

# WORLD PATENT REPORT

## A STATISTICAL REVIEW

### J. COST OF PATENTING

U.S. \$	2 countries				7 countries				15 countries			
	Direct	Share	PCT	Share	Direct	Share	PCT	Share	Direct	Share	PCT	Share
Official fees	6,442	38.0%	9,001	48.9%	20,067	33.8%	21,449	35.5%	36,258	30.4%	36,799	31.1%
Excluding												
Maintenance	5,607	33.3%	8,302	45.5%	12,960	21.8%	14,664	24.2%	21,810	18.3%	23,203	19.6%
Maintenance	835	4.9%	700	3.4%	7,108	12.0%	6,785	11.2%	14,448	12.1%	13,595	11.5%
Legal costs	4,398	25.9%	4,274	21.0%	25,836	43.5%	25,539	42.2%	61,697	51.7%	60,353	51.0%
Excluding												
Maintenance	4,156	24.5%	4,156	20.4%	21,616	36.4%	21,854	36.1%	50,247	42.1%	50,129	42.4%
Maintenance	242	1.4%	118	0.6%	4,220	7.1%	3,685	6.1%	11,450	9.6%	10,224	8.6%
Translation												
costs	6,131	36.1%	6,131	30.1%	13,494	22.7%	13,494	22.3%	21,426	17.9%	21,188	17.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 16,971</b>		<b>\$ 19,406</b>		<b>\$ 59,397</b>		<b>\$ 60,481</b>		<b>\$ 119,381</b>		<b>\$ 118,339</b>	

Note: The patenting costs are based on estimates sourced from Global IP Estimator (<http://www.globalip.com/>). They include filing, examining, prosecution, granting costs and the international phase for PCT scenarios. They do not include in-house and pre-filing costs. The figures shown above are based on typical cost schedules which are indicative only; actual costs will vary widely depending on the many options that are available to applicants and the many differences in costs and fees (including legal and translation costs) around the world. The last maintenance year is 10 years from filing. See annex D for further details regarding the methodology used.

Source: WIPO

- > The scenario above shows that translation costs can make up between 18% and 36% of total costs, depending upon the number of countries.
- > Official fees represent approximately a third of total costs whereas legal costs vary from approximately a quarter to half of the total, depending on the number of countries selected.
- > Official fees are higher when filing through the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) system despite the fact that the maintenance costs are postponed. However, the more countries selected, the less significant the differences.

## ANNEX D. COST OF PATENTING METHODOLOGY

The patenting costs of Section J are based on estimates provided by Global IP Estimator (<http://www.glob-alip.com/>). The cost estimations include the following stages: filing, examining, prosecution and granting; and the international phase for PCT scenarios. They do not include any in-house and pre-filing costs. Global IP bases its legal and translation costs estimates on typical fee schedules supplied by foreign associates. All figures are in US dollars.

In all scenarios, the applicant is the assignee and is a large company based in the USA, filing electronically when possible. It should be noted that the costs of patenting are relatively similar regardless the country of origin of the applicant.

The priority year is 2006 and the last maintenance year 2016. The patent application has 30 pages (including 2 pages of drawings), contains 15 claims and has 2 convention priorities.

No legal costs have been counted for the procedure at the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) as it is assumed that the applicant can follow that procedure without external support. When filing PCT in the 2 countries scenario, the International Searching Authority (ISA) is the USPTO, otherwise it is the European Patent Office. No chapter II demand has been made.

The countries selected by the applicant for patent protection are the following:

2 countries	7 countries	15 countries
Japan	China	Australia
United States of America	European Patent Office (validation in France, Germany and United Kingdom)	Brazil
	Japan	Canada
	United States of America	China
	Republic of Korea	European Patent Office (validation in France, Germany and United Kingdom)
		Israel
		India
		Japan
		Mexico
		United States of America
		Republic of Korea
		Russian Federation
		Singapore