

ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE LA PROPRIETE
INTELLECTUELLE

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CLASSIFICATION INTERNATIONALE DES PRODUITS ET DES SERVICES
AUX FINS DE L'ENREGISTREMENT DES MARQUES INSTITUTEE PAR
L'ARRANGEMENT DE NICE DU 15 JUIN 1957

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INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF GOODS AND SERVICES
FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE REGISTRATION OF MARKS
ESTABLISHED BY THE NICE AGREEMENT OF JUNE 15, 1957

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ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE
LA PROPRIÉTÉ INTELLECTUELLE

OMPI
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WIPO



BIRPI

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION

UNITED INTERNATIONAL BUREAUX FOR THE PROTECTION OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

Circular No. 212
CLIM 20

April 5, 1971

Sir,

By Circular No. 197 - CLIM 20, dated July 23, 1970, the International Bureau of WIPO undertook a survey among the Administrations of countries party to the Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks, in order to establish which of the terms appearing in the list of classes of the International Classification those Administrations refuse to accept, when they are used just as they are, without further specification.

The first results of this survey, which was made for the information of applicants, are now available, and I have the honor to communicate herewith document CLIM/11/1, which containing information supplied by Administrations which have already replied to the circular mentioned above. These are the Administrations of the following countries: Australia, Austria, the Benelux countries, Denmark, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Hungary, Ireland, Monaco, Morocco, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom. The Netherlands Administration also replied to the survey but, since it no longer registers marks, it does not seem necessary to publish the reply.

Replies which reach us at a later date will be included in a second document, which will be communicated to you in due course.

Yours faithfully,

G.H.C. Bodenhausen
Director General

ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE LA
PROPRIÉTÉ INTELLECTUELLE

Bureaux internationaux réunis
pour la protection de la
propriété intellectuelle (BIRPI)



WORLD INTELLECTUAL
PROPERTY ORGANIZATION

United International Bureaux
for the Protection of Intellectual
Property (BIRPI)

Circular No. 221
CLIM 20

June 25, 1971

Sir,

By Circular No. 197-CLIM 20, dated July 23, 1970, the International Bureau of WIPO undertook a survey among the Administrations of countries party to the Nice Agreement concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks, in order to discover, among the terms appearing in the list of classes of the International Classification, which of these terms the Administrations refuse to accept just as they are, without further specification.

The first results of this survey were communicated to the countries of the Nice Agreement, and to countries party to the Madrid Agreement concerning the International Registration of Marks in Circular No. 212-CLIM 20, dated April 5, 1971, which was accompanied by document CLIM/11/1.

In the meantime, a similar survey has been undertaken among the Offices of countries party to the Madrid Agreement which are not parties to the Nice Agreement, with the exception of Luxembourg which no longer registers marks since the entry into force of the Uniform Benelux Trademark Law.

The replies to these two surveys which have reached us since that time concern the following countries: Czechoslovakia, Italy, Portugal, United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia; they are contained in document CLIM/11/2, which I have the honor to send you herewith.

Yours faithfully,

G.H.C. Bodenhausen
Director General

WIPO



BIRPI

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
UNITED INTERNATIONAL BUREAUX FOR THE PROTECTION OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

Circular No. 225
CLIM 20

July 9, 1971

Sir,

By Circular No. 211-CLIM 20, dated March 2, 1971, WIPO undertook a survey among industrial property offices of non-member countries of the Nice Union concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks.

The aim of this survey was to discover which countries, although not members of the Nice Union, use the International Classification of Goods and Services or propose to use it.

The replies received to the above circular have been assembled and presented in the form of a table which is attached to this circular (document CLIM/11/3).

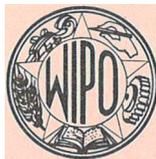
./.

You s faithfully,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'J. Voyame', is written over the typed name.

J. Voyame
Deputy Director General

WIPO



CLIM/11/1
Original: English, French,
German
Date: April 5, 1971

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
UNITED INTERNATIONAL BUREAUX FOR THE PROTECTION OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

GENEVA

BIRPI

Replies to Circular No. 197 - CLIM 20 of the International
Bureau of WIPO, dated July 23, 1970

concerning the application of the International Classification of
Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks

(Annex to Circular No. 212 - CLIM 20 of the International
Bureau of WIPO, dated April 5, 1971)

Document prepared by the International Bureau
of the World Intellectual Property Organization

GERMANY (FEDERAL REPUBLIC)

Terms in the International Classification of Goods and Services* which, in the experience of the German Patent Office, give rise to objections because they are not sufficiently precise (list dated January 25, 1971 communicated by the Administration of Germany (Federal Republic)- original: German)

- Class 1 Chemical products used in agriculture, horticulture, forestry.
- Class 2 Mordants.
- Class 4 Fuels (including motor spirit).
- Class 5 Sanitary substances.
- Class 6 Other goods in non-precious metal not included in other classes; ores.
- Class 7 Machines.
- Class 9 Scientific, electrical apparatus and instruments (including wireless).
- Class 12 Vehicles; apparatus for locomotion by land, air or water.
- Class 14 Goods in precious metals and their alloys, and goods coated therewith (except cutlery, forks and spoons).
- Class 16 Bookbinding material; artists' materials; office requisites (other than furniture); instructional or teaching material (other than apparatus).
- Class 17 Articles made from gutta percha, indiarubber, balata and substitutes, not included in other classes. Asbestos, mica and their products.

* Germany (Fed. Rep.) does not register service marks.

- Class 18 Articles made from leather and imitations of leather, not included in other classes.
- Class 19 Lime.
- Class 20 Articles (not included in other classes) of wood celluloid, substitutes for all these materials, or of plastics.
- Class 21 Glassware, porcelain and earthenware, not included in other classes.
- Class 22 Nets.
- Class 24 Textile articles not included in other classes.
- Class 25 Clothing, including boots, shoes and slippers.
- Class 27 Other materials for covering floors.
- Class 29 Jellies.
Dairy products; preserves.
- Class 30 Preparations made from cereals; salt.
- Class 31 Agricultural, horticultural and forestry products and grains not included in other classes.
- Class 32 Syrups and other preparations for making beverages.
- Class 34 Smokers' articles.

AUSTRALIA

(Extract from the letter from the Australian Administration,
dated August 20, 1970 - original: English)

"... While Australia is a signatory to the Nice Agreement and while it attempts to classify goods* according to the Nice Agreement the Classification system established by the Trade Marks Act 1955-1966 is that set out as described in the Fourth Schedule to the Trade Marks Regulations. This being so an applicant who desires to make a so-called claim for a class heading must make the claim accord with the class heading appearing in respect of a particular class in the Fourth Schedule to the Trade Marks Regulations. Australia is likely to object to a so called claim for a class heading based upon the exact terms used in the wording of classes in the International Classification established under the Nice Agreement of June 15th 1957 or as that classification system has been varied from time to time.

Despite the position that Australia cannot refuse to entertain a so called claim for a class heading based upon the wording of a particular class set out in the Fourth Schedule to the Trade Marks Regulations it does try to persuade applicants to more specifically define their goods. Many applicants do not resist the official request. Even so it is common for applicants to make a so called claim for a class heading and then to more specifically particularise their goods. For example, an application might be lodged in class 3 for, "bleaching preparations and other substances for laundry use; cleaning, polishing, scouring and abrasive preparations; soaps, perfumery, essential oils, cosmetics,

* Australia does not register service marks.

hair lotions; dentifrices; and in particular face powders, toothpastes, soap powders for laundry use, sand soap for scrubbing floors, all being goods included in class 3."

AUSTRIA

(Extract from the letter from the Austrian Administration,
dated November 12, 1970 - original: French)

"... It is somewhat difficult for the Austrian Administration to ... communicate a full list of all the terms which may be refused by the Marks Department of our Office. It was not long ago, as you know, that Austria acceded to the Nice Agreement and introduced protection for service marks. Consequently, the experience of our department in this field is limited.

In any event, the following terms have been refused so far:

(a) Very general terms such as:

Analogous goods
Similar articles
Various articles
And other similar articles;

(b) Indications of goods:

Receptacles specially intended for use in the preparation of medicaments, (class 5).

A receptacle for obtaining extemporaneous mixtures in varying proportions (not included in other classes) (classes 6 and 20).

All motive systems (classes 7 and 12).

Publicity (classes 9 and 16).

Electrical and electronic components (class 9).

All equipment for dental surgeries (class 10).

Articles for children and child-rearing included in the classes claimed (classes 11, 12, 20, 25 and 28).

Programming and planning devices (class 16).

Writings and manifestations in the field of publicity and public relations (class 16).

Title of collection (class 16).

Music accessories (class 16).

Administration and organization systems, that is, multiplication systems for administration, card indexes, classification and filing systems (class 16).

Individual houses, equipped buildings (class 19).

Similar materials, and goods manufactured from those materials (not included in other classes) (class 20).

Music stands (class 20).

(c) Indications of services:

Class 35: Trade; commercial undertakings; consultancy; business; import and export; control; management; inspection; business services; publicity photostats; central organization for purchase and distribution of foodstuffs..

Class 36: Establishment of companies; interests in existing companies; other similar operations; finance.

Class 37: Building construction; repairs; public works; installations and decorations for communities, all industry, all trades and specialized firms.

Class 38: Communications.

Class 39: Transportation; packaging.

Class 40: Services rendered during the process of manufacturing a given article.

Class 41: Competitions; management promotion; games; lectures.

Class 42: Activities relating to chemical experiments and industrial projects; laboratories; research and application in data processing; competitions.

Since the introduction of service marks in Austria, the Austrian Administration has also refused certain indications of services included in the alphabetical list. After examining this question, our Administration intends in future not to refuse the majority of such indications, but it is impossible to state in advance that it will accept all the terms of the alphabetical list. In any event, the Austrian Administration will request explanation or qualification of the terms "business" and "miscellaneous".

I think, however, that this question is the subject of other studies, and that a satisfactory solution has not yet been found."

BENELUX

(Extract from an instruction note from the Benelux Trademark Office, dated February 1971, concerning the classification of goods - original: French).

Acceptable Terms:

(a) All terms contained in the 34 classes of goods; however, the use of the terms "machines" (class 7) and "electrical apparatus and instruments" (class 9) should be completed, according to the definitions given in the explanatory notes, by the restrictive indication "not included in other classes."

(b) All terms contained in the alphabetical list (including the supplements) in the book "International Classification of Goods and Services" published by WIPO/BIRPI in Geneva*.

(c) All terms, even though not mentioned in either the list of classes or the alphabetical list, provided they are indicated with sufficient preciseness, for example:

class 1: Plastic material in liquid form for coating cheese;

class 31: Milk for calves.

Unacceptable Terms:

Collective terms which are not mentioned either in the classes of goods or in the alphabetical list, such as food products, toilet articles, drinks, pipes, signs, motors, chemical products, accessories for cars, textile articles, articles in wood, articles in rubber, gift articles, stimulants, household articles, articles for infants, publicity articles.

* and by the Patent Office, in London

In all the above cases a more precise indication must be given, or, where appropriate, the restrictive indication "not included in other classes" added.

Some examples are given below for information:

Class 29: Food products, namely: milk, butter, cheese and eggs.

Class 6: Metal signs.

Class 9: Illuminated or mechanical signs.

Class 24: Textile articles, namely: cloth, household linen, table linen.

Class 25: Textile articles, namely: underwear and outerwear.

The indication "not included in other classes" must be avoided as much as possible. The term "class 6: metal pipes" is preferable to the term "class 6: pipes not included in other classes."

The word "pumps" must be classified in three classes (7, 10, 12) according to the alphabetical list. It is possible to limit the number of classes by giving more precise information, for instance: class 7: centrifugal pumps; class 10: stomach pumps; class 12: air-pumps for cycle tyres.

If the list of goods does not comply with the provisions of Articles 1 paragraph 5 and 11, paragraph 1(f) of the Executive Rules, the Benelux Trademark Office or the relevant national Office informs the party concerned and sets a date by which he must comply with those provisions. This adjustment of the file does not affect the application date. The same principle applies to the payment, where applicable, of an additional fee for each class of goods in excess of the third.

As soon as the requirements of Article 1, paragraph 1, and Article 2, paragraphs (b) and (d) of the Executive Rules have been met, an application date is assigned to Benelux applications.

...In the event of disagreement between the applicant and the Administration concerning classification, the decisions of the Benelux Trademark Office or of the national Offices are final."

DENMARK

(Extract from the letter from the Danish Administration,
dated September 30, 1970 - original: English)

"... The Danish Administration, in the list of goods and services to which the mark is to be applied, accepts that only the class is mentioned--or the classes--without further specification and also accepts the terms appearing in the wording of the various classes in those cases where the applicant does not apply for the class a whole."

FRANCE

(Extract from the letter from the French Administration,
dated August 27, 1970 - original: French)

"... In connection with international registrations embodying a list of goods or services drawn up in accordance with the provisions of Article 2 of the Transitional Regulations of December 15, 1966 (registrations prior to October 1, 1970, and registrations after that date applied for by nationals of countries bound only by the London Act), the French Administration will continue to consider that the above-mentioned Regulations induce applicants to designate goods or services which interest them "preferably according to the classes of that Classification," and that they cannot be reproached for doing so. It is also pointed out that an indication such as "machines" (class 7), in which the designation of the product is related to a class number, can scarcely be considered "incomprehensible or too vague" in terms of Article 10 of the Regulations of December 15, 1966. Only a wording such as "miscellaneous services" could be likened to the "miscellaneous merchandise" quoted as an example in the text of the Regulations.

With respect to international registrations effected after October 1, 1970, and subject to the provisions of Article 4 of the Regulations of April 29, 1970, the list of terms which the French Administration would refuse to accept without further qualification would appear to be limited to the word "miscellaneous services" (class 42)."

HUNGARY

(Extract from the letter from the Hungarian Administration,
dated September 10, 1970 - original: French)

"The practice adopted by our Administration in the examination of the list of goods and services to which are applied trademarks in respect of which international registration is applied for is that, in general, our Administration accepts the terms relating to goods and services included in the list of classes of the International Classification.

.....

At present, therefore, our Administration refuses to accept only lists of goods and services which include too-general terms and terms of particular vagueness such as "etcetera" and the like. We are fully in favor of efforts to establish a list of goods and services containing terms which, as far as possible, are defined precisely. Our Office has set itself the task of carrying these efforts further. This will be done gradually as soon as we have at our disposal the Hungarian version of the entire International Classification, the preparation of which is nearing completion."

IRELAND

(Extract from the letter from the Irish Administration,
dated August 20, 1970 - original: English)

"... Included in the examination of applications for the registration of trademarks in this Country is a scrutiny of each specification to ensure that the goods therein come clearly within the ambit of the Class in which registration is desired. If, after examination against the International Classification, they do not, a revision of the wording of the specification or qualification of the specification by addition of some such phrase as ... "included in Class -" is required.

... No list, such as is referred to in your third paragraph, is maintained and it is regretted that the information for which you ask in your fourth paragraph is not therefore available."

MONACO

(Extract from the letter from the Monaco Administration,
dated March 12, 1971 - original: French)

"... I have the honor to inform you that while my Department endeavors to direct applicants' efforts towards the achievement of the maximum of precision in the lists of goods and services which they file for the purposes of obtaining protection, it does not feel competent to refuse terms appearing in the wording of the classes of the International Classification, even when those terms appear to be too general ..."

MOROCCO

(Extract from the letter from the Moroccan Administration dated March 11, 1971 - original: French)

"... The Moroccan Industrial Property Office, not being competent to subject applications for the registrations of marks to an examination as to substance, cannot refuse to register a mark on the ground that the applicant has adopted the exact wording of the terms appearing in the International Classification or that the terms used by applicants are too vague or general. Consequently, we are unable to establish a list of terms liable to be refused. In Morocco, this is a matter for the Courts alone to decide in the course of legal proceedings."

NORWAY

(Extract from the letter from the Norwegian Administration,
dated March 17, 1971 - original: English)

"... In our registration service we do not accept the term "machines" in the specification of goods for which the mark is sought to be registered. The reason is that the term is too vague to be classified satisfactorily or correctly.

The term "electrical apparatus" is classified in the classes 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11. The term "glassware" is found in the classes 19, 20 and 21. The terms "ceramic" and "porcelain" are found in the classes 19 and 21. The term "textiles" is found in many classes (16, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27). The said terms are very broad and not stringent and they are consequently not accepted in the specifications of goods. For the same reason we do not accept the terms "textile fabrics", "chemical products for industrial use" which are found in the classes 1, 2, 3 and 4; and "bleaching agents" found in the classes 1 and 3.

We are in the same difficulties regarding the term "detergents". The term "communications" in class 38 seems also to be too broad and cannot be accepted in the specification of goods in application for registration of a trademark ...".

SWEDEN

(Extract from the letter from the Swedish Administration,
dated August 19, 1970 - original: English)

"... all the terms actually appearing in the Classes are accepted by the Trademarks Division of the Swedish Patent Office. It is held that such vagueness as may exist with regard to some of the terms is sufficiently clarified or counterbalanced by the precision resulting from the way it has been classified; i.e. the fact that for instance "glassware" is placed in Class 21 demonstrates that it does not include building materials of glass which, of course, go in Class 19."

SWITZERLAND

(Extract from the letter from the Swiss Administration,
dated September 30, 1970 - original: French)

"... As regards the examination of international marks, we would point out that, for the moment, our Office does not demand further qualification of too-general terms contained in the list of classes of goods.

In respect of national applications of trademarks, however, further qualification of the following terms is required:

- Class 6: ... other goods in non-precious metal not included in other classes;
- Class 7: machines;
- Class 9: ... electrical apparatus and instruments;
- Class 16: ... cardboard articles;
- Class 17: gutta percha, indiarubber, balata and substitutes, articles made from these substances and not included in other classes; ... asbestos, mica and their products;
- Class 18: leather and imitations of leather, and articles made from these materials and not included in other classes;
- Class 20: ... articles (not included in other classes) of wood, cork, reeds, cane, wicker, horn, bone, ivory, whalebone, shell, amber, mother-of-pearl, meerschaum, celluloid, substitutes for all these materials, or of plastics;
- Class 21: ... glassware, procelain and earthenware, not included in other classes.

Important Note: In classes 17 and 18, only the underlined indications are subject to a request for further qualification (letter from the Swiss Administration dated October 19, 1970).

UNITED KINGDOM

(Extract from the letter from the United Kingdom Administration,
dated October 1970 - original: English)

"... In many cases we accept items appearing in the Class headings providing they are qualified by the addition of the words "included in Class....." (e.g. Yarns and threads, all included in Class 23). On the other hand, we require items such as "machines" in Class 7 to be amplified so as to indicate the type of goods intended to be covered by a trademark application..."

International Classification of Goods and Services* terms
included in the list of classes which require qualification

- Class 1 Chemical products used in agriculture, horticulture and forestry.
 - Class 2 Varnishes; colouring matters; dyestuffs.
 - Class 3 Perfumery.
 - Class 5 Plasters, material for bandaging.
 - Class 6 Rolled and cast building materials; chains (except driving chains for vehicles); metallic pipes and tubes; safes and cash boxes; screws.
 - Class 7 Machines; agricultural implements; incubators.
 - Class 8 Handtools and instruments.
 - Class 9 Scientific and electrical apparatus and instruments.
 - Class 11 Installations for lighting, heating, steam generating, cooking and drying.
 - Class 12 Vehicles.
 - Class 13 Explosive substances.
 - Class 14 Goods in precious metals or coated therewith.
-

* United Kingdom does not register service marks.

- Class 16 Paper and paper articles, cardboard and cardboard articles; artists' materials; playing cards.
- Class 17 Articles made from gutta percha, indiarubber, balata; plastics in the form of sheets; materials for packing, stopping or insulating.
- Class 18 Articles made from leather and imitations of leather.
- Class 19 Building materials; cement; plaster; road-making materials; chimney pots.
- Class 20 Mirrors; articles of wood, cork..... plastics.
- Class 21 Brushes (other than paint brushes); instruments and materials for cleaning purposes.
- Class 22 Ropes, string, nets, awnings, sacks; padding and stuffing materials.
- Class 23 Yarns, threads.
- Class 24 Textile articles.
- Class 26 Lace and embroidery, ribands and braid; hooks and eyes, pins and needles.
- Class 27 Rugs, mats.
- Class 28 Games; ornaments and decorations for Christmas trees.
- Class 29 Fish, poultry and game; jellies; dairy products; preserves.
- Class 30 Coffee substitutes; preparations made from cereals; biscuits; confectionery; yeast; salt; spices.
- Class 31 Seeds; flowers.
- Class 32 Aerated waters, non-alcoholic drinks, syrups and preparations for making beverages.
- Class 33 Spirits.
- Class 34 Smokers' articles.

⌈End of the Annex⌋

WIPO



CLIM/11/2

Original: French, Italian

Date: June 25, 1971

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
UNITED INTERNATIONAL BUREAUX FOR THE PROTECTION OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

GENEVA

Replies to Circular No. 197 - CLIM 20 of the International

Bureau of WIPO, dated July 23, 1970

concerning the application of the International Classification of
Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks

(Continued from document CLIM/11/1)

Annex to Circular No. 221 - CLIM 20 of the International
Bureau of WIPO, dated June 25, 1971

Document prepared by the International Bureau
of the World Intellectual Property Organization

CLIM/11/2
page 1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

(Extract from the letter from the Czechoslovak Administration,
dated March 16, 1971 - original: French)

"... The Czechoslovak Administration" (which, on the whole, aligns itself on the practice of the International Bureau)" feels it necessary to point out that the terms "textile articles," "glassware" and "office requisites" are too vague. During the process of national registration of Czechoslovak marks, the Czechoslovak Administration demands more precise details to supplement the above indications."

ITALY

(Extract from the letter from the Italian Administration,
dated April 27, 1971 - original: Italian)

"... During the examination of the application for registration of a mark, our Administration requires the applicant to provide additional information when the goods or services indicated are listed in generic form, thereby making it impossible to accept the terms proposed for classification as they stand.

The instances in which additional indications are requested are many; the most frequent, in particular, are the following:

- Class 4 Oil derivatives.
- Class 6 Ironmongery.
- Class 7 Machines.
- Class 9 Scientific and electrical apparatus and equipment.
- Class 12 Accessories for vehicles (headlamps, pumps, joints, etc. may be placed in other classes, depending on their use).
- Class 17 Articles in plastics (these articles may be placed in Classes 1, 16, 17, 19, 20 and 27, according to their purpose).
- Class 18 Articles in leather (Class 25 for belts).
- Class 24 Textile articles not included in other classes.
- Class 29 Foodstuffs in general (may be classified in many other classes).

- Class 32 Other preparations for making beverages.
- Class 34 Smokers' articles (Class 14 if they are in precious material).
- Class 42 Miscellaneous services not included in other classes (this class is often applied for wrongly, when the service can be placed in one of the service classes provided for the purpose)."

PORTUGAL

(Extract from the letter from the Portuguese Administration,
dated March 30, 1971 - original: French)

"... We have the honor to communicate to you that the Portuguese Administration has dealt with the question of too-vague terms with a certain degree of leniency, taking due account of the special features which each of the marks may present to the examiner.

However, the following indications:

- Class 1 Chemical products used in industry;
Chemical products used in science.
- Class 7 Machines and machine tools.
- Class 9 Scientific apparatus and instruments;
Electrical apparatus and instruments.
- Class 12 Vehicles.
- Class 16 Office requisites.
- Class 19 Building materials.
- Class 24 Textile articles.
- Class 29 Foodstuffs.

are designations which this Administration prefers to receive together with other particulars which define the goods better and consequently make the limits of protection clearer."

CLIM/11/2
page 5

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

(Extract from the letter from the Administration of the United Arab Republic, dated April 5, 1971 - original: French)

"With reference to your letter dated February 24, 1971, concerning the list of the terms used in the different classes which are refused by the Administrations of countries party to the Madrid Agreement, we have the honor to inform you that there are no terms in the list of goods and services to which the trademark is to apply which our Administration refuses to accept just as they are, without further specification."

WIPO



CLIM/11/3

Original : English,
French

Date : July 9, 1971

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION

UNITED INTERNATIONAL BUREAUX FOR THE PROTECTION OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

GENEVA

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF GOODS AND SERVICES
FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE REGISTRATION OF MARKS
ESTABLISHED BY THE NICE AGREEMENT OF JUNE 15, 1957

NON-MEMBER COUNTRIES OF THE NICE UNION WHICH USE OR
PROPOSE TO USE THE INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION

(Annex to Circular No. 225-CLIM 20 of July 9, 1971,
of the International Bureau of WIPO)

Document prepared by the International Bureau
of the World Intellectual Property Organization

NON-MEMBER COUNTRIES OF THE NICE UNION WHICH USE THE INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF GOODS AND SERVICES (The date on which use commenced is shown in brackets)	NON-MEMBER COUNTRIES OF THE NICE UNION WHICH USE SOLELY THE INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF GOODS (The date on which use commenced is shown in brackets)	COUNTRIES WHICH DO NOT USE THE INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BUT PROPOSE TO USE IT LATER (The approximate proposed date is shown in brackets)
Algeria (1966) Cuba (1) (October, 1969) Finland (June 1, 1964) Malawi (1964) Romania (June 29, 1968) Soviet Union (2) (June 1962) Sudan (May 15, 1969) United States of America (March 5, 1968)	Bahrain (4) Cameroon (4) Central African Republic (4) Chad (4) Colombia Cyprus (4) Dahomey (4) Gabon (4) India (4) Ivory Coast (4) Libya Luxembourg (4) Madagascar (4) Mauritania (4) New Zealand (4) Niger (4) People's Rep. of the Congo (4) Senegal (4) Singapore South Africa (3) Togo (4) Upper Volta (4)	Bolivia (end 1971 - beginning 1972) Brazil China (Republic of) Costa Rica Philippines Syria (1973) Thailand (1974) Trinidad and Tobago (1974) United Arab Republic (1975) Venezuela

(1) Use as subsidiary classification. Use as sole classification is planned for the end of 1972.

(2) The Soviet Union acceded to the Nice Agreement concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks, with effect from July 26, 1971.

(3) South Africa intends to use the International Classification of Services as from January 1, 1972, when service marks will be recognized by national law.

(4) Member countries of the African and Malagasy Industrial Property Office.

Remarks: - The territory of Hong Kong has been using the International Classification of Goods since January 1, 1955.

- The member countries of the Nice Union are obliged to use the International Classification by virtue of Article 2 of the Nice Agreement. By July 9, 1971, these countries were: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, German Democratic Republic (member countries disagree on the question whether or not the German Democratic Republic is party to the Nice Agreement), Germany (Fed. Rep.), Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia.