Annex: Disclosure Requirements Table

This table comprises a non-exhaustive selection of extracts from existing legislative texts which, in one way or another, provide for a specific disclosure requirement related to genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge. The extracts are taken directly from the legislative texts as contained in WIPO’s global database, WIPO Lex. The table contains no interpretation or commentary. In order to facilitate the reading and comprehension of the table, some relevant parts of the extracts may appear in bold, but this highlighting does not appear in the original legislative texts. All information provided is for information purposes only, and is not a substitute for legal advice. The WIPO Secretariat makes every effort to ensure, but cannot guarantee, the accuracy of the data contained in this selection. In particular, WIPO assumes no responsibility for any discrepancy that may occur in the electronic manipulation of the said data. The WIPO Secretariat will continue to add to and update the table over time. Additional contributions to the table, and any corrections and comments, would be appreciated and may be sent to grtkf@wipo.int.

The current version of the Disclosure Requirements Table was updated as at July 1, 2023. Further updates will be made available on the WIPO website: www.wipo.int.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country/Region</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Subject Matter</th>
<th>Trigger of Disclosure</th>
<th>Content of Disclosure</th>
<th>Consequences of non-compliance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>Loi du 28 mars 1984 sur les brevets d’invention (Law of March 28, 1984 on Patents) (mise à jour le 22 décembre 2008) (<a href="https://wipolex.wipo.int/fr/legislation/details/11665">https://wipolex.wipo.int/fr/legislation/details/11665</a>)</td>
<td>Article 15 § 1er [...] La matière biologique d’origine végétale ou animale</td>
<td>Article 15 § 1er La demande de brevet doit contenir: [...] (6) une mention de l’origine géographique de la matière biologique d’origine végétale ou animale à partir de laquelle l’invention a été développée, lorsque celle-ci est connue.</td>
<td>Article 15 § 1er La demande de brevet doit contenir: [...] (6) une mention de l’origine géographique de la matière biologique d’origine végétale ou animale à partir de laquelle l’invention a été développée, lorsque celle-ci est connue.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>Law No. 13.123 of May 20, 2015 (Access and Benefits Sharing of Genetic Resources and Associated Traditional Knowledge) (<a href="http://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/details.jsp?id=15741">http://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/details.jsp?id=15741</a>)</td>
<td>Article 47 [...] concessão de direito de propriedade intelectual [...] sobre produto acabado ou sobre material reprodutivo obtido a partir de acesso a patrimônio genético ou a conhecimento tradicional associado</td>
<td>Article 47 A concessão de direito de propriedade intelectual pelo órgão competente sobre produto acabado ou sobre material reprodutivo obtido a partir de acesso a patrimônio genético ou a conhecimento tradicional associado</td>
<td>Article 47 A concessão de direito de propriedade intelectual pelo órgão competente sobre produto acabado ou sobre material reprodutivo obtido a partir de acesso a patrimônio genético ou a conhecimento tradicional associado</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Multa mínima de R$ 3.000,00 (três mil reais) e máxima de R$ 30.000,00 (trinta mil reais), quando se tratar de pessoa natural.

Multa mínima de R$ 10.000,00 (dez mil reais) e máxima de R$ 200.000,00 (duzentos mil reais), quando se tratar de pessoa jurídica enquadrada como microempresa, empresa de pequeno porte ou cooperativas de agricultores tradicionais com receita bruta anual igual ou inferior ao limite máximo estabelecido no inciso II do art. 3º |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Article 21</th>
<th>Article 21</th>
<th>Article 21</th>
<th>Article 406. The competent authority shall be entitled to claim ownership of any patent application filed or any patent granted in a manner which does not comply with the provisions of Article 21 concerning genetic resources.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>Law No. 1/13 of July 28, 2009 relating To Industrial Property in Burundi</td>
<td>The description must contain a clear indication of the origin of the genetic or biological resources collected in the territory of Burundi and used directly or indirectly in the making of the claimed invention as well as any element of the traditional knowledge which may or may not be linked to these resources that is protected under Title V of this part and that has been used directly or indirectly in the making of the claimed invention without the prior informed consent of its individual or joint creators.</td>
<td>The description must contain a clear indication of the origin of the genetic or biological resources collected in the territory of Burundi and used directly or indirectly in the making of the claimed invention as well as any element of the traditional knowledge which may or may not be linked to these resources that is protected under Title V of this part and that has been used directly or indirectly in the making of the claimed invention without the prior informed consent of its individual or joint creators.</td>
<td>Article 406. The competent authority shall be entitled to claim ownership of any patent application filed or any patent granted in a manner which does not comply with the provisions of Article 21 concerning genetic resources.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Burundi: Article 21 states that the description must contain a clear indication of the origin of the genetic or biological resources collected in the territory of Burundi and used directly or indirectly in the making of the claimed invention as well as any element of the traditional knowledge which may or may not be linked to these resources that is protected under Title V of this part and that has been used directly or indirectly in the making of the claimed invention without the prior informed consent of its individual or joint creators.

China: Article 26 states that patent rights shall not be granted for genetic resources.
| Article 26 (Newly added) | The genetic resources referred to in the Patent Law means any material taken from human, animal, plant or microorganism, containing genetically functioning units with actual or potential value; the invention-creation accomplished depending on the genetic resources means those invention-creation of which the accomplishment uses the genetic function of genetic resources. Where the applicant seeks to apply for patent for such invention-creation | Article 26 (Newly added) | The genetic resources referred to in the Patent Law means any material taken from human, animal, plant or microorganism, containing genetically functioning units with actual or potential value; the invention-creation accomplished depending on the genetic resources means those invention-creation of which the accomplishment uses the genetic function of genetic resources. Where the applicant seeks to apply for patent for such invention-creation | Article 26 (Newly added) | The genetic resources referred to in the Patent Law means any material taken from human, animal, plant or microorganism, containing genetically functioning units with actual or potential value; the invention-creation accomplished depending on the genetic resources means those invention-creation of which the accomplishment uses the genetic function of genetic resources. Where the applicant seeks to apply for patent for such invention-creation |

Rule 53

In accordance with the provisions of Article 38 of the Patent Law, the circumstances where an application for a patent for invention shall be rejected by the Patent Administration Department under the State Council after examination as to substance are as follows:

(2) Where the application does not comply with the provisions of […]

**Article 26, paragraph […] five […] of the Patent Law […]**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ARTÍCULO 80.</strong> Consulta previa obligada Tanto la Oficina Nacional de Semillas como los Registros de Propiedad Intelectual y de Propiedad Industrial, obligatoriamente deberán consultar a la Oficina Técnica de la Comisión, antes de otorgar protección de propiedad intelectual o industrial a las innovaciones que involucren elementos de la biodiversidad. Siempre aportarán el certificado de origen emitido por la Oficina Técnica de la Comisión y el consentimiento previo. La oposición fundada de la Oficina Técnica impedirá registrar la patente o protección de la innovación.</td>
<td><strong>ARTÍCULO 80.</strong> Consulta previa obligada Tanto la Oficina Nacional de Semillas como los Registros de Propiedad Intelectual y de Propiedad Industrial, obligatoriamente deberán consultar a la Oficina Técnica de la Comisión, antes de otorgar protección de propiedad intelectual o industrial a las innovaciones que involucren elementos de la biodiversidad. Siempre aportarán el certificado de origen emitido por la Oficina Técnica de la Comisión y el consentimiento previo. La oposición fundada de la Oficina Técnica impedirá registrar la patente o protección de la innovación.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARTÍCULO 26.1.- Para obtener una patente, el solicitante presenta ante la Oficina la correspondiente solicitud, que contiene los documentos siguientes:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j) copia de la previa y expresa autorización para el acceso a material biológico, expedida por la autoridad competente de conformidad con la legislación vigente en la materia, cuando la invención se refiere a dicho material, incluido el genético y sus partes o derivados del que Cuba es país de origen o que está presente en especies domesticadas y cultivadas en el país;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k) declaración que exprese que el material biológico al que se refiere la invención no ha sido obtenido en el territorio de la</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Order No. 25 of January 18, 2013, on Patents and Supplementary Protection Certificates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>Order No. 25 of January 18, 2013, on Patents and Supplementary Protection Certificates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djibouti</td>
<td>Law No. 50/AN/09/6th Lof July 19, 2009, on the Protection of Industrial Property</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Article 34 genetic or biological resources, traditional knowledge</th>
<th>Article 34</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The description of the invention shall disclose the invention in a way that is sufficiently clear and complete to enable a person skilled in the art to carry it out. In particular, the description of the invention shall:</td>
<td>The description of the invention shall disclose the invention in a way that is sufficiently clear and complete to enable a person skilled in the art to carry it out. In particular, the description of the invention shall:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) indicate the background art which, as far as known to the applicant, can be regarded as useful for understanding the invention and the searching and examination of the invention in the event of a dispute, and, preferably, cite the documents reflecting such art. If the invention claimed has been developed or obtained directly from genetic or biological resources,</td>
<td>(b) indicate the background art which, as far as known to the applicant, can be regarded as useful for understanding the invention and the searching and examination of the invention in the event of a dispute, and, preferably, cite the documents reflecting such art. If the invention claimed has been developed or obtained directly from genetic or biological resources,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Article 41</td>
<td>A patent application shall be refused if:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(g) Its description or claims clearly do not meet the conditions provided for in Articles 34 and 35, particularly where claims are not based on the description;</td>
<td>[…]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecuador</td>
<td>Reglamento Nacional al Régimen Común de Acceso a los Recursos Genéticos en aplicación a la Decisión N° 391 de la Comunidad Andina (Decreto Ejecutivo N° 905 de 3 de octubre de 2011) (<a href="https://wipolex.wipo.int/en/legislation/details/11842">https://wipolex.wipo.int/en/legislation/details/11842</a>)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Organic Code on the Social Economy of Knowledge, Creativity and Innovation (of December 9, 2016)

| Artículo 282.- De la patente y la divulgación de origen.- De acuerdo a lo previsto en los tratados internacionales de los cuales el Ecuador es parte, este Código y su reglamento respectivo, en el caso de que el objeto de una solicitud de patente implique la utilización de recursos genéticos y los conocimientos tradicionales asociados, el solicitante deberá informar:
  1. El país donde se obtuvieron esos recursos o los conocimientos tradicionales asociados; y,
  2. La fuente, con inclusión de pormenores respecto a la entidad, en su caso, de la que se obtuvieron esos recursos genéticos o de sus productos derivados de los que el Ecuador es país de origen; y, la fuente, con inclusión de pormenores respecto a la entidad, en su caso, de la que se obtuvieron esos recursos genéticos o de sus productos derivados de los que el Ecuador es país de origen.

| Artículo 303.- Nulidad absoluta de la patente.- La autoridad nacional competente en materia de derechos intelectuales, de oficio o a solicitud de cualquier persona que acredite legítimo interés, y en cualquier momento, declarará la nulidad absoluta de una patente, en los siguientes casos:
  1. El país donde se obtuvieron esos recursos o los conocimientos tradicionales asociados; y,
  2. La fuente, con inclusión de pormenores respecto a la entidad, en su caso, de la que se obtuvieron esos recursos genéticos o de sus productos derivados de los que el Ecuador es país de origen; y, la fuente, con inclusión de pormenores respecto a la entidad, en su caso, de la que se obtuvieron esos recursos genéticos o de sus productos derivados de los que el Ecuador es país de origen.
recursos o los conocimientos tradicionales asociados. Deberá igualmente adjuntar copia de un certificado de cumplimiento con la legislación de acceso a recursos genéticos o los conocimientos tradicionales asociados reconocido internacionalmente. Si un certificado de cumplimiento reconocido internacionalmente no es aplicable en el país proveedor, el solicitante deberá proporcionar información pertinente en cuanto a la conformidad con el consentimiento fundamentado previo y el acceso y la participación justa y equitativa en los beneficios, tal como lo exija la legislación nacional del país que aporte los recursos genéticos y/o los conocimientos tradicionales asociados, que sea el país de origen de dichos recursos o un

indígenas, afroamericanas o locales del Ecuador o los países miembros de la Comunidad Andina, cuando los productos o procesos cuya protección se solicita han sido obtenidos o desarrollados a partir de dichos conocimientos de los que el Ecuador o cualquiera de los países miembros de la Comunidad Andina es país de origen;

9. Si la patente hubiese sido concedida en contravención del artículo 282; Cuando las causales indicadas anteriormente sólo afectaren alguna de las reivindicaciones o partes de una reivindicación, la nulidad se declarará solamente con respecto a tales reivindicaciones o a tales partes de la reivindicación, según corresponda. La patente, la reivindicación o aquella parte de una reivindicación que fuese declarada nula se reputará nula y sin ningún valor desde la fecha de presentación de la solicitud de la patente.
| Egypt | Law No. 82 of 2002 on the Protection of Intellectual Property Rights ([http://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/details.jsp?id=1301](http://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/details.jsp?id=1301)) | Article 13 biological, plant or animal product, or traditional medicinal, agricultural, industrial or handicraft knowledge, cultural or environmental heritage | Article 13 [...] Where the invention involves biological, plant or animal product, or traditional medicinal, agricultural, industrial or handicraft knowledge, cultural or environmental heritage, the inventor should have acquired the sources in a legitimate manner. [...] | Article 14 The Patent Office may, as stipulated in the Regulations, require the applicant to make any amendments or complements which it shall deem necessary to comply with the provisions of Article 13. If the applicant fails to comply within three months of notification, he shall be considered as having withdrawn his application. The applicant may, within 30 days and in accordance with the conditions stipulated in the Regulations, appeal such request by the
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Article 3</td>
<td>The patent application shall be accompanied by [...] 3. Where the application relates to an invention or utility model involving plant or animal biological material, traditional medicinal, agricultural, industrial or handicraft knowledge, or cultural or environmental heritage, it shall be accompanied by documentation proving that the inventor has accessed the source from which the material was obtained in a legitimate manner, according to the legislation applicable in the Arab Republic of Egypt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Article 4.</td>
<td>Documentation mentioned under items 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of Article 3 of these Regulations may be furnished within four months from the filing date of the application. […] If the documents provided for by the first paragraph are not furnished in due time, as the case may be, the application shall be considered as non-existent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Article 17.</td>
<td>Obligations of Access Permit Holder A person who shall be given an access</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Article 17.</td>
<td>Obligations of Access Permit Holder A person who shall be given an access</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
permit shall have the following obligations: [...] 
12/ where he seeks to acquire intellectual property right over the genetic resources accessed or parts thereof, negotiate new agreement with the Institute based on the relevant laws of Ethiopia;  
13/ not apply for a patent or any other intellectual property protection over the community knowledge accessed without first obtaining explicit written consent from the Institute;  
14/ recognize the locality where the genetic resource or community knowledge accessed from as origin in the application for commercial property protection of the product developed there from; [...] 

<p>| European Union | Directive 98/44/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 July 1998 on the Legal Protection of Biotechnological Inventions (<a href="http://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/details.jsp?id=1440">http://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/details.jsp?id=1440</a>) | (Paragraph 27 of the Preamble) biological material of plant or animal origin | Paragraph 27 of the Preamble. Whereas if an invention is based on biological material of plant or animal origin or | Paragraph 27 of the Preamble. Whereas if an invention is based on biological material of plant or animal origin or | Paragraph 27 of the Preamble. Whereas if an invention is based on biological material of plant or animal origin or |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Law</th>
<th>Article</th>
<th>Paragraph</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>Loi n° 2016-1087 du 8 août 2016 pour la reconquête de la biodiversité, de la nature et des paysages</td>
<td>Art. L. 412-18.-II Ressources génétiques et de connaissances traditionnelles associées</td>
<td>animal origin or if it uses such material, the patent application should, where appropriate, include information on the geographical origin of such material, if known; if it uses such material, the patent application should, where appropriate, include information on the geographical origin of such material, if known; whereas this is without prejudice to the processing of patent applications or the validity of rights arising from granted patents.</td>
<td>Article 39 [...] Est puni d’un an d’emprisonnement et de 150 000 € d’amende : 1° Le fait d’utiliser des ressources génétiques ou des connaissances traditionnelles associées, au sens de l’article L. 4123 L. 4124, sans disposer des documents mentionnés au 3 de l’article 4 du règlement (UE) n° 511/2014 du Parlement européen et du Conseil, du 16 avril 2014, précité lorsqu’ils sont obligatoires ; 2° Le fait de ne pas rechercher, conserver ou transmettre aux utilisateurs ultérieurs les informations pertinentes sur l’accès et le partage des avantages pour les ressources génétiques et les connaissances traditionnelles</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
brevet, les informations mentionnées au premier alinéa du présent II sont adressées à l'Institut national de la propriété industrielle à la seule initiative du déclarant.

L'Institut national de la propriété industrielle procède aux démarches normales de l'examen de la demande de brevet et à l'attribution d'une date de dépôt et transmet les informations sans examen à l'autorité compétente chargée de l'application des règles édictées par l'Union européenne visant à ce que chaque Etat membre contrôle que l'utilisateur sur son territoire de ressources génétiques et, le cas échéant, de connaissances traditionnelles associées à ces ressources y a eu accès dans le respect de toute disposition législative ou réglementaire alors applicable.

associées en application du même article 4. L'amende est portée à un million d'euros lorsque l'utilisation des ressources génétiques ou des connaissances traditionnelles mentionnée au 1° du présent I a donné lieu à une utilisation commerciale. II. Les personnes physiques ou morales coupables des infractions prévues au I du présent article encouragent également, à titre de peine complémentaire, l'interdiction, pendant une durée ne pouvant excéder cinq ans, de solliciter, en application des articles L. 4128 et L. 4129, une autorisation d'accès aux ressources génétiques ou à certaines catégories d'entre elles et aux connaissances traditionnelles associées en vue de leur utilisation commerciale.
| Germany | Patent Act as published on 16 December 1980 (Federal Law Gazette 1981 I p. 1), as last amended by Article 2 of the Act of 4 April 2016 ([http://www.wipo.int/edocs/lexdocs/laws/en/de/de223en.pdf](http://www.wipo.int/edocs/lexdocs/laws/en/de/de223en.pdf)) | **Section 34a** Biological material of plant or animal origin | **Section 34a** Biological material of plant or animal origin or if it uses such material, the application should include information on the geographical origin of such material, if known. | **Section 34a** Biological material of plant or animal origin or if it uses such material, the application should include information on the geographical origin of such material, if known. | **Section 34a** Biological material of plant or animal origin or if it uses such material, the application should include information on the geographical origin of such material, if known. | This shall be without prejudice to the examination of applications or the validity of rights arising from granted patents. |
| India | The Patents Act, 1970 (as amended up to Patents (Amendment) Act, 2005) (http://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/details.jsp?id=13104) | Article 10(4)(ii)(D) Biological material | Article 10(4)(ii)(D) (ii) If the applicant mentions a biological material in the specification which may not be described in such a way as to satisfy clauses (a) and (b), and if such material is not available to the public, the application shall be completed by depositing the material to an international depository authority under the Budapest Treaty and by fulfilling the following conditions, namely:— […] (D) disclose the source and geographical origin of the biological material in the specification, when used in an invention. | Article 10(4)(ii)(D) (ii) If the applicant mentions a biological material in the specification which may not be described in such a way as to satisfy clauses (a) and (b), and if such material is not available to the public, the application shall be completed by depositing the material to an international depository authority under the Budapest Treaty and by fulfilling the following conditions, namely:— […] (D) disclose the source and geographical origin of the biological material in the specification, when used in an invention. | Article 25 Opposition to the patent. — (1) Where an application for a patent has been published but a patent has not been granted, any person may, in writing, represent by way of opposition to the Controller against the grant of patent on the ground […] (j) that the complete specification does not disclose or wrongly mentions the source or geographical origin of biological material used for the invention; […] but on no other ground, and the Controller shall, if requested by such person for being heard, hear him and dispose of such representation in such manner and within such period as may be prescribed. (2) At any time after the grant of patent but before the expiry of a period of one year from the date of publication of grant of a patent, any person interested may
give notice of opposition

to the Controller in the
prescribed manner on
any of the following
grounds, namely:

(j) that the complete
specification does not
disclose or wrongly
mention the source
and geographical origin
of biological material
used for the invention;

Article 64 Revocation
of patents.

(1) Subject to the
provisions contained in
this Act, a patent,
whether granted before
or after the
commencement of this
Act, may be revoked
on a petition of any
person interested or of
the Central Government
by the Appellate Board
or on a counter-claim in
a suit for infringement of
the patent by the High
Court on any of the
following grounds, that
is to say—

(p) that the complete
specification does not
disclose or wrongly
mention the source or
geographical origin of
biological material
used for the invention;
| Indonesia | Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 13 of July 28, 2016, on Patents  
Genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge  

**(1)** If an invention as being associated with and/or derived from a genetic resource and/or traditional knowledge, it is mandatory to disclose the origin of the genetic resource and/or traditional knowledge in question in a clear and true manner in its patent description.  

**(2)** Information about a genetic resource and/or traditional knowledge mentioned in sub article (1) is endorsed by a competent authority authorized by the government.  

**(3)** Benefit sharing and/or access for the utilization of a genetic resource and/or traditional knowledge substantiated in sub article (1) is conducted based on national laws and international laws in the realm of genetic resources and traditional knowledge. | Article 26  
Genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge  

**(1)** If an invention as being associated with and/or derived from a genetic resource and/or traditional knowledge, it is mandatory to disclose the origin of the genetic resource and/or traditional knowledge in question in a clear and true manner in its patent description.  

**(2)** Information about a genetic resource and/or traditional knowledge mentioned in sub article (1) is endorsed by a competent authority authorized by the government.  

**(3)** Benefit sharing and/or access for the utilization of a genetic resource and/or traditional knowledge substantiated in sub article (1) is conducted based on national laws and international laws in the realm of genetic resources and traditional knowledge. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Article 170 bis. Requirements concerning biotechnological inventions</th>
<th>Article 170 bis. Requirements concerning biotechnological inventions</th>
<th>Article 170 bis. Requirements concerning biotechnological inventions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. The provenance of biological material of animal or plant origin, which is the basis of the invention, is to be declared together with the application of the patent both with reference to the country of origin, in order to verify compliance with import and export legislation, and in relation to the biological organism from which it was isolated.</td>
<td>7. If the Italian Patent and Trademark Office ascertains the lack of the conditions for patenting a biotechnological invention or the failure to file the declarations under paragraphs 2, 3 and 4, shall proceed in accordance with Article 173, paragraph 7, and in the event it determines the absence of the conditions for patenting as set forth by Articles 81-quater, 81-quinquies and Article 162, it shall reject the application.</td>
<td>Art. 170-ter. Sanctions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Unless the action constitutes a crime, whoever, in the declaration required by Article 170-bis, paragraph 2, makes false statements concerning the provenance of biological material of animal or</td>
<td></td>
<td>[...]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
plant origin, shall be punished with an administrative fine from 10,000.00 to 100,000.00 Euros. […]

4. Within the minimum and maximum limits established by this article, the amount of the administrative fines shall be determined taking account the criteria set forth by Article 11 of Law No. 689 of 24 November 1981, the different potential for causing harm to the protected interest that each violation has in the abstract, the specific personal qualities and the property advantage that the violation can bring to the guilty party or the person or entity in whose interest he acts. […]

Article 173. Observations

7. Before rejecting in full or in part an application or a related request, for reasons that were not set forth in observations pursuant to paragraph 1, the Italian Patent and Trademark Office assigns the applicant a term of two months to submit observations.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Once that term has expired, if no observations have been submitted or if the Office does not believe that it can accept those submitted, the application or request is rejected in full or in part.</td>
<td>[…] When patenting the subject-matters created on the base of Traditional Knowledge, materials of the application must contain reveal of origin of Traditional Knowledge which is used as prior art or prototype. The applicant shall indicate the source of making Traditional Knowledge available to the public. […]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyrgyzstan</td>
<td>Traditional knowledge</td>
<td>Article 9. Application for registration and granting the right to use Traditional Knowledge or for granting the right</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
An application shall contain the following:

1) application for traditional knowledge registration and granting the right to use Traditional Knowledge or granting the right to use registered Traditional Knowledge stating the applicant as well as his location and place of residence;

2) specific and complete description of Traditional Knowledge, including: point of origin of Traditional Knowledge (borders of a geographic object); description of genetic resource, which is being used in connection with particular traditional knowledge; field of application and expected positive result of traditional
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>knowledge used; information relevant to previously issued publications regarding a particular traditional knowledge.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The following documents shall be attached to the application:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1) An official document granted by the competent authority confirming a practical applicability of Traditional Knowledge and positive result of use thereof in appropriate field of activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) Conclusion of the competent body (bodies) confirming membership of the applicant in a local community and/or is located in geographic object for which Traditional Knowledge is pertained to.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In case of filing the application for registration of Traditional Knowledge by State bodies, the said</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Namibia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
application shall also state the country of origin. […] If the national law in the country of origin requires that access to biological material or use of traditional knowledge shall be subject to prior consent, the application shall state whether such consent has been obtained. If the information set out in this subsection is not known, the applicant shall state that. […] When the biological material is acquired in accordance with Art. 12 No. 2 and 3 of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture of November, 3, 2001, a copy of a standard material transfer agreement according to Art 12.4 of the Treaty shall accompany the patent application instead of the
| Patent Regulations (Regulations No. 1417 of December 14, 2007, to the Norwegian Patents Act) (consolidated version of 2017, status as at September 1, 2017)  
Section 2. Contents of the Application  
The application shall contain the following:  
[...]  
8. information about the providing country and the country of origin for biological material in accordance with section 8b of the Patents Act  
[...] | Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture of November, 3, 2001, a copy of a standard material transfer agreement according to Art 12.4 of the Treaty shall accompany the patent application instead of the information mentioned in paragraphs two and three.  
[...] | |
| Panama  
Executive Decree No. 257 of October 17, 2006 regulating Article 71 of the General Law on Environment (Law No. 41 of July 1, 1998)  
[...]  
(f) material genético, recurso genético y/o biológico | Artículo 23: Todos los Contratos de Acceso serán válidos por el período que determine la UNARGEN en consulta con el CCT e incluirán las  
[...] | Artículo 23: Todos los Contratos de Acceso serán válidos por el período que determine la UNARGEN en consulta con el CCT e incluirán las  
[...] | Artículo 52: El incumplimiento de las disposiciones establecidas en el presente Decreto Ejecutivo será sancionado con:
| Peru | Decision No. 486 Establishing the Common Industrial Property Regime (2000)  
https://wipolex.wipo.int/en/legislation/details/18829 | See Article 26 of Decision No. 486 Establishing the Common Industrial Property Regime (2000) | Artículo 120-A.- Incumplimiento de las obligaciones con el Estado: [...] f) Toda solicitud de patente de invención o procedimiento que sea elevada a la Dirección General de Propiedad Industrial del Ministerio de Comercio e Industrias y/o cualquier oficina de patentes de los países miembros de la Organización Mundial de la Propiedad Intelectual (OMPI) deberá comunicar por escrito el origen y procedencia del material genético. recurso genético y/o biológico utilizado en el desarrollo de la invención o el procedimiento, a título de información; [...] | a) Amonestación escrita; b) Multa impuesta por la ANAM de acuerdo a lo previsto en el artículo 114 de la Ley 41 de 1998. Cuando se trata de persona jurídica, la multa se fijará de conformidad al tipo de actividad y beneficios que se obtengan de los productos obtenidos; c) Cierre temporal o definitivo del establecimiento o laboratorio; d) Inhabilitación para contratar con el Estado para lograr acceso a los recursos genéticos y biológicos; e) Cancelación temporal o definitiva del permiso de acceso. |
| Legislative Decree No. 1075 on Approval of Supplementary Provisions of Decision No. 486 of the Andean Community | See Article 26 of Decision No. 486 Establishing the Common Industrial Property Regime (2000) | | |
El incumplimiento del solicitante de una patente del requerimiento del contrato referido en el artículo 26, literales h) e i), de la Decisión 486 de la Comisión de la Comunidad Andina, y desarrollado en los artículos 20 y 21 del Reglamento de Acceso a Recursos Genéticos, dará lugar a una o más de las siguientes sanciones, a menos que el solicitante desista del procedimiento de otorgamiento de la patente o provea una explicación satisfactoria de que la invención no utiliza tal conocimiento tradicional o recurso genético del cual el Perú es país de origen:

- a) Multa de hasta 1 000 UIT.
- b) Compensación.
- c) Distribución justa y equitativa de beneficios, incluyendo distribución de regalías y/o otras medidas monetarias o no monetarias.
| d) Transferencia de Tecnología y fortalecimiento de capacidades.  
| e) Autorizaciones de uso.  
| Siempre que se trate de licencias obligatorias en materia de patentes, serán de aplicación desde el artículo 61 hasta el artículo 69 de la Decisión 486 de la Comisión de la Comunidad Andina y el artículo 40 del decreto legislativo de la presente Ley. (*)  
| (*) Artículo incorporado por el Artículo 8 de la Ley N° 29316, publicada el 14 enero 2009.  

| Law No. 27811 of 24 July 2002, introducing a Protection Regime for the Collective Knowledge of Indigenous Peoples derived from Biological Resources  
| Collective knowledge  
| Article 2(b)  
| “Collective knowledge” means the accumulated, transgenerational knowledge evolved by indigenous peoples and communities concerning the properties, uses and characteristics of biological diversity. The intangible components referred to in Decision 391 of  
| COMPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS SECOND. - Submission of the license contract as a requirement for obtaining a patent. Where a patent is applied for in respect of goods or processes produced or developed on the basis of collective knowledge, the applicant shall be obliged to submit a copy of the license contract as a prior requirement for the grant of the rights concerned, except where the
the Commission of the Cartagena Agreement include this type of collective knowledge.

**COMPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS SECOND.**
Submission of the license contract as a requirement for obtaining a patent. Where a patent is applied for in respect of goods or processes produced or developed on the basis of collective knowledge, the applicant shall be obliged to submit a copy of the license contract as a prior requirement for the grant of the rights concerned, except where the collective knowledge concerned is in the public domain. Failure to comply with this obligation shall be a cause of refusal or invalidation, as the case may be, of the patent concerned.

**Article III, Sec. 8(c)**
The following are the rights and responsibilities of the collective knowledge concerned is in the public domain. Failure to comply with this obligation shall be a cause of refusal or invalidation, as the case may be, of the patent concerned.

| Philippines | Philippine Technology Transfer Act of 2009 (Republic Act No. 10055) | https://wipolex.wipo.int/en/legislation/details/9605 | Article III, Sec. 8(c) | The following are the rights and responsibilities of the | Article III, Sec. 8(c) | The following are the rights and responsibilities of the |
| Implementing Rules and Regulations of Republic Act No. 10055 (Joint Administrative Order No. 02-2010) | Rule 12  
Section 3  
 [...]  
(c) [...] biodiversity, genetic resources or materials associated  | Rule 12  
Section 3.  
Disclosures.  
Disclosure of potential IPRs and/or all biodiversity and  | Rule 12  
Section 3.  
Disclosures.  
Disclosure of potential IPRs and/or all biodiversity and  | Rule 12  
 [...]  
Section 3.  
Disclosures.  
iii. Where the RDI, for reasons beyond its control, does not have |

[research and development institutes and/or institutions] RDIs that availed of research funds from [Government Funding Agencies] GFAs:  
[...]

(c) Notify the GFA within a reasonable time of all IPR applications, licenses and assignments made. All applications for IP protection shall disclose any biodiversity and genetic resource, traditional knowledge, and indigenous knowledge, systems and practices as these terms are defined in Republic Act No. 8371 or the Indigenous Peoples Rights Act and Republic Act No. 9.147 or The Wildlife Act  
[...]

Implementing Rules and Regulations of Republic Act No. 10055 (Joint Administrative Order No. 02-2010)  
traditional knowledge, and indigenous knowledge, systems and practices.

With respect to biodiversity, genetic resources or materials associated traditional knowledge, and indigenous knowledge, systems and practices, the following provisions shall govern:

i. The [Research and Development Institutes] RDI shall provide the [Government Funding Agencies] GFA with a written disclosure on the following: (1) any biodiversity, genetic resources or materials, associated traditional knowledge, and indigenous knowledge, systems and practices utilized in or which formed as basis in the

the necessary information to fulfill the disclosure requirement pertaining to any biodiversity, genetic resources or materials, traditional knowledge, and indigenous knowledge, systems and practices, such as, for instance, where a plant stored in a gene bank was collected decades ago and no information about its source exists, the RDI shall submit an affidavit from its researcher/s that the latter do not have the necessary information or that the source is unknown, and state the reasons thereof. The GFA shall review the affidavit to determine if this will constitute compliance with the disclosure requirement under this rule.

v. A national or international IPR application filed by the RDI before the appropriate IP office shall include in the abstract and/or description of said application the same disclosure on biodiversity, genetic resources or materials,
development of the subject matter contained in the IPR application; (2) the primary source of any biodiversity, genetic resources or materials, associated traditional knowledge, and indigenous knowledge, systems and practices utilized in or which formed as basis in the subject matter contained in the IPR application; or (3) the secondary source, if no information about the primary source is available.

iii. Where the RDI, for reasons beyond its control, does not have the necessary information to fulfill the disclosure requirement pertaining to any biodiversity, genetic resources or materials, traditional knowledge, and indigenous knowledge, systems and practices, such disclosure may not be required for the grant or issuance of certificate of IPR registration.
the filing of the IPR application. The subject matter contained in the IPR application must depend on the specific properties of, or must be consciously derived from, such biodiversity and genetic resource or materials, traditional knowledge, and indigenous knowledge, systems and practices.

iii. Where the RDI, for reasons beyond its control, does not have the necessary information to fulfill the disclosure requirement pertaining to any biodiversity, genetic resources or materials, traditional knowledge, and indigenous knowledge, systems and practices.

v. A national or international IPR application filed by the RDI before the appropriate IP office shall include in the abstract and/or description of said application the same disclosure on biodiversity, genetic resources or materials, associated traditional knowledge, and indigenous knowledge,
An affidavit from its researcher/s that the latter do not have the necessary information or that the source is unknown, and state the reasons therefor.

The GFA shall review the affidavit to determine if this will constitute compliance with the disclosure requirement under this rule.

V. A national or international IPR application filed by the RDI before the appropriate IP office shall include in the abstract and/or description of said application the same disclosure on biodiversity, genetic resources or materials associated with biodiversity, system and practices utilized in or which formed as basis in the development of the subject matter contained in the said application, notwithstanding that such disclosure may not be required for the grant or issuance of certificate of IPR registration.
| Rules and Regulations on Intellectual Property Rights Application and Registration Protecting the Indigenous Knowledge Systems and Practices of the Indigenous Peoples and Indigenous Cultural Communities (approved by Joint IPOPHL-NCIP Administrative Order No. 01, 2016) | not be required for the grant or issuance of certificate of IPR registration. | RULE 2  
Scope  
These Rules and Regulations apply to the examination and registration of intellectual property rights applications in the IPOPHL that use the IKSP of the indigenous and cultural communities and encourage tradition-based creations and innovations. | RULE 4  
Definition of terms  
“Indigenous Knowledge Systems and Practices” and “IKSP” refer to systems, institutions, mechanisms and technologies comprising a unique body of knowledge evolved through time that embody patterns of relationships between and among peoples and resource | RULE 6  
Disclosures on intellectual property rights applications  
a) An intellectual property right application filed in the IPOPHL shall disclose any IKSP that is used in the subject matter of the application including the source or geographical origin of the IKSP used in the application. The intellectual property right application shall contain the disclosure of IKSP including a statement of compliance to the requirement of free and prior informed consent of the indigenous cultural communities concerned.  
d) The registration for an intellectual property right that uses IKSP in the subject matter of the application shall only be effected upon compliance with the disclosure requirement under these Rules and Regulations, particularly, the required free and prior informed consent of the indigenous cultural communities, notwithstanding that such disclosure is not required for the grant of certificate of intellectual property right registration. In case a registration has been issued in violation of these Rules and Regulations, the IPOPHL may, in accordance with its rules and regulations, cancel the registration. | RULE 6  
Disclosures on intellectual property rights applications  
a) An intellectual property right application filed in the IPOPHL shall disclose any IKSP that is used in the subject matter of the application including the source or geographical origin of the IKSP used in the application. The intellectual property right application shall contain the disclosure of IKSP including a statement of compliance to the requirement of free and prior informed consent of the indigenous cultural communities concerned.  
d) The registration for an intellectual property right that uses IKSP in the subject matter of the application shall only be effected upon compliance with the disclosure requirement under these Rules and Regulations, particularly, the required free and prior informed consent of the indigenous cultural communities, notwithstanding that such disclosure is not required for the grant of certificate of intellectual property right registration. In case a registration has been issued in violation of these Rules and Regulations, the IPOPHL may, in accordance with its rules and regulations, cancel the registration. |

environment, including such spheres of relationships which may include social, political, cultural, economic, religious spheres, and which are the direct outcome of the indigenous peoples' responses to certain needs consisting of adaptive mechanisms which have allowed indigenous peoples to survive and thrive within their given socio-cultural and biophysical conditions (Rule II Section 1(f) NCIP Administrative Order No. 01-98).

The reference to IKSP also means traditional cultural expressions or traditional knowledge and covers distinctive signs and symbols associated with the indigenous peoples and indigenous cultural communities and shall not be limited to a specific technical field, and may include agricultural,
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Article 16 Description of the invention</th>
<th>ARTICLE 16 Description of the invention</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Traditional knowledge               | (1) The description of the invention according to Art. 14 paragraph (1) letter c) of the Law shall contain the following: [...]
|                                      | c) presentation of the prior art considered by the applicant to be useful for understanding, performing the documentary search and examining the claimed invention, with the indication of the documents which substantiate it; at least one solution considered to be the closest to the claimed invention shall be presented; **where the prior art also contains traditional knowledge, this and its source, if known, shall explicitly be indicated in the description;** |
Law No. 64/1991 on Patents (as amended up to Law No. 83/2014)  

Art. 53 – (1) Failure to meet one or more of the formal requirements concerning the patent application shall only constitute grounds for revocation or cancellation of the patent, either wholly or in part, where said failure resulted from fraudulent intentions.  
(2) A patent shall not be revoked or cancelled, either wholly or in part, without giving the owner the possibility to present observations concerning the revocation or cancellation and to make, in a reasonable period of time, amendments or corrections allowed by the Law and the corresponding implementing regulations.

Samoa Intellectual Property Act 2011  

Article 7 biological material or knowledge available within any local or indigenous community  
(12) If an applicant fails to provide evidence as directed by the Registrar under subsection (10), the Registrar may, cease to deal further with the application.
which protection is claimed is based on knowledge available within any local or indigenous community whether from Samoa or elsewhere:

(h) a statement disclosing the source and geographical origin of any biological material used for the invention;

(10) Subject to subsection (11), if the application is based on or derived from biological material or knowledge available within any local or indigenous community the Registrar may direct the applicant to furnish evidence as to the applicant's title or authority to make use of such material or knowledge.

22. Application for an innovation patent

(3) An application must contain:

for which protection is claimed is based on knowledge available within any local or indigenous community whether from Samoa or elsewhere:

(h) a statement disclosing the source and geographical origin of any biological material used for the invention;

(10) Subject to subsection (11), if the application is based on or derived from biological material or knowledge available within any local or indigenous community the Registrar may direct the applicant to furnish evidence as to the applicant's title or authority to make use of such material or knowledge.

17. Invalidation-

(1) Any interested person may apply to the Supreme Court to invalidate a patent.

(2) The Supreme Court must invalidate the patent if the applicant proves that:

(a) any of the requirements of sections 5 and sections 7 to 10 are not fulfilled;

(12) When an applicant fails to provide evidence as directed by the Registrar under subsection (10), the Registrar may cease to deal further with the application.

28. Invalidation-

(1) Any interested person may apply to the Registrar to invalidate an innovation patent.

(2) The Registrar must invalidate the innovation patent if the applicant proves that:

(b) the description and the claims do not comply with the
(g) a statement stating whether or not the invention for which protection is claimed is based on knowledge available within any local or indigenous community whether from Samoa or elsewhere; and
(h) a statement disclosing the source and geographical origin of any biological material used for the invention;

(10) Subject to subsection (11), if the application is based on or derived from biological material or knowledge available within any local or indigenous community the Registrar may direct the applicant to furnish evidence as to the applicant’s title or authority to make use of such material or knowledge.

Section 61
(1) Any person may at any time apply in the
Indigenous biological resource means
(a) any indigenous genetic material; or
(b) the genetic potential or characteristics of any indigenous species.

Indigenous biological resource means an indigenous biological resource as defined in section 1 of the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004).

Traditional knowledge means the knowledge that an indigenous community has regarding the use of an indigenous biological resource or a genetic resource.

by section 33 of Act 38 of 1997
2. Section 30 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the insertion after subsection 25 (3) of the following subsections:

“(3A) Every applicant who lodges an application for a patent accompanied by a complete specification shall, before acceptance of the application, lodge with the registrar a statement in the prescribed manner stating whether or not the invention for which protection is claimed is based on or derived from an indigenous biological resource, genetic resource, or traditional knowledge or use.

(3B) The registrar shall call upon the applicant to furnish proof in the prescribed manner as to his or her title or authority to make use of the indigenous biological resource, genetic resource, or of the

by section 33 of Act 38 of 1997
2. Section 30 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the insertion after subsection 25 (3) of the following subsections:

“(3A) Every applicant who lodges an application for a patent accompanied by a complete specification shall, before acceptance of the application, lodge with the registrar a statement in the prescribed manner stating whether or not the invention for which protection is claimed is based on or derived from an indigenous biological resource, genetic resource, or traditional knowledge or use.

(3B) The registrar shall call upon the applicant to furnish proof in the prescribed manner as to his or her title or authority to make use of the indigenous biological resource, genetic resource, or of the

prescribed manner for the revocation of a patent on any of the following grounds only, namely

(g) that the prescribed declaration lodged in respect of the application for the patent or the statement lodged in terms of section 30(3A) contains a false statement or representation which is material and which the patentee knew or ought reasonably to have known to be false at the time when the declaration statement or representation was made.

by section 33 of Act 38 of 1997
2. Section 30 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the insertion after subsection 25 (3) of the following subsections:

“(3A) Every applicant who lodges an application for a patent accompanied by a complete specification shall, before acceptance of the application, lodge with the registrar a statement in the prescribed manner stating whether or not the invention for which protection is claimed is based on or derived from an indigenous biological resource, genetic resource, or traditional knowledge or use.

(3B) The registrar shall call upon the applicant to furnish proof in the prescribed manner as to his or her title or authority to make use of the indigenous biological resource, genetic resource, or of the

prescribed manner for the revocation of a patent on any of the following grounds only, namely

(g) that the prescribed declaration lodged in respect of the application for the patent or the statement lodged in terms of section 30(3A) contains a false statement or representation which is material and which the patentee knew or ought reasonably to have known to be false at the time when the declaration statement or representation was made.
 [...]  
 2. Cuando la invención se refiera a materia biológica de origen vegetal o animal la solicitud deberá incluir la mención de su origen geográfico o la fuente de procedencia de dicha materia si estos datos fueran conocidos. Esta información no prejuzgará la validez de la patente.  
 [...] |

<p>|  |  | traditional knowledge or use if an applicant lodges a statement that acknowledges that the invention for which protection is claimed is based on or derived from an indigenous biological resource, genetic resource, or traditional knowledge or use. | biological resource, genetic resource, or of the traditional knowledge or use if an applicant lodges a statement that acknowledges that the invention for which protection is claimed is based on or derived from an indigenous biological resource, genetic resource, or traditional knowledge or use. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Regulation (2004:162) Amending the Patents Decree (<a href="http://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/details.jsp?id=3672">http://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/details.jsp?id=3672</a>)</th>
<th>Article 5a</th>
<th>Article 5a. If an invention concerns biological material of plant or animal origin or if it uses such material, the patent application shall include information on the geographical origin of such material</th>
<th>Article 5a. If an invention concerns biological material of plant or animal origin or if it uses such material, the patent application shall include information on the geographical origin of such material, if this is known. If the</th>
<th>Article 5a. If an invention concerns biological material of plant or animal origin or if it uses such material, the patent application shall include information on the geographical origin of such material, if this is known. If the</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td></td>
<td>Article 5a</td>
<td>If an invention concerns biological material of plant or animal origin or if it uses such material, the patent application shall include information on the geographical origin of such material</td>
<td>If an invention concerns biological material of plant or animal origin or if it uses such material, the patent application shall include information on the geographical origin of such material, if this is known. If the</td>
<td>If an invention concerns biological material of plant or animal origin or if it uses such material, the patent application shall include information on the geographical origin of such material, if this is known. If the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>y del Consejo, de 16 de abril de 2014, relativo a las medidas de cumplimiento de los usuarios del Protocolo de Nagoya sobre el acceso a los recursos genéticos y participación justa y equitativa en los beneficios que se deriven de su utilización en la Unión, la solicitud de patente deberá asimismo contener, en la medida en que reglamentariamente se determine, la información que los usuarios de tales recursos vienen obligados a conservar con arreglo a lo previsto en la norma citada. La referida información tampoco prejuzgará la validez de la patente.</td>
<td>de Nagoya sobre el acceso a los recursos genéticos y participación justa y equitativa en los beneficios que se deriven de su utilización en la Unión, la solicitud de patente deberá asimismo contener, en la medida en que reglamentariamente se determine, la información que los usuarios de tales recursos vienen obligados a conservar con arreglo a lo previsto en la norma citada. La referida información tampoco prejuzgará la validez de la patente.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Article 49a</td>
<td>Genetic resource; traditional knowledge of indigenous or local communities</td>
<td>Article 49a</td>
<td>1. The patent application must contain information on the source: a. of the genetic resource to which the inventor or the patent applicant had access, provided the invention is directly based on this resource; b. of traditional knowledge of indigenous or local communities to which the inventor or the patent applicant had access, provided the invention is directly based on this knowledge.</td>
<td>Article 49a</td>
<td>1. The patent application must contain information on the source: a. of the genetic resource to which the inventor or the patent applicant had access, provided the invention is directly based on this resource; b. of traditional knowledge of indigenous or local communities to which the inventor or the patent applicant had access, provided the invention is directly based on this knowledge.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


| Article 49a | Genetic resource; traditional knowledge of indigenous or local communities | Article 49a | 1. The patent application must contain information on the source: a. of the genetic resource to which the inventor or the patent applicant had access, provided the invention is directly based on this resource; b. of traditional knowledge of indigenous or local communities to which the inventor or the patent applicant had access, provided the invention is directly based on this knowledge. | Article 49a | 1. The patent application must contain information on the source: a. of the genetic resource to which the inventor or the patent applicant had access, provided the invention is directly based on this resource; b. of traditional knowledge of indigenous or local communities to which the inventor or the patent applicant had access, provided the invention is directly based on this knowledge. | Article 59 | [...] 2. If the patent application does not meet the other requirements of this Act or the Ordinance, the Institute shall set a time limit for the patent applicant by which the deficiencies must be remedied. | Article 59(a) | 3. The Institute shall reject the patent application if: [...] b. the deficiencies mentioned in Article 59 paragraph 2 have not been remedied. | Art. 81a | 1. Any person who wilfully provides false material, if this is known. If the origin is not known, this shall be indicated. Lack of information on the geographical origin or on the knowledge of the applicant regarding the origin is without prejudice to the processing of the patent application or the validity of the rights arising from a patent granted. | Article 59 | [...] 2. If the patent application does not meet the other requirements of this Act or the Ordinance, the Institute shall set a time limit for the patent applicant by which the deficiencies must be remedied. | Article 59(a) | 3. The Institute shall reject the patent application if: [...] b. the deficiencies mentioned in Article 59 paragraph 2 have not been remedied. | Art. 81a | 1. Any person who wilfully provides false material, if this is known. If the origin is not known, this shall be indicated. Lack of information on the geographical origin or on the knowledge of the applicant regarding the origin is without prejudice to the processing of the patent application or the validity of the rights arising from a patent granted. | Article 59 | [...] 2. If the patent application does not meet the other requirements of this Act or the Ordinance, the Institute shall set a time limit for the patent applicant by which the deficiencies must be remedied. | Article 59(a) | 3. The Institute shall reject the patent application if: [...] b. the deficiencies mentioned in Article 59 paragraph 2 have not been remedied. | Art. 81a | 1. Any person who wilfully provides false material, if this is known. If the origin is not known, this shall be indicated. Lack of information on the geographical origin or on the knowledge of the applicant regarding the origin is without prejudice to the processing of the patent application or the validity of the rights arising from a patent granted. | Article 59 | [...] 2. If the patent application does not meet the other requirements of this Act or the Ordinance, the Institute shall set a time limit for the patent applicant by which the deficiencies must be remedied. | Article 59(a) | 3. The Institute shall reject the patent application if: [...] b. the deficiencies mentioned in Article 59 paragraph 2 have not been remedied. | Art. 81a | 1. Any person who wilfully provides false
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Legislation</th>
<th>Article</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>The Industrial Property Act, 2014</td>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Application for a patent.</td>
<td>2. The court may order the publication of the judgment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><a href="https://wipolex.wipo.int/en/legislation/details/16480">https://wipolex.wipo.int/en/legislation/details/16480</a></td>
<td></td>
<td>…[8] The description shall contain a clear identification of the origin of genetic or biological resources collected in the territory of Uganda and that were directly or indirectly used in the making of the claimed invention as well as of any element of traditional knowledge associated or not with those resources and that was directly or indirectly used in the making of the claimed invention without the prior informed consent of its individual or collective creators.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanuatu</td>
<td>Patents Act No. 2 of 2003</td>
<td>Part 12</td>
<td>INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
REGISTRATION OF PATENT INVOLVING INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE
47. [...] Indigenous knowledge [...]  

(2) The Registrar must not grant a patent for an invention that is based on, arose out of, or incorporates elements of, indigenous knowledge unless: 
(a) the custom owners of the indigenous knowledge have given their prior informed consent to the grant; and 
(b) the applicant and the custom owners have entered into an agreement on the payment by the applicant to the custom owners of an equitable share of the benefits from exploiting the patent. 

(4) If an agreement mentioned in subsection (2) or (3) has not been entered into within 12 months after the patent application has been lodged:
(a) the Registrar may grant the patent; and 
(b) the owner may exploit the patent; and 
(c) the Registrar is to determine the amount payable to the custom owners or the National Council of Chiefs by the owner of the patent, being payment of an equitable share of the benefits from exploiting the patent.


Article 23.11 Additional provisions applicable to applications for registration of inventions concerning gene source or traditional knowledge

Article 23.11 Additional provisions applicable to applications for registration of inventions concerning gene source or traditional knowledge

Article 23.11 Additional provisions applicable to applications for registration of inventions concerning gene source or traditional knowledge

Article 23.11 [...] If the inventor or the applicant cannot identify the origin of the gene source and/or traditional knowledge, he/she shall so declare and bear responsibility for the
Apart from the general requirements for invention registration applications specified at Points 23.1 thru 23.7 of this Circular, an application for registration of an invention concerning gene source or traditional knowledge must also contain documents explaining the origin of the gene source and/or traditional knowledge accessed by the inventor or the applicant, if the invention is directly based on that gene source and/or traditional knowledge.

28. Where an application for the grant of a patent involves an invention which utilises genetic resources or associated traditional knowledge or both, the applicant shall disclose —
   (a) the country of origin of the genetic resources or associated traditional knowledge or both, the applicant shall disclose —
   (a) the country of origin of the genetic resources or associated traditional knowledge or both, the applicant shall disclose —
   (a) the country of origin of the genetic resources or associated traditional knowledge or both, the applicant shall disclose —
   (a) the country of origin of the genetic resources or associated traditional knowledge or both, the applicant shall disclose —
   (a) the country of origin of the genetic resources or associated traditional knowledge or both, the applicant shall disclose —
   (a) the country of origin of the genetic resources or associated traditional knowledge or both, the applicant shall disclose —
   (a) the country of origin of the genetic resources or associated traditional knowledge or both, the applicant shall disclose —
   (a) the country of origin of the genetic resources or associated traditional knowledge or both, the applicant shall disclose —
   (a) the country of origin of the genetic resources or associated traditional knowledge or both, the applicant shall disclose —
   (a) the country of origin of the genetic resources or associated traditional knowledge or both, the applicant shall disclose —
   (a) the country of origin of the genetic resources or associated traditional knowledge or both, the applicant shall disclose —
   (a) the country of origin of the genetic resources or associated traditional knowledge or both, the applicant shall disclose —
   (a) the country of origin of the genetic resources or associated traditional knowledge or both, the applicant shall disclose —
   (a) the country of origin of the genetic resources or associated traditional knowledge or both, the applicant shall disclose —
   (a) the country of origin of the genetic resources or associated traditional knowledge or both, the applicant shall disclose —
   (a) the country of origin of the genetic resources or associated traditional knowledge or both, the applicant shall disclose —
   (a) the country of origin of the genetic resources or associated traditional knowledge or both, the applicant shall disclose —
   (a) the country of origin of the genetic resources or associated traditional knowledge or both, the applicant shall disclose —
   (a) the country of origin of the genetic resources or associated traditional knowledge or both, the applicant shall disclose —
   (a) the country of origin of the genetic resources or associat

Zambia

The Patents Act, 2016 (Act No. 40 of 2016)
resources or associated traditional knowledge in accordance with the Convention on Bio-Diversity; and

(b) the source in the country providing the genetic resources or associated traditional knowledge.

tradational knowledge in accordance with the Convention on Bio-Diversity; and

(b) the source in the country providing the genetic resources or associated traditional knowledge.

notify the applicant, in writing, to make relevant amendments to the application, within a prescribed period.

(4) Where the applicant fails to, after the notification referred to in subsection (3), make the relevant amendments, the Registrar shall, in writing, refuse the application.

[...]

56. A person, including the State, may oppose the grant of a patent at any time, within a period of three months from the date an application for a grant of a patent is advertised, or within such further period as the Registrar may allow, and before the sealing of the patent, by filing a written notice of opposition to the Registrar, stating any of the following grounds:

[...]

(l) that the complete specification does not disclose or wrongly mentions the source or the geographical origin or biological material used for the invention;
The Protection of Traditional Knowledge, Genetic Resources and Expressions of Folklore Act, 2016 (Act No. 16 of 2016)


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>36.</th>
<th>An access permit holder shall have the following obligations:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[...] product developed from the genetic resource</td>
<td>(l) recognise the locality where the genetic resource or traditional knowledge has been accessed in an application for protection of the product developed from the genetic resource;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(s) that the application is for an invention which is traditional knowledge.