

Industrial Designs

Highlights

Applications approach 1 million in 2013—registrations fall below 650,000

An estimated 956,600 industrial design applications were filed worldwide in 2013, with modest growth of 1.7% over 2012, the lowest in the past two decades after three consecutive years of double-digit growth (figure 12). Applications have increased every year since 1995. China drove most of the growth from 2001 to 2012 but for the first time saw its growth close to zero.

There were about 1.24 million designs in all applications filed (that is, design counts) in 2013, up 2.5% on 2012 (figure 13). Since 2011, China has accounted for the majority of design counts worldwide (50–55%). Excluding China from the global figures, design counts grew 5.1% on 2012.

China saw a sudden slowdown in filings

In 2013, China received applications containing almost 660,000 designs, up by only 0.3% from 2012 (figure 14). This modest increase may reflect more stringent examination practices at the State Intellectual Property Office of the People's Republic of China (SIPO).¹ Until 2012, SIPO had double-digit growth rates from 12.3% (in 2009) to 56.6% (in 1992).

The European Union's (EU) Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market (OHIM) and the Korean Intellectual Property Office (KIPO)—the second and third largest offices—received applications with about 97,000 and 70,000 designs, respectively.

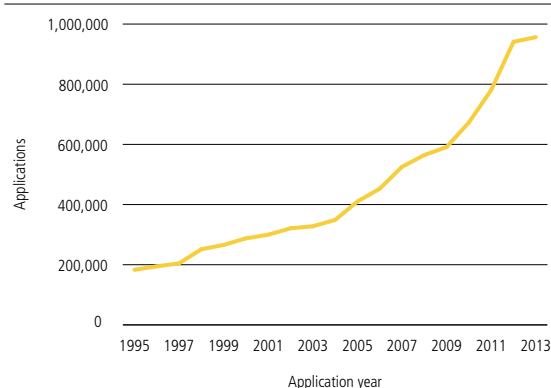
Of the top 20 offices, only 4 saw double-digit growth: Ukraine (+71.9%), the Islamic Republic of Iran (+28.8%), Turkey (+10.3%) and Morocco (+10.1%), all middle-income countries. The sharpest declines were in China Hong Kong (SAR) and the Russian Federation, both receiving about 12% fewer designs in applications than in 2012.

¹ According to its 2013 annual report, SIPO examines "the obvious substantial drawbacks [...] of industrial designs, with the purpose to ensure the quality of granted patents."

Design counts

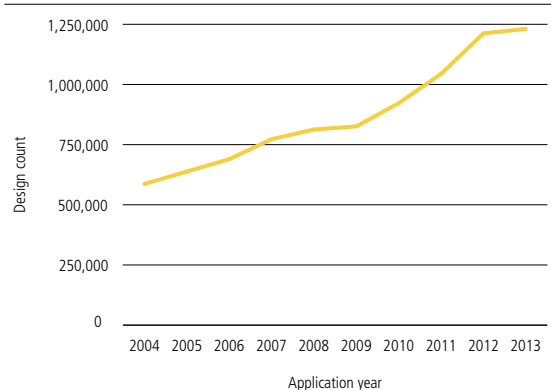
In an industrial design application or registration, some offices allow applications to contain more than one design for the same good or in the same class—others allow only one design per application. To capture the differences in application filing systems across offices, one needs to compare their respective application and registration design counts.

Figure 12. Industrial design applications worldwide



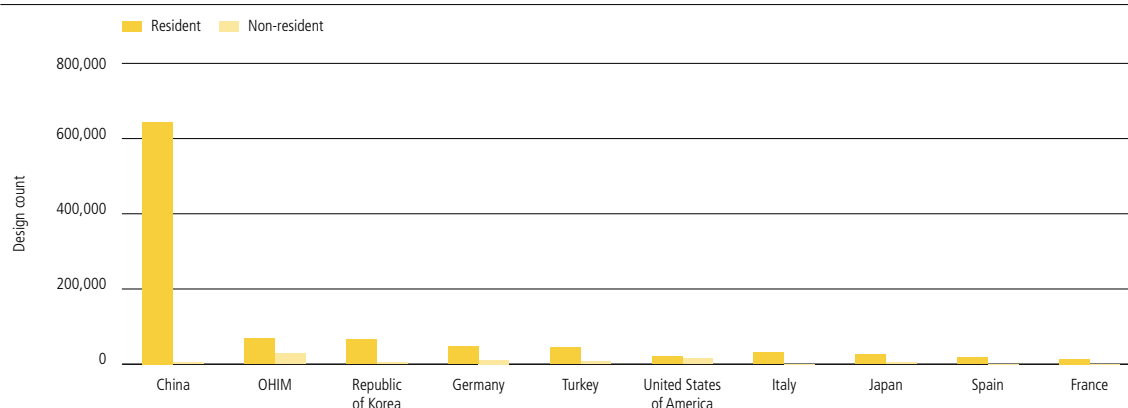
Source: Standard figure C1.

Figure 13. Application design counts worldwide



Source: Standard figure C2.

Globally, resident applicants filed applications containing 85.4% of all designs and accounted for the majority of filings at 15 of the top 20 offices. Almost all filings (97.7%) at SIPO were by Chinese residents.

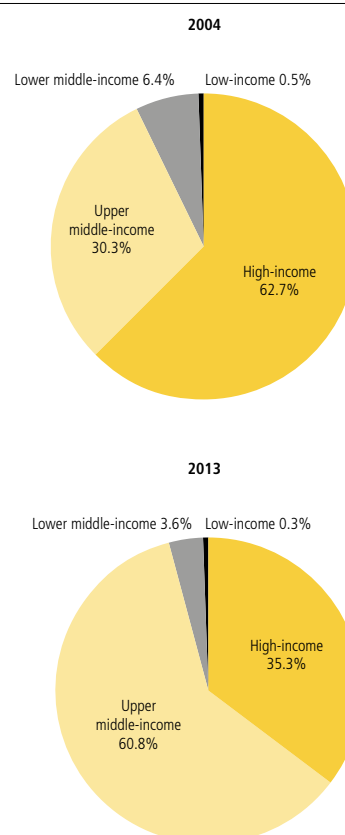
Figure 14. Application design counts for the top 10 offices, 2013

Source: Standard figure C10.

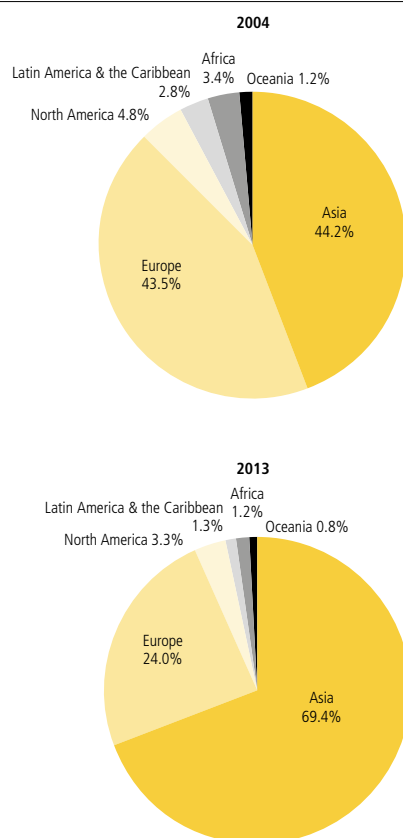
The top 20 list features 13 offices from high-income countries, which accounted for slightly more than a third of all designs in applications, down from about three-fifths in 2004 (figure 15). This drop was due mainly to the fast growth of filings in China, whose share rose from 19% in 2004 to almost 53% in 2013. The other middle-income countries received 11% of the world total in 2013 and the low-income countries just 0.3%.

Two of the top five offices are in middle-income countries: China (ranked first) and Turkey (ranked fifth). Several other middle-income countries—Brazil, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Morocco—are among the top 20 offices. Among the low-income group, Bangladesh, the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI) and Tajikistan each received applications containing between 800 and 1,300 designs.

In 2004, Asia already accounted for the largest share of design counts (figure 16). Its share rose to almost 70% in 2013, the only region to have increased its share. In 2013, Europe accounted for 24% of design counts worldwide, North America for 3.3% and Africa, Latin America & the Caribbean and Oceania each for between 0.8% and 1.3%.

Figure 15. Application design counts by income group

Source: Standard table C7.

Figure 16. Application design counts by region

Source: Standard table C8.

China and Germany top the list by origin

Industrial design applications received by each office show the destination of applications filed both by resident and non-resident applicants. Completing the picture requires looking at the origins of applications—those filed by residents in their home jurisdiction and those they file abroad. Because some offices do not provide data broken down by the applicant's origin, the numbers of applications by origin reported are likely to be lower than their actual numbers.

Applicants from China and Germany accounted for the most equivalent design counts, with about 761,000 and 622,000 respectively (map 3). They were followed by those from Italy, France and the United States of

America (US). Altogether, the top 20 origins accounted for more than 90% of equivalent design counts in 2013.

Eight of the top ten origins, including the top five, saw growth on 2012, among which the Republic of Korea (+36.2%), Switzerland (+27.3%) and the United Kingdom (UK; +14.9%) had the fastest growth in equivalent design counts.

Applicants in Europe accounted for 60.2% of total equivalent designs in filings. Asia accounted for 31.2% and North America for 7.4%.

Two-thirds of high-income countries filed applications containing more than 1,000 equivalent design counts in 2013. Only one low-income country, Bangladesh, also reached this volume. Apart from China, Bulgaria and Turkey were the other middle-income countries that had more than 10,000 equivalent design counts.

Who filed most abroad?

For equivalent designs in applications filed abroad, the top three origins are in the EU: Germany, Italy and France. The fastest growth rates among the top 10 origins were for the Republic of Korea (+69.6%), China (+54.5%) and Switzerland (+27.7%). EU growth rates differed greatly: from Spain, which saw a substantial decrease of 12.1%, to the UK, which saw a sharp increase of 15.1%.

Equivalent design counts

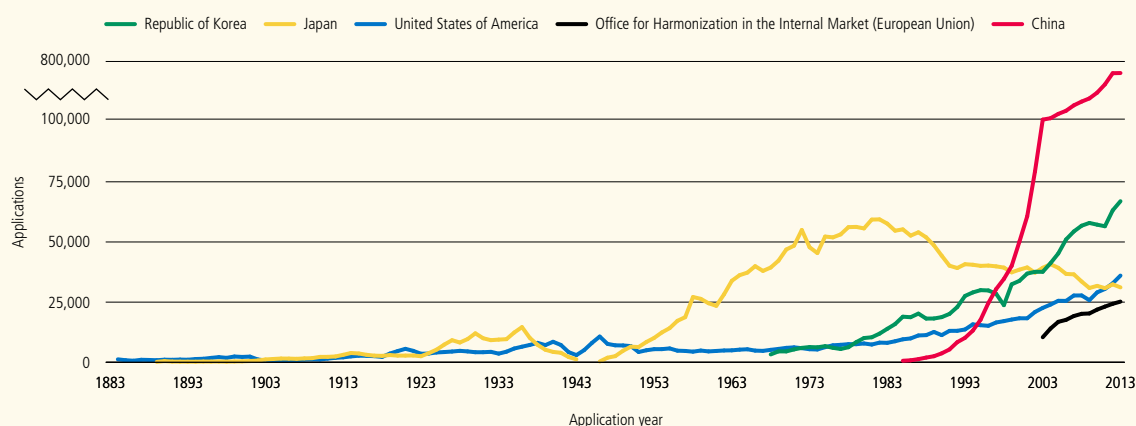
Designs in applications filed at regional offices are equivalent to multiple designs in applications filed in the respective member states of those offices. To calculate the number of equivalent designs for OAPI, the Benelux Office for Intellectual Property and OHIM, each design is multiplied by the corresponding number of member states. However, the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization does not register industrial designs with automatic region-wide applicability. Thus, for this office, each application is counted as one application abroad if the applicant does not reside in a member state or as one resident application and one application abroad if the applicant resides in a member state.

Industrial design filings since 1883

Between 1883 and the early 1950s, the Japan Patent Office (JPO) and the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) averaged similar numbers of applications, rarely exceeding 10,000. The JPO began to receive the largest number of applications from the 1950s to the late 1990s, with about 50,000 annual filings at its peak. SIPO began receiving applications in 1985 and saw unprecedented growth from about 50,000

in the early 2000s to 660,000 in 2012. In 2004, KIPO surpassed the JPO and has remained the second largest office. In 2012, the USPTO moved ahead of the JPO to become the third largest. The OHIM began receiving applications in 2003 and has remained the fifth largest. Unlike for the other four offices, OHIM has a multiple design system. Applications filed with OHIM contained about 97,000 design in 2013.

Trend in industrial design applications for the top five offices



Map 3. Equivalent design counts by origin, 2013

1–999 1,000–9,999 10,000–99,999 100,000–299,999 300,000–800,000 No data

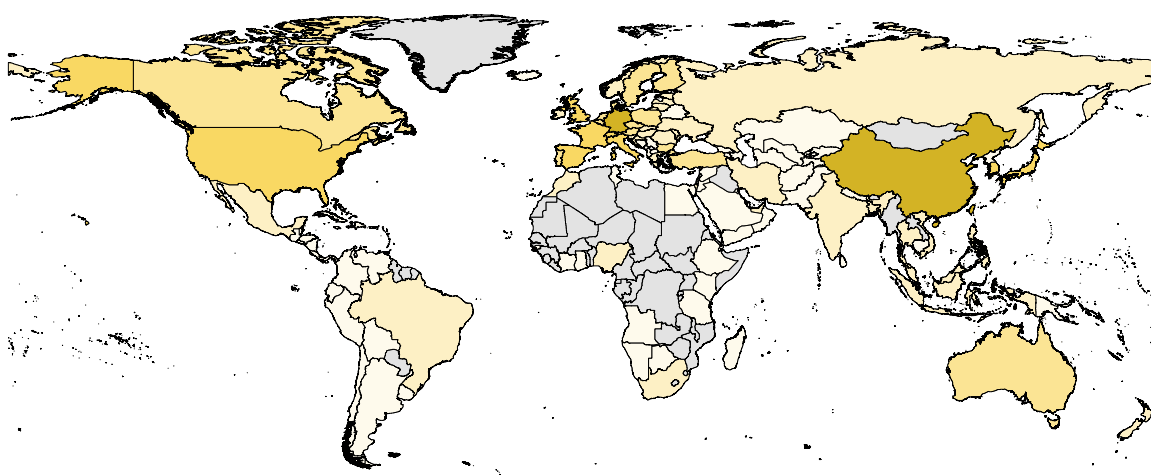
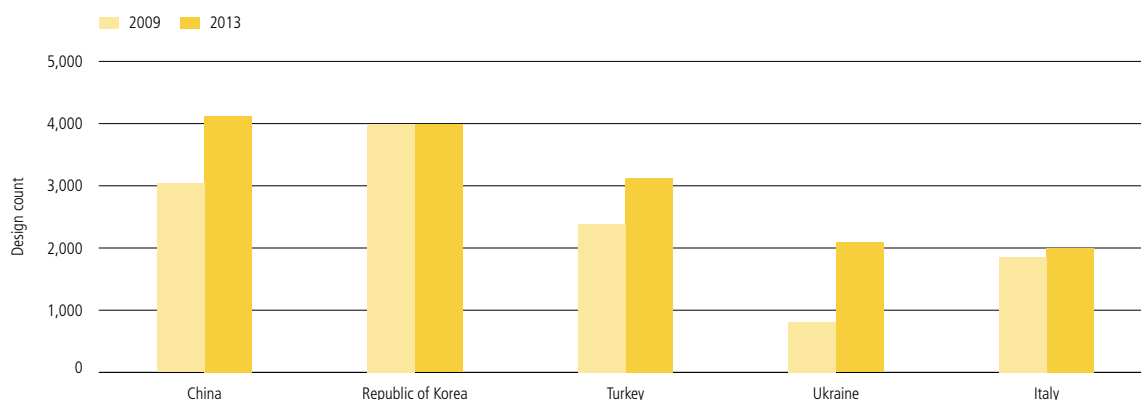


Figure 17. Resident application design count per 100 billion USD GDP for the top five origins

Source: Standard figure C24.

The 2013 growth rate of equivalent designs in applications filed abroad by Chinese applicants (+54.5%) was its highest since 2008, despite their resident filings having grown by only 0.3%.

Adjusting for GDP and population

Differences in industrial design activity may reflect both the size of the economy and the level of development. So it is interesting to look at the number of designs in resident applications relative to GDP, population, R&D spending or other variables.

China had the highest resident design count per GDP, followed by the Republic of Korea (figure 17). They were the only East Asian countries that ranked among the top 20 origins. Most of the remaining 20 were in Europe, such as Ukraine, Italy and Germany. Neither Japan nor the US was among the top 20 origins.

For resident design counts per million population, the three most active countries were the Republic of Korea, Germany and Italy, and China ranked sixth. As with resident design count per GDP, the US does not appear among the top 20 origins, but Japan ranks 16th.

Classes and sectors with the most design filings

The Locarno Classification has 32 classes for industrial designs.² In 2013, classes related to furnishing (10.5%) and articles of clothing (8%) accounted for the largest shares. Together with communication or information retrieval equipment and packages for the handling of goods, the top four classes accounted for exactly one-third of the total. By contrast, the class with the most designs in France was graphic symbols and logos (class 32), and in India it was means of transport (class 12).

Grouping the 32 Locarno classes into 12 industry sectors shows that designs in applications filed by several of the top 15 origins are concentrated in a few sectors (see the annex for definitions). Applicants from Austria and the Republic of Korea filed around 80% of their designs in applications in their top three sectors. Two-thirds of filings from the Republic of Korea were in the information and communications technology and audio-visual sector, and 62.5% from Austria were in textiles and accessories. Only for the Netherlands, the UK and the US did the top three sectors account for less than half of filings.

² Offices that sent class data accounted for about 20% of total design counts in 2013, with data missing or unavailable for several large offices.

Sharp drop in registrations

Worldwide, an estimated 647,300 industrial design registrations were recorded in 2013, down 6.4% from 2012, the sharpest decline in two decades. Since 1995, industrial design registrations increased almost constantly, and at a high pace between 2009 and 2012, when the annual growth was 9.9–25%. The drop in 2013 was due to fewer registrations in China.

Those global registrations contained about 919,100 designs, down 3.3% from 2012 and ending seven consecutive years of growth. The decline was due solely to a 5.2% drop in the number of total resident registrations. With almost 412,500 designs registered in 2013, SIPO remained by far the office that registered the most designs worldwide. But it registered almost 12% fewer designs than in 2012, among which designs in resident registrations decreased far more (–11.9%) than those for non-residents (–3%). Without China, registered designs were actually up 4.8% in 2013.

Industrial designs in force growing, but with exceptions

Almost 3 million industrial design registrations were in force in 2013, up 5.1% from 2012.

About 1.22 million registrations were in force in China, more than four times the number in the US or the Republic of Korea. Japan and OHIM complete the top five offices, with about 250,000 and 190,000 registrations in force respectively. All five offices saw growth over the previous year, between 1% for Japan and 13.5% for OHIM.

Among the top 20 offices, 6 saw declines. The office of Canada, with a modest decrease of 0.3%, was the only one of these not located in the EU, where all EU national offices among the top 20 saw declines—from

0.5% for Germany to 22.9% for Austria. This reflects the shift towards OHIM.

Most registrations issued between 2004 and 2013 were still in force in 2013. The average age of a registration in force was 10.3 years in Spain but only 2.7 years in China. That may partly reflect different legal terms of protection across countries and different registration activity in recent years.

Sharp growth in Hague registrations

The Hague system offers applicants an advantageous route for seeking industrial design protection internationally as an alternative to the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (the Paris Convention) for pursuing industrial design rights in different countries—see the *Hague Yearly Review*, 2014.

In 2013, there were 2,734 international registrations recorded under the Hague system, up 12% from 2012, driven by Italy and Switzerland. The latter overtook Germany to become the largest source of registrations. The top five users, all in Europe, accounted for almost three-quarters of registrations in 2013.

In 2013, non-resident applications filed at offices of Hague members contained approximately 98,500 designs, of which 57.3% were filed through the Hague system. This share has remained relatively stable since 2008.

The EU was the most designated Hague member, followed by Switzerland, Turkey, Norway and Singapore. These top five members accounted for 45% of all designations in 2013. The top 10 members all saw sharp annual growth, ranging from 8.9% for Switzerland to 64% for Montenegro.

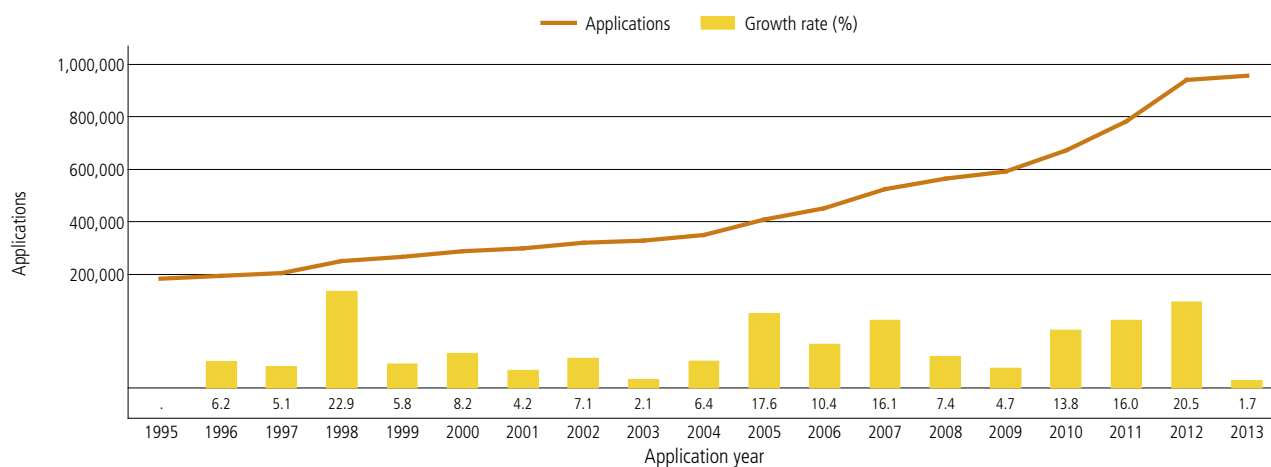
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Industrial design applications and registrations worldwide

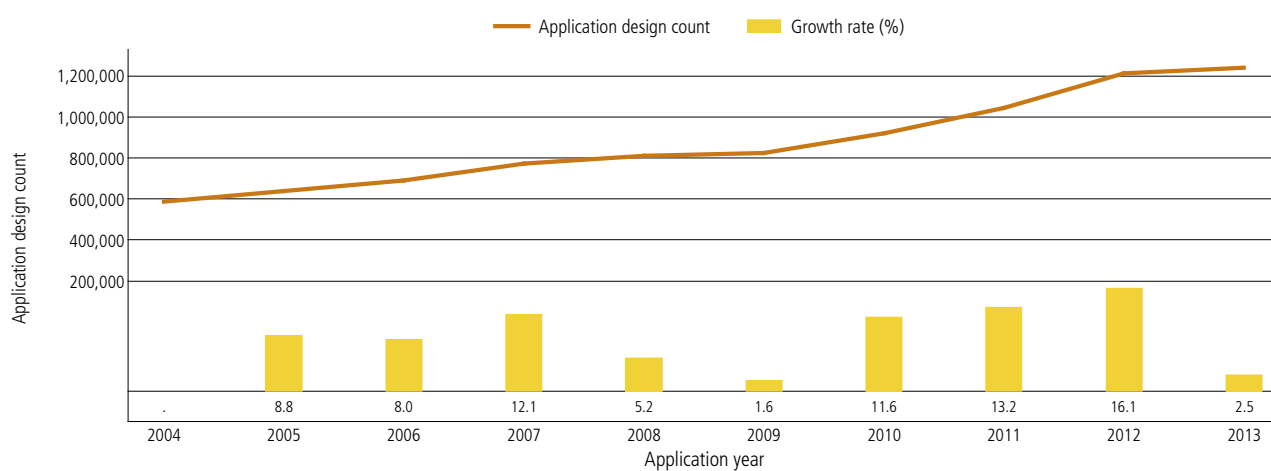
C1 Trend in industrial design applications worldwide



Note: WIPO estimates cover 140 IP offices and include direct national and regional applications as well as designations received via the Hague system.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

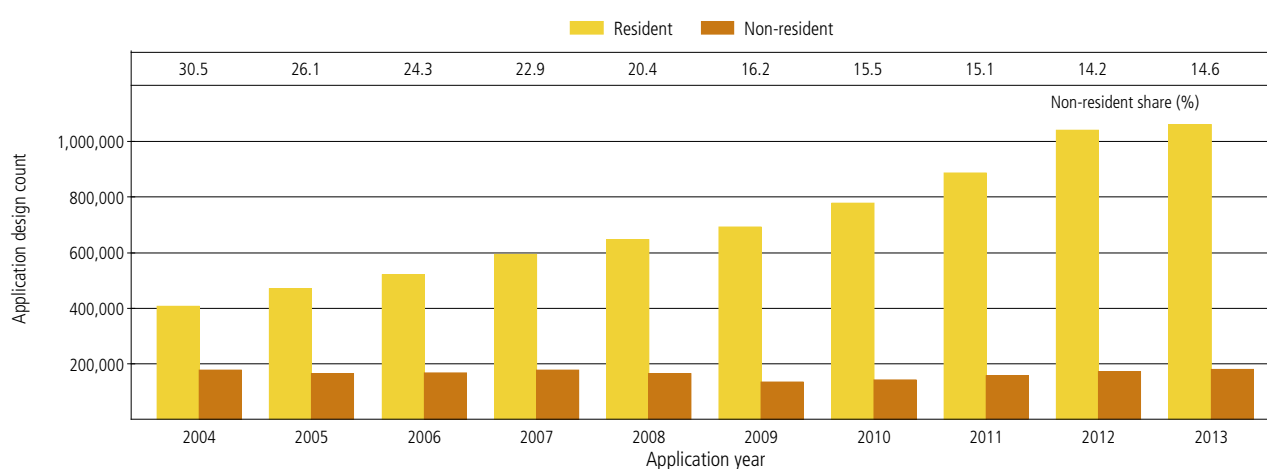
C2 Trend in application design counts worldwide



Note: WIPO estimates cover 140 IP offices and include direct national and regional applications as well as designations received via the Hague system.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

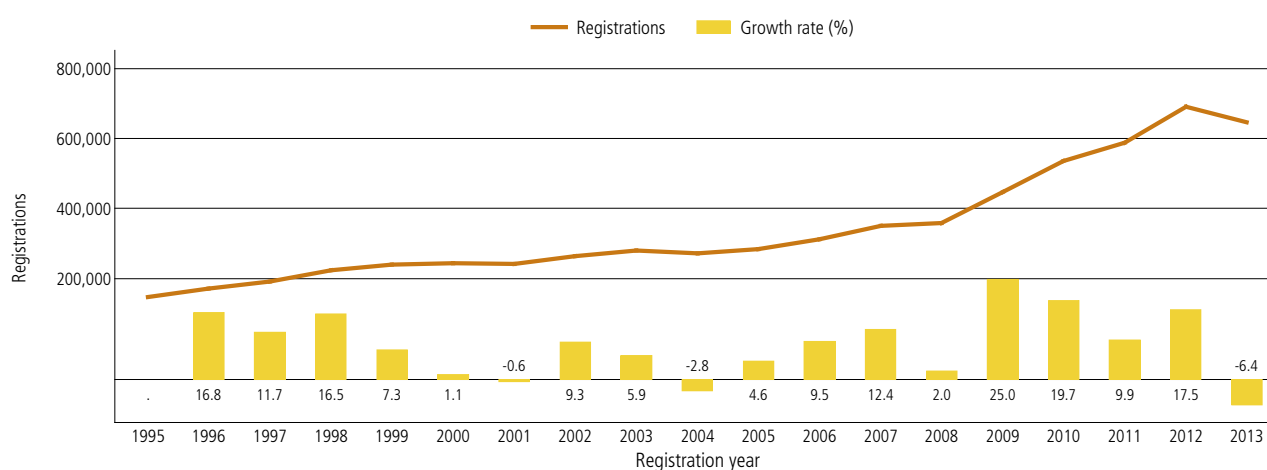
C3 Resident and non-resident application design counts worldwide



Note: WIPO estimates cover 140 IP offices and include direct national and regional applications and designations received via the Hague system.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

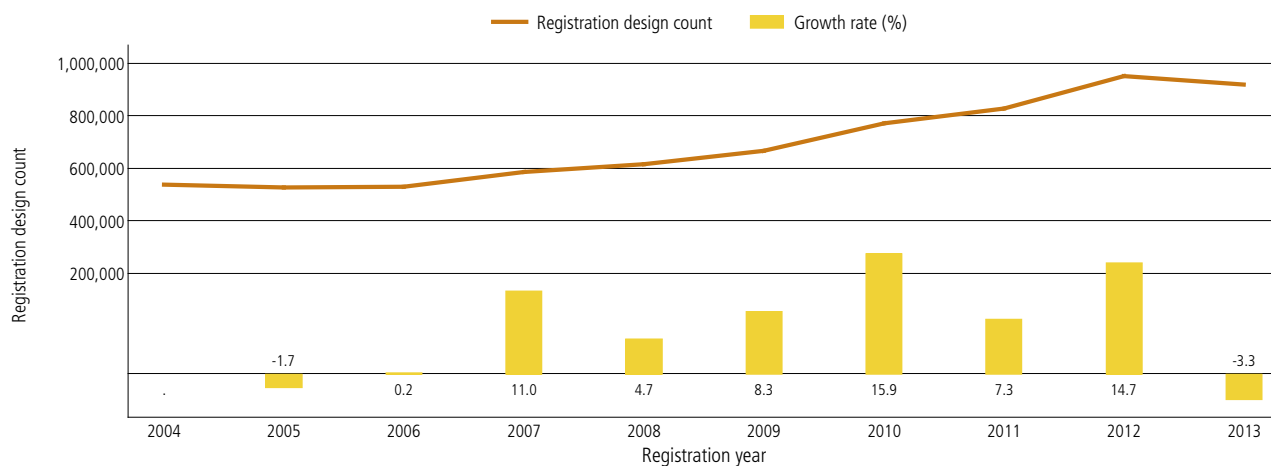
C4 Trend in industrial design registrations worldwide



Note: WIPO estimates cover 140 IP offices and include registrations issued for direct applications and designations received via the Hague system.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

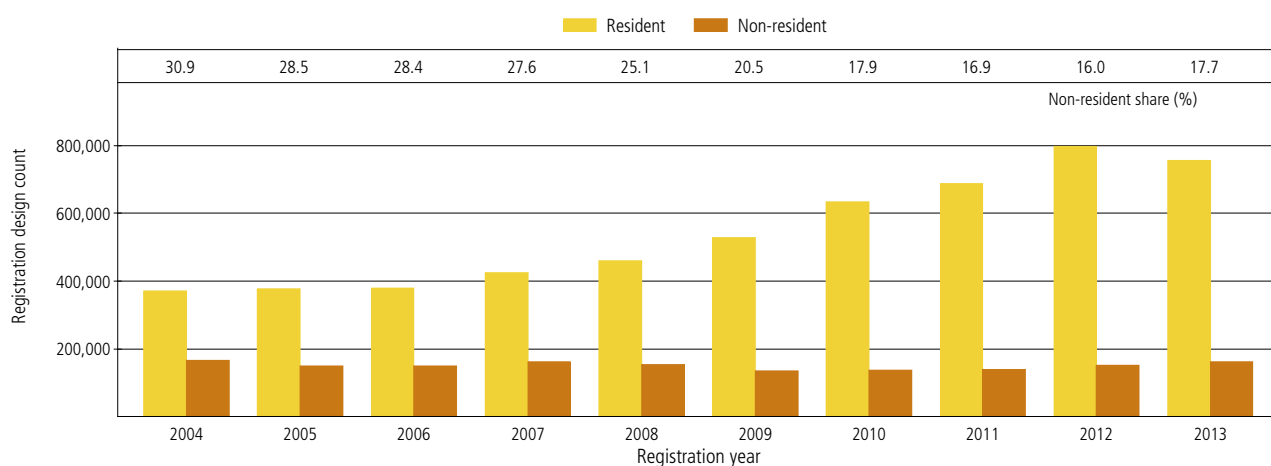
C5 Trend in registration design counts worldwide



Note: WIPO estimates cover 140 IP offices and include registrations issued for direct applications and designations received via the Hague system.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

C6 Resident and non-resident registration design counts worldwide



Note: WIPO estimates cover 140 offices and include registrations issued for direct applications and designations received via the Hague system.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

Industrial design applications and registrations by office

C7 Application design counts by income group

Income group	Number of designs in applications		Resident share (%)		Share of world total (%)		Average growth (%)
	2004	2013	2004	2013	2004	2013	2004-13
High-income	368,000	438,700	67.9	74.0	62.7	35.3	2.0
Upper middle-income	177,800	755,000	80.2	94.0	30.3	60.8	17.4
... Upper middle-income without China	67,000	95,400	61.3	68.4	11.4	7.7	4.0
Lower middle-income	37,700	44,800	37.8	57.2	6.4	3.6	1.9
Low-income	3,100	4,200	41.0	47.3	0.5	0.3	3.3
World	586,600	1,242,700	69.5	85.4	100.0	100.0	8.7

Note: WIPO estimates cover 140 offices and include the following number of IP offices: high-income (49), upper middle-income (39), lower middle-income (34), and low-income (18). Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market data are allocated to the high-income group, since the majority of European Union member states are high-income countries. African Intellectual Property Organization data are similarly allocated to the low-income group.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

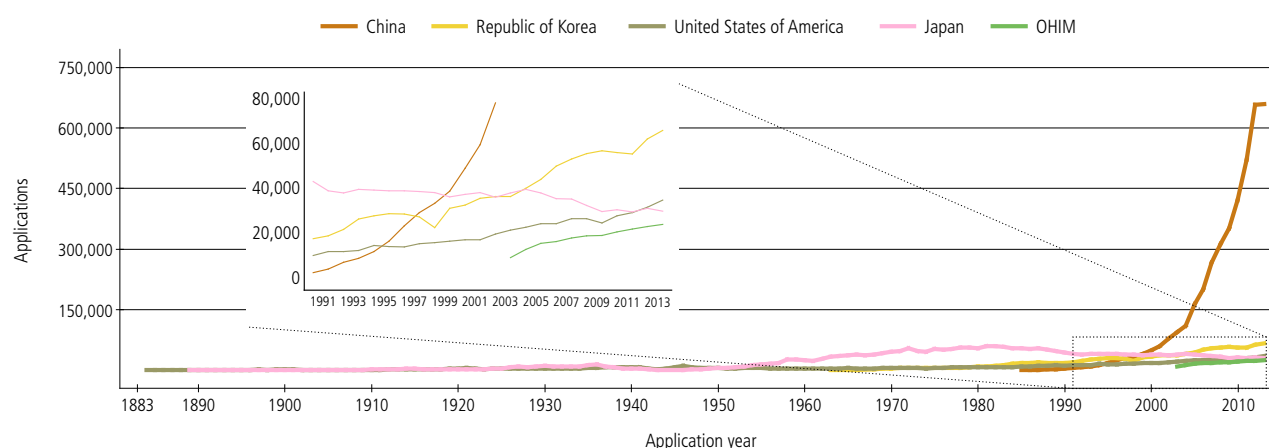
C8 Application design counts by region

Region	Number of designs in applications		Resident share (%)		Share of world total (%)		Average growth (%)
	2004	2013	2004	2013	2004	2013	2004-13
Asia	259,200	862,200	85.8	93.4	44.2	69.4	14.3
Europe	255,300	298,200	61.4	72.9	43.5	24.0	1.7
North America	28,100	41,400	51.8	51.0	4.8	3.3	4.4
Latin America & the Caribbean	16,700	16,600	35.3	43.7	2.8	1.3	-0.1
Africa	20,100	14,400	22.4	46.7	3.4	1.2	-3.6
Oceania	7,200	9,900	49.8	40.1	1.2	0.8	3.6
World	586,600	1,242,700	69.5	85.4	100.0	100.0	8.7

Note: WIPO estimates are based on data covering 140 offices and include the following number of offices: Africa (31), Asia (40), Europe (41), Latin America & the Caribbean (21), North America (2), and Oceania (5).

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

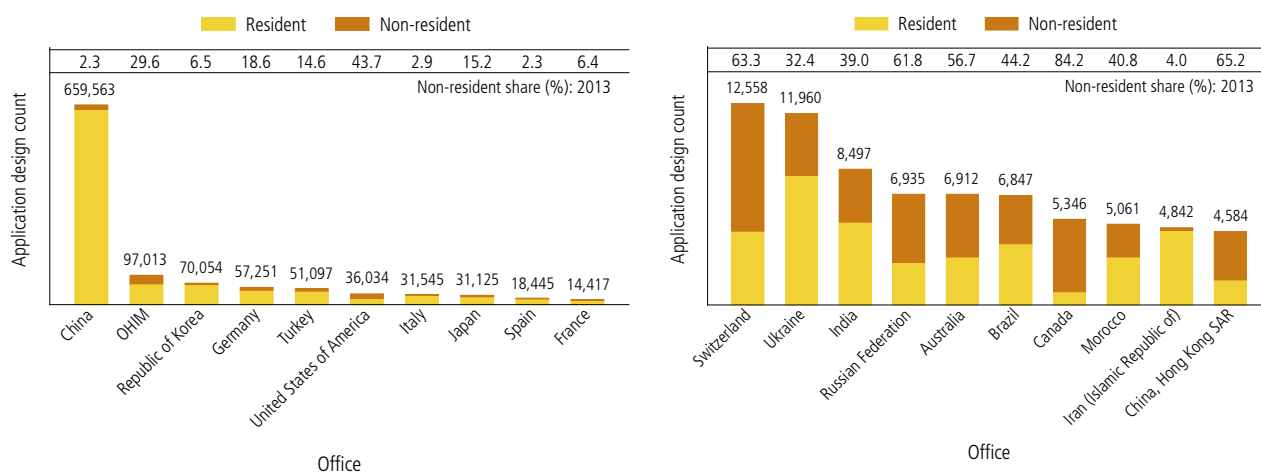
C9 Trend in industrial design applications for the top five offices



Note: OHIM is the European Union's Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market. The top five offices were selected based on their 2013 totals.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

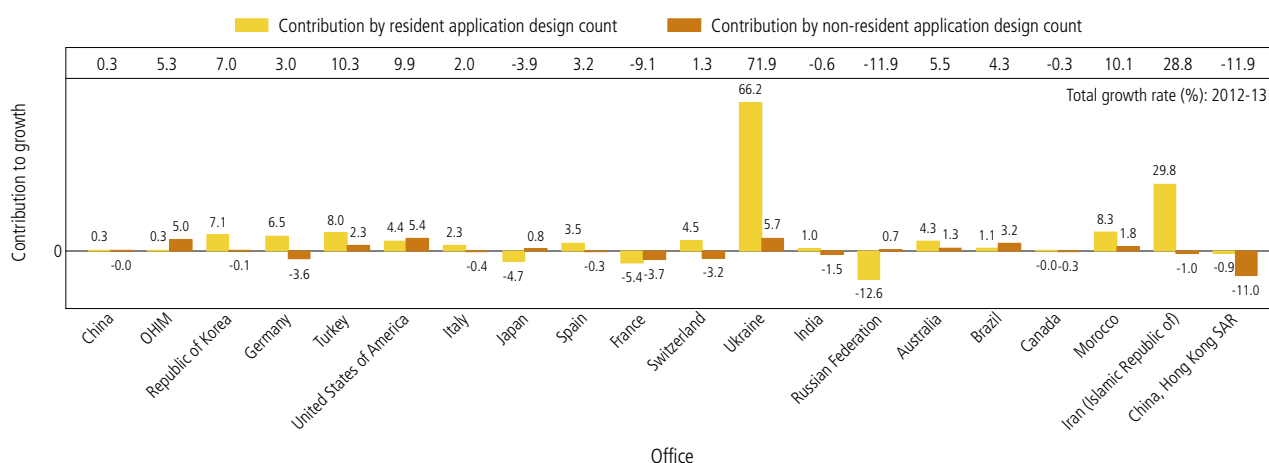
C10 Application design counts for the top 20 offices, 2013



Note: OHIM is the European Union's Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market. Application design count data for the United Kingdom were not available.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

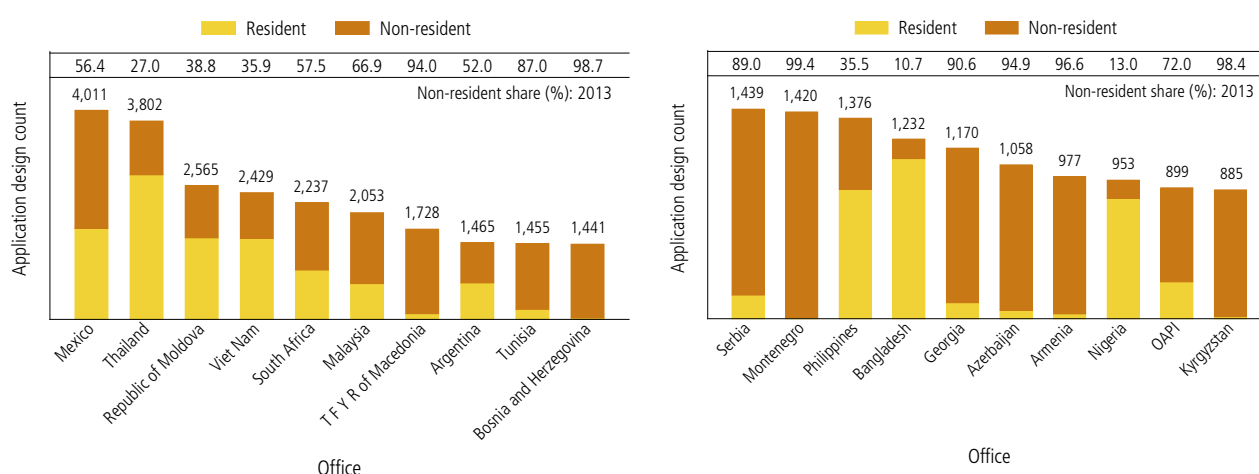
C11 Contribution of resident and non-resident application design counts to total growth for the top 20 offices, 2012–13



Note: OHIM is the European Union's Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market. This figure shows total growth in applications plus the growth in resident and non-resident applications. For example, applications at OHIM grew by 5.3%, and resident applications contributed 0.3 percentage points to total growth.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

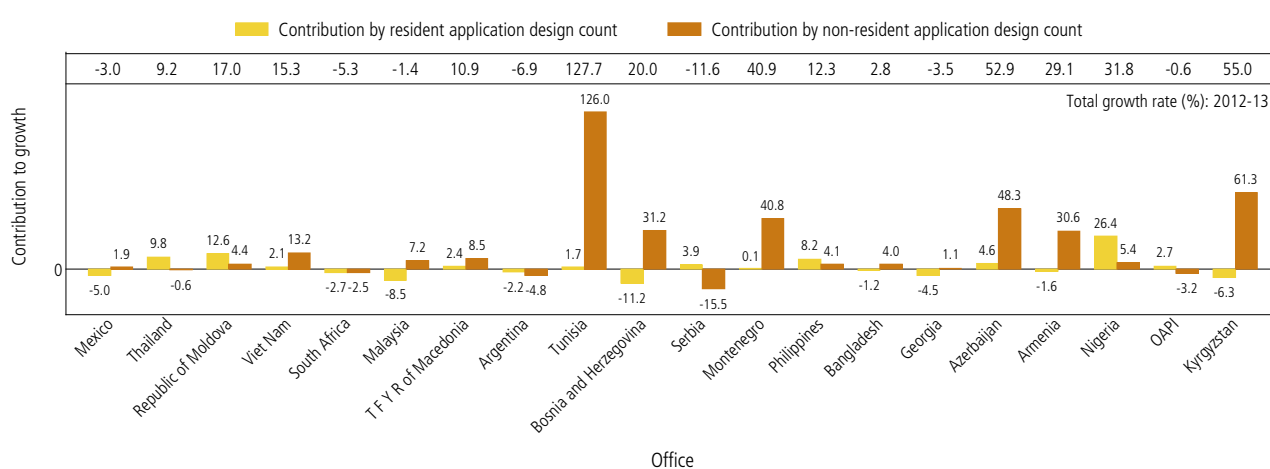
C12 Application design counts for offices of selected low- and middle-income countries, 2013



Note: OAPI is the African Intellectual Property Organization. The selected offices are from different world regions and income groups (low-income, lower middle-income and upper middle-income). Where available, data for all offices are in the statistical table at the end of this section.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

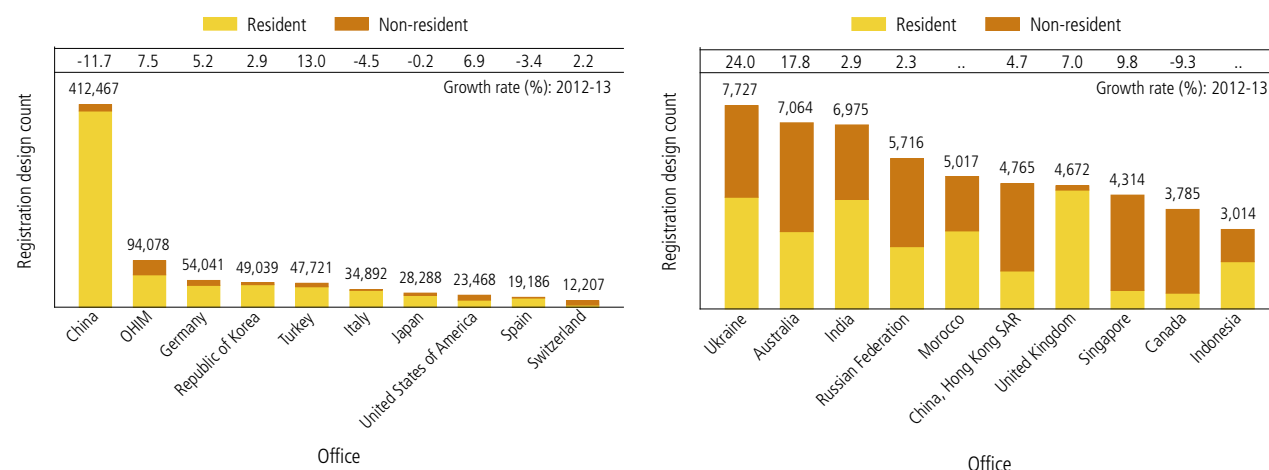
C13 Contribution of resident and non-resident application design counts to total growth for offices of selected low- and middle-income countries, 2012–13



Note: OAPI is the African Intellectual Property Organization. The selected offices are from different world regions and income groups (low-income, lower middle-income and upper middle-income). Where available, data for all offices are in the statistical table at the end of this section. The figure shows total growth in applications plus the growth in resident and non-resident applications. For example, applications the intellectual property office of Thailand grew by 9.2%, and resident applications contributed 9.8 percentage points of that growth.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

C14 Registration design counts for the top 20 offices, 2013

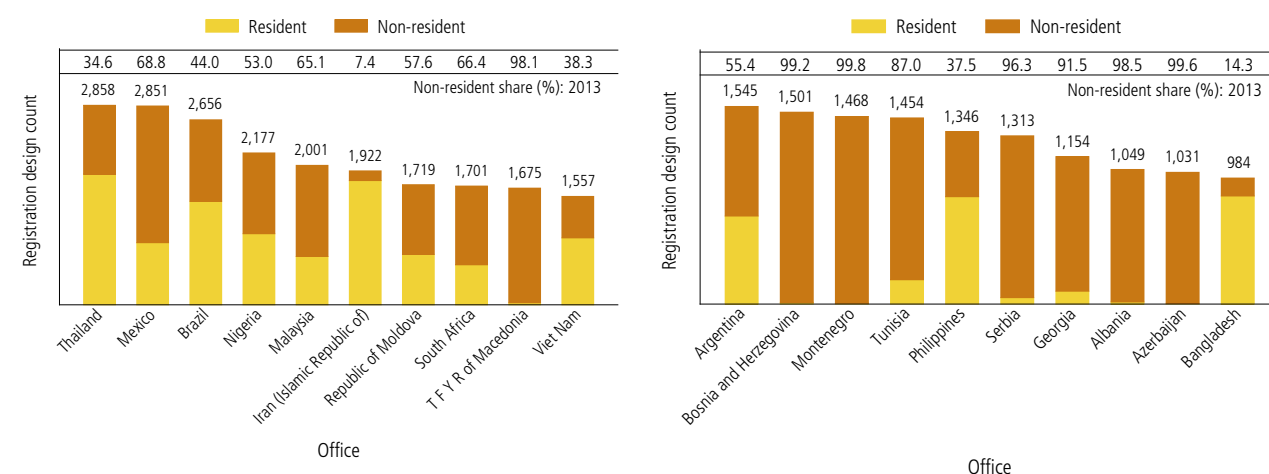


.. indicates not available.

Note: OHIM is the European Union's Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market. Registration design counts for France and the United Kingdom were not available.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

C15 Registration design counts for offices of selected low- and middle-income countries, 2013

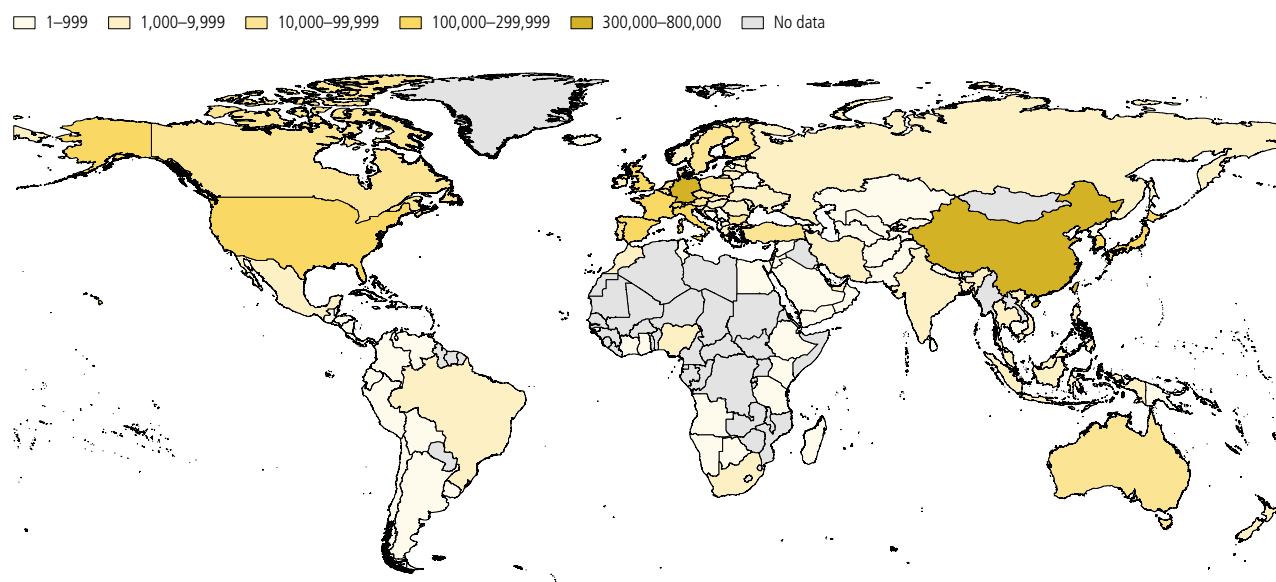


Note: TFYR of Macedonia is The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. The selected offices are from different world regions and income groups (low-income, lower middle-income and upper middle-income). Where available, data for all offices are in the statistical table at the end of this section.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

Application design counts by origin

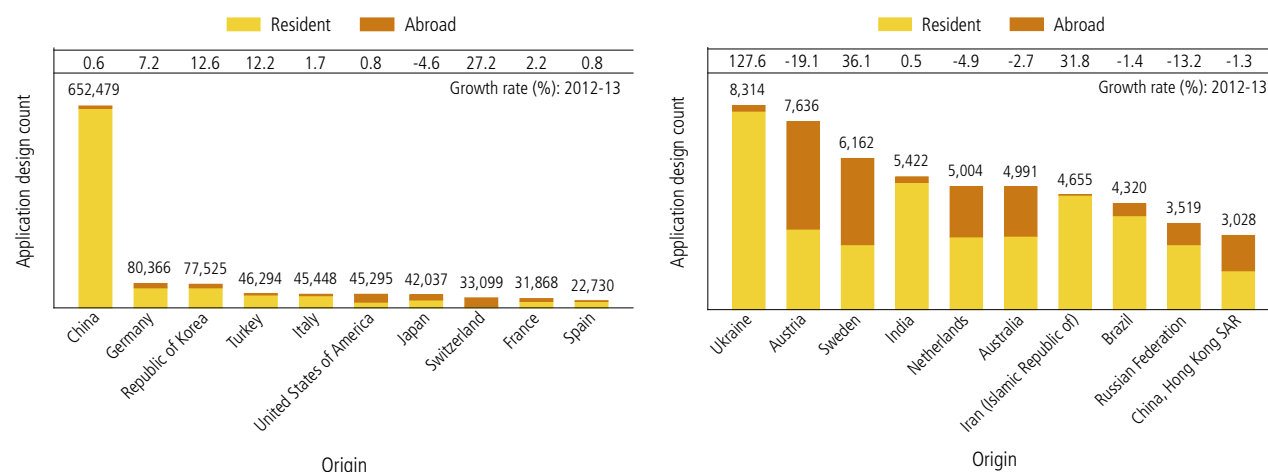
C16 Equivalent application design counts by origin, 2013



Note: Industrial design activity by origin includes resident applications and applications filed abroad. The origin of an industrial design application is determined by the residence of the first-named applicant. Because some offices do not provide data broken down by origin, the numbers of applications by origin shown are likely to be lower than their actual numbers. Applications filed at regional offices are considered equivalent to multiple applications in the states member to these offices. See the glossary for the definition of equivalent application.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

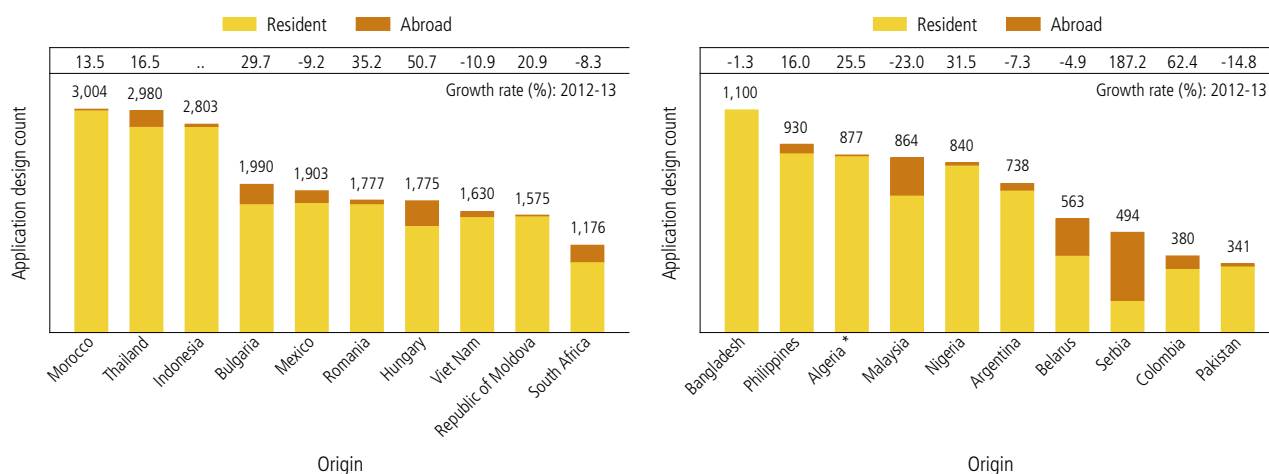
C17 Application design counts for the top 20 origins, 2013



Note: Data are based on absolute count, not equivalent count. Industrial design activity by origin includes resident applications and applications filed abroad. The origin of an industrial design application is determined by the residence of the first-named applicant. Because some offices do not provide data broken down by origin, the numbers of applications by origin shown are likely to be lower than their actual numbers. An application filed at a regional office is considered a resident filing if the applicant is a resident of one of that office's member states.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

C18 Application design counts for selected low- and middle-income origins, 2013

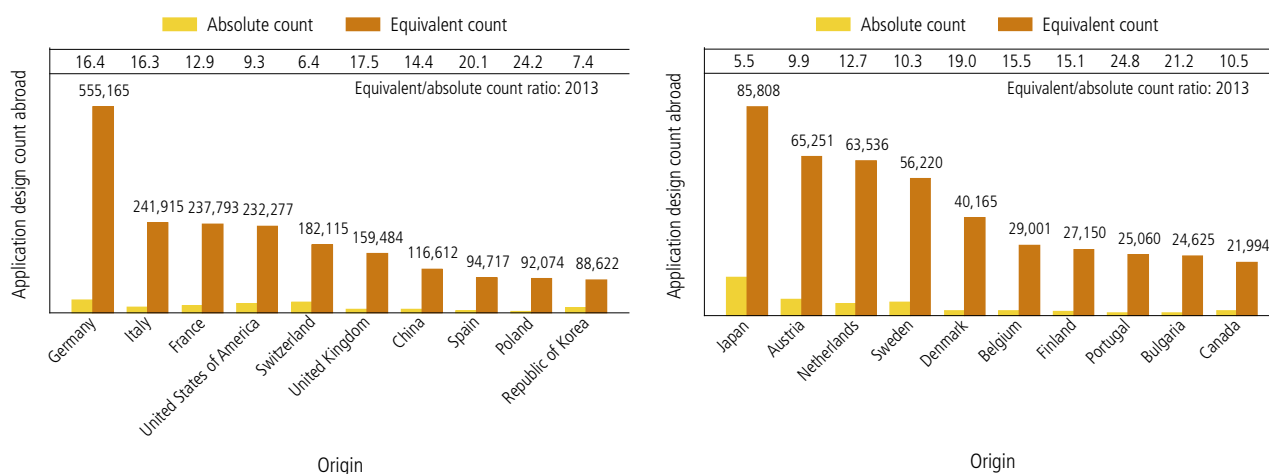


.. indicates not available.
* indicates 2012 data.

Note: Data are based on absolute count, not equivalent count. The selected origins are from different world regions and income groups (low-income, lower middle-income and upper middle-income). Where available, data for all origins are in the statistical table at the end of this section. The origin of an industrial design application is determined by the residence of the first-named applicant. Because some offices do not provide data broken down by origin, the numbers of applications by origin shown are likely to be lower than their actual numbers. An application filed at a regional office is considered a resident filing if the applicant is a resident of one of that office's member states.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

C19 Application design counts abroad for the top 20 origins, 2013



Note: The origin of an industrial design application is determined by the residence of the first-named applicant. Because some offices do not provide data broken down by origin, the numbers of applications by origin reported here are likely to be lower than their actual numbers.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

C20 Application design counts for the top 25 offices and origins, 2013

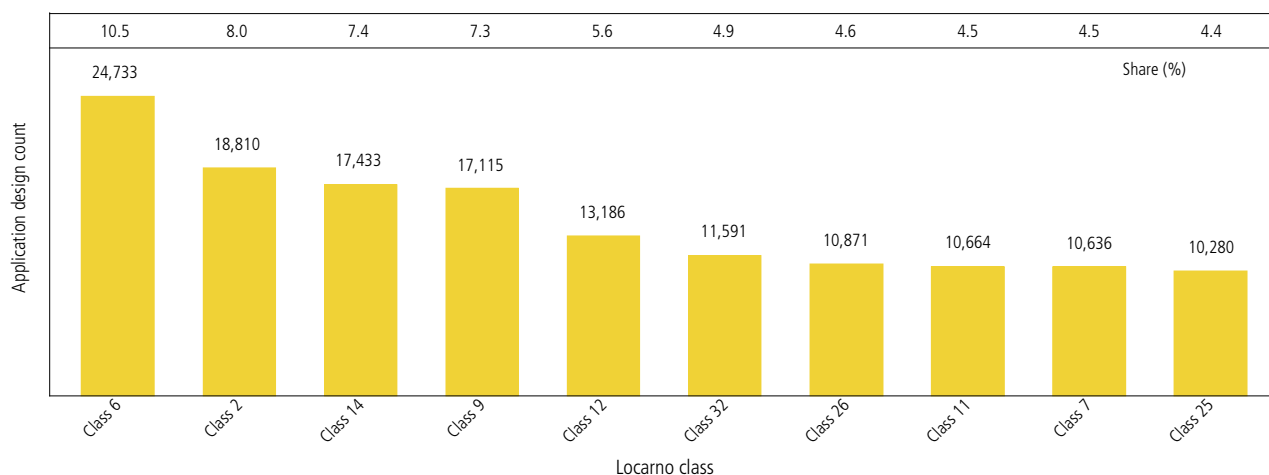
Origin	Office																								
	China	OHIM	Republic of Korea	Germany	Turkey	United States of America	Italy	Japan	Spain	France	Switzerland	Ukraine	India	Russian Federation	Australia	Brazil	Canada	Morocco	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	China, Hong Kong SAR	Singapore	Indonesia	Mexico	Thailand	Norway
Australia	187	479	32	105	3	316	64	61	1				24	8	2,994	35	95		18	14	15	4	4	24	
Austria	85	2,255	29	3,652	35	147	38	38			151	1	9	37	61	26	20		3	1		4	4	1	
Brazil	35	176	13		1	76	27	27	8				5	2	10	3,818	5		7			17	17	1	
Canada	164	737	13			964	32	32			11	8	23	3	58	12	846		10	3	3	24			
China	644,398	4,019	127	1,510	14	1,231	2	215	28		6	13	55	80	120	68	77	1	268	40	16	14	14	54	
China, Hong Kong SAR		675	22						4		22		12	9	69	5	36		1,594	31	4	1			
France	737	8,380	139	128	617	591	99	192	97	13,499	949	318	197	270	79	130	129	515	123	481	17	91	1	206	
Germany	1,486	19,999	246	46,591	962	1,232	178	272	45	161	2,067	337	497	564	216	328	151	173	324	182	62	99	2	442	
India	15	58	6	1	8	90					2	4	5,182	3	1	1			2	4	3	1	17		
Iran (Islamic Republic of)						4											1	4,650							
Italy	604	8,735	131	3,079	214	638	30,643	181	10	2	54	4	123	256	59	113	68		118	7	30	31	10		
Japan	4,296	2,598	1,391	51	122	2,411	14	26,407	1	1	109	23	448	306	303	241	239	2	425	315	417	178	322		
Morocco	1	2		1		1				1								2,995							
Netherlands	276	2,222	131	25	45	180		132	6	44	1	196	174	107	158	31			83	1	85	78			
Poland	3	3,393	1	81	11	36	2	20	12	74	1	53	2	3											8
Republic of Korea	1,797	2,780	65,485	26	81	3,100	13	935	1	3	2	71		359	388	472	169		152	124	112	269	57		
Russian Federation	45	113		10	70	75	10		5	18		324	1	2,650					1		1		2		
Spain	137	3,456	9	43	69	108		24	18,013	88	78	51	15	75	19	25	14	21	20	37	2	42			11
Sweden	267	1,952	207	14	24	260	80		21	26		199	241	122	149	80		7	82	32	99	27	41		
Switzerland	531	5,650	170	952	1,906	288	108	319	4	27	4,608	1,097	126	254	167	131	118	930	430	1,200	20	108	21	1,205	
Thailand	12	28	9			30	9					9	6	16	1	1	2		1	8	14	3	2,774		
Turkey	57	625		19	43,641	28	1	4	1	2	31	109	5	81	1	1	6	48	1	27	1	5		31	
Ukraine	1	14			3	7					8,087			168						1					
United Kingdom	461	5,783	128	3	36	914		142		4	25	19	231	154	247	70	141		76	25	51	49	12		
United States of America	2,771	7,671	1,419	185	253	20,271	7	1,347	11	18	287	47	728	590	1,433	850	2,844	3	584	217	153	1,037	126		
Unknown/Others	1,197	15,213	346	775	2,982	2,636	469	642	248	514	4,074	1,372	411	592	440	213	271	366	192	1,570	3,154	1,929	337	1,249	
Total	659,563	97,013	70,054	57,251	51,097	36,034	31,545	31,125	18,445	14,417	12,558	11,960	8,497	6,935	6,912	6,847	5,346	5,061	4,842	4,584	4,320	4,259	4,011	3,802	3,152

Note: OHIM is the European Union's Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market. Data are based on absolute count, not equivalent count.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

Application design counts by Locarno class

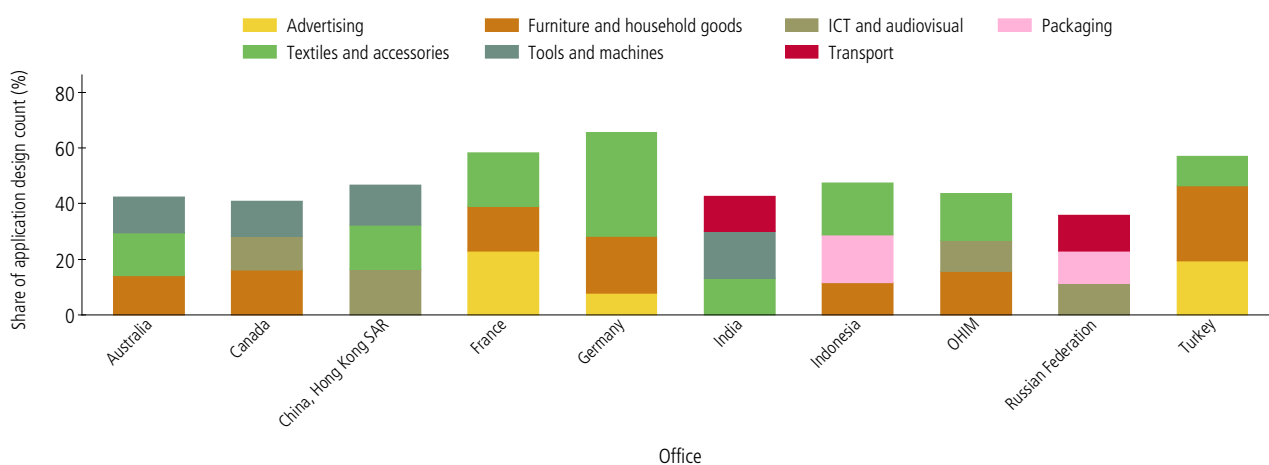
C21 Application design counts by Locarno class, 2013



Note: See Annex C for definitions.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

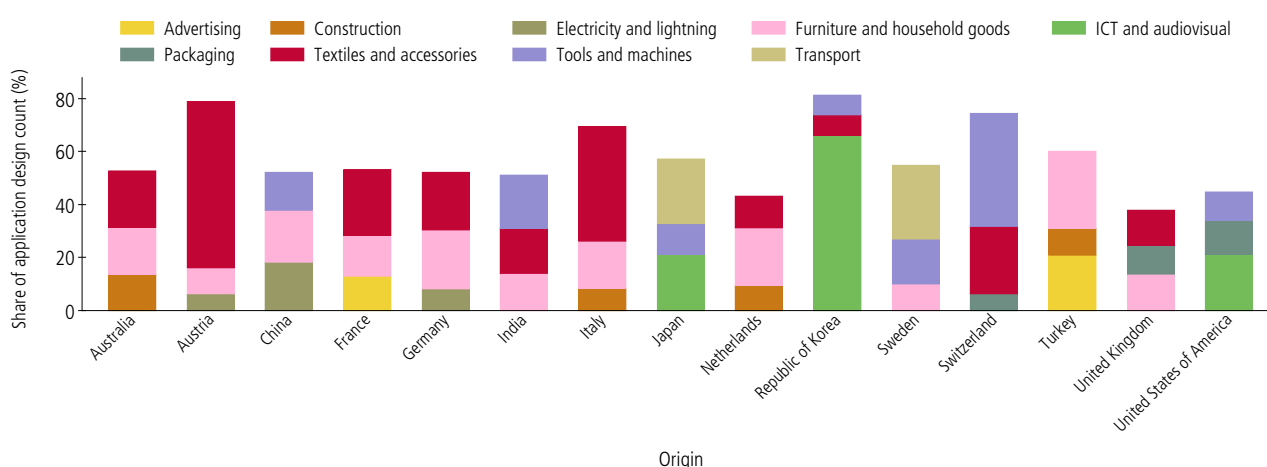
C22 Distribution of application design counts in the top three sectors and for top 10 offices, 2013



Note: OHIM is the European Union's Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market. A concordance table produced by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) was used to convert the 32 classes into 12 industry sectors (see Annex C for definitions). The top three sectors and top 10 offices were selected based on the 2013 totals. Data for several of the largest offices are missing or unavailable, including the offices of Japan, the Republic of Korea, China, and the United States of America.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

C23 Distribution of application design counts in the top three sectors and for top 15 origins, 2013

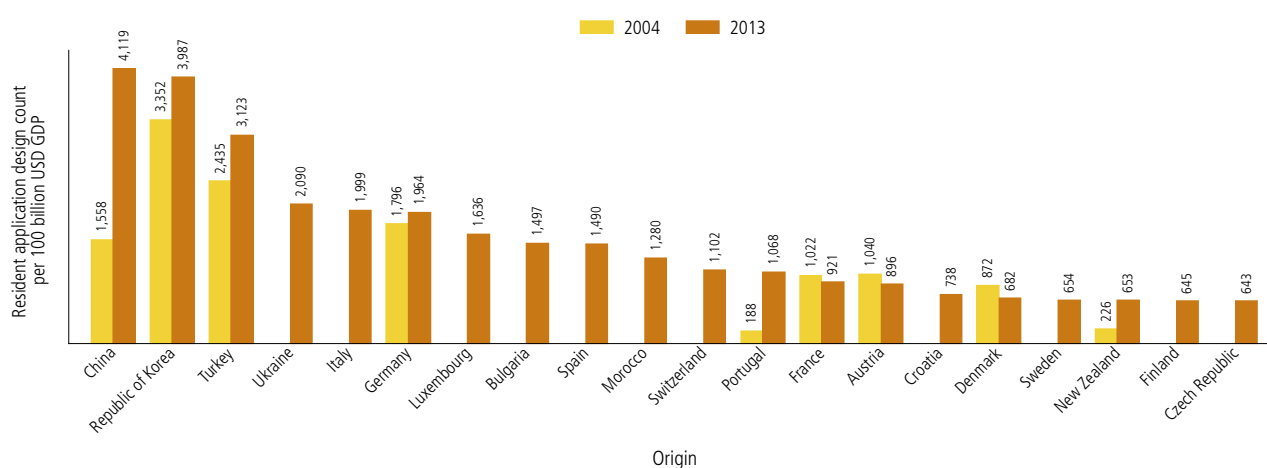


Note: A concordance table produced by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) was used to convert the 32 classes into 12 industry sectors (see Annex C for definitions). The top three sectors and top 15 origins were selected based on the 2013 totals. About 100 offices provided 2013 data industrial design applications by class. However, several large offices are missing from the list, namely Japan, the Republic of Korea, China, and the United States of America. The offices that sent class data accounted for about 20% of total design counts in 2013.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

Application design counts in relation to GDP and population

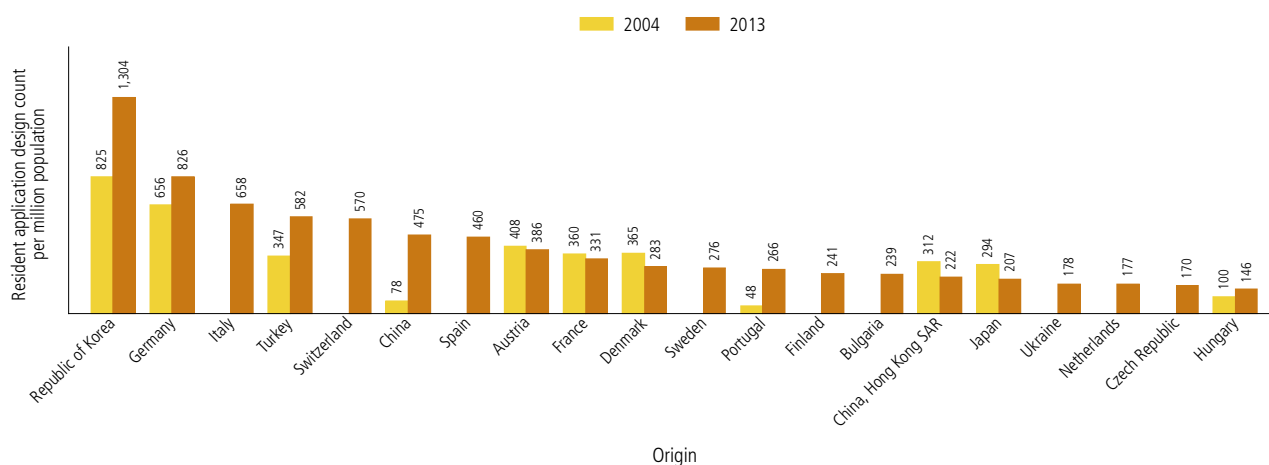
C24 Resident application design counts per 100 billion of USD GDP for the top 20 origins



Note: GDP data are in constant 2011 US PPP dollars. Origins were selected if they had a GDP greater than 25 billion PPP dollars and received resident applications containing more than 100 designs. Due to space constraints, only the top origins that fulfill these criteria are included.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

C25 Resident application design counts per million population for the top 20 origins

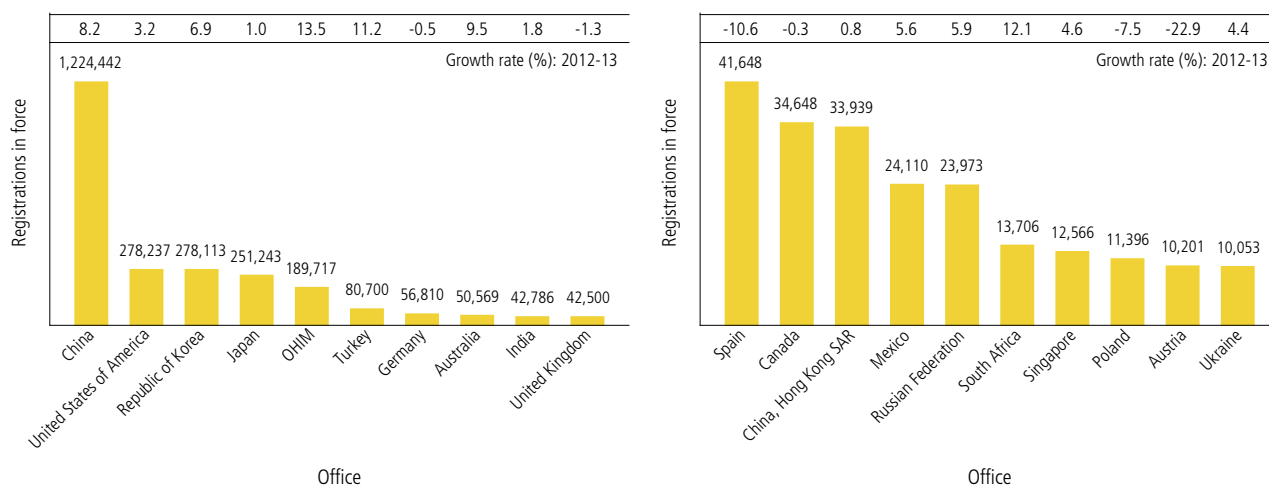


Note: Origins were selected if they had a population greater than 5 million and received resident applications containing more than 100 designs. Due to space constraints, only the top origins that fulfill these criteria are included.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

Industrial design registrations in force

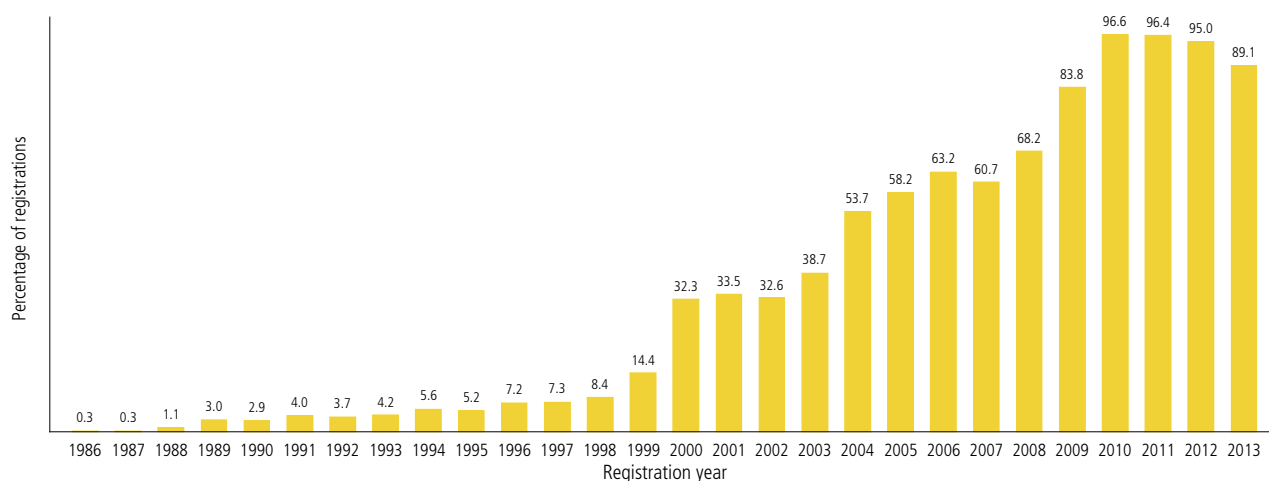
C26 Industrial design registrations in force for the top 20 offices, 2013



Note: OHIM is the European Union's Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market. Data refer to the number of industrial design registrations in force and not the number of designs contained in registrations. Registration data for Brazil, France and Italy were not available.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

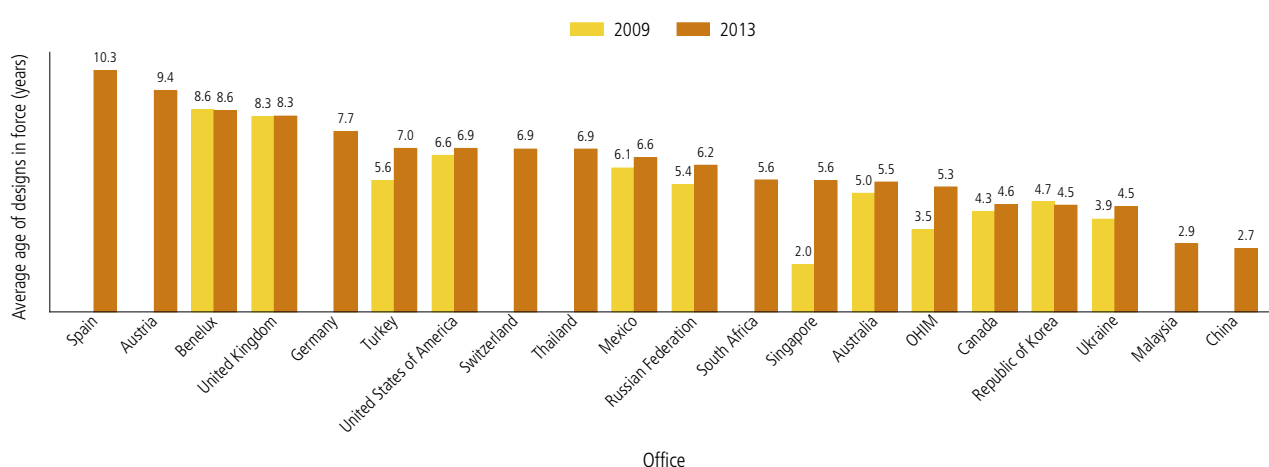
C27 Industrial design registrations in force in 2013 as a percentage of total registrations



Note: Percentages are calculated using the number of industrial designs registered in year t and in force in 2013 divided by the total number of industrial designs registered in year t . The graph is based on data from 76 intellectual property (IP) offices (including most large IP offices, with the exception of France, Italy and Japan) for which a breakdown of industrial design registrations in force by year of registration was available.

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

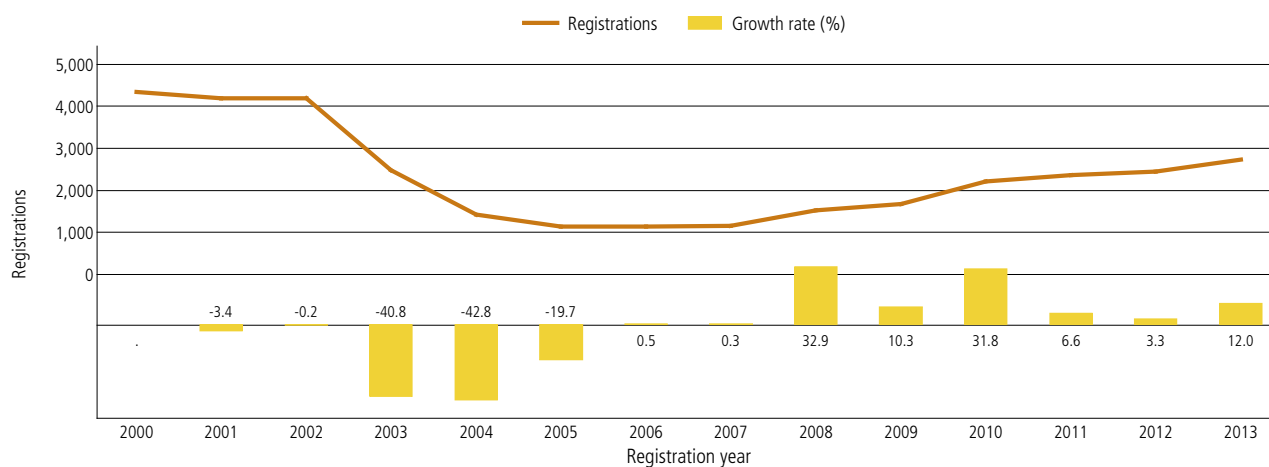
C28 Average age of industrial design registrations in force at selected offices



Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

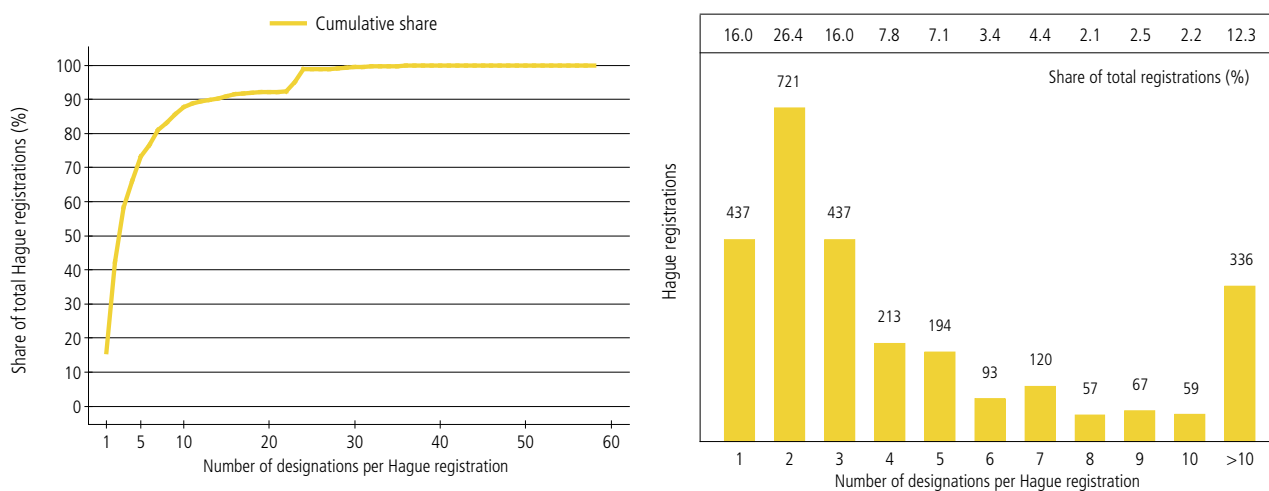
Industrial design applications and registrations through the Hague system

C29 Trend in Hague international registrations



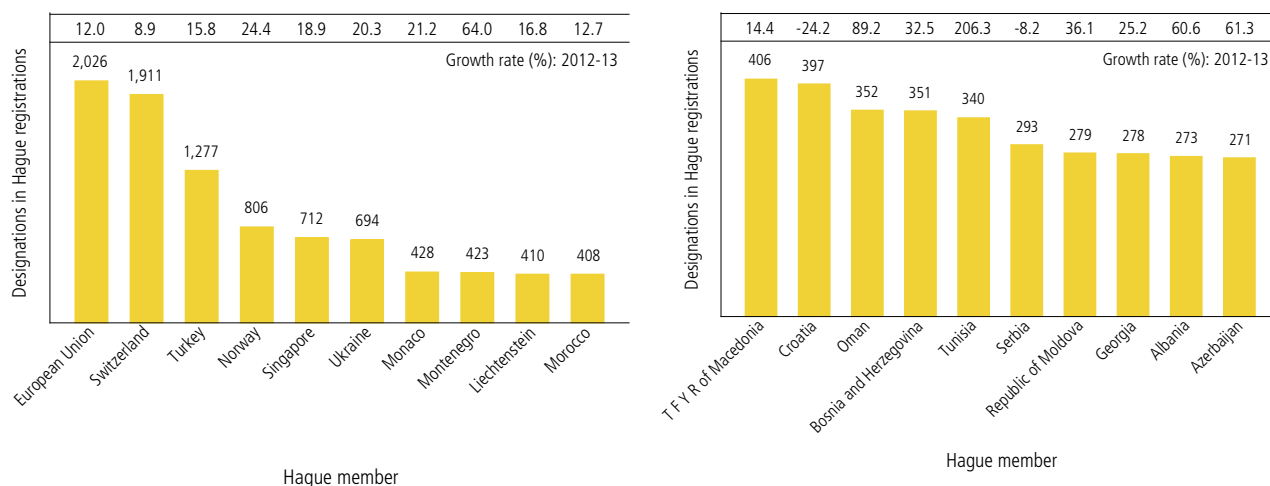
Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

C30 Number of designations per Hague international registration, 2013



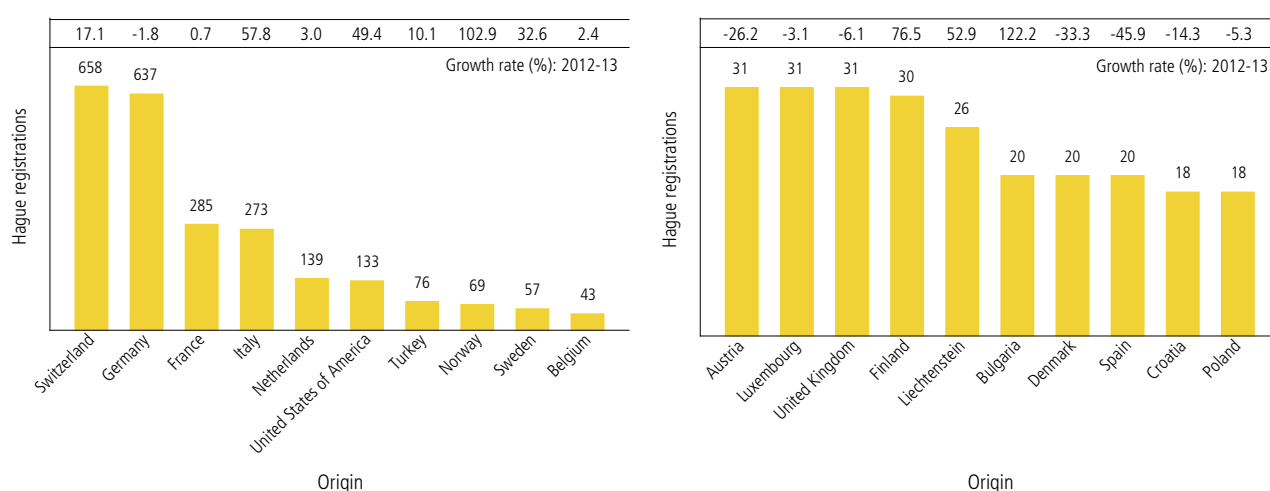
Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

C31 Registrations for the top 20 designated Hague members, 2013



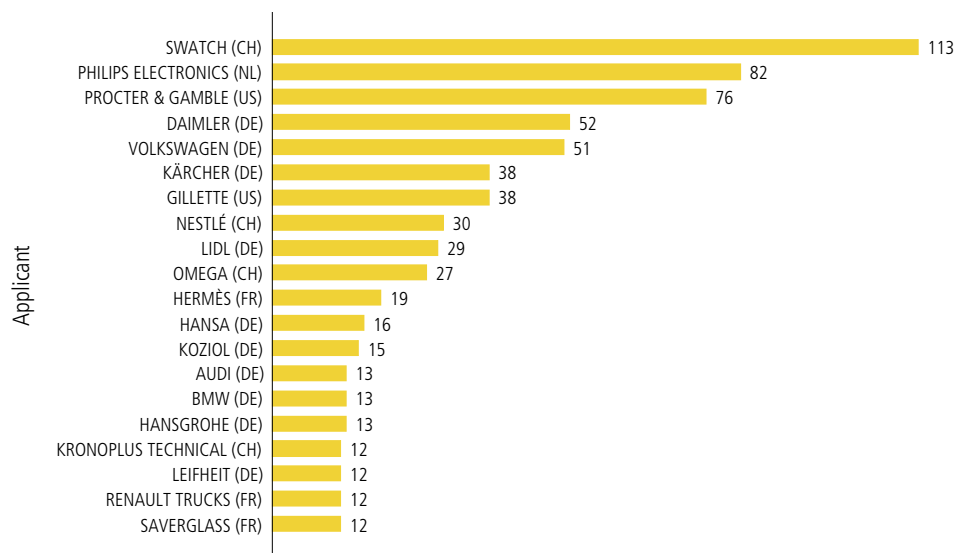
Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

C32 Registrations for the top 20 origins, 2013



Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

C33 Top Hague applicants, 2013

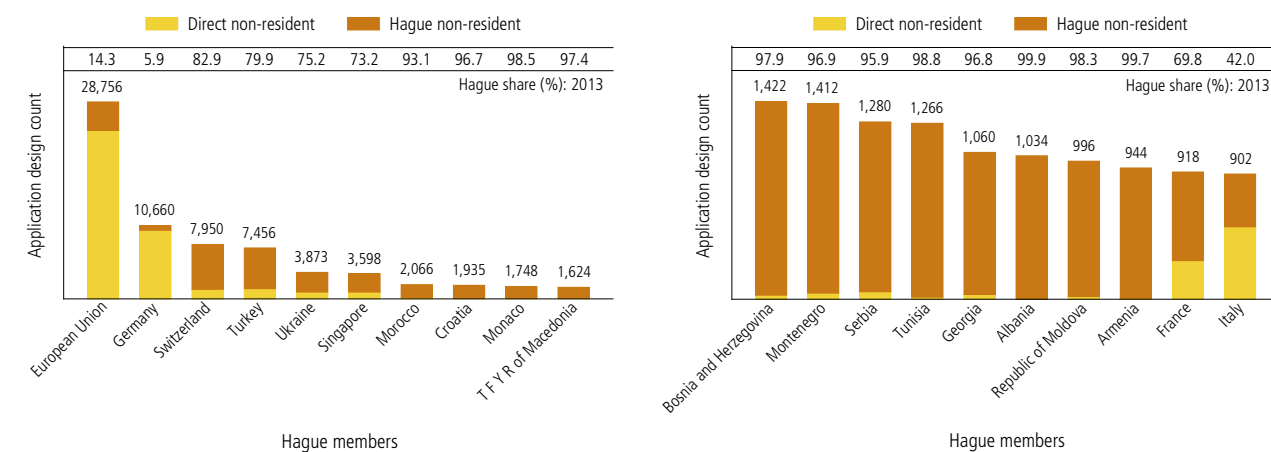


Hague applications

Note: Origin codes are CH (Switzerland), DE (Germany), FR (France), NL (Netherlands) and US (United States of America).

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

C34 Non-resident application design counts by filing route for selected Hague members, 2013



Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

Statistical tables

C35 Industrial design applications by office and origin, 2013

Name	Application Design Count by Office			Application Design Count by Origin	Equivalent Application Design Count by Origin	Hague International Applications	
	Total	Resident	Non-Resident	Total ^(a)	Total ^(a)	Origin ^(e)	Designated Hague Member
Afghanistan	..	..	..	1	1	..	n.a.
African Intellectual Property Organization	899	252	647	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	112
African Regional Intellectual Property Organization	217	23	194	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Albania	1,069	35	1,034	138	934	1	291
Algeria ^(b,c)	1,067	873	194	877	877	..	n.a.
Andorra	..	..	..	16	259	..	n.a.
Angola	..	..	..	1	28	..	n.a.
Antigua and Barbuda ^(b,c)	1	1	0	1	1	..	n.a.
Argentina	1,465	703	762	738	927	..	n.a.
Armenia	977	33	944	64	874	..	258
Aruba	..	..	..	8	197	..	n.a.
Australia	6,912	2,994	3,918	4,991	17,940	2	n.a.
Austria	2,886	1,015	1,871	7,636	68,521	38	n.a.
Azerbaijan	1,058	54	1,004	70	70	..	272
Bahamas	..	..	..	25	322	..	n.a.
Bahrain	58	10	48	10	10	..	n.a.
Bangladesh	1,232	1,100	132	1,100	1,100	..	n.a.
Barbados	5	2	3	27	81	..	n.a.
Belarus	617	383	234	563	779	..	n.a.
Belgium	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,866	30,236	39	n.a.
Belize (d)	650	..	650	42	96	..	191
Benelux	1,526	981	545	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	78
Benin (d)	16	..	16	..	..	2	18
Bermuda	..	..	..	43	610	..	n.a.
Bhutan	2	0	2	..	..	..	n.a.
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	..	..	..	2	2	..	n.a.
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,441	19	1,422	21	21	1	352
Botswana	148	10	138	14	14	..	36
Brazil	6,847	3,818	3,029	4,320	9,072	..	n.a.
Brunei Darussalam	11	0	11	..	..	..	0
Bulgaria	1,082	831	251	1,990	26,358	22	43
Cambodia	30	3	27	3	3	..	n.a.
Canada	5,346	846	4,500	2,941	22,840	..	n.a.
Chile	762	91	671	172	658	..	n.a.
China	659,563	644,398	15,165	652,479	761,010	18	n.a.
China, Hong Kong SAR	4,584	1,594	2,990	3,028	21,253	..	n.a.
China, Macao SAR	141	7	134	14	14	..	n.a.
Colombia	766	318	448	380	380	..	n.a.
Costa Rica	82	25	57	44	152	..	n.a.
Côte d'Ivoire ^(d)	91	..	91	5	5	..	32
Croatia	2,507	572	1,935	814	2,114	17	361
Cuba	9	5	4	8	8	..	n.a.
Curaçao	..	..	..	23	617	..	n.a.
Cyprus	43	43	0	476	3,878	2	n.a.
Czech Republic	1,309	1,149	160	2,214	19,521	7	n.a.
Democratic People's Republic of Korea ^(d)	190	..	190	180	180	..	72
Denmark	434	126	308	2,237	41,754	18	59
Djibouti	5	2	3	2	2	..	n.a.
Dominican Republic	43	7	36	11	92	..	n.a.
Ecuador	..	..	..	8	89	..	n.a.
Egypt ^(d)	931	..	931	9	9	..	247
El Salvador	..	..	..	6	141	..	n.a.

Name	Application Design Count by Office			Application Design Count by Origin	Equivalent Application Design Count by Origin	Hague International Applications	
	Total	Resident	Non-Resident	Total ^(a)	Total ^(a)	Origin ^(a)	Designated Hague Member
Estonia	182	51	131	212	3,992	1	27
Ethiopia	..	..	..	1	1	..	n.a.
Finland	507	336	171	2,136	28,461	30	33
France	14,417	13,499	918	31,868	259,672	293	143
Gabon ^(d)	11	..	11	..	..	..	109
Georgia	1,170	110	1,060	111	111	..	283
Germany	57,251	46,591	10,660	80,366	621,755	643	138
Ghana ^(d)	94	..	94	1	1	..	44
Greece	1,623	1,286	337	1,578	7,464	4	59
Guatemala	335	25	310	26	26	..	n.a.
Guinea-Bissau	9	9	0	9	9	..	n.a.
Honduras	37	8	29	17	17	..	n.a.
Hungary	1,324	1,269	55	1,775	6,624	10	24
Iceland	358	66	292	115	628	6	82
India	8,497	5,182	3,315	5,422	7,004	1	n.a.
Indonesia	4,259	2,771	1,488	2,803	2,830	2	n.a.
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	4,842	4,650	192	4,655	4,655	..	n.a.
Ireland	..	..	..	362	6,869	3	n.a.
Israel	..	..	..	811	6,022	2	n.a.
Italy	31,545	30,643	902	45,448	281,293	419	70
Jamaica	175	160	15	163	163	..	n.a.
Japan	31,125	26,407	4,718	42,037	112,215	..	n.a.
Jordan	70	30	40	96	123	..	n.a.
Kazakhstan	357	135	222	135	135	..	n.a.
Kenya	86	78	8	80	80	1	n.a.
Kiribati	10	10	0	10	10	..	n.a.
Kuwait	..	..	..	6	6	..	n.a.
Kyrgyzstan	885	14	871	14	14	..	234
Latvia	260	113	147	158	1,022	4	110
Lebanon ^(d)	108	..	..	74	560	..	n.a.
Liechtenstein ^(d)	1,706	71	1,635	833	10,643	22	510
Lithuania	488	86	402	186	1,833	5	146
Luxembourg	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,123	21,200	35	n.a.
Madagascar	169	165	4	165	165	..	n.a.
Malaysia	2,053	679	1,374	864	1,539	..	n.a.
Mali ^(d)	2	..	2	..	..	..	12
Malta	7	5	2	238	5,777	1	n.a.
Mauritius	15	10	5	30	57	..	n.a.
Mexico	4,011	1,749	2,262	1,903	2,227	..	n.a.
Monaco	1,791	43	1,748	79	916	3	421
Mongolia ^(d)	884	..	884	..	..	..	232
Montenegro	1,420	8	1,412	20	74	2	544
Morocco	5,061	2,995	2,066	3,004	3,106	2	430
Namibia ^(d)	169	..	169	5	5	..	47
Nepal	56	21	35	21	21	..	n.a.
Netherlands	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5,004	66,502	144	n.a.
New Zealand	2,912	956	1,956	1,326	3,324	..	n.a.
Nicaragua	15	1	14	1	1	..	n.a.
Niger ^(d)	5	..	5	..	..	..	24
Nigeria	953	829	124	840	1,045	..	n.a.
Norway ^(d)	3,152	59	3,093	647	6,943	70	785
Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market	97,013	68,257	28,756	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,099
Oman ^(d)	1,139	..	1,139	15	15	..	449
Pakistan	457	331	126	341	368	..	n.a.
Panama	108	4	104	70	97	..	n.a.
Papua New Guinea	35	1	34	1	1	..	n.a.
Peru	499	133	366	141	141	..	n.a.

Name	Application Design Count by Office			Application Design Count by Origin	Equivalent Application Design Count by Origin	Hague International Applications	
	Total	Resident	Non-Resident	Total ^(a)	Total ^(a)	Origin ^(e)	Designated Hague Member
Philippines	1,376	887	489	930	1,027	..	n.a.
Poland ^(d)	63	..	63	3,808	95,467	26	29
Portugal	1,939	1,855	84	2,865	27,840	9	n.a.
Qatar	..	..	..	14	95	..	n.a.
Republic of Korea	70,054	65,485	4,569	77,525	154,107	1	n.a.
Republic of Moldova	2,565	1,569	996	1,575	1,575	..	285
Romania	1,735	1,535	200	1,777	7,069	4	40
Russian Federation	6,935	2,650	4,285	3,519	6,578	7	n.a.
Rwanda ^(b,c)	78	20	58	20	20	..	26
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1	0	1	..	..	..	n.a.
Samoa ^(b,c)	3	3	0	3	3	..	n.a.
San Marino	..	..	..	229	337	..	n.a.
Sao Tome and Principe ^(b,c)	74	0	74	..	..	..	22
Saudi Arabia	692	168	524	183	237	..	n.a.
Senegal ^(d)	37	..	37	..	..	1	48
Serbia	1,439	159	1,280	494	892	11	284
Seychelles	..	..	..	9	9	..	n.a.
Singapore	4,320	722	3,598	1,515	7,023	10	743
Slovakia	492	366	126	606	6,600	5	n.a.
Slovenia ^(d)	670	..	670	426	5,460	17	86
South Africa	2,237	950	1,287	1,176	3,135	..	n.a.
Spain	18,445	18,013	432	22,730	116,186	29	74
Sri Lanka	359	260	99	268	295	..	n.a.
Sudan ^(b,c)	98	88	10	88	88	..	n.a.
Suriname ^(d)	39	..	39	..	..	..	19
Sweden	724	694	30	6,162	58,866	49	n.a.
Switzerland	12,558	4,608	7,950	33,099	186,723	662	1,934
Syrian Arab Republic ^(d)	133	..	133	1	1	..	46
T F Y R of Macedonia	1,728	104	1,624	115	115	1	417
Tajikistan	803	1	802	1	1	..	227
Thailand	3,802	2,774	1,028	2,980	3,736	..	n.a.
Trinidad and Tobago	..	..	..	3	3	..	n.a.
Tunisia	1,455	189	1,266	190	206	..	364
Turkey	51,097	43,641	7,456	46,294	64,001	70	1,339
Turkmenistan	..	..	..	4	4	..	n.a.
Ukraine	11,960	8,087	3,873	8,314	8,692	6	699
United Arab Emirates	540	62	478	217	2,042	..	n.a.
United Kingdom	..	..	..	9,098	165,267	40	n.a.
United Republic of Tanzania	..	..	..	1	1	..	n.a.
United States of America	36,034	20,271	15,763	45,295	252,548	147	n.a.
Uruguay	93	21	72	23	23	..	n.a.
Uzbekistan	311	291	20	297	297	..	n.a.
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	..	..	..	7	34	..	n.a.
Viet Nam	2,429	1,556	873	1,630	1,630	1	n.a.
Yemen	22	18	4	19	19	..	n.a.
Zambia ^(b,c)	12	9	3	11	11	..	n.a.

a. Design count by origin are incomplete, as some offices do not report the origin of applications.

b. 2012 data are reported for application design count by office.

c. 2012 data are reported for application design count by origin.

d. Only Hague designation data are available and/or the office has not report the origin of applications; therefore, design count by office and origin data may be incomplete.

e. Origin is defined as the country of the stated address of residence of the applicant of an international application.

n.a. indicates not applicable

.. indicates not available

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.

C36 Industrial design registrations by office and origin, and industrial designs in force, 2013

Name	Registration Design Count by Office			Registration Design Count by Origin	Equivalent Registration Design Count by Origin	Hague International Registrations	In Force by Office
	Total	Resident	Non-Resident	Total ^(a)	Total ^(a)	Origin ^(e)	Total
Afghanistan	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
African Intellectual Property Organization	881	241	640	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..
African Regional Intellectual Property Organization	114	1	113	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	417
Albania ^(d)	1,049	16	1,033	117	913	2	38
Algeria ^(b,c)	493	391	102	391	391	..	1,255
Andorra	..	..	..	9	252	..	..
Angola	..	..	..	1	28	..	..
Antigua and Barbuda ^(b,c)	1	1	0	3	3	..	..
Argentina	1,545	689	856	710	899	..	..
Armenia	956	19	937	53	863	..	74
Aruba	..	..	..	7	196	..	..
Australia	7,064	2,920	4,144	4,458	15,263	2	50,569
Austria	2,953	1,004	1,949	7,429	68,017	31	10,201
Azerbaijan	1,031	4	1,027	18	18	..	128
Bahamas	..	..	..	15	312	..	..
Bahrain ^(b,c)	77	2	75	2	2	..	163
Bangladesh	984	843	141	843	843	..	..
Barbados ^(b,c)	3	3	0	34	294	..	..
Belarus	490	310	180	429	645	..	..
Belgium	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,657	30,816	43	n.a.
Belize ^(d)	650	..	650	15	69	..	..
Benelux	1,394	852	542	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9,144
Benin ^(d)	16	..	16	1	1	..	..
Bermuda	..	..	..	46	721	..	..
Bhutan ^(b,c)	2	0	2	..	..	..	..
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,501	12	1,489	14	14	..	332
Botswana	139	1	138	9	9	..	..
Brazil	2,656	1,487	1,169	2,082	10,209	..	..
Brunei Darussalam	11	0	11	..	..	..	163
Bulgaria	877	613	264	1,492	19,542	20	6,213
Cambodia	30	3	27	3	3	..	..
Canada	3,785	577	3,208	2,286	22,212	..	34,648
Chile	455	28	427	62	62	..	2,007
China	412,467	398,670	13,797	405,728	507,793	13	1,224,442
China, Hong Kong SAR	4,765	1,437	3,328	2,738	19,861	..	33,939
China, Macao SAR	101	3	98	6	6	..	686
Colombia	526	169	357	201	201	..	3,523
Costa Rica	93	9	84	34	520	..	506
Côte d'Ivoire ^(d,e)	91	..	91	..	..	..	925
Croatia	2,391	448	1,943	657	2,011	18	5,320
Cuba	9	4	5	4	4	..	62
Curaçao	..	..	..	22	616	..	..
Cyprus	35	35	0	291	3,504	2	87
Czech Republic	1,133	1,065	68	2,008	19,315	6	3,417
Democratic People's Republic of Korea ^(d)	190	..	190	114	114	..	..
Denmark	407	98	309	2,228	40,757	20	2,210
Djibouti	5	2	3	2	2	..	18
Dominican Republic	34	13	21	19	100	..	274
Ecuador	..	..	..	7	88	..	..
Egypt ^(d)	842	..	842	6	6	..	..
El Salvador	..	..	..	5	113	..	..
Estonia ^(d,e)	112	..	112	153	3,933	1	1,468
Finland	398	228	170	1,706	25,466	30	2,848
France ^(d)	753	112	641	17,038	227,240	285	..
Gabon ^(d)	11	..	11	..	..	..	..

Name	Registration Design Count by Office			Registration Design Count by Origin	Equivalent Registration Design Count by Origin	Hague International Registrations	In Force by Office
	Total	Resident	Non-Resident	Total ^(a)	Total ^(a)	Origin ^(a)	Total
Georgia	1,154	98	1,056	101	101	..	265
Germany	54,041	43,384	10,657	76,458	618,802	637	56,810
Ghana ^(b)	94	..	94	3	3	..	..
Greece	1,113	778	335	1,003	6,160	4	1,790
Guatemala	25	5	20	5	5	..	366
Guinea-Bissau	6	6	0	7	7	..	..
Honduras	33	14	19	16	16	..	216
Hungary	613	560	53	964	4,571	7	4,221
Iceland	361	69	292	100	586	5	824
India	6,975	4,156	2,819	4,368	5,977	..	42,786
Indonesia	3,014	1,790	1,224	1,818	1,818	..	7,084
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1,922	1,779	143	1,798	1,798	..	..
Ireland	..	..	..	293	6,125	2	1,112
Israel	..	..	..	596	5,969	1	..
Italy	34,892	34,106	786	47,919	271,479	273	..
Jamaica	173	158	15	159	159	..	..
Japan	28,288	24,272	4,016	39,353	110,519	..	251,243
Jordan	42	6	36	11	54	..	1,970
Kazakhstan	222	96	126	107	107	..	221
Kenya	38	30	8	31	31	..	..
Kuwait	..	..	..	4	4	..	..
Kyrgyzstan	927	43	884	43	43	..	118
Latvia	246	97	149	138	921	5	472
Lebanon	..	..	..	34	520	..	..
Liechtenstein ^(b)	1,706	71	1,635	865	10,918	26	..
Lithuania	448	65	383	161	1,808	4	338
Luxembourg	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	913	20,244	31	n.a.
Madagascar	274	268	6	268	268	..	1,593
Malaysia	2,001	698	1,303	903	1,578	..	8,775
Mali ^(b)	2	..	2	1	1	..	..
Malta	10	10	0	219	5,754	1	11
Mauritius	66	14	52	23	50	..	..
Mexico	2,851	890	1,961	1,025	1,430	..	24,110
Monaco	1,767	36	1,731	71	935	2	240
Mongolia ^(b)	884	..	884	..	..	..	..
Montenegro	1,468	3	1,465	15	69	1	106
Morocco	5,017	2,955	2,062	2,964	3,050	2	..
Namibia ^(b)	169	..	169	3	3	..	..
Nepal ^(b,c,e)	20	5	15	6	6	..	92
Netherlands	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4,713	63,118	139	n.a.
New Zealand	2,706	769	1,937	1,071	2,853	..	9,494
Nicaragua	14	0	14	..	..	..	97
Niger ^(b)	5	..	5	..	..	..	..
Nigeria	2,177	1,023	1,154	1,033	1,254	..	..
Norway ^(b)	1,266	28	1,238	588	6,803	69	7,793
Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market	94,078	66,101	27,977	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	189,717
Oman ^(b)	1,139	..	1,139	14	14	..	..
Pakistan	372	275	97	284	284	..	6,886
Panama	52	0	52	60	87	..	326
Papua New Guinea	25	1	24	1	1	..	3
Peru	372	63	309	67	67	..	2,290
Philippines	1,346	841	505	860	941	..	..
Poland	1,397	1,318	79	4,957	93,268	18	11,396
Portugal	2,111	2,014	97	3,017	28,343	8	4,457
Qatar	..	..	..	13	94	..	..
Republic of Korea	49,039	44,889	4,150	52,997	121,733	..	278,113
Republic of Moldova	1,719	728	991	729	729	..	3,146

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	Total	Resident	Non-Resident	Total ^(a)	Total ^(a)	Origin ^(e)	Total
Romania	1,469	1,294	175	1,521	6,408	5	3,484
Russian Federation	5,716	2,355	3,361	2,930	6,039	5	23,973
Rwanda ^(d,e)	73	..	73	..	..	..	29
Samoa ^(b,c,e)	3	3	0	18	18	..	24
San Marino	..	..	..	186	294	..	..
Sao Tome and Principe ^(d)	49	..	49	..	..	..	..
Saudi Arabia	294	46	248	65	135	..	3,066
Senegal ^(d)	37	..	37	..	..	..	..
Serbia	1,313	49	1,264	375	773	9	7,412
Seychelles	..	..	..	12	12	..	..
Singapore	4,314	687	3,627	1,229	6,440	7	12,566
Slovakia	529	362	167	607	5,926	3	965
Slovenia ^(d)	670	..	670	362	4,316	15	..
South Africa	1,701	572	1,129	777	2,785	..	13,706
Spain	19,186	18,763	423	23,024	113,948	20	41,648
Sri Lanka	130	100	30	117	144	..	..
Sudan ^(b,c)	65	62	3	62	62	..	..
Suriname ^(d)	39	..	39	..	..	..	..
Sweden	603	559	44	4,402	54,757	57	6,360
Switzerland	12,207	4,382	7,825	31,846	181,015	658	9,603
Syrian Arab Republic ^(d)	35	..	35	1	1	..	..
T F Y R of Macedonia	1,675	32	1,643	52	52	1	2,792
Tajikistan	801	0	801	..	..	..	47
Thailand	2,858	1,868	990	2,016	2,448	..	8,936
Trinidad and Tobago	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Tunisia ^(e)	1,454	189	1,265	190	206	..	4,000
Turkey	47,721	40,368	7,353	42,865	61,058	76	80,700
Ukraine	7,727	4,244	3,483	4,365	4,851	4	10,053
United Arab Emirates	215	3	212	135	1,755	..	..
United Kingdom	4,672	4,509	163	12,696	166,134	31	42,500
United Republic of Tanzania	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
United States of America	23,468	13,312	10,156	36,951	245,497	133	278,237
Uruguay	42	4	38	9	9	..	648
Uzbekistan	238	200	38	201	201	..	477
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	..	..	..	11	65	..	..
Viet Nam	1,557	960	597	1,049	1,076	1	8,312
Yemen	15	6	9	6	6	..	..
Zambia ^(b,c)	10	6	4	8	8	..	..
Zimbabwe	..	..	..	1	1	..	..

a. Design count by origin are incomplete, as some offices do not report the origin of registrations.

b. 2012 data are reported for registration design count by office.

c. 2012 data are reported for registration design count by origin.

d. Only Hague designation data are available and/or the office has not report the origin of registrations; therefore, design count by office and origin data may be incomplete.

e. Origin is defined as the country of the stated address of residence of the holder of an international registration.

n.a. indicates not applicable

.. indicates not available

Source: WIPO statistics database, October 2014.