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URAD RS ZA INTELEKTUALNO LASTNINO

MINISTRY OF ECONOMY

SLOVENIAN INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OFFICE



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VSEBINA / CONTENTS

2	Uvodna beseda / Foreword
4	patenti / Patents
8	Znamke / Trademarks
12	Modeli / Industrial designs
15	Registri / Registers
16	Informacijske storitve / Information services
18	Avtorsko pravo / Copyright
20	Upravni spori / Administrative disputes
21	Poravnalni svet / Conciliation board
22	Finančno poročilo / Financial report
24	Organizacijska shema / Organizational chart

UVODNA BESEDA

FOREWORD

1. decembra 2002 je postala Slovenija polnopravna članica Konvencije o podeljevanju evropskih patentov in tako še bolj uskladila pravni sistem na tem področju z evropskim. V tej novi vlogi lahko v interesu investitorjev na svojem ozemlju soodloča o delovanju evropskega patentnega sistema. Ministrstvo za gospodarstvo, katerega organ je Urad RS za intelektualno lastnino, se bo v Evropski patentni organizaciji dosledno zavzemala za ohranjanje in nadaljnje izboljševanje preizkusa novosti izumov in ocenjevanja stopnje inventivnosti, ki sta ključna informacija pri odločanju za konkurenčno investiranje. Poleg tega se bo zavzemala za to, da bi Evropski patentni urad postal še bolj dostopen uporabnikom kot skupna strokovna institucija za informiranje o aktualnem stanju tehnike, ki je nepogrešljivo izhodišče pri programiranju tehnološkega razvoja in vlaganj v dolgoročno konkurenčno sposobnost podjetij. Evropski patentni urad mora ohraniti položaj nevtralnega organa, ki omogoča najzanesljivejši preizkus novosti in stopnje inventivnosti ter s tem tudi najbolj varno pravno zaščito lastništva inovativnih tehnologij.

Patentni zastopniki, ki so doslej imeli pravico zastopati stranke pred Uradom RS za industrijsko lastnino, so s pristopom h Konvenciji o podeljevanju evropskih patentov dobili možnost, da v enem letu pridobijo status zastopnika tudi pred Evropskim patentnim uradom, in sicer na podlagi dokazila, da so to dejavnost doslej opravljali pred slovenskim uradom. Urad je vsem zainteresiranim zastopnikom že zagotovil potrebne dokumente.

Z vstopom v Evropsko unijo bo v Sloveniji začelo veljati tudi pravno varstvo modelov in znamk po evropski zakonodaji. Kot pripravo na ta prehod je urad v tem letu organiziral seminar o varovanju znamk Skupnosti, na katerem so predavali strokovnjaki iz Urada za harmonizacijo na notranjem trgu (OHIM).

On the 1st of December 2002 Slovenia became a full member of the European Patent Convention and thereby harmonised the legal system of this field even better with that of Europe. In this new role Slovenia will, in the interest of investors in Slovenia, be able to participate in decision making processes regarding the activities of the European patent system. The Ministry of Economics, of which the Slovenian Intellectual Property Office is a component organ, will consistently strive within the European Patent Organisation to maintain and further improve the examination of novelty and the evaluation of the inventive step of inventions, which is crucial information when deciding on competitive investing. In addition to this, it will strive to ensure that the European Patent Office become more accessible to users as a common expert institution for the information on the current state of the art, which is an indispensable starting point in the programming of technological growth and investment in the longer-term competitive ability of firms. The European Patent Office must maintain its position as a neutral organ, which enables the most reliable examination of novelty and inventive step and with such also the safest legal protection of the ownership of innovative technology.

With Slovenia's accession to the European Patent Convention, patent agents who hitherto have had the right to represent clients before the Slovenian Intellectual Property Office, will have the opportunity to acquire within one year the status of representative also before the European Patent Office, namely on the basis of proof that they have carried out this activity before the Slovenian Patent Office. The Office has provided all interested representatives with the necessary documents.

With entry into the European Union, Slovenia will begin to enforce the legal protection of industrial designs and trademarks in accordance with European legislation. As preparation for this transition, the Office organized a seminar on Community trademarks protection, at which experts from the Office for Harmonisation in the Internal Market (Trademarks and Designs) (OHIM) delivered lectures.

FOREWORD

In a decade of operation, the Office has demonstrated that its strategic orientation in increasing the level of protection of intellectual property has also been successful in further raising the public's level of awareness of the importance of investing in creative technological activities, which is a long-term process with a view to the most profitable investing. Such activities of the Office, together with some current legal institutes which Slovenia has introduced with the Industrial Property Act, have created an environment in which European investors can see the advantages of investing in Slovenia. Such a reaction by business people shows that the strategic orientation of harmonized and advanced legal protection of industrial property in Slovenia has been appropriate and successful in opening opportunities for accelerated economic growth and the creation of new jobs for people with higher education and with a high level of professional capabilities.

Erik Vrenko
Director

UVODNA BESEDA

V desetih letih svojega delovanja je urad dokazal, da je njegova strateška usmeritev k zviševanju ravni varstva intelektualne lastnine prispevala tudi k vedno večji ozaveščenosti javnosti o pomenu vlaganj v ustvarjalne tehnološke dejavnosti, ki so dolgoročno gledano najdonosnejša investicija. Tako delovanje urada skupaj z nekaterimi aktualnimi pravnimi instituti, ki jih je Slovenija vpeljala z zakonom o industrijski lastnini, je ustvarilo okoliščine, v katerih evropski investitorji vidijo prednosti za investicije v slovenskem prostoru. Taka reakcija podjetnikov dokazuje, da je bila strateška usmeritev harmoniziranega in naprednega pravnega varstva za industrijsko lastnino v Sloveniji primerna, in prispeva k odpiranju možnosti za hitrejši gospodarski razvoj in odpiranju novih delovnih mest za ljudi z visoko izobrazbo in z visoko ravnijo delovnih spretnosti.

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				
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
2002	322	79	5,362	5,763	82,473	88,236

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
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
2002	300	22	-	79	-	5,362	300	5,463

PATENTNE PRIJAVE PATENT APPLICATIONS

STATISTIKA

In 2002, SIPO received 5763 applications, 13.3 % more than the preceding year, out of which 322 were regular national applications, 79 PCT applications which have already reached the national phase, and 5362 EURO applications extended to Slovenia. The number of regular national applications dropped by 5.4 %, the number of PCT applications in the national phase remained almost the same, the number of EURO applications increased by 14.6 % and the number of PCT applications designated for Slovenia by 7.6 %. A decrease has been observed in the number of regular national applications of foreign origin, whose share is 0.4 % out of the total number of EURO applications and PCT applications in the national phase.

Slovenian applicants filed 300 applications, one less than in the preceding year. With 150 national applications per million citizens per year, Slovenia is at the level of the Western European countries.

In 2002, SIPO received 38 applications for short-term patents which are statistically included in the total number of patent applications. 35 applications (92.1 %) were filed by domestic applicants and 3 (7.9 %) by foreign applicants. This form of protection is used for the so-called petty inventions, which are in some countries protected as utility models.

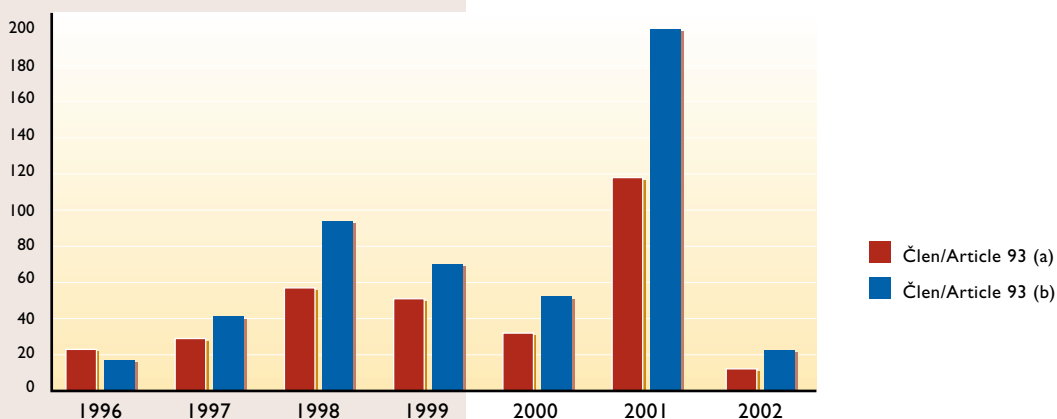
V letu 2002 je urad prejel 5763 prijav, 13,3 % več kot leto poprej, od tega 322 rednih nacionalnih prijav, 79 PCT prijav, ki so že dosegle nacionalno fazo, in 5362 EURO prijav, za katere je bila zahtevana razširitev veljavnosti na Slovenijo. Število rednih nacionalnih prijav se je znižalo za 5,4 %, število PCT prijav v nacionalni fazi je ostalo skorajda enako, za 14,6 % pa se je dvignilo število EURO prijav in za 7,6 % število PCT prijav za naznačitvijo za Slovenijo. Manj je bilo rednih nacionalnih prijav tujega izvora, ki predstavljajo 0,4 % od skupnega števila EURO prijav in PCT prijav v nacionalni fazi.

Slovenski prijavitelji so v letu 2002 vložili 300 prijav, eno manj kot leto poprej. S 150 nacionalnimi prijavami na milijon prebivalcev letno se Slovenija uvršča ob bok zahodnoevropskim državam.

V letu 2002 je bilo vloženih tudi 38 prijav patentov s skrajšanim trajanjem, ki so statistično že zajeti v skupnem številu patentnih prijav. 35 (92,1 %) so jih vložili domači prijavitelji, 3 (7,9 %) 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 93 OF THE ACT

UGOTOVITVENE ODLOČBE PO 93. ČLENU ZAKONA



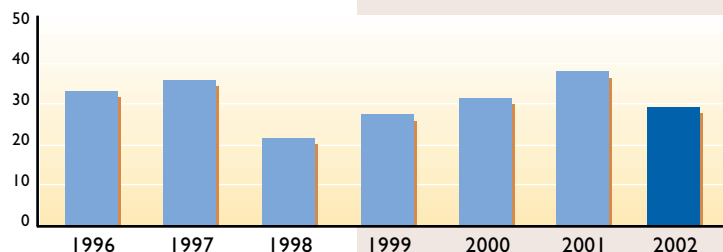
As SIPO does not carry out substantive examinations of patent applications, owners of patents or exclusive rights from patents must submit no later than the expiry of the ninth year of the patent term evidence that the patented invention satisfies the requirements of the Act, i.e. novelty, an inventive step and industrial applicability. On the basis of such evidence, SIPO issues one of declaratory decisions. In 2002, 32 such decisions were issued, out of which 11 under Article 93(1)(a), stating that the claims entirely meet the requirements, and 21 under Article 93(1)(b), narrowing the scope of the patent protection. No decision declaring a patent to be void was issued in 2002.

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 2002 je bilo izdanih skupno 32 takih odločb, od tega 11 po točki a) prvega odstavka 93. člena zakona, s katerimi je bilo ugotovljeno, da patentni zahtevki v celoti ustrezajo predpisanim pogojem, 21 pa po točki b) prvega odstavka 93. 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 2002 je urad prejel 29 PCT prijav, za katere želijo slovenski prijavitelji pridobiti patentno varstvo v tujini, kar je za 23,7 % manj kot leto poprej. Z ozirom na skupno število 300 nacionalnih prijav domačih prijaviteljev jih je bilo torej 9,7 % "izvoženih".

In 2002, SIPO received 29 PCT applications filed by Slovenians wishing to protect their inventions abroad, a decrease of 23.7 % from the previous year. Considering the total of 300 national applications filed by domestic applicants, the share of "exported" applications is therefore 9.7 %.

PODELJENI PATENTI PATENTS GRANTED

PODELJENI PATENTI PO LETIH

Leto Year	Domači / Domestic						Tuji / Foreign						Vse skupaj Grand Total
	A	A1	A2	A8	T1	Skupaj Total	A	A1	A2	A8	T1	Skupaj Total	
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
2002	198	2	41	0	4	245	94	0	1	0	829	924	1,169

PATENTS GRANTED BY YEARS

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 2002 je bilo podeljenih 1169 patentov, 65,8 % več kot leto poprej. Delež podeljenih patentov domačih nosilcev se je dvignil za 28,3 %, tujih pa za 79,8 %. Veljavnih je postalo tudi 833 evropskih patentov, 110,4 % več kot leto poprej.

Ob koncu leta 2001 je bilo v Sloveniji veljavnih skupno 4402 patentov.

In 2002, SIPO granted 1169 patents, 65.8 % more than the preceding year. The share of domestic patent owners increased for 28.3 % and the share of foreign patent owners for 79.8 %. Additionally, 833 European patents came into force, 110.4 % more than the preceding year.

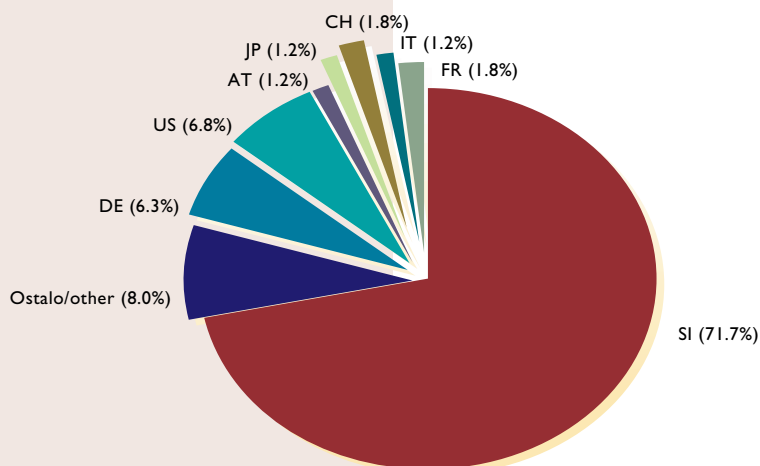
By the end of 2002, a total of 4402 patents were in force in Slovenia.

patenti ž patents

PODELJENI PATENTI PATENTS GRANTED

STATISTIKA

PATENTS GRANTED BY ORIGIN IN 2002

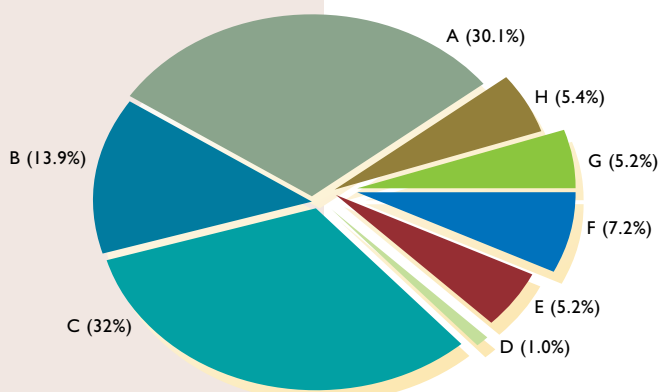


Most patents were granted to applicants from Slovenia (71.7 %), followed by applicants from U.S. (6.8 %), Germany (6.3 %) and France (1.8 %).

PODELJENI PATENTI PO IZVORU V LETU 2002

Največ patentov je bilo podeljenih prijaviteljem iz Slovenije (71,7 %), sledijo prijavitelji iz ZDA (6,8 %), Nemčije (6,3 %) in Francije (1,8 %).

PATENTS GRANTED BY IPC IN 2002



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

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

According to the International Patent Classification (IPC), patents from sections C, A and B predominated also in 2002. The proportion of patents in section C dropped by 3 % and by 5.4 % in section B, whereas it increased by 34.9 % in section A. The majority of patents granted to domestic applicants belong to section B (57), followed by sections A (55) and F (36), whereas the majority of patents granted to foreign applicants belong to section C (374), followed by sections A (312) and B (112).

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 znižal za 3 % in iz sekcije B za 5,4 %, delež patentov iz sekcije A pa se je zvišal za 34,9 %. Domačim prijaviteljem je bilo podeljenih največ patentov iz sekcije B (57), ki ji sledita A (55) in F (36), medtem ko je bilo tujim prijaviteljem podeljenih največ patentov iz sekcije C (374), sledita pa ji A (312) in B (112).



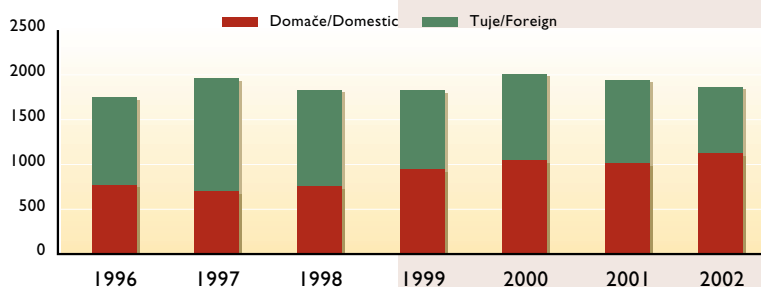
PRIJAVE ZNAMK TRADEMARK APPLICATIONS

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
2002	1,082	776	1,858



V letu 2002 je bilo vloženih 1858 nacionalnih prijav, za 4,5 % manj kot leto poprej. 1082 prijav (58,2 %) so vložili domači prijavitelji, 776 (44,8 %) pa tuji. Povprečni čas postopka registracije je bil 327 dni. Ugovorov zoper registracijo nacionalnih znamk je bilo 84 oziroma 4,5 % manj kot leto poprej.

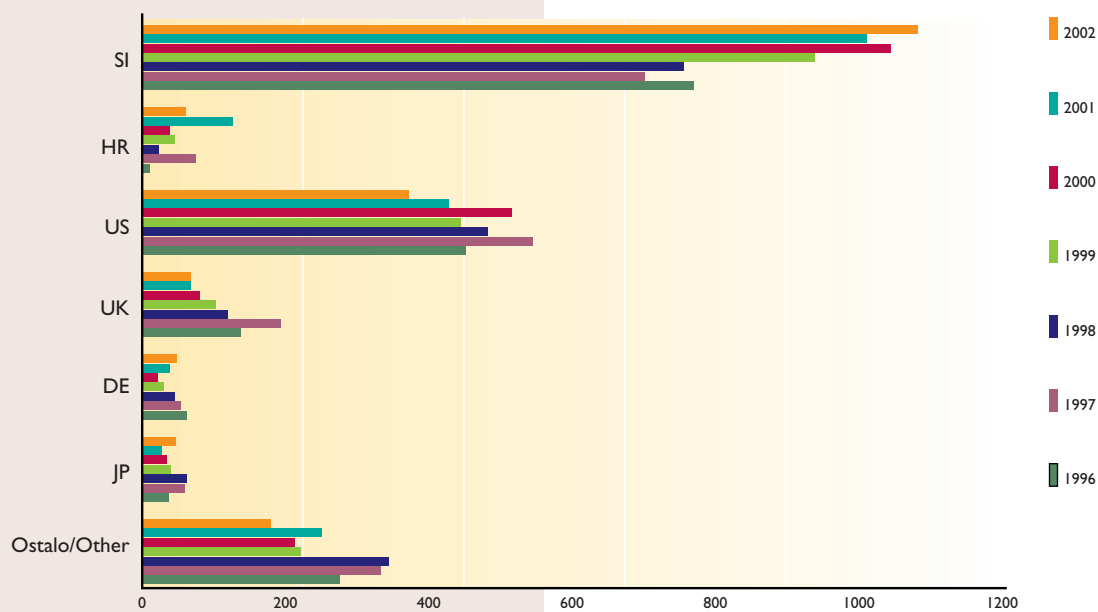
In 2002, the number of national applications filed totalled 1858, a decrease of 4.5 % compared to the previous year: 1082 applications (58.2 %) were filed by domestic applicants and 776 (44.8 %) by foreign applicants. The registration procedure averaged 327 days. There were 84 oppositions filed against the registration of national trademarks, 4.5 % less than the previous year.

PRIJAVE ZNAMK TRADEMARK APPLICATIONS

STATISTIKA

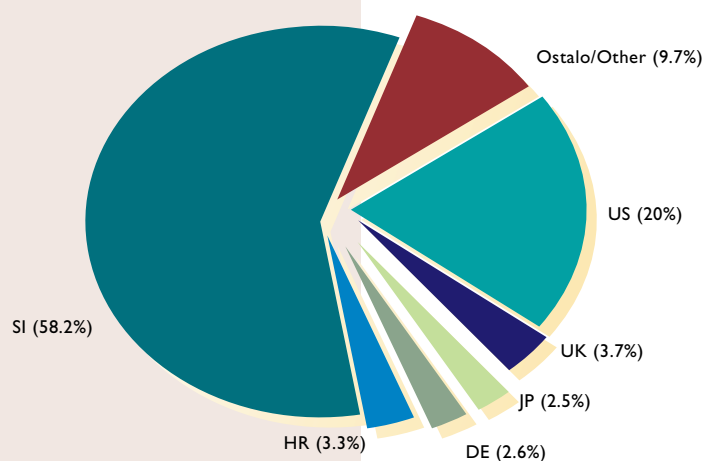
NATIONAL TRADEMARK APPLICATIONS
BY ORIGIN AND BY YEARS

NACIONALNE PRIJAVE ZNAMK
PO IZVORU IN LETIH



NATIONAL TRADEMARK APPLICATIONS
BY ORIGIN IN 2002

NACIONALNE PRIJAVE ZNAMK
PO IZVORU V LETU 2002



With respect to the number of foreign applications filed, the first three places are shared by the U.S. (372 or 20 %), Croatia (61 or 3.3 %) and United Kingdom (61 or 3.3 %). Follow Germany (48 or 2.6 %) and Japan (47 or 2.5 %).

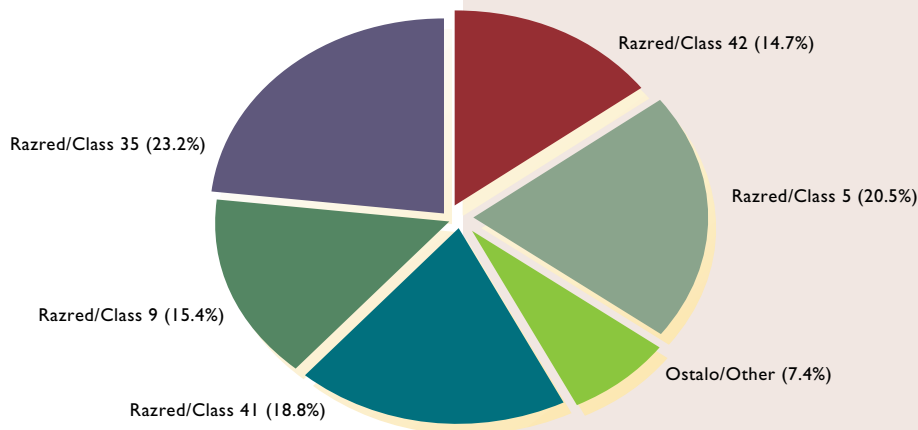
Prva tri mesta glede na število vloženi tujih prijav si delijo ZDA (372 oz. 20 %), Hrvaška (61 oz. 3,3 %) in Velika Britanija (61 oz. 3,3 %). Sledita jim Nemčija (48 oz. 2,6 %) in Japonska (47 oz. 2,5 %).

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 accommodation; medical, hygienic 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 of 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 for dressings; material for stopping teeth, dental wax; disinfectants; preparations for destroying vermin; fungicides, herbicides

Glede na mednarodno klasifikacijo proizvodov in storitev je bilo v prijavi največkrat zahtevano varstvo za razreda 35 (432 oz. 23,2 %) in 5 (381 oz. 20,5 %), kar kaže na velik pomen varstva storitev s področja menedžmenta in farmacije. Sledijo zahteve za varstvo storitev s področja izobraževanja in razvedrila (350 oz. 18,8 %), softverskih proizvodov (286 oz. 15,4 %) in storitev s področja informatike (273 oz. 14,7 %).

With reference to the international classification of goods and services, in most applications protection for classes 35 (432 or 23.2 %) and 5 (381 or 20.5 %) has been requested, which reveals high importance of the protection in the field of management and pharmacy. Follow requests for the protection in the field of education and entertainment (350 or 18.8 %), software products (286 or 15.4 %) and informatics (273 or 14.7 %).

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		
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
2002	846	804	0	0	6,809	8,459

REGISTRIRANE ZNAMKE TRADEMARKS REGISTERED

STATISTIKA

In 2002 the number of trademarks registered totalled 8458. There were 1650 national trademarks, and for 6809 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, Italy and France. According to the international classification of goods and services, trademarks from the fields of informatics, pharmacy and foodstuffs predominated. There were 61 or 0.9 % oppositions filed against international trademarks.

At the end of 2002 there were 111,331 trademarks in force, out of which 14,793 were registered through national route, 4,824 were transferred from the former Yugoslavia and 91,414 were registered through international route. Included among the latter are also 35,834 trademarks transferred on the basis of the Regulations of the Madrid Agreement.

INTERNATIONAL REGISTRATION OF SLOVENIAN TRADEMARKS

In 2002, 137 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 49 more than the previous year. In the same period, 24 requests for the subsequent extension of the protection of marks that were internationally registered abroad and 58 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 2002 je bilo registriranih skupno 8458 znamk, od tega 1650 nacionalnih in 6809 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, Italije in Francije. Glede na mednarodno klasifikacijo proizvodov in storitev so med njimi prevladovale znamke iz razredov informatika, farmacija in prehrana. Ugovorov zoper mednarodne znamke je bilo 61 oziroma 0,9 %.

Ob koncu leta 2002 je bilo veljavnih 111 331 znamk, od katerih je bilo 14 793 registriranih po nacionalni poti, 4824 je bilo prenesenih iz bivše Jugoslavije, 91 414 pa je bilo registriranih po mednarodni poti. Med slednje je prištetih tudi 35 834 znamk, ki so bile prenesene na podlagi pravilnika o izvajanju Madridskega sporazuma.

MEDNARODNA REGISTRACIJA SLOVENSКИH ZNAMK

V letu 2002 je bilo v okviru Madridskega sporazuma o mednarodnem registriranju znamk in protokola pri uradu vloženih 137 zahtev za mednarodno registracijo domačih znamk, 49 več kot leto poprej. V tem obdobju je bilo vloženih tudi 24 zahtev za naknadno razširitev varstva mednarodno registriranih znamk v tujini in 58 zahtev za vpis različnih sprememb v mednarodni register pri WIPO.

Glede na mednarodno klasifikacijo proizvodov in storitev je bilo največ prijav vloženih 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

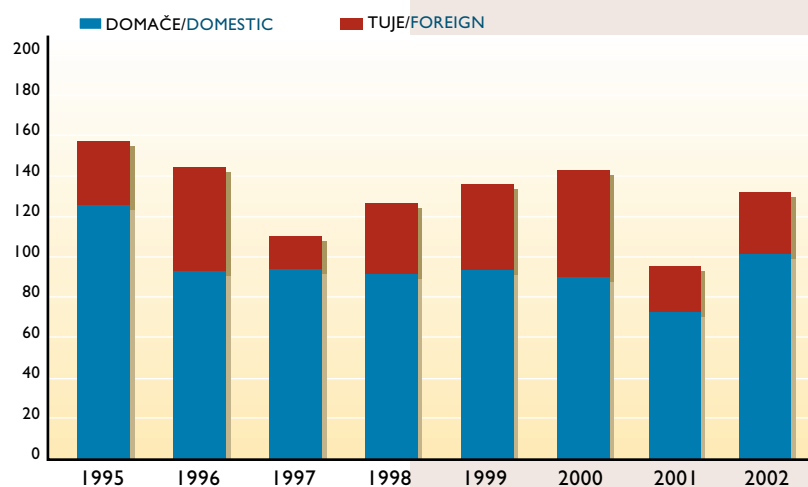
PRIJAVE MODELOV INDUSTRIAL DESIGN APPLICATIONS

STATISTIKA

NACIONALNE PRIJAVE MODELOV
PO LETIH

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL DESIGN
APPLICATIONS BY YEARS

Leto / Year	Domače / Domestic	Tuje / Foreign	Skupaj / Total
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
2002	107	31	138



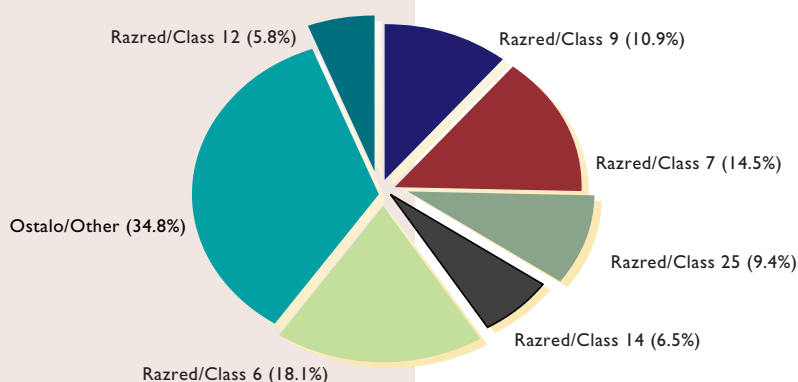
PRIJAVE MODELOV INDUSTRIAL DESIGN APPLICATIONS

STATISTIKA

In 2002 SIPO received 138 national applications, a 43.7 % increase from the previous year. 107 applications (77.5 %) were filed by domestic applicants and 31 (22.5 %) by foreign applicants. The number of domestic applicants increased by 44.6 % and the number of foreign applicants by 40.9 %. The registration procedure averaged 179 days.

V letu 2002 je bilo vloženih 138 nacionalnih prijav, za 43,7 % več kot leto poprej. 107 prijav (77,5 %) so vložili domači prijavitelji, 31 (22,5 %) pa tuji. Število domačih prijaviteljev se je zvišalo za 44,6 %, število tujih pa za 40,9 %. Povprečni čas postopka registracije je bil 179 dni.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL DESIGN APPLICATIONS BY LOCARNO CLASSIFICATION

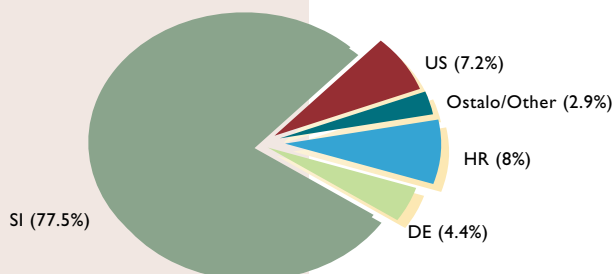


With reference to the international classification of industrial designs (Locarno Agreement), the distribution of national applications is slightly different from the previous year. 9.4 % of applications belong to class 25 (building units and construction elements), 10.9 % to class 9 (packages), 14.5 % to class 7 (household goods, not elsewhere specified), 18.1 % to class 6 (furnishing), 6.5 % to class 14 (recording, communication or information retrieval equipment) and 5.8 % to class 12 (means for transport or hoisting).

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. 9,4 % prijav je razvrščenih v razred 25 (stavbne enote in konstrukcijski elementi), 10,9 % v razred 9 (embalaža), 14,5 % v razred 7 (gospodinjski pripomočki, ki niso zajeti drugod), 18,1 % v razred 6 (pohištvena oprema), 6,5 % v razred 14 (oprema za snemanje, komunikacije ali iskanje podatkov) in 5,8 % v razred 12 (sredstva za transport in dviganje).

INDUSTRIAL DESIGN APPLICATIONS BY ORIGIN IN 2002



The majority of applications (77.5 %) were filed by Slovenian applicants. Followed by applicants from the U.S. (7.2 %), Croatia (8 %) and Germany (4.4 %). 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 2002

Največji delež prijav pripada slovenskim prijaviteljem (77,5 %), s 7,2 % so udeleženi prijavitelji iz ZDA, z 8 % prijavitelji iz Hrvaške in s 4,4 % prijavitelji iz Nemčije. Manjša udeležba drugih držav je posledica možnosti pridobivanja varstva pravic v Sloveniji prek Haaškega sporazuma.

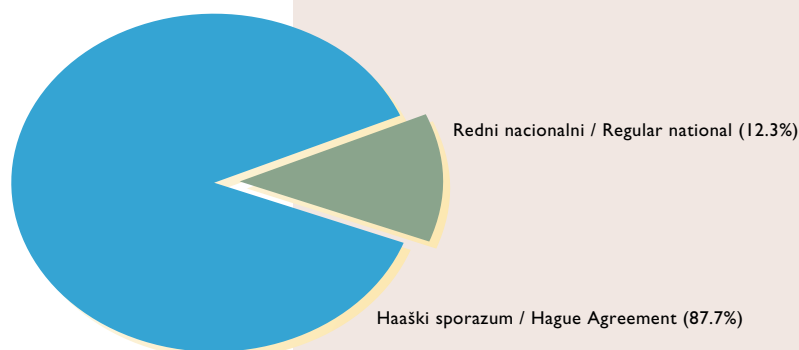
REGISTRIRANI MODELI INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS REGISTERED

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	
1995	82	33	7	300	521
1996	85	27	10	523	673
1997	52	35	15	793	895
1998	51	20	11	825	907
1999	64	46	12	934	1,056
2000	58	35	23	1,055	1,171
2001	58	40	22	1,050	1,170
2002	105	43	11	1,047	1,206



Število registriranih nacionalnih modelov se je v primerjavi z letom 2001 zvišalo za 51 %, pri čemer se je delež tujih prijaviteljev zvišal za 7,5 %, delež domačih pa za 81 %.

Za 1,3 % se je znižalo število modelov, za katere je bilo zahtevano varstvo pravic v Sloveniji prek Haaškega sporazuma. Med prijavitelji je bilo največ Nemcev (333) in Švicarjev (315), ki jim sledijo Francozi (179), Italijani (145) in Nizozemci (30). Slovenskih prijaviteljev je bilo 11, za 50 % manj kot prejšnje leto. 21,2 % modelov je bilo razvrščenih v razred 10 (ure, drugi kontrolni in merilni instrumenti ter kazalni aparati), 8,3 % v razred 9 (embalaža), po 8,2 % pa v razred 6 (pohištvena oprema) in 12 (sredstva za transport in dviganje).

Ob koncu leta 2002 je bilo veljavnih 4896 modelov; od teh je bilo 744 vloženi po nacionalni poti, 4152 pa po mednarodni poti.

Compared to 2001, the number of registered national industrial designs increased by 51 %. The share of foreign applicants increased by 7.5 % and the share of domestic applicants by 81 %.

The number of industrial designs for which protection in Slovenia was requested under the Hague Agreement decreased by 1.3 %. Among applicants, the most numerous were Germans (333) and Swiss (315), followed by French (179), Italians (145) and Dutch (30). There were 11 Slovenian applicants, 50 % less than the previous year. 21.2 % of industrial designs belonged to class 10 (clocks and watches and other measuring instruments, checking and signaling instruments), 8.3 % to class 9 (packages), 8.2 % to class 6 (furnishing) and 8.2 % to class 12 (means of transport or hoisting).

At the end of 2002, there were 4896 industrial designs in force, out of which 744 were filed through national route and 4152 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 registra 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

Leto / Year	Patenti / Patents	Modeli / Designs	Znamke / Trademarks	Skupaj / Total
1999	34	3	269	306
2000	29	1	336	366
2001	55	10	441	506
2002	61	2	422	485

VPISI PRENOSOV PRAVIC PO LETIH

The transfer of right is the most important change entered in the register, as the name of the right holder is altered. In 2002, 61 transfers of patents, two transfers of industrial designs and 42 transfers of trademarks were recorded in appropriate registers, a 4 % decrease from the previous year.

There were also 596 changes in the name/firm or address of the holder entered in appropriate registers.

552 extracts from the registers were issued in 2002, a 14 % increase from the previous year.

In 2002, 10 patent agents and one industrial design and mark agent were entered in the register of agents. By the end of the year, a total of 37 patent agents and one industrial design and mark agent were registered with SIPO.

Vpis prenosa pravic je najpomembnejša sprememba v registru, saj se s tem spremeni imetnik pravice. V letu 2002 je bilo v ustrezne registre vpisanih 61 prenosov patentov, dva prenosa modelov in 42 prenosov znamk, skupno za 4 % manj kot leto poprej.

V ustrezne registre je bilo vpisanih tudi 596 sprememb imena/firme oziroma sedeža imetnikov pravic.

Urad je izdal 552 potrdil o registriranih pravicah, za 14 % več kot leto poprej.

V letu 2002 je bilo v register zastopnikov vpisanih 10 patentnih zastopnikov in en zastopnik za modele in znamke. Ob koncu leta je bilo tako pri uradu registriranih skupno 37 patentnih zastopnikov in en zastopnik za modele in znamke.



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 2002 se je knjižnični fond razširil za 7,8 % in je ob koncu leta obsegal 1995 knjig in 585 revij. Število rednih obiskovalcev se je znižalo na 210, kar je 32,2 % manj kot leto poprej.

INFORMACIJE PREK RAČUNALNIŠKE POVEZAVE

V letu 2002 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 skrajšalo. Naročniki so v letu 2001 uporabljali računalnik 58,1 ure, v letu 2002 pa 47,3.

PATENTNI DOKUMENTI NA CD ROM-IH

V letu 2002 je urad izdal tri CD-ROM-e iz zbirke ESPACE-SI s slovenskimi patentnimi dokumenti, objavljenimi v obdobju od januarja do decembra 2002.

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 2002 the library collection grew by 7.8 % and contained, at the end of the year, 1995 books and 585 magazines. The number of regular visitors dropped to 210, which is 32.2 % less than the previous year.

INFORMATION AVAILABLE ON-LINE

In 2002, 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 shortened. In 2001, customers used the computer 58.1 hrs and in 2002 47.3 hrs.

PATENT DOCUMENTS ON CD-ROMS

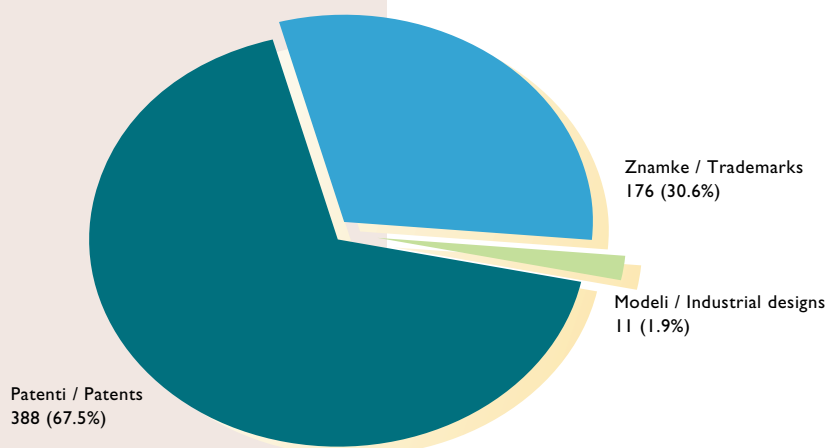
In the year 2002, SIPO produced three CD-ROMs for the ESPACE-SI collection, which feature Slovenian patents published from January through December 2002.

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 2002 SIPO carried out 575 searches or 18.9 % less than the previous year, which is to be attributed to the possibility of individual access to SIPO public data bases through the online 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 patent (by 69) and trademark searches (by 63), and a much smaller decrease in industrial design searches (by 2).

FAIRS

In 2002, SIPO participated, together with 13 foreign patent offices, in the innovations fair in Geneva and 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 575 poizvedb, za 18,9 % 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 patentih (za 69) in znamkah (za 63), precej manj pa po modelih (za 2).

SEJMI

V tem letu je urad skupaj z 13 tujimi patentnimi uradi sodeloval na sejmu inovacij v Ženevi in 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 associations, and in 2001, to SAZAS for the collective administration

AVTORSKO PRAVO COPYRIGHT

STATISTIKA

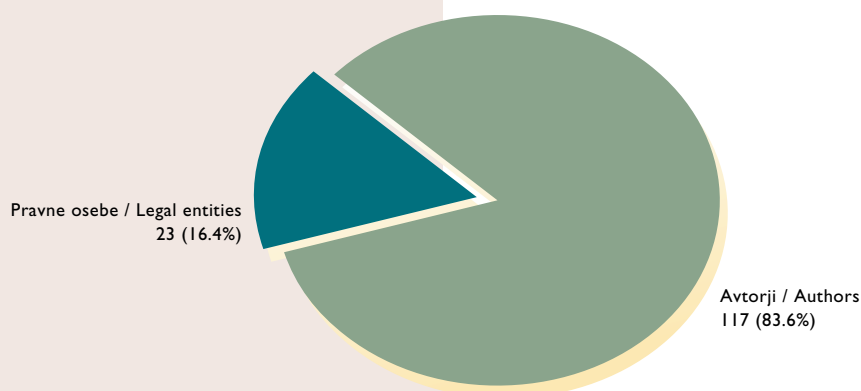
of authors' rights for cable retransmission of audiovisual works.

In 2002, SIPO ordered yearly operational auditing for collective organizations and requested from their administrative bodies to inform holders of rights of the audit report, as well as to correct ascertained irregularities in 2003. In SAZAS, tax supervision was carried out in addition.

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 2002



In accordance with the authorization of the Slovenian Intellectual Property Office, the register of protected authors' works is administered by the Copyright Agency of Slovenia. In the year 2002, 140 works were entered into the register of protected authors' works, a 17.6 % increase from the previous year: 117 works were registered by authors and 23 by legal entities as holders of copyrights.

avtorskih pravic v primeru kableske retransmisije avdiovizualnih del.

V letu 2002 je urad naročil revizijo poslovanja kolektivnih organizacij v letu 2001 in zahteval od njihovih upravnih organov, da z revizijskim poročilom seznanijo imetnike pravic na svojih skupščinah. Hkrati je zahteval, da ugotovljene pomanjkljivosti odpravijo v letu 2003. V letu 2002 je bil v SAZAS-u opravljen tudi davčni inšpekcijski nadzor.

REGISTER

Z zakonom o avtorski in sorodnih pravicah iz leta 1995 je bil uveden enoten javni register varovanih avtorskih del za vso državo. Vpis v register ni obvezen in ne 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 2002

Register varovanih avtorskih del po pooblastilu urada vodi Avtorska agencija za Slovenijo. V letu 2002 je bilo 140 vpisov v register varovanih avtorskih del, za 17.6 % več kot leto poprej. 117 vpisov je bil na predlog avtorjev in 23 na predlog pravnih oseb kot imetnikov avtorskih pravic.



UPRAVNI SPORI ADMINISTRATIVE DISPUTES

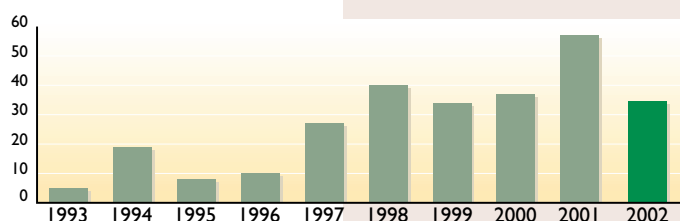
STATISTIKA

V letu 2002 je urad od Upravnega sodišča RS prejel 34 tožb, vloženih zoper odločbe ali sklepa urada, 23 manj kot leto poprej. Šest tožb je bilo v zvezi s patenti, 27 v zvezi z znamkami, od tega 10 v zvezi z mednarodnimi, in ena v zvezi z modeli.

In 2002, SIPO received from the Slovenian Administrative Court 34 suits which were filed against decisions issued by SIPO, 23 less than the previous year. Six suits concerned patents, 27 trademarks (out of which 10 international) and one industrial designs.

UPRAVNI SPORI PO LETIH

ADMINISTRATIVE DISPUTES BY YEARS



Urad je v letu 2002 prejel 77 sodb, s katerimi je Upravno sodišče RS na prvi stopnji odločilo o tožbah, vloženih zoper odločbe in sklepe urada. V zvezi s patenti je eno tožbo zavrglo in šest zavrnilo. V zvezi z znamkami je zavrglo dve tožbi (od teh eno v zvezi z mednarodno znamko), v dveh primerih je ustavilo postopek, 42 tožb je zavrnilo (od teh 19 v zvezi z mednarodno znamko), 24 tožbam pa ugodilo in odpravilo odločbo oziroma sklep urada (od teh trem v zvezi z mednarodno znamko). V zvezi z modeli urad ni prejel nobene sodbe ali sklepa sodišča. Povprečen čas za izdajo prvostopenjske sodbe je bil eno leto in 11 mesecev in se je v primerjavi z letom poprej skrajšal za osem mesecev.

Urad je prejel tudi 36 pravnomočnih sodb in en pravnomočni sklep, s katerim je bil ustavljen postopek spora v zvezi z mednarodno znamko.

Ob koncu leta je bilo nerešenih še 49 sporov na prvi stopnji, in sicer eden iz leta 1995, dva iz leta 1998, eden iz leta 1999, štiri iz leta 2000, 15 iz leta 2001 in 26 iz leta 2002. Od teh jih je bilo 7 v zvezi s patenti, 41 v zvezi z znamkami, od tega 13 v zvezi z mednarodnimi, in eden v zvezi z modeli.

SIPO received from the Slovenian Administrative Court also 77 judgments of the first instance. With regard to patents, the court rejected one suit and dismissed six. With regard to trademarks, it rejected two suits (out of which one with regard to international trademark), dismissed 42 suits (out of which 19 with regard to international trademarks), in two cases it stopped the proceeding, and in 24 cases (out of which three with regard to international trademarks) it found for the plaintiff and annulled the decision of SIPO. In this year SIPO received no judgment concerning industrial designs. The average period of time required for the issuance of a judgment of the first instance was one year and 11 months, being shortened for eight months compared to 2001.

SIPO also received 36 final judgments and one final order stopping the dispute proceeding concerning international trademark.

At the end of 2002, there were 49 unsettled disputes at the first instance, out of which one from 1995, two from 1998, one from 1999, four from 2000, 15 from 2001 and 26 from 2002. 7 disputes concerned patents, 41 trademarks (out of which 13 international) and one industrial designs.

PORAVNALNI SVET

conciliation board

PORAVNALNI SVET CONCILIATION BOARD

STATISTIKA

On the basis of the Employment Related Industrial Property Rights Act, which was amended in 2002, 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 administrative tasks for the Conciliation Board.

From 1996 to 2002, 26 requests were filed for the Conciliation Board procedure. In 23 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.

In none of the procedures begun in 2002, the opposing party did not wish to cooperate, so the procedure was stopped soon after the filing of the request. The willingness of both parties to cooperate in the procedure is in general quite rare, thus omitting the opportunity to settle the dispute quickly and free of charge.

Po določbah zakona o pravicah industrijske lastnine iz delovnega razmerja, ki je bil v letu 2002 zaradi uskladitve z zakonom o industrijski lastnini spremenjen in dopolnjen, 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 administrativno-tehnične naloge.

V letih od 1996 do 2001 je bilo vloženi 26 zahtev za postopek pred poravnalnim svetom. V 23 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 zavrnil in napolnil vložnika na redno sodišče, saj se je zahteva nanašala na spor, ki ni izhajal iz delovnega razmerja.

V nobenem izmed postopkov, začeti v letu 2002, nasprotna stranka ni želela sodelovati, zato je bil postopek zaključen že kmalu po vložitvi zahteve. Pripravljenost obeh strank za sodelovanje v postopku pred poravnalnim svetom je torej izredno majhna, kar kaže na to, da stranke ne želijo hitro in brez stroškov rešiti medsebojnih sporov.



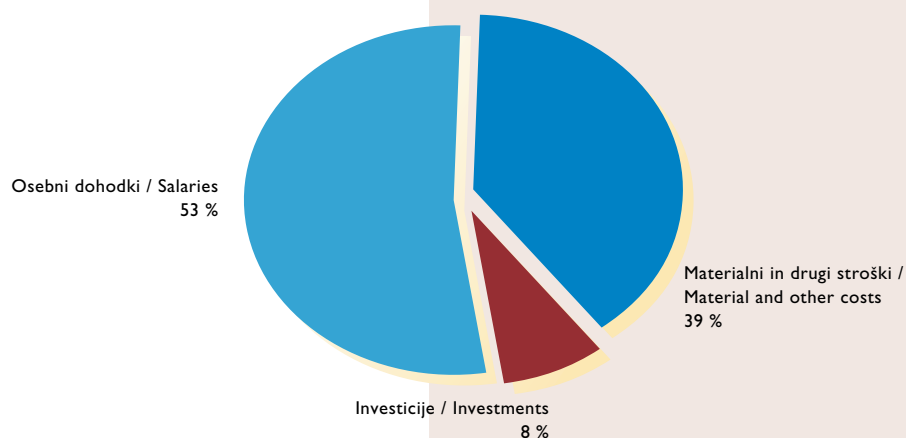
FINANČNO POROČILO FINANCIAL REPORT

STATISTIKA

ODHODKI URADA

SIPO EXPENSES

Postavka / Item	2001	2002
Osebni dohodki / Salaries	228.079.928 SIT	249.687.991 SIT
Materialni in drugi stroški / Material and other costs	173.230.930 SIT	183.360.008 SIT
Investicije / Investments	58.160.244 SIT	37.807.461 SIT
Skupni / Total	459.471.102 SIT	470.855.460 SIT



V letu 2002 je obseg sredstev za poslovanje urada znašal 470.855.460 SIT. Dobra polovica teh sredstev je bila porabljena za osebne dohodke, 39 % za materialne stroške in 8 % za investicije.

In 2002, the total funds required for the administration of SIPO amounted to ECU 2,029.549. A good half of the amount was spent on salaries, 39 % on material costs and 8 % on investments.

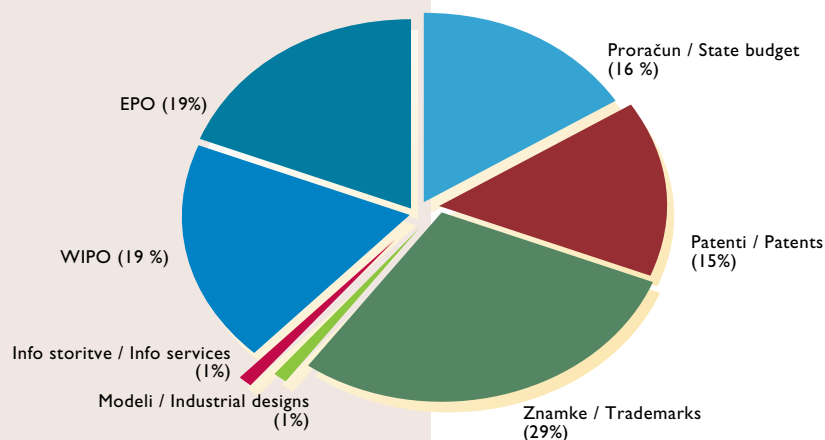
FINANČNO POROČILO FINANCIAL REPORT

STATISTIKA

SIPO INCOME

DOHODKI URADA

Postavka / Item	2001	2002
Patenti / Patents	60.535.750 SIT	71.973.558 SIT
Znamke / Trademarks	123.438.964 SIT	136.608.913 SIT
Modeli / Industrial designs	3.179.100 SIT	5.227.420 SIT
Info storitve / Info services	79.410.425 SIT	86.598.461 SIT
WIPO	79.009.429 SIT	91.069.412 SIT
EPO	5.594.873 SIT	4.068.899 SIT
Proračun / State budget	108.302.795 SIT	75.308.797 SIT
Skupaj / Total	459.471.336 SIT	470.855.460 SIT



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. 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 84 % of the means necessary for the operations of SIPO, from which it is apparent that the Office is mainly self-financed. A portion of 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. 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 84 % sredstev, potrebnih za delovanje urada, iz česar izhaja, da se ta v glavnem financira sam. Delež sredstev proračuna RS 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. 2002

