



DOCUMENTATION OF RISIS DATASETS - RISIS Patent Database

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RISIS



RESEARCH INFRASTRUCTURE FOR SCIENCE
AND INNOVATION POLICY STUDIES

DOCUMENTATION OF RISIS DATASETS *RISIS Patent*

Written by P. Laurens (UPEM), P. Laredo (UPEM) 07/2019

Risis Patent was constructed by L. Villard and J.P. Ospina Delgado (UPEM).
P. Laredo, P. Laurens, L.D. Medina and A. Schoen have also contributed



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1 Basic Characteristics

The RISIS Patent database derives from the EPO PATSTAT. The database is designed for the analysis of technological knowledge creation, using patent as a proxy. It thus focuses on priority patents that represent the creation of new knowledge, while other non-priority patents describe either technical ameliorations or market extensions and are mobilised as indicators of the importance of the priority patent. We shall explain in the documentation an important enrichment made to insure a good coverage of the priority patents, that is the reintroduction in the database of so-called artificial priority patents (13,3% of total priority patents).

Overall 16,406,977 priority patents of inventions were applied for from 2000 to 2015¹. They include 39,761,538 inventors².

As we are first interested in tracking knowledge creation, (more than the extension of the knowledge protection), the dates that matter, are the first filing date (when the organisation is applying for a priority patent, i.e. the first filing for a new invention) and the first publication date, as the time stamp of when the knowledge has been created is an important information for research..

Besides the date of the filing and the office where the patent was first filed, we specifically consider in RISIS Patent 5 core attributes on patents:

- **Their content, using textual pieces of information** such as the patent titles, the patent abstracts³ and a text aggregating the definition of the patent IPC (International Patent Classification) codes. Based on the definition of some **75000 IPC classes** provided for by PATSTAT, the latter builds a rich vocabulary enriching widely the content available for semantic analyses.
- **Their technological content using the standard technology classification:** (IPC subclasses, aggregation of IPC codes) by technological domains, fields or subfields. Patent allocation in the different classifications is realised on a fractional count basis according to their IPC.
- **The geographical location of inventive activities.** As we are interested in the geography of knowledge creation, we focus on inventors addresses (instead of using applicants addresses which would more capture commercialisation). We shall explain the difficulties associated with this approach and the extensive developments made. These addresses are geocoded and associated to functional areas (urban and rural) worldwide mobilizing the RISIS CORTEXT geocoding service.
- **The legal organisations that apply for patents (the applicants).** We use available information proposed by PATSTAT for the harmonisation of applicants' names and allocation of assignee sectors. But one central effort is to articulate it and mobilise the extensive work done by other RISIS databases to identify worldwide large firms (CIB), European fast growing mid-sized firms (Cheetah), European venture capital backed start-up firms (VICO) and European

¹ i.e. ipr_type = PI in PATSTAT

² Corresponding to 9,096,610 distinct person_id and 6,057,257 distinct doc_std_name_id.

³ Translation in English for titles and abstracts that remain in their native language will be included in a next release of RISIS Patent.

public research organisations (ORGREG covering universities, PROs and research hospitals). This will be implemented step by step in the next RISIS Patent release.

- **Characteristics linked to the value of the patent:** In this context, the database provides information on whether the patent was granted or not, as well as the size of patent families, i.e. the number of different applications for a given invention (or group of linked inventions), which tells something about the interest of applicants for developing and protecting the knowledge; moreover, the presence in 5 world-level patent offices (EPO, USPTO, Japan Patent Office, Korean Patent Office, China Patent Office) tells something about the potential for future markets; and citations they have received indicate knowledge flows to other inventions and therefore its value for further technological development. .

The coverage of the database is 2000-2015 (using the PATSTAT 2017 Edition April as a source). The first release is in September 2019. A second one will occur in spring 2020. The database will be only periodically updated using new PATSTAT version (the next update should be in 2021). The database is developed and maintained by UPEM. The database is located on the servers of UPEM at Marne La Vallée, France.

2 Database content

2.1 Definition and description of observations

As a proxy for knowledge creation, the unit of observation is a priority patent application, i.e. the very first patent application, anywhere in the world to protect an invention. The priority date is used to determine the novelty of the invention, which implies that it is an important concept in patent procedures. For statistical purposes, the priority date is the closest date to the date of invention.

We consider only applications of priority patents of invention (i.e. `ipr_type = PI` in PATSTAT)⁴. Accordingly, the database covers priority patents applied since 2000, whether or not they turn later into granted patents. The 16,406,977 priority patents are distributed across three main types of applications:

- a large category of patents A, i.e. regular patents following the Paris convention (`appln_kind = A`): 15,030,308 applications,
- provisional patent, i.e. preliminary and temporary patents proposed in some patent offices like USPTO (`appln_kind = P`) : 1,146,128 applications,
- PCT patent in the international phase (`appln_kind = W`): 224 188 applications.

We also include priority patents tagged as artificial priority patents due to priorities in PATSTAT (12,7% of the overall priorities but 41,1% in the priorities applied at the US patent office and 33,8% the priorities applied at the EPO). As these latter documents only contain the filling date and patent office in PATSTAT, we have devised a complex method to fill the information on their applicants, inventors, title, IPC classes. (see Appendix 1 for the description of technical developments and share of applications by patent offices and Laurens et al., 2018⁵ for the importance of such an enrichment).

⁴ Other types of patent are: Utility Models (`ipr_type = 'UM'`) and Design patents (`ipr_type = 'DP'`).

⁵ Laurens et al., 2018 , "The artificial patents in the PATSTAT database: how much do they matter when computing indicators of internationalisation based on worldwide priority patents?" *Scientometrics* 114,1, 91-112.

As we are interested in the development of organised knowledge, we focus only on patents taken by organisations, i.e. legal persons (firms, university, NGO); therefore, the 2,373,199 patents (15 % of the patent applications) applied only by natural persons have been discarded. The resulting perimeter of the current version of the database is 13,333,585 patent applications.

When a co-application of patent includes both legal and natural persons, the patent is maintained in the database with its legal applicant only. This is the case for 1,252,657 patent applications, i.e. 8 % of the overall applications.

In order to do so, we have first devised a method to recognise applicants that are natural persons, and we take them out from the database. In 0.8% of the case, the type of applicant (legal or person) could not be determined. These applicants are tagged as Unknown (see Appendix 2 for the technical developments).

A fractional counting was employed to calculate the number of legal applicants in a patent applications: All applicants with a `fract_applt` below 1 have legal co-applicants.

2.2 Data acquisition and processing (e.g. data cleaning)

a) Data sources

The RISIS Patent database uses four sources of information. It builds first and mainly on the PATSTAT public database from EPO (version April2017). Secondary sources are used for complementing this main data source, mainly for filling addresses that are void in PATSTAT:

- REGPAT data base (provided freely on request) from OECD that presents patent data that have been linked to regions according to the addresses of the applicants and inventors,
- Data from the French patent office (INPI) for filling addresses in patent applications from INPI that are missing in PATSTAT,
- Data from the Japanese patent office (JPO) for filling addresses in patent applications from JPO that are missing in PATSTAT.

b) Data processing

The principal data processing includes:

1- Data enrichment steps of the initial raw patent data

- Filling missing addresses, missing information on IPC (international patent classification) and on inventors and applicants using the REGPAT, INPI and JPO data (see above),
- Re-allocation of addresses information contained in other fields (persons names)
- Propagating information (using fuzzy matching) within patent families for missing info on applicants and inventors,
- Propagating information for filling information in artificial applications using other applications within patent families,

2- Addition of complementary information

- Identifying priority patent applications, the artificial priority applications, singletons (i.e. lone patent applications in an Inpadoc family), transnational patents (applied in at least 2 patent offices),
- Identifying the type of applicants (legal/person/unknown),
- Extraction, cleaning and harmonisation of country information for applicants and inventors by analysing respectively applicants and inventors addresses,
- Addition of geographical classification on continent for applicants and inventors,
- Geocoding of addresses (applicants and inventors),
- Attribution of the urban area for the address based on geocoded data,
- Addition of information on technology classification at three levels (5 domains, technology fields according to WIPO classification in 35 categories and technology subfields according to IFRIS classification in 400 categories),
- Addition of the IPC definition (full textual information),
- Extraction of year of application from the date of application,
- Addition of tags characterising the patent applications with no inventors, the patent applications with no IPC,
- Fractional counting at the patent application level according to different dimensions: technological classifications, number of applicants, number of inventors,
- Calculation of the priority patent geographical coverage (based on patent families): number of patent offices, applications in the IP5 patent offices (EPO, USPTO, JPO, SINO, KINO), number of patents in the docdb and inpadoc families of the priority applications.

3- Filtering of patents

We select only priority patents of inventions from 2000 to 2015 with at least one legal applicant (including artificial priority applications).

4- Creation of the final tables

The final tables includes data on priority patents only and covering 6 dimensions: Basic patent data, Geographical data on inventors and applicants, Institutional data on applicants, Technological data based on classification, Textual data, Patent value data.

2.3 Information on all variables/indicators

For each priority patent application, the database gives:

- patent ID number
- date of first filing
- country of first filing
- date of first publication
- date of first granting
- title
- abstract
- IPC categories mentioned: their number and their language description: as many variables as IPC categories, only one linguistic description
- whether the patent is a singleton (only one single application) or not

- whether the patent is a transnational patent, i.e. was the priority application extended in at least a foreign country) or not
- size of the DOCDB family
- size of the INPADOC family
- presence (directly or through extension) in the 5 core offices (so called IP 5 families) (5 variables Y/N per office)
- For each applicant: the applicant natural name and its ID; the applicant standardised name and its ID; the applicant standardised name by Leuven and its ID; the applicant RISIS standardised name and its ID when available
- For each inventor: same variables as for applicants
- For each applicant: presence or not in the CIB database, name and ID of the group firm (GUO), presence or not in the CHEETAH database, ID of the Cheetah firm, presence or not in the VICO database and ID of the VICO firm; presence in firmreg database and Firmreg ID.
- For each applicant: The applicant address, The applicant geo coordinates, the applicant urban and rural cluster it belongs to
- For each inventor: the inventor address, the inventor geo coordinates, the inventor urban or rural cluster he/she belongs to

2.4 Sectorial, temporal and geographical coverage

- Sectorial coverage

Sectors of the legal applicants

In the current RISIS Patent database, we rely on the sectorial information provided in the raw PATSTAT database⁶. Data are shown in the table below.

Table 1: Industrial sectors of priority patent applicants

Sector of legal applicants	Number of applicants	Share of applicants
COMPANY	615,724	82,6%
COMPANY GOV NON-PROFIT	4,764	0,6%
COMPANY GOV NON-PROFIT UNIVERSITY	8	0,0%
COMPANY HOSPITAL	87	0,0%
COMPANY UNIVERSITY	112	0,0%

⁶ Harmonizing names and allocation of assignee sectors in Patstat raw data was done by ECOOM (K.U. LEUVEN; <http://www.ecoom.be/en/EEE-PPAT>).

GOV NON-PROFIT	21,368	2,9%
GOV NON-PROFIT HOSPITAL	3	0,0%
GOV NON-PROFIT UNIVERSITY	1,406	0,2%
HOSPITAL	1,233	0,2%
INDIVIDUAL	13,571	1,8%
UNIVERSITY	17,041	2,3%
UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL	2	0,0%
UNKNOWN	70,548	9,5%
TOTAL	745,879	100,0%

Technological coverage of patents

There is a thematic coverage of the technology that the patents protect linked to the IPC classification of patents (one patent can belong to multiple classes). Patents are allocated to fields of technology on a fractional count basis according to their IPC. Building on the correspondence table developed by ISI FhG for WIPO - which defines domains (5) and fields (35) of technology, an additional level of sub fields (401) of technology was developed (See Appendix 3 on technological fields).

The distributions of patents with the domains and the technological fields are shown below.

Table 1: Domains of technology of priority patent applications

Domain code	Domain name	Number of patents (fractional counting)	Share of patents
TD01	Electrical engineering	4,524,707	34,6%
TD02	Instruments	1,949,793	14,9%
TD03	Chemistry	2,692,039	20,6%
TD04	Mechanical engineering	2,922,951	22,3%
TD05	Other fields	994,353	7,6%
Total		13,083,843	100,0%

Table 2: Technology fields of priority patent applications

Field code	Field_name	Number of patents (fractional counting)	Share of patents
TF01	Electrical machinery, apparatus, energy	955,139	7,3%
TF02	Audio-visual technology	583,762	4,5%
TF03	Telecommunications	434,316	3,3%
TF04	Digital communication	562,319	4,3%
TF05	Basic communication processes	122,523	0,9%
TF06	Computer technology	1,057,050	8,1%
TF07	IT methods for management	219,395	1,7%
TF08	Semiconductors	590,203	4,5%

TF09	Optics	553,166	4,2%
TF10	Measurement	670,222	5,1%
TF11	Analysis of biological materials	69,652	0,5%
TF12	Control	248,645	1,9%
TF13	Medical technology	408,108	3,1%
TF14	Organic fine chemistry	238,838	1,8%
TF15	Biotechnology	198,223	1,5%
TF16	Pharmaceuticals	405,962	3,1%
TF17	Macromolecular chemistry, polymers	242,901	1,9%
TF18	Food chemistry	200,591	1,5%
TF19	Basic materials chemistry	323,096	2,5%
TF20	Materials, metallurgy	329,110	2,5%
TF21	Surface technology, coating	237,130	1,8%
TF22	Micro-structural and nano-technology	24,341	0,2%
TF23	Chemical engineering	278,038	2,1%
TF24	Environmental technology	213,809	1,6%
TF25	Handling	359,404	2,7%
TF26	Machine tools	384,030	2,9%
TF27	Engines, pumps, turbines	332,934	2,5%
TF28	Textile and paper machines	289,628	2,2%
TF29	Other special machines	381,389	2,9%
TF30	Thermal processes and apparatus	240,448	1,8%
TF31	Mechanical elements	374,598	2,9%
TF32	Transport	560,520	4,3%
TF33	Furniture, games	332,844	2,5%
TF34	Other consumer goods	209,155	1,6%
TF35	Civil engineering	452,353	3,5%
Total		13,083,843	100,0%

- Temporal coverage

The database of this first release (summer 2019) covers patent applications from 2000 to 2015 (based upon PATSTAT2017 Version April). It is most likely that years 2016 and 2017 are still only partially filled. It includes 13,333,585 applications of priority patents

The number of PI priority patents applied every year is shown below. It has doubled during this 15 years. Year 2015 is probably not fully completed

Table 3: Number of priority patent applications over time

Filing year	Number of PI priority patent applications
2000	663,553
2001	665,235
2002	655,632

2003	670,504
2004	701,440
2005	736,782
2006	751,220
2007	779,526
2008	805,129
2009	778,235
2010	833,469
2011	908,657
2012	1,051,103
2013	1,172,448
2014	1,220,297
2015	(940,355) ⁷
Total	13,333,585

- Geographical coverage

Geography of the PI protection

The data cover all priority patent applications worldwide, i.e. at all regional and national offices in the world (see table below). More than 50% of the priority applications are applied for at the Japanese or Chinese ones. The IP5 patent offices (US, EP, JP, CN, KR) cumulate together 87,8% of the applications.

Table 4: Number of priority patent applications and share of artificial priorities according to the patent offices

Patent office	Number of PI patent applications	Distribution of PI patent applications	Share of artificial priority patents
Total	13,333,585	100,0%	12,7%
JP	4,421,954	33,2%	9,5%
CN	3,205,972	24,0%	1,0%
US	2,206,472	16,5%	41,1%
KR	1,265,278	9,5%	3,9%
DE	610,583	4,6%	9,9%
EP	278,071	2,1%	33,8%
TW	215,233	1,6%	2,3%
GB	193,746	1,5%	0,5%
FR	175,357	1,3%	3,0%
RU	174,021	1,3%	0,6%

⁷ This number of patents in 2015 should be considered with caution. It should not be interpreted as a decreasing trend of patent application but rather as a lack of completeness of the database for this very year.

IT	92,378	0,7%	7,3%
AU	79,895	0,6%	31,2%
SE	34,249	0,3%	15,6%
PL	31,203	0,2%	1,2%
BR	27,072	0,2%	1,7%
ES	26,643	0,2%	5,4%
IN	24,830	0,2%	76,9%
NL	23,623	0,2%	12,5%
FI	22,686	0,2%	4,9%
UA	19,976	0,1%	2,4%
Other	204,343	1,5%	

After a first priority patent application for a new invention, the IP protection can be further extended in several geographical countries considered as future market. The following tables give information on the geography of the patent protection of a given priority patent using data available in its Inpadoc family. Most of the patents, for a given invention are applied in a single patent office and only 27% of the priority patents are transnational, i.e. further extended in another patent office (20% from 2 to 5 patent offices).

Table 6: Number of patent offices where patents are applied for a given invention

Number_of distinct patent offices in the inpadoc family	Number of priority patents	Share of priority patents
1	9,775,432	73,3%
2	1,146,279	8,6%
3	689,257	5,2%
4	544,891	4,1%
5	389,437	2,9%
More than 5	788,289	5,9%
Total	13,333,585	100,0%

40% of the inventions are protected in Japan (either in the first or secondary subsequent filings), 36% in China, 31 in US, 16% at EPO, 15% in Korea. 19% of the families include a PCT patent⁸.

Table 7: Number and share of patents (priority or secondary applications) applied in the five largest patent offices (IP5 patent offices)

Content of Inpadoc family ⁹	Number of priority patents	Share of priority patents
Total	13,333,585	100%
US application	4,080,093	31%
EP application	2,170,029	16%

⁸ The Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) provides a unified procedure for filing patent applications to protect inventions in each of its contracting states. A patent application filed under the PCT is called an international application, or PCT application.

⁹ Only ipr_type : PI is considered in inpadoc family.

JP application	5,362,865	40%
KR application	1,963,807	15%
CN application	4,733,883	36%
W application	2,541,004	19%
Transnational patent	3,558,153	27%

Geography of the inventions

In 80% of the patents, the location of the inventions (inventors geographical location) is known and in 84.7% of them, the location of the applicant is indicated. The shares of patents according to the inventors and applicants addresses are shown in the tables below.

Table 8: Number of priority patent applications according to the country of inventors

Country of inventors	Number of patent applications with inventor from the country	Share of patent applications with inventor from the country
Total number of patents	13,333,585	
JP	4,443,833	33,3%
Unknown	2,661,403	20,0%
CN	2,435,340	18,3%
US	1,876,575	14,1%
KR	1,253,756	9,4%
DE	731,139	5,5%
TW	365,109	2,7%
FR	241,406	1,8%
RU	150,593	1,1%
GB	128,201	1,0%
CA	113,051	0,8%
IT	108,064	0,8%
NL	86,513	0,6%
CH	76,174	0,6%
SE	64,687	0,5%
IN	60,865	0,5%
IL	46,406	0,3%
AU	42,298	0,3%
FI	41,556	0,3%
ES	40,691	0,3%
AT	35,786	0,3%

Table 9: Number of priority patent applications according to the country of applicants

Country of applicant	Number of patents with applicant from the country	Share of patents with applicant from the country
Total number of patent	13,333,585	
JP	4,461,707	33,5%
Unknown	2,168,294	16,3%
US	1,910,643	14,3%
CN	1,419,625	10,6%
KR	1,260,410	9,5%
DE	697,682	5,2%
TW	317,614	2,4%
FR	234,668	1,8%
GB	185,910	1,4%
RU	144,748	1,1%
NL	103,813	0,8%
CH	100,988	0,8%
CA	94,427	0,7%
SE	77,818	0,6%
IT	70,122	0,5%
IL	55,721	0,4%
FI	47,115	0,4%
AU	41,071	0,3%
IN	38,090	0,3%
ES	36,146	0,3%
PL	32,018	0,2%

2.5 Quality and accuracy of data

Checking the data quality is not be carried out on the initial PATSTAT raw data but on the further improvements done at LISIS to produce RISIS Patent. It includes tests of completeness and consistency.

Tests of completeness

1- Patent applications without any information on applicants (all applicants)

Table 10: Share of priority patent applications without any information on the applicants according to the patent office for the 25th largest patent offices

Patent office	Number of PI patent applications	Share of PI patent applications without any applicant*
JP	4635006	1,3%
CN	4047877	2,2%
US	3004923	7,1%
KR	1700903	5,1%
DE	699263	0,1%
RU	380052	28,5%
GB	302037	0,0%
EP	291545	0,4%
TW	256584	1,9%
FR	207753	0,1%
IT	132644	0,2%
AU	107909	0,6%
BR	59205	3,1%
PL	43726	0,5%
SE	42100	0,9%
CA	40058	0,0%
ES	37619	0,1%
UA	34780	13,6%
IN	31792	3,1%
NL	30793	0,1%
FI	28474	0,1%
AT	21555	0,1%
CH	20595	0,4%
DK	16739	0,5%
IL	15631	3,2%
Total	16406977	3,5%

* appln_id not in table applt_address_ifris

2- Patent applications with legal applicants without any information inventors nor IPC codes

Table 11: Share of priority patent applications with legal applicants without any information on inventors or IPC codes according to the patent office for the 25th largest patent offices

Patent office	Number of PI patent applications	Share of PI patent applications without any inventor*	Share of PI patent applications without any IPC codes**
Total	13333585	1,5%	1,8%

JP	4421954	0,0%	0,1%
CN	3205972	0,1%	0,3%
US	2206472	0,1%	0,3%
KR	1265278	0,0%	0,8%
DE	610583	2,8%	0,1%
EP	278071	2,2%	0,2%
TW	215233	3,7%	1,8%
GB	193746	67,8%	53,6%
FR	175357	0,7%	0,5%
RU	174021	0,7%	0,0%
IT	92378	1,1%	64,6%
AU	79895	22,6%	17,7%
SE	34249	1,1%	1,9%
PL	31203	0,2%	0,5%
BR	27072	0,4%	1,4%
ES	26643	0,2%	0,2%
IN	24830	0,4%	1,6%
NL	23623	0,3%	0,1%
FI	22686	1,9%	3,8%
UA	19976	2,0%	0,1%
CA	19870	1,1%	0,2%
CH	16208	1,1%	0,2%
AT	15121	42,4%	4,0%
DK	14990	0,9%	0,5%
IL	10431	73,2%	25,0%

* appln_id not in table invt_address_ifris

** appln_id not in table ipc_technology_frac_ifris

3- Patent applications with legal applicants with missing country of the inventors or missing geocoded address of inventors

Table 12: Share of priority patent applications with legal applicants with information on the country of the inventor or with geocoded address of inventors according to the patent office for the 25th largest patent offices

Patent office	Nber of PI patent applications	Share of PI patent applications with at least one inventor without assigned country*	Share of PI patent applications with at least one inventor without geocoded address*
Total	13333585	21,5%	41,9%
JP	4421954	4,6%	14,9%
CN	3205972	69,8%	82,1%
US	2206472	0,4%	8,2%

KR	1265278	4,6%	75,2%
DE	610583	3,1%	41,1%
EP	278071	2,7%	12,6%
TW	215233	4,2%	73,3%
GB	193746	68,1%	86,2%
FR	175357	1,6%	10,4%
RU	174021	17,2%	97,5%
IT	92378	36,2%	65,4%
AU	79895	65,2%	67,3%
SE	34249	26,7%	32,0%
PL	31203	0,3%	82,8%
BR	27072	70,6%	78,7%
ES	26643	11,6%	76,8%
IN	24830	5,7%	31,4%
NL	23623	11,3%	45,1%
FI	22686	2,4%	7,5%
UA	19976	2,1%	99,0%
CA	19870	2,0%	63,7%
CH	16208	2,7%	40,0%
AT	15121	42,8%	69,7%
DK	14990	2,9%	29,5%
IL	10431	75,6%	85,8%

* either no inventor or the inventor is known but missing country/missing geocoded information

4- Patent applications with legal applicants with missing country of the applicants or missing geocoded address of applicants

Table 13: Share of priority patent applications with legal applicants with information on the country of the applicant or with geocoded address of applicant according to the patent office for the 25th largest patent offices

Patent office	Nber of PI patent applications	Share of PI patent applications with at least one applicant without assigned country*	Share of PI patent applications with at least one applicant without geocoded address*
Total	13333585	16,3%	30,9%
JP	4421954	1,3%	7,8%
CN	3205972	57,8%	66,3%
US	2206472	2,1%	9,0%
KR	1265278	2,9%	48,9%
DE	610583	0,1%	19,0%
EP	278071	0,1%	6,6%

TW	215233	0,6%	72,9%
GB	193746	22,3%	34,2%
FR	175357	0,1%	15,1%
RU	174021	16,7%	97,3%
IT	92378	47,3%	60,7%
AU	79895	45,5%	50,6%
SE	34249	0,1%	22,4%
PL	31203	0,1%	58,2%
BR	27072	0,1%	56,4%
ES	26643	3,5%	44,7%
IN	24830	2,6%	23,7%
NL	23623	9,7%	44,7%
FI	22686	0,1%	4,0%
UA	19976	0,1%	98,5%
CA	19870	0,5%	51,4%
CH	16208	0,8%	39,2%
AT	15121	0,4%	35,3%
DK	14990	0,4%	17,4%
IL	10431	40,5%	61,8%

* either no applicant or the applicant is known but missing country/missing geocoded information

Tests of consistency

1- Priority patents

We compare the `appln_id` of the patent with the `earliest_filing_id`. For priority patent applications (characterised by `appln_first_priority_year` = 0, a field added by UPEM), the `appln_id` and the `earliest_filing_id` should be identical.

This is not the case for 456 387 `appln_id` (3,42% of the 1 313 333 585 priority patent applications).

2- Geocoding of the addresses of inventors

We compare the country of the inventors given in the RISIS patent database with the country attributed to the inventor after the geocoding step. When the 2 countries are known for a given address, in 99,77% of the case, the country is the same.

3 Technical Specifications

3.1 Information on the data base system

Current data base system used

The current data base system is My SQL 5.1.63 with MyISAM as the default storage engine. In term of maintainability and backup, the main advantage of this storage engine is to use three different files for each table of a database:

- the data file has a .MYD (MYData) extension;
- the index file has a .MYI (MYIndex) extension;
- the structure file has a .frm extension.

MySQL is optimized for an intensive usage: a high level of accessibility and efficiency, for a low amount of users

Planned future technical changes concerning data base system

None

3.2 Technical variable definition

Variables present in PATSTAT raw data are defined below.

Table 14: Name and definition of the variables already present in PATSTAT and included in RISIS Patent

APPLN_ID	Application unique identifier
APPLN_KIND	Kind of Application . _A patent _W PCT application (in the international phase) _T used by some offices (e. g. AT, DE, DK, ES, GR, HR, PL, PT, SI, SM, TR) for applications which are "translations" of granted PCT or EP applications _P provisional application (US only) _F design patent _D2, D3 artificial _Other "exotic" kind codes
APPLN_NR	Application number Number issued by the Patent Authority where the National, International or Regional application was filed
APPLN_AUTH	Office where the patent was applied
APPLN_ABSTRACT	Abstract of the application
APPLN_TITLE	Title of application
APPLN_ABSTRACT_LG	Language of abstract of application
APPLN_TITLE_LG	Language of title of application
DOCDB_FAMILY_SIZE	Size of DOCDB simple family of a given application
DOC_STD_NAME	Standardised name as recorded in DOCDB Standard name attributed to applicant and inventor names for inclusion in DOCDB. It is not 100% certain that the DOCDB standardised names are always linked with the correct person name, in particular if the person information came from a source other than DOCDB. This is especially true for names in

	<p>USPTO patents.</p> <p>In case DOCDB does not provide a DOCDB standardized name, this attribute will contain the same data as the attribute PERSON_NAME.</p>
DOC_STD_NAME_ID	ID for the DOCDB standardized name
EARLIEST_FILING_DATE	<p>Date of the earliest filing</p> <p>The earliest date of the filing dates of the application itself, its international application, its Paris Convention priority applications, the applications with which it is related via technical relations and its application continuations. Only directly related applications are considered; this is unlike the INPADOC family, where applications might also be indirectly related.</p>
EARLIEST_FILING_YEAR	Year of the earliest filing date
EARLIEST_PUBLN_YEAR	Year of the earliest publication date of an application
GRANTED	<p>Granted indicator</p> <p>"1" if there exists a publication of the grant; "0" otherwise</p>
IPC_CLASS_SYMBOL	<p>IPC classification symbol (IPC 8th edition)</p> <p>Classification symbol according to the International Patent Classification, eighth edition (entered into force January 1, 2006)</p>
NB_CITING_DOCDB_FAM	<p>Number of forward citations on family level</p> <p>Number of distinct DOCDB simple families citing at least one of the publications or applications of the DOCDB simple family of the current application</p>
PERSON_ID	Person identification
PERSON_NAME	Person name
PSN_ID	ID for the PATSTAT standardized name
PSN_NAME	<p>PATSTAT standardized name</p> <p>The attribute is populated for all persons. Names of persons which have not been harmonized are just copied from the attribute PERSON_NAME.</p>
PSN_SECTOR	<p>Sector of the applicant</p> <p>INDIVIDUAL ; COMPANY ; UNKNOWN ; GOVERNMENT ; NON-PROFIT ; UNIVERSITY ; HOSPITAL</p>
PUBLN_AUTH	<p>Publication Authority or Publishing office</p> <p>Patent Authority that issued the publication of the application</p>
PUBLN_CLAIMS	<p>Indicator of the number of claims in the given publication</p>

PUBLN_DATE	Publication date Date on which the publication was made available to the public
PUBLN_KIND	Kind of Publication Publication kind attributed by the Patent Authority issuing the publication
PUBLN_LG	Publication language
PUBLN_NR	Publication number Number given by the Patent Authority issuing the publication

Table 15: Name and definition of the variables added in RISIS Patent (non included in PATSTAT or modified)

adr_final	Addresses of inventors and applicants	Completed
Iso_etry	Addresses of inventors and applicants	Completed
Latitude	Addresses of inventors and applicants	New info provided
Longitude	Addresses of inventors and applicants	New info provided
Rurban area code	Allocation of addresses of inventors and applicants	New info provided
Rurban area name	Allocation of addresses of inventors and applicants	New info provided
Rurban area characteristics	Allocation of addresses of inventors and applicants	New info provided
Singleton	Priority patent without any extension	New info provided
Transnat	Priority patent further extended in a second country at least	New info provided
IP5 family	Priority patent further extended in a second country at least and applied in one IP5 patent office (info of Inpadoc family)	New info provided
Triadic	Priority patent for which the invention is protected at JPO, USPTO and JPO (info of Inpadoc family)	New info provided
IP5	Priority patent for which the invention is protected at EPO, USPTO, SINO, KINO and JPO (info of Inpadoc family)	New info provided
US	Priority patent for which the invention is protected at USPTO (info of Inpadoc family)	New info provided
EP	Priority patent for which the invention is protected at EPO, (info of Inpadoc family)	New info provided
JP	Priority patent for which the invention is protected at JPO, (info of Inpadoc family)	New info provided
CN	Priority patent for which the invention is protected	New info provided

	at SINO (info of Inpadoc family)	
KR	Priority patent for which the invention is protected at KINO (info of Inpadoc family)	New info provided
PCT in the Inpadoc family	Priority patent for which the invention is protected using a PCT patent (info of Inpadoc family)	New info provided
Number patents in docdb family	Number patent applications in docdb family (restricted family)	New info provided
Number distinct offices in docdb family	Number of distinct patent offices where patents where applied for in docdb family (restricted family)	New info provided
Number patents in inpadoc family	Number patent applications in docdb family (extended family)	New info provided
Number distinct offices in inpadoc family	Number of distinct patent offices where patents where applied for in docdb family (extended family)	New info provided
Domain	Fractional counting of priority patent on the 5 domains	New info provided
Techno fields	Fractional counting of the priority patent on the 35 technological fields	New info provided
Techno subfields	Fractional counting of the priority patent on the 401 technological subfields	New info provided
IPC full textual description	Aggregation of the hierarchical IPC description	New info provided
IPC class 4 digits	Fractional counting of the priority patent on the 615 technological 4 digits classes	New info provided
Earliest publication of grant	First notification of a grant	Reshaped info from PATSTAT

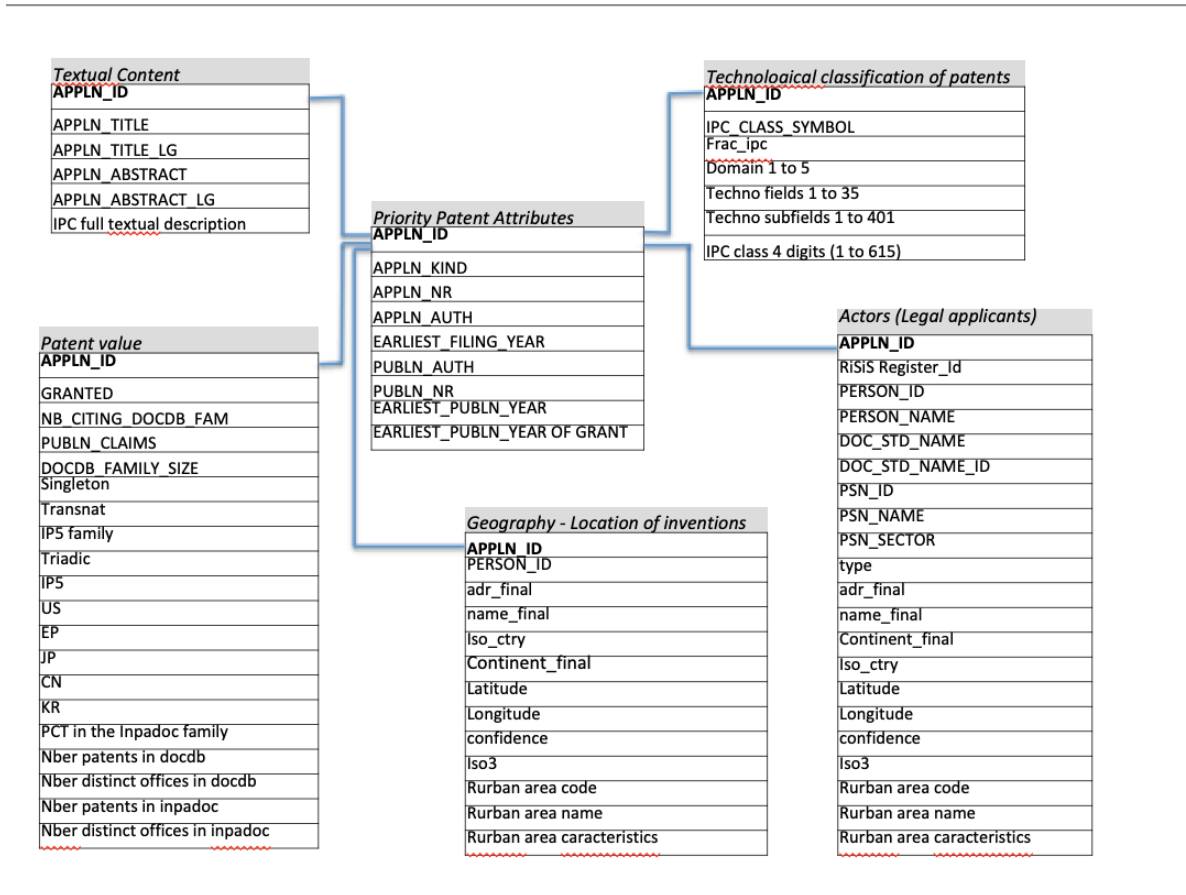
3.3 Description of the Entity Relationship Model

The data model of the RISIS Patent database is shown below. It includes 6 tables related using the identifier of the priority patent application (appln_id):

- Table Priority Patent Attributes gives a set of information related to the patent application and publication places and dates,
- Table Textual Content includes the pieces of textual information useful for text mining. It aims at defining the core of the protected inventions beside the predefined technological classifications
- Table technological classification of patents relates patent to technology on a fractional counting based using existing classification built on IPC codes
- Table Patent value proposes several indicators to estimate the patent application value
- Table Geography Location of inventions informs on the locations of the inventions based on the inventors addresses.

- Table Actors focuses on the institutions that patent and give information on their type, name and location.

Table 16: Data model of RISIS Patent



The data model of the PATSTAT2017 database is shown in Appendix 5.

3.4 Interfaces for access and to other infrastructures

RISIS Patent will be inter-linked with the RISIS organisation registers, i.e. the firm register (FirmReg), and public sector (org register id of institutions). Furthermore, the database is designed to comply with RISIS integrative dimensions, actors, space as described in the following.

Geocoding and allocation to rurban areas

Geocoding is done on inventors and applicants using the CORTEXT geocoding tools (see specific documentation on the CORTEXT Platform). It provides for each inventor and applicant its geo-coordinates. The % of addresses that can be geocoded is very high (around 98%), but the issue is to have addresses, and we face here a critical issue for the PATSTAT database.

We focus here on inventor addresses, i.e. pieces of detailed geographical information enabling address geocoding (city, county, street,). There are multiple strategies by firms where to take their patents. We thus do not use the address of applicants for analysing the geography of inventions. We focus on the addresses of inventors. Their presence and quality varies depending

upon offices. For instance a study done by SPRU in the early 2000s demonstrated that the USPTO could not be trusted for addresses of inventors for patents taken elsewhere and extended to the US.

The raw coverage of addresses in PATSTAT for priority patents is limited and it has been a preoccupation by numerous teams to increase it.

We process data with the following steps to improve the address coverage:

- We first retrieve addresses that are not located in the adequate item in PATSTAT (addresses retrieved from natural or doc standardised names)
- We incorporate external resources available: REGPAT from OECD, addresses provided for by INPI, Japanese addresses (thanks to colleagues in Japan)
- For priority patents still without addresses, we then look into the Inpadoc family to look for inventors and addresses with specific rules linked to proximity non-US patents.

The process allows to end in RISIS Patent with 75% of inventors with an address (to be compared with 10% in the initial raw PATSTAT data) and 67.4% of the addresses are geocoded. The share of geocoded addresses varies according to the countries (see table below). It exceeds 80% in most of the western countries.

Table 17: Steps for completing the addresses of inventors

Steps in filling inventor's addresses	Number of inventor's addresses	Share of inventor's addresses
PATSTAT2017 (raw data)	3,669,681	10,3%
REGPAT info	349,016	1,0%
INPI info	271,431	0,8%
JPO info	3,940,587	11,1%
Propagation of addresses within Inpadoc families	14,144,527	39,8%
Filling Artificial patent addresses	4,345,018	12,2%
Missing addresses in RISIS Patent	8,785,687	24,7%
Total	35,505,947	100,0%

Table 18: Completeness of the addresses of inventors and geocoding

Country of inventor	Raw PATSTAT data with geo info	Risis Patent with geo info	Share of addresses present in Risis Patent (more than country info)	Number of geocoded addresses in RISIS Patent	Share of geocoded addresses in RISIS Patent
All	3,669,681	35,505,949	75,3%	23,942,110	67,4%

JP	61,109	9,970,566	99,7%	9,310,142	93,4%
Unknown	718	6,150,087	5,9%	1,754	0,0%
CN	37,657	5,252,217	86,4%	4,237,224	80,7%
US	2,578,308	5,015,934	98,4%	4,840,760	96,5%
KR	14,155	3,093,326	77,1%	1,423,080	46,0%
DE	165,991	1,738,042	83,6%	1,387,630	79,8%
TW	122,250	728,935	72,4%	405,879	55,7%
RU	12,442	569,052	9,1%	41,581	7,3%
FR	52,261	500,759	94,9%	466,554	93,2%
CA	92,644	248,754	92,3%	209,858	84,4%
GB	50,807	235,926	82,3%	167,786	71,1%
IT	37,243	186,966	92,7%	127,946	68,4%
NL	30,187	182,245	92,9%	160,646	88,1%
IN	64,402	161,550	96,3%	137,160	84,9%
CH	41,613	146,093	90,4%	126,250	86,4%
SE	26,015	124,340	96,8%	115,794	93,1%
IL	38,094	112,700	97,4%	88,386	78,4%
ES	16,060	99,414	65,2%	54,141	54,5%
PL	15,601	97,771	29,0%	26,359	27,0%
FI	59,292	89,157	96,7%	84,030	94,2%
AU	12,781	82,815	97,8%	78,186	94,4%
UA	658	76,519	5,6%	2538	3,3%
DK	11,230	69,667	96,0%	57413	82,4%
BE	20,331	68,511	93,9%	60060	87,7%
AT	12,921	67,387	82,3%	53035	78,7%

Actors

We deal with actors that are legal applicants (individual applicants were discarded from the database in RISIS Patent. In the current RISIS Patent database, we only rely on the sectorial information provided in the raw PATSTAT database¹⁰.

Integration with RCF

The current RISIS Patent is made available for access to researchers in RISIS is foreseen to be fully incorporated in RCF, under the condition of controlled access and that security of usage is given (i.e. access for selected users with a concrete research project to the parts of the dataset needed for the research). Linking to other datasets in the RCF will be realized via the RISIS registers (providing the respective identifiers to the registers in RISIS Patent). Technical issues for

¹⁰ Harmonizing names and allocation of assignee sectors in Patstat raw data was done by ECOOM (K.U. LEUVEN; <http://www.ecoom.be/en/EEE-PPAT>).

incorporation of RISIS Patent into RCF (e.g. database system, how can a user access which parts of the dataset, etc.) are to be defined in close cooperation with WP4 beginning with autumn.

4 Scientific use and main references

RISIS Patent is an accessible and rich data source via RISIS for research activities in the production of knowledge using patent data. It allows studying the dynamics of knowledge creation along different dimensions: space, actors and technologies.

Thanks to its links with other RISIS facilities, Risis Patent enables to access to these dimensions at a coarse level or at a fine grained level using either usual classification (for technologies, geography) or designing ad-hoc data subsets of patents in specific topics of inventions, for a particular type of institutions in given geographical spaces.

It had been recently used to:

.Observe **the distribution and location of the inventive** activities of a group of European public research centres in the field of marine biotechnology (the EMBRIC project)

.Analyse the **exploitation of new knowledge** in specific industries (pharmaceutical and chemical industries), done by researcher from Université Paris-Est Marne-la-Vallée

.Explore the **Inventive Productivity of Multinational Firms** using non parametric modelling (Conditional Efficiency Analysis)

.Analyse of **the internationalisation of applied knowledge** production with a focus on special countries (Israel, central European countries)

Recent References

Laurens, P., Le Bas, C., Schoen, A. (2018), Worldwide IP coverage of patented inventions in largepharmafirms: to what extent do the internationalisation of R&D and firm strategy matter? Submitted to the International Journal of Technology Management

Laurens, P., Le Bas, C., Lhuillery S., Schoen, A. , (2018) Firm specialisation in clean energy technologies: the influence of path dependence and technological diversification. Revue d'économie Industrielle, n°164 (4eme trimestre 2018)

"Evolving technological capabilities of firms; Complexity, divergence, and stagnation" Antoine Schoen²Patricia Laurens¹, Alfredo Yegros³, Philippe Larido^{4,5}
STI conference Paris September, 2017

Gaston Heimeriks, Antoine Schoen, Patricia Laurens, Alfredo Yegros and Dieter Franz Kogler
Knowledge, networks and proximities - An analysis of knowledge dynamics in the Chemical and Pharmaceutical and Biotechnology sectors
Eu-spri 2018 conference Paris 2018

Laurens Patricia, Antoine Schoen, Pierluigi Toma and Cinzia Daraio
Exploring the Innovative Efficiency of Big Multinational Firms through Conditional Efficiency Analysis
STI 2018, Leiden (Netherlands) 12-14 September



Appendix



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Appendix 1: Artificial patents

The very first filing of a patent application that aims at protecting a novel invention, also known as a priority patent, is considered as a promising type of document for analysing the dynamics of knowledge creation in the field of technology (de Rassenfosse et al., 2013).

If most of the worldwide priority patent applications included in the PATSTAT database are the published patents, there is an additional group of patents, classified as «artificial patents that are not part of the EPO database. The artificial priority patents are priority patents cited in further patent extensions included in the PATSTAT database but for these patents the application was not identified with 100% certainty by EPO.

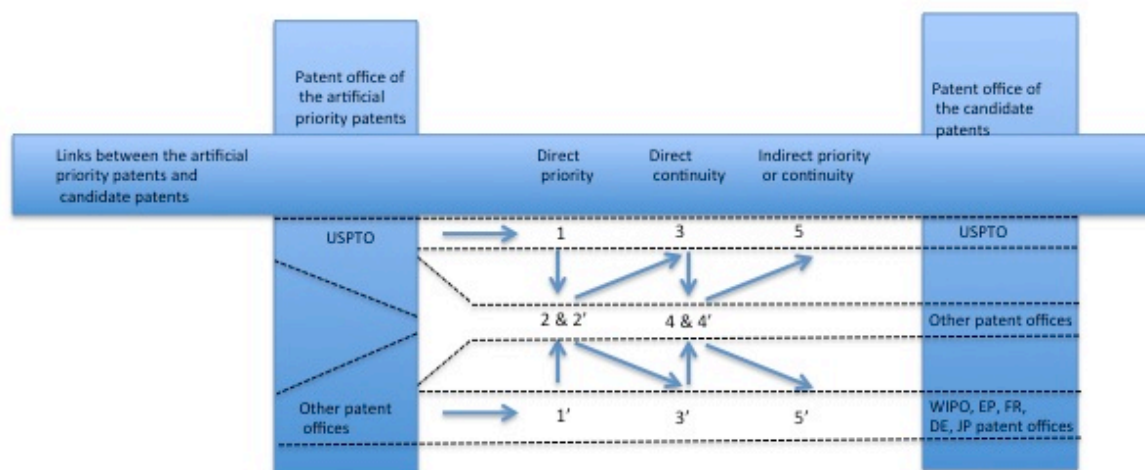
An artificial priority patent in its original state contains very scarce information. The only information included in the Patent database provided by EPO for these documents relates to the patent office where the artificial priority patent has been applied for, the date and the type of the application and whether the patent has been cited as a priority patent or through another type of citation. All the other information, which is usually included in fully documented patent documents, is missing: the technology domains, the inventors and applicants addresses and names, the title and the abstract of the patent application.

In RISIS Patent, we fill both the applicants and the inventors names and addresses but also of IPC codes in the artificial priority patents based on the identification and use of this piece of information retrieved from a non artificial patent belonging to the same INPADOC family. To select the candidate from which information is retrieved, a set of sequential rules is defined in order to select a candidate patent as close as possible to the artificial one. The criteria relate to the type of information available in the candidate patent, the nature of the priority link between the artificial patent and the selected candidate patent, the time lag between the two applications and the patent offices. In order to be considered as a potential candidate, the patent must contain information concerning addresses, either the inventors addresses or the applicants addresses or both. A candidate with a direct priority link with the artificial patents is selected first (from table tIs204 of the PATSTAT database). In absence of such a link, a candidate with a direct continuity link is selected (continuation, division/continuation in parts/internal continuities in table tIs 216). At last, candidate patents with indirect links are selected. Besides the type of links, we also consider the time lag between the artificial and the candidate patents. For two candidates with the same link, we select the candidate with a date of filing closest to the filing date of the artificial patent (the maximum authorised time lag is fixed to five years). Finally, we give a higher priority to US candidates to fill US artificial patents. For non US artificial patent applications, candidates filed as PCT, or EP, JP, FR, DE received the highest priority. A schematic view of the rules of selection of candidates chosen for replenishing artificial patents is presented in figure A1.

As soon as a candidate patent is selected, its information related to the names and addresses and the IPC codes is used to fill the artificial patent. This procedure made possible to propagate information from a candidate patent in 99.3% of the artificial priority patents filed between 1995 and 2010

These high retrieval percentages show that the filling step of artificial patents was very effective. It thus provides a better coverage of the overall inventive activities when using the priority patents, in particular in patent offices where the share of artificial patents is high (EPO, USPTO patent offices in India or Australia).

Figure A1: Schematic description of the different steps to fill inventors and applicants addresses in artificial priority patents.



Scripts are shown in <https://github.com/cortex/PATSTAT/blob/master/artificial/README.md>

Reference:

de Rassenfosse, G., Dernis, H., Guellec, D., Picci, L., van Pottelsberghe de la Potterie, B. (2013). The worldwide count of priority patents: a new indicator of inventive activity. *Research Policy* 42, 720-737.

Appendix 2: Type of applicants

One of the main goals in our research activities is the study and analysis on the dynamics of R&D and innovations made by legal entities, such as corporations, universities, research centers and in general every class of entity that do not fit into the categorization of natural person. Considering the above, we have worked with the data contributed by PATSTAT to start with the data restructuring in order to begin on the classification process, in this way we have defined two entities classes: legal and person. A third one unknown contains the cases where it was not possible to allocate a type to the applicant.

In the entities that can be found within the PATSTAT applicants coexist a large proportion of homonym names, for instance, the word 'Ford' may be tagged as a company or as an individual, which means that, using a direct approach of detection where several functions that implement gazetteers and by combining regular expressions, could lead in a low quality results for the categorization of legal entities and individuals. Another ambiguity that we had to face to was for companies names that do not have any corporate ending and consequently is not likely that we are able to label those entities with just a dictionary list of legal suffix.

Therefore, we turn the approach of the solution, instead of merely doing a direct match of terms we used an heuristic approach in the patent context in order to separate the different entities into three subsets named as 'probably legal', 'probably individual' and 'ambiguous'. The allocation of each entity is designated by a series of methods and rules that are relay on not only on the used of gazttees but on the characterization of the applicants through the relation with the patent, besides some simple lexical identifiers. Details of the methodology are described in:

<https://github.com/cortex/PATSTAT/tree/master/Actors>

Results are shown below. Almost 1/3 applicants are persons. They are present in 23% of the patents applications either alone (15% of the applications) or as co-applicant of legal entities (8%).

Table A2-1: Distribution of applicants according to the type of applicants

Type of applicants	Number of applicants	Share of applicants
Undefined	166,834	0,8%
Legal	14,355,395	67,8%
Person	6,646,629	31,4%
Total	21,168,858	100,0%

Table A2-2: Distribution of type of applicants in priority patent applications

Type of applicant	Number of patents including the type of applicants	Share of patents including the type of applicants
Undefined	154,161	1,0%
Legal	13,333,585	84,3%

Person	3,625,856	22,9%
Total patents	15,824,851	100%

Appendix 3: Classification of patent technologies

Table A-3: Definition of the Domains, fields and subfields classification

Label domains	fields	Label fields	subfields	Label subfields	ipc	not_ipc	not_appln_id
Electrical engineering	TF01	Electrical machinery, apparatus, energy	T01F01	Lighting	F21		
Electrical engineering	TF01	Electrical machinery, apparatus, energy	T02F01	Cables with Special Electric Properties	H01B		
Electrical engineering	TF01	Electrical machinery, apparatus, energy	T03F01	Resistors	H01C		
Electrical engineering	TF01	Electrical machinery, apparatus, energy	T04F01	Magnets	H01F		
Electrical engineering	TF01	Electrical machinery, apparatus, energy	T05F01	Capacitors	H01G		
Electrical engineering	TF01	Electrical machinery, apparatus, energy	T06F01	Electric Switches	H01H		
Electrical engineering	TF01	Electrical machinery, apparatus, energy	T07F01	Discharge Lamps	H01J		
Electrical engineering	TF01	Electrical machinery, apparatus, energy	T08F01	Electric Incandescent Lamps	H01K		
Electrical engineering	TF01	Electrical machinery, apparatus, energy	T09F01	Batteries and related	H01M		
Electrical engineering	TF01	Electrical machinery, apparatus, energy	T10F01	Electrically-Conductive Connections	H01R		
Electrical engineering	TF01	Electrical machinery, apparatus, energy	T11F01	Spark Gaps	H01T		
Electrical engineering	TF01	Electrical machinery, apparatus, energy	T12F01	Boards For The Distribution Of Electricity	H02		
Electrical engineering	TF01	Electrical machinery, apparatus, energy	T13F01	Electric Heating	H05B		
Electrical	TF01	Electrical	T14F	Electrical Device stopping	H05C		

engineering		machinery, apparatus, energy	01	human beings			
Electrical engineering	TF01	Electrical machinery, apparatus, energy	T15F 01	Static Electricity	H05F		
Electrical engineering	TF01	Electrical machinery, apparatus, energy	T16F 01	Other subjects electricity	H99Z		
Electrical engineering	TF02	Audio-visual technology	T01F 02	Displaying Advertising	G09F		
Electrical engineering	TF02	Audio-visual technology	T02F 02	Arrangements For Control	G09G		
Electrical engineering	TF02	Audio-visual technology	T03F 02	Information Storage Based Record Carrier	G11B		
Electrical engineering	TF02	Audio-visual technology	T04F 02	Scanning details of television	H04N 3		
Electrical engineering	TF02	Audio-visual technology	T05F 02	Details of television systems	H04N 5		
Electrical engineering	TF02	Telecommunicati ons	T06F 02	Television systems	H04N 7		
Electrical engineering	TF02	Audio-visual technology	T07F 02	Details of colour television systems	H04N 9		
Electrical engineering	TF02	Telecommunicati ons	T08F 02	Colour television systems	H04N 11		
Electrical engineering	TF02	Audio-visual technology	T09F 02	Stereoscopic television systems	H04N 13		
Electrical engineering	TF02	Audio-visual technology	T10F 02	Stereoscopic colour television systems	H04N 15		
Electrical engineering	TF02	Audio-visual technology	T11F 02	Diagnosis for television systems	H04N 17		
Electrical engineering	TF02	Audio-visual technology	T12F 02	Pictorial Communication	H04N 101		
Electrical engineering	TF02	Audio-visual technology	T13F 02	Loudspeakers Microphones	H04R		
Electrical engineering	TF02	Audio-visual technology	T14F 02	Stereophonic Systems	H04S		
Electrical engineering	TF02	Audio-visual technology	T15F 02	Printed Circuits	H05K		
Electrical engineering	TF03	Telecommunicati ons	T01F 03	Transmission Systems	G08C		
Electrical engineering	TF03	Telecommunicati ons	T02F 03	Waveguides	H01P		
Electrical engineering	TF03	Telecommunicati ons	T03F 03	Aerials	H01Q		
Electrical engineering	TF03	Telecommunicati ons	T04F 03	Transmission	H04B		
Electrical engineering	TF03	Telecommunicati ons	T05F 03	Broadcas Communication	H04H		
Electrical engineering	TF03	Telecommunicati ons	T06F 03	Multiplex Communication	H04J		
Electrical engineering	TF03	Telecommunicati ons	T07F 03	Secret Communication	H04K		
Electrical engineering	TF03	Telecommunicati ons	T08F 03	Telephonic Communication	H04M		
Electrical engineering	TF03	Telecommunicati ons	T09F 03	Transmission or reproduction of documents	H04N 1		
Electrical	TF03	Telecommunicati	T10F	Selecting (Switches/Relays)	H04Q		

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Electrical engineering	TF04	Digital communication	T01F04	Transmission Of Digital Information	H04L		
Electrical engineering	TF04	Digital communication	T02F04	Selective content distribution	H04N21		
Electrical engineering	TF04	Digital communication	T03F04	Wireless Communication	H04W		
Electrical engineering	TF05	Basic communication processes	T01F05	Basic Electronic Circuitry	H03		
Electrical engineering	TF06	Computer technology	T01F06	Mechanically computed Digital Computers	G06	G06Q	
Electrical engineering	TF06	Computer technology	T02F06	Speech Anal. Or Synth.	G10L		
Electrical engineering	TF06	Computer technology	T03F06	Static Stores	G11C		
Electrical engineering	TF07	IT methods for management	T01F07	Data Processing Systems	G06Q		
Electrical engineering	TF08	Semiconductors	T01F08	Semiconductor Devices	H01L		
Instruments	TF09	Optics	T01F09	Optical Elements Systems	G02		
Instruments	TF09	Optics	T02F09	Photograph Apparatus	G03B		
Instruments	TF09	Optics	T03F09	Photographic Processes	G03C		
Instruments	TF09	Optics	T04F09	Apparatus For Processing Exposed Photographic Materials	G03D		
Instruments	TF09	Optics	T05F09	Photomechanics of Surfaces	G03F		
Instruments	TF09	Optics	T06F09	Photomechanical Production Of Surfaces	G03G		
Instruments	TF09	Optics	T07F09	Holography	G03H		
Instruments	TF09	Optics	T08F09	Devices Using Stimulated Emission	H01S		
Instruments	TF10	Measurement	T01F10	Measuring Length Thickness	G01B		
Instruments	TF10	Measurement	T02F10	Measuring Distances Levels	G01C		
Instruments	TF10	Measurement	T03F10	Multivariable Measuring	G01D		
Instruments	TF10	Measurement	T04F10	Measuring Volume Flow	G01F		
Instruments	TF10	Measurement	T05F10	Weighing	G01G		
Instruments	TF10	Measurement	T06F10	Measuring Vibrations	G01H		
Instruments	TF10	Measurement	T07F10	Optical Measurements	G01J		
Instruments	TF10	Measurement	T08F10	Measuring Temperature	G01K		
Instruments	TF10	Measurement	T09F10	Measuring Force Stress Torque Work	G01L		
Instruments	TF10	Measurement	T10F10	Testing Structures	G01M		
Instruments	TF10	Measurement	T11F10	Chemical Physical Analyses	G01N	G01N33	

Instruments	TF10	Measurement	T12F 10	Measuring Speed Acceleration	G01P		
Instruments	TF10	Measurement	T13F 10	Scanning-Probe Techniques	G01Q		
Instruments	TF10	Measurement	T14F 10	Measuring Electric Variables	G01R		
Instruments	TF10	Measurement	T15F 10	Radio Direction-Finding	G01S		
Instruments	TF10	Measurement	T16F 10	Geophysics	G01V		
Instruments	TF10	Measurement	T17F 10	Meteorology	G01W		
Instruments	TF10	Measurement	T18F 10	Horology	G04		
Instruments	TF10	Measurement	T19F 10	Details Of Instruments	G12B		
Instruments	TF10	Measurement	T20F 10	Other subjects nucleonics	G99Z		
Instruments	TF11	Analysis of biological materials	T01F 11	Material Analysis by Chem/Phys Properties	G01N 33		
Instruments	TF12	Control	T01F 12	Control Systems in General	G05B		
Instruments	TF12	Control	T02F 12	Regulating Non Electric Variables	G05D		
Instruments	TF12	Control	T03F 12	Regulating Electric Variables	G05F		
Instruments	TF12	Control	T04F 12	Checking Devices	G07		
Instruments	TF12	Control	T05F 12	Signalling Systems	G08B		
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Instruments	TF12	Control	T07F 12	Educational Or Demonstration Appliances	G09B		
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Instruments	TF13	Medical technology	T02F 13	Dentistry	A61C		
Instruments	TF13	Medical technology	T03F 13	Veterinary	A61D		
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Instruments	TF13	Medical technology	T05F 13	Furniture for Patients	A61G		
Instruments	TF13	Medical technology	T06F 13	Therapy Apparatus	A61H		
Instruments	TF13	Medical technology	T07F 13	Medical Containers	A61J		
Instruments	TF13	Medical technology	T08F 13	Methods For Sterilising	A61L		
Instruments	TF13	Medical technology	T09F 13	Devices for Introducing Media in Body	A61M		
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Chemistry	TFI4	Organic chemistry	fine T02F 14	Use of Cosmetics	A61Q		
Chemistry	TFI4	Organic chemistry	fine T03F 14	Organic Chemistry	C07B		A61K
Chemistry	TFI4	Organic chemistry	fine T04F 14	Acyclic or Carbocyclic Compounds	C07C		A61K
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Chemistry	TFI4	Organic chemistry	fine T06F 14	Compounds with Elts Other Than C H Halogen O N S Se or Te	C07F		A61K
Chemistry	TFI4	Organic chemistry	fine T07F 14	Sugars Nucleotides	C07H		A61K
Chemistry	TFI4	Organic chemistry	fine T08F 14	Steroids	C07J		A61K
Chemistry	TFI4	Organic chemistry	fine T09F 14	Combinatorial Chemistry	C40B		A61K
Chemistry	TFI5	Biotechnology	T01F 15	Compounds Of Unknown Constitution	C07G		A61K
Chemistry	TFI5	Biotechnology	T02F 15	Peptides	C07K		A61K
Chemistry	TFI5	Biotechnology	T03F 15	Apparatus For Enzymology Or Microbiology	C12M		A61K
Chemistry	TFI5	Biotechnology	T04F 15	Micro-Organisms Enzymes Culture Media	C12N		A61K
Chemistry	TFI5	Biotechnology	T05F 15	Fermentation Or Enzyme-Using Processes	C12P		A61K
Chemistry	TFI5	Biotechnology	T06F 15	Measuring Processes with Enzymes Or Micro-Organisms	C12Q		A61K
Chemistry		Biotechnology	T07F 15	Micro-Organisms-General	C12R		A61K
Chemistry	TFI5	Biotechnology	T08F 15	Micro-Organisms To treat solid materials	C12S		A61K
Chemistry	TFI6	Pharmaceuticals	T01F 16	Medical Preparations	A61K	A61K 8	
Chemistry	TFI6	Pharmaceuticals	T02F 16	Therapeutic Activity Of Chemical Compounds	A61P		
Chemistry	TFI7	Macromolecular chemistry, polymers	T01F 17	Polysaccharides	C08B		
Chemistry	TFI7	Macromolecular chemistry, polymers	T02F 17	Treatment Of Rubbers	C08C		
Chemistry	TFI7	Macromolecular chemistry, polymers	T03F 17	Macromol with C-to-C Unsaturated Bonds	C08F		
Chemistry	TFI7	Macromolecular chemistry, polymers	T04F 17	Macromol without C-to-C Unsaturated Bonds	C08G		
Chemistry	TFI7	Macromolecular chemistry, polymers	T05F 17	Derivatives Of Natural Macromolecules	C08H		
Chemistry	TFI7	Macromolecular chemistry, polymers	T06F 17	Inorg Or Non-Macromolr Organ Subst	C08K		
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Chemistry	TFI8	Food chemistry	T02F 18	Treatment of Dough	A21D		
Chemistry	TFI8	Food chemistry	T03F 18	Preseving food	A23B		
Chemistry	TFI8	Food chemistry	T04F 18	Dairy Products	A23C		
Chemistry	TFI8	Food chemistry	T05F 18	Edible Oils	A23D		
Chemistry	TFI8	Food chemistry	T06F 18	Coffee and Tea	A23F		
Chemistry	TFI8	Food chemistry	T07F 18	Chocolate	A23G		
Chemistry	TFI8	Food chemistry	T08F 18	Proteins for Food	A23J		
Chemistry	TFI8	Food chemistry	T09F 18	Fodder	A23K		
Chemistry	TFI8	Food chemistry	T10F 18	Other Foods	A23L		
Chemistry	TFI8	Food chemistry	T11F 18	Brewing Of Beer	C12C		
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Chemistry	TFI8	Food chemistry	T22F 18	Subject matter not provided for in other groups of this subclass	C13B 99		
Chemistry	TFI8	Food chemistry	T23F 18	Sugar Juices	C13D		
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Chemistry	TFI9	Basic materials chemistry	T02F 19	Repellants	A01P		
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Chemistry	TF19	Basic materials chemistry	T04F 19	Explosives	C06		
Chemistry	TF19	Basic materials chemistry	T05F 19	Organic Dyes	C09B		
Chemistry	TF19	Basic materials chemistry	T06F 19	Dyeing Of Inorganics	C09C		
Chemistry	TF19	Basic materials chemistry	T07F 19	paints and inks	C09D		
Chemistry	TF19	Basic materials chemistry	T08F 19	Natural Resins	C09F		
Chemistry	TF19	Basic materials chemistry	T09F 19	Polishing Compositions	C09G		
Chemistry	TF19	Basic materials chemistry	T10F 19	Glue Or Gelatine	C09H		
Chemistry	TF19	Basic materials chemistry	T11F 9	Adhesives	C09J		
Chemistry	TF19	Basic materials chemistry	T12F 19	Materials For Miscellaneous Applications	C09K		
Chemistry	TF19	Basic materials chemistry	T13F 19	Production Of Gas Coke Tar by distillation	C10B		
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Chemistry	TF19	Basic materials chemistry	T15F 19	Working-Up Of Peat	C10F		
Chemistry	TF19	Basic materials chemistry	T16F 19	Cracking Hydrocarbon Oils	C10G		
Chemistry	TF19	Basic materials chemistry	T17F 19	Wet Production Of Acetylene	C10H		
Chemistry	TF19	Basic materials chemistry	T18F 19	Production Of Gas From Solid C-Material	C10J		
Chemistry	TF19	Basic materials chemistry	T19F 19	Modifying Combustible Gases Containing CO	C10K		
Chemistry	TF19	Basic materials chemistry	T20F 19	Fuels	C10L		
Chemistry	TF19	Basic materials chemistry	T21F 19	Lubrifiant	C10M		
Chemistry	TF19	Basic materials chemistry	T22F 19	Lubrifiant indexed	C10N		
Chemistry	TF19	Basic materials chemistry	T23F 19	Fats	C11B		
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Chemistry	TF19	Basic materials chemistry	T25F 19	Detergent Compositions	C11D		
Chemistry	TF19	Basic materials chemistry	T26F 19	Other subjects Chemistry	C99Z		
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Chemistry	TF21	Surface technology, coating	T04F 21	Coating Metallic Material	C23		
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Chemistry	TF21	Surface technology, coating	T06F 21	Crystal Growth	C30		
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Chemistry	TF23	Chemical engineering	T02F 23	Separation	B01D		
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Chemistry	TF23	Chemical engineering	T13F 23	Chem and Phys Processes	B01J		
Chemistry	TF23	Chemical engineering	T14F 23	Chem Or Phys Lab Apparatus	B01L		
Chemistry	TF23	Chemical engineering	T15F 23	Crushing and Milling	B02C		
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Chemistry	TF23	Chemical engineering	T17F 23	Centrifuges	B04		
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Chemistry	TF23	Chemical engineering	T23F 23	Treating Textile		D06B		
Chemistry	TF23	Chemical engineering	T24F 23	Finishing Dressing Tentoring Or Stretching Textile		D06C		
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Chemistry	TF23	Chemical engineering	T26F 23	Phase transformation Of Gases		F25J		
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Chemistry	TF24	Environmental technology	T11F 24	Gathering of Domestic Refuse		B65F		
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Chemistry	TF24	Environmental technology	T14F 24	Gas-Flow Silencers		F01N		
Chemistry	TF24	Environmental technology	T15F 24	Furnaces		F23G		
Chemistry	TF24	Environmental technology	T16F 24	Combustion Products		F23J		
Chemistry	TF24	Environmental technology	T17F 24	Measuring Nuclear Or X-Radiation		G01T		
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Mechanical engineering	TF25	Handling	T04F 25	Containers for Storage of Articles	B65D		
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Mechanical engineering	TF25	Handling	T06F 25	Handling Thin Material	B65H		
Mechanical engineering	TF25	Handling	T07F 25	Lifting	B66		
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Mechanical engineering	TF26	Machine tools	T01F 26	Protection against Fire and Chemicals	A62D		
Mechanical engineering	TF26	Machine tools	T02F 26	Mechanical Metal-Working	B21		
Mechanical engineering	TF26	Machine tools	T03F 26	Machine Tools	B23		
Mechanical engineering	TF26	Machine tools	T04F 26	Grinding and Polishing	B24		
Mechanical engineering	TF26	Machine tools	T05F 26	Tools Or Benches	B25B		
Mechanical engineering	TF26	Machine tools	T06F 26	Nailing Or Stapling Tools	B25C		
Mechanical engineering	TF26	Machine tools	T07F 26	Percussive Tools	B25D		
Mechanical engineering	TF26	Machine tools	T08F 26	Multi-Purpose Tools	B25F		
Mechanical engineering	TF26	Machine tools	T09F 26	Handles For Hand Implements	B25G		
Mechanical engineering	TF26	Machine tools	T10F 26	Workshop Equipment	B25H		
Mechanical engineering	TF26	Machine tools	T11F 26	Other Hand-Held Cutting Tools	B26B		
Mechanical engineering	TF26	Machine tools	T12F 26	Cutting	B26D		
Mechanical engineering	TF26	Machine tools	T13F 26	Perforating	B26F		
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Mechanical engineering	TF27	Engines, pumps, turbines	T03F 27	Machines Or Engines for - Displacement	F01D		
Mechanical engineering	TF27	Engines, pumps, turbines	T04F 27	Steam Engine Plants	F01K		
Mechanical engineering	TF27	Engines, pumps, turbines	T05F 27	Cyclic Machines Or Engines	F01L		
Mechanical engineering	TF27	Engines, pumps, turbines	T06F 27	Lubricating Of Machines Or Engines	F01M		
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Mechanical engineering	TF28	Textile and paper machines	T06F 28	Mechanical Processing Of Skins Hides Or Leather	C14B		
Mechanical engineering	TF28	Textile and paper machines	T07F 28	Threads or Fibers	D01		
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Mechanical engineering	TF28	Textile and paper machines	T13F 28	Textile Fabrics	D04H		
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Mechanical engineering	TF28	Textile and paper machines	T15F 28	Mechanical Or Pressure Cleaning of Textile	D06G		
Mechanical engineering	TF28	Textile and paper machines	T16F 28	Marking Inspecting Seaming Or Severing Textile	D06H		
Mechanical engineering	TF28	Textile and paper machines	T17F 28	Pleating Kilting Or Goffering Textile	D06J		
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Mechanical engineering	TF28	Textile and paper machines	T19F 28	Dyeing Or Printing Textiles	D06P		
Mechanical engineering	TF28	Textile and paper machines	T20F 28	Decorating Textiles	D06Q		
Mechanical engineering	TF28	Textile and paper machines	T21F 28	Paper Making	D21		
Mechanical engineering	TF28	Textile and paper machines	T22F 28	Other Subjects textiles and papers	D99Z		
Mechanical engineering	TF29	Other special machines	T01F 29	Soil Working	A01B		
Mechanical engineering	TF29	Other special machines	T02F 29	Planting	A01C		
Mechanical engineering	TF29	Other special machines	T03F 29	Harvesting	A01D		
Mechanical engineering	TF29	Other special machines	T04F 29	Harvested Produce	A01F		
Mechanical engineering	TF29	Other special machines	T05F 29	Horticulture	A01G		

Mechanical engineering	TF29	Other machines	special	T06F 29	Production of Dairy Products	A01J		
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Mechanical engineering	TF29	Other machines	special	T09F 29	Traps for animals	A01M		
Mechanical engineering	TF29	Other machines	special	T10F 29	Baking	A21B		
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Mechanical engineering	TF29	Other machines	special	T12F 29	Treatment of Meat	A22		
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Mechanical engineering	TF29	Other machines	special	T14F 29	Working Of Foodstuffs	A23P		
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Mechanical engineering	TF29	Other machines	special	T18F 29	Other Micro and Nao Technology	B99Z		
Mechanical engineering	TF29	Other machines	special	T19F 29	Manufacturind or Shaping	C03B		
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Mechanical engineering	TF30	Thermal processes	and	T03F 30	Combustion Apparatus Using Fluent Fuel	F23C		

		apparatus					
Mechanical engineering	TF30	Thermal processes and apparatus	T04F30	Burners	F23D		
Mechanical engineering	TF30	Thermal processes and apparatus	T05F30	Grates	F23H		
Mechanical engineering	TF30	Thermal processes and apparatus	T06F30	Feeding Fuel To Combustion Apparatus	F23K		
Mechanical engineering	TF30	Thermal processes and apparatus	T07F30	Air Supply	F23L		
Mechanical engineering	TF30	Thermal processes and apparatus	T08F30	Combustion Chambers	F23M		
Mechanical engineering	TF30	Thermal processes and apparatus	T09F30	Controlling Combustion	F23N		
Mechanical engineering	TF30	Thermal processes and apparatus	T10F30	Extinguishing Devices	F23Q		
Mechanical engineering	TF30	Thermal processes and apparatus	T11F30	Domestic Stoves For Solid Fuels	F24		
Mechanical engineering	TF30	Thermal processes and apparatus	T12F30	Refrigeration Systems	F25B		
Mechanical engineering	TF30	Thermal processes and apparatus	T13F30	Ice	F25C		
Mechanical engineering	TF30	Thermal processes and apparatus	T14F30	Furnaces ovens	F27		
Mechanical engineering	TF30	Thermal processes and apparatus	T15F30	Heat Exchange	F28		
Mechanical engineering	TF31	Mechanical elements	T01F31	Fluid Pressure Actuator	F15		
Mechanical engineering	TF31	Mechanical elements	T02F31	Engineering Elts or Units	F16		
Mechanical engineering	TF31	Mechanical elements	T03F31	Storing Distributing Non Solids	F17		
Mechanical engineering	TF31	Mechanical elements	T04F31	Mechanical Control Systems	G05G		
Mechanical engineering	TF32	Transport	T01F32	Vehicles	B60		
Mechanical engineering	TF32	Transport	T02F32	Railways	B61		
Mechanical engineering	TF32	Transport	T03F32	Land Vehicles	B62		
Mechanical engineering	TF32	Transport	T04F32	Ships	B63B		
Mechanical engineering	TF32	Transport	T05F32	Launching of Vessels	B63C		
Mechanical engineering	TF32	Transport	T06F32	Weapons on Vessels	B63G		
Mechanical engineering	TF32	Transport	T07F32	Marine Propulsion	B63H		
Mechanical engineering	TF32	Transport	T08F32	Auxiliaries on Vessel	B63J		

engineering			32				
Mechanical engineering	TF32	Transport	T09F 32	Aircraft	B64		
Other fields	TF33	Furniture, games	T01F 33	Furniture and Domestic Equipment	A47		
Other fields	TF33	Furniture, games	T02F 33	Sports and Games	A63		
Other fields	TF34	Other consumer goods	T01F 34	Tobacco	A24		
Other fields	TF34	Other consumer goods	T02F 34	Shirts	A41B		
Other fields	TF34	Other consumer goods	T03F 34	Corsets	A41C		
Other fields	TF34	Other consumer goods	T04F 34	Outerwear	A41D		
Other fields	TF34	Other consumer goods	T05F 34	Suspenders	A41F		
Other fields	TF34	Other consumer goods	T06F 34	Wigs	A41G		
Other fields	TF34	Other consumer goods	T07F 34	Headwear	A42		
Other fields	TF34	Other consumer goods	T08F 34	Footwear	A43B		
Other fields	TF34	Other consumer goods	T09F 34	Laces	A43C		
Other fields	TF34	Other consumer goods	T10F 34	Fasteners and Braselets	A44		
Other fields	TF34	Other consumer goods	T11F 34	Hand or Travelling Articles	A45		
Other fields	TF34	Other consumer goods	T12F 34	Brushes	A46B		
Other fields	TF34	Other consumer goods	T13F 34	Methods For Life-Saving	A62B		
Other fields	TF34	Other consumer goods	T14F 34	Other Life saving and Amusement	A99Z		
Other fields	TF34	Other consumer goods	T15F 34	Bookbinding	B42		
Other fields	TF34	Other consumer goods	T16F 34	Writing Implements	B43		
Other fields	TF34	Other consumer goods	T17F 34	Decorative Arts	B44		
Other fields	TF34	Other consumer goods	T18F 34	Saddlery and Upholstery	B68		
Other fields	TF34	Other consumer goods	T19F 34	Trimmings	D04D		
Other fields	TF34	Other consumer goods	T20F 34	Laundering	D06F		
Other fields	TF34	Other consumer goods	T21F 34	Wall Floor Covering	D06N		
Other fields	TF34	Other consumer goods	T22F 34	Rope non electric cable	D07		
Other fields	TF34	Other consumer goods	T23F 34	Cooling Or Freezing Apparatus	F25D		
Other fields	TF34	Other consumer goods	T24F 34	Organs Harmoniums	G10B		
Other fields	TF34	Other consumer goods	T25F 34	Pianos	G10C		
Other fields	TF34	Other consumer goods	T26F 34	Musical Instruments	G10D		
Other fields	TF34	Other consumer goods	T27F	Automatic Musical Instruments	G10F		

		goods	34				
Other fields	TF34	Other consumer goods	T28F 34	Aids For Music	G10G		
Other fields	TF34	Other consumer goods	T29F 34	Electroponic Musical Instruments	G10H		
Other fields	TF34	Other consumer goods	T30F 34	Sound-Producing Devices	G10K		
Other fields	TF35	Civil engineering	T01F 35	Permanent ways	E01B		
Other fields	TF35	Civil engineering	T02F 35	Surfaces for roads and sport grounds	E01C		
Other fields	TF35	Civil engineering	T03F 35	Bridges	E01D		
Other fields	TF35	Civil engineering	T04F 35	Platforms or refuge islands	E01F 1		
Other fields	TF35	Civil engineering	T05F 35	Landing for helicopters	E01F 3		
Other fields	TF35	Civil engineering	T06F 35	Draining of roads	E01F 5		
Other fields	TF35	Civil engineering	T07F 35	Protection again snow or sand drifts	E01F 7		
Other fields	TF35	Civil engineering	T08F 35	Road signs or traffic signals	E01F 9		
Other fields	TF35	Civil engineering	T09F 35	Sensitive and restricitng and safety in roads	E01F 1		
Other fields	TF35	Civil engineering	T10F 35	Street Land Cleaning	E01H		
Other fields	TF35	Civil engineering	T11F 35	Hydraulic Eng. Foundations Soil-Shifting	E02		
Other fields	TF35	Civil engineering	T12F 35	Water supply sewerage	E03		
Other fields	TF35	Civil engineering	T13F 35	Building	E04		
Other fields	TF35	Civil engineering	T14F 35	Locking Safing	E05		
Other fields	TF35	Civil engineering	T15F 35	Openings in Building Ladder	E06		
Other fields	TF35	Civil engineering	T16F 35	Earth Or Rock Drilling	E21		
Other fields	TF35	Civil engineering	T17F 35	Other Subjects Building	E99Z		

Appendix 4: Building description for International Patent Classification

Patents have fine grained information to describe the technologies that are combined by the applications. The International Patent Classification (IPC) is a hierarchical [patent classification](#) system used to classify the content of [patents](#) in a uniform manner.

with approximately 70 000 subdivisions ¹¹. Each subdivision is described with a short text that we have collected.

Each classification symbol is of the form «A01B 1/00». The first letter represents the "section" consisting of a letter from A ("Human Necessities") to H ("Electricity"). Combined with a two digit number, it represents the "class" (class A01 represents "Agriculture; forestry; animal

¹¹ <https://www.wipo.int/classifications/ipc/en/>

husbandry; trapping; fishing"). The final letter makes up the "subclass" (subclass A01B represents "Soil working in agriculture or forestry; parts, details, or accessories of agricultural machines or implements, in general"). The subclass is followed by a one-to-three-digit "group" number, an oblique stroke and a number of at least two digits representing a "main group" or "subgroup" (reference https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Patent_Classification)

For each classification symbol we have concatenated the description of all levels, rebuilding the IPC hierarchy. Each patent receives the concatenated description of different levels of its IPC codes.

A01B 1/00 will be described as: Soil working in agriculture or forestry; parts, details, or accessories of agricultural machines or implements, in general. Agriculture; forestry; animal husbandry; trapping; fishing. Human Necessities.

Details on the used methodology is given in:

https://github.com/cortex/PATSTAT/tree/master/nomenclatures/ipc_descriptions

Appendix 5: Data model of PATSTAT2017

The data model shown below is the model of the PATSTAT 2017 database.

