

# Hague Yearly Review 2020

International Registration  
of Industrial Designs

# 2020



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of Industrial Designs

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## Further information

### Online resources

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

The following resources are available on WIPO's website:

#### ***Information on the Hague System***

[www.wipo.int/hague](http://www.wipo.int/hague)

#### ***Search the International Register***

[www.wipo.int/hague/en/how\\_to/search](http://www.wipo.int/hague/en/how_to/search)

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email: [ipstats.mail@wipo.int](mailto:ipstats.mail@wipo.int)

# Key numbers for 2019

**5,886** (+8.0%)  
International applications

**21,807** (+10.4%)  
Designs contained in  
international applications

**5,042** (+5.8%)  
International registrations

**18,535** (+7.7%)  
Designs contained in  
international registrations

**25,029** (+26.1%)  
Designations in international  
applications

**85,286** (+17.8%)  
Designs contained in designations  
in international applications

**20,987** (+26.0%)  
Designations in international  
registrations

**73,655** (+18.0%)  
Designs contained in designations  
in international registrations

**3,547** (+8.2%)  
Renewals of international  
registrations

**17,170** (+25.2%)  
Designs contained in renewals  
of international registrations

**40,498** (+6.6%)  
International registrations  
in force

**165,101** (+5.2%)  
Designs contained in international  
registrations in force

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



# Statistics on the Hague International Registration of Industrial Designs

## Highlights

### *The Hague System for industrial designs saw an 8% growth in applications in 2019*

The number of international applications for the protection of designs filed under the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)-administered Hague System grew by 8% in 2019 to reach 5,886 applications (figure A1). At the same time the number of designs contained in Hague applications increased by 10.4%, representing a thirteenth consecutive year of growth (figure A2). A considerable rise in the number of designs originating from Germany, Italy and the Republic of Korea partly accounts for the overall increase in 2019.

### *Applicants from at least 65 countries or territories filed one or more Hague application*

The accession of San Marino and Viet Nam in 2019 brought the number of Hague members to 71. These 71 Hague members make it possible for applicants to obtain protection for their designs within a geographical area incorporating a total of 88 countries. The difference between the number of Hague members and the number of countries covered by the System is because the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI) and the European Union (EU) are Hague members. By choosing to designate these intergovernmental organizations within an application, protection can be sought simultaneously within all their respective member states. In 2019, around 2,429 applicants from at least 65 countries or territories filed one or more Hague international application.

### *Which were the largest origins of designs filed under the Hague System in 2019?*

Applicants based in Europe accounted for 67.6% of all designs filed in 2019 (figure A7). This reflects the membership of the Hague System, the vast majority of whom are European countries. However, following the recent accession of Japan and the Republic of Korea, the proportion of designs filed by Asia increased from 2.2% in 2009 to 25% in 2019. North America accounted for 6.6% of all designs filed in 2019. The combined share of Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) and Oceania is only 0.7%, which is not surprising given that there is no Hague member from Oceania and Suriname the sole member from LAC.

Since 1988, Germany has been the most active user of the Hague System. In 2019, applicants based in Germany filed 772 Hague international applications (figure A9) containing 4,487 designs, followed by the Republic of Korea (2,736 designs), Switzerland (2,178), Italy (1,994) and the Netherlands (1,376) (figure A10). There was a 77.1% increase in the number of designs filed by applicants located in the Republic of Korea, whereas there was a 11.2% decrease from those residing in Switzerland; as a result, the Republic of Korea overtook Switzerland and ranked second in 2019. Recent member Japan ranked eighth. China, which is not a member of the Hague System, ranked in ninth position. Combined, the top 10 origins accounted for 81.5% of all designs in 2019, which is about four percentage points below their share a decade ago in 2009.

Of the top 10 origins, China saw the fastest growth in 2019. The number of designs originating from China grew by 110.5%, albeit from a very low base, up from 315 designs in 2018 to 663 designs in 2019 (figure A10). It was followed by the Republic of Korea (+77.1%), Italy (+58.1%) and the United Kingdom (U.K.) (+47.3%). In contrast, the United States of America (U.S.) (-18.9%), Switzerland (-11.2%), France (-9.7%) and Japan (-8.5%) all saw a decline in 2019.

***On average, each international application contained 3.7 designs in 2019***

The Hague System allows applicants to register up to 100 different designs through a single international application. In 2019, only three published registrations contained the maximum permitted number of designs. These were filed by Mascot International of Denmark, Gwendolyn Kerschbaumer of Italy and Fonkel Meubelmarketing of the Netherlands.

On average, there were 3.7 designs per application filed in 2019, similar to the average number of designs per application filed both in 2017 (3.8) and 2018 (3.6). That said, this is considerably fewer than the average of 5.2 designs per application filed in 2005 (figure A3). This can be explained in part by the applications received from recent Hague members Japan and the Republic of Korea containing fewer designs per application compared to those from long-time members Germany and the Netherlands. For example, the Republic of Korea averaged 2.3 designs per application in 2019, compared to an average of 7.6 designs for the Netherlands and 5.8 designs for Germany (figure A11).

The distribution of designs per application varies widely across origins. Of the top eight origins, the Republic of Korea (82.7%) had the highest proportion of single design applications, whereas Germany (31.1%) recorded the lowest (figure A12). Applications containing up to two designs accounted for 87.5% of all applications from the Republic of Korea, whereas for Germany the share was just 47%.

***Which companies had the most designs in published registrations in 2019?***

For a third consecutive year, Samsung Electronics of the Republic of Korea, with 929 designs in published registrations, headed the list of top applicants (table A4). It was followed by the Netherlands' Fonkel Meubelmarketing (859 designs), LG Electronics of the Republic of Korea (598), Volkswagen AG of Germany (536) and Procter & Gamble of the U.S. (410). Only three applicants have held the position of top applicant over the past 10 years: Procter & Gamble occupied the top spot for five consecutive years between 2010 and 2014; Samsung Electronics ranked first in 2015, 2017, 2018 and 2019; while Fonkel Meubelmarketing headed the list in 2016.

The top 10 applicants represent a diverse set of industries that includes automobiles, electronics, furnishing and household/consumer goods. The top 50 list for 2019 contains applicants from 18 origins. Germany had the highest number of top 50 applicants of any single country with 14, followed by Switzerland (7), Italy (5), and four each from Japan and the U.S.

The proportion of designs held by the top three applicants from each of the top 10 origins ranged from 18.3% in Switzerland to 90.2% in the Netherlands (figure A5). The top Dutch applicant, Philips Electronics, accounted for 60.9% of all designs from the Netherlands, while Samsung Electronics accounted for 50.8% of all designs from the Republic of Korea.

***Where do Hague applicants seek protection for their designs?***

The Hague System simplifies the process of multinational registration by creating a single international procedure for protecting a design in multiple jurisdictions. Applicants list those Hague members in whose jurisdictions they wish to protect their designs (known as "designated members"). In 2019, the number of designations in all international applications increased by over a quarter (+26.1%) (figure A17). Similarly, the number of designs in all designations saw a healthy growth (+17.8%) (figure A18). In total, 85,286 designs were contained in all designations made in 2019.

The EU was the most designated Hague member in international applications in 2019, with 4,036 designations (figure A21) containing 16,339 designs (see figure A22). It has been the most designated member since 2010. The EU was followed by Switzerland (9,578 designs), Turkey (5,888), the U.S. (5,554) and the U.K. (4,361). Every top 20 designated member, apart from Egypt, Morocco, the Republic of Korea and Tunisia, recorded a rise in designations in 2019.

Designs originating in Germany accounted for the largest proportion of all designs in designations for the top five designated members. The share for Germany ranged from 17.7% in the EU to 32.7% in Switzerland (table A25).

Applicants can designate every single Hague member in an application. In 2019, no applicant sought protection for their designs within the jurisdictions of all members. However, six applications did designate 68 of the 71 Hague members. Four of these originated from the Russian Federation, one from the Netherlands and one from the U.S. Around 23.3% of applications included one designation, while 23.9% of applications included two designations. Only 6.9% of applications included more than 10 designations (figure A19).

***Which classes were most frequently specified in international applications?***

Designs related to recording and communication equipment (Class 14; 13.6%) accounted for the largest proportion of all designs in 2019, followed by furnishing (Class 6; 10.1%) and means of transport (Class 12; 9.4%). Combined, the top 10 most specified classes accounted for 69.7% of all designs in 2019, whereas the 10 least specified classes accounted for only 3% of all designs (table A28).

While designs related to furnishing were the most frequently specified class in international applications overall, class shares differed across origins (table A29). For example, Class 14 was the most frequently specified class in applications from Japan (13.8% of all designs) and the Republic of Korea (62.5%); for the Netherlands (62.6%), it was Class 6; and for Switzerland, Class 10 accounted for the largest share (29.7%).

***International registrations of industrial designs grew by 5.8% in 2019***

The International Bureau (IB) recorded 5,042 international registrations containing 18,535 designs in 2019. This is 5.8% higher than the year before. The number of designs in those registrations grew more sharply, increasing by +7.7% (table A34). Holders residing in Germany accounted for 18.7% of all design registrations, followed by those in the Republic of Korea (12%), Switzerland (11.3%), Italy (10.1%) and the U.S. (7.5%). Of the top five origins, Italy (+75.5%), the Republic of Korea (+50.1%) and the U.S. (+16.7%) each reported strong growth in 2019, whereas Germany (-8.1%) and Switzerland (-6.4%) both saw a fall in registrations (table A34).

***Renewals of international registrations grew by 8.2% in 2019***

Around 3,550 international registrations containing around 17,200 designs were renewed in 2019. Holders located in Germany (30.5%) accounted for the largest share of design renewals, followed by those in Switzerland (23.3%), France (13.5%), Italy (7.1%) and the U.S. (6.3%) (figure A43). Combined, the top five origins accounted for 80.7% of all design renewals in 2019, which is around seven percentage points below their share a decade previously in 2009.

Switzerland, with 12,867 design renewals, was the most designated member, followed by the EU (10,654), Turkey (6,420), Germany (3,796) and France (3,564) (table A44).

***Registrations in force grew by 6.6% in 2019, an eighth consecutive year of growth***

The number of registrations in force (active registrations) rose by 6.6% in 2019, marking an eighth consecutive year of growth (figure A45). The approximately 40,500 registrations in force contained around 165,100 designs (figure A46). Both registrations in force and the designs contained in those registrations are concentrated in a small number of countries, with holders residing in Germany (25.6%), Switzerland (17.7%) and France (10.2%) together accounting for around 53.5% of all active designs in 2019 (figure A49). However, the combined share of these three countries declined by around 10 percentage points between 2014 and 2019.

Studying registrations in force by right holders helps provide insights into the concentration of registrations at the firm and individual level. In 2019, just over two-thirds of firms or individuals holding an active registration had only one registration in their portfolio (figure A50). A further 14.3% of holders owned only two active registrations, while holders with three accounted for 5.4% of the total. Only 39 portfolios had more than 100 active registrations, with one holder having 2,189 active registrations. The distribution of active registrations has remained more or less unchanged over the past few years.

***The IB distributed CHF 7.35 million to designated offices in 2019***

In 2019, the IB distributed 7.35 million Swiss francs (CHF) to all designated offices, representing an increase of 18.7% on 2018 (table A52). The U.S. received the largest share (25%), followed by Japan (19.4%), the EU (17.5%), the Republic of Korea (7.9%) and Canada (5.4%).

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

In 2019, the average fee for a Hague international registration was CHF 2,036, which is around CHF 190 more than the previous year (figure A53). The fee per registration ranged from between CHF 456 for three single-design registrations to CHF 32,222 for a single registration that contained 28 designs and designated six Hague members, namely, the EU, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Singapore, Switzerland and the U.S. Three-quarters of registrations cost less than CHF 2,000, and only 10.7% of registrations cost more than CHF 3,000 per registration.

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

Electronic filing was introduced by the IB in 2003, and by end of that year only 16 applications had been received in an electronic format. However, by 2009, over half (58.3%) of all international applications were submitted electronically and the proportion of electronic filing has continued to grow, reaching 99.2% in 2019 (figure A13). The total number of applications received in paper format amounted to 45 in 2019, 17 of which were filed by applicants located in Germany.

***Nine out of 10 international applications are filed in English***

In 2019, 89.2% of Hague applications were filed in English, whereas French accounted for 9.9% and Spanish just 1% (figure A14). Up until 1998, over half of all filings were made in French, since when English has been the preferred language for applications. Only one Spanish-speaking country – Spain – is a member of the Hague System, which explains the low share of applications filed in Spanish.



## **Hague international applications**

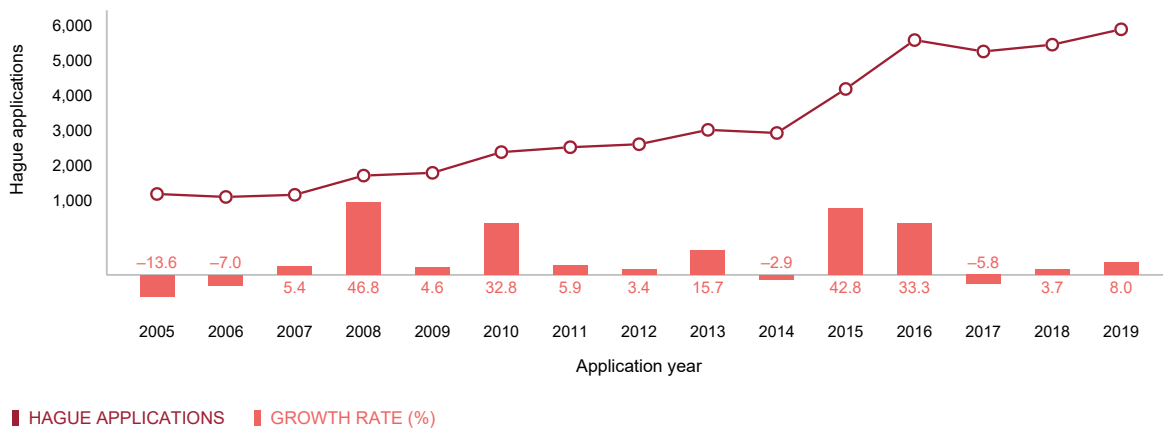
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## Hague international applications

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

### International applications grew by 8% in 2019, reaching 5,886 applications.

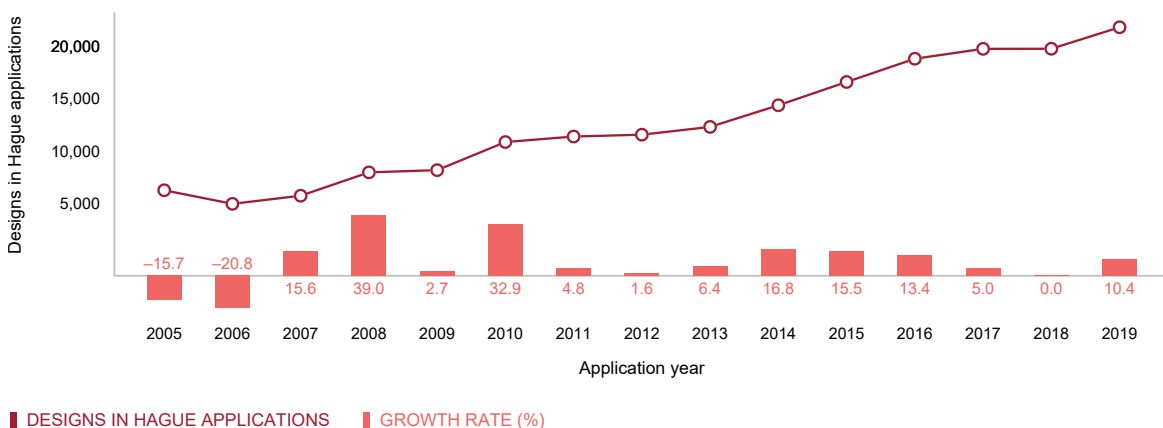
A1. Trend in international applications, 2005–2019



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2020.

### Designs contained in international applications increased by 10.4% in 2019.

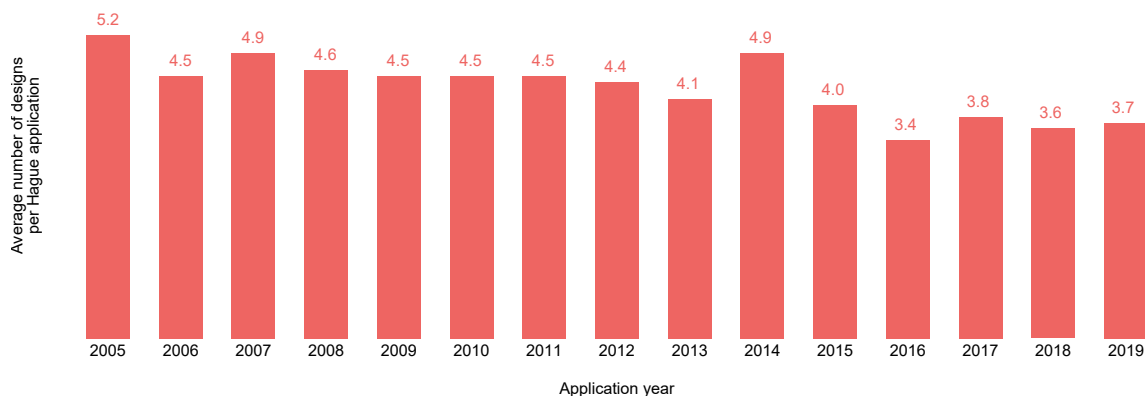
A2. Trend in the number of designs contained in international applications, 2005–2019



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2020.

## On average, international applications contained 3.7 designs per application in 2019.

A3. Average number of designs per international application, 2005–2019



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2020.

## For a third consecutive year, Samsung Electronics of the Republic of Korea headed the list of top applicants.

A4. Top Hague applicants, 2017–2019

Ranking	Applicant's name	Origin	Number of designs contained in published registrations		
			2017	2018	2019
1	SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	Republic of Korea	626	863	929
2	FONKEL MEUBELMARKETING B.V.	Netherlands	573	408	859
3	LG ELECTRONICS INC.	Republic of Korea	608	715	598
4	VOLKSWAGEN AG	Germany	353	268	536
5	PROCTER & GAMBLE CO.	U.S.	315	561	410
6	KONINKLIJKE PHILIPS ELECTRONICS N.V.	Netherlands	86	164	371
7	GWENDOLYN KERSCHBAUMER	Italy	0	0	322
8	GILLETTE COMPANY LLC	U.S.	84	75	252
9	THUN S.P.A.	Italy	48	38	241
10	PSA AUTOMOBILES SA	France	5	159	221
11	KRONOPLUS LIMITED	Cyprus	453	110	204
12	DRYLOCK TECHNOLOGIES NV	Belgium	38	0	195
13	RENAULT S.A.S.	France	86	6	192
14	MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC CORPORATION	Japan	153	127	180
15	JUUL LABS, INC.	U.S.	0	0	179
16	SWATCH AG	Switzerland	265	230	178
17	THOMAS SABO GMBH & CO. KG	Germany	154	195	177
18	BEIJING XIAOMI MOBILE SOFTWARE CO., LTD.	China	0	14	171
19	DAIMLER AG	Germany	84	88	171
20	CANON KABUSHIKI KAISHA	Japan	46	29	129
21	CHOCOLADEFABRIKEN LINDT & SPRUNGLI AG	Switzerland	67	56	118
22	FERRARI S.P.A.	Italy	14	10	107
23	CANDY POLSTERMOBEL GMBH	Germany	73	93	101
24	KABUSHIKI KAISHA TOSHIBA	Japan	0	0	100
25	RICHEMONT INTERNATIONAL S.A.	Switzerland	117	105	99
26	ELECTROLUX APPLIANCES AKTIEBOLAG	Sweden	17	73	96
27	HARRY WINSTON SA	Switzerland	46	33	94
27	LENOVO (BEIJING) CO., LTD.	China	3	62	94
29	CITIC DICASTAL CO., LTD.	China	0	21	92
30	BRAUN GMBH	Germany	34	14	89
31	KOINOR POLSTERMOBEL GMBH & CO. KG	Germany	0	0	88
32	PATEK PHILIPPE SA GENEVE	Switzerland	0	35	85
33	TOMY COMPANY, LTD.	Japan	8	43	81
34	UNIFOR S.P.A.	Italy	0	0	80
35	MASCOT INTERNATIONAL A/S	Denmark	49	9	79
35	WILHELM LAYHER GMBH & CO. KG	Germany	0	0	79



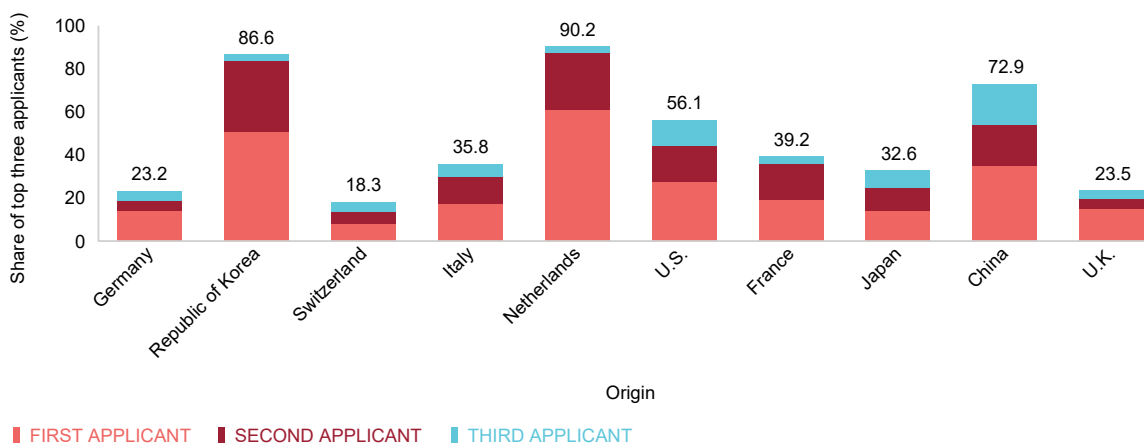
Ranking	Applicant's name	Origin	Number of designs contained in published registrations		
			2017	2018	2019
37	CFT CARBONFIBER TECHNOLOGIES P.C.	Greece	0	0	78
38	ALFRED KARCHER GMBH & CO. KG	Germany	98	79	76
39	T.R.B. INTERNATIONAL S.A.	Switzerland	41	56	72
40	CARTIER INTERNATIONAL AG	Switzerland	66	81	70
41	EIS GMBH	Germany	29	105	68
41	HENKEL AG & CO KGAA	Germany	4	10	68
43	DAVID KARASEK	Czech Republic	26	51	64
43	GRAFF DIAMONDS LIMITED	U.K.	10	23	64
43	SCHATTDECOR AG	Germany	67	45	64
46	MAGIC LEAP, INC.	U.S.	3	5	63
47	BUGATTI INTERNATIONAL S.A.	Luxembourg	0	0	62
47	SIMES S.P.A.	Italy	23	24	62
49	LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY STROIGRAND	Russian Federation	0	0	60
50	BAYERISCHE MOTOREN WERKE AG	Germany	94	103	57
50	HYUNDAI MOTOR COMPANY	Republic of Korea	115	115	57
50	NEOPERL GMBH	Germany	88	16	57
50	SKODA AUTO A.S.	Czech Republic	59	38	57
50	WEBER & SAUBERSCHWARZ	Germany	0	0	57

Note: For confidentiality reasons, data are based on publication date. Applicants residing in a non-member country can file applications for international registrations if they have a real and effective industrial or commercial establishment within the jurisdiction of a Hague member. For example, China is not a member of the Hague System, but China's Beijing Xiaomi Mobile Software Co., Ltd sought protection for 171 designs by filing applications via a Hague member.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2020.

### The top three applicants accounted for more than 90% of all designs originating from the Netherlands.

A5. Share of the top three applicants for the top 10 origins, 2019

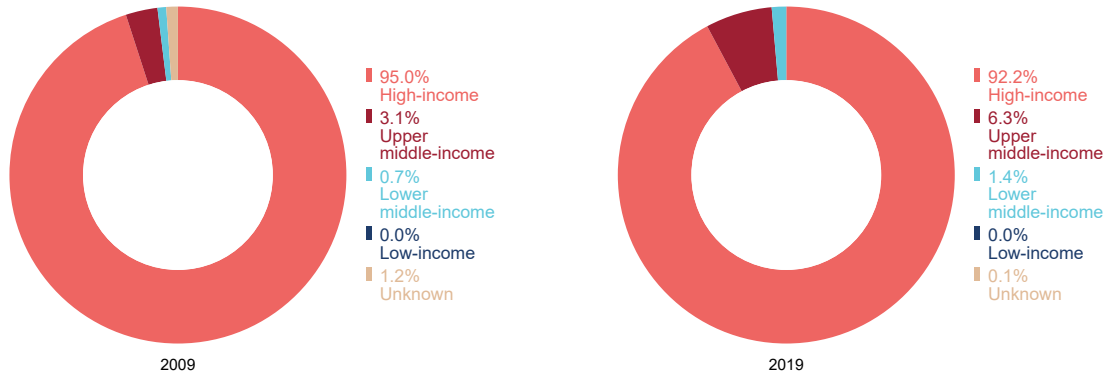


Note: For confidentiality reasons, data are based on publication date. China is not a member of the Hague System. However, applicants residing in a non-member country can file applications for international registrations if they have a real and effective industrial or commercial establishment within the jurisdiction of a Hague member. The top 20 origins as reported in figure A10.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2020.

**High-income countries accounted for more than 90% of designs contained in international applications in 2019.**

A6. Designs contained in international applications by income group, 2009 and 2019

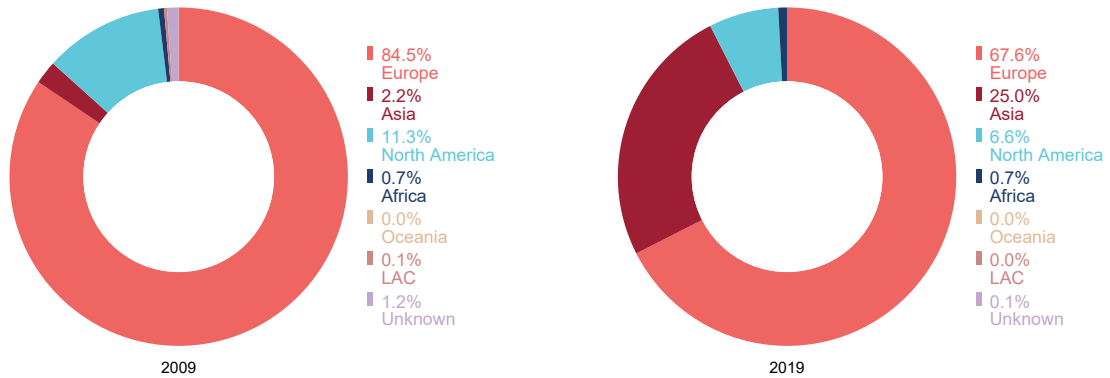


Note: Each income group includes the following number of countries or territories that had filed at least one design application in either 2009 or 2019: high-income (41), upper middle-income (17), lower middle-income (8) and low-income (2). Income groups are defined by the World Bank's income classifications.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2020.

**Asia's share of total designs increased from 2.2% in 2009 to 25% in 2019.**

A7. Designs contained in international applications by region, 2009 and 2019

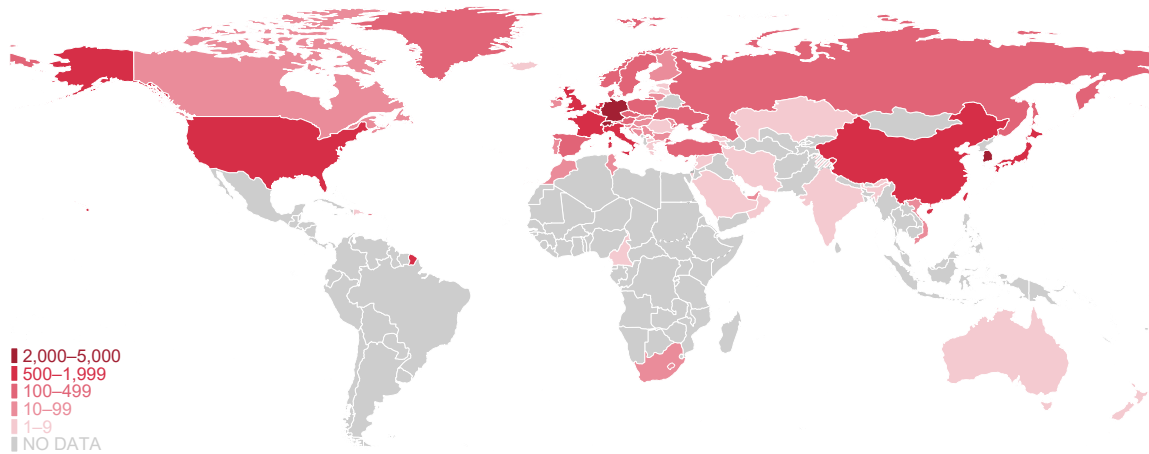


Note: Each geographical region includes the following number of countries or territories that had filed at least one design application in either 2009 or 2019: Africa (5), Asia (20), Europe (37), Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) (2), North America (2) and Oceania (2). Regions are defined according to United Nations definitions.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2020.

**The top five origins accounted for 58.6% of designs in 2019.**

A8. Designs contained in international applications by origin, 2019

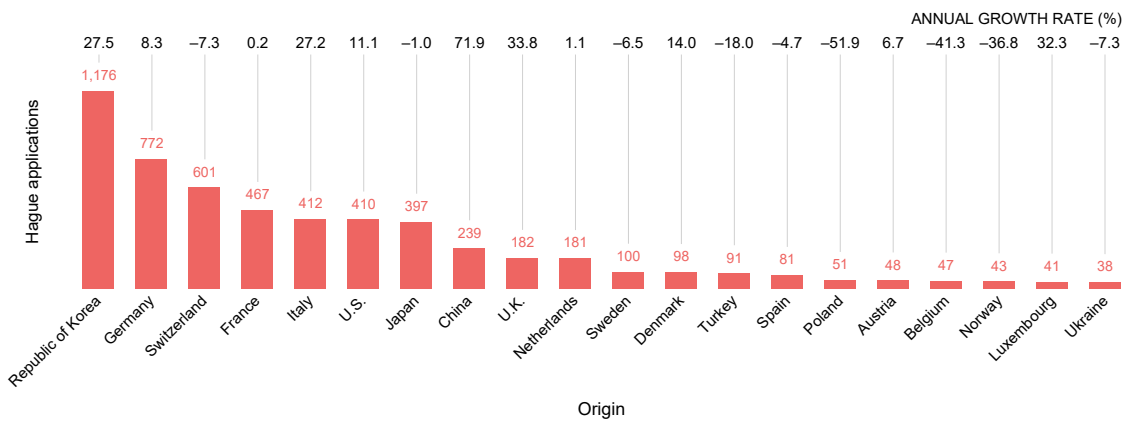


Note: The origin of an application is defined as the country/territory of the stated address of residence of the applicant. Applicants residing in a non-member country can file applications for international registrations if they have a real and effective industrial or commercial establishment within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

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2020.

**Italy and the Republic of Korea recorded the strongest growth in international applications among the top five origins in 2019.**

A9. International applications for the top 20 origins, 2019

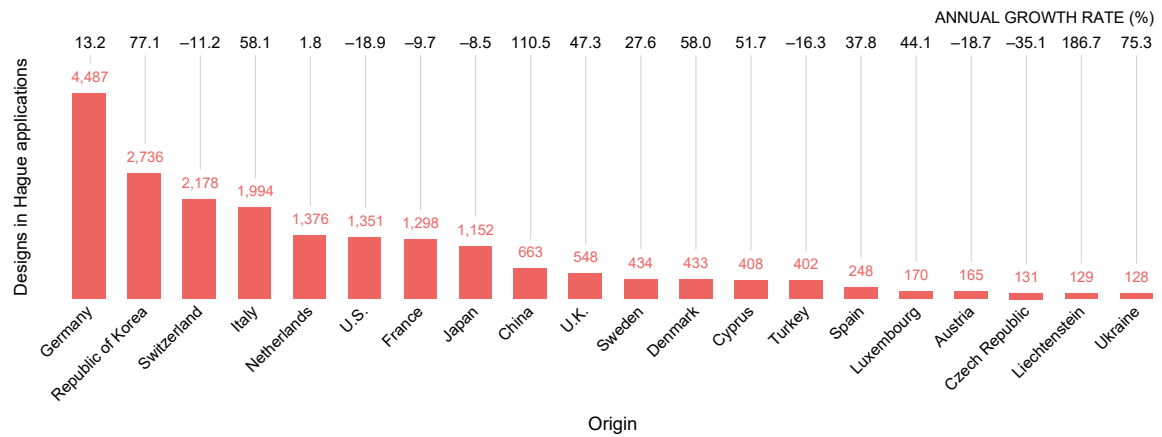


Note: The origin of an application is defined as the country/territory of the stated address of residence of the applicant. Applicants residing in a non-member country can file applications for international registrations if they have a real and effective industrial or commercial establishment within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

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2020.

### Applicants residing in Germany filed by far the most designs in 2019.

A10. Designs contained in international applications for the top 20 origins, 2019

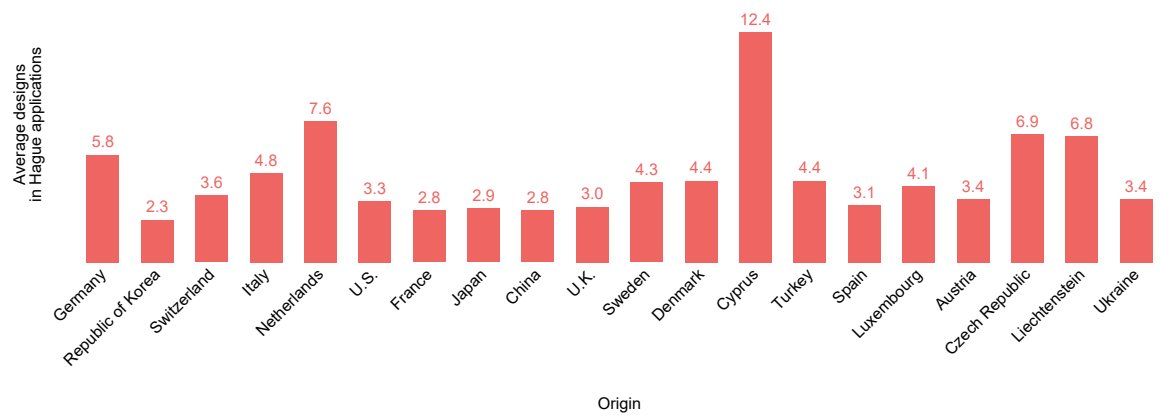


Note: The origin of an application is defined as the country/territory of the stated address of residence of the applicant. Applicants residing in a non-member country can file applications for international registrations if they have a real and effective industrial or commercial establishment within the jurisdiction of a Hague member. For example, China is not a member of the Hague System, but is ranked ninth, with 663 designs.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2020.

### Among the top 20 origins, the average number of designs per application ranged from 12.4 for Cyprus to 2.3 for the Republic of Korea.

A11. Average number of designs per international application for the top 20 origins, 2019

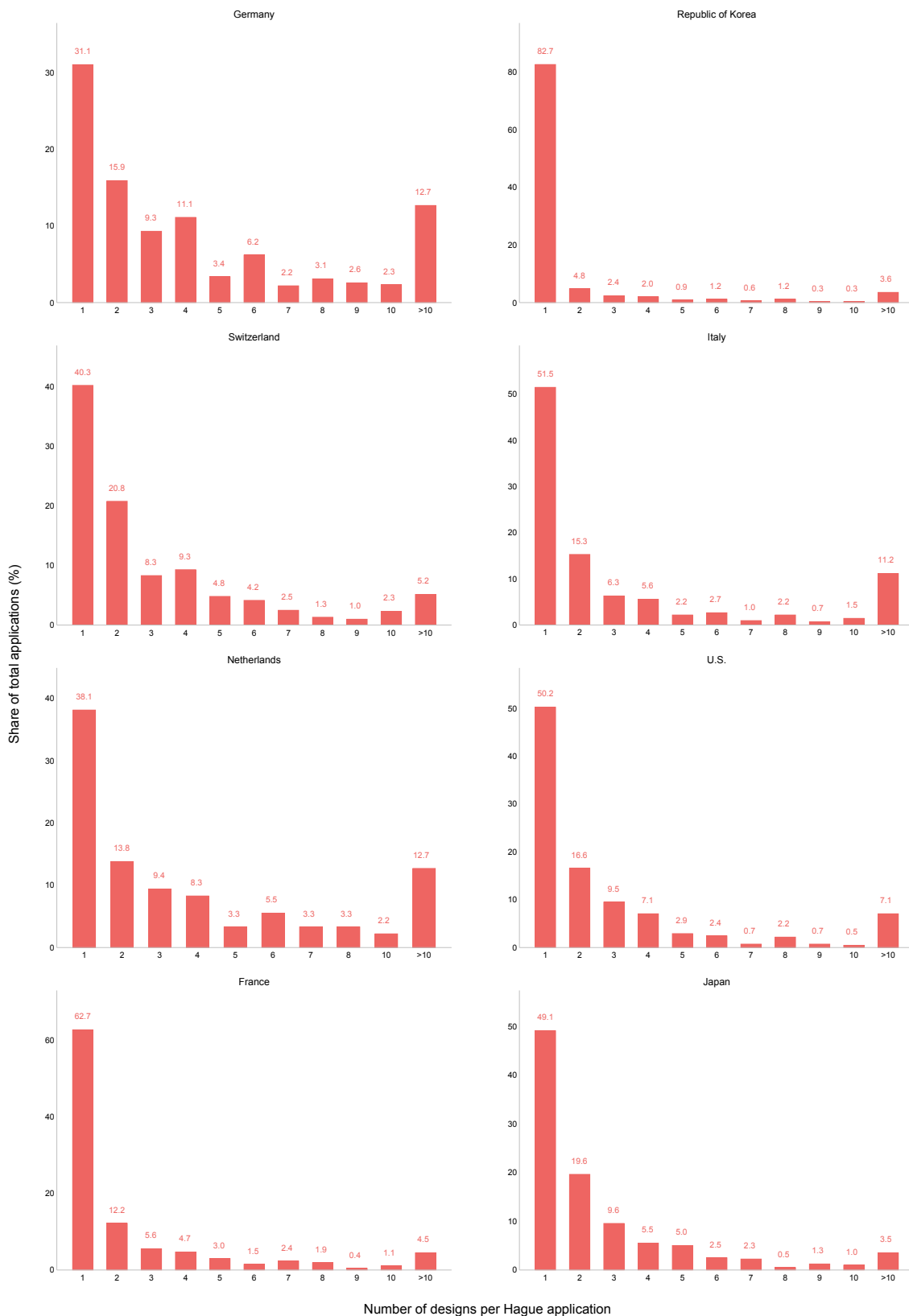


Note: The origin of an application is defined as the country/territory of the stated address of residence of the applicant. Applicants residing in a non-member country can file applications for international registrations if they have a real and effective industrial or commercial establishment within the jurisdiction of a Hague member. The top 20 origins as reported in figure A10.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2020.

**For the top eight origins, the proportion of single-design applications ranged from 82.7% for the Republic of Korea to 31.1% for Germany.**

A12. Distribution of designs per application for the top eight origins, 2019

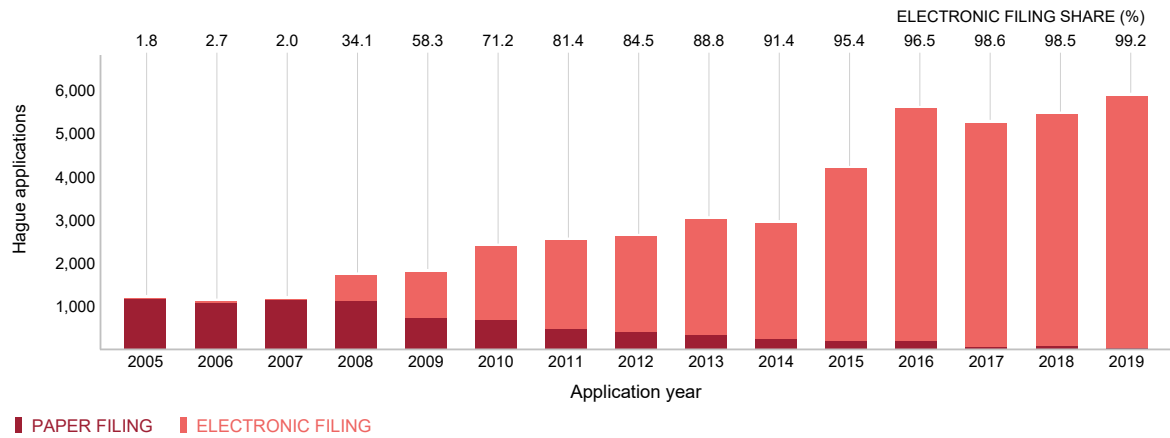


Note: The top eight origins as reported in figure A10.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2020.

**Almost every international application is now filed in electronic format.**

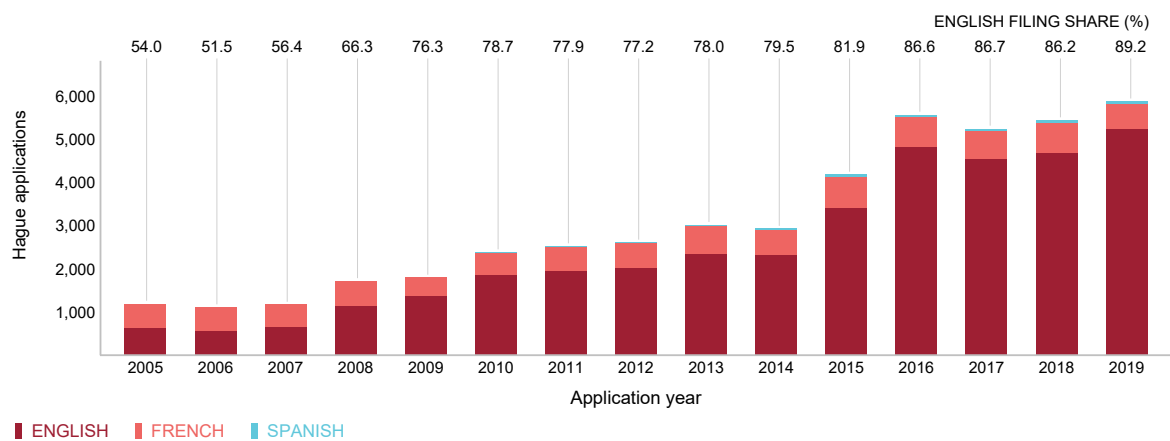
A13. Distribution of international applications by medium of filing, 2005–2019



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2020.

**Nine out of ten international applications are now filed in English.**

A14. Distribution of international applications by language of filing, 2005–2019

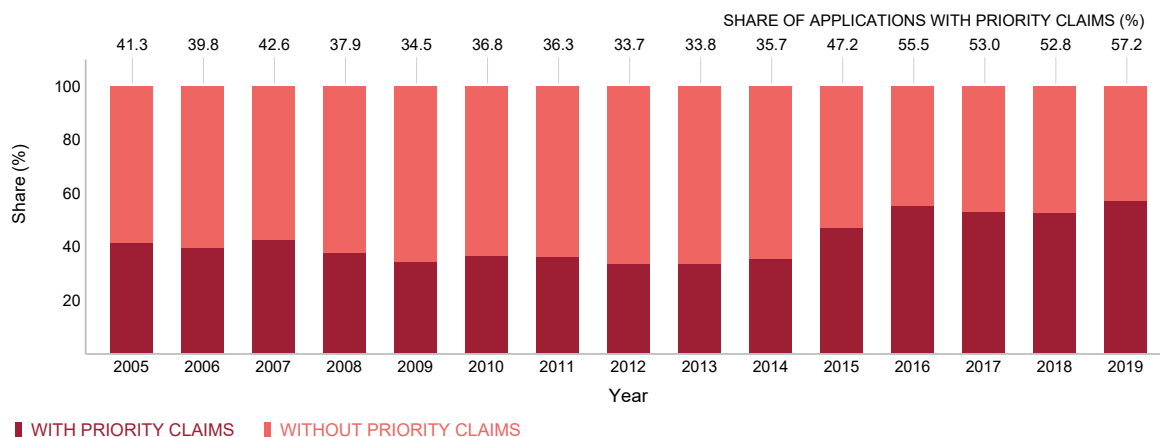


Note: International applications can be filed in English, French or Spanish.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2020.

**The proportion of international applications with priority claims has grown from 33.7% in 2012 to 57.2% in 2019.**

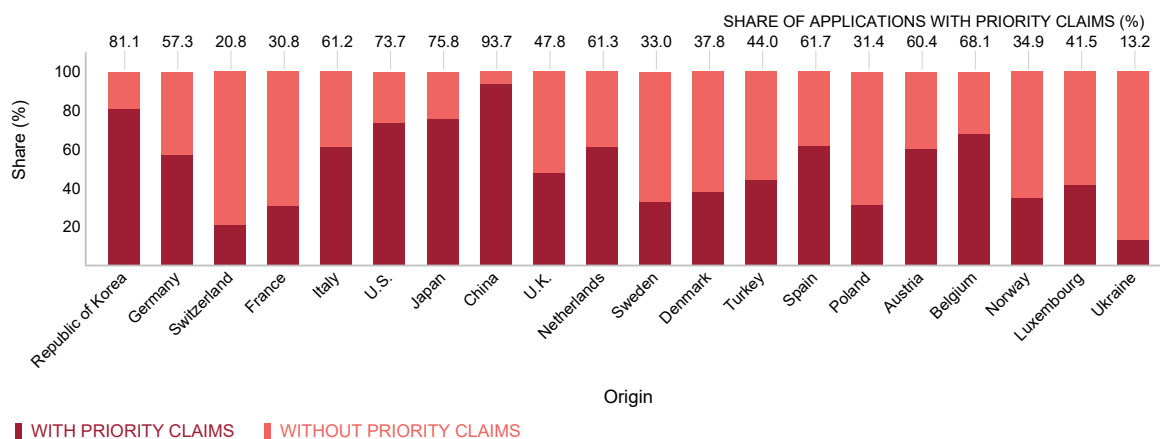
A15. Trend in international applications with priority claims, 2005–2019



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2020.

**Among the top 20 origins, the proportion of applications with priority claims ranged from 13.2% for Ukraine to 93.7% for China.**

A16. Share of international applications with priority claims for the top 20 origins, 2019



Note: The top 20 origins as reported in figure A9.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2020.

## **Geographical coverage of Hague international applications**

A17	Trend in designations in international applications, 2005–2019	23
A18	Trend in the number of designs contained in designations in international applications, 2005–2019	23
A19	Distribution of designations per international application, 2019	24
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A22	Designs contained in designations in international applications for the top 20 designated Hague members, 2019	25
A23	Average number of designs per designation for the top 20 designated Hague members, 2019	26
A24	Distribution of designs per application for the top eight designated Hague members, 2019	27
A25	Designs contained in applications for the top 15 origins and the top 15 most designated Hague members, 2019	28

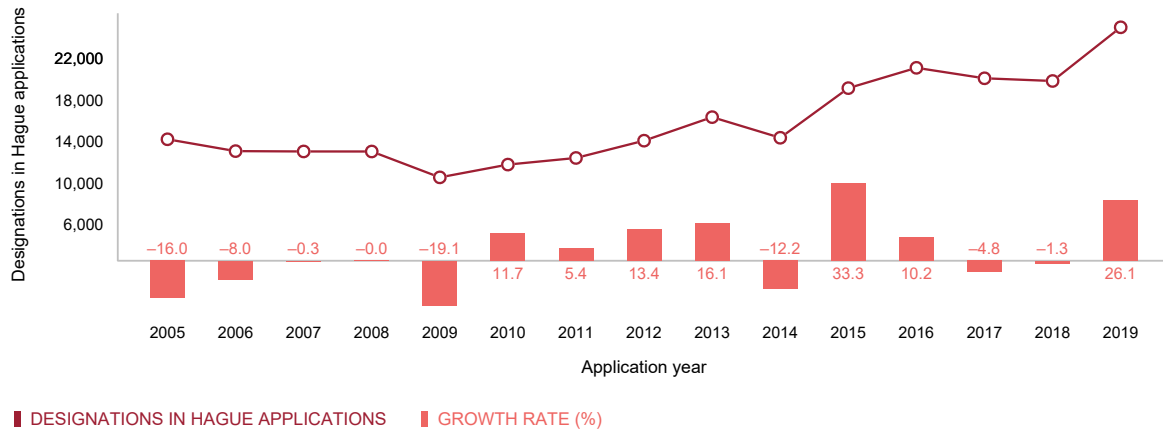


## Geographical coverage of Hague international applications

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

### Designations in international applications grew by 26.1% in 2019.

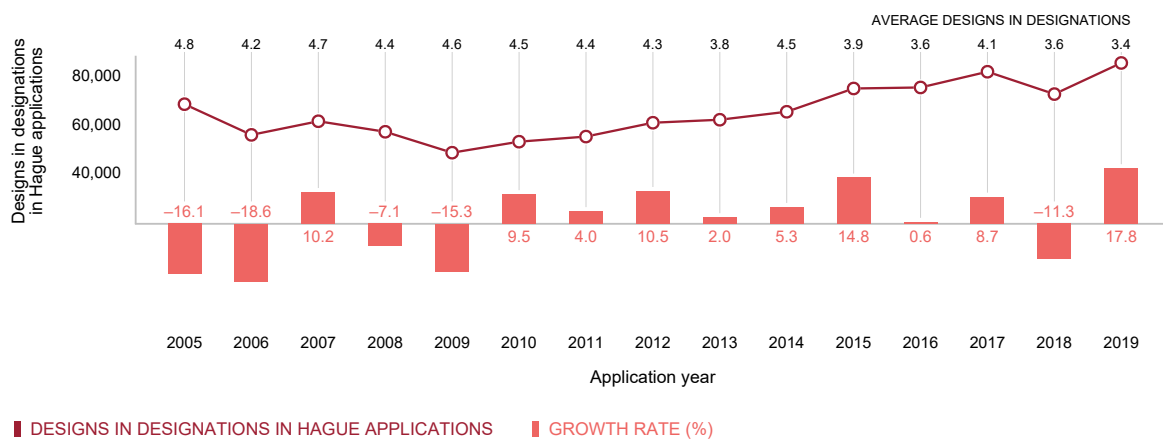
A17. Trend in designations in international applications, 2005–2019



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2020.

### Designs contained in all designations amounted to around 85,300 in 2019, 17.8% up on the previous year.

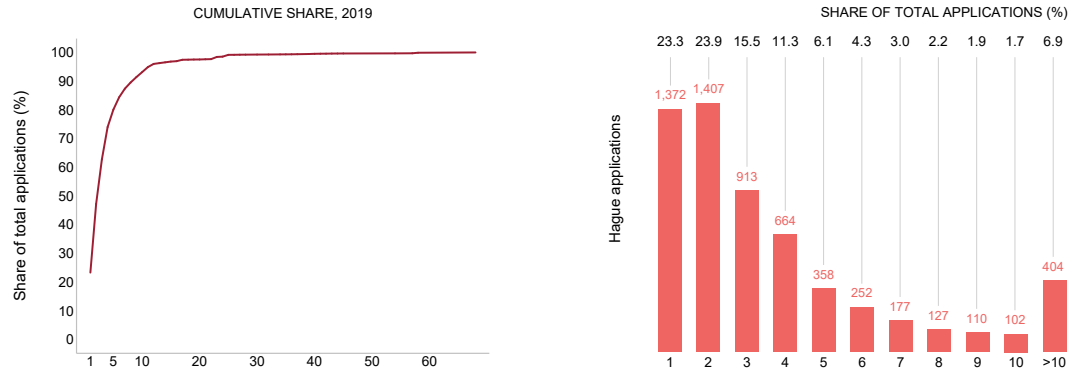
A18. Trend in the number of designs contained in designations in international applications, 2005–2019



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2020.

**Around three-quarters of all applications sought protection in up to four Hague members' jurisdictions.**

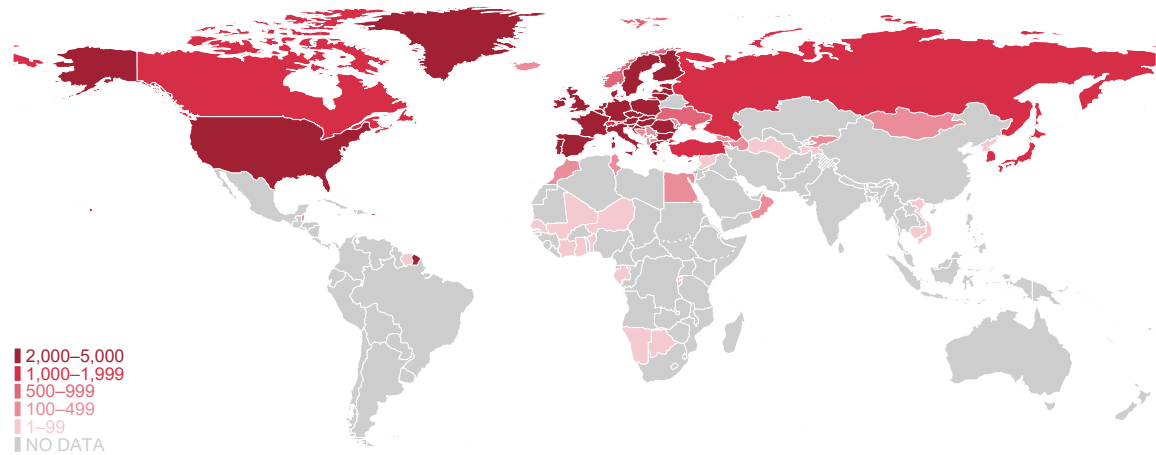
A19. Distribution of designations per international application, 2019



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2020.

**The top five designated Hague members accounted for 48.9% of all designations in 2019.**

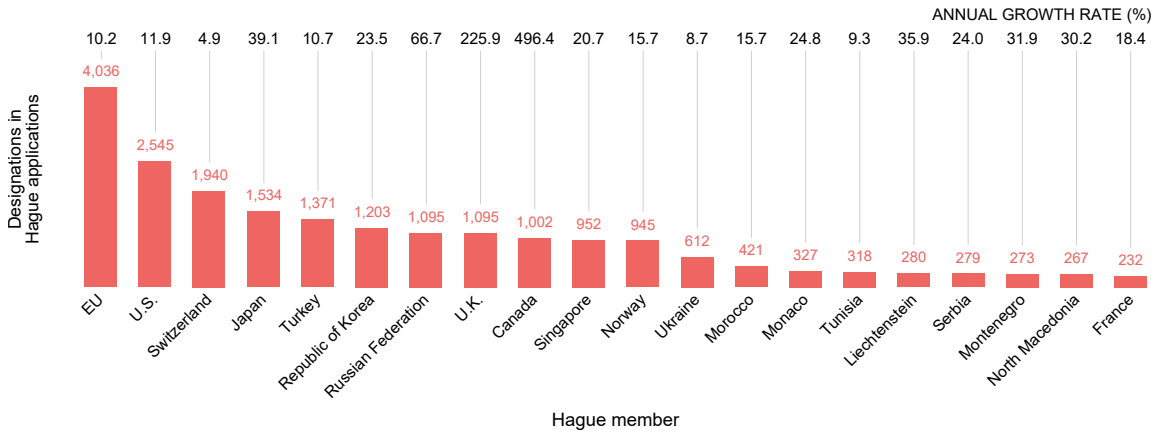
A20. International applications by designated Hague member, 2019



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2020.

**The EU received the most designations in international applications in 2019.**

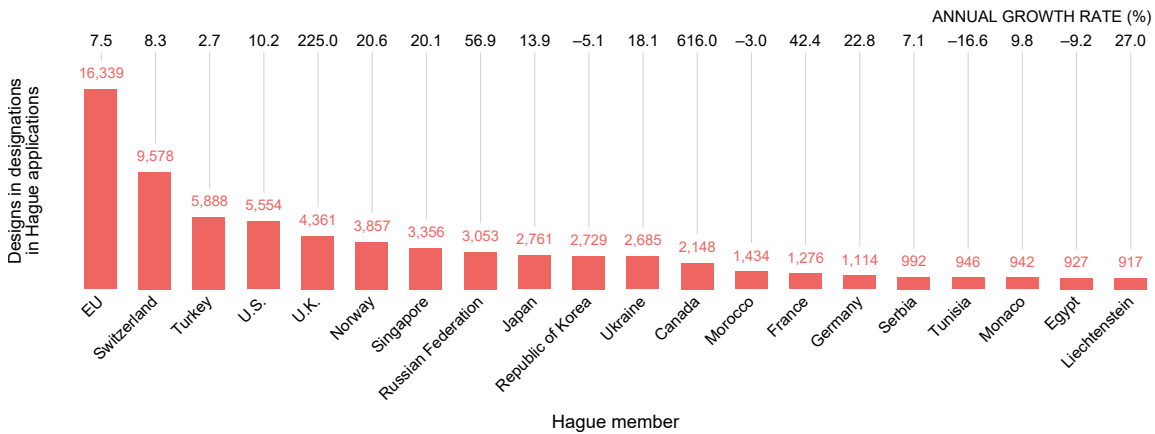
A21. Designations in international applications for the top 20 designated Hague members, 2019



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2020.

**Canada and the U.K. had strong growth in designs in designations in 2019.**

A22. Designs contained in designations in international applications for the top 20 designated Hague members, 2019



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2020.

**International applications designating France and Germany contained, on average, more than five designs per designation in 2019.**

A23. Average number of designs per designation for the top 20 designated Hague members, 2019

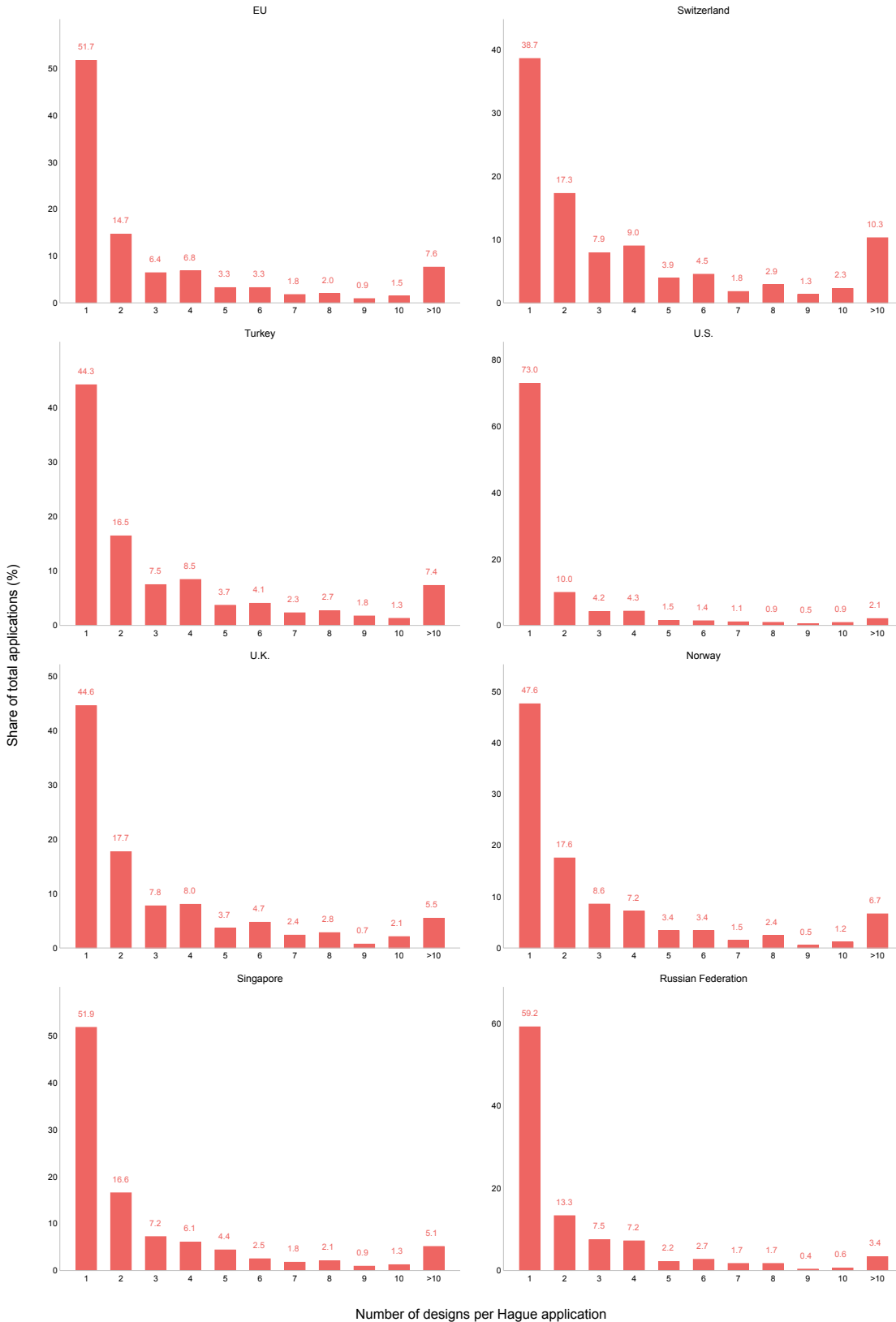


Note: The top 20 designated Hague members as reported in figure A22.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2020.

Among the top eight designated Hague members, the proportion of single-design applications ranged from 73% for the U.S. to 38.7% for Switzerland.

A24. Distribution of designs per application for the top eight designated Hague members, 2019



Note: The top eight designated Hague members as reported in figure A22.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2020.

## Applicants from Germany accounted for the largest share of designations in eight of the top 15 designated Hague members.

A25. Designs contained in applications for the top 15 origins and the top 15 most designated Hague members, 2019

Origin	Designated Hague member (number of designs)														
	EU	Switzerland	Turkey	U.S.	U.K.	Norway	Singapore	Russian Federation	Japan	Republic of Korea	Ukraine	Canada	Morocco	France	Germany
China	606	28	116	383	245	79	134	191	138	183	49	43	126	..	2
Cyprus	398	247	339	299	252	248	..	34	8	1	293	135	..	..	..
Denmark	348	318	34	117	60	353	37	55	63	75	4	33	..	..	..
France	662	676	552	342	304	282	268	503	233	314	334	176	568	302	288
Germany	2,898	3,134	1,692	1,154	941	673	462	496	269	419	362	229	40	481	326
Italy	1,512	1,657	1,117	355	411	753	821	443	261	249	444	96	142	..	5
Japan	991	63	34	325	261	26	159	38	124	214	12	54	..	15	24
Netherlands	953	191	286	69	161	174	145	180	151	193	100	70	3	5	8
Republic of Korea	2,411	25	35	776	21	26	45	127	444	161	6	96	..	12	14
Spain	109	70	116	110	9	38	84	116	11	5	104	15	65	55	55
Sweden	318	100	134	103	173	268	21	39	31	99	11	62	60	65	65
Switzerland	1,883	1,836	796	406	789	379	659	306	276	306	451	278	410	2	10
Turkey	358	61	63	75	7	37	57	15	1	2	54	9	..	1	8
U.K.	433	225	110	221	226	67	154	84	120	73	40	112	..	5	8
U.S.	1,221	241	116	104	191	123	114	64	375	278	34	406	4	41	97
Others/ Unknown	1,238	706	348	715	310	331	196	362	256	157	387	334	16	292	204
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,339</b>	<b>9,578</b>	<b>5,888</b>	<b>5,554</b>	<b>4,361</b>	<b>3,857</b>	<b>3,356</b>	<b>3,053</b>	<b>2,761</b>	<b>2,729</b>	<b>2,685</b>	<b>2,148</b>	<b>1,434</b>	<b>1,276</b>	<b>1,114</b>

Origin	Designated Hague member (share of total, %)														
	EU	Switzerland	Turkey	U.S.	U.K.	Norway	Singapore	Russian Federation	Japan	Republic of Korea	Ukraine	Canada	Morocco	France	Germany
China	3.7	0.3	2.0	6.9	5.6	2.0	4.0	6.3	5.0	6.7	1.8	2.0	8.8	..	0.2
Cyprus	2.4	2.6	5.8	5.4	5.8	6.4	..	1.1	0.3	0.0	10.9	6.3	..	..	..
Denmark	2.1	3.3	0.6	2.1	1.4	9.2	1.1	1.8	2.3	2.7	0.1	1.5	..	..	..
France	4.1	7.1	9.4	6.2	7.0	7.3	8.0	16.5	8.4	11.5	12.4	8.2	39.6	23.7	25.9
Germany	17.7	32.7	28.7	20.8	21.6	17.4	13.8	16.2	9.7	15.4	13.5	10.7	2.8	37.7	29.3
Italy	9.3	17.3	19.0	6.4	9.4	19.5	24.5	14.5	9.5	9.1	16.5	4.5	9.9	..	0.4
Japan	6.1	0.7	0.6	5.9	6.0	0.7	4.7	1.2	4.5	7.8	0.4	2.5	..	1.2	2.2
Netherlands	5.8	2.0	4.9	1.2	3.7	4.5	4.3	5.9	5.5	7.1	3.7	3.3	0.2	0.4	0.7
Republic of Korea	14.8	0.3	0.6	14.0	0.5	0.7	1.3	4.2	16.1	5.9	0.2	4.5	..	0.9	1.3
Spain	0.7	0.7	2.0	2.0	0.2	1.0	2.5	3.8	0.4	0.2	3.9	0.7	4.5	4.3	4.9
Sweden	1.9	1.0	2.3	1.9	4.0	6.9	0.6	1.3	1.1	3.6	0.4	2.9	4.2	5.1	5.8
Switzerland	11.5	19.2	13.5	7.3	18.1	9.8	19.6	10.0	10.0	11.2	16.8	12.9	28.6	0.2	0.9
Turkey	2.2	0.6	1.1	1.4	0.2	1.0	1.7	0.5	0.0	0.1	2.0	0.4	..	0.1	0.7
U.K.	2.7	2.3	1.9	4.0	5.2	1.7	4.6	2.8	4.3	2.7	1.5	5.2	..	0.4	0.7
U.S.	7.5	2.5	2.0	1.9	4.4	3.2	3.4	2.1	13.6	10.2	1.3	18.9	0.3	3.2	8.7
Others/ Unknown	7.6	7.4	5.9	12.9	7.1	8.6	5.8	11.9	9.3	5.8	14.4	15.5	1.1	22.9	18.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

.. indicates zero.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2020.



**Non-resident applications by filing route**

A26	Trends in non-resident application design counts by filing route (direct and Hague), 2005–2018	31
A27	Non-resident application design counts by filing route for selected Hague members, 2018	31

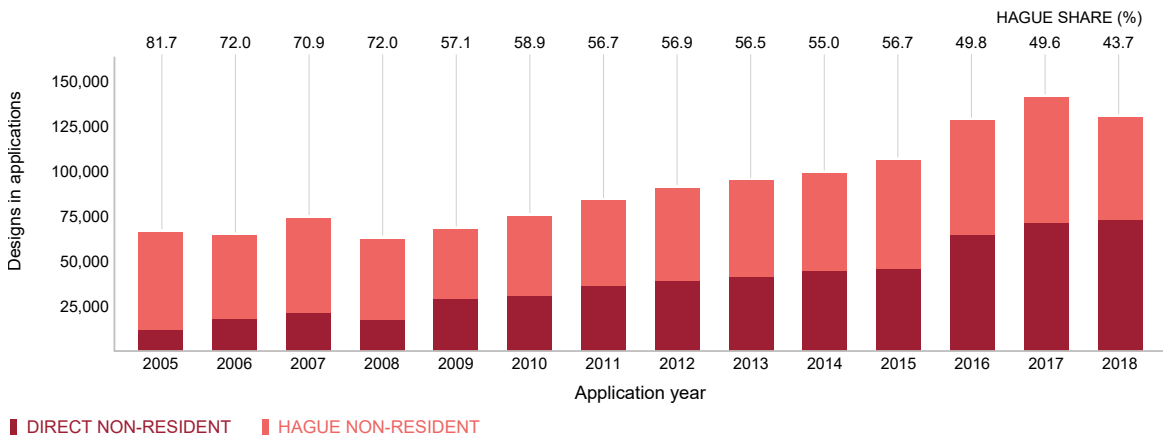


## Non-resident applications by filing route

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

### Around 44% of non-resident applications were filed via the Hague System in 2018.

A26. Trends in non-resident application design counts by filing route (direct and Hague), 2005–2018

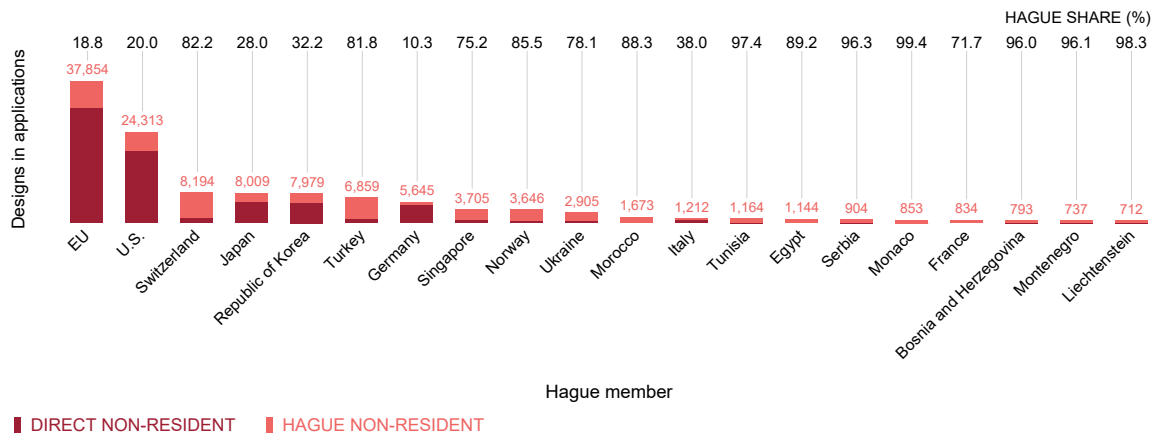


Note: Direct application data are available only up to 2018, so 2019 Hague designation data are not reported. The direct route refers to applications filed directly with national or regional IP offices of Hague members only. The Hague route refers to designations received by offices via the Hague System. For the sake of simplicity, designations are referred to as applications received via the Hague route.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2020.

### Switzerland received four out of five non-resident applications through the Hague System, whereas it was only one-in-five in the U.S.

A27. Non-resident application design counts by filing route for selected Hague members, 2018



Note: Direct application data are available only up to 2018, so 2019 Hague designation data are not reported. The direct route refers to applications filed directly with national or regional IP offices of Hague members only. The Hague route refers to designations received by offices via the Hague System. For the sake of simplicity, designations are referred to as applications received via the Hague route.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2020.

### **Hague international applications by class and by industry sector**

A28	Designs contained in international applications by class, 2016–2019	33
A29	Designs contained in international applications by class for the top 10 origins, 2019	34
A30	Distribution of designs contained in applications by the top three sectors for the top 10 origins, 2019	35
A31	Designs contained in international applications by class and designated Hague member, 2019	36

## Hague international applications by class and by industry sector

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

### Recording and communication equipment (13.6%) accounted for the largest share of total designs in 2019.

A28. Designs contained in international applications by class, 2016–2019

Class	2016	2017	2018	2019	Growth rate (%): 2018–2019	2019 share of total (%)
Class 1: Foodstuffs	45	43	50	35	-30.0	0.2
Class 2: Clothing	659	1,094	698	943	35.1	4.3
Class 3: Travel goods	405	426	420	433	3.1	2.0
Class 4: Brushware	106	223	115	66	-42.6	0.3
Class 5: Textile piecegoods	178	185	183	133	-27.3	0.6
Class 6: Furnishing	2,386	2,031	2,352	2,205	-6.3	10.1
Class 7: Household goods	802	802	709	874	23.3	4.0
Class 8: Tools and hardware	389	448	460	467	1.5	2.1
Class 9: Packages and containers	1,150	1,251	1,206	1,394	15.6	6.4
Class 10: Clocks and watches	1,333	1,375	1,288	996	-22.7	4.6
Class 11: Articles of adornment	1,103	856	867	973	12.2	4.5
Class 12: Means of transport	1,558	1,499	1,662	2,056	23.7	9.4
Class 13: Equipment for production of electricity	522	298	466	564	21.0	2.6
Class 14: Recording and communication equipment	2,094	2,038	2,031	2,974	46.4	13.6
Class 15: Machines, not elsewhere specified	744	633	609	686	12.6	3.1
Class 16: Photographic apparatus	230	123	288	161	-44.1	0.7
Class 17: Musical instruments	19	4	17	26	52.9	0.1
Class 18: Printing and office machinery	20	73	49	23	-53.1	0.1
Class 19: Stationery and office equipment	253	234	291	250	-14.1	1.1
Class 20: Sales and advertising equipment	90	259	123	81	-34.1	0.4
Class 21: Games, toys, tents and sports goods	296	440	561	689	22.8	3.2
Class 22: Arms, articles for hunting and fishing	23	61	54	50	-7.4	0.2
Class 23: Heating and cooling equipment	1,169	1,280	1,064	1,168	9.8	5.4
Class 24: Medical and laboratory equipment	414	441	415	439	5.8	2.0
Class 25: Building units and construction elements	364	404	507	672	32.5	3.1
Class 26: Lighting apparatus	842	1,354	1,196	1,355	13.3	6.2
Class 27: Tobacco and smokers' supplies	58	138	150	170	13.3	0.8
Class 28: Pharmaceutical and cosmetic products	360	510	785	552	-29.7	2.5
Class 29: Accident prevention and rescue equipment	64	69	51	35	-31.4	0.2
Class 30: Animal care articles	23	100	95	83	-12.6	0.4
Class 31: Machines for preparing food or drink	47	33	147	128	-12.9	0.6
Class 32: Graphic symbols and logos	1,020	1,081	867	1,144	31.9	5.2

Note: For full class definitions, visit [www.wipo.int/classifications/locarno](http://www.wipo.int/classifications/locarno).

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2020.

## Designs related to furnishing accounted for the largest share of designs from the Netherlands.

A29. Designs contained in international applications by class for the top 10 origins, 2019

Class	Origin									
	China	France	Germany	Italy	Japan	Netherlands	Republic of Korea	Switzerland	U.K.	U.S.
Class 1: Foodstuffs	..	1	5	..	1	1	..	9	..	11
Class 2: Clothing	3	94	98	185	53	54	18	58	53	35
Class 3: Travel goods	7	108	37	53	9	2	57	57	43	30
Class 4: Brushware	3	8	6	2	..	1	4	17	13	10
Class 5: Textile piecegoods	..	13	90	2	2	..	..	1	..	7
Class 6: Furnishing	..	62	518	239	19	862	20	58	24	23
Class 7: Household goods	19	56	258	126	19	37	61	85	14	30
Class 8: Tools and hardware	7	21	80	38	8	48	38	50	13	23
Class 9: Packages and containers	2	83	311	114	55	27	28	115	45	315
Class 10: Clocks and watches	10	38	129	12	42	15	22	645	22	5
Class 11: Articles of adornment	..	83	204	179	47	7	13	226	126	22
Class 12: Means of transport	71	359	783	83	132	..	104	68	36	28
Class 13: Equipment for production of electricity	14	27	68	14	50	3	54	71	1	174
Class 14: Recording and communication equipment	382	30	182	10	160	27	1,710	62	37	232
Class 15: Machines, not elsewhere specified	13	8	176	22	78	14	213	44	11	25
Class 16: Photographic apparatus	2	22	25	2	56	1	6	23	6	10
Class 17: Musical instruments	..	2	..	1	12	..	..	5	..	2
Class 18: Printing and office machinery	..	..	3	1	3	..	5	..	..	..
Class 19: Stationery and office equipment	1	13	118	5	18	..	22	4	1	6
Class 20: Sales and advertising equipment	..	9	8	22	..	5	20	6	..	2
Class 21: Games, toys, tents and sports goods	4	42	167	67	101	3	28	30	35	49
Class 22: Arms, articles for hunting and fishing	..	..	12	9	3	..	1	1	..	7
Class 23: Heating and cooling equipment	68	18	474	80	58	37	86	152	2	6
Class 24: Medical and laboratory equipment	..	14	72	15	55	25	58	39	19	33
Class 25: Building units and construction elements	..	18	68	85	15	5	36	26	2	3
Class 26: Lighting apparatus	10	97	217	584	37	14	58	10	26	17
Class 27: Tobacco and smokers' supplies	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	95	1	42
Class 28: Pharmaceutical and cosmetic products	36	26	177	2	5	109	51	19	3	86
Class 29: Accident prevention and rescue equipment	..	..	..	..	1	22	4	1	..	..
Class 30: Animal care articles	..	4	16	3	6	..	6	9	7	13
Class 31: Machines for preparing food or drink	9	3	6	2	6	32	13	21	..	12
Class 32: Graphic symbols and logos	2	38	256	37	106	25	..	165	14	32

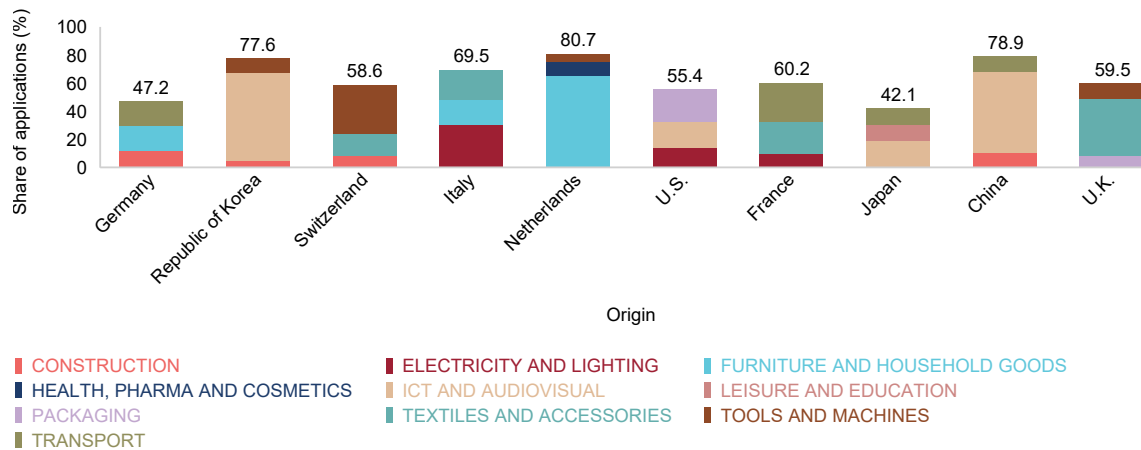
Note: For full class definitions, visit [www.wipo.int/classifications/locarno](http://www.wipo.int/classifications/locarno).

.. indicates zero.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2020.

**The distribution of designs by sector is highly concentrated in China, the Netherlands and the Republic of Korea.**

A30. Distribution of designs contained in applications by the top three sectors for the top 10 origins, 2019



Note: See the annex for definitions of sectors. The top 10 origins as reported in figure A10.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2020.

**For the EU, Japan and the U.S., designs related to recording and communication equipment accounted for the largest share of all designations, whereas for Turkey, the Republic of Korea and the Russian Federation it was means of transport.**

A31. Designs contained in international applications by class and designated Hague member, 2019

Class	Designated Hague member									
	EU	Switzerland	Turkey	U.S.	U.K.	Norway	Singapore	Russian Federation	Japan	Republic of Korea
Class 1: Foodstuffs	17	12	5	16	6	..	..	2	1	2
Class 2: Clothing	756	620	282	251	134	394	123	155	172	168
Class 3: Travel goods	287	211	143	149	98	68	140	91	111	160
Class 4: Brushware	53	36	11	34	27	14	26	10	34	29
Class 5: Textile piecegoods	82	75	74	106	5	14	59	8	11	73
Class 6: Furnishing	1,995	974	290	287	243	252	209	120	108	91
Class 7: Household goods	692	484	207	203	149	80	102	117	109	156
Class 8: Tools and hardware	312	233	96	216	96	77	51	69	62	47
Class 9: Packages and containers	890	591	244	318	240	283	153	274	207	183
Class 10: Clocks and watches	824	779	393	217	444	164	410	123	137	145
Class 11: Articles of adornment	892	785	417	145	379	141	508	110	146	98
Class 12: Means of transport	1,048	886	975	389	368	401	149	439	247	281
Class 13: Equipment for production of electricity	476	145	106	180	27	93	50	88	104	73
Class 14: Recording and communication equipment	2,683	290	131	758	355	157	177	198	298	252
Class 15: Machines, not elsewhere specified	516	187	243	280	152	46	60	134	154	160
Class 16: Photographic apparatus	125	58	25	56	26	10	38	29	39	54
Class 17: Musical instruments	20	8	1	15	4	1	2	2	12	3
Class 18: Printing and office machinery	14	2	7	19	..	1	1	1	..	4
Class 19: Stationery and office equipment	204	64	14	58	116	7	6	33	33	19
Class 20: Sales and advertising equipment	36	45	6	31	7	9	2	14	17	5
Class 21: Games, toys, tents and sports goods	508	267	153	219	183	82	74	50	73	73
Class 22: Arms, articles for hunting and fishing	43	22	11	20	12	5	1	4	5	11
Class 23: Heating and cooling equipment	870	631	327	250	173	180	104	224	128	76
Class 24: Medical and laboratory equipment	243	131	76	262	35	47	68	78	139	142
Class 25: Building units and construction elements	459	240	104	107	50	122	41	67	30	9
Class 26: Lighting apparatus	955	908	742	161	439	671	531	330	70	61
Class 27: Tobacco and smokers' supplies	58	145	36	48	36	31	1	26	19	85
Class 28: Pharmaceutical and cosmetic products	328	172	243	188	128	120	120	150	202	191
Class 29: Accident prevention and rescue equipment	10	2	12	9	8	4	13	8	23	13
Class 30: Animal care articles	68	23	1	43	27	2	..	6	6	4
Class 31: Machines for preparing food or drink	59	41	29	28	28	12	17	18	19	37
Class 32: Graphic symbols and logos	851	597	478	454	346	362	97	68	16	4

Note: For full class definitions, visit [www.wipo.int/classifications/locarno](http://www.wipo.int/classifications/locarno).

.. indicates zero.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2020.



## **Hague international registrations, refusals and grants of protection**

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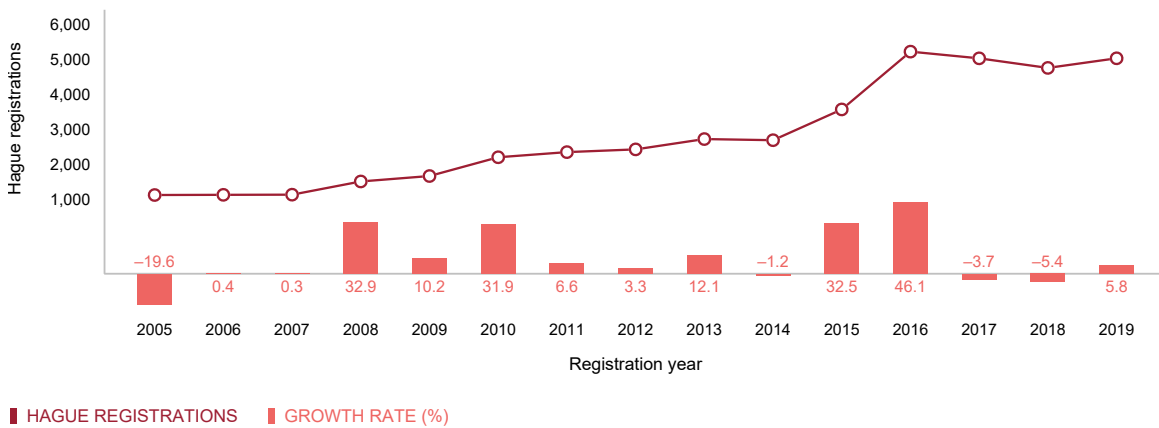


## Hague international registrations, refusals and grants of protection

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

### Following two years of decline, international registrations grew by 5.8% in 2019.

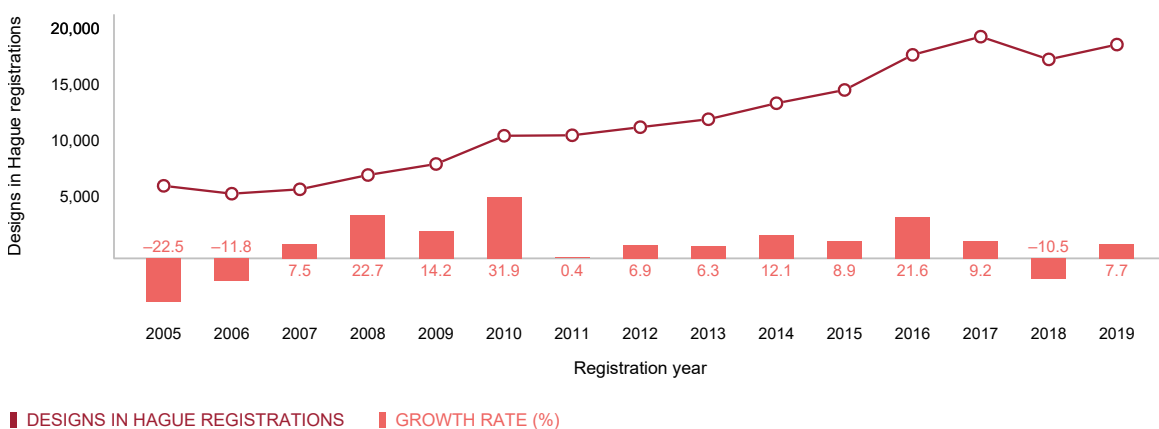
A32. Trend in international registrations, 2005–2019



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2020.

### There were 18,535 designs contained in international registrations in 2019.

A33. Trend in the number of designs contained in international registrations, 2005–2019



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2020.

### The top five origins accounted for around 60% of all designs in registrations in 2019.

A34. International registrations and registration design counts for the top 20 origins, 2017–2019

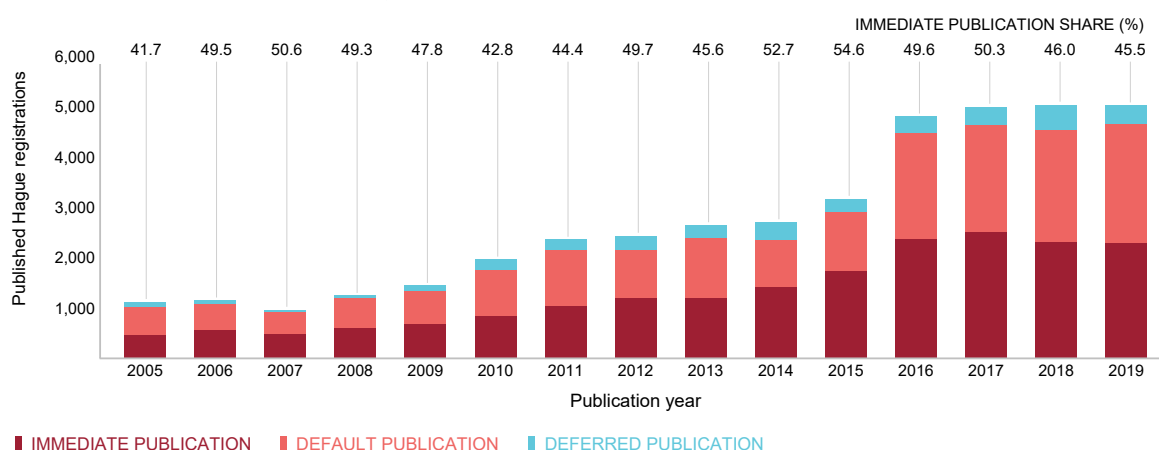
Origin	Number of registrations					Designs in registrations				
	2017	2018	2019	Growth rate (%): 2018–2019	2019 share of total (%)	2017	2018	2019	Growth rate (%): 2018–2019	2019 share of total (%)
Germany	716	660	703	6.5	13.9	4,347	3,773	3,468	-8.1	18.7
Republic of Korea	938	865	941	8.8	18.7	1,598	1,478	2,219	50.1	12.0
Switzerland	669	594	562	-5.4	11.1	2,928	2,234	2,090	-6.4	11.3
Italy	350	283	401	41.7	8.0	1,047	1,066	1,871	75.5	10.1
U.S.	401	320	344	7.5	6.8	1,673	1,193	1,392	16.7	7.5
Netherlands	188	163	173	6.1	3.4	937	953	1,354	42.1	7.3
Japan	351	361	344	-4.7	6.8	964	962	1,166	21.2	6.3
France	401	413	386	-6.5	7.7	1,310	1,407	1,070	-24.0	5.8
China	34	95	195	105.3	3.9	72	259	481	85.7	2.6
U.K.	104	120	131	9.2	2.6	363	320	391	22.2	2.1
Turkey	132	94	73	-22.3	1.4	451	431	322	-25.3	1.7
Cyprus	20	11	25	127.3	0.5	542	182	320	75.8	1.7
Sweden	85	96	94	-2.1	1.9	224	358	308	-14.0	1.7
Denmark	73	80	90	12.5	1.8	213	247	299	21.1	1.6
Spain	42	72	66	-8.3	1.3	206	157	188	19.7	1.0
Austria	49	38	40	5.3	0.8	246	167	164	-1.8	0.9
Luxembourg	17	25	35	40.0	0.7	60	150	132	-12.0	0.7
Poland	67	99	39	-60.6	0.8	174	147	130	-11.6	0.7
Belgium	66	66	48	-27.3	1.0	407	214	128	-40.2	0.7
Czech Republic	21	22	19	-13.6	0.4	141	164	112	-31.7	0.6
Others/Unknown	316	290	333	14.8	6.6	1,338	1,350	930	-31.1	5.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,040</b>	<b>4,767</b>	<b>5,042</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>19,241</b>	<b>17,212</b>	<b>18,535</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Note: The top 20 origins were selected based on the number of designs contained in registrations in 2019.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2020.

### Default publication accounted for 47.2% of all publications in 2019, while immediate publication accounted for 45.5% of the total.

A35. Publication of international registrations, 2005–2019

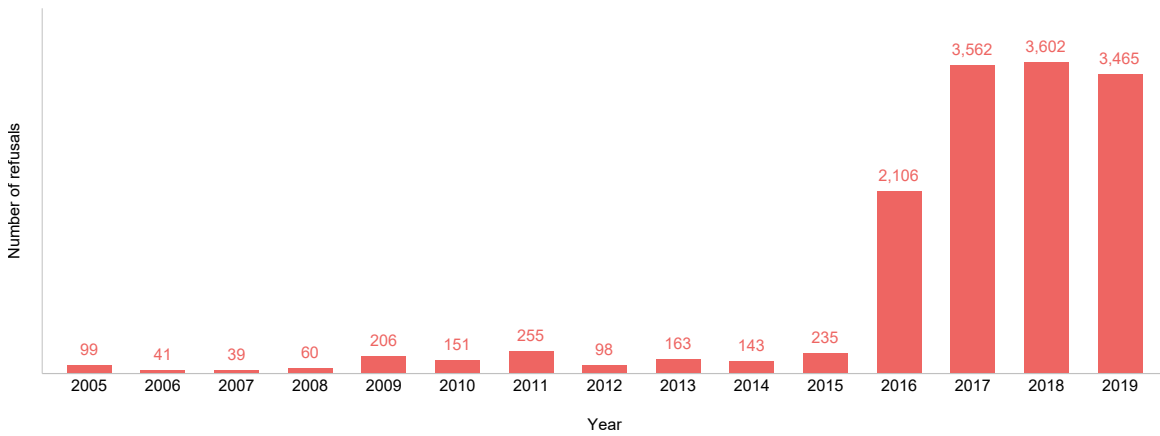


Note: International registrations are published in the *International Designs Bulletin (IDB)* six months after the date of registration, unless applicants request immediate publication or a deferment of publication. The publication of international registrations can be deferred for up to 12 months under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

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2020.

**The IB recorded 3,465 refusals in 2019, a small decrease on the previous year.**

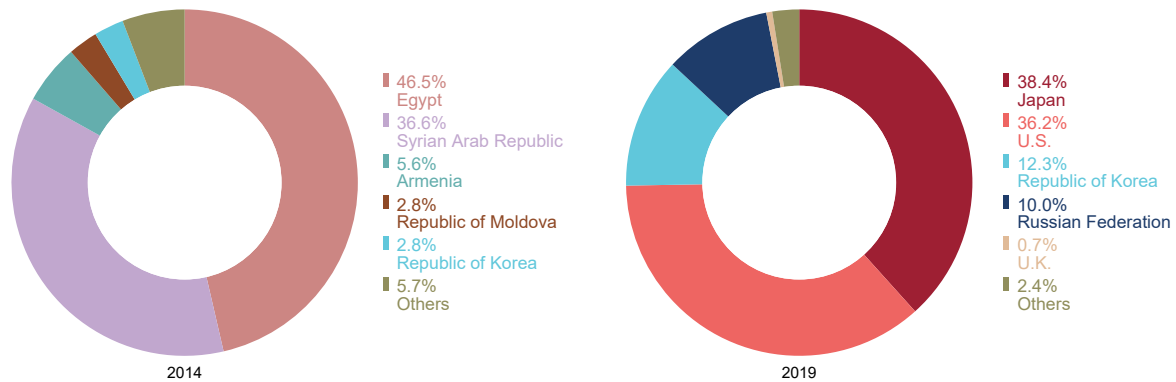
A36. Trend in refusal of international registration, 2005–2019



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2020.

**Recent Hague members Japan and the U.S. accounted for three-quarters of all refusals in 2019.**

A37. Refusal of international registration by designated Hague member, 2014 and 2019

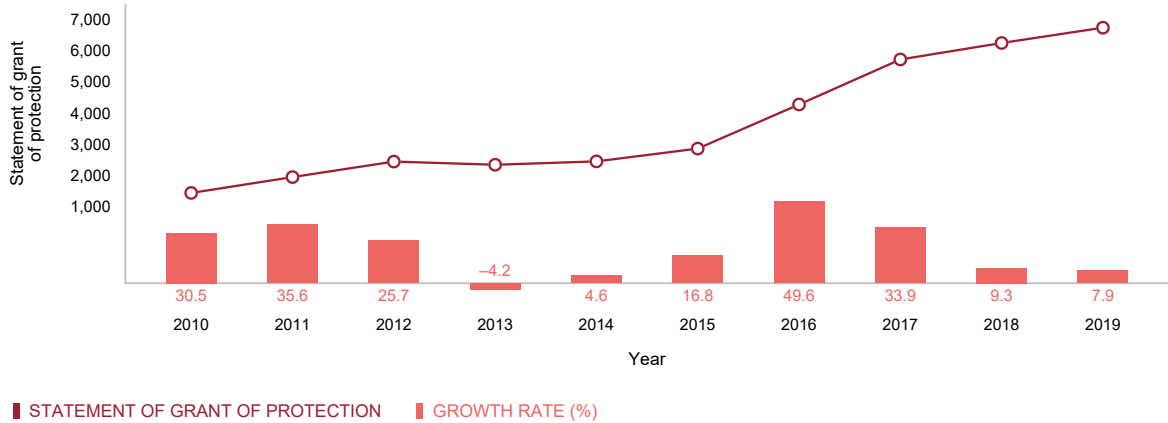


Note: The Japan Patent Office (JPO) issues one notification of refusal per design if the international registration contains more than one industrial design.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2020.

**Statement of grant of protection grew by 7.9% in 2019, representing a sixth consecutive year of increase.**

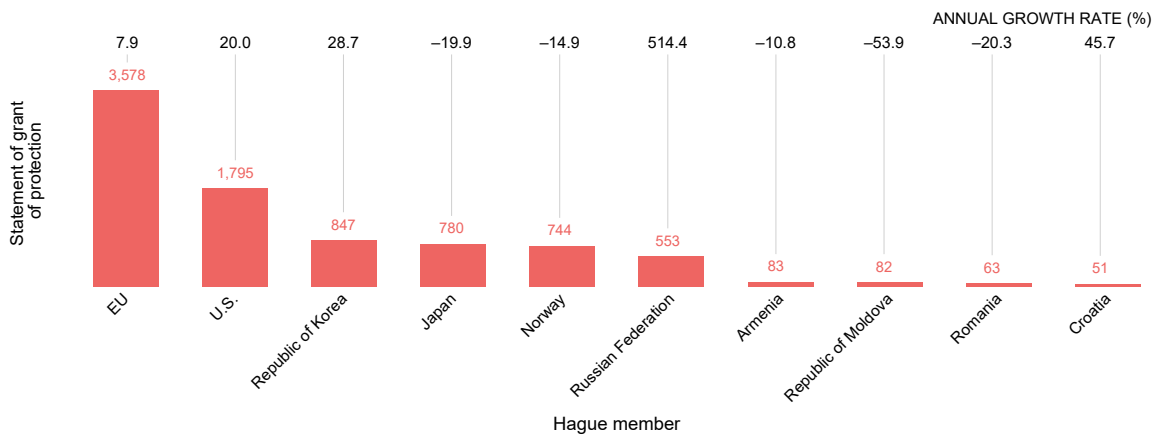
A38. Trend in statement of grant of protection, 2010–2019



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2020.

**The EU issued the largest number of statements of grant of protection in 2019.**

A39. Grant of protection by designated Hague member, 2019



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2020.



## **Renewals of international registrations and registrations in force**

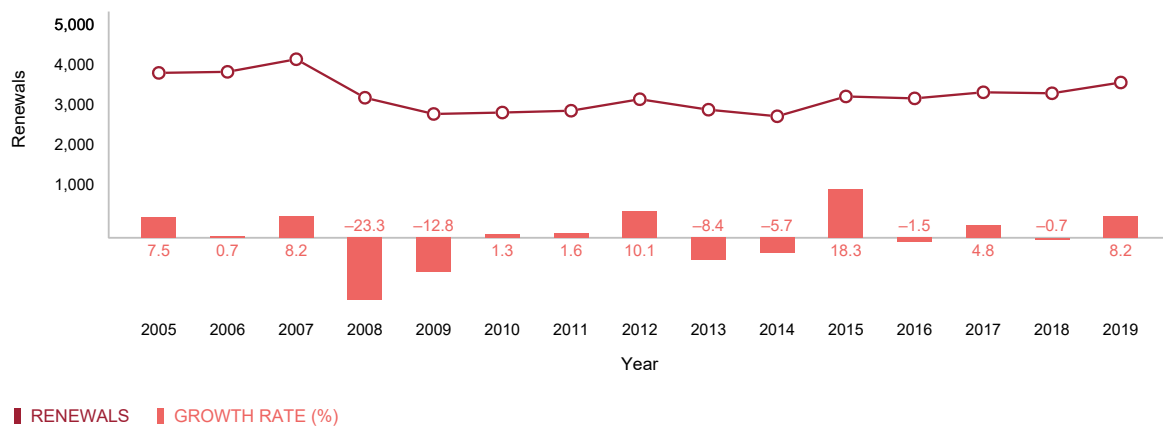
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## Renewals of international registrations and registrations in force

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

### Renewal of international registrations grew by 8.2% to reach around 3,550 renewals in 2019.

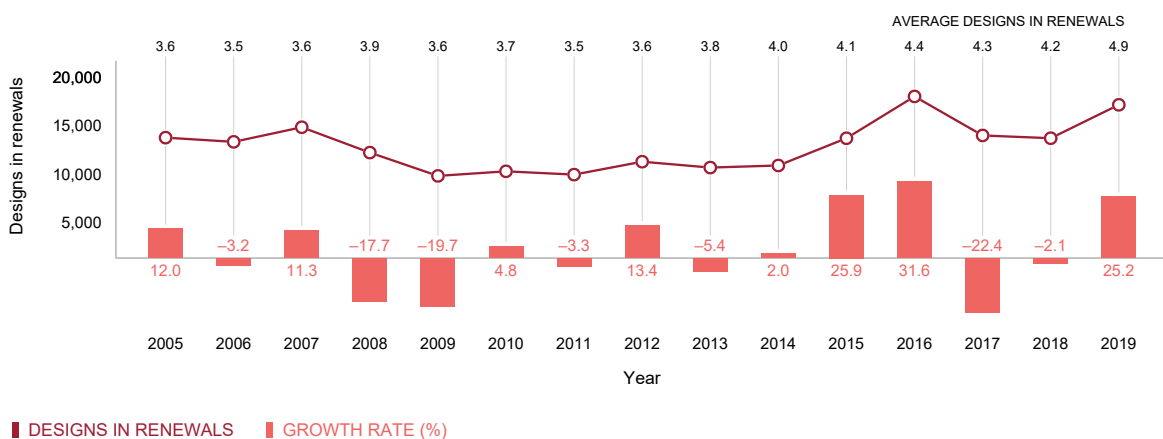
A40. Trend in renewals of international registrations, 2005–2019



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2020.

### Designs contained in renewals increased sharply in 2019.

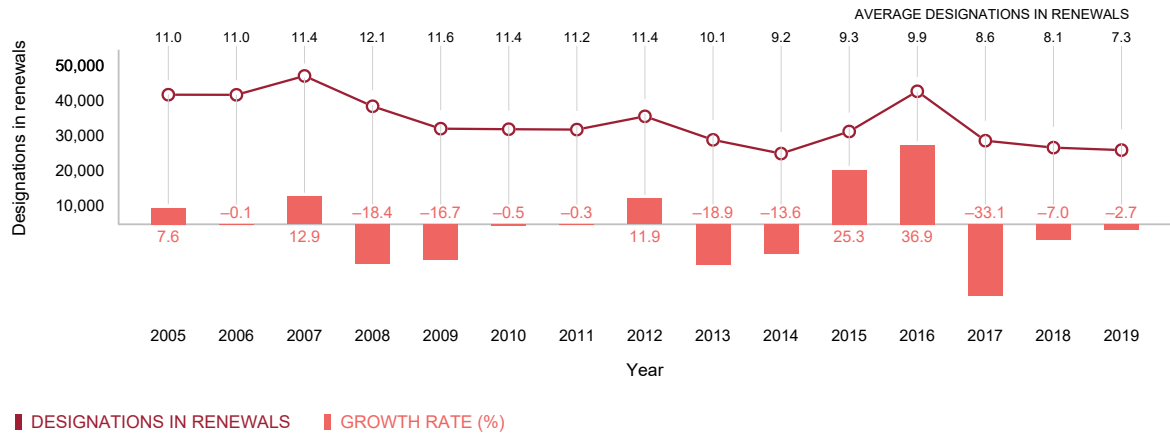
A41. Trend in renewals of designs contained in international registrations, 2005–2019



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2020.

**Designations in renewals have decreased over the past three years.**

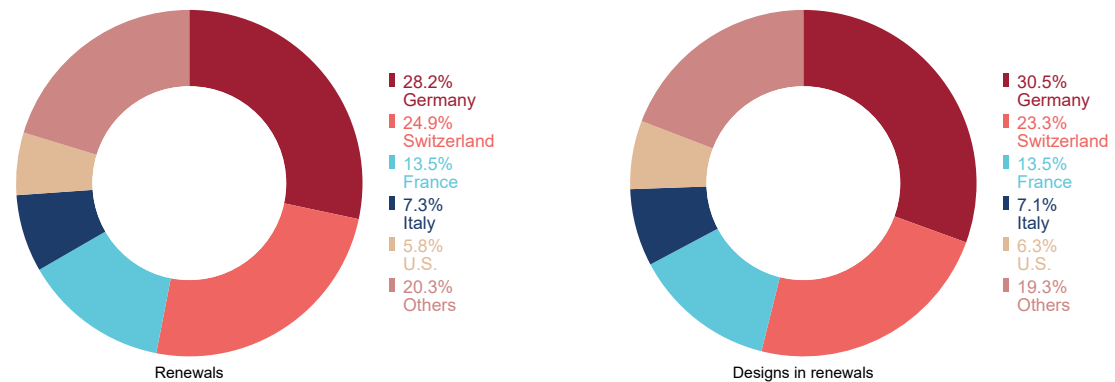
A42. Trend in designations in renewals of international registrations, 2005–2019



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2020.

**International registration holders from Germany and Switzerland accounted for more than half of all designs in renewals in 2019.**

A43. Renewals of international registrations for the top five origins, 2019



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2020.



## The EU and Switzerland were the only two designated Hague members with over 10,000 design renewals in 2019.

A44. Top designated Hague members in renewals of registrations, 2009, 2014 and 2019

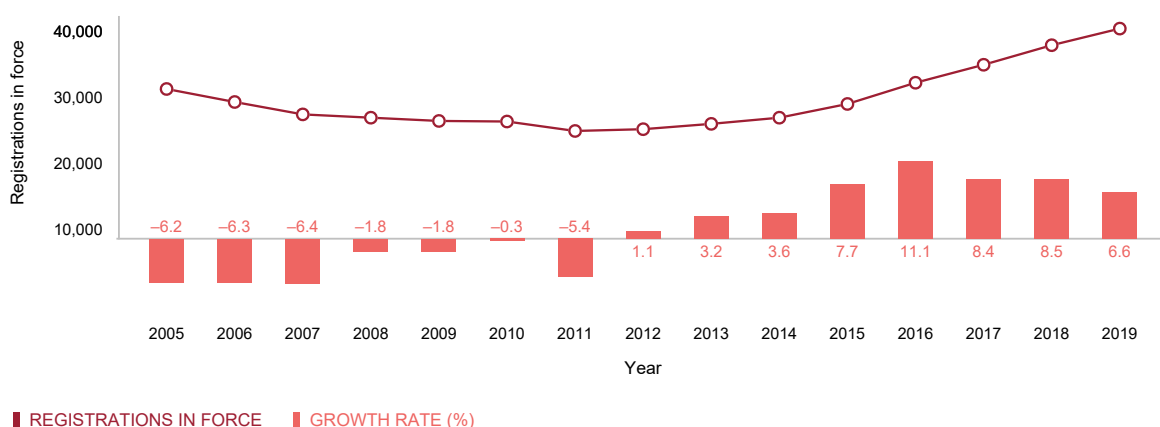
Designated member	Renewals of registrations				Design renewals			
	2009	2014	2019	2019 share of total (%)	2009	2014	2019	2019 share of total (%)
Switzerland	2,268	2,081	2,501	12.4	8,439	8,650	12,867	14.4
EU	0	824	1,935	9.6	0	3,909	10,654	11.9
Turkey	22	548	1,272	6.3	44	2,805	6,420	7.2
Germany	2,133	1,240	823	4.1	7,753	4,752	3,796	4.2
France	2,154	1,287	815	4.0	7,567	4,794	3,564	4.0
Benelux	2,238	1,302	750	3.7	8,059	4,900	3,275	3.7
Italy	2,178	1,253	716	3.5	7,774	4,758	3,096	3.5
Singapore	0	325	723	3.6	0	1,523	3,054	3.4
Monaco	687	620	697	3.5	2,648	2,544	3,041	3.4
Ukraine	297	494	724	3.6	1,039	1,824	2,936	3.3
Morocco	844	433	631	3.1	2,975	1,843	2,806	3.1
Liechtenstein	724	596	609	3.0	2,470	2,171	2,379	2.7
Norway	0	0	502	2.5	0	0	2,262	2.5
Greece	811	508	413	2.0	3,326	2,257	2,116	2.4
Montenegro	591	517	520	2.6	1,924	1,758	2,099	2.3
Tunisia	1,082	465	392	1.9	3,795	2,302	1,762	2.0
Serbia	600	502	427	2.1	1,973	1,775	1,734	1.9
North Macedonia	406	416	474	2.3	1,096	1,221	1,607	1.8
Slovenia	574	357	326	1.6	2,000	1,244	1,439	1.6
Croatia	228	353	247	1.2	655	1,314	1,220	1.4
Others/Unknown	8,471	4,103	4,681	23.2	28,936	14,882	17,251	19.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,308</b>	<b>18,224</b>	<b>20,178</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>92,473</b>	<b>71,226</b>	<b>89,378</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Note: Selection of the top 20 designated Hague members was based on the numbers of renewals of designs contained in Hague registrations in 2019. The Benelux countries are Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2020.

## International registrations in force grew by 6.6% in 2019, an eighth consecutive year of growth.

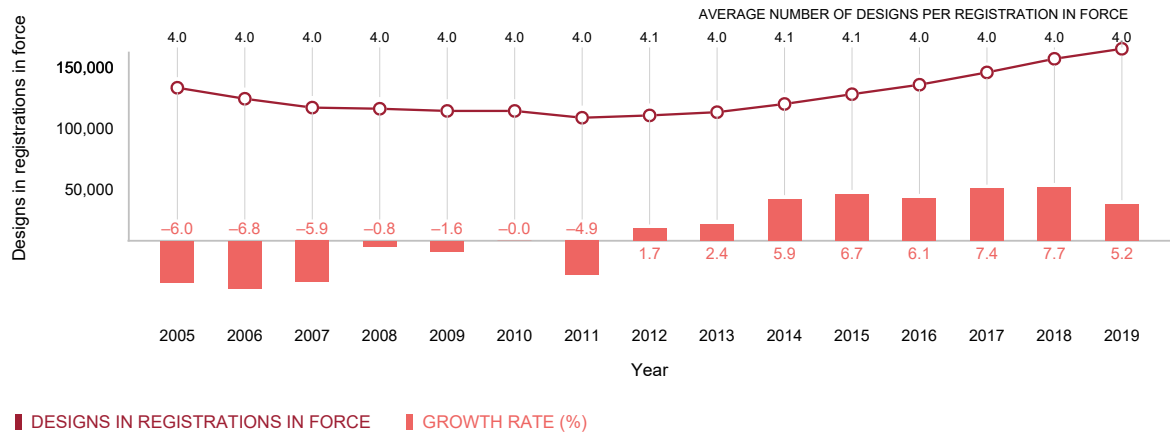
A45. International registrations in force, 2005–2019



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2020.

**The approximately 40,500 international registrations in force in 2019 contained around 165,100 designs.**

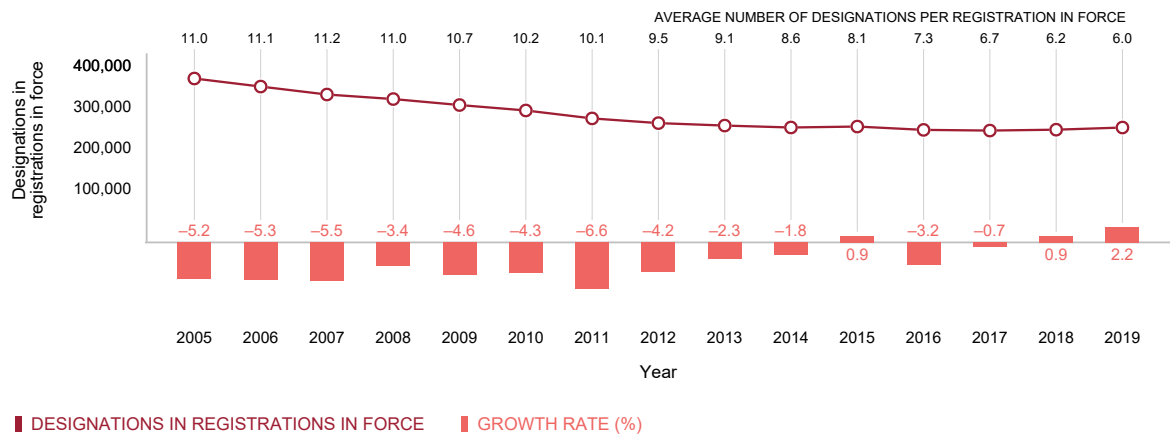
A46. Designs contained in international registrations in force, 2005–2019



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2020.

**Following a steady decline over the preceding decade, designations in international registrations in force returned to modest growth in 2018 and 2019.**

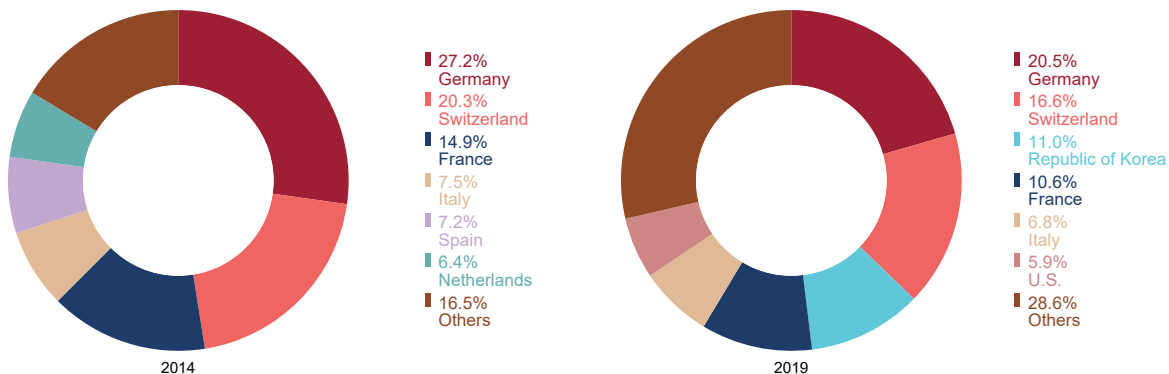
A47. Designations contained in international registrations in force, 2005–2019



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2020.

**Holders from Germany accounted for one-fifth of all registrations in force in 2019.**

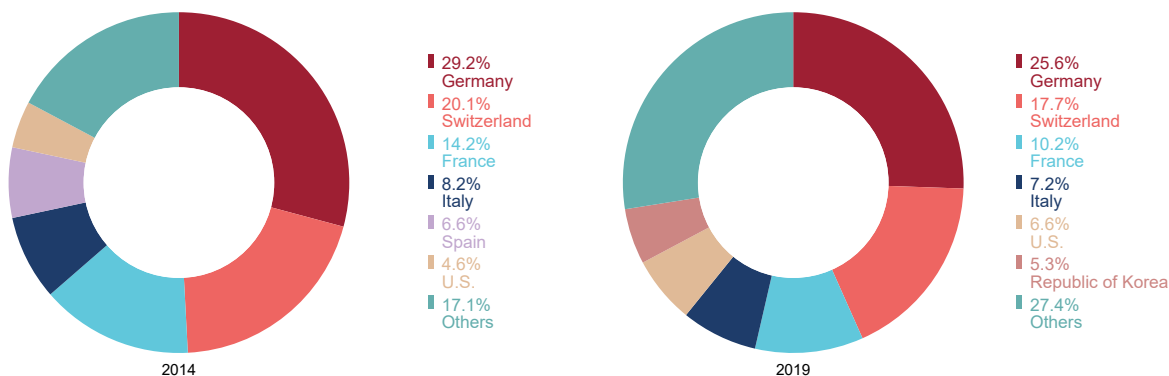
A48. Share of international registrations in force for the top six origins, 2014 and 2019



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2020.

**The combined share of holders residing in Germany, Switzerland and France decreased from 63.5% in 2014 down to 53.5% in 2019.**

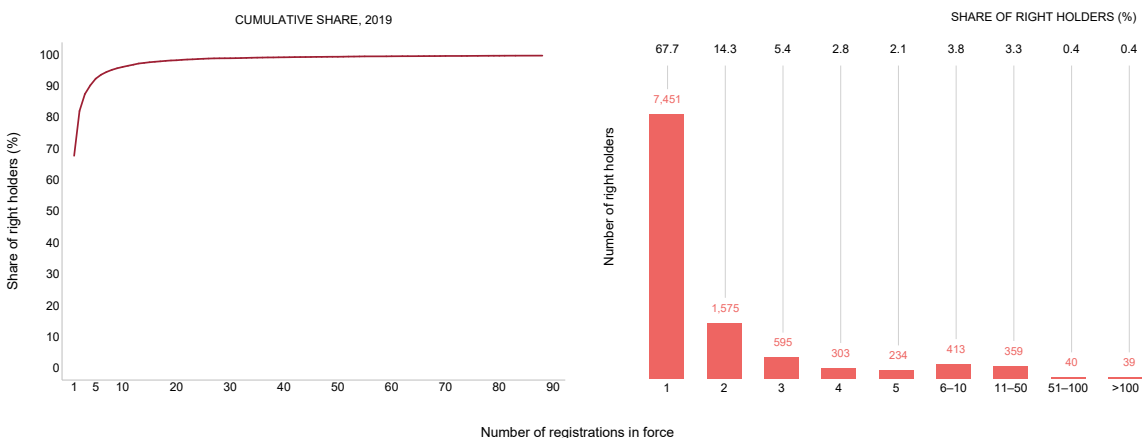
A49. Share of designs contained in international registrations in force for the top six origins, 2014 and 2019



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2020.

**Around 82% of international registration holders had up to two registrations in their portfolio in 2019.**

A50. Distribution of international registrations in force by right holder portfolio size, 2019



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2020.

**Fees collected and distributed by the International Bureau (IB)**

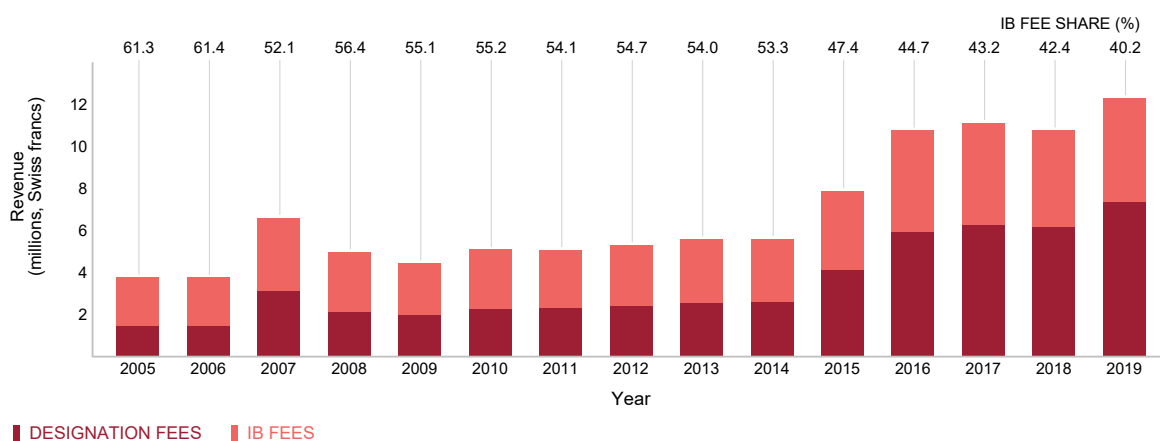
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## Fees collected and distributed by the International Bureau (IB)

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

### The IB fee share declined from 61.3% in 2005 to 40.2% in 2019.

A51. Trend in fees collected by the IB, 2005–2019



Source: WIPO, March 2020.

### Combined, the EU, Japan and the U.S. received 61.9% of the 7.35 million CHF distributed to designated offices in 2019.

A52. Fees distributed to designated offices by the IB, 2018–2019

Office	2018	2019	2019 share of total (%)
African Intellectual Property Organization	51,038	52,034	0.7
Albania	12,654	13,387	0.2
Armenia	10,150	11,036	0.2
Azerbaijan	9,164	12,137	0.2
Belize	7,100	9,481	0.1
Benelux Office for Intellectual Property	21,897	21,315	0.3
Benin	1,650	1,648	0.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	12,922	15,916	0.2
Botswana	2,245	2,034	0.0
Brunei Darussalam	4,890	6,680	0.1
Bulgaria	8,198	7,891	0.1
Cambodia	3,440	4,160	0.1
Canada	3,600	394,200	5.4
Cote d'Ivoire	1,603	1,799	0.0
Croatia	17,141	20,522	0.3
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	12,540	13,423	0.2
Denmark	9,609	7,218	0.1
Egypt	16,785	15,315	0.2
Estonia	2,001	3,137	0.0

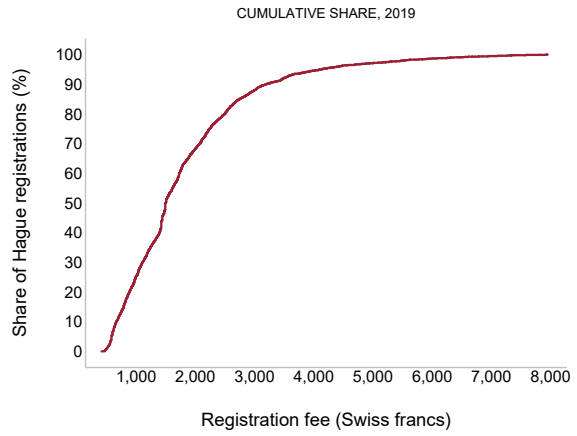
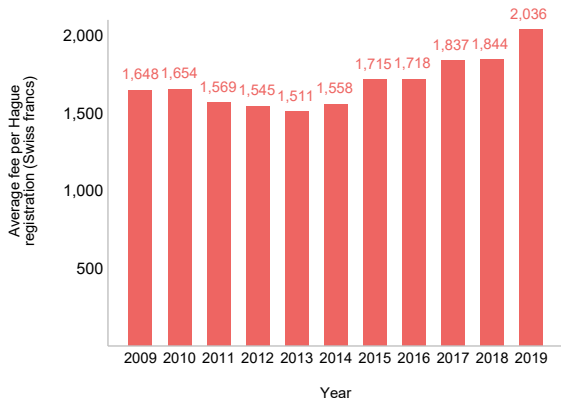
Office	2018	2019	2019 share of total (%)
EU	1,151,417	1,285,606	17.5
Finland	5,480	5,743	0.1
France	28,468	28,981	0.4
Gabon	1,360	1,709	0.0
Georgia	33,186	38,207	0.5
Germany	39,524	44,349	0.6
Ghana	6,801	4,074	0.1
Greece	13,800	13,121	0.2
Hungary	11,090	10,108	0.1
Iceland	16,309	17,348	0.2
Italy	21,972	20,102	0.3
Japan	1,392,510	1,429,085	19.4
Kyrgyzstan	39,740	49,134	0.7
Latvia	1,446	1,594	0.0
Liechtenstein	24,142	26,293	0.4
Lithuania	18,656	22,570	0.3
Mali	365	86	0.0
Monaco	26,209	30,537	0.4
Mongolia	11,073	12,520	0.2
Montenegro	21,464	25,155	0.3
Morocco	50,447	56,491	0.8
Namibia	2,552	2,379	0.0
Niger	311	64	0.0
North Macedonia	20,399	22,969	0.3
Norway	93,949	114,325	1.6
Oman	11,472	14,891	0.2
Poland	7,039	4,783	0.1
Republic of Korea	456,670	584,045	7.9
Republic of Moldova	45,807	51,693	0.7
Romania	22,551	25,475	0.3
Russian Federation	125,544	237,661	3.2
Rwanda	1,272	1,355	0.0
San Marino	n.a.	726	0.0
Sao Tome and Principe	1,105	1,318	0.0
Senegal	1,825	1,820	0.0
Serbia	63,547	63,951	0.9
Singapore	48,386	52,721	0.7
Slovenia	12,052	12,696	0.2
Spain	6,658	7,528	0.1
Suriname	2,064	2,059	0.0
Switzerland	284,134	299,019	4.1
Syrian Arab Republic	6,268	6,034	0.1
Tajikistan	9,984	10,631	0.1
Tunisia	33,382	36,726	0.5
Turkey	81,818	91,932	1.3
Turkmenistan	1,388	1,830	0.0
Ukraine	76,610	89,521	1.2
U.K.	6,482	42,052	0.6
U.S.	1,649,223	1,837,770	25.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,196,578</b>	<b>7,354,120</b>	<b>100.0</b>

n.a. indicates not applicable.

Source: WIPO, March 2020.

**On average, each applicant paid CHF 2,036 per registration in 2019, a slight increase on the previous year.**

A53. Registration fees, 2009–2019



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2020.

**Statistical tables**

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## Statistical tables

A54. International applications via the Hague System, 2019

Origin/designated member	Origin <sup>1</sup>		Designated member	
	Number of applications	Number of designs	Number of applications	Number of designs
African Intellectual Property Organization	n.a.	n.a.	186	861
Albania	..	..	182	497
Armenia	4	7	163	449
Australia (a)	4	6	n.a.	n.a.
Austria (b)	48	165	n.a.	n.a.
Azerbaijan	..	..	187	807
Belgium (c)	47	107	n.a.	n.a.
Belize	..	..	103	256
Benelux	n.a.	n.a.	103	631
Benin	..	..	20	44
Bosnia and Herzegovina	8	77	224	647
Botswana	..	..	58	89
Brunei Darussalam	..	..	62	107
Bulgaria	11	45	48	118
Cambodia	..	..	91	151
Cameroon (a)	1	2	n.a.	n.a.
Canada	37	87	1,002	2,148
China (a)	239	663	n.a.	n.a.
Côte d'Ivoire	..	..	21	46
Croatia	17	51	112	760
Cyprus (b)	33	408	n.a.	n.a.
Czech Republic (b)	19	131	n.a.	n.a.
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	..	..	71	173
Denmark	98	433	75	218
Dominican Republic (a)	1	1	n.a.	n.a.
Egypt	..	..	199	927
Estonia	6	6	33	65
European Union	n.a.	n.a.	4,036	16,339
Finland	25	46	41	84
France	467	1,298	232	1,276
Gabon	..	..	22	29
Georgia	1	1	174	479
Germany	772	4,487	205	1,114
Ghana	..	..	43	68
Greece	6	9	65	425
Hungary	11	71	34	49
Iceland	4	4	118	396
India (a)	2	3	n.a.	n.a.
Iran (Islamic Republic of) (a)	1	2	n.a.	n.a.
Ireland (b)	9	21	n.a.	n.a.
Israel	2	4	0	0
Italy	412	1,994	65	362
Japan	397	1,152	1,534	2,761
Kazakhstan (a)	1	1	n.a.	n.a.
Kyrgyzstan	..	..	142	360

Origin/designated member	Origin <sup>1</sup>		Designated member	
	Number of applications	Number of designs	Number of applications	Number of designs
Latvia	1	3	32	46
Lebanon (a)	1	1	n.a.	n.a.
Liechtenstein	19	129	280	917
Lithuania	7	16	84	455
Luxembourg (c)	41	170	n.a.	n.a.
Maldives (a)	1	1	n.a.	n.a.
Mali	..	..	8	9
Monaco	1	8	327	942
Mongolia	..	..	151	357
Montenegro	..	..	273	867
Morocco	4	53	421	1,434
Namibia	..	..	61	112
Netherlands (c)	181	1,376	n.a.	n.a.
New Zealand (a)	2	2	n.a.	n.a.
Niger	..	..	7	7
North Macedonia	6	7	267	657
Norway	43	119	945	3,857
Oman	1	1	208	535
Poland	51	106	55	195
Portugal (b)	24	55	n.a.	n.a.
Republic of Korea	1,176	2,736	1,203	2,729
Republic of Moldova	8	18	211	706
Romania	5	8	100	507
Russian Federation	36	109	1,095	3,053
Rwanda	..	..	42	65
San Marino	..	..	43	82
Sao Tome and Principe	..	..	38	58
Saudi Arabia (a)	1	1	n.a.	n.a.
Senegal	..	..	21	47
Serbia	19	39	279	992
Singapore	16	33	952	3,356
Slovakia (b)	3	43	n.a.	n.a.
Slovenia	32	51	102	680
South Africa (a)	3	13	n.a.	n.a.
Spain	81	248	87	396
Suriname	..	..	22	43
Sweden (b)	100	434	n.a.	n.a.
Switzerland	601	2,178	1,940	9,578
Syrian Arab Republic	1	1	46	84
Tajikistan	..	..	73	165
Tunisia	2	88	318	946
Turkey	91	402	1,371	5,888
Turkmenistan	..	..	63	184
Ukraine	38	128	612	2,685
United Arab Emirates (a)	3	15	n.a.	n.a.
United Kingdom	182	548	1,095	4,361
United States of America	410	1,351	2,545	5,554
Viet Nam	2	10	1	1
Others	10	24	..	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,886</b>	<b>21,807</b>	<b>25,029</b>	<b>85,286</b>

Note: Only countries/territories of origin and designated Hague member countries or jurisdictions for which Hague System statistics exist for 2019 are listed. The Benelux countries are Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands.

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

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

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

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

n.a. indicates not applicable.

.. indicates zero.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2020.

## A55. International registrations via the Hague System, 2019

Origin/designated member	Origin <sup>1</sup>		Designated member	
	Number of registrations	Number of designs	Number of registrations	Number of designs
African Intellectual Property Organization	n.a.	n.a.	148	754
Albania	..	..	182	561
Armenia	1	1	138	453
Australia (a)	2	3	n.a.	n.a.
Austria (b)	40	164	n.a.	n.a.
Azerbaijan	..	..	170	847
Belgium (c)	48	128	n.a.	n.a.
Belize	..	..	87	286
Benelux	n.a.	n.a.	65	359
Benin	..	..	14	38
Bosnia and Herzegovina	8	26	226	748
Botswana	..	..	40	66
Brunei Darussalam	..	..	43	92
Bulgaria	7	38	29	74
Cambodia	..	..	51	106
Canada	23	37	722	1,315
China (a)	195	481	n.a.	n.a.
Côte d'Ivoire	..	..	15	40
Croatia	11	45	88	538
Cyprus (b)	25	320	n.a.	n.a.
Czech Republic (b)	19	112	n.a.	n.a.
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	..	..	46	143
Denmark	90	299	59	204
Egypt	1	1	185	1,024
Estonia	7	7	23	81
European Union	n.a.	n.a.	3,379	14,225
Finland	16	27	26	90
France	386	1,070	188	840
Gabon	..	..	15	22
Georgia	1	4	160	490
Germany	703	3,468	165	882
Ghana	..	..	28	54
Greece	5	14	55	384
Hungary	9	26	21	29
Iceland	3	3	85	251
India (a)	2	3	n.a.	n.a.
Ireland (b)	6	14	n.a.	n.a.
Israel	2	4	0	0
Italy	401	1,871	58	302
Japan	344	1,166	1,205	2,256
Kyrgyzstan	..	..	127	359
Latvia	3	17	20	32
Lebanon (a)	1	1	n.a.	n.a.
Liechtenstein	15	91	259	848
Lithuania	7	15	65	377
Luxembourg (c)	35	132	n.a.	n.a.
Malaysia (a)	1	1	n.a.	n.a.
Mali	..	..	1	2
Monaco	2	9	304	975
Mongolia	..	..	132	376
Montenegro	..	..	263	874
Morocco	..	..	363	1,356
Namibia	..	..	44	81
Netherlands (c)	173	1,354	n.a.	n.a.
New Zealand (a)	1	1	n.a.	n.a.
North Macedonia	3	3	262	757
Norway	51	111	843	3,433
Oman	1	1	211	592
Poland	39	130	44	139
Portugal (b)	17	54	n.a.	n.a.

Origin/designated member	Origin <sup>1</sup>		Designated member	
	Number of registrations	Number of designs	Number of registrations	Number of designs
Republic of Korea	941	2,219	993	2,263
Republic of Moldova	6	12	182	605
Romania	4	17	66	317
Russian Federation	20	108	935	2,575
Rwanda	..	..	28	55
San Marino	..	..	16	43
Sao Tome and Principe	..	..	25	50
Senegal	..	..	15	41
Serbia	15	36	238	872
Singapore	15	24	750	2,786
Slovakia (b)	4	48	n.a.	n.a.
Slovenia	26	36	86	580
South Africa (a)	1	1	n.a.	n.a.
Spain	66	188	89	337
Suriname	..	..	15	36
Sweden (b)	94	308	n.a.	n.a.
Switzerland	562	2,090	1,751	8,364
Syrian Arab Republic	1	1	34	85
Tajikistan	..	..	53	125
Tunisia	..	..	300	982
Turkey	73	322	1,244	5,374
Turkmenistan	1	1	39	135
Ukraine	29	73	563	2,495
United Arab Emirates (a)	2	8	n.a.	n.a.
United Kingdom	131	391	872	3,677
United States of America	344	1,392	2,039	4,113
Viet Nam	1	6	0	0
Others	2	2	..	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,042</b>	<b>18,535</b>	<b>20,987</b>	<b>73,665</b>

Note: Only countries/territories of origin and designated Hague member countries or jurisdictions for which Hague System statistics exist for 2019 are listed. The Benelux countries are Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands.

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

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

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

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

n.a. indicates not applicable.

.. indicates zero.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2020.

## A56. Renewals of international registrations via the Hague System, 2019

Origin/designated member	Origin <sup>1</sup>		Designated member	
	Number of renewals	Number of designs	Number of renewals	Number of designs
African Intellectual Property Organization	n.a.	n.a.	58	199
Albania	..	..	214	870
Antigua and Barbuda (a)	1	11	n.a.	n.a.
Armenia	1	3	201	722
Austria (b)	23	170	n.a.	n.a.
Azerbaijan	..	..	153	732
Belgium (c)	48	183	n.a.	n.a.
Belize	..	..	243	683
Benelux	n.a.	n.a.	751	3,277
Benin	..	..	44	197
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	1	224	1,004
Botswana	..	..	12	62
Brunei Darussalam	..	..	14	80
Bulgaria	3	6	225	814
Canada	2	2	0	0
China (a)	30	122	n.a.	n.a.
Côte d'Ivoire	..	..	49	219
Croatia	11	55	251	1,220
Czech Republic (b)	15	101	n.a.	n.a.
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	..	..	191	640
Denmark	31	148	30	178
Egypt	..	..	250	1,076
Estonia	3	6	28	37
European Union	n.a.	n.a.	1,937	10,673
Finland	19	95	9	23
France	478	2,320	825	3,565
Gabon	..	..	48	105
Georgia	..	..	330	1,077
Germany	1,002	5,246	831	3,798
Ghana	..	..	14	64
Greece	4	22	413	2,116
Hungary	5	39	246	852
Iceland	2	4	58	214
Israel (a)	1	1	n.a.	n.a.
Italy	262	1,220	718	3,098
Japan	1	17	0	0
Kyrgyzstan	..	..	274	800
Latvia	6	13	7	14
Liechtenstein	27	694	607	2,382
Lithuania	1	8	41	300
Luxembourg (c)	26	116	n.a.	n.a.
Mali	..	..	2	2
Malta (b)	1	1	n.a.	n.a.
Monaco	6	15	698	3,045
Mongolia	..	..	288	860
Montenegro	1	1	522	2,102
Morocco	..	..	632	2,809
Namibia	..	..	18	97
Netherlands (c)	201	417	n.a.	n.a.
Niger	..	..	3	4
North Macedonia	1	2	475	1,610
Norway	32	96	503	2,265
Oman	..	..	222	960
Poland	19	93	11	23
Portugal (b)	2	14	n.a.	n.a.
Republic of Korea	43	116	142	539
Republic of Moldova	2	3	375	1,115
Romania	2	28	298	1,085
Russian Federation	1	1	0	0
Rwanda	..	..	5	25

Origin/designated member	Origin <sup>1</sup>		Designated member	
	Number of renewals	Number of designs	Number of renewals	Number of designs
Sao Tome and Principe	..	..	9	38
Senegal	..	..	51	183
Serbia	5	5	428	1,734
Singapore	2	5	724	3,057
Slovakia (b)	5	26	n.a.	n.a.
Slovenia	10	13	333	1,439
Spain	27	186	138	697
Suriname	..	..	60	252
Sweden (b)	32	102	n.a.	n.a.
Switzerland	880	3,985	2,511	12,887
Syrian Arab Republic	..	..	16	74
Tajikistan	..	..	97	368
Tunisia	..	..	393	1,765
Turkey	46	192	1,273	6,423
Ukraine	5	9	727	2,939
United Kingdom	16	179	0	0
United States of America	204	1,077	0	0
Others	1	1	..	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,547</b>	<b>17,170</b>	<b>20,250</b>	<b>89,488</b>

Note: Only countries/territories of origin and designated Hague member countries or jurisdictions for which Hague System statistics exist for 2019 are listed. The Benelux countries are Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands.

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

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

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

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

n.a. indicates not applicable.

.. indicates zero.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2020.







# A brief presentation of the Hague System

## Introduction

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

As of December 31, 2019, the Hague System comprised 71 members. This means that applicants can obtain protection for their designs in a geographical area incorporating a total of 88 countries. The difference between the number of Hague members and the number of coun-

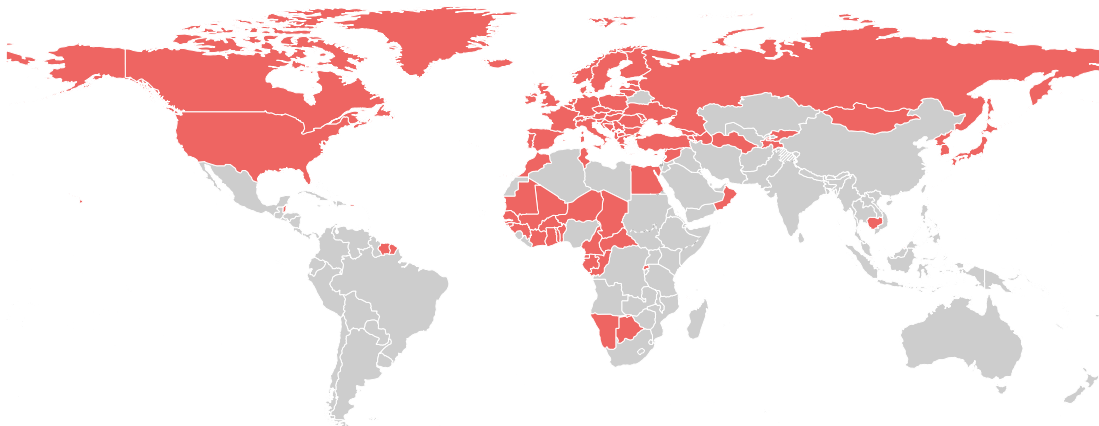
tries covered by the System is due to the fact that the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI) and the European Union (EU) are Hague members. By choosing to designate these intergovernmental organizations within an application, protection can be sought simultaneously within all their respective member states.

## Advantages of the Hague System

The Hague System lowers transaction costs for design registrations through the creation of a single application in one language, with one set of fees in a single currency denomination. Applicants are therefore not burdened by having to apply at multiple offices, which would entail having to deal with different formalities in different languages, and involve purchasing several currency denominations with which to pay varying fees.

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

## Hague members in 2019



## International application and registration procedures

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

An international application<sup>1</sup> is normally filed directly with the IB,<sup>2</sup> which is responsible for carrying out an examination to verify that it meets all formal requirements. In the case of non-compliance, applicants are invited to correct the application within a three-month period. If corrections are not made during this time, the application is considered abandoned. The IB does not undertake substantive examination (for example, for novelty of design) and therefore cannot reject an application on substantive grounds. The decision whether to grant protection remains the prerogative of national or regional offices, and the rights are limited to the jurisdiction of the granting authority.

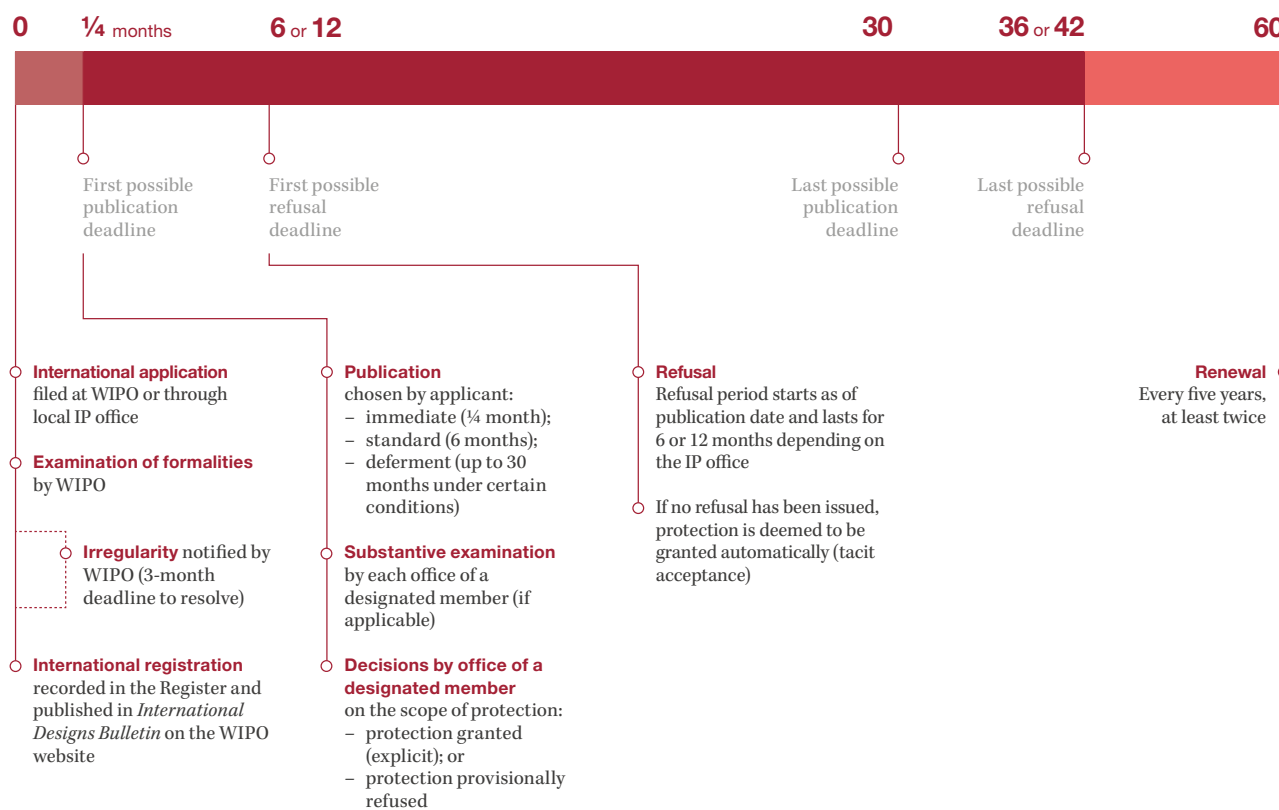
International applications are recorded in the International Register if they fulfill all the requirements of the formal examination conducted by the IB. The general rule is that international registrations are published in the *International Designs Bulletin (IDB)* six months after the date of international registration, unless applicants request an immediate publication or a deferment of publication.<sup>3</sup> Once the registrations are published in the *IDB*, national and regional offices identify those international registrations that have designated their country or intergovernmental organization, and then carry out a substantive examination according to their respective national or regional legislation, if any.<sup>4</sup> If an office refuses to issue protection, it must notify the IB of its refusal within six months of the date of publication of the international registration in the *IDB*.<sup>5</sup> In the case of a refusal, applicants have the same right of appeal as those who file directly with the national or regional office.<sup>6</sup> However, if the IB does not receive a notification of refusal from a national or regional office within the prescribed time period, the international registration is considered valid within that jurisdiction and has effect as a grant of protection in the jurisdiction concerned.<sup>7</sup>

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

For more information on the Hague System, visit:  
[www.wipo.int/hague](http://www.wipo.int/hague)

- 1 An international application does not require a prior national application or registration. It must be filed in one of three working languages – English, French or Spanish – and list the designated members (that is, states or intergovernmental organizations such as the EU or the OAPI) in which protection is sought.
- 2 An international application may be filed directly with the IB or indirectly through a national/regional IP office of the applicant's choice. Under certain conditions, and under the Hague Act only, an international application must be filed through a national IP office.
- 3 An applicant can defer publication for up to 12 months under the Hague Act, or for up to 30 months under the Geneva Act.
- 4 Some offices carry out a substantive examination for every design, whereas others automatically issue protection for designs, barring opposition by third parties.
- 5 Under certain circumstances, and under the Geneva Act only, the time period for notifying the IB of a refusal is 12 months instead of 6 months.
- 6 The applicant can appeal against a refusal according to the rules and regulations outlined in the domestic/regional legislation of the office refusing protection. The IB is not involved in this procedure.
- 7 In some cases, national or regional offices notify the IB that protection is granted for an international registration by sending a statement of grant. However, where an office does not provide the IB with a statement, the international registration is nevertheless valid, unless the office refuses the registration and communicates the refusal to the IB within the prescribed time limit (that is, within 6 months or 12 months, as the case may be).

## Overview of the industrial design registration process



### Benefits

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

# Data description

Data are compiled by WIPO on the processing of international applications, registrations and renewals through the Hague System for the International Registration of Industrial Designs. Complete data exist up to calendar year 2019. However, figures shown in this *Review* are subject to change. For example, country of origin information for 10 international Hague applications was missing at the time of data extraction. When this information becomes available, the applications by origin statistics for a few countries may change, but this will be minimal. Regular updates are available at [www.wipo.int/ipstats](http://www.wipo.int/ipstats).

Statistics on direct non-resident (the Paris route) applications at national and regional IP offices are extracted from the WIPO Statistics Database, primarily based on WIPO's Annual IP Survey. The latest available year for complete direct applications data is therefore 2018.

Income groups correspond to those used by the World Bank (<https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/906519>) and groupings by region are based on the United Nations (UN) definition of regions (<https://unstats.un.org/unsd/methodology/m49>). Although the geographical terms used by WIPO may differ slightly from those defined by the UN, the composition of regions and sub-regions is identical.

# Acronyms

BOIP	Benelux Office for Intellectual Property
EU	European Union
EUIPO	European Union Intellectual Property Office
IB	International Bureau of WIPO
<i>IDB</i>	<i>International Designs Bulletin</i>
IP	intellectual property
JPO	Japan Patent Office
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean
OAPI	African Intellectual Property Organization
U.K.	United Kingdom
U.S.	United States of America
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization

# Glossary

This glossary provides definitions of key technical terms and concepts.

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

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

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

**Class:** Refers to the classes defined in the Locarno Classification. Classes indicate the categories of products for which industrial design protection is requested. (See “Locarno Classification”.)

**Design count:** The number of designs contained in an industrial design application or registration. Under the Hague System for the International Registration of Industrial Designs, it is possible for an applicant to obtain protection for up to 100 industrial designs for products belonging to one and the same class by filing a single application. Some national or regional IP offices allow applications to contain more than one design for the same product or within the same class, whereas others permit only one design per application. In order to capture the differences between application and registration numbers across offices, it is useful to compare their respective application and registration design counts.

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

**European Union Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO):** The EUIPO is the office responsible for managing the EU trademark and the registered community design. The validity of these two intellectual property rights extends across the jurisdictions of all the EU’s 28 member states.

**Filing:** See “Application”.

**Hague international application:** An application for the international registration of an industrial design filed under the WIPO-administered Hague System.

**Hague international registration:** An international registration issued via the Hague System that facilitates the acquisition of industrial design rights in multiple jurisdictions. An application for the international registration of an industrial design leads to its recording in the International Register and the publication of the registration in the *International Designs Bulletin*. If the registration is not refused by the IP office of a designated Hague member, the international registration will have the same effect as a registration made in that jurisdiction.

**Hague member (Contracting Party):** A state or inter-governmental organization that is a member of the Hague System. Includes any state or intergovernmental organization which is party to the Geneva Act of 1999 and/or the Hague Act of 1960. Entitlement to file an international application under the Hague Agreement is limited to natural persons or legal entities having a real and effective industrial or commercial establishment, or a domicile, in at least one of the Contracting Parties to the Agreement, or being a national of one of those Contracting Parties or of a member state of an inter-governmental organization that is a Contracting Party. In addition – but only under the 1999 Act – an international application may be filed on the basis of habitual residence in the jurisdiction of a Contracting Party.

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

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

**Holder:** The individual or legal entity in whose name an international registration is recorded.

**Industrial design:** Industrial designs are applied to a wide variety of industrial products and handicrafts. They refer to the ornamental or aesthetic aspects of a useful article, including composition of lines or colors or any three-dimensional forms that give a special appearance to a product or handicraft. The holder of a registered industrial design has exclusive rights against unauthorized copying or imitation of the design by third parties. Industrial design registrations are valid for a limited period. The term of protection is usually 15 years in most jurisdictions. However, differences in legislation exist, notably in China (which provides for a 10-year term from the application date).

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

**International Bureau (IB):** In the context of the Hague System, the International Bureau of WIPO acts as a receiving office for international applications. International applications are filed directly with the IB or indirectly through the IP office of a Contracting Party. The IB handles processing tasks with respect to these applications and the subsequent management of Hague System registrations.

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

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

**International registrations in force:** International registrations that are currently valid. To remain in force, international registrations must be renewed by paying a renewal fee to the IB after each five-year term of protection. The period of protection of a designation of a Contracting Party in an international registration must be at least 15 years, subject to renewal of that designation. However, depending on the domestic laws of individual Contracting Parties, the period of protection may be longer than 15 years. For example, under the legislation of Switzerland, the period of protection of industrial design registrations is 25 years, subject to renewal.

**Locarno Classification:** The abbreviated form of the International Classification for Industrial Designs under the Locarno Agreement, used for registering industrial designs. The Locarno Classification consists of 32 classes and their respective subclasses with explanatory notes plus an alphabetical list of the goods in which industrial designs are incorporated and an indication of the classes and subclasses into which they fall.

**Maintenance:** An act by the applicant to keep an IP grant/registration valid (in force), primarily by paying the required fee to the IP office of the state or jurisdiction providing protection. That fee is also known as a “maintenance fee.” Industrial designs can be maintained for only a limited number of years.

**National route:** Applications for IP protection filed directly with the national office of, or acting for, the relevant state or jurisdiction (see also “Hague route”). The national route is also called the “direct route” or “Paris route.”

**Non-resident application:** For statistical purposes, a “non-resident” application refers to an application filed with an IP office of a given country/territory/region in which the applicant does not reside or does not have a real and effective industrial or commercial establishment. Non-resident applications are sometimes referred to as foreign applications. A non-resident registration is an IP right issued on the basis of a non-resident application.

**Opposition:** An administrative process for disputing the protection of an industrial design that is often limited to a specific time period after the industrial design has been published. For the Hague System, opposition rules are defined by national laws; however, national IP offices must provide any refusal process on the grounds of opposition within 6 or 12 months (depending on the Hague member concerned) from the publication date of the international registration in the *International Designs Bulletin*.

**Origin (country or region):** For statistical purposes, the origin of an application means the country or territory of residence of the first named applicant in the application. In some cases (notably in the U.S.), the country of origin is determined by the residence of the assignee rather than that of the applicant.

**Paris Convention:** The Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, signed on March 20, 1883, is one of the most important IP treaties, as it establishes the general principles applicable to all IP rights. It establishes the “right of priority” that enables an IP applicant, when filing an application in countries other than the original country of filing, to claim priority of an earlier application filed up to 12 months previously for patents and utility models, and up to six months previously for trademarks and industrial designs.

**Paris route:** An alternative to the Madrid route, the Paris route (also called the “direct route”) enables individual IP applications to be filed directly with an IP office of a country/territory that is a signatory of the Paris Convention.

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

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

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

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

**Registration:** An exclusive set of rights legally accorded to the applicant when an industrial design is registered or issued. Registrations are issued to applicants to make use of and exploit their industrial designs for a limited period of time.

**Renewal:** The process by which an industrial design right is maintained (kept in force). This usually consists of paying renewal fees to an IP office at regular intervals. If renewal fees are not paid, the registration may lapse.

**Resident application:** For statistical purposes, a “resident” application refers to an application filed with an IP office by an applicant residing or having a real and effective industrial or commercial establishment in the country/territory/region in which that office has jurisdiction. Resident applications are sometimes referred to as domestic applications. A resident registration is an IP right issued on the basis of a resident application.

**Statement of grant:** A voluntary communication from an IP office to the IB informing it that an industrial design has been granted protection within its jurisdiction.

**World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO):** A United Nations specialized agency dedicated to the promotion of innovation and creativity for the economic, social and cultural development of all countries through a balanced and effective international IP system. WIPO was established in 1967 with a mandate to promote the protection of IP throughout the world through cooperation between states and in collaboration with other international organizations.



# Locarno classes and industry sectors

Locarno classes	Sector
20, 32	Advertising
1, 27, 31	Agricultural products and food preparation
23, 25, 29	Construction
13, 26	Electricity and lighting
6, 7, 30	Furniture and household goods
24, 28	Health, pharmaceuticals and cosmetics
14, 16, 18	Information Communication Technologies (ICT) and audiovisual
17, 19, 21, 22	Leisure and education
9	Packaging
2, 3, 5, 11	Textiles and accessories
4, 8, 10, 15	Tools and machines
12	Transport

Source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

# Hague members

As of December 31, 2019, the Hague System comprised 71 members covering 88 countries/territories.

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



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