

1474 Venetian Patent Statute

- Applied to any new and ingenious contrivances not made before in the Dominion
- Invention must have been perfected
- Application to the government
- Ten year exclusive right to make and operate the invention
- Monetary damages for infringement and right to destroy any infringing devices
- Government march in rights/compulsory license

Statute of Monopolies 1623

Proviso for future Patents for 14 Years or less, for new Inventions (Sec. 6)

[This prohibition]

*shall not extend to any letters patents (b) and grants of privilege for the term of **fourteen years** or under, hereafter to be made, of the sole working or making of any manner of **new manufactures** within this realm (c) to the **true and first inventor** (d) and inventors of such manufactures, which others at the time of making such letters patents and grants shall not use (e), **so as also they be not contrary to the law nor mischievous to the state by raising prices of commodities at home, or hurt of trade, or generally inconvenient** (f): the same fourteen years to be accounted from the date of the first letters patents or grant of such privilege hereafter to be made*

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property of 1883



“The Paris Convention, adopted in 1883, applies to industrial property in the widest sense, including [patents](#), [trademarks](#), [industrial designs](#), utility models, service marks, trade names, [geographical indications](#) and the repression of unfair competition. This international agreement was the first major step taken to help creators ensure that their intellectual works were protected in other countries.”

<https://www.wipo.int/treaties/en/ip/paris/>

John Marshall Thacher

1874-1875

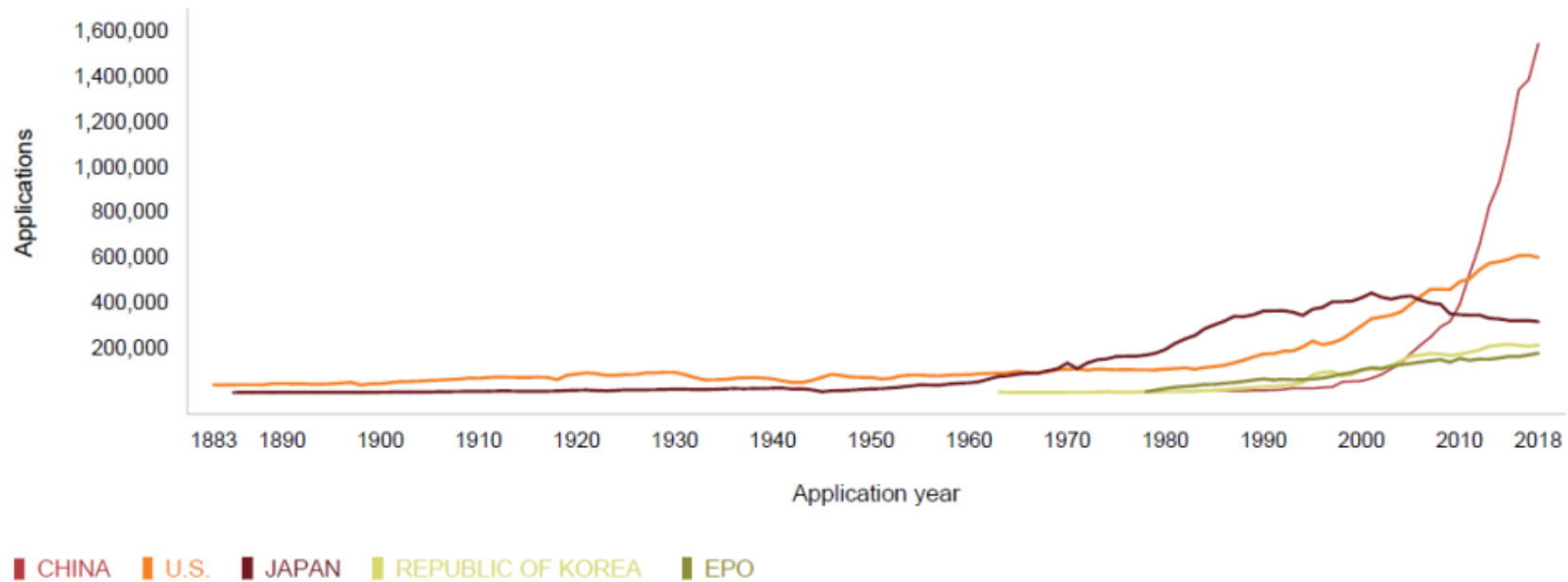
Commissioner, Patent Office



- First Examiner of Patent Interferences.
- Studied law in the evenings while working for the Patent Office.
- In 1873, he was commissioned by the President to represent the United States at the Vienna Exposition and, eventually, the formal negotiations.
- In the beginning, Mr. Thacher attended the meetings as a private citizen.

Rise in Patent Applications – Top 5 Offices (2019 WIPO Indicators)

Trend in patent applications for the top five offices, 1883–2018



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

Source: Figure A7.

Patent Applications by Region (2019 WIPO Indicators)

A6. Patent applications by region, 2008 and 2018

Region	Number of applications		Resident share (%)		Share of world total (%)		Average growth (%)
	2008	2018	2008	2018	2008	2018	2008–2018
Africa	14,100	17,000	15.8	18.4	0.7	0.5	1.9
Asia	980,000	2,221,800	70.6	83.7	50.8	66.8	8.5
Europe	345,900	362,000	63.7	59.4	17.9	10.9	0.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	59,500	56,000	11.3	14.9	3.1	1.7	-0.6
North America	498,400	633,300	47.5	45.7	25.8	19.0	2.4
Oceania	32,100	36,200	12.7	10.4	1.7	1.1	1.2
World	1,930,000	3,326,300	60.2	71.5	100.0	100.0	5.6

Note: Totals by geographical region are WIPO estimates using data covering 160 offices. Each region includes the following number of offices: Africa (32), Asia (45), Europe (45), Latin America and the Caribbean (32), North America (2) and Oceania (4).

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2019.

Patent Applications by Income Group (2019 WIPO Indicators)

A12. Patent grants by income group, 2008 and 2018

Income group	Number of grants		Resident share (%)		Share of world total (%)		Average growth (%)
	2008	2018	2008	2018	2008	2018	2008–2018
High-income	586,600	872,800	62.8	56.3	75.0	61.3	4.1
Upper middle-income	161,800	516,500	52.8	73.2	20.7	36.3	12.3
Lower middle-income	27,300	32,300	22.7	16.7	3.5	2.3	1.7
Low-income	6,000	1,200	88.3	16.7	0.8	0.1	-14.9
World	781,700	1,422,800	59.5	61.5	100.0	100.0	6.2

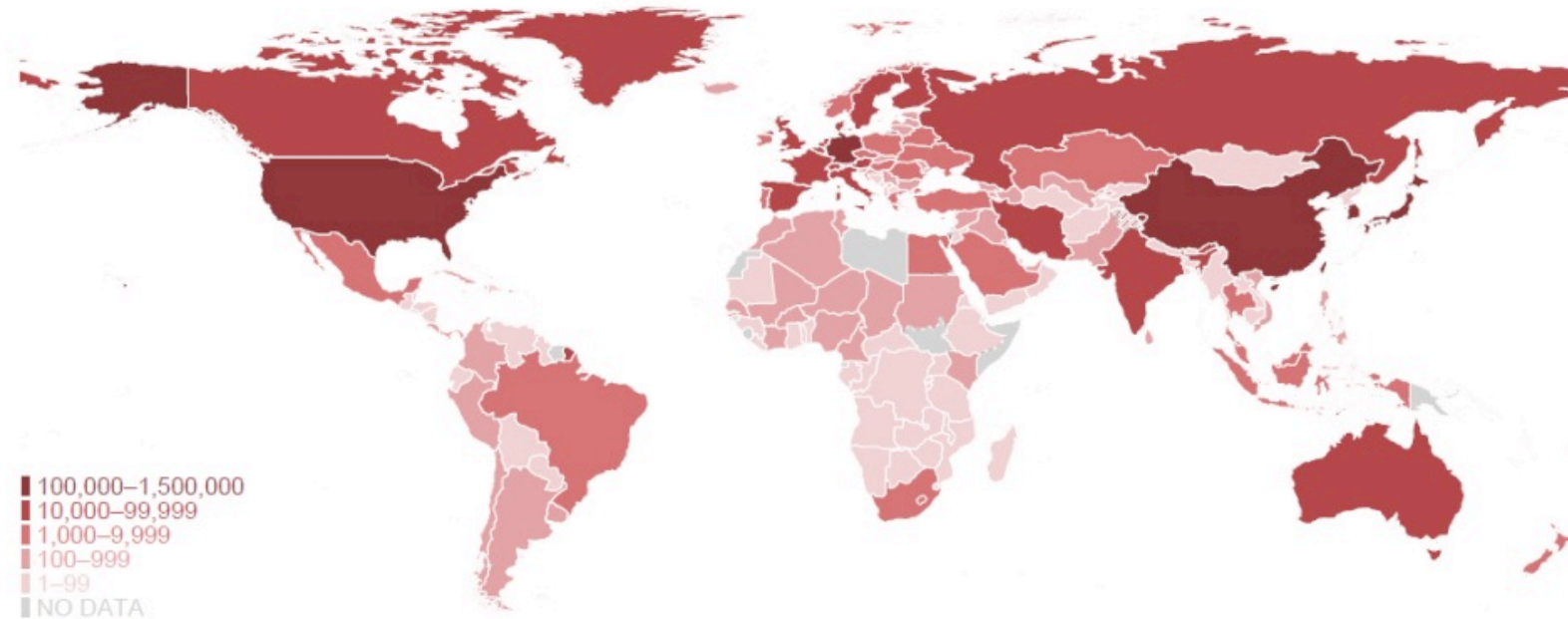
Note: Totals by income group are WIPO estimates using data covering 158 offices. Each category includes the following number of offices: high-income countries/economies (59), upper middle-income (48), lower middle-income (33) and low-income (18). European Patent Office data are allocated to the high-income group because most of its member states are high-income countries. For similar a reason, data for the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization and the African Intellectual Property Organization are allocated to the low-income group, while those for the Eurasian Patent Organization are allocated to the lower middle-income group. For information on income group classification, see the data description section in Additional information.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2019.

Patent Applications by Origin

(2019 WIPO Indicators)

A17. Equivalent patent applications by origin, 2018



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

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2019.

International Patent Law: The Current Treaty Environment

- ▶ Key **Multilateral** Patent Treaties:
 - ▶ Paris Convention
 - ▶ Patent Cooperation Treaty
 - ▶ Patent Law Treaty
 - ▶ Agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property (TRIPS)
 - ▶ Convention on Biological Diversity/Nagoya Protocol
 - ▶ International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture

- ▶ Key **Regional** Patent Treaties:
 - ▶ European Patent Convention
 - ▶ European Union Biotech Directive

- ▶ Key **Individual** Patent Countries:
 - ▶ United States
 - ▶ Japan
 - ▶ India
 - ▶ China
 - ▶ South Korea

- ▶ Bilateral/Regional Free Trade Agreements

- ▶ Multinational Patent Litigation

