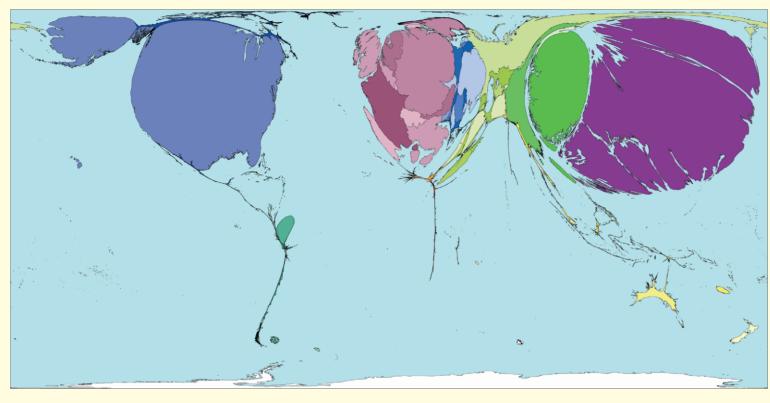
Patents Granted





In 2002, 312 thousand patents were granted around the world. More than a third of these were granted in Japan. Just under a third were granted in the United States.

A patent is supposed to protect the ideas and inventions that people have. Patenting something will then allow the owner of the patent to charge others for the usage of an idea or invention. The aim is to reward the creator for their hard work or intelligence. But patents can prevent people from using good ideas because they cannot afford to do so.

A quarter of all territories had no new patents in 2002, so will not profit from these in future years as others will.

Territory size shows the proportion all patents worldwide that were granted there.

WORLD PATENT DISTRIBUTION



Land area

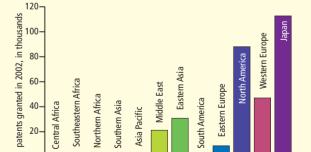
Technical notes

- Data are from the United Nations Development Programme's 2004 Human Development Report.
- *In 135 territories there are fewer than 5 patents granted for every million people living there.
- See website for further information.

HIGH AND LOW RATES OF PATENTS GRANTED

| Rank | Territory | Value | Rank | Territory | Value |
|------|-------------------|-------|------|----------------------|-------|
| 1 | Japan | 884 | 55 | Dem P Republic Korea | 22 |
| 2 | Republic of Korea | 490 | 57 | Bulgaria | 18 |
| 3 | United States | 298 | 57 | Hungary | 18 |
| 4 | Sweden | 235 | 59 | TFYR Macedonia | 17 |
| 5 | Bahamas | 208 | 60 | Uzbekistan | 16 |
| 6 | Greenland | 207 | 61 | Slovakia | 15 |
| 7 | Germany | 205 | 62 | Kyrgyzstan | 13 |
| 8 | Switzerland | 188 | 63 | Ireland | 9 |
| 9 | Netherlands | 177 | 64 | Iceland | 7 |
| 10 | France | 174 | 65 | Hong Kong (China) | 6 |

patents granted per million people in 2002*



"... the world's poorest countries are still waiting for the promised benefits of stronger patent protection at home."

The Economist, 2001