

Hague System for the International Registration of Industrial Designs



Report for 2009

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Overall Registration Activity

In 2009, growth of registration activity under the Hague system was mixed relative to 2008. Whilst there was a +10.4% increase in the number of international registrations (1,681) and a +12% increase in the number of designs contained therein (8,872), the number of designations of Contracting Parties in international registrations suffered a decrease of 17.3% (see Table 1, below). The likely reason for the latter decrease is that many applicants chose to make a single designation of the European Union as a whole instead of designating those individual Member States of the European Union that were also Contracting Parties to the Hague Agreement.

In 2009, the number of renewals (2,749) recorded by the International Bureau decreased by 13.3% relative to 2008. This decrease is a repercussion of the significant decrease in registration activity that took place five years ago.

The number of modifications recorded in the International Register in 2009 decreased by 35.6% relative to 2008, mainly due to a very significant decrease in the number of requests for changes in ownership (-54.3%), changes in name or address of the holder (-39%) and changes in name or address of the representative (-68.8%). On the other hand, the number of statements of grant of protection notified to the International Bureau increased significantly (181.6%) (see Table 1, below).

Table 1
Selected Transactions Recorded in 2009
Growth rates relative to 2008

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>Growth</u>
Acquisition of rights			
International registrations (IR)	1,523	1,681	10.4%
Designs contained in IR	7,920	8,872	12.0%
Designations of Contracting Parties (CP) in IR	12,207	10,100	-17.3%
Maintenance of rights			
Renewals	3,169	2,749	-13.3%
Designs contained in renewals	13,437	10,440	-22.3%
Designations of CP in renewals	34,597	26,379	-23.8%
International registrations in force (at the end of the year)			
Active registrations	26,255	25,662	-2.3%
Number of designs in active registrations	107,506	108,603	1.0%
Active designations	258,622	253,739	-1.9%
Number of right holders	7,940	7,728	-2.7%
Modifications			
Changes in ownership	470	215	-54.3%
Changes in name or address of the holder	1,210	738	-39.0%
Renunciations of the international registration	0	5	-
Limitations	0	1	-
Appointments of representative	726	704	-3.0%
Cancellation of appointment of representative	93	171	83.9%
Changes in name or address of representative	1,280	400	-68.8%
Renunciations of appointment	30	35	16.7%
Corrections	40	320	700.0%
Statements of Grant of Protection and Refusals			
Statements of Grant of Protection	457	1,287	181.6%
Refusals	40	189	372.5%
Withdrawals of refusal	5	0	-100.0%
Information			
Extracts and copies from the register	1,140	1,636	43.5%

Profile of International Registrations*Filing Route*

Of all the international registrations recorded by the International Bureau in 2009, 1,652 (98.3%) had been filed directly with the International Bureau.

Coverage (products, business sectors)

In descending order of frequency, the industrial designs for which international registrations were recorded in 2009 most commonly fell into classes 9, 10, 6, 7, and 32 of the Locarno Classification, Ninth Edition (see Table 2, below).

Of all the international registrations recorded by the International Bureau in 2009, 69.2% contained products that fell into one of the top 10 classes.

Table 2**Ten Most Popular Classes in International Registrations**

Registrations by class in 2009, shares of total and growth relative to 2008

<u>Classes</u>	<u>Products and Services</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>Share</u>	<u>Growth</u>
Class 9	Packages and containers for the transport or handling of goods.	247	205	12.2%	-17.0%
Class 10	Clocks and watches and other measuring instruments, checking and signaling instruments.	204	188	11.2%	-7.8%
Class 6	Furnishing.	134	174	10.4%	29.9%
Class 7	Household goods, not elsewhere specified.	89	118	7.0%	32.6%
Class 32	Graphic symbols and logos, surface patterns, ornamentation	26	91	5.4%	250.0%
Class 23	Fluid distribution equipment, sanitary, heating, ventilation and air-conditioning equipment, solid fuel	81	87	5.2%	7.4%
Class 26	Lighting apparatus	59	82	4.9%	39.0%
Class 11	Articles of adornment	79	80	4.8%	1.3%
Class 12	Means of transport or hoisting	85	77	4.6%	-9.4%
Class 2	Articles of clothing and haberdashery	55	62	3.7%	12.7%

Number of Designs per International Registration

International registrations in 2009 contained an average of five industrial designs each. While 35% of registrations contained only one design each, over 10% of registrations contained 11 or more (See Graph 5).

Coverage (territories)

The average number of Contracting Parties designated in an international registration was six.

Of all the international registrations recorded by the International Bureau in 2009, 68% contained five or fewer designations of Contracting Parties, with 16.8% containing just one designation (see Graph 6). Of the international registrations containing only one designation, the Contracting Party designated was usually either the European Union or Switzerland.

Priority Claim

Of all the international registrations recorded by the International Bureau in 2009, 35% contained a priority claim. This suggests that in the remaining 65% of cases, the international application was a first filing which could serve as the basis for a priority claim in further filings outside the Hague Union.

Publication

Of all the international registrations recorded by the International Bureau in 2009, 722 (43%) contained a request for immediate publication, whilst 228 (14%) contained a request for deferment of publication. The remaining 731 (43%) were subject to the default publication period.

Average Fee per International Registration

The average amount of fees paid with respect to an international registration was 1,827 Swiss francs.

Of all the international registrations recorded by the International Bureau in 2009, 87.9% required fees amounting to less than 3,000 Swiss francs (see Graph 7).

Fee Distribution Among Designated Contracting Parties

In 2009, WIPO collected standard and individual designation fees for a total amount of 1,985,208 Swiss francs on behalf of designated Contracting Parties. Those fees were distributed among those Contracting Parties on a monthly basis.

Registrations in Force

On December 31, 2009, there were 25,662 active international registrations belonging to 7,728 different right holders (see Graph 8). Those registrations contained 108,603 designs and 253,739 designations.

Filing Trends in International Applications

Global

In 2009, the International Bureau received 1,796 international applications for the protection of 8,464 designs (see Graphs 13 to 15). Compared to 2008, this represented a 4.8% increase in the number of applications filed and a slight decrease (-0.9%) in the number of designs contained therein.

By Contracting Party (Table 3)

In 2009, for the second consecutive year, applicants claiming a European Union entitlement accounted for the largest number of industrial designs filed within international applications (4,170 designs or 49.3% of the total). They were followed by applicants claiming a Swiss entitlement (2,809 designs or 33.2%) and a French entitlement (969 designs or 11.4%). Next were applicants claiming a Turkish or Danish entitlement, with 138 and 114 designs, respectively.

By Country of Address of the Applicant (Table 4)

Applicants with an address in Germany filed for protection of the largest number of industrial designs under the Hague system in 2009 (2,193 designs or 26% of the total). They were followed by applicants with an address in Switzerland (1,858 designs or 22%), the United States of America (961 designs or 11.4%), France (954 designs or 11.3%), and the Netherlands (846 designs or 10%). Applicants from Italy, Denmark, Austria and Turkey were also among the top filers, each with more than 100 designs filed for protection in 2009.

It is interesting to note that a significant number of applicants with an address in a country that is not party to the Hague Agreement regularly apply for industrial design protection under the Hague system. Most notably, several applicants based in the United States of America filed their industrial designs via the Hague system. Since the United States of America is not a Contracting Party to the Hague Agreement, these applicants were required to base their entitlement to file on a connection to another State or to an intergovernmental organization that is a Contracting Party.

A lesser number of designs were filed by applicants that had an address in a country that is not a Contracting Party to the Hague Agreement but which is a member State of an intergovernmental organization that is itself a Contracting Party, for example Austria, Finland, the United Kingdom, Sweden and the Czech Republic which are all member States of the European Union.

In spite of the global economic crisis, the number of applications filed by applicants from the following countries increased in 2009 relative to 2008: the United States of America (+95.7%), the Netherlands (+69.9%), Italy (+31.7%), Denmark (+227.5%) and Austria (+21.9%).

Designation Trends in International Registrations

Global

In 2009, the International Bureau recorded 10,100 designations of Contracting Parties in international registrations. This represented a 17.3% decrease relative to 2008. As explained earlier, the reason for this decrease appears to be that many applicants chose to make a single designation of the European Union as a whole instead of designating those individual European Union members that were also Contracting Parties to the Hague Agreement.

By Contracting Party

In 2009, Switzerland continued to be the most designated Contracting Party in terms of designs for which protection was requested under the Hague system. It was designated with respect to 6,178 (70%) of the total 8,872 designs recorded in the International Register that year (see Table 5, below). The next most designated Contracting Parties were the European Union with respect to 5,932 designs (67%), Turkey (4,048 designs, 46%) and Singapore (2,409 designs, 27%).

There was considerable growth in designations of the following Contracting Parties: the European Union (+47.3%), Turkey (+19.4%), Singapore (+11.1%), the Syrian Arab Republic (+148.1%) and Iceland (+49.3%). Designations of Switzerland remained essentially stable (-0.1%) and in respect of all other Contracting Parties, designations by number of designs decreased.

Membership of the Hague Union

Oman, Poland, Serbia and Germany deposited their instruments of accession to the 1999 Act of the Hague Agreement (Geneva Act) in 2009. In respect of Germany, the accession to the Geneva Act will be effective on February 13, 2010.

On June 3, 2009, Indonesia deposited its instrument of denunciation of the 1934 Act of the Hague Agreement. The 1934 Act will cease to be effective in respect of Indonesia as of June 3, 2010.

On November 19, 2009, Switzerland deposited its instrument of denunciation of the 1934 Act of the Hague Agreement. The 1934 Act will cease to be effective in respect of Switzerland as of November 19, 2010.

As of December 31, 2009, the Hague Agreement had 56 Contracting Parties, including 36 bound by the 1999 (Geneva) Act, 34 bound by the 1960 Act and 15 bound by the 1934 Act. The list of the Contracting Parties to the Hague Agreement is given at the end of this report (see page 17).

Electronic Communication

Since January 2008, a facility for the electronic filing of international applications has been available on the WIPO Hague website. The electronic form has been updated regularly in 2009 to improve the user interface, including, for example, the addition of an automatic link to the fee calculator. Moreover, a set of new features will be implemented in 2010.

The popularity of electronic filing has been steadily advancing, with the percentage of applications filed electronically increasing from 51% in the first half of 2009 to 61% in the second half of 2009.

The *International Designs Bulletin* as well as monthly statistics regarding registration activity are regularly posted on the Hague website.

Legal Development of the Hague System

Optional Notification of Statements of Grant of Protection

In January 2009, a set of amendments to the legal regime of the Hague system adopted by the Hague Union Assembly came into effect. These amendments introduced an explicit regulatory framework for the optional notification of statements of grant of protection, thereby enhancing the potential level of information available to users and third parties regarding the effect of international registrations with respect to the Contracting Parties designated therein.

Expansion of the Fee Reduction Scheme

On January 1, 2009, the existing fee reduction scheme for applicants from least-developed countries was extended to intergovernmental organizations the majority of whose members are least-developed countries.

Freezing of the Application of the 1934 Act

On February 24 and May 12, 2009, WIPO organized two informal consultative meetings of the Contracting States to the 1934 Act of the Hague Agreement to discuss the relevance of that Act. The participants agreed that the 1934 Act was obsolete and that the Hague system should be centered around the 1999 Act. Following those consultations, the 15 Contracting States to the 1934 Act of the Hague Agreement unanimously decided, at an Extraordinary meeting held on September 24, 2009, to freeze the application of the Act with effect from January 1, 2010. In taking this decision, the Contracting States intended to prevent the recording of any new designations under the 1934 Act, but without prejudice to the continuation in force of any designation recorded in the International Register before the effective date of the freeze. In that meeting, the Contracting States also agreed on the final objective of terminating of the 1934 Act. To this end, the Contracting States requested the International Bureau to circulate a document to inform them about the formalities required to conclusively terminate the 1934 Act.

In order to clearly reflect the decision of the Contracting States to the 1934 Act to prevent new designations under the 1934 Act, in September 2009 the Hague Union Assembly decided to remove all references to the 1934 Act from the core provisions of the Common Regulations and to create a new set of transitional provisions which allow for the continued renewal and transfer of rights under the 1934 Act while excluding the possibility of any new designations under that Act. These amendments to the Common Regulations came into force on January 1, 2010.

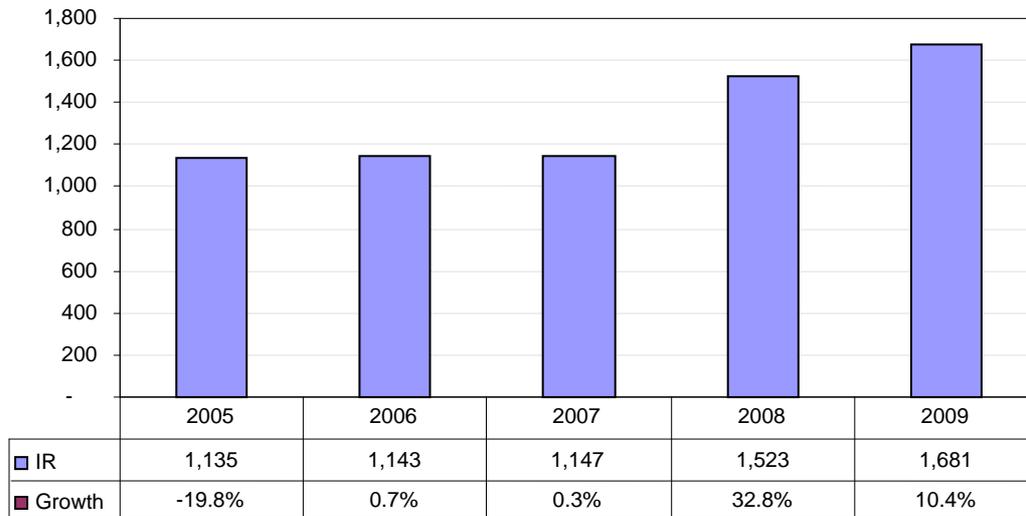
Decision to Add Spanish as a Language of the Hague System

Also in September 2009, the Hague Union Assembly adopted a set of amendments to the Common Regulations in order to introduce Spanish into the language regime of the Hague system, effective April 1, 2010. As of that date, applicants will be able to file international applications in English, French or Spanish, at their discretion. Furthermore, all recordings in the International Register and publications relating to international registrations in the *International Designs Bulletin* will be in English, French and Spanish.

[Graphs and Tables follow]

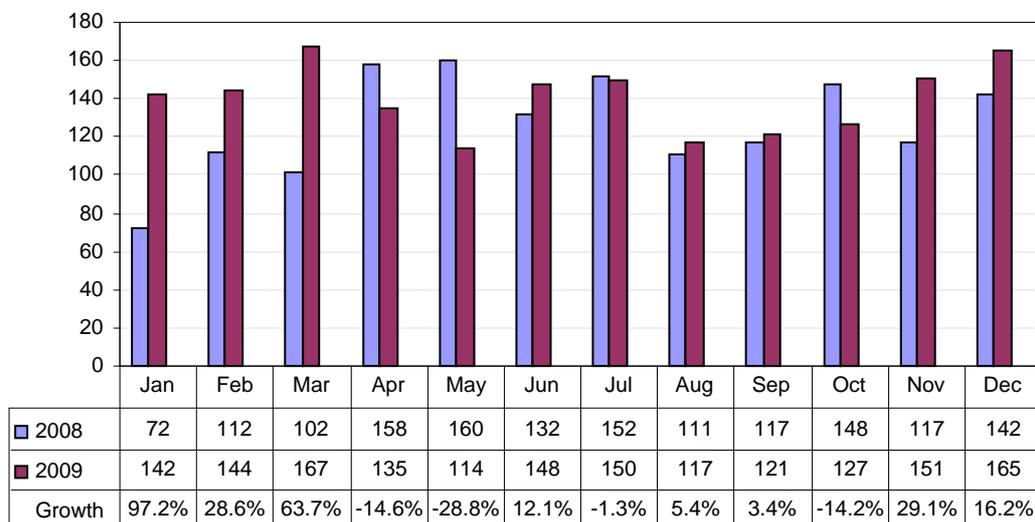
Graph 1 – International Registrations Recorded in 2005-2009

Growth rate relative to previous year



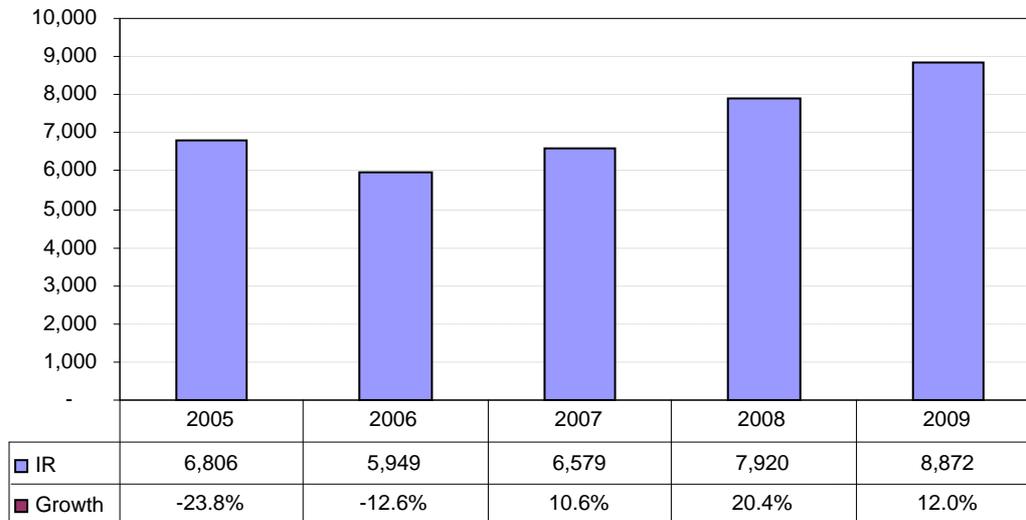
Graph 2 – International Registrations Recorded in 2008-2009 (by month)

Growth rate relative to previous year

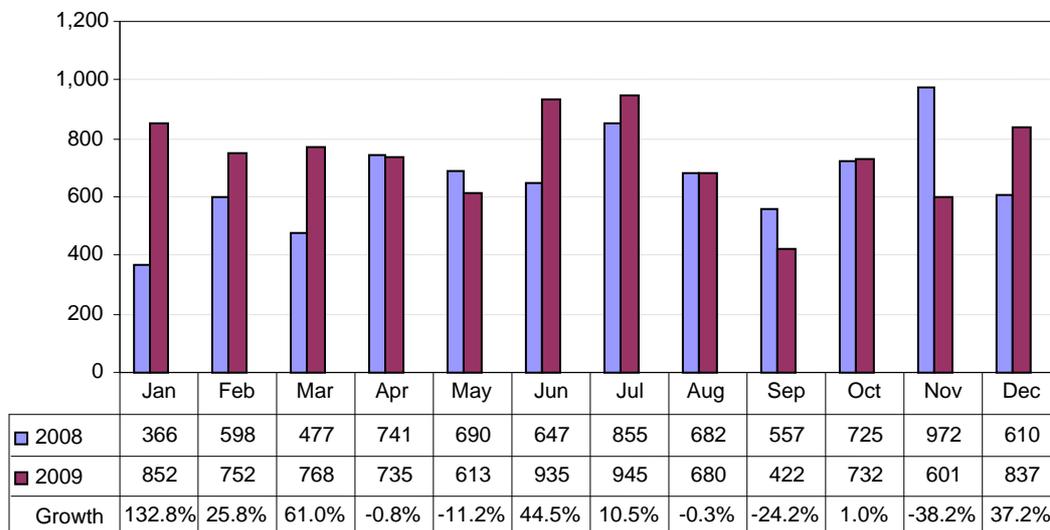


Graph 3 – Designs Recorded in 2005-2009

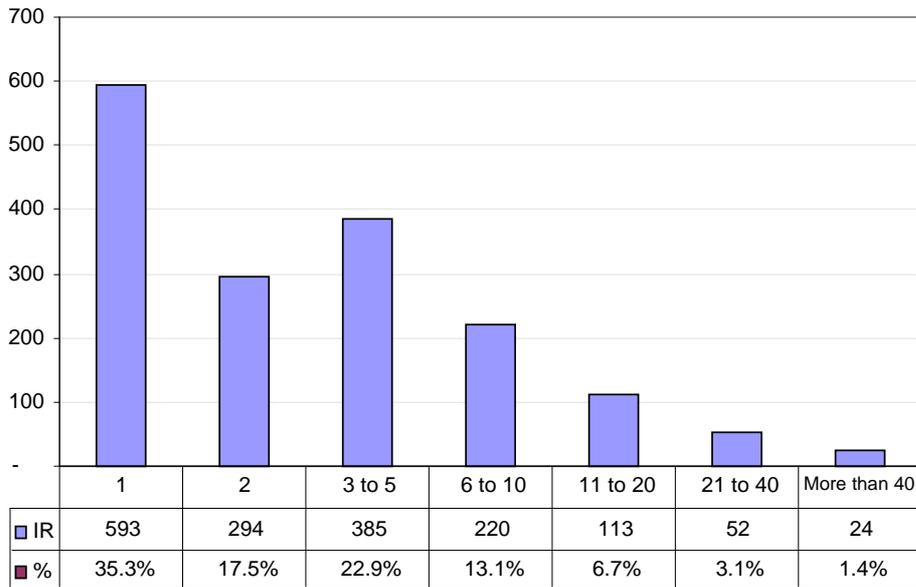
Growth rate relative to previous year


Graph 4 – Designs Recorded in 2008-2009 (by month)

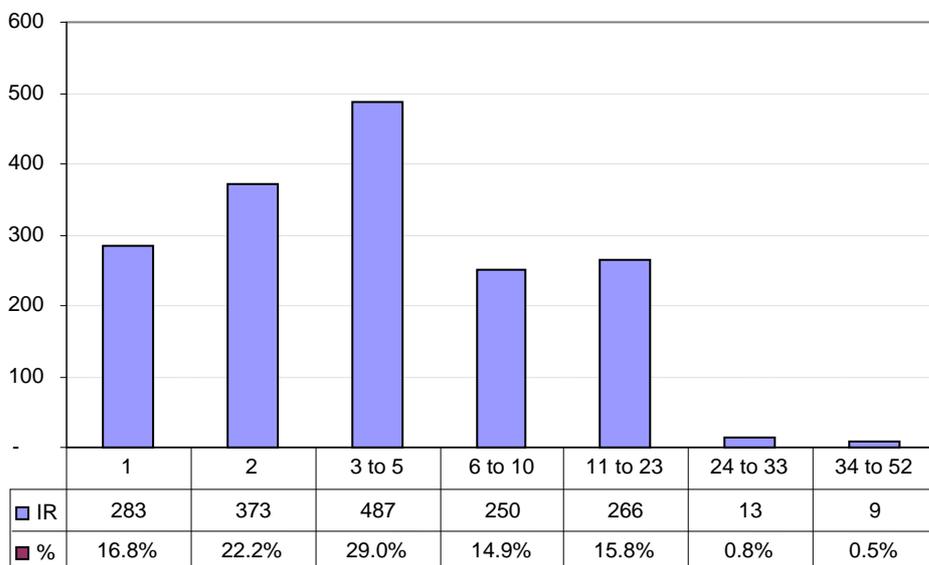
Growth rate relative to previous year

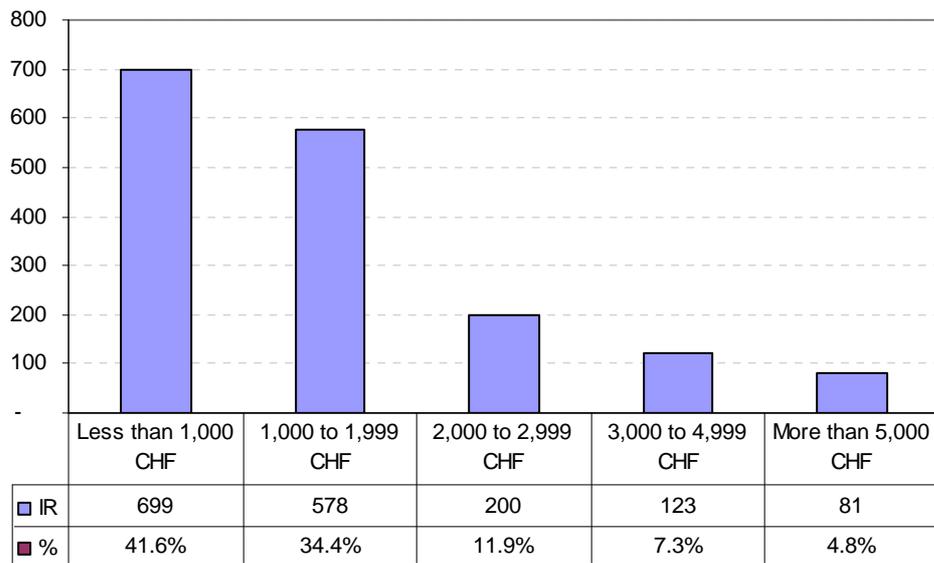
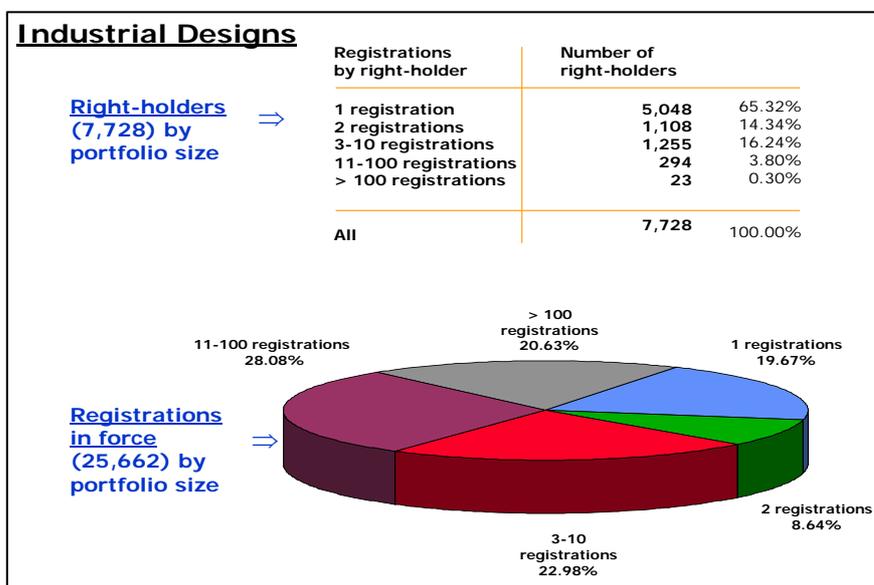


Graph 5 – Number of Designs per International Registration (2009)



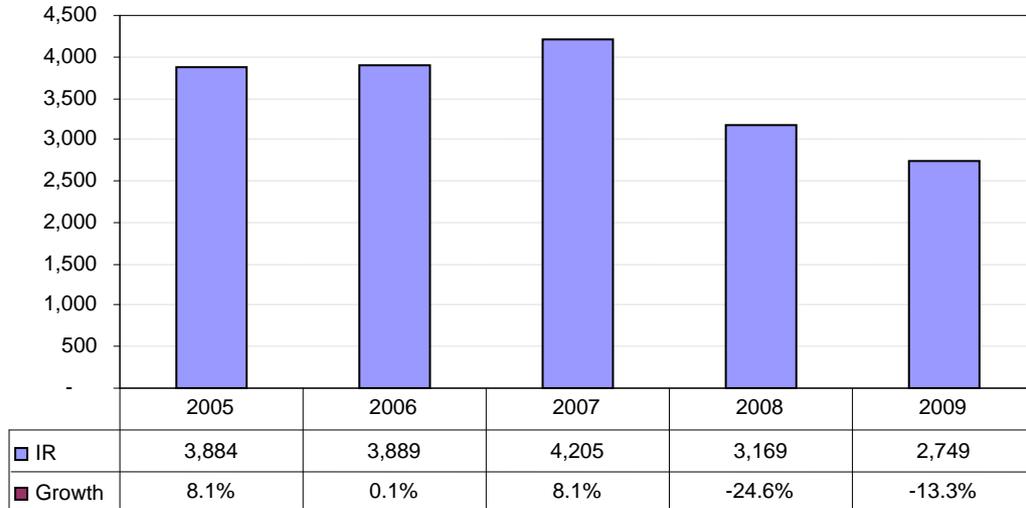
Graph 6 – Number of Designations per International Registration (2009)



Graph 7 – Amounts of Fees paid per International Registration (2009)**Graph 8 – International Registrations in Force in the International Register (on December 31, 2009)**

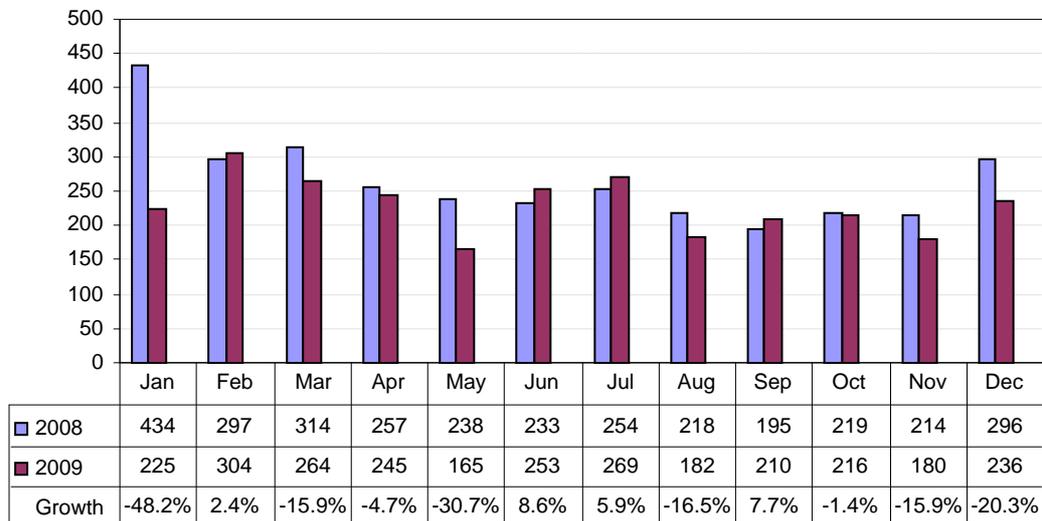
Graph 9 – Renewals Recorded in 2005-2009

Growth rate relative to previous year



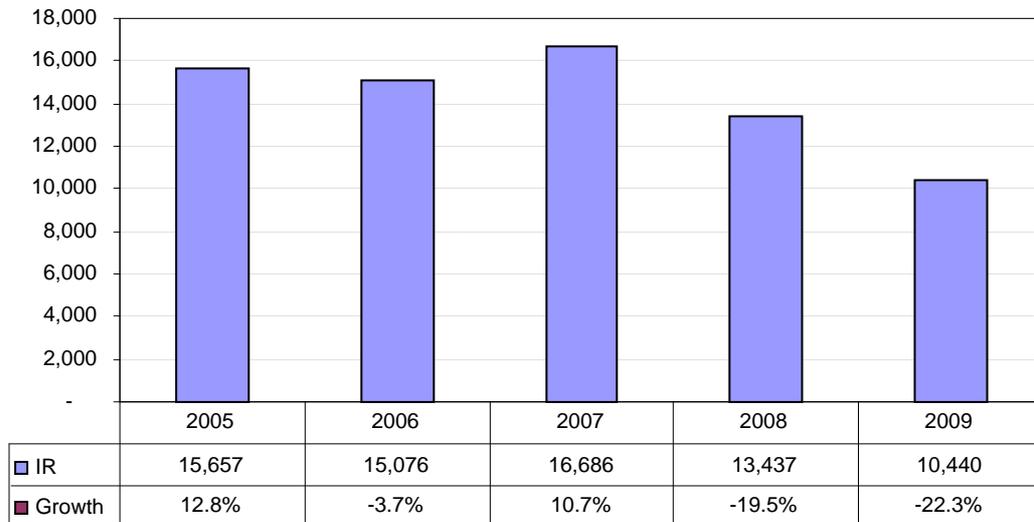
Graph 10 – Renewals Recorded in 2008-2009 (by month)

Growth rate relative to previous year

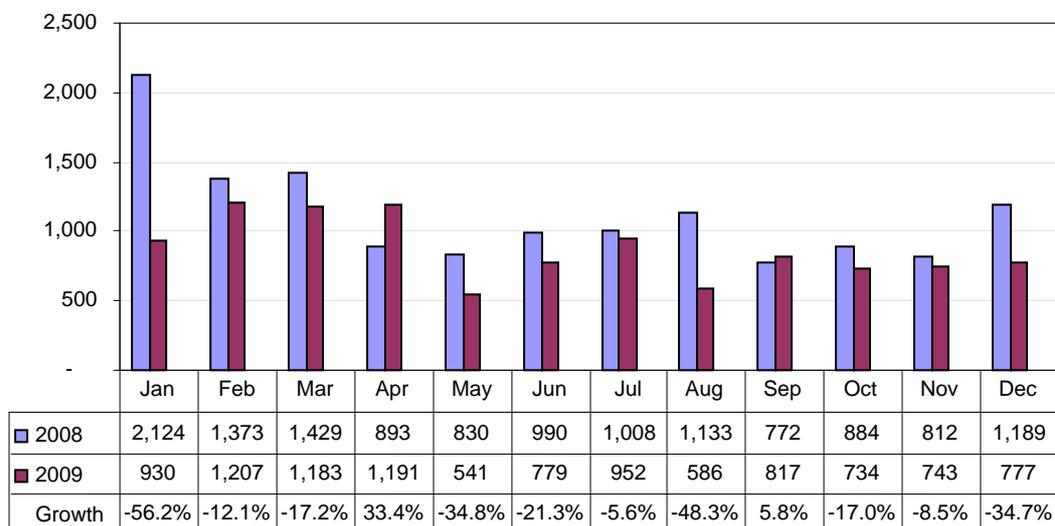


Graph 11 – Designs Renewed in 2005-2009

Growth rate relative to previous year

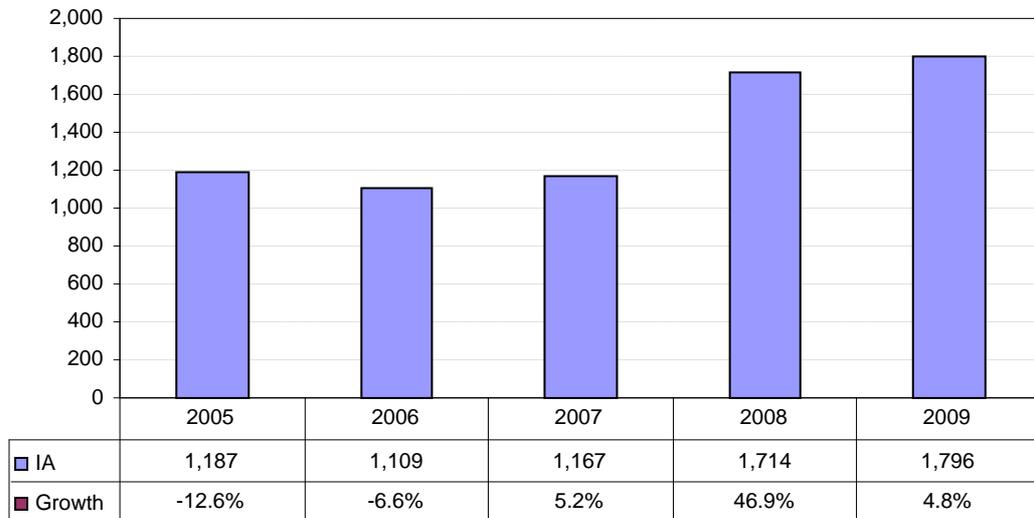
**Graph 12 – Designs Renewed in 2008-2009 (by month)**

Growth rate relative to previous year



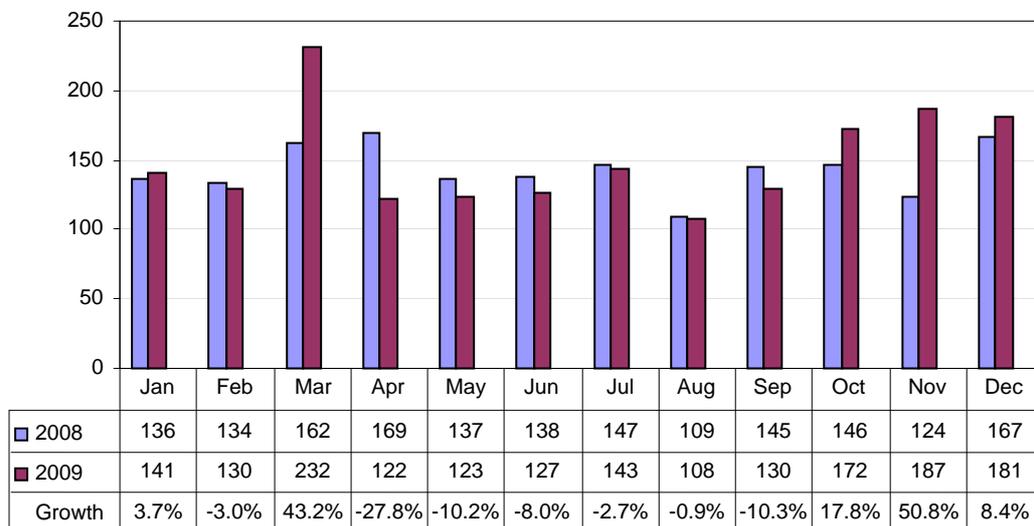
Graph 13 – Applications Received in 2005-2009

Growth rate relative to previous year



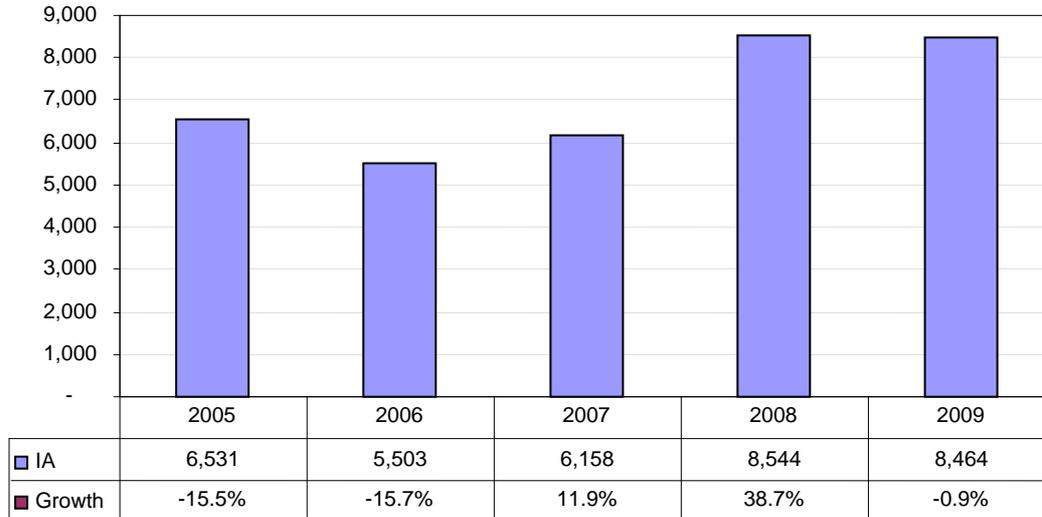
Graph 14 – Applications Received in 2008-2009 (by month)

Growth rate relative to previous year



Graph 15 – Designs Received in 2005-2009

Growth rate relative to previous year

**Graph 16 – Designs Received in 2008-2009 (by month)**

Growth rate relative to previous year

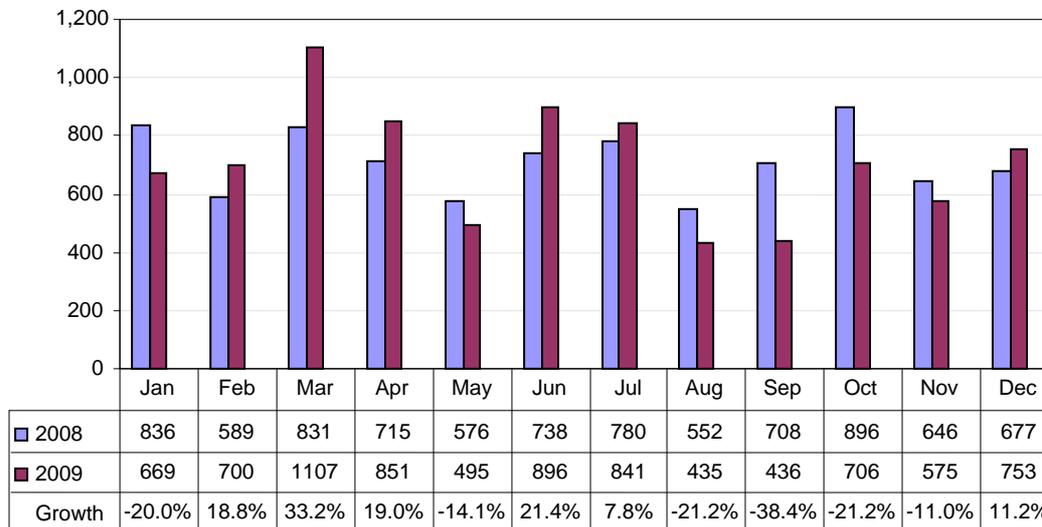


Table 3
Major Filing Contracting Parties
Number of designs contained in applications filed by Contracting Party of entitlement (2005-2009)

Shares of total filings in 2009 and growth rates relative to 2008

<u>by Contracting Party of Entitlement</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>Share</u>	<u>Growth</u>
1 European Union (EM)	0	0	0	4,530	4,170	49.3%	-7.9%
2 Switzerland (CH)	1,371	1,422	1,295	2,398	2,809	33.2%	17.1%
3 France (FR)	1,634	909	1,341	1,048	969	11.4%	-7.5%
4 Turkey (TR)	116	105	117	216	138	1.6%	-36.1%
5 Denmark (DK)	0	0	0	0	114	1.3%	-
6 Liechtenstein (LI)	21	70	22	71	67	0.8%	-5.6%
7 Morocco (MA)	22	7	3	8	44	0.5%	450.0%
8 Serbia (RS)	0	0	4	0	27	0.3%	-
9 Spain (ES)	45	38	75	29	25	0.3%	-13.8%
10 Republic of Moldova (MD)	13	19	0	28	18	0.2%	-35.7%
11 Slovenia (SI)	6	4	15	11	15	0.2%	36.4%
12 Latvia (LV)	0	5	0	0	14	0.2%	-
13 Bulgaria (BG)	7	7	42	6	10	0.1%	66.7%
14 Hungary (HU)	36	25	24	63	10	0.1%	-84.1%
15 Georgia (GE)	0	0	24	0	9	0.1%	-
16 Romania (RO)	21	21	5	41	7	0.1%	-82.9%
17 Lithuania (LT)	0	0	0	3	4	0.0%	33.3%
18 Armenia (AM)	0	0	0	0	3	0.0%	-
19 Croatia (HR)	1	0	24	24	3	0.0%	-87.5%
20 Ukraine (UA)	3	44	6	15	3	0.0%	-80.0%
21 Iceland (IS)	0	0	0	3	2	0.0%	-33.3%
22 Democratic People's Republic of Korea (KP)	0	0	0	0	2	0.0%	-
23 Poland (PL)	0	0	0	0	1	0.0%	-
24 Albania (AL)	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	-
25 Netherlands Antilles (AN)	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	-
26 Bosnia and Herzegovina (BA)	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	-
27 Belgium (BE)	66	30	83	0	0	0.0%	-
28 Benin (BJ)	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	-
29 Botswana (BW)	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	-
30 Benelux (BX)	28	10	13	0	0	0.0%	-
31 Belize (BZ)	12	0	0	0	0	0.0%	-
32 Côte d'Ivoire (CI)	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	-
33 Germany (DE)	2,250	1,597	2,010	20	0	0.0%	-100.0%
34 Estonia (EE)	0	0	0	3	0	0.0%	-100.0%
35 Egypt (EG)	0	0	0	1	0	0.0%	-100.0%
36 Gabon (GA)	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	-
37 Ghana (GH)	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	-
38 Greece (GR)	124	279	245	0	0	0.0%	-
39 Indonesia (ID)	0	0	1	0	0	0.0%	-
40 Italy (IT)	301	342	280	0	0	0.0%	-
Others	454	569	529	26	0	0.0%	-100.0%
Total	6,531	5,503	6,158	8,544	8,464	100.0%	-0.9%

Table 4**Major Filing Countries of Origin****Number of designs contained in applications, by country of address of the applicant**

Shares of total filings in 2009 and growth rates relative to 2008

	by Country of Address of the Applicant	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Share	Growth
1	Germany (DE)	2,253	1,592	1,986	2,647	2,193	25.9%	-17.2%
2	Switzerland (CH)	1,353	1,393	1,218	2,004	1,858	22.0%	-7.3%
3	United States of America (US)	0	3	0	491	961	11.4%	95.7%
4	France (FR)	1,604	877	1,348	1,108	954	11.3%	-13.9%
5	Netherlands (NL)	447	532	515	498	846	10.0%	69.9%
6	Italy (IT)	279	341	271	401	528	6.2%	31.7%
7	Denmark (DK)	0	0	0	51	167	2.0%	227.5%
8	Austria (AT)	0	60	97	128	156	1.8%	21.9%
9	Turkey (TR)	114	100	112	216	138	1.6%	-36.1%
10	Finland (FI)	0	0	0	187	92	1.1%	-50.8%
11	Belgium (BE)	72	35	90	102	88	1.0%	-13.7%
12	Liechtenstein (LI)	21	70	22	71	67	0.8%	-5.6%
13	Luxembourg (LU)	23	22	8	30	56	0.7%	86.7%
14	United Kingdom (GB)	0	0	0	98	55	0.6%	-43.9%
15	Morocco (MA)	22	7	4	8	47	0.6%	487.5%
16	Greece (GR)	124	279	235	23	45	0.5%	95.7%
17	Spain (ES)	44	38	69	29	34	0.4%	17.2%
18	Serbia (RS)	1	0	4	0	27	0.3%	-
19	Bulgaria (BG)	7	7	42	75	19	0.2%	-74.7%
20	Republic of Moldova (MD)	13	19	0	28	18	0.2%	-35.7%
21	Slovenia (SI)	6	4	15	14	15	0.2%	7.1%
22	Latvia (LV)	0	5	0	0	14	0.2%	-
23	Sweden (SE)	0	6	9	21	13	0.2%	-38.1%
24	Czech Republic (CZ)	0	0	0	52	12	0.1%	-76.9%
25	Hungary (HU)	36	25	24	77	10	0.1%	-87.0%
26	Georgia (GE)	0	0	24	0	9	0.1%	-
27	Monaco (MC)	0	0	6	10	9	0.1%	-10.0%
28	Romania (RO)	21	21	5	34	7	0.1%	-79.4%
29	Lithuania (LT)	0	0	0	3	4	0.0%	33.3%
30	Armenia (AM)	0	0	0	0	3	0.0%	-
31	Ukraine (UA)	3	44	6	14	3	0.0%	-78.6%
32	Croatia (HR)	1	0	16	24	3	0.0%	-87.5%
33	Poland (PL)	0	0	0	6	3	0.0%	-50.0%
34	Australia (AU)	0	0	0	0	2	0.0%	-
35	Iceland (IS)	0	0	0	3	2	0.0%	-33.3%
36	Democratic People's Republic of Korea (KP)	0	0	0	0	2	0.0%	-
37	China (CN)	0	0	0	0	1	0.0%	-
38	Virgin Islands (VG)	0	0	3	0	1	0.0%	-
39	Andorra (AD)	50	7	0	34	0	0.0%	-100.0%
40	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (MK)	0	0	0	22	0	0.0%	-100.0%
	Others	37	16	29	35	2	0.0%	-94.3%
Total		6,531	5,503	6,158	8,544	8,464	100.0%	-0.9%

Table 5
Most Designated Contracting Parties (2009)
Number of designs recorded in the International Register by designated Contracting Party

Growth rates relative to 2008 and share of total number of designs recorded in 2009

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Share</u>
<u>Total Number of Designs Registered in the International Register</u>	6,806	5,949	6,579	7,920	8,872	-13.3%	100%
<u>by Designated Contracting Party</u>							
1 Switzerland (CH)	5,601	5,275	5,387	6,185	6,178	-0.1%	69.6%
2 European Union (EM)	0	0	0	4,028	5,932	47.3%	66.9%
3 Turkey (TR)	776	1,356	1,550	3,389	4,048	19.4%	45.6%
4 Singapore (SG)	378	1,149	1,474	2,168	2,409	11.1%	27.2%
5 Indonesia (ID)	3,186	2,713	2,575	2,467	2,142	-13.2%	24.1%
6 Ukraine (UA)	1,803	2,122	2,238	2,393	2,056	-14.1%	23.2%
7 Tunisia (TN)	2,800	2,578	2,442	2,157	1,940	-10.1%	21.9%
8 Croatia (HR)	1,599	1,918	2,260	2,476	1,906	-23.0%	21.5%
9 Monaco (MC)	2,397	2,072	2,496	2,114	1,683	-20.4%	19.0%
10 Netherlands Antilles (AN)	2,795	2,290	2,191	2,027	1,607	-20.7%	18.1%
11 Morocco (MA)	2,224	2,056	2,017	1,971	1,596	-19.0%	18.0%
12 Liechtenstein (LI)	1,849	1,974	1,879	1,752	1,561	-10.9%	17.6%
13 Egypt (EG)	3,201	2,562	2,051	2,056	1,488	-27.6%	16.8%
14 The F.Y.R. of Macedonia (MK)	1,540	1,481	1,838	1,847	1,310	-29.1%	14.8%
15 France (FR)	4,279	3,318	3,348	1,893	1,281	-32.3%	14.4%
16 Germany (DE)	4,461	3,491	3,498	1,896	1,254	-33.9%	14.1%
17 Italy (IT)	4,580	3,433	3,362	1,705	1,168	-31.5%	13.2%
18 Benelux (BX)	4,399	3,415	3,328	1,565	1,118	-28.6%	12.6%
19 Montenegro (ME)	0	0	1,530	1,707	1,093	-36.0%	12.3%
20 Georgia (GE)	1,114	1,232	1,125	1,206	983	-18.5%	11.1%
21 Albania (AL)	0	0	753	1,091	941	-13.7%	10.6%
22 Republic of Moldova (MD)	1,174	969	1,017	1,088	875	-19.6%	9.9%
23 Armenia (AM)	0	0	199	949	801	-15.6%	9.0%
24 Mongolia (MN)	645	750	695	951	756	-20.5%	8.5%
25 Serbia (RS)	1,974	1,976	2,098	1,421	733	-48.4%	8.3%
26 Kyrgyzstan (KG)	673	822	718	843	686	-18.6%	7.7%
27 Belize (BZ)	728	927	779	742	625	-15.8%	7.0%
28 Oman (OM)	0	0	0	0	534	-	6.0%
29 Syrian Arab Republic (SY)	0	0	0	187	464	148.1%	5.2%
30 Spain (ES)	4,185	2,897	2,528	1,185	442	-62.7%	5.0%
31 Greece (GR)	2,982	2,035	1,957	970	368	-62.1%	4.1%
32 Iceland (IS)	111	67	76	229	342	49.3%	3.9%
33 D.P.R. of Korea (KP)	1,178	1,141	1,139	911	306	-66.4%	3.4%
34 Bosnia and Herzegovina (BA)	0	0	0	0	304	-	3.4%
35 Slovenia (SI)	1,824	1,559	1,358	589	293	-50.3%	3.3%
36 Romania (RO)	1,661	1,590	914	351	283	-19.4%	3.2%
37 Namibia (NA)	52	132	36	201	201	0.0%	2.3%
38 Botswana (BW)	0	0	36	195	195	0.0%	2.2%
39 Hungary (HU)	1,464	1,325	1,196	505	182	-64.0%	2.1%
40 Bulgaria (BG)	1,687	1,834	1,469	348	151	-56.6%	1.7%

List of the Contracting Parties to the Hague Agreement as of December 31, 2009

African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI) (99)	Mali (60)
Albania (60 & 99)	Monaco (34 & 60)
Armenia (99)	Mongolia (60 & 99)
Belgium (60)	Montenegro (60)
Belize (60)	Morocco (34 & 60)
Benin (34 & 60)	Namibia (99)
Bosnia & Herzegovina (99)	Netherlands ³ (34 & 60)
Botswana (99)	Niger (60)
Bulgaria (60 & 99)	Oman (99)
Côte d'Ivoire (34 & 60)	Poland (99)
Croatia (60 & 99)	Republic of Moldova (60 & 99)
Democratic People's Republic of Korea (60)	Romania (60 & 99)
Denmark (99)	Sao Tome and Principe (99)
Egypt (34 & 99)	Senegal (34 & 60)
Estonia (99)	Serbia (60 & 99)
European Union (99)	Singapore (99)
France (34, 60 & 99)	Slovenia (60 & 99)
Gabon (60)	Spain (34 & 99)
Georgia (60 & 99)	Suriname (34 & 60)
Germany (34 & 60) ¹	Switzerland ² (34, 60 & 99)
Ghana (99)	Syrian Arab Republic (99)
Greece (60)	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (60 & 99)
Hungary (60 & 99)	Tunisia (34)
Iceland (99)	Turkey (99)
Indonesia (34) ²	Ukraine (60 & 99)
Italy (60)	
Kyrgyzstan (60 & 99)	(Total: 56)
Latvia (99)	
Liechtenstein (34, 60 & 99)	
Lithuania (99)	
Luxembourg (60)	

Parties to the 1934 Act (15)
Parties to the 1960 Act (34)
Parties to the 1999 Act (36)

¹ The Geneva Act will come into force in respect of Germany on February 13, 2010.

² The denunciation of the 1934 Act by Indonesia and Switzerland will take effect on June 3, 2010, and on November 19, 2010, respectively.

³ The Netherlands is bound by the 1934 Act with respect to the territory of the Netherlands Antilles.

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