

Industrial designs

Highlights

Applications filed worldwide reached 1 million

An estimated 1.02 million applications were filed worldwide in 2018. This represents an increase of 8.4% on 2017 (figure 3.1). The number of industrial design applications filed globally doubled between 2007 and 2018. Filing activity in China alone explains 88.4% of this growth.

The number of designs contained in applications (design count) totaled 1.31 million in 2018 (figure 3.2). Compared to 2017, the number of designs in applications grew by 5.7%. This increase is largely due to growth in China, which offset declines at several offices, including those of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Spain and Turkey.

For a second consecutive year, designs in applications filed in the U.K. grew sharply

The office of China received applications containing 54% of all designs in applications filed worldwide in 2018, representing 708,799 designs. The office of China was followed by the European Union Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO) (108,174), the offices of the Republic of Korea (68,054), of the United States of America (U.S.) (47,137) and of Germany (44,460) (figure 3.3).

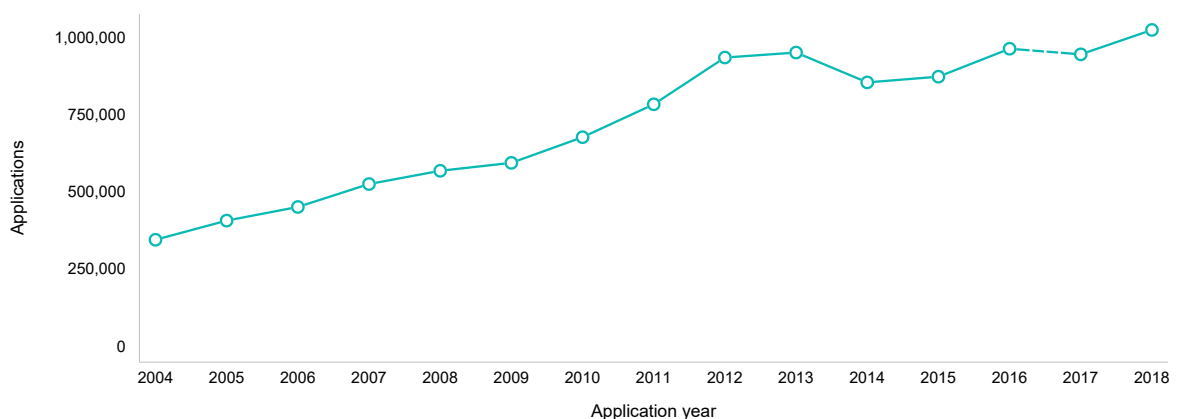
Combined, the top 20 offices accounted for 93.5% of all designs in applications. Of the top 20 offices, 12 saw increases in their application design count (figure C11). The five offices to experience double-digit growth were those of the United Kingdom (U.K.) (+42.4%), the Russian Federation (+21%), Italy (+16.6%), India (+13.6%) and China (+12.7%). In contrast, the offices of the Islamic Republic of Iran (-17.8%), Spain (-16.6%) and Switzerland (-11%) saw the sharpest decreases among the top 20 offices in 2018, after having each experienced double-digit growth in 2017.

In 2018, 10 of the top 20 offices saw an increase in the number of designs contained in resident applications; for six of them, the number of designs in non-resident filings grew also. Increases in resident design were particularly high at the offices of China, India, Italy and the U.K. An increase in non-resident design count was the main or sole driver of growth at four offices, namely the offices of Canada, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation and the U.S.

Among offices located in low- and middle-income countries, annual growth in 2018 was especially high for Madagascar (+61.3%) and African Regional Intellectual Property Organization (ARIPO) (+23.3%) – albeit from a low base. Bangladesh (+18%), Colombia (+14.7%) and the Philippines (+12.1%) likewise witnessed double-digit growth. Conversely, the offices of Georgia (-53.7%), the Syrian Arab Republic (-43.7%), Romania (-34%) and Serbia (-27.9%) all saw sharp falls (figure C13).

An estimated 1.02 million industrial design applications were filed worldwide

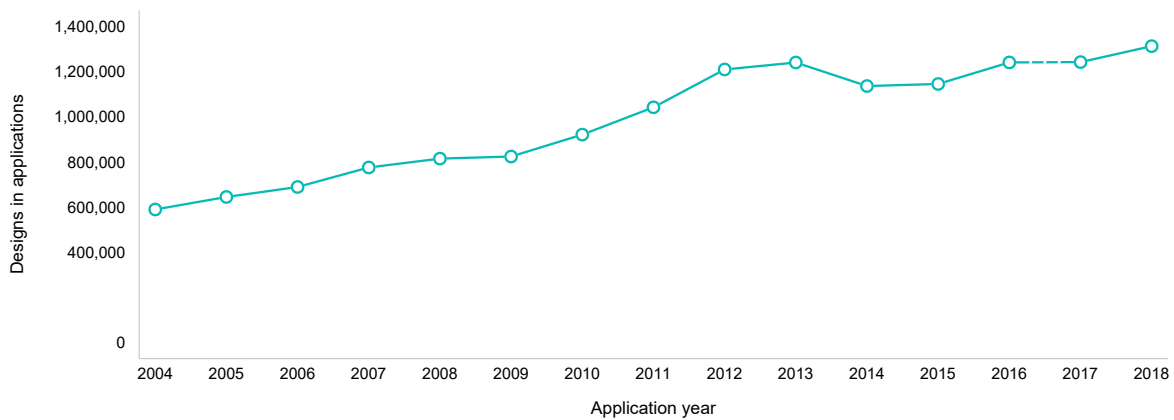
3.1. Industrial design applications worldwide, 2004–2018



Source: Figure C1.

The number of designs contained in applications totaled 1.31 million

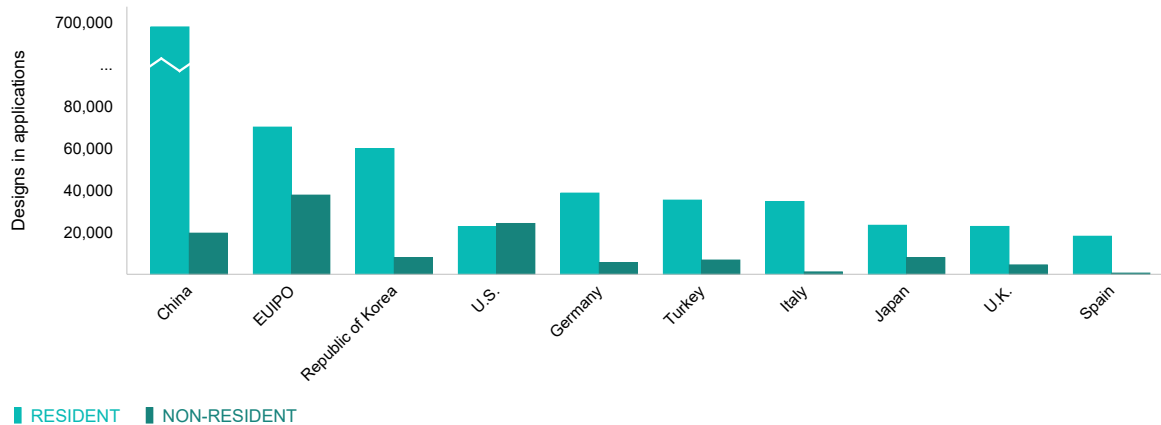
3.2. Number of designs in industrial design applications worldwide, 2004–2018



Source: Figure C2.

China received 54% of all designs contained in applications filed worldwide

3.3. Application design counts for the top 10 offices, 2018



Source: Figure C10.

Designs contained in resident applications accounted for 84.8% of the world total design count in 2018. The particularly high resident design share in China (97.2%) largely accounts for the significant proportion of resident designs at world level. However, resident design counts also accounted for a majority of filing activity in 15 of the top 20 offices (figure C10). The exceptions were Canada (11.4%), Switzerland (29.6%), Australia (38.5%), the Russian Federation (42.7%) and the U.S. (48.4%).

Design count

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

Equivalent design count

Designs in applications filed at regional offices are equivalent to multiple designs in applications filed in the respective member states of those offices. To calculate the number of equivalent designs for the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI) which has 17 member states, the Benelux Office for Intellectual Property (BOIP) which has three, and the EUIPO (28), each design is multiplied by the corresponding number of member states. However, the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization (ARIPO) does not

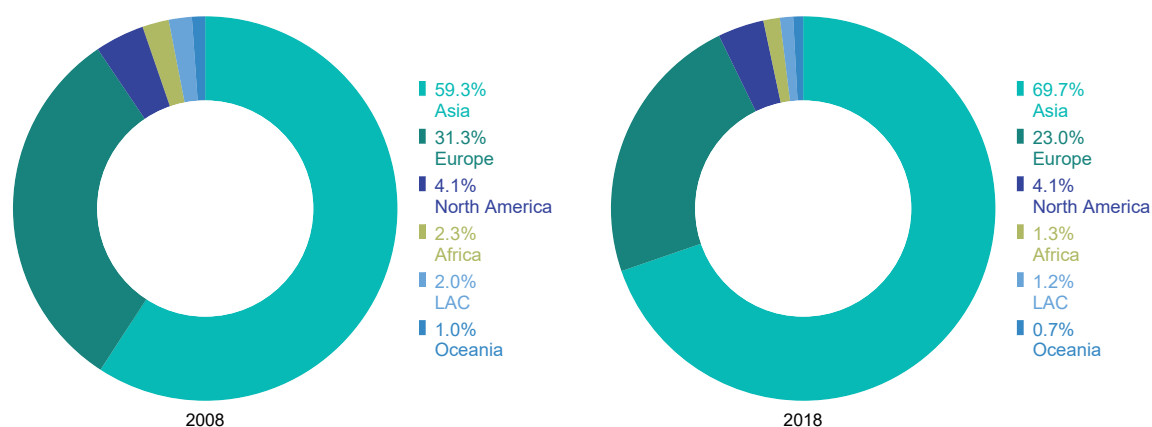
register industrial designs with automatic region-wide applicability. Therefore, for this office, each application is counted as one application abroad if the applicant does not reside in a member state or as one resident application and one application abroad if the applicant resides in a member state.

Combined, the offices of upper middle-income countries received 61.6% of all designs contained in applications filed in 2018 (table C7). China accounted for a vast majority of this share, with the other upper middle-income countries receiving only 7.6% of the world total. The combined share of the high-income countries stood at 34.6%. Offices of lower middle-income countries received 3.6% of the total, and those of low-income countries only 0.2%. Between 2008 and 2018, average annual growth in design counts was 7.6% for upper middle-income countries. Over the same period, offices in high-income (+1.8%) and lower middle-income (+0.8%) economies had much lower growth rates in comparison.

Asia accounted for 69.7% of all designs in applications filed worldwide in 2018 (figure 3.4). It was followed by Europe (23%) and North America (4.1%). Four of the six geographical regions experienced growth between 2008 and 2018, with Asia (+6.6%) and North America (+5%) seeing the largest average increases; Africa (-0.7%) and Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) (-0.4%) were the two exceptions.

Offices located in Asia accounted for almost 70% of total filing activity

3.4. Application design counts by region, 2008 and 2018

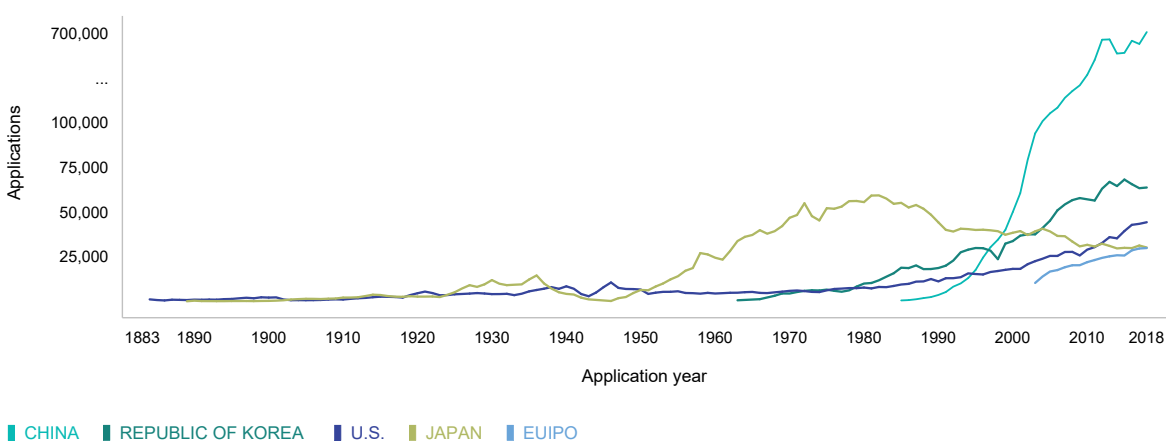


Source: Table C8.

Industrial design applications filed since 1883

Between 1883 and the early 1950s, the offices of Japan and the U.S. averaged similar numbers of applications, rarely exceeding 10,000. The office of Japan received the largest number of applications per year from the 1950s to the late 1990s, reaching approximately 50,000 annual filings at its peak. The office of China began receiving applications in 1985 and has seen unprecedented growth: from 640 in 1985 to 660,000 in 2013. The office of the Republic of Korea surpassed the office of Japan in 2004 and has remained in second position since. In 2012, the office of the U.S. moved ahead of the office of Japan to become the third largest. Ranked fifth is the EUIPO, which began receiving applications in 2003. Unlike the other four offices, the EUIPO has a multiple design system. Applications filed at the EUIPO contained 108,196 designs in 2018.

Trend in industrial design applications for the top five offices, 1883–2018



Source: Figure C9.

Applicants from Germany had over 580,000 equivalent designs in applications filed abroad

Applications received by offices from resident and non-resident applicants are referred to as office data, whereas applications filed by applicants at their home office (resident applications) or at foreign offices (applications abroad) are referred to as origin data. Here, industrial design statistics based on the origin of residence of the first named applicant are reported in order to complement the picture of industrial design activity worldwide.

Applicants from China had the highest equivalent application design count in 2018, nearing the 1 million mark, with a total of 957,241 (map 3.5). They were followed by applicants residing in Germany (643,987), the U.S. (390,996) and Italy (361,977). Equivalent designs in applications filed abroad accounted for between 82% and 98% of the total for applicants from all of the top 20 origins, except for those from China (28%), Turkey (35.7%) and the Republic of Korea (47.5%).

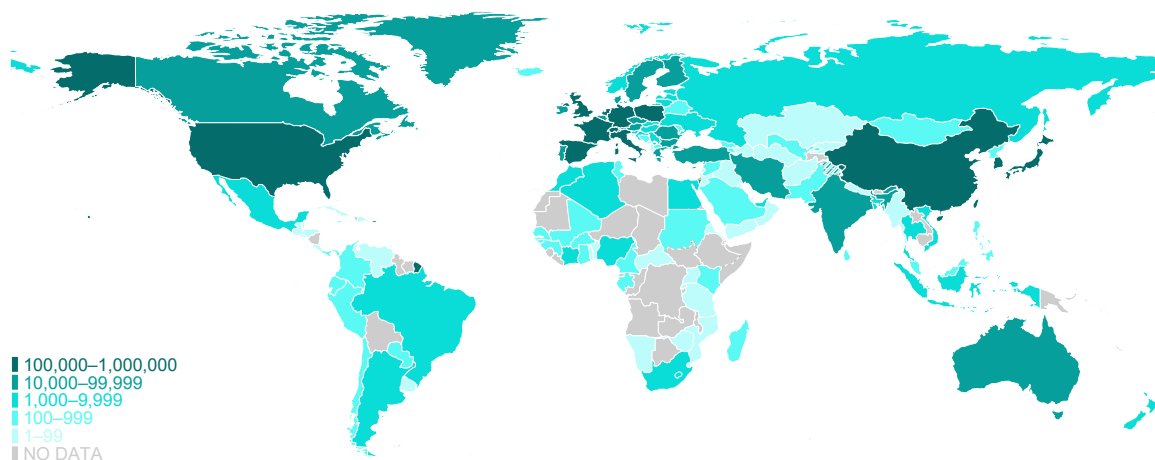
Among the top 10 origins, the largest increases in equivalent design counts were experienced in China (+11%), Italy (+9.7%), Japan (+5%) and in the U.S. (+3.9%). In contrast, applicants from Germany (–11.6%), the U.K. (–7%) and the Republic of Korea (–6.2%) saw the sharpest decreases in equivalent design count compared to 2017 (figure C17).

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

Applicants from Germany (584,288), the U.S. (368,172) and Italy (315,828) had the highest number of equivalent designs in applications filed abroad in 2018. Of the top 10 origins of equivalent designs in applications filed abroad, applicants from Italy (+8.6%), Japan (+7%) and China (+6.5%) saw the most pronounced increases; in contrast, applicants from Germany (–12.2%) and the U.K. (–10.8%) experienced a double-digit drop in numbers.

Applicants from China had by far the highest equivalent design count

3.5. Equivalent design counts by origin, 2018



Source: Map C16.

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

The Republic of Korea (3,164) had the highest resident design count per 100 billion US dollars (USD) of gross domestic product (GDP) in 2018 (figure 3.6). It was followed by China (3,057) and Italy (2,137). Germany, Turkey and Ukraine each had ratios between 1,500 and 1,800. In contrast, India (96), the Russian Federation (102), Brazil (124) and the U.S. (125) had much lower ratios.

The Republic of Korea (1,163) was also the country with by far the highest resident design count per million population in 2018 (figure C26). It was followed by Italy (764) and Germany (720). Compared to the 2008 ratios, those for 2018 increased sharply for China (+270) and Spain (+134). In contrast, the ratios for Switzerland (–115), France (–55) and Japan (–46) decreased drastically. Even though residents of Japan and the U.S. ranked among the top five in terms of industrial design filing activity, their 2018 ratios of resident design count per million population were relatively low, with ratios of 185 and 70, respectively.

Furnishing and clothing remained the most recorded classes

The Locarno classification includes 32 classes of industrial designs. In 2018, the classes that accounted for the largest shares of the world total remained furnishings (10.5%), clothing (8.3%) and packages and

containers (7.7%). Combined, these three classes accounted for slightly more than one-quarter of all designs in applications (figure C22).

Grouping the Locarno classes into 12 industry sectors highlights the most important sectors for designs contained in industrial design applications filed in each country. For all of the top 10 offices for which data were available, at least one-third of their total design count was concentrated in just three sectors, although these top three sectors varied from office to office (figure 3.7).

Advertising, furniture and household goods, and textiles and accessories accounted for 72.3% of the total design count at the office of France and 63.1% at the office of Germany. Construction, furniture and household goods, and textiles and accessories were the top three sectors at the office of the Republic of Korea and represented 46.8% of the total design count. At the EUIPO, ICT and audiovisual, furniture and household goods, and textiles and accessories accounted for 43.8% of the total design count.

All of the top 10 countries of origin had more than 40% of designs in applications filed among their top three sectors, with applicants residing in Switzerland (70.3%) and Italy (62.1%) recording the highest level of concentration among their top three sectors (figure C24). The textiles and accessories sector was a top three sector for nine of the top 10 origins, whereas furniture and household goods featured in the top three sectors for seven of them.

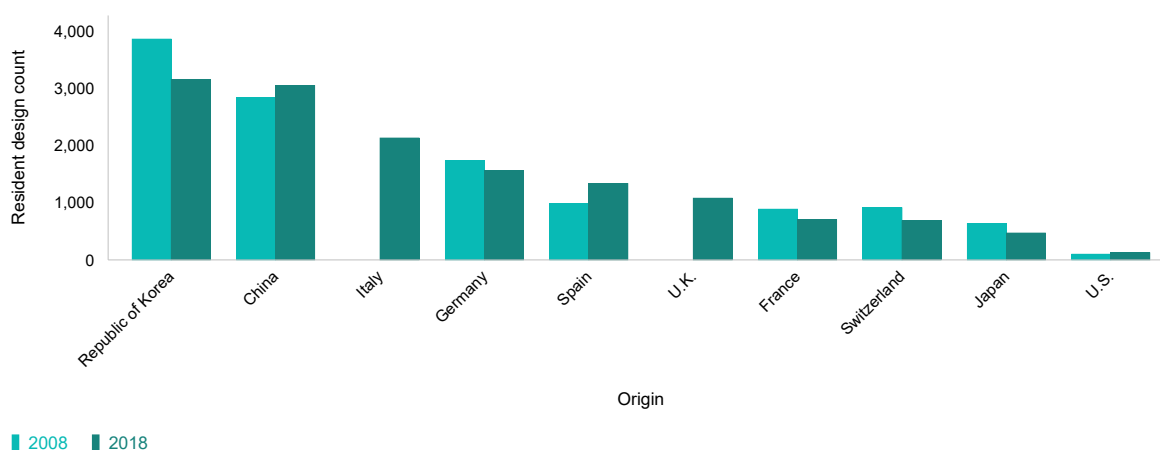
For the first time, designs in applications registered worldwide exceeded 1 million

An estimated 812,800 industrial design applications were registered worldwide in 2018. This represents a sharp increase of 14.3% on 2017 (figure C4). Growth was mainly due to a considerable rise in the number of registrations issued by the offices of China (+93,255), the U.K. (+7,110) and Brazil (+2,505) compared to 2017.

Nearly 1.08 million designs were contained in applications registered in 2018, up 9.3%. This represents 91,300 more designs in applications registered compared to 2017. The office of China accounted for half (49.8%) of all designs in applications registered worldwide, and the top 20 offices combined comprised 92.7% of the total. Among these offices, nine saw annual growth, including the U.K. (+43.6%), Brazil (+40.3%), the Russian Federation (+39.4%), Italy (+27.6%) and China (+21.1%). In contrast, the offices of Ukraine (-24.5%),

The Republic of Korea had the highest number of designs per unit of GDP

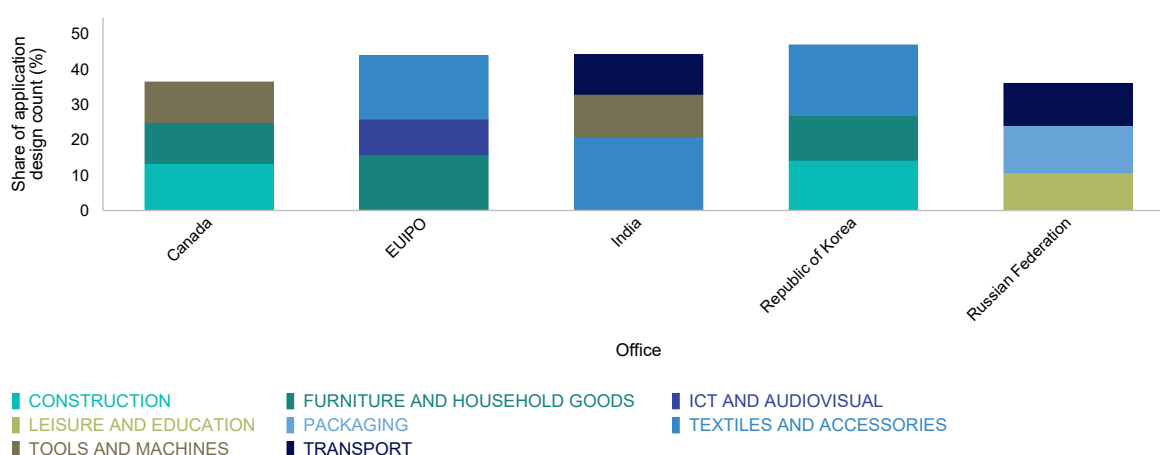
3.6. Resident application design count per USD 100 billion GDP for selected origins, 2008 and 2018



Source: Figure C25.

The top three sectors accounted for nearly half of designs in applications in the Republic of Korea

3.7. Distribution of application design counts by the top three sectors and for selected offices, 2018



Source: Figure C23.

India (–19.5%), Spain (–18.7%) and Switzerland (–18.4%) saw sharp falls in the number of designs registered (figure C14).

Almost 4 million industrial design registrations were in force worldwide

Industrial design rights generally last for up to 15 years from the date an application is filed. In 2018, there were an estimated 3.99 million active industrial design registrations at 122 offices worldwide. This represents an increase of 6.5% on 2017 (figure C27). The number of registrations in force in China increased by 10.4% to reach 1.61 million, representing 40.4% of the world total in 2018. China was followed by the Republic of Korea (344,560), the U.S. (336,116), Japan (257,157) and the EUIPO (223,492). Combined, the top five offices represented more than two-thirds (69.5%) of active industrial design registrations globally.

About 3.3 million of the active industrial design registrations in force at 81 offices in 2018 can be distributed according to the year in which they were first registered (figure C29). A quarter of the industrial design applications registered in 2005 were still in force in 2018. Half of those registered in 2009 remained in force in 2018, as well as two-thirds of those registered in 2013.

The average age of active industrial design registrations varied across offices. For example, in 2018, the average age of all industrial design registrations in force in Spain was 8.5 years, and 2.8 years in China. Together with Spain, Turkey (8.3), Germany (7.3), Brazil (7.2) and Malaysia (7.1) have industrial designs in force dating back at least seven years on average (figure C30).

German and Swiss applicants remained the largest users of the Hague System

The Hague System offers applicants an advantageous way of seeking industrial design protection internationally as an alternative to using the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property. For further

information and statistics on the System, see the *Hague Yearly Review 2019*.

The number of Hague international applications grew by 3.6% in 2018, to reach 5,443 applications. However, the number of designs contained in Hague applications decreased by 1.8% to 19,387 in 2018, ending 11 years of uninterrupted growth (figure C31).

This decrease in the number of designs in applications – despite an increase in the number of applications filed – was due to recent Hague members, such as Japan and the Republic of Korea, averaging fewer designs per application when compared to long-term members, such as Germany and Switzerland.

Germany remained the top user of the Hague System in 2018, with 710 international applications filed containing 3,942 designs (figure C33). It was followed by Switzerland (2,441 designs), the Republic of Korea (1,535), France (1,436) and the U.S. (1,359). Recent members Japan (1,257), the Republic of Korea and the U.S. were among the top 10 largest users of the Hague System, while the U.K. – which joined the System in 2018 – was in eleventh position, with 370 designs. Combined, the top 10 origins accounted for 79.8% of all designs in 2018.

Of the top 10 origins, the Netherlands (+66.9%) was the one to experience the fastest growth in 2018. It was followed by Japan (+47.7%), Turkey (+33.2%) and Italy (+19%). In contrast, the U.S. (–21.4%), Switzerland (–17%), the Republic of Korea (–12.6%) and Germany (–7.7%) saw declines.

The European Union (EU) remained the most designated Hague member in international applications since 2010, with 3,659 designations containing 14,848 designs in 2018 (figure C34). It was followed by Switzerland (8,802 designs), Turkey (5,734), the U.S. (5,026) and Norway (3,192). Of the five top designated members, the U.S. (+8.8%) was the only one to see an increase in the number of designs in designations; conversely, Turkey (–14.3%) and Norway (–11.5%) saw the sharpest declines.

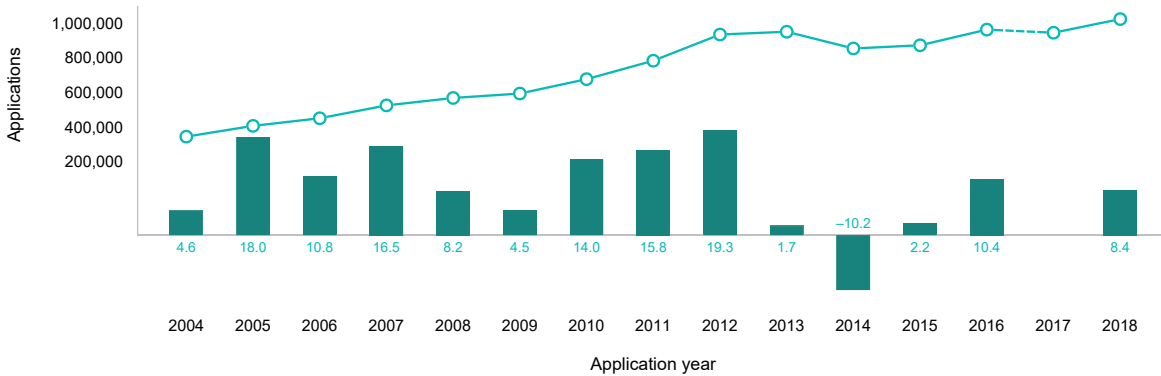
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Industrial design applications and registrations worldwide

C1. Trend in industrial design applications worldwide, 2004–2018

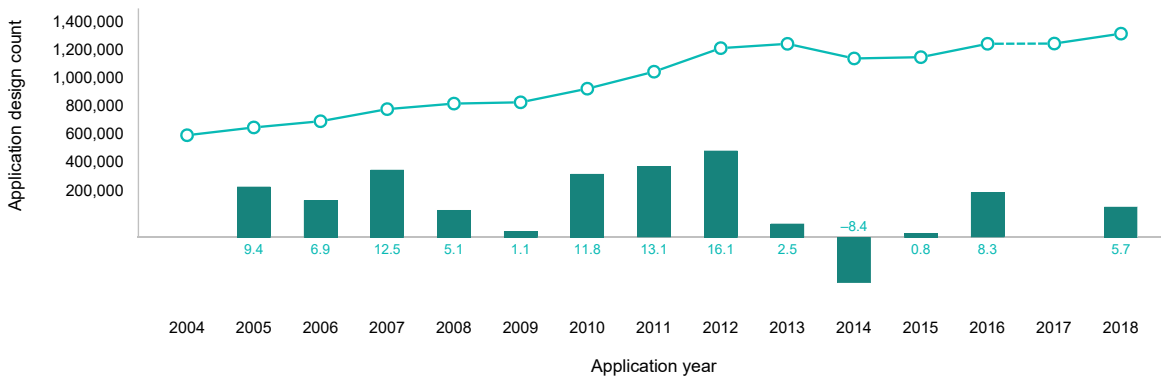


■ APPLICATIONS ■ GROWTH RATE (%)

Note: China's 2017 data are not comparable with its previous year's data due to the new way in which the IP office of China counts its applications data. Prior to 2017, it included all applications received; however, starting in 2017, China's application count data include only those applications for which the office has received the necessary application fees. As China accounts for the bulk of the global total, it is not possible to report the 2017 worldwide application growth rate. World totals are WIPO estimates using data covering 152 IP offices. These totals include the numbers of applications filed directly with national and regional offices (known as the "Paris route") as well as the numbers of designations received via the Hague System (where applicable).

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2019.

C2. Trend in application design counts worldwide, 2004–2018

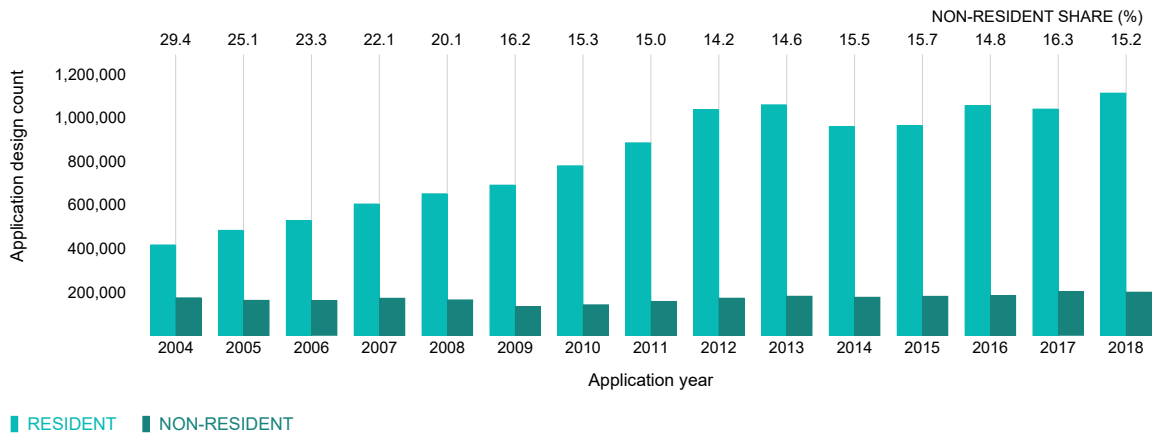


■ APPLICATION DESIGN COUNT ■ GROWTH RATE (%)

Note: China's 2017 data are not comparable with its previous year's data due to the new way in which the IP office of China counts its applications data. Prior to 2017, it included all applications received; however, starting in 2017, China's application count data include only those applications for which the office has received the necessary application fees. As China accounts for the bulk of the global total, it is not possible to report the 2017 worldwide application growth rate. World totals are WIPO estimates using data covering 148 IP offices. These totals include design counts in applications filed directly with national and regional offices (known as the "Paris route") as well as design counts in designations received via the Hague System (where applicable). See the glossary for the definition of design count.

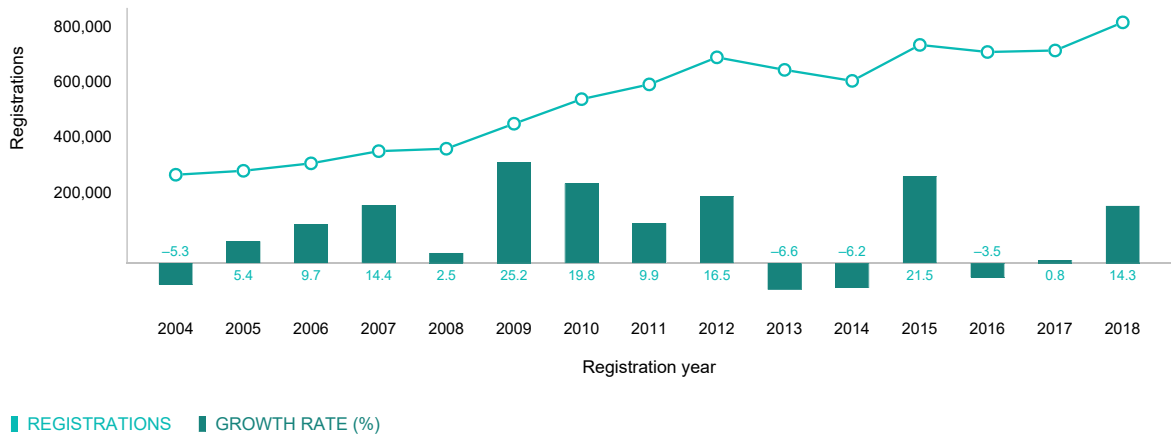
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2019.

C3. Resident and non-resident application design counts worldwide, 2004–2018



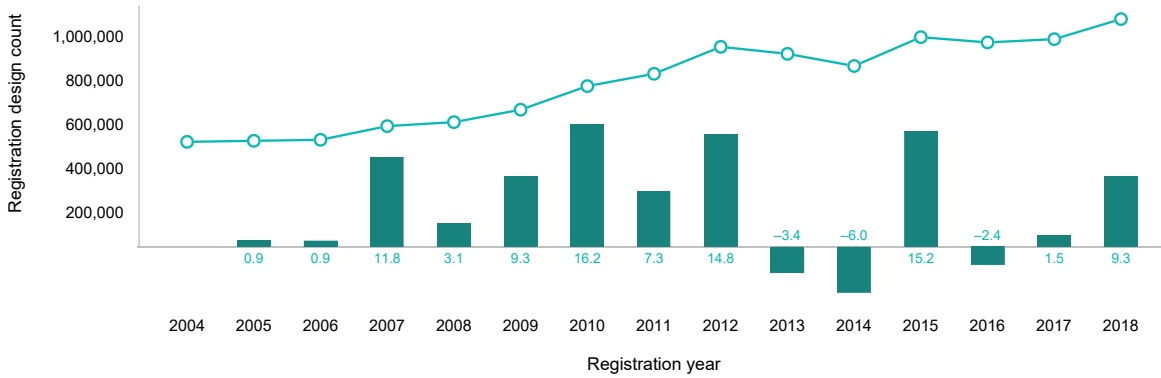
Note: World totals are WIPO estimates using data covering 148 IP offices. These totals include design counts in applications filed directly with national and regional offices (known as the “Paris route”) as well as design counts in designations received via the Hague System (where applicable). See the glossary for the definition of design count.
 Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2019.

C4. Trend in industrial design registrations worldwide, 2004–2018



Note: World totals are WIPO estimates using data covering 142 IP offices. These totals include the numbers of registrations issued by national and regional offices for applications filed directly with offices (known as the “Paris route”) as well as for designations received via the Hague System (where applicable).
 Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2019.

C5. Trend in registration design counts worldwide, 2004–2018

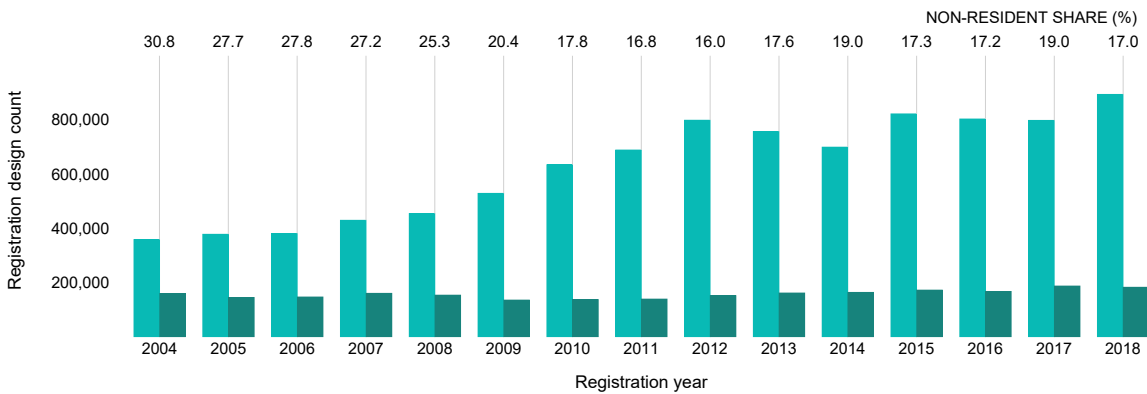


■ REGISTRATION DESIGN COUNT ■ GROWTH RATE (%)

Note: World totals are WIPO estimates using data covering 142 IP offices. These totals include design counts in registrations issued by national and regional offices for applications filed directly with offices (known as the “Paris route”) as well as for designations received via the Hague System (where applicable). See the glossary for the definition of design count.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2019.

C6. Resident and non-resident registration design counts worldwide, 2004–2018



■ RESIDENT ■ NON-RESIDENT

Note: World totals are WIPO estimates using data covering 142 IP offices. These totals include design counts in registrations issued by national and regional offices for applications filed directly with offices (known as the “Paris route”) as well as for designations received via the Hague System (where applicable). See the glossary for the definition of design count.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2019.

Industrial design applications and registrations by office

C7. Application design counts by income group, 2008 and 2018

Income group	Number of designs in applications		Resident share (%)		Share of world total (%)		Average growth (%)
	2008	2018	2008	2018	2008	2018	2008–2018
High-income	379,200	454,100	64.4	70.7	46.5	34.6	1.8
Upper middle-income	389,300	808,400	88.5	93.9	47.8	61.6	7.6
<i>Upper middle-income without China</i>	<i>76,396</i>	<i>99,601</i>	<i>60.1</i>	<i>70.3</i>	<i>9.4</i>	<i>7.6</i>	<i>2.7</i>
Lower middle-income	44,100	47,900	35.6	65.3	5.4	3.6	0.8
Low-income	2,200	2,200	13.5	45.4	0.3	0.2	0.0
World	814,800	1,312,600	74.2	84.7	100.0	100.0	4.9

Note: Totals by income group are WIPO estimates using data covering 148 IP offices. Each category includes the following number of offices: high-income countries/economies (52), upper middle-income (48), lower middle-income (33) and low-income (15). Data for the European Union Intellectual Property Office are allocated to the high-income group because most EU member states are high-income countries. For similar reasons, data for the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization and the African Intellectual Property Organization are allocated to the low-income group. For information on income group classification, see the Data description section.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2019.

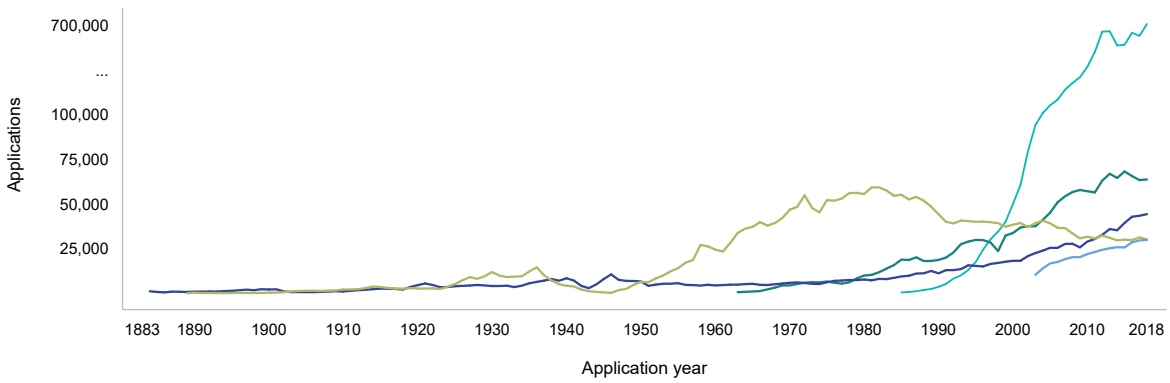
C8. Application design counts by region, 2008 and 2018

Region	Number of designs in applications		Resident share (%)		Share of world total (%)		Average growth (%)
	2008	2018	2008	2018	2008	2018	2008–2018
Africa	18,600	17,400	42.0	61.4	2.3	1.3	-0.7
Asia	483,500	914,900	88.6	92.8	59.3	69.7	6.6
Europe	255,300	301,300	56.2	72.3	31.3	23.0	1.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	16,000	15,300	40.7	48.9	2.0	1.2	-0.4
North America	33,100	54,000	48.7	43.7	4.1	4.1	5.0
Oceania	8,300	9,700	32.9	37.1	1.0	0.7	1.6
Total	814,800	1,312,600	74.2	84.7	100.0	100.0	4.9

Note: Totals by geographical region are WIPO estimates using data covering 148 IP offices. Each region includes the following number of offices: Africa (29), Asia (42), Europe (41), Latin America and the Caribbean (29), North America (2) and Oceania (5). For information on geographical region classification, see the Data description section.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2019.

C9. Trend in industrial design applications for the top five offices, 1883–2018

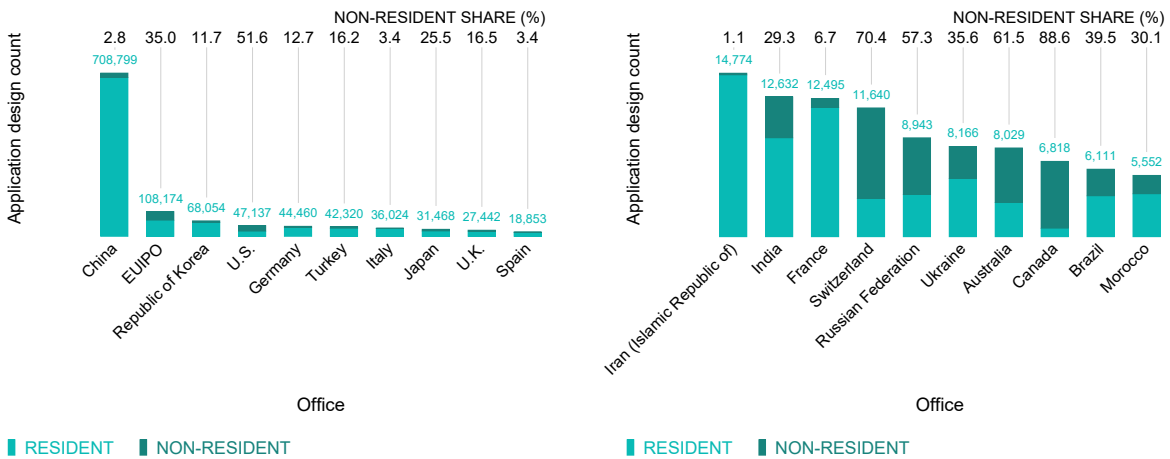


■ CHINA ■ REPUBLIC OF KOREA ■ U.S. ■ JAPAN ■ EUIPO

Note: The decrease in applications at the IP office of China in 2017 is most likely explained by the new way in which the office counts its applications data. Prior to 2017, it included all applications received; however, starting in 2017, China's application count data include only those applications for which the office has received the necessary application fees. EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office. Data are based on the numbers of applications filed; that is, differences between single-design and multiple-design filing systems across IP offices are not taken into account. The top five offices were selected based on their 2018 totals.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2019.

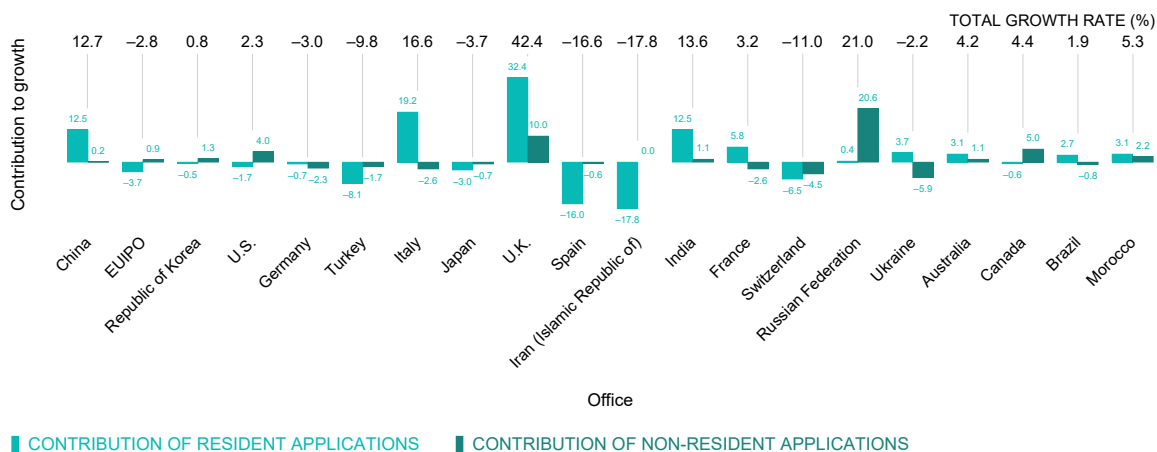
C10. Application design counts for the top 20 offices, 2018



Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2019.

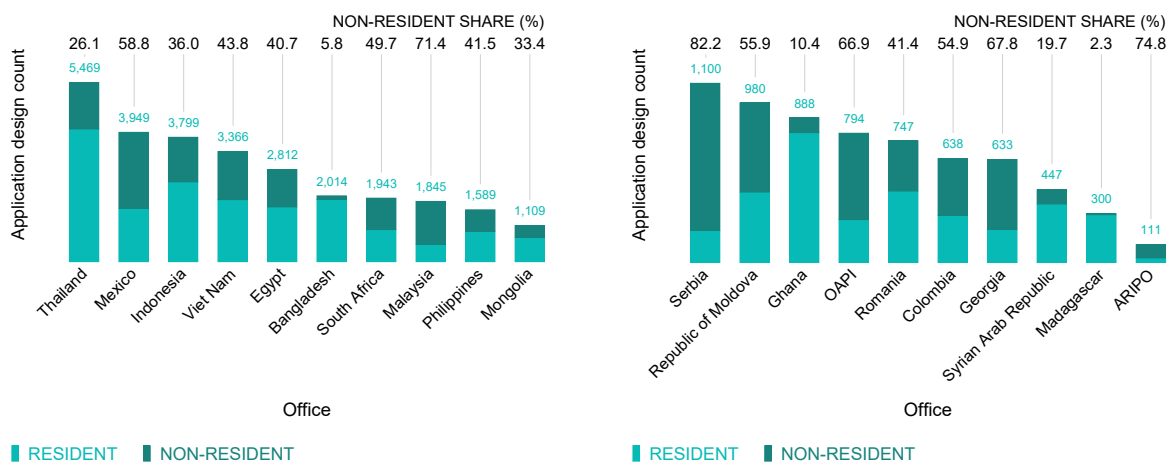
C11. Contribution of resident and non-resident application design counts to total growth for the top 20 offices, 2017–2018



Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office. This figure shows total growth in application design counts, broken down by the respective contributions of resident and non-resident filings. For example, total design counts in the U.K. grew by 42.4%, with resident applicants contributing 32.4 percentage points to this overall growth.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2019.

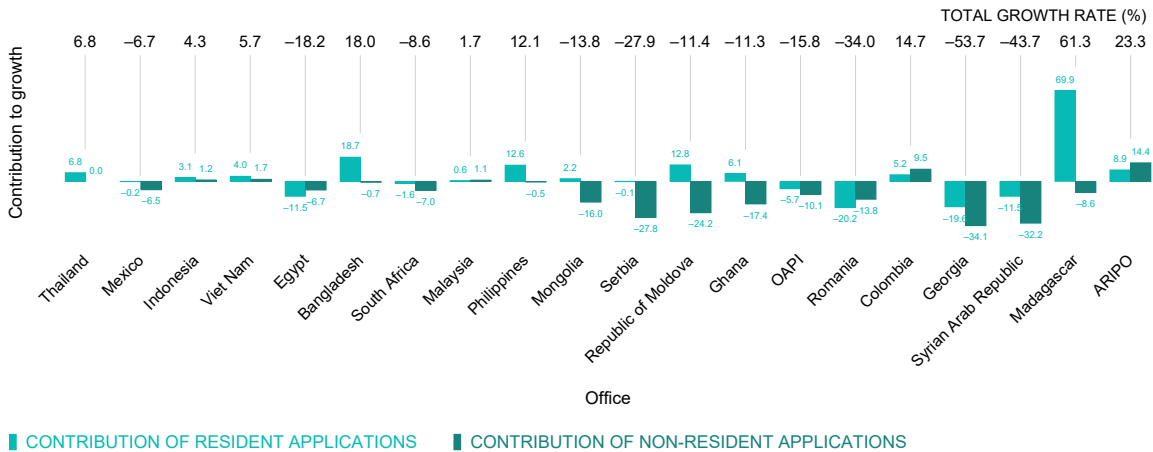
C12. Application design counts for offices of selected low- and middle-income countries, 2018



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

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2019.

C13. Contribution of resident and non-resident application design counts to total growth for offices of selected low- and middle-income countries, 2017–2018

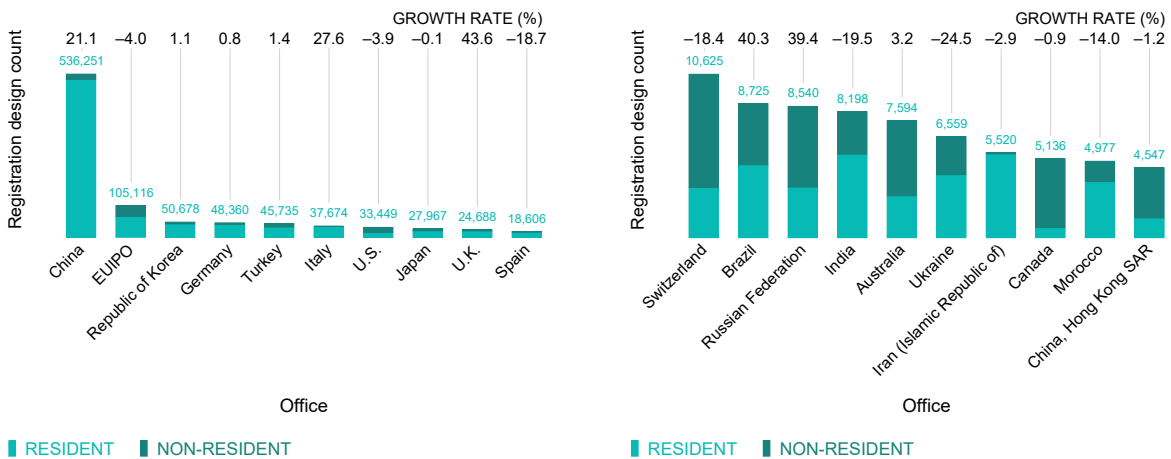


■ CONTRIBUTION OF RESIDENT APPLICATIONS ■ CONTRIBUTION OF NON-RESIDENT APPLICATIONS

Note: ARIPO is the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization and OAPI is the African Intellectual Property Organization. The selected offices are from different world regions and income groups (low-income, lower middle-income and upper middle-income). Where available, data for all offices are in the statistical table at the end of this section. This figure shows total growth in design counts, broken down by the respective contributions of resident and non-resident filings. For example, the total design count at ARIPO grew by 23.3%, with resident applicants contributing 8.9 percentage points to this overall growth.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2019.

C14. Registration design counts for the top 20 offices, 2018

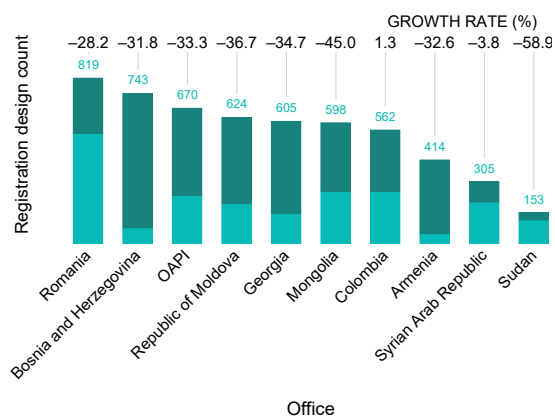
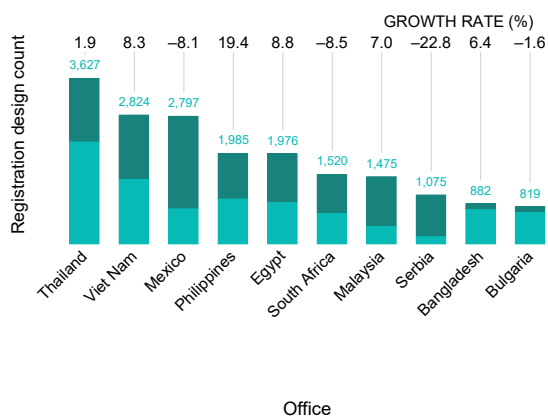


■ RESIDENT ■ NON-RESIDENT

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

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2019.

C15. Registration design counts for offices of selected low- and middle-income countries, 2018



RESIDENT NON-RESIDENT

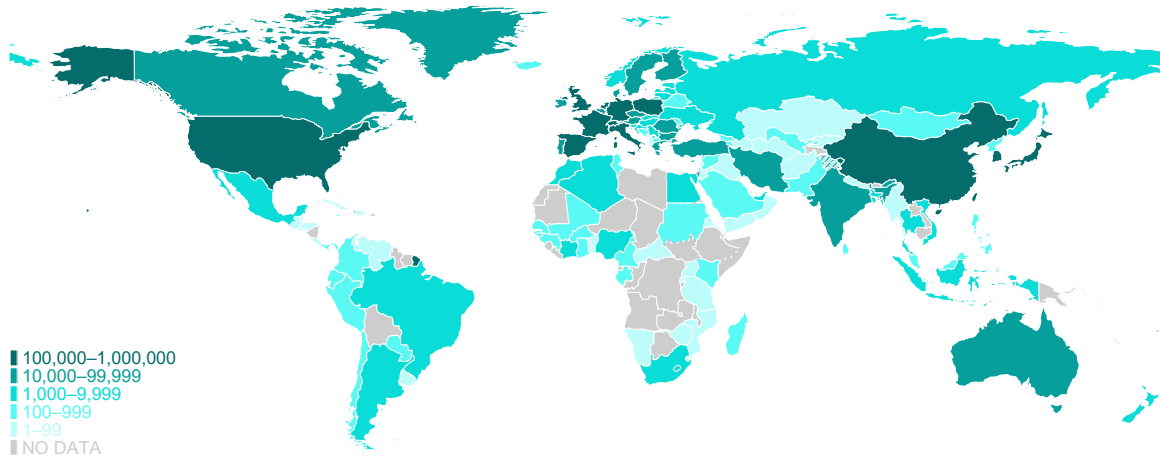
RESIDENT NON-RESIDENT

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

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2019.

Application design counts by origin

C16. Equivalent application design counts by origin, 2018



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

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2019.

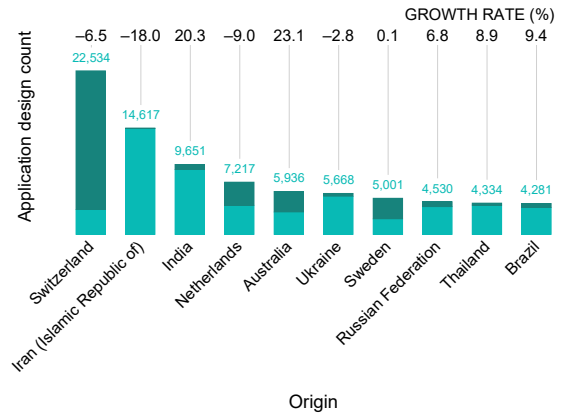
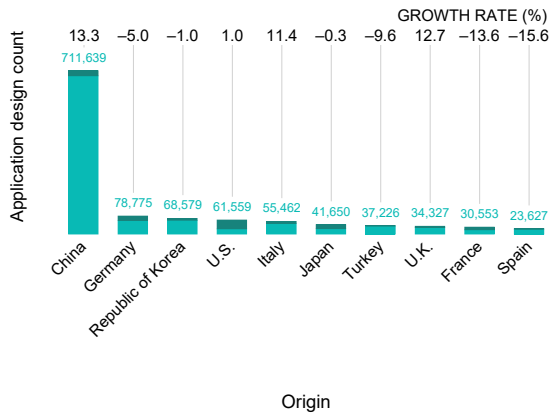
C17. Equivalent application design counts for the top 20 origins, 2018



Note: The origin of an industrial design application is determined by the residence of the first named applicant. An application filed at a regional office is considered to be a resident filing if the applicant is a resident of one of that office's member states. Applications filed at some regional offices are considered equivalent to multiple applications in the member states of those offices. See the glossary for the definition of equivalent application and design count.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2019.

C18. Application design counts for the top 20 origins, 2018



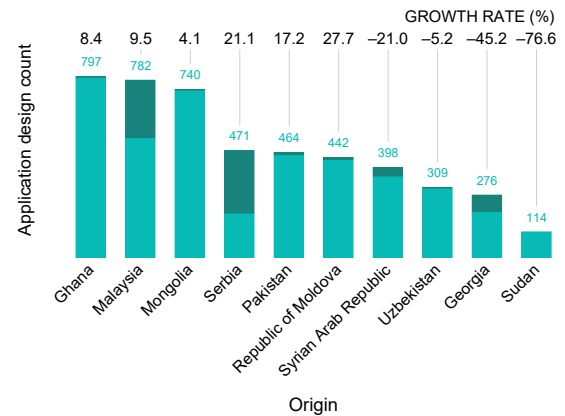
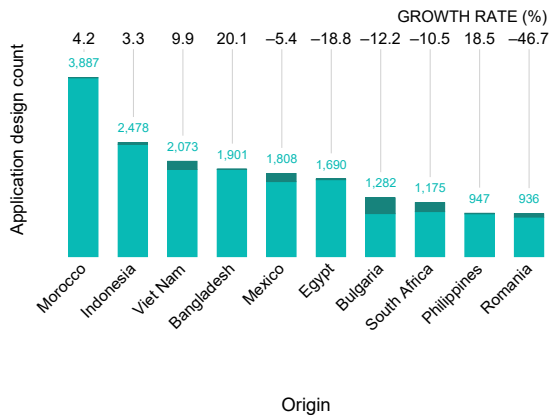
RESIDENT ABROAD (ABSOLUTE COUNT)

RESIDENT ABROAD (ABSOLUTE COUNT)

Note: Data are based on absolute count, not equivalent count. The origin of an industrial design application is determined by the residence of the first named applicant. An application filed at a regional office is considered to be a resident filing if the applicant is a resident of one of that office's member states.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2019.

C19. Application design counts for selected low- and middle-income origins, 2018



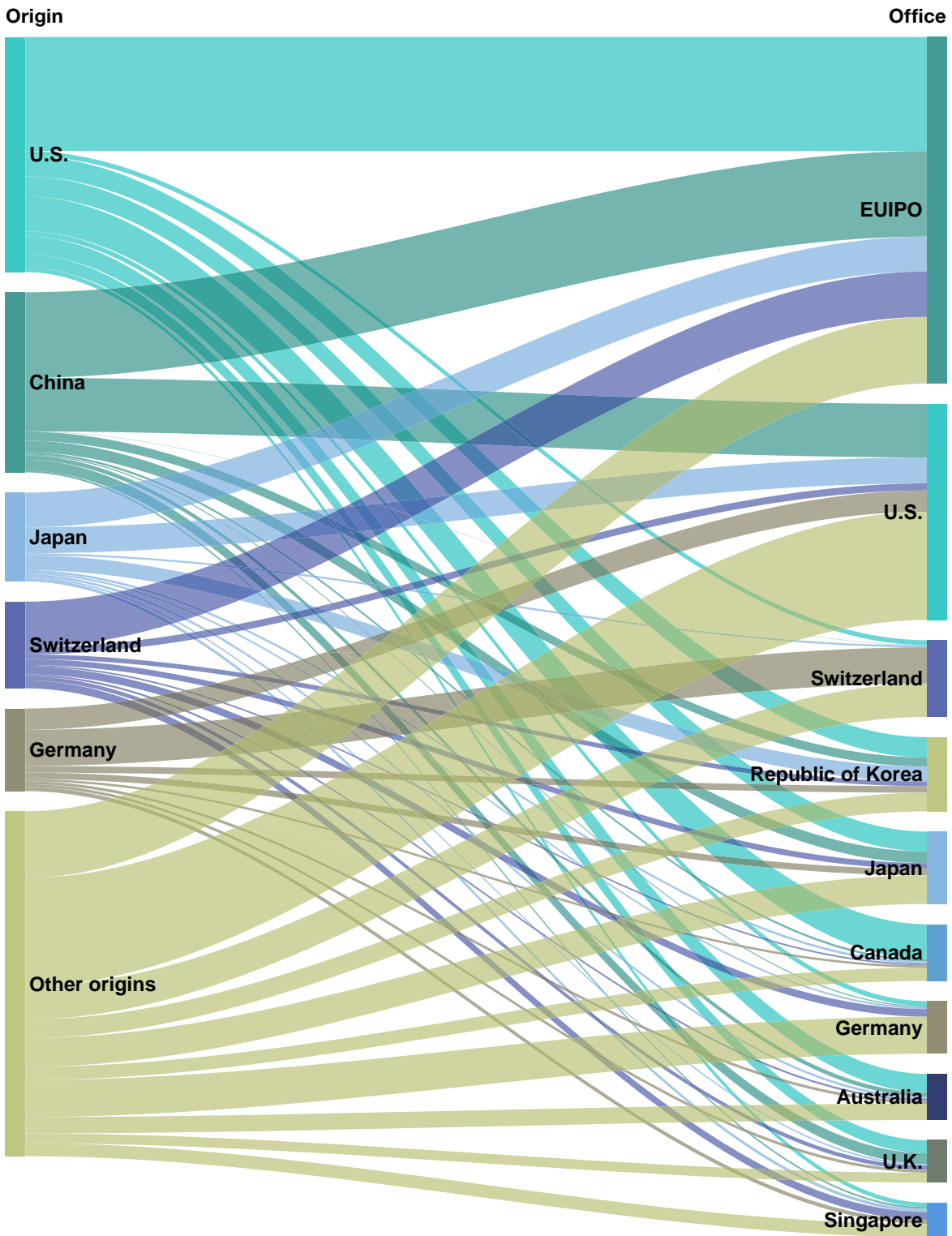
RESIDENT ABROAD (ABSOLUTE COUNT)

RESIDENT ABROAD (ABSOLUTE COUNT)

Note: Data are based on absolute count, not equivalent count. The selected origins are from different world regions and income groups (low-income, lower middle-income and upper middle-income). Where available, data for all origins are presented in the statistical table at the end of this section. The origin of an industrial design application is determined by the residence of the first named applicant.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2019.

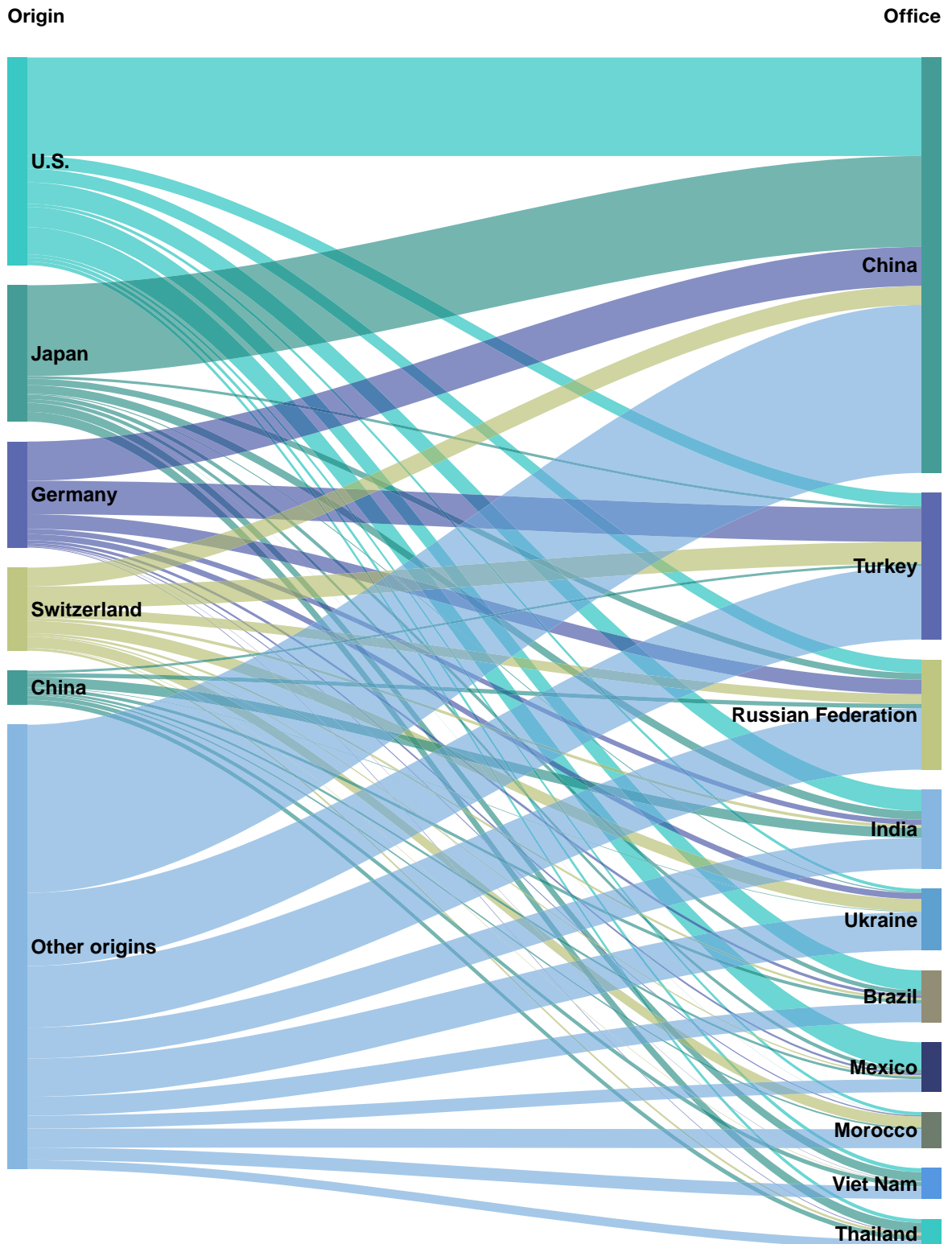
C20. Flows of non-resident application design counts for the top five origins and the top 10 offices of high-income economies, 2018



Industrial designs

Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office.
 Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2019.

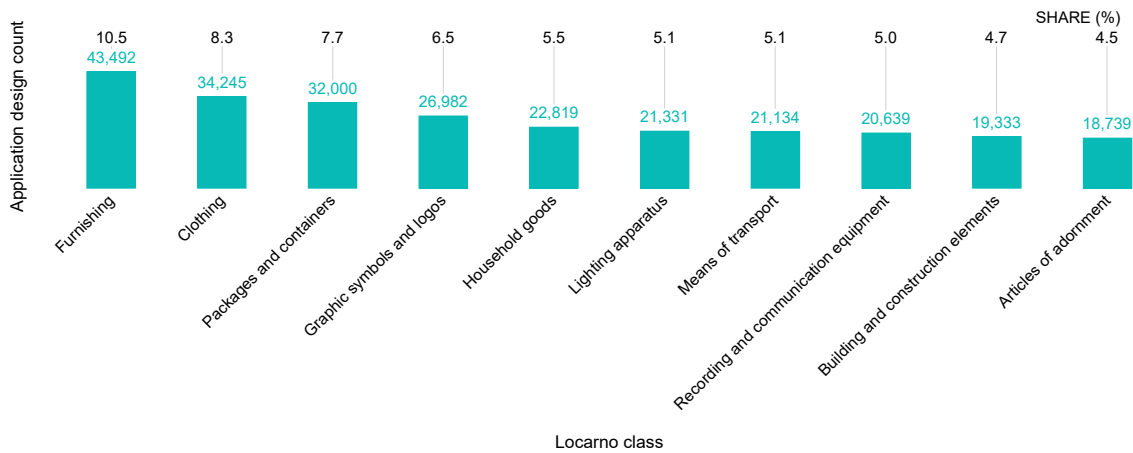
C21. Flows of non-resident application design counts for the top five origins and the top 10 offices of low- and middle-income economies, 2018



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2019.

Application design counts by Locarno class and industry sector

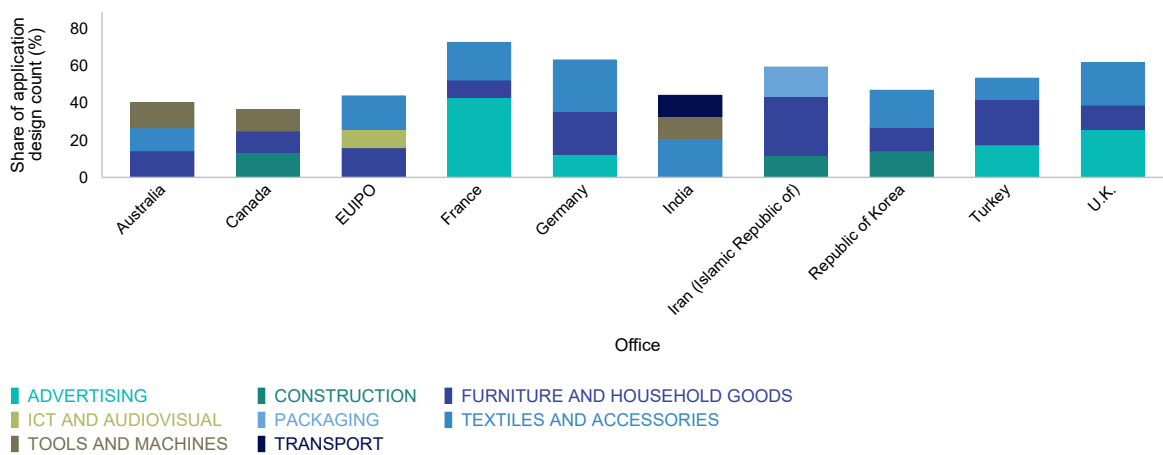
C22. Application design counts by Locarno class, 2018



Note: See annex C for class numbers. These figures are based on data from 112 IP offices. Data for several large offices are not available or are incomplete, including the offices of China, Japan and the U.S.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2019.

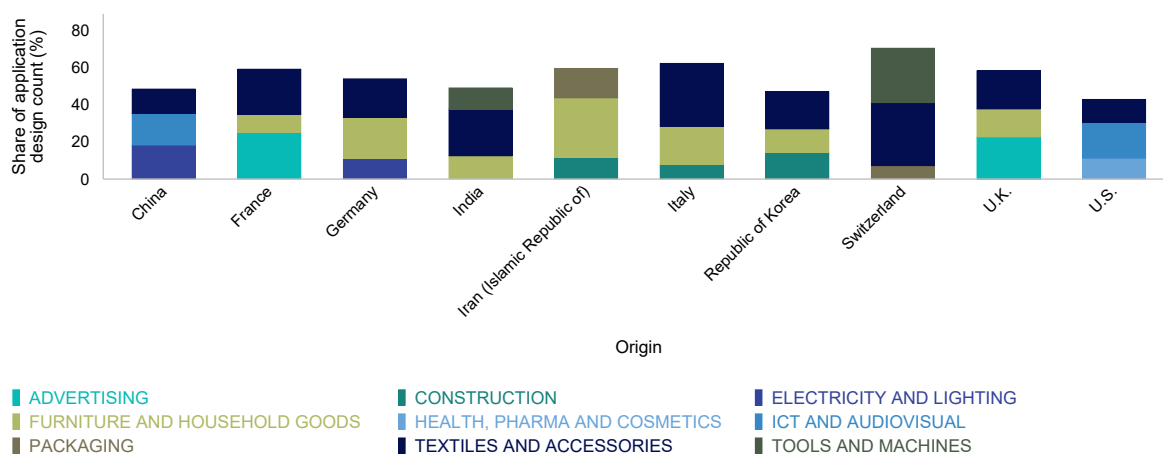
C23. Distribution of application design counts by the top three sectors and for the top 10 offices, 2018



Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office. A concordance table produced by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) was used to convert the 32 classes into 12 industry sectors (see annex C for definitions). The top three sectors and top 10 offices were selected based on their 2018 totals. Data for several large offices are not available or are incomplete, including the offices of China, Japan and the U.S.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2019.

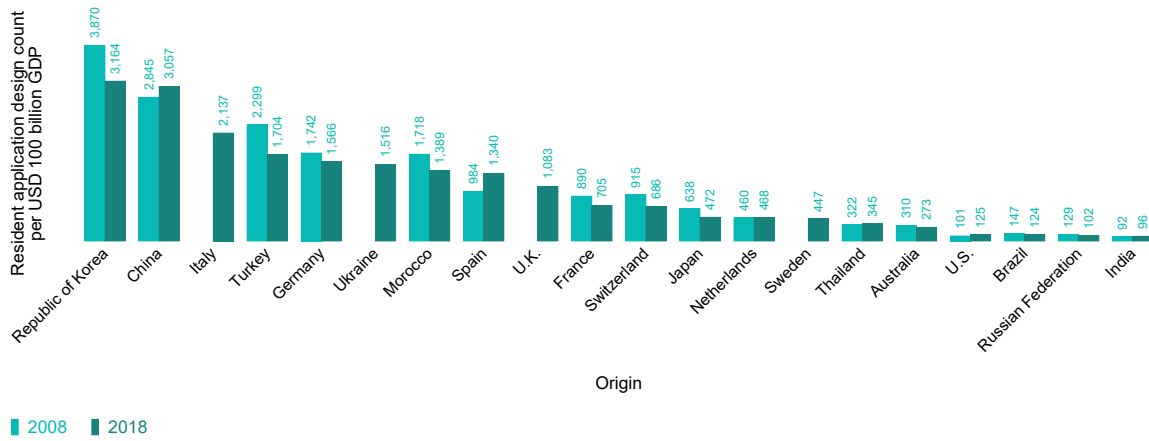
C24. Distribution of application design counts by the top three sectors for the top 10 origins, 2018



Note: A concordance table produced by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) was used to convert the 32 classes into 12 industry sectors (see annex C for definitions). These figures are based on data from 112 IP offices. Data for several large offices are not available or are incomplete, including the offices of China, Japan and the U.S.
 Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2019.

Application design count in relation to GDP and population

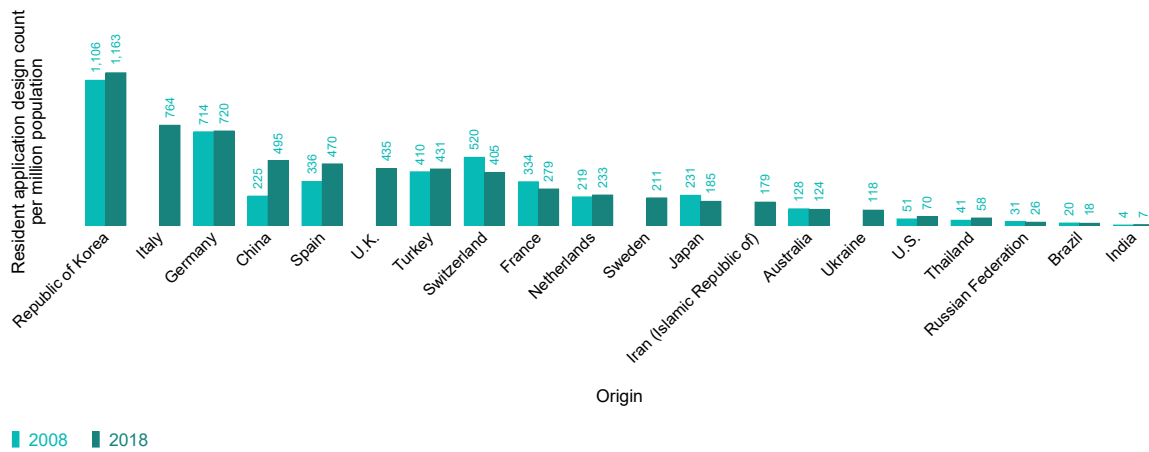
C25. Resident application design count per USD 100 billion of GDP for the top 20 origins, 2008 and 2018



Note: GDP data are in constant 2011 US PPP dollars. Origins were selected based on the top origins list in terms of application design count and on GDP data availability.

Sources: WIPO Statistics Database and World Bank, August 2019.

C26. Resident application design count per million population for the top 20 origins, 2008 and 2018



Note: Origins were selected based on the top origins list in terms of application design count and on population data availability.

Sources: WIPO Statistics Database and World Bank, August 2019.

Industrial design registrations in force

C27. Trend in industrial design registrations in force worldwide, 2010–2018

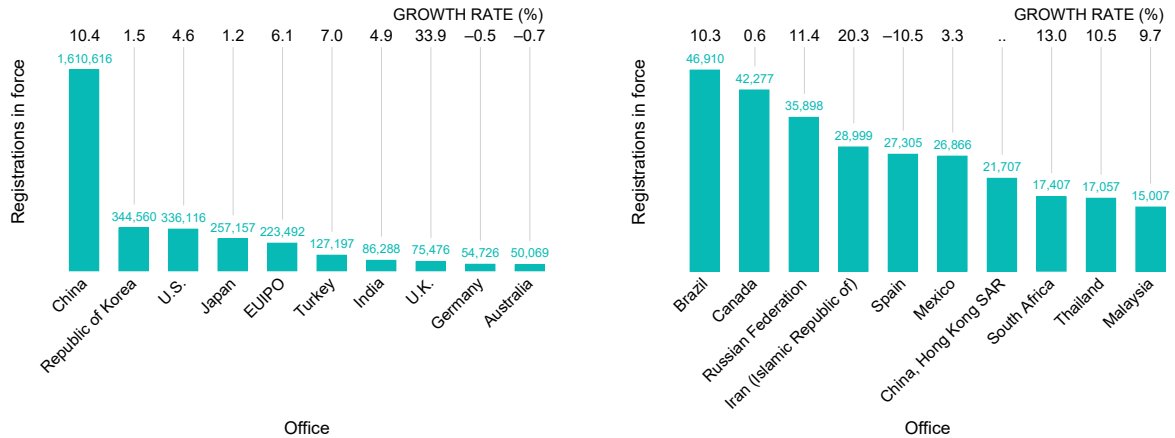


■ REGISTRATIONS IN FORCE ■ GROWTH RATE (%)

Note: WIPO estimates cover 122 IP offices and include direct national and regional applications as well as designations received via the Hague System. Data refer to the number of industrial design registrations in force and not the number of designs contained in registrations in force.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2019.

C28. Industrial design registrations in force for the top 20 offices, 2018



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

.. indicates not available.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2019.

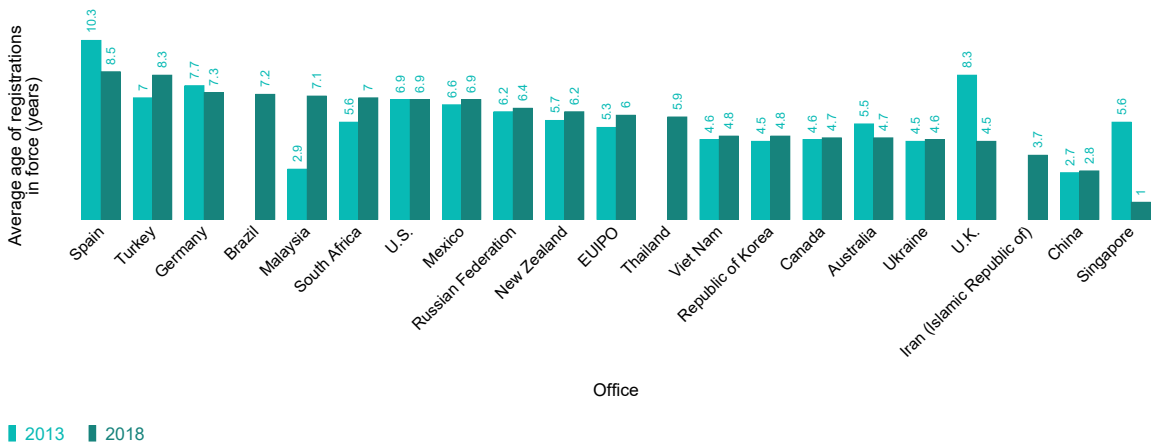
C29. Industrial design registrations in force in 2018 as a percentage of total registrations



Note: Percentages are calculated using the number of industrial designs registered in year *t* and in force in 2018 divided by the total number of industrial designs registered in year *t*. The graph is based on data from 81 offices (including most large offices, with the exception of France, Italy and Japan) for which a breakdown of industrial design registrations in force by year of registration was available.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2019.

C30. Average age of industrial design registrations in force at selected offices, 2013 and 2018

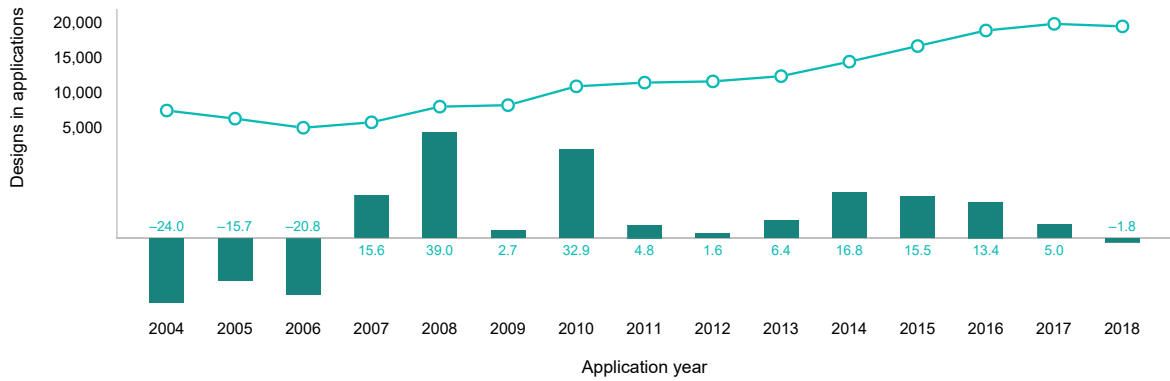


Note: EUIPO is the European Union Intellectual Property Office.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2019.

Industrial design applications through the Hague System

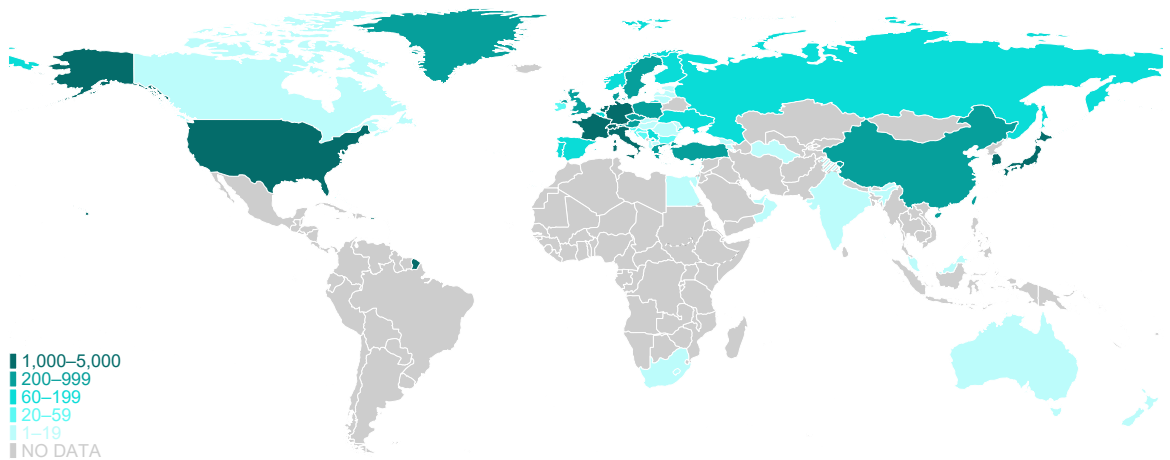
C31. Trend in designs contained in Hague international applications, 2004–2018



■ DESIGNS IN APPLICATIONS ■ GROWTH RATE (%)

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2019.

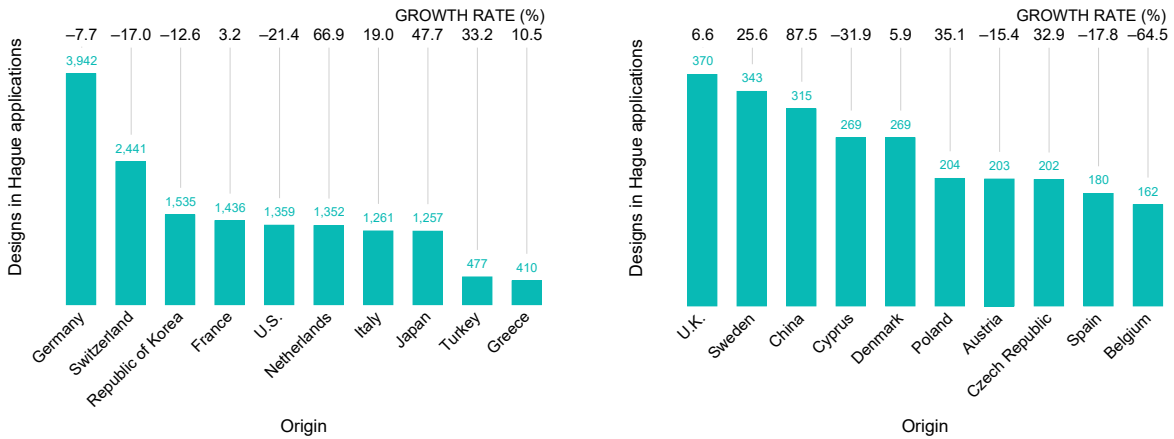
C32. Designs contained in Hague international applications by origin, 2018



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

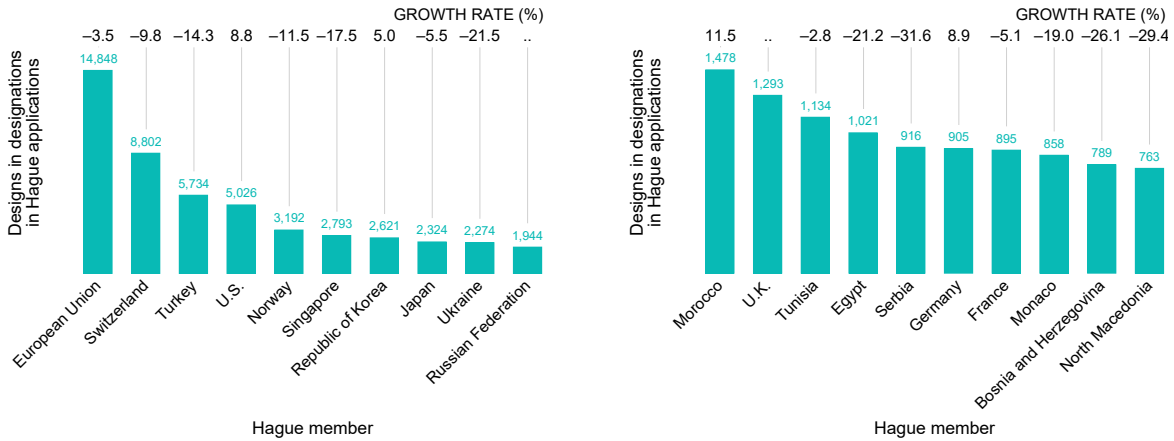
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2019.

C33. Designs contained in Hague international applications for the top 20 origins, 2018



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2019.

C34. Designs contained in designations in Hague international applications for the top 20 designated Hague members, 2018



.. indicates not available.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2019.

Statistical tables

C35. Industrial design applications by office and origin, 2018

Name	Application design count by office			Application design count by origin	Equivalent application design count by origin	Hague international application design count	
	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Total ^(a)	Total ^(a)	Origin ^(c)	Designated Hague member
Afghanistan (b)	..	..	..	4	4	..	n.a.
African Intellectual Property Organization	794	263	531	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	483
African Regional Intellectual Property Organization	111	28	83	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Albania (b)	..	..	..	4	31	1	666
Algeria	1,418	1,033	385	1,053	1,269	..	n.a.
Andorra (b)	..	..	..	3	84	..	n.a.
Argentina	1,607	932	675	1,017	1,422	..	n.a.
Armenia	498	61	437	167	680	19	441
Australia	8,029	3,095	4,934	5,936	23,864	4	n.a.
Austria (b)	..	..	..	3,951	64,362	203	n.a.
Azerbaijan	589	54	535	54	54	..	510
Bahamas (b)	..	..	..	106	619	19	n.a.
Bahrain	84	5	79	5	5	..	n.a.
Bangladesh	2,014	1,897	117	1,901	1,901	..	n.a.
Barbados (b)	..	..	..	344	1,802	..	n.a.
Belarus	448	183	265	255	552	..	n.a.
Belgium	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,885	37,942	162	n.a.
Belize	215	2	213	3	3	..	213
Benelux Office for Intellectual Property	1,248	809	439	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	460
Benin (b,d)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3	51	..	28
Bermuda (b)	..	..	..	9	9	..	n.a.
Bosnia and Herzegovina	869	76	793	194	842	44	789
Botswana (b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	82
Brazil	6,111	3,696	2,415	4,281	9,211	..	n.a.
Brunei Darussalam	89	0	89	..	..	..	75
Bulgaria	545	433	112	1,282	14,862	33	107
Burkina Faso (b,d)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7	119	..	n.a.
Cabo Verde	38	31	7	31	31	..	n.a.
Cambodia (b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	75
Cameroon (b,d)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	36	612	..	n.a.
Canada	6,818	774	6,044	2,899	19,277	15	250
Central African Republic (b,d)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5	85	..	n.a.
Chile	602	49	553	140	140	..	n.a.
China	708,799	689,097	19,702	711,639	957,241	315	n.a.
China, Hong Kong SAR	4,435	1,247	3,188	3,494	31,887	..	n.a.
China, Macao SAR	208	67	141	199	1,360	..	n.a.
Colombia	638	288	350	336	417	..	n.a.
Cook Islands (b)	..	..	..	1	1	..	n.a.
Costa Rica	70	8	62	20	20	..	n.a.
Côte d'Ivoire (b,d)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	92	1,564	..	29
Croatia	826	367	459	554	2,271	40	448
Cuba	21	11	10	12	39	..	n.a.
Curaçao (b)	..	..	..	1	28	1	n.a.
Cyprus	86	86	0	1,680	10,617	269	n.a.
Czech Republic	718	627	91	2,367	26,526	202	n.a.

Name	Application design count by office			Application design count by origin	Equivalent application design count by origin	Hague international application design count	
	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Total ^(a)	Total ^(a)	Origin ^(c)	Designated Hague member
Democratic People's Republic of Korea (b)	..	..	..	19	235	..	106
Denmark	452	177	275	3,149	51,398	269	274
Dominican Republic	31	5	26	5	5	..	n.a.
Ecuador	353	246	107	247	247	..	n.a.
Egypt	2,812	1,668	1,144	1,690	1,868	2	1,021
El Salvador	46	19	27	25	25	..	n.a.
Eritrea (b)	..	..	..	1	1	..	n.a.
Estonia	142	62	80	326	5,186	13	74
Eswatini (b)	..	..	..	37	37	..	n.a.
European Union Intellectual Property Office	108,174	70,320	37,854	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	14,848
Finland	262	157	105	1,568	21,310	71	94
France	12,495	11,661	834	30,553	221,478	1,436	895
Gabon (b,d)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6	102	..	19
Georgia	633	204	429	276	276	15	411
Germany	44,460	38,815	5,645	78,775	643,987	3,942	905
Ghana	888	796	92	797	797	..	92
Greece	1,023	541	482	2,194	18,889	410	482
Guatemala	258	35	223	39	41	..	n.a.
Guinea (b,d)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	39	663	..	n.a.
Guinea-Bissau (b,d)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8	120	..	n.a.
Guyana	9	0	9	..	..	..	n.a.
Honduras	29	4	25	4	4	..	n.a.
Hungary	689	595	94	868	7,510	6	70
Iceland (b)	..	..	..	44	989	..	265
India	12,632	8,928	3,704	9,651	15,211	1	n.a.
Indonesia	3,799	2,432	1,367	2,478	2,667	..	n.a.
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	14,774	14,610	164	14,617	14,617	..	n.a.
Iraq	89	81	8	94	94	..	n.a.
Ireland	555	88	467	817	12,022	27	n.a.
Israel	1,688	981	707	2,101	11,200	1	n.a.
Italy	36,024	34,812	1,212	55,462	361,977	1,261	467
Jamaica	121	114	7	115	115	..	n.a.
Japan	31,468	23,459	8,009	41,650	141,278	1,257	2,324
Jordan	49	26	23	42	42	..	n.a.
Kazakhstan	253	83	170	95	95	..	n.a.
Kenya	177	170	7	170	170	..	n.a.
Kuwait (b)	..	..	..	1	1	..	n.a.
Kyrgyzstan (b)	..	..	..	6	6	..	298
Latvia	193	154	39	344	3,260	19	36
Lebanon (b)	..	..	..	20	133	3	n.a.
Liechtenstein	973	261	712	772	4,768	45	722
Lithuania	531	160	371	320	3,506	3	362
Luxembourg	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,269	14,894	118	n.a.
Madagascar	300	293	7	293	293	..	n.a.
Malaysia	1,845	528	1,317	782	971	8	n.a.

Name	Application design count by office			Application design count by origin	Equivalent application design count by origin	Hague international application design count	
	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Total ^(a)	Total ^(a)	Origin ^(c)	Designated Hague member
Maldives (b)	..	..	..	2	2	..	n.a.
Mali (b,d)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	15	223	..	3
Malta (b)	..	..	..	150	2,720	2	n.a.
Mauritius	99	75	24	94	191	..	n.a.
Mexico	3,949	1,627	2,322	1,808	3,185	..	n.a.
Monaco	927	74	853	230	2,309	60	858
Mongolia	1,109	739	370	740	740	..	332
Montenegro	738	1	737	1	1	..	719
Morocco	5,552	3,879	1,673	3,887	4,010	..	1,478
Mozambique	69	5	64	5	5	..	n.a.
Myanmar (b)	..	..	..	10	10	..	n.a.
Namibia (b)	..	..	..	2	2	..	79
Nepal (b)	..	..	..	2	2	..	n.a.
Netherlands	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7,217	102,283	1,352	n.a.
New Zealand	1,581	463	1,118	1,427	6,881	4	n.a.
Niger (b,d)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..	..	..	5
Nigeria	1,172	1,146	26	1,148	1,148	..	n.a.
North Macedonia	846	63	783	70	151	1	763
Norway	4,201	555	3,646	1,413	8,373	142	3,192
Oman (b)	..	..	..	10	53	1	651
Pakistan	588	453	135	464	518	..	n.a.
Panama	68	0	68	33	600	..	n.a.
Paraguay	221	159	62	159	159	..	n.a.
Peru	381	134	247	141	141	..	n.a.
Philippines	1,589	929	660	947	947	..	n.a.
Poland (b)	..	..	..	4,960	117,739	204	244
Portugal	1,350	1,288	62	2,610	32,933	105	n.a.
Qatar (b)	..	..	..	4	4	..	n.a.
Republic of Korea	68,054	60,075	7,979	68,579	114,337	1,535	2,621
Republic of Moldova	980	432	548	442	604	2	481
Romania	747	438	309	936	12,249	13	276
Russian Federation	8,943	3,822	5,121	4,530	8,310	107	1,944
Rwanda	68	5	63	5	5	..	63
Saint Kitts and Nevis (b)	..	..	..	1	1	..	n.a.
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (b)	..	..	..	1	28	..	n.a.
Samoa	44	44	0	52	160	..	n.a.
San Marino	21	17	4	603	981	..	n.a.
Sao Tome and Principe	105	0	105	..	..	..	53
Saudi Arabia	917	345	572	368	368	..	n.a.
Senegal (b,d)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	52	884	..	24
Serbia	1,100	196	904	471	1,947	64	916
Seychelles (b)	..	..	..	26	188	9	n.a.
Singapore	4,047	342	3,705	1,319	6,454	33	2,793
Slovakia	330	272	58	584	6,221	10	n.a.
Slovenia	532	40	492	583	5,687	54	486
South Africa	1,943	977	966	1,175	2,809	2	n.a.

Name	Application design count by office			Application design count by origin	Equivalent application design count by origin	Hague international application design count	
	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Total ^(a)	Total ^(a)	Origin ^(c)	Designated Hague member
Spain	18,853	18,219	634	23,627	124,407	180	507
Sri Lanka	288	228	60	270	486	..	n.a.
Sudan	161	114	47	114	114	..	n.a.
Suriname (b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
Sweden	579	457	122	5,001	50,748	343	n.a.
Switzerland	11,640	3,446	8,194	22,534	153,532	2,441	8,802
Syrian Arab Republic	447	359	88	398	473	..	82
Tajikistan (b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	99
Thailand	5,469	4,044	1,425	4,334	5,063	..	n.a.
Togo (b,d)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3	51	..	n.a.
Trinidad and Tobago	174	160	14	164	164	..	n.a.
Tunisia	1,328	164	1,164	173	173	..	1,134
Turkey	42,320	35,461	6,859	37,226	55,168	477	5,734
Turkmenistan (b)	..	..	..	15	15	1	85
Tuvalu (b)	..	..	..	1	1	..	n.a.
Uganda	29	29	0	29	29	..	n.a.
Ukraine	8,166	5,261	2,905	5,668	7,395	69	2,274
United Arab Emirates (b)	..	..	..	135	1,663	1	n.a.
United Kingdom	27,442	22,904	4,538	34,327	196,841	370	1,293
United Republic of Tanzania (b)	..	..	..	1	1	..	n.a.
United States of America	47,137	22,824	24,313	61,559	390,996	1,359	5,026
Uruguay (b)	..	..	..	2	2	..	n.a.
Uzbekistan	333	307	26	309	309	..	n.a.
Vanuatu (b)	..	..	..	1	1	..	n.a.
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (b)	..	..	..	4	4	..	n.a.
Viet Nam	3,366	1,891	1,475	2,073	2,316	..	n.a.
Yemen	17	17	0	18	18	..	n.a.
Zimbabwe (b)	..	..	..	6	6	..	n.a.
Others/Unknown	..	..	..	4,946	34,020	212	n.a.
Total (2018 estimates)	1,312,600	1,113,300	199,300	1,312,600	n.a.	19,387	71,469

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

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

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

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

(e) Origin is defined as the country/territory of the stated residence of the applicant in an international application.

n.a. indicates not applicable.

.. indicates not available.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2019.

C36. Industrial design registrations by office and origin, and industrial designs in force, 2018

Name	Registration design count by office			Registration design count by origin	Equivalent registration design count by origin	Hague international registration design count	In force by office
	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Total ^(a)	Total ^(a)	Origin ^(c)	Total
Afghanistan (b)	..	..	..	6	6	..	..
African Intellectual Property Organization	670	238	432	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..
African Regional Intellectual Property Organization	67	7	60	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	864
Albania (b)	..	..	..	5	32	1	33
Algeria	620	432	188	452	668	..	3,091
Andorra (b)	..	..	..	3	84	..	..
Antigua and Barbuda (b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
Argentina	1,314	709	605	787	1,165	..	..
Armenia	414	48	366	137	731	22	101
Australia	7,594	2,725	4,869	4,972	24,036	3	50,069
Austria (b)	..	..	..	3,758	64,925	167	8,844
Azerbaijan	467	27	440	27	27	..	150
Bahamas (b)	..	..	..	12	12	..	..
Bahrain	71	13	58	14	14	..	299
Bangladesh	882	772	110	777	777	..	..
Barbados (b)	..	..	..	346	1,939	..	..
Belarus	371	109	262	193	679	..	1,368
Belgium	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,744	37,961	214	n.a.
Belize	145	1	144	1	1	..	1
Benelux Office for Intellectual Property	1,314	896	418	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4,171
Benin (b,d)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3	51	..	..
Bermuda (b)	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Bosnia and Herzegovina	743	77	666	259	1,501	62	430
Botswana (b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	403
Brazil	8,725	4,728	3,997	5,154	9,814	..	46,910
Brunei Darussalam	87	0	87	..	..	..	58
Bulgaria	819	707	112	1,629	15,560	41	2,156
Burkina Faso (b,d)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	13	125	..	..
Cambodia (b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cameroon (b,d)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	31	527	..	..
Canada	5,136	656	4,480	2,239	15,766	1	42,277
Chile	340	35	305	130	157	..	3,509
China	536,251	517,693	18,558	534,209	774,005	259	1,610,616
China, Hong Kong SAR	4,547	1,282	3,265	3,174	30,633	..	21,707
China, Macao SAR	207	13	194	112	1,030	..	1,222
Colombia	562	258	304	309	390	..	4,472
Cook Islands (b)	..	..	..	6	6	..	..
Costa Rica	61	5	56	5	5	..	697
Côte d'Ivoire (b,d)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	79	1,343	..	..
Croatia	676	283	393	551	3,553	29	3,939
Cuba	12	5	7	6	33	..	53
Cyprus	84	84	0	1,355	7,430	182	37
Czech Republic	327	295	32	2,143	25,930	164	2,760
Democratic People's Republic of Korea (b)	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Denmark	389	119	270	2,842	47,365	247	855

Name	Registration design count by office			Registration design count by origin	Equivalent registration design count by origin	Hague international registration design count	In force by office
	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Total ^(a)	Total ^(a)	Origin ^(c)	Total
Dominican Republic	23	5	18	5	5	..	291
Ecuador	255	182	73	190	190	..	..
Egypt	1,976	925	1,051	960	1,311	..	5,374
El Salvador	37	13	24	13	13	..	333
Estonia	84	48	36	269	4,886	10	1,532
Eswatini (b)	..	..	..	49	49	..	..
European Union Intellectual Property Office	105,116	68,801	36,315	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	223,492
Finland	184	117	67	1,654	23,313	73	..
France (b)	..	..	..	18,009	211,306	1,407	..
Gabon (b,d)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6	102	..	..
Georgia	605	147	458	208	208	11	2,685
Germany	48,360	42,772	5,588	82,791	646,390	3,773	54,726
Ghana (b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greece	1,168	755	413	3,044	21,895	460	1,417
Guatemala	202	40	162	44	46	..	573
Guinea (b,d)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	38	646	..	..
Guinea-Bissau (b,d)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9	137	..	..
Honduras	32	9	23	9	9	..	378
Hungary	561	490	71	776	7,148	5	3,564
Iceland	263	14	249	50	995	..	1,027
India	8,198	5,422	2,776	5,958	11,934	..	86,288
Indonesia	3,300	1,955	1,345	1,991	2,153	..	..
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	5,520	5,441	79	5,444	5,471	..	28,999
Iraq	55	53	2	60	60	..	280
Ireland	588	120	468	868	13,153	32	1,630
Israel	1,019	635	384	1,572	9,834	..	..
Italy	37,674	36,587	1,087	56,658	349,890	1,066	9,599
Jamaica	123	116	7	117	117	..	1,406
Japan	27,967	21,338	6,629	38,821	133,023	962	257,157
Jordan	58	42	16	55	55	..	2,061
Kazakhstan	219	67	152	70	70	..	938
Kenya	135	125	10	125	125	..	..
Kuwait (b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	350
Kyrgyzstan	289	12	277	20	20	1	85
Latvia	148	113	35	220	2,623	4	369
Lebanon (b)	..	..	..	13	126	3	..
Lesotho (b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	39
Liberia (b)	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
Liechtenstein (b)	..	..	..	592	5,938	67	..
Lithuania	478	175	303	336	3,630	3	293
Luxembourg	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,765	16,895	150	n.a.
Madagascar	173	167	6	167	167	..	964
Malaysia	1,475	405	1,070	620	944	7	15,007
Maldives (b)	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
Mali (b,d)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	16	208	..	..
Malta (b)	..	..	..	94	1,179	2	..

Name	Registration design count by office			Registration design count by origin	Equivalent registration design count by origin	Hague international registration design count	In force by office
	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Total ^(a)	Total ^(a)	Origin ^(c)	Total
Mauritius	23	7	16	14	111	..	143
Mexico	2,797	787	2,010	988	2,446	..	26,866
Monaco	781	72	709	220	2,299	59	309
Mongolia	598	258	340	258	258	..	..
Montenegro	641	1	640	2	2	..	84
Morocco	4,977	3,644	1,333	3,658	3,808	1	..
Mozambique	69	5	64	5	5	..	1,342
Myanmar (b)	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
Namibia (b)	..	..	..	4	4	..	..
Nepal (b)	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Netherlands	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7,406	90,354	953	n.a.
Netherlands Antilles (b)	..	..	..	3	3	..	..
New Zealand	1,326	311	1,015	1,040	5,981	1	11,570
Niger (b,d)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..	..	..	..
Nigeria	1,160	1,138	22	1,142	1,142	..	..
North Macedonia	802	89	713	97	178	1	2,239
Norway	3,758	551	3,207	1,370	7,196	111	10,342
Oman (b)	..	..	..	4	4	..	..
Pakistan	421	316	105	327	381	..	6,881
Panama	106	0	106	9	90	..	720
Paraguay	55	7	48	10	10	..	..
Peru	453	138	315	140	140	..	2,991
Philippines	1,985	1,002	983	1,028	1,028	..	..
Poland (b)	..	..	..	4,484	109,703	147	8,476
Portugal	1,137	1,105	32	2,296	29,379	76	4,038
Qatar (b)	..	..	..	25	25	..	..
Republic of Korea	50,678	44,171	6,507	52,222	98,785	1,478	344,560
Republic of Moldova	624	197	427	223	385	1	3,109
Romania	819	545	274	1,111	12,829	14	3,578
Russian Federation	8,540	3,284	5,256	3,859	6,073	37	35,898
Rwanda	85	3	82	3	3	..	5
Saint Kitts and Nevis (b)	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Saint Lucia (b)	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (b)	..	..	..	1	28	..	1
Samoa	23	23	0	31	139	..	43
San Marino	9	8	1	474	852	..	..
Sao Tome and Principe	85	0	85	..	..	..	178
Saudi Arabia	786	279	507	315	315	..	4,545
Senegal (b,d)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	51	867	..	..
Serbia	1,075	179	896	377	1,583	49	6,567
Seychelles (b)	..	..	..	26	215	9	..
Singapore	3,704	347	3,357	1,175	6,310	23	14,142
Slovakia	355	216	139	526	6,055	10	915
Slovenia	429	35	394	436	5,224	46	558
South Africa	1,520	687	833	862	2,384	..	17,407
Spain	18,606	18,065	541	23,016	120,783	157	27,305

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	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Total ^(a)	Total ^(a)	Origin ^(c)	Total
Sri Lanka	124	86	38	119	308	..	1,632
Sudan	153	116	37	116	116	..	153
Suriname (b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden	461	350	111	4,959	52,272	358	4,414
Switzerland	10,625	3,274	7,351	21,998	148,534	2,234	9,530
Syrian Arab Republic	305	205	100	224	299	..	210
Tajikistan (b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thailand	3,627	2,250	1,377	2,479	3,235	..	17,057
Togo (b,d)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3	51	..	..
Trinidad and Tobago	179	166	13	169	169	..	48
Tunisia	1,150	162	988	164	164	..	..
Turkey	45,735	33,806	11,929	35,859	53,208	431	127,197
Turkmenistan (b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuvalu (b)	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Uganda	29	29	0	29	29	..	..
Ukraine	6,559	4,093	2,466	4,500	6,367	70	14,383
United Arab Emirates (b)	..	..	..	120	1,621	1	3,053
United Kingdom	24,688	20,995	3,693	32,557	190,505	320	75,476
United Republic of Tanzania (b)	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
United States of America	33,449	16,731	16,718	51,689	361,644	1,193	336,116
Uruguay (b)	..	..	..	3	3	..	..
Uzbekistan	259	237	22	242	242	..	566
Vanuatu (b)	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (b)	..	..	..	4	4	..	..
Viet Nam	2,824	1,433	1,391	1,535	1,778	..	12,264
Yemen	22	21	1	22	22	..	83
Zimbabwe (b)	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Others/Unknown	..	..	..	3,414	30,619	4	..
Total (2018 estimates)	1,077,100	894,300	182,800	1,077,100	n.a.	17,212	3,988,900

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

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n.a. indicates not applicable.

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Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2019.