

Hague Yearly Review 2018

International Registration of Industrial Designs

2018

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International Registration of Industrial Designs

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Further information

Online resources

The electronic version of the *Review*, as well as the images and underlying data used to produce all figures and tables, can be downloaded at www.wipo.int/ipstats. This webpage also provides links to the IP Statistics Data Center – offering access to WIPO's statistical data – and to the IP Statistical Country Profiles.

The following resources are available on WIPO's website:

Information on the Hague System

www.wipo.int/hague

Search the International Register

www.wipo.int/hague/en/how_to/search

Contact information

Economics and Statistics Division

Website: www.wipo.int/ipstats

email: ipstats.mail@wipo.int

Key numbers for 2017

5,213 (-6.3%)
International applications

19,429 (+3.8%)
Designs contained in
international applications

5,041 (-3.7%)
International registrations

19,241 (+9.3%)
Designs contained in
international registrations

19,603 (-7.9%)
Designations in international
applications

79,464 (+5.6%)
Designs contained in designations
in international applications

19,090 (-2.1%)
Designations in international
registrations

79,344 (+15.0%)
Designs contained in designations
in international registrations

3,297 (+4.7%)
Renewals of international
registrations

13,652 (+3.0%)
Designs contained in renewals
of international registrations

34,667 (+6.9%)
International registrations
in force

140,127 (+6.2%)
Designs contained in international
registrations in force

The Hague System for the International Registration of Industrial Designs allows applicants to register up to 100 different designs through a single international application. Focusing on both the number of applications and the number of designs contained in international applications provides a comprehensive depiction of the use of the Hague System. This Highlights section refers mainly to the number of designs contained in the applications, while the standard figures and tables show the number of Hague applications together with the number of designs contained in those applications.

Statistics on Hague International Registration of Industrial Designs

Highlights

A modest growth in the number of designs contained in Hague applications in 2017

The number of designs contained in applications filed under the Hague System for the International Registration of Industrial Designs of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) grew by 3.8% in 2017 to reach 19,429 designs (see figure A2). This increase in the number of designs marked 11 years of uninterrupted growth for the Hague System.

However, the total number of applications filed via the Hague System decreased by 6.3% on the previous year, amounting to 5,213 applications in 2017. This follows a 40.6% increase in 2015 and a 35.3% increase in 2016 (see figure A1). The strong growth in applications in 2015 and 2016 was due to the expansion of the Hague System to include Japan, the Republic of Korea and the United States of America (U.S.).

Applicants from at least 56 countries or territories filed at least one Hague application

With the accession of Cambodia in 2017, the total number of Hague members increased to 66. These 66 Hague members offer applicants the possibility to obtain protection for their designs in an area covering a total of 84 countries. The difference between the number of Hague members and the number of countries covered by the System is because the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI) and the European Union (EU) are Hague members. By designating these intergovernmental organizations, an applicant can seek protection simultaneously within all their respective member states. In 2017, around 2,160 applicants from at least 56 countries or territories filed at least one Hague international application.

Who were the largest origins of designs filed under the Hague System in 2017?

With 4,261 designs in 2017, applicants based in Germany continue to account for the largest number of designs filed under the Hague System; they were followed by applicants based in Switzerland (2,935), the Republic of Korea (1,742), the U.S. (1,661) and France (1,396). Recent members, the Republic of Korea and the U.S. surpassed both France and Italy in 2016 and are now ranked in third and fourth position, respectively (see figure A10). The top ten origins combined accounted for 80.2% of all designs in 2017, which is similar to their 2016 share.

Among the top 10 origins, Belgium (+189.2%) saw the fastest growth, albeit from a low base (see figure A10). It was followed by the U.S. (+17.8%), France (+15.2%) and Switzerland (+14.9%). The strong growth in Belgium was driven by a single applicant, Drylock Technologies, which sought protection for 315 designs in 2017, compared with 57 designs in 2016. In contrast, the Netherlands (-38.7%) and Turkey (-27%) saw the sharpest declines in 2017. Fonkel Meubelmarketing of the Netherlands sought protection for 490 designs in 2017, compared with 953 in 2016, which explains the sharp drop in design counts for the Netherlands.

Applicants based in Europe accounted for 72.4% of all designs in 2017 (see figure A7). This reflects the membership of the Hague System; the vast majority of Hague members are European countries. Europe was followed by Asia (18.4%) and North America (8.6%). Between 2005 and 2017, Asia saw its share increase by 16.6 percentage points, whereas North America's share increased by 8.6 percentage points (see figure A7). This can largely be attributed to the Republic of Korea becoming a Hague member in 2014, and Japan and the U.S. joining in 2015.

The average number of designs per application varies widely across origins

The Hague System allows applicants to register up to 100 different designs through a single international application. However, only a few applicants sought to register the maximum number of designs permitted for a single application. In 2017, only eight applications contained 100 designs per application. For example, I. Paleohorinos Fotistika of Greece, which operates in the decorative lighting industry, filed three applications that contained 100 designs each, and Drylock Technologies of Belgium filed two applications with 100 designs per application.

On average, there were 3.7 designs per application filed in 2017, slightly higher than the previous year (3.4 designs) but considerably fewer than the average of 5.5 designs per application filed in 2007. This can be explained in part by the applications from recent Hague members (i.e., Japan and the Republic of Korea), which contained fewer designs per application compared with those from long-established members Germany and Switzerland. For example, the Republic of Korea had an average of 1.7 designs per application in 2017, compared with an average of 5.9 designs per application for Germany (see figure A11).

The distribution of designs per application varies widely across origins. Among the top eight origins, the Republic of Korea (86.5%) had the highest share of single-design applications, whereas Germany (30%) recorded the lowest share (see figure A12). Applications containing up to two designs accounted for 91% of all applications from the Republic of Korea, while for Germany the share was just 47.2%.

Which companies filed the most designs in 2017?

Two electronics giants from the Republic of Korea, Samsung Electronics (762 designs) and LG Electronics (668 designs), ranked first and second, respectively, in the top applicants list (see table A4). The Netherlands' Fonkel Meubelmarketing (490) dropped from first position in 2016 to third in 2017. It filed 463 fewer designs in 2017 compared with the previous year. Procter & Gamble of the U.S. (488) and Volkswagen of Germany (369) were fourth and fifth, respectively. I. Paleohorinos Fotistika of Greece was ranked sixth with 357 designs. It filed only eight designs in the previous year. The top 10 applicants represent a diverse set of industries, including automobiles, electronics, furnishing, household goods, decorative lighting, software and computer services, and watches and jewelry. The top 50 list for 2017 contains applicants from 18 origins. Germany had the highest number of top-50 applicants from any single country with 16, followed by Switzerland (9) and the U.S. (4).

The share of the number of designs held by the top three applicants from each of the top ten origins ranged from 17.9% in Switzerland to 88.1% in the Republic of Korea (see figure A5). The top Swiss-based applicant, Swatch AG, accounted for 9.7% of all designs from Switzerland, while Samsung Electronics accounted for 43.7% of all designs from the Republic of Korea. For Belgium, Drylock Technologies accounted for 68.9% of all designs – the largest share for a single applicant among the top ten origins.

Where do Hague applicants seek to protect their designs?

The Hague System simplifies the process of multinational registration by creating a single international procedure for protecting a design in multiple jurisdictions. Applicants list the Hague members in whose jurisdictions they wish to protect their designs (known as “designated members”). In 2017, the number of designations in all international applications decreased by 7.9% (see figure A17). However, the number of designs in all designations increased by 5.6%, making 2017 the third successive year of growth (see figure A18). In total, 79,464 designs were contained in all designations made in 2017.

The EU was the most designated Hague member in international applications in 2017, with 3,610 designations containing 15,124 designs (see figure A22). It has been the most designated member since 2010. It was followed by Switzerland (9,604

designs), Turkey (6,615), the U.S. (4,534) and Norway (3,546). Among the top five designated members, Switzerland (+9%) and Turkey (+7.8%) saw strong growth in the number of designs in designations, while the U.S. (-4%) saw a decline.

Applicants can designate every single Hague member in their applications. In 2017, no applicants sought to protect their designs in all member states; however, 2 applications designated 64 Hague members, while 15 applications designated 62 Hague members. A third of all applications included only one designation, while a quarter of all applications included two designations. Only 5.8% of all applications included more than 10 designations (see figure A19).

Which classes are most frequently specified in international applications?

Designs related to furnishing (Class 6; 10.5%) accounted for the largest share of all designs in 2017, closely followed by recording and communication equipment (Class 14; 10.3%) and means of transport (Class 12; 7.6%). Combined, the top ten most specified classes accounted for 70.2% of all designs in 2017, whereas the 10 least specified classes accounted for only 3.8% of all designs (see table A28).

While designs related to furnishing were the most frequently specified class in international applications overall, class shares differed across origins (see table A29). For example, Class 12 was the most frequently specified class in applications from France (15% of all designs); for the Republic of Korea (50.4%), the U.S. (24.2%) and Japan (19%) it was Class 14; and for Switzerland, Class 10 (clocks and watches) accounted for the largest share (31.4%).

Designs contained in international registrations reached a new record in 2017

The International Bureau (IB) recorded 5,041 international registrations containing 19,241 designs in 2017, breaking a 17-year-old record. Registrations declined by 3.7%, while the number of designs in registrations rose by 9.3% – the sixth consecutive year of growth (see figure A33). Holders residing in Germany accounted for 22.6% of all design registrations, followed by holders in Switzerland (15.2%), the U.S. (8.7%), the Republic of Korea (8.3%) and France (6.8%). Each of these origins, except for the Republic of Korea, saw strong growth in registrations between 2016 and 2017. For example, designs contained in registrations from the U.S. grew by 27.5%, while those from Germany increased by 22.1% (see table A34).

Registrations in force have grown for eight consecutive years

The number of registrations in force (active registrations) increased by 6.9% in 2017, marking the eighth consecutive year of growth (see figure A43). The approximately 34,700 registrations in force contained around 140,000 designs (see figure A44). Both registrations in force and designs contained in those registrations are concentrated in a small number of countries, with holders residing in Germany (28.1%), Switzerland (19.6%) and France (10.7%) together accounting for around 58.4% of all active designs (see figure A47).

Studying registrations in force by right holders helps to provide insights into the concentration of registrations at the individual and firm level. In 2017, two-thirds of firms or individuals holding an active registration had only one registration in their portfolio (see figure A48). Another 13.9% of holders owned only two active registrations, and holders with three active registrations accounted for 6.2% of the total. Only 31 portfolios had more than 100 active registrations, with 1 holder having 1,174 active registrations. The distribution of active registrations has remained more or less unchanged over the past few years.

Cost of registration through the Hague System

The average fee per Hague international registration amounted to CHF 1,837 in 2017, a small increase on the previous year (see figure A51). The fee per registration ranged from CHF 439 for two single-design registrations to CHF 49,438 for a single registration that designated 62 Hague members and contains 23 designs. Three-quarters of all registrations paid less than CHF 2,000 per registration, and only 11.5% of all registrations paid more than CHF 3,000 per registration.

Hague international applications

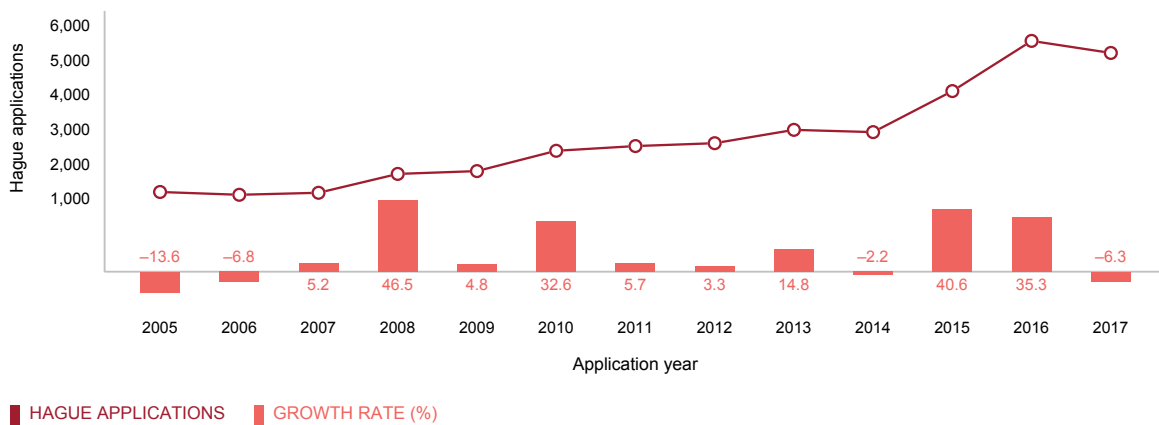
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Hague international applications

This subsection presents statistics on Hague international applications for the international registration of industrial designs. Statistics are presented for both the number of applications and the number of designs contained in applications.

The total number of Hague international applications decreased by 6.3% in 2017, following two successive years of double-digit growth.

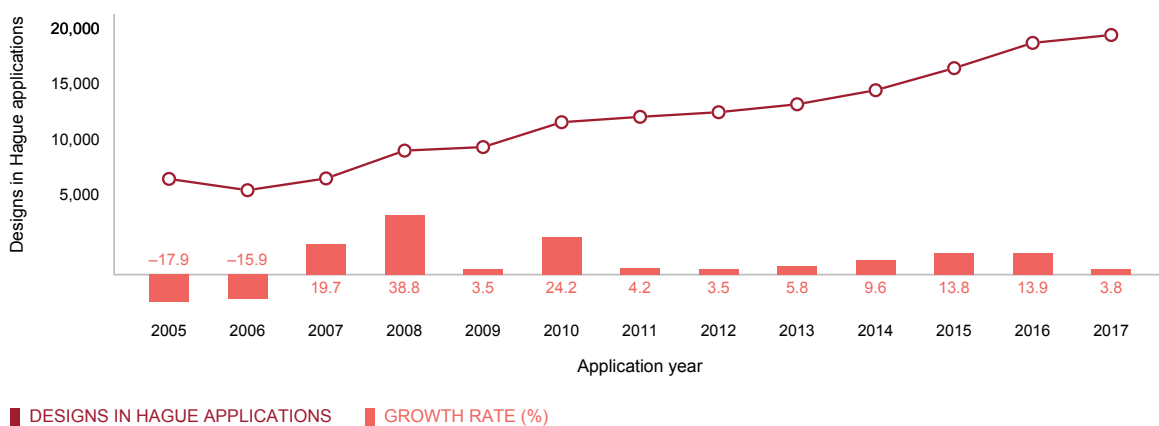
A1. Trend in international applications, 2005–2017



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2018.

The total number of designs contained in Hague applications grew by 3.8% in 2017, representing 11 years of uninterrupted growth.

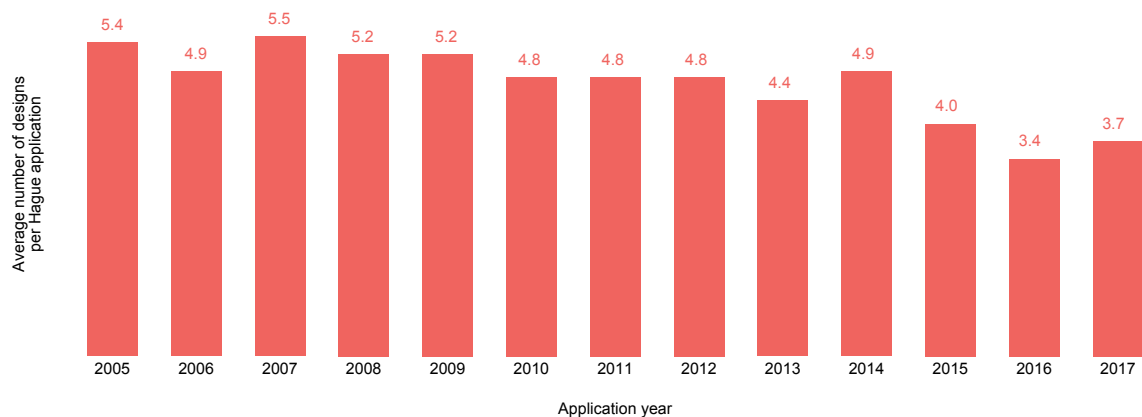
A2. Trend in the number of designs contained in international applications, 2005–2017



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2018.

The average number of designs per Hague international application rose from 3.4 in 2016 to 3.7 in 2017.

A3 Average number of designs per international application, 2005–2017



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2018.

Two electronics giants from the Republic of Korea, Samsung Electronics and LG Electronics, head the top applicants list.

A4. Top Hague applicants, 2015–2017

2017 ranking	Applicant's name	Origin	Number of applications			Number of designs contained in applications		
			2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
1	SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	Republic of Korea	436	351	220	1,088	862	762
2	LG ELECTRONICS INC.	Republic of Korea	28	673	510	47	720	668
3	FONKEL MEUBELMARKETING	Netherlands	18	32	14	438	953	490
4	PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY	U.S.	46	72	59	368	348	488
5	VOLKSWAGEN AG	Germany	53	64	38	418	337	369
6	I. PALEOHORINOS FOTISTIKA A.B.E.E.	Greece	..	1	4	..	8	357
7	DRYLOCK TECHNOLOGIES N.V.	Belgium	..	3	7	..	57	315
8	KRONOPLUS LIMITED	Cyprus	..	7	10	..	169	294
9	SWATCH AG	Switzerland	150	119	79	511	383	285
10	WENKO-WENSELAAR GMBH & CO. KG	Germany	9	21	32	143	211	250
11	MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC CORPORATION	Japan	17	44	59	75	129	188
12	THOMAS SABO GMBH & CO. KG	Germany	4	6	8	156	152	171
13	GILLETTE COMPANY	U.S.	26	6	29	179	39	170
14	KONINKLIJKE PHILIPS N.V.	Netherlands	78	74	63	108	103	147
15	MICROSOFT CORPORATION	U.S.	6	33	31	100	256	144
16	DAIMLER AG	Germany	41	56	34	100	166	143
17	HERMES SELLIER	France	19	25	43	109	152	138
18	FLOS SPA	Italy	34	..	68	89	..	133
19	BRAUN GMBH	Germany	6	9	6	17	71	131
20	RICHEMONT INTERNATIONAL SA	Switzerland	18	19	23	69	137	123
21	CHOCOLADEFABRIKEN LINDT & SPRÜNGLI AG	Switzerland	4	3	10	53	25	117
22	PEUGEOT CITROËN AUTOMOBILES SA	France	..	8	20	..	26	116
23	GEBERIT INTERNATIONAL AG	Switzerland	8	10	12	90	83	111
24	HYUNDAI MOTOR COMPANY	Republic of Korea	21	66	107	26	66	107
25	BAYERISCHE MOTOREN WERKE AG	Germany	3	5	16	13	40	103
26	SOCIÉTÉ DES PRODUITS NESTLÉ SA	Switzerland	13	10	15	61	16	102
27	LEBEDENKO OLEH	Ukraine	..	..	1	..	..	100
28	ELECTROLUX APPLIANCES AKTIEBOLAG	Sweden	..	6	10	..	66	99
29	EIS GMBH	Germany	..	2	1	..	31	98
30	IMPRESS TECH LTD.	Cyprus	3	4	3	122	79	92
30	NEOPERL GMBH	Germany	6	4	12	58	15	92

2017 ranking	Applicant's name	Origin	Number of applications			Number of designs contained in applications		
			2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
32	KOLEKSIYON MOBILYA SANAYI ANONIM SİRKETİ	Turkey	11	3	53	37	36	90
33	ARC HOLDINGS	France	..	..	2	..	..	88
34	CARTIER INTERNATIONAL AG	Switzerland	6	16	16	69	67	87
35	CANDY POLSTERMÖBEL GMBH	Germany	6	3	7	111	42	81
36	BIRKENSTOCK SALES GMBH	Germany	..	3	8	..	7	79
37	ALFRED KÄRCHER GMBH & CO. KG	Germany	24	27	26	92	84	78
37	LIDL STIFTUNG & CO. KG	Germany	5	6	6	14	25	78
37	ŠKODA AUTO AS	Czech Republic	4	1	6	45	8	78
40	SEAT, SA	Spain	..	..	4	..	..	75
41	BELLICON AG	Switzerland	..	..	3	..	..	72
41	QUADRATO GMBH & CO. KG	Germany	..	..	1	..	..	72
43	MONTBLANC-SIMPLO GMBH	Germany	7	7	9	25	45	69
44	SCHATTDECOR AG	Germany	1	2	2	38	33	67
44	SIEMENS SCHWEIZ AG	Switzerland	3	..	3	11	..	67
46	FM MARKETING GMBH	Austria	3	3	6	34	25	65
46	GOOGLE INC.	U.S.	1	5	14	3	35	65
48	EWALD SCHILLIG GMBH & CO. KG	Germany	4	2	4	110	38	64
48	ZEHNDER GROUP INTERNATIONAL AG	Switzerland	8	4	9	52	29	64
50	LENOVO (BEIJING) CO., LTD.	China	9	19	11	20	59	62

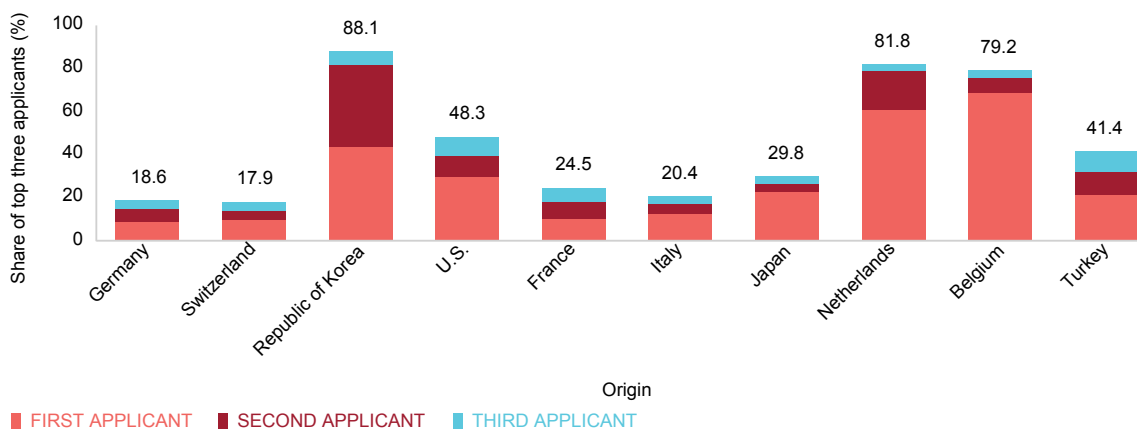
Note: Rank is based on the number of designs contained in applications in 2017. Applicants residing in a non-member country can file an application for international registration if they have a real and effective industrial or commercial establishment within the jurisdiction of a Hague member. For example, China is not a member of the Hague System, but China's Lenovo filed 11 Hague applications containing 62 designs in 2017 via another Hague member.

.. indicates zero.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2018.

The top three applicants accounted for 88.1% of all designs originated from the Republic of Korea in 2017.

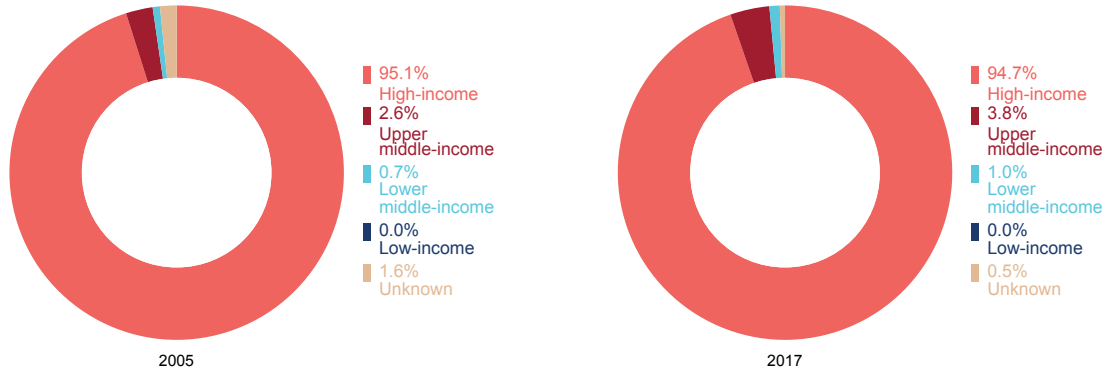
A5. Share of the top three applicants for the top ten origins, 2017



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2018.

High-income countries account for the bulk of Hague filing activity, reflecting Hague System membership.

A6. Designs contained in international applications by income group, 2005 and 2017

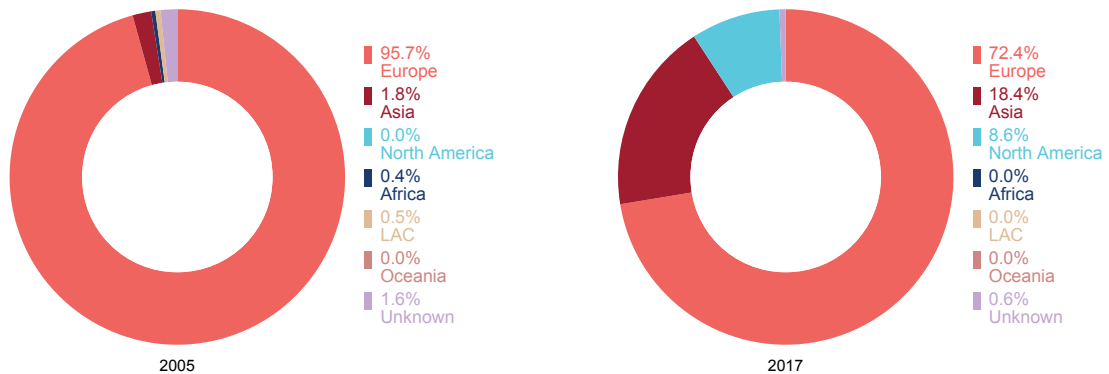


Note: Each income group includes the following number of countries or territories that had filed at least one design application in either 2005 or 2017: high-income (43), upper middle-income (8), lower middle-income (9) and low-income (0). Income groups are defined by the World Bank's income classifications.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2018.

Europe accounted for 72.4% of total designs in 2017, while Asia accounted for 18.4%.

A7. Designs contained in international applications by region, 2005 and 2017

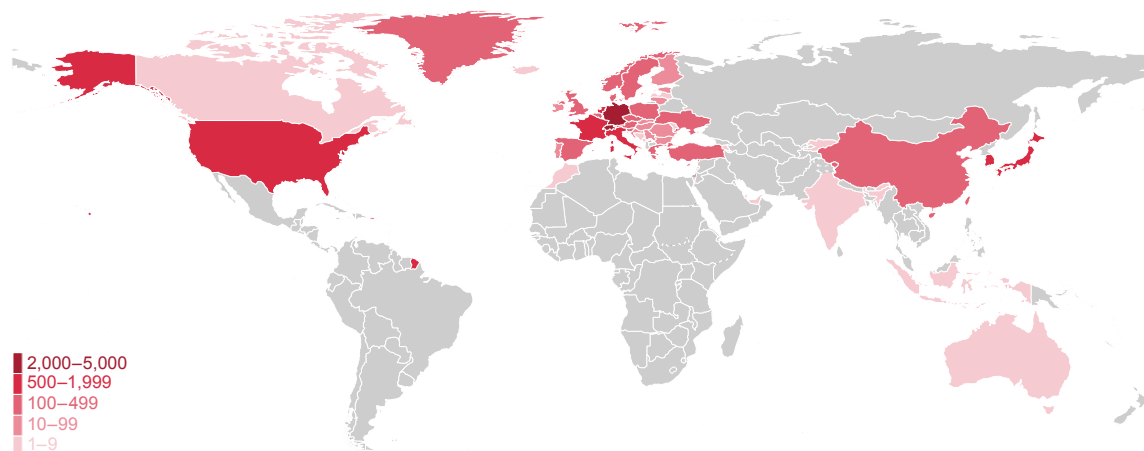


Note: Each geographical region includes the following number of countries or territories that had filed at least one design application in either 2005 or 2017: Africa (3), Asia (14), Europe (38), Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC; 2), North America (2) and Oceania (1). Regions are defined according to United Nations definitions.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2018.

Use of the Hague System is highly concentrated in a few origins.

A8. Designs contained in international applications by origin, 2017

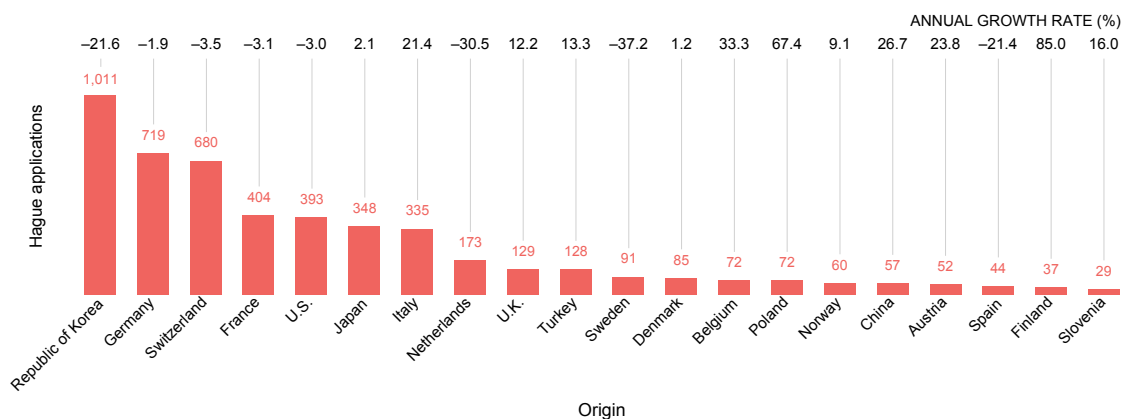


Note: The origin of an application is defined as the country/territory of the stated address of residence of the applicant. Applicants residing in a non-member country can file applications for international registrations if they have a real effective industrial or commercial establishment within the jurisdiction of a Hague member.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2018.

Applicants from the Republic of Korea filed more than 1,000 Hague applications in 2017.

A9. International applications for the top 20 origins, 2017

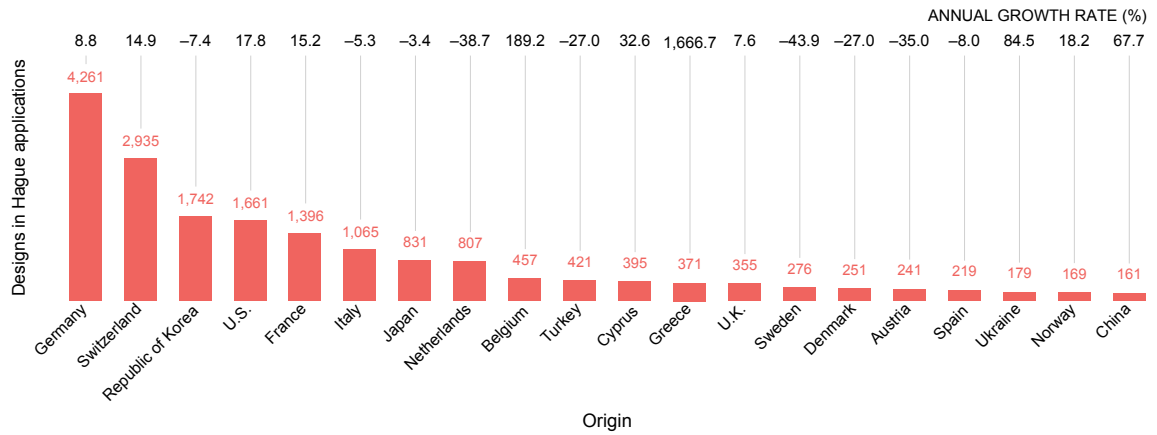


Note: The origin of an application is defined as the country/territory of the stated address of residence of the applicant. Applicants residing in a non-member country can file applications for international registrations if they have a real effective industrial or commercial establishment within the jurisdiction of a Hague member. For example, China is not a member of the Hague System, but it is ranked the sixteenth top user of the Hague System. The top 20 origins were selected based on the number of applications filed in 2017.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2018.

Applicants based in Germany accounted for the largest number of designs, followed by Switzerland.

A10. Designs contained in international applications for the top 20 origins, 2017

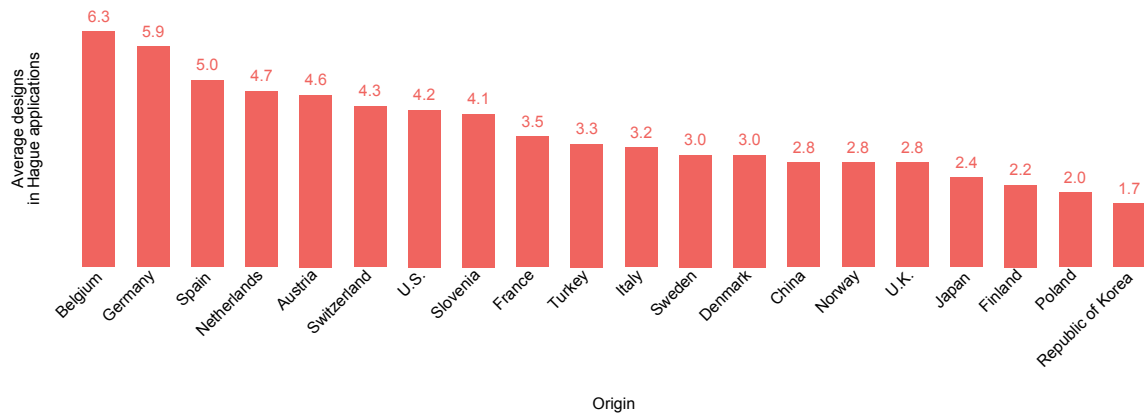


Note: The origin of an application is defined as the country/territory of the stated address of residence of the applicant. Applicants residing in a non-member country can file applications for international registrations if they have a real and effective industrial or commercial establishment within the jurisdiction of a Hague member. The top 20 origins were selected based on the number of designs contained in applications filed in 2017.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2018.

Applications from Belgium, Germany and Spain contain an average of five or more designs per application.

A11. Average number of designs per international application for the top 20 origins, 2017

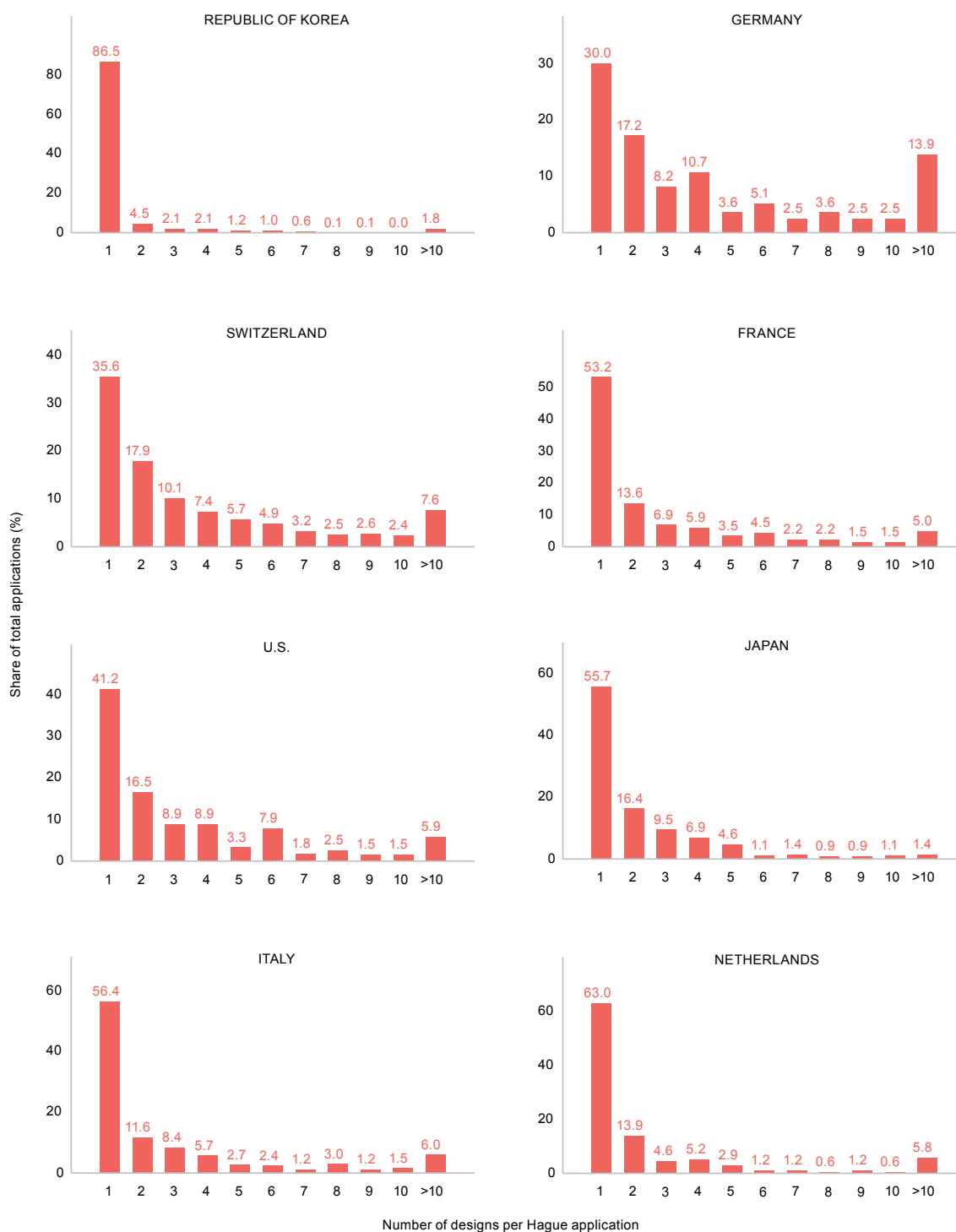


Note: The origin of an application is defined as the country/territory of the stated address of residence of the applicant. Applicants residing in a non-member country can file applications for international registrations if they have a real and effective industrial or commercial establishment within the jurisdiction of a Hague member.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2018.

For the top eight origins, the shares of single-design applications ranged from 86.5% for the Republic of Korea to 30% for Germany.

A12. Distribution of designs per application for the top eight origins, 2017

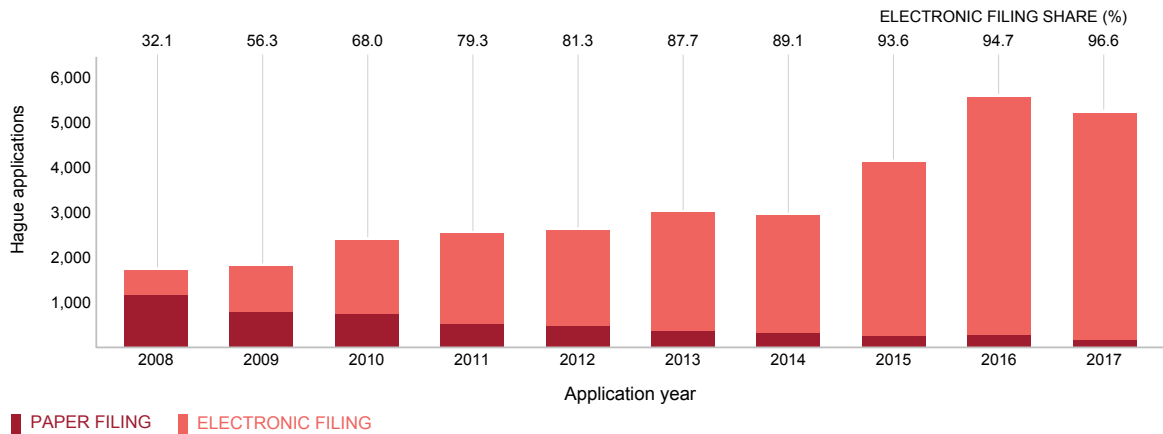


Note: The top eight origins are based on the number of Hague applications as reported in figure A9.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2018.

Electronic filings accounted for 96.6% of all Hague international applications in 2017.

A13. Distribution of international applications by medium of filing, 2008–2017

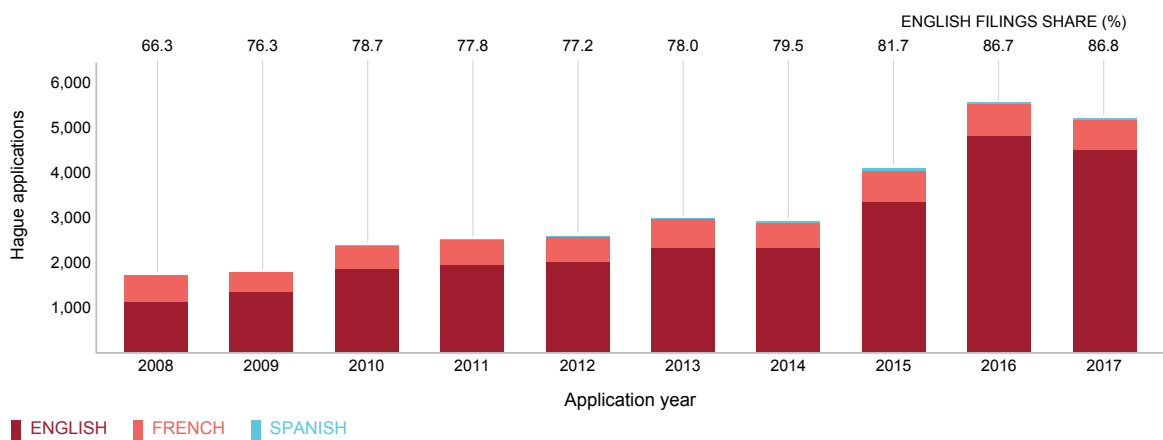


Note: Applications for industrial designs are filed in paper form or through the International Bureau's electronic filing (E-Filing) system. Electronic filing in English was introduced in 2008, and as of 2010 it has also been possible to file electronically in French and Spanish.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2018.

The share of applications filed in English has remained stable for the past two years – around 87%.

A14. Distribution of international applications by language of filing, 2008–2017

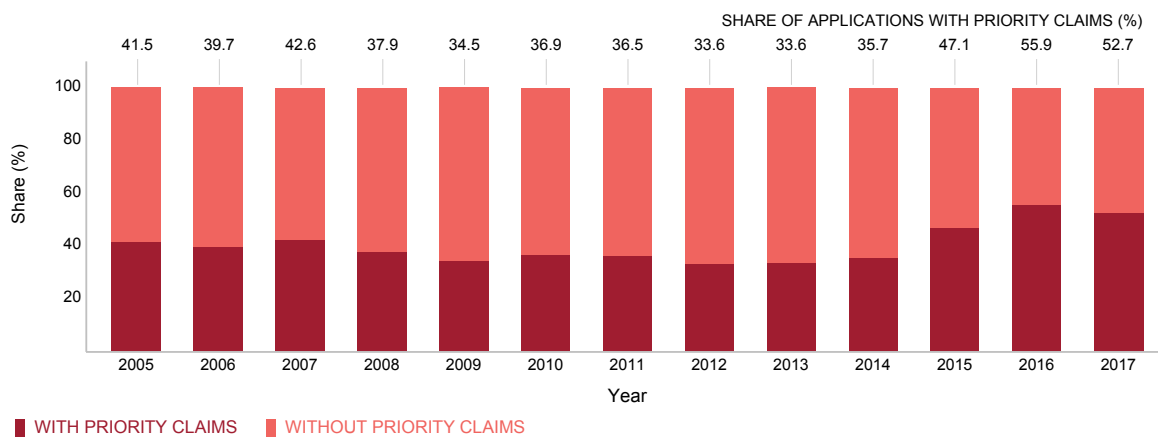


Note: International applications may be filed in English, French or Spanish.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2018.

Around 47% of all Hague applications filed in 2017 did not contain priority claims.

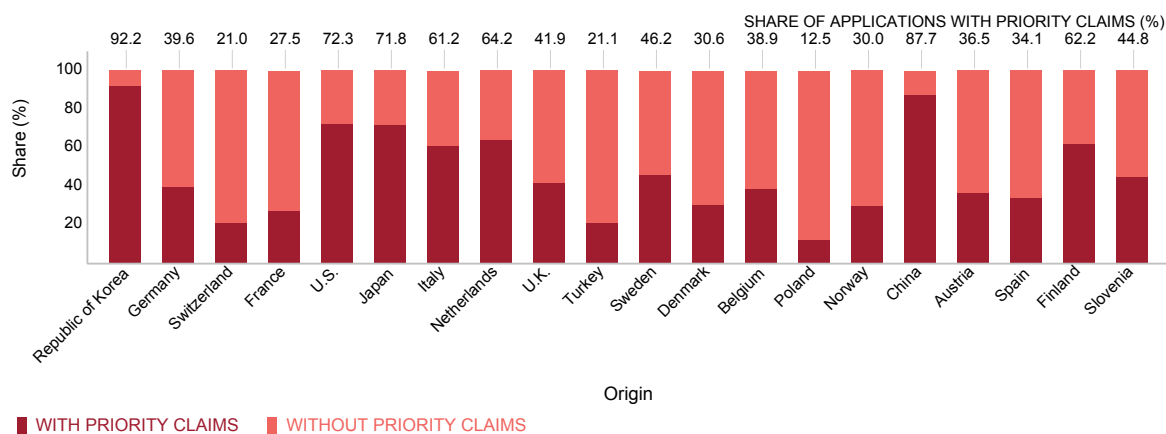
A15. Trend in international applications with priority claims, 2005–2017



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2018.

The Republic of Korea had the highest share of applications with priority claims

A16. Share of international applications with priority claims for the top 20 origins, 2017



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2018.

Geographical coverage of Hague international applications

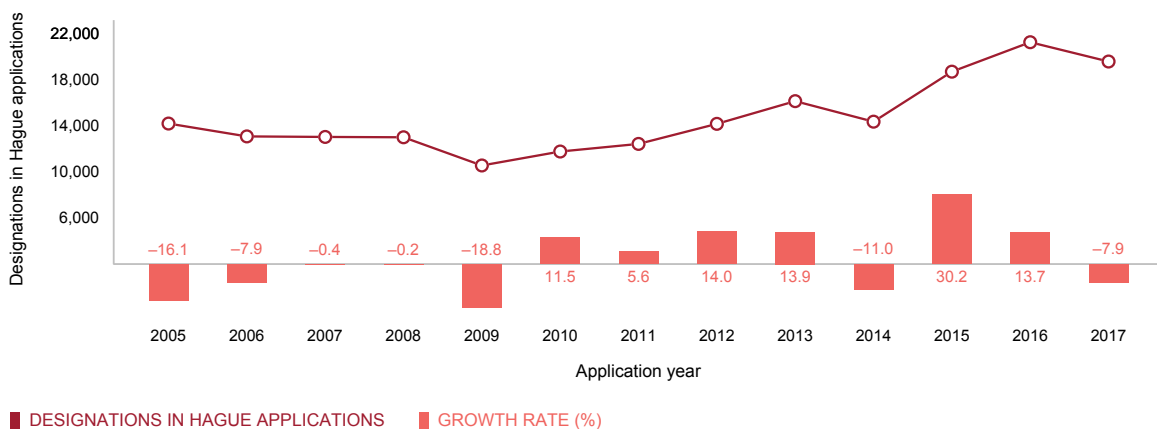
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Geographical coverage of Hague international applications

The Hague System simplifies the process of multi-national registration by creating a single international registration procedure for protecting a design in multiple jurisdictions. Applicants list the Hague members in whose jurisdictions they wish to protect their designs (known as “designated members”). This subsection presents statistics on designations in order to provide insights into the geographical coverage of international applications.

Following two successive years of strong growth, the total number of designations in Hague applications declined in 2017.

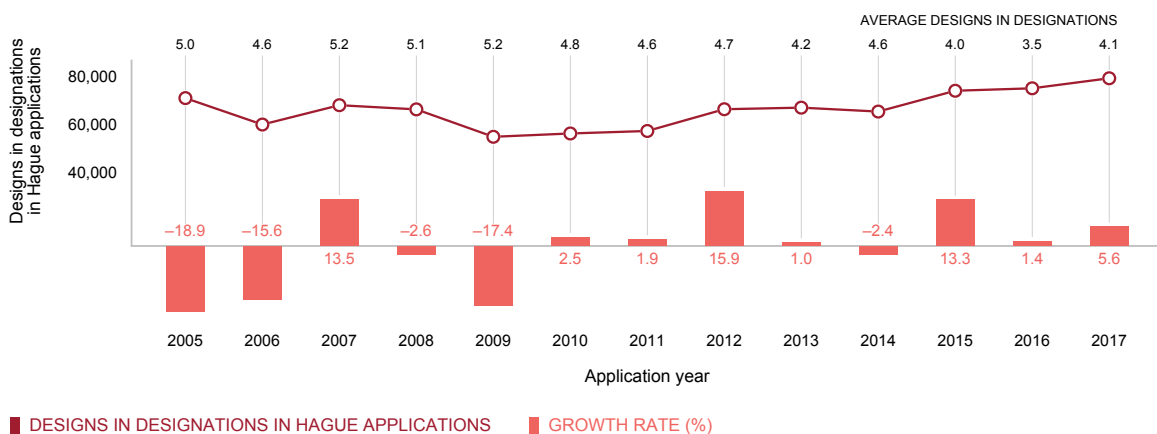
A17. Trend in designations in international applications, 2005–2017



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2018.

The number of designs contained in designations increased for the third successive year in 2017.

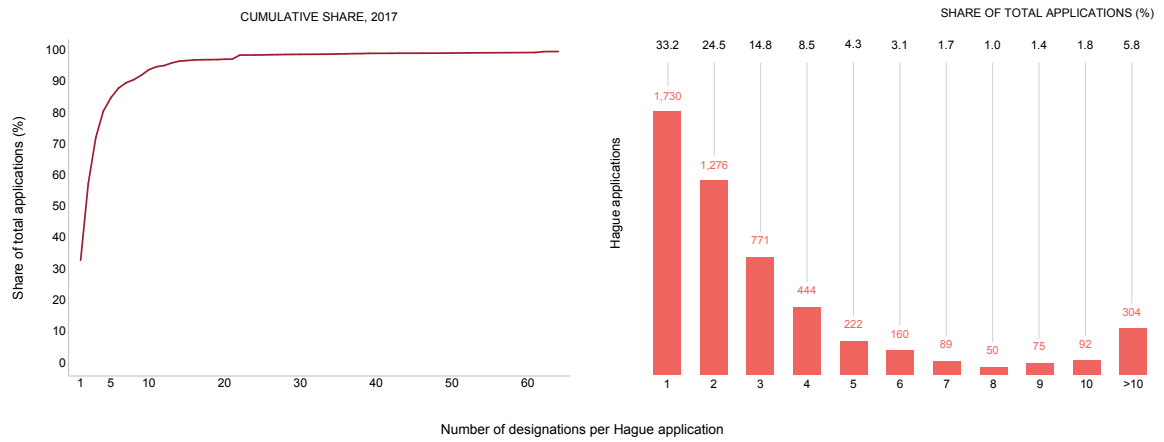
A18. Trend in the number of designs contained in designations in international applications, 2005–2017



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2018.

A third of all Hague applications included only one designation.

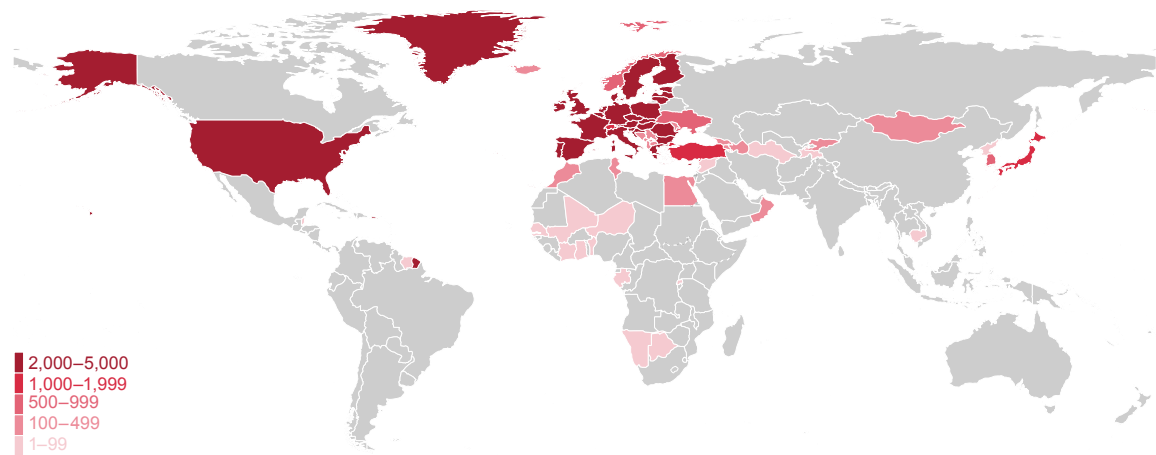
A19. Distribution of designations per international application, 2017



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2018.

The top five designated Hague members accounted for half of all designations in 2017.

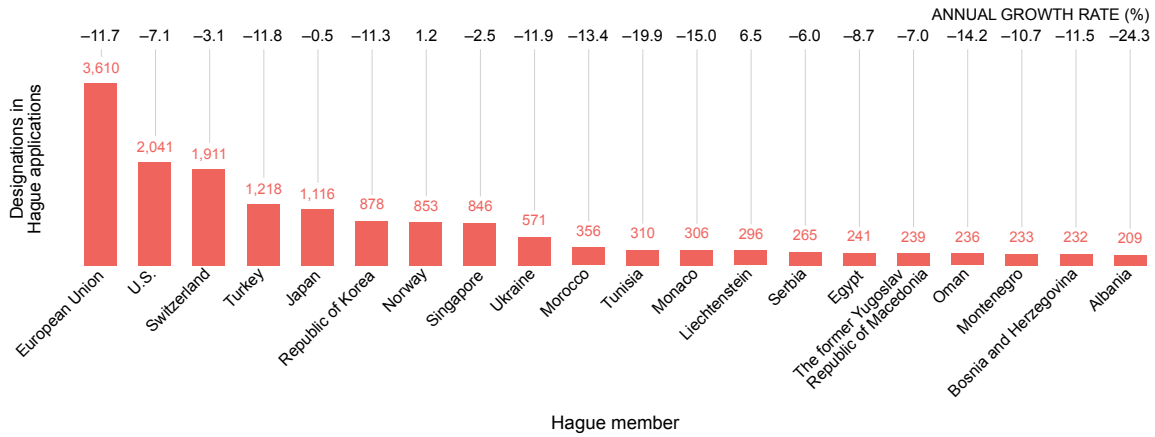
A20. International applications by designated Hague member, 2017



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2018.

All of the top 20 designated Hague members, except Liechtenstein and Norway, received fewer designations in 2017 than in 2016.

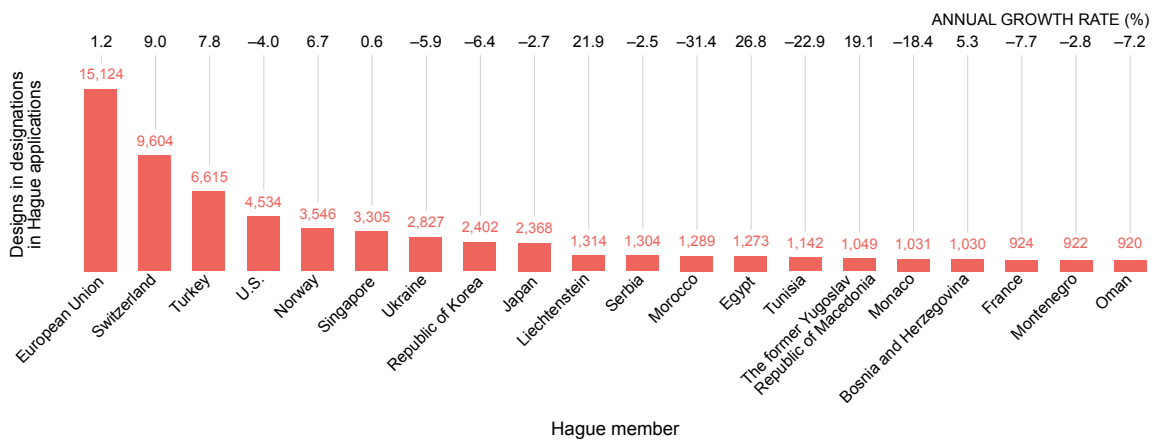
A21. Designations in international applications for the top 20 designated Hague members, 2017



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2018.

The European Union and Switzerland continue to attract the most designs in designations.

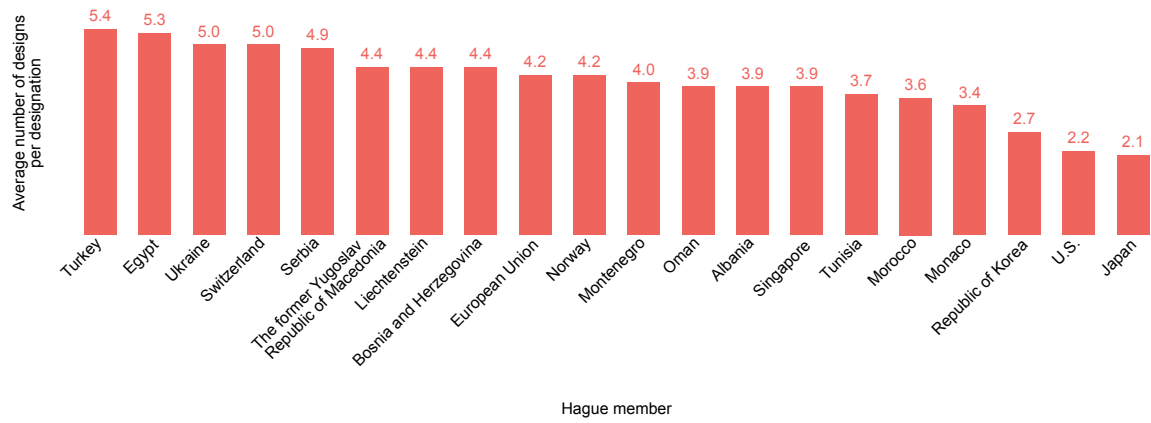
A22. Designs contained in designations in international applications for the top 20 designated Hague members, 2017



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2018.

Designated Hague members Japan, the Republic of Korea and the U.S. had the fewest average number of designs per designation in 2017.

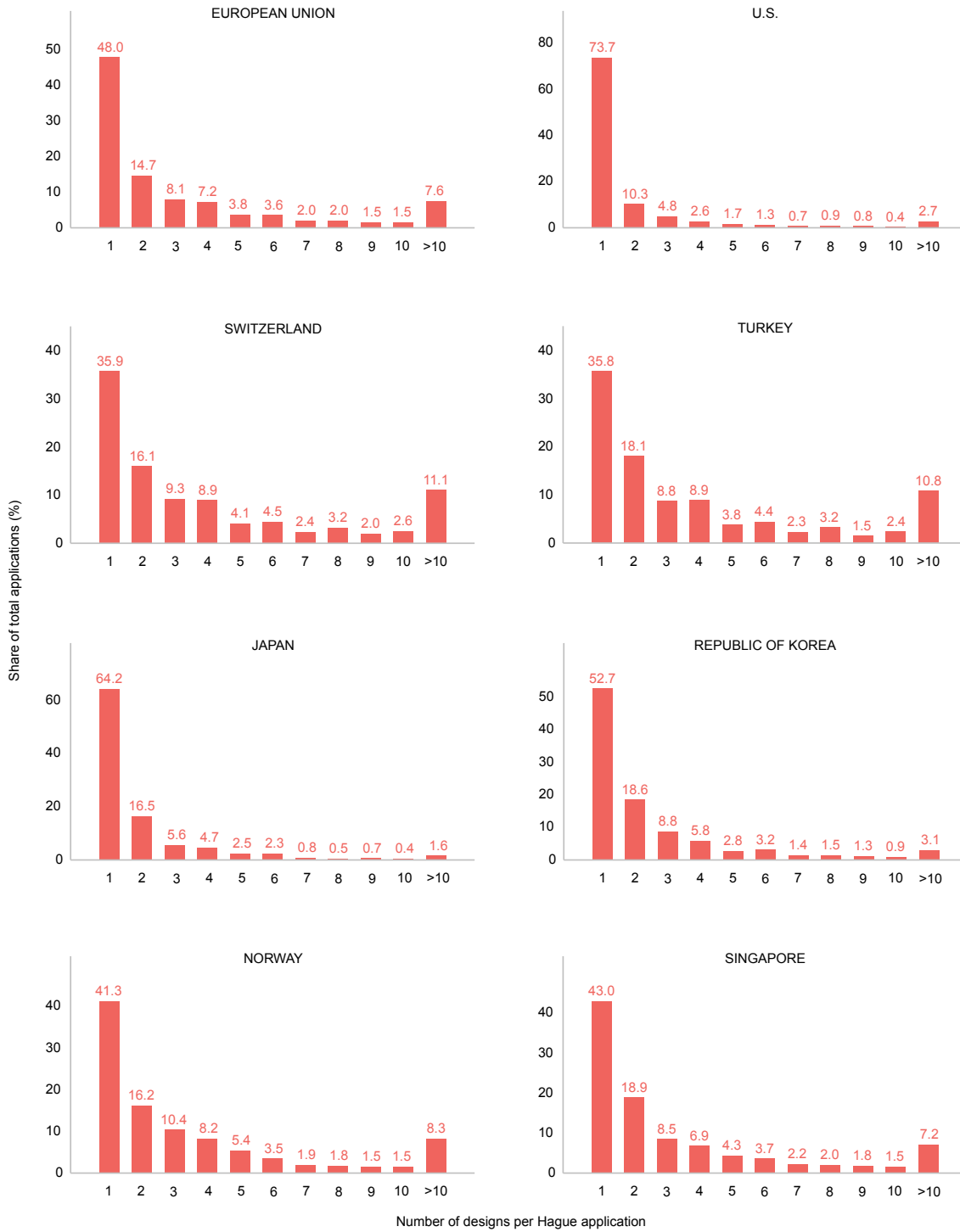
A23. Average number of designs per designation for the top 20 designated Hague members, 2017



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2018.

For the top eight designated Hague members, the share of single-design applications ranged from 73.7% for the U.S. to 35.8% for Turkey.

A24. Distribution of designs per application for the top eight designated Hague members, 2017



Note: The top eight designated members are based on the number of designations in Hague applications as reported in figure A21.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2018.

Either Germany or Switzerland accounted for the largest share of designations in 14 of the top 15 most designated Hague members.

A25. Designs contained in applications for the top 15 origins and the top 15 most designated Hague members, 2017

Origin	Designated Hague member (number of designs)														
	European Union	Switzerland	Turkey	U.S.	Norway	Singapore	Ukraine	Republic of Korea	Japan	Liechtenstein	Serbia	Morocco	Egypt	Tunisia	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Belgium	320	71	54	120	51	46	6	22	17	1	4	14	10	11	2
Cyprus	393	274	361	270	269	..	269	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Denmark	156	122	13	72	148	10	6	18	46	3	5	..	3	5	5
France	769	804	558	289	403	513	393	385	367	214	224	494	322	353	172
Germany	2,596	3,025	1,677	783	622	497	313	408	376	123	243	39	244	17	87
Greece	371	5	365	8	2	2	1	1	2	1	58	..	7	6	58
Italy	711	619	484	219	217	221	124	120	126	165	59	80	51	54	60
Japan	699	47	42	241	21	116	5	160	69	1	..	..	11	4	4
Netherlands	548	134	127	136	117	103	35	112	126	3	21	4	..	..	16
Republic of Korea	1,301	14	11	539	9	10	..	22	153	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden	136	68	63	58	80	4	24	41	12	2	2	..	..	21	2
Switzerland	2,544	2,340	1,325	331	653	977	769	290	268	518	141	502	77	430	221
Turkey	249	18	78	69	15	10	17	9	..	8	11	..	15	11	10
U.K.	255	120	107	155	112	75	16	50	39	15	13	1	10	10	6
U.S.	1,333	393	406	170	145	197	38	250	219	15	16	82	112	7	14
Others/Unknown	2,743	1,550	944	1,074	682	524	811	514	546	245	507	73	411	213	392
Total	15,124	9,604	6,615	4,534	3,546	3,305	2,827	2,402	2,368	1,314	1,304	1,289	1,273	1,142	1,049

Origin	Designated Hague member (share of total, %)														
	European Union	Switzerland	Turkey	U.S.	Norway	Singapore	Ukraine	Republic of Korea	Japan	Liechtenstein	Serbia	Morocco	Egypt	Tunisia	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Belgium	2.1	0.7	0.8	2.6	1.4	1.4	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.1	0.3	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.2
Cyprus	2.6	2.9	5.5	6.0	7.6	..	9.5	..	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Denmark	1.0	1.3	0.2	1.6	4.2	0.3	0.2	0.7	1.9	0.2	0.4	..	0.2	0.4	0.5
France	5.1	8.4	8.4	6.4	11.4	15.5	13.9	16.0	15.5	16.3	17.2	38.3	25.3	30.9	16.4
Germany	17.2	31.5	25.4	17.3	17.5	15.0	11.1	17.0	15.9	9.4	18.6	3.0	19.2	1.5	8.3
Greece	2.5	0.1	5.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	4.4	..	0.5	0.5	5.5
Italy	4.7	6.4	7.3	4.8	6.1	6.7	4.4	5.0	5.3	12.6	4.5	6.2	4.0	4.7	5.7
Japan	4.6	0.5	0.6	5.3	0.6	3.5	0.2	6.7	2.9	0.1	..	..	0.9	0.4	0.4
Netherlands	3.6	1.4	1.9	3.0	3.3	3.1	1.2	4.7	5.3	0.2	1.6	0.3	..	..	1.5
Republic of Korea	8.6	0.1	0.2	11.9	0.3	0.3	..	0.9	6.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.3	2.3	0.1	0.8	1.7	0.5	0.2	0.2	..	0.0	1.8	0.2
Switzerland	16.8	24.4	20.0	7.3	18.4	29.6	27.2	12.1	11.3	39.4	10.8	38.9	6.0	37.7	21.1
Turkey	1.6	0.2	1.2	1.5	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4	..	0.6	0.8	..	1.2	1.0	1.0
U.K.	1.7	1.2	1.6	3.4	3.2	2.3	0.6	2.1	1.6	1.1	1.0	0.1	0.8	0.9	0.6
U.S.	8.8	4.1	6.1	3.7	4.1	6.0	1.3	10.4	9.2	1.1	1.2	6.4	8.8	0.6	1.3
Others/Unknown	18.1	16.1	14.3	23.7	19.2	15.9	28.7	21.4	23.1	18.6	38.9	5.7	32.3	18.7	37.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

.. indicates zero.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2018.

Non-resident applications by filing route

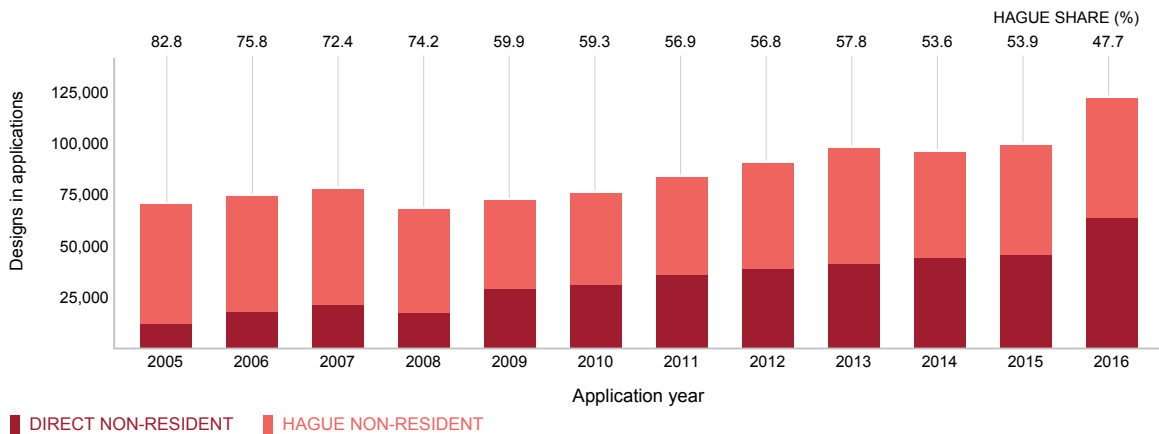
A26	Trends in non-resident application design counts by filing route (direct and Hague), 2005–2016	29
A27	Non-resident application design counts by filing route for selected Hague members, 2016	29

Non-resident applications by filing route

Applicants seeking design protection in foreign jurisdictions can either file applications directly with national or regional intellectual property (IP) offices (i.e., the Paris route) or, where requirements are met, make use of the Hague System. This subsection presents non-resident application statistics by filing route in order to provide insights into the use of the two routes for non-resident applications.

Around 48% of non-resident applications were filed via the Hague System in 2016.

A26. Trends in non-resident application design counts by filing route (direct and Hague), 2005–2016

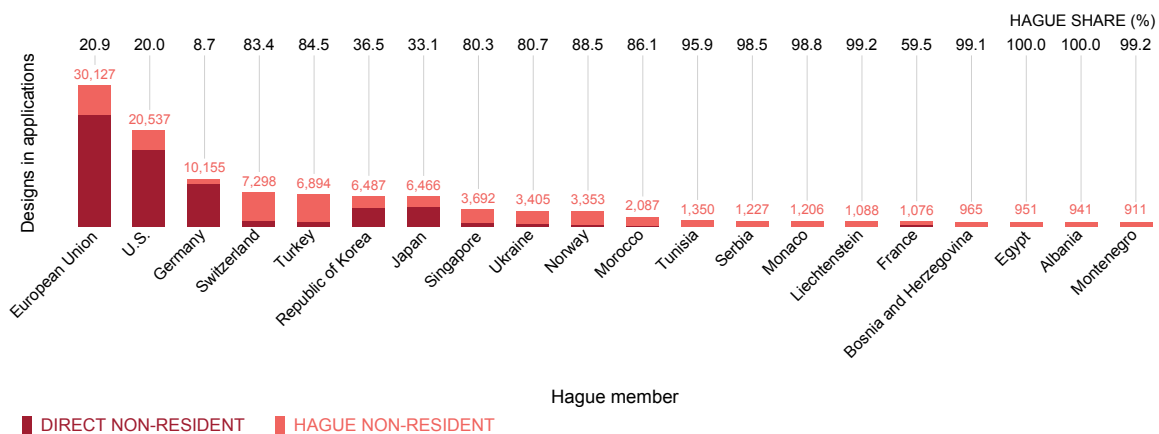


Note: Direct application data are available only up to 2016, so 2017 Hague designation data are not reported. The direct route refers to applications filed directly with national or regional IP offices of Hague members only. The Hague route refers to designations received via the Hague System. For the sake of simplicity, designations are referred to as applications received via the Hague route. The Hague share of non-resident applications has declined from 53.9% in 2015 to 47.7% in 2016, which is mainly explained by the accession of Japan and the U.S. to the Hague System in 2015. Those two members have a high share of direct non-resident filings.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2018.

The majority of the 20 reported Hague members received more than 80% of the non-resident applications through the Hague System.

A27. Non-resident application design counts by filing route for selected Hague members, 2016



Note: Direct application data are available only up to 2016, so 2017 Hague designation data are not reported. The direct route refers to applications filed directly with national or regional IP offices of Hague members only. The Hague route refers to designations received by offices via the Hague System. For the sake of simplicity, designations are referred to as applications received via the Hague route.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2018.

Hague international applications by class and industry sector

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Hague international applications by class and by industry sector

The Hague System makes it possible to file, via a single application, up to 100 industrial designs belonging to the same class of the International Classification for Industrial Designs established under the Locarno Agreement. This subsection presents Hague design statistics by class and by industry sector in order to provide insights into the goods incorporating the designs.

Furnishing accounted for the largest share of total designs (10.5%) in 2017, closely followed by recording and communication equipment (10.3%).

A28. Designs contained in international applications by class, 2014–2017

Class	2014	2015	2016	2017	Growth rate (%) 2016–17	2017 share of total (%)
Class 1: Foodstuffs	58	145	44	43	-2.3	0.2
Class 2: Clothing	658	759	668	1,072	60.5	5.5
Class 3: Travel goods	394	379	407	422	3.7	2.2
Class 4: Brushware	56	212	104	210	101.9	1.1
Class 5: Textile piecegoods	196	117	178	169	-5.1	0.9
Class 6: Furnishing	1,678	1,975	2,350	2,045	-13.0	10.5
Class 7: Household goods	484	699	805	803	-0.2	4.1
Class 8: Tools and hardware	324	389	389	449	15.4	2.3
Class 9: Packages and containers	1,101	878	1,155	1,241	7.4	6.4
Class 10: Clocks and watches	957	1,244	1,336	1,339	0.2	6.9
Class 11: Articles of adornment	1,116	1,190	1,087	841	-22.6	4.3
Class 12: Means of transport	1,083	1,073	1,537	1,472	-4.2	7.6
Class 13: Equipment for producing electricity	336	321	525	292	-44.4	1.5
Class 14: Recording and communication equipment	763	1,387	2,107	2,008	-4.7	10.3
Class 15: Machines, not elsewhere specified	321	505	741	633	-14.6	3.3
Class 16: Photographic apparatus	33	184	230	117	-49.1	0.6
Class 17: Musical instruments	24	21	19	4	-78.9	0.0
Class 18: Printing and office machinery	7	38	20	73	265.0	0.4
Class 19: Stationery and office equipment	228	322	253	223	-11.9	1.1
Class 20: Sales and advertising equipment	58	225	90	230	155.6	1.2
Class 21: Games, toys, sporting goods	373	399	293	435	48.5	2.2
Class 22: Arms, articles for hunting and fishing	60	47	23	51	121.7	0.3
Class 23: Heating and cooling equipment	822	1,117	1,140	1,248	9.5	6.4
Class 24: Medical and laboratory equipment	832	339	411	431	4.9	2.2
Class 25: Building and construction elements	490	453	406	404	-0.5	2.1
Class 26: Lighting apparatus	627	595	834	1,345	61.3	6.9
Class 27: Tobacco and smokers' supplies	24	34	59	96	62.7	0.5
Class 28: Pharmaceutical and cosmetic products	215	167	384	503	31.0	2.6
Class 29: Accident prevention and rescue equipment	36	13	61	69	13.1	0.4
Class 30: Animal care articles	68	38	22	96	336.4	0.5
Class 31: Machines for preparing food or drink	21	49	47	30	-36.2	0.2
Class 32: Graphic symbols and logos	998	1,121	991	1,035	4.4	5.3
Total	14,441	16,435	18,716	19,429	3.8	100.0

Note: For full class definitions, visit www.wipo.int/classifications/locarno.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2018.

Designs related to furnishing accounted for the largest shares of designs from Germany, the Netherlands and Turkey.

A29. Designs contained in international applications by class and origin, 2017

Class	Origin									
	Germany	Switzerland	Republic of Korea	U.S.	France	Italy	Japan	Netherlands	Belgium	Turkey
Class 1: Foodstuffs	8	1	..	..	4	..	..	1	4	..
Class 2: Clothing	86	110	9	166	132	75	39	3	314	34
Class 3: Travel goods	81	106	19	25	100	32	15	1	4	..
Class 4: Brushware	72	20	..	83	2	..	22	2	..	..
Class 5: Textile piecegoods	59	18	7	1	11	5	6	3	..	41
Class 6: Furnishing	642	120	35	29	75	176	8	499	50	125
Class 7: Household goods	85	117	91	82	100	6	7	49	2	57
Class 8: Tools and hardware	111	65	3	36	17	74	21	4	2	1
Class 9: Packages and containers	320	200	15	257	113	67	40	18	6	18
Class 10: Clocks and watches	190	922	21	15	62	8	49	4	1	9
Class 11: Articles of adornment	196	183	1	6	103	76	27	6	8	51
Class 12: Means of transport	561	42	102	51	209	23	125	8	8	2
Class 13: Equipment for producing electricity	64	42	17	25	43	22	32	4	1	13
Class 14: Recording and communication equipment	100	133	878	402	27	11	158	15	2	3
Class 15: Machines, not elsewhere specified	91	10	242	7	4	38	32	6	1	15
Class 16: Photographic apparatus	4	37	12	..	14	2	24	..	..	..
Class 17: Musical instruments	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Class 18: Printing and office machinery	50	4	3	..	2	..	11	..	..	..
Class 19: Stationery and office equipment	130	11	7	1	26	1	11	3	..	..
Class 20: Sales and advertising equipment	49	23	57	8	37	7	3	..	1	3
Class 21: Games, toys, sporting goods	53	115	18	39	33	26	36	23	5	..
Class 22: Arms, articles for hunting and fishing	7	4	3	21	..	..	..	..	..	2
Class 23: Heating and cooling equipment	540	210	64	33	36	84	51	4	5	5
Class 24: Medical and laboratory equipment	41	73	15	86	11	14	62	34	10	8
Class 25: Building and construction elements	78	69	2	9	12	15	1	11	12	2
Class 26: Lighting apparatus	304	44	74	73	69	193	29	37	4	2
Class 27: Tobacco and smokers' supplies	2	63	..	19	8	..	1	..	..	..
Class 28: Pharmaceutical and cosmetic products	205	11	37	131	2	23	11	43	16	..
Class 29: Accident prevention and rescue equipment	14	..	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Class 30: Animal care articles	11	1	3	7	..	31	..	2	1	..
Class 31: Machines for preparing food or drink	..	2	1	1	..	14	2	6	..	1
Class 32: Graphic symbols and logos	107	177	..	46	143	42	8	21	..	29
Total	4,261	2,935	1,742	1,661	1,396	1,065	831	807	457	421

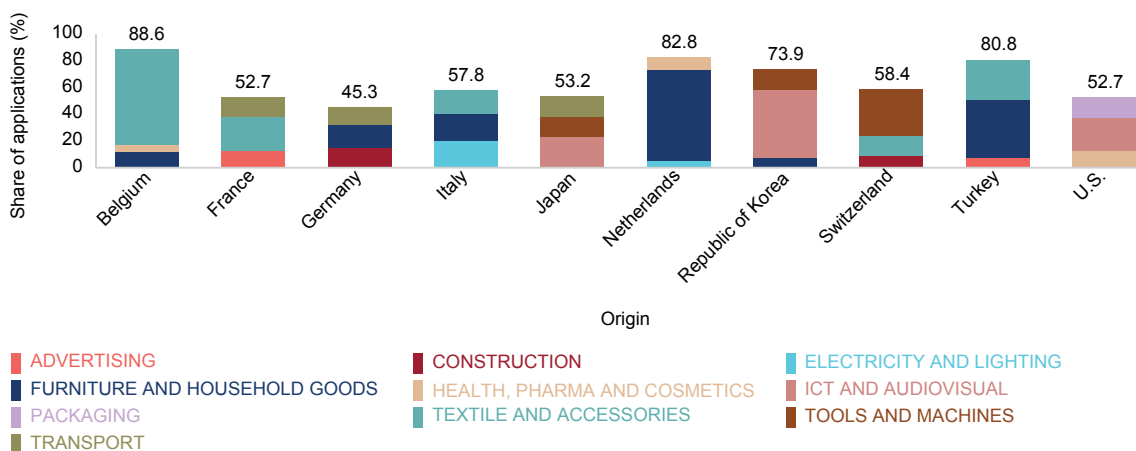
Note: For full class definitions, visit www.wipo.int/classifications/locarno.

.. indicates zero.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2018.

The share of the top three sectors ranged from 88.6% for Belgium to 45.3% for Germany.

A30. Distribution of designs contained in applications by the top three sectors for the top ten origins, 2017



Note: See the Annex for definitions of sectors.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2018.

Designs related to transport accounted for the largest share of all designations for the Republic of Korea, Norway and Ukraine, whereas clocks and watches accounted for the largest share for Liechtenstein, Singapore and Switzerland.

A31. Designs contained in international applications by class and designated Hague member, 2017

Class	Designated Hague member									
	European Union	Switzerland	Turkey	U.S.	Norway	Singapore	Ukraine	Republic of Korea	Japan	Liechtenstein
Class 1: Foodstuffs	16	9	22	21	20	1	1	1	1	8
Class 2: Clothing	906	455	295	270	166	133	78	172	169	21
Class 3: Travel goods	353	209	135	143	83	123	45	128	81	12
Class 4: Brushware	201	160	82	45	2	2	2	3	21	..
Class 5: Textile piecegoods	108	84	97	21	23	50	53	61	7	6
Class 6: Furnishing	1,864	1,084	256	301	242	211	121	69	79	68
Class 7: Household goods	562	251	270	162	163	119	127	101	107	25
Class 8: Tools and hardware	295	229	114	118	77	44	24	99	79	25
Class 9: Packages and containers	861	621	391	251	198	113	224	168	122	103
Class 10: Clocks and watches	1,206	1,103	739	161	372	682	370	131	141	234
Class 11: Articles of adornment	769	673	392	131	65	451	163	160	108	108
Class 12: Means of transport	789	880	655	310	496	327	432	350	280	214
Class 13: Equipment for producing electricity	216	130	83	94	47	62	40	33	58	17
Class 14: Recording and communication equipment	1,628	332	164	518	177	197	61	303	305	29
Class 15: Machines, not elsewhere specified	515	177	215	162	31	20	68	38	108	52
Class 16: Photographic apparatus	107	46	23	62	3	26	12	40	29	1
Class 17: Musical instruments	3	2	1	2	..	..	1	1	..	..
Class 18: Printing and office machinery	71	17	17	16	2	18	2	45	..	..
Class 19: Stationery and office equipment	160	133	101	88	22	37	40	49	40	11
Class 20: Sales and advertising equipment	167	91	49	85	31	8	14	12	12	21
Class 21: Games, toys, sporting goods	350	227	56	125	73	39	36	33	60	16
Class 22: Arms, articles for hunting and fishing	43	11	6	11	5	2	6	2	9	4
Class 23: Heating and cooling equipment	933	640	588	250	204	96	206	102	100	115
Class 24: Medical and laboratory equipment	322	173	95	190	64	48	28	82	133	18
Class 25: Building and construction elements	363	196	44	83	58	25	34	12	16	41
Class 26: Lighting apparatus	870	513	745	238	242	165	173	73	108	128
Class 27: Tobacco and smokers' supplies	26	61	39	50	38	23	21	38	43	..
Class 28: Pharmaceutical and cosmetic products	415	261	254	212	145	107	38	76	102	11
Class 29: Accident prevention and rescue equipment	56	10	..	12	35	3	..	..	..	..
Class 30: Animal care articles	49	52	41	51	8	..	5	3	30	..
Class 31: Machines for preparing food or drink	21	4	7	11	4	10	2	9	6	..
Class 32: Graphic symbols and logos	879	770	639	340	450	163	400	8	14	26
Total	15,124	9,604	6,615	4,534	3,546	3,305	2,827	2,402	2,368	1,314

Note: For full class definitions, visit www.wipo.int/classifications/locarno.

.. indicates zero.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2018.

Hague international registrations and refusals

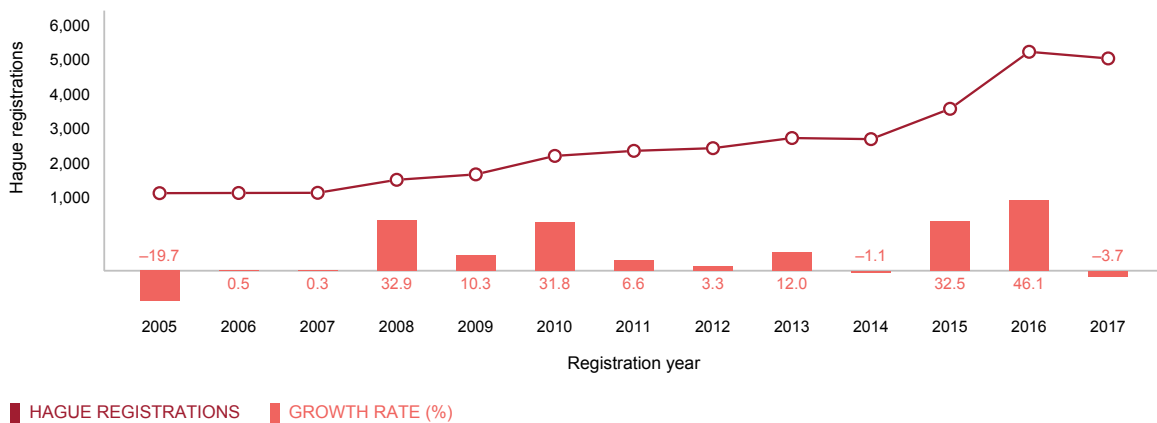
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A37	Refusals of international registrations by designated Hague member, 2011 and 2017	39

Hague international registrations and refusals

International applications are recorded in the International Register if they fulfill all the requirements of the formal examination conducted by the IB. Designated offices can refuse to grant protection for an international registration. If an IP office refuses to grant protection, it must notify the IB of this decision within 6 or 12 months from the date on which the registration was published in the *International Designs Bulletin*. This subsection presents statistics for international registrations and refusals.

Following strong growth in 2015 and 2016, international registrations decreased by 3.7% in 2017.

A32. Trend in international registrations, 2005–2017



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2018.

The number of designs contained in international registrations increased for the sixth consecutive year.

A33. Trend in the number of designs contained in international registrations, 2005–2017



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2018.

The top five origins accounted for more than 60% of all designs in registrations recorded in 2017.

A34. International registrations and registration design counts for the top 20 origins, 2015–2017

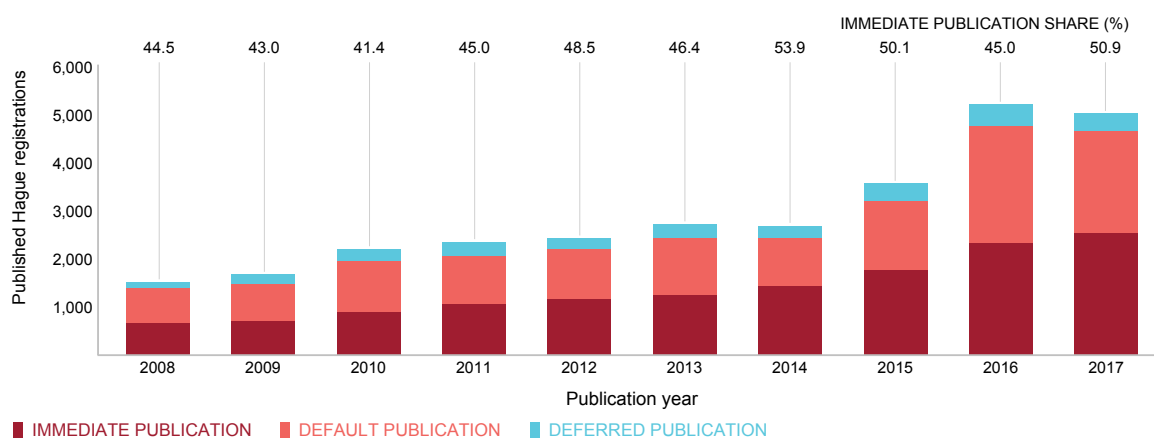
Origin	Number of registrations					Designs in registrations				
	2015	2016	2017	Growth (%): 2016–17	2017 share of total (%)	2015	2016	2017	Growth (%): 2016–17	2017 share of total (%)
Germany	588	699	716	2.4	14.2	3,144	3,559	4,347	22.1	22.6
Switzerland	709	648	669	3.2	13.3	3,183	2,433	2,928	20.3	15.2
U.S.	147	373	402	7.8	8.0	805	1,312	1,673	27.5	8.7
Republic of Korea	482	1,245	938	-24.7	18.6	1,083	1,903	1,598	-16.0	8.3
France	365	387	401	3.6	8.0	1,239	1,157	1,310	13.2	6.8
Italy	270	270	350	29.6	6.9	1,123	1,163	1,047	-10.0	5.4
Japan	83	333	351	5.4	7.0	252	786	964	22.6	5.0
Netherlands	134	230	189	-17.8	3.7	612	1,342	938	-30.1	4.9
Cyprus	5	15	20	33.3	0.4	124	153	542	254.2	2.8
Turkey	88	115	132	14.8	2.6	234	508	451	-11.2	2.3
Belgium	52	53	66	24.5	1.3	176	129	407	215.5	2.1
U.K.	84	117	104	-11.1	2.1	340	289	363	25.6	1.9
Greece	4	9	10	11.1	0.2	8	22	317	1 340.9	1.6
Austria	37	39	49	25.6	1.0	367	389	246	-36.8	1.3
Sweden	84	145	85	-41.4	1.7	285	464	224	-51.7	1.2
Denmark	51	79	73	-7.6	1.4	191	361	213	-41.0	1.1
Spain	65	56	42	-25.0	0.8	174	293	206	-29.7	1.1
Poland	25	31	67	116.1	1.3	108	117	174	48.7	0.9
Ukraine	13	24	24	0.0	0.5	42	88	159	80.7	0.8
Norway	50	56	58	3.6	1.2	149	152	145	-4.6	0.8
Others/ Unknown	245	309	295	-4.5	5.9	845	981	989	0.8	5.1
Total	3,581	5,233	5,041	-3.7	100.0	14,484	17,601	19,241	9.3	100.0

Note: The top 20 origins were selected based on the number of designs contained in registrations in 2017.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2018.

Immediate publication accounted for 51% of all publications in 2017.

A35. Publication of international registrations, 2008–2017

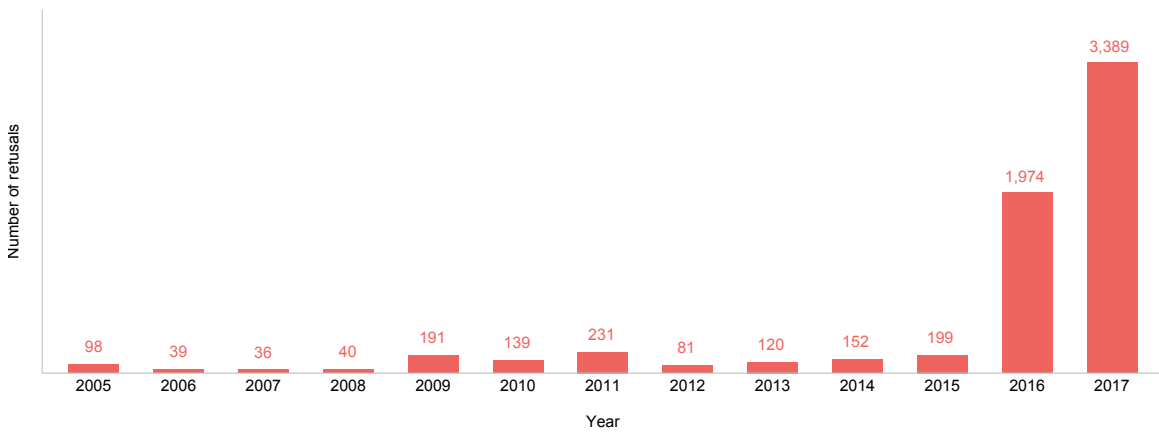


Note: International registrations are published in the *International Designs Bulletin (IDB)* six months after their date of registration unless applicants request immediate publication or a deferment of publication. The publication of international registrations can be deferred for up to 12 months under the Hague Act, or for up to 30 months under the Geneva Act.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2018.

The number of refusals increased substantially in 2016 and 2017.

A36. Trends in refusals of international registrations, 2005–2017

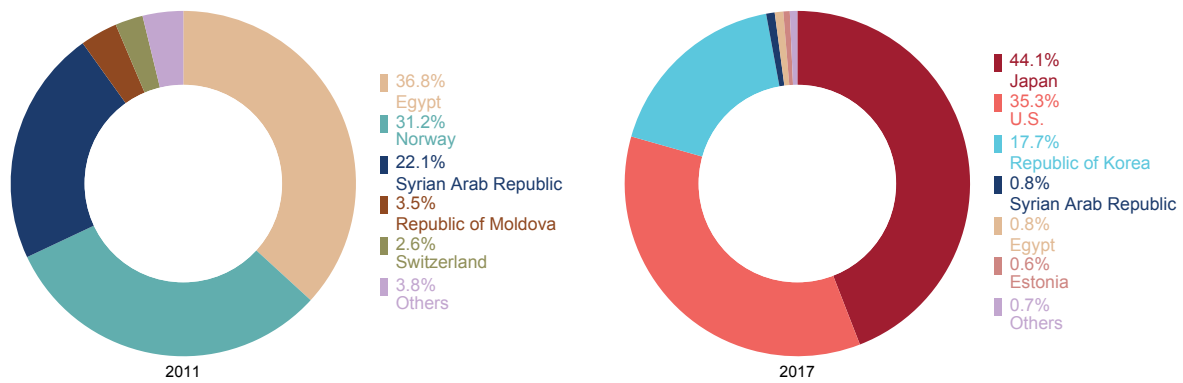


Note: Counts are based on refusal notifications recorded by the IB.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2018.

Japan and the U.S. accounted for almost 80% of all refusals in 2017.

A37. Refusals of international registrations by designated Hague member, 2011 and 2017



Note: The Japan Patent Office (JPO) issues one notification of refusal per design if the international registration contains more than one industrial design.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2018.

Renewals of international registrations and registrations in force

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Renewals of international registrations and registrations in force

International registrations are valid for a period of five years and can be renewed for two additional five-year periods. The maximum duration of protection in each Hague member's jurisdiction depends on the legislation of the granting authority. International registrations must be renewed in order to remain valid. During the renewal process, holders can designate all or only some of the Hague members designated in the initial registration. Holders can also opt to renew all or only some of the designs contained in the initial registration.

Around 3,300 international registrations were renewed in 2017, a 4.7% increase on 2016.

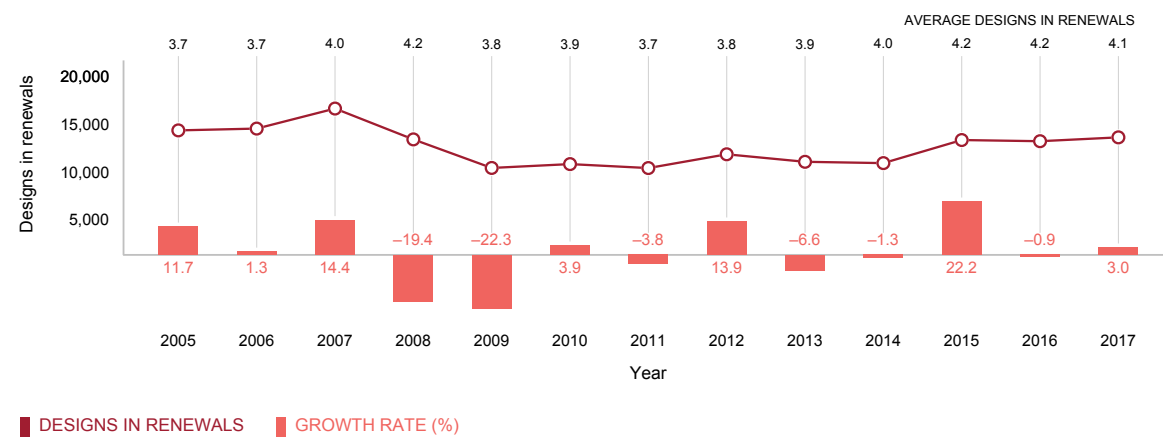
A38. Trend in renewals of international registrations, 2005–2017



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2018.

The total number of designs contained in renewals of international registrations rose by 3% in 2017 to reach 13,600.

A39. Trend in renewals of designs contained in international registrations, 2005–2017



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2018.

The total number of designations in renewals has fluctuated between 18,000 and 22,000 over the past five years.

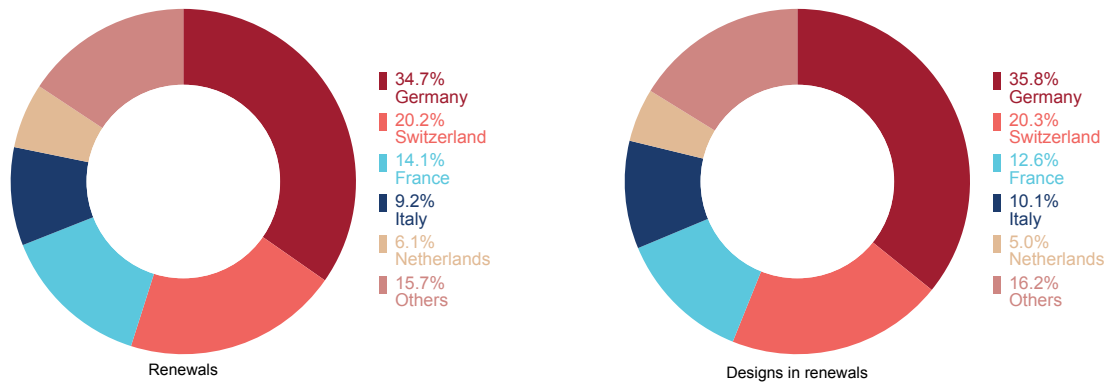
A40. Trend in designations in renewals of international registrations, 2005–2017



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2018.

International registration holders from Germany renewed the largest numbers of registrations and designs contained in registrations in 2017.

A41. Renewals of international registrations for the top five origins, 2017



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2018.

The top five designated Hague members accounted for 38% of all design renewals in 2017.

A42. Top designated Hague members in renewals of registrations, 2007, 2012 and 2017

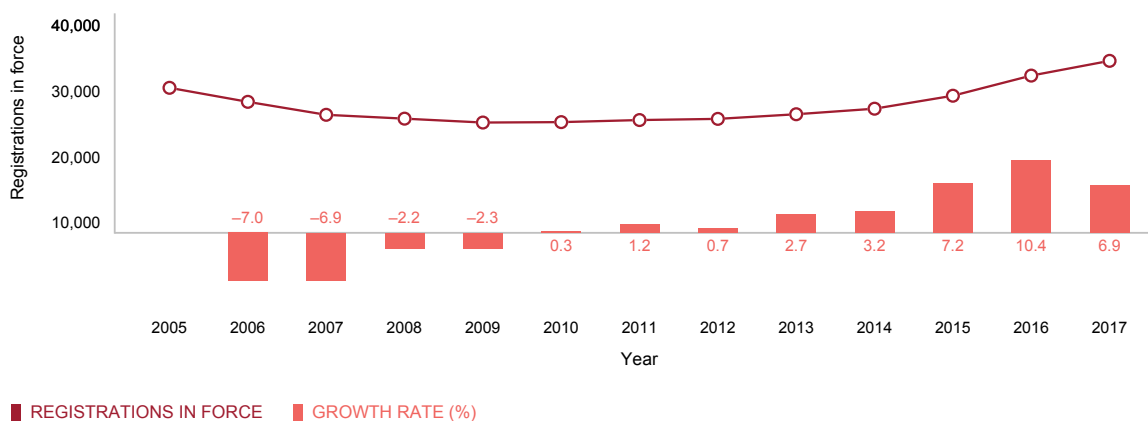
Designated member	Renewals of registrations				Design renewals			
	2007	2012	2017	2017 share of total (%)	2007	2012	2017	2017 share of total (%)
Switzerland	3,393	2,585	2,431	11.8	13,887	10,241	10,594	12.3
France	3,652	2,336	1,401	6.8	15,216	8,830	5,810	6.7
Germany	3,514	2,172	1,302	6.3	14,309	8,348	5,435	6.3
Benelux	3,716	2,412	1,312	6.4	15,111	9,167	5,362	6.2
European Union	n.a.	n.a.	1,093	5.3	n.a.	n.a.	5,328	6.2
Italy	3,585	2,346	1,268	6.1	14,243	8,758	4,995	5.8
Turkey	n.a.	238	890	4.3	n.a.	1,057	3,921	4.5
Ukraine	122	373	572	2.8	318	1,573	2,661	3.1
Greece	1,413	987	582	2.8	5,899	3,811	2,581	3.0
Monaco	1,165	854	643	3.1	4,362	3,417	2,521	2.9
Morocco	1,245	480	526	2.6	5,051	2,155	2,466	2.9
Liechtenstein	1,126	800	607	2.9	4,093	2,779	2,386	2.8
Croatia	n.a.	383	479	2.3	n.a.	1,719	2,292	2.7
Serbia	829	762	581	2.8	3,281	2,618	2,196	2.5
Singapore	n.a.	223	506	2.5	n.a.	1,096	2,104	2.4
Montenegro	827	714	523	2.5	3,278	2,436	1,843	2.1
Slovenia	1,011	719	473	2.3	3,844	2,287	1,837	2.1
Egypt	2,143	1,067	371	1.8	8,791	4,206	1,724	2.0
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	620	571	451	2.2	1,956	1,916	1,609	1.9
Hungary	1,246	927	476	2.3	3,941	2,960	1,598	1.8
Others	15,020	6,231	4,139	20.1	56,500	22,941	17,124	19.8
Total	44,627	27,180	20,626	100.0	174,080	102,315	86,387	100.0

Note: n.a. indicates not applicable. The selection of the top 20 designated Hague members was based on the numbers of renewals of designs contained in Hague registrations in 2017.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2018.

Around 34,700 international registrations were in force in 2017.

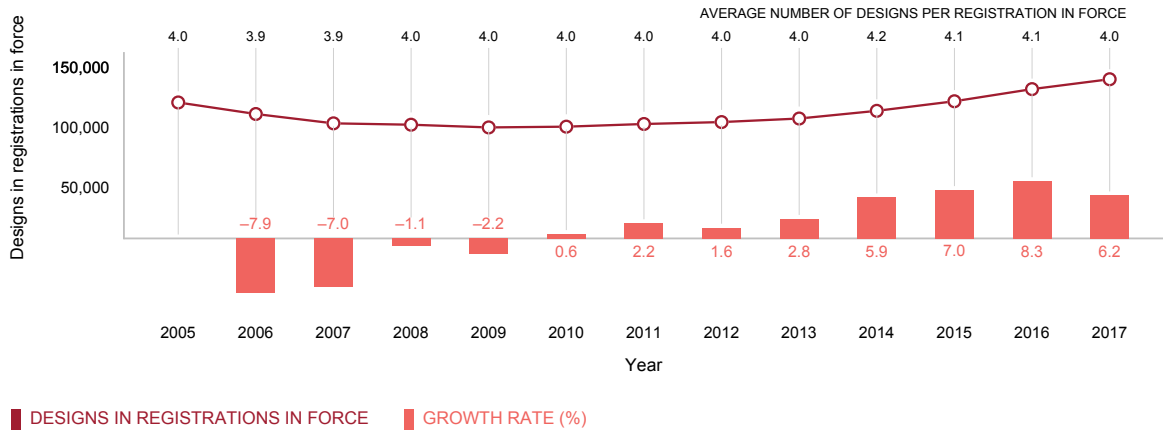
A43. International registrations in force, 2005–2017



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2018.

The approximately 34,700 international registrations that were in force in 2017 contained around 140,000 designs.

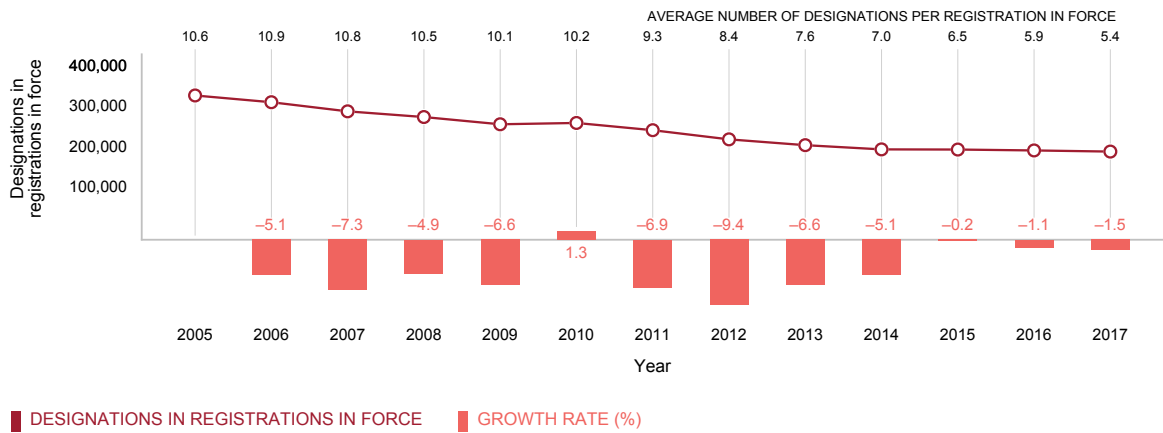
A44. Designs contained in international registrations in force, 2005–2017



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2018.

Designations in international registrations in force have declined over the past decade due to intense use of the EU designation to seek design protection in the EU as a whole rather than in individual EU member countries.

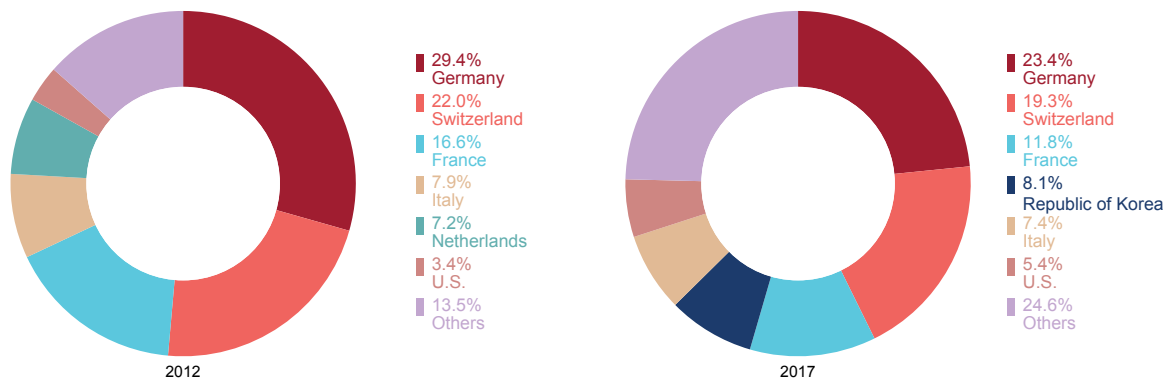
A45. Designations contained in international registrations in force, 2005–2017



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2018.

Holders from Germany accounted for the largest share of all registrations in force in 2017.

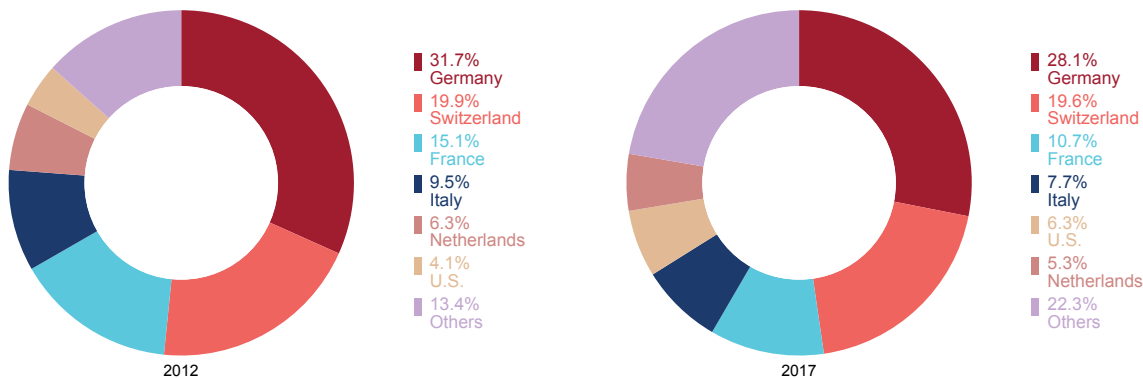
A46. Share of international registrations in force for the top six origins, 2012 and 2017



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2018.

Holders residing in Germany, Switzerland and France accounted for 58.4% of all designs in force in 2017.

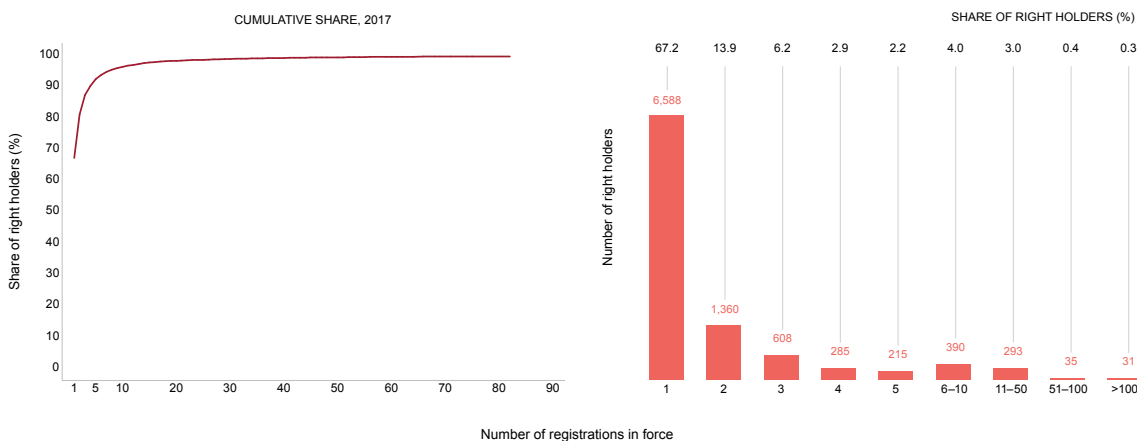
A47. Share of designs contained in international registrations in force for the top six origins, 2012 and 2017



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2018.

Around 67% of international registration holders had only one registration in their portfolio.

A48. Distribution of international registrations in force by right holder portfolio size, 2017



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2018.

Fees collected and distributed by the International Bureau (IB)

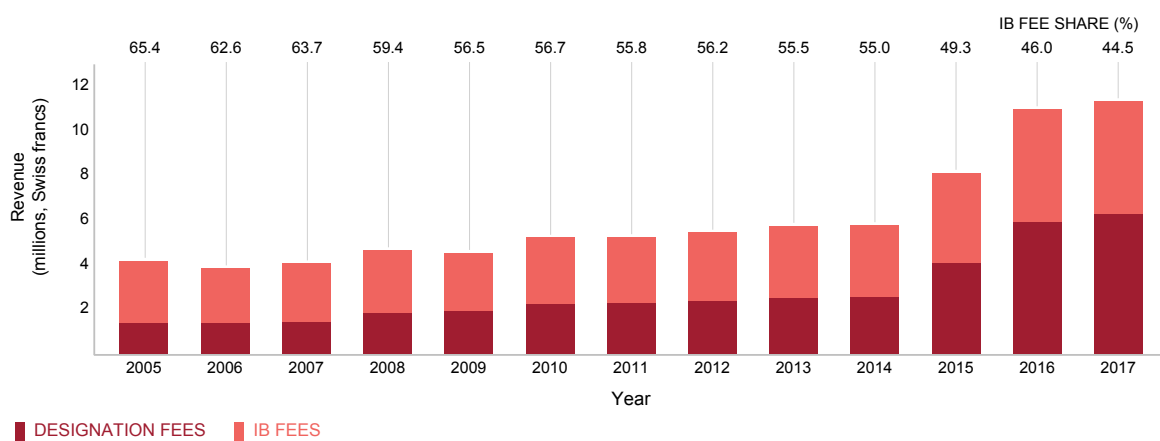
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Fees collected and distributed by the International Bureau (IB)

The IB collects fees for its services relating to the registration, renewal and maintenance of industrial designs. These fees comprise a basic standard fee per application and per design together with a fee for each designated Hague member. The IB also collects the standard and individual designation fees on behalf of designated Hague members and distributes them accordingly.

The IB fee share has declined considerably over the past 13 years.

A49. Trend in fees collected by the IB, 2005–2017



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2018.

Japan received 23.5% of the CHF 6.3 million distributed among Hague members in 2017.

A50. Fees distributed to Hague members by the IB, 2016–2017

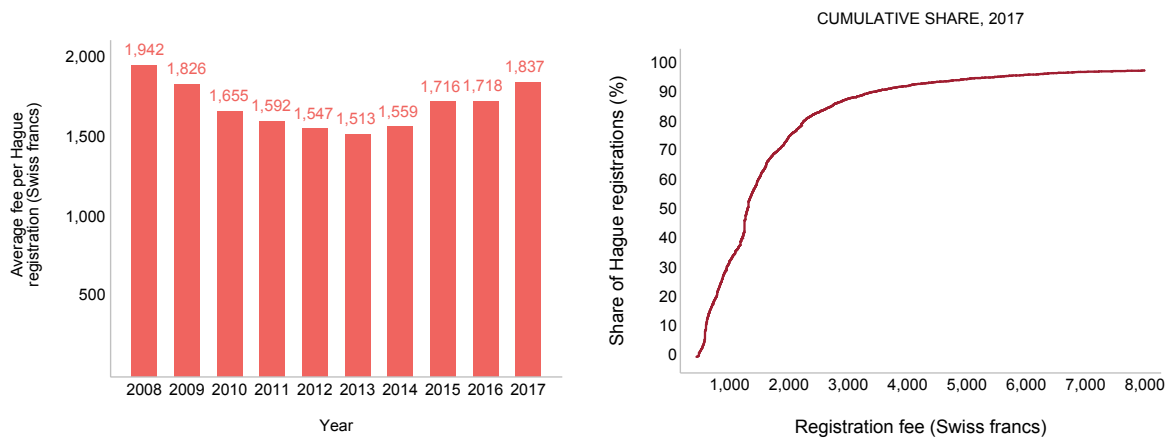
Hague member	Fees received (Swiss francs)		
	2016	2017	2017 share of total (%)
African Intellectual Property Organization	87,003	82,892	1.3
Albania	13,812	13,622	0.2
Armenia	8,110	9,891	0.2
Azerbaijan	10,387	11,477	0.2
Belize	6,652	7,404	0.1
Benelux Office for Intellectual Property	32,135	35,219	0.6
Benin	2,593	2,902	0.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	14,176	15,227	0.2
Botswana	2,347	3,551	0.1
Brunei Darussalam	7,480	15,640	0.2
Bulgaria	12,910	12,799	0.2
Cambodia	0	4,740	0.1
Côte d'Ivoire	2,337	3,174	0.1
Croatia	26,139	28,787	0.5
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	8,254	16,728	0.3
Denmark	10,931	12,236	0.2
Egypt	19,536	18,678	0.3
Estonia	8,425	8,784	0.1
European Union	1,119,362	1,195,744	19.0

Hague member	Fees received (Swiss francs)		2017 share of total (%)
	2016	2017	
Finland	13,116	17,728	0.3
France	42,881	42,075	0.7
Gabon	1,022	2,053	0.0
Georgia	37,294	46,766	0.7
Germany	56,391	53,339	0.8
Ghana	8,054	14,242	0.2
Greece	13,137	17,868	0.3
Hungary	23,389	23,989	0.4
Iceland	17,595	36,253	0.6
Italy	32,272	34,056	0.5
Japan	1,351,382	1,481,208	23.5
Kyrgyzstan	45,741	49,861	0.8
Latvia	3,914	7,288	0.1
Liechtenstein	24,630	28,416	0.5
Lithuania	19,534	33,786	0.5
Mali	545	1,580	0.0
Monaco	30,595	29,716	0.5
Mongolia	10,436	11,795	0.2
Montenegro	20,935	22,987	0.4
Morocco	64,808	56,005	0.9
Namibia	2,995	3,793	0.1
Niger	632	1,655	0.0
Norway	100,065	116,567	1.8
Oman	14,497	13,612	0.2
Poland	4,557	8,930	0.1
Republic of Korea	469,840	458,430	7.3
Republic of Moldova	37,428	46,611	0.7
Romania	41,601	35,270	0.6
Rwanda	1,863	2,514	0.0
Sao Tome and Principe	1,791	2,355	0.0
Senegal	2,687	3,308	0.1
Serbia	81,552	83,845	1.3
Singapore	49,543	52,594	0.8
Slovenia	13,613	16,758	0.3
Spain	20,079	31,412	0.5
Suriname	2,950	3,600	0.1
Switzerland	293,491	329,678	5.2
Syrian Arab Republic	6,667	13,916	0.2
Tajikistan	9,320	17,445	0.3
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	19,527	21,706	0.3
Tunisia	39,780	38,257	0.6
Turkey	85,963	83,596	1.3
Turkmenistan	1,146	2,712	0.0
Ukraine	92,314	94,130	1.5
United States of America	1,337,072	1,311,122	20.8
Total	5,941,233	6,304,322	100.0

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2018.

Around 75% of all registrations paid less than CHF 2,000 per registration in 2017.

A51. Registration fees, 2008–2017



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2018.

Statistical tables

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Statistical tables

A52. International applications via the Hague System, 2017

Name	Origin ¹		Designated member	
	Number of applications	Number of designs	Number of applications	Number of designs
African Intellectual Property Organization	n.a.	n.a.	179	582
Albania	..	..	209	814
Armenia	1	3	151	641
Australia (a)	4	4	n.a.	n.a.
Austria (b)	52	241	n.a.	n.a.
Azerbaijan	..	..	193	774
Belgium (c)	72	457	n.a.	n.a.
Belize	..	..	94	349
Benelux Office for Intellectual Property	n.a.	n.a.	68	514
Benin	..	..	33	156
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2	8	232	1,030
Botswana	..	..	57	237
Brunei Darussalam	..	..	62	250
Bulgaria	15	41	69	239
Cambodia	..	..	50	212
Canada (a)	4	4	n.a.	n.a.
China (a)	57	161	n.a.	n.a.
China, Hong Kong SAR (a)	1	1	n.a.	n.a.
Côte d'Ivoire	..	..	41	171
Croatia	14	34	93	632
Cyprus (b)	17	395	n.a.	n.a.
Czech Republic (b)	23	151	n.a.	n.a.
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	..	..	60	245
Denmark	85	251	85	372
Egypt	..	..	241	1,273
Estonia	9	13	58	229
European Union	n.a.	n.a.	3,610	15,124
Finland	37	81	62	236
France	404	1,396	173	924
Gabon	..	..	36	141
Georgia	..	..	170	822
Germany	719	4,261	148	802
Ghana	..	..	59	250
Greece	9	371	62	515
Hungary	8	30	49	211
Iceland	1	1	156	574
India (a)	1	4	n.a.	n.a.
Indonesia (a)	1	1	n.a.	n.a.
Ireland (b)	5	20	n.a.	n.a.
Israel (a)	1	1	n.a.	n.a.
Italy	335	1,065	65	456
Japan	348	831	1,116	2,368
Kyrgyzstan	1	1	134	456
Latvia	1	1	48	210
Liechtenstein	10	87	296	1,314

Name	Origin ¹		Designated member	
	Number of applications	Number of designs	Number of applications	Number of designs
Lithuania	7	13	84	546
Luxembourg (c)	18	97	n.a.	n.a.
Mali	..	..	29	136
Malta (b)	2	2	n.a.	n.a.
Monaco	2	4	306	1,031
Mongolia	..	..	133	542
Montenegro	1	1	233	922
Morocco	3	3	356	1,289
Namibia	..	..	67	278
Netherlands (c)	173	807	n.a.	n.a.
Niger	..	..	29	133
Norway	60	169	853	3,546
Oman	..	..	236	920
Poland	72	142	58	289
Portugal (b)	23	80	n.a.	n.a.
Qatar (a)	1	5	n.a.	n.a.
Republic of Korea	1,011	1,742	878	2,402
Republic of Moldova	1	2	170	791
Romania	7	45	89	423
Rwanda	..	..	49	239
Sao Tome and Principe	..	..	43	181
Senegal	..	..	39	171
Serbia	18	57	265	1,304
Singapore	9	13	846	3,305
Slovakia (b)	11	59	n.a.	n.a.
Slovenia	29	120	100	698
Spain	44	219	67	474
Suriname	..	..	41	163
Sweden (b)	91	276	n.a.	n.a.
Switzerland	680	2,935	1,911	9,604
Syrian Arab Republic	..	..	52	245
Tajikistan	..	..	74	299
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	..	..	239	1,049
Tunisia	..	..	310	1,142
Turkey	128	421	1,218	6,615
Turkmenistan	..	..	57	243
Ukraine	27	179	571	2,827
United Arab Emirates (a)	1	2	n.a.	n.a.
United Kingdom (b)	129	355	n.a.	n.a.
United States of America	393	1,661	2,041	4,534
Others	35	105	..	..
Total	5,213	19,429	19,603	79,464

Note: Only countries/territories of origin and designated Hague member countries or jurisdictions for which Hague System statistics exist for 2017 are listed.

¹ Origin is defined as the country/territory of the stated address of residence of the holder of the international application.

(a) Not a member of the Hague System. Applicants from this country are able to file via the Hague System by claiming commercial activity or domicile in a country or in the jurisdiction of a regional office that is a member of the Hague System. The IP office of the country cannot be designated by an applicant that uses the Hague System.

(b) The country is a member of the Hague System via its membership of the European Union.

(c) The IP office is the Benelux Office for Intellectual Property.

n.a. indicates not applicable.

.. indicates zero.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2018.

A53. International registrations via the Hague System, 2017

Name	Origin ¹		Designated member	
	Number of registrations	Number of designs	Number of registrations	Number of designs
African Intellectual Property Organization	n.a.	n.a.	183	589
Albania	1	1	209	766
Armenia	..	..	144	580
Australia (a)	5	5	n.a.	n.a.
Austria (b)	49	246	n.a.	n.a.
Azerbaijan	..	..	195	745
Belgium (c)	66	407	n.a.	n.a.
Belize	..	..	96	372
Benelux Office for Intellectual Property	n.a.	n.a.	67	492
Benin	..	..	32	172
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4	10	226	1,015
Botswana	..	..	58	230
Brunei Darussalam	..	..	61	264
Bulgaria	12	28	67	264
Canada (a)	4	4	n.a.	n.a.
China (a)	34	72	n.a.	n.a.
China, Hong Kong SAR (a)	1	1	n.a.	n.a.
Côte d'Ivoire	..	..	41	188
Croatia	12	27	91	665
Cyprus (b)	20	542	n.a.	n.a.
Czech Republic (b)	21	141	n.a.	n.a.
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	..	..	60	246
Denmark	73	213	81	411
Egypt	..	..	232	1,174
Estonia	11	15	58	274
European Union	n.a.	n.a.	3,510	15,166
Finland	38	95	63	299
France	401	1,310	173	972
Gabon	..	..	38	160
Georgia	..	..	170	692
Germany	716	4,347	153	819
Ghana	..	..	58	228
Greece	10	317	63	587
Hungary	5	17	48	229
Iceland	..	..	151	570
India (a)	1	4	n.a.	n.a.
Indonesia (a)	1	1	n.a.	n.a.
Ireland (b)	4	19	n.a.	n.a.
Israel (a)	1	1	n.a.	n.a.
Italy	350	1,047	68	514
Japan	351	964	1,076	2,231
Kyrgyzstan	..	..	134	464
Latvia	1	1	45	213
Liechtenstein	16	98	283	1,296
Lithuania	7	14	82	590
Luxembourg (c)	17	60	n.a.	n.a.
Mali	..	..	27	145
Malta (b)	2	2	n.a.	n.a.
Monaco	3	29	308	1,085
Mongolia	..	..	132	531
Montenegro	1	1	224	862
Morocco	1	1	368	1,428
Namibia	..	..	66	257
Netherlands (c)	189	938	n.a.	n.a.
Niger	..	..	28	149
Norway	58	145	839	3,650
Oman	..	..	230	893
Poland	67	174	56	318
Portugal (b)	18	52	n.a.	n.a.
Qatar (a)	1	5	n.a.	n.a.

Name	Origin ¹		Designated member	
	Number of registrations	Number of designs	Number of registrations	Number of designs
Republic of Korea	938	1,598	858	2,371
Republic of Moldova	2	8	163	720
Romania	..	..	95	455
Rwanda	..	..	46	205
Sao Tome and Principe	..	..	42	195
Senegal	..	..	37	186
Serbia	18	82	247	1,203
Singapore	5	5	840	3,394
Slovakia (b)	12	66	n.a.	n.a.
Slovenia	33	119	101	748
Spain	42	206	68	519
Suriname	..	..	41	180
Sweden (b)	85	224	n.a.	n.a.
Switzerland	669	2,928	1,875	9,801
Syrian Arab Republic	..	..	48	210
Tajikistan	..	..	74	274
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1	2	231	919
Tunisia	..	..	315	1,206
Turkey	132	451	1,217	6,637
Ukraine	24	159	554	2,896
United Arab Emirates (a)	1	2	n.a.	n.a.
United Kingdom (b)	104	363	n.a.	n.a.
United States of America	402	1,673	1,944	4,430
Others	1	1	..	..
Total	5,041	19,241	19,090	79,344

Note: Only countries/territories of origin and designated Hague member countries or jurisdictions for which Hague System statistics exist for 2017 are listed.

¹ Origin is defined as the country/territory of the stated address of residence of the international registration holder.

(a) Not a member of the Hague System. Applicants from this country are able to file via the Hague System by claiming commercial activity or domicile in a country or in the jurisdiction of a regional office that is a member of the Hague System. The IP office of the country cannot be designated by an applicant that uses the Hague System.

(b) The country is a member of the Hague System via its membership of the European Union.

(c) The IP office is the Benelux Office for Intellectual Property.

n.a. indicates not applicable.

.. indicates zero.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2018.

A54. Renewals of international registrations via the Hague System, 2017

Name	Origin ¹		Designated member	
	Number of renewals	Number of designs	Number of renewals	Number of designs
African Intellectual Property Organization	n.a.	n.a.	47	322
Albania	..	..	154	650
Armenia	..	..	125	471
Austria (a)	30	120	n.a.	n.a.
Azerbaijan	..	..	91	367
Belgium (b)	52	155	n.a.	n.a.
Belize	..	..	122	380
Benelux Office for Intellectual Property	n.a.	n.a.	1,312	5,362
Benin	..	..	51	344
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..	170	757
Botswana	..	..	29	191
Bulgaria	10	59	221	786
China (c)	4	22	n.a.	n.a.
China, Hong Kong SAR (c)	3	8	n.a.	n.a.
Côte d'Ivoire	..	..	55	165
Croatia	15	67	479	2,292
Cyprus (a)	2	9	n.a.	n.a.
Czech Republic (a)	12	79	n.a.	n.a.
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	..	..	256	866
Denmark	20	75	30	176
Egypt	..	..	371	1,724
Estonia	..	..	40	184
European Union	n.a.	n.a.	1,093	5,328
Finland	32	131	11	39
France	464	1,722	1,401	5,810
Gabon	..	..	9	33
Georgia	..	..	225	866
Germany	1,144	4,892	1,302	5,435
Ghana	..	..	20	122
Greece	9	130	582	2,581
Hungary	4	13	476	1,598
Iceland	2	2	69	333
Italy	304	1,382	1,268	4,995
Japan	3	4	..	..
Kyrgyzstan	..	..	154	524
Latvia	..	..	53	169
Liechtenstein	20	142	607	2,386
Lithuania	4	12	32	367
Luxembourg (b)	29	94	n.a.	n.a.
Mali	..	..	9	30
Monaco	1	3	643	2,521
Mongolia	..	..	234	773
Montenegro	..	..	523	1,843
Morocco	2	2	526	2,466
Namibia	..	..	25	139
Netherlands (b)	201	682	n.a.	n.a.
Niger	..	..	10	37
Norway	19	77	424	1,578
Oman	..	..	107	486
Poland	13	53	14	50
Republic of Moldova	..	..	355	1,261
Romania	2	9	364	1,490
Rwanda	..	..	11	44
Sao Tome and Principe	..	..	12	45
Senegal	..	..	61	322
Serbia	4	5	581	2,196
Singapore	..	..	506	2,104
Slovenia	13	48	473	1,837
Spain	34	118	181	1,002
Suriname	..	..	66	388

Name	Origin ¹		Designated member	
	Number of renewals	Number of designs	Number of renewals	Number of designs
Sweden (a)	41	195	n.a.	n.a.
Switzerland	667	2,765	2,431	10,594
Syrian Arab Republic	..	..	25	106
Tajikistan	..	..	31	165
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1	3	451	1,609
Tunisia	..	..	246	1,096
Turkey	35	131	890	3,921
Ukraine	1	1	572	2,661
United Kingdom (a)	19	42	n.a.	n.a.
United States of America	77	393	..	..
Others	4	7	..	..
Total	3,297	13,652	20,626	86,387

Note: Only countries/territories of origin and designated Hague member countries or jurisdictions for which Hague System statistics exist for 2017 are listed.

¹ Origin is defined as the country/territory of the stated address of residence of the holder of the international registration.

(a) The country is a member of the Hague System via its membership of the European Union.

(b) The IP office is the Benelux Office for Intellectual Property.

(c) Not a member of the Hague System. Applicants from this country are able to file via the Hague System by claiming commercial activity or domicile in a country or in the jurisdiction of a regional office that is a member of the Hague System. The IP office of the country cannot be designated by an applicant that uses the Hague System.

n.a. indicates not applicable.

.. indicates zero.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2018.

A brief presentation of the Hague System

Introduction

The WIPO-administered Hague System for the International Registration of Industrial Designs comprises two international treaties: the Hague Act (1960) and the Geneva Act (1999). If the Hague System had not been established, the procedure for protecting designs in multiple jurisdictions would involve filing a separate application with each national or regional intellectual property (IP) office. The Hague System simplifies this process by creating a single international procedure for the protection of a design in multiple jurisdictions. It makes it possible for an applicant to obtain protection for up to 100 industrial designs for products belonging to the same class in multiple jurisdictions by filing a single application with the International Bureau (IB) of WIPO. It also simplifies the subsequent management of the industrial design, since it is possible to record changes or renew the registration through a single procedural step.

As of December 31, 2017, the Hague System comprised 66 members. These 66 Hague members offer applicants the possibility to obtain protection for their designs in an area covering a total of 84 countries. The difference between the number of Hague members and the number of countries covered by the

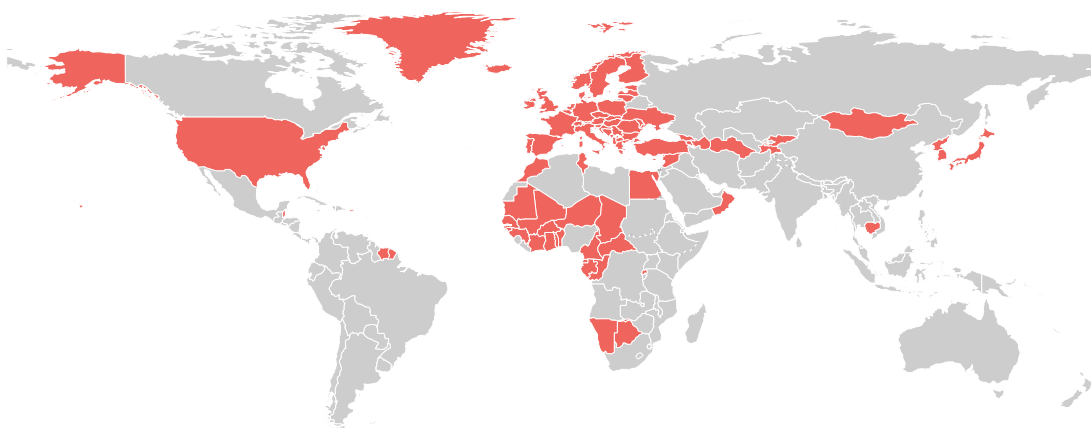
System is due to the fact that the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI) and the European Union (EU) are Hague members. By designating these inter-governmental organizations, an applicant can seek protection simultaneously within all their respective member states.

Advantages of the Hague System

The Hague System lowers transaction costs for design registrations through the creation of a single application in one language, with one set of fees in a single currency denomination. Applicants are therefore not burdened by having to apply at multiple offices, which would mean they would have to deal with different formalities in different languages, and would involve purchasing several currency denominations and paying varying fees.

The System also simplifies the subsequent management of international registrations. Applications are handled through a single institution, which allows future amendments to registrations and renewals of registrations to be carried out by a single office (the IB) rather than requiring the designer/holder of the registration to request such amendments at multiple IP offices.

Hague members in 2017



International application and registration procedures

When deciding to seek protection for designs in multiple jurisdictions, an applicant can file separate applications with each office directly (“the Paris route”) or file a single international application through the Hague System. The overview of industrial design registration process (shown opposite) illustrates the procedure for filing applications in multiple jurisdictions via the Hague System.

An international application¹ is normally filed directly with the IB,² which is responsible for carrying out an examination to verify that the application meets all formal requirements. In case of noncompliance, applicants are invited to correct the application within a three-month time limit. If corrections are not made in time, the application is considered abandoned. The IB does not undertake substantive examination (for example, for novelty of design) and therefore cannot reject an application based on substantive grounds. The decision whether or not to grant protection remains the prerogative of national or regional offices, and the rights are limited to the jurisdiction of the granting authority.

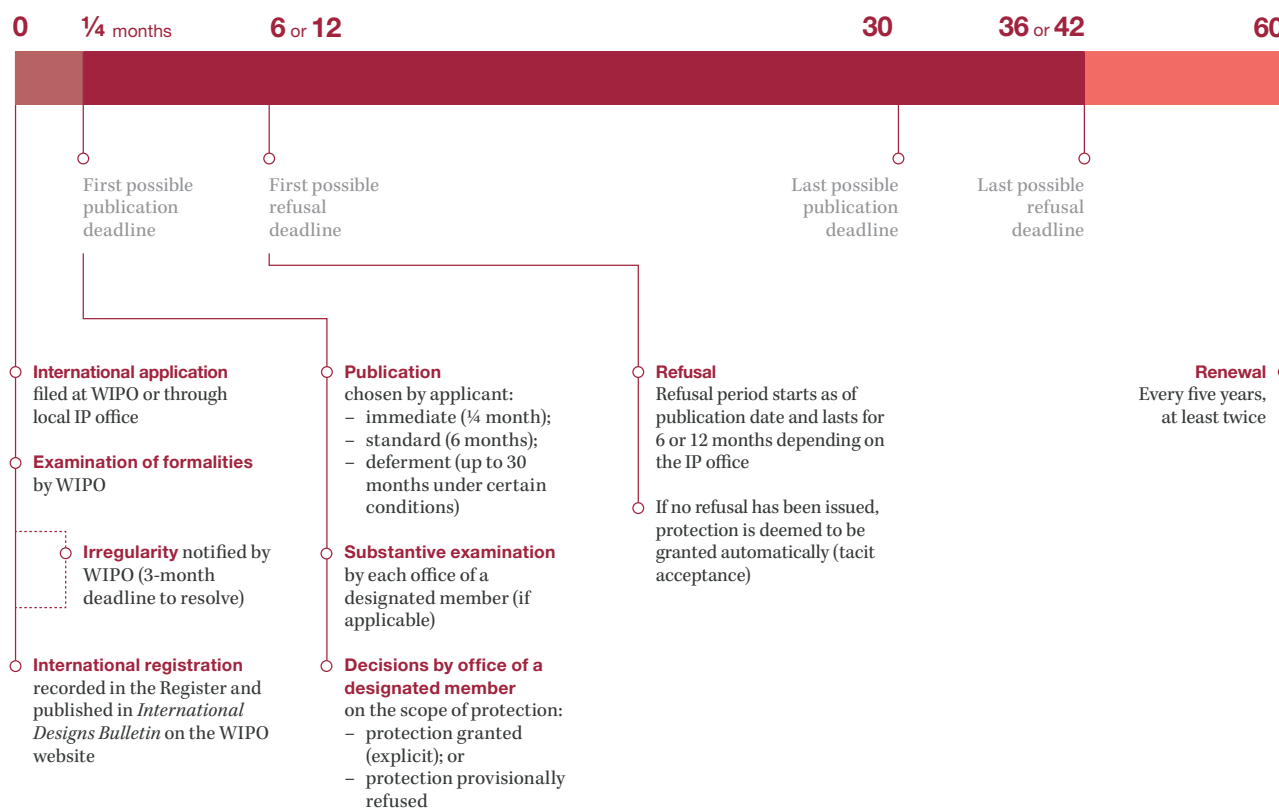
International applications are recorded in the International Register if they fulfill all the requirements of the formal examination conducted by the IB. The general rule is that international registrations are published in the *International Designs Bulletin (IDB)* six months after the date of international registration, unless applicants request an immediate publication or a deferment of publication.³ Once the registrations are published in the *IDB*, national and regional offices identify those international registrations that have designated their country or intergovernmental organization, and then carry out a substantive examination according to their respective national or regional legislation, if any.⁴ If an office refuses to issue protection, it must notify the IB of the refusal within six months from the date of publication of the international registration in the *IDB*.⁵ In the case of refusal, applicants have the same right of appeal as those who file directly with the national or regional office.⁶ However, if the IB does not receive a notification of refusal from a national or regional office within the prescribed time limit, the international registration is considered valid within that jurisdiction and has effect as a grant of protection in the jurisdiction concerned.⁷

International registrations are valid for a period of five years and may be renewed for at least two additional five-year periods. The maximum duration of protection afforded by each designated Hague member depends on the locally applicable legislation. The IB administers the renewal process.

For more information on the Hague System, visit:
www.wipo.int/hague

- 1 An international application does not require a prior national application or registration. It must be filed in one of the working languages – English, French or Spanish – and list the designated members (that is, states or intergovernmental organizations such as the EU or the OAPI) in which protection is sought.
- 2 An international application may be filed directly with the IB or indirectly through a national/regional IP office of the applicant’s choice. Under certain conditions, and under the Hague Act only, an international application must be filed through a national IP office.
- 3 An applicant can defer publication for up to 12 months under the Hague Act, or for up to 30 months under the Geneva Act.
- 4 Some offices carry out substantive examination for every design, whereas others automatically issue protection for designs barring opposition by third parties.
- 5 Under certain circumstances, and under the Geneva Act only, the time period for notifying the IB of a refusal is 12 months instead of 6 months.
- 6 The applicant can appeal against a refusal according to the rules and regulations outlined in the domestic/ regional legislation of the office refusing protection. The IB is not involved in this procedure.
- 7 In some cases, national or regional offices notify the IB that protection is granted for an international registration by sending a Statement of Grant. However, where an office does not provide the IB with a statement, the international registration is nevertheless valid unless the office refuses the registration and communicates the refusal to the IB within the prescribed time limit (that is, within 6 months or 12 months, as the case may be).

Overview of the industrial design registration process



Benefits

- Apply just once in one language for registration of up to a 100 industrial designs for products belonging to one and the same class in multiple jurisdictions
- Pay one set of fees in a single currency
- Time the publication of your registration to fit your business strategy
- Manage renewals and registration changes through a single central system

Data description

Data are compiled by WIPO on the processing of international applications, registrations and renewals through the Hague System for the International Registration of Industrial Designs. Complete data exist up to calendar year 2017. However, figures shown in this *Review* are subject to change. For example, country of origin information for 35 international Hague applications was missing at the time of data extraction. When this information becomes available, applications by origin statistics for a few countries may change, but the change will be minimal. Regular updates are available at www.wipo.int/ipstats.

Statistics on direct non-resident (Paris route) applications at national and regional IP offices are extracted from the WIPO Statistics Database, primarily based on WIPO's Annual IP Survey. The latest available year for complete direct applications data is therefore 2016.

Income groups correspond to those used by the World Bank (<http://data.worldbank.org/about/country-and-lending-groups>) and groupings by region are based on the United Nations (UN) definition of regions (<https://unstats.un.org/unsd/methodology/m49/>). Although the geographical terms used by WIPO may differ slightly from those defined by the UN, the composition of regions and subregions remains identical.

Abbreviations and acronyms

BOIP	Benelux Office for Intellectual Property
EU	European Union
EUIPO	European Union Intellectual Property Office
IB	International Bureau of WIPO
<i>IDB</i>	<i>International Designs Bulletin</i>
IP	intellectual property
JPO	Japan Patent Office
OAPI	African Intellectual Property Organization
RCD	Registered Community Design
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization

Glossary

This glossary provides definitions of key technical terms and concepts.

Applicant: An individual or other legal entity that files an application for an industrial design. There may be more than one applicant in an application. For the statistics in this publication, the name of the first named applicant is used to determine the origin of the application.

Application: The procedure for requesting industrial designs rights at an office which then examines the application and decides whether to grant protection. Also refers to a set of documents submitted to an office by the applicant.

Application date: The date on which an IP office or the IB receives an application that meets the requirements for registration of an industrial design.

Class: Refers to the classes defined in the Locarno Classification. Classes indicate the categories of products for which industrial design protection is requested. (See “Locarno Classification”.)

Design count: The number of designs contained in an industrial design application or registration. Under the Hague System for the International Registration of Industrial Designs, it is possible for an applicant to obtain protection for up to 100 industrial designs for products belonging to one and the same class by filing a single application. Some national or regional IP offices allow applications to contain more than one design for the same product or within the same class, while others allow only one design per application. In order to capture the differences in application and registration numbers across offices, it is useful to compare their respective application and registration design counts.

Designation: Designation in an international application or registration means the request by which the applicant/international registration holder specifies the jurisdiction(s) in which they seek to protect their industrial designs.

Direct filing: See “National route”.

European Union Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO): The EUIPO is the office responsible for managing the EU trademark and the registered community design. The validity of these two intellectual property rights extends across the jurisdictions of the EU’s 28 member states.

Filing: See “Application”.

Hague international application: An application for the international registration of an industrial design filed under the WIPO-administered Hague System.

Hague international registration: An international registration issued via the Hague System, which facilitates the acquisition of industrial design rights in multiple jurisdictions. An application for international registration of an industrial design leads to its recording in the International Register and the publication of the registration in the *International Designs Bulletin (IDB)*. If the registration is not refused by the IP office of a designated Hague member, the international registration will have the same effect as a registration made in that jurisdiction.

Hague member (Contracting Party): A state or intergovernmental organization that is a member of the Hague System. Includes any state or intergovernmental organization party to the Geneva Act of 1999 and/or the Hague Act of 1960. Entitlement to file an international application under the Hague Agreement is limited to natural persons or legal entities having a real and effective industrial or commercial establishment, or a domicile, in at least one of the Contracting Parties to the Agreement, or being a national of one of those Contracting Parties or of a member state of an intergovernmental organization that is a Contracting Party. In addition – but only under the 1999 Act – an international application may be filed on the basis of habitual residence in the jurisdiction of a Contracting Party.

Hague route: An alternative to the Paris route (i.e., the direct national or regional route), the Hague route enables an application for international registration of industrial designs to be filed using the Hague System.

Hague System: The abbreviated form of the Hague System for the International Registration of Industrial Designs. This System comprises two international treaties: the Hague Act of 1960 and the Geneva Act of 1999. The Hague System makes it possible for an applicant to register up to 100 industrial designs in multiple jurisdictions by filing a single application with the International Bureau (IB) of WIPO. It simplifies multinational registration by reducing the requirement to file separate applications with each IP office. The System also simplifies the subsequent management of the industrial design, since it is possible to record changes or renew a registration through a single procedural step.

Industrial design: Industrial designs are applied to a wide variety of industrial products and handicrafts. They refer to the ornamental or aesthetic aspects of a useful article, including compositions of lines or colors or any three-dimensional forms that give a special appearance to a product or handicraft. The holder of a registered industrial design has exclusive rights against unauthorized copying or imitation of the design by third parties. Industrial design registrations are valid for a limited period. The term of protection is usually 15 years in most jurisdictions. However, differences in legislation exist, notably in China (which provides for a 10-year term from the application date).

Intellectual property (IP): Creations of the mind: inventions; literary and artistic works; symbols, names and images used in commerce. IP is divided into two categories: industrial property – which includes patents, utility models, trademarks, industrial designs and geographical indications of source – and copyright – which includes literary and artistic works such as novels, poems, plays, films, musical works, artistic works (such as drawings, paintings, photographs and sculptures) and architectural designs. Rights related to copyright include those of performing artists in their performances, those of producers of sound recordings in their recordings and those of broadcasters in their radio and television programs.

International Bureau (IB) of WIPO: In the context of the Hague System, the International Bureau of WIPO acts as a receiving office for international applications. International applications are filed directly with the IB or indirectly through the IP office of a Contracting Party. The IB handles processing tasks with respect to these applications and the subsequent management of Hague System registrations.

International Designs Bulletin (IDB): The official publication of the Hague System, containing data on new international registrations, as well as renewals and modifications affecting existing international registrations. It is published on the WIPO website at www.wipo.int/hague/en/bulletin.

International Register: A register maintained by the IB in which it registers industrial designs applied for in international applications that conform to the applicable requirements.

International registrations in force: International registrations that are currently valid. To remain in force, international registrations must be renewed by paying a renewal fee to the International Bureau after each five-year term of protection. The period of protection of a designation of a Contracting Party in an international registration must be at least 15 years, subject to renewal of that designation. However, depending on the domestic laws of individual Contracting Parties, the period of protection may be longer than 15 years. For example, under the legislation of Switzerland, the period of protection of industrial design registrations is 25 years, subject to renewal.

Locarno Classification (LOC): The abbreviated form of the International Classification for Industrial Designs under the Locarno Agreement, used for registering industrial designs. The LOC comprises a list of 32 classes and their respective subclasses with explanatory notes plus an alphabetical list of the goods in which industrial designs are incorporated and an indication of the classes and subclasses into which they fall.

Maintenance: An act by the applicant to keep an IP grant/registration valid (in force), primarily by paying the required fee to the IP office of the state or jurisdiction providing protection. That fee is also known as a “maintenance fee”. Industrial designs can be maintained for only a limited number of years (see “Renewal”).

National route: Applications for industrial design protection filed directly with the national office of, or acting for, the relevant state/jurisdiction (see also “Hague route”). The national route is also called the “direct route” or “Paris route”.

Non-resident application: For statistical purposes, a non-resident application refers to an application filed with the IP office of, or acting for, a state or jurisdiction in which the first named applicant in the application is not domiciled. For example, an application filed with the Japan Patent Office (JPO) by an applicant residing in France is considered a non-resident application from the perspective of the JPO. Non-resident applications are sometimes referred to as foreign applications.

Opposition: An administrative process for disputing the protection of an industrial design that is often limited to a specific time period after the industrial design has been published. For the Hague System, opposition rules are defined by national laws; however, national IP offices must provide any refusal process on the grounds of opposition within 6 or 12 months (depending on the Hague member concerned) from the publication date of the international registration in the *International Designs Bulletin*.

Origin (country or region): For statistical purposes, the origin of an application means the country or territory of residence of the first named applicant in the application. In some cases (notably in the U.S.), the country of origin is determined by the residence of the assignee rather than that of the applicant.

Paris Convention: The Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (1883), signed on March 20, 1883, is one of the most important treaties, as it establishes general principles applicable to all IP rights. It establishes the “right of priority” that enables an IP applicant, when filing an application in countries other than the original country of filing, to claim priority of an earlier application filed up to 12 months previously for patents and utility models, and up to six months previously for trademarks and industrial designs.

Paris route: An alternative to the Hague route, the Paris route (also called the “direct route” or “national route”) enables individual IP applications to be filed directly with an office that is a signatory to the Paris Convention.

Priority date: The filing date of the application on the basis of which priority is claimed. (See “Paris Convention”.)

Publication date: The general rule is that international registrations are published in the *International Designs Bulletin* six months after the date of registration, unless applicants request an immediate publication or a deferment of publication. Publication of an international registration can be deferred for up to 12 months under the Hague Act, or for up to 30 months under the Geneva Act.

Regional application (registration): An application filed with (or registered by) an IP office having regional jurisdiction over more than one country. There are currently three regional offices that are members of the Hague System: the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI), the Benelux Office for Intellectual Property (BOIP) and the European Union Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO).

Registered Community Design (RCD): A registration issued by the EUIPO based on a single application filed directly with the office by an applicant seeking protection within the EU as a whole.

Registration: An exclusive set of rights legally accorded to the applicant when an industrial design is issued. Registrations are issued to applicants to make use of and exploit their industrial design for a limited period of time.

Renewal: The process by which the protection of industrial design rights is maintained (i.e., kept in force). Usually consists of paying renewal fees to an IP office at regular intervals. If renewal fees are not paid, the international registration may lapse. (See also “Maintenance”.)

Resident application: For statistical purposes, a “resident” application refers to an application filed with the IP office of, or acting for, the state or jurisdiction in which the first named applicant in the application has residence. For example, an application filed with the JPO by a resident of Japan is considered a resident application for the JPO. Resident applications are sometimes referred to as “domestic applications.” A resident grant/registration is an IP right issued on the basis of a resident application.

Statement of Grant: A voluntary communication from an IP office to the IB informing it that an industrial design has been granted protection within its jurisdiction.

World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO): A United Nations specialized agency dedicated to the promotion of innovation and creativity for the economic, social and cultural development of all countries through a balanced and effective international IP system. WIPO was established in 1967 with a mandate to promote the protection of IP throughout the world through cooperation among states and in collaboration with other international organizations.

Locarno classes and industry sectors


Locarno classes	Sector
20, 32	Advertising
1, 27, 31	Agricultural products and food preparation
23, 25, 29	Construction
13, 26	Electricity and lighting
6, 7, 30	Furniture and household goods
24, 28	Health, pharma and cosmetics
14, 16, 18	Information Communication Technologies (ICT) and audiovisual
17, 19, 21, 22	Leisure and education
9	Packaging
2, 3, 5, 11	Textiles and accessories
4, 8, 10, 15	Tools and machines
12	Transport

Source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

List of Hague members

In 2017, the Hague System comprised 66 members, as below.

African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI)	Liechtenstein
Albania	Lithuania
Armenia	Luxembourg
Azerbaijan	Mali
Belgium	Moldova (Republic of)
Belize	Monaco
Benin	Mongolia
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Montenegro
Botswana	Morocco
Brunei Darussalam	Namibia
Bulgaria	Netherlands
Cambodia	Niger
Côte d'Ivoire	Norway
Croatia	Oman
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Poland
Denmark	Romania
Egypt	Rwanda
Estonia	Sao Tome and Principe
European Union	Senegal
Finland	Serbia
France	Singapore
Gabon	Slovenia
Georgia	Spain
Germany	Suriname
Ghana	Switzerland
Greece	Syrian Arab Republic
Hungary	Tajikistan
Iceland	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Italy	Tunisia
Japan	Turkey
Korea (Republic of)	Turkmenistan
Kyrgyzstan	Ukraine
Latvia	United States of America



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