



WIPO Economics & Statistics Series

2012

Hague Yearly Review

International Registrations of Industrial Designs

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FOREWORD

Design is one form of innovation and a key means of establishing a competitive advantage. It shapes the objects we appreciate – from traditional crafts to consumer electronics, and from buildings and bicycles to fashion and furniture. Design marries the practical with the pleasing.

Proper protection of designs is especially important to enterprises for which functional elements do not differ significantly from product to product, but where appearance is likely to be a major determinant in marketplace success. The fierce competition in the smartphone industry offers a recent example of how design helps companies to differentiate their products from those of their rivals.

Over 700,000 applications for industrial designs are filed around the world each year in various areas of industry and commerce. WIPO's Hague System for the International Registration of Industrial Designs offers designers and companies a rapid, cost-effective route for protecting their designs against unauthorized copying and imitation in international markets.

This publication provides statistical information on and analysis of the use of the Hague system. It expands on the system's previous annual statistical report, offering a new design, richer commentary on key trends and new statistical indicators. Published in a new format and with a new title – the *Hague Yearly Review* – we hope that this revamped report will interest users of the system, intellectual property offices and the intellectual property community at large.



Francis GURRY
Director General

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Readers are welcome to reproduce the information provided in this report, but are requested to cite WIPO as the source. Data and graphs can be downloaded at www.wipo.int/ipstats/en/.

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2011 KEY FIGURES

Description	Number of applications / registrations	Number of designs	Growth ¹
International Applications	2,531	12,033	+5.7%
International Registrations	2,363	11,077	+6.6%
Designations in International Registrations	11,708	55,019	+9%
Renewals of International Registrations	2,821	10,427	+1%
International Registrations in Force	26,000	109,000	+1.3%

¹ Growth rate refers to the period 2010-2011 and is based on number count rather than design count.

HIGHLIGHTS

International design registrations grow for the sixth consecutive year

International design registrations issued through the WIPO-administered Hague system grew by 6.6% in 2011. This growth was driven by Germany, the United States of America (US) and Norway, with these countries accounting for 81% of total growth.

The 2,363 international registrations recorded in 2011 contained 11,077 designs, equivalent to 4.7 designs per registration. After four consecutive years of double-digit growth, the total number of designs in applications declined by 1.4% in 2011 compared to 2010. The decrease in the total number of designs despite growth in registrations resulted in a drop in the average number of designs per registration from 5.1 in 2010 to 4.7 in 2011.

Procter & Gamble heads the list of top Hague applicants for the third year running

Procter & Gamble of the US, with 167 international applications, heads the list of top applicants for the third year running. The Swatch Group (70) of Switzerland ranked second in 2011, followed by Philips Electronics (64) of the Netherlands, The Gillette Company (56) of the US and Daimler AG (55) of Germany. Of the top five applicants, Procter & Gamble saw the largest increase in the number of filings (+38) in 2011 compared to 2010, while Philips Electronics saw the largest decline (-23).

Germany and Switzerland account for almost half of all design registrations

Switzerland (24.7%) and Germany (24.2%) accounted for almost half of all international registrations in 2011. France and the US each accounted for around 10% of the total. Together, these top four countries held 68% of the world total in 2011, but their combined share has declined over the past five years.

All the top 15 origins except Austria, Liechtenstein, the Netherlands and Turkey saw growth in registrations in 2011 compared to 2010.

The number of designs contained in registrations shows a similar trend, with Germany (27.8%) accounting for the largest share of the world total, followed by Switzerland (24.7%), the US (11.3%) and France (7.8%).

The EU receives largest number of designations in registrations

In 2011, the European Union (EU), with 1,825 designations, was the most designated Hague member for international registrations, followed by Switzerland (1,558) and Turkey (1,018). These top three members accounted for 37% of all designations. The majority of the top 20 members saw growth in the number of designations received in 2011, with Norway and the EU recording the highest growth rates.

Counting the number of designs contained in registrations yields a similar picture, albeit with higher volumes. The EU received 8,440 design designations, followed by Switzerland and Turkey with 7,593 and 4,631 designs, respectively.

The largest share of international registrations relates to packages and containers

Packaging (mostly for foodstuffs and cosmetics) and containers for transporting and handling goods, such as plastic bottles, accounted for 13.2% of international registrations. This was followed by clocks and watches (9.6%) and furnishings (7.3%). Classes with the lowest numbers of registrations included those related to printing and office machinery, accident prevention and rescue equipment, and animal care articles. Their combined share was less than one percent of total registrations.

Holders from Germany account for one-third of total renewals

The 2,821 international registrations renewed in 2011 contained 10,427 designs. Germany accounted for around one-third of total renewals, followed by France (22.5%) and Switzerland (19%). Both France and Switzerland saw growth in renewals while Germany saw a decline.

Around 26,000 international registrations in force in 2011

The total number of registrations in force (i.e., active registrations) grew by 1.3% in 2011 over 2010. In 2011, there were around 26,000 active registrations covering around 109,000 designs. Holders from Germany accounted for the largest share (29.8%), followed by Switzerland (21.4%) and France (17.8%).

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SUMMARY OF THE HAGUE SYSTEM

INTRODUCTION

The WIPO-administered Hague system for the International Registration of Industrial Designs consists of three international treaties: the London Act (1934),² the Hague Act (1960) and the Geneva Act (1999). If the Hague system had not been established, the procedure to protect designs in multiple jurisdictions would involve filing separate applications 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 in multiple countries by filing a single application with the International Bureau of WIPO (IB). It also simplifies the subsequent management of the industrial design, since it is possible to record subsequent changes or to renew the registration through a single procedural step.

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 thus not burdened by having to apply at multiple offices, subjecting themselves to different formalities in different languages, 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.

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION AND REGISTRATION PROCEDURE

When deciding to seek protection for designs in multiple jurisdictions, an applicant can file separate applications with each office directly ("Paris route") or file a single international application through the Hague system. Figure 1 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.

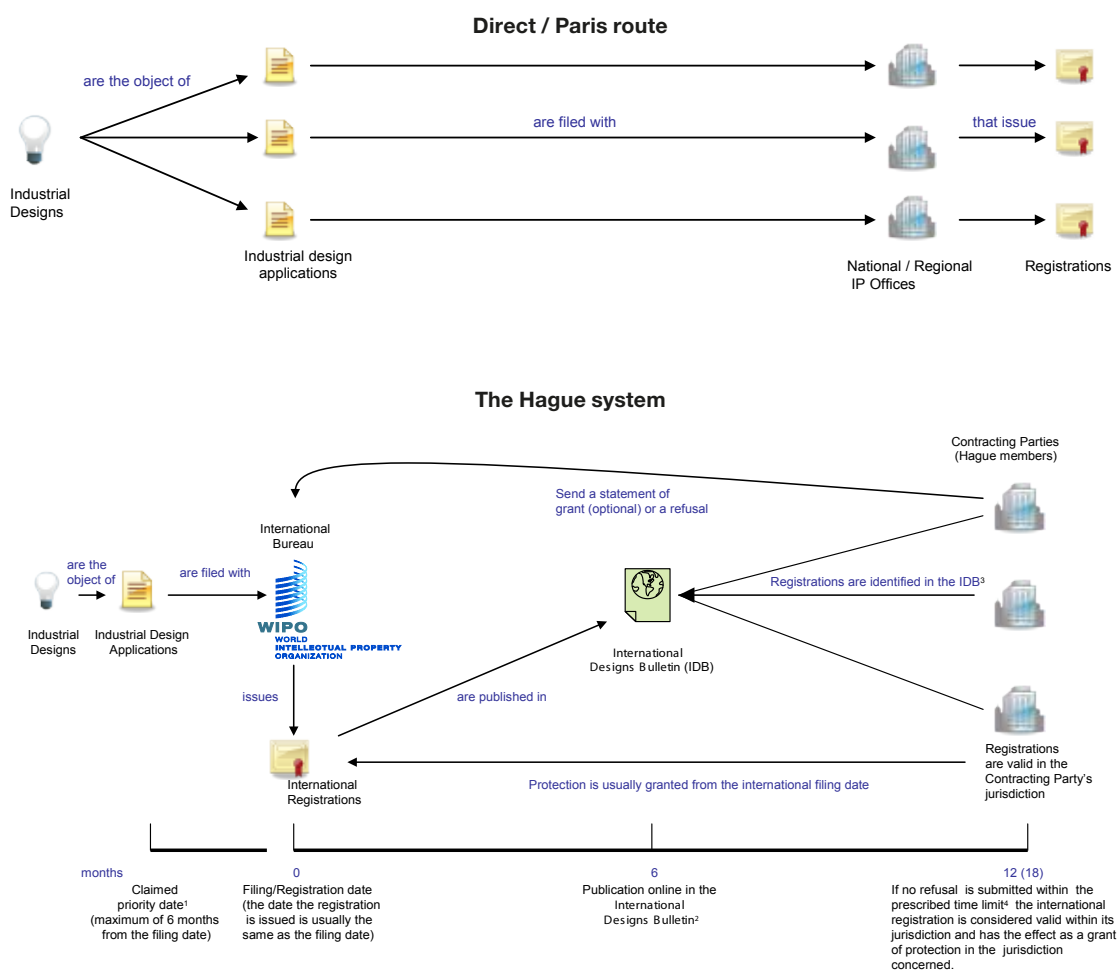
An international application³ is normally filed directly with the IB,⁴ which is responsible for conducting an examination to verify that the application meets all formal requirements. In case of non-compliance, applicants are invited to correct the application within a three-month time limit. If corrections are not made in time, the application is considered abandoned. The IB does not undertake substantive examination (e.g., for novelty of design) and, therefore, cannot reject an application based on substantive grounds. The decision of 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.

² The London Act has been frozen since January 2010.

³ An international application does not require a prior national application or registration. It must be filed in one of the IB's required languages - English, French or Spanish – and list the designated members (i.e., states or international intergovernmental organizations such as the European Union (EU) or the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI)) in which protection is sought.

⁴ An international application may be filed directly with the IB or indirectly through a national/regional IP office, at the applicant's choice. Under certain rare conditions, and under the Hague Act only, an international application must be filed through a national IP office.

Figure 1: Overview of the industrial design registration process



- 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, February 2012

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 deferral of publication.⁵ Once the registrations are published in the IDB, national and regional offices identify those international registrations that have designated their country or international intergovernmental organization and carry out a substantive examination according to their respective national or regional legislation, if any.⁶ 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.⁷ In the case of refusal, applicants have the same right of appeal as those that file directly with the national or regional office.⁸ 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.⁹

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 by each designated Hague member depends on the locally applicable legislation. The IB administers the renewal process.

For more information regarding the Hague system, visit: www.wipo.int/hague/en/.

- 5 An applicant can defer publication for up to 12 months under the Hague Act or 30 months under the Geneva Act.
- 6 Some offices carry out a substantive examination for every design, whereas others automatically issue protection for designs barring opposition by third parties.
- 7 Under certain circumstances, and under the Geneva Act only, the time period for notifying the IB of refusal is 12 instead of 6 months.
- 8 The applicant can appeal against the refusal according to the rules and regulations outlined in domestic/regional legislation of the office refusing protection. The IB is not involved in this procedure.
- 9 In some cases, national or regional offices notify the IB that protection is granted for an international registration by sending a statement. However, where an office does not provide the IB with a statement of grant, the international registration is nevertheless valid unless the office refuses the registration and communicates the refusal to the IB within the prescribed time limit (i.e., within 6 months or 12 months, as the case may be).

SECTION A

USE OF THE HAGUE SYSTEM

This section explains the key trends in use of the Hague system. The data reported cover applications, registrations, refusals, renewals and registrations in force. The global trend is briefly described, followed by a breakdown of data according to countries of origin, designations of Contracting Parties, hereafter referred to as Hague members, and classes under the International Classification of Industrial Designs (Locarno Classification). Global trend data are reported from 2000 onwards in order to provide a historical overview, while all other indicators focus mostly on 2011 activity. Data for selected countries and IP offices are included in the figures and tables, and data for all countries and IP offices are provided in the annex. This report focuses primarily on registrations rather than applications, since a formal examination of the application results in the registration of most international applications.

2011 marked the fifth consecutive year of growth in the number of international applications filed via the Hague system (Figure A.1.1).

The large drop witnessed after 2002 can be explained by the availability of a Registered Community Design (RCD) issued by the European Union's (EU) Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market (OHIM). This enables applicants to file a single application for protection across all EU member states. Applicants seeking protection in EU markets therefore began to use the RCD rather than the Hague system.

The year 2008 saw a large jump in the number of Hague applications due to the accession of the EU to the Hague Agreement. As a result, a single Hague application can lead to design protection across all EU member states, as well as in countries members of the Hague system located outside the EU, for example Switzerland and Turkey.

An international application is normally filed directly with the IB, which is responsible for undertaking a formal examination. Under certain conditions, an international application must be filed through the national IP office; however, this is rarely the case. Between 97% and 99% of all international applications are filed directly with the IB.

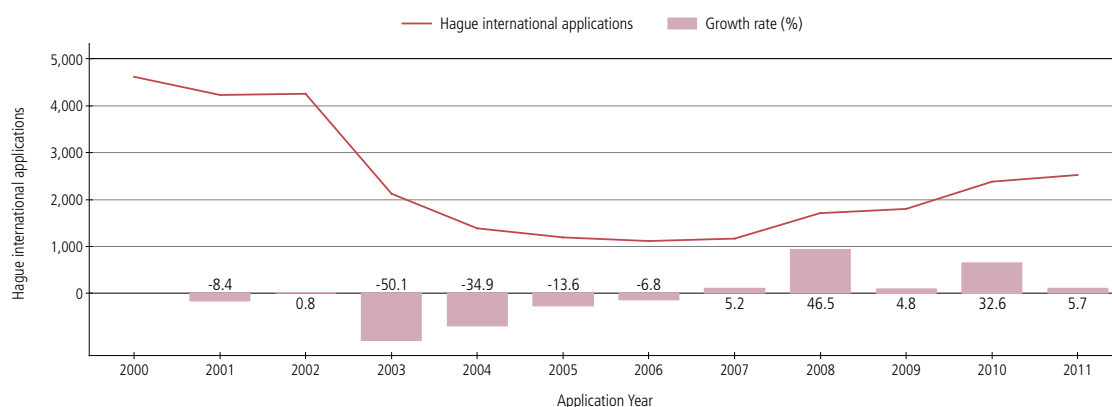
A.1

GENERAL TRENDS

A.1.1 Hague international applications

There were a total of 2,531 international applications received in 2011. After a four-year period (2003 to 2006) during which the number of applications fell annually,

Figure A.1.1 Hague international applications



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2012

A.1.2 Top Hague applicants

For the third year running, the Procter & Gamble Company of the United States of America (US) filed the highest number of applications. The second and third largest filers were The Swatch Group Management Services AG (Switzerland) and Koninklijke Philips Electronics N.V. (Netherlands), although both of these applicants filed fewer applications in 2011 than in the previous year.

Two of the top 10 applicants in 2011 are from the US, which is not a member of the Hague system. It is possible for companies from non-member countries to make use of the Hague system if they have an industrial or commercial establishment in a Hague member country/region.¹⁰

The top 23 applicants in 2011 come from just seven countries, of which four are members of the EU (France, Germany, Italy and the Netherlands). The non-EU countries are Switzerland, Turkey and the US. Of these 23 applicants, over a third are domiciled in Germany and a quarter in Switzerland.

Table A.1.2 Top Hague applicants

2011 Rank	Applicant's Name	Origin	Hague International Applications		
			2009	2010	2011
1	THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY	United States of America	110	129	167
2	THE SWATCH GROUP MANAGEMENT SERVICES AG	Switzerland	81	75	70
3	KONINKLIJKE PHILIPS ELECTRONICS N.V.	Netherlands	33	87	64
4	THE GILLETTE COMPANY	United States of America	37	44	56
5	DAIMLER AG	Germany	20	36	55
6	SOCIÉTÉ DES PRODUITS NESTLÉ S.A.	Switzerland	12	24	47
7	VESTEL BEYAZ ESYA SANAYI VE TICARET ANONIM SİRKETİ	Turkey	..	52	40
8	VOLKSWAGEN AG	Germany	32	46	38
9	LIDL STIFTUNG & CO. KG	Germany	36	20	28
10	BRAUN GMBH	Germany	25	30	25
11	PI-DESIGN AG	Switzerland	42	33	20
12	ALFRED KÄRCHER GMBH & CO. KG	Germany	20	18	15
13	HERMES SELLIER	France	21	14	15
14	FONKEL MEUBELMARKETING B.V.	Netherlands	18	20	14
15	MAPED	France	15	12	14
16	UNILEVER N.V.	Netherlands	14	21	14
17	ETA SA MANUFACTURE HORLOGÈRE SUISSE	Switzerland	4	2	12
18	LEIFHEIT AG	Germany	..	14	12
19	CARTIER CRÉATION STUDIO SA	Switzerland	15	18	11
20	GEBERIT INTERNATIONAL AG	Switzerland	..	10	11
21	NEOPERL GMBH	Germany	11
22	FLOS S.P.A.	Italy	3	3	10
23	HENKEL AG & CO. KGAA	Germany	5	4	10

Note: This list includes applicants that filed 10 or more international applications in 2011.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2012

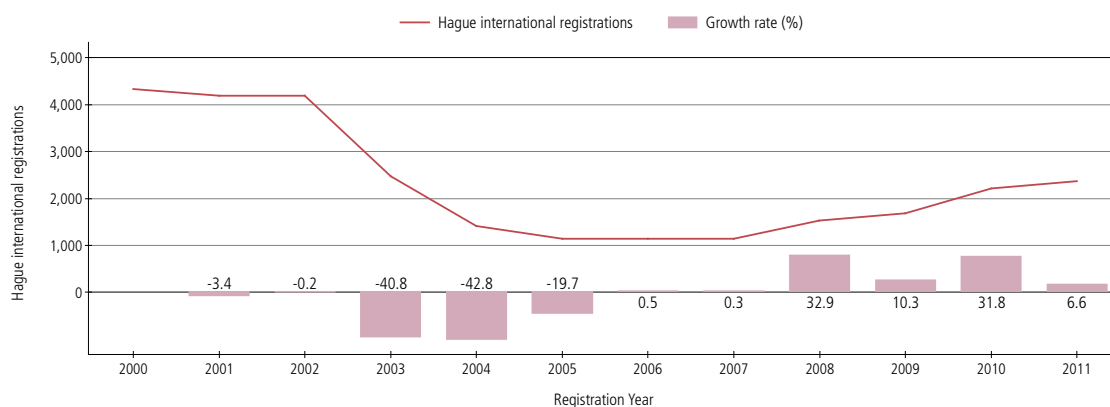
¹⁰ The application form includes the address of the applicant and information on the entitlement to file a Hague application (i.e., nationality, domicile, real and effective industrial and commercial establishment, and habitual residence). Country of origin data are based on the address of the first-named applicant, and Hague member data are based on information concerning the entitlement to file a Hague application.

A.1.3 Hague international registrations

The IB recorded 2,363 international registrations for industrial designs in 2011. The last four years saw considerable growth in registrations. However, the growth rate has varied considerably over the past four years, with high followed by modest growth (Figure A.1.3). The explanations given in A.1.1 also apply in understanding the decreases and increases in the numbers of registrations issued.

The trend in Hague international registrations mirrors that for applications. As the examination of an application carried out by the IB is a formal rather than substantive one, a high proportion of applications result in international registrations. Granting industrial design protection within a particular jurisdiction is, ultimately, at the discretion of the national or regional office designated in the international registration. The refusal rate for international registrations is very low (see A.6).

Figure A.1.3 Hague international registrations



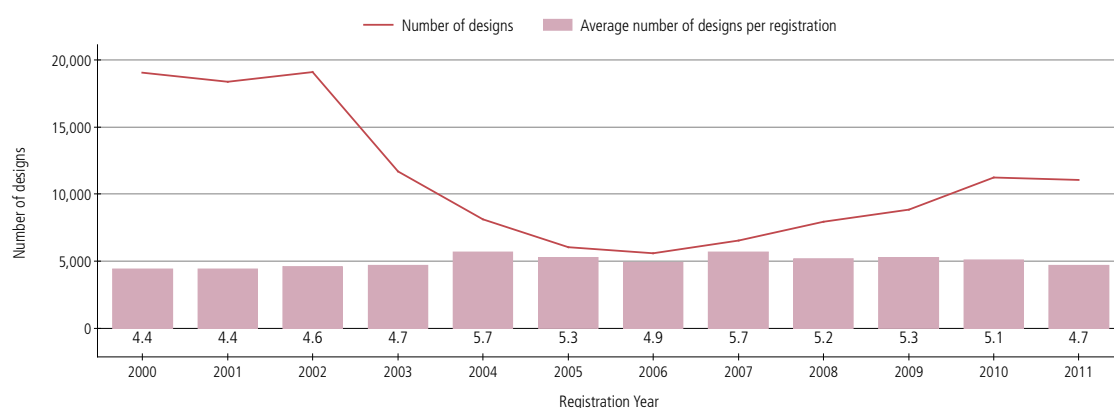
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2012

A.1.4 Number of designs contained in registrations

The Hague system permits a single international registration to include up to 100 different designs, provided they relate to products of the same class listed in the International Classification of Industrial Designs (Locarno Classification). Figure A.1.4 depicts the total and average numbers of designs contained in international registrations. In 2011, the total number amounted to 11,077, a slight decrease (-1.4%) from the 2010 level. This decrease in the total number of designs, despite growth in international registrations (A.1.3), resulted in a drop in the average number of 5.1 designs per registration in 2010 to 4.7 in 2011.

Despite the possibility to include 100 designs, statistics consistently show that the average number per registration has varied from 4.4 to 5.7. In recent years, there has been a slight downward trend in the average number of designs per registration.

Figure A.1.4 Designs contained in international registrations

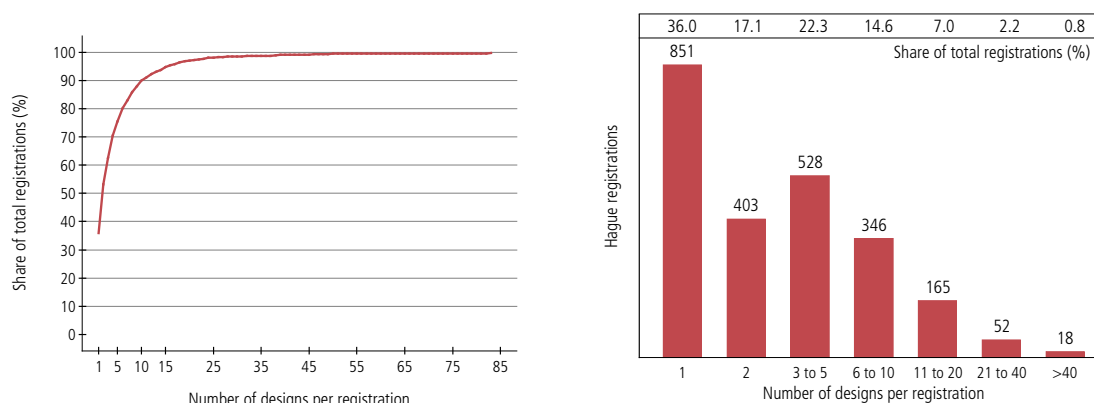


Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2012

A.1.5 Distribution of the number of designs per registration

As reported in Figure A.1.4, each international registration contained an average of 4.7 designs in 2011. Figure A.1.5 depicts the detailed breakdown of the number of designs per registration in 2011. The left-hand graph shows the cumulative share, whereas the right-hand one gives absolute numbers: 36% of registrations contained only a single design; 75% of all registrations contained up to 5 designs; and 90% contained up to 10 designs. There were only 7 registrations containing more than 50 designs and, of these, only 2 registrations contained 83 out of a maximum permissible 100 designs.

Figure A.1.5 Distribution of the number of designs per international registration, 2011



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2012

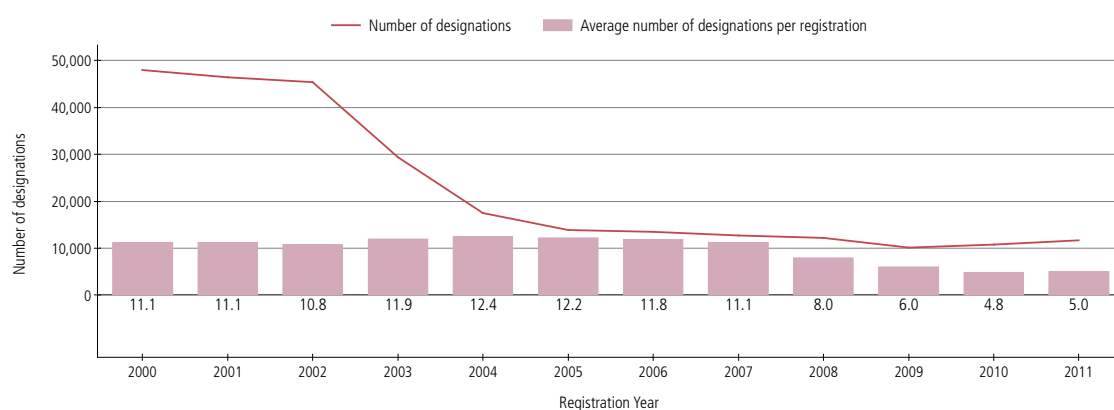
A.1.6 Number of designations in registrations

The Hague system is used to obtain protection for industrial designs in multiple countries through a single application. When filing an international application, applicants designate the countries in which they seek protection.¹¹ The application, if it fulfills the formality requirements, is recorded as an international registration that, if not refused by the offices of designated countries/regions, produces the same effects as if these offices had received an application directly from the applicant without going through the Hague system.

Figure A.1.6 depicts the total number of designations and the average number of designations per international registration. The total number of designations made in 2011 rose to 11,708, representing a 9% increase on 2010, and marked the second year of growth after a long decreasing trend since 2000.

In 2011, there were an average of five designations per international registration, which was considerably lower than in 2008. Between 2000 and 2007, the average number of designations per international registration was between 11 and 12. Figure A.1.6 also shows that the average number of designations fell from double to single digits as of 2008. This can be attributed to the EU becoming a member of the Hague system in that year. This removed the need to designate individual EU member countries by enabling them to be covered via a single EU designation.

Figure A.1.6 Number of designations in international registrations



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2012

¹¹ For the sake of simplicity, the term “countries” is used rather than the legal term “Contracting Parties”, which includes intergovernmental organizations such as OAPI and the EU.

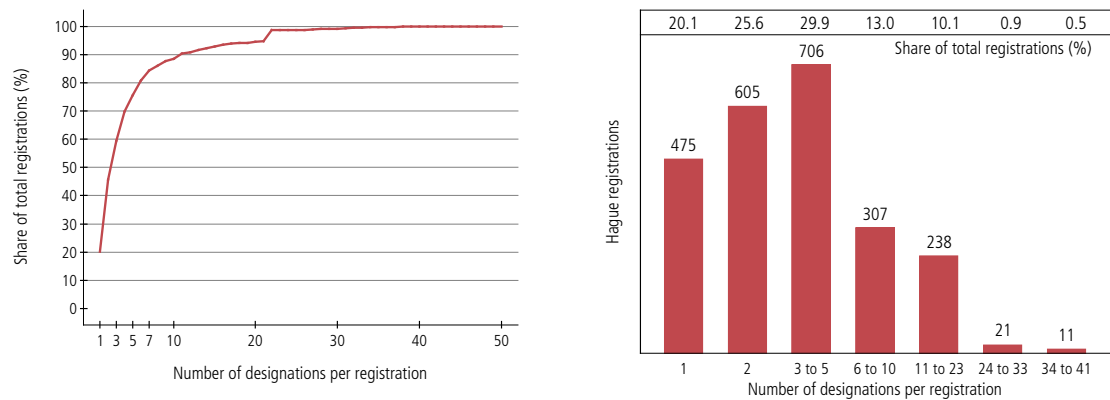
A.1.7 Distribution of the number of designations per registration

As illustrated in Figure A.1.6, there were an average of five designations per registration in 2011. Figure A.1.7 shows the distribution of these designations, with the left-hand graph depicting the cumulative distribution and the right-hand one showing absolute numbers. In 2011, 20% of all international registrations designated only a single Hague member, 76% designated up to 5

members, and 90% of these registrations designated up to 11 members. In the left-hand graph, the sudden jump from 21 to 22 designations can be explained by the high number (93) of registrations in which 22 Hague members were designated. Only 1.3% of the total 2,363 international registrations designated more than 22 members.

The international registrations with only a single designation were destined mainly for the EU or Switzerland.

Figure A.1.7 Distribution of the number of designations per international registration, 2011



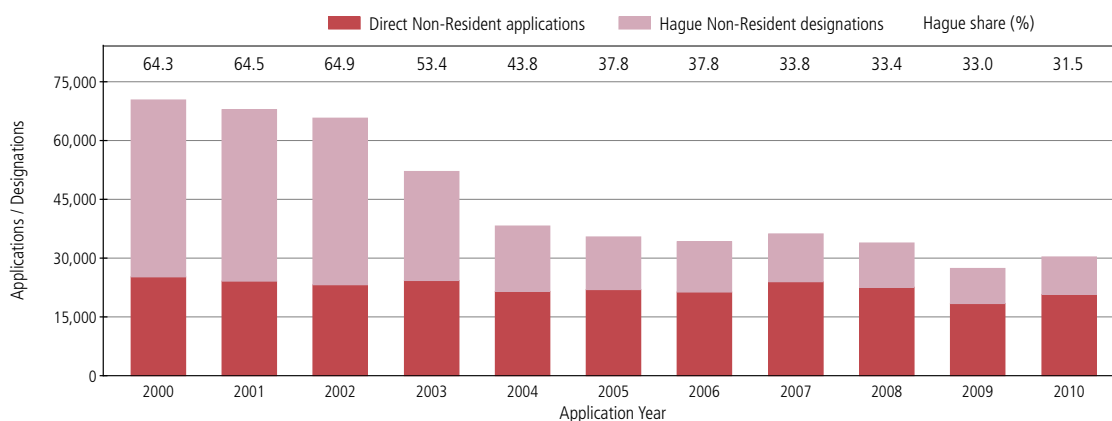
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2012

A.1.8 Non-resident applications by filing route (direct and Hague)

Applicants seeking design protection in foreign countries can file applications either directly with national or regional IP offices or make use of, where requirements are met, the Hague system. Figure A.1.8 shows the breakdown of total non-resident applications according to the route by which they were filed (direct applications or designations via the Hague system). Of the 30,225 non-resident applications/designations received by Hague members in 2010, the Hague system accounted for 31.5% of the total.¹²

Figure A.1.8 shows a downward trend in the overall share of Hague non-resident designations in total non-resident applications/designations, in particular since 2003. This can be attributed to the fact that, before 2003, applicants domiciled in EU member states filed their applications directly as non-residents with other EU member states or via the Hague system, where applicable. However, the EU's introduction of the RCD in 2003 enabled these EU residents to file a single application directly with OHIM to seek protection within the EU as a whole. This filing thus became considered a resident application and, therefore, is not included among non-resident applications in the figure. Similarly, when the EU became a member of the Hague system in 2008, EU-domiciled applicants were provided with an expanded route for seeking protection in all EU member states by using their international registration to designate the EU itself.

Figure A.1.8 Trend in non-resident applications by filing route (direct and Hague)



Note: Direct application data are available only up to 2010; therefore, 2011 Hague designation data are not included. 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, February 2012

¹² 2010 is the latest year for which data on direct applications at the national/regional IP office are available.

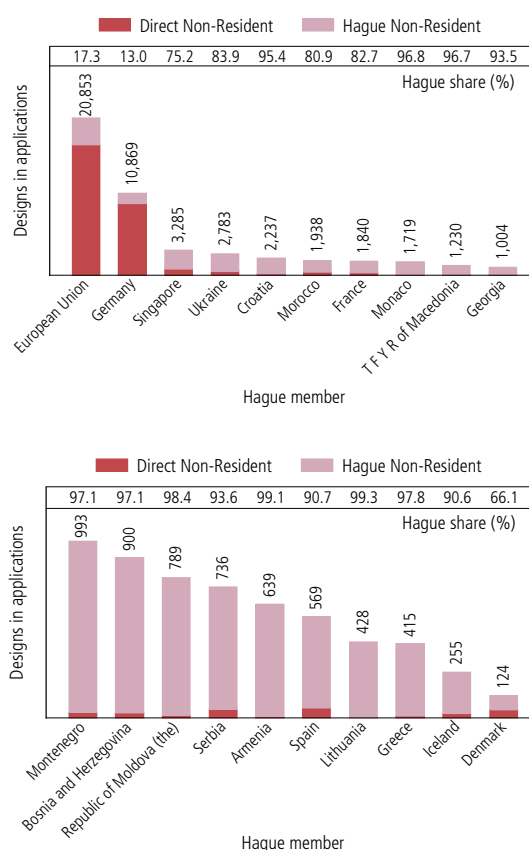
A.1.9 Non-resident applications based on design counts by filing route

In contrast to Figure A.1.8, which is based solely on application counts, Figure A.1.9 focuses on the number of designs contained in applications (design counts) received by selected Hague members.¹³ This method of counting serves to show the overall number of designs applied for and the intensity with which the Hague system is used to seek design protection at a selection of members' offices.

The share of non-resident applications received via the Hague system varies across members. For a large majority of these, the Hague system was responsible for from over 65% to upwards of 90% of designs contained in applications from abroad.

The top two members in terms of non-resident applications – European Union and Germany – received 17% and 13% of the total designs contained in non-resident applications through the Hague system.

Figure A.1.9 Non-resident applications based on design counts by filing route: selected Hague members, 2010



See note under Figure A.1.8

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2012

¹³ Therefore, Hague shares reported in Figures A.1.8 and A.1.9 should not be compared. It would have been preferable to report design count data rather than application count data for Figure A.1.8; however, data limitations prohibit this.

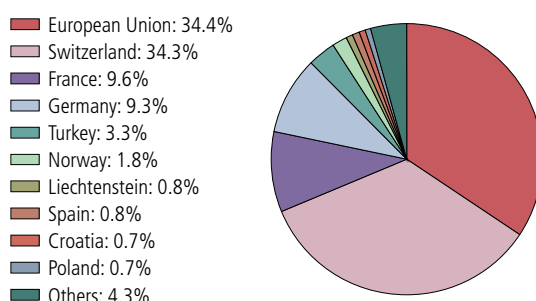
A.2

INTERNATIONAL REGISTRATIONS BY HAGUE MEMBER

Data reported in this subsection are based on those relating to Hague members rather than reporting the origin of the applicant, which can differ. To file an application for an international registration, the applicant must satisfy one of the following three conditions: be a national of, reside in, or have a real and effective industrial or commercial establishment in the jurisdiction covered by a Hague member country/region.¹⁴ The latter makes it possible for an applicant whose country is not a Hague member to file an application for international registration.

For example, applications filed by an applicant whose country is not a member of the Hague system, such as the US, but whose commercial establishment is located within the jurisdiction of a Hague member country/region, such as Switzerland, are considered Hague member data for Switzerland. This is in contrast to origin data (see subsection A.3), which are based on the true origin in instances where the origin is not the same as the Hague member country/region via which the application was filed.¹⁵ In the above case, the application is allocated to Switzerland when referring to Hague member data, but to the US when referring to origin data.

Figure A.2.1 Registrations for the top 10 Hague members, 2011

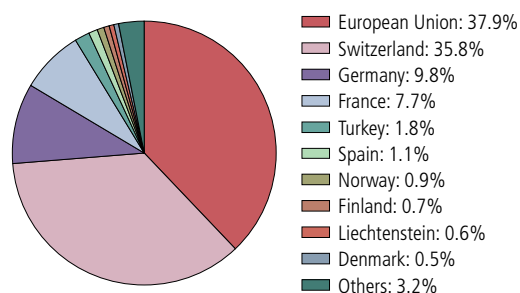


Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2012

¹⁴ Hague members include intergovernmental organizations such as the EU and OAPI.

¹⁵ See footnote 10.

Figure A.2.2 Designs contained in registrations for the top 10 Hague members, 2011



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2012

Together, the top five Hague members that served as a basis for obtaining an international registration accounted for 91% of all registrations (Figure A.2.1). The EU and Switzerland had the highest, and nearly equal, shares, with a combined total of more than two-thirds of all registrations in 2011. Figures for the top 10 members reveal the higher frequency with which the Hague system is used by EU member states and European Free Trade Association (EFTA) countries (Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland). Germany and Norway¹⁶ saw their respective shares increase by 2.3 and 1.2 percentage points in 2011 compared to the previous year. By contrast, the shares of the EU and Turkey declined, respectively, by 3.8 and 1.2 percentage points over the same period.

As mentioned earlier, an international registration can contain up to 100 designs. Figure A.2.2 depicts the share of the top 10 Hague members based on the total number of designs contained in international registrations. This list of top 10 members in terms of design counts is similar to that for registrations (Figure A.2.1), albeit with slight differences. These can be explained by the fact that the average number of designs per registration varies across Hague members. For example, Finland and Denmark are not included in the top 10 members in terms of registrations (Figure 2.1), but they are in the top 10 list for design counts (Figure A.2.2). In contrast, Croatia and Poland are included in the list for registrations but not for design counts.

¹⁶ Norway joined the Hague system in 2010.

In 2011, the EU saw a considerable drop in its share (-6.8 percentage points) of designs contained in registrations when compared with the previous year, while Switzerland recorded a 4.5 percentage point increase.

A.3

INTERNATIONAL REGISTRATIONS BY ORIGIN

Data reported in this subsection are based on country of origin. An application is allocated to the applicant's "true" origin rather than to the Hague member in respect of which the applicant fulfilled the condition for filing the application.¹⁷ For this reason, countries that are not members of the Hague system, such as the US, appear in the country of origin list. Country of origin data provide information on the true origin of the holder of an international registration, rather than the location serving as the basis for an application for registration.

In 2011, Switzerland and Germany were the top two origins for international registration holders, differing by only 11 registrations. These two origins accounted for nearly half of all registrations (48.9%). With fewer than half the number for Switzerland, France and the US ranked third and fourth in terms of holders residing in those countries, with almost identical numbers of registrations. They were followed by holders domiciled in Italy and the Netherlands. The majority of reported origins saw increases in international registrations between 2010 and 2011. The US, for example, exhibited a high growth of 22%. Austria (-38.2%), the Netherlands (-24%) and Turkey (-22%), however, recorded significant declines.

Table A.3.1 Registrations for the top 15 origins

Origin	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Growth (%): 2010-11	Share of total (%): 2011
Total	1,147	1,524	1,681	2,216	2,363	6.6	100.0
Switzerland	332	500	469	564	584	3.5	24.7
Germany	387	387	396	524	573	9.4	24.2
France	175	209	209	219	229	4.6	9.7
United States of America	0	65	156	186	227	22.0	9.6
Italy	44	65	86	122	134	9.8	5.7
Netherlands	86	87	101	175	133	-24.0	5.6
Turkey	21	30	60	100	78	-22.0	3.3
Norway	0	0	0	13	42	223.1	1.8
Belgium	25	30	26	33	37	12.1	1.6
Sweden	3	6	5	9	35	288.9	1.5
Spain	14	8	18	24	27	12.5	1.1
Luxembourg	2	3	13	17	26	52.9	1.1
Austria	3	8	14	34	21	-38.2	0.9
Liechtenstein	6	11	13	22	21	-4.5	0.9
Denmark	0	5	9	10	18	80.0	0.8
Others	49	110	106	164	178	8.5	7.5

Note: The top 15 origins are based on the 2011 total.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2012

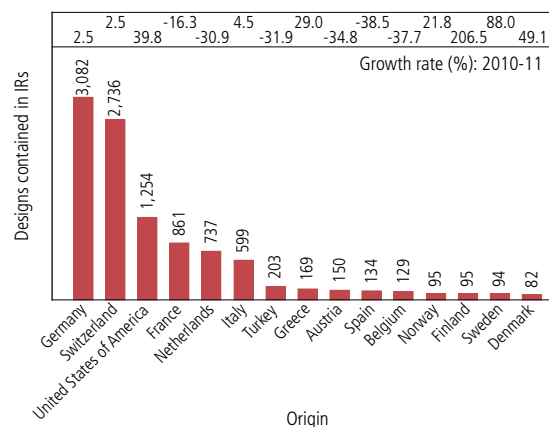
¹⁷ Applicants domiciled in a non-member country can file applications for international registration if they have a real and effective industrial or commercial establishment in the jurisdiction of a Hague member country/region.

Most of the countries of origin reported in Figure A.3.1 are members of the Hague system, with the exceptions of Austria, Sweden and the US. In the case of EU countries that are not Hague members, applicants residing in or having nationality in these countries can nevertheless obtain an international registration, as the EU itself is a member. In addition, as explained above, applicants from non-member countries may file an international application if they have an effective industrial or commercial establishment in the jurisdiction of a Hague member country/region. This is particularly the case for US applicants.¹⁸

For better comparability, international registrations based on design counts for the top 15 origins are reported in Figure A.3.2. Given that holders residing in Germany and Switzerland received about the same number of international registrations in 2011, the higher average number of designs contained per international registration for holders in Germany pushes this origin up to the top of the list (Figure A.3.2). Together, holders from Germany and Switzerland owned over half of all designs contained in Hague registrations in 2011. Holders from the US accounted for 11% of the total. The combined share of the top 10 origins was around 90% in 2011, similar to that of the previous year.

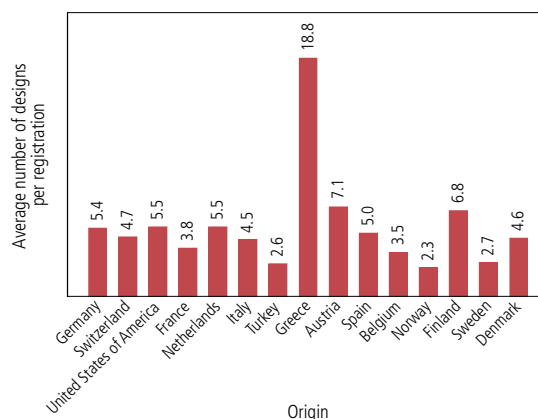
The majority of reported origins saw growth in the number of designs registered in 2011 compared to 2010. However, six origins saw double-digit decreases in the number of designs registered.

Figure A.3.2 Designs contained in registrations for the top 15 origins, 2011



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2012

Figure A.3.3 Average number of designs per registration for the top 15 origins, 2011



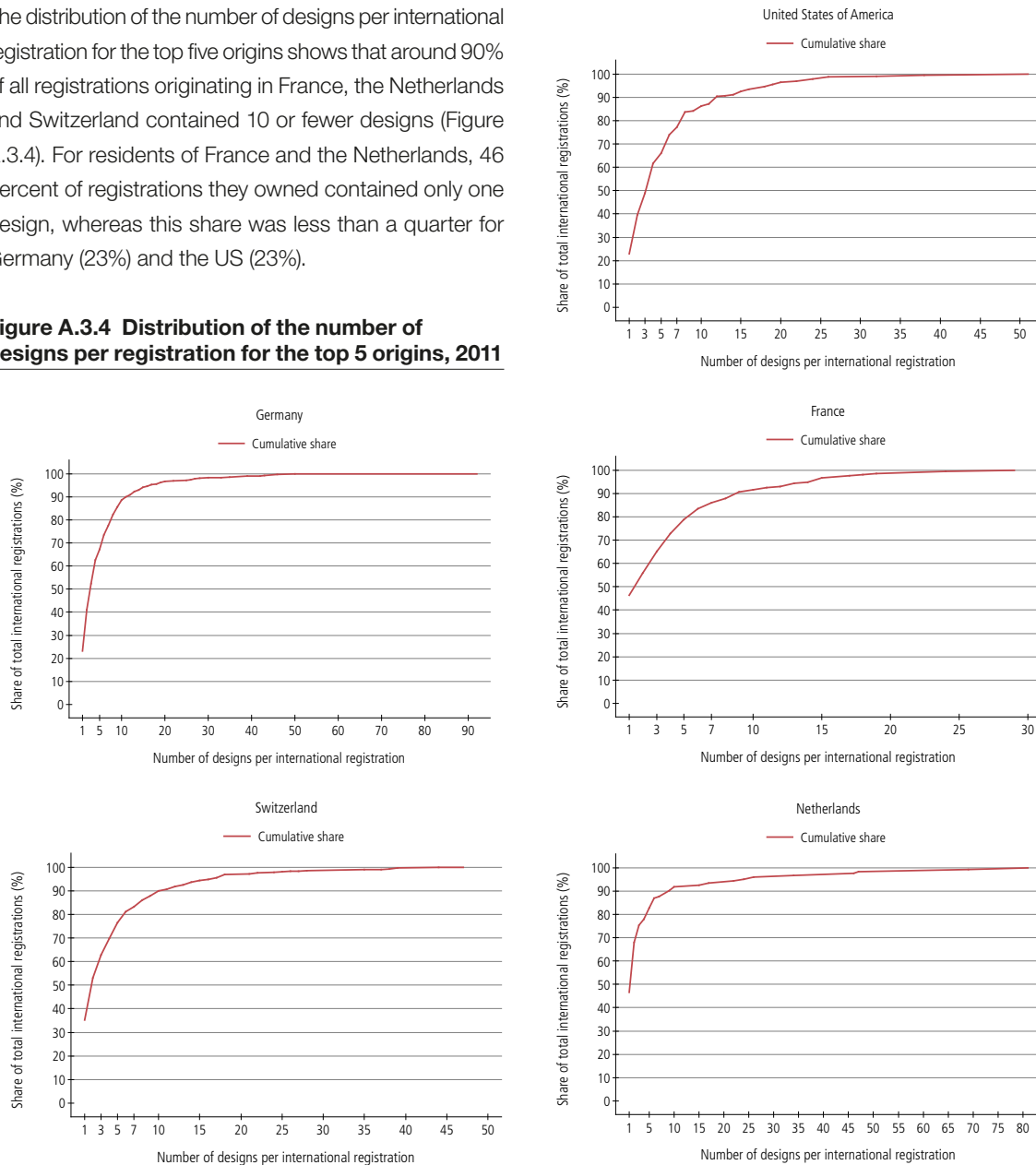
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2012

As shown in Figure A.1.4, each international registration in 2011 contained an average of 4.7 designs. This average, however, differs across origins. In 2011, there were, on average, 5.4 designs contained in each registration held by a resident of Germany. For Swiss-domiciled holders, this average was 4.7. The US stood at 5.5, France at 3.8 and the Netherlands at 5.5. Greek residents, with only 9 international registrations, had a high average number of almost 19 designs per registration.

¹⁸ The Procter & Gamble Company and The Gillette Company accounted for the majority of registrations originating in the US in 2011.

The distribution of the number of designs per international registration for the top five origins shows that around 90% of all registrations originating in France, the Netherlands and Switzerland contained 10 or fewer designs (Figure A.3.4). For residents of France and the Netherlands, 46 percent of registrations they owned contained only one design, whereas this share was less than a quarter for Germany (23%) and the US (23%).

Figure A.3.4 Distribution of the number of designs per registration for the top 5 origins, 2011



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2012

Table A.3.5 Number of designs contained in registrations for the top 10 origins and designated Hague members, 2011

Number of designs										
Origin	Designated Hague member									
	CH	EG	EU	HR	MA	MC	NO	SG	TR	UA
Austria	144	28	139	36	-	-	5	29	37	42
France	715	166	715	59	349	391	138	351	447	138
Germany	2,577	594	2,062	831	264	204	621	389	1,500	617
Greece	161	124	163	165	91	2	9	3	169	163
Italy	523	40	437	31	37	79	73	86	241	35
Netherlands	180	12	114	59	17	9	132	76	142	65
Spain	104	63	51	54	2	-	20	65	91	58
Switzerland	2,246	151	2,546	641	833	799	648	1,069	1,342	862
Turkey	34	36	147	21	-	-	4	5	38	52
United States of America	351	141	1,184	-	223	-	20	271	368	282
Others	558	94	882	139	17	44	384	104	256	236
Total	7,593	1,449	8,440	2,036	1,833	1,528	2,054	2,448	4,631	2,550

Distribution of designs (%)										
Origin	Designated Hague member									
	CH	EG	EU	HR	MA	MC	NO	SG	TR	UA
Austria	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.8	-	-	0.2	1.2	0.8	1.6
France	9.4	11.5	8.5	2.9	19.0	25.6	6.7	14.3	9.7	5.4
Germany	33.9	41.0	24.4	40.8	14.4	13.4	30.2	15.9	32.4	24.2
Greece	2.1	8.6	1.9	8.1	5.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	3.6	6.4
Italy	6.9	2.8	5.2	1.5	2.0	5.2	3.6	3.5	5.2	1.4
Netherlands	2.4	0.8	1.4	2.9	0.9	0.6	6.4	3.1	3.1	2.5
Spain	1.4	4.3	0.6	2.7	0.1	-	1.0	2.7	2.0	2.3
Switzerland	29.6	10.4	30.2	31.5	45.4	52.3	31.5	43.7	29.0	33.8
Turkey	0.4	2.5	1.7	1.0	-	-	0.2	0.2	0.8	2.0
United States of America	4.6	9.7	14.0	-	12.2	-	1.0	11.1	7.9	11.1
Others	7.3	6.5	10.5	6.8	0.9	2.9	18.7	4.2	5.5	9.3
Total %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: Designated Hague members: CH (Switzerland), EG (Egypt), EU (European Union), HR (Croatia), MA (Morocco), MC (Monaco), NO (Norway), SG (Singapore), TR (Turkey), UA (Ukraine).

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2012

The EU received the highest proportion of its designations from Switzerland (30.2%), Germany (24.4%) and the US (14.0%). Nearly two-thirds of all registrations that designated Switzerland were of German (33.9%) or Swiss (29.6%) origin, the latter emphasizing the use made by applicants of the possibility to designate their own domestic office in an international registration. Registrations from France, Germany and Switzerland accounted for the largest shares of designations received by the top designated Hague members.

A.4

GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE OF INTERNATIONAL REGISTRATIONS

The Hague system simplifies the process of multinational registration by creating a single international procedure for seeking protection of a design in multiple jurisdictions. Applicants list those Hague member countries/regions in which they wish to protect their designs (i.e., designated members). This subsection provides statistics on designations to provide insight into the geographical coverage of international registrations.

Table A.4.1 presents the top 20 designated members in registrations via the Hague system. In 2011, the EU was designated 1,825 times, followed by Switzerland and Turkey with 1,558 and 1,018 designations, respectively. The top three members accounted for 37% of total designations. The majority of the top 20 members saw growth in the number of designations received in 2011,

with Norway recording the highest growth rate, arguably the result of Norway's recent membership of the Hague system. The exceptions are Croatia, Georgia, Liechtenstein and Montenegro – all of which witnessed declines in designations received.

The designation rate – the number of designations as a percentage of total registrations – provides an indication of how “attractive” jurisdictions are to international applicants for industrial designs. It shows the percentage of designations that a Hague member attracted out of the maximum possible number of designations it could potentially have received (the maximum being 100%). The EU had the highest designation rate, with 77.2% of all registrations based on a Hague registration designating the EU. Switzerland (65.9%) and Turkey (43.1%) also had high designation rates. The EU has seen its designation rate steadily increase since joining the Hague system in 2008. Switzerland, by contrast, has witnessed its designation rate fall since 2008.

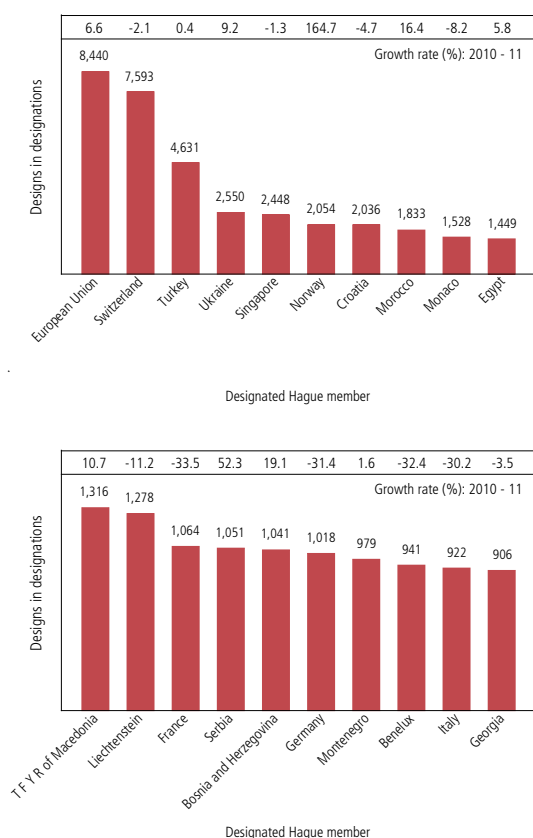
Table A.4.1 Top 20 designated Hague members in registrations

Designated Member	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Growth rate (%): 2010-11	Designation rate (%): 2011
Total	12,753	12,220	10,105	10,795	11,708	8.5	n.a.
European Union	n.a.	904	1,216	1,591	1,825	14.7	77.2
Switzerland	1,002	1,179	1,208	1,516	1,558	2.8	65.9
Turkey	322	666	752	947	1,018	7.5	43.1
Singapore	305	455	470	569	592	4.0	25.1
Norway	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	190	536	182.1	22.7
Ukraine	509	550	447	508	530	4.3	22.4
Croatia	538	517	413	465	458	-1.5	19.4
Morocco	379	401	339	331	374	13.0	15.8
Monaco	470	409	339	325	340	4.6	14.4
T F Y R of Macedonia	380	403	283	326	332	1.8	14.0
Liechtenstein	432	388	301	304	298	-2.0	12.6
Egypt	439	417	275	287	288	0.3	12.2
Serbia	405	318	180	225	255	13.3	10.8
Bosnia and Herzegovina	n.a.	n.a.	70	218	241	10.6	10.2
Montenegro	357	359	243	252	231	-8.3	9.8
Republic of Moldova	282	281	192	185	205	10.8	8.7
Georgia	276	303	192	204	200	-2.0	8.5
Oman	n.a.	n.a.	110	171	183	7.0	7.7
Albania	175	265	173	177	180	1.7	7.6
Armenia	74	248	159	149	163	9.4	6.9
Others	6,408	4,157	2,743	1,855	1,901	2.5	n.a.

Note: The top 20 Hague members are based on the 2011 total.
n.a.: Not applicable.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2012

Figure A.4.2 Number of designs contained in registrations by designation: top 20 designated Hague members, 2011



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2012

Figure A.4.2 shows the number of designs contained in international registrations for the top 20 designated Hague members. The trend in the number of designs is similar to that for the number of registrations, albeit with higher volumes. The EU, Switzerland and Turkey account for the largest numbers of designs received via Hague designations. Interestingly, the EU's members – such as France, Germany, Italy and the Benelux countries¹⁹ – are among the top 20 designated Hague members in terms of design counts. This is primarily due to the fact that the international registration designations they received contain, on average, roughly twice as many designs per designation as do those received by other members. This average has been increasing since 2003.

¹⁹ Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands.

A.5

INTERNATIONAL REGISTRATIONS BY CLASS

A.5.1 Registrations by class

Under the Hague system, it is possible to register, via a single registration, up to 100 industrial designs belonging to the same class of the International Classification for Industrial Designs established under the Locarno Agreement. Table A.5.1 shows the distribution of the total number of international registrations by class.

In 2011, the most specified class, and the only one specified in more than 10% of international registrations, was Class 9 (13.2%) which relates to packages and containers. The other most specified classes were: Class 10 (clocks and watches), Class 6 (furnishing) and Class 7 (household goods), followed by Class 12 (means of transport) and Class 23 (which includes, in part, heating and cooling equipment).²⁰

The least often specified classes in recent years have included Classes 1 (foodstuffs), 16 (photographic, apparatus), 17 (musical instruments), 18 (printing and office machinery), 29 (accident prevention and rescue equipment) and 30 (animal care articles).

As shown in Figure A.5.1, Classes 9, 10 and 6 have been the three classes most specified in registrations. In 2007, these three classes were specified in 45.7% of all registrations. However, their combined share has declined each year and, in 2011, they accounted for 30.1% of total registrations. In contrast, the share of “others” (i.e., the remaining 22 classes not reported in the chart) increased from 22.5% in 2007 to 33.3% in 2011, indicating a somewhat greater distribution of registrations among the less specified classes.

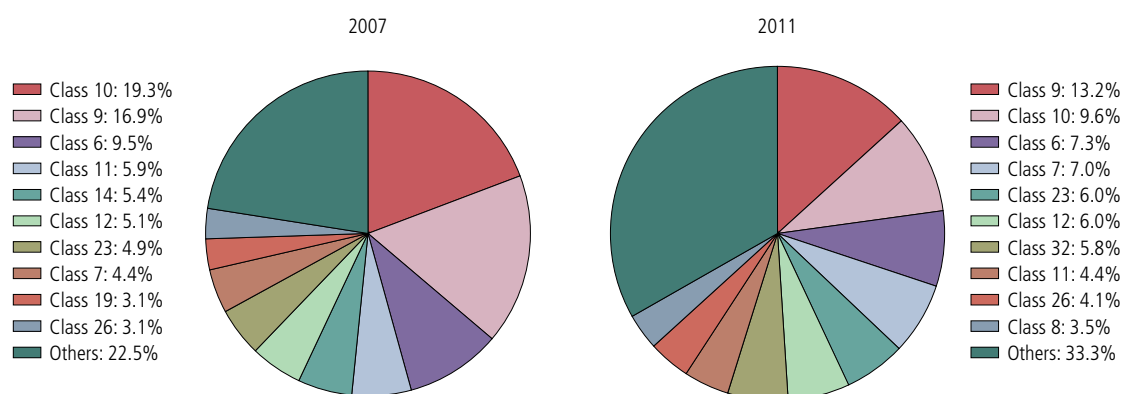
²⁰ See Annex for further details on the Locarno Agreement.

Table A.5.1 Total registrations by class

Class	Year					Growth (%): 2010-11
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
Class 9: Packages and containers	194	204	205	252	313	24.2
Class 10: Clocks and watches	221	247	188	202	226	11.9
Class 6: Furnishing	109	134	174	184	172	-6.5
Class 7: Household goods	50	89	118	137	165	20.4
Class 12: Means of transport	59	85	77	121	141	16.5
Class 23: Heating and cooling equipment	56	81	87	142	141	-0.7
Class 32: Graphic symbols and logos	15	26	99	103	138	34.0
Class 11: Articles of adornment	68	79	79	96	103	7.3
Class 26: Lighting apparatus	35	59	82	130	96	-26.2
Class 8: Tools and hardware	27	38	49	70	82	17.1
Class 3: Travel goods	29	27	38	59	77	30.5
Class 2: Clothing	29	55	62	97	75	-22.7
Class 28: Pharmaceutical and cosmetic products	20	31	48	75	71	-5.3
Class 14: Recording and communication equipment	62	57	42	70	66	-5.7
Class 15: Machines, not elsewhere specified	16	44	40	97	66	-32.0
Class 13: Equipment for producing electricity	18	28	34	51	61	19.6
Class 25: Building and construction elements	30	38	40	54	58	7.4
Class 19: Stationery and office equipment	35	53	50	55	55	0.0
Class 21: Games, toys, sporting goods	19	32	30	37	52	40.5
Class 24: Medical and laboratory equipment	7	20	21	45	51	13.3
Class 31: Machines for preparing food or drink	7	8	13	16	25	56.3
Class 4: Brushware	4	12	23	18	22	22.2
Class 20: Sales and advertising equipment	8	19	25	38	22	-42.1
Class 5: Textile piecegoods	17	20	14	12	21	75.0
Class 22: Arms, articles for hunting and fishing	1	2	8	5	14	180.0
Class 27: Tobacco and smokers' supplies	3	5	4	8	10	25.0
Class 1: Foodstuffs	4	13	11	19	9	-52.6
Class 17: Musical instruments	0	3	2	2	8	300.0
Class 16: Photographic apparatus	0	7	9	11	7	-36.4
Class 18: Printing and office machinery	2	2	4	2	6	200.0
Class 29: Accident prevention and rescue equipment	1	1	0	2	6	200.0
Class 30: Animal care articles	1	4	4	6	4	-33.3
Total	1,147	1,523	1,680	2,216	2,363	6.6

Note: See Annex for full definition.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2012

Figure A.5.1 Share of the top 10 classes

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2012

A.5.2 Registrations by class and origin

On an aggregate level, Figure A.5.1 shows Class 9 in first place in 2011, but a different story is told when looking at individual origins in A.5.2. This class, which includes packages and containers, was not the most specified class in registrations for five of the six top origins, although it did account for 45.4% of all registrations whose applicants are domiciled in the US. Not surprisingly, Class 10, which comprises clocks and watches, was the most prominent class in registrations of Swiss origin, accounting for 28.5% of the total. Class 12, which refers to means of transport or hoisting, was the most specified class in registrations of German origin and the third highest class specified in registrations from Italy. However, this class does not appear in the top 10 classes for the remaining top origins. Class 6, furnishing, ranked third on an aggregate level, accounting for 7.3% of all international registrations issued worldwide in 2011. This was due to its ranking among the top three classes for French, German, Italian and Dutch origins. The top 10 classes accounted for nearly 96% of registrations of US origin, whereas the top 10 classes for registrations held by applicants from other origins, such as Germany, constituted less (71%) of the total, revealing a larger dispersion of registrations among a high number of the 32 total classes.

Figure A.5.2 Registrations by class and origin: top 10 classes and top 6 origins, 2011

Note: Class 2: Clothing, Class 3: Travel goods, Class 4: Brushware, Class 5: Textile piecegoods, Class 6: Furnishing, Class 7: Household goods, Class 8: Tools and hardware, Class 9: Packages and containers, Class 10: Clocks and watches, Class 11: Articles of adornment, Class 12: Means of transport, Class 13: Equipment for producing electricity, Class 14: Recording and communication equipment, Class 15: Machines, not elsewhere specified, Class 19: Stationery and office equipment, Class 23: Heating and cooling equipment, Class 24: Medical and laboratory equipment, Class 26: Lighting apparatus, Class 28: Pharmaceutical and cosmetic products, Class 32: Graphic symbols and logos.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2012

A.5.3 Registrations by class and designation

Table A.5.3 Registrations by class and designation: top 10 classes and top 5 designated Hague members, 2011

Class	Number of designations				
	Designated member				
	CH	BX	FR	IT	DE
Class 10: Clocks and watches	493	310	313	320	317
Class 9: Packages and containers	378	259	273	261	277
Class 12: Means of transport	290	183	215	192	140
Class 7: Household goods	264	185	151	182	182
Class 6: Furnishing	298	216	210	205	214
Class 23: Heating and cooling equipment	250	147	160	133	135
Class 26: Lighting apparatus	198	126	136	118	103
Class 11: Articles of adornment	171	87	82	88	84
Class 19: Stationery and office equipment	121	73	71	70	73
Class 8: Tools and hardware	157	126	124	115	119
Others	1,136	611	582	620	592
Total	3,756	2,323	2,317	2,304	2,236

Class	Distribution of designations (%)				
	Designated member				
	CH	BX	FR	IT	DE
Class 10: Clocks and watches	13.1	13.3	13.5	13.9	14.2
Class 9: Packages and containers	10.1	11.1	11.8	11.3	12.4
Class 12: Means of transport	7.7	7.9	9.3	8.3	6.3
Class 7: Household goods	7.0	8.0	6.5	7.9	8.1
Class 6: Furnishing	7.9	9.3	9.1	8.9	9.6
Class 23: Heating and cooling equipment	6.7	6.3	6.9	5.8	6.0
Class 26: Lighting apparatus	5.3	5.4	5.9	5.1	4.6
Class 11: Articles of adornment	4.6	3.7	3.5	3.8	3.8
Class 19: Stationery and office equipment	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.3
Class 8: Tools and hardware	4.2	5.4	5.4	5.0	5.3
Others	30.2	26.3	25.1	26.9	26.5
Total %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: Designated Hague members: CH (Switzerland), BX (Benelux), FR (France), IT (Italy), DE (Germany).

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2012

The distributions of each of the top classes are of a similar magnitude for the top designated Hague members. In 2011, Class 10 (clocks and watches) and Class 9 (packages and containers) were the most specified classes in designations received by each of the top 5 members. However, these received a combined share of only 22% of the total designations in which Class 10 was specified, the remaining 78% having been distributed among

other Hague members. In contrast, these 5 members accounted for 41% of all Class 9 designations. They also accounted for over 50% of all designations indicating Classes 6 and 8, an even greater concentration.

A.6

REFUSALS OF REGISTRATIONS

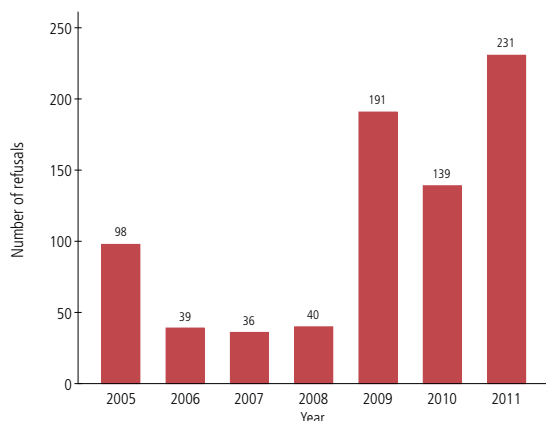
Designated offices can refuse to grant protection for an international registration where the registration is the subject of opposition by a third party, and where it fails to meet criteria, such as novelty, specified in national laws. If an office refuses to grant protection, it must notify the IB of this decision within six months from the date on which the registration was published in the IDB.²¹

Figure A.6.1 shows the number of refusals received by the IB since 2005. The 231 refusals given in 2011 were the most ever received. Historically, the number of refusals has been relatively low. However, in 2009 this number increased nearly five-fold. Three offices – namely Egypt, Norway and Syria – accounted for 90% of total refusals in 2011 (Figure A.6.2).

It should be noted that refusals represent only a small fraction of total designations. For example, in 2011, the refusal rate was less than 2% of total designations of international registrations. This could be due to the fact that a number of offices do not carry out substantive examination and, therefore, automatically issue protection for designs barring opposition by third parties.

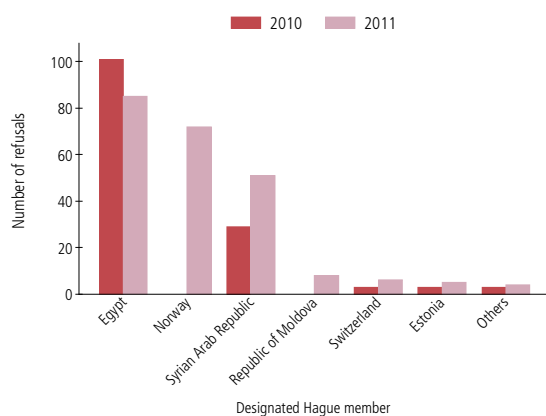
²¹ Under certain circumstances, and under the Geneva Act only, the time period for notifying the IB of refusal is 12 months instead of 6 months.

Figure A.6.1 Trend in refusals of international registrations



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2012

Figure A.6.2 Refusals of international registrations by designated Hague member



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2012

A.7

RENEWALS OF INTERNATIONAL REGISTRATIONS

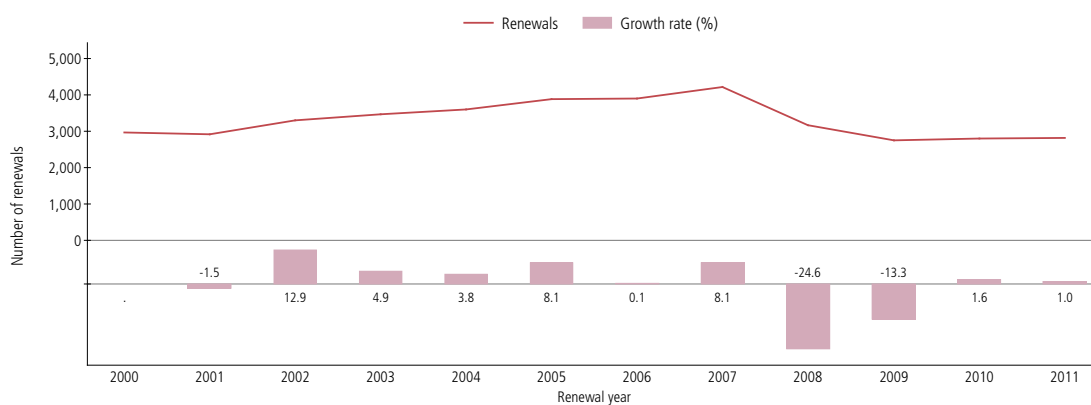
International registrations are valid for a period of five years and can be renewed for two additional five-year periods. The maximum duration of protection in each country depends on the legislation of the granting authority. International registrations must be renewed in order to remain valid.

A.7.1 Renewals of registrations

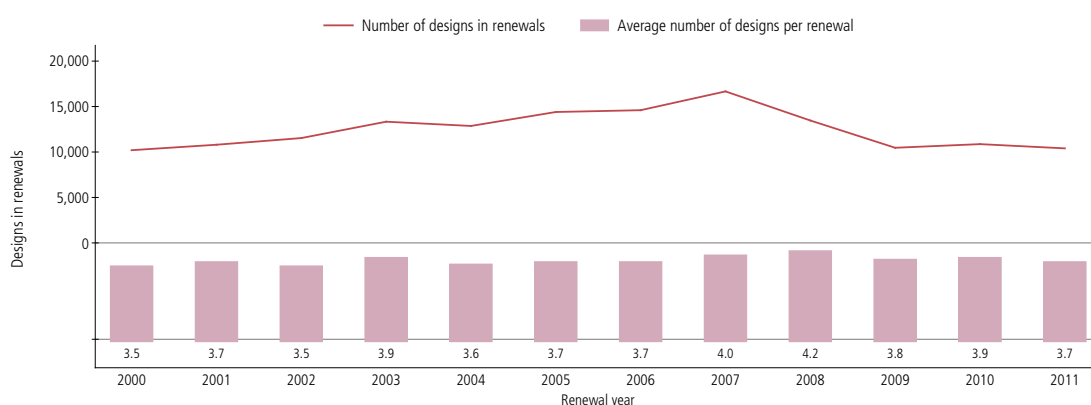
Over the past two years, the total number of renewals grew by slightly more than 1%, having experienced sharp declines in 2008 and 2009 (Figure A.7.1.1). These falls were due to large drops in registrations in 2003 and 2004 (see A.1.1 for an explanation of the drop) that resulted, as a consequence, in fewer renewals from 2008 onwards. Total renewals stood at 2,821 in 2011, considerably lower than the 2007 peak of 4,205.

The trend in the number of designs contained in total renewals (design renewals) is similar to that for registration renewals (Figure A.7.1.2). Following the peak in 2007, design renewals declined until 2009, since which the volume has been more or less stable. The 2,821 registration renewals in 2011 contained 10,427 designs. On average, there were 3.7 designs per renewal, which is slightly less than the 2009 and 2010 averages.

Figure A.7.1.3 shows the number of designations mentioned in renewals of international registrations. In 2011, the total number of designations in renewals amounted to 26,360, slightly higher than the 2010 level (26,069). The long-term trend is similar to the trend for registration and design renewals. Having reached a peak in 2007 with 44,627 designations, there were sharp drops in 2008 and 2009, followed by a stable trend of around 26,000 designations in renewals each year from 2009 to 2011.

Figure A.7.1.1 Renewals of international registrations

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2012

Figure A.7.1.2 Designs contained in renewals of international registrations

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2012

Figure A.7.1.3 Designations in renewals of international registrations

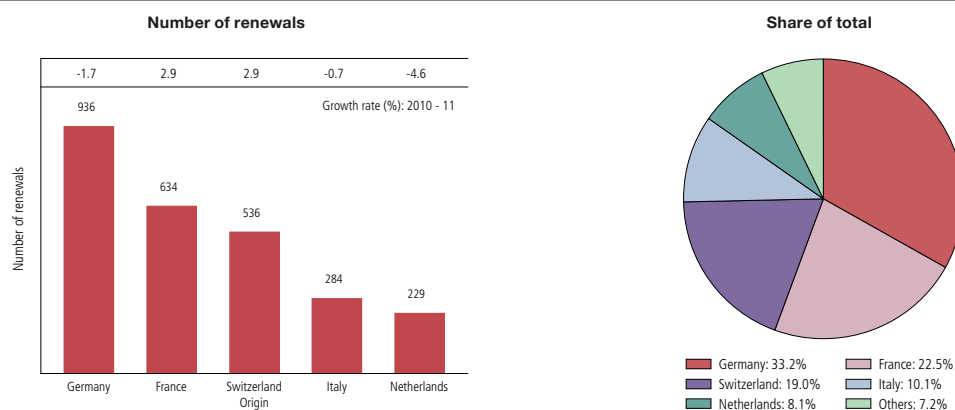
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2012

A.7.2 Renewals of registrations by origin

Holders of international registrations originating in Germany had the highest number of renewals in 2011, with 936, followed by France, Switzerland, Italy and the Netherlands. These five countries combined accounted for around 93% of total renewals in 2011 (Figure A.7.2.1). France and Switzerland each saw 2.9% growth in renewals in 2011, compared to 2010, while the three other countries saw declines in renewals – with the Netherlands experiencing the largest drop (-4.6%) over the same period. Over the past five years, the combined share of the top five countries has fluctuated between 91% and 94%.

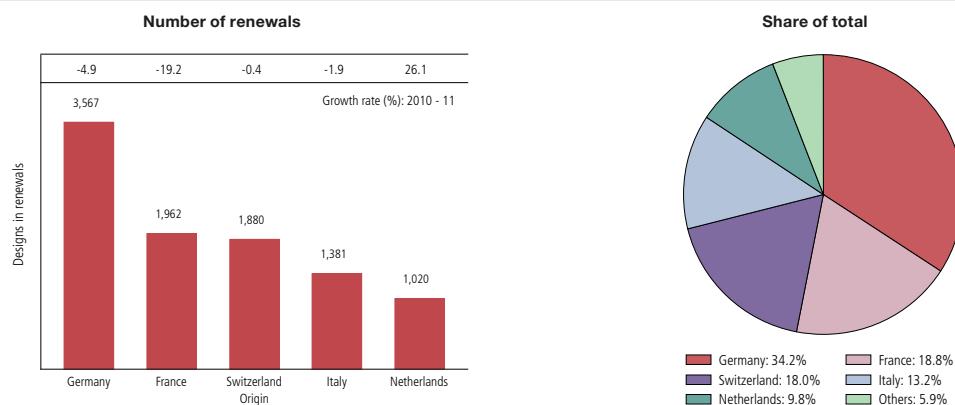
Renewal data based on design count (i.e., the number of designs contained in renewals of registrations) show a similar profile (Figure A.7.2.2). The top five origins were identical for both design and registration counts. Holders from Germany (with 34.2%) accounted for the largest share in 2011, followed by France (18.8%) and Switzerland (18.0%); however, there are a few subtle differences. France had a lower share in renewals of registrations in terms of design count, while Italy's share was higher. Similar to renewals of registrations, the combined share of the top five countries in renewals of designs ranged from 91% to 94% over the past five years.

Figure A.7.2.1 Renewals of international registrations for the top 5 origins, 2011



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2012

Figure A.7.2.2 Designs contained in renewals of international registrations for the top 5 origins, 2011



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2012

A.7.3 Renewals of registrations by designated Hague member

Table A.7.3 lists the renewals of international registrations by designated Hague member. In 2011, Switzerland (with 2,290) received the highest number of designations in renewals, followed by the Benelux countries (2,205) and Italy (2,202), France (2,129) and Germany (2,085). The majority of these reported Hague members saw

declines in the number of designations in renewals in 2011 compared to the previous year. This was to be expected, as the number of international registrations remained relatively flat while the average number of designations has been declining since 2004. Greece, Spain and Romania saw double-digit declines in designations mentioned in renewals.

Table A.7.3 Renewals of registrations by designation: top 15 designated Hague members

Designated Member	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Growth rate (%): 2010-11	2011 Share
Total	44,627	34,596	26,381	26,069	26,360	1.1	n.a.
Switzerland	3,393	2,588	2,276	2,252	2,290	1.7	8.7
Benelux	3,716	2,638	2,244	2,220	2,205	-0.7	8.4
Italy	3,585	2,605	2,185	2,196	2,202	0.3	8.4
France	3,652	2,549	2,163	2,173	2,129	-2.0	8.1
Germany	3,514	2,499	2,142	2,102	2,085	-0.8	7.9
Spain	2,461	1,766	1,309	1,303	1,169	-10.3	4.4
Tunisia	2,126	1,487	1,085	1,026	1,001	-2.4	3.8
Egypt	2,143	1,523	1,094	1,047	994	-5.1	3.8
Curaçao	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	138	917	..	3.5
Bonaire, Saint Eustatius and Saba	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	138	912	..	3.5
Saint Martin	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	138	912	..	3.5
Hungary	1,246	919	760	861	788	-8.5	3.0
Monaco	1,165	914	688	729	756	3.7	2.9
Greece	1,413	1,078	814	884	747	-15.5	2.8
Liechtenstein	1,126	916	724	691	657	-4.9	2.5
Serbia	829	778	601	638	593	-7.1	2.2
Montenegro	827	777	592	626	571	-8.8	2.2
Slovenia	1,011	849	576	608	565	-7.1	2.1
Romania	922	849	608	556	471	-15.3	1.8
Morocco	1,245	1,065	847	494	465	-5.9	1.8
Others	10,253	8,796	5,673	5,249	3,931	-25.1	14.9

Note: Growth rates for Curaçao, Saint Martin, and Bonaire, Saint Eustatius and Saba are not reported due to the fact that these offices were part of a single office (Netherlands Antilles) until 2010, and are thus in a transitional phase.
n.a.: Not applicable.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2012

A.8

INTERNATIONAL REGISTRATIONS IN FORCE

Industrial designs can be maintained for up to at least 15 years, with the law in some Hague members allowing protection even longer. Looking at the number of international registrations in force (i.e., active registrations) provides a better understanding of the volume of industrial designs that currently benefit from protection.

A.8.1 Active registrations

During the peak in 2002, there were roughly 36,500 active international registrations (Figure A.8.1.1), containing over 143,000 designs (Figure A.8.1.2). The number of active

registrations has continuously declined since 2003 with the introduction of the RCD.²² The largest decline in active registrations occurred between 2005 and 2007, with a 6.9% decrease per year. However, 2011 saw the number of registrations in force grow by 1.3% - the first growth in nine years. As of December 2011, there were around 26,000 Hague registrations in force.

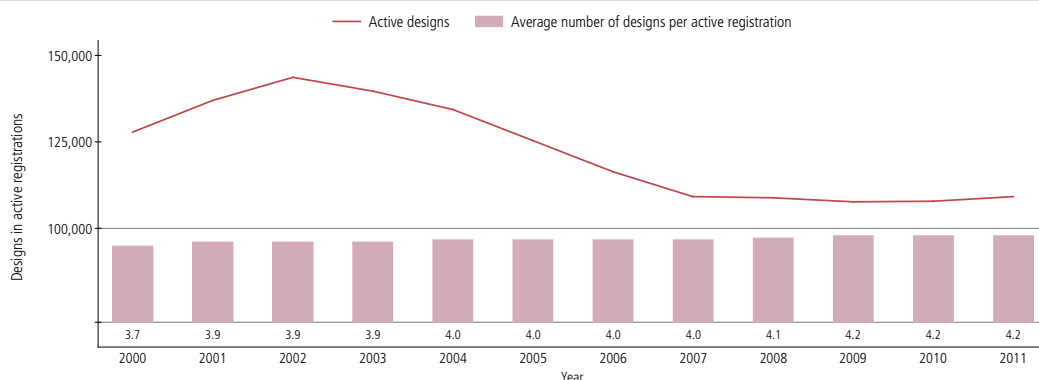
The trend in the total number of designs contained in active international registrations (i.e., active designs) is similar to that for active registrations. In 2011, there were around 109,000 active designs, representing 1.3% growth on 2010 (Figure A.8.1.2). On average, each active registration contained 4.2 designs, with this ratio remaining relatively unchanged over the past few years.

Figure A.8.1.1 Active international registrations



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2012

Figure A.8.1.2 Designs contained in active international registrations



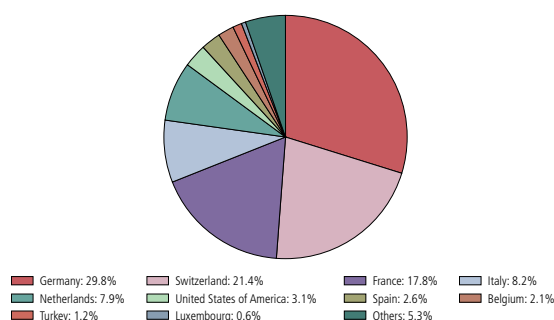
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2012

²² See A.1.1.

A.8.2 Active registrations by origin

Active registrations are highly concentrated geographically. In 2011, Germany, Switzerland and France accounted for around 70% of total active registrations, with this share remaining relatively unchanged over the past few years (Figure A.8.2). Italy (with 8.2%) and the Netherlands (7.9%) also accounted for high shares of total active registrations. The US ranked fourth in terms of new registrations (Table A.3.1), but lower with regard to active registrations, due to the fact that, historically, entities domiciled in the US have registered few of their industrial designs through the Hague system.

Figure A.8.2 Active registrations for the top 10 origins, 2011



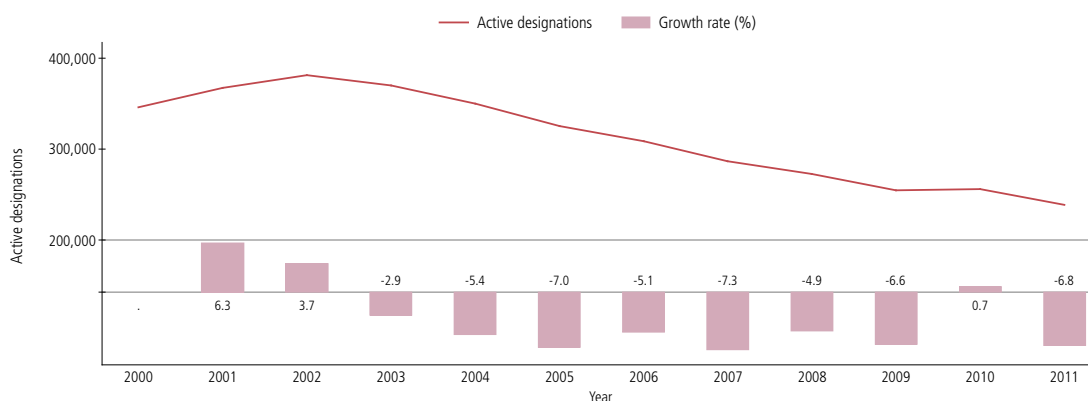
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2012

A.8.3 Active designations

As mentioned earlier (see A.4), international registrations often have multiple designations. Figure A.8.3 depicts the total number of active designations resulting from active registrations, providing an insight into the geographical scope of these registrations.

Active designations reached a peak in 2002, with just over 381,000 designations containing over 1.5 million designs. The number of active designations declined from 2003 onwards due to the fall in active registrations. This strong decline in active designations was prolonged in 2008 and 2009 (even after other indicators had witnessed increases) due to the fact that the average number of designations significantly decreased with the membership of the EU to the Hague system, which enabled applicants to designate the EU as a whole rather than individual EU member countries. The sharp decline in 2011 was due to the expiration of active registrations that had a high designation per registration ratio, and the fact that new registrations have a low designation per registration ratio. This has led to a situation in which registrations have increased, whereas the total number of active designations has actually decreased. In 2011, the number of active designations stood at 238,847, which included 995,682 designs.

Figure A.8.3 Active designations

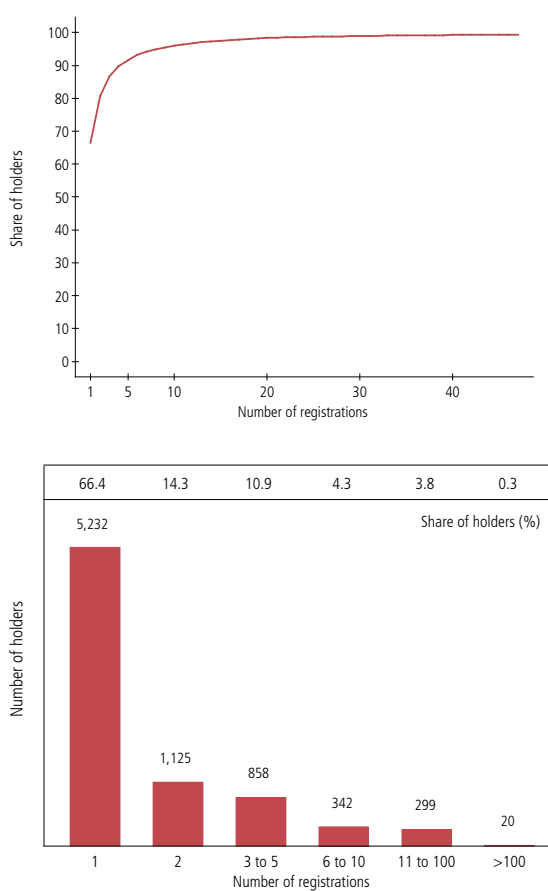


Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2012

A.8.4 Distribution of active registrations by right holder

In 2011, the majority (66.4%) of firms or individuals holding an active international registration had only one registration in their portfolios. Another 14.3% of holders had only two active registrations. Overall, roughly 90% of all holders of active registrations possess four or fewer registrations in their portfolios. Only 20 out of 7,876 holders (0.3%) had portfolios with 100 or more registrations. The largest active portfolio was held by The Swatch Group, which holds 862 registrations.

Figure A.8.4 Distribution of active registrations by right holder



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2012

SECTION B

ADMINISTRATIVE PERFORMANCE OF THE HAGUE SYSTEM

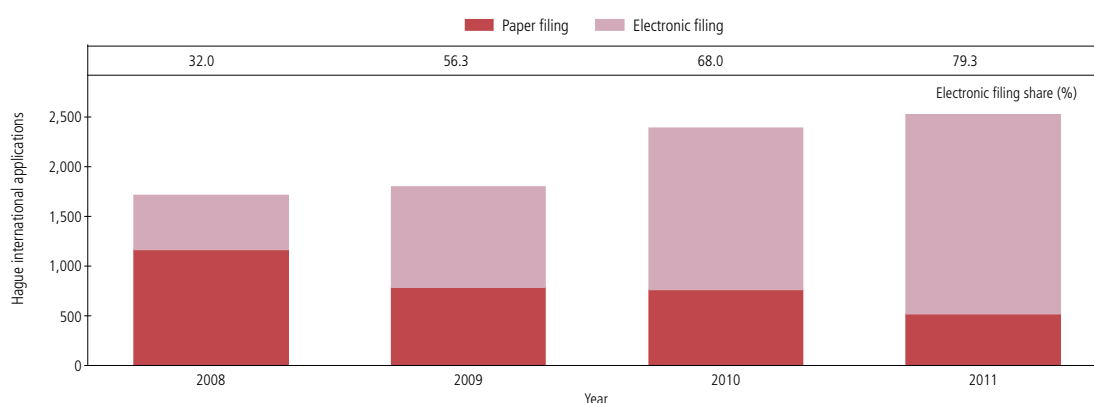
This section provides a few indicators on the administrative performance of the Hague system. B.1 focuses on the handling of applications (processing and publication) by the IB, and B.2 reports fee data for international registrations and revenue generated by the Hague system.

B.1

APPLICATIONS AND PUBLICATIONS

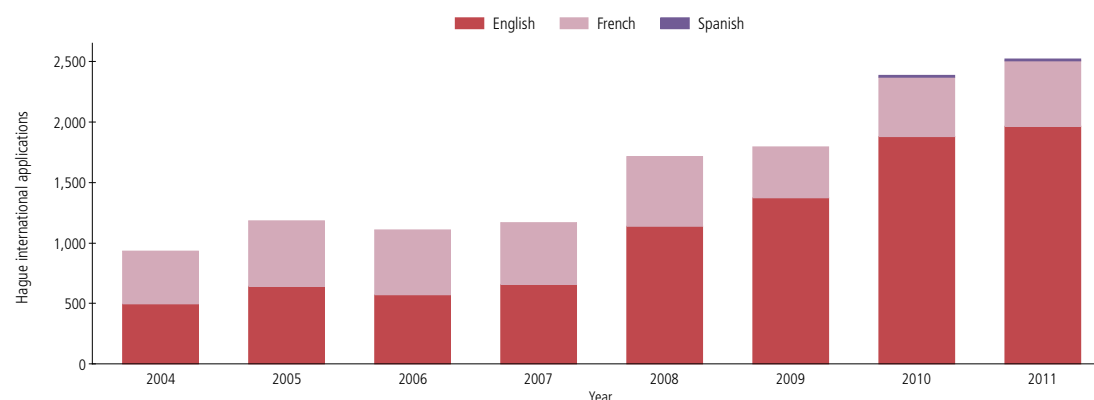
Applications for industrial designs are filed in paper form or through the IB's electronic filing (E-filing) system. Electronic filing was introduced in 2008 and, since 2010, it has been available in three languages: English, French and Spanish. The share of electronic filings in the total increased from 32% in 2008 to 79.3% in 2011 (Figure B.1.1). Electronic filings increased by 23% in 2011, compared to 2010, while paper filings declined by 32%.

Figure B.1.1 International applications by medium of filing



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2012

Figure B.1.2 International applications by language of filing



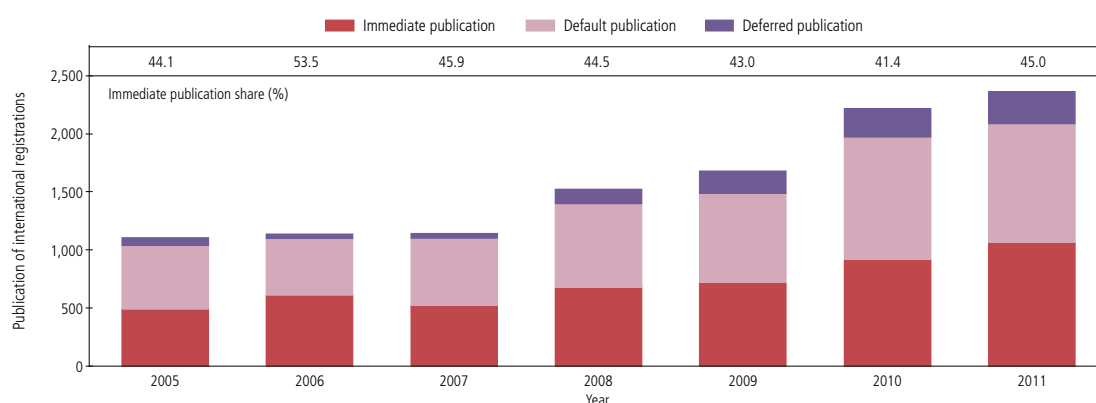
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2012

As for the filing language, more than three-quarters of applications are filed in English, with French accounting for most of the remainder (Figure B.1.2). The low share of applications in Spanish (0.7% in 2011) is due to its relatively recent introduction as a working language of the Hague system (in 2010). Between 2004 and 2011, the growth rate of English-language filings (21.3% a year) was far higher than that of French-language filings (3.1%).

International registrations are published in the IDB six months after the date of registration, unless applicants request an immediate publication or a deferral of publication. The publication of international registrations can be deferred up to 12 months under the Hague Act or 30 months under the Geneva Act.

In 2011, the IB published 2,363 registrations, of which 45% requested an immediate publication, 43% were due for publication on the default publication date and 11.8% requested deferred publication (Figure B.1.3). Requests for deferred publication increased from 6.3% in 2005 to 11.8% in 2011.

Figure B.1.3 Publication of international registrations



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2012

B.2

REVENUE AND REGISTRATION FEES

The IB collects fees in Swiss francs (CHF) for its services related to applications for, as well as registrations and the maintenance of industrial designs. Figure B.2.1 depicts the total revenue generated by the Hague system for each year from 2005 to 2011. The total revenue collected by the IB in 2011 amounted to CHF 5.27 million, a 0.5% increase over the previous year. Since 2006, the amount of revenue generated by the system has increased in all years except 2009 – the height of the global economic crisis. The highest growth occurred in 2010 with revenue increasing by 14.8%. The share of revenue from IB fees²³ declined over time, whereas the share of revenue from designation fees²⁴ has increased. Designation fees accounted for 44.2% of total revenue in 2011.

hasThe IB collects the standard and individual designation fees on behalf of designated Hague members and distributes them accordingly. In 2011, the IB distributed CHF 2.3 million to all designated members. The EU received the largest share of total fees (31%), followed by Switzerland (11.5%), Ukraine (3.4%), Serbia (3.3%) and Germany (3.2%). In total, 56 Hague members received fees for international registrations. The top 5 designated members received more than half (52%) of the total, and the combined share for the top 20 members was 85%.

Figure B.2.1 Total revenue collected by the International Bureau



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2012

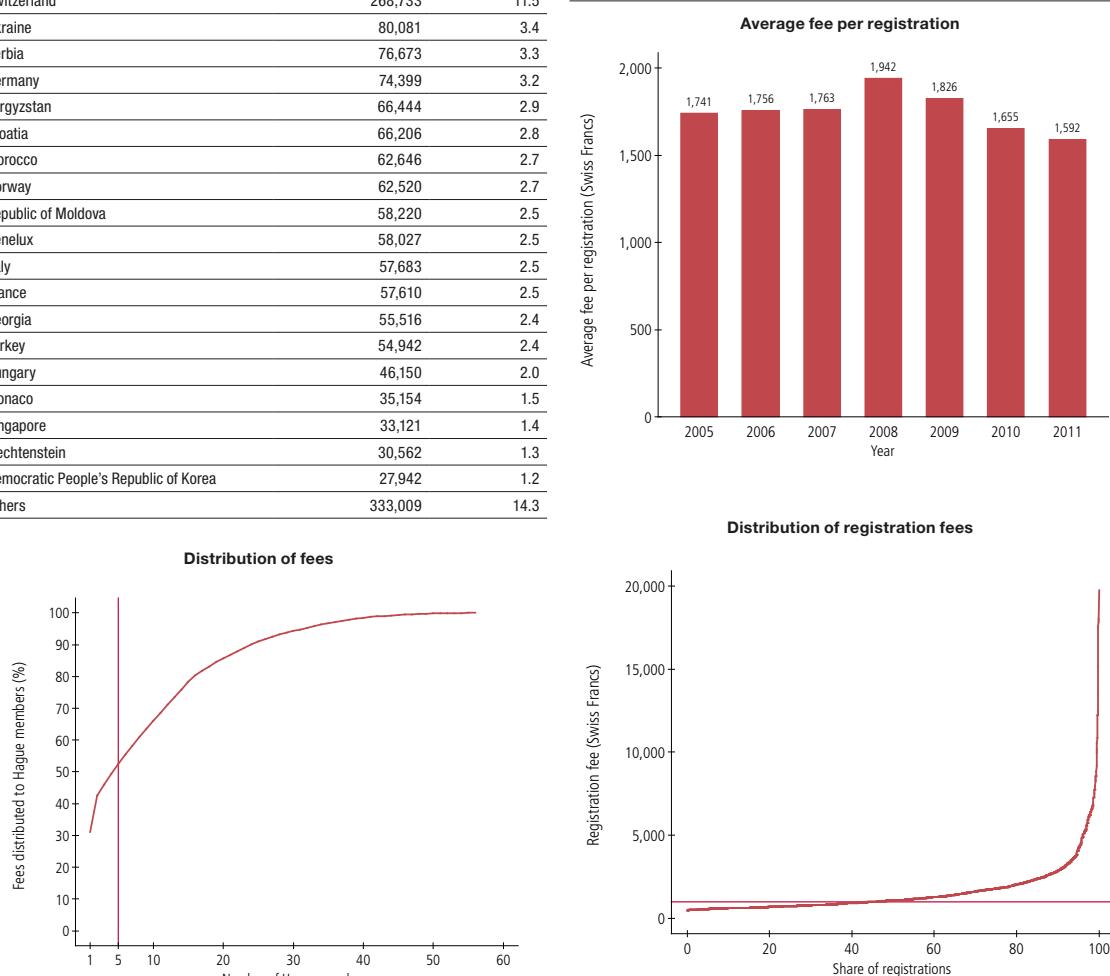
²³ IB fees consist of a basic fee, a publication fee and an additional fee if the description exceeds 100 words.

²⁴ Applicants can opt to pay either a standard designation fee or an individual designation fee.

Figure B.2.2 Fees distributed to Hague members by the International Bureau, 2011

Top 20 fee-receiving Hague members		
Hague Member	Fees	Share in total (%)
Total	2,328,092	100.0
European Union	722,454	31.0
Switzerland	268,733	11.5
Ukraine	80,081	3.4
Serbia	76,673	3.3
Germany	74,399	3.2
Kyrgyzstan	66,444	2.9
Croatia	66,206	2.8
Morocco	62,646	2.7
Norway	62,520	2.7
Republic of Moldova	58,220	2.5
Benelux	58,027	2.5
Italy	57,683	2.5
France	57,610	2.5
Georgia	55,516	2.4
Turkey	54,942	2.4
Hungary	46,150	2.0
Monaco	35,154	1.5
Singapore	33,121	1.4
Liechtenstein	30,562	1.3
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	27,942	1.2
Others	333,009	14.3

from CHF 456 to 31,290. Around 10% of applicants paid less than CHF 600 per registration, around 45% paid less than CHF 1,000 per registration and 90% paid less than CHF 3,000 per registration.

Figure B.2.3 Registration fees

Note: The fee ranged from 456 to 31,290 Swiss francs. This distribution figure excludes one registration for which the highest fee of 31,290 Swiss francs was paid.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2012

Figure B.2.3 provides data on registration fees. The average fee per registration declined from a peak of CHF 1,942 in 2008 to CHF 1,592 in 2011. This decline was due to the decrease in the average number of designations per registration, the average number of designs contained per registration and the increased preference for filing electronically.²⁵ The average fee per registration masks the variation in registration fees actually paid. Fees ranged

²⁵ Electronic filing is advantageous for applicants in terms of offering lower fees for applications containing many reproductions of industrial designs. If the application is filed in paper form, reproductions are subject to an additional fee per page beyond the first page.

SECTION C

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN MEMBERSHIP AND THE HAGUE LEGAL FRAMEWORK

C.1

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN MEMBERSHIP OF THE HAGUE SYSTEM

- Finland, Monaco and Rwanda became party to the Geneva Act in 2011; and
- Montenegro and Tajikistan deposited their instruments of accession in 2011, and became party to the Geneva Act in March 2012.

On December 31, 2011, the Hague Union comprised 60 members, 44 of which were party to the Geneva (1999) Act.

C.2

LEGAL FRAMEWORK

Establishment of a Working Group

In September 2011, the Assembly of the Hague Union established a Working Group to address the legal development of the Hague system.

Amendments to the Common Regulations under the 1999 Act and the 1960 Act of the Hague Agreement that entered into force on January 1, 2012

Amendments adopted by the Assembly of the Hague Union in September 2011 related to:

- the publication of information on the WIPO website (with respect to the titles of Chapter 6 and Rule 26, and with respect to Rules 26(2) and (3), 28(2)(c) and (d), and 34(3)(a) and (b)); and
- the inclusion of a new rule (Rule 21bis) which allows a member state to make a declaration that a change in ownership has no effect in its territory.

Amendments to the Administrative Instructions for the Application of the Hague Agreement that entered into force on January 1, 2012

Sections 204(a)(i) and (d), 402(b) and 601 of the Administrative Instructions relating to the publication of information on the WIPO website were amended. New Section 407 addressing specific features in some jurisdictions that concern the relation with a principal design, and the consequential amendment of the title of Part Four thereof, were inserted.

Termination of the 1934 Act of the Hague Agreement

Hague members party to the 1934 Act had agreed to freeze the application of the 1934 Act as of January 1, 2010, with the aim, ultimately, of terminating the 1934 Act. In 2011, Monaco and Tunisia communicated their consent to the termination of the 1934 Act. The remaining Hague members party to the 1934 Act which have not yet consented to its termination are Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Morocco, Senegal, Spain and Suriname. The 1934 Act will be terminated once all members party to it have given their consent.

Weekly publication of the International Designs Bulletin

The IDB was published by the IB on a monthly basis until December 2011. Following improvements to the publication cycle, the IB has been publishing the IDB on a weekly basis since January 2012.

C.3

OTHER ACTIVITIES

User awareness activities in 2011

- Two in-house Seminars at WIPO headquarters;
- Workshops on the Hague system, organized with certain non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and local partners in five countries: France , Italy, Netherlands, Spain and the United Kingdom;
- Promotion missions in China, Iran (Islamic Republic of) and the Republic of Korea;
- An Arab Regional Seminar for the Promotion of the Hague system, in Kuwait; and
- A pre-accession seminar, in Trinidad and Tobago.

Legal expertise missions and events in 2011

- Assessment missions in the following five non-member states: Indonesia, Japan, Portugal, the Republic of Korea and the US;
- A WIPO National Workshop on the Geneva Act of the Hague Agreement and the Madrid Protocol, in Oman; and
- A WIPO Regional Seminar on the Protection of Designs, in Serbia.

HAGUE MEMBERS

In 2011, the Hague system comprised 60 members.

African Intellectual Property Organization (99)

Albania (60 and 99)

Armenia (99)

Azerbaijan (99)

Belgium (60)

Belize (60)

Benin (34 and 60)

Bosnia and Herzegovina (99)

Botswana (99)

Bulgaria (60 and 99)

Côte d'Ivoire (34 and 60)

Croatia (60 and 99)

Democratic People's Republic of Korea (60)

Denmark (99)

Egypt (34 and 99)

Estonia (99)

European Union (99)

Finland (99)

France (34, 60 and 99)

Gabon (60)

Georgia (60 and 99)

Germany (34, 60 and 99)

Ghana (99)

Greece (60)

Hungary (60 and 99)

Iceland (99)

Italy (60)

Kyrgyzstan (60 and 99)

Latvia (99)

Liechtenstein (34, 60 and 99)

Lithuania (99)

Luxembourg (60)

Mali (60)

Monaco (34, 60 and 99)

Mongolia (60 and 99)

Montenegro (60 and 99)²⁶

Morocco (34 and 60)

Namibia (99)

Netherlands (60)

Niger (60)

Norway (99)

Oman (99)

Poland (99)

Republic of Moldova (60 and 99)

Romania (60 and 99)

Rwanda (99)

Sao Tome and Principe (99)

Senegal (34 and 60)

Serbia (60 and 99)

Singapore (99)

Slovenia (60 and 99)

Spain (34 and 99)

Suriname (34 and 60)

Switzerland (60 and 99)

Syrian Arab Republic (99)

Tajikistan (99)²⁷

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (60 and 99)

Tunisia (34)

Turkey (99)

Ukraine (60 and 99)

London Act 1934 (34)

Hague Act 1960 (60)

Geneva Act 1999 (99)

²⁶ The 1999 Act entered into force in respect of Montenegro on March 5, 2012.

²⁷ The 1999 Act entered into force in respect of Tajikistan on March 21, 2012.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION FOR INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS UNDER THE LOCARNO AGREEMENT

Class Headings	Goods
Class 1	Foodstuffs
Class 2	Articles of clothing and haberdashery
Class 3	Travel goods, cases, parasols and personal belongings, not elsewhere specified
Class 4	Brushware
Class 5	Textile piecegoods, artificial and natural sheet material
Class 6	Furnishing
Class 7	Household goods, not elsewhere specified
Class 8	Tools and hardware
Class 9	Packages and containers for the transport or handling of goods
Class 10	Clocks and watches and other measuring instruments, checking and signaling instruments
Class 11	Articles of adornment
Class 12	Means of transport or hoisting
Class 13	Equipment for production, distribution or transformation of electricity
Class 14	Recording, communication or information retrieval equipment
Class 15	Machines, not elsewhere specified
Class 16	Photographic, cinematographic and optical apparatus
Class 17	Musical instruments
Class 18	Printing and office machinery
Class 19	Stationery and office equipment, artists' and teaching materials
Class 20	Sales and advertising equipment, signs
Class 21	Games, toys, tents and sports goods
Class 22	Arms, pyrotechnic articles, articles for hunting, fishing and pest killing
Class 23	Fluid distribution equipment, sanitary, heating, ventilation and air-conditioning equipment, solid fuel
Class 24	Medical and laboratory equipment
Class 25	Building units and construction elements
Class 26	Lighting apparatus
Class 27	Tobacco and smokers' supplies
Class 28	Pharmaceutical and cosmetic products, toilet articles and apparatus
Class 29	Devices and equipment against fire hazards, for accident prevention and for rescue
Class 30	Articles for the care and handling of animals
Class 31	Machines and appliances for preparing food or drink, not elsewhere specified
Class 32	Graphic symbols and logos, surface patterns, ornamentation

Note: Visit www.wipo.int/classifications/nivilo/locarno/ for further information on the International Classification for Industrial Designs under the Locarno Agreement.

Source: WIPO

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: The 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 the IB receives an application that meets the minimum requirements for international registration of an industrial design. This may also be referred to as the filing date.

Contracting Party (Hague member): A state or inter-governmental organization that is a member of the Hague system. The expression “Contracting Party” 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.

Designation: The specification, in an international registration, of a Hague member’s jurisdiction in which a holder of a registration seeks protection for industrial designs.

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

Hague international registration: An international registration issued under 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, it will have the same effect as a registration made under the law applicable in that member’s jurisdiction.

Hague system: The abbreviated form of the Hague System for the International Registration of Industrial Designs. This system consists of several international treaties – the London Act, 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 IB. It simplifies the process of multinational registration by reducing the requirement to file separate applications with each IP office. The system also simplifies the management of the industrial design, since it is possible to record subsequent changes or to renew the registration through a single procedural step.

Hague route: An alternative to the Paris route (direct route), the Hague route enables an application for international registration of industrial designs to be filed using the Hague system.

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 US (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 registrations in force: International registrations that are currently valid. To remain in force, registrations must be maintained, usually by paying renewal fees to an IP office at regular intervals. An industrial design can be maintained for 15 years by paying renewal fees. However, this period can vary depending on domestic laws in individual countries, and can involve a period longer than 15 years. For example, Switzerland allows industrial design registrations to be renewed for up to 25 years.

International Bureau (IB): In the context of the Hague system, the International Bureau of WIPO acts as a receiving office for Hague applications from all Contracting Parties. It also handles processing tasks with respect to Hague applications and the subsequent management of Hague 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 Organization's website at www.wipo.int/hague/en/bulletin/.

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

Locarno Classification: 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.

Non-resident application: An application filed with an IP office of a given country/jurisdiction by an applicant residing in another country/jurisdiction. 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 also referred to as foreign applications.

Origin: The country of residence (or nationality, in the absence of a valid residence) of the applicant filing an industrial design application. The country of the applicant's address is used to determine the origin of the application.

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 a refusal process on the grounds of opposition within 6 or 12 months (depending on the Hague member concerned) from the publication date.

Paris Convention: The Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, signed in Paris on March 20, 1883, is one of the most important IP treaties. It establishes the "right of priority" that enables an applicant, when filing an application for an IP right in countries

other than the original country of filing, to claim priority of an earlier application filed up to 6 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 deferral of publication. Publication of an international registration can be deferred up to 12 months under the Hague Act or 30 months under the Geneva Act.

Regional application: An industrial design application filed with a regional IP office having jurisdiction over more than one country or region. There are currently three regional offices that are members of the Hague system: the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI), the Benelux Office for Intellectual Property (BOIP) and the Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market (OHIM) of the EU.

Regional registration: An industrial design right granted (registered) by a regional IP office having jurisdiction over more than one country.

Registered Community Design (RCD): A registration issued to EU residents by the Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market (OHIM) based on a single application filed directly with this office, 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 (i.e., kept in force). This usually consists of paying renewal fees at regular intervals. If renewal fees are not paid, the international registration may lapse.

Resident application: An application filed with an IP office by an applicant residing in the country/region in which that office has jurisdiction. 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 grant/registration is an IP right issued on the basis of a resident application.

Statement of grant: A voluntary communication from a Hague member 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.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

EU	European Union
IB	International Bureau
IDB	International Designs Bulletin
IP	Intellectual Property
IR	International Registration
RCD	Registered Community Design
OHIM	Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market (of the European Union)
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization

STATISTICAL TABLES

The following tables present the number of international registrations and renewals in 2011, together with the number of designs they contained. Only countries or offices indicated as origins or designated offices in 2011 are reported. This includes both Hague members and non-members. The inclusion of non-members reflects the possibility for applicants to claim entitlement in a Hague member country/region even if they are domiciled in a non-member state. For example, applicants domiciled in the US can file an international registration if they have a commercial establishment in a Hague member country/

region, for example, Switzerland. In such a case, the US is listed as the country of origin. However, the US cannot be designated on an international registration, because it is not a Hague member.

Tables 1 and 2 report data by origin and designated office. Using Croatia as an example, the tables can be read as follows. Applicants from Croatia filed 17 international registrations containing 52 designs. The IP office of Croatia was designated in 458 international registrations containing 2,036 industrial designs.

Table 1: International Registrations via the Hague System, 2011

Name	Origin ¹		Designated Member	
	Number of Registrations	Number of Designs	Number of Registrations	Number of Designs
African Intellectual Property Organization	n.a.	n.a.	83	595
Albania	-	-	180	818
Antigua and Barbuda (a)	1	1	n.a.	n.a.
Armenia	-	-	163	788
Australia (a)	1	1	n.a.	n.a.
Austria (b)	21	150	n.a.	n.a.
Azerbaijan	-	-	152	585
Belgium (c)	37	129	n.a.	n.a.
Belize	-	-	120	450
Benelux	-	-	92	941
Benin	-	-	14	79
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3	4	241	1,041
Botswana	-	-	30	166
Bulgaria	16	40	18	39
Canada (a)	1	2	n.a.	n.a.
China, Hong Kong SAR (a)	1	8	n.a.	n.a.
Côte d'Ivoire	1	1	14	51
Croatia	17	52	458	2,036
Curaçao (a)	1	5	n.a.	n.a.
Cyprus (b)	3	15	n.a.	n.a.
Czech Republic (b)	9	35	n.a.	n.a.
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	-	-	74	311
Denmark	18	82	27	66
Egypt	1	3	288	1,449
Estonia	-	-	19	49
European Union	-	-	1,825	8,440
Finland	14	95	10	20
France	229	861	119	1,064
Gabon	-	-	12	89
Georgia	-	-	200	906
Germany	573	3,082	115	1,018
Ghana	-	-	29	139
Greece	9	169	46	320
Hungary	2	7	38	104
Iceland	9	16	75	260

Name	Origin ¹		Designated Member	
	Number of Registrations	Number of Designs	Number of Registrations	Number of Designs
Italy	134	599	91	922
Kyrgyzstan	-	-	147	561
Latvia	-	-	27	77
Liechtenstein	21	68	298	1,278
Lithuania	1	1	52	472
Luxembourg (c)	26	77	n.a.	n.a.
Mali	-	-	11	85
Monaco	3	7	340	1,528
Mongolia	-	-	155	580
Montenegro	-	-	231	979
Morocco	7	36	374	1,833
Namibia	-	-	28	168
Netherlands (c)	133	737	n.a.	n.a.
New Zealand (a)	1	1	n.a.	n.a.
Niger	-	-	11	85
Norway	42	95	536	2,054
Oman	-	-	183	697
Poland	16	56	19	50
Portugal (b)	2	2	n.a.	n.a.
Republic of Moldova	2	7	205	897
Romania	4	25	17	26
Rwanda	-	-	1	5
Sao Tome and Principe	-	-	21	83
Senegal	-	-	14	79
Serbia	11	15	255	1,051
Singapore	4	7	592	2,448
Slovenia	14	49	64	422
Spain	27	134	68	400
Suriname	-	-	28	125
Sweden (b)	35	94	n.a.	n.a.
Switzerland	584	2,736	1,558	7,593
Syrian Arab Republic	-	-	60	200
T F Y R of Macedonia	1	4	332	1,316
Turkey	78	203	1,018	4,631
Ukraine	5	31	530	2,550
United Kingdom (b)	17	79	n.a.	n.a.
United States of America (a)	227	1,254	n.a.	n.a.
Others (a)	1	2	n.a.	n.a.
Total	2,363	11,077	11,708	55,019

n.a.: Not applicable

¹ Origin is defined as the stated address of residence of the holder of an international registration.

(a) Not a member of the Hague system. Applicants from this country can file via the Hague system by claiming a commercial activity or domicile in a country that is a member of the Hague system (or a country member of a regional office party to the system). The IP office of this country cannot be designated by an applicant using the Hague system.

(b) Member of the Hague system via membership in the EU.

(c) The IP office in this case is the Benelux Intellectual Property Office (BOIP).

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2012

Table 2: Renewals of International Registrations via the Hague System, 2011

Name	Origin ¹		Designated Member	
	Number of Renewals	Number of Designs	Number of Renewals	Number of Designs
African Intellectual Property Organization	-	-	-	-
Albania	-	-	1	1
Armenia	-	-	-	-
Australia (a)	1	5	n.a.	n.a.
Austria (b)	7	43	n.a.	n.a.
Azerbaijan	-	-	-	-
Belgium (c)	70	211	n.a.	n.a.
Belize	-	-	150	539
Benelux	-	-	2,205	8,463
Benin	-	-	101	786
Bonaire, Saint Eustatius and Saba (d)	-	-	912	3,460
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	-	-	-
Botswana	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria	2	2	401	1,400
Croatia	-	-	302	1,152
Curaçao (d)	1	2	917	3,494
Côte d'Ivoire	-	-	103	358
China (a)	2	2	n.a.	n.a.
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	-	-	389	1,695
Denmark	3	7	-	-
Egypt	-	-	994	3,686
Estonia	-	-	75	188
European Union	-	-	-	-
Finland	-	-	-	-
France	634	1,962	2,129	8,256
Gabon	-	-	15	37
Georgia	-	-	215	736
Germany	936	3,567	2,085	7,966
Ghana	-	-	-	-
Greece	2	4	747	2,855
Hungary	1	2	788	2,736
Iceland	-	-	14	40
Indonesia (d)	-	-	2	14
Italy	284	1,381	2,202	8,236
Kyrgyzstan	-	-	161	565
Latvia	-	-	126	492
Liechtenstein	11	48	657	2,952
Lithuania	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg (c)	18	42	n.a.	n.a.
Mali	-	-	-	-
Monaco	-	-	756	3,489
Mongolia	-	-	203	687
Montenegro	-	-	571	1,966
Morocco	4	21	465	1,949
Namibia	-	-	8	19
Netherlands (c)	229	1,020	n.a.	n.a.
Netherlands Antilles (d)	-	-	7	20
Niger	-	-	10	26
Norway	-	-	-	-
Oman	-	-	-	-
Poland	1	2	-	-
Republic of Moldova	-	-	317	1,090

Name	Origin ¹		Designated Member	
	Number of Renewals	Number of Designs	Number of Renewals	Number of Designs
Romania	1	1	471	1,688
Rwanda	-	-	-	-
Saint Martin (Dutch Part) (d)	-	-	912	3,464
Sao Tome and Principe	-	-	-	-
Senegal	-	-	107	786
Serbia	-	-	593	2,091
Singapore	1	3	192	800
Slovenia	3	4	565	1,921
Spain	5	17	1,169	4,305
Suriname	-	-	99	762
Sweden (b)	17	56	n.a.	n.a.
Switzerland	536	1,880	2,290	8,876
Syrian Arab Republic	-	-	-	-
T F Y R of Macedonia	-	-	391	1,348
Tunisia (d)	-	-	1,001	3,730
Turkey	5	7	210	855
Ukraine	1	1	331	1,261
United Kingdom (b)	5	14	n.a.	n.a.
United States of America (a)	33	105	n.a.	n.a.
Others (a)	8	18	n.a.	n.a.
Vatican City State (Holy See) (e)	-	-	1	13
Total	2,821	10,427	26,360	101,253

n.a.: Not applicable

¹ Origin is defined as the stated address of residence of the holder of an international registration.

(a) Not a member of the Hague system. Applicants from this country can file via the Hague system by claiming a commercial activity or domicile in a country/region (where a regional office is concerned) that is a member of the Hague system. The IP office of this country cannot be designated by an applicant using the Hague system.

(b) A member of the Hague system via membership in the EU.

(c) The IP office in this case is the Benelux Office for Intellectual Property (BOIP).

(d) Current or former member of the London Act, which was frozen in 2010, but not a member of the 1960 Hague or the 1999 Geneva Act.

(e) No longer a member of the Hague system. Applicant from this country can file via the Hague system by claiming a commercial activity or domicile in a country/region (where a regional office is concerned) that is a member of the Hague system.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2012

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

The following resources are available on the WIPO website:

Information on the Hague system

[*www.wipo.int/hague/en/*](http://www.wipo.int/hague/en/)

Online services

[*www.wipo.int/hague/en/services/*](http://www.wipo.int/hague/en/services/)

Hague statistics

[*www.wipo.int/hague/en/statistics/index.jsp*](http://www.wipo.int/hague/en/statistics/index.jsp)

IP Statistics

[*www.wipo.int/ipstats/en/*](http://www.wipo.int/ipstats/en/)



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