

Disclosure Requirements Table

May 2019

Explanatory Note and Disclaimer: 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 or completeness 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 May 2019. Further updates will be made available on the WIPO website: www.wipo.int.

Country/ Region	Title	Subject Matter	Trigger of Disclosure	Content of Disclosure	Consequences of non- compliance
Andean Community	Decision No. 486 Establishing the Common Industrial Property Regime (2000) (http://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/details.jsp?id=9451)	Article 26 1. genetic resources or products derived therefrom 2. traditional knowledge of the indigenous AfroAmerican or local communities of member countries.	Article 26. The application for a patent shall be filed with the competent national office and shall contain the following: [...] (h) where applicable, a copy of the access contract where the products or processes for which a patent is sought have been obtained or developed from genetic resources or products derived therefrom of which any of the member countries is the country of origin; (i) where applicable, a copy of the document accrediting the licensing or the authorization of the use of the traditional	Article 26. The application for a patent shall be filed with the competent national office and shall contain the following: [...] (h) where applicable, a copy of the access contract where the products or processes for which a patent is sought have been obtained or developed from genetic resources or products derived therefrom of which any of the member countries is the country of origin; (i) where applicable, a copy of the document accrediting the licensing or the authorization of the use of the	Article 42. Within a period of 60 days following the publication date, any person having a legitimate interest may file one reasoned opposition contesting the patentability of the invention. Article 39. If it emerges from the examination as to form that the application does not meet the conditions specified in Articles 26 and 27, the competent national office shall inform the applicant accordingly, so that he may meet those conditions within a period of two months following the date of notification. That period may be extended once by an equal amount at a request of a party

			<p>knowledge of the indigenous AfroAmerican or local communities of member countries where the products or processes for which protection is sought have been obtained or developed from such knowledge of which any of the member countries is the country of origin, in accordance with the provisions of Decision 391 and such of its amendments and implementing regulations as are in force.</p>	<p>traditional knowledge of the indigenous AfroAmerican or local communities of member countries where the products or processes for which protection is sought have been obtained or developed from such knowledge of which any of the member countries is the country of origin, in accordance with the provisions of Decision 391 and such of its amendments and implementing regulations as are in force.</p>	<p>without any loss of priority. If, on the expiry of the period specified, the applicant has not met the conditions mentioned, the application shall be considered abandoned and its priority shall be lost. The competent national office shall nevertheless respect the confidentiality of the application.</p> <p>Article 75. The competent national authority shall decree the absolute invalidity of a patent at any time, either <i>ex officio</i> or at the request of any person, where:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(g) where applicable, a copy of the access contract has not been filed where the products or processes to which the patent application relates have been produced or developed with genetic resources or derived products of which any of the member countries is the country of origin;</p> <p>(h) where applicable, a copy of the document evidencing the licensing or authorization of the use of traditional knowledge of the indigenous AfroAmerican or local</p>
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					communities of the member countries has not been filed where the products or processes for which protection is sought have been produced or developed on the basis of such knowledge of which one of the member countries is the country of origin.
Belgium	<p>Law of March 28, 1984 on Patents (Law of March 28, 1984 on Patents) (updated on December 22, 2008)</p> <p>(https://wipolex.wipo.int/fr/legislation/details/11665)</p>	<p>Article 15.1. [...] biological material of plant or animal origin.</p>	<p>Article 15.1. The patent application shall contain the following: [...] (6) a statement of the geographical origin of the biological material of plant or animal origin, from which the invention was developed, where such origin is known.</p>	<p>Article 15.1. The patent application shall contain the following: (6) a statement of the geographical origin of the biological material of plant or animal origin, from which the invention was developed, where such origin is known.</p>	
Brazil	<p>Law No. 13.123 of May 20, 2015 (Access and Benefits Sharing of Genetic Resources and Associated Traditional Knowledge)</p> <p>(http://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/details.jsp?id=15741)</p>	<p>Article 47 [...] granting of an intellectual property right [...] of a finished product or of reproductive material obtained through access to genetic heritage or the associated traditional knowledge.</p>	<p>Article 47 The granting of an intellectual property right by the competent body in respect of a finished product or of reproductive material obtained through access to genetic heritage or the associated traditional knowledge is conditional upon registration or authorization, in accordance with the</p>	<p>Article 47 The granting of an intellectual property right by the competent body in respect of a finished product or of reproductive material obtained through access to genetic heritage or the associated traditional knowledge is conditional upon registration or authorization, in accordance with</p>	

			provisions of this Law.	the provisions of this Law.	
	<p>Decree No. 8.772 of May 11, 2016 regulating Law No. 13.123 of May 20, 2015</p> <p>https://wipolex.wipo.int/en/legislation/details/16116</p>				<p>Article 80. Filing for an intellectual property right, as a result of access to genetic resources or associated traditional knowledge, in Brazil or abroad, without effecting the requisite prior registration.</p> <p>A natural person shall be fined a minimum of R\$3,000.00 (three thousand reais) and a maximum of R\$30,000.00 (thirty thousand reais).</p> <p>An incorporated legal person, such as a micro-enterprise, a small business or a traditional farmers' cooperative with a gross annual revenue equal to or less than the ceiling set in Article 3, subparagraph II, of Supplementary Law No. 123 of 2006, shall be fined a minimum of R\$10,000.00 (ten thousand reais) and a maximum of R\$200,000.00 (two hundred thousand reais).</p> <p>Other legal persons shall be fined a minimum of R\$20,000.00 (twenty</p>

					thousand reais) and a maximum of R\$10,000,000.00 (ten million reais).
Burundi	Law No. 1/13 of July 28, 2009 relating to Industrial Property in Burundi (https://wipolex.wipo.int/en/legislation/details/8324)	Article 21 genetic or biological resources, traditional knowledge	Article 21 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.	Article 21 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.	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.
China	Patent Law of the People's Republic of China (as amended up to the Decision of December 27, 2008, regarding the Revision of the Patent Law of the People's Republic of China) (http://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/details.jsp?id=5484)	Article 26 Genetic resources	Article 26. With regard to an invention-creation accomplished by relying on genetic resources , the applicant shall, in the patent application documents, indicate the direct and	Article 26. With regard to an invention-creation accomplished by relying on genetic resources, the applicant shall, in the patent application documents, indicate the direct	Article 5. Patent rights shall not be granted for inventions that are accomplished by relying on genetic resources which are obtained or used in violation of the provisions of laws and administrative regulations.

			original source of the genetic resources.	and original source of the genetic resources.	Article 26. If the applicant cannot indicate the original source, he shall state the reasons.
	<p>Implementing Rules of the Patent Law of the People's Republic of China (promulgated by Decree No. 306 of the State Council of China on June 15, 2001, and revised by the Decision of January 9, 2010, of the State Council on Amending the Rules for the Implementation of the Patent Law of the People's Republic of China)</p> <p>(http://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/details.jsp?id=6504)</p>	<p>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 completed on genetic resources, he or it shall so state in the request, fill in prescribed forms issued by the Patent Administration Department under the State Council.</p>	<p>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 completed on genetic resources, he or it shall so state in the request, fill in prescribed forms issued by the Patent Administration Department under the State Council.</p>	<p>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 completed on genetic resources, he or it shall so state in the request, fill in prescribed forms issued by the Patent Administration Department under the State Council.</p>	<p>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 [...]</p>

Costa Rica	<p>Law No. 7788 of April 30, 1998, on Biodiversity (as amended by Law No. 8686 of November 21, 2008)</p> <p>http://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/details.jsp?id=11314</p>	<p>ARTICLE 80 Prior consultation required Both the National Seed Office and the Intellectual Property and Industrial Property Registries shall, as a matter of obligation, consult the Technical Office of the Commission before granting intellectual or industrial property protection to innovations involving elements of biodiversity. They shall in all cases provide the certificate of origin issued by the Technical Office of the Commission and the proof of prior consent</p>	<p>ARTICLE 80 Prior consultation required Both the National Seed Office and the Intellectual Property and Industrial Property Registries shall, as a matter of obligation, consult the Technical Office of the Commission before granting intellectual or industrial property protection to innovations involving elements of biodiversity. They shall in all cases provide the certificate of origin issued by the Technical Office of the Commission and the proof of prior consent. Reasoned opposition by the Technical Office shall prevent registration of the patent or protection of the innovation.</p>	<p>ARTICLE 80 Prior consultation required Both the National Seed Office and the Intellectual Property and Industrial Property Registries shall, as a matter of obligation, consult the Technical Office of the Commission before granting intellectual or industrial property protection to innovations involving elements of biodiversity. They shall in all cases provide the certificate of origin issued by the Technical Office of the Commission and the proof of prior consent Reasoned opposition by the Technical Office shall prevent registration of the patent or protection of the innovation.</p>	<p>ARTICLE 80 Prior consultation required Both the National Seed Office and the Intellectual Property and Industrial Property Registries shall, as a matter of obligation, consult the Technical Office of the Commission before granting intellectual or industrial property protection to innovations involving elements of biodiversity. They shall in all cases provide the certificate of origin issued by the Technical Office of the Commission and the proof of prior consent. Reasoned opposition by the Technical Office shall prevent registration of the patent or protection of the innovation.</p>
Cuba	<p>Decree-Law No. 290 of November 20, 2011, on Inventions and Industrial Designs and Models</p> <p>http://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/details.jsp?id=12026</p>	<p>ARTICLE 26.1. biological material</p>	<p>ARTICLE 26.1.- To obtain a patent, an applicant shall submit the appropriate application to the Office, together with the following documents: [...]</p>	<p>ARTICLE 26.1. To obtain a patent, the applicant shall submit the appropriate application to the Office, together with the following documents: [...]</p>	<p>ARTICLE 32.1.- Should any omission or irregularity be found in the documentation, the applicant shall be requested, subject to payment of the scheduled fee, to remedy said omission or remedy within sixty days as from</p>

			<p>(j) copy of the prior express authorization to Access biological material, issued by the competent authority in accordance with the applicable legislation, where the invention concerns such material, including genetic material and parts and derivatives thereof for which Cuba is the country of origin or which is present as a domesticated or cultivated species in Cuba;</p> <p>k) declaración que exprese que el material biológico al que se refiere la invención no ha sido obtenido en el territorio de la Republica de Cuba, (k) declaration stating that the biological material to which the invention refers was not obtained in the territory of the Republic of Cuba, in which case it should indicate the country of origin and source of the biological material</p>	<p>(j) copy of the prior and express authorization to Access biological material, issued by the competent authority in accordance with the applicable legislation, where the invention concerns such material, including genetic material and parts and derivatives thereof for which Cuba is the country of origin or which is present as domesticated or cultivated species in Cuba;</p> <p>(k) declaration stating that the biological material to which the invention refers was not obtained in the territory of the Republic of Cuba, in which case it should indicate the country of origin and source of the biological material and of the traditional knowledge associated with such material, together with the prior informed consent to access it; [...]</p>	<p>the date of notification of the request. Before the above-mentioned time limit expires, however, the applicant may request the Office in writing to extend the time limit by another thirty days, subject to payment of the requisite fee.</p> <p>2. If the applicant does not remedy the omission or irregularity within the established time limit, the application shall be deemed to have been abandoned, with no rights subsisting therein, save in the case of a request concerning only the unity of invention requirement, in which case the examination shall continue in respect of the first independent claim formulated and all claims that maintain unity of invention therewith.</p>
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			and of the traditional knowledge associated with such material, together with the prior informed consent to access it; [...]		
Denmark	Order No. 25 of January 18, 2013, on Patents and Supplementary Protection Certificates https://wipolex.wipo.int/en/legislation/details/12938	Part I Chapter 2 3(5) biological material	Part I Chapter 2 <i>The contents and filing of applications</i> [...] 3.- [...] (5) If an invention relates to or makes use of a biological material , the patent application shall contain information about the geographical origin of the material if the applicant is aware thereof. If the applicant is not aware of the geographical origin of the material, that shall appear from the application. Lack of information about the geographical origin of the material or about the applicant's non-awareness thereof shall not affect the examination and other processing of the patent application or the validity of the rights conferred by the granted patent.	Part I Chapter 2 <i>The contents and filing of applications</i> [...] 3.- [...] (5) If an invention relates to or makes use of a biological material, the patent application shall contain information about the geographical origin of the material if the applicant is aware thereof. If the applicant is not aware of the geographical origin of the material, that shall appear from the application. Lack of information about the geographical origin of the material or about the applicant's non-awareness thereof shall not affect the examination and other processing of the patent	Part I Chapter 2 <i>The contents and filing of applications</i> [...] 3.- [...] (5) If an invention relates to or makes use of a biological material, the patent application shall contain information about the geographical origin of the material if the applicant is aware thereof. If the applicant is not aware of the geographical origin of the material, that shall appear from the application. Lack of information about the geographical origin of the material or about the applicant's non-awareness thereof shall not affect the examination and other processing of the patent application or the validity of the rights conferred by the granted patent.

				application or the validity of the rights conferred by the granted patent.	
Djibouti	<p>Law No. 50/AN/09/6th of July 19, 2009, on the Protection of Industrial Property</p> <p>https://wipolex.wipo.int/en/legislation/details/6124</p>	<p>Article 34 genetic or biological resources, traditional knowledge</p>	<p>Article 34 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: [...] (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 obtained from a particular source, or from the use of traditional</p>	<p>Article 34 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: [...] (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 obtained from a particular source, or from the use of traditional knowledge obtained from a particular</p>	<p>Article 41 A patent application shall be refused if: [...] (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; [...]</p>

			<p>knowledge obtained from a particular community, the description shall indicate the source of these resources or knowledge, as well as the way in which they have been obtained;</p>	<p>community, the description shall indicate the source of these resources or knowledge, as well as the way in which they have been obtained;</p>	
Ecuador	<p>National Regulations of the Common Regime Governing Access to Genetic Resources, pursuant to Decision No. 391 of the Andean Community (Executive Decree No. 905 of October 3, 2011)</p> <p>(https://wipolex.wipo.int/en/legislation/details/11842)</p>	<p>GENERAL PROVISIONS</p> <p>FIRST a genetic resource or of a product derived therefrom.</p>	<p>GENERAL PROVISIONS</p> <p>FIRST Prior to the granting of an intellectual property right, the Ecuadorian Intellectual Property Institute shall request the registration number of the access contract and a copy thereof, where there are reasonable indications or there is certainty that the products or processes whose protection is sought have been obtained from a genetic resource or a product derived therefrom, in accordance with the Constitution and the applicable law.</p>	<p>GENERAL PROVISIONS</p> <p>FIRST Prior to the granting of an intellectual property right, the Ecuadorian Intellectual Property Institute shall request the registration number of the access contract and copy thereof, where there are reasonable indications or there is certainty that the products or processes whose protection is requested have been obtained from a genetic resource or a product derived therefrom, in accordance with the Constitution and the applicable law.</p>	

Organic Code on the Social Economy of Knowledge, Creativity and Innovation (of December 9, 2016)

<https://wipolex.wipo.int/en/legislation/details/16990>

Article 282.- Patent and disclosure of origin.-

In accordance with the provisions of international treaties to which Ecuador is a party, this Code and the Regulations thereto, the applicant filing for a **patent involving the use of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge** shall name:

1. the country in which those resources or associated traditional knowledge have been obtained; and
 2. the source, including details on the body, where appropriate, from which those resources or associated traditional knowledge have been obtained.
- Furthermore, the applicant must attach a copy of an internationally recognized certificate of compliance with legislation on access to genetic resources or

Article 282.- Patent disclosure of origin.-

In accordance with the provisions of international treaties to which Ecuador is a party, this Code and the Regulations thereto, the applicant filing for a patent involving the use of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge shall name:

1. **the country in which those resources or associated traditional knowledge have been obtained;** and,
 2. **the source, including details on the body, where appropriate, from which those resources or associated traditional knowledge have been obtained.**
- Furthermore, the applicant must attach **a copy of an internationally recognized certificate of compliance with legislation on access to genetic**

Article 303.- Absolute nullity of the patent.-

The national intellectual property authority shall, *ex officio* or at the request of any person with a proven legitimate interest and at any time, rule that a **patent is null and void** in the following cases:

[...]

7. ascertained non-inclusion in the patent application of a copy of the contract granting access to products or processes obtained or developed from genetic resources or related by-products originating in Ecuador;
8. ascertained non-inclusion in the application of the copy of the document attesting to the licensing or authorization of the use of the traditional knowledge of indigenous, Afro-American or local communities of Ecuador or Andean Community Member States in respect of protected goods or processes obtained or developed on the basis of said knowledge of which Ecuador or any Andean Community Member State is the country of origin;

			<p>associated traditional knowledge. If an internationally recognized certificate of compliance is not applicable in the source country, the applicant shall provide relevant information on compliance with prior informed consent, and access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits, as required by the domestic legislation of the country providing the genetic resources and/or associated traditional knowledge, be it the country of origin of said resources or a country that has acquired the genetic resources or associated traditional knowledge in accordance with the Convention on Biological Diversity and other international treaties to which Ecuador is a party.</p>	<p>resources or associated traditional knowledge. If an internationally recognized certificate of compliance is not applicable in the source country, the applicant shall provide relevant information on compliance with prior informed consent, and access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits, as required by the domestic legislation of the country providing the genetic resources and/or associated traditional knowledge, be it the country of origin of said resources or a country that has acquired the genetic resources or associated traditional knowledge in accordance with the Convention on Biological Diversity and other international treaties to which Ecuador is a party.</p>	<p>9. patent granted in contravention of Article 282. Should the above-listed grounds apply to only one of the claims or to parts of a claim, only those claims or only those parts of the claim shall be ruled null and void, as appropriate. The patent, the claim or the part of a claim that has been ruled null and void shall be deemed null and void and without any effect as from the patent application filing date.</p>
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Egypt	<p>Law No. 82 of 2002 on the Protection of Intellectual Property Rights</p> <p>http://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/details.jsp?id=1301</p>	<p>Article 13 biological, plant or animal product, or traditional medicinal, agricultural, industrial or handicraft knowledge, cultural or environmental heritage</p>	<p>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. [...]</p>	<p>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. [...]</p>	<p>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 Patent Office before the Committee provided for in article 36.</p>
	<p>Council of Ministers Resolution No. 1366 of 2003 issuing Implementing Regulations for Law No. 82 of 2002 on the Protection of Intellectual Property Rights, Books One, Two and Four</p> <p>http://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/details.jsp?id=7299</p>	<p>Article 3 [...] plant or animal biological material, traditional medicinal, agricultural, industrial or handicraft knowledge, or cultural or environmental heritage</p>	<p>Article 3 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</p>	<p>Article 3 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</p>	<p>Article 4. 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</p>

			<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>considered as non-existent.</p>
Ethiopia	<p>Access to Genetic Resources and Community Knowledge, and Community Rights Proclamation No. 482/2006 https://wipolex.wipo.int/en/legislation/details/5559</p>	<p>Article 17. genetic resources, community knowledge</p>	<p>Article 17. Obligations of Access Permit Holder A person who shall be given an access 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</p>	<p>Article 17. Obligations of Access Permit Holder A person who shall be given an access 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</p>	

			<p>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>	<p>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	<p>Directive 98/44/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 July 1998 on the Legal Protection of Biotechnological Inventions</p> <p>(http://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/details.jsp?id=1440)</p>	<p>(Paragraph 27 of the Preamble) biological material of plant or animal origin</p>	<p>Paragraph 27 of the Preamble. Whereas if an invention is based on biological material of plant or 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;</p>	<p>Paragraph 27 of the Preamble. Whereas if an invention is based on biological material of plant or 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;</p>	<p>Paragraph 27 of the Preamble. Whereas if an invention is based on biological material of plant or 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; whereas this is without prejudice to the processing of patent applications or the validity of rights arising from granted patents.</p>
France	<p>Law No. 2016-1087 of August 8, 2016 on the recovery of biodiversity, nature and landscapes</p> <p>(http://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/details.jsp?id=16565)</p>	<p>Art. L. 412-18.-II Genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge</p>	<p>Art. L. 412-18.-II Users of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge shall submit to the</p>	<p>Art. L. 412-18.-II Users of genetic resources and of the associated traditional shall submit to the competent authority</p>	<p>Article 39 [...] The following shall be punishable by one year of imprisonment and a fine of 150,000 euros: 1. Using genetic</p>

			<p>competent authority or authorities referred to in paragraph 1 hereof the information stipulated in Article 4 of the above-mentioned EU Regulation 511/2014 of April 16, 2014, in the following circumstances:</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>2. [...] Where [the use of genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with such genetic resources] leads to a patent application, the information mentioned in paragraph 1 hereof shall be sent to the National Intellectual Property Institute solely at the initiative of the registrant. The National Intellectual Property Institute shall then perform follow the normal procedure for the examination of the patent application and issue a filing date and shall transmit the</p>	<p>or authorities referred to in paragraph 1 hereof the information stipulated in Article 4 of EU Regulation 511/2014 of April 16, 2014 [...]</p>	<p>resources or the associated traditional knowledge, within the meaning of Article L. 412.3 L. 412.4, without the documents indicated in article 4(3) of EU Regulation 511/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of April 16, 2014, where such documents are mandatory;</p> <p>2. Failing to seek, preserve or transmit to subsequent users, relevant information regarding access and benefit-sharing in regard to genetic resources and the associated traditional knowledge, pursuant to Article 4.</p> <p>The fine shall be increased to one million euros where the genetic resources or traditional knowledge referred to in paragraph I(1) above resulted in commercial use.</p> <p>II. Natural or legal persons guilty of violations under Article I above shall also incur the following additional penalty: prohibition for a period of not more than five years from requesting authorization to access genetic resources or certain categories thereof and the associated</p>
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			<p>information without review to the competent authority responsible for implementing the rules issued by the European Union to ensure that each Member State verifies that a user of genetic resources and, as the case may be, traditional knowledge associated with such genetic resources, has accessed the resources on its territory, in compliance with all legislative or regulatory provisions, as the case may be.</p> <p>[...]</p>		<p>traditional knowledge for the purposes of commercial use, pursuant to articles L. 412.8 and L. 412.9.</p>
Germany	<p>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</p> <p>(http://www.wipo.int/edocs/lexdocs/laws/en/de/de223en.pdf)</p>	<p>Section 34a Biological material of plant or animal origin</p>	<p>Section 34a (1) Where an invention is based on 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. [...]</p>	<p>Section 34a (1) Where an invention is based on 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. [...] (2) If the application includes</p>	<p>Section 34a (1) [...] This shall be without prejudice to the examination of applications or the validity of rights arising from granted patents. [...]</p>

				<p>information on the geographical origin pursuant to the first sentence of subsection (1), the German Patent and Trade Mark Office shall notify this application to the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (Bundesamt für Naturschutz) as the competent authority within the meaning of section 6 (1) of the Act Implementing the Obligations Under the Nagoya Protocol and Transposing Regulation (EU) No 511/2014 of 25 November 2015 (Federal Law Gazette I p. 2092) following publication of the information pursuant to section 32 (5).</p>	
India	<p>The Patents Act, 1970 (as amended up to Patents (Amendment) Act, 2005)</p> <p>http://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/details.jsp?id=13104</p>	<p>Article 10(4)(ii)(D) Biological material</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>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 [...]</p>

			<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>(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 mentions the source and geographical origin of biological material used for the invention; [...].</p> <p>Article 64 Revocation of patents. (1) Subject to the provisions contained in this Act, a patent, whether granted before or after the</p>
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					<p>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 mentions the source or geographical origin of biological material used for the invention; [...]</p>
Indonesia	<p>Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 13 of July 28, 2016, on Patents (http://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/details.jsp?id=16392)</p>	<p>Article 26 Genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge</p>	<p>Article 26 (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</p>	<p>Article 26 (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</p>	

			<p>article (1) is endorsed by a competent authority authorized by the government.</p> <p>(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.</p>	<p>article (1) is endorsed by a competent authority authorized by the government.</p> <p>(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.</p>	
Italy	<p>Industrial Property Code (Legislative Decree No. 30 of February 10, 2005, as amended up to Decree-Law No. 1 of January 24, 2012, converted into law with changes by Law No. 27 of March 24, 2012)</p> <p>http://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/details.jsp?id=13123</p>	<p>Article 170 bis. biological material of animal or plant origin</p>	<p>Article 170 bis. Requirements concerning biotechnological inventions [...] 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</p>	<p>Article 170 bis. Requirements concerning biotechnological inventions [...] 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</p>	<p>Article 170 bis. Requirements concerning biotechnological inventions [...] 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. [<i>Article</i></p>

			<p>from which it was isolated. [...].</p>	<p>which it was isolated. [...]</p>	<p><i>added by paragraph 1 of Article 87, Legislative Decree No. 131 of 13 August 2010.</i></p> <p>Art. 170-ter. Sanctions [...]</p> <p>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 plant origin, shall be punished with an administrative fine from 10.000,00 to 100.000,00 Euros. [...]</p> <p>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. [...]</p>
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					<p>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. 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.</p>
Kyrgyzstan	<p>Law of the Kyrgyz Republic No. 116 of July 31, 2007, on the Protection of Traditional Knowledge (http://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/details.jsp?id=5571)</p>	Traditional knowledge	<p>Article 8. Patenting of subject-matters created on the base of Traditional Knowledge</p> <p>[...] 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</p>	<p>Article 8. Patenting of subject-matters created on the base of Traditional Knowledge</p> <p>[...] 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</p>	

			<p>of making Traditional Knowledge available to the public. [...]</p>	<p>indicate the source of making Traditional Knowledge available to the public. [...]</p> <p>Article 9. Application for registration and granting the right to use Traditional Knowledge or for granting the right to use registered Traditional Knowledge</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>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</p>	
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				<p>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 knowledge used; information relevant to previously issued publications regarding a particular traditional knowledge.</p> <p>The following documents shall be attached to the application:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">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.2) Conclusion of the competent body (bodies) confirming membership of the applicant in a local	
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				<p>community and/or is located in geographic object for which Traditional Knowledge is pertained to. In case of filing the application for registration of Traditional Knowledge by State bodies, the said conclusion shall not be required.</p> <p>3) For foreign applicant a document confirming his/her right for the claimed Traditional Knowledge in the country of origin.</p> <p>[...]</p>	
Namibia	<p>Industrial Property Act, 2012 (Act No. 1 of 2012)</p> <p>https://wipolex.wipo.int/en/legislation/details/16331</p>	<p>Application for a patent</p> <p>Section 24 (2) biological resources or associated indigenous or traditional knowledge</p>	<p>Application for a patent</p> <p>Section 24 (2) Where the subject matter of a patent application is derived from or developed with biological resources or associated indigenous or traditional knowledge, the applicant must disclose in the application for a patent the country providing the resources or associated</p>	<p>Application for a patent</p> <p>Section 24 (2) Where the subject matter of a patent application is derived from or developed with biological resources or associated indigenous or traditional knowledge, the applicant must disclose in the application for a patent the country providing the resources or associated indigenous or</p>	<p>Invalidation of patent</p> <p>Section 65 [...] (3) Subject to section 67, the Tribunal must invalidate the patent if the person requesting the invalidation proves that any one of the following grounds for invalidation applies to the patent, namely – [...] (e) that any of the requirements of sections [...] 24 [...] has not been complied with</p>

			indigenous or traditional knowledge, from whom in the providing country they were obtained, and, as known after reasonable inquiry, the country of origin and any other information regarding the source or nature of the resources as may be prescribed.	traditional knowledge, from whom in the providing country they were obtained, and, as known after reasonable inquiry, the country of origin and any other information regarding the source or nature of the resources as may be prescribed.	
Norway	<p>Patents Act (Act No. 9 of December 15, 1967) (consolidated version of 2016)</p> <p>(http://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/details.jsp?id=15925)</p> <p>(Official English version available at https://www.patentstyret.no/en/norwegian-patents-act)</p> <p>2018 version also available in WIPO Lex: https://wipolex.wipo.int/en/legislation/details/17711</p>	<p>Chapter 2</p> <p>Section 8b.</p> <p>Biological material and traditional knowledge</p>	<p>Chapter 2</p> <p>Section 8b.</p> <p>If an invention concerns or uses biological material or traditional knowledge, the patent application shall include information on the country from which the inventor collected or received the material or the knowledge (the providing country). If it follows from the national law in the providing country 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.</p>	<p>Chapter 2</p> <p>Section 8b.</p> <p>If an invention concerns or uses biological material or traditional knowledge, the patent application shall include information on the country from which the inventor collected or received the material or the knowledge (the providing country). If it follows from the national law in the providing country that access to biological material or use of traditional knowledge shall be subject to prior consent, the application shall state whether such</p>	<p>Chapter 2</p> <p>Section 8b.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>Breach of the duty to disclose information is subject to penalty in accordance with the General Civil Penal Code § 221. The duty to disclose information is without prejudice to the processing of patent applications or the validity of rights arising from granted patents.</p>

			<p>If the providing country is not the same as the country of origin of the biological material or the traditional knowledge, the application shall also state the country of origin. [...]</p> <p>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.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>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</p>	<p>consent has been obtained.</p> <p>If the providing country is not the same as the country of origin of the biological material or the traditional knowledge, the application shall also state the country of origin. [...]</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The duty to disclose information concerning biological material under the first and second paragraphs applies even where the inventor has altered the structure of the received material. The duty to disclose information does not apply to</p>	
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			<p>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. [...]</p>	<p>biological material derived from the human body. 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 information mentioned in paragraphs two and three. [...]</p>	
	<p>Patent Regulations (Regulations No. 1417 of December 14, 2007, to the Norwegian Patents Act) (consolidated version of 2017, status as at September 1, 2017)</p> <p>https://wipolex.wipo.int/en/legislation/details/18482</p>	<p>Contents of the patent applications</p>	<p>Chapter 1. National Patent Applications</p> <p>Section 2. Contents of the Application The application shall contain the following: [...]</p> <p>8. information about the providing country and the country of origin for biological material in accordance with section 8b of the Patents Act</p>	<p>Chapter 1. National Patent Applications</p> <p>Section 2. Contents of the Application The application shall contain the following: [...]</p> <p>8. information about the providing country and the country of origin for biological material in accordance with</p>	

			[...]	section 8b of the Patents Act [...]	
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) http://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/text.jsp?file_id=189178	Article 23 [...] (f) genetic material, genetic and/or biological resource	Article 23. All access contracts shall be valid for the term set by UNARGEN in consultation with CCT and shall include the following obligations to State: [...] (f) All invention or process patent applications filed at the Directorate General for Industrial Property of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and/or any patent office in the Member States of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) shall include a written statement on the origin and source of the genetic material, genetic and/or biological resource used to develop the invention or process, for information; [...]	Article 23. All access contracts shall be valid for the term set by UNARGEN in consultation with CCT and shall include the following obligations to State: [...] (f) All invention or process patent applications filed at the Directorate General for Industrial Property of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and/or any patent office in the Member States of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) shall include a written statement on the origin and source of the genetic material, genetic and/or biological resource used to develop the invention or process, for information;	Article 52. Non-compliance with the provisions of this Executive Decree shall be punishable by: (a) a written reprimand; (b) a fine levied by ANAM pursuant to Article 114 of Law 41 of 1998; the fine levied on a legal person will depend on the type of activity and the benefits gained from the products obtained; (c) temporary or definitive closure of the establishment or laboratory; (d) disqualification for State contracts granting access to genetic and biological resources; (e) temporary or definitive cancellation of the access permit.
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	See Article 26 of Decision No. 486 Establishing the Common Industrial	

			Property Regime (2000)	Property Regime (2000)	
	<p>Legislative Decree No. 1075 on Approval of Supplementary Provisions of Decision No. 486 of the Andean Community Commission Establishing the Common Regime on Industrial Property (as amended by Law No. 29316)</p> <p>(http://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/details.jsp?id=6541)</p>				<p>Article 120-A.- Non-compliance with the rules applicable to genetic resources and traditional knowledge Non-compliance by the patent applicant with the contract requirement stated in Article 26(h) and (i) of Andean Community Commission Decision No. 486 and developed in Articles 20 and 21 of the Regulation on Access to Genetic Resources shall be punishable by one or more of the following penalties, unless the applicant withdraws from the patent grant procedure or satisfactorily explains that the invention does not use traditional knowledge or genetic resource originating in Peru:</p> <p>(a) a fine of up to 1,000 UIT; (b) compensation; (c) fair and equitable sharing of benefits, including payment of royalties and/or other monetary or non-monetary measures; (d) technology transfer and capacity building; (e) use authorizations. In all cases of compulsory patent</p>

					<p>licensing, Article 61 to Article 69 of Andean Community Commission Decision No. Decision 486 and Article 40 of the Legislative Decree relating to this Law shall apply. (*)</p> <p>(*) Article inserted in Article 8 of Law No. 29316, published on January 14, 2009.</p>
<p>Law No. 27811 of 24 July 2002, introducing a Protection Regime for the Collective Knowledge of Indigenous Peoples derived from Biological Resources</p> <p>http://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/details.jsp?id=3420</p>	<p>Collective knowledge</p> <p>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 the Commission of the Cartagena Agreement include this type of collective knowledge.</p> <p>COMPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS SECOND. Submission of the license contract as a</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>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.</p>	

		<p>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.</p>	<p>case may be, of the patent concerned.</p>	<p>case may be, of the patent concerned.</p>	
Philippines	<p>Philippine Technology Transfer Act of 2009 (Republic Act No. 10055)</p> <p>https://wipolex.wipo.int/en/legislation/details/9605</p>		<p>Article III, Sec. 8(c) The following are the rights and responsibilities of the [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</p>	<p>Article III, Sec. 8(c) The following are the rights and responsibilities of the [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</p>	

			<p>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 [...]</p>	<p>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 [...]</p>	
	<p>Implementing Rules and Regulations of Republic Act No. 10055 (Joint Administrative Order No. 02-2010) (http://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/details.jsp?id=9629)</p>	<p>Rule 12 [...] Section 3 [...] (c) [...] biodiversity, genetic resources or materials associated traditional knowledge, and indigenous knowledge, systems and practices.</p>	<p>Rule 12 [...] Section 3. Disclosures. Disclosure of potential IPRs and/or all biodiversity and genetic resource, traditional knowledge, and indigenous knowledge, systems and practices shall be governed by the following rules: [...] (c) With respect to biodiversity, genetic resources or materials associated</p>	<p>Rule 12 [...] Section 3. Disclosures. Disclosure of potential IPRs and/or all biodiversity and genetic resource, traditional knowledge, and indigenous knowledge, systems and practices shall be governed by the following rules: [...] (c) With respect to biodiversity, genetic resources or materials associated</p>	<p>Rule 12 [...] Section 3. Disclosures. 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 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</p>

			<p>Traditional knowledge, and indigenous knowledge, systems and practices, the following provisions shall govern:</p> <p>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 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</p>	<p>Traditional knowledge, and indigenous knowledge, systems and practices, the following provisions shall govern:</p> <p>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 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</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>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, systems 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.</p>
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			<p>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.</p> <p>ii. The disclosure requirement under this section shall apply when the subject matter contained in a national or international IPR application is directly based on any biodiversity, genetic resources or materials, traditional knowledge, and indigenous knowledge, systems and practices to which the RDI has had access to prior to 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</p>	<p>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. [...]</p> <p>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 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</p>	
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			<p>knowledge, systems and practices.</p> <p>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 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.</p>	<p>thereof. The GFA shall review the affidavit to determine if this will constitute compliance with the disclosure requirement under this rule. [...]</p> <p>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, systems 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.</p>	
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			<p>[...] 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, systems 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.</p>		
Romania	<p>Implementing Regulations of the Patent Law No. 64/1991 (approved by Government Decision No. 547/2008)</p> <p>http://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/details.jsp?id=8457</p>	<p>ARTICLE 16</p> <p>Description of the invention</p> <p>Traditional knowledge</p>	<p>ARTICLE 16</p> <p>Description of the invention</p> <p>(1) The description of the invention according to Art. 14 paragraph (1) letter c) of the Law shall contain the following:</p>	<p>ARTICLE 16</p> <p>Description of the invention</p> <p>(1) The description of the invention according to Art. 14 paragraph (1) letter c) of the Law shall contain the following:</p>	

			<p>[...] 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; [...]</p>	<p>[...] 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; [...]</p>	
	<p>Law No. 64/1991 on Patents (as amended up to Law No. 83/2014) https://wipolex.wipo.int/en/legislation/details/15734</p>				<p>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</p>

					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 http://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/details.jsp?id=13492	Article 7 biological material or knowledge available within any local or indigenous community	Article 7- Application for a patent [...] (3) An application must contain the following: [...] (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; (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	Article 7- Application for a patent [...] (3) An application must contain the following: [...] (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; (h) a statement disclosing the source and geographical origin of any biological material used for the invention; [...] (10) Subject to subsection (11), if	Article 7- Application for a patent [...] (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. 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; [...] 22. Application for an innovation patent [...] (12) When an applicant fails to provide evidence as directed by the Registrar under

			<p>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. [...]</p> <p>22. Application for an innovation patent [...] (3) An application must contain: [...] (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</p>	<p>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. [...]</p> <p>22. Application for an innovation patent [...] (3) An application must contain: [...] (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</p>	<p>subsection (10), the Registrar may cease to deal further with the application.</p> <p>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 requirements of section 20 and sections 22, to 25; [...]</p>
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			<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	
South Africa	<p>Patents Amendment Act 2005 (Act No. 20 of 2005) http://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/details.jsp?id=5765</p>	<p>(Section 2) genetic resource indigenous biological resource traditional knowledge</p> <p>Genetic resource means (a) any indigenous genetic material; or (b) the genetic potential or characteristics of any indigenous species.</p> <p>Indigenous biological resource means an indigenous biological resource</p>	<p>Amendment of section 30 of Act 57 of 1978, as amended 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:</p> <p>“(3A) Every applicant who lodges an application for a patent accompanied by a complete specification shall, before acceptance of the application,</p>	<p>Amendment of section 30 of Act 57 of 1978, as amended 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:</p> <p>“(3A) Every applicant who lodges an application for a patent accompanied by a complete specification shall, before acceptance of the application,</p>	<p>Section 61 (1) Any person may at any time apply in 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</p>

		<p>as defined in section 1 of the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004).</p> <p>Traditional knowledge means the knowledge that an indigenous community has regarding the use of an indigenous biological resource or a genetic resource.</p>	<p>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 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>	<p>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 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>	<p>time when the declaration statement or representation was made.</p>
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Spain	<p>Law No. 24/2015 of July 24, 2015, on Patents (as amended by Law No. 6/2018 of July 3, 2018)</p> <p>https://wipolex.wipo.int/en/legislation/details/16711</p>	<p>Article 23(2) biological material</p>	<p>Article 23. Application requirements [...] 2. An application concerning an invention relating to biological material of plant or animal origin shall show the geographical origin or source of said material if such data are known. This information shall not prejudice the validity of the patent. [...]</p>	<p>Article 23. Application requirements [...] 2. An application concerning an invention relating to biological material of plant or animal origin shall show the geographical origin or source of said material if such data are known. This information shall not prejudice the validity of the patent. In the cases provided for in Regulation (EU) No 511/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of April 16, 2014 concerning compliance measures for users of the Nagoya Protocol on access to genetic resources and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their use in the Union, the patent application shall also include, to the extent determined in the Regulation, the information that users of such resources are required to retain,</p>	<p>Article 23. Application requirements [...] 2. An application concerning an invention relating to biological material of plant or animal origin shall show the geographical origin or source of said material if such data are known. This information shall not prejudice the validity of the patent. In the cases provided for in Regulation (EU) No 511/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of April 16, 2014 concerning compliance measures for users of the Nagoya Protocol on access to genetic resources and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their use in the Union, the patent application shall also include, to the extent determined in the Regulation, the information that users of such resources are required to retain, pursuant to the provisions of the Regulation. This information shall not prejudice the validity of the patent either.</p>
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				<p>pursuant to the provisions of the Regulation. This information shall not prejudice the validity of the patent.</p>	
Sweden	<p>Regulation (2004:162) Amending the Patents Decree http://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/details.jsp?id=3672</p>	<p>Article 5a biological material of plant or animal origin</p>	<p>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 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.</p>	<p>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 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.</p>	<p>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 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.</p>
Switzerland	<p>Federal Act of June 25, 1954 on Patents for Inventions (status as of January 1, 2012) http://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/details.jsp?id=11895</p>	<p>Article 49a Genetic resource; traditional knowledge of indigenous or local communities</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>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</p>

			<p>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.</p>	<p>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. 2. If the source is unknown to the inventor or the patent applicant, the patent applicant must confirm this in writing.</p>	<p>deficiencies must be remedies.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Art. 81a 1. Any person who wilfully provides false information under Article 49a is liable to a fine of up to 100,000 francs.</p> <p>2. The court may order the publication of the judgment.</p>
Uganda	<p>The Industrial Property Act, 2014 https://wipolex.wipo.int/en/legislation/details/16480</p>	<p>21. Application for a patent. [...] (8) biological resources, traditional knowledge</p>	<p>21. Application for a patent. [...] (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</p>	<p>21. Application for a patent. [...] (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</p>	<p>Section 90 [...] (3) The court shall revoke or invalidate the registration of the patent or the utility model or industrial design on any of the following grounds that— [...] (f) the patent does not fully describe and ascertain the invention and the manner in which it is to be performed;</p>

			or indirectly used in the making of the claimed invention without the prior informed consent of its individual or collective creators.	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.	
Vanuatu	Patents Act No. 2 of 2003 (http://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/details.jsp?id=10727)	PART 12 INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE REGISTRATION OF PATENT INVOLVING INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE 47. [...] Indigenous knowledge [...]	PART 12 INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE REGISTRATION OF PATENT INVOLVING INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE 47. [...] (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	PART 12 INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE REGISTRATION OF PATENT INVOLVING INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE 47. [...] (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	PART 12 INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE REGISTRATION OF PATENT INVOLVING INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE 47. [...] (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.

			of the benefits from exploiting the patent.	of the benefits from exploiting the patent.	
Viet Nam	<p>Circular No. 01/2007/TT-BKHCN of February 14, 2007, guiding the Implementation of the Government's Decree No. 103/2006/ND-CP of September 22, 2006, detailing and guiding the Implementation of a Number of Articles of the Law on Intellectual Property regarding Industrial Property</p> <p>(http://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/details.jsp?id=5013)</p>	Article 23.11 Gene source and/or traditional knowledge	Article 23.11 Additional provisions applicable to applications for registration of inventions concerning gene source or traditional knowledge 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. [...]	Article 23.11 Additional provisions applicable to applications for registration of inventions concerning gene source or traditional knowledge 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. [...]	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 truthfulness of his/her declaration
Zambia	<p>The Patents Act, 2016 (Act No. 40 of 2016)</p> <p>(https://wipolex.wipo.int/en/legislation/details/18207)</p>	28. [...] invention which utilises genetic	28. Where an application for the	28. Where an application for the	PART V

		<p>resources or associated traditional knowledge or both [...]</p>	<p>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 in accordance with the Convention on Bio-Diversity; and (b) the source in the country providing the genetic resources or associated traditional knowledge.</p>	<p>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 in accordance with the Convention on Bio-Diversity; and (b) the source in the country providing the genetic resources or associated traditional knowledge.</p>	<p>Examination, publication and opposition 51. [...] (3) Where the Registrar is of the opinion, after conducting an examination, referred to in subsection (1), that an application is not compliant with the requirements of this Act, the Registrar shall 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,</p>
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					<p>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; [...] (s) that the application is for an invention which is traditional knowledge.</p>
	<p>The Protection of Traditional Knowledge, Genetic Resources and Expressions of Folklore Act, 2016 (Act No. 16 of 2016)</p> <p>https://wipolex.wipo.int/en/legislation/details/16181</p>	<p>36. [...] product developed from the genetic resource [...]</p>	<p>36. An access permit holder shall have the following obligations: [...] (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; [...]</p>	<p>36. An access permit holder shall have the following obligations: [...] (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; [...]</p>	

[End of table]