

Hague Yearly Review

International Registration
of Industrial Designs

Economics & Statistics Series



2015



Hague Yearly Review

International Registration
of Industrial Designs

Economics & Statistics Series

2015

Acknowledgements

The *Hague Yearly Review* was prepared under the direction of Francis Gurry (Director General) and supervised by Carsten Fink (Chief Economist). The report was prepared by a team led by Mosahid Khan; the team comprised Neha Deopa, Ryan Lamb, Bruno Le Feuvre, and Hao Zhou, all from the Economics and Statistics Division.

Päivi Lähdesmäki, from the Brands and Designs Sector, made written contributions to the section on the developments in the Hague System. Grégoire Bisson and other colleagues in the same sector offered valuable comments on drafts at various stages. We would like to express our gratitude to Thierry Bouquet and Roger Holberton for providing Hague System data.

Samiah Do Carmo Figueiredo and Caterina Valles Galmès provided administrative support. We would also like to thank Brenda O'Hanlon for editing the report, to the Communications Division for preparing the design, and to staff in the Printing and Publication Production Section for their services.

Further information

Online resources

The electronic version of the report as well as all figures and their underlying data can be downloaded at www.wipo.int/ipstats.

Conditions of use

Readers are welcome to use the information provided in this publication, but are requested to cite WIPO as the source.

By using WIPO's statistical data, users agree not to republish or commercially re-sell WIPO's statistical datasets. In addition, when employing WIPO's statistics data in any written work, users shall cite "WIPO Statistics Database" as the source of the data.

Contact information

Economics and Statistics Division

Website: www.wipo.int/ipstats

Email: ipstats.mail@wipo.int

2014 Key numbers

Description	Applications/registrations		Designs contained in applications/registrations	
	Number	Growth (%): 2013-14	Number	Growth (%): 2013-14
International applications	2,924	-2.2	14,441	+9.6
International registrations	2,703	-1.1	13,504	+5.5
Designations in international registrations	13,428	-11.0	61,724	-6.1
Renewals of international registrations	2,703	-5.5	10,945	-1.3
International registrations in force	27,838	+2.3	116,571	+4.5

Highlights

The number of designs contained in international industrial design applications grew by 9.6%

The number of international industrial design applications filed under the WIPO-administered Hague System decreased by 2.2% in 2014. In contrast, the number of designs contained in these applications grew by 9.6%—the fastest growth rate since 2010. The 2,924 applications filed in 2014 contained 14,441 designs.

In 2014, WIPO recorded 2,703 international registrations, which corresponds to a decrease of 1% on 2013 figures. These registrations contained 13,504 designs, which represents a 5.5% increase on 2013 figures, and the third successive year of growth in the number of designs.

Swatch continues to be the largest filer

For the third consecutive year, Swatch of Switzerland, with 98 filings, was the most active user of the Hague System, closely followed by Procter & Gamble of the United States of America (95 filings), Philips Electronics of the Netherlands (62) and Daimler of Germany (59). For the first time, two Asian companies, namely Samsung of the Republic of Korea (40) and Lenovo of China (32), appear in the list of top 10 applicants.

Germany overtook Switzerland as the largest user of the Hague System

With 3,758 registered designs, Germany overtook Switzerland (3,051 designs) as the largest user of the Hague System in 2014. These two countries accounted for half of all designs registered in 2014.

Among the top five origins, the United States of America (US) saw the fastest growth in the number of registered designs (+14.2%). In contrast, Italy (-14.4%) recorded a decrease of a similar magnitude. Switzerland recorded 1.5% growth, whereas Germany (-0.7%) and France (-2.6%) registered fewer designs in 2014 than in 2013.

Substantial fall in designations in international registrations

After four successive years of growth, the total number of designations in international registrations decreased by 11% in 2014. The number of designs in designations also fell from 65,726 in 2013 to 61,724 in 2014, representing a 6.1% decrease.

The European Union (EU) was the most designated Hague member, accounting for 17.5% of all designs in designations; it was followed by Switzerland (15.9%) and Turkey (9.6%). Among the top five Hague members, the EU (+6%) and Switzerland (+5.4%) saw strong growth in designations. In contrast, Norway (-15.7%) saw a substantial fall in designations.

Designs relating to clocks and watches accounted for the largest share of total registrations

In 2014, designs relating to clocks and watches (Class 10) accounted for the largest share (10.2%) of total registrations; they were followed by designs relating to packages and containers (Class 9), and transport (Class 12), with shares of 8.9% and 8.8%, respectively. However, among the top 10 classes, recording and communication equipment (Class 14), with 40% growth, saw the fastest growth in registrations in 2014.

Class 10, associated with clocks and watches, was the most specified class for registrations originating in Switzerland. The largest share of registrations of German origin related to means of transport (Class 12).

Renewals of international registrations fell for the second successive year

International registration holders renewed 2,703 registrations in 2014, a 5.5% reduction on 2013 and marking the second consecutive year of decreases. The 2,703 registrations renewed contained 10,945 designs. The number of designs contained in renewals decreased by 1.3% when compared with 2013 figures.

Holders of international registrations of German origin renewed the largest number of registrations in 2014, accounting for 29.3% of total renewals. They were followed by Switzerland (23%), France (17.1%), the Netherlands (8.5%) and Italy (7.5%). Together, these top five origins accounted for 85% of the 2014 total.

The number of registrations in force grew by 2.3% in 2014

The number of registrations in force (i.e., active registrations) increased by 2.3% in 2014, marking the fifth consecutive year of growth. The 27,838 active registrations contained 116,571 designs. Both active registrations and active designs are concentrated in a small number of countries, with holders residing in Germany (28.1%), Switzerland (21.6%) and France (14.9%) accounting for two-thirds of all active registrations in 2014.

Approximately two-thirds of firms or individuals holding an active international registration had only one registration in their 2014 portfolios. An additional 14.4% of holders had just two active registrations. Only 19 holders (or 0.2%) had portfolios containing more than 100 registrations.

Half of all applicants paid less than CHF 1,000 per registration

There was a small increase in the average fee per registration in 2014—from CHF 1,513 in 2013 to CHF 1,559 in 2014. However, the average fee paid was considerably below 2008 and 2009 levels. Approximately 50% of applicants paid less than CHF 1,000 in 2014. Only 3.6% of applicants paid fees in excess of CHF 5,000.

Table of contents

A brief presentation of the Hague System	9
---	----------

Section A Use of the Hague System

A.1

Hague international applications	12
---	-----------

A.1.1 International applications	12
A.1.2 Top Hague applicants	14
A.1.3 International applications by Hague members	15
A.1.4 Non-resident application design counts by filing route (direct and Hague)	17

A.2

Hague international registrations	19
--	-----------

A.2.1 International registrations	19
A.2.2 Designs per international registration	20
A.2.3 Designations in international registrations	21
A.2.4 Designations per international registration	22

A.3

International registrations by Hague members	23
---	-----------

A.4

Hague international registrations by origin	25
--	-----------

A.5

Geographical coverage of Hague international registrations	29
---	-----------

A.6

International registrations by class	33
---	-----------

A.7

Refusals of international registrations	36
--	-----------

A.8

Renewals of international registrations	38
--	-----------

A.9

Hague international registrations in force	42
---	-----------

Section B	
Administrative procedures, revenue and fees	
B.1	
Hague international applications and registrations	45
B.2	
Revenue and registration fees	48
Section C	
Developments in the Hague System	
C.1	
Recent developments in membership of the Hague System	51
C.2	
Legal framework	51
Statistical tables	53
Acronyms	57
Glossary	58
Hague members	62
Additional resources	63

A brief presentation of the Hague System

Introduction

The WIPO-administered Hague System for the International Registration of Industrial Designs comprises three international treaties: the London Act (1934),¹ 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 involve filing separate applications 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. It makes it possible for an applicant to obtain protection for up to 100 industrial designs for products belonging to one and 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 to renew the registration through a single procedural step.

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 subject them to different formalities in different languages, and would involve purchasing several currency denominations and paying 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.

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 (“Paris route”) or file a single international application through the Hague System. Figure 1 illustrates the procedure for filing applications in multiple jurisdictions via the Paris route (under the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property) and the Hague System.

An international application² is normally filed directly with the IB³, which is responsible for carrying out an examination to verify that the application meets all formal requirements. In case of non-compliance, applicants are invited to correct the application within a three-month time limit. If corrections are not made in 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 based on substantive grounds. The decision of whether or not to grant protection remains the prerogative of national or regional offices, and the rights are limited to the jurisdiction of the granting authority.

- 2 An international application does not require a prior national application or registration. It must be filed in one of the working languages—English, French or Spanish—and list the designated members (that is states or intergovernmental organizations such as the European Union (EU) or the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI)) in which protection is sought.
- 3 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.

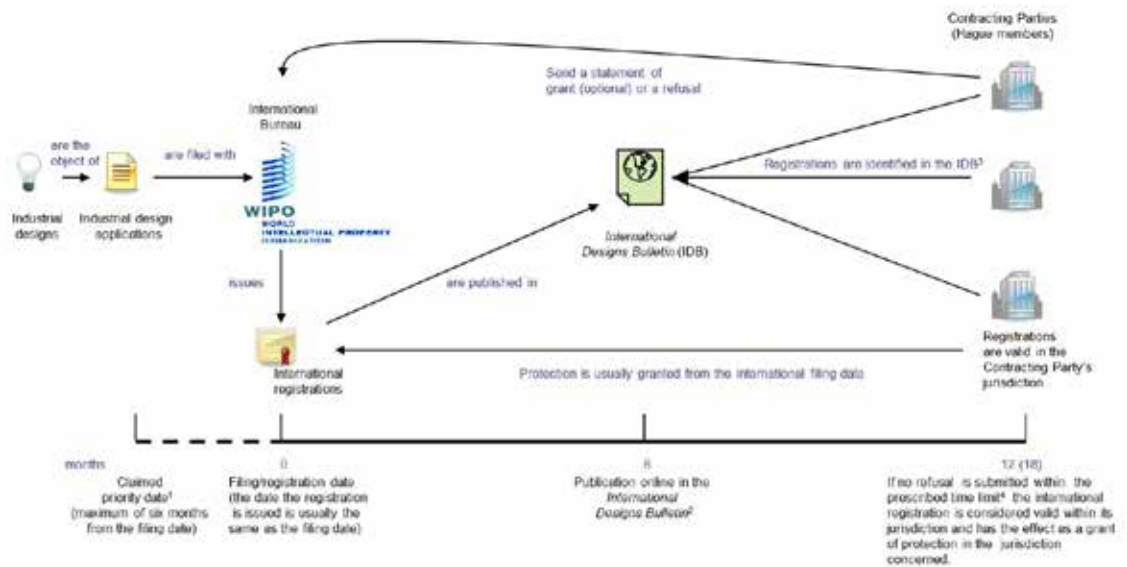
¹ The London Act has been frozen since January 2010.

Figure 1: Overview of the industrial design registration process

Direct/Paris route



The Hague System



1 An applicant can claim a priority date based on an earlier filing of an application, either at the IB or at a national office. However, the application used as the basis for a claimed priority date must have been filed within six months prior to the current application, or that priority date will be disregarded.

2 An applicant can choose to defer or expedite publication. In the case of deferment, under the Geneva Act an applicant can postpone publication for up to 30 months from the initial filing date, or the priority date, and under the Hague Act, for up to 12 months from the filing date, or the priority date.

3 After identifying in the *International Designs Bulletin* the international registrations that have designated them, offices carry out substantive examination according to their respective national or regional legislation, if any.

4 The time limit is either 6 or 12 months from the publication date, depending on the Contracting Party.

Source: WIPO, March 2015.

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.⁴ 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 they then carry out a substantive examination according to their respective national or regional legislation, if any.⁵ If an office refuses to issue protection, it must notify the IB of the refusal within six months from the date of publication of the international registration in the IDB.⁶ In the case of refusal, applicants have the same right of appeal as those who file directly with the national or regional office.⁷ However, if the IB does not receive a notification of refusal from a national or regional office within the prescribed time limit, the international registration is considered valid within that jurisdiction and has effect as a grant of protection in the jurisdiction concerned.⁸

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 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/en/.

- 4 An applicant can defer publication for up to 12 months under the Hague Act, or for up to 30 months under the Geneva Act.
- 5 Some offices carry out substantive examination for every design, whereas others automatically issue protection for designs barring opposition by third parties.
- 6 Under certain circumstances, and under the Geneva Act only, the time period for notifying the IB of refusal is 12 months instead of 6 months.
- 7 The applicant can appeal against a refusal according to the rules and regulations outlined in domestic/regional legislation of the office refusing protection. The IB is not involved in this procedure.
- 8 In some cases, national or regional offices notify the IB that protection is granted for an international registration by sending a statement. However, where an office does not provide the IB with a Statement of Grant, 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).

Section A

Use of the Hague System

This section explains the key trends in use of the Hague System for the International Registration of Industrial Designs. The data reported cover applications, registrations, refusals, renewals and active registrations (that is, those currently in force). The global trend is briefly described, followed by a breakdown of data according to countries of origin, designations of Contracting Parties—hereafter referred to as Hague members—and classes under the International Classification for Industrial Designs (Locarno Classification). The global trend data are reported from 2005 onwards in order to provide a historical overview; in contrast, most of the indicators focus mainly on 2014 activity. Figures and tables show data for selected countries of origin and Hague members, whereas the annex provides data for all origins and Hague members. This report focuses primarily on registrations rather than applications, since a formal examination of an application results in the registration of most international applications. Nevertheless, a few core indicators, based on application data, are also included in this Review.

A.1

Hague international applications

A.1.1 International applications

Figure A.1.1 presents international industrial design applications filed under the Hague System and the number of designs contained in international applications (that is, design counts). The Hague System allows for registering up to 100 different designs through filing a single international application. Focusing on the number of designs contained in international applications provides a more accurate depiction of the volume of applications based on the Hague System.

Design counts

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

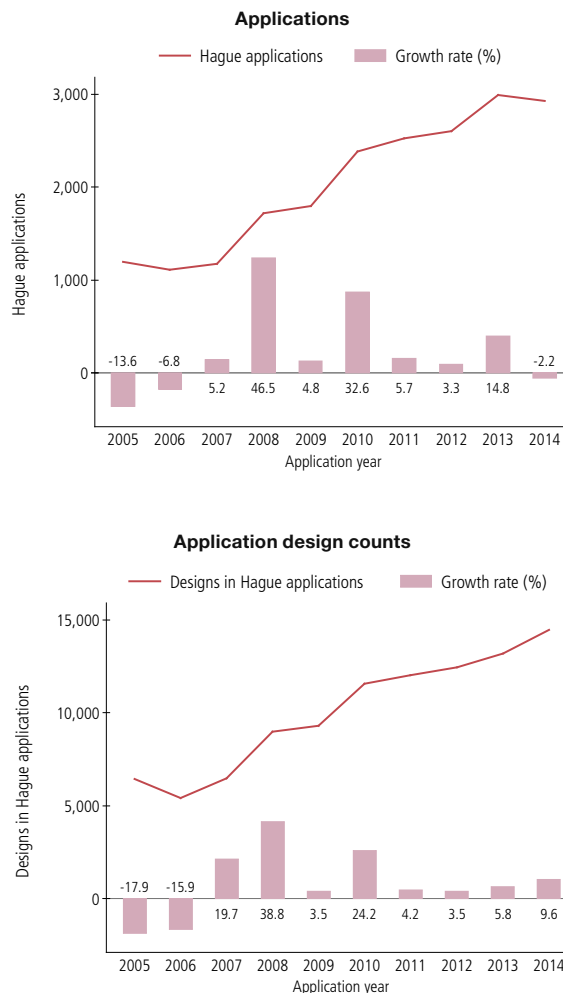
Following continuous growth in the number of Hague international applications since 2007, there was a 2.2% decrease in applications in 2014. The total number of applications filed in 2014 amounted to 2,924, which is 66 fewer than in the previous year. The fall in applications was mainly due to fewer applications originating in Italy—filings from Italy decreased by 53% in 2014 (that is, from 419 filings to 197 filings).

The long-term trend shows high growth in applications in 2008 (+46.5%) and 2010 (+32.6%). This was partially due to the expansion in membership of the Hague System, which made it more attractive to applicants seeking protection for their designs across a large number of countries; it was also partly due to a general upward trend in the volume of industrial design applications filed across the world.⁹

Contrary to the 2.2% drop in applications, application design counts actually increased from 13,172 in 2013 to 14,441 in 2014. This represents 9.6% growth, which is the largest growth rate recorded since 2010. Application design counts originating in Germany, Liechtenstein and Turkey accounted for four-fifths of the total 2014 growth. In the case of Liechtenstein, the number of designs contained in applications increased from 113 in 2013 to 697 in 2014; specifically, two applications contained the maximum of 100 designs per filing and another two applications contained 97 designs per filing.

The growth rate for design counts was greater than that for applications, resulting in an increase in the average number of designs per application—from 4.4 in 2013 to 4.9 in 2014. Similar to the overall trend for applications, the trend for application design counts has followed an upward trajectory since 2006, albeit with varied year-to-year growth rates.

Figure A.1.1 International applications and application design counts



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2015.

⁹ In 2008, eight new members joined the Hague system; these members included the EU, which received the largest number of designations since 2010.

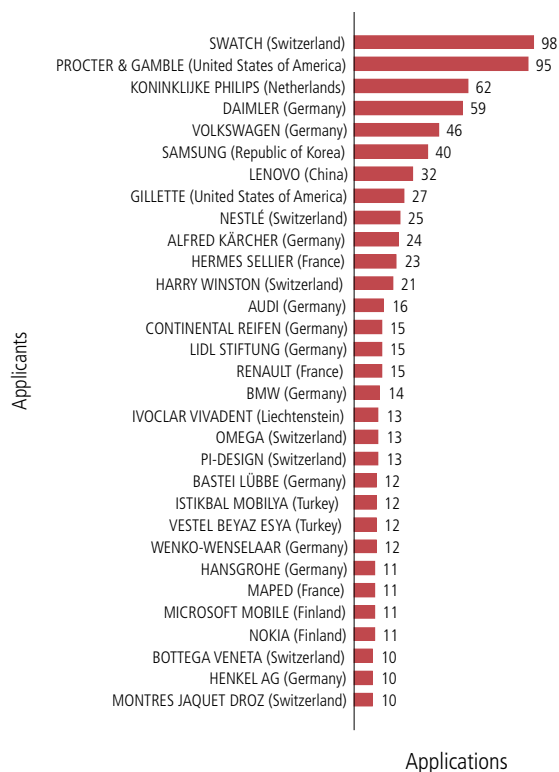
A.1.2 Top Hague applicants

For the third consecutive year, Swatch of Switzerland, with 98 filings, was the most active user of the Hague System, closely followed by Procter & Gamble of the US (95), Philips Electronics of the Netherlands (62), and Daimler of Germany (59).¹⁰ The Republic of Korea joined the Hague System only as recently as July 2014 and, already, one of its applicants—Samsung Electronics—is the sixth most active user of the System.

Among the top 10 applicants, Philips Electronics recorded the biggest decrease in the number of filings in 2014; it filed 20 fewer applications in 2014 compared to 2013. It was followed by Swatch (-15) and Alfred Kärcher of Germany (-14), both of which saw significant decreases in filings in 2014. In contrast, Lenovo (+21) of China and Procter & Gamble (+19) recorded substantial increases.

The list of top applicants predominantly features European companies. This is to be expected given that the majority of Hague members are located in Europe. Nevertheless, four non-European companies—one from China, one from the Republic of Korea and two from the US—appear in the top 10 ranking. Among the top applicants listed in figure A.1.2, Germany had the highest number of companies (11), followed by Switzerland (7).

Figure A.1.2 Top Hague applicants



Note: Applicants that filed 10 or more international applications in 2014 are included in the figure.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2015.

¹⁰ Applicants domiciled in a non-member country can file applications for international registration if they have a real and effective industrial or commercial establishment in the jurisdiction of a Hague member country/jurisdiction.

A.1.3 International applications by Hague members

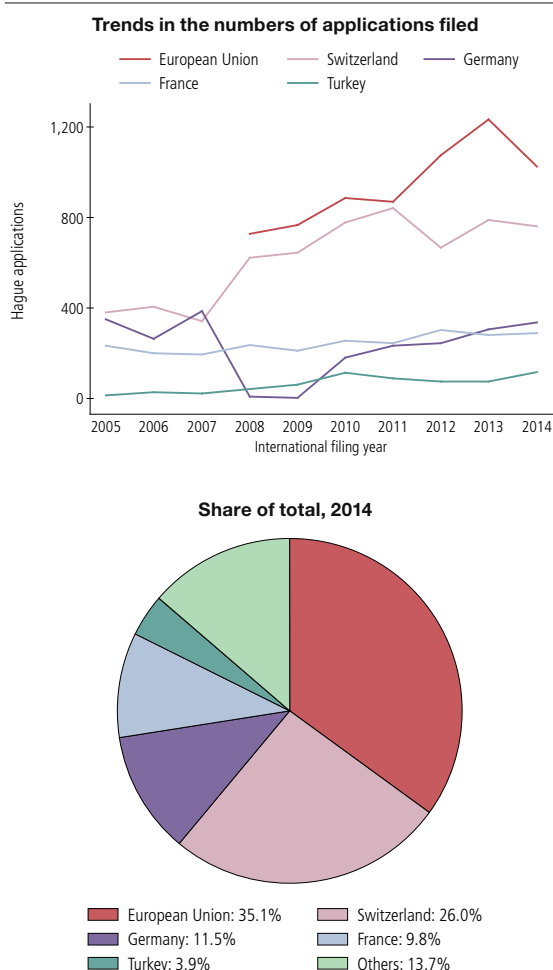
Data reported here are based on those relating to Hague members rather than on those referring to the origin of the applicant, which can be different for a given application. In order to file an international industrial design application, applicants must satisfy one of the following three conditions: the applicant must be a national of a Hague member country; they must reside in the territory of a Hague member; or they must have a real and effective industrial or commercial establishment in the jurisdiction covered by a Hague member.¹¹ The third condition makes it possible for an applicant whose country is not a Hague member to file an application.

For example, applications filed by an applicant whose country is not a member of the Hague System (such as China), and whose commercial establishment is located within a Hague member country (such as Switzerland), are considered Hague member data for Switzerland. This is in contrast to origin data, which are based on the true origin in instances where the origin is not the same as the Hague member via which the application was filed. In the example above, the application is allocated to Switzerland when referring to Hague member data, but to China when referring to origin data.

Figure A.1.3.1 presents application data for the top five Hague members (based on the 2014 total). Despite a 17% decrease in the number of applications, the European Union (EU) filed the largest number of applications in 2014; it was followed by Switzerland, which also recorded a small decrease in the number of applications in 2014. In contrast, France, Germany and Turkey recorded an increase in the number of applications in 2014. The top five members accounted for 86.3% of total 2014 applications, which is below the 2008 peak of 95%. All top five members, with the exception of Turkey, are located in Europe. The EU (35.1%) accounted for the largest share of total applications; it was followed by Switzerland

(26%), Germany (11.5%), France (9.8%) and Turkey (3.9%). Although the long-term trend in the number of filings for the top five Hague members shows an upward trajectory, there are considerable differences. For example, Germany's filings decreased substantially in 2008 and 2009, while the EU saw a sizeable increase between 2011 and 2013.

Figure A.1.3.1 International applications for the top five Hague members

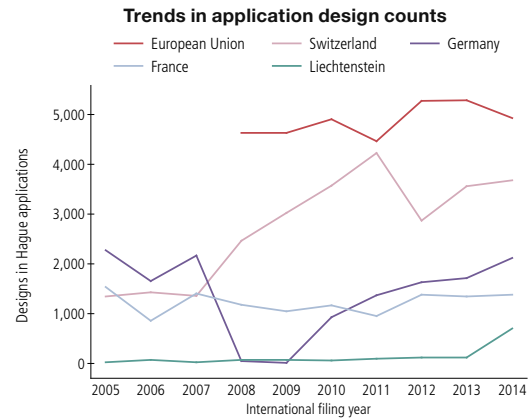


Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2015.

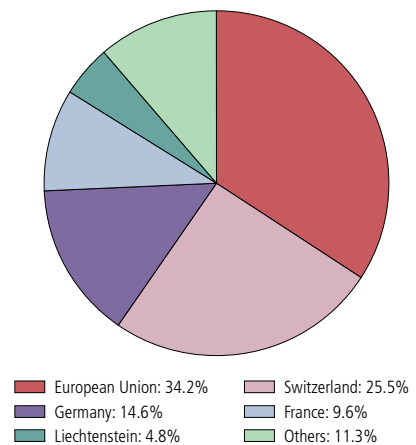
¹¹ Hague members include intergovernmental organizations such as the EU and the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI).

Figure A.1.3.2 depicts application design count data for the top five Hague members (based on the 2014 total). The trends for the application design counts are similar to those for applications, but there are a few subtle differences. In 2014, Liechtenstein had a higher average number of designs per application (33.2) compared to Turkey (3.9).¹² As a result, Liechtenstein replaced Turkey in the top five Hague members for application design counts. The EU recorded a smaller decrease in the number of application design counts than in the number of applications. In contrast, Switzerland recorded an increase in the number of application design counts, despite a decrease in the number of applications. The lists of the top five Hague members for design counts and for applications are similar; the only difference is Liechtenstein, which replaced Turkey with respect to applications. Germany's design count share (14.6%) was higher than its applications share (11.5%). In contrast, the EU (34.2%), Switzerland (25.5%) and France (9.6%) had slightly lower design count shares than their applications shares.

Figure A.1.3.2 Application design counts for the top five Hague members



Share of total, 2014



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2015.

¹² In 2014, the average number of designs per application for Liechtenstein (33.2) was far higher than the average number for the previous year. For example, 2013 saw 5.1 designs per filing, whereas in 2012 the comparable figure was 6.5. The dramatic increase in the average number of designs per filing was due to two applications filed in 2014 which contained 100 designs per application, while another two filings each contained 97 designs.

A.1.4 Non-resident application design counts by filing route (direct and Hague)

Applicants seeking design protection in foreign jurisdictions can either file applications directly with national or regional IP offices or, where requirements are met, make use of the Hague System. Figure A.1.4.1 presents the breakdown of the number of designs contained in non-resident applications filed via the direct route and via the Hague System.¹³ The figure includes data for Hague members only. Reporting application design count data rather than application counts provides a better comparison between the two filing routes, due to institutional differences that exist across IP offices. In particular, some offices allow applications to contain more than one design for the same product or within the same class, while other offices allow only one design per application.¹⁴

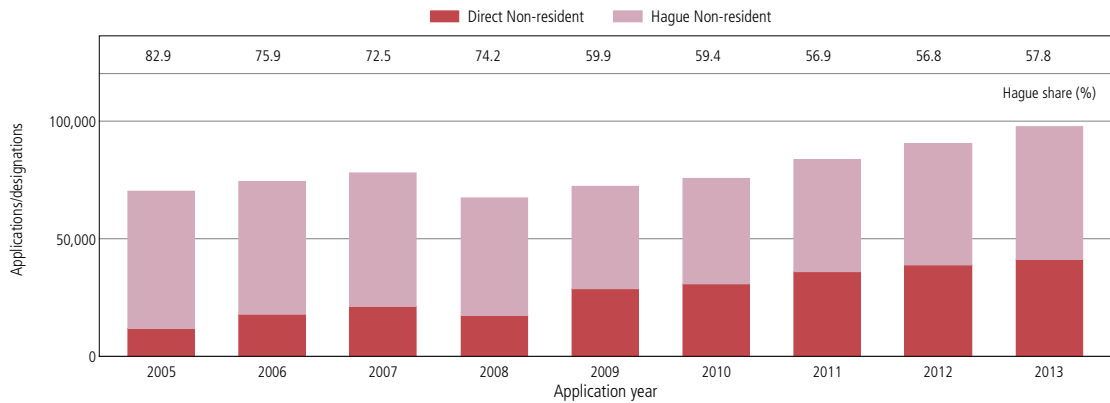
In 2013, non-resident applications filed at the IP offices of Hague members contained approximately 97,600 designs; of these, 57.8% were filed through the Hague System (figure A.1.4.1). The Hague share has remained stable at around 57% for the period 2011–13. The decrease in the Hague share between 2005 and 2009 is attributed to the introduction by the EU in 2003 of the Registered Community Design (RCD), which enabled applicants to file a single application directly with the EU's Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market (OHIM) in order to seek protection within the EU as a whole. Applicants seeking protection only in the EU made greater use of OHIM than the Hague System, as reflected by the low share for two of the largest users of the Hague System, namely the EU and Germany (see figure A.1.4.2).

The aggregate Hague share (all members combined) of 57.8% in 2013 masks considerable variation across Hague members. As depicted in figure A.1.4.2, the Hague share ranged from 5.9% in Germany to 100% in Azerbaijan. For all the reported members, with the exception of the EU and Germany, the Hague share far exceeded the aggregate share. In percentage terms, the EU's Hague share was considerably lower than that of many other countries but, in absolute terms, the EU recorded the third highest application design count (4,125) after Switzerland (6,589) and Turkey (5,958).

Applicants who seek protection in Hague member countries primarily use the Hague System. However, it is also possible for applicants to use the Hague System to seek protection in their respective national jurisdictions. For example, in 2013, the IP office of Switzerland received resident applications for 4,608 designs; of these, 58.7% were filed through the Hague System. Similarly, the EU received resident applications for 6,052 designs filed via the Hague System, representing 8.9% of total resident filings.

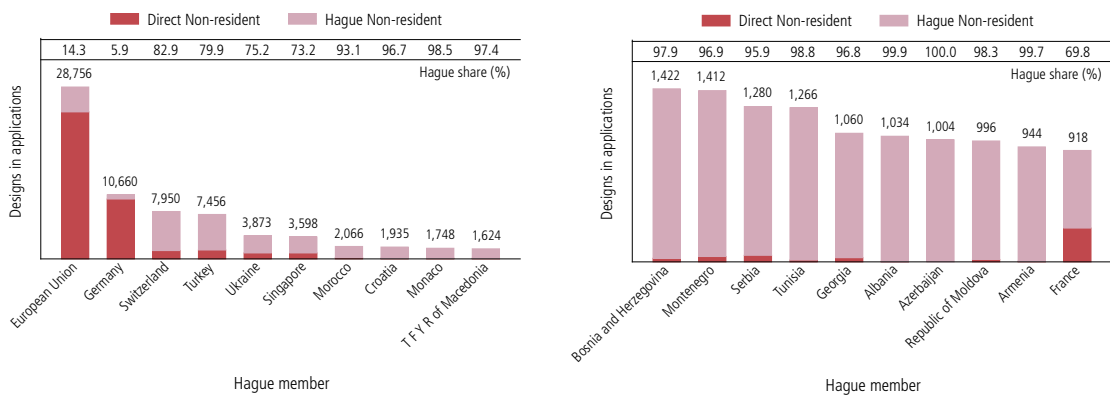
¹³ 2013 is the latest year for which data on direct applications at national/regional IP offices are available.

¹⁴ For example, only one design per application is allowed for direct filings at Singapore's national IP office. However, when designating Singapore via the Hague system, up to 100 designs can be included in a single Hague application.

Figure A.1.4.1 Trend in non-resident application design counts by filing route (direct and Hague)

Note: Direct application data are available only up to 2013; therefore, 2014 Hague designations data are not included. 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 2015.

Figure A.1.4.2 Non-resident application design counts by filing route for selected Hague members, 2013

Note: Direct application data are available only up to 2013; therefore, 2014 Hague designation data are not included. 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 IP 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 2015.

A.2

Hague international registrations

A.2.1 International registrations

International applications are recorded in the International Register if they fulfill all the requirements of the formal examination conducted by the IB. In 2014, the IB recorded 2,703 international registrations, corresponding to a decrease of 1.1% on 2013 (figure A.2.1). The considerable drop in registrations from Italy contributed to the overall decrease in registrations in 2014. The overall trend for international registrations mirrors that for international applications; as a result, 2014 marked the first time since 2005 that the total number of registrations decreased.¹⁵

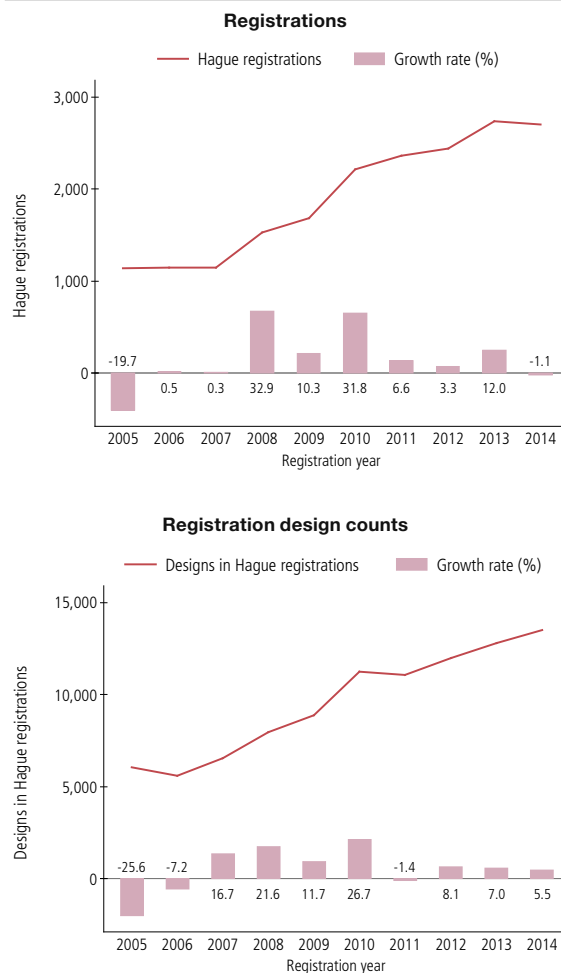
The long-term trend shows high growth in the number of registrations recorded in 2008 (+32.9%) and 2010 (+31.8%). This is partly due to the expansion in membership of the Hague System, which made the System more attractive to applicants seeking protection for their designs across a large number of countries, and partly due to the general upward trend in volume of industrial design registrations across the world.

In contrast to the drop in registrations, registration design counts increased from 12,806 in 2013 to 13,504 in 2014, which represents a growth rate of 5.5%. The year 2014 marked the third successive annual growth in the number of registrations; Austria and Liechtenstein accounted for much of the total growth in registrations in 2014.

The growth rate for design counts was greater than that for registrations, which resulted in an increase in the average number of designs per registration—from 4.7 in 2013 to 5 in 2014.

While applicants can include up to 100 designs per international registration, the average number of designs per registration has fluctuated between just 4.7 and 5.7 in the period 2005–14.

Figure A.2.1 International registrations and registration design counts



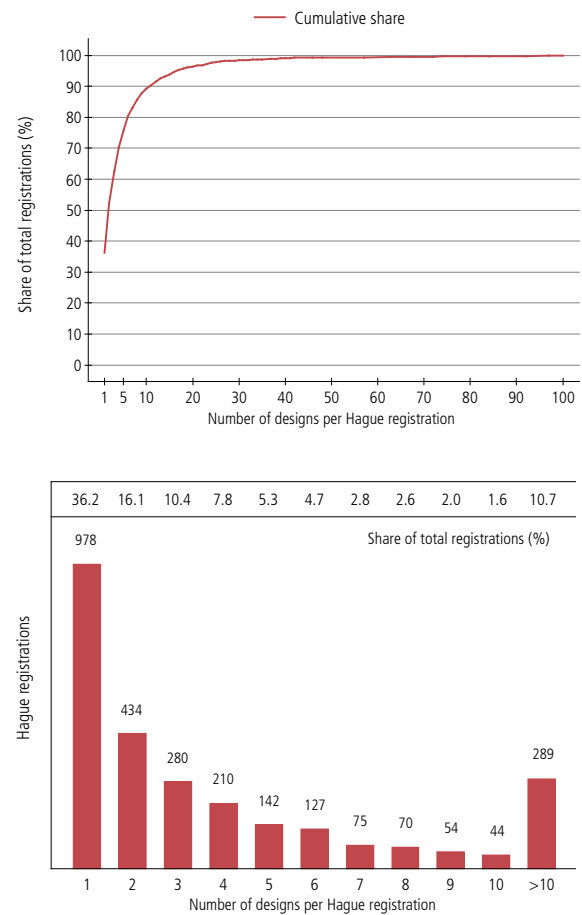
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2015.

¹⁵ As the examination of an application carried out by the IB is a formal rather than substantive one, a high proportion of applications result in international registrations. Granting industrial design protection within a particular jurisdiction is, ultimately, at the discretion of the national or regional office of a Hague member designated in the international registration.

A.2.2 Designs per international registration

Figure A.2.2 presents the distribution of the number of designs contained in registrations, with the left-hand graph showing the cumulative share of total registrations and the right-hand graph showing absolute numbers. In 2014, 36% of registrations contained one design; 16% contained two designs, and 10% contained three designs. The number of single-design and two-design registrations decreased slightly compared to 2013; in contrast, the share of registrations containing three, four and five designs increased slightly over the same period. In 2014, approximately 11% of all registrations contained more than 10 designs, which is similar to the 2013 share. Three registrations contained the maximum of 100 designs allowed under the Hague System (two registrations from Liechtenstein and one registration from Switzerland); an additional three registrations contained more than 90 designs per registration.

Figure A.2.2 Distribution of designs per international registration, 2014



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2015.

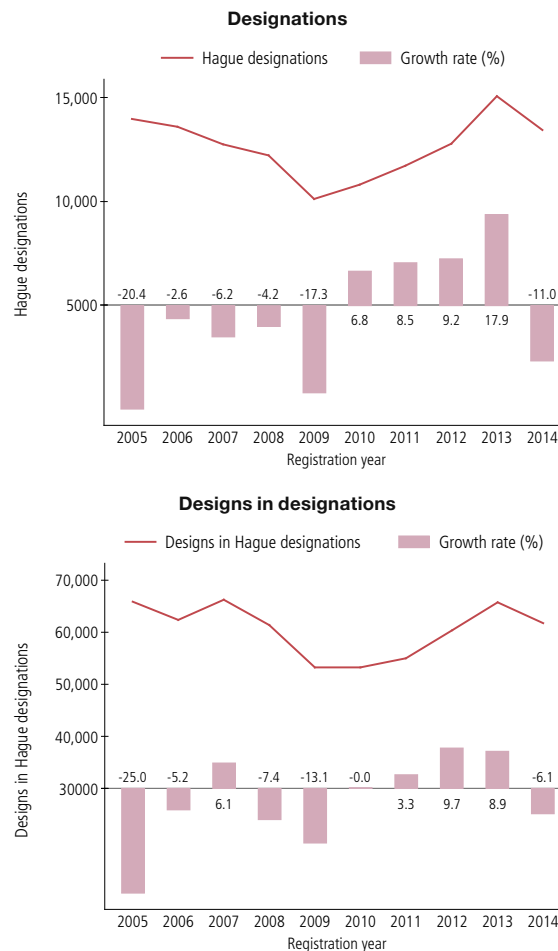
A.2.3 Designations in international registrations

When filing an international application, applicants designate the Hague member countries in which they wish to seek protection. Therefore, designations made via the Hague System provide a picture of the breadth and flow of design protection.

Figure A.2.3 presents details of trends in the total number of designations contained in Hague international registrations, as well as the number of designs contained in these designations (i.e., design designations). In 2014, the total number of designations amounted to 13,428, representing a decrease of 11% on 2013. This trend deviates from the previous four consecutive years of growth in the total number of designations. The decrease in the number of designations is attributed to a considerable decrease in the number of designations received by the following Hague members: Croatia, Montenegro, Norway, Oman, Switzerland and Ukraine; each of these members received at least 100 fewer designations in 2014 than in 2013. The trend for design designations shows a similar trend to that for designations. Design designations decreased from 65,726 in 2013 to 61,724 in 2014, corresponding to a drop of 6.1%. Again, Croatia and Norway accounted for the bulk of the overall decline in 2014.

On average, there were five designations per registration in 2014, a decrease from the 2013 level of 5.5. In 2008, there was a sharp fall in the average number of designations per registration, which can be attributed to the EU's accession to the Hague Agreement. This made it possible to seek protection within all EU member countries simultaneously via the single designation of the EU rather than having to designate each individual EU member country separately.

Figure A.2.3 Designations in international registrations and designs in designations



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2015.

A.2.4 Designations per international registration

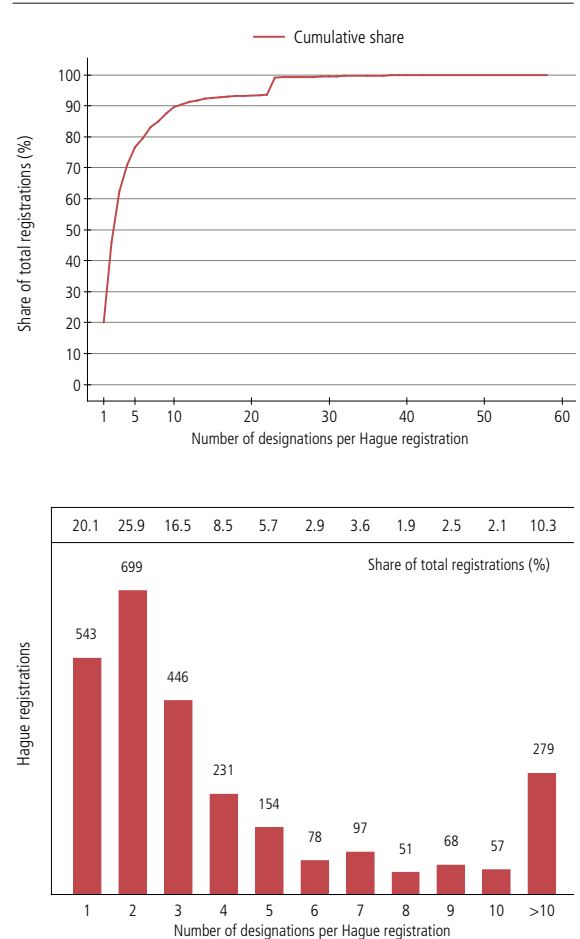
As outlined above, in 2014, the average number of Hague member countries in which applicants sought protection was five.

Figure A.2.4 shows that this average is skewed to the left. This is because a large number of registrations contained only a few designations; in addition, 62.4% of all registrations included up to three designations. The upper graph shows the cumulative share, whereas the lower graph shows absolute numbers.

Registrations containing two designations were the most common, accounting for 25.9% of total registrations; they were followed by registrations containing one designation (20.1%) and three designations (16.5%). The EU was the most frequently designated member for registrations with a single designation, whereas the EU and Switzerland together were the most frequently designated members for registrations with two designations. The share of registrations containing one designation increased from 16% in 2013 to 20% in 2014, while the share of registrations containing two and three designations remained more or less unchanged in this period.

Approximately 90% of all registrations included up to 10 designations, whereas the remaining 10% included between 11 and 58 designations. Registrations containing 23 designations were also a popular choice, accounting for 5.4% of all registrations; specifically, 147 registrations designated 23 Hague members. Only one registration designated 58 Hague members in 2014; it was followed by one registration which designated 42 Hague members and one which designated 40 members.

Figure A.2.4 Distribution of designations per international registration, 2014



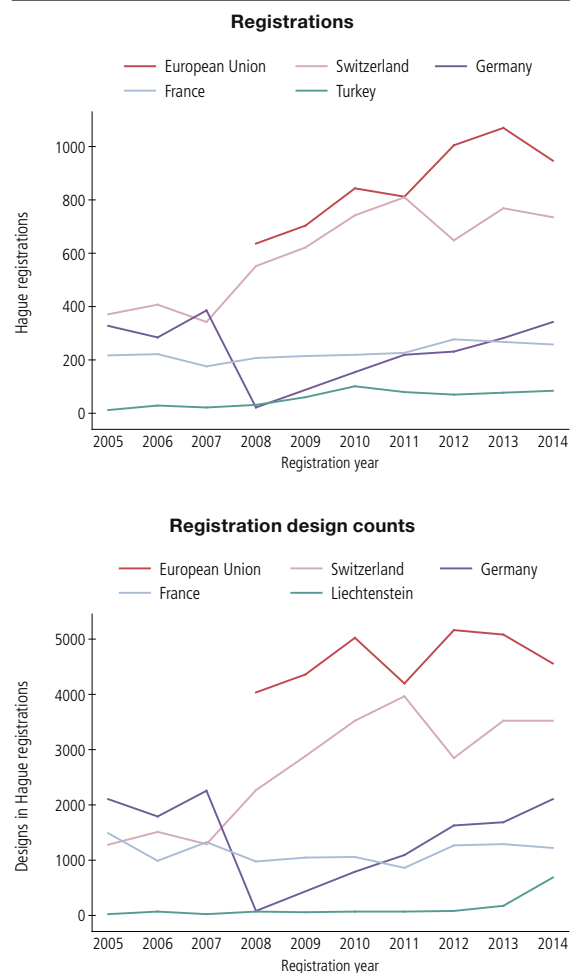
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2015.

A.3

International registrations by Hague members

Data reported in this subsection are based on those relating to Hague members rather than on those referring to the origin of the applicant, which can be different for a given registration. Subsection A.1.3 presents application data for Hague members, whereas this subsection presents registration data for Hague members. Figure A.3.1 presents the trend in international registrations (registration design counts) for the top five Hague members during the 2005–14 period. The top five members are selected based on 2014 totals. While registrations for all of the top five members, except Turkey, have generally followed an upward trend since 2008, there are some subtle differences between these members. For example, while the EU saw a decrease in registrations in 2011 and 2014, the number of registrations actually increased from 636 in 2008 to 949 in 2014, which is below the 2013 peak of 1,071. Hague member Switzerland saw its registrations trend upward, recording the highest number in 2011 (811 registrations); in contrast it witnessed a decrease in the number of registrations in both 2012 and 2014. Germany recorded a sharp decrease in registrations in 2008 but, since then, they have followed an upward trend. Despite this, Germany's total number of registrations in 2014 (341) is below the peak reached in 2007 (386). The combined share of the top five Hague members has decreased from 94.9% in 2008 to 87.6% in 2014. In terms of registration design counts for the top five Hague members, the trends are similar to those for registrations, but with larger volumes.

Figure A.3.1 International registrations and registration design counts for the top five Hague members



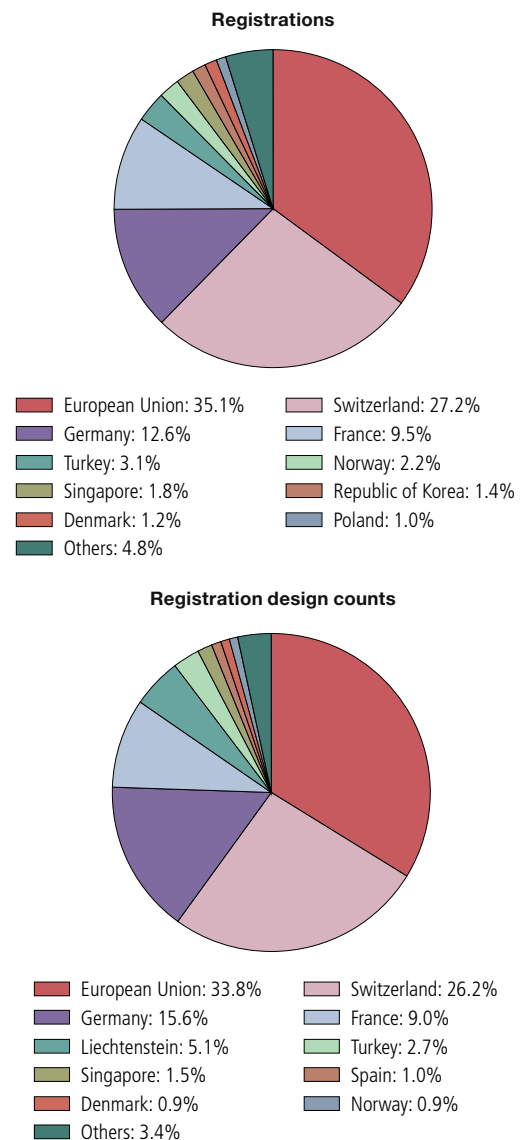
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2015.

Figure A.3.2 depicts the share of registrations and registration design counts for the top 10 Hague members. The top 10 members accounted for 95.2% of total 2014 registrations. Seven of the top 10 members are located in Europe and the remaining three are located in Asia. For the first time, Singapore and the Republic of Korea appear in the list of the top 10 Hague members. The EU accounted for the largest share of total registrations (35.1%), followed by Switzerland (27.2%), Germany (12.6%) and France (9.5%). Among the top 10 members, the EU (-4.1 percentage points) saw the largest decrease in share in 2014 compared to the previous year, while Germany (+2.3) and Singapore (+1.3) saw the largest increase over the same period.

The top 10 Hague members for registration design counts and registrations are almost identical. The difference is that Liechtenstein and Spain appear in the top 10 list for design counts, but not for registrations, while the Republic of Korea and Poland appear in the top 10 list for registrations, but not for design counts. Among the top 10 Hague members, Germany has the largest difference between its share of registrations and share of registration design counts. Germany's design count share is 3 percentage points higher than its registrations share.

When design count shares for the top 10 Hague members for 2013 and 2014 are compared, they show that the EU saw the fastest decrease (from 39.7% in 2013 to 33.8% in 2014). In contrast, Liechtenstein (with a 1.3% share in 2013 and a 5.1% share in 2014) and Germany (with a 13.1% share in 2013 and a 15.6% share in 2014) recorded the largest growth in 2014.

Figure A.3.2 Share of total registrations and total registration design counts for the top 10 Hague members, 2014



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2015.

A.4

Hague international registrations by origin

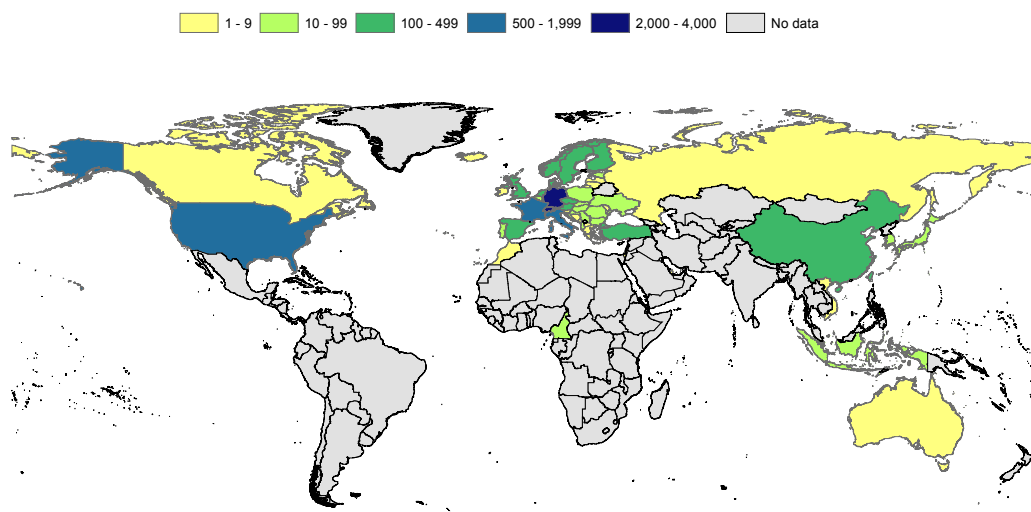
This subsection presents registration data by the applicant's country of origin. It differs from subsection A.3, which presents registration data based on the Hague member affiliated with the applicant. The origin of the applicant is defined by the listed address of the first-named applicant.

This subsection includes countries that are not members of the Hague System, such as China.¹⁶ Country of origin data provide information on the true origin of the holder of a Hague international registration (rather than providing information on the location serving as the basis for an application for registration).

The map depicted in figure A.4.1 shows the distribution of Hague international registration design counts by origin for 2014. Registration design counts are mainly concentrated in Europe and the US; this mirrors the membership of the Hague System, which predominantly consists of European countries. Large, non-European countries, such as Japan, the Republic of Korea, and the US, joined the Hague System only as recently as 2014 and 2015.¹⁷

It should also be noted that while the US was not a member of the Hague System in 2014, applicants whose country of origin is the US made extensive use of the Hague System in order to protect industrial designs internationally.

Figure A.4.1 Designs contained in Hague international registrations by origin, 2014



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2015.

¹⁶ Applicants domiciled in a non-member country can file applications for international registrations if they have a real and effective industrial or commercial establishment in the jurisdiction of a Hague member.

¹⁷ The Republic of Korea joined the Hague System in July 2014, while Japan and the US joined in February 2015.

Table A.4.2 depicts international registrations and registration design count data for the top 15 origins. These origins are selected based on their 2014 registrations. Holders residing in Germany accounted for the largest number of international registrations; they were followed by holders residing in Switzerland, France, Italy and the US. The US—which was not a member of the Hague System in 2014—ranked fifth due to use of the Hague System by two US-based companies (Procter & Gamble and the Gillette Company, see figure A.1.2). Together, these five origins accounted for 70.2% of total 2014 registrations; in contrast, the share of the top 15 origins was 89.8%. Among the top five origins, Germany (+3.6%) saw strong growth in registrations in 2014, whereas Italy (-30.4%) and the US (-8.3%) saw substantial decreases. The Republic of Korea, which became a Hague member as recent as July 2014, already appears among the top 15 origins, accounting for 1.4% of total international registrations. China—another non-Hague member—is included in these top 15 origins due to use of the Hague System by Lenovo, which was the seventh largest filer in 2014 (see figure A.1.2). A number of origins, such as China (+169.2%), Denmark (+85%), Finland (53.3%) and the UK (+38.7%), saw double-digit growth in 2014, albeit from low baselines. Three countries recorded double-digit decreases in 2014: Sweden (-26.3%), Norway (-20.3%) and the Netherlands (-18.7%).

The profile of registration design count data is similar to that for registrations; however, there are a few subtle differences. For example, while Germany saw an increase in the number of registrations in 2014, its registration design count actually decreased by 0.7%. Despite an 8.3% fall in the number of registrations, the US recorded a 14.2% rise in its registration design count. Similarly, Switzerland recorded a 1.5% rise in its registration design count despite a 3% fall in registrations. With respect to the total share, Germany's design count share is 3.4 percentage points higher than its registrations share, while the US design count share is one percentage point higher than its registrations share. In contrast, the Swiss design count share is one percentage point lower than its registrations share. The difference between shares in design count and registrations for a specific origin is due to the variation in the average number of designs per registration. For the top 15 origins, the number of designs per registration in 2014 ranged from 8.6 for Austria to 1.4 for the Republic of Korea.

Table A.4.2 International registrations and registration design counts for the top 15 origins

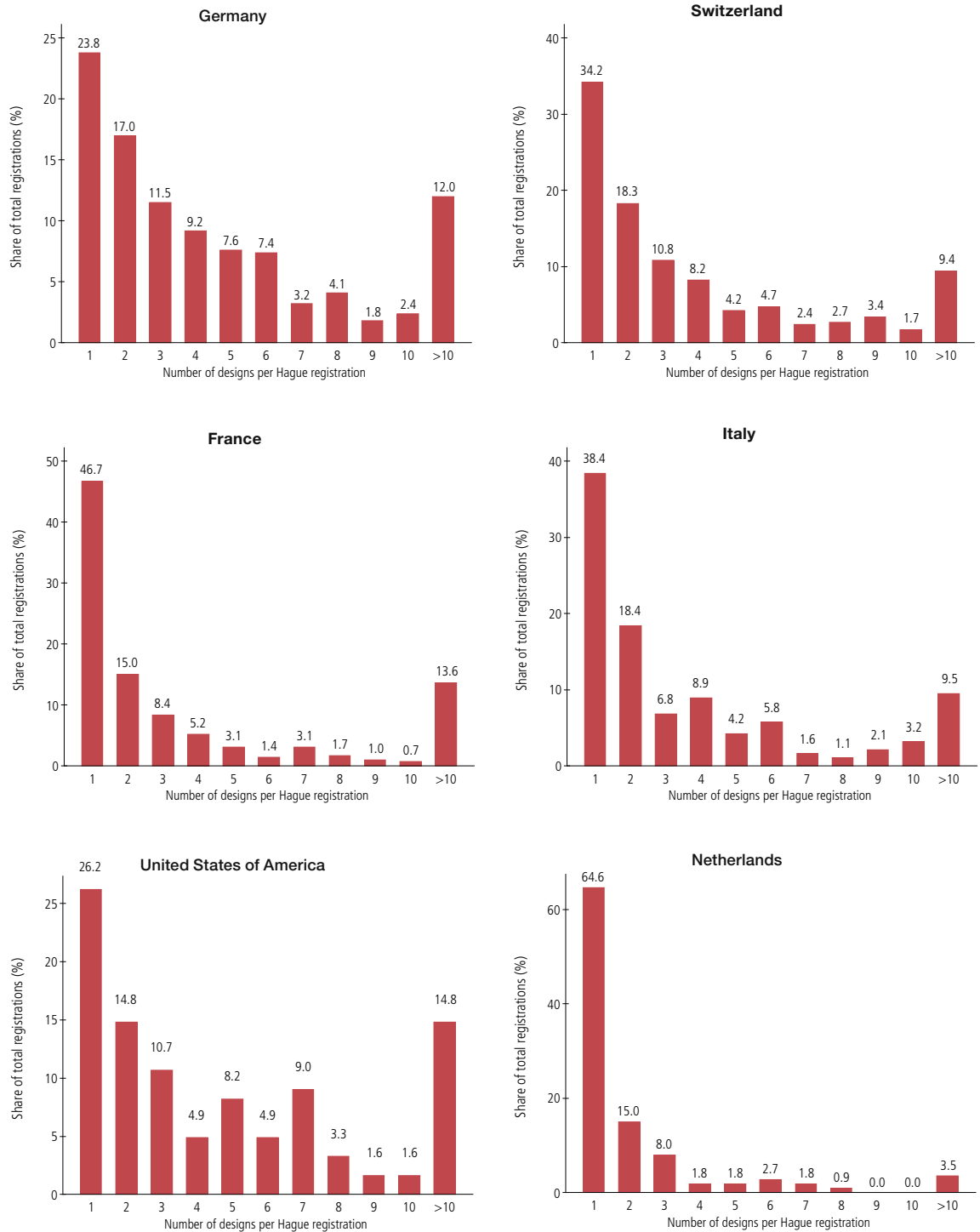
	Registrations					Registration design counts				
	2012	2013	2014	Growth (%): 2013-14	2014 share of total (%)	2012	2013	2014	Growth (%): 2013-14	2014 share of total (%)
Germany	649	637	660	3.6	24.4	3,837	3,785	3,758	-0.7	27.8
Switzerland	562	658	638	-3.0	23.6	2,383	3,006	3,051	1.5	22.6
France	283	285	287	0.7	10.6	1,330	1,397	1,361	-2.6	10.1
Italy	173	273	190	-30.4	7.0	938	964	825	-14.4	6.1
United States of America	89	133	122	-8.3	4.5	461	656	749	14.2	5.5
Netherlands	135	139	113	-18.7	4.2	554	380	309	-18.7	2.3
Turkey	69	76	83	9.2	3.1	278	303	368	21.5	2.7
Norway	34	69	55	-20.3	2.0	119	149	102	-31.5	0.8
Finland	17	30	46	53.3	1.7	112	168	210	25.0	1.6
United Kingdom	33	31	43	38.7	1.6	155	97	149	53.6	1.1
Sweden	43	57	42	-26.3	1.6	167	167	133	-20.4	1.0
Austria	42	31	40	29.0	1.5	287	184	343	86.4	2.5
Denmark	30	20	37	85.0	1.4	101	68	142	108.8	1.1
Republic of Korea	0	0	37	n.a.	1.4	0	0	53	n.a.	0.4
China	3	13	35	169.2	1.3	8	127	150	18.1	1.1
Others	278	282	275	-2.5	10.2	1,241	1,355	1,801	32.9	13.3
Total	2,440	2,734	2,703	-1.1	100.0	11,971	12,806	13,504	5.5	100.0

Note: Top 15 origins are selected based on 2014 registrations.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2015.

Figure A.4.3 presents the distribution of the number of designs contained in international registrations for the top six origins in 2014. The distribution of designs per registration differs vastly across origins. The Netherlands (64.6%) had the highest share of single-design registrations, whereas Germany (23.8%) recorded the lowest share of such registrations. For the top six origins, registrations containing up to three designs accounted for the bulk of their registrations. The share of registrations with more than 10 designs was highest for the US (14.8%), France (13.6%) and Germany (12%). In contrast, only a few registrations originating in the Netherlands contained more than 10 designs. As outlined earlier, international registrations can contain up to 100 designs; however, only one registration from Switzerland contained the maximum number of designs. The largest numbers of designs contained in a registration were: 84 each for France and the US; 72 for Germany; 42 for the Netherlands, and; 39 for Italy.

Figure A.4.3 Distribution of designs per registration for the top six origins, 2014



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2015.

A.5

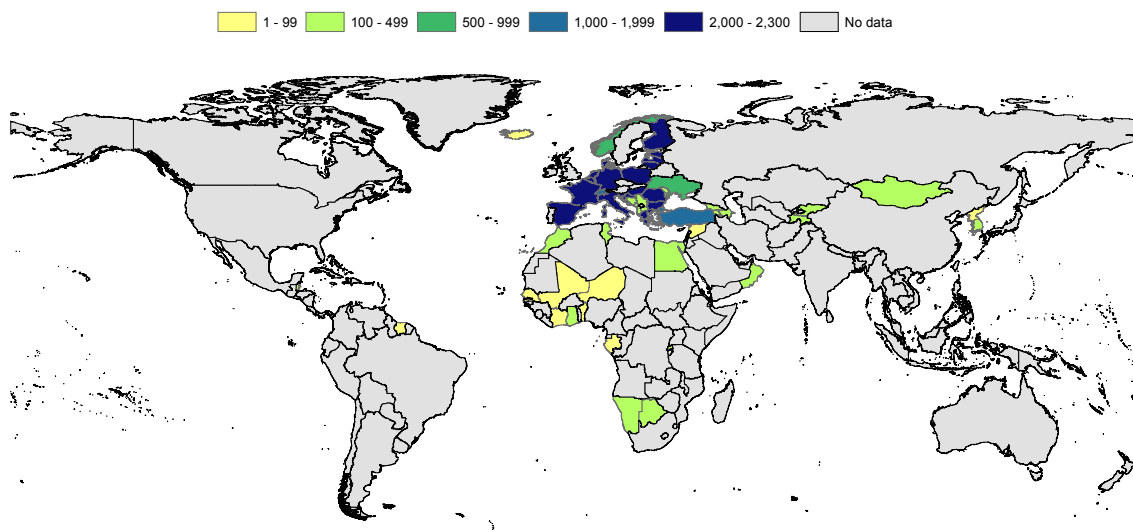
Geographical coverage of Hague international registrations

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 member countries/regions (designated members) in which they wish to protect their designs. This subsection presents statistics on designations in order to provide insights into the geographical coverage of international registrations.

The map depicted in figure A.5.1 shows the distribution of Hague registrations by designated Hague members for 2014. It also depicts the jurisdictions in which applicants are seeking protection. Industrial design protection via the Hague System is mainly sought in Europe. This reflects the membership of the Hague System, which is dominated by European countries.

As outlined earlier, larger non-European countries, such as Japan, the Republic of Korea, and the US, joined the Hague System only as recently as 2014 and 2015.

Figure A.5.1 Hague international registrations by designated Hague members, 2014



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2015.

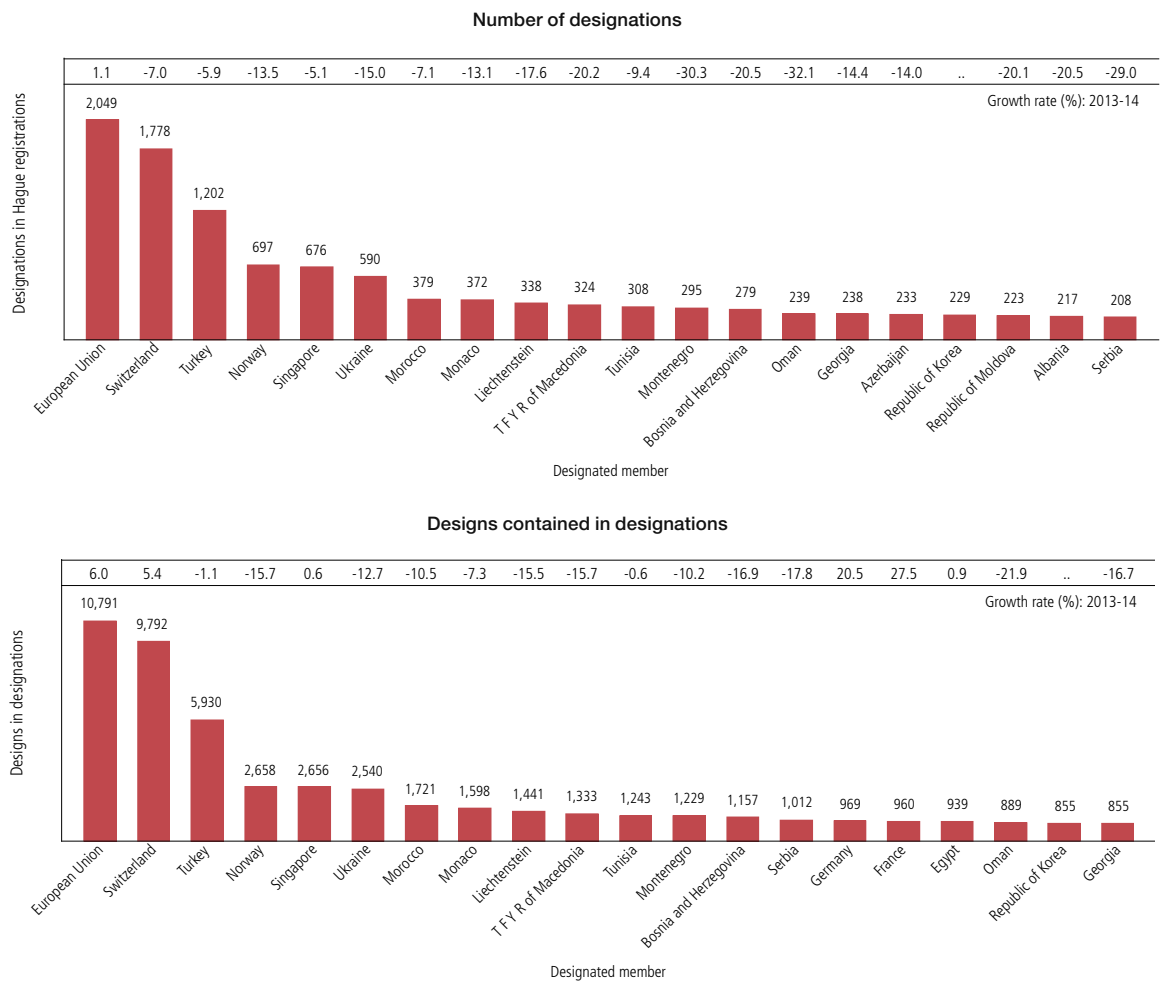
In 2014, the total number of designations in all international registrations amounted to 13,428, which corresponds to an 11% decrease on 2013 figures. The EU has been the most designated Hague member since 2009. In 2014, it received 2,049 designations; it was followed by Switzerland (1,778) and Turkey (1,202). The ranking of the top three designated members (the EU, Switzerland and Turkey) has remained unchanged since 2009. Norway, a recent member, received 697 designations (figure A.5.2), while the Republic of Korea, which joined the Hague

System in July 2014, received 229 designations. With the exception of the EU, all Hague members reported in figure A.5.2 received fewer designations in 2014 than in 2013; moreover, the majority of these members recorded a double-digit decrease in designations received.

The profile of designations for design counts is similar to that for registrations. The total number of designs contained in registrations in all designations decreased from 65,726 in 2013 to 61,724 in 2014, representing a 6.1% decrease. The EU accounted for the largest share (17.5%), followed by Switzerland (15.9%) and Turkey (9.6%). The top 13 members that received the highest

number of designations have identical rankings for both designations in registrations and designs contained in designations. Despite a decrease in the number of designations in registrations, few Hague members, such as Switzerland and Singapore, recorded an increase in the number of designs contained in designations.

Figure A.5.2 Top 20 designated Hague members in international registrations, 2014



Note: “..” Indicates not applicable.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2015.

Table A.5.3 presents a breakdown of the number of designs contained in designations for the top 15 origins and the top 10 designated Hague members. The EU received slightly less than three-fifths of its designations from just three countries—Switzerland (25.6%), Germany (23.8%) and France (10.1%). Designs contained in designations from Switzerland accounted for the largest share of all designations in 8 of the top 10 designated Hague members. In contrast, Germany accounted for the largest share in the remaining two members (Switzerland and Turkey).

Designations are skewed towards two origins—Germany and Switzerland. These two countries combined accounted for the bulk of all designs in designations in the Hague member countries which are reported in table A.5.3. The share of designs in designations ranged from 49% in the EU to 76.8% in Liechtenstein.

Table A.5.3 Designs contained in registrations for the top 15 origins and the top 10 Hague members, 2014

Origin	Designated Hague member (number of designs in designations)									
	EU	CH	TR	NO	SG	UA	MA	MC	LI	MK
Austria	295	330	136	86	24	117	0	9	102	97
China	150	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark	89	102	5	122	0	3	0	0	0	0
Finland	162	71	119	102	80	38	0	0	0	0
France	1,088	1,066	572	230	478	260	539	436	89	91
Germany	2,570	3,262	1,905	558	438	460	158	100	139	239
Italy	621	641	444	100	139	100	108	77	58	30
Liechtenstein	684	652	3	0	1	0	0	1	24	0
Luxembourg	109	119	90	44	57	63	71	53	19	83
Netherlands	165	103	100	51	74	46	11	0	0	0
Spain	117	65	53	32	24	35	0	18	2	2
Switzerland	2,764	2,486	1,637	904	1,011	995	771	845	967	610
Turkey	289	16	53	7	4	65	0	3	3	36
United Kingdom	142	105	84	92	72	13	0	7	7	4
United States of America	657	259	367	11	19	45	8	0	0	0
Others	889	512	362	319	235	300	55	49	31	141
Total	10,791	9,792	5,930	2,658	2,656	2,540	1,721	1,598	1,441	1,333

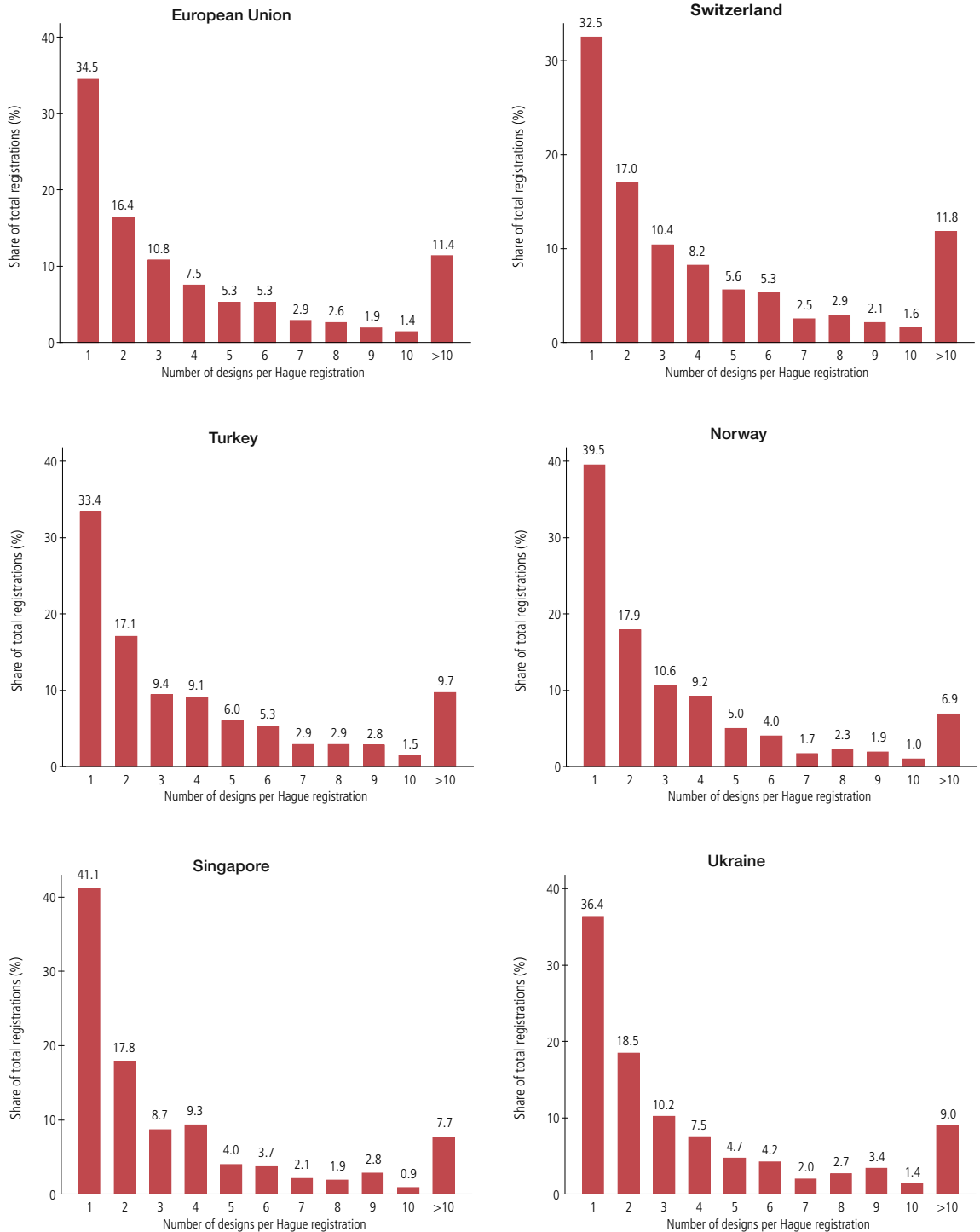
Note: The top 15 origins are based on the number of designs contained in Hague designations in 2014. Hague member codes: EU (European Union), CH (Switzerland), TR (Turkey), NO (Norway), SG (Singapore), UA (Ukraine), MA (Morocco), MC (Monaco), LI (Liechtenstein) and MK (The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia)

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2015.

Figure A.5.4 presents the distribution of the number of designs contained in designations for the top six designated Hague members. Of the total number of international registrations designating Singapore, approximately two-fifths contained a single design. This was the highest percentage among the top designated members. In contrast, approximately one-third of all registrations designating the EU, Switzerland and Turkey were single-design designations. For the top six designated Hague members, the share of registrations containing up to three designs ranged from 60% of total designations

received by Turkey to 68% of total designations received by Norway. Relatively few registrations included a large number of designs. For example, less than 10% of all registrations designating Norway, Singapore, Turkey and Ukraine contained more than 10 designs. Although few registrations contained a large number of designs, three registrations that designated the EU and Switzerland contained 100 designs, and one registration that designated Turkey also contained 100 designs—the maximum number permitted under the Hague System.

Figure A.5.4 Distribution of designs per registration for the top six designated Hague members, 2014



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2015.

A.6

International registrations by class

As outlined earlier, the Hague System makes it possible to register, via a single registration, up to 100 industrial designs belonging to the same class of the International Classification for Industrial Designs established under the Locarno Agreement. Table A.6.1 shows the distribution of the total number of international registrations by class.

Clocks and watches (Class 10) accounted for the largest shares—10.2% of total registrations. It was followed by packages and containers (Class 9) and means of transport (Class 12), with shares of 8.9% and 8.8%,

respectively. Class 9 had the largest share from 2008 to 2012, and both Class 9 and Class 10 each had identical shares in 2013. However, due to a substantial decrease in registrations for Class 9 in 2014, Class 10 has overtaken all other classes, becoming the most specified class in terms of total registrations. The combined share of the top 10 most specified classes decreased from 68% in 2008 to 65.4% in 2014. A total of 12 of the 32 classes each accounted for less than 1% of all registrations, with Hague registrations related to printing and office machinery (Class 18) accounting for just 0.1% of all registrations. Among the top 10 classes, recording and communication equipment (Class 14; +40.4%) saw the largest increase in registrations in 2014, while packages and containers (Class 9; -19.2%) saw the largest decrease.

Table A.6.1 International registrations by class

Class	Year				Growth rate (%): 2013-14	2014 share of total (%)
	2011	2012	2013	2014		
Class 10: Clocks and watches	226	242	297	275	-7.4	10.2
Class 9: Packages and containers	313	257	297	240	-19.2	8.9
Class 12: Means of transport	141	207	210	238	13.3	8.8
Class 6: Furnishing	172	199	230	232	0.9	8.6
Class 14: Recording and communication equipment	66	80	114	160	40.4	5.9
Class 26: Lighting apparatus	96	144	151	143	-5.3	5.3
Class 7: Household goods	165	159	170	140	-17.6	5.2
Class 32: Graphic symbols and logos	138	98	117	119	1.7	4.4
Class 23: Heating and cooling equipment	141	130	129	114	-11.6	4.2
Class 11: Articles of adornment	103	114	103	108	4.9	4.0
Class 2: Clothing	75	98	83	101	21.7	3.7
Class 3: Travel goods	77	75	76	90	18.4	3.3
Class 8: Tools and hardware	82	77	108	90	-16.7	3.3
Class 25: Building and construction elements	58	81	92	85	-7.6	3.1
Class 15: Machines, not elsewhere specified	66	74	88	74	-15.9	2.7
Class 28: Pharmaceutical and cosmetic products	71	46	53	73	37.7	2.7
Class 24: Medical and laboratory equipment	51	44	54	72	33.3	2.7
Class 13: Equipment for producing electricity	61	41	62	66	6.5	2.4
Class 21: Games, toys, sporting goods	52	69	52	61	17.3	2.3
Class 19: Stationery and office equipment	55	62	72	59	-18.1	2.2
Class 20: Sales and advertising equipment	22	23	46	23	-50.0	0.9
Class 5: Textile piecegoods	21	14	14	21	50.0	0.8
Class 30: Animal care articles	4	15	5	19	280.0	0.7
Class 4: Brushware	22	13	23	18	-21.7	0.7
Class 16: Photographic apparatus	7	12	8	18	125.0	0.7
Class 1: Foodstuffs	9	14	34	17	-50.0	0.6
Class 31: Machines for preparing food or drink	25	14	18	14	-22.2	0.5
Class 27: Tobacco and smokers' supplies	10	14	7	9	28.6	0.3
Class 22: Arms, articles for hunting and fishing	14	13	8	7	-12.5	0.3
Class 29: Accident prevention and rescue equipment	6	3	1	7	600.0	0.3
Class 17: Musical instruments	8	7	4	6	50.0	0.2
Class 18: Printing and office machinery	6	1	8	4	-50.0	0.1
Total	2,363	2,440	2,734	2,703	-1.1	100.0

Note: For full class definitions see www.wipo.int/classifications/nivilo/locarno/.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2015.

Table A.6.2 presents a breakdown of all 2014 international registrations by class, and by top six countries of origin. On an aggregate level, Class 10 was specified the most (see table A.6.1). However, there is considerable variation in the classes specified in registrations among the top six origins. Class 10, which is associated with clocks and watches, was the most specified class for registrations originating in Switzerland, accounting for around one-third of all Swiss registrations. This should come as no surprise given that Swatch was the top Hague applicant (see table A.1.2).

Class 12, which relates to means of transport, accounted for around one-fifth of all registrations originating in Germany; this was partly due to the use of the Hague

System by German car manufacturers. For example, Audi, BMW, Daimler and Volkswagen were among the top Hague applicants in 2014 (see figure A.1.2).

Class 9, packages and containers, accounted for one-third of all US registrations. Classes 6 and 9, which relate to furnishing, and to packages and containers, respectively, accounted for the largest shares of registrations originating in France (8.7% for each class). Registrations from Italy specified Class 2 (clothing) and Class 6 (furnishing) the most—approximately 10.5% each. For registrations originating in the Netherlands, Class 7 (household goods) and Class 28 (pharmaceutical and cosmetic products) accounted for the largest shares of total registrations (20.4% each).

Table A.6.2 International registrations by class and origin, 2014

Class	Number of registrations						Share of registrations (%)					
	DE	CH	FR	IT	US	NL	DE	CH	FR	IT	US	NL
Class 1: Foodstuffs	6	7	1	0	0	0	0.9	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Class 2: Clothing	15	12	23	20	5	2	2.3	1.9	8.0	10.5	4.1	1.8
Class 3: Travel goods	14	25	20	19	0	0	2.1	3.9	7.0	10.0	0.0	0.0
Class 4: Brushware	1	5	2	0	2	1	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.0	1.6	0.9
Class 5: Textile piecegoods	5	8	0	1	1	1	0.8	1.3	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.9
Class 6: Furnishing	72	36	25	20	0	10	10.9	5.6	8.7	10.5	0.0	8.8
Class 7: Household goods	19	44	14	6	1	23	2.9	6.9	4.9	3.2	0.8	20.4
Class 8: Tools and hardware	23	21	11	11	0	2	3.5	3.3	3.8	5.8	0.0	1.8
Class 9: Packages and containers	51	37	25	19	41	6	7.7	5.8	8.7	10.0	33.6	5.3
Class 10: Clocks and watches	23	207	16	3	0	7	3.5	32.4	5.6	1.6	0.0	6.2
Class 11: Articles of adornment	15	39	19	15	0	0	2.3	6.1	6.6	7.9	0.0	0.0
Class 12: Means of transport	145	11	21	11	1	2	22.0	1.7	7.3	5.8	0.8	1.8
Class 13: Equipment for producing electricity	9	16	2	2	5	2	1.4	2.5	0.7	1.1	4.1	1.8
Class 14: Recording and communication equipment	24	24	14	1	1	2	3.6	3.8	4.9	0.5	0.8	1.8
Class 15: Machines, not elsewhere specified	33	3	7	3	0	6	5.0	0.5	2.4	1.6	0.0	5.3
Class 16: Photographic apparatus	1	7	3	2	0	1	0.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.0	0.9
Class 17: Musical instruments	1	1	1	0	0	1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.9
Class 18: Printing and office machinery	1	1	1	0	0	0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Class 19: Stationery and office equipment	24	10	12	0	2	0	3.6	1.6	4.2	0.0	1.6	0.0
Class 20: Sales and advertising equipment	1	6	2	4	1	0	0.2	0.9	0.7	2.1	0.8	0.0
Class 21: Games, toys, sporting goods	11	9	8	10	0	1	1.7	1.4	2.8	5.3	0.0	0.9
Class 22: Arms, articles for hunting and fishing	1	2	0	2	0	0	0.2	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0
Class 23: Heating and cooling equipment	38	24	6	12	7	5	5.8	3.8	2.1	6.3	5.7	4.4
Class 24: Medical and laboratory equipment	17	13	2	0	10	3	2.6	2.0	0.7	0.0	8.2	2.7
Class 25: Building and construction elements	13	11	9	4	0	3	2.0	1.7	3.1	2.1	0.0	2.7
Class 26: Lighting apparatus	62	16	15	14	0	4	9.4	2.5	5.2	7.4	0.0	3.5
Class 27: Tobacco and smokers' supplies	2	1	1	0	0	3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.7
Class 28: Pharmaceutical and cosmetic products	6	6	7	1	24	23	0.9	0.9	2.4	0.5	19.7	20.4
Class 29: Accident prevention and rescue equipment	2	1	0	0	0	0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Class 30: Animal care articles	7	1	3	2	0	1	1.1	0.2	1.0	1.1	0.0	0.9
Class 31: Machines for preparing food or drink	1	3	4	1	0	4	0.2	0.5	1.4	0.5	0.0	3.5
Class 32: Graphic symbols and logos	17	31	13	7	21	0	2.6	4.9	4.5	3.7	17.2	0.0
Total	660	638	287	190	122	113	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: DE (Germany), CH (Switzerland), FR (France), IT (Italy), US (United States of America) and NL (Netherlands). For full class definitions, see www.wipo.int/classifications/nivolo/locarno/.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2015.

Table A.6.3 provides a distribution of international registrations by class for the top 10 designated Hague members. The distributions (that is, the share of total designations) of each of the top classes are of a similar magnitude for the top 10 designated members. In 2014, Class 10 (clocks and watches) was the most prominent class for all members reported in table A.6.3. The share of this class ranged from 12.2% of total designations received by the EU to 40.2% of total designations received by Liechtenstein.

Class 6 (furnishing) was the second largest class for the EU and Switzerland, while Class 12 (means of transport) was the second most prominent category for Norway and Turkey. Class 7 (household goods) was the second most popular class for Singapore. Registrations for designs relating to packages and containers (Class 9) was a popular class for designations received by both the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Ukraine. Liechtenstein, Monaco and Morocco attracted the second largest shares of all designations in registrations for designs relating to articles of adornment (jewelry, medals and badges, etc.).

Table A.6.3 International registrations by class and designated Hague member, 2014

Class	Designated Hague members (number of designations)									
	EU	CH	TR	NO	SG	UA	MA	MC	LI	MK
Class 1: Foodstuffs	6	10	9	6	2	7	1	0	1	5
Class 2: Clothing	88	73	46	31	26	25	14	21	16	12
Class 3: Travel goods	72	68	51	24	37	26	15	31	12	8
Class 4: Brushware	11	9	3	9	3	2	1	2	1	1
Class 5: Textile piecegoods	13	15	6	4	4	3	0	1	0	1
Class 6: Furnishing	192	158	47	34	27	19	12	8	10	9
Class 7: Household goods	101	85	51	47	50	23	15	7	9	2
Class 8: Tools and hardware	52	58	23	18	9	10	3	2	6	2
Class 9: Packages and containers	164	145	84	56	46	53	24	20	21	29
Class 10: Clocks and watches	249	251	194	131	185	157	142	142	136	123
Class 11: Articles of adornment	86	92	51	31	47	38	33	43	39	28
Class 12: Means of transport	148	151	147	64	26	32	13	14	6	24
Class 13: Equipment for producing electricity	52	34	20	16	10	10	2	1	1	4
Class 14: Recording and communication equipment	134	60	58	32	35	13	7	5	7	4
Class 15: Machines, not elsewhere specified	57	37	52	6	8	10	3	1	2	0
Class 16: Photographic apparatus	15	12	5	1	5	3	3	1	1	0
Class 17: Musical instruments	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	1
Class 18: Printing and office machinery	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Class 19: Stationery and office equipment	51	47	30	9	15	23	13	10	16	13
Class 20: Sales and advertising equipment	20	13	12	7	5	5	5	4	4	5
Class 21: Games, toys, sporting goods	42	44	28	19	13	10	5	13	8	5
Class 22: Arms, articles for hunting and fishing	5	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Class 23: Heating and cooling equipment	89	76	53	28	17	22	11	2	11	14
Class 24: Medical and laboratory equipment	53	44	20	12	7	3	3	0	6	3
Class 25: Building and construction elements	60	46	23	19	7	14	9	4	6	6
Class 26: Lighting apparatus	106	108	66	35	22	20	11	13	4	17
Class 27: Tobacco and smokers' supplies	6	4	5	2	1	2	2	0	0	0
Class 28: Pharmaceutical and cosmetic products	42	41	46	13	33	20	12	1	2	1
Class 29: Accident prevention and rescue equipment	5	2	2	4	1	2	0	1	1	1
Class 30: Animal care articles	17	12	6	7	4	4	0	1	1	0
Class 31: Machines for preparing food or drink	5	7	7	2	7	3	2	0	1	0
Class 32: Graphic symbols and logos	101	67	51	26	21	27	14	20	8	5
Total	2,049	1,778	1,202	697	676	590	379	372	338	324

Note: The top 10 designated Hague members are based on the 2014 total as reported in figure A.5.2. These members are the EU (European Union), CH (Switzerland), TR (Turkey), NO (Norway), SG (Singapore), UA (Ukraine), MA (Morocco), MC (Monaco), LI (Liechtenstein) and MK (TFYR of Macedonia). For full class definitions, see www.wipo.int/classifications/nivilo/locarno/.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2015.

A.7

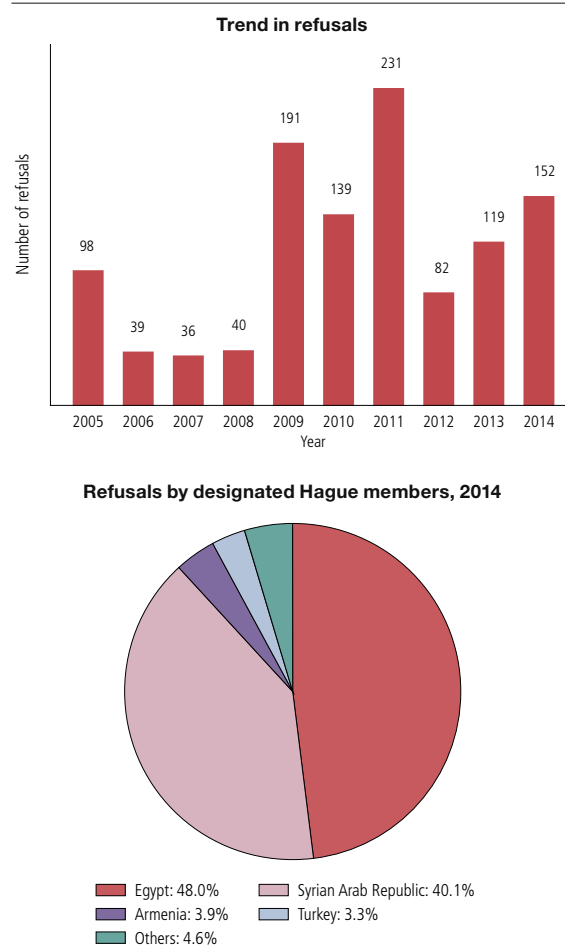
Refusals of international registrations

Designated offices can refuse to grant protection for an international registration where the registration is subject to opposition from a third party, and when it fails to meet the necessary criteria, such as novelty, as specified in national laws. If an IP office refuses to grant protection, it must notify the IB of this decision within six months from the date on which the registration was published in the *International Designs Bulletin* (IDB).

Figure A.7.1 presents the total number of refusals received by the IB since 2005, as well as the total number of refusals by Hague members in 2014. There is considerable year-on-year variation in the numbers of refusals. In 2014, a total of 152 refusals were issued; this is considerably lower than the peak number observed in 2011 (231), but it is higher than the 119 refusals issued in 2013. In fact, after a considerable fall in the number of refusals recorded in 2012, the total number of refusals gradually rose between 2012 and 2014.

The number of refusals represents only a small fraction of total designations. For the 2005–14 period, for example, refusals represented less than 1% of all designations in registrations. This is partly due to the fact that a number of offices do not carry out a substantive examination and, therefore, automatically issue protection for designs barring opposition by third parties. A small number of Hague members accounted for the majority of these refusals. Of the 152 refusals recorded in 2014, Egypt accounted for 48% of the total; it was followed the Syrian Arab Republic (40.1%). Together, these two offices accounted for 88% of total 2014 refusals.

Figure A.7.1 Refusals of international registrations



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2015.

Table A.7.2 presents the refusals of international registrations broken down by Locarno Classification. In 2014, Class 9 (packages and containers) accounted for the largest number of refusals, followed by Class 25 (building and construction elements), Class 32 (graphic symbols and logos) and Class 10 (clocks and watches). These four classes accounted for half of total refusals in 2014. Class 9 had the largest number of refusals for the period 2012–14. However, among the top three classes, Class 25 had a high number of refusals relative to the total number of registrations.

Table A.7.2 Refusals of international registrations by class

Class	Year			2014 share of total (%)
	2012	2013	2014	
Class 9: Packages and containers	19	34	34	22.4
Class 25: Building and construction elements	1	2	15	9.9
Class 32: Graphic symbols and logos	18	12	14	9.2
Class 10: Clocks and watches	5	6	13	8.6
Class 1: Foodstuffs	3	2	10	6.6
Class 6: Furnishing	3	1	10	6.6
Class 13: Equipment for producing electricity	3	11	9	5.9
Class 23: Heating and cooling equipment	2	3	8	5.3
Class 7: Household goods	2	2	6	3.9
Class 12: Means of transport	2	7	5	3.3
Class 8: Tools and hardware	7	2	4	2.6
Class 15: Machines, not elsewhere specified	0	3	4	2.6
Class 21: Games, toys, sporting goods	2	2	3	2.0
Class 24: Medical and laboratory equipment	2	0	3	2.0
Class 29: Accident prevention and rescue equipment	0	0	3	2.0
Class 3: Travel goods	1	4	2	1.3
Class 14: Recording and communication equipment	2	2	2	1.3
Class 27: Tobacco and smokers' supplies	0	0	2	1.3
Class 11: Articles of adornment	0	8	1	0.7
Class 17: Musical instruments	0	0	1	0.7
Class 19: Stationery and office equipment	1	4	1	0.7
Class 20: Sales and advertising equipment	0	0	1	0.7
Class 26: Lighting apparatus	3	6	1	0.7
Class 2: Clothing	4	3	0	0.0
Class 5: Textile piecegoods	0	1	0	0.0
Class 18: Printing and office machinery	0	1	0	0.0
Class 22: Arms, articles for hunting and fishing	2	2	0	0.0
Class 28: Pharmaceutical and cosmetic products	0	1	0	0.0
Total	82	119	152	100.0

Note: For full class definitions, see www.wipo.int/classifications/nivilo/locarno/.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2015.

A.8

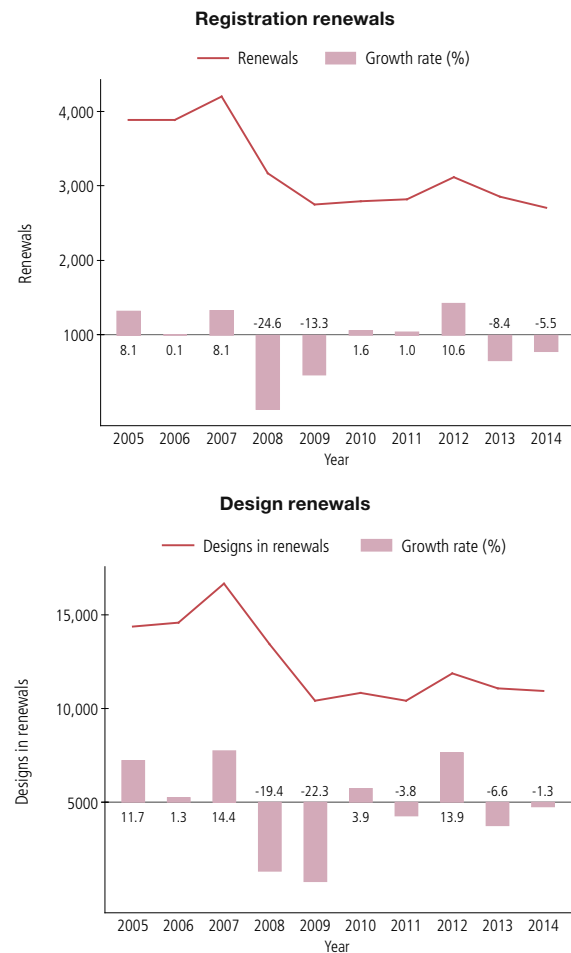
Renewals of international registrations

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 country/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 some of the designs contained in the initial registration.

In 2014, total renewals amounted to 2,703, a reduction of 5.5% on 2013 (figure A.8.1). The year 2014 marked the second consecutive annual decrease in the number of total renewals. However, as registrations must be renewed after five years in order to remain valid, renewal and registration data must be compared in the context of a five-year time lag. The 2012 growth in renewals was largely due to the increase in registrations issued in 2008 (see figure A.2.1). The sharp decreases in the number of renewals in 2008 and 2009 were due to large falls in the number of registrations in 2003 and 2004. Despite growth in registrations in 2009 and 2010, the number of renewals decreased in both 2013 and 2014.

The trend in the number of designs contained in total renewals (design renewals) is similar to that for registration renewals. In 2014, total registration renewals contained 10,945 designs. Design renewals sharply decreased between 2007 and 2009; since then, the volume has fluctuated at around the 10,000 to 11,000 mark. Despite the strong growth in designs contained in registrations in 2009 and 2010 (see figure A.2.1), the number of design renewals decreased by 6.6% in 2013 and by 1.3% in 2014. On average, there were four designs per renewal in 2014, which is slightly below the 2008 peak of 4.2 designs per renewal.

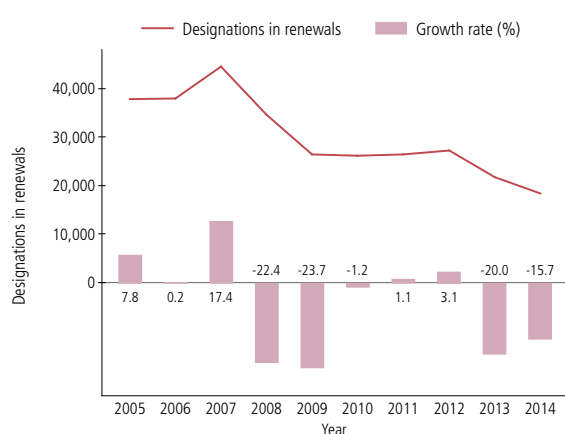
Figure A.8.1 Renewals of international registrations



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2015.

Figure A.8.2 shows the number of designations indicated in renewals of international registrations. The total number of designations in renewals decreased sharply in 2008 and 2009. Subsequently, following a small increase in 2011 and 2012, designations in renewals decreased by 20% in 2013 and by 15.7% in 2014. The 18,325 designations in renewals in 2014 is less than half of the 2007 total (44,627).

Figure A.8.2 Designations in renewals of international registrations

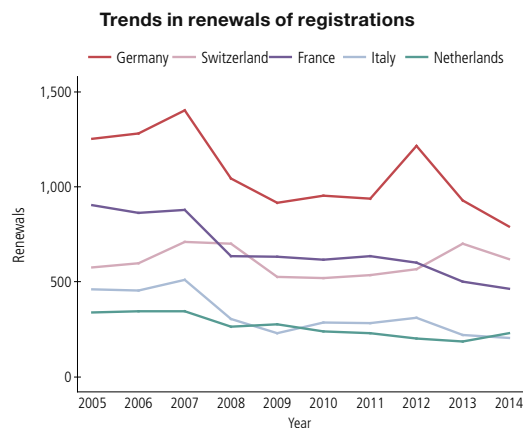


Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2015.

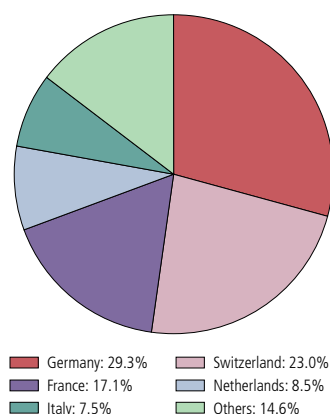
The aggregate data for renewals, as shown in figure A.8.1, mask differences across origins. Figures A.8.3 and A.8.4 provide a breakdown of registration renewals and design renewals for the top five origins. In 2014, four of these origins saw a decrease in renewals compared to the previous year—Germany (-14.7%), Switzerland (-11.3%), France (-7.6%) and Italy (-6.9%). The Netherlands was the only listed origin to experience growth in 2014; it recorded a 24.3% increase on 2013. However, as outlined above, renewal data should be compared to registration data in the context of a five-year time lag (registrations are up for renewal every five years up to fifteen years). Despite growth in the number of registrations for each of the top five origins in 2010, the number of renewals in 2014 decreased in the case of four origins, namely, France, Germany, Italy and Switzerland.

Holders of international registrations originating in Germany renewed the largest number of registrations in 2014, accounting for 29.3% of total renewals; they were followed by holders of international registrations in Switzerland (23%), France (17.1%), the Netherlands (8.5%) and Italy (7.5%). Combined, these five countries accounted for 85.4% of all renewals in 2014; the comparable figure for 2013 was 88.5%.

Figure A.8.3 Renewals of international registrations for the top five origins

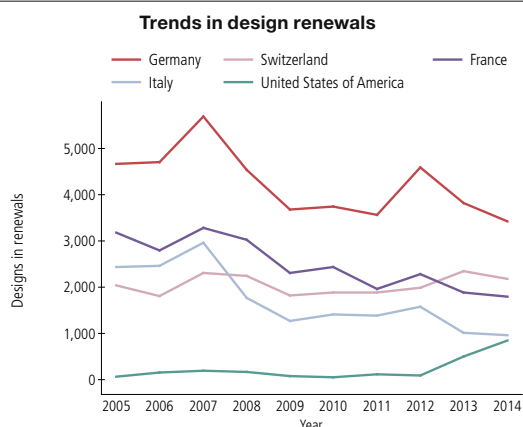


Share of total renewals, 2014

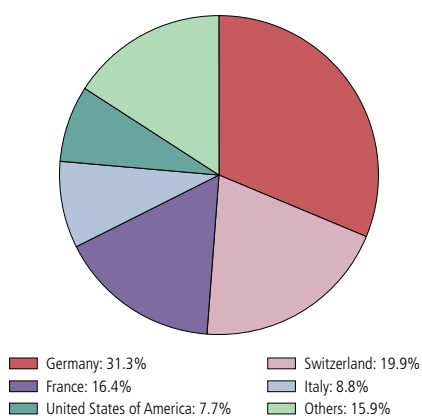


Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2015.

Figure A.8.4 Designs contained in renewals of international registrations for the top five origins



Share of total design renewals, 2014



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2015.

The profile of renewal data based on design counts is similar to that for registration data, but with larger volumes (figure A.8.4). For design renewals, the Netherlands was replaced by the US in the top five origins list. Germany and Italy had higher shares in design renewals, while the opposite was true for France and Switzerland. On average, renewals of registrations originating in the US contained 6 designs, compared to 4.7 designs each for Italy and Switzerland, 4.3 for Germany and 2.9 for France.

Table A.8.5 lists renewals of international registrations and design renewals for the top 20 designated Hague members. In 2014, holders of international registrations designated Switzerland most often in their renewals—for both registrations and designs contained in these registrations (2,089 and 8,710, respectively). France, Germany, Italy and the Benelux Office for Intellectual Property (BOIP)—representing Hague members Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands—also received large numbers of designations in renewals (each receiving more than 1,200 registration renewals and more than 8,800 design renewals). The top five designated Hague members accounted for 39.4% of total registration renewals in 2013—which was slightly lower than their 2009 share (41.7%). The profile for design renewals was almost identical. All the reported Hague members, with the exception of Turkey, Ukraine and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, recorded lower volumes of registration and design renewals in 2014 compared to 2009.

A comparison of designations in renewals (table A.8.5) with designations in new registrations (figure A.5.2) highlights the shift in designation patterns that has occurred since the EU's accession to the Hague Agreement in 2008. France, Germany and Italy were among the top 5 designated Hague members for renewals, but are not listed among the top 20 for designations in new registrations. This reflects applicants' preference for designating the EU rather than national IP offices.

Table A.8.5 Top designated Hague members in renewals of registrations

Designated member	Renewals of registrations					Design renewals				
	2004	2009	2014	Growth rate (%): 2009-14	2014 share of total (%)	2004	2009	2014	Growth rate (%): 2009-14	2014 share of total (%)
Switzerland	2,886	2,276	2,089	-8.2	11.4	10,523	9,037	8,710	-3.6	12.1
Benelux	3,146	2,244	1,310	-41.6	7.1	11,482	8,641	4,964	-42.6	6.9
France	2,990	2,163	1,297	-40.0	7.1	11,063	8,100	4,858	-40.0	6.8
Italy	2,982	2,185	1,264	-42.2	6.9	10,836	8,366	4,826	-42.3	6.7
Germany	2,986	2,142	1,251	-41.6	6.8	10,877	8,338	4,820	-42.2	6.7
European Union	..	..	822	..	4.5	..	..	3,899	..	5.4
Monaco	867	688	622	-9.6	3.4	3,432	2,888	2,554	-11.6	3.6
Liechtenstein	900	724	597	-17.5	3.3	3,353	2,655	2,173	-18.2	3.0
Turkey	..	22	550	2400.0	3.0	..	44	2,810	6286.4	3.9
Montenegro	..	592	519	-12.3	2.8	..	2,206	1,766	-19.9	2.5
Greece	853	814	512	-37.1	2.8	3,658	3,666	2,272	-38.0	3.2
Serbia	..	601	504	-16.1	2.8	..	2,272	1,784	-21.5	2.5
Ukraine	1	297	495	66.7	2.7	1	1,162	1,827	57.2	2.5
Tunisia	1,862	1,085	468	-56.9	2.6	6,775	4,134	2,353	-43.1	3.3
Hungary	1,008	760	450	-40.8	2.5	3,137	2,671	1,515	-43.3	2.1
Morocco	1,596	847	435	-48.6	2.4	5,992	3,313	1,852	-44.1	2.6
T F Y R of Macedonia	262	407	417	2.5	2.3	849	1,258	1,221	-2.9	1.7
Egypt	1,871	1,094	408	-62.7	2.2	6,825	4,322	2,151	-50.2	3.0
Romania	614	608	382	-37.2	2.1	1,998	2,320	1,322	-43.0	1.8
Slovenia	543	576	360	-37.5	2.0	2,450	2,248	1,255	-44.2	1.7
Others	10,298	6,256	3,573	-42.9	19.5	36,172	23,228	12,887	-44.5	17.9
Total	35,665	26,381	18,325	-30.5	100.0	129,423	100,869	71,819	-28.8	100.0

Note: The selection of the top 20 designated Hague members is based on renewals of registrations in 2014. “..” Indicates not applicable.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2015.

A.9

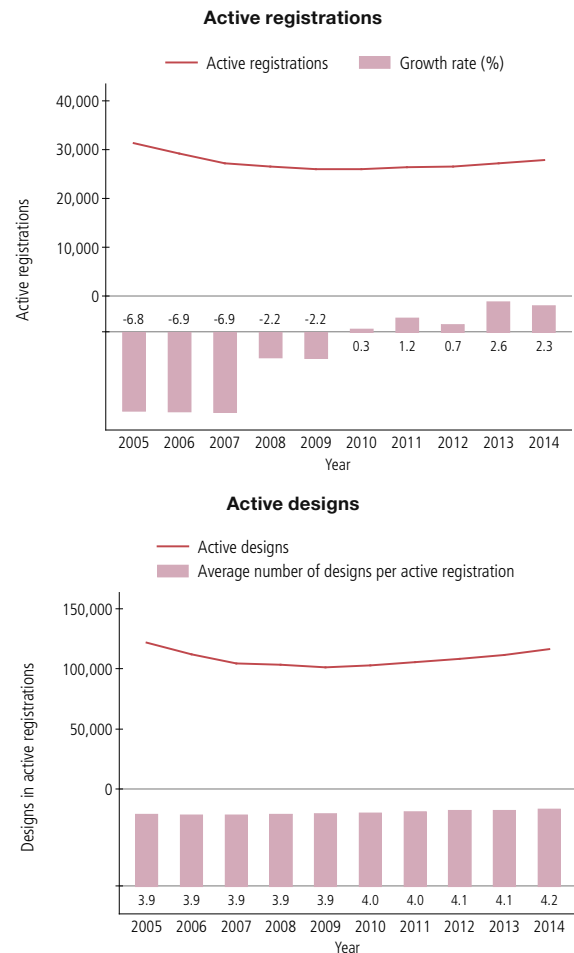
Hague international registrations in force

Industrial designs can be maintained for up to 15 years, with the law in some Hague member jurisdictions providing for an even longer period of protection. By analyzing the number of international registrations in force (that is, active registrations), one can better understand the volume of industrial designs that currently benefit from protection.

Figure A.9.1 presents the total number of active registrations and total number of active designs. The number of active registrations increased from 27,210 in 2013 to 27,838 in 2014, representing a 2.3% growth. Between 2005 and 2009, the number of active registrations continuously decreased, due to a fall in new registrations following the introduction of the Registered Community Design (RCD). However, between 2009 and 2014 the number of active registrations gradually increased each year.

The number of designs contained in active registrations (active designs) has followed a similar trend over time, increasing by 4.5% in 2014. A steady decrease in active designs was observed between 2003 and 2009, but thereafter the number of active designs slowly increased, from 101,450 in 2009 to 116,571 in 2014. On average, each active registration contained 4.2 designs in 2014, a ratio that has remained more or less unchanged since 2010.

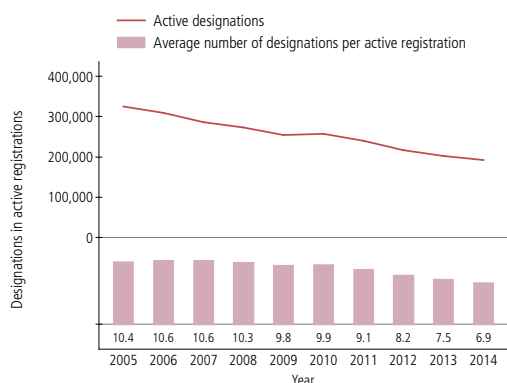
Figure A.9.1 Active international registrations



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2015.

Figure A.9.2 depicts the total number of designations in active registrations (active designations), providing an insight into the geographical scope of these registrations. Active designations have fallen from approximately 325,500 in 2005 to approximately 191,700 in 2014. This decrease can be attributed to the fall in active registrations. The decrease was prolonged in 2008 and 2009, despite the growth in registrations associated with the EU’s accession to the Hague Agreement, which enabled applicants to designate the EU as a whole rather than individual EU member countries separately. On average, the number of designations per active registration in 2014 was 6.9, which is considerably below the pre-2008 level of approximately 10.

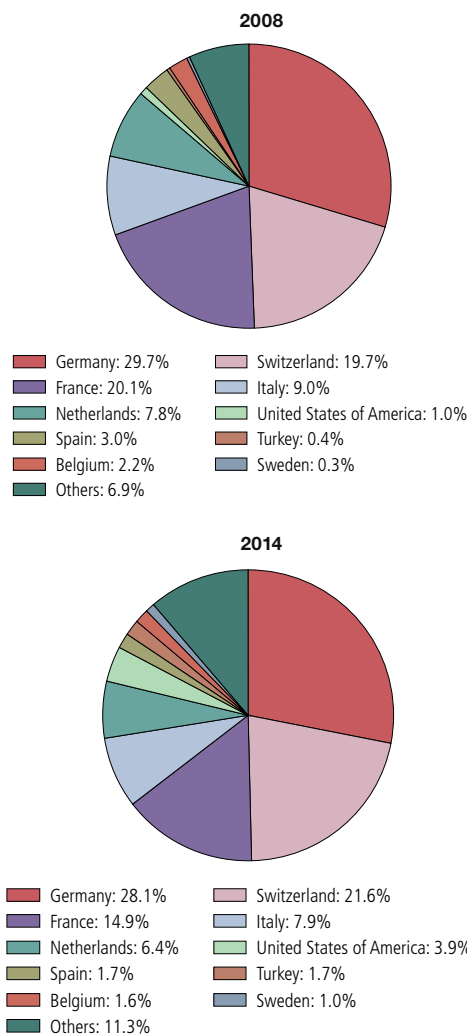
Figure A.9.2 Designations contained in active registrations



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2015.

The number of active registrations and active designs is highly concentrated geographically. In 2014, Germany (28.1%), Switzerland (21.6%) and France (14.9%) accounted for close to two-thirds of all active registrations (figure A.9.3). The US, which was not a member of the Hague System in 2014, accounted for 3.9% of total active registrations. Among the top 10 origins, France (5.3 percentage points) saw the largest decrease in active registrations between 2008 and 2014, while the US (2.8 percentage points) saw the largest growth over the same period.

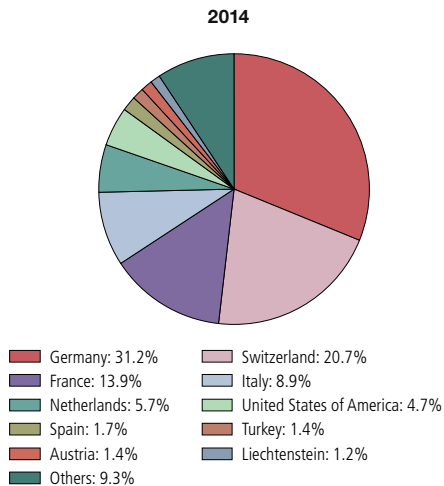
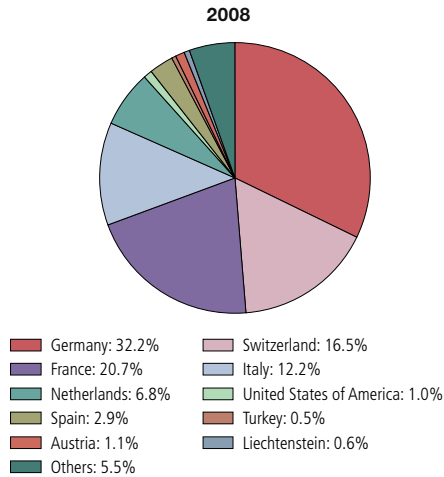
Figure A.9.3 Active registrations for the top 10 origins



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2015.

Figure A.9.4 depicts the share of active designs for the top 10 origins. The profile of the top 10 origins with regard to active designs is similar to that pertaining to active registrations. However, there are a few slight differences. For example, in 2014 Belgium and Sweden were two of the top 10 origins in terms of active registrations, but not in terms of active designs. In contrast, Austria and Liechtenstein were included in the top 10 ranking for active designs, but not for active registrations. Between 2008 and 2014, Switzerland and the US saw the fastest growth in their respective share of total active designs, while France and Italy saw a substantial decrease over the same period.

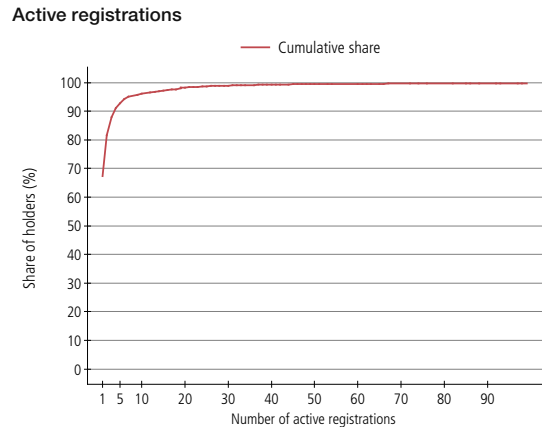
Figure A.9.4 Active designs for the top 10 origins



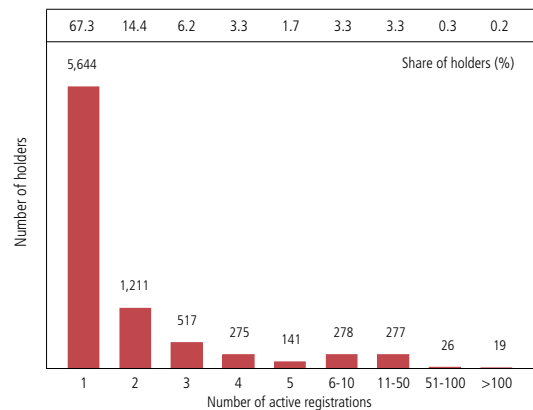
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2015.

Allocating active registrations by right holder helps to provide insights into the concentration of registrations at the individual and firm level, whereas the previous indicators have primarily focused on the aggregate country level. Figure A.9.5 presents the distribution of active international registrations by right holder portfolio size. In 2014, approximately two-thirds of firms or individuals holding an active registration had only one registration in their respective portfolios. Another 14.4% of holders owned only two active registrations. Holders with three active registrations accounted for 6.2% of the 2014 total. Only 19 holders (0.2% of the total) had portfolios containing more than 100 registrations, and just one holder had a portfolio containing 1,080 active registrations. The distribution of active registrations has remained more or less unchanged over the last few years.

Figure A.9.5 Distribution of active international registrations by right holders



Active designs



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2015.

Section B

Administrative procedures, revenue and fees

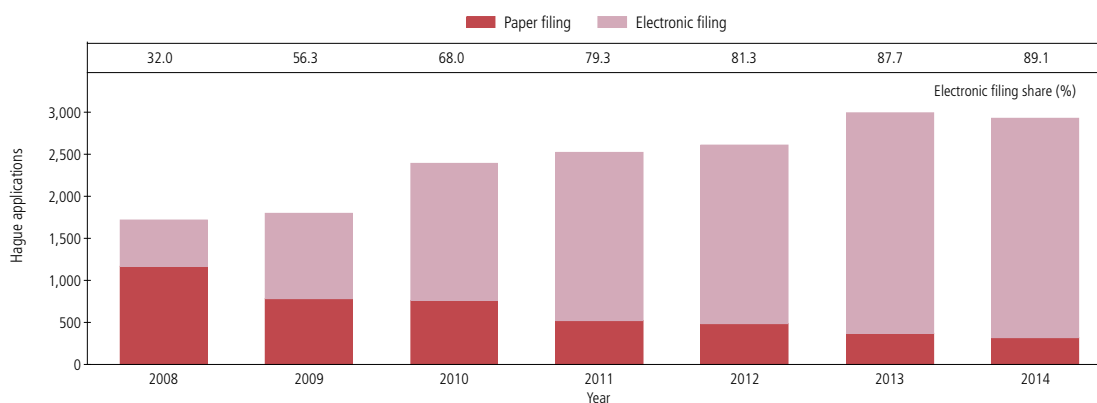
This section provides indicators on the administrative performance of the Hague System. Subsection B.1 presents data on the handling of applications (processing and publication) by the International Bureau (IB) of WIPO, while subsection B.2 reports fee data for international registrations, revenue generated by the Hague System, and distribution of the collected fees to Hague members.

B.1

Hague international applications and registrations

Applications for industrial designs are filed in paper form or through the IB's electronic filing (E-filing) system. Figure B.1.1 presents the total number of Hague international applications together with their distribution by medium of filing. Electronic filing in English was introduced in 2008 and, as of 2010, it has been possible to file in French and Spanish also. Electronic filing has increased considerably over a number of years, from 32% in 2008 to 89% in 2014.

Figure B.1.1 International applications by medium of filing

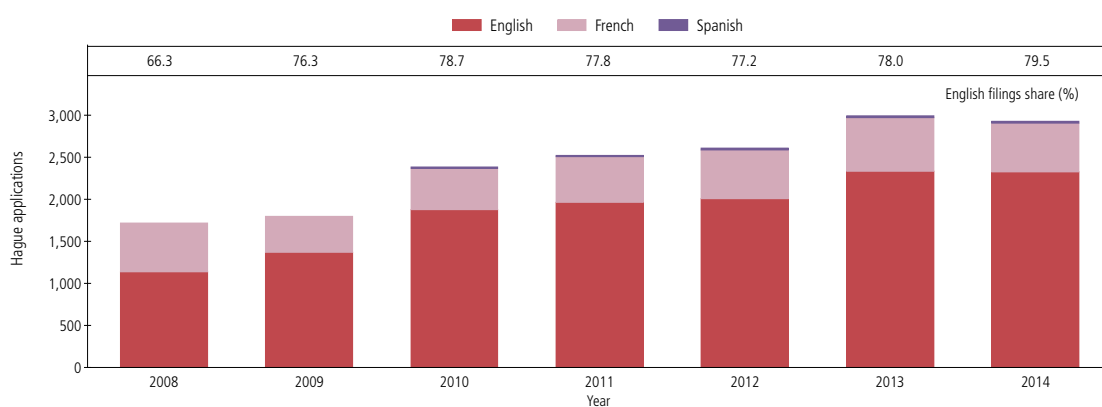


Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2015.

As outlined earlier, international applications may be filed in English, French or Spanish. In 2014, 79.5% of all applications were filed in English, with French accounting for 19.7% and Spanish for 0.8% (figure B.1.2). The small share for Spanish-language filings can be explained by the fact that Spanish became a working language of the Hague System only as recently as 2010. Moreover, Spain

is the only Spanish-speaking country that is a member of the Hague System—only 23 applications were filed by Spain in 2014. The share of English-language filings increased from 66% in 2008 to 79.5% in 2014, while the share of French-language filings gradually decreased over the period 2008 to 2014.

Figure B.1.2 International applications by language of filing



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2015.

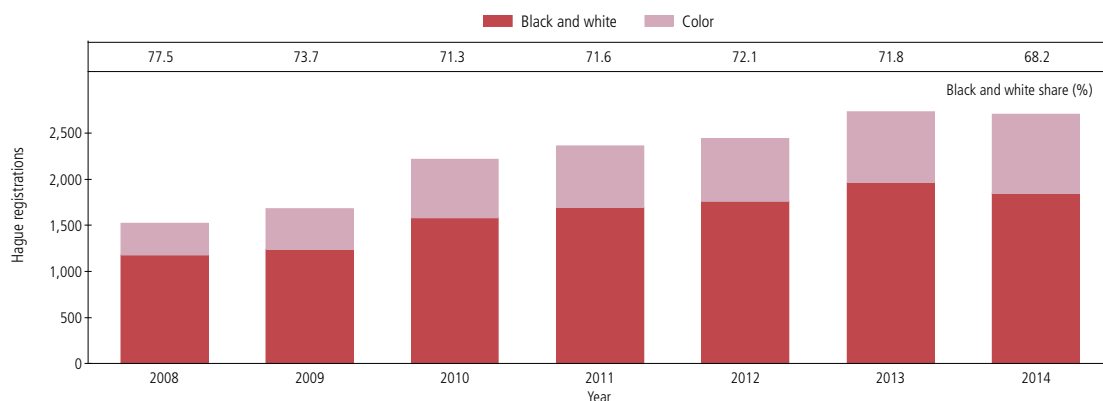
Reproductions of designs contained in international registrations can be published in black and white or in color. In 2014, 68% of Hague international registrations contained black and white reproductions (figure B.1.3). The share of black and white reproductions was almost unchanged between 2010 and 2013 (ranging from 71% to 72%), but a considerable fall was observed in 2014.

International registrations are published in the *International Designs Bulletin* (IDB) six months after their date of registration unless applicants request an immediate publication or a deferral of publication. The publication

of international registrations can be deferred for up to 12 months under the Hague Act or up to 30 months under the Geneva Act.

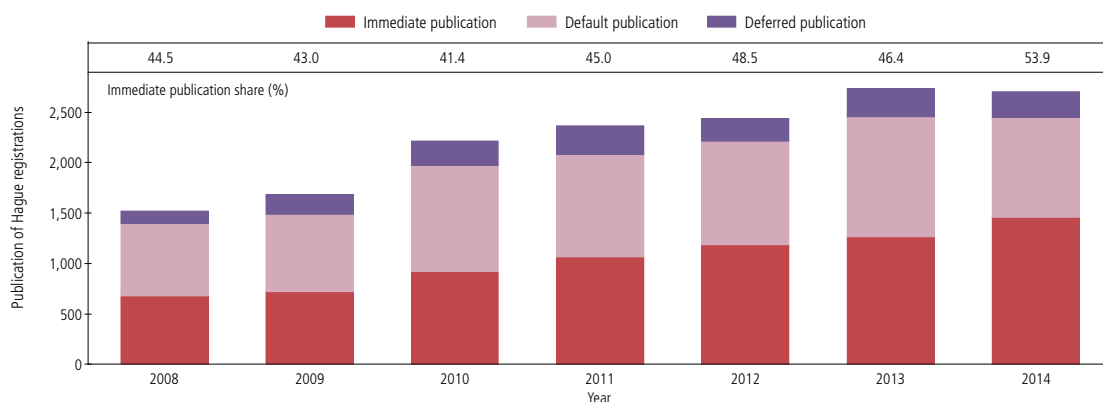
The IB published 2,703 registrations in 2014. Of these, 53.9% were published immediately, 36.8% were due for publication on the default publication date, and 9.3% contained requests for deferred publication (figure B.1.4). The share of immediate publications followed an upward trend from 2010 to 2014, with the exception of 2013, when a small decrease was recorded.

Figure B.1.3 Publication of international registrations – black and white versus color



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2015.

Figure B.1.4 Publication of international registrations



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2015.

B.2

Revenue and registration fees

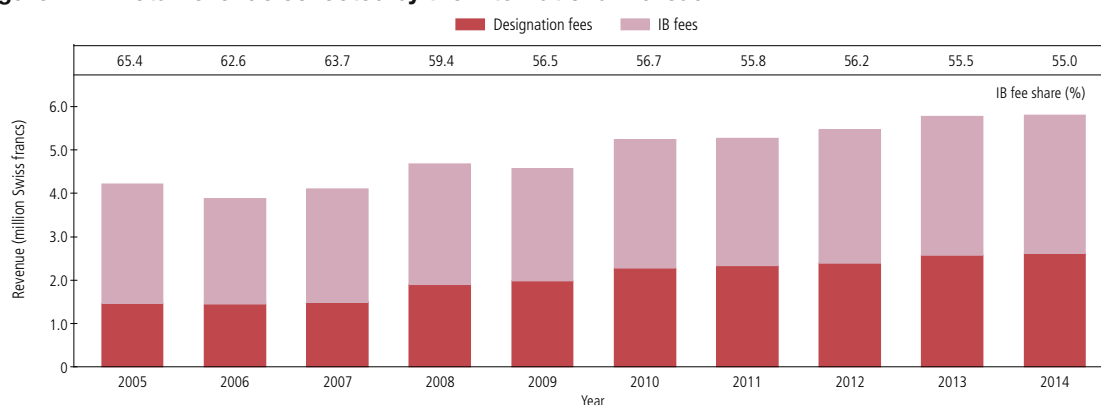
The IB collects fees for its services relating to the application for, as well as the registration and maintenance of, industrial designs. These fees comprise a basic standard fee per application together with a fee for each Hague member designated. In 2014, total revenue collected by the IB increased by 0.5%; this was considerably smaller than the 2012 and 2013 growth rates (3.8% and 5.6%, respectively). The small growth in revenue in 2014 is partly due to the 2.2% decrease in international applications in 2014.

In 2014, the IB collected CHF 5.8 million, comprising CHF 3.2 million for IB fees and CHF 2.6 million for designation fees (figure B.2.1). In 2014, IB fees decreased by 0.6%, while designation fees increased by 1.8%. The share of IB fees as a share of total fees decreased from 65.4% in 2005 to 55% in 2014, whereas the share of designation fees continuously increased during the same period.

The IB collects the standard and individual designation fees on behalf of designated Hague members and distributes these fees accordingly. In total, CHF 2.6 million were distributed to all designated Hague members in 2014 (table B.2.2). The EU received the largest share, with 32.7% of the total; it was followed by Switzerland (12.1%), the Republic of Korea (6.7%), Ukraine (3.3%) and Norway (3.1%).

The top five designated members received 57.9% of all fees distributed in 2014. Among the top five recipients, the EU received CHF 70,000 more revenue from fees collected by the IB in 2014 than in 2013. In contrast, Norway and Ukraine each received approximately CHF 14,000 less.

Figure B.2.1 Total revenue collected by the International Bureau



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2015.

Table B.2.2 Fees distributed to Hague members by the IB: top 25 members

Hague member	Fees (Swiss francs)		Growth rate (%): 2013-14	2014 share of total (%)
	2013	2014		
European Union	784,420	855,303	9.0	32.7
Switzerland	317,256	317,381	0.0	12.1
Republic of Korea	..	174,010	..	6.7
Ukraine	99,579	86,148	-13.5	3.3
Norway	95,220	81,040	-14.9	3.1
Turkey	75,397	73,746	-2.2	2.8
Serbia	87,119	70,756	-18.8	2.7
Kyrgyzstan	83,973	68,559	-18.4	2.6
Morocco	67,088	59,862	-10.8	2.3
Georgia	67,982	57,194	-15.9	2.2
Germany	55,444	55,699	0.5	2.1
Republic of Moldova	63,018	53,898	-14.5	2.1
Singapore	42,066	40,416	-3.9	1.5
France	42,545	38,829	-8.7	1.5
Tunisia	28,612	36,856	28.8	1.4
Benelux	39,380	34,920	-11.3	1.3
Italy	38,257	33,189	-13.2	1.3
Monaco	38,335	32,961	-14.0	1.3
Liechtenstein	36,875	30,532	-17.2	1.2
Montenegro	34,337	26,427	-23.0	1.0
Croatia	61,758	25,974	-57.9	1.0
T F Y R Macedonia	32,751	25,208	-23.0	1.0
Spain	22,990	24,203	5.3	0.9
Romania	19,481	21,494	10.3	0.8
African Intellectual Property Organization	9,752	20,347	108.6	0.8
Others	326,032	269,885	-17.2	10.3
Total	2,569,667	2,614,837	1.8	100.0

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2015.

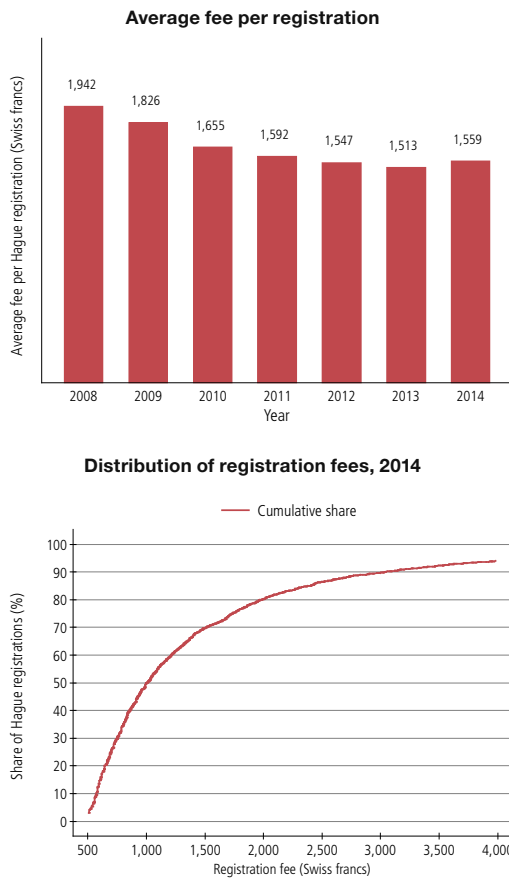
The registration fee for a given industrial design application is determined by a number of factors. These include, among other things, the number of designations, the filing method, the specific members designated, and the number of designs contained in the application. Figure B.2.3 presents the average fee per Hague international registration as well as the distribution of fees as a share of registrations.

The average fee per registration has continuously decreased from a peak of CHF 1,942 in 2008 to CHF 1,513 in 2013. However, 2014 saw a small increase in the average fee—CHF 46 more than the previous year. The general downward trend in the average fee per registration coincides with both the reduction in the average number of designs per registration and the average number of designations per registration, as well as the increase in electronic filing.¹⁸

¹⁸ Electronic filing offers advantages to applicants in terms of lower fees for applications containing many reproductions of industrial designs. If the application is filed in paper format, reproductions are subject to an additional fee per page beyond the first page.

The average fee per registration masks the considerable variation in registration fees paid by applicants. In 2014, registration fees ranged from CHF 76 to CHF 19,493 (one registration). Approximately 50% of applicants paid less than CHF 1,000, and about 80% paid less than CHF 2,000. For 21 international registrations, fees exceeded CHF 10,000.

Figure B.2.3 Registration fees



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2015.

Section C

Developments in the Hague System

C.1

Recent developments in membership of the Hague System

The Republic of Korea became party to the Geneva Act in 2014.

On December 31, 2014, the Hague Union comprised 62 members, 47 of which were party to the Geneva Act.

C.2

Legal framework

Fourth Session of the Working Group on the Legal Development of the Hague System for the International Registration of Industrial Designs

The Fourth Session of the Working Group on the Legal Development of the Hague System for the International Registration of Industrial Designs was held in Geneva from June 16–18, 2014. Among other issues, the Working Group discussed the possible introduction into the Hague System of a mechanism to ensure the public availability of information on amendments to an industrial design that is the subject of an international registration following a procedure before the Office of a designated Contracting Party. It favorably considered the proposal to amend Rules 18(4) and 18bis(1) and (2) of the Common Regulations under the 1999 Act and the 1960 Act of the Hague Agreement in order to introduce such a mechanism. It also favorably considered the proposal to amend the Schedule of Fees to include a new item in order for the IB to collect a fee for the provision of additional services that may be offered in the future.

The Working Group also discussed the establishment of a standard document entitled “Certificate of Transfer by Contract of International Registration(s) of Industrial Design(s) in Respect of a Designated Contracting Party(ies) Having Made a Declaration Under Article 16(2) of the Geneva (1999) Act” (hereinafter referred to as “Certificate of Transfer”). The Working Group agreed on the format and contents of the Certificate of Transfer, as revised according to the comments made during the meeting. It further considered it important to ensure that the holders of international registrations can effectively rely on the Certificate of Transfer as an acceptable document before the Offices of the Contracting Parties concerned.

Amendments to the Administrative Instructions for the Application of the Hague Agreement

At its fourth session, the Working Group favorably considered the proposal to amend Section 402, entitled “Representation of the Industrial Design”, Section 403, entitled “Disclaimers and Matter That Does Not Form Part of the Industrial Design or the Product in Relation to Which the Industrial Design is to be Used” and Section 405, entitled “Numbering of Reproductions and Legends”, and to add a new Section 408, entitled “Permitted Matters in the International Application and Permitted Documents Accompanying an International Application” in the Administrative Instructions for the Application of the Hague Agreement. After the said consultation, the Director General modified the Administrative Instructions accordingly. The amendments, which came into force on July 1, 2014, were aimed at providing applicants with more flexibility with respect to the disclosure of their industrial designs.

The Assembly of the Hague Union in September 2014

Following the recommendations of the Working Group, the Assembly of the Hague Union in September 2014 adopted amendments to Rules 18(4) and 18bis(1) and (2) of the Common Regulations. The purpose of the amendments is to enhance transparency concerning the scope of protection of the industrial design that is the subject of the international registration, and to improve the information on the status of the international registration in a designated Contracting Party.

These amendments should be read in line with the IB's new practice of making the copies of notifications of refusal and withdrawal of refusal, as well as statements of grant of protection, publicly available alongside the publication in the *International Designs Bulletin* of the recording of any refusal, withdrawal of refusal or statement of grant of protection.

The Assembly followed the Working Group's recommendation and adopted the proposed amendment with respect to the Schedule of Fees to authorize the IB to collect a fee for the provision of additional services that may be offered in the future.

The amendments to the Common Regulations came into force on January 1, 2015.

In addition, the Assembly adopted a recommendation to make the Certificate of Transfer an acceptable document in the Contracting Parties that have made a declaration under Article 16(2) of the 1999 Act. The purpose of adopting such a recommendation is to help holders of international registrations to effectively rely on the Certificate of Transfer before the Offices of the present and future Contracting Parties concerned.

Termination of the 1934 Act of the Hague Agreement

Hague members that were party to the 1934 Act had agreed to freeze the application of the 1934 Act as of January 1, 2010, with the aim, ultimately, of terminating the 1934 Act. On December 31, 2014, the remaining Hague members that are party to the 1934 Act, and have not yet consented to its termination, are Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt and Suriname. The 1934 Act will be terminated after all members that are party to the Act have given their consent.

Statistical tables

The following tables present the number of international registrations and renewals in 2014, together with the number of designs they contained. Only data on countries or Hague members that are indicated as origins or designated members in 2014 are reported here. This includes data on both Hague members and non-members. The inclusion of data on non-members reflects the possibility for applicants to claim entitlements in a Hague member country/region, even if they are domiciled in a non-member state. For instance, applicants domiciled in China can file an international registration if they have a commercial establishment in a Hague member country/region, for example, Switzerland. In such a case, China is

listed as the country of origin. In contrast, however, China cannot be designated on an international registration, because it is not a Hague member.

Tables 1 and 2 report data by origin and designated member. Using Germany as an example, the tables can be read as follows: applicants from Germany filed 660 international registrations containing 3,758 designs. The IP office of Germany was designated in 164 international registrations containing 969 designs.

Table 1 International registrations via the Hague System, 2014

Name	Origin ¹		Designated member	
	Number of registrations	Number of designs	Number of registrations	Number of designs
African Intellectual Property Organization	n.a.	n.a.	95	388
Albania	2	29	217	841
Armenia	..	..	203	718
Australia (a)	1	1	n.a.	n.a.
Austria (b)	40	343	n.a.	n.a.
Azerbaijan	..	..	233	851
Belgium (c)	28	80	..	..
Belize	..	..	161	571
Benelux	n.a.	n.a.	72	458
Benin	..	..	12	30
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	4	279	1,157
Botswana	..	..	20	76
Brunei Darussalam	..	..	16	83
Bulgaria	5	17	17	36
Cameroon (a)	1	10	n.a.	n.a.
Canada (a)	2	2	n.a.	n.a.
China (a)	35	150	n.a.	n.a.
Côte d'Ivoire	..	..	15	68
Croatia	18	86	103	673
Czech Republic (b)	13	115	n.a.	n.a.
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	..	..	40	228
Denmark	37	142	42	245
Egypt	..	..	196	939
Estonia	4	14	7	12
European Union	n.a.	n.a.	2,049	10,791
Finland	46	210	20	41
France	287	1,361	155	960
Gabon	..	..	9	25
Georgia	..	..	238	855
Germany	660	3,758	164	969
Ghana	..	..	32	110
Greece	1	1	51	273
Hungary	5	34	19	61
Iceland	2	4	64	181
Indonesia (a)	1	24	n.a.	n.a.

ANNEXES

Name	Origin ¹		Designated member	
	Number of registrations	Number of designs	Number of registrations	Number of designs
Ireland (b)	1	1	n.a.	n.a.
Israel (a)	1	1	n.a.	n.a.
Italy	190	825	61	352
Japan (a)	2	20	n.a.	n.a.
Kyrgyzstan	..	..	192	698
Latvia	3	3	30	107
Liechtenstein	17	684	338	1,441
Lithuania	3	5	61	324
Luxembourg (c)	29	185	..	..
Mali	..	..	7	23
Malta (b)	2	8	n.a.	n.a.
Monaco	1	8	372	1,598
Mongolia	..	..	191	670
Montenegro	2	2	295	1,229
Morocco	1	3	379	1,721
Namibia	..	..	27	114
Netherlands (c)	113	309	..	..
Niger	..	..	11	28
Norway	55	102	697	2,658
Oman	..	..	239	889
Poland	26	83	21	48
Portugal (b)	10	30	n.a.	n.a.
Qatar (a)	1	9	n.a.	n.a.
Republic of Korea	37	53	229	855
Republic of Moldova	1	1	223	829
Romania	3	29	41	216
Russian Federation (a)	4	4	n.a.	n.a.
Rwanda	..	..	20	70
Sao Tome and Principe	..	..	18	70
Senegal	..	..	21	88
Serbia	10	23	208	1,012
Singapore	16	55	676	2,656
Slovakia (b)	3	16	n.a.	n.a.
Slovenia	7	9	80	519
Spain	33	158	69	361
Suriname	..	..	17	63
Sweden (b)	42	133	n.a.	n.a.
Switzerland	638	3,051	1,778	9,792
Syrian Arab Republic	..	..	37	124
T F Y R of Macedonia	1	2	324	1,333
Tajikistan	..	..	137	483
Tunisia	..	..	308	1,243
Turkey	83	368	1,202	5,930
Ukraine	11	27	590	2,540
United Kingdom (b)	43	149	n.a.	n.a.
United States of America (a)	122	749	n.a.	n.a.
Unknown (a)	2	8	n.a.	n.a.
Viet Nam (a)	1	6	n.a.	n.a.
Total	2,703	13,504	13,428	61,724

Note: Only countries/territories of origin and designated Hague member countries or jurisdictions for which 2014 data Hague System statistics exist are listed.

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

(a) Not a member of the Hague system. Applicants from this country are able to 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 in the European Union.

(c) IP office is the Benelux regional office.

n.a. indicates not applicable.

.. Indicates zero.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2015.

Table 2 Renewals of international registrations via the Hague System, 2014

Name	Origin ¹		Designated member	
	Number of renewals	Number of designs	Number of renewals	Number of designs
African Intellectual Property Organization	n.a.	n.a.	20	46
Albania	..	..	108	417
Armenia	1	3	97	317
Australia (a)	7	8	n.a.	n.a.
Austria (b)	14	107	n.a.	n.a.
Belgium (c)	54	185	..	..
Belize	..	..	170	411
Benelux	n.a.	n.a.	1,310	4,964
Benin	..	..	72	354
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..	58	267
Botswana	..	..	20	126
Bulgaria	5	10	278	1,055
Canada (a)	1	2	n.a.	n.a.
Côte d'Ivoire	..	..	76	248
Croatia	..	..	355	1,315
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	..	..	251	756
Denmark	11	71	4	4
Egypt	1	1	408	2,151
Estonia	..	..	36	52
European Union	n.a.	n.a.	822	3,899
Finland	12	117	0	0
France	462	1,790	1,297	4,858
Gabon	..	..	53	96
Georgia	..	..	219	643
Germany	791	3,427	1,251	4,820
Ghana	..	..	10	17
Greece	6	6	512	2,272
Hungary	3	17	450	1,515
Iceland	1	3	37	236
Israel (a)	1	1	n.a.	n.a.
Italy	204	963	1,264	4,826
Japan (a)	1	8	n.a.	n.a.
Kyrgyzstan	..	..	186	470
Latvia	5	14	14	104
Lebanon (a)	1	7	n.a.	n.a.
Liechtenstein	15	53	597	2,173
Lithuania	1	4	15	57
Luxembourg (c)	24	60	..	..
Mali	..	..	6	10
Monaco	4	11	622	2,554
Mongolia	..	..	222	585
Montenegro	..	..	519	1,766
Morocco	2	13	435	1,852
Namibia	..	..	23	139
Netherlands (c)	230	816	..	..
Niger	..	..	8	21
Oman	..	..	73	266
Poland	3	3	9	12
Republic of Moldova	4	20	314	831
Romania	..	..	382	1,322
Sao Tome and Principe	..	..	9	16
Senegal	..	..	75	247

ANNEXES

Name	Origin ¹		Designated member	
	Number of renewals	Number of designs	Number of renewals	Number of designs
Serbia	..	..	504	1,784
Singapore	..	..	327	1,528
Slovenia	7	12	360	1,255
Spain	15	30	310	1,525
Suriname	..	..	88	440
Sweden (b)	5	25	n.a.	n.a.
Switzerland	621	2,180	2,089	8,710
Syrian Arab Republic	..	..	26	272
T F Y R of Macedonia	..	..	417	1,221
Tunisia	..	..	468	2,353
Turkey	30	75	550	2,810
Ukraine	5	7	495	1,827
United Kingdom (b)	13	46	n.a.	n.a.
United States of America (a)	141	847	n.a.	n.a.
Unknown (a)	2	3	4	4
Total	2,703	10,945	18,325	71,819

Note: Only countries/territories of origin and designated Hague member countries or jurisdictions for which 2014 data Hague System statistics exist are listed.

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

(a) Not a member of the Hague system. Applicants from this country are able to 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 in the European Union.

(c) IP office is the Benelux regional office.

n.a. indicates not applicable.

.. Indicates zero.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, March 2015.

Acronyms

BOIP	Benelux Office for Intellectual Property
EU	European Union
IB	International Bureau of WIPO
IDB	<i>International Designs Bulletin</i>
IP	intellectual property
LOC	Locarno Classification
RCD	Registered Community Design
OAPI	African Intellectual Property Organization
OHIM	Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market (of the European Union)
UK	United Kingdom
US	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.

Application: The formal request for the protection of industrial designs at an IP office, which usually examines the application and decides whether to grant or refuse protection in the jurisdiction concerned.

Application date: The date on which an IP office or the IB receives an application that meets the requirements for registration of an industrial design.

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”).

Hague member (Contracting Party): A state or intergovernmental organization that is a member of the Hague System. Includes any state or intergovernmental organization party to the 1999 Act and/or the 1960 Act of the Hague Agreement. The 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 these Contracting Parties, or of a member state of an intergovernmental 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.

Design count: The number of designs contained in an industrial design application or registration. Under the Hague System for 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 IP offices allow applications to contain more than one design for the same product or within the same class, while other offices allow only one design per application. In order to capture the differences in application numbers across offices, it is useful to compare their respective application and registration design counts.

Designation: The request in an international application or registration for protection in a Hague member’s jurisdiction in which holders of registrations seek protection for their industrial designs.

Direct filing: See “National route”.

Filing: See “Application”.

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

Hague international registration: An international registration issued via the Hague System, which facilitates the acquisition of industrial design rights in multiple jurisdictions. An application for international registration of industrial designs 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 route: An alternative to the Paris route (direct 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. This System comprises several international treaties: the London Act (currently frozen), the Hague Act and the Geneva Act. 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 to renew the registration through a single procedural step.

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 compositions 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 for most jurisdictions. However, differences in legislation do exist, notably in China (which provides for a 10-year term from the application date) and the US (which provides for a 14-year term from the date of registration).

Intellectual property (IP): Refers to creations of the mind: inventions, literary and artistic works, and symbols, names, images and designs used in commerce. Intellectual property (IP) is divided into two categories: industrial property, which includes patents, trademarks, industrial designs and geographical indications of source; and copyright, which includes literary and artistic works such as novels, poems and 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, producers of phonograms in their recordings, and those of broadcasters in their radio and television programs.

International Bureau of WIPO: In the context of the Hague System, the International Bureau of WIPO acts as a receiving office for international applications. The international applications are filed directly with the International Bureau (IB) or indirectly through an IP office of 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, renewals and modifications affecting existing international registrations. It is published on the WIPO website at 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 renewal fee to the International Bureau 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 domestic laws in 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 (LOC): The abbreviated form of the International Classification for Industrial Designs under the Locarno Agreement used for registering industrial designs. The Locarno Classification comprises a list of 32 classes and their respective subclasses with explanatory notes and an alphabetical list of goods in which industrial designs are incorporated, with an indication of the classes and subclasses into which they fall.

Maintenance: An act by the applicant to keep the IP grant/registration valid (in force), primarily by paying the required fee to the IP office of the state or jurisdiction providing protection. The fee is also known as a “maintenance fee”. A trademark can be maintained indefinitely by paying renewal fees. However, patents, utility models and industrial designs can be maintained for only a limited number of years. (See “Renewal”)

National route: Applications for industrial design protection filed directly with the national office of, or acting for, the relevant state/jurisdiction (see also “Hague route”). 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 the IP office of, or acting for, a state or jurisdiction in which the first-named applicant in the application is not domiciled. For example, an industrial design application filed with the Swiss IP office by an applicant residing in France is considered a non-resident application for the Swiss IP office. Non-resident applications are sometimes referred to as foreign applications.

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 US), the country of origin is determined by the residence of the assignee rather than that of the applicant.

Opposition: An administrative process for disputing the validity of a granted industrial design right that is often limited to a specific time period after the right has been granted. For the Hague System, opposition rules are defined by national laws; however, national IP offices must provide a 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*.

Paris Convention: The Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (1883), signed on March 20, 1883, is one of the most important IP treaties. 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.

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

Priority date: The filing date of the application on the basis of which priority is claimed.

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 deferral of publication. Publication of an international registration can be deferred for up to 12 months under the Hague Act or 30 months under the Geneva Act.

Regional application (registration): An industrial design application filed with (or registered) by a regional IP office having jurisdiction over more than one country or region. Currently, three regional offices are members of the Hague System. They are: the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI), the Benelux Office for Intellectual Property (BOIP) and the Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market (of the European Union) (OHIM).

Registered Community Design (RCD): A registration issued by the Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market (of the European Union) (OHIM) based on a single application filed directly with this office, seeking protection within the EU as a whole.

Registration: An exclusive right for industrial designs, issued to an applicant by an IP office. Registrations are issued to applicants so that they may exclusively exploit their industrial designs for a limited period of time.

Renewal: The process by which the protection of industrial design rights is maintained (kept in force). This usually involves paying renewal fees to an IP office at regular intervals. If renewal fees are not paid, the international registration may lapse. (See “Maintenance”)

Resident application: For statistical purposes, a resident application refers to an application filed with the IP office of, or acting for, the state or jurisdiction in which the first-named applicant in the application has residence. For example, an application filed with the German IP office by a resident of Germany is considered a resident application for the German IP office. 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. Established in 1967, WIPO’s mandate is to promote the protection of IP throughout the world through cooperation among states and in collaboration with other international organizations.

Hague members

In 2014, the Hague System comprised 62 members, as follows:

African Intellectual Property Organization (99)	Lithuania (99)
Albania (60 and 99)	Luxembourg (60)
Armenia (99)	Mali (60)
Azerbaijan (99)	Monaco (34, 60 and 99)
Belgium (60)	Mongolia (60 and 99)
Belize (60)	Montenegro (60 and 99)
Benin (34 and 60)	Morocco (34 and 60)
Bosnia and Herzegovina (99)	Namibia (99)
Botswana (99)	Netherlands (60)
Brunei Darussalam (99)	Niger (60)
Bulgaria (60 and 99)	Norway (99)
Côte d'Ivoire (34 and 60)	Oman (99)
Croatia (60 and 99)	Poland (99)
Democratic People's Republic of Korea (60)	Republic of Korea (99)
Denmark (99)	Republic of Moldova (60 and 99)
Egypt (34 and 99)	Romania (60 and 99)
Estonia (99)	Rwanda (99)
European Union (99)	Sao Tome and Principe (99)
Finland (99)	Senegal (34 and 60)
France (34, 60 and 99)	Serbia (60 and 99)
Gabon (60)	Singapore (99)
Georgia (60 and 99)	Slovenia (60 and 99)
Germany (34, 60 and 99)	Spain (34 and 99)
Ghana (99)	Suriname (34 and 60)
Greece (60)	Switzerland (60 and 99)
Hungary (60 and 99)	Syrian Arab Republic (99)
Iceland (99)	Tajikistan (99)
Italy (60)	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (60 and 99)
Kyrgyzstan (60 and 99)	Tunisia (34 and 99)
Latvia (99)	Turkey (99)
Liechtenstein (34, 60 and 99)	Ukraine (60 and 99)
London Act 1934 (34)	
Hague Act 1960 (60)	
Geneva Act 1999 (99)	

Additional resources

The following resources are available on the website:

**Information on the Hague System,
including the e-filing interface**

www.wipo.int/hague/en/

Search International Register

www.wipo.int/hague/en/how_to/search/

Hague System statistics

www.wipo.int/hague/en/statistics/

IP statistics

www.wipo.int/ipstats/en/



For more information
contact **WIPO** at www.wipo.int

World Intellectual Property Organization
34, chemin des Colombettes
P.O. Box 18
CH-1211 Geneva 20
Switzerland

Tel: +4122 338 91 11
Fax: +4122 733 54 28

WIPO Publication No. 930E/15
ISBN 978-92-805-2609-7