



Hague Yearly Review 2026



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International Registration of Industrial Designs

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Contents

Acknowledgments	5
Further information	5
Key numbers for 2025	6
Special theme: Multi-class filing behavior among Hague applicants	7
Introduction	7
How often do applicants file international applications across multiple classes?	8
Do multi-class filing strategies differ across countries and applicants?	9
Which class combinations are most common in multi-class filings?	10
Are multi-class filings based on priority claims?	13
Multi-class applications designating the same Hague member	14
Conclusions	18
A. Statistics on Hague international applications	19
Highlights	19
Hague international applications	24
Designations in Hague international applications	31
Locarno classes contained in Hague international applications	36
Resident and non-resident applications by filing route	40
B. Statistics on Hague international registrations, renewals, and registrations in force	42
Highlights	42
Hague international registrations and refusals	45
Renewals of Hague international registrations	49
Hague international registrations in force	54

C. Decision outcomes for Hague international registrations and timeliness of decisions	57
Highlights	57
Decision outcomes	60
Timeliness of decisions	64
D. Registration fees, and fees collected and distributed by the International Bureau	66
Highlights	66
Fees collected and distributed	68
E. Statistical tables and annexes	70
Statistical tables	72
Annexes	78
A brief presentation of the Hague System	78
Data description	81
Acronyms	81
Glossary	82
Locarno classes and industry sectors	85
Hague members	86

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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 2025

10,344 (+9.4%)
International applications

28,588 (+5.2%)
Designs contained in
international applications

10,044 (+13.5%)
International registrations

28,551 (+10.8%)
Designs contained in international
registrations

45,698 (+6.2%)
Designations in international
applications

115,446 (-2.8%)
Designs contained in designations
in international applications

43,642 (+11.7%)
Designations in international
registrations

113,295 (+9.1%)
Designs contained in designations
in international registrations

6,740 (+13.3%)
Renewals of international
registrations

23,641 (+2.8%)
Designs contained in renewals of
international registrations

67,878 (+8.9%)
International registrations
in force

242,209 (+6.2%)
Designs contained in international
registrations in force

Special theme: Multi-class filing behavior among Hague applicants

Introduction

The Hague System for the International Registration of Industrial Designs offers significant advantages to applicants, enabling them to seek protection for up to 100 designs across 99 countries through a single international application. The Hague System accommodates both those design systems that permit multiple-design applications and those that do not. Like most national or regional regimes, the Hague System operates as a "single-class" system for multiple design applications. Under current rules, applicants may file two or more designs in the same application only if they are embodied in products belonging to the same class of International Classification for Industrial Designs (Locarno Classification). Designs embodied in products belonging to different Locarno classes must therefore be filed in separate applications, even when submitted simultaneously as part of a broader filing strategy.

This structural limitation makes the Hague System a less attractive filing route than jurisdictions that permit multi-class filings. Notably, Japan, the European Union (EU) and the United Kingdom (UK) accept multi-class applications.

Given the competitive landscape and the administrative burden imposed by multiple separate filings, understanding how frequently Hague applicants seek protection across multiple classes is essential for system optimization. This special section examines the filing behavior of Hague applicants from 2016 to 2025, specifically analyzing whether applicants file designs for products exclusively within a single class or submit multiple applications for designs embodied in products across different classes within the same week.¹ Since the current Hague System does not permit a single application to include multiple classes, hypothetical multi-class filings are calculated based on the assumption that all filings made by the same applicant within a given week covering different classes represent a hypothetical multi-class intent (hereinafter referred to as "multi-class"). By treating contemporaneous filings by the same applicant as a proxy for a multi-class intent, this analysis aims to quantify the volume of such filings and provide evidence-based insights that may inform future discussions on potential system enhancements.

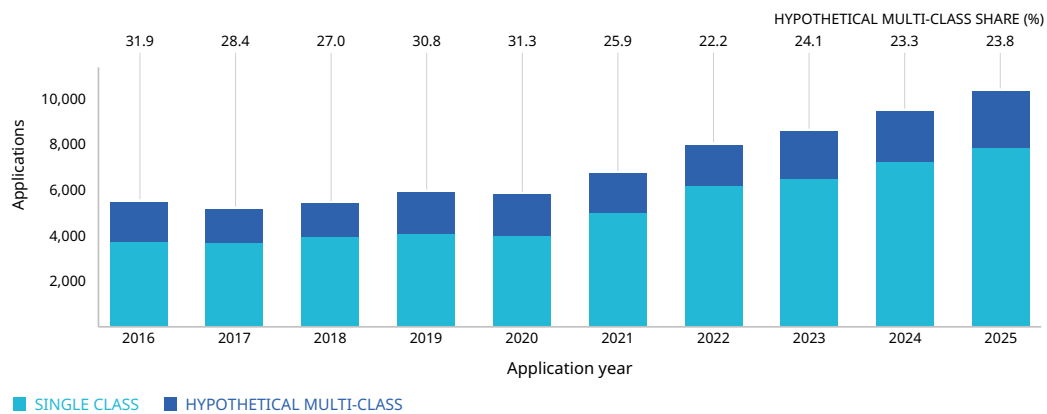
1 The analysis uses a one-week filing window to identify filings likely to form part of the same filing strategy. In practice, applicants often submit related international applications covering different Locarno classes over several consecutive days, reflecting either an internal preparation process, coordination with representatives, or administrative steps in the filing workflow. A one-week period therefore provides a balanced approach, capturing filings that are likely to be strategically related, while limiting the risk of linking unrelated filings made further apart in time.

How often do applicants file international applications across multiple classes?

The total number of applications grew substantially over the observation period, increasing from 5,476 in 2016 to 10,330 in 2025 – an 88.6% increase. This growth reflects the expanding global use of the Hague System. Notably, both single-class and multi-class application volumes increased in absolute terms, with single-class applications rising from 3,729 to 7,867 (a 111% increase) and multi-class applications climbing from 1,747 to 2,463 (+41%).

Throughout the period, approximately one-quarter of all applications originated from applicants who filed across multiple classes within the same week. The share of hypothetical multi-class applications ranged between 22.2% in 2022 and 31.9% in 2016, demonstrating a consistent multi-class filing intent among a significant segment of users (figure S1). While multi-class applications have grown in absolute numbers, their share relative to total applications has declined from 31.9% in 2016 to 23.8% in 2025. Despite this declining share, the fact that nearly one in four applications (23.8% in 2025) still come from applicants filing across multiple classes within a week remains significant. This proportion indicates that a considerable number of Hague applicants maintain design portfolios spanning multiple product categories and would potentially benefit from a multi-class filing capability.

S1. Single-class and hypothetical multi-class international applications, 2016–2025

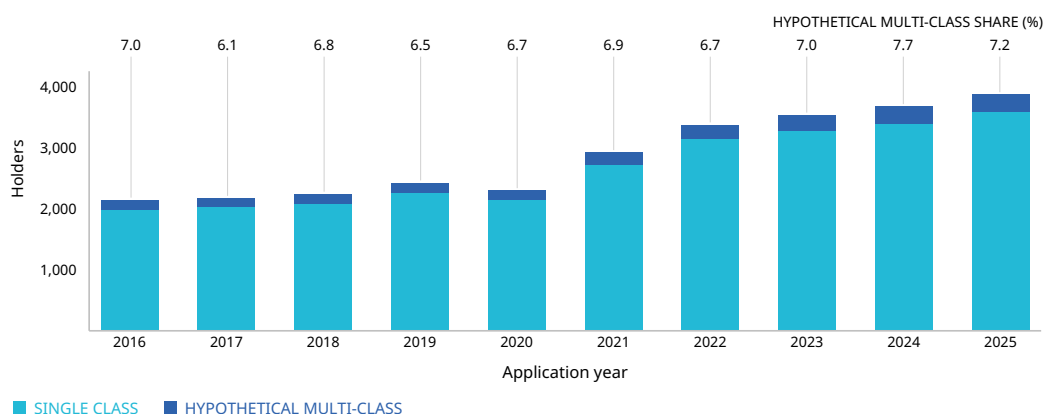


Note: Although the Hague System does not permit multi-class applications, for analytical purposes, filings are classified as hypothetical multi-class when the same applicant submitted multiple applications across different Locarno classes within the same calendar week.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2026.

The total number of distinct holders utilizing the Hague System increased steadily from 2,142 in 2016 to 3,871 in 2025. This growth indicates an expanding system adoption rate and a diversifying user base. Both single-class and multi-class holders have grown in number proportionally, suggesting that the system attracts both filing types at a similar rate. Multi-class holders represent a small but stable proportion of total users, ranging from 6.1% in 2017 to 7.7% in 2024, with the 2025 figure at 7.2% (figure S2). This remarkably consistent percentage – hovering around 7% – indicates that approximately one in 14 Hague users engages in multi-class filing behavior.

S2. Single-class and hypothetical multi-class international applications by holders, 2016–2025



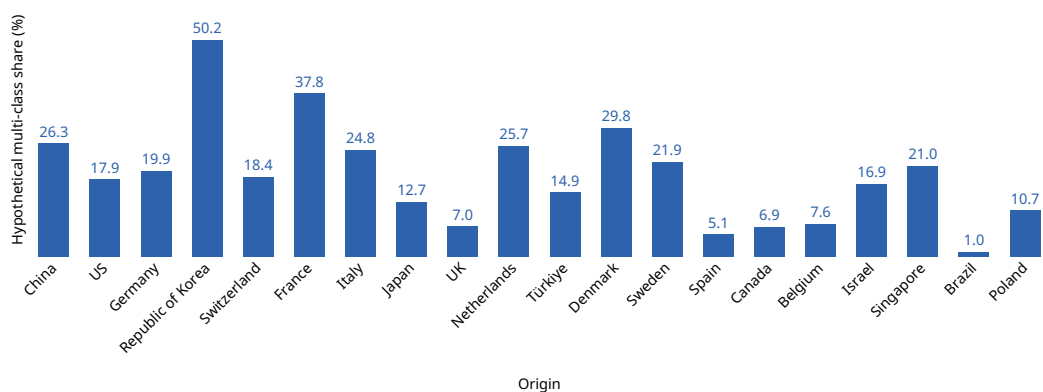
Note: Although the Hague System does not permit multi-class applications, for analytical purposes, filings are classified as hypothetical multi-class when the same applicant submitted multiple applications across different Locarno classes within the same calendar week. A single holder can be represented in both categories.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2026.

Do multi-class filing strategies differ across countries and applicants?

There is an extraordinary variation in the share of multi-class applications across the top 20 origins, ranging from 1.1% for Brazil to 50.2% for the Republic of Korea (figure S3). These same 20 origins could be categorized into three distinct groups. Together, the Republic of Korea, France (37.8%) and Denmark (29.8%) have a high share of total applications considered to be multi-class filings. In addition, a group consisting of China (26.3%), the Kingdom of the Netherlands (25.7%) and Italy (24.8%) have a slightly above the global average of approximately 24% (figure S1). In contrast, along with Brazil, Spain (5.1%), Canada (6.9%), the UK (7.0%) and Belgium (7.6%) have a low share of multi-class applications.

S3. Hypothetical multi-class share of international applications for the top 20 origins, 2023–2025



Notes: Although the Hague System does not permit multi-class applications, for analytical purposes, filings are classified as hypothetical multi-class when the same applicant submitted multiple applications across different Locarno classes within the same calendar week. The top 20 origins are based on the total number of international applications. The Netherlands refers to the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2026.

Table S4 shows the top 30 applicants that made the most multi-class applications for the 2023–2025 period. Companies located in the Republic of Korea and China dominate in terms of the absolute volume of multi-class filings, with LG Electronics leading at 528 multi-class filings, followed by Hyundai Motor (391) and Beijing Xiaomi Mobile Software (302). However, volume alone does not tell the whole story; the multi-class share percentages indicate distinct filing strategies across industries and regions. Companies such as the aforesaid LG Electronics

(74.6%), Hyundai Motor (84.1%) and Beijing Xiaomi Mobile Software (85.3%) demonstrate a strong preference for multi-class applications, suggesting they are seeking protection across multiple design classes simultaneously, likely reflecting a diverse product portfolio spanning electronics, automotive and consumer goods categories.

The most striking pattern emerges when multi-class share percentages are examined, showing that automotive and luxury goods manufacturers to rely the most on multi-class filings. Ferrari (96.4%), Voyah Automobile Technology (96.1%), PSA Automobiles (94.6%) and Renault (93.8%) lead in this metric, alongside luxury brands like Cartier International (91.4%) and Hermès Sellier (74.8%). In contrast, some of the major technology companies have a low multi-class share – namely, Philips Electronics (40.2%) and Beijing Rockrobo Technology (42.0%) maintain lower multi-class shares, possibly indicating a more specialized design portfolio or an intellectual property (IP) protection strategy that favors single-class precision over multi-class breadth.

S4. Single-class and hypothetical multi-class international applications for the top 30 applicants, 2023–2025

Applicants	Origin	Single-class	Hypothetical multi-class	Hypothetical multi-class share (%)
LG ELECTRONICS INC.	Republic of Korea	180	528	74.6
HYUNDAI MOTOR COMPANY	Republic of Korea	74	391	84.1
BEIJING XIAOMI MOBILE SOFTWARE CO., LTD.	China	52	302	85.3
HUAWEI TECHNOLOGIES CO., LTD.	China	158	299	65.4
SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	Republic of Korea	97	210	68.4
STELLANTIS AUTO SAS	France	16	191	92.3
FERRARI S.P.A.	Italy	7	187	96.4
HERMÈS SELLIER (SOCIÉTÉ PAR ACTIONS SIMPLIFIÉE)	France	56	166	74.8
PROCTER & GAMBLE CO.	US	92	125	57.6
MERCEDES-BENZ GROUP AG	Germany	129	123	48.8
CARTIER INTERNATIONAL AG	Switzerland	11	117	91.4
PSA AUTOMOBILES SA	France	5	87	94.6
DR. ING. H.C. F. PORSCHE AG	Germany	23	83	78.3
ZHEJIANG GEELY HOLDING GROUP; CO., LTD.	China	11	82	88.2
RENAULT S.A.S.	France	5	76	93.8
BEIJING ROCKROBO TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	China	101	73	42.0
VOLKSWAGEN AG	Germany	156	71	31.3
SHENZHEN FUTURE TECH CO., LIMITED	China	25	70	73.7
KONINKLIJKE PHILIPS ELECTRONICS N.V.	Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	104	70	40.2
SHENZHEN HANYANG TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	China	8	58	87.9
VERSUNI HOLDING B.V.	Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	68	57	45.6
RICHEMONT INTERNATIONAL SA	Switzerland	41	53	56.4
FISKARS FINLAND OY AB	Finland	22	50	69.4
VOYAH AUTOMOBILE TECHNOLOGY COMPANY LTD	China	2	49	96.1
SHARKNINJA OPERATING LLC	US	39	44	53.0
ALFRED KÄRCHER GMBH & CO	Germany	60	39	39.4
MUTO A/S	Denmark	3	37	92.5
BOTTEGA VENETA S.R.L.	Italy	11	37	77.1
DREAME INNOVATION TECHNOLOGY (SUZHOU) CO., LTD.	China	45	36	44.4
MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC CORPORATION	Japan	12	35	74.5

Note: Although the Hague System does not permit multi-class applications, for analytical purposes, filings are classified as hypothetical multi-class when the same applicant submitted multiple applications across different Locarno classes within the same calendar week. The top 30 applicants are based on the total number of hypothetical multi-class applications.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2026.

Which class combinations are most common in multi-class filings?

Table S5 shows the class combinations of multi-class filings. The multi-class filing data reveals several dominant class combinations, with Classes 12 and 26 accounting for a remarkable 20.8% of all multi-class filings – by far the most common pairing. Other significant combinations include Classes 12 and 14 (10.1%), Classes 13 and 14 (7.3%) and Classes 14 and 15 (7.0%). Notably, Class 12

appears frequently among top combinations – often paired with Class 21 (6.2%) and Class 6 (5.2%) – indicating its central role in multi-class filing strategies. Class 14 similarly demonstrates strong co-filing patterns across multiple classes. Additional notable pairings are Classes 6 and 26 (4.7%), Classes 14 and 23 (4.7%), Classes 2 and 3 (4.6%) and Classes 7 and 15 (4.3%), suggesting they represent common product or service portfolios that applicants seek to protect together.

S5. Hypothetical multi-class international applications by Locarno class, 2023–2025

Class	Top ten classes									
	Class 3	Class 7	Class 10	Class 12	Class 13	Class 14	Class 15	Class 23	Class 26	Class 28
Class 1: Foodstuffs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Class 2: Clothing	4.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.4
Class 3: Travel goods	0.0	0.8	1.6	1.2	0.9	3.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	1.1
Class 4: Brushware	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.1	1.1
Class 5: Textile piecegoods	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Class 6: Furnishing	0.6	1.6	0.3	5.2	0.6	3.0	0.6	1.0	4.7	0.3
Class 7: Household goods	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.6	1.0	2.7	4.3	3.4	1.4	0.7
Class 8: Tools and hardware	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.9	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.6	0.3
Class 9: Packages and containers	1.3	1.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.3	2.8
Class 10: Clocks and watches	1.6	0.6	0.0	1.6	2.3	3.4	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.7
Class 11: Articles of adornment	2.2	1.5	1.9	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.3
Class 12: Means of transport	1.2	0.6	1.6	0.0	2.8	10.1	2.4	0.6	20.8	0.0
Class 13: Equipment for producing electricity	0.9	1.0	2.3	2.8	0.0	7.3	4.4	2.2	1.8	0.9
Class 14: Recording and communication equipment	3.7	2.7	3.4	10.1	7.3	0.0	7.0	4.7	3.4	1.2
Class 15: Machines, not elsewhere specified	0.6	4.3	1.3	2.4	4.4	7.0	0.0	4.6	0.3	1.1
Class 16: Photographic apparatus	0.9	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.9	2.6	0.8	0.9	0.2	0.0
Class 17: Musical instruments	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Class 18: Printing and office machinery	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Class 19: Stationery and office equipment	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Class 20: Sales and advertising equipment	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1
Class 21: Games, toys, sporting goods	1.0	0.5	0.3	6.2	0.6	3.5	0.2	0.3	2.9	0.1
Class 22: Arms, articles for hunting and fishing	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Class 23: Heating and cooling equipment	0.5	3.4	1.1	0.6	2.2	4.7	4.6	0.0	0.6	1.1
Class 24: Medical and laboratory equipment	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.4	1.4	1.6	0.3	0.7	0.1	1.5
Class 25: Building and construction elements	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Class 26: Lighting apparatus	0.4	1.4	0.6	20.8	1.8	3.4	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.5
Class 27: Tobacco and smokers' supplies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Class 28: Pharmaceutical and cosmetic products	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.5	0.0
Class 29: Accident prevention and rescue equipment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Class 30: Animal care articles	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Class 31: Machines for preparing food or drink	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.0
Class 32: Graphic symbols and logos	1.2	1.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Note: Although the Hague System does not permit multi-class applications, for analytical purposes, filings are classified as hypothetical multi-class when the same applicant submitted multiple applications across different Locarno classes within the same calendar week. For a complete list of class definitions, visit: www.wipo.int/en/web/classification-locarno.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2026.

Filing behavior among the top 20 applicants filing multi-class applications varies considerably according to industry sector. Automotive manufacturers demonstrated the highest degree of class concentration, with companies such as Stellantis Auto, Mercedes-Benz and PSA Automobiles focusing from 73.6% to 79.1% of filings in a single Locarno class – predominantly Class 12 (means of transport) – rising to a near total concentration (98.4% to 100%) within their top two classes when combined with Class 26 (lighting apparatus) (table S6). In contrast, electronics and technology companies exhibited a more diversified filing pattern: while Samsung Electronics and Huawei Technologies each concentrated approximately half of filings (50.5% to 50.8%) in their primary class – typically Class 14 (recording and communication equipment) – it requires three classes to capture over 75% of their design applications. Luxury goods manufacturers such as Hermès Sellier and Cartier International show moderate concentration levels (23.9% to 30.7% in their top class), reflecting product portfolios that span multiple design categories. These patterns suggest that multi-class filing strategies are closely aligned to core business activities, with more specialized manufacturers achieving higher concentration ratios than diversified technology firms.

S6. Hypothetical multi-class international applications by Locarno class for selected applicants, 2023–2025

Applicant	Origin	Cumulative share of the top five classes					Class: ordered by share (highest to lowest)
		1	2	3	4	5	
LG ELECTRONICS INC.	Republic of Korea	22.9	45.5	65.3	81.3	85.2	Class: 14, 15, 23, 7, 13
HYUNDAI MOTOR COMPANY	Republic of Korea	50.6	76.2	90.5	92.8	94.9	Class: 12, 26, 14, 13, 15
BEIJING XIAOMI MOBILE SOFTWARE CO., LTD.	China	33.1	44.0	53.0	61.3	69.2	Class: 14, 15, 13, 10, 16
HUAWEI TECHNOLOGIES CO., LTD.	China	50.8	70.2	85.3	91.0	95.7	Class: 14, 12, 10, 26, 13
SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	Republic of Korea	50.5	67.6	76.2	81.9	87.1	Class: 14, 15, 3, 23, 7
STELLANTIS AUTO SAS	France	79.1	98.4	99.0	99.5	100.0	Class: 12, 26, 6, 14, 21
FERRARI S.P.A.	Italy	38.5	61.5	83.4	89.8	95.7	Class: 12, 21, 14, 26, 6
HERMÈS SELLIER	France	30.7	55.4	74.1	87.3	99.4	Class: 2, 3, 7, 11, 12
MERCEDES-BENZ GROUP AG	US	76.4	99.2	100.0			Class: 12, 26, 10
PROCTER & GAMBLE CO.	Germany	50.4	65.6	78.4	87.2	92.8	Class: 9, 28, 7, 24, 2
CARTIER INTERNATIONAL AG	Switzerland	23.9	46.2	65.8	80.3	94.0	Class: 28, 9, 10, 3, 11
PSA AUTOMOBILES SA	France	73.6	100.0				Class: 12, 26
DR. ING. H.C. F. PORSCHE AG	Germany	59.0	73.5	86.7	92.8	98.8	Class: 12, 26, 21, 6, 8
ZHEJIANG GEELY HOLDING GROUP; CO., LTD.	China	62.2	76.8	86.6	96.3	98.8	Class: 12, 26, 6, 21, 14
RENAULT S.A.S.	France	52.6	88.2	97.4	98.7	100.0	Class: 12, 21, 26, 8, 29
BEIJING ROCKROBO TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	China	68.5	83.6	90.4	97.3	100.0	Class: 15, 13, 4, 14, 8
VOLKSWAGEN AG	Germany	52.1	95.8	97.2	98.6	100.0	Class: 12, 26, 13, 14, 15
SHENZHEN FUTURE TECH CO., LIMITED	China	68.6	100.0				Class: 27, 13
KONINKLIJKE PHILIPS ELECTRONICS N.V.	Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	32.9	58.6	72.9	81.4	87.1	Class: 28, 24, 14, 3, 13
SHENZHEN HANYANG TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	China	79.3	87.9	93.1	96.6	98.3	Class: 15, 13, 14, 12, 8

Note: Although the Hague System does not permit multi-class applications, for analytical purposes, filings are classified as hypothetical multi-class when the same applicant submitted multiple applications across different Locarno classes within the same calendar week. For a complete list of class definitions, visit: www.wipo.int/en/web/classification-locarno.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2026.

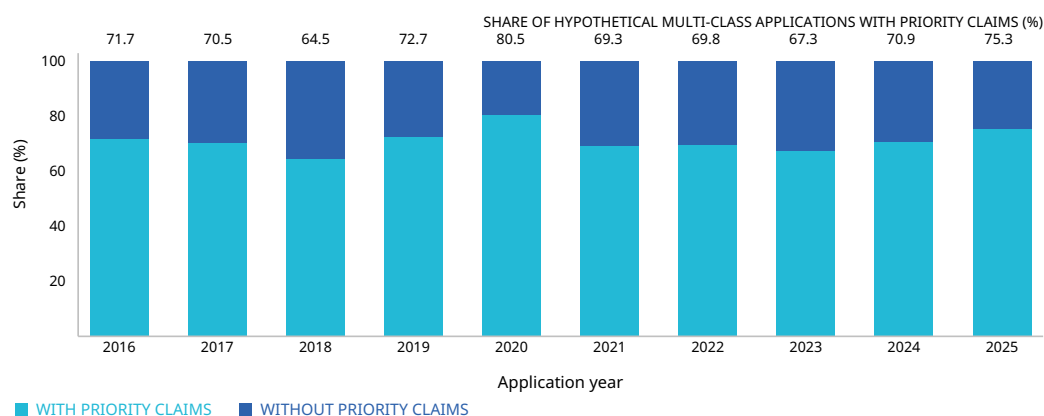
Are multi-class filings based on priority claims?

Applicants can file international applications based on earlier national or regional filings and claim priority from the earlier application. Figure S7 illustrates the overall distribution of multi-class applications by priority claim status, while table S8 provides detailed statistics for the top 30 applicants.

Multi-class applications with priority claims consistently account for the majority throughout the 2016–2025 period, averaging approximately 71% of all multi-class filings, though with notable year-to-year fluctuations. The share ranges from a low of 64.5% in 2018 to a peak of 80.5% in 2020, before moderating to 75.3% in 2025.

In absolute terms, both categories demonstrate robust growth, but at divergent rates. Multi-class applications *with* priority claims surged by 48.2% (from 1,252 to 1,855 applications), outpacing those *without* priority claims, which grew 22.8% (from 495 to 608 applications) over the same period.

S7. Hypothetical multi-class international applications with priority claims, 2016–2025



Note: This indicator examines whether hypothetical multi-class applications (as defined in figure S1 – same applicant filing across different classes within the same week) claim priority from earlier national or regional filings. Under the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, applicants can claim priority from an earlier filing made within the preceding six months. A priority claim allows an applicant to use the earlier filing date for assessing novelty and other substantive requirements.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2026.

The top applicants show distinct patterns according to industry and origin. Electronics and technology companies have the highest share of multi-class applications with priority claims. Chinese firms (Xiaomi Mobile Software, Huawei Technologies and Hanyang Technology) and companies from the Republic of Korea (LG Electronics and Samsung Electronics) all exceeded 95%, with several at 100%. In contrast, three applicants – Hermès, Renault and Richemont – filed no multi-class applications with priority claims (0%), while others like Volkswagen (21.1%), Muuto (18.9%) and Alfred Kärcher (25.6%) also had very low shares of applications with priority claims.

The automotive sector shows a split: Asian and some European manufacturers have high priority rates (PSA 100%, Hyundai Motor 95.9% and Voyah Automobile Technology 93.9%), whereas those of German automotive companies are much lower (Volkswagen 21.1%, Porsche 56.6% and Mercedes-Benz 74.8%). Luxury goods companies' rates vary widely, from Bottega Veneta at 100% to Hermès and Richemont at 0%, with Cartier (53.8%) and Ferrari (52.9%) in the middle range. The data suggest that Asian technology and automotive companies consistently use priority claims, whereas European companies – particularly German manufacturers and certain French luxury brands – more often file directly without priority claims.

S8. Hypothetical multi-class international applications with priority claims for top applicants, 2023–2025

Applicants	Origin	Total hypothetical multi-class	With priority claims	without priority claims	Share of hypothetical multi-class with priority claims (%)
KONINKLIJKE PHILIPS ELECTRONICS N.V.	Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	70	70	0	100.0
BOTTEGA VENETA S.R.L.	Italy	37	37	0	100.0
PSA AUTOMOBILES SA	France	87	87	0	100.0
FISKARS FINLAND OY AB	Finland	50	50	0	100.0
BEIJING XIAOMI MOBILE SOFTWARE CO., LTD.	China	302	302	0	100.0
HUAWEI TECHNOLOGIES CO., LTD.	China	299	299	0	100.0
LG ELECTRONICS INC.	Republic of Korea	528	523	5	99.1
SHENZHEN HANYANG TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	China	58	57	1	98.3
HYUNDAI MOTOR COMPANY	Republic of Korea	391	375	16	95.9
SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	Republic of Korea	210	201	9	95.7
SHENZHEN FUTURE TECH CO., LIMITED	China	70	67	3	95.7
SHARKNINJA OPERATING LLC	US	44	42	2	95.5
DREAME INNOVATION TECHNOLOGY (SUZHOU) CO., LTD.	China	36	34	2	94.4
VOYAH AUTOMOBILE TECHNOLOGY COMPANY LTD	China	49	46	3	93.9
BEIJING ROCKROBO TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	China	73	67	6	91.8
VERSUNI HOLDING B.V.	Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	57	52	5	91.2
MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC CORPORATION	Japan	35	29	6	82.9
MERCEDES-BENZ GROUP AG	Germany	123	92	31	74.8
STELLANTIS AUTO SAS	France	191	135	56	70.7
PROCTER & GAMBLE CO.	US	125	84	41	67.2
DR. ING. H.C. F. PORSCHE AG	Germany	83	47	36	56.6
CARTIER INTERNATIONAL AG	Switzerland	117	63	54	53.8
FERRARI S.P.A.	Italy	187	99	88	52.9
ZHEJIANG GEELY HOLDING GROUP; CO., LTD.	China	82	23	59	28.0
ALFRED KÄRCHER GMBH & CO	Germany	39	10	29	25.6
VOLKSWAGEN AG	Germany	71	15	56	21.1
MUTO A/S	Denmark	37	7	30	18.9
HERMÈS SELLIER (SOCIÉTÉ PAR ACTIONS SIMPLIFIÉE)	France	166	0	166	0.0
RENAULT S.A.S.	France	76	0	76	0.0
RICHEMONT INTERNATIONAL SA	Switzerland	53	0	53	0.0

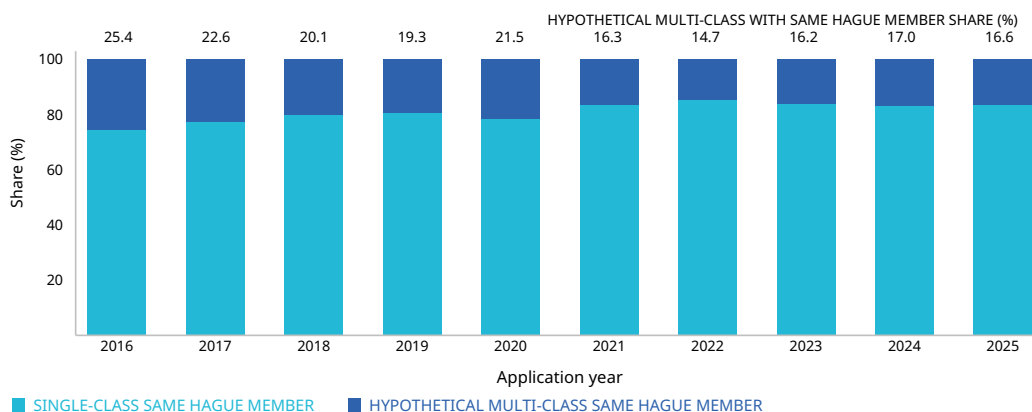
Note: This indicator examines whether the hypothetical multi-class applications (as defined in figure S1 – same applicant filing across different classes within the same week) claim priority from earlier national or regional filings. Under the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, applicants can claim priority from an earlier filing made within the preceding six months. A priority claim allows an applicant to use the earlier filing date for assessing novelty and other substantive requirements. The top applicants are based on the total number of multi-class applications.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2026.

Multi-class applications designating the same Hague member

Although multi-class filings with the same Hague member increased 23.4% from 1,389 in 2016 to 1,714 in 2025, their share of total same Hague member applications dropped from 25.4% to 16.6% (figure S9). This paradox is due to there having been strong growth in single-class applications with the same Hague member, which more than doubled during the period. The lowest point for multi-class applications occurred in 2022 at 14.7%, with a modest recovery to the 16–17% range in 2023–2025, suggesting renewed but still subdued multi-class activity.

S9. Hypothetical multi-class international applications designating the same Hague member, 2016–2025

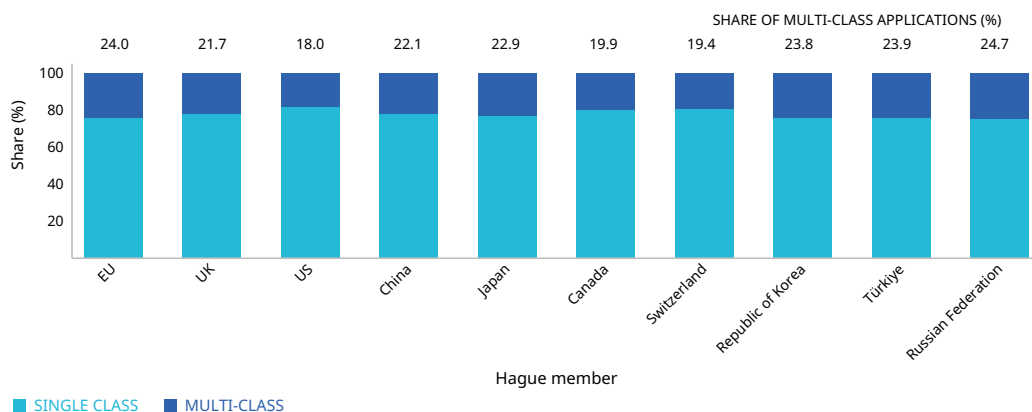


Note: Although the Hague System does not permit multi-class applications, for analytical purposes, filings are classified as hypothetical multi-class when the same applicant submitted multiple applications across different Locarno classes within the same calendar week.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2026.

Figure S10 reveals a considerable variation in multi-class filing preferences among the top 10 designated Hague members, with most maintaining notably higher shares than recent overall averages. The Russian Federation leads at 24.7%, followed by the EU (24.0%), Türkiye (23.9%) and the Republic of Korea (23.8%), while the United States of America (US) shows the smallest proportion at 18%. Compared to the overall trend (figure S9) – which declined from 25.4% in 2016 to approximately 16–17% in 2023–2025 – most top designated members maintained significantly elevated multi-class shares. Seven of the 10 top offices – the Russian Federation, the EU, Türkiye, the Republic of Korea, Japan, China and the UK – maintain shares above 21%, suggesting that applicants targeting these major markets are more likely to utilize multi-class filings than the overall applicant population.

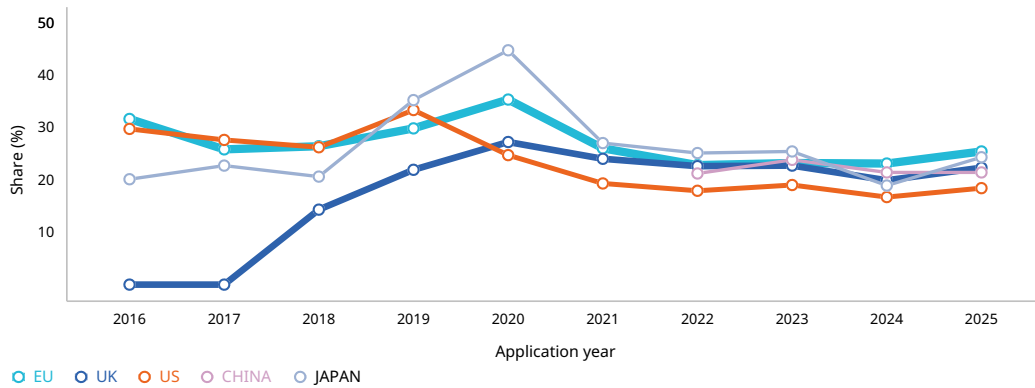
S10. Hypothetical multi-class international applications designating the same Hague member for the top 10 designated Hague members, 2023–2025



Note: Although the Hague System does not permit multi-class applications, for analytical purposes, filings are classified as hypothetical multi-class when the same applicant submitted multiple applications across different Locarno classes within the same calendar week. The top 10 designated Hague members are based on the total number of hypothetical multi-class applications for the 2023–2025 period.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2026.

S11. Share of hypothetical multi-class international applications designating the same Hague member for the top five designated Hague members, 2016–2025



Note: Although the Hague System does not permit multi-class applications, for analytical purposes, filings are classified as hypothetical multi-class when the same applicant submitted multiple applications across different Locarno classes within the same calendar week. The top five designated Hague members are based on the total number of hypothetical multi-class applications in 2025.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2026.

The multi-class filing trends among the top five designated Hague members reveal distinct patterns over the 2016–2025 period (figure S11). The EU exhibited a considerable variation in rate, starting at 31.6% in 2016, reaching 35.3% in 2020, then declining to the low-20% range before increasing to 25.4% in 2025. Japan showed the widest fluctuation, rising from 20.1% in 2016 to a peak of 44.7% in 2020, followed by a decline to 18.9% in 2024 and a subsequent increase to 24.3% in 2025. The US displayed a consistent downward trend, declining from 29.7% in 2016 to 16.7% in 2024, with an increase to 18.4% in 2025, representing the lowest multi-class share among major markets. The UK, with data beginning in 2018, increased from 14.3% to 27.3% in 2020 before stabilizing in the 20–23% range. China, with the shortest data series starting in 2022, consistency maintained a rate between 21% and 24%, and showed the least variation among the top five designated members.

S12. Hypothetical multi-class international applications by applicants designating the top two designated Hague members, 2023–2025

Applicant	Origin	Designated Hague member: EU		
		Hypothetical multi-class applications	Total applications	Hypothetical multi-class share (%)
HYUNDAI MOTOR COMPANY	Republic of Korea	389	463	84.0
LG ELECTRONICS INC.	Republic of Korea	340	469	72.5
BEIJING XIAOMI MOBILE SOFTWARE CO.	China	299	351	85.2
HUAWEI TECHNOLOGIES CO., LTD.	China	299	455	65.7
SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	Republic of Korea	208	304	68.4
HERMÈS SELLIER	France	136	158	86.1
PROCTER & GAMBLE CO.	US	107	186	57.5
FERRARI S.P.A.	Italy	80	85	94.1
ZHEJIANG GEELY HOLDING GROUP; CO., LTD.	China	71	79	89.9
SHENZHEN FUTURE TECH CO.	China	64	85	75.3

Applicant	Origin	Designated Hague member: UK			
		Hypothetical multi-class applications	Total applications	Hypothetical multi-class share (%)	
SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	Republic of Korea	175	254	68.9	
HERMÈS SELLIER	France	126	146	86.3	
LG ELECTRONICS INC.	Republic of Korea	116	158	73.4	
PROCTER & GAMBLE CO.	US	107	183	58.5	
FERRARI S.P.A.	Italy	81	86	94.2	
BEIJING XIAOMI MOBILE SOFTWARE CO.	China	74	90	82.2	
CARTIER INTERNATIONAL AG	Switzerland	71	78	91.0	
MERCEDES-BENZ GROUP AG	Germany	71	119	59.7	
SHENZHEN FUTURE TECH CO., LIMITED	China	64	80	80.0	
KONINKLIJKE PHILIPS ELECTRONICS N.V.	Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	64	136	47.1	

Note: Although the Hague System does not permit multi-class applications, for analytical purposes, filings are classified as hypothetical multi-class when the same applicant submitted multiple applications across different Locarno classes within the same calendar week. The top two designated Hague members are based on the total number of hypothetical multi-class applications in 2025.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2026.

Multi-class shares among top applicants designating the EU range from 57.5% to 94.1% (table S12). Ferrari had the largest share at 94.1%, followed by Zhejiang Geely (89.9%), Hermès (86.1%), Beijing Xiaomi Mobile Software (85.2%) and Hyundai Motor (84%). Asian electronics manufacturers showed moderate shares between 65% and 75%, including LG Electronics (72.5%), Samsung Electronics (68.4%) and Huawei Technologies (65.7%). Procter & Gamble had the lowest share at 57.5%.

Multi-class shares among top applicants designating the UK range from 47.1% to 94.2% (table S12). Ferrari again had the largest share at 94.2%, followed by Cartier International (91.0%), Hermès (86.3%) and Beijing Xiaomi Mobile Software (82.2%). Samsung Electronics and LG Electronics had shares of 68.9% and 73.4%, respectively, while Procter & Gamble and Mercedes-Benz record approximately 58–60%. Philips Electronics exhibited the lowest share at 47.1%.

S13. Hypothetical multi-class international applications by designated Hague members, 2023–2025

Year	All multi-class applications as reported in S1					Multi-class applications designating the same Hague members as reported in S9				
	Number of multi-class applications	Share of multi-class applications (%)				Number of multi-class applications	Share of multi-class applications (%)			
		Only Group 1	Group 1 plus Group 2	Group 1 plus others	Others		Only Group 1	Group 1 plus Group 2	Group 1 plus others	Others
2023	2,066	19.7	16.0	44.1	20.3	1,383	23.3	16.7	40.9	19.2
2024	2,200	23.1	16.0	40.4	20.6	1,606	26.1	16.4	36.9	20.7
2025	2,463	26.3	18.6	42.1	12.9	1,714	31.9	19.3	38.1	10.7

Note: Although the Hague System does not permit multi-class applications, for analytical purposes, filings are classified as hypothetical multi-class when the same applicant submitted multiple applications across different Locarno classes within the same calendar week. Group 1 refers to applications designating one or more of the following Hague members known to accept multi-class applications at the domestic level: the EU, Japan and the UK. Group 2 refers to applications designating one or more of Hague members that have declared a unity of design requirement under Article 13 of the Geneva Act: Brazil, China, Estonia, Kyrgyzstan, Mexico, Romania, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Tajikistan, the US, Uzbekistan and Viet Nam.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2026.

Table S13 reveals there was a notable trend toward consolidation in designation patterns for hypothetical multi-class international applications between 2023 and 2025. The total number of such applications increased from 2,066 to 2,463 over the period, with the most striking shift occurring in the composition of designated Hague members. Applications designating exclusively Group 1 countries (EU, Japan and the UK) grew substantially, rising from 19.7% to 26.3% of all multi-class applications, and even more dramatically from 23.3% to 31.9% when examining only those applications designating the same Hague members.

Conclusions

The analysis of Hague System filing behavior from 2016 to 2025 reveals a consistently substantial multi-class filing intent among applicants, despite the System being currently limited to single-class applications only. Approximately one-quarter of all applications (23.8% in 2025) originated from applicants filing across multiple Locarno classes within the same week, and around 7% of all Hague users consistently engaged in multi-class filing behavior. While the relative share of multi-class applications declined from 31.9% in 2016 to 23.8% in 2025, the absolute volume grew by 41% from 1,747 to 2,463 applications. This trend varies significantly across industries and origins, with automotive manufacturers (Ferrari at 96.4%, PSA Automobiles at 94.6%) and Asian technology companies (Beijing Xiaomi Mobile Software at 85.3%, Hyundai Motor at 84.1%) showing strong multi-class filing preferences. The dominance of specific class combinations – particularly Classes 12 and 26 accounting for 20.8% of all multi-class filings – further demonstrates that multi-class filing reflects legitimate business needs rather than random filing patterns.

Most of the top 10 designated Hague members maintained higher multi-class filing shares than recent overall averages. While shares declined between 2020 and 2022, they have since exhibited a modest upward trend.

A. Statistics on Hague international applications

Highlights

Filings for the international protection of industrial designs via the Hague System increased by 9.4%; designs contained in applications grew by 5.2% to reach 28,588 designs – a record number

In 2025, the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) received 10,344 international applications for design protection under the Hague System for the International Registration of Industrial Designs, a 9.4% increase over the previous year (see figure A1). Applications contained a record 28,588 designs, representing a 5.2% growth and marking the System's fifth consecutive year of expansion (see figure A2). The strong 5.2% growth rate in 2025 is largely attributable to China and the United States of America (US).

Applicants from at least 73 countries or territories filed one or more Hague application

The accession of Saudi Arabia and Uzbekistan in 2025 has increased the number of Hague members to 82. Applicants can now obtain design protection within the territories of 99 countries. Note that there are fewer Hague members than there are countries covered by the System. This is due to the Hague membership of the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI) and the European Union (EU). By choosing to designate these intergovernmental organizations in an application, applicants are able to gain protection for their designs across all the respective member states. In 2025, over 3,700 applicants from at least 73 countries filed international applications.

In 2025, applicants based in Europe accounted for more than half (53.9%) of all designs filed worldwide (see figure A6). This is largely attributable the majority of Hague System members being European countries. However, the proportion of designs originating from Asia has increased significantly over the past 10 years, rising from 12.6% in 2015 to 30.8% in 2025. 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 US (2015) has led to a substantial increase in Northern America's share, from 6.7% in 2015 to 14.7% in 2025. In contrast, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) and Oceania collectively had just 0.6% of the total share in 2025. This low share reflects the limited number of Hague Agreement parties within these three regions.

China was the top Hague System user in 2025, with 5,911 designs

China led design filings in 2025, with 5,911 designs, followed by Germany (4,530), the US (3,882), Switzerland (2,285) and Italy (2,015) (see figure A8). Four of these top five origins recorded growth. Filings from the US increased by 27.5%, and those from China rose by 21.4%, while Italy experienced a decline of 10.4%. Beyond the top five, Canada (+44.1%), Denmark (+59.2%) and Sweden (+30.2%) all recorded double-digit growth in 2025.

Over the past four years, the average number of designs per application has consistently trended downward, falling to 2.8 in 2025

Through the Hague System, applicants can register up to 100 different designs in a single international application. In 2025, no application reached this maximum. However, two applications – one from Germany and the other from Spain – included 99 designs.

In 2025, the average number of designs per application filed was 2.8, which is slightly lower than the previous year's ratio of 2.9 (see figure A3). The average number of designs per application has shown a downward trend over the past four years. This is in part because applications filed by new Hague System members from Asia – China, Japan and the Republic of Korea, for instance – have contained fewer designs compared to long-time European members like Austria, Germany and Italy. For instance, applications from the Republic of Korea averaged 1.5 designs per application in 2025 – the lowest average among top 20 origins. In contrast, applications originating from Austria contained an average of 5.5 designs (see figure A9). Among top 20 origins, Malta had the highest ratio, with 32.1 designs per application, with three of the eight applications from that country having 94, 90 and 42 designs, respectively.

Figure A10 shows that the share of single-design applications has trended upward. The most notable increase occurred between 2014 and 2016, coinciding with Japan, the Republic of Korea and the US joining the Hague System. This upward trend accelerated between 2022 and 2025, 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, with regard to long-time 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 2025. Among the top 20 origins, the Republic of Korea recorded the largest proportion of single-design applications, at 88.5%. In contrast, Germany had the lowest share, at 31.2% (see Figure A12), but at the same time reported the largest proportion of applications containing more than 10 designs, at 11.2%.

China's Huawei Technologies overtook Procter & Gamble of the US to become top Hague filer in 2025

China's Huawei Technologies became the leading filer, in 2025, with a record 1,200 designs included in published registrations (see table A4). Last year's top filer, Procter & Gamble of the US, dropped to third place, with 613 designs, which is 28 fewer than the previous year. Other top filers include Beijing Xiaomi Mobile Software of China, with 659 designs, Philips Electronics of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, with 540 designs, and Samsung Electronics of the Republic of Korea, with 525 designs. Six of the top 10 applicants operate within the ICT and consumer electronics sector, while two companies are active within the automotive sector, one company is active in consumer goods, one in construction.

In 2025, six of the top 10 applicants saw a substantial increase in the number of designs within published registrations compared to 2024. Huawei Technologies (769 additional designs), Beijing Xiaomi Mobile Software (429), Apple Inc. (323) of the US and Philips Electronics of the Kingdom of the Netherlands 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 14.3% in France to 73.3% in the Kingdom of the Netherlands (see figure A5). Designs originating from the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Republic of Korea were concentrated among just a few applicants, whereas those from France and Japan demonstrated greater diversity. In the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the top applicant alone accounted for 63.8% of all designs originating from that country in 2025, whereas in France, the top applicant filed only 8.5% of that country's designs total.

The European Union received 20,812 design designations in 2025, making it the most designated Hague member in international applications

In 2025, designations in total international applications increased by 6.2%, reaching 45,698 (see figure A16). However, the number of designs contained in designations declined by 2.8%, falling to around 115,400 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, referred to as designated members. In 2025, applicants could seek protection for up to 100 designs in a single international application covering up to 99 countries.

The European Union (EU) remains the most designated Hague member in international applications, with 7,182 designations (see figure A20) containing 20,812 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 15,881 designs, followed by the US (9,098), Switzerland (8,067) and China (6,841). Among the top 20 most designated members, Viet Nam saw the fastest increase at 41.9%, albeit from a low base, with designs contained in designations increasing from 1,397 in 2024 to 1,982 in 2025. The Republic of Korea (+17.3%), China (+11.9%) and Canada (+11.6%) also saw strong growth in 2025. In contrast, Morocco (-31.7%), the Russian Federation (-14.8%), Bosnia and Herzegovina (-11.4%), Türkiye (-10.5%) and Norway (-10%) were the five designated Hague members to record double-digit declines in the number of designs contained in designations in 2025 compared with the previous year.

In six of the top 15 most designated members, designs originating from the US accounted for the largest proportion of all designs in designations, with shares ranging from 17.9% in the UK to 40% in Mexico. Meanwhile, China had the largest share of all designs in five of the top 15 designated members (see table A24).

Applicants can designate every member of the Hague Agreement in an application, if they choose; but, in 2025, only one application from the US designated 80 Hague members, while three applications – two from France and one from the US – designated 74 members.

In 2025, about 18% of applications included a single designation, while 20.3% included two designations. Only 5.8% of applications included more than 10 designations (see figure A18). Since 2016, 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 27.6% in 2016 to 44.7% in 2025 (see figure A19). Conversely, the share of single-designation applications almost halved during the same period, from 33.2% in 2016 to 18% in 2025.

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

Designs relating to recording and communication equipment accounted for 13.2% of all designs in 2025

In 2025, the biggest share of total designs was in recording and communication equipment (Class 14), accounting for 13.2% of all designs. Means of transport (Class 12) at 8% occupied second spot, followed by packages and containers (Class 9) at 7.9%, furnishings (Class 6) at 6.7% and machines (Class 15) at 5.6%. The top 10 most specified Locarno classes together accounted for 63.9% of all designs in 2025, whereas the 10 least specified classes accounted for only 3.6% (see table A25). Among the top five classes, there was a significant growth in the number of designs relating to machines (+25%), and recording and communication equipment (+13.2%).

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 (24.8% of all designs), Japan (13.9%), the Kingdom of the Netherlands (28.2%) and the Republic of Korea (37%). For the UK (13.4%), it was class 21 (games, toys and sporting goods), for the US (18.7%) it was class 9, and for Switzerland (16.8%) class 10 (clocks and watches) accounted for the largest share of the total.

The Hague System accounted for around 39% of all non-resident design filings in 2024

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 2025, applicants worldwide sought protection for approximately 277,900 designs in foreign jurisdictions. Of these, 39.1% were filed via the Hague System, while the remaining 60.9% were filed via the Paris Route (see figure A29). This reflects a slight increase in the Hague System's share, from 37.5% in 2023 to 39.1% in 2024. 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 42.5%, followed by the UK at 31.3% and China at 27.1%. The EU and the US received only around one-fifth of their respective non-resident filings via the Hague System (see figure A30).

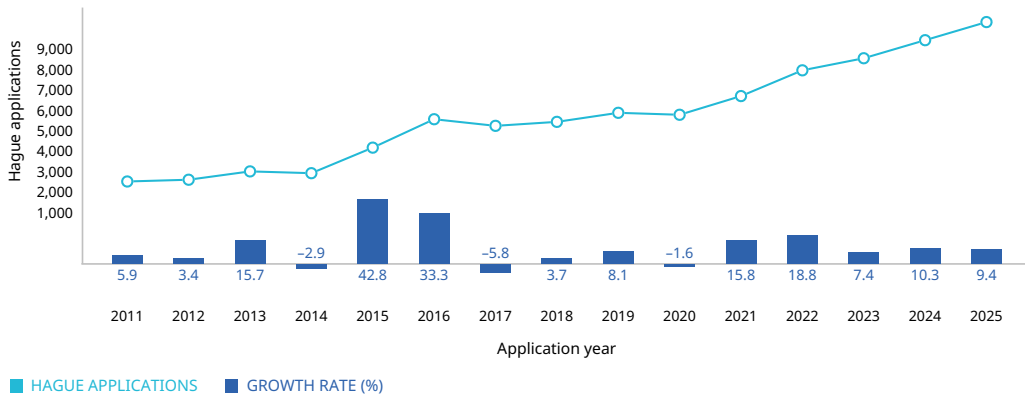
The Hague System is also used by applicants seeking protection for industrial designs within their domestic jurisdiction (i.e., resident Hague filings). Resident filings through the Hague System amounted to around 11,100 designs in 2024. In 2024, the EU received applications for the protection of 6,500 designs through the Hague System from resident applicants. The EU was followed by Switzerland (1,426 designs) and the UK (517). Switzerland received the largest share of resident filings via the Hague System at 54.7%, which is a considerable increase from its 2023 ratio of 48.6%. Switzerland was followed by Norway at 22.2% and Singapore (20.1%) (see figure A31).

Hague international applications	24
A1. International applications, 2011–2025	24
A2. Number of designs contained in international applications, 2011–2025	24
A3. Average number of designs per international application, 2011–2025	24
A4. Top Hague applicants, 2023–2025	25
A5. Share of the top three applicants for the top 10 origins, 2025	26
A6. Designs contained in international applications by region, 2015 and 2025	26
A7. International applications for the top 20 origins, 2025	27
A8. Designs contained in international applications for the top 20 origins, 2025	27
A9. Average number of designs per international application for the top 20 origins, 2025	28
A10. Share of single-design applications, 2011–2025	28
A11. Share of single-design applications for selected origins, 2011–2025	28
A12. Distribution of designs per application for the top 20 origins, 2025	29
A13. Distribution of international applications by language of filing, 2011–2025	29
A14. International applications with priority claims, 2011–2025	30
A15. Share of international applications with priority claims for the top 20 origins, 2025	30
Designations in Hague international applications	31
A16. Designations in international applications, 2011–2025	31
A17. Number of designs contained in designations in international applications, 2011–2025	31
A18. Distribution of designations per international application, 2025	31
A19. Share of applications by number of designations, 2011–2025	32
A20. Designations in international applications for the top 20 most designated Hague members, 2025	32
A21. Designs contained in designations in international applications for the top 20 most designated Hague members, 2025	33
A22. Average number of designs per designation for the top 20 most designated Hague members, 2025	33
A23. Distribution of designs per application for the top 20 most designated Hague members, 2025	34
A24. Designs contained in applications for the top 15 origins and the top 15 most designated Hague members, 2025	35
Locarno classes contained in Hague international applications	36
A25. Designs contained in international applications by class, 2022–2025	36
A26. Designs contained in international applications by class for the top 10 origins, 2025	37
A27. Distribution of designs contained in applications by the top three sectors for the top 10 origins, 2025	38
A28. Designs contained in international applications by class for the top 10 designated Hague members, 2025	39
Resident and non-resident applications by filing route	40
A29. Non-resident application design counts by filing route (direct and Hague), 2011–2024	40
A30. Non-resident application design counts by filing route for selected Hague members, 2024	40
A31. Resident application design counts by filing route for selected Hague members, 2024	41

Hague international applications

In 2025, international applications grew by 9.4% to reach 10,344 applications.

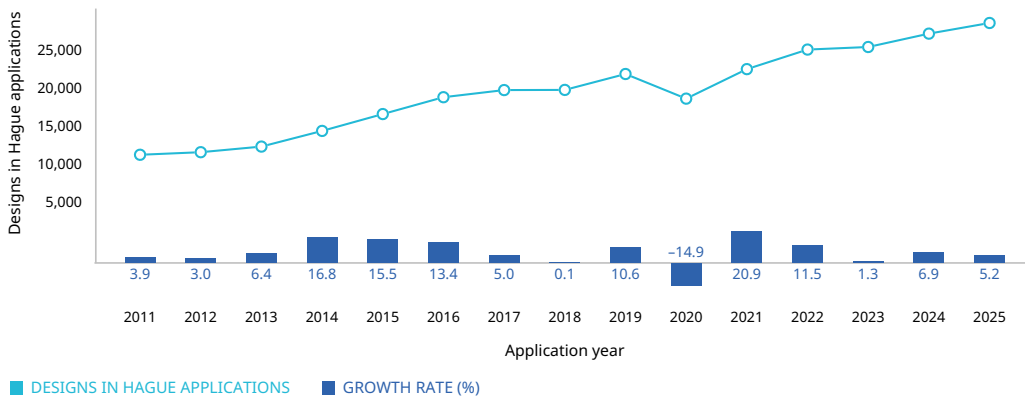
A1. International applications, 2011–2025



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2026.

Designs contained in international applications reached a record high of 28,588 in 2025, up 5.2% on the previous year.

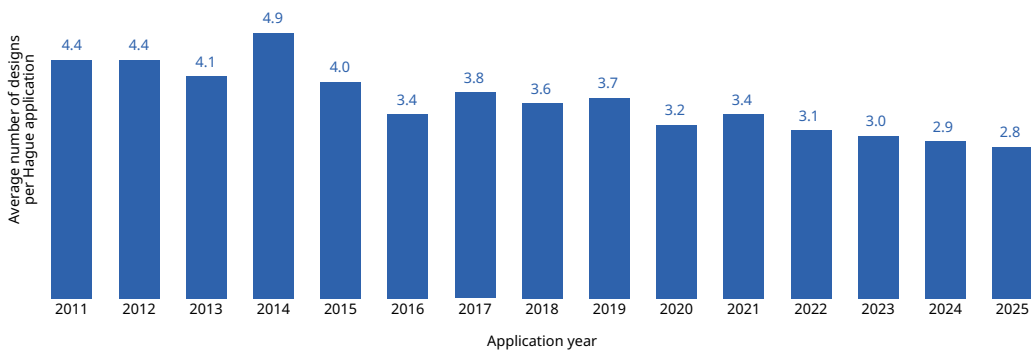
A2. Number of designs contained in international applications, 2011–2025



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2026.

The average number of designs per application has steadily declined over the past four years, down to 2.8 in 2025.

A3. Average number of designs per international application, 2011–2025



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2026.

With 1,200 designs in published registrations, Huawei Technologies climbed four positions to secure the top filing spot in 2025.

A4. Top Hague applicants, 2023–2025

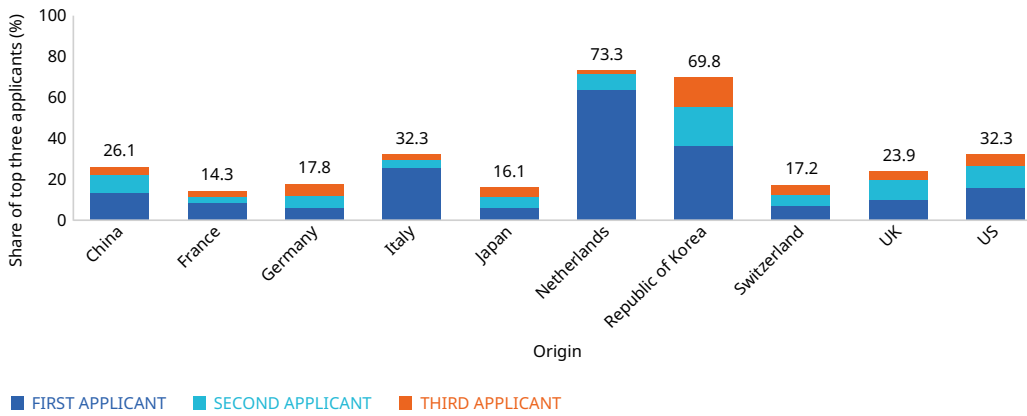
Ranking	Applicant's name	Origin	Number of designs contained in published registrations		
			2023	2024	2025
1	Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd.	China	44	431	1200
2	Beijing Xiaomi Mobile Software Co., Ltd.	China	315	230	659
3	Procter & Gamble Co.	US	525	641	613
4	Koninklijke Philips Electronics N.V.	Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	294	228	540
5	Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.	Republic of Korea	544	426	525
6	Apple Inc.	US	7	85	408
7	LG Electronics Inc.	Republic of Korea	352	459	347
8	Ferrari S.P.A.	Italy	172	442	266
9	Kronoplus Ltd.	Malta	172	93	246
10	Volkswagen AG	Germany	312	285	229
11	Beijing Rockrobo Technology Co., Ltd.	China	69	150	215
12	Chocoladefabriken Lindt & Sprungli AG	Switzerland	56	24	209
12	Luqom Holding GMBH	Germany	28	87	209
14	Stellantis Auto SAS	France	4	230	178
15	Harry Winston SA	Switzerland	71	76	144
16	Sharkninja Operating LLC	US	0	10	142
17	Abbott Diabetes Care Inc.	US	65	66	141
18	Renault S.A.S.	France	155	72	137
19	Hyundai Motor Company	Republic of Korea	119	185	134
20	BB Services GMBH	Germany	2	2	133
21	I. Paleohorinos Fotistika A.B.E.E.	Greece	187	79	128
22	Steinpol Central Services SP. Z O.O.	Poland	96	154	127
22	Xiaomi EV Technology Co., Ltd.	China	0	49	127
24	Braun GMBH	Germany	76	104	123
24	Candy Polstermobel GMBH	Germany	75	156	123
24	HFA Inc.	US	0	8	123
27	Hermès Sellier (société par actions simplifiée)	France	251	113	116
28	Alfred Kärcher GMBH & Co.	Germany	189	213	111
28	Societe des Produits Nestle S.A.	Switzerland	19	44	111
30	MB Brand Collection UG (haftungsbeschränkt)	Germany	0	10	109
31	Versuni Holding B.V.	Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	0	34	107
32	Saint Sass GMBH	Germany	0	0	106
33	Impress Diseã'o Iberia S.A.U.	Spain	0	0	104
33	Kefla GMBH	Germany	0	0	104
35	Thomas Sabo GMBH & Co. KG	Germany	87	86	103
36	David Karasek	Czech Republic	70	22	98
37	Jani International PTE. Ltd.	Singapore	0	9	96
38	Asahi Intecc Co., Ltd.	Japan	0	3	89
39	Gillette Company LLC	US	106	53	86
40	China Wonderland Nurserygoods Co., Ltd.	China	4	3	84
41	Richemont Internationa SA	Switzerland	64	39	83
42	Jellycat Ltd.	UK	255	119	81
42	Xiaomi Technology (wuhan) Co., Ltd.	China	0	13	81
44	Shenzhen Future Tech Co., Ltd.	China	0	30	77
44	Yeti Coolers, LLC	US	0	23	77
46	Reisenthel Accessoires GMBH & Co. KG	Germany	0	2	72
46	Zhejiang Smart Intelligence Technology Co., Ltd.	China	0	2	72
46	Zhuhai Pantum Electronics Co., Ltd.	China	36	45	72
49	Ahkah Co., Ltd.	Japan	25	8	71
50	Kaprock Management LLC	US	0	0	70
50	Keter Home and Garden Products Ltd.	Israel	0	2	70

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

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2026.

Among 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, 2025

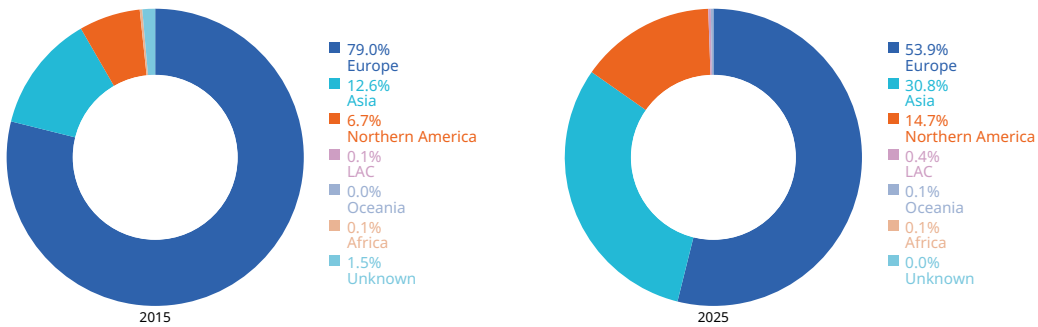


Note: Netherlands refers to the Kingdom of the Netherlands. Data are derived from designs contained in applications filed in 2025.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2026.

Europe accounted for over half of all designs in applications in 2025.

A6. Designs contained in international applications by region, 2015 and 2025

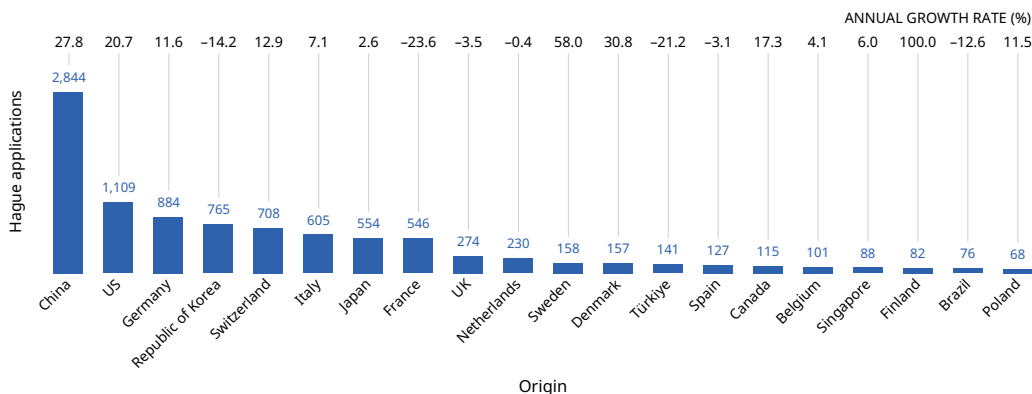


Note: Each geographical region includes the following number of countries or territories that filed at least one design application in either 2015 or 2025: Africa (10), Asia (19), Europe (41), Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) (7), Northern America (2) and Oceania (1). Regions are defined according to United Nations definitions.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2026.

China filed 2,844 international applications via the Hague System in 2025, up 27.8% on 2024.

A7. International applications for the top 20 origins, 2025

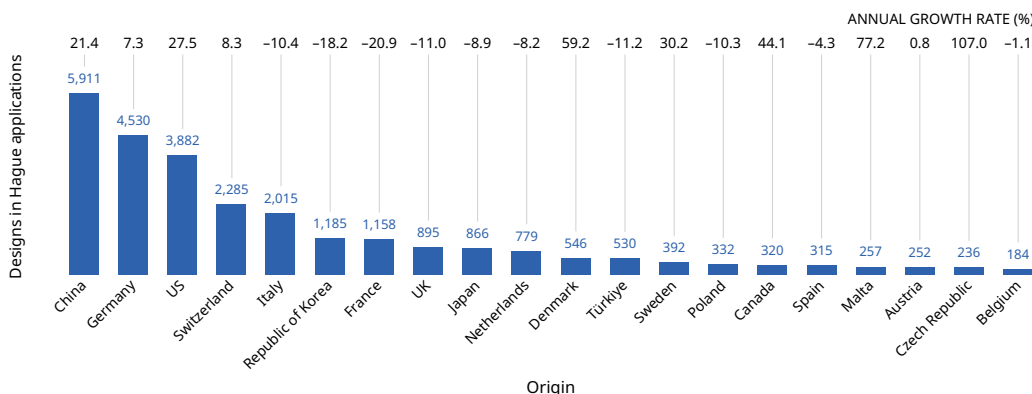


Note: Netherlands refers to the Kingdom of the Netherlands. The origin of an application is defined as the country or territory of residence stated in an applicant address.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2026.

China, with a 21.4% growth rate, remained the leading Hague System user in 2025, increasing its total to 5,911 designs.

A8. Designs contained in international applications for the top 20 origins, 2025

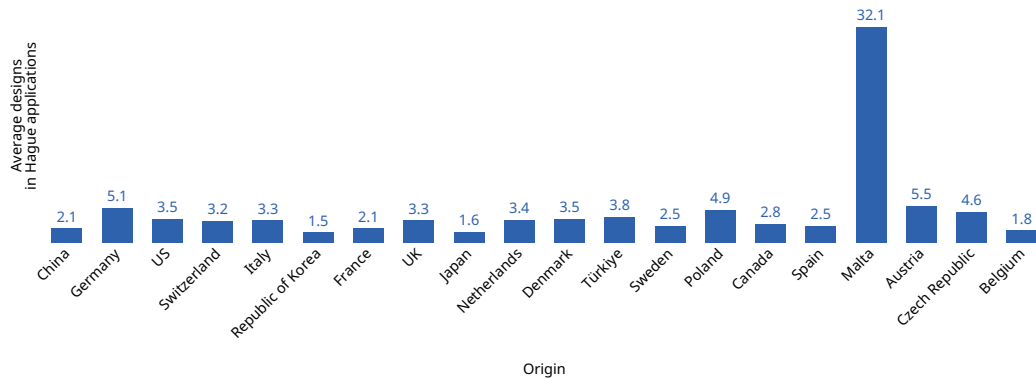


Note: Netherlands refers to the Kingdom of the Netherlands. The origin of an application is defined as the country or territory of residence stated in an applicant address.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2026.

Among top 20 origins, the average number of designs per application ranged from 1.5 for the Republic of Korea to 32.1 for Malta.

A9. Average number of designs per international application for the top 20 origins, 2025

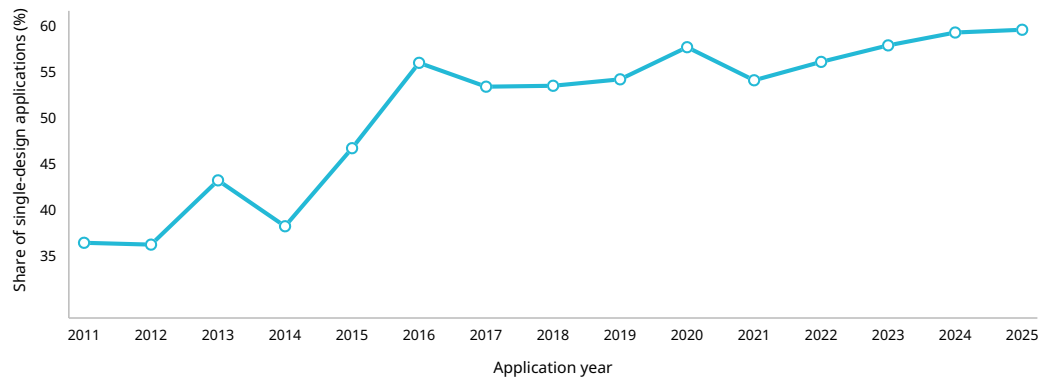


Note: Netherlands refers to the Kingdom of the Netherlands. The origin of an application is defined as the country or territory of residence stated in an applicant address. Top 20 origins are as reported in figure A8. Malta's high average number of designs per application is largely due to the fact that it filed only eight applications, three of which contained 94, 90 and 42 designs, respectively.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2026.

The proportion of single-design Hague applications has grown over the past four years, reaching 59.6% in 2025.

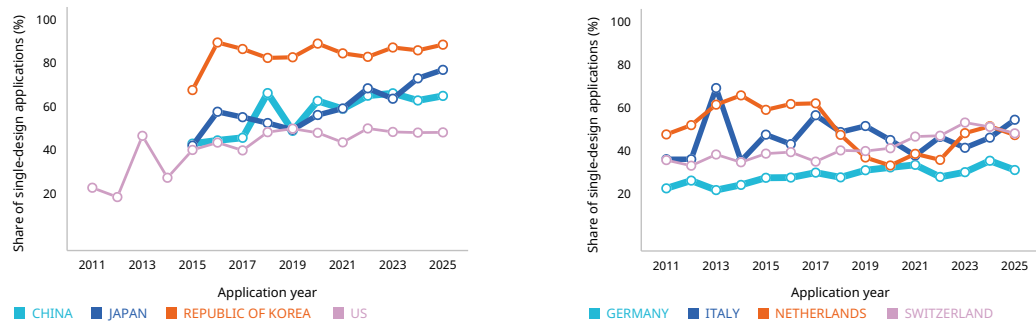
A10. Share of single-design applications, 2011-2025



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2026.

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, 2011-2025

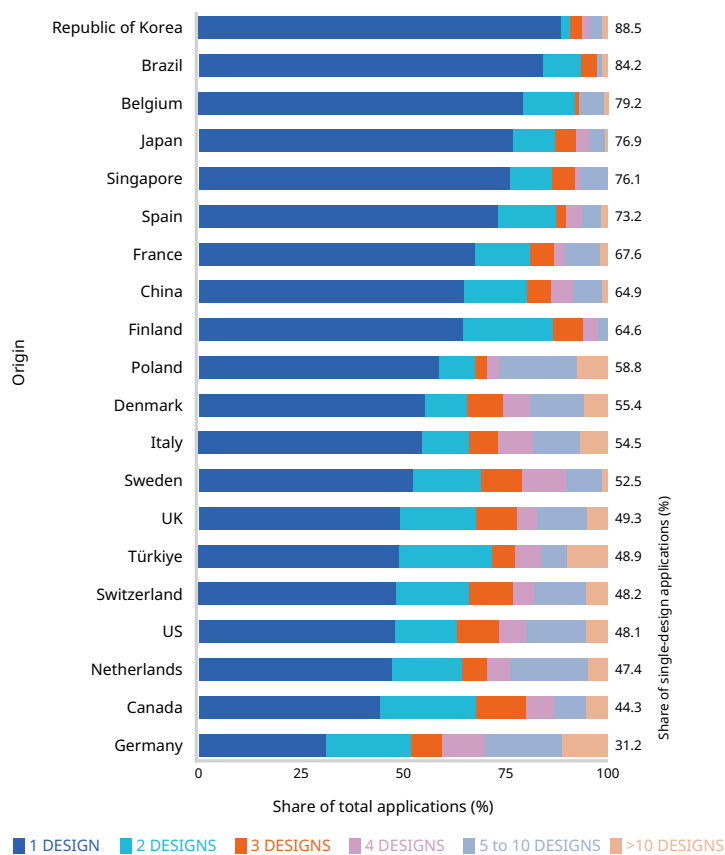


Note: Netherlands refers to the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2026.

More than 80% of applications from Brazil and the Republic of Korea were for single-design applications.

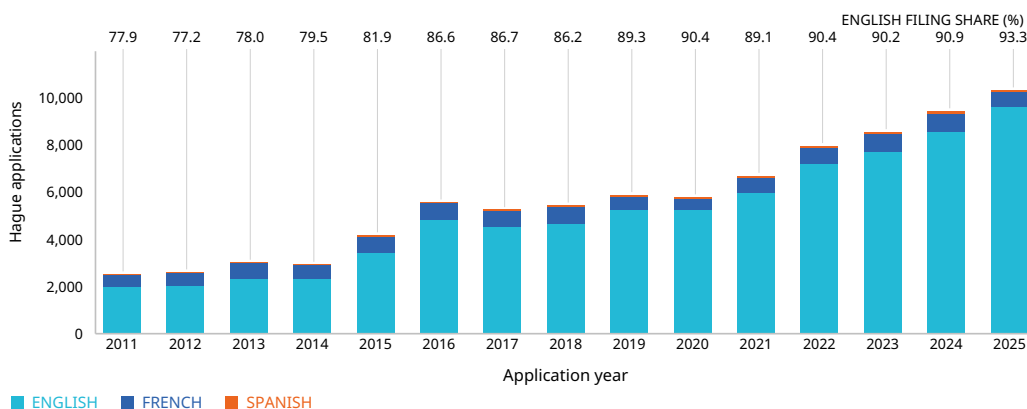
A12. Distribution of designs per application for the top 20 origins, 2025



Note: Netherlands refers to the Kingdom of the Netherlands. Top 20 origins are as reported in figure A7. Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2026.

The proportion of international applications filed in English has steadily increased over the past four years, reaching 93.3% in 2025.

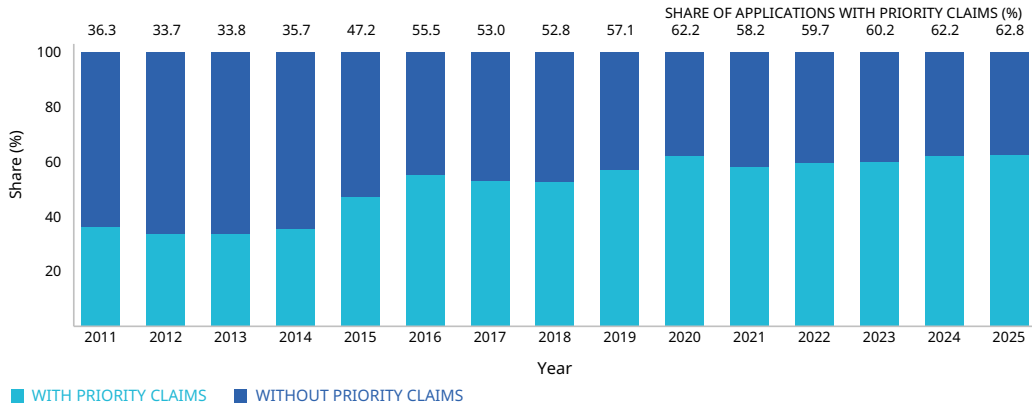
A13. Distribution of international applications by language of filing, 2011–2025



Note: International applications can be filed in English, French or Spanish. Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2026.

In 2025, more than 60% of all applications were based on priority claims, representing a substantial rise from the 47.2% a decade earlier.

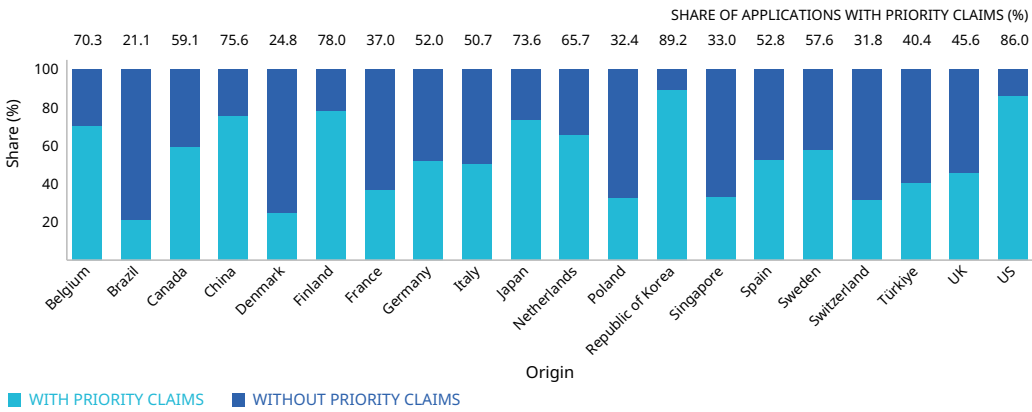
A14. International applications with priority claims, 2011–2025



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2026.

In 2025, the Republic of Korea and the US had the largest proportions of applications with priority claims.

A15. Share of international applications with priority claims for the top 20 origins, 2025



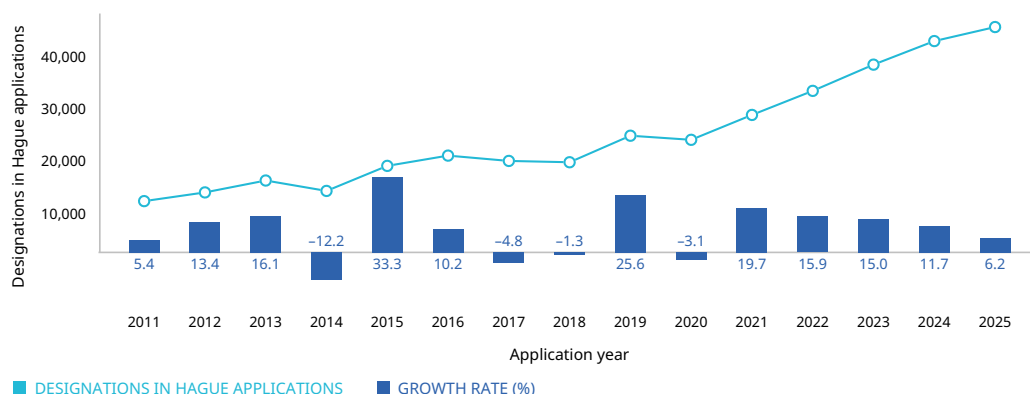
Note: Netherlands refers to the Kingdom of the Netherlands. Top 20 origins are as reported in figure A7.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2026.

Designations in Hague international applications

Designations in international applications increased by 6.2% in 2025, reaching 45,698 and marking a fifth consecutive year of growth.

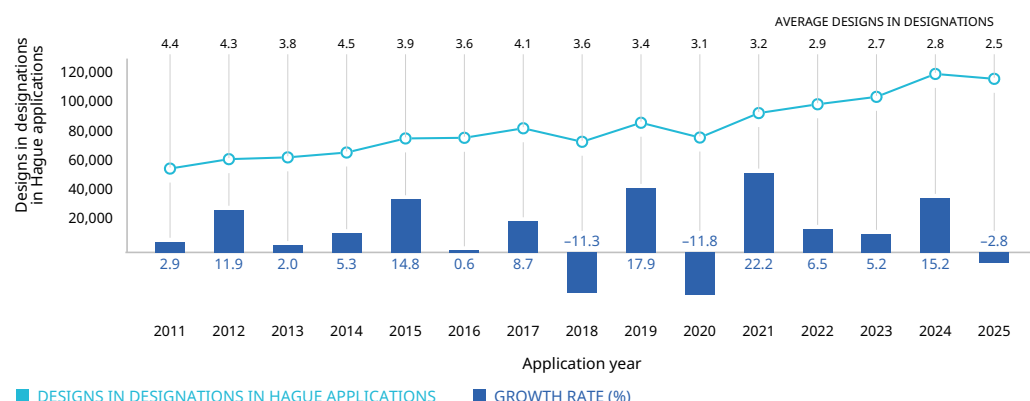
A16. Designations in international applications, 2011-2025



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2026.

In 2025, designs contained in designations decreased by 2.8%, falling to approximately 115,500.

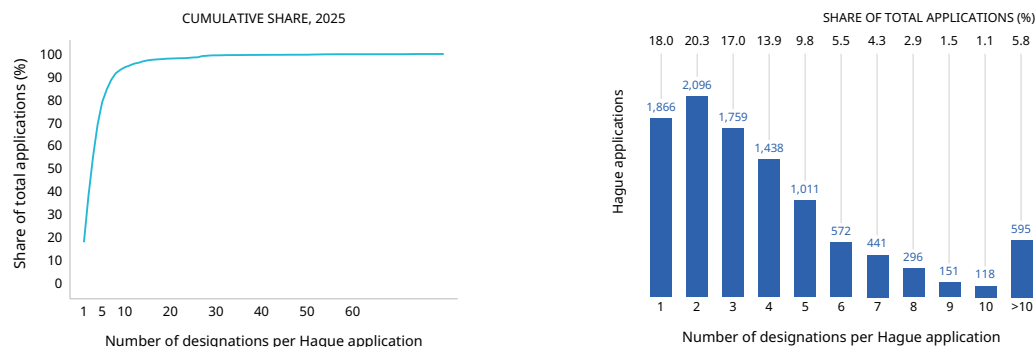
A17. Number of designs contained in designations in international applications, 2011-2025



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2026.

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

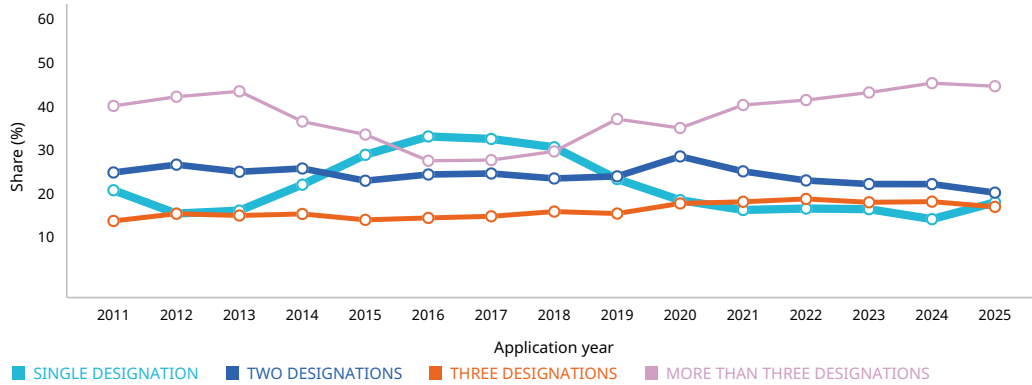
A18. Distribution of designations per international application, 2025



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2026.

Applications seeking protection in more than three Hague member jurisdictions increased from 35.1% in 2020 to 44.7% in 2025.

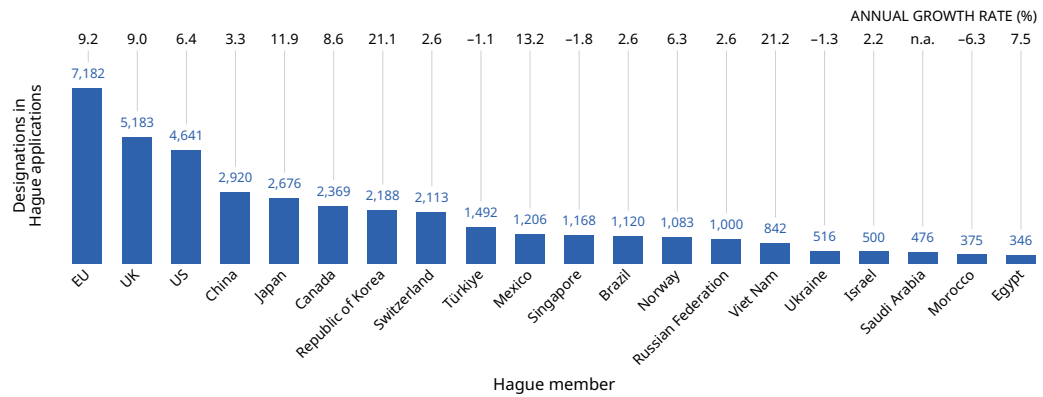
A19. Share of applications by number of designations, 2011-2025



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2026.

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

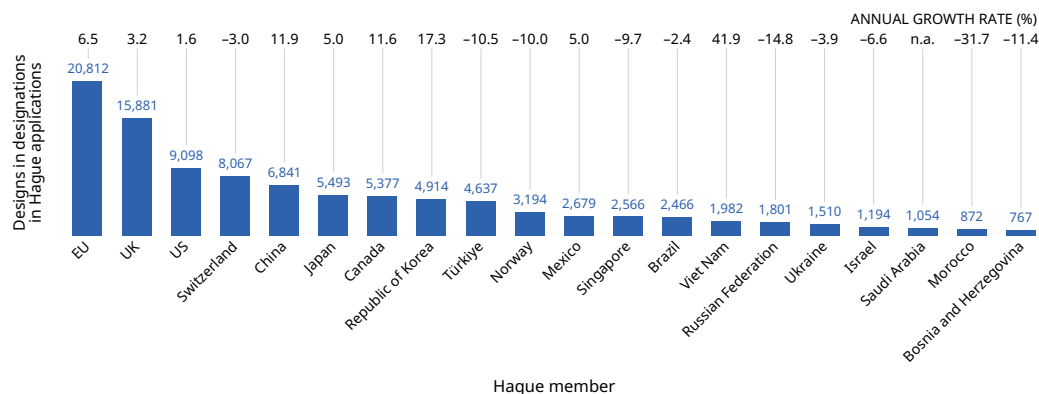
A20. Designations in international applications for the top 20 most designated Hague members, 2025



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2026.

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

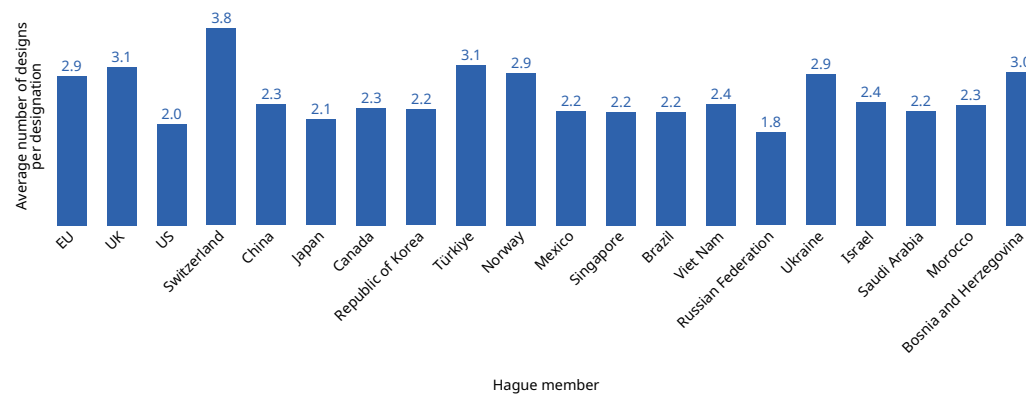
A21. Designs contained in designations in international applications for the top 20 most designated Hague members, 2025



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2026.

Switzerland, Türkiye and the UK ranked as the top three designated members with the highest average number of designs per designation in international applications.

A22. Average number of designs per designation for the top 20 most designated Hague members, 2025

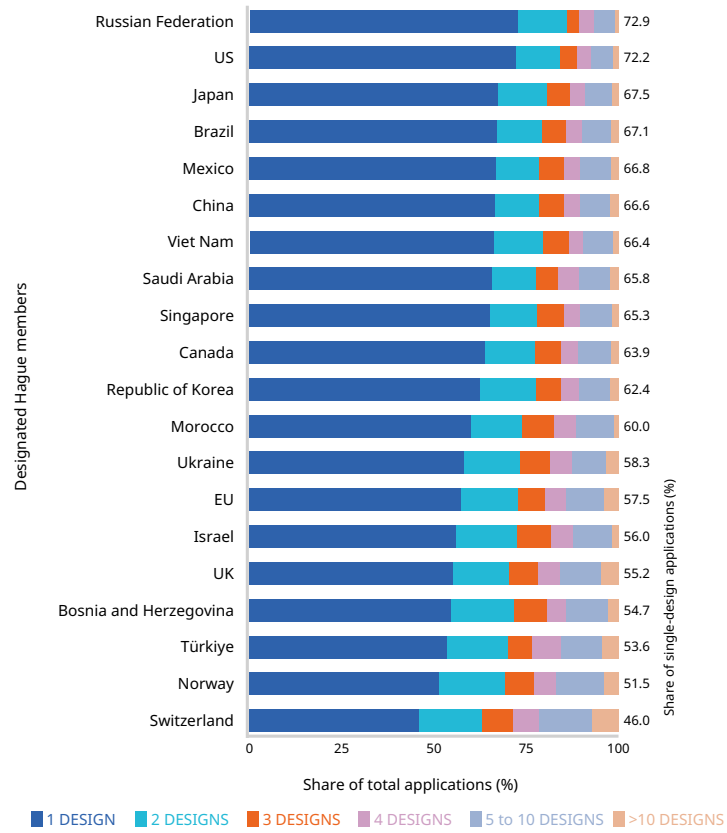


Note: The top 20 most designated Hague members are as reported in figure A21.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2026.

Among the top 20 members with the most designations under the Hague Agreement, Norway and Switzerland had the highest proportion of applications containing more than four designs.

A23. Distribution of designs per application for the top 20 most designated Hague members, 2025



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

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2026.

US applicants accounted for the highest number of designations in six of the top 15 Hague members, while Chinese applicants had the highest number in five.

A24. Designs contained in applications for the top 15 origins and the top 15 most designated Hague members, 2025

Origin	Designated Hague member (number of designs)														
	Brazil	Canada	China	EU	Japan	Mexico	Norway	Republic of Korea	Russian Federation	Singapore	Switzerland	Türkiye	UK	US	Viet Nam
Canada	33	181	96	309	34	28	11	25	0	3	24	17	266	82	2
China	456	1,046	133	4,874	1,543	402	441	1,314	839	512	227	234	2,132	2,855	403
Denmark	34	75	108	407	118	35	249	47	13	48	163	91	491	192	12
France	102	171	329	660	234	77	111	217	83	144	485	227	610	427	72
Germany	190	283	919	2,658	350	220	598	476	75	237	2,781	1,328	2,614	1,043	119
Italy	109	232	533	1,254	370	142	188	366	132	126	609	505	1,379	655	51
Japan	23	83	379	687	109	14	10	205	4	87	50	10	328	357	44
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	106	151	55	221	233	36	81	191	6	49	103	59	555	93	23
Poland	67	64	83	218	62	60	91	10	61	62	190	75	159	92	57
Republic of Korea	45	118	319	1,023	272	60	4	35	80	72	11	58	526	494	67
Sweden	50	52	169	228	44	52	192	38	3	15	130	17	240	143	38
Switzerland	275	500	619	1,874	524	189	423	595	146	541	1,652	876	1,479	635	183
Türkiye	7	18	75	452	5	12	4	25	38	2	9	130	177	98	1
UK	59	258	289	694	145	60	95	175	40	105	206	195	504	426	41
US	625	1,636	1,710	3,267	1,023	1,071	304	798	150	316	569	250	2,848	319	712
Others/Unknown	285	509	1,025	1,986	427	221	392	397	131	247	858	565	1,573	1,187	157
Total	2,466	5,377	6,841	20,812	5,493	2,679	3,194	4,914	1,801	2,566	8,067	4,637	15,881	9,098	1,982

Origin	Designated Hague member (share of total, %)														
	Brazil	Canada	China	EU	Japan	Mexico	Norway	Republic of Korea	Russian Federation	Singapore	Switzerland	Türkiye	UK	US	Viet Nam
Canada	1.3	3.4	1.4	1.5	0.6	1.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.7	0.9	0.1
China	18.5	19.5	1.9	23.4	28.1	15.0	13.8	26.7	46.6	20.0	2.8	5.0	13.4	31.4	20.3
Denmark	1.4	1.4	1.6	2.0	2.1	1.3	7.8	1.0	0.7	1.9	2.0	2.0	3.1	2.1	0.6
France	4.1	3.2	4.8	3.2	4.3	2.9	3.5	4.4	4.6	5.6	6.0	4.9	3.8	4.7	3.6
Germany	7.7	5.3	13.4	12.8	6.4	8.2	18.7	9.7	4.2	9.2	34.5	28.6	16.5	11.5	6.0
Italy	4.4	4.3	7.8	6.0	6.7	5.3	5.9	7.4	7.3	4.9	7.5	10.9	8.7	7.2	2.6
Japan	0.9	1.5	5.5	3.3	2.0	0.5	0.3	4.2	0.2	3.4	0.6	0.2	2.1	3.9	2.2
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	4.3	2.8	0.8	1.1	4.2	1.3	2.5	3.9	0.3	1.9	1.3	1.3	3.5	1.0	1.2
Poland	2.7	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.1	2.2	2.8	0.2	3.4	2.4	2.4	1.6	1.0	1.0	2.9
Republic of Korea	1.8	2.2	4.7	4.9	5.0	2.2	0.1	0.7	4.4	2.8	0.1	1.3	3.3	5.4	3.4
Sweden	2.0	1.0	2.5	1.1	0.8	1.9	6.0	0.8	0.2	0.6	1.6	0.4	1.5	1.6	1.9
Switzerland	11.2	9.3	9.0	9.0	9.5	7.1	13.2	12.1	8.1	21.1	20.5	18.9	9.3	7.0	9.2
Türkiye	0.3	0.3	1.1	2.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.5	2.1	0.1	0.1	2.8	1.1	1.1	0.1
UK	2.4	4.8	4.2	3.3	2.6	2.2	3.0	3.6	2.2	4.1	2.6	4.2	3.2	4.7	2.1
US	25.3	30.4	25.0	15.7	18.6	40.0	9.5	16.2	8.3	12.3	7.1	5.4	17.9	3.5	35.9
Others/Unknown	11.6	9.5	15.0	9.5	7.8	8.2	12.3	8.1	7.3	9.6	10.6	12.2	9.9	13.0	7.9
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 2026.

Locarno classes contained in Hague international applications

Designs related to recording and communication equipment (13.2%) accounted for the largest share of total designs in 2025.

A25. Designs contained in international applications by class, 2022–2025

Class	2022	2023	2024	2025	Growth rate (%): 2024–2025	2025 share of total (%)
Class 14: Recording and communication equipment	2,605	2,176	3,344	3,784	13.2	13.2
Class 12: Means of transport	2,432	2,831	2,971	2,277	-23.4	8.0
Class 9: Packages and containers	1,784	1,740	2,140	2,254	5.3	7.9
Class 6: Furnishing	1,698	1,908	2,075	1,924	-7.3	6.7
Class 15: Machines, not elsewhere specified	1,071	1,009	1,290	1,613	25.0	5.6
Class 7: Household goods	1,131	1,431	1,386	1,385	-0.1	4.8
Class 26: Lighting apparatus	1,448	1,398	1,317	1,383	5.0	4.8
Class 21: Games, toys, sporting goods	1,335	1,192	882	1,345	52.5	4.7
Class 24: Medical and laboratory equipment	1,010	931	1,088	1,192	9.6	4.2
Class 28: Pharmaceutical and cosmetic products	901	883	895	1,126	25.8	3.9
Class 25: Building and construction elements	737	908	750	1,109	47.9	3.9
Class 23: Heating and cooling equipment	1,522	1,329	1,212	1,082	-10.7	3.8
Class 2: Clothing	914	1,224	1,021	1,053	3.1	3.7
Class 10: Clocks and watches	837	924	973	968	-0.5	3.4
Class 11: Articles of adornment	1,197	725	780	965	23.7	3.4
Class 3: Travel goods	460	685	680	897	31.9	3.1
Class 13: Equipment for producing electricity	774	1,028	962	824	-14.3	2.9
Class 8: Tools and hardware	639	733	684	818	19.6	2.9
Class 32: Graphic symbols and logos	775	715	794	712	-10.3	2.5
Class 16: Photographic apparatus	183	187	267	358	34.1	1.3
Class 4: Brushware	91	56	200	302	51.0	1.1
Class 27: Tobacco and smokers' supplies	219	219	254	209	-17.7	0.7
Class 19: Stationery and office equipment	391	205	268	207	-22.8	0.7
Class 30: Animal care articles	123	156	247	152	-38.5	0.5
Class 31: Machines for preparing food or drink	167	101	126	147	16.7	0.5
Class 5: Textile piecegoods	238	169	141	137	-2.8	0.5
Class 20: Sales and advertising equipment	110	258	132	117	-11.4	0.4
Class 22: Arms, articles for hunting and fishing	70	76	86	108	25.6	0.4
Class 1: Foodstuffs	78	74	110	59	-46.4	0.2
Class 17: Musical instruments	29	34	26	44	69.2	0.2
Class 18: Printing and office machinery	29	54	30	29	-3.3	0.1
Class 29: Accident prevention and rescue equipment	52	41	30	22	-26.7	0.1

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

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2026.

The largest share of designs from China, Japan, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Republic of Korea was related to recording and communication equipment.

A26. Designs contained in international applications by class for the top 10 origins, 2025

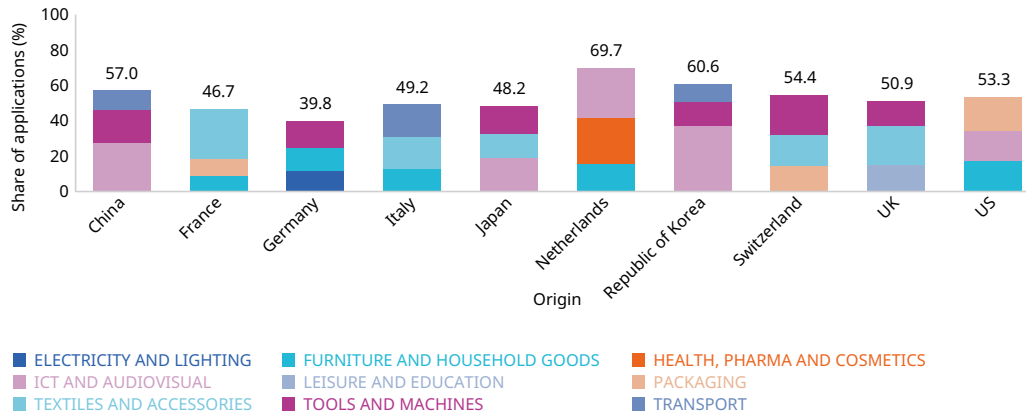
Class	Origin									
	China	France	Germany	Italy	Japan	Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	Republic of Korea	Switzerland	UK	US
Class 1: Foodstuffs	0	0	1	20	2	0	0	4	2	9
Class 2: Clothing	61	72	227	110	38	15	9	67	84	111
Class 3: Travel goods	144	120	55	77	5	35	44	83	64	127
Class 4: Brushware	39	6	75	1	8	2	8	18	42	33
Class 5: Textile piecegoods	1	30	57	8	6	5	1	5	7	1
Class 6: Furnishing	209	64	512	189	17	50	18	76	39	197
Class 7: Household goods	213	36	91	64	11	63	36	56	65	474
Class 8: Tools and hardware	110	7	207	48	23	24	12	39	25	74
Class 9: Packages and containers	84	114	235	148	40	73	47	341	47	724
Class 10: Clocks and watches	204	65	104	2	49	1	23	383	9	32
Class 11: Articles of adornment	29	102	145	164	66	13	5	235	42	60
Class 12: Means of transport	653	91	494	371	74	5	119	55	69	61
Class 13: Equipment for producing electricity	351	27	74	14	52	16	20	119	13	46
Class 14: Recording and communication equipment	1,462	85	237	206	120	220	439	72	51	627
Class 15: Machines, not elsewhere specified	737	1	287	45	56	10	112	73	50	93
Class 16: Photographic apparatus	164	8	11	22	42	0	5	11	17	29
Class 17: Musical instruments	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	7	0	26
Class 18: Printing and office machinery	0	1	4	0	4	0	0	0	1	6
Class 19: Stationery and office equipment	37	20	48	2	18	2	2	19	13	19
Class 20: Sales and advertising equipment	21	14	10	0	0	2	6	6	7	22
Class 21: Games, toys, sporting goods	233	23	320	131	73	7	15	42	120	157
Class 22: Arms, articles for hunting and fishing	1	2	14	13	9	0	2	0	0	35
Class 23: Heating and cooling equipment	364	11	257	54	46	5	62	99	23	46
Class 24: Medical and laboratory equipment	196	36	184	5	58	69	76	100	26	281
Class 25: Building and construction elements	44	54	95	49	10	7	6	110	25	47
Class 26: Lighting apparatus	154	59	454	209	25	10	57	38	6	49
Class 27: Tobacco and smokers' supplies	99	4	0	8	0	2	19	25	5	29
Class 28: Pharmaceutical and cosmetic products	191	23	193	33	4	132	34	3	29	375
Class 29: Accident prevention and rescue equipment	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	9
Class 30: Animal care articles	52	3	0	8	1	9	5	7	4	12
Class 31: Machines for preparing food or drink	38	2	48	3	3	2	2	8	4	31
Class 32: Graphic symbols and logos	6	78	125	11	2	0	0	184	2	30

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

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2026..

In 2025, the top three sectors accounted for over half of all designs in six of the top 10 origins.

A27. Distribution of designs contained in applications by the top three sectors for the top 10 origins, 2025



Note: 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 2026.

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

A28. Designs contained international applications by class for the top 10 designated Hague members, 2025

Class	Designated Hague member									
	Canada	China	EU	Japan	Norway	Republic of Korea	Switzerland	Türkiye	UK	US
Class 1: Foodstuffs	32	14	47	6	15	5	35	16	39	22
Class 2: Clothing	225	286	652	234	153	216	341	232	681	502
Class 3: Travel goods	207	363	599	314	97	284	277	136	508	377
Class 4: Brushware	79	67	188	104	40	100	114	100	159	116
Class 5: Textile piecegoods	4	71	105	5	4	63	67	63	9	28
Class 6: Furnishing	320	337	1,597	119	182	79	924	194	989	542
Class 7: Household goods	565	388	893	246	195	222	284	125	736	373
Class 8: Tools and hardware	164	348	574	115	116	116	249	112	459	362
Class 9: Packages and containers	387	432	1,601	391	163	292	717	441	1,443	486
Class 10: Clocks and watches	160	317	827	198	141	197	391	235	493	350
Class 11: Articles of adornment	231	175	796	157	167	373	510	272	683	255
Class 12: Means of transport	258	446	1,620	413	495	402	442	557	1,044	680
Class 13: Equipment for producing electricity	178	219	593	277	103	209	193	80	457	336
Class 14: Recording and communication equipment	421	683	3,001	706	214	444	350	171	1,655	965
Class 15: Machines, not elsewhere specified	468	431	1,161	558	157	552	312	331	835	864
Class 16: Photographic apparatus	80	76	310	131	21	80	53	39	163	170
Class 17: Musical instruments	11	20	37	29	3	2	8	0	35	10
Class 18: Printing and office machinery	3	4	25	4	3	4	9	3	22	10
Class 19: Stationery and office equipment	12	43	139	33	56	44	88	15	111	67
Class 20: Sales and advertising equipment	19	42	85	12	11	13	21	23	86	45
Class 21: Games, toys, sporting goods	334	384	999	169	123	226	414	131	921	445
Class 22: Arms, articles for hunting and fishing	10	24	71	17	13	25	23	40	54	45
Class 23: Heating and cooling equipment	145	265	762	168	144	145	347	201	568	385
Class 24: Medical and laboratory equipment	267	485	858	484	120	319	319	151	715	531
Class 25: Building and construction elements	292	168	880	130	186	57	384	182	563	281
Class 26: Lighting apparatus	114	195	741	74	66	73	556	239	952	284
Class 27: Tobacco and smokers' supplies	38	18	138	15	22	9	45	14	159	42
Class 28: Pharmaceutical and cosmetic products	230	425	777	251	42	260	104	158	778	338
Class 29: Accident prevention and rescue equipment	14	13	19	10	0	10	2	1	14	8
Class 30: Animal care articles	52	40	96	62	11	39	25	6	71	87
Class 31: Machines for preparing food or drink	29	61	86	29	10	35	45	21	102	58
Class 32: Graphic symbols and logos	13	29	557	17	125	10	416	337	400	52

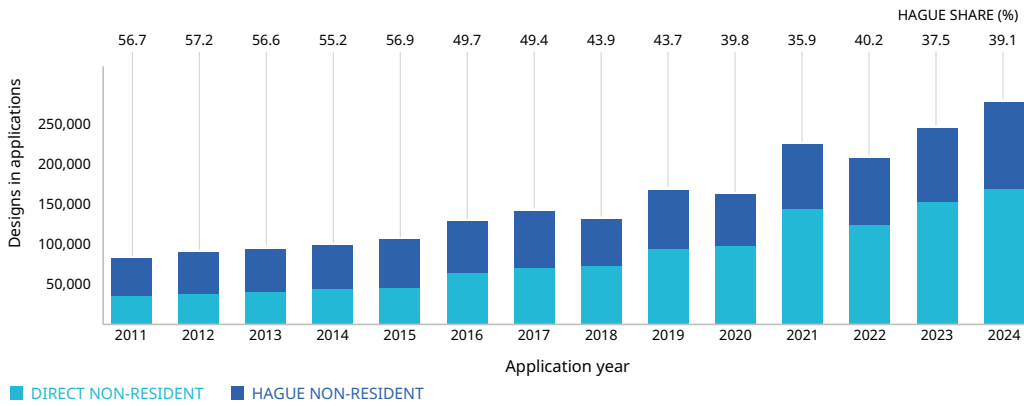
Note: Top 10 designated Hague members are as reported in figure A21. For full class definitions, visit: www.wipo.int/classification-locarno.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2026.

Resident and non-resident applications by filing route

In 2024, the Hague System accounted for 39.1% of all non-resident design filings – marking a slight increase on the previous year.

A29. Non-resident application design counts by filing route (direct and Hague), 2011–2024

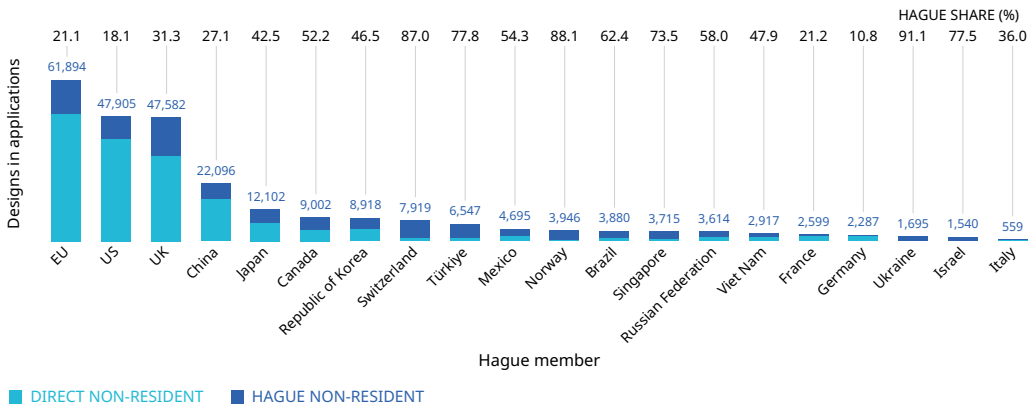


Note: Because data on direct applications are only available up to 2024, Hague designation data for 2025 are not reported. The direct route refers to those applications filed directly at a national or regional IP office of a Hague member. The Hague route refers to designations received by offices via the Hague System. For simplicity, the latter designations are referred to as applications received via the Hague route.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2026.

The Hague route accounted for over 85% of non-resident filings at the offices of Norway, Switzerland and Ukraine.

A30. Non-resident application design counts by filing route for selected Hague members, 2024

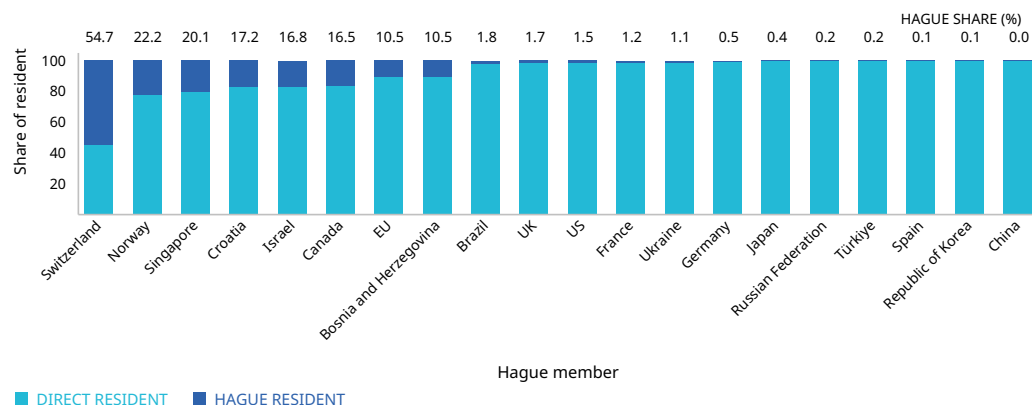


Note: Because data on direct applications are only available up to 2024, Hague designation data for 2025 are not reported. The direct route refers to those applications filed directly at a national or regional IP office of a Hague member. The Hague route refers to designations received by offices via the Hague System. For simplicity, the latter designations are referred to as applications received via the Hague route.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2026.

The Hague route was used by a significant proportion of resident filings in Switzerland, as well as Norway, Singapore and Croatia.

A31. Resident application design counts by filing route for selected Hague members, 2024



Note: EU is the European Union. Because data on direct applications are only available up to 2024, Hague designation data for 2025 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 2026.

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

Highlights

Around 28,600 designs were registered through the Hague System in 2025

The International Bureau (IB) reported 10,044 international registrations in 2025, representing a 13.5% increase over 2024 and marking a fourth consecutive year of growth (see figure B1). Additionally, the number of designs included in registrations totaled 28,551, representing a double-digit (+10.8%) increase on the previous year (see figure B2). The long-term trend indicates an upward trajectory, with the number of designs registered via the Hague System having almost doubled over the past decade – from 14,483 in 2015 to 28,551 in 2025.

In 2025, China had the largest proportion of all design registrations at 20%. China was followed by Germany (16.1%), the US (13.2%), Switzerland (8.4%) and Italy (8%) (see table B3). Each of the top five origins recorded double-digit growth in 2025. The US led with a 34.6% increase, followed by China (+27.5%), Switzerland (+22.9%), Germany (+13.4%) and Italy (+10.3%). With growth more than twice that of Italy, Switzerland moved up one position to fourth place, while Italy slipped to fifth. The ranking of the top three origins remained unchanged from 2024.

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 international registrations increased by 13.3% in 2025, the fastest rate of growth since 2021

In 2025, approximately 6,740 international registrations, containing 23,641 designs, were renewed. This represents a 13.3% increase in renewals compared with the previous year, marking the fastest growth rate since 2021 (see figure B9). The number of designs renewed within these registrations rose by a more modest 2.8%, marking a ninth consecutive year of growth (see figure B10).

Among the top five countries, Germany accounted for the largest share of design renewals at 23.1%, followed by Switzerland (18.7%), the US (12.6%), France (7.4%) and the Republic of Korea (7.4%) (see figure B12). Of these, the US recorded the most notable increase in share – rising from 8.6% in 2024 to 12.6% in 2025.

In 2025, the EU was the most designated Hague member, with 16,472 design renewals, followed by Switzerland (12,777), Türkiye (8,519), the UK (4,317) and Ukraine (3,542) (see table B13). These five most designated members accounted for 43% of all design renewal designations in 2025.

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 2025, half of all renewed designs were first-time renewals, a share that is considerably lower than in most recent years (see figure B14). Second-time renewals accounted for 29.9% of all renewals, while third-time renewals represented 14.2%. The fourth renewal category, encompassing renewals for a fourth time or more, made up the remaining 5.8%. Notably, the shares of second- and third-term renewals have been trending upward since 2022.

There is a significant variation in the distribution of design renewals across categories for the 2021–2025 period among the top 15 origins. In the case of China, Japan and the Republic of Korea, first-time renewals accounted for more than 90% of all renewals (see figure B15). This reflects the relatively recent accession of these three countries to the Hague System in 2022, 2015 and 2014, respectively, meaning insufficient time has elapsed for most registrations to become due for a third- or fourth-term renewal. On the other hand, almost one-third of all renewals from the Czech Republic and Switzerland were second-term renewals – the biggest proportion among the top 15 origins. The largest shares of third renewals were observed in Switzerland (13.9%), France (12.4%) and the US (12.3%), while France (19.1%), Italy (15.5%) and Belgium (15.4%) had high fourth-renewal shares.

Figure B16 shows the first-renewal rate for the 2011–2025 period, defined as the ratio of designs renewed for the first time within a given year to the total number of designs due for first renewal prior to expiry. In 2025, out of 21,979 designs due for renewal, 15,523 were renewed, resulting in a first-renewal rate of 70.6%, broadly in line with the rate recorded in the previous year.

Figure B17 displays the range of first-renewal rates for the top 15 origins for the 2021–2025 period. Among these origins, Japan had the highest first-renewal rate at 81.4%, whereas Türkiye had the lowest at 44%. The first-renewal exceeded 50% for all 15 origins, with the exception of Türkiye and the UK.

Around 67,900 international registrations, containing around 242,200 designs, were in force in 2025

Active registrations increased by 8.9% to reach 67,878 in 2025 (see figure B18). Registrations in force consisted of approximately 242,200 designs (see figure B19). However, the majority of designs and registrations were concentrated in a small number of countries of origin. In 2025, China, France, Germany, Italy, Switzerland and the US collectively held approximately 68.1% of all active designs (see figure B22), slightly below their combined share of 68.6% in 2020.

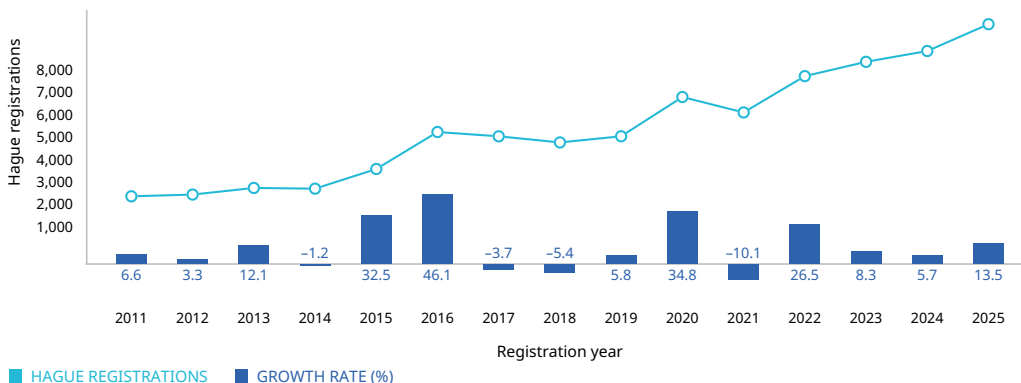
Studying registrations in force by right holders helps provide insights into the concentration of registrations at the firm and individual levels. In 2025, just under two-thirds of firms or individuals holding an active registration had no more than one registration in their portfolio (see figure B23). A further 15.2% of holders owned only two active registrations, while holders with three accounted for just 6.3% of the total. Only 59 portfolios had more than 100 active registrations, with one holder – LG Electronics of the Republic of Korea – having 2,224 active registrations. The distribution of active registrations has remained more or less unchanged over the past few years.

Hague international registrations and refusals	45
B1. International registrations, 2011–2025	45
B2. Number of designs contained in international registrations, 2011–2025	45
B3. International registrations and registration design counts for the top 20 origins, 2023–2025	46
B4. Publication of international registrations, 2011–2025	46
B5. Refusal of international registration, 2011–2025	47
B6. Refusal of international registration by designated Hague member, 2020 and 2025	47
B7. Statement of grant of protection, 2011–2025	48
B8. Grant of protection by designated Hague member, 2025	48
Renewals of Hague international registrations	49
B9. Renewals of international registrations, 2011–2025	49
B10. Renewals of designs contained in international registrations, 2011–2025	49
B11. Designations in renewals of international registrations, 2011–2025	50
B12. Renewals of international registrations for the top five origins, 2025	50
B13. Top designated Hague members in renewals of registrations, 2015, 2020 and 2025	51
B14. Designs in renewals by category, 2011–2025	51
B15. Designs in renewals by category for the top 15 origins, 2021–2025	52
B16. First-renewal rate for designs contained in international registrations, 2011–2025	52
B17. First-renewal rate for designs contained in international registrations for the top 15 origins, 2021–2025	53
Hague international registrations in force	54
B18. International registrations in force, 2011–2025	54
B19. Designs contained in international registrations in force, 2011–2025	54
B20. Designations contained in international registrations in force, 2011–2025	55
B21. Share of international registrations in force for the top six origins, 2020 and 2025	55
B22. Share of designs contained in international registrations in force for the top six origins, 2020 and 2025	56
B23. Distribution of international registrations in force by right holder portfolio size, 2025	56

Hague international registrations and refusals

In 2025, international registrations increased by 13.5%, reaching a total of 10,044 registrations.

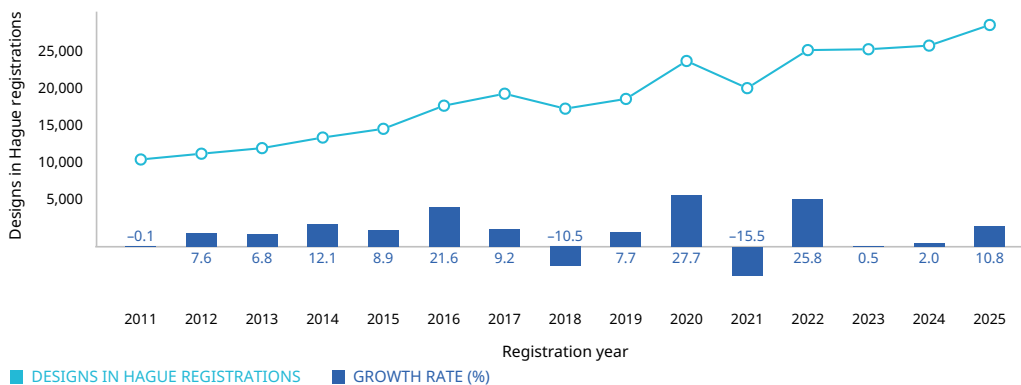
B1. International registrations, 2011-2025



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2026.

Designs in international registrations reached a record high of 28,551 - nearly double the number registered a decade earlier.

B2. Number of designs contained in international registrations, 2011-2025



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2026.

China, with 5,715 registered designs, was the country with the most design registrations in 2025.

B3. International registrations and registration design counts for the top 20 origins, 2023–2025

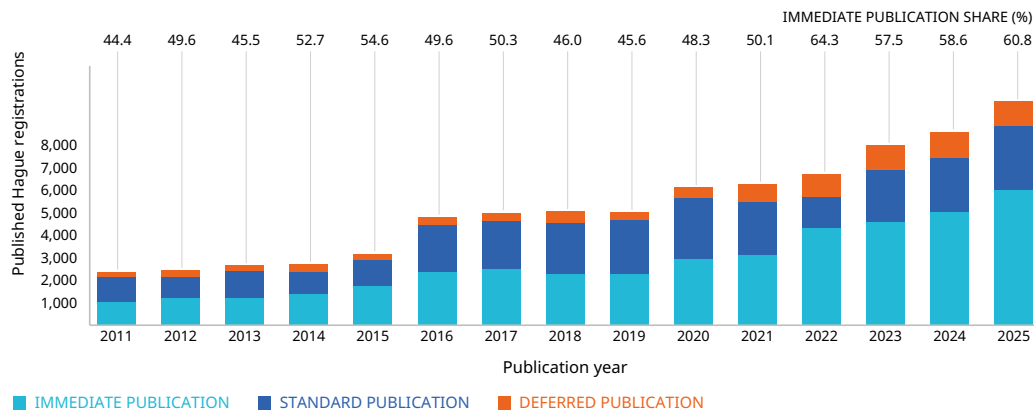
Origin	Number of registrations					Designs in registrations				
	2023	2024	2025	Growth rate (%): 2024–2025	2025 share of total (%)	2023	2024	2025	Growth rate (%): 2024–2025	2025 share of total (%)
China	1,718	2,015	2,641	31.1	26.3	3,531	4,482	5,715	27.5	20.0
Germany	907	778	884	13.6	8.8	4,612	4,063	4,608	13.4	16.1
US	711	834	1,092	30.9	10.9	2,557	2,792	3,759	34.6	13.2
Switzerland	710	618	711	15.0	7.1	2,320	1,960	2,409	22.9	8.4
Italy	487	528	642	21.6	6.4	2,071	2,066	2,278	10.3	8.0
Republic of Korea	838	836	771	-7.8	7.7	1,261	1,344	1,220	-9.2	4.3
France	674	715	533	-25.5	5.3	1,565	1,526	1,107	-27.5	3.9
UK	238	248	281	13.3	2.8	977	818	901	10.1	3.2
Japan	478	512	562	9.8	5.6	987	984	884	-10.2	3.1
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	239	220	229	4.1	2.3	685	835	855	2.4	3.0
Denmark	135	112	161	43.8	1.6	440	326	541	66.0	1.9
Türkiye	166	179	124	-30.7	1.2	681	657	492	-25.1	1.7
Sweden	116	105	145	38.1	1.4	302	298	365	22.5	1.3
Canada	91	77	120	55.8	1.2	238	153	323	111.1	1.1
Spain	89	138	91	-34.1	0.9	248	366	277	-24.3	1.0
Poland	58	50	57	14.0	0.6	257	336	257	-23.5	0.9
Austria	60	64	52	-18.7	0.5	394	252	256	1.6	0.9
Malta	8	10	7	-30.0	0.1	213	191	253	32.5	0.9
Belgium	99	107	98	-8.4	1	321	231	184	-20.3	0.6
Czech Republic	13	24	45	87.5	0.4	106	123	175	42.3	0.6
Others/Unknown	531	677	798	17.9	7.9	1,496	1,956	1,692	-13.5	5.9
Total	8,366	8,847	10,044	13.5	100	25,262	25,759	28,551	10.8	100.0

Note: Top 20 origins were selected based on the number of designs contained in registrations in 2025.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2026.

In 2025, 60.8% of international registrations were immediate publications, with standard publication comprising approximately 28.4%.

B4. Publication of international registrations, 2011–2025

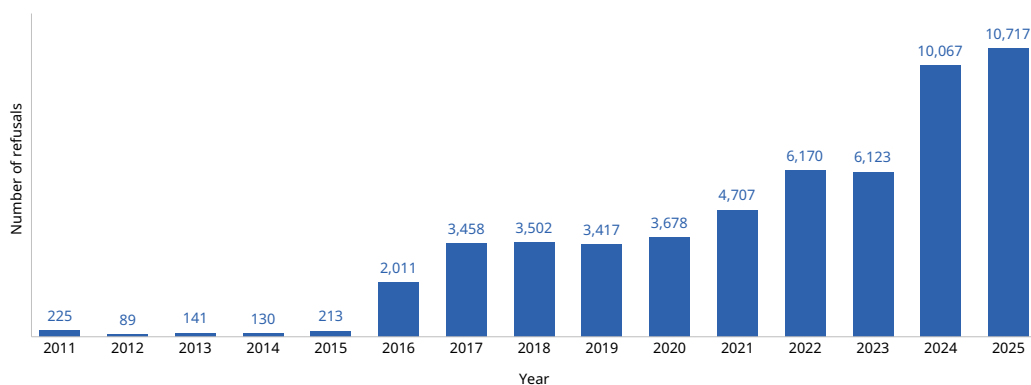


Note: International registrations are published in the *International Designs Bulletin (IDB)* 12 months after the date of registration, unless applicants request immediate publication or a deferment of publication. The publication of international registrations can be deferred for up to 12 months under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

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2026.

In 2025, the International Bureau recorded 10,717 refusals of international registration, 6.5% higher than in 2024.

B5. Refusal of international registration, 2011–2025

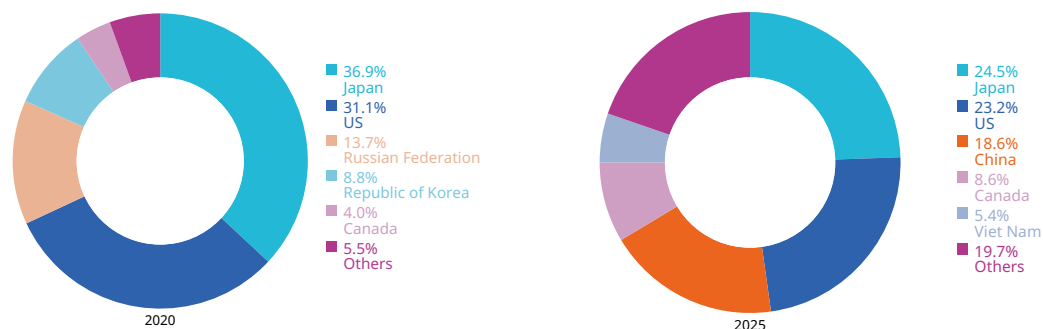


Note: The high number of refusals since 2016 coincides with Japan and the US having joined the Hague System in 2015. The Japan Patent Office (JPO) issues one notification of refusal per design, where an international registration contains more than one industrial design.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2026.

In 2025, China, Japan and the US together accounted for around two-thirds of all refusals.

B6. Refusal of international registration by designated Hague member, 2020 and 2025

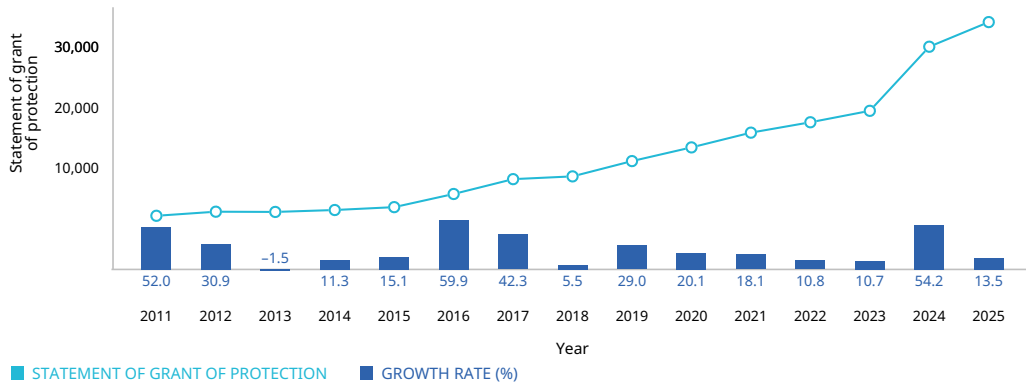


Note: The Japan Patent Office (JPO) issues one notification of refusal per design, where an international registration contains more than one industrial design.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2026.

In 2025, Hague members issued more than 34,000 statements of grant of protection, over twice the number recorded five years earlier.

B7. Statement of grant of protection, 2011–2025

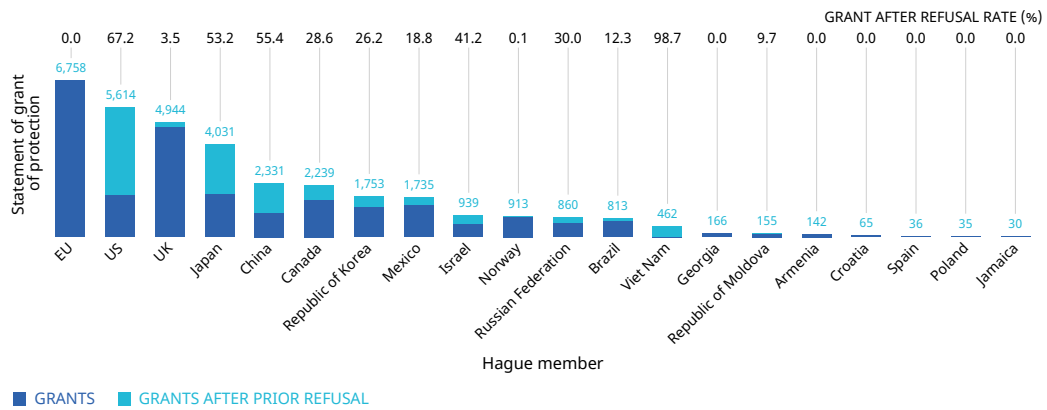


Note: The Japan Patent Office (JPO) issues a statement of grant of protection per design, rather than per international registration.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2026.

In 2025, 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, 2025



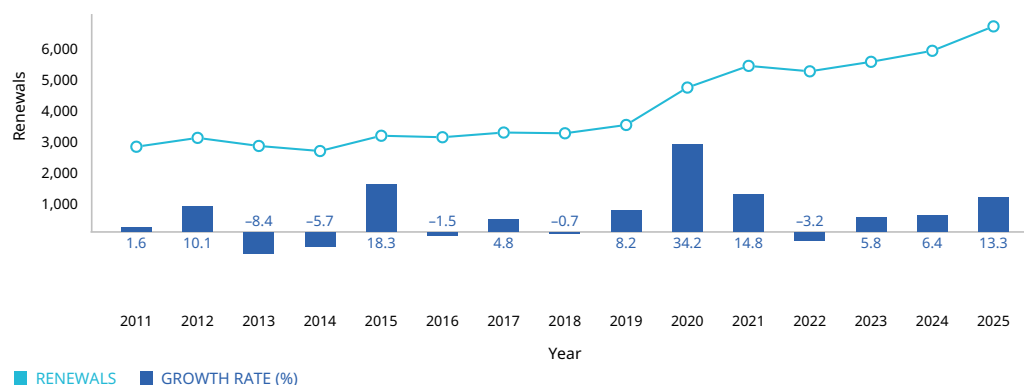
Note: The Japan Patent Office (JPO) issues a statement of grant of protection per design, rather than per international registration.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2026.

Renewals of Hague international registrations

International registration renewals increased by 13.3%, totaling 6,740 in 2025.

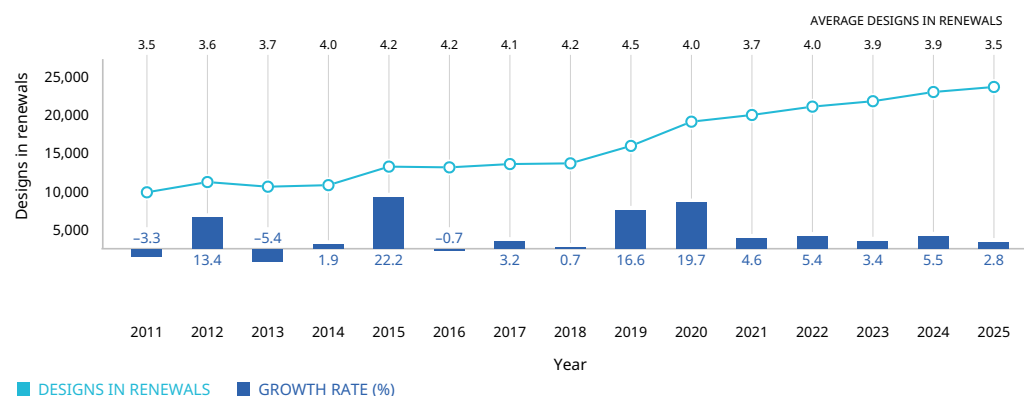
B9. Renewals of international registrations, 2011–2025



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2026.

Designs contained in renewals grew for a ninth consecutive year to around 23,600 in 2025.

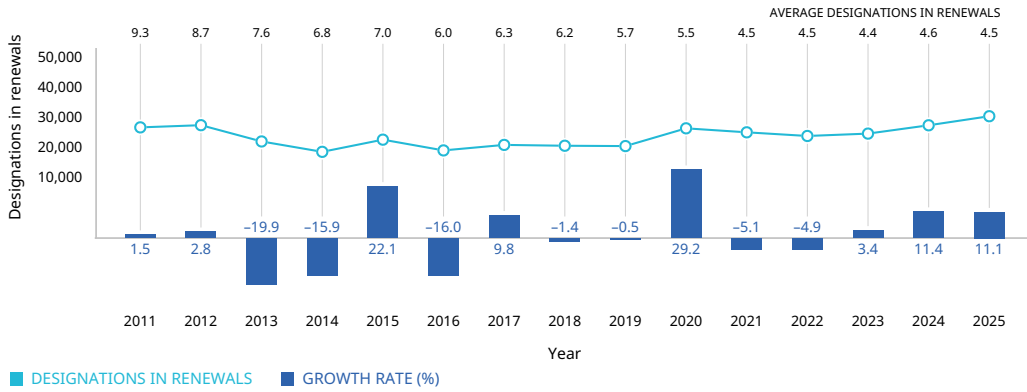
B10. Renewals of designs contained in international registrations, 2011–2025



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2026.

Designations in renewals increased by 11.1% in 2025, marking a second consecutive year of double-digit growth.

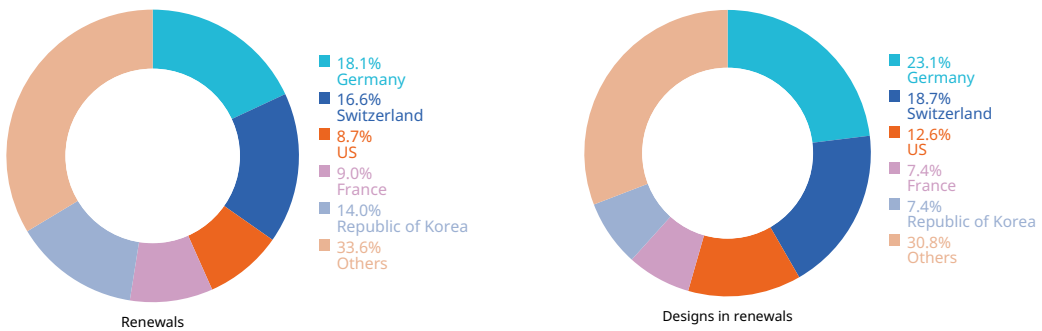
B11. Designations in renewals of international registrations, 2011–2025



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2026.

Together, Germany, Switzerland and the US accounted for more than half of all design renewals in 2025.

B12. Renewals of international registrations for the top five origins, 2025



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2026.

In 2025, 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, 2015, 2020 and 2025

Designated member	Renewals of registrations				Design renewals			
	2015	2020	2025	2025 share of total (%)	2015	2020	2025	2025 share of total (%)
EU	1,072	2,934	4,641	15.4	5,273	12,497	16,472	15.5
Switzerland	2,431	2,792	2,882	9.5	10,681	12,769	12,777	12.0
Türkiye	882	1,654	2,011	6.7	3,913	7,005	8,519	8.0
UK	n.a.	n.a.	1,156	3.8	n.a.	n.a.	4,317	4.1
Ukraine	635	915	937	3.1	2,680	3,876	3,542	3.3
Norway	145	730	984	3.3	583	2,733	3,430	3.2
US	n.a.	495	1,621	5.4	n.a.	1,344	3,294	3.1
Singapore	514	862	1,035	3.4	1,996	3,090	3,274	3.1
Morocco	632	851	711	2.4	2,734	3,483	2,569	2.4
Republic of Korea	n.a.	677	1,105	3.7	n.a.	1,909	2,504	2.4
Monaco	750	821	684	2.3	3,431	3,458	2,375	2.2
France	1,428	854	433	1.4	5,738	3,851	2,357	2.2
Germany	1,347	857	421	1.4	5,501	3,921	2,247	2.1
Japan	n.a.	332	1,163	3.8	n.a.	671	2,023	1.9
Liechtenstein	692	721	553	1.8	2,860	2,865	1,978	1.9
Montenegro	629	664	516	1.7	2,367	2,477	1,776	1.7
Croatia	579	449	338	1.1	2,499	2,074	1,651	1.6
North Macedonia	549	606	473	1.6	1,937	2,166	1,584	1.5
Benelux Office for Intellectual Property	1,390	759	278	0.9	5,705	3,470	1,521	1.4
Italy	1,400	764	242	0.8	5,552	3,558	1,429	1.3
Others/Unknown	7,288	7,423	8,024	26.6	28,598	28,958	26,403	24.9
Total	22,363	26,160	30,208	100.0	92,048	106,175	106,042	100.0

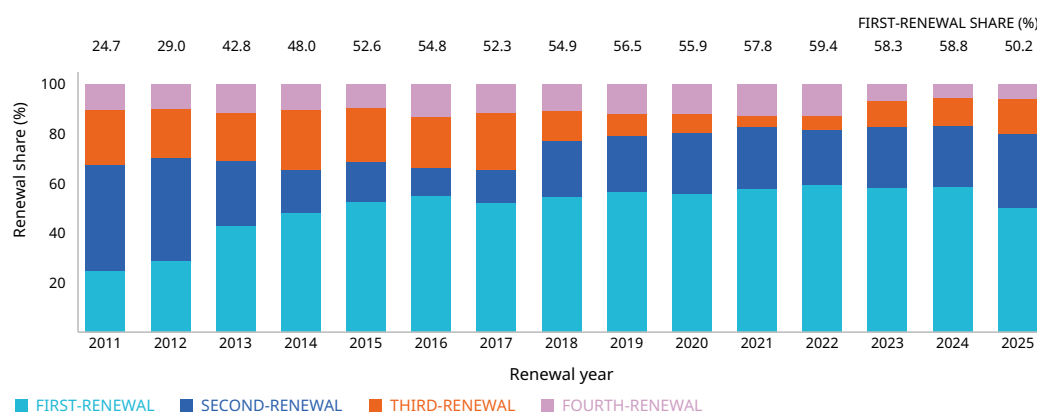
Note: Selection of the top 20 designated Hague members based on the number of renewals of designs contained in Hague registrations in 2025.

n.a. indicates not applicable.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2026.

First-renewals accounted for half of all designs renewed in 2025, while second renewals constituted 30%.

B14. Designs in renewals by category, 2011–2025

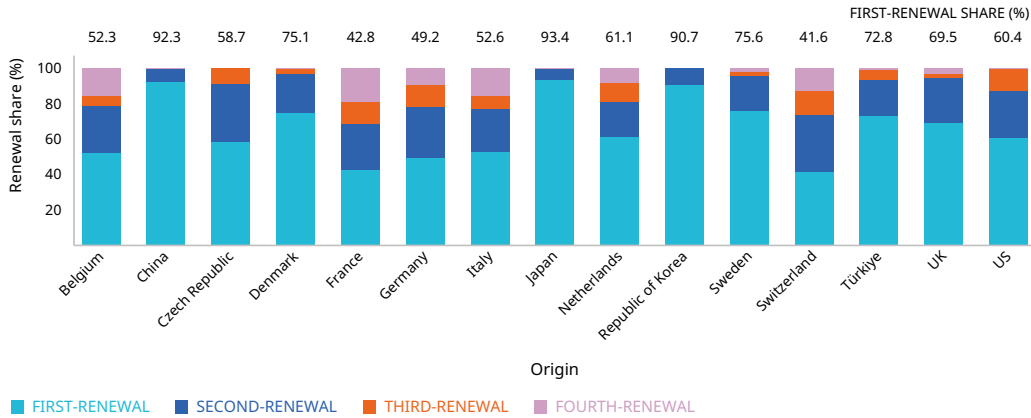


Note: The fourth-renewal category includes renewal for a fourth time or more.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2026.

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, 2021–2025

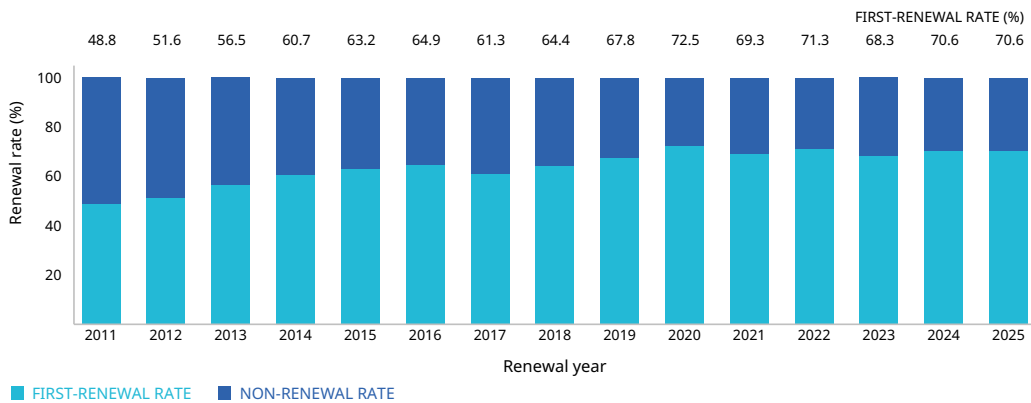


Note: Netherlands refers to the Kingdom of the Netherlands. The fourth-renewal category includes renewal for a fourth time or more.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2026.

The first-renewal rate increased from 63.2% in 2015 to 70.6% in 2025.

B16. First-renewal rate for designs contained in international registrations, 2011–2025

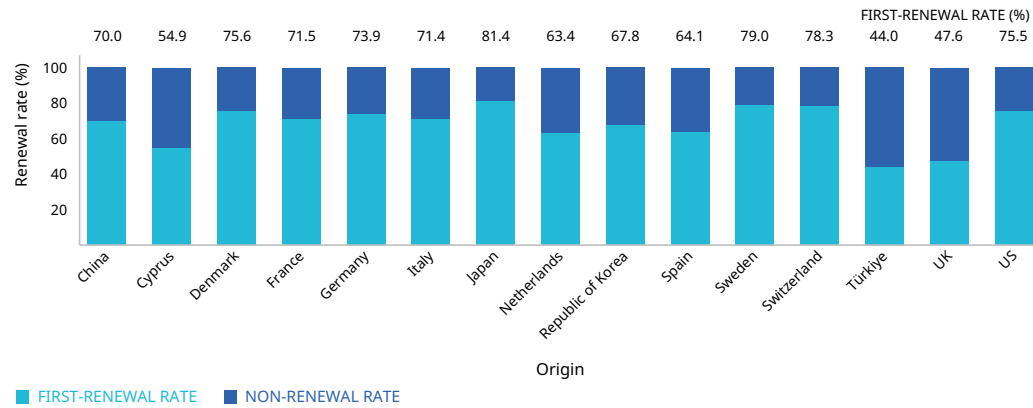


Note: The first-renewal rate is defined as the total number of designs renewed for a first time in any given year divided by the total number of designs that must be renewed for a first time or else expire.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2026.

Among top 15 origins, the first-renewal rate ranged from 81.4% for Japan to 44% for Türkiye.

B17. First-renewal rate for designs contained in international registrations for the top 15 origins, 2021–2025



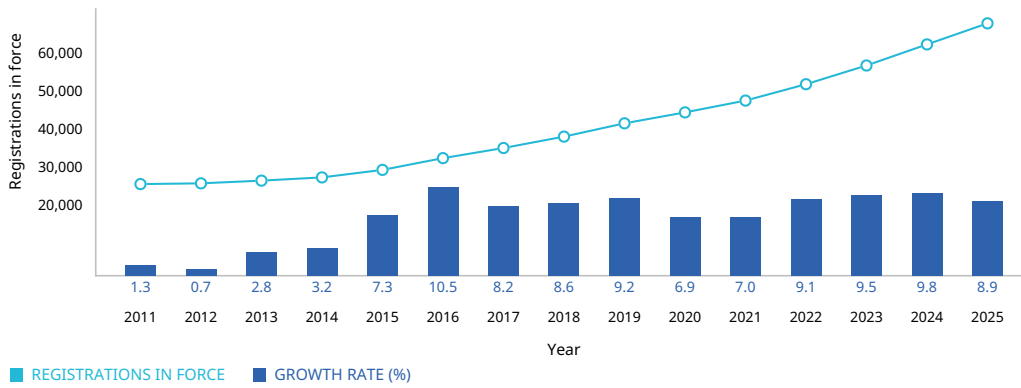
Note: Netherlands refers to the Kingdom of the Netherlands. The first-renewal rate is defined as the total number of designs renewed for a first time in any given year divided by the total number of designs that must be renewed for a first time or else lapse.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2026.

Hague international registrations in force

International registrations in force grew by 8.9% in 2025, reaching a total of around 67,900 registrations in force.

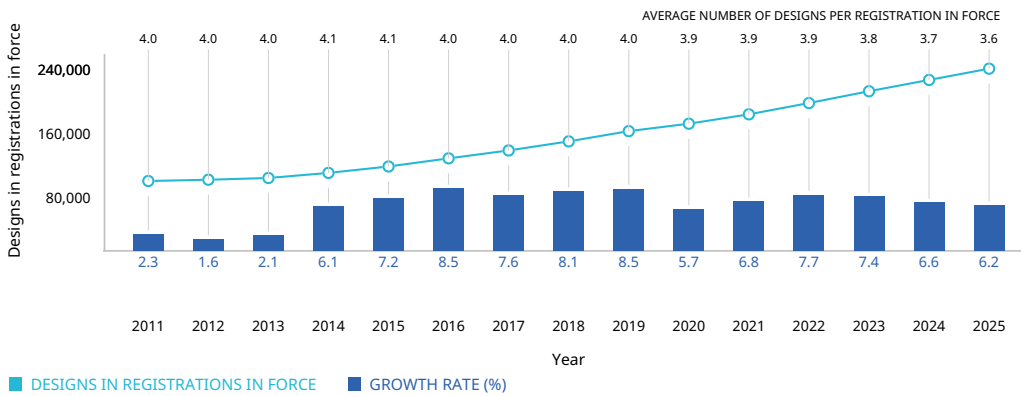
B18. International registrations in force, 2011–2025



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2026.

The approximately 67,900 international registrations in force in 2025 contained around 242,200 designs.

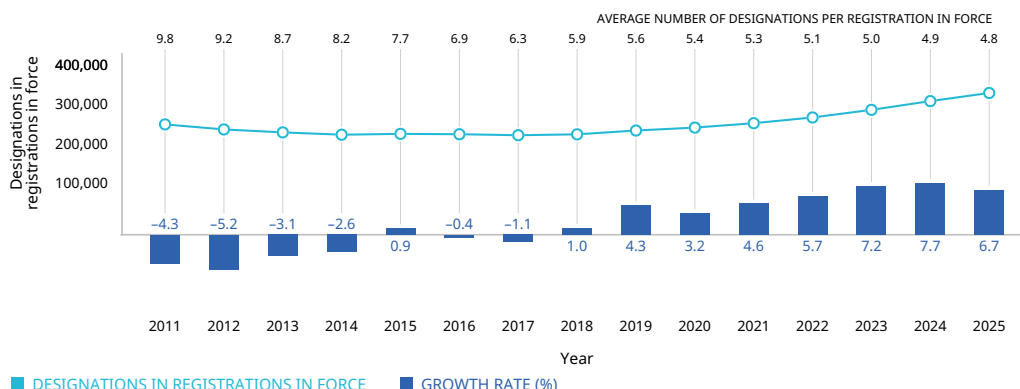
B19. Designs contained in international registrations in force, 2011–2025



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2026.

Designations in international registrations in force grew by 6.7% in 2025, bringing the total number to around 328,100.

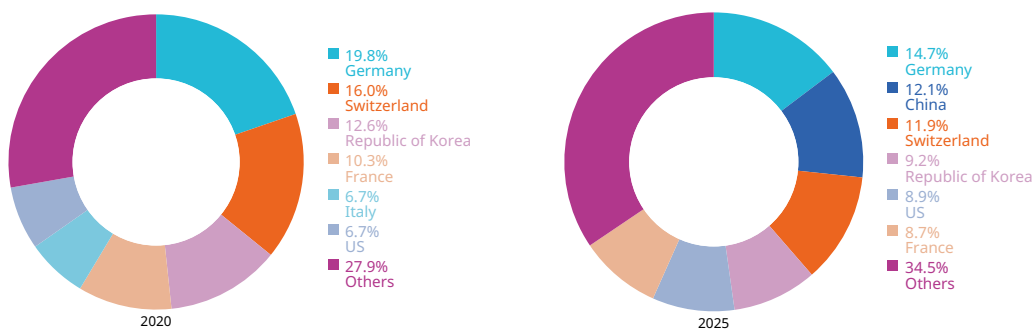
B20. Designations contained in international registrations in force, 2011–2025



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2026.

In 2025, holders from Germany held the most registrations in force, followed by China and Switzerland.

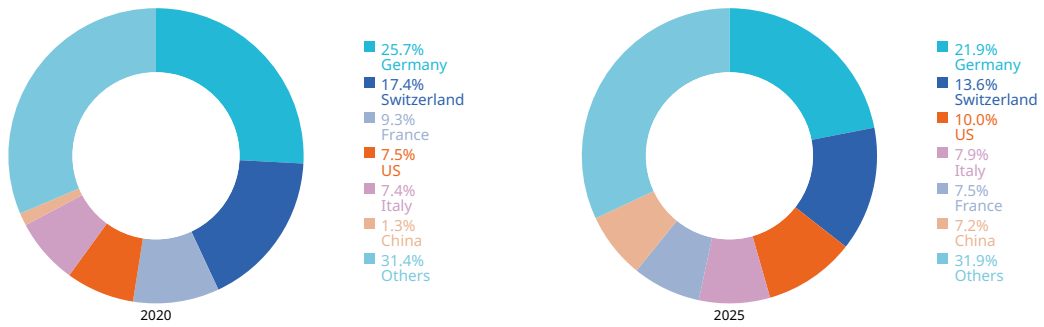
B21. Share of international registrations in force for the top six origins, 2020 and 2025



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2026.

In 2025, the top six origins accounted for 68.1% designs of registrations in force, a share comparable to the 2019 level.

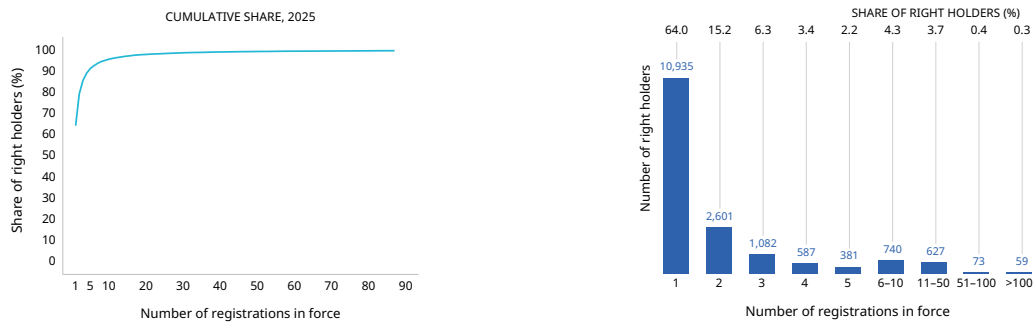
B22. Share of designs contained in international registrations in force for the top six origins, 2020 and 2025



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2026.

In 2025, a single registration constituted the entire portfolio for 64% of international registration holders.

B23. Distribution of international registrations in force by right holder portfolio size, 2025



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2026.

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 2025 are incomplete, hence not included in this section.

Decisions conveyed by designated offices to the IB have increased significantly since 2011

Between 2011 and 2024, the number of decisions communicated to the IB by designated offices regarding international registrations far outpaced the number of registrations. In 2011, designated offices communicated 2,529 decisions to the IB, whereas in 2024, they communicated 29,608 decisions. However, the total number of decisions in 2024 was 19.5% below the peak of 2023, when 36,779 decisions were communicated. Over the same period, the number of registrations increased from 2,302 to 6,592. Consequently, the ratio of decisions per registration increased from 1.1 in 2011 to 4.5 in 2024 (see figure C1). In 2024, the EU communicated the largest share of decisions to the IB, accounting for 20.7% of the total, closely followed by the UK (20.2%) and the US (19.9%) (see figure C3). The combined share of these top three offices in 2024 was 60.8%.

In 2024, designated offices granted 84.6% of all design registrations, with only 15.4% rejected, indicating a slight increase in the rejection rate (see figure C4). Among the top 20 most designated offices, 11 granted over 95% of designs. 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 2024, around 86% 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 1.6% in 2011 to approximately 26.0% in 2020. The proportion has since declined, falling to 14.1% by 2024. In 2024, around 86% of all decisions were transmitted to the IB within 12 months, and another 12.5% within 18 months (see figure C8). Only 1.5% 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 (46.0%) and the US (39.7%) came after 12 months. Likewise, China (29.5%) and Viet Nam (20.6%) also transmitted a large proportion of decisions after the 12-month limit.

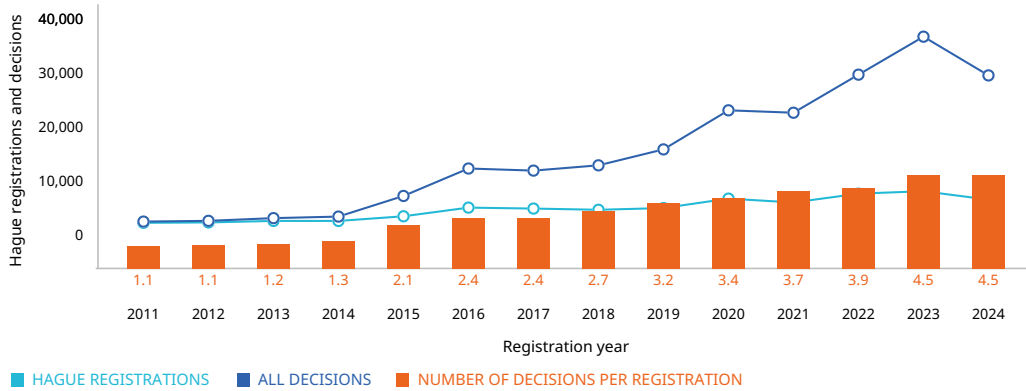
Figures C10 and C11 show the type of decision communicated by offices after the 12-month time limit has expired. Grant after refusal was the category with the largest proportion of decisions from 2015 onwards, ranging from 72.3% in 2015 to 40.6% in 2021 (see figure C10). Invitations to pay the second part of the designation fee accounted for just above 20% of all decisions transmitted later than 12 months in the past three years. From 2022 to 2024, almost all decisions so transmitted by Japan, Spain, the Syrian Arab Republic and Viet Nam were grant after refusal, while every decision from Jamaica and Namibia was a grant without refusal (see figure C11).

Decision outcomes	60
C1. International registrations and decisions, 2011–2024	60
C2. Decisions communicated to the International Bureau by designated offices, 2011–2024	60
C3. Share of decisions communicated to the International Bureau by the top designated offices, 2024	61
C4. Outcome of substantive examination by all designated offices, 2011–2024	61
C5. Outcome of substantive examination for the top 20 designated offices, 2022–2024	62
C6. Decisions communicated to the International Bureau by decision type, 2011–2024	62
C7. Decisions communicated to the International Bureau by the top 20 designated offices that issued the most decisions, 2022–2024	63
Timeliness of decisions	64
C8. Timeliness of decisions by all designated offices, 2011–2024	64
C9. Timeliness of decisions by the top 20 designated offices that issued the most decisions, 2022–2024	64
C10. Distribution of decisions after expiry of the 12-month time limit by decision type, 2011–2024	65
C11. Distribution of decisions after expiry of the 12-month limit by decision type and designated office, 2022–2024	65

Decision outcomes

In 2024, an average of 4.5 decisions were made per international registration, which is similar to the previous year.

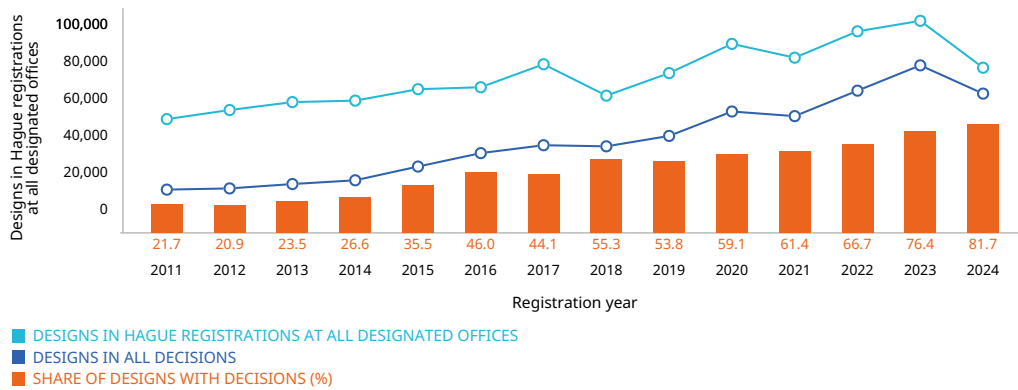
C1. International registrations and decisions, 2011-2024



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2026.

The proportion of designs with decisions has gradually trended upward, reaching 81.7% in 2024.

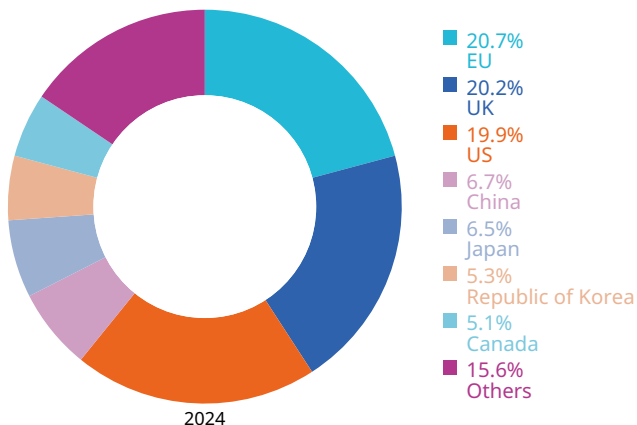
C2. Decisions communicated to the International Bureau by designated offices, 2011-2024



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2026.

The EU, the UK and the US together accounted for 60.8% of decisions communicated to the IB in 2024.

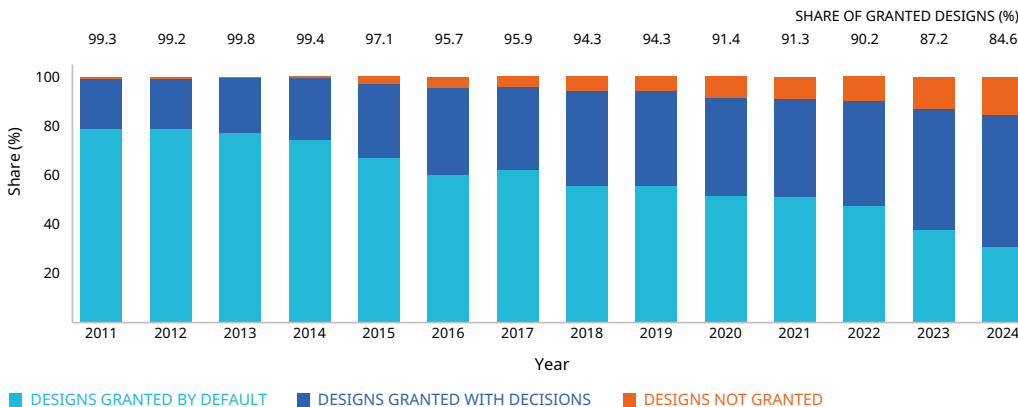
C3. Share of decisions communicated to the International Bureau by the top designated offices, 2024



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2026.

In 2024, around 84% of designs were granted protection, either by default or with a decision. The granted share could, however, be even higher than that, with some initial refusals granted at a later date.

C4. Outcome of substantive examination by all designated offices, 2011–2024

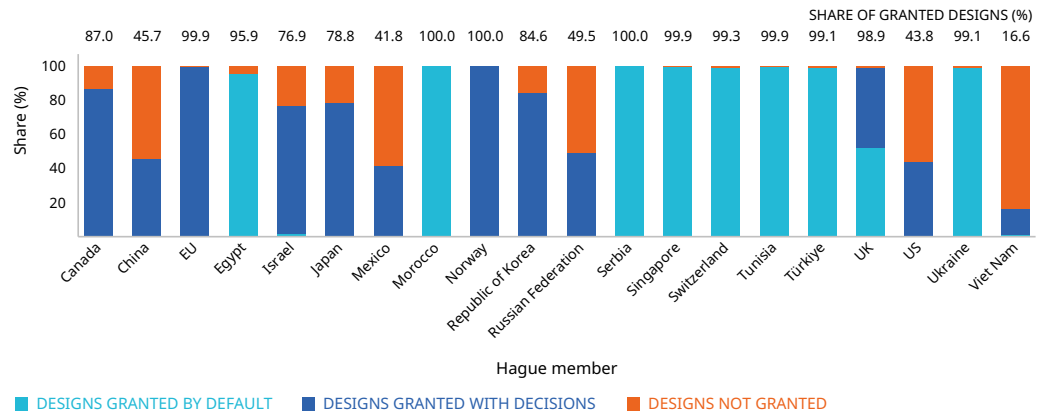


Note: The official refusal share (designs not granted) for the most recent years might be overstated, given that some designs refused initially may have been granted at a later date (grant after refusal).

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2026.

Among top 20 designated offices, Morocco and Serbia both granted all designs by default.

C5. Outcome of substantive examination for the top 20 designated offices, 2022–2024

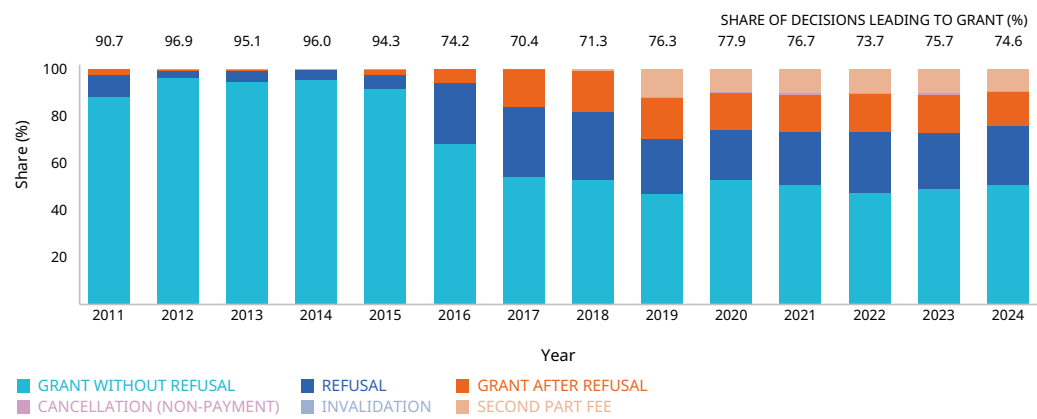


Note: EU is the European Union. The official refusal share (designs not granted) for the most recent years might be overstated, given that some designs refused initially may have been granted at a later date (grant after refusal).

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2026.

Since 2019, the proportion of decisions resulting in a grant remained stable at approximately 75%.

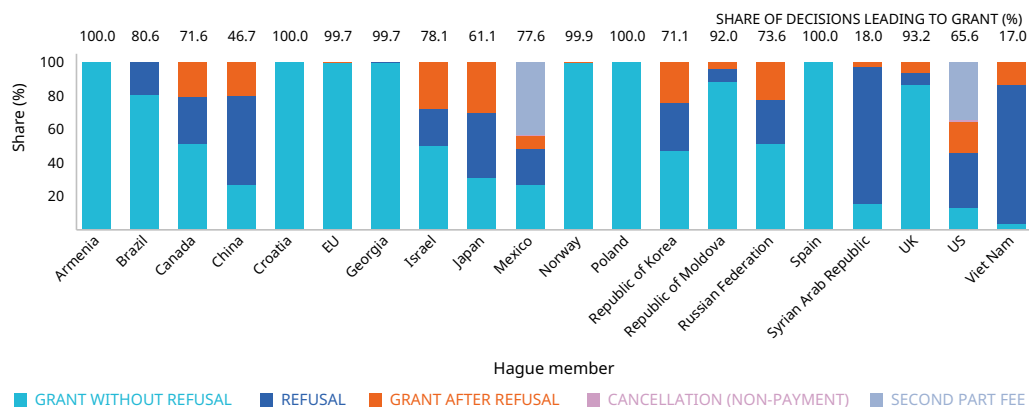
C6. Decisions communicated to the International Bureau by decision type, 2011–2024



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2026.

Among major Hague members, China (53.3%), Japan (38.9%) and the US (33.0%) recorded high refusal rates for decisions communicated to the IB.

C7. Decisions communicated to the International Bureau by the top 20 designated offices that issued the most decisions, 2022–2024



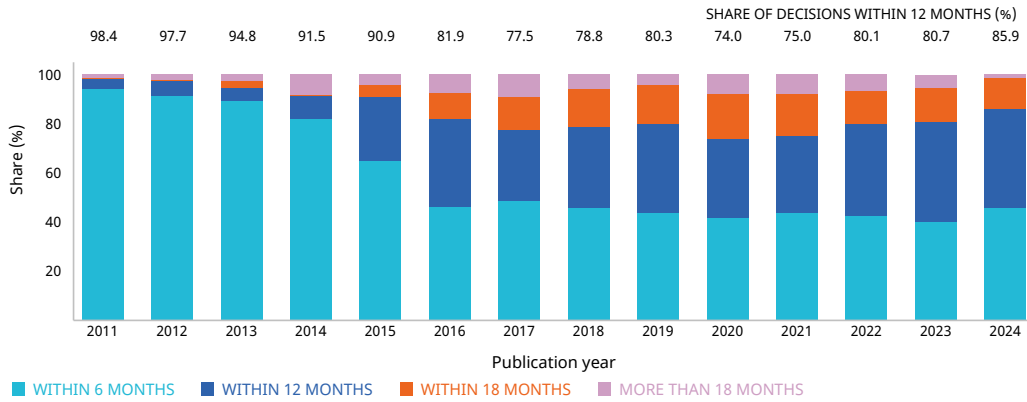
Note: EU is the European Union.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2026.

Timeliness of decisions

In 2024, around 86% of all decisions were transmitted within 12 months of the publication date.

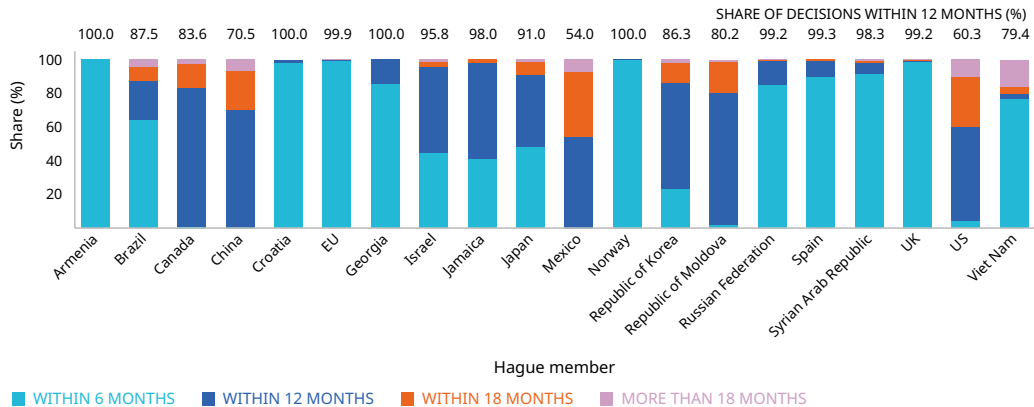
C8. Timeliness of decisions by all designated offices, 2011–2024



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2026.

Almost all decisions made by 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, 2022–2024

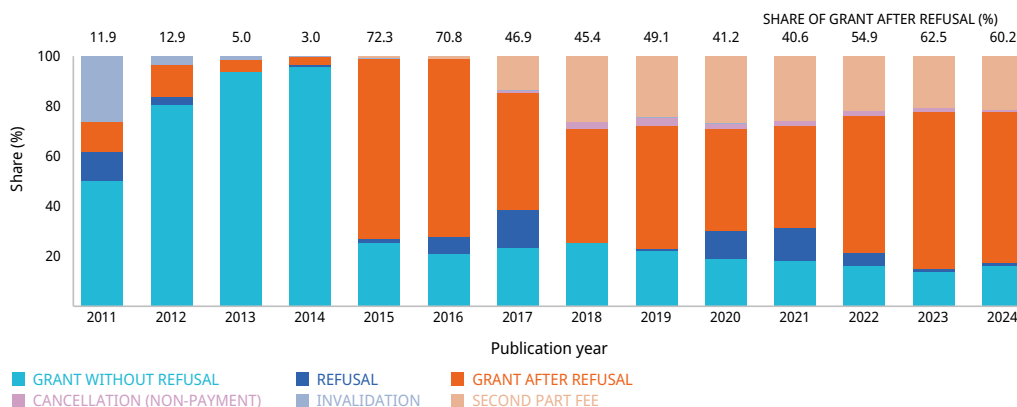


Note: EU is the European Union.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2026.

Grants after refusal account for the largest share of all decisions made following the expiry of the 12-month time limit, constituting 60.3% in 2024.

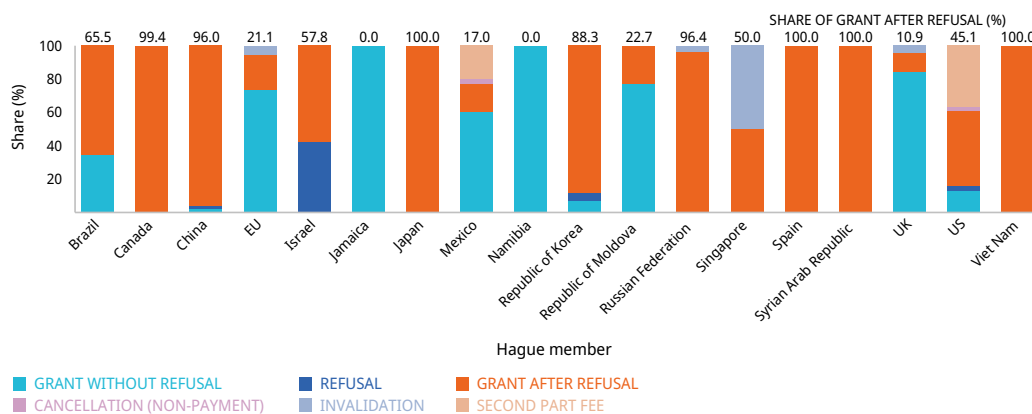
C10. Distribution of decisions after expiry of the 12-month time limit by decision type, 2011–2024



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2026.

All decisions transmitted by Japan, Spain, the Syrian Arab Republic and Viet Nam after 12 months were a grant after refusal.

C11. Distribution of decisions after expiry of the 12-month limit by decision type and designated office, 2022–2024



Note: EU is the European Union.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2026.

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

Highlights

In 2025, the IB distributed CHF 17.8 million to 80 designated members – up 17.9% on the previous year

In 2025, designated offices received approximately 17.8 million Swiss francs (CHF) from the International Bureau (IB), compared with CHF 15.1 million the previous year. The US received the largest share of the total at 24.4%, followed by Japan (18.4%), Canada (13.5%), the EU (11.3%) and the Republic of Korea (8.3%) (see table D2). Four of the top five recipients – Japan being the exception – increased their share of the total amount distributed by the IB in 2025 compared with the previous year. The EU's share rose by 0.8 percentage points – fastest among these five recipients. In contrast, Japan's share declined by 0.9 percentage points over the same period. Beyond the top five recipients, China's share declined by 0.8 percentage points, causing it to fall one position to become the sixth largest recipient in 2025. In contrast, Mexico's share increased by 0.7 percentage points, lifting it three places to rank as the seventh largest recipient in 2025.

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 of just under CHF 2,100 per international registration through the Hague System in 2025

In 2025, the average fee for a Hague international registration was CHF 2,098, which was CHF 30 more than the previous year (see figure D3). Over the past three years, the average registration fee has remained relatively stable, ranging from CHF 2,068 in 2024 to CHF 2,098 in 2025.

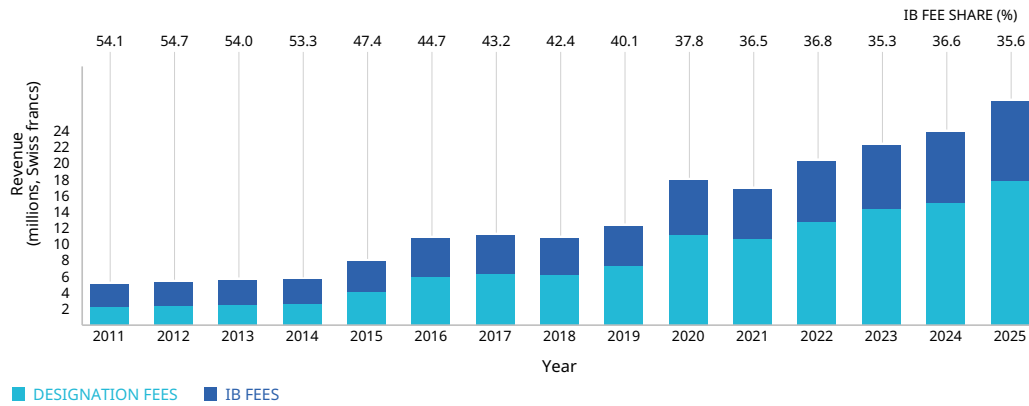
In 2025, the fee per registration ranged from between CHF 456 for six single-design registrations to CHF 46,359 for a single registration originating from the US that contained 70 designs and designated eight Hague members. Around two-thirds of registrations cost less than the CHF 2,098 average fee, while only 3.5% of registrations cost more than CHF 5,000 per registration.

Fees collected and distributed	68
D1. Fees collected by the International Bureau, 2011–2025	68
D2. Fees distributed to designated members by the International Bureau, 2024–2025	68
D3. Registration fees, 2015–2025	69

Fees collected and distributed

Over the past decade, the share of total fees distributed to designated offices has increased substantially – from 52.6% in 2015 to 64.4% in 2025.

D1. Fees collected by the International Bureau, 2011–2025



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2026.

Combined, the top five designated offices – Canada, the EU, Japan, the Republic of Korea and the US – received three-quarters of the CHF 17.8 million in fees distributed to designated members in 2025.

D2. Fees distributed to designated members by the International Bureau, 2024–2025

Designated member	2024	2025	2025 share of total (%)
African Intellectual Property Organization	76,694	94,335	0.5
Albania	16,625	18,628	0.1
Armenia	17,224	18,729	0.1
Azerbaijan	13,023	15,122	0.1
Belarus	11,660	11,540	0.1
Belize	8,527	9,613	0.1
Benelux Office for Intellectual Property	9,287	9,100	0.1
Benin	1,287	875	0.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	17,847	20,545	0.1
Botswana	2,942	3,137	0.0
Brazil	83,860	92,200	0.5
Brunei Darussalam	9,159	9,797	0.1
Bulgaria	4,822	6,807	0.0
Cambodia	12,723	16,957	0.1
Canada	1,951,548	2,399,999	13.5
China	1,340,115	1,433,845	8.0
Côte d'Ivoire	1,097	895	0.0
Croatia	14,574	12,264	0.1
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	8,000	9,609	0.1
Denmark	12,441	4,484	0.0
Egypt	18,210	19,366	0.1
Estonia	2,103	2,826	0.0
EU	1,588,862	2,010,030	11.3
Finland	8,400	3,608	0.0
France	21,700	18,148	0.1
Gabon	593	472	0.0
Georgia	36,222	37,606	0.2
Germany	23,111	22,382	0.1
Ghana	7,848	8,590	0.0
Greece	8,025	7,357	0.0
Hungary	3,939	4,126	0.0
Iceland	25,911	29,348	0.2
Israel	107,209	157,252	0.9
Italy	7,886	9,086	0.1
Jamaica	9,540	6,130	0.0
Japan	2,910,345	3,274,351	18.4
Kyrgyzstan	40,457	48,095	0.3
Latvia	1,758	1,790	0.0

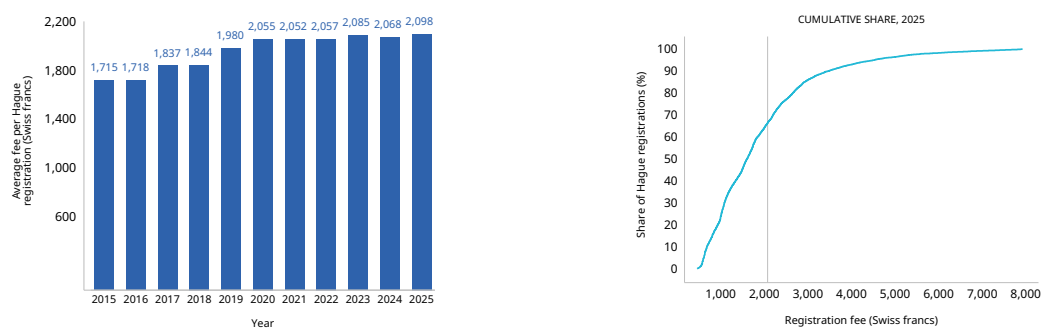
Designated member	2024	2025	2025 share of total (%)
Liechtenstein	22,669	23,227	0.1
Lithuania	13,482	9,216	0.1
Mali	170	197	0.0
Mauritius	3,300	3,440	0.0
Mexico	200,619	367,719	2.1
Monaco	27,876	28,580	0.2
Mongolia	10,352	12,556	0.1
Montenegro	22,307	23,294	0.1
Morocco	56,313	49,582	0.3
Namibia	6,847	9,032	0.1
Niger	234	248	0.0
North Macedonia	20,881	21,747	0.1
Norway	126,235	127,142	0.7
Oman	18,534	19,897	0.1
Poland	2,920	3,438	0.0
Republic of Korea	1,178,879	1,487,090	8.3
Republic of Moldova	59,897	62,586	0.4
Romania	19,620	15,620	0.1
Russian Federation	239,357	199,758	1.1
Rwanda	1,978	2,566	0.0
Saint Kitts and Nevis	400	2,180	0.0
Samoa	1,707	1,626	0.0
San Marino	3,111	3,571	0.0
Sao Tome and Principe	1,768	2,129	0.0
Saudi Arabia	0	28,760	0.2
Senegal	1,213	909	0.0
Serbia	59,857	53,877	0.3
Singapore	72,473	74,267	0.4
Slovenia	9,716	8,638	0.0
Spain	5,394	6,429	0.0
Suriname	2,992	3,003	0.0
Switzerland	304,341	320,127	1.8
Syrian Arab Republic	5,407	4,929	0.0
Tajikistan	10,356	10,484	0.1
Tunisia	32,581	30,375	0.2
Türkiye	114,231	116,706	0.7
Turkmenistan	35,776	33,198	0.2
UK	223,906	264,042	1.5
Ukraine	69,425	73,054	0.4
US	3,620,194	4,342,451	24.4
Uzbekistan	n.a.	11,226	0.1
Viet Nam	84,423	124,067	0.7
Total	15,127,315	17,832,027	100.0

n.a. indicates not applicable.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2026.

The average fee per registration has remained stable over the past three years at just under CHF 2,100.

D3. Registration fees, 2015–2025



Note: The line at CHF 2,098 represents the average fee paid per Hague international registration in 2025.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2026.

E. Statistical tables and annexes

Statistical tables**72**

71

E1.	International applications via the Hague System, 2025	72
E2.	International registrations via the Hague System, 2025	74
E3.	Renewals of international registrations via the Hague System, 2024	76

Statistical tables

E1. International applications via the Hague System, 2025

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.	241	492
Albania	..	..	237	610
Argentina (a)	2	3	n.a.	n.a.
Armenia	..	..	155	394
Australia (a)	16	27	n.a.	n.a.
Austria (b)	46	252	n.a.	n.a.
Azerbaijan	..	..	202	498
Belarus	4	6	138	332
Belgium (c)	101	184	n.a.	n.a.
Belize	..	..	104	235
Benelux	n.a.	n.a.	59	139
Benin	..	..	1	1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3	12	258	767
Botswana	..	..	58	87
Brazil	76	109	1,120	2,466
Brunei Darussalam	..	..	55	76
Bulgaria	16	46	69	100
Cambodia	..	..	203	459
Canada	115	320	2,369	5,378
Chile (a)	1	2	n.a.	n.a.
China	2,844	5,911	2,920	6,841
Colombia (a)	1	2	n.a.	n.a.
Côte d'Ivoire	..	..	1	1
Croatia	28	41	59	139
Curaçao (a)	1	1	n.a.	n.a.
Cyprus (b)	18	53	n.a.	n.a.
Czech Republic (b)	51	236	n.a.	n.a.
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	..	..	72	152
Democratic Republic of the Congo (a)	1	2	n.a.	n.a.
Denmark	157	546	52	93
Egypt	4	4	346	733
Estonia	11	42	30	39
European Union	n.a.	n.a.	7,182	20,811
Finland	82	136	37	60
France	546	1,158	180	441
Gabon	..	..	1	1
Georgia	..	..	181	460
Germany	884	4,530	177	370
Ghana	1	1	50	85
Greece	12	111	59	97
Guernsey (a)	1	1	n.a.	n.a.
Hungary	11	66	31	46
Iceland	1	2	155	409
India (a)	1	1	n.a.	n.a.
Iraq (a)	1	1	n.a.	n.a.
Ireland (b)	18	63	n.a.	n.a.
Israel	61	88	500	1,194
Italy	605	2,015	88	186
Jamaica	..	..	46	76
Japan	554	866	2,676	5,493
Kyrgyzstan	6	6	149	335
Latvia	10	11	21	32
Liechtenstein	32	83	241	575
Lithuania	11	16	57	103
Luxembourg (c)	43	75	n.a.	n.a.
Mali	..	..	1	1
Malta (b)	8	257	n.a.	n.a.
Mauritius	1	1	45	66
Mexico	7	8	1,206	2,680
Monaco	3	6	281	641
Mongolia	..	..	155	350
Montenegro	..	..	248	592

Name	Origin ¹		Designated member	
	Number of applications	Number of designs	Number of applications	Number of designs
Morocco	3	20	375	872
Namibia	..	..	57	84
Netherlands (Kingdom of the) (c)	230	779	n.a.	n.a.
Niger	..	..	1	1
Nigeria (a)	1	1	n.a.	n.a.
North Macedonia	1	1	244	545
Norway	63	172	1,083	3,194
Oman	2	2	277	650
Philippines (a)	1	2	n.a.	n.a.
Poland	68	332	56	91
Portugal (b)	14	36	n.a.	n.a.
Republic of Korea	765	1,185	2,188	4,913
Republic of Moldova	4	5	187	512
Romania	10	22	92	191
Russian Federation	56	106	1,000	1,801
Rwanda	..	..	42	69
Saint Kitts and Nevis	..	..	35	48
Samoa	..	..	35	48
San Marino	2	2	74	125
Sao Tome and Principe	..	..	37	63
Saudi Arabia	1	1	476	1,054
Senegal	..	..	1	1
Serbia	17	20	259	764
Singapore	88	140	1,168	2,566
Slovakia (b)	12	19	n.a.	n.a.
Slovenia	24	29	68	168
South Africa (a)	1	1	n.a.	n.a.
Spain	127	315	73	106
Suriname	..	..	53	76
Sweden (b)	158	392	n.a.	n.a.
Switzerland	708	2,285	2,113	8,067
Syrian Arab Republic	..	..	36	94
Tajikistan	..	..	82	176
Thailand (a)	5	9	n.a.	n.a.
Tunisia	..	..	230	555
Türkiye	141	530	1,492	4,637
Turkmenistan	..	..	55	120
Ukraine	55	94	516	1,510
United Arab Emirates (a)	3	3	n.a.	n.a.
United Kingdom	274	895	5,183	15,881
United States of America	1,109	3,882	4,641	9,098
Uzbekistan	..	..	111	248
Viet Nam	4	5	842	1,982
Others	2	2	..	..
Total	10,344	28,588	45,698	115,446

Note: Only those countries/territories of origin and designated Hague member countries or jurisdictions for which Hague System statistics exist for 2025 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 2026.

E2. International registrations via the Hague System, 2025

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.	233	485
Albania	..	..	236	646
Armenia	..	..	139	328
Australia (a)	13	17	n.a.	n.a.
Austria (b)	52	256	n.a.	n.a.
Azerbaijan	..	..	195	447
Belarus	2	4	136	305
Belgium (c)	98	184	n.a.	n.a.
Belize	..	..	103	239
Benelux	n.a.	n.a.	45	112
Benin	..	..	1	2
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4	13	248	713
Botswana	..	..	55	105
Brazil	61	82	1,064	2,482
Brunei Darussalam	..	..	58	123
Bulgaria	16	46	44	63
Cambodia	..	..	184	430
Canada	120	323	2,287	5,301
Chile (a)	1	2	n.a.	n.a.
China	2,641	5,715	2,885	6,605
Colombia (a)	1	2	n.a.	n.a.
Côte d'Ivoire	..	..	1	2
Croatia	22	32	40	107
Cyprus (b)	17	52	n.a.	n.a.
Czech Republic (b)	45	175	n.a.	n.a.
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	..	..	63	110
Democratic Republic of the Congo (a)	1	2	n.a.	n.a.
Denmark	161	541	29	53
Egypt	..	..	312	631
Estonia	9	27	15	23
European Union	n.a.	n.a.	7,026	20,930
Finland	76	123	17	33
France	533	1,107	160	345
Gabon	..	..	1	2
Georgia	1	1	174	422
Germany	884	4,608	151	278
Ghana	1	1	51	111
Greece	10	105	37	61
Guernsey (a)	1	1	n.a.	n.a.
Hungary	11	59	16	21
Iceland	1	2	146	403
Ireland (b)	16	60	n.a.	n.a.
Israel	86	169	479	1,131
Italy	642	2,278	65	109
Jamaica	..	..	47	85
Japan	562	884	2,546	5,257
Kyrgyzstan	1	1	141	314
Latvia	8	8	12	21
Liechtenstein	28	76	226	559
Lithuania	11	16	40	79
Luxembourg (c)	43	75	n.a.	n.a.
Malaysia (a)	1	3	n.a.	n.a.
Mali	..	..	1	2
Malta (b)	7	253	n.a.	n.a.
Mauritius	1	1	46	80
Mexico	5	5	1,166	2,612
Monaco	10	62	279	659
Mongolia	..	..	147	356
Montenegro	..	..	247	609
Morocco	2	16	363	914
Namibia	..	..	56	118
Netherlands (Kingdom of the) (c)	229	855	n.a.	n.a.
Niger	..	..	1	2
North Macedonia	1	1	237	561
Norway	55	151	986	3,224

Name	Origin ¹		Designated member	
	Number of registrations	Number of designs	Number of registrations	Number of designs
Oman	2	2	271	620
Poland	57	257	36	55
Portugal (b)	15	40	n.a.	n.a.
Republic of Korea	771	1,220	2,044	4,735
Republic of Moldova	3	4	177	525
Romania	10	21	79	168
Russian Federation	43	77	897	1,723
Rwanda	..	..	46	106
Saint Kitts and Nevis	..	..	32	45
Samoa	..	..	33	58
San Marino	2	2	69	119
Sao Tome and Principe	..	..	36	76
Saudi Arabia	1	1	332	777
Senegal	..	..	1	2
Serbia	16	19	241	686
Singapore	95	154	1,132	2,472
Slovakia (b)	11	18	n.a.	n.a.
Slovenia	23	29	53	141
South Africa (a)	1	2	n.a.	n.a.
Spain	91	277	51	70
Suriname	..	..	51	86
Sweden (b)	145	365	n.a.	n.a.
Switzerland	711	2,409	2,049	8,377
Syrian Arab Republic	..	..	25	64
Tajikistan	..	..	72	128
Thailand (a)	4	8	n.a.	n.a.
Tunisia	..	..	216	589
Türkiye	124	492	1,466	4,606
Turkmenistan	..	..	52	113
Ukraine	47	90	503	1,502
United Arab Emirates (a)	3	3	n.a.	n.a.
United Kingdom	281	901	5,114	16,022
United States of America	1,092	3,759	4,440	8,914
Uzbekistan	..	..	76	137
Viet Nam	4	5	811	1,769
Others	2	2	..	..
Total	10,044	28,551	43,642	113,295

Note: Only those countries/territories of origin and designated Hague member countries or jurisdictions for which Hague System statistics exist for 2025 are listed. The Benelux countries are Belgium, Luxembourg and the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

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n.a. indicates not applicable.

.. indicates zero.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2026.

E3. Renewals of international registrations via the Hague System, 2025

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.	136	403
Albania	1	1	335	1,093
Andorra (a)	1	7	n.a.	n.a.
Armenia	3	15	280	907
Australia (a)	1	1	n.a.	n.a.
Austria (b)	49	187	n.a.	n.a.
Azerbaijan	..	..	269	945
Belgium (c)	83	182	n.a.	n.a.
Belize	..	..	215	716
Benelux	n.a.	n.a.	278	1,521
Benin	..	..	34	151
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..	388	1,360
Botswana	..	..	31	59
Brunei Darussalam	..	..	49	107
Bulgaria	8	15	153	608
Cambodia	..	..	44	105
Canada	42	73	644	1,383
China	245	467	0	0
Côte d'Ivoire	..	..	37	111
Croatia	13	33	339	1,653
Cyprus (b)	11	14	n.a.	n.a.
Czech Republic (b)	34	276	n.a.	n.a.
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	..	..	57	209
Denmark	73	216	87	404
Egypt	..	..	240	915
Estonia	4	6	72	206
European Union	n.a.	n.a.	4,642	16,474
Finland	27	70	45	138
France	606	1,750	433	2,357
Gabon	..	..	19	48
Georgia	1	1	385	1,167
Germany	1,223	5,454	421	2,247
Ghana	..	..	34	82
Greece	13	89	224	1,280
Hungary	3	20	123	486
Iceland	1	3	129	539
Ireland (b)	3	3	n.a.	n.a.
Israel	28	37	92	237
Italy	392	1,665	242	1,429
Japan	394	980	1,163	2,023
Kyrgyzstan	..	..	244	735
Latvia	6	19	34	90
Liechtenstein	13	42	553	1,978
Lithuania	3	5	132	791
Luxembourg (c)	40	123	n.a.	n.a.
Malaysia (a)	2	4	n.a.	n.a.
Mali	..	..	7	13
Mexico	1	1	122	263
Monaco	2	4	684	2,375
Mongolia	..	..	258	757
Montenegro	..	..	516	1,776
Morocco	2	24	711	2,569
Namibia	..	..	37	106
Netherlands (Kingdom of the) (c)	238	868	n.a.	n.a.
Niger	..	..	9	24
North Macedonia	3	8	474	1,586
Norway	55	147	984	3,430
Oman	..	..	336	1,052
Poland	22	82	33	118
Portugal (b)	11	33	n.a.	n.a.
Republic of Korea	941	1,748	1,105	2,504
Republic of Moldova	3	5	425	1,395
Romania	3	8	157	680
Russian Federation	12	22	493	988
Rwanda	..	..	21	46

Name	Origin ¹		Designated member	
	Number of renewals	Number of designs	Number of renewals	Number of designs
Samoa	..	..	9	10
San Marino	..	..	26	53
Sao Tome and Principe	..	..	22	49
Senegal	..	..	36	145
Serbia	6	7	396	1,361
Singapore	12	32	1,035	3,274
Slovakia (b)	3	12	n.a.	n.a.
Slovenia	19	45	243	1,333
Spain	54	285	172	762
Suriname	..	..	36	180
Sweden (b)	128	414	n.a.	n.a.
Switzerland	1,117	4,412	2,883	12,779
Syrian Arab Republic	..	..	22	49
Tajikistan	..	..	43	104
Tunisia	..	..	424	1,357
Türkiye	81	342	2,011	8,519
Turkmenistan	..	..	21	52
Ukraine	15	46	937	3,542
United Kingdom	101	357	1,156	4,317
United States of America	588	2,981	1,621	3,294
Viet Nam	..	..	146	235
Others	..	..	..	..
Total	6,740	23,641	30,214	106,054

Note: Only those countries/territories of origin and designated Hague member countries or jurisdictions for which Hague System statistics exist for 2025 are listed. The Benelux countries are Belgium, Luxembourg and the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

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

n.a. indicates not applicable.

.. indicates zero.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2026.

Annexes

A brief presentation of the Hague System

Introduction

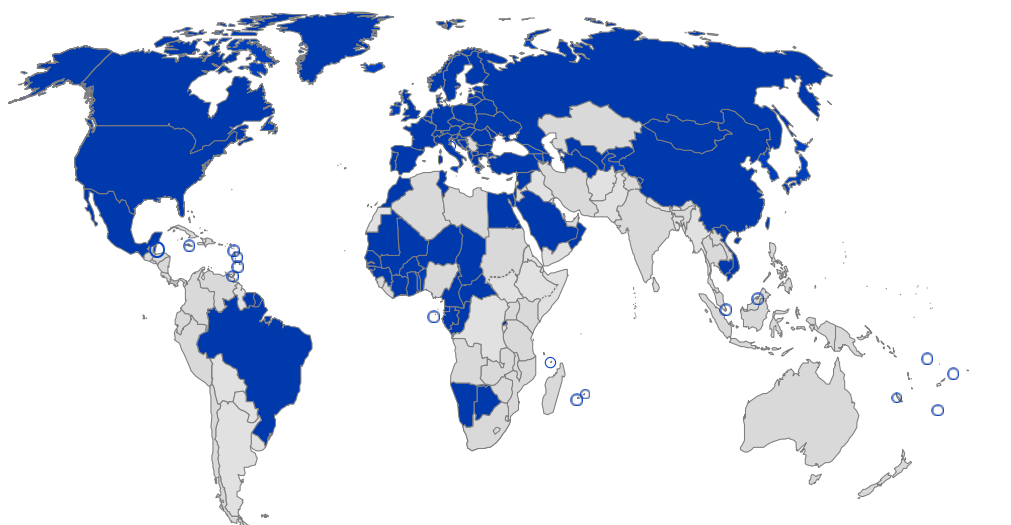
If the Hague System for the International Registration of Industrial Designs had not been established, the procedure for protecting designs in multiple jurisdictions would have involved filing a separate application at each of the national or regional intellectual property (IP) offices concerned. The Hague System simplifies this process by creating a single international procedure for the protection of a design in multiple jurisdictions. This makes it possible for an applicant to obtain protection for up to 100 industrial designs for products belonging to the same class in multiple jurisdictions by filing a single application with the International Bureau (IB) of WIPO. It also simplifies the subsequent management of the industrial design, since it makes it possible to record changes or renew the registration through a single procedural step.

As of December 31, 2025, the Hague System comprised 82 members. This means that applicants can obtain protection for their designs in a geographical area incorporating a total of 99 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.



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 requests either 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

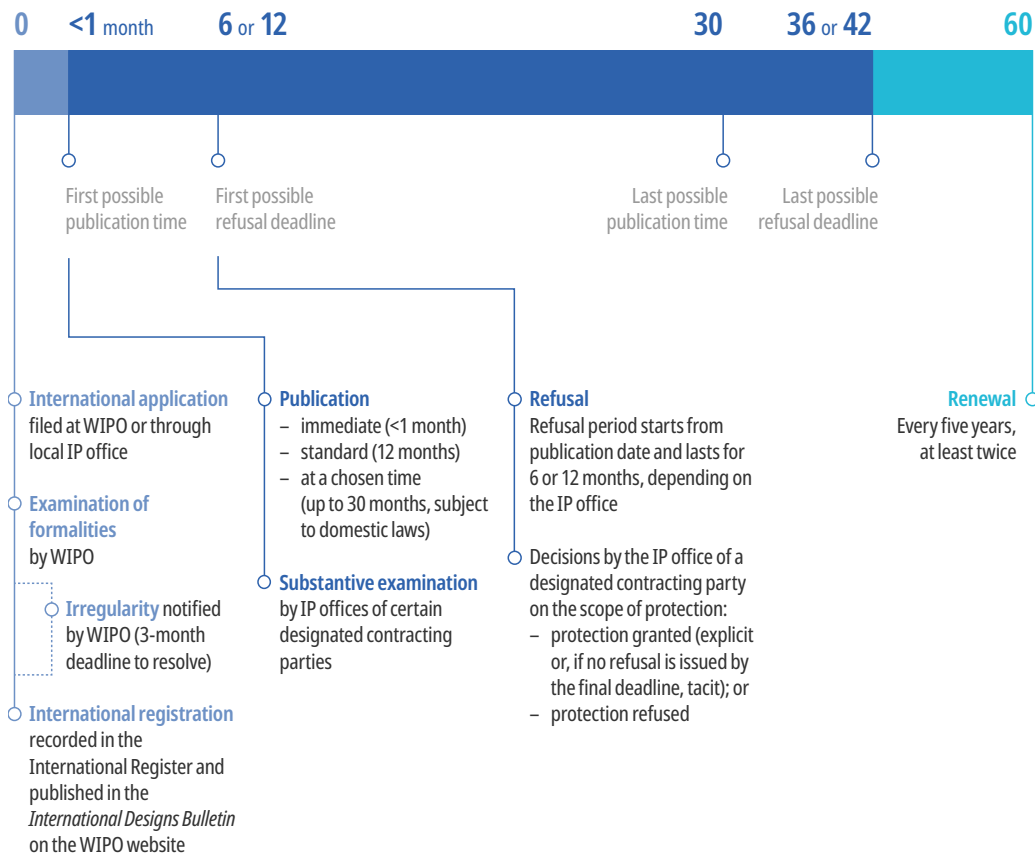
- 1 An international application does not require a prior national application or registration. It must be filed in one of three working languages – English, French or Spanish – and list the designated members (i.e., states or intergovernmental organizations such as the EU or the OAPI) in which protection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

the 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 further 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 nonetheless valid, unless the office refuses the registration and communicates its refusal to the IB within the prescribed time limit (i.e., within six 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 2025. 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 2024.

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
REUD	Registered European Union 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 European Union Design (REUD). 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. 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, habitual residence, 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.

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 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 at 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 at 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 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 European Union Design (REUD): 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, 2025, the Hague System comprised 82 members covering 99 countries/territories.

African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI)	Mali
Albania	Mauritius
Armenia	Mexico
Azerbaijan	Monaco
Belarus	Mongolia
Belgium	Montenegro
Belize	Morocco
Benin	Namibia
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Netherlands (Kingdom of the)
Botswana	Niger
Brazil	North Macedonia
Brunei Darussalam	Norway
Bulgaria	Oman
Cambodia	Poland
Canada	Republic of Korea
China	Republic of Moldova
Côte d'Ivoire	Romania
Croatia	Russian Federation
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Rwanda
Denmark	Saint Kitts and Nevis
Egypt	Samoa
Estonia	San Marino
European Union	Sao Tome and Principe
Finland	Saudi Arabia
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	Uzbekistan
Luxembourg	Viet Nam

