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

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

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

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

UK investment in intangible assets protected by IPRs has risen from £47 billion in 2000 to £70 billion in 2014.¹
Table 1: UK Market Sector Investment; Tangible and Intangible, (Nominal, £bns)\(^1\)

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>All tangible investment</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Intangible category</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Software</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>17.2</td>
<td>20.6</td>
<td>22.3</td>
<td>28.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total R&amp;D</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td>16.3</td>
<td>19.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Design</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>14.2</td>
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<td>Mineral Exploration</td>
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<td>1.1</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Financial Innovation</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artistic Originals</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>5.2</td>
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<td>Branding</td>
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<td>6.7</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>15.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organisation Capital</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>17.7</td>
<td>18.9</td>
<td>21.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Training</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>14.4</td>
<td>19.9</td>
<td>25.2</td>
<td>27.4</td>
<td>26.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>All intangible investment</strong></td>
<td>47.4</td>
<td>60.8</td>
<td>88.0</td>
<td>107.4</td>
<td>119.7</td>
<td>132.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please note that figures may not add up due to rounding.
Table 2: UK Market Sector Investment in Intellectual Property Rights (Nominal, £bns)\(^1\)

<table>
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<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Investment in Patents (Incl. R&amp;D and Design)</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>7.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Investment in Copyright (incl. Artistic Originals and Software)</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td>22.6</td>
<td>25.9</td>
<td>27.3</td>
<td>33.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment in Registered Design (Incl. Design and R&amp;D)</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment in Unregistered Design</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>12.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment in Trade marks (Incl. Advertising and Market Research)</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>15.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total investment in IPRs</td>
<td>24.7</td>
<td>32.6</td>
<td>46.9</td>
<td>55.1</td>
<td>60.6</td>
<td>70.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total investment in intangibles</td>
<td>47.4</td>
<td>60.8</td>
<td>88.01</td>
<td>107.4</td>
<td>119.7</td>
<td>132.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please note that figures may not add up due to rounding.
In 2015 there were:

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

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

**5,037** UK-based applications to European Patent Office.\(^5\)

**2,097** European patents granted to UK businesses.\(^5\)

Fees\(^6\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Paper</th>
<th>Online</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Application</td>
<td>£30</td>
<td>£20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Search report</td>
<td>£150</td>
<td>£130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Examination</td>
<td>£100</td>
<td>£80</td>
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</table>
Patent-intensive industries generated an estimated 13.3% (€265 billion) of GDP and 8.3% (2.4 million) of UK employment per year during the period 2011-13.\textsuperscript{7}

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

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

In 2014, total investment in intangible assets protected by patents was estimated at £7.5 billion (equivalent to approximately 0.4\% of total UK GDP).\textsuperscript{1}
The IPO receives trade marks through two routes: National UK applications filed at the IPO and International Registrations designating the UK received from WIPO under the Madrid protocol.8

In 2015 there were:4 9

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

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

4,307 Madrid protocol applications filed.

3,780 Madrid protocol trade marks registered.

A 2011 IPO study found that firms that apply for trade marks are on average 7% more productive than those that do not.10
Trade mark-intensive industries contributed an estimated 38.4% (€762 billion) of UK GDP and 21.5% (6.4 million) of UK employment per year during the period 2011-13.\textsuperscript{7}

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

In 2014, total investment in intangible assets protected by trademarks was estimated at £15.1 billion.\textsuperscript{1}

**Fees\textsuperscript{12}**

- £170 online
- Right Start £100 upfront + £100 post examination report.\textsuperscript{12}

**Brands**

UK Investment in branding totaled £15.1 billion in 2014.\textsuperscript{1} An estimated 1 million people are employed in the creation and building of brands in the UK.\textsuperscript{14}
In 2015 there were:

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

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

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

In 2014, an estimated **21% of total UK investment in intangible assets protected by IPRs** was in assets protected by design rights; 18% in assets protected by unregistered design rights and 3% in assets protected by design registration.\(^\text{14}\)
In 2014, total investment in intangible assets protected by registered and unregistered design rights was estimated at £14.5 billion (equivalent to approximately 0.8% of total UK GDP).\(^{15}\)

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

Design-intensive industries contributed an estimated 11.5% (€228 billion) of UK GDP and 8.8% (2.6 million) of UK employment per year during the period 2011-13.\(^{7}\)

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

**Fees**

£50 for the first design, £20 for subsequent designs.\(^{18}\)
In 2014, an estimated **25% of total UK investment** in intangible assets was in **assets protected by copyright**.¹

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

Copyright-intensive industries contributed an estimated **8.4% (€168 billion) of UK GDP** and **6.3% (1.9 million) of UK employment** per year during the period 2011-13.⁷
Gross Added Value (GVA) of UK Creative Industries was £84.1 billion in 2014, accounting for 5.2% of total GVA.\textsuperscript{19}

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

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

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

The GVA of the computer games industry was £426 in 2014, a decrease compared with 2013. GVA was at its highest in 2011 at £743. The industry accounted for 24,000 jobs in 2014.\textsuperscript{19}
Intellectual property crime is costing the UK economy hundreds of millions of pounds each year, with organised crime gangs causing significant damage to industries that produce legitimate, high quality, physical goods and online and digital content in an increasingly competitive climate.

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

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

In 2014/15 officials detained 1.6 million consignments of IPR-infringing goods at the UK border with a retail value in excess of £56 million.
IPO commissioned research estimates that 15%, approximately 6.7 million of UK internet users aged 12+ consumed at least one item of online content illegally over the period March-May 2016.\textsuperscript{21}

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

Imports of counterfeit and pirated goods are worth as much as $461 billion of global imports per year.\textsuperscript{23}
The IPO’s turnover in financial year 2015/2016 was £80.34 million.24

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

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

The IPO was the first patent office to achieve ISO accreditation for the patent-granting process; this was recently re-confirmed.24
Over 54,800 applications received.

Our people survey engagement score was 63% which keeps us close to the Civil Service High Performers Benchmark.

Patents
Received over 22,700 applications and 12,600 exam requests.
We completed over 17,000 searches.

Trade Marks
Over 54,800 applications received.
We were awarded ISO9001 Quality Certification for our UK TM application process.

Designs
Applications increased by 31%.
We launched our new digital Apply for a Design Service in September.

Outreach
114,700 businesses reached.
Supported the export activity of over 7,000 businesses.

People
Our people survey engagement score was 63% which keeps us close to the Civil Service High Performers Benchmark.

Supported the export activity of over 7,000 businesses.

Allocated funding for over 300 IP audits.

Customers
Overall customer satisfaction.

Awarded the Civil Service “The Way We Work” (TW3) Award in the People and Culture Category for our work on developing a more adaptive organisation.

We completed over 17,000 searches.
2 World Bank - World Development Indicators 2016
8 The Madrid protocol allows for applications filed in a home IP office to be registered in up to 97 member states with just one application and one set of fees.
9 Trade mark data refers to the number of trade marks + additional classes. This figure provides the total number of classes specified in applications and allows for better international comparison.
10 C. Greenhalgh et al. (2011), Trade mark incentives. Independent research commissioned by the IPO. Available at: http://www.ipo.gov.uk/ipresearch-tmincentives-full-201107.pdf
11 IPO, trade marks: https://www.gov.uk/how-to-register-a-trade-mark/apply
12 With a Right Start application you initially pay £100 (which includes one class of goods or services), and £25 for any additional classes in your application
13 British Brands Group http://www.britishbrandsgroup.org.uk/brands
14 UK Intangible Investment and Growth: New measures of UK investment in knowledge assets and intellectual property rights
15 IPO calculation based on an ONS estimate of UK GDP, and estimated investment taken from P. Goodridge, J. Haskel and G. Wallis (2016)
18 Gov.uk design fees https://www.gov.uk/register-a-design/apply