

Industrial Designs

Highlights

Applications are down 10% at around 850,000

More than 20 years of growth in industrial design applications ended in 2014. An estimated 854,400 applications were filed worldwide in 2014, down 9.9% from 2013 (figure 14). This fall was due mainly to a sharp decrease in filings by Chinese residents at the State Intellectual Property Office of the People's Republic of China (SIPO). China had driven most of the world's growth in applications from 2001 to 2012 and accounted for nearly two-thirds of the world total in 2014. If Chinese applications were excluded from this total, applications would have increased by only 0.3% in 2014.

Reflecting the decline in applications, the total number of designs contained in applications (design count) dropped by 8.1% to about 1.14 million in 2014 (figure 15). Designs contained in resident applications decreased (-9.1%) for the first time in a decade, and those contained in non-resident applications (-1.9%) saw their first decrease since 2009.

China sees a sharp drop in resident filings

China received applications containing a total of 564,555 designs in 2014, down 14.4% from 2013. This represents the first decline since 1985, when China began receiving applications. In 2014, designs in applications filed by residents accounted for 97.1% of SIPO's total design count, but they also fell by 14.9%. Those filed by non-residents grew by 6.3%.

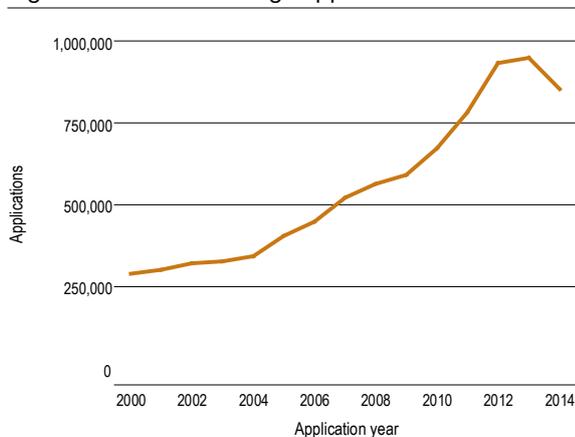
The top 20 offices combined accounted for 91.9% of the world total. Of these offices, 11 saw decreases in application design counts in 2014, and seven of these were ranked among the top 10. Ukraine (-29.5%) and China (-14.4%) saw double-digit drops, followed by Australia (-4.6%), Japan (-4.5%) and Turkey (-4.5%). Other notable falls were seen in Brazil (-3.8%), the Republic of Korea (-2.3%) and the United States of America (US; -1.8%).

Nine of the top 20 offices saw growth in design counts, five of them located in Europe, namely the offices of France (+7.6%), Germany (+6.6%), the Russian Federation (+5.5%) and Switzerland (+2.8%) as well as the European Union's (EU) Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market (OHIM; +1.3%). The sharpest increases, however, were at offices located in three middle-income countries: the Islamic Republic of Iran (+83.7%), India (+9.6%) and Morocco (+9.2%).

Design count

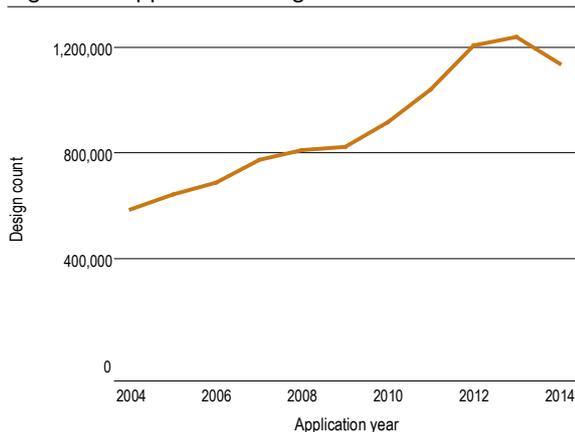
In an industrial design application or registration, some offices allow applications to contain more than one design for the same good or in the same class – others allow only one design per application. To capture the differences in application filing systems across offices, one needs to compare their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

Figure 14. Industrial design applications worldwide



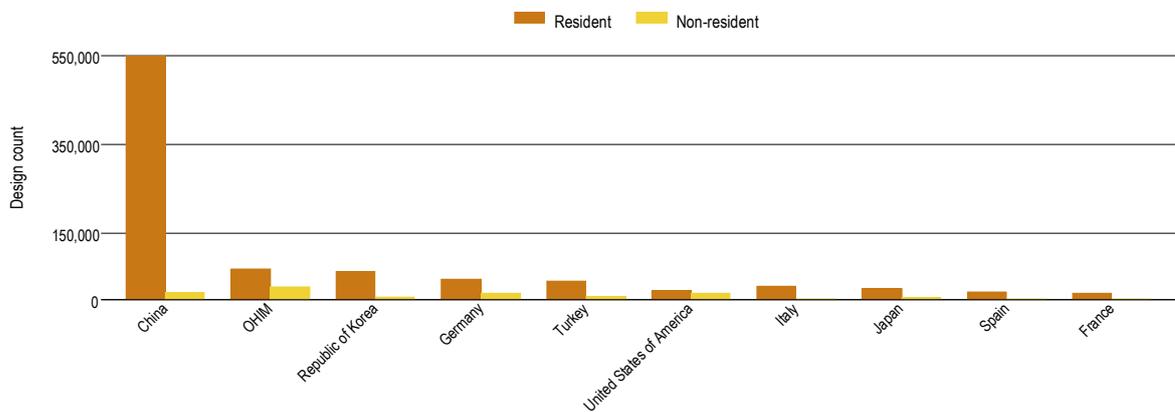
Source: Standard figure C1.

Figure 15. Application design counts worldwide



Source: Standard figure C2.

Figure 16. Application design counts for the top 10 offices, 2014



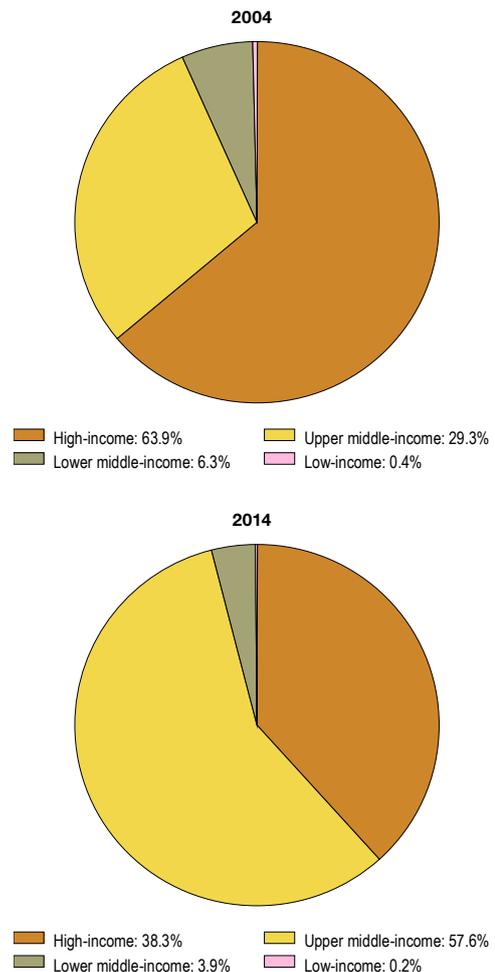
Source: Standard figure C10.

A fall in resident design count was responsible for the declines at seven of the 11 top 20 offices that saw decreases in design counts in 2014. Decreases in both resident and non-resident design counts explained the drop witnessed at three other offices, while a reduction in designs contained in non-resident applications resulted in the net decrease in the US. The contribution of resident design count to total growth was particularly high in India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Morocco and the Russian Federation. In contrast, increases in non-resident design counts provided the main source of growth in Canada, Germany and Switzerland.

The top 20 list features 13 offices located in high-income countries, four in upper middle-income countries and three in lower middle-income countries. At the global level, the offices of all upper middle-income countries combined received 57.7% of all designs contained in applications filed in 2014 (figure 17). China accounted for the vast majority of their share; the other upper middle-income countries received only 8.1% of the world total. The share of high-income countries stood at 38.3%. Offices of low- and lower middle-income countries received a combined share of 4.1% of all designs in applications filed.

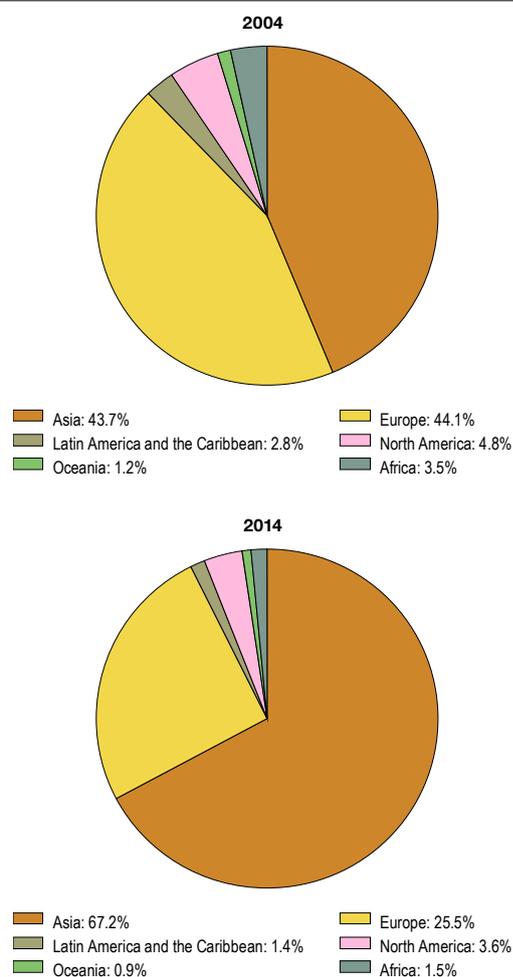
Average annual growth between 2004 and 2014 was 17.7% for China and 4.1% for the other upper middle-income countries. Over the same period, offices in high-income (+1.5%), lower middle-income (+1.8%) and low-income (-2.4%) countries had much lower growth rates.

Figure 17. Application design counts by income group



Source: Standard table C7.

Figure 18. Application design counts by region



Source: Standard table C8.

Asia accounted for a large majority (67.2%) of all designs in applications filed worldwide in 2014 (figure 18). It was followed by Europe (25.5%) and North America (3.6%). Of all geographical regions, Asia (+11.5%) had the highest average annual growth rate between 2004 and 2014. North America (+3.9%), Oceania (+3.1%) and Europe (+1.1%) also experienced growth over this period, unlike Africa (-1.6%) and Latin America & the Caribbean (LAC; -0.4%).

Equivalent design count

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 the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI, which has 17 member states), the Benelux Office for Intellectual Property (3) and OHIM (28), each design is multiplied by the corresponding number of member states. However, the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization (ARIPO) 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.

China and Germany top the list by origin

Industrial design filings received by each office include applications filed by residents and those filed by foreign applicants – referred to as non-residents. Completing the picture requires looking at the origin of applications – those filed by residents in their home jurisdiction and those they file abroad.

Applicants from China and Germany had the highest equivalent design counts in 2014, about 673,500 and 648,200 respectively (map 3). Designs in applications filed abroad accounted for nearly 90% of the total for applicants from Germany, but only 18.6% for applicants from China.

For the other top 20 origins, equivalent design count ranged between 27,000 and 300,000, with France, Italy and the US being the only other origins with an equivalent design count exceeding 200,000. Among the top five origins, France (-13.1%) and China (-11.5%) were the only two to witness sharp drops from 2013, whereas the remaining three showed growth of between 4% and 7%.

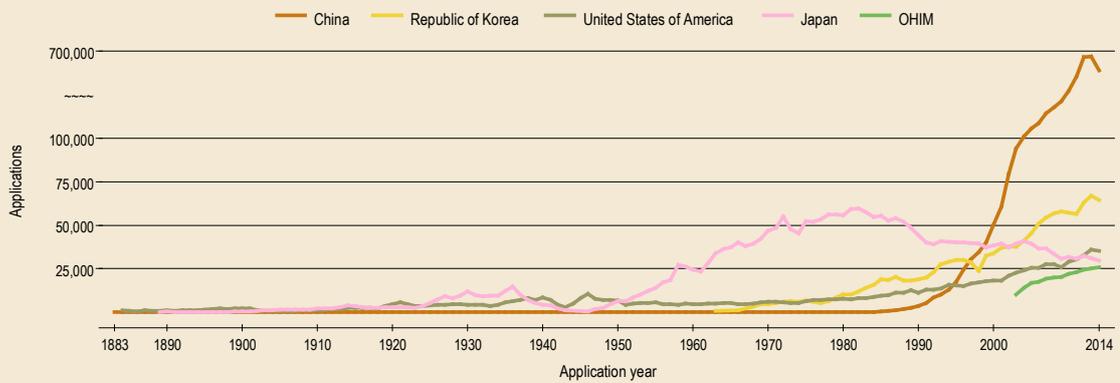
HIGHLIGHTS

Industrial design applications filed 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 received the largest number of applications from the 1950s to the late 1990s, reaching about 50,000 annual filings at its peak. SIPO began receiving applications in 1985 and saw unprecedented growth, from 640 in 1985 to 660,000

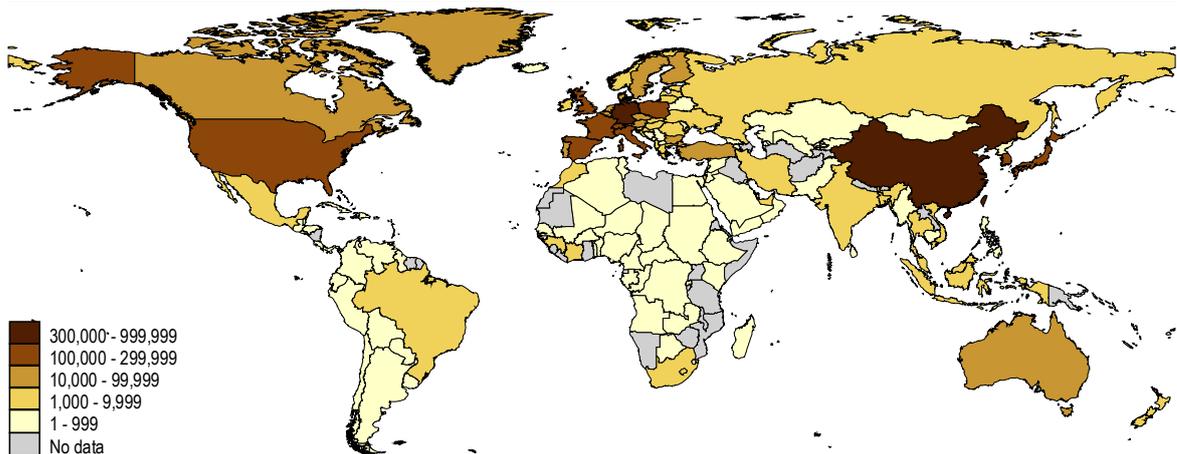
in 2013. It experienced its first drop in 2014. In 2004, KIPO surpassed the JPO and has remained the second-largest office. In 2012, the USPTO moved ahead of the JPO to become the third largest. OHIM began receiving applications in 2003 and has remained the fifth largest. Unlike the other four offices, OHIM has a multiple design system. Applications filed with OHIM contained about 98,300 designs in 2014.

Trend in industrial design applications for the top five offices



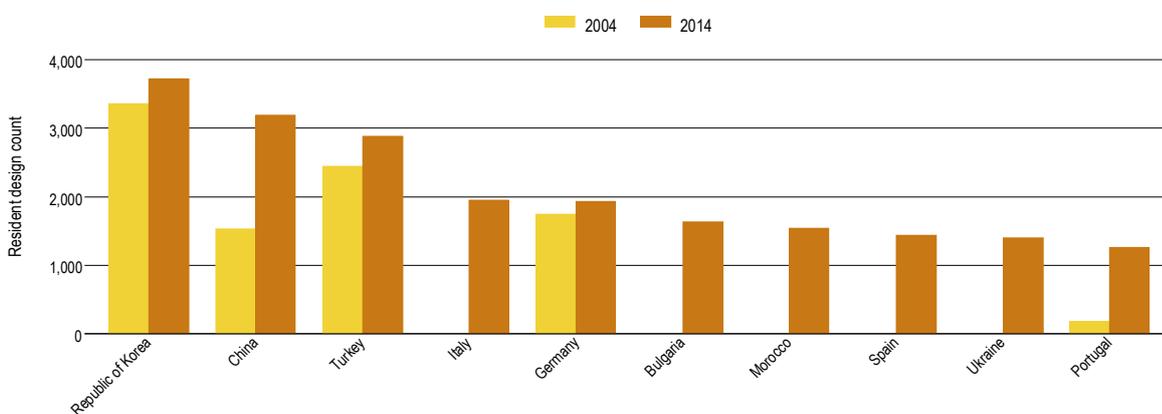
Source: Standard figure C9.

Map 3. Equivalent application design counts by origin, 2014



Source: Standard map C16.

Figure 19. Resident application design counts per 100 billion USD GDP for the top 10 origins



Source: Standard figure C24.

Europe dominated the top 20 ranking with 15 countries, followed by four located in Asia and one in North America. In terms of income categories, 17 belonged to the high-income group, and there were three upper middle-income countries – Bulgaria, China and Turkey – among the top 20.

The ranking of the top 10 origins in terms of equivalent designs in applications filed abroad changed only slightly compared with 2013. The US overtook France to rank third, right after Germany and Italy. Poland moved up one position to number eight, and Japan surpassed the Republic of Korea to reach tenth place. Among the top 10 origins, Poland (+25.1%), China (+7.3%) and the US (+7%) saw the sharpest growth from 2013, while only France (-14.1%) and Switzerland (-2.8%) declined.

Adjusting for GDP and population

The Republic of Korea had the highest resident design count per 100 billion United States dollars (USD) of gross domestic product (GDP) in 2014 (figure 19). It was followed by China, which moved down to second position due to a sharp decrease in resident filings. Most of the remaining 20 were European countries, except Morocco (7th position) and Madagascar (19th) from Africa, and Turkey (3rd), Mongolia (14th) and the Islamic Republic of Iran (16th) from Asia. In Europe, the three countries with the highest resident design count per unit of GDP were Italy, Germany and Bulgaria, ranking fourth, fifth and sixth respectively.

In 2014, the Republic of Korea, Germany and Italy remained the countries with the highest resident design count per million population. China moved down two positions to number eight. As with resident design count per unit of GDP, Brazil, India and the US do not appear among the top 20 origins. Compared with 2004, the resident design count per million population in 2014 was more than five times higher for China and for Portugal, whereas it decreased the most for China Hong Kong (SAR), Denmark and Japan.

Furnishing and articles of clothing are the most recorded classes

The Locarno classification includes 32 classes of industrial designs. In 2014, the classes accounting for the largest shares of the world total were furnishing (11.1%), articles of clothing (8.1%) and graphic symbols and logos (7.2%). The most recorded class varies from one office to another. For example, furnishing was the most recorded class at OHIM, and at the offices of Germany and Turkey. Handling of goods accounted for the largest share in Argentina, Morocco and Viet Nam. By contrast, the most recorded class was information retrieval equipment in China Hong Kong (SAR), and clocks and watches in Switzerland.

Grouping the 32 Locarno classes into 12 industry sectors shows that applications filed at most of the top 10 offices are concentrated in three sectors, though which three sectors varies across offices. In France, Germany and Turkey, most applications filed belonged to one of the three following sectors: advertising, furniture and household goods, and textiles and accessories. In fact, the textiles and accessories sector appeared among the top three sectors for 8 of the top 10 offices in 2014. It was also the sector that accounted for the largest share of the total for Australia, China Hong Kong (SAR), Germany, India, OHIM and Thailand.

Second consecutive annual drop in registrations

An estimated 601,100 industrial designs were registered worldwide in 2014, down 6.2% from 2013. This was the second consecutive annual decrease – each of a similar magnitude – due to fewer registrations in China. Excluding China from the world total, registrations would actually have increased by 4.4% in 2013 and 4.9% in 2014. Between 2000 and 2012, industrial design registrations worldwide increased almost every year, and at a high pace during the last three years of this period.

Nearly 865,000 designs were contained in applications registered in 2014, down 5.8% from 2013. Designs contained in resident registrations decreased by 7.5%, in contrast to those contained in non-resident registrations, which increased by 2.2%. In 2014, China accounted for nearly 42% of all designs in applications registered worldwide, and the top 20 offices combined recorded nearly 90% of the total. Among these offices, Canada (+64.9%), Brazil (+63.2%) and the Republic of Korea (+16.3%) saw double-digit growth since 2013, whereas Italy (-36.7%), China (-12.3%) and China Hong Kong (SAR; -9.8%) experienced the sharpest declines.

Industrial designs in force remain stable

Similar to 2013, about 3.33 million industrial design registrations were in force worldwide in 2014. With nearly 1.15 million active industrial design registrations, China accounted for about one-third of the world total. France (304,000) and the Republic of Korea (301,298) completed the list of the top three offices, followed by the US (284,481), Japan (250,802) and OHIM (210,093).

Most of the top 20 offices saw growth in 2014. Singapore (+16.1%), India (+15.8%), Turkey (+11.5%) and OHIM (+10.7%) experienced double-digit annual growth. By contrast, Spain (-15.6%), China (-5.7%), the United Kingdom (UK; -0.6%) and Japan (-0.2%) had fewer active industrial design registrations in 2014 than in the preceding year.

Over 92% of industrial design registrations issued each year between 2011 and 2014 were in force in 2014. That share falls to 36.6% for registrations issued in 2003. The average age of a registration in force was 9.8 years in Spain, 6.3 years in South Africa and 3.1 years in China. This may partly reflect different legal terms of protection across jurisdictions and different registration activity in recent years.

The Hague System saw growth in registration design counts

The Hague System offers applicants an advantageous route for seeking industrial design protection internationally as an alternative to using the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property to pursue industrial design rights in different countries. For further information and statistics on this System, see the *Hague Yearly Review, 2015*.

In 2014, 2,703 international registrations were recorded under the Hague System, down 1.1% from 2013. However, these registrations contained 13,504 designs, representing an increase of 5.5%. With 3,758 designs in registrations, Germany remained the largest user of the Hague System. Combined with Switzerland (3,051) – the second-largest user – these two countries accounted for half of all designs in Hague registrations in 2014. They were followed by registration holders from France (1,361), Italy (825) and the US (749). Among these top five origins, only the US (+14.2%) and Switzerland (+1.5%) experienced growth.

In 2014, non-resident applications filed at offices of Hague members contained approximately 96,000 designs, of which 51.7% were filed via the Hague System.¹

The European Union remained the most designated Hague member in 2014, accounting for 17.5% of all designs in designations. It was followed by Switzerland (15.9%), Turkey (9.6%), Norway (4.3%) and Singapore (4.3%). Among these top five Hague members, the EU (+6%) and Switzerland (+5.4%) saw the strongest growth in designations, whereas Norway (-15.7%) saw the sharpest fall.

1. The Korean Intellectual Property Office (KIPO) is not included in this calculation as the Republic of Korea became member of the Hague System in the course of 2014.

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Industrial design applications and registrations through the Hague System

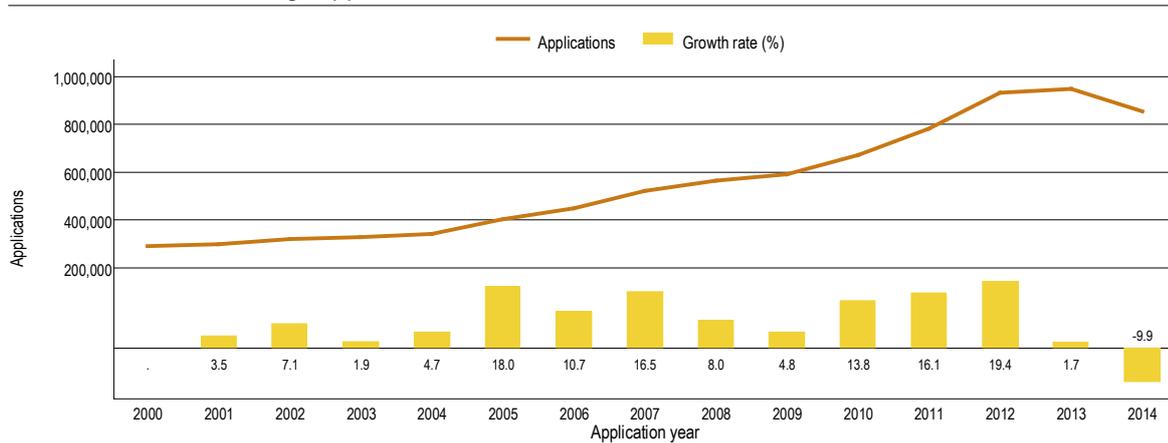
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Industrial design applications and registrations worldwide

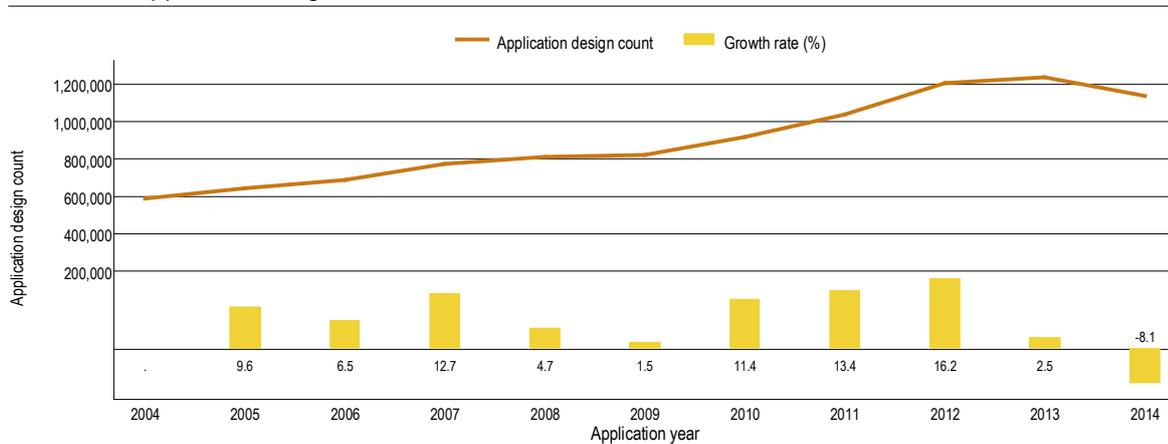
C1 Trend in industrial design applications worldwide



Note: WIPO estimates cover 150 IP offices and include direct national and regional applications as well as designations received via the Hague System.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2015.

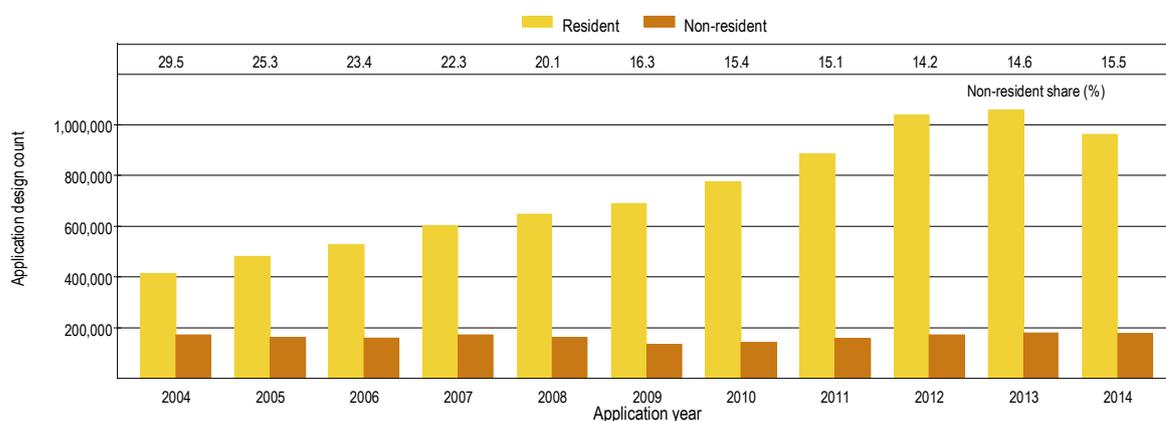
C2 Trend in application design counts worldwide



Note: WIPO estimates cover 132 IP offices and include direct national and regional applications as well as designations received via the Hague System.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2015.

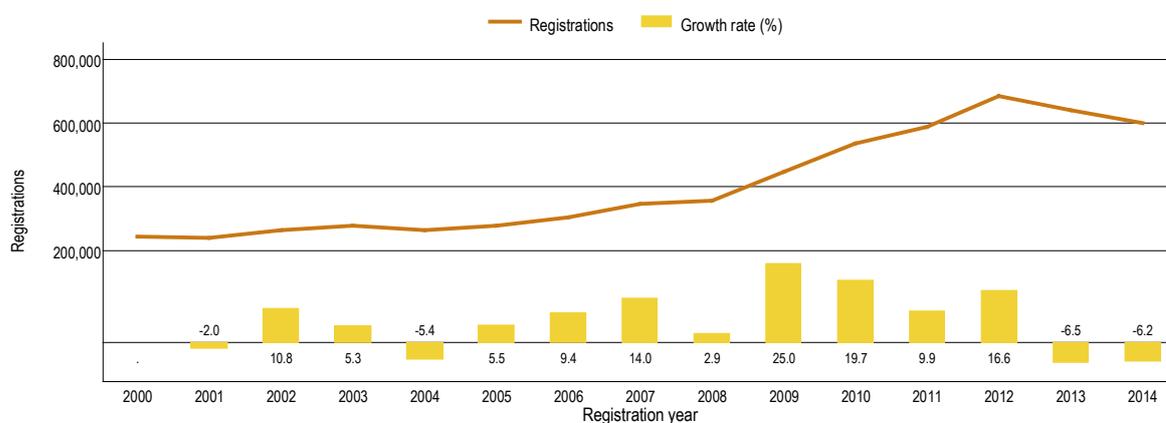
C3 Resident and non-resident application design counts worldwide



Note: WIPO estimates cover 132 IP offices and include direct national and regional applications as well as designations received via the Hague System.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2015.

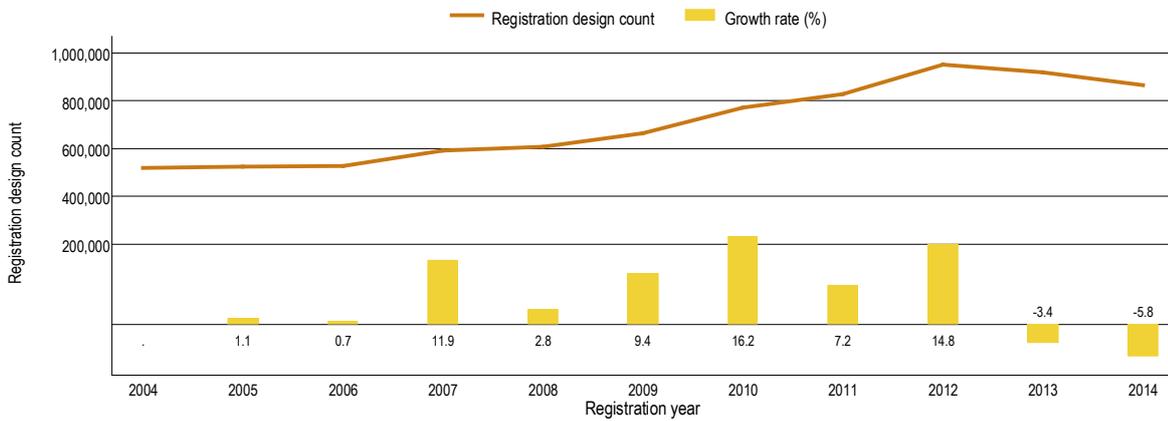
C4 Trend in industrial design registrations worldwide



Note: WIPO estimates cover 146 IP offices and include registrations issued for direct applications and designations received via the Hague System.

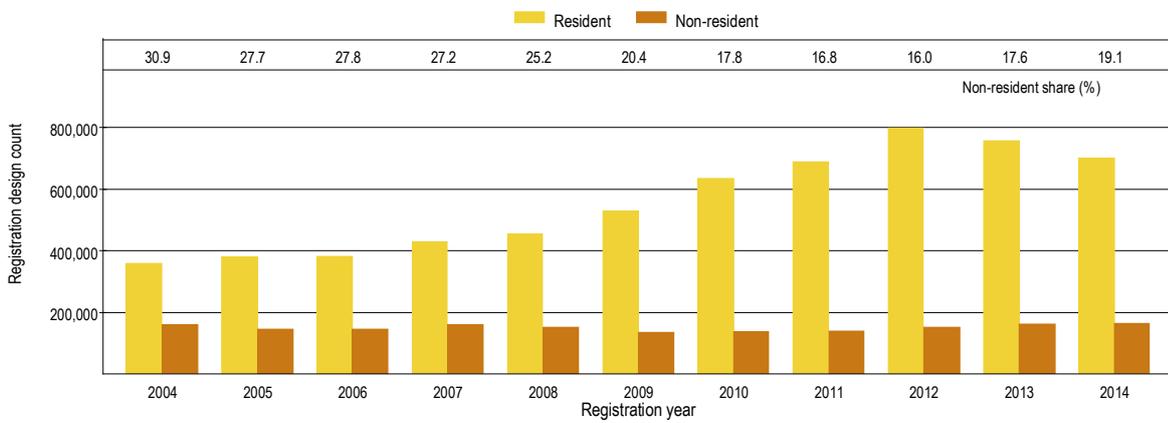
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2015.

C5 Trend in registration design counts worldwide



Note: WIPO estimates cover 131 IP offices and include registrations issued for direct applications and designations received via the Hague System.
 Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2015.

C6 Resident and non-resident registration design counts worldwide



Note: WIPO estimates cover 131 offices and include registrations issued for direct applications and designations received via the Hague System.
 Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2015.

Industrial design applications and registrations by office

C7 Application design counts by income group

	Number of designs in applications		Resident share (%)		Share of world total (%)		Average growth (%)
	2004	2014	2004	2014	2004	2014	2004-14
High-income	375,900	436,000	69.2	73.5	63.9	38.3	1.5
Upper middle-income	172,400	656,300	81.0	93.4	29.3	57.6	14.3
...Upper middle-income without China	61,600	91,800	61.9	70.4	10.5	8.1	4.1
Lower middle-income	37,300	44,400	38.9	61.7	6.3	3.9	1.8
Low-income	2,300	1,800	21.5	40.4	0.4	0.2	-2.4
World	587,900	1,138,400	70.5	84.5	100.0	100.0	6.8

Note: WIPO estimates cover 132 offices and include the following number of IP offices: high-income (51), upper middle-income (37), lower middle-income (33), and low-income (11). Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market data are allocated to the high-income group because most 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 2015.

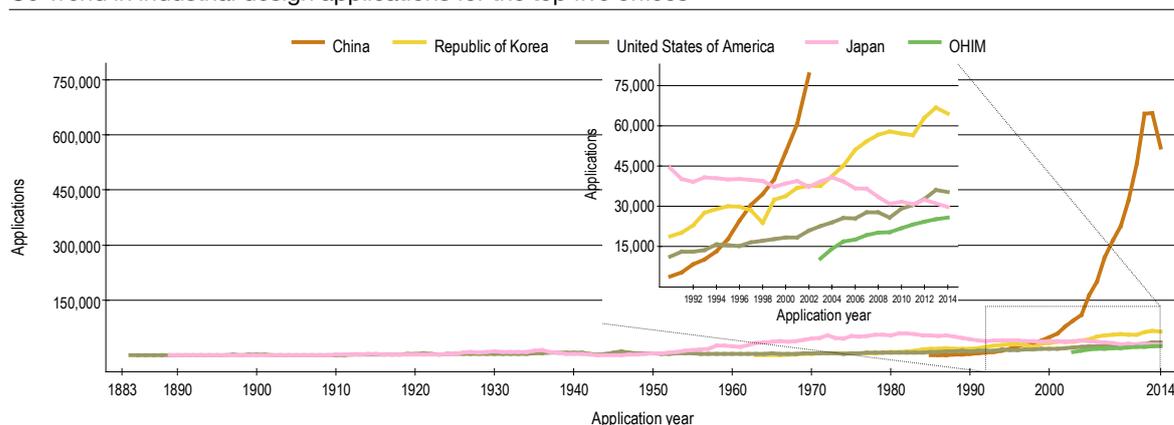
C8 Application design counts by region

	Number of designs in applications		Resident share (%)		Share of world total (%)		Average growth (%)
	2004	2014	2004	2014	2004	2014	2004-14
Africa	20,300	17,300	22.5	60.6	3.5	1.5	-1.6
Asia	257,000	764,600	85.8	92.6	43.7	67.2	11.5
Europe	259,000	290,000	64.0	72.6	44.1	25.5	1.1
Latin America & the Caribbean	16,300	15,600	36.5	47.7	2.8	1.4	-0.4
North America	28,100	41,100	51.8	51.5	4.8	3.6	3.9
Oceania	7,200	9,800	49.8	37.4	1.2	0.9	3.1
World	587,900	1,138,400	70.5	84.5	100.0	100.0	6.8

Note: WIPO estimates are based on data covering 132 offices and include the following number of offices: Africa (25), Asia (38), Europe (40), Latin America & the Caribbean (24), North America (2) and Oceania (3).

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2015.

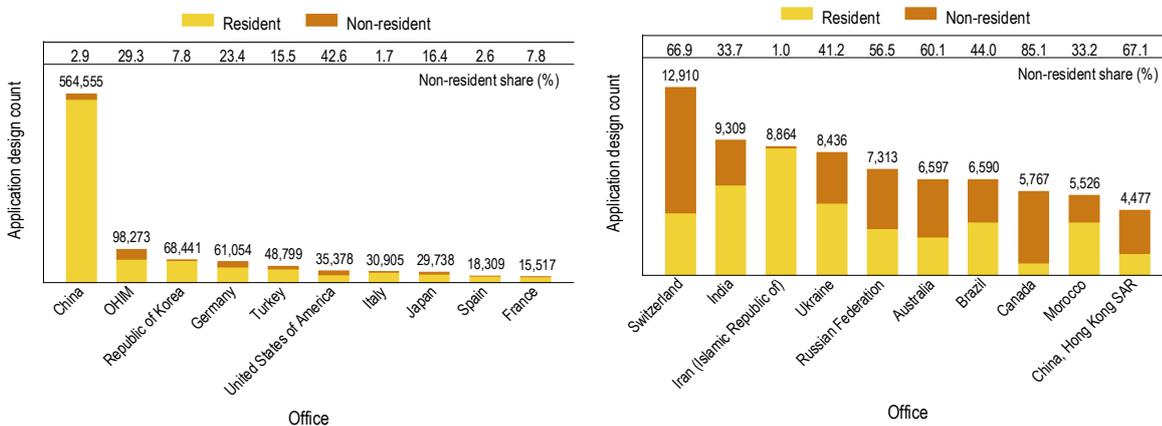
C9 Trend in industrial design applications for the top five offices



Note: OHIM is the European Union's Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market. Data are based on the numbers of applications filed; that is, differences between single-design and multiple design filing systems across IP offices are not taken into account. The top five offices were selected based on their 2014 totals.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2015.

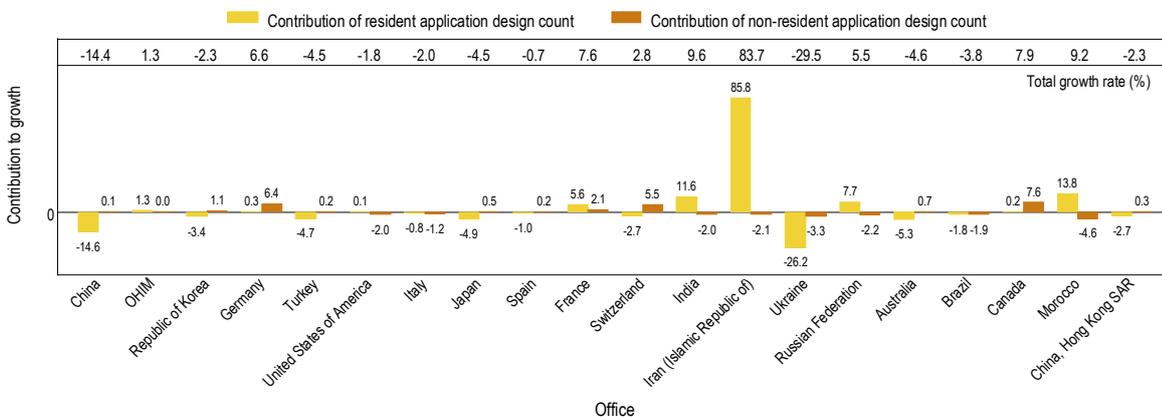
C10 Application design counts for the top 20 offices, 2014



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 2015.

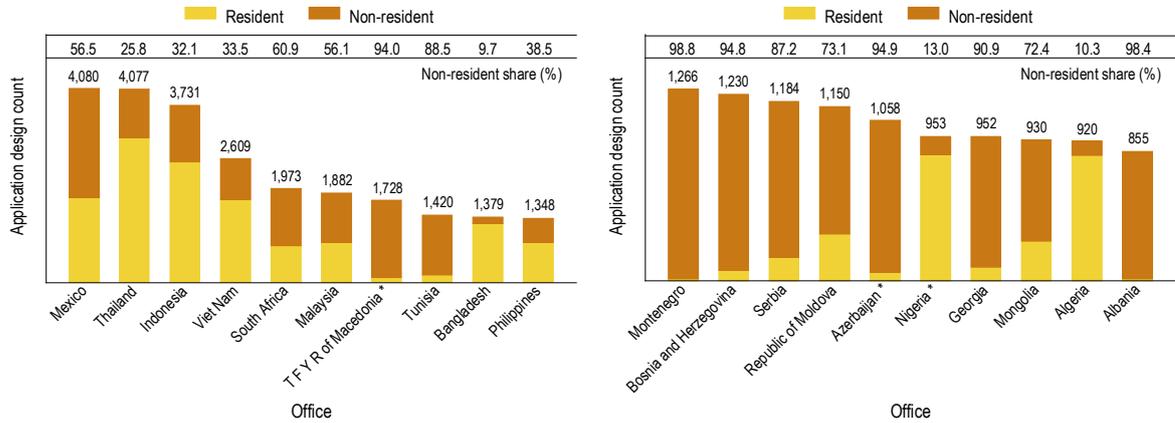
C11 Contribution of resident and non-resident application design counts to total growth for the top 20 offices, 2013-14



Note: OHIM is the European Union's Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market. This figure shows total growth in application design counts broken down by the respective contributions of resident and non-resident filings. For example, design counts in France grew by 7.6%, and resident applicants contributed 5.6 percentage points to this total growth.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2015.

C12 Application design counts for offices of selected low- and middle-income countries, 2014

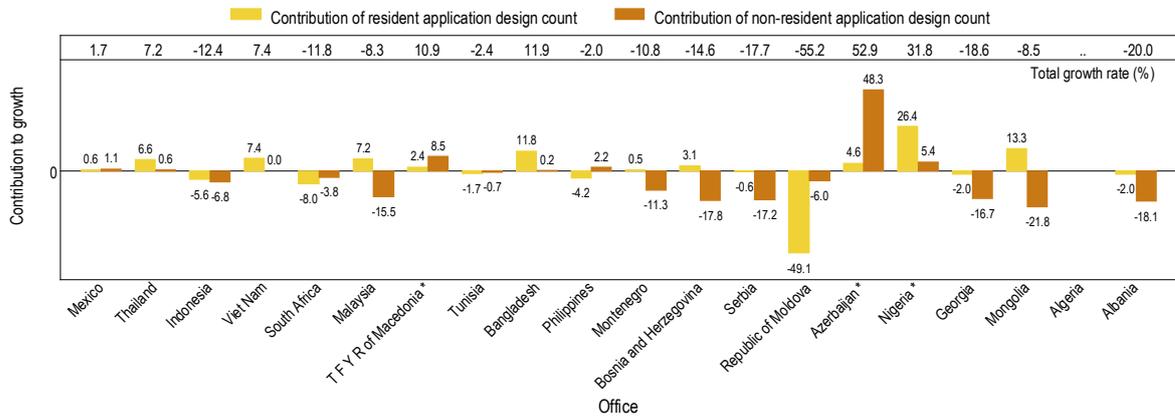


* indicates 2013 data.

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 2015.

C13 Contribution of resident and non-resident application design counts to total growth for offices of selected low- and middle-income countries, 2013-14



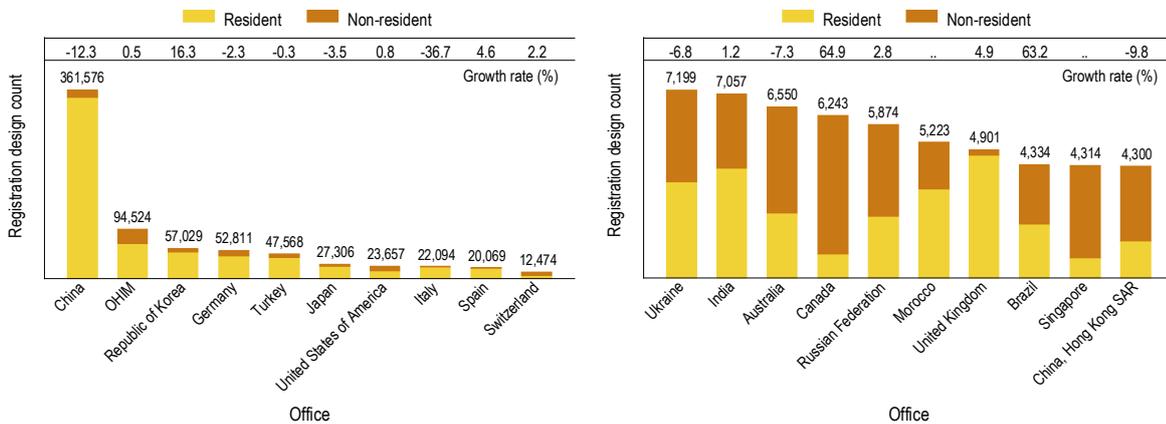
.. indicates not available.

* indicates 2013 data.

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. This figure shows total growth in design counts broken down by the respective contributions of resident and non-resident filings. For example, the design count in Mexico grew by 1.7%, and resident applicants contributed 0.6 percentage points to this growth.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2015.

C14 Registration design counts for the top 20 offices, 2014

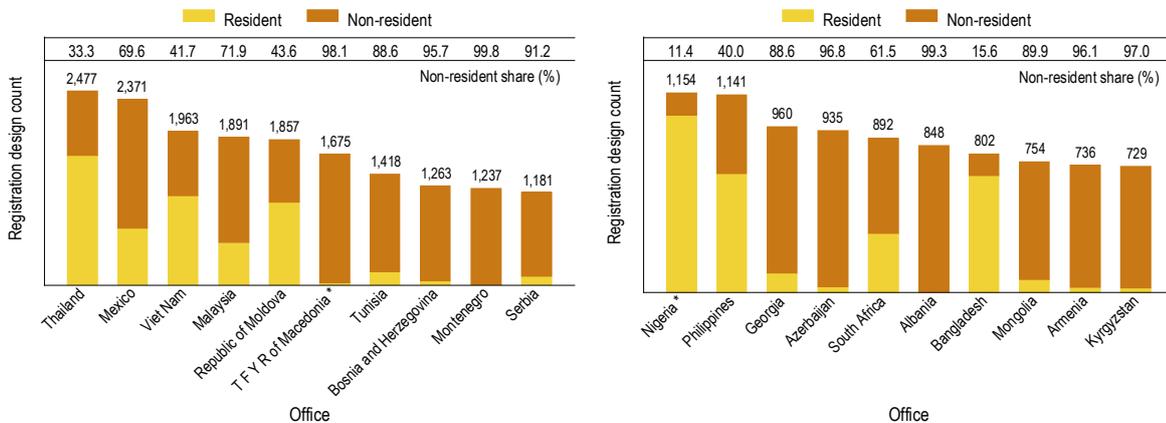


.. indicates not available.

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

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2015.

C15 Registration design counts for offices of selected low- and middle-income countries, 2014



.. indicates not available.

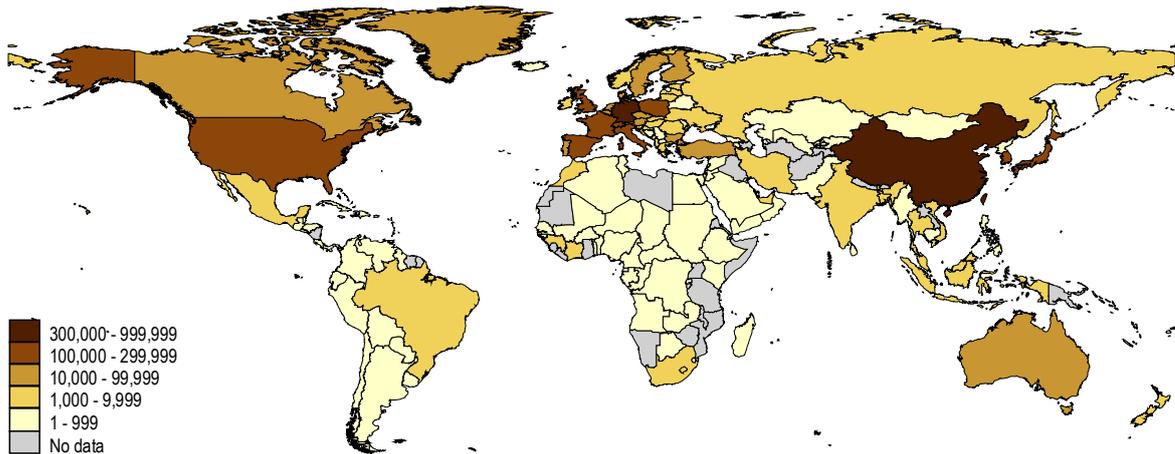
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Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2015.

Application design counts by origin

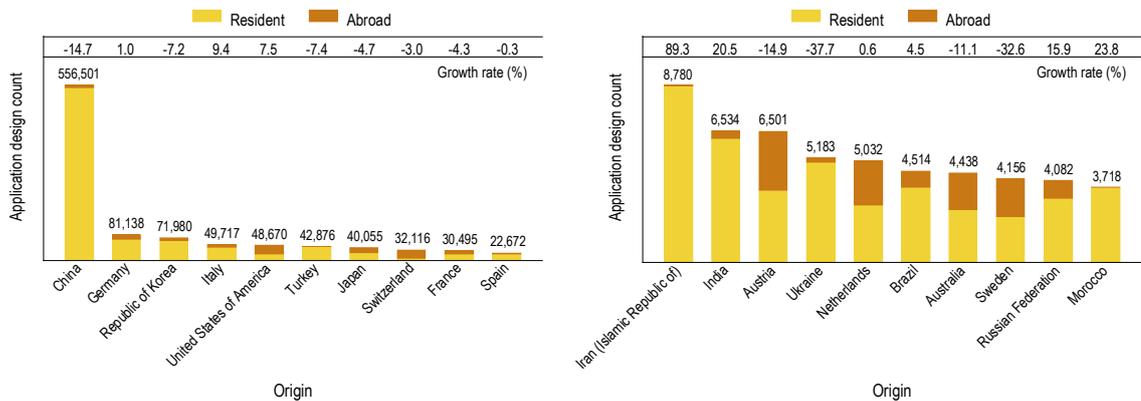
C16 Equivalent application design counts by origin, 2014



Note: Equivalent application design count includes resident applications and applications filed abroad. The origin of an industrial design application is determined by the residence of the first-named applicant. Applications filed at some regional offices are considered equivalent to multiple applications in the states member to these offices. See the glossary for the full definition of equivalent application.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2015.

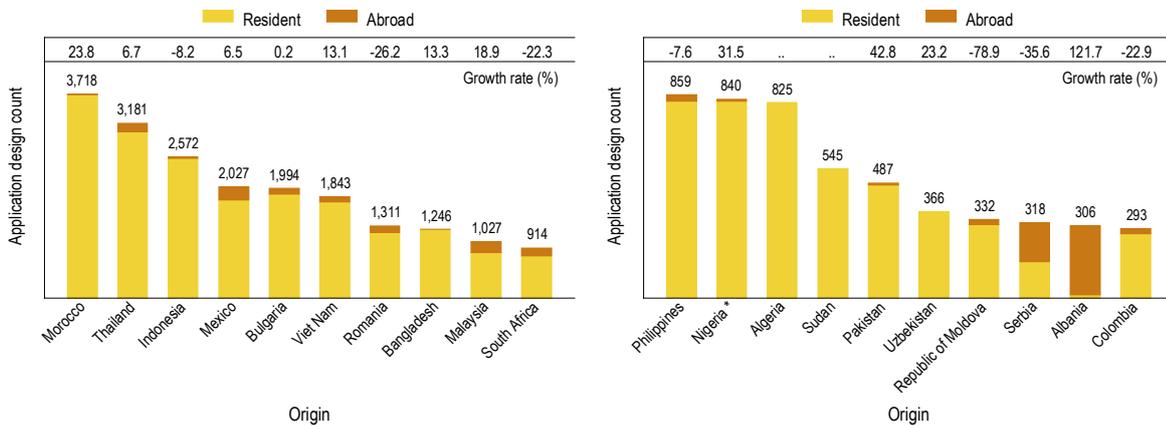
C17 Application design counts for the top 20 origins, 2014



Note: Data are based on absolute count, not equivalent count. Application design counts by origin include resident applications and applications filed abroad. The origin of an industrial design application is determined by the residence of the first-named applicant. 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 2015.

C18 Application design counts for selected low- and middle-income origins, 2014

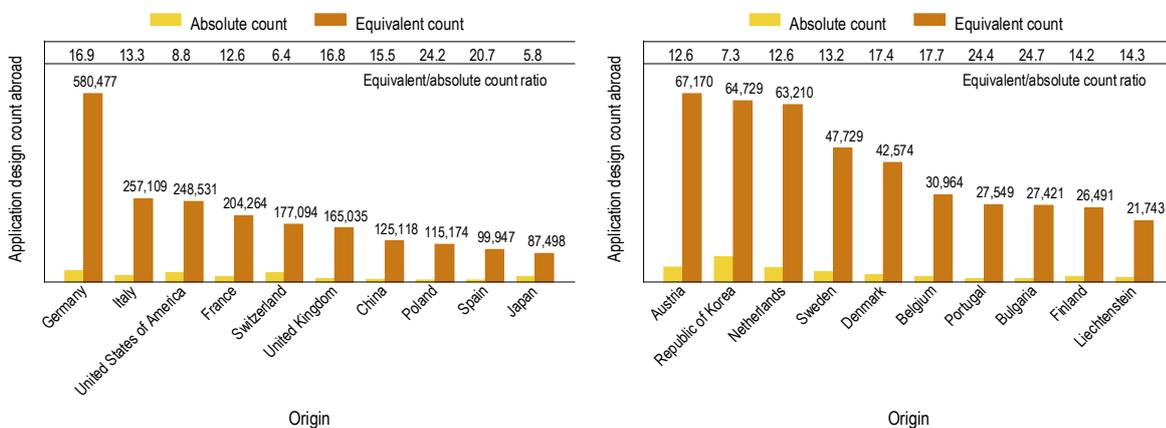


.. indicates not available.
* indicates 2013 data.

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 presented 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.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2015.

C19 Application design counts abroad for the top 20 origins, 2014



Note: Application design counts abroad exclude resident applications. Applications filed at some regional offices are considered equivalent to multiple applications in the states member to these offices (see the glossary for the full definition of equivalent application). The origin of an industrial design application is determined by the residence of the first-named applicant. Where available, data for all origins are presented in the statistical table at the end of this section.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2015.

C20 Application design counts for the top 25 offices and origins, 2014

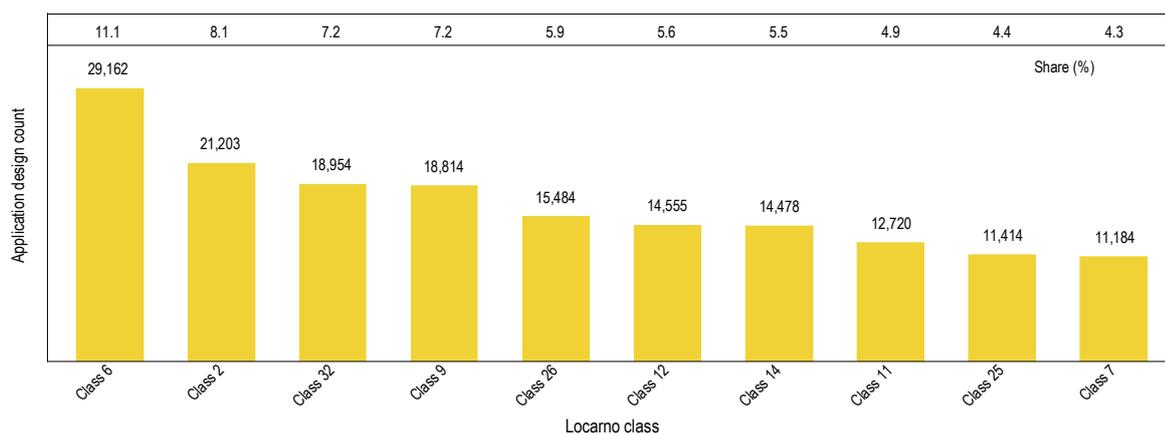
Origin	Office																								
	China	OHIM	Republic of Korea	Germany	Turkey	United States of America	Italy	Japan	Spain	France	Switzerland	India	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Ukraine	Russian Federation	Australia	Brazil	Canada	Morocco	China, Hong Kong SAR	Singapore	Mexico	Thailand	Egypt	Norway
Australia	184	454	9	1	2	354	80	30	1	1	38	25	4	24	33	18	27	84	5	5	84	13	3	14	1
Austria	83	2,379		2,305	36	150	30	30		146	38	9	4	24	33	18	27	84	5	5	84	13	3	14	1
Brazil	88	196	31	1	69	32	32	32		38	38	9	45	2	3,693	12	12	26	27	27	27	47	2	2	2
China	548,428	4,335	182	590	29	1,421	7	250	24	10	2	60	8	74	154	75	87	87	1	282	45	50	74	33	33
China, Hong Kong SAR	641			317	6	265	30	30		4	11			19	61	9	30	30	1,472		30	2	2	2	2
France	635	7,144	307	130	638	509	74	240	76	14,303	1,021	121	254	260	154	140	146	514	126	478	84	1	315	230	
Germany	1,528	20,990	353	46,747	1,038	1,354	5	315	16	100	2,552	355	252	521	233	300	199	103	190	220	145	1	101	503	
India	26	52		6	93	10	10	10		6	6,168		6	7	6	9	5	3	4	7	11	16	16	16	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2	2		4	1	1					8,772														
Italy	552	9,145	95	7,604	136	522	30,394	132		10	63	122	3	212	67	101	82		95	6	52	14	14	14	
Japan	4,078	2,677	1,311	163	102	2,411	24,868			5	87	497	22	310	232	238	166		373	193	180	385	385	385	
Morocco	3	2		3		3	3		4	4								3,694							
Netherlands	336	2,212	153	14	49	224	220	39	6	3	126	20	141	71	134	26	7	90	7	7	67	67	67	11	
Poland	21	4,244	7	153	17	38	11	11		14	10	51	22	5	9	3	3			5	5	1	1	53	
Portugal	12	1,016			9	42	3	13	3	3	1		3	3	3	5	3			1	1	1	1	1	
Republic of Korea	2,120	2,037	63,082	17	67	2,241	11	630	1	4	45	172	9	264	84	167	114	1	121	114	69	48	48	7	
Russian Federation	38	104	1	1	83	36	2	2		276	3,183	3	276	3,183	11	4	4		2	2	2	24	24	20	
Spain	134	3,656	11	9	90	135	21	17,833	132	70	17	17	49	70	11	33	18	13	17	25	57	57	24	20	
Sweden	262	1,697	71	8	71	337	78	78	7	22	76	2	158	100	95	78	2	59	8	39	9	9	102	102	
Switzerland	708	5,485	493	1,584	1,821	310	57	362	19	202	4,267	161	1,071	244	161	120	208	796	500	1,082	82	25	168	928	
Thailand	5	80	1	3	35	35	2	2		5	16	23	67	78	1	2	3			5	1	3,026	33	7	
Turkey	66	649	1	27	41,242	37	2	13	5	16	23	67	78	81	6	6	2			5	1	1	33	7	
Ukraine	7	36		12	19	19				11	4,959	81	4,959	81	271	102	183	1	140	38	60	6	10	10	
United Kingdom	529	5,967	249	27	83	1,010	6	197	10	4	52	176	19	190	271	102	183	1	140	38	60	6	6	24	
United States of America	3,329	8,153	1,498	500	355	20,320	4	1,629	3	42	177	814	102	846	1,794	1,093	3,156	5	680	240	1,090	136	6	94	
Unknown/Others	1,386	14,920	586	851	2,902	3,445	344	594	258	675	4,343	301	92	1,253	552	524	232	1,133	383	283	1,724	2,034	315	3,175	
Total	564,555	98,273	68,441	61,054	48,799	35,378	30,905	29,738	18,309	15,517	12,910	9,309	8,864	8,436	7,313	6,597	6,590	5,767	5,526	4,477	4,268	4,080	4,074	3,827	3,823

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 2015.

Application design counts by Locarno class

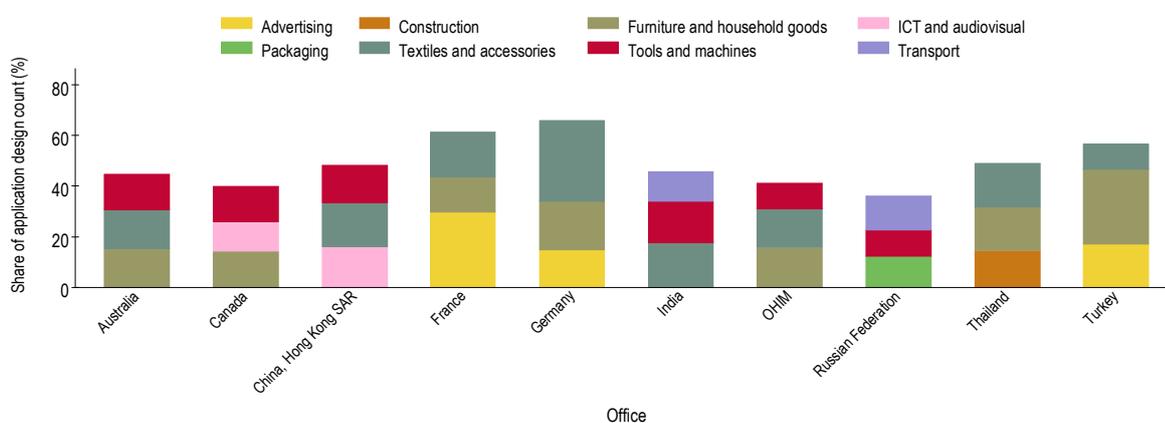
C21 Application design counts by Locarno class, 2014



Note: See Annex C for definitions. These figures are based on data from 105 IP offices. Class data were not available for the offices of China, Japan, the Republic of Korea and the US.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2015.

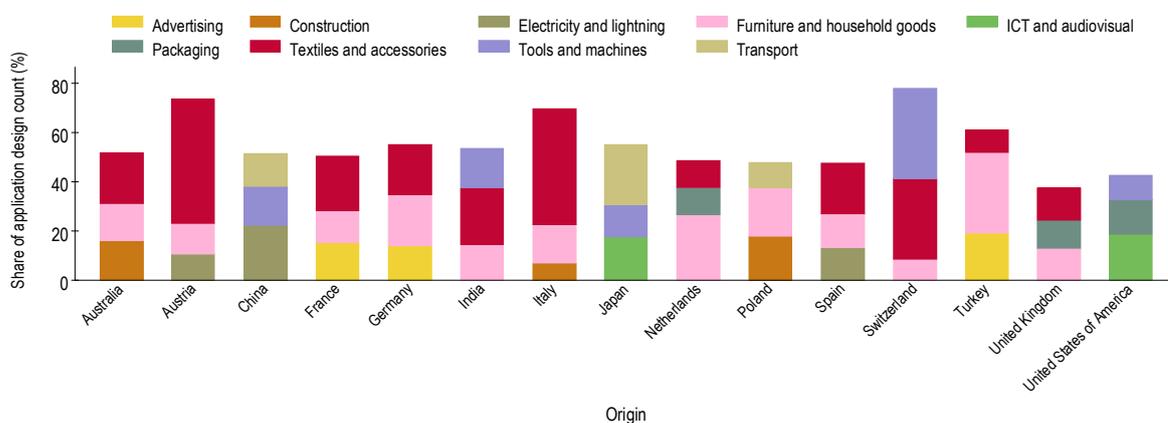
C22 Distribution of application design counts in the top three sectors and for the top 10 offices, 2014



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 their 2014 totals. Data for several large offices are missing or unavailable, including the offices of China, Japan, the Republic of Korea and the US.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2015.

C23 Distribution of application design counts in the top three sectors and for the top 15 origins, 2014

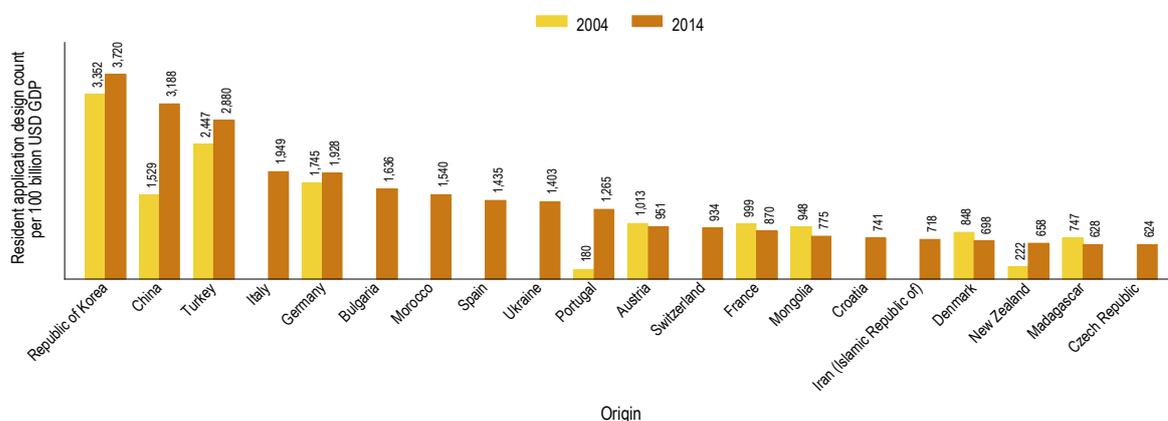


Note: A concordance table produced by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) was used to convert the 32 classes into 12 industry sectors (see Annex C for definitions). The top three sectors and top 15 origins were selected based on their 2014 totals. These figures are based on data from 105 IP offices. Class data were not available for the offices of China, Japan, the Republic of Korea and the US.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2015.

Application design counts in relation to GDP and population

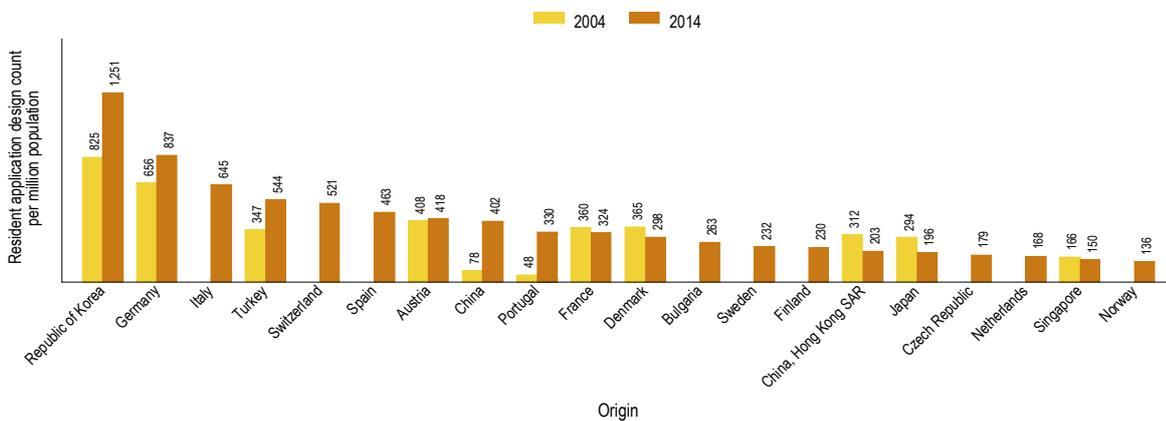
C24 Resident application design counts per 100 billion of USD GDP for the top 20 origins



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.

Sources: WIPO Statistics Database and World Bank, October 2015.

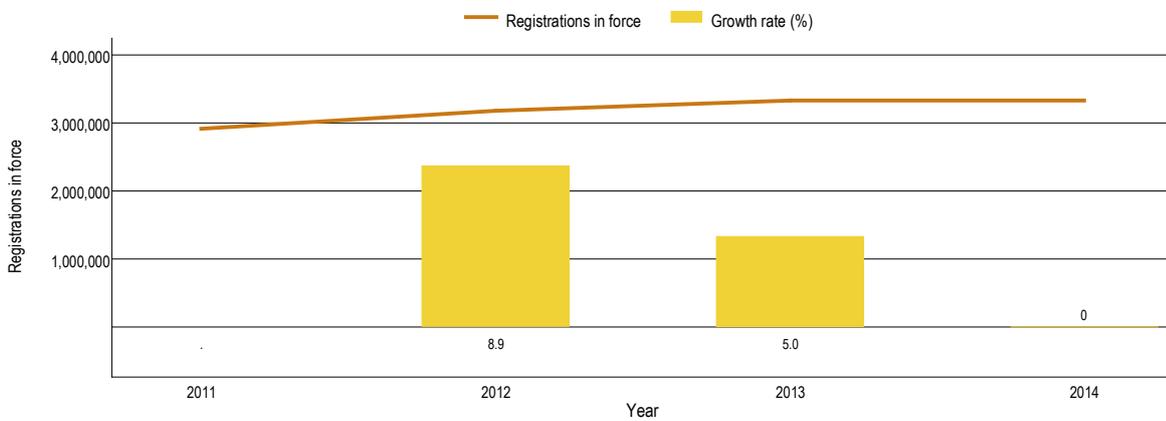
C25 Resident application design counts per million population for the top 20 origins



Note: Origins were selected if they had a population greater than five million and received resident applications containing more than 100 designs.
Sources: WIPO Statistics Database and World Bank, October 2015.

Industrial design registrations in force

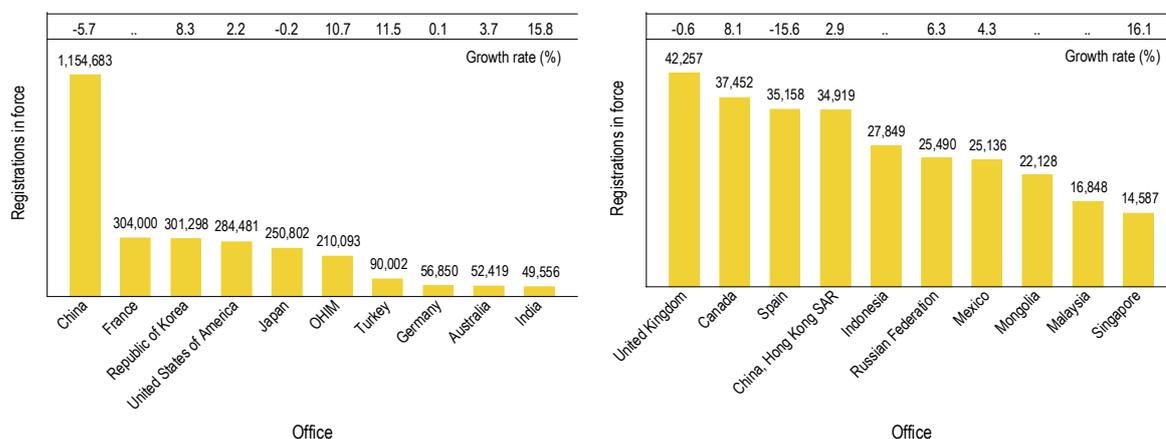
C26 Industrial design registrations in force worldwide



Note: WIPO estimates cover 100 IP offices and include direct national and regional applications as well as designations received via the Hague System. Data refer to the number of industrial design registrations in force and not the number of designs contained in registrations.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2015.

C27 Industrial design registrations in force for the top 20 offices, 2014

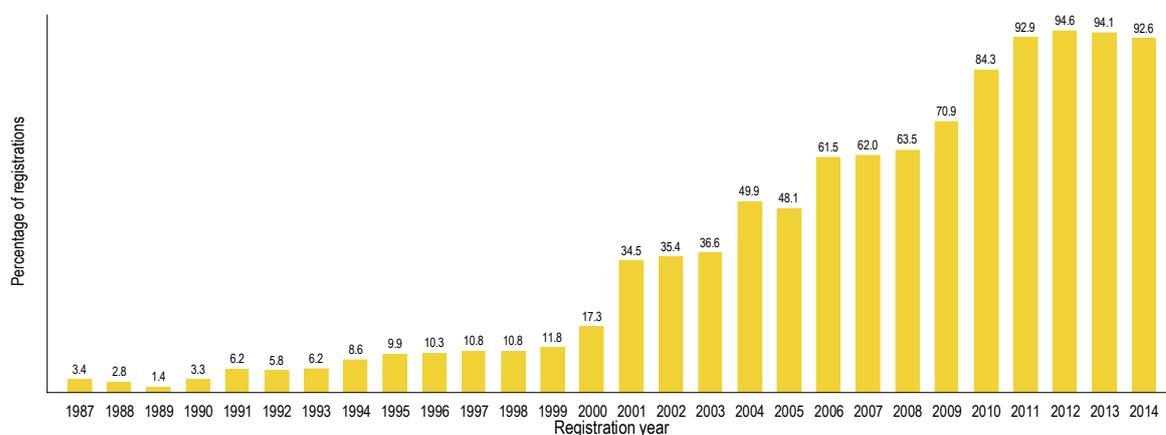


.. indicates not available.

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 in force data for Brazil and Italy were not available.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2015.

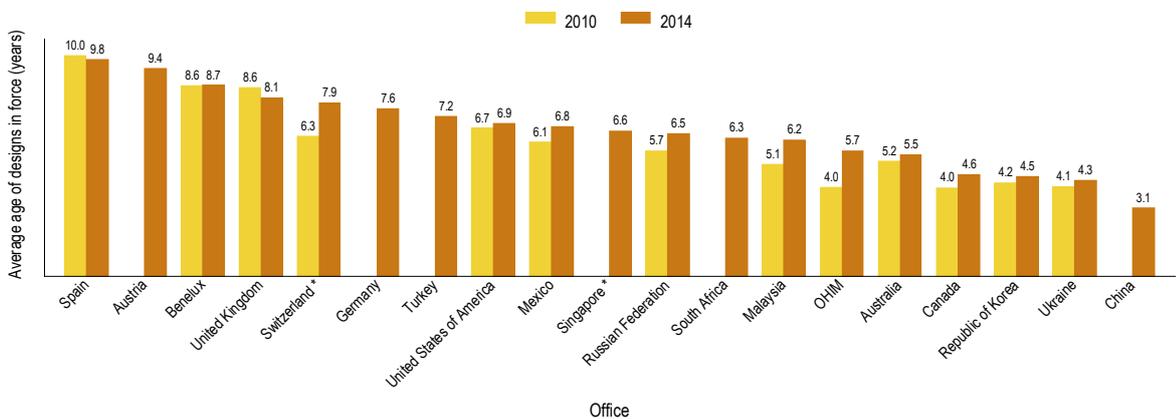
C28 Industrial design registrations in force in 2014 as a percentage of total registrations



Note: Percentages are calculated using the number of industrial designs registered in year *t* and in force in 2014 divided by the total number of industrial designs registered in year *t*. The graph is based on data from 73 offices (including most large offices, with the exception of Brazil, France, Italy and Japan) for which a breakdown of industrial design registrations in force by year of registration was available. Due to a change in methodology, this figure should not be compared with the ones published in previous years' editions.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2015.

C29 Average age of industrial design registrations in force at selected offices

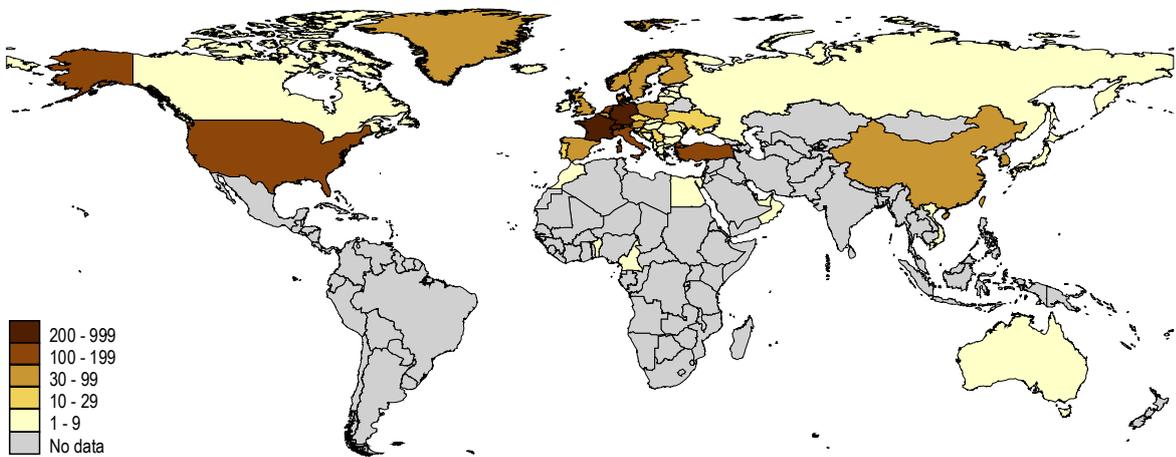


* indicates 2013 data.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2015.

Industrial design applications and registrations through the Hague System

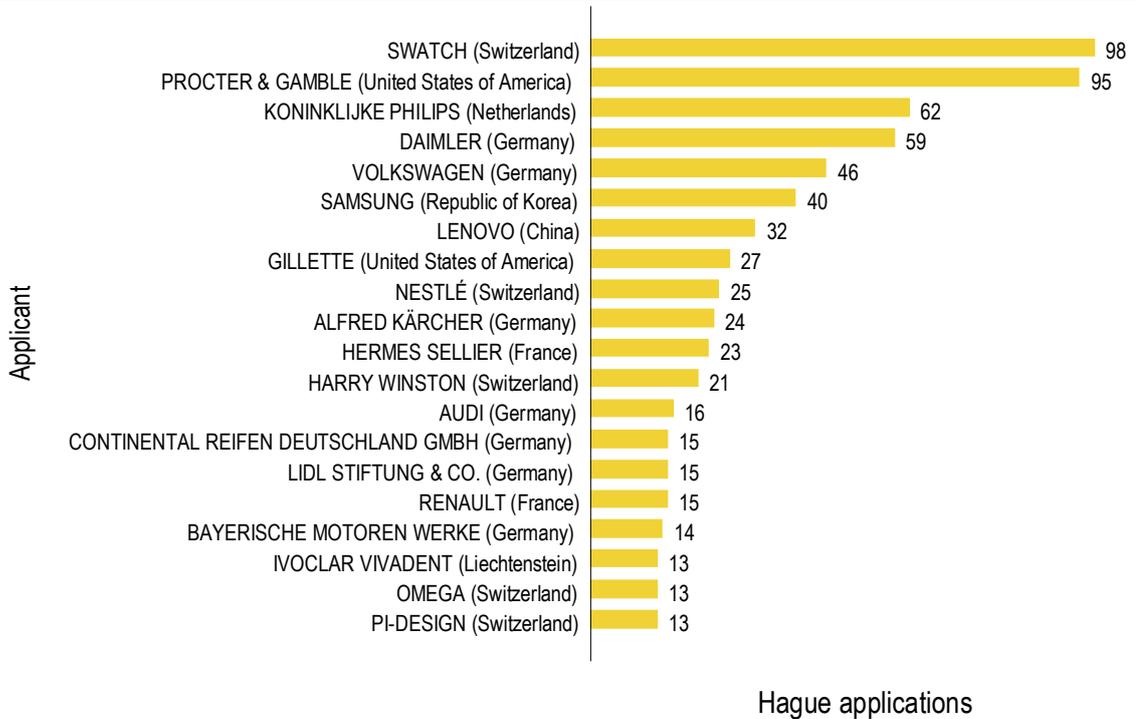
C30 Hague international application design count by origin, 2014



Note: Counts are based on the residency of the applicant, not the office of origin.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2015.

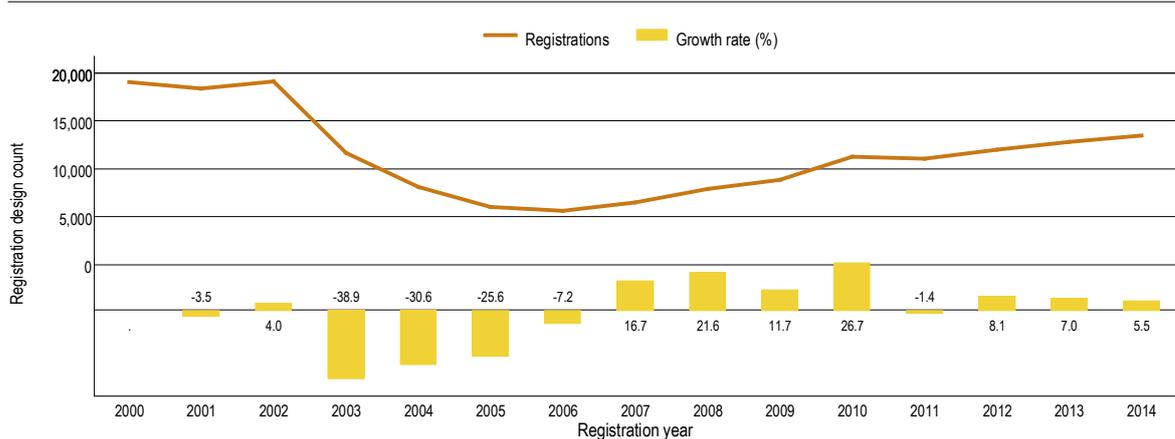
C31 Top Hague applicants, 2014



Hague applications

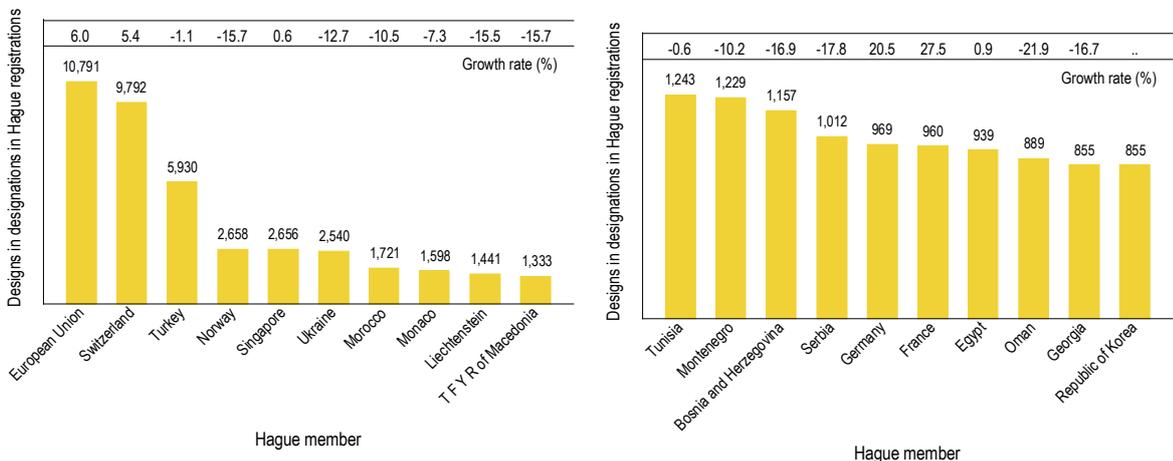
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2015.

C32 Trend in Hague international registration design counts



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2015.

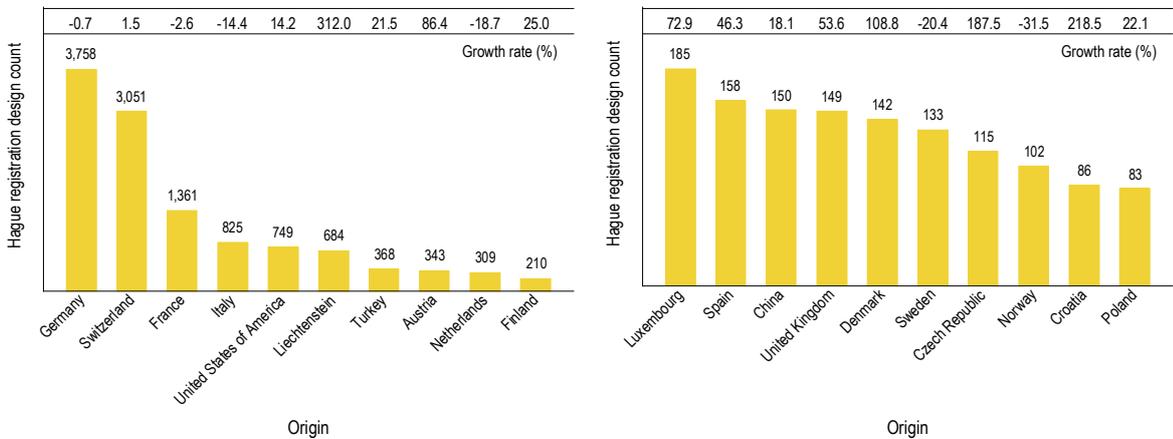
C33 Registration design counts for the top 20 designated Hague members, 2014



.. indicates not available.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2015.

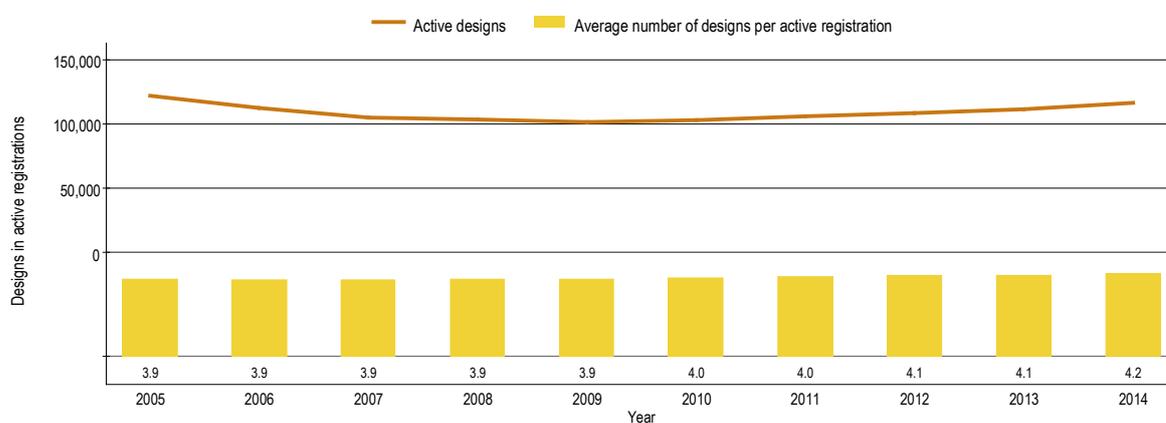
C34 Registration design counts for the top 20 origins, 2014



Note: Origin is defined as the country of the stated residence of the applicant on an international application.

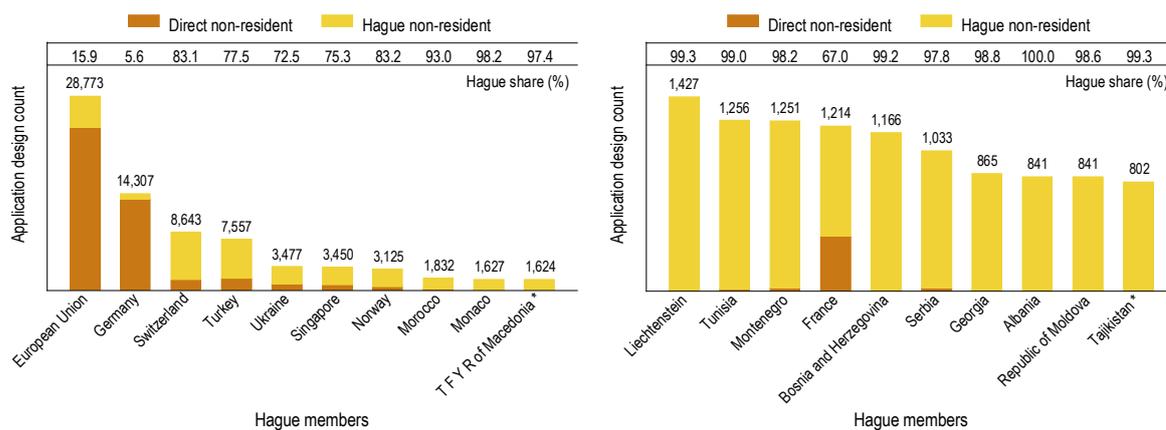
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2015.

C35 Trend in active international registration design counts



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2015.

C36 Non-resident application design counts by filing route for selected Hague members, 2014



* indicates 2013 data.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, October 2015.

Statistical tables

C37 Industrial design applications by office and origin, 2014

Name	Application design count by office			Application design count by origin	Equivalent application design count by origin	Hague international application design count	
	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Total (a)	Total (a)	Origin (e)	Designated Hague member
African Intellectual Property Organization	836	363	473	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	456
African Regional Intellectual Property Organization	154	31	123	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Albania	855	14	841	306	1,169	31	847
Algeria	920	825	95	825	825	..	n.a.
Andorra	..	..	..	11	11	2	n.a.
Angola	..	..	..	2	2	..	n.a.
Argentina	1,384	798	586	833	941	..	n.a.
Armenia	756	31	725	64	955	..	759
Australia	6,597	2,630	3,967	4,438	16,712	2	n.a.
Austria	2,400	1,185	1,215	6,501	70,734	344	n.a.
Azerbaijan (b,c)	1,058	54	1,004	70	70	..	927
Bahamas	24	23	1	65	470	..	n.a.
Bahrain	53	11	42	11	11	..	n.a.
Bangladesh	1,379	1,245	134	1,246	1,246	..	n.a.
Barbados (b,c)	5	2	3	27	81	..	n.a.
Belarus	469	171	298	278	278	..	n.a.
Belgium	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,745	32,308	106	n.a.
Belize (d)	571	..	571	15	15	..	600
Benelux	1,348	875	473	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	528
Benin (d)	30	..	30	10	170	1	17
Bermuda	..	..	..	15	150	..	n.a.
Bhutan (b,c)	2	0	2	..	..	..	n.a.
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	60	26	34	27	27	..	n.a.
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,230	64	1,166	77	212	3	1,145
Botswana	93	12	81	12	12	..	90
Brazil	6,590	3,693	2,897	4,514	9,854	..	n.a.
Brunei Darussalam	92	4	88	7	7	..	109
Bulgaria	930	885	45	1,994	29,318	6	42
Burkina Faso	..	..	..	1	17	..	n.a.
Cambodia	82	37	45	51	51	..	n.a.
Cameroon	..	..	..	41	697	31	n.a.
Canada	5,767	859	4,908	2,761	16,018	3	n.a.
Central African Republic	..	..	..	1	17	..	n.a.
Chad	..	..	..	1	17	..	n.a.
Chile	465	110	355	159	564	..	n.a.
China	564,555	548,428	16,127	556,501	673,546	141	n.a.
China, Hong Kong SAR	4,477	1,472	3,005	2,944	20,251	..	n.a.
China, Macao SAR	132	12	120	42	96	..	n.a.
Colombia	577	271	306	293	293	..	n.a.
Congo	..	..	..	4	68	..	n.a.
Costa Rica	47	7	40	15	15	..	n.a.
Côte d'Ivoire (d)	68	..	68	260	4,765	..	71
Croatia	1,185	522	663	990	3,930	73	710
Cuba	11	8	3	9	9	..	n.a.
Curaçao	..	..	..	1	1	..	n.a.
Cyprus	40	40	0	304	1,546	..	n.a.
Czech Republic	1,164	1,149	15	2,326	22,117	86	n.a.
Democratic People's Republic of Korea (d)	228	..	228	2	2	..	207
Democratic Republic of the Congo	..	..	..	2	2	..	n.a.
Denmark	400	140	260	2,580	44,257	155	241
Djibouti	2	0	2	..	..	..	n.a.
Dominican Republic	70	28	42	30	84	..	n.a.
Ecuador	..	..	..	2	2	..	n.a.
Egypt (d)	3,827	..	..	10	64	1	1,004
El Salvador	70	47	23	48	48	..	n.a.
Estonia	86	74	12	238	2,398	16	22

STANDARD FIGURES AND TABLES

Name	Application design count by office			Application design count by origin	Equivalent application design count by origin	Hague international application design count	
	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Total (a)	Total (a)	Origin (e)	Designated Hague member
Ethiopia	..	..	..	1	1	..	n.a.
Finland	362	307	55	2,176	27,745	211	57
France	15,517	14,303	1,214	30,495	225,711	1,559	986
Gabon (d)	25	..	25	4	68	..	39
Georgia	952	87	865	90	90	..	902
Germany	61,054	46,747	14,307	81,138	648,214	3,868	1,057
Ghana (d)	110	..	110	..	..	..	177
Greece	1,346	1,066	280	1,262	5,393	5	339
Guatemala	360	65	295	65	65	..	n.a.
Guinea	..	..	..	65	1,105	..	n.a.
Guinea-Bissau (b,c)	9	9	0	9	9	..	n.a.
Guyana	..	..	..	2	2	..	n.a.
Honduras (c)	20	..	..	17	17	..	n.a.
Hungary	854	789	65	1,273	6,889	4	60
Iceland	224	39	185	66	390	5	229
India	9,309	6,168	3,141	6,534	8,018	..	n.a.
Indonesia	3,731	2,534	1,197	2,572	2,653	..	n.a.
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	8,864	8,772	92	8,780	8,834	..	n.a.
Ireland	..	..	..	409	7,402	2	n.a.
Israel	..	..	..	800	8,657	1	n.a.
Italy	30,905	30,394	511	49,717	296,648	906	387
Jamaica	75	72	3	72	72	..	n.a.
Japan	29,738	24,868	4,870	40,055	112,366	20	n.a.
Jordan	52	17	35	18	18	..	n.a.
Kazakhstan	300	107	193	124	124	..	n.a.
Kenya	95	78	17	79	79	..	n.a.
Kiribati (b,c)	10	10	0	10	10	..	n.a.
Kuwait	..	..	..	1	1	..	n.a.
Kyrgyzstan	752	48	704	48	48	..	724
Latvia	185	79	106	164	2,135	4	118
Lebanon (b,d)	108	..	..	12	12	..	n.a.
Lesotho	..	..	..	1	1	..	n.a.
Liechtenstein	1,494	67	1,427	1,587	21,810	697	1,464
Lithuania	386	62	324	174	2,766	12	365
Luxembourg	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	970	16,578	132	n.a.
Madagascar	207	203	4	203	203	..	n.a.
Malaysia	1,882	827	1,055	1,027	1,216	..	n.a.
Mali (d)	23	..	23	8	120	..	39
Malta	10	10	0	207	4,986	8	n.a.
Marshall Islands	..	..	..	2	2	..	n.a.
Mauritius (b,c)	15	10	5	30	57	..	n.a.
Mexico	4,080	1,774	2,306	2,027	2,675	..	n.a.
Monaco	1,666	39	1,627	148	2,713	8	1,717
Mongolia	930	257	673	257	257	..	707
Montenegro	1,266	15	1,251	20	74	1	1,191
Morocco	5,526	3,694	1,832	3,718	3,844	6	1,832
Myanmar	..	..	..	4	4	..	n.a.
Namibia (d)	114	..	114	..	..	..	141
Nepal (b,c)	56	21	35	21	21	..	n.a.
Netherlands	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5,032	66,040	340	n.a.
New Zealand	3,217	1,030	2,187	1,574	4,652	..	n.a.
Nicaragua	9	0	9	..	..	..	n.a.
Niger (d)	28	..	28	2	18	..	27
Nigeria (b,c)	953	829	124	840	1,045	..	n.a.
Norway	3,823	698	3,125	1,416	7,183	104	2,996
Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market	98,273	69,500	28,773	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11,489
Oman (d)	889	..	889	2	29	1	950
Pakistan	558	475	83	487	703	..	n.a.
Panama	71	13	58	241	365	..	n.a.
Papua New Guinea (b,c)	35	1	34	1	1	..	n.a.

Name	Application design count by office			Application design count by origin	Equivalent application design count by origin	Hague international application design count	
	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Total (a)	Total (a)	Origin (e)	Designated Hague member
Paraguay	..	..	..	3	3	..	n.a.
Peru	319	104	215	107	107	..	n.a.
Philippines	1,348	829	519	859	940	..	n.a.
Poland (d)	48	..	48	4,766	119,418	120	66
Portugal	2,528	2,410	118	3,541	30,975	34	n.a.
Qatar	..	..	..	9	144	9	n.a.
Republic of Korea	68,441	63,082	5,359	71,980	127,811	125	984
Republic of Moldova	1,150	309	841	332	334	3	805
Romania	1,235	1,012	223	1,311	6,106	29	192
Russian Federation	7,313	3,183	4,130	4,082	6,890	1	n.a.
Rwanda	77	2	75	2	2	..	82
Saint Lucia (b,c)	1	1	0	1	1	..	n.a.
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2	0	2	..	..	..	n.a.
Samoa	20	15	5	23	23	..	n.a.
San Marino	..	..	..	92	389	..	n.a.
Sao Tome and Principe (d)	70	..	70	..	..	..	81
Saudi Arabia	685	234	451	271	703	..	n.a.
Senegal (d)	88	..	88	13	221	..	39
Serbia	1,184	151	1,033	318	857	14	955
Seychelles	..	..	..	119	1,577	..	n.a.
Singapore	4,268	818	3,450	1,873	8,697	60	2,996
Slovakia	441	340	101	601	6,352	32	n.a.
Slovenia (d)	519	..	519	221	5,135	17	540
South Africa	1,973	772	1,201	914	2,539	..	n.a.
Spain	18,309	17,833	476	22,672	121,436	172	422
Sri Lanka (b,c)	359	260	99	268	295	..	n.a.
Sudan	545	545	0	545	545	..	n.a.
Suriname (d)	63	..	63	..	..	..	69
Swaziland	..	..	..	16	16	..	n.a.
Sweden	570	549	21	4,156	49,975	162	n.a.
Switzerland	12,910	4,267	8,643	32,116	181,361	3,189	10,254
Syrian Arab Republic (d)	124	..	124	16	205	..	141
T F Y R of Macedonia (b,c)	1,728	104	1,624	115	115	5	1,309
Tajikistan (b,c)	803	1	802	1	1	..	505
Thailand	4,077	3,026	1,051	3,181	5,341	..	n.a.
Togo	..	..	..	3	51	..	n.a.
Trinidad and Tobago	259	179	80	179	179	..	n.a.
Tunisia	1,420	164	1,256	183	199	..	1,316
Turkey	48,799	41,242	7,557	42,876	60,687	427	6,368
Ukraine	8,436	4,959	3,477	5,183	6,155	44	2,587
United Arab Emirates	804	91	713	252	1,742	1	n.a.
United Kingdom	..	..	..	9,839	171,002	199	n.a.
United States of America	35,378	20,320	15,058	48,670	268,851	765	n.a.
Uruguay	77	20	57	28	82	..	n.a.
Uzbekistan	413	366	47	366	366	..	n.a.
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	..	..	..	11	38	..	n.a.
Viet Nam	2,609	1,736	873	1,843	1,843	6	n.a.
Yemen	37	18	19	18	18	..	n.a.
Zambia	40	29	11	29	29	..	n.a.
Others/Unknown	..	..	..	24,139	58,669	132	n.a.
Total (2014 estimates)	1,138,400	961,500	176,900	1,138,400	n.a.	14,441	65,479

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

b. 2013 data are reported for application design count by office.

c. 2013 data are reported for application design count by origin.

d. Only Hague designation data are available and/or the office has not reported 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 2015.

C38 Industrial design registrations by office and origin, and industrial designs in force, 2014

Name	Registration design count by office			Registration design count by origin	Equivalent registration design count by origin	Hague international registration design count	In force by office
	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Total (a)	Total (a)	Origin (e)	Total
African Intellectual Property Organization (c)	928	..	..	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..
African Regional Intellectual Property Organization	221	8	213	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	638
Albania	848	6	842	296	1,159	29	38
Algeria	121	115	6	117	117	..	2,017
Andorra	..	..	..	23	266	..	..
Angola	..	..	..	3	30	..	..
Antigua and Barbuda	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Argentina	1,271	677	594	708	897	..	..
Armenia	736	29	707	59	869	..	56
Aruba	..	..	..	7	196	..	..
Australia	6,550	2,478	4,072	4,074	14,847	1	52,419
Austria	2,433	919	1,514	6,907	69,223	343	10,383
Azerbaijan (e)	935	30	905	30	30	..	128
Bahamas	24	23	1	38	335	..	..
Bahrain	64	5	59	5	5	..	219
Bangladesh	802	677	125	678	678	..	..
Barbados	..	..	..	24	105	..	..
Belarus	551	269	282	409	625	..	354
Belgium	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,711	30,861	80	n.a.
Belize (d)	571	..	571	198	252	..	..
Benelux	1,234	754	480	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8,541
Benin (d)	30	..	30	..	..	..	..
Bermuda	..	..	..	34	709	..	..
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	56	23	33	24	24	..	550
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,263	54	1,209	73	181	4	357
Botswana	84	4	80	6	6	..	..
Brazil	4,334	2,080	2,254	2,683	10,810	..	..
Brunei Darussalam (b,c,e)	11	0	11	..	..	..	163
Bulgaria	668	614	54	1,464	18,852	17	2,702
Cambodia	29	10	19	10	10	..	..
Cameroon	..	..	..	..	..	10	..
Canada	6,243	928	5,315	2,649	22,575	2	37,452
Chile	723	55	668	106	106	..	2,340
China	361,576	346,751	14,825	353,099	455,107	150	1,154,683
China, Hong Kong SAR	4,300	1,421	2,879	2,678	19,769	..	34,919
China, Macao SAR	174	27	147	39	39	..	857
Colombia	526	208	318	274	274	..	3,651
Costa Rica	65	19	46	40	526	..	572
Côte d'Ivoire (d)	68	..	68	..	..	..	..
Croatia	1,163	481	682	946	3,562	86	5,233
Cuba	8	4	4	6	6	..	51
Curaçao	..	..	..	24	618	..	..
Cyprus	34	34	0	330	1,761	..	92
Czech Republic	1,429	1,132	297	2,443	19,723	115	3,434
Democratic People's Republic of Korea (d)	228	..	228	26	26	..	..
Denmark	376	121	255	2,407	42,194	142	1,787
Djibouti	2	0	2	..	..	..	9
Dominican Republic (b,c)	34	13	21	19	100	..	321
Ecuador	..	..	..	9	90	..	..
Egypt (d)	1,200	..	..	..	..	..	..
El Salvador	38	6	32	10	118	..	..
Estonia	71	59	12	253	4,330	14	1,355
Ethiopia	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Finland	279	223	56	1,865	25,220	210	2,657
France (d)	960	147	813	16,492	226,256	1,361	304,000
Gabon (d)	25	..	25	..	..	..	..

Name	Registration design count by office			Registration design count by origin	Equivalent registration design count by origin	Hague international registration design count	In force by office
	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Total (a)	Total (a)	Origin (e)	Total
Georgia	960	109	851	110	110	..	303
Germany	52,811	42,643	10,168	75,217	620,785	3,758	56,850
Ghana (d)	110	..	110	..	..	..	..
Greece	1,506	1,224	282	1,475	6,659	1	1,462
Guatemala	430	10	420	10	10	..	405
Guinea-Bissau (b,c)	6	6	0	7	7	..	..
Honduras (c,e)	39	..	..	16	16	..	216
Hungary	1,008	946	62	1,372	5,044	34	4,195
Iceland	222	38	184	65	416	4	831
India	7,057	4,179	2,878	4,390	5,983	..	49,556
Indonesia	3,878	2,334	1,544	2,365	2,365	24	27,849
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	3,268	3,164	104	3,169	3,169	..	11,221
Ireland	..	..	..	356	6,188	1	1,000
Israel	..	..	..	633	5,925	1	..
Italy	22,094	21,566	528	36,204	258,468	825	..
Jamaica	189	180	9	180	180	..	..
Japan	27,306	23,092	4,214	38,195	109,583	20	250,802
Jordan	56	25	31	27	54	..	2,026
Kazakhstan	282	92	190	96	96	..	1,014
Kenya	34	31	3	31	31	..	..
Kuwait	..	..	..	4	4	..	..
Kyrgyzstan	729	22	707	22	22	..	127
Latvia	182	76	106	112	760	3	417
Lebanon	..	..	..	58	544	..	..
Liechtenstein	1,490	67	1,423	1,762	25,981	684	84
Lithuania	390	47	343	111	1,515	5	312
Luxembourg	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	985	20,325	185	n.a.
Madagascar	172	169	3	169	169	..	1,418
Malaysia	1,891	532	1,359	712	1,387	..	16,848
Mali (d)	23	..	23	..	..	..	..
Malta	10	8	2	248	5,787	8	48
Mauritius (b,c)	66	14	52	23	50	..	..
Mexico	2,371	720	1,651	901	1,306	..	25,136
Monaco	1,661	24	1,637	74	1,073	8	379
Mongolia	754	76	678	76	76	..	22,128
Montenegro	1,237	3	1,234	8	62	2	115
Morocco	5,223	3,399	1,824	3,417	3,477	3	..
Namibia (d)	114	..	114	5	5	..	..
Nepal	9	5	4	5	5	..	..
Netherlands	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4,720	62,633	309	n.a.
New Zealand	2,677	795	1,882	1,176	2,958	..	9,745
Nicaragua	17	0	17	5	5	..	114
Niger (d)	28	..	28	..	..	..	..
Nigeria (b,c)	1,154	1,023	131	1,033	1,254	..	..
Norway	3,647	573	3,074	1,237	6,522	102	8,375
Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market	94,524	65,979	28,545	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	210,093
Oman (d)	889	..	889	15	15	..	..
Pakistan	592	502	90	502	502	..	7,182
Panama	148	5	143	241	268	..	399
Papua New Guinea (b,c,e)	25	1	24	1	1	..	3
Paraguay	..	..	..	3	3	..	..
Peru	427	91	336	97	97	..	2,547
Philippines	1,141	685	456	708	789	..	..
Poland (b,c)	1,397	1,318	79	4,957	93,268	83	10,626
Portugal	1,916	1,806	110	2,799	28,125	30	4,382
Qatar	..	..	..	9	90	9	..
Republic of Korea	57,029	51,372	5,657	60,660	129,484	53	301,298
Republic of Moldova	1,857	1,048	809	1,071	1,073	1	3,152

STANDARD FIGURES AND TABLES

Name	Registration design count by office			Registration design count by origin	Equivalent registration design count by origin	Hague international registration design count	In force by office
	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Total (a)	Total (a)	Origin (e)	Total
Romania	1,853	1,530	323	1,848	7,291	29	3,940
Russian Federation	5,874	2,350	3,524	3,057	6,164	4	25,490
Rwanda	72	0	72	..	..	..	..
Saint Lucia (b,c)	1	1	0	1	1	..	..
Samoa	19	14	5	36	144	..	19
San Marino	..	..	..	4	112	..	..
Sao Tome and Principe (d)	70	..	70	..	..	..	..
Saudi Arabia	1,036	237	799	245	299	..	2,515
Senegal (d)	88	..	88	1	1	..	..
Serbia	1,181	104	1,077	270	809	23	4,144
Seychelles	..	..	..	28	28	..	..
Singapore	4,314	758	3,556	1,743	10,511	55	14,587
Slovakia	455	314	141	537	5,856	16	887
Slovenia (d)	519	..	519	155	3,341	9	..
South Africa	892	343	549	525	2,469	..	14,581
Spain	20,069	19,585	484	23,800	115,000	158	35,158
Sri Lanka (b,c)	130	100	30	117	144	..	..
Sudan	247	247	0	247	247	..	120
Suriname (d)	63	..	63	..	..	..	..
Swaziland	..	..	..	5	5	..	..
Sweden	504	497	7	5,275	55,576	133	5,883
Switzerland	12,474	4,023	8,451	30,287	171,459	3,051	9,624
Syrian Arab Republic (d)	27	..	27	3	3	..	..
T F Y R of Macedonia (b,c,e)	1,675	32	1,643	52	52	2	2,792
Tajikistan (b,c,e)	801	0	801	..	..	..	47
Thailand	2,477	1,653	824	1,788	2,220	..	..
Trinidad and Tobago	57	29	28	31	31	..	..
Tunisia	1,418	162	1,256	163	163	..	..
Turkey	47,568	39,935	7,633	41,446	59,068	368	90,002
Ukraine	7,199	3,695	3,504	3,891	4,863	27	11,095
United Arab Emirates	368	6	362	145	1,765	..	..
United Kingdom	4,901	4,697	204	13,412	166,767	149	42,257
United Republic of Tanzania	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
United States of America	23,657	13,385	10,272	39,183	247,569	749	284,481
Uruguay	92	9	83	12	12	..	677
Uzbekistan	131	113	18	113	113	..	503
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	..	..	..	5	59	..	..
Viet Nam	1,963	1,144	819	1,155	1,182	6	8,975
Yemen	15	10	5	10	10	..	..
Zambia	22	15	7	15	15	..	..
Zimbabwe	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Others/Unknown	..	..	..	23,989	69,238	8	..
Total (2014 estimates)	864,877	699,844	165,033	864,877	n.a.	13,504	3,329,000

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

b. 2013 data are reported for registration design counts by office.

c. 2013 data are reported for registration design counts by origin.

d. Only Hague designation data are available and/or the office has not reported 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 2015.