



Hague Yearly Review 2025



Hague Yearly Review 2025

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. 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/web/hague

Contact information

Department for Economics and Data Analytics

Website: www.wipo.int/ipstats

email: ipstats.mail@wipo.int

Key numbers for 2024

9,455 (+10.3%)
International applications

27,161 (+6.8%)
Designs contained in
international applications

8,847 (+5.7%)
International registrations

25,759 (+2.0%)
Designs contained in international
registrations

43,028 (+11.7%)
Designations in international
applications

118,667 (+15.1%)
Designs contained in designations
in international applications

39,074 (+5.5%)
Designations in international
registrations

103,882 (+0.7%)
Designs contained in designations
in international registrations

5,949 (+6.4%)
Renewals of international
registrations

22,986 (+5.5%)
Designs contained in renewals of
international registrations

61,761 (+8.8%)
International registrations
in force

226,164 (+5.7%)
Designs contained in international
registrations in force

Special theme: A century of expansion - how has the use of the Hague System evolved?

The Hague System simplifies the registration 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, making it possible to record changes or renew the registration through a single procedural step.

This Special theme provides an overview of the journey so far, specifically examining three key aspects: the geographical expansion of the System, the applicants who utilize the System for international industrial design protection, and the categories of products they chose to protect.

Evolution of Hague System regulations: a 100-year perspective

Established in November 1925 through the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs, the Hague System commemorates its centennial in November 2025. By the creation of an international system to deposit designs in an Office in Bern (Switzerland), the Agreement's drafters also sought to establish a minimum standard of protection for the industrial designs. This included establishing uniform duration of the protection period, an equal subdivision of this period and the regulation of the deposit formalities to be completed. Over the past century, the Hague System has undergone several significant revisions, as it adapts to the evolving landscape of global design protection.

The WIPO-administered Hague System for the International Registration of Industrial Designs once comprised three international treaties: the London Act (1934), which replaced the Hague Agreement of 1925, the Hague Act (1960) and the Geneva Act (1999). The need for simplification led to the freezing of the London Act in 2010 and its termination in 2016. Similarly, the application of the 1960 Hague Act has been frozen as of January 1, 2025, meaning it is no longer possible to file new applications or make designations under its provisions, while leaving already active registrations or designations unaffected.

To encourage more States to accede to the Arrangement¹, the 1934 London Act introduced simplified procedures for the international registration of industrial designs, with a uniform duration of protection of 15 years

¹ Whereas, in 1933, the Hague Agreement (1925) had been signed by 11 countries, it had been ratified by only five States (Switzerland, Germany, Spain, Netherlands, Liechtenstein).

divided into two periods: the first one of five years, and a second of 10 years. It also established fundamental requirements for application filings. The 1960 Hague Act further improved the international design registration system by enabling applicants to file in English in addition to French for registration and by providing for the publication of the reproductions of designs.² With the 1960 Act, the International Bureau publishes all reproductions in a periodical bulletin and communicates them to the national offices. The 1999 Geneva Act represented a significant expansion of the System, allowing intergovernmental organizations such as the European Union (EU) and the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI) to become members.³ Moreover, the Act introduced flexibilities catering to the needs of those countries, including the United States of America (US) and Japan, requiring an application undergo a substantive examination. The new Act was renamed the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Industrial Designs. It also introduced the option for an applicant to defer the publication of a registration for up to 30 months, thus affording businesses additional time for strategic decision-making. Furthermore, the Geneva Act simplified the renewal process (e.g., streamlining administrative tasks) and extended the minimum duration of protection from 10 to 15 years.⁴ These crucial procedural enhancements, coupled with the practical improvements detailed in box 1, have solidified the Hague System's position as a robust and globally accessible mechanism for safeguarding industrial designs.

Box 1 Notable practical changes to the Hague System

- Publication of the Bulletin on WIPO's Internet website (2004).
 - Applications may be made in English, French or Spanish (2010).
 - Electronic filing and renewal system (eHague) introduced to increase efficiency and accessibility.
 - Flexibility introduced to manage differences in procedure and substantive examination between members.
 - Continuous enhancement of digital tools for filing and managing applications undertaken, alongside the introduction of user-friendly platforms for filing and renewal.
-

From four Hague members in 1925 to 82 members by 2025

The Hague System – signed in 1925 and entered into force in 1928 – initially comprised four members: Germany, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Spain and Switzerland. Belgium soon followed in 1929, with France, Morocco and Tunisia joining in 1930. Membership grew steadily between 1928 and 1980, increasing from the initial four to 13 members – a modest addition of nine members over 53 years. The mid-1990s, however, marked the beginning of a period of rapid growth, both in terms of the absolute number of members, as well as geographical distribution. Initially dominated by European nations alongside three African countries, the System gained its first member from the Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) region when Suriname acceded in 1975, followed by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea becoming the first Asian member in 1992.⁵ Two significant expansions then reshaped the System: first, in 2008, with the accession of OAPI and the EU, extending potential design protection across the then 17 OAPI and 28 EU member states (now 27 following Brexit in 2020); and second, in 2014 and 2015, with the addition of Japan, the Republic of Korea and the US, collectively representing approximately one-third of all foreign-filed design applications in 2015. More recently, China, the country leading in industrial design activity, joined the Hague System in 2022. As of April 2025, the Hague System can boast 82 members covering 99 countries, demonstrating a remarkable transformation from its initial composition a century ago. In 2025, the distribution of members by region is as follows: Europe (43.9%), Asia (25.6%), Africa (19.5%), LAC (7.3%), Northern America (2.4%) and Oceania (1.2%) (figure S1). However, the membership of OAPI and the EU

2 See Hague Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Industrial Designs.

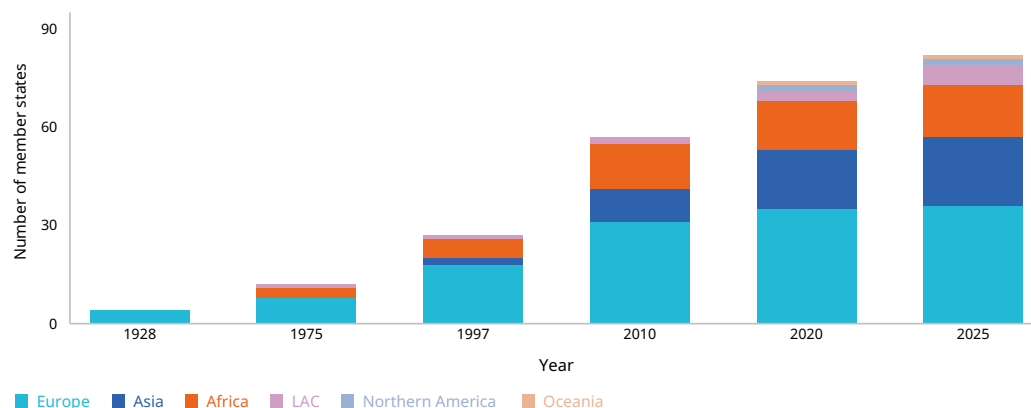
3 See Hague Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Industrial Designs.

4 Maximum duration of protection varies according to the member state, see www.wipo.int/en/web/hague-system/declarations/#protection.

5 Indonesia became the first Asian member in 1950; however, it ceased to be a member of the Hague System in 2010. As a result, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is the first currently active member from this region.

is taken into account, effectively giving application of and access to the Hague System across all their respective members (17 OAPI and 27 EU members), total coverage by the 99 countries distributed by region is as follows: Europe (43.4%), Africa (26.3%), Asia (21.2%), LAC (6.1%), Northern America (2%) and Oceania (1%) (figure S2).

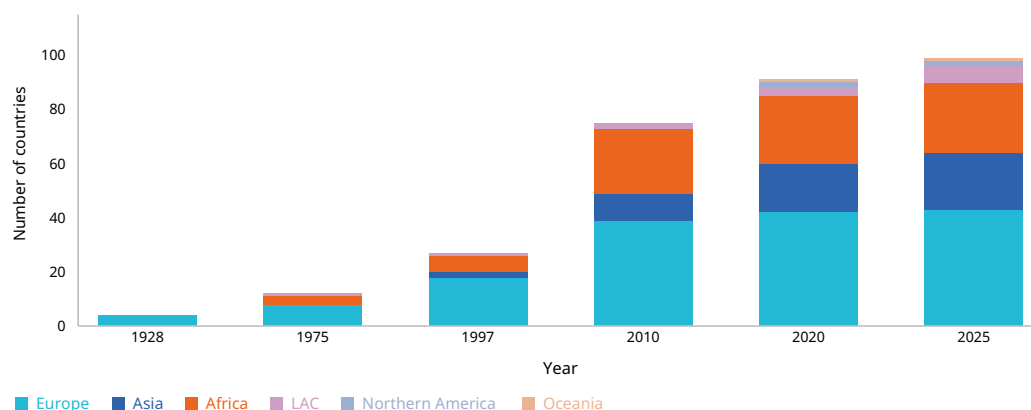
S1. Hague members by region, 1928–2024



Note: LAC is Latin America and the Caribbean. Regions are defined according to United Nations definitions.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2025.

S2. Number of countries covered by Hague membership by region, 1928–2025



Note: LAC is Latin America and the Caribbean. Regions are defined according to United Nations definitions.

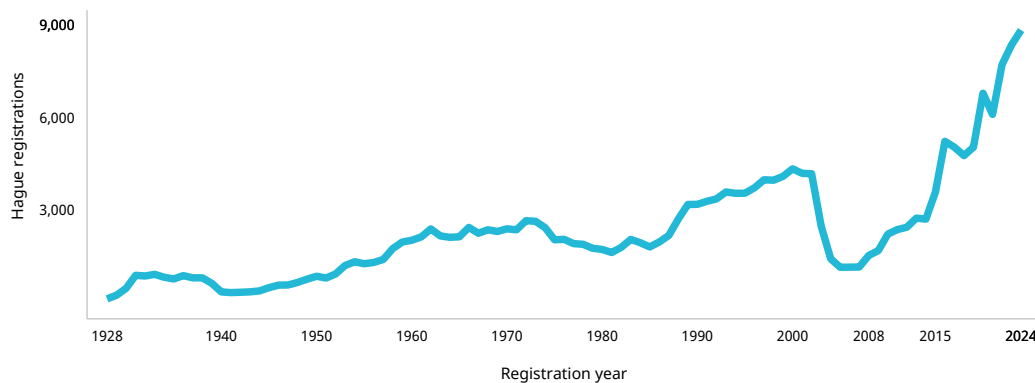
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2025.

A quarter of a million Hague international registrations within a century

The cumulative total of Hague international registrations over the past century has reached nearly a quarter of a million. During the 1930s, the Hague System averaged approximately 800 registrations annually. However, World War II triggered a sharp decline in registrations between 1940 and 1947. Subsequently, an upward trend emerged, culminating in a peak annual average of 2,600 registrations in the early 1970s. The period from the mid-1970s to the early 1980s saw registration numbers stagnate. This plateau in registrations can be partly attributed to the challenging economic climate of the time, marked by the 1970s oil crisis, which significantly impacted European economies. However, from the mid-1980s onward registrations started to increase once again. This resurgence is closely linked to an expansion of the Hague System's membership enhancing its attractiveness to potential users (figure S3). The accession of major economies China, Japan, the Republic of Korea and the US gave a dual advantage to the Hague System. Not only did it enable designers and companies within these new member states to leverage the Hague System for international design protection, but, crucially, it also enhanced the System's appeal for existing members now able to secure design rights in these significant new markets.

A notably sharp fall in registrations occurred in 2003. This sudden decline is directly attributable to the establishment of the Registered Community Design (RCD) by the EU that year. The RCD provided a unified system for industrial design protection across the whole EU, enabling designers and companies to secure protection in every EU member state through a single application to the European Union Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO). Consequently, the RCD became a direct competitor to the Hague System that led to users seeking protection solely within the EU switching to EUIPO. This "switching effect" had a substantial impact, given that European countries constituted over half of the Hague System's membership in the 2000s. Following the introduction of the RCD, Hague System registrations continued on a downward trajectory until 2007. However, a reversal occurred in 2008, coinciding with the EU's accession to the Hague System. A significant surge in Hague registrations began in 2015, propelled by the accessions of Japan (2015), the Republic of Korea (2014) and the US (2015). Upward momentum was further amplified in 2022 when China became a member. Between 2008 and 2024, registrations via the Hague System have experienced an impressive almost six-fold increase, rising from 1,524 to 8,847.

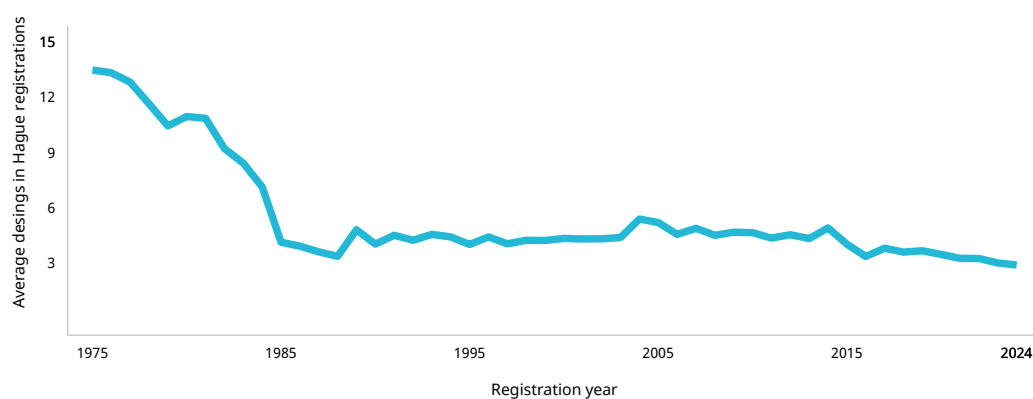
S3. Trend in Hague registrations, 1928–2024



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2025.

However, it is important to note that the actual number of protected designs is considerably higher than the number of registrations, as a single registration can encompass multiple designs. Available data from the period 1975–2024 indicate that approximately 775,000 designs were included in 164,000 registrations. The average number of designs per registration underwent a significant decline between 1975 and 1992. This was a result of differences between the 1934 London Act and the 1960 Hague Act. The two Acts operated in parallel, but the 1960 Hague Act took precedence over the former. While the London Act allowed applicants to file up to 200 designs within a single application and automatically extended the registration to all member countries, the 1960 Hague Act limited applicants to 100 designs and required the payment of a fee for each design, for renewals, and for each designation of member States. The ratio between designs and registrations then stabilized before resuming a downward trend from 2015 onwards (figure S4), decreasing from 4 designs per registration in 2015 to 2.9 in 2024. This declining trend can be attributed to differing application behavior across regions. On average, European applicants have tended to include a higher number of designs within an application compared to applicants from Japan, the Republic of Korea and the US. Conversely, important new members, such as the US and the Russian Federation, allow only a single design (with its variants, if any) to be registered within a registration, thereby encouraging applicants designating such jurisdictions to be more selective in their applications.

S4. Average number of designs per Hague registrations, 1975–2024

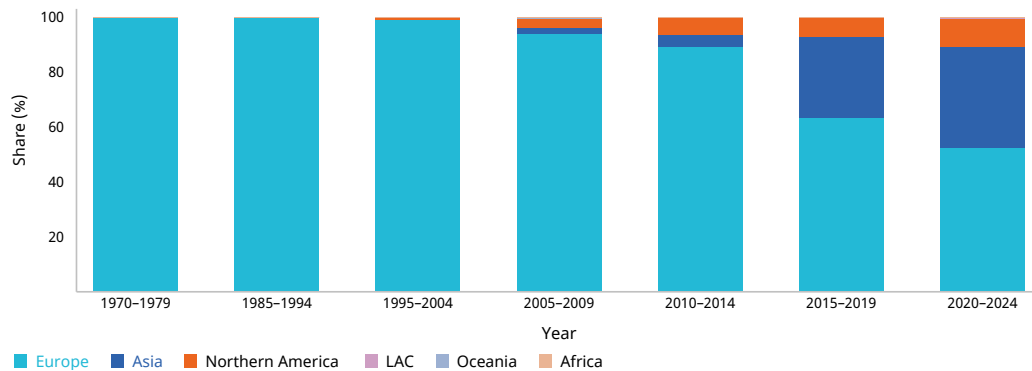


Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2025.

Hague membership expansion and the changing geography of registrations

Until 2004, international registrations of designs via the Hague System were overwhelmingly European in origin, representing 99.5% of the total between 1970 and 2004 (figure S5), a dominance consistent with the composition of the Hague membership at that time (figure S1). However, the landscape began to shift from 2005 onwards, with Asia and Northern America demonstrating a significant growth in share of total registrations. For instance, Asia's share surged from 2.4% in the 2005–2009 period to 36.8% in 2020–2024. Similarly, Northern America's share rose from 3.4% to 10.3% over the same timeframe.⁶ Consequently, Europe's proportion of total registrations saw a considerable decline, falling from 93.8% in 2005–2009 to 52.4% in 2020–2024. In contrast, Africa's representation within total registrations (0.1% in 2020–2024) remains notably low compared to its membership share, which stands at approximately one-quarter of all the countries party to the Hague System (figure S2). Underrepresentation is further underscored by the low volume of abroad filings originating from residents of Africa, as well as the LAC region, offering a partial explanation for the comparatively limited use of the Hague System by residents of both regions. The share of abroad filings for Africa and LAC, for example, stood at just 0.3% and 0.5%, respectively, for the 2019–2023 period.

S5. Trends in Hague registrations by region, 1970–2024



Note: LAC is Latin America and the Caribbean. Regions are defined according to United Nations definitions.

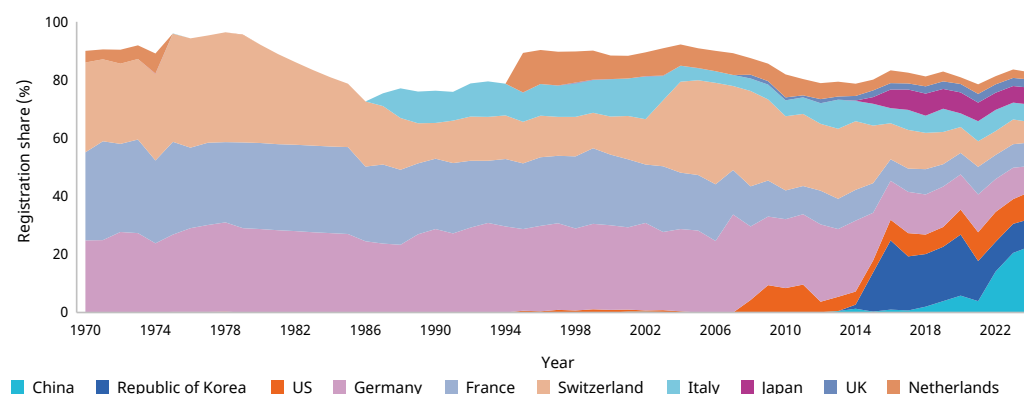
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2025.

6 Although there were no Hague members from Northern America until 2015, 225 registrations had originated from applicants residing in Northern America before that time. This is because the Hague System makes it possible for applicants residing in a non-member country to file applications for international registration, if they have a real and effective industrial or commercial establishment within the jurisdiction of a Hague member.

Hague System usage broadening from just Europe to globally

In 1928, a total of 112 registrations were recorded, with three origins – Switzerland (61 registrations), Germany (47) and the Kingdom of the Netherlands (4) – accounting for all registrations. In the 1970s, designers and companies from three countries, namely, France, Germany and Switzerland, accounted for nine out of 10 registrations (figure S6).⁷ Since the mid-2010s, however, the shares of Germany and Switzerland have declined markedly, while those of new members China and the Republic of Korea have increased considerably. For example, Germany's 2024 share of 8.8% is one-third of its 1970 share of 24.8%. Similarly, Switzerland has seen its share decrease from 30.9% in 1970 to 7% in 2024. Although the shares of France and Italy have also followed a downward trend since the mid-2010s, this has been less marked compared to Germany and Switzerland. Since joining the Hague System, China and the US have seen their share of registrations increase year-on-year while registrations from the Republic of Korea have stabilized after an initial peak. In 2024, China (22.8%) accounted for the largest share of total registrations, followed by the Republic of Korea (9.4%) and the US (9.4%). Over the past decade, there has been a considerable redistribution of the respective shares of total registrations among top origins, but the combined share of the top 10 origins has remained largely unchanged, accounting for 80.3% of the total in 2015 compared to 82.6% in 2024. Moreover, an expanded membership has broadened the System's user base geographically. For example, during the 1970–1979 period, applicants from 22 origins had at least one Hague international registration, whereas that number had grown to 93 by the 2015–2024 period – reflecting a wide uptake in the use of the Hague System.

S6. Trends in Hague registrations for the top 10 origins, 1970–2024



Note: The Netherlands refers to the Kingdom of the Netherlands. The origin of a registration is defined as the country or territory of residence stated in an applicant address.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2025.

7 Due to a lack of digital registration data before 1970, analysis has focused on the period from 1970 onward. However, earlier data indicate a similar trend, with France, Germany and Switzerland accounting for almost all registrations.

From Swiss watchmakers to global tech giants: the leading Hague applicants

In 1928, out of 112 registrations, two Swiss companies – Frei & Kasser and Frey Watch Company Limited – were the joint top applicants, with 6 registrations each (table S7). In total, there were 84 distinct holders, all located in Europe. Between 1970 and 1979, the top 20 applicants were exclusively European, with Germany leading the way with 11 companies. France and Switzerland followed, each contributing 4 companies (table S8). This entirely European composition reflected the Hague membership during that decade. Notably, Comptoir de l'industrie Textile de France held the most registrations during the 1970s with 375, ahead of Braun AG of Germany with 208 and Christian Fischbacher of Switzerland with 181. In contrast to the most recent top applicant list (table S9), luxury goods and technology companies were absent from this earlier ranking.

S7. Top five Hague applicants, 1928

Rank	Applicant	Origin	Published registrations
1	Frei & Kasser	Switzerland	6
1	Frey & Co., Montres Frey, S.A / Frey & Co., Frey Watch Co., Ltd	Switzerland	6
3	N.V. Philips Gloeilampenfabrieken	Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	4
4	Bodega Compagnie S.A.	Switzerland	3
4	Metallwerk A. Bartosik & Co.	Germany	3

Note: Data are derived from year of published registrations and their corresponding publication dates. The origin of a registration is defined as the country or territory of residence stated in an applicant address.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2025.

S8. Top 20 Hague applicants, 1970–1979

Rank	Applicant	Origin	Published registrations
1	Comptoir de l'Industrie Textile de France	France	375
2	Braun AG	Germany	208
3	Christian Fischbacher Co.	Switzerland	181
4	Stoba S.A.	Switzerland	160
5	Rowenta-Werke GMBH	Germany	143
5	Régie Nationale des Usines Renault	France	143
7	Bremshey AG	Germany	139
8	Glashüttenwerke Phönix GMBH	Germany	136
9	N.V. Philips Gloeilampenfabrieken	Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	131
10	Moulinex S.A.	France	111
11	Rosenthal AG	Germany	84
12	Mettler & Cie S.A.	Switzerland	83
13	Lübke GMBH & Co. KG	Germany	77
14	Gruppo Tessile Miroglio France (s.a.r.l.)	France	76
15	Villeroy & Boch, Keramische Werke KG	Germany	72
16	Abraham S.A.	Switzerland	71
17	Siemens S.A.	Germany	68
17	Allgemeine Elektrizitäts-Gesellschaft AEG-Telefunken	Germany	68
17	Gebr. Lemke	Germany	68
20	Standard Elektrik Lorenz AG	Germany	67

Note: Data are derived from year of published registrations and their corresponding publication dates. The origin of a registration is defined as the country or territory of residence stated in an applicant address.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2025.

From 1998 to 2024, LG Electronics (Republic of Korea) emerged as the leading applicant with 3,716 registrations via WIPO's Hague System. Following were Swatch AG (Switzerland) with 2,333 registrations, Samsung Electronics (Republic of Korea) with 1,927, Philips Electronics (Kingdom of the Netherlands) with 1,388 and Procter & Gamble (US) with 1,242 registrations (table S9).

Notably, European companies constituted a significant majority of leading applicants, with 39 of the top 50 located in Europe. Within this group, Germany had the strongest presence

with 16 companies, followed by Switzerland (9) and France (8). While Europe held a dominant position, Asian companies demonstrated remarkable prominence, with companies from the Republic of Korea securing the first and third in the ranking. Furthermore, Korean and Chinese companies together accounted for four of the top 10 positions. The top 50 applicants from 1998 to 2024 represent a diverse array of industrial sectors, spanning consumer electronics (e.g., LG Electronics, Samsung Electronics), the motor industry (e.g., Volkswagen, Hyundai, Renault), luxury goods (e.g., Hermès, Harry Winston, Cartier) and home care and consumer products (e.g., Procter & Gamble, Unilever).

S9. Top 50 Hague applicants, 1998–2024

Rank	Applicant	Origin	Published registrations
1	LG Electronics Inc.	Republic of Korea	3,716
2	Swatch AG	Switzerland	2,333
3	Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.	Republic of Korea	1,927
4	Koninklijke Philips Electronics N.V.	Netherlands	1,388
5	Procter & Gamble Co.	US	1,242
6	Volkswagen AG	Germany	1,020
7	Hyundai Motor Company	Republic of Korea	980
8	Hermès Sellier (société par actions simplifiée)	France	885
9	Beijing Xiaomi Mobile Software Co., Ltd.	China	749
10	Daimler AG	Germany	691
11	Gillette Company / Gillette Company LLC	US	460
12	Interior's S.A.	France	455
13	PSA Automobiles S.A.	France	391
14	Alfred Kärcher GMBH & Co.	Germany	377
15	Daimlerchrysler AG	Germany	350
16	Société des produits Nestlé S.A.	Switzerland	336
17	Ferrari S.P.A.	Italy	317
18	Bayerische Motoren Werke AG	Germany	309
19	Harry Winston SA	Switzerland	300
20	Fonkel Meubelmarketing B.V.	Netherlands	298
21	Henkel AG & Co. KGAA	Germany	292
21	Mitsubishi Electric Corporation	Japan	292
23	Braun GMBH	Germany	287
23	Renault S.A.S.	France	287
25	Pi-design AG	Switzerland	283
26	Unilever N.V.	Netherlands	279
27	Richemont Internationa SA	Switzerland	275
28	Cartier International AG	Switzerland	259
29	Sony Overseas SA	Switzerland	254
30	Dr. Ing. H.C.F. Porsche AG	Germany	247
31	Audi AG	Germany	246
32	Flos S.P.A.	Italy	245
33	Continental Reifen Deutschland GMBH	Germany	239
34	Kia Motors Corporation	Republic of Korea	232
35	Nokia GMBH	Germany	230
36	Wenko-Wenselaar GMBH & Co.	Germany	217
37	Lenovo (Beijing) Co., Ltd.	China	203
38	Thun S.P.A.	Italy	198
40	Lidl Stiftung & Co. KG	Germany	196
40	Salomon S.A.S	France	196
41	Van Cleef & Arpels S.A.	Switzerland	191
42	Maped	France	182
43	Midea Group Co., Ltd.	China	175
44	Omega SA	Switzerland	173
45	Hans Grohe GMBH Co. KG	Germany	165
46	Microsoft Corporation	US	163
47	Tefal S.A.	France	160
48	Westfälische Textil-Gesellschaft Klingenthal & Co. MBH	Germany	157
49	Christian Dior Couture S.A.	France	154
50	Mercedes-Benz Group AG	Germany	152

Note: Data are derived from year of published registrations and their corresponding publication dates. The origin of a registration is defined as the country or territory of residence stated in an applicant address.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2025.

From Clocks and watches to recording and communication: a century of change among leading registration classes

In 1928, the leading classes for registration were clocks and watches (Class 10) with 14.3% of total registrations, followed by packages and containers (Class 9) at 9.8%, and furnishing (Class 6) and stationery/office equipment (Class 19), both at 8.9%. The combined share of means of transport (Class 12) and recording and communication equipment (Class 14) was less than 4%. Furnishing surpassed clocks and watches to become the leading class in 1975 with 14% of total registrations, followed by textiles (Class 5), which accounted for 10.7% of the total. Textiles and stationery/office equipment were among the top 10 classes in 1928 and 1975. In contrast, recording and communication equipment – the top-ranked class in 2015 – ranked outside the top 10 classes in both 1928 and 1975 (table S10).

Starting in 2015, registrations related to recording and communication equipment increased considerably, holding the top position each year through 2021. This reflects the use of the Hague System by consumer electronics companies such as LG Electronics and Samsung Electronics. Subsequently, means of transport became the leading class from 2022 onward. The combined share of classes 12 and 14 amounted to 22% in 2024, far above the 1928 total of 3.6%. Stationery/office equipment was a high ranking class in both 1928 and 1975, but since the 2000s its share of total registrations has followed a downward trend, reflecting the move toward a digital era. Despite a change in class rankings, two classes – namely, furnishing, and packages and containers – have remained among the top five classes over the course of the past century.

S10. Hague registrations by Locarno class, 1928–2024

Class	Published registrations					Share of total (%)				
	1928	1975	2005	2015	2024	1928	1975	2005	2015	2024
Total	112	2,031	1,138	3,581	8,847	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Class 12: Means of transport	1	75	80	264	1,094	0.9	3.7	7.0	7.4	12.4
Class 14: Recording and communication equipment	3	18	39	387	855	2.7	0.9	3.4	10.8	9.7
Class 7: Household goods	8	158	72	189	576	7.1	7.8	6.3	5.3	6.5
Class 6: Furnishing	10	284	105	249	535	8.9	14.0	9.2	7.0	6.0
Class 9: Packages and containers	11	161	106	249	519	9.8	7.9	9.3	7.0	5.9
Class 15: Machines, not elsewhere specified	..	35	11	172	492	..	1.7	1.0	4.8	5.6
Class 23: Heating and cooling equipment	2	72	64	174	444	1.8	3.5	5.6	4.9	5.0
Class 26: Lighting apparatus	1	40	38	173	413	0.9	2.0	3.3	4.8	4.7
Class 10: Clocks and watches	16	166	249	324	400	14.3	8.2	21.9	9.0	4.5
Class 24: Medical and laboratory equipment	9	15	10	100	383	8.0	0.7	0.9	2.8	4.3
Class 13: Equipment for producing electricity	1	14	18	93	354	0.9	0.7	1.6	2.6	4.0
Class 28: Pharmaceutical and cosmetic products	4	29	27	69	354	3.6	1.4	2.4	1.9	4.0
Class 21: Games, toys, sporting goods	3	74	34	111	330	2.7	3.6	3.0	3.1	3.7
Class 2: Clothing	7	110	38	147	297	6.3	5.4	3.3	4.1	3.4
Class 3: Travel goods	1	60	17	120	283	0.9	3.0	1.5	3.4	3.2
Class 8: Tools and hardware	2	86	27	97	267	1.8	4.2	2.4	2.7	3.0
Class 11: Articles of adornment	3	63	58	130	239	2.7	3.1	5.1	3.6	2.7
Class 25: Building and construction elements	..	84	29	92	163	..	4.1	2.5	2.6	1.8
Class 16: Photographic apparatus	1	36	4	40	144	0.9	1.8	0.4	1.1	1.6
Class 27: Tobacco and smokers' supplies	..	37	3	17	107	..	1.8	0.3	0.5	1.2
Class 32: Graphic symbols and logos	4	..	..	116	105	3.6	..	..	3.2	1.2
Class 30: Animal care articles	..	1	2	16	93	..	0.0	0.2	0.4	1.1
Class 19: Stationery and office equipment	10	94	33	72	74	8.9	4.6	2.9	2.0	0.8
Class 31: Machines for preparing food or drink	..	11	5	17	66	..	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.7
Class 4: Brushware	..	11	6	37	62	..	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.7
Class 20: Sales and advertising equipment	3	45	27	29	60	2.7	2.2	2.4	0.8	0.7
Class 22: Arms, articles for hunting and fishing	..	4	1	19	45	..	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.5
Class 5: Textile piecegoods	5	217	29	23	30	4.5	10.7	2.5	0.6	0.3

Class	Published registrations					Share of total (%)				
	1928	1975	2005	2015	2024	1928	1975	2005	2015	2024
Class 1: Foodstuffs	1	4	2	31	20	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.2
Class 17: Musical instruments	1	..	1	9	17	0.9	..	0.1	0.3	0.2
Class 18: Printing and office machinery	3	26	3	10	17	2.7	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Class 29: Accident prevention and rescue equipment	2	2	..	5	9	1.8	0.1	..	0.1	0.1

.. indicates zero.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2025.

Conclusions

- Uptake of the Hague System was quite limited until the 1980s, both in terms of membership and registrations. Membership grew from an initial four members in 1928 to 13 by 1980 – a modest addition of nine members over 53 years. Similarly, annual registrations remained below the 3,000 mark until 1988.
- However, the mid-1990s marked the beginning of a period of rapid growth, both in terms of the absolute number of members, as well as geographical distribution. Accession of the EU and the major economies of Japan, the Republic of Korea and the US, and most recently, Canada and China, have resulted in a more geographically diverse membership with a notable presence in Asia and Northern America alongside Europe.
- Europe accounted for almost all Hague registrations until the early 2000s. Since 2005, however, there has been a big rise in users from Asia and Northern America. In 2024, the Hague System included users from at least 93 countries/economies – up from just 22 in the 1970s. China, the Republic of Korea and the US now account for the majority of registrations, in place of France, Germany and Switzerland earlier.
- Top applicants have shifted from Europe-based companies to global tech and consumer brands, with Asian firms like LG Electronics and Samsung Electronics becoming leading users of the Hague System, reflecting the geographical diversity of the Hague System.
- Over the past century, the Hague System has seen a major shift from traditional products like textiles and office stationery to modern products such as consumer electronics and recording and communication equipment. Despite changing trends, furnishing and packages/containers have remained consistently among the top five Hague registered classes throughout the past century.

A. Statistics on Hague international applications

Highlights

The number of designs contained in applications filed with the Hague System increased by 6.8% in 2024, reaching an all-time high of 27,161

In 2024, the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) received 9,455 international applications for design protection under the Hague System for the International Registration of Industrial Designs, a 10.3% increase over the previous year (see figure A1). Applications contained a record 27,161 designs, representing a 6.8% growth and marking the System's fourth consecutive year of expansion (see figure A2). The strong 6.8% growth rate in 2024 is largely attributable to China, which accounted for three-fifths of overall growth.

Applicants from at least 68 countries or territories filed one or more Hague application

The accession of Saint Kitts and Nevis in 2024 has increased the number of Hague members to 80. Applicants can now obtain design protection within the territories of 97 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 2024, over 3,600 applicants from at least 68 countries filed international applications.

In 2024, applicants based in Europe accounted for more than half (56%) of all designs filed worldwide (see figure A6). This is largely attributable to the fact that the majority of Hague System members are European countries. However, the proportion of designs originating from Asia has increased significantly over the past 10 years, rising from 5.4% in 2014 to 31.3% in 2024. This growth is primarily due to the accession of China (2022), Japan (2015) and the Republic of Korea (2014) to the Hague System. Similarly, the accession of Canada (2018) and the United States of America (US) (2015) has led to a substantial increase in Northern America's share, from 5.3% in 2014 to 12% in 2024. In contrast, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), and Oceania collectively had just 0.7% of the total share in 2024. The low share reflects the limited number of Hague Agreement parties within these three regions.

China has now surpassed Germany to become the top user of the Hague system in 2024

Remarkably, despite only joining the Hague System in 2022, China has now surpassed Germany – the leading filer since 1988 – to become the System's top user, with 4,870 designs. Following China in the rankings are Germany (4,218), the US (3,031), Italy (2,249) and Switzerland (2,110) (see figure A8).

Five of the top 10 countries experienced double-digit growth in 2024, with China leading the pack at a remarkable 29.6%, followed by Italy (+23.8%), the Kingdom of the Netherlands (+17.4%), the Republic of Korea (+16.8%), and the US (+13.1%). China's overall growth is largely attributable to a substantial increase in filings by

Huawei Technologies. In contrast, four countries experienced a decline, with France (-9.3%) recording the sharpest drop, followed by Germany (-6.7%), Japan (-5%) and Switzerland (-3.9%) (see figure A8).

The average number of designs per international application declined from 3.4 in 2021 to 2.9 in 2024

Through the Hague System, applicants can register up to 100 different designs in a single international application. In 2024, only one application, from the United Arab Emirates, reached the maximum of 100 designs. Additionally, just 16 applications included more than 50 designs.

In 2024, the average number of designs per application filed was 2.9, which is similar to the previous year's ratio of 3 (see figure A3). The average number of designs per application has shown a downward trend over recent years. This is in part because new members of the Hague System from Asia – for example, China, Japan and the Republic of Korea – have been filing applications containing fewer designs compared to long-term European members like Austria, Germany and Italy. For instance, applications from the Republic of Korea averaged 1.6 designs per application in 2024 – the lowest average among top 20 origins. In contrast, applications originating from Germany contained an average of 5.3 designs (see figure A9). Among top 20 origins, Poland had the highest ratio, with 6 designs per application. This was due to six applications having contained more than 10 designs, ranging from 13 to 85 designs. Austria, Germany, Italy, and the Kingdom of the Netherlands also had high average designs per application.

As shown in figure A10, the share of single-design applications has followed an upward trend. The most notable increase occurred between 2014 and 2016, coinciding with Japan, the Republic of Korea and the US joining the Hague System. This uptrend accelerated between 2021 and 2024, partly due to China's accession to the Hague System in 2022. The share of single-design applications has continued to increase for China and Japan. However, regarding long-term members, it has remained static for some and declined for others over the past decade (see figure A11).

The distribution of designs per application varied widely across different origins in 2024. Among top 20 origins, the Republic of Korea had the largest proportion of single-design applications at 85.9%. In contrast, Austria and Germany had the lowest at around 36% (see figure A12), with both origins recorded the largest shares of applications with more than 10 designs, with percentages of 7.7% and 12.5%, respectively.

In 2024, the US-based consumer goods firm Procter & Gamble, with 641 designs in published registrations, was the Hague System top user

Procter & Gamble of the US has taken the lead in design filings, with 641 designs in published registrations in 2024 (see table A4). This company displaced Samsung Electronics of the Republic of Korea, last year's top filer, which dropped to sixth place after having 118 fewer designs in published registrations in 2024, totaling 426. Other top filers were Porsche AG of Germany with 506 designs, LG Electronics of the Republic of Korea with 459, Ferrari SPA of Italy with 442 and Huawei Technologies of China with 431. Four automakers – Ferrari SPA, Porsche AG, Volkswagen AG (Germany) and Stellantis Auto (France) – ranked among the top 10 applicants.

In 2024, six of the top 10 applicants saw substantial increases in designs within published registrations compared to 2023. Huawei Technologies (387 additional designs), Ferrari SPA (270) and Stellantis Auto SAS of France (226) experienced the fastest growth.

The proportion of designs filed by the top three applicants within each of the top 10 originating countries varied significantly, ranging from 13.7% in Switzerland to 67.7% in the Republic of Korea (see figure A5). Designs originating from the Republic of Korea exhibited a concentration among a few applicants, whereas those from Switzerland demonstrated greater diversity. In the Republic of Korea, the top applicant alone accounted for 35.8% of all designs originating from that country in 2024, whereas in Switzerland, the top applicant filed only 4.8% of that country's designs total.

The EU received 19,521 design designations in 2024, making it the most designated Hague member in international applications

For a fourth consecutive year, designations in total international applications saw double-digit growth. In 2024, designations in total international applications increased by 11.7%, reaching 43,028 (see figure A16). Similarly, the number of designs contained in designations grew by 15.1%, reaching around 118,700 designs (see figure A17).

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 select the Hague members in whose jurisdictions they wish to protect their designs, which are referred to as designated members. In 2024, applicants could seek protection for up to 100 designs in a single international application covering up to 97 countries.

The EU remains the most designated Hague member in international applications, with 6,572 designations (see figure A20) containing 19,521 designs (see figure A21). The EU has held top position since 2010. Following the EU, the United Kingdom (UK) was the second most designated member, with 15,362 designs, followed by the US (8,945), Switzerland (8,309) and China (6,098). Among the top 20 most designated members, Brazil saw the fastest increase at 301.7%, albeit from a low base as it had joined in August 2023, with designs contained in designations increasing from 631 in 2023 to 2,535 in 2024. Mexico (+42.5%), Morocco (+41.6%), Israel (+34.9%) and Serbia (+32.1%) also saw strong growth in 2024. In contrast, Ukraine (–8.5%), Norway (–6.3%) and the UK (–0.1%) were the three designated Hague members with fewer designs in designations in 2024 compared to the previous year.

In seven of the top 15 most designated members, designs originating in China accounted for the largest proportion of all designs in designations, with shares ranging from 17.8% in Brazil to 38.7% in the Russian Federation. Meanwhile, Germany had the largest share of all designs in four of the top 15 designated members (see table A24).

Applicants can designate every member of the Hague Agreement within an application; but, in 2024, only one application from Switzerland designated all 80 Hague members, while four applications from Egypt, Hungary, Switzerland and the US designated 79.

In 2024, about 14.2% of applications included a single designation, while 22.2% included two designations. Only 5.7% of applications included more than 10 designations (see figure A18). Since 2019, the share of applications with three designations or more has followed an upward trend. For example, the share of applications with more than three designations increased from 37.2% in 2019 to 45.4% in 2024 (see figure A19). Conversely, the share of single-designation applications almost halved during the same period, from 23.4% in 2019 to 14.2% in 2024.

Among top 20 designated Hague members, more than 70% of applications designating the US or Viet Nam were for single designs. On the other hand, in respect applications designating Switzerland, less than half of were single-design applications (see figure A23).

Designs related to recording and communication equipment accounted for 12.3% of all designs in 2024

In 2024, the largest share of total designs was in recording and communication equipment, accounting for 12.3% of all designs, closely followed by means of transport (Class 12) at 11.1%, packages and containers (Class 9) at 7.9%, furnishings (Class 6) at 7.6% and household goods (Class 7) at 5.1%. The top 10 most specified classes together accounted for 65.7% of all designs in 2024, whereas the 10 least specified classes accounted for only 4.2% (see table A25). Among the top five classes, there was a significant growth in the number of designs relating to recording and communication equipment (+53.6%) and packages and containers (+22.9%).

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.

While designs relating to recording and communication equipment were the most frequently specified class within international applications overall, class shares varied across origins (see table A26). For example, Class 14 was the class most frequently specified in applications from China (25.5% of all designs), the Kingdom of the Netherlands (19.9%) and the Republic of Korea (37.8%). For the UK (12%) and the US (22.6%), it was class 9, while for France (28.3%), Germany (13.8%) and Italy (22%) it was class 12, whereas for Switzerland (16.8%) class 10 (clocks and watches) accounted for the largest share of the total.

The Hague System accounted for around 38% of all non-resident design filings in 2023

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 2024, applicants worldwide sought protection for approximately 245,100 designs in foreign jurisdictions. Of these, 37.5% were filed via the Hague System, while the remaining 62.5% were filed via the Paris Route (see figure A29). This reflects a slight decrease in the Hague System's share, from 40.2% in 2022 to 37.5% in 2023. Use of the Hague System for non-resident filings varied among Hague members. Among the top five Hague members – in terms of total non-resident filings, Japan received the largest share filed through the Hague System at 39%, followed by the UK at 32.1% and China at 25.6%. The EU and the US received only one-fifth of their respective non-resident filings via the Hague System (see figure A30).

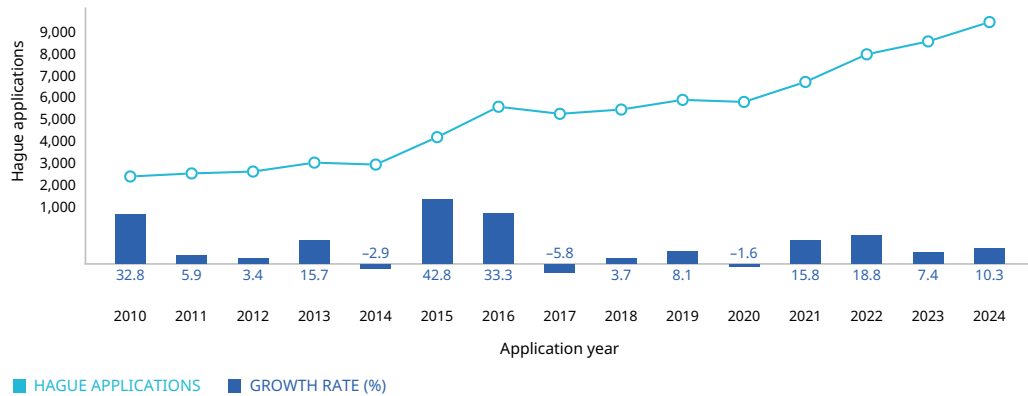
The Hague System is also used by applicants seeking protection for industrial designs within their domestic jurisdiction (i.e., resident Hague filings). Resident filings through the Hague System have increased by more than 50%, from around 7,500 designs in 2010 to around 11,400 designs in 2023. In 2023, the EU received applications for the protection of 7,000 designs through the Hague System from resident applicants. The EU was followed by Switzerland (1,619 designs) and the UK (631). Switzerland received the largest share of resident filings via the Hague System at 48.6%, which is a considerable decrease from its 2022 ratio of 57.9%. Switzerland was followed by Norway at 29.4%, Canada at 13.7% and Bosnia and Herzegovina at 13.5% (see figure A31).

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Hague international applications

In 2024, international applications grew by 10.3% to reach 9,455 applications.

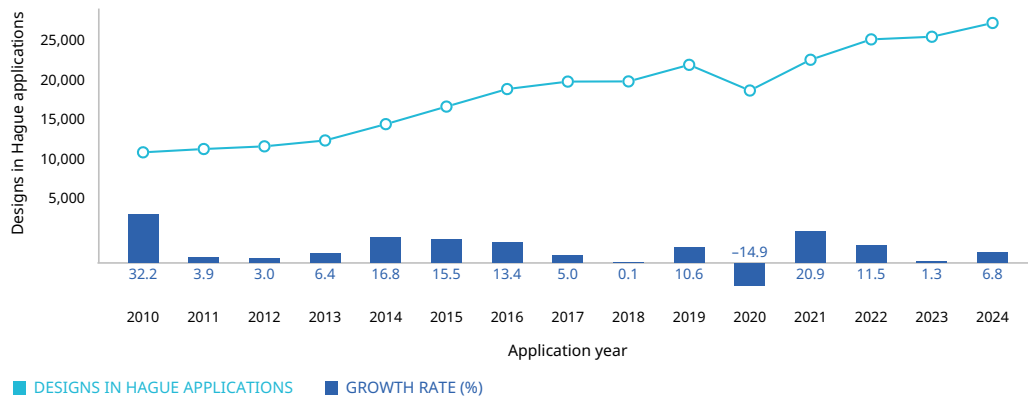
A1. International applications, 2010–2024



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2025.

The number of designs contained in international applications reached a record high of 27,161 in 2024, up 6.8% on the previous year.

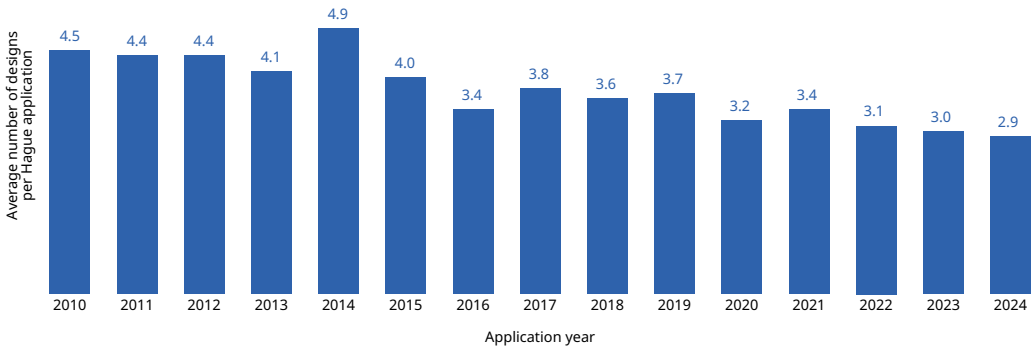
A2. Number of designs contained in international applications, 2010–2024



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2025.

The average number of designs per application has steadily declined over the past three years, down to 2.9 in 2024.

A3. Average number of designs per international application, 2010–2024



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2025.

Procter & Gamble of the US claimed the top filing position in 2024, its 641 designs in published registrations surpassing those of last year's leader, Samsung Electronics of the Republic of Korea.

A4. Top Hague applicants, 2022–2024

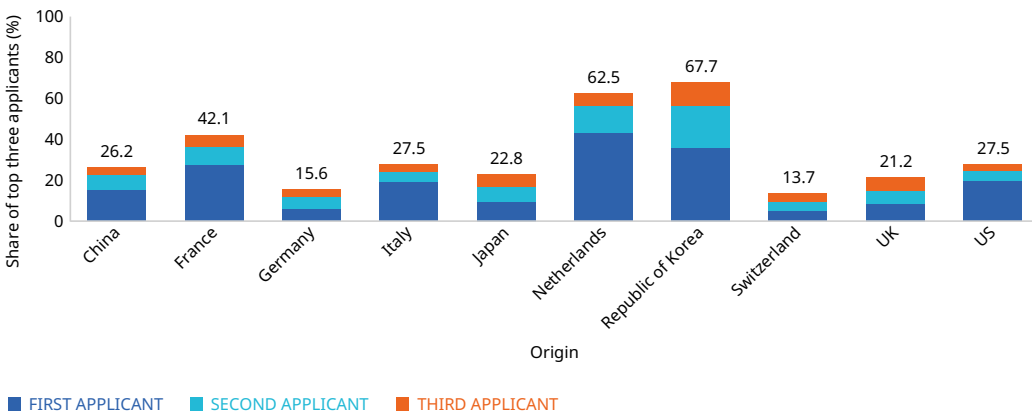
Ranking	Applicant's name	Origin	Number of designs contained in published registrations		
			2022	2023	2024
1	Procter & Gamble Co.	US	687	525	641
2	Dr. Ing. H.C.F. Porsche AG	Germany	117	352	506
3	LG Electronics Inc.	Republic of Korea	366	352	459
4	Ferrari S.P.A.	Italy	329	172	442
5	Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd.	China	19	44	431
6	Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.	Republic of Korea	451	544	426
7	Volkswagen AG	Germany	233	312	285
8	Beijing Xiaomi Mobile Software Co., Ltd.	China	251	315	230
8	Stellantis Auto SAS	France	0	4	230
10	Koninklijke Philips Electronics N.V.	Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	633	294	228
11	Alfred Kärcher GmbH & Co	Germany	47	189	213
12	Hyundai Motor Company	Republic of Korea	76	119	185
13	Mercedes-Benz Group AG	Germany	13	109	177
14	Candy Polstermobel GmbH	Germany	134	75	156
15	Steinpol Central Services SP. Z O.O.	Poland	173	96	154
16	Beijing Rockrobo Technology Co., Ltd.	China	58	69	150
17	Philips Domestic Appliances Holding B.V.	Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	12	88	122
18	Jellycat Limited	UK	403	255	119
19	Hermès Sellier (société par actions simplifiée)	France	72	251	113
20	Bugatti International S.A.	Luxembourg	5	3	109
21	Braun GmbH	Germany	38	76	104
22	Voyah Automobile Technology Company Ltd	China	5	51	103
23	Franck Charles Arif	United Arab Emirates	0	0	100
24	Geske GmbH	Germany	0	0	93
24	Kronoplus Limited	Malta	171	172	93
26	Türkiye Sise ve Cam Fabrikalari Anonim Sirketi	Türkiye	14	27	88
27	Luqom Holding GmbH	Germany	218	28	87
28	Thomas Sabo GmbH & Co. KG	Germany	191	87	86
29	Apple Inc.	US	14	7	85
30	Beurer GmbH	Germany	21	45	84
30	Makita U.S.A., Inc.	US	0	2	84
32	Smeg S.P.A.	Italy	0	16	83
33	Dreame Innovation Technology (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	China	26	38	82
34	Kurtoğlu Bakir Kursun Sanayi A.S.	Türkiye	20	70	81
35	I. Paleohorinos Fotistika A.B.E.E.	Greece	414	187	79
35	Pepsico, Inc.	US	32	53	79
37	T.R.B. International S.A.	Switzerland	107	30	78
38	Harry Winston SA	Switzerland	114	71	76
39	Bayerische Motoren Werke AG	Germany	14	79	75
40	Renault S.A.S.	France	48	155	72
40	Uhrenfabrik Junghans GmbH & Co. KG	Germany	84	0	72
42	Euro Games Technology Ltd.	Bulgaria	0	0	71
43	Inventio AG	Switzerland	73	12	69
44	Cartier International AG	Switzerland	93	80	68
45	Abbott Diabetes Care Inc.	US	22	65	66
45	Elni McNaughton	UK	0	0	66
45	Julien Silvestrini	France	0	0	66
48	Zumtobel Lighting GmbH	Austria	11	31	65
49	Euromobile Interiores S/A	Brazil	0	0	62
49	Shenzhen Shokz Co., Ltd.	China	0	0	62
51	Berker GmbH & Co. KG	Germany	0	0	61
51	Schattdecor SE	Germany	0	33	61

Note: For confidentiality reasons, data are derived from published registrations and their corresponding publication dates.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2025.

Among the top 10 origins, the Republic of Korea and the Kingdom of the Netherlands had the largest proportions of designs filed by their top three applicants.

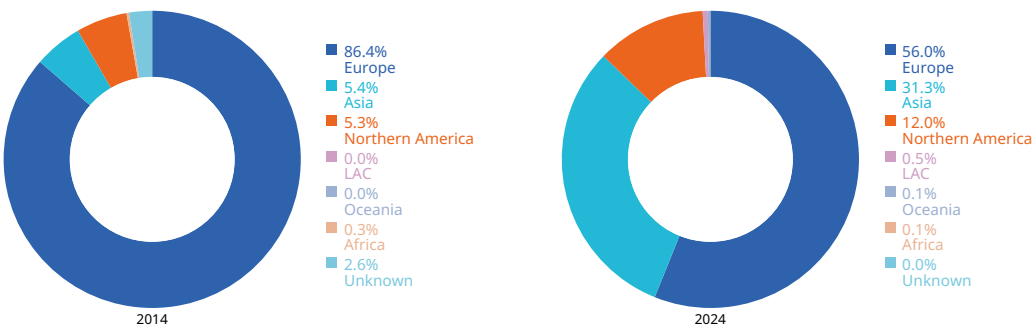
A5. Share of the top three applicants for the top 10 origins, 2024



Note: The Netherlands refers to the Kingdom of the Netherlands. Data are derived from designs contained in applications filed in 2024.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2025.

The significant rise in Asia's share of designs in applications in 2024 compared to 2014 is attributable to the successive accessions to the Hague System of the Republic of Korea in 2014, Japan in 2015, and China in 2022.

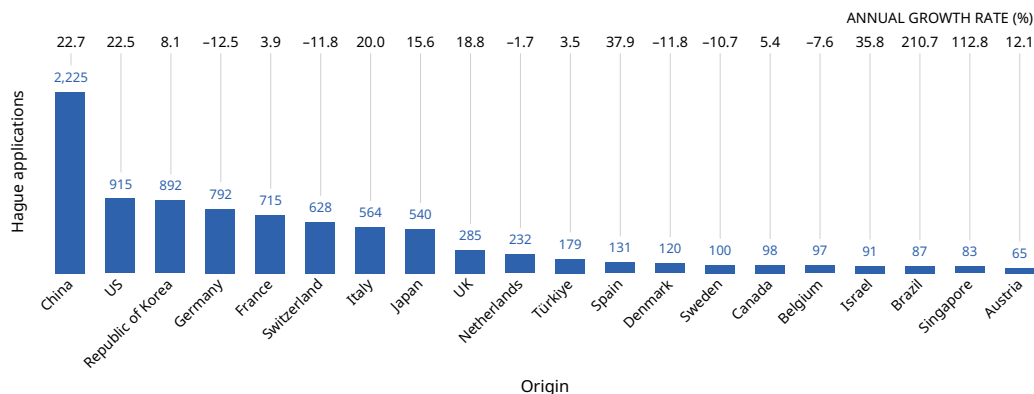
A6. Designs contained in international applications by region, 2014 and 2024



Note: Each geographical region includes the following number of countries or territories that filed at least one design application in either 2014 or 2024: Africa (7), Asia (17), Europe (42), Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) (3), Northern America (2) and Oceania (1). Regions are defined according to United Nations definitions.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2025.

China filed 2,225 international applications via the Hague System in 2024, more than the combined total of applications filed by the second- and third-ranked countries, the US and the Republic of Korea.

A7. International applications for the top 20 origins, 2024

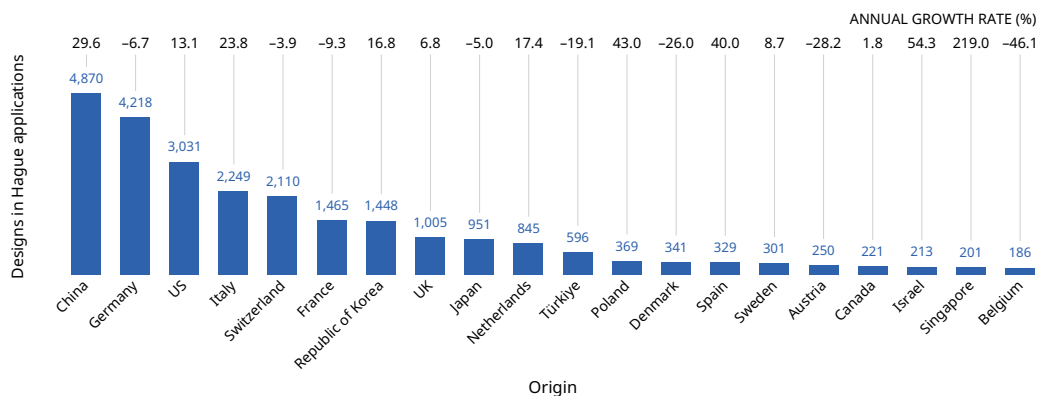


Note: The Netherlands refers to the Kingdom of the Netherlands. The origin of an application is defined as the country or territory of residence stated in an applicant address.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2025.

China, with a 29.6% growth rate, surpassed Germany to become the leading user of the Hague System, with 4,870 designs in 2024.

A8. Designs contained in international applications for the top 20 origins, 2024

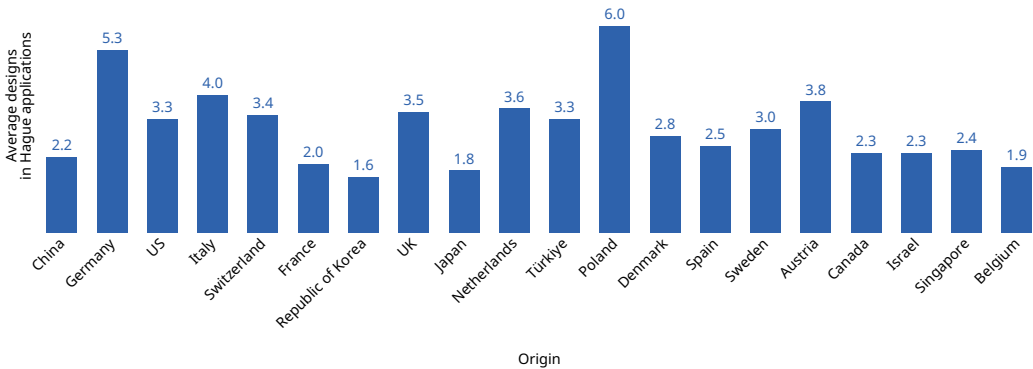


Note: The Netherlands refers to the Kingdom of the Netherlands. The origin of an application is defined as the country or territory of residence stated in an applicant address.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2025.

Among top 20 origins, the average number of designs per application ranged from 1.6 for the Republic of Korea to 6 for Poland.

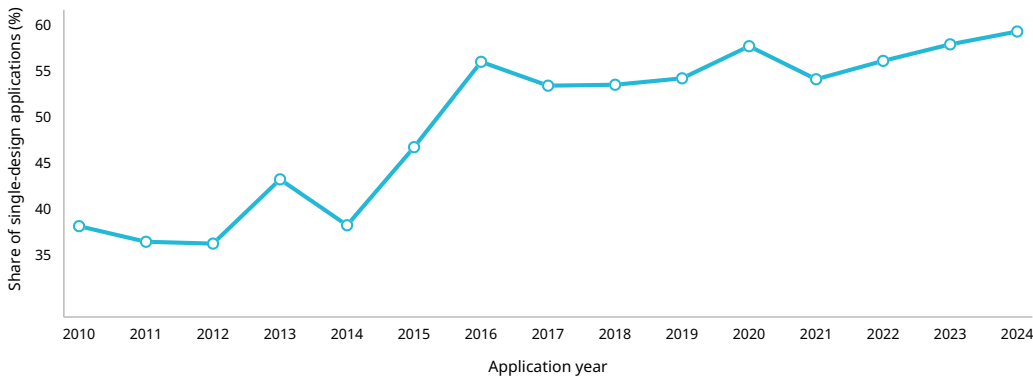
A9. Average number of designs per international application for the top 20 origins, 2024



Note: The Netherlands refers to the Kingdom of the Netherlands. 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 A8.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2025.

The proportion of single-design Hague applications has grown over the past three years, reaching 59.3% in 2024.

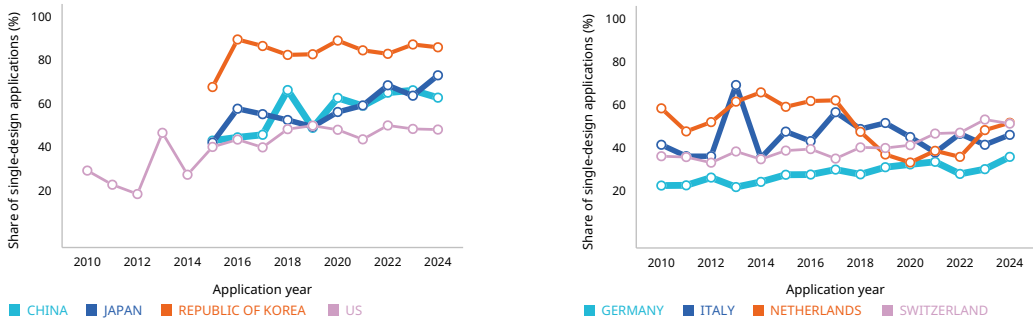
A10. Share of single-design applications, 2010–2024



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2025.

New Hague members, such as China and the Republic of Korea, have higher single-design shares compared to long-term members like Germany.

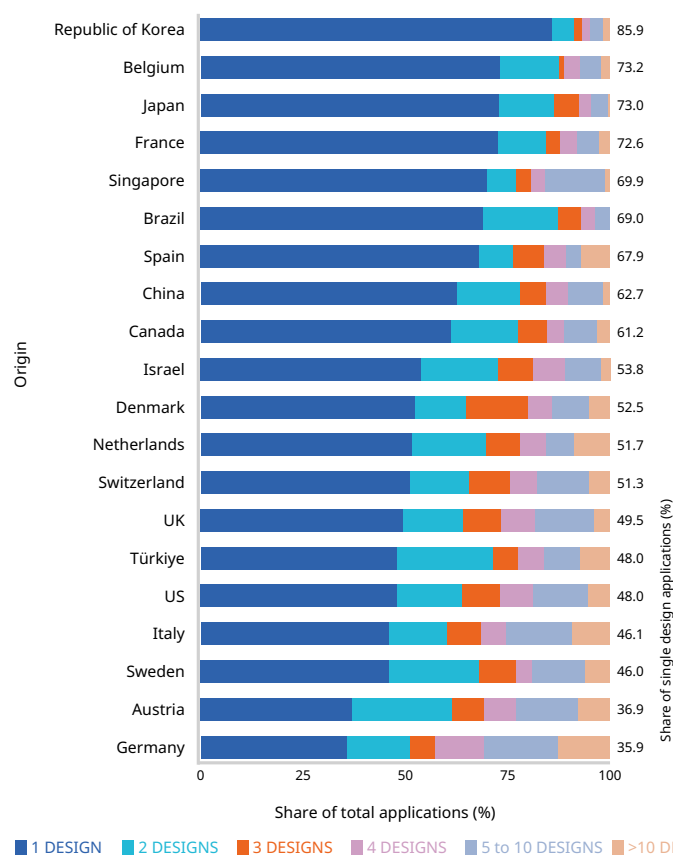
A11. Share of single-design applications for selected origins, 2010–2024



Note: The Netherlands refers to the Kingdom of the Netherlands.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2025.

More than 70% of applications from Belgium, France, Japan and the Republic of Korea were for single-design applications.

A12. Distribution of designs per application for the top 20 origins, 2024

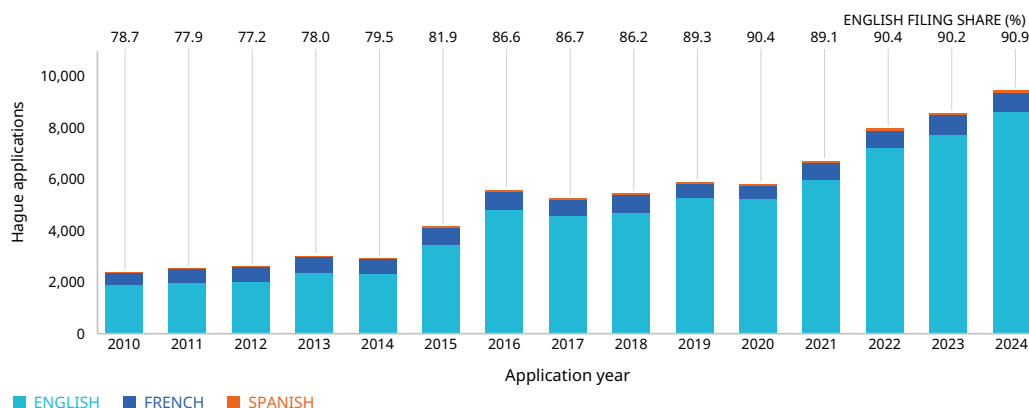


Note: The Netherlands refers to the Kingdom of the Netherlands. Top 20 origins are as reported in figure A7.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2025.

Nine out of 10 Hague international applications filed in English.

A13. Distribution of international applications by language of filing, 2010–2024

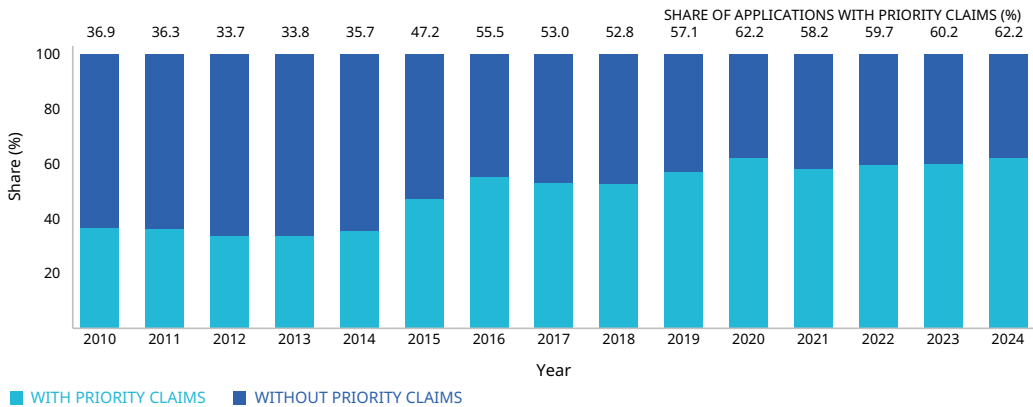


Note: International applications can be filed in English, French or Spanish.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2025.

In 2024, more than 60% of all applications were based on priority claims, representing a substantial rise from the 35.7% a decade earlier.

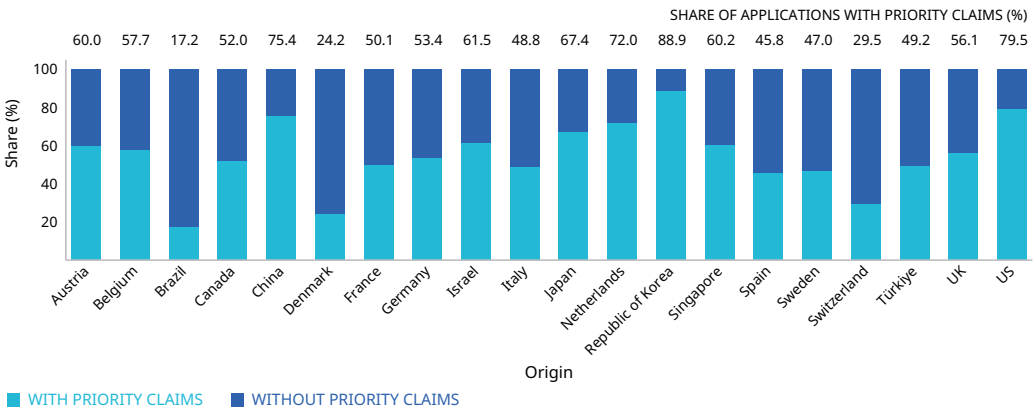
A14. International applications with priority claims, 2010–2024



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2025.

In 2024, China, the Republic of Korea and the US had the largest proportion of applications with priority claims.

A15. Share of international applications with priority claims for the top 20 origins, 2024



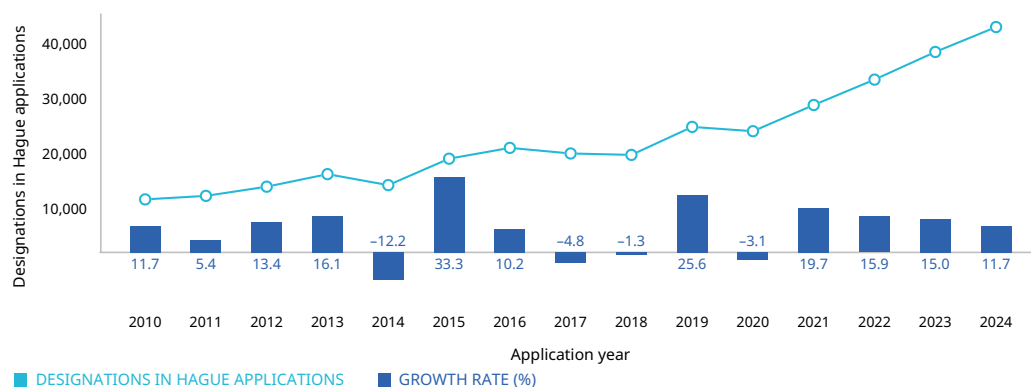
Note: The Netherlands refers to the Kingdom of the Netherlands. Top 20 origins are as reported in figure A7.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2025.

Designations in Hague international applications

Designations in international applications increased by 11.7% in 2024, representing a fourth successive year of double-digit growth.

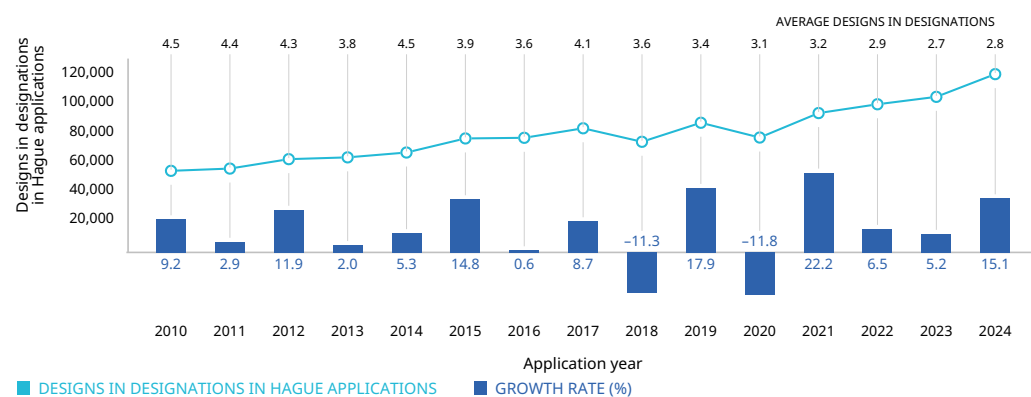
A16. Designations in international applications, 2010–2024



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2025.

In 2024, designs contained in designations increased by 15.1% to approximately 118,700.

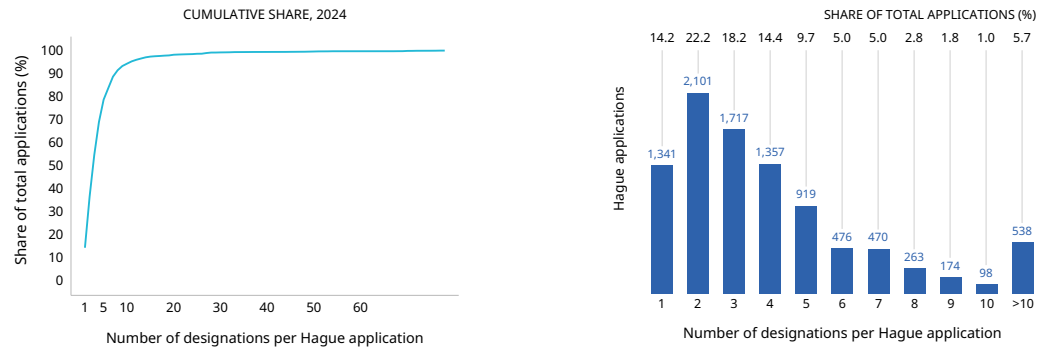
A17. Number of designs contained in designations in international applications, 2010–2024



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2025.

Around 78% of applications sought protection in up to five Hague member jurisdictions.

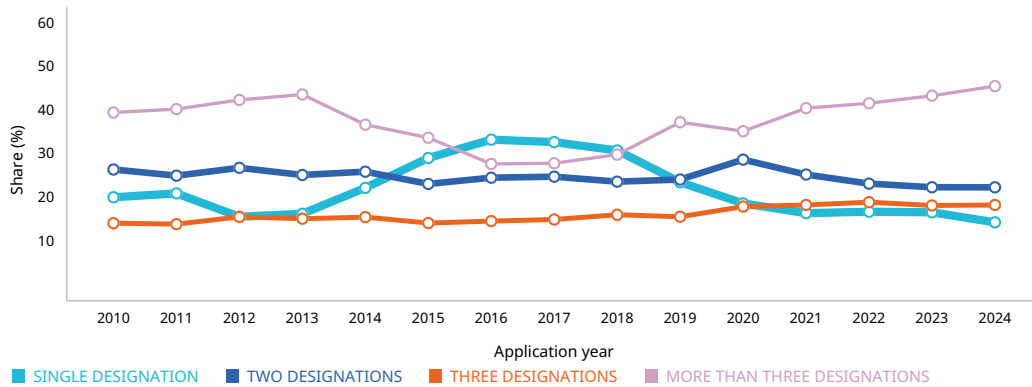
A18. Distribution of designations per international application, 2024



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2025.

Applications seeking protection in more than three Hague members' jurisdictions increased from 27.7% in 2017 to 45.4% in 2024.

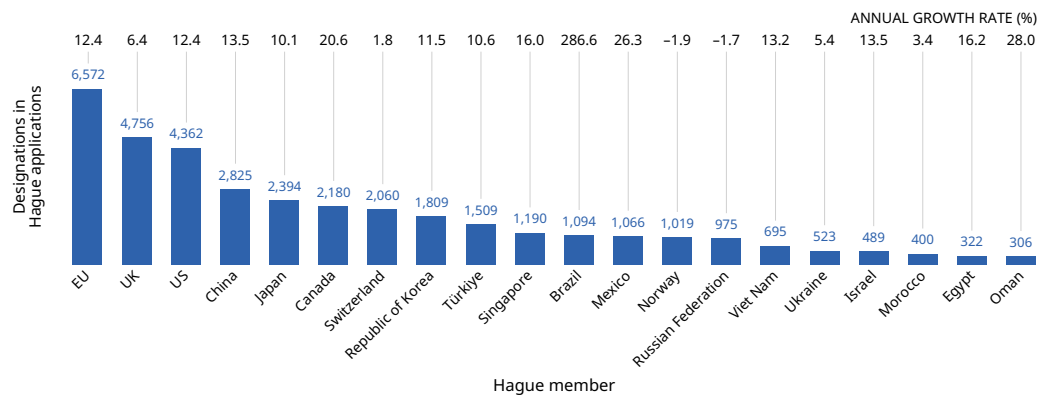
A19. Share of applications by number of designations, 2010–2024



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2025.

The EU is by far the most designated member in international applications, followed by the UK and the US.

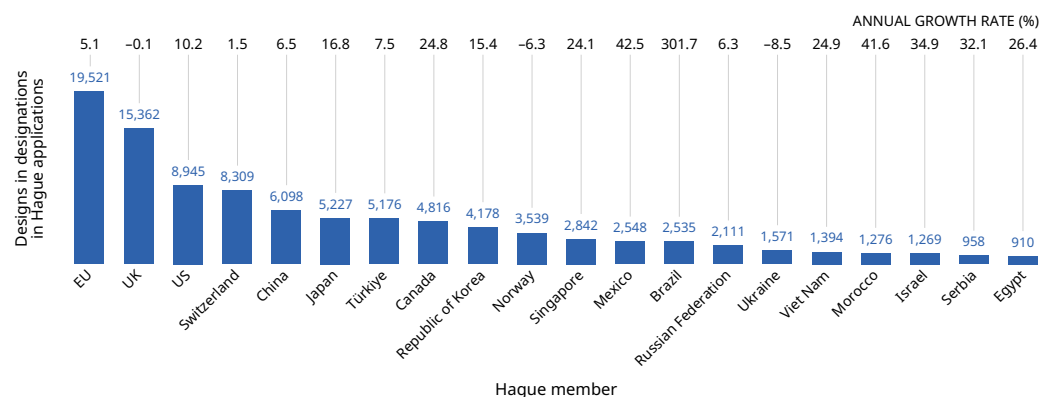
A20. Designations in international applications for the top 20 most designated Hague members, 2024



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2025.

The EU and the UK continue to be the two most designated members in terms of designs in designations.

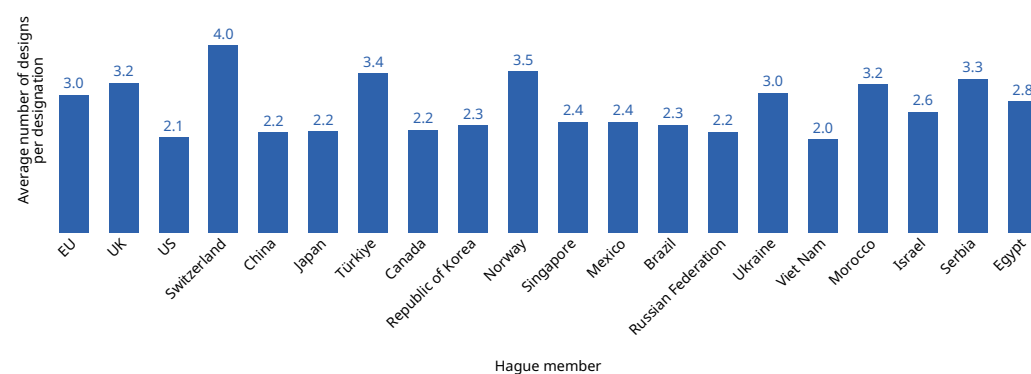
A21. Designs contained in designations in international applications for the top 20 most designated Hague members, 2024



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2025.

Norway and Switzerland were the two top designated members with the most designs per designation in international applications.

A22. Average number of designs per designation for the top 20 most designated Hague members, 2024

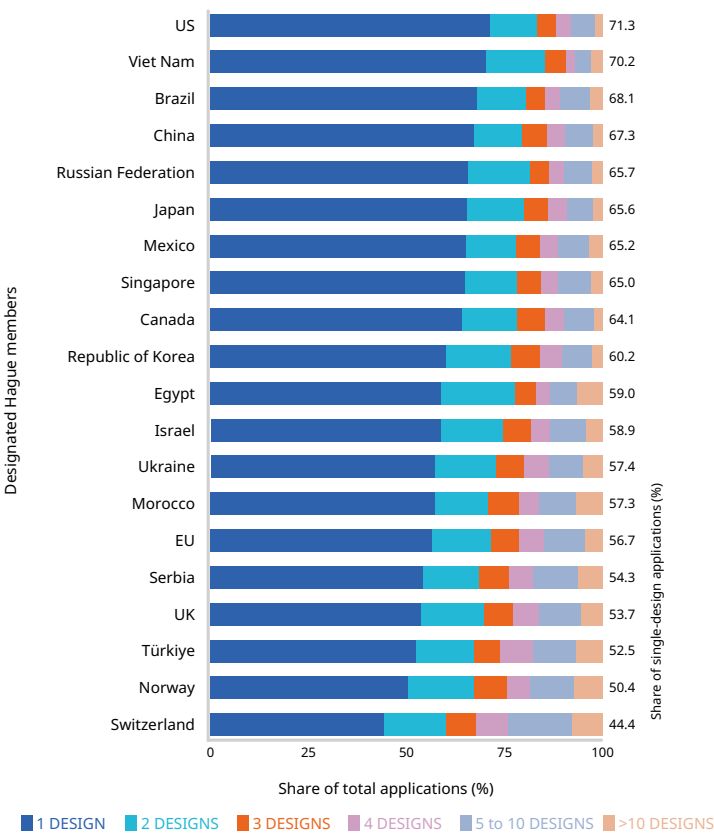


Note: The top 20 most designated Hague members are as reported in figure A21.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2025.

Among the top 20 most designated members of the Hague Agreement, the US and Viet Nam had a proportion of single-design applications of over 70%.

A23. Distribution of designs per application for the top 20 most designated Hague members, 2024



Note: Top 20 most designated Hague members are as reported in figure A21.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2025.

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

A24. Designs contained in applications for the top 15 origins and the top 15 most designated Hague members, 2024

Origin	Designated Hague member (number of designs)														
	Brazil	Canada	China	EU	Japan	Mexico	Norway	Republic of Korea	Russian Federation	Singapore	Switzerland	Türkiye	UK	Ukraine	US
China	452	786	120	4,180	1,417	438	209	1,004	816	573	238	229	1,909	72	2,487
Denmark	1	75	79	218	105	2	146	25	2	12	139	65	260	45	110
France	208	183	460	585	314	70	211	279	56	163	772	461	668	83	292
Germany	251	371	829	2,603	413	213	873	459	239	301	2,583	1,588	2,537	218	1,026
Italy	157	221	480	1,401	362	177	261	287	235	188	826	688	1,549	124	649
Japan	24	70	411	790	85	16	23	297	25	109	49	37	475	12	422
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	116	90	83	172	254	59	162	158	7	111	182	182	657	45	161
Poland	16	38	55	286	32	11	11	27	12	15	169	38	153	35	81
Republic of Korea	78	236	376	1,258	312	68	31	44	68	121	25	59	642	28	612
Spain	32	43	115	178	17	100	27	12	21	44	96	93	218	40	155
Sweden	17	37	48	160	43	11	184	64	6	8	98	18	173	7	99
Switzerland	262	357	573	1,827	416	137	384	441	185	535	1,427	705	1,227	350	570
Türkiye	8	7	33	485	4	7	42	4	40	2	76	85	265	35	157
UK	127	258	341	876	167	74	146	77	35	58	257	124	515	38	641
US	361	1,258	1,301	2,484	746	732	266	584	98	314	422	186	2,215	72	300
Others/unknown	425	786	794	2,018	540	433	563	416	266	288	950	618	1,899	367	1,183
Total	2,535	4,816	6,098	19,521	5,227	2,548	3,539	4,178	2,111	2,842	8,309	5,176	15,362	1,571	8,945

Origin	Designated Hague member (share of total, %)														
	Brazil	Canada	China	EU	Japan	Mexico	Norway	Republic of Korea	Russian Federation	Singapore	Switzerland	Türkiye	UK	Ukraine	US
China	17.8	16.3	2.0	21.4	27.1	17.2	5.9	24.0	38.7	20.2	2.9	4.4	12.4	4.6	27.8
Denmark	0.0	1.6	1.3	1.1	2.0	0.1	4.1	0.6	0.1	0.4	1.7	1.3	1.7	2.9	1.2
France	8.2	3.8	7.5	3.0	6.0	2.7	6.0	6.7	2.7	5.7	9.3	8.9	4.3	5.3	3.3
Germany	9.9	7.7	13.6	13.3	7.9	8.4	24.7	11.0	11.3	10.6	31.1	30.7	16.5	13.9	11.5
Italy	6.2	4.6	7.9	7.2	6.9	6.9	7.4	6.9	11.1	6.6	9.9	13.3	10.1	7.9	7.3
Japan	0.9	1.5	6.7	4.0	1.6	0.6	0.6	7.1	1.2	3.8	0.6	0.7	3.1	0.8	4.7
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	4.6	1.9	1.4	0.9	4.9	2.3	4.6	3.8	0.3	3.9	2.2	3.5	4.3	2.9	1.8
Poland	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	2.0	0.7	1.0	2.2	0.9
Republic of Korea	3.1	4.9	6.2	6.4	6.0	2.7	0.9	1.1	3.2	4.3	0.3	1.1	4.2	1.8	6.8
Spain	1.3	0.9	1.9	0.9	0.3	3.9	0.8	0.3	1.0	1.5	1.2	1.8	1.4	2.5	1.7
Sweden	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.4	5.2	1.5	0.3	0.3	1.2	0.3	1.1	0.4	1.1
Switzerland	10.3	7.4	9.4	9.4	8.0	5.4	10.9	10.6	8.8	18.8	17.2	13.6	8.0	22.3	6.4
Türkiye	0.3	0.1	0.5	2.5	0.1	0.3	1.2	0.1	1.9	0.1	0.9	1.6	1.7	2.2	1.8
UK	5.0	5.4	5.6	4.5	3.2	2.9	4.1	1.8	1.7	2.0	3.1	2.4	3.4	2.4	7.2
US	14.2	26.1	21.3	12.7	14.3	28.7	7.5	14.0	4.6	11.0	5.1	3.6	14.4	4.6	3.4
Others/unknown	16.8	16.3	13.0	10.3	10.3	17.0	15.9	10.0	12.6	10.1	11.4	11.9	12.4	23.4	13.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: The 15 origins shown are as reported in figure A8 and the top 15 designated Hague members are as reported in figure A21.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2025.

Locarno classes contained in Hague international applications

Designs related to recording and communication equipment (12.3%) accounted for the largest share of total designs in 2024.

A25. Designs contained in international applications by class, 2021–2024

Class	2021	2022	2023	2024	Growth rate (%): 2023–2024	2024 share of total (%)
Class 14: Recording and communication equipment	2,162	2,605	2,176	3,343	53.6	12.3
Class 12: Means of transport	2,209	2,432	2,831	3,003	6.1	11.1
Class 9: Packages and containers	1,872	1,784	1,740	2,138	22.9	7.9
Class 6: Furnishing	1,544	1,698	1,908	2,063	8.1	7.6
Class 7: Household goods	837	1,131	1,431	1,372	–4.1	5.1
Class 26: Lighting apparatus	1,458	1,448	1,398	1,315	–5.9	4.8
Class 15: Machines, not elsewhere specified	743	1,071	1,009	1,281	27.0	4.7
Class 23: Heating and cooling equipment	1,035	1,522	1,329	1,218	–8.4	4.5
Class 24: Medical and laboratory equipment	719	1,010	931	1,080	16.0	4.0
Class 2: Clothing	1,114	914	1,224	1,014	–17.2	3.7
Class 10: Clocks and watches	779	837	924	975	5.5	3.6
Class 13: Equipment for producing electricity	674	774	1,028	966	–6.0	3.6
Class 28: Pharmaceutical and cosmetic products	1,276	901	883	896	1.5	3.3
Class 21: Games, toys, sporting goods	896	1,335	1,192	882	–26.0	3.3
Class 32: Graphic symbols and logos	740	775	715	783	9.5	2.9
Class 11: Articles of adornment	1,103	1,197	725	775	6.9	2.9
Class 25: Building and construction elements	710	737	908	742	–18.3	2.7
Class 8: Tools and hardware	583	639	733	681	–7.1	2.5
Class 3: Travel goods	518	460	685	671	–2.0	2.5
Class 19: Stationery and office equipment	272	391	205	267	30.2	1.0
Class 16: Photographic apparatus	143	183	187	263	40.6	1.0
Class 27: Tobacco and smokers' supplies	109	219	219	252	15.1	0.9
Class 30: Animal care articles	100	123	156	248	59.0	0.9
Class 4: Brushware	98	91	56	203	262.5	0.7
Class 5: Textile piecegoods	176	238	169	143	–15.4	0.5
Class 20: Sales and advertising equipment	113	110	258	131	–49.2	0.5
Class 31: Machines for preparing food or drink	77	167	101	127	25.7	0.5
Class 1: Foodstuffs	129	78	74	110	48.6	0.4
Class 22: Arms, articles for hunting and fishing	97	70	76	87	14.5	0.3
Class 29: Accident prevention and rescue equipment	90	52	41	30	–26.8	0.1
Class 18: Printing and office machinery	87	29	54	29	–46.3	0.1
Class 17: Musical instruments	28	29	34	26	–23.5	0.1

Note: For a complete list of class definitions, visit: www.wipo.int/classifications/locarno.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2025.

The largest share of designs from France, Germany and Italy related to means of transport, whereas for China, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Republic of Korea it was recording and communication equipment.

A26. Designs contained in international applications by class for the top 10 origins, 2024

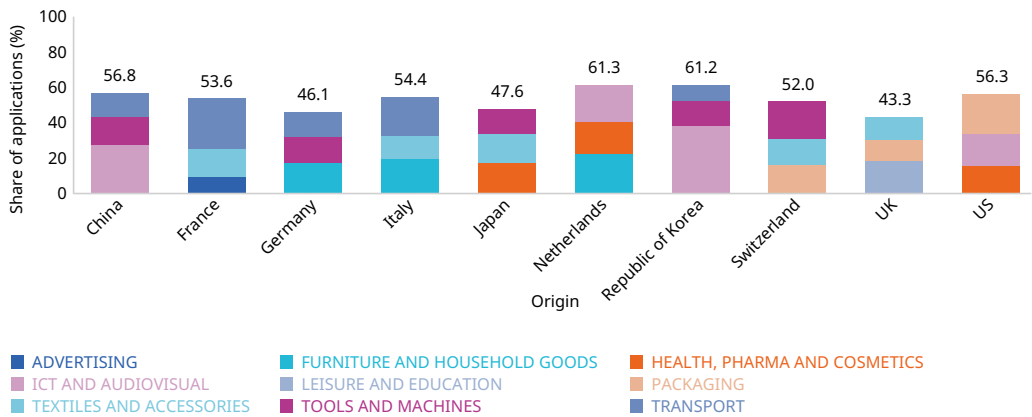
Class	Origin									
	China	France	Germany	Italy	Japan	Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	Republic of Korea	Switzerland	UK	US
Class 1: Foodstuffs	10	0	26	12	1	1	6	11	15	1
Class 2: Clothing	75	52	184	172	50	8	21	137	62	120
Class 3: Travel goods	89	76	133	63	8	25	54	30	33	81
Class 4: Brushware	34	12	46	1	4	5	1	18	12	30
Class 5: Textile piecegoods	10	14	85	3	1	0	1	0	1	16
Class 6: Furnishing	142	48	571	350	17	89	35	112	29	103
Class 7: Household goods	246	64	143	88	25	99	55	91	23	229
Class 8: Tools and hardware	70	20	181	47	23	5	14	44	47	47
Class 9: Packages and containers	116	132	177	62	27	63	29	342	121	680
Class 10: Clocks and watches	134	52	179	9	40	8	77	355	22	39
Class 11: Articles of adornment	20	86	174	51	93	11	0	140	30	39
Class 12: Means of transport	639	415	581	494	83	25	124	119	71	89
Class 13: Equipment for producing electricity	360	22	123	37	32	27	34	107	18	68
Class 14: Recording and communication equipment	1,240	32	94	118	106	168	548	78	53	514
Class 15: Machines, not elsewhere specified	538	5	227	81	67	41	113	32	23	71
Class 16: Photographic apparatus	95	24	3	27	18	5	9	9	5	37
Class 17: Musical instruments	8	0	0	0	8	0	0	5	2	0
Class 18: Printing and office machinery	15	2	4	3	1	0	0	2	0	1
Class 19: Stationery and office equipment	6	4	47	27	9	2	52	9	93	9
Class 20: Sales and advertising equipment	26	6	43	12	0	2	2	3	8	4
Class 21: Games, toys, sporting goods	117	36	132	84	93	16	27	16	79	98
Class 22: Arms, articles for hunting and fishing	8	3	4	3	1	0	4	7	14	12
Class 23: Heating and cooling equipment	233	5	303	145	44	61	102	129	9	34
Class 24: Medical and laboratory equipment	127	21	72	25	151	56	38	90	25	283
Class 25: Building and construction elements	59	26	40	52	15	8	5	36	96	38
Class 26: Lighting apparatus	158	114	259	174	6	9	37	22	14	69
Class 27: Tobacco and smokers' supplies	79	4	4	12	5	0	21	14	13	25
Class 28: Pharmaceutical and cosmetic products	125	26	275	38	16	97	25	4	38	190
Class 29: Accident prevention and rescue equipment	0	15	0	1	0	0	3	2	0	0
Class 30: Animal care articles	66	8	18	3	1	4	4	4	21	18
Class 31: Machines for preparing food or drink	18	4	13	16	2	7	5	3	14	25
Class 32: Graphic symbols and logos	2	136	77	39	3	3	2	139	14	41

Note: Top 10 origins are as reported in figure A8. For a complete list of class definitions, visit: www.wipo.int/classifications/locarno.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2025.

In 2024, the top three sectors accounted for over half of all designs in seven of the top 10 origins.

A27. Distribution of designs contained in applications by the top three sectors for the top 10 origins, 2024



Note: The Netherlands refers to the Kingdom of the Netherlands. See annex for definition of sectors. Top 10 origins are as reported in figure A8.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2025.

The largest share of designs designated for Canada, the EU, the UK and the US related to recording and communication equipment. For Japan, Norway, Switzerland and Türkiye it was means of transport.

A28. Designs contained in international applications by class and designated Hague member, 2024

Class	Designated Hague member									
	Canada	China	EU	Japan	Norway	Republic of Korea	Switzerland	Türkiye	UK	US
Class 1: Foodstuffs	27	24	73	23	23	14	31	53	56	42
Class 2: Clothing	155	342	696	192	64	211	392	191	601	533
Class 3: Travel goods	145	186	471	249	31	216	220	86	472	177
Class 4: Brushware	59	56	134	64	17	60	68	49	92	79
Class 5: Textile piecegoods	20	61	79	25	27	60	89	90	79	28
Class 6: Furnishing	259	304	1,604	215	161	93	917	290	1,107	528
Class 7: Household goods	317	367	982	206	259	210	352	180	805	524
Class 8: Tools and hardware	103	220	444	75	62	71	265	124	362	285
Class 9: Packages and containers	388	606	1,449	458	396	234	757	398	1,422	589
Class 10: Clocks and watches	217	272	844	252	248	224	507	338	669	295
Class 11: Articles of adornment	182	152	638	128	128	259	438	306	544	215
Class 12: Means of transport	354	552	1,739	584	667	380	952	991	1,228	707
Class 13: Equipment for producing electricity	187	206	733	251	63	129	253	115	465	374
Class 14: Recording and communication equipment	452	605	2,706	571	247	388	433	129	1,769	957
Class 15: Machines, not elsewhere specified	313	306	904	360	102	400	271	247	548	666
Class 16: Photographic apparatus	56	74	220	77	11	61	32	30	146	141
Class 17: Musical instruments	4	7	23	6	0	1	7	0	15	16
Class 18: Printing and office machinery	7	6	23	13	5	7	13	6	15	18
Class 19: Stationery and office equipment	54	39	244	24	15	28	50	14	209	149
Class 20: Sales and advertising equipment	32	16	103	28	12	11	54	47	85	68
Class 21: Games, toys, sporting goods	242	192	685	182	150	157	234	152	642	285
Class 22: Arms, articles for hunting and fishing	14	17	63	9	3	4	5	16	33	50
Class 23: Heating and cooling equipment	208	315	875	179	209	141	341	284	638	522
Class 24: Medical and laboratory equipment	330	396	880	386	96	201	247	136	798	451
Class 25: Building and construction elements	116	136	527	52	60	43	185	131	302	296
Class 26: Lighting apparatus	145	245	756	119	249	96	502	349	790	237
Class 27: Tobacco and smokers' supplies	81	52	190	52	48	34	74	37	175	134
Class 28: Pharmaceutical and cosmetic products	180	246	522	283	93	277	122	137	559	331
Class 29: Accident prevention and rescue equipment	8	3	26	1	1	6	18	3	7	12
Class 30: Animal care articles	98	36	208	106	20	94	43	4	150	101
Class 31: Machines for preparing food or drink	24	27	88	21	20	25	40	28	63	47
Class 32: Graphic symbols and logos	17	12	558	15	41	17	386	204	489	61

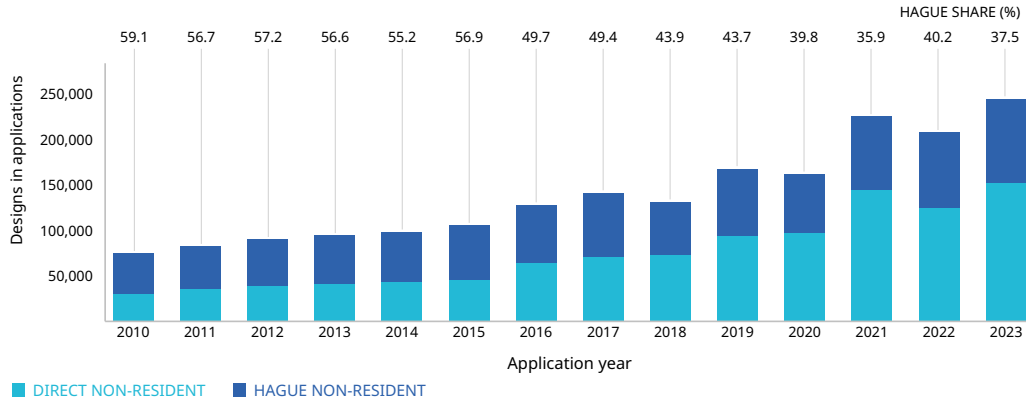
Note: Top 10 designated Hague members are as reported in figure A21. For full class definitions, visit: www.wipo.int/classifications/locarno.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2025.

Resident and non-resident applications by filing route

In 2023, the Hague System accounted for 37.5% of all non-resident design filings.

A29. Non-resident application design counts by filing route (direct and Hague), 2010–2023

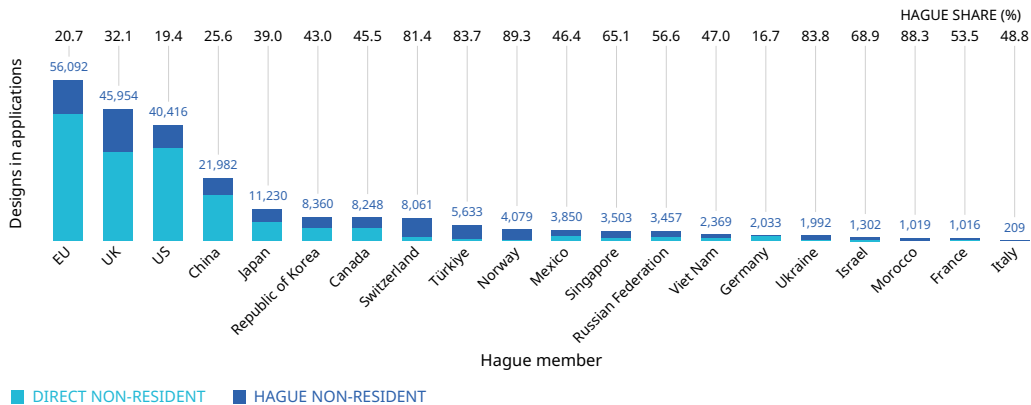


Note: Because data on direct applications are only available up to 2023, Hague designation data for 2024 are not reported. The direct route refers to those applications filed directly at a national or regional IP office of a Hague member. The Hague route refers to designations received by offices via the Hague System. For simplicity, the latter designations are referred to as applications received via the Hague route.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2025.

The Hague route accounted for over 80% of non-resident filings at the offices of Morocco, Norway, Switzerland, Türkiye and Ukraine.

A30. Non-resident application design counts by filing route for selected Hague members, 2023

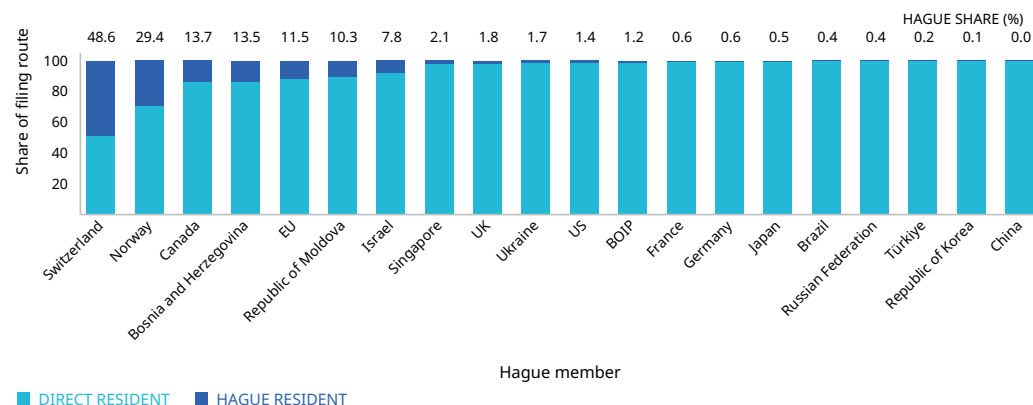


Note: Because data on direct applications are only available up to 2023, Hague designation data for 2024 are not reported. The direct route refers to those applications filed directly at a national or regional IP office of a Hague member. The Hague route refers to designations received by offices via the Hague System. For simplicity, the latter designations are referred to as applications received via the Hague route.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2025.

The Hague route was used by a significant proportion of resident filings at the offices of Norway and Switzerland.

A31. Resident application design counts by filing route for selected Hague members, 2023



Note: BOIP is the Benelux Office for Intellectual Property. Because data on direct applications are only available up to 2023, Hague designation data for 2024 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, March 2025.

B. Statistics on Hague international registrations, renewals, and registrations in force

Highlights

Around 25,800 designs were registered through the Hague System in 2024

The International Bureau (IB) reported 8,847 international registrations in 2024, representing a 5.7% increase over 2023 and marking a third consecutive year of growth (see figure B1). Additionally, the number of designs included in registrations totaled 25,759, a modest 2% increase on the year (see figure B2). The long-term trend indicates an upward trajectory, with the number of designs registered via the Hague System having increased 2.5-fold since 2010 – from 10,334 in 2010 to 25,759 in 2024.

China surpassed Germany – which had been the top origin since 2016 – to become the origin with the largest proportion of all design registrations, at 17.4%. China was followed by Germany (15.8%), the US (10.8%), Italy (8%) and Switzerland (7.6%) (see table B3). Among the top five origins, China experienced a 26.9% increase in registered designs in 2024, advancing one position to surpass Germany, which saw an 11.9% decline. In contrast, Switzerland moved down one position to fifth, as the result of a 15.5% decrease in 2024. The US saw a 9.2% increase, whereas France and Italy experienced a modest decline of 2.5% and 0.2%, respectively. Outside the top five origins, the Kingdom of the Netherlands (+21.9%), Poland (+30.7%), Singapore (+152.4%) and Spain (+47.6%) experienced strong growth.

Registrations, refusals and grants of protection

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

Renewals of designs contained in registrations increased by 5.5% in 2024, marking an eighth successive year of growth

In 2024, approximately 5,949 international registrations, containing 22,986 designs, were renewed. Registration renewals increased by 6.4% in 2024, an improvement over the 5.8% increase observed in the previous year (see figure B9). Renewals of designs contained within these registrations increased by 5.5% in 2024, marking an eighth consecutive year of growth (see figure B10).

Of the top five countries, Germany accounted for the largest share of design renewals at 24.1%, followed by Switzerland (18.2%), France (9.1%), the US (8.6%) and the Republic of Korea (8.1%) (see figure B12). Notably, four of the top five origins recorded a lower share in 2024 compared to 2023, with the Republic of Korea as the exception.

In 2024, the EU was the most designated Hague member, with 16,200 design renewals. Switzerland closely followed with 13,006 design renewals, followed by Türkiye (7,901), Singapore (3,478) and Norway (3,416) (see table B13). These five most designated members accounted for 43.2% of all design renewal designations in 2024, which is 3.8 percentage points higher than their combined share in 2019.

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 a 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 for an international registration is divided into successive five-year periods. The total number of renewals recorded 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 2024, approximately 58% of all designs renewed were renewed for a first time, similar to the share in the previous three years (see figure B14). Second-time renewals accounted for about a quarter (25%) of all renewals, while third-time renewals represented just over 10%. The fourth renewal category, encompassing renewals for a fourth time or more, made up the remaining 5.5%. Notably, the share of first-time renewals has been trending upward since 2011.

There is a significant variation in the distribution of design renewals across categories for the 2020–2024 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 B15). This is because these two countries only became Hague System members in 2015 and 2014, respectively, meaning insufficient time had elapsed for the vast majority of registrations to be come due for renewal for a second time. First-time renewals also constituted a significant proportion of all renewals in China, Denmark and the UK. On the other hand, almost one-third of all renewals from the US were renewed for a second time – the biggest proportion among the top 15 origins. The largest shares of third renewals were observed in France (13.4%), the Kingdom of the Netherlands (11%) and Switzerland (11.5%), while Belgium (17.2%), France (20.2%) and Italy (18.6%) had high fourth-renewal shares.

Figure B16 shows the first-renewal rate between 2010 and 2024, 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 2024, out of 17,056 designs due for renewal, 12,035 were renewed, resulting in a first-renewal rate of 70.6%. The first-renewal rate for international designs has consistently been over 67% every year since 2019.

Figure B17 displays the range of first-renewal rates for the top 15 origins for the 2020–2024 period. Among these origins, Japan had the highest first-renewal rate at 82.3%, whereas Türkiye had the lowest at 43%. The first-renewal rate for the remaining 13 countries was over 50%.

Around 61,800 international registrations, containing around 226,200 designs, were in force in 2024

Active registrations increased by 8.8% to reach 61,761 in 2024 (see figure B18). Registrations in force consisted of approximately 226,164 designs (see figure B19). However, the majority of designs and registrations were concentrated in a small number of countries. In 2024, China, France, Germany, Italy, Switzerland and the US collectively held approximately 67.6% of all active designs (see figure B22), slightly below their combined 2019 share of 69.7%.

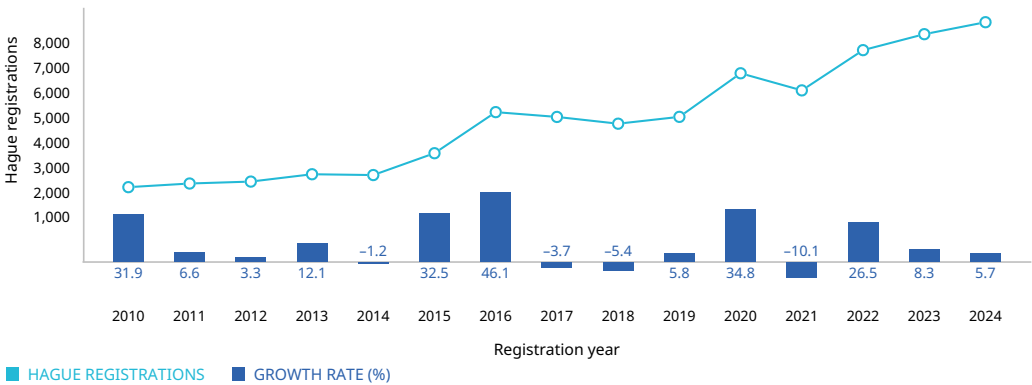
Studying registrations in force by right holders helps provide insights into the concentration of registrations at the firm and individual levels. In 2024, just under two-thirds of firms or individuals that held an active registration had no more than one registration in their portfolio (see figure B23). A further 15.3% of holders owned only two active registrations, while holders with three accounted for just 6.3% of the total. Only 50 portfolios had more than 100 active registrations, with one holder – LG Electronics of the Republic of Korea – having 2,369 active registrations. The distribution of active registrations has remained more or less unchanged over the past few years.

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Hague international registrations and refusals

In 2024, international registrations increased by 5.7%, reaching a total of 8,847 registrations.

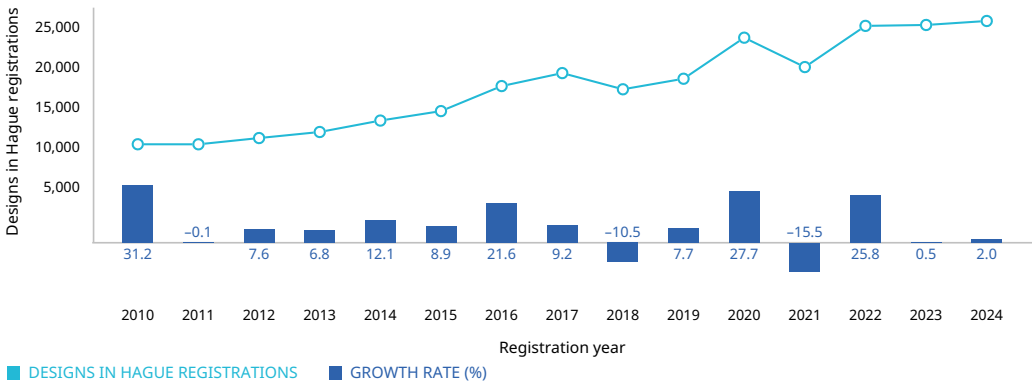
B1. International registrations, 2010–2024



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2025.

The number of designs in international registrations has remained relatively stable over the past two years. In 2024, 25,759 designs were registered, marking a 2% increase on the previous year.

B2. Number of designs contained in international registrations, 2010–2024



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2025.

In 2024, China, with 4,482 registered designs, surpassed Germany as the country with the most design registrations.

B3. International registrations and registration design counts for the top 20 origins, 2022–2024

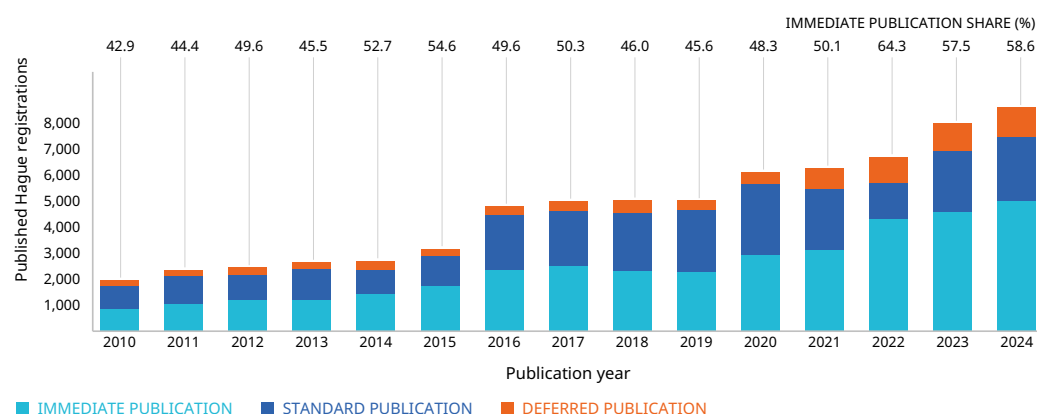
Origin	Number of registrations					Designs in registrations				
	2022	2023	2024	Growth rate (%): 2023–2024	2024 share of total (%)	2022	2023	2024	Growth rate (%): 2023–2024	2024 share of total (%)
China	1,089	1,718	2,015	17.3	22.8	2,157	3,531	4,482	26.9	17.4
Germany	875	907	778	-14.2	8.8	5,100	4,612	4,063	-11.9	15.8
US	799	711	834	17.3	9.4	2,723	2,557	2,792	9.2	10.8
Italy	564	487	528	8.4	6.0	2,191	2,071	2,066	-0.2	8.0
Switzerland	634	710	618	-13.0	7.0	2,039	2,320	1,960	-15.5	7.6
France	644	674	715	6.1	8.1	1,443	1,565	1,526	-2.5	5.9
Republic of Korea	788	838	836	-0.2	9.4	1,268	1,261	1,344	6.6	5.2
Japan	454	478	512	7.1	5.8	957	987	984	-0.3	3.8
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	220	239	220	-7.9	2.5	1,086	685	835	21.9	3.2
UK	222	238	248	4.2	2.8	1,133	977	818	-16.3	3.2
Türkiye	147	166	179	7.8	2.0	550	681	657	-3.5	2.6
Spain	106	89	138	55.1	1.6	282	248	366	47.6	1.4
Poland	60	58	50	-13.8	0.6	304	257	336	30.7	1.3
Denmark	153	135	112	-17.0	1.3	434	440	326	-25.9	1.3
Sweden	138	116	105	-9.5	1.2	405	302	298	-1.3	1.2
Austria	61	60	64	6.7	0.7	251	394	252	-36.0	1.0
Belgium	119	99	107	8.1	1.2	289	321	231	-28.0	0.9
Malta	12	8	10	25.0	0.1	311	213	191	-10.3	0.7
Singapore	40	42	54	28.6	0.6	141	63	159	152.4	0.6
Canada	66	91	77	-15.4	0.9	134	238	153	-35.7	0.6
Others/Unknown	534	502	647	28.9	7.3	1,950	1,539	1,920	24.8	7.5
Total	7,725	8,366	8,847	5.7	100.0	25,148	25,262	25,759	2.0	100.0

Note: Top 20 origins were selected based on the number of designs contained in registrations in 2024.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2025.

In 2024, 58.6% of international registrations were immediate publications, with standard publication comprising approximately 28%.

B4. Publication of international registrations, 2010–2024

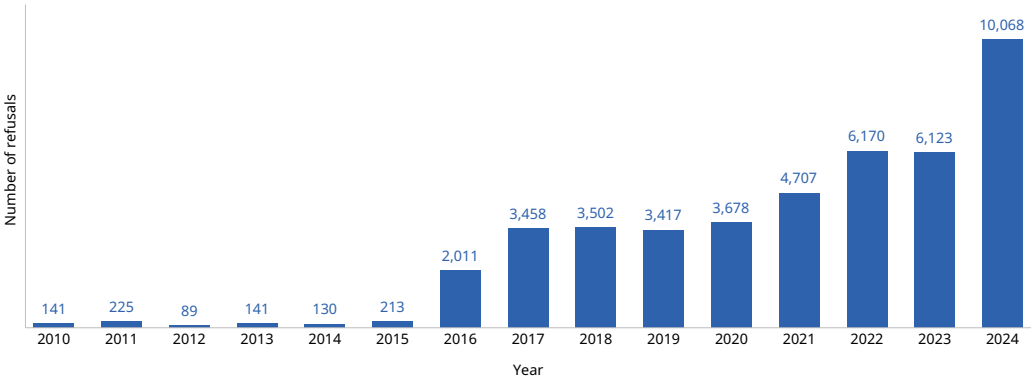


Note: International registrations are published in the *International Designs Bulletin (IDB)* 12 months after the date of registration, unless applicants request immediate publication or a deferment of publication. The publication of international registrations can be deferred for up to 12 months under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

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2025.

In 2024, the International Bureau recorded 10,068 refusals of international registration, which is 64.4% higher than the 2023 refusals.

B5. Refusal of international registration, 2010–2024

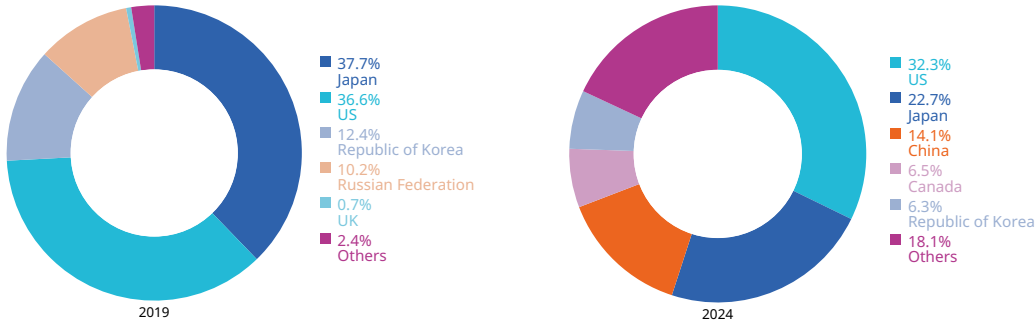


Note: The high number of refusals since 2016 coincides with Japan and the US having joined the Hague System in 2015. The Japan Patent Office (JPO) issues one notification of refusal per design, where an international registration contains more than one industrial design.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2025.

In 2024, Japan and the US together accounted for more than half of all refusals.

B6. Refusal of international registration by designated Hague member, 2019 and 2024

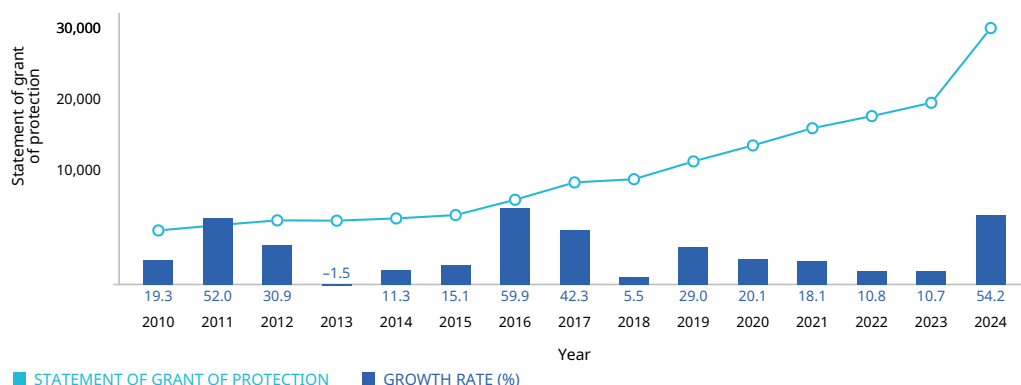


Note: The Japan Patent Office (JPO) issues one notification of refusal per design, where an international registration contains more than one industrial design.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2025.

Hague members issued approximately 30,000 statements of grant of protection in 2024, a significant increase on the 19,500 issued the previous year.

B7. Statement of grant of protection, 2010–2024

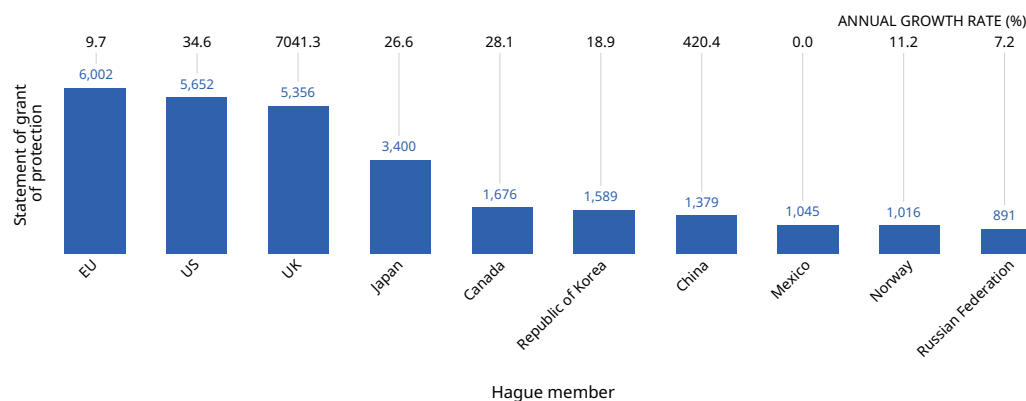


Note: The Japan Patent Office (JPO) issues a statement of grant of protection per design, rather than per international registration.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2025.

In 2024, the EU issued the highest number of statements of grant of protection, followed by the US and the UK.

B8. Grant of protection by designated Hague member, 2024



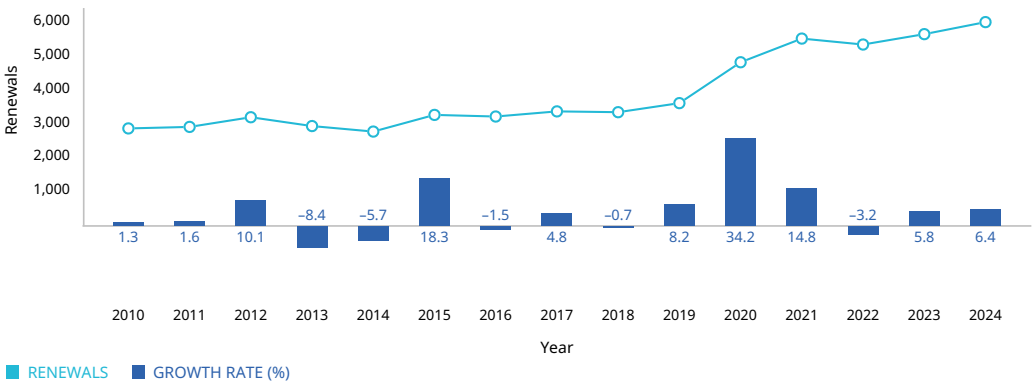
Note: The Japan Patent Office (JPO) issues a statement of grant of protection per design, rather than per international registration.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2025.

Renewals of Hague international registrations

International registration renewals increased by 6.4%, totaling 5,949 in 2024.

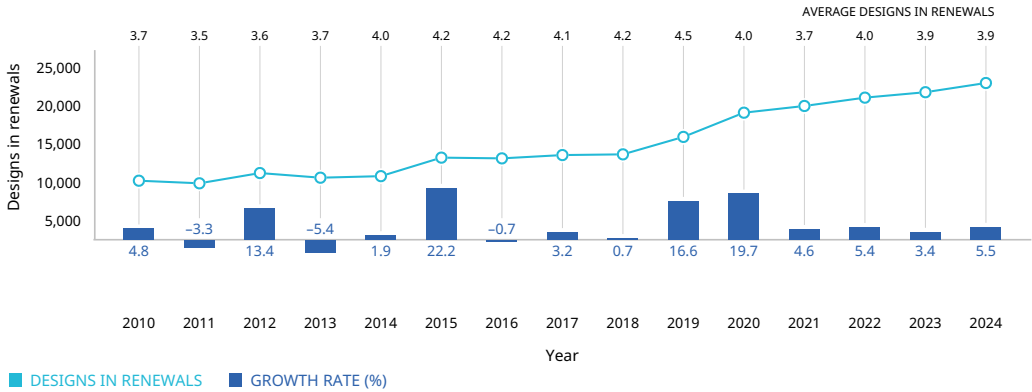
B9. Renewals of international registrations, 2010–2024



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2025.

Designs contained in renewals grew for an eighth successive year, reaching around 23,000 in 2024.

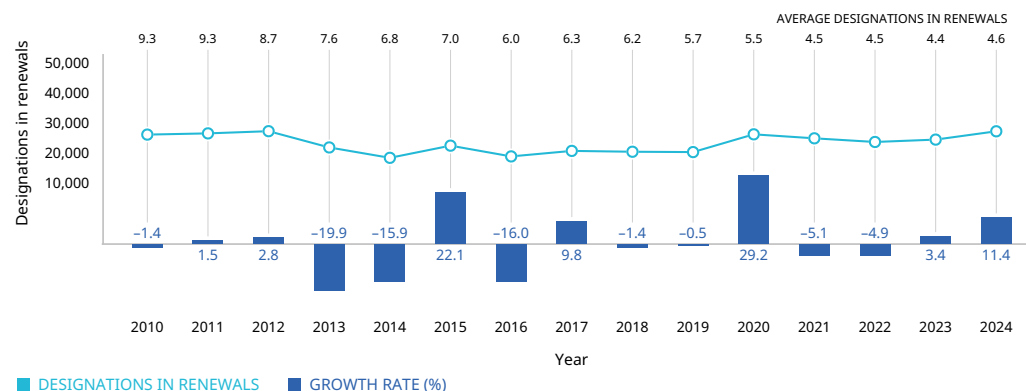
B10. Renewals of designs contained in international registrations, 2010–2024



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2025.

Designations in renewals increased by 11.4% in 2024, marking a second consecutive year of growth.

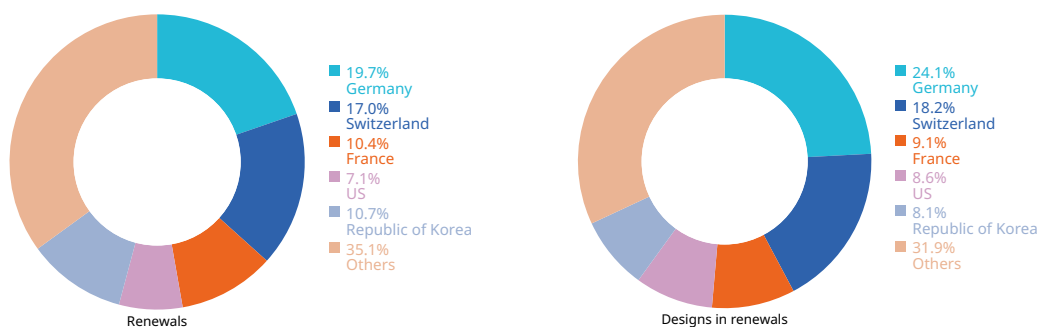
B11. Designations in renewals of international registrations, 2010–2024



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2025.

Together, France, Germany and Switzerland accounted for more than half of all design renewals in 2024.

B12. Renewals of international registrations for the top five origins, 2024



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2025.

In 2024, the EU was the most frequently designated Hague member in design renewals, followed by Switzerland and Türkiye.

B13. Top designated Hague members in renewals of registrations, 2014, 2019 and 2024

Designated member	Renewals of registrations				Design renewals			
	2014	2019	2024	2024 share of total (%)	2014	2019	2024	2024 share of total (%)
EU	821	1,936	3,992	14.7	3,895	9,843	16,200	15.9
Switzerland	2,086	2,510	2,771	10.2	8,636	11,954	13,006	12.8
Türkiye	549	1,272	1,920	7.1	2,805	6,036	7,901	7.8
Singapore	326	723	1,018	3.7	1,523	2,845	3,478	3.4
Norway	n.a.	502	948	3.5	n.a.	2,128	3,416	3.4
Ukraine	495	726	920	3.4	1,824	2,787	3,247	3.2
Morocco	434	631	784	2.9	1,843	2,581	2,982	2.9
US	n.a.	n.a.	1,396	5.1	n.a.	n.a.	2,867	2.8
UK	n.a.	n.a.	764	2.8	n.a.	n.a.	2,675	2.6
Monaco	621	697	692	2.5	2,544	2,718	2,603	2.6
France	1,294	824	445	1.6	4,793	3,340	2,517	2.5
Germany	1,248	830	414	1.5	4,751	3,518	2,496	2.4
Republic of Korea	n.a.	141	905	3.3	n.a.	502	2,280	2.2
Liechtenstein	596	606	549	2.0	2,157	2,147	2,122	2.1
Montenegro	519	521	519	1.9	1,758	1,959	1,858	1.8
Russian Federation	n.a.	n.a.	680	2.5	n.a.	n.a.	1,648	1.6
Japan	n.a.	n.a.	825	3.0	n.a.	n.a.	1,579	1.5
Serbia	504	428	418	1.5	1,775	1,613	1,569	1.5
Benelux Office for Intellectual Property	1,308	750	247	0.9	4,899	3,026	1,543	1.5
Croatia	354	251	272	1.0	1,314	1,196	1,536	1.5
Others/Unknown	7,140	6,875	6,713	24.7	26,663	25,088	24,409	23.9
Total	18,295	20,223	27,192	100.0	71,180	83,281	101,932	100.0

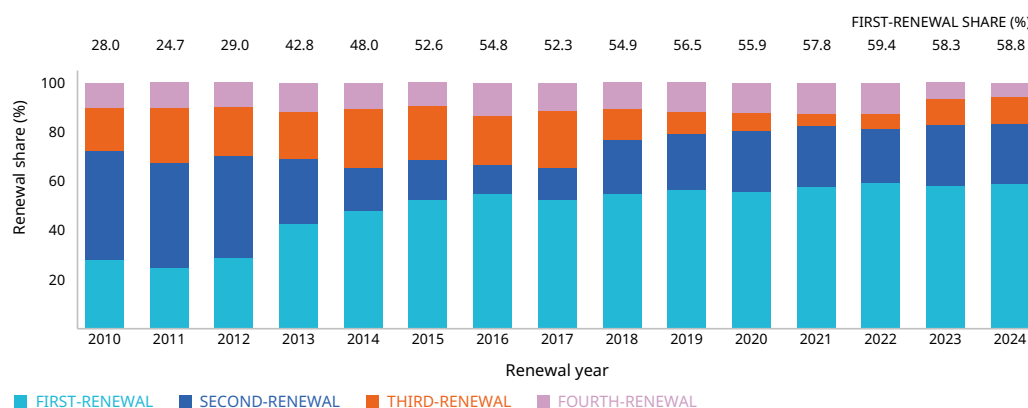
Note: Selection of the top 20 designated Hague members was based on the number of renewals of designs contained in Hague registrations in 2024.

n.a. indicates not applicable.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2025.

First-renewals accounted for close to three-fifths of all designs renewed in 2024, while second renewals constituted a quarter.

B14. Designs in renewals by category, 2010–2024

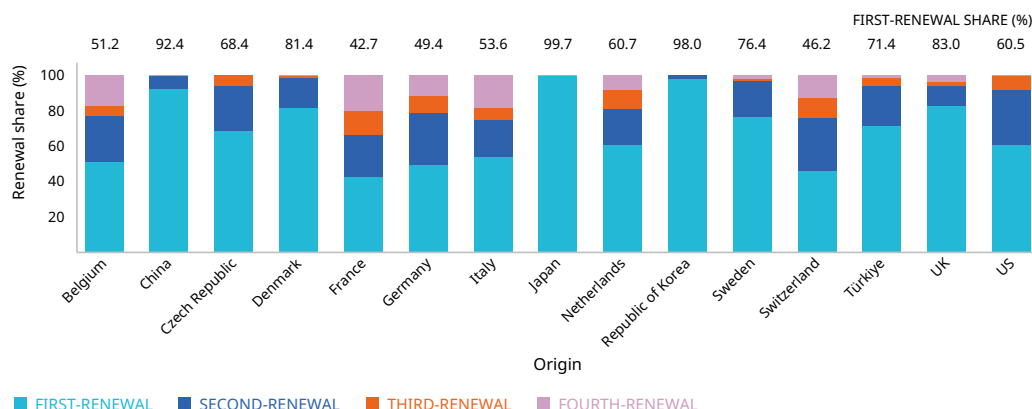


Note: The fourth-renewal category includes renewal for a fourth time or more.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2025.

China, Japan and the Republic of Korea had a large proportion of first-renewals, with more than 90% of all designs renewed for a first time.

B15. Designs in renewals by category for the top 15 origins, 2020–2024

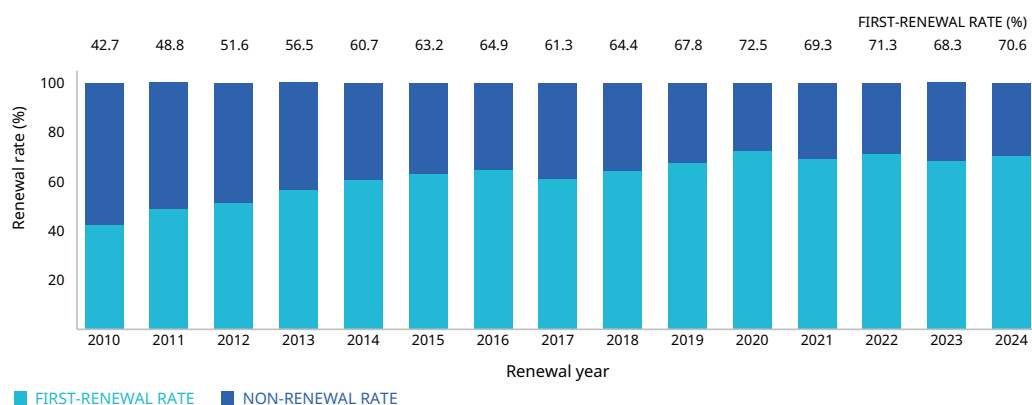


Note: The Netherlands refers to the Kingdom of the Netherlands. The fourth-renewal category includes renewal for a fourth time or more.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2025.

In 2024, the first-renewal rate was 70.6%, significantly higher than the 60.7% recorded a decade earlier.

B16. First-renewal rate for designs contained in international registrations, 2010–2024

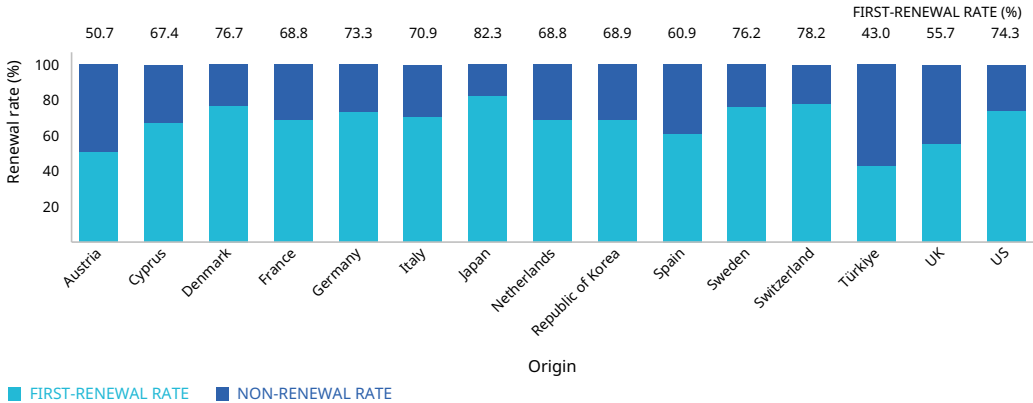


Note: The first-renewal rate is defined as the total number of designs renewed for the first time in any given year divided by the total number of designs that must be renewed for a first time or else expire.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2025.

The first-renewal rate exceeded 75% for four of the top 15 origins over the 2020–2024 period.

B17. First-renewal rate for designs contained in international registrations for the top 15 origins, 2020–2024



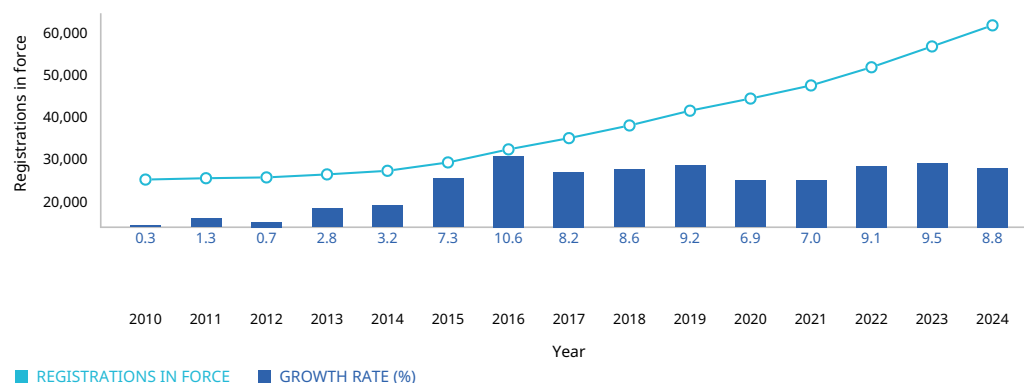
Note: The Netherlands refers to the Kingdom of the Netherlands. The first-renewal rate is defined as the total number of designs renewed for the first time in any given year divided by the total number of designs that must be renewed for a first time or else lapse.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2025.

Hague international registrations in force

International registrations in force grew by 8.8% in 2024, reaching a total of around 61,800 registrations in force.

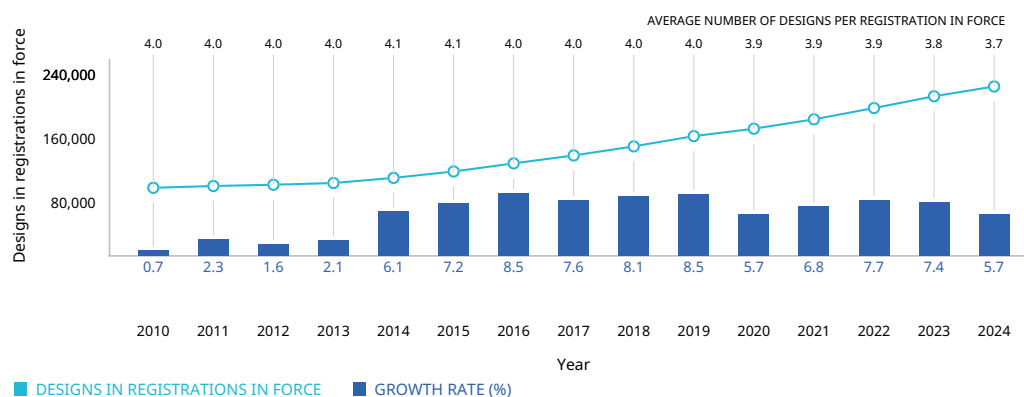
B18. International registrations in force, 2010–2024



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2025.

The approximately 61,800 international registrations in force in 2024 contained around 226,200 designs.

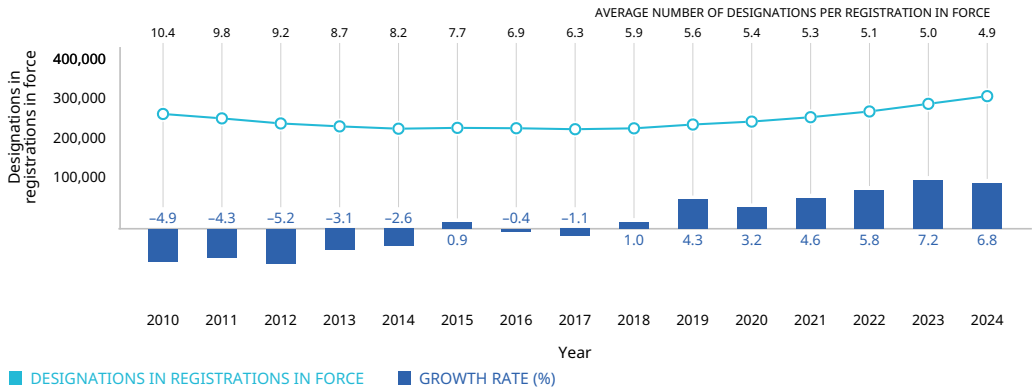
B19. Designs contained in international registrations in force, 2010–2024



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2025.

Designations in international registrations in force grew by 6.8% in 2024, bringing the total number to around 305,000.

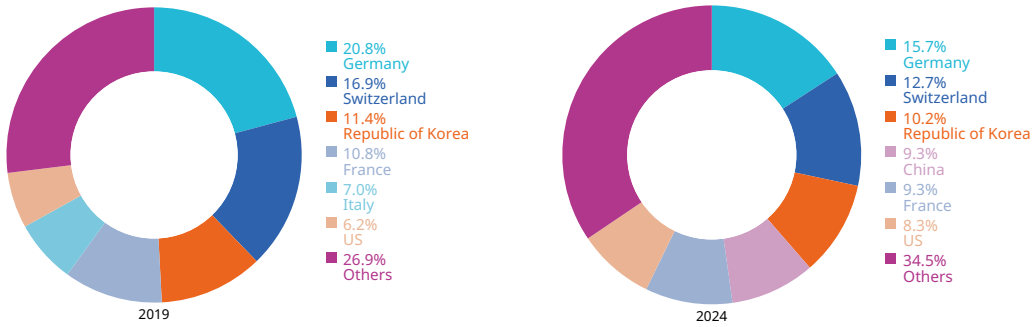
B20. Designations contained in international registrations in force, 2010–2024



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2025.

In 2024, holders from Germany held the most registrations in force, followed by Switzerland and the Republic of Korea.

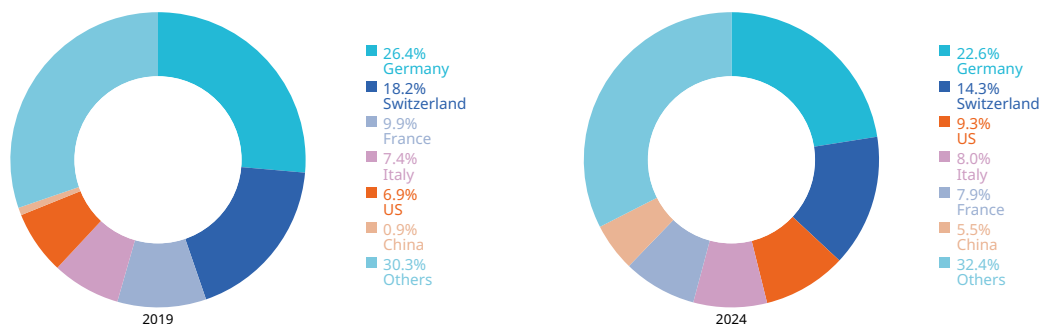
B21. Share of international registrations in force for the top six origins, 2019 and 2024



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2025.

The top six origins' share of registrations in force was 67.6% in 2024, down two percentage points from 2019.

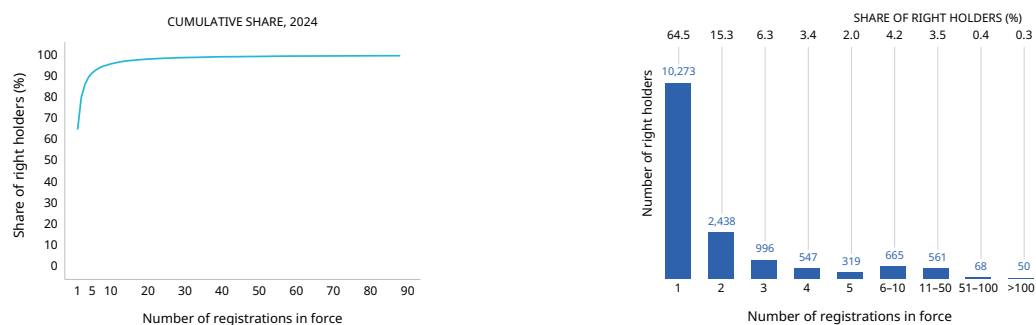
B22. Share of designs contained in international registrations in force for the top six origins, 2019 and 2024



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2025.

In 2024, a single registration constituted the entire portfolio for around 65% of international registration holders.

B23. Distribution of international registrations in force by right holder portfolio size, 2024



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2025.

C. Decision outcomes for Hague international registrations and timeliness of decisions

Highlights

Once 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 might 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 need not wait until expiry of the refusal period. Data for 2024 are incomplete, hence not included in this section.

Decisions conveyed by designated offices to the IB have increased significantly since 2010

Between 2010 and 2023, the number of decisions communicated to the IB by designated offices regarding international registrations far outpaced the number of registrations. In 2010, designated offices communicated 1,877 decisions to the IB, whereas in 2023, they communicated 24,886 decisions. However, the total number of decisions in 2023 was 14% below the peak of 2022, when approximately 28,900 decisions were communicated. Over the same period, the number of registrations increased from 2,122 to 6,015. Consequently, the ratio of decisions per registration increased from 0.9 in 2010 to 4.1 in 2023 (see figure C1). In 2023, the EU communicated the largest share of decisions to the IB, accounting for 31.2% of the total. This was followed by the US (21.9%), Japan (7.7%), the Republic of Korea (7.3%) and Canada (6.5%) (see figure C3). The combined share of these top five offices in 2023 was 74.6%, similar to their combined share in 2022.

In 2023, designated offices granted approximately 85% of all design registrations, with only 15% rejected, indicating a slight increase in the rejection rate (see figure C4). Among the top 20 most designated offices, 11 granted over 97% of designs. However, China, Mexico, the Russian Federation, the US and Viet Nam were the only five designated offices in this group with a grant rate below 50% (figure C5). It is important to note that the refusal rate for recent years might be overstated, as some designs initially refused may be granted later (grant after refusal).

In 2023, around 85% of all decisions were transmitted to the IB within 12 months

The proportion of decisions transmitted to the IB exceeding the 12-month time limit gradually increased from approximately 1.1% in 2010 to approximately 25.9% in 2020. Nonetheless, the proportion has since declined, falling to 14.6% by 2023. In 2023, around 85% of all decisions were transmitted to the IB within 12 months, and another 12.6% within 18 months (see figure C8). Roughly, 2% of all decisions took more than 18 months from the 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 Armenia, the EU and Norway transmitted nearly all decisions to the IB within six months of the publication date (see figure C9). In contrast, a large proportion of decisions transmitted to the IB from Mexico (44.6%) and the US (48.7%) came after 12 months. Likewise, Brazil (30.1%), China (26.1%) and Viet Nam (32.2%) also transmitted a large proportion of decisions after the 12-month limit.

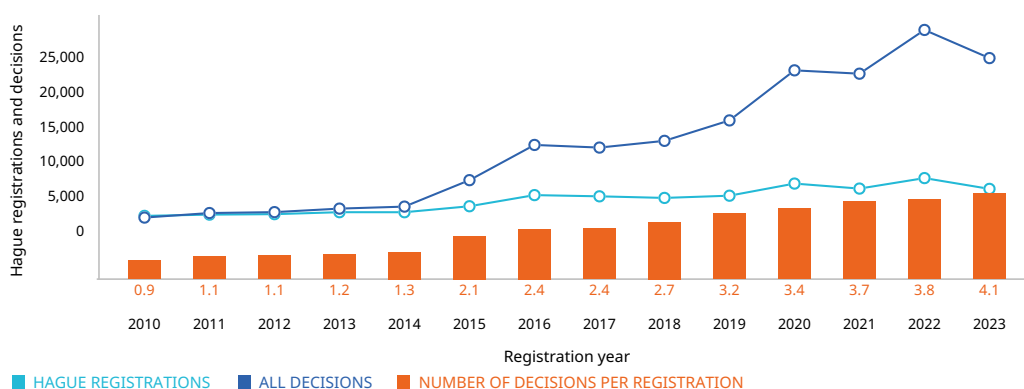
Figures C10 and C11 show the type of decision communicated by offices after the 12-month time limit has expired. Grant after refusal was the category with the largest proportion of decisions from 2015 onwards, ranging from 72.3% in 2015 to 40.5% in 2021 (see figure C10). Invitations to pay the second part of the designation fee accounted for just above 20% of all decisions transmitted later than 12 months in the past two years. From 2021 to 2023, almost all decisions so transmitted by Japan, Kyrgyzstan, the Syrian Arab Republic and Viet Nam were grant after refusal, while every decision from Brazil, Jamaica and Norway was a grant without refusal (see figure C11).

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Decision outcomes

In 2023, an average of 4.1 decisions were made per international registration, which is considerably higher than in any previous year.

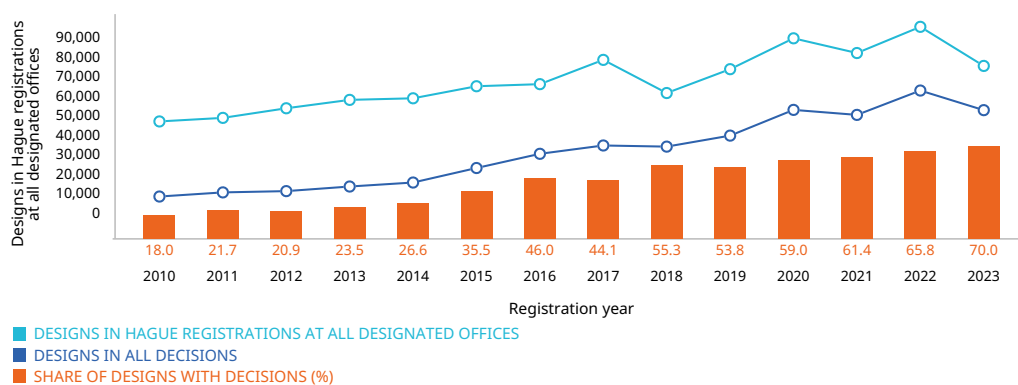
C1. International registrations and decisions, 2010–2023



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2025.

The proportion of designs with decisions has gradually trended upwards, reaching 70% in 2023.

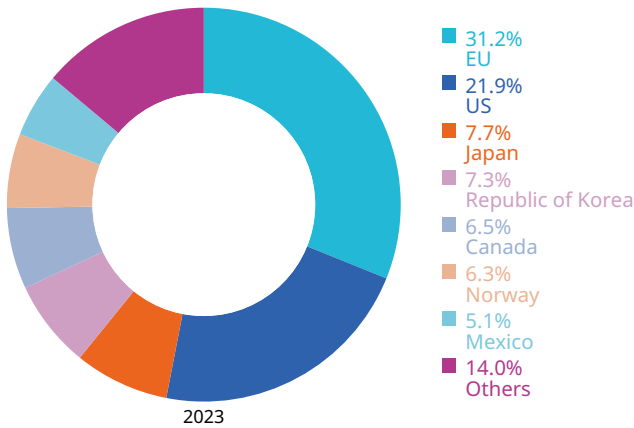
C2. Decisions communicated to the International Bureau by designated offices, 2010–2023



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2025.

The EU and the US together accounted for over half (53.1%) of decisions communicated to the IB in 2023.

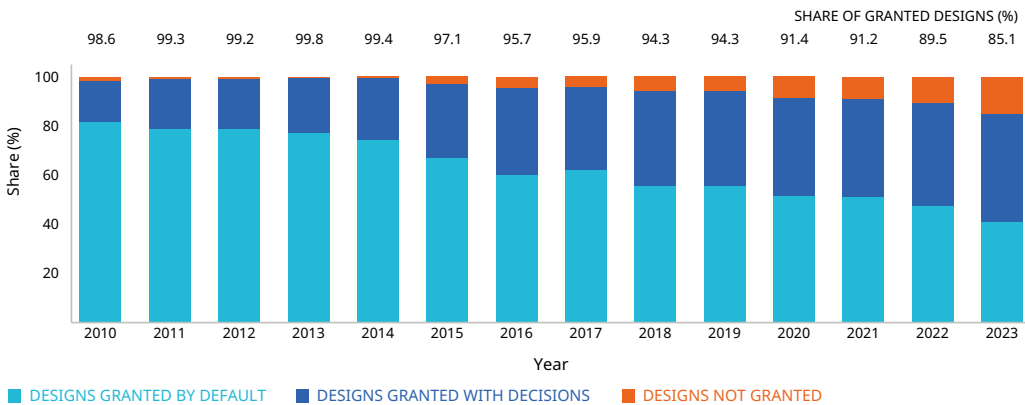
C3. Share of decisions communicated to the International Bureau by the top designated offices, 2023



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2025.

In 2023, at least 85.1% of designs were granted either by default or with a decision. However, it could be that the granted share is even higher, given that some initial refusals may be granted at a later date.

C4. Outcome of substantive examination by all designated offices, 2010–2023

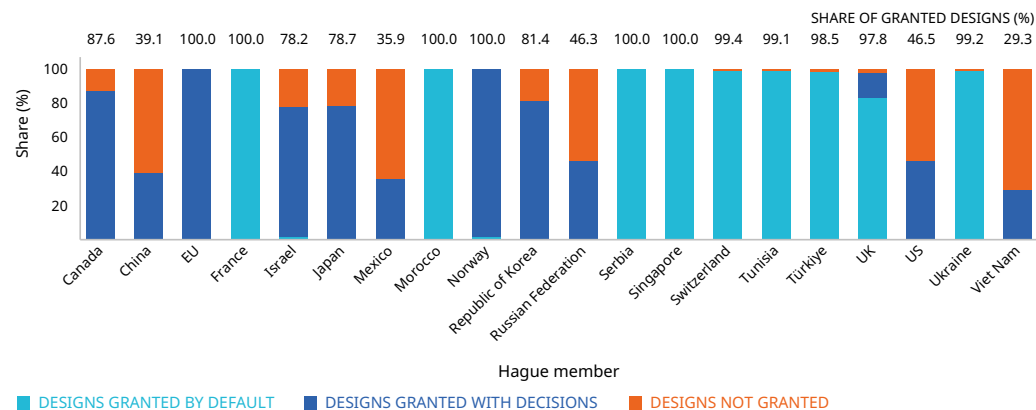


Note: The official refusal share (designs not granted) for the most recent years might be overstated, given that some designs refused initially may be granted at a later date (grant after refusal).

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2025.

Of the top 20 designated offices, four – France, Morocco, Serbia and Singapore – granted all designs by default.

C5. Outcome of substantive examination for the top 20 designated offices, 2021–2023

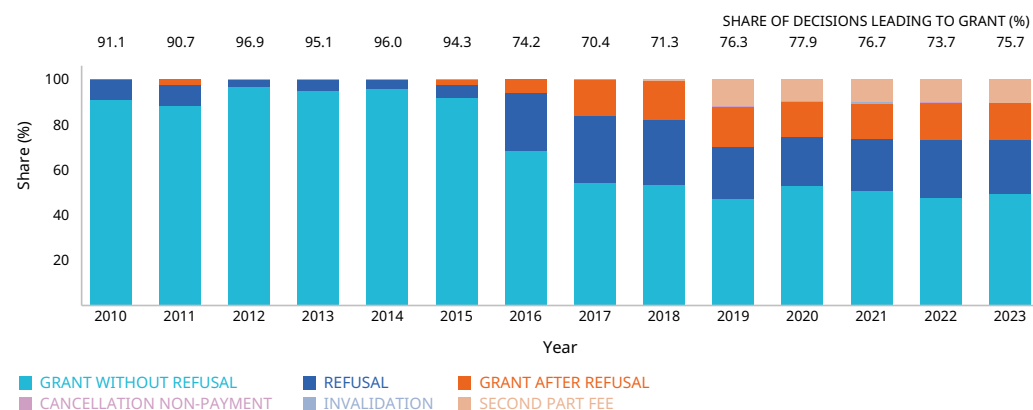


Note: The official refusal share (designs not granted) for the most recent years might be overstated, given that some designs refused initially may be granted at a later date (grant after refusal).

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2025.

In 2023, 16.3% of designs with decisions communicated to the IB were granted after having initially been refused, which is similar to the ratio for the previous year.

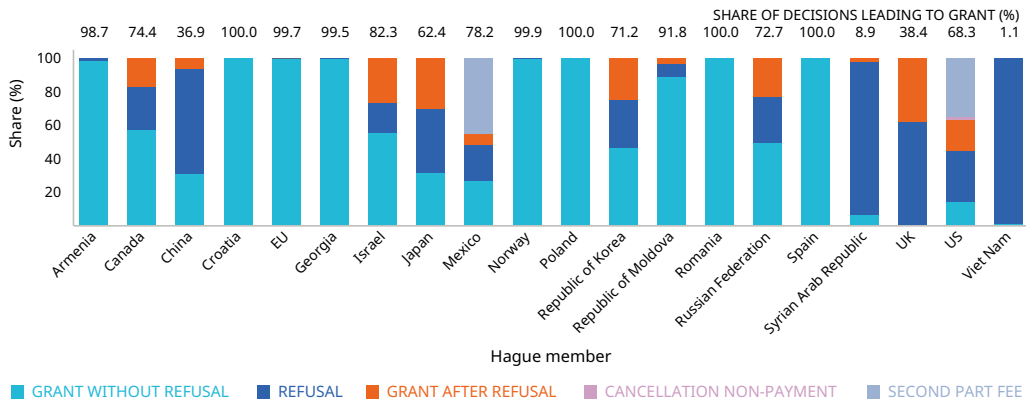
C6. Decisions communicated to the International Bureau by decision type, 2010–2023



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2025.

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

C7. Decisions communicated to the International Bureau by the top 20 designated offices that issued the most decisions, 2021–2023

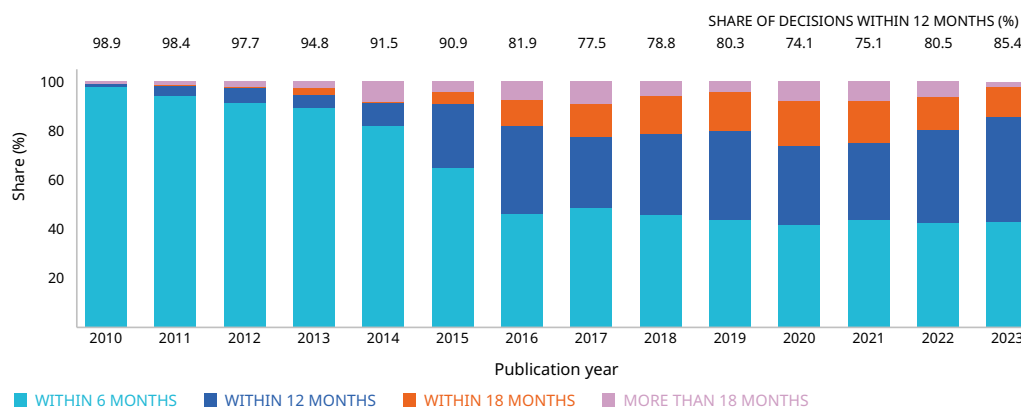


Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2025.

Timeliness of decisions

In 2023, more than 85% of all decisions were transmitted within 12 months of the publication date.

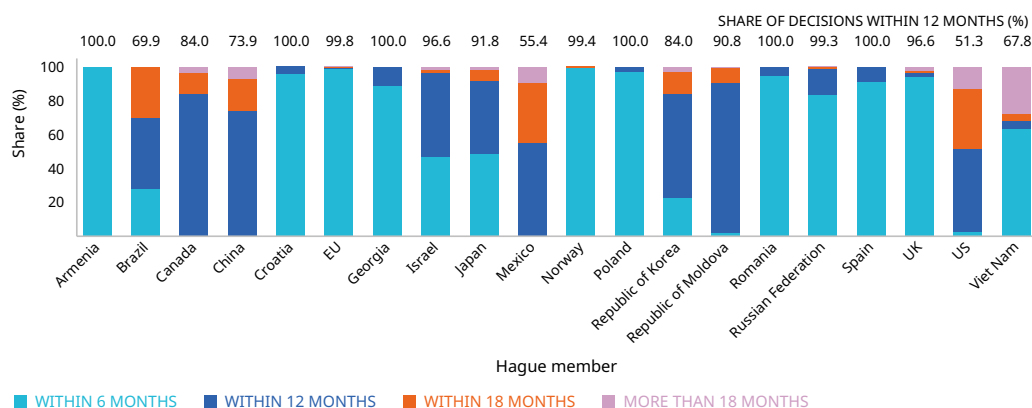
C8. Timeliness of decisions by all designated offices, 2010–2023



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2025.

Almost all decisions from the offices of Armenia, the EU and Norway were transmitted to the IB within six months of the publication date.

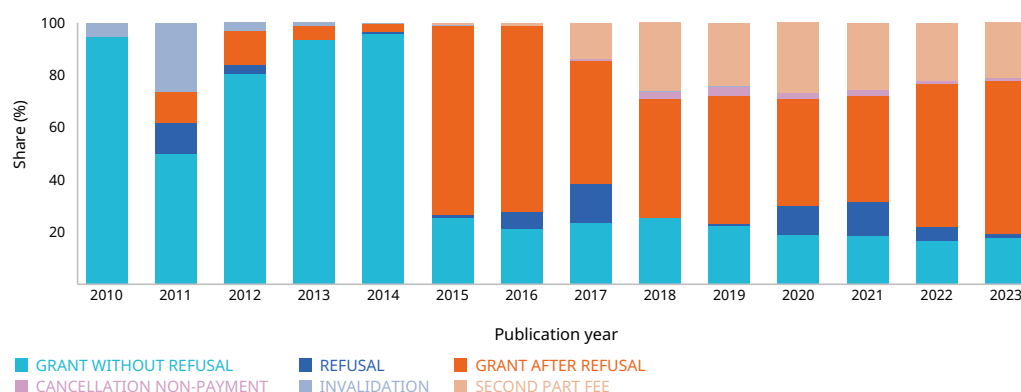
C9. Timeliness of decisions by the top 20 designated offices that issued the most decisions, 2021–2023



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2025.

Grants after refusal account for the largest share of all decisions made following the expiry of the 12-month time limit, constituting 58.2% in 2023.

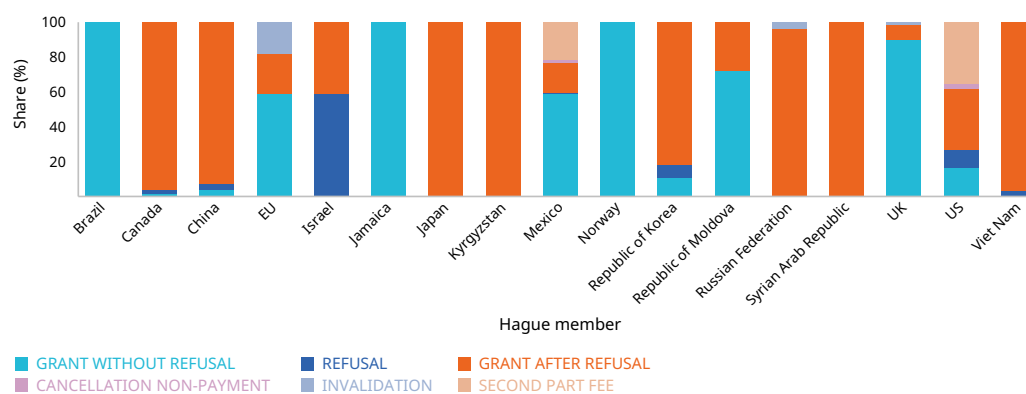
C10. Distribution of decisions after expiry of the 12-month time limit by decision type, 2010–2023



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2025.

All decisions transmitted by Kyrgyzstan and the Syrian Arab Republic after 12 months were grant after refusal.

C11. Distribution of decisions after expiry of the 12-month limit by decision type and designated office, 2021–2023



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2025.

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

Highlights

The IB distributed CHF 15.1 million to 78 designated members in 2024

In 2024, designated offices received approximately 15.1 million Swiss francs (CHF) from the International Bureau (IB). The US received the largest share of the total at 23.9%, followed by Japan (19.2%), Canada (12.9%), the EU (10.5%) and China (8.9%) (see table D2). Among the top five recipients, Canada and the US increased their share of the total amount distributed by the IB in 2024 compared to the previous year. Canada's share rose by four percentage points, while the US saw a 0.8 percentage point increase. In contrast, China (-1 percentage point) the EU (-1.7 percentage points) and Japan (-2 percentage points) saw a decrease over the same period. Beyond the top five recipients, Brazil (+0.5 percentage point) and the Republic of Korea (+0.2 percentage point) saw notable increases.

IB and designation fees

The 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.

Applicants paid an average CHF 2,073 per international registration through the Hague System in 2024

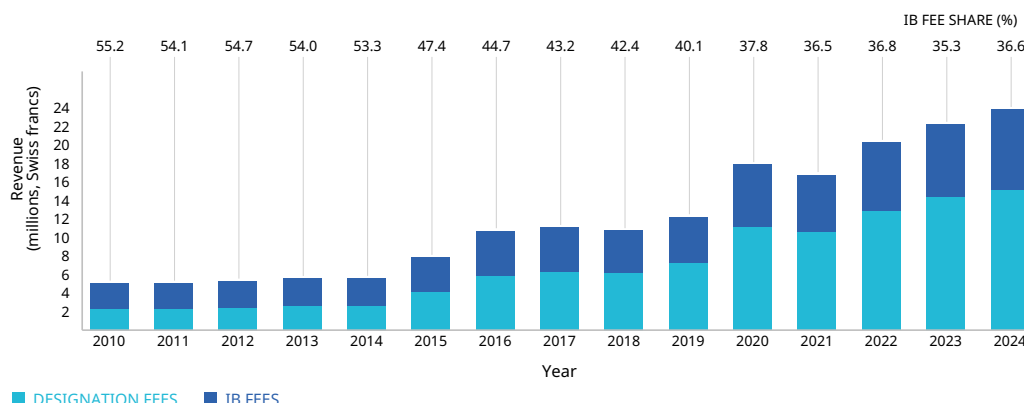
In 2024, the average fee for a Hague international registration was CHF 2,073, which was CHF 15 less than the previous year (see figure D3). Over the past five years, the average registration fee has remained relatively stable, ranging from CHF 2,052 in 2021 to CHF 2,088 in 2023. In 2024, the fee per registration ranged from between CHF 456 for five single-design registrations to CHF 43,949 for a single registration originating from Germany that contained 32 designs and designated 11 Hague members. Around 70% of registrations cost less than the CHF 2,073 average fee, while only 3.4% of registrations cost more than CHF 5,000 per registration.

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Fees collected and distributed

In 2024, 63.4% of total fees collected by the IB were designation fees distributed to designation offices.

D1. Fees collected by the International Bureau, 2010–2024



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2025.

Combined, the top five designated offices – Canada, China, the EU, Japan and the US – received three-quarters of the CHF 15.1 million in fees distributed to designated members in 2024.

D2. Fees distributed to designated members by the International Bureau, 2023–2024

Designated member	2023	2024	2024 share of total (%)
African Intellectual Property Organization	91,532	76,694	0.5
Albania	15,339	16,625	0.1
Armenia	16,334	17,224	0.1
Azerbaijan	12,902	13,023	0.1
Belarus	12,360	11,660	0.1
Belize	8,729	8,527	0.1
Benelux Office for Intellectual Property	10,996	9,287	0.1
Benin	1,440	1,287	0.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	17,096	17,847	0.1
Botswana	3,077	2,942	0.0
Brazil	13,820	83,860	0.6
Brunei Darussalam	11,583	9,159	0.1
Bulgaria	4,527	4,822	0.0
Cambodia	8,658	12,723	0.1
Canada	1,282,723	1,951,548	12.9
China	1,419,517	1,340,115	8.9
Côte d'Ivoire	1,735	1,097	0.0
Croatia	14,033	14,574	0.1
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	9,072	8,000	0.1
Denmark	6,616	12,441	0.1
Egypt	17,701	18,210	0.1
Estonia	2,196	2,103	0.0
EU	1,755,263	1,588,862	10.5
Finland	4,003	8,400	0.1
France	22,439	21,700	0.1
Gabon	749	593	0.0
Georgia	30,908	36,222	0.2
Germany	26,462	23,111	0.2
Ghana	7,623	7,848	0.1
Greece	8,658	8,025	0.1
Hungary	6,296	3,939	0.0
Iceland	31,784	25,911	0.2
Israel	118,763	107,209	0.7
Italy	9,513	7,886	0.1
Jamaica	5,470	9,540	0.1
Japan	3,059,888	2,910,345	19.2
Kyrgyzstan	42,703	40,457	0.3
Latvia	1,130	1,758	0.0

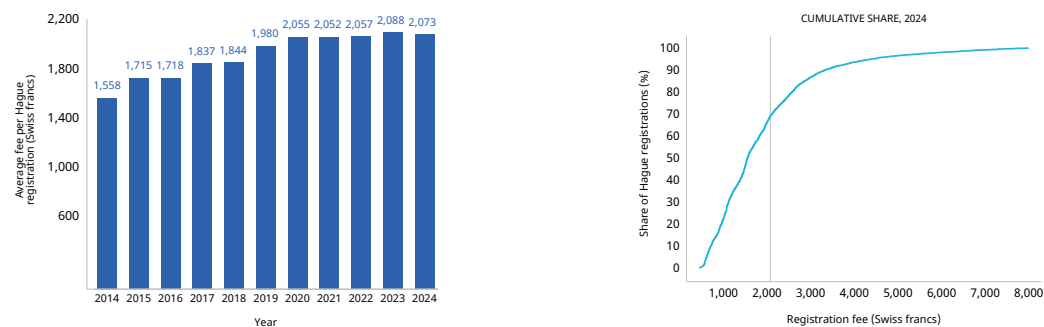
Designated member	2023	2024	2024 share of total (%)
Liechtenstein	22,514	22,669	0.1
Lithuania	16,307	13,482	0.1
Mali	178	170	0.0
Mauritius	2,160	3,300	0.0
Mexico	177,904	200,619	1.3
Monaco	27,427	27,876	0.2
Mongolia	11,911	10,352	0.1
Montenegro	22,309	22,307	0.1
Morocco	50,436	56,313	0.4
Namibia	6,092	6,847	0.0
Niger	198	234	0.0
North Macedonia	19,804	20,881	0.1
Norway	138,475	126,235	0.8
Oman	16,604	18,534	0.1
Poland	3,210	2,920	0.0
Republic of Korea	1,092,653	1,178,879	7.8
Republic of Moldova	49,810	59,897	0.4
Romania	17,052	19,620	0.1
Russian Federation	246,771	239,357	1.6
Rwanda	2,408	1,978	0.0
Saint Kitts and Nevis	n.a.	400	0.0
Samoa	2,230	1,707	0.0
San Marino	3,114	3,111	0.0
Sao Tome and Principe	2,203	1,768	0.0
Senegal	1,609	1,213	0.0
Serbia	57,905	59,857	0.4
Singapore	66,412	72,473	0.5
Slovenia	10,373	9,716	0.1
Spain	4,834	5,394	0.0
Suriname	3,420	2,992	0.0
Switzerland	316,724	304,341	2.0
Syrian Arab Republic	7,212	5,407	0.0
Tajikistan	14,607	10,356	0.1
Tunisia	33,673	32,581	0.2
Türkiye	106,573	114,231	0.8
Turkmenistan	49,481	35,776	0.2
UK	215,279	223,906	1.5
Ukraine	76,714	69,425	0.5
US	3,324,689	3,620,194	23.9
Viet Nam	74,120	84,423	0.6
Total	14,409,033	15,127,315	100.0

n.a. indicates not applicable.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2025.

In 2024, the average fee per registration was CHF 2,073, marking a slight decrease on the previous year.

D3. Registration fees, 2014–2024



Note: The line at 2,073 CHF represents the average fee paid per Hague international registration in 2024.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2025.

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E1. International applications via the Hague System, 2024

Name	Origin ¹		Designated member	
	Number of applications	Number of designs	Number of applications	Number of designs
African Intellectual Property Organization	n.a.	n.a.	236	663
Albania	..	..	252	668
Andorra	2	2	n.a.	n.a.
Armenia	..	..	150	411
Australia (a)	11	15	n.a.	n.a.
Austria (b)	65	250	n.a.	n.a.
Azerbaijan	..	..	200	533
Belarus	1	1	173	440
Belgium (c)	97	186	n.a.	n.a.
Belize	..	..	121	327
Benelux	n.a.	n.a.	81	242
Benin	..	..	17	80
Bosnia and Herzegovina	6	19	267	866
Botswana	..	..	73	209
Brazil	87	137	1,094	2,535
Brunei Darussalam	..	..	81	268
Bulgaria	19	104	43	141
Cambodia	..	..	152	471
Canada	98	221	2,180	4,816
China	2,225	4,870	2,825	6,098
Costa Rica (a)	1	1	n.a.	n.a.
Côte d'Ivoire	..	..	17	80
Croatia	18	58	78	332
Cyprus (b)	20	86	n.a.	n.a.
Czech Republic (b)	23	114	n.a.	n.a.
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	..	..	81	223
Democratic Republic of the Congo (a)	1	1	n.a.	n.a.
Denmark	120	341	103	417
Egypt	6	9	322	910
Estonia	18	34	40	136
European Union	n.a.	n.a.	6,572	19,521
Finland	41	76	54	195
France	715	1,465	242	879
Gabon	..	..	9	64
Georgia	3	3	179	548
Germany	792	4,218	178	396
Ghana	..	..	80	250
Greece	16	144	72	251
Hungary	14	52	48	138
Iceland	2	4	160	526
India (a)	2	2	n.a.	n.a.
Ireland (b)	33	106	n.a.	n.a.
Israel	91	212	489	1,269
Italy	564	2,249	84	212
Jamaica	..	..	77	299
Japan	540	951	2,394	5,227
Kyrgyzstan	1	1	144	399
Latvia	7	12	36	129
Lebanon (a)	3	3	n.a.	n.a.
Liechtenstein	13	22	232	732
Lithuania	4	7	74	261
Luxembourg (c)	21	137	n.a.	n.a.
Malaysia (a)	2	4	n.a.	n.a.
Mali	..	..	9	64
Malta (b)	8	145	n.a.	n.a.
Mauritius	..	..	65	211
Mexico	6	8	1,066	2,548
Monaco	12	63	284	748
Mongolia	..	..	149	412
Montenegro	..	..	256	751
Morocco	3	5	400	1,276

Name	Origin ¹		Designated member	
	Number of applications	Number of designs	Number of applications	Number of designs
Namibia	..	..	75	222
Netherlands (Kingdom of the) (c)	232	845	n.a.	n.a.
Niger	..	..	10	65
North Macedonia	..	..	246	720
Norway	44	106	1,019	3,539
Oman	1	1	306	815
Poland	61	369	48	157
Portugal (b)	19	43	n.a.	n.a.
Qatar (a)	1	6	n.a.	n.a.
Republic of Korea	892	1,448	1,809	4,178
Republic of Moldova	2	9	177	660
Romania	7	22	58	251
Russian Federation	54	67	975	2,111
Rwanda	..	..	63	209
Saint Kitts and Nevis	..	..	15	26
Samoa	..	..	61	192
San Marino	..	..	81	237
Sao Tome and Principe	..	..	54	178
Saudi Arabia (a)	2	2	n.a.	n.a.
Senegal	..	..	17	80
Serbia	22	45	289	958
Singapore	83	201	1,190	2,842
Slovakia (b)	7	10	n.a.	n.a.
Slovenia	26	40	86	333
South Africa (a)	1	2	n.a.	n.a.
Spain	131	329	67	187
Suriname	..	..	63	262
Sweden (b)	100	301	n.a.	n.a.
Switzerland	627	2,109	2,060	8,309
Syrian Arab Republic	..	..	48	164
Tajikistan	..	..	85	257
Tunisia	2	3	264	849
Türkiye	179	596	1,509	5,176
Turkmenistan	..	..	78	246
Ukraine	33	111	523	1,571
United Arab Emirates (a)	6	108	n.a.	n.a.
United Kingdom	285	1,005	4,756	15,362
United States of America	915	3,034	4,362	8,945
Viet Nam	2	2	695	1,394
Others	9	9	..	..
Total	9,454	27,161	43,028	118,667

Note: Only those countries/territories of origin and designated Hague member countries or jurisdictions for which Hague System statistics exist for 2024 are listed. The Benelux countries are Belgium, Luxembourg, and the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

¹ 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, March 2025.

E2. International registrations via the Hague System, 2024

75

Name	Origin ¹		Designated member	
	Number of registrations	Number of designs	Number of registrations	Number of designs
African Intellectual Property Organization	n.a.	n.a.	188	491
Albania	..	..	220	510
Andorra (a)	1	1	n.a.	n.a.
Armenia	..	..	131	296
Australia (a)	9	13	n.a.	n.a.
Austria (b)	64	252	n.a.	n.a.
Azerbaijan	..	..	175	386
Belarus	2	2	139	305
Belgium (c)	107	231	n.a.	n.a.
Belize	..	..	103	213
Benelux	n.a.	n.a.	63	144
Benin	..	..	11	20
Bosnia and Herzegovina	7	42	226	667
Botswana	..	..	50	75
Brazil	101	149	1,010	2,173
Brunei Darussalam	..	..	57	121
Bulgaria	20	112	28	46
Cambodia	..	..	130	337
Canada	77	153	1,989	4,281
China	2,015	4,482	2,678	5,730
Costa Rica (a)	1	1	n.a.	n.a.
Côte d'Ivoire	..	..	11	20
Croatia	16	59	66	247
Cyprus (b)	17	76	n.a.	n.a.
Czech Republic (b)	24	123	n.a.	n.a.
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	..	..	53	85
Denmark	112	326	98	348
Egypt	2	3	285	798
Estonia	18	33	22	29
European Union	n.a.	n.a.	6,064	18,333
Finland	37	74	50	117
France	715	1,526	216	785
Gabon	..	..	3	4
Georgia	2	8	156	431
Germany	778	4,063	150	317
Ghana	..	..	56	100
Greece	19	150	51	146
Hungary	14	56	35	46
Iceland	2	4	131	362
Ireland (b)	24	93	n.a.	n.a.
Israel	61	150	438	1,012
Italy	528	2,066	47	108
Jamaica	..	..	46	154
Japan	512	984	2,142	4,655
Kyrgyzstan	1	1	118	258
Latvia	7	12	22	26
Lebanon (a)	1	1	n.a.	n.a.
Liechtenstein	13	22	210	584
Lithuania	4	8	60	172
Luxembourg (c)	20	141	n.a.	n.a.
Malaysia (a)	1	1	n.a.	n.a.
Mali	..	..	3	4
Malta (b)	10	191	n.a.	n.a.
Mauritius	..	..	42	81
Mexico	3	5	929	2,159
Monaco	5	7	256	608
Mongolia	..	..	123	259
Montenegro	..	..	222	595
Morocco	1	1	377	1,130
Namibia	..	..	51	76
Netherlands (Kingdom of the) (c)	220	835	n.a.	n.a.
Niger	..	..	4	5
North Macedonia	..	..	215	546
Norway	45	109	964	3,265
Oman	1	1	272	634

Name	Origin ¹		Designated member	
	Number of registrations	Number of designs	Number of registrations	Number of designs
Poland	50	336	29	51
Portugal (b)	15	45	n.a.	n.a.
Qatar (a)	1	6	n.a.	n.a.
Republic of Korea	836	1,344	1,657	3,739
Republic of Moldova	3	11	154	491
Romania	6	22	50	255
Russian Federation	44	55	907	1,889
Rwanda	..	..	36	55
Samoa	..	..	39	63
San Marino	..	..	61	114
Sao Tome and Principe	..	..	31	46
Saudi Arabia (a)	1	1	n.a.	n.a.
Senegal	..	..	11	20
Serbia	17	39	252	797
Singapore	54	159	1,086	2,595
Slovakia (b)	7	12	n.a.	n.a.
Slovenia	24	39	73	252
Spain	138	366	49	110
Suriname	..	..	42	135
Sweden (b)	105	298	n.a.	n.a.
Switzerland	618	1,960	1,970	7,856
Syrian Arab Republic	..	..	31	73
Tajikistan	..	..	58	112
Tunisia	2	3	238	697
Türkiye	179	657	1,450	4,949
Turkmenistan	..	..	57	105
Ukraine	31	110	476	1,435
United Arab Emirates (a)	6	108	n.a.	n.a.
United Kingdom	248	818	4,432	14,277
United States of America	834	2,792	4,063	8,281
Viet Nam	3	3	631	1,181
Others	8	8	..	..
Total	8,847	25,759	39,074	103,882

Note: Only those countries/territories of origin and designated Hague member countries or jurisdictions for which Hague System statistics exist for 2023 are listed. The Benelux countries are Belgium, Luxembourg, and the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

¹ 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) The IP office is the Benelux Office for Intellectual Property.

n.a. indicates not applicable.

.. indicates zero.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2025.

E3. Renewals of international registrations via the Hague System, 2024

Name	Origin ¹		Designated member	
	Number of renewals	Number of designs	Number of renewals	Number of designs
African Intellectual Property Organization	n.a.	n.a.	126	365
Albania	..	..	290	1,005
Antigua and Barbuda (a)	1	11	n.a.	n.a.
Armenia	3	5	262	824
Austria (b)	53	195	n.a.	n.a.
Azerbaijan	..	..	226	731
Belgium (c)	57	140	n.a.	n.a.
Belize	..	..	169	601
Benelux	n.a.	n.a.	247	1,543
Benin	..	..	25	307
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3	54	317	1,133
Botswana	..	..	36	72
Brunei Darussalam	..	..	37	89
Bulgaria	7	24	119	402
Cambodia	..	..	36	63
Canada	17	49	610	1,240
China	248	587	n.a.	n.a.
Côte d'Ivoire	..	..	26	97
Croatia	15	38	272	1,536
Cyprus (b)	18	53	n.a.	n.a.
Czech Republic (b)	28	226	n.a.	n.a.
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	..	..	64	350
Denmark	102	364	62	321
Egypt	..	..	225	769
Estonia	6	9	29	63
European Union	..	..	3,992	16,200
Finland	24	53	24	70
France	616	2,095	445	2,517
Gabon	..	..	21	45
Georgia	..	..	361	1,192
Germany	1,169	5,538	414	2,496
Ghana	..	..	26	88
Greece	4	24	225	1,198
Hungary	7	13	69	220
Iceland	3	3	108	411
India (a)	1	2	n.a.	n.a.
Ireland (b)	5	15	n.a.	n.a.
Israel	1	1	7	12
Italy	399	1,806	222	1,270
Japan	291	771	825	1,579
Kyrgyzstan	..	..	207	731
Latvia	6	13	13	98
Liechtenstein	26	255	549	2,122
Lithuania	1	8	95	585
Luxembourg (c)	36	171	n.a.	n.a.
Mali	..	..	2	2
Monaco	4	11	692	2,603
Mongolia	..	..	213	655
Montenegro	..	..	519	1,858
Morocco	2	17	784	2,982
Namibia	..	..	44	127
Netherlands (Kingdom of the) (c)	228	818	n.a.	n.a.
New Zealand (a)	1	1	n.a.	n.a.
Niger	..	..	3	4
North Macedonia	3	4	485	1,490
Norway	48	159	948	3,416
Oman	1	1	273	926
Poland	45	96	29	77
Portugal (b)	21	54	n.a.	n.a.
Republic of Korea	635	1,869	905	2,280
Republic of Moldova	5	11	391	1,304
Romania	5	34	194	968
Russian Federation	8	10	680	1,648
Rwanda	..	..	19	48
Samoa	..	..	1	1

Name	Origin ¹		Designated member	
	Number of renewals	Number of designs	Number of renewals	Number of designs
San Marino	..	..	20	43
Sao Tome and Principe	..	..	19	56
Senegal	..	..	26	213
Serbia	8	15	418	1,569
Singapore	6	9	1,018	3,478
Slovakia (b)	5	54	n.a.	n.a.
Slovenia	26	44	246	1,375
Spain	72	265	132	577
Suriname	..	..	32	402
Sweden (b)	79	321	n.a.	n.a.
Switzerland	1,010	4,177	2,771	13,006
Syrian Arab Republic	..	..	22	77
Tajikistan	..	..	105	336
Tunisia	..	..	393	1,308
Türkiye	68	235	1,920	7,901
Turkmenistan	..	..	21	55
Ukraine	13	20	920	3,247
United Arab Emirates (a)	1	1	n.a.	n.a.
United Kingdom	80	268	764	2,675
United States of America	425	1,966	1,396	2,867
Viet Nam	..	..	6	13
Others	2	2	..	..
Total	5,948	22,985	27,192	101,932

Note: Only those countries/territories of origin and designated Hague member countries or jurisdictions for which Hague System statistics exist for 2023 are listed. The Benelux countries are Belgium, Luxembourg, and the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

¹ 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) The IP office is the Benelux Office for Intellectual Property.

n.a. indicates not applicable.

.. indicates zero.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2025.

Annexes

A brief presentation of the Hague System

Introduction

The WIPO-administered Hague System for the International Registration of Industrial Designs comprises two international treaties: the Hague Act (1960) and the Geneva Act (1999). If the Hague System had not been established, the procedure for protecting designs in multiple jurisdictions would 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.

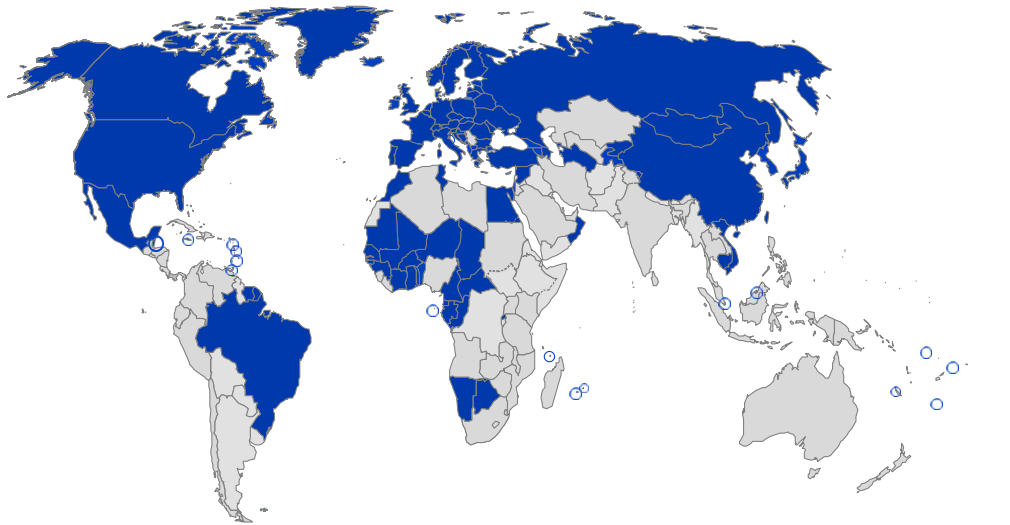
As at December 31, 2024, the Hague System comprised 80 members. This means that applicants can obtain protection for their designs in a geographical area incorporating a total of 97 countries. The difference between the number of Hague members and the number of countries covered by the System is due 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 2024



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 illustrates the procedure for filing applications in multiple jurisdictions via the Hague System.

An international application¹ is normally filed directly with the IB,² which is responsible for carrying out an examination to verify that it meets all the formalities required. 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 requestseither immediate publication or a deferment of publication.³ 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.⁴ 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*.⁵ In the case of a refusal, applicants have the

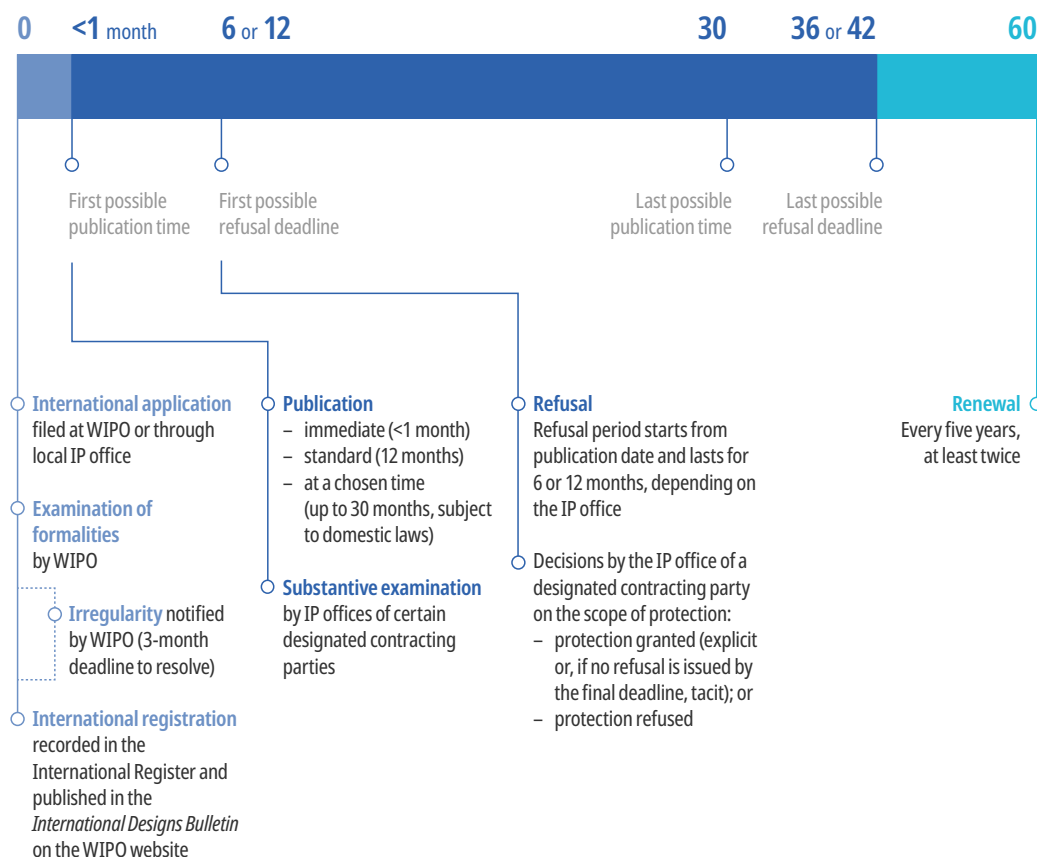
- 1 An international application does not require a prior national application or registration. It must be filed in one of three working languages – English, French or Spanish – and list the designated members (i.e., states or intergovernmental organizations such as the EU or the OAPI) in which protection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

same right of appeal as those who file directly with a national or regional office.⁶ However, if the IB does not receive a notification of refusal from a national or regional office within the prescribed time period, the international registration is considered valid within that jurisdiction and has effect as a grant of protection in the jurisdiction concerned.⁷

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

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

Overview of the industrial design registration process



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

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 or 12 months, as the case may be).

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 2024. 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.

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 2023.

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 (RCD). 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 a separate application with each IP office concerned. 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: <https://hague.wipo.int/#/bulletin/browse-by-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 either 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, 2024, the Hague System comprised 80 members covering 97 countries/ territories.

African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI)	Luxembourg
Albania	Mali
Armenia	Mauritius
Azerbaijan	Mexico
Belarus	Monaco
Belgium	Mongolia
Belize	Montenegro
Benin	Morocco
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Namibia
Botswana	Netherlands (Kingdom of the)
Brazil	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	Saint Kitts and Nevis
Estonia	Samoa
European Union	San Marino
Finland	Sao Tome and Principe
France	Senegal
Gabon	Serbia
Georgia	Singapore
Germany	Slovenia
Ghana	Spain
Greece	Suriname
Hungary	Switzerland
Iceland	Syrian Arab Republic
Israel	Tajikistan
Italy	Tunisia
Jamaica	Türkiye
Japan	Turkmenistan
Kyrgyzstan	Ukraine
Latvia	United Kingdom
Liechtenstein	United States of America
Lithuania	Viet Nam

