

# Resolution of the Central Executive Committee and the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR "On Patents for Inventions"

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CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the USSR

Council of People's Commissars of the USSR

REGULATION  
of September 12, 1924

ON THE  
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REGULATION ON PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS

The Central Executive Committee and the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR decide:

1. The decree of the Central Executive Committee and the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR on patents for inventions shall enter into force on September 15, 1924, and from the same period to cancel all legal provisions on the rights to inventions issued by the legislative bodies of the Union republics.
2. Patents (privileges) for inventions issued by non-Soviet authorities have no effect.
3. Persons who have lost (Art. 2) the right to a patent issued by the pre-Soviet government, as well as persons who made applications to the relevant institutions before the establishment of Soviet power on a given territory, are granted the right to apply for a patent, in accordance with the Decree of the Central Executive Committee and Council of People's Commissars of the SSR on patents for inventions.

The novelty of the respective inventions shall be discussed by the Inventions Committee with respect to the time of the original application, provided that the latter was made after January 1, 1910.

The right specified in this article does not apply to the heirs and other legal successors of the actual inventor.

Note. If a patent was issued for an invention by the pre-Soviet authorities, then the 15-year term of the new patent is reduced by the entire time elapsed from the issuance of the pre-Soviet patent to September 15, 1921.

4. The rights to inventions registered or recognized by the Committee for Technical Affairs of the People's Commissariat of Trade and Industry and the Committee for Inventions (or subsections of inventions) of the Supreme Council of National Economy remain in force, namely:

- a) applications filed with the named institutions are made a move in accordance with the resolution on inventions with the preservation of priority from the date of the application;
- b) the issued protective and application certificates have the force of application certificates under Art. 34 Resolutions of the Central Executive Committee and the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR on patents for inventions, moreover, however, issued instead of their patents, exempt from Art. 17 Regulations on patents for inventions are not renewable;
- c) the award or recognition of the right to an invention gives the right to obtain a patent, and the effect of this patent extends for 15 years from September 15, 1924.

5. A patent is not issued for inventions alienated in favor of the state prior to the publication of this Resolution.

6. Persons who have applied the inventions provided for in Art. 3 of this Resolution or those who made preparations for their application on the territory of the USSR prior to the publication of the Resolution of the Central Executive Committee and the Council of People's Commissars on patents for inventions, retain the right to apply the invention on the basis of Art. 16 of the mentioned Resolution and within the limits established by it.

Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the USSR  
M.KALININ

Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR  
A. Rykov

Secretary of the Central Executive Committee of the USSR  
A.ENUKIDZE

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the USSR

Council of People's Commissars of the USSR

REGULATION  
of September 12, 1924

ABOUT PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS

#### Section I. RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF THE INVENTOR

1. Patents are granted for new inventions that allow industrial use.

Patents are not issued for medicinal, food and flavoring substances, as well as those obtained by chemical means. However, patents for new methods of making such substances are being issued.

Patents are not granted for inventions, the use of which was contrary to the law.

2. An invention is not recognized as new if at the time of the application it was described in a printed work in full or in substantial parts within the USSR or abroad, or was applied so openly that it could be reproduced by a knowledgeable person.

3. The right to obtain a patent for an invention belongs to the actual inventor or his assignee. If an invention is made in an enterprise or organization and cannot be attributed to certain persons, as its authors, then the right to obtain a patent is recognized for the enterprise or organization.

A patent application must contain a statement that the applicant is the actual inventor. If the applicant indicates that another person is the inventor, then he must provide evidence of the transfer to him of the right to obtain a patent; the patent issued in this case, as well as the publications of the Committee on Inventions (Articles 34, 40) must contain the name of the actual inventor along with the name of the patent holder.

4. If several persons independently from each other prove their right to obtain a patent for the same invention, the patent shall be issued to the one of them who first declared the invention in accordance with the established procedure.

If several applications for one invention were made in accordance with the established procedure on the same day, then since the applicants will be recognized as eligible for a patent, the Committee on Inventions issues a patent in their common name, unless another agreement between the applicants takes place on this subject. ... The persons who made the invention together have the right to obtain a patent in their common name without defining their relationship in the patent.

A patent may also be issued in the common name of several persons in the case when some of them participated in the development of the invention only by providing essential technical assistance, which should be indicated in the patent.

The relationship between the parties to a patent issued in a common name is determined by proper agreement between them.

5. Foreign citizens enjoy the rights to obtain a patent for an invention on an equal basis with citizens of the USSR.

For the implementation of any claim arising from this Resolution, persons who have settled outside the USSR are obliged to appoint a representative residing in the USSR.

6. The inventor who was working at the time when he made the invention in the enterprise retains the right to obtain a patent in his name. An agreement with the owner of the enterprise on the waiver of the right to a future invention, if the search for such is not included in the scope of the inventor's duties, is invalid.

The right to obtain a patent for an invention made by an inventor in connection with his work in the enterprise passes to the owner of the enterprise if the activity of the inventor, by the nature of his official duties, should be aimed specifically at the search for this kind

of invention, about which a written agreement was concluded and if at the same time the invention does not go beyond the scope of the task given to it by the enterprise.

7. The actual inventor has in all cases the right to have his name, as the author of the invention, noted in the patent issued for his invention.

If a patent is issued in the name of the assignee without indicating the name of the actual inventor, then the latter retains the right to demand that the Committee on Inventions publish his name as the actual inventor.

8. If the invention was claimed by a person who does not have the right to obtain a patent for this invention, then the person actually entitled to obtain the patent may, during the entire period of the proceedings on the grant of the patent, file a petition with the Committee on Inventions to declare the application invalid, and also has the right, within three years from the date of publication of the patent, to file a claim in court for invalidation of the patent. Upon the entry into force of the resolution of the Committee for Inventions or a court decision on the recognition of the application or patent as invalid,

9. The patentee has the exclusive right to carry out in the form of a trade the invention belonging to him within the USSR, namely: to manufacture, sell, put into circulation or generally use the subject of the invention for industrial purposes. The patent covering the process also extends to all products obtained directly from this process.

10. The patentee may alienate the patent in full with limitation of its validity, as well as transfer it by inheritance, and the patent is not included in the estate. He can issue on the basis of his patent a license (permission) to use the invention in a certain respect. If a patent is owned by more than one person, they can only alienate the patent or issue a license together. The transfer of a patent and the establishment of a license come into force only from the date of the note about it in the patent register.

Note. The procedure for acquiring patents by state institutions and enterprises by voluntary agreement with patent holders is determined by a special instruction issued by the Supreme Council of the National Economy of the USSR and approved by the Council of Labor and Defense.

11. Each of the holders of a general patent has an independent right of action for patent infringement.

Persons who have received licenses under a patent, unless otherwise agreed in the license, also have an independent right of action for patent infringement.

12. During the entire period of validity of the patent, the patentee may demand the issuance of an additional patent for the invention, which improves or develops the invention protected by the main patent.

13. Unless otherwise agreed, the supplementary patent passes to the assignee of the main patent as belonging to the latter without special remuneration.

The supplementary patent shall be terminated simultaneously with the termination of the main patent, except for the case of recognition of the main patent as null and void for reasons not affecting the supplementary patent. In this case, the owner of the latter may, within six months, after the entry into force of the decision, apply for the conversion of the additional patent into an independent one. Such a petition is considered as an application for an invention with the seniority of its original application for the grant of an additional patent.

14. A patent for an invention supplementing or modifying another invention protected by the granted patent may be issued to another inventor, but only after one year from the date of publication of the first patent, even if the application was made within that year. The owner of the first patent, on the one hand, and the person who received the patent for the addition or modification of the first invention, on the other hand, can use this modification or addition only by mutual agreement.

15. A patent for an invention related to the field of national defense or of particular importance to the country may, in the absence of a voluntary agreement, be forcibly expropriated in favor of the state by a special resolution of the Labor and Defense Council in each individual case.

A compulsory license may be established in favor of state institutions and enterprises for an appropriate fee within the limits of the needs of institutions or enterprises at the time of establishing the license.

The general conditions and procedure for the compulsory alienation of patents and the establishment of compulsory licenses, their assessment and payment of remuneration are determined by the rules attached to this Resolution (Appendix 1).

Note 1. The Committee for Inventions shall immediately notify the Revolutionary Military Council of the USSR of any application received to it for an invention related to the field of national defense.

Note 2. The transfer of inventions related to the field of state defense abroad is allowed only with the special permission of the Revolutionary Military Council of the USSR each time.

Note 3. The procedure for the participation of the Revolutionary Military Council of the USSR in the work of the Committee on Inventions for the inventions specified in Note 1 to this article is established by an agreement between the Revolutionary Military Council of the USSR and the Supreme Council of the National Economy of the USSR.

16. Persons who, prior to the date of publication of the grant of a patent application certificate, conscientiously accepted this invention in an industrial enterprise, or made all the necessary preparations for this within the USSR, retain the right to industrial application of the invention exclusively for the needs of the enterprise in which the invention was applied. The said right can only be transferred to another street in conjunction with the said company.

17. A patent is issued for a period of 15 years from the date of its publication (Article 40), and its effect also extends to the period from the date of issue of the application certificate to the date of publication of the patent. In the event of insurmountable obstacles to the implementation of the patent during this period, the Committee on Inventions, upon a request from the patent owner and upon submission of appropriate evidence, may accordingly extend the term of the patent, but no more than 5 years, which is published separately. ...

18. The patentee is obliged to implement his invention within the USSR in person or by issuing a license (Article 10).

An invention is considered to have been accomplished within the USSR if its subject matter, within five years from the date of issue of the patent, is made within the USSR in a form that allows industrial use.

If neither the patent holder nor the license holder has completed the invention within the specified period within the USSR, then any interested institution or person has the right to file a petition with the Committee for Inventions for the issuance of a compulsory license, the amount of remuneration for which is established by the court.

If it is proved in court that the non-implementation of the invention was deliberate, then the patent holder is deprived of the patent by court order.

19. From the moment of implementation of the invention on the territory of the USSR (Art. 18), the patent holder is charged an annual fee, the amount of which and the conditions for its collection are determined by the rules annexed to this Resolution (Appendix 2).

Workers and employees who are not subject to income tax and other indigent inventors enjoy the right to defer or installment payment of the fee for a period determined by the Committee on Inventions within the period of the patent.

Persons licensed under this patent can pay fees for the patent owner, with the right to subsequently collect the fees paid for him from the patent owner.

Note. The patentee, no later than one month from the date of implementation of the invention (Art. 18), is obliged to notify the Committee on Inventions about this in writing.

20. A patent is terminated:

- a) after the expiration of the period for which it was issued, since the period has not been extended;
- b) by decision of the Committee for Inventions in the event that the established fee is paid on time, since it is not deferred and not deferred;
- c) by decision of the Committee on Inventions, in the case of a statement to him about the renunciation of his rights by the patent owner, if there are several of them, or if licenses have been issued (forcibly or voluntarily) for this patent, then in the case of the same refusal, declared by all patent holders and licensees;
- d) by a court decision in the case of willful failure to carry out the invention (Article 18).

Note. The death of the patentee or licensee does not terminate the patent or license, and all rights thereunder are exercised by their assignees within the term of the patent or license.

21. A patent shall be recognized as invalid in court at the request of interested individuals or legal entities, if it is established:

- a) that the invention was not subject to patenting due to the absence of the necessary conditions, in accordance with (Articles 1 and 2) of this Resolution;
- b) that the person who has applied for the invention for patenting is not the actual inventor or legal successor thereof.

Note. If the specified conditions exist in relation to a patent only in a known part of it, and if such can be separated from the rest of its content, then the patent can be invalidated only in the corresponding part.

22. Authors of inventions, items of which are displayed at an exhibition within the USSR, and their successors, specific for each exhibition by a resolution of the Council of People's Commissars or the Council of Labor and Defense of the USSR, may be granted publication, disclosure or use of the invention, the right to obtain a valid patent on the application submitted in accordance with the established procedure within six months from the date of the exhibition opening. Such an application takes precedence over other applications submitted to the Invention Committee after the day on which the subject matter of the invention was opened to the public in the exhibition space.

23. Violation of the rights of inventors, as well as the rights of patent holders, is punishable under criminal law. Responsibility for property damage is determined by the civil codes of the respective republics.

## Section II. ABOUT THE COMMITTEE ON INVENTIONS UNDER THE HIGHER COUNCIL OF THE PEOPLE'S ECONOMY OF THE USSR

24. The issuance of patents for inventions and certificates for the exclusive use of models, factory drawings, and trademarks is concentrated in a single central state institution for the USSR - the Committee for Inventions under the Supreme Council of National

Economy of the USSR. The Committee is also in charge of matters relating to the validity and termination of the aforementioned patents and certificates, since the proceedings of such cases by the Committee are determined by this Regulation.

25. The Committee is directly subordinate to the Presidium of the Supreme Council of National Economy of the USSR and acts on the basis of a regulation approved by the Council of Labor and Defense. The Committee is headed by: the chairman and his deputy, who are appointed by the Labor and Defense Council on the proposal of the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the National Economy of the USSR. The members of the Committee are appointed by the Presidium of the Supreme Council of National Economy of the USSR, on the recommendation of the Chairman of the Committee from persons with the appropriate technical and legal training.

26. Union and autonomous republics may organize special bureaus within the respective councils of the national economy to receive applications for inventions. The Bureau issues receipts for accepting applications.

The bureaus are obliged to forward the applications accepted by them to the Committee for Inventions under the Supreme Council of National Economy of the USSR within a week from the date of their receipt, and application certificates for such applications are issued by the Committee for Inventions on a general basis (Article 32).

The relationship between the Committee for Inventions and the aforementioned bureaus is determined by a special instruction approved by the Supreme Council of the National Economy of the USSR.

### Section III. PROCEDURE FOR ISSUING PATENTS

27. An application for an invention in order to obtain a patent for it is made by filing a written application with the attachment of documents to the Committee for Inventions, in accordance with a special instruction issued by the Committee and approved by the Presidium of the Supreme Council of National Economy of the USSR.

The application must contain a specific request for a patent and clearly indicate the name of the subject matter of the invention that the applicant wishes to protect the patent. In an application separate from the application, the invention must be described in its essential parts in such a clear, precise and complete manner that its application is possible for any person knowledgeable in the relevant field of industry. At the end of the description, the essential distinguishing features of the invention (patent claims) should be briefly but clearly formulated. If necessary, the description should be accompanied by separately attached drawings, etc., in accordance with the above instructions.

28. Each application must relate to only one invention. An exception is allowed for inventions that are subordinate in meaning and content, as well as for several simultaneously claimed variants of one invention related by a common idea. If this requirement is not met, the Committee may require that the description submitted be broken down into separate applications, each of which must then be complied with in accordance with Art. 27.



29. If the applicant, in the event of a refusal of a patent, on an application for such, wishes the same item to be entered in the register of models on the basis of the Industrial Design Ordinance, this requires a separate application, sent by the applicant himself to the Committee on Inventions. If such an application for a model is made by the patent applicant later than the patent application, then the term of his right to the model is calculated from the date of filing the patent application.

30. If, in the interval between the patent application and the application by the same person, or his assignee of the same object as a model (Art. 29), another person obtains a certificate for the same model, the Committee also issues a certificate to the first person (who had previously filed a patent), allowing both certificate holders to enter into an agreement regarding the use of the model.

31. The date from which the priority of the application, noted in the application certificate, is deemed to be conditionally calculated, is the day of receipt of the application by the Committee for Inventions or the office for receiving applications (Article 26).

In case of simultaneous receipt of several applications for the same invention by the Invention Committee, the day of the application is recognized, upon presentation of proper evidence, the day of submission of the application to the post office or to the bureau for receiving applications (Article 26).

32. All applications for inventions submitted to the Committee are first of all subject to preliminary consideration, which determines whether the application satisfies the formal conditions and whether the invention is sufficiently explained by the presented description and drawings, etc. In the affirmative, the applicant is issued an application certificate.

Otherwise, the applicant is invited to draw up, clarify or supplement the application within three months, and the issuance of the application certificate is delayed until this requirement is fulfilled. If the specified period is missed without a valid reason, the priority of the application is lost. With the timely submission of appropriate evidence of the impossibility of meeting the deadline, such can be continued, but no more than one month.

Not later than ten days from the date of receipt of the application by the Committee, the applicant must be sent an application certificate or a reasoned message about the obstacles to its issuance.

33. If preliminary examination reveals that the subject of the application is an erroneous or clearly unfeasible proposal (for example, a perpetual motion machine), then the case does not receive further progress and the application certificate is not issued, about which the applicant is notified by the Committee with a brief indication of the erroneousness of the proposal.

34. All issued application certificates, except for those relating to applications for inventions related to the defense of the country and recognized as secret, shall be published in the official body of the Committee on Inventions.

With the receipt of the application certificate, the applicant can, without losing the right to obtain a patent, make reports and publications about the invention, make public tests of it, enforce it, and also cede his rights to obtain a patent.

35. Prior to the resolution on the publication of the application (Article 37), the applicant has the right to make corrections to the description and drawings that do not change the essence of the application. After this period and until the transfer of the description for printing the patent, only minor formal corrections (errors, inaccuracies in expressions, etc.) are allowed.

36. Examination of inventions for which application certificates have been issued, in terms of their patent ability and novelty, shall be entrusted to the relevant examinations, which, through official correspondence with inventors and, if necessary, personal explanations with them, as well as, in appropriate cases, by interviewing witnesses, production Experimental verification of the invention at the expense of the inventor or other appropriate measures to find out the possibility of issuing a patent and develop a draft resolution on the case.

For each official examination request, the applicant is given a certain period of time to respond, at the discretion of the Committee, but not more than three (3) months. This period may be extended upon a reasoned petition of the applicant submitted before the expiration of the appointed period. If the deadline is missed without initiating an application for its extension, the application is considered withdrawn and the paperwork on it is terminated. It can be restored only if the applicant, no later than three months after the expiration of the missed deadline, filed a relevant application and provides adequate evidence that the deadline was missed due to inevitable obstacles for him, the applicant.

When investigating the novelty of an invention, the examination is based mainly on general technical literature and previous privileges and patent applications. Foreign patent literature is taken into account only to the extent possible. However, by way of protest (Article 38) or proceedings to declare the issued patent invalid (Article 21), third parties may object to the grant of a patent or challenge the validity of the issued patent, based also on the fact that the invention is fully or partially known from published foreign patents.

37. If the grant of a patent is recognized by the examination as possible and an agreement is reached with the applicant regarding the revision of the patent description and claims, the Committee decides to publish the application. The decision on the publication of the application or on the refusal to grant a patent must follow no later than 18 months from the date of the application. Publication of the application means that the name of the applicant and the inventor and the name of the subject of the application are published in the official organ of the Committee. At the same time, all documents related to the application are submitted to the Committee for review by everyone.

At the request of the applicant, the publication of the application may be postponed for a period of three to six months, counting from the date of the decision on such.

If the application concerns an invention recognized in the interests of the state to be kept secret, then the grant of a patent is made in secret without prior publication and without being presented to the Committee for review.

38. Within three months after the publication of the application, interested persons can file a protest against the grant of a patent. The protest must be submitted in writing with detailed reasoning and specific references to technical and patent literature. It can only be based on the assertion that the subject matter of the application is not patentable by virtue of Articles 1 or 2 of this Regulation, or that the applicant is not the actual inventor or his assignee (Article 3). In case of failure to receive the protest within the specified time period or the apparent groundlessness of the received protest, the Committee shall immediately issue a resolution on the grant of a patent. Otherwise,

39. The decision to grant or refuse to grant a patent may be appealed to a special body under the Committee, acting on the grounds provided for by the regulation on the Committee (Art. 25), with a detailed statement of the reasons for disagreeing with the decision. If the contested decision denies the grant of a patent, the applicant has the right to appeal. In the event that a patent is awarded, both the applicant and interested third parties have the right to appeal if the patent is not awarded in the form to which he gave his consent before the publication of the application. The complaint must be filed no later than three months from the date of the decision of the Committee.

If the complaint does not meet the formal requirements or is received later than the established deadline, it is left without consideration. If these conditions are satisfied, the case is referred for examination by a member of the Committee who did not perform the initial examination of the application. The new expert takes all the necessary measures to ascertain the thoroughness of the complaint, such as: hears out the interested parties, calls witnesses and knowledgeable persons, and so on. and, upon clarification of the conclusion on the case, makes the appropriate report. Interested parties, at their request, are invited to the complaint session to provide explanations. If this examination reveals new circumstances other than those taken into account in the appealed decision,

The decision made on the complaint is considered final and can only be canceled by a court in accordance with Art. 21 of this Resolution.

40. The final decision to grant a patent is published by the Committee in its official body. The committee issues a patent certificate to the patent holder. If the application is taken back after its publication (Article 37) or the grant of a patent is refused, then this is also published in the specified body.

41. The Committee for Inventions maintains a register, which indicates the name and duration of the patent, the date of application, the name and residence of the patent holder and, if applicable, his representative, as well as the name and residence of the actual inventor. The commencement of validity (art. 17), time of implementation (art. 18), fee payment, renewal, termination, as well as invalidation and withdrawal of the patent by court orders are noted in the register and published in the official body published by the Committee.

Changes in the person of the patent holder (Article 10), upon presentation of the appropriate documents, are also noted in the patent register and published in the body of the Committee.

An overview of the patent register and the descriptions, drawings, models and designs on the basis of which the patent was granted is freely available to anyone who wishes, as long as the patent does not relate to a secret invention claimed on behalf of or acquired by government authorities.

Descriptions and drawings of issued patents, since their review is freely available to everyone, are published by the Committee in the form of patent brochures, which in their totality constitute a collection of patents of the USSR. Other publications prescribed by this law are posted in the official organ of the Committee.

Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the USSR  
M.KALININ

Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR  
A. Rykov

Secretary of the Central Executive Committee of the USSR  
A.ENUKIDZE

Appendix 1  
to the Ordinance on patents  
for inventions (art. 15)

## RULES ON THE PROCEDURE FOR FORCED ALIENATION OF PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS

1. Compulsory alienation of a patent is allowed only in cases where a voluntary agreement on alienation of the patent could not be concluded between the government of the USSR and the patent owner. This alienation can be either complete or partial, i.e. relate to part of the invention, or part of the term of the patent or individual rights based on the patent.
2. Compulsory alienation may relate both to those inventions for which patents have already been granted, and those for which an application certificate has been issued to the inventor or his legal successor.
3. The amount of remuneration for the expropriation of a patent is determined based on a fair assessment of the benefits that could be obtained by the patent owner from the application of the invention.
4. The remuneration is assigned to the owner of the alienated patent. Third party claims for damages and damages arising from the expropriation of a patent are brought against the former patent owner.

5. Compulsory alienation of a patent is permitted in each individual case by a special resolution of the Labor and Defense Council, at the request of the relevant People's Commissariat of the USSR or an economic conference of one of the Union republics.

6. The draft resolution on alienation, containing all the conditions of this alienation, comes from the relevant People's Commissariat of the USSR or the economic meeting of the Union republic, for consideration by the Special Commission under the Committee for Inventions (Article 7). After the expiration of the period provided under Art. 11 of these Rules to the owner of the alienated patent for protesting, the draft is sent by the people's commissariats of the USSR or the economic conference of the union republic to the Labor and Defense Council together with the opinion of the Special Commission and a protest, if any.

Note. The interested people's commissariat or the economic conference of the union republic, in particularly important cases, may file a petition with the Labor and Defense Council for permission for the immediate use of the invention subject to alienation.

If the application for alienation is subsequently rejected by the Labor and Defense Council, then the use of the invention is terminated and the patent holder is given remuneration for the time of using his patent according to a fair assessment established by the Labor and Defense Council simultaneously with the rejection of the application for alienation of the patent.

7. The Special Commission under the Committee for Inventions is convened by the chairman of the Inventions Committee whenever questions arise about the alienation of inventions and consists of representatives: the Inventions Committee, the People's Commissariat of Finance of the USSR and interested people's commissariats and institutions. A representative of the Committee on Inventions is chaired.

8. The owner of the alienated patent may submit to the Special Commission both written and verbal explanations, personally or through attorneys.

9. The Special Commission has the right, in appropriate cases, to collect all the necessary information concerning the alienated patent and to invite experts to clarify special issues.

10. The patentee is informed of an extract from a reasoned resolution on his case. Considerations subject to confidentiality are not included in this communication.

11. The patentee may, within two weeks, from the date of the announcement of the Commission's decision, to submit a motivated protest to the same Commission (Article 6).

12. The compulsory establishment of a license in favor of state enterprises and institutions is carried out in the same manner as the compulsory alienation of a patent.

Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the USSR  
M.KALININ

Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR  
A. Rykov

Secretary of the Central Executive Committee of the USSR  
A. ENUKIDZE

Appendix 2  
to the Ordinance on patents  
for inventions (art. 19)

## RULES ON COLLECTION OF FEES FOR PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS

1. From the moment of implementation of the invention (Article 18 of the Decree on patents for inventions), the patent holder is charged annually fees in the following amount: for the first, second and third years of the patent validity from the date of implementation - 5 rubles, for the fourth - 15 rubles, for the fifth - 25 rubles, for the sixth - 35 rubles, for the seventh - 45 rubles, for the eighth - 55 rubles, for the ninth - 65 rubles, for the tenth - 75 rubles. and for each subsequent year - by 15 rubles. more than the previous one.

2. Specified in Art. 1 of these Rules, fees are paid in advance for each year of the patent validity from the date of its implementation.

3. In case of late payment of duties, a penalty will be charged in the amount established by the regulation on the collection of taxes and fees. If the delay is more than 3 months, the right to the patent will be forfeited.

4. When an additional patent is issued (Articles 12 and 14 of the Resolution on Patents for Inventions), the fee is collected after the implementation of the main patent in a lump sum in the amount of fifteen rubles.

In the event that an additional patent is transformed into an independent one (Article 13 of the aforementioned Resolution), the terms and amounts of payment of annual fees are determined on a general basis.

5. The procedure for collecting duties is established by the Supreme Council of the National Economy of the USSR by agreement with the People's Commissariat of Finance of the USSR.

Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the USSR  
M. KALININ

Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR  
A. Rykov

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