



**URAD RS ZA INTELEKTUALNO LASTNINO
SLOVENIAN INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OFFICE**

LETNO POROČILO

ANNUAL REPORT

01

modeli

PATENTI

ZNAMKE



informacijske storitve

LETNO POROČILO ANNUAL REPORT





MINISTRSTVO ZA GOSPODARSTVO

URAD RS ZA INTELEKTUALNO LASTNINO

MINISTRY OF ECONOMY

SLOVENIAN INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OFFICE



Kotnikova 6
1000 Ljubljana
Slovenija
Tel.: + 386 (0)1 478 3100
Fax: + 386 (0)1 478 3111
E-mail: sipo@uil-sipo.si
Internet: <http://www.uil-sipo.si>

2001

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UVODNA BESEDA

FOREWORD

Tako kot leta poprej je bil tudi v letu 2001 glavni cilj urada izboljšati varstvo pravic industrijske lastnine v Sloveniji.

V tem letu je bilo zaključeno tudi usklajevanje zakonodaje s področja intelektualne lastnine z evropskim pravnim redom, ki ga je urad uspešno vodil v okviru Ministrstva za gospodarstvo. V parlamentu je uveljavil sprejem novega zakona o industrijski lastnini, zakona o carinskih ukrepih pri kršitvah pravic intelektualne lastnine in popravkov zakona o avtorski in sorodnih pravicah. Objavljeni so bili tudi vsi potrebni pravilniki za izvajanje teh zakonov.

Skupaj s pravno harmonizacijo je bila izvedena tudi organizacijska prilagoditev urada novim predpisom, v skladu s katerimi deluje od 7. decembra 2001 dalje. S tem so bili v celoti izpolnjeni pravni in organizacijski pogoji za pristop Slovenije k Evropski patentni konvenciji.

Izpopolnjevanje sistema in pravnega varstva pravic industrijske lastnine je urad lahko uspešno uresničeval tudi zaradi učinkovite mednarodne pomoči, ki jo je od leta 1993 do 2001 zagotavljal regionalni Phare program za industrijsko lastnino (RIPP), izvajal pa Evropski patentni urad. Uslužbenci urada, patentni zastopniki, sodniki, zaposleni v policijskih in carinskih organih so v okviru tega programa v teh letih temeljito izpopolnili znanje o posameznih elementih sistema varstva pravic industrijske lastnine, brez katerega ne bi bilo mogoče pravočasno in učinkovito izpolniti pridružitvenih obveznosti. Tudi v letu 2001 se je 11 uslužbencev urada in okoli 70 strokovnjakov z drugih področij udeležilo šestih seminarjev v tujini in dveh, ki sta bila organizirana v Ljubljani. Ob izteku programa se tudi urad pridružuje splošni oceni, da je bila podpora odlično izvedena, sodelovanje z Evropsko patentno organizacijo in njihovimi strokovnjaki pa nepogrešljiva pomoč pri usklajevanju slovenskega pravnega reda na področju intelektualne lastnine z evropskim. Ob tej priložnosti izrekam v imenu urada zahvalo vsem, ki so pri tem sodelovali.

V zvezi z dejavnostjo na mednarodni ravni velja tudi omeniti, da je Slovenija v maju 2001 deponirala listino o pristopu k Dunajskemu sporazumu o mednarodni klasifikaciji figurativnih elementov znamk, ki je začela zanj veljati avgusta 2001, in listino o pristopu k Strasbourškemu sporazumu o mednarodni klasifikaciji patentov, ki začne zanj veljati maja 2002.

As in past years, also in the year 2001 the main objective of SIPO was to improve the protection of industrial property rights in Slovenia.

In this year the harmonization of legislation in the intellectual property field with the Community patrimony was concluded, which was successfully led by SIPO in the framework of the Ministry of Economy. On its initiative, the Parliament brought into force the adoption of the new Industrial Property Act, Act Regulating Customs Measures Relating to Infringements of Intellectual Property Rights and amendments to the Copyright and Related Rights Act. All necessary regulations for the implementation of these acts were also published.

Together with the legislative harmonization, the organizational adaptation of SIPO to the new regulations was also carried out, which it has been operating in accordance with since 7th December 2001. Thus the legal and organizational conditions for Slovenia's accession to the European Patent Convention were completely fulfilled.

SIPO was able to successfully realize the implementation of the industrial property rights system and its legal protection also due to the effective international assistance provided from the year 1993 to 2001 by the Regional Phare Industrial Property Program (RIPP), executed by the European Patent Office. The SIPO staff, patent agents, judges and those employed in the police and customs authorities in the framework of this program during these years thoroughly perfected their knowledge of individual elements of the system for the protection of industrial property rights, without which it would not have been possible to promptly and effectively meet the obligations of association. In the year 2001 eleven members of SIPO staff and approximately 70 experts from other fields participated in six seminars abroad and in two organized in Ljubljana. Following the conclusion of the program, SIPO agrees with the general evaluation that the support had been implemented flawlessly, and that the cooperation with the European Patent Organization and their experts had proved to be indispensable assistance in the harmonization of the Slovenian legal order in the field of intellectual property rights with the Community patrimony. I would like to take this opportunity in the name of SIPO to express our appreciation to all those who cooperated in such endeavors.

FOREWORD

In connection with the activities on the international level it is also necessary to mention that in May 2001 Slovenia deposited its instrument of accession to the Vienna Agreement Establishing an International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks, which entered into force for it in August 2001, and instrument of accession to the Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification, which entered into force for it in May 2002.

With the desire that the public be better informed of the data in the registers of industrial property rights, SIPO has enabled free of charge access to the data base on granted patents, published applications for industrial designs, registered industrial designs, applications for trademarks and registered trademarks. Access to color images of trademarks made possible by the new internet information service of SIPO has awoken great interest in users, which has been confirmed by the more than 3000 visits and approximately 2000 printouts a week.

One of the tasks of SIPO is also the supervision of the functioning of the organizations for the collective administration of authors' and related rights. The most current problem is the determination of general tariffs, the approval of which SIPO is competent for. In the regulation of the tariff relations between collective organizations and users of protected works, SIPO in the year 2001 acted mostly as an encourager of general tariff agreements.

In the year 2001 SIPO, with 50 employees, successfully carried out its regular activities, as shown by the statistical data in this report, which is undoubtedly a good starting point for the accession of Slovenia to the European Patent Convention in the year 2002.

Erik Vrenko
Direktor

UVODNA BESEDA

V želji, da bi bila javnost bolje obveščena o podatkih iz registrov pravic industrijske lastnine, urad od septembra 2001 dalje na svoji internetni strani omogoča brezplačen dostop do podatkovnih baz o podeljenih patentih, objavljenih prijavah modelov in registriranih modelih ter prijavah znamk in registriranih znamkah. Dostop do barvnih videzov znamk, ki ga omogoča nova internetna informacijska storitev urada, je vzbudil veliko zanimanje pri uporabnikih, kar potrjuje tudi prek 3000 vpogledov in okoli 2000 izpisov tedensko.

Ena od nalog urada je tudi nadzor nad delovanjem organizacij za kolektivno uveljavljanje avtorskih in sorodnih pravic. Najbolj aktualna problematika je določanje splošnih tarif, za katerih odobritev je urad pristojen. Pri urejanju tarifnih razmerij med kolektivnimi organizacijami in uporabniki varovanih del je v letu 2001 urad nastopal predvsem kot spodbujevalec sklepanja splošnih tarifnih sporazumov.

V letu 2001 je urad s 50 zaposlenimi uspešno izvajal svoje redne dejavnosti, kot dokazujejo statistični podatki v tem poročilu, kar je nedvomno dobro izhodišče za vključitev Slovenije v Evropsko patentno konvencijo v letu 2002.



Erik Vrenko
Direktor

PATENTI

patents

PATENTNE PRIJAVE PATENT APPLICATIONS

STATISTIKA

PATENTNE PRIJAVE
PO LETIH IN NAČINU VLOŽITVE

PATENT APPLICATIONS
BY YEARS AND ROUTE OF FILING

Leto Year	Nacionalne National		EURO extensions	Skupaj Total	PCT naznačitve za SI PCT designations for SI	Vse skupaj Grand Total
	Redne Regular	PCT nacionalna faza PCT national phase				
1995	385	45	1,544	1,974	16,198	18,172
1996	373	116	2,004	2,493	21,590	24,443
1997	330	174	2,332	2,836	27,088	29,924
1998	325	90	2,616	3,031	35,910	38,941
1999	288	110	3,699	4,097	42,224	46,321
2000	333	98	4,525	4,956	59,444	64,400
2001	330	78	4,677	5,085	76,636	81,721

Leto Year	Redne Regular		PCT nacionalna faza PCT national phase		EURO		Skupaj Total	
	Domače Domestic	Tuje Foreign	Domače Domestic	Tuje Foreign	Domače Domestic	Tuje Foreign	Domače Domestic	Tuje Foreign
1995	314	71	-	45	-	1,544	314	1,660
1996	288	85	-	116	-	2,004	288	2,205
1997	266	64	-	174	-	2,332	266	2,570
1998	288	37	-	90	-	2,616	288	2,743
1999	261	27	-	110	-	3,699	261	3,836
2000	307	26	-	98	-	4,525	307	4,649
2001	301	29	1	77	-	4,677	302	4,783

PATENTNE PRIJAVE PATENT APPLICATIONS

STATISTIKA

In 2001, SIPO received 5085 applications, 2.6 % more than the preceding year, out of which 330 were regular national applications, 78 PCT applications which have already reached the national phase, and 4677 EURO applications extended to Slovenia.

The number of regular national applications dropped by 0.9 % and the number of PCT applications in the national phase by 20.4 %, whereas the number of EURO applications increased by 3.4 % and the number of PCT applications designated for Slovenia by 28.9 %. An increase has also been observed in the number of regular national applications of foreign origin, whose share is 0.6 % out of the total number of EURO applications and PCT applications in the national phase.

Slovenian applicants filed 301 applications, 6 (1.9 %) less than in 2000. With 150 national applications per million citizens per year, Slovenia is at the level of the Western European countries.

In 2001, SIPO received 45 applications for short-term patents which are statistically included in the total number of patent applications. 38 applications (84.5 %) were filed by domestic applicants and 7 (15.5 %) by foreign applicants. This form of protection is used for the so-called petty inventions, which are in some countries protected as utility models.

V letu 2001 je urad prejel 5085 prijav, 2,6 % več kot leto poprej, od tega 330 rednih nacionalnih prijav, 78 PCT prijav, ki so že dosegle nacionalno fazo, in 4677 EURO prijav, za katere je bila zahtevana razširitev veljavnosti na Slovenijo.

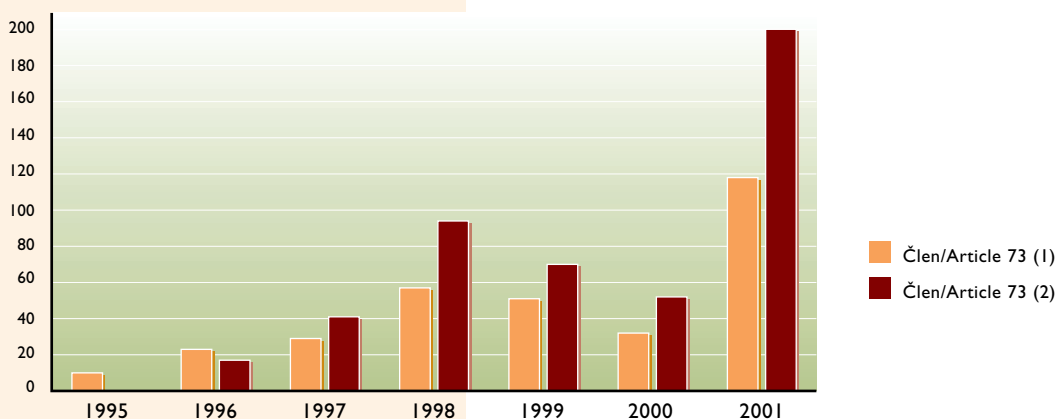
Število rednih nacionalnih prijav se je znižalo za 0,9 % in število PCT prijav v nacionalni fazi za 20,4 %, vendar se je za 3,4 % dvignilo število EURO prijav in za 28,9 % število PCT prijav z naznačitvijo za Slovenijo. Več je bilo tudi rednih nacionalnih prijav tujega izvora, ki predstavljajo 0,6 % od skupnega števila EURO prijav in PCT prijav v nacionalni fazi.

Slovenski prijavitelji so v letu 2001 vložili 301 prijavo, 6 (1,9 %) manj kot leto poprej. S 150 nacionalnimi prijavitelji na milijon prebivalcev letno se Slovenija uvršča ob bok zahodnoevropskim državam.

V letu 2001 je bilo vloženih tudi 45 prijav patentov s skrajšanim trajanjem, ki so statistično že zajeti v skupnem številu patentnih prijav. 38 (84,5 %) so jih vložili domači prijavitelji, 7 (15,5 %) pa tuji. Ta oblika varstva se uporablja za t.i. male izume, ki so v nekaterih državah zavarovani z uporabnim modelom.

DECLARATORY DECISIONS UNDER ARTICLE 73 OF THE ACT

UGOTOVITVENE ODLOČBE PO 73. ČLENU ZAKONU



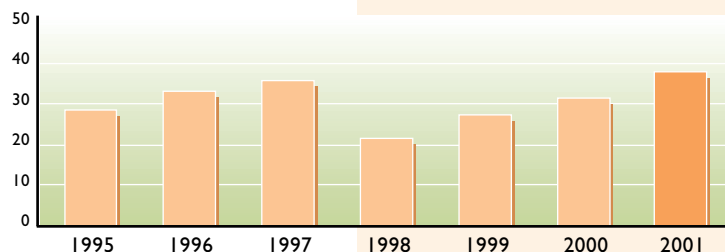
As SIPO does not carry out substantive examinations of patent applications, owners of patents or exclusive rights from patents must submit no later than the expiry of the ninth year of the patent term evidence that the patented invention satisfies the requirements of the Act, i.e. novelty, an inventive step and industrial applicability. On the basis of such evidence, SIPO issues one of declaratory decisions. In 2001, 318 such decisions were issued, out of which 118, or 269 % more than the previous year, under paragraph 1 of Article 73, stating that the claims entirely meet the requirements, and 200, or 285 % more than the previous year, under paragraph 2 of Article 73, narrowing the scope of the patent protection. No decision declaring a patent to be void was issued in 2001.

Ker urad ne opravlja popolnega preizkusa patentnih prijav, mu mora imetnik patenta ali nosilec izključne pravice iz patenta do poteka devetega leta njegovega trajanja predložiti dokazilo o tem, da patentirani izum izpolnjuje pogoje zakona glede novosti, inventivne ravni in industrijske uporabljivosti. Na podlagi tega dokazila izda urad eno od ugotovitvenih odločb. V letu 2001 je bilo izdanih skupno 318 takih odločb, od tega 118 (269 % več kot leta 2000) po prvem odstavku 73. člena zakona, s katerimi je bilo ugotovljeno, da patentni zahtevki v celoti ustrezajo predpisanim pogojem, 200 (285 % več kot leta 2000) pa po drugem odstavku 73. člena, s katerimi je bil zožen obseg patentnega varstva. V tem letu ni bila izdana nobena odločba o ničnosti patenta.

PATENTNE PRIJAVE PATENT APPLICATIONS

STATISTIKA

ODPOSLANE SLOVENSKE PCT PRIJAVE PO LETIH



OUTGOING SLOVENIAN PCT APPLICATIONS BY YEARS

V letu 2001 je urad prejel 38 PCT prijav, za katere želijo slovenski prijavitelji pridobiti patentno varstvo v tujini, kar je za 22,5 % več kot leto poprej in največ doslej. Z ozirom na skupno število 301 nacionalnih prijav domačih prijaviteljev jih je bilo torej 12,6 % "izvoženih".

In 2001, SIPO received 38 PCT applications filed by Slovenians wishing to protect their inventions abroad, an increase of 22.5 % from the previous year. Considering the total of 301 national applications filed by domestic applicants, the share of "exported" applications is therefore 12.6 %.

PODELJENI PATENTI PATENTS GRANTED

PODELJENI PATENTI PO LETIH

PATENTS GRANTED BY YEARS

Leto Year	Domači / Domestic						Tuji / Foreign						Vse skupaj Grand Total
	A	A1	A2	A8	T1	Skupaj Total	A	A1	A2	A8	T1	Skupaj Total	
1995	138	4	58	14		214	177	0	3	72		252	466
1996	183	6	64	38		291	255	1	6	167		445	736
1997	175	4	53	1	0	233	389	1	1	91	95	577	810
1998	155	3	52	0	1	211	250	1	5	4	252	512	723
1999	147	0	50	0	0	197	120	0	4	0	389	513	710
2000	149	0	35	0	0	184	112	1	6	0	368	487	671
2001	164	1	26	0	0	191	117	0	1	0	396	514	705

A- Patent A1- Dopolnilni patent A2- Patent s skrajšanim trajanjem
A8- Patent, prenesen iz YU T1- Razširjeni evropski patent

A- Patent A1- Patent of addition A2- Short-term patent
A8- Patent transferred from YU T1- Extended European patent

V letu 2001 je bilo podeljenih 705 patentov, 4,9 % več kot leto poprej. Delež podeljenih patentov domačih nosilcev se je dvignil za 3,8 %, tujih pa za 5,5 %. Veljavnih je postalo tudi 396 evropskih patentov, 7,6 % več kot leto poprej.

Ob koncu leta 2001 je bilo v Sloveniji veljavnih skupno 3726 patentov.

In 2001, SIPO granted 705 patents, 4.9 % more than the preceding year. The share of domestic patent owners increased for 3.8 % and the share of foreign patent owners for 5.5 %. Additionally, 396 European patents came into force, 7.6 % more than the preceding year.

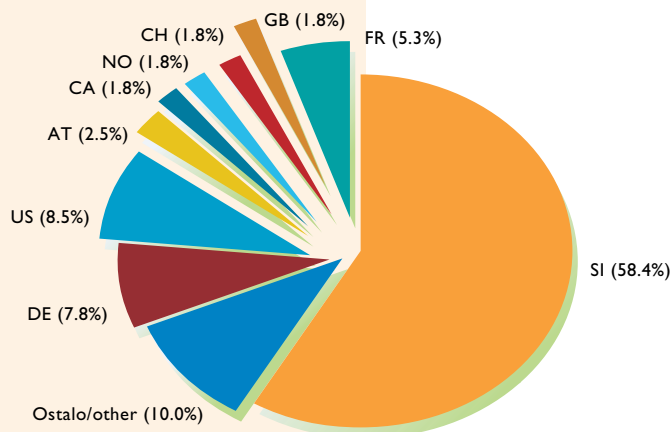
By the end of 2001, a total of 3726 patents were in force in Slovenia.

patenti ž patents

PODELJENI PATENTI PATENTS GRANTED

STATISTIKA

PATENTS GRANTED BY ORIGIN
IN 2001

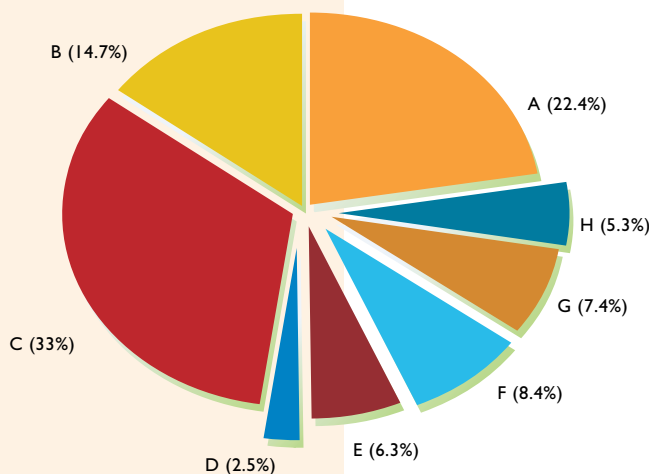


Most patents were granted to applicants from Slovenia (58.4 %), followed by applicants from U.S. (8.52 %), Germany (7.8 %) and France (5.3 %).

PODELJENI PATENTI PO IZVORU
V LETU 2001

Največ patentov je bilo podeljenih prijaviteljem iz Slovenije (58,4 %), sledijo prijavitelji iz ZDA (8,5 %), Nemčije (7,8 %) in Francije (5,3 %).

PATENTS GRANTED BY IPC
IN 2001



A: Human necessities
B: Performing operations; transporting
C: Chemistry; metallurgy
D: Textiles; paper
E: Fixed constructions
F: Mechanical engineering; lightning
G: Physics
H: Electricity

According to the International Patent Classification (IPC), patents from sections C, A and B predominated also in 2001. The proportion of patents in section C increased by 51.5 %, whereas it decreased by 6 % in section A and by 19.1 % in section B. The majority of patents granted to domestic applicants belong to section B (49), followed by sections A (37) and G (29), whereas the majority of patents granted to foreign applicants belong to section C (217), followed by sections A (118) and B (53).

PODELJENI PATENTI PO IPC
V LETU 2001

A: Človekove potrebe
B: Obdelava; transport
C: Kemija; metalurgija
D: Tekstil; papir
E: Gradbeništvo
F: Strojništvo; razsvetljava
G: Fizika
H: Električna

Podatki o porazdelitvi podeljenih patentov glede na Mednarodno patentno klasifikacijo (IPC) kažejo, da so tudi v tem letu prevladovali patenti iz sekcij C, A in B. Delež podeljenih patentov iz sekcije C se je zvišal za 51,5 %, delež patentov iz sekcije A pa znižal za 6 % in iz sekcije B za 19,1 %. Domačim prijaviteljem je bilo podeljenih največ patentov iz sekcije B (49), ki ji sledita A (37) in G (29), medtem ko je bilo tujim prijaviteljem podeljenih največ patentov iz sekcije C (217), sledita pa ji A (118) in B (53).



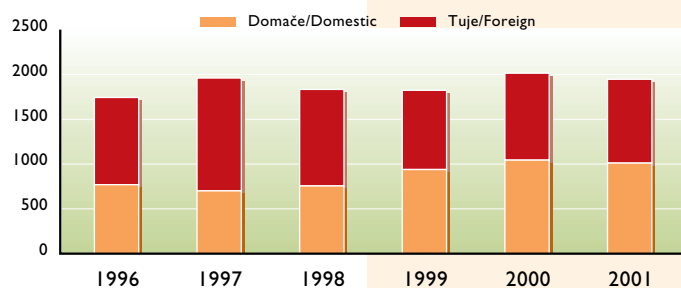
PRIJAVE ZNAMK TRADEMARK APPLICATIONS

STATISTIKA

NACIONALNE PRIJAVE ZNAMK PO LETIH

NATIONAL TRADEMARK APPLICATIONS BY YEARS

Leto / Year	Domače / Domestic	Tuje / Foreign	Skupaj / Total
1996	770	973	1,743
1997	701	1,259	1,960
1998	756	1,077	1,833
1999	939	884	1,823
2000	1,044	970	2,014
2001	1,011	935	1,946



V letu 2001 je bilo vloženih 1946 nacionalnih prijav, za 3,3 % manj kot leto poprej. 1011 prijav (51,9 %) so vložili domači prijavitelji, 935 (48,1 %) pa tuji. Ugovorov zoper registracijo nacionalnih znamk je bilo 88 oziroma 22,2 % manj kot leto poprej.

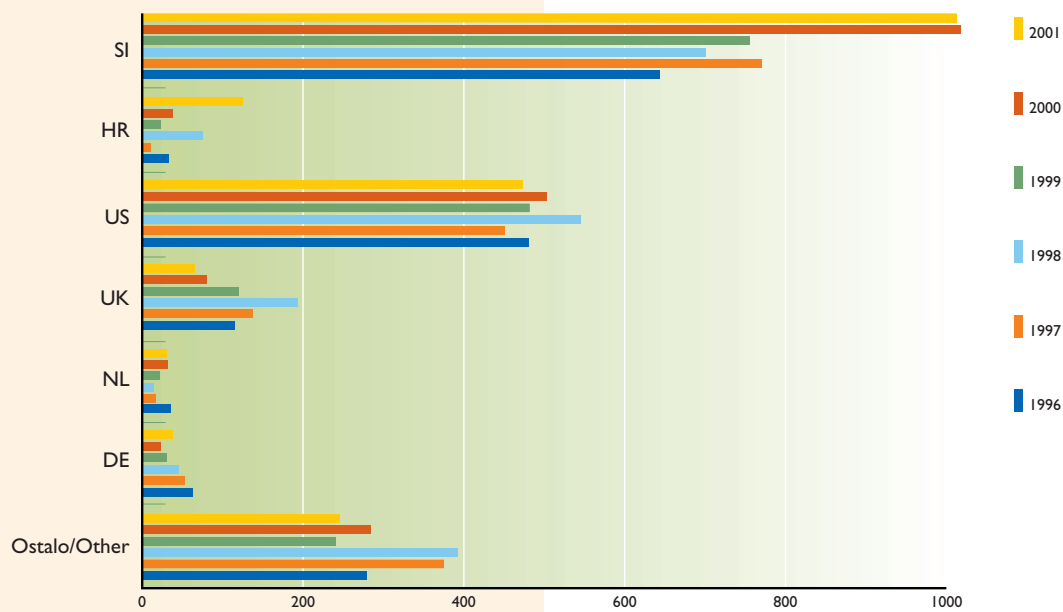
In 2001, the number of national applications filed totalled 1946, a decrease of 3.3 % compared to the previous year: 1011 applications (51.9 %) were filed by domestic applicants and 935 (48.1 %) by foreign applicants. There were 88 oppositions filed against the registration of national trademarks, 22.2 % less than the previous year.

PRIJAVE ZNAMK TRADEMARK APPLICATIONS

STATISTIKA

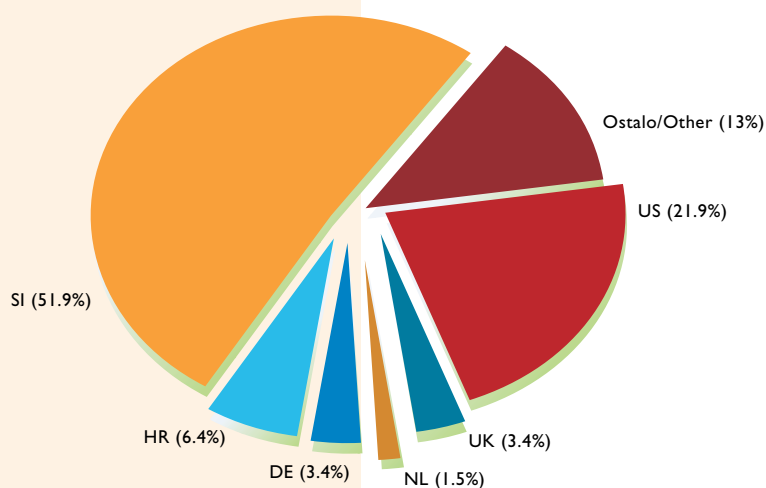
NATIONAL TRADEMARK APPLICATIONS
BY ORIGIN AND BY YEARS

NACIONALNE PRIJAVE ZNAMK
PO IZVORU IN LETIH



NATIONAL TRADEMARK APPLICATIONS
BY ORIGIN IN 2001

NACIONALNE PRIJAVE ZNAMK
PO IZVORU V LETU 2001



With respect to the number of foreign applications filed, the first three places are shared by the U.S. (427 or 21.9 %), Croatia (126 or 6.4 %) and United Kingdom (67 or 3.4 %). Follow Germany (38 or 1.9 %) and Netherlands (30 or 1.5 %).

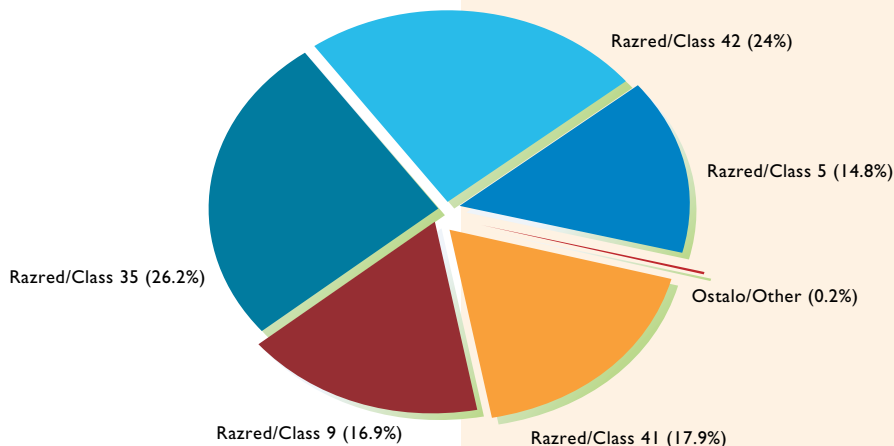
Prva tri mesta glede na število vloženih tujih prijav si delijo ZDA (427 oz. 21,9 %), Hrvaška (126 oz. 6,4 %) in Velika Britanija (67 oz. 3,4 %). Sledita jim Nemčija (38 oz. 1,9 %) in Nizozemska (30 oz. 1,5 %).

PRIJAVE ZNAMK TRADEMARK APPLICATIONS

STATISTIKA

NACIONALNE PRIJAVE ZNAMK PO NICEJSKI KLASIFIKACIJI

NATIONAL TRADEMARK APPLICATIONS BY NICE CLASSIFICATION



Razredi/Classes: **35:** oglasna dejavnost; vodenje komercialnih poslov; poslovna administracija; pisarniški posli / advertising; business administration; office functions **42:** gostinske storitve (prehrana); nudenje začasnega prenočišča; medicinska, higienska in lepilna nega; veterinarske in poljedelske storitve; nudenje prve pomoči; znanstveno in industrijsko raziskovanje; računalniško programiranje; storitve, ki se jih ne da uvrstiti v druge razrede / providing of food and drink; temporary accomodation; medical, higienic and beauty care; veterinary and agricultural services; legal services; scientific and industrial research; computer programming; services that cannot be placed in other classes **41:** izobraževanje; pouk; razvedrilo; športne in kulturne dejavnosti / education; providing oof training; entertainment; sporting and cultural activities **9:** znanstveni, pomorski, geodetski, električni, fotografski, kinematografski, optični, tehtalni, merilni, signalizacijski, kontrolni (nadzorni), reševalni ter učni aparati in instrumenti; aparati za snemanje, prenos in reprodukcijo zvoka in slike; magnetni nosilci zapisov, zvočne plošče; prodajni avtomati in mehanizmi za aparate na kovance; registrske blagajne, računski stroji, oprema za obdelavo informacij in računalniki; gasilni aparati / scientific, nautical, surveying, electric, photographic, cinematographic, optical, weighing, measuring, signalling, checking (supervision), life-saving and teaching apparatus and instruments; apparatus for recording, transmission or reproduction of sound or images; magnetic data carriers, recording discs; automatic vending machines and mechanisms for coin-operated apparatus; cash registers, calculating machines, data processing equipment and computers; fire extinguishing apparatus **5:** farmacevtski, veterinarski in higienski proizvodi; dietetske snovi za medicinsko uporabo, hrana za dojenčke; obliži, obvezilni material; snovi za plombiranje zob in zobne odtise; dezinfekcijska sredstva; pripravki za uničevanje škodljivcev; fungicidi, herbicidi / pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary preparations; dietetic substances adapted for medical use, food for babies; plasters, materials fro dressings; material for stopping teeth, dental wax; disinfectants; preparations for destroying vermin; fungicides, herbicides

Glede na mednarodno klasifikacijo proizvodov in storitev je bilo v prijavih največkrat zahtevano varstvo za razreda 35 (532 oz. 26,2 %) in 42 (489 oz. 24 %), kar kaže na velik pomen varstva storitev s področja menedžmenta, informatike in računalništva. Sledijo zahteve za varstvo storitev s področja izobraževanja in razvedrila (364 oz. 17,9 %), softverske proizvode (344 oz. 16,9 %) in farmacevtske proizvode (301 oz. 14,8 %).

With reference to the international classification of goods and services, in most applications protection for classes 35 (532 or 26.2 %) and 42 (489 or 24 %) has been requested, which reveals high importance of the protection in the field of management, computer science and informatics. Follow requests for the protection in the field of education and entertainment (364 or 17.9 %), software products (344 or 16.9 %) and pharmaceutical products (301 or 14.8 %).

REGISTRIRANE ZNAMKE TRADEMARKS REGISTERED

REGISTRIRANE ZNAMKE PO LETIH IN NAČINU VLOŽITVE

TRADEMARKS REGISTERED BY YEARS AND ROUTE OF FILING

Leto / Year	Redne nacionalne Regular national		Prenosi iz YU Transfer from YU		Madridski sporazum Madrid Agreement	Skupaj Total
	Domače Domestic	Tuje Foreign	Domače Domestic	Tuje Foreign		
1995	514	615	675	601	5,014	7,419
1996	525	1,184	208	2,574	5,343	9,834
1997	690	1,427	6	404	5,908	8,435
1998	749	1,656	0	1	5,815	8,221
1999	593	1,049	0	0	5,684	7,326
2000	750	859	0	1	6,503	8,113
2001	712	886	0	1	6,577	8,176

REGISTRIRANE ZNAMKE TRADEMARKS REGISTERED

STATISTIKA

In 2001 the number of trademarks registered totalled 8176. There were 1599 national trademarks, and for 6577 trademarks protection was requested under the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks and the Protocol Relating to this Agreement.

Most applicants for international trademarks under the Madrid Agreement and the Protocol were from Germany (1907 or 29 %), Italy (798 or 12 %) and France (743 or 11 %). According to the international classification of goods and services, trademarks from classes 9 (informatics), 5 (pharmacy) and 3 (cosmetics) predominated. There were 65 or 0.9 % oppositions filed against international trademarks.

At the end of 2001 there were 102,872 trademarks in force, out of which 13,143 were registered through national route, 84,905 through international route, and 4,824 were transferred from the former Yugoslavia.

INTERNATIONAL REGISTRATION OF SLOVENIAN TRADEMARKS

In 2001, 88 requests for international registration of Slovenian trademarks were filed with the SIPO under the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Trademarks and the Protocol, which is two less than the previous year. In the same period, 27 requests for the subsequent extension of the protection of marks that were internationally registered abroad and 33 requests for the entry of various changes in the international register at WIPO were filed.

According to the international classification of goods and services, most applications concerned products from the pharmaceutical, chemical, electronic and food industry.

Slovenian applicants requested trademark protection primarily in the EU Countries and its Candidate Countries as well as in the successor states of the former Yugoslavia.

V letu 2001 je bilo registriranih skupno 8176 znamk, od tega 1599 nacionalnih in 6577 znamk, za katere je bilo zahtevano varstvo v Sloveniji prek Madridskega sporazuma o mednarodnem registriranju znamk in protokola k temu sporazumu.

Največ prijaviteljev mednarodnih znamk po Madridskem sporazumu in protokolu je bilo iz Nemčije (1907 oz. 29 %), Italije (798 oz. 12 %) in Francije (743 oz. 11 %). Glede na mednarodno klasifikacijo proizvodov in storitev so med njimi prevladovali znamke iz razredov 9 (informatika), 5 (farmacija) in 3 (kozmetika). Ugovorov zoper mednarodne znamke je bilo 65 oziroma 0,9 %.

Ob koncu leta 2001 je bilo veljavnih 102 872 znamk, od teh jih je bilo 13 143 registriranih po nacionalni poti, 84 905 po mednarodni poti, 4824 pa je bilo prenesenih iz bivše Jugoslavije.

MEDNARODNA REGISTRACIJA SLOVENSkih ZNAMK

V letu 2001 je bilo v okviru Madridskega sporazuma o mednarodnem registriranju znamk in protokola pri uradu vloženi 88 zahtev za mednarodno registracijo domačih znamk, dve manj kot leto poprej. V tem obdobju je bilo vloženi tudi 27 zahtev za naknadno razširitev varstva mednarodno registriranih znamk v tujini in 33 zahtev za vpis različnih sprememb v mednarodni register pri WIPO.

Glede na mednarodno klasifikacijo proizvodov in storitev je bilo največ prijav vloženi za proizvode farmacevtske, kemične, elektronske in prehranske industrije.

Slovenski prijavitelji so najpogosteje zahtevali varstvo znamk v državah Evropske unije in njenih državah kandidatkah kot tudi v državah naslednicah nekdanje SFR Jugoslavije.

modeli

industrial designs

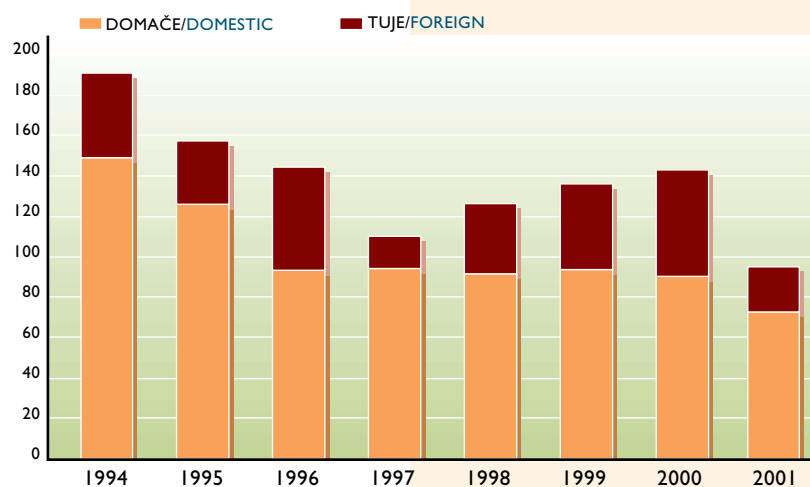
PRIJAVE MODELOV INDUSTRIAL DESIGN APPLICATIONS

STATISTIKA

NACIONALNE PRIJAVE MODELOV
PO LETIH

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL DESIGN
APPLICATIONS BY YEARS

Leto / Year	Domače / Domestic	Tuje / Foreign	Skupaj / Total
1994	149	41	190
1995	126	31	157
1996	93	53	146
1997	94	21	115
1998	92	35	127
1999	94	44	138
2000	90	52	142
2001	74	22	96



PRIJAVE MODELOV INDUSTRIAL DESIGN APPLICATIONS

STATISTIKA

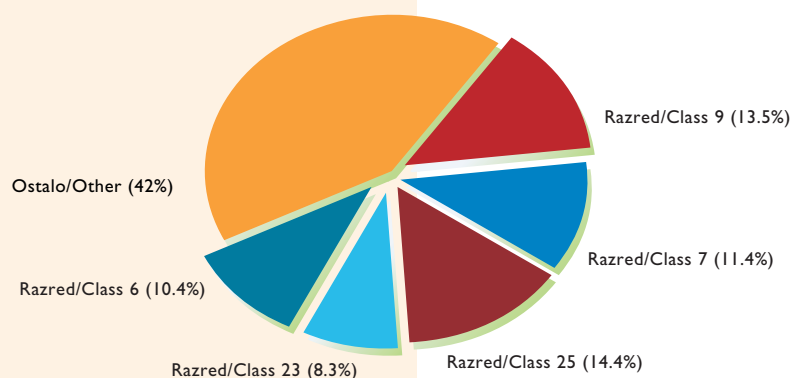
In 2001 SIPO received 96 national applications, a 32.4 % decrease from the previous year. 74 applications (77.1 %) were filed by domestic applicants and 22 (22.9 %) by foreign applicants. The number of domestic applicants decreased by 17.7 % and the number of foreign applicants by 57.7 %.

There were 4 oppositions filed against the registration of industrial designs.

V letu 2001 je bilo vloženih 96 nacionalnih prijav, za 32,4 % manj kot leto poprej. 74 prijav (77,1 %) so vložili domači prijavitelji, 22 (22,9 %) pa tuji. Število domačih prijaviteljev se je znižalo za 17,7 %, število tujih pa za 57,7 %.

Zoper registracijo modela so bili v tem letu vloženi štirje ugovori.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL DESIGN APPLICATIONS BY LOCARNO CLASSIFICATION

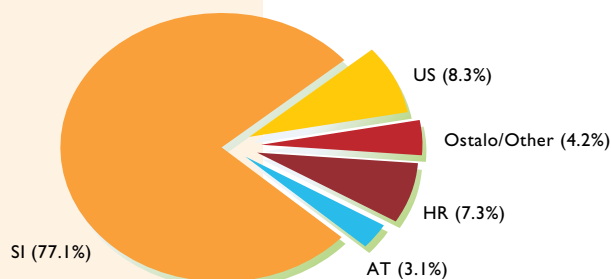


With reference to the international classification of industrial designs (Locarno Agreement), the distribution of national applications is slightly different from the previous year: 14.4 % of applications belong to class 25 (building units and construction elements), 13.5 % to class 9 (packages), 11.4 % to class 7 (household goods, not elsewhere specified), 10.4 % to class 6 (furnishing) and 8.3 % to class 23 (fluid distribution equipment, sanitary, heating, ventilation and air-conditioning equipment, solid fuel).

NACIONALNE PRIJAVE MODELOV PO LOCARNSKEM SPORAZUMU

Glede na mednarodno klasifikacijo modelov po Locarnskem sporazumu so modeli iz nacionalnih prijav razvrščeni nekoliko drugače kot leto poprej. 14,4 % prijav je razvrščenih v razred 25 (stavbne enote in konstrukcijski elementi), 13,5 % v razred 9 (embalaža), 11,4 % v razred 7 (gospodinjski pripomočki, ki niso zajeti drugod), 10,4 % v razred 6 (pohištvena oprema) in 8,3 % v razred 23 (instalacije za distribucijo tekočin, sanitarne instalacije, instalacije za gretje, ventilacijo in klimatizacijo, trdna goriva).

INDUSTRIAL DESIGN APPLICATIONS BY ORIGIN IN 2001



The majority of applications (77.1 %) were filed by Slovenian applicants. Followed by applicants from the U.S. (8.3 %), Croatia (7.3 %) and Austria (3.1 %). Small share of applicants from other countries is due to the possibility of obtaining protection in Slovenia through the Hague Agreement.

PRIJAVE MODELOV PO IZVORU V LETU 2001

Največji delež prijav pripada slovenskim prijaviteljem (77,1 %), z 8,3 % so udeleženi prijavitelji iz ZDA, s 7,3 % prijavitelji iz Hrvaške in s 3,1 % prijavitelji iz Avstrije. Manjša udeležba drugih držav je posledica možnosti pridobivanja varstva pravic v Sloveniji prek Haaškega sporazuma.

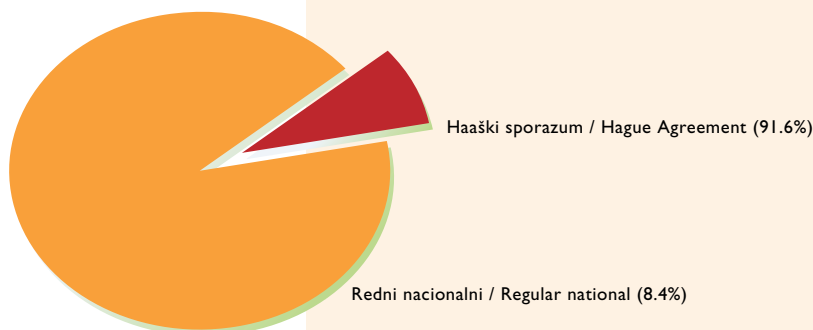
REGISTRIRANI MODELI INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS REGISTERED

STATISTIKA

REGISTRIRANI MODELI PO LETIH IN NAČINU VLOŽITVE

INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS REGISTERED BY YEARS AND ROUTE OF FILING

Leto / Year	Redni nacionalni Regular national		Haaški sporazum Hague Agreement		Skupaj Total
	Domači Domestic	Tuji Foreign	Domači Domestic	Tuji Foreign	
1994	74	25	-	-	221
1995	82	33	7	300	521
1996	85	27	10	524	673
1997	52	35	15	798	900
1998	51	20	11	825	907
1999	64	46	12	933	1,005
2000	58	35	23	1,055	1,171
2001	58	40	22	1,050	1,170



Število registriranih nacionalnih modelov se je v primerjavi z letom 2000 zvišalo za 5,3 %, pri čemer se je delež tujih prijaviteljev zvišal za 14,3 %, delež domačih pa je ostal nespremenjen.

Za 1 % se je znižalo število modelov, za katere je bilo zahtevano varstvo pravic v Sloveniji prek Haaškega sporazuma. Med prijavitelji je bilo največ Nemcev (326) in Francozov (238), ki jim sledijo Švicarji (271), Italijani (129) in Nizozemci (33). Slovenskih prijaviteljev je bilo 22, za 4 % manj kot prejšnje leto. 14,5 % modelov je bilo razvrščenih v razred 10 (ure, drugi kontrolni in merilni instrumenti ter kazalni aparati), 8,8 % v razred 6 (pohištvena oprema), 7,7 % v razred 9 (embalaža) in 6,9 % v razred 2 (oblačila in galanterija).

Ob koncu leta 2001 je bilo veljavnih 6201 modelov; od teh je bilo 638 vloženi po nacionalni poti, 5383 pa po mednarodni poti.

Compared to 2000, the number of registered national industrial designs increased by 5.3 %. The share of foreign applicants increased by 14.3 %, whereas the share of domestic applicants remained unchanged.

The number of industrial designs for which protection in Slovenia was requested under the Hague Agreement decreased by 1 %. Among applicants, the most numerous were Germans (326) and French (238), followed by Swiss (271), Italians (129) and Dutch (33). There were 22 Slovenian applicants, 4 % less than the previous year. 14.5 % of industrial designs belonged to class 10 (clocks and watches and other measuring instruments, checking and signalling instruments), 8.8 % to class 6 (furnishing), 7.7 % to class 9 (packages) and 6.9 % to class 2 (articles of clothing and haberdashery).

At the end of 2001, there were 6201 industrial designs in force, out of which 638 were filed through national route and 5383 through international route.



REGISTRI REGISTERS

STATISTIKA

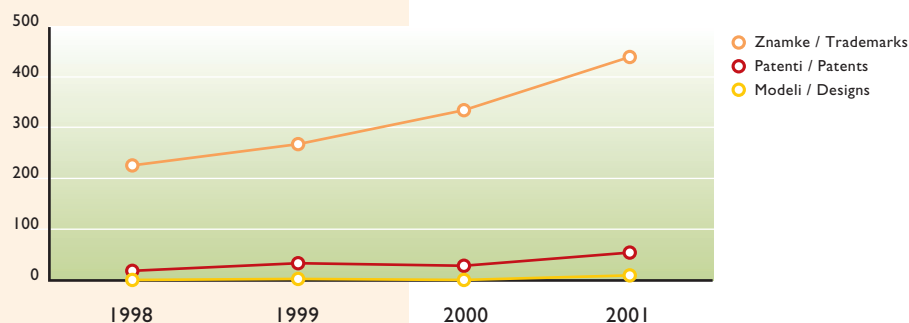
SIPO keeps the registers of industrial property rights and the register of representatives. It also issues extracts from the registers, performs tasks relating to the maintenance of rights, and enters in the register changes relating to a right or a right holder, such as changes in the name, firm or address of the holder, transfer of rights, licenses and the like.

Urad vodi registre pravic industrijske lastnine in register zastopnikov. Izdaja tudi potrdila o veljavnih pravicah, opravlja naloge v zvezi z vzdrževanjem pravic in vpisuje v register spremembe, ki se nanašajo na pravico oziroma imetnika pravice, kot so sprememba imena ali firme imetnika, sprememba sedeža, prenos pravice, licence, zožitev seznama blaga ali storitev pri znamki in podobno.

ENTRIES OF TRANSFERS OF RIGHTS BY YEARS

VPISI PRENOSOV PRAVIC PO LETIH

Leto / Year	Patenti / Patents	Modeli / Designs	Znamke / Trademarks	Skupaj / Total
1998	19	1	227	247
1999	34	3	269	306
2000	29	1	336	366
2001	55	10	441	506



The transfer of right is the most important change entered in the register, as the name of the right holder is altered. In 2001, 55 transfers of patents, 10 transfers of industrial designs and 441 transfers of trademarks were recorded in appropriate registers. Compared to 2000, the number of entries of transfers of rights increased by 27.6 %.

Vpis prenosa pravic je najpomembnejša sprememba v registru, saj se s tem spremeni imetnik pravice. V letu 2001 je bilo v ustrezne registre vpisanih 55 prenosov patentov, 10 prenosov modelov in 441 prenosov znamk. V primerjavi z letom 2000 se je število vseh vpisanih prenosov pravic povečalo za 27,6 %.



INFORMACIJSKE STORITVE INFORMATION SERVICES

STATISTIKA

KNJIŽNICA OZIROMA ČITALNICA

V knjižnici oziroma čitalnici imajo obiskovalci samostojen in brezplačen dostop do razpoložljive strokovne literature in javnih podatkovnih baz urada. V letu 2001 se je knjižnični fond razširil za 6,9 % in je ob koncu leta obsegal 1766 knjig in 627 revij. Število rednih obiskovalcev se je znižalo na 310, kar je 25,3 % manj kot leto poprej.

INFORMACIJE PREK RAČUNALNIŠKE POVEZAVE

V letu 2001 se število javnosti dostopnih baz ni povečalo. Število naročnikov, povezanih z računalniškim sistemom urada, je ostalo isto, trajanje priklopa na računalnik pa se je nekoliko podaljšalo. Naročniki so v letu 2000 uporabljali računalnik 57 ur; v letu 2001 pa 58,1.

PATENTNI DOKUMENTI NA CD ROM-IH

V letu 2001 je urad izdal tri CD-ROM-e iz zbirke ESPACE-SI s slovenskimi patentnimi dokumenti, objavljenimi v obdobju od januarja do decembra 2001.

LIBRARY AND READING ROOM

In SIPO library and reading room, visitors have independent and free-of-charge access to all available technical literature and public data bases. In the year 2001 the library collection grew by 6.9 % and contained, at the end of the year, 1766 books and 627 magazines. The number of regular visitors dropped to 310, which is 25.3 % less than the previous year.

INFORMATION AVAILABLE ON-LINE

In 2001, the number of public data bases did not increase. The number of customers connected to SIPO computer system remained the same, whereas the duration of connection slightly prolonged. In 2000, customers used the computer 57 hrs and in 2001 58.1 hrs.

PATENT DOCUMENTS ON CD-ROMS

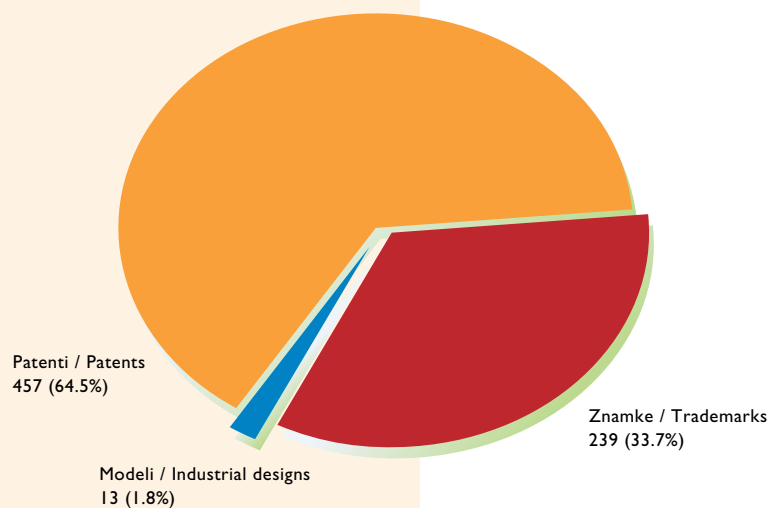
In the year 2001, SIPO produced three CD-ROMs for the ESPACE-SI collection, which feature Slovenian patents published from January through December 2001.

INFORMACIJSKE STORITVE INFORMATION SERVICES

STATISTIKA

SEARCHES

SIPO carries out a wide variety of searches, either independently or through other patent offices. In the framework of independent services it offers information on industrial property rights valid in Slovenia, provides opinions on the similarity and identity of trademarks, carries out searches of foreign databases, etc., whereas on the basis of agreements with the Austrian and German Patent Office it offers to customers also more extensive services.



In 2001 SIPO carried out 709 searches or 12.7 % less than the previous year, which is to be attributed to the possibility of individual access to SIPO public data bases through the on-line system and, from September 2001 onwards, also a free-of-charge access to data bases of published patents, trademarks and industrial designs on SIPO website. With regard to the different types of industrial property rights, the greatest decrease is observed in industrial design searches (by 18.8 %), and a slightly smaller decrease in patent and trademark searches (by 12.7 %).

FAIRS

In 2001, SIPO participated, together with 13 foreign patent offices, in the IENA innovations fair in Nürnberg, and in Slovenia in the International Trade Fair in Celje, with Austrian and Croatian patent offices and European Patent Office as co-exhibitors, and in the Student Arena in Ljubljana.

POIZVEDBE

Urad opravlja za naročnike različne vrste poizvedb bodisi samostojno ali prek drugih patentnih uradov. V okviru samostojnih storitev nudi podatke o pravicah industrijske lastnine, veljavnih v Sloveniji, daje mnenja o podobnosti ali istovetnosti znamk, išče podatke po tujih bazah podatkov itd. Na podlagi sporazumov z avstrijskim in nemškim patentnim uradom pa omogoča strankam tudi obsežnejše storitve.

V tem letu je urad opravil 709 poizvedb, za 12,7 % manj kot leto poprej, kar gre pripisati predvsem večjim možnostim iskanja podatkov po javnih bazah urada prek računalnika in brezplačnemu dostopu do baz podatkov o objavljenih patentih, znamkah in modelih, ki ga urad omogoča uporabnikom interneta od septembra 2001 dalje. Glede na vrste pravic industrijske lastnine se je najbolj zmanjšalo število poizvedb po modelih (za 18,8 %), nekoliko manj po patentih in znamkah (za 12,7 %).

SEJMI

V tem letu je urad skupaj z 13 tujimi patentnimi uradi sodeloval na sejmu inovacij IENA v Nürnbergu, doma pa na Mednarodnem obrtnem sejmu v Celju, kjer so se nam kot razstavljalci pridružili tudi patentna urada iz Avstrije in Hrvaške ter Evropski patentni urad, in na Študentski areni v Ljubljani.

AVTORSKO PRAVO

copyright

AVTORSKO PRAVO COPYRIGHT

STATISTIKA

NADZOR KOLEKTIVNIH ORGANIZACIJ

Urad RS za intelektualno lastnino je po zakonu o avtorski in sorodnih pravicah pristojen za izdajo dovoljenj kolektivnim organizacijam avtorjev in imetnikov sorodnih pravic za kolektivno uveljavljanje njihovih pravic, za nadzor nad delovanjem kolektivnih organizacij ter za dajanje soglasja k spremembam statutov in splošnih tarif.

Kolektivne organizacije uveljavljajo pravice svojih članov imetnikov avtorske ali sorodne pravice, pobirajo in izterjujejo nadomestila za uporabo varovanih del iz svojega repertoarja, delijo zbrana nadomestila med upravičence ter uveljavljajo varstvo avtorskih in sorodnih pravic pred sodišči in drugimi organi.

Od leta 1997, ko je začel veljati novi zakon o avtorski in sorodnih pravicah, je urad izdal dovoljenje za kolektivno uveljavljanje avtorskih pravic na delih s področja književnosti, znanosti, publicistike in njihovih prevodih Združenju avtorjev in nosilcev malih in drugih avtorskih pravic Slovenije (ZAMP), dovoljenje za kolektivno uveljavljanje avtorskih pravic na avtorskih delih s področja glasbe Združenju skladateljev, avtorjev in založnikov za zaščito avtorskih pravic Slovenije (SAZAS) ter dovoljenje za kolektivno uveljavljanje pravic izvajalcev in proizvajalcev fonogramov na fonogramih Zavodu za uveljavljanje pravic izvajalcev in proizvajalcev fonogramov Slovenije (IPF.SI).

Urad je doslej izdal tudi dve začasni dovoljenji, ki veljata do ustanovitve ustrezne kolektivne organizacije, in sicer Avtorski agenciji za Slovenijo (AAS) za kolektivno uveljavljanje avtorskih in sorodnih pravic v primeru privatnega in drugega lastnega reproduciranja, ki se nanaša le na pobiranje nadomestil, medtem ko je njihovo razdeljevanje v pristojnosti posameznih upravičenih kolektivnih organizacij in reprezentativnih združenj, ter v letu 2001 SAZAS-u za kolektivno uveljavljanje

SUPERVISION OF COLLECTING SOCIETIES

Pursuant to the Copyright and Related Rights Act, SIPO issues permits to collecting societies of authors and holders of related rights for collective administration of their rights, supervises the functioning of collecting societies and grants approval to amendments of statutes and general tariffs.

Collecting societies administer the rights of their members, who are authors or holders of related rights, collect and recover remunerations for the use of protected works, distribute collected remunerations among the beneficiaries and enforce protection of authors' and related rights before courts and other bodies.

Since 1997, when the new Copyright and Related Rights Act entered into force, SIPO has issued a permit for the collective administration of authors' rights with respect to literary, scientific and publicistic works and translations thereof to the Slovenian Association of Authors and Holders of Small and Other Copyrights (ZAMP), a permit for the collective administration of authors' rights with respect to musical works to the Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers in Slovenia (SAZAS), and a permit for the collective administration of rights of performers and producers of phonograms with respect to phonograms to the Office for the Administration of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms of Slovenia (IPF.SI)

Since 1997 SIPO has also issued two temporary permits which are valid until the establishment of the appropriate collective organization, namely to the Copyright Agency of Slovenia (AAS), for the collective administration of authors' and related rights in the field of private and other internal reproduction which only concerns the collection of remunerations, while their distribution falls within the competence of the individual authorized collective organizations and representative associa-

AVTORSKO PRAVO

COPYRIGHT

STATISTIKA

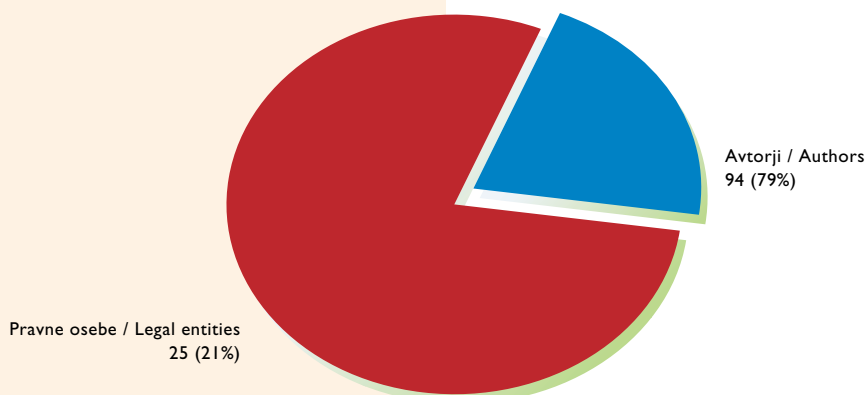
tions, and in 2001, to SAZAS for the collective administration of authors' rights for cable retransmission of audiovisual works.

In the year 2001 SIPO, with the assistance of audit companies, carried out supervision of the financial administration of SAZAS as well as ZAMP in the year 2000. Revisor's opinion was in both cases positive. No significant irregularities were ascertained which could influence the correctness and legality of their financial operations and both collective organizations immediately adopted appropriate measures for correcting some smaller irregularities.

REGISTER

With the 1995 Copyright and Related Rights Act a uniform public register of protected authors' works was introduced for the entire country. Registration is not obligatory and does not influence the establishment and protection of copyrights for individual works but for interested persons, i.e. authors and holders of copyrights, it enables them to preserve the evidence of authorship and the time of the creation of work. Entry into the register namely establishes the legal assumption that authors' rights to a certain work belong to the person designated in the register as author or holder of authors' rights, until proven otherwise. In the event of a dispute on authorship, this has the consequence of an inversed burden of proof in favor of such registrant.

ENTRIES OF RIGHTS IN 2001



In accordance with the authorization of SIPO, the register of protected authors' works is administered by the Copyright Agency of Slovenia. In the year 2001 119 works were entered into the register of protected authors' works, of which 94 were registered by authors and 25 by legal entities as holders of copyrights.

avtorskih pravic v primeru kableske retransmisije avdiovizualnih del.

V letu 2001 je urad s pomočjo revizorskih družb izvedel nadzor nad finančnim poslovanjem SAZAS-a in ZAMP-a v letu 2000. Mnenje revizorjev je bilo v obeh primerih pozitivno. Ugotovljene niso bile nobene večje nepravilnosti, ki bi lahko vplivale na pravilnost in zakonitost njunega finančnega poslovanja, za odpravo nekaj manjših nepravilnosti pa sta obe kolektivni organizaciji takoj sprejeli ustrezne ukrepe.

REGISTER

Z zakonom o avtorski in sorodnih pravicah iz leta 1995 je bil uveden enoten javni register varovanih avtorskih del za vso državo. Register je neobvezen ter nima vpliva na nastanek in varstvo avtorskih pravic na posameznem delu, pač pa zainteresiranim osebam, to je avtorjem in imetnikom avtorskih pravic, omogoča zavarovanje dokazov o avtorstvu in času nastanka dela. Vpis v register namreč vzpostavlja zakonito domnevo, da avtorske pravice na določenem delu pripadajo subjektu, ki je v registru vpisan kot avtor oziroma imetnik avtorskih pravic, dokler se ne dokaže nasprotno. To ima v primeru spora o avtorstvu za posledico obrnjeno dokazno breme v korist takšnega subjekta.

VPIS V REGISTER V LETU 2001

Register varovanih avtorskih del po pooblastilu urada vodi Avtorska agencija za Slovenijo. V letu 2001 je bilo 119 vpisov v register varovanih avtorskih del, od tega 94 na predlog avtorjev in 25 na predlog pravnih oseb kot imetnikov avtorskih pravic.



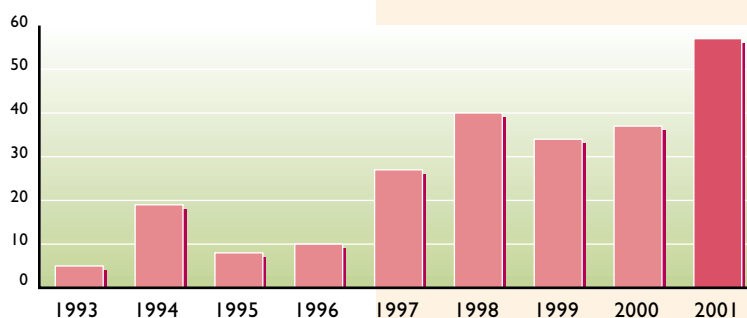
UPRAVNI SPORI ADMINISTRATIVE DISPUTES

STATISTIKA

V letu 2001 je bilo pri Upravnem sodišču RS vloženi 57 tožb zoper odločbe ali sklepe urada, in sicer 10 v zvezi s patenti, 46 v zvezi z znamkami, od tega tri v zvezi z mednarodnimi, in ena v zvezi z modeli, skupno 20 več kot leto poprej.

In 2001, 57 suits were filed with the Slovenian Administrative Court against decisions issued by SIPO, 20 more than the previous year; out of them 10 concerned patents, 46 trademarks (out of which three international) and one industrial designs.

UPRAVNI SPORI PO LETIH



ADMINISTRATIVE DISPUTES BY YEARS

Ob koncu leta 2001 so bili nerešeni še 103 spori na prvi stopnji, in sicer trije iz leta 1998, osem iz leta 1999, 34 iz leta 2000 in 58 iz leta 2001. Od teh jih je bilo 13 v zvezi s patenti, 89 v zvezi z znamkami, od tega 27 v zvezi z mednarodnimi, in eden v zvezi z modeli.

At the end of 2001, there were 103 unsettled disputes at the first instance, out of which three from 1998, eight from 1999, 34 from 2000 and 58 from 2001. 13 disputes concerned patents, 89 trademarks (out of which 27 international) and one industrial designs.

V letu 2001 je bilo na prvi stopnji odločeno v 34 primerih, od tega je 13 sodnih odločb pravnomočnih. Sodišče je trikrat odločalo o patentu, tridesetkrat o znamki, od tega šestkrat o mednarodni, enkrat o modelu in enkrat o označbi porekla blaga. Sodišče prve stopnje je v štirih primerih postopek ustavilo, v osmih primerih je tožbi ugodilo, v dveh primerih jo je zavrglo, v dvajsetih pa zavrnilo in potrdilo odločbo urada. Povprečen čas za sodno odločbo je bil dve leti in sedem mesecev.

In 2001, there were 34 judgements of the first instance, out of which 13 have become final. In three cases the Court decided on a patent, in 30 on a trademark (out of which six international), in one case on an industrial design and in one case on an appellation of origin. The Court of the first instance in four cases stopped the proceeding, in eight cases it found for the plaintiff, in two cases it rejected the suit and in 20 cases it refused it and affirmed the decision of SIPO. The average period of time required for the issuance of a court decision was two years and seven months.

PORAVNALNI SVET

conciliation board

PORAVNALNI SVET CONCILIATION BOARD

STATISTIKA

On the basis of the Employment Related Industrial Property Rights Act, a Conciliation Board has been operating at SIPO since 1995. The procedure before the Conciliation Board is mandatory in all disputes between employers and employees that concern inventions, new industrial designs and technical improvements that were created during employment. Judicial protection of rights is allowed only if first a procedure before the Conciliation Board is initiated which does not result in a resolution of the dispute.

The Conciliation Board consists of the President, Bojan Klenovšek, Deputy President Borut Lekše and five board members who are appointed specially for each dispute. One member is appointed by both parties in the procedure, while the Director of SIPO appoints two members to the Board from amongst the persons registered at SIPO as representatives, or from amongst the employees of SIPO, and one member on the proposal of the Innovators Association of Slovenia. SIPO only performs the task of secretariat for the Conciliation Board.

From 1996 to 2001 20 requests were filed for the Conciliation Board procedure. In 17 cases the procedure was not successful and the parties did not resolve their dispute. In one case the procedure was successful; in one case the parties were able to resolve the dispute through an external procedure following which the Conciliation Board procedure was stopped. In one case the Conciliation Board rejected the request and directed the requestor to the regular court due to the fact that the request concerned a dispute that did not arise from employment.

The procedures before the Conciliation Board in the year 2001 lasted on average two months from when the request was first filed, taking into account the fact that a majority of cases (80%) were concluded because the opposing party in the procedures did not wish to cooperate. The willingness of both parties to cooperate in the procedure therefore was in general quite rare. In the event that both parties were willing to cooperate, the procedure lasted longer (four to five months).

Na podlagi zakona o pravicah industrijske lastnine iz delovnega razmerja deluje pri Uradu RS za intelektualno lastnino od leta 1995 dalje poravnalni svet. Postopek pred poravnalnim svetom je obvezen v vseh sporih med delodajalcem in delojemalcem, ki se nanašajo na izume, nove oblike teles, slike ali risbe in tehnične izboljšave, ki so bili ustvarjeni v delovnem razmerju. Sodno varstvo pravic je dovoljeno le, če je bil pred tem sprožen postopek pred poravnalnim svetom, pa ta ni bil uspešen.

Poravnalni svet sestavljajo predsednik Bojan Klenovšek, namestnik predsednika Borut Lekše in pet članov, ki se imenujejo za vsak spor posebej. Po enega člana imenuje vsaka stranka v postopku, direktor urada pa imenuje dva člana izmed oseb, ki so vpisane v register zastopnikov pri uradu, ali izmed delavcev urada ter enega člana na predlog Zveze inovatorjev Slovenije. Urad opravlja za poravnalni svet le naloge sekretariata.

V letih od 1996 do 2001 je bilo vloženi 20 zahtev za postopek pred poravnalnim svetom. V 17 primerih postopek ni bil uspešen in se stranki nista poravnali. V enem primeru je bil postopek uspešen, v enem primeru pa sta se stranki poravnali zunaj postopka, zaradi česar je bil ta ustavljen. V enem primeru je poravnalni svet zahtevo zavrgel in napotil vložnika na redno sodišče, saj se je zahteva nanašala na spor, ki ni izhajal iz delovnega razmerja.

Postopek pred poravnalnim svetom je v letu 2001 trajal povprečno dva meseca od vložitve zahteve, pri čemer je treba upoštevati dejstvo, da je bil v večini primerov (80 %) postopek zaključen že s tem, ker nasprotna stranka v njem ni želela sodelovati. Pripravljenost obeh strank za sodelovanje v postopku je bila torej na splošno izredno majhna. Če sta obe stranki želeli sodelovati, je postopek trajal dlje (štiri do pet mesecev).



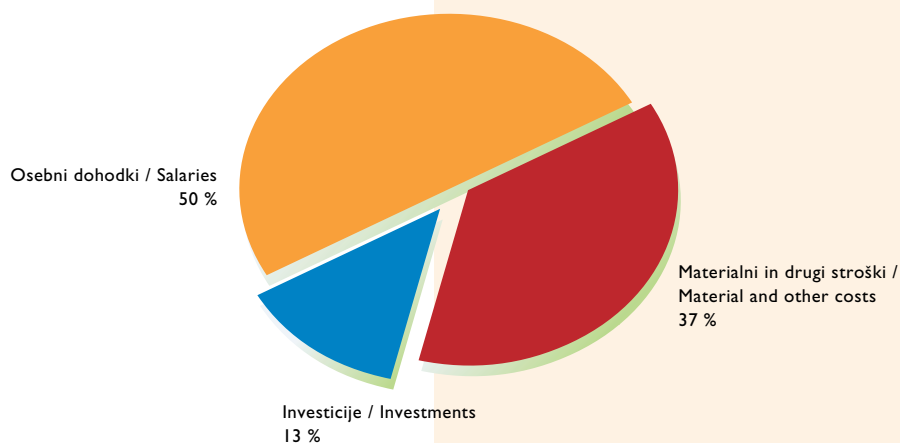
FINANČNO POROČILO FINANCIAL REPORT

STATISTIKA

ODHODKI URADA

SIPO EXPENSES

Postavka / Item	SIT	ECU
Osební dohodki / Salaries	228.079.928	1.022.780
Materialni in drugi stroški / Material and other costs	173.230.930	776.820
Investicije / Investments	58.160.244	260.808
Skupni / Total	459.471.156	2.060.409



V letu 2001 je obseg sredstev za poslovanje urada znašal 459.471.156 SIT. Polovica teh sredstev je bila porabljena za osebne dohodke, 37 % za materialne stroške in 13 % za investicije.

In 2001, the total funds required for the administration of SIPO amounted to ECU 2,060.409. Half the amount was spent on salaries, 37 % on material costs and 13 % on investments.

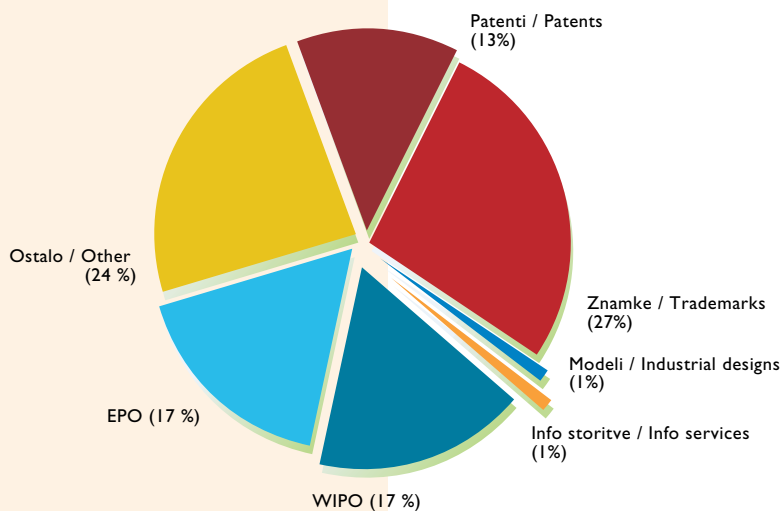
FINANČNO POROČILO FINANCIAL REPORT

STATISTIKA

STRUCTURE OF BUDGET FUNDS ASSIGNED TO SIPO

STRUKTURA SREDSTEV PRORAČUNA ZA FINANCIRANJE URADA

Postavka / Item	SIT	ECU
Patenti / Patents	60.535.750	271.461
Znamke / Trademarks	123.438.964	553.538
Modeli / Industrial designs	3.179.100	14.256
Info storitve / Info services	5.594.873	25.089
WIPO	79.410.425	356.100
EPO	79.009.429	354.302
Ostalo / Other	108.302.795	485.663
Skupaj / Total	459.471.156	2.060.409



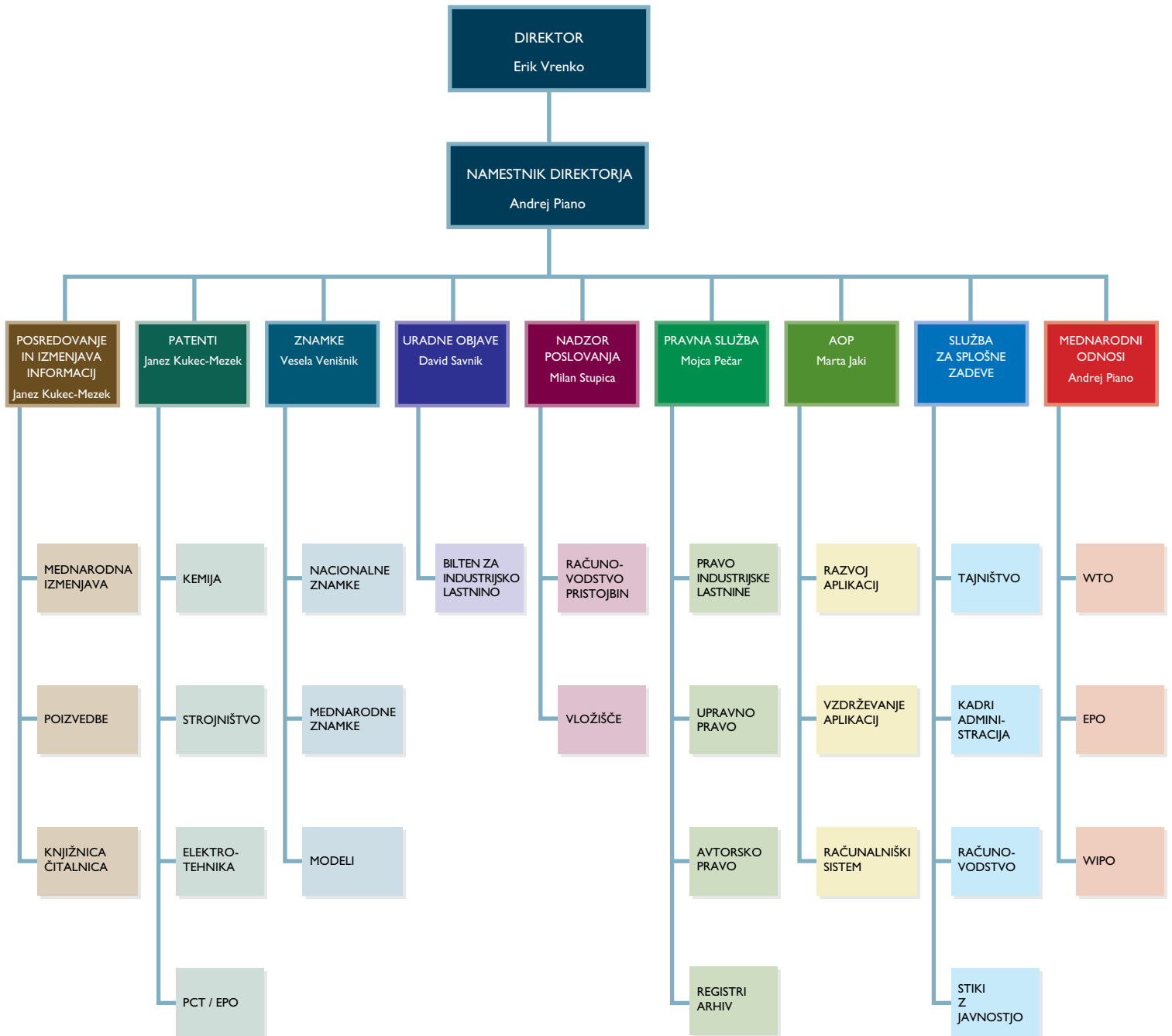
SIPO operates as an independent institution of the state administration under the auspices of the Ministry of Economy and is fully funded by the state budget. Budgetary funding for the financing of the activity of SIPO comes mostly from the fees for granting the industrial property rights (patents, trademarks and industrial designs), from the informational services which are offered by SIPO and grants from the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and European Patent Organisation (EPO). Such funding represents 76% of the means necessary for the operations of SIPO, from which it is apparent that the Office is mainly self-financed. A portion of other budgetary funding for covering the expenses of SIPO is dependent on the amount of fees, which are maintained by the Government on an appropriate level such that they are not an impediment to patent granting and the registration of other industrial property rights. With such a policy in the field of industrial property, together with other measures, the Government of the Republic of Slovenia stimulates technological and general economic progress.

Urad deluje kot samostojna ustanova državne uprave v okviru Ministrstva za gospodarstvo in je v celoti financiran iz sredstev državnega proračuna. Proračunska sredstva za financiranje dejavnosti urada izhajajo pretežno iz pristojbin za podeljevanje pravic industrijske lastnine (patentov, znamk in modelov), informacijskih storitev, ki jih nudi urad, ter dotacij Svetovne organizacije za intelektualno lastnino (WIPO) in Evropske patentne organizacije (EPO). Tako zbrana sredstva predstavljajo kar 76 % sredstev, potrebnih za delovanje urada, iz česar izhaja, da se ta v glavnem financira sam. Delež drugih sredstev proračuna za pokrivanje izdatkov urada je odvisen od višine pristojbin, ki jih vlada ohranja na primerni ravni, da ne bi bile ovira za patentiranje in registracijo pravic industrijske lastnine. S tako politiko na področju industrijske lastnine vlada RS skupaj z drugimi ukrepi spodbuja tehnološki in splošni gospodarski napredek.

ORGANIZACIJSKA SHEMA

URADA REPUBLIKE SLOVENIJE ZA INTELEKTUALNO LASTNINO

na dan 31. 12. 2001



ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE SLOVENIAN INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OFFICE

on December 31, 2001

