

# Hague Yearly Review 2017

International Registrations  
of Industrial Designs





# Hague Yearly Review 2017

International Registration of Industrial Designs

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# Acknowledgements Further information

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## 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](http://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](http://www.wipo.int/hague)

### *Search the International Register*

[www.wipo.int/hague/en/how\\_to/search](http://www.wipo.int/hague/en/how_to/search)

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# 2016 Key numbers

Description	Applications/registrations		Designs contained in applications/registrations	
	Number	Change 2015–16	Number	Change 2015–16
International applications	5,562	+35.3%	18,716	+13.9%
International registrations	5,233	+46.1%	17,601	+21.5%
Designations in international applications	21,280	+13.7%	75,252	+1.4%
Designations in international registrations	19,509	+15.3%	68,985	+4.1%
Renewals of international registrations	3,150	–1.4%	13,249	–0.9%
International registrations in force	32,187	+9.7%	131,953	+7.3%



# Highlights

## *Hague international applications grew by 35.3% in 2016*

International industrial design applications filed via the Hague System for the International Registration of Industrial Designs of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) grew by 35.3% in 2016. This high growth was due to the recent expansion of the Hague System to include Japan, the Republic of Korea and the United States of America (U.S.), and to the large numbers of applications filed by applicants from these new Hague members. The 5,562 applications filed in 2016 contained 18,716 designs (figure 1). The number of designs contained in applications increased by 13.9%, representing the tenth consecutive year of growth.

The Hague System 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 applications, while the standard figures and tables show the numbers of Hague applications together with the numbers of designs contained in those applications.

## *The Hague System continues to increase its geographical scope*

With the accession of Turkmenistan in 2016, the total number of Hague members increased to 65. In 2016, 2,175 applicants from at least 65 countries or territories filed at least one Hague international application. These 65 Hague members offer applicants the possibility to obtain protection for their designs in an area covering a total of 83 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 intergovernmental organizations, an applicant can seek protection simultaneously within all their respective member states.

## *Who were the largest users of the Hague System in 2016?*

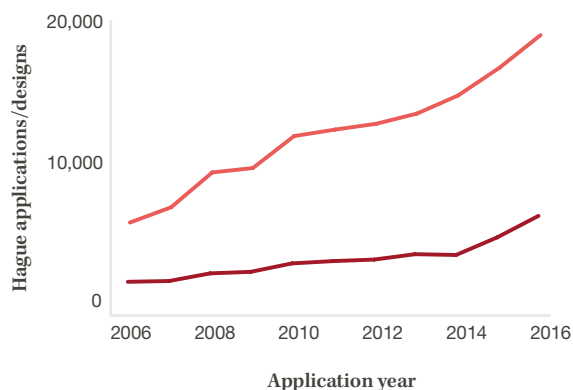
Germany was the largest user of the Hague System in 2016 with 3,917 designs, followed by Switzerland (2,555), the Republic of Korea (1,882), the U.S. (1,410) and the Netherlands (1,317). Three recent members – Japan, the Republic of Korea and the U.S. – are among the top users of the System (figure 2). Combined, the top 10 origins accounted for 82% of all designs in 2016.

Applicants from Hague member countries located on the European continent accounted for 71.9% of all designs, followed by those in Asia (20.3%) and North America (7.6%). Between 2005 and 2016, Asia saw its share increase by 18 percentage points, whereas North America's share increased by 7.5 percentage points (figure 3). 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.

Among the top 20 origins, Cyprus (+138.4%), Turkey (+136.5%) and Japan (+109.2%) each recorded high annual growth, albeit from a low base (standard figure A9). In addition, the strong growth in Cyprus was driven by a single applicant – Kronoplus Limited, which sought protection for 169 designs in 2016. The Netherlands (+72.2%), Sweden (+72%) and Denmark (+50.9%) also saw large increases. Nine of the top 20 origins saw declines, the sharpest being for Austria (–25.4%), Switzerland (–22.9%) and Luxembourg (–29.1%).

## Figure 1

Trend in international applications and designs contained in international applications



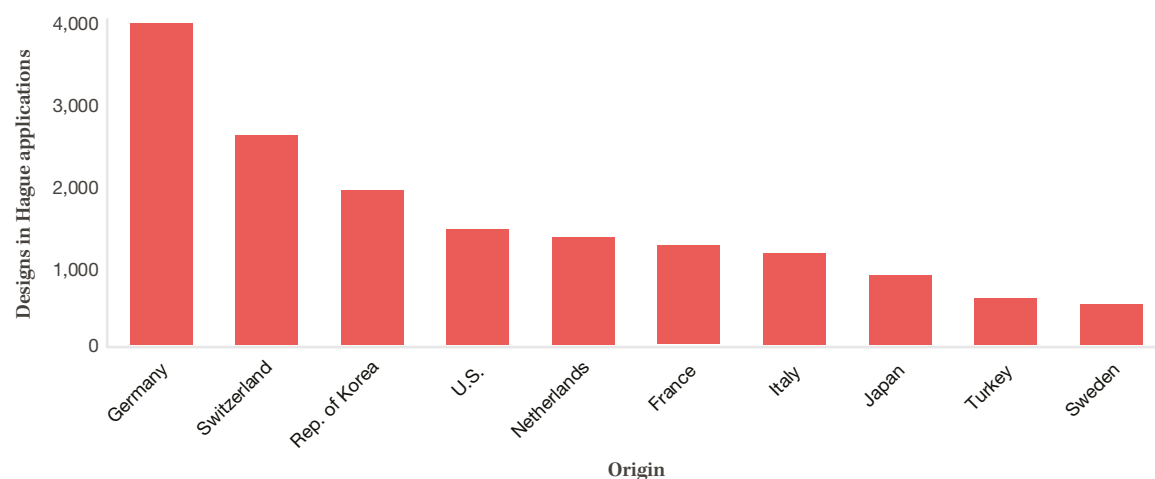
■ APPLICATIONS ■ DESIGNS

Source: Standard figures A1 and A2.



## Figure 2

Designs contained in international applications for the top 10 origins, 2016



Source: Standard figure A9.

The top origins include 19 high-income countries, 15 of which are located in Europe. Turkey is the only upper middle-income country listed among the top 20.

### *Distribution of designs per application among the largest users of the Hague System*

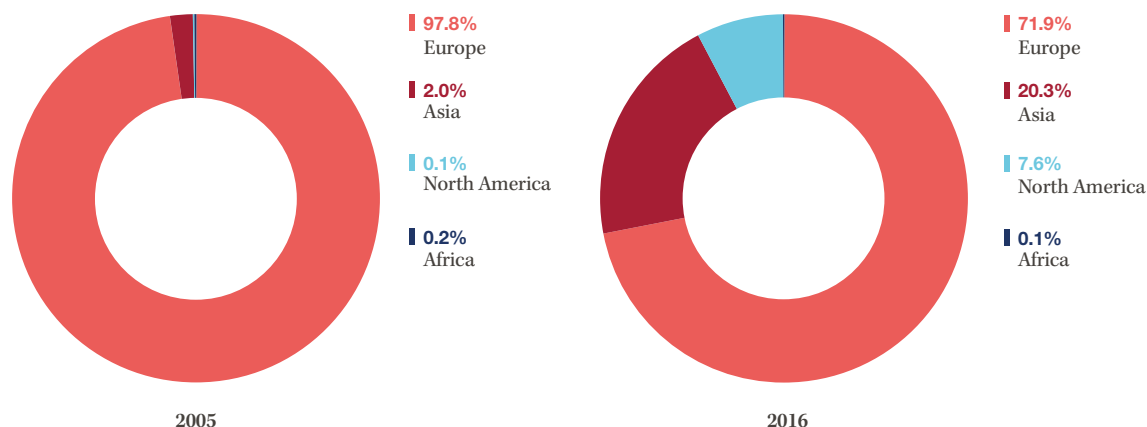
The Hague System allows applicants to register up to 100 different designs through a single international application. On average, there were 3.4 designs

per application filed in 2016 – considerably fewer than the 4.9 designs per application filed in 2014 (standard figure A3). This can be explained in part by the applications from recent Hague members Japan and the Republic of Korea, which contained fewer designs per application compared to long-established members Germany and Switzerland.

The distribution of designs per application varies widely across origins. Among the top eight origins, the Republic of Korea (89.7%) had the highest share of

## Figure 3

Designs contained in international applications by region



Source: Standard figure A6.

single-design applications, whereas Germany (28.1%) recorded the lowest share (standard figure A11). Applications containing up to two designs accounted for 94.1% of all applications from the Republic of Korea, while for Germany the share was just 48.7%. Only one application – filed by Fonkel Meubelmarketing of the Netherlands – contained 100 designs.

### *Which companies filed the most designs in 2016?*

Fonkel Meubelmarketing (953 designs) overtook Samsung Electronics of the Republic of Korea (862) as the largest user of the Hague System (figure 4). The Republic of Korea's LG Electronics came third with 728 designs, followed by Swatch of Switzerland (383) and Procter & Gamble of the U.S. (348). The top 10 applicants represent a diverse set of industries, including automobiles, construction materials, electronics, furnishing, household goods, software and computer services, and watches and jewelry. The top 50 list for 2016 contains applicants from 17 origins. Germany had the highest number of top applicants from any single country with 12, followed by Switzerland (8) and the Republic of Korea (4).

The share of the number of designs held by the top five applicants from each of the top five origins ranged from 25.2% in Germany to 94.2% in the Republic of Korea (figure 5). The top German applicant, Volkswagen AG, accounted for 8.6% of all designs from Germany,

while Samsung Electronics accounted for 45.8% of all designs from the Republic of Korea. For the Netherlands, Fonkel Meubelmarketing accounted for close to three-fifths of all designs – the largest share for a single applicant among the top five origins.

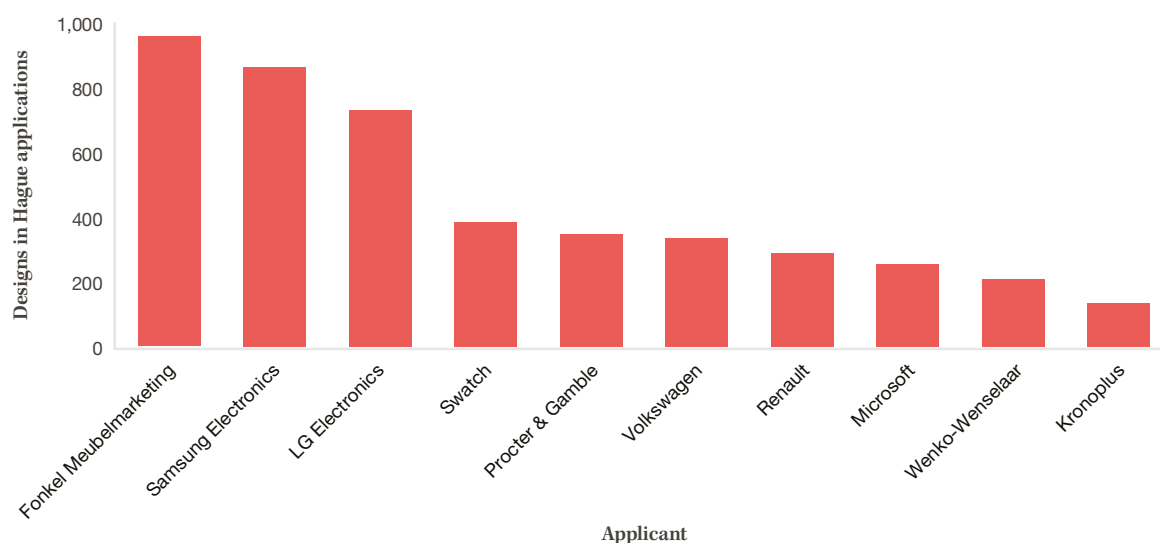
### *Where do Hague applicants seek to protect their designs?*

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”). In 2016, the number of designations in all international applications grew by 13.7%, whereas the number of designs in all designations increased by a modest 1.4%. Specifically, 75,252 designs were contained in all designations made in 2016.

The EU was the most designated Hague member in international applications in 2016, with 4,088 designations containing 14,952 designs (figure 6). It has been the most designated member since 2010. It was followed by Switzerland (8,811 designs), Turkey (6,137), the U.S. (4,722) and Norway (3,324). Among the top five designated members, the EU (+12%) and the U.S. (+92%) saw strong growth in the number of designs in designations, while Norway (–5.3%), Switzerland (–7.5%) and Turkey (–1.1%) saw declines.

## Figure 4

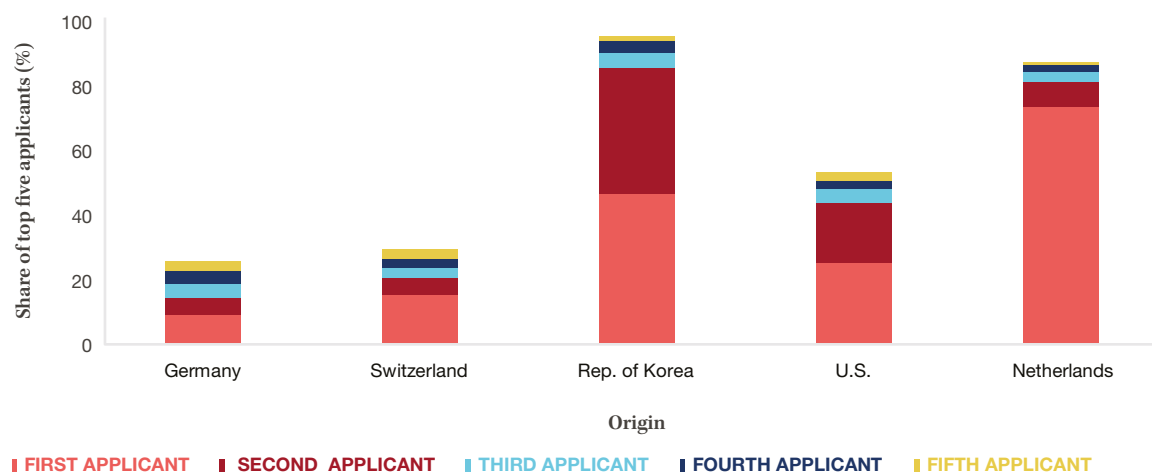
Top applicants based on the number of designs, 2016



Source: Standard table A4.

**Figure 5**

Share of top applicants for the top five origins (based on number of designs), 2016



Nine middle-income countries appear among the top 20 most designated Hague members, including Turkey (6,137), Ukraine (3,005), Morocco (1,879) and Tunisia (1,481).

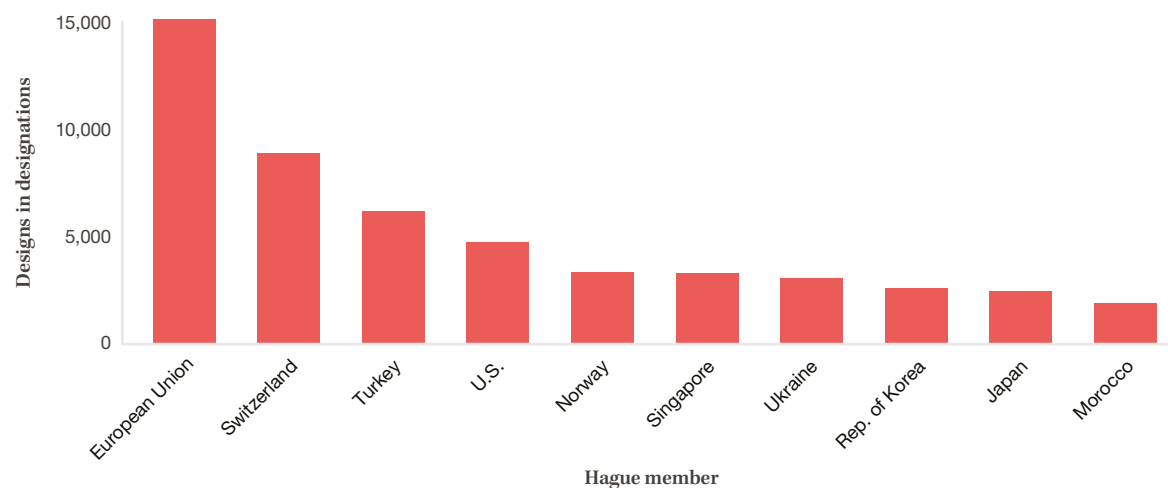
Designs contained in designations from Switzerland accounted for the largest shares of all designations received by 8 of the top 15 designated Hague members, with shares ranging from 16.8% in the Republic of Korea to 43.2% in Albania (standard table A22).

### *Which classes are most frequently specified in international applications?*

Designs related to furnishing (Class 6; 12.6%) accounted for the largest share of total designs in 2016, followed by recording and communication equipment (Class 14; 11.3%), means of transport (Class 12; 8.2%) and clocks and watches (Class 10; 7.1%). The top 10 most specified classes accounted for 71.3% of all designs, a slight increase on their combined share in 2015 (68.6%).

**Figure 6**

Number of designs contained in international applications for the top 10 designated Hague members, 2016



Source: Standard figure A19.

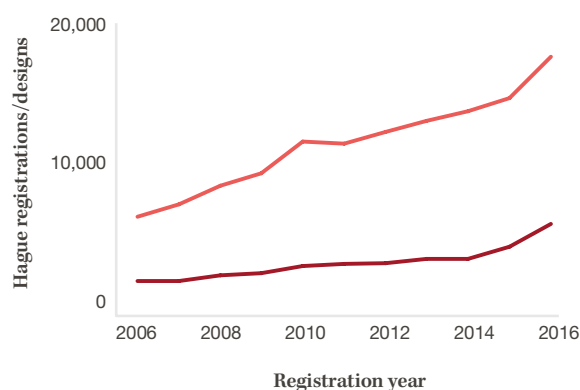
While designs related to furnishing (Class 6) were the most frequently specified class in international applications overall, class shares differ across origins (standard table A26). For example, Class 12 was the most frequently specified class in applications from France (20.7% of all designs), Germany (17.1%) and Sweden (30.1%); for Japan (15.1%), the Republic of Korea (49.6%) and the U.S. (32.5%) it was Class 14; and for Switzerland, Class 10 accounted for the largest share (33.5%).

### *International registrations of industrial designs grew by 46% in 2016*

The International Bureau (IB) recorded 5,233 international registrations containing 17,601 designs in 2016. Registrations grew by 46.1%, while the number of designs in registrations rose by 21.5% (figure 7). Most of the growth can be attributed to a significant increase in registrations of applications from the Netherlands, the Republic of Korea and the U.S. For example, the number of international registrations for the Republic of Korea grew by 158%, while the number of designs contained in those registrations grew by 75%. Holders residing in Germany accounted for 20.2% of all design registrations, followed by holders in Switzerland (13.8%), the Republic of Korea (10.8%), the Netherlands (7.6%) and the U.S. (7.5%).

**Figure 7**

Trend in international registrations and designs contained in those registrations



■ REGISTRATIONS ■ DESIGNS

Source: Standard figures A29 and A30.

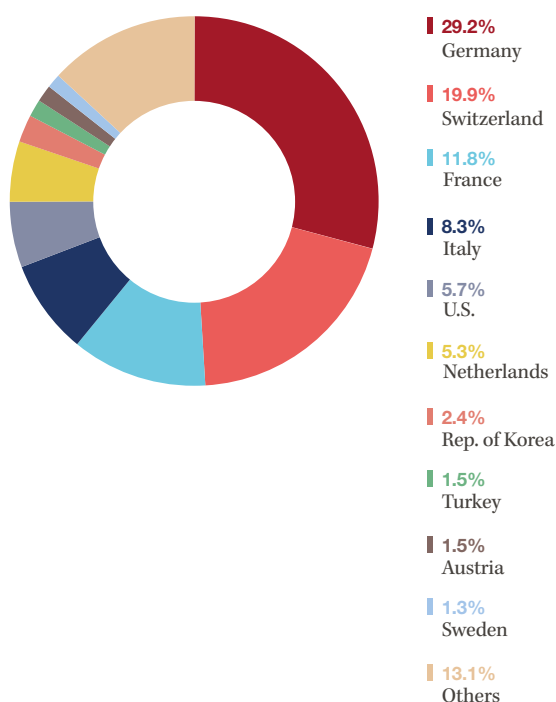
### *Registrations in force have now grown for seven years running*

The number of registrations in force (active registrations) increased by 9.7% in 2016, marking the seventh consecutive year of growth. The 32,187 registrations in force contained 131,953 designs. Both registrations in force and designs contained in those registrations are concentrated in a small number of countries, with holders residing in Germany (29.2%), Switzerland (19.9%), France (11.8%) and Italy (8.3%) together accounting for more than two-thirds of all active designs (figure 8).

Studying registrations in force by right holder helps to provide insights into the concentration of registrations at the individual and firm level. In 2016, approximately two-thirds of firms or individuals holding an active registration had only one registration in their portfolio (standard figure A45). Another 13.7% of holders owned only two active registrations, and holders with three active registrations accounted for 6.3% of the total. Just 27 portfolios had more than 100 active registrations. The distribution of active registrations has remained more or less unchanged over the past few years.

**Figure 8**

Share of designs contained in active registrations for the top 10 origins, 2016



Source: Standard figure A44.



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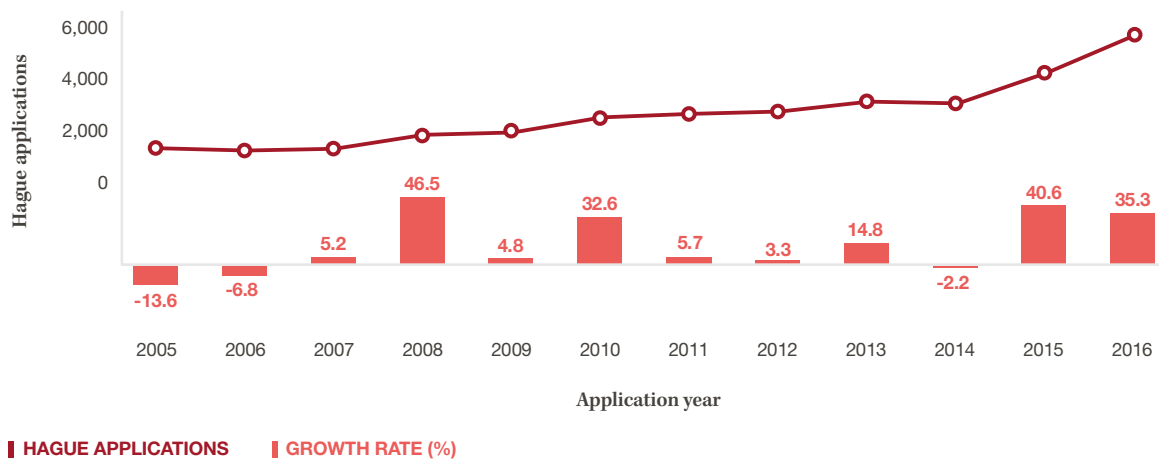
## Hague international applications

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.

### Figure A1

Trend in international applications

**Hague international applications grew by 35.3% in 2016, marking the second consecutive year of strong growth.**



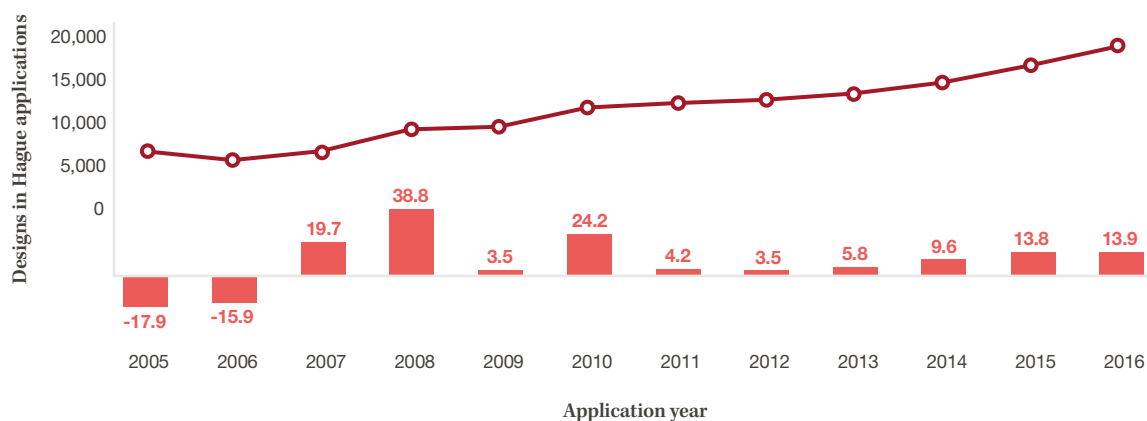
■ HAGUE APPLICATIONS ■ GROWTH RATE (%)

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2017.

### Figure A2

Trend in the number of designs contained in international applications

**The total number of designs in Hague applications rose by 13.9% to 18,716.**



■ DESIGNS IN HAGUE APPLICATIONS ■ GROWTH RATE (%)

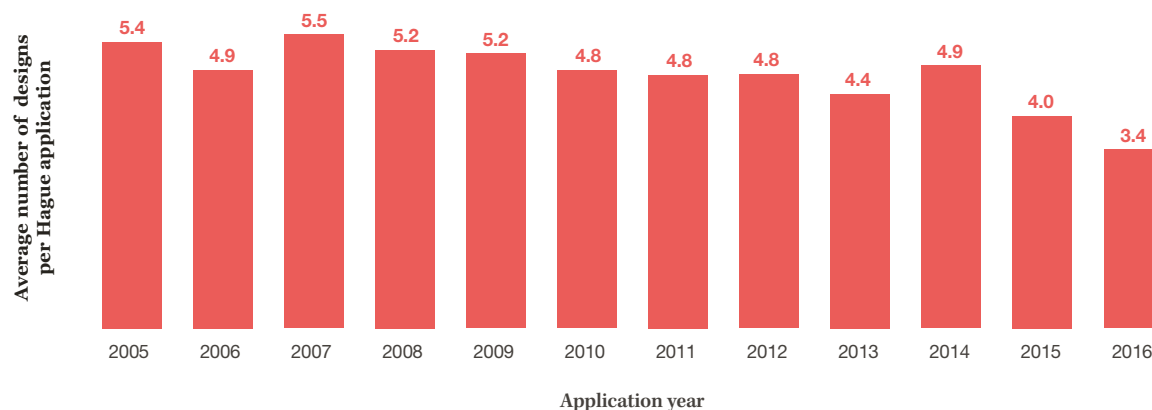
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2017.



**Figure A3**

Average number of designs per international application

**The average number of designs per Hague international application declined for the second year running.**



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2017.

**Table A4**

Top Hague applicants

**Fonkel Meubelmarketing of the Netherlands overtook Samsung Electronics of the Republic of Korea to become the largest design filer under the Hague System.**

2016 ranking	Applicant's name	Origin	Number of applications			Number of designs contained in applications		
			2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
1	FONKEL MEUBELMARKETING	Netherlands	3	18	32	143	438	953
2	SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	Rep. of Korea	44	436	351	96	1,132	862
3	LG ELECTRONICS INC.	Rep. of Korea	5	28	674	7	47	728
4	SWATCH AG	Switzerland	98	150	119	306	511	383
5	THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY	U.S.	95	46	72	650	369	348
6	VOLKSWAGEN AKTIENGESSELLSCHAFT	Germany	47	53	64	375	418	337
7	RENAULT S.A.S.	France	15	34	43	84	87	289
8	MICROSOFT CORPORATION	U.S.	..	6	33	..	100	256
9	WENKO-WENSELAAR GMBH & CO. KG	Germany	12	9	21	96	143	211
10	KRONOPLUS LIMITED	Cyprus	..	..	7	..	..	169
11	DAIMLER AG	Germany	59	41	56	206	100	166
12	HERMES SELLIER SAS	France	25	19	25	171	109	152
12	THOMAS SABO GMBH & CO. KG	Germany	5	4	6	248	156	152
14	RICHEMONT INTERNATIONAL SA	Switzerland	9	18	19	22	69	143
15	MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC CORPORATION	Japan	..	17	44	..	75	129
16	MAN TRUCK & BUS AG	Germany	3	6	9	34	20	120
17	MERCK KGAA	Germany	..	..	4	..	..	113
18	HANSGROHE SE	Germany	11	18	10	49	73	109
19	THUN SPA	Italy	7	8	8	74	183	105
20	KABUSHIKI KAISHA BIGWEST	Japan	..	..	3	..	..	104
21	KONINKLIJKE PHILIPS N.V.	Netherlands	64	78	74	91	108	103
21	SCANIA CV AKTIEBOLAG	Sweden	..	1	44	..	1	103
23	PIERRE LANG EUROPE	Austria	2	2	3	85	106	99
24	KIA MOTORS CORPORATION	Rep. of Korea	..	13	91	..	13	91
25	ALFRED KÄRCHER GMBH & CO. KG	Germany	24	24	26	88	92	84
26	GEBERIT INTERNATIONAL AG	Switzerland	8	8	10	151	90	83

(Continued)

(Continued)

2016 ranking	Applicant's name	Origin	Number of applications			Number of designs contained in applications		
			2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
27	AUDI AG	Germany	16	23	26	21	52	80
28	IMPRESS TECH LTD.	Cyprus	..	3	4	..	122	79
29	HAMAMATSU PHOTONICS K.K.	Japan	..	1	45	..	9	75
30	BOTTEGA VENETA SA	Switzerland	10	6	15	60	43	74
30	NOSAG NORD-SÜD AGENTUREN AG	Switzerland	1	..	2	3	..	74
32	LEGERO SCHUHFABRIK	Austria	2	6	2	76	153	72
33	BRAUN GMBH	Germany	5	6	9	21	17	71
34	CARTIER INTERNATIONAL AG	Switzerland	..	6	16	..	69	67
35	ELECTROLUX APPLIANCES AKTIEBOLAG	Sweden	1	3	6	2	5	66
35	HYUNDAI MOTOR COMPANY	Rep. of Korea	..	21	66	..	26	66
37	CHANEL	France	6	1	10	67	10	65
38	ETA SA MANUFACTURE HORLOGÈRE SUISSE	Switzerland	4	8	9	22	48	61
39	GOOGLE INC.	U.S.	..	1	5	..	3	59
39	LENOVO (BEIJING) CO., LTD.	China	33	9	19	141	20	59
41	OSCHMANN COMFORTBETTEN GMBH	Germany	..	..	2	..	..	58
42	DRYLOCK TECHNOLOGIES N.V.	Belgium	..	..	3	..	..	57
42	ECCO SKO A/S	Denmark	..	..	7	..	..	57
42	VITRA PATENTE AG	Switzerland	7	5	11	48	31	57
45	EAE ELEKTRIK	Turkey	..	..	3	..	..	56
45	FREY WILLE GMBH & CO. KG	Austria	7	..	3	28	..	56
47	SIMON, S.A.U.	Spain	..	2	4	..	16	55
48	AMICA HANDEL I MARKETING	Poland	..	..	3	..	..	52
48	NÜVIST MIMARLIK MOBİLYA LTD.	Turkey	..	..	3	..	..	52
48	PASQUALE BRUNI S.P.A.	Italy	..	..	1	..	..	52
48	THOMAS SCHNEIDER	Germany	..	..	2	..	..	52

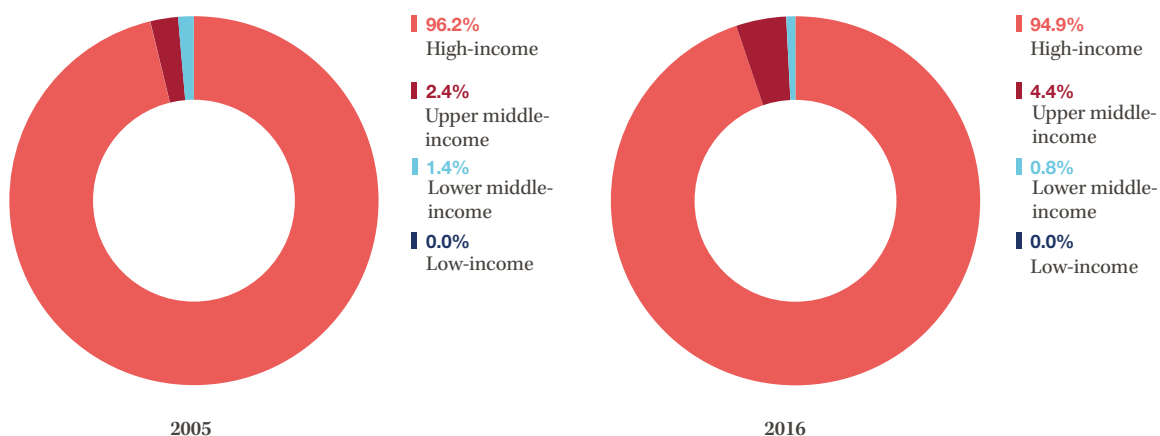
Note: Rank is based on the number of designs in 2016. .. indicates zero. Applicants residing in a non-member country can file an application for international registration if they have a real and effective industrial or commercial establishment in the jurisdiction of a Hague member. For example, China is not a member of the Hague System, but China's Lenovo filed 19 Hague applications containing 59 designs in 2016 via another Hague member.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2017.

## Figure A5

Designs contained in international applications by income group

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



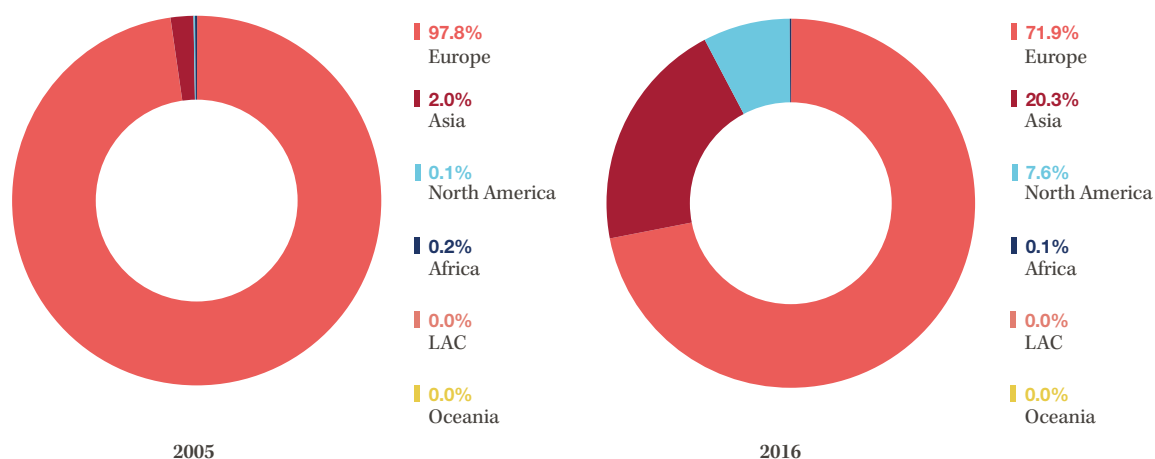
Note: Each income group includes the following number of countries or territories that had filed at least one design application in either 2005 or 2016: high-income (43), upper middle-income (13), lower middle-income (10) and low-income (1). Groups are defined by the World Bank's income classifications.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2017.

## Figure A6

Designs contained in international applications by region

**Asia's share increased to 20.3% in 2016 due to the recent accession of Japan and the Republic of Korea.**



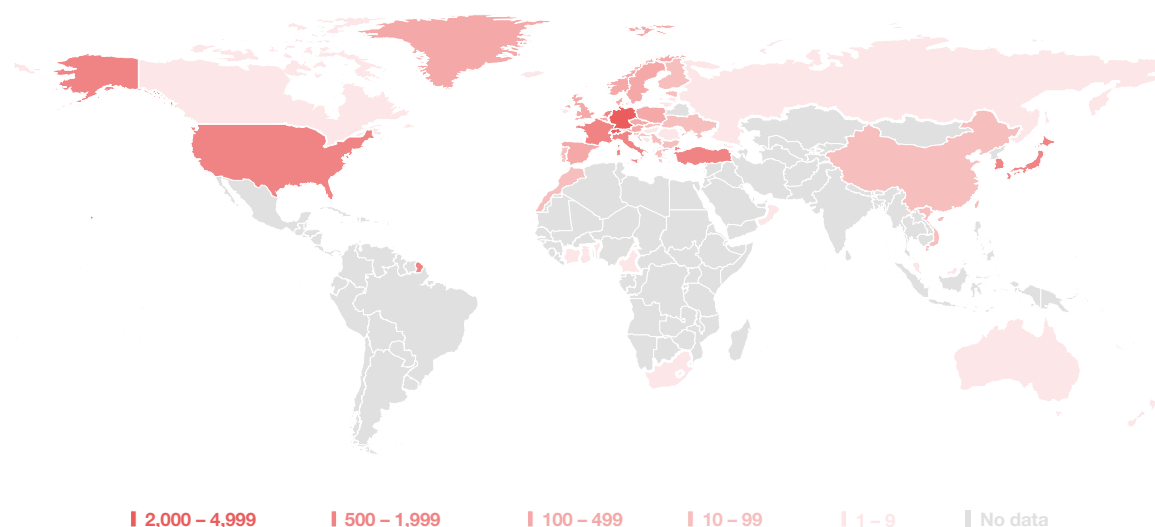
Note: Each geographical region includes the following number of countries or territories that had filed at least one design application in either 2005 or 2016: Africa (8), Asia (13), Europe (40), Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC; 2), North America (2) and Oceania (2). Regions are defined according to United Nations definitions. Not a single country from the LAC region is a member of the Hague System and no applicant from this region used a Hague member to file an application in either year, so its share is zero.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2017.

## Figure A7

Designs contained in international applications by origin, 2016

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



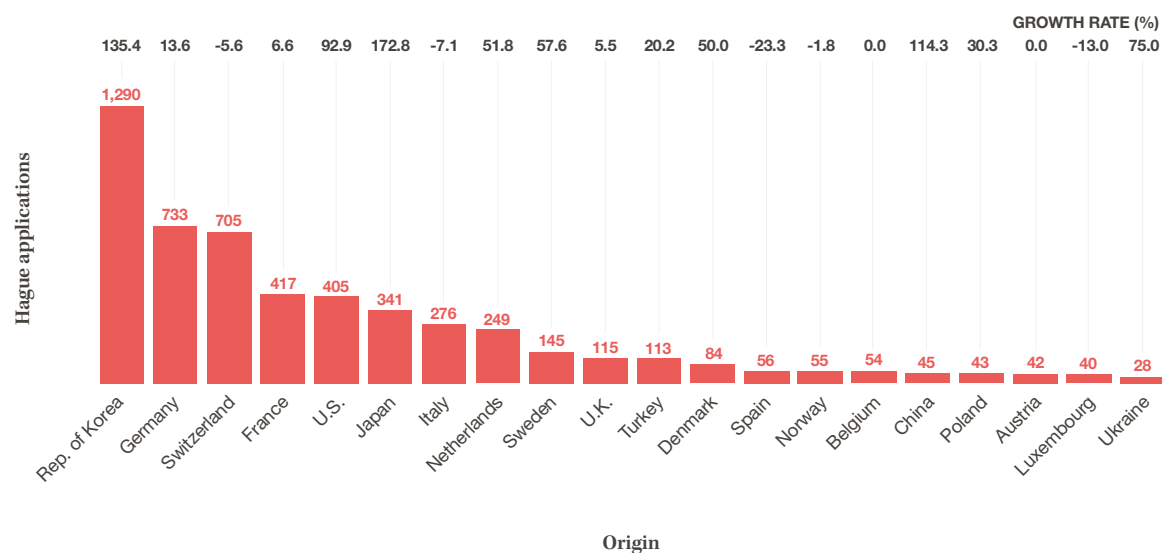
Note: The origin of an application is defined as the country/territory of the stated address of residence of the applicant. Applicants residing in a non-member country can file applications for international registrations if they have a real effective industrial or commercial establishment within the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

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2017.

## Figure A8

International applications for the top 20 origins, 2016

**Thirteen of the top 20 origins filed more Hague applications in 2016 than in 2015.**



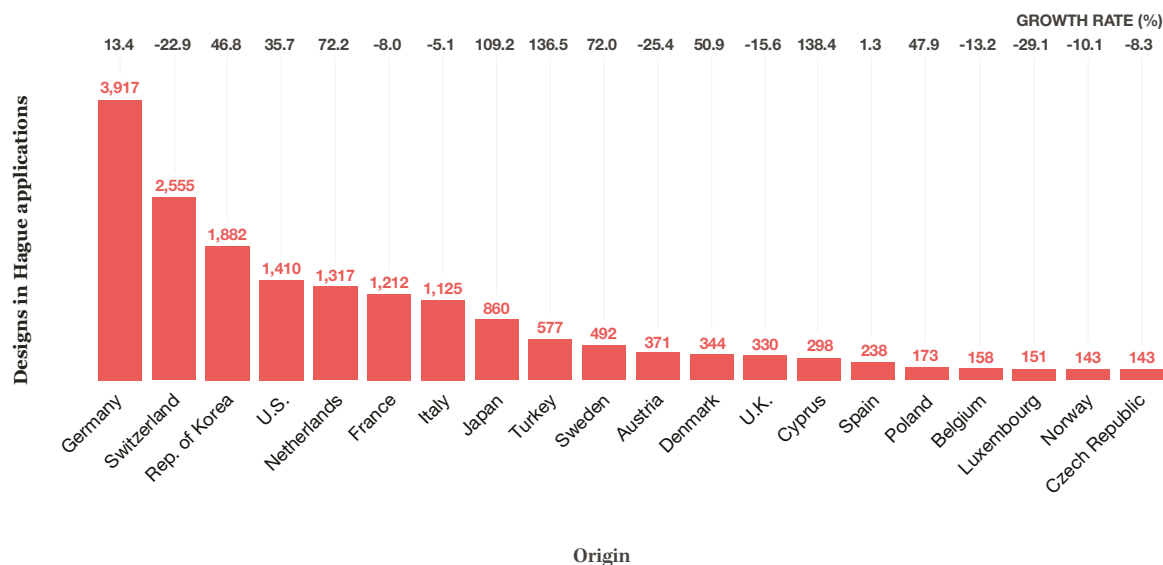
Note: The origin of an application is defined as the country/territory of the stated address of residence of the applicant. Applicants residing in a non-member country can file applications for international registrations if they have a real effective industrial or commercial establishment within the 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 2016.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2017.

## Figure A9

Designs contained in international applications for the top 20 origins, 2016

**Germany is the largest user of the Hague System in terms of the number of designs, followed by Switzerland and the Republic of Korea.**



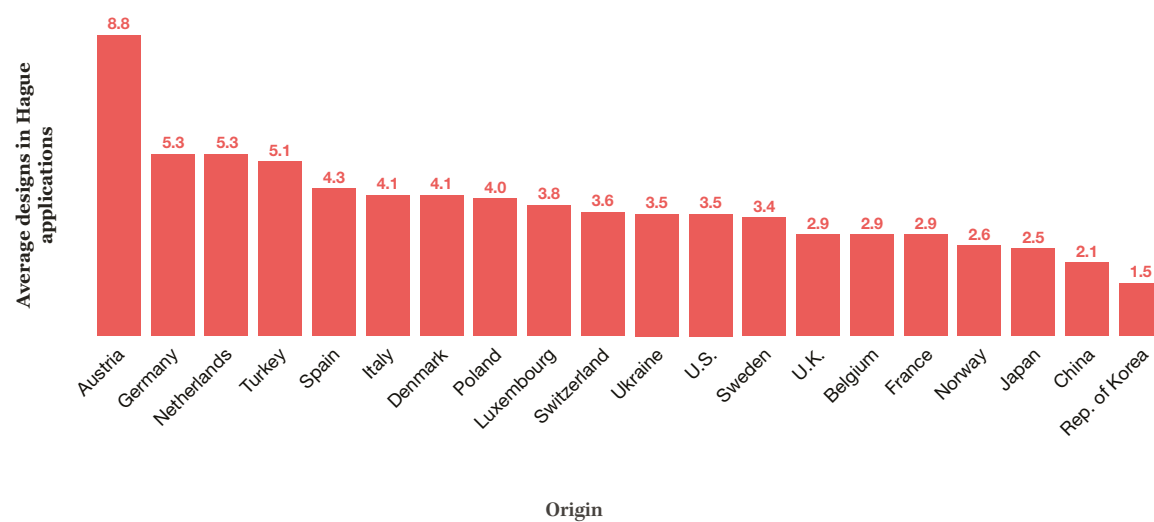
Note: The origin of an application is defined as the country/territory of the stated address of residence of the applicant. Applicants residing in a non-member country can file applications for international registrations if they have a real and effective industrial or commercial establishment within the jurisdiction of a Hague member. The top 20 origins were selected based on the number of designs contained in applications filed in 2016.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2017.

**Figure A10**

Average number of designs per international application for the top 20 origins, 2016

**Hague applications from Asia contain fewer designs than those from Europe.**

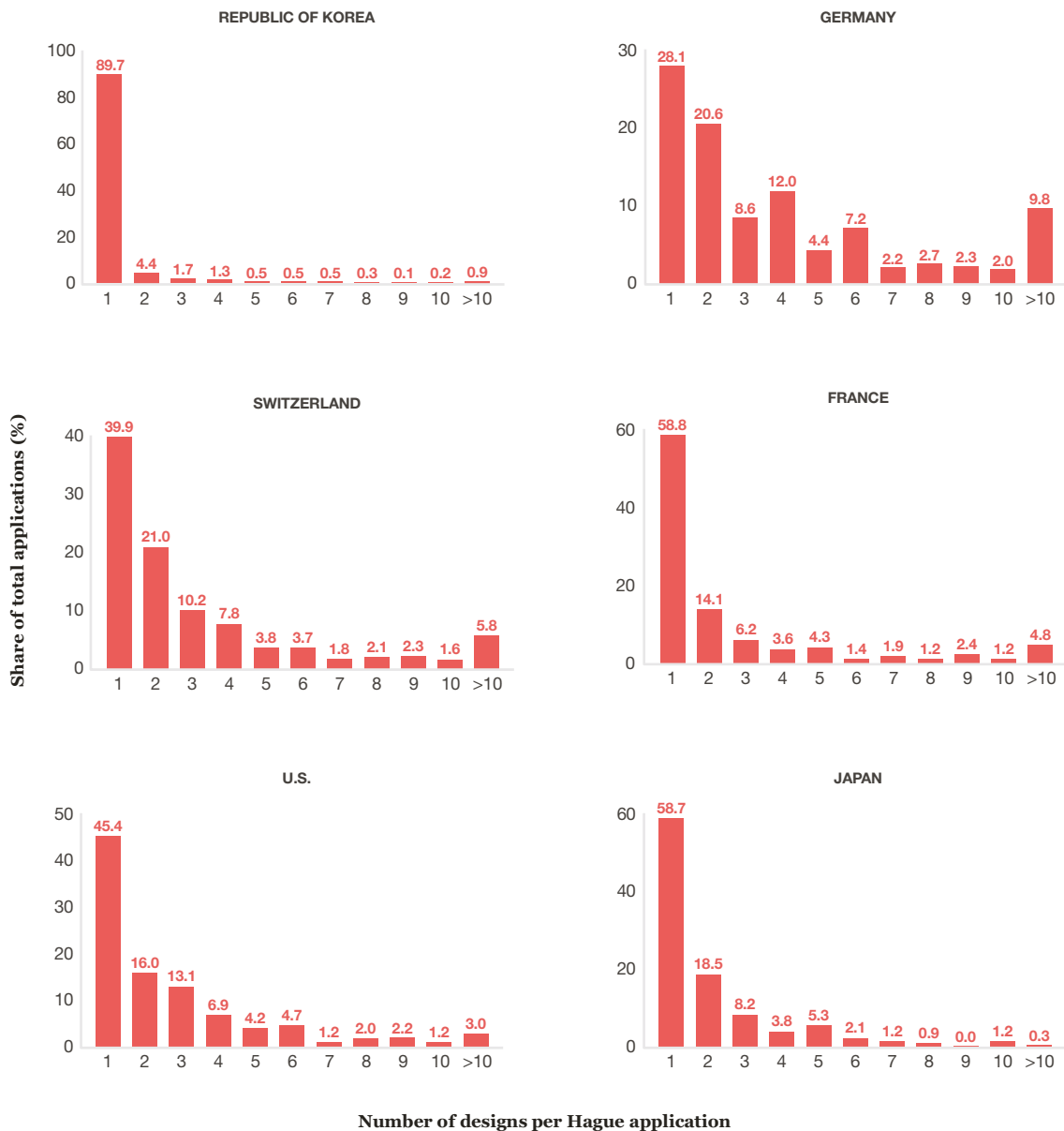


Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2017.

## Figure A11

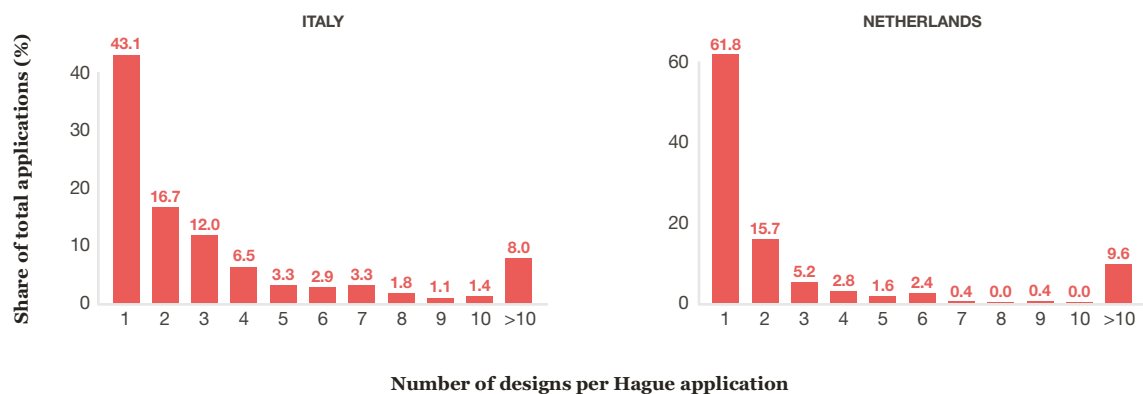
Distribution of designs per application for the top eight origins, 2016

**For the top eight origins, the shares of single-design applications ranged from 90% for the Republic of Korea to 28% for Germany.**



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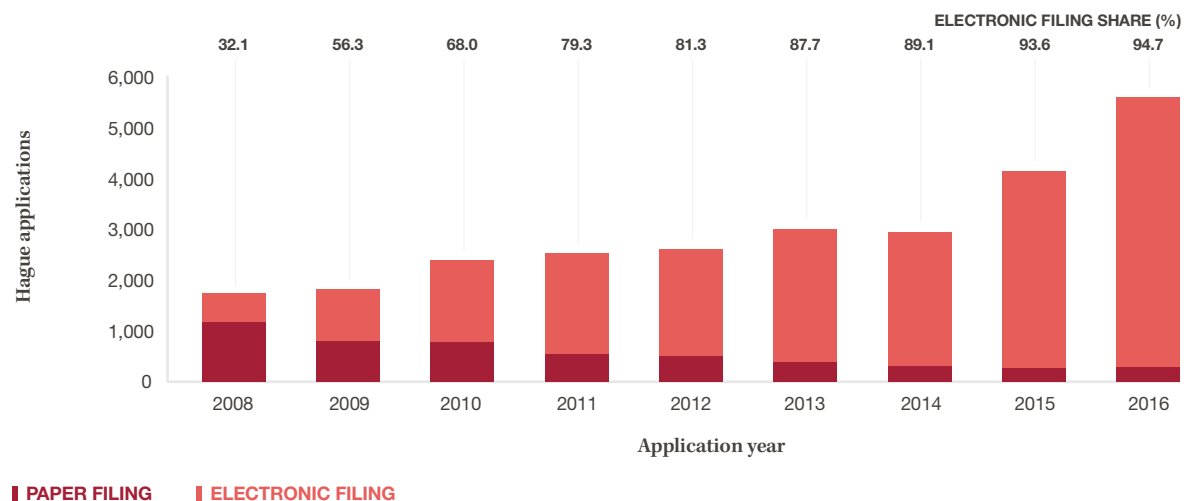
Note: The top eight origins are based on the number of Hague applications as reported in standard figure A8.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2017.

## Figure A12

Distribution of international applications by medium of filing

**Electronic filings accounted for 95% of all Hague international applications in 2016.**



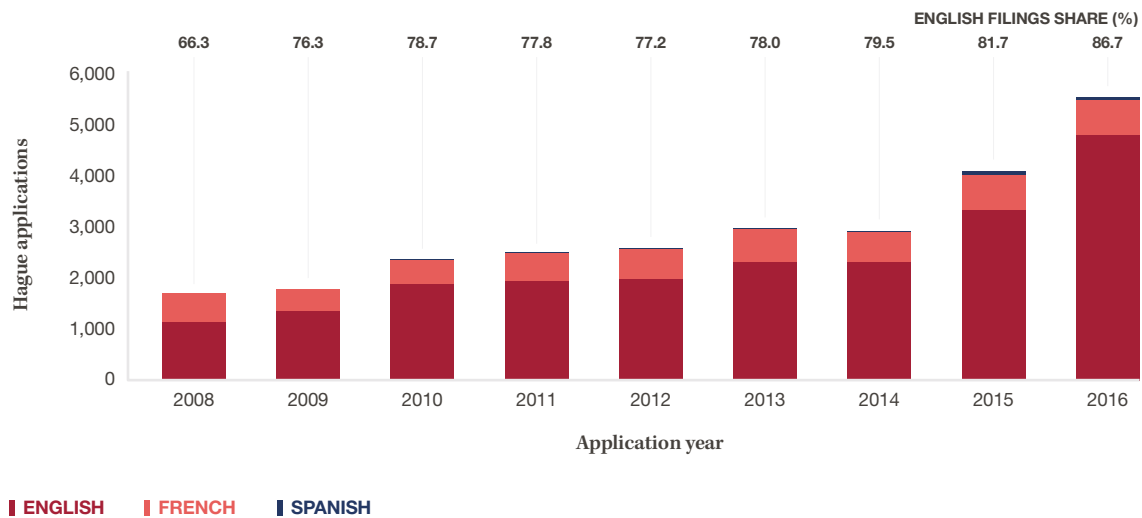
Note: Applications for industrial designs are filed in paper form or through the IB's electronic filing (E-filing) system. Electronic filing in English was introduced in 2008, and as of 2010 it has also been possible to file electronically in French and Spanish.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2017.

## Figure A13

Distribution of international applications by language of filing

**The share of applications filed in English increased by five percentage points.**



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

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2017.



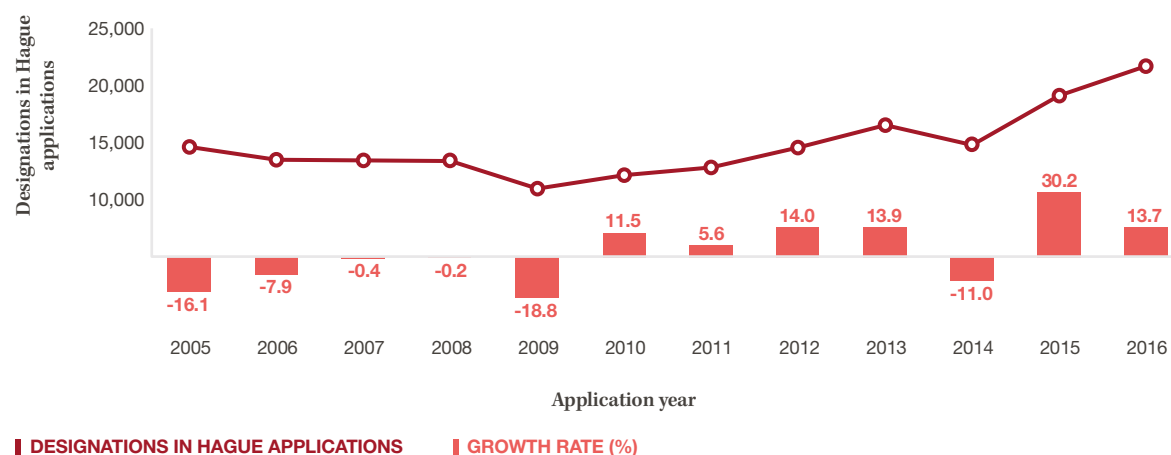
## Geographical coverage of Hague international applications

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”). This subsection presents statistics on designations in order to provide insights into the geographical coverage of international applications.

**Figure A14**

Trend in designations in international applications

**The number of designations in Hague applications grew by 13.7% in 2016 – the second consecutive year of double-digit growth.**

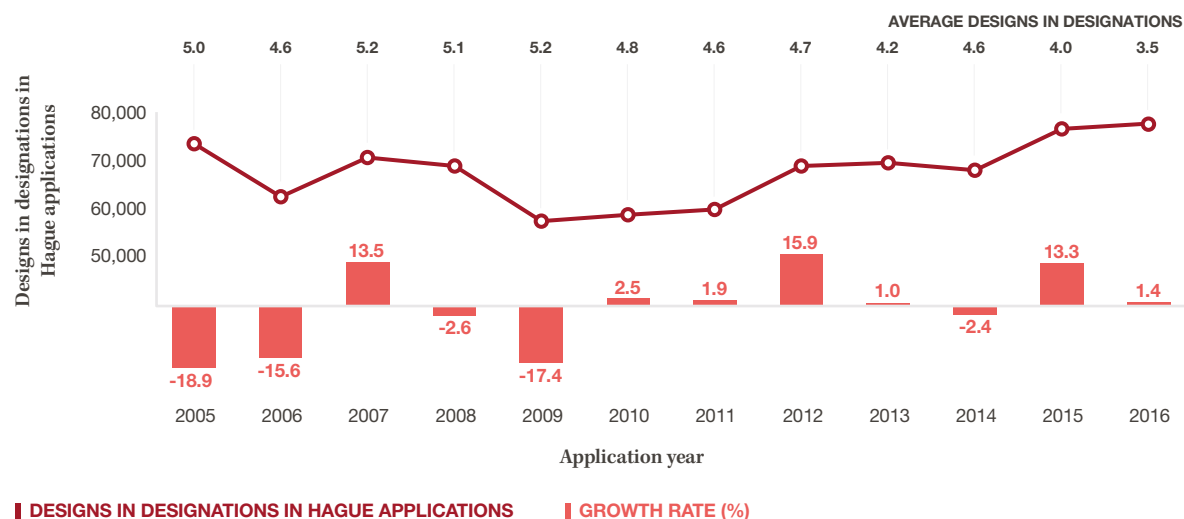


Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2017.

**Figure A15**

Trend in the number of designs contained in designations in international applications

**Following strong growth of 13.3% in 2015, the number of designs contained in designations in international applications increased only slightly in 2016.**

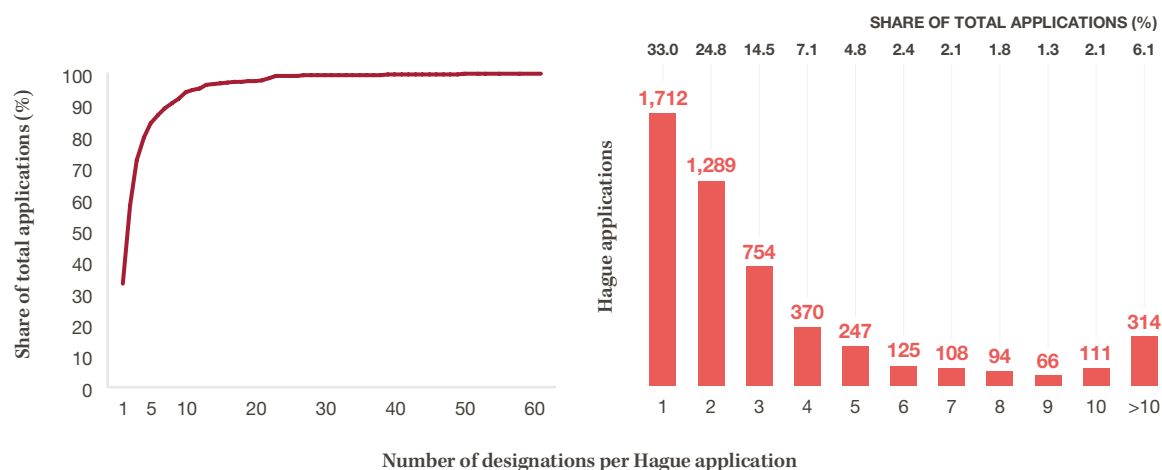


Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2017.

**Figure A16**

Distribution of designations per international application, 2016

**Around 58% of all applications included no more than two designations.**



**CUMULATIVE SHARE**

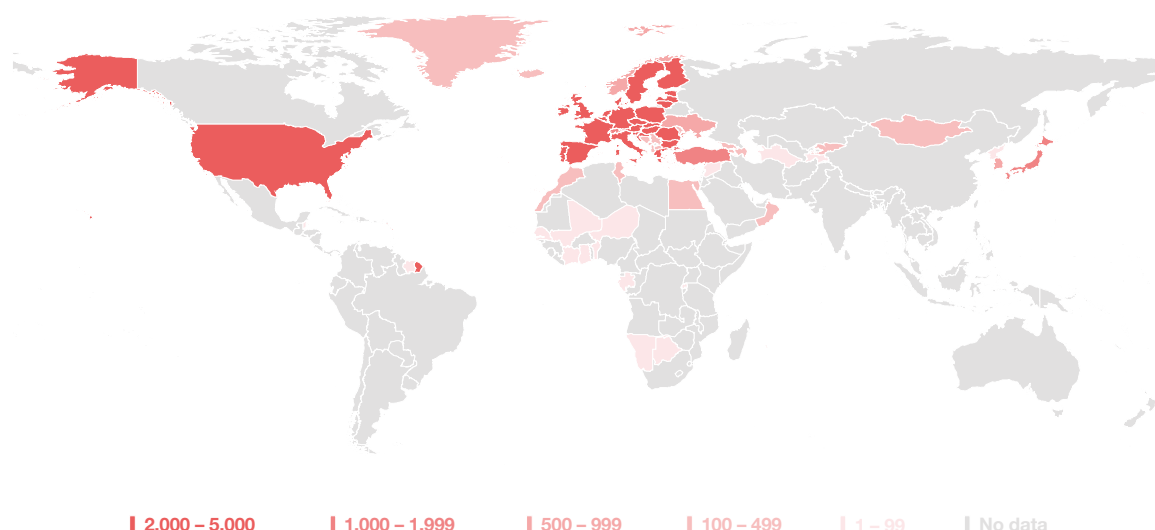
Note: Distribution of designations is based on data from 5,190 international applications filed in 2016. For 372 applications, information on designations was missing, and so these applications were not taken into account.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2017.

**Figure A17**

International applications by designated Hague member, 2016

**Industrial design protection via the Hague System is sought mainly in Europe, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Turkey and the U.S.**

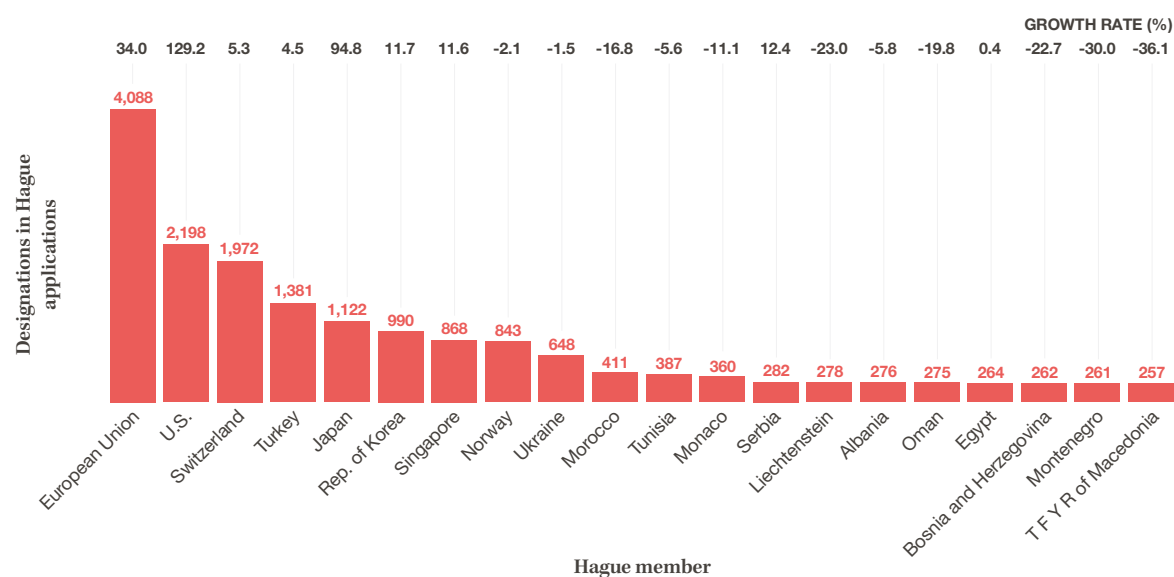


Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2017.

**Figure A18**

Designations in international applications for the top 20 designated Hague members, 2016

**The EU has received the largest number of designations in Hague applications each year since 2010.**

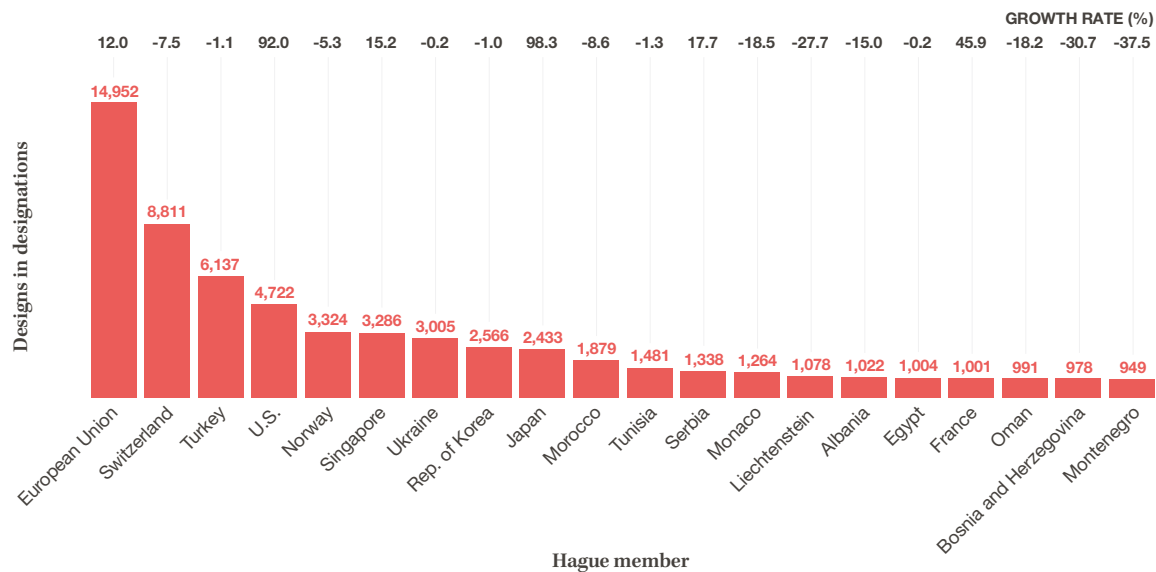


Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2017.

## Figure A19

Designs contained in designations in international applications for the top 20 designated Hague members, 2016

**Japan and the U.S. – two recent members – saw the fastest growth in designations based on design count.**

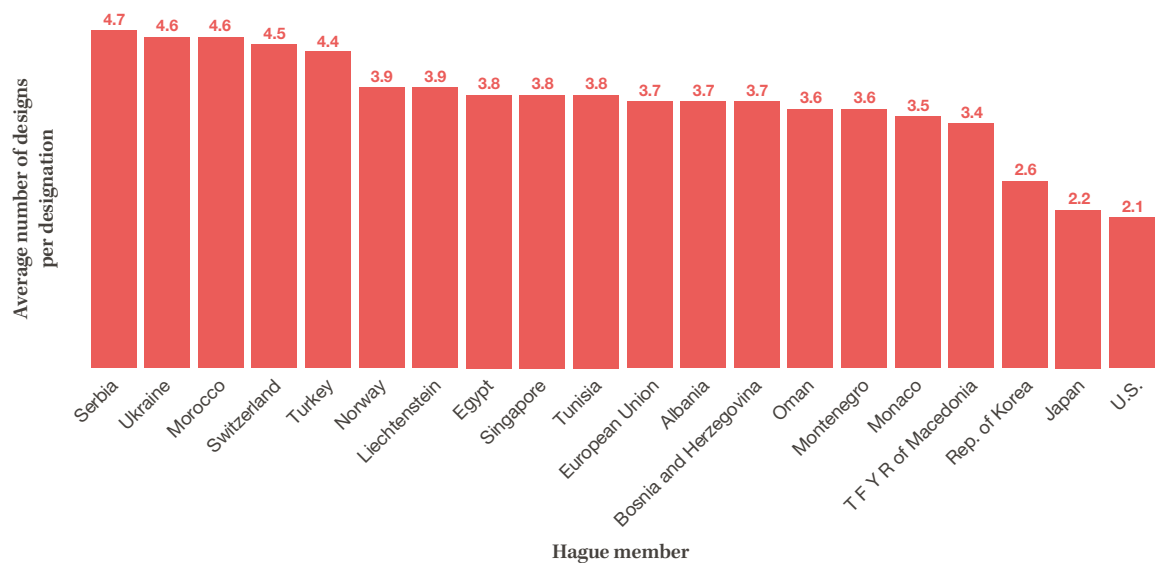


Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2017.

## Figure A20

Average number of designs per designation for the top 20 designated Hague members, 2016

**Among the top 20 designated Hague members, Serbia, Ukraine, Morocco and Switzerland have the highest average number of designs per designation.**

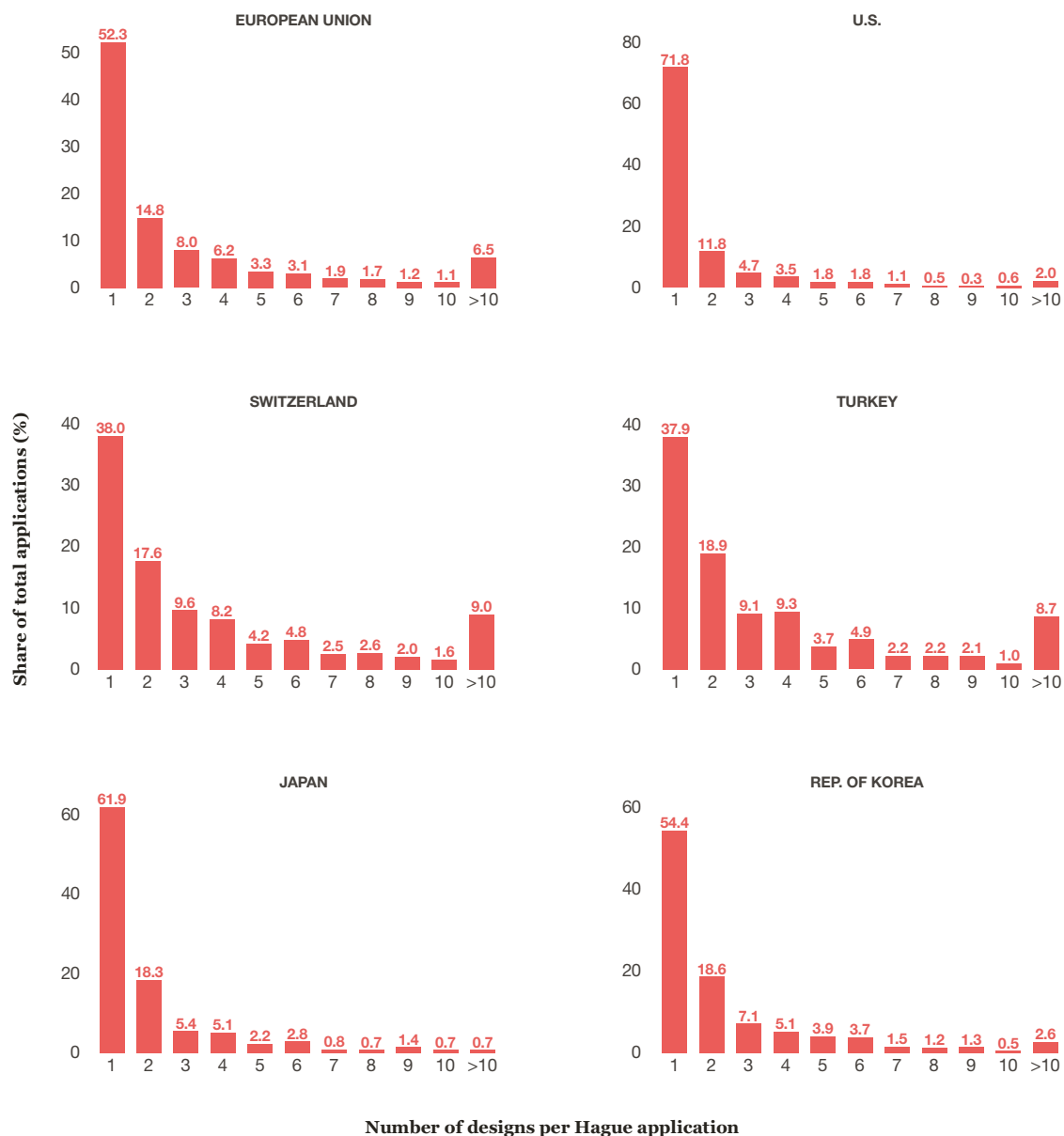


Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2017.

**Figure A21**

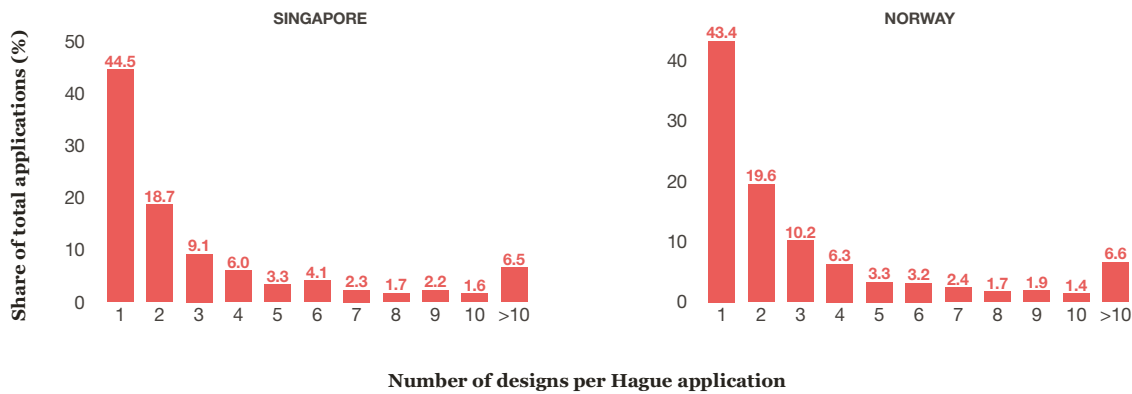
Distribution of designs per application for the top eight designated Hague members, 2016

**For the top eight designated Hague members, the share of single-design applications ranged from 72% for the U.S. to 38% for Switzerland and Turkey.**



(Continued)

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Note: The top eight designated members are based on the number of designations in Hague applications as reported in figure A18.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2017.

## Table A22

Designs contained in applications for the top 20 origins and the top 15 most designated Hague members, 2016

**Germany and Switzerland accounted for the largest share of designations in 12 of the top 15 most designated Hague members.**

Origin	Designated Hague member (number of designs)														
	European Union	Switzerland	Turkey	Ukraine	U.S.	Singapore	Norway	Rep. of Korea	Japan	Morocco	Tunisia	Serbia	Monaco	Liechtenstein	Albania
Austria	317	333	161	141	63	64	117	5	11	0	5	172	0	102	76
Belgium	110	47	21	15	47	18	25	13	18	8	3	3	9	1	3
Cyprus	298	177	292	213	149	0	213	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
Czech Republic	101	126	13	70	47	0	13	5	1	0	0	17	0	0	4
Denmark	292	101	31	4	248	18	123	9	27	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	648	621	544	587	200	390	232	397	289	641	296	333	400	83	37
Germany	2,531	2,849	1,794	529	522	664	793	388	355	376	255	255	20	79	49
Italy	703	689	581	105	353	170	99	124	123	92	82	61	114	92	67
Japan	641	88	80	23	304	100	37	204	83	4	24	17	17	13	24
Luxembourg	129	33	24	2	24	6	4	5	11	17	2	17	5	2	17
Netherlands	1,073	103	114	34	207	83	81	112	124	7	5	6	2	0	1
Norway	121	7	9	5	68	14	65	13	23	0	0	5	0	0	0
Poland	85	2	14	24	20	45	3	5	1	0	0	6	0	0	0
Rep. of Korea	1,456	7	8	8	646	14	7	11	158	0	6	0	0	0	6
Spain	158	90	73	4	95	23	25	16	16	0	26	11	0	0	11
Sweden	322	163	149	108	100	2	200	107	39	0	71	10	27	0	0
Switzerland	2,242	2,074	1,366	676	462	1,049	653	432	335	666	539	87	505	511	442
Turkey	489	62	166	74	151	32	37	22	22	0	56	42	37	37	63
U.K.	184	95	58	9	213	48	63	37	27	0	2	4	15	2	2
U.S.	1,203	211	108	38	141	155	113	330	434	21	5	28	9	24	8
Others/unknown	1,849	933	531	336	662	391	421	330	334	47	104	263	104	132	212
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,952</b>	<b>8,811</b>	<b>6,137</b>	<b>3,005</b>	<b>4,722</b>	<b>3,286</b>	<b>3,324</b>	<b>2,566</b>	<b>2,433</b>	<b>1,879</b>	<b>1,481</b>	<b>1,338</b>	<b>1,264</b>	<b>1,078</b>	<b>1,022</b>

(Continued)

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Origin	Designated Hague member (share of total, %)														
	European Union	Switzerland	Turkey	Ukraine	U.S.	Singapore	Norway	Rep. of Korea	Japan	Morocco	Tunisia	Serbia	Monaco	Liechtenstein	Albania
Austria	2.1	3.8	2.6	4.7	1.3	1.9	3.5	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.3	12.9	0.0	9.5	7.4
Belgium	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.3
Cyprus	2.0	2.0	4.8	7.1	3.2	0.0	6.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Czech Republic	0.7	1.4	0.2	2.3	1.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.4
Denmark	2.0	1.1	0.5	0.1	5.3	0.5	3.7	0.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
France	4.3	7.0	8.9	19.5	4.2	11.9	7.0	15.5	11.9	34.1	20.0	24.9	31.6	7.7	3.6
Germany	16.9	32.3	29.2	17.6	11.1	20.2	23.9	15.1	14.6	20.0	17.2	19.1	1.6	7.3	4.8
Italy	4.7	7.8	9.5	3.5	7.5	5.2	3.0	4.8	5.1	4.9	5.5	4.6	9.0	8.5	6.6
Japan	4.3	1.0	1.3	0.8	6.4	3.0	1.1	8.0	3.4	0.2	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.2	2.3
Luxembourg	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.9	0.1	1.3	0.4	0.2	1.7
Netherlands	7.2	1.2	1.9	1.1	4.4	2.5	2.4	4.4	5.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1
Norway	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.4	0.4	2.0	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Poland	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.4	1.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rep. of Korea	9.7	0.1	0.1	0.3	13.7	0.4	0.2	0.4	6.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Spain	1.1	1.0	1.2	0.1	2.0	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.0	1.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.1
Sweden	2.2	1.8	2.4	3.6	2.1	0.1	6.0	4.2	1.6	0.0	4.8	0.7	2.1	0.0	0.0
Switzerland	15.0	23.5	22.3	22.5	9.8	31.9	19.6	16.8	13.8	35.4	36.4	6.5	40.0	47.4	43.2
Turkey	3.3	0.7	2.7	2.5	3.2	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.0	3.8	3.1	2.9	3.4	6.2
U.K.	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.3	4.5	1.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	1.2	0.2	0.2
U.S.	8.0	2.4	1.8	1.3	3.0	4.7	3.4	12.9	17.8	1.1	0.3	2.1	0.7	2.2	0.8
Others/unknown	12.4	10.6	8.7	11.2	14.0	11.9	12.7	12.9	13.7	2.5	7.0	19.7	8.2	12.2	20.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2017.

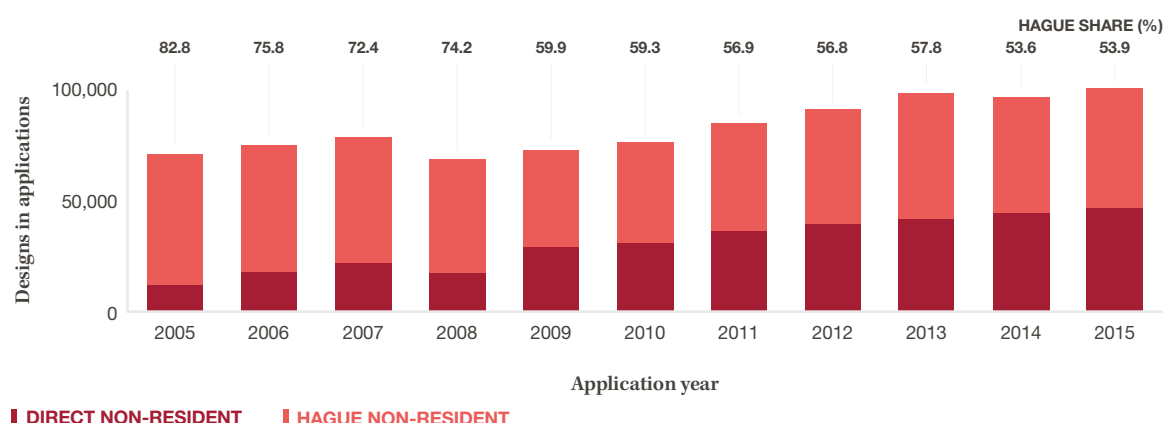
## Non-resident applications by filing route

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 systems for non-resident applications.

### Figure A23

Trends in non-resident application design counts by filing route (direct and Hague)

**Despite the generally downward trend, 54% of non-resident applications were filed via the Hague System in 2015.**



Note: Direct application data are available only up to 2015, so 2016 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.

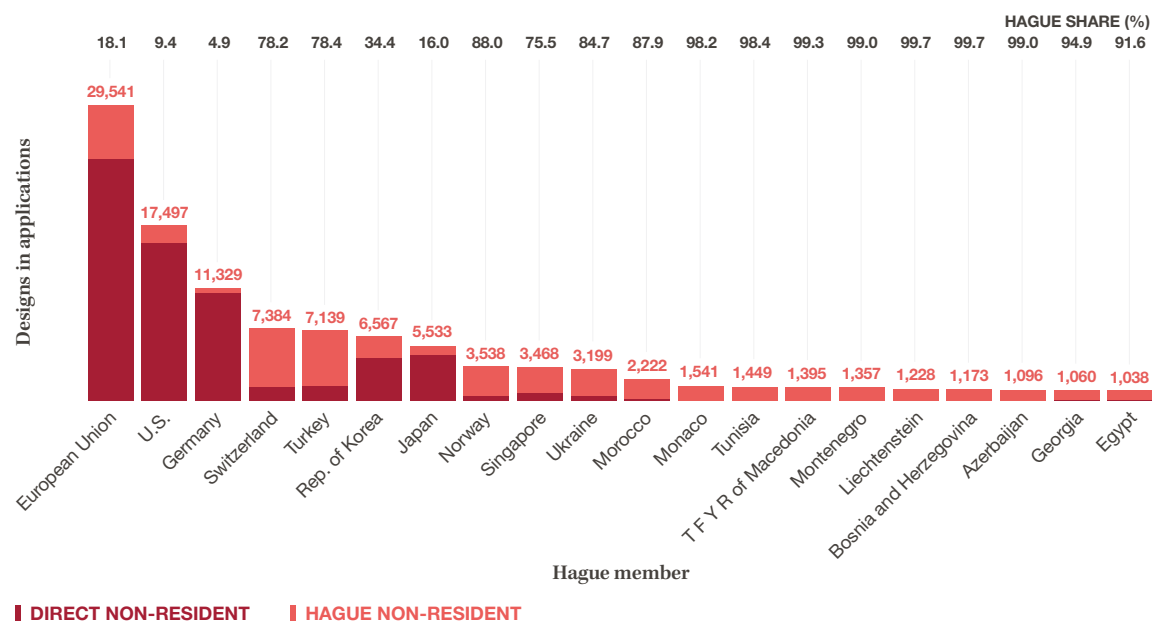
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2017.



## Figure A24

Non-resident application design counts by filing route for selected Hague members, 2015

**In 15 of the 20 reported Hague members, more than three-quarters of the non-resident applications received were filed through the Hague System.**



Note: Direct application data are available only up to 2015, so 2016 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 2017.

## Hague international applications by class and 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 sector in order to provide insights into the goods incorporating the designs.

**Table A25**

Designs contained in international applications by class

**Furnishing accounted for the largest share of all designs in applications filed in 2016, followed by recording and communication equipment and means of transport.**

Class	2013	2014	2015	2016	Growth rate (%): 2015-16	2016 share
Class 1: Foodstuffs	118	58	145	44	-69.7	0.2
Class 2: Clothing	554	658	759	668	-12.0	3.6
Class 3: Travel goods	268	394	379	407	7.4	2.2
Class 4: Brushware	46	56	212	104	-50.9	0.6
Class 5: Textile piecegoods	54	196	117	178	52.1	1.0
Class 6: Furnishing	1,506	1,678	1,975	2,350	19.0	12.6
Class 7: Household goods	560	484	699	805	15.2	4.3
Class 8: Tools and hardware	413	324	389	389	0.0	2.1
Class 9: Packages and containers	1,000	1,101	878	1,155	31.5	6.2
Class 10: Clocks and watches	1,143	957	1,244	1,336	7.4	7.1
Class 11: Articles of adornment	956	1,116	1,190	1,087	-8.7	5.8
Class 12: Means of transport	1,040	1,083	1,073	1,537	43.2	8.2
Class 13: Equipment for producing electricity	201	336	321	525	63.6	2.8
Class 14: Recording and communication equipment	815	763	1,387	2,107	51.9	11.3
Class 15: Machines, not elsewhere specified	272	321	505	741	46.7	4.0
Class 16: Photographic apparatus	17	33	184	230	25.0	1.2
Class 17: Musical instruments	23	24	21	19	-9.5	0.1
Class 18: Printing and office machinery	54	7	38	20	-47.4	0.1
Class 19: Stationery and office equipment	298	228	322	253	-21.4	1.4
Class 20: Sales and advertising equipment	116	58	225	90	-60.0	0.5
Class 21: Games, toys, sporting goods	217	373	399	293	-26.6	1.6
Class 22: Arms, articles for hunting and fishing	25	60	47	23	-51.1	0.1
Class 23: Heating and cooling equipment	700	822	1,117	1,140	2.1	6.1
Class 24: Medical and laboratory equipment	218	832	339	411	21.2	2.2
Class 25: Building and construction elements	426	490	453	406	-10.4	2.2
Class 26: Lighting apparatus	897	627	595	834	40.2	4.5
Class 27: Tobacco and smokers' supplies	10	24	34	59	73.5	0.3
Class 28: Pharmaceutical and cosmetic products	195	215	167	384	129.9	2.1
Class 29: Accident prevention and rescue equipment	9	36	13	61	369.2	0.3
Class 30: Animal care articles	20	68	38	22	-42.1	0.1
Class 31: Machines for preparing food or drink	21	21	49	47	-4.1	0.3
Class 32: Graphic symbols and logos	980	998	1,121	991	-11.6	5.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,172</b>	<b>14,441</b>	<b>16,435</b>	<b>18,716</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Note: For full class definitions visit [www.wipo.int/classifications/locarno](http://www.wipo.int/classifications/locarno).

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2017.

**Table A26**

Designs contained in international applications by class and origin, 2016

**Designs related to recording and communication equipment accounted for the largest shares of designs from Japan, the Republic of Korea and the U.S.**

Class	Origin									
	Germany	Switzerland	Rep. of Korea	U.S.	Netherlands	France	Italy	Japan	Turkey	Sweden
Class 1: Foodstuffs	3	3	0	0	2	0	7	2	8	0
Class 2: Clothing	56	57	5	42	2	74	109	26	15	6
Class 3: Travel goods	55	160	18	21	1	78	29	2	0	6
Class 4: Brushware	39	21	1	5	1	2	3	18	1	0
Class 5: Textile piecegoods	38	20	3	0	0	1	17	2	81	3
Class 6: Furnishing	540	135	7	22	975	115	109	9	111	71
Class 7: Household goods	138	90	93	85	41	31	36	9	36	36
Class 8: Tools and hardware	102	52	8	29	16	20	9	24	6	26
Class 9: Packages and containers	191	161	7	313	23	82	61	25	25	6
Class 10: Clocks and watches	160	856	38	5	10	55	10	92	13	16
Class 11: Articles of adornment	210	203	2	17	13	118	133	4	5	5
Class 12: Means of transport	670	29	99	12	17	251	51	84	9	148
Class 13: Equipment for producing electricity	117	71	38	31	1	22	9	43	64	4
Class 14: Recording and communication equipment	132	41	934	458	15	47	55	130	3	47
Class 15: Machines, not elsewhere specified	128	16	393	4	8	2	16	22	31	35
Class 16: Photographic apparatus	3	58	11	9	0	21	31	65	2	4
Class 17: Musical instruments	0	5	0	1	0	0	3	2	0	0
Class 18: Printing and office machinery	1	2	2	0	0	2	1	12	0	0
Class 19: Stationery and office equipment	125	45	4	4	6	20	4	17	0	0
Class 20: Sales and advertising equipment	42	18	8	0	5	1	6	0	0	0
Class 21: Games, toys, sporting goods	65	33	3	24	18	14	24	7	8	8
Class 22: Arms, articles for hunting and fishing	1	0	0	3	1	2	4	1	2	0
Class 23: Heating and cooling equipment	390	184	87	39	39	31	120	61	57	12
Class 24: Medical and laboratory equipment	40	77	18	41	17	26	26	42	2	5
Class 25: Building and construction elements	120	74	6	17	15	11	25	4	41	3
Class 26: Lighting apparatus	240	26	82	49	43	99	113	21	19	34
Class 27: Tobacco and smokers' supplies	4	6	1	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
Class 28: Pharmaceutical and cosmetic products	118	6	8	145	33	15	14	9	0	0
Class 29: Accident prevention and rescue equipment	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	6
Class 30: Animal care articles	1	1	3	1	2	4	3	1	0	0
Class 31: Machines for preparing food or drink	8	9	1	0	10	6	3	9	0	0
Class 32: Graphic symbols and logos	180	96	0	19	3	62	94	117	38	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,917</b>	<b>2,555</b>	<b>1,882</b>	<b>1,410</b>	<b>1,317</b>	<b>1,212</b>	<b>1,125</b>	<b>860</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>492</b>

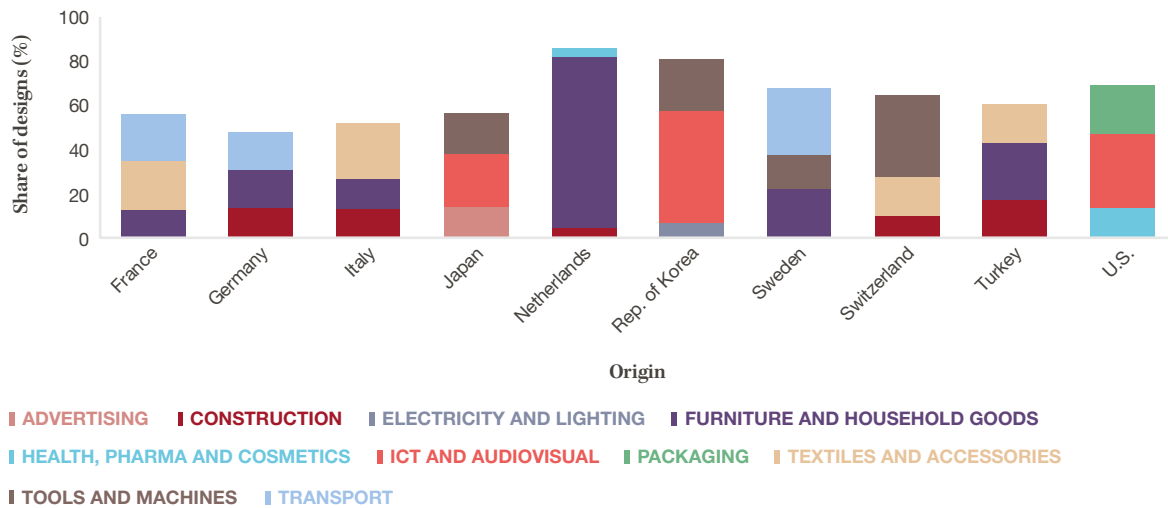
Note: For full class definitions visit [www.wipo.int/classifications/locarno](http://www.wipo.int/classifications/locarno).

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2017.

**Figure A27**

Distribution of designs contained in applications by the top three sectors for the top 10 origins, 2016

**Designs related to the furniture and household goods sector appeared among the top three sectors for 6 of the top 10 origins in 2016.**



Note: See the annex for definitions of sectors.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2017.

## Table A28

Designs contained in international applications by class and designated Hague member, 2016

**Designs related to clocks and watches accounted for the largest shares of all designations in 7 of the top 15 designated Hague members.**

Class	Designated Hague member														
	European Union	Switzerland	Turkey	U.S.	Norway	Singapore	Ukraine	Rep. of Korea	Japan	Morocco	Tunisia	Serbia	Monaco	Liechtenstein	Albania
Class 1: Foodstuffs	22	13	15	24	10	6	6	7	13	2	8	10	2	3	9
Class 2: Clothing	578	356	253	235	239	107	165	154	162	48	65	99	62	106	85
Class 3: Travel goods	306	269	197	157	47	174	78	205	133	48	41	38	127	11	10
Class 4: Brushware	92	52	17	42	10	15	4	15	16	6	7	0	2	8	0
Class 5: Textile piecegoods	131	75	101	23	4	48	36	46	10	7	2	0	15	7	0
Class 6: Furnishing	2,089	889	344	394	151	108	137	84	117	72	73	33	62	40	18
Class 7: Household goods	591	272	120	265	116	101	71	97	100	14	20	35	17	32	25
Class 8: Tools and hardware	314	201	82	159	117	29	27	54	56	13	19	13	13	43	7
Class 9: Packages and containers	882	606	335	289	175	173	175	154	251	83	34	135	67	24	49
Class 10: Clocks and watches	1,202	1,106	799	192	392	743	413	249	116	482	420	29	282	252	389
Class 11: Articles of adornment	906	861	463	297	169	488	233	192	127	169	108	141	189	81	53
Class 12: Means of transport	1,012	710	835	234	330	187	376	373	211	336	210	267	71	48	62
Class 13: Equipment for producing electricity	465	162	156	139	70	36	44	35	42	25	36	67	0	7	53
Class 14: Recording and communication equipment	1,785	330	197	544	216	147	42	231	302	8	23	15	23	24	26
Class 15: Machines, not elsewhere specified	560	137	169	238	34	18	17	35	135	4	0	3	3	7	2
Class 16: Photographic apparatus	171	100	56	108	29	53	40	57	43	29	16	2	31	33	45
Class 17: Musical instruments	14	5	0	10	0	0	0	6	4	0	0	0	0	3	0
Class 18: Printing and office machinery	19	12	2	0	1	10	1	10	1	3	3	2	0	0	1
Class 19: Stationery and office equipment	201	184	115	74	60	30	40	31	32	19	5	27	43	50	1
Class 20: Sales and advertising equipment	70	60	21	23	16	18	17	6	3	13	16	5	12	45	16
Class 21: Games, toys, sporting goods	225	184	123	92	75	55	66	62	58	13	23	16	24	18	11
Class 22: Arms, articles for hunting and fishing	19	3	0	10	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Class 23: Heating and cooling equipment	761	595	408	236	289	271	276	86	85	130	23	41	17	60	13
Class 24: Medical and laboratory equipment	342	184	59	162	35	40	16	59	115	25	19	12	4	43	11
Class 25: Building and construction elements	285	217	124	87	99	60	76	64	82	6	6	71	13	29	65
Class 26: Lighting apparatus	510	360	326	200	154	77	150	118	57	97	62	121	71	35	28
Class 27: Tobacco and smokers' supplies	51	43	2	24	5	5	12	13	9	0	1	1	8	35	0
Class 28: Pharmaceutical and cosmetic products	324	147	159	177	52	64	28	87	95	17	10	5	6	2	5
Class 29: Accident prevention and rescue equipment	47	5	4	3	12	46	5	1	4	0	0	5	0	0	3
Class 30: Animal care articles	18	10	7	11	6	4	4	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Class 31: Machines for preparing food or drink	30	12	11	22	3	13	4	18	14	2	1	0	2	2	0
Class 32: Graphic symbols and logos	930	651	637	251	406	160	446	12	35	208	230	145	98	30	35
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,952</b>	<b>8,811</b>	<b>6,137</b>	<b>4,722</b>	<b>3,324</b>	<b>3,286</b>	<b>3,005</b>	<b>2,566</b>	<b>2,433</b>	<b>1,879</b>	<b>1,481</b>	<b>1,338</b>	<b>1,264</b>	<b>1,078</b>	<b>1,022</b>

Note: For full class definitions visit [www.wipo.int/classifications/locarno](http://www.wipo.int/classifications/locarno).

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2017.

## 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 International Bureau. Designated offices can refuse to grant protection for an international registration. If an IP office refuses to grant protection, it must notify the International Bureau 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 registration and refusals.

### Figure A29

Trend in international registrations

**The number of international registrations almost doubled over the past three years, rising from 2,703 in 2014 to 5,233 in 2016.**

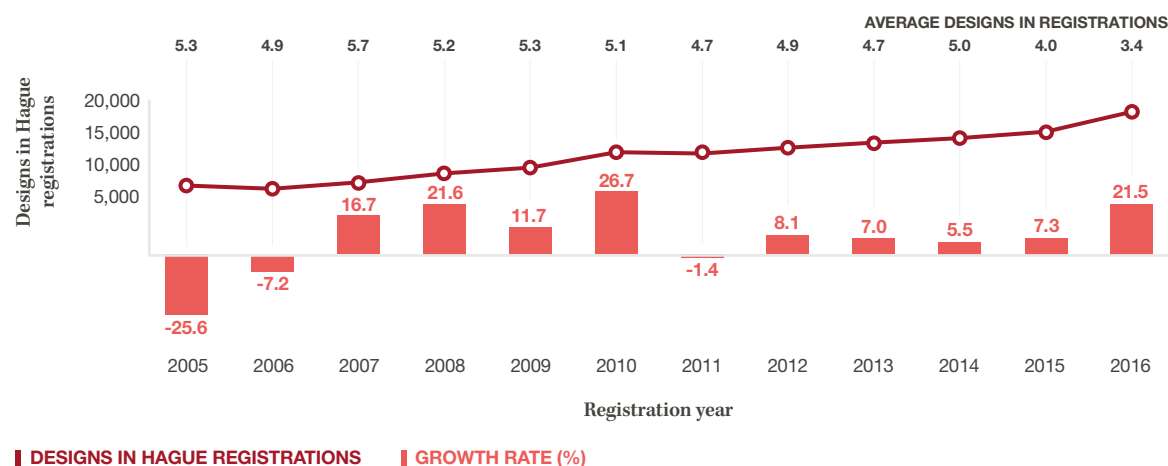


Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2017.

**Figure A30**

Trend in the number of designs contained in international registrations

**The number of designs contained in international registrations rose by 21.5% on 2015 to reach 17,601.**



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2017.

**Table A31**

International registrations and registration design counts for the top 20 origins

**The top five origins accounted for three-fifths of all designs in registrations recorded in 2016.**

Origin	Number of registrations						Designs in registrations					
	2013	2014	2015	2016	Growth (%): 2015-16	2016 share of total (%)	2013	2014	2015	2016	Growth (%): 2015-16	2016 share of total (%)
Germany	637	660	588	699	18.9	13.4	3,785	3,758	3,144	3,559	13.2	20.2
Switzerland	658	638	709	648	-8.6	12.4	3,006	3,051	3,183	2,433	-23.6	13.8
Rep. of Korea	0	37	482	1,245	158.3	23.8	0	53	1,083	1,903	75.7	10.8
Netherlands	139	113	134	230	71.6	4.4	380	309	612	1,342	119.3	7.6
U.S.	133	122	147	373	153.7	7.1	656	749	805	1,312	63.0	7.5
Italy	273	190	270	270	0.0	5.2	964	825	1,123	1,163	3.6	6.6
France	285	287	365	387	6.0	7.4	1,397	1,361	1,239	1,157	-6.6	6.6
Japan	0	2	83	333	301.2	6.4	0	20	252	786	211.9	4.5
Turkey	76	83	88	115	30.7	2.2	303	368	234	508	117.1	2.9
Sweden	57	42	84	145	72.6	2.8	167	133	285	464	62.8	2.6
Austria	31	40	37	39	5.4	0.7	184	343	367	389	6.0	2.2
Denmark	20	37	51	79	54.9	1.5	68	142	191	361	89.0	2.1
Spain	20	33	65	56	-13.8	1.1	108	158	174	293	68.4	1.7
U.K.	31	43	84	117	39.3	2.2	97	149	340	289	-15.0	1.6
Czech Republic	6	13	14	20	42.9	0.4	40	115	105	190	81.0	1.1
Luxembourg	31	29	36	45	25.0	0.9	107	185	178	181	1.7	1.0
Cyprus	2	0	5	15	200.0	0.3	2	0	124	153	23.4	0.9
Norway	69	55	50	56	12.0	1.1	149	102	149	152	2.0	0.9
Belgium	43	28	52	53	1.9	1.0	177	80	176	129	-26.7	0.7
Poland	18	26	25	31	24.0	0.6	68	83	108	117	8.3	0.7
Others/unknown	205	225	212	277	30.7	5.3	1,148	1,520	612	720	17.6	4.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,734</b>	<b>2,703</b>	<b>3,581</b>	<b>5,233</b>	<b>46.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>12,806</b>	<b>13,504</b>	<b>14,484</b>	<b>17,601</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>

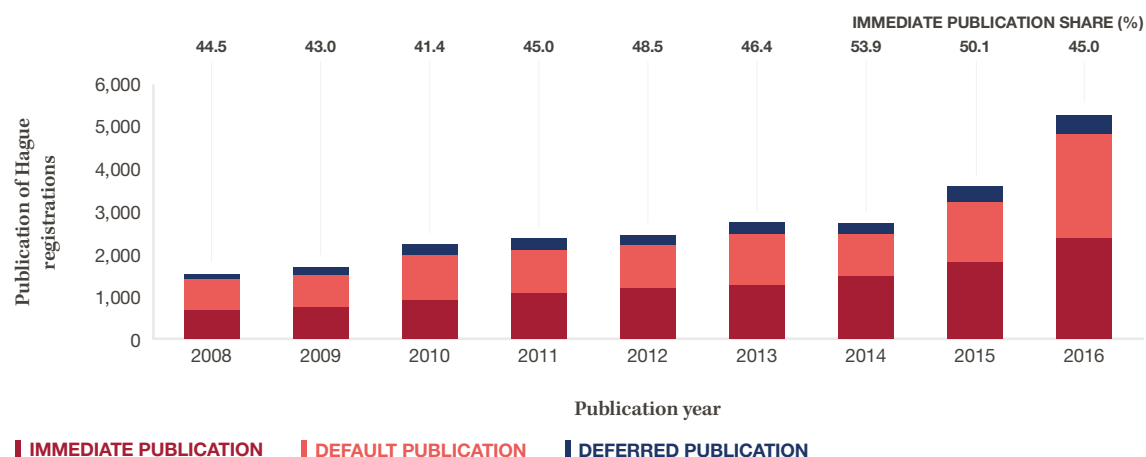
Note: The top 20 origins were selected based on the number of designs contained in registrations in 2016.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2017.

## Figure A32

Publication of international registrations

**For the first time, default publication accounted for the largest share of all publications in 2016.**



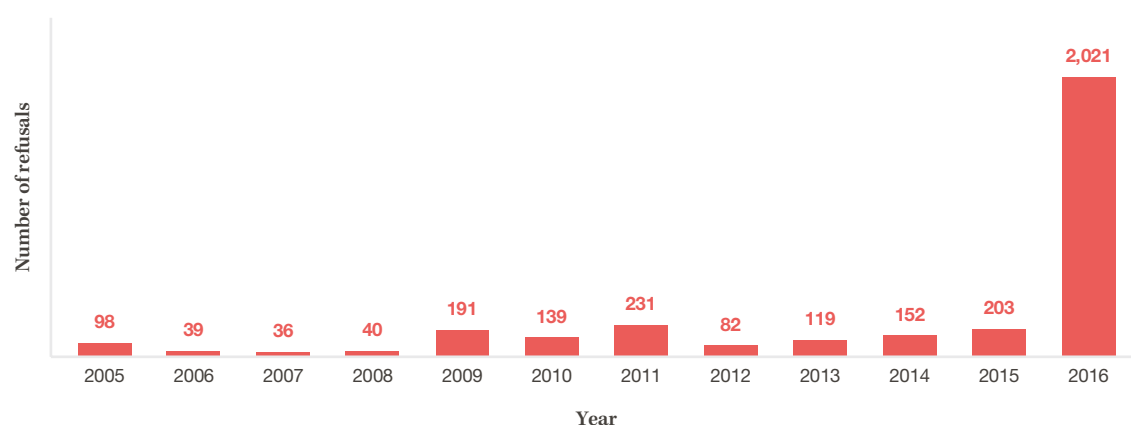
Note: International registrations are published in the *International Designs Bulletin* (IDB) six months after their date of registration unless applicants request immediate publication or a deferment of publication. The publication of international registrations can be deferred for up to 12 months under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

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2017.

## Figure A33

Trends in refusals of international registrations

**The number of refusals increased substantially in 2016 due to a large number of refusals by three recent Hague members: Japan, the Republic of Korea and the U.S.**



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

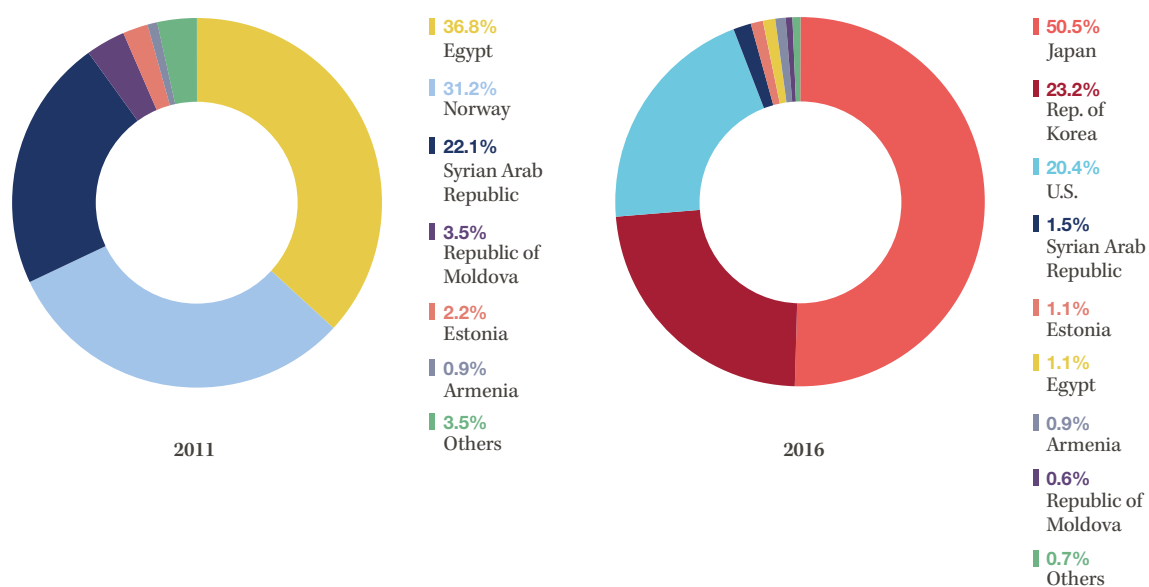
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2017.



## Figure A34

Refusals of international registrations by designated Hague member

**Japan was responsible for half of all refusals in 2016.**



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2017.

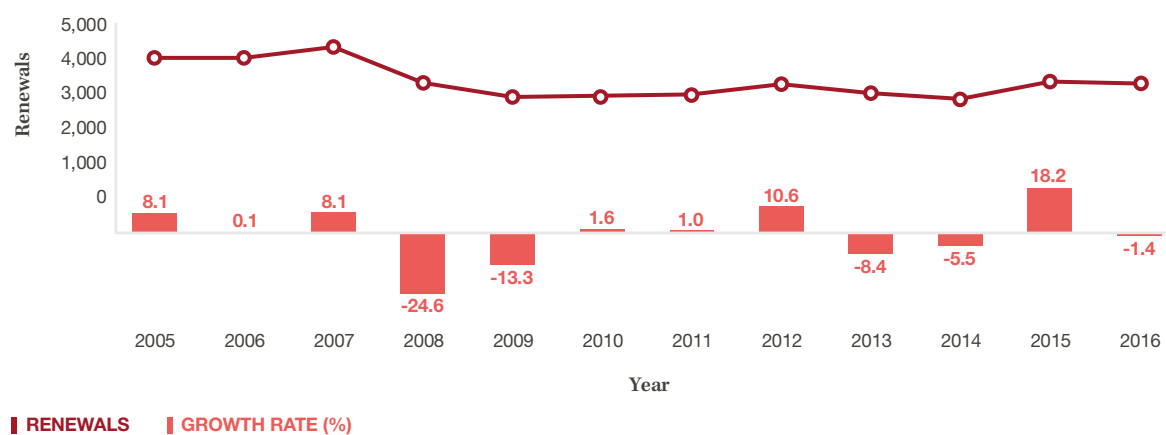
## Renewals of international registrations and registrations in force

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.

**Figure A35**

Trend in renewals of international registrations

**Around 3,100 international registrations were renewed in 2016, down slightly on the previous year.**



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2017.

**Figure A36**

Trend in renewals of designs contained in international registrations

**The number of designs in renewals has fluctuated around 13,000 for the past two years.**

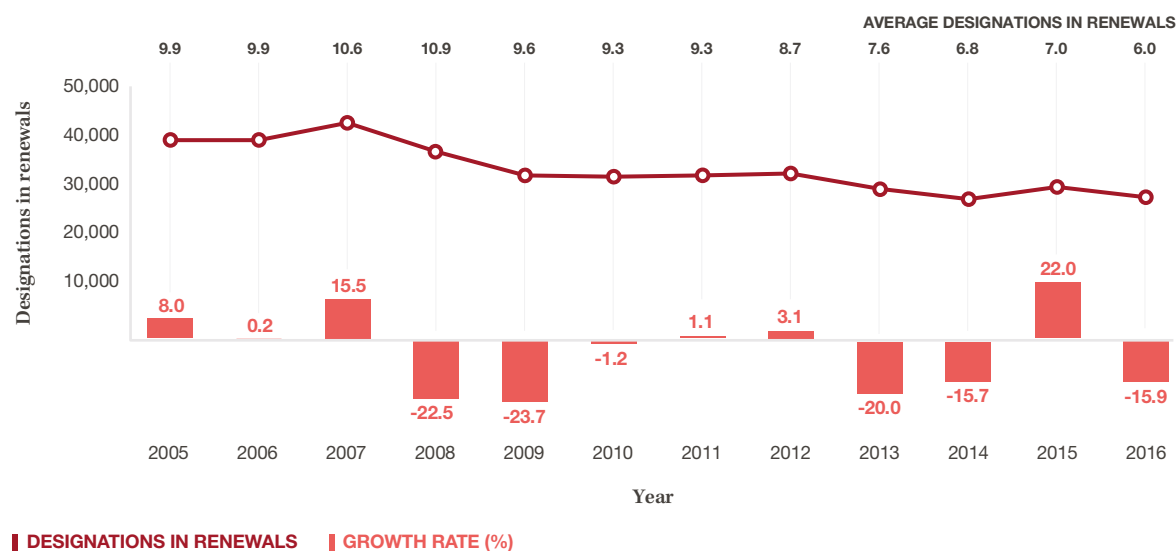


Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2017.

**Figure A37**

Trend in designations in renewals of international registrations

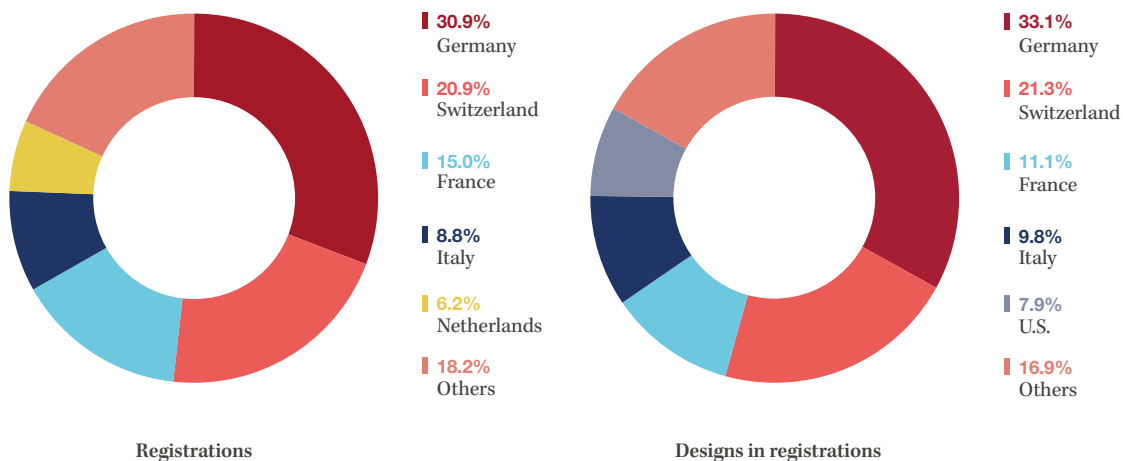
**The total number of designations in renewals decreased sharply in 2016.**



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2017.

**Figure A38**

Renewals of international registrations for the top five origins, 2016

**International registration holders from Germany renewed the largest numbers of registrations and designs contained in registrations in 2016.**

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2017.

**Table A39**

Top designated Hague members in renewals of registrations

**The share of design renewals for EU countries declined between 2011 and 2016 due to heavy use of the EU designation to seek design protection in the EU as a whole rather than in individual EU member countries.**

Designated member	Renewals of registrations				Design renewals			
	2006	2011	2016	2016 share (%)	2006	2011	2016	2016 share (%)
Switzerland	3,148	2,290	2,283	12.1	12,005	8,876	10,357	12.8
European Union	n.a.	n.a.	1,169	6.2	n.a.	n.a.	5,687	7.1
France	3,322	2,129	1,289	6.9	12,929	8,256	5,377	6.7
Benelux	3,351	2,205	1,218	6.5	12,963	8,463	5,119	6.4
Italy	3,293	2,202	1,241	6.6	12,488	8,236	5,054	6.3
Germany	3,279	2,085	1,209	6.4	12,782	7,966	5,012	6.2
Turkey	n.a.	210	848	4.5	n.a.	855	3,973	4.9
Monaco	1,041	756	625	3.3	4,178	3,489	2,992	3.7
Morocco	1,098	465	545	2.9	4,173	1,949	2,489	3.1
Liechtenstein	962	657	509	2.7	3,644	2,952	2,449	3.0
Ukraine	n.a.	331	517	2.7	n.a.	1,261	2,354	2.9
Singapore	n.a.	192	487	2.6	n.a.	800	2,050	2.5
Croatia	n.a.	302	449	2.4	n.a.	1,152	1,979	2.5
Greece	1,047	747	471	2.5	4,000	2,855	1,937	2.4
Egypt	1,975	994	383	2.0	7,235	3,686	1,802	2.2
Serbia	n.a.	593	475	2.5	n.a.	2,091	1,654	2.1
Montenegro	n.a.	571	434	2.3	n.a.	1,966	1,569	1.9
Slovenia	758	565	359	1.9	2,737	1,921	1,475	1.8
Hungary	1,103	788	441	2.3	3,565	2,736	1,467	1.8
T F Y R of Macedonia	393	391	385	2.0	1,075	1,348	1,307	1.6
Others	13,856	7,887	3,470	18.5	49,310	30,395	14,498	18.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>38,626</b>	<b>26,360</b>	<b>18,807</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>143,084</b>	<b>101,253</b>	<b>80,601</b>	<b>100.0</b>

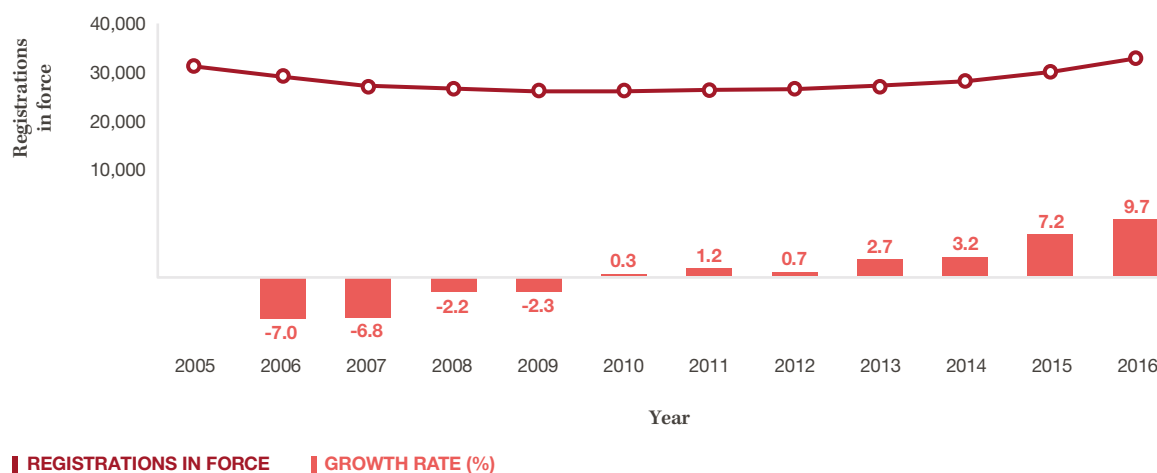
Note: n.a. indicates not applicable. The selection of the top 20 designated Hague members was based on the numbers of renewals of designs contained in Hague registrations in 2016.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2017.

**Figure A40**

International registrations in force

**International registrations in force rose by 9.7% in 2016, marking the seventh consecutive year of growth.**

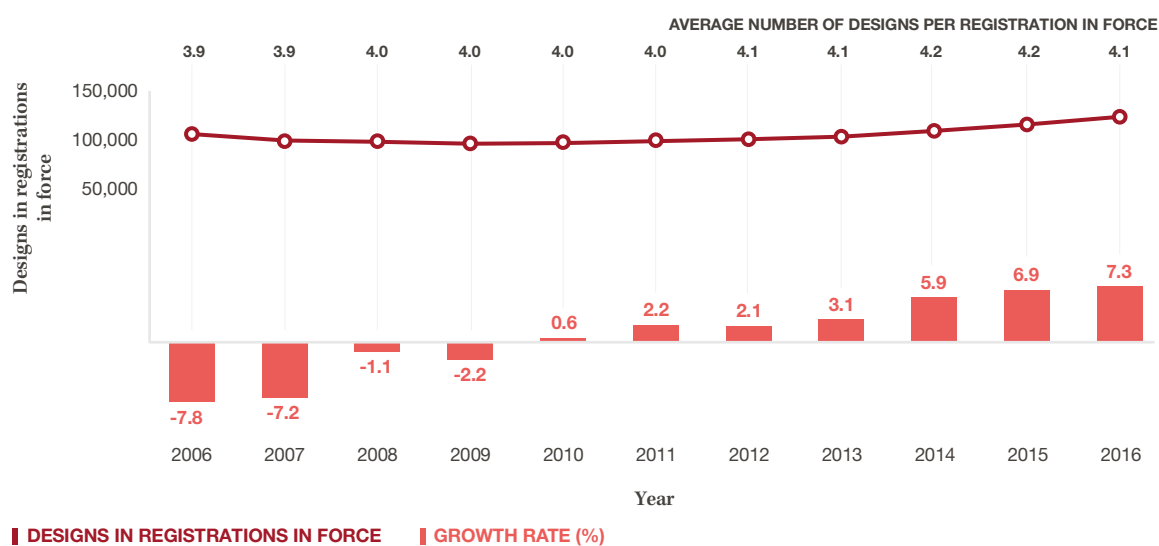


Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2017.

**Figure A41**

Designs contained in international registrations in force

**The total number of designs in force grew from around 100,000 in 2009 to 132,000 in 2016.**

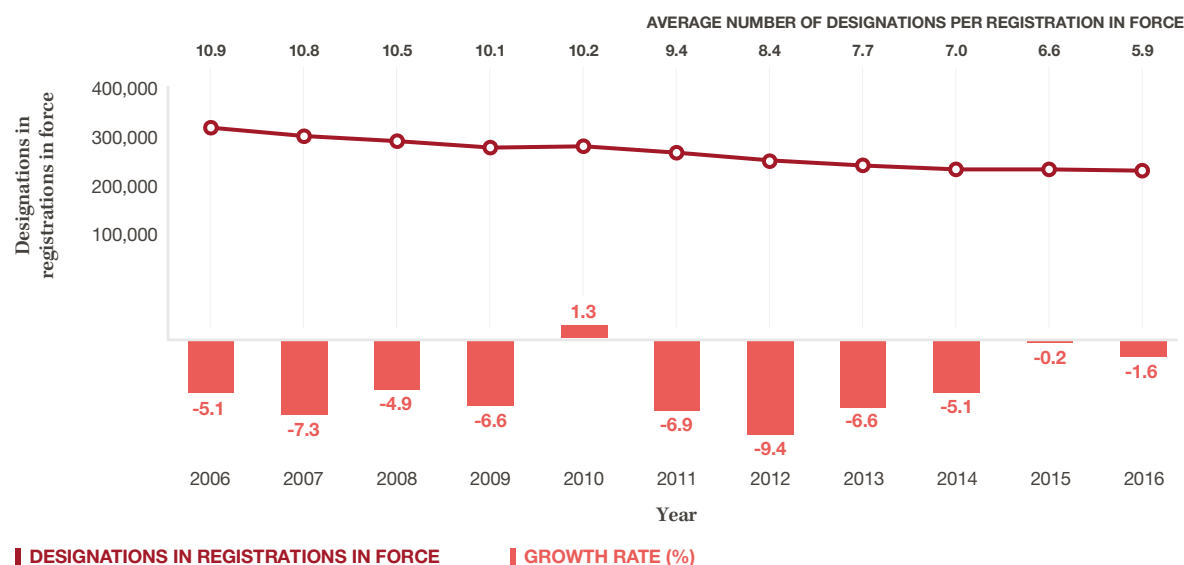


Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2017.

**Figure A42**

Designations contained in international registrations in force

**Designations in 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.**

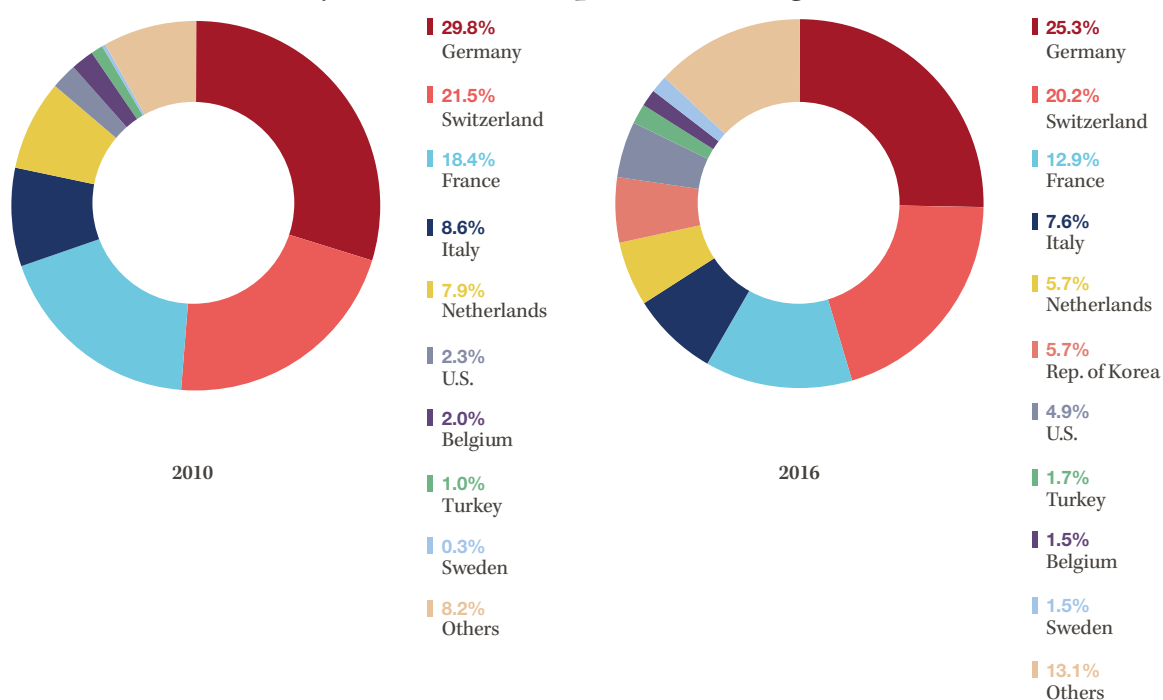


Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2017.

**Figure A43**

Share of international registrations in force for the top 10 origins

**Holders from Germany accounted for a quarter of all registrations in force in 2016.**

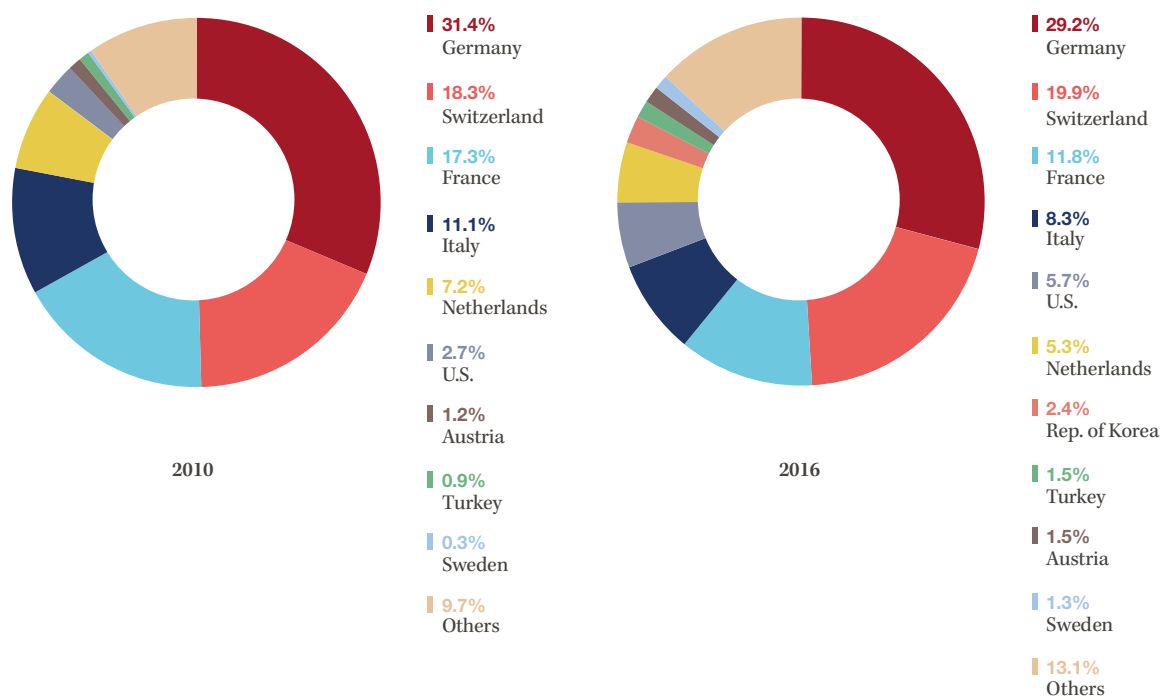


Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2017.

**Figure A44**

Share of designs contained in international registrations in force for the top 10 origins

**Holders residing in Germany, Switzerland, France and Italy accounted for more than two-thirds of all designs in force in 2016.**

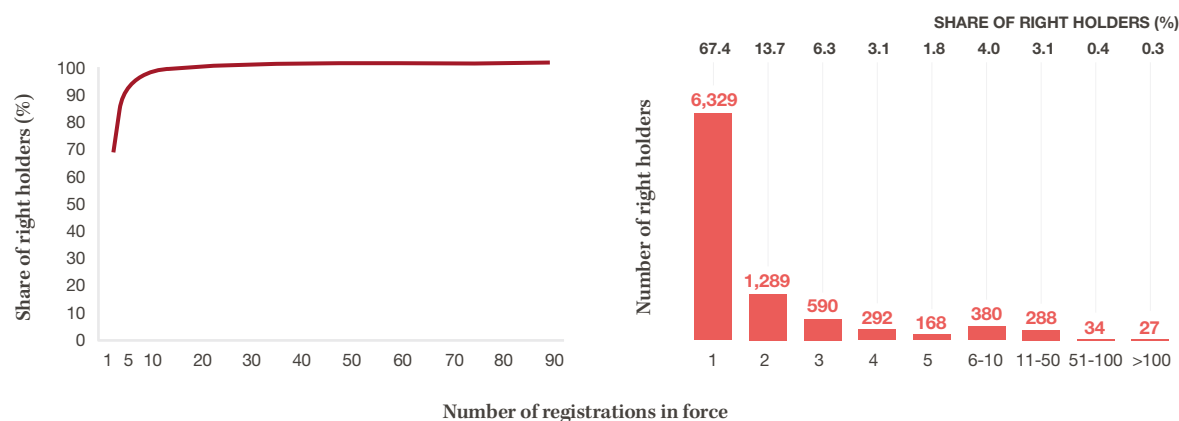


Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2017.

**Figure A45**

Distribution of international registrations in force by right holder portfolio size, 2016

**Around two-thirds of international registrations holders had only one registration in their portfolio.**



**CUMULATIVE SHARE**

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2017.

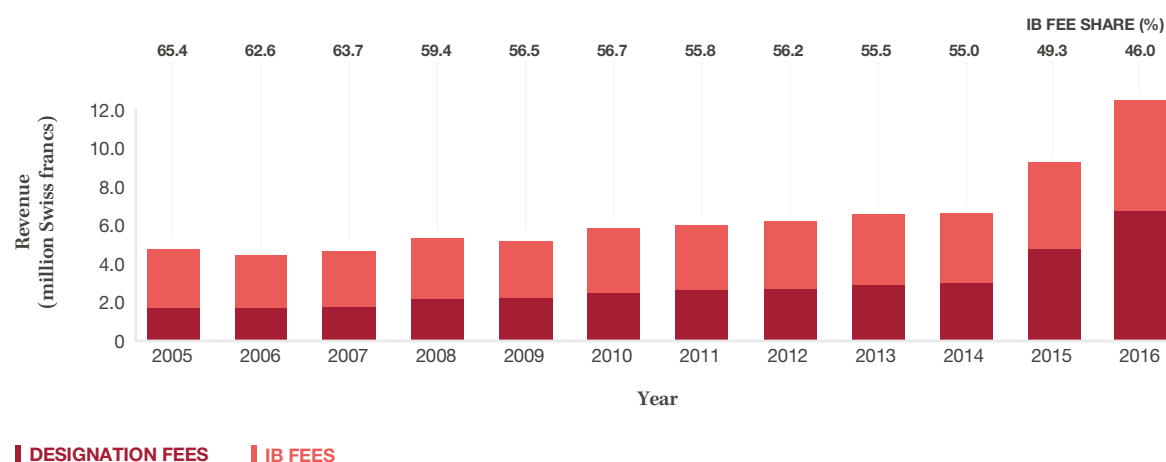
## Fees collected and distributed by the International Bureau

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.

### Figure A46

Trend in fees collected by the International Bureau

**Total fees collected by the IB increased by 35% in 2016.**



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2017.



**Table A47**

Fees distributed to Hague members by the International Bureau

**Japan and the U.S. each received about 22% of the 5.94 million Swiss francs distributed among Hague members in 2016.**

Hague member	Fees received (Swiss francs)		2016 share of total (%)
	2015	2016	
African Intellectual Property Organization	56,471	87,003	1.5
Albania	16,419	13,812	0.2
Armenia	14,723	8,110	0.1
Azerbaijan	14,772	10,387	0.2
Belize	14,482	6,652	0.1
Benelux	36,903	32,135	0.5
Benin	2,367	2,593	0.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	19,047	14,176	0.2
Botswana	1,565	2,347	0.0
Brunei Darussalam	6,190	7,480	0.1
Bulgaria	10,138	12,910	0.2
Côte d'Ivoire	2,756	2,337	0.0
Croatia	28,219	26,139	0.4
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	15,317	8,254	0.1
Denmark	4,762	10,931	0.2
Egypt	19,950	19,536	0.3
Estonia	3,321	8,425	0.1
European Union	982,060	1,119,362	18.8
Finland	6,620	13,116	0.2
France	39,884	42,881	0.7
Gabon	898	1,022	0.0
Georgia	70,430	37,294	0.6
Germany	52,192	56,391	0.9
Ghana	7,073	8,054	0.1
Greece	18,909	13,137	0.2
Hungary	30,297	23,389	0.4
Iceland	16,484	17,595	0.3
Italy	36,573	32,272	0.5
Japan	523,800	1,351,382	22.7
Kyrgyzstan	86,309	45,741	0.8
Latvia	3,000	3,914	0.1
Liechtenstein	32,660	24,630	0.4
Lithuania	19,375	19,534	0.3
Mali	533	545	0.0
Moldova	72,381	37,428	0.6
Monaco	37,305	30,595	0.5
Mongolia	17,469	10,436	0.2
Montenegro	31,995	20,935	0.4
Morocco	73,668	64,808	1.1
Namibia	2,007	2,995	0.1
Niger	591	632	0.0
Norway	100,463	100,065	1.7
Oman	18,646	14,497	0.2
Poland	2,659	4,557	0.1
Republic of Korea	447,640	469,840	7.9
Romania	17,380	41,601	0.7

(Continued)

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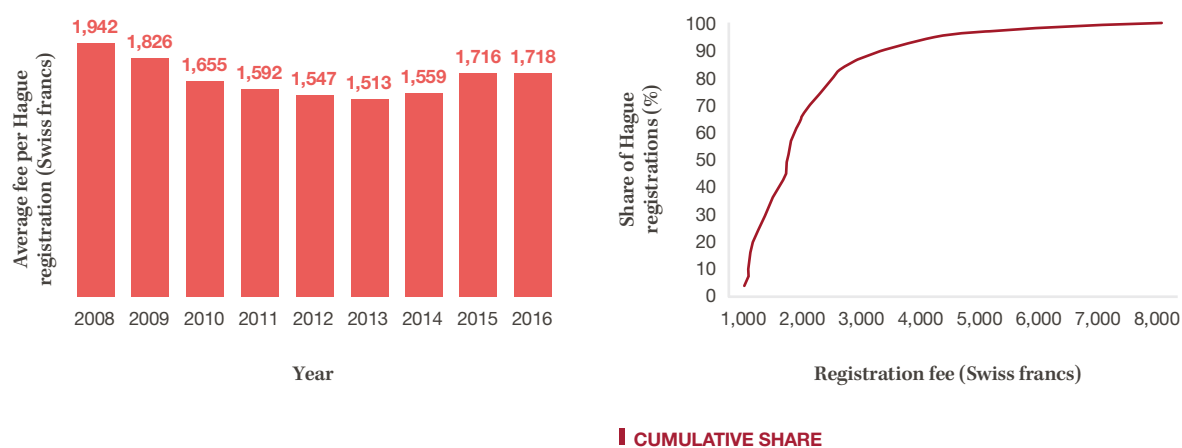
Hague member	Fees received (Swiss francs)		2016 share of total (%)
	2015	2016	
Rwanda	1,168	1,863	0.0
Sao Tome and Principe	1,187	1,791	0.0
Senegal	2,796	2,687	0.0
Serbia	70,513	81,552	1.4
Singapore	46,497	49,543	0.8
Slovenia	15,011	13,613	0.2
Spain	25,011	20,079	0.3
Suriname	3,128	2,950	0.0
Switzerland	304,736	293,491	4.9
Syrian Arab Republic	5,882	6,667	0.1
T F Y R of Macedonia	31,054	19,527	0.3
Tajikistan	8,600	9,320	0.2
Tunisia	44,400	39,780	0.7
Turkey	82,155	85,963	1.4
Turkmenistan	0	1,146	0.0
Ukraine	94,292	92,314	1.6
United States of America	384,014	1,337,072	22.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,137,147</b>	<b>5,941,233</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2017.

## Figure A48

### Registration fees

**The average fee per Hague registration has remained stable for the past two years.**



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2017.

## Statistical tables

### Table A49

International applications via the Hague System, 2016

Name	Origin <sup>1</sup>		Designated member	
	Number of applications	Number of designs	Number of applications	Number of designs
African Intellectual Property Organization	n.a.	n.a.	186	566
Albania	2	2	276	1,022
Armenia	1	1	155	485
Australia (a)	6	6	n.a.	n.a.
Austria (b)	42	371	n.a.	n.a.
Azerbaijan	..	..	214	670
Belgium (c)	54	158	n.a.	n.a.
Belize	..	..	93	290
Benelux	n.a.	n.a.	69	343
Benin	1	1	20	54
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3	3	262	978
Botswana	..	..	63	175
Brunei Darussalam	1	1	66	155
Bulgaria	12	38	88	234
Cameroon (a)	1	2	n.a.	n.a.
Canada (a)	2	5	n.a.	n.a.
China (a)	45	96	n.a.	n.a.
Côte d'Ivoire	1	1	28	64
Croatia	20	64	107	554
Cyprus (b)	17	298	n.a.	n.a.
Czech Republic (b)	16	143	n.a.	n.a.
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	..	..	37	85
Denmark	84	344	110	371
Egypt	..	..	264	1,004
Estonia	13	26	85	284
European Union	n.a.	n.a.	4,088	14,952
Finland	20	42	91	276
France	417	1,212	249	1,001
Gabon	..	..	23	51
Georgia	1	2	191	604
Germany	733	3,917	223	862
Ghana	1	1	60	161
Greece	7	21	45	267
Hungary	2	3	50	145
Iceland	1	1	124	315
Ireland (b)	3	4	n.a.	n.a.
Israel (a)	4	8	n.a.	n.a.
Italy	276	1,125	55	220
Japan	341	860	1,122	2,433
Kyrgyzstan	..	..	137	438
Latvia	3	3	43	129
Liechtenstein	14	61	278	1,078
Lithuania	7	9	98	395
Luxembourg (c)	40	151	n.a.	n.a.
Malaysia (a)	1	1	n.a.	n.a.
Mali	..	..	15	42
Malta (b)	3	3	n.a.	n.a.
Monaco	2	30	360	1,264
Mongolia	..	..	156	564
Montenegro	..	..	261	949

(Continued)

(Continued)

Name	Origin <sup>1</sup>		Designated member	
	Number of applications	Number of designs	Number of applications	Number of designs
Morocco	5	15	411	1,879
Namibia	..	..	76	199
Netherlands (c)	249	1,317	n.a.	n.a.
New Zealand (a)	1	3	n.a.	n.a.
Niger	..	..	14	40
Norway	55	143	843	3,324
Oman	1	1	275	991
Poland	43	173	53	217
Portugal (b)	12	35	n.a.	n.a.
Republic of Korea	1,290	1,882	990	2,566
Republic of Moldova	2	7	168	500
Romania	5	8	150	593
Russian Federation (a)	1	5	n.a.	n.a.
Rwanda	..	..	55	149
Sao Tome and Principe	..	..	50	138
Senegal	..	..	24	60
Serbia	24	76	282	1,338
Singapore	13	22	868	3,286
Slovakia (b)	3	12	n.a.	n.a.
Slovenia	25	85	107	596
South Africa (a)	1	1	n.a.	n.a.
Spain	56	238	84	315
Suriname	..	..	25	57
Sweden (b)	145	492	n.a.	n.a.
Switzerland	705	2,555	1,972	8,811
Syrian Arab Republic	..	..	57	171
T F Y R of Macedonia	2	3	257	881
Tajikistan	..	..	70	185
Tunisia	..	..	387	1,481
Turkey	113	577	1,381	6,137
Turkmenistan (a)	..	..	n.a.	n.a.
Ukraine	28	97	648	3,005
United Kingdom (b)	115	330	n.a.	n.a.
United States of America	405	1,410	2,198	4,722
Viet Nam (a)	1	15	n.a.	n.a.
Others	65	200	43	131
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,562</b>	<b>18,716</b>	<b>21,280</b>	<b>75,252</b>

Note: Only countries/territories of origin and designated Hague member countries or jurisdictions for which Hague System statistics exist for 2016 are listed.

<sup>1</sup> 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 2017.



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## Table A50

International registrations via the Hague System, 2016

Name	Origin <sup>1</sup>		Designated member	
	Number of registrations	Number of designs	Number of registrations	Number of designs
African Intellectual Property Organization	n.a.	n.a.	153	443
Albania	1	1	239	942
Armenia	1	1	127	409
Australia (a)	3	3	n.a.	n.a.
Austria (b)	39	389	n.a.	n.a.
Azerbaijan	..	..	179	585
Belgium (c)	53	129	n.a.	n.a.
Belize	..	..	81	289
Benelux	n.a.	n.a.	53	312
Benin	2	4	20	41
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	1	223	956
Botswana	..	..	44	105
Brunei Darussalam	..	..	52	108
Bulgaria	14	41	76	230
Canada (a)	1	3	n.a.	n.a.
China (a)	51	103	n.a.	n.a.
Côte d'Ivoire	..	..	21	42
Croatia	21	53	98	563
Cyprus (b)	15	153	n.a.	n.a.
Czech Republic (b)	20	190	n.a.	n.a.
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	..	..	27	55
Denmark	79	361	98	334
Egypt	..	..	250	951
Estonia	11	24	77	220
European Union	n.a.	n.a.	3,822	13,801
Finland	19	57	77	199
France	387	1,157	246	994
Gabon	..	..	16	25
Georgia	1	2	158	527
Germany	699	3,559	227	907
Ghana	1	1	48	116
Greece	9	22	38	171
Hungary	3	16	44	129
Iceland	1	1	92	253
Ireland (b)	4	5	n.a.	n.a.
Israel (a)	2	6	n.a.	n.a.
Italy	270	1,163	51	211
Japan	333	786	1,069	2,217
Kyrgyzstan	..	..	125	419
Latvia	3	3	32	68
Liechtenstein	12	40	246	1,091
Lithuania	7	16	86	304
Luxembourg (c)	45	181	n.a.	n.a.
Malaysia (a)	1	1	n.a.	n.a.
Mali	..	..	11	21
Malta (b)	3	3	n.a.	n.a.
Monaco	1	2	318	1,192
Mongolia	..	..	135	505
Montenegro	..	..	223	904
Morocco	5	15	387	1,797
Namibia	..	..	55	118
Netherlands (c)	230	1,342	n.a.	n.a.
New Zealand (a)	1	3	n.a.	n.a.

(Continued)

(Continued)

Name	Origin <sup>1</sup>		Designated member	
	Number of registrations	Number of designs	Number of registrations	Number of designs
Niger	..	..	10	19
Norway	56	152	788	3,038
Oman	1	1	251	903
Poland	31	117	41	138
Portugal (b)	12	41	n.a.	n.a.
Republic of Korea	1,245	1,903	957	2,384
Republic of Moldova	1	1	154	518
Romania	6	12	146	569
Russian Federation (a)	1	5	n.a.	n.a.
Rwanda	..	..	41	99
Sao Tome and Principe	..	..	36	88
Senegal	..	..	23	44
Serbia	17	35	251	1,208
Singapore	12	21	795	2,977
Slovakia (b)	1	4	n.a.	n.a.
Slovenia	18	59	99	540
South Africa (a)	1	1	n.a.	n.a.
Spain	56	293	69	280
Suriname	..	..	21	38
Sweden (b)	145	464	n.a.	n.a.
Switzerland	648	2,433	1,828	8,227
Syrian Arab Republic	..	..	40	87
T F Y R of Macedonia	1	1	221	840
Tajikistan	..	..	58	140
Tunisia	..	..	347	1,295
Turkey	115	508	1,331	5,942
Ukraine	24	88	602	2,777
United Kingdom (b)	117	289	n.a.	n.a.
United States of America	373	1,312	2,076	4,280
Viet Nam (a)	1	15	n.a.	n.a.
Others	2	9	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,233</b>	<b>17,601</b>	<b>19,509</b>	<b>68,985</b>

Note: Only countries/territories of origin and designated Hague member countries or jurisdictions for which Hague System statistics exist for 2016 are listed.

<sup>1</sup> 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 2017.



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**Table A51**

Renewals of international registrations via the Hague System, 2016

Name	Origin <sup>1</sup>		Designated member	
	Number of renewals	Number of designs	Number of renewals	Number of designs
African Intellectual Property Organization	n.a.	n.a.	42	298
Albania	..	..	98	408
Andorra (a)	1	2	n.a.	n.a.
Armenia	..	..	91	392
Australia (a)	1	5	n.a.	n.a.
Austria (b)	16	84	n.a.	n.a.
Azerbaijan	..	..	86	337
Belgium (c)	44	100	n.a.	n.a.
Belize	..	..	120	434
Benelux	n.a.	n.a.	1,218	5,119
Benin	..	..	60	589
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	1	141	524
Botswana	..	..	15	77
Bulgaria	12	24	227	730
China (a)	3	7	n.a.	n.a.
China, Hong Kong SAR (a)	1	8	n.a.	n.a.
Côte d'Ivoire	..	..	61	193
Croatia	8	18	449	1,979
Curaçao (a)	1	2	n.a.	n.a.
Cyprus (b)	3	15	n.a.	n.a.
Czech Republic (b)	4	24	n.a.	n.a.
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	..	..	197	820
Denmark	12	57	16	51
Egypt	..	..	383	1,802
Estonia	..	..	42	146
European Union	n.a.	n.a.	1,169	5,687
Finland	36	109	6	6
France	473	1,468	1,289	5,377
Gabon	..	..	15	32
Georgia	..	..	194	744
Germany	972	4,379	1,209	5,012
Ghana	..	..	13	74
Greece	3	7	471	1,937
Hungary	1	2	441	1,467
Iceland	3	7	54	185
Italy	278	1,292	1,241	5,054
Kyrgyzstan	..	..	143	512
Latvia	..	..	54	194
Liechtenstein	21	60	509	2,449
Lithuania	1	1	32	294
Luxembourg (c)	26	183	n.a.	n.a.
Mali	..	..	3	3
Monaco	3	16	625	2,992
Mongolia	..	..	172	586
Montenegro	..	..	434	1,569
Morocco	2	7	545	2,489
Namibia	..	..	22	119
Netherlands (c)	195	991	n.a.	n.a.
Niger	..	..	9	14
Norway	22	56	333	1,306
Oman	..	..	111	431
Poland	16	31	9	17
Portugal (b)	1	1	n.a.	n.a.

(Continued)

(Continued)

Name	Origin <sup>1</sup>		Designated member	
	Number of renewals	Number of designs	Number of renewals	Number of designs
Republic of Moldova	1	1	263	892
Romania	2	2	310	1,153
Rwanda	..	..	1	5
Sao Tome and Principe	..	..	8	15
Senegal	..	..	61	480
Serbia	3	5	475	1,654
Singapore	4	6	487	2,050
Slovenia	10	36	359	1,475
Spain	24	96	200	1,039
Suriname	..	..	72	594
Sweden (b)	36	99	n.a.	n.a.
Switzerland	659	2,822	2,283	10,357
Syrian Arab Republic	..	..	30	117
T F Y R of Macedonia	..	..	385	1,307
Tunisia	..	..	159	687
Turkey	24	86	848	3,973
Ukraine	3	8	517	2,354
United Arab Emirates (a)	1	3	n.a.	n.a.
United Kingdom (b)	11	77	n.a.	n.a.
United States of America	210	1,046	0	0
Others	2	5	..	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,150</b>	<b>13,249</b>	<b>18,807</b>	<b>80,601</b>

Note: Only countries/territories of origin and designated Hague member countries or jurisdictions for which Hague System statistics exist for 2016 are listed.

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

(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.

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Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2017.



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# A brief presentation of the Hague System

## Introduction

The WIPO-administered Hague System for the International Registration of Industrial Designs comprises three international treaties: the London Act (1934), the Hague Act (1960) and the Geneva Act (1999).<sup>1</sup> 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, 2016, the Hague System comprised 65 members. These 65 Hague members offer applicants the possibility to obtain protection for their designs in an area covering a total of 83 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 intergovernmental organizations, an applicant can seek protection simultaneously within all their respective member states.

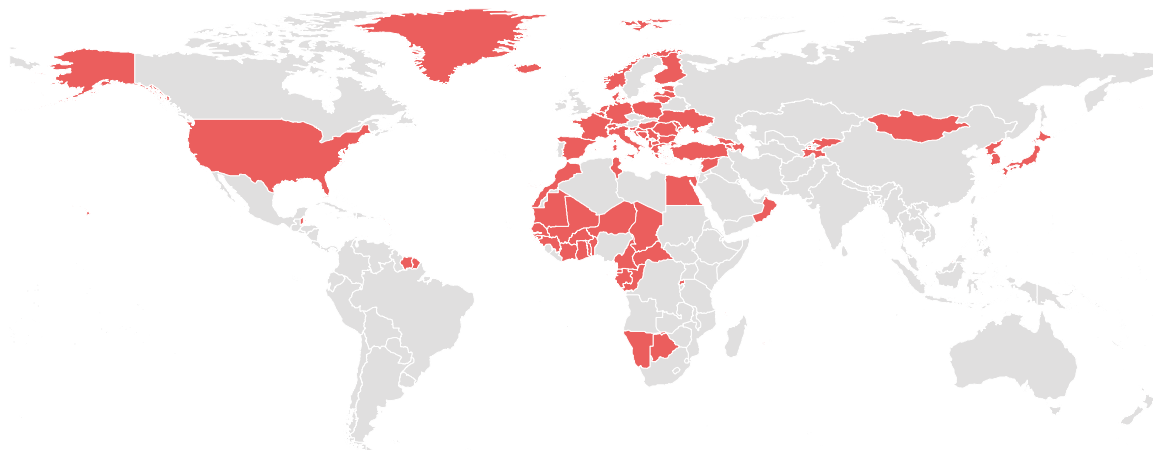
## Advantages of the Hague System

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 had 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.

## Map A

Hague members in 2016



1. The London Act was terminated on October 18, 2016.

## 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. Figure B illustrates the procedure for filing applications in multiple jurisdictions via the Paris route (under the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property) and the Hague System.

An international application<sup>2</sup> is normally filed directly with the IB,<sup>3</sup> which is responsible for carrying out an examination to verify that the application meets all formal requirements. In case of non-compliance, 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.<sup>4</sup> 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.<sup>5</sup> 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.<sup>6</sup> In the case of refusal, applicants have the same right of appeal as those who file directly with the national or regional office.<sup>7</sup> 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.<sup>8</sup>

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](http://www.wipo.int/hague).

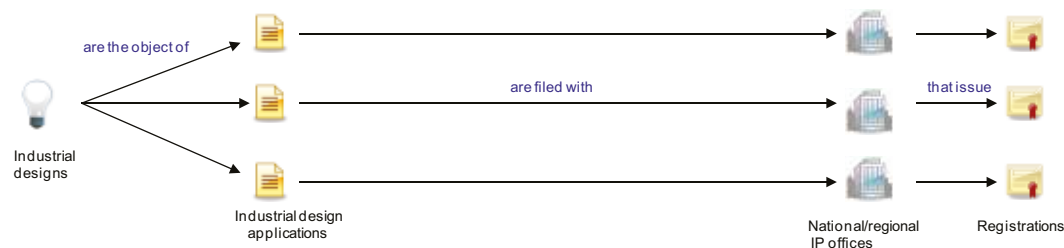
2. An international application does not require a prior national application or registration. It must be filed in one of the working languages – English, French or Spanish – and list the designated members (that is, states or intergovernmental organizations such as the EU or the OAPI) in which protection is sought.
3. 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.

4. An applicant can defer publication for up to 12 months under the Hague Act, or for up to 30 months under the Geneva Act.
5. Some offices carry out substantive examination for every design, whereas others automatically issue protection for designs barring opposition by third parties.
6. 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.
7. 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.
8. 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).

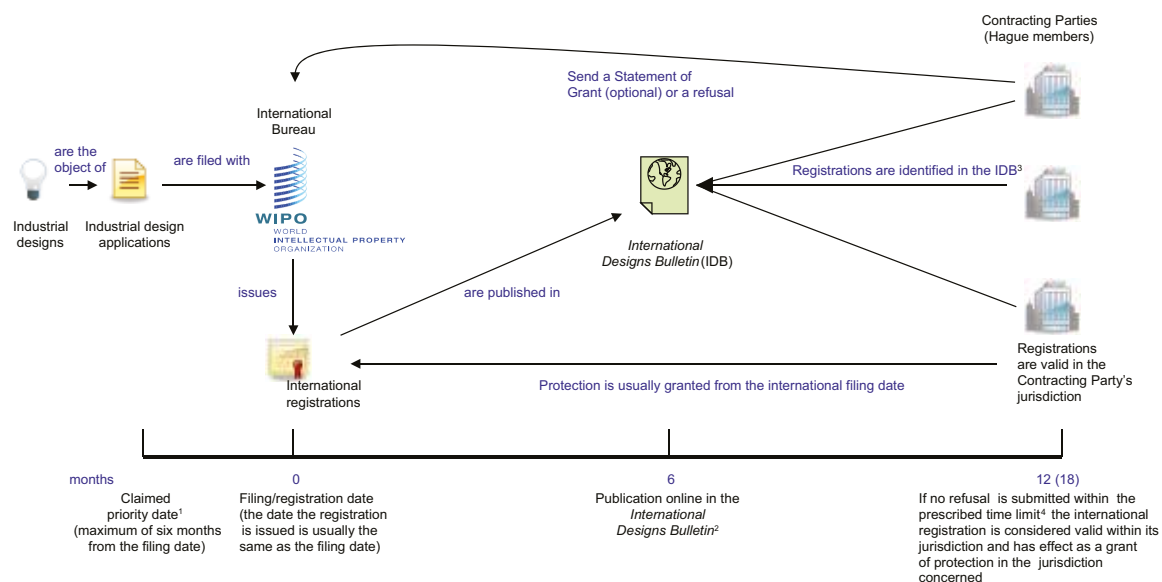
## Figure B

### Overview of the industrial design registration process

#### Direct/Paris route



#### The Hague System



#### Notes:

1 An applicant can claim a priority date based on an earlier filing of an application, either at the IB or at a national office. However, the application used as the basis for a claimed priority date must have been filed within six months prior to the current application, or that priority date will be disregarded.

2 An applicant can choose to defer or expedite publication. In the case of deferment, under the Geneva Act an applicant can postpone publication for up to 30 months from the initial filing date or the priority date, and under the Hague Act for up to 12 months from the filing date or the priority date.

3 After identifying in the *International Designs Bulletin* the international registrations that have designated them, offices carry out substantive examination according to their respective national or regional legislation, if any.

4 The time limit is either 6 or 12 months from the publication date, depending on the Contracting Party.

Source: WIPO, May 2017.

# Data description

Data are compiled by WIPO in 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 2016. However, figures shown in this Review are subject to change. For example, country of origin information for 65 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](http://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 2015.

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 sub-regions remains identical.

# List of abbreviations

BOIP	Benelux Office for Intellectual Property	OAPI	African Intellectual Property Organization
EU	European Union	RCD	Registered Community Design
EUIPO	European Union Intellectual Property Office	U.K.	United Kingdom
IB	International Bureau of WIPO	U.S.	United States of America
IDB	<i>International Designs Bulletin</i>	WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
IP	intellectual property		

# 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.

**Application:** A formal request for the protection of industrial designs at an IP office, which usually examines the application and decides whether to grant or refuse protection in the jurisdiction concerned.

**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 the same class by filing a single application. Some IP offices allow applications to contain more than one design for the same product or within the same class, while other offices 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:** The request in an international application or registration for protection in a Hague member’s jurisdiction.

**Direct filing:** See “National route”.

**Filing:** See “Application”.

**Hague international application:** An application for 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 industrial designs leads to its recording in the International Register and the publication of the registration in the *International Designs Bulletin*. 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 1999 Act and/or the 1960 Act of the Hague Agreement. The 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 these 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 (direct route), the Hague route enables an application for international registration of an industrial design 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 several international treaties: the London Act (terminated in 2016), the Hague Act and the Geneva Act. 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 of WIPO. It simplifies multinational registration by reducing the requirement to file separate applications with each IP office. The System also simplifies subsequent management of the industrial design, since it is possible to record changes or to renew the 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 for most jurisdictions. However, differences in legislation do exist, notably in China, which provides for a 10-year term from the application date, and the U.S., which provides for a 14-year term from the date of registration.

**Intellectual property (IP):** Refers to creations of the mind: inventions, literary and artistic works, and symbols, names, images and designs used in commerce. IP is divided into two categories: industrial property, which includes patents, trademarks, industrial designs and geographical indications of source; and copyright, which includes literary and artistic works such as novels, poems and 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, producers of phonograms in their recordings, and those of broadcasters in their radio and television programs.

**International Bureau 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 International Bureau (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, renewals and modifications affecting existing international registrations. It is published on the WIPO website at [www.wipo.int/hague/en/bulletin](http://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 (IB) 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 domestic laws in 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 Locarno Classification comprises a list of 32 classes and their respective subclasses with explanatory notes and an alphabetical list of goods in which industrial designs are incorporated, with an indication of the classes and subclasses into which they fall.

**Maintenance:** An act by the applicant to keep industrial designs valid (in force), primarily by paying the required fee to the IP office of the state or jurisdiction providing protection. The 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 industrial design application filed with the Swiss IP office by an applicant residing in France is considered a non-resident application for the Swiss IP office. Non-resident applications are sometimes referred to as foreign applications.

**Opposition:** An administrative process for disputing the validity of a granted industrial design right that is often limited to a specific time period after the right has been granted. 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 IP treaties. 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.

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

**Priority date:** The filing date of the application on the basis of which priority is claimed.

**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 30 months under the Geneva Act.

**Regional application (registration):** An industrial design application filed with (or registered by) a regional IP office having jurisdiction over more than one country or region. Currently, three regional offices 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 European Union Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO) based on a single application filed

directly with this office and seeking protection within the EU as a whole.

**Registration:** An exclusive right for industrial designs, issued to an applicant by an IP office. Registrations are issued to applicants so that they may exclusively exploit their industrial designs for a limited period of time.

**Renewal:** The process by which the protection of industrial design rights is maintained (kept in force). This usually involves paying renewal fees to an IP office at regular intervals. If renewal fees are not paid, the international registration may lapse. (See “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 German IP office by a resident of Germany is considered a resident application for the German IP office. Resident applications are sometimes referred to as domestic applications. A resident 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. Established in 1967, WIPO’s mandate is to promote the protection of IP throughout the world through cooperation among states and in collaboration with other international organizations.

# Locarno classes and 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	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 2016, the Hague System comprised 65 members, as follows:

African Intellectual Property Organization <sup>3</sup>	Luxembourg <sup>2</sup>
Albania <sup>2,3</sup>	Mali <sup>2</sup>
Armenia <sup>3</sup>	Monaco <sup>1,2,3</sup>
Azerbaijan <sup>3</sup>	Mongolia <sup>2,3</sup>
Belgium <sup>2</sup>	Montenegro <sup>2,3</sup>
Belize <sup>2</sup>	Morocco <sup>1,2</sup>
Benin <sup>1,2</sup>	Namibia <sup>3</sup>
Bosnia and Herzegovina <sup>3</sup>	Netherlands <sup>2</sup>
Botswana <sup>3</sup>	Niger <sup>2</sup>
Brunei Darussalam <sup>3</sup>	Norway <sup>3</sup>
Bulgaria <sup>2,3</sup>	Oman <sup>3</sup>
Côte d'Ivoire <sup>1,2</sup>	Poland <sup>3</sup>
Croatia <sup>2,3</sup>	Republic of Korea <sup>3</sup>
Democratic People's Republic of Korea <sup>2</sup>	Republic of Moldova <sup>2,3</sup>
Denmark <sup>3</sup>	Romania <sup>2,3</sup>
Egypt <sup>1,3</sup>	Rwanda <sup>3</sup>
Estonia <sup>3</sup>	Sao Tome and Principe <sup>3</sup>
European Union <sup>3</sup>	Senegal <sup>1,2</sup>
Finland <sup>3</sup>	Serbia <sup>2,3</sup>
France <sup>1,2,3</sup>	Singapore <sup>3</sup>
Gabon <sup>2</sup>	Slovenia <sup>2,3</sup>
Georgia <sup>2,3</sup>	Spain <sup>1,3</sup>
Germany <sup>1,2,3</sup>	Suriname <sup>1,2</sup>
Ghana <sup>3</sup>	Switzerland <sup>2,3</sup>
Greece <sup>2</sup>	Syrian Arab Republic <sup>3</sup>
Hungary <sup>2,3</sup>	Tajikistan <sup>3</sup>
Iceland <sup>3</sup>	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia <sup>2,3</sup>
Italy <sup>2</sup>	Tunisia <sup>1,3</sup>
Japan <sup>3</sup>	Turkey <sup>3</sup>
Kyrgyzstan <sup>2,3</sup>	Turkmenistan <sup>3</sup>
Latvia <sup>3</sup>	Ukraine <sup>2,3</sup>
Liechtenstein <sup>1,2,3</sup>	United States of America <sup>3</sup>
Lithuania <sup>3</sup>	

1. London Act 1934
2. Hague Act 1960
3. Geneva Act 1999



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