



Resumen del Tratado de Budapest sobre el Reconocimiento Internacional del Depósito de Microorganismos a los fines del Procedimiento en Materia de Patentes (1977)

La característica principal del [Tratado](#) consiste en que un Estado contratante que permite o exige el depósito de microorganismos a los fines del procedimiento en materia de patentes debe reconocer, a ese efecto, el depósito de un microorganismo en una "autoridad internacional de depósito" con independencia de que dicha autoridad se encuentre dentro o fuera del territorio de dicho Estado.

La divulgación de la invención es una condición que se impone para la concesión de patentes. Normalmente, una invención se divulga mediante una descripción escrita. Cuando en una invención interviene un microorganismo o su utilización, no es posible la divulgación por escrito; sólo puede efectuarse mediante el depósito de una muestra del microorganismo en una institución especializada. En la práctica, el término "microorganismo" se interpreta en un sentido amplio, y abarca el material biológico cuyo depósito es necesario a los fines de la divulgación, en particular en lo que respecta a las invenciones relativas a los ámbitos de la alimentación y la industria farmacéutica.

Con el fin de eliminar la necesidad de un depósito en cada país en que se procura la protección, el Tratado prevé que el depósito del microorganismo en una "autoridad internacional de depósito" es suficiente a los fines del procedimiento de patentes ante las oficinas nacionales de patentes de todos los Estados contratantes y ante cualquier oficina regional de patentes (si esa oficina regional declara que reconoce los efectos del Tratado). La Organización Regional Africana de la Propiedad Intelectual (ARIPO), la Organización Euroasiática de Patentes (OEAP) y la Organización Europea de Patentes (OEP) han formulado tal declaración.

Lo que el Tratado denomina "autoridad internacional de depósito" es una institución científica - como un "banco de cultivos" - capaz de conservar los microorganismos. Esta institución adquiere la calidad de "autoridad internacional de depósito" cuando el Estado



contratante en cuyo territorio se encuentra proporciona seguridades al Director General de la OMPI de que reúne y continuará reuniendo determinadas condiciones previstas en el Tratado.

Al 1 de octubre de 2012, existían 41 autoridades de esa índole: siete en el Reino Unido, tres en la Federación de Rusia y en la República de Corea, dos en Australia, China, España, los Estados Unidos de América, India, Italia, Japón y Polonia respectivamente, y una en Alemania, Bélgica, Bulgaria, Canadá, Chile, Eslovaquia, Finlandia, Francia, Hungría, Letonia, Países Bajos y la República Checa, respectivamente.

El sistema de patentes del Estado contratante resulta más interesante gracias al Tratado, que es especialmente ventajoso para el depositante si éste ha presentado solicitudes de patentes en varios Estados contratantes; el depósito de un microorganismo de conformidad con el procedimiento previsto en el Tratado reducirá sus gastos y aumentará su seguridad. Le ahorrará gastos porque en lugar de depositar el microorganismo en cada uno de los Estados contratantes en los que han presentado una solicitud de patente relacionada con ese microorganismo, bastará con que lo deposite una vez, ante una sola autoridad de depósito. El Tratado aumenta la seguridad del depositante porque establece un sistema uniforme de depósito, reconocimiento y suministro de muestras de microorganismos.

El Tratado no prevé el establecimiento de un presupuesto, pero crea una Unión y una Asamblea cuyos miembros son los Estados que son parte en el Tratado. La tarea principal de la Asamblea es la modificación del Reglamento establecido en virtud del Tratado. No podrá exigirse a ningún Estado el pago de contribuciones a la Oficina Internacional de la OMPI por ser miembro de la Unión de Budapest ni para establecer una "autoridad internacional de depósito".

El Tratado de Budapest se adoptó en 1977.

El Tratado está abierto a los Estados parte en el [Convenio de París para la protección de la propiedad industrial \(1883\)](#). Los instrumentos de ratificación o adhesión deben depositarse en poder del Director General de la OMPI

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY
ORGANIZATION

世界知识产权组织

ORGANIZACIÓN MUNDIAL
DE LA PROPIEDAD INTELECTUAL

DMO-41



ORGANISATION MONDIALE
DE LA PROPRIÉTÉ INTELLECTUELLE

المنظمة العالمية للملكية الفكرية

ВСЕМИРНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ
ИНТЕЛЛЕКТУАЛЬНОЙ СОБСТВЕННОСТИ

November 4, 2005

Madam,
Sir,

The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) is currently preparing a revised version of the *Guide to the Deposit of Microorganisms under the Budapest Treaty*.

- ./ Please find enclosed a draft entry concerning your Institution, based on information currently available. We would appreciate it if you could check this draft entry.

Furthermore, the draft version of your entry states that the *Banco Nacional de Algas* (BNA) will accept for deposit: “Freshwater microalgae and cyanobacteria, salt, hypersalt, marine and terrestrial creatures, and marine macroalgae (complete plant) which can be preserved, with no change to their properties, by means of a subculture. The BNA will shortly accept microalgae, cyanobacteria and macroalgae (tissue or spores), which will be preserved by means of cryopreservation without any change being made thereby to their properties.”

- ./ In that context, we should be most grateful if you could kindly fill in the attached table of kinds of microorganisms accepted for deposit accordingly.

/...

Banco Nacional de Algas (BNA)
Marine Biotechnology Center
University of Las Palmas, Gran Canaria
Muelle de Taliarte s/n
35214 – Telde
Las Palmas
Spain

Banco Nacional de Algas (BNA), Marine Biotechnology Center, University of Las Palmas, Gran Canaria – November 4, 2005

We should be grateful if you could return the completed table and any comments at your earliest convenience through official channels (i.e. through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of your country, the Spanish Patent and Trademark Office or the Permanent Mission of your country based in Geneva). Once finalized, the new version of your entry will be published in the *Guide to the Deposit of Microorganisms under the Budapest Treaty* on WIPO's website (<http://www.wipo.int/budapest>).

Thank you very much in advance for your kind cooperation.

Sincerely yours,



Philippe Baechtold

Head

Patent Law Section

PCT and Patents

Arbitration and Mediation Center
and Global Intellectual Property Issues



BANCO ESPAÑOL DE ALGAS



Parque Científico Tecnológico
Universidad de Las Palmas de Gran Canaria

marinebiotechnology.org

COMMUNICATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE KINGDOM OF SPAIN RELATING TO THE ACQUISITION OF THE STATUS OF INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITARY AUTHORITY BY THE BANCO NACIONAL DE ALGAS (BNA)

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WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION

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Budapest Notification No. 239

Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure

Communication of the Government of the Kingdom of Spain Relating to the Acquisition of the Status of International Depositary Authority by the *Banco Nacional de Algas* (BNA)

The Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) presents his compliments to the Minister for Foreign Affairs and has the honor to notify him of the receipt from the Government of the Kingdom of Spain, on July 29, 2005, of a written communication dated July 8, 2005, relating to the acquisition of the status of International Depositary Authority by the *Banco Nacional de Algas* (BNA), which states that this Depositary Institution is located on the territory of the Kingdom of Spain and includes a Declaration of Assurances to the effect that the Institution complies and will continue to comply with the requirements concerning the acquisition of the status of International Depositary Authority specified in Article 6(2) of the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure, done at Budapest on April 28, 1977, and amended on September 26, 1980.

Pursuant to Article 7(2)(b), the *Banco Nacional de Algas* (BNA) shall acquire the status of International Depositary Authority under the Budapest Treaty on October 28, 2005, that is, on the day of publication of this notification.

October 28, 2005

Text of the Communication from the Government of the Kingdom of Spain Relating to the Acquisition of the Status of International Depositary Authority by the *Banco Nacional de Algas* (BNA)

[Original: Spanish]

COMMUNICATION

In accordance with article 7(1) of the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure, I have the honor, as the Director General of the Spanish Patent and Trademark Office, the competent industrial property authority, to submit the candidacy of the *Banco Nacional de Algas* (BNA) for the acquisition of the status of international depositary authority.

In that connection, I hereby state that BNA meets and will continue to meet the requirements listed in Article 6(2) of the above Treaty, in so far as it is a research and development center of the University of Las Palmas, Gran Canaria.

The BNA will begin operating as an international authority for the deposit of microorganisms, in accordance with the provisions of the Budapest Treaty, from the time when the communication is published by WIPO.

Attached is information on the proposed depositary institution (BNA), as required by the Budapest Treaty.

ANNEX

BANCO NACIONAL DE ALGAS (BNA)

1. Legal Status

The *Banco Nacional de Algas* (BNA) was founded in 1998 and currently forms part of the Group of Applied Algology (Marine Biotechnology Center - CBM) of the University of Las Palmas, Gran Canaria (ULPGC) (Spain).

The BNA has been affiliated to the European Culture Collections' Organization (ECCO) since 2001 and to the World Federation for Culture Collections (WFCC) since 2003, and has the registration number 837 at the World Data Centre for Microorganisms (WFCC-MIRCEN). The BNA enjoys the support of the Spanish Phycology Society (SEF) and the Higher Scientific Research Center (CSIC).

The BNA has a collection of about 130 species of microalgae, cyanobacteria and macroalgae. The BNA also provides information on maintenance, cultivation and application of algae and standardized ecotoxicology biotesting with algae.

2. Name and Address

Banco Nacional de Algas (BNA)

Marine Biotechnology Center
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E-mail: bna@ulpgc.es
Internet: <http://www.ulpgc.es/webs/cbm/>

3. Facilities and Equipment

The BNA does its work using the facilities of the Marine Biotechnology Center (CBM) of the University of Las Palmas, Gran Canaria. BNA staff can use all the services, equipment and facilities of the CBM, but the BNA also has its own services and facilities, necessary for the cultivation, verification and long-term conservation of microalgae, cyanobacteria and macroalgae. Cultures are routinely maintained by subculture. Only authorized staff have access to the strains kept at the BNA. The area occupied by the BNA is approximately 90 m². Below is a list of the work areas and equipment which include:

3.1 Areas and equipment intended solely for the BNA

3.1.1 BNA Laboratory (30 m²)

This laboratory contains the following equipment:

- Becton Dickinson FACScalibur flow cytometer, a piece of equipment traditionally used in hospitals to study cells, used for the implementation of the project: Isolation, identification and selection of strains and monitoring of cultures by flow cytometry. The flow cytometer can distinguish and separate microalgae, cyanobacteria and macroalgae spores on the basis of their morphological and metabolic characteristics, in a more effective and easier manner than the traditional methods used in the working protocols of the culture collections
- electrophoresis equipment
- light pipette Luminova dissolved oxygen measuring device
- PEA (Photosynthetic efficiency analysis device)
- pH Meters
- conductimeters
- magnetic agitators
- oximeter

The cryoconserver, for which funding has been requested, will also be installed in this laboratory.

3.1.2 Sterile Room for Transfer of Cultures (14 m²)

Sterile room using pressurized (ultrafiltered) air and ultraviolet light, with an antichamber for changing footwear and sterilized clothing. The sterile room contains the following:

- HEPA filter for injecting pressurized air
- horizontal laminar flow cabin (Telstar H-100) where work is done to transfer cultures
- dehumidifier, in order to avoid contamination by water condensation
- 25L Hirayama autokey for sterilizing culture media and glass and plastic material
- refrigerator for keeping culture media
- stereomicroscope

Culture Chambers

• Collection Maintenance Chamber (12 m²)

Access to the chamber where the collection is kept is via the sterile room. The temperature in the chamber is regulated by an air conditioning system which has been fixed at 15±2°C and an electrical installation for regulating the intensity and quality of light as well as the photoperiod. Around the chamber perimeter metal shelves are distributed where cultures are located in agarized and liquid media, the latter being agitated by orbital agitators. Each of the shelves is provided with two pairs of fluorescent white light or daylight, which provide between 30 and 200 μmol m⁻²s⁻¹ at a photoperiod of 16/8 L/O.

• Chamber for keeping cultures in the process of isolation and purification and ecotoxicity testing (12 m²)

The BNA laboratory provides direct access to this culture chamber. The chamber also has air conditioning which fixes the

temperature at 20 ± 2 °C, an electrical installation for regulating the intensity and quality of light, as well as the photoperiod and a system for injecting air or a three per cent air-CO₂ mixture for liquid cultures. Around the chamber perimeter metal shelves are distributed where the cultures are located in agarized and liquid media (agitated by orbital agitators) and an area intended for cultivation in photobioreactors.

3.2 Other work areas

Laboratories (120 m²)

- Analysis laboratory, containing the following equipment:
High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC), a gas chromatograph, Gerhardt total nitrogen measuring device, gas extraction cabin, HPLC chromatographic purification system, spectrophotometer.
- Humid laboratory, containing the following equipment, Beckman centrifuge, Beckman ultracentrifuge, Beckman Eppendorf centrifuge, spectrophotometer, lyophilizer, sealant, pH Meters, conductimeters, radiometers, system for acquiring pH and dissolved oxygen data for intensive cultivation systems (wintering devices), heaters, muffle oven, refrigerators, freezers and maintenance devices, water purification system, glass and plastic material washing device, autokeys.
- Laboratory for analyzing nutrients and heavy metals, containing: nitrate and ammonium sensors, FIA flow injection analysis device, and Trace Lab heavy metals analysis device.

Sterile Room (12 m²)

In this room the raising of cultures in a liquid medium takes place, based on strains in agarized or liquid cultures (25 ml) until maximum 20L culture volumes are obtained. The room is equipped with UV light in order to sterilize the enclosed area and a laminar flow chamber (Telstar, AH-100).

Reactant Room (7 m²)

A room where salts and inorganic reactants (classified and ordered on shelves) and organic products (classified and ordered in a cupboard with an automatic gas extraction system) are stored, intended for the preparation of culture and analytical media. This room contains the following equipment: seeding devices, precision scales, pH Meters and orbital agitators.

Photography Room (7 m²)

Room for developing and enlarging photos, contains a development and enlargement system.

Microscope Room (12 m²)

Room with stereomicroscope, optical microscope, inverted microscope and system for capturing images.

Wintering Devices (1,025 m²)

The wintering devices are equipped with an airing and a sea and fresh water channelling system:

- wintering device 1. Maintenance and cultivation of macroalgae in tanks and photobioreactors
- wintering device 2 for cultivating microalgae and cyanobacteria with raceways-type culture systems (200 m² of usable area), photobioreactors and tanks

Harvesting and Processing Plant (1,000 m²)

- fish cultivation area: cultivation tanks, pumps for seawater and airing
- drying room: grinder, mill, 500c drier and atomizer
- extraction room: homogenizer, rotavapor and extraction chamber
- digestion and processing room: digesters and centrifuge - separator
- store for dry macroalgae and microalgae
- store for salts for preparing cultures in wintering device
- store for submarine activity equipment
- workshop
- garage: van with trailer and sampling vessel

Classroom-library (55 m²)

Administration (10 m²)

Offices (100 m²)

Apartment for six persons (90 m²)

Kitchen-Dining Room (30 m²)

4. Staff

The BNA has nine staff members, seven of whom hold academic posts and two others are technical staff.

The staff are qualified and trained to carry out the scientific and administrative tasks required by the Budapest Treaty. Appropriate measures are taken to safeguard secrecy, and ensure the objectivity and impartiality of the BNA. The work of the staff is as follows:

- management and general coordination
- conservation, sampling and monitoring viability of samples
- scientific work of direct application: flow cytometry, intensive cultures integrated polycultures, algalization processes and environmental application ecotoxicity testing
- administrative work relating to cataloguing of strains, receipt, dispatch, purchase of material, etc.
- technical work for maintenance of facilities and small laboratory teams

Staff relations:

Antera Martel Quintana	Doctor of Maritime Sciences	BNA Conservation Specialist Cultivation and maintenance of microalgae and cyanobacteria
Guillermo García Reina	Doctor of Biology	University Professor CBM Director
Juan Luis Gómez Pinchetti	Doctor of Maritime Sciences	University Professor Flow Cytometry Technician Macroalgae Expert
Ascensión Viera Rodríguez	Doctor of Biology Taxonomist	University Professor Herbaceous Conservation Specialist of the Department of Biology, ULPGC-BCM
Javier Aristegui Ruíz	Doctor of Biology Marine Ecologist	University Professor Expert in Phytoplankton, Primary Production and Cytometry
Alicia Ojeda Rodríguez	Doctor of Maritime Sciences Taxonomist	ICCM Researcher Expert in Dinoflagellates
Emilio Soler Onís	Maritime Science Specialist Taxonomist	Researcher Expert in Taxonomy of Macroalgae and Microalgae
Elena Santana López	Administrative Assistant	Administration
Fernando Guzmán Rodríguez	Laboratory Technician	Specialist Technician

5. Type of Organisms which may be Accepted as a Deposit

Freshwater microalgae and cyanobacteria, salt, hypersalt, marine and terrestrial creatures, and marine macroalgae (complete plant) which can be preserved, with no change to their properties, by means of a subculture.

The BNA will shortly accept microalgae, cyanobacteria and macroalgae (tissue or spores), which will be preserved by means of cryopreservation without any change being made thereby to their properties.

6. Technical Requirements and Procedures

6.1 Form and Quantity

Organisms must be submitted for deposit as liquid cultures or in agar. The minimum number of identical copies that must be supplied for deposit is five. The cultures of microalgae and cyanobacteria shall contain a minimum of 10² to 10⁴ cells per millilitre, depending on the species and three plants in the case of macroalgae.

6.2 Time Required for Analysis of Viability

The average time required for analyzing viability of microalgae, cyanobacteria and macroalgae accepted by the BNA is seven days, but depositors must take into account that in some cases analysis can take up to 35 days.

6.3 Depositor and Renewal of Strains

The BNA will prepare its own lots of organisms at the time of deposit, and will make a subculture of the material supplied by the depositor. The new lots are prepared according to the needs for renewal of lots which have been exhausted. Where the original material has been cryopreserved, the lots will be renewed by means of a subculture thereof or by requesting a new deposit from the depositor. The depositor will be required to analyze the authenticity of the samples of the first lot (not of subsequent lots) of the organisms prepared by the BNA. Except for the cryopreserved material, the BNA shall not store the material supplied by the depositor.

7. Administrative Requirements and Procedures

7.1 Language

The official languages of the BNA are Spanish and English.

7.2 Contract

The depositor will be required to complete the BNA application form, which constitutes a contract by means of which the depositor agrees to:

- supply all the information requested by the BNA
- pay all the requisite fees
- compensate the BNA for any claim that may arise as a result of the dispatch of samples, unless such claims are due to negligence on the part of the BNA
- not withdraw his deposit during the period required for its due storage
- authorize the BNA to supply samples, in accordance with the patent procedure requirements in force at that time

Where an organism has been accepted for deposit, the BNA will notify the depositor accordingly and will remind him that he is subject to the terms and conditions of the contract.

7.3 Regulations for Import and/or Quarantine

The type of organisms accepted by the BNA is not subject to import and/or quarantine regulations.

7.4 Making the Original Deposit

Depositors must complete the application and access forms used by the BNA for deposits, according to the Budapest Treaty, equivalent to model BP/1.

7.5 Official Notifications to the Depositor

Receipt and declaration of viability are published in the compulsory international models BP/4 and BP/9 respectively. The certificate of receipt of information or a subsequent amendment of the scientific description and/or proposal for taxonomic designation is published in model BP/8. Notification of submission of samples to third parties is published in model BP/14. For other official notifications standard models will not be used.

7.6 Non-Official Notifications to the Depositor

If requested, the BNA will communicate by telephone, fax or electronic mail the date of deposit and entry number after the organism has been received, but before the official receipt is published. However, the depositor will be informed that the information is provisional and that it depends on the result of the viability tests. The BNA will also communicate the result of the viability analysis before the certificate therefor is published.

7.7 Submission of Information to the Patent Agent

As a matter of course, the BNA will ask the depositor for the name and address of his patent agent. If required, the BNA will supply copies of the receipt of the samples, the state of viability and any other information to the depositor and to his patent agent.

7.8 Conversion of Previous Deposits

The BNA does not hold deposits made for patent purposes beyond what is stipulated in the Budapest Treaty.

7.9 Making a New Deposit

When the depositor makes a new deposit, he will be asked to complete the model form BP/2 and to attach the most relevant documents required by Article 12. The receipt and certificate of viability for a new deposit will be published as a matter of course in the international models BP/5 and BP/9.

8. Supply of Samples

8.1 Requests for Samples

The BNA will inform third parties of the procedures for the correct filing of applications. In the case of requests where supporting authorization is required, the BNA will provide the requesting parties with the application forms used by industrial property offices.

Where requests are received from abroad, the BNA assumes that the depositor is familiar with the requirements for import from his country.

All the samples sent by the BNA come from lots containing its own preparations.

8.2 Notification to the Depositor

The depositor will be informed, by letter and electronic mail, when samples of his organisms have been sent to third parties.

8.3 Deposit Catalogue under the Budapest Treaty

The BNA will publish the lists of deposits under the Budapest Treaty in its catalogues only with the written authorization of the depositor.

9. List of Fees

9.1	Storage:	Euros
	(a) Cryopreserved strains	950
	(b) Other methods	600
9.2	Publication of viability status	100
9.3	Supply of samples	60 (plus dispatch costs)
9.4	Communication of information (Rule 7.6)	40

10. Date on which the BNA Agrees to Operate as an International Depositary Authority

The BNA agrees to operate as an International Depositary Authority from the date on which it is granted the relevant accreditation in accordance with the Budapest Treaty.



BANCO ESPAÑOL DE ALGAS



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Universidad de Las Palmas de Gran Canaria

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DEPOSITARY INSTITUTIONS HAVING ACQUIRED THE STATUS OF INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITARY AUTHORITY UNDER BUDAPEST TREATY

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Depositary Institutions Having Acquired the Status of International Depositary Authority Under the Budapest Treaty

Pursuant to Rule 13.2(a) of the Regulations under the Budapest Treaty for the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure, the following is a list of international depositary authorities as of October 20, 2012 indicating the kinds of microorganisms that may be deposited with, and the amount of fees charged by, the said authorities.

For additional information, including the requirements of international depositary authorities pursuant to Rule 6.3 of the Regulations of the Budapest Treaty, please refer to Section D of the Guide to the Deposit of Microorganisms under the Budapest Treaty.

Index of States

	Pages
Australia.....	5 - 6
Belgium.....	7 - 9
Bulgaria.....	10
Canada.....	11
Chile.....	12 - 13
China.....	14 - 16
Czech Republic.....	17
Finland.....	18 - 19
France.....	20 - 21
Germany.....	22 - 23
Hungary.....	24
India.....	25 - 27
Italy.....	28 - 29
Japan.....	30 - 33
Latvia.....	34
Netherlands.....	35 - 36
Poland.....	37 - 38
Republic of Korea.....	39 - 41
Russian Federation.....	42 - 44
Slovakia.....	45
Spain.....	46 - 48
United Kingdom.....	49 - 57
United States of America.....	58 - 61

Index of International Depository Authorities (IDAs)

	Pages
Advanced Biotechnology Center (ABC), Italy.....	28
Agricultural Research Service Culture Collection (NRRL), United States of America.....	58
American Type Culture Collection (ATCC), United States of America.....	60
Banco Español de Algas (BEA), Spain	46
Belgian Coordinated Collections of Microorganisms (BCCM TM), Belgium.....	7
CABI Bioscience, UK Centre (IMI), United Kingdom.....	49
Centraalbureau voor Schimmelcultures (CBS), Netherlands.....	35
China Center for Type Culture Collection (CCTCC), China.....	14
China General Microbiological Culture Collection Center (CGMCC), China.....	15
Colección Chilena de Recursos Genéticos Microbianos (CChRGM), Chile	12
Colección Española de Cultivos Tipo (CECT), Spain.....	47
Collection nationale de cultures de micro-organismes (CNCM), France.....	20
Collection of Industrial Yeasts DBVPG, Italy.....	29
Culture Collection of Algae and Protozoa (CCAP), United Kingdom.....	50
Culture Collection of Yeasts (CCY), Slovakia.....	45
Czech Collection of Microorganisms (CCM), Czech Republic.....	17
European Collection of Cell Cultures (ECACC), United Kingdom.....	51
IAFB Collection of Industrial Microorganisms, Poland.....	37
International Depository Authority of Canada (IDAC), Canada.....	11
International Patent Organism Depository (IPOD), National Institute of Technology and Evaluation (NITE), Japan	30
Korean Cell Line Research Foundation (KCLRF), Republic of Korea.....	39
Korean Collection for Type Cultures (KCTC), Republic of Korea.....	40
Korean Culture Center of Microorganisms (KCCM), Republic of Korea.....	41
Lady Mary Fairfax Cell Bank Australia (CBA), Australia	5
Leibniz-Institut DSMZ - Deutsche Sammlung von Mikroorganismen und Zellkulturen GmbH (DSMZ), Germany.....	22
Microbial Culture Collection (MCC), India	25
Microbial Strain Collection of Latvia (MSCL), Latvia.....	34
Microbial Type Culture Collection and Gene Bank (MTCC), India.....	27
National Bank for Industrial Microorganisms and Cell Cultures (NBIMCC), Bulgaria.....	10
National Collection of Agricultural and Industrial Microorganisms (NCAIM), Hungary.....	24
National Collection of Type Cultures (NCTC), United Kingdom.....	53
National Collection of Yeast Cultures (NCYC), United Kingdom.....	54
National Collections of Industrial, Food and Marine Bacteria (NCIMB), United Kingdom.....	55
National Institute for Biological Standards and Control (NIBSC), United Kingdom	57
National Institute of Technology and Evaluation, Patent Microorganisms Depository (NPMD), Japan.....	32
National Research Center of Antibiotics (NRCA), Russian Federation.....	42
Polish Collection of Microorganisms (PCM), Poland.....	38
Russian Collection of Microorganisms (VKM), Russian Federation.....	43
Russian National Collection of Industrial Microorganisms (VKPM), Russian Federation.....	44

	Pages
The National Measurement Institute (NMI), Australia.....	6
VTT Culture Collection (VTTCC), Finland.....	18

Spain

International Depository Authority

Banco Español de Algas (BEA)
Marine Biotechnology Center
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Kinds of Microorganisms that May Be Deposited

Freshwater, marine, hypersaline and soil microalgae and cyanobacteria and marine macroalgae which can be preserved by means of subcultures without change of their properties.

BEA will shortly accept microalgae, cyanobacteria and macroalgae (tissue or spores) which can be preserved by means of cryopreservation.

Schedule of Fees

	<u>Euros</u>
(a) Storage:	
- Cryopreserved strains	950
- Other methods	3.000
(b) Publication of viability status	100
(c) Supply of samples	60 (plus dispatch costs)
(d) Communication of information	50

Last updated: February 2012

Spain

International Depository Authority

Colección Española de Cultivos Tipo (CECT)
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Internet: <http://www.cect.org>

Kinds of Microorganisms that May Be Deposited

Bacteria, including actinomycetes, which may be preserved, without any significant alteration of their properties, by freezing or freeze-drying, and which belong to a risk group lower than group 2 according to the definition of the UK Advisory Committee on Dangerous Pathogens (ACDP) 1984, *Categorization of Pathogens according to Hazard and Categories of Containment* (HMSO, London, ISBN 0-11-883761-3).

Plasmids, filamentous fungi, including yeasts, with the exception of strains known to be human, plant and animal pathogens, which may be preserved by freezing or freeze-drying without any significant alteration of their properties.

The CECT does not accept the following biological material for deposit: anaerobic microorganisms (except *Clostridium*), algae and cyanobacteria, embryos, protozoa, animal cell lines, plant cell lines, mycoplasma, plant seed, viruses and bacteriophages.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the CECT reserves the right to reject or accept for deposit any material which, in the opinion of the Director, represents a risk that is either unacceptable or too difficult to handle.

Schedule of Fees

	<u>EUR</u>
Storage of:	
(a) Original deposits	550
(b) New deposits	80
(c) Extension of the duration of the storage beyond the period provided for in Rule 9 of the Regulations under the Budapest Treaty, per year	25
Issuance of a viability statement:	
(a) Where a viability test is requested	110
(b) On the basis of the most recent viability test	45
Furnishing of samples	110
Communication of information	110

Last updated: December 2011