



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

LETNO POROČILO

ANNUAL REPORT

03

modeli

PATENTI

ZNAMKE



informacijske storitve

LETNO POROČILO ANNUAL REPORT





MINISTRSTVO ZA GOSPODARSTVO

URAD RS ZA INTELEKTUALNO LASTNINO

MINISTRY OF ECONOMY

SLOVENIAN INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OFFICE



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2003

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UVODNA BESEDA

FOREWORD

Urad je v letu 2003 uresničeval svoje poslanstvo v okoliščinah, ki so se zaradi načrtovane pridružitve Slovenije Evropski uniji hitro spreminjale. Tudi v teh spreminjajočih se okoliščinah je moral zagotavljati tako raven pridobivanja pravic industrijske lastnine in dostopa do podatkov o stanju tehnike in pravicah, kakršne so deležni podjetniki v drugih državah, s katerimi naši podjetniki tekmujejo na istem notranjem evropskem in svetovnem trgu.

V strategiji uresničevanja poslanstva so bili prednostni cilji urada predvsem prijaznejše in vsebinsko bolj poglobljeno osveščanje javnosti o pomenu pravic industrijske lastnine, informiranje o najnovjšem stanju teh pravic in stanju tehnike v svetovnem merilu, obveščanje prijaviteljev o procesnih statusih v postopkih pridobivanja njihovih pravic in harmonizacija slovenske zakonodaje na področju intelektualne lastnine z evropskim pravnim redom.

Urad v skladu s svojimi zakonskimi pristojnostmi omogoča zainteresirani javnosti dostop do podatkov o vseh pravicah industrijske lastnine, ki so veljavne v Sloveniji. Na njegovih spletnih straneh so javno in brezplačno dostopne baze podatkov o patentih, modelih in znamkah, veljavnih v Sloveniji, prek povezav z Evropskim patentnim uradom, Svetovno organizacijo za intelektualno lastnino (WIPO) in Uradom za harmonizacijo notranjega trga (OHIM) pa je mogoč tudi dostop do ustreznih tujih in mednarodnih baz. Ponudba informacij je bila v decembru 2003 še razširjena s priznanjem statusa uradnega informacijskega centra za področje industrijske lastnine Univerzitetni knjižnici Maribor, ki je tako postala del mreže centrov PATLIB pri Evropski patentni organizaciji.

V tem letu so bile tudi pripravljene spremembe zakona o industrijski lastnini in zakona o avtorski in sorodnih pravicah, ki so morale biti sprejete do priključitve Slovenije Evropski uniji. Spremembe je narekovala predvsem prilagoditev evropskim direktivam z omenjenih področij. Za izboljšanje kolektivnega upravljanja avtorske in sorodnih pravic je urad s številnimi javnimi razgrnitvami predlogov na svoji spletni strani v najširšem možnem krogu interesentov preizkušal alternativne rešitve, ki bi jih bilo smiselno vključiti v zakonodajno ureditev.

Ob naštetih izboljšavah odzivnosti urada na zahteve uporabnikov se je lahko kljub zmanjšanju števila zaposlenih za 5 % njegova storilnost povečevala v skladu s potrebami gospodarstva, tako da ni prihajalo do zaostankov, ki bi škodovali interesom uporabnikov. Urad je za rast svoje storilnosti skrbel predvsem z nadaljnjim izobraževanjem zaposlenih tako na področju svoje stroke kot tudi na področju informacijske tehnologije, ki bistveno prispeva k večji storilnosti in zanesljivosti pri zbiranju podatkov, potrebnih pri odločanju.

In the year 2003 the Slovenian Intellectual Property Office realized its mission in circumstances which were rapidly changing due to Slovenia joining the EU. It was necessary even in such changing circumstances to ensure such a level of acquiring industrial property rights and access to data on the state of the art and rights as are enjoyed by companies in other countries with which our companies compete on the same internal European and global market.

In the strategy for realizing the mission of the Office there were priority goals, above all to make the public aware in a friendlier and, in terms of content, more thorough manner of the importance of industrial property rights, to inform the public of the status of such rights and the state of the art on the global level, to notify applicants of the status of the process in the procedure for acquiring their rights and to harmonize Slovenian legislation in the field of intellectual property with the *acquis communautaire*.

In accordance with its legal competencies, the Office enables the interested public access to data on all industrial property rights valid in Slovenia. The Office web site features public and free access to the data base on patents, industrial designs and trademarks valid in Slovenia, and through links to the EPO, WIPO and OHIM it is also possible to access the foreign and international data bases. The available information was further broadened in December 2003 with the University of Maribor Library being awarded the status of official information center in the field of industrial property, simultaneously becoming a part of the PATLIB Center of the European Patent Organization.

In this year amendments to the Industrial Property Act and the Copyright and Related Rights Act were prepared, which must be adopted by the time Slovenia joins the EU. The amendments have been dictated primarily by the need to harmonize the mentioned fields with European directives. In order to improve the collective management of copyright and related rights, the Office has tried to offer alternative solutions which it feels would be reasonable to include in the legislation by means of numerous publicly presented proposals on its web site, as such making them available to the widest circle of interested parties.

Among the improvements in the responsiveness of the Office to the demands of clients can be counted an increase in productivity in accordance with the needs of the economy, despite a 5% decrease in the number of employees in such a way that did not result in any detriment to the interests of clients. In order to realize such growth in productivity the Office focused above all on the continuing education of employees, not only in the field of their individual specialties, but also in the field of information technology, which fundamentally contributes to increasing pro-

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ductivity and reliability regarding selecting the data required for decision making.

The technical assistance of foreign offices and the harmonization of communication standards with central European offices and other national offices in the field intellectual property rights also contributed to the increase in the productivity and reliability of decision making. The Slovenian Intellectual Property Office has concluded cooperative agreements which regulate bilateral technical assistance with the European Patent Office. This has resulted in enabling access to information systems which are used in the European Patent Office to support patent procedures, to data bases which will increase the reliability of novelty examination and reviewing the state of the art, as well as to educational programmes for improving organizational and management procedures for granting patents and registering trademarks and industrial designs.

The Office has been granted observer status in the Administrative Council of the OHIM. In such a manner, Slovenia became acquainted with the problems of running this central institution for the registration of Community trademarks and prepared itself for full fledged cooperation in its management from the day of accession onwards.

Statistical data on operations in the year 2003 and the number of applications and granted industrial property rights, as well as supervision of the organizations for the collective management of copyright and related rights surveyed in this report allow the conclusion that awareness of the importance of intellectual property in the Slovenian economy is increasing and that the system for the protection of such continues to function successfully in the transition period as well. These facts confirm that the organizational adjustments of the Office with regard to the harmonized legislation have been appropriate. At the same time, the Office has increased its capabilities so that it continues to entirely fulfill its mission. In such a manner, in the year 2003 the Office contributed to encouraging innovation and to increasing competitiveness and economic growth to the benefit of the citizens of Slovenia, as well as indirectly to the benefit of the citizens of the European Union.

Erik Vrenko
Director

UVODNA BESEDA

K večji storilnosti in zanesljivost odločanja prispeva tudi tehnična pomoč tujih uradov in usklajevanje komunikacijskih standardov z osrednjimi evropskimi uradi in drugimi nacionalnimi uradi s področja intelektualne lastnine. Z Evropskim patentnim uradom je slovenski urad sklenil sporazum o sodelovanju, ki ureja bilateralno tehnično pomoč. Slednja obsega omogočanje dostopa do informacijskega sistema, ki se uporablja v Evropskem patentnem uradu za podporo postopkom patentiranja, ter do baz podatkov za povečanje zanesljivosti preizkusa novosti in pregledovanje stanja tehnike ter izobraževanje za izboljšanje organizacije in vodenja postopkov patentiranja in registracije znamk in modelov.

Urad je pridobil tudi status opazovalca v administrativnem svetu OHIM. Na ta način se je Slovenija v letu 2003 seznanjala s problematiko upravljanja te osrednje ustanove za registracijo evropskih znamk in pripravila na polnopravno sodelovanje pri njegovem upravljanju od dneva priključitve dalje.

Statistični podatki o poslovanju v letu 2003 in gibanju števila prijav ter podeljenih patentov, znamk in modelov ter nadzoru organizacij za kolektivno upravljanje avtorske in sorodnih pravic, prikazani v tem poročilu, dovoljujejo sklep, da se spoznanje o pomenu intelektualne lastnine v slovenskem gospodarstvu povečuje in da sistem varstva tudi v prehodnem času deluje uspešno. Ta dejstva potrjujejo, da je organizacijska prilagoditev urada na harmonizirano zakonodajo primerna, saj povečuje njegovo sposobnost, da celovito izpolnjuje svoje poslanstvo. Na ta način je tudi v letu 2003 prispeval k spodbujanju inovativnosti, k večji konkurenčnosti in gospodarski rasti v dobrobit državljanov Slovenije in posredno tudi državljanov Evropske unije.



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 razširitve EURO extensions	Skupaj Total	PCT imenovanja za SI PCT designations for SI	Vse skupaj Grand Total
	Redne Regular	PCT nacionalna faza PCT national phase				
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
2003	322	48	5,111	5,481	-	5,481

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
1997	266	64	0	174	0	2,332	266	2,570
1998	288	37	0	90	0	2,616	288	2,743
1999	261	27	0	110	0	3,699	261	3,836
2000	307	26	0	98	0	4,525	307	4,649
2001	301	29	1	77	0	4,677	302	4,783
2002	300	22	0	79	0	5,362	300	5,463
2003	310	12	1	47	0	5,111	311	5,170

PATENTNE PRIJAVE PATENT APPLICATIONS

STATISTIKA

When Slovenia became a member State of the European Patent Organisation in December 2002, the Agreement on the extension of European patents to Slovenia ceased to have force and the "national route" for the acquisition of patent protection under the Patent Cooperation Treaty ceased to exist. The statistical data for 2003 still include "extended" European applications and PCT applications filed before December 2002, however their number has been dropping rapidly. On 1 December 2002 the possibility to designate Slovenia on the PCT application forms has been abolished, which entails the absence of those designations in the table.

In 2003, SIPO received 5481 applications, 4.9 % less than the preceding year. The number of regular national applications equals that of the preceding year, while the number of PCT applications in the national phase dropped by 39.2 % and the number of EURO applications by 4.7 %. The number of domestic regular national applications increased by 3.3 % and the number of regular national applications of foreign origin dropped by 45.5 %.

In 2003, SIPO received 27 applications for short-term patents, a decrease of 28.9 % from the previous year. 25 applications were filed by domestic applicants and 2 by foreign applicants. Short-term patents are statistically included in the total number of patent applications.

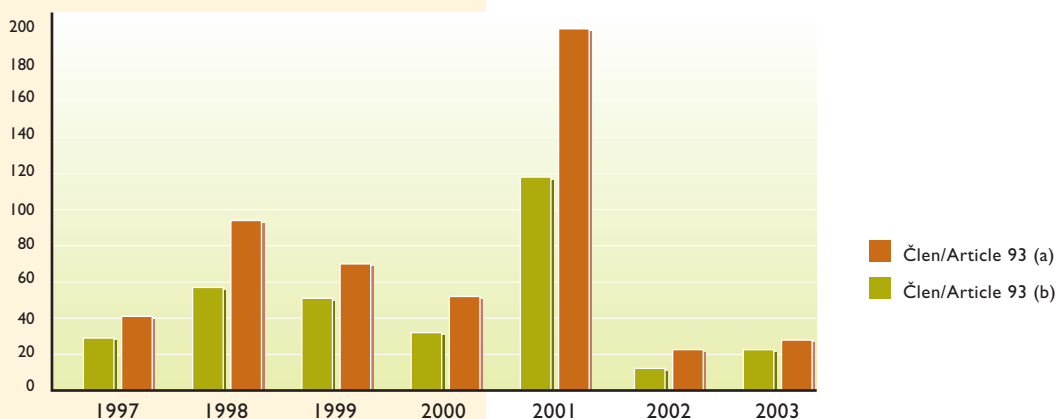
Ko je Slovenija decembra 2002 postala članica Evropske patentne organizacije, je prenehal veljati sporazum o razširitvi veljavnosti evropskih patentov na Slovenijo, zaprla pa se je tudi t.i. "nacionalna pot" za pridobitev patentnega varstva v Sloveniji po Pogodbi o sodelovanju na področju patentov (PCT). Statistični podatki za leto 2003 še zajemajo "razširjene" evropske in PCT prijave, ki so bile vložene pred decembrom 2002, vendar njihovo število hitro pada. S 1.12.2002 je bila na prijavnem obrazcu PCT tudi ukinjena možnost imenovanja Slovenije, saj je že z imenovanjem evropskega patenta zagotovljeno varstvo tudi pri nas, zato v tabeli prvih imenovanj ni več.

V letu 2003 je urad prejel 5481 prijav, 4,9 % manj kot leto poprej. Rednih nacionalnih prijav je bilo toliko kot leto poprej, za 39,2 % pa se je zmanjšalo število PCT prijav v nacionalni fazi in za 4,7 % število EURO prijav. Rednih nacionalnih prijav domačih prijaviteljev je bilo glede na minulo leto za 3,3 % več, tujih prijaviteljev pa za 45,5 % manj.

V letu 2003 je bilo vloženi 27 prijav patentov s skrajšanim trajanjem (za t.i. male izume, ki so v nekaterih državah zavarovani z uporabnim modelom), za 28,9 % manj kot leto poprej. 25 prijav so vložili slovenski prijavitelji, dve pa tuji. Te prijave so statistično že zajete v skupnem številu patentnih prijav.

DECLARATORY DECISIONS UNDER ARTICLE 93 OF THE ACT

UGOTOVITVENE ODLOČBE PO 93. ČLENU ZAKONA



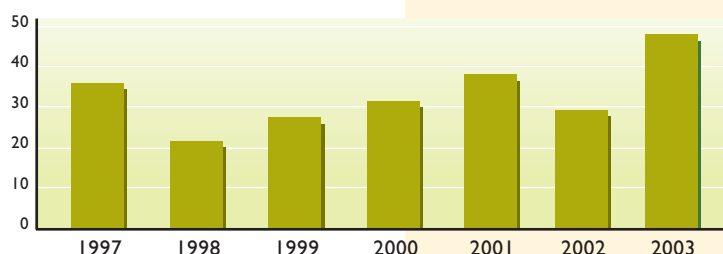
As SIPO does not carry out substantive examinations of patent applications, owners of patents or exclusive rights from patents must submit no later than the expiry of the ninth year of the patent term evidence that the patented invention satisfies the requirements of the Act, i.e. novelty, an inventive step and industrial applicability. On the basis of such evidence, SIPO issues one of declaratory decisions. In 2003, 47 such decisions were issued, out of which 21 under Article 93(1)(a), stating that the claims entirely meet the requirements, and 25 under Article 93(1)(b), narrowing the scope of the patent protection. One decision declaring a patent to be void was issued.

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 2003 je bilo izdanih skupno 47 takih odločb, od tega 21 po točki a) prvega odstavka 93. člena zakona, s katerimi je bilo ugotovljeno, da patentni zahtevki v celoti ustrezajo predpisanim pogojem, 25 pa po točki b) prvega odstavka 93. člena, s katerimi je bil zožen obseg patentnega varstva. Izdana je bila tudi ena odločba o ničnosti patenta.

PATENTNE PRIJAVE PATENT APPLICATIONS

STATISTIKA

ODPOSLANE SLOVENSKE PCT PRIJAVE



V letu 2003 so slovenski prijavitelji pri uradu vložili 48 PCT prijav, kar za 65,5 % več kot leto poprej. Glede na 310 prijav slovenskih prijaviteljev v tem letu se jih je torej 15,5 % odločilo zavarovati svoje izume v tujini prek PCT.

OUTGOING SLOVENIAN PCT APPLICATIONS

In 2003, 48 PCT applications were filed by Slovenian applicants, an increase of 65.5 % from the previous year. Considering the total of 310 domestic national applications, 15.5 % of Slovenian applicants decided to protect their inventions abroad under PCT.

ODPOSLANE SLOVENSKE PRIJAVE ZA EVROPSKI PATENT

Slovenski prijavitelji so leta 2003 vložili 13 prijav za evropski patent. Primerjava z minulim obdobjem ni mogoča, ker je Slovenija članica Evropske patentne konvencije šele od decembra 2002 (v letu 2002 je bila vložena ena sama prijava).

OUTGOING SLOVENIAN APPLICATIONS FOR EUROPEAN PATENTS

In 2003, Slovenian applicants filed 13 applications for European patents. The comparison with the past year is not possible, as Slovenia only became a member State of the European Patent Organisation in December 2002. In 2002 only one application was filed.

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	
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
2003	169	3	27	0	4	203	96	2	10	0	1,134	1,242	1,445

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

V letu 2003 je bilo podeljenih 1445 patentov, 23,6 % več kot leto poprej. Delež domačih imetnikov patentov se je zmanjšal za 17,1 %, tujih pa povečal za 13,7 %. Znova pa se je občutno (za 36,8 %) povečalo število evropskih patentov, vpisanih v register urada. Ob koncu leta 2003 je bilo v Sloveniji veljavnih 5320 patentov.

PATENTS GRANTED BY YEARS

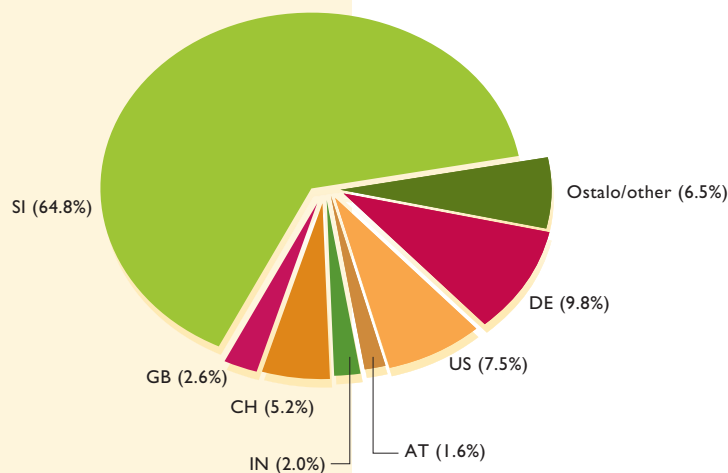
A- Patent A1- Patent of addition A2- Short-term patent
A8- Patent transferred from YU T1- Extended European patent

In 2003, SIPO granted 1445 patents, 23.6 % more than the preceding year. The share of domestic patent owners decreased by 17.1 % and the share of foreign patent owners increased by 13.7 %. The number of European patents entered in the SIPO register increased by 36.8 %. By the end of 2003, 5320 patents were in force in Slovenia.

PODELJENI PATENTI PATENTS GRANTED

STATISTIKA

PATENTS GRANTED BY ORIGIN
IN 2003

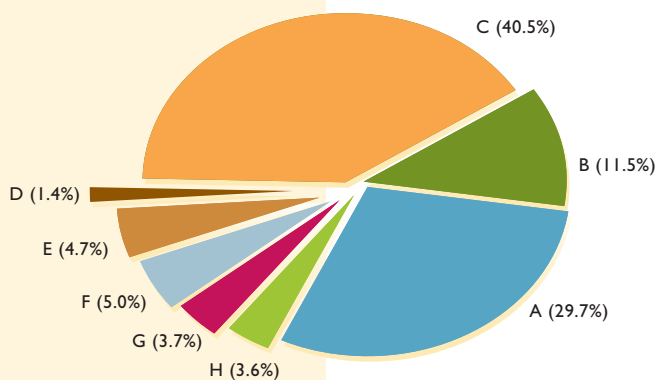


Most patents were granted to applicants from Slovenia (64.8 %), followed by applicants from Germany (9.8 %), U.S. (7.5 %) and Switzerland (5.2 %). European patents entered in the SIPO register are not included in this statistics.

PODELJENI PATENTI PO IZVORU
V LETU 2003

Največ patentov je bilo podeljenih prijaviteljem iz Slovenije (64,8 %), sledijo prijavitelji iz Nemčije (9,8 %), ZDA (7,5 %) in Švice (5,2 %). Evropski patenti, vpisani v register urada, niso zajeti v tej statistiki.

PATENTS GRANTED BY IPC
IN 2003



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; razsvetjava
G: Fizika
H: Električna

The majority of patents granted to domestic applicants belong to sections A (30.1 %), B (19 %) and H (12.7 %), whereas the majority of patents granted to foreign applicants belong to sections C (45.8 %), A (29.5 %) and B (10.3 %).

Domačim prijaviteljem je bilo podeljenih največ patentov iz sekcij A (30,1 %), B (19 %) in H (12,7 %), tujim pa iz sekcij C (45,8 %), A (29,5 %) in B (10,3 %).



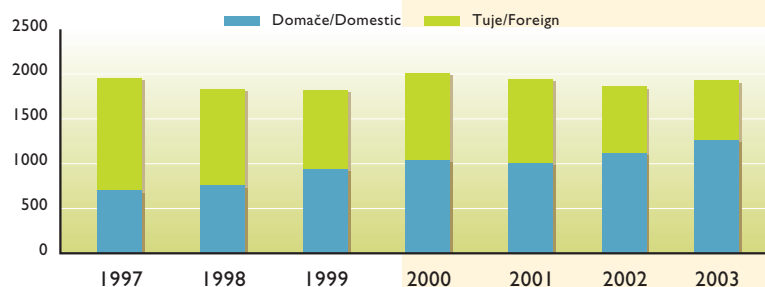
PRIJAVE ZNAMK TRADEMARK APPLICATIONS

STATISTIKA

NACIONALNE PRIJAVE ZNAMK PO LETIH

NATIONAL TRADEMARK APPLICATIONS BY YEARS

Leto / Year	Domače / Domestic	Tuje / Foreign	Skupaj / Total
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
2003	1,262	705	1,967



V letu 2003 je bilo vloženih 1967 nacionalnih prijav, za 5,9 % več kot leto poprej. 1262 prijav (64,2 %) so vložili domači prijavitelji, 75 (35,8 %) pa tuji. Povprečni čas postopka registracije je bil 329 dni. Ugovorov zoper registracijo nacionalnih znamk je bilo 111 oziroma 32,1 % več kot leto poprej.

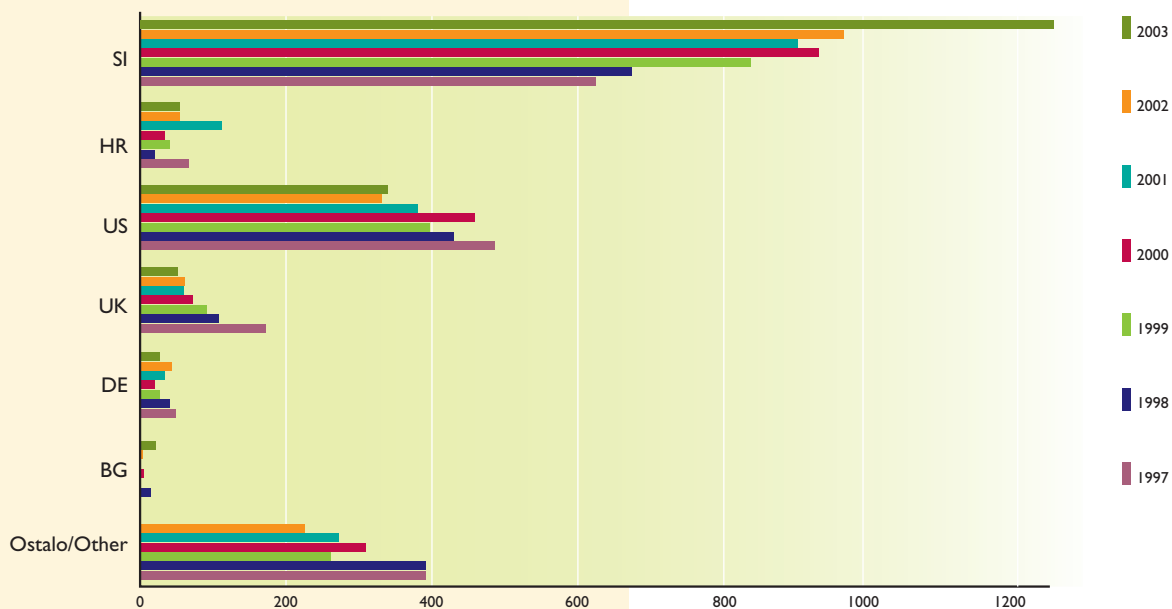
In 2003, the number of national applications filed totaled 1967, an increase of 5.9 % compared to the previous year. 1262 applications (64.2 %) were filed by domestic applicants and 705 (35.8 %) by foreign applicants. The registration procedure averaged 329 days. There were 111 oppositions filed against the registration of national trademarks, 32.1 % more than the previous year.

PRIJAVE ZNAMK TRADEMARK APPLICATIONS

STATISTIKA

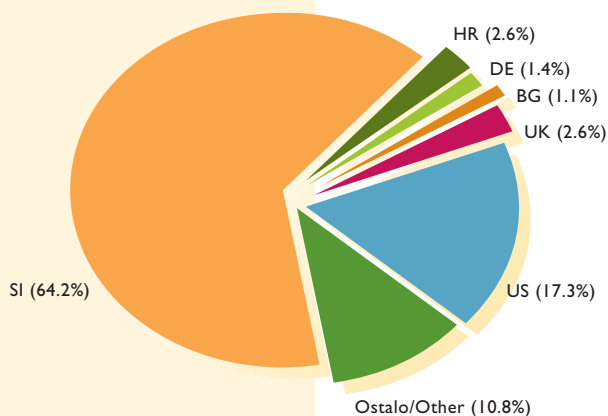
NATIONAL TRADEMARK APPLICATIONS
BY ORIGIN AND BY YEARS

NACIONALNE PRIJAVE ZNAMK
PO IZVORU IN LETIH



NATIONAL TRADEMARK APPLICATIONS
BY ORIGIN IN 2003

NACIONALNE PRIJAVE ZNAMK
PO IZVORU V LETU 2003



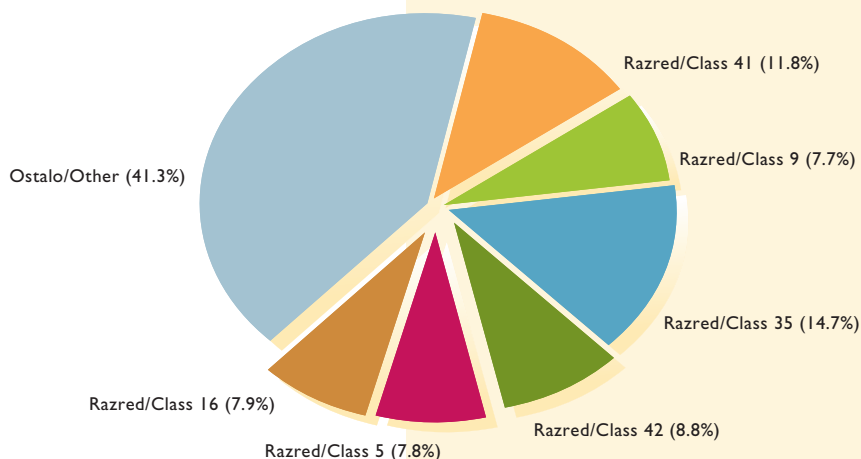
With respect to foreign applications filed, the first three places are shared by the U.S. (340), Croatia (52) and United Kingdom (51). Follow Germany (27) and Bulgaria (21).

Glede na prijave iz tujih držav si prva tri mesta delijo ZDA (340), Hrvaška (52) in Velika Britanija (51). Sledita jim Nemčija (27) in Bolgarija (21).

PRIJAVE ZNAMK TRADEMARK APPLICATIONS

STATISTIKA

NACIONALNE PRIJAVE ZNAMK PO NICEJSKI KLASIFIKACIJI



Urad razvršča proizvode in storitve, navedene v prijavih, v skladu z 8. izdajo Nicejske klasifikacije proizvodov in storitev, katere slovenski prevod je bil pripravljen že leta 2002. Leta 2003 je bilo v prijavih največkrat zahtevano varstvo za storitve iz razredov 35 (oglasna dejavnost, komercialni posli, pisarniški posli), 41 (izobraževanje, razvedrilo, šport) in 42 (oblikovanje računalniške opreme, znanstvene raziskave) ter za proizvode iz razredov 16 (papirnati izdelki), 5 (farmacevtski proizvodi) in 9 (naprave in aparati).

SIPO classifies goods and services indicated in applications in accordance with 8th edition of the Nice Classification, the translation of which has been prepared already in 2002. In 2003, in most applications protection for services from classes 35 (advertising, business management, office functions), 41 (education, entertainment, sporting activities) and 42 (design of computer hardware and software, scientific research), and for goods from classes 16 (paper goods), 5 (pharmaceutical preparations) and 9 (instruments, apparatus) has been requested.

PRIJAVE ZA MEDNARODNO REGISTRACIJO SLOVENSКИH ZNAMK

V letu 2003 je bilo v okviru Madridskega sporazuma o mednarodnem registriranju znamk in Protokola k temu sporazumu pri uradu vloženi 156 zahtev za mednarodno registracijo domačih znamk, 19 več kot leto poprej.

Glede na Nicejsko 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.

V tem letu je bilo vloženi tudi 54 zahtev za naknadno razširitev varstva mednarodno registriranih znamk v tujini in 23 zahtev za vpis različnih sprememb v mednarodni register pri WIPO.

APPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL REGISTRATION OF SLOVENIAN TRADEMARKS

In 2003, 156 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 Relating to this Agreement, which is 19 more than the previous year.

According to the Nice classification of goods and services, most applications concerned goods relating to 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.

In this year, 54 requests for the subsequent extension of the protection of marks that were internationally registered abroad and 23 requests for the entry of various changes in the international register at WIPO were filed.

REGISTRIRANE ZNAMKE TRADEMARKS REGISTERED

STATISTIKA

TRADEMARKS REGISTERED BY YEARS

REGISTRIRANE ZNAMKE PO LETIH

Leto / Year	Nacionalne National		Madriški sporazum Madrid Agreement	Skupaj Total
	Domače Domestic	Tuje Foreign		
1997	690	1,427	5,908	8,025
1998	749	1,656	5,815	8,220
1999	593	1,049	5,684	7,326
2000	750	859	6,503	8,112
2001	712	886	6,577	8,175
2002	846	804	6,809	8,459
2003	783	633	7,776	9,192

In 2003 the number of trademarks registered totalled 9192. There were 1416 national trademarks, and 7776 international trademarks for which protection was requested under the Madrid Agreement and the Protocol.

According to the Nice classification of goods and services, international trademarks from the fields of informatics, pharmacy and foodstuffs predominated. There were 82 or 1,1 % oppositions filed against such trademarks.

At the end of 2003 there were 120,223 trademarks in force, out of which 21,033 were registered through national route and 99,190 through international route.

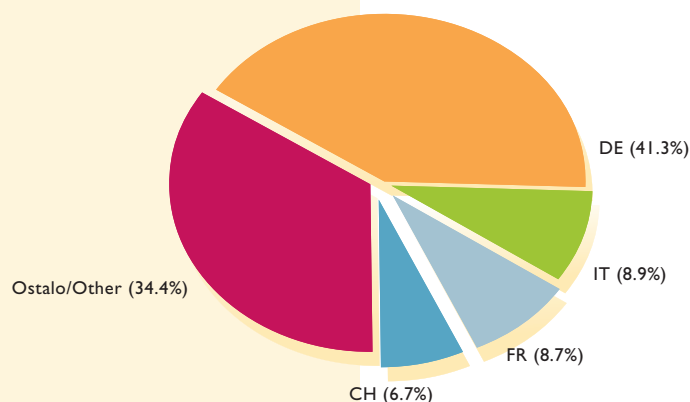
V letu 2003 je bilo registriranih skupno 9192 znamk, od tega 1416 nacionalnih in 7776 mednarodnih znamk, za katere je bilo zahtevano varstvo v Sloveniji prek Madridskega sporazuma in Protokola.

Glede na Nicejsko klasifikacijo proizvodov in storitev so pri mednarodno registriranih znamkah prevladovala znamke s področja računalniških storitev, farmacije in prehrane. Ugovorov zoper te znamke je bilo 82 oziroma 1,1 %.

Ob koncu leta 2003 je bilo veljavnih 120 223 znamk, od katerih je bilo 21 033 registriranih po nacionalni poti, 99 190 pa prek Madridskega sporazuma in Protokola.

REGISTERED INTERNATIONAL TRADEMARKS BY ORIGIN IN 2003

REGISTRIRANE MEDNARODNE ZNAMKE PO IZVORU V LETU 2003



Most international trademarks registered under the Madrid Agreement and the Protocol belonged to applicants from Germany (1997), France (672) and Switzerland (521).

Največ mednarodnih znamk po Madridskem sporazumu in Protokolu je bilo registriranih za prijavitelje iz Nemčije (1997), Italije (692), Francije (672) in Švice (521).

modeli

industrial designs

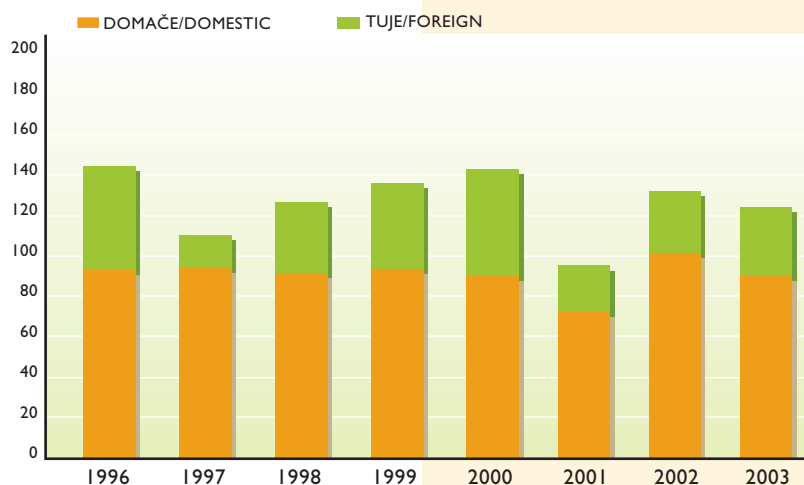
PRIJAVE MODELOV INDUSTRIAL DESIGN APPLICATIONS

STATISTIKA

NACIONALNE PRIJAVE MODELOV
PO LETIH

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL DESIGN
APPLICATIONS BY YEARS

Leto / Year	Domače / Domestic	Tuje / Foreign	Skupaj / Total
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
2003	90	34	124



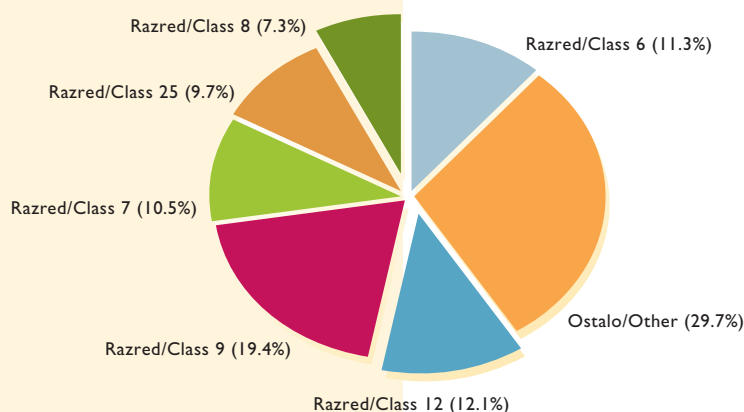
PRIJAVE MODELOV INDUSTRIAL DESIGN APPLICATIONS

STATISTIKA

In 2003 SIPO received 124 national applications, a 10 % decrease from the previous year. 90 applications (72.6 %) were filed by domestic applicants and 34 (27.4 %) by foreign applicants. The number of domestic applicants decreased by 16 % and the number of foreign applicants increased by 10 %. The registration procedure averaged 104 days.

V letu 2003 je bilo vloženih 124 nacionalnih prijav, za 10 % manj kot leto poprej. 90 prijav (72,6 %) so vložili domači prijavitelji, 34 (27,4 %) pa tuji. Število domačih prijaviteljev se je znižalo za 16 %, število tujih pa zvišalo za 10 %. Povprečni čas postopka registracije je bil 104 dni.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL DESIGN APPLICATIONS BY LOCARNO CLASSIFICATION

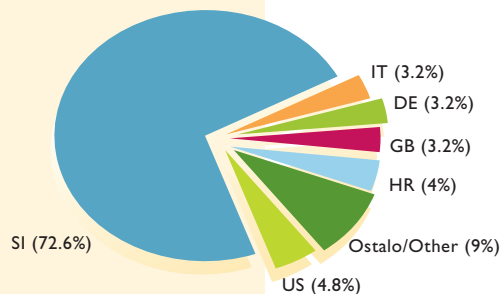


With reference to the international classification of industrial designs (Locarno Agreement), the distribution of national applications is slightly different from the previous year: 19.4 % of applications belong to class 9 (packages), 12.1 % to class 12 (means for transport or hoisting), 11.3 % to class 6 (furnishing), 10.5 % to class 7 (household goods, not elsewhere specified), 9.7 % to class 25 (building units and construction elements) and 7.3 % to class 8 (tools and hardware).

NACIONALNE PRIJAVE MODELOV PO LOCARNSKI KLASIFIKACIJI

Glede na mednarodno klasifikacijo modelov po Locarnskem sporazumu so modeli iz nacionalnih prijav razvrščeni nekoliko drugače kot leto poprej; 19,4 % prijav je razvrščenih v razred 9 (embalaža in posode za transport ali manipulacijo blaga), 12,1 % v razred 12 (transportna sredstva in dvigala), 11,3 % v razred 6 (pohištvena oprema), 10,5 % v razred 7 (gospodinjiski predmeti, ki niso zajeti drugje), 9,7 % v razred 25 (zgradbe in gradbeni elementi) in 7,3 % v razred 8 (orodje in železnina).

INDUSTRIAL DESIGN APPLICATIONS BY ORIGIN IN 2003



The majority of applications (72.6 %) were filed by Slovenian applicants. Followed by applicants from the U.S. (4.8 %), Croatia (4 %), and Germany, United Kingdom and Italy (3.2 % each). 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 2003

Največji delež prijav pripada slovenskim prijaviteljem (72,6 %), s 4,8 % so udeleženi prijavitelji iz ZDA, s 4 % prijavitelji iz Hrvaške in s po 3,2 % prijavitelji iz Nemčije, Velike Britanije in Italije. Manjša udeležba drugih držav je posledica možnosti pridobivanja varstva pravic v Sloveniji prek Haaškega sporazuma.

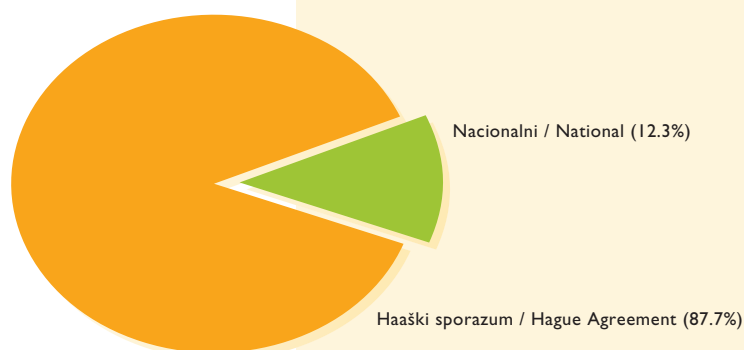
REGISTRIRANI MODELI INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS REGISTERED

STATISTIKA

REGISTRIRANI MODELI PO LETIH

INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS REGISTERED BY YEARS

Leto / Year	Nacionalni National		Haaški sporazum Hague Agreement		Skupaj Total
	Domači Domestic	Tuji Foreign	Domači Domestic	Tuji Foreign	
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
2003	84	25	10	766	885



Število registriranih nacionalnih modelov se je v primerjavi z letom 2002 znižalo za 26,4 %, pri čemer se je delež tujih prijaviteljev znižal za 41,9 %, delež domačih pa za 20 %.

Za 26,6 % se je znižalo število modelov, za katere je bilo zahtevano varstvo pravic v Sloveniji prek Haaškega sporazuma. Med prijavitelji je bilo največ Nemcev (231) in Švicarjev (301), ki jim sledijo Francozi (133), Italijani (47) in Nizozemci (28). Slovenskih prijaviteljev je bilo 10, za 10 % manj kot prejšnje leto. 32 % modelov je bilo razvrščenih v razred 10 (ure in druge merilne naprave, kontrolne in signalne naprave), 7,7 % v razred 9 (embalaža in posode za transport ali manipulacijo blaga), 6,3 % v razred 6 (pohištvena oprema) in 5,3 % v razred 12 (transportna sredstva in dvigala).

Ob koncu leta 2003 je bilo veljavnih 5654 modelov; od teh je bilo 794 vloženi po nacionalni poti, 4860 pa po mednarodni poti.

Compared to 2002, the number of registered national industrial designs decreased by 26.4 %. The share of foreign applicants decreased by 41.9 % and the share of domestic applicants by 20 %.

The number of industrial designs for which protection in Slovenia was requested under the Hague Agreement decreased by 26.6 %. Among applicants, the most numerous were Germans (231) and Swiss (301), followed by French (133), Italians (47) and Dutch (28). There were 10 Slovenian applicants, 10 % less than the previous year. 32 % of industrial designs belonged to class 10 (clocks and watches and other measuring instruments, checking and signaling instruments), 7.7 % to class 9 (packages), 6.3 % to class 6 (furnishing) and 5.3 % to class 12 (means of transport or hoisting).

At the end of 2003, there were 5654 industrial designs in force, out of which 794 were filed through national route and 4860 through international route.



REGISTRI REGISTERS

STATISTIKA

SIPO keeps the registers of industrial property rights and the registers of agents. 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 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 glede pravic oziroma imetnikov pravic, kot so sprememba imena ali naslova imetnika, prenos pravice, licence, zožitve 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
2003	99	5	581	685

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 2003, 99 transfers of patents, five transfers of industrial designs and 581 transfers of trademarks were entered in appropriate registers, a 41.2 % increase from the previous year. There were also 906 changes in the name or address of the holder entered in appropriate registers, a 52 % increase from the previous year, and 80 licenses and 35 sublicenses.

597 extracts from the registers were issued in 2003, an 8.2 % increase from the previous year.

Four patent agents were entered in the register of agents in 2003. By the end of the year, a total of 41 patent agents and one industrial design and trademark agent were registered with SIPO. 35 patent agents and persons fulfilling the requirements for representation were also entered in the EPO Patent Register.

Vpis prenosa pravic je najpomembnejša sprememba v registru, saj se s tem spremeni imetnik pravice. V letu 2003 je bilo v ustrezne registre vpisanih 99 prenosov patentov, pet prenosov modelov in 581 prenosov znamk, skupno 41,2 % več kot leto poprej. Vpisanih je bilo tudi 906 sprememb v zvezi z imenom oziroma naslovom imetnikov pravic, skupno 52 % več kot leto poprej, ter 80 licenc in 35 podlicenc.

Urad je izdal 597 potrdil o registriranih pravicah, 8,2 % več kot leto poprej.

V letu 2003 so bili v register zastopnikov vpisani štirje novi patentni zastopniki. Ob koncu leta je bilo tako pri uradu registriranih skupno 41 patentnih zastopnikov in en zastopnik za modele in znamke. 35 slovenskih patentnih zastopnikov oziroma oseb, ki izpolnjujejo pogoje za zastopanje, je bilo vpisanih tudi v seznam zastopnikov pri Evropskem patentnem uradu.



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. Ob koncu leta 2003 je knjižnični fond obsegal 2112 knjig in 546 revij. Število rednih obiskovalcev se je z 210 v prejšnjem letu znižalo na 207.

CENTRI PATLIB

V letu 2003 je urad Univerzitetni knjižnici Maribor priznal status informacijskega centra za področje pravic industrijske lastnine. S tem se je ta knjižnica uvrstila v mrežo centrov PATLIB, ki v državah članicah Evropske patentne organizacije skrbijo za dajanje podatkov o intelektualni in še zlasti o industrijski lastnini.

PATENTNI DOKUMENTI NA CD ROM-IH

V letu 2003 je urad izdal tri CD-ROM-e iz zbirke ESPACE-SI s slovenskimi patentnimi dokumenti, objavljenimi v obdobju od januarja do decembra 2003.

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. By the end of 2003 the library collection comprised 2112 books and 546 magazines. The number of regular visitors dropped from 210 to 207.

PATLIB CENTERS

In 2003, SIPO acknowledged to the Maribor University Library the status of an information center for the field of industrial property rights. The Library thus entered the network of PATLIB Centres which provide data on intellectual, and particularly, industrial property in member States of the European Patent Organisation.

PATENT DOCUMENTS ON CD-ROMS

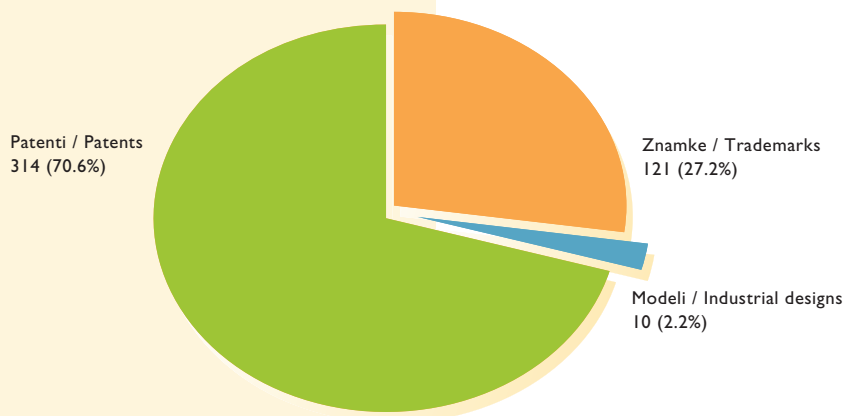
In the year 2003, SIPO produced three CD-ROMs for the ESPACE-SI collection, which feature Slovenian patents published from January through December 2003.

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 2003 SIPO carried out 445 searches on order or 22.6 % less than the previous year. The greatest decrease is observed in trademark searches (from 176 in 2002 to 121 in 2003), smaller in patent searches (from 388 to 314), whereas the number of industrial design searches, which is negligibly small, remained almost the same. On the other side, the number of accesses to SIPO databases available free-of-charge on website address <http://www2.uil-sipo.si> increased considerably (from 58 200 in 2002 to 92 500 in 2003) and caused the drop of searches by order.

FAIRS

In 2003, SIPO participated in the innovations fairs in Geneva and Nürnberg, and in Slovenia in the International Trade Fair in Celje, with the European Patent Office and Croatian Patent Office as co-exhibitors, and as a guest on the exhibition stand of the European Patent Office in the Modern Electronics Fair 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 letu 2003 je urad opravil 445 poizvedb po naročilu, za 22,6 % manj kot leto poprej. Najbolj se je zmanjšalo število poizvedb pri znamkah (s 176 v letu 2002 na 121 v letu 2003), nekoliko manj pri patentih (s 388 na 314), medtem ko je število poizvedb po modelih ostalo skoraj enako, vendar je zanemarljivo majhno. Nasprotno, pa se je precej povečalo število dostopov do baz podatkov urada, ki so brezplačno na voljo na spletnem naslovu <http://www2.uil-sipo.si> (z 58 200 v letu 2002 na 92 500 v letu 2003), kar je tudi vzrok za zmanjševanje števila naročil za poizvedbe.

SEJMI

Leta 2003 je urad sodeloval na sejmi inovacij v Ženevi in Nürnbergu, doma pa na mednarodnem obrtnem sejmu v Celju skupaj z Evropskim patentnim uradom in Državnim uradom za intelektualno lastnino republike Hrvaške ter na sejmu sodobne elektronike v Ljubljani, kjer je gostoval na razstavnem prostoru Evropskega patentnega urada.

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, nadzor nad delovanjem kolektivnih organizacij ter za dajanje soglasja k spremembam statotov in splošnih tarif.

Kolektivne organizacije uveljavljajo pravice svojih članov, 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.

Urad je doslej 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).

Doslej je 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 SAZAS-u za kolektivno uveljavljanje avtorskih pravic v primeru kableske retransmisije avdiovizualnih del.

SUPERVISION OF COLLECTING SOCIETIES

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

Collecting societies administer the rights of their members, collect and recover remunerations for the use of protected works from their repertoire, distribute collected remunerations among the beneficiaries and enforce protection of copyright and related rights before courts and other bodies.

Up to the present, SIPO has issued authorisation 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), authorisation for the collective administration of authors' rights with respect to musical works to the Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers in Slovenia (SAZAS), and authorisation 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).

SIPO has also issued two temporary authorisations which are valid until the establishment of the appropriate collective organization, namely to the Copyright Agency of Slovenia (AAS), for the collective administration of copyright 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 to SAZAS for the collective administration of copyright for cable retransmission of audiovisual works.

AVTORSKO PRAVO

COPYRIGHT

STATISTIKA

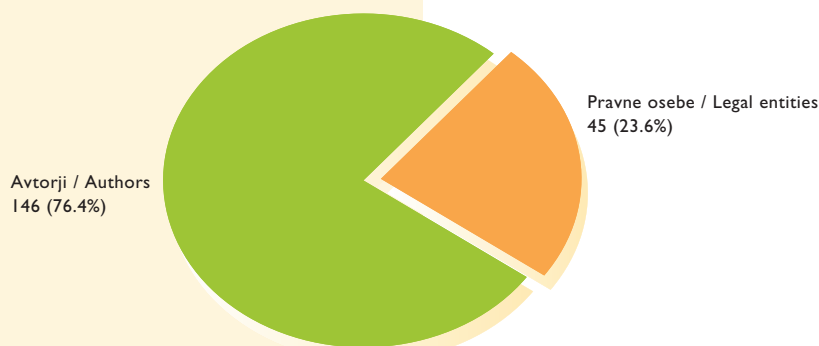
In 2003, SIPO ordered yearly operational auditing for collective organizations and requested from their administrative bodies to inform holders of rights of the audit report, as well as to correct ascertained irregularities.

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 enables authors and holders of copyright 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 favour of such registrant.

ENTRIES OF RIGHTS IN 2003

Leto Year	V register varovanih avtorskih del Into the register of protected authors' works	Predlog avtorjev Registered by authors	Predlog pravnih oseb Registered by legal entities
2001	119	94	25
2002	140	117	23
2003	191	146	45



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 2003, 191 works were entered into the register of protected authors' works, a 36.4 % increase from the previous year: 146 works were registered by authors and 45 by legal entities as holders of copyright.

V letu 2003 je urad naročil revizijo poslovanja kolektivnih organizacij v letu 2002 in zahteval od njihovih upravnih organov, da z revizijskim poročilom seznanijo imetnike pravic in ugotovljene pomanjkljivosti čimprej odpravijo.

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, temveč avtorjem in imetnikom avtorskih pravic omogoča zavarovanje dokazov o avtorstvu in času nastanka dela. Vpis v register vzpostavlja zakonito domnevo, da avtorske pravice na določenem delu pripadajo osebi, ki je v registru vpisana kot avtor oziroma imetnik avtorskih pravic, dokler se ne dokaže nasprotno. To ima v sporu o avtorstvu za posledico obrnjeno dokazno breme v korist takšne osebe.

VPISIV REGISTER V LETU 2003

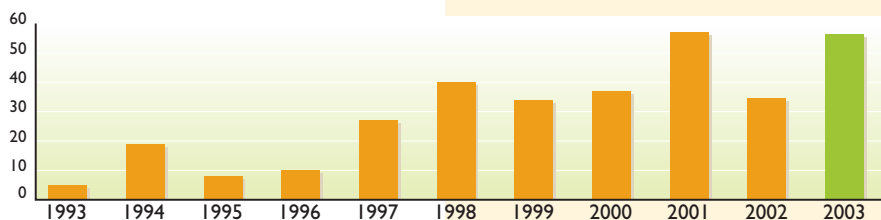
Register varovanih avtorskih del po pooblastilu urada vodi Avtorska agencija za Slovenijo. V letu 2003 je bilo 191 vpisov v ta register; za 36,4 % več kot leto poprej. 146 vpisov je bilo na predlog avtorjev in 45 na predlog pravnih oseb kot imetnikov avtorskih pravic.



UPRAVNI SPORI ADMINISTRATIVE DISPUTES

STATISTIKA

UPRAVNI SPORI PO LETIH



ADMINISTRATIVE DISPUTES BY YEARS

V letu 2003 je urad od upravnega sodišča prejel 55 tožb, vloženih zoper odločbe ali sklepa urada, 21 več kot leto poprej. Štiri tožbe so bile v zvezi s patenti in 51 v zvezi z znamkami, od tega osem v zvezi z mednarodnimi.

Urad je prejel tudi 33 sodb, s katerimi je upravno sodišče na prvi stopnji odločilo o tožbah, vloženih zoper odločbe in sklepe urada, 44 manj kot leto poprej. Upravno sodišče je zavrnilo sedem tožb v zvezi s patenti in eno v zvezi z modeli. V zvezi z znamkami je zavrnilo 19 tožb (od teh tri v zvezi z mednarodno znamko), v enem primeru v zvezi z mednarodno znamko je postopek ustavilo, petim tožbam pa je ugodilo in odpravilo odločbo oziroma sklep urada (od teh eni v zvezi z mednarodno znamko). Povprečen čas za izdajo prvostopenjske sodbe je bil kot leto poprej eno leto in 11 mesecev. Zoper sodbe upravnega sodišča je urad vložil pet pritožb, stranke pa deset.

Urad je prejel tudi 22 sodb vrhovnega sodišča, in sicer dve v zvezi s patenti in 20 v zvezi z znamkami.

Ob koncu leta 2003 je bilo pri obeh sodiščih pravnomočno končanih 43 sporov, v obravnavi pa jih je ostalo še 142, in sicer 82 pri upravnem sodišču in 60 pri vrhovnem sodišču.

In 2003, SIPO received from the Administrative Court 55 suits which were filed against decisions issued by SIPO, 21 more than the previous year; four suits concerned patents and 51 trademarks (out of which eight international trademarks).

SIPO received from the Administrative Court also 33 judgments of the first instance, 44 less than the previous year. The court dismissed seven suits concerning patents and one suit concerning models. With regard to trademarks, it dismissed 19 suits (out of which three concerning international trademarks), in one case concerning international trademark it stopped the proceeding, and in five cases (out of which one with regard to international trademark) it found for the plaintiff and annulled the decision of SIPO. The average period of time required for the issuance of a judgment of the first instance was one year and 11 months, same as the previous year. Against judgments of Administrative Court, SIPO filed five appeals and other parties ten appeals.

SIPO also received 22 judgments of the Supreme Court, two concerning patents and 20 concerning trademarks.

At the end of 2003, there were 43 disputes settled by final judgments, while 142 disputes were still being dealt with (82 at the Administrative Court and 60 at the Supreme Court).

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 settlement 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.

Up to 2003, 30 requests were filed for the Conciliation Board procedure. In 26 cases the procedure was not successful and the parties did not settle their dispute. In one case the procedure was successful; in one case the parties were able to settle 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. One case is still being dealt with.

In one of the procedures begun in 2003, the opposing party did not wish to cooperate, so the procedure was stopped soon after the filing of the request. In two cases the procedure was unsuccessful in spite of the cooperation of both parties, and one case is still being dealt with. Statistical data of past years evidence that the willingness of both parties to cooperate 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.

Doslej je bilo vloženi 30 zahtev za postopek pred poravnalnim svetom. V 26 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. V enem primeru postopek še teče.

V enem izmed postopkov, začeti v letu 2003, nasprotna stranka ni želela sodelovati, zato je bil ta zaključen že kmalu po vložitvi zahteve. V dveh primerih sta stranki sicer želeli sodelovati, vendar postopek kljub temu ni bil uspešno zaključen, v enem primeru pa postopek še teče. Izkušnje iz minulih let kažejo, da je pripravljenost obeh strank za sodelovanje izredno majhna in da stranke ne želijo hitro in brez stroškov rešiti medsebojnih sporov.



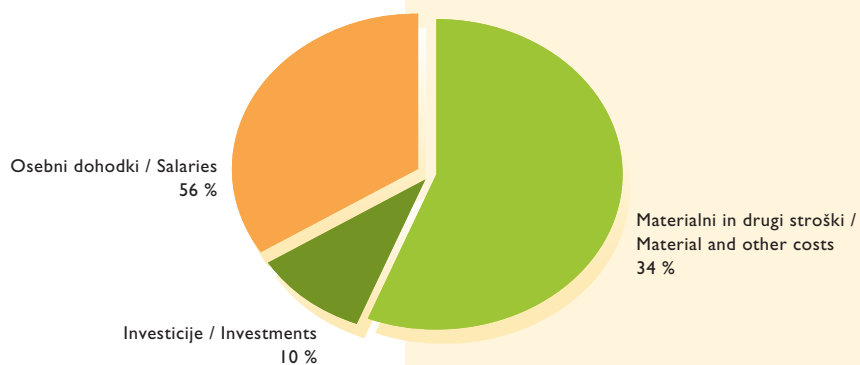
FINANČNO POROČILO FINANCIAL REPORT

STATISTIKA

ODHODKI URADA

SIPO EXPENSES

Postavka / Item	2002	2003
Osebni dohodki / Salaries	249.687.991 SIT	278.031.000 SIT
Materialni in drugi stroški / Material and other costs	183.360.008 SIT	166.713.000 SIT
Investicije / Investments	37.807.461 SIT	49.497.000 SIT
Skupni / Total	470.855.460 SIT	494.241.000 SIT



V letu 2003 so izdatki za poslovanje urada znašali 494.241.000 SIT, od tega je bilo 56 % porabljenih za plače, 34 % za materialne stroške in 10 % za investicije.

In 2003, the expenses of the administration of SIPO amounted to ECU 2,074.899, out of which 56 % was spent on salaries, 34 % on material costs and 10 % on investments.

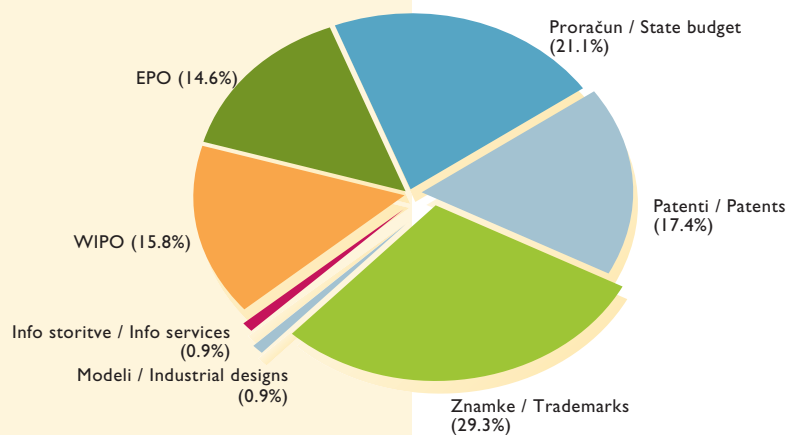
FINANČNO POROČILO FINANCIAL REPORT

STATISTIKA

SIPO INCOME

DOHODKI URADA

Postavka / Item	2002	2003
Patenti / Patents	71.973.558 SIT	85.865.567 SIT
Znamke / Trademarks	136.608.913 SIT	144.969.257 SIT
Modeli / Industrial designs	5.227.420 SIT	4.707.500 SIT
Info storitve / Info services	86.598.461 SIT	4.509.000 SIT
WIPO	91.069.412 SIT	77.893.175 SIT
EPO	4.068.899 SIT	72.330.734 SIT
Proračun / State budget	75.308.797 SIT	103.965.767 SIT
Skupaj / Total	470.855.460 SIT	494.241.000 SIT



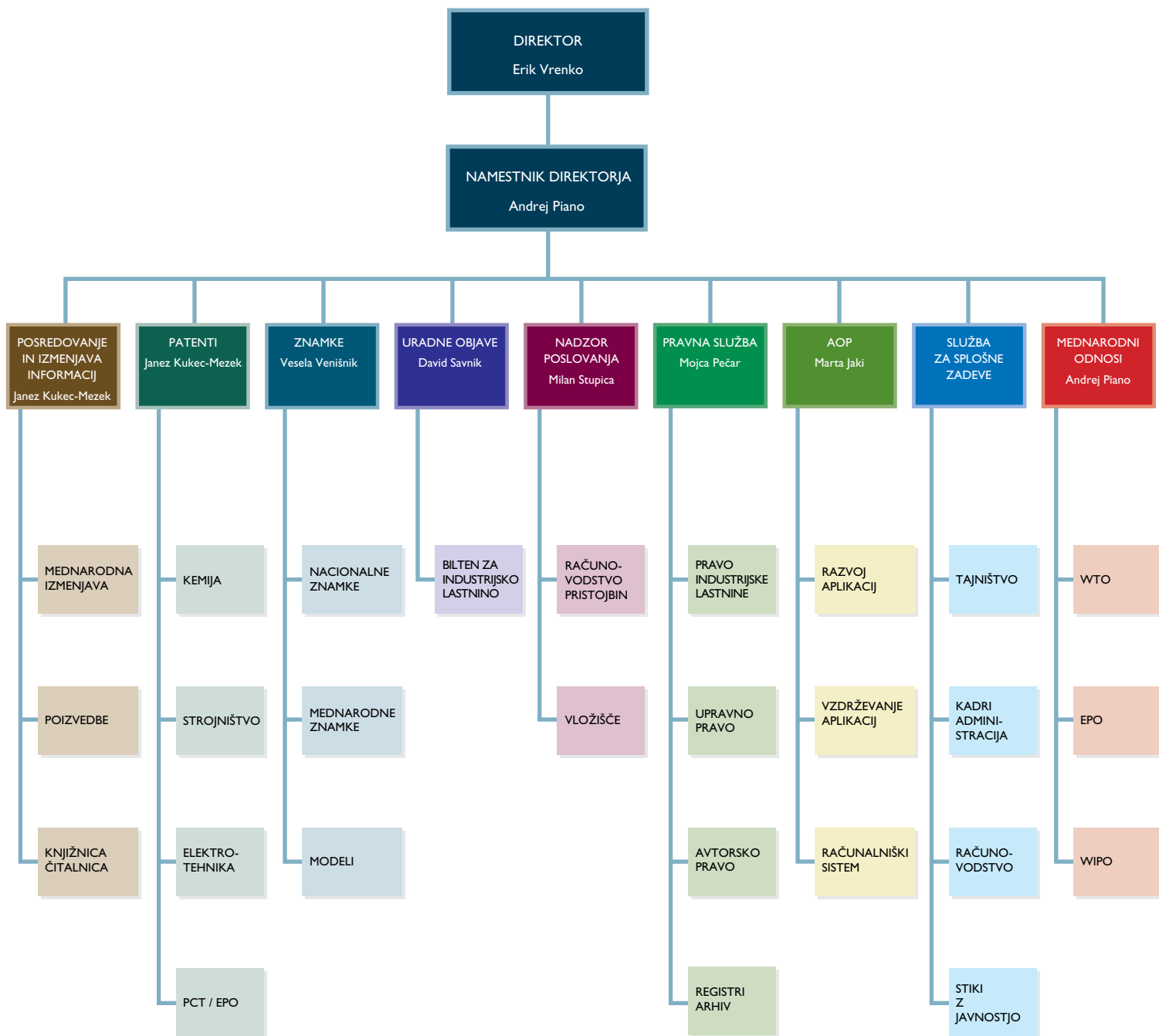
SIPO operates as an independent institution of the state administration under the auspices of the Ministry of Economy. Funding for the financing of the activity of SIPO comes mostly from the fees for granting the industrial property rights (patents, trademarks and industrial designs), from the informational services which are offered by SIPO and grants from WIPO and EPO. Such funding represents 85 % 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 stimulates technological and general economic progress.

Urad deluje kot samostojna ustanova državne uprave v okviru Ministrstva za gospodarstvo. 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 donacij Svetovne organizacije za intelektualno lastnino (WIPO) in Evropske patentne organizacije (EPO). Tako zbrana sredstva predstavljajo 85 % sredstev, potrebnih za delovanje urada, iz česar izhaja, da se ta pretežno financira sam. Delež sredstev proračuna RS za pokrivanje izdatkov urada je odvisen od višine pristojbin, ki jih vlada ohranja na dovolj nizki 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. 2003



ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE SLOVENIAN INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OFFICE

on December 31, 2003

