Handling of Examination for Reclassification

The classification of goods has been amended four times between the first classification under the Act of 1899 and the current International Classification of Goods and Services and, presently, five kinds of classifications exist. It has therefore been indicated that the search or investigation of trademarks is extremely complicated for people other than the trademark owner and the JPO, and that the scope of each right under the classification in the Meiji and Taisho periods is unclear.

Taking no measures to deal with these problems may cause considerable obstacles to the smooth administration of the trademark system. Further future change in the International Classification of Goods and Services would cause the coexistence of more varieties of trademark classifications unless the classification of past applications is consolidated, and would also enlarge the problems of the trademark system.

In the 1996 amendment of the Act, it was decided to unify the classifications of designated goods of trademarks registered under classifications that were used only in Japan (classifications under the Acts of 1899, 1909, 1921 and 1959), by consolidating these to the International Classification of Goods and Services.

The provisions concerning the reclassification entered into force on April 1, 1998 (Section 1(3) of the Supplementary Provisions of the amended Act).

1. Outline of the System of Reclassification

   The system of reclassification is implemented based on the following measures. See “Material 1” for the flowchart of procedures concerning reclassification.
   a. Obligation for Trademark Right Owners to Request Reclassification

      Trademark right owners of trademarks claimed in applications filed before March 31, 1992 (trademarks under old classifications) must request reclassification with regard to the designated goods of the respective trademark (Sections 2 and 3 of Initial original Supplementary Provisions of the Act of 1959 (hereinafter referred to as the Supplementary Provisions of the Act)

   b. Scope of Trademarks for which Classification must be Consolidated and Date on which the Acceptance of the Request for Reclassification Starts

      The scope of trademarks for which classification must be consolidated and the date on which the acceptance of the request for reclassification starts shall be designated by the Commissioner of the JPO by considering the status of requests for reclassification and the
examination processes concerned (Section 2(2) of the Supplementary Provisions of the Act).

c. Request for Reclassification

(a) Requesting period for reclassification

When the date on which the acceptance starts is designated by the Commissioner of the JPO, each trademark right owner of the said trademarks must request reclassification within the period from six months before the first expiration date of the trademark right that arrives after six months succeeding the date on which the acceptance starts to one year after the expiration date (Section 3(2) of the Supplementary Provisions of the Act).

Since the requesting period for reclassification is almost the same as the requesting period for the registration of renewal of the trademark right, the applicant can take both procedures simultaneously. However, the request form for the registration of renewal and the request form for the registration of reclassification must be submitted separately.

These periods are shown in the following figure.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day on which the JPO starts accepting the request for reclassification</th>
<th>Expiration date</th>
<th>One year later</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;--- Six months --- &gt;</td>
<td>&lt;--- Six months --- &gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>--- Period for requesting renewal ---</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>--- Period for requesting reclassification ---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Nevertheless, if the expiration date of the trademark right arrives before six months pass from the date on which the acceptance starts, the request for reclassification must be filed in the next requesting period for renewal (ten years later).

The relation between the dates designated by the Commissioner of the JPO and the requesting periods for reclassification is shown in the following figure.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Distinction of the Act (filing date)</th>
<th>Date on which the acceptance starts</th>
<th>Base expiration date</th>
<th>Sep. 30, 1998</th>
<th>Sep. 30, 1999</th>
<th>Sep. 30, 2000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Act of 1899 (Nov. 1, 1909 – Oct. 31, 1909)</td>
<td>Apr. 1, 1998</td>
<td>Trademarks subject to consolidation of classification during the next requesting period for renewal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Reclassification can be requested even during the six months after the requesting period for renewal because a notice can be sent efficiently to those who have only requested renewal of the term as a reminder to also request reclassification, thereby preventing such applicants from forgetting to take the procedure.

If an applicant who should have requested reclassification was unable to take this procedure during the period shown above due to a reason for which the applicant cannot be held responsible, the applicant can file the request within 14 days (two months for those residing overseas) from the date on which that reason is resolved and within six months after the end of the actual requesting period shown above (Section 3(3) of the Supplementary Provisions of the Act).

(Reference)

The relation between the trademarks for which reclassification can be requested from the date on which the acceptance starts, designated by the Commissioner of the JPO for each applied law, and the requesting periods for reclassification is as follows:

(1) Trademarks filed under the Acts of 1899 and 1909 (Acceptance started on April 1, 1998)
Expiry date: September 30, 1998
Requesting period for reclassification:
from April 1, 1998 to September 30, 1999

* Those trademarks for which expiry date is on or after September 30, 1998 are subject to the request for reclassification on this occasion, and those for which expiry date is on or before September 29, 1998 are subject to the request on the next occasion (ten years later). The same applies to 

(2) Trademarks filed under the Act of 1921 (Acceptance started on April 1, 1999)
Expiry date: September 30, 1999
Requesting period for reclassification:
from April 1, 1999 to September 30, 2000

(3) Trademarks filed under the Act of 1959 (Acceptance started on April 1, 2000) – Patent Office Announcement No.5, Official Gazette No.2718 dated October 13, 1999-
Expiry date: September 30, 2000
Requesting period for reclassification:
from April 1, 2000 to September 30, 2001

The JPO will send a “notice of the requesting period for reclassification (See “Material 2”)” to the trademark right owner or the initially-appointed representative concerning the trademark rights for which the acceptance of the request for reclassification starts, two to three months before the start of the acceptance. Also, the JPO will send a “notice of the time limit for the request for reclassification” in the form of a post card to the trademark right owner or the initially-appointed representative with regard to the trademark rights for which renewal has been requested but not yet the reclassification, three to four months before the time limit for the request.

However, these notices are only sent as part of the JPO’s service, and are not subject to any legal provisions.

(b) Description items of the request form for reclassification
Those requesting reclassification must submit a request form containing the items listed below and appending any required written explanations to the Commissioner of the JPO (Section 3(1) of the Supplementary Provisions of the Act). (See “Material 3” for the request
(form for reclassification)
i) Name and domicile (residence) of the requester
ii) Registration number of the trademark registration (defensive mark registration)
iii) Designated goods subject to reclassification and the class of goods or services stipulated in
Section 2(1) of the Supplementary Provisions of the Act

When reclassification was requested for a trademark, a description to that effect would
be indicated in the margin of the copy of the Trademark Register.

d. Consent of the Owners of the Right of Use or Pledgees

If there are owners of the right of use or pledgees for a trademark subject to
reclassification, the applicant must obtain their consent and attach a document proving consent
(hereinafter referred to as “written consent”) to the request form for reclassification (Section
4(2) of the Supplementary Provisions of the Act).

The written consent must be submitted regardless of the increase or decrease in the
number of designated goods in the request for reclassification.

The reason for this is that there could be cases where the trademark right owner and
owners of the right of use etc. will have different ideas on whether the designated goods of the
trademark under the old classification and the designated goods described in the request form
for reclassification are the same. (See “Material 4” for an example of a written consent.)

e. Notice of Rejection

When a request for reclassification is filed, an examiner conducts an examination. If
the request falls under any of the following items, the examiner sends a notice of rejection to the
requester (Sections 5, 6 and 7 of the Supplementary Provisions of the Act):

i) When the description in the request virtually exceeds the scope of designated goods of the
   trademark subject to the request;
ii) When the description in the request does not conform to the classification of goods or
    services (the classification of goods or services prescribed by cabinet order referred to in
    Section 6(2) of the Act) that is effective on the date on which the request was submitted; or
iii) When the requester is not the right owner of the trademark subject to the request.

f. Examiner’s Decision

(a) Decision of rejection

When the requester receives a notice of rejection, he/she may be able to resolve the
ground for rejection by submitting a written argument (Section 7 of the Supplementary
Provisions of the Act) or written amendment (Section 24 of the Supplementary Provisions of the
Act), but when the ground for rejection cannot be resolved in due course, the examiner makes the decision that the request should be rejected (Section 6 of the Supplementary Provisions of the Act).

(b) Decision of reclassification

When no grounds for rejection are found or when the ground for rejection is resolved after the submission of a written argument or written amendment, the examiner makes the decision that the classification should be consolidated (Section 8 of the Supplementary Provisions of the Act).

g. Amendment

Those who took the requesting procedure for reclassification etc. can make an amendment provided that the case is pending in examination, appeal or reexamination procedures (Section 24 of the Supplementary Provisions of the Act).

h. Registration of the Reclassification

Reclassification takes effect when it is registered. The consolidation of the classification of the designated goods of the trademark is registered in the first indication area of the Trademark Register (the second indication area with regard to defensive marks) when it is decided that the reclassification should be registered (Section 12(1) and (2) as well as Section 26 of the Supplementary Provisions of the Act).

In this case, trademark rights concerning designated goods that were not described in the request form for reclassification lapse at the time of registration (Section 23(3) of the Supplementary Provisions of the Act).

When a registration is made, the following items are published in the Trademark Gazette (See “Material 5”) (Section 12(4) of the Supplementary Provisions of the Act).

1. Name and domicile (residence) of the requester
2. Registration number of the trademark registration
3. Designated goods and their class before the reclassification
4. Designated goods and their class after the reclassification
5. Filing date of the trademark
6. Date of registration of the classification of consolidation
7. Other required items

i. Appeal

(a) Appeal against the decision of rejection

In cases where decision has been made that the request for reclassification should be
rejected, an appeal can be filed within 30 days after receiving the copy of the decision, if there is an objection (Section 13 of the Supplementary Provisions of the Act).

(b) Trial for invalidation of the registration of reclassification

In cases where the registration of reclassification falls under any of the following items, an interested party can demand a trial for invalidation of the registration of reclassification (section 14(1) of the Supplementary Provisions of the Act). In this case, a trial can be demanded for each of the designated goods, if there were multiple designated goods claimed in the registration of reclassification (latter part of the same paragraph).

Nevertheless, such a trial cannot be demanded after five years from the date of registration of classification of consolidation (Section 14(2) of the Supplementary Provisions of the Act).

(1) When the registration of reclassification was made virtually exceeding the scope of designated goods of the trademark subject to the request; or
(2) When the registration of reclassification was made at the request of a party that is not the right owner of the trademark concerned.

With regard to the trial for invalidation of the registration of reclassification, it would be too harsh on the trademark right owner to invalidate such registration for all of the designated goods, when there are two or more designated goods subject to registration and only part of the designated goods falls under the ground for invalidation. Therefore, only the registration of designated goods falling under the ground for invalidation shall be invalidated.

For other appeal procedures concerning the registration of reclassification, provisions concerning appeal procedures under the Patent Act shall be applied mutatis mutandis (Section 17 of the Supplementary Provisions of the Act).

j. Lapse of the Trademark Right

When the trademark right falls under any of the following items, the right will lapse at the next expiration date (Section 11 of the Supplementary Provisions of the Act), and the request for renewal cannot be filed at the next time:

(1) When the request for reclassification was not filed during the designated period;
(2) When an examiner’s decision or appeal decision of rejection was finalized;
(3) When an appeal decision to invalidate the registration of reclassification was finalized; or
(4) When the request for reclassification was dismissed.
k. Fee

No fee shall be charged to the trademark right owner concerning the request for reclassification etc., in order to reduce the costs borne by the right owners. However, fees shall be charged for appeals concerning reclassification (appeals against the decision of rejection and trials for invalidation of the registration of reclassification).

Meanwhile, the right owner must pay a renewal fee according to the number of classes designated in the reclassification at the next occasion of the request for renewal after the reclassification (Section 40(2) and Section 41bis(2) of the Act).

l. Other

There are also provisions concerning the following: further appeals against an appeal decision etc. (Section 22 of the Supplementary Provisions of the Act); application mutatis mutandis of provisions on reclassification to defensive marks (Section 23 of the Supplementary Provisions of the Act); application mutatis mutandis of general provisions on periods, time limits, procedures, etc. under the Patent Act to the registration of reclassification (Section 27 of the Supplementary Provisions of the Act); application of penalties (Sections 28-30 of the Supplementary Provisions of the Act), etc.

2. Practical Administration of Examination on Reclassification

a. Handling of Section 6(1) (cases where the designated goods subject to reclassification virtually exceed the actual scope of the designated goods, etc.) of the Supplementary Provisions of the Act

(1) Cases where the designated goods subject to the registration of reclassification virtually exceed the scope of the designated goods of the trademark claimed in the request for reclassification, and also where the classification of the designated goods subject to such registration does not conform to the classification of the goods or services, shall be deemed “not to satisfy the requirement in Section 4(1) of the Supplementary Provisions of the Act.”

(2) The “classification of the goods and services” refers to the classification of the goods or services that is effective on the date on which the request form for reclassification is submitted.

(3) When the examiner is sufficiently convinced that the designated goods subject to the registration of reclassification did not exist at the time the trademark application was filed, the examiner shall reject the request as virtually exceeding the scope of the designated goods of the trademark.
(4) In spite of the rule in above (3), when, after comprehensively considering the quality, shape, use, functions, etc. of goods and the product concept or the common idea of transaction pertaining to the designated goods in which such goods should be included, the goods can be regarded to be virtually the same kind as the designated goods, the goods shall be handled as belonging to the said designated goods.

However, for example, when the original designated goods are specified as “wooden desks,” they shall not be deemed to belong to goods of which scope also includes “metal desks.”

b. Amendment of Goods subject to the Registration of Reclassification

With regard to goods subject to the registration of reclassification (including the goods after the amendment when a written amendment has been submitted), the allowed amendment also includes a change or expansion of goods described in the request form for reclassification.

However, if the goods were amended to virtually exceed the scope of designated goods of the trademark claimed in the request for reclassification, the request shall be rejected as falling under Section 6(1) of the Supplementary Provisions of the Act.

c. Handling of Cases where the Trademark pending for Reclassification has Lapsed

When the trademark right pending for reclassification has lapsed (for example, when the renewal of the term was not requested, when the request for renewal was dismissed and the right expired without being renewed, or when all of the designated goods of the trademark were abandoned, invalidated or cancelled), the request for reclassification shall be dismissed.

d. Handling of Cases where the Designated Goods of a Trademark pending for Reclassification has been Partially Abandoned etc.

When the designated goods of a trademark pending for reclassification has been partially abandoned, invalidated or cancelled, and if that part of the designated goods is the same or is included in the goods subject to the registration of reclassification, the request for reclassification shall be dismissed as virtually exceeding the scope of designated goods of the trademark.

e. Guidelines for Reclassification

Since it is necessary to facilitate the procedures of the reclassification as much as possible for both trademark right owners and the JPO, “Guidelines for Reclassification” (a list of goods under older classifications and indications of goods for reclassification) was created and published as standard guidelines prior to the implementation of the system of reclassification (published on September 30, 1997).
Basically, the examiner shall judge the identicalness between the goods described in the request form for reclassification and the designated goods of the trademark when examining the request for reclassification. When the goods described in the request form for reclassification are not indicated in the Guidelines for Reclassification, the examiner shall consider the criteria mentioned in above a. and the related goods etc. indicated in the Guidelines, and individually judge the identicalness between the goods described in the request form and the designated goods of the trademark. (See Annex for examples of such cases.)

3. Handling of a Trademark Application that Overlaps with a Trademark subject to Consolidation of Registration
   → 45.02

4. Handling of a case in which requests for reclassification are overlapped
   → Conforms to 45.01

(Note) Click below to see the Examination Guidelines for Trademarks
Examination Guidelines for Trademarks:
Articles 2, 3, 4, 6, 11, 12 and 24 of Supplementary Provisions (Reclassification)
Major Examples of Handling in compliance with the Guidelines for Reclassification

(a) How to indicate designated goods subject to reclassification

With regard to the indication of designated goods subject to reclassification (hereinafter referred to as “indication of reclassification”), it is desirable to make individual indications in order to clarify the scope of the right. However, under the current law, goods can also be designated by indicating their concept, such as their major or medium concept. Therefore, when the content and the scope of the designated goods subject to reclassification are clear, and when the indication is appropriate as an indication of designated goods, reclassification can also be registered based on the indication of the concept of goods.

(b) Specific examples of handling with regard to the indication of designated goods

In the following specific examples, those descriptions with “○” are approved as an indication of designated goods, and those with “×” are not approved.

<<Indications of individual goods>>

Ex. 1  Cases where it is difficult to immediately understand the content of the goods from the indication of reclassification designated goods under the old classification or where there is another indication of reclassification designated goods that would be more suitable at present (Classification under the Act of 1899) (Indication of reclassification designated goods)

Class 1: 舎利別 (syrup) → ○ Class 5: medicinal syrup
→ × Class 32: syrup

Class 13: 土瀝青 (asphalt) → ○ Class 19: asphalt
(Note) Since “syrup” under the classification of the Act of 1899 refers to “medicinal syrup,” it cannot be changed to Class 32 “syrup” (beverage) under the current classification, because it virtually exceeds the scope of goods designated under the old classification.

Ex. 2  Cases where the designated goods under the old classification fall under multiple classes of the current classification depending on the type of use, material, etc. (Classification under the Act of 1899) (Indication of reclassification designated goods)

Class 1: glue → ○ Class 1: glue (excluding those for
(Classification under the Act of 1959) (Indication of designated goods)
Class 19: mailbox → ○ Class 6: metal mailbox
→ ○ Class 19: stone mailbox
→ ○ Class 20: mailbox (excluding those made of metal or stone)

Ex. 3 Cases where the designated goods under the old classification specify the material, but where the indication of designated goods for reclassification does not include such specification of the material or when the specified material has been changed

(Classification under the Act of 1959) (Indication of reclassification designated goods)
Class 21: artificial flower made of cloth → ○ Class 26: artificial flower made of cloth
→ × Class 26: artificial flower
→ × Class 26: artificial flower made of paper
→ × Class 26: artificial flower made of plastic

Ex. 4 Cases where the designated goods under the old classification are material and the indication of designated goods include products made of that material

(Classification under the Act of 1899) (Indication of reclassification designated goods)
Class 50: handmade Japanese paper → ○ Class 16: handmade Japanese paper
→ × Class 16: paper box or paper bag made of handmade Japanese paper
Class 47: beans → ○ Class 29: beans
→ × Class 30: roasted beans
(Note) Since material and products made of that material are different goods, such change cannot be made in the reclassification.

Ex. 5 Cases where the indicated goods are approved as virtually the same kind of goods as the
designated goods under the old classification in respect to their quality, shape, use, etc.

(Classification under the Act of 1899)  (Indication of reclassification designated goods)

Class 69: telephone unit → ○ Class 9: telephone unit

(Note) Although telephone units at the time the application was registered only consisted of those with dials, they can be considered as being virtually the same kind of goods as the present telephone units that also include push-button phones, thus, the “telephone unit” after the reclassification shall also include “push-button phones.”

<<Indications of comprehensive concepts>>

[Ex. 1] Cases where the designated goods (indication of the concept) under the old classification fall under multiple classes of the current classification

(Classification under the Act of 1959)  (Indication of reclassification designated goods)

Class 18: various nets → ○ Class 6: wire net
                                      → ○ Class 17: asbestos net
                                      → ○ Class 22: various nets (excluding those made of wire or asbestos)

[Ex. 2] Cases where designated goods (indication of the concept) under the old classification can undergo reclassification by using indication of the concept under the current classification

(Classification under the Act of 1899)  (Indication of reclassification designated goods)

Class 48: various tobaccos → ○ Class 34: tobacco

(Note) In this case, the indication of designated goods can also be a description, “snuff tobacco, chewing tobacco, cigarette, shredded tobacco, leaf tobacco or cigar,” which is exemplified under the current classification (attached table of ministerial ordinance).

[Ex. 3] Cases where the indication of goods is the same under both the old and the current classifications, but where the concept of the goods differs
(Classification under the Act of 1899) (Indication of reclassification designated goods)

Class 1: pharmaceutical → × Class 5: pharmaceutical

→ ○ Class 5: pharmaceutical (excluding mosquito-incense and other fumigants for mosquitoes, medicinal soaps under the Japanese Pharmacopoeia and medicinal spirits)

(Note) “Pharmaceutical” under the current classification has shifted from Class 1 “pharmaceutical,” Class 4 “medicinal soap under the Japanese Pharmacopoeia,” Class 38 “medicinal spirits” and Class 67 “mosquito-incense” of the classification under the Act of 1899, while Class 67 “fumigant” also includes “mosquito-preventive incense, mosquito-preventive incense powder, etc.” as goods similar to “mosquito-incense.” Therefore, the indication of the concept can be used for reclassification by excluding all of these goods from “pharmaceutical” under the current classification.

Ex. 4 Cases where the goods subject to reclassification were indicated as “other ” listed in the attached table of ministerial ordinance under the old classification

(Classification under the Act of 1959) (Indication of reclassification designated goods)

Class 4: other cosmetics → ○ Class 3: cosmetics (excluding face powder, face lotion, cream, lipstick, hair lotion and various perfumes)

(Note) Indication of “other ” mentioned here only refers to “other ” listed in the attached table of ministerial ordinance. In the attached table of ministerial ordinance, Class 4 “cosmetics” under the classification of the Act of 1959 consists of “1. face powder, 2. face lotion, 3. cream, 4. lip stick, 5. hair lotion, 6. various perfumes and 7. other cosmetics,” and “other cosmetics” above refers to “7. other cosmetics.” Since “cosmetics”
have all shifted to Class 3 under the current classification, Class 4 “other cosmetics” of the classification under the Act of 1959 can only undergo reclassification by excluding “1. face powder, …… 6. various perfumes” from Class 3 “cosmetics” as shown in the above indication of designated goods.
Postcard for the "notification of the period for the request of reclassification"

---

Notification of the period for the request of reclassification

Trademark registration no. △△△△△

Date of expiration of the term:  (date)

Period for the request of reclassification

From  (date)

To   (date)

Distinction of the Act: Act of 1899

Trademark right owner:

Mr. xxx, xxxx Corporation

Japanese Patent Office

Address:

To: Mr. xxxxxx,
xxxxx Corporation

4-3, Kasumigaseki 3-chome, Chiyoda-ku,
Tokyo 100-8915

(A similar form is planned to be used for the "notification of the deadline for the request of reclassification")

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[Order of persons to whom the postcard of notice is sent]

1. In cases where the right owner(s) resides in Japan:
   Representative appointed for the trademark concerned (notification of acceptance of power of attorney etc.)
   Right owner(s) residing in Japan (when the right is owned by multiple persons, a postcard of notice is sent to each owner)

2. In cases where the right owner(s) resides overseas
   Representative appointed for the trademark concerned (notification of acceptance of power of attorney etc.)
   Appointed administrator (administrator of the register)
   Representative for the latest document that was registered (request for transfer, request for renewal, application for renewal, etc.)
   Right owner(s) residing overseas (when the right is owned by multiple persons, a postcard of notice is sent to each owner; the notice is written in English)
Example of a “Request Form for Reclassification”

Please create the request form for reclassification by using Form 21 provided for in Section 20 of the Regulations under the Act.

(Example)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>[Title of Document]</th>
<th>Request Form for Reclassification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[Reference Number]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>([Date of Submission]</td>
<td>mmm dd, yyyy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Registration Number]</td>
<td>Trademark Registration No. ○○○○○○○</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Designated goods subject to reclassification and classification of the goods and/or services]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Class ○ ]</td>
<td>○○, ○○, ○○</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Designated goods]</td>
<td>○○, ○○</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Class ○ ]</td>
<td>○○, ○○</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Designated goods]</td>
<td>○○, ○○</td>
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<tr>
<td>[Requester of reclassification]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ID No.]</td>
<td>123456789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Domicile or residence]</td>
<td>Trademark Co., Ltd. seal or ID label</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Nationality]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Representative]</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>[ID No.]</td>
<td>234567890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Domicile or residence]</td>
<td>Jiro Trademark seal or ID label</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Name]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[List of submitted documents]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[Notes for creation of the request form for reclassification]

1. The description under “Registration number of the trademark registration (defensive mark registration)” should be as follows: “Trademark Registration No. ○○○○○○○” for a general trademark; “Trademark Registration No. ○○○○○○○-1” for a divisional trademark; and “Trademark Registration No. ○○○○○○○ Defensive Mark No. ○○” for a defensive mark.

2. If the identification number is given for the requester of reclassification or the representative, their Domicile or residence can be omitted.
Example of a “Written Consent” concerning a Request for Reclassification

Please create the written consent based on the following example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Written Consent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Date</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trademark right owner:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domicile: 4-3, Kasumigaseki 3-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name: Trademark Co., Ltd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trademark Registration No. ○○○○○○ ○○○○○○ ○○○○○○</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I hereby grant my consent for you (your company) to request reclassification with regard to the designated goods of the trademark mentioned above.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owner of the right of exclusive (non-exclusive) use (Pledgee)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domicile: 4-3, Kasumigaseki 3-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name: Trademark Registration Co., Ltd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Representative: Ichiro Trademark (seal)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Image of Publication in the Trademark Gazette concerning
Reclassification

(450) [Date of publication] H14.9.22 (September 22, 2002)
[Type of official gazette] Trademark gazette concerning reclassification
(111) [Registration No.] Trademark registration No. 1234567 (T1234567)
[Date of reclassification] H14.7.12 (July 12, 2002)
(512) [Classification of designated goods and/or services before reclassification]
Class 1 Chemicals
(500) [Number of designated goods and/or services after reclassification] 4
(511) [Classification of designated goods and/or services after reclassification]
Class 2 Wall paper removing preparations, pine root oil, dammar, mordant, mastic, pine resin, wood preservatives
Class 3 Anti-static preparations for household purposes, degreasing preparations for household purposes, rust removing preparations
Class 4 Cakes of lubricants
Class 19 Tar and pitch
[The seventh edition of International Classification]
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[Group code of similar items (reference)]
Class 2 09A11, 09D01, 09G56
Class 19 05D01