



WIPO Economics & Statistics Series

2013

Hague Yearly Review International Registrations of Industrial Designs



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Hague Yearly Review

International Registrations of Industrial Designs



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2012 KEY FIGURES

| Description | Number of applications / registrations | Number of designs | Growth ¹ |
|--|--|-------------------|---------------------|
| International Applications | 2,604 | 12,454 | +3.5% |
| International Registrations | 2,440 | 11,971 | +8.1% |
| Designations in International Registrations | 12,786 | 60,356 | +9.7% |
| Renewals of International Registrations | 3,120 | 11,872 | +13.9% |
| International Registrations in Force | 26,284 | 110,158 | +1.3% |

¹ Growth rate refers to the period 2011-2012 and is based on design counts (i.e., the number of designs contained in Hague international applications / registrations).

HIGHLIGHTS

International design applications grow by 3.3%

In 2012, a total of 2,604 international industrial design applications were filed under the WIPO-administered Hague system, representing 3.3% growth on 2011. However, the 2012 growth rate was lower than growth rates for the previous five years. The 2,604 applications filed contained 12,454 individual designs, representing 3.5% growth for design counts.

The total number of international design registrations also grew by 3.3% in 2012. The 2,440 international registrations recorded by the International Bureau contained 11,971 designs, corresponding to 8.1% growth on 2011.

Swatch AG of Switzerland files the largest number of Hague applications

Swatch AG of Switzerland with 81 international design applications, replaced Procter & Gamble Company of the United States of America (US) as the top applicant. Daimler AG of Germany (75) ranked second, followed by Koninklijke Philips Electronics of the Netherlands (67), Procter & Gamble Company (57) and Audi AG of Germany (54) – the latter appearing in the top Hague applicant list for the first time.

Procter & Gamble Company filed 110 fewer applications in 2012 than in 2011. Gillette Company of the US (-27) and Vestel of Turkey (-21) also filed considerably fewer applications in 2012. Daimler AG (+20), Saverglass of France (+20), Hermes Sellier of France (+14) and Thun SPA of Italy (+14) saw the largest increases in applications. The top 25 Hague applicant list includes 8 companies from Germany and 6 from Switzerland.

Germany accounts for the largest share of total international registrations

With 649 Hague international registrations containing 3,837 designs, Germany was the largest user of the Hague system, followed by Switzerland (562 regis-

tions; 2,383 designs) and France (283; 1,330). Together, these three countries held 63% of total designs. However, France (+54.5%) and Germany (+24.5%) saw double-digit growth in designs between 2011 and 2012, while Switzerland saw a considerable decrease (-12.9%) over the same period.

Among the top 15 countries of origin, Luxembourg (+144.2%), the United Kingdom (+96.2%) and Austria (+91.3%) saw rapid growth in the number of designs registered in 2012, while the US (-63.2%), the Netherlands (-24.8%) and Switzerland (-12.9%) recorded the largest declines.

The EU is the most frequently designated Hague member

The number of designs contained in international registrations for all designated Hague members amounted to 60,356 in 2012, an increase of 9.7% on 2011. The European Union (EU), with 8,961 designs, was the most designated Hague member, followed by Switzerland (8,802) and Turkey (5,110). These top three members accounted for 37.9% of all designations, similar to their 2011 shares. Norway – a Hague member only since 2010 – was the sixth most designated member. Each of the top 10 designated Hague members saw growth in 2012, with Serbia recording the fastest growth rate (42.2%).

Designs related to packages and containers for transport account for the largest share of total registrations

Industrial design registrations relating to packages and containers for the transport or handling of goods accounted for the largest share of total registrations (Class 9; 10.5%), followed by clocks and watches and other measuring instruments (Class 10; 9.9%), means of transport or hoisting (Class 12; 8.5%) and furnishing (Class 6; 8.2%).

The largest share of registrations of German origin related to means of transport (Class 12), while the largest share of registrations of Swiss origin related to clocks and

watches, and lighting apparatus (Class 26) accounted for the largest share of total registrations of Dutch origin registrations.

Strong growth in renewals of international registrations

Total renewals grew by 10.6% in 2012 – the largest increase since 2002. This growth was driven by Germany, which accounted for 93% of the total growth. The 2012 growth in renewals was due largely to the increase in registrations in 2008.

In 2012, registration renewals contained 11,872 designs (design renewals). Design renewals grew by 13.9% as compared to 2011 – the fastest growth since 2007. Germany (38.7%) accounted for the largest share of total design renewals, followed by France (19.2%) and Switzerland (16.7%). Both France and Germany saw growth in their respective shares of total design renewals between 2011 and 2012, while Switzerland saw a decrease in its share over the same period.

Around 26,300 international registrations in force in 2012

Despite a small drop (-0.1%) in the total number of registrations in force (active registrations), the number of designs contained in active registrations (active designs) grew by 1.3% in 2012. The 26,284 active registrations contained 110,158 active designs.

More than two-thirds of firms or individuals holding an active registration had only one registration, while another 14% of holders had only two active registrations. In 2012, the largest active portfolio was held by Swatch AG of Switzerland, followed by Daimler AG of Germany and Procter & Gamble Company of the US.

Decrease in average fee per Hague international registration

The average fee per international registration has continuously declined from a peak of 1,942 Swiss francs (CHF) in 2008 to CHF 1,547 in 2012 - representing a 20% decrease. Registration fees ranged from CHF 439 to CHF 17,783. Around 48% of applicants paid fees lower than CHF 1,000 and only 3.2% of applicants paid fees in excess of CHF 5,000.

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SUMMARY OF THE HAGUE SYSTEM

INTRODUCTION

The WIPO-administered Hague System for the International Registration of Industrial Designs consists of three international treaties: the London Act (1934),² 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 and 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 thus not burdened by having to apply at multiple offices, which would subject them to different formalities in different languages, 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 PROCEDURE

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 application³ is normally filed directly with the IB,⁴ 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 (e.g., 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.

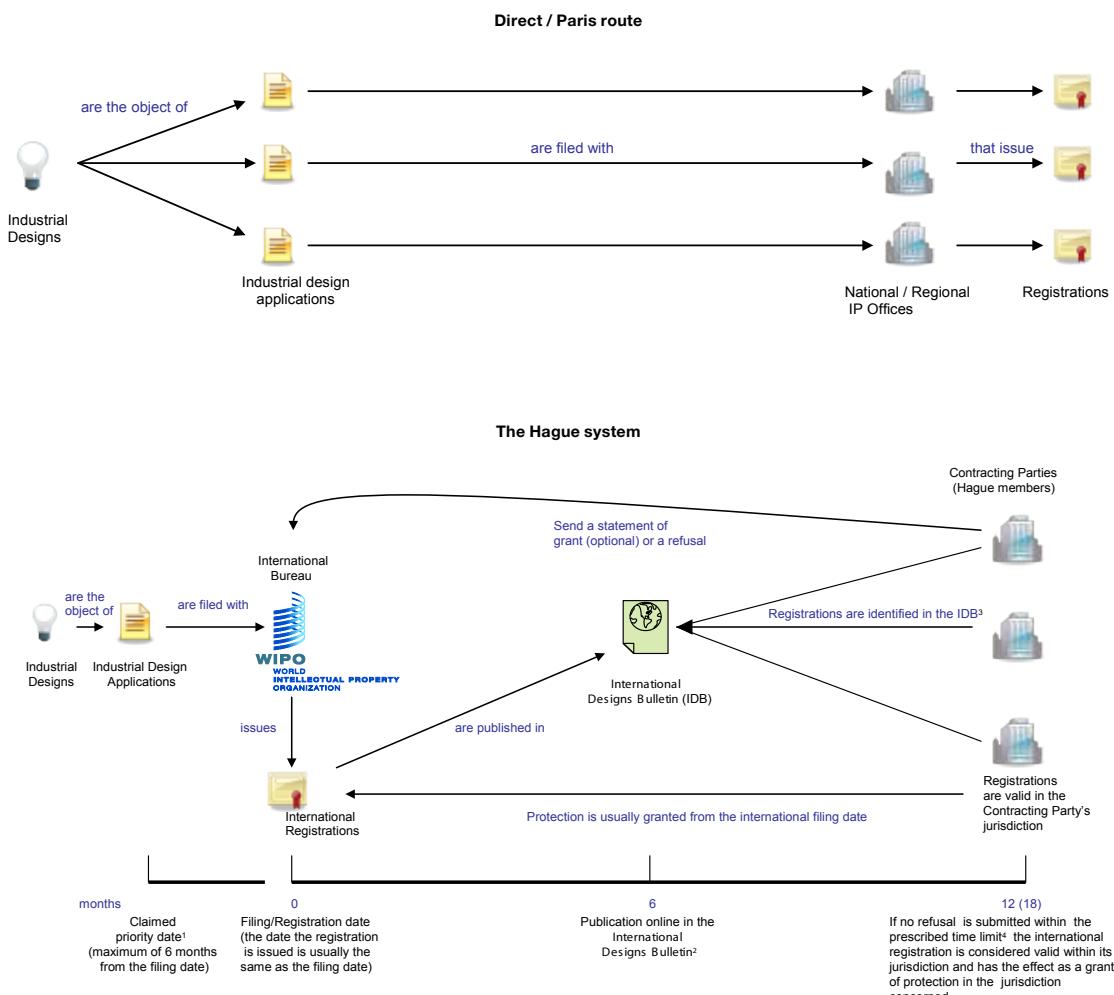
2 The London Act has been frozen since January 2010.

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

4 An international application may be filed directly with the IB or indirectly through a national/ regional IP office, at the applicant's choice. Under certain rare conditions, and under the Hague Act only, an international application must be filed through a national IP office.

SUMMARY

Figure 1: Overview of the industrial design registration process



- 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 2013

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.⁵ Once the registrations are published in the IDB, national and regional offices identify those international registrations that have designated their country or international intergovernmental organization and carry out a substantive examination according to their respective national or regional legislation, if any.⁶ 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.⁷ In the case of refusal, applicants have the same right of appeal as those that file directly with the national or regional office.⁸ 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.⁹

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/.

⁵ An applicant can defer publication for up to 12 months under the Hague Act or 30 months under the Geneva Act.

⁶ Some offices carry out substantive examination for every design, whereas others automatically issue protection for designs barring opposition by third parties.

⁷ Under certain circumstances, and under the Geneva Act only, the time period for notifying the IB of refusal is 12 instead of 6 months.

⁸ 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.

⁹ 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 (i.e., 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 (i.e., those 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 2000 onwards to provide a historical overview, while the majority of the indicators focus mostly on 2012 activity. Data for selected countries and Hague members are included in the figures and tables, and data for all countries and Hague members are provided in the annex. This report focuses primarily on registrations rather than applications since a formal examination of the application results in the registration of most international applications.

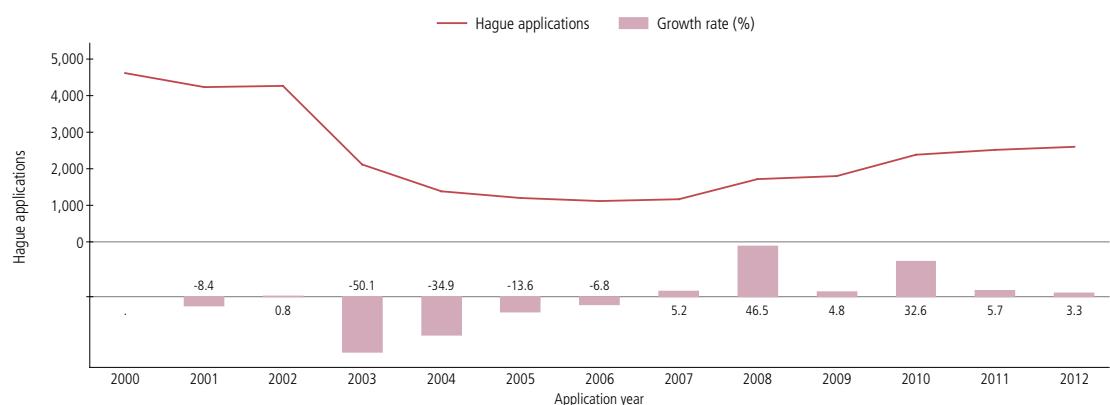
A.1

HAGUE INTERNATIONAL APPLICATIONS

A.1.1 International applications

This marks the sixth straight year of growth in international applications filed via the Hague System for the International Registration of Industrial Designs (Hague applications). In 2012, a total of 2,604 Hague international applications were filed, representing the highest number of applications since 2002 and a 3.3% increase on 2011 (Figure A.1.1). However, the 2012 growth rate is lower than growth rates for the previous five years. The high growth in applications witnessed in 2008 (+46.5%) and 2010 (32.6%) was partially due to the expansion in membership of the Hague system, which made this system more attractive to applicants seeking protection for their designs across a large number of countries.¹⁰

Figure A.1.1 International applications



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2013

¹⁰ In 2008, eight new members joined the Hague system, including the EU, which has received the largest number of designations since 2010 (see A.5.1).

The large drop in applications after 2002 can be explained by the availability of the Registered Community Design (RCD) issued by the European Union's (EU) Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market (OHIM). OHIM began accepting applications for RCDs in 2003, offering an alternative single application process for registering designs across all EU member states. The EU's accession to the Hague Agreement in 2008 reversed the negative, low growth trend seen in the years prior to that. The EU's accession to the Hague Agreement enabled applicants to file a single Hague international application in order to designate the EU as a whole, thereby giving applicants the benefits associated with an RCD while also allowing them to designate non-EU Hague members.

of the United States of America (US) as the top applicant in 2012 (Table A.1.2). Daimler AG of Germany (75) ranked second, followed by Koninklijke Philips Electronics of the Netherlands (67), the Procter & Gamble Company (57) and Audi AG of Germany (54), the latter appearing in the top Hague applicant list for the first time. The Procter & Gamble Company, which was the top applicant between 2009 and 2011, filed 110 fewer applications in 2012 than in 2011, resulting in a shift in rank from first to fourth. The Gillette Company of the US (with -27) and Vestel of Turkey (-21) also filed considerably fewer applications in 2012. Daimler AG (+20), Saverglass of France (+20), Hermes SELLIER of France (+14) and Thun SPA of Italy (+14) saw the largest increases in applications.

A.1.2 Top Hague applicants

Swatch AG of Switzerland, with its 81 international design applications, replaced the Procter & Gamble Company

Germany, with eight, had the highest number of companies appearing in the top 25 Hague applicants list, followed by Switzerland's six. In total, applicants from seven countries, five of which are European, are in-

Table A.1.2 Top Hague applicants

| 2012 Rank | Applicant's Name | Origin | Hague International Applications | | |
|-----------|--|--------------------------|----------------------------------|------|------|
| | | | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 |
| 1 | SWATCH AG (SWATCH SA)(SWATCH LTD) | Switzerland | 75 | 79 | 81 |
| 2 | DAIMLER AG | Germany | 36 | 55 | 75 |
| 3 | KONINKLIJKE PHILIPS ELECTRONICS N.V. | Netherlands | 87 | 64 | 67 |
| 4 | THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY | United States of America | 129 | 167 | 57 |
| 5 | AUDI AG | Germany | 0 | 0 | 54 |
| 6 | SOCIÉTÉ DES PRODUITS NESTLÉ S.A. | Switzerland | 24 | 47 | 43 |
| 7 | VOLKSWAGEN AG | Germany | 46 | 38 | 40 |
| 8 | LIDL STIFTUNG & CO. KG | Germany | 20 | 28 | 32 |
| 9 | HERMES SELLIER | France | 14 | 15 | 29 |
| 9 | THE GILLETTE COMPANY | United States of America | 44 | 56 | 29 |
| 11 | ALFRED KÄRCHER GMBH & CO. KG | Germany | 18 | 15 | 25 |
| 12 | SAVERGLASS | France | 0 | 3 | 23 |
| 13 | THUN SPA | Italy | 0 | 8 | 22 |
| 14 | VESTEL BEYAZ ESYA SANAYİ VE TİCARET ANONİM SİRKETİ | Turkey | 52 | 40 | 19 |
| 15 | HENKEL AG & CO. KGAA | Germany | 4 | 10 | 16 |
| 15 | KOZIOL IDEAS FOR FRIENDS GMBH | Germany | 0 | 5 | 16 |
| 17 | CARTIER CRÉATION STUDIO SA | Switzerland | 18 | 11 | 13 |
| 17 | PHILIP MORRIS BRANDS | Switzerland | 0 | 3 | 13 |
| 17 | SALOMON S.A.S. | France | 0 | 7 | 13 |
| 17 | TOD'S S.P.A. | Italy | 0 | 7 | 13 |
| 21 | VITRA PATENTE AG | Switzerland | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| 21 | HANSGROHE SE | Germany | 10 | 8 | 11 |
| 21 | MAPED | France | 12 | 14 | 11 |
| 21 | RENAULT SAS | France | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| 25 | NOVARTIS AG | Switzerland | 0 | 9 | 10 |

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2013

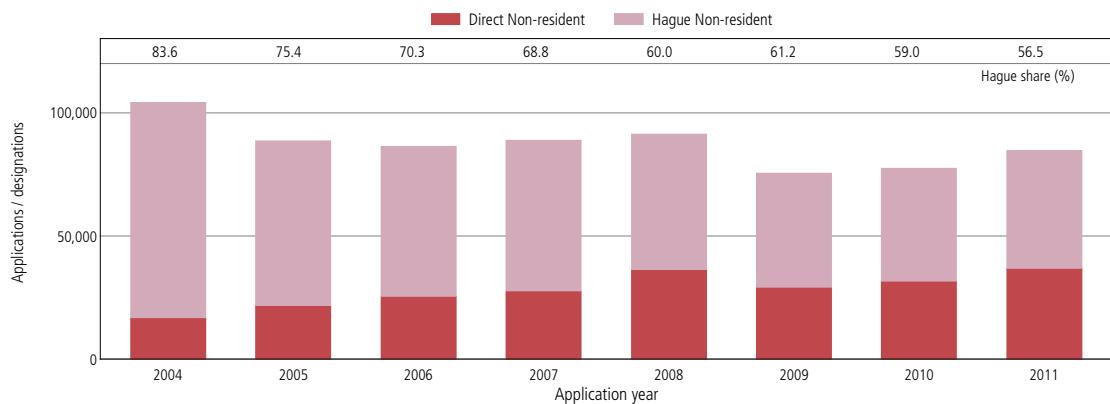
cluded in the top 25 list. Two companies from the US, a non-Hague member, are included in the top 25 Hague applicants list.¹¹

A.1.3 Designs contained in applications 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.1.3 presents

the breakdown of the number of designs contained in non-resident applications filed via the direct route and via the Hague system.¹² Reporting design counts (i.e., the number of designs contained in applications) rather than application counts provides a better comparison between the two filing routes, due to institutional differences that exists 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.¹³

Figure A.1.3 Designs contained in non-resident applications by filing route (direct and Hague)



Note: Direct application data are available only up to 2011; therefore, 2012 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 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, February 2013

¹¹ 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/region.

¹² 2011 is the latest year for which data on direct applications at national/ regional IP offices are available.

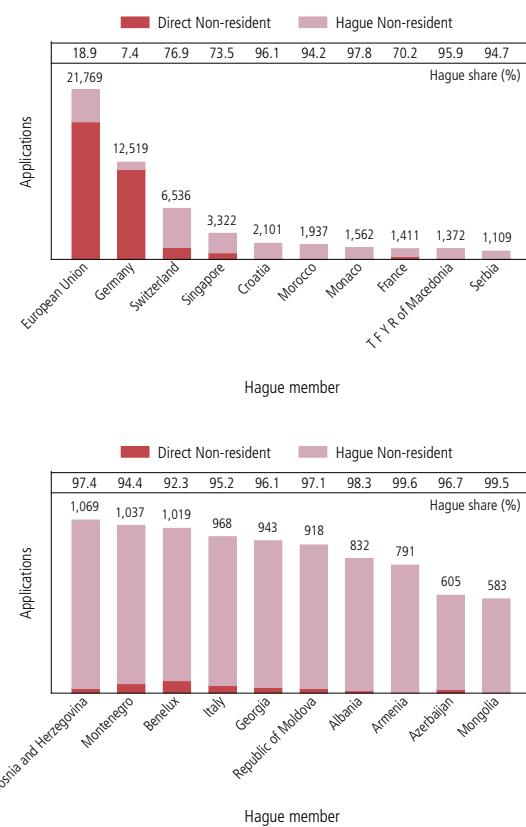
¹³ For example, only one design per application is allowed for direct filings at Singapore's national IP office. However, when designating Singapore via the Hague system, up to 100 designs can be included in a single Hague application.

In 2011, non-resident applications filed at offices of Hague members contained around 84,600 designs, of which 56.5% were filed through the Hague system.¹⁴ Since 2004, the overall shares of Hague non-resident designs in total non-resident designs (Hague plus direct) have followed a downward trend. The Hague share declined from 83.6% in 2004 to 56.6% in 2011. This can be attributed to the fact that, before 2003, applicants domiciled in EU member states filed their applications as non-residents directly with other EU member states or via the Hague system, where applicable. However, the EU's introduction of the RCD in 2003 enabled these EU residents to file a single application directly with 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 of the Hague system, as reflected by the low Hague share for two large Hague members, namely the EU and Germany (see Figure A.1.4).

Figure A.1.4 breaks down designs contained in non-resident applications by filing route for selected Hague members. The Hague share in total non-resident designs varied across IP offices – from 7.4% for Germany to 99.6% for Armenia. For all reported Hague members, except the EU and Germany, the Hague system accounted for over 70% of designs contained in non-resident applications. For example, over three-quarters of the designs contained in non-resident applications received by the Swiss national IP office were filed through the Hague system. For offices with low volumes of non-resident applications, such as Armenia and Mongolia, the Hague system accounted for almost all non-resident applications. In contrast, the EU and Germany, the two Hague members with the largest number of non-resident applications, received, respectively, 7.4% and 18.9% of total designs contained in non-resident applications through the Hague system.

As shown in Figure A.1.4, 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, the IP office of Switzerland received resident applications for 4,766 designs in 2012, 54% of which were filed through the Hague system. Similarly, the EU received resident applications for 4,343 designs filed via the Hague system, representing 6.7% of total resident filings. For the majority of IP offices, the share of total resident filings received via the Hague system in 2012 was low.

Figure A.1.4 Designs contained in non-resident applications by Hague member and filing route (direct and Hague): selected Hague members, 2011



Note: See note for Figure A.1.3.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2013

¹⁴ Data reported here are based on design count and are not comparable with data reported in the 2012 edition of the Hague Yearly Review, which were based on application count.

A.2

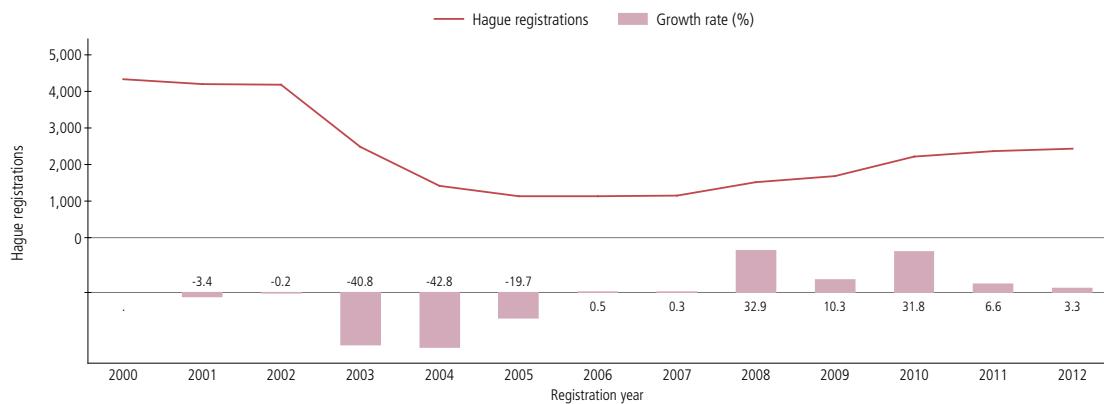
HAUGE INTERNATIONAL REGISTRATIONS

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 IB. In 2012, the IB recorded 2,440 international registrations, corresponding to an increase of 3.3% on 2011 (Figure A.2.1). The last seven

years saw growth in registrations, but the growth rate for 2012 was lower than the year-on-year growth rate of the previous four years. The overall trend for international registrations mirrors that of international applications.¹⁵ Registrations were at peak levels prior to 2003, after which, and in conjunction with applications, they declined considerably. The explanations given in A.1.1 also apply in understanding the decreases and increases in the number of registrations issued. The number of registrations began increasing again in 2008, with the largest year-on-year increases occurring in 2008 and 2010.

Figure A.2.1 International registrations



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2013

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 designated in the international registration.

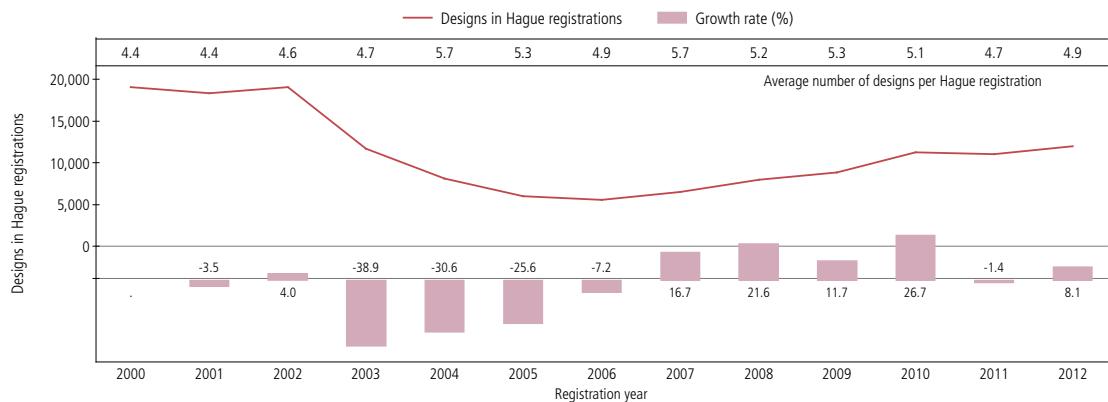
A.2.2 Designs contained in international registrations

The Hague system allows a single international registration to include up to 100 different designs, provided they relate to products of the same class listed in the Locarno Classification. Focusing on the number of designs contained in international registrations provides a more accurate depiction of the volume of registrations based on the Hague system.

Figure A.2.2 presents the total number of designs contained in registrations (design counts) between 2000 and 2012. The total number of designs increased from 11,077 in 2011 to 11,971 in 2012, corresponding to 8.1%

growth. The design count growth rate (8.1%) is above the registration count growth rate (3.3%, Figure A.2.1), resulting in a slight increase in the average number of designs per registration - from 4.7 in 2011 to 4.9 in 2012. Although applicants can include up to 100 designs per international registration, the average number of designs has fluctuated between 4.7 and 5.3 designs per registration over the past five years. Similar to the overall trends seen in A.1.1 and A.2.1, the number of designs witnessed a considerable decrease between 2003 and 2006, followed by an upward trend. The explanations given in A.1.1 also apply in understanding the decreases and increases in design count data.

Figure A.2.2 Designs contained in international registrations



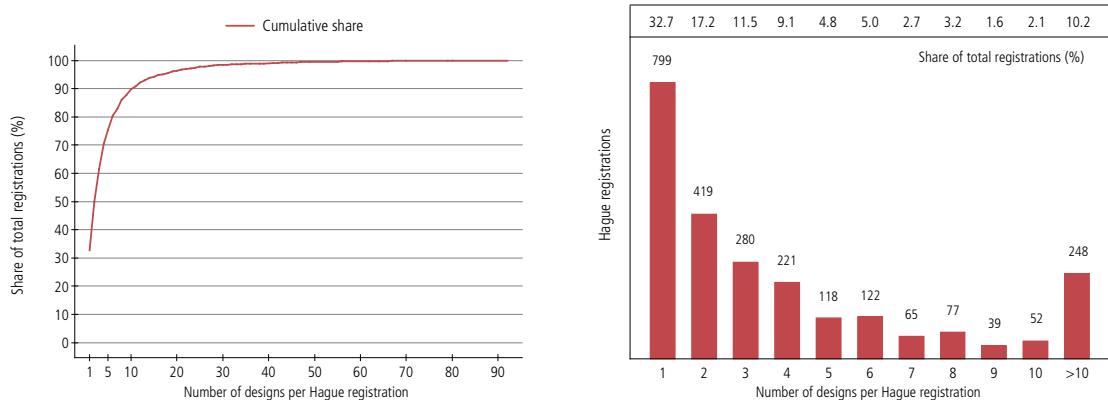
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2013

A.2.3 Designs per international registration

Figure A.2.3 presents the distribution of the number of designs contained in registrations, with the left-hand graph displaying the cumulative share of total registrations and the right-hand graph showing absolute numbers. In 2012, around 32.7% of registrations contained a single design, 17.2% contained two designs and 11.5% contained three designs. The number of registrations with a single design

fell slightly, from 851 (36%) in 2011 to 799 (32.7%) in 2012. However, single design registrations continue to form the majority of international registrations. The largest number of designs contained in a given registration was 92, but registrations containing such a large number of designs are rare, and only 3.6% of registrations contained more than 20 designs.

Figure A.2.3 Distribution of designs per international registration, 2012



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2013

A.2.4 Designations in international registrations

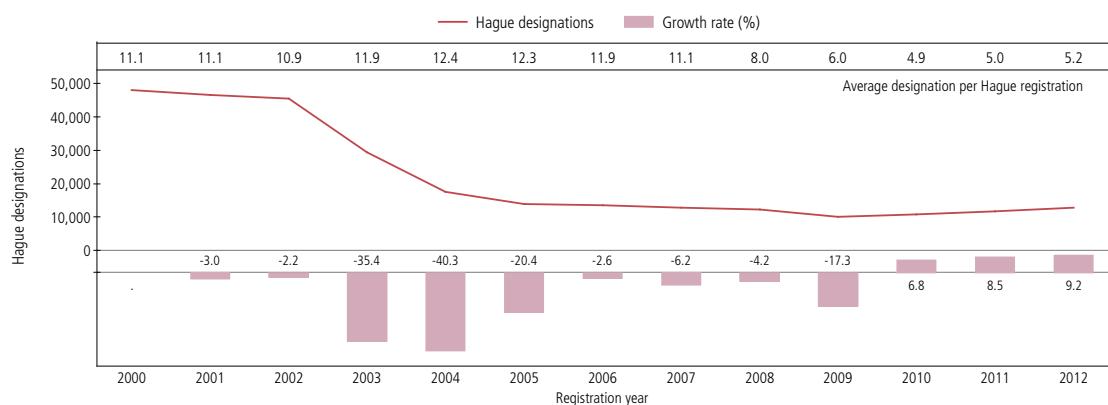
The main advantage of the Hague system is that it allows applicants to register up to 100 designs in multiple jurisdictions by filing a single application. When filing an international application, applicants designate Hague members in which they wish to seek protection. Therefore, designations made via the Hague system give a picture of the breadth and flow of design protection.

Figure A.2.4 presents trends in the total number of designations contained in Hague international registrations. In 2012, the total number of designations amounted to 12,786, representing a 9.2% increase on 2011. The number of designations has increased over the past three years, partly due to the expansion of the Hague system.

For example, Norway became a Hague member in 2010 and, by 2012, it was the fourth most-designated Hague member (see Table A.5.1).

On average, there were 5.2 designations per registration in 2012, a slight increase on 2011 but considerably below the 2008 average (8.0 per registration). Between 2000 and 2007, the average number of designations per registration varied between 10.9 and 12.4. In 2008, there was a sharp decrease 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 get protection within all EU member countries via the single designation of the EU rather than having to designate each individual EU member country separately.

Figure A.2.4 Designations in international registrations



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2013

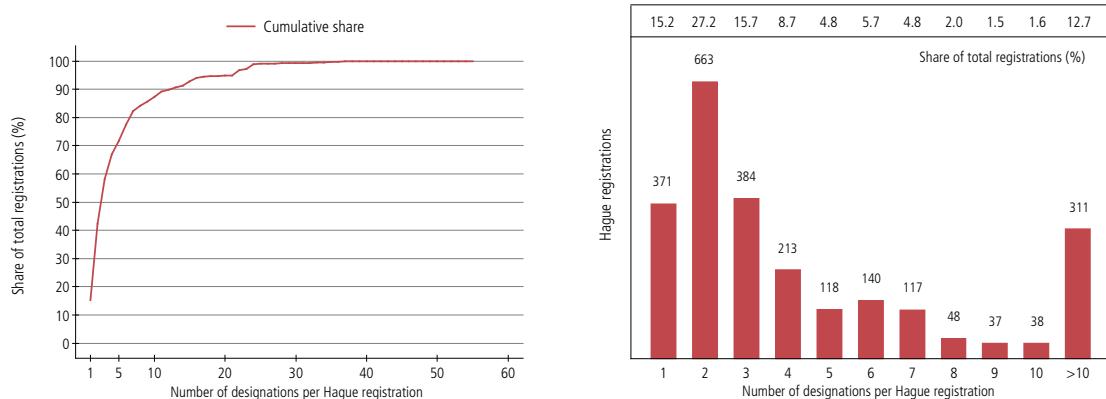
A.2.5 Designations per international registration

As mentioned earlier, the average number of Hague member countries in which applicants seek protection was 5.2 in 2012 (Figure A.2.4). Figure A.2.5 shows that this average is skewed to the left due to a large number of registrations containing only a few designations – 58% of registrations included up to three designations. The left-hand graph shows the cumulative distribution, and the right-hand graph shows absolute numbers.

In 2012, registrations containing two designations were the most common overall, accounting for 27.2% of total registrations (Figure A.2.5), followed by registrations con-

taining three designations (15.7%) and those containing single designations (15.2%). The share of registrations with a single designation decreased from 20.1% in 2011 to 15.2% in 2012, while the share of registrations with two designations increased from 25.6% to 27.2% over the same period. The EU is the most frequently designated member for registrations with a single designation, and the EU and Switzerland, together, are the most frequently designated members for registrations with two designations. In 2012, only one registration designated 55 Hague members, and only 1.1% of the total 2,440 registrations designated more than 24 Hague members.

Figure A.2.5 Distribution of designations per international registration, 2012



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2013

A.3

INTERNATIONAL REGISTRATIONS BY HAGUE MEMBERS

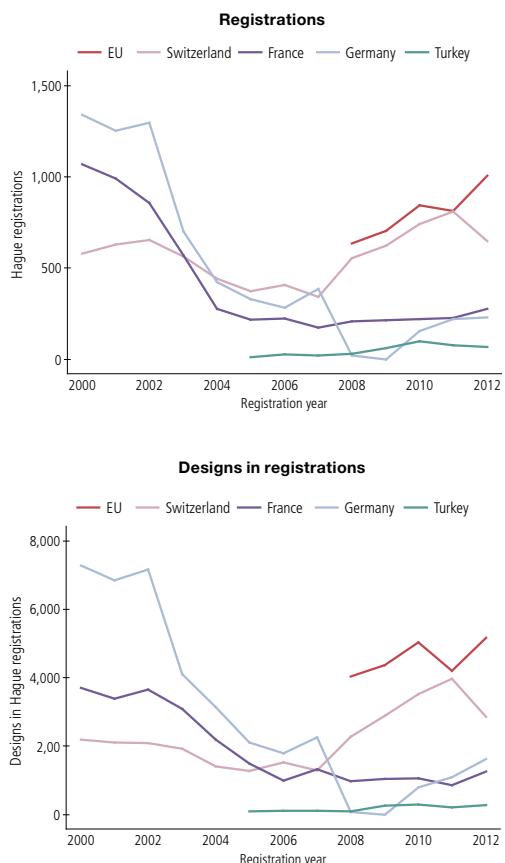
Data reported in this subsection are based on those relating to Hague members rather than on those reporting the origin of the applicant, which can be different for a given registration. To file an application for an international registration, applicants must satisfy one of the following three conditions: they must be a national of a Hague member country; reside in the territory of a Hague member; or have a real and effective industrial or commercial establishment in the jurisdiction covered by a Hague member.¹⁶ The third condition makes it possible for an applicant whose country is not a Hague member to file an application for an international registration.

For example, applications filed by an applicant whose country is not a member of the Hague system, such as the US, 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 (see Subsection A.4), 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 the US when referring to origin data.

Figure A.3.1 presents the trend of international registrations and designs contained in international registrations for the top five Hague members.¹⁷ In 2000, Germany and France served as the basis of entry into the Hague system for 1,340 and 1,067 registrations, respectively. These two members combined represented roughly 56% of all international registrations in 2000. However, the number of registrations from these two members decreased considerably from 2003 onwards, coinciding

with the introduction of the RCD issued by the EU. The trend for Switzerland is similar to that of France and of Germany for 2000-2007, followed by an upward trend until 2011 and a 20% decline in 2012. Since it became a Hague member, registrations from the EU have followed an upward trend. The numbers of designs contained in registrations for the top five Hague members show a trend similar to that for registrations, but with larger volumes.

Figure A.3.1 Trend in registrations and designs contained in registrations for the top 5 Hague members



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2013

¹⁶ Hague members include intergovernmental organizations such as the EU and OAPI.

¹⁷ The top five Hague members are selected based on 2012 registrations.

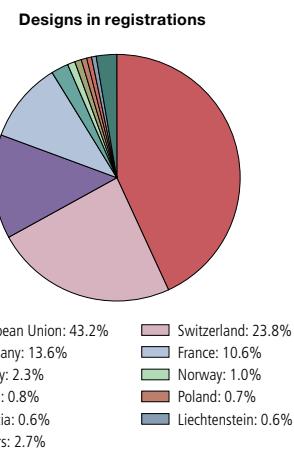
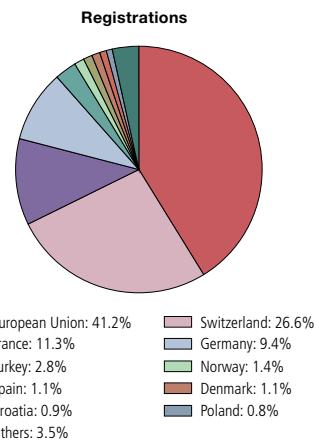
Figure A.3.2 depicts the share of registrations and designs for the top 10 Hague members. The top 10 members accounted for 96.5% of total 2012 registrations. All the top 10 members, except Turkey, are located in Europe. The EU (41.2%) accounted for the largest share of total registrations, followed by Switzerland (26.6%), France (11.3%) and Germany (9.4%). The EU's share increased by 6.8 percentage points in 2012 compared to the previous year. In contrast, Switzerland saw its share decline by 7.8 percentage points over the same period. France is the only other Hague member that saw a notable increase in its share (+1.7 percentage points).

The shares of design counts for the top 10 Hague members are similar to those of registrations, although there are slight differences. The EU's share of design counts (43.2%) was two percentage points above that of registrations (41.2%). By contrast, Switzerland's (23.8%) design count share was 2.7 percentage points below that for registrations (26.6%).

In 2012, the top 10 members accounted for 97.3% of total designs, slightly above the share of the top 10 members for total registrations (96.5%). The top 10 members with regard to design count are identical to the top 10 in relation to registrations, except for Denmark and Liechtenstein.¹⁸

In 2012, Switzerland saw a considerable drop in its design count share (-12 percentage points) when compared with the previous year. In contrast, the EU, Germany and France saw 5.3, 3.8 and 2.8 percentage point increases, respectively, over the same period.

Figure A.3.2 Registrations and designs contained in registrations for the top 10 Hague members, 2012



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2013

¹⁸ Denmark is ranked in 8th position for registrations, but 11th for design counts. Liechtenstein is ranked in 10th position for design counts but 11th for registrations.

A.4

HAGUE INTERNATIONAL REGISTRATIONS BY ORIGIN

This subsection presents registration data by the country of origin of the applicant. This differs from Subsection A.3, which presents registrations 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 section, therefore, includes countries that are not members of the Hague system, such as the US.¹⁹ Country of origin data provide information on the true origin of the holder of a Hague international registration, rather than the location serving as the basis for an application for registration.

A.4.1 International registrations by origin

Holders residing in Germany accounted for the largest share of international registrations (26.6%), followed by Switzerland (23%), France (11.6%), Italy (7.1%) and the Netherlands (5.5%). The top five origins accounted for 74% of total 2012 registrations. Among the top five origins, France, Germany and Italy saw double-digit growth between 2011 and 2012, while Switzerland saw a decrease over the same period. The US is ranked in sixth position with 89 registrations. Two companies - the Procter & Gamble Company and the Gillette Company - are the holders of 86 of the 89 registrations originating in the US (see A.1.2).

The majority of the top 15 origins saw growth in registrations over the 2011-2012 period. Austria and the United Kingdom (UK) recorded the highest growth, albeit from low baselines. In contrast, the US saw the sharpest decrease in registrations (-60.8%), followed by Norway (-19%) and Turkey (-11.5%).

Table A.4.1 International registrations and design counts for the top 15 origins

| Origin | Registrations | | | | | Designs | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | Growth (%): 2011-12 | 2012 Share (%) | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | Growth (%): 2011-12 | 2012 Share (%) | Designs per registration: 2012 |
| Germany | 524 | 573 | 649 | 13.3 | 26.6 | 3,007 | 3,082 | 3,837 | 24.5 | 32.1 | 5.9 |
| Switzerland | 564 | 584 | 562 | -3.8 | 23.0 | 2,669 | 2,736 | 2,383 | -12.9 | 19.9 | 4.2 |
| France | 219 | 229 | 283 | 23.6 | 11.6 | 1,029 | 861 | 1,330 | 54.5 | 11.1 | 4.7 |
| Italy | 122 | 134 | 173 | 29.1 | 7.1 | 573 | 599 | 938 | 56.6 | 7.8 | 5.4 |
| Netherlands | 175 | 133 | 135 | 1.5 | 5.5 | 1,066 | 737 | 554 | -24.8 | 4.6 | 4.1 |
| United States of America | 186 | 227 | 89 | -60.8 | 3.6 | 897 | 1,254 | 461 | -63.2 | 3.9 | 5.2 |
| Turkey | 100 | 78 | 69 | -11.5 | 2.8 | 298 | 203 | 278 | 36.9 | 2.3 | 4.0 |
| Sweden | 9 | 35 | 43 | 22.9 | 1.8 | 50 | 94 | 167 | 77.7 | 1.4 | 3.9 |
| Austria | 34 | 21 | 42 | 100.0 | 1.7 | 230 | 150 | 287 | 91.3 | 2.4 | 6.8 |
| Belgium | 33 | 37 | 42 | 13.5 | 1.7 | 207 | 129 | 182 | 41.1 | 1.5 | 4.3 |
| Spain | 24 | 27 | 37 | 37.0 | 1.5 | 218 | 134 | 132 | -1.5 | 1.1 | 3.6 |
| Norway | 13 | 42 | 34 | -19.0 | 1.4 | 31 | 95 | 119 | 25.3 | 1.0 | 3.5 |
| United Kingdom | 23 | 17 | 33 | 94.1 | 1.4 | 90 | 79 | 155 | 96.2 | 1.3 | 4.7 |
| Luxembourg | 17 | 26 | 32 | 23.1 | 1.3 | 205 | 77 | 188 | 144.2 | 1.6 | 5.9 |
| Denmark | 10 | 18 | 30 | 66.7 | 1.2 | 55 | 82 | 101 | 23.2 | 0.8 | 3.4 |
| Others | 163 | 182 | 187 | 2.7 | 7.7 | 613 | 765 | 859 | 12.3 | 7.2 | 4.6 |
| Total | 2,216 | 2,363 | 2,440 | 3.3 | 100.0 | 11,238 | 11,077 | 11,971 | 8.1 | 100.0 | 4.9 |

Note: The selection of the top 15 origins is based on the number of registrations in 2012.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2013

19 See footnote 11

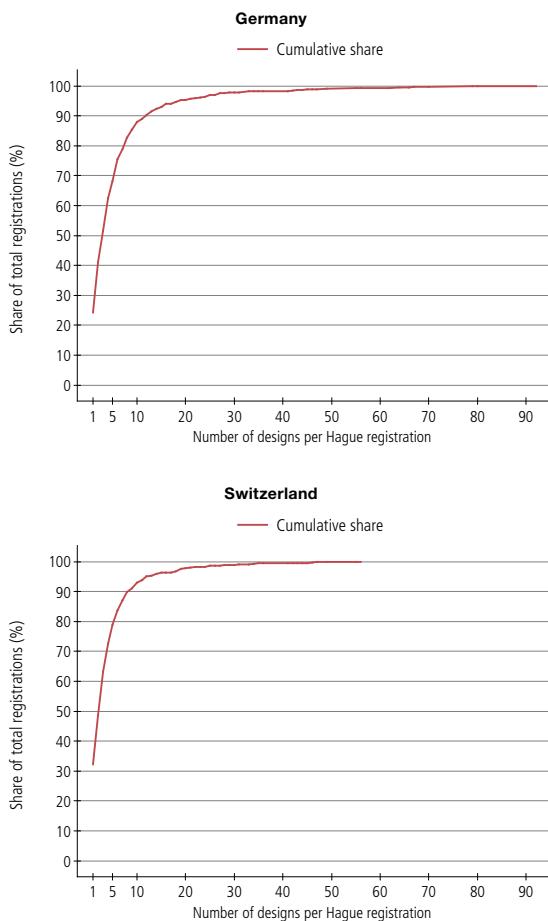
Design counts depict a trend similar to that for registrations, although there are some differences. For example, the share of the top five origins in design counts is 75.5% as compared to 74% for registrations, but the share of Germany for design counts is 5.5 percentage points above its registration share. Similarly, the design count share of Switzerland is 3.1 percentage points below its registration share. The difference between shares in design counts 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 ranged from 6.8 for Austria to 3.4 for Denmark.

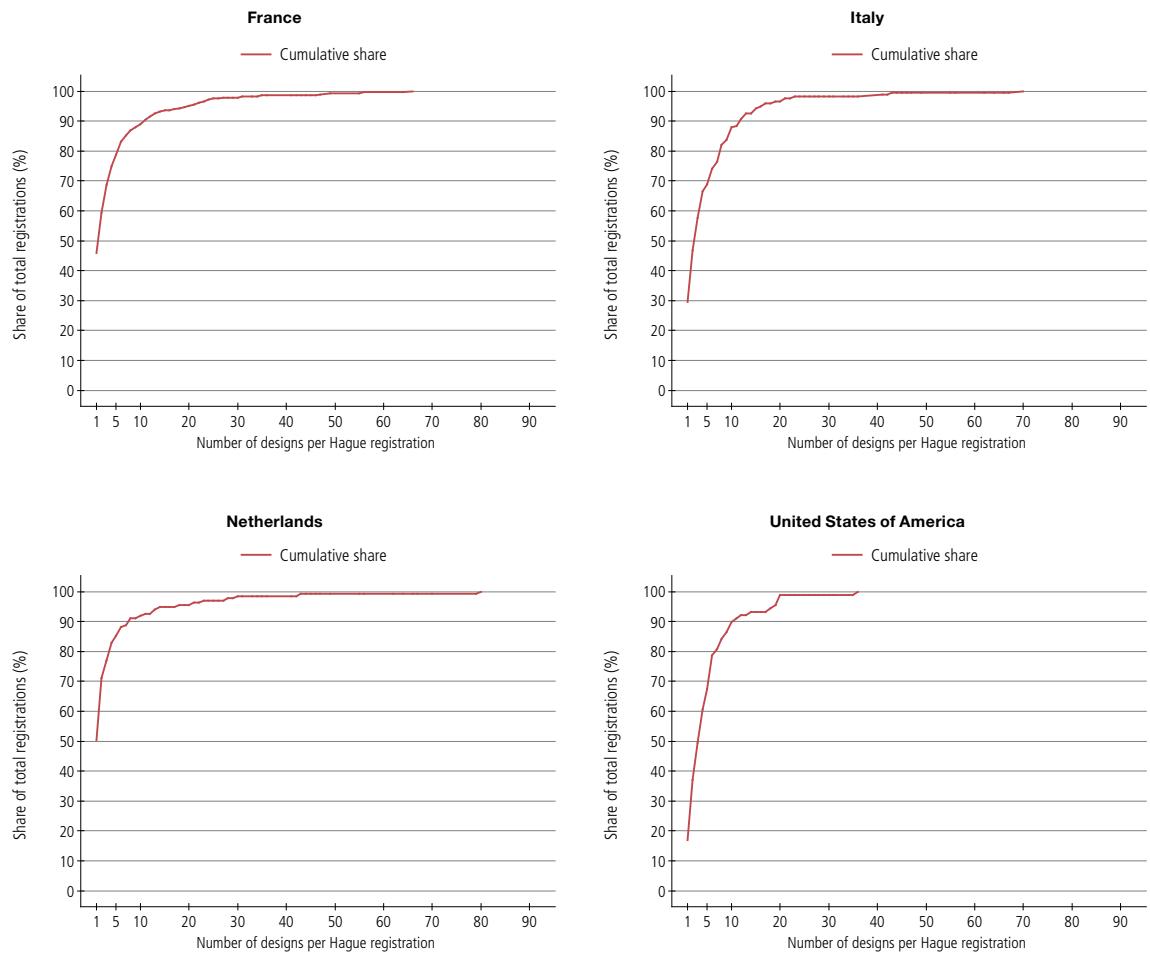
Similar to registrations, the majority of origins listed saw growth in designs between 2011 and 2012. Notable exceptions where the growth rate in designs and registrations diverged were the Netherlands, Norway, Spain and Turkey. Both Norway and Turkey saw increases in designs despite experiencing decreases in registrations. In contrast, the Netherlands and Spain recorded declines in designs even though they observed growth in registrations.

A.4.2 Designs per registration by origin

Figure A.4.2 presents the distribution of the number of designs contained in international registrations for the top six origins for 2012. Despite the fact that the average number of designs per registration differs across origins, the cumulative shares of the top six origins show a similar trend. Between 88% (Italy) and 93% (Switzerland) of all registrations contained ten or fewer designs. The Netherlands had the highest share of total registrations containing one design (50%), whereas for the US the share of registrations with one design was around 17%. The largest numbers of designs contained in a registration were: 36 for the US, 56 for Switzerland, 66 for France, 70 for Italy, 80 for the Netherlands and 92 for Germany.

Figure A.4.2 Distribution of the number of designs per registration for the top 6 origins, 2012





Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2013

A.5

GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE OF HAGUE INTERNATIONAL REGISTRATIONS

A.5.1 International registrations and designs contained therein, by designated Hague member

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 in which they

wish to protect their designs (i.e., designated members). This subsection presents statistics on designations to provide insight into the geographical coverage of international registrations.

In 2012, the total number of designations in all international registrations amounted to 12,786, corresponding to a 9.2% increase on 2011. The EU was the most designated Hague member, with 1,809 designations (Table A.5.1). Switzerland (1,755) was the second most designated member, followed by Turkey (1,103), Norway (648) and Singapore (599).

Table A.5.1 Top 20 designated Hague members

| Designated Member | Designations in registrations | | | | | Designs in Designations | | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------|----------------|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------------------|
| | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | Growth (%): 2011-12 | 2012 Share (%) | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | Growth (%): 2011-12 | 2012 Share (%) | Designation rate (%): 2012 |
| European Union | 1,591 | 1,825 | 1,809 | -0.9 | 14.1 | 7,919 | 8,440 | 8,961 | 6.2 | 14.8 | 74.9 |
| Switzerland | 1,516 | 1,558 | 1,755 | 12.6 | 13.7 | 7,758 | 7,593 | 8,802 | 15.9 | 14.6 | 73.5 |
| Turkey | 947 | 1,018 | 1,103 | 8.3 | 8.6 | 4,614 | 4,631 | 5,110 | 10.3 | 8.5 | 42.7 |
| Ukraine | 508 | 530 | 577 | 8.9 | 4.5 | 2,335 | 2,550 | 2,853 | 11.9 | 4.7 | 23.8 |
| Singapore | 569 | 592 | 599 | 1.2 | 4.7 | 2,479 | 2,448 | 2,531 | 3.4 | 4.2 | 21.1 |
| Norway | 190 | 536 | 648 | 20.9 | 5.1 | 776 | 2,054 | 2,389 | 16.3 | 4.0 | 20.0 |
| Croatia | 465 | 458 | 524 | 14.4 | 4.1 | 2,136 | 2,036 | 2,376 | 16.7 | 3.9 | 19.8 |
| Morocco | 331 | 374 | 362 | -3.2 | 2.8 | 1,575 | 1,833 | 1,853 | 1.1 | 3.1 | 15.5 |
| Liechtenstein | 304 | 298 | 351 | 17.8 | 2.7 | 1,439 | 1,278 | 1,499 | 17.3 | 2.5 | 12.5 |
| Serbia | 225 | 255 | 319 | 25.1 | 2.5 | 690 | 1,051 | 1,494 | 42.2 | 2.5 | 12.5 |
| Monaco | 325 | 340 | 353 | 3.8 | 2.8 | 1,665 | 1,528 | 1,466 | -4.1 | 2.4 | 12.2 |
| Egypt | 287 | 288 | 267 | -7.3 | 2.1 | 1,369 | 1,449 | 1,455 | 0.4 | 2.4 | 12.2 |
| T F Y R of Macedonia | 326 | 332 | 355 | 6.9 | 2.8 | 1,189 | 1,316 | 1,450 | 10.2 | 2.4 | 12.1 |
| France | 152 | 119 | 158 | 32.8 | 1.2 | 1,600 | 1,064 | 1,219 | 14.6 | 2.0 | 10.2 |
| Germany | 144 | 115 | 161 | 40.0 | 1.3 | 1,483 | 1,018 | 1,147 | 12.7 | 1.9 | 9.6 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 218 | 241 | 265 | 10.0 | 2.1 | 874 | 1,041 | 1,016 | -2.4 | 1.7 | 8.5 |
| Georgia | 204 | 200 | 222 | 11.0 | 1.7 | 939 | 906 | 1,001 | 10.5 | 1.7 | 8.4 |
| Montenegro | 252 | 231 | 258 | 11.7 | 2.0 | 964 | 979 | 965 | -1.4 | 1.6 | 8.1 |
| Republic of Moldova | 185 | 205 | 205 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 790 | 897 | 874 | -2.6 | 1.4 | 7.3 |
| Benelux | 111 | 92 | 92 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 1,392 | 941 | 791 | -15.9 | 1.3 | 6.6 |
| Others | 1,945 | 2,101 | 2,403 | 14.4 | 18.8 | 9,281 | 9,966 | 11,104 | 11.4 | 18.4 | n.a. |
| Total | 10,795 | 11,708 | 12,786 | 9.2 | 100.0 | 53,267 | 55,019 | 60,356 | 9.7 | 100.0 | n.a. |

Note: The selection of the top 20 Hague members is based on the total number of designs contained in designations for 2012. n.a.= Not available

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2013

Among the top 20 designated Hague members, the EU (-0.9%), Morocco (-3.2%) and Egypt (-7.3%) were the only Hague members with fewer designations in 2012 than in the previous year. After three years of continuous growth, the EU saw a drop in the number of designations for the first time. All other reported Hague members saw growth in designations. Germany recorded the strongest growth (+40%), followed by France (+32.8%), Serbia (+25.1%) and Norway (+20.9%).²⁰

Table A.5.1 also reports data on the number of designs (design count) contained in international registrations for the top 20 designated Hague members. The trend for design counts is similar to that for registrations, albeit with higher volumes. However, there are a few differences. For example, the EU, Egypt and Morocco saw decreases in designations for registrations but increases in designations for design counts. Similarly, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Monaco saw decreases in designations for design counts, despite an increase in designations for registrations.

The designation rate – the number of designs in designations as a percentage of total designs in registrations – provides an indication of how “attractive” jurisdictions are to international applicants for industrial designs. It shows the percentage of designations that a Hague member attracted out of the maximum possible number of designations it could potentially have received (the maximum being 100%). For reported Hague members, the EU had the highest designation rate (74.9%), followed by Switzerland (73.5%) and Turkey (42.7%). There is a large disparity in designation rates between the top two Hague members and the other Hague members.

A.5.2 Designs contained in registrations by origin and designated Hague member

Table A.5.2 presents a breakdown of the number of designs contained in registrations for the top 10 origins and designated Hague members. The EU received around two-thirds of its designations from Germany (30%), Switzerland (24.2%) and France (12.1%). Designs contained in registrations from Germany accounted for the largest share of all designations in five of the top 10 designated Hague members, while Switzerland accounted for the largest share at the other five offices.²¹ Designations are skewed towards three origins – France, Germany and Switzerland. The combined shares of these three origins ranged from 55.7% in Serbia to 84% in Morocco.

²⁰ It should be noted that these countries have high growth rates compared to the top three designated members, because of low baseline numbers. In terms of absolute numbers, Switzerland (+197) saw the largest increase in the number of designations, followed by Norway (+112).

²¹ German applicants accounted for the largest share of all designations in Switzerland (38.2%), Croatia (36.3%), Turkey (35.4%), Serbia (31.7%) and the EU (30%). Swiss applicants recorded the largest share in Liechtenstein (46.8%), Morocco (39.3%), Singapore (39.3%), Ukraine (34%) and Norway (29.6%).

Table A.5.2 Designs contained in registrations for the top 10 origins and designated Hague members, 2012

| Origin | Designated Hague member | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | EU | CH | TR | UA | SG | NO | HR | MA | LI | RS |
| Germany | 2,690 | 3,365 | 1,809 | 608 | 345 | 650 | 862 | 278 | 388 | 473 |
| Switzerland | 2,171 | 2,014 | 1,179 | 969 | 995 | 707 | 531 | 729 | 701 | 264 |
| France | 1,081 | 973 | 664 | 217 | 498 | 171 | 198 | 549 | 55 | 95 |
| Italy | 735 | 808 | 270 | 136 | 127 | 94 | 68 | 56 | 111 | 27 |
| Austria | 183 | 237 | 86 | 56 | 49 | 41 | 75 | 0 | 32 | 166 |
| Netherlands | 114 | 186 | 147 | 102 | 76 | 175 | 45 | 38 | 2 | 13 |
| Belgium | 133 | 135 | 121 | 80 | 56 | 57 | 76 | 103 | 24 | 80 |
| United States of America | 469 | 118 | 98 | 35 | 32 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 0 | 0 |
| Finland | 107 | 102 | 92 | 92 | 78 | 43 | 84 | 0 | 78 | 0 |
| Turkey | 181 | 29 | 36 | 73 | 1 | 1 | 48 | 0 | 0 | 44 |
| Others | 1,097 | 835 | 608 | 485 | 274 | 450 | 389 | 77 | 108 | 332 |
| Total | 8,961 | 8,802 | 5,110 | 2,853 | 2,531 | 2,389 | 2,376 | 1,853 | 1,499 | 1,494 |

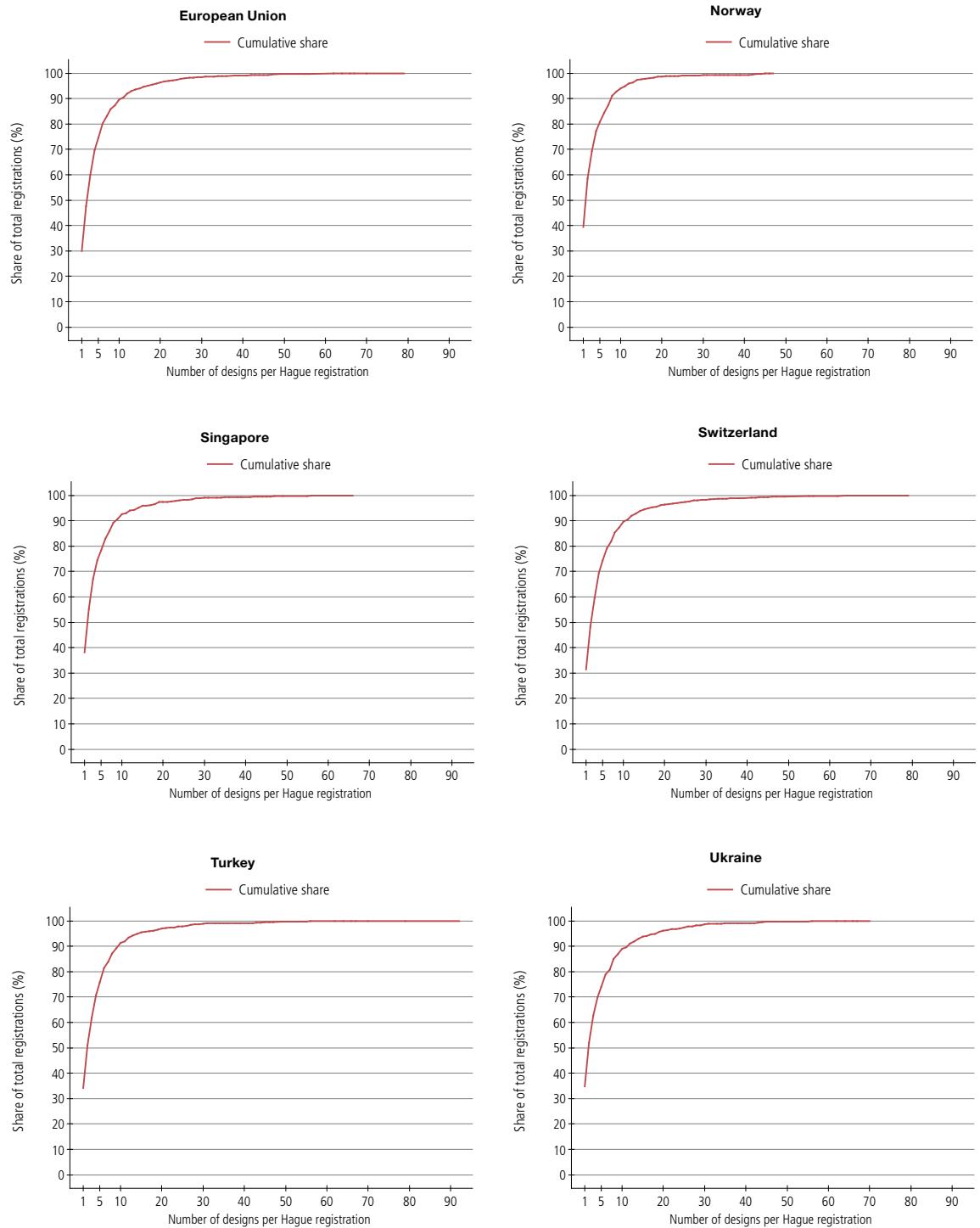
Note: The top 10 origins are based on the number of designs contained in Hague registrations. EU (European Union), CH (Switzerland), TR (Turkey), UA (Ukraine), SG (Singapore), NO (Norway), HR (Croatia), MA (Morocco), LI (Liechtenstein) and RS (Serbia).

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2013

A.5.3 Distribution of designs per registration by Hague member

Figure A.5.3 presents the distribution of the number of designs contained in registrations received by the top six designated Hague members.

Norway, as a designated Hague member, received the highest percentage of single-design international registrations (39.5%). In contrast, the EU received 30% of all registrations with a single design. For all reported designated Hague members, around three-quarters of total registrations contained up to five designs. Relatively few registrations included a large number of designs. For example, less than 1% of registrations designating Norway contained more than 25 designs. A similar trend was observed for the other designated Hague members. Although few registrations contained a large number of designs, Turkey received one registration with 92 designs - the highest number for the top six Hague members.

Figure A.5.3 Distribution of designs per registration for the top 6 designated Hague members, 2012

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2013

A.6

INTERNATIONAL REGISTRATIONS BY CLASS

As mentioned earlier, under the Hague system it is 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.

Industrial design registrations relating to packages and containers for the transport or handling of goods accounted for the largest share of total registrations (Class 9; 10.5%), followed by clocks and watches and other measuring instruments (Class 10; 9.9%), means of transport or hoisting (Class 12; 8.5%) and furnishing (Class 6; 8.2%). Hague registrations relating to printing and office machinery (Class 18), accident prevention and rescue equipment (Class 29) and musical instruments (Class 17) were the least often specified classes in 2012. Their combined share was less than 0.5% of total registrations (Table A.6.1).

Among the top 20 classes (each accounting for more than 1% of total registrations), lighting apparatus (Class 26; +50%) and means of transport or hoisting (Class 12; +46.8%) saw the fastest growth in applications in 2012, while pharmaceutical and cosmetic products (Class 28; -35.2%) saw the largest decline.

Since 2009, the rank of the top two classes (9 and 10) has remained unchanged, while Class 12 moved up from ninth to third place in 2012.

Table A.6.2 presents a breakdown of total international registrations by class and country of origin for the top five origins. On an aggregate level, Class 9 was the most frequently specified class (Table A.6.1). However, for the top five origins, Class 9 was the most specified class only for registrations of French origin, accounting for 14.8% of total registrations. Class 12, which relates to means of transport, accounted for the largest share of total registrations of German origin (21.7%), which is not surprising considering Daimler AG, Audi AG and Volkswagen AG are top Hague applicants (see A.1.2). Class 10, which includes designs associated with clocks and watches, was the most frequently specified class for registrations of Swiss origin (31.1%). This is expected considering Swatch AG is the top applicant in 2012. For registrations originating in the Netherlands, Class 26 (for lighting apparatus) accounted for the largest share of total registrations (17%), partly due to the large number of applications filed by Philips Electronics (see A.1.2). Class 2 (clothing) and Class 26 (lighting apparatus) each accounted for 10.4% of total registrations for Italian applicants. Class 6 (furnishing) also accounted for a large share of total registrations originating in France, Germany, the Netherlands and Switzerland. The share of top three classes in total registrations ranged from 30.1% for Italy to 45.4% for Switzerland.

Table A.6.1 Total registrations by class

| Class | Year | | | Growth (%): 2011-12 | 2012 Share (%) |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | | |
| Class 9: Packages and containers | 252 | 313 | 257 | -17.9 | 10.5 |
| Class 10: Clocks and watches | 202 | 226 | 242 | 7.1 | 9.9 |
| Class 12: Means of transport | 121 | 141 | 207 | 46.8 | 8.5 |
| Class 6: Furnishing | 184 | 172 | 199 | 15.7 | 8.2 |
| Class 7: Household goods | 137 | 165 | 159 | -3.6 | 6.5 |
| Class 26: Lighting apparatus | 130 | 96 | 144 | 50.0 | 5.9 |
| Class 23: Heating and cooling equipment | 142 | 141 | 130 | -7.8 | 5.3 |
| Class 11: Articles of adornment | 96 | 103 | 114 | 10.7 | 4.7 |
| Class 2: Clothing | 97 | 75 | 98 | 30.7 | 4.0 |
| Class 32: Graphic symbols and logos | 103 | 138 | 98 | -29.0 | 4.0 |
| Class 25: Building and construction elements | 54 | 58 | 81 | 39.7 | 3.3 |
| Class 14: Recording and communication equipment | 70 | 66 | 80 | 21.2 | 3.3 |
| Class 8: Tools and hardware | 70 | 82 | 77 | -6.1 | 3.2 |
| Class 3: Travel goods | 59 | 77 | 75 | -2.6 | 3.1 |
| Class 15: Machines, not elsewhere specified | 97 | 66 | 74 | 12.1 | 3.0 |
| Class 21: Games, toys, sporting goods | 37 | 52 | 69 | 32.7 | 2.8 |
| Class 19: Stationery and office equipment | 55 | 55 | 62 | 12.7 | 2.5 |
| Class 28: Pharmaceutical and cosmetic products | 75 | 71 | 46 | -35.2 | 1.9 |
| Class 24: Medical and laboratory equipment | 45 | 51 | 44 | -13.7 | 1.8 |
| Class 13: Equipment for producing electricity | 51 | 61 | 41 | -32.8 | 1.7 |
| Class 20: Sales and advertising equipment | 38 | 22 | 23 | 4.5 | 0.9 |
| Class 30: Animal care articles | 6 | 4 | 15 | 275.0 | 0.6 |
| Class 1: Foodstuffs | 19 | 9 | 14 | 55.6 | 0.6 |
| Class 5: Textile piecegoods | 12 | 21 | 14 | -33.3 | 0.6 |
| Class 27: Tobacco and smokers' supplies | 8 | 10 | 14 | 40.0 | 0.6 |
| Class 31: Machines for preparing food or drink | 16 | 25 | 14 | -44.0 | 0.6 |
| Class 4: Brushware | 18 | 22 | 13 | -40.9 | 0.5 |
| Class 22: Arms, articles for hunting and fishing | 5 | 14 | 13 | -7.1 | 0.5 |
| Class 16: Photographic apparatus | 11 | 7 | 12 | 71.4 | 0.5 |
| Class 17: Musical instruments | 2 | 8 | 7 | -12.5 | 0.3 |
| Class 29: Accident prevention and rescue equipment | 2 | 6 | 3 | -50.0 | 0.1 |
| Class 18: Printing and office machinery | 2 | 6 | 1 | -83.3 | 0.0 |
| Total | 2,216 | 2,363 | 2,440 | 3.3 | 100.0 |

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

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2013

Table A.6.2 Registrations by class and origin, 2012

| Class | Number of registrations | | | | | Share of registrations (%) | | | | |
|--|-------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | DE | CH | FR | IT | NL | DE | CH | FR | IT | NL |
| Class 1: Foodstuffs | 1 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0.2 | 1.4 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0 |
| Class 2: Clothing | 9 | 15 | 24 | 18 | 0 | 1.4 | 2.7 | 8.5 | 10.4 | 0 |
| Class 3: Travel goods | 12 | 15 | 19 | 13 | 1 | 1.8 | 2.7 | 6.7 | 7.5 | 0.7 |
| Class 4: Brushware | 1 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0 | 0 |
| Class 5: Textile piecegoods | 5 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0 |
| Class 6: Furnishing | 49 | 40 | 26 | 15 | 17 | 7.6 | 7.1 | 9.2 | 8.7 | 12.6 |
| Class 7: Household goods | 41 | 52 | 13 | 7 | 17 | 6.3 | 9.3 | 4.6 | 4.0 | 12.6 |
| Class 8: Tools and hardware | 21 | 21 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 3.2 | 3.7 | 1.4 | 2.9 | 0.7 |
| Class 9: Packages and containers | 51 | 40 | 42 | 9 | 11 | 7.9 | 7.1 | 14.8 | 5.2 | 8.1 |
| Class 10: Clocks and watches | 21 | 175 | 17 | 8 | 2 | 3.2 | 31.1 | 6.0 | 4.6 | 1.5 |
| Class 11: Articles of adornment | 27 | 31 | 12 | 16 | 4 | 4.2 | 5.5 | 4.2 | 9.2 | 3.0 |
| Class 12: Means of transport | 141 | 9 | 12 | 14 | 3 | 21.7 | 1.6 | 4.2 | 8.1 | 2.2 |
| Class 13: Equipment for producing electricity | 9 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 0.7 |
| Class 14: Recording and communication equipment | 22 | 7 | 11 | 2 | 14 | 3.4 | 1.2 | 3.9 | 1.2 | 10.4 |
| Class 15: Machines, not elsewhere specified | 29 | 7 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 4.5 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 2.3 | 1.5 |
| Class 16: Photographic apparatus | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 1.5 |
| Class 17: Musical instruments | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0 | 1.5 |
| Class 18: Printing and office machinery | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Class 19: Stationery and office equipment | 30 | 10 | 15 | 2 | 0 | 4.6 | 1.8 | 5.3 | 1.2 | 0 |
| Class 20: Sales and advertising equipment | 8 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0 | 1.5 |
| Class 21: Games, toys, sporting goods | 24 | 7 | 17 | 7 | 2 | 3.7 | 1.2 | 6.0 | 4.0 | 1.5 |
| Class 22: Arms, articles for hunting and fishing | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0 | 0 |
| Class 23: Heating and cooling equipment | 44 | 30 | 4 | 12 | 3 | 6.8 | 5.3 | 1.4 | 6.9 | 2.2 |
| Class 24: Medical and laboratory equipment | 11 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 1.7 | 3.7 |
| Class 25: Building and construction elements | 19 | 9 | 13 | 4 | 2 | 2.9 | 1.6 | 4.6 | 2.3 | 1.5 |
| Class 26: Lighting apparatus | 47 | 6 | 20 | 18 | 23 | 7.2 | 1.1 | 7.1 | 10.4 | 17.0 |
| Class 27: Tobacco and smokers' supplies | 0 | 11 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2.0 | 0 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Class 28: Pharmaceutical and cosmetic products | 7 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 9 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 0 | 6.7 |
| Class 29: Accident prevention and rescue equipment | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Class 30: Animal care articles | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 1.5 |
| Class 31: Machines for preparing food or drink | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 7 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0 | 5.2 |
| Class 32: Graphic symbols and logos | 13 | 28 | 12 | 8 | 2 | 2.0 | 5.0 | 4.2 | 4.6 | 1.5 |
| Total | 649 | 562 | 283 | 173 | 135 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Note: Germany (DE), Switzerland (CH), France (FR), Italy (IT) and the Netherlands (NL)

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2013

Table A.6.3 International registrations by class and designated Hague member: top 10 classes and top 10 designated members, 2012

| Class | Designated Hague member (number of designations) | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | EU | CH | TR | UA | SG | NO | HR | MA | LI | RS |
| Class 2: Clothing | 83 | 85 | 35 | 17 | 25 | 27 | 15 | 11 | 13 | 3 |
| Class 6: Furnishing | 159 | 134 | 35 | 19 | 20 | 28 | 15 | 7 | 10 | 9 |
| Class 7: Household goods | 117 | 102 | 62 | 29 | 30 | 51 | 33 | 8 | 21 | 27 |
| Class 9: Packages and containers | 173 | 149 | 108 | 79 | 52 | 68 | 66 | 22 | 26 | 48 |
| Class 10: Clocks and watches | 221 | 222 | 167 | 126 | 142 | 100 | 96 | 117 | 111 | 16 |
| Class 11: Articles of adornment | 90 | 84 | 56 | 27 | 50 | 20 | 18 | 24 | 28 | 10 |
| Class 12: Means of transport | 114 | 158 | 142 | 40 | 13 | 55 | 52 | 11 | 7 | 41 |
| Class 26: Lighting apparatus | 93 | 110 | 71 | 30 | 30 | 47 | 36 | 15 | 5 | 22 |
| Class 23: Heating and cooling equipment | 88 | 98 | 59 | 36 | 32 | 37 | 31 | 17 | 17 | 22 |
| Class 32: Graphic symbols and logos | 80 | 66 | 38 | 25 | 21 | 24 | 20 | 13 | 8 | 16 |
| Others | 591 | 547 | 330 | 149 | 184 | 191 | 142 | 117 | 105 | 105 |
| Total | 1,809 | 1,755 | 1,103 | 577 | 599 | 648 | 524 | 362 | 351 | 319 |

| Class | Designated Hague member (share of total designations, %) | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | EU | CH | TR | UA | SG | NO | HR | MA | LI | RS |
| Class 2: Clothing | 4.6 | 4.8 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.7 | 0.9 |
| Class 6: Furnishing | 8.8 | 7.6 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 4.3 | 2.9 | 1.9 | 2.8 | 2.8 |
| Class 7: Household goods | 6.5 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 7.9 | 6.3 | 2.2 | 6.0 | 8.5 |
| Class 9: Packages and containers | 9.6 | 8.5 | 9.8 | 13.7 | 8.7 | 10.5 | 12.6 | 6.1 | 7.4 | 15.0 |
| Class 10: Clocks and watches | 12.2 | 12.6 | 15.1 | 21.8 | 23.7 | 15.4 | 18.3 | 32.3 | 31.6 | 5.0 |
| Class 11: Articles of adornment | 5.0 | 4.8 | 5.1 | 4.7 | 8.3 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 6.6 | 8.0 | 3.1 |
| Class 12: Means of transport | 6.3 | 9.0 | 12.9 | 6.9 | 2.2 | 8.5 | 9.9 | 3.0 | 2.0 | 12.9 |
| Class 26: Lighting apparatus | 5.1 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 7.3 | 6.9 | 4.1 | 1.4 | 6.9 |
| Class 23: Heating and cooling equipment | 4.9 | 5.6 | 5.3 | 6.2 | 5.3 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 6.9 |
| Class 32: Graphic symbols and logos | 4.4 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 4.3 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 2.3 | 5.0 |
| Others | 32.7 | 31.2 | 29.9 | 25.8 | 30.7 | 29.5 | 27.1 | 32.3 | 29.9 | 32.9 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Note: EU (European Union), CH (Switzerland), TR (Turkey), UA (Ukraine), SG (Singapore), NO (Norway), HR (Croatia), MA (Morocco), LI (Liechtenstein) and RS (Serbia)

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2013

Table A.6.3 provides a distribution of international registrations by class for the top 10 designated Hague members. The distributions of each of the top classes are of a similar magnitude for the top 10 designated members. In 2012, Class 10 (clocks and watches) was the most prominent class for all reported members, except Serbia. For example, Class 10 accounted for more than 30% of total designations received by Liechtenstein and Morocco.

This was partly due to the fact that the largest number of designations received by those two countries were from Swiss applicants whose filings were concentrated in this class (see A.5.2). Serbia received the largest number of designations for Class 9. Class 9 was also prominent in designations received by each of the top 10 members. Class 12 was the second most popular class for designations received by Serbia and Turkey.

A.7

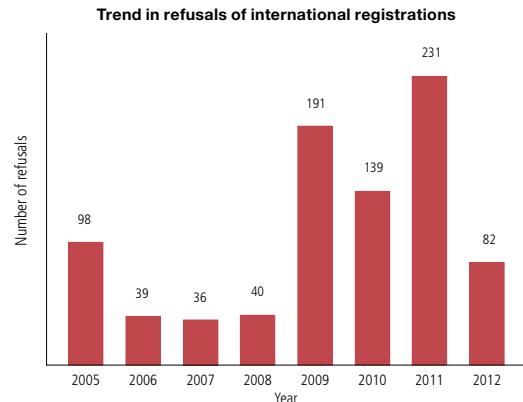
REFUSALS OF INTERNATIONAL REGISTRATIONS

Designated offices can refuse to grant protection for an international registration where the registration is subject to opposition from a third party, and if it fails to meet the necessary criteria, such as novelty, as specified in national laws. If an 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).

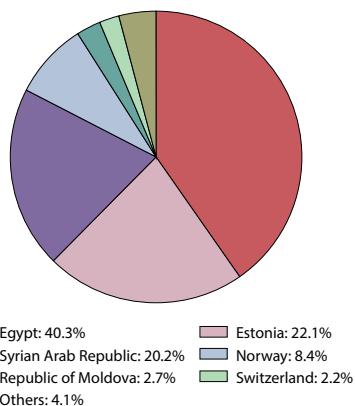
Figure A.7.1 presents the total number of refusals received by the IB since 2005. In 2012, a total of 82 refusals were issued, which is considerably lower than the peak witnessed in 2011 (231 refusals). A small number of Hague members accounted for the majority of these refusals. There were 856 refusals issued between 2005 and 2012. Egypt accounted for 40.3% of the total, followed by Estonia (22.1%), the Syrian Arab Republic (20.2%) and Norway (8.4%). Six Hague members accounted for 96% of total refusals.

Refusals represent only a small fraction of total designations. For example, between 2005 and 2012, refusals represented only 0.9% of all designations in registrations. This is partly due to the fact that a number of offices do not carry out substantive examination and, therefore, automatically issue protection for designs barring opposition by third parties.

Figure A.7.1 Refusals of international registrations

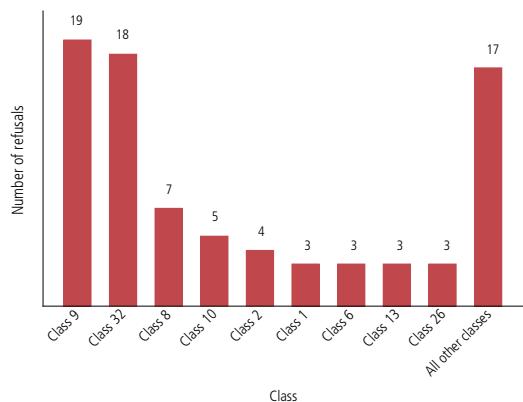


Refusals of international registrations by designated Hague member (%), 2005-2012



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2013

Figure A.7.2 depicts the total number of refusals for 2012, broken down by Locarno class. In total, 19 of the possible 32 classes had at least one Hague international registration refused by a Hague member. Class 9 (packages and containers) had the largest number of refusals, followed by Class 32 (graphic symbols and logos), Class 8 (tools and hardware) and Class 10 (clocks and watches).

Figure A.7.2 Refusals by class

Note: Class 9: packages and containers; Class 32: graphic symbols and logos; Class 8: tools and hardware; Class 10: clocks and watches; Class 2: clothing; Class 1: foodstuffs; Class 6: furnishing; Class 13: equipment for producing electricity; Class 26: lighting apparatus. For full class details, see: www.wipo.int/classifications/nivilo/locarno/.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2013

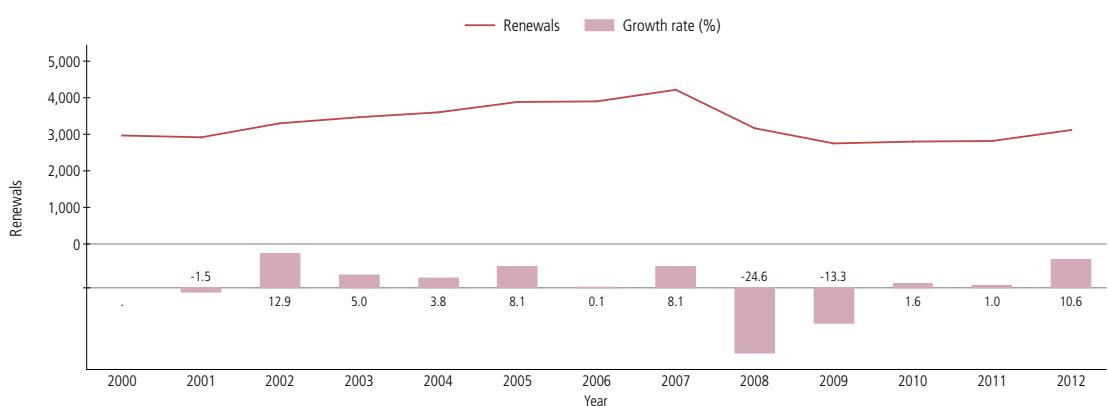
A.8

RENEWALS OF HAGUE 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 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 in the initial registration.

A.8.1 Renewals of registrations

Total renewals grew by 10.6% in 2012 – the largest increase since 2002 (Figure A.8.1.1). Despite this strong growth, the total of 3,120 renewals in 2012 was below the 2007 peak of 4,205. The 2012 growth was due largely to the increase in registrations in 2008 (see Figure A.2.1), as registrations must be renewed after five years in order to remain valid. For the past three years, renewals have followed an upward trend, following sharp declines in 2008 and 2009 which were due to large drops in registrations in 2003 and 2004.

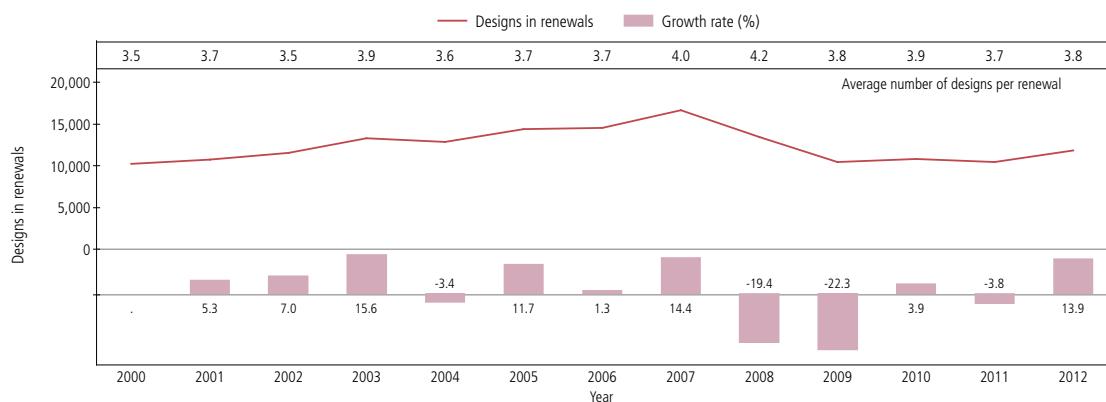
Figure A.8.1.1 Renewals of international registrations

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2013

The trend in the number of designs contained in total renewals (design renewals) is similar to that for registration renewals. In 2012, total registration renewals contained 11,872 designs. Following a decrease in 2011, design renewals grew by 13.9% in 2012 - the fastest growth

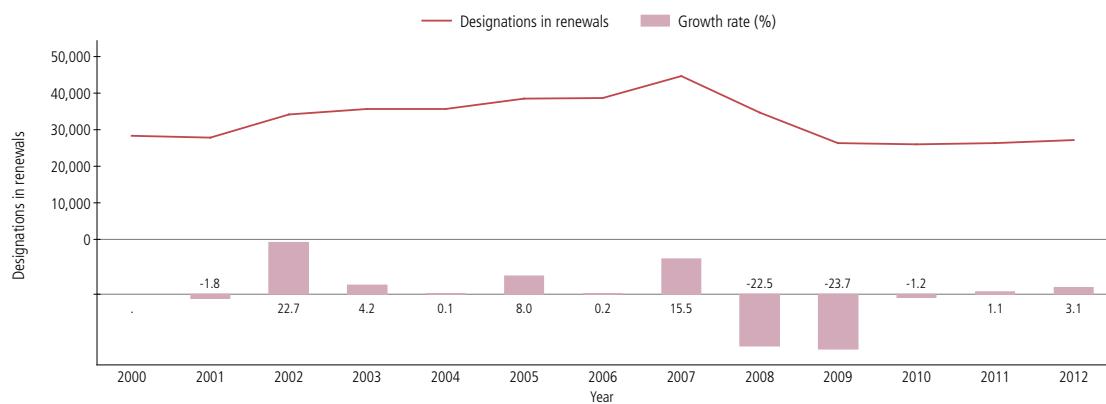
since 2007 (Figure A.8.1.2). On average, there were 3.8 designs per renewal in 2012, which is marginally higher than the 2011 average (3.7) but considerably lower than that of 2008 (4.2).

Figure A.8.1.2 Designs contained in renewals of international registrations



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2013

Figure A.8.1.3 Designations in renewals of international registrations



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2013

Figure A.8.1.3 shows the number of designations indicated in renewals of international registrations. The total number of designations in renewals increased from 26,360 in 2011 to 27,180 in 2012. The 3.1% growth in 2012 was the fastest growth since 2007. For the past

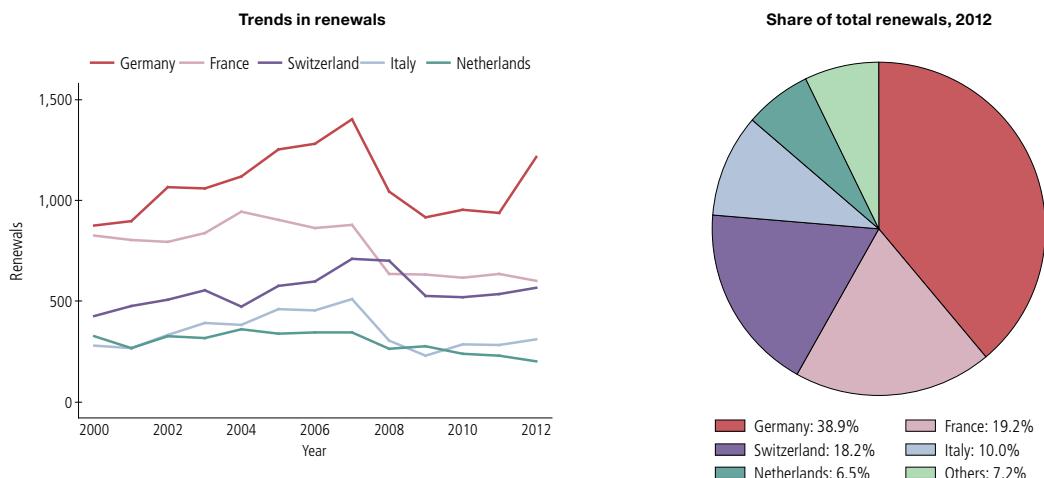
two years, designations in renewals have followed an upward trend; however, the total number of designations in renewals was below the 2007 peak of 44,627.

A.8.2 Renewals of registrations by origin

The aggregate data for renewals, as shown in A.8.1, mask differences across origins. Figures A.8.2.1 and A.8.2.2 provide breakdowns of registration renewals and design renewals (designs contained in renewals of registrations) by origin. The top five origins saw upward trends in renewals until 2007, followed by a decrease over the 2007-2008 period.²² Since 2009, the trends in renewals for four of the top five origins have been more or less stable (Figure A.8.2.1). However, Germany was the exception, with growth of 29.7% in 2012.

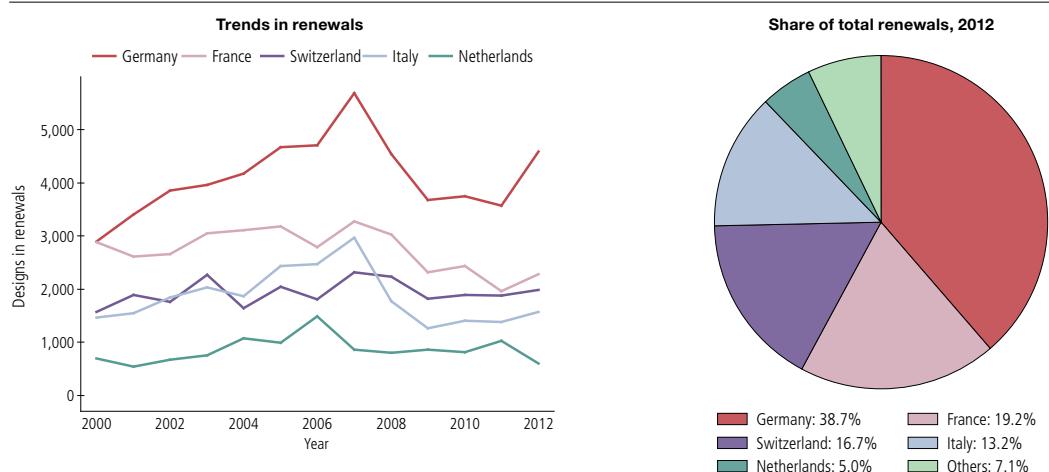
Holders of international registrations originating in Germany renewed the highest number of registrations in 2012 (with 1,214), followed by France (600) and Switzerland (567). The top five countries accounted for 93% of all 2012 renewals, which is identical to their combined 2011 share. However, Germany saw its share increase from 33.2% in 2011 to 38.9% in 2012. In contrast, the other four top offices saw decreases in their respective shares, with France recording the largest decline.

Figure A.8.2.1 Renewals of international registrations for the top 5 origins



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2013

²² The decrease in renewals was partly due to a sharp decrease in registrations over the period 2003-2004, which coincided with the availability of the RCD issued by OHIM (see A.1.1 and A.2.1).

Figure A.8.2.2 Designs contained in renewals of international registrations for the top 5 origin

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2013

Renewal data based on design counts show a profile similar to that for registration data, but with larger volumes (Figure A.8.2.2). The top five origins were identical with regard to both registration and design counts. Holders from Germany and France had similar shares in total renewals for both registrations and design counts. Switzerland had a lower share in renewals of registrations in terms of design counts, while Italy's share was higher. On average, renewals of registrations originating in Italy contained five designs, while both France and Germany averaged around 3.8 designs per renewal.

A.8.3 Renewals of registrations by designated Hague member

Table A.8.3 lists renewals of international registrations and design renewals for selected designated Hague members. Switzerland received the highest number of designations in renewals – for both registrations and designs contained in registrations. Benelux, France, Italy and Germany also received large numbers of designations in renewals (each receiving more than 8,000 design renewals in 2012). The top five designated Hague members accounted for 44% of total design renewals – a slight increase over their 2011 share (41%). Renewals of registrations showed a similar profile.

All reported Hague members, except Liechtenstein and Monaco, saw growth in designations for registration renewals and design renewals. Both Liechtenstein and Monaco recorded small decreases in design renewals. Greece saw the fastest growth in designations for both registration renewals and design renewals.

Comparing designations in renewals (Table A.8.3) with designations in new registrations (Table A.5.1) highlights the shift in designation patterns that has occurred since the EU's accession to the Hague Agreement in 2008. France, Germany, Greece, Italy and Spain were the top 10 designated Hague members for renewals, but not a single EU country is in the top 10 list for designations in new registrations.

Table A.8.3 Top designated Hague members in renewals of registrations

| Designated Member | Renewals of registrations | | | | | Design renewals | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | Growth (%): 2011-2012 | 2012 Share (%) | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | Growth (%): 2011-2012 | 2012 Share (%) |
| Switzerland | 2,252 | 2,290 | 2,585 | 1.3 | 9.5 | 9,127 | 8,876 | 10,241 | 1.5 | 10.0 |
| Benelux | 2,220 | 2,205 | 2,412 | 0.9 | 8.9 | 9,050 | 8,463 | 9,167 | 0.8 | 9.0 |
| France | 2,173 | 2,129 | 2,336 | 1.0 | 8.6 | 8,500 | 8,256 | 8,830 | 0.7 | 8.6 |
| Italy | 2,196 | 2,202 | 2,346 | 0.7 | 8.6 | 8,374 | 8,236 | 8,758 | 0.6 | 8.6 |
| Germany | 2,102 | 2,085 | 2,172 | 0.4 | 8.0 | 8,398 | 7,966 | 8,348 | 0.5 | 8.2 |
| Spain | 1,303 | 1,169 | 1,235 | 0.6 | 4.5 | 5,281 | 4,305 | 4,896 | 1.4 | 4.8 |
| Tunisia | 1,026 | 1,001 | 1,060 | 0.6 | 3.9 | 4,120 | 3,730 | 4,385 | 1.8 | 4.3 |
| Egypt | 1,047 | 994 | 1,067 | 0.7 | 3.9 | 4,222 | 3,686 | 4,206 | 1.4 | 4.1 |
| Greece | 884 | 747 | 987 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 3,851 | 2,855 | 3,811 | 3.3 | 3.7 |
| Monaco | 729 | 756 | 854 | 1.3 | 3.1 | 3,416 | 3,489 | 3,417 | -0.2 | 3.3 |
| Hungary | 861 | 788 | 927 | 1.8 | 3.4 | 2,813 | 2,736 | 2,960 | 0.8 | 2.9 |
| Liechtenstein | 691 | 657 | 800 | 2.2 | 2.9 | 2,986 | 2,952 | 2,779 | -0.6 | 2.7 |
| Serbia | 638 | 593 | 762 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2,338 | 2,091 | 2,618 | 2.5 | 2.6 |
| Montenegro | 626 | 571 | 714 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2,298 | 1,966 | 2,436 | 2.4 | 2.4 |
| Slovenia | 608 | 565 | 719 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2,198 | 1,921 | 2,287 | 1.9 | 2.2 |
| Morocco | 494 | 465 | 480 | 0.3 | 1.8 | 2,183 | 1,949 | 2,155 | 1.1 | 2.1 |
| Romania | 556 | 471 | 557 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2,326 | 1,688 | 1,922 | 1.4 | 1.9 |
| T FYR of Macedonia | 431 | 391 | 571 | 4.6 | 2.1 | 1,347 | 1,348 | 1,916 | 4.2 | 1.9 |
| Bulgaria | 471 | 401 | 450 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 1,698 | 1,400 | 1,735 | 2.4 | 1.7 |
| Croatia | 313 | 302 | 383 | 2.7 | 1.4 | 1,274 | 1,152 | 1,719 | 4.9 | 1.7 |
| Others | 4,448 | 5,578 | 3,763 | -32.5 | 1.4 | 16,633 | 22,188 | 13,729 | -38.1 | 1.3 |
| Total | 26,069 | 26,360 | 27,180 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 10,2433 | 101,253 | 102,315 | 0.1 | 100.0 |

Note: The selection of the top 20 designated Hague members is based on design renewals in 2012.

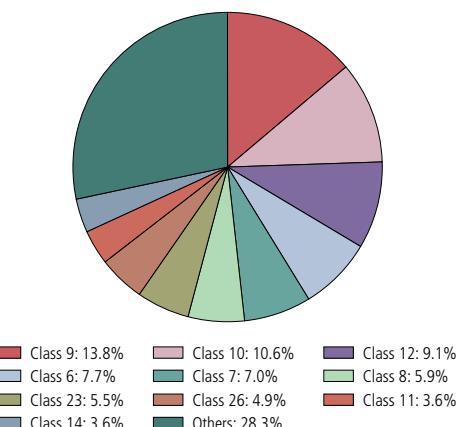
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2013

A.8.4 Renewals of registrations by class

Renewals of registrations relating to packages and containers for the transport or handling of goods accounted for the largest share of total renewals (Class 9; 13.8%), followed by clocks and watches and other measuring instruments (Class 10; 10.6%), means of transport or hoisting (Class 12; 9.1%) and furnishing (Class 6; 7.7%). The top five classes accounted for 48.3% of total renewals.

Among the top 10 classes, packages and containers (Class 9; +30.1%) and means of transport or hoisting (Class 12; +25.7%) saw the fastest growth in applications in 2012, while heating and cooling equipment (Class 23; -9.9%) saw the largest decline.

Figure A.8.4 Renewals of registrations by class, 2012



Note: Class 9: packages and containers; Class 10: clocks and watches; Class 12: means of transport or hoisting; Class 6: furnishing; Class 7: household goods; Class 8: tools and hardware; Class 23: heating and cooling equipment; Class 26: lighting apparatus; Class 11: articles of adornment; Class 14: recording and communication equipment. For full class details, see: www.wipo.int/classifications/nivilo/locarno.

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2013

A.9

HAUGE INTERNATIONAL REGISTRATIONS IN FORCE

Industrial designs can be maintained for up to at least 15 years, with the law in some countries/regions providing for protection for even longer. Looking at the number of international registrations in force (i.e., active registrations) provides a better understanding of the volume of industrial designs that currently benefit from protection.

A.9.1 Active registrations

Figure A.9.1.1 presents the total number of active registrations for the 2000-2012 period. The number of active registrations decreased from 26,312 in 2011 to 26,284 in 2012. Active registrations reached a peak in 2002 at roughly 36,500. Since 2003, the number of active registrations has steadily decreased, leveling off between 2009 and 2012 at around 26,000. This decline, as seen in A.2.1, was driven by a drop in new registrations due to the introduction of the RCD.

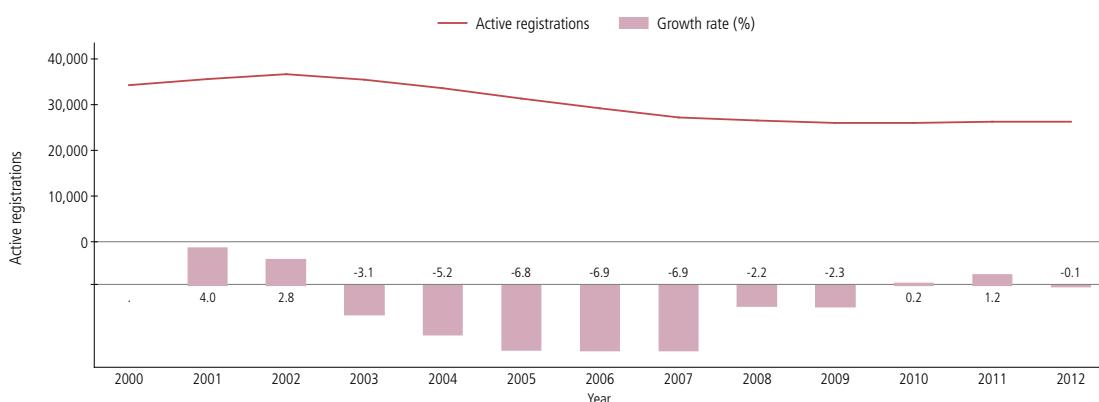
The number of designs contained in active registrations (active designs) has followed a similar trend over time. Despite the drop in active registrations, active designs

increased by 1.3% in 2012 (Figure A.9.1.2). Active designs peaked in 2002 at roughly 141,200 before declining between 2003 and 2009. Since 2009, the number of active designs has steadily increased, from just over 104,300 in 2009 to 110,158 in 2012. On average, each active registration contained 4.2 designs in 2012, a slight increase over 2011.

Figure A.9.1.3 depicts the total number of designations in active registrations (active designations), providing an insight into the geographical scope of these registrations. In 2012 there were 216,183 active designations. After peaking in 2002 (at around 381,000), the number of active designations has fallen every year, with the exception of 2010, and 2012 saw the largest decline (-9.9%) in active designations.²³

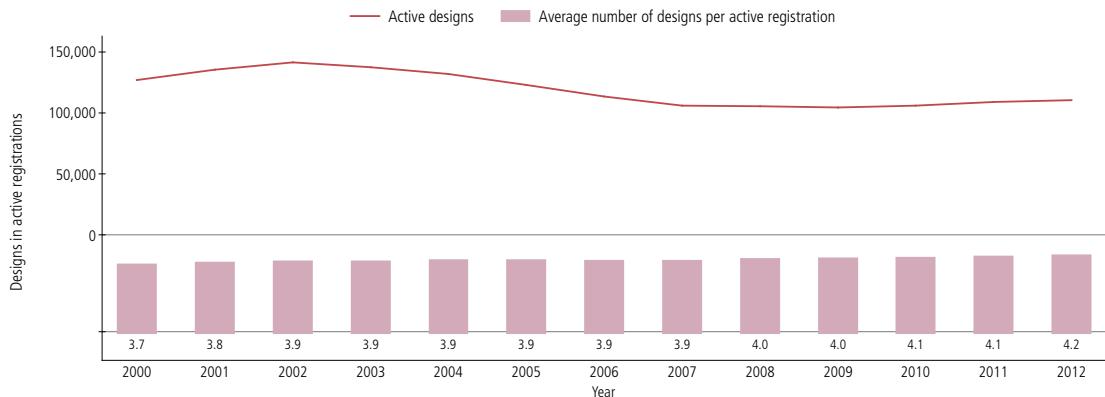
The decline in active designations from 2003 onwards is due to the fall in active registrations. This decline was prolonged in 2008 and 2009, despite growth in registrations, due to the EU's accession to the Hague Agreement, which enabled applicants to designate the EU as a whole rather than having to designate individual EU member countries. The average number of designations per active registration (8.2 in 2012) has also followed a downward trend since 2007.

Figure A.9.1.1 Active international registrations

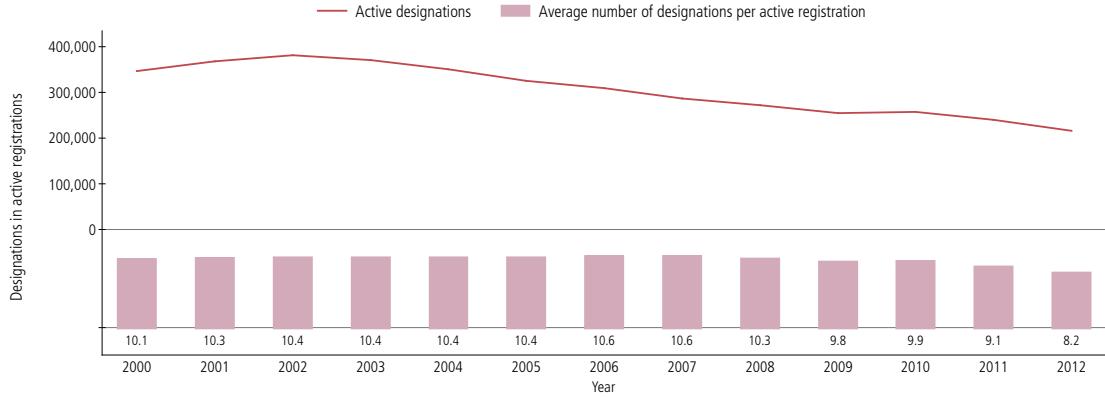


Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2013

²³ Active designations declined by 6.9% in 2011 and 9.9% in 2012, which is due to the expiration of active registrations that had a high designation per registration ratio.

Figure A.9.1.2 Designs contained in active international registrations

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2013

Figure A.9.1.3 Designations contained in active registrations

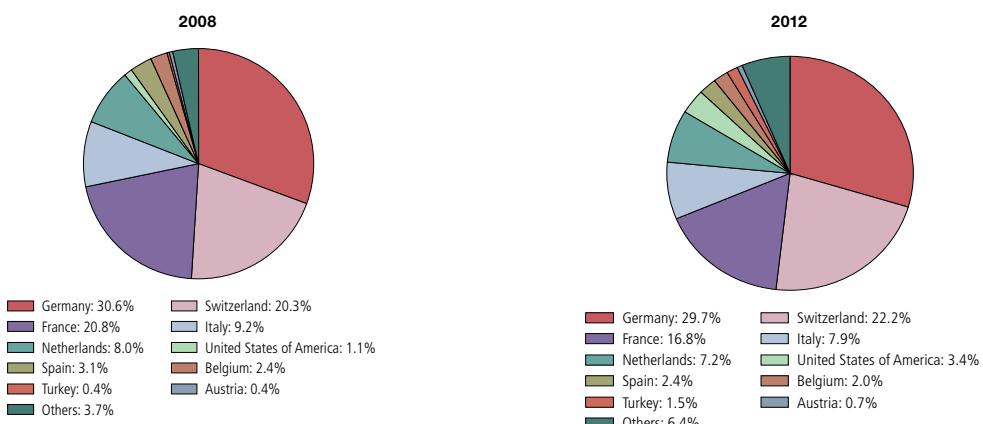
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2013

A.9.2 Active registrations by origin

Active registrations and active designs are highly concentrated geographically. In 2012, three origins (Germany, Switzerland and France) accounted for more than two-thirds of total active registrations (Figure A.9.2.1). Italy and the Netherlands also accounted for high shares of total active registrations. For six origins, the 2012 share of active registrations was below their 2008 shares. This was the case most notably for France, which saw its share decline from 20.8% in 2008 to 16.8% in 2012. Four origins increased their respective shares over the same period. The US recorded the largest increase in its share of total active registrations – from 1.1% in 2008 to 3.4% in 2012.

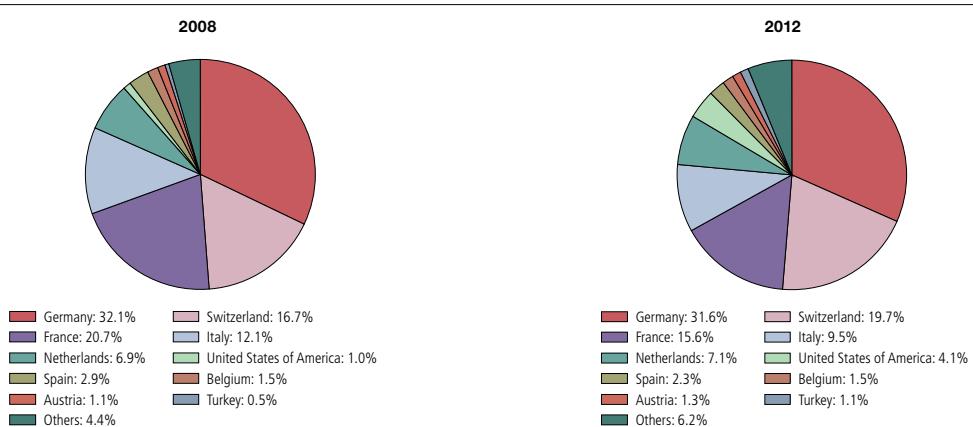
Figure A.9.2.2 depicts the share of active designs for the top 10 origins. The profile of the top 10 origins concerning active designs is similar to the profile concerning active registrations. However, there are a few subtle differences. For example, Germany had a higher share of active designs than of active registrations. In contrast, Switzerland had a lower share of active designs than of active registrations. Between 2008 and 2012, four origins saw a decrease in their shares of total active designs, while six origins saw growth.

Figure A.9.2.1 Active registrations for the top 10 origins



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2013

Figure A.9.2.2 Active designs for the top 10 origins



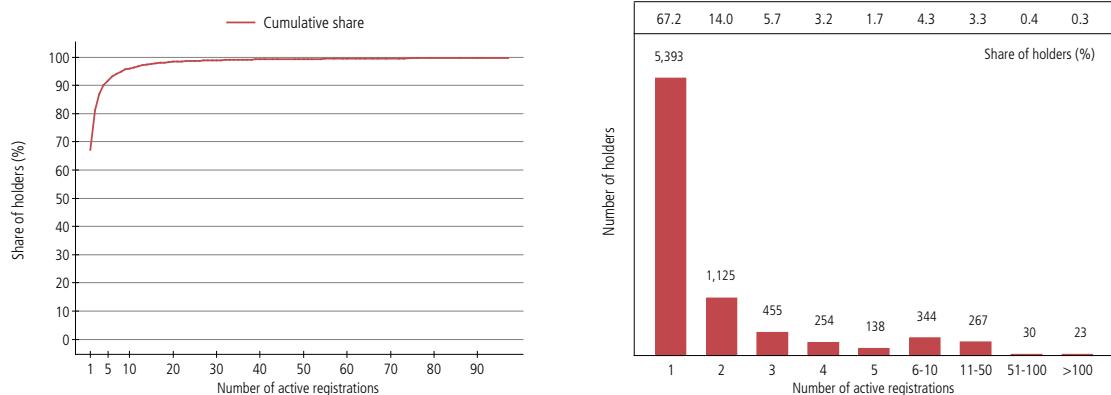
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2013

A.9.3 Distribution of active registrations by right holder

Allocating active registrations by right holder provides an informative look at the concentration of registrations at the individual and firm level, whereas earlier indicators have primarily focused on the aggregate country level. Figure A.9.3 presents the distribution of active international registrations by right holder portfolio size. In 2012, more than two-thirds of firms or individuals holding an active registration had only one registration in their portfolios.

Another 14% of holders had only two active registrations. Holders with three active registrations accounted for 5.7% of the 2012 total. Only 23 holders (0.3% of the total) had portfolios with 100 or more registrations. The largest active portfolio was held by The Swatch Group of Switzerland, followed by Daimler AG of Germany and The Procter & Gamble Company of the US. The distribution of active registrations has remained more or less stable over the last few years.

Figure A.9.3 Distribution of active registrations by right holder, 2012



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2013

SECTION B

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES, REVENUE AND FEES

This section provides a few indicators on the administrative performance of the Hague system. B.1 focuses on the handling of applications (processing and publication) by the IB, and B.2 reports fee data for international registrations and revenue generated by the Hague system.

B.1

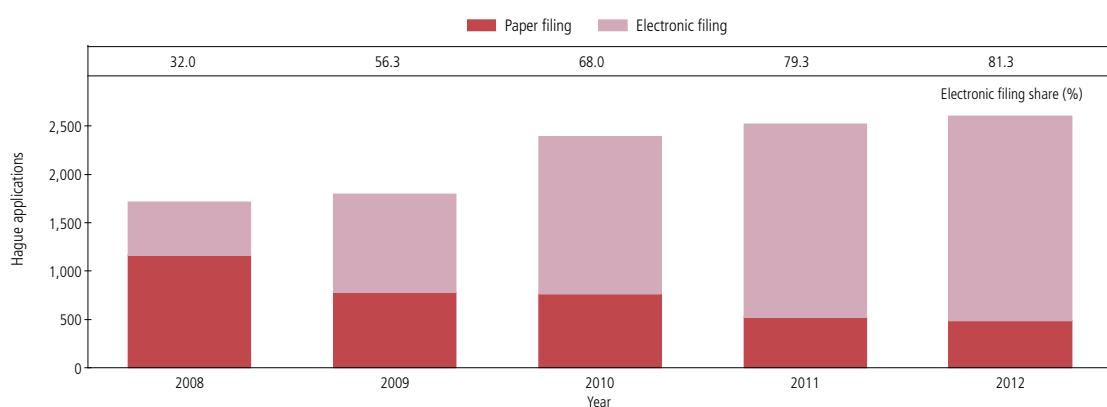
HAGUE INTERNATIONAL APPLICATIONS AND REGISTRATIONS

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 and the distribution by medium of filing. Electronic filing was introduced in 2008 and has been available in French, English and Spanish since 2010. The

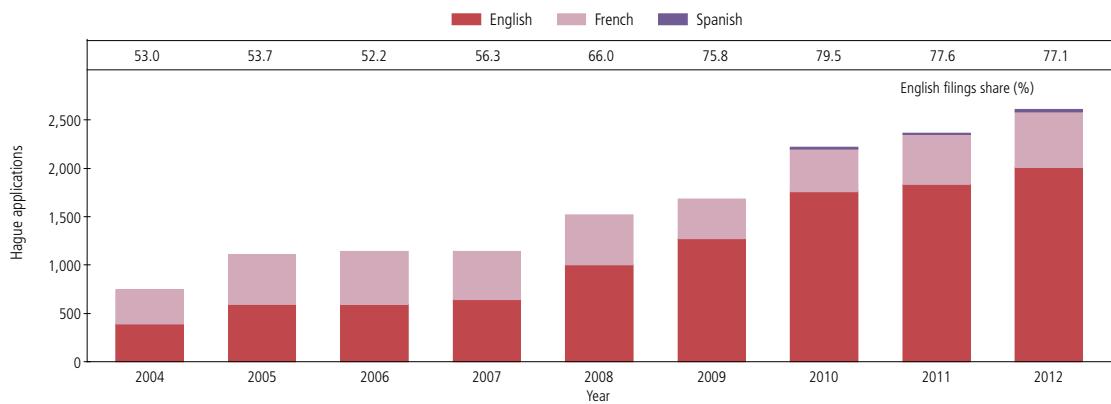
share of electronic filings in the total increased from 32.0% in 2008 to 81.3% in 2012. In contrast, the share of paper filings decreased from 68% in 2008 to 18.7% in 2012.

An applicant can file an application for industrial design protection in English, French or Spanish. In 2012, English-language filings accounted for 77.1% of total applications, and filings in French accounted for most of the remainder (Figure B.1.2). Spanish-language filings accounted for less than 1% of total filings. This can be explained by the fact that Spanish only became a working language of the Hague system in 2010. Moreover, Spain is the only Spanish-speaking country that is a member of the Hague system. The share of English-language filings increased from 53% in 2004 to a peak of 79.5% in 2010, followed by a small decrease in the past two years.

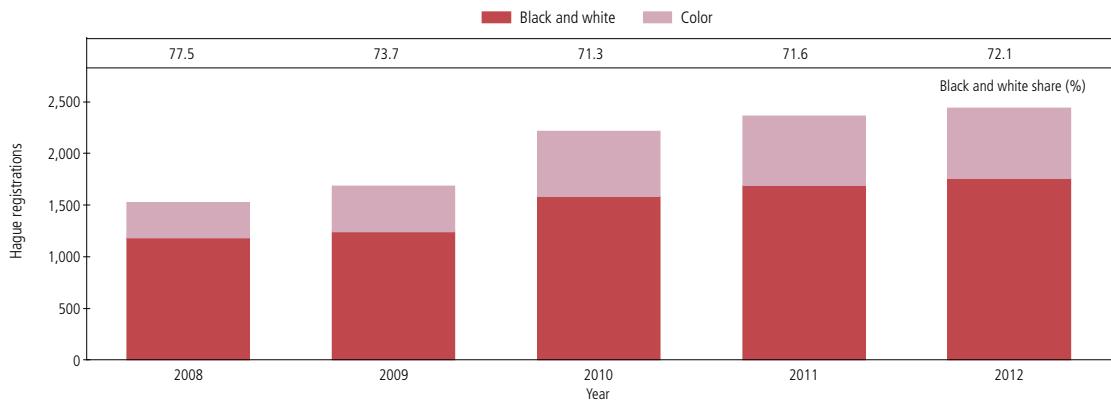
Figure B.1.1 International applications by medium of filing



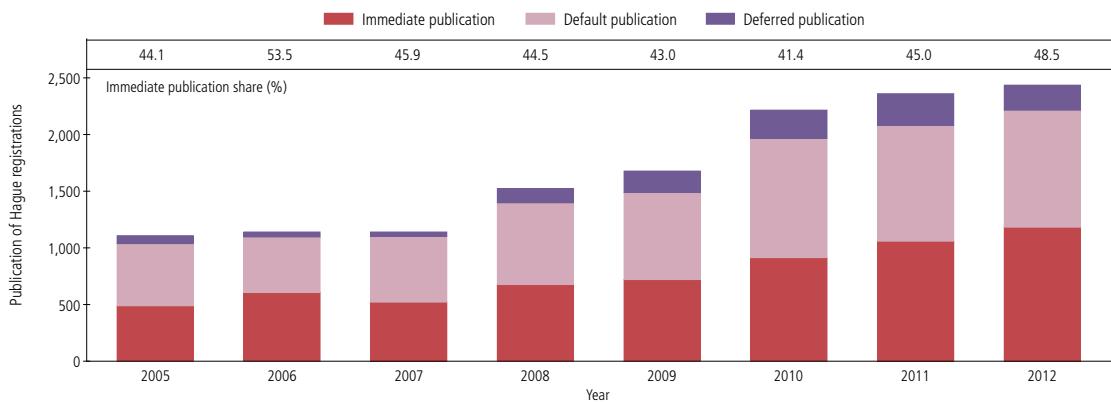
Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2013

Figure B.1.2 International applications by language of filing

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2013

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

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2013

Figure B.1.4 Publication of international registrations

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2013

International registrations can be published in black and white or in color. In 2012, around 72% of Hague international registrations were published in black and white (Figure B.1.3). However, the share of black-and-white publication has decreased by 5.4 percentage points over the period 2008-2012.

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

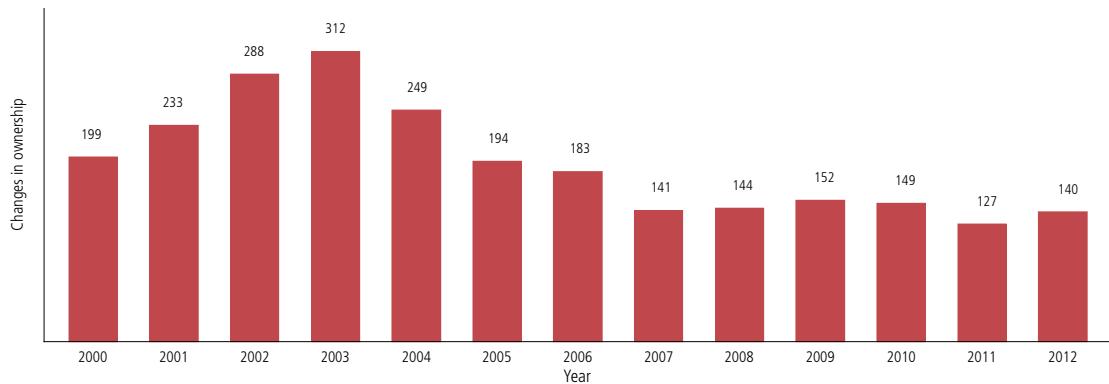
The IB published 2,440 registrations in 2012, of which 48.5% were published immediately, 42.3% were due for publication on the default publication date and 9.1% requested deferred publication (Figure B.1.4). Between 2011 and 2012, the share of immediately published reg-

istrations increased, while that of deferred and of default publication decreased.

The holder (i.e., ownership) of a Hague international registration can change for a number of reasons, such as mergers and acquisitions. A change in ownership can be effected in respect of all Hague members in which the registration is active or for only a few members, and can cover all, or only a few, of the industrial designs contained in the international registration.

In 2012, 140 changes of ownership were made compared to 127 changes in 2011. The number of changes in ownership peaked in 2003 (312 changes) and has been fairly stable since 2007 (Figure B.1.5). Change in ownership relative to active registrations is small. For example, this was around 0.6% for the 2000-2002 period.

Figure B.1.5 Changes in ownership of international registrations



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2013

B.2

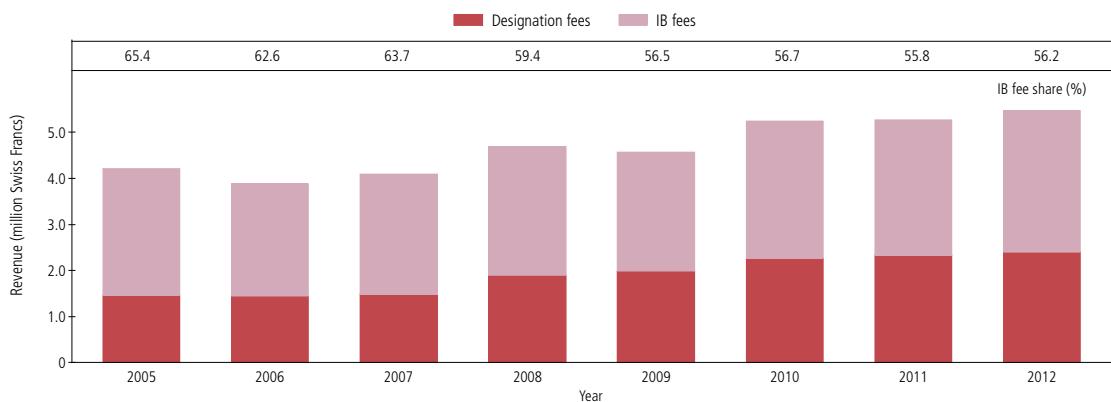
REVENUE AND REGISTRATION FEES

The IB collects fees for its services relating to the application for, as well as registration and maintenance of, industrial designs. These fees consist of a basic standard fee per application, as well as a fee for each Hague member designated. In 2012, the IB collected 5.47 million Swiss francs (CHF), corresponding to 3.8% growth on 2011 (Figure B.2.1). Total revenue generated by the Hague system has increased in all years except 2006 and 2009, with the highest year-on-year growth recorded in 2008 (14.3%) and 2010 (14.8%). The high growth in those two years was to be expected in view of the strong growth in Hague applications (Figure A.1.1), which was driven by the accession of the EU to the Hague Agreement.

Revenue from IB fees, which accounted for 56.2% of total 2012 revenue, grew by 4.6%, while designation fee revenue grew by 2.9%. The share of IB fees in total fees declined from 65.4% in 2005 to 56.2% in 2012. The distribution of IB (56%) and designation (44%) fees has remained more or less stable over the past four years.

The IB collects the standard and individual designation fees on behalf of designated Hague members and distributes these fees accordingly. In total, CHF 2,394,931 were distributed to Hague members in 2012 (Table B.2.2). The EU received the largest share with 25.2% of the total, followed by Switzerland (12.9%), Serbia (4.4%), Ukraine (3.7%), Germany (3.4%) and Croatia (3.3%). The top five designated members received 49.5% of total 2012 distributed fees, which is 3.0 percentage points lower than their combined 2011 share. The EU saw a considerable decrease in its share, declining from 31% in 2011 to 25.2% in 2012. In contrast, Switzerland (1.3 percentage points) and Serbia (1.1) saw the largest growth in fee revenue.

Figure B.2.1 Total revenue collected by the International Bureau



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2013

Table B.2.2 Fees distributed to Hague members by the International Bureau

| Hague Member | Fees (Swiss Francs) | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| | 2011 | 2012 | 2012 Share (%) | Change in share; 2011-12 |
| European Union | 722,454 | 603,032 | 25.2 | -5.9 |
| Switzerland | 268,733 | 308,172 | 12.9 | 1.3 |
| Serbia | 76,673 | 105,228 | 4.4 | 1.1 |
| Ukraine | 80,081 | 89,128 | 3.7 | 0.3 |
| Germany | 74,399 | 80,844 | 3.4 | 0.2 |
| Croatia | 66,206 | 77,859 | 3.3 | 0.4 |
| Norway | 62,520 | 73,735 | 3.1 | 0.4 |
| France | 57,610 | 64,183 | 2.7 | 0.2 |
| Georgia | 55,516 | 63,624 | 2.7 | 0.3 |
| Morocco | 62,646 | 63,072 | 2.6 | -0.1 |
| Benelux | 58,027 | 62,588 | 2.6 | 0.1 |
| Italy | 57,683 | 60,700 | 2.5 | 0.1 |
| Turkey | 54,942 | 60,115 | 2.5 | 0.2 |
| Republic of Moldova | 58,220 | 55,776 | 2.3 | -0.2 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 66,444 | 52,133 | 2.2 | -0.7 |
| Hungary | 46,150 | 40,047 | 1.7 | -0.3 |
| Monaco | 35,154 | 37,365 | 1.6 | 0.1 |
| Liechtenstein | 30,562 | 35,757 | 1.5 | 0.2 |
| Singapore | 33,121 | 34,536 | 1.4 | 0.0 |
| T FY R Macedonia | 25,075 | 30,436 | 1.3 | 0.2 |
| Others | 335,876 | 396,601 | 16.6 | 2.1 |
| Total | 2,328,092 | 2,394,931 | 100.0 | 0.0 |

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2013

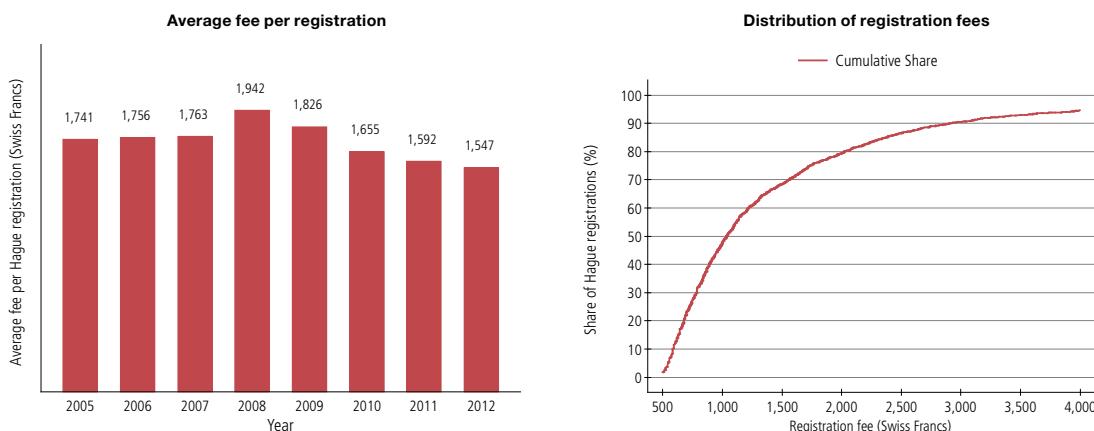
The registration fee for a given industrial design application is determined by a number of factors. These include, among others, the number of designations, the filing method, the specific members designated, and the number of designs contained in the application. Figure B.2.3 presents the average fee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

The average fee per registration has continuously declined from a peak of CHF 1,942 in 2008 to CHF 1,547 in 2012. This represents a 20% decrease. This decline coincides with the reduction in the average number of designs per registration (Figure A.2.2) and in the average number of designations per registration (Figure A.2.4), as well as the increase in electronic filing.²⁴

The average fee per registration masks the considerable variation in registration fees paid by applicants. In 2012, registration fees ranged from CHF 439 (for an international registration whose publication was deferred) to CHF 17,783.

Around 48% of applicants paid less than CHF 1,000, and around 80% paid less than CHF 2,000. Only 3.2% of applicants paid fees in excess of CHF 5,000.

Figure B.2.3 Registration fees



Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2013

²⁴ 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.

SECTION C

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN HAGUE MEMBERSHIP AND THE HAGUE LEGAL FRAMEWORK

C.1

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN MEMBERSHIP OF THE HAGUE SYSTEM

Montenegro, Tajikistan and Tunisia became party to the Geneva Act in 2012.

On December 31, 2012, the Hague Union comprised 60 members, 45 of which were party to the Geneva Act.

C.2

LEGAL FRAMEWORK

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

The second session of the Working Group was held in Geneva from November 5 to 7, 2012. The Working Group discussed, among other matters, the legislative implications of the introduction of new information technology-based innovations, such as the Hague Portfolio Manager, for the administration of the Hague system.

Proposed Amendments to the Common Regulations under the 1999 Act and the 1960 Act of the Hague Agreement

The Working Group favorably considered submitting to the Assembly of the Hague Union in September 2013, the proposed amendments to Rules 1(1)(vi), 16(3) to (5) and 26(1) of the Common Regulations under the 1999 Act and the 1960 Act of the Hague Agreement, for adoption. The proposed amendments to Rule 1(1)(vi) would refer to an electronic interface available on the WIPO website; amendments to Rule 16(3) to (5) would allow the holder of an industrial design to pay the publication fee, at the latest, three weeks before the expiry of the deferment

period; and amendments to Rule 26(1) would complete the list of relevant data to be published in the *International Designs Bulletin*.

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

The Working Group favorably considered submitting to the Assembly of the Hague Union in September 2013, the proposed amendment to Section 202 of the Administrative Instructions and the proposed new Section 205 of the Administrative Instructions, for consultation. The proposed amendments to the Administrative Instructions concern communications between users of the Hague system and the IB through user accounts to be made available on the WIPO website.

Termination of the 1934 Act of the Hague Agreement

Hague members 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. In 2012, Morocco and Spain communicated their consent to the termination of the 1934 Act. The remaining Hague members party to the 1934 Act that have not yet consented to its termination are Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Senegal and Suriname. The 1934 Act will be terminated once all members party to it have given their consent.

HAGUE MEMBERS

In 2012, the Hague system comprised 60 members.

| | |
|---|---|
| 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) |
| Bulgaria (60 and 99) | Niger (60) |
| Côte d'Ivoire (34 and 60) | Norway (99) |
| Croatia (60 and 99) | Oman (99) |
| Democratic People's Republic of Korea (60) | Poland (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)

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 the IB receives an application that meets the minimum requirements for international registration of an industrial design. This may also be referred to as the filing date.

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

Contracting Party (Hague member): A state or intergovernmental organization that is a member of the Hague system. The expression “Contracting Party” 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.

Designation: The specification, in an international registration, of a Hague member’s jurisdiction in which a holder of a registration seek protection for 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 Agreement.

Hague international registration: An international registration issued under 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, it will have the same effect as a registration made under the law applicable in that member’s 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 consists of several international treaties – the London Act, 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 IB. It simplifies the process of 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. 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 (IB): In the context of the Hague system, the International Bureau of WIPO acts as a receiving office for Hague applications from all Contracting Parties. It also handles processing tasks with respect to Hague applications and the subsequent management of Hague 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 Organization's 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, registrations must be maintained, usually by paying renewal fees to an IP office at regular intervals. An industrial design can be maintained for 15 years by paying renewal fees. However, this period can vary depending on domestic laws in individual countries and can involve a period longer than 15 years. For example, Switzerland allows industrial design registrations to be renewed for up to 25 years.

Locarno Classification: 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.

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: An application filed with an IP office of a given country/jurisdiction by an applicant residing in another country/jurisdiction. 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: The country of residence (or nationality, in the absence of a valid residence) of the applicant filing an industrial design application. The country of the applicant's address is used to determine the origin of the application.

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 from the publication date (depending on the Hague member concerned).

Paris Convention: The Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, signed in Paris on March 20, 1883, is one of the most important IP treaties. It establishes the “right of priority” which enables an applicant, when filing an application for an IP right in countries other than the original country of filing, to claim priority of an earlier application filed up to six 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 up to 12 months under the Hague Act or 30 months under the Geneva Act.

Regional application: An industrial design application filed with a regional IP office having jurisdiction over more than one country or region. There are currently three regional offices that are members of the Hague system: the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI), the Benelux Office for Intellectual Property (BOIP) and the Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market (OHIM) of the EU.

Regional registration: An industrial design right granted (registered) by a regional IP office having jurisdiction over more than one country.

Registered Community Design (RCD): A registration issued by the Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market (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 (i.e., kept in force). This usually consists of paying renewal fees to an IP office at regular intervals. If renewal fees are not paid, the international registration may lapse.

Resident application: An application filed with an IP office by an applicant residing in the country/region in which that office has jurisdiction. 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 grant/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.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|------|---|
| EU | European Union |
| IB | International Bureau |
| IDB | International Designs Bulletin |
| IP | Intellectual Property |
| IR | International Registration |
| OAPI | African Intellectual Property Organization |
| OHIM | Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market |
| RCD | Registered Community Design |
| US | United States of America |
| WIPO | World Intellectual Property Organization |

STATISTICAL TABLES

The following tables present the number of international registrations and renewals in 2012, together with the number of designs they contained. Only countries or Hague members indicated as origins or designated members in 2012 are reported. This includes both Hague members and non-members. The inclusion of non-members reflects the possibility for applicants to claim entitlement in a Hague member country/region even if they are domiciled in a non-member state. For example, applicants domiciled in the US can file an international registration if they have a commercial establishment in a Hague member country/region, for example, Switzerland. In such a case,

the US is listed as the country of origin. However, the US 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 Croatia as an example, the tables can be read as follows. Applicants from Croatia filed 21 international registrations containing 76 designs. The IP office of Croatia was designated in 524 international registrations containing 2,376 designs.

Table 1: International registrations via the Hague system, 2012

| 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 | 572 |
| Albania | - | - | 170 | 747 |
| Armenia | - | - | 177 | 696 |
| Austria (b) | 42 | 287 | n.a. | n.a. |
| Azerbaijan | - | - | 168 | 639 |
| Belgium (c) | 42 | 182 | n.a. | n.a. |
| Belize | - | - | 113 | 410 |
| Benelux | n.a. | n.a. | 92 | 791 |
| Benin | - | - | 6 | 17 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 1 | 1 | 265 | 1,016 |
| Botswana | - | - | 33 | 228 |
| Bulgaria | 9 | 101 | 21 | 58 |
| Canada (a) | 3 | 5 | n.a. | n.a. |
| China (a) | 4 | 11 | n.a. | n.a. |
| Côte d'Ivoire | - | - | 10 | 39 |
| Croatia | 21 | 76 | 524 | 2,376 |
| Curaçao (a) | 2 | 2 | n.a. | n.a. |
| Czech Republic (b) | 18 | 102 | n.a. | n.a. |
| Democratic People's Republic of Korea | - | - | 67 | 260 |
| Denmark | 30 | 101 | 43 | 269 |
| Egypt | 4 | 27 | 267 | 1,455 |
| Estonia | - | - | 20 | 111 |
| European Union | n.a. | n.a. | 1,809 | 8,961 |
| Faroe Islands (a) | 1 | 3 | n.a. | n.a. |
| Finland | 17 | 112 | 21 | 77 |
| France | 283 | 1,330 | 158 | 1,219 |
| Gabon | - | - | 6 | 19 |
| Georgia | - | - | 222 | 1,001 |
| Germany | 649 | 3,837 | 161 | 1,147 |
| Ghana | - | - | 31 | 146 |
| Greece | 6 | 54 | 55 | 400 |
| Hungary | 4 | 22 | 15 | 48 |
| Iceland | 2 | 2 | 90 | 371 |

| Name | Origin ¹ | | Designated Member | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| | Number of Registrations | Number of Designs | Number of Registrations | Number of Designs |
| Ireland (b) | 2 | 2 | n.a. | n.a. |
| Israel (a) | 2 | 4 | n.a. | n.a. |
| Italy | 173 | 938 | 90 | 741 |
| Kyrgyzstan | - | - | 133 | 497 |
| Latvia | 2 | 3 | 48 | 192 |
| Liechtenstein | 17 | 73 | 351 | 1,499 |
| Lithuania | 4 | 8 | 66 | 491 |
| Luxembourg (c) | 32 | 188 | n.a. | n.a. |
| Mali | - | - | 4 | 15 |
| Monaco | 1 | 3 | 353 | 1,466 |
| Mongolia | - | - | 174 | 744 |
| Montenegro | - | - | 258 | 965 |
| Morocco | 1 | 2 | 362 | 1,853 |
| Namibia | - | - | 29 | 154 |
| Netherlands (c) | 135 | 554 | n.a. | n.a. |
| Niger | - | - | 5 | 19 |
| Norway | 34 | 119 | 648 | 2,389 |
| Oman | - | - | 186 | 735 |
| Poland | 19 | 86 | 27 | 46 |
| Portugal (b) | 1 | 1 | n.a. | n.a. |
| Republic of Moldova | 1 | 5 | 205 | 874 |
| Romania | 5 | 19 | 35 | 239 |
| Russian Federation (a) | 1 | 1 | n.a. | n.a. |
| Rwanda | - | - | 16 | 54 |
| Sao Tome and Principe | - | - | 21 | 72 |
| Senegal | - | - | 11 | 24 |
| Serbia | 10 | 13 | 319 | 1,494 |
| Singapore | 6 | 20 | 599 | 2,531 |
| Slovakia (b) | 1 | 2 | n.a. | n.a. |
| Slovenia | 13 | 65 | 88 | 581 |
| Spain | 37 | 132 | 79 | 452 |
| Suriname | - | - | 22 | 70 |
| Sweden (b) | 43 | 167 | n.a. | n.a. |
| Switzerland | 562 | 2,383 | 1,755 | 8,802 |
| Syrian Arab Republic | - | - | 48 | 151 |
| T F Y R of Macedonia | 1 | 3 | 355 | 1,450 |
| Tajikistan | - | - | 69 | 285 |
| Thailand (a) | 1 | 7 | n.a. | n.a. |
| Tunisia | - | - | 111 | 435 |
| Turkey | 69 | 278 | 1,103 | 5,110 |
| Ukraine | 4 | 16 | 577 | 2,853 |
| United Kingdom (b) | 33 | 155 | n.a. | n.a. |
| United States of America (a) | 89 | 461 | n.a. | n.a. |
| Virgin Islands (British) (a) | 3 | 8 | n.a. | n.a. |
| Total | 2,440 | 11,971 | 12,786 | 60,356 |

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

- Zero

n.a. Not Applicable

(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) Member of the Hague system via membership in the European Union

(c) IP office is the Benelux regional office.

ANNEXES

Table 2: Renewals of international registrations via the Hague system, 2012

| Name | Origin ¹ | | Designated Member | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| | Number of Renewals | Number of Designs | Number of Renewals | Number of Designs |
| Albania | - | - | 130 | 603 |
| Armenia | - | - | 58 | 159 |
| Austria (b) | 18 | 136 | n.a. | n.a. |
| Belgium (c) | 68 | 225 | n.a. | n.a. |
| Belize | - | - | 137 | 474 |
| Benelux | n.a. | n.a. | 2,412 | 9,167 |
| Benin | - | - | 111 | 486 |
| Bonaire, Saint Eustatius and Saba (d) | - | - | 149 | 437 |
| Botswana | - | - | 11 | 39 |
| Brazil (a) | 1 | 2 | n.a. | n.a. |
| Bulgaria | 6 | 14 | 450 | 1,735 |
| Canada (a) | 1 | 4 | n.a. | n.a. |
| China (a) | 5 | 13 | n.a. | n.a. |
| Côte d'Ivoire | - | - | 107 | 338 |
| Croatia | 2 | 2 | 383 | 1,719 |
| Curaçao (d) | - | - | 149 | 437 |
| Cyprus (b) | 1 | 3 | n.a. | n.a. |
| Democratic People's Republic of Korea | - | - | 419 | 1,477 |
| Egypt | - | - | 1,067 | 4,206 |
| Estonia | - | - | 52 | 146 |
| European Union | - | - | 7 | 34 |
| France | 600 | 2,283 | 2,336 | 8,830 |
| Gabon | - | - | 12 | 43 |
| Georgia | - | - | 198 | 734 |
| Germany | 1,214 | 4,589 | 2,172 | 8,348 |
| Greece | 13 | 94 | 987 | 3,811 |
| Holy See (d) | - | - | 1 | 2 |
| Hungary | 1 | 6 | 927 | 2,960 |
| Iceland | - | - | 17 | 65 |
| Indonesia (d) | - | - | 3 | 4 |
| Italy | 311 | 1,570 | 2,346 | 8,758 |
| Japan (a) | 2 | 3 | n.a. | n.a. |
| Kyrgyzstan | - | - | 161 | 539 |
| Latvia | - | - | 110 | 429 |
| Liechtenstein | 5 | 55 | 800 | 2,779 |
| Luxembourg (c) | 18 | 25 | n.a. | n.a. |
| Mali | - | - | 9 | 36 |
| Monaco | 1 | 6 | 854 | 3,417 |
| Mongolia | - | - | 255 | 702 |
| Montenegro | - | - | 714 | 2,436 |
| Morocco | 1 | 1 | 480 | 2,155 |
| Namibia | - | - | 9 | 36 |
| Netherlands (c) | 202 | 595 | n.a. | n.a. |
| Netherlands Antilles (d) | - | - | 4 | 6 |
| New Zealand (a) | 1 | 1 | n.a. | n.a. |
| Niger | - | - | 9 | 39 |
| Republic of Moldova | 1 | 7 | 431 | 1,363 |
| Romania | 1 | 4 | 557 | 1,922 |
| Senegal | - | - | 119 | 465 |
| Serbia | 4 | 4 | 762 | 2,618 |
| Singapore | - | - | 223 | 1,096 |
| Saint Martin (Dutch Part) (d) | - | - | 149 | 437 |

| Name | Origin ¹ | | Designated Member | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| | Number of Renewals | Number of Designs | Number of Renewals | Number of Designs |
| Slovenia | 5 | 8 | 719 | 2,287 |
| Spain | 15 | 69 | 1,235 | 4,896 |
| Suriname | - | - | 112 | 473 |
| Sweden (b) | 14 | 30 | n.a. | n.a. |
| Switzerland | 567 | 1,987 | 2,585 | 10,241 |
| T F Y R of Macedonia | - | - | 571 | 1,916 |
| Tunisia | - | - | 1,060 | 4,385 |
| Turkey | 17 | 49 | 238 | 1,057 |
| Ukraine | 1 | 1 | 373 | 1,573 |
| United Kingdom (b) | 1 | 1 | n.a. | n.a. |
| United States of America (a) | 22 | 84 | n.a. | n.a. |
| Other | 1 | 1 | n.a. | n.a. |
| Total | 3,120 | 11,872 | 27,180 | 102,315 |

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- Zero

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(b) Member of the Hague system via membership in the European Union

(c) IP office is the Benelux regional office.

(d) Current or former member of the London Act which was frozen in 2010, but not a member of the 1960 Hague or the 1999 Geneva Act

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, February 2013

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

The following resources are available on the WIPO website:

Information on the Hague system

www.wipo.int/hague/

Online services

www.wipo.int/hague/en/services/

Hague statistics

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

IP Statistics

www.wipo.int/ipstats/



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