



Innovation, Science and
Economic Development Canada
Canadian Intellectual Property Office

Innovation, Sciences et
Développement économique Canada
Office de la propriété intellectuelle du Canada

Canada



IP Canada Report 2018



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MESSAGE FROM THE CEO

It is my pleasure to present the 2018 IP Canada Report.

This report is the third in an annual series that presents current statistics and trends on the use of the intellectual property (IP) system in Canada and the global IP system by Canadians. It also highlights research conducted by the Canadian Intellectual Property Office (CIPO) and partner organizations on a variety of topics, such as patenting by Canadians in the mining sector. CIPO's analysis of IP trends and statistics helps innovators and policy-makers.

The continuous growth we observe in Canadian filings for IP reflects the importance of intellectual property to business success in Canada and abroad. To address the increasing needs of decision makers and innovators, the Government of Canada continues to modernize our IP system and ensure a strong domestic framework, most recently by launching the first National Intellectual Property Strategy. This commitment, one component of Canada's Innovation and Skills Plan, provides new tools to assist businesses in unlocking the value of their IP and using it strategically when growing to scale.

In addition, CIPO is working to implement five international IP treaties, which will further harmonize Canada's IP system with international standards. Canada acceded to the Hague Treaty for industrial designs in November 2018, and will accede to the three trademark treaties in June 2019 and the Patent Law Treaty later in 2019. These undertakings are key components of CIPO's 5-year Business Strategy which aims to help make Canada a global centre of innovation.

CIPO will continue to deliver on the Government's commitment to a robust and user-friendly national IP regime, and support these activities with a strong IP analytics and research program that helps innovators and policy makers better understand IP trends and the innovation landscape.




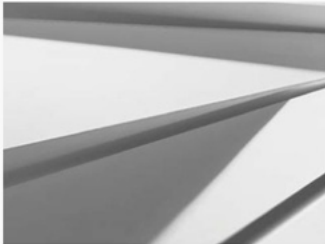







Johanne Bélisle

Commissioner of Patents,
Registrar of Trademarks and Chief Executive Officer

ABOUT US

The Canadian Intellectual Property Office (CIPO), a Special Operating Agency of Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada (ISED), is responsible for the administration and processing of intellectual property in Canada. CIPO contributes to Canada's innovation and economic success by providing greater certainty in the marketplace through high-quality and timely IP rights; fostering and supporting invention and creativity through knowledge sharing; raising awareness to encourage innovators to better exploit IP; helping businesses compete globally through international cooperation and the promotion of Canada's IP interests; and administering Canada's IP system and office efficiently and effectively.¹

Our Five-Year Business Strategy:²

 Advance innovation <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Harmonize Canada's IP system with international standards to support businesses operating globally• Strengthen global collaboration to advance Canadian interests• Modernize Canada's IP framework to support innovation		 Deliver quality and timely IP rights <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide IP rights and services that reflect client expectations, market needs and respect the public interest• Be recognized as a quality-based organization• Modernize our practices, processes and tools
	 Build IP awareness and education <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Deliver an enhanced IP awareness and education program• Expand our presence and partnerships in innovation-focussed networks and communities	
 Offer a modern service experience <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide a consistent and client-centric service experience• Enhance our web presence, promote self-service and improve online transactions• Improve access to our IP data		 Foster an agile and high-performing organization <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Attract, retain and develop a highly skilled and engaged workforce• Optimize our work environment and integrate new business and technological solutions• Strengthen management excellence

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2018 IP Canada Report, the third in this annual series, presents trends in intellectual property (IP) usage both in Canada and by Canadians globally. The Canadian Intellectual Property Office (CIPO) informs on IP activity in Canada up to 2017, while international data is available from the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) up to 2016.³ This year's report has three sections that describe trends and research relating to patents, trademarks, and industrial designs respectively.

IP activity is growing

The most recent years of data showed growth in application volumes for all three IP rights, both in Canada and by Canadians filing abroad. In 2017, CIPO received applications for 35,022 patents, 58,913 trademarks, and 5,185 industrial designs. Trademark applications showed the strongest annual growth (8%), followed by industrial designs (6%) and patents (1%). The most recent international data shows Canadians filed abroad for 19,913 patents, 16,983 trademarks, and 1,495 industrial designs in 2016. This represented marginal growth for patents over the year, 4% growth for trademarks, and 9% growth for industrial designs.

The long-term trends show strong growth in Canadian trademark and industrial design applications both domestically and abroad, while trends for patent applications are mixed. Trademark applications in Canada grew 29% from 2008 to 2017, followed closely by industrial design with 24%. Internationally, Canadian filings for trademarks and industrial designs have increased even more, with 38% and 35% growth, respectively, between 2007 and 2016. Meanwhile, patent applications in Canada are 17% below their level in 2008, mainly due to drops in non-resident filings in 2009–2010. Canadian filings for patents abroad show a 13% increase from 2007 to 2016, but with no appreciable growth since 2012.

Canadians lead world trends in some technology fields

This report features current research from two projects at CIPO: the first analyzes trends in patenting across different technology fields while the second forecasts use of the Madrid Protocol for trademark applicants in Canada.⁴ The first research project highlights differences in patenting trends across technology fields, showing that non-resident filings in the Chemistry area fell 17% between 2000 and 2014; mainly due to declines in the fields of Pharmaceuticals, and Organic Fine Chemistry after 2006. However, non-resident patenting showed similar growth to world trends in the fields of Environmental Technology, Transport, and Civil Engineering from 2009 to 2014. Similarly, trends for domestic and international activity show that Canadians have kept pace or outperformed world trends in the fields of Digital Communication, Medical Technology, Food Chemistry, Transport, and Civil Engineering during the years 2009 to 2014.

Canada's accession to the Madrid Protocol will facilitate trademark applications

Research on the use of the Madrid system shows that in 8–10 years following implementation, 25% of Canadians filing trademark applications abroad and 35% of applications filed in Canada by non-residents will choose this route. As well, Canadians are likely to designate on average about four jurisdictions per international application in about ten years' time.

CIPO partners with international organizations to produce leading-edge research

This report also highlights recent research from partnerships between CIPO and other organizations. CIPO contributed IP analytics findings to a collaborative project with WIPO and the Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI) looking at Canadian patenting in the mining sector. This research shows that Canadians are patenting more in the areas of Exploration, Processing, and Refining. It also shows that a large number of firms in Calgary and Edmonton have patents related to exploration, while firms located in Toronto, Vancouver and Montreal have patents in a variety of areas in the mining sector. Another research project conducted in partnership with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) has provided new insights regarding the IP activities of Canadian firms. One of the main findings from this study is that different categories of industrial designs feature much more prominently in the IP bundles of foreign applicants in Canada than Canadian applicants.

INTRODUCTION

The IP Canada Report is an annual publication that presents the most up-to-date statistics and trends in Canadian IP usage by Canadians and in Canada. The IP data in this report come from two main sources: WIPO for years up to 2016 and CIPO for the 2017 data related to activity in Canada.⁵ This year's report has three separate sections, each devoted to a specific type of IP right. The first section describes trends in patent activity, both in Canada and abroad by Canadians. The following two sections describe trademark and industrial design activities in a similar way. Each section also features related research, either conducted at CIPO or in partnership with academics or research institutions.

There are several other forms of IP in Canada that are not covered in this report. Copyrights are also administered by CIPO; however, internal data do not provide a complete picture of its usage since copyrights do not need to be registered to be legally effective. Integrated circuit topographies, which are covered under a separate process at CIPO, refer to three dimensional configurations of electronic circuits embodied in integrated circuit products or layout designs. Plant breeders' rights protect new varieties of plants and are administered by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency.

The importance of IP in the modern economy cannot be understated. According to a recent report published by WIPO, intangible capital accounts for about 30% of the value of today's manufactured goods, almost twice the value of tangible capital.⁶ IP rights foster the creation of intangible capital, embodied through the elements of technology, branding and design. Patents incentivize new technologies by giving innovators control over an invention's usage and by publishing rich technical information for the public. Trademarks provide brand owners with a way to distinguish their goods and services in the marketplace and profit from their good reputation. Industrial designs protect a product's aesthetic features, which are becoming increasingly valued by consumers.

Long-term trends show that international filings by Canadians have increased significantly faster than domestic filings, reflecting the growing importance of foreign markets to businesses in Canada. Consequently, CIPO has dedicated considerable efforts in recent years towards the implementation of five key international IP treaties that will harmonize Canada's IP system with international standards. These treaties will help Canadian businesses looking to enter or expand their presence in international markets by providing a faster, simpler, and more cost-effective way to protect their IP in multiple countries.⁷

Research conducted at CIPO builds a stronger evidence base to support operational and policy decision making, and ultimately innovation and competitiveness. This report features an analysis of patenting trends in different technology fields, forecasting the use of the Madrid Protocol by Canadian trademark filers, and work by the OECD highlighting differences in filing trends of industrial designs in Canada by residents and non-residents. Also included are highlights of research conducted with partner organizations which looks at Canadian patenting in the mining sector.

PATENTS



Patents provide a time-limited, legally protected, exclusive right to make, use, and sell an invention. In this way, patents provide a means to profit from new inventions while revealing detailed technical knowledge to the public, both of which help promote innovation in the economy. CIPO received 35,022 patent applications in 2017, representing a modest increase from the previous year. CIPO's resident share remained stable at around 12%, with 4,053 applications coming from Canadian residents and 30,969 from non-residents. While patent applications in Canada have declined 17% since 2008, filings abroad by Canadians increased 13% from 2007 to 2016.





PATENT APPLICATIONS

Patent Applications Filed in Canada

CIPO received 35,022 patent applications in 2017. Figure 1 shows the top six countries of origin filing in Canada, one of which is Canada. Businesses and inventors from the United States filed the largest number of patent applications in 2017 (16,363), making up 47% of the total share. Canadian residents ranked second with 4,053 filings while other countries followed respectively: Germany (2,083), Japan (1,854), France (1,612), and Switzerland (1,225). Applications from the United States and Germany grew by 1% and 3% respectively, while applications dropped modestly from Canada (-1%), Japan (-1%), Switzerland (-2%), and moderately from France (-5%). Excluding Canada, the other five countries accounted for 75% of non-resident filings and 66% of total filings in Canada.

Figure 1 – Top countries filing for patents in Canada, 2017

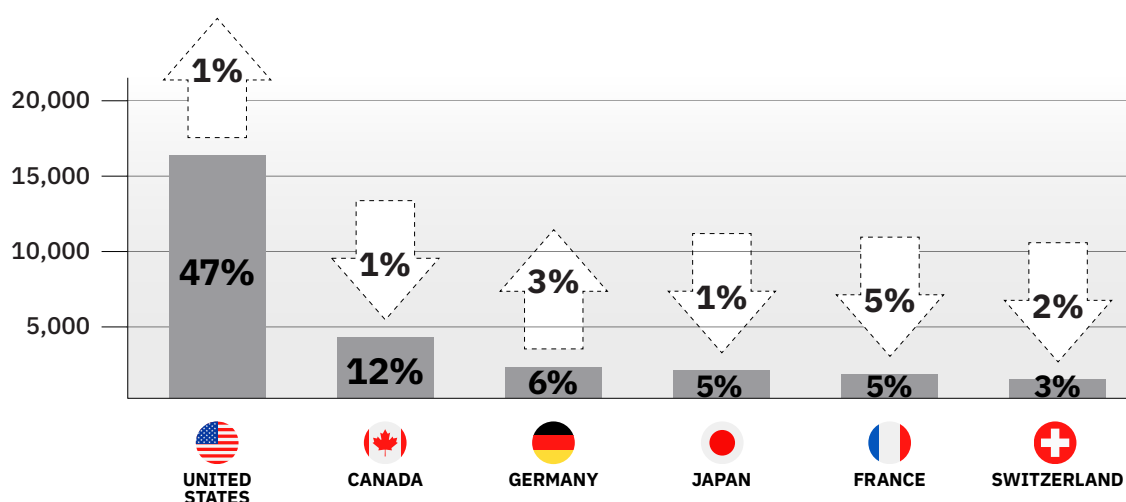
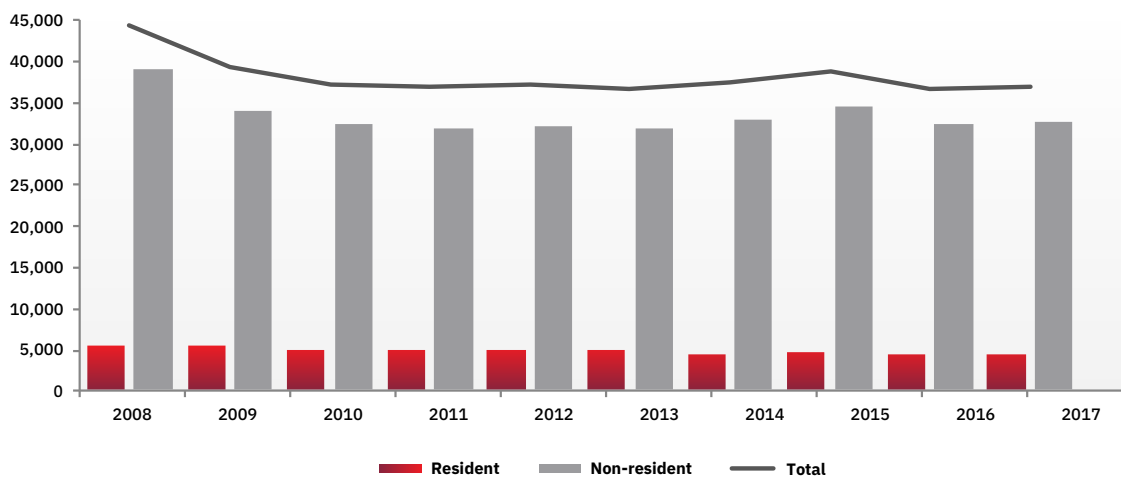




Figure 2 shows annual levels of patent applications in Canada from 2008 to 2017, for residents and non-residents. CIPO received 35,022 applications in 2017, 4,053 from Canadian residents and 30,969 from non-residents. Resident filings fell marginally in 2017, while non-resident filings grew by about 1%. Overall, total applications were down 17% between 2008 and 2017, explained by a 16% decline in non-resident filings and a 20% decline in resident filings. The main declines in non-resident filings were seen in 2009 and 2010, while resident filings saw the largest drops in the years 2010 and 2014.

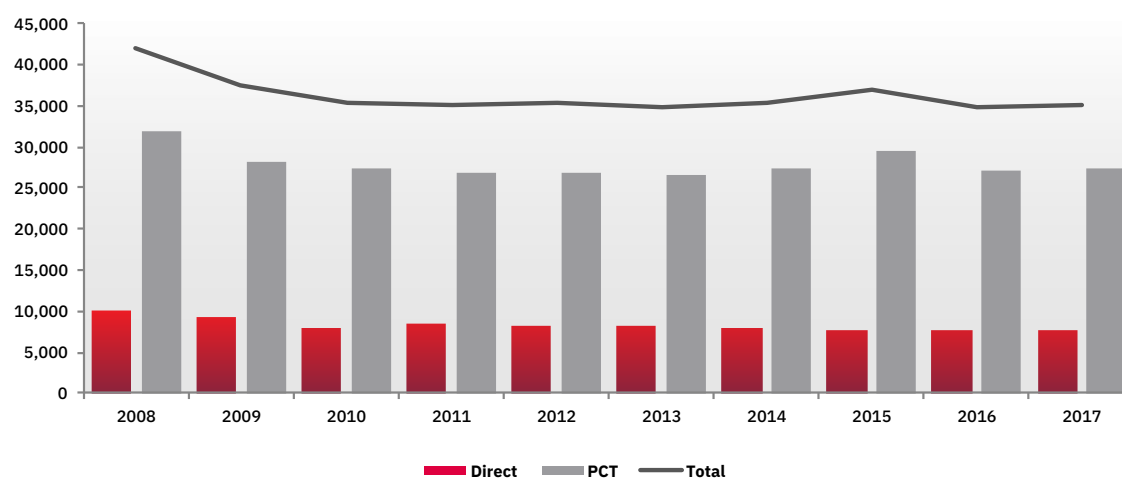
Figure 2 - Patent applications in Canada by residency status, 2008-2017.





Applications in Canada are either filed directly to the office or through the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT), an international agreement that allows applicants to apply to multiple signatory countries using a single application.⁸ Figure 3 shows trends in patent applications in Canada by filing route from 2008 to 2017. CIPO received 7,672 direct applications in 2017 and 27,350 applications through the PCT. PCT filings accounted for 78% of filings in 2017, a share that has fluctuated between 75% and 80% since 2008.

Figure 3 – Patent applications in Canada by filing route, 2008–2017





Patent Applications Filed Abroad by Canadians

Obtaining patent protection abroad allows Canadians to prevent competitors from making use of their inventions in other countries. These rights are important to Canadian businesses looking to protect and expand their markets. In contrast to the decline in domestic patenting, Canadian filings abroad have grown steadily over the last decade. Canadians filed internationally for patents almost five times as often as they did domestically in 2016, compared with 3.5 times as often in 2007.

In 2016, the United States, the European Patent Office (EPO), and China continued to be the top three international destinations for Canadian filings, as seen in Figure 4. Together these three offices accounted for over 80% of international patent applications by Canadians. The United States is the primary market for many export businesses in Canada, which explains why Canadians file so many more patents there than at other IP offices.

Figure 4 – Top international destinations for Canadian patent applicants, 2016




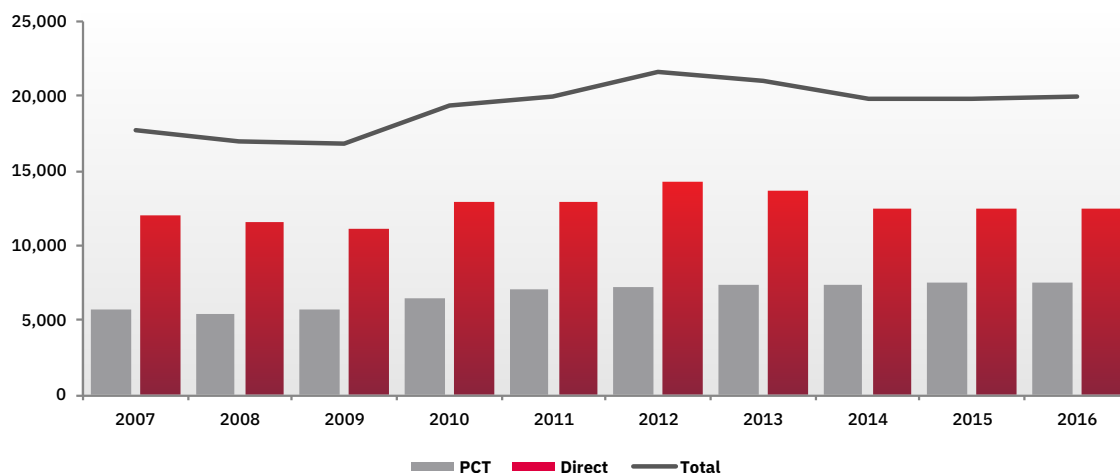
DESTINATION	CANADIAN PATENT APPLICATIONS	SHARE OF ALL CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL PATENT APPLICATIONS
 UNITED STATES	13,493	68%
 EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE	1,576	8%
 CHINA	985	5%



Figure 5 shows Canadian applications abroad by filing route from 2007 to 2016. Canadians filed abroad for 19,913 patents in 2016, with 7,460 filings made through the PCT and 12,453 filed directly. Total international filings grew 13% from 2007 to 2016, with 4% growth in direct filings and an impressive 31% in PCT filings.

Figure 5 – Canadian patent applications abroad by filing route, 2007–2016



PATENT ANALYSIS BY TECHNOLOGY FIELD

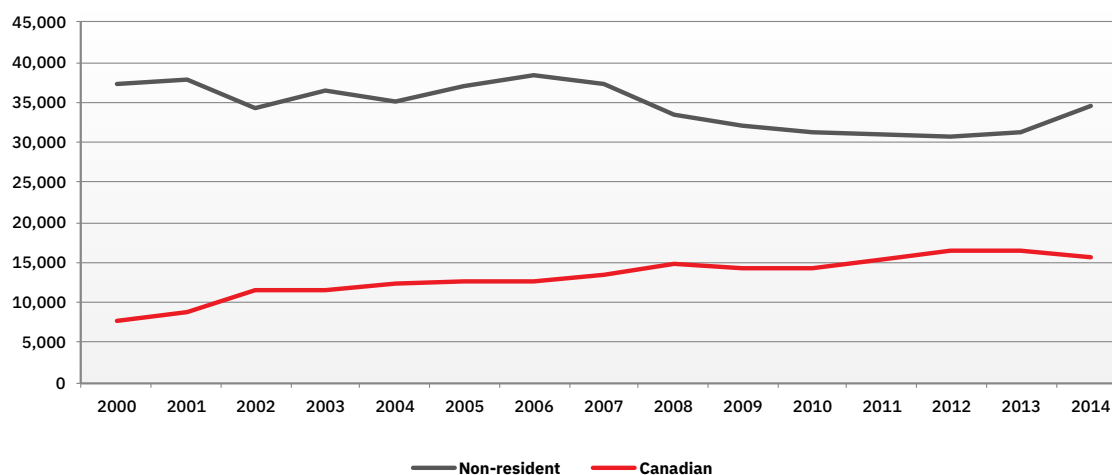


The purpose of this section is to shed further light on patenting by identifying technology fields where patenting activity in Canada and by Canadians differs from global trends.

This study uses data on patent publications between 2000 and 2014, available from the WIPO IP Statistics Data Center.⁹ Patent publications are documents that IP offices publish during the examination process, typically 18 months after an application is filed.¹⁰ Although there is no strict correlation with patent applications, data on publications contain information about technology fields, which is the key variable for this analysis.

Patenting in Canada by non-residents experienced a decline followed by a period of stagnation, while patenting by Canadians has grown; the decline in non-resident patenting since the economic crisis around 2008 is noteworthy, as shown in Figure 6. In this section of the report, patenting in Canada describes resident and non-resident activity together, while patenting by Canadians describes both domestic and international activity together. In order to better understand these trends, most of the analysis in this section describes growth trends rather than absolute numbers.

Figure 6 – Patent publications by non-residents in Canada and by Canadians, 2000–2014





China's Influence on Global Patenting Trends

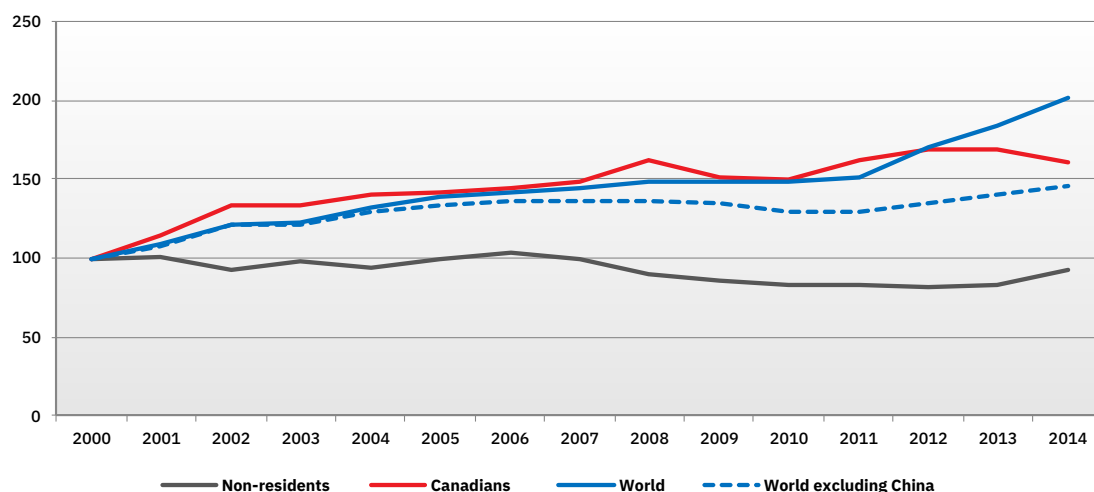
Figure 7 contrasts total patenting in all technology fields for non-residents filings in Canada, filings by Canadians (in Canada and abroad), and world trends. After a period of stagnation, non-resident patenting started to decrease in 2007, becoming more stable after the 2008 crisis. Finally, after a few years of stagnation, in 2014 it showed a signal of what could be a recovery towards positive growth rates. As for patenting by Canadians, it grew much closer to what is observed globally, until 2011.

The IP community has paid attention to the growing presence of China in global IP trends.¹¹ The result of subtracting Chinese patenting from the worldwide trend is expressed by the dashed line. A first look at the solid and dashed blue lines shows how the increasing weight of Chinese patenting turned into positive growth what otherwise would have been a seemingly stagnant period between 2005 and 2011. Similarly, as the 2008 crisis affected mainly the Western economies, the negative impact on global patenting is balanced out if Chinese activity is included. China represented 29% of global patenting in 2014, compared to 1% in 2000.

China has a significant weight on the global patenting trends

Knowing that the global trend has been increasingly affected by Chinese patenting, most of which is domestic,¹² it is worth mentioning that if such incidence was not taken into account then Canadian and global trends would seem to have moved more closely, as Figure 7 suggests. In fact, immediately after the crisis, patents by Canadians grew at a rate steeper than the global trend.

Figure 7 – Patenting by non-residents in Canada, by Canadians, and worldwide (year 2000=100)



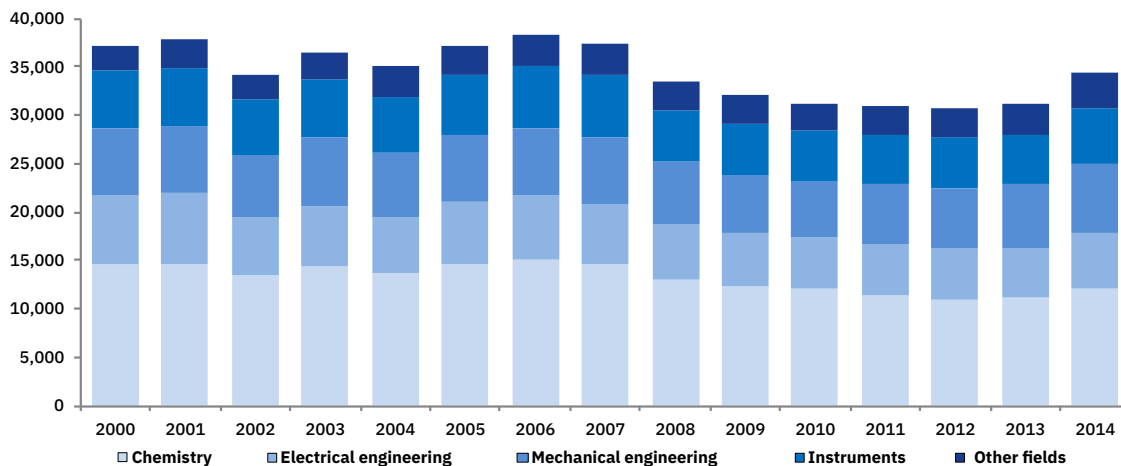


The trends above conceal the specifics related to patterns in different technologies. Consequently, the following analysis splits the data into five technology groups and their respective subfields; WIPO lists these groups as Electrical Engineering, Instruments, Chemistry, Mechanical Engineering, and Other Fields.¹³ The rest of the analysis concentrates on the post-recession period between 2009 and 2014.

Non-Resident Patenting Trends

When comparing levels of patenting by non-residents in Canada across the five technology groups, important differences arise. Perhaps the most outstanding trend is that of Chemistry, the group with the highest share of non-resident patenting, as seen in Figure 8. In 2000, 39% of Canada's non-resident activity belonged to this group, dropping to 35% in 2014. This group experienced a 17% drop in patenting between 2000 and 2014. There were more than 3,000 fewer Chemistry patents in 2014 than in 2006. The Pharmaceuticals and Organic Fine Chemistry fields together accounted for the majority of this drop, with approximately 1,300 and 1,000 fewer patents respectively. Pharmaceuticals alone has accounted for the largest share in the Chemistry group, peaking at 30% in 2006 and decreasing since then to 26%. Such a drop may be explained by a trend of new drug discovery moving away from chemical entities to biologics; the new drug pipeline for synthetic chemical molecules has decreased significantly in recent years.

Figure 8 – Non-resident patenting in Canada by technology group, 2000–2014

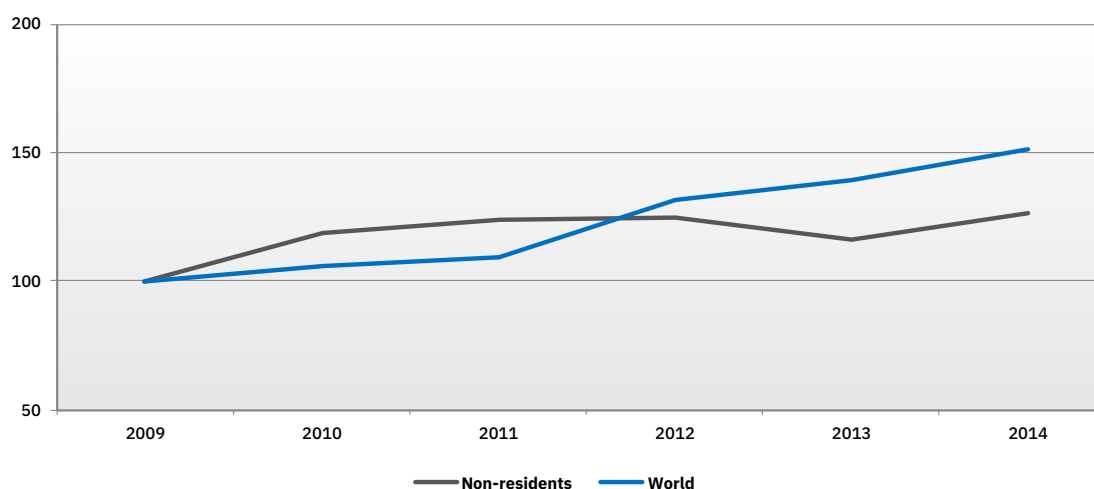


The performance of non-resident publications is heavily affected by the Chemistry group



As explained, the overall decline in non-resident patenting in Canada driven by fields such as Pharmaceuticals is masking other fields whose trends have a positive pattern. That is the case for Environmental Technology, shown in Figure 9.¹⁴ Although not so important in absolute numbers, this and other fields did show signs of recovery after the 2008 recession, suggesting that Canada is growing as a receptive market for innovation.

Figure 9 – Patenting in the Environmental Technology field by non-residents and worldwide (year 2009=100)



Canadian Patenting Trends by Technology Field

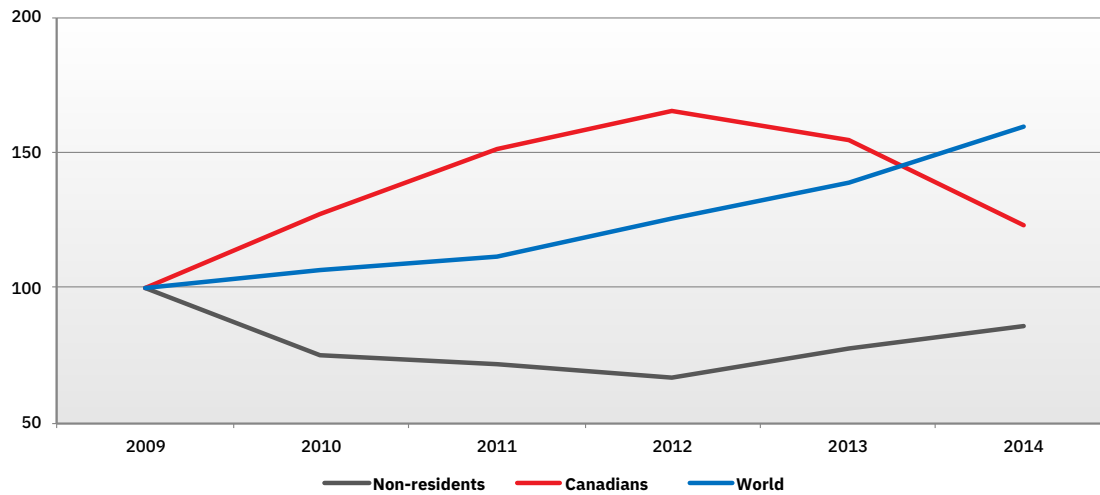
This section highlights certain technology fields within the five groups where Canadians have performed well compared to non-residents and the world since the 2008 recession. Figures 10 to 14 show trends in patenting for select technology fields where Canadians have followed or outpaced the world trend between 2009 and 2014. For each of the following figures, it is important to focus on the slopes of each line segment, which show annual growth, rather than the gaps between them. A trend line may fall below another because of less growth in previous years, but show similar or stronger growth in subsequent years.



Group 1 – Electrical Engineering

Patenting in the Digital Communication field by Canadians outpaced the global trend until 2013, after which it declined, as Figure 10 illustrates.¹⁵ Likely, the Canadian trend has been affected by large Canadian companies patenting in this industry.

Figure 10 – Patenting in the Digital Communication field by non-residents, Canadians, and worldwide (year 2009=100)

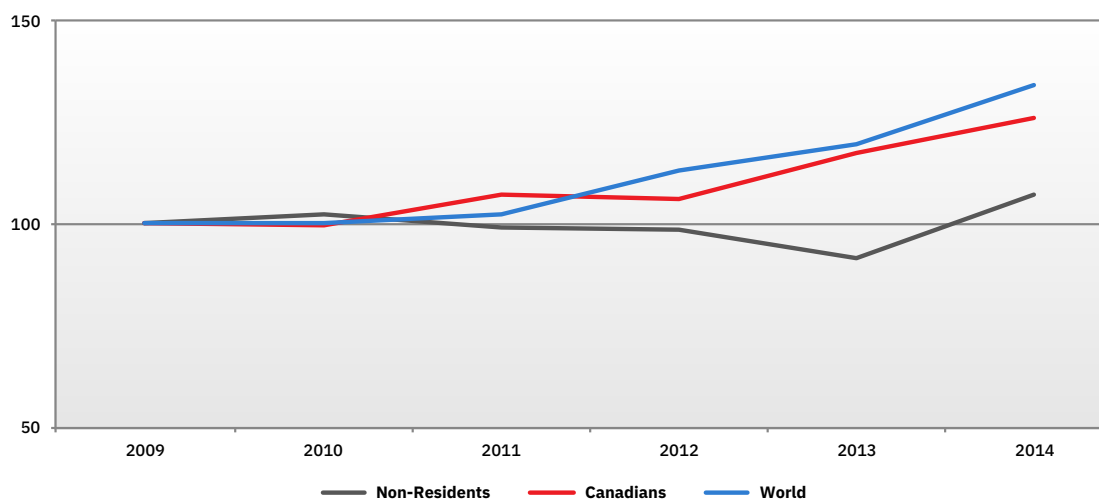




Group 2 – Instruments

Within this group, the Medical Technology field represented 38% of Canadian patenting activity.¹⁶ Despite the effects of the 2008 crisis, Canadian patenting followed very closely the long-run upward world trend, as Figure 11 suggests.

Figure 11 – Patenting in the Medical Technology field by non-residents, Canadians, and worldwide (year 2009=100)

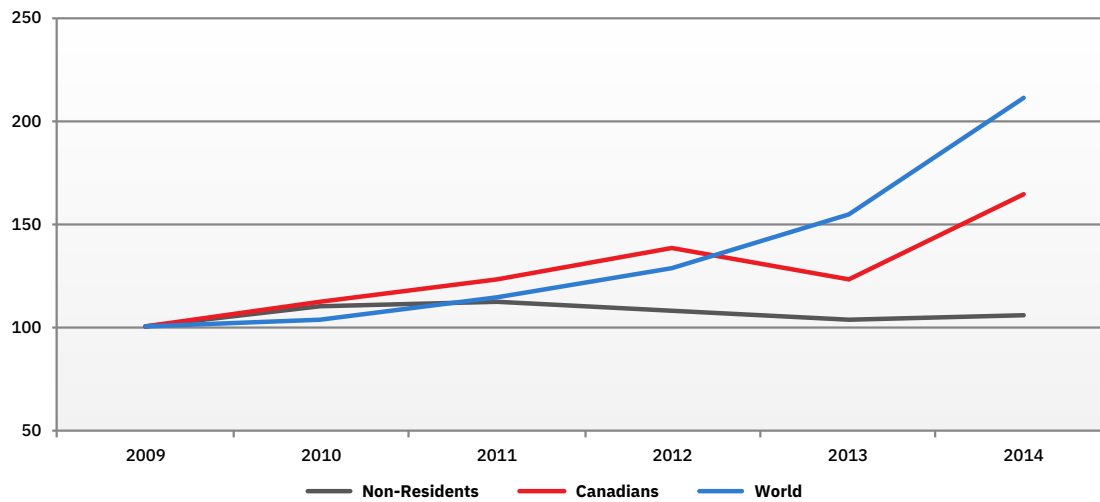




Group 3 – Chemistry

The long-run trend for the Chemistry group has been nearly stagnant since the end of the 2008 crisis. A closer look by field reveals that within this group, the Food Chemistry field has been showing some degree of strength, with a long-run trend that follows closely that of global patenting.¹⁷

Figure 12 – Patenting in the Food Chemistry field by non-residents, Canadians, and worldwide (year 2009=100)

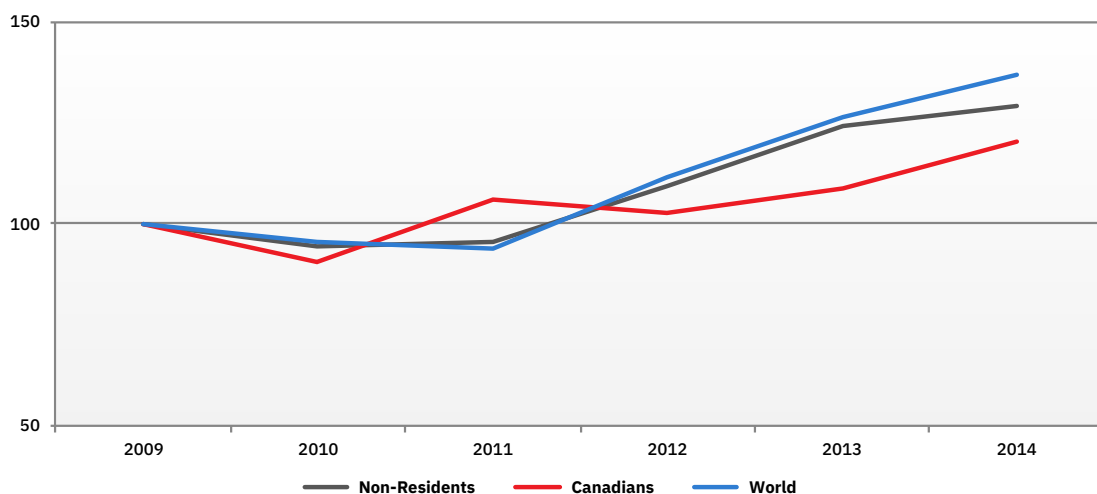




Group 4 – Mechanical Engineering

Similar to Chemistry, the Mechanical Engineering group shows a long-run stagnant growth rate for Canadians. With nearly a 20% share coming from Transport,¹⁸ patenting in this technology field follows a similar trend to the rest of the world. Non-resident activity tracked the world trend even more closely during this period.

Figure 13 – Patenting in the Transport field by non-residents, Canadians, and worldwide (year 2009=100)

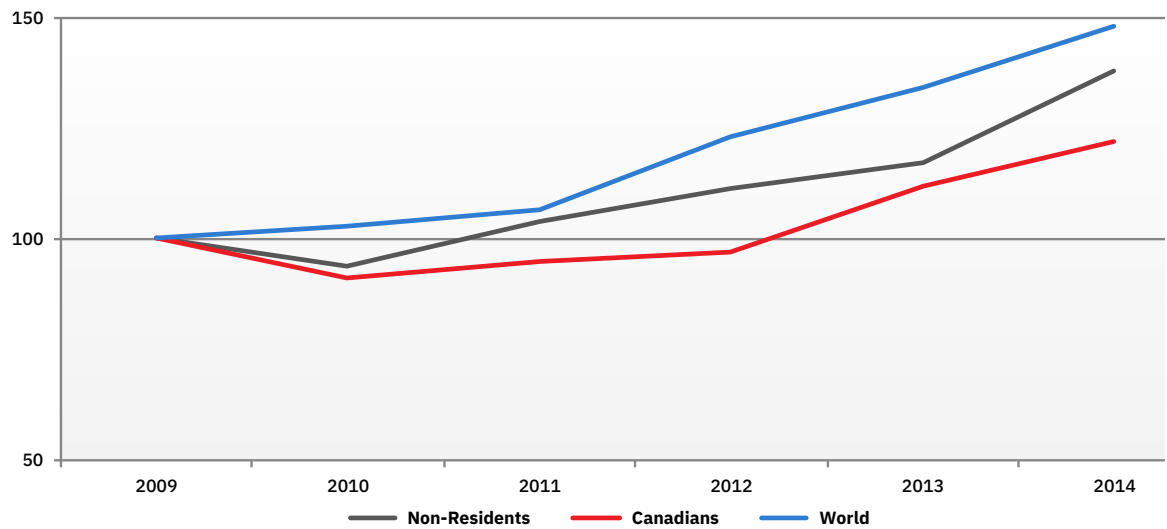




Group 5 – Other Fields

Although small in absolute numbers, the share of this group in Canadian patenting has increased steadily from 7% in 2000 to 11% in 2014. Further analysis reveals that Canadians showed strength in the Civil Engineering technology field,¹⁹ displaying similar growth rates to the world trend. Non-resident activity in this area was also strong.

Figure 14 – Patenting in the Civil Engineering field by non-residents, Canadians, and worldwide (year 2009=100)





Takeaways

The purpose of this section was to highlight differences in patenting across different technology fields and assess Canada as both a recipient and a producer of innovation. This section highlights how the global trends are increasingly influenced by domestic patenting in China, and how Canadian patenting in some fields may be heavily weighted by key players.

The analysis suggests that the long-run decrease observed in non-resident patenting in Canada is mostly explained by a decline in the Chemicals technology group. This decline was heavily weighted by the decrease in patenting in the Pharmaceuticals and Organic Fine Chemistry fields, and masked the increased patenting seen in the Environmental Technology field.

With respect to Canada as a source of innovation, Canadians have been following the global trend. The analysis indicates that in fields such as Digital Communication, Medical Technology, Food Chemistry, Transport, and Civil Engineering, Canadians tracked and at times outpaced the global trend between 2009 and 2014.

DRILLING INTO PATENT DATA TO EXPLORE CANADIAN INNOVATION IN THE MINING SECTOR



This section highlights several findings from an upcoming IP Analytics study on Canadian patenting in the mining sector which CIPO conducted in collaboration with both WIPO and CIGI. The study will be featured as a chapter in the upcoming book, *Global Challenges for Innovation and IP in the Mining Industries* that WIPO will publish in 2019.

Canada's contribution to this international mining study is important given the significance of the mining sector to the Canadian economy and its importance on the global stage. Canada is one of the largest mining nations in the world, ranking among the top five countries in the global production of 13 major minerals.²⁰ In 2015, the Canadian mining sector accounted for \$56 billion of Canada's Gross Domestic Product, including 19% of the value of Canadian goods exports.²¹

Despite the economic strength of this sector, R&D, innovation, and commercialization remain challenges for the Canadian mining sector. With increasing environmental standards and regulations, companies operating in this sector are continually searching for technological solutions to advance sustainable mining. Patent data is an excellent starting point for understanding these innovative efforts since patent documents reveal specific technical knowledge regarding new inventions. Patent documents also allow innovators to observe who is patenting, which can help to identify opportunities for collaboration while avoiding costly duplicative research.

Between 1990 and 2014, Canadian patenting in the mining industry increased 159%. Figure 15 describes patenting activity using a landscape map that highlights technologies associated with specific subsectors of activity. These maps are meant to provide multiple layers of information, but the key takeaway is that Canadians file for patents mainly in the areas of Exploration, Refining and Processing. The highest concentration of patents in this Canadian dataset relates to technologies with keywords such as "Drill, Involve, String", "Pipe, Drill, Rig", "Data, Computer, Involve", "Mandrel, House, Rotation", "Tubular, Wall, Wellbore", "Solution, Ion, Remove", "Leach, Copper, Contain", and "Port, Valve, Flow".



Figure 15 – Landscape map describing Canadian patenting in the mining sector

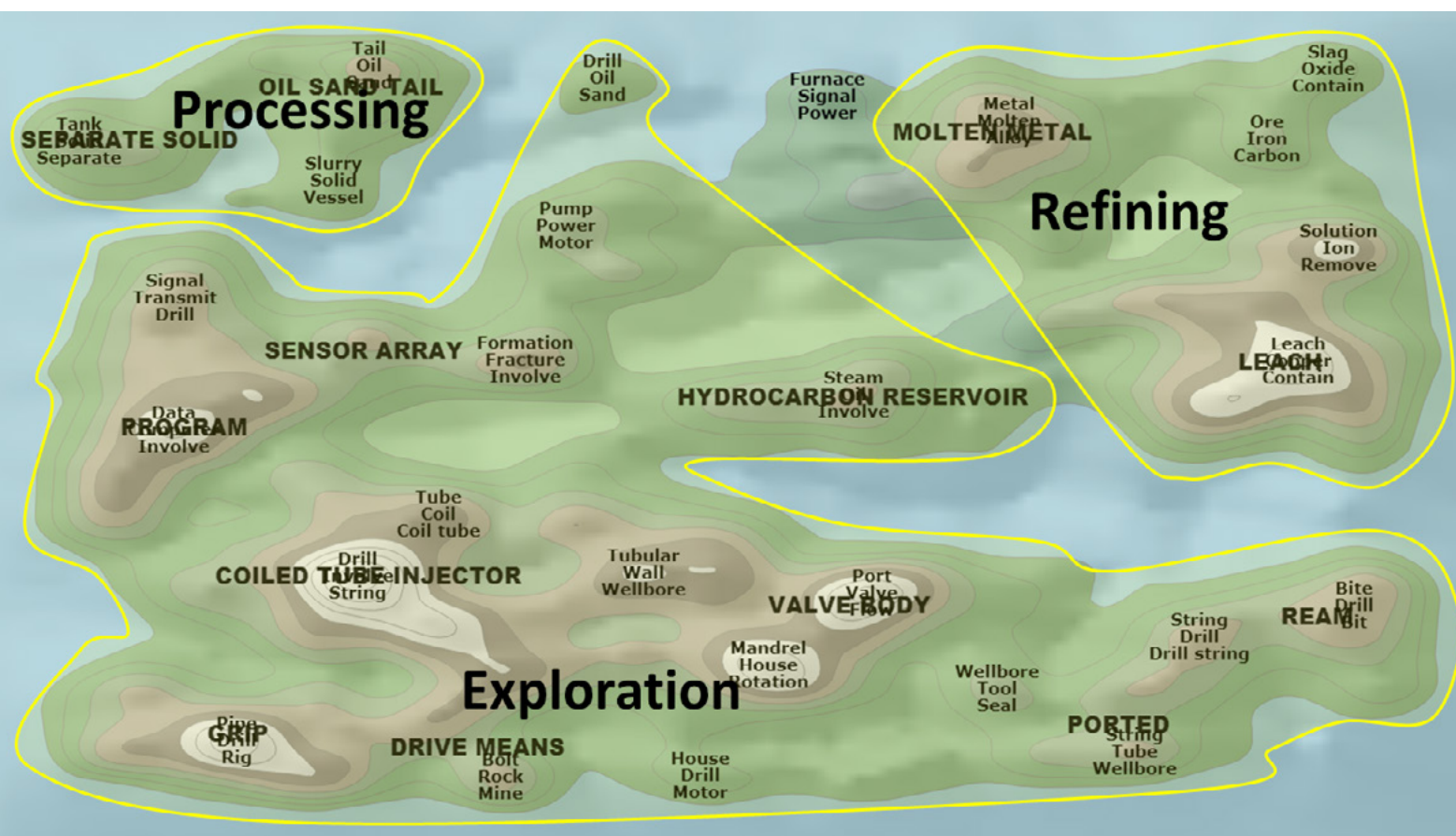
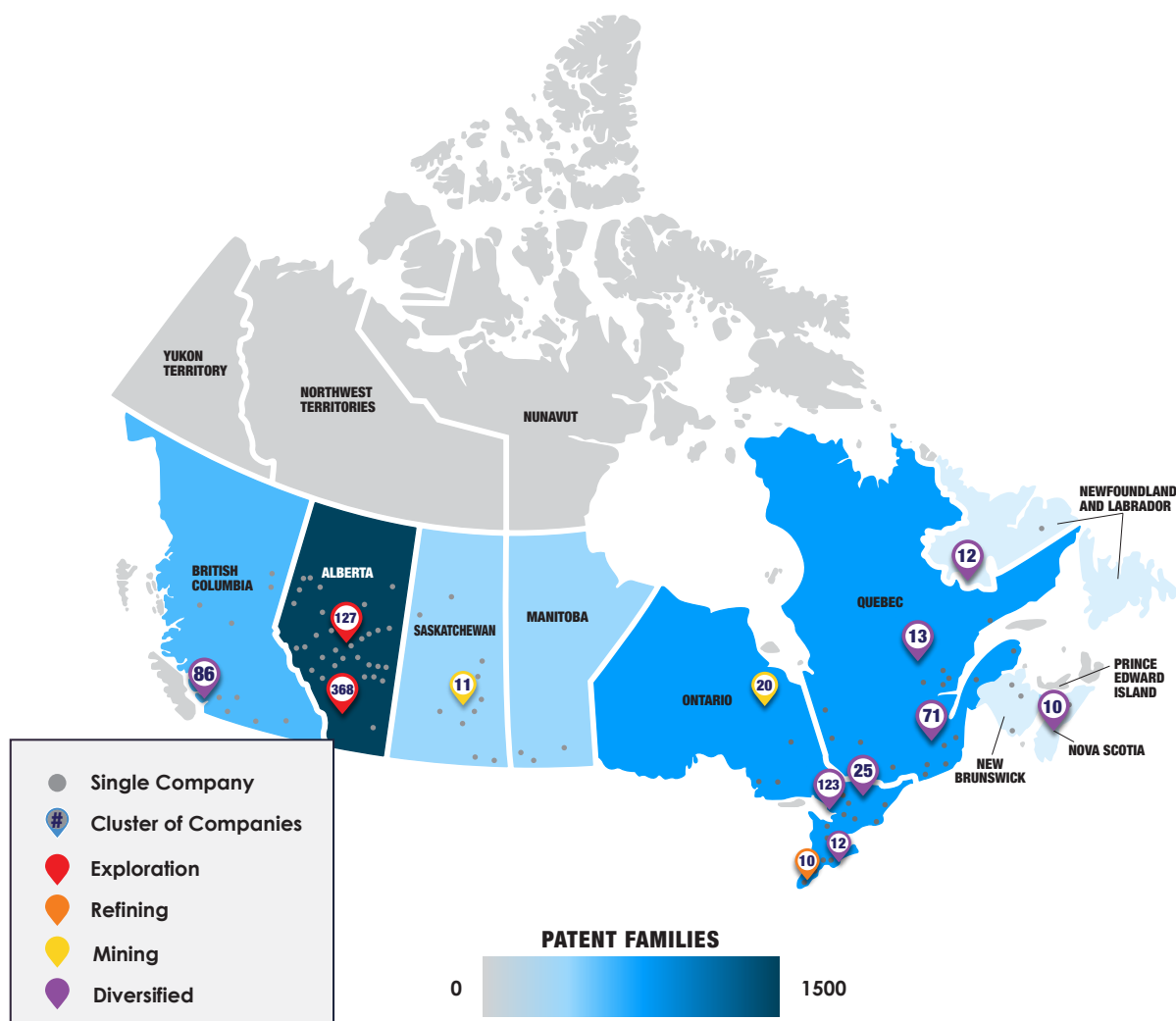




Figure 16 is a map of Canada showing the location of companies patenting in various mining subsectors and the intensity of patenting in each province. Provinces with higher levels of patenting are shaded in darker blue, while the red, orange, and yellow circles show the location of companies with patents in the Exploration, Refining, and Mining subsectors respectively. The purple circles denote clusters of companies with patent portfolios that are diversified amongst different subsectors and the gray dots are individual companies holding mining patents. Calgary has the largest cluster in Canada, with 368 companies with patents mainly in the area of exploration. Edmonton has the second largest cluster with 127 companies with patents also relating to exploration activities. These two clusters reflect the high degree of oil and gas activity in the province of Alberta. Other cities with large clusters include Toronto (123 companies), Vancouver (86 companies) and Montreal (71 companies). The fact that these clusters are major hubs of innovative activity is no surprise given that some of the largest international and Canadian mining companies are headquartered or have a significant presence in these cities. There are many benefits for firms in the same industry to cluster together, including increased productivity, faster innovation through collaborative research, and the creation of small businesses to cater to the niche needs of the industry.



Figure 16 – Geographical Clusters of Inventive Activity in Canada



These results are only a few examples of the value obtained from examining patent data to better understand innovation in the mining industry. The full chapter titled *Drilling into Patent Data to Explore Canadian Innovation in the Mining Sector* will include an overview of the latest developments around promoting innovation in the sector based on qualitative interviews, as well as a range of visualizations to present the patent landscape in the Canadian mining sector.

CONCLUSION

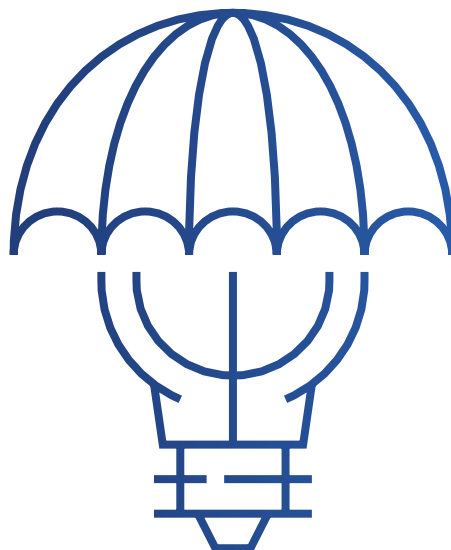


Trends in patent activities are important indicators for assessing innovation in and across economies. Patent activity in Canada grew modestly (1%) in 2017, while international activity by Canadians grew marginally. Domestic activity has yet to recover from the drop seen in 2009–2010. Declines in non-resident filings during those years account for the majority of the discrepancy in total filings between 2008 and 2017. Resident filings are also 20% below 2008 levels, but these declines occurred mainly in 2010 and 2014. Canadian filings abroad grew 13% from 2007 to 2016, but stagnated in the last two years of data. Research using data on patent publications by technology field shows Canadian patenting tracked or outpaced the world trends in different technology fields such as Digital Communication, Medical Technology, Food Chemistry, Transport, and Civil Engineering.



TRADEMARKS

A trademark is used by an individual or organization to distinguish its goods and services from those of others in the marketplace. Trademarks can consist of words, sounds, designs, or a combination of these.²² CIPO received 58,913 trademark applications in 2017, of which 25,853 were from Canadian residents and 33,060 from non-residents. Trademark applications filed in Canada have grown steadily over the past ten years, reflecting the importance of brand reputation and differentiation in the Canadian marketplace. CIPO forecasts that ten years after Canada accedes to the Madrid Protocol, 35% of non-resident applications will use the Madrid system, as will 25% of Canadian applications filed abroad.



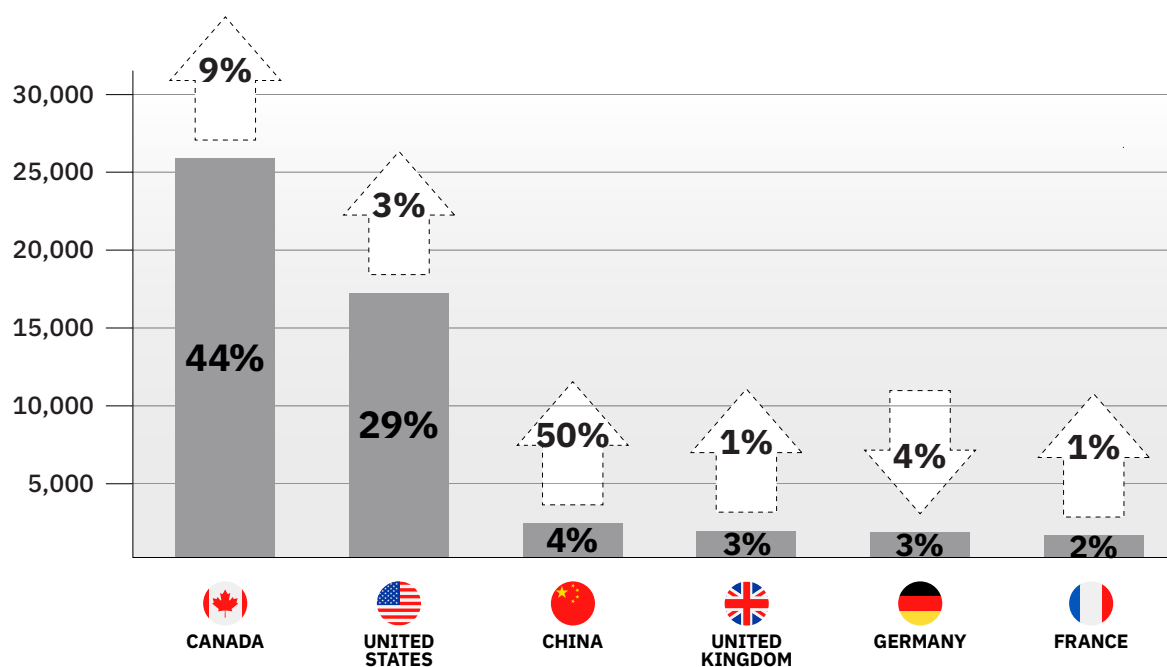


TRADEMARK APPLICATIONS

Trademark Applications Filed in Canada

Figure 17 shows the top six countries of origin for trademarks filed in Canada in 2017. Canada took the top rank with 25,853 applications, followed by the United States (17,107); combined, they represented the majority share of over 70% of total filings. China (2,175), the United Kingdom (1,681), Germany (1,597), and France (1,398) followed, respectively. The largest growth has been with filings from China, with a 50% increase in 2017.

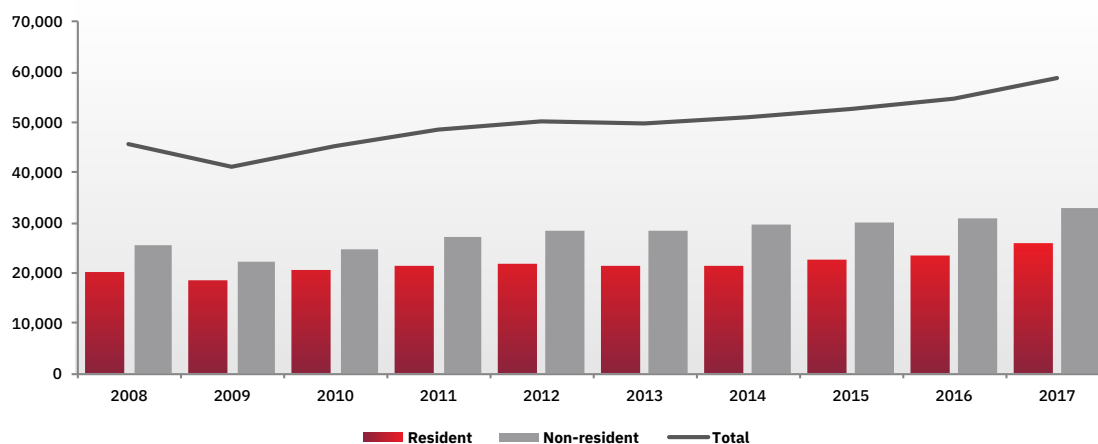
Figure 17 – Top countries filing for trademarks in Canada, 2017





Trademark filings in Canada by residency are presented in Figure 18. CIPO received 58,913 trademark applications in 2017, of which 33,060 were from non-residents. Total filings grew 8% in 2017, with 9% growth in resident filings and 7% growth in non-resident filings. Both resident and non-resident filings saw 29% growth since 2008, with the resident share of total filings remaining stable at around 44%.

Figure 18 – Trademark applications in Canada by residency status, 2008–2017








Trademarks Applications Filed Abroad by Canadians

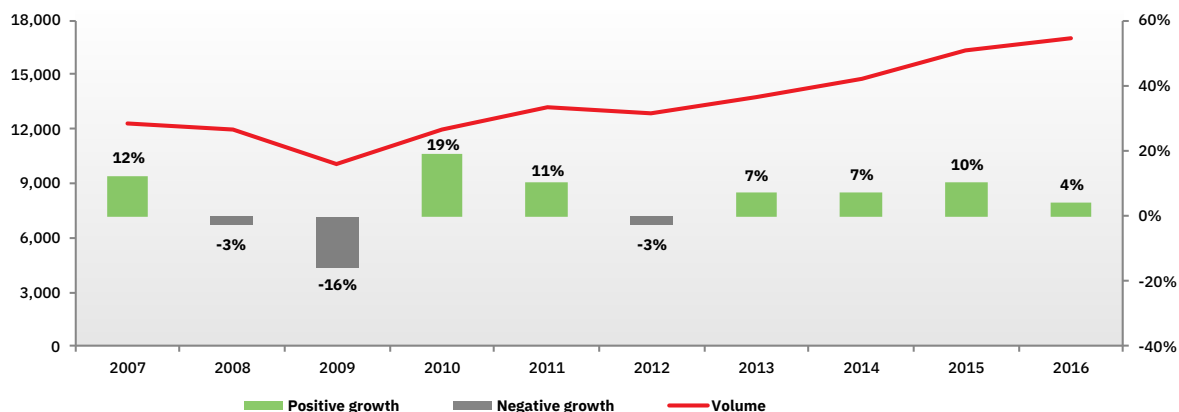
International trademark filings by Canadians have also seen sustained growth in recent years. Figure 19 shows the top destinations for Canadian trademark applicants in 2016. Canadians filed for 7,889 trademarks in the United States, 2,830 in China,²³ and 1,222 at the European Union Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO). While the United States accounted for the largest share of international filings by Canadians (46%), China and the EUIPO have seen substantial increases in filings by Canadians between 2007 and 2016, with 147% and 42% respectively.

Figure 19 – Top international destinations for Canadian trademark applicants, 2016

DESTINATION	CANADIAN TRADEMARK APPLICATIONS	SHARE OF ALL CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL TRADEMARK APPLICATIONS
 UNITED STATES	7,889	46%
 CHINA	2,830	17%
 EUROPEAN UNION INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OFFICE	1,222	7%

International trademark filings by Canadians in other jurisdictions are presented in Figure 20 for the period between 2007 and 2016. Filings by Canadians have grown consistently each year since the 2008–2009 financial crisis, save for a small decline in 2012. Total filings grew 4% in 2016 to 16,983 and have grown by 38% since 2007.

Figure 20 – Canadian trademark applications filed abroad, 2007–2016





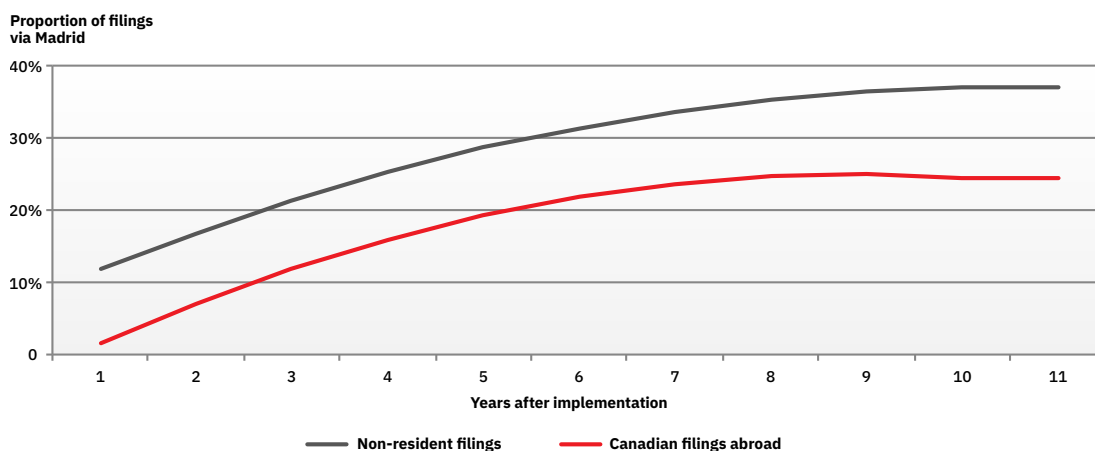
FORECASTING THE USE OF THE MADRID SYSTEM AMONG CANADIAN APPLICANTS: THE MADRID MULTIPLIER

The Madrid Protocol is a multilateral agreement administered by WIPO designed to facilitate the filing of trademarks between signatory countries. It is meant to reduce the administrative costs and efforts associated with filing a trademark in several countries. Applicants can opt to seek trademark protection in multiple jurisdictions via the Madrid system, by way of a single application.

Once the amended Trademarks Act comes into force, Canada will become a member of the Madrid Protocol,²⁴ joining its most important trade partners, including the United States.

The filing trends observed in other jurisdictions having joined the Madrid system indicate that the share of applications using this route grows initially, and subsequently stabilizes. The time taken to achieve a stable proportion and the level of such proportion varies across countries. CIPO has conducted a multivariate analysis to be able to predict the proportion for both non-residents designating Canada, and residents filing abroad using Canada as its Office of Origin. Figure 21 shows that the Madrid proportion of filings should stabilize 8-10 years following accession, with over 35% of non-resident filings in Canada, and approximately 25% of applications from Canadians filing abroad via the Madrid system.

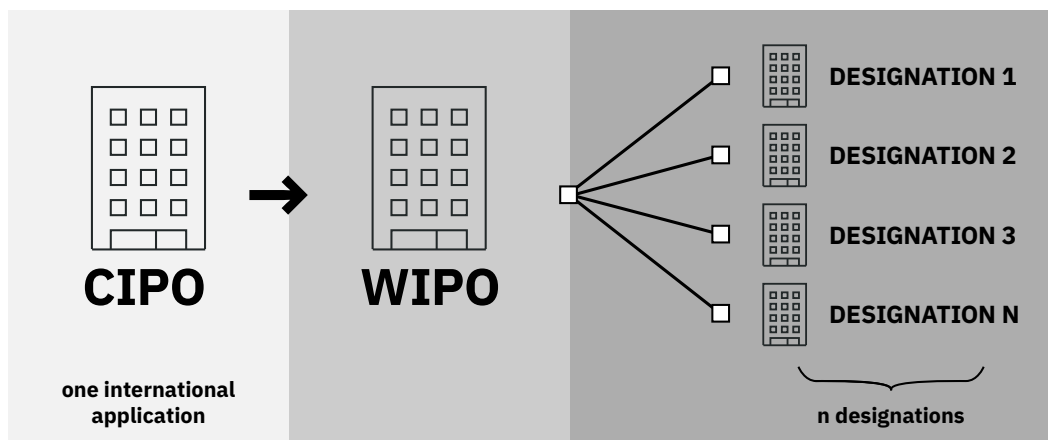
Figure 21 – Proportion of trademark filings using the Madrid System after implementation in Canada²⁵





The implementation of the Madrid Protocol will result in a shift in CIPO's operations. As shown by Figure 22, if Canada is chosen as the Office of Origin, a single international application for a number of designations abroad will be presented at CIPO; after certifying the application, CIPO will send it to WIPO for processing. CIPO has designed the concept of the Madrid Multiplier, a ratio of the total number of designations abroad via the Madrid system from a given Office of Origin, to the total number of international applications made in that same Office of Origin via the Madrid system. A higher value indicates that, on average, applicants of a given country are seeking protection in a larger number of designated jurisdictions.

Figure 22 – The Madrid Multiplier

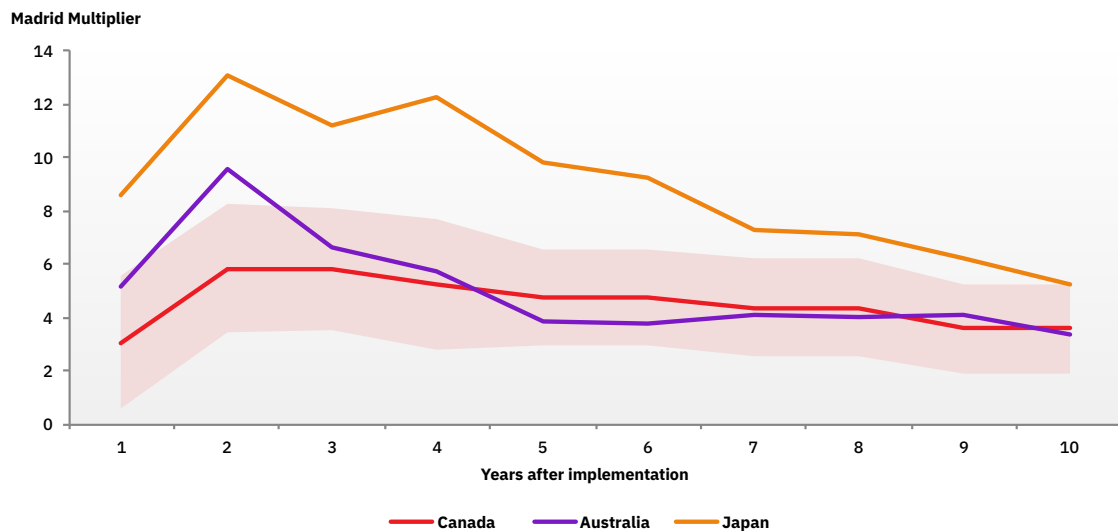


Existing data suggest that the multiplier decreases over time before achieving a stable level. This may indicate that once applicants are aware of the existence of the Madrid system in a particular jurisdiction, they initially overuse it by filing for countries where protection may not be necessary for them.



Initial findings from research carried out at CIPO suggest that the Madrid Multiplier is inversely correlated with market diversification. As described earlier in Figure 19, the United States, which constitutes the primary international destination for Canada, received 46% of trademark applications filed abroad by Canadian residents. If China and the EUIPO are considered, these three jurisdictions account for 70% of applications abroad. Due to this high market concentration, CIPO predicts that Canada is less likely to display a high Madrid Multiplier; in other words, Canadian residents are likely to designate fewer offices than what is observed in other jurisdictions. CIPO's predictions for the first ten years following the implementation of the Madrid Protocol in Canada are shown in Figure 23. The results of initial studies suggest that after 10 years, Canadian residents seeking trademark protection in foreign jurisdictions will, on average, apply for protection in four countries per international application. The notable difference between Canada and Japan comes precisely from the high market diversification of that country. Australia, on the other hand, has a level of market diversification closer to Canada's.

Figure 23 – The Madrid Multiplier in other jurisdictions, and predictions for Canada



CONCLUSION



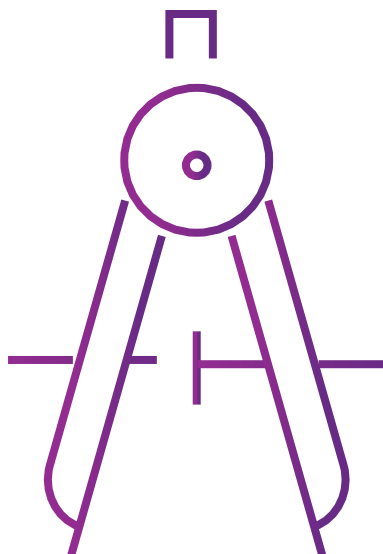
Trademark activity continues to be the fastest-growing form of IP, both in Canada and by Canadians filing abroad. Trademark filings in Canada grew 29% over the last decade and 8% in the last year alone. Applications abroad by Canadians grew 38% between 2007 and 2016. These trends reflect the need for businesses to protect their brands in the increasingly competitive Canadian and global marketplaces. The Madrid Protocol will make filing trademark applications in Canada both simpler and more cost effective. CIPO forecasts that 25% of all filings abroad by Canadians will be by way of the Madrid system 8-10 years following Canada's accession to the Madrid Protocol, and will average about four designated countries per international application.



INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS

Industrial designs are IP rights that protect the visual aspects of a finished article with respect to shape, configuration, pattern or ornament, and any combination of these features.²⁶ Industrial design rights are important business assets for protecting the aesthetic elements of a product from imitation, which helps to enhance its distinctiveness and marketability.

CIPO received 6,533 applications in 2017, representing 6% growth over the previous year and 24% growth since 2008. Canadian industrial design filings abroad have also shown substantial growth, increasing by 35% from 2007 to 2016. This growth reflects the increasing importance of industrial design rights. Once the Hague Agreement is fully implemented in 2019, Canadians will be able to file a single application in Canada covering multiple jurisdictions. This will reduce costs and administrative efforts for Canadians filing for industrial designs internationally.





INDUSTRIAL DESIGN APPLICATIONS

Industrial Design Applications Filed in Canada

Figure 24 shows the top countries of origin for industrial design applications in Canada in 2017. The United States continues to file the majority of industrial design applications in Canada with 3,473 applications, representing a 53% share. Canada ranks second with 815 filings and a 12% share of the total. The United Kingdom (341), Germany (215), Japan (197), and Switzerland (171) follow respectively. The top five non-resident filers accounted for 77% of non-resident filings in 2017.

Figure 24 – Top countries filing for industrial designs in Canada, 2017

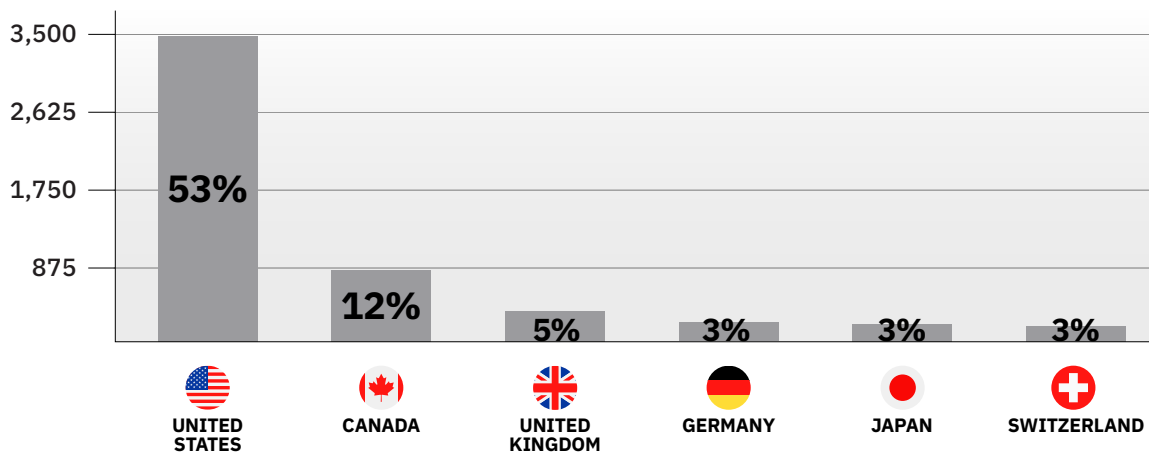
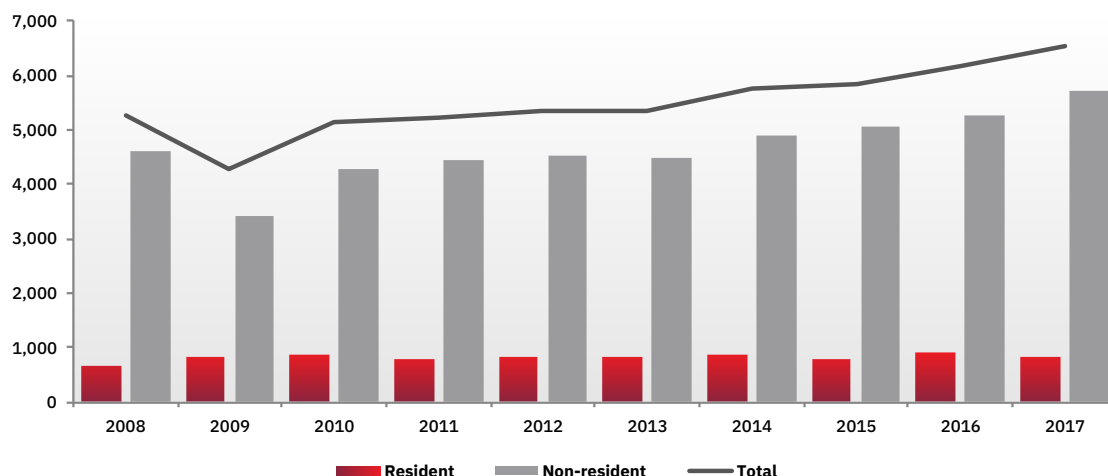


Figure 25 shows industrial design applications filed in Canada by residency status from 2008 to 2017. CIPO received 6,533 industrial design applications in 2017, a 6% increase from the previous year. Total industrial design filings in Canada have increased steadily since the 2008 financial crisis due to strong growth in non-resident filings to the office. Non-resident filings fell over 25% in 2009, and took until 2012 to recover before growing 22% from 2013 to 2017. CIPO received 815 resident industrial design filings in 2017, an 11% decrease from the previous year. Resident filings have generally fluctuated in the range of 800 to 900 per year, with no consistent growth trend since 2008. Differences in the use of industrial designs by Canadian and non-resident applicants in Canada is explored later in this section.



Figure 25 – Industrial design applications in Canada by residency status, 2008–2017



Industrial Design Applications Filed Abroad by Canadians

Figure 26 shows the top three destinations for international industrial design filings by Canadians in 2016. The United States received the most filings with 994, accounting for a majority share (66%) of Canadian international filings. The EUIPO and China followed respectively. Together, these destinations accounted for 87% of total industrial design filings abroad by Canadians, a share that is virtually unchanged from 2007. Filings by Canadians to the EUIPO have grown 89% since 2007.

Figure 26 – Top international destinations for Canadian industrial design applicants, 2016




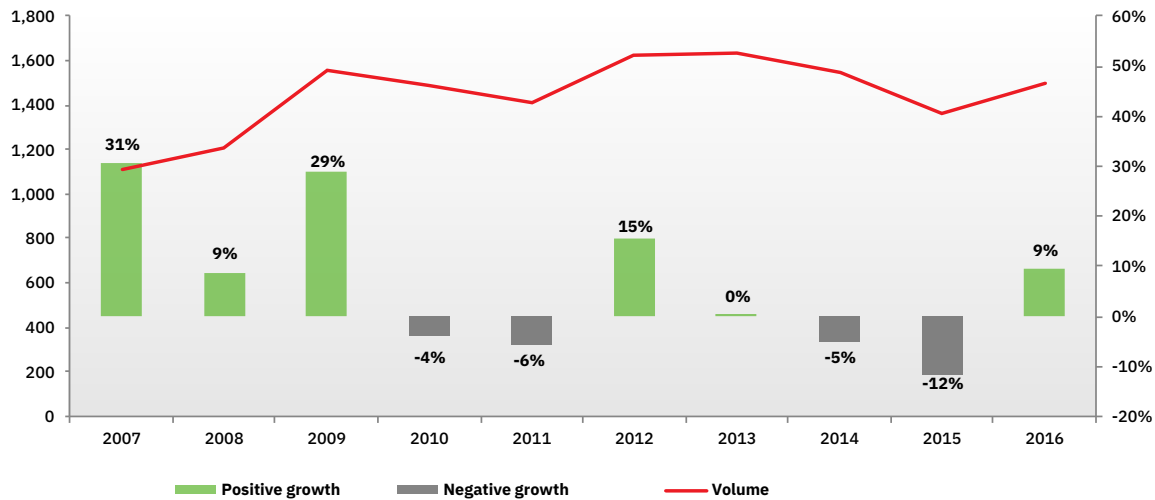
DESTINATION	CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL DESIGN APPLICATIONS	SHARE OF ALL CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIAL DESIGN APPLICATIONS
 UNITED STATES	994	66%
 EUROPEAN UNION INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OFFICE	181	12%
 CHINA	124	8%



Figure 27 shows the trend in international filings for industrial designs by Canadians from 2007 to 2016. Canadians filed 1,495 design applications abroad in 2016, a 9% increase from the previous year. Filings by Canadians are up 35% since 2007, owing to strong growth during the 2008 financial crisis, in 2012 and in 2016. Overall, the moderate declines seen in 2010–2011 and 2014–2015 have left filings relatively stagnant since 2009.

Figure 27 – Canadian industrial design applications filed abroad, 2007–2016





INDUSTRIAL DESIGN USAGE BY CANADIAN AND FOREIGN FIRMS

In 2016, CIP0 engaged the OECD to conduct research to assist in better understanding Canadian IP activity. The resulting research applied a number of interesting data analysis methods and yielded valuable insights into how Canadian firms use IP. Factor analysis was used to group classes of IP assets in Canada based on the types of applicants that use them.²⁷ See Appendix B for a list of IP classes.

Table 1 displays the resulting factors for Canadian firms with IP rights in Canada from 2010–2014.²⁸ In this table, blue cells depict patents, green cells depict trademarks, and orange cells depict industrial designs. It is observed that industrial designs have very little prominence amongst the seven factors, except for its usage with leisure and education products.

Table 1 – Factor analysis for IP rights owned by Canadian firms in Canada, 2010–2014

Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Factor 4	Factor 5	Factor 6	Factor 7
Biotechnology	Mechanical elements	Digital communication	Chemical engineering	Transport	Leisure and education	Furniture, games
Analysis of biological materials	Machine tools	Telecommunications	Basic materials chemistry	Construction	Leisure and education	Other consumer goods
Pharmaceuticals	Engines, pumps, turbines	Audio-visual technology	Environmental technology	Tools and machines		
Micro-structural and nano-technology	Transport	Computer technology	Civil engineering	Advertising and business services		
Semiconductors	Thermal processes and apparatus			Furniture and household goods		
Organic fine chemistry	Surface technology, coating					
Medical technology	Materials, metallurgy					
	Electrical machinery, apparatus, energy					



Table 2 shows the resulting factors for foreign firms with IP in Canada from 2010–2014. The foreign firms were from six OECD benchmark countries: Australia, Germany, the United Kingdom, France, Japan, and the United States. This table shows industrial designs are much more prominent in the IP bundles of foreign firms in Canada. This analysis suggests there are technology areas where Canadian firms can improve competitiveness by enhancing their use of industrial designs.

Table 2 – Factor analysis for IP rights owned by foreign firms in Canada, 2010–2014

Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Factor 4	Factor 5	Factor 6	Factor 7
Packaging	Chemical engineering	Computer technology	Transport	Audio-visual technology	Pharmaceuticals	Leisure and education
Advertising	Surface technology, coating	IT methods for management	Transport	Basic communication processes	Biotechnology	Clothes, textiles and accessories
Health, pharmaceuticals and cosmetics	Materials, metallurgy	ICT and audio-visual	Mechanical elements	Digital communications	Organic fine Chemistry	
Health, pharmaceuticals and cosmetics	Macromolecular chemistry, polymers	R&D		Telecommunications	Analysis of biological materials	
Furniture and household goods	Environmental technology	ICT and audio-visual				
Furniture and household goods	Basic materials chemistry					
	Other special machines					

The results of this factor analysis along with other interesting insights will be published in an upcoming OECD report, *Intellectual Property Activities of Canadian Firms*. This study will support CIPO to increase awareness on the use of IP by firms, by providing evidence on IP activity across industries, in Canada and select OECD countries.



CONCLUSION

The upward trends of non-resident filings in Canada and filings abroad by Canadians reflect the growing importance of industrial designs globally. Non-resident filings have grown 24% since 2008 and Canadian filings abroad have grown 35%. However, resident filings in Canada have stagnated since 2009, suggesting that Canadian filers could be making better use of industrial design rights domestically. Research conducted by the OECD shows that industrial designs are more prominent in the IP bundles of foreign applicants in Canada than they are for Canadian firms. This analysis may show areas where Canadian firms can improve competitiveness through the use of industrial designs.

CONCLUSION

This year's *IP Canada Report* continued to highlight long-term trends in IP usage by Canadians and in Canada. It also presented new research about Canadian usage of patents, trademarks and industrial designs. Trademarks and industrial designs continue to be the fastest growing types of IP rights filed for by Canadians, both domestically and abroad. The upcoming implementation of the Madrid Protocol and the Hague Agreement will make filing for trademarks and industrial designs abroad simpler and more cost effective for Canadian businesses. This report includes an analysis of the potential use of the Madrid System, which specifically highlights that 25% of all filings abroad by Canadians will be by way of a single international application in eight to ten years following Canada's accession. Patent applications in Canada have remained stable since 2011, while patenting by Canadians abroad grew 13% between 2007 and 2016. Research into patenting by technologies showed that since the 2008 economic crisis, Canadian patenting has tracked or outpaced world trends in fields such as Digital Communication, Medical Technology, and Civil Engineering.

As Canada continues to become more integrated with the global economy, obtaining high-quality IP rights will continue to be a top priority for Canadian businesses. CIPPO remains committed to advancing innovation through a modern IP framework, active international collaboration, and research that reveals important insights about Canadian IP usage globally.

APPENDIX A

CIPO oversees Canada's IP system, administering rights in the form of patents, trademarks, and industrial designs. Each type of IP protection is designed for different circumstances.

PATENTS

Patents provide a time-limited, legally protected, exclusive right to make, use and sell an invention. In this way, patents serve as a reward for ingenuity. Patents apply to newly developed technology, as well as to improvements on products or processes.

Patent protection applies in the country or region that issues the patent. In Canada, a patent lasts for 20 years from the date that it is filed. Patents can have a great deal of value. They can be sold, licensed or used as assets to attract funding from investors.²⁹

In exchange for these benefits, a full description of the invention must be provided when filing a patent. This helps enrich technical knowledge worldwide. Details of patent applications filed in Canada are disclosed to the public after an 18-month period of confidentiality.

To be eligible for patent protection, an invention must be: new (first in the world), useful (functional and operative), and inventive (showing ingenuity and not obvious to someone of average skill who works in the field of the invention). The invention can be: a product (e.g., door lock); a composition (e.g., chemical composition used in lubricants for door locks); a machine (e.g., for making door locks); a process (e.g., a method for making door locks); an improvement on any of these.

In Canada, the first applicant to file a patent application is entitled to obtain the patent. The patent should be filed as soon as possible after an invention is completed in case someone else is on a similar track.

Any public disclosure of an invention before filing may make it impossible to obtain a patent. There is an exception in Canada and the United States if the public disclosure was made by the inventor or by someone who learned of the invention from the inventor less than one year before filing the patent application. Please be aware that in some countries disclosing the invention to the public anywhere in the world before filing a patent application may, in many circumstances, prevent the inventor from obtaining a patent.³⁰

Standard fees are first, small entity fees are in parentheses:

Patent application fee: \$400 (\$200)

Examination fee: \$800 (\$400)

Final fee (before grant): \$300 (\$150)

Additional fees may apply

Maximum duration: 20 years

Renewal: Annually

(maintenance fees vary based on the anniversary of filing)

TRADEMARKS

Trademarks can be one or many words, sounds or designs used to distinguish the goods or services of one person or organization from those of others. Over time, trademarks stand for not only the actual goods or service a person or company makes, but also the reputation of the producer. Trademarks are very valuable intellectual property.³¹

There are three types of trademarks:

An ordinary mark is made up of words, sounds, designs or a combination of these used to distinguish the goods or services of one person or organization from those of others. For example, suppose you started a courier business that you chose to call Giddy-up. You could register these words as a trademark (if you met all the legal requirements) for the service that you offer.

A certification mark can be licensed to many people or companies for the purpose of showing that certain goods or services meet a defined standard. For example, the Woolmark design, owned by Woolmark Americas Ltd., is used on clothing and other goods.

A distinguishing guise is shape of goods or their containers, or a way of wrapping or packaging goods that shows they have been made by a specific individual or firm. For example, if you manufactured butterfly-shaped candy you could register the butterfly shape as a distinguishing guise.

Trademark application fee: \$250 (online) or \$300 (paper)

Trademark registration fee: \$200

Duration: 15 years, renewable for \$350 (online) or \$400 (paper)

INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS

Industrial designs are about how things look. More technically speaking, they are the visual features of shape, configuration, pattern or ornament, or any combination of these features, applied to a finished article. For example, the shape of a table or the shape and decoration of a spoon may be industrial designs.³² If you want to register an industrial design, it has to be original. Registering your industrial design will provide you with an exclusive right to your design for up to 10 years after you register.

Examination of an application to register a design: \$400

Maintenance of a registration of a design: \$350

(due 5 years after registration)

Maximum duration: 10 years

APPENDIX B

LIST OF IP CLASSES

Research in the section of this report titled *Analysis of Patenting by Technology Field* refers to technology fields for patents listed in the table below. The section titled *Industrial Design Usage by Canadian and Foreign Firms* uses these technology fields, as well as the trademark fields and design product groupings listed below. The OECD created these trademark fields using the Nice classification and product classifications for industrial designs based on the Locarno classes and CIPO's own design classification.³³

Patents by technology fields

1. Electrical machinery, apparatus, energy
2. Audio-visual technology
3. Telecommunications
4. Digital communication
5. Basic communication processes
6. Computer technology
7. IT methods for management
8. Semiconductors
9. Optics
10. Measurement
11. Analysis of biological materials
12. Control
13. Medical technology
14. Organic fine chemistry
15. Biotechnology
16. Pharmaceuticals
17. Macromolecular chemistry, polymers
18. Food chemistry
19. Basic materials chemistry
20. Materials, metallurgy
21. Surface technology, coating
22. Micro-structural and nano-technology
23. Chemical engineering
24. Environmental technology
25. Handling
26. Machine tools
27. Engines, pumps, turbines
28. Textile and paper machines
29. Other special machines
30. Thermal processes and apparatus
31. Mechanical elements
32. Transport
33. Furniture, games
34. Other consumer goods
35. Civil engineering

Trademarks by fields

1. Chemicals
2. Transport
3. Construction
4. Clothes, textiles and accessories
5. Tools and machines
6. Advertising and business services
7. Agricultural products
8. R&D
9. Health, pharmaceuticals and cosmetics
10. Furniture and household goods
11. ICT and audio-visual
12. Leisure and education
13. Hotels, restaurants and other services

Designs by products

1. Advertising
2. Agricultural and food products
3. Clothes, textiles and accessories
4. Construction
5. Electricity and lighting
6. Furniture and household goods
7. Health, pharmaceuticals and cosmetics
8. ICT and audio-visual
9. Leisure and education
10. Packaging
11. Tools and machines
12. Transport

ENDNOTES

- 1 See CIPO's About Us page for information on the organization's Mission, Vision and Values, and links the latest Annual Report and Business Strategy: https://www.ic.gc.ca/eic/site/cipointernet-internetopic.nsf/eng/h_wr00025.html
- 2 Publication available at [https://www.ic.gc.ca/eic/site/cipointernet-internetopic.nsf/vwapj/StrategieAffaires-BusinessStrategy20172022-eng.pdf/\\$file/StrategieAffairesBusinessStrategy20172022-eng.pdf](https://www.ic.gc.ca/eic/site/cipointernet-internetopic.nsf/vwapj/StrategieAffaires-BusinessStrategy20172022-eng.pdf/$file/StrategieAffairesBusinessStrategy20172022-eng.pdf)
- 3 WIPO collects this data from surveys sent annually to the regional IP offices. The data takes time to compile and is generally published with a two year lag. CIPO is able to publish data for the previous year for activity in Canada.
- 4 Canadian Intellectual Property Office, Five-Year Business Strategy 2017-2022. https://www.ic.gc.ca/eic/site/cipointernet-internetopic.nsf/eng/h_wr04283.html
- 5 CIPO data on IP filings by residents and non-residents has not yet been published by WIPO. Hence, this report represents the first publication of CIPO statistics for 2017.
- 6 World Intellectual Property Office, World Intellectual Property Report 2017: Intangible capital in global value chains, pages 11-12, Geneva, Switzerland, 2017. http://www.wipo.int/edocs/pubdocs/en/wipo_pub_944_2017.pdf
Intangible capital includes technology, design, branding along with workers' skills and business knowledge. Tangible capital refers to the physical inputs that go into production like buildings, equipment, etc.
- 7 Canadian Intellectual Property Office, Five-Year Business Strategy 2017-2022. https://www.ic.gc.ca/eic/site/cipointernet-internetopic.nsf/eng/h_wr04283.html
- 8 The Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) assists applicants in seeking patent protection internationally for their inventions, helps patent Offices with their patent granting decisions, and facilitates public access to a wealth of technical information relating to those inventions. By filing one international patent application under the PCT, applicants can simultaneously seek protection for an invention in a very large number of countries. For more information, visit <http://www.wipo.int/pct/en/>.
- 9 Only data up to 2014 was used for this study since more recent data appears incomplete for many countries. WIPO retrieves data on patent publications by technology field from the European Patent Office's PATSTAT database (see page 207 of the World Intellectual Property Indicators 2017 report by WIPO).
- 10 At defined stages in the application procedure, publications are issued. There are several types of publications, each for a different purpose. Typically the first application is published 18 months after its filing date or its priority date. The granted patent specification is published when patent protection has been granted. There are other kinds of publications, e. g. corrections or publications of search reports, limitations, etc. Every application has at least 1 publication, because before the first publication an application is regarded as confidential and therefore not included in any public dataset. WIPO collects this data from the EPO-PATSTAT database. See the PATSTAT Data Catalogue Spring 2018, section 2.3.10 for further details: [http://documents.epo.org/projects/babylon/eponot.nsf/0/75BDD8F5C4C66C33C125826700432260/\\$File/data_catalog_global_5_11_en.pdf](http://documents.epo.org/projects/babylon/eponot.nsf/0/75BDD8F5C4C66C33C125826700432260/$File/data_catalog_global_5_11_en.pdf)

- 11 World Intellectual Property Organization, World Intellectual Property Indicators 2017, pages 29-30. http://www.wipo.int/edocs/pubdocs/en/wipo_pub_941_2017.pdf
- 12 World Intellectual Property Organization, World Intellectual Property Indicators 2017, pages 29-30. http://www.wipo.int/edocs/pubdocs/en/wipo_pub_941_2017.pdf
- 13 Fraunhofer Institute for Systems and Innovation Research, Ulrich Schmoch, "Concept of a Technology Classification for Country Comparisons – Final Report to WIPO", Karlsruhe, Germany, 2009. http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=117672
- 14 Environmental technology: This field covers a variety of different technologies and applications, in particular filters, waste disposal, water cleaning (a quite large area), gas-flow silencers and exhaust apparatus, waste combustion or noise absorption walls. However, it is not possible to define measuring of environmental pollution by IPC codes in a clear-cut way.
- 15 Digital communication: in the ISI-OST-INPI classification, this field was part of telecommunications. At present, it is a self-contained technology at the border between telecommunications and computer technology. A core application of this technology is the internet.
- 16 Medical technology: Medical technology is generally associated with high technology. However, a large part of the class A61 refers to less sophisticated products and technologies such as operating tables, massage devices, bandages, etc. These less complex sub-fields represent a large number of patent applications, and the total field is the second largest of the suggested classification with 6.3 percent of all applications in 2005.
- 17 Food chemistry: this field represents 1.3 percent of the applications in 2005 and is one of the smallest fields in this classification. However, the growth of this field is remarkable, so that a 14 higher weight can be assumed for the next years. Machines for food production are not included, but classified as part of field 28 (other special machines).
- 18 Transport: the field covers all types of transport technology and applications with dominance of automotive technology. In principle, a separation of rail traffic and air traffic would be feasible, but the associated fields would be too small. In both cases, this is due to a low propensity to patent. The samples are quite small and not representative of the total technological activities in these sub-fields.
- 19 Civil engineering: the field covers construction of roads and buildings as well as elements of buildings such as locks, plumbing installations or strong rooms for valuables. A special part refers to mining which may be important for some countries. In general, the importance of mining is so low that the definition of a separate field is not justified.
- 20 MAC (2016). Facts and Figures of the Canadian Mining Industry F&F 2016. Ottawa: The Canadian Mining Association of Canada. <http://mining.ca/sites/default/files/documents/Facts-and-Figures-2016.pdf> MAC (2016).
- 21 MAC (2016). Facts and Figures of the Canadian Mining Industry F&F 2016. Ottawa: The Canadian Mining Association of Canada. <http://mining.ca/sites/default/files/documents/Facts-and-Figures-2016.pdf> MAC (2016).
- 22 Canadian Intellectual Property Office. A Guide to Trademarks. 2016. https://www.ic.gc.ca/eic/site/cipointernet-internetopic.nsf/eng/h_wr02360.html

- 23 Data on trademark filings in China by non-resident was obtained from the State Administration for Industry and Commerce of the People's Republic of China (SAIC). Accurate data is not available from the WIPO IP Statistics Data Center from 2015 onwards.
- 24 Bill C-31: <http://www.parl.gc.ca/HousePublications/Publication.aspx?Language=e&Mode=1&DocId=6495200&File=4&col=1>
- 25 The forecast estimates presented in this summary are averages. Actual forecasts provide confidence intervals, in order to reflect the uncertainty given by future changes in the economic environment.
- 26 The forecast estimates presented in this summary are averages. Actual forecasts provide confidence intervals, in order to reflect the uncertainty given by future changes in the economic environment.
- 27 Canadian Intellectual Property Office, A Guide to Industrial Designs, Ottawa, 2016. http://www.ic.gc.ca/eic/site/cipointernet-internetopic.nsf/eng/h_wr02300.html
- 28 Factor analysis is a statistical method that detects underlying common relationships between variables. This method can reduce the number of observed variables into fewer unobserved “factors”. These factors can be interpreted as broad concepts that explain patterns in the data. In this analysis, the IP assets of firms filing at CIPO were grouped based on IP categories which tend to be used together. The resulting factors show groups of IP categories related to the types of applicants that rely on them.
- 29 This table presents the results of a factor analysis run for Canadian firms filing at CIPO after the removal of two “outlier” companies. One accounted for a substantial proportion of patent filings during that period and both accounted for a large share of industrial design filings as well. Firms that filed only one trademark and no other IP were also removed to represent the “IP bundles” of Canadian firms in a meaningful sense. A factor analysis was run with these two outliers and firms holding whose IP bundles consisted of a single trademark. The full report containing these findings will be published by CIPO and the OECD in the coming months.
- 30 Canadian Intellectual Property Office, A Guide to Patents, Ottawa, 2016. http://www.ic.gc.ca/eic/site/cipointernet-internetopic.nsf/eng/h_wr03652.html
- 31 Canadian Intellectual Property Office, A Guide to Patents, Ottawa, 2016. http://www.ic.gc.ca/eic/site/cipointernet-internetopic.nsf/eng/h_wr03652.html
- 32 Canadian Intellectual Property Office, A Guide to Trademarks, Ottawa, 2016. http://www.ic.gc.ca/eic/site/cipointernet-internetopic.nsf/eng/h_wr02360.html
- 33 Canadian Intellectual Property Office, A Guide to Industrial Designs, Ottawa, 2016. http://www.ic.gc.ca/eic/site/cipointernet-internetopic.nsf/eng/h_wr02300.html