

**Patents, Trademarks, and Related Rights**  
*National and International Protection*

Stephen P. Ladas

VOLUME III

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Cambridge, Massachusetts  
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## ABBREVIATIONS

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A.B.A.	American Bar Association (U.S.A.)
AIPPI	Association Internationale pour la Protection de la Propriété Industrielle
ALAI	Association Littéraire et Artistique Internationale
<i>Annales</i>	<i>Annales de la Propriété Industrielle, Artistique et Littéraire</i> (France)
<i>Annuaire</i>	A journal published from time to time by the AIPPI, recording its activities
ASIPI	Asociación Interamericana de la Propiedad Industrial
ATF	<i>Arrêts du Tribunal Fédéral</i> (Switzerland)
<i>Banks Report</i>	The British Patent System – Report of the Committee to Examine the Patent System and Patent Law, July 1970, HMSO London, Command.4407
B.G.E.	<i>Entscheidungen des Schweizerischen Bundesgerichts</i> (Decisions of Swiss Federal Tribunal)
B.G.Z.	<i>Entscheidungen des Bundesgerichtshofs in Zivilsachen</i> (German Supreme Court decisions)
B.I.E.	<i>Bijblad bij De Industriële Eigendom</i> (Netherlands) (Review for Industrial Property)
BIRPI	Bureaux Internationaux Réunis pour la Protection de la Propriété Intellectuelle
Bundesgericht	German Supreme Court since 1945
<i>Bundesgesetzblatt</i>	Collection of Federal Laws, Parts 1 and 2 (Germany)
<i>Bull. Off.</i>	<i>Bulletin Officiel de la Propriété Industrielle</i> (France)
C.A.	Circuit Court of Appeals (followed by number to indicate the Circuit of the Federal jurisdiction) (U.S.A.)
CACM	Central American Common Market
CCH	Commerce Clearing House (U.S.A.)
CCPA	Court of Customs and Patent Appeals (U.S.A.)
CEIF	Council of European Industrial Federations
CH. D.	Chancery Division (Great Britain)
<i>Clunet</i>	<i>Journal de Droit International</i> (France)
CNIPA	Committee of National Institutes of Patent Agents (limited to Patent Agents of the UK, the Netherlands, and Germany)
COMECON	Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (Union of Socialist States)
COM. MARK. L. REP.	<i>Common Market Law Reports</i>
COM. MARK. L. REV.	<i>Common Market Law Review</i>
DC	District Court (Federal) (U.S.A.)
<i>Droit d'Auteur</i>	Copyright periodical of BIRPI
ECOSOC	United Nations Economic and Social Council
ECSC	European Coal and Steel Community (Paris Treaty)
EEC	European Economic Community (Rome Treaty)
EFTA	European Free Trade Association

EIRMA	European Industrial Research Management Association (limited to leading European firms)
EURATOM	European Atomic Energy Community
Fed	Federal Reporter (U.S.A.)
F. 2d	Federal Reporter, 2nd Series (U.S.A.)
F. Supp.	Federal Supplement (U.S.A.)
FICPI	Fédération Internationale des Ingénieurs Conseils en Propriété Industrielle
Fox. Pat. C.	Patent, Trademark, Design, and Copyright Cases (Canada)
F.S.P.R.	Fleet Street Patent Law Reports (Great Britain)
<i>Gazette du Palais</i>	Collection of Decisions (France)
<i>Giur. It.</i>	<i>Giurisprudenza Italiana</i> (Italy)
GRUR	<i>Gewerblicher Rechtsschutz und Urheberrecht</i> (Germany)
<i>GRUR Ausl.</i>	<i>Ausländischer und Internationaler Teil</i> (Germany)
<i>GRUR Int.</i>	(changed in 1967 to <i>GRUR Int.</i> )
ICC	International Chamber of Commerce
<i>Idea</i>	<i>The Patent, Trademark and Copyright Journal of Research and Education</i> (formerly <i>PTCJ Res. &amp; Ed.</i> )
IFIA	International Federation of Inventors' Associations
IIB	Institut International des Brevets (International Patent Institute at The Hague)
IIC	International Review of Industrial Property and Copyright Law (Germany)
<i>Ind. Prop.</i>	<i>Industrial Property</i> (periodical of BIRPI)
<i>Ingénieur Conseil</i>	<i>Revue de Droit Intellectuel, L'Ingénieur-Conseil</i> (Belgium)
JPOS	<i>Journal of the Patent Office Society</i> (U.S.A.)
LAFTA	Latin American Free Trade Association
<i>Mitteilungen</i>	<i>Mitteilungen des deutschen Patentanwälte</i>
MuW	Markenschutz und Wettbewerb (until 1942) (Germany)
OAMPI	Office Africain et Malgache de la Propriété Industrielle
OAS	Organization of American States
ÖBL	<i>Österreichische Blätter für gewerblichen Rechtsschutz und Urheberrecht</i> (Austria)
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OMPI	Organisation Mondiale pour la Propriété Intellectuelle (French name for WIPO)
<i>Pasicrisie</i>	<i>Pasicrisie Belge</i> (Collection of Decisions)
PCT	Patent Cooperation Treaty
<i>Prop. Ind.</i>	<i>La Propriété Industrielle</i> (BIRPI)
<i>Rass. Prop. Ind.</i>	<i>Rassegna della Proprietà Industriale Letteraria Artistica</i> (Italy)
<i>Reichsgericht</i>	German Supreme Court until 1945
Recueil Dalloz	Collection of Decisions (France)
Rep. Jur.	Repertorio de Jurisprudencia Aranzadi (Spain)
<i>Rev. Mex. Prop. Ind.</i>	<i>Revista Mexicana de la Propiedad Industrial y Artistica</i> (Mexico)
R.G.Z.	<i>Reichsgerichts Entscheidungen in Zivilsachen</i> (Germany)
<i>Riv. Dir. Ind.</i>	<i>Rivista di Diritto Industriale</i> (Italy)
<i>Riv. Prop. Int.</i>	<i>Rivista della Proprietà Intellettuale ed Industriale</i> (Italy)
R.P.C.	Reports of Patent, Design, and Trademark Cases (Great Britain)
<i>T.M.Rep.</i>	The Trademark Reporter (U.S.A.)
Trade Cases	Trade Cases Commerce Clearing House (U.S.A.)

TRT	Trademark Registration Treaty
<i>U.S.T.A. Bull.</i>	<i>Bulletin of the U.S. Trademark Association</i> (combined with <i>T. M. REP.</i> in 1941)
UNCITRAL	United Nations Commission for International Trade Law
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
<i>Unesco Bulletin</i>	<i>Unesco Copyright Bulletin</i> ( <i>Copyright Bulletin</i> after 1967)
UNICE	Union des Industries de la Communauté Européenne (group of industrialists in the Common Market countries)
UNIDO	United Nations Organization for Industrial Development
UPOV	Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants
U.S.	United States Supreme Court Reports
U.S.C.	United States Code
U.S.P.Q.	The United States Patents Quarterly
WHO	World Health Organization
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
WuW	Wirtschaft und Wettbewerb (Germany)

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11. Patent Cooperation Treaty of Washington, 1970 1981
12. Trademark Registration Treaty of Vienna, 1973 1998
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<i>Rass. Prop. Ind.</i>	<i>Rassegna della Proprietà Industriale Letteraria Artistica</i> (Italy)
<i>Reichsgericht</i>	German Supreme Court until 1945
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<i>T.M.Rep.</i>	The Trademark Reporter (U.S.A.)
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<i>U.S.T.A. Bull.</i>	<i>Bulletin of the U.S. Trademark Association</i> (combined with <i>T. M. REP.</i> in 1941)
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UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
<i>Unesco Bulletin</i>	<i>Unesco Copyright Bulletin</i> ( <i>Copyright Bulletin</i> after 1967)
UNICE	Union des Industries de la Communauté Européenne (group of industrialists in the Common Market countries)
UNIDO	United Nations Organization for Industrial Development
UPOV	Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants
U.S.	United States Supreme Court Reports
U.S.C.	United States Code
U.S.P.Q.	The United States Patents Quarterly
WHO	World Health Organization
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
WuW	Wirtschaft und Wettbewerb (Germany)

## Chapter 40 *International Classification of Trademarks and the Nice and Vienna Arrangements*

- § 796. Need of International Classification of Goods for Trademark Registration Purposes.
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- § 802. Revision at Stockholm.
- § 803. International Classification of Figurative Elements of Trademarks.

§796. Need of International Classification of Goods for Trademark Registration Purposes. Prior to the creation of the Paris Union, one point of the divergence between trademark law and the regulations of the various countries was the classification of goods for which a trademark could be registered. Some countries had no classification at all and others had varied classifications. This created problems in connection with the international protection of trademarks particularly in the early years when proof of corresponding registration in the country of origin was required. If the country of origin and the foreign country in which registration was sought had different classifications, the question of adjusting the coverage to the proper class in the country of importation created difficulties. The question of searches for anticipations to a proposed mark also involved serious complications. A single registration of a mark in one country might require two or more registrations in a country with a different classification. Finally, the method of classification of goods was not always logical. The classification might be too broad or too detailed; it might be based on the test of production of particular articles, on the test of consumption or on the test of materials entering into the composition of the article.

The establishment of a uniform classification of trademarks was proposed as early as 1886, in the first Conference of Revision at Rome, by the International Bureau and the Italian administration. Patents were to be divided into twenty classes, designs into fourteen, and trademarks into thirty-six. The Conference was not particularly enthusiastic about the proposal.<sup>1</sup> The question was taken up later

1. See *Conférence de Rome* (1886), pp. 31, 141, 148, 160.

by the International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property, at its Congresses of 1897, 1898, and 1899.<sup>2</sup> In the third and fourth Conferences of Revision at Brussels in 1897-1900,<sup>3</sup> and at Washington in 1911,<sup>4</sup> the only uniform classification discussed was that of trademarks.

§797. **Unofficial Adoption by International Bureau before World War I.** The International Bureau of Berne had adopted unofficially, in connection with the service of international registration of trademarks and in order to facilitate its own searches, a classification which it sought to make official by inserting an additional article to this effect in the Madrid Arrangement. Upon failure of this attempt at the Brussels Conference, no such proposal was made at the Washington Conference, but a voeu was adopted on the proposal of the Portuguese delegation inviting the Bureau to study the question of a uniform classification of trademarks to be adopted by all the contracting countries.

After World War I, the French and German groups of the International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property adopted resolutions to the effect that a uniform classification of trademarks in all the countries of the Union was necessary, and that steps should be taken for its establishment.<sup>5</sup> In the meantime, the unofficial classification of the International Bureau had been adopted by six countries: Belgium, France, Portugal, Peru, Salvador, and Uruguay, the first three of which were members of the Industrial Property Union. The Bureau proposed to make its classification of eighty classes official at the Conference of The Hague.<sup>6</sup> But the Congress of the International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property, meeting for the first time after the war, at Zurich in 1925, voted for a resolution disapproving the classification adopted by the International Bureau of Berne and inviting the next Conference of The Hague to prepare a uniform classification with a smaller number of classes.<sup>7</sup>

This Conference adopted a proposition of the German delegation that a meeting of experts should be called together by the International Bureau for the elaboration of a uniform classification of trademarks.<sup>8</sup> The Experts met at Geneva in October, 1926, and adopted uniform rules for filing patent applications but were unable to agree even on the general outlines of a uniform classification of trademarks. Instead, they appointed a Committee of five members entrusted with the tasks of

2. See *Annuaire* (1897), pp. 81, 96, 404; (1898), p. 202 (a report and a scheme of classification of patents by Léon Poincard), p. 214 (an excellent report by Dr. Martius, a scheme for an international classification of marks, designs and patents, and an appendix of the classification in the different countries); (1899), p. 29 (a scheme of single uniform classification in 20 groups and 539 classes for patents, designs, and trademarks, by Perissé and Mainié), p. 79 (remarks on this scheme by Poincard), p. 110.

3. *Actes de la Conférence de Bruxelles* (1901), pp. 57, 119, 182, 290, 293.

4. *Actes de la Conférence de Washington* (1911), pp. 262, 294, 353.

5. See discussions and resolution of French group, in *Travaux du Groupe Français*, No. 1 (1919-1922), pp. 107, 161, 195, 203; and resolution of German group in *Prop. Ind.* (1923), p. 84.

6. See *Prop. Ind.* (1924), p. 158. See this classification in *Actes de la Conférence de La Haye* (1926), pp. 307-309.

7. See *Prop. Ind.* (1925), pp. 127, 128.

8. See *Actes de la Conférence de La Haye* (1926), pp. 286, 298, 307, 355, 356, 361, 483.

grouping products, for the purpose of the registration of trademarks, into fifty classes at most; of making an alphabetical list of products sufficiently complete for the registration of marks in the language of the International Bureau; and of transmitting the classification and list, through the International Bureau, to the contracting countries and to interested international organizations.<sup>9</sup> The Meeting of Experts decided not to terminate its sessions but only to suspend them and resume them at the conclusion of the tasks of the Committee.<sup>10</sup>

§798. **Inadequacy of International Bureau's Classification.** The Director of the International Bureau agreed in 1922 that the classification of the Bureau was inadequate.<sup>11</sup> Several classes were overfull while others were almost empty. Yet, as he pointed out, no classification can be perfect, and the classification of the Bureau had this much in its favor: it had been employed by the Bureau for thirty-five years and had needed no other change than the addition of a new class, 71*bis*.<sup>12</sup> The most serious objections to this classification were two. First, it was objected that the number of classes (eighty) was too large. Some countries, which required a distinct registration for each class, were reluctant to adopt a long classification. Other countries had a fiscal interest in a large number of classes, because they collected additional fees for each additional class. And still others favored a large number, because they were unwilling to group together too many products and thus reserve to the exclusive ownership of a person a trademark used only for some of these products. Second, Germany especially objected to the classification of the Bureau, because it did not group together products sold or manufactured in the same business.

This raised a question of method of classification. How should products be classified, in view of registration of trademarks? Should the classification be based on the production of the products, like that of patents, or on consumption? There is a clear difference between patents and trademarks. The first refer to new processes, or new products, and are necessarily connected with production. The latter are used as distinctive signs of products, to facilitate the access of a manufacturer or merchant to the market; they are used in view of consumption. To use the example suggested by Mr. Drouets, all trademarks used on or in connection with shoes should appear in the same class, regardless of the material from which the shoe is made (leather, cloth, or any other).<sup>13</sup>

Members of the Meeting of Experts circulated among themselves drafts of uniform classification with commentaries. After study of all of these, a new

9. Members of this Committee were Dr. Duchesne (Germany); Mr. Jarratt (Great Britain); Mr. Kraft (Switzerland); Mr. Mavaut (Belgium); and Mr. Prins (the Netherlands). The countries that signed the *procès-verbal*, besides the above five, were Austria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Norway, Poland, the Serb-Croat-Slovene State, Spain, and Sweden. The delegations of France, Morocco, and Tunis declined to sign.

10. See *procès-verbal* in *Prop. Ind.* (1926), p. 211; and an account of the discussions at the meeting, *ibid.*, p. 246.

11. See statement by Professor Röthlisberger, in *Travaux du Groupe Français* No. 1 (1919-1922), p. 108.

12. See *Prop. Ind.* (1924), pp. 158, 162.

13. See discussions at the Meeting of Experts in *Prop. Ind.* (1926), p. 247.

meeting was held at Berne on April 9-10, 1929, at which a project of classification of thirty-four classes was adopted. Then, on the basis of alphabetical lists of products used by the Patent Offices of Germany and Great Britain, the Committee proposed an Alphabetical Index of goods belonging to the proposed thirty-four classes.<sup>14</sup>

#### §799. Adoption of New International Classification by London Conference.

At the London Conference of revision of the Paris Convention in 1934 a resolution was adopted recommending to the member countries the adoption of the proposed classification as a uniform classification for their Patent Offices.<sup>15</sup> In the meantime, the International Bureau adopted such classification for the purposes of international registrations.<sup>16</sup>

The Committee of Experts fashioned its classification without adopting any of the specific tests, that is, material composing the article, production test, or marketing test. It grouped the articles in particular classes by taking the practical test of what are the groups of products for which applicants generally seek registration of trademarks. On that basis it adopted five classes, 1-5, for the chemical industry and connected industries; classes 6-14 for metal and metal articles; classes 15-21 for other technical products; classes 22-27 for raw materials, the textile industry and industries connected with it; class 28 for toys, play things, and sporting goods; and classes 29-34 for food products, beverages, and tobacco products.

It was the idea of the Committee that this classification did not prejudice the similarity of goods and therefore did not have juridical consequences. On the other hand, the alphabetical list of goods prepared in English, French, and German was destined to facilitate the Patent Offices as well as the public. It was understood that this had obvious omissions and that it should be revised or completed periodically.

The Committee did not intend to impose the classification in question on the member countries, but it hoped that it would be adopted by members of the Madrid Arrangement and also by other members of the Paris Union. By 1953 sixteen countries had officially adopted the international classification: Egypt, France, Great Britain, Haiti, India, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Morocco, New Zealand, Pakistan, Portugal, Singapore, and Tangier.

In that year, 1953, the International Bureau called together a Consultative Committee of Directors of the Patent Offices of the Madrid Arrangement countries to consider again the problems of international classification, and a new Technical Committee was created. This met in Berne in September, 1953, and decided to prepare a special international arrangement which would adopt officially the international classification and agree on measures for its future maintenance.<sup>17</sup> The Committee met again in November, 1954, and dealt particularly with service

14. See *Actes de la Conférence de Londres* (1935), pp. 157-158; 345-346.

15. *Ibid.*, p. 476.

16. See history of the whole matter in *Prop. Ind.* (1936), pp. 32ff.

17. See *Prop. Ind.* (1952), pp. 65, 148; (1954), pp. 238ff.

marks, plastics, television, and atomic products.<sup>18</sup> It also adopted a preliminary draft of an international arrangement concerning classification of products.

§800. The Nice Arrangement for International Classification of Goods and Services. The draft Arrangement prepared by the Consultative Committee of Directors of Patent Offices of the Madrid Arrangement Countries was submitted to a special diplomatic conference which met at Nice in June, 1957, to revise the Madrid Arrangement for the International Registration of Trademarks. It was officially adopted by this conference on June 15, 1957, as a separate Arrangement concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of Registration of Marks, thus creating a new Special Union within the framework of the Paris Union.<sup>19</sup> The Nice Arrangement was signed by twenty-three countries at the conference and by three additional countries later. It entered into effect on April 8, 1961, as between some of these countries.<sup>20</sup> New countries acceded later. As of the end of 1972, the following countries had ratified or acceded to this Arrangement and are now party to it:

Algeria	Monaco
Australia	Morocco
Austria	Netherlands
Belgium	Norway
Czechoslovakia	Poland
Denmark	Portugal
France	Soviet Union
German Democratic Republic	Spain
German Federal Republic	Sweden
Hungary	Switzerland
Ireland	Tunisia
Israel	United Kingdom
Italy	United States
Lebanon	Yugoslavia <sup>21</sup>
Liechtenstein	

The new administrative structure of the Paris Union and the creation of WIPO, discussed elsewhere, affected the Nice Union as well.<sup>22</sup> The agreement was revised at Stockholm, and a new text was adopted on July 14, 1967. This is discussed hereinafter. It should be noted here that the Stockholm Act entered into effect on November 12, 1969, or March 18, 1970.<sup>23</sup> The following countries had become

18. *Ibid.* (1954), pp. 240-241.

19. *Ibid.* (1957), pp. 107ff.

20. *Ibid.* (1961), p. 49.

21. The above list of members of the Nice Union does not delimit the countries in the world that have adopted the international classification. Most of the British law countries throughout the world had already adopted such classification before 1961 by following the British practice. Several other countries did so before or after 1961.

22. Vol. I, Ch. 6.

23. Depending on whether or not the validity of the instrument deposited by the German Democratic Republic is accepted.



bound by the Stockholm text as of the end of 1972: Algeria, Australia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, German Democratic Republic, German Federal Republic, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Liechtenstein, Soviet Union, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

§801. **Provisions of the Nice Arrangement.** The Arrangement adopts the classification consisting of the list of classes and the alphabetical list of goods published by the Bureau in 1935. The original text was in French, and the contracting countries agreed to arrange for the Bureau to publish an official translation in any other language, as requested. Such translations have been published in English and Spanish.

Article 2 provides that the scope of the International Classification is that which is attributed to it by each country. Thus, a country is not bound by such Classification with regard to the extent of protection of a trademark.<sup>24</sup> A country may also use a classification of its own and make the International Classification its principal system or a subsidiary one. The important point is that each country must name, with respect to each trademark published and registered, the class of the International Classification.

The same article contains an important provision to the effect that the inclusion of a name in the alphabetical list of products or services does not affect in any way the rights which may exist in such name as a trademark.

According to article 3, a Committee of Experts consisting of representatives of each contracting country is constituted to decide on all changes and additions to the International Classification. These are proposed by the administrations of the contracting countries to the International Bureau and it transmits the same to the Experts' Committee for consideration and decision. Any modification of the Classification, such as transfer of a product from one class to another or creation of a new class involving such a transfer, must be decided by unanimous vote of the Committee. Any addition to the Classification, that is, addition of new products to an existing class or addition of a new class for entirely new products, which does not involve a transfer from an existing class, is decided by simple majority. A country which does not express its opinion within a term to be fixed by an internal regulation of the Committee of Experts shall be deemed to have accepted the decision of the Committee.

The Bureau communicates the changes and additions to the administrations of the contracting countries. Additions go into effect upon receipt of the Bureau's notification. Changes go into effect at the end of six months from the dispatch of the notification by the Bureau. Upon these becoming effective, the additions and changes are published by the Bureau in *La Propriété Industrielle* and in *Les Marques Internationales*.

The Arrangement then contains the usual administrative and final clauses with regard to the finances of the Union, ratification, coming into effect of the Arrangement, amendments, denunciation, and so on.

24. Thus some countries use the classification for indexing purposes only, while others may view it as delimiting the rights derived by registration.

The Nice Conference also adopted a resolution for the creation of a provisional Committee of Experts of the signatory countries to begin preparatory work on changes and additions to the International Classification, on which the Permanent Committee would take final decisions as soon as the Arrangement came into force.

The provisional Committee of Experts did meet in May, 1962, adopted internal regulations for its work, and then proceeded with its task.<sup>25</sup>

It decided to adopt for service marks eight new classes modelled after the eight classes of the United States classification for service marks. It then proceeded to an exchange of views on additions to the alphabetical index and on certain changes of products from one class to another. At the subsequent meeting in November, 1963, the Committee approved a new publication of the International Bureau on the International Classification of Goods and Services.<sup>26</sup> At a third meeting in May, 1965, the Committee discussed proposals for modifications, additions, or deletions in respect of the alphabetical list of goods and services. Its decisions on this were published in *La Propriété Industrielle* for August, 1965.<sup>27</sup> Modifications became effective as of January 15, 1966, and additions as of the receipt of the notification of the Bureau dated July 15, 1965.

§802. **Revision at Stockholm.** Shortly thereafter, the text of the Nice Agreement was revised at Stockholm, as indicated above. The Committee of Experts and its functions have been retained, but an Assembly has been instituted similar to those created for the Paris Union itself and for the other Special Unions.<sup>28</sup> The International Bureau of WIPO is to perform functions of the Bureau of the Special Union. Article 7 provides for a budget of income and expenses of this union. Contributions by member States of this Union are based on the class in which a State belongs for the purpose of its contribution to the expenses of the Paris Union. For the rest, the provisions of the Stockholm Act are similar to those introduced in the texts of the other Unions.<sup>29</sup> The rest of the final clauses of the Stockholm text, 9 to 16, are analogous to those of the other Special Unions.

§803. **International Classification of Figurative Elements of Trademarks.** The International Bureau makes searches with respect to trademarks registered by it under the Madrid Arrangement at the request of interested parties. Apparently the system it maintains permits reasonably adequate searches for word-marks. The Bureau also had for its own purposes a classification of the figurative elements of marks. In 1967 the Patent Offices of the Netherlands and Switzerland requested the Bureau to investigate the possibility of establishing an international classification in this field. The Coordinating Committee of WIPO a little later approved the convening of a Committee of Experts to examine this question.

25. *Prop. Ind.* (1962), p. 150.

26. *Ibid.*, (1964), p. 12.

27. *Ibid.*, pp. 168-171.

28. See vol. I, § 93.

29. See vol. I, § 98.