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**UNION INTERNATIONALE POUR LA PROTECTION DES OBTENTIONS VÉGÉTALES**  
GENÈVE

**CONSEIL**

**Trente septième session ordinaire**  
**Genève, 23 octobre 2003**

**EXAMEN DE LA CONFORMITE DE LA LOI DE LA REPUBLIQUE D'OUZBEKISTAN**  
**SUR LES OBTENTIONS AVEC L'ACTE DE 1991 DE LA CONVENTION UPOV**

*Document établi par le Bureau de l'Union*

Introduction

1. Par une lettre datée du 12 septembre 2003 adressée au secrétaire général adjoint de l'UPOV, M. Akil A. Azimov, directeur de l'Office d'État des brevets de la République d'Ouzbékistan (ci-après dénommée "Ouzbékistan") a demandé l'examen de la loi de l'Ouzbékistan sur les obtentions (ci-après dénommée "loi"), adoptée le 30 août 2002, du point de vue de sa conformité avec l'Acte de 1991 de la convention UPOV (ci-après dénommé "Acte de 1991"). Cette lettre est reproduite dans l'annexe I du présent document. L'annexe II [en anglais seulement] contient une traduction de la loi en anglais.

2. L'Ouzbékistan n'a pas signé l'Acte de 1991. En vertu de l'article 34.2) de cet acte, il doit donc déposer un instrument d'adhésion pour devenir partie contractante sur la base de l'Acte de 1991. Conformément à l'article 34.3) de l'Acte de 1991, un instrument de ce type ne peut être déposé que si l'État en question a demandé l'avis du Conseil sur la conformité de sa législation avec les dispositions de l'Acte de 1991 et si la décision du Conseil faisant office d'avis est positive.

### Fondement de la protection des obtentions végétales en Ouzbékistan

3. En Ouzbékistan, la protection des obtentions végétales sera régie par la loi. L'article 3 de la loi, intitulé "Législation relative aux obtentions" dispose que "la législation relative aux obtentions consiste en la présente loi et d'autres textes législatifs et réglementaires. Si un accord international auquel la République d'Ouzbékistan est partie établit d'autres règles que celles qui sont énoncées par la législation de la République d'Ouzbékistan relative aux obtentions, les règles de l'accord international priment".

4. L'article 3 de la loi illustre le principe général de la Constitution de l'Ouzbékistan qui prévoit qu'en cas de conflit entre un traité et la loi, c'est le traité qui prime (la "disposition constitutionnelle"). La disposition constitutionnelle reprise dans l'article 3 de la loi comblera toute lacune ou contradiction mineure quant au fond avec l'Acte de 1991 qui pourrait être relevée dans le présent document.

### Article premier de l'Acte de 1991 : Définitions

5. L'article 2 de la loi contient les définitions des termes importants utilisés dans la loi. Afin de s'aligner sur le texte de la convention, il est recommandé de reprendre la définition de la variété figurant à l'article premier, alinéa vi) de l'Acte de 1991. Cette définition devrait en particulier comporter la précision suivante : "qu'il réponde ou non pleinement aux conditions pour l'octroi d'un droit d'obteneur".

6. La loi définit à l'article 5 le terme "obteneur" (en anglais : "*creator of a selection achievement*"). Il est recommandé de compléter cette définition en incorporant la définition de l'"obteneur" (en anglais "*breeder*") figurant à l'article premier, alinéa iv) de l'Acte de 1991. Plus précisément, l'article 5 de la loi définit l'obteneur comme la personne qui a créé ou découvert l'obtention. L'Acte de 1991 précise qu'on entend par "obteneur" la personne qui a créé ou qui a découvert et mis au point une variété. La découverte ne suffit pas, il faut mentionner également la mise au point de la variété.

### Article 2 de l'Acte de 1991 : Obligation fondamentale des Parties contractantes

7. L'article premier de la loi dispose "La présente loi a pour objet de régler les relations dans le domaine de la création, de la protection juridique et de l'utilisation des obtentions". La loi est ainsi conforme à l'article 2 de l'Acte de 1991.

### Article 3 de l'Acte de 1991 : Genres et espèces devant être protégés

8. Selon le premier alinéa de l'article 14 de la loi, "[u]n brevet est accordé pour toute obtention satisfaisant aux critères de brevetabilité et relative à des genres et espèces botaniques et zoologiques qui ont droit à une protection en République d'Ouzbékistan". L'Office d'État des brevets de la République d'Ouzbékistan a communiqué au Bureau de l'Union que, à la date du présent document, l'Ouzbékistan applique la loi à 21 genres ou espèces végétaux. Celle-ci respecte ainsi la condition de l'article 3.2)i) de l'Acte de 1991. Lorsqu'il déposera son instrument d'adhésion, l'Ouzbékistan devra notifier cette liste de 21 genres ou espèces végétaux ou une liste mise à jour des genres ou espèces végétaux

auxquels l'Ouzbékistan devra appliquer l'Acte de 1991 à la date à laquelle il deviendra lié par la convention.

#### Article 4 de l'Acte de 1991 : Traitement national

9. Le principe du traitement national est énoncé à l'article 43 de loi, intitulé "Droits des personnes physiques et morales étrangères", dans des termes qui satisfont aux prescriptions de l'article 4 de l'Acte de 1991.

#### Articles 5 à 9 de l'Acte de 1991 : Conditions de la protection; nouveauté; distinction; homogénéité; stabilité

10. Les articles 8 à 12 de la loi stipulent les conditions de l'octroi d'une protection juridique aux obtentions d'une façon qui intègre les éléments essentiels des articles 5 à 9 de l'Acte de 1991.

11. La loi prévoit la condition de la nouveauté à l'article 9. Elle fait mention des semences et du matériel végétal (qui s'entend comme étant du matériel de reproduction ou de multiplication végétative), mais elle ne fait pas mention du "produit de récolte" visé à l'article 6 de l'Acte de 1991. Il est recommandé d'incorporer les mots "produit de récolte" dans l'article 9 de la loi. Jusque-là, la disposition constitutionnelle peut pallier cette omission.

12. En ce qui concerne le délai de grâce de six ans, l'article 9 de la version russe de la loi fait mention des "raisins, arbres, plantes ornementales et fruitières et espèces forestières". L'article 6 de l'Acte de 1991 prévoit que le délai de grâce de six ans ne s'applique que "dans le cas des arbres et de la vigne". Il est recommandé de vérifier s'il s'agit d'un problème de traduction ou si la loi doit être alignée sur les termes utilisés dans l'article 6 de l'Acte de 1991.

13. En ce qui concerne l'article 10 de la loi, intitulé "Distinction", il est recommandé d'incorporer au deuxième alinéa de cet article l'élément suivant : "une obtention végétale est également réputée notoirement connue à la date de dépôt, dans tout pays, d'une demande d'inscription sur un registre officiel des obtentions si cette demande aboutit à une inscription sur le registre officiel". Le texte actuel mentionne l'inscription sur le registre officiel des obtentions mais ne mentionne pas la demande d'inscription. Pour s'aligner sur l'article 7 de l'Acte de 1991, il est recommandé d'ajouter les mots "en particulier" au début du deuxième alinéa de l'article 10 de la loi.

14. L'article 11 de la loi, intitulé "Homogénéité", utilise en anglais l'expression "selected characteristics". Il est recommandé de préciser dans le règlement d'application que l'expression "selected characteristics" équivaut à "relevant characteristics" ("caractères pertinents" en français) figurant dans l'article 8 de l'Acte de 1991.

#### Article 10 de l'Acte de 1991 : Dépôt de demandes

15. Les articles 16, 17 et 24 de la loi énoncent la procédure applicable au dépôt des demandes en des termes conformes à l'article 10 de l'Acte de 1991.

#### Article 11 de l'Acte de 1991 : Droit de priorité

16. L'article 18 de la loi prévoit "la priorité d'une obtention" conformément aux prescriptions de l'article 11 de l'Acte de 1991. En particulier, il stipule une période de 12 mois à compter de la date du dépôt de la première demande qui correspond au délai de priorité prévu par l'Acte de 1991. Il est recommandé de préciser dans le règlement d'application que le jour du dépôt ne doit pas être compris dans le calcul du délai de priorité de 12 mois.

17. L'alinéa 4 de l'article 18 de la loi prévoit un délai de trois ans à compter de la date du dépôt de la première demande pour fournir les documents et le matériel requis en vue de l'examen de l'obtention, comme le stipule l'article 11 de l'Acte de 1991. Il est suggéré de préciser dans le règlement d'application que, lorsque la première demande est rejetée ou retirée, le déposant bénéficiera d'un délai approprié à compter du rejet ou du retrait pour fournir à l'administration tout renseignement, document ou matériel requis aux fins de l'examen.

#### Article 12 de l'Acte de 1991 : Examen de la demande

18. Les articles 19, 20, 22 et 23 contiennent des dispositions concernant l'examen de l'obtention qui sont conformes aux exigences énoncées à l'article 12 de l'Acte de 1991.

#### Article 13 de l'Acte de 1991 : Protection provisoire

19. L'article 21 de la loi prévoit la protection juridique provisoire d'une obtention conformément aux dispositions de l'article 13 de l'Acte de 1991. Il est stipulé qu'une atteinte au droit commise pendant la durée de la protection juridique provisoire permettra au titulaire du brevet de demander un dédommagement pécuniaire. La loi prévoit en outre que le montant de ce dédommagement pécuniaire doit être déterminé en accord avec le titulaire du brevet. Il est recommandé de préciser dans le règlement d'application que, lorsqu'il est difficile de parvenir à un accord sur cette question, le titulaire du brevet disposera de recours légaux appropriés afin d'obtenir au moins une rémunération équitable.

#### Article 14 de l'Acte de 1991 : Étendue du droit d'obtenteur

20. L'article 30 de la loi incorpore les dispositions essentielles de l'article 14 de l'Acte de 1991. Le quatrième alinéa de l'article 30 prévoit que "[l]e droit d'un titulaire de brevet s'étend également au matériel végétal qui a été produit à partir de semences ou de matériel de plantation d'une variété ou aux animaux mis en vente qui ont été produits à partir d'animaux de race, et qui sont mis en circulation publique sans l'autorisation du titulaire du brevet". Afin d'incorporer complètement la portée de la disposition concernant le produit de la récolte figurant à l'article 14.2) de l'Acte de 1991, il est recommandé d'ajouter à la fin du quatrième alinéa de l'article 30 de la loi : ", à moins que le titulaire du brevet ait raisonnablement pu exercer son droit en relation avec les semences ou le matériel de plantation en question".

21. En ce qui concerne le cinquième alinéa de l'article 30 de la loi concernant les variétés essentiellement dérivées, il est recommandé d'insérer, avant le membre de phrase "sélection d'un mutant naturel ou induit", les mots "par exemple".

#### Article 15 de l'Acte de 1991 : Exceptions au droit d'obtenteur

22. L'article 31 de la loi comprend les dispositions essentielles de l'article 15 de l'Acte de 1991. Afin d'incorporer complètement dans la loi la portée de l'exception au droit d'obtenteur prévue à l'article 15.1)iii) de l'Acte, il est proposé d'inclure après le mot "sélections" ("*breeds*" en anglais) le membre de phrase suivant : "et, sauf lorsque les dispositions du cinquième alinéa de l'article 30 s'appliquent, les utilisations visées aux alinéas premier à quatrième de l'article 30 à l'égard de ces autres variétés ou sélections".

23. L'article 31 de la loi prévoit également l'exception facultative visée à l'article 15.2) de l'Acte de 1991. Bien que cette disposition prévoit déjà une période limitée à deux ans, il est recommandé que l'exception soit appliquée "dans des limites raisonnables et sous réserve de la sauvegarde des intérêts légitimes de l'obtenteur", comme le stipule l'article 15.2) de l'Acte de 1991. Le règlement d'application peut donner effet à ces exigences.

#### Article 16 de l'Acte de 1991 : Épuisement du droit d'obtenteur

24. Les dispositions relatives à l'épuisement du droit d'obtenteur prévues à l'article 16 de l'Acte de 1991 sont incorporées dans l'article 32 de la loi.

#### Article 17 de l'Acte de 1991 : Limitation de l'exercice du droit d'obtenteur

25. L'article 40 de la loi contient des dispositions sur les licences obligatoires. Il prévoit que des licences obligatoires seront octroyées dans des situations touchant l'intérêt public, conformément à l'exigence énoncée à l'article 17.1) de l'Acte de 1991. Il est recommandé de préciser dans le règlement d'application, en ce qui concerne les licences obligatoires, que le titulaire du brevet doit avoir droit à une rémunération équitable, comme le précise l'article 17.2) de l'Acte de 1991. La loi est conforme à l'article 17 de l'Acte de 1991.

#### Article 18 de l'Acte de 1991 : Réglementation économique

26. La loi ne semble pas contenir de dispositions contraires à l'article 18 de l'Acte de 1991.

#### Article 19 de l'Acte de 1991 : Durée du droit d'obtenteur

27. L'article 14 de la loi prévoit une durée de validité du brevet de 20 ans à compter de la date de l'enregistrement et de 25 ans dans le cas des "raisins, arbres, plantes ornementales et fruitières et espèces forestières, y compris leurs pieds-mères". La loi indique également que "la durée de validité d'un brevet peut être prolongée à la demande du titulaire, mais de 10 ans au maximum". Ces périodes de protection sont conformes aux dispositions de l'article 19 de l'Acte de 1991.

28. Comme en ce qui concerne l'exigence de nouveauté (voir le paragraphe 12 du présent document), il convient de préciser les termes utilisés à propos de la durée de validité de 25 ans pour les "raisins, arbres, plantes ornementales et fruitières et espèces forestières, y compris leurs pieds-mères".

#### Article 20 de l'Acte de 1991 : Dénomination de la variété

29. L'article 13 de la loi, intitulé "Nom d'une obtention", contient la plupart des dispositions de l'article 20 de l'Acte de 1991. Il est toutefois recommandé d'incorporer les dispositions complémentaires et éclaircissements suivants dans la loi ou dans son règlement d'application. Il est ainsi suggéré d'ajouter à la fin du quatrième alinéa de l'article 13 de la loi le texte suivant : "à moins que l'office des brevets ne considère que ce nom est inapproprié en République d'Ouzbékistan. En pareil cas, l'office des brevets exige du déposant qu'il fournisse un autre nom". Il est également recommandé d'incorporer les dispositions de l'article 20.1)b), 20.3) concernant les questions de procédure, 20.4) concernant les droits antérieurs des tiers, 20.6) concernant l'information mutuelle des services des Parties contractantes et 20.8) relatif aux indications utilisées en association avec des dénominations. Jusque-là, ces omissions peuvent être palliées par la disposition constitutionnelle.

#### Article 21 de l'Acte de 1991 : Nullité du droit d'obtenteur

30. L'article 34 de la loi, intitulé "Reconnaissance de la nullité d'un brevet", comprend la plupart des dispositions concernant la nullité du droit d'obtenteur. Le motif de nullité visé à l'article 21.1)iii) de l'Acte de 1991, à savoir "que le droit d'obtenteur a été octroyé à une personne qui n'y avait pas droit, à moins qu'il ne soit transféré à la personne qui y a droit" ne figure pas dans l'article 34 de la loi. Il est recommandé d'incorporer dans cette dernière les motifs de nullité manquants. Jusque-là, le texte intégral de l'article 21 de l'Acte de 1991 sera incorporé dans la loi par le fait même de l'application de la disposition constitutionnelle.

#### Article 22 de l'Acte de 1991 : Déchéance de l'obtenteur

31. Le premier alinéa de l'article 35 de la loi énonce la disposition concernant les taxes qui figure à l'article 22.1)b)ii) de l'Acte de 1991. L'article 36 de la loi prévoit tous les autres motifs d'annulation conformément à l'article 22 de l'Acte de 1991.

#### Article 30 de l'Acte de 1991 : Application de la Convention

32. L'article 30.1)i) de l'Acte de 1991 dispose que chaque Partie contractante "prévoit les recours légaux appropriés permettant de défendre efficacement les droits d'obtenteur". L'article 33 de la loi précise les motifs d'atteinte au droit d'un titulaire de brevet et l'article 45 de la loi traite de la "responsabilité en cas d'infraction à la législation relative aux obtentions". La loi est ainsi conforme à l'article 30.1)i) de l'Acte de 1991. L'article 45 fait en outre mention d'une procédure établie. Il est recommandé de préciser dans le règlement d'application ce qui est entendu par "procédure établie".

33. L'article 30.1)ii) de l'Acte de 1991 dispose que chaque Partie contractante "établit un service chargé d'octroyer des droits d'obtenteur ...". L'article 4 de la loi prévoit que l'Office

d'État des brevets de la République d'Ouzbékistan "applique la politique de l'État dans le domaine de la protection juridique des obtentions". Il prévoit aussi que cet office examine les demandes et octroie les brevets concernant des obtentions. Cet article précise en outre que l'office des brevets doit en référer à la Commission d'État chargée de l'examen des variétés de l'agriculture pour l'examen de la brevetabilité des obtentions revendiquées. La loi est conforme à l'article 30.1)ii) de l'Acte de 1991.

34. L'article 1.i)iii) de l'Acte de 1991 dispose que chaque Partie contractante publie des "renseignements sur les demandes de droits d'obtenteur et les droits d'obtenteur délivrés, et les dénominations proposées et approuvées". L'article 26 de la loi, intitulé "Publication officielle des renseignements relatifs à une obtention", prévoit que les demandes de brevet, les obtentions enregistrées et autres actes importants, y compris les descriptions complètes des obtentions et des accords connexes, seront publiés dans le Bulletin officiel de l'office des brevets. Il est recommandé de préciser dans le règlement d'application que les renseignements concernant les demandes contiendront également des informations sur les dénominations proposées et que les renseignements concernant les obtentions enregistrées donneront également des informations sur les dénominations approuvées, conformément au troisième alinéa de l'article 13 de la loi. Ces dispositions satisfont aux exigences énoncées à l'article 30.1)iii) de l'Acte de 1991.

#### Conclusion générale

35. La loi incorpore en substance, dans ses principales dispositions, l'Acte de 1991. Les divergences susmentionnées par rapport à une stricte conformité seront palliées par la disposition constitutionnelle (voir les paragraphes 3 et 4 du présent document). Toutefois, il est recommandé que les textes de la législation de l'Ouzbékistan soient complétés lorsque la possibilité s'en présentera, de manière à éviter le recours à la disposition constitutionnelle.

36. Le Bureau de l'Union suggère en conséquence que le Conseil

a) avise le Gouvernement de l'Ouzbékistan que la loi incorpore en substance, dans ses principales dispositions, l'Acte de 1991, et qu'il peut déposer un instrument d'adhésion à l'Acte de 1991;

b) invite en outre le Gouvernement de l'Ouzbékistan à compléter les textes de sa législation là où cela est apparu nécessaire, de manière à éviter le recours à la disposition constitutionnelle susmentionnée.

*37. Le Conseil est invité à prendre note des renseignements ci-dessus et à adopter la décision figurant au paragraphe qui précède.*

[L'annexe I suit]

ANNEXE I

Traduction d'une lettre adressée par : M. Akil A. Azimov  
Directeur  
Office d'État des brevets  
de la République d'Ouzbékistan

à : M. Rolf Jördens  
Secrétaire général adjoint  
Union internationale pour la protection  
des obtentions végétales (UPOV)

le 12 septembre 2003  
Ref : MB-06/891

Monsieur le Secrétaire général adjoint,

À la requête du Ministère des affaires étrangères de la République d'Ouzbékistan, nous nous permettons de vous demander de bien vouloir accélérer l'examen de la conformité de la loi de la République de l'Ouzbékistan sur les obtentions avec les dispositions de l'Acte de 1991, ainsi que la traduction de cette loi en anglais. La loi a été envoyée au Bureau de l'UPOV à la fin de l'année 2002.

Conformément au point 7 de l'annexe n° 3 de la résolution n° 209 du Cabinet des ministres de la République d'Ouzbékistan "sur l'organisation de l'activité de l'Office d'État des brevets de la République d'Ouzbékistan", datée du 14 juin 2002, toutes les obligations financières relatives à l'adhésion à des organisations internationales et à la participation à leurs activités ont été conférées à l'Office d'État des brevets.

En conséquence, nous fondant sur l'article 29.3)b) de l'Acte de 1991 de la Convention UPOV, nous souhaitons indiquer que la part de la République d'Ouzbékistan dans le montant total des contributions annuelles au budget de l'UPOV est de 1/5<sup>e</sup> d'unité de contribution.

Veillez agréer, Monsieur le Secrétaire général adjoint, l'assurance de ma considération très distinguée.

[Signé]

Akil A. Azimov  
Directeur

[L'annexe II suit]



## ANNEXE II / ANNEX II / ANLAGE II / ANEXO II

LAW  
OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN  
ON SELECTION ACHIEVEMENTS

## I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

## Article 1

*Aim of this Law*

The aim of this Law is to regulate relations in the sphere of creation, legal protection and use of selection achievements.

## Article 2

*Basic concepts*

In this Law, the following basic concepts are used:

breed – a group of animals (including birds, insects and silkworms) or their hybrids, which is defined by genetically determined biological and morphological characteristics and features, some of which are specific to the group in question and distinguish it from other groups of animals. The protected subjects of the breed are the breeding group, the intra-breed (zonal) type, factory type, factory strain, family, parthenoclones, strains and hybrids;

employer – a natural or legal person providing the task of creating a selection achievement and providing funding for this task;

licensor – a patent owner who transfers the right to a licensee to use a selection achievement on the basis of a licensing agreement;

licensee – a natural or legal person obtaining the right to use a selection achievement from a licensor, on the basis of a licensing agreement;

variety – a group of plants which is defined by the characteristics, continuously inherited, characterizing a given genotype or combination of genotypes, and is distinguished from other groups of plants of a similar botanical taxon by one or more features. Protected subjects of the variety shall be the clone, strain, first generation hybrid and population;

patent owner – the owner of a patent for a selection achievement;

selection achievement – a new variety of plants or a new breed of animals;

applicant – a natural or legal person who files an application for the grant of a patent for a selection achievement.

### Article 3

#### *Legislation on selection achievements*

The legislation on selection achievements shall consist of this Law and other legislative acts.

If an international agreement, to which the Republic of Uzbekistan is a party, provides for rules other than those which are laid down by the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan on selection achievements, the rules of the international agreement shall apply.

### Article 4

#### *Organizational principles of the legal protection of selection achievements*

The State Patent Office of the Republic of Uzbekistan (hereinafter the Patent Office) shall implement State policy in the sphere of legal protection of selection achievements.

The Patent Office shall receive and examine applications for the grant of patents for selection achievements (hereinafter – application for the grant of a patent), conduct a formal examination thereon, keep a State Register of Varieties of Plants and a State Register of Breeds of Animals (hereinafter the Register), grant patents for selection achievements, be responsible for the official publication of information on application materials and registered selection achievements protected in the Republic of Uzbekistan, apply the rules and provide clarifications regarding the application of the legislation on selection achievements.

The State Commission for Variety Testing of Agriculture, Central State Inspectorate for Breeding in Animal Husbandry of the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan (hereinafter – specialized organizations) shall examine the patentability of claimed selection achievements.

### Article 5

#### *The creator of a selection achievement*

The creator of a selection achievement shall be recognized as the natural person through whose creative labor the new variety of plants or new breed of animals has been created (bred or discovered).

If more than one natural person has participated in the creation of a selection achievement, all such persons shall be recognized as its joint creators. The procedure for use of the rights belonging to the joint creators shall be defined by legislation and agreement between the persons concerned.

The right of creation shall be an inalienable personal right and shall be protected indefinitely.

The creator (joint creators) shall have the right to be mentioned in an application for the grant of a patent, in the patent and in all publications relating to a selection achievement.

## Article 6

### *Patent owner*

A patent for a selection achievement shall be granted to:

- the creator (joint creators) of the selection achievement or his (their) heir(s);
- the natural and/or legal persons (with their consent) who are indicated by the creator or his heir in an application for the grant of a patent or in an application for a change of applicant, filed with the Patent Office prior to registration of the selection achievement;
- an employer in the cases provided for by Article 7 of this Law.

## Article 7

### *The patent owner of a selection achievement created in the course of employment*

A selection achievement shall be considered to have been created in the course of employment if, during its creation, the creator (joint creators):

- carried out duties inherent in the position occupied by him (them);
- carried out duties specially entrusted to him (them) in order to create the selection achievement;
- used material or financial resources granted to him (them) by an employer;
- used knowledge and experience constituting the specific features of an organization-employer, acquired by him (them) in the course of employment.

If, within four months of the date on which he is informed by a creator (joint creators) of a created selection achievement, an employer does not file an application for the grant of a patent with the Patent Office, does not transfer the right to file an application for the grant of a patent to another person, and does not inform the creator (joint creators) of the preservation of a selection achievement in secret, the creator (joint creators) shall be entitled to file an application and to obtain a patent in his (their) own name(s). In such a case, the employer shall be entitled to use a selection achievement in his own production activities and shall pay to the patent owner compensation, as defined by agreement.

In cases where an employer preserves a selection achievement in secret, he shall be obliged to pay the creator (joint creators) appropriate remuneration, the level of which shall be determined by agreement.

The creator (joint creators) of a selection achievement, who are not the patent owner(s), shall be entitled to remuneration for the use or sale of a license for a selection achievement, the size of and procedure for which shall be defined by agreement with the patent owner or his legal successor.

Remuneration for a creator (joint creators) shall be paid by a patent owner or his legal successor during the period of validity of a patent, unless otherwise specified by agreement on the procedure for and periods of payment of remuneration for the use of a selection achievement.

Remuneration shall be paid to a creator (joint creators) not later than six months after the expiry of the reporting period in which a selection achievement has been used.

## II. PATENTABILITY OF A SELECTION ACHIEVEMENT

### Article 8

#### *Conditions for the granting of legal protection of selection achievements*

A selection achievement shall be granted legal protection if it meets the following criteria: novelty, distinctness, uniformity and stability.

A selection achievement shall bear a name in accordance with the requirements of Article 13 of this Law.

### Article 9

#### *Novelty*

A selection achievement shall be considered novel if, at the date of filing of an application for the grant of a patent, the seeds, plant material of the variety or the breeding material of the breed has not been sold or transferred to other persons by the creator, his heir or with their consent for exploitation:

- on the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan – more than one year before this date;
- on the territory of another State – more than four years or, where this relates to grapes, tree, ornamental, fruit crops and forest species – more than six years before the date in question.

### Article 10

#### *Distinctness*

A selection achievement at the date of filing of an application for the grant of a patent shall be clearly distinguished from any other commonly known selection achievement.

A selection achievement shall be considered commonly known at the application filing date, if the application for the grant of a patent therefor was filed in any country and, following this application, a patent was granted, or some similar form of protection provided, or the selection achievement was included in the official register of selection achievements of this country.

Common knowledge shall be established:

- in relation to a selection achievement which has become part of a commonly known level of knowledge as a result of its production, reproduction, bringing the selection achievement to a variety or breeding condition with the aim of subsequent propagation, storage and maintenance for the above-mentioned purposes;
- in relation to a selection achievement which has been offered for sale, sold, imported or exported.

#### Article 11

##### *Uniformity*

A selection achievement shall be considered uniform if, taking into account the features of propagation, plants of a particular variety or animals of a particular breed are uniform according to selected characteristics.

#### Article 12

##### *Stability*

A selection achievement shall be considered stable, if its relevant characteristics remain unchanged after repeated propagation or, in the case of a particular propagation cycle, at the end of each propagation cycle.

#### Article 13

##### *Name of a selection achievement*

A selection achievement shall have a name proposed by an applicant and adopted by the Patent Office.

The name of a selection achievement shall allow the selection achievement to be identified, be brief, differ from the names of existing selection achievements of the same or of a close related botanical or zoological species. It shall not consist solely of figures, lead to confusion as regards the characteristics, origin or meaning of the selection achievement, personality of the creator (joint creators), or contravene the principles of humanity and morality.

The name of a selection achievement shall be entered in the appropriate register at the same time as information on the protected selection achievement is entered therein.

If an application for the grant of a patent is filed in the Republic of Uzbekistan and other States, the name of the selection achievement in these applications shall be identical.

Any person offering for sale or selling in the Republic of Uzbekistan, or on the territory of a country with which the Republic of Uzbekistan has concluded an agreement on legal

protection of selection achievements, seeds, plant material of a variety or breeding material of a breed, shall use the name of the selection achievement even after the period of validity of a patent for a selection achievement has ended, only if the rights of third parties shall not hinder such use.

### III. OBTAINING A PATENT FOR A SELECTION ACHIEVEMENT

#### Article 14

##### *A patent for a selection achievement*

A patent shall be granted for a selection achievement meeting the criteria of patentability and relating to botanical and zoological genera and species protectable in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

A patent for a selection achievement (hereinafter – patent) shall attest to the novelty, distinctness, uniformity and stability of the selection achievement, as well as the right of a patent owner to the name, ownership, use and disposal of the selection achievement.

The right of the patent owner shall be considered valid from the date of publication of information on the registration of the selection achievement in the Patent Office Official Gazette.

The period of validity of a patent shall be twenty years from the date of entry of a selection achievement in the appropriate register. For varieties of grapes, tree, ornamental, fruit crops, and forest species, including their tree stocks, this period shall be twenty-five years.

The period of validity of a patent may be extended at the request of the patent owner, but by no more than ten years.

#### Article 15

##### *Right to a patent*

The right to a patent shall belong to a creator (joint creators) or to his heir(s).

If more than one person has jointly created a single selection achievement, the right to a patent shall belong to all such persons. A refusal by one or more of them of the right to a patent shall not be extended to the others in the performance of their duties and participation in the procedure for obtaining a patent.

The right to a patent for a selection achievement created by a creator (joint creators) as a result of the performance of his (their) duties, or of a specific task, or with the knowledge and experience constituting specific features of an organization-employer, shall belong to the employer, provided this is specified by agreement between them.

If several persons have created a selection achievement independently of each other, the right to a patent shall belong to the person whose application for the grant of a patent has been filed

with the Patent Office earlier, provided that the application has not been withdrawn or rejected.

A creator (joint creators), for whose selection achievement an application has been filed or a patent obtained as the result of unlawful borrowing, shall be entitled to challenge the grant of the patent or to demand that the patent should be transferred to him (them), as the patent owner(s), in accordance with judicial procedure.

Employees of the Patent Office and the specialized organizations shall not be entitled to obtain a patent, or to be referred to as the creator (joint creators), either throughout the period of their employment therein, or for a year after their employment has ceased.

## Article 16

### *Filing an application for the grant of a patent*

An application for the grant of a patent shall be filed with the Patent Office by the creator (joint creators), employer or their legal successor.

An application for the grant of a patent may be filed personally, through a patent agent, registered with the Patent Office, or through an attorney. Citizens of other States not having a permanent place of residence, and legal persons of other States, not having their main place of business in the Republic of Uzbekistan, their patent agents or attorneys shall conduct the matters relating to obtaining a patent and maintaining it in force through patent agents of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The powers of a patent agent shall be attested by a power of attorney granted to him by an applicant or by an attorney.

## Article 17

### *Content of an application for the grant of a patent*

An application for the grant of a patent shall contain:

- a request for the grant of a patent with an indication of the creator (joint creators) and person(s) in whose name the patent is requested, together with information on their place of residence or business;
- a proposed name for the selection achievement;
- a description of the selection achievement (technical questionnaire);
- photographs of samples of the selection achievement;
- documents concerning tests on the selection achievement carried out by the applicant;
- a declaration by the applicant confirming that the selection achievement has not been exploited, sold or transferred, and meets the requirements of novelty;

- a document confirming the priority of the selection achievement (where necessary);
- an obligation on the part of the applicant to submit to a specialized organization, within the prescribed period, material for testing the selection achievement;
- a power of attorney where an application is filed through a patent agent or an attorney;
- a document confirming payment of the patent fee at the prescribed level or the grounds for exemption from payment of the patent fee, and also for reducing its level.

An application for the grant of a patent shall relate to a single selection achievement.

The filing date of an application for the grant of a patent shall be established according to the date on which the Patent Office receives the documents in accordance with the requirements of the first part of this article.

The documents indicated in sub-paragraphs seven and eight of the first part of this article shall be submitted by the applicant within three months of the filing date of the application for the grant of a patent. If, within the prescribed period, the applicant does not submit these documents or does not request the extension of the period in question, the application shall be considered not to have been filed.

The requirements for the application materials for the grant of a patent shall be established by the Patent Office jointly with the specialized organizations.

The application materials for the grant of a patent shall be kept secret by the Patent Office and information on them shall not be provided during the period of formal examination of applications without the applicant's consent.

## Article 18

### *Priority of a selection achievement*

The priority of a selection achievement shall be established according to the date on which an application for the grant of a patent is filed with the Patent Office, the application being compiled in accordance with the requirements of this Law.

If identical applications for the grant of a patent have the same priority date, the patent shall be granted for the application with the earlier date of dispatch to the Patent Office or with the earlier incoming registration number.

If an application for the grant of a patent received by the Patent Office preceded an application filed by the applicant in another State (hereinafter – first application), with which the Republic of Uzbekistan has concluded an agreement on the legal protection of selection achievements, the applicant shall have the right to priority according to the first application for a period of twelve months from the filing date of that application.

In an application for the grant of a patent sent to the Patent Office, the applicant shall indicate the priority date of the first application. Within three months of the filing date of the



application with the Patent Office, the applicant shall submit a copy of the first application and a translation thereof. Where these requirements are satisfied, the applicant shall be entitled not to submit additional documentation and material essential for testing within three years of the filing date of the first application.

Failure to observe the deadline in the third part of this article, and also the non-payment of the prescribed patent fees, shall lead to the non-recognition of the claimed priority.

The filing of a subsequent application for the grant of a patent, publication or use of the selection achievement which is the subject of the first application, where they do not occur during the period specified in the third part of this article, may not serve as grounds for rejecting a subsequent application. Such facts may not serve either as grounds for the emergence of certain rights of third parties.

## Article 19

### *State examination of a selection achievement*

A State examination of a claimed selection achievement shall include a formal examination of the application and an examination of patentability, consisting of an examination of novelty and tests of distinctness, uniformity and stability.

## Article 20

### *Formal examination of an application*

A formal examination of an application shall be conducted two months after the filing date of the application. During the examination, a priority date shall be established and the requisite documents shall be verified for the purposes of compliance with the stated requirements.

Within two months of the application filing date, the applicant shall be entitled, at his own initiative, to add to, clarify or correct the application materials.

If the necessary additions, clarifications or corrections have not been made within the prescribed period or the documents missing on the date on which the application for the grant of a patent was received have not been submitted, the application shall not be accepted for consideration.

A deadline missed by an applicant may be re-established by the Patent Office at the applicant's request, filed not later than six months after the deadline has expired.

On the basis of the results of the formal examination of the application, the applicant shall be informed of the Patent Office's decision.

Where he does not agree with the Patent Office's decision, an applicant shall be entitled, within three months of the date of dispatch of the decision, to appeal to the Patent Office Appeal Board (hereinafter – Appeal Board). The appeal shall be examined by the Appeal Board within two months of the date of its receipt.

An Appeal Board decision may be appealed in the courts within six months of the date of its adoption.

An application for the grant of a patent, undergoing formal examination, shall be sent by the Patent Office to the corresponding specialized organization for an examination of the patentability.

## Article 21

### *Temporary legal protection of a selection achievement*

Temporary legal protection shall be granted for a selection achievement for which protection is claimed from the date of publication of information on an application for the grant of a patent, prior to the date of entry of the selection achievement in the appropriate register.

For the period of temporary legal protection of a selection achievement, the right of the patent owner shall be extended to the applicant in accordance with Article 30 of this Law.

Temporary legal protection shall be considered not to have ensued, if a decision is taken to refuse to grant a patent, for which the possibilities of appeal have been exhausted.

A person using selection achievements claimed for protection within the period of temporary legal protection shall, at the patent owner's request, pay the latter monetary compensation, once a patent has been obtained, the level of which shall be determined by agreement with the patent owner.

## Article 22

### *Examination of a selection achievement for the purposes of novelty*

An examination of a selection achievement for the purposes of novelty shall be carried out by a specialized organization on the basis of the documents and evidence available, including the information obtained at its own initiative, and a report shall be submitted to the Patent Office on compliance or non-compliance with the criterion of novelty of the claimed selection achievement. The Patent Office shall inform the applicant in writing of the presence or absence of novelty.

Any interested person may, within six months of the date of publication of information on an application for the grant of a patent, send to the corresponding specialized organization a complaint regarding the novelty of the claimed selection achievement.

The appropriate specialized organization shall inform the applicant in writing of the receipt of a complaint. Where there is disagreement with the complaint, the applicant shall be entitled, within three months of the day on which notification is received, to send a reasoned objection to the specialized organization. That organization shall take a decision on the basis of the materials received and shall inform the person concerned and the applicant accordingly.

If a claimed selection achievement does not meet the criterion of novelty, the Patent Office shall take a decision to refuse to grant a patent.

An applicant may, within three months, appeal to the Appeal Board a decision of the Patent Office to refuse to grant a patent. The Appeal shall be examined by the Appeal Board within two months of the date of its receipt.

The Appeal Board decision may be appealed in the courts within six months of the date of its adoption.

### Article 23

#### *Testing of a claimed selection achievement*

Testing of a selection achievement shall consist of tests of distinctness, uniformity and stability.

Testing of a claimed selection achievement shall be carried out according to the methods and within the periods established by the specialized organizations at State variety-testing stations, State variety-testing installations and other organizations, a list of which is approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

An applicant shall submit seeds, plant material or breeding material in the quantities required for testing purposes, to the address and within the deadlines prescribed by a specialized organization.

A specialized organization shall be entitled to use the results of testing provided by an applicant, and also by enterprises, institutions and organizations of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and competent bodies of other States.

On the basis of the results of testing, a specialized organization shall issue a conclusion on whether the selection achievement meets the patentability criteria.

If the selection achievement meets the patentability criteria and its name meets the established requirements, a specialized organization shall prepare an official description of the selection achievement, and the Patent Office shall decide to grant a patent.

If the selection achievement does not meet the patentability criteria, the Patent Office shall decide to refuse to grant a patent.

Within three months, an applicant may appeal a Patent Office decision with the Appeal Board. The appeal shall be examined by the Appeal Board within two months of it being received, unless additional testing of the selection achievement is required.

An Appeal Board decision may be appealed in the courts within six months of the date of its adoption.

Article 24

*Withdrawal of an application for the grant of a patent*

An application for the grant of a patent may be withdrawn at the written request of the applicant, prior to a decision being taken on whether to grant or to refuse to grant the patent.

Where there are several applicants, an application for the grant of a patent may be withdrawn only with the consent of each of the applicants.

Article 25

*Registration of a selection achievement*

After a decision has been taken to grant a patent, the Patent Office shall enter a selection achievement in the appropriate register.

Article 26

*Official publication of information on a selection achievement*

Information on applications for the grant of a patent, accepted for consideration, registered selection achievements and legally significant acts of the Patent Office, full descriptions of selection achievements, registered agreements on the transfer of rights and licensing agreements, and also other communications relating to selection achievements, shall be published in the Patent Office Official Gazette.

Article 27

*Grant of a patent*

A patent shall be granted by the Patent Office on behalf of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Any person shall be entitled, within six months of the date of publication of information on the registration of a selection achievement, to file an objection to the grant of a patent.

An objection to the grant of a patent shall be examined by the Appeal Board with the participation of representatives of the appropriate specialized organization, within six months of its filing date.

The Patent Office shall grant a patent six months after the date of publication of information on the registration of a selection achievement, provided that no objections to the grant of the patent have been filed or that such objections were rejected.

Where a patent is requested in the name of several persons, one patent shall be granted to those persons.

The form of the patent and content of the information contained therein shall be determined by the Patent Office.

At the request of the patent owner, the Patent Office shall correct obvious and technical errors occurring in a granted patent.

Once a patent has been obtained, the patent owner shall send the requisite material of the protected selection achievement for deposit.

## Article 28

### *Preservation of a selection achievement*

A patent owner shall maintain a variety or breed during the period of validity of a patent such that the features indicated in the official description of the variety or breed, drafted at the time of their entry in the appropriate register, are preserved.

A patent owner shall, at the request of the specialized organizations and/or the Patent Office send seeds of the variety or the breeding material for verification tests to be carried out, and shall provide the possibility for an on-site inspection to be carried out.

## Article 29

### *Patent fees*

Patent fees shall be charged for the filing of an application for the grant of a patent, the conducting of examinations and tests of a claimed selection achievement, the grant of a patent, its maintenance in force, and also the performance of other legally significant acts connected with the legal protection of a selection achievement. The patent fees shall be paid to the Patent Office.

The levels of and periods for payment of patent fees, grounds for exemption from the payment thereof, reduction of the levels or the reimbursement thereof, and also the procedure for the use of patent fees shall be established by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Patent fees shall be paid by the applicant, patent owner and other interested party.

In order to pay the patent fees for maintaining a patent in force, the patent owner shall be granted a special period of six months, provided that an additional patent fee is paid.

If a patent fee for maintaining a patent in force and an additional patent fee are not paid during the special period, the validity of the patent shall be terminated from the day of non-payment of the patent fee within the prescribed period.

#### IV. RIGHT OF THE PATENT OWNER

##### Article 30

###### *Exclusive right of a patent owner*

The exclusive right to use a selection achievement at his own discretion shall belong to a patent owner.

An interested party shall obtain from a patent owner permission to carry out, with the seeds or breeding material of a protected selection achievement, the following acts:

- production and reproduction (multiplication);
- bringing up to the condition of a variety or breeding level;
- offering for sale;
- selling and other forms of marketing;
- exporting from the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- importing into the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- stocking for the above purposes.

A patent owner shall be entitled, at his own discretion, to make the granting of permission dependent on certain conditions and/or limitations.

The right of a patent owner shall also be extended to plant material which was produced from seeds, planting material of a variety, or animals for sale, which were produced from bred animals, introduced into civilian circulation without the patent owner's permission.

It is essential to obtain the permission of a patent owner for the performance of the acts indicated in the second part of this article, with seeds or planting material of a variety, or breeding material of a breed, which:

- essentially inherit the features of a protected variety or breed, if this protected variety or breed is not a variety or breed essentially inheriting the features of another variety or breed;
- are not clearly distinguished from a protected variety or breed, in accordance with Article 10 of this Law;
- require repeated use of a protected variety or breed.

A variety or breed shall be deemed to be essentially inheriting the features of another variety or breed (initial), if they:

- inherit the most essential characteristics of the initial variety or breed, which themselves inherit the most essential characteristics of the initial variety or breed, thereby preserving the essential characteristics reflecting a genotype or combination of genotypes of the initial variety or breed;
- are clearly distinguished from the initial variety or breed and correspond to the genotype or combination of genotypes of the initial variety or breed, excluding the deviations caused by the application of various methods – selection of a natural or induced mutant, selection of an individual mutant from plants or animals of the initial variety or breed, backcross, or transformation of variety or breed by genetic engineering methods.

Interaction involved in the use of a selection achievement protected by a patent belonging to several patent owners shall be defined by agreement between them. In the absence of such agreement, each patent owner may use a protected selection achievement at his own discretion, but shall not be entitled to provide an exclusive license therefor or to transfer a patent to another person, without the consent of the other patent owners.

#### Article 31

##### *Exceptions to the right of a patent owner*

The following acts, performed with a protected selection achievement, shall not be recognized as an infringement of the right of a patent owner:

- use for personal and non-commercial purposes;
- use for experimental purposes;
- use as an initial resource for breeding of other varieties or breeds;
- use by an enterprise or farm of variety seeds and breeding material, obtained from a patent owner, for reproduction for a two-year period on the territory of this enterprise or farm.

#### Article 32

##### *Exhaustion of the right of a patent owner*

The right of a patent owner shall not be extended to acts relating to any material of a protected variety or breed, following their introduction into civilian circulation by means of sale or other forms of marketing on the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan by the patent owner himself or with his consent, or export for reprocessing and consumption purposes to countries where varieties or breeds of the corresponding botanical or zoological type are not protected.

The conditions of the first part of this article shall not be extended to varieties or breeds, if the sale and other forms of marketing are intended for subsequent propagation of a particular variety or breed, or are linked to the export of plant material of a variety or breeding material

of a breed, for the purposes of propagation in countries where varieties or breeds of the corresponding genera or species are not protected.

### Article 33

#### *Infringement of the right of a patent owner*

An infringement of the right of a patent owner shall be recognized as unauthorized use for:

- production and reproduction (propagation) of a selection achievement;
- bringing a selection achievement up to a variety or breeding level;
- offering for sale, selling and other introduction into civilian circulation of a product created by using a protected selection achievement;
- stocking, importing and exporting;
- disclosure of information constituting a commercial secret concerning a selection achievement, excluding the cases where the information is disclosed to the Appeal Board or to a person carrying out official procedures aimed at protecting the rights of an applicant or patent owner.

## V. TERMINATION OF VALIDITY OF A PATENT

### Article 34

#### *Recognition of a patent as invalid*

A patent may, throughout its period of validity, be challenged and recognized as invalid in cases where:

- at the date of grant of the patent, a selection achievement did not meet the criterion of novelty or distinctiveness;
- the patent was granted on the basis of uncorroborated data concerning the uniformity and stability of the selection achievement, provided by the applicant.

Any person may lodge an appeal with the Appeal Board concerning recognition of the patent as invalid on the grounds provided for in the first part of this article.

The Appeal Board shall send a copy of an appeal to the patent owner who, within three months, shall provide a reasoned response.

The Appeal Board shall take a decision on an appeal within six months, unless there is a need for additional testing of the selection achievement.



An Appeal Board decision may be appealed in the courts within six months of the date of its adoption.

#### Article 35

##### *Premature termination of the validity of a patent*

The validity of a patent shall be terminated prematurely where:

- the patent fees for maintaining the patent in force are not paid within the prescribed period;
- the patent owner submits a request to the Patent Office concerning the refusal of the patent.

Information on the premature termination of the validity of a patent shall be published in the Patent Office Official Gazette.

#### Article 36

##### *Cancellation of a patent*

A patent shall be cancelled if:

- a selection achievement no longer meets the criteria of uniformity and stability;
- a patent owner has not provided, contrary to a request by a specialized organization or the Patent Office, and within twelve months, seeds, planting or breeding material, documents and information which are essential for verifying the integrity of a selection achievement, or has not provided the opportunity to inspect a selection achievement on site for these purposes;
- the name of a selection achievement has been cancelled and the patent owner has not proposed another suitable name.

Information on the cancellation of a patent shall be published in the Patent Office Official Gazette.

#### Article 37

##### *Refusal of a patent*

A patent owner shall, in accordance with a written request, be entitled to refuse a patent.

The refusal of a patent by one of several patent owners shall not lead to the validity of the patent being terminated.

The refusal of a patent shall enter into force from the date on which the Patent Office receives a written request from the patent owner.

A patent owner shall inform the creator of his intention to refuse a patent. In this case, the creator shall have a right of priority to own the patent.

If a patent is the subject of a licensing agreement, refusal of the patent shall be possible only with the consent of the license owner, unless otherwise provided for by agreement.

## VI. FINAL PROVISIONS

### Article 38

#### *Transfer of rights to a selection achievement*

The right to obtain a patent, rights stemming from the registration of an application for the grant of a patent with the Patent Office, and also rights stemming from a patent may be transferred to any natural or legal person.

Rights may be transferred on the basis of an agreement to assign rights or a licensing agreement, and also by means of inheritance in accordance with legislation.

An agreement to assign the rights to a selection achievement and also a licensing agreement shall be subject to registration with the Patent Office.

### Article 39

#### *Provision of the right to use a selection achievement*

A variety or breed for which a patent is granted may be the subject of a licensing agreement.

Any natural or legal person who is not a patent owner shall be entitled to use a selection achievement protected by a patent, only with the patent owner's permission on the basis of a licensing agreement.

A patent owner may submit to the Patent Office a request to provide any person with the right to use a selection achievement (open license). In this case, the patent fee for maintaining a patent in force shall be reduced by fifty per cent.

A request by a patent owner to provide the right to an open license shall not be withdrawn.

A person expressing the wish to acquire an open license shall conclude a licensing agreement with the patent owner.

A patent owner may transfer the right to use a selection achievement, and grant an exclusive or non-exclusive (simple) license.

In the case of an exclusive license, a licensee shall obtain the exclusive right to use a selection achievement within the limits set by a licensing agreement, while the licensor shall retain the right to use the selection achievement insofar as it is not transferable to the licensee.

In the case of a non-exclusive (simple) license, a licensor shall grant a licensee the right to use a selection achievement and shall retain all the rights stemming from the patent, including to provide a license for other persons.

#### Article 40

##### *Compulsory license*

If a patent owner does not use a selection achievement in the Republic of Uzbekistan for a period of three years from the date of grant of a patent and refuses to conclude a licensing agreement, and if the use of the selection achievement in question affects public interests, a person wishing to use this selection achievement may make a request to the courts to grant him a compulsory license.

A compulsory license shall be granted in the form of a non-exclusive (simple) license and shall give its owner the right to obtain from the patent owner original seeding, planting or breeding material.

A compulsory license shall be granted only to a person who may guarantee the use of a selection achievement by accessible means and in accordance with a license.

A compulsory license shall not prevent a patent owner from using a protected selection achievement or from granting a license for its use to another person.

#### Article 41

##### *Use of a selection achievement*

A selection achievement shall be recognized as used, if seeds, planting or breeding material produced, reproduced, brought up to a variety or breeding level or subsequent propagation, according to morphological, physiological and other features, corresponds to the information contained in the official description of a protected selection achievement.

#### Article 42

##### *Patenting of selection achievements in other States*

Natural and legal persons of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall be entitled to patent selection achievements in other States, in accordance with the procedure established by legislation.

Article 43

*Rights of foreign natural and legal persons*

Foreign natural and legal persons shall enjoy the rights provided for by this Law, on an equal footing with natural and legal persons of the Republic of Uzbekistan, or on the basis of the principle of reciprocity.

Article 44

*Settlement of disputes*

Disputes relating to the creation, legal protection and use of selection achievements shall be settled in accordance with the procedure established by legislation.

Article 45

*Liability for infringement of the legislation on selection achievements*

Persons who have infringed the legislation on selection achievements shall be liable in accordance with the established procedure.

[End of Annex II and of document]