

Industrial designs

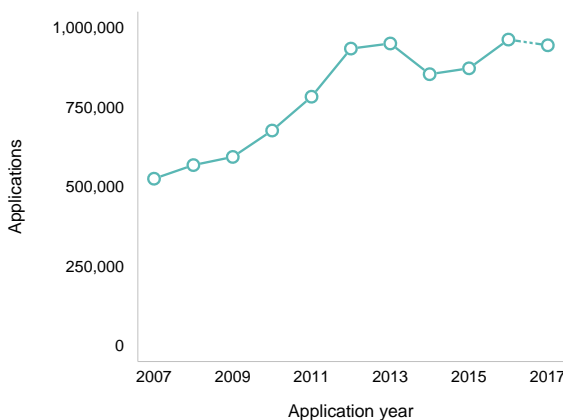
Highlights

Designs contained in applications totaled 1.24 million in the world

An estimated 945,100 applications were filed worldwide in 2017 (see figure 3.1). The number of designs contained in these applications (design count) totaled 1.24 million (see figure 3.2). Unfortunately, it is not possible to calculate a meaningful growth rate for global design applications in 2017. The intellectual property (IP) office of China changed its methodology in 2017 and now counts only those industrial design application filings for which the filing fees have been paid. As filings in China account for more than half of all industrial design applications filed around the world, comparison of 2016 and 2017 estimated world totals would not reflect the actual trend in global filing activity.

An estimated 945,100 industrial design applications were filed worldwide

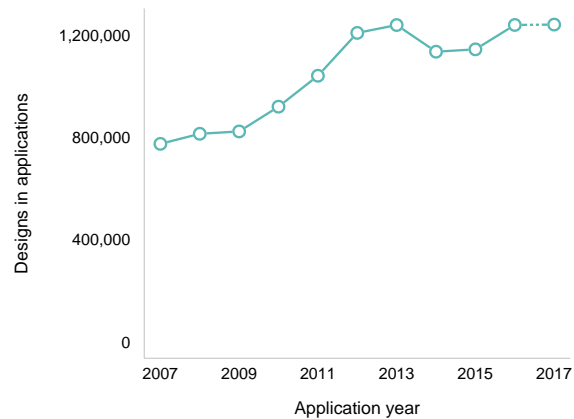
3.1. Industrial design applications worldwide, 2007–2017



Source: Figure C1.

The number of designs contained in applications totaled 1.24 million

3.2. Number of designs in industrial design applications worldwide, 2007–2017



Source: Figure C2.

Designs contained in applications filed at the U.K. IP office almost doubled

The office of China received applications containing 50.6% of all designs in applications filed worldwide in 2017, representing 628,658 designs. The office of China was followed by the European Union Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO) (111,021), the offices of the Republic of Korea (67,357), of Turkey (46,875) and of the United States of America (U.S.) (45,881) (see figure 3.3).

The top 20 offices combined accounted for 92.3% of designs in all applications. The 2017 annual growth rate for the office of China is not available due to its change in methodology, mentioned earlier. Of the 19 remaining offices, 13 saw increases in their application design count, among which six experienced double-digit growth (see figure C11). The offices of the United Kingdom (U.K.) (+92.1%), Spain (+23.5%) and Switzerland (+17.9%) saw the sharpest increases. The EUIPO (+6.2%) and the office of Japan (+4.7%) also had higher design counts in 2017 than in the previous year. In contrast, the offices of Germany (–18.5%), France (–17.8%) and Morocco (–12.5%) all saw significant decreases.

Among offices located in low- and middle-income countries, annual growth in 2017 was particularly high for Georgia (+82.1%), Ghana (+69.2%), Mongolia (+52%) and Malaysia (+27.1%). The offices of Bangladesh, Egypt, the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI) and the Republic of Moldova saw double-digit growth of between 12% and 18% (see figure C13).

Designs contained in resident applications accounted for 83.7% of the world total design count in 2017. The proportion was boosted by the high resident design share in China (97.2%). Resident design counts accounted for the majority of filing activity in all of the top 20 offices except for Canada (12.5%), Switzerland (32.9%) and Australia (37%).

An increase in the number of designs contained in resident applications had a positive impact on the overall annual growth rates for 10 of the top 20 offices, and for seven of them, it was the primary driver of growth, with particularly high contributions to total growth in both Spain and the U.K. The increases in resident design counts explain the overall growth seen at the offices of Brazil, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Russian Federation (see figure C11). An increase in the non-resident design count was the main or sole driver of growth at nine offices, which included the offices of Canada, the EUIPO, Switzerland and the U.S.

Design count

Some offices allow industrial design 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.

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 (BOIP) which has three, and the EUIPO (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. Therefore, 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.

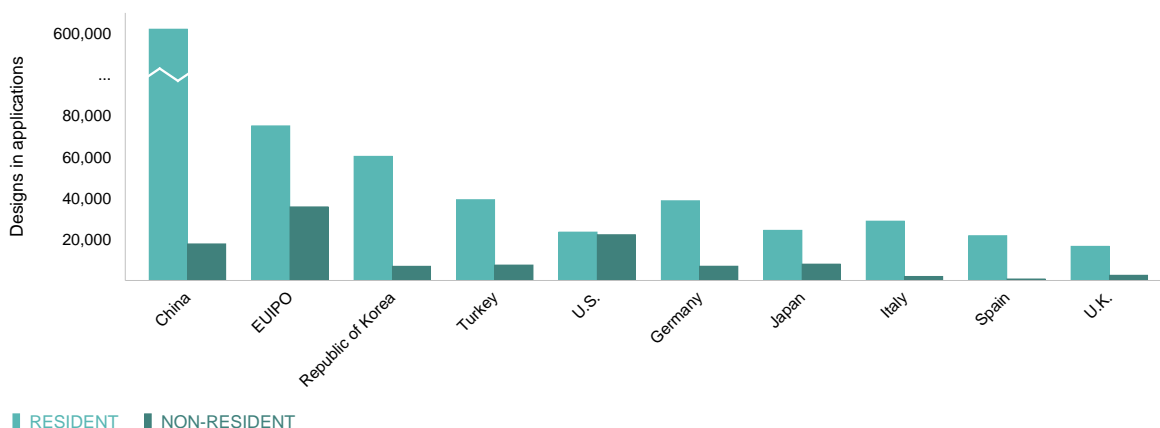
The offices of all upper middle-income countries combined received 59.1% of all designs contained in applications filed in 2017 (see table C7). China accounted for the vast majority of this share, with the other upper middle-income countries receiving only 8.5% of the world total. The combined share of the high-income countries stood at 36.8%. Offices of lower middle-income countries received 3.9% of the total, and those of low-income countries only 0.3%.

Between 2007 and 2017, average annual growth in design counts was 8% for upper middle-income countries.¹ Over the same period, offices in high-income (+1.6%), lower middle-income (+1.8%) and low-income (+1.3%) economies had much lower growth rates in comparison.

Asia accounted for more than two-thirds (67.9%) of all designs in applications filed worldwide in 2017 (see figure 3.4). It was followed by Europe (24.4%) and North America (4.2%). All geographical regions experienced positive average annual growth between 2007 and 2017, with Asia (+6.9%) and North America (+4.8%) experiencing the largest increases.

China received 50.6% of all designs contained in applications filed worldwide

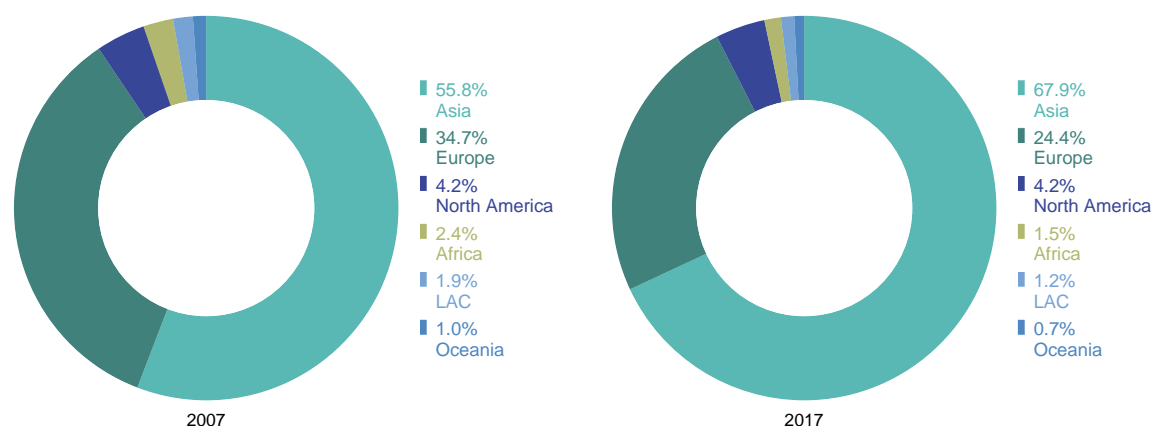
3.3. Application design counts for the top 10 offices, 2017



Source: Figure C10.

Offices located in Asia accounted for more than two-thirds of total filing activity

3.4. Application design counts by region, 2007 and 2017

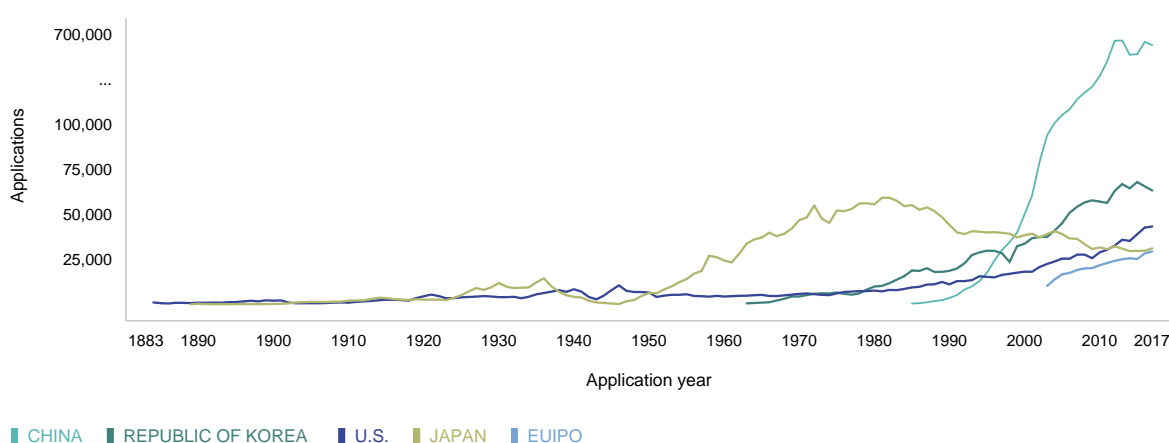


Source: Table C8.

Industrial design applications filed since 1883

Between 1883 and the early 1950s, the offices of Japan and the U.S. averaged similar numbers of applications, rarely exceeding 10,000. The office of Japan received the largest number of applications per year from the 1950s to the late 1990s, reaching approximately 50,000 annual filings at its peak. The office of China began receiving applications in 1985 and saw unprecedented growth: from 640 in 1985 to 660,000 in 2013. The office of the Republic of Korea surpassed the office of Japan in 2004 and has remained in second position since then. In 2012, the office of the U.S. moved ahead of the office of Japan to become the third largest. Ranked fifth is the EUIPO, which began receiving applications in 2003. Unlike the other four offices, the EUIPO has a multiple design system. Applications filed at the EUIPO contained 111,021 designs in 2017.

Trend in industrial design applications for the top five offices, 1883–2017



Source: Table C9.

Equivalent design counts from applicants in Japan increased by 16.2%

Applications received by offices from resident and non-resident applicants are referred to as office data, whereas applications filed by applicants at their home office (resident applications) or at foreign offices (applications abroad) are referred to as origin data. Here, industrial design statistics based on the origin of residence of the first named applicant are reported in order to complement the picture of industrial design activity worldwide. As with the office data, the 2017 annual growth rate for applicants residing in China is not available due to the change in how the office of China counts the applications it receives.

Applicants from China had the highest equivalent design count in 2017, numbering almost 858,000 (see map 3.5). They were followed by applicants residing in Germany (676,139), the U.S. (353,707) and Italy (304,664). Equivalent designs in applications filed abroad accounted for between 79% and 98% of the total for applicants from all of the top 20 origins, except for those from China (28.8%), Turkey (30.7%) and the Republic of Korea (48.9%).

Among the top 10 origins, the largest increases in equivalent design counts were experienced in Japan (+16.2%), Switzerland (+11.3%) and in the U.S. (+10.4%). In contrast, applicants from Italy (–16.5%), Spain (–12.4%) and the Republic of Korea (–11.5%) saw the sharpest decreases in equivalent design count compared to 2016 (see figure C17).

European countries dominate the top 20 origins with a total of 13, followed by five origins located in Asia and one each in Oceania and North America. In terms of income categories, 18 of the top 20 origins belong to the high-income group, while two upper middle-income countries – China and Turkey – also feature.

Applicants from Germany (615,045), the U.S. (330,139) and Italy (266,177) had the highest number of equivalent designs in applications filed abroad in 2017. Among the top 10 origins of equivalent designs in applications filed abroad, applicants from China (+54.9%), Japan (+20.5%), the U.S. (+11.5%) and Switzerland (+11.3%) saw the most pronounced increases.

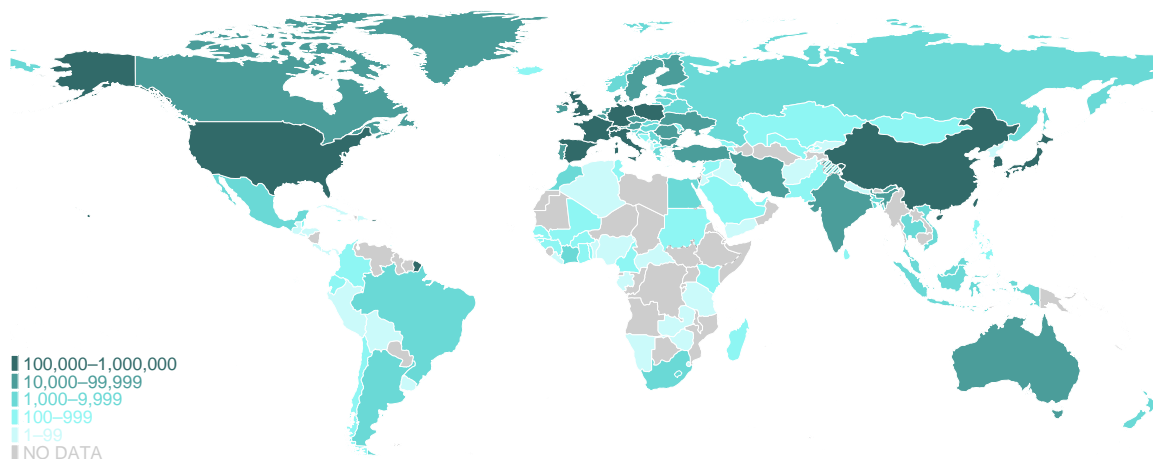
The Republic of Korea tops the ranking when adjusting for GDP and population

The Republic of Korea (3,265) had the highest resident design count per 100 billion US dollars (USD) of gross domestic product (GDP) in 2017 (see figure 3.6). It was followed by China (2,878) and Turkey (1,938). Germany, Italy and Spain each had ratios between 1,500 and 2,000. Among other European countries, Switzerland (887), France (689) and the Russian Federation (104) had much lower ratios.

The Republic of Korea (1,174) was also the country with by far the highest resident design count per million population in 2017 (see figure C26). It was followed by Germany (739) and Italy (636). Compared to the 2007 ratios, those for 2017 sharply increased for China (441) and Spain (543). Even though residents of Japan

Applicants from China had the highest equivalent design count

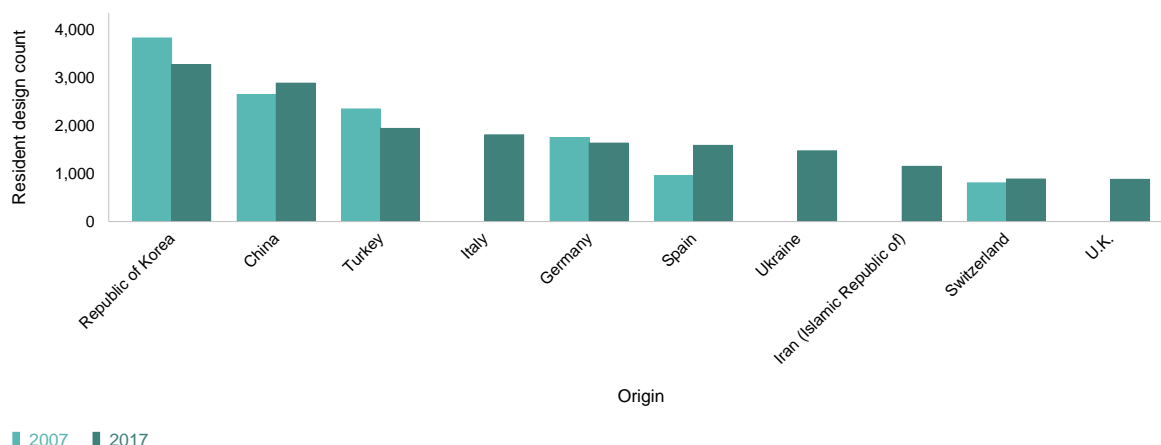
3.5. Equivalent design counts by origin, 2017



Source: Map C16.

The Republic of Korea had the highest number of designs per unit of GDP both in 2007 and 2017

3.6. Resident application design count per USD 100 billion GDP for the top 10 origins, 2007 and 2017



Source: Figure C25.

and the U.S. ranked among the top five in terms of industrial design application filings, their 2017 ratios of resident design count per million population were relatively low, with ratios of 193 and 72, respectively.

Furnishing and clothing remained the most recorded classes

The Locarno classification includes 32 classes of industrial designs. In 2017, the classes that accounted for the largest shares of the world total remained furnishings (10%), clothing (8.5%) and packages and containers (7.2%). These three classes combined accounted for one-quarter of all designs in applications (see figure C22).

Grouping the Locarno classes into 12 industry sectors highlights the most important sectors for designs contained in industrial design applications filed in each country. For all of the top 10 offices for which data were available, at least one-third of their total design count was concentrated in just three sectors, although these top three sectors varied from office to office (see figure 3.7). For example, advertising, furniture and household goods and textiles and accessories accounted for 71.4% of total design count at the office of France and 64.8% at the office of Germany. Leisure and education, packaging and transport were the top three sectors at the office of the Russian Federation and represented 35.4% of total design count.

In half of the top 10 countries of origin, the majority of designs in applications were filed among their top three sectors, with applicants residing in Switzerland (70.1%) and Italy (67.7%) recording the highest level of concentration among their top three sectors (see figure C24). The textiles and accessories sector was among the top three sectors for nine of the top 10 origins, whereas furniture and household goods featured in the top three sectors for six of them.

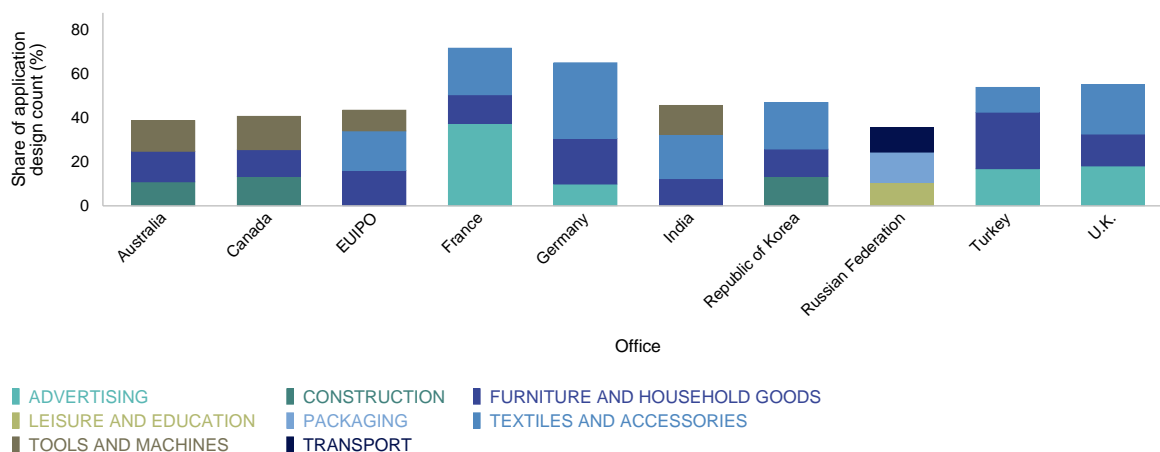
Industrial design registrations worldwide rose to 711,400

An estimated 711,400 industrial designs were registered worldwide in 2017. This represents an annual increase of 0.8%, following a drop of 3.5% in 2016 (see figure C4). This growth was mainly due to a considerable increase in the number of registrations issued by the U.K. office, which registered 17,195 applications in 2017, more than doubling the number of registrations it recorded the previous year.

An estimated 985,900 designs were contained in applications registered in 2017, up 1.5% on 2016. The office of China accounted for nearly 45% of all designs in applications registered worldwide, and the top 20 offices combined comprised 91% of the total. Among these offices, 12 saw annual growth, including the U.K. (+102.7%), India (+39%), Spain (+27.6%) and Switzerland (+19%). In contrast, the offices of the Republic of Korea (-11.6%), Brazil (-10.8%) and Canada (-9.1%) all saw sharp decreases in the number of designs registered (see figure C14).

Designs related to textiles and accessories accounted for a fifth of total design in India and the Republic of Korea

3.7. Distribution of application design counts by the top three sectors and for the top 10 offices, 2017



Source: Figure C23.

Around 1.46 million industrial design registrations were in force in China

A record 3.75 million industrial design registrations were in force worldwide in 2017, up 5% on 2016 (see figure C27). The number of registrations in force in China increased by 105,504 to reach 1.46 million, representing 38.9% of the world total. China was followed by the Republic of Korea (339,350), the U.S. (321,314), Japan (254,060) and the EUIPO (210,605). The top five offices saw growth of between 0.3% (Republic of Korea) and 8.1% (EUIPO).

German applicants remained the largest users of the Hague System

The Hague System offers applicants an advantageous way to seek industrial design protection internationally as an alternative to using the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property. For further information and statistics on the System, see the *Hague Yearly Review 2018*.

In 2017, the Hague System received 5,213 international applications, down 6.3% on 2016. These applications contained 19,429 designs, representing an annual growth of 3.8% (see figure C31). It was the 11th consecutive year of growth in application design counts.

Applicants residing in Germany remained the largest users of the Hague System, with 4,261 designs in applications. They were followed by those residing in Switzerland (2,935), the Republic of Korea (1,742), the U.S. (1,661) and France (1,396). These five origins

combined accounted for 61.7% of the total. While the U.S. (+17.8%), France (+15.2%), Switzerland (+14.9%) and Germany (+8.8%) all experienced sharp increases in design count, the Republic of Korea (−7.4%) saw its first drop since joining the System in 2014.

The European Union (EU) was the most designated Hague member with 15,124 designs in designations in 2017. It was followed by Switzerland (9,604), Turkey (6,615), the U.S. (4,534) and Norway (3,546). Of these top five designated Hague members, all saw annual growth ranging from 1.2% for the EU to 9% for Switzerland, except for the U.S., which saw its design count decrease by 4% compared to 2016.

1 The recent methodological change of the office of China affects this growth rate but, given the long-term nature of the comparisons, the resulting bias is relatively small.

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Industrial design applications and registrations worldwide

C1. Trend in industrial design applications worldwide, 2004–2017



Note: China's 2017 data are not comparable with its previous year's data due to the new way in which the IP office of China counts its applications data. Prior to 2017, it included all applications received; however, starting in 2017, China's application count data include only those applications for which the office has received the necessary application fees. As China accounts for the bulk of the global total, it is not possible to report the 2017 worldwide application growth rate. World totals are WIPO estimates using data covering 151 IP offices. These totals include the numbers of applications filed directly with national and regional offices (known as the "Paris route") as well as the numbers of designations received via the Hague System (where applicable).

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2018.

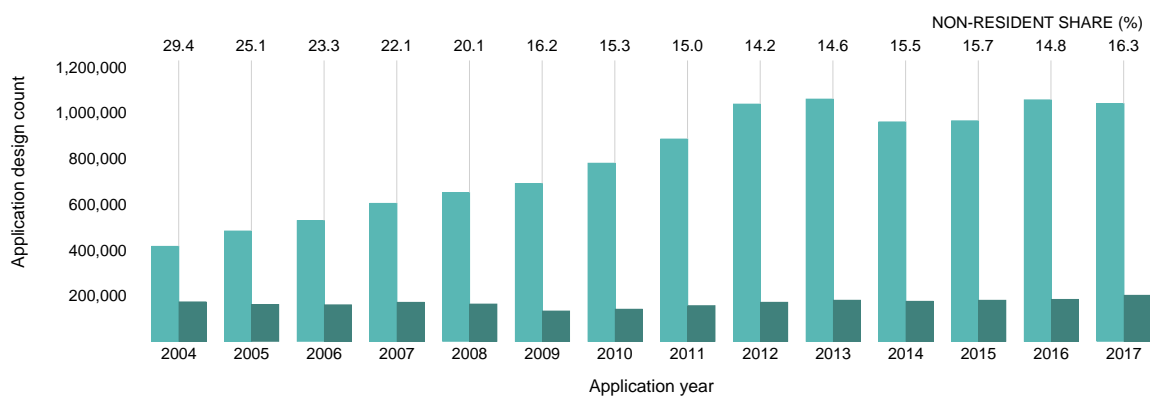
C2. Trend in application design counts worldwide, 2004–2017



Note: China's 2017 data are not comparable with its previous year's data due to the new way in which the IP office of China counts its applications data. Prior to 2017, it included all applications received; however, starting in 2017, China's application count data include only those applications for which the office has received the necessary application fees. As China accounts for the bulk of the global total, it is not possible to report the 2017 worldwide application growth rate. World totals are WIPO estimates using data covering 151 IP offices. These totals include design counts in applications filed directly with national and regional offices (known as the "Paris route") as well as design counts in designations received via the Hague System (where applicable). See the glossary for the definition of design count.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2018.

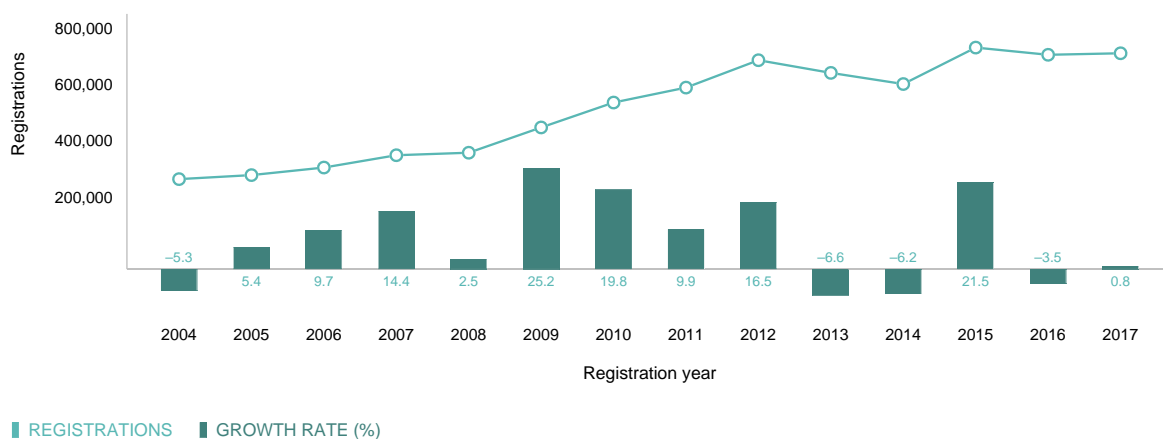
C3. Resident and non-resident application design counts worldwide, 2004–2017



Note: World totals are WIPO estimates using data covering 151 IP offices. These totals include design counts in applications filed directly with national and regional offices (known as the “Paris route”) as well as design counts in designations received via the Hague System (where applicable). See the glossary for the definition of design count.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2018.

C4. Trend in industrial design registrations worldwide, 2004–2017



Note: World totals are WIPO estimates using data covering 147 IP offices. These totals include the numbers of registrations issued by national and regional offices for applications filed directly with offices (known as the “Paris route”) as well as for designations received via the Hague System (where applicable).

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2018.

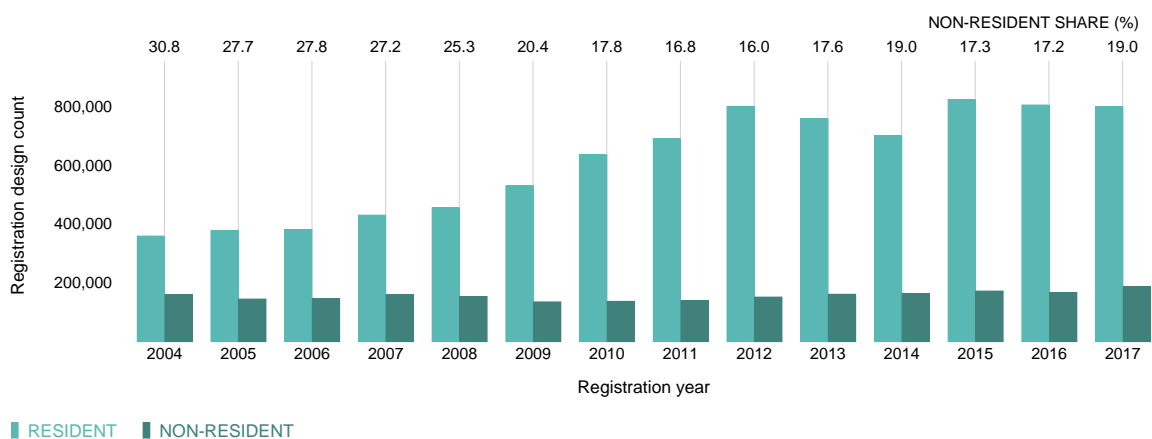
C5. Trend in registration design counts worldwide, 2004–2017



Note: World totals are WIPO estimates using data covering 147 IP offices. These totals include design counts in registrations issued by national and regional offices for applications filed directly with offices (known as the “Paris route”) as well as for designations received via the Hague System (where applicable). See the glossary for the definition of design count.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2018.

C6. Resident and non-resident registration design counts worldwide, 2004–2017



Note: World totals are WIPO estimates using data covering 147 IP offices. These totals include design counts in registrations issued by national and regional offices for applications filed directly with offices (known as the “Paris route”) as well as for designations received via the Hague System (where applicable). See the glossary for the definition of design count.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2018.

Industrial design applications and registrations by office

C7. Application design counts by income group, 2007 and 2017

Income group	Number of designs in applications		Resident share (%)		Share of world total (%)		Average growth (%)
	2007	2017	2007	2017	2007	2017	2007–2017
High-income	390,800	456,500	71.1	70.8	50.4	36.8	1.6
Upper middle-income	341,200	734,100	88.6	93.4	44.0	59.1	8.0
<i>Upper middle-income without China</i>	<i>73,800</i>	<i>105,400</i>	<i>66.2</i>	<i>71.3</i>	<i>9.5</i>	<i>8.5</i>	<i>3.6</i>
Lower middle-income	40,400	48,100	48.4	61.5	5.2	3.9	1.8
Low-income	3,000	3,400	33.4	29.9	0.4	0.3	1.3
World	775,400	1,242,100	77.5	83.7	100.0	100.0	4.8

Note: Average growth rate is provided for 2007–2017, as the change in the method of reporting application data at the IP office of China has limited impact on long-term average growth rates. Totals by income group are WIPO estimates using data covering 151 IP offices. Each category includes the following number of offices: high-income countries/economies (57), upper middle-income (43), lower middle-income (37) and low-income (14). Data for the European Union Intellectual Property Office are allocated to the high-income group because most EU member states are high-income countries. For similar reasons, data for the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization and the African Intellectual Property Organization are allocated to the low-income group. For information on income group classification, see the data description section.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2018.

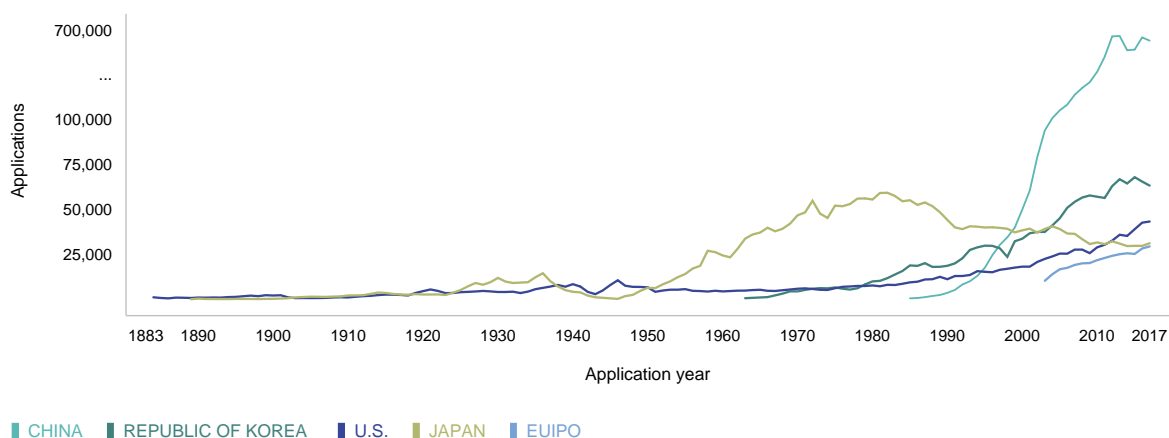
C8. Application design counts by region, 2007 and 2017

Region	Number of designs in applications		Resident share (%)		Share of world total (%)		Average growth (%)
	2007	2017	2007	2017	2007	2017	2007–2017
Africa	18,400	18,900	47.4	55.7	2.4	1.5	0.3
Asia	432,900	843,700	89.6	92.1	55.8	67.9	6.9
Europe	268,800	302,600	66.5	71.7	34.7	24.4	1.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	14,600	15,500	41.3	47.9	1.9	1.2	0.6
North America	32,800	52,400	48.9	46.5	4.2	4.2	4.8
Oceania	7,900	9,000	42.2	35.6	1.0	0.7	1.3
Total	775,400	1,242,100	77.5	83.7	100.0	100.0	4.8

Note: Average growth rate is provided for 2007–2017, as the change in the method of reporting application data at the IP office of China has limited impact on long-term average growth rates. Totals by geographical region are WIPO estimates using data covering 151 IP offices. Each region includes the following number of offices: Africa (29), Asia (41), Europe (46), Latin America and the Caribbean (28), North America (2) and Oceania (5). For information on geographical region classification, see the data description section.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2018.

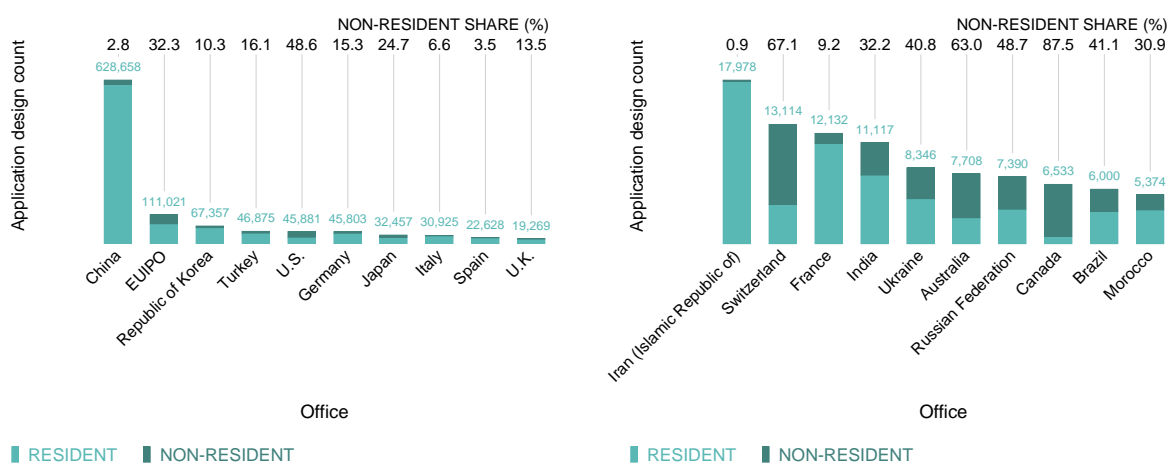
C9. Trend in industrial design applications for the top five offices, 1883–2017



Note: The decrease in applications at the IP office of China in 2017 is mostly explained by the new way in which the office counts its applications data. Prior to 2017, it included all applications received; however, starting in 2017, China's application count data include only those applications for which the office has received the necessary application fees. EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office. 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 2017 totals.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2018.

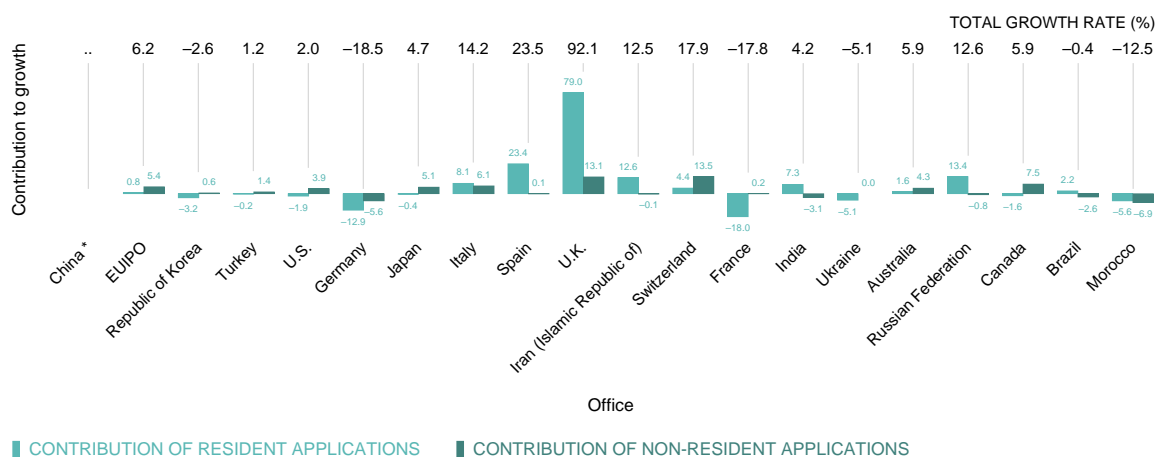
C10. Application design counts for the top 20 offices, 2017



Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2018.

C11. Contribution of resident and non-resident application design counts to total growth for the top 20 offices, 2016–2017

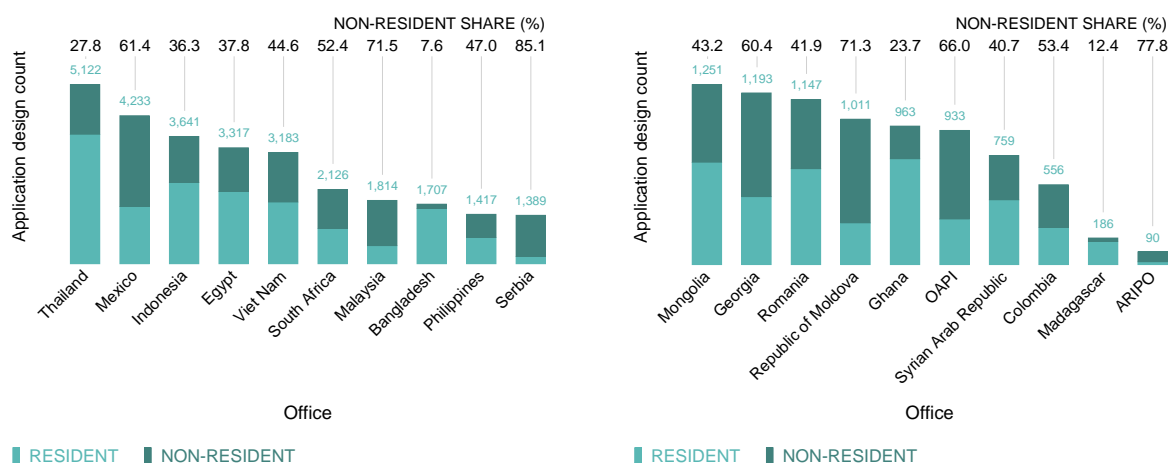


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Note: * China's 2017 data are not comparable with its previous year's data due to the new way in which the IP office of China counts its applications data. Prior to 2017, it included all applications received; however, starting in 2017, China's application count data include only those applications for which the office has received the necessary application fees. For this reason, it is not possible to report China's 2017 growth rate. EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office. This figure shows total growth in application design counts, broken down by the respective contributions of resident and non-resident filings. For example, total design counts in Italy grew by 14.2%, with resident applicants contributing 8.1 percentage points to this overall growth.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2018.

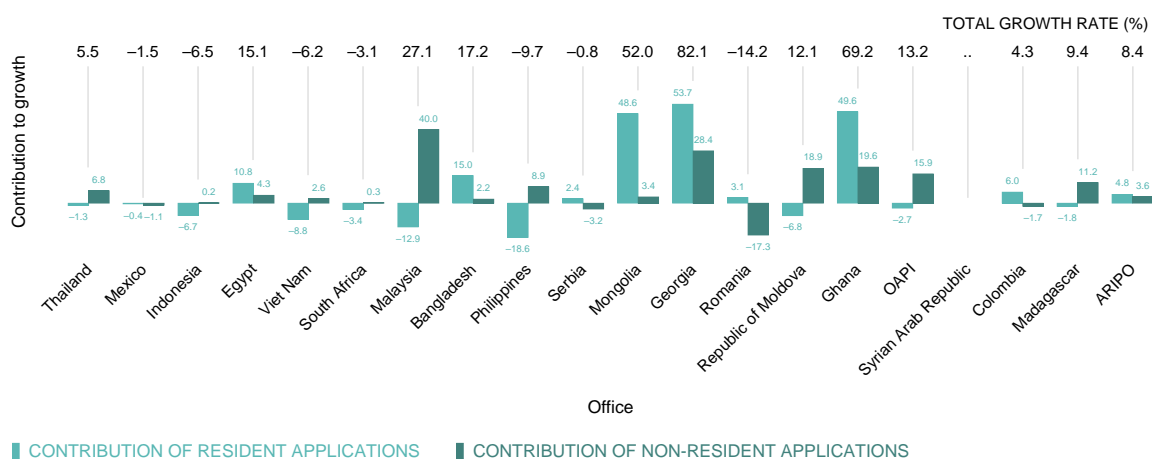
C12. Application design counts for offices of selected low- and middle-income countries, 2017



Note: ARIPO is the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization. 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 presented in the statistical table at the end of this section.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2018.

C13. Contribution of resident and non-resident application design counts to total growth for offices of selected low- and middle-income countries, 2016–2017

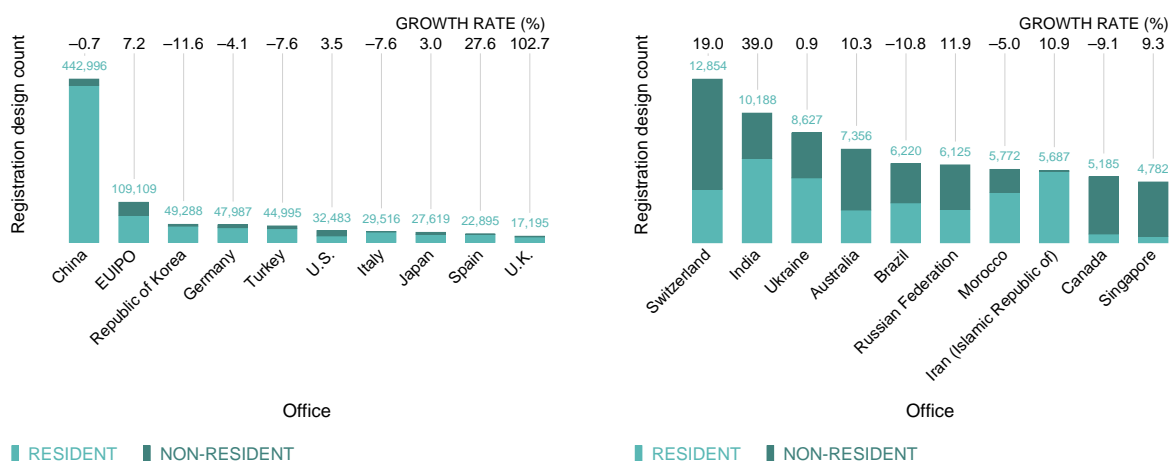


.. indicates not available.

Note: ARIPO is the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization. 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. This figure shows total growth in design counts, broken down by the respective contributions of resident and non-resident filings. For example, the total design count in Ghana grew by 69.2%, with resident applicants contributing 49.6 percentage points to this overall growth.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2018.

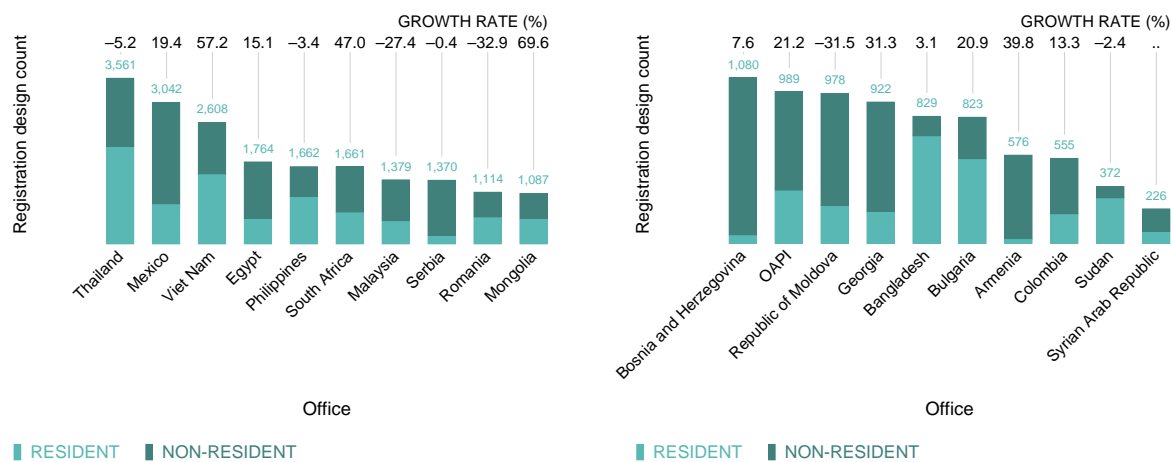
C14. Registration design counts for the top 20 offices, 2017



Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office. Registration design count data for France are not available.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2018.

C15. Registration design counts for offices of selected low- and middle-income countries, 2017



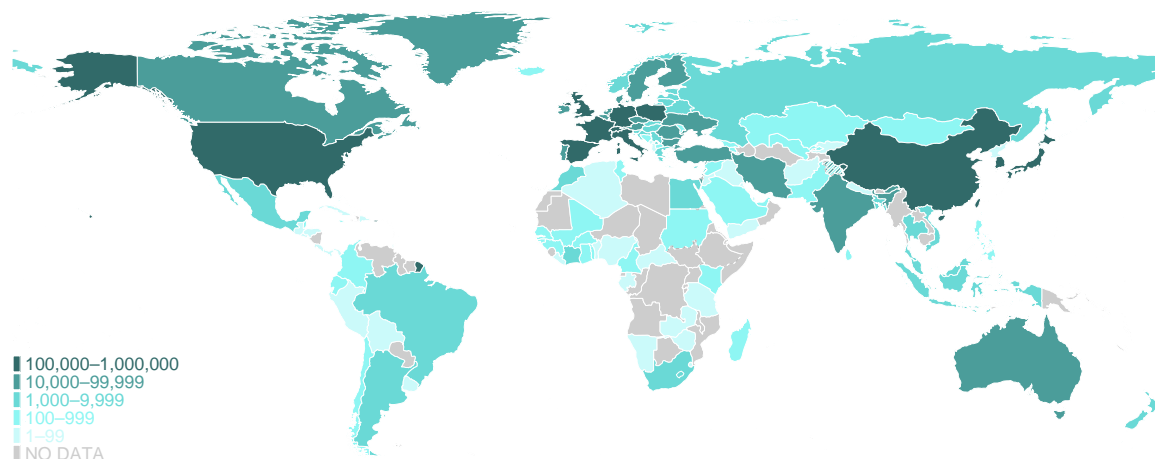
.. indicates not available.

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 presented in the statistical table at the end of this section.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2018.

Application design counts by origin

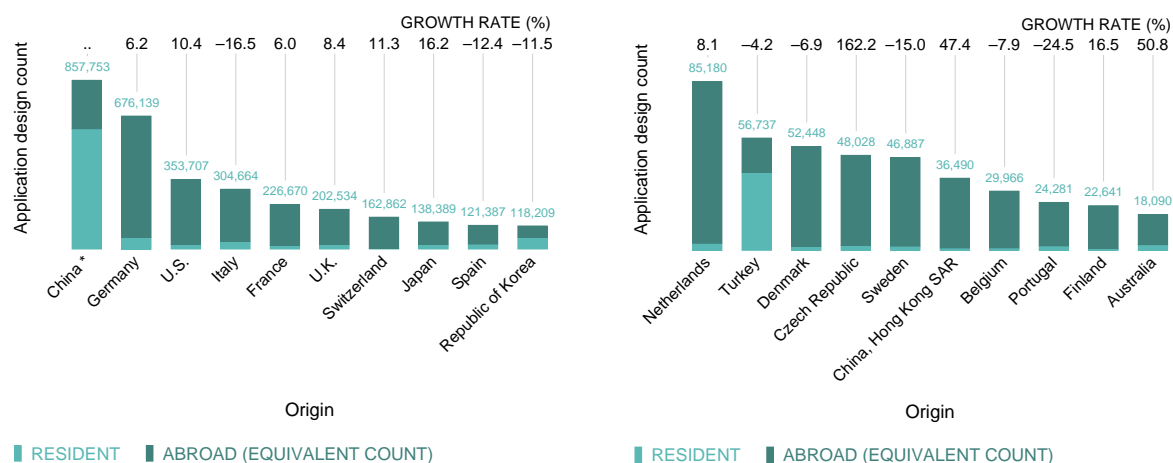
C16. Equivalent application design counts by origin, 2017



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 member states of those offices. See the glossary for the full definition of equivalent application and design count.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2018.

C17. Equivalent application design counts for the top 20 origins, 2017



.. indicates not available.

Note: * China's 2017 data are not comparable with its previous year's data due to the new way in which the IP office of China counts its applications data. Prior to 2017, it included all applications received; however, starting in 2017, China's application count data include only those applications for which the office has received the necessary application fees. For this reason, it is not possible to report China's 2017 growth rate (see the data description section for further details). 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 to be a resident filing if the applicant is a resident of one of that office's member states. See the glossary for the definition of equivalent application and design count.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2018.

C18. Application design counts for the top 20 origins, 2017



.. indicates not available.

Note: China's 2017 data are not comparable with its previous year's data due to the new way in which the IP office of China counts its applications data. Prior to 2017, it included all applications received; however, starting in 2017, China's application count data include only those applications for which the office has received the necessary application fees. For this reason, it is not possible to report China's 2017 growth rate (see the data description section for further details). Data are based on absolute count, not equivalent count. 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 to be a resident filing if the applicant is a resident of one of that office's member states.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2018.

C19. Application design counts for selected low- and middle-income origins, 2017

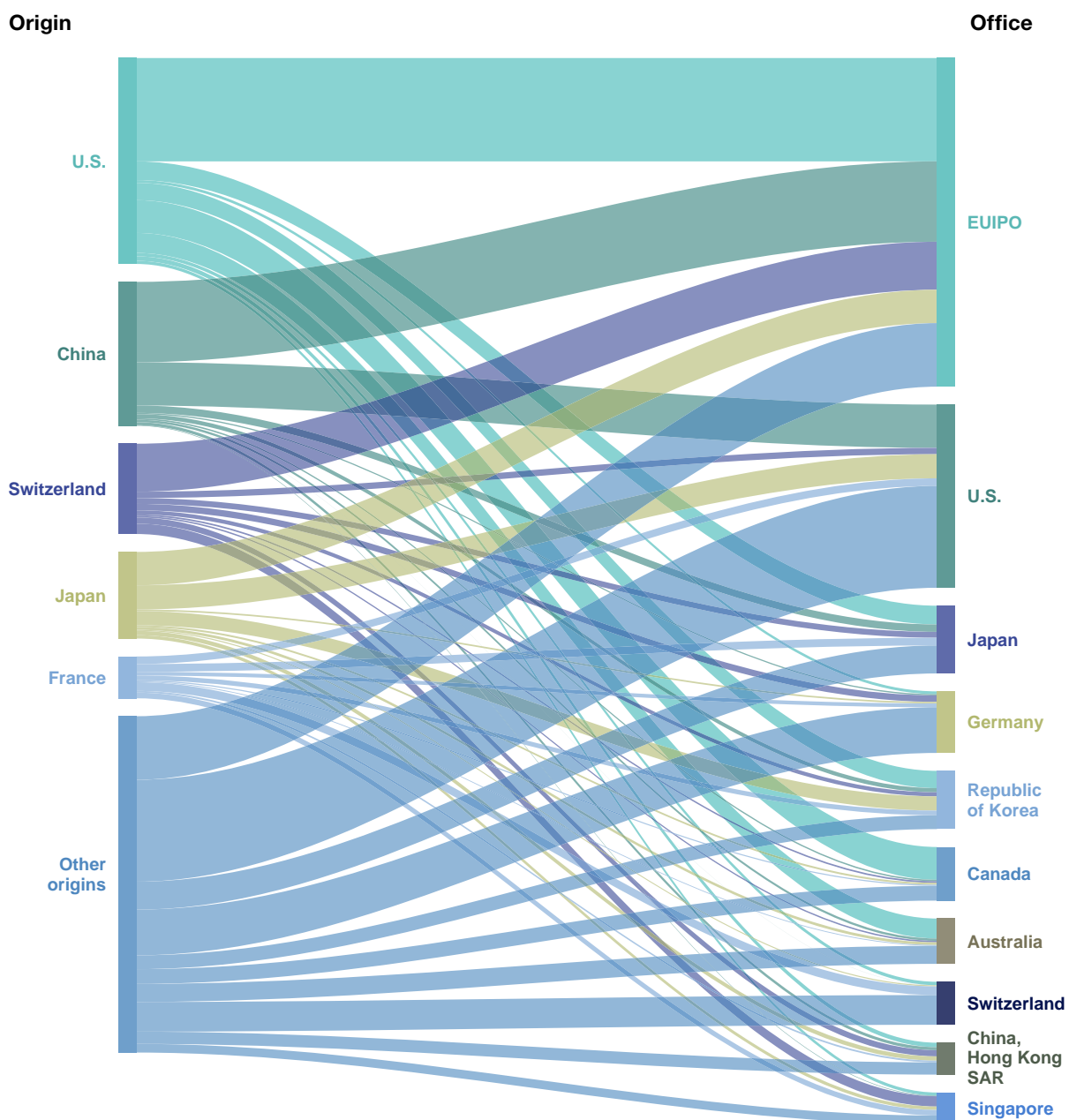


.. indicates not available.

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.

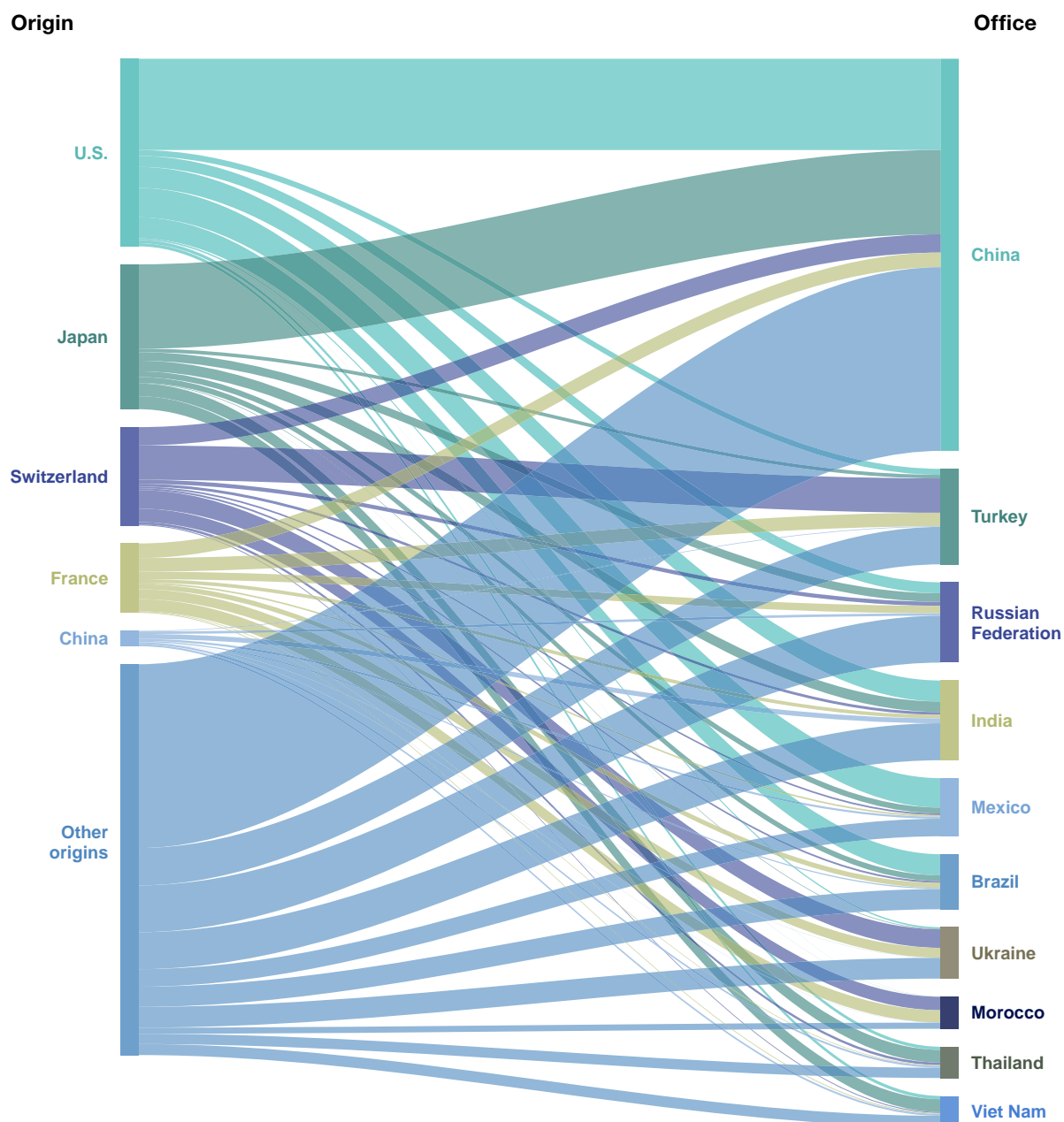
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2018.

C20. Flows of non-resident design counts for the top five origins and the top 10 offices of high-income economies, 2017



Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office. Data are based on absolute count, not equivalent count.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2018.

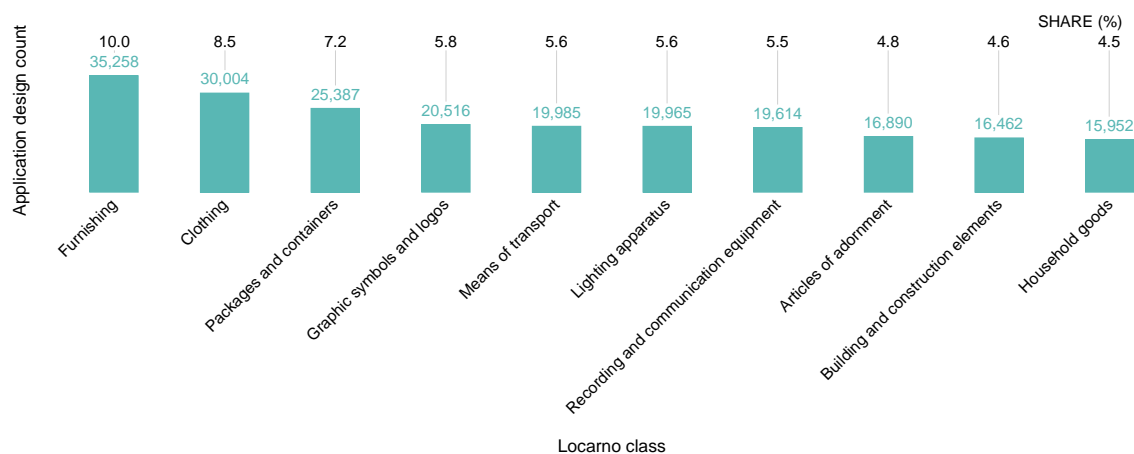
C21. Flows of non-resident design counts for the top five origins and the top 10 offices of low- and middle-income economies, 2017



Note: Data are based on absolute count, not equivalent count.
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2018.

Application design counts by Locarno class and industry sector

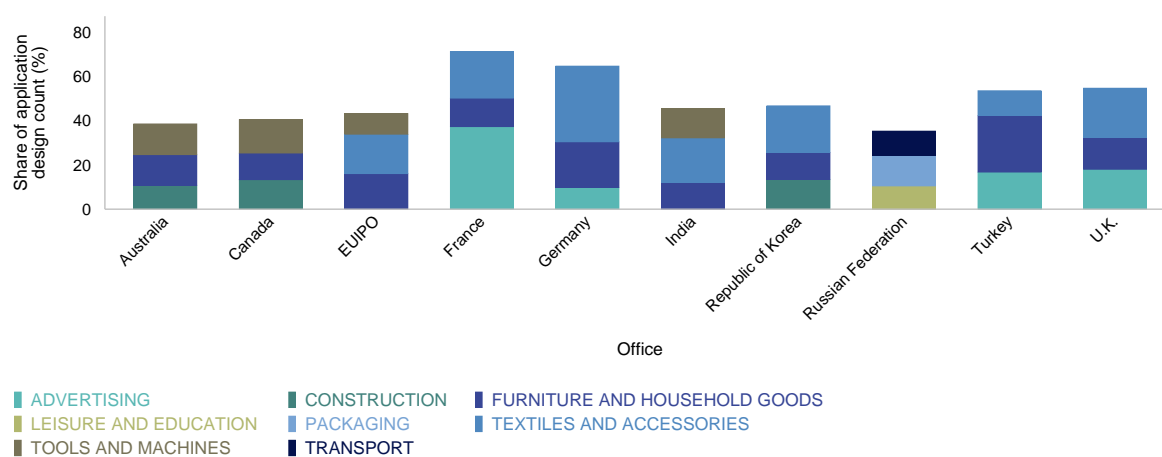
C22. Application design counts by Locarno class, 2017



Note: See annex C for class numbers. These figures are based on data from 107 IP offices. Data for several large offices are not available or are incomplete, including the offices of China, Japan and the U.S.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2018.

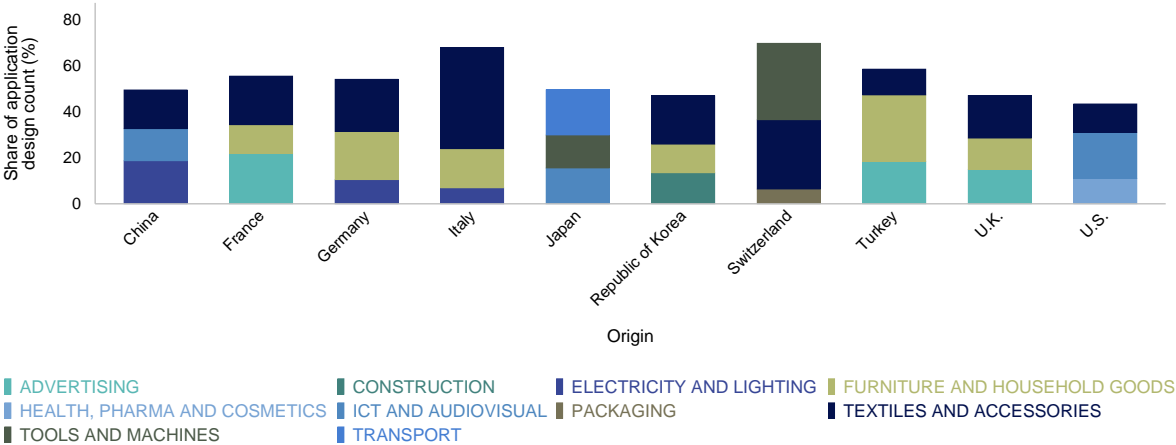
C23. Distribution of application design counts by the top three sectors and for the top 10 offices, 2017



Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office. 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 2017 totals. Data for several large offices are not available or are incomplete, including the offices of China, Japan and the U.S.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2018.

C24. Distribution of application design counts by the top three sectors for the top 10 origins, 2017

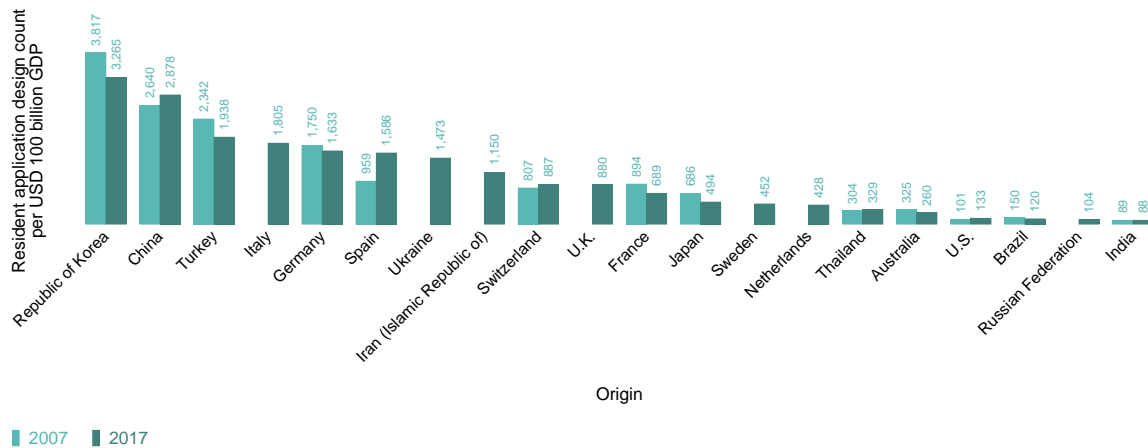


Note: A concordance table produced by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) was used to convert the 32 classes into 12 industry sectors (see annex C for definitions). These figures are based on data from 107 IP offices. Data for several large offices are not available or are incomplete, including the offices of China, Japan and the U.S.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2018.

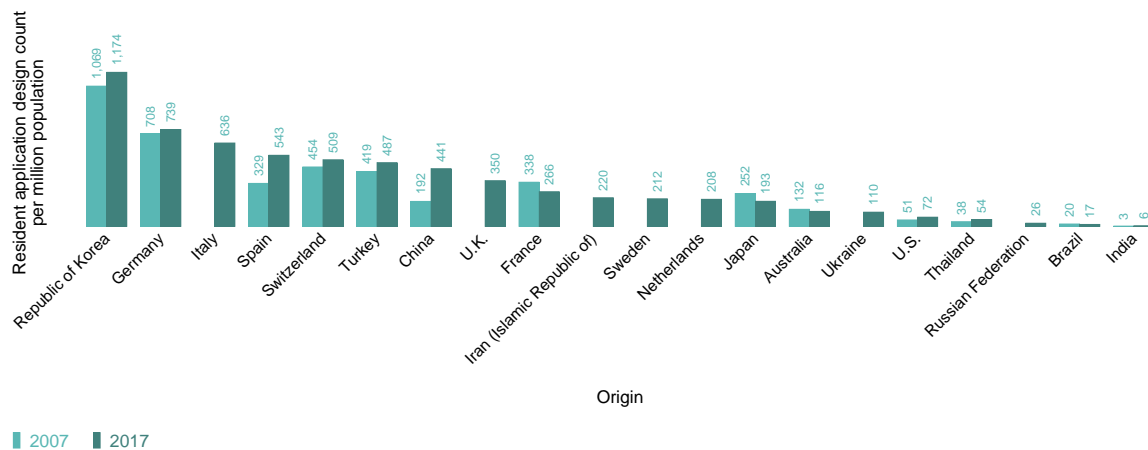
Application design count in relation to GDP and population

C25. Resident application design count per USD 100 billion of GDP for the top 20 origins, 2007 and 2017



Note: GDP data are in constant 2011 US PPP dollars. Origins were selected based on the top 20 origins list in terms of application design count.
Sources: WIPO Statistics Database and World Bank, September 2018.

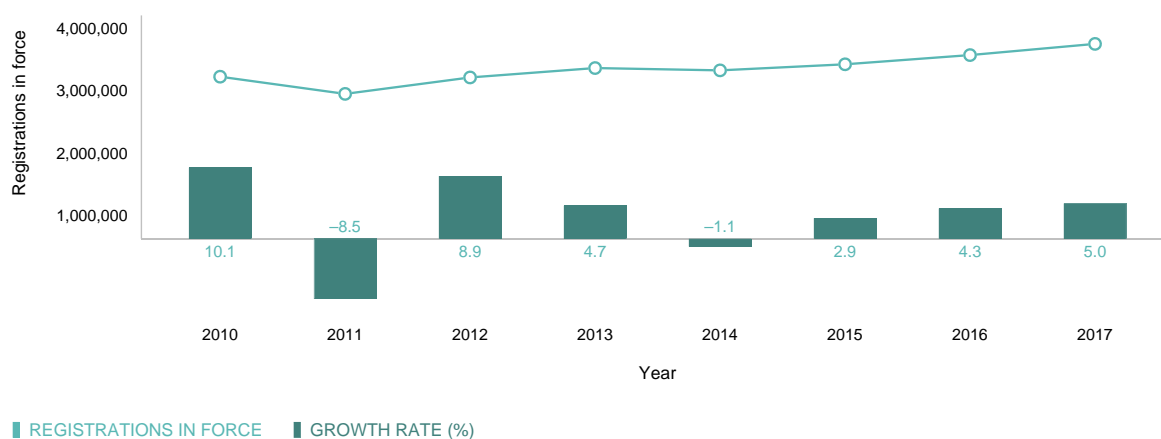
C26. Resident application design count per million population for the top 20 origins, 2007 and 2017



Note: Origins were selected based on the top 20 origins list in terms of application design count.
Sources: WIPO Statistics Database and World Bank, September 2018.

Industrial design registrations in force

C27. Trend in industrial design registrations in force worldwide, 2010–2017

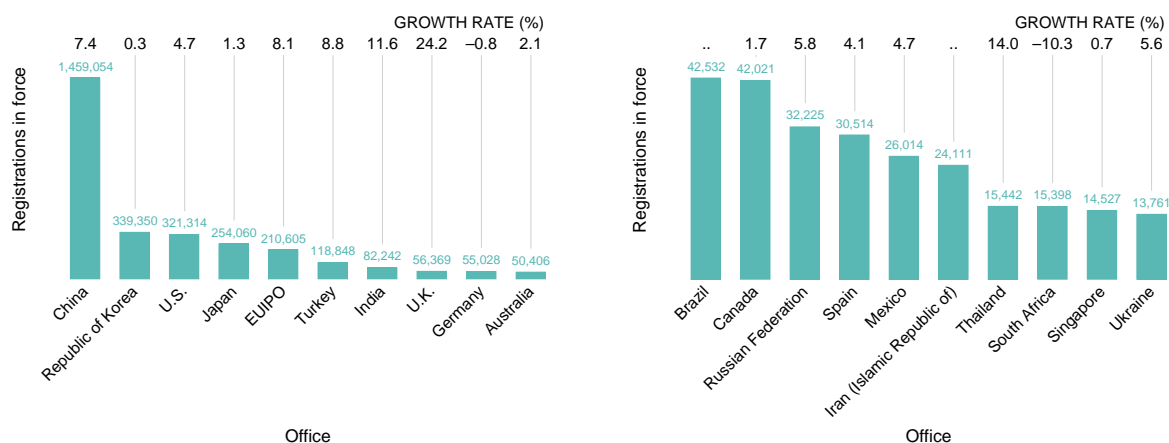


■ REGISTRATIONS IN FORCE ■ GROWTH RATE (%)

Note: WIPO estimates cover 113 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 in force.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2018.

C28. Industrial design registrations in force for the top 20 offices, 2017



.. indicates not available.

Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office. Data refer to the number of industrial design registrations in force and not the number of designs contained in registrations in force. Registrations in force data are not available for France and Italy.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2018.

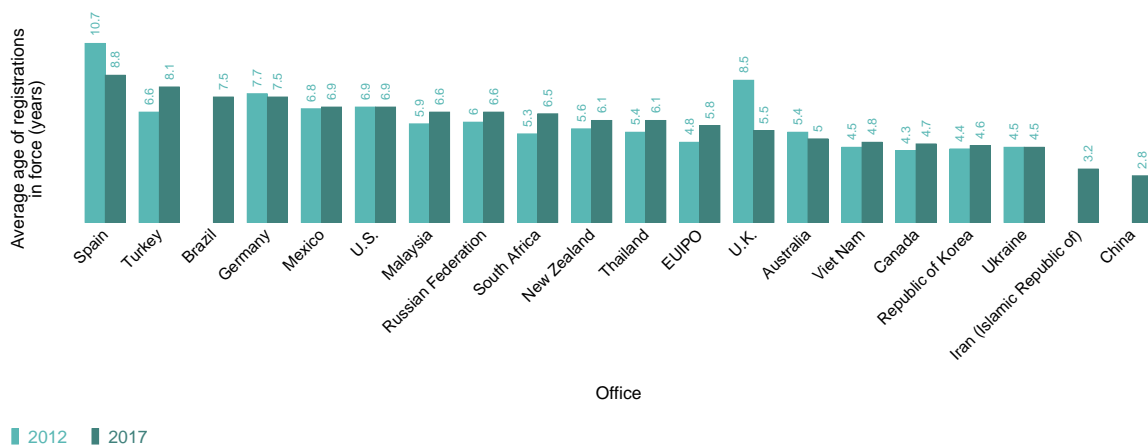
C29. Industrial design registrations in force in 2017 as a percentage of total registrations



Note: Percentages are calculated using the number of industrial designs registered in year t and in force in 2017 divided by the total number of industrial designs registered in year t . The graph is based on data from 77 offices (including most large 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, September 2018.

C30. Average age of industrial design registrations in force at selected offices, 2012 and 2017

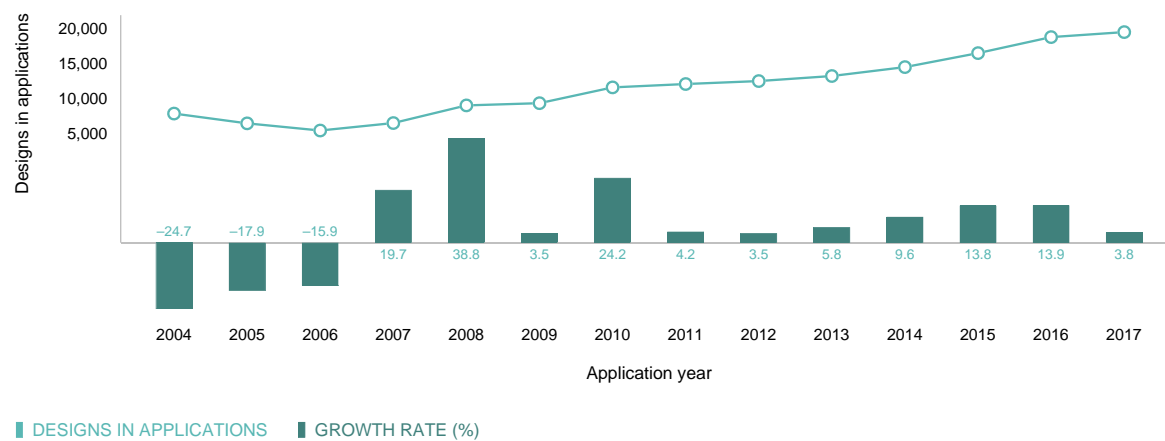


Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2018.

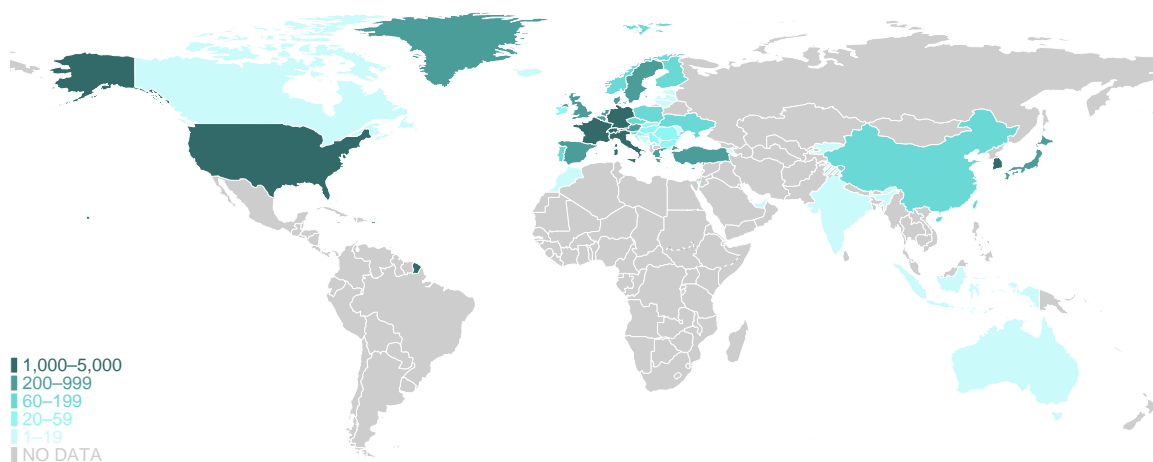
Industrial design applications through the Hague System

C31. Trend in designs contained in Hague international applications, 2004–2017



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2018.

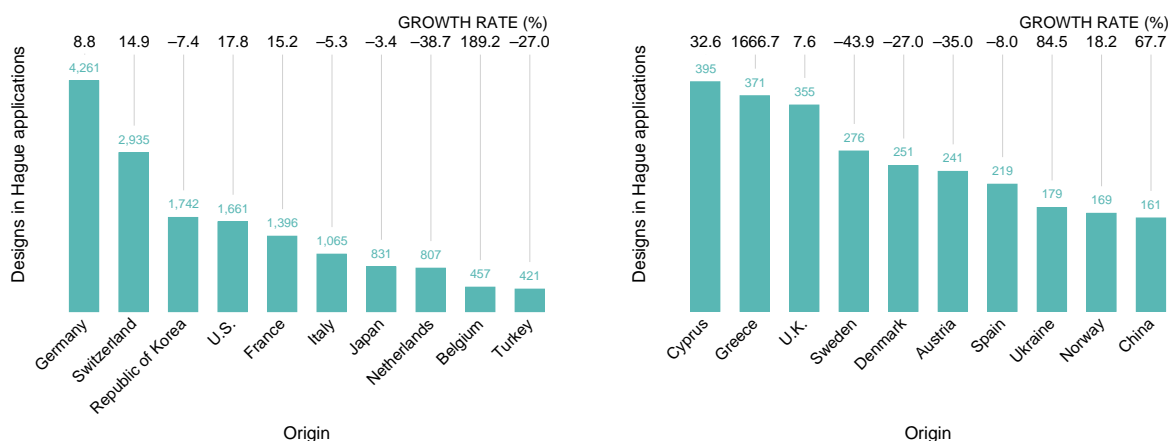
C32. Designs contained in Hague international applications by origin, 2017



Note: Applicants residing in a non-member country can file applications for international registrations if they have a real and effective industrial or commercial establishment within the jurisdiction of a Hague member.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2018.

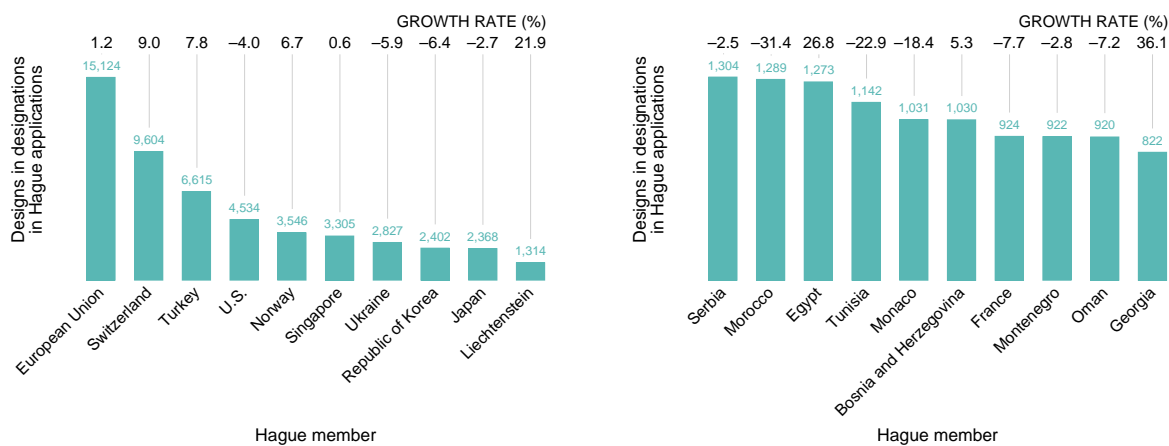
C33. Designs contained in Hague international applications for the top 20 origins, 2017



Note: Applicants residing in a non-member country can file applications for international registrations if they have a real and effective industrial or commercial establishment within the jurisdiction of a Hague member. The top 20 origins were selected based on the number of designs contained in applications filed in 2017.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2018.

C34. Designs contained in designations in Hague international applications for the top 20 designated Hague members, 2017



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2018.

Statistical tables

C35. Industrial design applications by office and origin, 2017

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 ^(c)	Designated Hague member
Afghanistan (b)	..	..	..	11	11	..	n.a.
African Intellectual Property Organization	933	317	616	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	582
African Regional Intellectual Property Organization	90	20	70	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Albania (b)	..	..	..	18	45	..	814
Algeria (b)	..	..	..	11	38	..	n.a.
Andorra (b)	..	..	..	1	1	..	n.a.
Argentina	1,649	972	677	1,040	1,148	..	n.a.
Armenia	638	54	584	64	118	3	641
Australia	7,708	2,854	4,854	4,804	18,090	4	n.a.
Austria (b)	..	..	..	3,122	63,710	241	n.a.
Azerbaijan (b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	774
Bahamas (b)	..	..	..	8	8	..	n.a.
Bahrain	79	26	53	26	26	..	n.a.
Bangladesh	1,707	1,577	130	1,583	1,583	..	n.a.
Barbados	1	1	0	330	1,572	..	n.a.
Belarus	583	177	406	306	1,143	..	n.a.
Belgium	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,921	29,966	457	n.a.
Belize (b)	..	..	..	4	112	..	349
Benelux Office for Intellectual Property	1,469	954	515	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	514
Benin (b,d)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4	68	..	156
Bermuda (b)	..	..	..	9	198	..	n.a.
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	59	16	43	16	16	..	n.a.
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,126	108	1,018	156	399	8	1,030
Botswana (b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	237
Brazil	6,000	3,532	2,468	3,914	7,235	..	n.a.
Brunei Darussalam	265	1	264	1	1	..	250
Bulgaria	897	631	266	1,400	17,816	41	239
Burkina Faso (b,d)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	18	306	..	n.a.
Cambodia (b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	212
Cameroon (b,d)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	27	459	..	n.a.
Canada	6,533	815	5,718	2,564	14,012	4	n.a.
Central African Republic (b,d)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1	17	..	n.a.
Chile	438	82	356	146	254	..	n.a.
China	628,658	610,817	17,841	627,666	857,753	161	n.a.
China, Hong Kong SAR	4,816	1,216	3,600	3,280	36,490	1	n.a.
China, Macao SAR	193	17	176	163	1,243	..	n.a.
Colombia	556	259	297	323	377	..	n.a.
Cook Islands (b)	..	..	..	13	13	..	n.a.
Costa Rica	52	5	47	19	19	..	n.a.
Côte d'Ivoire (b,d)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	145	2,465	..	171
Croatia	1,041	375	666	827	4,265	34	632
Cuba	12	6	6	6	6	..	n.a.
Cyprus	58	58	0	626	1,976	395	n.a.
Czech Republic	855	782	73	2,776	48,028	151	n.a.
Democratic People's Republic of Korea (b)	..	..	..	5	32	..	245

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			Origin ^(c)	Designated Hague member
Denmark	554	138	416	3,039	52,448	251	372
Dominican Republic	35	35	0	41	68	..	n.a.
Ecuador	297	192	105	211	265	..	n.a.
Egypt	3,317	2,063	1,254	2,081	2,324	..	1,273
El Salvador	49	10	39	10	10	..	n.a.
Estonia	320	46	274	371	6,365	13	229
Eswatini (b)	..	..	..	53	53	..	n.a.
European Union Intellectual Property Office	111,021	75,192	35,829	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	15,124
Finland	495	194	301	1,738	22,641	81	236
France	12,132	11,013	1,119	36,473	226,670	1,396	924
Gabon (b,d)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4	52	..	141
Georgia	1,193	472	721	504	504	..	822
Germany	45,803	38,809	6,994	74,348	676,139	4,261	802
Ghana	963	735	228	735	735	..	250
Greece	1,424	829	595	1,123	7,657	371	515
Guatemala	245	10	235	11	11	..	n.a.
Guinea (b,d)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	48	816	..	n.a.
Guinea-Bissau (b,d)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7	119	..	n.a.
Honduras	24	4	20	4	4	..	n.a.
Hungary	917	682	235	996	7,341	30	211
Iceland	597	15	582	26	107	1	574
India	11,117	7,534	3,583	8,007	10,253	4	n.a.
Indonesia	3,641	2,319	1,322	2,397	2,694	1	n.a.
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	17,978	17,818	160	17,831	17,885	..	n.a.
Iraq (b)	..	..	..	6	33	..	n.a.
Ireland	155	125	30	714	10,812	20	n.a.
Israel	1,656	1,075	581	1,988	10,358	1	n.a.
Italy	30,925	28,892	2,033	45,599	304,664	1,065	456
Jamaica	140	128	12	131	131	..	n.a.
Japan	32,457	24,438	8,019	42,292	138,389	831	2,368
Jordan	103	71	32	89	89	..	n.a.
Kazakhstan	203	105	98	111	111	..	n.a.
Kenya	148	141	7	141	141	..	n.a.
Kuwait (b)	..	..	..	3	3	..	n.a.
Kyrgyzstan	490	11	479	15	42	1	456
Latvia	355	141	214	197	1,520	1	210
Lebanon (b)	..	..	..	42	1,014	..	n.a.
Liberia (b)	..	..	..	4	4	..	n.a.
Liechtenstein	1,311	48	1,263	528	6,603	87	1,314
Lithuania	794	204	590	374	3,484	13	546
Luxembourg	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	691	7,765	97	n.a.
Madagascar	186	163	23	163	163	..	n.a.
Malaysia	1,814	517	1,297	714	1,011	..	n.a.
Mali (b,d)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11	155	..	136
Malta (b)	..	..	..	231	5,091	2	n.a.
Marshall Islands (b)	..	..	..	6	168	..	n.a.
Mauritius (b)	..	..	..	12	82	..	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			Origin (c)	Designated Hague member
Mexico	4,233	1,635	2,598	1,912	2,803	..	n.a.
Monaco	1,173	84	1,089	218	2,837	4	1,031
Mongolia	1,251	711	540	711	711	..	542
Montenegro (b)	..	..	..	4	31	1	922
Morocco	5,374	3,714	1,660	3,722	3,772	3	1,289
Namibia (b)	..	..	..	8	8	..	278
Nepal	40	15	25	15	15	..	n.a.
Netherlands	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6,318	85,180	807	n.a.
New Zealand	1,291	343	948	958	4,711	..	n.a.
Niger (b,d)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..	..	..	133
Nigeria (b)	..	..	..	6	6	..	n.a.
Norway	4,521	582	3,939	1,160	8,142	169	3,546
Oman (b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	920
Pakistan	490	387	103	396	423	..	n.a.
Panama	63	3	60	17	71	..	n.a.
Peru	349	92	257	93	93	..	n.a.
Philippines	1,417	751	666	799	907	..	n.a.
Poland (b)	..	..	..	5,167	125,877	142	289
Portugal	1,663	1,450	213	2,370	24,281	80	n.a.
Qatar (b)	..	..	..	77	77	5	n.a.
Republic of Korea	67,357	60,397	6,960	69,060	118,209	1,742	2,402
Republic of Moldova	1,011	290	721	352	892	2	791
Romania	1,147	666	481	1,269	16,686	45	423
Russian Federation	7,390	3,789	3,601	4,238	6,398	..	n.a.
Rwanda (b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	239
Saint Kitts and Nevis (b)	..	..	..	1	28	..	n.a.
Samoa (b)	..	..	..	3	3	..	n.a.
San Marino (b)	..	..	..	1,225	1,306	..	n.a.
Sao Tome and Principe (b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	181
Saudi Arabia	1,001	461	540	551	632	..	n.a.
Senegal (b,d)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	45	765	..	171
Serbia	1,389	207	1,182	524	2,477	57	1,304
Seychelles (b)	..	..	..	3	30	..	n.a.
Singapore	4,917	606	4,311	1,326	4,690	13	3,305
Slovakia	465	329	136	615	7,014	59	n.a.
Slovenia (b)	..	..	..	658	6,693	120	698
South Africa	2,126	1,012	1,114	1,313	3,721	..	n.a.
Spain	22,628	21,845	783	27,757	121,387	219	474
Sri Lanka	336	287	49	323	485	..	n.a.
Sudan	545	488	57	488	488	..	n.a.
Suriname (b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	163
Sweden	615	551	64	4,092	46,887	276	n.a.
Switzerland	13,114	4,313	8,801	24,810	162,862	2,935	9,604
Syrian Arab Republic	759	450	309	504	504	..	245
Tajikistan (b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	299
Thailand	5,122	3,698	1,424	3,981	5,817	..	n.a.
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1,025	99	926	105	159	..	1,049

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			Origin ^(c)	Designated Hague member
Togo (b,d)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10	170	..	n.a.
Trinidad and Tobago	300	294	6	313	313	..	n.a.
Tunisia	1,381	150	1,231	152	152	..	1,142
Turkey	46,875	39,321	7,554	41,137	56,737	421	6,615
Turkmenistan (b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	243
Ukraine	8,346	4,942	3,404	5,722	10,713	179	2,827
United Arab Emirates (b)	..	..	..	157	778	2	n.a.
United Kingdom	19,269	16,665	2,604	29,199	202,534	355	n.a.
United Republic of Tanzania (b)	..	..	..	3	3	..	n.a.
United States of America	45,881	23,568	22,313	57,576	353,707	1,661	4,534
Uruguay	115	53	62	55	55	..	n.a.
Uzbekistan	343	321	22	326	326	..	n.a.
Viet Nam	3,183	1,763	1,420	1,887	2,589	..	n.a.
Yemen	27	24	3	24	24	..	n.a.
Zambia	30	30	0	30	30	..	n.a.
Zimbabwe (b)	..	..	..	1	1	..	n.a.
Others/Unknown	..	..	..	30,269	59,487	105	n.a.
Total (2017 estimates)	1,242,100	1,040,000	202,100	1,242,100	n.a.	19,429	79,464

(a) Design count by origin data are incomplete because some offices do not report the origin of applications.

(b) Only Hague designation data are available and/or the office has not reported the origin of applications, so design count by office and origin data may be incomplete.

(c) Origin is defined as the country of the stated address of residence of the first named applicant in an international application.

(d) The African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI) is the competent office for processing applications.

n.a. indicates not applicable.

.. indicates not available.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2018.

C36. Industrial design registrations by office and origin, and industrial designs in force, 2017

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 ^(c)	Total
Afghanistan (b)	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
African Intellectual Property Organization	989	347	642	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..
African Regional Intellectual Property Organization (b)	..	..	..	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	812
Albania	778	5	773	16	70	1	14
Algeria (b)	..	..	..	7	34	..	..
Argentina	1,554	851	703	889	1,024	..	..
Armenia	576	31	545	34	88	..	86
Australia	7,356	2,572	4,784	4,123	15,641	5	50,406
Austria (b)	..	..	..	3,533	57,886	246	9,490
Azerbaijan (b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bahamas (b)	..	..	..	12	39	..	..
Bahrain	147	37	110	38	38	..	244
Bangladesh	829	701	128	705	705	..	..
Barbados (b)	..	..	..	274	1,462	..	..
Belarus	542	140	402	257	905	..	1,498
Belgium	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,783	30,758	407	n.a.
Belize (b)	..	..	..	9	171	..	..
Benelux Office for Intellectual Property	1,420	888	532	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5,387
Benin (b,d)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4	68	..	..
Bermuda (b)	..	..	..	8	197	..	..
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	79	33	46	36	36	..	321
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,080	56	1,024	97	340	10	410
Botswana (b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	376
Brazil	6,220	3,134	3,086	3,543	7,971	..	42,532
Brunei Darussalam	265	1	264	1	1	..	..
Bulgaria	823	552	271	1,301	17,177	28	2,208
Burkina Faso (b,d)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	13	221	..	..
Cambodia (b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cameroon (b,d)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	43	731	..	..
Canada	5,185	692	4,493	2,262	15,195	4	42,021
Central African Republic (b,d)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1	17	..	..
Chile	712	62	650	129	210	..	2,802
China	442,996	426,442	16,554	439,138	662,091	72	1,459,054
China, Hong Kong SAR	4,604	1,127	3,477	2,819	34,436	1	..
China, Macao SAR	289	34	255	146	1,874	..	1,126
Colombia	555	193	362	226	280	..	4,173
Congo (b,d)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4	68	..	..
Cook Islands (b)	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
Costa Rica	50	13	37	14	14	..	670
Côte d'Ivoire (b,d)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	164	2,788	..	..
Croatia	1,010	345	665	734	3,146	27	4,346
Cuba	9	8	1	8	8	..	48
Cyprus	52	52	0	434	1,622	542	60
Czech Republic	661	508	153	2,458	45,631	141	3,119
Democratic People's Republic of Korea (b)	10	37

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	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Total ^(a)	Total ^(a)	Origin ^(c)	Total
Democratic Republic of the Congo (b)	1	1
Denmark	510	95	415	2,795	50,721	213	1,177
Dominican Republic	18	18	0	24	51	..	14
Ecuador	88	44	44	49	76	..	1,187
Egypt	1,764	552	1,212	552	552	..	..
El Salvador	25	5	20	6	6	..	597
Estonia (b)	..	..	..	334	6,141	15	1,450
Eswatini (b)	..	..	..	63	63	..	..
European Union Intellectual Property Office	109,109	73,544	35,565	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	210,605
Finland	481	153	328	1,514	21,125	95	2,127
France (b)	..	..	..	24,488	211,180	1,310	..
Gabon (b,d)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3	51	..	..
Georgia	922	210	712	247	247	..	295
Germany	47,987	39,792	8,195	74,862	661,022	4,347	55,028
Ghana (b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greece	1,449	852	597	1,111	6,511	317	1,461
Guatemala	180	10	170	16	16	..	454
Guinea (b,d)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	46	782	..	..
Guinea-Bissau (b,d)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5	85	..	..
Honduras	18	2	16	2	2	..	365
Hungary	385	148	237	398	6,230	17	3,780
Iceland	601	19	582	26	134	..	985
India	10,188	6,622	3,566	6,949	8,994	4	82,242
Indonesia (b)	..	..	..	29	326	1	..
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	5,687	5,605	82	5,629	5,656	..	24,111
Iraq (b)	..	..	..	13	310	..	75
Ireland (b)	..	..	..	495	8,865	19	1,140
Israel	1,324	771	553	1,515	9,642	1	..
Italy	29,516	28,598	918	45,220	306,694	1,047	..
Jamaica	146	129	17	130	130	..	1,284
Japan	27,619	21,471	6,148	38,176	133,546	964	254,060
Jordan	88	55	33	69	69	..	1,127
Kazakhstan	129	42	87	42	42	..	..
Kenya	72	60	12	60	60	..	..
Kuwait (b)	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
Kyrgyzstan	472	7	465	9	36	..	97
Latvia	362	148	214	212	1,589	1	391
Lebanon (b)	..	..	..	42	1,014	..	..
Liechtenstein (b)	..	..	..	455	6,422	98	..
Lithuania	694	55	639	210	3,266	14	292
Luxembourg	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	873	9,347	60	n.a.
Madagascar (b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,023
Malaysia	1,379	499	880	645	807	..	13,684
Mali (b,d)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	13	173
Malta (b)	213	5,343	2	..
Marshall Islands (b)	10	172

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Mauritius (b)	17	87
Mexico	3,042	861	2,181	1,052	1,943	..	26,014
Monaco	1,102	15	1,087	167	3,110	29	343
Mongolia	1,087	547	540	547	547	..	..
Montenegro (b)	..	..	..	3	30	1	..
Morocco	5,772	3,961	1,811	3,968	4,002	1	9,297
Namibia (b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nepal	11	3	8	7	7	..	..
Netherlands	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5,458	81,215	938	n.a.
New Zealand	1,267	299	968	833	4,640	..	11,022
Nicaragua (b)	..	..	..	19	19	..	..
Niger (b,d)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..	..	..	..
Nigeria (b)	..	..	..	7	7	..	..
Norway	4,295	445	3,850	991	7,973	145	9,891
Oman (b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pakistan	279	192	87	202	310	..	6,460
Panama	88	14	74	40	94	..	588
Paraguay (b)	..	..	..	3	3	..	..
Peru	266	64	202	64	64	..	2,798
Philippines	1,662	1,019	643	1,045	1,207	..	..
Poland (b)	..	..	..	4,984	121,401	174	..
Portugal	1,744	1,625	119	2,520	24,755	52	4,273
Qatar (b)	..	..	..	78	78	5	..
Republic of Korea	49,288	44,052	5,236	53,228	102,349	1,598	339,350
Republic of Moldova	978	248	730	294	834	8	3,269
Romania	1,114	580	534	1,109	14,771	..	3,884
Russian Federation	6,125	2,635	3,490	3,264	5,370	..	32,225
Rwanda (b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saint Kitts and Nevis (b)	..	..	..	1	28	..	..
Samoa	2	2	0	5	5	..	..
San Marino (b)	..	..	..	214	295	..	..
Sao Tome and Principe (b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saudi Arabia	921	336	585	426	480	..	4,284
Senegal (b,d)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	46	782	..	..
Serbia	1,370	187	1,183	498	2,478	82	6,002
Seychelles (b)	..	..	..	5	5	..	..
Singapore	4,782	511	4,271	1,002	4,285	5	14,527
Slovakia	462	266	196	532	6,364	66	874
Slovenia (b)	..	..	..	562	6,516	119	..
South Africa	1,661	686	975	907	3,342	..	15,398
Spain	22,895	22,113	782	28,149	125,343	206	30,514
Sri Lanka	330	178	152	197	413	..	1,378
Sudan	372	297	75	297	297	..	..
Suriname (b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden	554	500	54	5,013	46,867	224	4,797
Switzerland	12,854	4,213	8,641	23,909	164,310	2,928	9,680
Syrian Arab Republic	226	80	146	143	143	..	137

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Tajikistan (b)
Thailand	3,561	2,092	1,469	2,321	3,752	..	15,442
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1,067	123	944	128	182	2	2,426
Togo (b,d)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8	136
Trinidad and Tobago	85	79	6	80	80	..	118
Tunisia	1,381	150	1,231	159	310
Turkey	44,995	37,280	7,715	38,939	54,404	451	118,848
Turkmenistan (b)
Ukraine	8,627	5,095	3,532	5,815	10,833	159	13,761
United Arab Emirates (b)	135	756	2	..
United Kingdom	17,195	14,826	2,369	25,095	191,956	363	56,369
United States of America	32,483	17,584	14,899	48,829	347,897	1,673	321,314
Uruguay	65	15	50	24	24	..	647
Uzbekistan	268	191	77	192	192	..	523
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (b)	4	4
Viet Nam	2,608	1,504	1,104	1,647	2,619	..	11,068
Yemen	13	13	0	16	16	..	46
Zambia	86	84	2	84	84	..	404
Others/Unknown	28,468	54,138	1	..
Total (2017 estimates)	985,800	798,500	187,300	985,800	n.a.	19,241	3,746,200

(a) Design count by origin data are incomplete because some offices do not report the origin of registrations.

(b) Only Hague designation data are available and/or the office has not reported the origin of registrations, so design count by office and origin data may be incomplete.

(c) Origin is defined as the country of the stated address of residence of the holder in an international registration.

(d) The African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI) is the competent office for registering applications.

n.a. indicates not applicable.

.. indicates not available.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, September 2018.