

# Hague System for the International Registration of Industrial Designs



Report for 2010

## PREFACE

The Hague Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Industrial Designs is one of the agreements for procedure administered by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO). It was signed in 1928, and as of December 31, 2010, had 57 members. The aim of the Agreement is to make it easier to obtain international protection for industrial designs and it therefore focuses on the protection of the appearance of objects that are the products of human creativity. Given that innovation in this regard is often the driving force behind commercial success, the protection of industrial designs therefore complements that afforded by a patent or by the registration of a trademark.

The system introduced by the Hague Agreement offers users the possibility of protecting their designs on the territory of the Members party to the Agreement by means of a single application, made in one language, solely on payment of registration fees in one currency and with one institution (the International Bureau of WIPO). Moreover, the management of the international registration resulting from such an application is facilitated by the fact that operations involving changes and renewal have been streamlined.

Despite the adverse effects of the financial crisis, the Hague system has enjoyed sustained growth, beginning in 2008 and continuing into 2010. This vitality is due to the measures taken by the International Bureau over the past few years with a view to making the system even more attractive.

In this regard, in 2010, continuous efforts were made to improve the electronic filing interface, complemented since the end of 2010 by the launch of the "E-renewal" interface which makes it possible to renew international registrations of designs online. Spanish was added as a third working language and the system continued to widen its geographical coverage, in particular with the embracing of the 1999 Act by Norway, Germany and Azerbaijan.

Finally, this momentum also owes much to steps taken to simplify the Hague system, with the freezing in 2010 of the application of the 1934 Act, the medium-term aim of which is to focus all operations entirely on the single 1999 Act.

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### Overall Registration Activity

In 2010, the overall volume of registration activity under the Hague system increased significantly compared to 2009. The International Bureau recorded 2,216 international registrations (+31.8%), containing 11,238 designs (+26.7%). The number of designations of Contracting Parties in international registrations increased by 6.3% (see Table 1, below). The likely reason for the lower increase in designations as compared to registrations is that many applicants chose to make a single designation of the European Union as a whole instead of designating those individual Member States of the European Union that were also Contracting Parties to the Hague Agreement.

In 2010, the number of renewals recorded by the International Bureau (2,793) increased by 1.6% compared to 2009.

The number of modifications recorded in the International Register in 2010 increased by 3.7% compared to 2009. There were very significant increases in the numbers of requests for changes in ownership (192.1%), and changes in name or address of representative (65.3%). Meanwhile, the number of statements of grant of protection notified to the International Bureau increased by 10.4% (see Table 1, below).

**Table 1**  
**Selected Transactions Recorded in 2010**  
*Growth rates compared to 2009*

	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>Growth</u>
<b>Acquisition of rights</b>			
International registrations (IR)	1,681	2,216	31.8%
Designs contained in IR	8,872	11,238	26.7%
Designations of Contracting Parties (CP) in IR	10,100	10,741	6.3%
<b>Maintenance of rights</b>			
Renewals	2,749	2,793	1.6%
Designs contained in renewals	10,440	10,842	3.9%
Designations of CP in renewals	26,379	26,059	-1.2%
<b>International registrations in force (at the end of the year)</b>			
Active registrations	25,662	25,633	-0.1%
Number of designs in active registrations	108,603	107,834	-0.7%
Active designations	253,739	256,294	1.0%
Number of right holders	7,728	7,919	2.5%
<b>Modifications</b>	<b>2,589</b>	<b>2,686</b>	<b>3.7%</b>
Changes in ownership	215	628	192.1%
Changes in name or address of the holder	738	466	-36.9%
Renunciations of the international registration	5	5	0.0%
Limitations	1	1	0.0%
Appointments of representative	704	675	-4.1%
Cancellation of appointment of representative	171	144	-15.8%
Changes in name or address of representative	400	661	65.3%
Renunciations of appointment	35	18	-48.6%
Corrections	320	88	-72.5%
<b>Statements of Grant of Protection and Refusals</b>	<b>1,476</b>	<b>1,561</b>	<b>5.8%</b>
Statements of Grant of Protection	1,287	1,421	10.4%
Refusals	189	139	-26.5%
Withdrawals of refusal	0	1	-
<b>Information</b>			
Extracts and copies from the register	1,636	1,996	22.0%

## Profile of International Registrations

### *Filing Route*

Of all the international registrations recorded by the International Bureau in 2010, 2,152 (97%) had been filed directly with the International Bureau.

### *Coverage (products, business sectors)*

In descending order of frequency, the industrial designs for which international registrations were recorded in 2010, most commonly fell into classes 9, 10, 6, 23, and 7 of the International Classification for Industrial Designs (Locarno Classification): Ninth Edition (see Table 2, below).

Of all the international registrations recorded by the International Bureau in 2010, 66.1% contained products that fell into one of the top 10 classes.

**Table 2**

### **Ten Most Popular Classes in International Registrations**

*Registrations by class in 2010, shares of total and growth compared to 2009*

<u>Classes</u>	<u>Products and Services</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>Share</u>	<u>Growth</u>
Class 9	Packages and containers for the transport or handling of goods	205	253	11.4%	23.4%
Class 10	Clocks and watches and other measuring instruments, checking and signaling instruments	188	202	9.1%	7.4%
Class 6	Furnishing	174	183	8.3%	5.2%
Class 23	Fluid distribution equipment, sanitary, heating, ventilation and air-conditioning equipment, solid fuel	87	143	6.5%	64.4%
Class 7	Household goods, not elsewhere specified	118	137	6.2%	16.1%
Class 26	Lighting apparatus	82	130	5.9%	58.5%
Class 12	Means of transport or hoisting	77	121	5.5%	57.1%
Class 32	Graphic symbols and logos, surface patterns, ornamentation	91	103	4.6%	13.2%
Class 2	Articles of clothing and haberdashery	62	97	4.4%	56.5%
Class 15	Machines, not elsewhere specified	40	97	4.4%	142.5%

### *Number of Designs per International Registration*

International registrations in 2010 contained an average of five industrial designs each. While 36% of registrations contained only one design each, over 10% of registrations contained 11 or more (see Graph 5).

### *Coverage (territories)*

The average number of Contracting Parties designated in an international registration was five.

Of all the international registrations recorded by the International Bureau in 2010, 74% contained five or fewer designations of Contracting Parties, with 19.5% containing just one designation (see Graph 6). Of the international registrations containing only one designation, the Contracting Party designated was usually either the European Union or Switzerland.

### *Priority Claim*

Of all the international registrations recorded by the International Bureau in 2010, 37% contained a priority claim. This suggests that in the remaining 63% of cases, the international application was a first filing which could serve as the basis for a priority claim in further filings outside the Hague Union.

### *Publication*

Of all the international registrations recorded by the International Bureau in 2010, 918 (41.4%) contained a request for immediate publication, whilst 274 (12.4%) contained a request for deferment of publication. The remaining 1,023 (46.2%) were subject to the default publication period.

### *Average Fee per International Registration*

The average amount of fees paid with respect to an international registration was 1,655 Swiss francs.

Of all the international registrations recorded by the International Bureau in 2010, 89.1% required fees amounting to less than 3,000 Swiss francs (see Graph 7).

### *Fee Distribution Among Designated Contracting Parties*

In 2010, WIPO collected standard and individual designation fees for a total amount of 2,273,279 Swiss francs on behalf of designated Contracting Parties. Those fees were distributed among those Contracting Parties on a monthly basis.

### *Registrations in Force*

On December 31, 2010, there were 25,633 active international registrations belonging to 7,919 different right holders (see Graph 8). Those registrations contained 107,834 designs and 256,294 designations.

### *Filing Trends in International Applications*

#### *Global*

In 2010, the International Bureau received 2,382 international applications for the protection of 10,633 designs (see Graphs 13 to 15). Compared to 2009, this represented a 32.6% increase in the number of applications filed and a 25.6% increase in the number of designs contained therein.

#### *By Contracting Party (Table 3)*

In 2010, for the third consecutive year, holders claiming a European Union entitlement accounted for the largest number of industrial designs filed within international registrations (4,601 designs, 43.3% of the total). They were followed by holders claiming a Swiss entitlement (3,415 designs, 32.1%) and a French entitlement (1,022 designs, 9.6%). Next were holders claiming a German, Turkish or Spanish entitlement, with 812, 287 and 182 designs, respectively.

### *By Country of Address of the Holder (Table 4)*

Holders with an address in Germany filed for protection of the largest number of industrial designs under the Hague system in 2010 (2,864 designs, 26.9% of the total). They were followed by holders with an address in Switzerland (2,635 designs, 24.8%), France (998 designs, 9.4%), the Netherlands (867 designs, 8.2%), and the United States of America (811 designs, 7.6%). Italy, Turkey, Austria, Spain and Luxembourg were also among the top ten countries of address, each accounting for more than 200 registered designs in 2010.

It is interesting to note that a significant number of holders with an address in a country that is not party to the Hague Agreement regularly apply for industrial design protection under the Hague system.

Most notably, holders based in the United States of America requested protection for 811 designs via the Hague system. Since the United States of America is not a Contracting Party to the Hague Agreement, these holders were required to base their entitlement to file on a connection to another State or to an intergovernmental organization that is a Contracting Party.

A lesser number of designs were filed by holders that had an address in a country that is not a Contracting Party to the Hague Agreement but which is a member State of an intergovernmental organization that is itself a Contracting Party, for example Austria, the Czech Republic, Finland, Sweden, and the United Kingdom, and which are all member States of the European Union.

The number of designs filed by holders from the following countries increased significantly in 2010 compared to 2009: Germany (+31%), Switzerland (+42%), Turkey (+108%), Austria (+48%), Spain (541%), and Luxembourg (+271%). Even more spectacular increases originated from Poland (4700%), Iceland (700%) and Ukraine (600%), although in these cases the absolute numbers remained low.

### Designation Trends in International Registrations

#### *Global*

In 2010, the International Bureau recorded 10,741 designations of Contracting Parties in international registrations. This represented a 6.3% increase compared to 2009. As explained earlier, the reason for the lower increase in designations as compared to registrations appears to be that many applicants chose to make a single designation of the European Union as a whole instead of designating those individual European Union members that were also Contracting Parties to the Hague Agreement.

#### *By Contracting Party*

In 2010, the European Union was the most designated Contracting Party in terms of designs for which protection was requested under the Hague system. It was designated with respect to 7,897 (70.3%) of the total 11,238 designs recorded in the International Register that year (see Table 5, below). The next most designated Contracting Parties were Switzerland with respect to 7,736 designs (69%), Turkey (4,589 designs, 41%) and Singapore (2,448 designs, 22%).

### Membership of the Hague Union

Germany acceded to the Geneva Act on February 13, 2010, Norway acceded to the Geneva Act on June 17, 2010, and Azerbaijan acceded to the Geneva Act on December 8, 2010.

Following the deposit of their respective instruments of denunciation, the 1934 Act ceased to be effective in respect of Indonesia as of June 3, 2010, and in respect of Switzerland as of November 19, 2010.



On December 13, 2010, The Kingdom of Netherlands deposited the instruments of denunciation of the 1934 Act with regard to Aruba, Curaçao, Sint Maarten (Dutch part), and the Caribbean Part of the Netherlands, that is, the islands of Bonaire, Saint Eustatius and Saba. This denunciation shall take effect, in respect of the above-mentioned territories, on December 13, 2011.

Finally, on October 11, 2010, Denmark withdrew the declaration it had made with respect to Greenland in its instrument of ratification of the 1999 Act. Consequently the 1999 Act applies to Greenland as from January 11, 2011.

As of December 31, 2010, the Hague Agreement had 57 Contracting Parties, including 39 bound by the 1999 (Geneva) Act, 34 bound by the 1960 Act and 13 bound by the 1934 Act. The list of the Contracting Parties to the Hague Agreement is given at the end of this report (see page 17).

### Electronic Communication

Since January 2008, a platform for the electronic filing of international applications has been available on the WIPO Hague website. The electronic form has been constantly updated to improve the user interface. Notably, on April 1, 2010, the interface was made available in French and Spanish.

The popularity of electronic filing has been steadily advancing. 1,572 of the international applications received by the International Bureau in 2010 were made through the e-filing interface. This represents 64 % of the total and a 56% increase in the volume of applications filed electronically compared to 2009.

On December 23, 2010, an electronic interface for the online renewal of international registrations (called e-renewal) was launched. This interface is available in the three working languages of the Hague system, namely English, French and Spanish. This interface offers the possibility for users to specify the scope of the renewal of their registrations in a more selective manner than when using the paper version. Moreover, the e-renewal interface also takes into account the history of the international registration to be renewed so as to calculate the fees accordingly and allows users to view the reproductions of the industrial designs contained in the registration.

The *International Designs Bulletin* as well as monthly statistics regarding registration activity are regularly posted on the Hague website.

### Legal Development of the Hague System

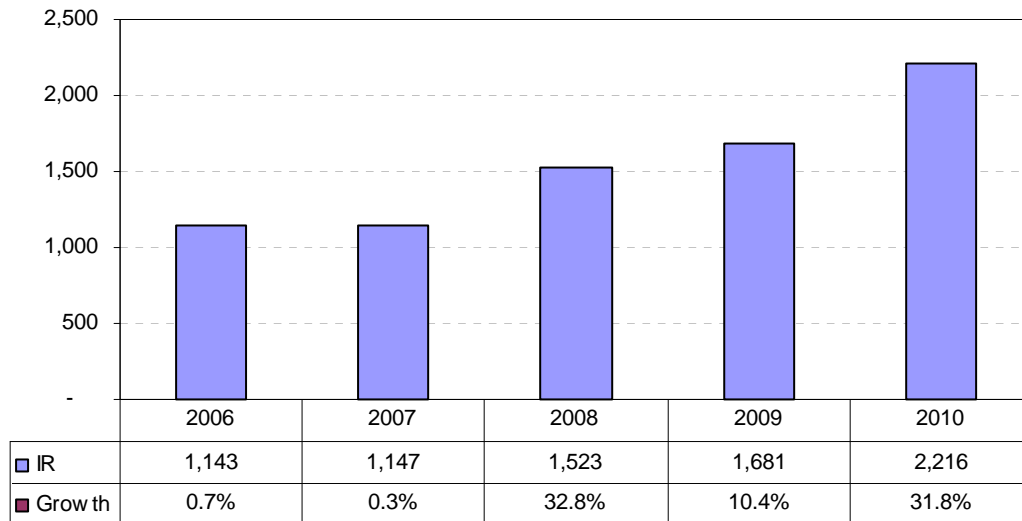
On April 1, 2010, Spanish became the third working language of the Hague system.

On January 1, 2010, the freezing of the 1934 Act came into force. Furthermore four consents to the termination of the 1934 Act were received during 2010: Germany, France, Liechtenstein and the Netherlands in respect of Aruba, Curaçao, Sint Maarten and the Caribbean Part of the Netherlands (Bonaire, Sint Eustatius, Saba).

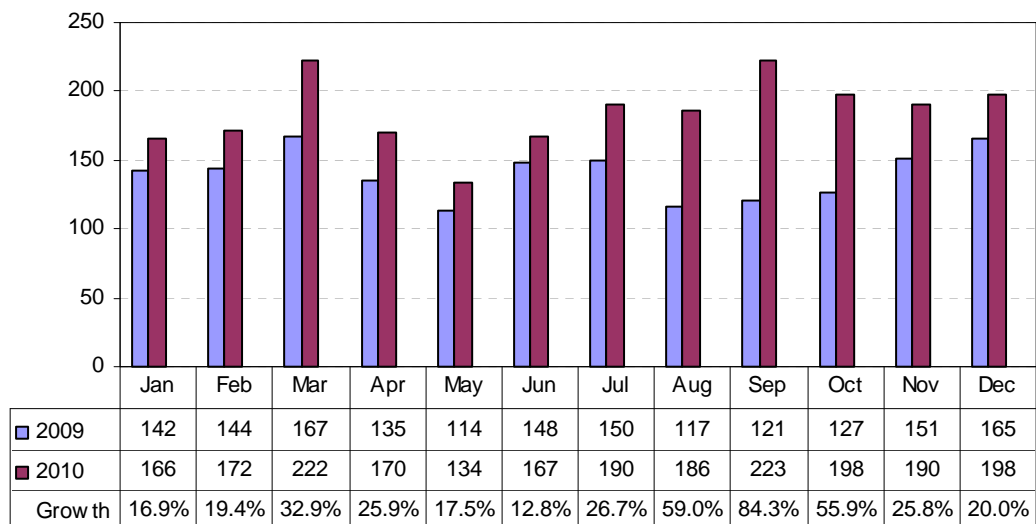
[Graphs and Tables follow]

**Graph 1 – International Registrations Recorded in 2006–2010**

Growth rate compared to previous year

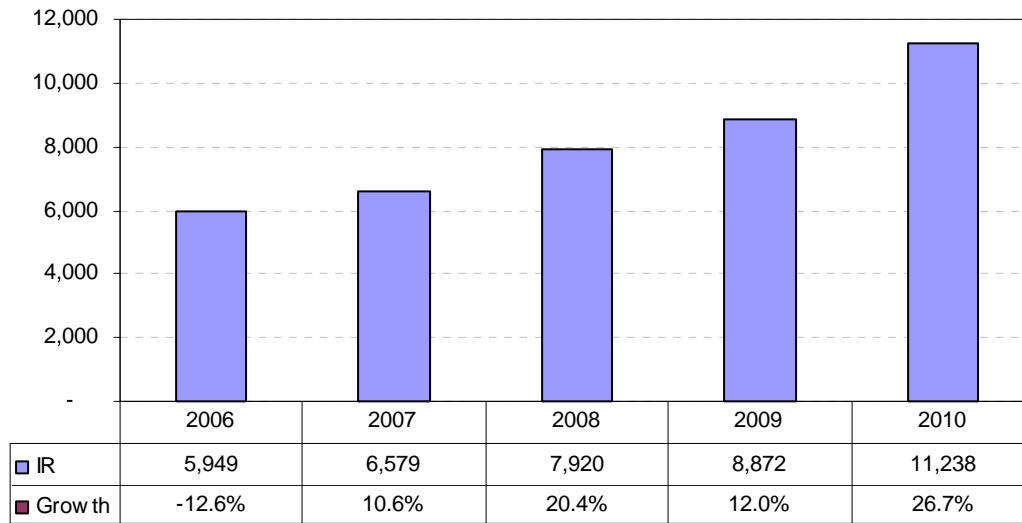
**Graph 2 – International Registrations Recorded in 2009–2010 (by month)**

Growth rate compared to previous year



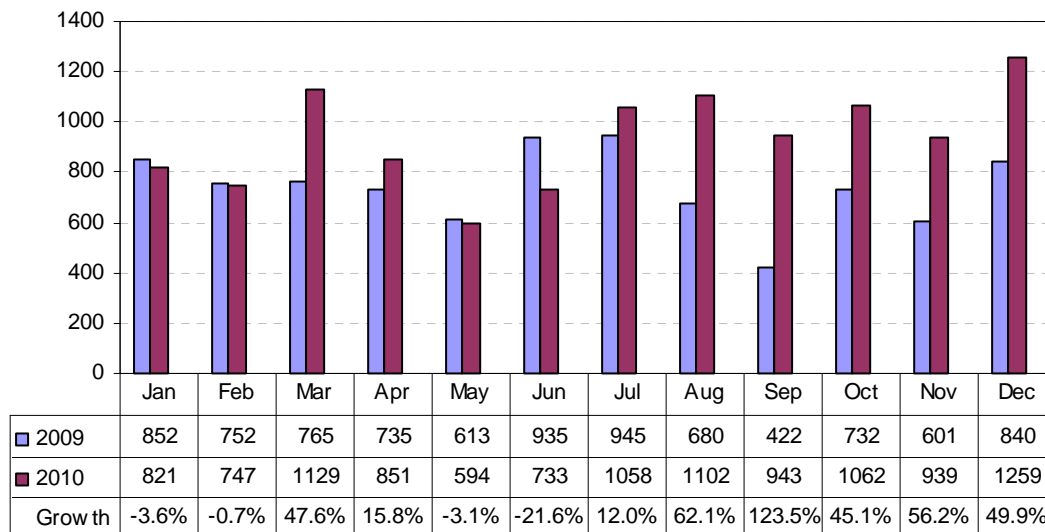
**Graph 3 – Designs Recorded in 2006–2010**

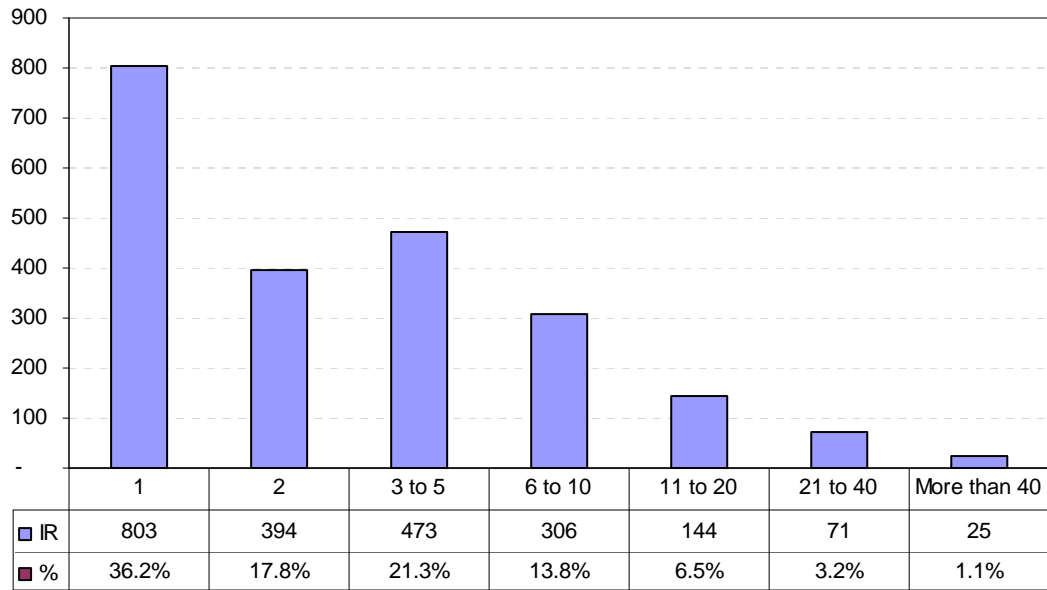
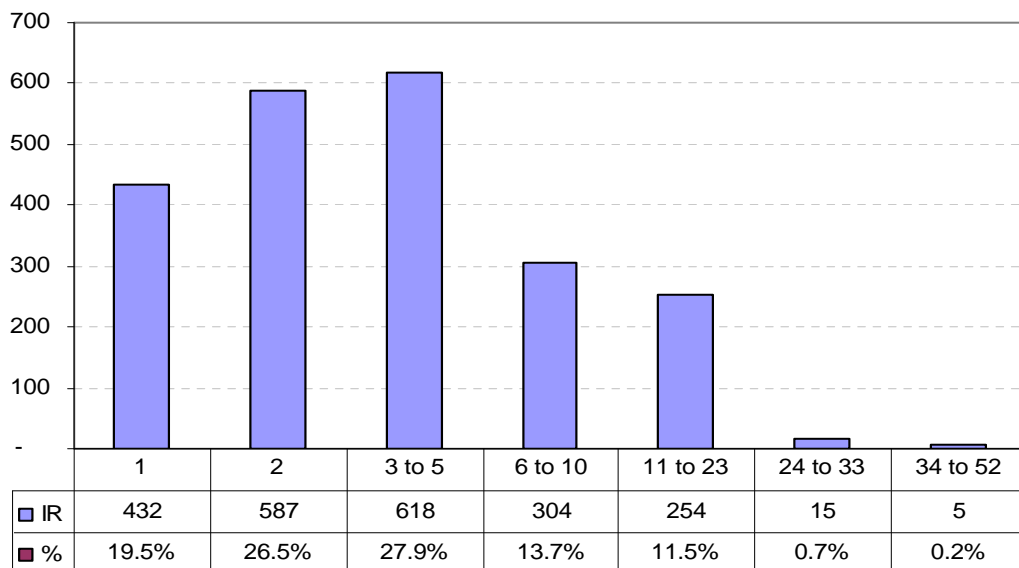
Growth rate compared to previous year



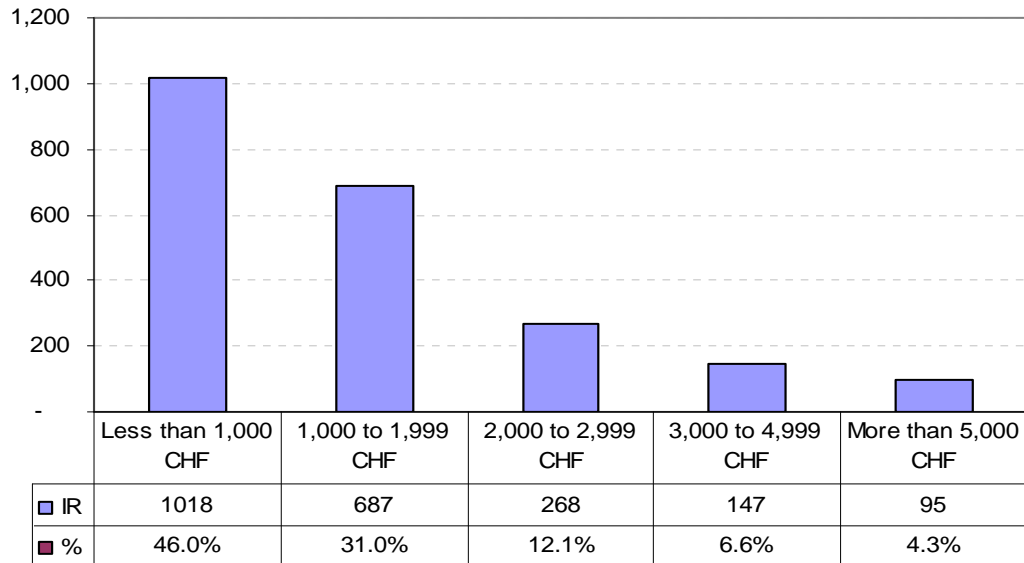
**Graph 4 – Designs Recorded in 2009–2010 (by month)**

Growth rate compared to previous year

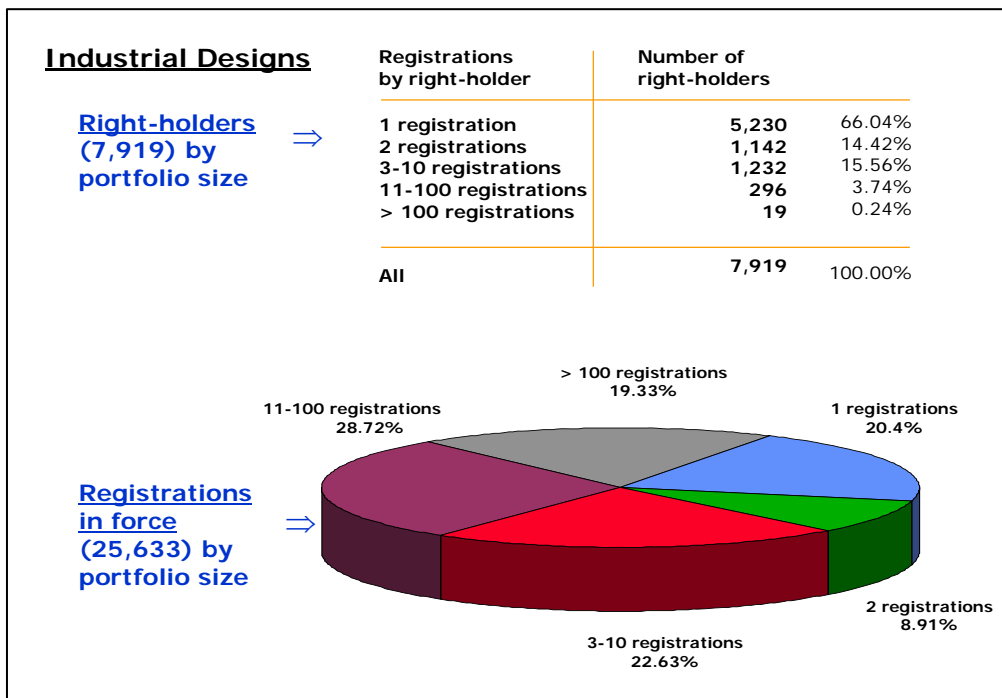


**Graph 5 – Number of Designs per International Registration (2010)**

**Graph 6 – Number of Designations per International Registration (2010)**


**Graph 7 – Amounts of Fees paid per International Registration (2010)**

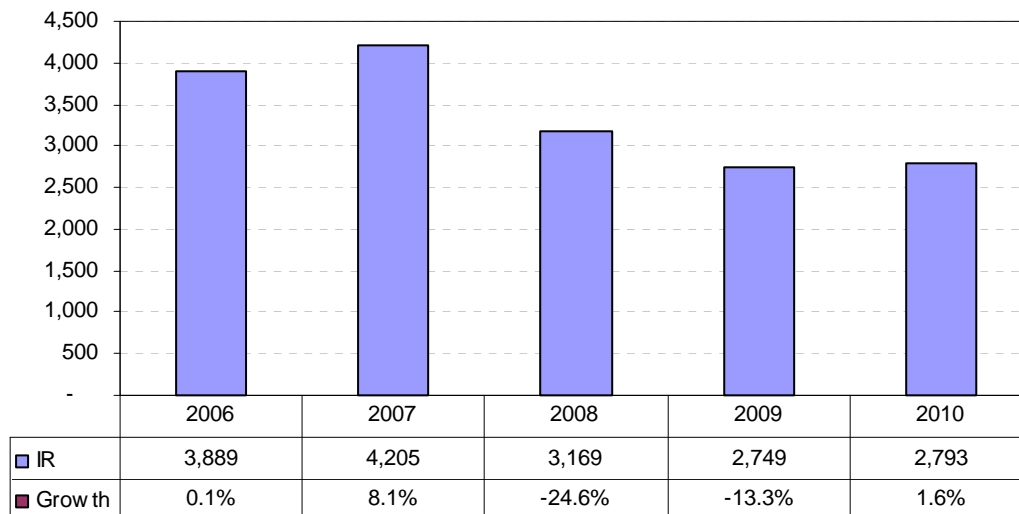


**Graph 8 – International Registrations in Force in the International Register (on December 31, 2010)**

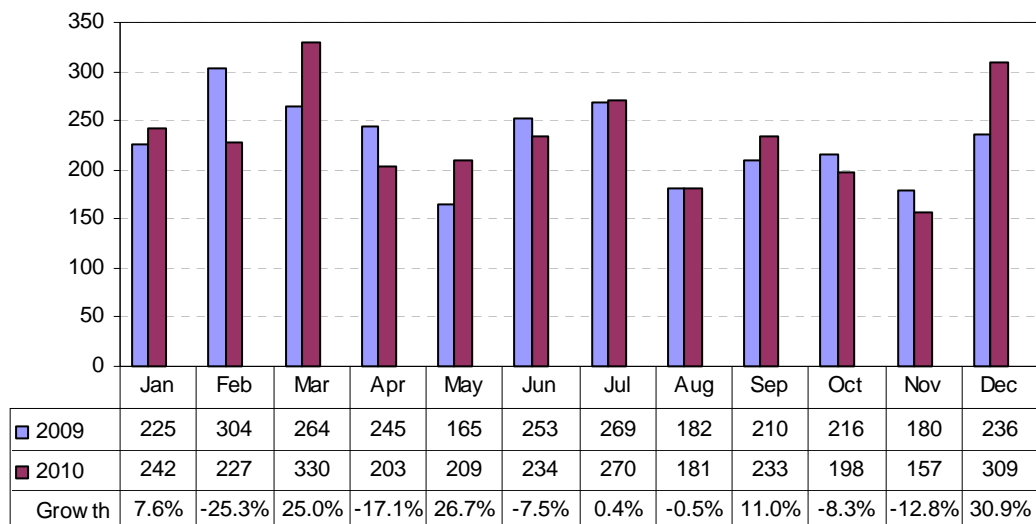


**Graph 9 – Renewals Recorded in 2006–2010**

Growth rate compared to previous year

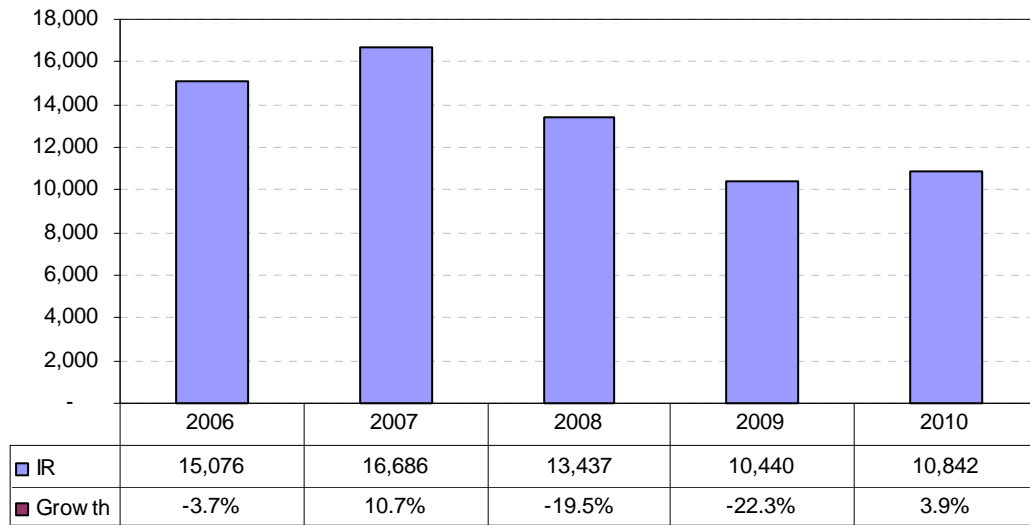
**Graph 10 – Renewals Recorded in 2009–2010 (by month)**

Growth rate compared to previous year



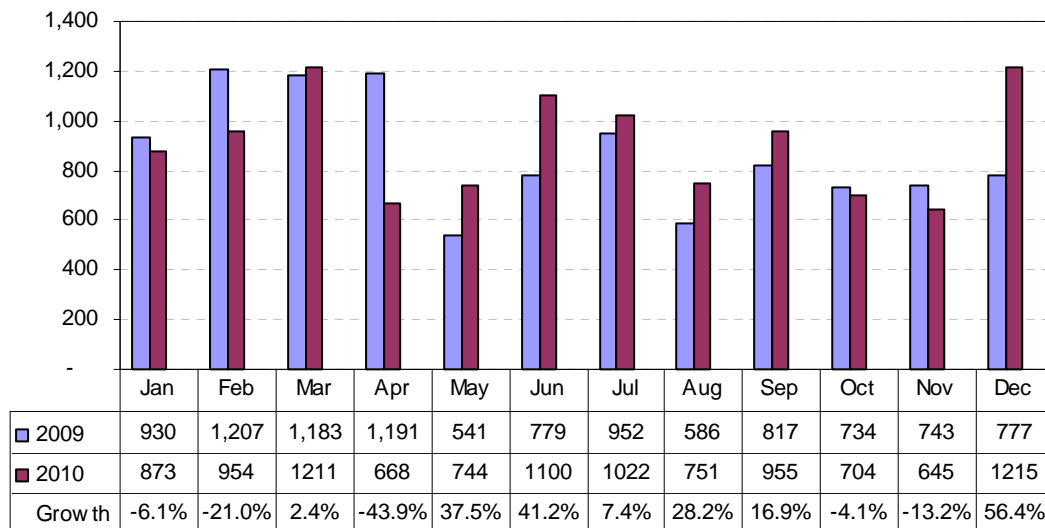
**Graph 11 – Designs Renewed in 2006–2010**

Growth rate compared to previous year



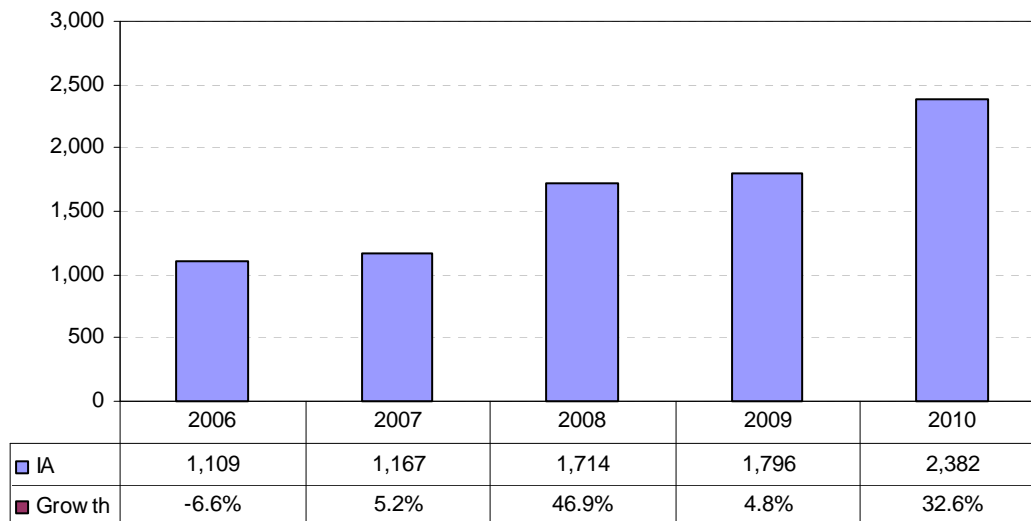
**Graph 12 – Designs Renewed in 2009–2010 (by month)**

Growth rate compared to previous year

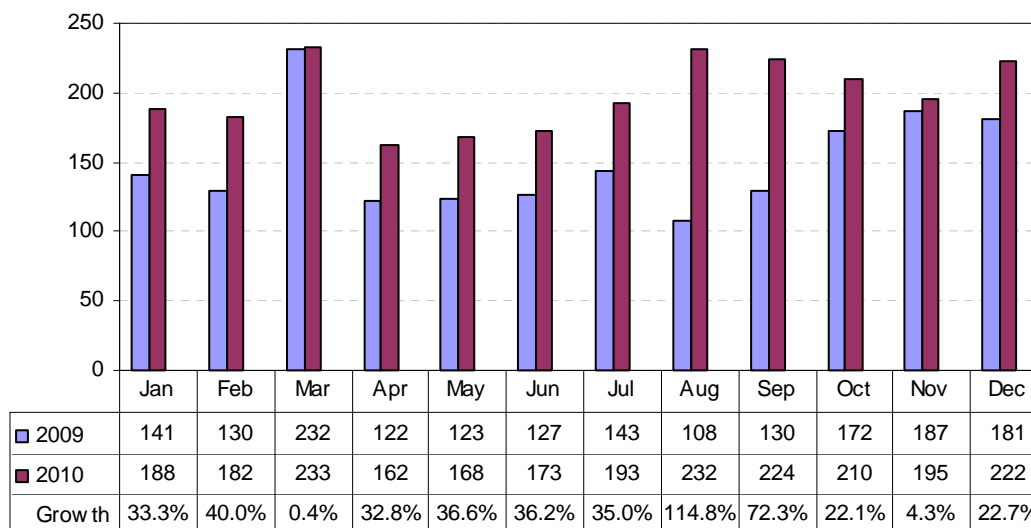


**Graph 13 – Applications Received in 2006–2010**

Growth rate compared to previous year


**Graph 14 – Applications Received in 2009–2010 (by month)**

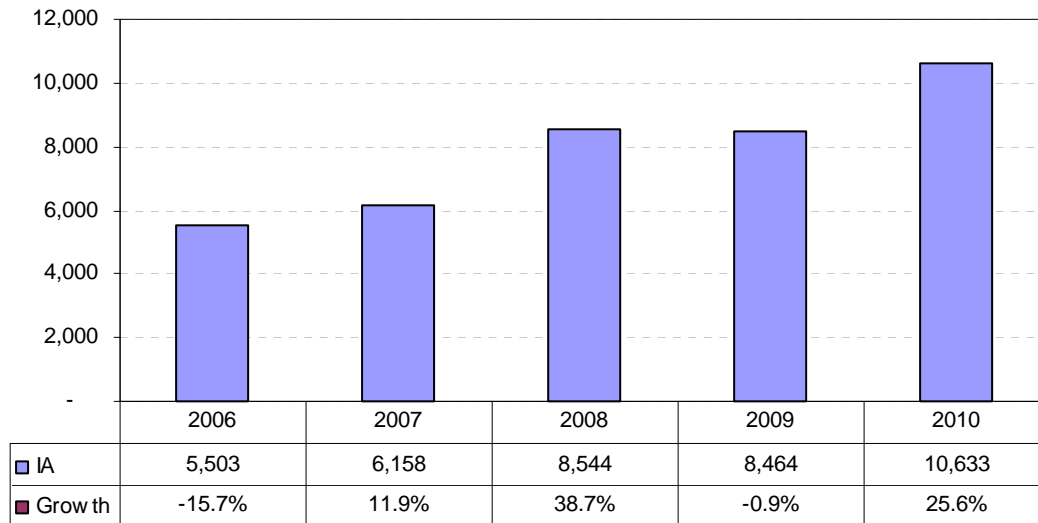
Growth rate compared to previous year





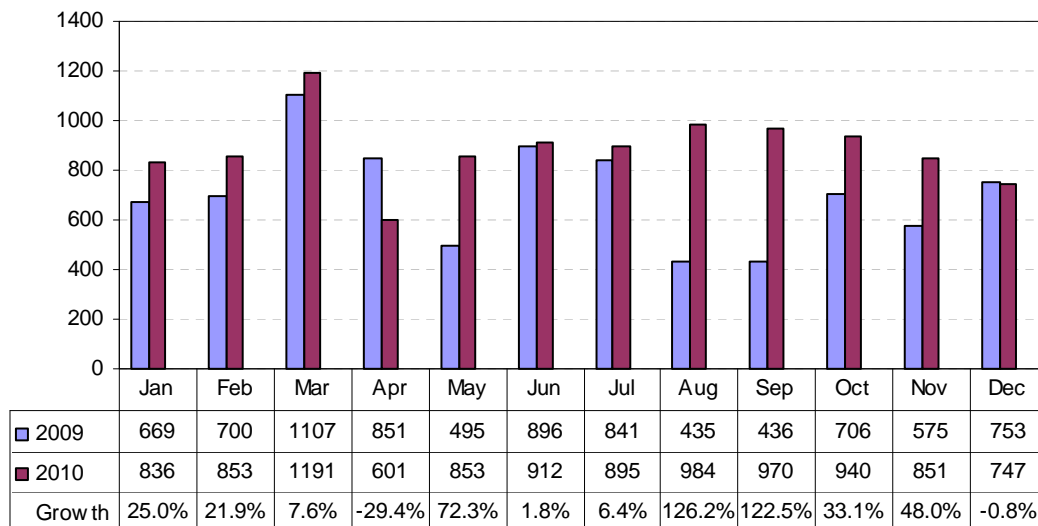
**Graph 15 – Designs Received in 2006–2010**

Growth rate compared to previous year



**Graph 16 – Designs Received in 2009–2010 (by month)**

Growth rate compared to previous year



**Table 3****Number of Designs Contained in International Registrations Filed by Contracting Party of Entitlement (2006–2010)**

Shares of total filings in 2010 and growth rates compared to 2009

	<u>Contracting Party of Entitlement</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>Share</u>	<u>Growth</u>
1	European Union (EM)	0	0	4'530	4'170	4'601	43.3%	10.3%
2	Switzerland (CH)	1'422	1'295	2'398	2'809	3'415	32.1%	21.6%
3	France (FR)	909	1'341	1'048	969	1'022	9.6%	5.5%
4	Germany (DE)	1'597	2'010	20	0	812	7.6%	-
5	Turkey (TR)	105	117	216	138	287	2.7%	108.0%
6	Spain (ES)	38	75	29	25	182	1.7%	628.0%
7	Liechtenstein (LI)	70	22	71	67	58	0.5%	-13.4%
8	Poland (PL)	0	0	0	1	48	0.5%	4700.0%
9	Norway (NO)	0	0	0	0	32	0.3%	-
10	Serbia (RS)	0	4	0	27	25	0.2%	-7.4%
11	Ukraine (UA)	44	6	15	3	21	0.2%	600.0%
12	Iceland (IS)	0	0	3	2	16	0.2%	700.0%
13	Slovenia (SI)	4	15	11	15	16	0.2%	6.7%
14	Republic of Moldova (MD)	19	0	28	18	15	0.1%	-16.7%
15	Morocco (MA)	7	3	8	44	14	0.1%	-68.2%
16	Singapore (SG)	3	0	0	0	14	0.1%	-
17	Denmark (DK)	0	0	0	114	13	0.1%	-88.6%
18	Bulgaria (BG)	7	42	6	10	10	0.1%	0.0%
19	Armenia (AM)	0	0	0	3	8	0.1%	166.7%
20	Benelux (BX)	10	13	0	0	6	0.1%	-
21	Croatia (HR)	0	24	24	3	6	0.1%	100.0%
22	Ghana (GH)	0	0	0	0	3	0.0%	-
23	Bosnia and Herzegovina (BA)	0	0	0	0	2	0.0%	-
24	Hungary (HU)	25	24	63	10	2	0.0%	-80.0%
25	Romania (RO)	21	5	41	7	2	0.0%	-71.4%
26	Estonia (EE)	0	0	3	0	1	0.0%	-
27	Georgia (GE)	0	24	0	9	1	0.0%	-88.9%
28	Netherlands (NL)	544	523	1	0	1	0.0%	-
	Others	678	615	29	20	0	0.0%	-31.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5'503</b>	<b>6'158</b>	<b>8'544</b>	<b>8'464</b>	<b>10'633</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>25.6%</b>

**Table 4**
**Number of Designs Contained in International Registrations, by Country of Address of the Holder**

Shares of total filings in 2010 and growth rates compared to 2009

	<u>Country of Address of the Holder</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>Share</u>	<u>Growth</u>
1	Germany (DE)	1,592	1,986	2,647	2,193	2,864	26.9%	30.6%
2	Switzerland (CH)	1,393	1,218	2,004	1,858	2,635	24.8%	41.8%
3	France (FR)	877	1,348	1,108	954	998	9.4%	4.6%
4	Netherlands (NL)	532	515	498	846	867	8.2%	2.5%
5	United States of America (US)	3	0	491	961	811	7.6%	-15.6%
6	Italy (IT)	341	271	401	528	551	5.2%	4.4%
7	Turkey (TR)	100	112	216	138	287	2.7%	108.0%
8	Austria (AT)	60	97	128	156	231	2.2%	48.1%
9	Spain (ES)	38	69	29	34	218	2.1%	541.2%
10	Luxembourg (LU)	22	8	30	56	208	2.0%	271.4%
11	Belgium (BE)	35	90	102	88	170	1.6%	93.2%
12	Greece (GR)	279	235	23	45	163	1.5%	262.2%
13	United Kingdom (GB)	0	0	98	55	70	0.7%	27.3%
14	Finland (FI)	0	0	187	92	65	0.6%	-29.3%
15	Czech Republic (CZ)	0	0	52	12	63	0.6%	425.0%
16	Liechtenstein (LI)	70	22	71	67	58	0.5%	-13.4%
17	Sweden (SE)	6	9	21	13	52	0.5%	300.0%
18	Denmark (DK)	0	0	51	167	51	0.5%	-69.5%
19	Poland (PL)	0	0	6	3	48	0.5%	1500.0%
20	Norway (NO)	0	0	0	0	32	0.3%	-
21	Serbia (RS)	0	4	0	27	25	0.2%	-7.4%
22	Ukraine (UA)	44	6	14	3	21	0.2%	600.0%
23	Iceland (IS)	0	0	3	2	16	0.2%	700.0%
24	Slovenia (SI)	4	15	14	15	16	0.2%	6.7%
25	Moldova (MD)	0	0	0	0	15	0.1%	-
26	Morocco (MA)	7	4	8	47	14	0.1%	-70.2%
27	Singapore (SG)	3	0	0	0	14	0.1%	-
28	Monaco (MC)	0	6	10	9	13	0.1%	44.4%
29	Antigua and Barbuda (AG)	0	0	8	0	12	0.1%	-
30	Bulgaria (BG)	7	42	75	19	11	0.1%	-42.1%
31	Armenia (AM)	0	0	0	3	8	0.1%	166.7%
32	Croatia (HR)	0	16	24	3	6	0.1%	100.0%
33	Romania (RO)	21	5	34	7	4	0.0%	-42.9%
34	China (CN)	11	6	0	3	3	0.0%	0.0%
35	United Arab Emirates (AE)	0	0	0	0	3	0.0%	-
36	Bosnia and Herzegovina (BA)	0	0	0	0	2	0.0%	-
37	Curaçao (CW)	0	0	0	0	2	0.0%	-
38	Hungary (HU)	25	24	77	10	2	0.0%	-80.0%
39	Indonesia (ID)	0	1	0	0	2	0.0%	-
40	Estonia (EE)	0	0	3	0	1	0.0%	-
	Others	33	49	111	50	1	0.0%	-98.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5,503</b>	<b>6,158</b>	<b>8,544</b>	<b>8,464</b>	<b>10,633</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>25.6%</b>

Table 5

## Most Designated Contracting Parties (2010)

## Number of designs recorded in the International Register by designated Contracting Party

Growth rates compared to 2009 and share of total number of designs recorded in 2010

	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Share</u>
<b><u>Total Number of Designs Registered in the International Register</u></b>	5,949	6,579	7,920	8,872	11,238	<b>26.7%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b><u>Designated Contracting Party</u></b>	<b><u>2006</u></b>	<b><u>2007</u></b>	<b><u>2008</u></b>	<b><u>2009</u></b>	<b><u>2010</u></b>	<b><u>Growth</u></b>	<b><u>Share</u></b>
1 European Union (EM)	0	0	4,028	5,932	7,897	33.1%	70.3%
2 Switzerland (CH)	5,275	5,387	6,185	6,178	7,736	25.2%	68.8%
3 Turkey (TR)	1,356	1,550	3,389	4,048	4,589	13.4%	40.8%
4 Singapore (SG)	1,149	1,474	2,168	2,409	2,448	1.6%	21.8%
5 Ukraine (UA)	2,122	2,238	2,393	2,056	2,332	13.4%	20.8%
6 Croatia (HR)	1,918	2,260	2,476	1,906	2,131	11.8%	19.0%
7 Monaco (MC)	2,072	2,496	2,114	1,683	1,634	-2.9%	14.5%
8 France (FR)	3,318	3,348	1,893	1,281	1,600	24.9%	14.2%
9 Morocco (MA)	2,056	2,017	1,971	1,596	1,545	-3.2%	13.7%
10 Germany (DE)	3,491	3,498	1,896	1,254	1,483	18.3%	13.2%
11 Liechtenstein (LI)	1,974	1,879	1,752	1,561	1,430	-8.4%	12.7%
12 Benelux (BX)	3,415	3,328	1,565	1,118	1,392	24.5%	12.4%
13 Egypt (EG)	2,562	2,051	2,056	1,488	1,369	-8.0%	12.2%
14 Italy (IT)	3,433	3,362	1,705	1,168	1,321	13.1%	11.8%
15 The F.Y.R. of Macedonia (MK)	1,481	1,838	1,847	1,310	1,179	-10.0%	10.5%
16 Montenegro (ME)	0	1,530	1,707	1,093	954	-12.7%	8.5%
17 Georgia (GE)	1,232	1,125	1,206	983	929	-5.5%	8.3%
18 Bosnia and Herzegovina (BA)	0	0	0	304	879	189.1%	7.8%
19 Moldova (MD)	969	1,017	1,088	875	780	-10.9%	6.9%
20 Norway (NO)	0	0	0	0	776	-	6.9%
21 Oman (OM)	0	0	0	534	732	37.1%	6.5%
22 Albania (AL)	0	753	1,091	941	729	-22.5%	6.5%
23 Mongolia (MN)	750	695	951	756	709	-6.2%	6.3%
24 Serbia (RS)	1,976	2,098	1,421	733	695	-5.2%	6.2%
25 Armenia (AM)	0	199	949	801	631	-21.2%	5.6%
26 Kyrgyzstan (KG)	822	718	843	686	538	-21.6%	4.8%
27 Spain (ES)	2,897	2,528	1,185	442	518	17.2%	4.6%
28 Belize (BZ)	927	779	742	625	475	-24.0%	4.2%
29 Slovenia (SI)	1,559	1,358	589	293	433	47.8%	3.9%
30 Lithuania (LT)	0	0	16	86	425	394.2%	3.8%
31 Greece (GR)	2,035	1,957	970	368	406	10.3%	3.6%
32 African Intellectual Property Organization (OA)	0	0	11	132	256	93.9%	2.3%
33 Iceland (IS)	67	76	229	342	231	-32.5%	2.1%
34 D.P.R. of Korea (KP)	1,141	1,139	911	306	206	-32.7%	1.8%
35 Syrian Arab Republic (SY)	0	0	187	464	193	-58.4%	1.7%
36 Hungary (HU)	1,325	1,196	505	182	126	-30.8%	1.1%
37 Tunisia (TN)	2,578	2,442	2,157	1,940	99	-94.9%	0.9%
38 Namibia (NA)	132	36	201	201	96	-52.2%	0.9%
39 Latvia (LV)	641	551	152	123	92	-25.2%	0.8%
40 Denmark (DK)	0	0	0	25	82	228.0%	0.7%

**List of the Contracting Parties to the Hague Agreement as of December 31, 2010**

African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI) (99)	Mali (60)
Albania (60 and 99)	Monaco (34 and 60)
Armenia (99)	Mongolia (60 and 99)
Azerbaijan (99)	Montenegro (60)
Belgium (60)	Morocco (34 and 60)
Belize (60)	Namibia (99)
Benin (34 and 60)	Netherlands (34* and 60)
Bosnia and Herzegovina (99)	Niger (60)
Botswana (99)	Norway (99)
Bulgaria (60 and 99)	Oman (99)
Côte d'Ivoire (34 and 60)	Poland (99)
Croatia (60 and 99)	Republic of Moldova (60 and 99)
Democratic People's Republic of Korea (60)	Romania (60 and 99)
Denmark (99)	Sao Tome and Principe (99)
Egypt (34 and 99)	Senegal (34 and 60)
Estonia (99)	Serbia (60 and 99)
European Union (99)	Singapore (99)
France (34, 60 and 99)	Slovenia (60 and 99)
Gabon (60)	Spain (34 and 99)
Georgia (60 and 99)	Suriname (34 and 60)
Germany (34, 60 and 99)	Switzerland (60 and 99)
Ghana (99)	Syrian Arab Republic (99)
Greece (60)	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (60 and 99)
Hungary (60 and 99)	Tunisia (34)
Iceland (99)	Turkey (99)
Italy (60)	Ukraine (60 and 99)
Kyrgyzstan (60 and 99)	
Latvia (99)	<b>(Total: 57)</b>
Liechtenstein (34, 60 and 99)	
Lithuania (99)	
Luxembourg (60)	

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Party to the 1934 Act (12)  
Party to the 1960 Act (34)  
Party to the 1999 Act (39)

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\* The denunciation of the 1934 Act by the Kingdom of the Netherlands will take effect on December 13, 2011.

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