4	4	5	4
Acre			1	1	1		2			2	2	3
Sergipe	5	2	1	4	7	2	6	2	5	8	2	1
Amapá			1					1	1	1		

**Table A.15: Utility Model applications by type of Brazilian applicants, 2000-2011**

Year	Individual	University	Company	Total
2000	2,535	4	650	3,189
2001	2,693	10	743	3,446
2002	2,659	8	809	3,476
2003	2,674	20	884	3,578
2004	2,744	18	777	3,539
2005	2,442	9	722	3,173
2006	2,478	11	637	3,126
2007	2,330	16	655	3,001
2008	2,547	19	754	3,320
2009	2,479	26	832	3,337
2010	2,101	28	773	2,902
2011	2,219	31	706	2,956
Total	29,901	200	8,942	39,043

**Table A.16: Utility Model applications by technological sector, 2000-2011**

	Field	Sector	2000-2011
1	Electrical machinery, apparatus, energy	Electrical engineering	1,671
2	Audio-visual technology	Electrical engineering	1,309
3	Telecommunications	Electrical engineering	474
4	Digital communication	Electrical engineering	82
5	Basic communication processes	Electrical engineering	34
6	Computer technology	Electrical engineering	327
7	IT methods for management	Electrical engineering	78
8	Semiconductors	Electrical engineering	34
9	Optics	Instruments	217
10	Measurement	Instruments	766
11	Analysis of biological materials	Instruments	0
12	Control	Instruments	806
13	Medical technology	Instruments	2,414
14	Organic fine chemistry	Chemistry	17
15	Biotechnology	Chemistry	13
16	Pharmaceuticals	Chemistry	31
17	Macromolecular chemistry, polymers	Chemistry	28
18	Food chemistry	Chemistry	191
19	Basic materials chemistry	Chemistry	157
20	Materials, metallurgy	Chemistry	124
21	Surface technology, coating	Chemistry	195
22	Micro-structural and nano-technology	Chemistry	2
23	Chemical engineering	Chemistry	969
24	Environmental technology	Chemistry	657
25	Handling	Mechanical engineering	4,366
26	Machine tools	Mechanical engineering	1,113
27	Engines, pumps, turbines	Mechanical engineering	617
28	Textile and paper machines	Mechanical engineering	554
29	Other special machines	Mechanical engineering	3,244
30	Thermal processes and apparatus	Mechanical engineering	1,051
31	Mechanical elements	Mechanical engineering	1,662
32	Transport	Mechanical engineering	3,432
33	Furniture, games	Other fields	5,946
34	Other consumer goods	Other fields	4,117
35	Civil engineering	Other fields	4,092

**Table A.17: Utility Model applications by economic sector, 2006-2011**

Economic Sector (2 digits level of ISIC Rev,4)	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	650	671	776	858	801	737
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c,	71	84	106	125	137	94
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	66	38	56	66	54	42
Manufacture of rubber and plastics products	45	64	56	74	63	40
Manufacture of electrical equipment	37	42	54	53	29	34
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	26	37	45	54	45	31
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	29	25	30	37	35	28
Other manufacturing	45	27	30	41	36	26
Education	10	20	19	26	34	25
Manufacture of furniture	17	25	31	41	18	17
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	27	23	22	24	35	14
Manufacture of paper and paper products	13	17	23	18	20	13
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	15	32	21	23	29	13
Manufacture of leather and related products	13	15	10	37	17	10
Manufacture of basic metals	6	8	15	8	8	9
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	5	10	10	3	8	7
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	1	1	4	5		6
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	13	7	14	7	11	6
Rental and leasing activities	4	1	3	12	9	6
Manufacture of textiles	3	14	13	3	8	5
Manufacture of other transport equipment	12	7	10	4	6	5
Computer programming, consultancy and related activities	2	3	2	4	4	5
Financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding	1	3	2	3	2	5
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	3	3	1	11	2	5
Human health activities	6	3	2	1	1	5
Manufacture of wearing apparel	1	10	9	3	5	4
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	2	2	17	2	3	4
Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	2	4	2	4	8	4
Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	9	7	7	4	2	3
Civil engineering	8	2	1	2	2	3
Information service activities	1		1			3
Scientific research and development	3	5	2	2	6	3
Manufacture of food products	6	6	4	3	7	2
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	6	7	2	8	4	2
Land transport and transport via pipelines	5	2		1		2
Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities			1	2	2	2
Advertising and market research	5	3	1	5	2	2
Other professional, scientific and technical activities	2	2	4	4	1	2

Economic sector data are not available for all resident companies, because part of them had missing information for CNPJ and thus could not be classified. Only first 35 sectors reported.

**Table A.18: Utility Model grants by origin, 2000-2011**

Year	Residents	Non-residents	Total
2000	403	24	427
2001	310	12	322
2002	336	19	355
2003	437	28	465
2004	246	12	258
2005	339	21	360
2006	256	14	270
2007	185	12	197
2008	277	10	287
2009	335	21	356
2010	343	18	361
2011	332	17	349

### Industrial Designs

**Table A.19: Industrial Design applications by origin, 2000-2011**

Application Year	Non-Resident	Resident	Total
2000	906	2,704	3,610
2001	881	2,897	3,778
2002	882	3,419	4,301
2003	989	4,009	4,998
2004	1,194	3,738	4,932
2005	1,395	3,837	5,232
2006	1,727	3,602	5,329
2007	1,525	3,810	5,335
2008	2,032	3,929	5,961
2009	1,560	3,760	5,320
2010	1,916	4,134	6,050
2011	2,471	4,364	6,835
Total	17,478	44,203	61,681

**Table A.20: Industrial Design applications by type of applicant, 2000-2011**

Application Year	Individual	Legal Entity	Total
2000	2,479	1,123	3,602
2001	2,640	1,131	3,771
2002	2,923	1,374	4,297
2003	3,326	1,672	4,998
2004	3,514	1,418	4,932
2005	3,666	1,566	5,232
2006	3,982	1,347	5,329
2007	3,721	1,614	5,335
2008	4,421	1,540	5,961
2009	3,868	1,452	5,320
2010	4,432	1,618	6,050
2011	5,176	1,659	6,835
Total	44,148	17,514	61,662

**Table A.21: Industrial Design applications by countries or regions, 2000-2011**

Country	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,610</b>	<b>3,778</b>	<b>4,301</b>	<b>4,998</b>	<b>4,932</b>	<b>5,232</b>	<b>5,329</b>	<b>5,335</b>	<b>5,961</b>	<b>5,320</b>	<b>6,050</b>	<b>6,835</b>
Brazil	2,704	2,897	3,419	4,009	3,738	3,837	3,602	3,810	3,929	3,760	4,134	4,364
United States of America	433	383	382	434	390	563	760	487	699	537	605	854
Japan	53	92	89	104	168	157	118	150	271	187	202	357
Germany	59	26	53	62	85	106	107	97	132	107	185	240
Netherlands	70	38	41	46	60	58	69	95	122	98	176	192
France	50	38	28	46	93	114	126	115	141	96	129	122
Switzerland	45	15	31	22	48	46	64	61	51	56	60	106
Italy	25	71	32	70	74	70	134	110	51	94	97	72
United Kingdom	20	26	59	52	54	56	43	69	73	31	53	58
Spain	17	25	8	15	40	62	64	26	19	28	36	50
Sweden	24	19	16	16	42	13	43	38	78	63	46	46
China		5	3	2	3	1	2	21	32	32	38	38
Denmark	2	2	2		1	2	1	2	4	28	11	32
Israel	5	1		1		1		4	6	8	3	24
Austria	6	3	3	5	3	6	4	8	10	17	12	23
Finland	13	43	60	50	25	21	32	62	156	39	23	21
Mexico	5	5	6	6	2	4	7	3	2	1	2	17
Portugal	1	4	2		4	4	2	3	1	1	4	13
Argentina	11	21	4	10	6	13	11	15	29	8	9	9
Australia	11	5	3	1	13	2	4	7	14	23	8	9
Canada	18	1	1	1	7	6	4	3	10	11	15	9
Norway	4	2	7	7	4	3	3	4	3	8	15	8
Cyprus										1	5	7
India				6	4	2	6	18		2	10	7
Luxembourg	1	3		1			1				5	7
Belgium	3		2	2	6	7	9	16	8	11	11	6
Poland				1								6
Singapore		4	2			1		6				6
Taiwan, Province of China	6	3	4	2	1	6	5	7	2	11	1	6
The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China		1		2	5	3	1	3			6	4
Turkey			1	5				5		4		4
Ireland	1				2		4		1	2		2
South Africa	4		2		3	2	7	3	9	3	3	2
Angola												1
Chile	1		1	1	1				2		6	1
Dominican Republic											1	1
Estonia	1											1
Indonesia												1
Russian Federation							1			1		1
Turks and Caicos Islands												1
Uruguay		2			2	2	8				1	1
Viet Nam												1
Virgin Islands (British)			1	1	1	1	2	2		1	1	1

Only countries with at least one filing in 2011 reported

**Table A.22: Industrial Design applications by Brazilian states, 2000-2011**

Brazilian States	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,704</b>	<b>2,897</b>	<b>3,419</b>	<b>4,009</b>	<b>3,738</b>	<b>3,837</b>	<b>3,602</b>	<b>3,810</b>	<b>3,929</b>	<b>3,760</b>	<b>4,134</b>	<b>4,364</b>
São Paulo	1,349	1,470	1,544	1,828	1,844	1,947	1,773	1,945	1,879	1,554	1,979	2,129
Rio Grande do Sul	357	412	564	657	544	468	453	534	593	496	536	547
Paraná	304	297	353	431	408	378	362	416	442	480	371	427
Minas Gerais	159	169	232	277	291	321	327	265	253	280	316	342
Santa Catarina	181	214	283	272	246	280	285	289	348	294	384	316
Ceará	106	56	57	113	108	109	94	74	55	247	225	227
Rio de Janeiro	141	127	144	172	147	138	150	131	167	201	178	133
Espírito Santo	4	30	32	39	17	80	34	27	23	25	13	45
Amazonas	5	5	14	51	19	33	21	29	38	36	15	43
Bahia	20	17	24	52	32	11	19	28	52	54	35	40
Pernambuco	9	8	20	16	15	16	14	26	19	26	17	32
Distrito Federal	12	17	63	32	19	22	21	12	11	14	17	17
Paraíba	1	2	1	3	3	1	1	3	7	1	7	16
Goiás	14	15	19	20	16	11	33	16	23	20	19	15
Alagoas			2	2		5	1	3	2	8	1	11
Rondônia	8	2	3			2		2		1		6
Mato Grosso do Sul	4		3	1	2				2		4	4
Rio Grande do Norte	7	7	3	16	5	1	2	4	3	9	2	4
Mato Grosso	3		5	1	1	4	3	3	4	4	5	3
Pará	2	9	20	3	2	6	2		2	5	4	3
Maranhão	3	1		1	2	2	1	2	1	1		2
Sergipe	2	1	3	3	9	2	4		2	1	6	2
Acre					1				1			
Amapá												
Piauí					1			1		1		
Roraima												
Tocantins				2	3		2		2	2		
Others	13	38	30	17	3							



**Table A.23: Industrial Design registrations by origin, 2000-2011**

Application Year	Non-Resident	Resident	Total
2000	840	1,934	2,774
2001	1,062	2,892	3,954
2002	1,082	3,031	4,113
2003	1,165	4,283	5,448
2004	1,090	3,469	4,559
2005	1,205	3,674	4,879
2006	1,347	2,963	4,310
2007	1,389	2,464	3,853
2008	1,732	3,463	5,195
2009	1,460	2,952	4,412
2010	1,717	3,724	5,441
2011	1,298	3,348	4,646
Total	15,387	38,197	53,584

## Trademarks

**Table A.24: Trademark applications by nature, 2000-2012**

Year	Certification	Collective	Goods	Services	Generic	Advertising	Total
2000	35	48	56,220	51,927	1	-	108,231
2001	21	57	52,967	48,572	-	-	101,617
2002	29	30	48,302	45,953	1	-	94,315
2003	28	43	48,465	47,044	-	-	95,580
2004	29	25	46,590	47,396	-	-	94,040
2005	31	36	48,217	51,035	-	-	99,319
2006	30	42	46,644	49,144	-	-	95,860
2007	61	79	50,296	53,783	-	-	104,219
2008	96	215	56,644	64,957	-	-	121,912
2009	217	307	51,598	60,689	-	-	112,811
2010	360	640	58,287	68,404	-	1	127,692
2011	496	663	67,817	83,723	-	-	152,699
2012	237	794	66,583	84,096	-	1	151,711
Total	1,670	2,979	698,630	756,723	2	2	1,460,006

**Table A.25: Trademark applications by presentation, 2000-2012**

Year	Figurative	Mixed	Nominative	3D	Total
2000	2,962	55,227	49,836	206	108,231
2001	2,411	54,818	44,190	198	101,617
2002	2,249	53,764	38,041	261	94,315
2003	2,613	55,517	37,220	230	95,580
2004	2,748	55,413	35,739	140	94,040
2005	2,251	58,810	38,099	159	99,319
2006	2,521	55,097	38,109	133	95,860
2007	2,723	60,283	41,073	140	104,219
2008	3,384	73,537	44,873	118	121,912
2009	2,744	70,447	39,517	103	112,811
2010	3,148	79,016	45,374	154	127,692
2011	4,276	96,692	51,562	169	152,699
2012	4,756	94,827	51,927	201	151,711
<b>Total</b>	<b>38,786</b>	<b>863,448</b>	<b>555,560</b>	<b>2,212</b>	<b>1,460,006</b>

**Table A.26: Trademark applications by origin, 2000-2012**

Year	Non-residents	Residents	Not Available	Total
2000	21,269	86,960	2	108,231
2001	16,972	84,643	2	101,617
2002	13,529	80,782	4	94,315
2003	13,748	81,832		95,580
2004	13,871	80,169		94,040
2005	16,219	83,099	1	99,319
2006	18,197	77,645	18	95,860
2007	20,267	83,944	8	104,219
2008	22,342	99,569	1	121,912
2009	18,449	94,361	1	112,811
2010	23,526	104,166		127,692
2011	30,023	122,671	5	152,699
2012	31,175	120,528	8	151,711
<b>Total</b>	<b>259,587</b>	<b>1,200,369</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>1,460,006</b>

**Table A.27: Trademark applications by countries, 2000-2012**

Country	Number of applications	Country	Number of applications
Total	1,460,006	Liechtenstein	548
Brazil	1,200,369	Monaco	469
United States of America	81,614	Peru	461
Germany	26,256	Bahamas	434
France	18,890	Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	421
Switzerland	17,934	Turkey	393
United Kingdom	12,312	Cyprus	386
Japan	11,714	Russian Federation	377
Italy	11,453	United Arab Emirates	371
Spain	9,468	New Zealand	336
Netherlands	7,926	Czech Republic	244
Argentina	5,459	Hungary	234
China	4,888	Poland	210
Mexico	3,558	Malaysia	189
Portugal	3,498	Indonesia	166
Sweden	3,129	Barbados	164
Republic of Korea	2,988	Malta	147
Chile	2,683	Cuba	114
Canada	2,640	Greece	110
Australia	1,920	Saudi Arabia	110
Denmark	1,901	Bulgaria	105
Austria	1,740	Thailand	105
Luxembourg	1,740	Iceland	86
Uruguay	1,631	Morocco	78
Belgium	1,604	Isle of Man	75
Taiwan, Province of China	1,468	Ukraine	67
Finland	1,444	Gibraltar	63
Virgin Islands (British)	1,148	Bolivia, Plurinational State of	61
Norway	1,137	Ecuador	60
Colombia	1,131	Kuwait	59
Ireland	1,091	Mauritius	58
Singapore	971	Slovenia	56
The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China	919	Andorra	51
Panama	781	Guatemala	49
Others	738	Costa Rica	48
India	703	Angola	46
Israel	676	Croatia	44
South Africa	676	Guinea-Bissau	42
Bermuda	669	Slovakia	42
Cayman Islands	666	Philippines	39
Paraguay	641	Qatar	37
		Romania	35

**Table A.28: Trademark applications by Brazilian states, 2000-2012**

Brazilian States	2000-2012
Total	1,200,369
São Paulo	521,437
Rio de Janeiro	126,321
Minas Gerais	97,128
Paraná	95,028
Rio Grande do Sul	76,101
Santa Catarina	71,206
Bahia	30,112
Goiás	29,412
Ceará	26,199
Pernambuco	23,671
Distrito Federal	22,207
Espírito Santo	16,259
Mato Grosso	9,042
Mato Grosso do Sul	8,048
Amazonas	8,038
Rio Grande do Norte	8,027
Pará	6,928
Paraíba	6,359
Alagoas	4,348
Sergipe	3,185
Maranhão	3,057
Rondônia	2,484
Tocantins	1,982
Piauí	1,937
Acre	592
Roraima	433
Amapá	425
Not Classified	403

**Table A.29: Trademark applications by company size, 2000-2012**

Year	Micro	Small	Other classification	Not classified	Total
2000	16,244	10,881	47,186	8,519	82,830
2001	17,077	11,308	45,871	6,164	80,420
2002	17,644	11,107	43,372	4,327	76,450
2003	19,151	11,410	43,735	2,881	77,177
2004	19,739	10,984	43,104	1,556	75,393
2005	20,906	11,221	45,368	900	78,395
2006	19,614	10,100	42,361	740	72,815
2007	21,318	10,629	44,120	857	76,924
2008	26,291	12,532	52,049	739	91,611
2009	27,331	11,372	45,802	934	85,439
2010	29,795	12,091	50,295	1,891	94,072
2011	36,567	13,733	55,494	3,859	109,653
2012	32,094	11,436	46,946	14,420	104,896
Total	303,771	148,804	605,703	47,787	1,106,075



**Table A.31: Trademark registrations, 2000-2012**

Year	Number of Registrations
2000	18,412
2001	20,857
2002	17,682
2003	10,857
2004	12,492
2005	18,032
2006	32,803
2007	128,545
2008	60,305
2009	64,186
2010	64,537
2011	60,485
2012	55,230
Total	564,423

## Softwares

**Table A.32: Software applications, 2000-2011**

Year	Number of applications
2000	663
2001	608
2002	703
2003	781
2004	794
2005	686
2006	693
2007	686
2008	802
2009	922
2010	1111
2011	1279
Total	9728

**Table A.33: Software applications by type and number of applicants, 2000-2011**

Year	Individuals			Legal Entities			Total
	Multiple applicants	Single applicant	Total	Multiple applicants	Single applicant	Total	
2000	125	151	276	32	422	454	730
2001	108	137	245	63	386	449	694
2002	99	154	253	53	480	533	786
2003	117	160	277	48	524	572	849
2004	123	240	363	62	471	533	896
2005	92	178	270	27	435	462	732
2006	157	149	306	34	451	485	791
2007	141	157	298	66	443	509	807
2008	168	211	379	43	505	548	927
2009	100	207	307	106	614	720	1,027
2010	170	210	380	89	786	875	1,255
2011	145	213	358	34	985	1,019	1,377
Total	1,545	2,167	3,712	657	6,502	7,159	10,871

### Geographical Indications

**Table A.34: Geographical Indication applications, 2000-2012**

Year	Number of applications
2000	2
2001	2
2002	4
2003	0
2004	5
2005	1
2006	2
2007	4
2008	4
2009	11
2010	14
2011	8
2012	10
Total	67

**Table A.35: Geographical Indication applications by countries, 2000-2012**

Country	Number of applications
Brazil	49
Germany	1
Spain	1
USA	1
France	2
Italy	8
Mexico	1
Portugal	3
UK	1
Total	67

**Table A.36: Geographical Indication applications by Brazilian states, 2000-2012**

Brazilian States	Number of Applications
Espírito Santo	3
Minas Gerais	10
Pará	2
Paraíba	3
Pernambuco	2
Piauí	2
Rio de Janeiro	5
Rio Grande do Sul	9
São Paulo	4
Others	9
Total	49

**Table A.37: Geographical Indication applications by specialty, 2000-2012**

Specialty	Non-resident	Resident	Total
Handicraft		5	5
Wine/Others Spirit Drinks	15	9	24
Agricultural and Husbandry	2	16	18
Minerals		9	9
Others	1	10	11
Total	18	49	67



**Table A.38: Geographical Indication registrations, 2000-2012**

Year	Number of Registrations
2000	1
2001	0
2002	1
2003	1
2004	0
2005	1
2006	1
2007	1
2008	0
2009	3
2010	2
2011	7
2012	20
Total	38

### Contracts

**Table A.39: Technological contract registrations, 2000-2012**

Year	Number of Registrations
2000	1,212
2001	1,359
2002	1,351
2003	1,112
2004	992
2005	995
2006	1,049
2007	1,005
2008	979
2009	1,026
2010	987
2011	1,131
2012	1,238

**Table A.40: Technological contract registrations by type of business, 2000-2012**

Year	Between non-residents	Between residents	Export	Import	Total
2000	11	79		1,122	1,212
2001	11	63	1	1,284	1,359
2002	12	56	1	1,282	1,351
2003	21	50	2	1,039	1,112
2004	7	47	1	937	992
2005	11	52	2	930	995
2006	8	77		964	1,049
2007	13	63	1	928	1,005
2008	11	85	1	882	979
2009	13	57	1	955	1,026
2010	12	76	3	896	987
2011	14	100		1,017	1,131
2012	4	92	3	1,139	1,238

**Table A.41: Technological contract registrations by type, 2000-2012**

Year	Patent and Industrial Design Licensing	Franchising	Know-How Agreements	Mixed	Technical Assistance Services	Trademark Licensing	Total
2000	7	12	131	22	895	55	1,122
2001	13	21	151	23	999	77	1,284
2002	17	26	116	27	1037	59	1,282
2003	9	14	91	23	854	48	1,039
2004	16	3	105	16	730	67	937
2005	19	32	103	35	670	71	930
2006	12	33	71	19	773	56	964
2007	12	23	95	16	711	71	928
2008	14	28	77	29	664	70	882
2009	15	46	101	39	670	84	955
2010	9	50	107	33	629	68	896
2011	15	55	117	33	717	80	1,017
2012	13	94	99	27	798	108	1,139

Considered only contracts for technology imports.

**Table A.42: Royalty Payments by type, 2000-2012 (US\$ Thousand)**

Year	Trademark Licensing	Patent and Industrial Design Licensing	Know-How Agreements	Technical Assistance Services	Franchising	Total
2001	28,134	75,069	505,126	429,314	10,550	1,048,193
2002	22,163	59,102	485,436	423,009	10,008	999,718
2003	26,680	75,076	453,737	416,225	13,901	985,619
2004	41,552	64,475	469,975	291,923	15,828	883,753
2005	65,287	182,975	646,272	306,016	25,143	1,225,693
2006	119,701	198,242	640,945	327,425	35,212	1,321,525
2007	179,550	253,993	1,055,070	434,961	53,649	1,977,223
2008	169,820	186,817	1,363,258	592,174	115,769	2,427,838
2009	172,717	184,249	1,277,263	536,348	105,217	2,275,794
2010	282,659	211,725	1,310,292	546,881	192,544	2,544,101
2011	340,188	298,167	1,378,264	790,727	219,176	3,026,522
2012	432,728	355,553	1,475,162	646,029	224,953	3,134,425

**Table A.43: Royalty Receipts by type, 2001-2012 (US\$ Thousand)**

Year	Trademark Licensing	Patent and Industrial Design Licensing	Know-How Agreements	Technical Assistance Services	Franchising	Total
2001	4,192	136	9,103	7,874	142	21,447
2002	18,681	60	6,617	1,565	0	26,923
2003	2,109	0	2,354	4,187	23	8,673
2004	3,249	2	1,555	1,784	135	6,725
2005	758	34	1,543	38,062	103	40,500
2006	22,482	1,574	6,172	685,993	301	716,522
2007	33,525	1,552	6,757	901,342	572	943,748
2008	49,301	12,813	46,548	610,973	706	720,341
2009	39,524	1,150	74,616	689,643	2,766	807,699
2010	66,587	6,891	63,835	605,161	821	743,295
2011	94,101	9,734	122,029	653,077	1,212	880,153
2012	84,086	26,378	95,098	1,163,363	2,804	1,371,729

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