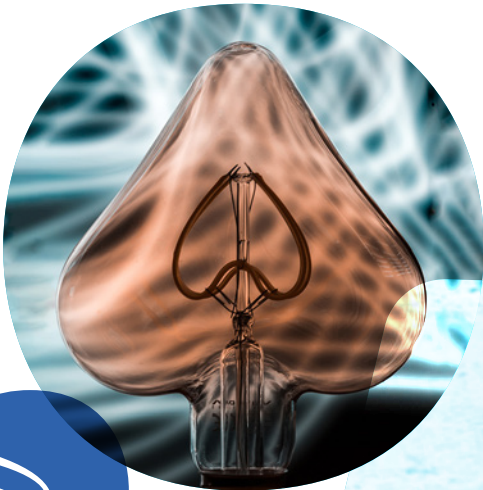


# Hague Yearly Review 2023





# Hague Yearly Review 2023

## International Registration of Industrial Designs

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## Further information

### Online resources

The data underlying the figures and tables can be downloaded free of charge at [www.wipo.int/ipstats](http://www.wipo.int/ipstats). The webpage also provides links to the IP Statistics Data Center – offering access to WIPO’s statistical data – and to the IP Statistical Country Profiles. Because the IP Statistics Data Center is regularly updated, data reported in the *Review* may differ slightly from that available from online resources.

The following resources are available on WIPO’s website:

### Information on the Hague System

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

### Contact information

#### Department for Economics and Data Analytics

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

email: [ipstats.mail@wipo.int](mailto:ipstats.mail@wipo.int)

# Key numbers for 2022

**7,973** (+18.8%)  
International applications

**25,030** (+11.2%)  
Designs contained in  
international applications

**7,725** (+26.5%)  
International registrations

**25,148** (+25.8%)  
Designs contained in  
international registrations

**33,491** (+15.9%)  
Designations in international  
applications

**97,899** (+6.4%)  
Designs contained in designations  
in international applications

**32,004** (+22.7%)  
Designations in international  
registrations

**96,438** (+16.9%)  
Designs contained in designations  
in international registrations

**5,284** (−3.2%)  
Renewals of international  
registrations

**21,081** (+5.4%)  
Designs contained in renewals  
of international registrations

**51,172** (+7.8%)  
International registrations  
in force

**197,036** (+6.5%)  
Designs contained in international  
registrations in force

# A. International applications via the Hague System

## Highlights

### **Demand for design protection saw double-digit growth, with China's 2022 accession to WIPO's international design registration system fueling a surge in international design applications.**

In 2022, the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) received 7,973 international applications for design protection under the Hague System for the International Registration of Industrial Designs. This represents an 18.8% increase on the previous year (see figure 1). Furthermore, applications contained a record number of designs, reaching 25,030 and marking an 11.2% growth (see figure 2). The overall increase was primarily driven by a significant growth in designs originating from China, Germany, Italy and Switzerland.

### **Applicants from at least 65 countries or territories filed one or more Hague application**

The accession of China and Jamaica in 2022 has increased the number of Hague members to 77. Applicants can now obtain design protection within the territories of 94 countries. Note that there are fewer Hague members than there are countries covered by the system, due to the Hague membership of the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI) and the European Union (EU). Applicants can choose to designate these two intergovernmental organizations in an application, each of which affords protection across all their respective member states. In 2022, over 3,300 applicants from at least 65 countries filed international applications.

In 2022, applicants based in Europe accounted for 66.3% of all designs filed worldwide (see figure 6). This is owing to the fact that a majority of Hague System members are European countries. However, with the recent accession of China, Japan, and the Republic of Korea to the Hague System, the proportion of designs originating from Asia has increased significantly, from 3.0% in 2012 to 22.9% in 2022. In addition, the accession of Canada and the United States of America (US) has resulted in a substantial increase in North America's share, from 3.6% in 2012 to 10.2% in 2022. In contrast, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), and Oceania had a combined share of just 0.5%. This is due to the limited number of Hague Agreement parties in these three regions.

### **Germany remained top user of the international design system**

In 2022, Germany remained the leading user of the international design system, with an 11.6% increase on the year to 4,909 designs (see figure 8). China – a new member – secured second place by seeking protection for 2,558 designs. Italy recorded an impressive growth of 18%, overtaking the US to rank third with 2,414 designs, while the US saw a decline of 8.9% down to 2,412 designs. Switzerland followed in fifth place with 2,178 designs.



Among top 10 countries, five experienced double-digit growth in 2022. China had the highest growth rate at 311.9%, followed by the United Kingdom (UK) (+20.5%), Switzerland (+19.4%), Italy (+18%) and Germany (+11.6%). The rate of growth for China is not representative, as it only recently joined the Hague System in May 2022. Meanwhile, four countries experienced a decline, with the Netherlands (-19.8%) and the US (-8.9%) recording the sharpest falls.

### **There was an average of around three designs per international application, significantly below the maximum number allowed under the Hague System**

The Hague System allows applicants to register up to 100 different designs through a single international application. In 2022, only three applications – one filed by I. Paleohorinos Fotistika of Greece and two by Jellycat Limited of the UK – contained the maximum permitted number of designs.

In 2022, the average number of designs per application filed was 3.1, a decrease from the previous year's ratio of 3.4 (see figure 3). The average number of designs per application has shown a downward trend over recent years, partly because new members of the Hague System, such as China, Japan and the Republic of Korea, have been filing applications containing fewer designs compared to long-term members like Germany and the Netherlands. For instance, China's applications averaged two designs per application in 2022, whereas those originating from Germany contained an average 5.6 designs (see figure 9). Among top 20 origins, Greece had a ratio of 41.9 designs per application. This exceptionally high ratio can be explained by only 10 applications having been filed by applicants from Greece, one of which contained 100 designs, while a further two applications had 98 designs each, and another 97 designs.

As shown in figure 10, the share of single-design applications has been following an upward trend, with the most notable increase occurring between 2014 and 2016, when Japan, the Republic of Korea and the US joined the Hague System. The share of single-design applications has continued to increase for the newest members, whereas for long-term members it has remained static for some and declined for others in recent years (see figure 11).

The distribution of designs per application varied widely across different origins. Among top 20 origins, the Republic of Korea had the largest proportion of single-design applications at 82.9%, whereas Germany had the lowest at 28% (see figure 12). Austria, Germany, Italy and Poland had the largest share of applications with more than 10 designs, with percentages of 9.1%, 11.7%, 8.2% and 11.5%, respectively.

### **In 2022, Procter & Gamble of the US overtook Samsung Electronics of the Republic of Korea to become the applicant with the highest number of published designs**

Procter & Gamble, a US-based company, became top filer in 2022, with 687 designs in published applications, displacing Samsung Electronics of the Republic of Korea (see table 4). Philips Electronics from the Netherlands came second with 633 designs, followed by Samsung Electronics with 451, Wenko-Wenselaar GMBH from Germany with 414, and I. Paleohorinos Fotistika from Greece also with 414 designs.

Wenko-Wenselaar GMBH, Jellycat Limited of the UK, I. Paleohorinos Fotistika, and Ferrari of Italy, all substantially grew the number of designs included in their applications in 2022 compared to 2021, with increases of 412, 303, 276 and 230 designs, respectively. Conversely, Samsung Electronics had 411 fewer designs in 2022 compared to 2021, resulting in it dropping from first to third position in the ranking.

The proportion of designs held by the top three applicants in each of the top 10 origins varied significantly, ranging from 14.4% in Switzerland up to 71.9% in the Netherlands (see figure 5). The Republic of Korea had a high concentration of filings among its top three applicants, with 71.6% of designs held between them. In the Netherlands, the top applicant alone accounted for 56.9% of all designs originating from that country, whereas in Switzerland, the top applicant held only 5.4% of that country's designs total.



## The EU remained the most designated Hague member in international applications, with 5,370 designations

In 2022, designations in total international applications increased by 15.9%, reaching 33,491, following a 19.7% increase the previous year (see figure 16). However, the number of designs contained in designations grew by a more modest 6.4%, reaching around 98,000 designs in 2022 (see figure 17).

## Geographical coverage of international applications

The Hague System is a mechanism simplifying the process of registering designs in multiple jurisdictions by creating a single international procedure. Applicants can list those Hague members in whose jurisdictions they wish to protect their designs, which are referred to as designated members. In 2022, applicants could seek protection for up to 100 designs in 94 countries/territories.

The EU remains the most designated Hague member in international applications, with 5,370 designations (see figure 20) containing 17,396 designs (see figure 21). The EU has held top position since 2010. After the EU, the UK had the second most designations with 15,281 designs, followed by Switzerland with 8,890, the US with 7,292, and Türkiye with 4,608. Since May 2022, it has been possible to designate China, which received 1,491 designations in international applications containing 3,372 designs, placing it among the top 10 most designated member states. Six of the top 20 most designated members saw a double-digit growth in designs contained in designations, with the US reporting the fastest increase at 30.4%. In contrast, five experienced a double-digit decline, with the Russian Federation seeing the steepest at 33.5%.

In seven of the top 15 most designated members, designs originating in Germany accounted for the largest proportion of all designs in designations, with shares ranging from 16.3% in China to 34.5% in Switzerland. Meanwhile, China had the largest share of all designs in four of the top 15 designated members (see table 24).

Despite it being possible for applicants to designate every member of the Hague Agreement in an application, in 2022, no applicant sought protection for their designs in all member jurisdictions. However, one application from Germany and one application from Hungary did designate 75 of the 77 Hague members. In 2022, about 16.7% of applications included a single designation, while another 23% included two designations. Only 4.7% of applications included more than 10 designations (see figure 18). The share of applications with a single designation followed an upward trend between 2008 and 2016, increasing from 14.7% in 2008 to 33.2% in 2016. However, having reached a peak in 2016, the trend in single designation applications has since headed back downward, declining to 16.7%, as of 2022. In contrast, applications with three or more than three designations have trended upward since 2017. For example, applications with more than three designations increased from 27.7% in 2017 to 41.5% in 2022 (see figure 19).

Among top 20 designated member offices, around two-thirds of applications designated at the offices of China, Japan, the US and Viet Nam were single design. On the other hand, Norway and Switzerland had the smallest proportion of single-design applications, accounting for around two-fifths of the total (see figure 23).

## Designs related to recording and communication equipment accounted for 10.4% of all designs in 2022

In 2022, the biggest share of total designs was in recording and communication equipment (Class 14), accounting for 10.4% of all designs. This was followed by means of transport (Class 12) at 9.7%, packages and containers (Class 9) at 7.1%, furnishings (Class 6) at 6.8%, and fluid distribution equipment, sanitary, heating, ventilation, etc. (Class 23) at 6%. The top 10 most specified classes together accounted for 64.7% of all designs in 2022, whereas the 10 least specified classes accounted for only 3.7% (see table 25). Among top 10 classes, there was a significant growth in the number of designs for toys and sports goods (Class 21) at +48.8%,

fluid distribution equipment, sanitary, heating, ventilation, etc. (Class 23) at +45.2%, and machines not elsewhere specified (Class 15) at +44%.

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## International applications by Locarno class

The Hague System allows up to 100 industrial designs to be filed within the same class of International Classification for Industrial Designs established under the Locarno Agreement through a single application. The Locarno classification consists of 32 classes.

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While designs relating to recording and communication equipment were the most frequently specified class in international applications overall, class shares did differ across origins (see table 26). For example, Class 14 was the class most frequently specified in applications from China (21.7% of all designs), Japan (18.9%), the Netherlands (43.1%) and the Republic of Korea (41%). For the UK (36.7%), it was class 21, while for the US (27.7%) class 9 accounted for the largest share of the total.

## The Hague System accounted for around 36% of all non-resident design filings in 2021

When seeking design protection in foreign jurisdictions, applicants have the option of filing an application directly at a national or regional intellectual property office (known as the Paris route) or making use of the Hague System, provided they are able to meet the requirements.

In 2021, applicants worldwide sought protection for approximately 225,000 designs in foreign jurisdictions. Of these, 35.9% were filed via the Hague System, while the remaining 64.1% were filed by the Paris route (see figure 29). Use of the Hague System for non-resident filings varied among Hague members. Among the top five Hague members, Canada received the largest share of non-resident filings through the Hague System at 42.5%, followed by Japan at 32% and the UK at 28.1%. However, the EU and the US received only 16.2% and 14.4% of their non-resident filings, respectively, via the Hague System (see figure 30).

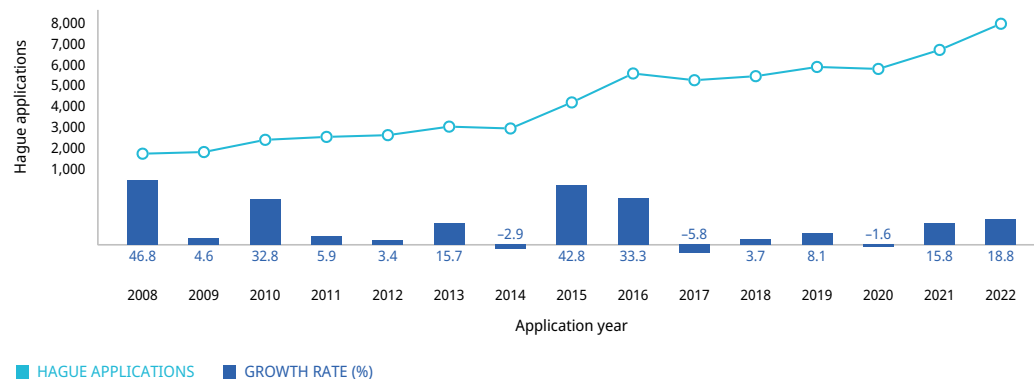
The Hague System is also used by applicants seeking protection for industrial designs within their domestic jurisdiction (i.e., resident Hague filings). Resident filings through the Hague System have more than doubled, from around 5,200 designs in 2008 to around 10,800 designs in 2021. In 2021, the EU received applications for the protection of 7,204 designs through the Hague System from resident applicants. The EU was followed by Switzerland (1,471 designs) and the UK (648). Liechtenstein received the largest share of resident filings via the Hague System at 80%, followed by Switzerland at 43.2%, Bosnia and Herzegovina at 38.5%, and Singapore at 37.8% (see figure 31).

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**In 2022, international applications experienced a second consecutive year of double-digit growth, increasing by 18.8%.**

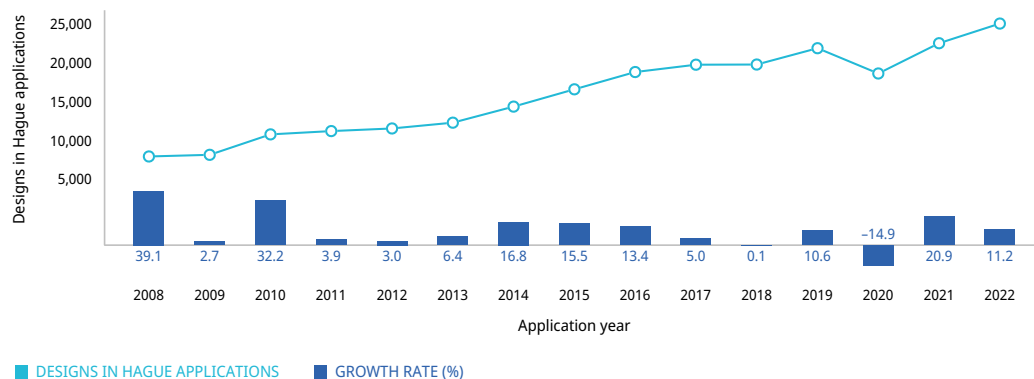
### 1. International applications, 2008–2022



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2023.

**Growth in designs contained in international applications remained strong in 2022, but was half that of the previous year.**

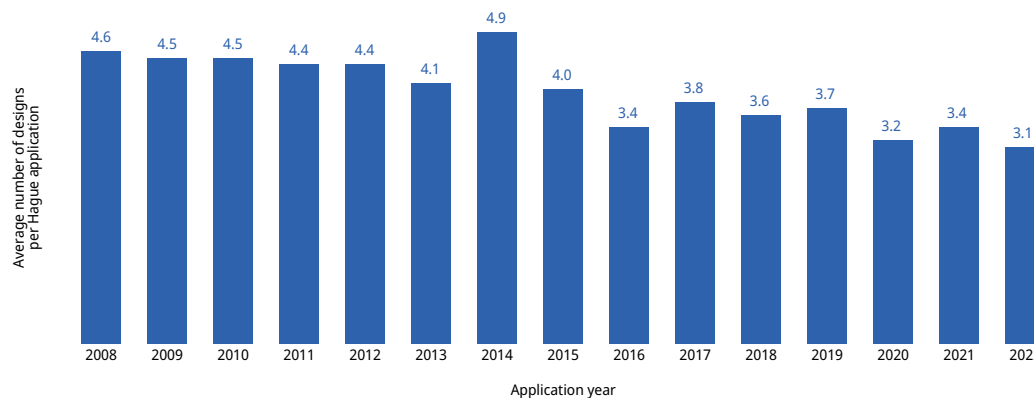
### 2. Number of designs contained in international applications, 2008–2022



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2023.

**Over the past 15 years, the average number of designs per application filed has decreased. In 2022, there was an average of three designs per application filed, compared to 4.6 in 2008.**

### 3. Average number of designs per international application, 2008–2022



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2023.

## In 2022, Procter & Gamble of the US surpassed Samsung Electronics of the Republic of Korea to become the applicant with the highest number of published designs.

### 4. Top Hague applicants, 2020–2022

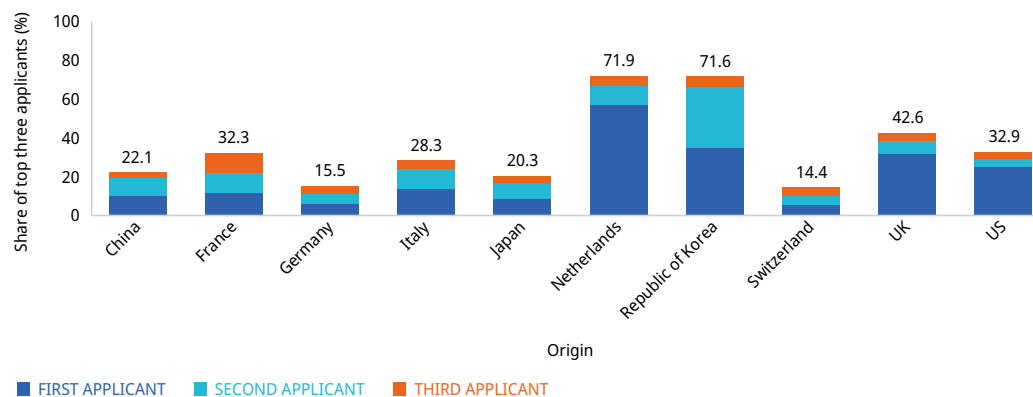
Ranking	Applicant's name	Origin	Number of designs contained in published applications		
			2020	2021	2022
1	PROCTER & GAMBLE CO.	US	623	665	687
2	KONINKLIJKE PHILIPS ELECTRONICS N.V.	Netherlands	463	678	633
3	SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	Republic of Korea	859	862	451
4	I. PALEOHORINOS FOTISTIKA A.B.E.E.	Greece	65	138	414
4	WENKO-WENSELAAR GMBH & CO. KOMMANDITGESELLSCHAFT	Germany	362	2	414
6	JELLYCAT LIMITED	UK	0	100	403
7	LG ELECTRONICS INC.	Republic of Korea	478	655	366
8	FERRARI S.P.A.	Italy	58	99	329
9	BEIJING XIAOMI MOBILE SOFTWARE CO., LTD.	China	516	227	251
10	EIS GMBH	Germany	109	78	233
10	VOLKSWAGEN AG	Germany	524	403	233
12	LUQOM HOLDING GMBH	Germany	0	216	218
13	THOMAS SABO GMBH & CO. KG	Germany	121	19	191
14	PSA AUTOMOBILES SA	France	187	303	188
15	STEINPOL CENTRAL SERVICES SP. Z O.O.	Poland	0	43	173
16	KRONOPLUS LIMITED	Malta	230	56	171
17	THUN S.P.A.	Italy	175	284	147
18	CYPRIAN IWUC	Malta	0	21	140
19	CANDY POLSTERMOBEL GMBH	Germany	116	70	134
20	GILLETTE COMPANY LLC	US	144	135	122
21	NOMINATION S.R.L.	Italy	0	89	121
22	DR. ING. H.C. F. PORSCHE AG	Germany	0	45	117
23	HARRY WINSTON SA	Switzerland	132	196	114
24	T.R.B. INTERNATIONAL S.A.	Switzerland	47	84	107
25	FLOS S.P.A.	Italy	33	30	102
26	DAIMLER AG	Germany	207	178	101
27	CARTIER INTERNATIONAL AG	Switzerland	125	87	93
28	LENOVO (BEIJING) CO., LTD.	China	62	3	89
29	IMPRESS TECH LTD	Cyprus	114	64	87
30	RH US, LLC	US	0	78	85
31	UHRENFABRIK JUNGHANS GMBH & CO. KG	Germany	65	0	84
32	KABUSHIKI KAISHA BIGWEST (ALSO TRADING AS BIGWEST CO., LTD.)	Japan	0	0	80
33	GAVRIELI BRANDS LLC	US	0	92	78
33	KERMI GMBH	Germany	99	63	78
33	RICHEMONT INTERNATIONA SA	Switzerland	101	112	78
36	FEMAS METAL SANAYI VE TICARET ANONIM SİRKETİ	Türkiye	4	0	77
37	HYUNDAI MOTOR COMPANY	Republic of Korea	141	123	76
37	STAUBLI ELECTRICAL CONNECTORS AG	Switzerland	9	0	76
39	GMP GROUP S.R.L.	Italy	0	19	75
39	HANS GROHE SE	Germany	75	114	75
41	INVENTIO AG	Switzerland	33	99	73
42	HERMES SELLIER (SOCIETE PAR ACTIONS SIMPLIFIEE)	France	139	168	72
42	MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC CORPORATION	Japan	107	150	72
44	GENCLER ELEKTRONIK SANAYI VE TICARET LIMITED SİRKETİ	Türkiye	0	0	71
44	GRAFF DIAMONDS LIMITED	UK	13	73	71
46	JOYO TECHNOLOGY PTE. LTD.	Singapore	0	83	69
47	NIKO GROUP NV	Belgium	6	47	68
47	TOWERKING TECH LIMITED	Seychelles	0	0	68
49	SKODA AUTO A.S.	Czech Republic	77	36	66
50	CILAG GMBH INTERNATIONAL	Switzerland	0	0	64

Note: For confidentiality reasons, data are derived from published registrations and their corresponding publication dates. Non-member country applicants can file applications for international registration, provided they have a legitimate and effective industrial or commercial establishment within the jurisdiction of a Hague member. For instance, even though Seychelles is not a member of the Hague System, Towerking Tech Limited of Seychelles was able to apply protection for 68 designs, by submitting applications through a Hague member connection.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2023.

**Among top 10 origins, the Netherlands and the Republic of Korea had the largest proportion of designs held by their top three applicants.**

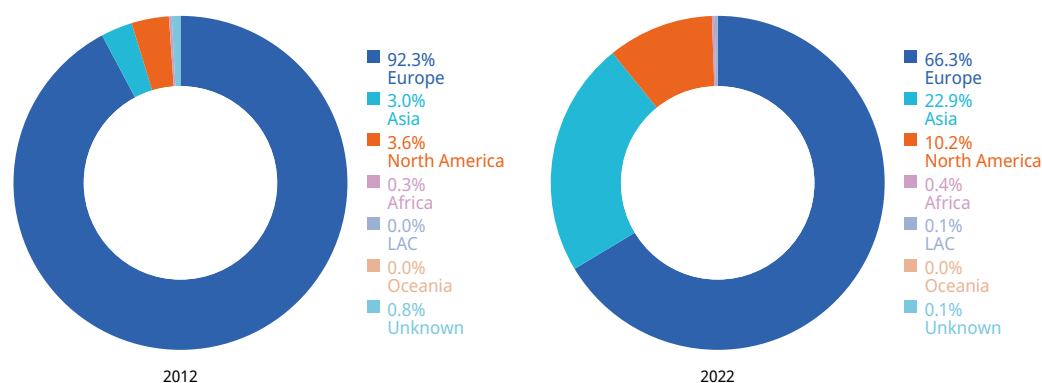
#### 5. Share of the top three applicants for the top 10 origins, 2022



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2023.

**The significant rise in Asia's share of designs in applications in 2022 is attributable to China's accession to the Hague System that year.**

#### 6. Designs contained in international applications by region, 2012 and 2022

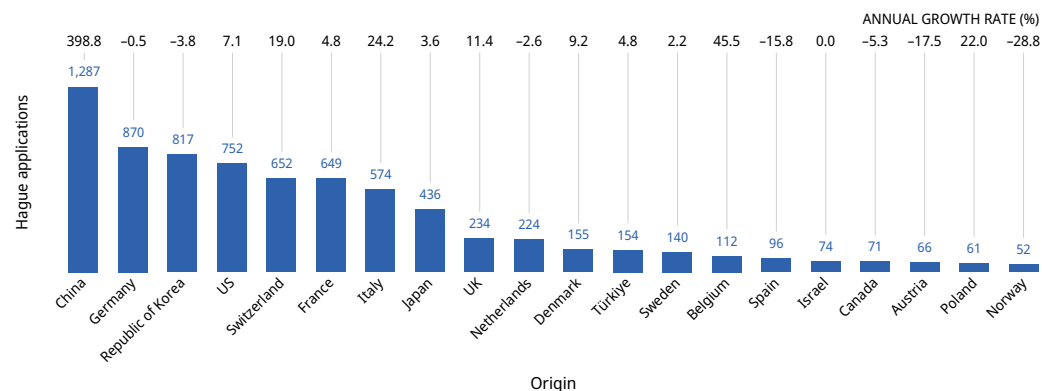


Note: Each geographical region includes the following number of countries or territories that filed at least one design application in either 2012 or 2022: Africa (6), Asia (16), Europe (42), Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) (6), North America (2) and Oceania (1). Regions are defined according to United Nations definitions.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2023.

**China became the leading source of Hague international applications in 2022, its first year as a Hague System member.**

#### 7. International applications for the top 20 origins, 2022

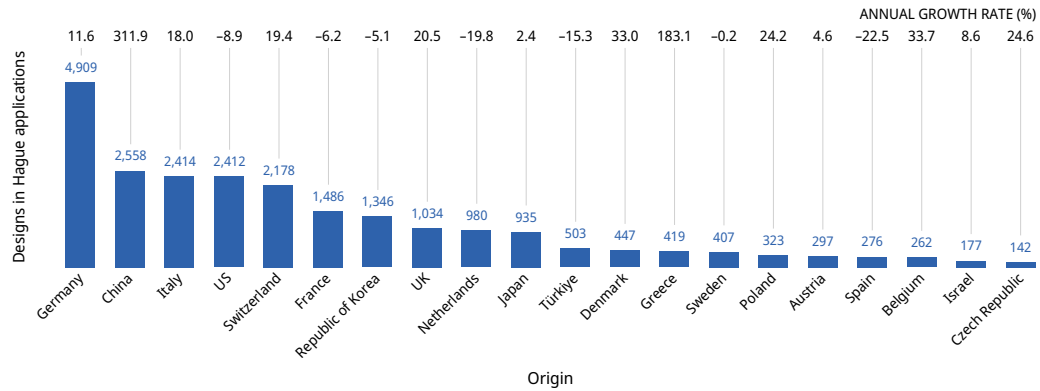


Note: The origin of an application is defined as the country or territory of residence stated in an applicant address.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2023.

**In number of designs, Germany continued to be the leading user of the Hague System, registering a significant 11.6% increase up to a total of 4,909 designs.**

**8. Designs contained in international applications for the top 20 origins, 2022**

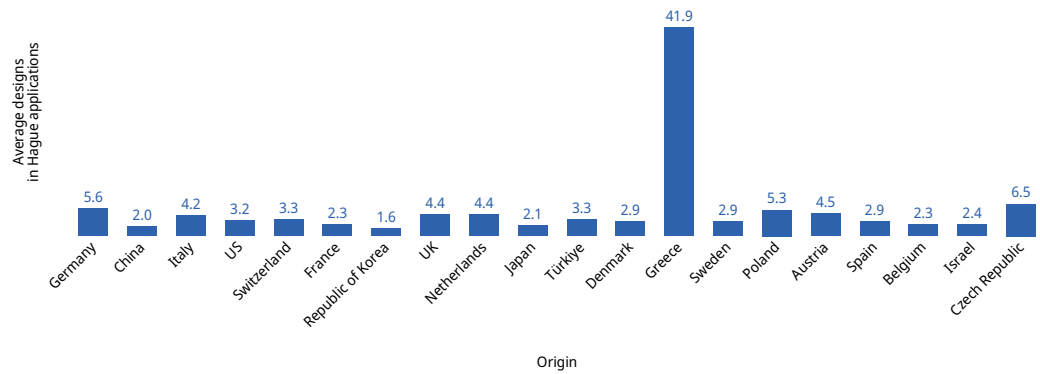


Note: The origin of an application is defined as the country or territory of residence stated in an applicant address.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2023.

**Excluding Greece, among top 20 origins, the average number of designs per application varied from 1.6 for the Republic of Korea to 6.5 for the Czech Republic.**

**9. Average number of designs per international application for the top 20 origins, 2022**

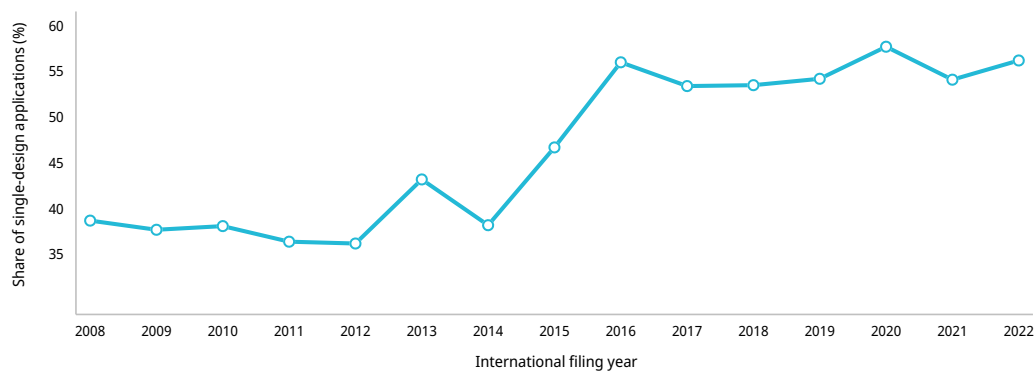


Note: Greece had a relatively low number of applications, with only 10 filed. However, each application contained a substantial number of designs. In fact, one application even reached the maximum limit of 100 permitted designs, while two other applications each contained 98 designs. As a result, Greece's average number of designs per application is significantly higher compared to the other top 20 origins. The origin of an application is defined as the country or territory of residence stated in an applicant address. Top 20 origins are as reported in figure 8.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2023.

**Single-design applications saw a significant increase between 2014 and 2016, primarily as a result of Japan, the Republic of Korea and the US joining the Hague System**

**10. Share of single-design applications, 2008–2022**

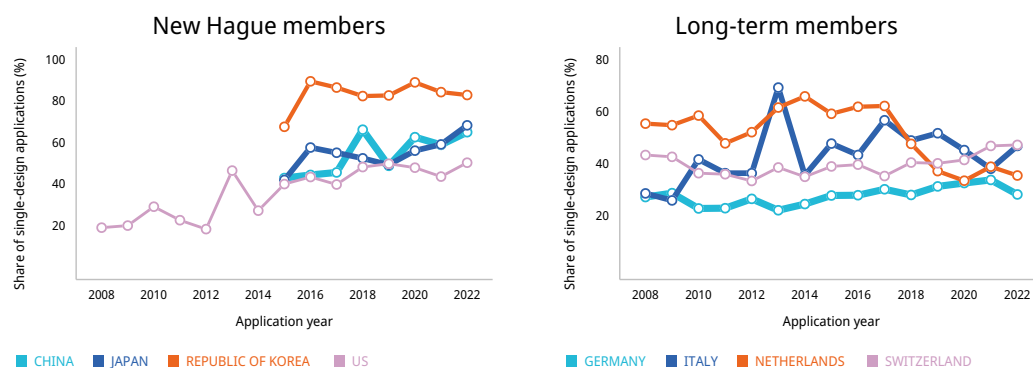


Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2023.



## Single-design shares for new Hague members have continued to increase.

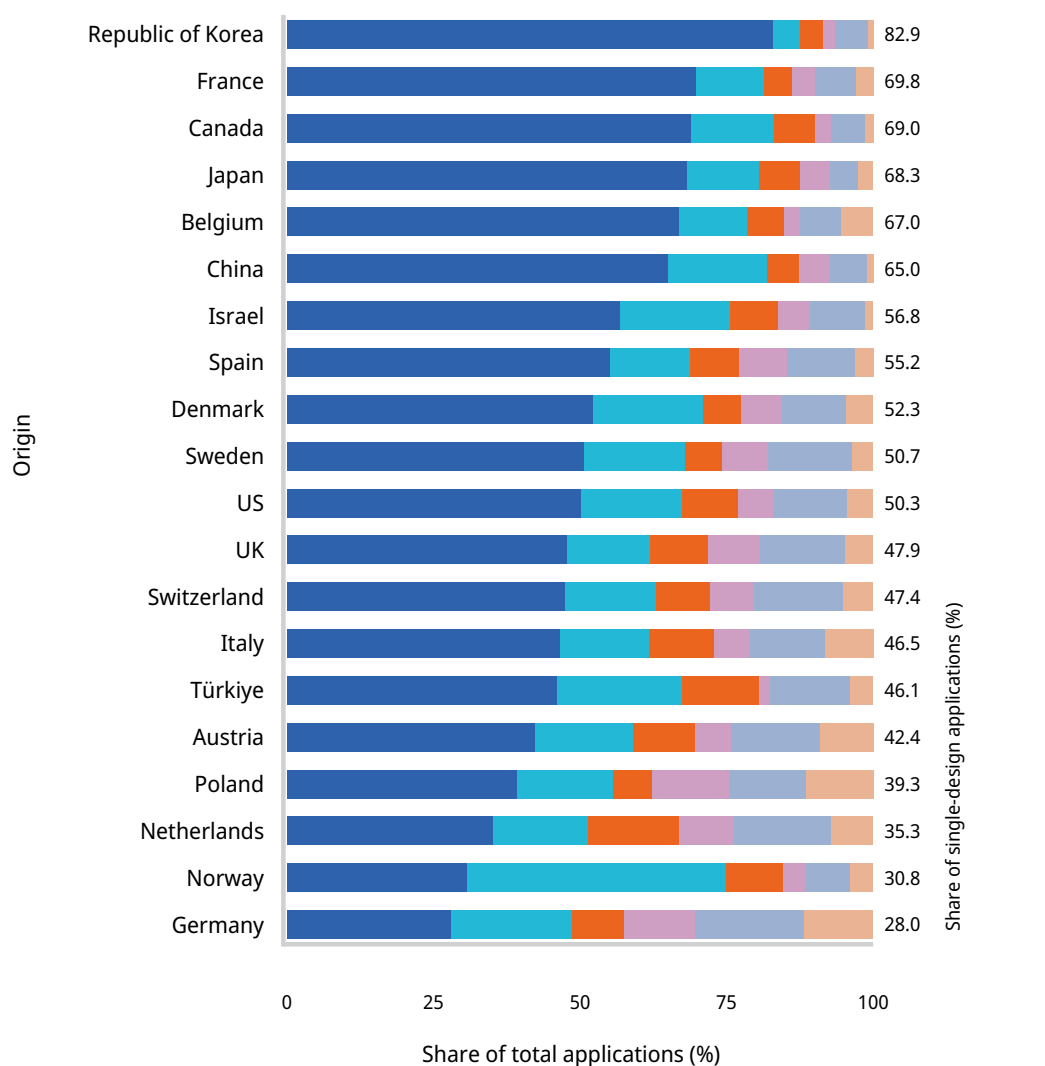
### 11. Share of single-design applications for selected origins, 2008–2022



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2023.

## The bulk of applications filed by new Hague System members, including Canada, China, Japan and the Republic of Korea, were single-design applications.

### 12. Distribution of designs per application for the top 20 origins, 2022

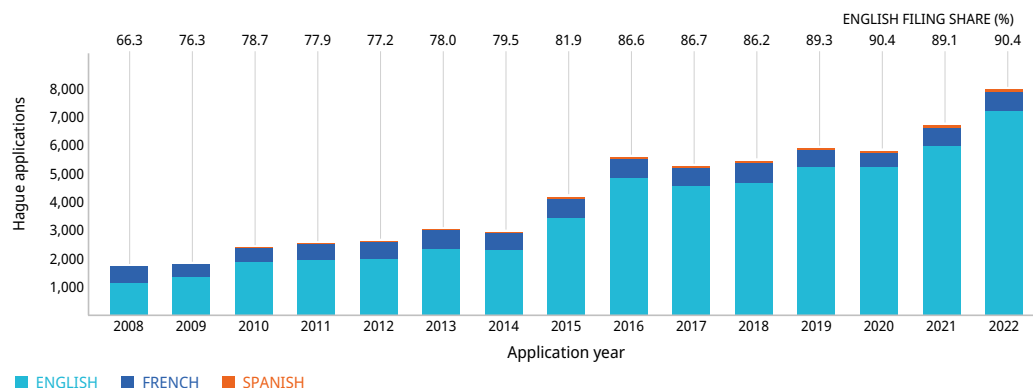


Note: Top 20 origins are as reported in figure 7.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2023.

**Applications filed in English have increased over the past 15 years and now account for approximately 90% of all applications.**

### 13. Distribution of international applications by language of filing, 2008–2022

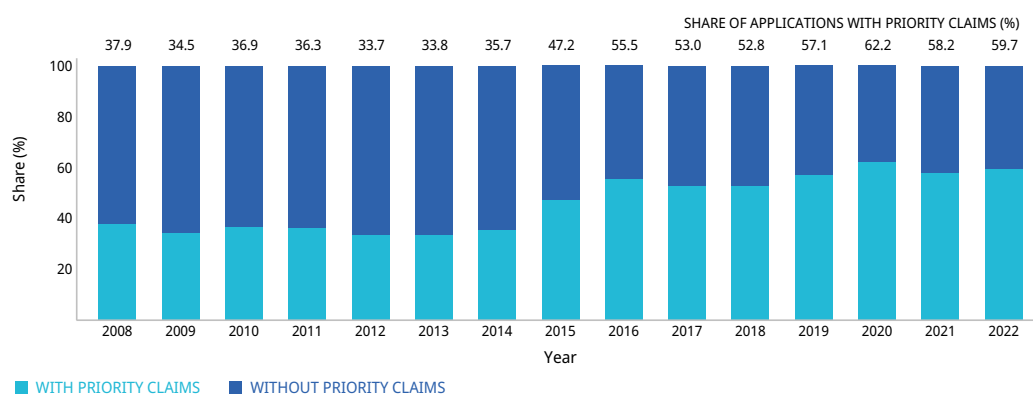


Note: International applications can be filed in English, French or Spanish.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2023.

**In 2022, approximately 60% of all applications were based on priority claims, representing a significant increase from the 37.9% reported in 2008.**

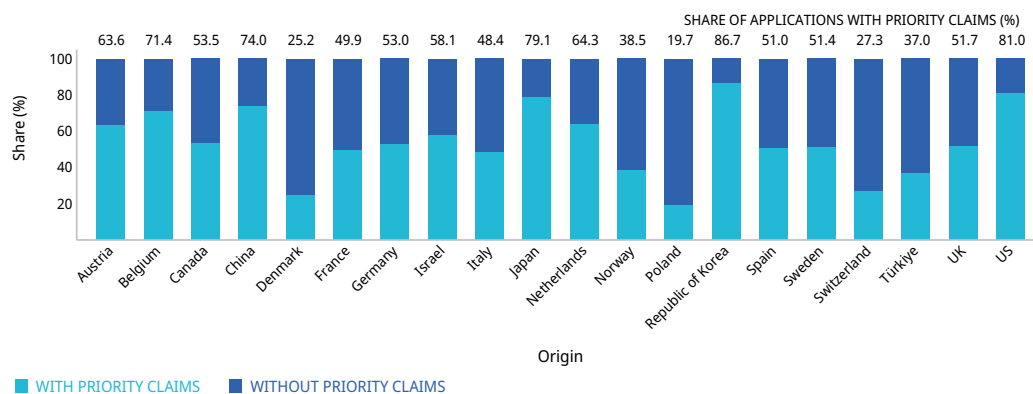
### 14. International applications with priority claims, 2008–2022



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2023.

**In 2022, Denmark, Poland and Switzerland were the top 20 countries with the smallest proportion of applications with priority claims.**

### 15. Share of international applications with priority claims for the top 20 origins, 2022

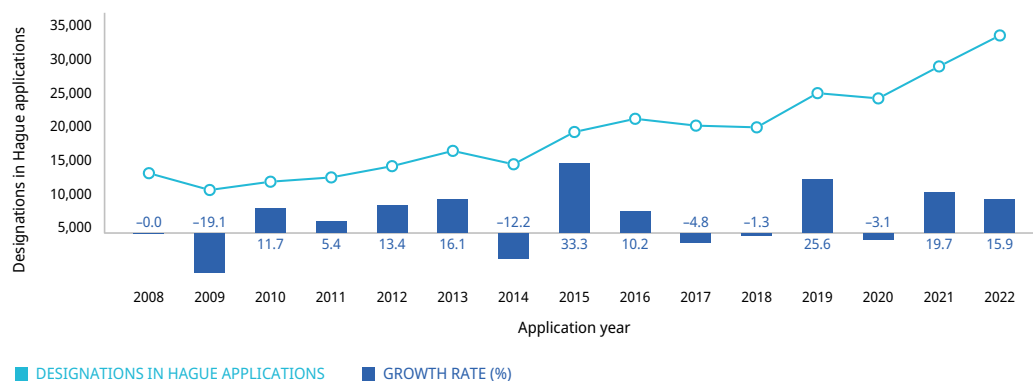


Note: Top 20 origins are as reported in figure 7.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2023.

**Designations in international applications increased by 15.9% in 2022, following growth of 19.7% in 2021.**

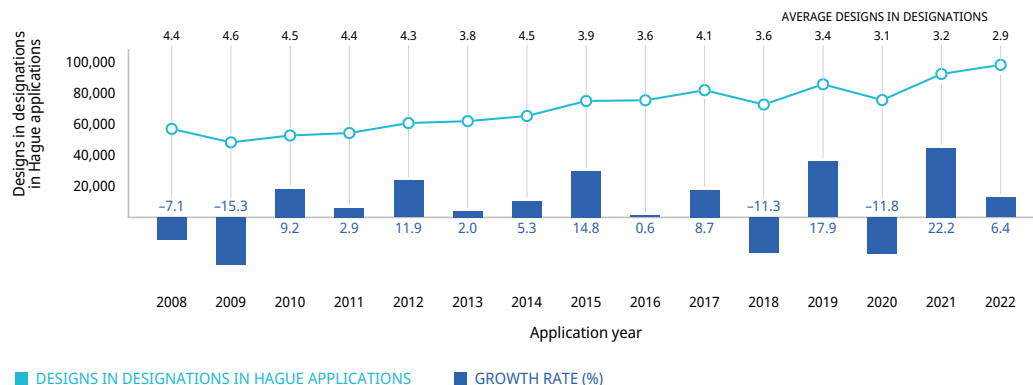
#### 16. Designations in international applications, 2008–2022



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2023.

**In 2022, designs contained in designations increased by 6.4% to approximately 98,000.**

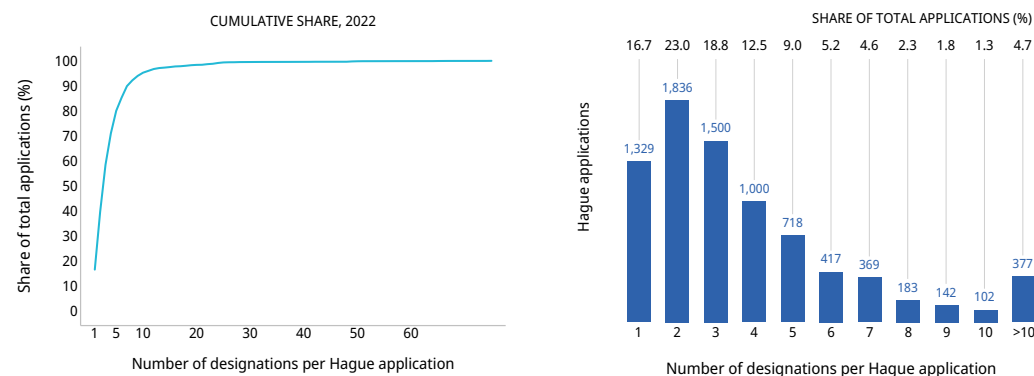
#### 17. Number of designs contained in designations in international applications, 2008–2022



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2023.

**Around 80% of applications sought protection in up to five Hague member jurisdictions.**

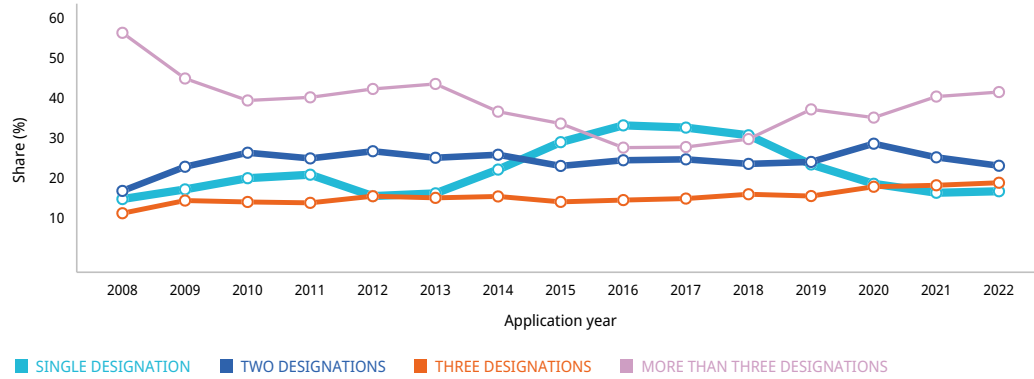
#### 18. Distribution of designations per international application, 2022



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2023.

## Applications seeking protection in more than three Hague members' jurisdictions increased from 27.6% in 2016 to 41.5% in 2022.

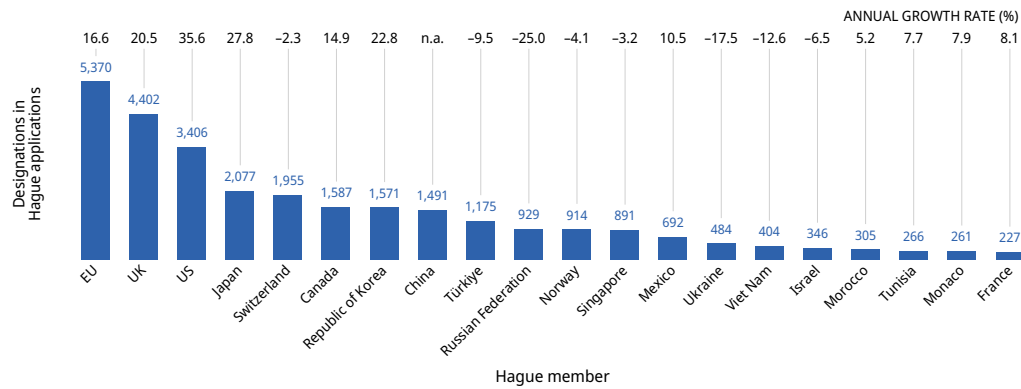
### 19. Share of applications by number of designations, 2008–2022



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2023.

## The EU, UK and US were the top three most designated members in international applications.

### 20. Designations in international applications for the top 20 most designated Hague members, 2022

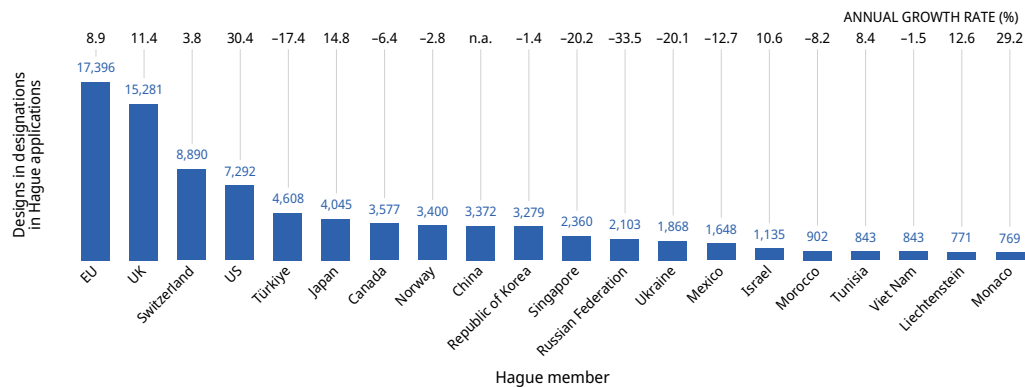


n.a. indicates not applicable.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2023.

## The EU continues to be the most designated member in terms of designs in designations.

### 21. Designs contained in designations in international applications for the top 20 most designated Hague members, 2022

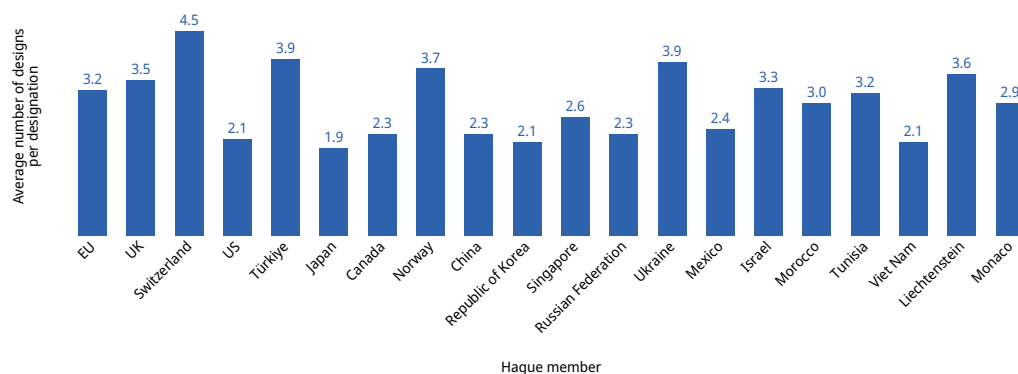


n.a. indicates not applicable.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2023.

**Switzerland, Türkiye and Ukraine were the top three designated members with the most designs per designation in international applications.**

**22. Average number of designs per designation for the top 20 most designated Hague members, 2022**

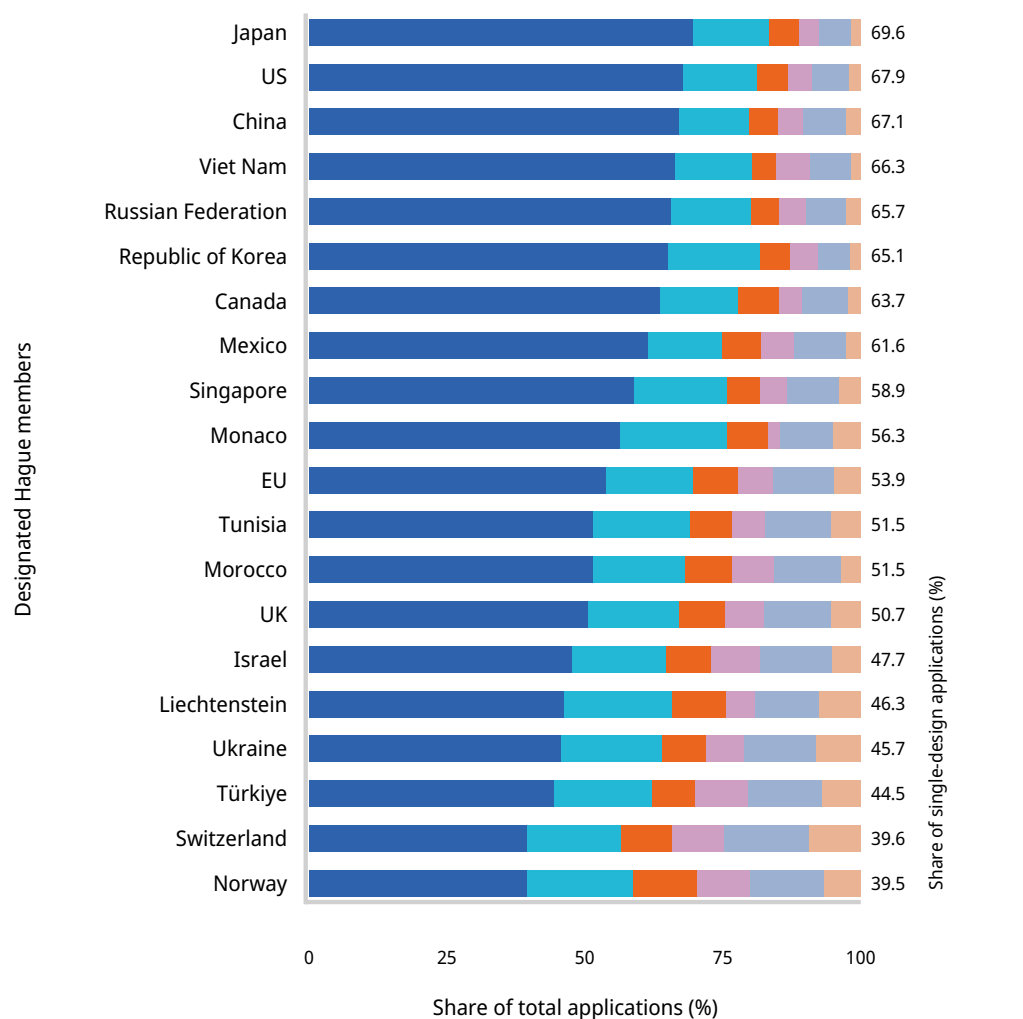


Note: The top 20 most designated Hague members are as reported in figure 21.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2023.

**China, Japan and the US had a proportion of single design applications over 67% among the top 20 most designated members of the Hague Agreement.**

**23. Distribution of designs per application for the top 20 most designated Hague members, 2022**



Note: Top 20 most designated Hague members are as reported in figure 21.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2023.

**German applicants accounted for the highest number of designations in seven of the top 15 Hague members, while Chinese applicants had the highest number in four.**

#### 24. Designs contained in applications for the top 15 origins and the top 15 most designated Hague members, 2022

Origin	Designated Hague member (number of designs)														
	Canada	China	EU	Israel	Japan	Mexico	Norway	Republic of Korea	Russian Federation	Singapore	Switzerland	Türkiye	UK	Ukraine	US
China	390	150	2,123	68	780	154	101	641	289	140	125	138	1,229	60	1,526
Denmark	52	59	361	10	50	7	243	41	15	19	191	29	343	11	123
France	212	332	749	156	295	114	211	270	225	188	709	276	820	179	336
Germany	455	549	2,949	190	518	99	706	529	265	373	3,067	1,432	2,589	358	1,066
Greece	1	..	222	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	215	219	..	2
Italy	125	298	1,494	105	214	55	311	186	230	180	1,031	647	1,791	125	506
Japan	61	234	806	15	81	15	16	230	27	122	27	21	385	2	305
Netherlands	75	45	243	3	191	92	120	164	92	163	134	174	796	116	131
Poland	8	6	259	7	6	5	40	12	35	3	207	14	98	46	58
Republic of Korea	96	226	1,173	4	351	36	5	51	67	43	7	10	590	7	477
Sweden	71	82	210	3	45	2	196	22	22	8	140	99	259	22	159
Switzerland	422	434	1,785	179	480	209	457	407	259	451	1,728	634	1,628	393	662
Türkiye	32	19	418	18	20	8	34	17	71	27	31	38	229	57	147
UK	162	147	893	21	112	61	100	84	62	28	189	30	706	33	385
US	824	498	2,088	123	577	485	312	330	83	250	426	196	1,997	32	181
Others/ Unknown	591	293	1,623	232	324	306	548	294	361	365	878	655	1,602	427	1,228
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,577</b>	<b>3,372</b>	<b>17,396</b>	<b>1,135</b>	<b>4,045</b>	<b>1,648</b>	<b>3,400</b>	<b>3,279</b>	<b>2,103</b>	<b>2,360</b>	<b>8,890</b>	<b>4,608</b>	<b>15,281</b>	<b>1,868</b>	<b>7,292</b>

Origin	Designated Hague member (share of total, %)														
	Canada	China	EU	Israel	Japan	Mexico	Norway	Republic of Korea	Russian Federation	Singapore	Switzerland	Türkiye	UK	Ukraine	US
China	10.9	4.4	12.2	6.0	19.3	9.3	3.0	19.5	13.7	5.9	1.4	3.0	8.0	3.2	20.9
Denmark	1.5	1.7	2.1	0.9	1.2	0.4	7.1	1.3	0.7	0.8	2.1	0.6	2.2	0.6	1.7
France	5.9	9.8	4.3	13.7	7.3	6.9	6.2	8.2	10.7	8.0	8.0	6.0	5.4	9.6	4.6
Germany	12.7	16.3	17.0	16.7	12.8	6.0	20.8	16.1	12.6	15.8	34.5	31.1	16.9	19.2	14.6
Greece	0.0	..	1.3	0.1	0.0	..	..	0.0	..	..	..	4.7	1.4	..	0.0
Italy	3.5	8.8	8.6	9.3	5.3	3.3	9.1	5.7	10.9	7.6	11.6	14.0	11.7	6.7	6.9
Japan	1.7	6.9	4.6	1.3	2.0	0.9	0.5	7.0	1.3	5.2	0.3	0.5	2.5	0.1	4.2
Netherlands	2.1	1.3	1.4	0.3	4.7	5.6	3.5	5.0	4.4	6.9	1.5	3.8	5.2	6.2	1.8
Poland	0.2	0.2	1.5	0.6	0.1	0.3	1.2	0.4	1.7	0.1	2.3	0.3	0.6	2.5	0.8
Republic of Korea	2.7	6.7	6.7	0.4	8.7	2.2	0.1	1.6	3.2	1.8	0.1	0.2	3.9	0.4	6.5
Sweden	2.0	2.4	1.2	0.3	1.1	0.1	5.8	0.7	1.0	0.3	1.6	2.1	1.7	1.2	2.2
Switzerland	11.8	12.9	10.3	15.8	11.9	12.7	13.4	12.4	12.3	19.1	19.4	13.8	10.7	21.0	9.1
Türkiye	0.9	0.6	2.4	1.6	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.5	3.4	1.1	0.3	0.8	1.5	3.1	2.0
UK	4.5	4.4	5.1	1.9	2.8	3.7	2.9	2.6	2.9	1.2	2.1	0.7	4.6	1.8	5.3
US	23.0	14.8	12.0	10.8	14.3	29.4	9.2	10.1	3.9	10.6	4.8	4.3	13.1	1.7	2.5
Others/ Unknown	16.5	8.7	9.3	20.4	8.0	18.6	16.1	9.0	17.2	15.5	9.9	14.2	10.5	22.9	16.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Note: The 15 origins are as reported in figure 8 and the top 15 designated Hague members are as reported in figure 21.

.. indicates zero.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2023.

**Designs related to recording, communication or information retrieval equipment (10.4%) accounted for the largest share of total designs in 2022.**

**25. Designs contained in international applications by class, 2019–2022**

Class	2019	2020	2021	2022	Growth rate (%): 2021–2022	2022 share of total (%)
Class 14: Recording, communication or information retrieval equipment	2,970	1,644	2,162	2,605	20.5	10.4
Class 12: Means of transport or hoisting	2,075	1,895	2,209	2,427	9.9	9.7
Class 9: Packages and containers for the transport or handling of goods	1,442	1,572	1,872	1,766	-5.7	7.1
Class 6: Furnishing	2,187	1,385	1,544	1,696	9.8	6.8
Class 23: Fluid distribution equipment, sanitary, heating, ventilation, etc.	1,173	1,000	1,035	1,503	45.2	6.0
Class 26: Lighting apparatus	1,357	1,303	1,458	1,448	-0.7	5.8
Class 21: Games, toys, tents and sports goods	695	612	897	1,335	48.8	5.3
Class 11: Articles of adornment	960	1,008	1,103	1,198	8.6	4.8
Class 7: Household goods, not elsewhere specified	774	839	834	1,135	36.1	4.5
Class 15: Machines, not elsewhere specified	673	580	743	1,070	44.0	4.3
Class 24: Medical and laboratory equipment	453	657	719	988	37.4	4.0
Class 2: Articles of clothing and haberdashery	949	635	1,114	925	-17.0	3.7
Class 28: Pharmaceutical and cosmetic products, toilet articles and apparatus	542	772	1,276	901	-29.4	3.6
Class 10: Clocks and watches and other measuring instruments, etc.	1,001	690	779	831	6.7	3.3
Class 32: Graphic symbols and logos, etc.	1,060	731	740	781	5.5	3.1
Class 13: Equipment for production, distribution or transformation of electricity	550	462	674	769	14.1	3.1
Class 25: Building units and construction elements	820	795	710	735	3.5	2.9
Class 8: Tools and hardware	484	313	583	644	10.5	2.6
Class 3: Travel goods, cases, parasols and personal belongings, etc.	439	366	518	458	-11.6	1.8
Class 19: Stationery and office equipment, artists' and teaching materials	258	169	272	392	44.1	1.6
Class 5: Textile piecegoods, artificial and natural sheet material	135	94	176	238	35.2	1.0
Class 27: Tobacco and smokers' supplies	173	195	109	219	100.9	0.9
Class 16: Photographic, cinematographic and optical apparatus	176	133	143	190	32.9	0.8
Class 31: Machines and appliances for preparing food or drink	108	115	77	167	116.9	0.7
Class 30: Articles for the care and handling of animals	81	41	100	123	23.0	0.5
Class 20: Sales and advertising equipment, signs	81	98	113	107	-5.3	0.4
Class 4: Brushware	61	215	98	87	-11.2	0.3
Class 1: Foodstuffs	37	54	129	79	-38.8	0.3
Class 22: Arms, pyrotechnic articles, articles for hunting, fishing and pest killing	48	49	97	71	-26.8	0.3
Class 29: Devices and equipment against fire hazards, etc.	37	133	90	51	-43.3	0.2
Class 17: Musical instruments	26	11	28	29	3.6	0.1
Class 18: Printing and office machinery	34	48	87	29	-66.7	0.1

Note: For a complete list of class definitions, visit: [www.wipo.int/classifications/locarno](http://www.wipo.int/classifications/locarno).

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2023.



## The largest share of designs from China, Japan, the Netherlands and the Republic of Korea related to recording, communication or information retrieval equipment.

### 26. Designs contained in international applications by class for the top 10 origins, 2022

Class	Origin									
	China	France	Germany	Italy	Japan	Netherlands	Republic of Korea	Switzerland	UK	US
Class 1: Foodstuffs	2	5	14	1	1	5	2	8	11	7
Class 2: Articles of clothing and haberdashery	17	129	133	118	17	1	5	110	8	102
Class 3: Travel goods, cases, parasols and personal belongings, etc.	48	78	51	51	21	..	38	32	16	77
Class 4: Brushware	4	9	22	2	..	..	0	7	24	5
Class 5: Textile piecegoods, artificial and natural sheet material	1	..	90	16	2	..	2	41	..	1
Class 6: Furnishing	79	46	369	239	5	109	32	57	24	94
Class 7: Household goods, not elsewhere specified	85	22	191	81	14	74	63	154	41	164
Class 8: Tools and hardware	43	41	238	62	13	13	6	39	23	44
Class 9: Packages and containers for the transport or handling of goods	33	75	161	141	85	54	30	126	51	666
Class 10: Clocks and watches and other measuring instruments, etc.	75	44	159	23	36	8	29	349	11	56
Class 11: Articles of adornment	3	199	230	311	40	12	2	237	101	15
Class 12: Means of transport or hoisting	293	297	776	370	66	30	70	57	30	38
Class 13: Equipment for production, distribution or transformation of electricity	215	74	142	46	11	12	42	54	20	49
Class 14: Recording, communication or information retrieval equipment	555	47	109	60	176	422	552	60	55	276
Class 15: Machines, not elsewhere specified	243	11	326	16	50	3	209	48	13	41
Class 16: Photographic, cinematographic and optical apparatus	53	11	12	4	20	1	14	22	2	15
Class 17: Musical instruments	6	3	3	1	1	..	1	4	6	1
Class 18: Printing and office machinery	..	..	4	3	7	1	1	6	2	..
Class 19: Stationery and office equipment, artists' and teaching materials	7	15	81	4	37	4	17	22	12	116
Class 20: Sales and advertising equipment, signs	7	9	26	1	..	3	6	2	25	12
Class 21: Games, toys, tents and sports goods	76	57	250	191	62	4	30	31	379	99
Class 22: Arms, pyrotechnic articles, articles for hunting, fishing and pest killing	3	7	7	6	..	..	7	13	..	14
Class 23: Fluid distribution equipment, sanitary, heating, ventilation, etc.	255	18	577	180	59	22	88	79	18	42
Class 24: Medical and laboratory equipment	116	26	84	49	95	24	34	298	36	139
Class 25: Building units and construction elements	41	13	111	52	12	6	4	51	29	12
Class 26: Lighting apparatus	87	94	305	258	2	26	27	11	12	46
Class 27: Tobacco and smokers' supplies	56	..	5	..	1	..	..	58	37	51
Class 28: Pharmaceutical and cosmetic products, toilet articles and apparatus	116	36	324	12	10	111	26	8	10	171
Class 29: Devices and equipment against fire hazards, etc.	6	..	20	2	1	2	1	2	6	3
Class 30: Articles for the care and handling of animals	26	5	4	13	6	..	2	1	13	26
Class 31: Machines and appliances for preparing food or drink	5	3	26	14	1	26	6	13	4	7
Class 32: Graphic symbols and logos, etc.	..	111	58	87	81	7	0	181	14	14

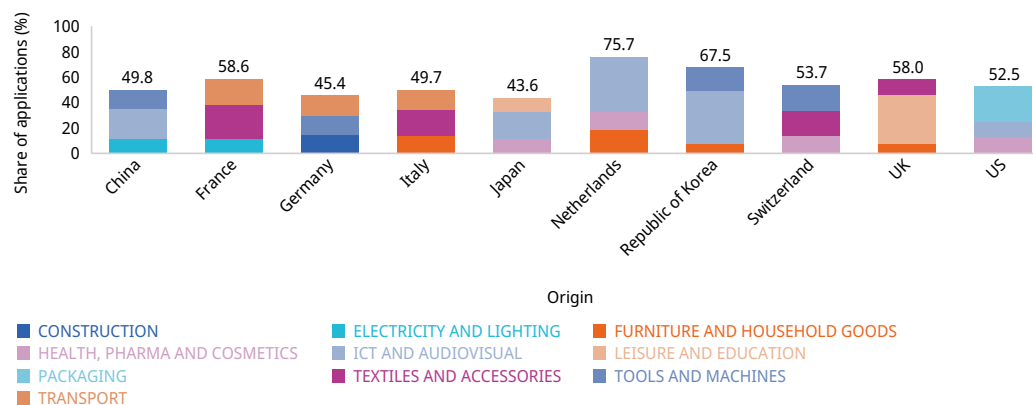
Note: Top 10 origins are as reported in figure 8. For a complete list of class definitions, visit: [www.wipo.int/classifications/locarno](http://www.wipo.int/classifications/locarno).

.. indicates zero.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2023.

**The distribution of designs by sector is highly concentrated in the Netherlands and the Republic of Korea, where the top three sectors accounted for more than two-thirds of all designs.**

**27. Distribution of designs contained in applications by the top three sectors for the top 10 origins, 2022**



Note: See the annex for definitions of sectors. Top 10 origins are as reported in figure 8.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2023.

## The largest share of designs designated for Norway and Türkiye related to means of transport.

### 28. Designs contained in international applications by class and designated Hague member, 2022

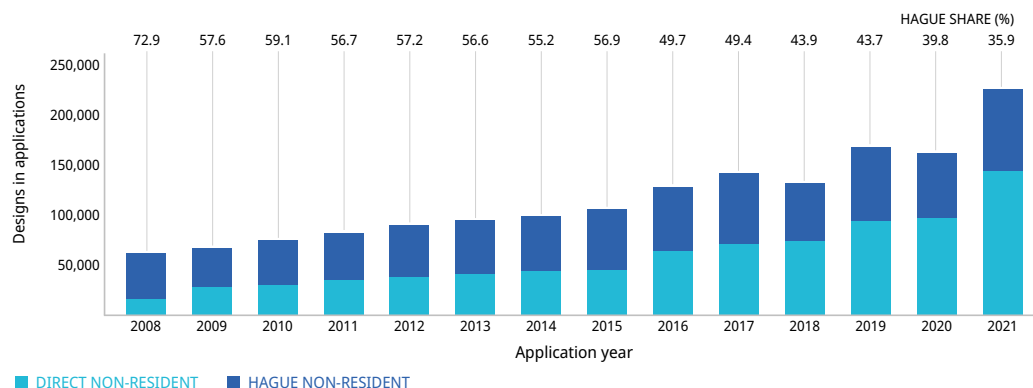
Class	Designated Hague member									
	Canada	China	EU	Japan	Norway	Republic of Korea	Switzerland	Türkiye	UK	US
Class 1: Foodstuffs	12	7	57	10	6	10	16	10	45	42
Class 2: Articles of clothing and haberdashery	201	137	692	225	251	221	419	145	668	377
Class 3: Travel goods, cases, parasols and personal belongings, etc.	96	73	327	150	21	160	128	59	316	171
Class 4: Brushware	14	12	65	24	5	9	26	14	30	41
Class 5: Textile piecegoods, artificial and natural sheet material	1	36	210	2	1	34	101	34	169	71
Class 6: Furnishing	122	149	1,427	124	270	105	878	234	930	450
Class 7: Household goods, not elsewhere specified	157	97	792	144	186	118	462	116	654	246
Class 8: Tools and hardware	118	111	358	95	111	45	211	137	383	309
Class 9: Packages and containers for the transport or handling of goods	263	219	1,261	272	213	162	480	203	1,231	399
Class 10: Clocks and watches and other measuring instruments, etc.	110	110	709	178	114	153	513	230	634	252
Class 11: Articles of adornment	148	106	945	129	106	168	858	311	824	176
Class 12: Means of transport or hoisting	209	348	1,236	302	544	290	816	747	1,219	611
Class 13: Equipment for production, distribution or transformation of electricity	100	146	476	177	161	149	223	96	403	330
Class 14: Recording, communication or information retrieval equipment	328	350	1,849	516	201	274	287	131	1,673	702
Class 15: Machines, not elsewhere specified	164	219	896	274	45	229	310	168	625	383
Class 16: Photographic, cinematographic and optical apparatus	25	32	143	54	25	64	24	20	119	83
Class 17: Musical instruments	4	4	20	3	0	3	6	3	14	22
Class 18: Printing and office machinery	4	3	16	4	6	4	9	4	20	16
Class 19: Stationery and office equipment, artists' and teaching materials	108	75	293	58	106	34	168	111	288	108
Class 20: Sales and advertising equipment, signs	28	26	84	27	6	12	32	12	55	37
Class 21: Games, toys, tents and sports goods	215	198	1,028	182	116	123	336	138	951	364
Class 22: Arms, pyrotechnic articles, articles for hunting, fishing and pest killing	12	4	61	19	13	12	23	19	40	31
Class 23: Fluid distribution equipment, sanitary, heating, ventilation, etc.	115	145	1,027	103	182	120	553	275	735	327
Class 24: Medical and laboratory equipment	331	320	675	396	71	274	372	218	609	565
Class 25: Building units and construction elements	159	49	551	30	183	26	402	206	398	272
Class 26: Lighting apparatus	89	97	666	96	197	57	500	442	852	238
Class 27: Tobacco and smokers' supplies	98	37	121	18	24	36	84	12	179	63
Class 28: Pharmaceutical and cosmetic products, toilet articles and apparatus	247	163	548	348	144	304	182	215	547	323
Class 29: Devices and equipment against fire hazards, etc.	15	9	25	22	3	28	6	5	23	41
Class 30: Articles for the care and handling of animals	30	23	84	9	9	9	12	4	58	62
Class 31: Machines and appliances for preparing food or drink	44	45	99	21	35	35	51	32	106	77
Class 32: Graphic symbols and logos, etc.	8	15	635	30	31	9	389	250	470	96

Note: Top 10 designated Hague members are as reported in figure 21. For full class definitions, visit: [www.wipo.int/classifications/locarno](http://www.wipo.int/classifications/locarno).

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2023.

**In 2021, the Hague System accounted for approximately 36% of all non-resident design filings.**

### 29. Non-resident application design counts by filing route (direct and Hague), 2008–2021

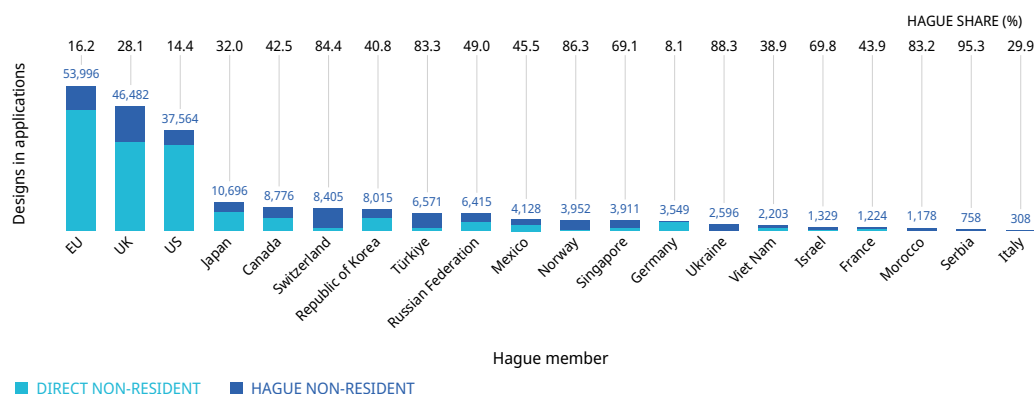


Note: Because data on direct applications are only available up to 2021, Hague designation data for 2022 are not reported. The direct route refers to those applications filed directly at a national or regional IP office of a Hague member. The Hague route refers to designations received by offices via the Hague System. For simplicity, the latter designations are referred to as applications received via the Hague route.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2023.

**The Hague route share of non-resident filings ranged from 8.1% for Germany to 95.3% for Serbia.**

### 30. Non-resident application design counts by filing route for selected Hague members, 2021

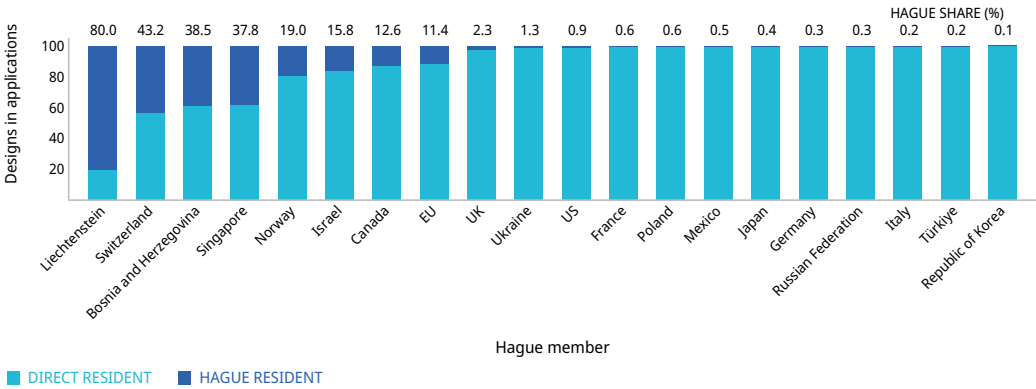


Note: Because data on direct applications are only available up to 2021, Hague designation data for 2022 are not reported. The direct route refers to those applications filed directly at a national or regional IP office of a Hague member. The Hague route refers to designations received by offices via the Hague System. For simplicity, the latter designations are referred to as applications received via the Hague route.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2023.

The Hague route was used by a significant proportion of resident filings at the offices of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Liechtenstein, Singapore and Switzerland.

31. Resident application design counts by filing route for selected Hague members, 2021



Note: Because data on direct applications are only available up to 2021, Hague designation data for 2022 are not reported. The direct route refers to those applications filed directly at the national or regional IP office of a Hague member. The Hague route refers to designations/filings received by offices via the Hague System. For simplicity, the latter designations are referred to as applications received via the Hague route.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2023.

# B. Registrations, renewals of registrations and registrations in force via the Hague System

## Highlights

### Designs registered through international applications increased by 25.8% in 2022, reaching a total of 25,148 designs

The International Bureau (IB) reported 7,725 international registrations in 2022, representing a 26.5% increase on the previous year (see figure 32). Additionally, the number of designs included in registrations amounted to 25,148, a significant increase from the 19,993 designs registered in 2021 (see table 34). The growth in designs within registrations from China and Germany contributed to almost 60% of the overall increase. Residents from 63 different countries registered at least one design in 2022.

Holders residing in Germany accounted for the biggest proportion of all design registrations at 20.3%, followed by those in the US (10.8%), Italy (8.7%), China (8.6%) and Switzerland (8.1%) (see table 34). All top five origins experienced double-digit growth, with Germany showing the fastest growth rate at 39.3%. It should be noted that a growth rate for China (+276.4%) is not representative, as it only recently joined the Hague System in May 2022. Outside the top five sources, the UK ranked eighth after an impressive growth rate of 81.9% in 2022, following upon a 36.6% increase in 2021. Greece (+177.3%) and Malta (+214.1%) experienced triple-digit growth, albeit starting from a lower base.

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## Registrations, refusals and grants of protection

Designated offices can refuse to grant an international registration protection. If an office decides to refuse protection, it must notify the IB of its decision within six or 12 months from the date on which the registration was published in the *International Designs Bulletin*.

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### Renewals of designs contained in registrations increased by 5.4% in 2022, marking a sixth successive year of growth

In 2022, there were around 5,284 international registrations containing 21,081 designs that were renewed. There was, however, a decline of 3.2% in registration renewals compared to the previous year, which marks the first decline in three years (see figure 40). On the other hand, renewals of designs contained in registrations increased by 5.4% in 2022, marking a sixth successive year of growth (see figure 41).

Among the top five countries, Germany accounted for the biggest share of design renewals with 26.5%, followed by Switzerland with 19.3%, France with 9.3%, Italy with 8.1%, and the US with 7.4% (see figure 43). The 2022 share for each top five origin is similar to their share in 2021.

In 2022, the EU was the most designated Hague member with 13,326 design renewals. Switzerland closely followed with 13,093 design renewals, followed by Türkiye with 7,570, France with 4,184, and Germany with 3,828 (see table 44). These five most designated members accounted for 42.6% of all design renewal designations in 2022, which is 6.8 percentage points higher than their combined share in 2017.

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## Renewals of international registrations

International registrations under the Hague Agreement are initially valid for a period of five years, and can be renewed for at least two additional five-year periods. However, the maximum duration of protection in any Hague member's jurisdiction may vary according to the laws pertaining to that jurisdiction. It is important to note that in order for an international registration to remain valid, it must be renewed. During the renewal process, a holder has the option of either renewing all or only some of the designs contained in the initial registration, and can also choose to do so in respect of either all or only some of the Hague members designated in the initial registration.

---

The whole term of protection of an international registration is divided into successive five-year periods. The total number of renewals in any given year can be disaggregated into first, second and third renewal, and so on. For an international registration, the first renewal is due five years after initial registration, the second after 10 years, the third after 15 years, the fourth after 20 years, and so on.

In 2022, around 60% of all designs were renewed for a first time (see figure 45). Second-time renewals accounted for just over one-fifth of all renewals, while designs renewed for a third time accounted for the smallest proportion of all renewals at 5.9%. The fourth renewal category, which includes renewal for a fourth time or more, accounted for 12.6% of all renewals in 2022. It is worth noting that the shares of first renewals has been trending upward since 2011.

There is a significant variation in the distribution of design renewals across categories for the 2018–2022 period among the top 15 origins. In the case of Japan and the Republic of Korea, designs renewed for a first time accounted for almost every renewal (see figure 46). This is because these countries only became Hague System members in 2015 and 2014, respectively, meaning insufficient time had elapsed for registrations to be renewed for a second time. Similarly, first-time renewals constituted a significant proportion of all renewals in Sweden. On the other hand, more than one-third of all renewals in the US were renewed for a second time. Germany and Switzerland had over a quarter of designs renewed for a second time. The largest shares of third renewals were observed in France and the Netherlands, while Belgium, France and Italy had high fourth-renewals shares.

Figure 47 shows the first-renewal rate between 2008 and 2022, which is the ratio between designs renewed for a first time in any given year and the total number of designs due for a first renewal before expiry. In 2022, out of 17,674 designs due for renewal, 12,581 were renewed, resulting in a first-renewal rate of 71.2%. The first-renewal rate for international designs has consistently been over 60% every year since 2014.

Figure 48 displays the range of first-renewal rates for the top 15 origins for the 2018–2022 period. Among these origins, Liechtenstein had the highest first-renewal rate at 93.5%, whereas Türkiye had the lowest at 37.6%. Austria also had a relatively low first-renewal rate of 42%, similar to Türkiye. However, the first-renewal rate for each of the remaining 13 countries was over 50%.



### **Around 51,200 international registrations, containing around 197,000 designs, were in force in 2022**

Active registrations increased by 7.8% to reach 51,172 in 2022 (see figure 49). Registrations in force consisted of approximately 197,036 designs (see figure 50). However, the majority of designs and registrations were concentrated in a small number of countries. In 2022, France, Germany, Italy, the Republic of Korea, Switzerland and the US held collectively around 70% of all active designs (see figure 53). Nevertheless, their combined share decreased by about 6.7 percentage points between 2017 and 2022.

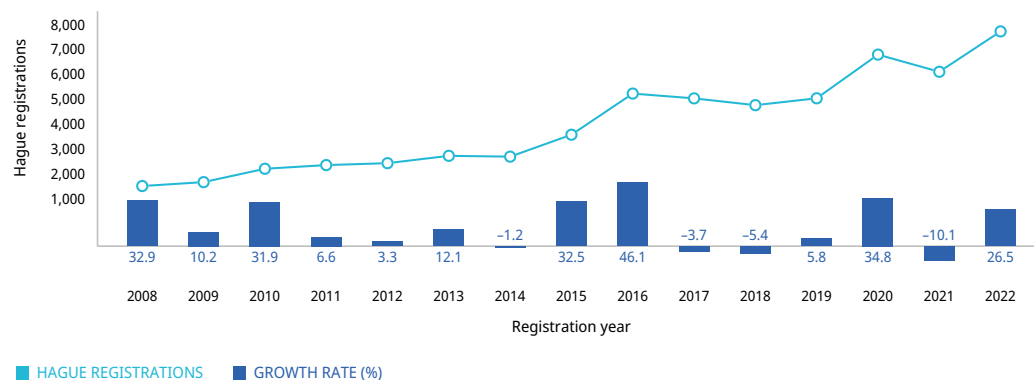
Studying registrations in force by right holders helps provide insights into the concentration of registrations at the firm and individual levels. In 2022, just under two-thirds of firms or individuals that held an active registration had no more than one registration in their portfolio (see figure 54). A further 14.9% of holders owned only two active registrations, while holders with three accounted for just 5.9% of the total. Only 44 portfolios had more than 100 active registrations, with one holder – LG Electronics of the Republic of Korea – having 2,587 active registrations. The distribution of active registrations has remained more or less the same over the past few years.

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**In 2022, international registrations increased by 26.5%, reaching a total of 7,725 registrations.**

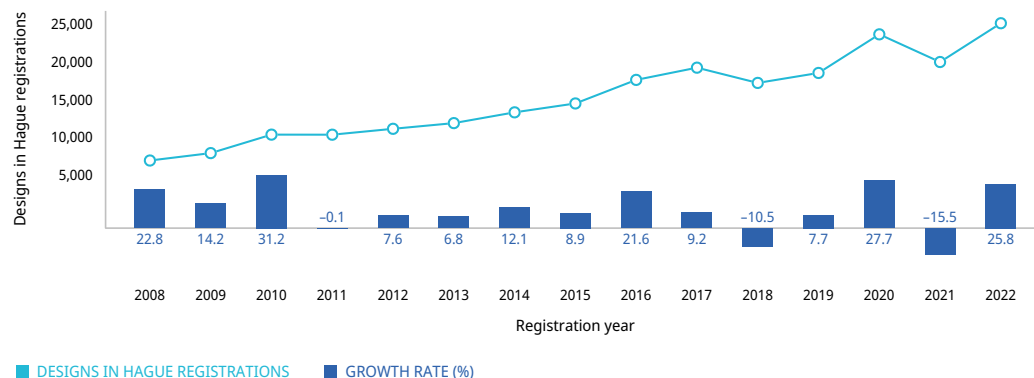
### 32. International registrations, 2008–2022



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2023.

**Designs contained in international registrations grew 25.8%, reaching 25,148 in 2022.**

### 33. Number of designs contained in international registrations, 2008–2022



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2023.

## **Holders residing in Germany accounted for one-fifth of all designs within registrations in 2022.**

### **34. International registrations and registration design counts for the top 20 origins, 2020–2022**

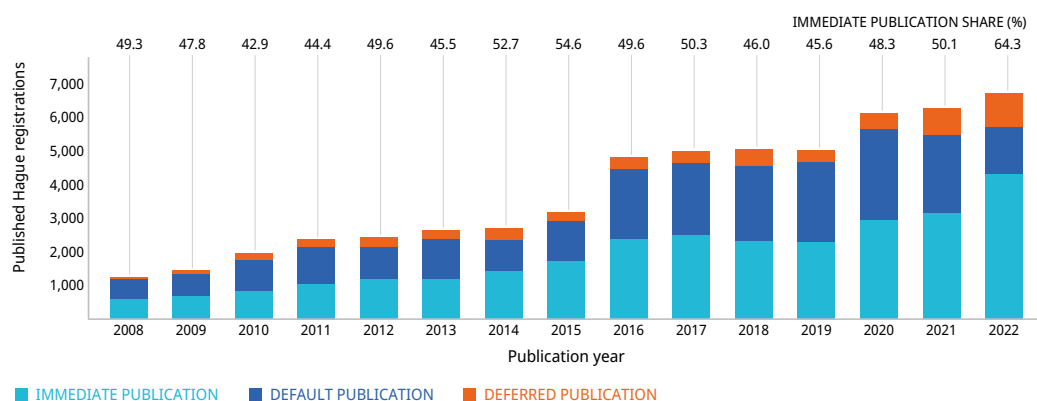
Origin	Number of registrations					Designs in registrations				
	2020	2021	2022	Growth rate (%): 2021–2022	2022 share of total (%)	2020	2021	2022	Growth rate (%): 2021–2022	2022 share of total (%)
Germany	823	796	875	9.9	11.3	5,279	3,661	5,100	39.3	20.3
US	583	607	799	31.6	10.3	2,569	2,296	2,723	18.6	10.8
Italy	322	422	564	33.6	7.3	1,437	1,884	2,191	16.3	8.7
China	391	241	1,089	351.9	14.1	989	573	2,157	276.4	8.6
Switzerland	602	539	634	17.6	8.2	2,303	1,847	2,039	10.4	8.1
France	500	581	644	10.8	8.3	1,272	1,507	1,443	–4.2	5.7
Republic of Korea	1,430	844	788	–6.6	10.2	2,274	1,464	1,268	–13.4	5
UK	197	183	222	21.3	2.9	456	623	1,133	81.9	4.5
Netherlands	156	202	220	8.9	2.8	1,265	1,130	1,086	–3.9	4.3
Japan	491	389	454	16.7	5.9	1,216	859	957	11.4	3.8
Türkiye	133	99	147	48.5	1.9	570	454	550	21.1	2.2
Denmark	108	136	153	12.5	2	431	328	434	32.3	1.7
Greece	8	9	8	–11.1	0.1	77	150	416	177.3	1.7
Sweden	137	119	138	16	1.8	559	347	405	16.7	1.6
Malta	4	7	12	71.4	0.2	141	99	311	214.1	1.2
Poland	31	40	60	50	0.8	82	231	304	31.6	1.2
Belgium	89	59	119	101.7	1.5	158	138	289	109.4	1.1
Spain	90	117	106	–9.4	1.4	327	350	282	–19.4	1.1
Austria	57	63	61	–3.2	0.8	243	189	251	32.8	1
Israel	43	63	83	31.7	1.1	81	142	200	40.8	0.8
Others/Unknown	600	590	549	–6.9	7.1	1,942	1,721	1,609	–6.5	6.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,795</b>	<b>6,106</b>	<b>7,725</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>23,671</b>	<b>19,993</b>	<b>25,148</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Note: Top 20 origins were selected based on the number of designs contained in registrations in 2022.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2023.

## **Immediate publication of international registration rose significantly from 50.1% in 2021 to 64.3% in 2022.**

### **35. Publication of international registrations, 2008–2022**

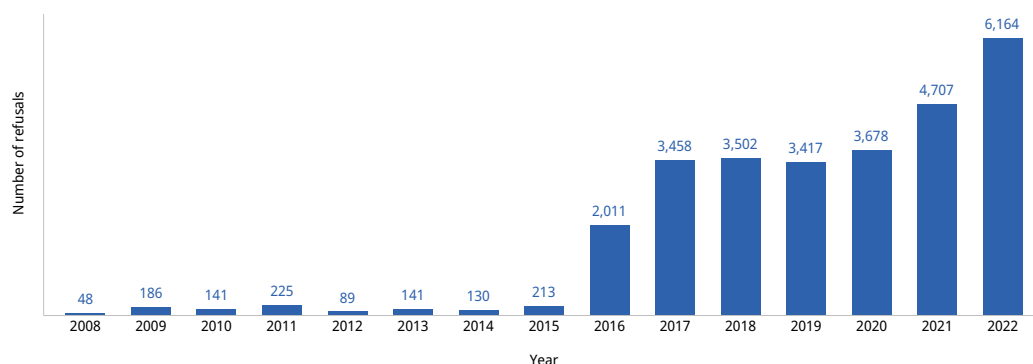


Note: International registrations are published in the *International Designs Bulletin (IDB)* 12 months after the date of registration, unless applicants request immediate publication or a deferment of publication. The publication of international registrations can be deferred for up to 12 months under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

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2023.

**In 2022, refusals recorded by the IB increased by 31%, reaching a total of 6,164 refusals.**

### 36. Refusal of international registration, 2008–2022

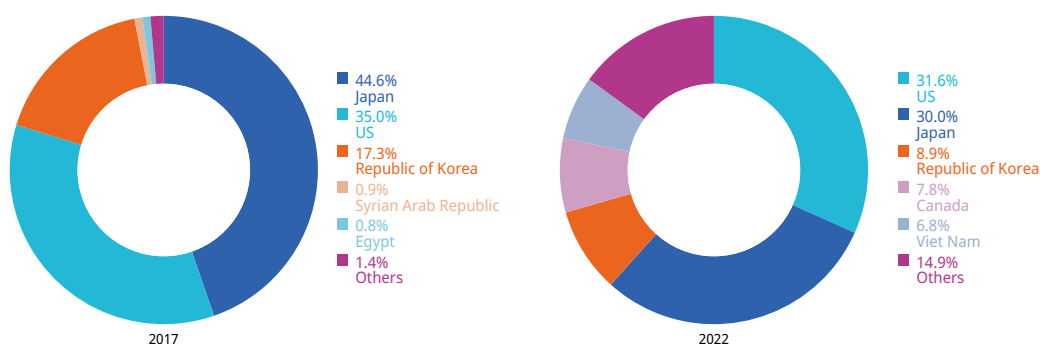


Note: The high number of refusals since 2016 could in part be due to the Japan Patent Office (JPO) issuing one notification of refusal per design, where an international registration contains more than one industrial design. The JPO became a Hague member in 2015.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2023.

**In 2022, Japan and the US combined accounted for slightly over three-fifths of all refusals.**

### 37. Refusal of international registration by designated Hague member, 2017 and 2022

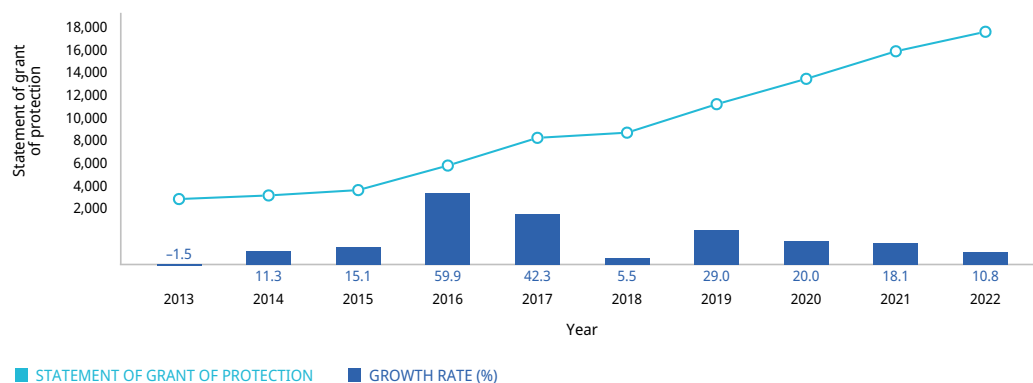


Note: The Japan Patent Office (JPO) issues one notification of refusal per design, where an international registration contains more than one industrial design.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2023.

**Hague members issued almost 17,600 statements of grant of protection in 2022 – up 10.8% on the previous year.**

### 38. Statement of grant of protection, 2013–2022

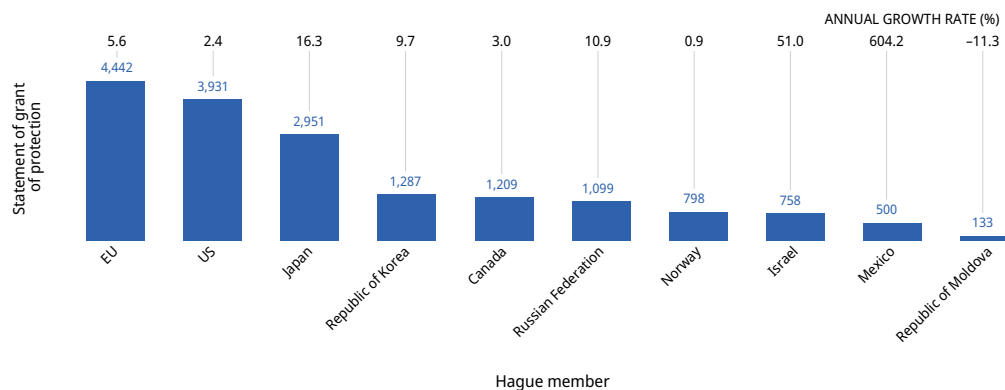


Note: The Japan Patent Office (JPO) issues a statement of grant of protection per design, rather than per international registration.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2023.

## The EU, Japan and the US issued the most statements of grant of protection in 2022.

### 39. Grant of protection by designated Hague member, 2022

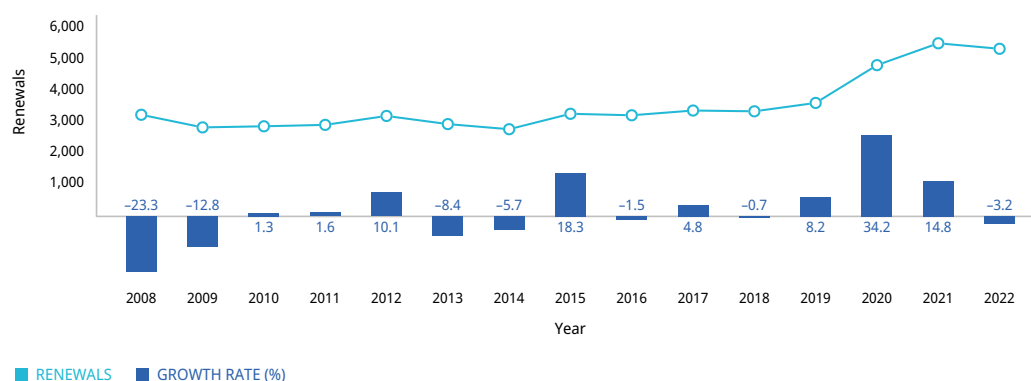


Note: The Japan Patent Office (JPO) issues a statement of grant of protection per design, rather than per international registration.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2023.

## After three consecutive years of growth, international registration renewals declined by 3.2% in 2022.

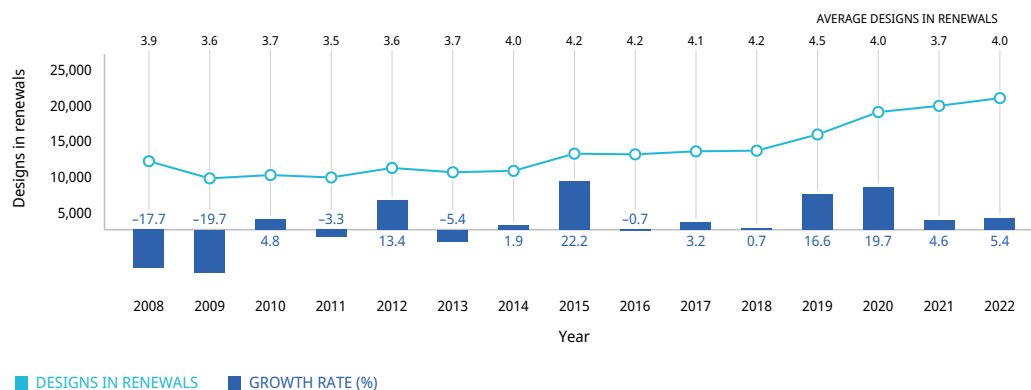
### 40. Renewals of international registrations, 2008–2022



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2023.

## Designs contained in renewals grew for a sixth successive year, reaching over 21,000.

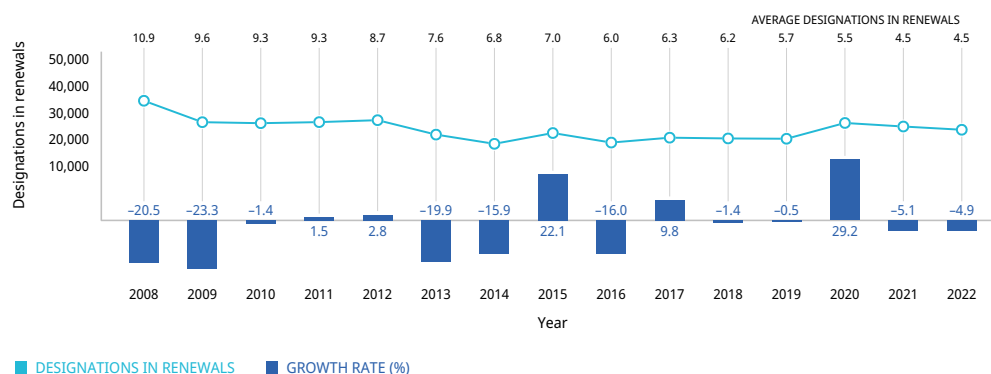
### 41. Renewals of designs contained in international registrations, 2008–2022



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2023.

## Designations in renewals declined by 4.9% in 2022.

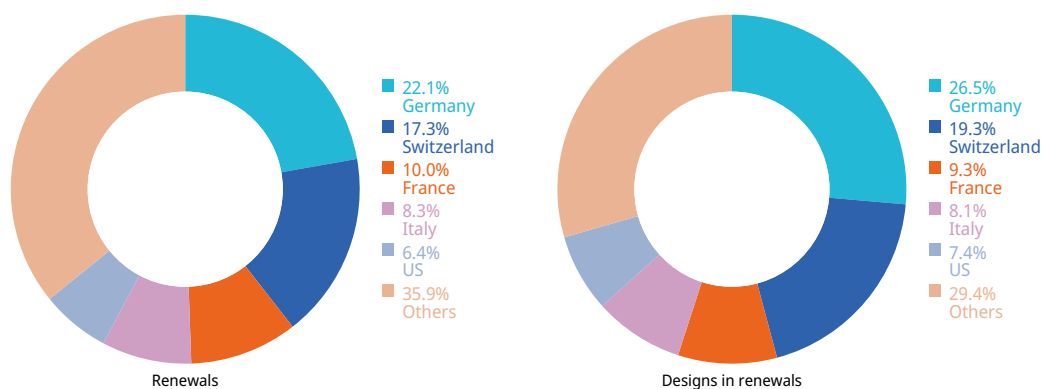
### 42. Designations in renewals of international registrations, 2008–2022



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2023.

## International registrations from Germany accounted for more than a quarter of all designs in renewals in 2022.

### 43. Renewals of international registrations for the top five origins, 2022



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2023.

## The EU and Switzerland were the most commonly designated Hague members in renewals in 2022.

### 44. Top designated Hague members in renewals of registrations, 2012, 2017 and 2022

Designated member	Renewals of registrations				Design renewals			
	2012	2017	2022	2022 share of total (%)	2012	2017	2022	2022 share of total (%)
EU	7	1,092	3,182	13.5	28	5,286	13,326	13.5
Switzerland	2,585	2,431	2,716	11.5	9,646	10,505	13,093	13.3
Türkiye	238	889	1,527	6.5	937	3,885	7,570	7.7
France	2,336	1,399	865	3.7	8,436	5,700	4,184	4.2
Germany	2,173	1,302	772	3.3	8,031	5,351	3,828	3.9
Singapore	223	506	873	3.7	956	2,104	3,350	3.4
Norway	n.a.	423	856	3.6	n.a.	1,549	3,332	3.4
Ukraine	373	571	770	3.3	1,480	2,631	3,327	3.4
Benelux Office for Intellectual Property	2,414	1,312	650	2.8	8,801	5,346	3,289	3.3
Italy	2,349	1,268	649	2.7	8,406	4,989	3,115	3.2
Morocco	480	525	621	2.6	1,902	2,436	2,604	2.6
US	n.a.	n.a.	954	4.0	n.a.	n.a.	2,368	2.4
Monaco	853	643	606	2.6	3,122	2,514	2,344	2.4
Liechtenstein	799	606	526	2.2	2,677	2,376	2,271	2.3
Serbia	763	581	522	2.2	2,497	2,194	1,997	2.0
Greece	986	582	363	1.5	3,602	2,573	1,931	2.0
Croatia	383	479	337	1.4	1,625	2,293	1,703	1.7
Slovenia	718	472	330	1.4	2,157	1,802	1,615	1.6
Montenegro	714	523	448	1.9	2,314	1,840	1,559	1.6
Republic of Korea	n.a.	n.a.	557	2.4	n.a.	n.a.	1,470	1.5
Others/Unknown	8,780	5,011	5,492	23.3	30,117	20,323	20,301	20.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,174</b>	<b>20,615</b>	<b>23,616</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>96,734</b>	<b>85,697</b>	<b>98,577</b>	<b>100.0</b>

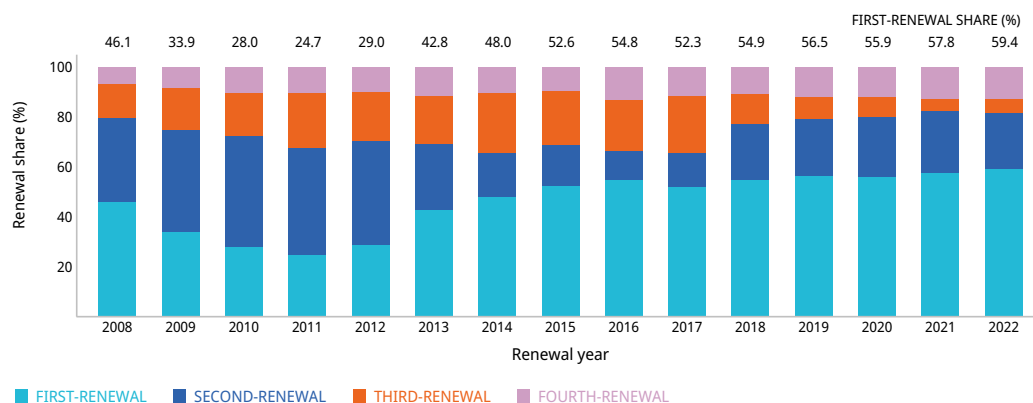
Note: Selection of the top 20 designated Hague members was based on the number of renewals of designs contained in Hague registrations in 2022.

n.a. indicates not applicable.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2023.

## Approximately three-fifths of all designs renewed in 2022 were first renewals, while one-fifth were second renewals.

### 45. Designs in renewals by category, 2008–2022



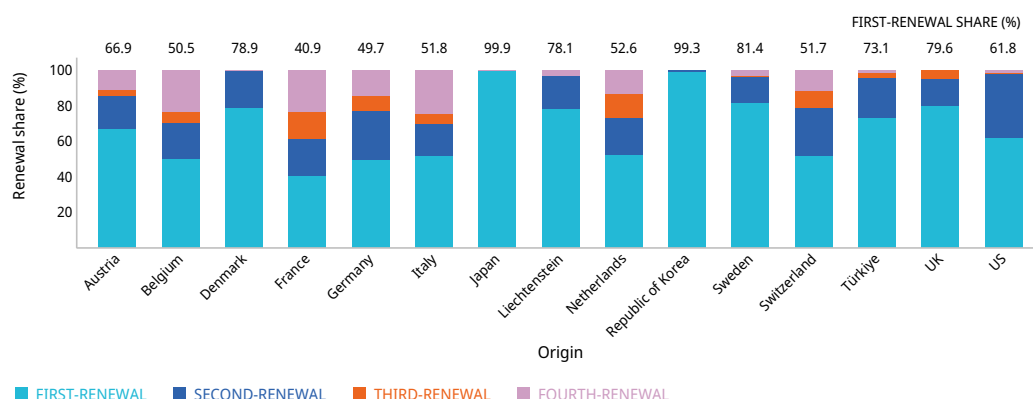
Note: The fourth-renewal category includes renewal for a fourth time or more.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2023.



**Germany, Switzerland and the US had a relatively large proportion of second renewals, with more than a quarter of all designs renewed for a second time.**

#### 46. Designs in renewals by category for the top 15 origins, 2018–2022

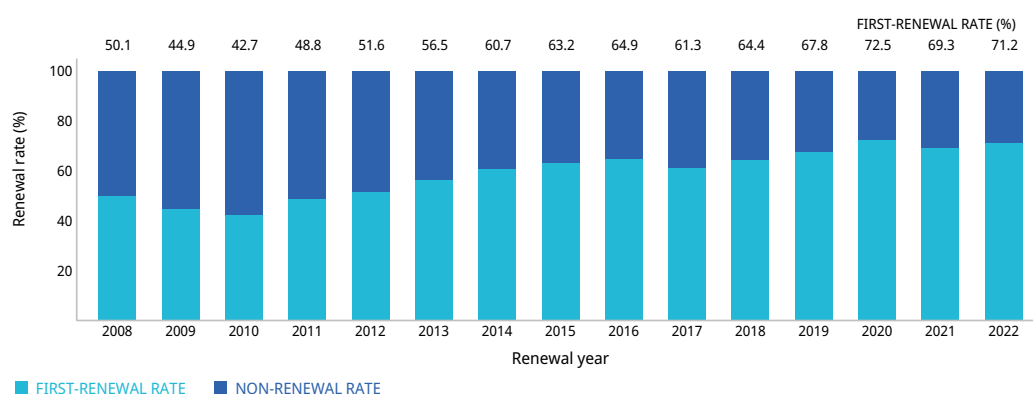


Note: The fourth-renewal category includes renewal for a fourth time or more.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2023.

**The first-renewal rate has been over 50% every year since 2012.**

#### 47. First-renewal rate for designs contained in international registrations, 2008–2022

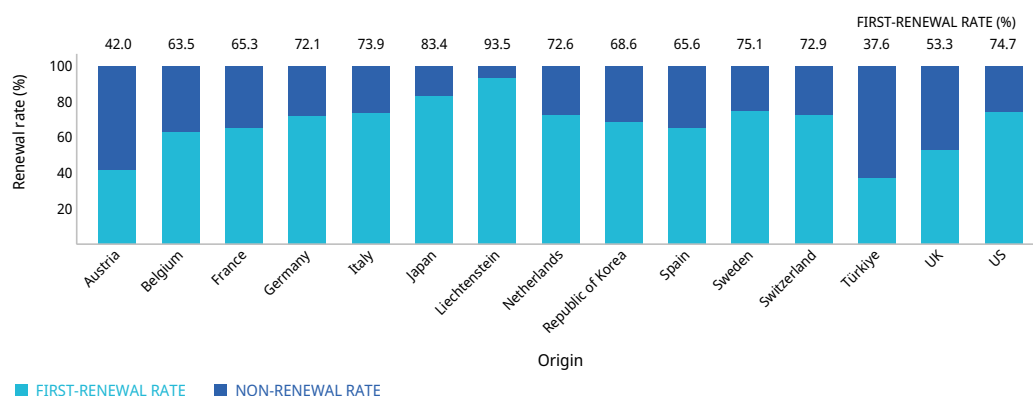


Note: The first-renewal rate is defined as the total number of designs renewed for the first time in any given year divided by the total number of designs that must be renewed for a first time or else expire.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2023.

**For all top 15 origins, except for Austria and Türkiye, the first renewal rate was over 50% for the 2018–2022 period.**

#### 48. First-renewal rate for designs contained in international registrations for the top 15 origins, 2018–2022

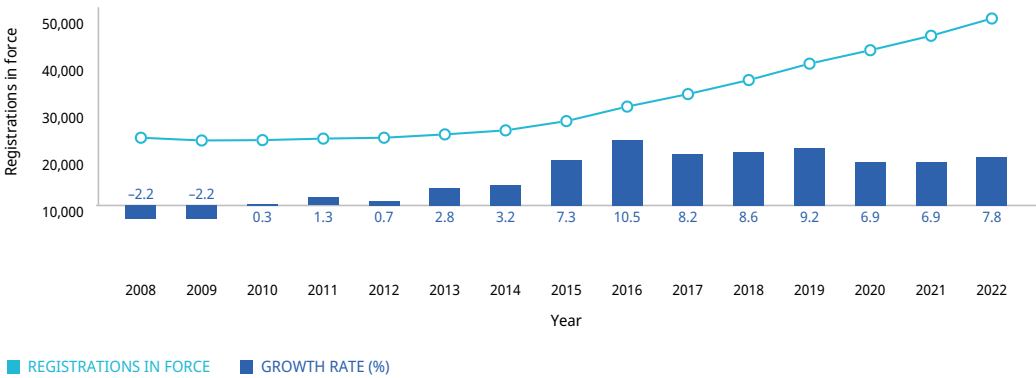


Note: The first-renewal rate is defined as the total number of designs renewed for the first time in any given year divided by the total number of designs that must be renewed for a first time or else lapse.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2023.

**International registrations in force grew by 7.8% in 2022, reaching a total of around 51,200 registrations in force.**

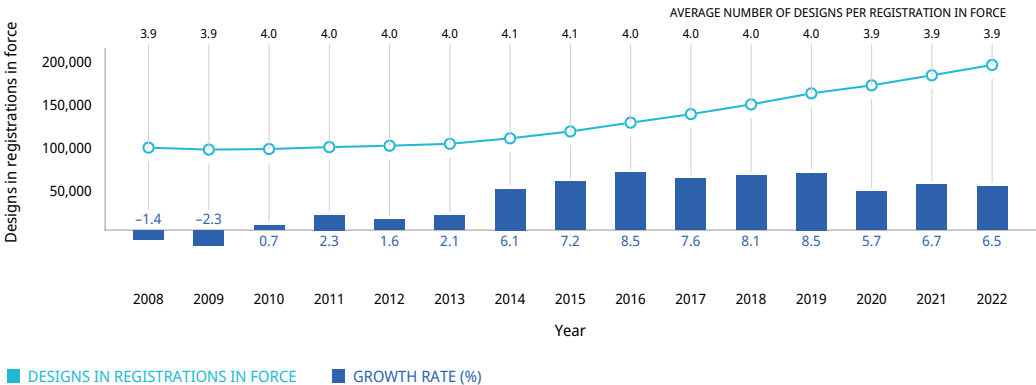
**49. International registrations in force, 2008–2022**



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2023.

**The approximately 51,200 international registrations in force in 2022 contained around 197,000 designs.**

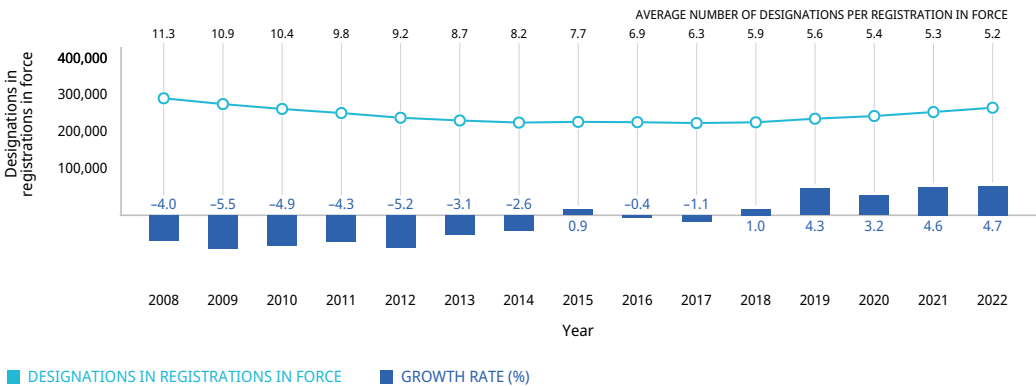
**50. Designs contained in international registrations in force, 2008–2022**



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2023.

**Designations in international registrations in force grew by 4.7% in 2022, bringing the total number to around 263,400.**

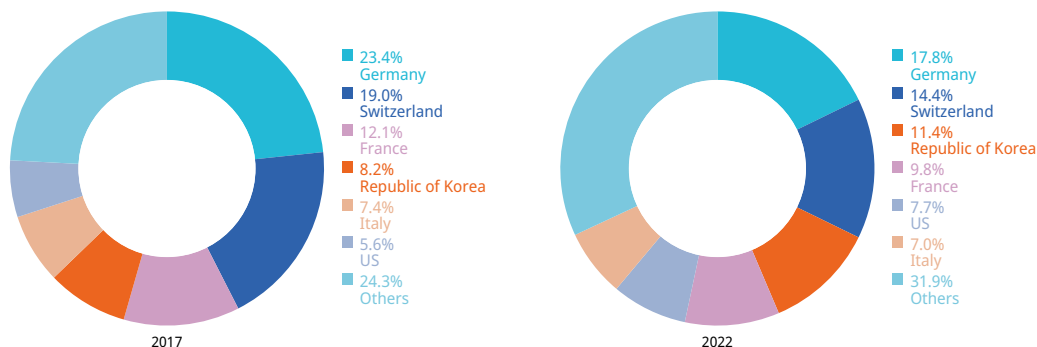
**51. Designations contained in international registrations in force, 2008–2022**



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2023.

**In 2022, holders from Germany held the most registrations in force, followed by Switzerland and the Republic of Korea.**

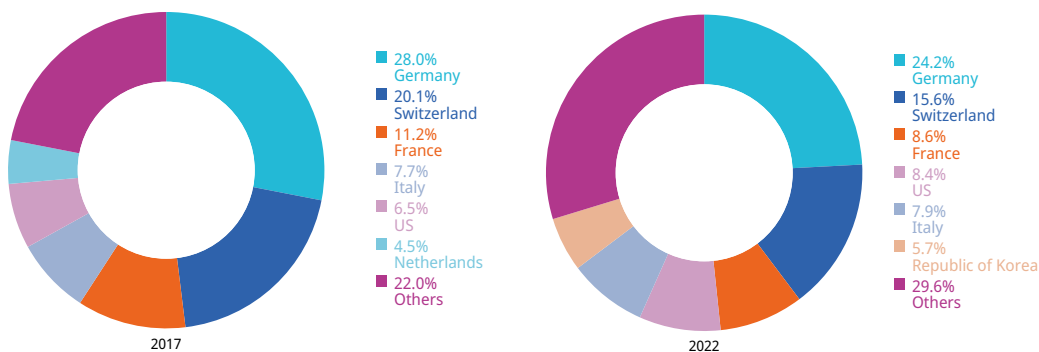
**52. Share of international registrations in force for the top six origins, 2017 and 2022**



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2023.

**The top six origins' combined share of registrations in force decreased from 77% in 2017 down to 70.4% in 2022.**

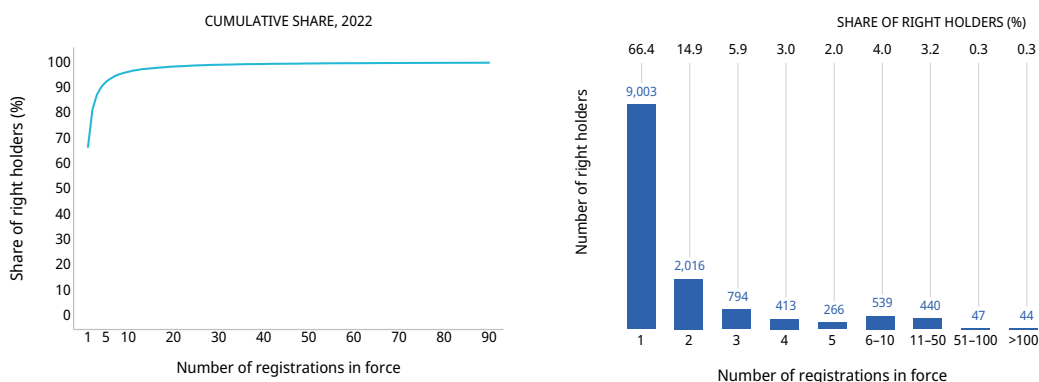
**53. Share of designs contained in international registrations in force for the top six origins, 2017 and 2022**



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2023.

**Around two-thirds of international registration holders had only one registration in their portfolio in 2022.**

**54. Distribution of international registrations in force by right holder portfolio size, 2022**



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2023.

# C. Decision outcomes for international registrations via the Hague System

## Highlights

After an international registration is published, the designated office decides whether to grant or refuse protection. Should the office refuse protection, it must notify the International Bureau (IB) of its refusal within six or 12 months of the registration's publication in the *International Designs Bulletin (IDB)*. After having issued a refusal, it is possible that the office may review its decision and issue either a withdrawal of a refusal or a statement of grant of protection following a refusal. Should the designated office not communicate a refusal to the IB within the prescribed refusal period, protection is considered to be granted by default. Alternatively, an office may choose to send the IB a statement of grant of protection (SGP) within the refusal period, in order that the holder of an international registration does not have to wait until expiry of the refusal period. Data for 2022 are incomplete, hence not included in this section.

## Decisions conveyed by designated offices to the IB have increased significantly

Between 2010 and 2021, the number of decisions communicated to the IB by designated offices relating to international registrations outpaced the number of registrations. In 2010, designated offices communicated 1,877 decisions to the IB, whereas in 2021, they communicated 17,623 decisions. Over the same period, the number of registrations increased from 2,122 to 5,094. Consequently, the ratio of decisions per registration increased from 0.9 in 2010 to 3.5 in 2021 (see figure 55). In 2022, the EU communicated the largest share of decisions to the IB, accounting for 30.1% of the total, followed by the US (24.6%), Japan (8.6%) and the Republic of Korea (8.3%) (see figure 57).

In 2022, designated offices granted 87% of all design registrations, with only 13% rejected (see figure 58). Among the top 20 most designated offices, 15 granted over 90% of designs. The Russian Federation and the US were the only two designated offices in this group with a share of granted designs below 50% (figure 59). That said, the refusal share might be overstated with regard to the most recent years, because some designs refused initially may go on to be granted at a later date (grant after refusal).

### In 2021, slightly over four-fifths of all decisions were transmitted to the IB within 12 months

The percentage of decisions transmitted to the IB later than the 12-month time limit has gradually increased from approximately 1.1% in 2010 to about 18% in 2021. In 2021, slightly over four-fifths of all decisions were transmitted to the IB within 12 months, and another 16.1% within 18 months (see figure 62). Roughly, 2% of all decisions took more than 18 months from publication date to be conveyed to the IB. Timelines for decisions vary significantly across designated offices, depending on the type of decision. The offices of the EU, Norway, Poland and Spain transmitted nearly all decisions to the IB within six months of the publication date (see figure 63). In contrast, under half of all decisions from the US (38%) came within 12 months. Likewise, Mexico and the Republic of Korea also transmitted a large proportion of decisions after the 12-month limit.

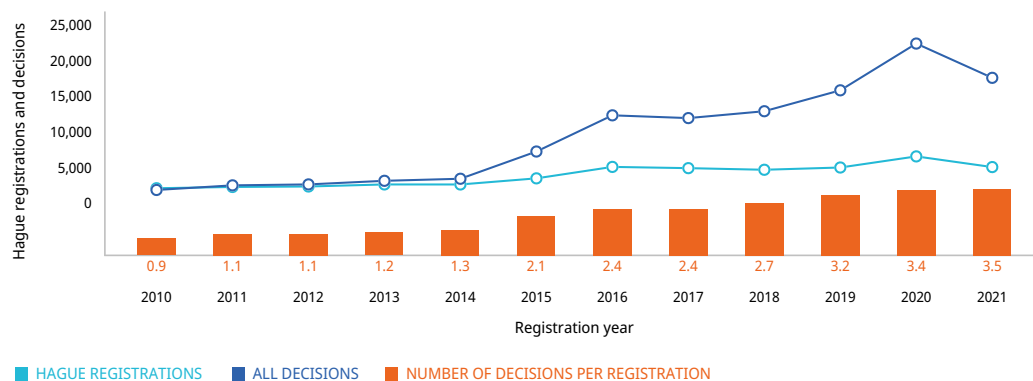
Figures 64 and 65 show the type of decision communicated by offices after the 12-month time limit has expired. Grant after refusal was the category with the largest proportion of decisions from 2015 onwards, ranging from 72.4% in 2015 to 29% in 2021 (see figure 64). Invitations to pay the second part of the designation fee accounted for approximately a quarter of all decisions transmitted later than 12 months in the past four years. From 2019 to 2021, all decisions transmitted by Hungary, Israel, Kyrgyzstan and the UK were grant after refusal, while every decision from Norway was a grant without refusal (see figure 65).

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**In 2021, an average 3.5 decisions were made per international registration, which is similar to the previous two years.**

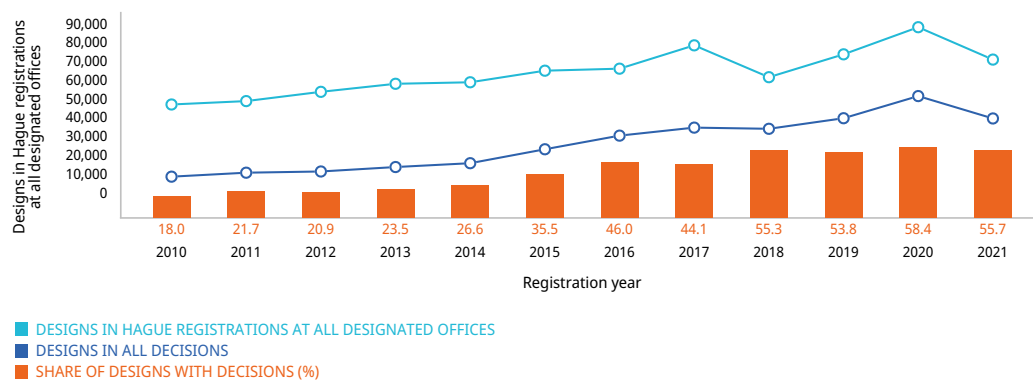
#### 55. International registrations and decisions, 2010–2021



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2023.

**The share of designs with decisions has been gradually following an upward trend, peaking at 58.4% in 2020.**

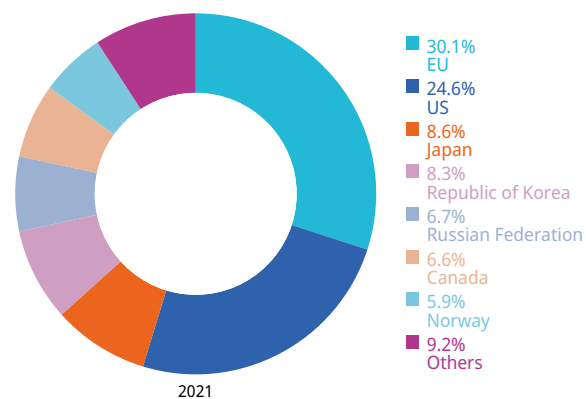
#### 56. Decisions communicated to the IB by designated offices, 2010–2021



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2023.

**The EU and the US together accounted for over half (54.7%) of the decisions communicated to the IB in 2021.**

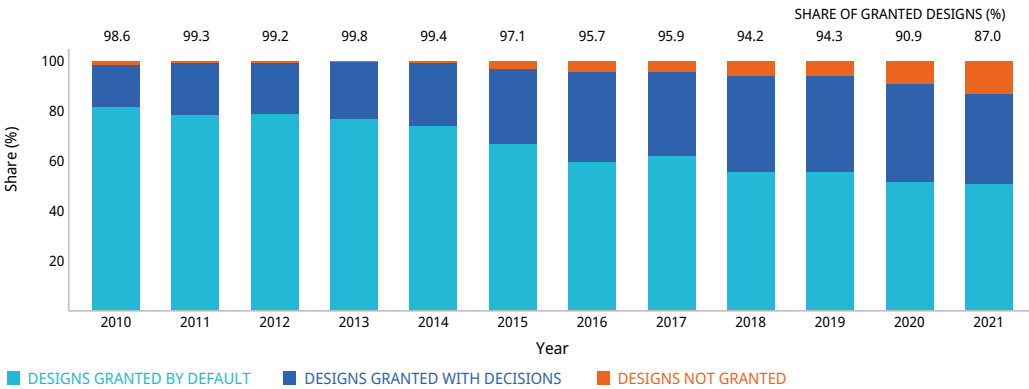
#### 57. Share of decisions communicated to the IB by the top designated offices, 2021



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2023.

**In 2021, 51.2% of designs were granted by default, while another 35.8% were granted with a decision.**

**58. Outcome of substantive examination by all designated offices, 2010–2021**

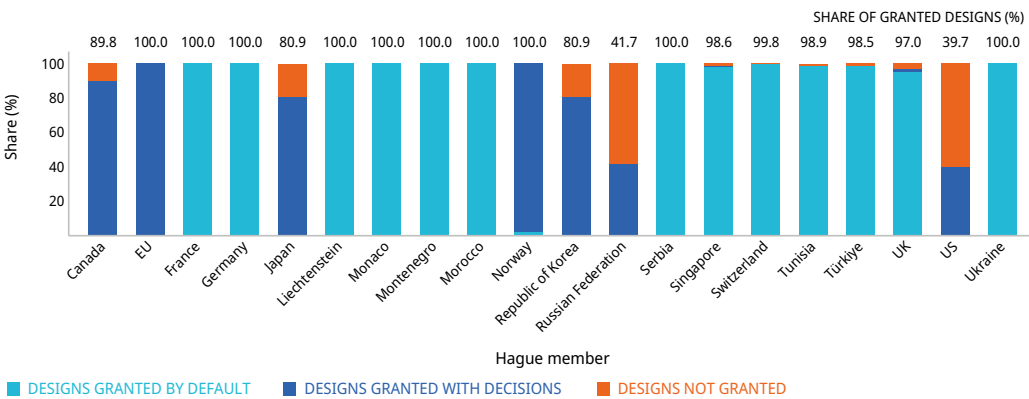


Note: The official refusal share (designs not granted) for the most recent years might be overstated, because some designs refused initially may be granted at a later date (grant after refusal).

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2023.

**Of the top 20 designated offices, 10 grant all designs either by default or with a decision.**

**59. Outcome of substantive examination for the top 20 designated offices, 2019–2021**

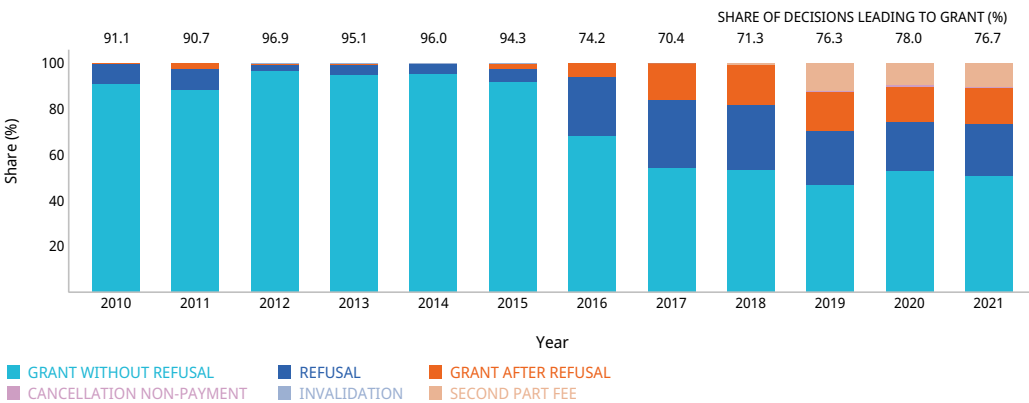


Note: The official refusal share (designs not granted) for the most recent years might be overstated, because some designs refused initially may be granted at a later date (grant after refusal).

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2023.

**In 2021, approximately 16% of designs with decisions communicated to the IB were granted after initially being refused.**

**60. Decisions communicated to the IB by decision type, 2010–2021**

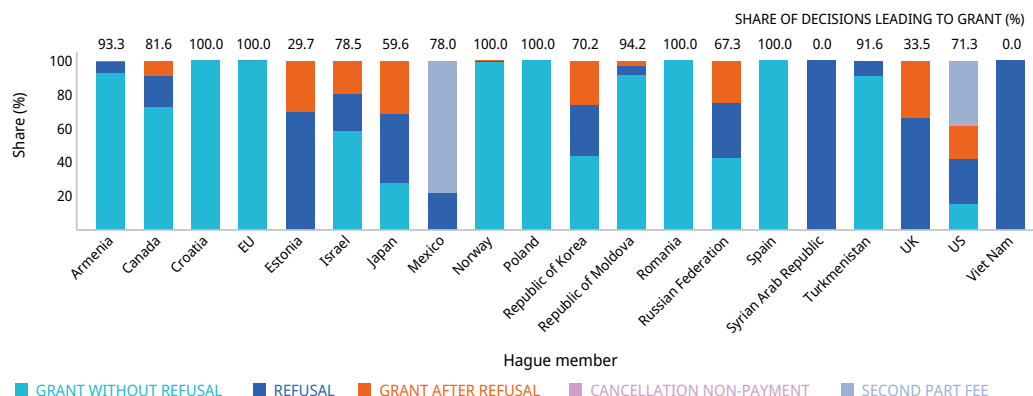


Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2023.



## Japan and the UK have a grant after refusal rate of over 30% for all decisions communicated to the IB.

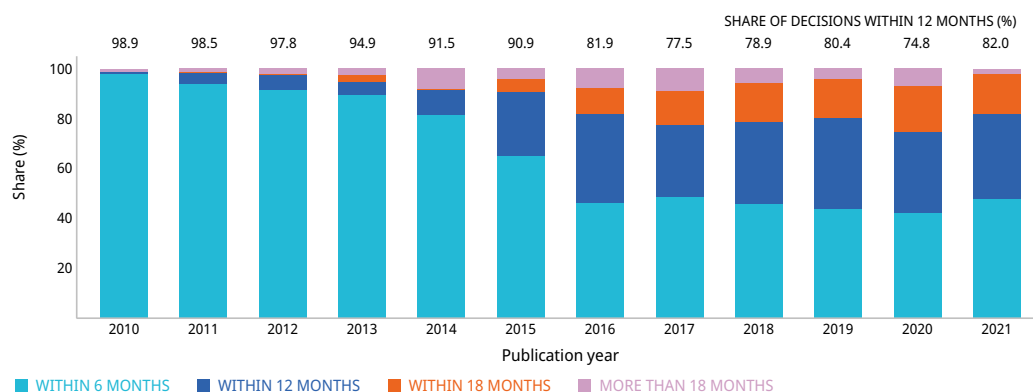
### 61. Decisions communicated to the IB by the top 20 designated offices that issued the most decisions, 2019–2021



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2023.

## In 2021, more than four-fifths of all decisions were transmitted within 12 months of the publication date.

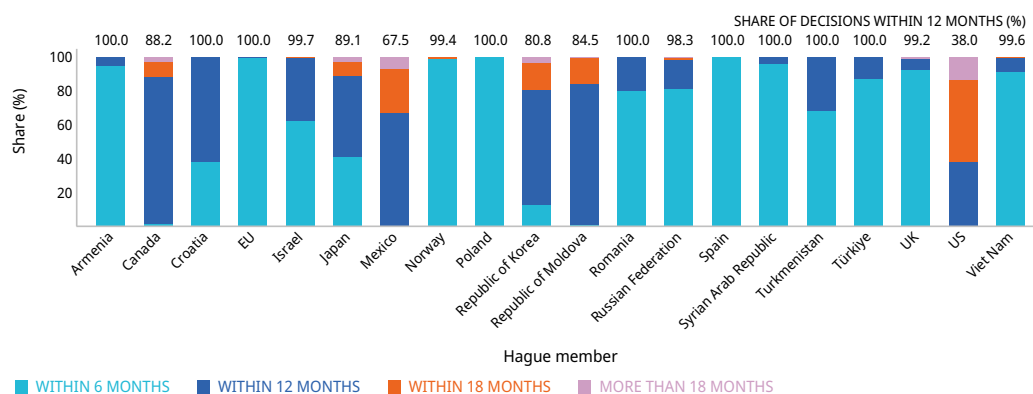
### 62. Timelines for decisions by all designated offices, 2010–2021



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2023.

## Almost all decisions by the offices of the EU, Norway, Poland and Spain were transmitted to the IB within six months of the publication date.

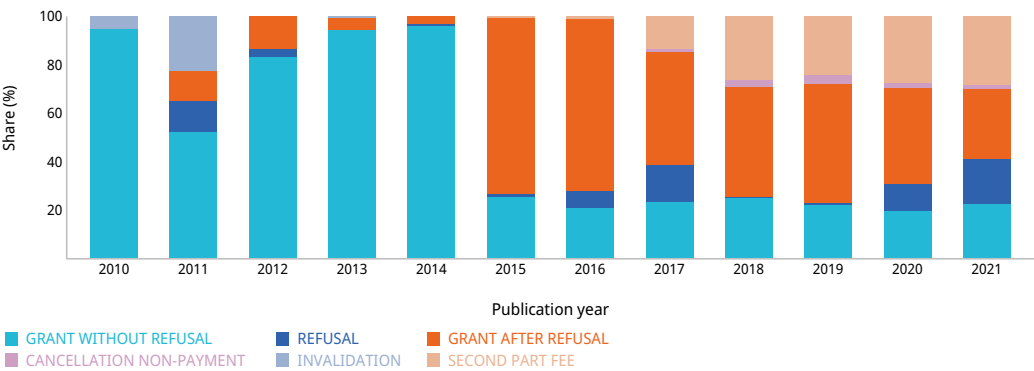
### 63. Timeliness of decisions by the top 20 designated offices that issued the most decisions, 2019–2021



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2023.

Grant after refusal share has declined from 72.4% in 2015 to 29% in 2021.

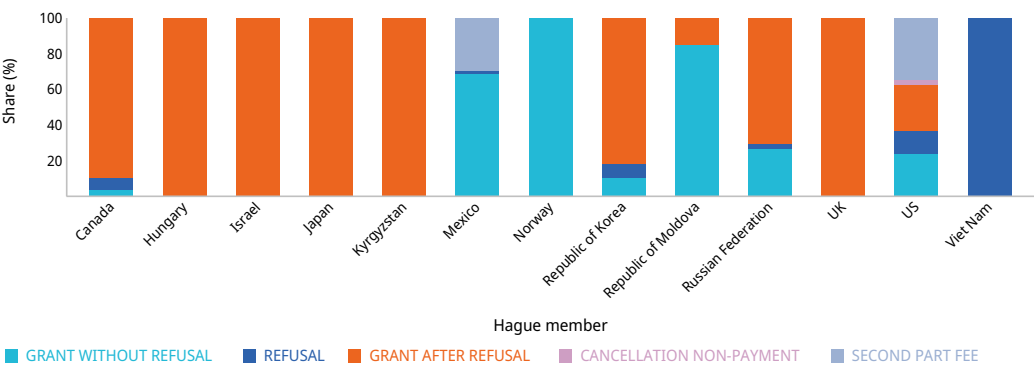
64. Distribution of decisions after expiry of the 12-month time limit by decision type, 2010–2021



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2023.

All decisions transmitted by Hungary, Israel, Kyrgyzstan and the UK were grant after refusal.

65. Distribution of decisions after expiry of the 12-month limit by decision type and designated office, 2019–2021



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2023.

# D. Registration fees, and fees collected and distributed by the International Bureau

## Highlights

### **The IB distributed CHF 12.8 million to 75 designated members in 2022**

In 2022, designated offices received approximately 12.8 million Swiss francs (CHF) from the IB. Japan received the largest share of the total at 26.2%, followed by the US at 23.1%, the EU at 12.8%, Canada at 8.5%, and the Republic of Korea at 6.8% (see table 67). China, which became a designated member in May 2022, received 5.2% of the total amount distributed by the IB, making it the sixth biggest recipient.

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### **IB and designation fees**

The International Bureau (IB) of WIPO collects fees for services relating to the registration, renewal and maintenance of industrial designs. Fees include a basic fee per application and per design, as well as a fee for each reproduction to be published. The IB also collects standard and individual designation fees on behalf of designated members and distributes them accordingly.

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### **On average, applicants paid CHF 2,068 per international registration through the Hague System in 2022**

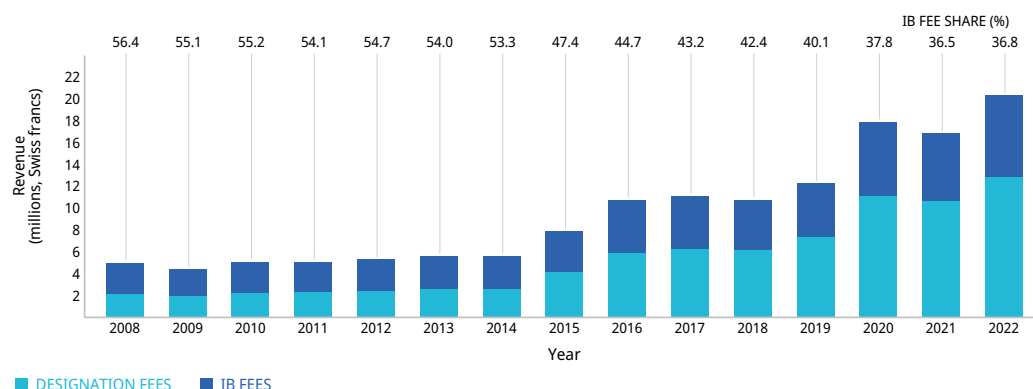
In 2022, the average fee for a Hague international registration was CHF 2,068, which is only CHF 15 more than the previous year (see figure 68). The fee per registration ranged from between CHF 456 for 10 single-design registrations to CHF 46,120 for a single registration originating from Germany that contained 33 designs and designated 23 Hague members. Around two-thirds of registrations cost less than the CHF 2,068 average fee, while around 13.7% of registrations cost more than CHF 3,000 per registration.

**List of indicators**

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**In 2022, of the CHF 20.3 million in fees collected by the IB, 63.2% were designation fees.**

#### 66. Fees collected by the IB, 2008–2022



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2023.

**Combined, the EU, Japan and the US received more than three-fifths of the CHF 12.8 million in fees distributed to designated members in 2022.**

#### 67. Fees distributed to designated members by the IB, 2021–2022

Designated member	2021	2022	2022 share of total (%)
African Intellectual Property Organization	97,798	104,222	0.8
Albania	12,273	10,735	0.1
Armenia	12,366	12,662	0.1
Azerbaijan	11,557	10,229	0.1
Belarus	4,460	10,680	0.1
Belize	6,579	6,046	0.0
Benelux Office for Intellectual Property	18,536	19,293	0.2
Benin	1,857	2,200	0.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	14,764	14,168	0.1
Botswana	2,270	2,732	0.0
Brunei Darussalam	4,471	12,048	0.1
Bulgaria	9,207	6,593	0.1
Cambodia	6,220	4,641	0.0
Canada	946,878	1,092,364	8.5
China	n.a.	661,491	5.2
Côte d'Ivoire	1,685	2,074	0.0
Croatia	22,115	18,940	0.1
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	8,467	9,664	0.1
Denmark	9,864	8,075	0.1
Egypt	15,859	15,934	0.1
Estonia	5,582	2,328	0.0
EU	1,393,503	1,637,676	12.8
Finland	6,954	5,390	0.0
France	31,647	30,748	0.2
Gabon	1,529	922	0.0
Georgia	28,373	26,043	0.2
Germany	36,626	33,618	0.3
Ghana	4,621	8,147	0.1
Greece	10,738	11,416	0.1
Hungary	13,320	9,738	0.1
Iceland	23,165	33,553	0.3
Israel	111,133	108,081	0.8
Italy	17,160	17,381	0.1
Jamaica	n.a.	3,240	0.0
Japan	3,134,124	3,369,831	26.2
Kyrgyzstan	37,577	33,891	0.3
Latvia	3,478	2,294	0.0
Liechtenstein	20,851	22,491	0.2
Lithuania	16,405	17,626	0.1
Mali	578	433	0.0
Mexico	64,179	124,665	1.0
Monaco	26,483	25,490	0.2

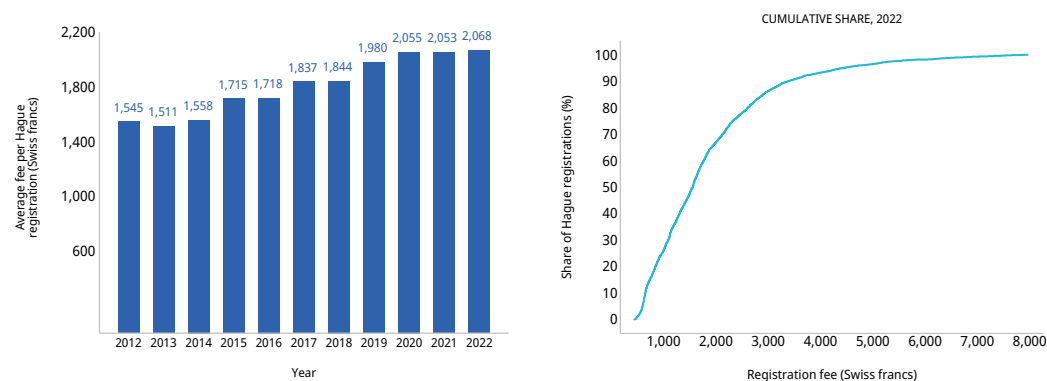
Designated member	2021	2022	2022 share of total (%)
Mongolia	8,526	10,088	0.1
Montenegro	18,588	18,532	0.1
Morocco	48,069	43,146	0.3
Namibia	2,732	3,310	0.0
Niger	668	502	0.0
North Macedonia	16,936	17,329	0.1
Norway	113,606	128,083	1.0
Oman	13,930	12,236	0.1
Poland	6,059	6,747	0.1
Republic of Korea	850,456	875,925	6.8
Republic of Moldova	40,404	43,483	0.3
Romania	29,623	16,413	0.1
Russian Federation	208,845	173,645	1.4
Rwanda	1,439	2,062	0.0
Samoa	856	1,086	0.0
San Marino	1,864	1,750	0.0
Sao Tome and Principe	1,304	1,694	0.0
Senegal	2,012	2,375	0.0
Serbia	56,077	54,486	0.4
Singapore	59,447	61,728	0.5
Slovenia	11,722	11,730	0.1
Spain	5,595	5,156	0.0
Suriname	2,683	3,513	0.0
Switzerland	291,343	330,132	2.6
Syrian Arab Republic	4,623	4,867	0.0
Tajikistan	9,860	8,991	0.1
Tunisia	30,592	31,854	0.2
Türkiye	96,306	95,628	0.7
Turkmenistan	20,948	24,881	0.2
UK	153,066	205,732	1.6
Ukraine	82,724	75,705	0.6
US	2,250,477	2,960,737	23.1
Viet Nam	48,910	60,290	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,685,542</b>	<b>12,843,629</b>	<b>100.0</b>

n.a. indicates not applicable.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2023.

**The average fee per registration has remained more or less the same for the past three years.**

#### 68. Registration fees, 2012–2022



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2023.

## E. Statistical tables and annexes

**Statistical tables**

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## 69. International applications via the Hague System, 2022

Name	Origin <sup>1</sup>		Designated member	
	Number of applications	Number of designs	Number of applications	Number of designs
African Intellectual Property Organization	n.a.	n.a.	189	562
Albania	..	..	133	387
Armenia	..	..	118	270
Australia (a)	6	7	n.a.	n.a.
Austria (b)	66	297	n.a.	n.a.
Azerbaijan	..	..	153	340
Belarus	1	2	97	282
Belgium (c)	112	262	n.a.	n.a.
Belize	..	..	93	190
Benelux	n.a.	n.a.	70	197
Benin	..	..	24	72
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	1	184	568
Botswana	..	..	51	87
Brazil (a)	1	1	n.a.	n.a.
Brunei Darussalam	..	..	81	223
Bulgaria	12	34	48	103
Cambodia	..	..	63	109
Canada	71	129	1,587	3,577
Chile (a)	2	2	n.a.	n.a.
China	1,287	2,558	1,491	3,372
Côte d'Ivoire	..	..	24	55
Croatia	32	61	83	362
Cyprus (b)	11	117	n.a.	n.a.
Czech Republic (b)	22	142	n.a.	n.a.
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	..	..	65	116
Denmark	155	447	67	244
Egypt	1	1	214	666
Estonia	12	23	21	36
European Union	n.a.	n.a.	5,370	17,396
Finland	36	109	45	74
France	649	1,486	227	730
Gabon	..	..	12	16
Georgia	2	7	149	329
Germany	870	4,909	185	424
Ghana	..	..	56	115
Greece	10	419	51	164
Hungary	11	24	22	42
Iceland	..	..	135	563
Iran (Islamic Republic of) (a)	1	1	n.a.	n.a.
Ireland (b)	11	36	n.a.	n.a.
Israel	74	177	346	1,135
Italy	574	2,414	35	209
Jamaica	..	..	36	63
Japan	436	935	2,077	4,045
Kyrgyzstan	..	..	115	327
Latvia	8	12	24	44
Liechtenstein	8	37	214	771
Lithuania	9	17	84	245
Luxembourg (c)	27	81	n.a.	n.a.
Malaysia (a)	2	5	n.a.	n.a.
Mali	..	..	6	10
Malta (b)	9	140	n.a.	n.a.
Mexico	3	3	692	1,648
Monaco	2	2	261	769
Mongolia	1	1	144	376
Montenegro	..	..	190	585
Morocco	1	18	305	902
Namibia	..	..	60	117
Netherlands (c)	224	980	n.a.	n.a.
Nicaragua (a)	1	2	n.a.	n.a.
Niger	..	..	8	13

Name	Origin <sup>1</sup>		Designated member	
	Number of applications	Number of designs	Number of applications	Number of designs
Nigeria (a)	1	1	n.a.	n.a.
North Macedonia	2	8	180	504
Norway	52	141	914	3,400
Oman	3	5	178	518
Panama (a)	3	9	n.a.	n.a.
Poland	61	323	49	189
Portugal (b)	43	69	n.a.	n.a.
Republic of Korea	817	1,346	1,571	3,279
Republic of Moldova	3	14	163	463
Romania	3	10	60	261
Russian Federation	49	89	929	2,103
Rwanda	..	..	43	90
Samoa	..	..	33	54
San Marino	3	3	51	159
Sao Tome and Principe	..	..	36	75
Senegal	..	..	24	60
Serbia	8	10	212	748
Seychelles (a)	2	68	n.a.	n.a.
Singapore	31	57	891	2,360
Slovakia (b)	6	14	n.a.	n.a.
Slovenia	27	61	83	350
South Africa (a)	4	4	n.a.	n.a.
Spain	96	276	70	189
Suriname	..	..	53	110
Sweden (b)	140	407	n.a.	n.a.
Switzerland	652	2,178	1,955	8,890
Syrian Arab Republic	..	..	48	71
Tajikistan	..	..	57	183
Tunisia	..	..	266	843
Türkiye	154	503	1,175	4,608
Turkmenistan	..	..	49	178
Ukraine	31	39	484	1,868
United Kingdom	234	1,034	4,402	15,281
United States of America	752	2,412	3,406	7,292
Viet Nam	11	18	404	843
Others	24	32	..	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,973</b>	<b>25,030</b>	<b>33,491</b>	<b>97,899</b>

Note: Only those countries/territories of origin and designated Hague member countries or jurisdictions for which Hague System statistics exist for 2022 are listed. The Benelux countries are Belgium, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands.

<sup>1</sup> Origin of an application is defined as the country or territory of residence stated in an applicant address.

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

(b) Not a member of the Hague System but is a member of the European Union. Applicants from this country can file by virtue of that country's membership of the European Union. This country cannot, however, be designated by an applicant using the Hague System.

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

n.a. indicates not applicable.

.. indicates zero.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2023.

## 70. International registrations via the Hague System, 2022

Name	Origin <sup>1</sup>		Designated member	
	Number of registrations	Number of designs	Number of registrations	Number of designs
African Intellectual Property Organization	n.a.	n.a.	150	466
Albania	..	..	122	335
Armenia	..	..	103	227
Australia (a)	5	39	n.a.	n.a.
Austria (b)	61	251	n.a.	n.a.
Azerbaijan	..	..	138	298
Belarus	1	2	87	360
Belgium (c)	119	289	n.a.	n.a.
Belize	..	..	82	177
Benelux	n.a.	n.a.	67	189
Benin	..	..	22	74
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	1	170	498
Botswana	..	..	42	78
Brunei Darussalam	..	..	73	170
Bulgaria	9	23	41	80
Cambodia	..	..	56	97
Canada	66	134	1,518	3,646
Chile (a)	1	1	n.a.	n.a.
China	1,089	2,157	1,097	2,447
Côte d'Ivoire	..	..	21	56
Croatia	19	99	83	359
Cyprus (b)	7	107	n.a.	n.a.
Czech Republic (b)	23	146	n.a.	n.a.
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	..	..	56	111
Denmark	153	434	55	209
Egypt	1	1	202	567
Estonia	12	23	14	25
European Union	n.a.	n.a.	5,232	17,682
Finland	32	91	36	64
France	644	1,443	201	639
Gabon	..	..	10	14
Georgia	1	6	137	297
Germany	875	5,100	161	397
Ghana	..	..	52	108
Greece	8	416	48	166
Hungary	7	18	14	18
Iceland	1	1	130	508
Ireland (b)	10	36	n.a.	n.a.
Israel	83	200	328	960
Italy	564	2,191	24	190
Jamaica	..	..	25	43
Japan	454	957	1,974	3,945
Kyrgyzstan	..	..	104	263
Latvia	10	15	18	35
Liechtenstein	8	38	209	670
Lithuania	13	23	80	246
Luxembourg (c)	26	77	n.a.	n.a.
Malaysia (a)	1	1	n.a.	n.a.
Mali	..	..	3	7
Malta (b)	12	311	n.a.	n.a.
Mexico	3	3	715	1,766
Monaco	1	1	242	673
Mongolia	1	1	137	320
Montenegro	..	..	175	517
Morocco	1	18	281	845
Namibia	..	..	52	107
Netherlands (c)	220	1,086	n.a.	n.a.
Nicaragua (a)	1	2	n.a.	n.a.
Niger	..	..	4	9
North Macedonia	2	8	169	486
Norway	52	137	907	3,566
Oman	1	3	156	423
Panama (a)	2	7	n.a.	n.a.
Poland	60	304	43	219
Portugal (b)	18	49	n.a.	n.a.

Name	Origin <sup>1</sup>		Designated member	
	Number of registrations	Number of designs	Number of registrations	Number of designs
Republic of Korea	788	1,268	1,557	3,325
Republic of Moldova	3	14	145	377
Romania	3	10	46	168
Russian Federation	66	98	994	2,196
Rwanda	..	..	37	76
Samoa	..	..	25	43
San Marino	3	3	39	95
Sao Tome and Principe	..	..	29	65
Senegal	..	..	22	62
Serbia	10	13	198	683
Seychelles (a)	2	68	n.a.	n.a.
Singapore	40	141	902	2,450
Slovakia (b)	6	12	n.a.	n.a.
Slovenia	26	63	73	308
South Africa (a)	1	1	n.a.	n.a.
Spain	106	282	55	146
Suriname	..	..	46	101
Sweden (b)	138	405	n.a.	n.a.
Switzerland	634	2,039	1,971	9,202
Syrian Arab Republic	..	..	38	54
Tajikistan	..	..	46	118
Tunisia	..	..	253	750
Türkiye	147	550	1,189	4,963
Turkmenistan	..	..	38	109
Ukraine	22	32	477	1,896
United Kingdom	222	1,133	4,350	15,845
United States of America	799	2,723	3,182	6,889
Viet Nam	7	11	426	865
Others	24	32	..	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,725</b>	<b>25,148</b>	<b>32,004</b>	<b>96,438</b>

Note: Only those countries/territories of origin and designated Hague member countries or jurisdictions for which Hague System statistics exist for 2022 are listed. The Benelux countries are Belgium, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands.

<sup>1</sup> Origin of an application is defined as the country or territory of residence stated in an applicant address.

(a) Not a member of the Hague System. This country cannot therefore be designated by an applicant using the Hague System. However, applicants from this country are able to file via the Hague System by claiming possession of a real and effective commercial or industrial establishment, or a residence, in the territory of a Hague System member.

(b) Not a member of the Hague System but is a member of the European Union. Applicants from this country can file by virtue of that country's membership of the European Union. This country cannot, however, be designated by an applicant using the Hague System.

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

n.a. indicates not applicable.

.. indicates zero.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2023.

## 71. Renewals of international registrations via the Hague System, 2022

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Name	Origin <sup>1</sup>		Designated member	
	Number of renewals	Number of designs	Number of renewals	Number of designs
African Intellectual Property Organization	n.a.	n.a.	112	471
Albania	1	1	224	705
Armenia	..	..	175	506
Austria (b)	55	249	n.a.	n.a.
Azerbaijan	..	..	175	618
Belgium (c)	70	317	n.a.	n.a.
Belize	..	..	104	332
Benelux	n.a.	n.a.	651	3,291
Benin	..	..	41	352
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..	264	1,092
Botswana	..	..	38	136
Brunei Darussalam	..	..	28	68
Bulgaria	13	36	143	493
Cambodia	..	..	20	61
Canada	2	2	0	0
China	51	137	0	0
China, Hong Kong SAR (a)	3	8	n.a.	n.a.
Côte d'Ivoire	..	..	48	166
Croatia	23	102	337	1,703
Cyprus (b)	13	300	n.a.	n.a.
Czech Republic (b)	21	167	n.a.	n.a.
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	..	..	80	305
Denmark	69	201	67	355
Egypt	..	..	268	1,318
Estonia	2	2	54	205
European Union	n.a.	n.a.	3,183	13,327
Finland	28	77	33	96
France	531	1,971	865	4,184
Gabon	..	..	22	54
Georgia	..	..	245	814
Germany	1,167	5,588	773	3,830
Ghana	..	..	29	87
Greece	9	379	364	1,933
Hungary	4	7	220	797
Iceland	1	1	124	473
India (a)	1	4	n.a.	n.a.
Israel	1	2	0	0
Italy	438	1,698	650	3,117
Japan	282	722	642	1,321
Kyrgyzstan	..	..	136	430
Latvia	1	1	38	114
Liechtenstein	23	232	526	2,271
Lithuania	3	5	77	586
Luxembourg (c)	33	131	n.a.	n.a.
Mali	..	..	13	39
Monaco	2	4	606	2,344
Mongolia	..	..	167	628
Montenegro	..	..	448	1,559
Morocco	1	1	621	2,604
Namibia	..	..	44	136
Netherlands (c)	249	641	n.a.	n.a.
Niger	..	..	14	44
North Macedonia	1	3	407	1,457
Norway	43	138	856	3,332
Oman	..	..	216	830
Poland	48	81	26	127
Portugal (b)	9	27	n.a.	n.a.
Qatar (a)	1	5	n.a.	n.a.
Republic of Korea	505	1,058	557	1,470
Republic of Moldova	..	..	310	1,014
Romania	2	9	255	1,116
Russian Federation	..	..	7	27
Rwanda	..	..	18	70
Sao Tome and Principe	..	..	17	64
Senegal	..	..	51	351

Name	Origin <sup>1</sup>		Designated member	
	Number of renewals	Number of designs	Number of renewals	Number of designs
Serbia	6	7	522	1,997
Singapore	3	6	873	3,350
Slovakia (b)	4	7	n.a.	n.a.
Slovenia	23	68	330	1,615
Spain	43	218	100	691
Suriname	..	..	54	391
Sweden (b)	97	303	n.a.	n.a.
Switzerland	912	4,062	2,716	13,093
Syrian Arab Republic	..	..	28	87
Tajikistan	..	..	54	171
Tunisia	..	..	285	1,037
Türkiye	69	283	1,528	7,571
Turkmenistan	..	..	21	70
Ukraine	13	53	770	3,327
United Kingdom	69	205	0	0
United States of America	337	1,559	954	2,368
Others	2	3	..	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,284</b>	<b>21,081</b>	<b>23,624</b>	<b>98,591</b>

Note: Only those countries/territories of origin and designated Hague member countries or jurisdictions for which Hague System statistics exist for 2022 are listed. The Benelux countries are Belgium, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands.

<sup>1</sup> Origin of an application is defined as the country or territory of residence stated in an applicant address.

(a) Not a member of the Hague System. This country cannot therefore be designated by an applicant using the Hague System. However, applicants from this country are able to file via the Hague System by claiming possession of a real and effective commercial or industrial establishment, or a residence, in the territory of a Hague System member.

(b) Not a member of the Hague System but a member of the European Union. Applicants from this country can file by virtue of that country's membership of the European Union. This country cannot, however, be designated by an applicant using the Hague System.

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

n.a. indicates not applicable.

.. indicates zero.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2023.

### Introduction

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

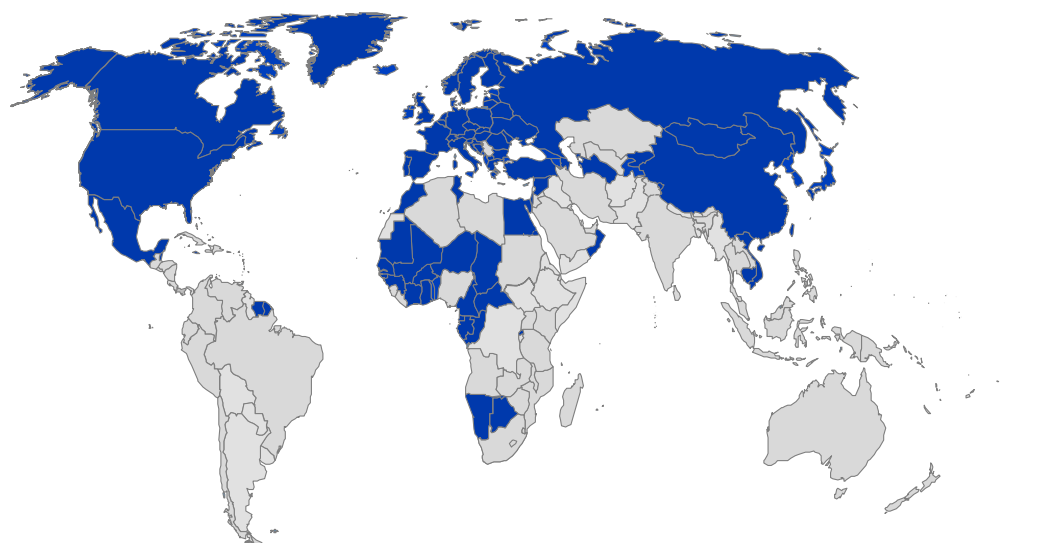
As of December 31, 2022, the Hague System comprised 77 members. This means that applicants can obtain protection for their designs in a geographical area incorporating a total of 94 countries. The difference between the number of Hague members and the number of countries covered by the System is due to the fact that the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI) and the European Union (EU) are Hague members. By choosing to designate either of these intergovernmental organizations within an application, protection can be sought simultaneously within all their respective member states.

### Advantages of the Hague System

The Hague System lowers transaction costs for design registrations through the creation of a single application in one language, with one set of fees in a single currency denomination. Applicants are therefore not burdened by having to apply at multiple offices, which would entail having to deal with different formalities in different languages, and involve purchasing several currency denominations to pay various 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 (i.e., the IB) rather than requiring the designer/holder of a registration to request such amendments at multiple IP offices.

### Hague members in 2022



## International application and registration procedures

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

An international application<sup>1</sup> is normally filed directly with the IB,<sup>2</sup> which is responsible for carrying out an examination to verify that it meets all formality requirements. In the case of non-compliance, applicants are invited to correct the application within a three-month period. If corrections are not made during that 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 on substantive grounds. The decision whether to grant protection remains the prerogative of the national or regional office of the jurisdiction of the granting authority.

International applications are recorded in the International Register, if they fulfill all the requirements of the formality examination conducted by the IB. The standard process is for international registrations to be published in the *International Designs Bulletin (IDB)* 12 months after the date of international registration, unless an applicant requests immediate publication or a deferment of publication.<sup>3</sup> The previous six-month standard publication period continues to apply to international registrations resulting from international applications filed before the entry into force on January 1, 2022, of the new standard publication period of 12 months. Once registrations are published in the *IDB*, national and regional offices identify those international registrations that have designated their country or intergovernmental organization. They then carry out a substantive examination according to their respective national or regional legislation, if any.<sup>4</sup> If an office refuses to issue protection, it must notify the IB of its refusal within six months of the date of publication of the international registration in the *IDB*.<sup>5</sup> In the case of a refusal, applicants have the same right of appeal as those who file directly with a national or regional office.<sup>6</sup> However, if the IB does not receive a notification of refusal from a national or regional office within the prescribed time period, the international registration is considered valid within that jurisdiction and has effect as a grant of protection in the jurisdiction concerned.<sup>7</sup>

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

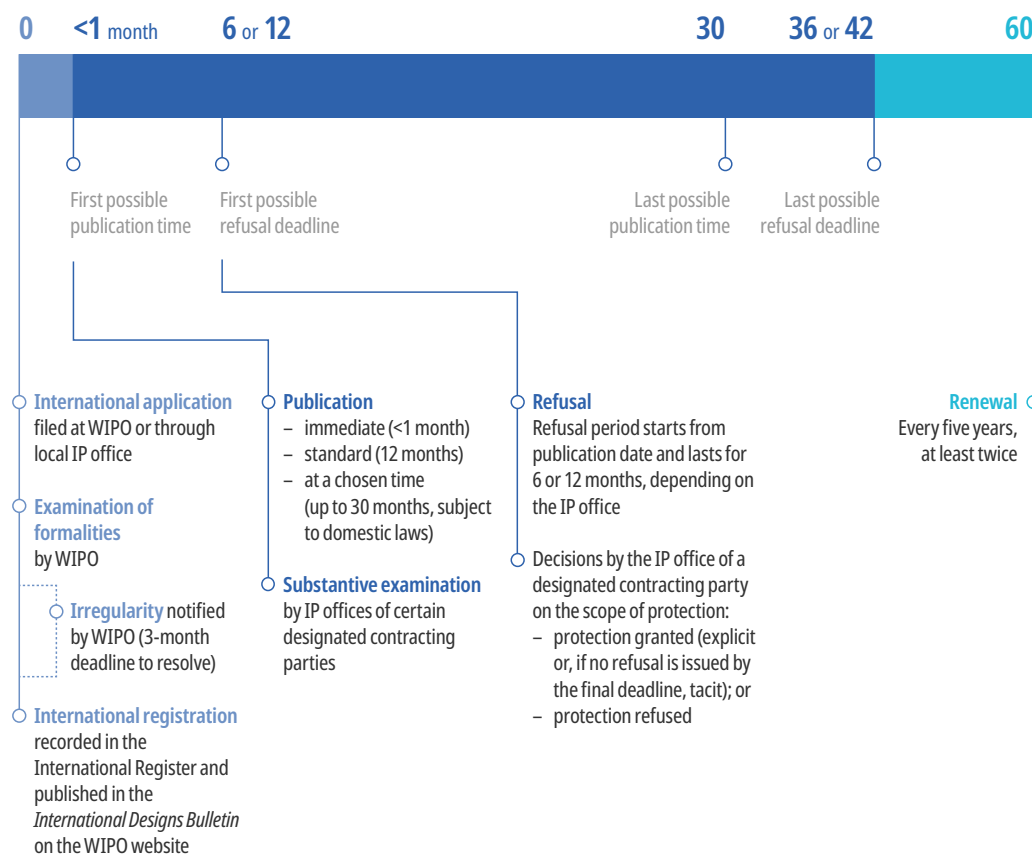
For more information on the Hague System, visit: [www.wipo.int/hague](http://www.wipo.int/hague).

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



## Overview of the industrial design registration process

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### Benefits

- File one international application in one language to register up to 100 designs – for products belonging to the same class – in more than 90 countries
- Pay one set of fees in a single currency (Swiss francs)
- Time the publication of your registration to fit your business strategy
- Renew and manage your registration directly through WIPO

## Data description

Data are compiled by WIPO on the processing of international applications, registrations and renewals through the Hague System for the International Registration of Industrial Designs. Complete data exist up to calendar year 2022. However, figures shown in the *Review* are subject to alteration; for example, country of origin information for a few international Hague applications was missing at the time of data extraction. When this information becomes available, the applications by origin statistics for a few countries may change, but this will be minimal. Regular updates are available at: [www.wipo.int/ipstats](http://www.wipo.int/ipstats).

Statistics on direct non-resident (Paris route) applications at national and regional IP offices are extracted from the WIPO Statistics Database, primarily based on WIPO's Annual IP Survey. The latest available year for complete direct applications data is 2021.

## Acronyms

BOIP	Benelux Office for Intellectual Property
EU	European Union
EUIPO	European Union Intellectual Property Office
IB	International Bureau of WIPO
<i>IDB</i>	<i>International Designs Bulletin</i>
IP	intellectual property
IPR	intellectual property rights
JPO	Japan Patent Office
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean
OAPI	African Intellectual Property Organization
RCD	Registered Community Design
UK	United Kingdom
US	United States of America
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization

## Glossary

This glossary provides definitions of key technical terms and concepts.

**Applicant:** A natural person or a legal entity that files an application for an industrial design. There may be more than one applicant in an application. For statistical purposes, the name of the first named applicant is used to determine the origin of the application.

**Application:** A formal request for the protection of an industrial design at a national or regional IP office, which usually then examines the application and decides whether to grant or refuse protection within its jurisdiction. (See “Hague international application”).

**Application date:** This may also be referred to as the filing date. Filing (application) date requirements may vary according to jurisdiction. Typical filing date requirements are that an application contains a sufficiently clear representation of the industrial design in question and allows the identity of the applicant to be established.

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

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

**Designation:** The request made in an international application or registration by which the applicant/ international registration holder specifies the jurisdiction(s) in which protection is sought for their industrial designs.

**European Union Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO):** The EUIPO is the office responsible for managing the EU trademark and the Registered Community Design (RDC). The validity of these two intellectual property rights extends across the jurisdictions of all 27 EU member states.

**Filing:** See “Application”.

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

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

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

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

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

**Holder:** The natural person or legal entity in whose name an international registration is recorded.

**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 composition 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 at least 15 years.

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

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

**International Register:** The official collection of data concerning international registrations maintained by the IB.

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

**Locarno Classification:** The abbreviated form of the International Classification for Industrial Designs under the Locarno Agreement used for registering industrial designs. The Locarno Classification consists of 32 classes and their respective subclasses with explanatory notes plus an alphabetical list of those goods in which industrial designs are incorporated and an indication of the classes and subclasses to which they belong.

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

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

**Non-resident application:** For statistical purposes, a “non-resident” application refers to an application filed at an IP office of a given country/territory/ region in which the applicant does not reside or does not have a real and effective industrial or commercial establishment. Non-resident applications are sometimes referred to as foreign applications. A non-resident registration is an IP right issued on the basis of a non-resident application.

**Opposition:** An administrative process for disputing the protection of an industrial design that is often limited to a specific time period after the industrial design has been published. For the Hague System, opposition rules are defined by national laws. The fact that an opposition is filed must be communicated within the applicable refusal period to the IB as a refusal based on an opposition. However, the national IP office does not have to decide on the opposition within that period.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Renewal:** The process by which an industrial design right is maintained. This usually consists of paying renewal fees to an IP office at regular intervals. If renewal fees are not paid, the registration may lapse.

**Resident application:** For statistical purposes, a “resident” application refers to an application filed with an IP office by an applicant residing or having a real and effective industrial or commercial establishment in the country/territory/region in which that office has jurisdiction. Resident applications are sometimes referred to as domestic applications. A resident registration is an IP right issued on the basis of a resident application.

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

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

## Locarno classes and industry sectors

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

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

## Hague members

As of December 31, 2022, the Hague System comprised 77 members covering 94 countries/territories.

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



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