

## Taxonomy 2018

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## 1. Introduction — Purpose of Document

This document presents the changes to Taxonomy, both Group Titles and structure, for the 2018 version.

The document is also highlighting issues with Taxonomy, the Taxonomy process and any developments regarding governance. The section in this document, Taxonomy 2018, dedicated to clarify certain basic principles in reference to the changes and evolution of Taxonomy.

The changes to the Taxonomy set out in this document are primarily required because of the introduction of the 11.18 version of the Nice Classification, which entered into force on 1 January 2018.

Proposals for revision of Taxonomy have been provided by participating trade mark offices. A number of cases were made on the basis of making a Group Title fit within the scope of the class, or to put it another way, making the Group Title 'class specific'. This is a significantly different approach to the principles upon which Taxonomy was created, and has worked in the past. If these changes were to be implemented, it would require a significant reworking of the fundamentals of Taxonomy, rewording and consequently translation of the Group Titles, and changes to the principles of Taxonomy. For this reason, proposals made based on making Group Titles 'class specific' have not been implemented in the 2018 iteration.

This document will present:

- Changes resulting from the 11.18 version of the Nice Classification;
- Changes resulting from proposals received from participating trade mark offices;
- The reasoning to support the changes;
- The final changes to the structure for 2018;
- Timelines for implementation and process.

## 2. Taxonomy

### 2.1 Regarding Taxonomy changes

For the Taxonomy to stay relevant and useful it must constantly evolve with the market reality. For this the yearly update process has been put into place. However, the changes on Taxonomy must be done to improve Taxonomy, to make it current, simpler to use and to assure the original functions and benefits – to organise, navigate and maintain of the content of the data source. As the function of Taxonomy is not primarily in classification the changes must not be made based on classification issues.

#### 2.1.1 Nature of the Group Title

Group Titles are not terms of goods and services. The purpose of the Group Titles is to describe the content of the group, and sub-groups and thereby enable Taxonomy to function and easily be used. The purpose is not to describe the goods or services of a trade mark application/registration.

This means that the wording of the Group Titles must not be assessed from the perspective of classification, vagueness or if the content could exist in other classes. The principles of assessing Taxonomy Group Titles are:

- A. *Does the Group Title cover the natural meaning of all terms within the group, including sub-groups (current content)?*

It is a necessity that terms are covered by the natural meaning of the Group Title, otherwise it will not be possible to find them and the structure will no longer be consistent.

- B. *Does the Group Title cover the natural meaning of terms that belongs to the same market sector (potential content)?*

The HDB, and other terminology sources of Goods and Services constantly develops and add new terms. Restrictive Group Titles results in terms not being able to be Taxonomised in the group that is natural from the market perspective.

For instance, by specifying the content to dedicated materials (where the class is not exclusive) or with targeted groups – such as industry or household – market evolutions where new composite materials evolve or the distinction between household use and industrial use becomes blurred, would require further changes to Taxonomy. This would cause inconsistencies, confusion and constant changes and unnecessary updates to the Taxonomy.

3. *Is the Group Title concise and suitable for implementation?*

Primarily in TMclass and efilig, but also the TMC, Similarity, Back-office assessment and comparison functions, and potentially other tools. These implementations require that the Group Titles be short enough and general enough that one comprehends the meaning at a glance without having to read in detail.

Furthermore, the length and complexity of a Group Title highly determines the design and usability of the implementations. Long and complex Group Titles minimises the benefits and gains of the implementations.

4. *Is the Group Title specific enough in the context of the Taxonomy?*

The Group Titles are always, from the Taxonomy perspective, presented in context of the hierarchy. By taking the parent into consideration the Group Title can be more efficient and more easily comprehended. Repetition of qualifications throughout a Taxonomy hierarchy is

inefficient, unnecessarily complex and user unfriendly as the Group Titles becomes unnecessarily long and over-comprehensive.

Thus, a Group Title assessed in isolation could contain goods and services in other groups or other classes, but from the context of the hierarchy the specificity should be adequate.

It is naturally beneficial if the Group Title is specific enough to function as a description in a list of goods and services. However, this benefit must not govern the development and evolution of Taxonomy.

### *2.1.2 Deletion of Groups*

The Groups of the Taxonomy represent a specific and distinguishable market sector, and were created for the purpose of categorising the terms within each Nice class into more manageable units. The Group Titles were created as a description of the content of each group.

So, each group represents a market sector and as long as the market sector can be distinguished the group should remain to cluster the relevant terms – this is the purpose and function of Taxonomy. If a market sector disappears or merges with another the existence of the group should be reviewed and the hierarchy adapted to the changing market.

However, groups must not be deleted based on the Group Title – if the Group Title is not appropriate it can be amended.

### *2.1.3 Taxonomy relation to sources*

Taxonomy was created and developed with only one consideration – that it would be applicable to any terminology source based on the Nice Classification. With purposed functions of organisation, navigation and maintenance Taxonomy could be applied to any classification databased with immediate benefits for users and offices alike. Even though Taxonomy was based in HDB it is not exclusive to HDB and must be distinguished from HDB in its evolution and updates.

The HDB and other classification resources, have rules and practices that determine and govern the content of the database. As the databases – the content – and Taxonomy has completely different purposes the rules and practices of the database must not be mixed and forced on Taxonomy. For example, issues that are concerned with the content that should not be assessed in the context of Taxonomy are:

- *Multiple goods or services*  
Due to the nature and purpose of the Group Titles it is sometimes necessary that these contain more than a single good or service. As the Group Title must cover everything within the group the linguistic limitations sometimes require multiple goods/services to be included in the title to get the complete and accurate coverage – there is no single expression that can fully describe the market sector.
- *Acceptability in a list of goods and services*  
With the Group Titles primarily concerned with the functionality and usability of Taxonomy it is natural that the acceptability of the Group Titles as a term of goods and service must be separated.

The interest of using Taxonomy in organising, structuring and simplifying the source of goods and services terminology is spreading and more Office and collaborative initiatives are evaluating Taxonomy. Whether or not a Group Title can be used in a list of goods

and services must only be determined in the context of the respective database or jurisdiction. Within the context of the Harmonised Offices is to be determined by the voting process of the HDB if a Group Title should be designated as acceptable or not.

As the Taxonomy is spread and applied to more databases of goods and services terminology, the benefits of Taxonomy will also increase, in particular, in comparing terminology within the same market sector between different regions and jurisdictions. Increased use also simplifies the maintenance of a trade mark portfolio for users and simplifies the comparison of marks coming through the Madrid system. It is therefore a gain to have as many offices implement Taxonomy as possible, and for this to succeed Taxonomy must continue to be applicable on any source based on Nice Classification.

#### *2.1.4 Proposing changes*

Proposals for changing Taxonomy must be clear and precise. Identifying a problem cannot be regarded as a proposal for change; there must also be a solution. To ensure that the proposed change is properly understood by the analysis team it should contain the current situation and the future situation. The following information should be contained in a proposal – current and proposed:

- Group Title of the group
- Super-group and sub-groups of the affected group
- Scope of terminology content in the affected group

A proposed change to Taxonomy should also always include a justification. The justification should state the improvements resulting from the change – how the Taxonomy becomes better, more accurate, etc., and the benefits of the update.

#### *2.1.5 Conclusion*

The purpose of Taxonomy differs from the purpose of a database of terms and therefore the criteria and assessment of Taxonomy must be made within the context of the purpose of Taxonomy. It is necessary that the Group Title covers everything currently in the group as well as possible additions that in the near future. Furthermore, the titles must be short and concise or the benefits are lost. With the potential benefits of application of Taxonomy to goods and services terminology sources on an international level it must not be based and adapted for one source only.

That Taxonomy is not perfect is obvious, changes will be needed when inaccuracies are identified, or a market changes or shifts. However, changes to Taxonomy must be based on the context of Taxonomy and within the context it was contrived and built. If non-taxonomy aspects start to dictate the Taxonomy evolution the benefits and justification will erode and disappear.

### **2.1 The purpose of the Taxonomy**

The primary purpose of Taxonomy is to navigate the content of terminology databases based on the Nice Classification. Taxonomy was created for users to find the most suitable terms. For this purpose, the functions of the Taxonomy are:

1. To guide the user through the correct path through a large set of terms that, in many cases, are irrelevant to the application of the user;
2. To provide a logical and structural mapping of each class;
3. To provide an overview of the complete content of the class.

## 2.2 The history of the Taxonomy

As the number of terms in the Harmonised Database (HDB) increased, it became clear that a database system more elaborate than the flat 45 classes of the Nice Classification would be required to ensure effective navigation of the terminology and management of revisions.

Various systems for the organisation of databases, such as the patent classification, EU procurement classification and the International Customs Classification were investigated. However, none could accommodate the breadth of terminology or size of the HDB, whilst also meeting one of the primary requirements of any new system — that it respects the Nice Classification and be sufficiently adaptable to include the yearly changes and updates agreed by the Nice Union.

The result was the development of the taxonomised market-based group hierarchy that now structures the HDB.

Taxonomy evolved out of cooperation between the EUIPO, the Swedish Office, the UK Office and the German Office. The expertise and advice of WIPO proved invaluable in both the creation and the validation of Taxonomy. The result is that every class structure and placement of the goods and services from the Alphabetical List in the Taxonomy structure has been agreed with the WIPO International Bureau classification experts. Subsequently, every national and regional trade mark office in the European Union became involved, each giving their opinions and validation of the implementation. User Associations were also involved and able to comment and propose improvements.

This cooperation continues with each update of the Taxonomy as it reflects new versions and editions of the Nice Classification.

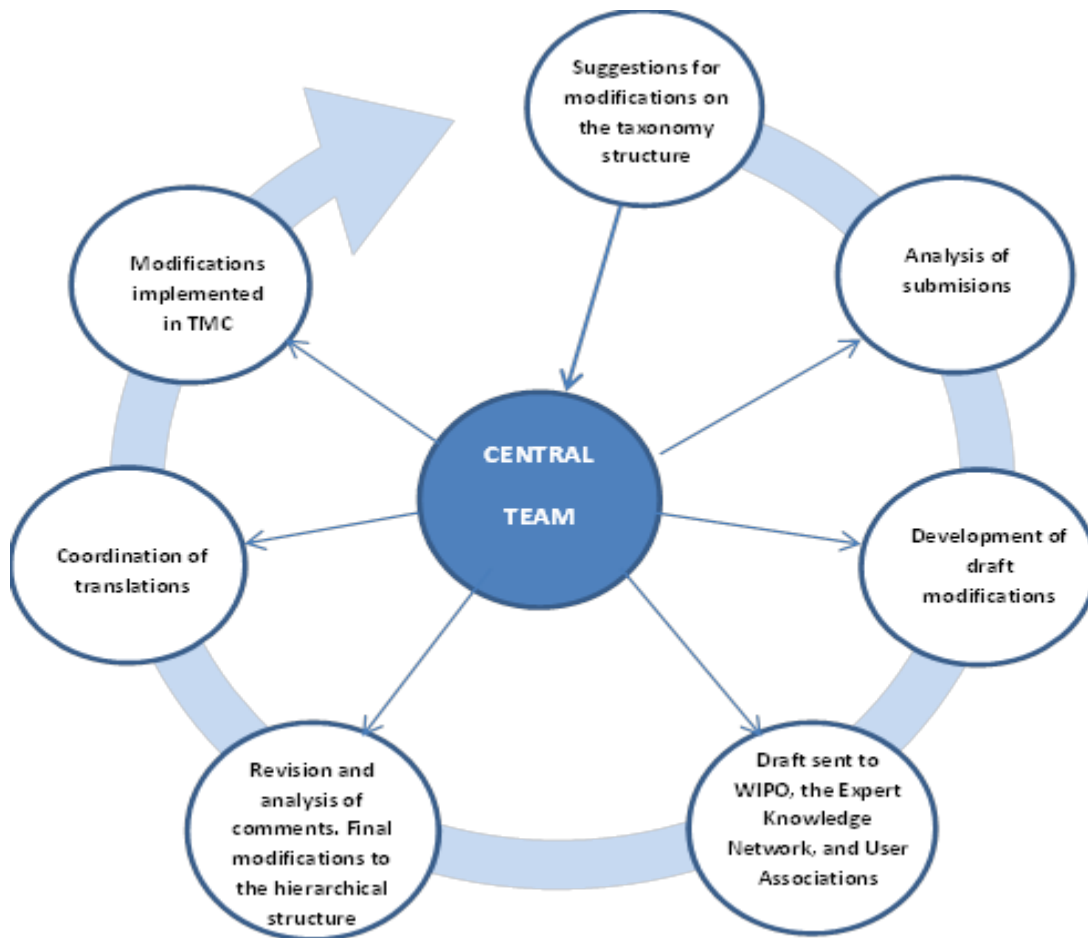
## 2.3 Taxonomy yearly update workflow process

### 2.3.1 Update cycle

The revision of Taxonomy structure and Group Titles is managed by the European Union Intellectual Property Network Operation Centre (EUIPN OC). Revision is undertaken over a yearly cycle, ending on 1 January each year, with the implementation of a new version of the Taxonomy, coinciding with the implementation of the next version or edition of the Nice Classification.

Outside of this cycle, the EUIPN OC reviews the Taxonomy structure and Group Titles as part of a continuous quality improvement process.





### **Proposal period**

The Update Cycle starts on **1 January** each year, when a 6-month period opens for proposals for revision to the Taxonomy structure and Group Titles to be made. This period ends on **1 July**.

Proposals received after 1 July will be saved for the next revision cycle, unless in exceptional circumstances they are required in order to correct an error, or to avoid or resolve an issue.

### **A. Proposals**

The identification of changes to the Taxonomy structure or any Group Titles required (or considered appropriate) as a result of a new version or edition of the Nice Classification will be the responsibility of the EUIPN OC.

Other proposals for changes to the Taxonomy structure or Group Titles should be sent by email to the EUIPN OC at [HDB@euipo.europa.eu](mailto:HDB@euipo.europa.eu). Proposals may be made by any interested party.

In all cases, any proposal for changes to the Taxonomy structure or any of the Group Titles must be supported by an explanation of why the change is required and/or what it is intended to achieve. Where a proposal is to create a group below another, the resulting group is referred to as a 'Subgroup', for the purposes of this document.

- *Proposal for the addition of a new Group*  
All proposals should be justified, clearly stating the benefits of the change and why it would be an improvement to the current structure.

Proposals to create a new Group must state:

- the Nice class,
- the proposed new Group Title.

Where the proposal is to create a Group below another (for convenience referred to as a 'Subgroup'), the proposal must state:

- the Nice class,
- the proposed new Subgroup Title,
- where the Subgroup is to be included in Taxonomy (the 'parent').

The division, amalgamation or repositioning of Groups or Subgroups in the Taxonomy structure should be regarded in the same way as the creation of a new Group or Subgroup.

- *Proposal to change a Group or Subgroup Title*  
Proposals to change a Group Title or Subgroup Title must state:
  - the Nice class of the affected Group or Subgroup Title,
  - the existing Group or Subgroup Title to which the proposal relates,
  - the new Group or Subgroup Title to which the proposal relates,
  - any Subgroups to be linked.
- *Proposal for deletion of a Group or Subgroup*  
Proposals for deletion of a Group or Subgroup must state:
  - the Nice class of the affected Group or Subgroup,
  - the existing Group or Subgroup Title(s) to which the proposal relates,
  - the proposed taxonomisation of any Subgroups and/or terminology connected to the Group or Subgroup proposed for deletion.

## **B. Review of proposals**

After the proposal period closes on 1 July, the proposals will be collated and analysed by the EUIPN OC. The analysis will identify related proposals, to avoid any conflicting or contradictory outcomes.

Proposals will be reviewed by the EUIPN OC during June, which is known as the 'review period' in the Update Cycle.

- *Proposal not implemented*  
A proposal cannot be implemented where the EUIPN OC finds it to be incomplete (in that it lacks the required information set out above), is unclear in what is being proposed, or if the proposal is clearly against the agreed principles of the Taxonomy.
- *Incomplete proposal*  
If a proposal does not include all the information required, the EUIPN OC will send an email to the proposer, indicating what information must be provided for the proposal to be considered and taken forward.
  - The proposer will have until a deadline set out in the email to provide the required information.
  - Failure to provide a response (or the provision of an incomplete response) will result in the proposal being set aside until the next Taxonomy Update Cycle.

- *Unclear proposal*  
Where the EUIPN OC is unclear as to what is being proposed they will send an email to the proposing party setting out what the problem is.
  - The proposer will have until a deadline set out in the email to provide the required information.
  - Failure to provide a response (or the provision of an incomplete response will result in the proposal being set aside until the next Taxonomy Update Cycle).
  
- *Proposal contrary to the 'principles' of the Taxonomy*  
If a proposal is considered by the EUIPN OC to be contrary to the agreed principles of the Taxonomy, an email will be sent to the proposing party setting out what the problem is.
  - The proposer will have until a deadline set out in the email to provide the required information.
  - Failure to provide a response or providing a response that the EUIPN OC does not consider to justify the proposal going forward will result in the proposal being rejected.

### **C. Proposals document**

The EUIPN OC will compile a document setting out all proposals. This will be prepared and sent to WIPO, the National Offices and participating User Associations (the stakeholders) for their consideration.

The document will set out each proposal, providing the following details:

- origin of the proposal,
- the Class number related to the proposal,
- the nature of the proposal (new Group/Subgroup, change to Group or Subgroup Title, deletion of Group or Subgroup Title),
- new Group Title (where the proposal is to create this),
- new Subgroup Title (where the proposal is to create this),
- original Group/Subgroup Title (where the proposal is for revision),
- revised Group/Subgroup Title (where proposal is for revision),
- position in the Taxonomy (including 'parent and/or Subgroups),
- supporting comments from the proposer,
- any comments from the EUIPN OC.

### **D. Translations**

In parallel with sending the proposal document to the stakeholders, the EUIPN OC will coordinate the translation of the proposals.

### **E. Review by stakeholders**

The stakeholders will review the proposals and may provide feedback on any proposal. Comments must be sent by email to [HDB@euipo.europa.eu](mailto:HDB@euipo.europa.eu) by the deadline set in the communication.

**Comments received after the deadline cannot be included in the workflow process.**

### **F. Final proposals document**

Following the closure of the stakeholders' review period, the proposals and related comments will be collated and analysed by the EUIPN OC. The analysis will identify related proposals, in order to avoid any conflicting or contradictory outcomes.

A draft document of changes will be sent to stakeholders. This document will set out the changes implemented and those not implemented, in each case with the reasons for the outcome. A deadline

will be set for the option to reject any proposal in the draft document. If more than 50 % of the participating Offices reject a proposal in the draft document, it will not be implemented and the document will be changed to reflect the outcome of the final approval.

The change document will become finalised on 1 January and published in TMclass news section shortly thereafter.

## 2.4 Principles of the Taxonomy

During development and subsequent updates, a number of principles of Taxonomy were developed by the team maintaining Taxonomy. These principles aim to establish the function of Taxonomy and how it evolves, and is based on the original foundation upon which Taxonomy was created.

A fundamental principle of Taxonomy is that it is consistent with the Nice Classification system. With the introduction of each new version and edition of the Nice Classification, Taxonomy will be analysed to see if any changes are necessary to ensure consistency and correctness in relation to the Nice Classification.

### 2.4.1 General Taxonomy principles

1. The Taxonomy will adhere to the current Nice Classification system, including the General Remarks and the decisions of the Committee of Experts.
2. The primary principle of Taxonomy is user-friendliness and usability.
3. Each class will have a hierarchy, populated by database terms (i.e. terms that are in the HDB).
4. The top level of each hierarchy will be the class number; this level will not contain any terms.
5. Each class will contain at least one further level of groups.
6. Each group will have a title which should, if possible, be a term that is acceptable within the HDB.
7. The number of levels is defined by the complexity of the class (having regard to principle 2 above).
8. The taxonomy must be flexible, and can change. Additions and changes can be made at any level.
9. A Group Title must be a database term if the parent has a database term as its title (i.e. there cannot be an unacceptable term as a title below an accepted title).
10. A Group Title cannot have multiple parents.

### 2.4.2 Grouping principles

1. A Taxonomy group is a collection of terms from the HDB sharing similar characteristics.
2. Groups must (as far as possible) divide goods and services into distinguishable groups as they are divided in the market.
3. In determining 'market divisions', regard will be given to the principles from the 'Canon' case determined by the Court of Justice of the European Union (29/09/1998, C-39/97, Canon, EU:C:1998:442) in addition to the following criteria:
  - characteristics;
  - purpose;
  - simplicity/complexity;
  - target consumers;
  - sales channels.
4. Groups and their titles must be exhaustive as well as precise; there shall be no groups specified as 'others'.

5. The Taxonomy structure and Group Titles will be based on the content of the HDB.
6. The Taxonomy structure in each Nice class will have regard to its usability.
7. In a hierarchical structure, a Group Title must linguistically cover all groups and terms below it.
8. Terms belonging to a market sector that is too small to warrant an individual group shall be included in the parent group.

#### *2.4.3 Structuring principles*

The real benefit will be gained from the Taxonomy by the ordering of Groups into a hierarchical structure. The development of the groups and the structuring of the hierarchy must go hand-in-hand, to ensure a Taxonomy that is fit for purpose and user-friendly.

#### *2.4.4 Group linkage*

This relates to the relationships between Groups.

1. All links must be vertical (i.e. non-vertical connections are not links).
2. In the case of an item with multiple links, no link is more important than another; they all have equal weight.
3. Every item must have at least one link going up. Terms may only have links up. Groups may have links both up and down.
4. If a term belongs to several groups, those groups must be on different branches of the hierarchy of that class.

These principles have not yet been approved or officially endorsed by any participating office. With the expansion of Taxonomy to non-EU offices, they must be reviewed and reworked to adapt to the expanded use.

### **2.5 Group Titles — purpose and function**

The purpose of Taxonomy Group Titles is to give a full and complete description of the content of the group, including lower level groups and their content. At the same time, to ensure the usability of Taxonomy it is vital that the Group Titles are as concise as possible. Long Group Titles prevent quick and easy understanding of the content of the group and thus negate the purpose of Taxonomy.

A quick glance should make it apparent for the user where to start and what terms are included in that group. As the navigation proceeds, vertically and horizontally, the Group Titles must, where possible, give a logical and structural mapping to ensure simple navigation.

Another aspect of Group Titles is that they must be predictive, meaning that they can accommodate terminology not yet in the databases or even in the market. Constrictive Group Titles would prevent new terms from being taxonomised, because there would be no group in which to include them, and this would require constant changes to the Taxonomy, which would be detrimental to the consistency of Taxonomy usage.

The Group Titles also have secondary benefits, such as:

1. Potentially providing the same scope of protection as all terms included in the group;
2. Placing terms in a broader context and categorisation, giving a better understanding and potential predictions of interpretation and decisions;
3. Providing indications about similarity of goods and services because of the group to which they belong, as well as analogous comparisons in databases and decisions.

Nevertheless, these benefits, even though clearly beneficial for all stakeholders, must be secondary to the primary objective. As the definition of precision of terms of goods and services, determination of the scope of protection and comparisons of goods and services differs between Offices, allowing these benefits to dictate the creation and formulation of Group Titles would endanger the usability and simplicity that has been the root of its success.

Consequently, acceptability of a Group Title in lists of goods and services (for any legal jurisdiction) must and will be secondary, especially with the potential adoption of the Taxonomy by non-EU trade mark offices, to usability and quickness of understanding.

### 3. Taxonomy 2018

As previously stated, a fundamental principle of Taxonomy is that it adheres to the Nice Classification system. An analysis of the changes to the Nice Classification resulting from the introduction of the 11.18 version of the Nice Classification did not identify any need for changes to the Taxonomy.

There were proposals for change to the Taxonomy received from Offices. These are listed below in two parts:

1. Changes implemented
2. Changes not implemented

The changes have been reviewed and agreed with WIPO and EU national and regional trade mark offices.

#### 3.1 Proposed changes implemented

Class	Origin	Original	Change
1	BOIP	Filtering media of chemical and non-chemical substances included in the class	Filtering materials [chemical, mineral, vegetable and other unprocessed materials]
<b>Justification</b>		"Included in the class" seems to us an indication that the term is too vague; therefore, this GT should not be selectable for classification purposes. We prefer Filtering materials [chemical, mineral, vegetable and other unprocessed materials].	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		It is more specific and more related to Nice than the current wording.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
1	BOIP	Chemical compositions and materials for use in cosmetics	Chemical compositions and materials for use in the manufacture of cosmetics
<b>Justification</b>		Proposal: "Chemical compositions and materials for use in the manufacture of cosmetics".	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		The proposal more closely relates to the wording used in the biggest component of the Group content.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
1	BOIP	Photographic film	Photographic film, not exposed
<b>Justification</b>		"Photographic film, non exposed".	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		The proposal brings the Group Title more in line with the Nice classification. However, the Group covers "Photographic films"; "Cinematographic films" and "Sensitized films" in general when un-exposed. (Nice uses both "unexposed" and "not exposed"). To cover the content the Group Title could be worded "Sensitised films, unexposed" which would follow the wording in the sister Group "Sensitised paper".	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
2	BOIP	Metal in foil and powder form	Metal in foil and powder form for use in painting, decorating, printing and art
<b>Justification</b>		Proposal: "Metal in foil and powder form for use in painting, decorating, printing and art" (otherwise too vague because of class 6).	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		The proposal brings the Group Title into line with Nice. It still accurately describes the content.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
7	INPI (FR)	Construction equipment	Construction machines
<b>Justification</b>		Too vague to define the nature of "construction equipment".	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		The word "construction" incorporates "building" in its meaning so there is nothing gained by changing this, particularly as not all of the content is for building. The word "equipment" is capable of covering goods in different classes; see Collins "a set of tools, devices, kit, etc, assembled for a specific purpose, such as a soldier's kit and weapons". Most of the content of the Group is qualified as being a "machine" and if not a machine would likely be in another class, so this would seem to be a word that more accurately and clearly describes the content.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
21	EUIPO	Articles for clothing and footwear	Articles for the care of clothing and footwear
<b>Justification</b>		Change.	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		The current Group Title does not describe the content of the Group.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
36	INPI (FR)	Fundraising and sponsorship	Fundraising and financial sponsorship
<b>Justification</b>		Too vague to define the type of "sponsorship".	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		The definition of "Sponsorship" is "Financial support received from a sponsor" so that it is "financial" is implicit in the word. However, Nice specifically mentions "Financial sponsorship" so the proposal would make the financial aspect implicit and align with Nice	



### 3.2 Proposed changes not implemented

Class	Origin	Original	Change
1	BOIP	Chemical preparations and materials for film, photography and printing	Chemical preparations and materials for film treatment, photography and printing
<b>Justification</b>		Proposal "chemical preparations and materials for film treatment, photography and printing".	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		The Group covers more than chemicals for treatment of films – it also covers films both photographic and sensitised which would not be apparent from the proposed wording which does not encompass such goods. As worded the “Chemical preparations reads though into the “photography and printing” which further excludes goods within the Group content.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
1	BOIP	Growing media, fertilizers and chemicals for use in agriculture, horticulture and forestry	Growing substances, fertilizers and chemicals for use in agriculture, horticulture and forestry
<b>Justification</b>		"Media": we suggest "growing substances, fertilizers and chemicals for use in agriculture, horticulture and forestry".	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		The term “growing media” is defined as “...a substance through which plant roots grow and extract water and nutrients” It therefore can mean the same as “substance(s)”. However, when used the word “substance” has a more restrictive definition “...A particular kind of matter with uniform properties” which is not the same as “Media”. The word “substance” would not cover all Group content.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
1	BOIP	Chemical substances, chemical materials and chemical preparations, and natural elements	Chemical substances, chemical materials and chemical preparations and natural elements, for use in manufacture and industry
<b>Justification</b>		Proposal: "Chemical substances, chemical materials and chemical preparations and natural elements, for use in manufacture and industry"	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		The Group covers more than goods “for use in manufacture and industry”, for example “Chemical additives”, “Anti-freeze for vehicle cooling systems”, “Chemicals for use in farming”, “Chemicals for scientific use”. Adding the qualification “for use in manufacture and industry” excludes these and many other types of goods in the Group content	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
1	INPI (FR)	Compositions for fire extinguishing and prevention	Chemical compositions fire extinguishing and prevention
<b>Justification</b>		Too vague to define the nature or the type of the "compositions".	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		Nice does not limit the “Fire extinguishing compositions” to being “chemical” and “Fireproofing preparations” to being “Chemical” so the current Group Title more accurately reflects Nice.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
1	INPI (FR)	Chemical substances, chemical materials and chemical preparations, and natural elements	Chemical substances, chemical materials and chemical preparations
<b>Justification</b>		Too vague to define the nature of the "natural elements".	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		Deleting an element of a Group Title without proposing something to take its place leaves it open as to where the goods covered by the deleted element sit within the Taxonomy. This cannot add to the clarity or usefulness of the Taxonomy.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
2	BOIP	Dyes, colorants, pigments and inks	Dyes, colorants and pigments
<b>Justification</b>		"Inks" not OK; class 16 also possible.	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		There is a diverse range of "inks" in Class 2 which would be difficult to encapsulate in a Group Title without use of an impermissible negation. These "inks" are not "Dyes, colorants or pigments" and removing "inks" from the Group Title will make the content less apparent.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
2	BOIP	Coatings	Coatings (paints)
<b>Justification</b>		Proposal: "Coatings (paints)".	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		The proposal would not reflect the content of this Group, for example, it excludes "oils" and "resins", so adding "paints" to the Group Title will make the content less apparent.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
2	BOIP	Paints and washes	
<b>Justification</b>		NOT OK: washes = too vague	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		The term "wash" describes a particular type of water based paint. Although it can appear in other types of goods this is always with a word defining the nature such as "Facial washes", "Cattle washes", etc., Add this to the fact that the "washes" are defined by the parent group as being "coatings" there seems sufficient clarity not to require a change.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
2	BOIP	Preservatives	Preservatives for wood
<b>Justification</b>		Proposal: "Preservatives for wood" (otherwise too vague).	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		The Group content encompasses much more than preservatives for wood, for example "Anti-rust oils", "preservatives for masonry" etc. The proposal would have the effect of excluding a significant proportion of the content.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
2	INPI (FR)	Preservatives	Delete
<b>Justification</b>		Too vague to define the nature or the type of the "preservatives".	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		If the Group is deleted – where do “Preservatives” sit in the Taxonomy? Having no group would not improve the transparency of the content.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
2	INPI (FR)	Dyes, colorants, pigments and inks	Dyes, colorants, pigments and inks except chemical, cosmetics and paper stationery products
<b>Justification</b>		Too vague: can belong to different classes.	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		Whilst it is better if the Group Titles reflect the class content, they are not for classification and therefore do not always (or have to) do this. Additionally, negations in the Group Titles are to be avoided.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
3	BOIP	Essential oils and aromatic extracts	Essential oils and not edible aromatic extracts
<b>Justification</b>		"Aromatic extracts" = too vague; class 30 also possible ==> proposal "Essential oils and not edible aromatic extracts".	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		The Group content encompasses aromatic extracts that are edible, for example “Essential oils for food flavouring”, “Flavour enhancers for food [essential oils]” etc. The proposal would have the effect of making the Group content unclear.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
3	BOIP	Skin, eye and nail care preparations	Cosmetic skin and eye care preparations, nail care preparations
<b>Justification</b>		Proposal: "Cosmetic skin and eye care preparations, nail care preparations".	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		That the Group “Skin, eye and nail care preparations” sits below “Body cleaning and beauty care preparations” qualifies the groups below as being for such purposes, or in other words, that they are “cosmetic”. Although the proposal adds the definition of “cosmetic”, it still does not align with Nice which refers to the class content as being “non-medicated”.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
3	BOIP	Hair preparations and treatments	Hair care preparations and cosmetic hair treatments
<b>Justification</b>		Proposal: "Hair care preparations and cosmetic hair treatments".	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		That the Group “Skin, eye and nail care preparations” sits below “Body cleaning and beauty care preparations” qualifies the groups below as being for such purposes, or in	

	other words, that they are “cosmetics” for “care”. Even so, the proposal only adds the definition of “cosmetic” to “treatments” and leaves the “Hair care” unqualified. This creates ambiguity and open to question whether all hair care preparations are in this Group, medicated and non-medicated.
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Class	Origin	Original	Change
4	BOIP	Lubricants and industrial greases, waxes and fluids	Lubricants and industrial greases, waxes and oils
<b>Justification</b>		Proposal: "Lubricants and industrial greases, waxes and oils". "The fluids mentioned in class 4 are lubricants or industrial oils".	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		It is not correct that “The fluids mentioned in class 4 are lubricants or industrial oils”. The Group includes “Additives (Non-chemical -) for lubricants”, “Cutting fluids” which can be “oil-water emulsions”, “Non-slip dressings for belts” which are not an oil or grease. The proposal would have the effect of making the Group content unclear.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
5	BOIP	Dental preparations and articles, and medicated dentifrices	Material for dentists, medicated dentifrices and medicated dental preparations
<b>Justification</b>		Proposal: "Material for dentists, medicated dentifrices and medicated dental preparations".	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		“Materials for dentists” does not describe the Group content; it describes goods that are presumably “for use by dentists in dentistry”. The current Group Title more clearly and accurately describes the content.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
5	BOIP	Sanitary preparations and articles	
<b>Justification</b>		Those terms are too vague. See e.g. "Cleansers for intimate personal hygiene purposes, non-medicated" and "Sanitary preparations being toiletries" in class 3.	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		<b>No proposal for change.</b> The term “Sanitary” means “Relating to the conditions that affect hygiene and health” and adequately describes the Group content including the terms mentioned in “justification”	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
5	BOIP	Medical and veterinary preparations and articles	
<b>Justification</b>		Too vague.	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		<b>No proposal for change.</b> The term “Medical and veterinary preparations” is part of the class heading and adequately describes both the class and the Group content. If the suggested vagueness is with “articles” then this should be explained and an alternative proposed. In the absence of this there can be no action.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
5	BOIP	Diagnostic preparations and materials	Diagnostic preparations and materials, for medical and veterinary use
<b>Justification</b>		Proposal: "Diagnostic preparations and materials, for medical and veterinary use".	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		That the Group "Diagnostic preparations and materials" sits below "Medical and veterinary preparations and articles" qualifies the groups below as being for such purposes, or in other words, that they are "medical and veterinary preparations/articles", so no need for further qualification.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
5	BOIP	Medical dressings, coverings and applicators	Medical dressings, paddings and applicators
<b>Justification</b>		Proposal: "Medical dressings, paddings and applicators".	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		Changing the word "coverings" to "paddings" would have the effect of excluding goods which are not strictly dressings or "padding" (such as "Adhesive plaster", "Adhesive films for medical use", "Sponges for healing wounds") from the described content.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
5	BOIP	Pest control preparations and articles	Pest control preparations and articles containing those preparations
<b>Justification</b>		"Pest control articles" is too broad. "Mouse traps" is a product in class 21. Proposal: "Pest control preparations and articles containing those preparations" (like mothballs)	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		There are "articles in the content of this Group. Some articles contain "pest control" preparations, (flea collars) whereas others (Fly paper) do not so the proposal does not work for the content.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
5	INPI (FR)	Sanitary preparations and articles	Sanitary preparations and articles except bodily products
<b>Justification</b>		Too vague: can belong to different classes.	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		The term "Sanitary" means "Relating to the conditions that affect hygiene and health" and adequately describes the Group content including the terms mentioned in "justification". Apart from being a negation (which is to be avoided) the proposed text excludes "sanitary" goods that are for bodily use such as "Lubricant gels for personal use". Deleting the "Sanitary" Group would require a restructuring of the Groups below.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
5	INPI (FR)	Pest control preparations and articles	Pest control preparations
<b>Justification</b>		Pest control articles is too vague; it can also include traps (class 21).	
<b>EUIPN OC</b>		There are "articles" in the content of this Group that correctly fall within the class. Not	

<b>Analysis</b>	mentioning “articles” leaves a question of where they go in the taxonomy.
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Class	Origin	Original	Change
5	INPI (FR)	Diagnostic preparations and materials	Diagnostic preparations and materials for medical use
<b>Justification</b>		Too vague to define the nature of the good.	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		“Diagnostic preparations and materials” is below “Medical and veterinary preparations and articles”. This qualifies the groups below as being for such purposes, so no need for further qualification. The proposal also excludes “veterinary”.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
5	INPI (FR)	Pharmaceuticals and natural remedies	Pharmaceuticals remedies
<b>Justification</b>		Too vague to define the meaning of "natural remedies" and wrong translation.	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		If “Natural remedies” is deleted from the Group Title, where do goods such as the “Barks for pharmaceutical purposes” and “Naturally derived antimicrobials for dermatological use” sit in the Taxonomy? Having no group would not improve the transparency of the content.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
6	BOIP	Containers, and transportation and packaging articles, of metal	Containers and transportation and packaging holders of metal
<b>Justification</b>		Proposal: "Containers and transportation and packaging holders of metal".	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		The proposed change makes it unclear whether the “containers” are included in the “transportation” qualification. Additionally, the content of the Group is wider than goods that are “packaging holders”, for example “Loading pallets” do not “hold”. The proposal therefore excludes Group content that is adequately covered by the existing Group Title.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
6	BOIP	Dispensers, of metal	Dispensers (containers) of metal
<b>Justification</b>		Proposal: "Dispensers (containers) of metal".	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		Dispenser has the meaning of “...a machine or container designed so that you can get an item or quantity of something from it in an easy and convenient way.” So in the context of the class (and taking account that this Group is below “Containers, and transportation and packaging articles, of metal”), the Dispensers do not need qualification as “containers”.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
7	BOIP	Pumps, compressors and fans	Compressors
<b>Justification</b>		NOT OK. Pumps and fans are too broad for a GT as they appear in several classes. Besides, this GT contains 3 kinds of products and therefore it should not be selectable as a classification term. Proposal: "Compressors". Possibly "Pumps and fans, not included in other classes", but we are not in favour of it.	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		If "pumps" and "fans" are taken out of the Group Title, where do they get taxonomised? The negation mentioned is not a permissible way to express a Group.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
7	BOIP	Engines, powertrains, and machine parts, and controls for the operation of machines and engines	
<b>Justification</b>		Too vague.	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		Why is the Group Title too vague – is it a particular part or the whole? There is no proposal to remedy the perceived vagueness so no action can be considered.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
7	BOIP	Opening and closing mechanisms	Electric opening and closing mechanisms
<b>Justification</b>		Proposal: "Electric opening and closing mechanisms".	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		The Group content covers more than "electric", for example "hydraulic", "pneumatic" which would be excluded by the proposal.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
7	BOIP	Exterior clearing and cleaning equipment	Exterior clearing and cleaning apparatus
<b>Justification</b>		Proposal: "Exterior clearing and cleaning apparatus".	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		The definition of "apparatus" (Collins: Apparatus is the equipment, such as tools and machines, which is used to do a particular job or activity) shows that the proposal to change "equipment" to "apparatus" makes no difference. In the absence of any reasoned justification there seems no need to change.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
7	BOIP	Machines, tools and apparatus for fastening and joining	Tools, other than hand-operated, machines and apparatus for fastening and joining
<b>Justification</b>		Proposal: "Tools, other than hand-operated, machines and apparatus for fastening and joining".	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		Negations such as "other than" are not a permissible way of wording Group Titles. The wording proposed is also ambiguous in that it is not clear the exclusion "other than hand operated" extends to what follows, for example, "other than machines and apparatus".	

	Additionally, as the Group “Machines, tools and apparatus for fastening and joining” sits below the Group “Machines and machine tools for treatment of materials and for manufacturing” this links the tools to being “machine tools”.
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Class	Origin	Original	Change
7	BOIP	Filtering machines, separators and centrifuges	Centrifuges and separators
<b>Justification</b>		NOT OK. Filtering machines is too broad for a group title as they appear in several classes. Besides, this GT contains 3 kinds of products and therefore it should not be selectable as a classification term. Proposal: "Centrifuges and separators". Possibly "Filtering machines, separators and centrifuges, not included in other classes", but we are not in favour of it.	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		Filtering machines” is a Nice term showing such goods as being in Class 7 with no asterisk. It must therefore be clear enough and specific only to Class 7.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
7	BOIP	Printing and bookbinding machines	Printery and bookbinding machines
<b>Justification</b>		Proposal: "Printery and bookbinding machines" (to avoid confusion with printers in class 9).	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		“Printery” describes “an establishment in which printing is carried out” (Collins) so cannot describe the class or Group content. Collins also notes it as “used rarely” so is unlikely to be clear to users.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
7	BOIP	Textile and leather sewing equipment	Textile and leather sewing apparatus
<b>Justification</b>		Proposal: “Textile and leather sewing apparatus”.	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		The definition of “apparatus” (Collins: Apparatus is the equipment, such as tools and machines, which is used to do a particular job or activity.) shows that the proposal to change “equipment” to “apparatus” makes no difference. In the absence of any reasoned justification there seems no need to change.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
7	BOIP	Food and beverage processing and preparation machines and apparatus	Food and beverage processing and treatment machines
<b>Justification</b>		Proposal: "Food and beverage processing and treatment machines" (deletion of apparatus and preparation to avoid confusion with the goods in class 11).	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		It is not clear what (if any) food “preparation” machines and apparatus are in Class 11?	



Class	Origin	Original	Change
7	BOIP	Welding and soldering equipment	Welding and soldering apparatus
<b>Justification</b>		Proposal: "Welding and soldering apparatus".	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		The definition of "apparatus" (Collins: Apparatus is the equipment, such as tools and machines, which is used to do a particular job or activity.). Accordingly, the proposal to change "equipment" to "apparatus" makes no difference. In the absence of any reasoned justification there seems no gain in changing.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
7	BOIP	Construction equipment	Building machines
<b>Justification</b>		Proposal: "Building machines".	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		The word "construction" incorporates "building" in its meaning so there is nothing gained by changing this, particularly as not all of the content is for building.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
7	INPI (FR)	Exterior clearing and cleaning equipment	Exterior clearing and cleaning machines
<b>Justification</b>		Too vague to define the nature of "exterior cleaning and cleaning equipment".	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		Not all of the content can be defined as being a "machine" – they can be "attachments".	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
7	INPI (FR)	Welding and soldering equipment	Welding and soldering machines
<b>Justification</b>		Too vague to define the nature of "Welding and soldering equipment".	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		Not all of the content can be defined as being a "machine" – see "Blow pipes being parts of gas cutting apparatus", "Gas-operated welding apparatus", "Soldering lamps", etc, so the proposal would have the effect of excluding content, including "parts".	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
7	INPI (FR)	Textile and leather sewing equipment	Textile and leather sewing machines
<b>Justification</b>		Too vague to define the nature of : "Textile and leather sewing equipment".	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		Not all of the content can be defined as being a "machine" – see "Sewing robots", "Pedal drives for sewing machines" so the proposal would have the effect of excluding content.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
7	INPI (FR)	Opening and closing mechanisms	Delete
<b>Justification</b>		Too vague to define the nature or the type of "opening and closing mechanisms".	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		Deleting a Group Title without putting something forward to replace it leaves a question of where the Group content sits within the structure. This does not improve the clarity or usefulness of the Taxonomy.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
8	BOIP	Hygienic and beauty implements for humans and animals	Hygienic and beauty instruments for humans and animals
<b>Justification</b>		Proposal: "Hygienic and beauty instruments for humans and animals" (to avoid confusion with class 21).	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		In Collins, an "implement" is defined as "...a tool or other piece of equipment" whereas an "instrument" is "...a tool or device that is used to do a particular task, especially a scientific task." Accordingly, the proposal will makes no difference (it may even make the content less clear given the usual linkage to "science"). In the absence of any reasoned justification there seems no gain from changing.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
8	BOIP	Food preparation implements, kitchen knives and cutting implements, cutlery for eating	Food preparation instruments, kitchen knives and cutting instruments, not electric, cutlery for eating
<b>Justification</b>		Proposal: "Food preparation instruments, kitchen knives and cutting instruments, not electric, cutlery for eating" (to avoid confusion with classes 7 and 21).	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		In Collins, an "implement" is "...a tool or other piece of equipment" whereas an "instrument" is "...a tool or device that is used to do a particular task, especially a scientific task." Accordingly, the proposal will makes no difference (it may even make the content less clear given the usual linkage to "science"). In the absence of any reasoned justification there seems no need to change.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
8	BOIP	Cutting, drilling, grinding, sharpening and surface treatment hand tools	
<b>Justification</b>		O.K. as a GT, but we doubt whether it doesn't contain several different products and should therefore not be selectable as a classification term.	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		This is a matter for all offices – they have previously considered and decided this question.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
8	INPI (FR)	Food preparation implements, kitchen knives and cutting implements, cutlery for eating	Kitchen knives and cutting implements, cutlery for eating
<b>Justification</b>		"Food preparation implements" is too vague; it can also include containers in class 21.	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		Deleting part of a Group Title without putting something forward to replace it leaves a question of where the Group content sits within the structure. This does not improve the clarity or usefulness of the Taxonomy. Where do the items that are not "knives", "cutting implements" or "cutlery" go in the Taxonomy? On the question of potentially covering "Containers", the definition of "implements" is "A tool or other piece of equipment" which does not describe a container.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
8	INPI (FR)	Hair styling appliances	Delete
<b>Justification</b>		Hair styling appliances is too vague; it can also include hairbrushes (class 21).	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		Deleting a Group Title without putting something forward to replace it leaves a question of where the Group content sits within the structure. This does not improve the clarity or usefulness of the Taxonomy.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
8	INPI (FR)	Hygienic and beauty implements for humans and animals	Delete
<b>Justification</b>		Too vague to define the nature or type of "Hygienic and beauty implements for humans and animals".	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		Deleting a Group Title without putting something forward to replace it leaves a question of where the Group content sits within the structure. This does not improve the clarity or usefulness of the Taxonomy.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
9	BOIP	Information technology and audio-visual, multimedia and photographic devices	
<b>Justification</b>		O.K. as a GT, but we doubt whether it doesn't contain several different products and should therefore not be selectable as a classification term.	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		This is a matter for all offices – they have previously considered and decided this question.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
9	BOIP	Apparatus, instruments and cables for electricity	
<b>Justification</b>		Not selectable.	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		This is a matter for all offices – they have previously considered and decided this question.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
9	BOIP	Scientific research and laboratory apparatus, educational apparatus and simulators	
<b>Justification</b>		O.K. as a GT, but we doubt whether it doesn't contain several different products and should therefore not be selectable as a classification term.	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		This is a matter for all offices – they have previously considered and decided this question.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
9	BOIP	Measuring, counting, alignment and calibrating instruments	
<b>Justification</b>		O.K. as a GT, but we doubt whether it doesn't contain several different products and should therefore not be selectable as a classification term	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		This is a matter for all offices – they have previously considered and decided this question.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
9	INPI (FR)	Diving equipment	Diving equipment excepted spearguns and scuba flippers
<b>Justification</b>		"Diving equipment" is too vague; it can also include "spearguns" and "scuba flippers" in class 28.	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		Diving equipment describes the equipment used for diving – it does not cover "spearguns" which are for hunting. The "flippers" are not in Class 9 and are used for diving but also for other purposes which is why they are classified differently. Apart from being undesirable, a negation to avoid potential uncertainty with one item seems somewhat unnecessary.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
9	INPI (FR)	Data processing equipment and accessories (electrical and mechanical)	Data processing equipment (electrical and mechanical)
<b>Justification</b>		Too vague to define the nature or the type of "data processing accessories".	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		Deleting part of a Group Title without putting something forward to replace it leaves a question of where the Group content sits within the structure. This does not improve the clarity or usefulness of the Taxonomy. Where do "Computer peripheral devices" that are	

	not for data processing per se go in the Taxonomy?
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Class	Origin	Original	Change
10	BOIP	Diagnostic, examination, and monitoring equipment	Diagnostic, examination and monitoring equipment for medical use
<b>Justification</b>		Proposal: "Diagnostic, examination and monitoring equipment for medical use" to be consistent with the other specifications in class 10.	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		The Group "Diagnostic, examination, and monitoring equipment" sits below "Medical and veterinary apparatus and instruments" so is already qualified by reference by its parent.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
10	INPI (FR)	Surgical and wound treating equipment	Surgical and surgical wound treating equipment
<b>Justification</b>		Too vague to define "wound treating equipment".	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		There are items in the content of this Group that are for non-surgical wound treatment. The proposal would exclude these and make the Taxonomisation unclear and uncertain.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
10	INPI (FR)	Diagnostic, examination, and monitoring equipment	Medical diagnostic, examination, and monitoring equipment
<b>Justification</b>		Too vague to define the nature of "Diagnostic, examination, and monitoring equipment"; can also include the monitoring instruments in class 9.	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		The Group "Diagnostic, examination, and monitoring equipment" sits below "Medical and veterinary apparatus and instruments" so is already qualified by reference by its parent.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
11	BOIP	Food and beverage cooking, heating, cooling and treatment equipment	Food and beverage cooking, heating and cooling apparatus
<b>Justification</b>		Proposal: "Food and beverage cooking, heating and cooling apparatus" (deletion of treatment to avoid confusion with goods in class 7).	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		The "treating" element of the Group Title covers activity that is not clearly "cooking", "heating" or "cooling", for example "Apparatus for making foam while heating milk", "Food dehydrators" and "Heated display units" which would have no place without the term "treatment". The proposal also changes "equipment" to "apparatus". The definition of "apparatus (Collins: Apparatus is the equipment, such as tools and machines, which is used to do a particular job or activity.)". Accordingly, the proposal to change "equipment" to "apparatus" makes no difference. In the absence of any reasoned justification there seems no gain in changing.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
11	BOIP	Regulating and safety accessories for water and gas installations	Regulating and safety fittings adapted for water and gas installations
<b>Justification</b>		Proposal: "Regulating and safety fittings adapted for water and gas installations".	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		"Regulating accessories for water or gas apparatus and pipes", "Regulating and safety accessories for water apparatus" and "Regulating and safety accessories for gas apparatus" are all Nice terms. The Group Title is closely aligned with these so seem to be a perfectly good to describe the content.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
11	BOIP	Igniters	
<b>Justification</b>		Too broad: could it not be classified as being parts of central heating installations?	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		The group content covers more than igniters for central heating; see the Nice term "Friction lighters for igniting Bunsen burners".	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
11	BOIP	Sanitary and bathroom installations and plumbing fixtures	
<b>Justification</b>		O.K. as a GT, but we doubt whether it doesn't contain several different products and should therefore not be selectable as a classification term.	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		This is a matter for all offices – they have previously considered and decided this question.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
11	INPI (FR)	Regulating and safety accessories for water and gas installations	Regulating and safety apparatus for water and gas installations
<b>Justification</b>		Too vague the nature of "Regulating and safety accessories for water and gas installations".	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		"Regulating accessories for water or gas apparatus and pipes", "Regulating and safety accessories for water apparatus" and "Regulating and safety accessories for gas apparatus" are all Nice terms. The Group Title is closely aligned with these so seem to be a perfectly good to describe the content.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
11	INPI (FR)	Food and beverage cooking, heating, cooling and treatment equipment	Food and beverage cooking, heating and cooling equipment
<b>Justification</b>		"Food and beverage treatment equipment" is too vague; it can also include "Slicing machines (Electric -) for large scale food processing" in class 7.	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		The "treating" element of the Group Title covers activity that is not clearly "cooking", "heating" or "cooling", for example "Apparatus for making foam while heating milk", "Food dehydrators" and "Heated display units" which would have no place without the term "treatment". As for it encompassing "slicing", the definition of "Treatment" (...involves putting a particular substance onto or into it, in order to clean it, to protect it, or to give it special properties) would appear to exclude this possibility.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
12	INPI (FR)	Parts and fittings for land vehicles	Parts and fittings for land vehicles included in this class
<b>Justification</b>		"Parts and fittings for land vehicles" is too vague; it can also be in class 7.	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		If the Taxonomy were an aid to classification (which it is not) then the proposal would be relevant, although saying "included in this class" does nothing other than say what is implicit without such text.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
12	INPI (FR)	Parts and fittings for water vehicles	Parts and fittings for water vehicles included in this class
<b>Justification</b>		"Parts and fittings for water vehicles" is too vague; it can also be in class 7.	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		If the Taxonomy were an aid to classification (which it is not) then the proposal would be relevant, although saying "included in this class" does nothing other than say what is implicit without such text.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
12	INPI (FR)	Parts and fittings for air and space vehicles	Parts and fittings for air and space vehicles included in this class
<b>Justification</b>		"Parts and fittings for air and space vehicles" is too vague; it can also be in class 7.	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		If the Taxonomy were an aid to classification (which it is not) then the proposal would be relevant, although saying "included in this class" does nothing other than say what is implicit without such text.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
12	INPI (FR)	Parts and fittings for vehicles	Parts and fittings for vehicles included in this class
<b>Justification</b>		"Parts and fittings for vehicles" is too vague; it can also be in class 7.	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		If the Taxonomy were an aid to classification (which it is not) then the proposal would be relevant, although saying "included in this class" does nothing other than say what is implicit without such text.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
14	BOIP	Other articles of precious metals and precious stones, and imitations thereof	
<b>Justification</b>		Too vague.	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		Not stated why it is too vague. It describes the content of the Group. Recognising that it lacks certain clarity the term is not selectable as a classification term.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
15	BOIP	Musical accessories	None
<b>Justification</b>		Too vague as a term: should not be selectable.	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		Does not say why it is too vague. On the ability to select the offices have previously considered and decided this question.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
15	INPI (FR)	Musical accessories	Delete
<b>Justification</b>		Too vague to define the nature or the type of "musical accessories".	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		Deleting a Group Title without putting something forward to replace it leaves a question of where the Group content sits within the structure. This does not improve the clarity or usefulness of the Taxonomy. Where do items such as "Conductor's batons", "Music stands" and "Tuning forks" go? They are not "musical instruments".	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
16	BOIP	Disposable paper products	
<b>Justification</b>		Too vague	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		Not stated why it is too vague. It describes the content of the Group. Recognising that it lacks certain clarity the term is not selectable as a classification term.	



Class	Origin	Original	Change
16	INPI (FR)	Arts, crafts and modelling equipment	Delete
<b>Justification</b>		Too vague to define the nature or the type of "Arts, crafts and modelling equipment".	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		Deleting a Group Title without putting something forward to replace it leaves a question of where the Group content sits within the structure. This does not improve the clarity or usefulness of the Taxonomy.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
16	INPI (FR)	Educational equipment	Teaching materials except apparatus
<b>Justification</b>		Too vague to define the nature or the type of "Educational equipment"	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		The definition of "Materials" (Collins) is "the equipment necessary for a particular activity", so the proposal would appear to have no effect or benefit.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
17	BOIP	Unprocessed and semi-processed materials included in the class, not specified for use	
<b>Justification</b>		Too vague.	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		Not stated why it is too vague. It describes the content of the Group. Recognising that it lacks certain clarity the term is not selectable as a classification term.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
17	BOIP	Finished or semi-finished goods, of materials included in the class, specified for use	
<b>Justification</b>		Too vague.	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		Not stated why it is too vague. It describes the content of the Group. Recognising that it lacks certain clarity the term is not selectable as a classification term.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
17	BOIP	Synthetic and composite materials	
<b>Justification</b>		Too vague.	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		Not stated why it is too vague. It describes the content of the Group. Recognising that it lacks certain clarity the term is not selectable as a classification term.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
17	BOIP	Molds	
<b>Justification</b>		Too vague.	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		Not stated why it is too vague. It describes the content of the Group. Recognising that it lacks certain clarity the term is not selectable as a classification term.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
17	BOIP	Statues and works of art	
<b>Justification</b>		Too vague.	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		Not stated why it is too vague. It describes the content of the Group. Recognising that it lacks certain clarity the term is not selectable as a classification term.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
17	BOIP	Coverings	
<b>Justification</b>		Too vague.	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		Not stated why it is too vague. It describes the content of the Group. Recognising that it lacks certain clarity the term is not selectable as a classification term.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
17	INPI (FR)	Shock-absorbing and packing materials, vibration dampers	Shock-absorbing and packing materials of rubber or plastics, vibration dampers
<b>Justification</b>		Too vague to define the type of "packing materials"; it can also be in class 16.	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		The proposal excludes a lot of Group content such as "Articles made of <u>synthetic</u> rubber for use in vibration attenuation", "Packing [cushioning, stuffing] materials of rubber or <u>plastics</u> ", "Low-density <u>polyurethane</u> foam for packing", "Extruded polystyrene pellets for packing". The question of "classifiability" of "class specificity" is not something that concerns the Taxonomy.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
17	INPI (FR)	Adhesive tapes, strips, bands and films	Delete
<b>Justification</b>		Too vague to define the type of "Adhesive tapes, strips, bands and films" ; it can also be in class 16 (adhesive bands and films) and 26 (bands).	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		Deleting a Group Title without putting something forward to replace it leaves a question of where the Group content sits within the structure. This does not improve the clarity or usefulness of the Taxonomy. The question of "classifiability" of "class specificity" is not something that concerns the Taxonomy.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
18	BOIP	Leather and imitation leather, pelts and hides, and goods made thereof	
<b>Justification</b>		Too vague.	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		Not stated why it is too vague. It describes the content of the Group. Recognising that it lacks certain clarity the term is not selectable as a classification term.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
18	INPI (FR)	Luggage, bags, wallets and other carriers	Luggage, bags, wallets
<b>Justification</b>		Too vague to define the type of "other carriers"; it can also be in class 12 and 22.	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		Deleting part of a Group Title without putting something forward to replace it leaves a question of where the Group content sits within the structure. Where would goods such as "Baby carriers [slings or harnesses]", "Business card cases" and "Carriers for suits, shirts and dresses" be placed? This does not improve the clarity or usefulness of the Taxonomy. The question of "classifiability" of "class specificity" is not something that concerns the Taxonomy.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
19	BOIP	Unprocessed and semi-processed materials included in the class, not specified for use	
<b>Justification</b>		Too vague.	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		Not stated why it is too vague. It describes the content of the Group. Recognising that it lacks certain clarity the term is not selectable as a classification term.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
19	BOIP	Statues and works of art made of materials such as stone, concrete and marble, included in the class	
<b>Justification</b>		"Such as" too vague; "included in the class" seems to us an indication that the term is too vague; therefore, this GT should not be selectable for classification purposes.	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		The "such as" is necessary to encompass "Statues and works of art" made of comparable materials. The "included in the class" limits additions to synonymous products appropriate to the class. The ability to select this term is a matter that has been decided by all offices.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
19		Wood and artificial wood	Wood for construction and artificial wood
<b>Justification</b>		Too vague to define "natural wood" ; it can also be in class 31.	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		Qualifying the "Wood" as being "for construction" has the effect of excluding content such as "Hobby wood", "Rough-sawn timber", "Timber mouldings", "Balsa wood".	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
20	BOIP	Non-metallic hardware	
<b>Justification</b>		Too vague.	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		Not stated why it is too vague. It describes the content of the Group. Recognising that it lacks certain clarity the term is not selectable as a classification term.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
20	BOIP	Statues, figurines, works of art and ornaments and decorations, made of materials such as wood, wax, plaster or plastic, included in the class	
<b>Justification</b>		"Such as" too vague; "included in the class" seems to us an indication that the term is too vague; therefore, this GT should not be selectable for classification purposes.	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		The "such as" is necessary to encompass "Statues and works of art" made of comparable materials. The "included in the class" limits additions to synonymous products appropriate to the class. The ability to select this term is a matter that has been decided by all offices.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
20	BOIP	Unprocessed and semi-processed materials included in the class, not specified for use	
<b>Justification</b>		Too vague	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		Not stated why it is too vague. It describes the content of the Group. Recognising that it lacks certain clarity the term is not selectable as a classification term.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
20	INPI (FR)	Beds, bedding, mattresses, pillows and cushions	Beds, bedding except linen, mattresses, pillows and cushions
<b>Justification</b>		Too vague to define the type of "bedding"; it can also be in class 24.	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		The purpose of the Taxonomy is to be able to navigate the content efficiently and not for classification. This means that whilst it is desirable to have "class-specific" Group Titles this is not a requirement. Apart from being a negation (which is to be avoided if possible) the proposed wording excludes goods that are not in the class so does not add to the clarity. Also, it must be remembered that the Group "Beds, bedding, mattresses, pillows and cushions" sits below "Furniture and furnishings" so is qualified by the higher level Group (which does not encompass "bed linen").	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
21	BOIP	Statues, figurines, plaques and works of art, made of materials such as porcelain, terra-cotta or glass, included in the class	
<b>Justification</b>		"Such as" too vague; "included in the class" seems to us an indication that the term is too vague; therefore, this GT should not be selectable for classification purposes.	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		The "such as" is necessary to encompass "Statues and works of art" made of comparable materials. The "included in the class" limits additions to synonymous products appropriate to the class. The ability to select this term is a matter that has been decided by all offices.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
21	BOIP	Gardening articles	
<b>Justification</b>		Too vague.	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		Not stated why it is too vague. It describes the content of the Group. Recognising that it lacks certain clarity the term is not selectable as a classification term.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
21	BOIP	Brushes and other articles for cleaning, brush-making materials	
<b>Justification</b>		"Other articles" too vague; should not be selectable.	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		Not stated why it is too vague. The "other articles" referred to are qualified as being either "brushes" or articles for cleaning. The Group Title describes the content of the Group. The ability to select this term is a matter that has been decided by all offices	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
21	BOIP	Cosmetic and toilet utensils and bathroom articles	
<b>Justification</b>		"Bathroom articles" too vague; should not be selectable.	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		Not stated why it is too vague. The ability to select this term is a matter that has been decided by all offices	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
21	BOIP	Articles for animals	
<b>Justification</b>		Too vague.	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		Not stated why it is too vague. It describes the content of the Group. Recognising that it lacks certain clarity the term is not selectable as a classification term.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
21	BOIP	Articles for clothing and footwear	
<b>Justification</b>		Too vague.	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		Not stated why it is too vague. It describes the content of the Group. Recognising that it lacks certain clarity the term is not selectable as a classification term.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
21	BOIP	Glasses, drinking vessels and barware	
<b>Justification</b>		"Barware" too vague; should not be selectable.	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		Not stated why it is too vague. It is a recognised term that describes both the "glassware" and other equipment used in a bar such as "Corkscrews", "Ice pails", "Cocktail shakers" and "Cocktail stirrers" The ability to select this term is a matter that has been decided by all offices.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
21	INPI (FR)	Cleaning articles	Cleaning materials
<b>Justification</b>		Too vague to define the type of "Cleaning articles"; it can also be in class 3	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		Setting aside that the Taxonomy is not intended for classification purposes (meaning that Group Titles do not necessarily have to be class-specific), the proposal does not make an improvement in clarity. "Materials" means "...the articles or apparatus needed to make or do something", whereas "Article" means ".a particular item or object". As "materials" encompasses "apparatus" this will likely cause confusion with other classes. The more specific meaning of "articles" describes the content (Group and Class) more accurately.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
21	INPI (FR)	Dental cleaning articles	Dental cleaning articles knowing toothbrushes and floss
<b>Justification</b>		Too vague to define the type of "dental cleaning articles"; it can also be in class 3.	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		The Taxonomy is not intended for classification purposes (meaning that Group Titles do not necessarily have to be class-specific). That said, the proposal is not understood. If the intention was to limit the Group to "toothbrushes" and "floss" this will have the effect of excluding content such as "Oral irrigators", "Dental baths" and "Dental floss dispensers".	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
21	INPI (FR)	Brushes and other articles for cleaning, brush-making materials	Brushes and brush-making materials
<b>Justification</b>		Too vague to define the nature or the type of "other articles for cleaning"; it can also be in class 3.	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		The Taxonomy is not intended for classification purposes, meaning that Group Titles do not necessarily have to be class-specific. That said, the proposal to remove "other articles for cleaning" will have the effect of excluding content not being "brushes" or for making such goods, for example, "Abrasive pads for kitchen purposes", "Basins", "Pails", "Anti-static cloths", etc.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
21	INPI (FR)	Cosmetic and toilet utensils and bathroom articles	Delete
<b>Justification</b>		Too vague to define the nature or the type of "Cosmetic and toilet utensils and bathroom articles"; it can also be in class 3, 20.	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		The Taxonomy is not intended for classification purposes, meaning that Group Titles do not necessarily have to be class-specific. That aside, the proposal to delete the Group without proposing anything to replace it will leave a question over where in the Taxonomy content such as "Baby baths", "Bath sponges", "Babies' potties" should be recorded.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
22	BOIP	Goods made of textile and fibers	
<b>Justification</b>		Too vague	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		Not stated why it is too vague. It describes the content of the Group. Recognising that it lacks certain clarity the term is not selectable as a classification term.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
22	INPI (FR)	Tarpaulins, awnings, tents, and unfitted coverings	Tarpaulins, awnings and tents
<b>Justification</b>		Too vague to define the nature or the type of "unfitted coverings"; it can also be in class 6, 17, 22, 27.	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		The Taxonomy is not for classification purposes, meaning that Group Titles do not need to be class-specific. That aside, the proposal to delete the "unfitted coverings" without proposing anything to replace it will leave a question over where content such as "Covers for swimming pools", "Groundsheets" and "Vehicle covers [unshaped]" sit within the Taxonomy.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
24	BOIP	Wall hangings	
<b>Justification</b>		Add: textile.	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		The Class (and therefore Group) covers "Textiles and substitutes for textiles". It is questionable whether adding "substitutes" would make the Group Title any clearer. Additionally, account must be taken that the "Wall hangings" Group sits below the "Textile goods, and substitutes for textile goods" so the qualification applies to the Group.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
26	BOIP	Accessories for apparel, sewing articles and decorative textile articles	
<b>Justification</b>		"Accessories" too vague: should not be selectable.	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		The Group Title describes the content of the Group – without the "accessories" where would the items go that are neither for sewing or decorative textile articles? The ability to select this term is a matter that has been decided by all offices.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
28	INPI (FR)	Festive decorations and artificial Christmas trees	Artificial Christmas trees
<b>Justification</b>		Too vague to define the nature or the type of "Festive decorations"; it can also be in class 16, 20, 30, 31.	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		The Group Title describes the content of the Group – without "Festive decorations" where would the items go that are not "Christmas trees", for example, "Christmas tree decorations", "Christmas stockings", "Artificial snow".	



Class	Origin	Original	Change
28	INPI (FR)	Hunting and fishing equipment	Delete
<b>Justification</b>		Too vague to define the nature or the type of "Hunting and fishing equipment"; it can also be in class 8, 25.	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		The Taxonomy is not for classification purposes, meaning that Group Titles do not need to be class-specific. That aside, the proposal to delete a Group without proposing anything to replace it will leave a question over where content sits within the Taxonomy. It should also be remembered that the Group is qualified as being ""Sporting articles and equipment"; the content of the parent Group.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
29	INPI (FR)	Oils and fats	Comestible oils and fats
<b>Justification</b>		Too vague to define the type of "Oils and fats"; it can also be in class 3, 4.	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		The Taxonomy is not for classification purposes, meaning that Group Titles do not need to be class-specific. Additionally, the wording matches that used in the Class Heading. This aside, the proposal to add the "comestible" (which means "edible" or an "item of food") will still leave a question as to whether this includes content such as ""Cooking oils" and "Cooking fats".	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
29	INPI (FR)	Fish, seafood and molluscs	Fish, seafood and molluscs not live
<b>Justification</b>		Too vague to define the type of "seafood and molluscs"; it can also be in class 31.	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		The Taxonomy is not for classification purposes, meaning that Group Titles do not need to be class-specific. Additionally, that the Nice Class Heading simply refers to "Fish" (no mention of "not live" or even mention shellfish/molluscs) doesn't seem to create a problem.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
30	BOIP	Convenience food and savory snacks	
<b>Justification</b>		Too vague.	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		Not stated why it is too vague. It describes the content of the Group. Recognising that it lacks certain clarity the term is not selectable as a classification term.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
30	BOIP	Baked goods, confectionery, chocolate and desserts	
<b>Justification</b>		Too vague.	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		Not stated why it is too vague. It describes the content of the Group. Recognising that it lacks certain clarity the term is not selectable as a classification term.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
31	INPI (FR)	Flowers	Natural flowers
<b>Justification</b>		Too vague to define the type of "flowers"; it can also be in class 26, 28, 30.	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		The Taxonomy is not for classification purposes, meaning that Group Titles do not need to be class-specific. This aside, the proposal to add the "natural" would be consistent with the Group "Natural turf". However, the Group is already qualified as "Agricultural and aquacultural crops, horticulture and forestry products" from the main group.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
35	BOIP	Commercial trading and consumer information services	
<b>Justification</b>		Too vague.	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		Not stated why it is too vague. It describes the content of the Group. Recognising that it lacks certain clarity the term is not selectable as a classification term.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
35	BOIP	Business assistance, management and administrative services	
<b>Justification</b>		We think these are different services and therefore this GT should not be selectable as a classification term	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		The Group Title describes the content of the Group. The ability to select this term is a matter that has been decided by all offices	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
35	BOIP	Retail and wholesale services	
<b>Justification</b>		Too vague.	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		Not stated why it is too vague. It describes the content of the Group. Recognising that it lacks certain clarity the term is not selectable as a classification term.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
36	BOIP	Loan and credit, and lease-finance services	Loan and credit and lease-finance services
<b>Justification</b>		Comma redundant?	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		The comma serves to separate two connected services; "loan" and "credit" from "lease finance" which is a distinct service. Removing the comma would really make sense (or add any clarity) as it would leave "Loan and credit and lease-finance services"	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
36	BOIP	Financial transfers and transactions, and payment services	Financial transfers and transactions and payment services
<b>Justification</b>		Comma redundant?	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		Strictly speaking the Group Title could be better worded as "Financial transfers, transactions and payment services". However, the comma separates "payment" from the "Financial transfers and transactions". This enables the "payment" to cover services such as "Payment administration" "Negotiation for the collection of cheques and bills of payment" which are not a Financial transfer or a transaction per se.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
36	INPI (FR)	Real estate services	Real estate services (real estate agencies)
<b>Justification</b>		Too vague to define the type of "Real estate services".	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		"Real estate services" covers services relating to land or buildings", including "real estate agency". A "Real estate agency" is defined as "...a business that arranges the selling, renting, or management of homes, land, and buildings for their owners". The content goes wider than "arranging of selling, renting or management", for example, "Land management" and "Provision of finance for property development",.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
36	INPI (FR)	Card services	Debit and credit card services
<b>Justification</b>		Too vague to define the type of "card services".	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		The content covers services such as "Charge card services", "Automated banking services relating to charge card transactions", "Discount card services" which would be excluded by the proposed Group title. The Group Title (and its content are qualified by the parent Group which reads "Financial transfers and transactions, and payment services".	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
36	INPI (FR)	Securities and commodities trading services	Securities and commodities trading services (stock exchange services)
<b>Justification</b>		Too vague to define the type of "Securities and commodities trading services".	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		A stock exchange is defined as "A market in which securities are bought and sold". Qualifying the services in the way proposed would exclude related services such as "Financial clearing", "Provision of information relating to stock brokerage", "Custodian services for shares".	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
37	BOIP	Installation, cleaning, repair and maintenance	None
<b>Justification</b>		Too vague	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		Not stated why it is too vague. It describes the content of the Group. Recognising that it lacks certain clarity the term is not selectable as a classification term.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
37	BOIP	Extermination, disinfection and pest control	Extermination, disinfection and pest control not for agricultural purposes
<b>Justification</b>		add: not for agricultural purposes	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		The proposal would bring the Group Title more into line with the Nice class content, but to be exact should say "other than for agriculture, aquaculture, horticulture and forestry." However, negations are generally to be avoided. As "Disinfecting" is a service listed in Nice in Class 37 the Group Title would have to avoid the "other than" applying to this, so the proposal does not, in any event work.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
37	BOIP	Cleaning and care of fabric, textile, leather, fur and goods made thereof	
<b>Justification</b>		We think "care of" could also be a service in class 40.	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		"Care" means "to look after ... and keep them in a good state or condition"- so to maintain in its original form. Class 40 covers the "...processing, transformation or production..." so changing the physical characteristics. So "care" is not a term that describes services in Class 40 (the word does not appear in this class either in the HDB or Nice).	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
39	BOIP	Navigation (positioning, and route and course plotting)	Navigation (positioning, route and course plotting)
<b>Justification</b>		"And" after comma redundant?	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		The word "Navigation" is defined as "the skill or process of plotting a route and directing a ship, aircraft, etc, along it" (Collins). It does not obviously cover "positioning". The "and" serves to indicate that in this case there are two elements "position" plotting and "course/route" plotting.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
39	BOIP	Rescue, recovery, towing and salvage services	
<b>Justification</b>		"Rescue" is also part of a Group Title in class 45.	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		The "Rescue" in this class is below the Group "Transport" so is defined and differentiated by this.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
40	BOIP	Custom manufacture and assembly services	
<b>Justification</b>		Too vague.	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		Not stated why it is too vague. It describes the content of the Group. Recognising that it lacks certain clarity the term is not selectable as a classification term.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
40	BOIP	Treatment and transformation of materials	
<b>Justification</b>		Too vague.	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		Not stated why it is too vague. It describes the content of the Group. Recognising that it lacks certain clarity the term is not selectable as a classification term.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
40	BOIP	Printing, and photographic and cinematographic development	Printing, photographic and cinematographic development
<b>Justification</b>		"And" after comma redundant?	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		The comma separates "Printing" from the "development". Otherwise it would read "Printing development" alongside "Photographic and cinematographic development".	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
41	BOIP	Organisation of conferences, exhibitions and competitions	Organisation of conferences, exhibitions and competitions other than for commercial purposes
<b>Justification</b>		Add: other than for commercial purposes	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		Exclusions such as proposed are generally not considered an acceptable way of describing Group content; they say what isn't, not what is covered. Besides this, the Group "Organisation of conferences, exhibitions and competitions" falls under the parent "Education, entertainment and sport services" which qualifies the content of the Group as being for such purposes, or in other words, "other than for commercial purposes".	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
41	BOIP	Audio, video and multimedia production, and photography	Audio, video and multimedia production and photography
<b>Justification</b>		Comma before "and" redundant?	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		The comma separates the "Audio, video and multimedia production" from the photography. Otherwise it would read "Audio, video and multimedia production" and "Audio, video and multimedia photography".	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
42	BOIP	Rental of computer hardware and facilities	
<b>Justification</b>		"Rental of (computer) facilities" too vague.	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		Not stated why it is too vague. It describes the content of the Group. Recognising that it lacks certain clarity the term is not selectable as a classification term.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
42	INPI (FR)	Surveying and exploration services	Delete
<b>Justification</b>		Too vague to define the nature or the type of "Surveying and exploration services".	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		A proposal to delete a Group without proposing anything to replace it will leave a question over where content sits within the Taxonomy. It should also be remembered that the Group and its content is qualified as being "Science and technology services"; the content of the parent Group.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
43	BOIP	Nurseries, day-care and elderly care facilities	
<b>Justification</b>		"Facilities" too vague.	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		Not stated why it is too vague. It describes the content of the Group. Recognising that it lacks certain clarity the term is not selectable as a classification term.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
43	BOIP	Event facilities and temporary office and meeting facilities	
<b>Justification</b>		"Facilities" too vague.	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		Not stated why it is too vague. It describes the content of the Group. Recognising that it lacks certain clarity the term is not selectable as a classification term.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
43	INPI (FR)	Event facilities and temporary office and meeting facilities	Delete
<b>Justification</b>		Too vague to define the nature or the type of "Event facilities and temporary office and meeting facilities".	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		A proposal to delete a Group without proposing anything to replace it will leave a question over where content sits within the Taxonomy. It should also be remembered that the Group and its content is qualified as being for the provision of "Temporary accommodation", the content of the parent Group.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
45	BOIP	Safety, rescue, security and enforcement services	
<b>Justification</b>		"Rescue" is also part of a Group Title in class 39.	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		The "Rescue" in Class 39 is qualified as being "Transport" by association with its parent Group.	

Class	Origin	Original	Change
45	BOIP	Personal and social services	
<b>Justification</b>		Too vague.	
<b>EUIPN OC Analysis</b>		Not stated why it is too vague. It describes the content of the Group. Recognising that it lacks certain clarity the term is not selectable as a classification term.	

As can be seen the proposals that have not been implemented fall into three categories of justification:

1. That the Group Title could be interpreted as including goods or services in other classes — also described as 'too broad',
2. The Group Title is 'too vague'.

In some cases, the proposal is for the deletion of an entire Group or part of a Group without any alternative wording being made, or proposing where the content of the Group to be deleted should sit. Such proposals for deletion (in whole or part) cannot be considered.

A number of proposals have been made on the basis that the Group Title:

1. Could encompass goods or services in other classes — also described as 'too broad',
2. Is 'too vague'.
3. Should not be a selectable term (in TMclass)

The first two raise the question of whether Group Titles must only (and clearly) describe goods or services that fall within the related class. The consequence of these proposals is that if Group Titles must be class specific, there will need to be a detailed review, and the potential rewording of many Group Titles goes well beyond those identified.

Requiring Group Titles to be worded so as to only and clearly describe goods or services in the respective class would not only be against the principles of the Taxonomy (which separates Taxonomy Group Titles from the classification) but also inconsistent with the HDB itself, which has many terms that are not so qualified. In the HDB, and by extension the Taxonomy, the class number is considered to add the necessary precision without any need for cumbersome qualifications. In the Taxonomy, each Group Title adds to the understanding of the hierarchy.

The Group Titles were created for navigating the HDB. They are not designed for the purpose of classification, which means that classifiability is never an issue for Group Titles. This mirrors the purpose of the Nice Class Headings, in relation to which the General Remarks state:

'The indications of goods or services appearing in the class headings are general indications relating to the fields to which, in principle, the goods or services belong.'

The General Remarks go on to say that for correct classification, the Alphabetical List should be consulted.

The third basis for proposals concerns the acceptability of Group Titles as classification terms and their ability to be selected and used. Such proposals are not changes that are seen as required to improve the Taxonomy and are a matter to be proposed and considered by offices within the Harmonised Workflow.



#### 4. Annex – visualisation of changes

