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Evolution and Editions of the Nice Classification

尼斯分類沿革與修訂版本

About the Nice Classification

關於尼斯分類

The International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks was established by an Agreement concluded at the Nice Diplomatic Conference, on June 15, 1957, and was revised at Stockholm, in 1967, and at Geneva, in 1977, and was amended in 1979.

商標註冊用商品與服務國際分類是根據 1957 年 6 月 15 日在尼斯外交會議上締結的協定所制定。該協定分別於 1967、1977 年在斯德哥爾摩與日內瓦修訂，並在 1979 年修正。

The countries party to the Nice Agreement constitute a Special Union within the framework of the Paris Union for the Protection of Industrial Property. They have adopted and apply the Nice Classification for the purposes of the registration of marks.

《尼斯協定》的締約國在保護工業產權巴黎聯盟的框架內組成特別聯盟。這些國家為了商標註冊的目的通過並適用尼斯分類。

Each of the countries party to the Nice Agreement is obliged to apply the Nice Classification in connection with the registration of marks, either as the principal classification or as a subsidiary classification, and has to include in the official documents and publications relating to its registrations of marks the numbers of the classes of the Classification to which the goods or services for which the marks are registered belong.

每個《尼斯協定》的締約國都有義務就商標的註冊使用尼斯分類，不論是將其作為主要分類或是輔助分類，並且應在商標註冊的相關正式文件和出版物中，載明商標註冊的商品或服務其所屬分類類別號。

Use of the Nice Classification is mandatory not only for the national registration of marks in countries party to the Nice Agreement, but also for the international registration of marks effected by the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI), the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization (ARIPO), the Benelux Office for Intellectual Property (BOIP), the European Union Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO) and the International Bureau of WIPO. The Nice Classification is also applied in a number of countries not party to the Nice Agreement.

尼斯分類的使用不僅對《尼斯協定》締約國的商標註冊是強制性的，對於非洲智慧

財產權組織(OAPI)、非洲地區智慧財產權組織(ARIPO)、比荷盧智慧財產權局(BOIP)、歐洲聯盟智慧財產局(EUIPO) 和世界智慧財產權組織國際局進行的國際商標註冊亦如此。尼斯分類在一些非《尼斯協定》締約國的國家也有適用。

Revisions of the Nice Classification

尼斯分類之修訂

The Nice Classification is based on the Classification prepared by the United International Bureaux for the Protection of Intellectual Property (BIRPI) – predecessor of WIPO – in 1935. It was that Classification, consisting of a list of 34 classes and an alphabetical list of goods, that was adopted under the Nice Agreement and later expanded to embrace also eleven classes covering services and an alphabetical list of those services.

尼斯分類是以「保護智慧財產權聯合國際局」(BIRPI) ——世界智慧財產權組織的前身——於 1935 年編擬的分類為基礎制定。該分類包含一個 34 類的清單以及按字母順序排列的商品表。《尼斯協定》採納此分類，隨後並將其擴大包含 11 個涵蓋服務的類別以及這些服務的字母序列表。

The Nice Agreement provides for the setting-up of a Committee of Experts in which all countries party to the Agreement are represented. The Committee of Experts decides on all changes in the Classification, in particular the transfer of goods and services between various classes, the updating of the alphabetical list and the introduction of necessary explanatory notes.

《尼斯協定》規定設立了一個由所有締約國派代表組成的專家委員會。該專家委員會決定分類所有的變更事項，特別是不同類別間商品與服務的移動、字母序列表的更新以及必要注釋的增加等。

Since the entry into force of the Nice Agreement, on April 8, 1961, the Committee of Experts has, amongst its most noticeable achievements, carried out the revision of the alphabetical list of goods and services from the point of view of form (in the late 1970s); substantially modified the general remarks, the class headings and the explanatory notes (in 1982); introduced a “basic number” for each single product or service in the alphabetical list (in 1990), which number enables the user to find the equivalent product or service in the alphabetical lists of other language versions of the Classification; revised class 42 with the creation of classes 43 to 45 (in 2000); and undertaken a general review of all class headings and explanatory notes with a view to harmonizing their form and clarifying their content, in particular with the inclusion of specific examples within each class (from 2016 to 2020).

專家委員會自 1961 年 4 月 8 日《尼斯協定》生效以來完成了幾項顯著的成就，包

括從形式上全面審查商品和服務字母序列表 (1970 年代後期); 對一般性說明、類別標題和注釋進行大量修改 (1982 年); 為字母序列表中的各項產品或服務增加「基本碼」 (1990 年), 讓使用者可透過此號碼在尼斯分類其他語言版本的字母序列表中找到對應產品或服務; 修訂第 42 類, 並建立第 43 至 45 類 (2000 年); 對所有類別標題和注釋進行全面審查, 以統一格式並釐清內容, 特別是透過在各個分類中納入具體實例的方式 (2016 年至 2020 年)。

Editions of the Nice Classification

尼斯分類之版本

Since, the first edition of the Nice Classification published in 1963, editions are published and enter into force usually every five years. Since 2013, the Nice Classification is revised once a year and a new version of each edition is published annually and enters into force on January 1.

自 1963 年尼斯分類的第一版發布以來, 通常每五年會發布並實施新版本一次。從 2013 年起, 尼斯分類一年修訂一次, 每年都會發布各版本的新版次, 並在 1 月 1 日生效。

The authentic texts of the Nice Classification (in English and in French) are published online by WIPO. By decision of the Committee of Experts, the paper publication has been discontinued, the 10th edition, published in June 2011, being the last printed edition.

尼斯分類的作準文本 (英文和法文) 由世界智慧財產權組織於線上發布。根據專家委員會的決定, 紙質出版物已停刊, 2011 年 6 月出版的第十版是最後一個印刷版。

GUIDANCE FOR THE USER^[1]

使用者指南

Version 3.2

第 3.2 版

1. The Nice Classification consists of a list of classes together with, as the case may be, explanatory notes, and a list of goods and services with an indication of the class in which the goods or services are classified (see Article 1(2) of the [Nice Agreement](#)).

尼斯分類是由類別表（酌情附加注釋），以及標示有各項商品或服務所屬類別的商品與服務表組成（見尼斯協定第 1 條第 2 項）

Class Headings

類別標題

2. The Class Headings indicate in a general manner the fields to which the goods and services in principle belong.

類別標題以概括方式指示商品與服務原則上所歸屬的領域。

Explanatory Notes and General Remarks

注釋與一般性說明

3. For ascertaining the correct classification of a good or a service, the Explanatory Notes relating to the various classes and the List of Goods and Services should be consulted. If a good or a service cannot be classified with the aid of the List of Classes, the Explanatory Notes and the List of Goods and Services, the [General Remarks](#) set forth the criteria that should be applied.

為確定商品或服務的正確分類，請參考各分類的相關注釋以及商品與服務表。若有商品或服務在類別表、注釋、商品與服務表的輔助下皆無法分類，應適用一般性說明所闡述的標準。

^[1] This guidance is about using the Nice Classification. Information about using NCLPUB can be obtained by clicking on “Help” in the left upper corner of the homepage.

該指南為尼斯分類的使用方法。點擊首頁左上角「Help」可取得 NCLPUB 使用方法的資訊。

List of Goods and Services

商品與服務表

4. The List of Goods and Services is presented in class order in the [“Classes” tab](#) and in alphabetical order in the [“Alphabetical” tab](#). Each indication of good or service has a six-digit identification number called “basic number”. Different indications of the same good or service (synonyms or indications with variant spellings) share the same basic number. The first two digits of a basic number correspond to the number of the class in which the good or service is classified (01 to 45). The basic number enables the user to find the equivalent good or service in the lists of goods and services of other language versions of the Classification.

商品與服務表於「Classes (分類)」標籤頁依照類別順序顯示，於「Alphabetical (按字母排序的)」標籤頁則按字母順序顯示。各商品或服務的名稱都有一串被稱為「基本碼」的六位數。同一商品或服務的不同名稱(同義字或拼寫變體)基本碼一致。基本碼的前兩碼對應該項商品或服務其所屬分類類別碼(01至45)。使用者得以基本碼於該分類其他語言版本的商品與服務表找到相對應的商品或服務。

(i) List of Goods and Services in class order (“Classes” tab)

依類別排列的商品與服務表(「Classes」標籤頁)

5. The list is presented in two columns, which for each good or service shows, in the first column the basic number, and in the second column the indication of good or service. When an indication has synonyms and/or spelling variants, the second column contains the master indication followed by the synonyms and/or spelling variants, e.g.:

該表分為兩欄顯示各項商品與服務的資訊，第一欄為基本碼，第二欄為商品或服務的名稱。當一個名稱有同義字及(或)拼寫變體時，第二欄會包含該名稱的同義字及(或)拼寫變體於主要名稱後。例如：

Class 25 (第25類)

Basic No (基本碼)	Indication (名稱)
250126	bathing suits / swimsuits (泳衣)

6. The alphabetical order within the class is determined by a term marked in bold in the master indication, in the example above “bathing”. This is mostly the first word

of the indication, unless it is a very general term, such as “preparations”, “apparatus”, or “instruments”.

分類中的字母順序取決於主要名稱中以粗體標示的字詞，如上方範例中的

「bathing」。該字詞通常是名稱首字，除非其為相當籠統的詞語，如「preparations (製劑)」、「apparatus (裝置)」、「instruments (儀器)」等。

7. In the bilingual version (English/French), the list is presented in three columns, the third column containing the French version (master indication and, as the case may be, synonyms and/or spelling variants) of the English indication appearing in the second column, e.g.:

在雙語版本中 (英文/法文)，該表分為三欄，第三欄為第二欄所顯示的英文名稱法文版 [主要名稱，視情況並包含同義字及 (或) 拼寫變體]，例如：

Class 25 (第 25 類)

Basic No (基本碼)	Indication (EN) [名稱(英文)]	Indication (FR) [名稱 (法文)]
250126	bathing suits / swimsuits (泳衣)	maillots de bain / costumes de bain (泳衣)

(ii) List of Goods and Services in alphabetical order (“Alphabetical” tab)

依字母順序排列的商品與服務表 (「 Alphabetical (依字母排序的) 」 標籤頁)

8. The list of goods and the list of services are presented, under each letter of the alphabet, in three columns, which for each good or service show, in the first column the number of the class to which the good or service belongs, in the second column the indication of the good or service, and in the third column the basic number. The alphabetical order is determined by one or more words (keywords) marked in bold in each indication, whether master, synonym or spelling variant, e.g.:

商品表與服務表分別於各個字母下以三欄顯示各項商品或服務的資訊，第一欄為商品或服務所屬類別碼，第二欄為商品或服務的名稱，第三欄則為商品或服務的基本碼。該字母排序取決於各個名稱中一個或一個以上以粗體標示的字詞 (關鍵字)，無論其為主要名稱、同義詞或拼寫變體，例如：

Goods – B (商品 – B)

Cl. (類別)	Indication (名稱)	Basic No. (基本碼)
25	bathing suits (泳衣)	250126

Goods – S (商品 – S)

Cl. (類別)	Indication (名稱)	Basic No. (基本碼)
25	bathing suits (泳衣)	250126
25	swimsuits (泳衣)	250126

9. In the bilingual version (English/French), the list is presented in four columns, the fourth column containing the master indication in French of the English indication appearing in the second column, e.g.:

在雙語版本中 (英文/法文) , 該列表以四欄呈現 , 第四欄為第二欄所顯示的英文名稱法文版 , 例如 :

Goods – B (商品 – B)

Cl. (類別)	Indication (EN) [名稱 (英文)]	Basic No. (基本碼)	Indication (FR) [名稱 (法文)]
25	bathing suits (泳衣)	250126	maillots de bain

Goods – S (商品 – S)

Cl. (類別)	Indication (EN) [名稱 (英文)]	Basic No. (基本碼)	Indication (FR) [名稱 (法文)]
25	bathing suits (泳衣)	250126	maillots de bain
25	swimsuits (泳衣)	250126	costumes de bain

(iii) Asterisks and square brackets

星號與方括號

10. The fact that a general term is given in the List of Goods and Services in relation to a particular class (covering certain goods or services) does not rule out the possibility of that term appearing also in connection with other classes (covering other goods or services), depending on the way in which the term is qualified. In such cases, the general term (e.g. clothing, paints) is marked with an asterisk. For the purposes of the registration of marks, it is highly recommended to avoid using the vague expressions or the general terms, which are not sufficiently qualified.

商品與服務表中出現與特定類別 (涵蓋某些商品或服務) 相關聯之統稱的事實 , 並不排除該統稱也具備與其他類別 (涵蓋其他商品或服務) 關聯的可能性 , 具體取決於該統稱於當中受限定的方式。於此情形 , 該統稱 (如服裝、顏料) 會以星號*註

記。為了商標註冊的目的，強烈建議避免使用模糊不清的表達方式或未受充分限定的統稱。

11. The fact that a good or service indication figures in the List of Goods and Services does not in any way prejudice the decisions of national industrial property offices as to the possibility of registering a mark for that good or service (see Article 2(1) of the Nice Agreement).

商品或服務名稱出現在商品與服務表中的事實，無論如何都不會預先判斷各國國家工業財產局對於為該項商品或服務註冊商標的可能性所作出的決定（見尼斯協定第 2 條第 1 項）。

12. An expression between square brackets is in most cases intended to define more precisely the text preceding the brackets since the said text is ambiguous or too vague for classification purposes. Sometimes, the square brackets embrace the corresponding American expression of the text preceding the brackets, in most cases of which the expression is followed by “(Am)”.

方括號內的內容大部分是用來更精確地定義括號前面對分類而言太過模糊的文字。有時，括號內也會包含對應括號前文字的美式用語，通常此時該用語會附隨「(Am.)」於後。

Hierarchy

階層

13. A “hierarchy” has been incorporated into NCLPUB and can be consulted when using the “Classes” tab in view mode “hierarchy” or “full”. The hierarchy^[2] organizes goods or services that share some common characteristics in hierarchical groups within each class of the Nice Classification. The “hierarchy” mode of view shows the complete structure for each class, while the “full” mode of view shows that same structure with the goods and services of the Nice Classification arranged in each group.

「Hierarchy(分層)」已合併於 NCLPUB 中，可在 Classes 標籤頁以「hierarchy」或「full」檢視模式查看。Hierarchy 將尼斯分類各分類中具有共同特徵的商品或服務以分層組群整理。「Hierarchy」檢視模式顯示了各分類的完整架構，「full」檢視模式則顯示了含有依照組別排列的尼斯分類商品與服務於其中的同一架構。

14. It should be noted that the purpose of showing the hierarchy in NCLPUB is to provide the user with an additional tool that can assist him in searching for adequate terms to specify goods or services and in understanding what type of goods and services belong in each class. The hierarchy does not form part of the Nice Classification and is therefore not applied for the purposes of the registration of marks; it has no legal effect in trade mark examination or in the comparison of goods and services.

需要注意的是，在 NCLPUB 中顯示 hierarchy (分層) 的目的是為了讓使用者有附加工具輔助其搜索適當用語來指定商品或服務，並了解各類所涵蓋的商品或服務。Hierarchy (分層) 並未形成尼斯分類的一部分，因此不適用於商標註冊目的，同時在商標審查或商品與服務的比較中亦皆不具法律效力。

* * *

^[2] The hierarchy has been created by the European Union Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO) in collaboration with WIPO.

該分層是由歐盟智慧財產局與世界智慧財產權組織合作完成。

General Remarks

一般性說明

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 Alphabetical List should therefore be consulted in order to ascertain the exact classification of each individual product or service.

類別標題中出現的商品或服務指示是關於商品或服務原則上所屬之領域的一般指示。因此，應查閱字母序列表以確定各商品或服務的確切分類。

GOODS

商品

If a product cannot be classified with the aid of the List of Classes, the Explanatory Notes and the Alphabetical List, the following remarks set forth the criteria to be applied:

若一項商品無法藉由類別表、注釋及字母序列表加以分類時，應適用以下闡明的分類標準：

- a. A finished product is in principle classified according to its function or purpose. If the function or purpose of a finished product is not mentioned in any class heading, the finished product is classified by analogy with other comparable finished products, indicated in the Alphabetical List. If none is found, other subsidiary criteria, such as that of the material of which the product is made or its mode of operation, are applied.

成品原則上依其功能、用途進行分類，若其功能或用途在任一類標題中皆未提及，則以字母序列表中其他類似的成品來類推其分類。無法找到類似的成品時，運用其他輔助標準來分類，例如：製造該成品的材料或其操作方式。

- b. A finished product which is a multipurpose composite object (e.g., clocks incorporating radios) may be classified in all classes that correspond to any of its functions or intended purposes. However if a good has a primary purpose it should be classified in this class. If those functions or purposes are not mentioned in any class heading, other criteria, indicated under (a), above, are to be applied.

多功能組合的成品（例如結合收音機之時鐘）可歸類在其具備之任一功能或預期用途相對應的所有類別。但若該商品有主要的用途，應依該用途所屬類別來進行分類。若其功能或用途在任一類標題中皆未提及，則依上述 a 部分所指示的其他標準來進行分類。

- c. Raw materials, unworked or semi-worked, are in principle classified according to the material of which they consist.
未加工或半加工的原料，原則上依其組成材料進行分類。
- d. Goods intended to form part of another product are in principle classified in the same class as that product only in cases where the same type of goods cannot normally be used for another purpose. In all other cases, the criterion indicated under (a), above, applies.
構成其他產品一部分的商品，於正常情形下無法用於其他用途時，原則上與該產品歸在同一類。其他情形，則依上述 a 部分所指示的標準來進行分類。
- e. When a product, whether finished or not, is classified according to the material of which it is made, and it is made of different materials, the product is in principle classified according to the material which predominates.
一項由不同材料製成的商品（無論是否為成品）根據其製造材料進行分類時，該商品原則上依其主要材料分類。
- f. Cases adapted to the product they are intended to contain are in principle classified in the same class as the product.
用於存放商品的盒、箱、套、殼等容器，原則上與其預期容納的商品歸在同一類。

SERVICES

服務

If a service cannot be classified with the aid of the List of Classes, the Explanatory Notes and the Alphabetical List, the following remarks set forth the criteria to be applied:

若一項服務無法藉由類別表、注釋及按字母順序排列的類別表加以分類時，應適用以下闡明的分類標準：

- a. Services are in principle classified according to the branches of activities specified in the headings of the service classes and in their Explanatory Notes or, if not specified, by analogy with other comparable services indicated in the Alphabetical List.
服務原則上根據各類別標題或注釋所說明的活動分支進行分類，類別標題未說明時，以字母序列表中其他類似的服務類推其分類。
- b. Rental services are in principle classified in the same classes as the services provided by means of the rented objects (e.g., Rental of telephones, covered by Cl. 38). Leasing services are analogous to rental services and therefore should be classified in the same way. However, hire- or lease-purchase financing is classified in Cl. 36 as a financial service.

出租服務原則上與透過該出租物所提供的服務歸在同一類(例如：電話出租涵蓋在第 38 類)。租賃服務類似於出租服務，因此應以相同的方式進行分類。但分期付款融資或租賃買賣融資作為金融服務，被歸在第 36 類。

- c. Services that provide advice, information or consultation are in principle classified in the same classes as the services that correspond to the subject matter of the advice, information or consultation, e.g., transportation consultancy (Cl. 39), business management consultancy (Cl. 35), financial consultancy (Cl. 36), beauty consultancy (Cl. 44). The rendering of the advice, information or consultancy by electronic means (e.g., telephone, computer) does not affect the classification of these services.

提供建議、資訊或諮詢的服務，原則上被歸在該建議、資訊或諮詢之主要內容所對應的同一分類，例如：運輸諮詢(第 39 類)、企業管理諮詢(第 35 類)、財務諮詢(第 36 類)、美容諮詢(第 44 類)。經由電子方式(例如：電話、電腦)提供建議、資訊、諮詢不影響這些服務的分類。

- d. Services rendered in the framework of franchising are in principle classified in the same class as the particular services provided by the franchisor (e.g., business advice relating to franchising (Cl. 35), financing services relating to franchising (Cl. 36), legal services relating to franchising (Cl. 45)).

在特許經營框架內所提供的服務，原則上與該特許人所提供的特定服務歸在同一類[例如：有關特許經營的企業建議(第 35 類)、有關特許經營的融資服務(第 36 類)、有關特許經營的法律服務(第 45 類)]。

Frequently Asked Questions: Nice Classification

常見問題：尼斯分類

Q1. What is the Nice Classification (NCL)?

什麼是尼斯分類 (NCL)

It is an international classification system used to classify goods and services for the purposes of the registration of marks.

一種為商標註冊目的將商品和服務進行分類的國際分類制度。

Q2. What is the Nice Agreement?

什麼是《尼斯協定》？

The Nice Agreement is the WIPO-administered multilateral treaty that establishes the Nice Classification. It was signed in Nice, on June 15, 1957 and entered into force on April 8, 1961. It was revised in Stockholm on July 14, 1967, and in Geneva on May 13, 1977 and modified on September 28, 1979.

《尼斯協定》是一項由世界智慧財產權組織管理的多邊條約，它建立了尼斯分類。該協定於 1957 年 6 月 15 日在尼斯簽署，並在 1961 年 4 月 8 日生效。1967 年 7 月 14 日、1977 年 5 月 13 日分別在斯德哥爾摩以及日內瓦修訂，並在 1979 年 9 月 28 日修正。

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Q3. What are the obligations of the countries party to the Nice Agreement?

《尼斯協定》締約國有哪些義務？

The competent offices of the countries party to the Nice Agreement are required to include in the official documents and publications concerning the registration of marks the numbers of the classes to which the goods and services for which the mark is registered belong.

《尼斯協定》締約國的主管機關應在商標註冊的相關正式文件和出版物中，載明商標註冊的商品和服務其所屬類別號。

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Q4. What are the advantages of applying the NCL?

使用尼斯分類有哪些好處？

Use of the Nice Classification by the competent trademark offices has the

advantage of filing trademark registration applications with reference to a single classification system. The drafting of applications is thereby greatly simplified as the goods and services to which a given mark applies will be classified in the same way in all countries that have adopted the Classification. Moreover, as the Classification exists in several languages, applying the indications of goods and services of the alphabetical list can save applicants a considerable amount of translation work when filing a list of goods and services in a language other than that of the office of origin.

商標主管機關使用尼斯分類的優點是可參考單一分類制度提交商標註冊申請。因為所有採用該分類的國家將以相同的方式為指定商標申請的商品或服務進行分類，申請的撰寫將因此大幅簡化。此外，由於該分類有多種語言版本，使用主管機關本國語言外的其他語言提交商品和服務清單時，適用字母序列表的商品和服務名稱可以為申請人節省大量翻譯工作。

Q5. Which are the contracting States of the Nice Agreement?

《尼斯協定》有哪些締約國？

The list of contracting parties to the Nice Agreement is regularly updated.

《尼斯協定》的締約國名單定期更新。

Q6. How many trademark offices use the NCL?

有多少個商標主管機關在使用尼斯分類？

Around 150 offices in the world apply the Nice Classification. This number includes member as well as non-member countries. In addition, four regional organizations, namely the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI), the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization (ARIPO), the Benelux Office for Intellectual Property (BOIP) and the European Union Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO), use the Nice Classification. The International Bureau of WIPO also applies the Nice Classification in the framework of the Madrid System for the international registration of marks.

全球約有 150 個主管機關使用尼斯分類。這個數字包含了成員國和非成員國。此外，四個地區組織，也就是非洲智慧財產權組織（OAPI）、非洲地區智慧財產權組織（ARIPO）、比荷盧智慧財產權局（BOIP）和歐盟智慧財產權局（EUIPO）都使用尼斯分類。世界智慧財產權組織國際局也在商標國際註冊馬德里體系的框架內適用尼斯分類。

Q7. What is the structure of the NCL?

尼斯分類的結構？

The Nice Classification consists of a list of classes together with explanatory notes and an alphabetical list of goods and services. There are 34 classes of

goods and 11 classes of services. The class headings describe in very broad terms the nature of the goods or services contained in each class. The explanatory notes of a given class describe in greater detail the types of products or services included in that class. The most detailed level of the Classification is the alphabetical list which contains around 10,000 indications of goods and 1,000 indications of services.

尼斯分類由附加注釋的類別表以及商品和服務字母序列表組成。分類中共有 34 類商品與 11 類服務。類別標題以廣義的詞語說明各類所涵蓋的商品或服務性質。特定類別中的注釋則詳細地說明該類別所包含的產品或服務類型。分類中最詳細的級別是字母序列表，包含約 10,000 項商品名稱和 1,000 項服務名稱於其中。

Q8. Is it updated?

尼斯分類會更新嗎？

In order to keep the Nice Classification up to date, it is continuously revised. A new edition is published every five years and, since 2013, a new version of each edition is published annually. The revision is carried out by the Committee of Experts set up under the Nice Agreement. All States party to the Agreement are members of the Committee of Experts.

尼斯分類會持續修訂以涵蓋最新資訊。每五年會發布一個新版本，且自 2013 年以來，每年都會發布各版本的新版次。修訂由《尼斯協定》下設的專家委員會進行。該協定所有締約國皆為專家委員會的成員。

Q9. What is the difference between versions and editions of the NCL?

尼斯分類的版次和版本之間有什麼區別？

Versions are published and enter into force annually. Each new version of the Classification includes all changes adopted by the Committee of Experts since the adoption of the previous version. “Changes” consist in adding new goods and services to, and deleting goods and services from the alphabetical list, and modifying the wording of the indications of goods and services, the class headings and the explanatory notes.

版次每年發布並生效。尼斯分類的每個新版次均包含自上一版次通過以來專家委員會通過的所有變更事項。「變更」包括在字母序列表中增加新的商品和服務、刪除商品和服務，以及修改商品和服務名稱、類別標題及注釋的用詞等。

Editions are published and enter into force usually every five years. Each new edition of the Classification includes all changes and amendments adopted annually by the Committee of Experts during the whole five-year revision period. “Amendments” means any transfer of goods or services from one class to another or the creation of any new class.

版本通常每五年發布並生效。每個尼斯分類的新版本均包含專家委員會在整個五年修訂期間每年通過的所有變更和修正。「修正」是指將商品和服務在不同類別之間移動，或建立任何新類別。

Q10. How is the NCL published?

尼斯分類怎麼發布？

The authentic versions of the Nice Classification (in English and French) are published online by WIPO. The paper publication has been discontinued, the 10th edition, published in June 2011, was the last printed edition. It comprised two parts. Part I contained a list of goods and services set out in the alphabetical order of goods on one side and of services on the other side. Part II contained the list of goods and services ordered by classes, in alphabetical order within each class. There was also a printed bilingual (English/French) edition. Since the 2013 version of the 10th edition, WIPO publishes the Nice Classification online only.

尼斯分類的作準文本 (英文和法文) 由世界智慧財產權組織在線上發布。紙質出版物現已停止發行，2011 年 6 月發布的第十版是最後一個印刷版。分類包括兩個部分，第一部分為按字母順序排列的商品和服務表，表的一側是商品，另一側是服務；第二部分則是按類別排列的商品和服務表，各類別的內容按字母順序排列。過去還有印刷版的雙語 (英文/法文) 版本。自第十版的 2013 年版次開始，世界智慧財產權組織僅於線上發布尼斯分類。

Q11. What is "NCLPub"?

什麼是「NCLPub」？

"NCLPub" is the current online official publication of the Nice Classification. It went live at the beginning of 2013. It contains the current edition-version of the Classification as well as links to the previous editions.

「NCLPub」是目前尼斯分類的線上官方出版物，於 2013 年初上線，包含了分類現行版本的版次以及過往版本的連結。

Q12. What is the "Hierarchy"?

什麼是「Hierarchy (分層) 」？

The "Hierarchy" is a tree structure that has been developed within each of the 45 classes of the Nice Classification by the European Union Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO) and the national trademark offices of the European Union with the collaboration of WIPO. In NCLPub, the view mode "Hierarchical" shows the hierarchy structure, and the view mode "Full" shows the goods and services of the Nice Classification, arranged according to the hierarchy.

「Hierarchy (分層) 」是由歐盟智慧財產權局 (EUIPO) 以及歐盟各國商標局與

世界智慧財產權組織合作建設的樹狀架構，涵蓋尼斯分類四十五類的各個類別。在 NCLPub 中，「Hierarchical (分層的)」檢視模式顯示分層結構，而「Full (完整的)」檢視模式則顯示按分層結構排列的尼斯分類商品和服務。

Q13. Does the "Hierarchy" form part of the NCL?

「Hierarchy (分層)」是否為尼斯分類的一部分？

Although based on the Nice Classification, the Hierarchy does not form part of the Classification nor binds the countries of the Nice Union in any way. According to Article 1(2) of the Nice Agreement, the Classification “consists of (i) a list of classes, together with, as the case may be, explanatory notes; (ii) an alphabetical list of goods and services...with an indication of the class into which each of the goods or services falls.” The Hierarchy is available in NCLPub only as an additional tool that can be used to organize large databases of goods and services by concepts and so to assist users in searching adequate terms for the specification of goods and services.

雖然 Hierarchy (分層) 是以尼斯分類為基礎建立，但它並不構成分類的一部分，也不以任何方式約束尼斯聯盟的國家。根據《尼斯協定》第一條第二項規定，尼斯分類「包括：(一) 類別表，酌情附加注釋；(二) 按字母順序排列之商品與服務表...附有各商品或服務所屬分類。」NCLPub 中的 Hierarchy (分層) 只是一項附加工具，可用來按概念組織商品和服務大型資料庫以幫助使用者搜索商品和服務適當的描述用詞。

Q14. How and where can I get the NCL?

要如何以及在哪儿獲得尼斯分類？

The complete Nice Classification is available only via Internet; there is no printed publication of the Nice Classification. However, the Internet publication allows for printouts of parts of the Nice Classification, through the hyperlink Download in the Nice Classification and in the Download and IT Support area.

完整的尼斯分類只能在網路上查閱，目前已不提供尼斯分類的印刷出版物。不過，線上出版物允許透過 Nice Classification(尼斯分類) 和 Download and IT Support 區域 (下載和 IT 支援區域) 中的「Download (下載)」超連結列印尼斯分類的部分內容。

Q15. In which formats can I download the NCL?

尼斯分類可以用哪種格式下載？

The Nice Classification is available for downloading in PDF and XML formats from the Download and IT Support area. The revision files are available in Excel format for the List of Goods and Services and in Word format for the List of Classes and List of Classes with Explanatory Notes.

尼斯分類可以從 Download and IT Support 區域下載 PDF 和 XML 格式的檔案。修訂檔以 Excel 格式提供商品與服務表，以 Word 格式提供類別表和附加注釋的類別表。

For more details, refer to document NCL master files specification.

欲瞭解更多資訊，請參閱尼斯分類「主文件說明書」文件檔。

Q16. Do I need to pay WIPO if I want to use a database version of the Nice Classification in my web service?

如果要在我的網路服務中使用尼斯分類的資料庫版本，我是否需要向世界智慧財產權組織付費？

No, you can download the NCL files, but you have to acknowledge WIPO's copyright if you plan to use the NCL on your site. For more details, please refer to the conditions of use in the Download and IT Support area.

不需要，您可以下載尼斯分類檔，但是如果您打算在自己的網站上使用尼斯分類，您須承認世界智慧財產權組織的版權。請參閱 Download and IT Support 區域中的使用條件以瞭解更多詳細資訊。

Q17. What time lines are foreseen for new versions of the NCL?

尼斯分類新版次預計的時間安排為何？

New versions of the Nice Classification enter into force on January 1 of every year. Six months in advance, the early publication is made available for downloading or consultation.

尼斯分類的新版次在每年 1 月 1 日生效。提前六個月發布，以供下載或查閱。