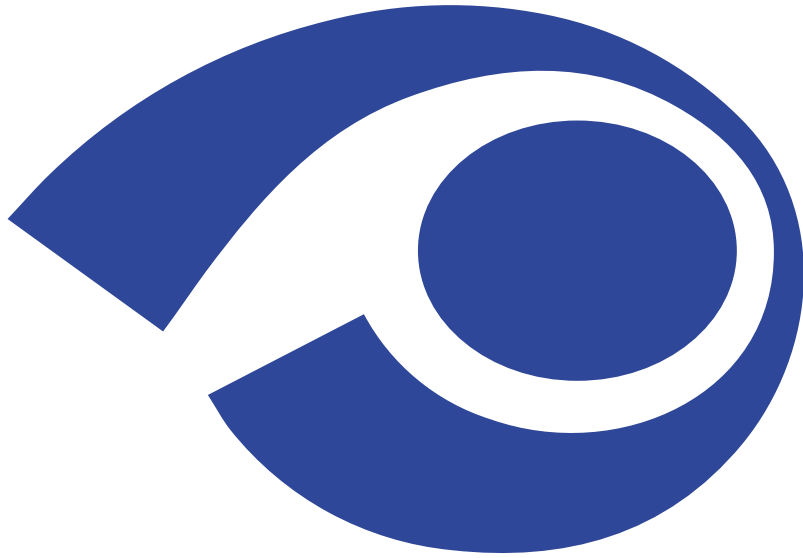


*Eurasian Patent System  
in Acts*



*Eurasian Patent System  
in Acts*



**EAAPO**



***Grigory Ivliev,***  
*President of the Eurasian Patent Office*

*The history of the creation of a common Eurasian expert and patent space began in 1993, when the governments of eight states signed the Agreement on Measures Concerning the Protection of Industrial Property and established the Interstate Council on the Protection of Industrial Property. The Council was charged with preparing and submitting to the meeting of the heads of governments of the CIS countries proposals on the creation of an interstate (regional) system for the protection of industrial property: inventions, industrial designs, and trademarks.*

*The Eurasian Patent Convention (EAPC) was signed in 1994. It was the foundation on which the new regional system for the legal protection of intellectual property was based. At this stage, it was decided to focus on the legal protection of inventions as the most significant subject for technological progress.*

*The Eurasian patent for invention became a unique opportunity for rights holders to protect their interests on the territories of several states simultaneously. The EAPC came into force on August 12, 1995. Today, it is possible to enter the markets of eight countries with one protection document, and the number of valid Eurasian patents has reached 18,000.*

*On September 9, 2019, the member states of the Eurasian Patent Organization took another step towards a unified patent space. The Protocol on the Protection of Industrial Designs was signed in Nur-Sultan, Republic of Kazakhstan. An industrial design is another subject matter of intellectual property, for which*

*the principles of regional protection were laid down in the first documents of the Organization.*

*Today, together with the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU), we have to take the final step on this path, to provide a regional system of trademark protection.*

*As is often the case, successes achieved lead to new challenges. The Eurasian Patent Organization and its executive body, the Eurasian Patent Office (EAPO), are facing new goals. The Office's priorities include the creation of a unified Eurasian jurisdiction in the field of intellectual property, which will strengthen interstate cooperation, cement the regional system for the protection of intellectual property rights, and ensure the unity of law enforcement practice.*

*The Eurasian Patent Organization will also increase its international activity. The Office will conduct intensive teaching and educational programs, and it will develop cooperation between leading examiners from national offices under the aegis of the EAPO.*

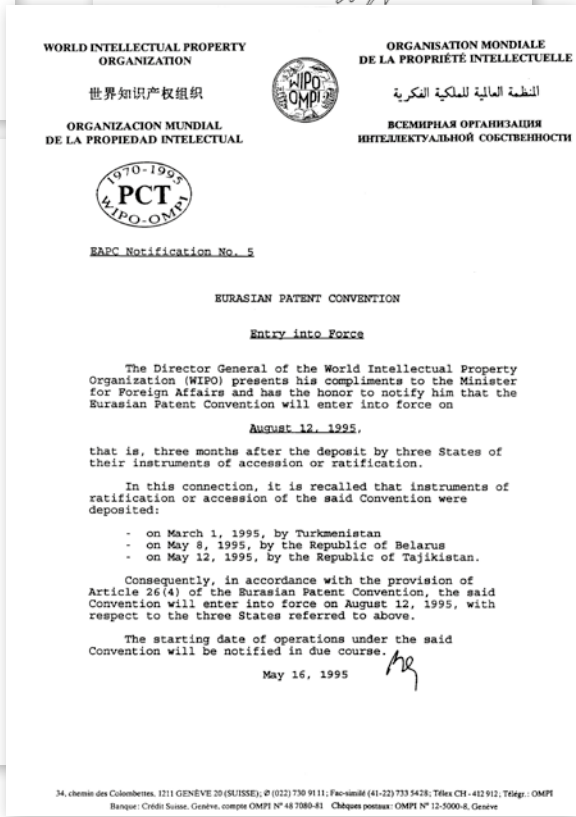
*With these measures, we will create a unified expert and patent space that will help stimulate the scientific and inventive search, national and international business, and the development of innovations, and, as a consequence, improve the living standards of every citizen of the Eurasian Patent Organization member states and states wishing to join the Organization.*

*I am confident that the future is in regional systems for the protection of intellectual property, the main capital of the digital age and an effective resource for economic growth.*



**Grigory Ivliev,**

*President of the Eurasian Patent Office*



August 12, 1995 – the Eurasian Patent Convention entered into force

# EURASIAN PATENT CONVENTION

The States Parties to this Convention (hereinafter referred to as “the Contracting States”) represented by Governments,

Desiring to strengthen cooperation in the field of the protection of inventions,

Striving to establish an interstate system for obtaining such protection on the basis of a common patent having legal effect on the territory of all the Contracting States,

Desiring to conclude, for this purpose, a Convention which constitutes a special agreement within the meaning of Article 19 of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property of March 20, 1883, and a regional patent agreement within the meaning of Article 45(1) of the Patent Cooperation Treaty of June 19, 1970,

*Have agreed as follows:*



## **PART I. THE EURASIAN PATENT SYSTEM**

### **Article 1**

#### **Establishment of the Eurasian Patent System**

(1) The Contracting States, maintaining their complete sovereignty to develop their national systems for protection of inventions, hereby establish a Eurasian Patent System.

(2) No provision of this Convention shall be interpreted as diminishing the rights under the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property of any national or resident of any country party to the Paris Convention.

## **PART II. THE EURASIAN PATENT ORGANIZATION**

### **Article 2**

#### **Establishment of the Eurasian Patent Organization**

(1) The Eurasian Patent Organization (hereinafter referred to as “the Organization”) is established in order to administer the functioning of the Eurasian Patent System and the grant of Eurasian patents.

(2) All Contracting States shall be members of the Organization.

(3) The organs of the Organization are the Administrative Council and the Eurasian Patent Office (hereinafter referred to as “the Eurasian Office”).

(4) The Eurasian Office is headed by the President who is the chief executive of the Organization and represents the Organization.

(5) The Organization is an intergovernmental organization having the status of legal entity. The Organization shall, in each Contracting State, enjoy the legal capacity attributed to legal entities in conformity with the national law of that State. The Organization may acquire or dispose of movable property or real estate and may defend its rights in court. The headquarters of the Organization shall be at Moscow, Russian Federation.

(6) The official language of the Organization shall be Russian.

(7) The Organization, the plenipotentiary representatives of the Contracting States and their deputies, the staff of the Eurasian Office and other persons engaged in carrying out the tasks of the Organization shall enjoy on the territory of every Contracting State the rights, the privileges and immunities granted by such Contracting State to any other international organization and its staff, and on the territory of the Russian Federation also regulated by the special headquarters agreement of the Organization concluded between the Organization and the Government of the Russian Federation.

### **Article 3**

#### **Administrative Council**

(1) Each Contracting State shall be represented in the Administrative Council. Each Contracting State shall have one vote in the Administrative Council. Two-thirds of the Contracting States shall constitute a quorum. Decisions shall be made by consensus or, failing that, by a simple majority of the voting plenipotentiary representatives of the Contracting States, with the exception of those cases where this Convention requires unanimity or a majority of two-thirds of the votes cast.

(2) The Administrative Council shall meet in ordinary sessions in each calendar year and in extraordinary session on the initiative of at least three Contracting States, the Chairman of the Administrative Council or the President of the Eurasian Office. The sessions shall be convened by the President of the Eurasian Office.

(3) The Administrative Council shall

- (i) adopt its own Rules of Procedure;
- (ii) elect the Chairman of the Administrative Council for a renewable term of two years;
- (iii) appoint the President of the Eurasian Office for a renewable term of six years; the conditions of appointment shall be fixed in a contract between the Organization and the future President;
- (iv) give advice to the President of the Eurasian Office in respect of the appointment, by the President, of Vice Presidents of the Eurasian Office;
- (v) approve the headquarters agreement of the Organization concluded by the Organization with the Government of the Russian Federation;
- (vi) approve agreements concluded by the Organization with States and international organizations;
- (vii) adopt by a majority of two-thirds the Patent Regulations, the Financial Regulations, and the Administrative Regulations;
- (viii) establish by a majority of two-thirds the yearly budget, examine the yearly report and approve the yearly accounts of the Organization;

- (ix) take any other action aimed at performing the tasks of the Organization.

(4) The World Intellectual Property Organization (hereinafter referred to as “WIPO”) shall be represented at the meetings of the Administrative Council in an advisory capacity in conformity with the provisions of an agreement concluded between the Organization and WIPO.

#### **Article 4**

##### **Eurasian Office**

(1) The Eurasian Office shall carry out all administrative tasks of the Organization. It shall be the secretariat of the Organization.

(2) The President of the Eurasian Office shall determine its structure and shall appoint the staff. He may participate in all meetings of the Administrative Council.

(3) Each Contracting State shall have its quota in respect of the staff of the Eurasian Office, which shall be determined in the Administrative Regulations.

(4) The Eurasian Office shall be located at Moscow, Russian Federation.

#### **Article 5**

##### **Finances**

(1) The Organization shall be self-supporting in that its expenses shall be covered from fees and other income earned by it. No Contracting State shall be obliged to pay contributions to the Organization.

(2) The budget of the Organization shall be financed from the following sources:

- (i) the proceeds from fees and charges for services rendered by the Eurasian Office;
- (ii) the proceeds from the publishing activities of the Eurasian Office;
- (iii) gifts, bequests and subventions given to the Organization;
- (iv) rents, interests and other miscellaneous income of the Organization.

(3) Any excess of income of the Organization over its expenditure shall be used for the development of the Eurasian Office.

(4) In the headquarters agreement of the Organization referred to in Article 3(3)(v), it shall be provided that, whenever the financial means of the Organization are insufficient for its activities, the Russian Federation shall grant advances to the Organization. The amount of those advances and the conditions on which they are granted shall be the subject of separate agreements, in each case, between the Organization and the Government of the Russian Federation.

### **PART III. SUBSTANTIVE PATENT LAW**

#### **Article 6 Patentable Inventions**

The Eurasian Office shall grant a Eurasian patent for any invention that is new, involves an inventive step and is industrially applicable.

## **Article 7**

### **Persons Entitled to a Eurasian Patent**

(1) The right to a Eurasian patent shall belong to the inventor or his successor in title. Where the inventor is an employee, the right to a Eurasian patent shall be determined in accordance with the law of the State in which the employee is mainly employed; if the State in which the employee is mainly employed cannot be determined, the law to be applied shall be that of the State in which the employer has a place of business to which the employee is attached.

(2) For the purposes of proceedings before the Eurasian Office, the applicant shall be deemed to be entitled to the Eurasian patent.

## **Article 8**

### **Right of Priority**

The right of priority shall be recognized in conformity with the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property.

## **Article 9**

### **Patent Rights**

(1) The owner of a Eurasian patent shall have the exclusive right to use, and also to authorize the use or prohibit others from using, the patented invention.

(2) The owner of a Eurasian patent may assign or license his rights.

(3) After an application for the grant of a Eurasian patent (hereinafter referred to as “the Eurasian application”) has been published, the applicant shall enjoy provisional protection in conformity with the national legislation of the Contracting States.

**Article 10**  
**Extent of Legal Protection**

The extent of the legal protection conferred by a Eurasian patent shall be determined by the claims. The description and drawings shall serve only to interpret the claims.

**Article 11**  
**Term of Eurasian Patent**

The term of a Eurasian patent shall be 20 years from the filing date of the Eurasian application.

**Article 12**  
**Compulsory Licenses**

(1) Compulsory licenses for the use of a Eurasian patent by third parties may be granted in conformity with the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property by the competent authority of a Contracting State with effect in the territory of that State.

(2) A decision to grant a compulsory license may be contested in the courts or other competent authorities of the Contracting State in the territory of which the compulsory license has been granted.

**Article 13**  
**Validity of Eurasian Patent and Enforcement of Rights**

(1) Any dispute arising from the validity, in a given Contracting State, or the infringement, in a given Contracting State, of a Eurasian patent shall be resolved by the national courts or other competent authorities of that State on

the basis of this Convention and the Patent Regulations. The decision shall have effect only in the territory of the Contracting State.

(2) Each Contracting State shall, in the case of infringement of a Eurasian patent, provide for the same civil or other liability as in the case of a national patent.

(3) Any national court or other competent authority of a Contracting State may require that the plaintiff furnish to it a translation of the Eurasian patent in the State language of the Contracting State.

#### **Article 14**

#### **Patent Regulations. Substantive Provisions**

The Patent Regulations shall provide for the details concerning substantive patent law, and in particular the following:

- (i) the definition of the criteria of patentability of an invention, including the definition of novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability, and the requirement of the disclosure of the invention,
- (ii) disclosures that do not affect the patentability of the invention,
- (iii) the requirement of unity of invention,
- (iv) the definition and effects of the right of priority,
- (v) the definition of the exclusive right in the patented invention,
- (vi) the right of the prior user,
- (vii) the interpretation of the claims,
- (viii) the right of the inventor to be mentioned in the Eurasian application and Eurasian patent,



- (ix) the assignment and other transfer of the right to a Eurasian application or patent,
- (x) the confidentiality in processing Eurasian applications.

## **PART IV. PROCEDURAL PATENT LAW**

### **Article 15**

#### **Eurasian Application and Grant of the Eurasian Patent**

(1) The Eurasian application may be filed:

- (i) with the Eurasian Office subject to subparagraph (ii) of this Article;
- (ii) in the case of an applicant from a Contracting State, the Eurasian application shall be filed through the national Patent Office of that State (hereinafter referred to as “the national Office”), where provided in the legislation of the Contracting State. The Eurasian application filed through a national Office shall have the same effect as if it had been filed with the Eurasian Office on the same date, provided that it is transmitted to the Eurasian Office within the time limit prescribed in the Patent Regulations. The national Office shall verify the compliance of the application with the requirements prescribed by this Convention and the Patent Regulations with regard to the examination as to form of the Eurasian application and, where the examination finding is that the application complies with the said requirements, it shall transmit the application to the Eurasian Office for further processing.

(2) Where the Eurasian application is filed with the Eurasian Office, a unitary procedural fee for filing, search, publication and other processing shall be payable to that Office at the time of filing. Where the Eurasian application is filed through a national Office, a fee shall be payable to the national Office at the time of the filing for examination as to form and transmittal of the application, whereas the unitary procedural fee shall be payable to the Eurasian Office at the time of the transmittal of the Eurasian application to that Office.

(3) The Eurasian Office shall verify the compliance of the Eurasian application with the requirements prescribed by this Convention and the Patent Regulations with regard to the examination as to form and shall carry out a search in relation to the said application. The search shall result in a search report which shall be forwarded to the applicant.

(4) The Eurasian Office shall publish the Eurasian application together with the search report promptly after the expiry of 18 months from the filing date or, where priority is claimed, from the priority date. At the request of the applicant, the Eurasian Office shall publish the Eurasian application earlier. In that case, the search report will be published separately as soon as it is available.

(5) At the request of the applicant, to be filed with the Eurasian Office before the expiry of six months from the date of publication of the search report, the Eurasian Office shall carry out the substantive examination of the Eurasian application.

(6) The filing of the request referred to in paragraph (5) of this Article shall be subject to the payment of an examination fee to the Eurasian Office.

(7) The decision to grant a Eurasian patent or reject the Eurasian application shall be made, on behalf of the Eurasian Office, by collegia composed

of three examiners each, who shall be staff members of the Eurasian Office and, unless otherwise decided by the unanimous decision of the Administrative Council, nationals of different Contracting States.

(8) Where the applicant disagrees with the decision of the Eurasian Office to refuse the grant of a Eurasian patent, he may, within three months following the date of receipt of the notice of refusal, lodge an appeal with the Office which shall be examined by a collegium of the Eurasian Office to be composed in conformity with paragraph (7) of this Article. The collegium shall include at least two examiners who did not participate in the taking of the decision on the subject matter of the said appeal.

(9) The lodging of the appeal referred to in paragraph (8) of this Article shall be subject to the payment of a fee to the Eurasian Office.

(10) The grant of a Eurasian patent shall be subject to the payment of a fee to the Eurasian Office within three months after the date on which the applicant receives notice from the Eurasian Office that it is ready to grant the Eurasian patent.

(11) Subject to the provisions of Article 17, a Eurasian patent shall have effect on the territory of all Contracting States from the date of its publication.

(12) Any person who has the right to be a representative before the national Office of a Contracting State and who is registered with the Eurasian Office as a patent agent may act as representative before the Eurasian Office. Where the applicant does not have his residence or principal place of business in the territory of any Contracting State, he shall be required to be represented by such a patent agent. Persons having their residence or principal place of business in the territory of any Contracting State may file Eurasian applications and act in

all proceedings before the Eurasian Office, either personally or through patent agents or through representatives who are not patent agents.

**Article 16**  
**Conversion of Eurasian Applications into National Patent Applications**

(1) Before the expiry of six months from the date on which the applicant receives notice of the Eurasian Office's refusal to grant a Eurasian patent or of its refusal to allow an appeal lodged in accordance with Article 15(8), the applicant may file a request with the Eurasian Office designating those Contracting States in which he wishes to obtain national patents according to the national procedure.

(2) The Eurasian application in respect of which such a decision has been taken and which is the subject of such request shall be treated in any Contracting State so designated as a regular national application filed with the national Office and having the filing date and the priority date, if any, of the Eurasian application, with all the consequences provided in the national legislation, and it shall be further processed by the national Office, provided that the applicant pays the prescribed national fees to the said national Office.

**Article 17**  
**Maintenance of Eurasian Patents**

(1) The maintenance of the Eurasian patent shall be subject to the annual payment of fees.

(2) The maintenance fees shall be payable in each of the years following the grant of the Eurasian patent by the date corresponding to the filing date of the Eurasian application.

(3) The continuing effect of a Eurasian patent in each Contracting State shall require that the owner of the patent designate to that end, by name, each Contracting State in which the owner wishes the effect to continue. Such designation shall be addressed to the Eurasian Office and shall be made at the same time as the maintenance fee is paid. Such fee shall be payable in respect of each designated Contracting State.

## **Article 18**

### **Fees**

(1) Fees concerning any Eurasian application or patent, and all charges for services rendered by the Eurasian Office, shall be payable to the Eurasian Office and, subject to the provisions of paragraph (2) of this Article, shall belong to the Organization. The fee referred to in Article 15(2) for the examination as to form and transmittal of the Eurasian application is payable to and belongs to the national Office with which the Eurasian application was filed.

(2) All fees for maintenance of a Eurasian patent shall be payable to the Eurasian Office. The ratio of distribution of the maintenance fees between the Organization and the designated Contracting States shall be fixed by the Administrative Council by a majority of two-thirds of the votes cast, provided that at least one-fifth of the fee received for each designation of a Contracting State shall belong to the Organization; the remaining part of the fee shall be transferred to the national Office of the designated Contracting State.

(3) The amount of the fee for maintenance of a Eurasian patent with respect to each Contracting State shall be fixed by that State. The currency in which the fee for maintenance of a Eurasian patent is to be paid shall be determined by the Administrative Council.

**Article 19**  
**Patent Regulations. Procedural Provisions**

The Patent Regulations shall provide for details concerning Eurasian patent procedure, and in particular the following:

- (i) requirements as to the form and contents of the Eurasian application;
- (ii) requirements as to patent agents, procedures for their certification and registration as a patent agent;
- (iii) the filing date;
- (iv) calculation of time limits;
- (v) claiming of priority;
- (vi) the currencies and the procedures for the payment of fees;
- (vii) amendment or correction of the Eurasian application;
- (viii) patent search and examination;
- (ix) the documentation and information services rendered by the Eurasian Office;
- (x) the publication of Eurasian applications and patents;
- (xi) the Register of Eurasian patents;
- (xii) the Gazette of the Eurasian Office;
- (xiii) the conditions and procedures for the administrative revocation of Eurasian patents;
- (xiv) the conversion of Eurasian applications into national patent applications;

- (xv) the application of the relevant provisions where there are several inventors, applicants, patent owners or representatives;
- (xvi) the contacts of the Eurasian Office with applicants, patent owners, patent agents and other third parties and the procedure for consultation of the files of the Eurasian Office by the said persons.

## **PART V. APPLICATION OF THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)**

### **Article 20**

#### **Application of the Patent Cooperation Treaty**

The Patent Cooperation Treaty and its Regulations shall be applied in the Eurasian Patent System and, in the case of conflict between them and this Convention and its Regulations, the former shall prevail. The Eurasian Office shall be a receiving Office, and also a designated and an elected Office, under the Patent Cooperation Treaty and may, with the authorization of the Administrative Council, apply for the status of International Searching and Preliminary Examining Authority under the Treaty.

## **PART VI. TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS**

### **Article 21**

#### **Search. Collegia**

(1) The Eurasian Office may, with the authorization of the Administrative Council, conclude with a national or regional patent office an agreement for carrying out, as long as may be deemed necessary, searches in relation to Eurasian applications by that national or regional patent office, provided that the national or regional patent office is capable of carrying out searches of the same type as those carried out under the Patent Cooperation Treaty in all or selected fields of technology.

(2) As long as may be deemed necessary, the collegia of three examiners referred to in Article 15(7) may also consist of examiners recommended by the national Offices of the Contracting States.

## **PART VII. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS**

### **Article 22**

#### **Independence of National Patent Systems**

(1) This Convention shall not prejudice the right of any Contracting State to grant national patents.

(2) This Convention shall not prevent any Contracting State from participating, on its own, in any international organization or from developing



various forms of international cooperation in the field of protection of industrial property.

**Article 23**  
**Revision of the Convention**

(1) This Convention may be revised at any time by the Contracting States.

(2) The Administrative Council shall decide on the convocation of conferences of the Contracting States for the purpose of revising the Convention. It shall also decide on the rules of procedure and other details of revision conferences.

**Article 24**  
**Settlement of Disputes**

Where any dispute arises concerning the interpretation or implementation of this Convention, the Director General of WIPO shall, at the request of any of the parties to the dispute, mediate in order to lead the parties to a settlement of the dispute.

**PART VIII. INFORMATION SERVICES**

**Article 25**  
**Dissemination of Patent Information**

(1) Each Contracting State shall receive, free of charge, the Gazette of the Eurasian Office and the descriptions of Eurasian applications and patents.

(2) Subject to paragraph (1) of this Article, no publication of the Eurasian Office may be disseminated free of charge without the authorization of the Administrative Council.

## **PART IX. FINAL CLAUSES**

### **Article 26**

#### **Signature. Entry Into Force of the Convention**

(1) This Convention shall be signed in the Russian language.

(2) Any State may become party to this Convention that is a member of the United Nations and bound by the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property and the Patent Cooperation Treaty. To become party to this Convention, a State shall either sign this Convention and deposit an instrument of ratification, or deposit an instrument of accession.

(3) No reservations to this Convention are permitted.

(4) This Convention shall enter into force, in respect of the first three States to ratify it or accede to it, three months after the third instrument of ratification or accession has been deposited with the Director General of WIPO. In respect of any other State, this Convention shall enter into force three months after such State has deposited its instrument of ratification or accession.

**Article 27**  
**Denunciation of the Convention**

Any Contracting State may denounce this Convention by notification addressed to the Director General of WIPO. Denunciation shall take effect six months after the day on which the Director General received the notification.

**Article 28**  
**Depositary**

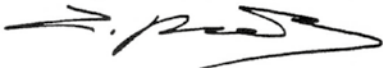
The Director General of WIPO shall be the depositary of this Convention.

*Done in the city of Moscow on September 9, 1994, in one original in the Russian language.*

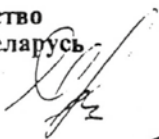
За Правительство  
Азербайджанской Республики



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За Правительство  
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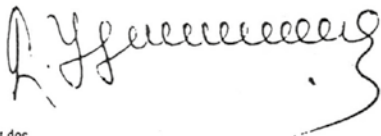
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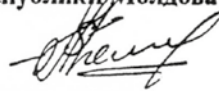


За Правительство  
Кыргызской Республики



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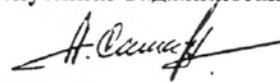
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За Правительство  
Российской Федерации



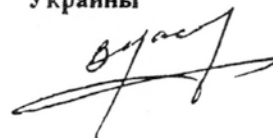
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Республики Таджикистан

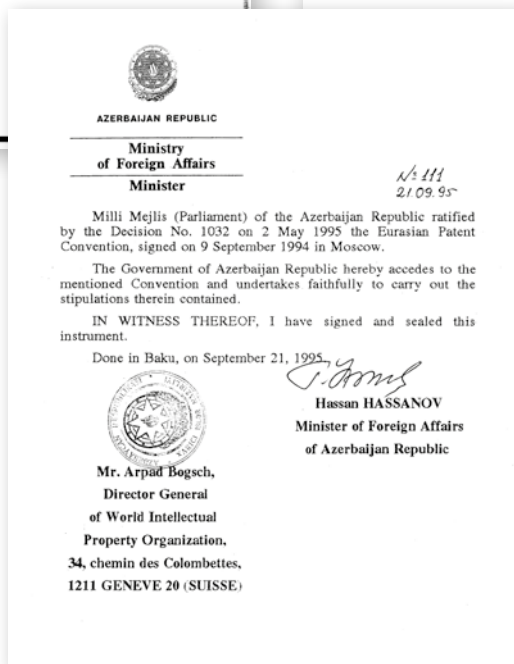
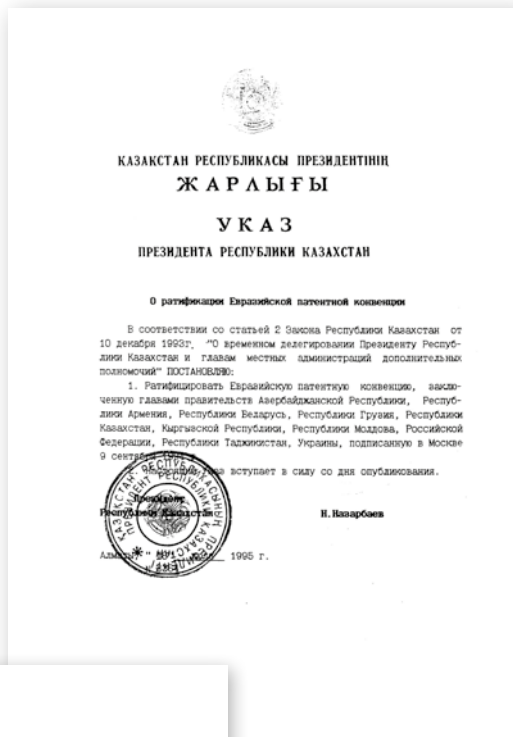


За Правительство  
Туркменистана

За Правительство  
Республики Узбекистан

За Правительство  
Украины





September 9, 1994 – the Eurasian Patent Convention signed at the meeting of the CIS Council of Heads of the Government

  
 REPUBLICA MOLDOVA  
 REPUBLIC of MOLDOVA

**PREȘEDINTELE REPUBLICII MOLDOVA**

Aduce la cunoștință că Parlamentul Republicii Moldova prin Hotărârea nr. 615-XIII din 27 octombrie 1995 a ratificat Convenția euroasiatică privind brevetele, semnată la Moscova la 9 septembrie 1994

Declară că prevederile Convenției euroasiatice privind brevetele vor fi îndeplinite.

Intru confirmare semnăm prezentul Instrument de Ratificare investit cu Sigiliul Statului.

  
**Mircea SNEGUR**  
 Președintele Republicii Moldova



  
**Mihai POPOV**  
 Ministrul Afacerilor Externe

Non-official translation

**THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
 OF THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA DECLARES**

that by the decree of September 29, 1995 the President of the Republic of Armenia has ratified the "Eurasian Patent Convention" signed in Moscow on the September 9, 1994, and informs that it will be realized faithfully and duly.


In confirmation of the aforementioned the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Armenia signs this ratification act and authenticates it with the seal of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Minister of Foreign Affairs  
 of the Republic of Armenia

V. Papazian

Yerevan  
 October 10, 1995

КЫРГЫЗ РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫНЫ  
 ПРЕЗИДЕНТИ



ПРЕЗИДЕНТ  
 КЫРГЫЗСКОЙ РЕСПУБЛИКИ

Ташкент, Самарканд, Бишкек 1995  
 г. Бишкек, Дом Правительства

№ 1-105


Генеральному директору  
 ВОИС

**РАТИФИКАЦИОННАЯ ГРАМОТА**

Кыргызская Республика настоящим ратифицирует Евразийскую патентную конвенцию, подписанную в Москве 9 сентября 1994г.

г. Бишкек, сентябрь 1995г.

Президент  
 Кыргызской Республики


 **Аскар Акаев**


«ԱՅՍԱՏԱՆԻ ՀԱՆՐԱՊԵՏՈՒԹՅԱՆ ԱՆՎԱԳԱԿԸ ԻՐ 1995 ՔՐԱՆԱԿԻ ՄԵՐՏԵՆԻՐԻՄԻ 29-Ի ՀՐԱՄԱՍԿՐԻՄԱՎ ՎԱՆԵՐԱՐԻՒՄԸ 1994 ՔՐԱՆԱԿԻ ՄԵՐՏԵՆԻՐԻՄԻ 9-ԻՆ ՄԱՍԿՎՈՒՈՒՄ ԻՐԸ ԱՆՎԱՐ ՊԵՏՈՒԹՅՈՒՆՆԵՐԻ ԿԱՌԱՎԱՐՈՒԹՅՈՒՆՆԵՐԻ ԳԵՎԱՎԱՐՆԵՐԻ ՍՏՈՐԱԳՐԱՄ ԵՎՎԱՐՄԱՆԱՆ ԱՐՏՈՆԱԳՐԱՄԻ ԿՈՆՎԵՆԵՆՆԱ»

**ԵՎ ՀԱՅՏՈՒՄ Է, ՈՐ ԱՅՆ ԱՎԵՐԱԳԱԿՈՒՄ ԿԱՏԱՏՈՎԻ**

Ի ՎԱՅՈՒՄ ԱՎԵՐԿՈՇՄԱՆ, ԵՄ ՀԱՅԱՍՏԱՆԻ ՀԱՆՐԱՊԵՏՈՒԹՅԱՆ ԱՐՏԱԹԻՆ ԳՈՐԾԵՐԻ ԱՅՈՒՄԱՐԱՄ, ՍՏՈՐԱԳՐՈՒՄ ԵՄ ՄԻՋԵՎ ՎԱՆԵՐԱԳՐՈՒՄ ԵՎ ԱՄՐԱԳՐՈՒՄ ԱՅՆ ՀԱՅԱՍՏԱՆԻ ՀԱՆՐԱՊԵՏՈՒԹՅԱՆ ԱՐՏԱԹԻՆ ԳՈՐԾԵՐԻ ԱՅՈՒՄԱՐՈՒԹՅԱՆ ԿՐԻՈՒՄ:

ՀԱՅԱՍՏԱՆԻ ՀԱՆՐԱՊԵՏՈՒԹՅԱՆ ԱՐՏԱԹԻՆ ԳՈՐԾԵՐ ԱՅՈՒՄՐ

  
 Վ. ՍԻՄՅՆՅԱՆ



Երևան  
 10.10.1995



*Participation of V. Blinnikov and A. Grigoriev in signing the draft Eurasian Patent Convention, February 17, 1994, headquarters of the World Intellectual Property Organization.*



*Participants in the third meeting of the ICPIP in front of the WIPO building, February 17, 1994*



*Participants in the diplomatic conference for the adoption of the Protocol on the Protection of Industrial Designs to the Eurasian Patent Convention, September 9, 2019, Nur-Sultan, Republic of Kazakhstan.*



**PROTOCOL**  
**TO THE EURASIAN PATENT CONVENTION**  
**OF SEPTEMBER 9, 1994,**  
**ON THE PROTECTION OF INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS**

The States Parties to this Protocol (hereinafter referred to as «the Contracting States») represented by Governments;

Having regard to the need to expand the Eurasian system for the protection of industrial property;

Striving to establish an interstate system for the protection of industrial designs based on a common Eurasian patent having legal effect on the territories of all Contracting States;

Desirous of developing the domestic markets of the Contracting States and increasing the attractiveness of their territories for the development of trade and investment activities;

Have agreed as follows:

## **PART I. GENERAL PROVISIONS**

### **Article 1**

#### **Status of the Protocol**

(1) This Protocol constitutes a special agreement within the meaning of Article 19 of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property of March 20, 1883 (hereinafter referred to as «the Paris Convention»).

(2) The Contracting States hereby expand the scope of the Eurasian Patent Organization (hereinafter referred to as «the Organization») as regards the protection of industrial property afforded by the Eurasian Patent Convention of September 9, 1994 (hereinafter referred to as «the Convention»).

(3) This Protocol shall not affect the rights of any Contracting State to grant national patents or other documents affording protection to industrial designs.

### **Article 2**

#### **Eurasian Patent System**

(1) The Eurasian Patent System, established pursuant to Article 1(1) of the Convention, and the Organization, together with all of its organs, established pursuant to Article 2(1) of the Convention, shall serve to protect inventions under the Convention and to protect industrial designs under this Protocol.

(2) For the purposes of the protection of industrial designs, the territory within which the Convention has legal effect shall be the territories of the Contracting States.

(3) By unanimous decision of the Administrative Council of the Organization, adopted by the plenipotentiary representatives (or their deputies) of

all the Contracting States, the Organization shall have the right to become a party to an international treaty providing for the international registration of industrial designs. Details concerning the procedures applied within the Eurasian system for the protection of industrial designs with regard to international registrations are established by the Patent Regulations to the Convention.

## **PART II. SUBSTANTIVE PROVISIONS GOVERNING INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS**

### **Article 3 Patentable Industrial Designs**

(1) An industrial design to which legal protection is granted shall be a design of the external appearance of an industrial or artisanal product that is patentable in accordance with the Patent Regulations to the Convention.

(2) Legal protection as an industrial design shall not be granted to the following designs:

- (i) those that are contrary to public interest or the principles of humanity and morality in at least one of the Contracting States;
- (ii) those that include, reproduce, or imitate official symbols (including State symbols and emblems) or the abbreviated or full names of international and intergovernmental organizations, without the consent of the respective competent authorities of the States or organizations whose interests are affected by such designs; and

- (iii) those that include, reproduce, or imitate official names or images of cultural heritage (including ethnic or religious heritage), or recognizable parts thereof, without the consent of the respective competent authorities of the Contracting States whose interests are affected by such designs.

A list of other designs and objects to which legal protection as industrial designs shall not be granted is established by the Patent Regulations to the Convention.

#### **Article 4**

#### **Persons Entitled to Obtain a Eurasian Patent for an Industrial Design**

(1) The right to obtain a Eurasian patent for an industrial design shall be vested in the author of an industrial design, that is, the individual through whose creative work the industrial design was created, or his successor-in-title.

Ownership of the right to obtain a Eurasian patent for an industrial design created by an author within the context of an employment or civil-law relationship shall be determined in accordance with the laws of the State that regulate such relationships.

(2) For the purposes of procedures performed at the Eurasian Patent Office (hereinafter referred to as «the Eurasian Office»), an applicant shall be considered eligible to obtain a Eurasian patent for an industrial design.

#### **Article 5**

#### **Right of Priority**

The right of priority with respect to an industrial design shall be recognized in accordance with the Paris Convention.

## **Article 6**

### **Eurasian Patent for an Industrial Design**

(1) A Eurasian patent for an industrial design shall certify the authorship, priority, and exclusive right to an industrial design.

(2) A Eurasian patent for an industrial design shall have legal effect simultaneously within the territory of all the Contracting States, having regard to the provisions of this Protocol.

## **Article 7**

### **Scope of Legal Protection for an Industrial Design**

The scope of legal protection provided by a Eurasian patent for an industrial design shall be determined by the set of essential features of the industrial design that are reflected in images of the product.

## **Article 8**

### **Term of a Eurasian Patent for an Industrial Design**

(1) The term of a Eurasian patent for an industrial design shall be five years from the filing date of an application for a Eurasian patent for an industrial design (hereinafter referred to as «a Eurasian application for an industrial design»).

(2) The term of a Eurasian patent for an industrial design may be extended for successive periods of five years each at the request of the holder of a Eurasian patent for an industrial design, with respect to the territory of all the Contracting States in which the Eurasian patent for an industrial design has legal effect. The overall term of a Eurasian patent for an industrial design may not exceed 25 years from the filing date of an application for a Eurasian patent for an industrial design.

The term of a Eurasian patent for an industrial design shall be extended provided that the appropriate fee is paid to the Eurasian Office.

**Article 9**  
**Rights to an Industrial Design**

(1) The author (or co-authors) of an industrial design for which a Eurasian patent has been granted shall hold the right of authorship, that is, the right to be recognized as the author of the industrial design.

(2) The holder of a Eurasian patent for an industrial design shall hold the exclusive right to the industrial design, which is understood to mean the right to use the industrial design, and to permit or prohibit its use by other persons.

Acts performed with respect to an industrial design and recognized as its use shall be defined in accordance with the laws of the Contracting States.

The holder of a Eurasian patent may determine the disposal of the exclusive right to an industrial design for the term of the patent, with effect from the date of publication of information about the granting of the patent in the official gazette of the Eurasian Office.

**Article 10**  
**Disposal of an Exclusive Right to an Industrial Design: Transfer of an Exclusive Right**

(1) The holder of a Eurasian patent for an industrial design shall be entitled to assign the exclusive right to the industrial design to another person, to grant the right to use the industrial design under a licensing agreement, and to provide the exclusive right to the industrial design as collateral.

The assignment of the exclusive right certified by a Eurasian patent for an industrial design to another person shall be permitted only for the territories of all the Contracting States within which the patent has legal effect.

The holder of a Eurasian patent for an industrial design shall be entitled to dispose of the exclusive right to the industrial design in some other manner within an individual Contracting State if such disposal is legal in the Contracting State.

(2) An exclusive right to an industrial design may be assigned by inheritance or through some other form of legal succession only in its entirety.

(3) Registration of the assignment of an exclusive right to an industrial design, including an assignment pursuant to a contractual arrangement, as well as registration of the use of an exclusive right as collateral, shall be performed by the Eurasian Office.

Registration of a licensing agreement, as well as an agreement concluded in accordance with the laws of a Contracting State on the basis of the third subparagraph of paragraph (1) of this Article, shall be performed by the national patent office of the Contracting State (hereinafter referred to as a national office) in whose territory the agreement was concluded.

## **Article 11**

### **Invalidation of a Eurasian Patent for an Industrial Design**

(1) A Eurasian patent for an industrial design may be invalidated by the Eurasian Office following an administrative revocation procedure on the grounds and following the procedure provided for by this Protocol and the Patent Regulations to the Convention, or by judicial or other competent authorities of the Contracting States on grounds provided for by this Protocol and the Patent

Regulations to the Convention, following the procedure provided for by the laws of the respective Contracting State.

A notice of the invalidation of a Eurasian patent for an industrial design under administrative revocation procedure may be filed, including a notice by a national office, if the right of the national office to file a notice is provided for by the laws of the respective Contracting State.

(2) A decision taken by the Eurasian Office based on the results of examination of a notice of the invalidation of a Eurasian patent for an industrial design under administrative revocation procedure may be appealed following the procedure and within the time limits established by the Patent Regulations to the Convention.

The decision by the Eurasian Office on the invalidation of a Eurasian patent for an industrial design shall enter into force upon expiration of the period for its appeal stipulated by the Patent Regulations to the Convention, and shall have legal effect on the territories of all the Contracting States.

(3) The decision on the invalidation of a Eurasian patent for an industrial design adopted by judicial or other competent authorities of a Contracting State may be appealed following the procedure and within the time limits stipulated by the laws of the respective Contracting State. A decision adopted in accordance with this paragraph shall enter into force upon expiration of the period for its appeal and shall have legal effect in the territories of the Contracting State whose judicial or other competent authorities took such decision.

A Contracting State shall inform the Eurasian Office of the final decision on the invalidation of a Eurasian patent for an industrial design.



Upon entry into force of a decision on the invalidation of a Eurasian patent for an industrial design adopted by judicial or other competent authorities of a Contracting State, the common legal protection for the industrial design shall be terminated. Conversely, a Eurasian patent for an industrial design shall remain legal in the territory of Contracting States in which no such decision was taken.

(4) Judicial and other competent authorities of Contracting States hearing disputes regarding the validity of a Eurasian patent for an industrial design shall have the right to request a translation of the Eurasian patent for an industrial design into the official language of the respective Contracting State.

## **Article 12**

### **Disputes Related to the Protection of Rights**

(1) Save for disputes referred to under Articles 11 and 14 of this Protocol, disputes relating to the protection of rights granted in accordance with this Protocol and the Patent Regulations to the Convention shall be settled in accordance with substantive and procedural laws of the Contracting State within whose territory protection of these rights is sought.

(2) Judicial and other competent authorities of Contracting States hearing disputes in accordance with paragraph (1) above shall have the right to request a translation of the Eurasian patent for an industrial design into the official language of the respective Contracting State.

## **PART III. PROCEDURE GOVERNING INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS**

### **Article 13**

#### **Eurasian Application for an Industrial Design**

(1) A Eurasian application for an industrial design shall be submitted to the Eurasian Office, except in those cases provided for under paragraph (2) below.

(2) Applicants of a Contracting State shall submit applications for an industrial design through a national office if the laws of the Contracting State so provide. A Eurasian application for an industrial design submitted through a national office shall have the same effect as if it had been submitted on the same day to the Eurasian Office, provided that it is sent by the national office to the Eurasian Office within the time limit laid down by the Patent Regulations to the Convention.

(3) When a Eurasian application for an industrial design is submitted directly to the Eurasian Office, a unitary procedural fee shall be paid to the Eurasian Office.

When a Eurasian application for an industrial design is submitted through a national office, a fee shall be paid to the national office for the processing and transmittal of the Eurasian application for an industrial design, if such a fee is established by the laws of the respective Contracting State, concomitantly with the payment of the unitary procedural fee to the Eurasian Office.

(4) The right to obtain a Eurasian patent for an industrial design may be transferred to another person following the procedure and under the conditions provided for by the Patent Regulations to the Convention.

## **Article 14**

### **Examination of a Eurasian Application for an Industrial Design**

(1) The Eurasian Office shall conduct a preliminary examination of a Eurasian application for an industrial design to verify compliance with the requirements for an application, the conditions for establishing the application filing date, and fulfillment of other conditions concerning the filing of an application specified by the provisions of this Protocol and the Patent Regulations to the Convention and to determine that the industrial design does not subsist in a design which is contrary to public interest or to the principles of humanity and morality in at least one of the Contracting States.

(2) In accordance with the Patent Regulations to the Convention, the Eurasian Office shall publish a Eurasian application for an industrial design for which a preliminary examination has been completed with a positive outcome, and shall then perform an examination of the application based on its merits.

(3) Opposition to the grant of a Eurasian patent for an industrial design may be filed with respect to a published Eurasian application for an industrial design, including opposition by a national office, if such an action is provided for by the laws of the respective Contracting State, on grounds established by this Protocol and the Patent Regulations to the Convention.

The procedure and time limits for the filing and examination of oppositions to the grant of a Eurasian patent for an industrial design are established by the Patent Regulations to the Convention.

(4) A decision to grant or to refuse the grant of a Eurasian patent for an industrial design shall be made by the Eurasian Office taking into consideration

the results of examination of oppositions to the grant of a Eurasian patent for an industrial design received by the Eurasian Office.

(5) Applicants may appeal decisions by the Eurasian Office, including a decision to grant or to refuse the grant of a Eurasian patent for an industrial design, by filing an objection with the Eurasian Office in accordance with the procedure and time limits laid down in the Patent Regulations to the Convention.

### **Article 15**

#### **Registration of an Industrial Design and Grant of a Eurasian Patent for an Industrial Design**

(1) When a decision is made to grant a Eurasian patent for an industrial design, the Eurasian Office shall record the industrial design in the register of Eurasian patents for industrial designs.

(2) The scope of information to be recorded in the register of Eurasian patents for industrial designs and the procedure for maintaining the register are determined by the Patent Regulations to the Convention.

(3) The Eurasian Office shall publish information about the grant of a Eurasian patent for an industrial design in the official gazette of the Eurasian Office. The scope of the information published and the publication timing are established by the Patent Regulations to the Convention.

(4) The Eurasian Office shall grant a Eurasian patent for an industrial design to an applicant immediately upon the publication of information about the grant.

(5) The Eurasian Office shall register an industrial design, publish information about the grant of a Eurasian patent for an industrial design or

grant a Eurasian patent for an industrial design provided that the applicant has paid the requisite fee.

(6) Excerpts from the register of Eurasian patents for industrial designs that are requested for the purpose of their presentation in one of the Contracting States shall not require any notarization.

## **Article 16**

### **Representation**

(1) Any person who has the right to be a representative before a national office and who is registered with the Eurasian Office as a patent attorney may serve as a representative before the Eurasian Office (hereinafter referred to as «a patent attorney»).

(2) An applicant or the holder of a Eurasian patent for an industrial design who is not a permanent resident or who is not permanently located in the territory of any Contracting State must be represented by a patent attorney.

(3) An applicant who is a permanent resident or who is permanently located in the territory of any of the Contracting States may file Eurasian applications for industrial designs, and may also transact with the Eurasian Office with regard to such applications and Eurasian patents for industrial designs either:

- (i) independently; or
- (ii) through patent attorneys; or
- (iii) through representatives who are not patent attorneys.

## **Article 17**

### **Conversion of a Eurasian Application for an Industrial Design into a National Application**

(1) Within six months of notification to an applicant by the Eurasian Office of a refusal the grant of a Eurasian patent for an industrial design or a rejection of an appeal, the applicant may file a petition with the Eurasian Office indicating the Contracting States in which he wishes to obtain a patent for an industrial design following national procedure.

(2) In each Contracting State so indicated, a Eurasian application for an industrial design which was thus refused or rejected on appeal and was subsequently the subject of such a petition shall be considered a duly prepared national application filed with the national office with the same filing date and, if applicable, the same priority date as the Eurasian application for an industrial design, with all of the effects provided for under the national law of the Contracting State, and shall be further processed by the national office provided the applicant pays the requisite national fees to the national office.

## **Article 18**

### **Fees**

(1) Fees for the performance of legally significant acts with respect to a Eurasian application for an industrial design or a Eurasian patent for an industrial design, in accordance with the provisions of this Protocol and the Patent Regulations to the Convention, which accrue to the Organization in accordance with paragraphs (2) and (3) below, shall be paid to the Eurasian Office.

(2) The fee for the processing of a Eurasian application for an industrial design and its transmittal to the Eurasian Office pursuant to Article 13(3) of

this Protocol shall be paid and shall belong to the national office with which the Eurasian application for an industrial design is filed.

(3) Fees paid to the Eurasian Office in accordance with Articles 8(2) and 15(5) of this Protocol shall be apportioned between the Organization and Contracting States in accordance with a decision by the Administrative Council of the Organization adopted by a two-thirds majority of the plenipotentiary representatives of the Contracting States (or their deputies) participating in the vote. At least one-fifth of said fees must remain at the disposal of the Organization, with the rest being transferred to the respective national offices.

## **PART IV. PATENT REGULATIONS TO THE CONVENTION**

### **Article 19 General Provisions**

In addition to the details specified under Articles 14 and 19 of the Convention, the Patent Regulations to the Convention contains details concerning substantive and procedural provisions governing industrial designs protected in accordance with this Protocol.

### **Article 20 Substantive Provisions**

The Patent Regulations to the Convention contains details concerning substantive provisions established under Part II of this Protocol, specifically:

- (i) requirements for an industrial design and the conditions of its patentability;

- (ii) circumstances not affecting the patentability of an industrial design;
- (iii) legal succession with respect to a Eurasian application for an industrial design;
- (iv) assignment of the right to obtain a Eurasian patent for an industrial design;
- (v) right of priority;
- (vi) temporary legal protection;
- (vii) scope of legal protection for an industrial design;
- (viii) exclusive right to an industrial design;
- (ix) legal succession with respect to a Eurasian patent for an industrial design;
- (x) agreement on the assignment of an exclusive right to an industrial design, licensing agreement, and other agreements concerning the turnover of an exclusive right to an industrial design; and
- (xi) validity of a Eurasian patent for an industrial design and grounds for its invalidation.

## **Article 21**

### **Procedural Provisions**

The Patent Regulations to the Convention contains details concerning the procedural provisions established under Part III of this Protocol, specifically:

- (i) requirements regarding the form, structure, and content of a Eurasian application for an industrial design;



- (ii) administrative procedures involving a Eurasian application for an industrial design and a Eurasian patent for an industrial design;
- (iii) requirements regarding patent attorneys and the procedure for their certification and registration;
- (iv) determination of the filing date of a Eurasian application for an industrial design;
- (v) calculation of time limits, consequences of failing to comply with prescribed, conditions and procedure for the continuation of administrative processes and reinstatement of rights;
- (vi) claiming of priority;
- (vii) the procedure and terms for the payment of fees;
- (viii) making amendments and corrections to a Eurasian application for an industrial design;
- (ix) examination of a Eurasian application for an industrial design, including a preliminary examination and substantive examination, decisions adopted on the basis of their results, as well as the filing and examination of oppositions;
- (x) documentation and information services of the Eurasian Office with respect to industrial designs;
- (xi) recording of industrial designs in the register of Eurasian patents for industrial designs, scope of information entered in the register, the procedure for maintaining and providing excerpts therefrom;
- (xii) granting Eurasian patents for industrial designs;
- (xiii) publication of information about Eurasian applications for industrial designs and Eurasian patents for industrial designs;

- (xiv) the official gazette of the Eurasian Office concerning industrial designs;
- (xv) the procedure for invalidation of Eurasian patents for industrial designs;
- (xvi) conversion of Eurasian applications for industrial designs into national applications; and
- (xvii) the contacts of the Eurasian Office regarding industrial designs with applicants, holders of Eurasian patents for industrial designs, representatives and other persons and the procedure for consultation of documents of the Eurasian Office regarding industrial designs by the said persons.

## **PART V. FINAL PROVISIONS**

### **Article 22**

#### **Signature. Entry into Force of the Protocol**

(1) This Protocol shall be signed in the Russian language.

(2) Participation in the Protocol shall be open to any member State of the United Nations that is bound by the Convention, as well as the Paris Convention.

To become party to this Protocol, a State shall either sign the Protocol and deposit an instrument of ratification with the depositary, or deposit an instrument of accession with the depositary.

This Protocol shall be open for signing at an international conference in the city of Nur-Sultan following its adoption, and subsequently at the headquarters of the World Intellectual Property Organization, prior to its entry into force.

This Protocol shall be open for accession by any State referred to in the first part of this paragraph that has not signed the Protocol.

(3) No reservations to this Protocol shall be permitted.

(4) This Protocol shall enter into force, in respect of the first three States to ratify it or accede to it, three months after the third State has deposited one of the aforementioned instruments with the depositary. In respect of any other State, this Protocol shall enter into force three months after such State has deposited its instrument of ratification or accession. A Eurasian patent for an industrial design shall have legal effect within the territory of such a State if the respective Eurasian application for an industrial design was filed following the entry into force of this Protocol with respect to that State.

### **Article 23**

#### **Transitional Provisions**

Until such time as all of the States party to the Convention become Contracting States, decisions of the Administrative Council of the Organization on matters that fall within the scope of its authority in accordance with Article 3(3)(vi)-(ix) of the Convention and this Protocol in respect of industrial designs shall be made by the plenipotentiary representatives of the Contracting States (or their deputies).

### **Article 24**

#### **Settlement of Disputes under the Protocol**

Should any dispute arise between Contracting States concerning the interpretation or implementation of this Protocol, the Director General of the

World Intellectual Property Organization shall, at the request of any of the parties to the dispute, mediate in order to lead the parties to a settlement of the dispute.

**Article 25**  
**Revision of the Protocol**

(1) This Protocol may be revised by the Contracting States at any time.

(2) A decision to convene a conference of the Contracting States for the purposes of revising this Protocol shall be taken by the Administrative Council of the Organization. The Administrative Council of the Organization shall also decide matters regarding rules of procedure and other details concerning a conference for the revision of this Protocol.

**Article 26**  
**Denunciation of the Protocol**

(1) A Contracting State shall have the right to denounce this Protocol by notification addressed to the Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organization. Denunciation shall take effect 12 months after the day on which the Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organization received such notification.

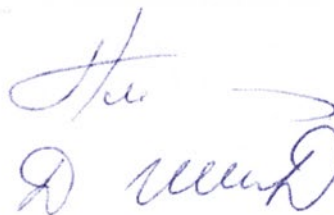
(2) Eurasian patents for industrial designs granted on the basis of applications filed prior to the entry into force of a denunciation shall have legal effect within the State that denounced this Protocol for the entire period of their validity, including cases in which such period is extended as allowed by this Protocol.

**Article 27**  
**Depositary of the Protocol**

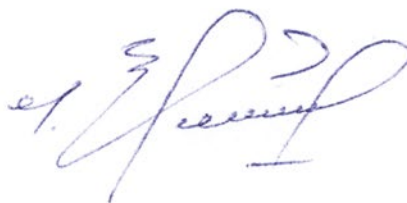
The Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organization shall be the depositary of this Protocol.

*Done in the city of Nur-Sultan on September 9, 2019, in one original copy in the Russian language.*

**За Правительство  
Азербайджанской Республики**



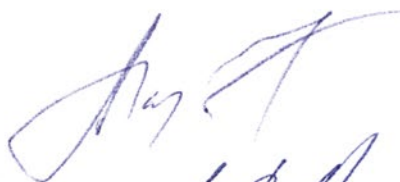
**За Правительство  
Кыргызской Республики**



**За Правительство  
Республики Армения**

**За Правительство  
Республики Беларусь**

**За Правительство  
Республики Казахстан**



**За Правительство  
Республики Таджикистан**



**За Правительство  
Российской Федерации**



**За Правительство  
Туркменистана**

The Convention, signed on September 9, 1994 in Moscow by the Heads of the Governments of the Republic of Armenia, Republic of Azerbaijan, Republic of Belarus, Republic of Georgia, Republic of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Republic of Tajikistan, and Ukraine, entered into force on August 12, 1995, following the handover to the depositary, the Director General of the WIPO, by Turkmenistan on March 1, 1995 of the act of accession to the Convention and the submission to the depositary of documents on the ratification of the Convention by the Republic of Belarus on May 8, 1995, and by the Republic of Tajikistan on May 12, 1995.

Subsequently, the Convention was also ratified by the Russian Federation, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Republic of Azerbaijan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Republic of Moldova, and the Republic of Armenia.

The Protocol to the Convention entered into force on March 17, 2021 for the Kyrgyz Republic, the Republic of Azerbaijan, and the Republic of Armenia. On April 11, 2021, it entered into force for the Russian Federation, on April 12, 2021, for the Republic of Kazakhstan, on November 30, 2021, for the Republic of Tajikistan, and on April 19, 2022, for the Republic of Belarus.

## PRESIDENTS OF THE EURASIAN PATENT OFFICE



*Victor BLINNIKOV,  
President of the EAPO from 1995 to 2003*



*Alexander GRIGORIEV,  
President of the EAPO from 2004 to 2016*



*Saule TLEVLESSOVA,  
President of the EAPO from 2016 to 2022*



## **Eurasian Patent System in Acts**

 **Eurasian Patent Office (EAPO)**

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