

Intellectual property rights intensive industries: contribution to economic performance and employment in **Slovenia**

A joint project between the European Patent Office and the Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market

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The study, carried out jointly by the Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market and the European Patent Office, aims to provide the first broad, credible assessment of the combined contribution of industries that make intensive use of the various types of intellectual property rights (IPR) to the economies of the EU as a whole and to the individual Member States.

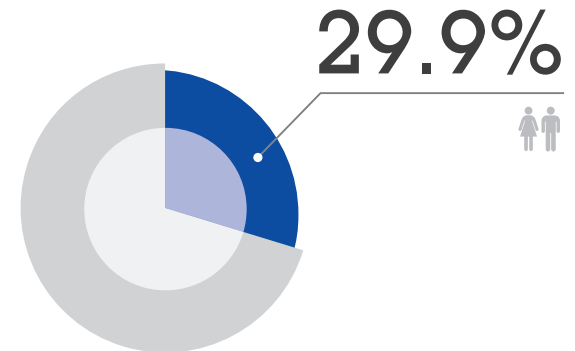
IPR-intensive industries: contribution to economic performance and employment in Slovenia



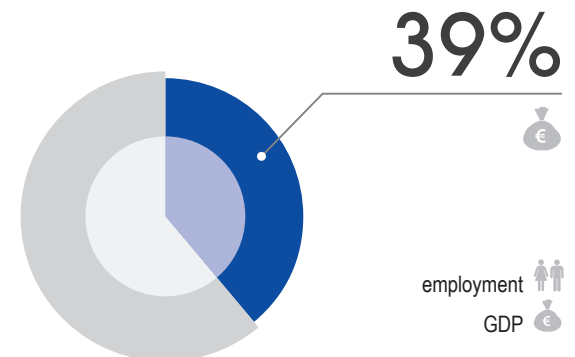
The study covers a broad range of IP rights – trade marks, patents, designs, copyright and geographical indications (GIs) – and considers a variety of economic indicators, in particular gross domestic product (GDP) and employment. It is designed to provide evidence that can be used by policymakers in their work, and to serve as a basis for raising awareness of intellectual property among Europe’s citizens. The complete report can be viewed [here](#).

IPR-intensive industries are defined as those having above-average use of IPR per employee. According to the study, 29.9% of all jobs and 39% of GDP in **Slovenia** are generated by IPR-intensive industries.

Contribution of IPR-Intensive Industries to **Employment** in SLOVENIA



Contribution of IPR-Intensive Industries to **GDP** in SLOVENIA

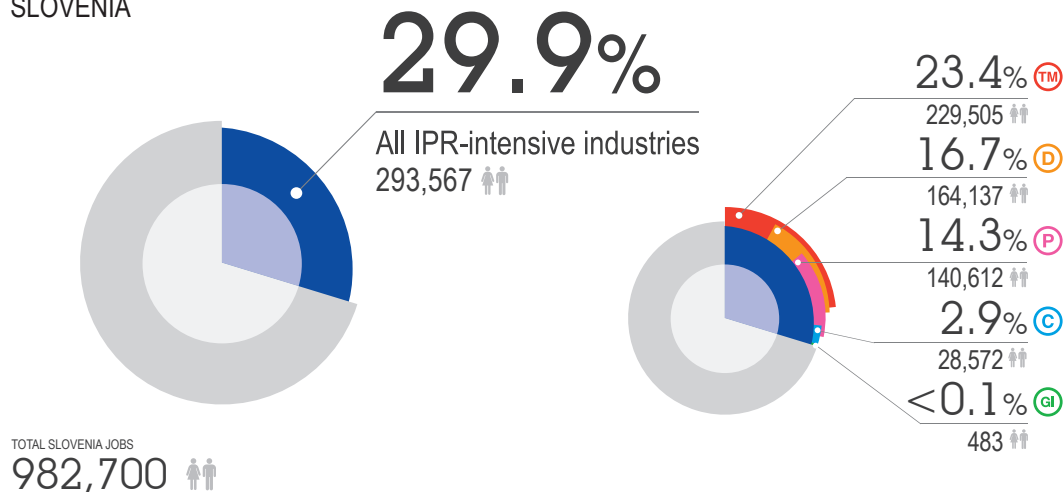


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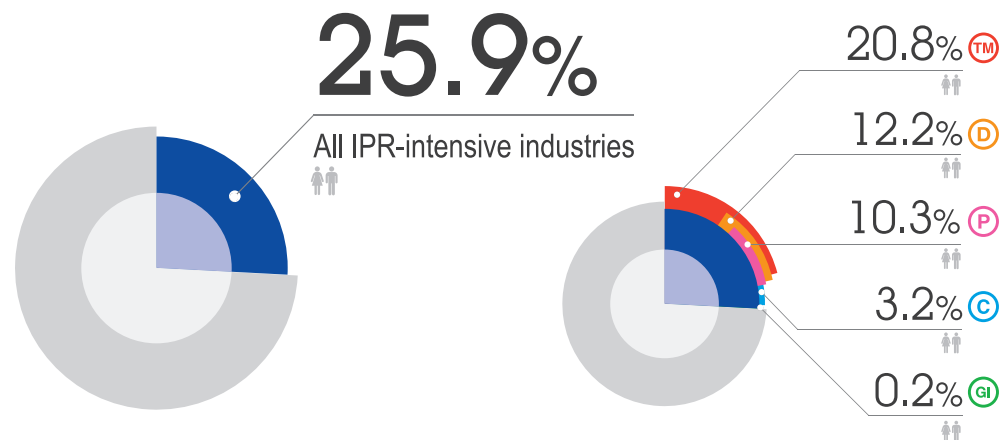
Contribution of IPR-Intensive Industries to Employment in SLOVENIA

During the period 2008-2010, 23.4% of jobs in Slovenia were generated by trade mark-intensive industries, almost 17% by design-intensive industries, over 14% by patent-intensive industries, and 2.9% in copyright-intensive industries.

SLOVENIA



EU LEVEL



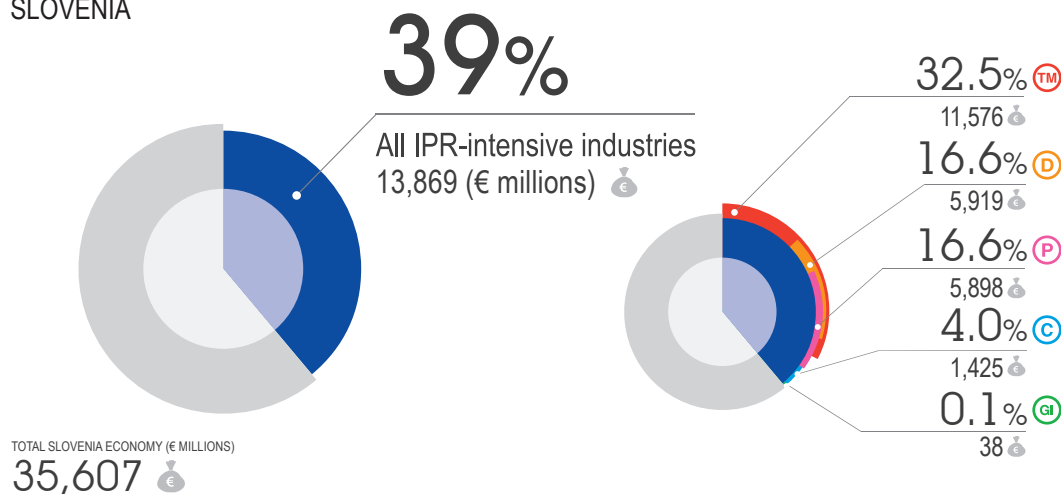


Contribution of IPR-Intensive Industries to GDP in SLOVENIA

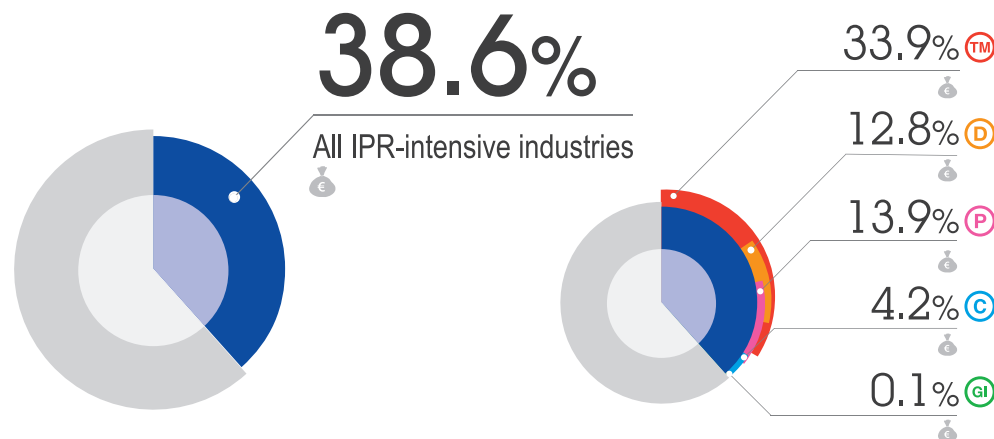
Over the same period of 2008-2010 in Slovenia, trade mark-intensive industries accounted for 32.5% of GDP, both design and patent-intensive industries for 16.6%, and copyright and GI-intensive industries for smaller proportions.

It is important to bear in mind that the shares of GDP and employment shown in this report do not necessarily reflect the degree to which a country's economy is innovative. In the Internal Market, companies may have their headquarters in one country, create their IPR in another country and manufacture the resulting products in yet another. The following figures illustrate the origins of IPRs in respect to Slovenia.

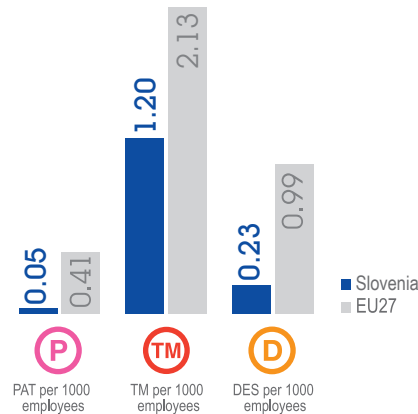
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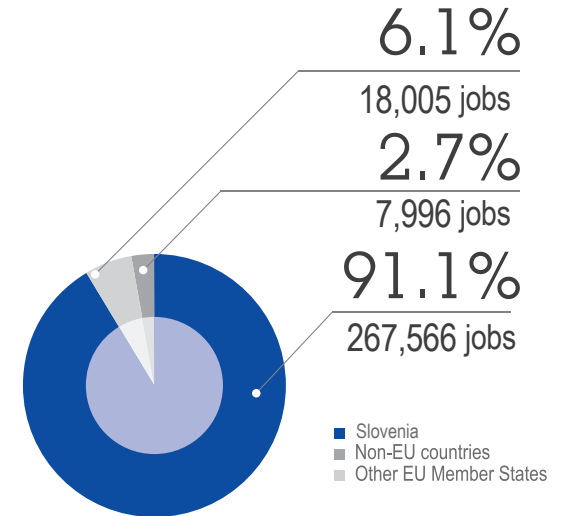


IP rights originating in Slovenia (all industries), 2004-2008

The figure shows the number of patents, trade marks and designs per 1,000 employees in Slovenia and the whole EU. This is the measure of IPR intensity which has been employed throughout this report. It should be noted that in order to provide a complete picture of the IPR-generating activities in Slovenia, successful filings (that is, filings that resulted in rights granted) from companies in all industries are included.

The pattern of job creation in the Internal Market is further illustrated by examining the extent to which jobs in Slovenia are created by companies based in other Member States or in countries outside the EU.

Jobs in IPR-intensive industries created by domestic and foreign companies



The figure shows how many jobs in IPR-intensive industries in Slovenia have been created by companies from other countries and how many by companies based domestically. The total employment in IPR-intensive industries corresponds to 293,567 jobs in Slovenia. 91.1% of these jobs are created by companies based in Slovenia, while 6.1% are generated by companies based in other Member States and 2.7% by non-EU companies.

Approximately 5 million IPR-intensive jobs are created in EU Member States by companies originating from other Member States. Slovenian companies create almost 4,500 jobs in other Member States.