

Hague Yearly Review 2019

International Registration
of Industrial Designs

2019



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Further information

Online resources

The electronic version of the *Review*, as well as the underlying data used to produce all figures and tables, can be downloaded at www.wipo.int/ipstats. This webpage also provides links to the IP Statistics Data Center – offering access to WIPO’s statistical data – and to the IP Statistical Country Profiles.

The following resources are available on WIPO’s website:

Information on the Hague System

www.wipo.int/hague

Search the International Register

www.wipo.int/hague/en/how_to/search

Contact information

Economics and Statistics Division

Website: www.wipo.int/ipstats

email: ipstats.mail@wipo.int

Key numbers for 2018

5,429 (+3.3%)

International applications

19,344 (–2%)

Designs contained in
international applications

4,767 (–5.4%)

International registrations

17,212 (–10.5%)

Designs contained in
international registrations

19,803 (–1.5%)

Designations in international
applications

71,690 (–12.2%)

Designs contained in designations
in international applications

16,873 (–13.8%)

Designations in international
registrations

63,348 (–22%)

Designs contained in designations
in international registrations

3,281 (–0.6%)

Renewals of international
registrations

13,728 (–1.9%)

Designs contained in renewals
of international registrations

37,288 (+6.5%)

International registrations
in force

153,511 (+5.4%)

Designs contained in international
registrations in force

The Hague System for the International Registration of Industrial Designs allows applicants to register up to 100 different designs through a single international application. Focusing on both the number of applications and the number of designs contained in international applications provides a comprehensive depiction of the use of the Hague System. This Highlights section refers mainly to the number of designs contained in the applications, while the standard figures and tables show the number of Hague applications together with the number of designs contained in those applications.

Statistics on Hague International Registration of Industrial Designs

Highlights

The Hague System for industrial designs saw 3.3% growth in 2018, reaching 5,429 applications

The number of international applications for the protection of designs filed under the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)-administered Hague System grew by 3.3% in 2018 to reach 5,429 applications (figure A1). However, the number of designs contained in Hague applications decreased by 2% in 2018, following 11 years of uninterrupted growth (figure A2). A fall in the number of designs originating from Germany, the Republic of Korea and Switzerland – the top three users of the Hague System (figure A10) – partly accounts for the overall decrease.

The increase in the number of applications being accompanied by a decrease in the number of designs contained in applications is explained by the fact that recent Hague members, such as Japan and the Republic of Korea, averaged fewer designs per application when compared to long-term members, such as Germany and Switzerland (figure A11).

Applicants from at least 62 countries or territories filed at least one or more Hague application

The accession of Canada, the Russian Federation and the United Kingdom (U.K.) in 2018 brought the total number of Hague members to 69. These 69 Hague members afford applicants the possibility of obtaining protection for their designs in a geographical area incorporating a total of 87 countries. The difference between the number of Hague members and the number of countries covered by the System is because the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI) and the European Union (EU) are Hague members. By choosing to designate these intergovernmental organizations within an application, protection can be sought simultaneously within all their respective member states. In 2018, around 2,090 applicants from at least 62 countries or territories filed at least one or more Hague international application.

Which were the largest origins of designs filed under the Hague System in 2018?

Applicants based in Europe accounted for 71.1% of all designs in 2018 (figure A7). This reflects the membership of the Hague System: the vast majority of Hague members are European countries. However, following the recent accession of Japan and the Republic of Korea, the share of Asia has increased from 2.7% in 2008 to 20.4% in 2018. North America, namely the United States of America (U.S.), as Canada only joined the Hague System in November 2018, accounted for 7% of total designs in 2018. The combined share of Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) and Oceania is 0.5%, which is not surprising considering there is no Hague member from Oceania and Suriname is the only member from LAC.

For 33 consecutive years, Germany has been the largest user of the Hague System. In 2018, applicants based in Germany filed 710 Hague international applications containing 3,948 designs, followed by Switzerland (2,374 designs), the Republic of Korea (1,531), France (1,451) and the Netherlands (1,353) (figure A10). Applicants located in the U.S. saw a 23.1% decrease in the number of designs; as a result, the U.S. ranked sixth in 2018, down from fourth position the previous year. Recent members Japan, the Republic of Korea and the U.S. are among the top 10 largest users of the Hague System, while the U.K., with 366 designs, is in eleventh position. Combined, the top 10 origins accounted for 79.5% of all designs in 2018, which is four percentage points below their 2008 share.

Applications originating from Germany and the Netherlands had the highest average number of designs per application

Of the top 10 origins, the Netherlands saw the fastest growth in 2018. The number of designs originating from the Netherlands increased from 810 in 2017 to 1,353 in 2018, which represents 67% growth (figure A10). It was followed by Japan (+47%), Turkey (+32.4%) and Italy (+18.7%). In contrast, U.S. (–23.1%), Switzerland (–19.3%), the Republic of Korea (–12.8%) and Germany (–7.6%) all saw declines in 2018.

The Hague System allows applicants to register up to 100 different designs through a single international application. However, only a few applicants sought to register the maximum number of designs permitted for a single application. In 2018, only four published applications contained 100 designs per application. For example, I. Paleohorinos Fotistika of Greece, which operates in the decorative lighting industry, had three published applications that contained 100 designs each, and Wenko-Wenselaar GMBH of Germany had one published application with 100 designs.

On average, there were 3.6 designs per application filed in 2018, which is considerably fewer than the average of 5.4 designs per application filed in 2004 (figure A3). This can be explained in part by the applications received from recent Hague members, namely, Japan and the Republic of Korea, containing fewer designs per application compared to those from long established members Germany and Switzerland. For example, the Republic of Korea had an average of 1.7 designs per application in 2018, compared to an average of 7.6 designs per application for the Netherlands and 5.6 designs for Germany (figure A11).

The distribution of designs per application varies widely across origins. Of the top eight origins, the Republic of Korea (82.6%) had the highest share of single design applications, whereas Germany (28.2%) recorded the lowest share (figure A12). Applications containing up to two designs accounted for 88.3% of all applications from the Republic of Korea, whereas for Germany the share was just 47.5%.

Which companies had the most designs in published registrations in 2018?

For a second consecutive year, Samsung Electronics of the Republic of Korea, with 863 designs in published registrations, headed the list of top applicants (table A4). It was followed by another applicant from the Republic of Korea, LG Electronics (715 designs), Procter & Gamble of the U.S. (561), the Netherlands' Fonkel Meubelmarketing (408) and I. Paleohorinos Fotistika of Greece (379). Of the top 10 applicants, Philips Electronics of the Netherlands saw the largest improvement in its ranking. It had 78 more designs in published registrations in 2018; as a result, it moved from 28th position in 2017 up to 10th place in 2018. Only three applicants have headed the list of top applicants over the past 10 years: Procter & Gamble occupied the top spot for six successive years between 2009 and 2014; Samsung Electronics ranked first in 2015, 2017 and 2018; while Fonkel Meubelmarketing headed the list in 2016.

The top 10 applicants represent a diverse set of industries that includes automobiles, decorative lighting, electronics, furnishing, household/consumer goods, software and computer services, and watches and jewelry. The top 50 list for 2018 contains applicants from 16 origins. Switzerland had the highest number of top 50 applicants from any single country, with 14, followed by Germany (12) and France (4).

The share of the number of designs held by the top three applicants from each of the top 10 origins ranged from 15.9% in both Italy and Switzerland to 99.7% in Greece (figure A5). The top Dutch applicant, Philips Electronics, accounted for over half (52.5%) of all designs from the Netherlands, while Samsung Electronics accounted for 45.6% of all designs from the Republic of Korea. For Greece, I. Paleohorinos Fotistika accounted for 97.7% of all designs – the largest share for a single applicant among the top 10 origins. As mentioned above, I. Paleohorinos Fotistika had three published registrations in 2018 that contained 100 designs each.

Where do Hague applicants seek to protect their designs?

The Hague System simplifies the process of multinational registration by creating a single international procedure for protecting a design in multiple jurisdictions. Applicants list the Hague members in whose jurisdictions they wish to protect their designs (known as “designated members”). In 2018, the number of designations in all international applications saw a small decrease (–1.5%) (figure A17). Following eight continuous years of growth, the number of designs in all designations saw a steep decline in 2018 (–12.2%) (figure A18). The number of designs in designations originating from France decreased from 14,316 in 2017 to 8,502 in 2018 and accounted for the bulk of the overall decrease. In total, 71,690 designs were contained in all designations made in 2018.

The EU was the most designated Hague member in international applications in 2018, with 3,649 designations containing 14,812 designs (see figure A22). It has been the most designated member since 2010. It was followed by Switzerland (8,786 designs), Turkey (5,745), the U.S. (5,012) and Norway (3,195). Of the top five designated members, only the U.S. (+8.5%) saw an increase in the number of designs in designations; conversely, Norway (–11.4%) and Turkey (–14.2%) saw a considerable decline.

Designs originating in Germany accounted for the largest share of all designs in designations for the top five designated members. The share of Germany ranged from 15.5% in the U.S. to 36.3% in Switzerland (table A25).

Applicants can designate every single Hague member in their applications. In 2018, no applicant sought to protect their designs in all members; however, 3 applications designated 54 Hague members and 2 applications designated 53 Hague members – all of these applications originated from the U.S. Around 31% of applications included one designation, while just under a quarter of applications included two designations. Only 5.4% of applications included more than 10 designations (figure A19).

Which classes are most frequently specified in international applications?

Designs related to furnishing (Class 6; 12.1%) accounted for the largest share of all designs in 2018, followed by recording and communication equipment (Class 14; 8.7%) and means of transport (Class 12; 8.7%). Combined, the top 10 most specified classes accounted for 66.8% of all designs in 2018, whereas the 10 least specified classes accounted for only 4.3% of all designs (table A28).

While designs related to furnishing were the most frequently specified class in international applications overall, class shares differed across origins (table A29). For example, Class 12 was the most frequently specified class in applications from France (24.7% of all designs) and Germany (15%); for the Netherlands (63.4%) and Turkey (15.2%), it was Class 6; and for the Republic of Korea, Class 14 accounted for the largest share (47%).

The International Bureau registered 4,767 international applications in 2018

The International Bureau (IB) recorded 4,767 international registrations containing 17,212 designs in 2018. Registrations declined by 5.4%, while the number of designs in registrations saw a steeper decrease (–10.5%) (figure A33). Holders residing in Germany accounted for 21.9% of all design registrations, followed by holders in Switzerland (13%), the Republic of Korea (8.6%), France (8.2%) and the U.S. (6.9%). Of the top five origins, France is the only one to have reported growth in 2018 (table A34).

Renewals of international registrations have fluctuated around the 3,200 mark over the past four years

Around 3,200 international registrations containing about 13,700 designs were renewed in 2018. Holders located in Germany (33.2%) accounted for the largest share of design renewals, followed by Switzerland (24.1%), France (14.4%), Italy (6.9%) and the U.S. (6.6%) (figure A41).

Switzerland, with 10,662 design renewals, was the most designated member, followed by the EU (7,701), Turkey (5,190), France (3,537) and Germany (3,433) (table A42).

Registrations in force grew by 6.5% in 2018

The number of registrations in force (active registrations) increased by 6.5% in 2018, marking a seventh consecutive year of growth (figure A43). The approximately 37,300 registrations in force contained around 153,500 designs (figure A44). Both registrations in force and the designs contained in those registrations are concentrated in a small number of countries, with holders residing in Germany (26.4%), Switzerland (18.6%) and France (10.8%) together accounting for around 55.8% of all active designs in 2018 (figure A47). However, the combined share of these three countries declined by 8.7 percentage points between 2013 and 2018.

Studying registrations in force by right holders helps to provide insights into the concentration of registrations at the individual and firm level. In 2018, two-thirds of firms or individuals holding an active registration had only one registration in their portfolio (figure A48). A further 14% of holders owned only two active registrations, and holders with three active registrations accounted for 5.3% of the total. Only 32 portfolios had more than 100 active registrations, with one holder having 1,601 active registrations. The distribution of active registrations has remained more or less unchanged over the past few years.

The IB distributed CHF 6.2 million to designated offices

In 2018, the IB distributed CHF 6.2 million to all designated offices (table A50). The U.S. received the largest share (26.6%), followed by Japan (22.5%) and the EU (18.6%).

The average cost of registration through the Hague System is below CHF 2,000

The average fee per Hague international registration amounted to CHF 1,844 in 2018, which is similar to the previous year (figure A51). The fee per registration ranged from CHF 456 for two single-design registrations to CHF 41,237 for a single registration that contained four designs and designated four Hague members, namely, the EU, Japan, the Republic of Korea and Switzerland. Three-quarters of registrations costed less than CHF 2,000 per registration, and only 10.7% of registrations costed more than CHF 3,000 per registration.

Almost all international Hague applications were submitted to the IB via electronic filing

Electronic filing was introduced in 2003, and by end of that year, only 16 applications were transmitted to the IB in electronic format. By 2009, 58.3% of all international applications were submitted electronically and the share of electronic filing has continued to increase, reaching 98.3% by 2018 (figure A13). The total number of applications transmitted in paper format amounted to 94 in 2018; half of these were filed by applicants located in Germany, Switzerland and the U.S.

Four out of five international applications are filed in English

In 2018, 86.2% of Hague applications were filed in English, whereas French accounted for 12.6% and Spanish 1.2% (figure A14). Applications filed in French accounted for more than half of all filings up until 1998, since when English has been the preferred language for applications. Only one Spanish-speaking country – Spain – is a member of the Hague System, which explains the low share of applications filed in Spanish.

Hague international applications

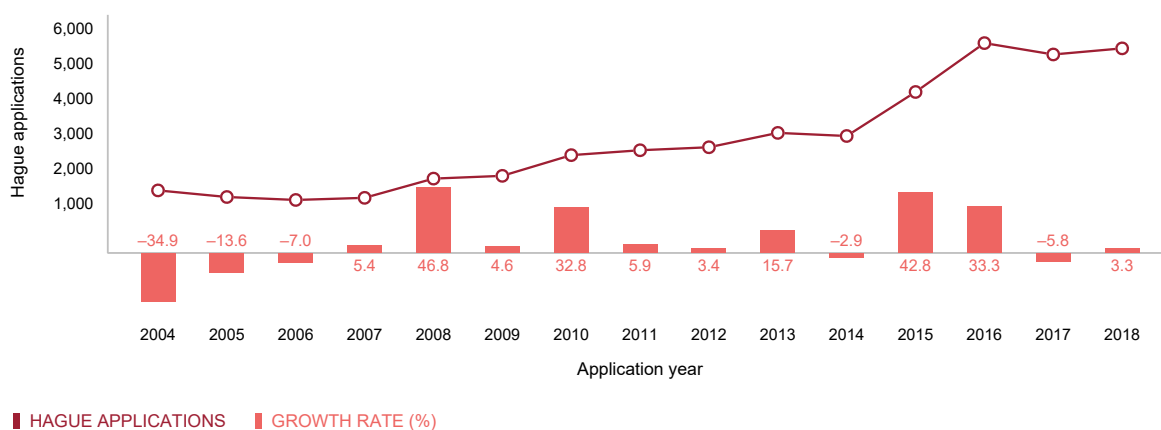
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Hague international applications

This subsection presents statistics on Hague international applications for the international registration of industrial designs. Statistics are presented for both the number of applications and the number of designs contained in applications.

The total number of Hague international applications grew by 3.3% in 2018, reaching 5,429 applications.

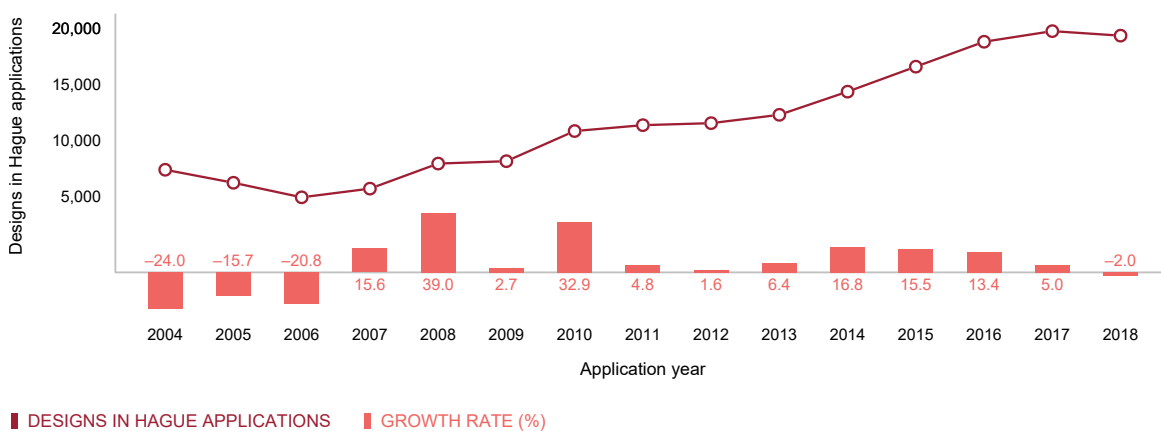
A1. Trend in international applications, 2004–2018



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2019.

After 11 years of uninterrupted growth, the total number of designs contained in applications decreased by 2% in 2018.

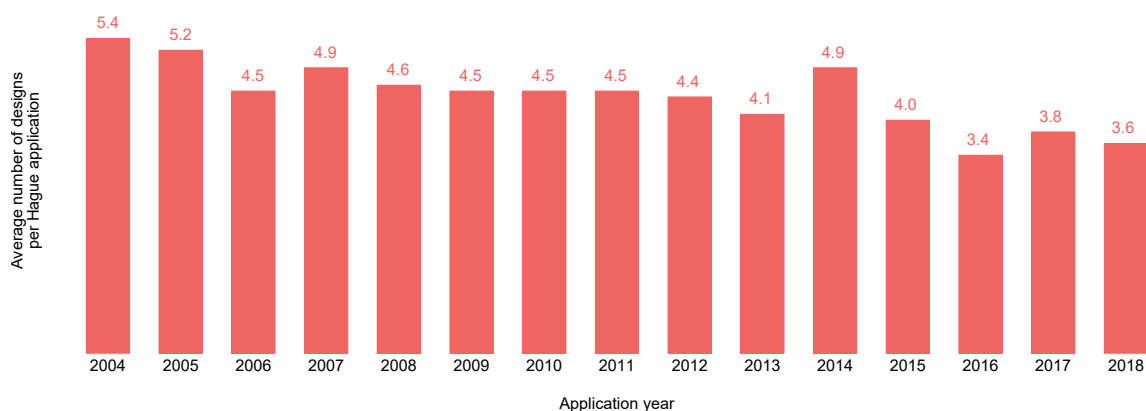
A2. Trend in the number of designs contained in international applications, 2004–2018



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2019.

On average, Hague international applications contained 3.6 designs per application in 2018.

A3. Average number of designs per international application, 2004–2018



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2019.

For a second consecutive year, Samsung Electronics heads the list of top applicants.

A4. Top Hague applicants, 2016–2018

Ranking	Applicant's name	Origin	Number of designs contained in published registrations		
			2016	2017	2018
1	SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	Republic of Korea	822	626	863
2	LG ELECTRONICS INC.	Republic of Korea	353	608	715
3	PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY	U.S.	406	315	561
4	FONKEL MEUBELMARKETING BV	Netherlands	978	573	408
5	I. PALEOHORINOS FOTISTIKA ABEE	Greece	8	300	379
6	WENKO-WENSELAAR GMBH & CO. KG	Germany	163	310	282
7	VOLKSWAGEN AG	Germany	345	353	268
8	SWATCH AG	Switzerland	420	265	230
9	THOMAS SABO GMBH & CO. KG	Germany	87	154	195
10	KONINKLIJKE PHILIPS ELECTRONICS NV	Netherlands	119	86	164
11	PSA AUTOMOBILES SA	France	0	5	159
12	HERMES SELLIER SAS	France	152	134	139
13	MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC CORPORATION	Japan	111	153	127
14	HYUNDAI MOTOR COMPANY	Republic of Korea	29	115	115
15	KRONOPLUS LIMITED	Cyprus	10	453	110
16	MICROSOFT CORPORATION	U.S.	263	142	109
17	EIS GMBH	Germany	2	29	105
17	RICHEMONT INTERNATIONAL SA	Switzerland	114	117	105
17	SOCIETE DES PRODUITS NESTLE SA	Switzerland	58	43	105
20	BAYERISCHE MOTOREN WERKE AG	Germany	11	94	103
21	CANDY POLSTERMOBEL GMBH	Germany	53	73	93
22	ARC HOLDINGS	France	0	0	88
23	DAIMLER AG	Germany	86	84	87
24	CARTIER INTERNATIONAL AG	Switzerland	103	66	81
25	ALFRED KARCHER GMBH & CO. KG	Germany	84	98	79
25	LIDL STIFTUNG & CO. KG	Germany	25	68	79
25	PASQUALE BRUNI SPA	Italy	52	0	79
28	GEBERIT INTERNATIONAL AG	Switzerland	79	109	77
28	ZEHNDER GROUP INTERNATIONAL AG	Switzerland	7	35	77
30	GILLETTE COMPANY LLC	U.S.	0	84	75
31	AUDI AG	Germany	30	101	74
32	ELECTROLUX APPLIANCES AKTIEBOLAG	Sweden	53	17	73
33	MONTBLANC-SIMPLO GMBH	Germany	25	39	71
33	STEFAN WULLSCHLEGER	Switzerland	0	0	71
35	QUADRATO GMBH & CO. KG	Germany	0	0	70
36	BRIDGESTONE CORPORATION	Japan	6	57	69
37	VITRA PATENTE AG	Switzerland	57	36	67

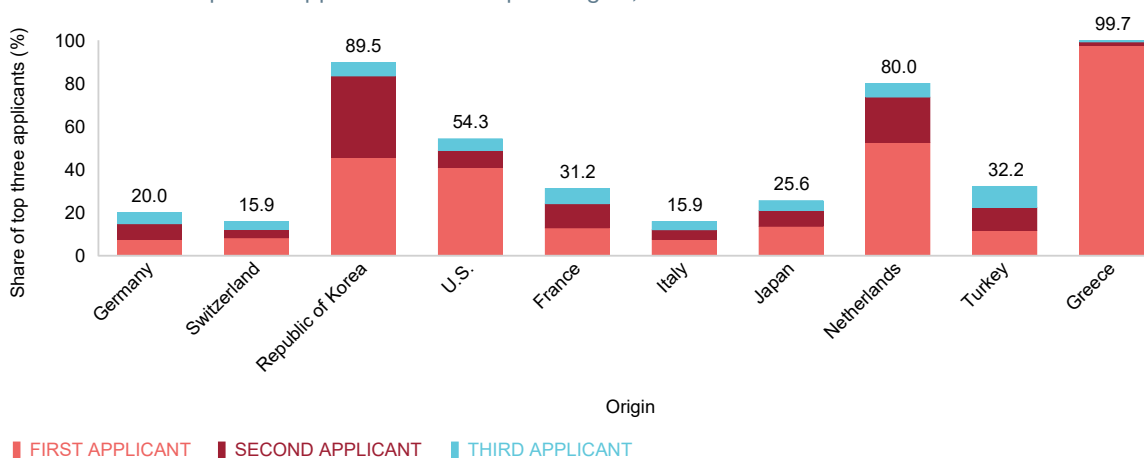
Ranking	Applicant's name	Origin	Number of designs contained in published registrations		
			2016	2017	2018
38	BELLICON AG	Switzerland	100	10	62
38	IMPRESS TECH LTD	Cyprus	120	105	62
38	LENOVO (BEIJING) CO., LTD.	China	62	3	62
41	NFM PRODUCTION SP. ZOO	Poland	27	50	59
42	PI-DESIGN AG	Switzerland	28	19	57
43	BYLI/VY	France	0	6	56
43	CHOCOLADEFABRIKEN LINDT & SPRUNGLI AG	Switzerland	19	67	56
43	T.R.B. INTERNATIONAL SA	Switzerland	60	41	56
46	SIEMENS SCHWEIZ AG	Switzerland	11	14	53
47	DAVID KARASEK	Czech Republic	24	26	51
48	STREETLIFE BV	Netherlands	0	0	50
49	VAN CLEEF & ARPELS SA	Switzerland	23	11	49
50	B MEDICAL SYSTEMS SARL	Luxembourg	0	2	48
50	MIKODAM TASARIMSANAYI VE TICARET ANONIM SIRKETI	Turkey	0	0	48

Note: For confidentiality reasons, data are based on publication date. Applicants residing in a non-member country can file applications for international registrations if they have a real and effective industrial or commercial establishment within the jurisdiction of a Hague member. For example, China is not a member of the Hague System, but China's Lenovo sought protection for 62 designs by filing applications via a Hague member.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2019.

The top three applicants accounted for the 80% or more of all designs originating from Greece, the Netherlands and the Republic of Korea.

A5. Share of the top three applicants for the top 10 origins, 2018

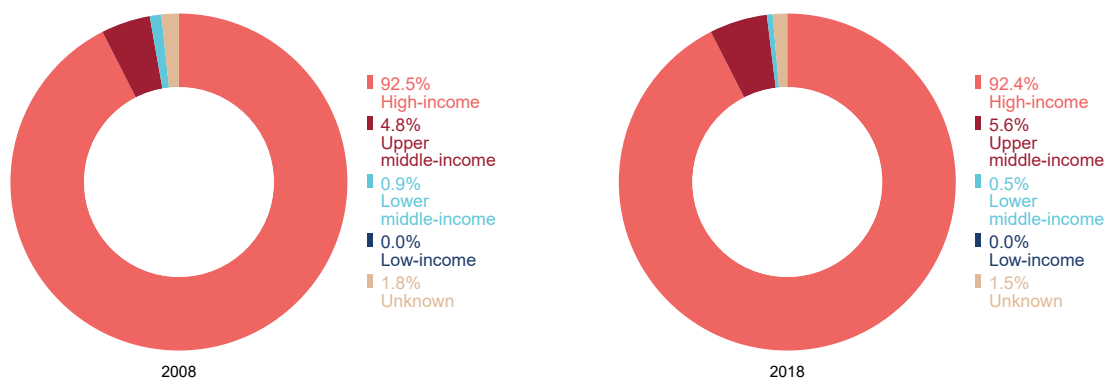


Note: For confidentiality reasons, data are based on publication date.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2019.

High-income countries accounted for the bulk of Hague filing activity, reflecting the membership of the Hague System.

A6. Designs contained in international applications by income group, 2008 and 2018

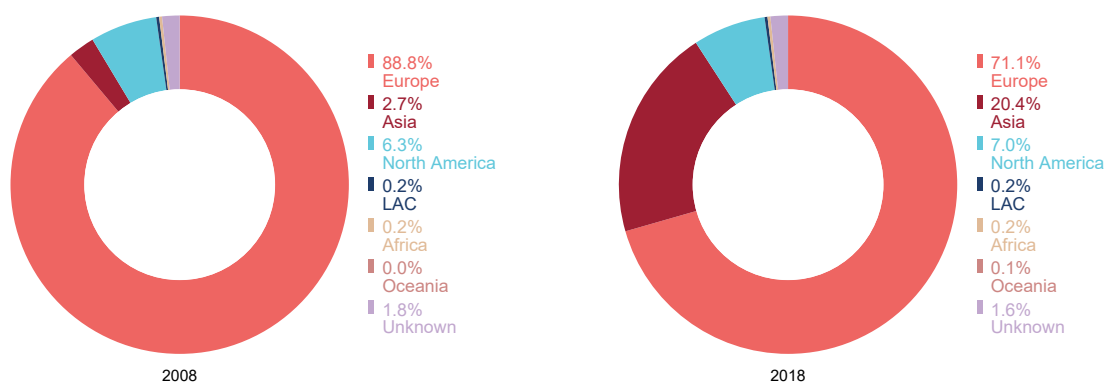


Note: Each income group includes the following number of countries or territories that had filed at least one design application in either 2008 or 2018: high-income (46), upper middle-income (14), lower middle-income (6) and low-income (1). Income groups are defined by the World Bank's income classifications.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2019.

Recent accession of Japan and the Republic of Korea to the Hague System has increased the share of Asia in total designs from 2.7% in 2008 to 20.4% in 2018.

A7. Designs contained in international applications by region, 2008 and 2018

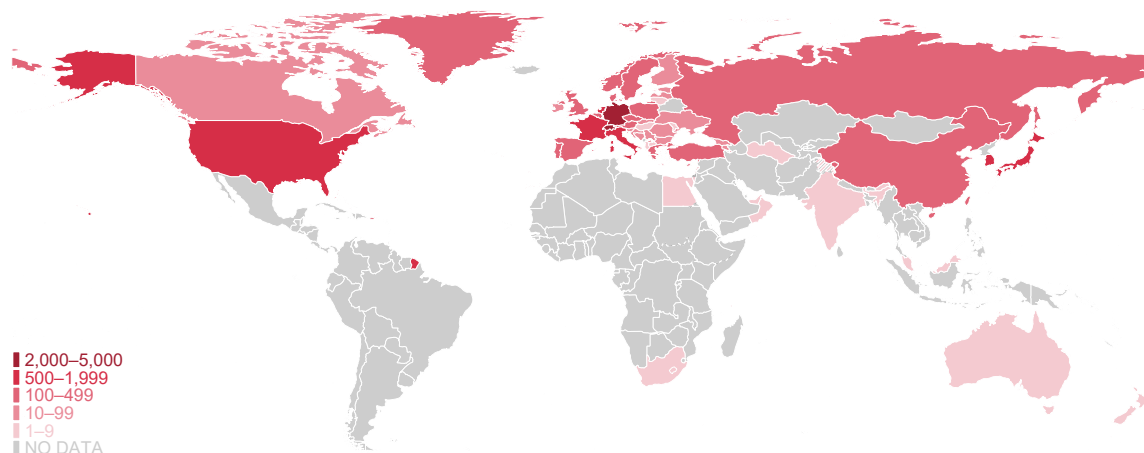


Note: Each geographical region includes the following number of countries or territories that had filed at least one design application in either 2008 or 2018: Africa (5), Asia (15), Europe (40), Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) (3), North America (2) and Oceania (2). Regions are defined according to United Nations definitions.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2019.

Use of the Hague System is highly concentrated in a few origins.

A8. Designs contained in international applications by origin, 2018

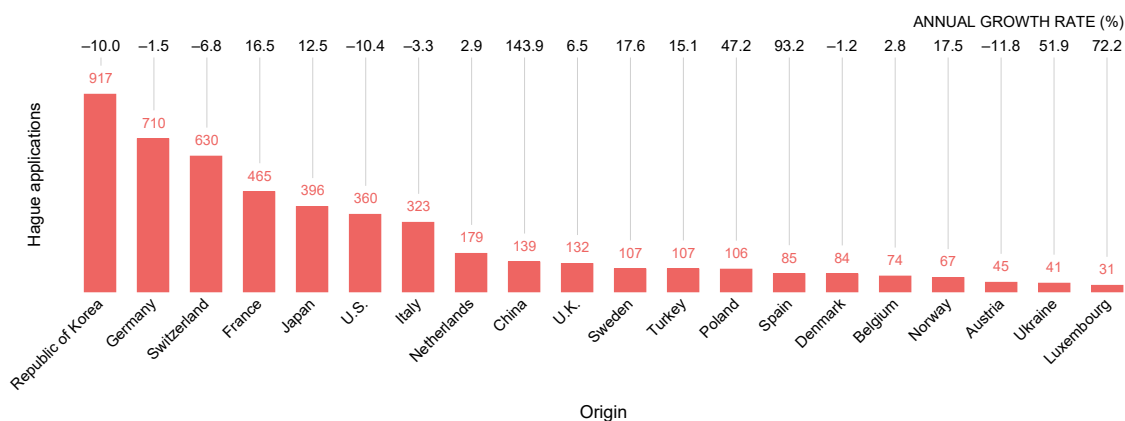


Note: The origin of an application is defined as the country/territory of the stated address of residence of the applicant. Applicants residing in a non-member country can file applications for international registrations if they have a real and effective industrial or commercial establishment within the jurisdiction of a Hague member.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2019.

Applicants based in Germany, the Republic of Korea and Switzerland – the top three origins – filed fewer international applications in 2018 than in 2017.

A9. International applications for the top 20 origins, 2018

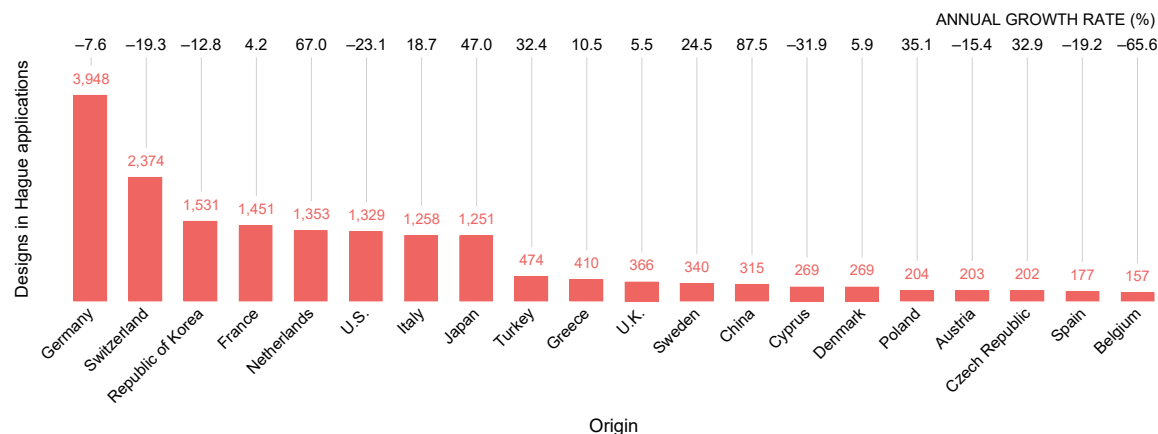


Note: The origin of an application is defined as the country/territory of the stated address of residence of the applicant. Applicants residing in a non-member country can file applications for international registrations if they have a real and effective industrial or commercial establishment within the jurisdiction of a Hague member. For example, China is not a member of the Hague System, but is ranked ninth for application count.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2019.

For 33 consecutive years, Germany has ranked top user of the Hague System, based on designs count.

A10. Designs contained in international applications for the top 20 origins, 2018

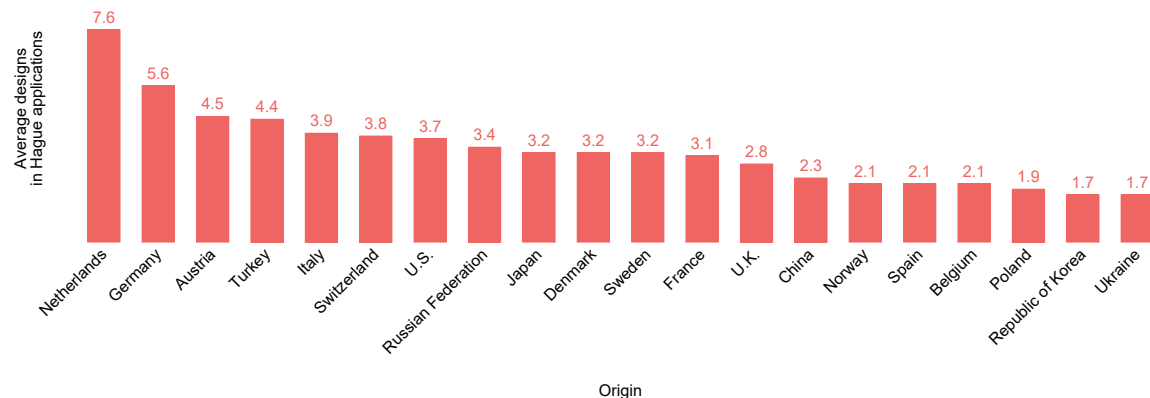


Note: The origin of an application is defined as the country/territory of the stated address of residence of the applicant. Applicants residing in a non-member country can file applications for international registrations if they have a real and effective industrial or commercial establishment within the jurisdiction of a Hague member. For example, China is not a member of the Hague System, but is ranked thirteenth for design count.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2019.

Applications originating from Germany and the Netherlands had the highest number of designs per application in 2018.

A11. Average number of designs per international application for the top 20 origins, 2018

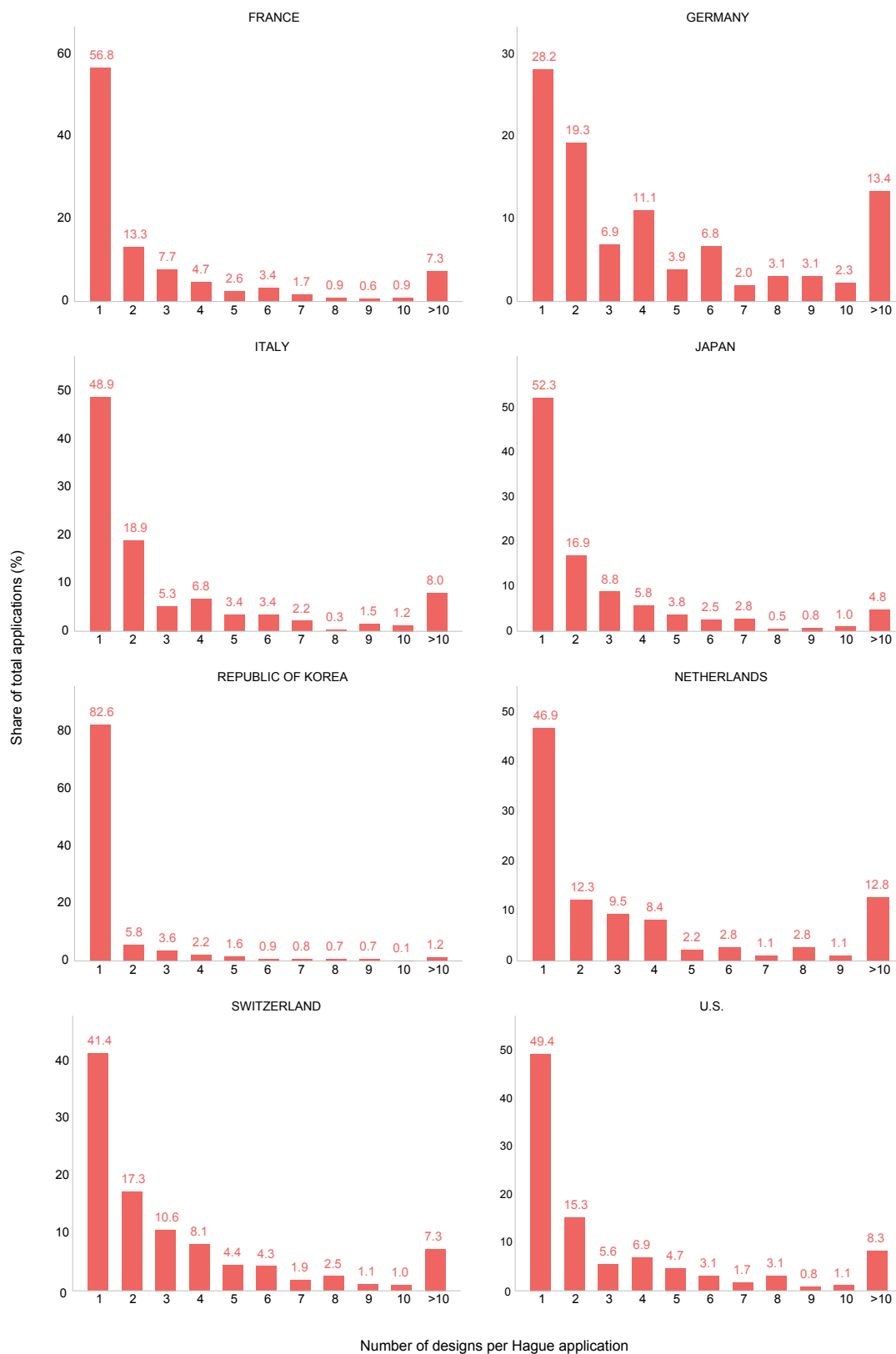


Note: The origin of an application is defined as the country/territory of the stated address of residence of the applicant. Applicants residing in a nonmember country can file applications for international registrations if they have a real and effective industrial or commercial establishment within the jurisdiction of a Hague member.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2019.

For the top eight origins, the shares of single-design applications ranged from 82.6% for the Republic of Korea to 28.2% for Germany.

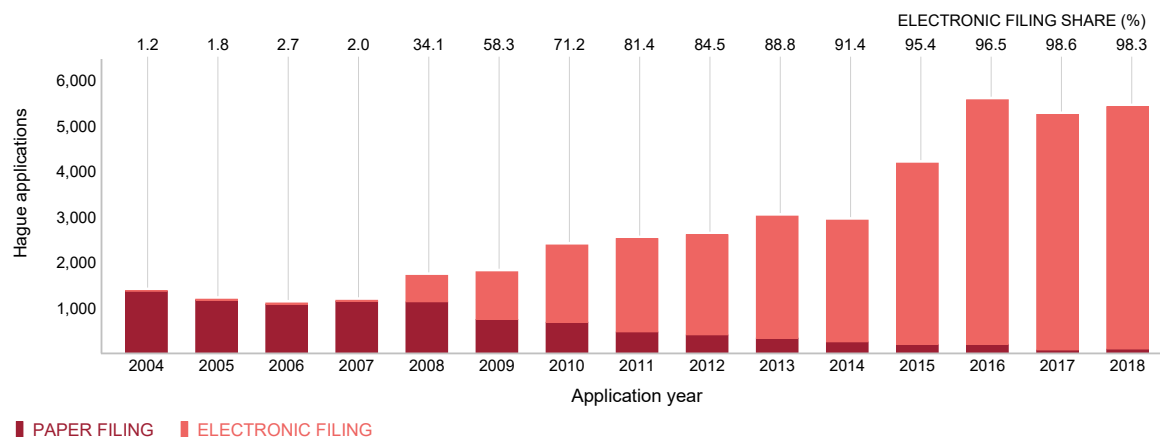
A12. Distribution of designs per application for the top eight origins, 2018



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2019.

Nearly all the international applications are filed in electronic format.

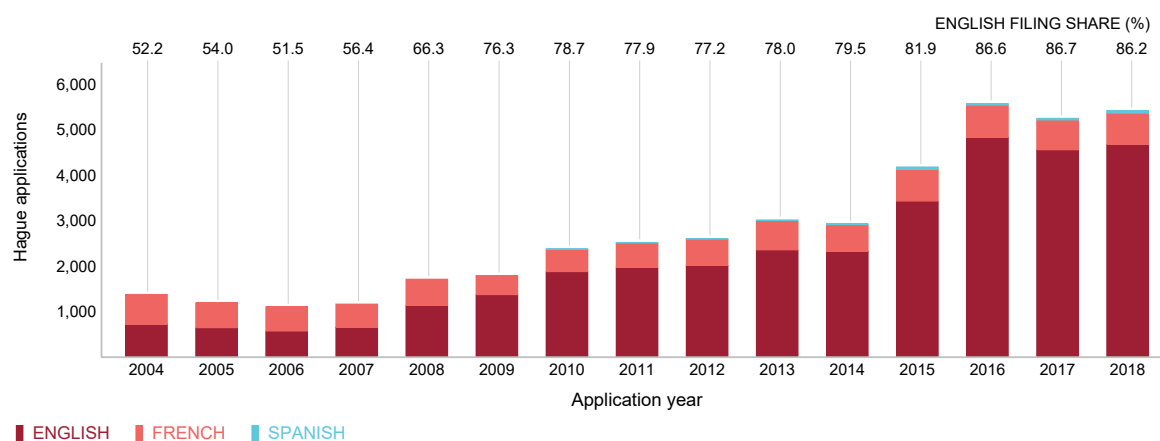
A13. Distribution of international applications by medium of filing, 2004–2018



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2019.

Four out of five international applications are filed in English.

A14. Distribution of international applications by language of filing, 2004–2018

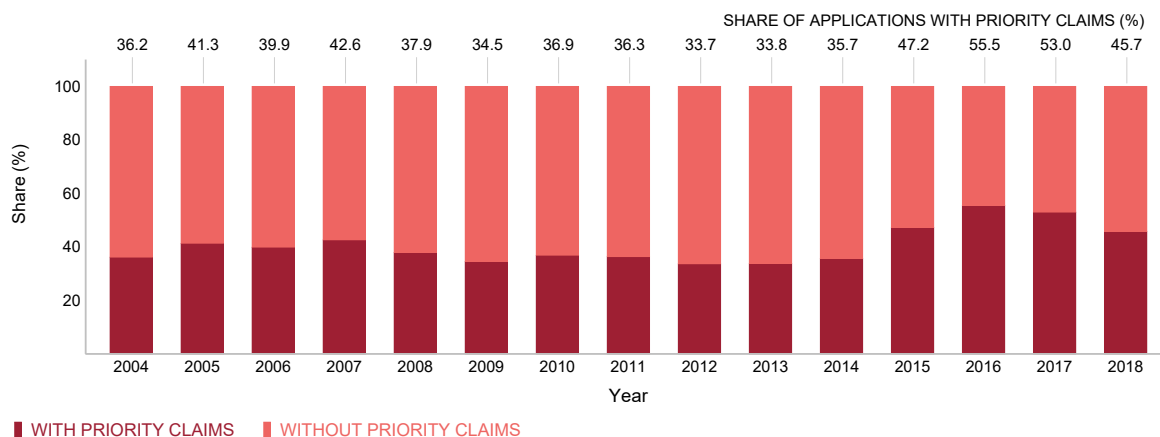


Note: International applications may be filed in English, French or Spanish.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2019.

The majority of the international applications filed in 2018 did not contain priority claims.

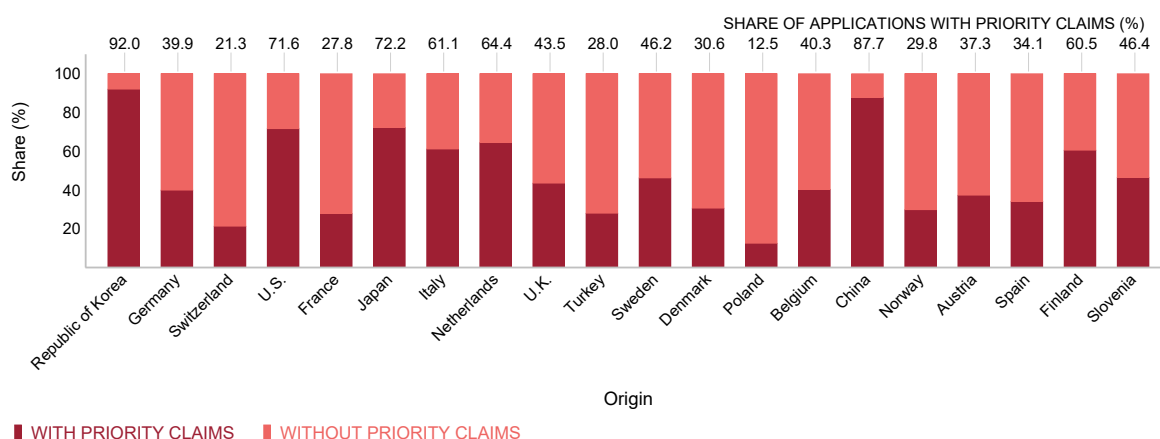
A15. Trend in international applications with priority claims, 2004–2018



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2019.

China, Japan, the Republic of Korea and the U.S. had the highest shares of applications with priority claims in 2018.

A16. Share of international applications with priority claims for the top 20 origins, 2018



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2019.

Geographical coverage of Hague international applications

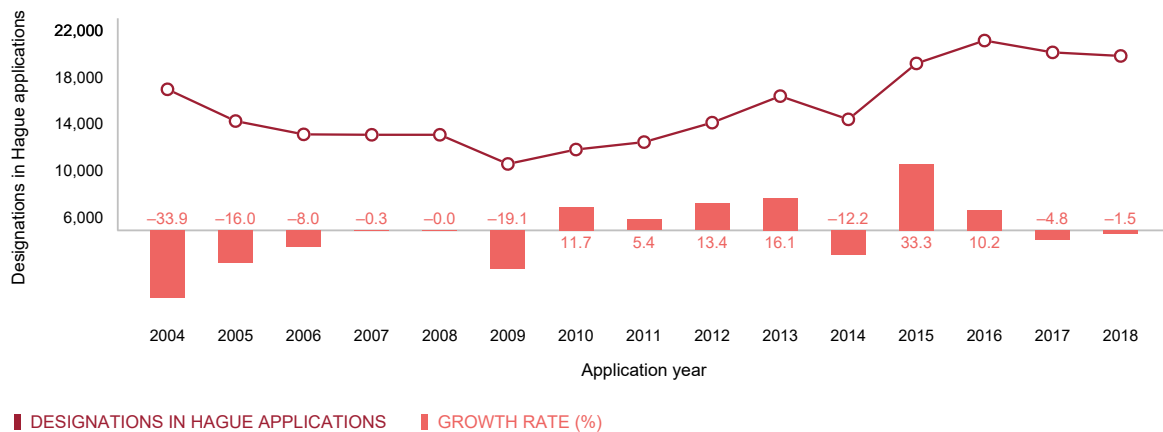
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Geographical coverage of Hague international applications

The Hague System simplifies the process of multinational registration by creating a single international procedure for protecting a design in multiple jurisdictions. Applicants list the Hague members in whose jurisdictions they wish to protect their designs (known as “designated members”). This subsection presents statistics on designations in order to provide insights into the geographical coverage of international applications.

The total number of designations in Hague applications was around 19,800 in 2018.

A17. Trend in designations in international applications, 2004–2018



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2019.

Following eight continuous years of growth, the number of designs contained in all designations declined by 12.2% in 2018.

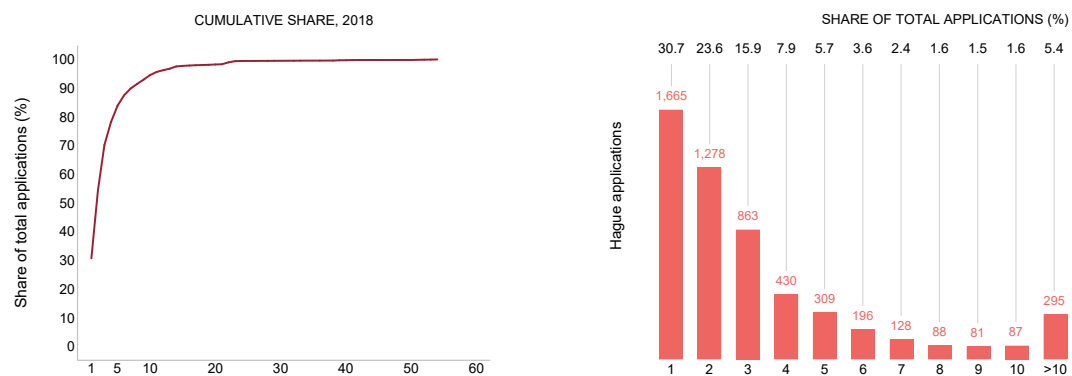
A18. Trend in the number of designs contained in designations in international applications, 2004–2018



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2019.

Around 54% of applications sought protection in up to two Hague members' jurisdictions.

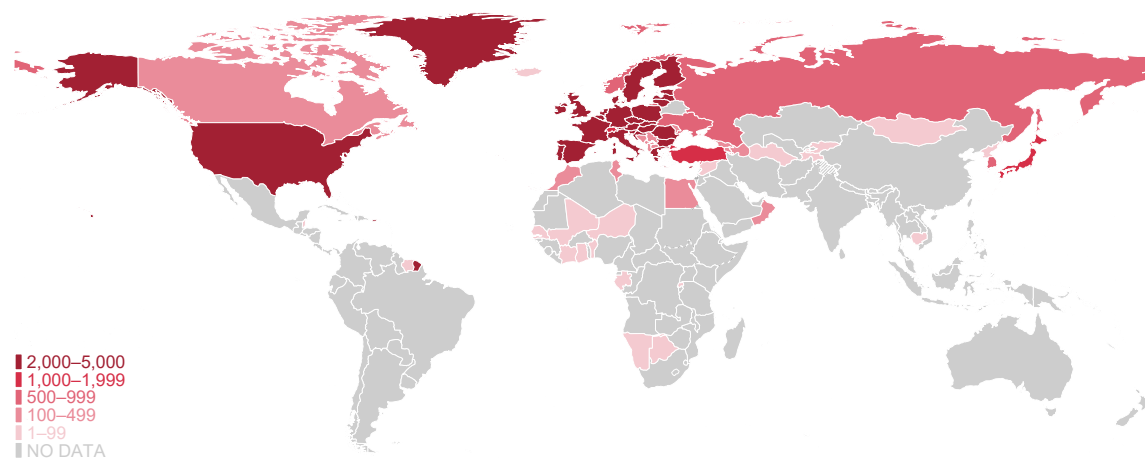
A19. Distribution of designations per international application, 2018



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2019.

The top five designated Hague members accounted for half of all designations in 2018.

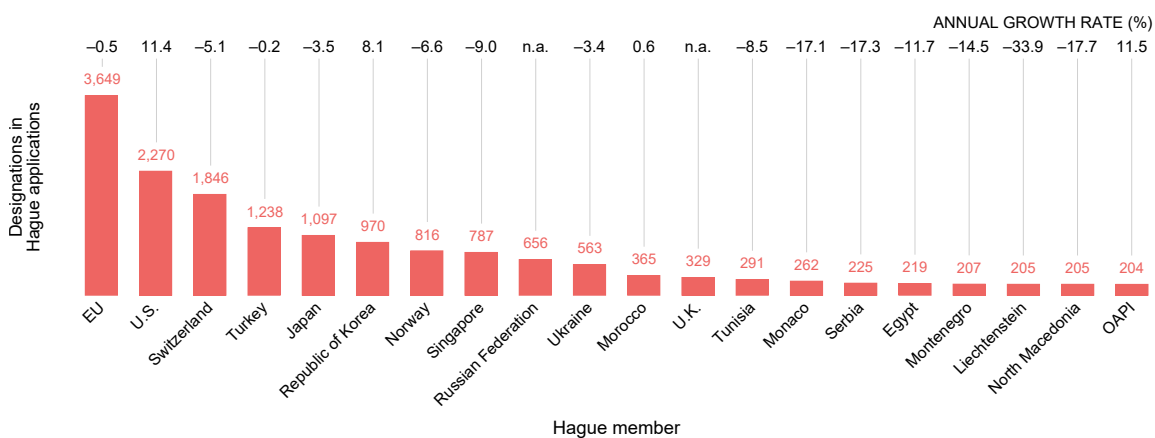
A20. International applications by designated Hague member, 2018



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2019.

The U.S. received 11.4% additional designations in 2018 compared to 2017.

A21. Designations in international applications for the top 20 designated Hague members, 2018

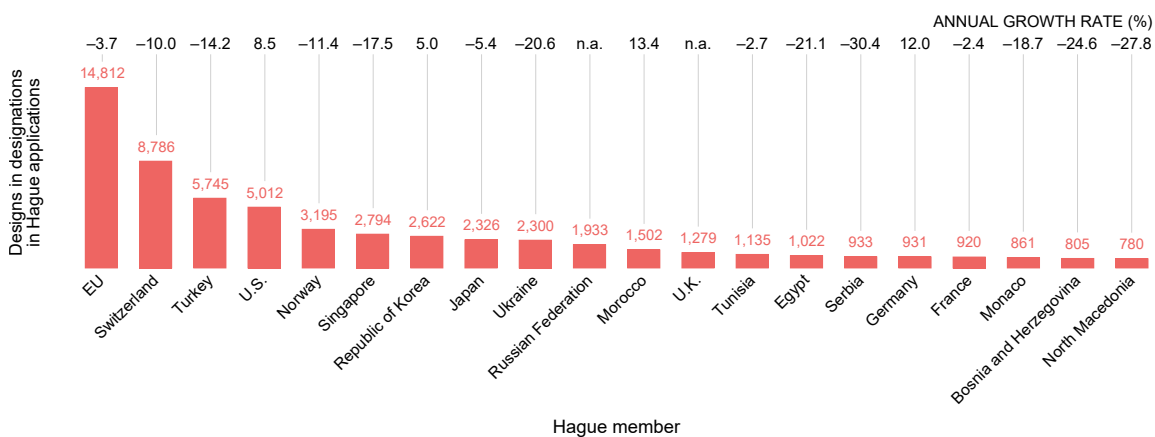


n.a. indicates not applicable.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2019.

The EU and Switzerland continue to attract the most designs in designations.

A22. Designs contained in designations in international applications for the top 20 designated Hague members, 2018



n.a. indicates not applicable.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2019.

Non-European Hague members, such as Japan and the U.S., had the fewest average number of designs per designation in 2018.

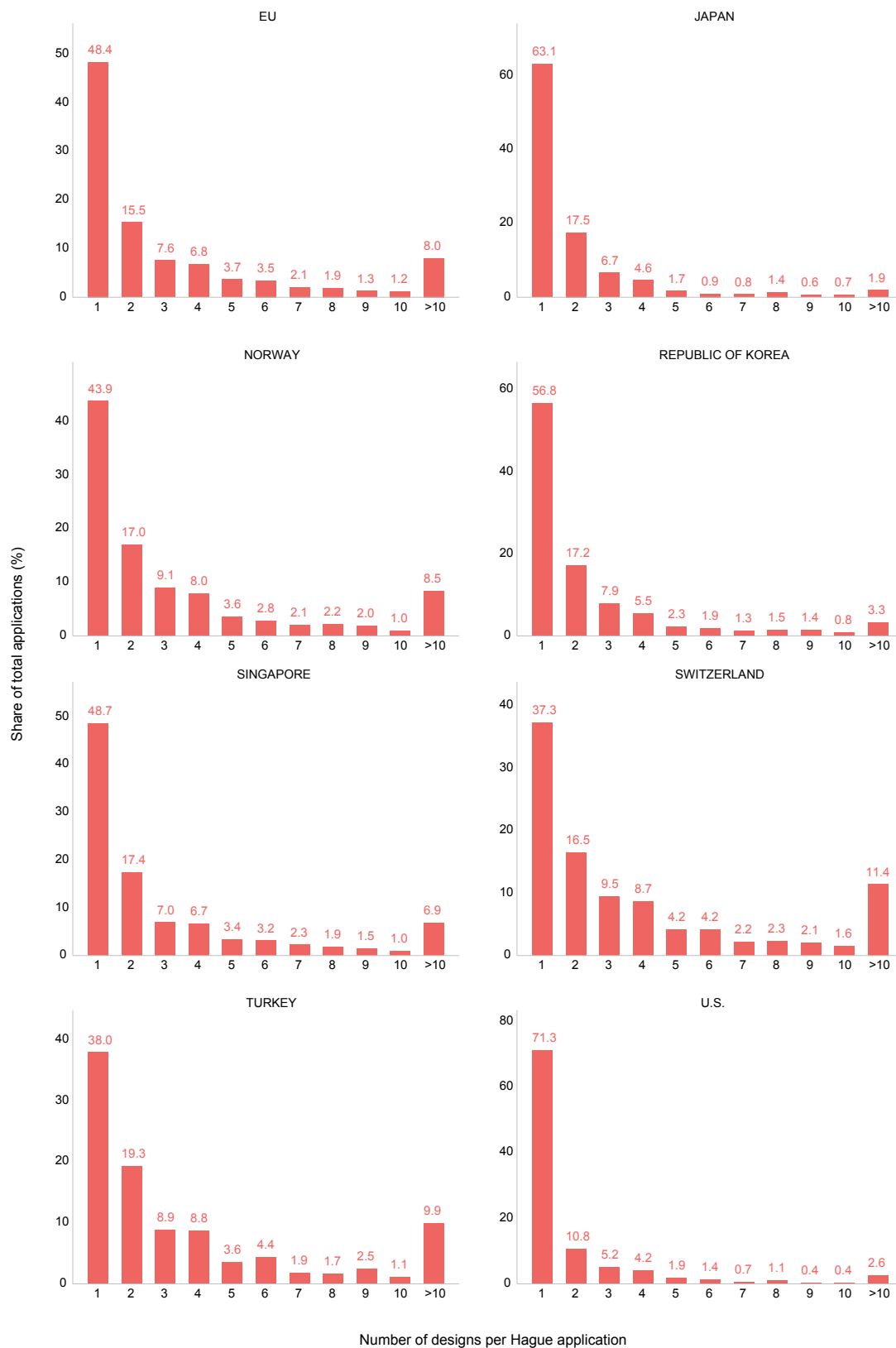
A23. Average number of designs per designation for the top 20 designated Hague members, 2018



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2019.

For the top eight designated Hague members, the share of single-design applications ranged from 71.3% for the U.S. to 37.3% for Switzerland.

A24. Distribution of designs per application for the top eight designated Hague members, 2018



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2019.

Germany accounted for the largest share of designations in nine of the top 15 most designated Hague members.

A25. Designs contained in applications for the top 15 origins and the top 15 most designated Hague members, 2018

Origin	Designated Hague member (number of designs)														
	EU	Switzerland	Turkey	U.S.	Norway	Singapore	Republic of Korea	Japan	Ukraine	Russian Federation	Morocco	U.K.	Tunisia	Egypt	Serbia
Austria	70	86	86	86	45	6	29	41	17	26	1	15	8	20	66
Cyprus	269	157	215	157	159	1	3	3	196	21	..	65	..	..	..
Denmark	214	183	15	102	185	2	32	41	..	21	..	23	..	..	..
France	960	723	593	377	345	348	288	260	393	191	579	90	393	64	161
Germany	2,678	3,191	1,420	779	646	414	488	322	280	327	54	232	37	238	245
Greece	408	2	410	87	8	2	3	3	80	8	..	..	7	87	86
Italy	983	830	613	434	158	254	174	167	79	142	100	16	84	69	77
Japan	1,070	130	57	393	23	121	293	82	29	56	..	138	29	38	6
Netherlands	925	152	123	89	103	121	169	144	39	63	..	59	..	..	18
Republic of Korea	1,169	5	8	565	1	15	52	158	5	28	..	2	1	2	..
Sweden	225	105	165	109	156	23	54	44	54	81	..	30	15	4	13
Switzerland	2,135	1,997	954	410	597	831	299	344	562	214	500	264	431	89	43
Turkey	452	69	107	213	64	55	13	20	29	26	..	16	11	71	16
U.K.	210	93	109	215	96	67	71	88	64	85	..	47	5	37	22
U.S.	1,229	264	382	157	187	260	331	299	79	113	137	110	23	193	23
Others/ Unknown	1,815	799	488	839	422	274	323	310	394	531	131	172	91	110	157
Total	14,812	8,786	5,745	5,012	3,195	2,794	2,622	2,326	2,300	1,933	1,502	1,279	1,135	1,022	933

Origin	Designated Hague member (share of total, %)														
	EU	Switzerland	Turkey	U.S.	Norway	Singapore	Republic of Korea	Japan	Ukraine	Russian Federation	Morocco	U.K.	Tunisia	Egypt	Serbia
Austria	0.5	1.0	1.5	1.7	1.4	0.2	1.1	1.8	0.7	1.3	0.1	1.2	0.7	2.0	7.1
Cyprus	1.8	1.8	3.7	3.1	5.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	8.5	1.1	..	5.1	..	..	..
Denmark	1.4	2.1	0.3	2.0	5.8	0.1	1.2	1.8	..	1.1	..	1.8	..	..	..
France	6.5	8.2	10.3	7.5	10.8	12.5	11.0	11.2	17.1	9.9	38.5	7.0	34.6	6.3	17.3
Germany	18.1	36.3	24.7	15.5	20.2	14.8	18.6	13.8	12.2	16.9	3.6	18.1	3.3	23.3	26.3
Greece	2.8	0.0	7.1	1.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.5	0.4	..	..	0.6	8.5	9.2
Italy	6.6	9.4	10.7	8.7	4.9	9.1	6.6	7.2	3.4	7.3	6.7	1.3	7.4	6.8	8.3
Japan	7.2	1.5	1.0	7.8	0.7	4.3	11.2	3.5	1.3	2.9	..	10.8	2.6	3.7	0.6
Netherlands	6.2	1.7	2.1	1.8	3.2	4.3	6.4	6.2	1.7	3.3	..	4.6	..	..	1.9
Republic of Korea	7.9	0.1	0.1	11.3	0.0	0.5	2.0	6.8	0.2	1.4	..	0.2	0.1	0.2	..
Sweden	1.5	1.2	2.9	2.2	4.9	0.8	2.1	1.9	2.3	4.2	..	2.3	1.3	0.4	1.4
Switzerland	14.4	22.7	16.6	8.2	18.7	29.7	11.4	14.8	24.4	11.1	33.3	20.6	38.0	8.7	4.6
Turkey	3.1	0.8	1.9	4.2	2.0	2.0	0.5	0.9	1.3	1.3	..	1.3	1.0	6.9	1.7
U.K.	1.4	1.1	1.9	4.3	3.0	2.4	2.7	3.8	2.8	4.4	..	3.7	0.4	3.6	2.4
U.S.	8.3	3.0	6.6	3.1	5.9	9.3	12.6	12.9	3.4	5.8	9.1	8.6	2.0	18.9	2.5
Others/ Unknown	12.3	9.1	8.5	16.7	13.2	9.8	12.3	13.3	17.1	27.5	8.7	13.4	8.0	10.8	16.8
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

.. indicates zero.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2019.

Non-resident applications by filing route

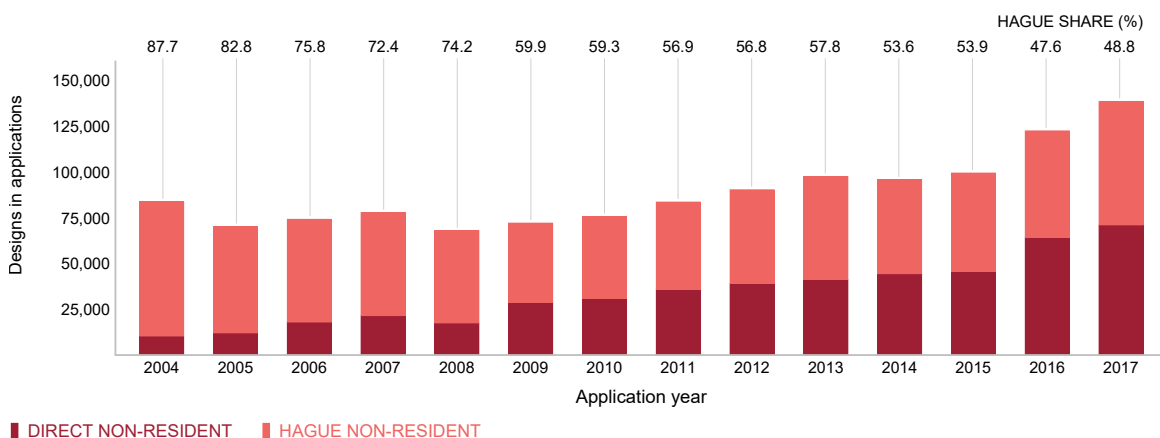
A26	Trends in non-resident application design counts by filing route (direct and Hague), 2004–2017	31
A27	Non-resident application design counts by filing route for selected Hague members, 2017	31

Non-resident applications by filing route

Applicants seeking design protection in foreign jurisdictions can either file applications directly with a national or regional intellectual property (IP) office (i.e., the Paris route) or, where requirements are met, make use of the Hague System. This subsection presents non-resident application statistics by filing route in order to provide insights into the use of these two alternative routes for non-resident applications.

Around 49% of non-resident applications were filed via the Hague System in 2017.

A26. Trends in non-resident application design counts by filing route (direct and Hague), 2004–2017

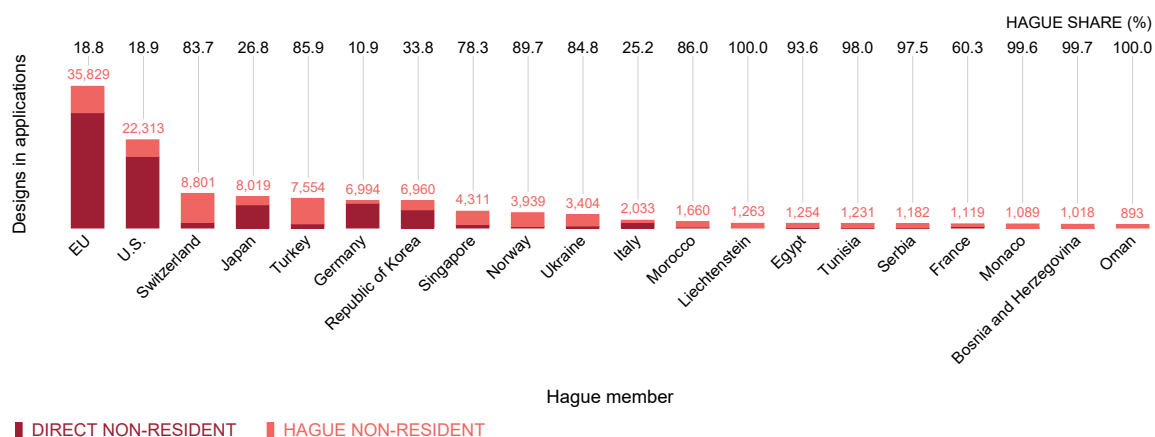


Note: Direct application data are available only up to 2017, so 2018 Hague designation data are not reported. The direct route refers to applications filed directly with national or regional IP offices of Hague members only. The Hague route refers to designations received by offices via the Hague System. For the sake of simplicity, designations are referred to as applications received via the Hague route.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2019.

Of the top five Hague members for non-resident applications, Turkey and Switzerland received four out of five non-resident applications through the Hague System.

A27. Non-resident application design counts by filing route for selected Hague members, 2017



Note: Direct application data are available only up to 2017, so 2018 Hague designation data are not reported. The direct route refers to applications filed directly with national or regional IP offices of Hague members only. The Hague route refers to designations received by offices via the Hague System. For the sake of simplicity, designations are referred to as applications received via the Hague route.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2019.

Hague international applications by class and by industry sector

A28	Designs contained in international applications by class, 2015–2018	33
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Hague international applications by class and by industry sector

The Hague System makes it possible to file, via a single application, up to 100 industrial designs belonging to the same class of the International Classification for Industrial Designs established under the Locarno Agreement. This subsection presents Hague design statistics by class and by industry sector in order to provide insights into the goods incorporating the designs.

Furnishing accounted for the largest share of total designs (12.1%) in 2018, followed by recording and communication equipment (8.7%) and means of transport (8.7%).

A28. Designs contained in international applications by class, 2015–2018

Class	2015	2016	2017	2018	Growth rate (%): 2017–2018	2018 share of total (%)
Class 1: Foodstuffs	145	45	43	46	7.0	0.2
Class 2: Clothing	773	659	1,094	689	–37.0	3.6
Class 3: Travel goods	385	405	426	421	–1.2	2.2
Class 4: Brushware	212	106	223	114	–48.9	0.6
Class 5: Textile piecegoods	117	178	185	182	–1.6	0.9
Class 6: Furnishing	1,980	2,386	2,031	2,339	15.2	12.1
Class 7: Household goods	702	802	802	706	–12.0	3.7
Class 8: Tools and hardware	411	389	448	463	3.3	2.4
Class 9: Packages and containers	887	1,150	1,251	1,130	–9.7	5.8
Class 10: Clocks and watches	1,251	1,333	1,375	1,285	–6.5	6.6
Class 11: Articles of adornment	1,202	1,103	856	864	0.9	4.5
Class 12: Means of transport	1,080	1,558	1,499	1,686	12.5	8.7
Class 13: Equipment for production of electricity	326	522	298	463	55.4	2.4
Class 14: Recording and communication equipment	1,398	2,094	2,038	1,688	–17.2	8.7
Class 15: Machines, not elsewhere specified	506	744	633	612	–3.3	3.2
Class 16: Photographic apparatus	185	230	123	285	131.7	1.5
Class 17: Musical instruments	21	19	4	17	325.0	0.1
Class 18: Printing and office machinery	38	20	73	48	–34.2	0.2
Class 19: Stationery and office equipment	349	253	234	291	24.4	1.5
Class 20: Sales and advertising equipment	226	90	259	123	–52.5	0.6
Class 21: Games, toys, tents and sports goods	402	296	440	559	27.0	2.9
Class 22: Arms, articles for hunting and fishing	47	23	61	53	–13.1	0.3
Class 23: Heating and cooling equipment	1,145	1,169	1,280	1,062	–17.0	5.5
Class 24: Medical and laboratory equipment	344	414	441	417	–5.4	2.2
Class 25: Building units and construction elements	455	364	404	502	24.3	2.6
Class 26: Lighting apparatus	594	842	1,354	1,167	–13.8	6.0
Class 27: Tobacco and smokers' supplies	35	58	138	143	3.6	0.7
Class 28: Pharmaceutical and cosmetic products	196	360	510	784	53.7	4.1
Class 29: Accident prevention and rescue equipment	13	64	69	51	–26.1	0.3
Class 30: Animal care articles	38	23	100	92	–8.0	0.5
Class 31: Machines for preparing food or drink	49	47	33	147	345.5	0.8
Class 32: Graphic symbols and logos	1,089	1,020	1,081	898	–16.9	4.6

Note: For full class definitions, visit www.wipo.int/classifications/locarno.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2019.

Designs related to means of transport accounted for the largest shares of designs from France and Germany.

A29. Designs contained in international applications by class and origin, 2018

Class	Origin									
	France	Germany	Greece	Italy	Japan	Netherlands	Republic of Korea	Switzerland	Turkey	U.S.
Class 1: Foodstuffs	..	7	..	2	1	3	..	1	..	..
Class 2: Clothing	163	143	..	85	35	5	10	49	5	49
Class 3: Travel goods	107	43	..	34	17	2	27	66	..	29
Class 4: Brushware	0	7	..	9	5	..	3	16	..	53
Class 5: Textile piecegoods	6	80	..	24	2	..	..	12	40	4
Class 6: Furnishing	38	582	..	184	54	860	29	110	72	15
Class 7: Household goods	33	120	..	60	13	29	72	105	30	24
Class 8: Tools and hardware	17	136	..	33	20	5	7	48	3	18
Class 9: Packages and containers	53	266	..	112	27	37	10	123	14	240
Class 10: Clocks and watches	66	140	..	4	90	15	22	791	..	52
Class 11: Articles of adornment	71	171	..	196	8	8	7	216	50	..
Class 12: Means of transport	358	592	..	43	107	9	141	41	23	13
Class 13: Equipment for production of electricity	19	108	..	67	44	7	31	44	39	65
Class 14: Recording and communication equipment	44	106	..	6	146	9	721	98	6	226
Class 15: Machines, not elsewhere specified	12	168	..	15	93	10	150	21	23	10
Class 16: Photographic apparatus	29	9	..	2	149	1	2	47	..	4
Class 17: Musical instruments	4	..	..	4	3	1	..	1	..	..
Class 18: Printing and office machinery	..	12	..	2	2	..	13	5	..	4
Class 19: Stationery and office equipment	11	113	..	14	41	..	12	13	7	12
Class 20: Sales and advertising equipment	4	26	..	0	1	..	38	12	..	5
Class 21: Games, toys, tents and sports goods	35	151	2	24	109	17	14	70	14	7
Class 22: Arms, articles for hunting and fishing	..	2	..	27	..	..	..	2	1	..
Class 23: Heating and cooling equipment	66	340	..	48	53	14	57	184	61	12
Class 24: Medical and laboratory equipment	30	97	..	16	53	21	30	26	5	60
Class 25: Building units and construction elements	23	119	85	8	4	12	5	33	44	9
Class 26: Lighting apparatus	116	211	323	118	2	22	84	17	..	41
Class 27: Tobacco and smokers' supplies	3	..	..	2	..	3	2	6	..	111
Class 28: Pharmaceutical and cosmetic products	23	152	..	19	19	246	21	3	5	203
Class 29: Accident prevention and rescue equipment	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Class 30: Animal care articles	6	19	..	4	2	1	12	6	..	4
Class 31: Machines for preparing food or drink	5	2	..	55	2	11	13	28	..	..
Class 32: Graphic symbols and logos	107	34	..	41	140	9	1	180	31	13

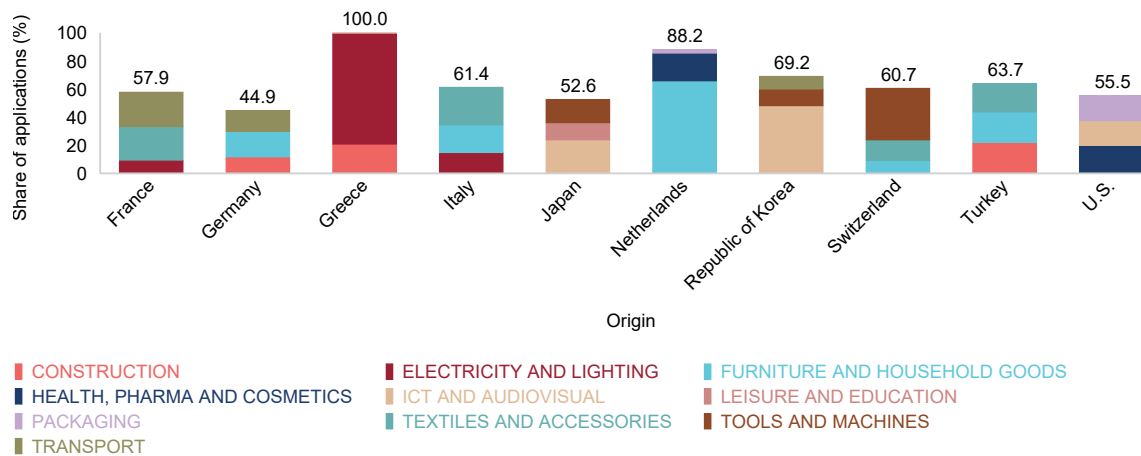
Note: For full class definitions, visit www.wipo.int/classifications/locarno.

.. indicates zero.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2019.

The distribution of designs by sector is highly concentrated in Greece and the Republic of Korea.

A30. Distribution of designs contained in applications by the top three sectors for the top 10 origins, 2018



Note: See the annex for definitions of sectors.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2019.

Designs related to recording and communication equipment accounted for the largest share of all designations for the U.S., whereas pharmaceutical and cosmetic products accounted for the largest share for Japan and the Republic of Korea.

A31. Designs contained in international applications by class and designated Hague member, 2018

Class	Designated Hague member									
	EU	Japan	Norway	Republic of Korea	Russian Federation	Singapore	Switzerland	Turkey	U.S.	Ukraine
Class 1: Foodstuffs	37	2	7	1	12	1	13	13	31	3
Class 2: Clothing	470	153	142	147	119	85	305	180	275	51
Class 3: Travel goods	331	96	72	169	45	127	186	130	168	55
Class 4: Brushware	88	7	13	23	23	4	72	49	36	14
Class 5: Textile piecegoods	174	11	11	90	14	83	122	131	19	71
Class 6: Furnishing	2,103	84	231	57	63	118	1,057	194	343	43
Class 7: Household goods	542	89	171	133	107	116	303	203	177	119
Class 8: Tools and hardware	323	82	100	80	119	28	247	105	176	46
Class 9: Packages and containers	832	222	176	200	193	148	506	237	278	120
Class 10: Clocks and watches	1,158	183	348	143	89	605	984	577	232	339
Class 11: Articles of adornment	806	128	127	115	21	395	778	342	228	103
Class 12: Means of transport	929	175	422	222	244	116	748	727	341	284
Class 13: Equipment for production of electricity	378	76	42	113	37	15	198	105	145	21
Class 14: Recording and communication equipment	1,330	191	184	207	105	106	280	198	526	53
Class 15: Machines, not elsewhere specified	471	63	12	122	85	20	207	249	172	27
Class 16: Photographic apparatus	186	47	19	106	27	40	102	49	117	40
Class 17: Musical instruments	15	5	1	..	2	1	3	1	11	1
Class 18: Printing and office machinery	29	3	..	3	11	7	11	3	23	3
Class 19: Stationery and office equipment	178	49	45	46	41	13	147	64	64	36
Class 20: Sales and advertising equipment	88	13	9	7	19	10	54	13	59	1
Class 21: Games, toys, tents and sports goods	428	63	86	90	56	69	197	109	216	91
Class 22: Arms, articles for hunting and fishing	47	4	5	4	6	3	28	36	20	8
Class 23: Heating and cooling equipment	800	59	152	92	143	60	503	290	194	132
Class 24: Medical and laboratory equipment	285	135	20	75	43	42	148	77	180	17
Class 25: Building units and construction elements	419	22	111	16	53	22	223	126	213	117
Class 26: Lighting apparatus	791	57	150	65	51	65	401	662	217	69
Class 27: Tobacco and smokers' supplies	111	15	94	9	39	58	133	121	14	43
Class 28: Pharmaceutical and cosmetic products	439	224	99	228	56	199	178	265	189	35
Class 29: Accident prevention and rescue equipment	26	..	17	7	2	6	..	..	8	..
Class 30: Animal care articles	71	7	6	13	5	..	36	2	33	5
Class 31: Machines for preparing food or drink	101	21	9	33	35	15	42	28	92	4
Class 32: Graphic symbols and logos	818	31	315	3	69	221	582	457	227	349

Note: For full class definitions, visit www.wipo.int/classifications/locarno.

.. indicates zero.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2019.

Hague international registrations and refusals

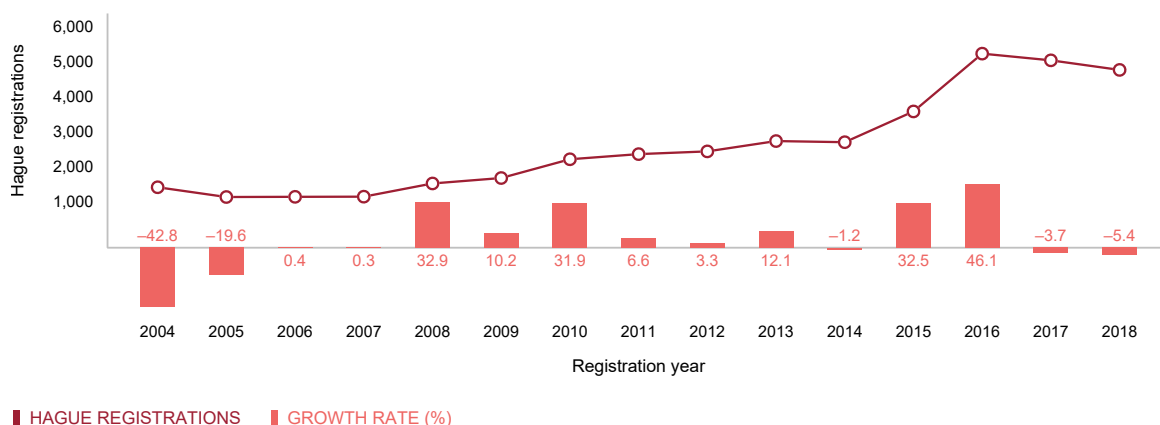
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Hague international registrations and refusals

International applications are recorded in the International Register if they fulfill all the requirements of the formal examination conducted by the IB. Designated offices can refuse to grant protection for an international registration. If an IP office refuses to grant protection, it must notify the IB of this decision within 6 or 12 months from the date on which the registration was published in the *International Designs Bulletin*. This subsection presents statistics for international registrations and refusals.

The IB registered 4,767 international applications in 2018.

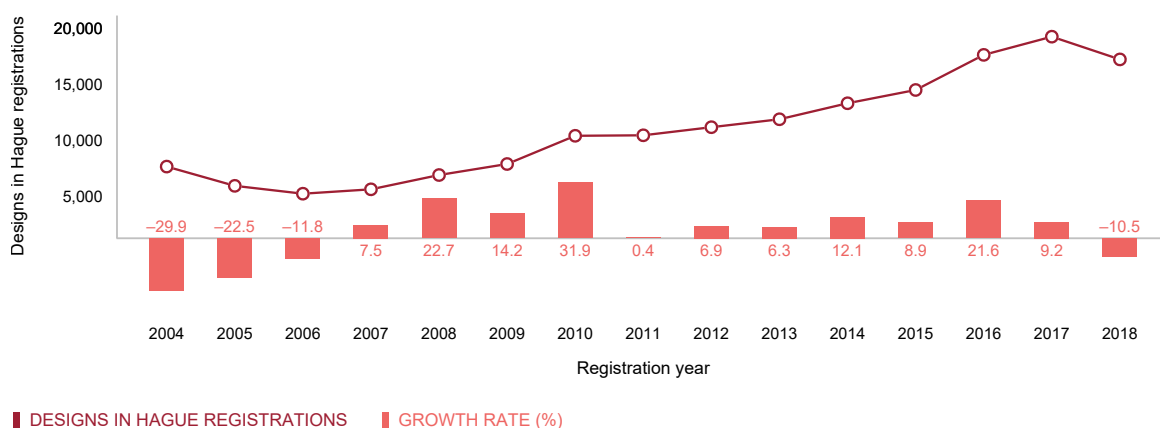
A32. Trend in international registrations, 2004–2018



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2019.

After 11 continuous years of growth, designs contained in international registrations declined by 10.5% in 2018.

A33. Trend in the number of designs contained in international registrations, 2004–2018



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2019.

The top five origins accounted for around 59% of all designs in registrations recorded in 2018.

A34. International registrations and registration design counts for the top 20 origins, 2016–2018

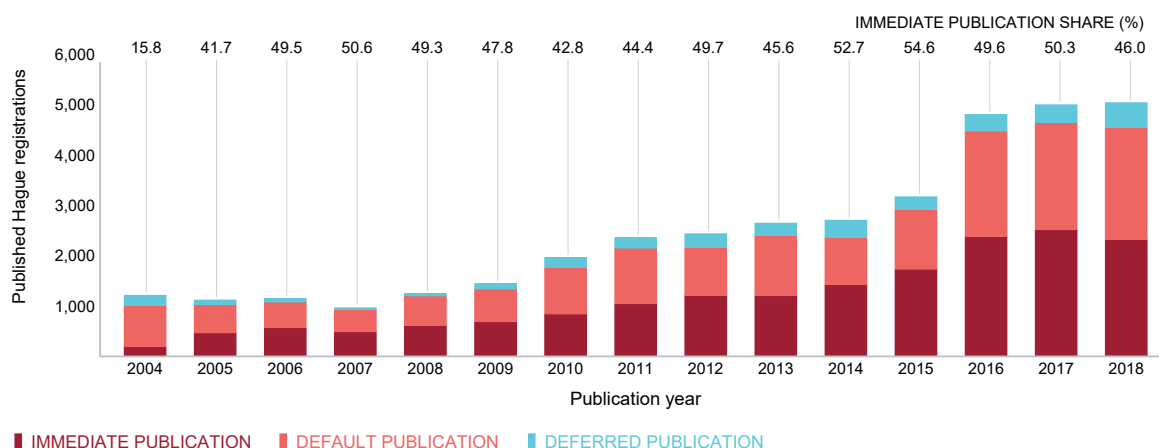
Origin	Number of registrations					Designs in registrations				
	2016	2017	2018	Growth rate (%): 2017–2018	2018 share of total (%)	2016	2017	2018	Growth rate (%): 2017–2018	2018 share of total (%)
Germany	699	716	660	–7.8	13.9	3,577	4,347	3,773	–13.2	21.9
Switzerland	648	669	594	–11.2	12.5	2,433	2,928	2,234	–23.7	13.0
Republic of Korea	1,244	938	865	–7.8	18.2	1,896	1,598	1,478	–7.5	8.6
France	387	401	413	3.0	8.7	1,160	1,310	1,407	7.4	8.2
U.S.	373	401	320	–20.2	6.7	1,312	1,673	1,193	–28.7	6.9
Italy	270	350	283	–19.1	5.9	1,163	1,047	1,066	1.8	6.2
Japan	333	351	361	2.8	7.6	786	964	962	–0.2	5.6
Netherlands	230	188	163	–13.3	3.4	1,342	937	953	1.7	5.5
Greece	9	10	10	0.0	0.2	22	317	460	45.1	2.7
Turkey	115	132	94	–28.8	2.0	508	451	431	–4.4	2.5
Sweden	145	85	96	12.9	2.0	464	224	358	59.8	2.1
U.K.	117	104	120	15.4	2.5	289	363	320	–11.8	1.9
China	51	34	95	179.4	2.0	103	72	259	259.7	1.5
Denmark	79	73	80	9.6	1.7	361	213	247	16.0	1.4
Belgium	53	66	66	0.0	1.4	129	407	214	–47.4	1.2
Cyprus	15	20	11	–45.0	0.2	153	542	182	–66.4	1.1
Austria	39	49	38	–22.4	0.8	389	246	167	–32.1	1.0
Czech Republic	20	21	22	4.8	0.5	190	141	164	16.3	1.0
Spain	56	42	72	71.4	1.5	293	206	157	–23.8	0.9
Luxembourg	45	17	25	47.1	0.5	181	60	150	150.0	0.9
Others/ Unknown	302	372	379	1.9	8.0	855	1,194	1,037	–13.1	6.0
Total	5,230	5,039	4,767	–5.4	100.0	17,606	19,240	17,212	–10.5	100.0

Note: The top 20 origins were selected based on the number of designs contained in registrations in 2018.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2019.

Immediate publication accounted for 46% of all publications in 2018, while deferred publications accounted for 10% of the total.

A35. Publication of international registrations, 2004–2018

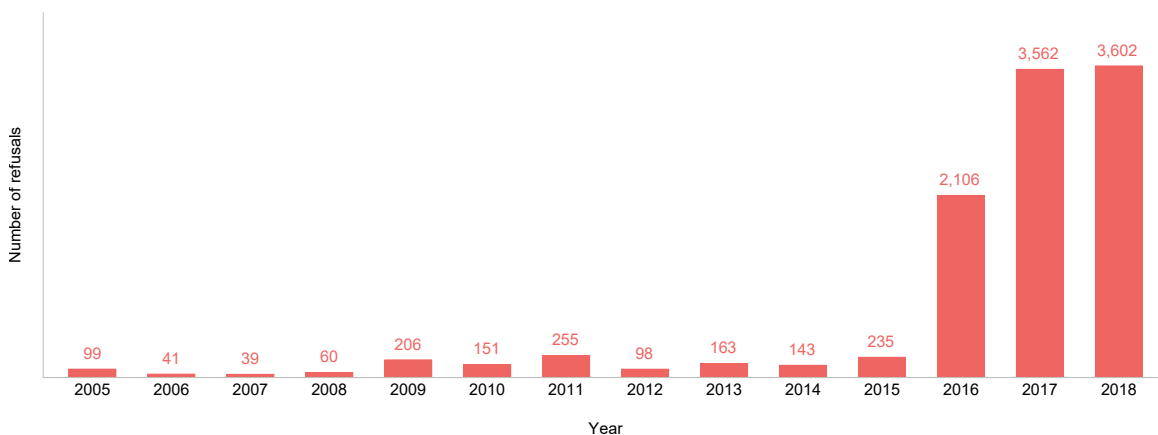


Note: International registrations are published in the *International Designs Bulletin (IDB)* six months after their date of registration unless applicants request immediate publication or a deferment of publication. The publication of international registrations can be deferred for up to 12 months under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

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2019.

The IB recorded around 3,600 refusals in 2018, similar to the 2017 total.

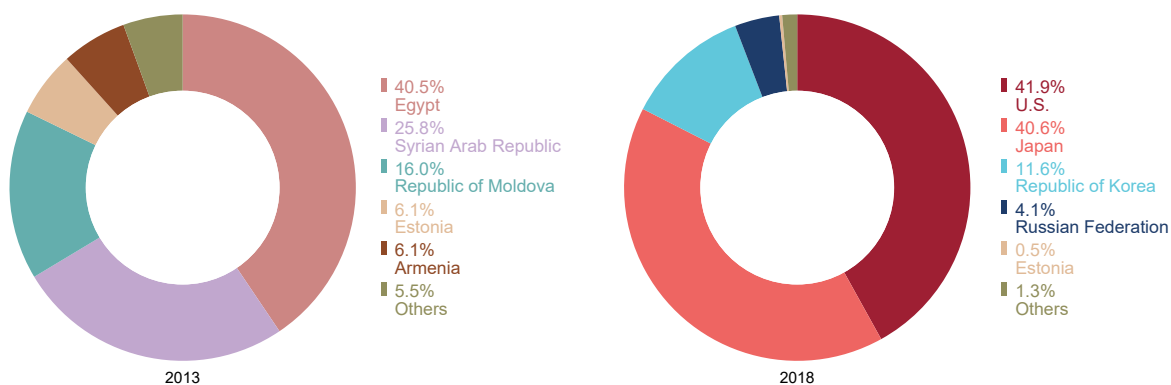
A36. Trends in refusals of international registrations, 2005–2018



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2019.

Recent Hague members Japan, the Republic of Korea and the U.S. accounted for 94% of all refusals in 2018.

A37. Refusals of international registrations by designated Hague member, 2013 and 2018



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

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2019.

Renewals of international registrations and registrations in force

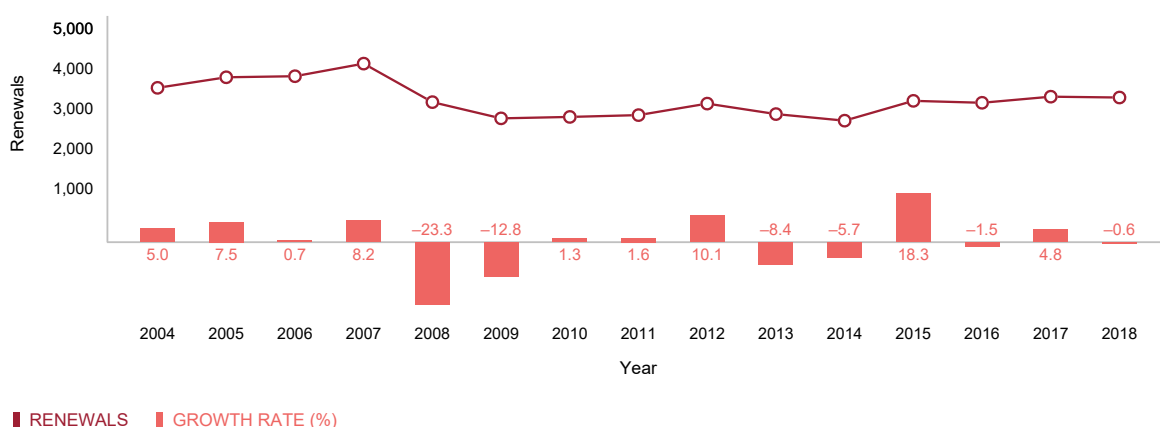
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Renewals of international registrations and registrations in force

International registrations are valid for a period of five years and can be renewed for two additional five-year periods. The maximum duration of protection in each Hague member's jurisdiction depends on the legislation of the granting authority. International registrations must be renewed in order to remain valid. During the renewal process, holders can designate all or only some of the Hague members designated in the initial registration. Holders can also opt to renew all or only some of the designs contained in the initial registration.

The total number of international registrations renewed has fluctuated around the 3,200 mark for the past four years.

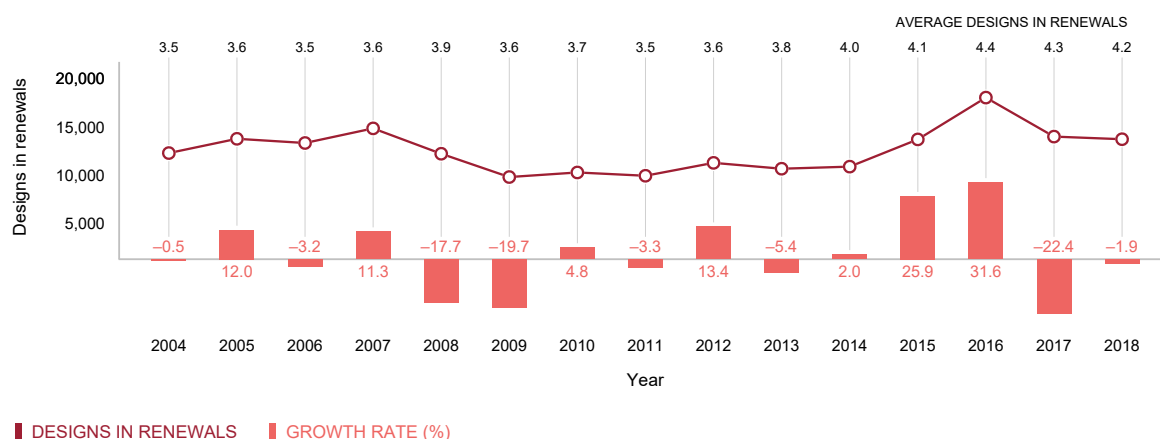
A38. Trend in renewals of international registrations, 2004–2018



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2019.

The total number of designs contained in renewals of international registrations amounted to 13,728 in 2018, a 1.9% decrease on 2017.

A39. Trend in renewals of designs contained in international registrations, 2004–2018



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2019.

Following considerable growth in 2015 and 2016, the total number of designations in renewals has decreased substantially over the past two years.

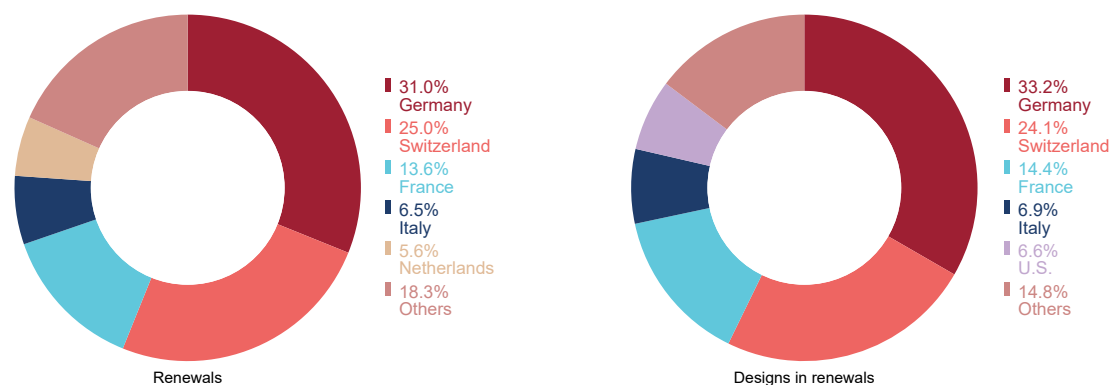
A40. Trend in designations in renewals of international registrations, 2004–2018



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2019.

International registration holders from Germany and Switzerland accounted for 57% of all designs in renewals in 2018.

A41. Renewals of international registrations for the top five origins, 2018



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2019.

Switzerland is the only designated member with more than 10,000 design renewals in 2018.

A42. Top designated Hague members in renewals of registrations, 2008, 2013 and 2018

Designated member	Renewals of registrations				Design renewals			
	2008	2013	2018	2018 share of total (%)	2008	2013	2018	2018 share of total (%)
Switzerland	2,573	2,271	2,411	11.9	9,753	8,740	10,662	13.5
EU	n.a.	714	1,671	8.3	n.a.	2,778	7,701	9.7
Turkey	n.a.	509	1,183	5.8	n.a.	2,059	5,190	6.6
France	2,537	1,509	873	4.3	10,132	5,377	3,537	4.5
Germany	2,486	1,420	827	4.1	10,044	5,264	3,433	4.3
Benelux	2,637	1,483	784	3.9	10,650	5,385	3,158	4.0
Italy	2,606	1,477	795	3.9	10,358	5,233	3,108	3.9
Ukraine	419	584	773	3.8	971	1,856	2,715	3.4
Monaco	901	734	673	3.3	3,160	2,922	2,605	3.3
Morocco	1,058	515	614	3.0	4,065	1,955	2,577	3.3
Singapore	n.a.	346	639	3.2	n.a.	1,309	2,383	3.0
Liechtenstein	903	713	639	3.2	3,025	2,608	2,290	2.9
Greece	1,077	606	439	2.2	4,656	2,429	1,997	2.5
Montenegro	776	628	580	2.9	2,798	2,061	1,883	2.4
Serbia	777	594	522	2.6	2,798	1,903	1,769	2.2
North Macedonia	613	564	543	2.7	1,604	1,916	1,733	2.2
Tunisia	1,477	783	410	2.0	5,889	3,130	1,661	2.1
Norway	n.a.	n.a.	472	2.3	n.a.	n.a.	1,591	2.0
Slovenia	848	470	356	1.8	3,258	1,658	1,545	2.0
Croatia	2	343	284	1.4	4	1,315	1,269	1.6
Others/Unknown	12,712	5,314	4,753	23.5	43,242	18,085	16,387	20.7
Total	34,402	21,577	20,241	100.0	126,407	77,983	79,194	100.0

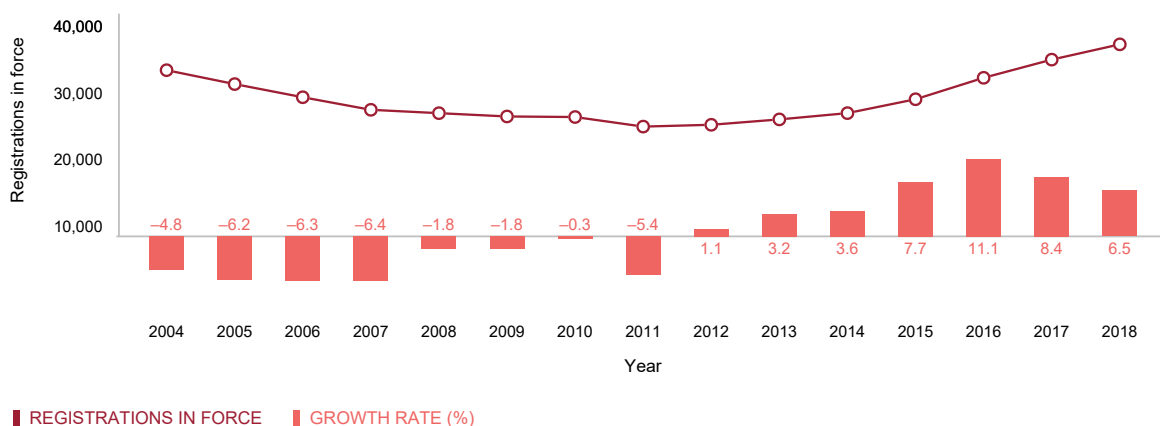
Note: Selection of the top 20 designated Hague members was based on the numbers of renewals of designs contained in Hague registrations in 2018.

n.a. indicates not applicable.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2019.

International registrations in force grew by 6.5% in 2018 – a seventh consecutive year of growth.

A43. International registrations in force, 2004–2018



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2019.

The approximately 37,300 international registrations in force in 2018 contained around 153,500 designs.

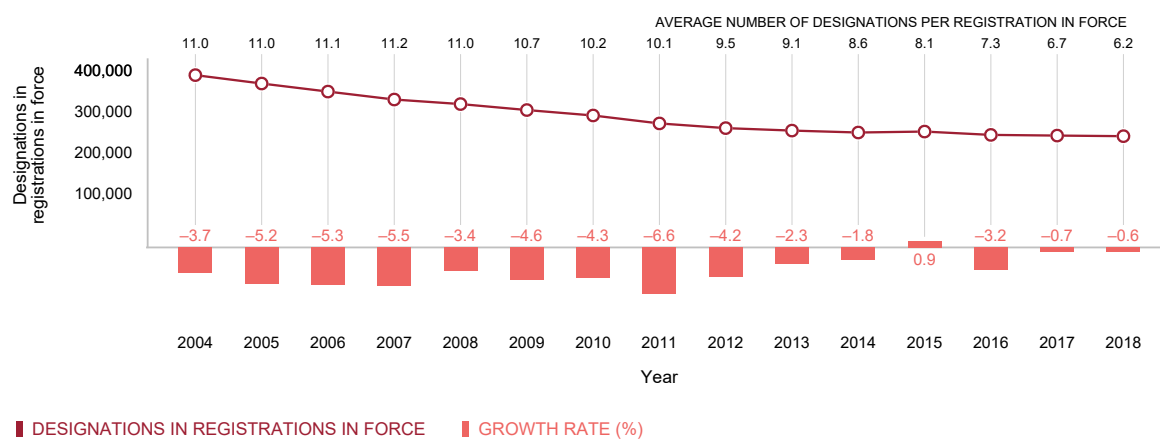
A44. Designs contained in international registrations in force, 2004–2018



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2019.

Designations in international registrations in force have declined over the past decade due to intense use of the EU designation to seek design protection in the EU as a whole rather than in individual EU member countries.

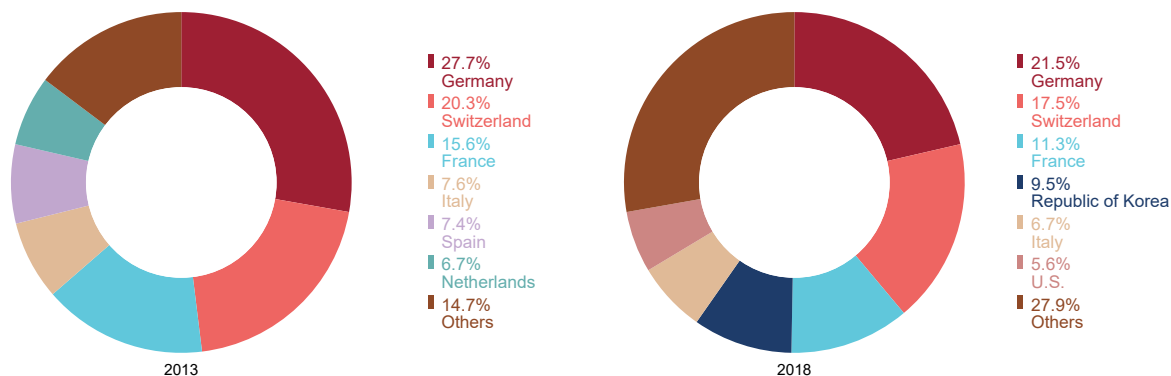
A45. Designations contained in international registrations in force, 2004–2018



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2019.

Despite a continuous decline in share, holders from Germany accounted for the largest share of all registrations in force in 2018.

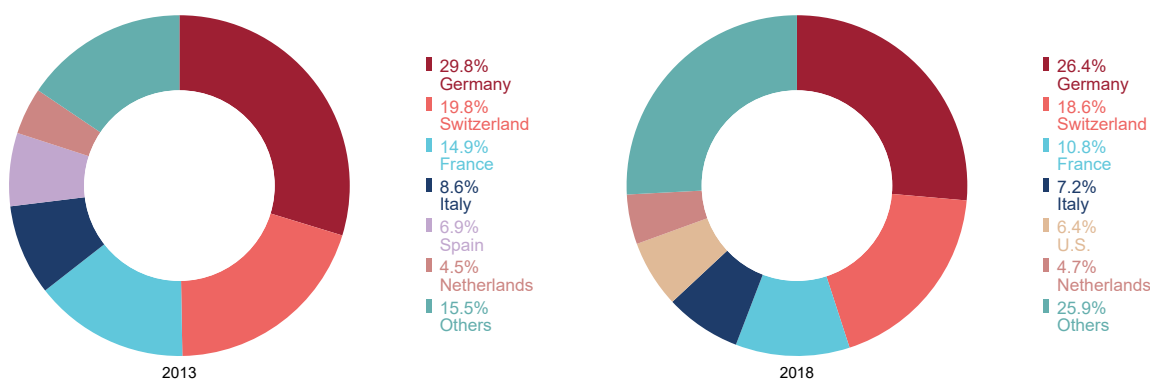
A46. Share of international registrations in force for the top six origins, 2013 and 2018



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2019.

The combined share of holders residing in Germany, Switzerland and France decreased from 64.5% in 2013 to 55.8% in 2018.

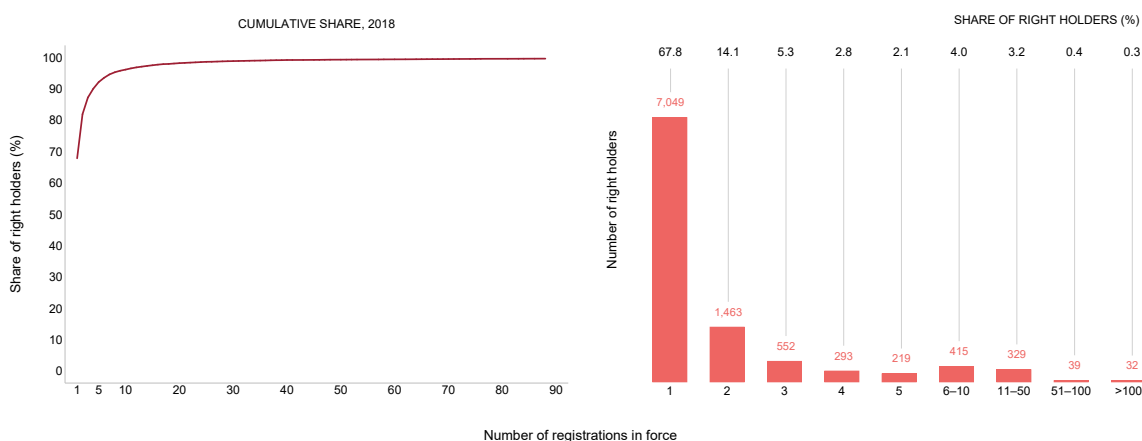
A47. Share of designs contained in international registrations in force for the top six origins, 2013 and 2018



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2019.

More than two-thirds of international registration holders had only one registration in their portfolio.

A48. Distribution of international registrations in force by right holder portfolio size, 2018



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2019.

Fees collected and distributed by the International Bureau (IB)

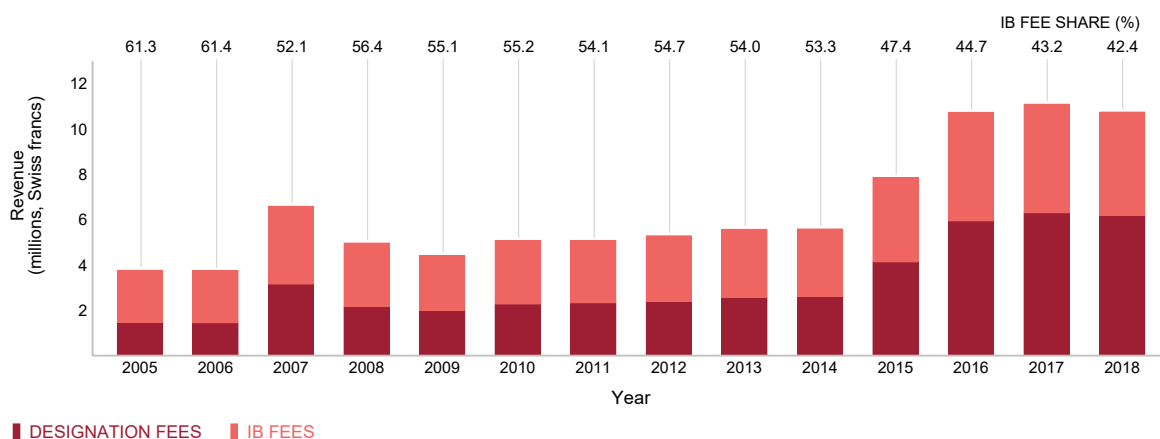
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Fees collected and distributed by the International Bureau (IB)

The IB collects fees for its services relating to the registration, renewal and maintenance of industrial designs. These fees comprise a basic standard fee per application and per design, together with a fee for each designated office. The IB also collects the standard and individual designation fees on behalf of designated offices and distributes them accordingly.

The bulk of the fees collected by the IB are on behalf of designated offices and distributed accordingly.

A49. Trend in fees collected by the IB, 2005–2018



Source: WIPO, May 2019.

The U.S. received more than a quarter of the 6.2 million Swiss francs (CHF) distributed to designated offices in 2018.

A50. Fees distributed to designated offices by the IB, 2017–2018

Office	2017	2018	2018 share of total (%)
African Intellectual Property Organization	82,892	51,038	0.8
Albania	13,622	12,654	0.2
Armenia	9,891	10,150	0.2
Azerbaijan	11,477	9,164	0.1
Belize	7,404	7,100	0.1
Benelux Office for Intellectual Property	35,219	21,897	0.4
Benin	2,902	1,650	0.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	15,227	12,922	0.2
Botswana	3,551	2,245	0.0
Brunei Darussalam	15,640	4,890	0.1
Bulgaria	12,799	8,198	0.1
Cambodia	4,740	3,440	0.1
Canada	n.a.	3,600	0.1
Cote d'Ivoire	3,174	1,603	0.0
Croatia	28,787	17,141	0.3
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	16,728	12,540	0.2
Denmark	12,236	9,609	0.2
Egypt	18,678	16,785	0.3

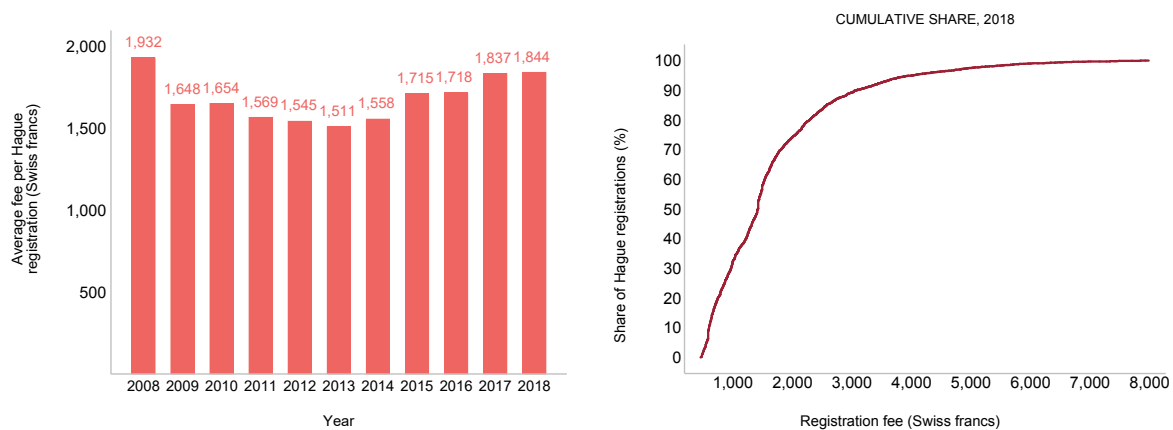
Office	2017	2018	2018 share of total (%)
Estonia	8,784	2,001	0.0
EU	1,195,744	1,151,417	18.6
Finland	17,728	5,480	0.1
France	42,075	28,468	0.5
Gabon	2,053	1,360	0.0
Georgia	46,766	33,186	0.5
Germany	53,339	39,524	0.6
Ghana	14,242	6,801	0.1
Greece	17,868	13,800	0.2
Hungary	23,989	11,090	0.2
Iceland	36,253	16,309	0.3
Italy	34,056	21,972	0.4
Japan	1,481,208	1,392,510	22.5
Kyrgyzstan	49,861	39,740	0.6
Latvia	7,288	1,446	0.0
Liechtenstein	28,416	24,142	0.4
Lithuania	33,786	18,656	0.3
Mali	1,580	365	0.0
Monaco	29,716	26,209	0.4
Mongolia	11,795	11,073	0.2
Montenegro	22,987	21,464	0.3
Morocco	56,005	50,447	0.8
Namibia	3,793	2,552	0.0
Niger	1,655	311	0.0
North Macedonia	21,706	20,399	0.3
Norway	116,567	93,949	1.5
Oman	13,612	11,472	0.2
Poland	8,930	7,039	0.1
Republic of Korea	458,430	456,670	7.4
Republic of Moldova	46,611	45,807	0.7
Romania	35,270	22,551	0.4
Russian Federation	n.a.	125,544	2.0
Rwanda	2,514	1,272	0.0
Sao Tome and Principe	2,355	1,105	0.0
Senegal	3,308	1,825	0.0
Serbia	83,845	63,547	1.0
Singapore	52,594	48,386	0.8
Slovenia	16,758	12,052	0.2
Spain	31,412	6,658	0.1
Suriname	3,600	2,064	0.0
Switzerland	329,678	284,134	4.6
Syrian Arab Republic	13,916	6,268	0.1
Tajikistan	17,445	9,984	0.2
Tunisia	38,257	33,382	0.5
Turkey	83,596	81,818	1.3
Turkmenistan	2,712	1,388	0.0
Ukraine	94,130	76,610	1.2
U.K.	n.a.	6,482	0.1
U.S.	1,311,122	1,649,223	26.6
Total	6,304,322	6,196,578	100.0

n.a. indicates not applicable.

Source: WIPO, May 2019.

On average, applicants paid CHF 1,844 per registration in 2018.

A51. Registration fees, 2008–2018



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2019.

Statistical tables

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Statistical tables

A52. International applications via the Hague System, 2018

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.	204	484
Albania	1	1	168	659
Armenia	3	19	118	444
Australia (a)	4	4	n.a.	n.a.
Austria (b)	45	203	n.a.	n.a.
Azerbaijan	..	..	145	513
Bahamas (a)	1	19	n.a.	n.a.
Belgium (c)	74	157	n.a.	n.a.
Belize	..	..	54	213
Benelux	n.a.	n.a.	65	460
Benin	..	..	12	28
Bosnia and Herzegovina	9	44	203	805
Botswana	..	..	44	85
Brunei Darussalam	..	..	39	78
Bulgaria	13	33	41	107
Cambodia	..	..	45	78
Canada	10	15	162	248
China (a)	139	315	n.a.	n.a.
Côte d'Ivoire	..	..	14	29
Croatia	17	29	69	474
Curaçao (a)	1	1	n.a.	n.a.
Cyprus (b)	19	269	n.a.	n.a.
Czech Republic (b)	27	202	n.a.	n.a.
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	..	..	48	109
Denmark	84	269	69	274
Egypt	2	2	219	1,022
Estonia	5	13	27	74
European Union	n.a.	n.a.	3,649	14,812
Finland	26	71	36	94
France	465	1,451	197	920
Gabon	..	..	19	19
Georgia	3	15	133	414
Germany	710	3,948	195	931
Ghana	..	..	35	95
Greece	10	410	66	482
Hungary	4	6	38	70
Iceland	..	..	92	268
India (a)	1	1	n.a.	n.a.
Ireland (b)	6	27	n.a.	n.a.
Israel (a)	1	1	n.a.	n.a.
Italy	323	1,258	78	467
Japan	396	1,251	1,097	2,326
Kyrgyzstan	..	..	99	301
Latvia	6	19	26	36
Lebanon (a)	1	3	n.a.	n.a.

Name	Origin ¹		Designated member	
	Number of applications	Number of designs	Number of applications	Number of designs
Liechtenstein	8	45	205	719
Lithuania	3	3	59	362
Luxembourg (c)	31	118	n.a.	n.a.
Malaysia (a)	8	8	n.a.	n.a.
Mali	..	..	2	3
Malta (b)	2	2	n.a.	n.a.
Monaco	6	60	262	861
Mongolia	..	..	97	335
Montenegro	..	..	207	735
Morocco	..	..	365	1,502
Namibia	..	..	49	82
Netherlands (c)	179	1,353	n.a.	n.a.
New Zealand (a)	4	4	n.a.	n.a.
Niger	..	..	3	5
North Macedonia	1	1	205	780
Norway	67	142	816	3,195
Oman	1	1	190	653
Poland	106	204	68	244
Portugal (b)	13	105	n.a.	n.a.
Republic of Korea	917	1,531	970	2,622
Republic of Moldova	1	1	135	484
Romania	6	12	72	301
Russian Federation	31	104	656	1,933
Rwanda	..	..	27	66
Sao Tome and Principe	..	..	23	56
Senegal	..	..	12	24
Serbia	23	64	225	933
Seychelles (a)	1	9	n.a.	n.a.
Singapore	20	33	787	2,794
Slovakia (b)	4	10	n.a.	n.a.
Slovenia	29	52	75	512
South Africa (a)	2	2	n.a.	n.a.
Spain	85	177	114	507
Suriname	..	..	15	31
Sweden (b)	107	340	n.a.	n.a.
Switzerland	630	2,374	1,846	8,786
Syrian Arab Republic	..	..	36	85
Tajikistan	..	..	49	102
Tunisia	..	..	291	1,135
Turkey	107	474	1,238	5,745
Turkmenistan	1	1	36	88
Ukraine	41	69	563	2,300
United Arab Emirates (a)	1	1	n.a.	n.a.
United Kingdom	132	366	329	1,279
United States of America	360	1,329	2,270	5,012
Others	96	293	..	..
Total	5,429	19,344	19,803	71,690

Note: Only countries/territories of origin and designated Hague member countries or jurisdictions for which Hague System statistics exist for 2018 are listed.

¹ Origin is defined as the country/territory of the stated address of residence of the holder of the international application.

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

(b) The country is a member of the Hague System via its membership of the European Union.

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

n.a. indicates not applicable.

.. indicates zero.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2019.

A53. International registrations via the Hague System, 2018

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.	152	389
Albania	1	1	133	567
Armenia	4	22	97	363
Australia (a)	3	3	n.a.	n.a.
Austria (b)	38	167	n.a.	n.a.
Azerbaijan	..	..	119	415
Belgium (c)	66	214	n.a.	n.a.
Belize	..	..	42	139
Benelux	n.a.	n.a.	53	455
Benin	..	..	13	29
Bosnia and Herzegovina	10	62	163	661
Botswana	..	..	34	78
Brunei Darussalam	..	..	36	69
Bulgaria	14	41	33	112
Cambodia	..	..	40	92
Canada	1	1	9	13
China (a)	95	259	n.a.	n.a.
Côte d'Ivoire	..	..	16	31
Croatia	15	29	57	391
Cyprus (b)	11	182	n.a.	n.a.
Czech Republic (b)	22	164	n.a.	n.a.
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	..	..	43	111
Denmark	80	247	62	283
Egypt	..	..	192	980
Estonia	3	10	14	31
European Union	n.a.	n.a.	3,265	13,269
Finland	28	73	28	58
France	413	1,407	143	800
Gabon	..	..	12	12
Georgia	2	11	111	433
Germany	660	3,773	132	714
Ghana	..	..	30	104
Greece	10	460	51	406
Hungary	4	5	23	55
Iceland	..	..	81	235
Ireland (b)	6	32	n.a.	n.a.
Italy	283	1,066	53	375
Japan	361	962	956	2,094
Kyrgyzstan	1	1	77	252
Latvia	3	4	16	30
Lebanon (a)	1	3	n.a.	n.a.
Liechtenstein	6	67	190	750
Lithuania	3	3	46	298
Luxembourg (c)	25	150	n.a.	n.a.
Malaysia (a)	7	7	n.a.	n.a.
Mali	..	..	4	11
Malta (b)	2	2	n.a.	n.a.
Monaco	5	59	221	697
Mongolia	..	..	82	293
Montenegro	..	..	169	630
Morocco	1	1	317	1,155
Namibia	..	..	40	96
Netherlands (c)	163	953	n.a.	n.a.
New Zealand (a)	1	1	n.a.	n.a.
Niger	..	..	3	4
North Macedonia	1	1	163	689
Norway	42	111	700	2,723
Oman	..	..	147	599
Poland	99	147	46	228

Name	Origin ¹		Designated member	
	Number of registrations	Number of designs	Number of registrations	Number of designs
Portugal (b)	11	76	n.a.	n.a.
Republic of Korea	865	1,478	845	2,354
Republic of Moldova	1	1	102	407
Romania	4	14	56	264
Russian Federation	12	37	428	1,302
Rwanda	..	..	24	77
Sao Tome and Principe	..	..	20	49
Senegal	..	..	14	26
Serbia	18	49	193	874
Seychelles (a)	1	9	n.a.	n.a.
Singapore	16	23	706	2,528
Slovakia (b)	4	10	n.a.	n.a.
Slovenia	19	46	60	388
Spain	72	157	69	414
Suriname	..	..	16	32
Sweden (b)	96	358	n.a.	n.a.
Switzerland	594	2,234	1,658	7,936
Syrian Arab Republic	..	..	29	89
Tajikistan	..	..	39	107
Tunisia	..	..	240	942
Turkey	94	431	1,060	5,280
Turkmenistan	..	..	30	94
Ukraine	27	70	481	1,957
United Arab Emirates (a)	1	1	n.a.	n.a.
United Kingdom	120	320	137	501
United States of America	320	1,193	1,978	4,536
Others	2	4	..	..
Total	4,767	17,212	16,599	62,376

Note: Only countries/territories of origin and designated Hague member countries or jurisdictions for which Hague System statistics exist for 2018 are listed.

¹ Origin is defined as the country/territory of the stated address of residence of the international registration holder.

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

(b) The country is a member of the Hague System via its membership of the European Union.

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

n.a. indicates not applicable.

.. indicates zero.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2019.

A54. Renewals of international registrations via the Hague System, 2018

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.	57	228
Albania	..	..	302	964
Antigua and Barbuda (a)	1	8	n.a.	n.a.
Armenia	..	..	276	868
Austria (b)	30	89	n.a.	n.a.
Azerbaijan	..	..	175	559
Belgium (c)	53	210	n.a.	n.a.
Belize	..	..	254	696
Benelux	n.a.	n.a.	898	3,510
Benin	..	..	81	342
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..	241	868
Botswana	..	..	38	188
Bulgaria	14	62	252	855
China (a)	11	102	n.a.	n.a.
China, Hong Kong SAR (a)	2	3	n.a.	n.a.
Côte d'Ivoire	..	..	74	199
Croatia	8	26	512	2,001
Cyprus (b)	1	1	n.a.	n.a.
Czech Republic (b)	15	104	n.a.	n.a.
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	..	..	312	809
Denmark	19	54	40	269
Egypt	..	..	1,022	3,908
Estonia	1	2	29	143
European Union	n.a.	n.a.	1,791	8,183
Finland	19	118	19	140
France	447	1,975	958	3,836
Gabon	..	..	50	99
Georgia	..	..	356	1,071
Germany	1,015	4,562	906	3,703
Ghana	..	..	22	47
Greece	2	6	516	2,343
Hungary	2	31	389	1,376
Iceland	4	9	74	210
Italy	212	954	903	3,521
Kyrgyzstan	..	..	326	943
Latvia	..	..	41	142
Liechtenstein	16	94	744	2,806
Lithuania	..	..	55	299
Luxembourg (c)	27	62	n.a.	n.a.
Mali	..	..	14	39
Malta (b)	1	1	n.a.	n.a.
Monaco	1	2	781	3,124
Mongolia	..	..	373	1,084
Montenegro	1	2	426	1,354
Morocco	1	1	983	3,799
Namibia	..	..	42	183
Netherlands (c)	184	349	n.a.	n.a.
Niger	..	..	18	68
North Macedonia	..	..	691	2,155
Norway	42	87	520	1,812
Oman	..	..	215	707
Poland	11	35	11	19
Portugal (b)	6	31	n.a.	n.a.
Republic of Moldova	1	11	485	1,439
Romania	..	..	353	1,344
Russian Federation	7	7	0	0
Rwanda	..	..	8	28
Sao Tome and Principe	..	..	13	40
Senegal	..	..	95	401
Serbia	3	7	372	1,240

Name	Origin ¹		Designated member	
	Number of renewals	Number of designs	Number of renewals	Number of designs
Singapore	1	1	704	2,656
Slovakia (b)	4	11	n.a.	n.a.
Slovenia	11	19	406	1,689
Spain	17	58	854	3,298
Suriname	..	..	93	376
Sweden (b)	34	122	n.a.	n.a.
Switzerland	819	3,315	2,672	11,560
Syrian Arab Republic	..	..	39	142
Tajikistan	..	..	148	489
Tunisia	..	..	1,105	4,230
Turkey	37	115	1,286	5,650
Ukraine	4	7	885	3,144
United Kingdom	31	166	0	0
United States of America	163	902	0	0
Others	1	7	2,644	9,928
Total	3,279	13,728	27,949	107,124

Note: Only countries/territories of origin and designated Hague member countries or jurisdictions for which Hague System statistics exist for 2018 are listed.

¹ Origin is defined as the country/territory of the stated address of residence of the holder of the international registration.

(a) The country is a member of the Hague System via its membership of the European Union.

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

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

n.a. indicates not applicable.

.. indicates zero.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2019.

A brief presentation of the Hague System

Introduction

The WIPO-administered Hague System for the International Registration of Industrial Designs comprises two international treaties: the Hague Act (1960) and the Geneva Act (1999). If the Hague System had not been established, the procedure for protecting designs in multiple jurisdictions would involve filing a separate application with each national or regional intellectual property (IP) office. The Hague System simplifies this process by creating a single international procedure for the protection of a design in multiple jurisdictions. It makes it possible for an applicant to obtain protection for up to 100 industrial designs 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 is possible to record changes or renew the registration through a single procedural step.

As of December 31, 2018, the Hague System comprised 69 members. These 69 Hague members afford applicants the possibility of obtaining protection for their designs in a geographical area incorporating a total of 87 countries. The difference between the number of Hague members and the number of coun-

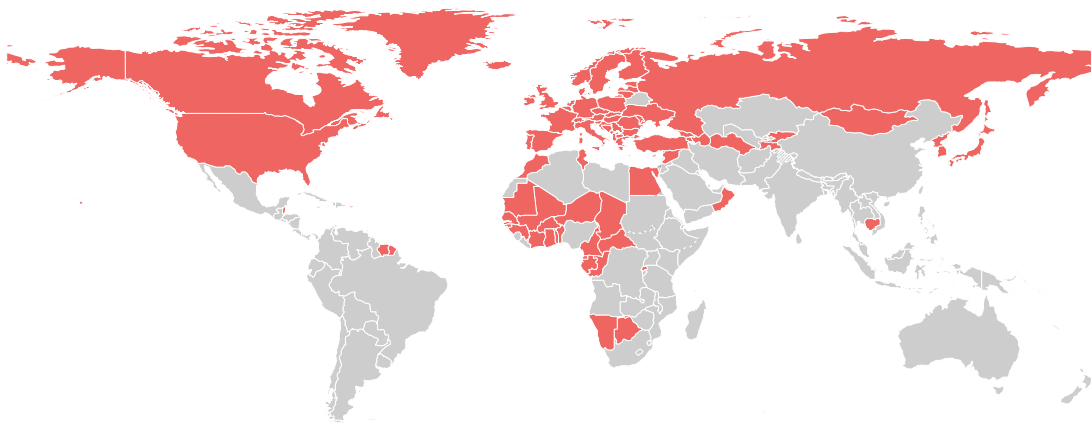
tries covered by the System is due to the fact that the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI) and the European Union (EU) are Hague members. By choosing to designate these intergovernmental organizations within an application, protection can be sought simultaneously within all of their respective 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 mean they would have to deal with different formalities in different languages, and would involve purchasing several currency denominations and paying varying fees.

The System also simplifies the subsequent management of international registrations. Applications are handled through a single institution, which allows future amendments to registrations and renewals of registrations to be carried out by a single office (the IB) rather than requiring the designer/holder of the registration to request such amendments at multiple IP offices.

Hague members in 2018



International application and registration procedures

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

An international application¹ is normally filed directly with the IB,² which is responsible for carrying out an examination to verify that the application meets all formal requirements. In case of noncompliance, applicants are invited to correct the application within a three-month time limit. If corrections are not made in time, the application is considered abandoned. The IB does not undertake substantive examination (for example, for novelty of design) and therefore cannot reject an application on substantive grounds. The decision whether to grant protection remains the prerogative of national or regional offices, and the rights are limited to the jurisdiction of the granting authority.

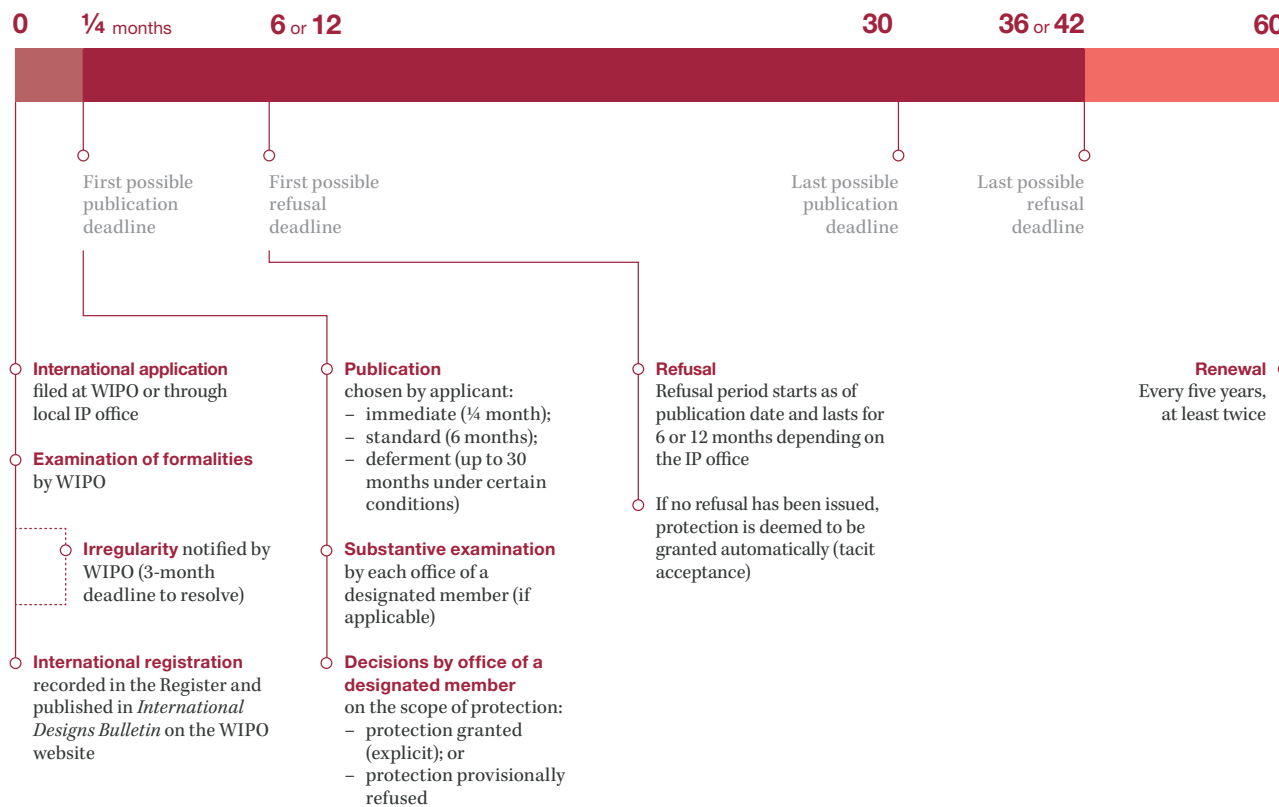
International applications are recorded in the International Register if they fulfill all the requirements of the formal examination conducted by the IB. The general rule is that international registrations are published in the *International Designs Bulletin (IDB)* six months after the date of international registration, unless applicants request an immediate publication or a deferment of publication.³ Once the registrations are published in the *IDB*, national and regional offices identify those international registrations that have designated their country or intergovernmental organization, and 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 the refusal within six months from the date of publication of the international registration in the *IDB*.⁵ In the case of refusal, applicants have the same right of appeal as those who file directly with the 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 limit, the international registration is considered valid within that jurisdiction and has effect as a grant of protection in the jurisdiction concerned.⁷

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

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

- 1 An international application does not require a prior national application or registration. It must be filed in one of the working languages – English, French or Spanish – and list the designated members (that is, 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 a national/regional IP office of the applicant's choice. 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 for every design, whereas others automatically issue protection for designs, barring opposition by third parties.
- 5 Under certain circumstances, and under the Geneva Act only, the time period for notifying the IB of a refusal is 12 months instead of 6 months.
- 6 The 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 a Statement, the international registration is nevertheless valid, unless the office refuses the registration and communicates the refusal to the IB within the prescribed time limit (that is, within 6 months or 12 months, as the case may be).

Overview of the industrial design registration process



Benefits

- Apply just once in one language for registration of up to a 100 industrial designs for products belonging to one and the same class in multiple jurisdictions
- Pay one set of fees in a single currency
- Time the publication of your registration to fit your business strategy
- Manage renewals and registration changes through a single, centralized system

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 2018. However, figures shown in this *Review* are subject to change. For example, country of origin information for 96 international Hague applications was missing at the time of data extraction. When this information becomes available, applications by origin statistics for a few countries may change, but the change will be minimal. Regular updates are available at www.wipo.int/ipstats.

In editions of the *Hague Yearly Review* published before 2019, many indicators were based on the date it was received and recorded by WIPO. To remove the time lag between actual filing (registration) date and the date on which the information is recorded at WIPO, all statistics reported in this edition are based on the date on which the application is filed or registered. Statistics compiled according to this new method are available for all previous years. Future editions of the *Hague Yearly Review* will report data according to the new criteria.

Statistics on direct non-resident (the 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 therefore 2017.

Income groups correspond to those used by the World Bank (<http://data.worldbank.org/about/country-and-lending-groups>) and groupings by region are based on the United Nations (UN) definition of regions (<https://unstats.un.org/unsd/methodology/m49/>). Although the geographical terms used by WIPO may differ slightly from those defined by the UN, the composition of regions and sub-regions remains identical.

Acronyms

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
JPO	Japan Patent Office
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean
OAPI	African Intellectual Property Organization
U.K.	United Kingdom
U.S.	United States of America
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization

Glossary

This glossary provides definitions of key technical terms and concepts.

Applicant: An individual or other legal entity that files an application for an industrial design. There may be more than one applicant in an application. For the statistics in this publication, the name of the first named applicant is used to determine the origin of the application.

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

Application date: The date on which an IP office or the IB receives an application that meets the requirements for registration of an industrial design. This may also be referred to as the filing date.

Class: Refers to the 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, while others allow only one design per application. In order to capture the differences in application and registration numbers across offices, it is useful to compare their respective application and registration design counts.

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

European Union Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO): The EUIPO is the office responsible for managing the EU trademark and the registered community design. The validity of these two intellectual property rights extends across the jurisdictions of the EU’s 28 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 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 the 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 which is party to the Geneva Act of 1999 and/or the Hague Act of 1960.

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

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

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

Holder: The individual 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 15 years in most jurisdictions. However, differences in legislation exist, notably in China (which provides for a 10-year term from the application date).

Intellectual property (IP): Refers to creations of the mind: inventions, literary and artistic works, and symbols, names, images and designs used in commerce. IP is divided into two categories: industrial property – which includes patents, utility models, trademarks, industrial designs and geographical indications of source – and copyright, which includes literary and artistic works (such as novels, poems, plays, films), musical works, artistic works (such as drawings, paintings, photographs and sculptures) and architectural designs. Rights related to copyright include those of performing artists in their performances, those of producers of sound recordings in their recordings and those of broadcasters in their radio and television programs.

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 Hague System registrations.

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

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

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 after 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 of 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 the goods in which industrial designs are incorporated and an indication of the classes and subclasses into which they fall.

Maintenance: An act by the applicant to keep an IP grant/registration valid (in force), primarily by paying the required fee to the IP office of the state or jurisdiction providing protection. That fee is also known as a “maintenance fee.” Industrial designs can be maintained for only 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 with 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; however, national IP offices must provide any refusal process on the grounds of opposition within 6 or 12 months (depending on the Hague member concerned) from the publication date of the international registration in the *International Designs Bulletin*.

Origin (country or region): For statistical purposes, the origin of an application means the country or territory of residence of the first named applicant in the application. In some cases (notably in the U.S.), 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 Madrid route, the Paris route (also called the “direct route”) enables individual IP applications to be filed directly with an IP office of a country/territory that is a signatory of the Paris Convention.

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

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

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

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

Registration: An exclusive set of rights legally accorded to the 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 of time.

Renewal: The process by which an industrial design right is maintained (kept in force). 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, 2018, the Hague System comprised 69 members covering 87 countries/territories.

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



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