

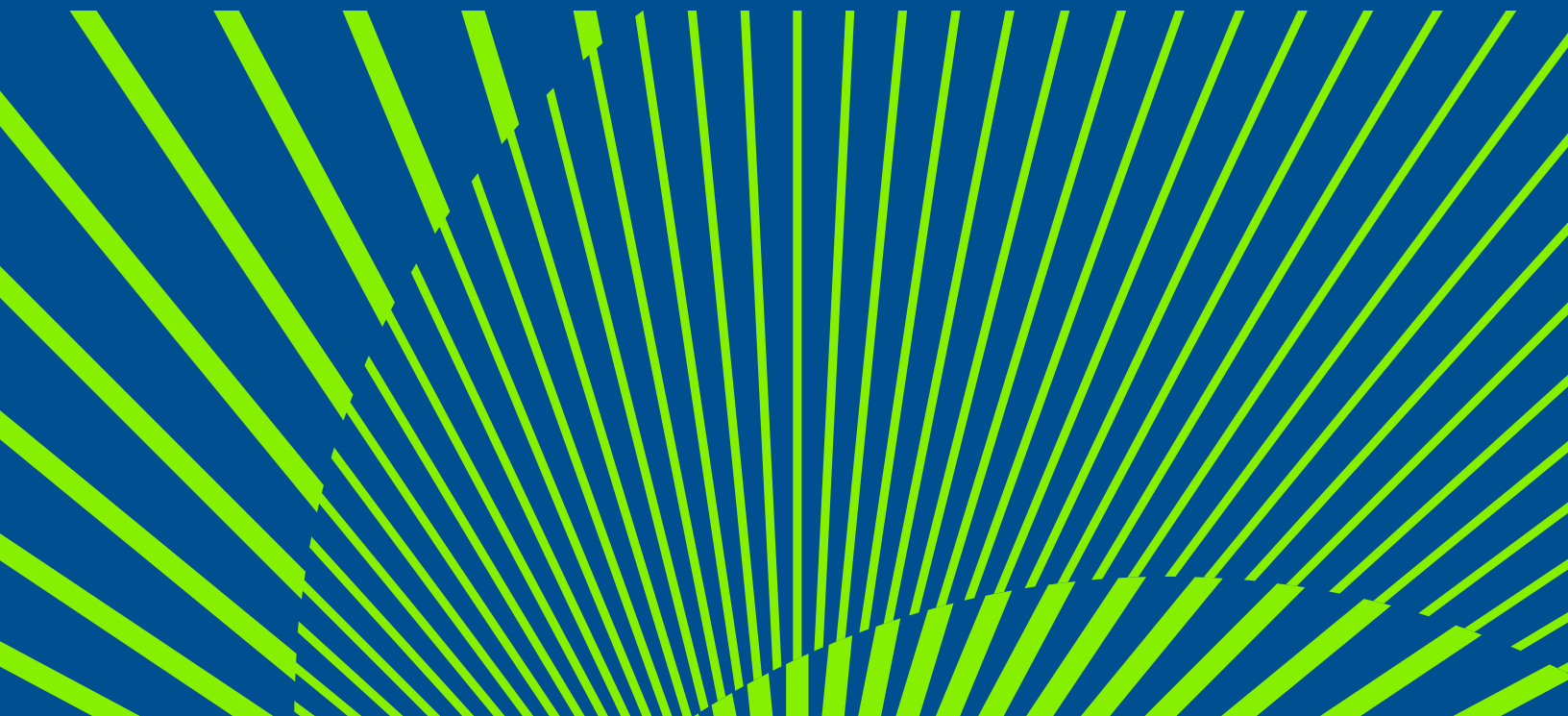


U.S. Chamber of Commerce
Global Innovation
Policy Center

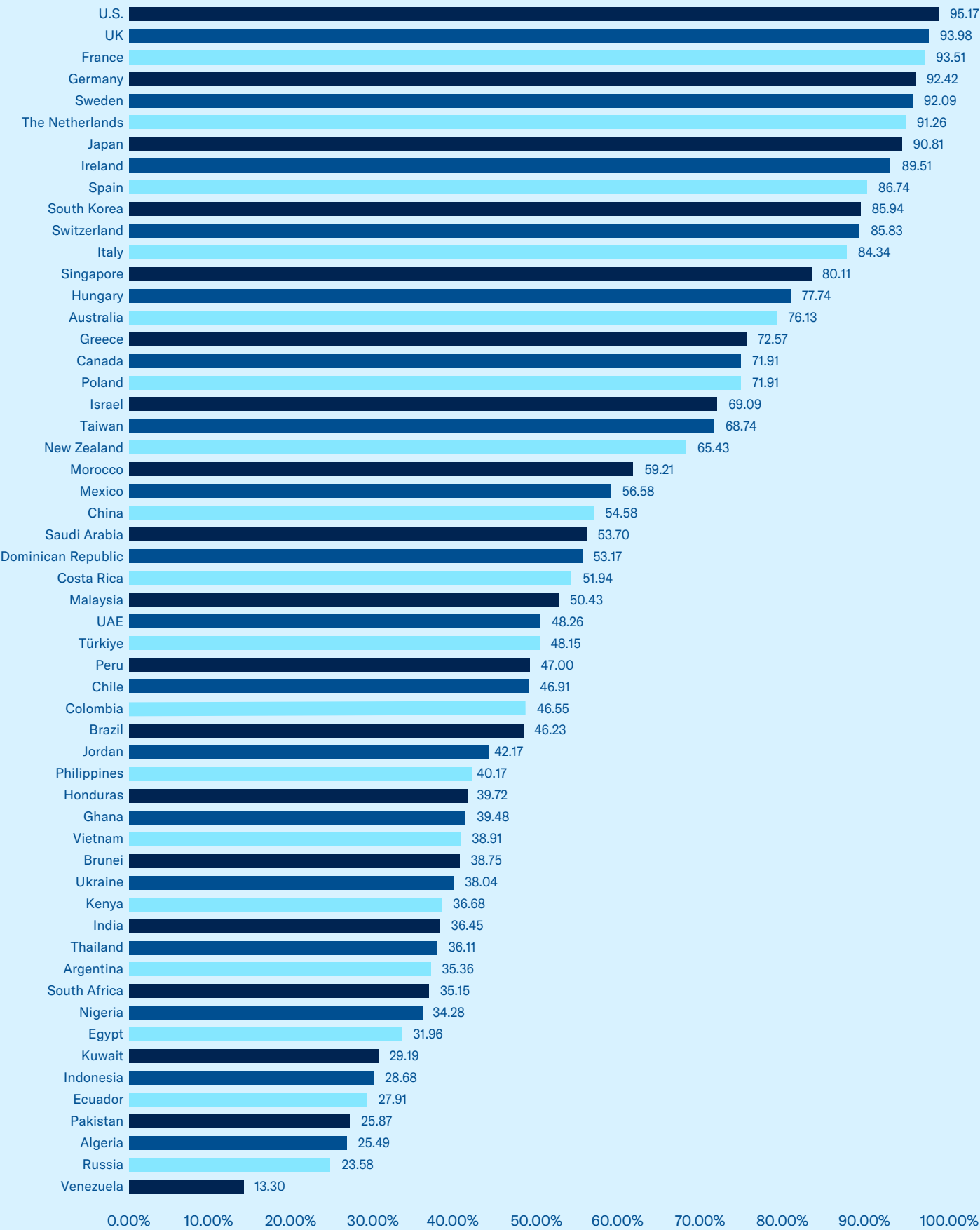
2025 Thirteenth Edition

International IP Index

Executive Summary



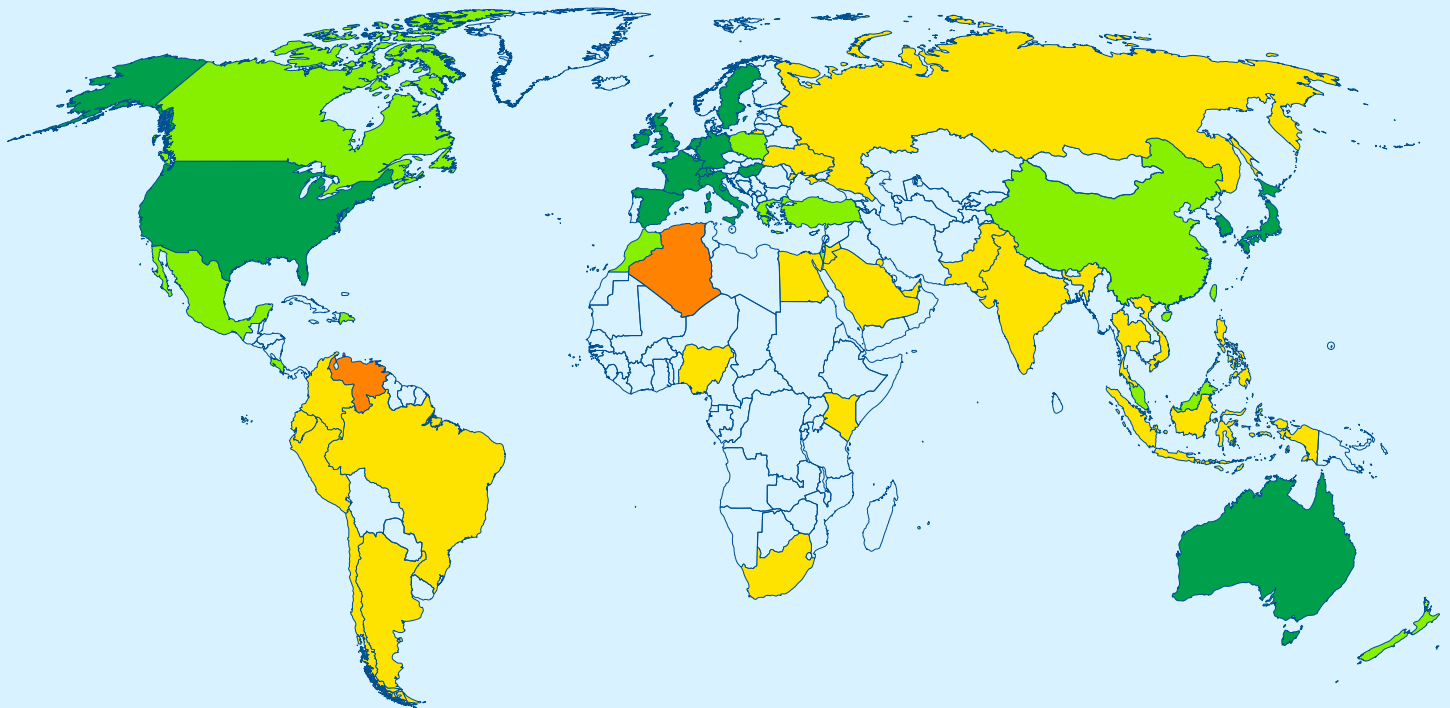
U.S. Chamber International IP Index 2025, Overall Scores, % Available Score



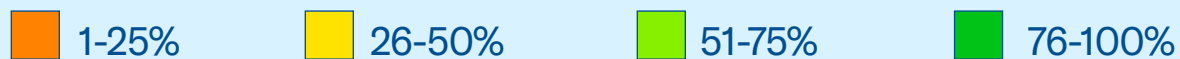
Executive Summary

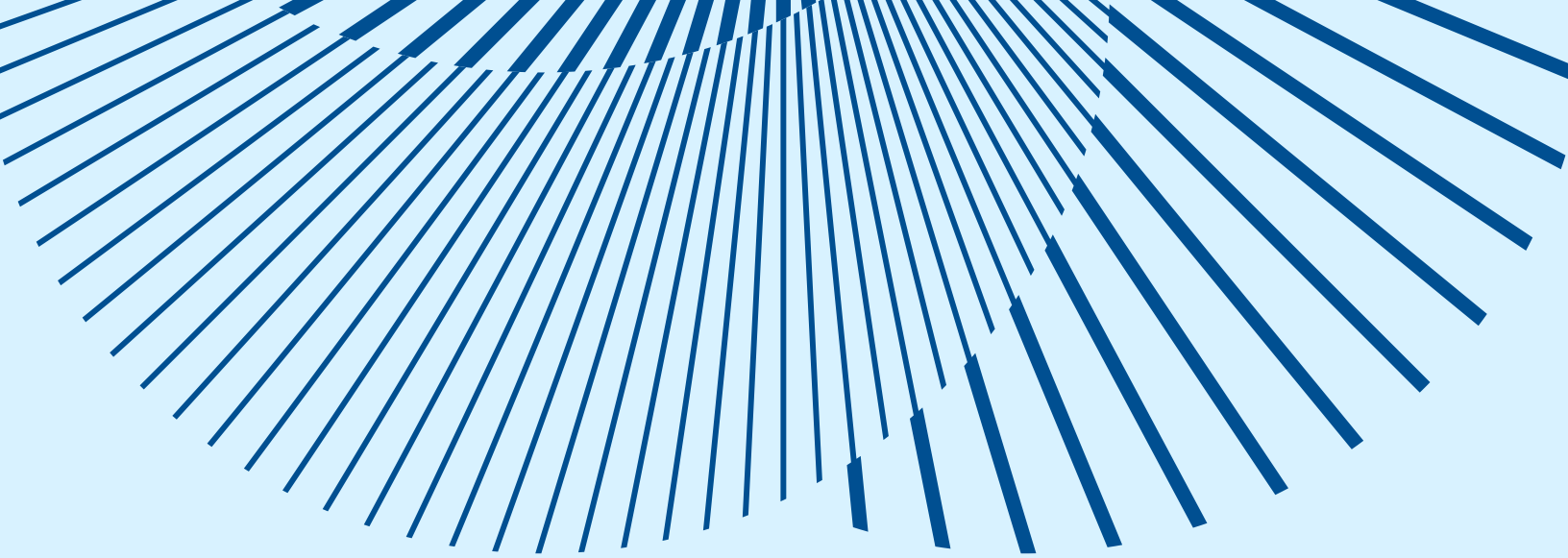
The 13th edition of the International IP Index benchmarks the IP framework in 55 global economies across 53 unique indicators.

The Index offers a roadmap for economies aiming to boost IP-driven innovation and creativity while also highlighting recent trends in global IP protection.



Overall Economy Scores





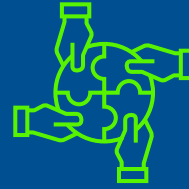
Geographic Coverage

Algeria	Germany	Malaysia	South Korea
Argentina	Ghana	Mexico	Spain
Australia	Greece	Morocco	Sweden
Brazil	Honduras	The Netherlands	Switzerland
Brunei	Hungary	New Zealand	Taiwan
Canada	India	Nigeria	Thailand
Chile	Indonesia	Pakistan	Türkiye
China	Ireland	Peru	United Arab Emirates
Colombia	Israel	Philippines	Ukraine
Costa Rica	Italy	Poland	United Kingdom
Dominican Republic	Japan	Russia	United States
Ecuador	Jordan	Saudi Arabia	Venezuela
Egypt	Kenya	Singapore	Vietnam
France	Kuwait	South Africa	

Key Findings



The overall score improved in 33 economies, illustrating an increasing recognition of the value of IP protection worldwide.



IP supports economies' competitive advantage in innovation and creativity. The markets that seek to lead the world in ground-breaking medical innovation, critical technologies, and creative content must continue to invest in strengthening their IP ecosystem.

- Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates (UAE), and Kuwait earned the largest improvements in overall score at 17.55%, 11.22%, and 8.87%, respectively, building upon momentum in recent years to strengthen IP protection across the Middle East.
- Twenty economies' scores remained unchanged, while the overall Index score dropped marginally in only two economies.
- There was little movement among the top 10 economies, with the U.S., UK, some EU Member States, Japan, and Korea leading the rankings again in 2025.
- In the United States, ongoing drug price negotiations, continued uncertainty around patentability, and march-in rights proposals weaken the framework for American life sciences innovation.
- In the EU, the General Pharmaceutical Legislation would reduce regulatory data protection and weaken existing IP incentives, in turn undermining investment in innovation and exacerbating the existing trend of investment leaving Europe.
- Continued innovation in areas such as artificial intelligence has the potential to empower creative and innovative processes. Developing these tools responsibly and ethically while also ensuring full respect for IP protection is essential. Evolving artificial intelligence policies must be evaluated in light of these principles.

Key Findings



Across Latin America, the Middle East, and Asia, economies took steps to better combat IP-infringing content online.



In the 30 years since the World Trade Organization's Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) Agreement entered into force, the increase in IP registration, IP-related trade, and technology transfer illustrates how IP can enhance trade relations between global economies.

- In Argentina, Brazil, and Colombia, the courts, law enforcement, and the Government disabled access to websites hosting copyright infringing content.
- In Kuwait, the government gave rightsholders the ability to request the disabling of access to sites hosting IP infringing content. In the UAE, the government introduced a new system of administrative injunctive-style relief that aims to disable access to all IP infringing content.
- In the Philippines, the government introduced a voluntary program for participating ISPs to disable access to copyright-infringing content.
- Following the TRIPS Agreement, the rates of IP registration improved the most dramatically in regions that have historically had more underdeveloped IP systems, with a 450% increase in trademark filings in Africa between 1993 and 2023.
- The global volume of trade in IP assets increased over 17 times to \$446 billion between 1990 and 2022.
- The proportion of overall trade in IP assets and technology transfer from high-income to low- and middle-income economies increased threefold from 1990 to 2023.

Key Findings



The enforcement of outstanding trade-related IP commitments is essential for economies aiming to strengthen trade and global competitiveness through more effective IP.

- Mexico has yet to implement the biopharmaceutical-related commitments of the U.S.-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA), including provisions related to patent enforcement, timely marketing authorization, patent term restoration, and regulatory data protection.
- Canada has yet to establish a comprehensive patent term adjustment mechanism as required by USMCA.
- Full implementation of the IP provisions of China's Phase One Agreement with the United States will be key to mitigating trade irritants and enhancing the ecosystem for both foreign and domestic innovation and creativity in China.

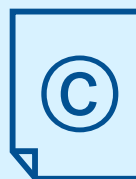
Category-by-Category Results



Patents, Related Rights, and Limitations

Twenty-three economies achieve a score of 70% or more of the available score, and 31 economies achieve a score of 50% or more. The average score on the category is 59.82%, which is the fifth highest scoring category on the Index.

- In the United States, proposed changes to the practice of terminal disclaimers introduce a new requirement to limit the number of claims that can be referred to future infringement action.
- In Australia, the Therapeutic Goods Administration announced that it would not pursue reforms to create a timelier patent notification framework for biopharmaceutical products.
- China released the Patent Law Implementing Regulations and updated Patent Examination Guidelines that make patent term restoration for biopharmaceuticals contingent on first global launch taking place in China.
- In Colombia, the Government granted a compulsory license for an HIV/AIDS treatment.



Copyrights and Limitations

While most Index economies continue to struggle in this category, the average score on this category continued to improve in 2024 from 50.61% last year to 51.45% this year.

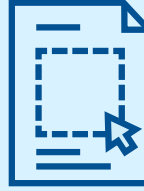
- In Brazil, a new law gave the National Cinema Agency the power to suspend the use of unauthorized protected works, resulting in the creation of two pilot programs to disable access to copyright-infringing audiovisual content and live sporting events.
- In Mexico, the Supreme Court upheld the validity of USMCA copyright-related provisions.
- In Vietnam, the People's Court of Hanoi issued the first criminal court conviction for copyright infringement.
- In Egypt, the Alliance for Creativity and Entertainment facilitated a partnership with law enforcement to disable access to a website that was a central distribution point of infringing-content in Arabic across the Middle East and North Africa.



Trademarks, Related Rights, and Limitations

Most economies sampled in the Index offer basic forms of trademark protection. Only nine of the 55 sampled economies fail to score 50% or more on this category. The average score increased from 62.84% in the twelfth edition to 63.41% in the thirteenth edition.

- In the Philippines, new legislation defines primary and secondary liability for the failure to act upon notification of IP infringement.
- In France, French Customs launched the *National Anti-Counterfeiting Plan 2024–2026* that emphasizes fighting counterfeits sold and marketed online.



Design Rights, Related Rights, and Limitations

Most economies included in the Index have in place some form of statutory law defining design rights and a term of protection for registered design rights. The average score on this category this year was 64.18%, up marginally from 64% last year.

- Saudi Arabia increased the term of protection for design rights from ten years to 15 years.
- Indonesia is considering amendments to the Design Law, which would increase the design rights term of protection to 15 years, if passed into law.
- The EU is considering draft legislation that updates legal definitions, improves registration requirements, and expands the scope of protection for design rights.



Trade Secrets and Protection of Confidential Information

Only 23 of the 55 economies included in the Index achieved a score of 50% or more on this category. Twenty-two economies achieved a score of 33.33% or less. The average score in this category remained one the weakest in the Index at 49.27%, up only marginally from last year.

- The EU is currently considering legislation that reduces the term of regulatory data protection (RDP) and conditions extensions of RDP term on external factors, such as market access.
- In South Korea, new legislation significantly strengthened existing penalties and damages for trade secret violations and misappropriation of confidential information.
- In the United States, the Federal Trade Commission issued a rule banning the use of noncompete agreements, which was overturned by the courts. Noncompete agreements can play a critical role in protecting IP assets from trade secrets theft and misappropriation of confidential information.



Commercialization of IP Assets

Twenty economies of the 55 sampled in the Index fail to achieve a score of 50% or more with twelve scoring 33.33% or less on the category. The average score on this category was 58.88%.

- The Chilean government is considering draft legislation that promotes the use of IP rights to commercialize publicly funded research.
- In the EU, the European Commission withdrew its proposed regulation on standard essential patents.
- The UK introduced changes to British tax law on the incentives for the creation of IP assets that include a new tax regime for R&D-intensive small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).



Enforcement

As in years past, a majority of the sampled economies in the Index struggle on this category with only 26 Index economies achieving a score of 50% or more and only 11 economies achieving a score of 75% or more. The average score in this category remains one of the weakest on the Index at 50.68%, up only marginally from last year's 50.24%.

- The UAE introduced a new dedicated anti-counterfeiting law that outlaws the importation, exportation, and re-exportation of counterfeit and fraudulent goods; empowers judicial enforcement officers to take *ex officio* action against suspected counterfeit goods; and strengthens criminal sanctions and penalties for IP theft.
- In Saudi Arabia, the number of cases considered for IP infringement with damages awarded continues to increase. Also, the government strengthened criminal enforcement of IP rights through the establishment of a dedicated prosecution office for IP offences.



Systemic Efficiency

The majority of sampled economies in the Index perform well in this category with only 13 economies failing to achieve a score of 50% or above. Overall, the average score on this category continues to be one of the strongest in the Index, at 63.91%, up from 63.55% last year.

- In the Dominican Republic, the government increased the number of IP infringement investigations and seized and destroyed 10 million units of counterfeit and/or illicit tobacco, medicines, alcohol, and other goods.
- In the UAE, the Ministry of Economy launched two new programs to increase the development and registration of IP assets by SMEs through access to financing, technical assistance, and registration support.
- The Israeli Patent Office expanded its technical assistance program to assist SMEs and start-ups in the FemTech industry with the creation and commercialization of IP assets.



Incentives for Cutting-Edge Innovation

The 2025 Index includes a new category that benchmarks the availability of incentives for cutting edge innovation. The average score on this category is the weakest of all included in the Index at 27.39%. Overall, 38 economies fail to achieve any score on the three indicators included in this category.

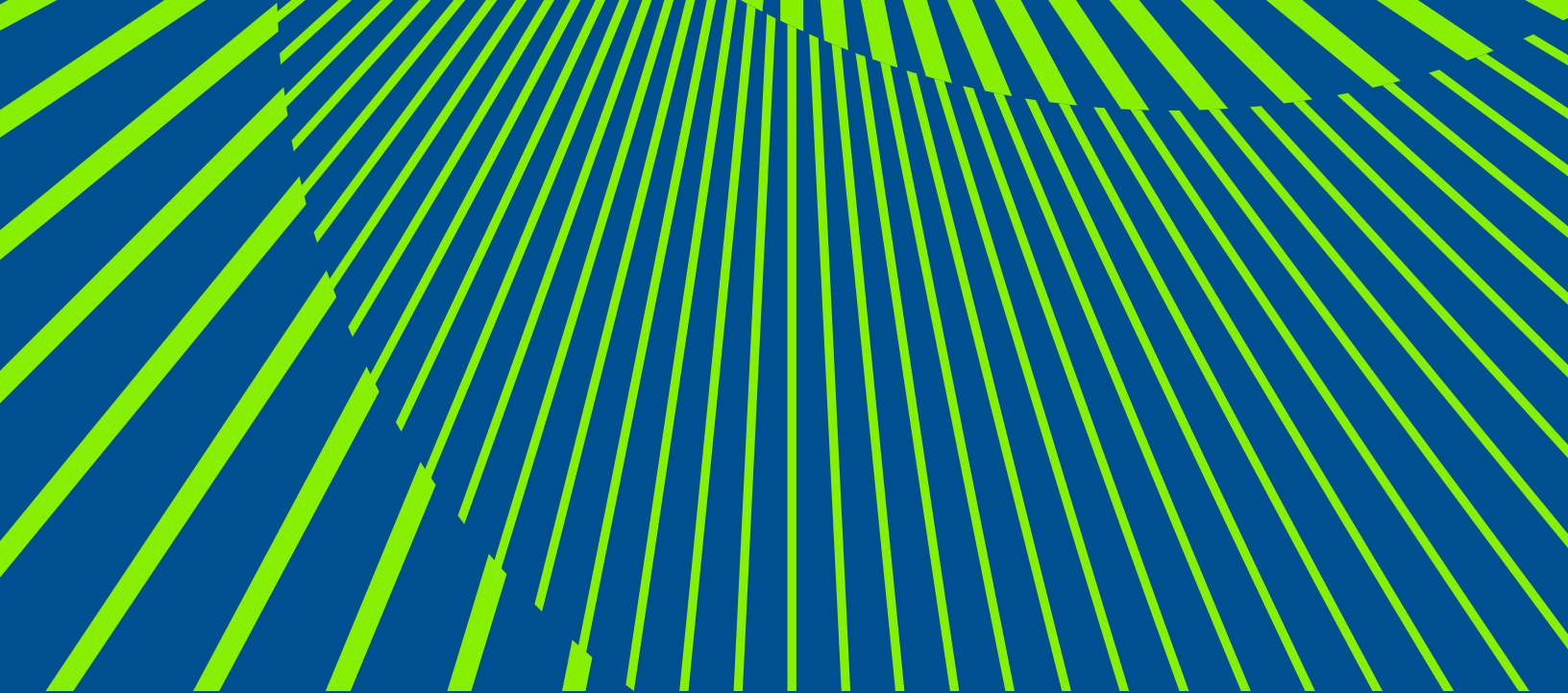
- The U.S. was the first economy to introduce dedicated incentives for the development and commercialization of medicinal orphan products through the 1983 Orphan Drug Act.
- While EU economies lead the Index rankings in this category, the EU is currently considering proposals that would restrict or reduce the current term and scope of protection for orphan products that, if implemented, would result in a reduction in their score.
- Several economies in the Asia-Pacific—including Taiwan, South Korea, and Japan—provide legal definitions and policies related to rare diseases and orphan drugs and R&D incentives for the development of new treatments and technologies.



Membership and Ratification of International Treaties

This category remains one of the stronger overall categories in the Index. Twenty-two economies have a score of 75% or more with 14 economies achieving a score of over 96%. Overall, the average score on this category is 63.91%.

- While Argentina is a contracting party to the International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV) 1978, the government is considering joining the UPOV 1991, which would strengthen protection for new plant varieties.
- The Pakistan Intellectual Property Office is considering joining the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) and hosted a PCT training program for local patent examiners in anticipation of Pakistan's potential accession.
- While the UAE concluded six Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreements over the past three years, the IP chapters do not conform to the standards of a post-TRIPS free trade agreement.



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