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SCHEDULES

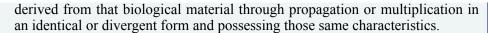
		VA	LID FROM 28/07/2000
		[F1SCHEDULE A2	Section 76A
		BIOTECHNOLOGICAL INVENTIONS	
	Textual Amendmo F1 Sch. A2 inse	ents rted (28.7.2000) by 2000/2037, reg. 8(2), Sch. 2	
1	An inv	rention shall not be considered unpatentable solely ns—	on the ground that it
	(a) (b)	a product consisting of or containing biological maprocess by which biological material is produce	
2	Biological material which is isolated from its natural environment or produced by means of a technical process may be the subject of an invention even if it previously occurred in nature.		
3	The fo	the human body, at the various stages of its format and the simple discovery of one of its elements, ir or partial sequence of a gene;	
	(b)	processes for cloning human beings;	
	(c) (d) (e)	processes for modifying the germ line genetic ider uses of human embyos for industrial or commerci processes for modifying the genetic identity of an to cause them suffering without any substantial m or animal, and also animals resulting from such p	al purposes; mals which are likely ledical benefit to man
	(f)	any variety of animal or plant or any essentially the production of animals or plants, not being a mid technical process or the product of such a process	cro-biological or other
4		Inventions which concern plants or animals may be patentable if the technical feasibility of the invention is not confined to a particular plant or animal variety.	
5	a techi constit	An element isolated from the human body or otherwise produced by means of a technical process, including the sequence or partial sequence of a gene, may constitute a patentable invention, even if the structure of that element is identical to that of a natural element.	
6		The industrial application of a sequence or partial sequence of a gene must be disclosed in the patent application as filed.	

The protection conferred by a patent on a biological material possessing specific characteristics as a result of the invention shall extend to any biological material

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- The protection conferred by a patent on a process that enables a biological material to be produced possessing specific characteristics as a result of the invention shall extend to biological material directly obtained through that process and to any other biological material derived from the directly obtained biological material through propagation or multiplication in an identical or divergent form and possessing those same characteristics.
- 9 The protection conferred by a patent on a product containing or consisting of genetic information shall extend to all material, save as provided for in paragraph 3(a) above, in which the product is incorporated and in which the genetic information is contained and performs its function.
- 10 The protection referred to in paragraphs 7, 8 and 9 above shall not extend to biological material obtained from the propagation or multiplication of biological material placed on the market by the proprietor of the patent or with his consent, where the multiplication or propagation necessarily results from the application for which the biological material was marketed, provided that the material obtained is not subsequently used for other propagation or multiplication.

11 In this Schedule:

"essentially biological process" means a process for the production of animals and plants which consists entirely of natural phenomena such as crossing and selection;

"microbiological process" means any process involving or performed upon or resulting in microbiological material;

"plant variety" means a plant grouping within a single botanical taxon of the lowest known rank, which grouping can be:

- (a) defined by the expression of the characteristics that results from a given genotype or combination of genotypes; and
- (b) distinguished from any other plant grouping by the expression of at least one of the said characteristics; and
- (c) considered as a unit with regard to its suitability for being propagated unchanged.]

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