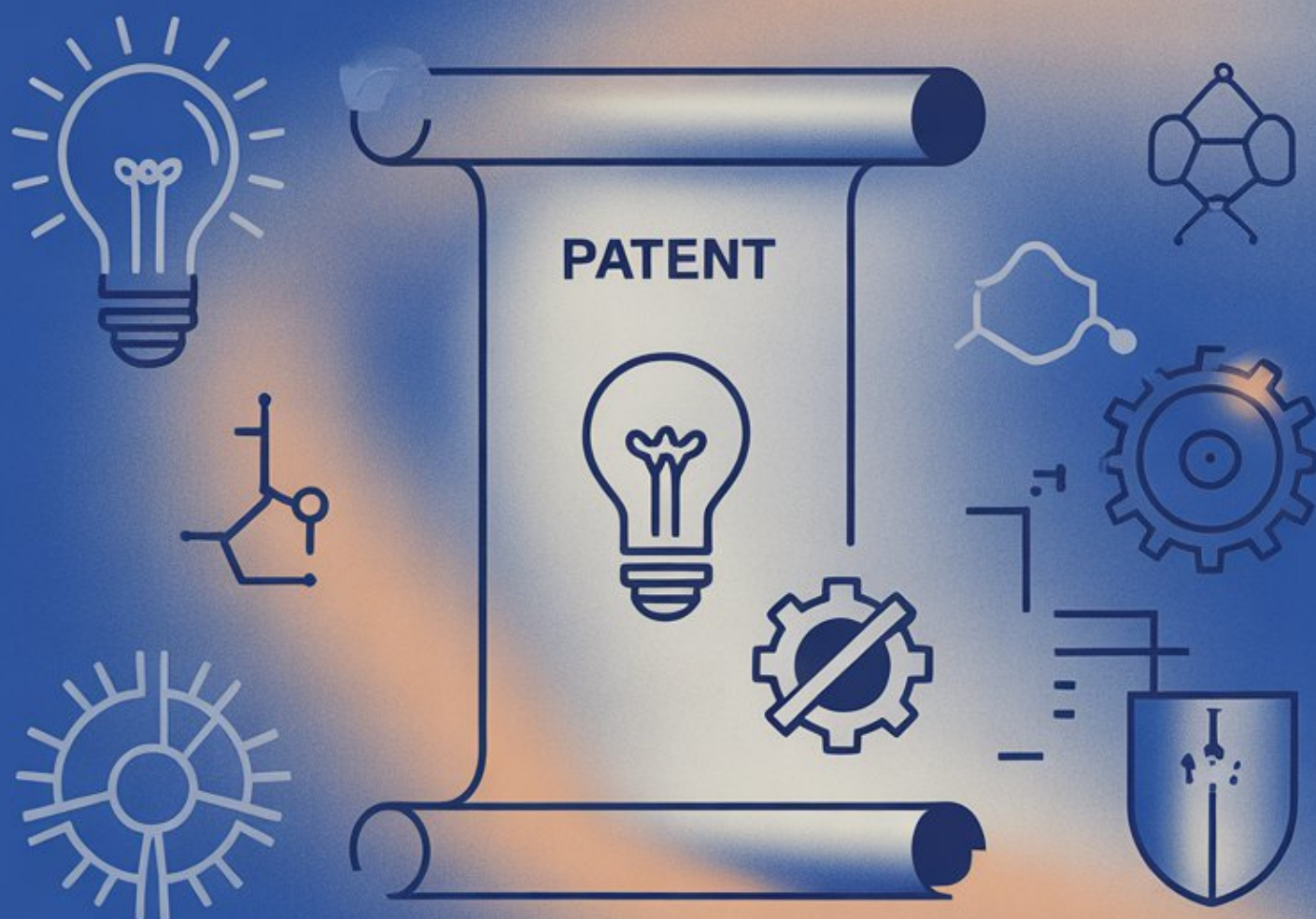




The Patents Act, 1970



Corrida Legal presents the Bare Act Series, sourced from official texts and supported with an executive summary designed to help readers grasp the essence of the law with ease.

NOTE: An Executive Summary of the Patents Act, 1970 is included towards the end of this document, right after the full bare act of the statute. This summary helps professionals, business owners, compliance officers, HR managers, legal practitioners, and students quickly understand the key provisions relating to patentable inventions, procedure for filing and examination of patent applications, rights and obligations of patentees, term and renewal of patents, compulsory licensing, revocation of patents, infringement and remedies, penalties for non-compliance, and enforcement mechanisms, without having to read the entire text.

The Patents Act, 1970 Summary provides a clear, practical, and time-saving guide for anyone looking to understand India's patent law framework, protect innovations, manage intellectual property portfolios, avoid risks of infringement, and stay aligned with statutory requirements under the Patents Act bare act.



THE PATENTS ACT, 1970

Notes and Disclaimers:

1. The e-Version incorporates all the amendments in the Patents Act, 1970 and the Patent Rules, 2003 and is updated till 11-03-2015.
2. For details of every amendment, please refer to the relevant Gazette available on website (<http://www.ipindia.gov.in>)
3. While every efforts has been made to ensure the correctness of the contents of e-version, any deviation(s) noted may be brought to the notice of Sh B P Singh, Deputy Controller of Patents and Designs, at "birendrap.singh@nic.in" for corrective measures. The contents of the Gazette(s) shall prevail on e-Version in case of any deviations.

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THE PATENTS ACT, 1970

(39 of 1970)

[19th September, 1970]

An Act to amend and consolidate the law relating to patents.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Twenty-first Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

1. Short title, extent and commencement.—

- (1) This Act may be called the Patents Act, 1970.
- (2) It extends to the whole of India.
- (3) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint:

Provided that different dates may be appointed for different provisions of this Act, and any reference in any such provision to the commencement of this Act shall be construed as a reference to the coming into force of that provision.

2. Definitions and interpretation.—

- (1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—
 - (a) "Appellate Board" means the Appellate Board referred to in section 116;
 - (ab) "assignee" includes an assignee of the assignee and the legal representative of a deceased assignee and references to the assignee of any person include references to the assignee of the legal representative or assignee of that person;
 - (aba) "Budapest Treaty" means the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Micro-organisms for the purposes of Patent Procedure done at Budapest on 28th day of April, 1977, as amended and modified from time to

time;

- (ac) "capable of industrial application", in relation to an invention, means that the invention is capable of being made or used in an industry;
- (b) "Controller" means the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks referred to in section 73;
- (c) "convention application" means an application for a patent made by virtue of section 135;
- (d) "convention country" means a country or a country which is member of a group of countries or a union of countries or an Intergovernmental organization referred to as a convention country in section 133;
- (e) "district court" has the meaning assigned to that expression by the *Code of Civil Procedure, 1908* (5 of 1908);
- (f) "exclusive licence" means a licence from a patentee which confers on the licensee, on the licensee and persons authorised by him, to the exclusion of all other persons (including the patentee), any right in respect of the patented invention, and exclusive licensee shall be construed accordingly.
- (g) Omitted by the *Patents (Amendment) Act, 2005*
- (h) "Government undertaking" means any industrial undertaking carried on—
 - (i) by a department of the Government, or
 - (ii) by a corporation established by a Central, Provincial or State Act, which is owned or controlled by the Government, or
 - (iii) by a Government company as defined in section 617 of the Companies Act, 1956 (1 of 1956), or
 - (iv) by an institution wholly or substantially financed by the Government;
- (i) "High Court", in relation to a State or Union territory, means the High Court having territorial jurisdiction in that State or Union territory, as the case may be;
- (ia) "international application" means an application for patent made in accordance with the Patent Cooperation Treaty;
- (j) "invention" means a new product or process involving an inventive step and capable of industrial application;
- (ja) "inventive step" means a feature of an invention that involves technical advance as compared to the existing knowledge or having economic significance or both and that makes the invention not obvious to a person skilled in the art;

- (k) "legal representative" means a person who in law represents the estate of a deceased person;
- (l) "new invention" means any invention or technology which has not been anticipated by publication in any document or used in the country or elsewhere in the world before the date of filing of patent application with complete specification, i.e., the subject matter has not fallen in public domain or that it does not form part of the state of the art;
- (la) "Opposition Board" means an Opposition Board constituted under sub-section (3) of section 25;
- (m) "patent" means a patent for any invention granted under this Act;
- (n) "patent agent" means a person for the time being registered under this Act as a patent agent;
- (o) "patented article" and "patented process" means respectively an article or process in respect of which a patent is in force;
- (oa) "Patent Cooperation Treaty" means the Patent Cooperation Treaty done at Washington on the 19th day of June, 1970 as amended and modified from time to time;
- (p) "patentee" means the person for the time being entered on the register as the grantee or proprietor of the patent;
- (q) "patent of addition" means a patent granted in accordance with section 54;
- (r) "patent office" means the patent office referred to in section 74;
- (s) "person" includes the Government;
- (t) "person interested" includes a person engaged in, or in promoting, research in the same field as that to which the invention relates;
- (ta) "pharmaceutical substance" means any new entity involving one or more inventive steps;
- (u) "prescribed" means,—
 - (A) in relation to proceedings before a High Court, prescribed by rules made by the High Court;
 - (B) in relation to proceedings before the Appellate Board, prescribed by rules made by the Appellate Board; and
 - (C) in other cases, prescribed by rules made under this Act;
- (v) "prescribed manner" includes the payment of the prescribed fee;
- (w) "priority date" has the meaning assigned to it by section 11;
- (x) "register" means the register of patents referred to in section 67;
- (y) "true and first inventor" does not include either the first importer of an invention into India,

or a person to whom an invention is first communicated from outside India.

(2) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, any reference—

- (a) to the Controller shall be construed as including a reference to any officer discharging the functions of the Controller in pursuance of section 73;
- (b) to the patent office shall be construed as including a reference to any branch office of the patent office.

CHAPTER II

INVENTIONS NOT PATENTABLE

3. What are not inventions.—The following are not inventions within the meaning of this Act,—

- (a) an invention which is frivolous or which claims anything obviously contrary to well established natural laws;
- (b) an invention the primary or intended use or commercial exploitation of which could be contrary to public order or morality or which causes serious prejudice to human, animal or plant life or health or to the environment;
- (c) the mere discovery of a scientific principle or the formulation of an abstract theory or discovery of any living thing or non-living substance occurring in nature;
- (d) the mere discovery of a new form of a known substance which does not result in the enhancement of the known efficacy of that substance or the mere discovery of any new property or new use for a known substance or of the mere use of a known process, machine or apparatus unless such known process results in a new product or employs at least one new reactant.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this clause, salts, esters, ethers, polymorphs, metabolites, pure form, particle size, isomers, mixtures of isomers, complexes, combinations and other derivatives of known substance shall be considered to be the same substance, unless they differ significantly in properties with regard to efficacy;

- (e) a substance obtained by a mere admixture resulting only in the aggregation of the properties of the components thereof or a process for producing such substance;
- (f) the mere arrangement or re-arrangement or duplication of known devices each functioning independently of one another in a known way;
- (g) Omitted by the *Patents (Amendment) Act, 2002*
- (h) a method of agriculture or horticulture;
- (i) any process for the medicinal, surgical, curative, prophylactic diagnostic, therapeutic

or other treatment of human beings or any process for a similar treatment of animals to render them free of disease or to increase their economic value or that of their products.

- (j) plants and animals in whole or any part thereof other than micro organisms but including seeds, varieties and species and essentially biological processes for production or propagation of plants and animals;
- (k) a mathematical or business method or a computer programme *per se* or algorithms;
- (l) a literary, dramatic, musical or artistic work or any other aesthetic creation whatsoever including cinematographic works and television productions;
- (m) a mere scheme or rule or method of performing mental act or method of playing game;
- (n) a presentation of information;
- (o) topography of integrated circuits;
- (p) an invention which in effect, is traditional knowledge or which is an aggregation or duplication of known properties of traditionally known component or components.

4. Inventions relating to atomic energy not patentable.—No patent shall be granted in respect of an invention relating to atomic energy falling within sub section (1) of section 20 of the Atomic Energy Act, 1962 (33 of 1962).

5. Inventions where only methods or processes of manufacture patentable: [Omitted by the *Patents (Amendment) Act, 2005*]

CHAPTER III

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS

- 6. Persons entitled to apply for patents—**(1) Subject to the provisions contained in section 134, an application for a patent for an invention may be made by any of the following persons, that is to say,—
- (a) by any person claiming to be the true and first inventor of the invention;
 - (b) by any person being the assignee of the person claiming to be the true and first inventor in respect of the right to make such an application;
 - (c) by the legal representative of any deceased person who immediately before his death was entitled to make such an application.
- (2) An application under sub-section (1) may be made by any of the persons referred to therein either alone or jointly with any other person.
- 7. Form of application.—**(1) Every application for a patent shall be for one invention only and shall be made in the prescribed form and filed in the patent office.
- (1A) Every international application under the Patent Cooperation Treaty for a patent, as may be filed designating India shall be deemed to be an application under this Act, if a corresponding application has also been filed before the Controller in India.
- (1B) The filing date of an application referred to in sub-section (1A) and its complete specification processed by the patent office as designated office or elected office shall be the international filing date accorded under the Patent Cooperation Treaty.
- (2) Where the application is made by virtue of an assignment of the right to apply for a patent for the invention, there shall be furnished with the application, or within such period as may be prescribed after the filing of the application, proof of the right to make the application.
- (3) Every application under this section shall state that the applicant is in possession of the invention and shall name the person claiming to be the true and first inventor; and where the person so claiming is not the applicant or one of the applicants, the application shall contain a declaration that the applicant believes the person so named to be the true and

first inventor.

- (4) Every such application (not being a convention application or an application filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty designating India) shall be accompanied by a provisional or a complete specification.

8. Information and undertaking regarding foreign applications.—(1) Where an applicant for a patent under this Act is prosecuting either alone or jointly with any other person an application for a patent in any country outside India in respect of the same or substantially the same invention, or where to his knowledge such an application is being prosecuted by some person through whom he claims or by some person deriving title from him, he shall file along with his application or subsequently within the prescribed period as the Controller may allow—

- (a) a statement setting out detailed particulars of such application; and
 - (b) an undertaking that, up to the date of grant of patent in India, he would keep the Controller informed in writing, from time to time, of detailed particulars as required under clause (a) in respect of every other application relating to the same or substantially the same invention, if any, filed in any country outside India subsequently to the filing of the statement referred to in the aforesaid clause, within the prescribed time.
- (2) At any time after an application for patent is filed in India and till the grant of a patent or refusal to grant of a patent made thereon, the Controller may also require the applicant to furnish details, as may be prescribed, relating to the processing of the application in a country outside India, and in that event the applicant shall furnish to the Controller information available to him within such period as may be prescribed.

9. Provisional and complete specifications.—(1) Where an application for a patent (not being a convention application or an application filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty designating India) is accompanied by a provisional specification, a complete specification shall be filed within twelve months from the date of filing of the application, and if the complete specification is not so filed, the application shall be deemed to be abandoned.

- (2) Where two or more applications in the name of the same applicant are accompanied by provisional specifications in respect of inventions which are cognate or of which one is a modification of another and the Controller is of opinion that the whole of such inventions

are such as to constitute a single invention and may properly be included in one patent, he may allow one complete specification to be filed in respect of all such provisional specifications.

Provided that the period of time specified under sub-section (1) shall be reckoned from the date of filing of the earliest provisional specification.

- (3) Where an application for a patent (not being a convention application or an application filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty designating India) is accompanied by a specification purporting to be a complete specification, the Controller may, if the applicant so requests at any time within twelve months from the date of filing of the application, direct that such specification shall be treated, for the purposes of this Act, as a provisional specification and proceed with the application accordingly.
- (4) Where a complete specification has been filed in pursuance of an application for a patent accompanied by a provisional specification or by a specification treated by virtue of a direction under sub-section (3) as a provisional specification, the Controller may, if the applicant so requests at any time before grant of patent, cancel the provisional specification and post-date the application to the date of filing of the complete specification.

10. Contents of specifications.—(1) Every specification, whether provisional or complete, shall describe the invention and shall begin with a title sufficiently indicating the subject-matter to which the invention relates.

- (2) Subject to any rules that may be made in this behalf under this Act, drawings may, and shall, if the Controller so requires, be supplied for the purposes of any specification, whether complete or provisional; and any drawings so supplied shall, unless the Controller otherwise directs be deemed to form part of the specification, and references in this Act to a specification shall be construed accordingly.
- (3) If, in any particular case, the Controller considers that an application should be further supplemented by a model or sample of anything illustrating the invention or alleged to constitute an invention, such model or sample as he may require shall be furnished before the application is found in order for grant of a patent, but such model or sample shall not be deemed to form part of the specification.
- (4) Every complete specification shall—
 - (a) fully and particularly describe the invention and its operation or use and the method

by which it is to be performed;

- (b) disclose the best method of performing the invention which is known to the applicant and for which he is entitled to claim protection; and
- (c) end with a claim or claims defining the scope of the invention for which protection is claimed;
- (d) be accompanied by an abstract to provide technical information on the invention:

Provided that—

- (i) the Controller may amend the abstract for providing better information to third parties; and
 - (ii) if the applicant mentions a biological material in the specification which may not be described in such a way as to satisfy clauses (a) and (b), and if such material is not available to the public, the application shall be completed by depositing the material to an international depository authority under the Budapest Treaty and by fulfilling the following conditions, namely:—
 - (A) the deposit of the material shall be made not later than the date of filing the patent application in India and a reference thereof shall be made in the specification within the prescribed period;
 - (B) all the available characteristics of the material required for it to be correctly identified or indicated are included in the specification including the name, address of the depository institution and the date and number of the deposit of the material at the institution;
 - (C) access to the material is available in the depository institution only after the date of the application of patent in India or if a priority is claimed after the date of the priority;
 - (D) disclose the source and geographical origin of the biological material in the specification, when used in an invention.
- (4A) In case of an international application designating India, the title, description, drawings, abstract and claims filed with the application shall be taken as the complete specification for the purposes of this Act.
- (5) The claim or claims of a complete specification shall relate to a single invention, or to a group of inventions linked so as to form a single inventive concept, shall be clear and succinct and shall be fairly based on the matter disclosed in the specification.
- (6) A declaration as to the inventorship of the invention shall, in such cases as may be

prescribed, be furnished in the prescribed form with the complete specification or within such period as may be prescribed after the filing of that specification.

- (7) Subject to the foregoing provisions of this section, a complete specification filed after a provisional specification may include claims in respect of developments of, or additions to, the invention which was described in the provisional specification, being developments or additions in respect of which the applicant would be entitled under the provisions of section 6 to make a separate application for a patent.

11. Priority dates of claims of a complete specification.—(1) There shall be a priority date for each claim of a complete specification.

- (2) Where a complete specification is filed in pursuance of a single application accompanied by—

- (a) a provisional specification; or
- (b) a specification which is treated by virtue of a direction under subsection (3) of section 9 as a provisional specification,

and the claim is fairly based on the matter disclosed in the specification referred to in clause (a) or clause (b), the priority date of that claim shall be the date of the filing of the relevant specification.

- (3) Where the complete specification is filed or proceeded with in pursuance of two or more applications accompanied by such specifications as are mentioned in sub-section (2) and the claim is fairly based on the matter disclosed—

- (a) in one of those specifications, the priority date of that claim shall be the date of the filing of the application accompanied by that specification;
- (b) partly in one and partly in another, the priority date of that claim shall be the date of the filing of the application accompanied by the specification of the later date.

- (3A) Where a complete specification based on a previously filed application in India has been filed within twelve months from the date of that application and the claim is fairly based on the matter disclosed in the previously filed application, the priority date of that claim shall be the date of the previously filed application in which the matter was first disclosed.

- (4) Where the complete specification has been filed in pursuance of a further application made by virtue of sub-section (1) of section 16 and the claim is fairly based on the matter disclosed in any of the earlier specifications, provisional or complete, as the case may be, the priority date of that claim shall be the date of the filing of that specification in which the

matter was first disclosed.

- (5) Where, under the foregoing provisions of this section, any claim of a complete specification would, but for the provisions of this sub-section, have two or more priority dates, the priority date of that claim shall be the earlier or earliest of those dates.
- (6) In any case to which sub-sections (2), (3), (3A), (4) and (5) do not apply, the priority date of a claim shall, subject to the provisions of section 137, be the date of filing of the complete specification.
- (7) The reference to the date of the filing of the application or of the complete specification in this section shall, in cases where there has been a post-dating under section 9 or section 17 or, as the case may be, an ante-dating under section 16, be a reference to the date as so post-dated or ante-dated.
- (8) A claim in a complete specification of a patent shall not be invalid by reason only of—
 - (a) the publication or use of the invention so far as claimed in that claim on or after the priority date of such claim; or
 - (b) the grant of another patent which claims the invention, so far as claimed in the first mentioned claim, in a claim of the same or a later priority date.

CHAPTER IV

PUBLICATION AND EXAMINATION OF APPLICATIONS

- 11A. Publication of applications.**—(1) Save as otherwise provided, no application for patent shall ordinarily be open to the public for such period as may be prescribed.
- (2) The applicant may, in the prescribed manner, request the Controller to publish his application at any time before the expiry of the period prescribed under sub-section (1) and subject to the provisions of sub-section (3), the Controller shall publish such application as soon as possible.
- (3) Every application for a patent shall, on the expiry of the period specified under sub-section (1), be published, except in cases where the application—
- (a) in which secrecy direction is imposed under section 35; or
 - (b) has been abandoned under sub-section (1) of section 9; or
 - (c) has been withdrawn three months prior to the period specified under sub-section (1).
- (4) In case a secrecy direction has been given in respect of an application under section 35, then it shall be published after the expiry of the period prescribed under sub-section (1) or when the secrecy direction has ceased to operate, whichever is later.
- (5) The publication, of every application under this section shall include the particulars of the date of application, number of application, name and address of the applicant identifying the application and an abstract.
- (6) Upon publication of an application for a patent under this section—
- (a) the depository institution shall make the biological material mentioned in the specification available to the public;
 - (b) the patent office may, on payment of such fee as may be prescribed, make the specification and drawings, if any, of such application available to the public.
- (7) On and from the date of publication of the application for patent and until the date of grant of a patent in respect of such application, the applicant shall have the like privileges and rights as if a patent for the invention had been granted on the date of publication of the

application:

Provided that the applicant shall not be entitled to institute any proceedings for infringement until the patent has been granted:

Provided further that the rights of a patentee in respect of applications made under sub-section (2) of section 5 before the 1st day of January, 2005 shall accrue from the date of grant of the patent:

Provided also that after a patent is granted in respect of applications made under sub-section (2) of section 5, the patent-holder shall only be entitled to receive reasonable royalty from such enterprises which have made significant investment and were producing and marketing the concerned product prior to the 1st day of January, 2005 and which continue to manufacture the product covered by the patent on the date of grant of the patent and no infringement proceedings shall be instituted against such enterprises.

11B. Request for examination.—(1) No application for a patent shall be examined unless the applicant or any other interested person makes a request in the prescribed manner for such examination within the prescribed period.

(2) Omitted by the *Patents (Amendment) Act, 2005*

(3) In case of an application in respect of a claim for a patent filed under sub-section (2) of section 5 before the 1st day of January, 2005 a request for its examination shall be made in the prescribed manner and within the prescribed period by the applicant or any other interested person.

(4) In case the applicant or any other interested person does not make a request for examination of the application for a patent within the period as specified under sub-section (1) or sub-section (3), the application shall be treated as withdrawn by the applicant:

Provided that—

- (i) the applicant may, at any time after filing the application but before the grant of a patent, withdraw the application by making a request in the prescribed manner; and
- (ii) in a case where secrecy direction has been issued under section 35, the request for examination may be made within the prescribed period from the date of revocation of the secrecy direction.

12. Examination of application.—(1) When a request for examination has been made in respect of an application for a patent in the prescribed manner under sub-section (1) or sub-

section (3) of section 11B, the application and specification and other documents related thereto shall be referred at the earliest by the Controller to an examiner for making a report to him in respect of the following matters, namely:—

- (a) whether the application and the specification and other documents relating thereto are in accordance with the requirements of this Act and of any rules made thereunder;
- (b) whether there is any lawful ground of objection to the grant of the patent under this Act in pursuance of the application;
- (c) the result of investigations made under section 13; and
- (d) any other matter which may be prescribed.

- (2) The examiner to whom the application and the specification and other documents relating thereto are referred under sub-section (1) shall ordinarily make the report to the Controller within such period as may be prescribed.

13. Search for anticipation by previous publication and by prior claim.— (1) The examiner to whom an application for a patent is referred under section 12 shall make investigation for the purpose of ascertaining whether the invention so far as claimed in any claim of the complete specification—

- (a) has been anticipated by publication before the date of filing of the applicant's complete specification in any specification filed in pursuance of an application for a patent made in India and dated on or after the 1st day of January, 1912;
- (b) is claimed in any claim of any other complete specification published on or after the date of filing of the applicant's complete specification, being a specification filed in pursuance of an application for a patent made in India and dated before or claiming the priority date earlier than that date.

- (2) The examiner shall, in addition, make such investigation for the purpose of ascertaining whether the invention, so far as claimed in any claim of the complete specification, has been anticipated by publication in India or elsewhere in any document other than those mentioned in sub-section (1) before the date of filing of the applicant's complete specification.
- (3) Where a complete specification is amended under the provisions of this Act before the grant of patent, the amended specification shall be examined and investigated in like manner as the original specification.
- (4) The examination and investigations required under section 12 and this section shall not be deemed in any way to warrant the validity of any patent, and no liability shall be incurred by the Central Government or any officer thereof by reason of, or in connection with, any

such examination or investigation or any report or other proceedings consequent thereon.

14. Consideration of the report of examiner by Controller.—Where, in respect of an application for a patent, the report of the examiner received by the Controller is adverse to the applicant or requires any amendment of the application, the specification or other documents to ensure compliance with the provisions of this Act or of the rules made thereunder, the Controller, before proceeding to dispose of the application in accordance with the provisions hereinafter appearing, shall communicate as expeditiously as possible the gist of the objections to the applicant and shall, if so required by the applicant within the prescribed period, give him an opportunity of being heard.

15. Power of Controller to refuse or require amended applications, etc., in certain case. — Where the Controller is satisfied that the application or any specification or any other document filed in pursuance thereof does not comply with the requirements of this Act or of any rules made thereunder, the Controller may refuse the application or may require the application, specification or the other documents, as the case may be, to be amended to his satisfaction before he proceeds with the application and refuse the application on failure to do so.

- 16. Power of Controller to make orders respecting division of application.**—(1) A person who has made an application for a patent under this Act may, at any time before the grant of the patent, if he so desires, or with a view to remedy the objection raised by the Controller on the ground that the claims of the complete specification relate to more than one invention, file a further application in respect of an invention disclosed in the provisional or complete specification already filed in respect of the first mentioned application.
- (2) The further application under sub-section (1) shall be accompanied by a complete specification, but such complete specification shall not include any matter not in substance disclosed in the complete specification filed in pursuance of the first mentioned application.
- (3) The Controller may require such amendment of the complete specification filed in pursuance of either the original or the further application as may be necessary to ensure that neither of the said complete specifications includes a claim for any matter claimed in the other.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this Act, the further application and the complete specification accompanying it shall be deemed to have been filed on the date on which the first mentioned application had been filed, and the further application shall be

proceeded with as a substantive application and be examined when the request for examination is filed within the prescribed period.

- 17. Power of Controller to make orders respecting dating of application.**— (1) Subject to the provisions of section 9, at any time after the filing of an application and before the grant of the patent under this Act, the Controller may, at the request of the -applicant made in the prescribed manner, direct that the application shall be post-dated to such date as may be specified in the request, and proceed with the application accordingly:

Provided that no application shall be post-dated under this sub-section to a date later than six months from the date on which it was actually made or would, but for the provisions of this sub-section, be deemed to have been made.

- (2) Where an application or specification (including drawings) or any other document is required to be amended under section 15, the application or specification or other document shall, if the Controller so directs, be deemed to have been made on the date on which the requirement is complied with or where the application or specification or other document is returned to the applicant on the date on which it is re-filed after complying with the requirement.

- 18. Powers of Controller in cases of anticipation.**—(1) Where it appears to the Controller that the invention so far as claimed in any claim of the complete specification has been anticipated in the manner referred to in clause (a) of sub section (1) or sub-section (2) of section 13, he may refuse the application unless the applicant—

(a) shows to the satisfaction of the Controller that the priority date of the claim of his complete specification is not later than the date on which the relevant document was published; or

(b) amends his complete specification to the satisfaction of the Controller.

- (2) If it appears to the Controller that the invention is claimed in a claim of any other complete specification referred to in clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 13, he may, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, direct that a reference to that other specification shall be inserted by way of notice to the public in the applicant's complete specification unless within such time as may be prescribed,—

(a) the applicant shows to the satisfaction of the Controller that the priority date of his claim is not later than the priority date of the claim of the said other specification; or

(b) the complete specification is amended to the satisfaction of the Controller.

(3) If it appears to the Controller, as a result of an investigation under section 13 or otherwise,—

(a) that the invention so far as claimed in any claim of the applicant's complete specification has been claimed in any other complete specification referred to in clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 13; and

(b) that such other complete specification was published on or after the priority date of the applicant's claim,

then, unless it is shown to the satisfaction of the Controller that the priority date of the applicant's claim is not later than the priority date of the claim of that specification, the provisions of sub-section (2) shall apply thereto in the same manner as they apply to a specification published on or after the date of filing of the applicant's complete specification.

(4) Omitted by the *Patents (Amendment) Act, 2005*

19. Powers of Controller in case of potential infringement.—(1) If, in consequence of the investigations required under this Act, it appears to the Controller that an invention in respect of which an application for a patent has been made cannot be performed without substantial risk of infringement of a claim of any other patent, he may direct that a reference to that other patent shall be inserted in the applicant's complete specification by way of notice to the public, unless within such time as may be prescribed—

(a) the applicant shows to the satisfaction of the Controller that there are reasonable grounds for contesting the validity of the said claim of the other patent; or

(b) the complete specification is amended to the satisfaction of the Controller.

(2) Where, after a reference to another patent has been inserted in a complete specification in pursuance of a direction under sub-section (1)—

(a) that other patent is revoked or otherwise ceases to be in force; or

(b) the specification of that other patent is amended by the deletion of the relevant claim; or

(c) it is found, in proceedings before the court or the Controller, that the relevant claim of that other patent is invalid or is not infringed by any working of the applicant's invention,

the Controller may, on the application of the applicant, delete the reference to that other patent.

20. Powers of Controller to make orders regarding substitution of applicants, etc.—(1) If the

Controller is satisfied, on a claim made in the prescribed manner at any time before a patent has been granted, that by virtue of any assignment or agreement in writing made by the applicant or one of the applicants for the patent or by operation of law, the claimant would, if the patent were then granted, be entitled thereto or to the interest of the applicant therein, or to an undivided share of the patent or of that interest, the Controller may, subject to the provisions of this section, direct that the application shall proceed in the name of the claimant or in the names of the claimants and the applicant or the other joint applicant or applicants, accordingly as the case may require.

- (2) No such direction as aforesaid shall be given by virtue of any assignment or agreement made by one of two or more joint applicants for a patent except with the consent of the other joint applicant or applicants.
- (3) No such direction as aforesaid shall be given by virtue of any assignment or agreement for the assignment of the benefit of an invention unless —
 - (a) the invention is identified therein by reference to the number of the application for the patent; or
 - (b) there is produced to the Controller an acknowledgement by the person by whom the assignment or agreement was made that the assignment or agreement relates to the invention in respect of which that application is made; or
 - (c) the rights of the claimant in respect of the invention have been finally established by the decision of a court; or
 - (d) the Controller gives directions for enabling the application to proceed or for regulating the manner in which it should be proceeded with under sub-section (5).
- (4) Where one of two or more joint applicants for a patent dies at any time before the patent has been granted, the Controller may, upon a request in that behalf made by the survivor or survivors, and with the consent of the legal representative of the deceased, direct that the application shall proceed in the name of the survivor or survivors alone.
- (5) If any dispute arises between joint applicants for a patent whether or in what manner the application should be proceeded with, the Controller may, upon application made to him in the prescribed manner by any of the parties, and after giving to all parties concerned an opportunity to be heard, give such directions as he thinks fit for enabling the application to proceed in the name of one or more of the parties alone or for regulating the manner in which it should be proceeded with, or for both those purposes, as the case may require.

21. Time for putting application in order for grant .—(1) An application for a patent shall be deemed to have been abandoned unless, Within such period as may be prescribed, the

applicant has complied with all the requirements imposed on him by or under this Act, whether in connection with the complete specification or otherwise in relation to the application from the date on which the first statement of objections to the application or complete specification or other documents related thereto is forwarded to the applicant by the Controller.

Explanation.—Where the application for a patent or any specification or, in the case of a convention application or an application filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty designating India any document filed as part of the application has been returned to the applicant by the Controller in the course of the proceedings, the applicant shall not be deemed to have complied with such requirements unless and until he has re-filed it or the applicant proves to the satisfaction of the Controller that for the reasons beyond his control such document could not be re-filed.

(2) If at the expiration of the period as prescribed under sub section (1),—

- (a) an appeal to the High Court is pending in respect of the application for the patent for the main invention; or
- (b) in the case of an application for a patent of addition, an appeal to the High Court is pending in respect of either that application or the application for the main invention, the time within which the requirements of the Controller shall be complied with shall, on an application made by the applicant before the expiration of the period as prescribed under sub-section (1), be extended until such date as the High Court may determine.

(3) If the time within which the appeal mentioned in sub-section (2) may be instituted has not expired, the Controller may extend the period as prescribed under sub-section (1), to such further period as he may determine:

Provided that if an appeal has been filed during the said further period, and the High Court has granted any extension of time for complying with the requirements of the Controller, then the requirements may be complied with within the time granted by the Court.

22. Acceptance of complete specification.— [Omitted by the *Patents (Amendment) Act, 2005*]

23. Advertisement of acceptance of complete specification.— [Omitted by the *Patents (Amendment) Act, 2005*]

24. Effect of acceptance of complete specification.— [Omitted by the *Patents (Amendment) Act, 2005*]

CHAPTER IV A (Omitted)

EXCLUSIVE MARKETING RIGHTS

24A. Application for grant of exclusive rights.- [Omitted by the *Patents (Amendment) Act, 2005*]

24B. Grant of exclusive rights.- [Omitted by the *Patents (Amendment) Act, 2005*]

24C. Compulsory licences.- [Omitted by the *Patents (Amendment) Act, 2005*]

24D. Special provision for selling or distribution.- [Omitted by the *Patents (Amendment) Act, 2005*]

24E. Suits relating to infringements.- [Omitted by the *Patents (Amendment) Act, 2005*]

24F. Central Government and its officers not to be liable.- [Omitted by the *Patents (Amendment) Act, 2005*]

CHAPTER V

OPPOSITION PROCEEDINGS TO GRANT OF PATENTS

25. Opposition to the patent.—(1) Where an application for a patent has been published but a patent has not been granted, any person may, in writing, represent by way of opposition to the Controller against the grant of patent on the ground—

- (a) that the applicant for the patent or the person under or through whom he claims, wrongfully obtained the invention or any part thereof from him or from a person under or through whom he claims;
- (b) that the invention so far as claimed in any claim of the complete specification has been published before the priority date of the claim—
 - (i) in any specification filed in pursuance of an application for a patent made in India on or after the 1st day of January, 1912; or
 - (ii) in India or elsewhere, in any other document:
Provided that the ground specified in sub-clause (ii) shall not be available where such publication does not constitute an anticipation of the invention by virtue of sub-section (2) or subsection (3) of section 29;
- (c) that the invention so far as claimed in any claim of the complete specification is claimed in a claim of a complete specification published on or after priority date of the applicant's claim and filed in pursuance of an application for a patent in India, being a claim of which the priority date is earlier than that of the applicant's claim;
- (d) that the invention so far as claimed in any claim of the complete specification was publicly known or publicly used in India before the priority date of that claim.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this clause, an invention relating to a process for which a patent is claimed shall be deemed to have been publicly known or publicly used in India before the priority date of the claim if a product made by that process had already been imported into India before that date except where such importation has been for the purpose of reasonable trial or experiment only;

- (e) that the invention so far as claimed in any claim of the complete specification is obvious and clearly does not involve any inventive step, having regard to the matter published as

mentioned in clause (b) or having regard to what was used in India before the priority date of the applicant's claim;

- (f) that the subject of any claim of the complete specification is not an invention within the meaning of this Act, or is not patentable under this Act;
- (g) that the complete specification does not sufficiently and clearly describe the invention or the method by which it is to be performed;
- (h) that the applicant has failed to disclose to the Controller the information required by section 8 or has furnished the information which in any material particular was false to his knowledge;
- (i) that in the case of a convention application, the application was not made within twelve months from the date of the first application for protection for the invention made in a convention country by the applicant or a person from whom he derives title;
- (j) that the complete specification does not disclose or wrongly mentions the source or geographical origin of biological material used for the invention;
- (k) that the invention so far as claimed in any claim of the complete specification is anticipated having regard to the knowledge, oral or otherwise, available within any local or indigenous community in India or elsewhere,

but on no other ground, and the Controller shall, if requested by such person for being heard, hear him and dispose of such representation in such manner and within such period as may be prescribed.

(2) At any time after the grant of patent but before the expiry of a period of one year from the date of publication of grant of a patent, any person interested may give notice of opposition to the Controller in the prescribed manner on any of the following grounds, namely:—

- (a) that the patentee or the person under or through whom he claims, wrongfully obtained the invention or any part thereof from him or from a person under or through whom he claims;
- (b) that the invention so far as claimed in any claim of the complete specification has been published before the priority date of the claim—
 - (i) in any specification filed in pursuance of an application for a patent made in India on or after the 1st day of January, 1912; or
 - (ii) in India or elsewhere, in any other document:

Provided that the ground specified in sub-clause (ii) shall not be available where such publication does not constitute an anticipation of the invention by virtue of sub-section (2) or sub-section (3) of section 29;

(c) that the invention so far as claimed in any claim of the complete specification is claimed in a claim of a complete specification published on or after the priority date of the claim of the patentee and filed in pursuance of an application for a patent in India, being a claim of which the priority date is earlier than that of the claim of the patentee;

(d) that the invention so far as claimed in any claim of the complete specification was publicly known or publicly used in India before the priority date of that claim.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this clause, an invention relating to a process for which a patent is granted shall be deemed to have been publicly known or publicly used in India before the priority date of the claim if a product made by that process had already been imported into India before that date except where such importation has been for the purpose of reasonable trial or experiment only;

(e) that the invention so far as claimed in any claim of the complete specification is obvious and clearly does not involve any inventive step, having regard to the matter published as mentioned in clause (b) or having regard to what was used in India before the priority date of the claim;

(f) that the subject of any claim of the complete specification is not an invention within the meaning of this Act, or is not patentable under this Act;

(g) that the complete specification does not sufficiently and clearly describe the invention or the method by which it is to be performed;

(h) that the patentee has failed to disclose to the Controller the information required by section 8 or has furnished the information which in any material particular was false to his knowledge;

(i) that in the case of a patent granted on a convention application, the application for patent was not made within twelve months from the date of the first application for protection for the invention made in a convention country or in India by the patentee or a person from whom he derives title;

(j) that the complete specification does not disclose or wrongly mentions the source and geographical origin of biological material used for the invention;

(k) that the invention so far as claimed in any claim of the complete specification was anticipated having regard to the knowledge, oral or otherwise, available within any local or indigenous community in India or elsewhere,

but on no other ground.

(3) (a) Where any such notice of opposition is duly given under sub- section (2), the Controller shall notify the patentee.

- (b) On receipt of such notice of opposition, the Controller shall, by order in writing, constitute a Board to be known as the Opposition Board consisting of such officers as he may determine and refer such notice of opposition along with the documents to that Board for examination and submission of its recommendations to the Controller.
- (c) Every Opposition Board constituted under clause (b) shall conduct the examination in accordance with such procedure as may be prescribed.
- (4) On receipt of the recommendation of the Opposition Board and after giving the patentee and the opponent an opportunity of being heard, the Controller shall order either to maintain or to amend or to revoke the patent.
- (5) While passing an order under sub-section (4) in respect of the ground mentioned in clause (d) or clause (e) of sub-section (2), the Controller shall not take into account any personal document or secret trial or secret use.
- (6) In case the Controller issues an order under sub-section (4) that the patent shall be maintained subject to amendment of the specification or any other document, the patent shall stand amended accordingly.

26. In cases of "obtaining" Controller may treat the patent as the patent of opponent.—(1)

Where in any opposition proceeding under this Act the Controller finds that—

- (a) the invention, so far as claimed in any claim of the complete specification, was obtained from the opponent in the manner set out in clause (a) of sub-section (2) of section 25 and revokes the patent on that ground, he may, on request by such opponent made in the prescribed manner, direct that the patent shall stand amended in the name of the opponent;
 - (b) a part of an invention described in the complete specification was so obtained from the opponent, he may pass an order requiring that the specification be amended by the exclusion of that part of the invention.
- (2) Where an opponent has, before the date of the order of the Controller requiring the amendment of a complete specification referred to in clause (b) of sub-section (1), filed an application for a patent for an invention which includes the whole or a part of the invention held to have been obtained from him and such application is pending, the Controller may treat such application and specification in so far as they relate to the invention held to have been obtained from him, as having been filed, for the purposes of this Act relating to the priority dates of claims of the complete specification, on the date on which the corresponding document was or was deemed to have been filed by the patentee in the earlier application but for all other purposes the application of the opponent shall be

proceeded with as an application for a patent under this Act.

27. Refusal to patent without opposition.—[Omitted by the *Patents (Amendment) Act, 2005*,]

28. Mention of inventor as such in patent.—(1) If the Controller is satisfied, upon a request or claim made in accordance with the provisions of this section,—

(a) that the person in respect of or by whom the request or claim is made is the inventor of an invention in respect of which application for a patent has been made, or of a substantial part of that invention; and

(b) that the application for the patent is a direct consequence of his being the inventor, the Controller shall, subject to the provisions of this section, cause him to be mentioned as inventor in any patent granted in pursuance of the application in the complete specification and in the register of patents:

Provided that the mention of any person as inventor under this section shall not confer or derogate from any rights under the patent.

- (2) A request that any person shall be mentioned as aforesaid may be made in the prescribed manner by the applicant for the patent or (where the person alleged to be the inventor is not the applicant or one of the applicants) by the applicant and that person.
- (3) If any person other than a person in respect of whom a request in relation to the application in question has been made under sub-section (2) desires to be mentioned as aforesaid, he may make a claim in the prescribed manner in that behalf.
- (4) A request or claim under the foregoing provisions of this section shall be made before the grant of patent.
- (5) [Omitted by the *Patents (Amendment) Act, 2005*]
- (6) Where a claim is made under sub-section (3), the Controller shall give notice of the claim to every applicant for the patent (not being the claimant) and to any other person whom the Controller may consider to be interested; and before deciding upon any request or claim made under sub-section (2), or subsection (3), the Controller shall, if required, hear the person in respect of or by whom the request or claim is made, and, in the case of a claim under sub-section (3), any person to whom notice of the claim has been given as aforesaid.
- (7) Where any person has been mentioned as inventor in pursuance of this section, any other person who alleges that he ought not to have been so mentioned may at any time apply to the Controller for a certificate to that effect, and the Controller may, after

hearing, if required, any person whom he may consider to be interested, issue such a certificate, and if he does so, he shall rectify the specification and the register accordingly.

CHAPTER VI

ANTICIPATION

29. Anticipation by previous publication.—(1) An invention claimed in a complete specification shall not be deemed to have been anticipated by reason only that the invention was published in a specification filed in pursuance of an application for a patent made in India and dated before the 1st day of January, 1912.

(2) Subject as hereinafter provided, an invention claimed in a complete specification shall not be deemed to have been anticipated by reason only that the invention was published before the priority date of the relevant claim of the specification, if the patentee or the applicant for the patent proves —

(a) that the matter published was obtained from him, or (where he is not himself the true and first inventor) from any person from whom he derives title, and was published without his consent or the consent of any such person; and

(b) where the patentee or the applicant for the patent or any person from whom he derives title learned of the publication before the date of the application for the patent, or, in the case of a convention application, before the date of the application for protection in a convention country, that the application or the application in the convention country, as the case may be, was made as soon as reasonably practicable thereafter:

Provided that this sub-section shall not apply if the invention was before the priority date of the claim commercially worked in India, otherwise than for the purpose of reasonable trial, either by the patentee or the applicant for the patent or any person from whom he derives title or by any other person with the consent of the patentee or the applicant for the patent or any person from whom he derives title.

(3) Where a complete specification is filed in pursuance of an application for a patent made by a person being the true and first inventor or deriving title from him, an invention claimed in that specification shall not be deemed to have been anticipated by reason only of any other application for a patent in respect of the same invention made in contravention of the rights of that person, or by reason only that after the date of filing of that other

application the invention was used or published, without the consent of that person, by the applicant in respect of that other application, or by any other person in consequence of any disclosure of any invention by that applicant.

30. Anticipation by previous communication to Government.—An invention claimed in a complete specification shall not be deemed to have been anticipated by reason only of the communication of the invention to the Government or to any person authorized by the Government to investigate the invention or its merits, or of anything done, in consequence of such a communication, for the purpose of the investigation.

31. Anticipation by public display, etc.—An invention claimed in a complete specification shall not be deemed to have been anticipated by reason only of—

- (a) the display of the invention with the consent of the true and first inventor or a person deriving title from him at an industrial or other exhibition to which the provisions of this section have been extended by the Central Government by notification in the Official Gazette, or the use thereof with his consent for the purpose of such an exhibition in the place where it is held; or
- (b) the publication of any description of the invention in consequence of the display or use of the invention at any such exhibition as aforesaid; or
- (c) the use of the invention, after it has been displayed or used at any such exhibition as aforesaid and during the period of the exhibition, by any person without the consent of the true and first inventor or a person deriving title from him; or
- (d) the description of the invention in a paper read by the true and first inventor before a learned society or published with his consent in the transactions of such a society, if the application for the patent is made by the true and first inventor or a person deriving title from him not later than twelve months after the opening of the exhibition or the reading or publication of the paper, as the case may be.

32. Anticipation by public working.—An invention claimed in a complete specification shall not be deemed to have been anticipated by reason only that at any time within one year before the priority date of the relevant claim of the specification, the invention was publicly worked in India—

- (a) by the patentee or applicant for the patent or any person from whom he derives title; or
- (b) by any other person with the consent of the patentee or applicant for the

patent or any person from whom he derives title,
if the working was effected for the purpose of reasonable trial only and if it was reasonably necessary, having regard to the nature of the invention, that the working for that purpose should be effected in public.

33. Anticipation by use and publication after provisional Specification.—

- (1) Where a complete specification is filed or proceeded with in pursuance of an application which was accompanied by a provisional specification or where a complete specification filed along with an application is treated by virtue of a direction under sub-section (3) of section 9 as a provisional specification, then, notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the Controller shall not refuse to grant the patent, and the patent shall not be revoked or invalidated, by reason only that any matter described in the provisional specification or in the specification treated as aforesaid as a provisional specification was used in India or published in India or elsewhere at any time after the date of the filing of that specification.
- (2) Where a complete specification is filed in pursuance of a convention application, then, notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the Controller shall not refuse to grant the patent, and the patent shall not be revoked or invalidated, by reason only that any matter disclosed in any application for protection in a convention country upon which the convention application is rounded was used in India or published in India or elsewhere at any time after the date of that application for protection.

34. No anticipation if circumstances are only as described in sections 29, 30, 31 and 32.—

Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the Controller shall not refuse to grant a patent, and a patent shall not be revoked or invalidated by reason only of any circumstances which, by virtue of section 29 or section 30 or section 31 or section 32, do not constitute an anticipation of the invention claimed in the specification.

CHAPTER VII

PROVISIONS FOR SECRECY OF CERTAIN INVENTIONS

- 35. Secrecy directions relating to inventions relevant for defence purposes.**—(1) Where, in respect of an application made before or after the commencement of this Act for a patent, it appears to the Controller that the invention is one of a class notified to him by the Central Government as relevant for defence purposes, or, where otherwise the invention appears to him to be so relevant, he may give directions for prohibiting or restricting the publication of information with respect to the invention or the communication of such information.
- (2) Where the Controller gives any such directions as are referred to in subsection (1), he shall give notice of the application and of the directions to the Central Government, and the Central Government shall, upon receipt of such notice, consider whether the publication of the invention would be prejudicial to the defence of India, and if upon such consideration, it appears to it that the publication of the invention would not so prejudice, give notice to the Controller to that effect, who shall thereupon revoke the directions and notify the applicant accordingly.
- (3) Without prejudice to the provisions contained in sub-section (1), where the Central Government is of opinion that an invention in respect of which the Controller has not given any directions under sub-section (1), is relevant for defence purposes, it may at any time before grant of patent notify the Controller to that effect, and thereupon the provisions of that sub-section shall apply as if the invention were one of the class notified by the Central Government, and accordingly the Controller shall give notice to the Central Government of the directions issued by him.
- 36. Secrecy directions to be periodically reviewed.**—(1) The question whether an invention in respect of which directions have been given under section 35 continues to be relevant for defence purposes shall be reconsidered by the Central Government at intervals of six months or on a request made by the applicant which is found to be reasonable by the Controller and if, on such reconsideration it appears to the Central Government that the publication of the invention would no longer be prejudicial to the defence of India or in

case of an application filed by a foreign applicant it is found that the invention is published outside India it shall forthwith give notice to the Controller to revoke the direction and the Controllers shall thereupon revoke the directions previously given by him.

- (2) The result of every re-consideration under sub-section (1), shall be communicated to the applicant within such time and in such manner as may be prescribed.

37. Consequences of secrecy directions.—(1) So long as any directions under section 35 are in force in respect of an application—

- (a) the Controller shall not pass an order refusing to grant the same; and
- (b) notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, no appeal shall lie from any order of the Controller passed in respect thereof:

Provided that the application may, subject to the directions, proceed up to the stage of grant of the patent, but the application and the specification found to be in order for grant of the patent shall not be published, and no patent shall be granted in pursuance of that application.

- (2) Where a complete specification filed in pursuance of an application for a patent for an invention in respect of which directions have been given under section 35 is found to be in order for grant of the patent during the continuance in force of the directions, then—
- (a) if, during the continuance in force of the directions, any use of the invention is made by or on behalf of, or to the order of the Government, the provisions of sections 100, 101 and 103 shall apply in relation to that use as if the patent had been granted for the invention; and
 - (b) if it appears to the Central Government that the applicant for the patent has suffered hardship by reason of the continuance in force of the directions, the Central Government may make to him such payment (if any) by way of solatium as appears to the Central Government to be reasonable having regard to the novelty and utility of the invention and the purpose for which it is designed, and to any other relevant circumstances.
- (3) Where a patent is granted in pursuance of an application in respect of which directions have been given under section 35, no renewal fee shall be payable in respect of any period during which those directions were in force.

38. Revocation of secrecy directions and extension of time.—When any direction given under

section 35 is revoked by the Controller, then, notwithstanding any provision of this Act specifying the time within which any step should be taken or any act done in connection with an application for the patent, the Controller may, subject to such conditions, if any, as he thinks fit to impose, extend the time for doing anything required or authorised to be done by or under this Act in connection with the application whether or not that time has previously expired.

39. Residents not to apply for patents outside India without prior permission.—(1) No person resident in India shall, except under the authority of a written permit sought in the manner prescribed and granted by or on behalf of the Controller, make or cause to be made any application outside India for the grant of a patent for an invention unless —

- (a) an application for a patent for the same invention has been made in India, not less than six weeks before the application outside India; and
 - (b) either no direction has been given under sub-section (1) of section 35 in relation to the application in India, or all such directions have been revoked.
- (2) The Controller shall dispose of every such application within such period as may be prescribed:

Provided that if the invention is relevant for defence purpose or atomic energy, the Controller shall not grant permit without the prior consent of the Central Government.

- (3) This section shall not apply in relation to an invention for which an application for protection has first been filed in a country outside India by a person resident outside India.

40. Liability for contravention of section 35 or section 39.—Without prejudice to the provisions contained in Chapter XX, if in respect of an application for a patent any person contravenes any direction as to secrecy given by the Controller under section 35 or makes or causes to be made an application for grant of a patent outside India in contravention of section 39 the application for patent under this Act shall be deemed to have been abandoned and the patent granted, if any, shall be liable to be revoked under section 64.

41. Finality of orders of Controller and Central Government.—All orders of the Controller giving directions as to secrecy as well as all orders of the Central Government under this Chapter shall be final and shall not be called in question in any court on any ground whatsoever.

42. Savings respecting disclosure to Government.— Nothing in this Act shall be held to prevent the disclosure by the Controller of information concerning an application for a patent or a specification filed in pursuance thereof to the Central Government for the purpose of the application or specification being examined for considering whether an order under this Chapter should be made or whether an order so made should be revoked.

CHAPTER VIII

GRANT OF PATENTS AND RIGHTS CONFERRED THEREBY

43. Grant of patents.—(1) Where an application for a patent has been found to be in order for grant of the patent and either—

- (a) the application has not been refused by the Controller by virtue of any power vested in him by this Act; or
- (b) the application has not been found to be in contravention of any of the provisions of this Act,

the patent shall be granted as expeditiously as possible to the applicant or, in the case of a joint application, to the applicants jointly, with the seal of the patent office and the date on which the patent is granted shall be entered in the register.

(2) On the grant of patent, the Controller shall publish the fact that the patent has been granted and thereupon the application, specification and other documents related thereto shall be open for public inspection.

44. Amendment of patent granted to deceased applicant.—Where, at any time after a patent has been granted in pursuance of an application under this Act, the Controller is satisfied that the person to whom the patent was granted had died, or, in the case of a body corporate, had ceased to exist, before the patent was granted, the Controller may amend the patent by substituting for the name of that person the name of the person to whom the patent ought to have been granted, and the patent shall have effect, and shall be deemed always to have had effect, accordingly.

45. Date of patent.—(1) Subject to the other provisions contained in this Act, every patent shall be dated as of the date on which the application for patent was filed.

(2) The date of every patent shall be entered in the register.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, no suit or other proceeding shall be commenced or prosecuted in respect of an infringement committed before the date of publication of the application.

46. Form, extent and effect of patent.—(1) Every patent shall be in the prescribed form and shall have effect throughout India.

(2) A patent shall be granted for one invention only:

Provided that it shall not be competent for any person in a suit or other proceeding to take any objection to a patent on the ground that it has been granted for more than one invention.

47. Grant of patents to be subject to certain conditions.—The grant of a patent under this Act shall be subject to the condition that—

- (1) any machine, apparatus or other article in respect of which the patent is granted or any article made by using a process in respect of which the patent is granted, may be imported or made by or on behalf of the Government for the purpose merely of its own use;
- (2) any process in respect of which the patent is granted may be used by or on behalf of the Government for the purpose merely of its own use;
- (3) any machine, apparatus or other article in respect of which the patent is granted or any article made by the use of the process in respect of which the patent is granted, may be made or used, and any process in respect of which the patent is granted may be used, by any person, for the purpose merely of experiment or research including the imparting of instructions to pupils; and
- (4) in the case of a patent in respect of any medicine or drug, the medicine or drug may be imported by the Government for the purpose merely of its own use or for distribution in any dispensary, hospital or other medical institution maintained by or on behalf of the Government or any other dispensary, hospital or other medical institution which the Central Government may, having regard to the public service that such dispensary, hospital or medical institution renders, specify in this behalf by notification in the Official Gazette.

48. Rights of patentees.—Subject to the other provisions contained in this Act and the conditions specified in section 47, a patent granted under this Act shall confer upon the patentee—

- (a) where the subject matter of the patent is a product, the exclusive right to prevent third parties, who do not have his consent, from the act of making, using, offering for sale, selling or importing for those purposes that product in India;
- (b) where the subject matter of the patent is a process, the exclusive right to prevent

third parties, who do not have his consent, from the act of using that process, and from the act of using, offering for sale, selling or importing for those purposes the product obtained directly by that process in India:

49. Patent rights not infringed when used on foreign vessels etc., temporarily or accidentally in India.—(1) Where a vessel or aircraft registered in a foreign country or a land vehicle owned by a person ordinarily resident in such country comes into India (including the territorial waters thereof) temporarily or accidentally only, the rights conferred by a patent for an invention shall not be deemed to be infringed by the use of the invention—

(a) in the body of the vessel or in the machinery, tackle, apparatus or other accessories thereof, so far as the invention is used on board the vessel and for its actual needs only; or

(b) in the construction or working of the aircraft or land vehicle or of the accessories thereof,

as the case may be.

(2) This section shall not extend to vessels, aircrafts or land vehicles owned by persons ordinarily resident in a foreign country the laws of which do not confer corresponding rights with respect to the use of inventions in vessels, aircraft or land vehicles owned by persons ordinarily resident in India while in the ports or within the territorial waters of that foreign country or otherwise within the jurisdiction of its courts.

50. Rights of co-owners of patents.—(1) Where a patent is granted to two or more persons, each of those persons shall, unless an agreement to the contrary is in force, be entitled to an equal undivided share in the patent.

(2) Subject to the provisions contained in this section and in section 51, where two or more persons are registered as grantee or proprietor of a patent, then, unless an agreement to the contrary is in force, each of those persons shall be entitled, by himself or his agents, to rights conferred by section 48 for his own benefit without accounting to the other person or persons.

(3) Subject to the provisions contained in this section and in section 51 and to any agreement for the time being in force, where two or more persons are registered as grantee or proprietor of a patent, then, a licence under the patent shall not be granted and share in the patent shall not be assigned by one of such persons except with the consent of the other person or persons.

- (4) Where a patented article is sold by one of two or more persons registered as grantee or proprietor of a patent, the purchaser and any person claiming through him shall be entitled to deal with the article in the same manner as if the article had been sold by a sole patentee.
- (5) Subject to the provisions contained in this section, the rules of law applicable to the ownership and devolution of movable property generally shall apply in relation to patents; and nothing contained in sub-section (1) or subsection (2) shall affect the mutual rights or obligations of trustees or of the legal representatives of a deceased person or their rights or obligations as such.
- (6) Nothing in this section shall affect the rights of the assignees of a partial interest in a patent created before the commencement of this Act.

51. Power of Controller to give directions to co-owners.—(1) Where two or more persons are registered as grantee or proprietor of a patent, the Controller may, upon application made to him in the prescribed manner by any of those persons, give such directions in accordance with the application as to the sale or lease of the patent or any interest therein, the grant of licenses under the patent, or the exercise of any right under section 50 in relation thereto, as he thinks fit.

- (2) If any person registered as grantee or proprietor of a patent fails to execute any instrument or to do any other thing required for the carrying out of any direction given under this section within fourteen days after being requested in writing so to do by any of the other persons so registered, the Controller may, upon application made to him in the prescribed manner by any such other person, give directions empowering any person to execute that instrument or to do that thing in the name and on behalf of the person in default.
- (3) Before giving any directions in pursuance of an application under this section, the Controller shall give an opportunity to be heard—
 - (a) in the case of an application under sub-section (1) to the other person or persons registered as grantee or proprietor of the patent;
 - (b) in the case of an application under sub-section (2), to the person in default.
- (4) No direction shall be given under this section so as to affect the mutual rights or obligations of trustees or of the legal representatives of a deceased person or of their rights or obligations as such, or which is inconsistent with the terms of any agreement between persons registered as grantee or proprietor of the patent.

52. Grant of patent to true and first inventor where it has been obtained by another in fraud of him.—

- (1) Where the patent has been revoked under section 64 on the ground that the patent was obtained wrongfully and in contravention of the rights of the petitioner or any person under or through whom he claims, or, where in a petition for revocation, the Appellate Board or court, instead of revoking the patent, directs the complete specification to be amended by the exclusion of a claim or claims in consequence of a finding that the invention covered by such claim or claims had been obtained from the petitioner, the Appellate Board or court may, by order passed in the same proceeding, permit the grant to the petitioner of the whole or such part of the invention which the Appellate Board or court finds has been wrongfully obtained by the patentee, in lieu of the patent so revoked or is excluded by amendment.
- (2) Where any such order is passed, the Controller shall, on request by the petitioner made in the prescribed manner grant to him—
- (i) in cases where the Appellate Board or court permits the whole of the patent to be granted, a new patent bearing the same date and number as the patent revoked;
 - (ii) in cases where the Appellate Board or court permits a part only of the patent to be granted, a new patent for such part bearing the same date as the patent revoked and numbered in such manner as may be prescribed:

Provided that the Controller may, as a condition of such grant, require the petitioner to file a new and complete specification to the satisfaction of the Controller describing and claiming that part of the invention for which the patent is to be granted.

- (4) No suit shall be brought for any infringement of a patent granted under this section committed before the actual date on which such patent was granted.

53. Term of patent.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the term of every patent granted, after the commencement of the Patents (Amendment) Act, 2002, and the term of every patent which has not expired and has not ceased to have effect, on the date of such commencement, under this Act, shall be twenty years from the date of filing of the application for the patent.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-section, the term of patent in case of International applications filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty designating India, shall be twenty years from the international filing date accorded under the Patent Cooperation Treaty.

- (2) A patent shall cease to have effect notwithstanding anything therein or in this Act on the expiration of the period prescribed for the payment of any renewal fee, if that fee is not paid within the prescribed period or within such extended period as may be prescribed.
- (3) [Omitted by the *Patents (Amendment) Act*, 2005]
- (4) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, on cessation of the patent right due to non-payment of renewal fee or on expiry of the term of patent, the subject matter covered by the said patent shall not be entitled to any protection.

CHAPTER IX

PATENTS OF ADDITION

- 54. Patents of addition.**—(1) Subject to the provisions contained in this section, where an application is made for a patent in respect of any improvement in or modification of an invention described or disclosed in the complete specification filed therefor (in this Act referred to as the "main invention") and the applicant also applies or has applied for a patent for that invention or is the patentee in respect thereof, the Controller may, if the applicant so requests, grant the patent for the improvement or modification as a patent of addition.
- (2) Subject to the provisions contained in this section, where an invention, being an improvement in or modification of another invention, is the subject of an independent patent and the patentee in respect of that patent is also the patentee in respect of the patent for the main invention, the Controller may, if the patentee so requests, by order, revoke the patent for the improvement or modification and grant to the patentee a patent of addition in respect thereof, bearing the same date as the date of the patent so revoked.
- (3) A patent shall not be granted as a patent of addition unless the date of filing of the application was the same as or later than the date of filing of the application in respect of the main invention.
- (4) A patent of addition shall not be granted before grant of the patent for the main invention.
- 55. Term of patents of addition.**—(1) A patent of addition shall be granted for a term equal to that of the patent for the main invention, or so much thereof as has not expired, and shall remain in force during that term or until the previous cesser of the patent for the main invention and no longer:
- Provided that if the patent for the main invention is revoked under this Act, the court, or, as the case may be, the Controller, on request made to him by the patentee in the prescribed manner, may order that the patent of addition shall become an independent patent for the remainder of the term for the patent for the main invention and thereupon the patent shall continue in force as an independent patent accordingly.
- (2) No renewal fees shall be payable in respect of a patent of addition, but, if any such patent becomes an independent patent under sub-section (1) the same fees shall thereafter be

payable, upon the same dates, as if the patent had been originally granted as an independent patent.

- 56. Validity of patents of addition.**—(1) The grant of a patent of addition shall not be refused, and a patent granted as a patent of addition shall not be revoked or invalidated, on the ground only that the invention claimed in the complete specification does not involve any inventive step having regard to any publication or use of—
- (a) the main invention described in the complete specification relating thereto; or
 - (b) any improvement in or modification of the main invention described
in the complete specification of a patent of addition to the patent for the main invention or of an application for such a patent of addition,
and the validity of a patent of addition shall not be questioned on the ground that the invention ought to have been the subject of an independent patent.
- (2) For the removal of doubts it is hereby declared that in determining the novelty of the invention claimed in the complete specification filed in pursuance of an application for a patent of addition regard shall be had also to the complete specification in which the main invention is described.

CHAPTER X

AMENDMENT OF APPLICATIONS AND SPECIFICATIONS

57. Amendment of application and specification or any document relating thereto before

Controller.—(1) Subject to the provisions of section 59, the Controller may, upon application made under this section in the prescribed manner by an applicant for a patent or by a patentee, allow the application for the patent or the complete specification or any document relating thereto to be amended subject to such conditions, if any, as the Controller thinks fit:

Provided that the Controller shall not pass any order allowing or refusing an application to amend an application for a patent or a specification or any document relating thereto under this section while any suit before a court for the infringement of the patent or any proceeding before the High Court for the revocation of the patent is pending, whether the suit or proceeding commenced before or after the filing of the application to amend.

- (2) Every application for leave to amend an application for a patent or a complete specification or any document relating thereto under this section shall state the nature of the proposed amendment, and shall give full particulars of the reasons for which the application is made.
- (3) Any application for leave to amend an application for a patent or a complete specification or a document related thereto under this section made after the grant of patent and the nature of the proposed amendment may be published.
- (4) Where an application is published under sub-section (3), any person interested may, within the prescribed period after the publication thereof, give notice to the Controller of opposition thereto; and where such a notice is given within the period aforesaid, the Controller shall notify the person by whom the application under this section is made and shall give to that person and to the opponent an opportunity to be heard before he decides the case.
- (5) An amendment under this section of a complete specification may be, or include, an amendment of the priority date of a claim.
- (6) The provisions of this section shall be without prejudice to the right of an applicant for a patent to amend his specification or any other document related thereto to comply with the directions of the Controller issued before the grant of a patent.

- 58. Amendment of specification before Appellate Board or High Court.**— (1) In any proceeding before the Appellate Board or the High Court for the revocation of a patent, the Appellate Board or the High Court, as the case may be, may, subject to the provisions contained in section 59, allow the patentee to amend his complete specification in such manner and subject to such terms as to costs, advertisement or otherwise, as the Appellate Board or the High Court may think fit, and if, in any proceedings for revocation the Appellate Board or the High Court decides that the patent is invalid, it may allow the specification to be amended under this section instead of revoking the patent.
- (2) Where an application for an order under this section is made to the Appellate Board or the High Court, the applicant shall give notice of the application to the Controller, and the Controller shall be entitled to appear and be heard, and shall appear if so directed by the Appellate Board or the High Court.
- (3) Copies of all orders of the Appellate Board or the High Court allowing the patentee to amend the specification shall be transmitted by the Appellate Board or the High Court to the Controller who shall, on receipt thereof, cause an entry thereof and reference thereto to be made in the register.
- 59. Supplementary provisions as to amendment of application or specification.**—(1) No amendment of an application for a patent or a complete specification or any document relating thereto shall be made except by way of disclaimer, correction or explanation, and no amendment thereof shall be allowed, except for the purpose of incorporation of actual fact, and no amendment of a complete specification shall be allowed, the effect of which would be that the specification as amended would claim or describe matter not in substance disclosed or shown in the specification before the amendment, or that any claim of the specification as amended would not fall wholly within the scope of a claim of the specification before the amendment.
- (2) Where after the date of grant of patent any amendment of the specification or any other documents related thereto is allowed by the Controller or by the Appellate Board or the High Court, as the case may be,—
- (a) the amendment shall for all purposes be deemed to form part of the specification along with other documents related thereto;
 - (b) the fact that the specification or any other documents related thereto has been amended shall be published as expeditiously as possible; and
 - (c) the right of the applicant or patentee to make amendment shall not be called in question except on the ground of fraud.

- (3) In construing the specification as amended, reference may be made to the specification as originally accepted.

CHAPTER XI

RESTORATION OF LAPSED PATENTS

60. Applications for restorations of lapsed patents.—(1) Where a patent has ceased to have effect by reason of failure to pay any renewal fee within the period prescribed under section 53 or within such period as may be allowed under sub-section (4) of section 142, the patentee or his legal representative, and where the patent was held by two or more persons jointly, then, with the leave of the Controller, one or more of them without joining the others, may, within eighteen months from the date on which the patent ceased to have effect, make an application for the restoration of the patent.

(2) [Omitted by the *Patents (Amendment) Act, 2002*]

(3) An application under this section shall contain a statement, verified in the prescribed manner, fully setting out the circumstances which led to the failure to pay the prescribed fee, and the Controller may require from the applicant such further evidence as he may think necessary.

61. Procedure for disposal of applications for restoration of lapsed patents.—(1) If, after hearing the applicant in cases where the Applicant so desires or the Controller thinks fit, the Controller is *prima facie* satisfied that the failure to pay the renewal fee was unintentional and that there has been no undue delay in the making of the application, he shall publish the application in the prescribed manner; and within the prescribed period any person interested may give notice to the Controller of opposition thereto on either or both of the following grounds, that is to say,—

(a) that the failure to pay the renewal fee was not unintentional; or

(b) that there has been undue delay in the making of the application.

(2) If notice of opposition is given within the period aforesaid, the Controller shall notify the applicant, and shall give to him and to the opponent an opportunity to be heard before he decides the case.

(3) If no notice of opposition is given within the period aforesaid or if in the case of opposition, the decision of the Controller is in favour of the applicant, the Controller shall, upon payment of any unpaid renewal fee and such additional fee as may be

prescribed, restore the patent and any patent of addition specified in the application which has ceased to have effect on the cesser of that patent.

- (4) The Controller may, if he thinks fit as a condition of restoring the patent, require that an entry shall be made in the register of any document or matter which, under the provisions of this Act, has to be entered in the register but which has not been so entered.

62. Rights of patentees of lapsed patents which have been restored.—(1) Where a patent is restored, the rights of the patentee shall be subject to such provisions as may be prescribed and to such other provisions as the Controller thinks fit to impose for the protection or compensation of persons who may have begun to avail themselves of, or have taken definite steps by contract or otherwise to avail themselves of, the patented invention between the date when the patent ceased to have effect and the date of publication of the application for restoration of the patent under this Chapter.

- (2) No suit or other proceeding shall be commenced or prosecuted in respect of an infringement of a patent committed between the date on which the patent ceased to have effect and the date of the publication of the application for restoration of the patent.

CHAPTER XII

SURRENDER AND REVOCATION OF PATENTS

63. Surrender of patents.—(1) A patentee may, at any time by giving notice in the prescribed manner to the Controller, offer to surrender his patent.

(2) Where such an offer is made, the Controller shall publish the offer in the prescribed manner, and also notify every person other than the patentee whose name appears in the register as having an interest in the patent.

(3) Any person interested may, within the prescribed period after such publication, give notice to the Controller of opposition to the surrender, and where any such notice is given the Controller shall notify the patentee.

(4) If the Controller is satisfied after hearing the patentee and any opponent, if desirous of being heard, that the patent may properly be surrendered, he may accept the offer and, by order, revoke the patent.

64. Revocation of patents.—(1) Subject to the provisions contained in this Act, a patent, whether granted before or after the commencement of this Act, may, be revoked on a petition of any person interested or of the Central Government by the Appellate Board or on a counter-claim in a suit for infringement of the patent by the High Court on any of the following grounds, that is to say—

(a) that the invention, so far as claimed in any claim of the complete specification, was claimed in a valid claim of earlier priority date contained in the complete specification of another patent granted in India;

(b) that the patent was granted on the application of a person not entitled under the provisions of this Act to apply therefor;

(c) that the patent was obtained wrongfully in contravention of the rights of the petitioner or any person under or through whom he claims;

(d) that the subject of any claim of the complete specification is not an invention within the meaning of this Act;

(e) that the invention so far as claimed in any claim of the complete specification is not new, having regard to what was publicly known or publicly used in India before the

- priority date of the claim or to what was published in India or elsewhere in any of the, documents referred to in section 13:
- (f) that the invention so far as claimed in any claim of the complete specification is obvious or does not involve any inventive step, having regard to what was publicly known or publicly used in India or what was published in India or elsewhere before the priority date of the claim;
 - (g) that the invention, so far as claimed in any claim of the complete specification, is not useful;
 - (h) that the complete specification does not sufficiently and fairly describe the invention and the method by which it is to be performed, that is to say, that the description of the method or the instructions for the working of the invention as contained in the complete specification are not by themselves sufficient to enable a person in India possessing average skill in, and average knowledge of, the art to which the invention relates, to work the invention, or that it does not disclose the best method of performing it which was known to the applicant for the patent and for which he was entitled to claim protection;
 - (i) that the scope of any claim of the complete specification is not sufficiently and clearly defined or that any claim of the complete specification is not fairly based on the matter disclosed in the specification;
 - (j) that the patent was obtained on a false suggestion or representation;
 - (k) that the subject of any claim of the complete specification is not patentable under this Act;
 - (l) that the invention so far as claimed in any claim of the complete specification was secretly used in India, otherwise than as mentioned in sub-section (3), before the priority date of the claim;
 - (m) that the applicant for the patent has failed to disclose *to the* Controller the information required by section 8 or has furnished information which in any material particular was false to his knowledge;
 - (n) that the applicant contravened any direction for secrecy passed under section 35 or made or caused to be made an application for the grant of a patent outside India in contravention of section 39;
 - (o) that leave to amend the complete specification under section 57 or section 58 was obtained by fraud.
 - (p) that the complete specification does not disclose or wrongly mentions the source or

- geographical origin of biological material used for the invention;
- (q) that the invention so far as claimed in any claim of the complete specification was anticipated having regard to the knowledge, oral or otherwise, available within any local or indigenous community in India or elsewhere.
- (2) For the purposes of clauses (e) and (f) of sub-section (1)—
- (a) no account shall be taken of personal document or secret trial or secret use; and
 - (b) where the patent is for a process or for a product as made by a process described or claimed, the importation into India of the product made abroad by that process shall constitute knowledge or use in India of the invention on the date of the importation, except where such importation has been for the purpose of reasonable trial or experiment only.
- (3) For the purpose of clause (1) of sub-section (1), no account shall be taken of any use of the invention—
- (a) for the purpose of reasonable trial or experiment only; or
 - (b) by the Government or by any person authorised by the Government or by a Government undertaking, in consequence of the applicant for the patent or any person from whom he derives title having communicated or disclosed the invention directly or indirectly to the Government or person authorised as aforesaid or to the Government undertaking; or
 - (c) by any other person, in consequence of the applicant for the patent or any person from whom he derives title having communicated or disclosed the invention, and without the consent or acquiescence of the applicant or of any person from whom he derives title.
- (4) Without prejudice to the provisions contained in sub-section (1), a patent may be revoked by the High Court on the petition of the Central Government, if the High Court is satisfied that the patentee has without reasonable cause failed to comply with the request of the Central Government to make, use or exercise the patented invention for the purposes of Government within the meaning of section 99 upon reasonable terms.
- (5) A notice of any petition for revocation of a patent under this section shall be served on all persons appearing from the register to be proprietors of that patent or to have shares or interests therein and it shall not be necessary to serve a notice on any other person.
- 65. Revocation of patent or amendment of complete specification on directions from Government in cases relating to atomic energy.** — (1) Where at any time after grant of a patent, the Central Government is satisfied that a patent is for an invention relating to

atomic energy for which no patent can be granted under sub-section (1) of section 20 of the Atomic Energy Act, 1962 (33 of 1962), it may direct the Controller to revoke the patent, and thereupon the Controller, after giving notice, to the patentee and every other person whose name has been entered in the register as having an interest in the patent, and after giving them an opportunity of being heard, may revoke the patent.

- (2) In any proceedings under sub-section (1), the Controller may allow the patentee to amend the complete specification in such manner as he considers necessary instead of revoking the patent.

66. Revocation of patent in public interest.—Where the Central Government is of opinion that a patent or the mode in which it is exercised is mischievous to the State or generally prejudicial to the public, it may, after giving the patentee an opportunity to be heard, make a declaration to that effect in the Official Gazette and thereupon the patent shall be deemed to be revoked.

CHAPTER XIII

REGISTER OF PATENTS

- 67. Register of patents and particulars to be entered therein.**—(1) There shall be kept at the patent office a register of patents, wherein shall be entered—
- (a) the names and addresses of grantees of patents;
 - (b) notifications of assignments, extension, and revocations of patents; and
 - (c) particulars of such other matters affecting the validity or proprietorship of patents as may be prescribed.
- (2) No notice of any trust, whether express, implied or constructive, shall be entered in the register, and the Controller shall not be affected by any such notice.
- (3) Subject to the superintendence and directions of the Central Government, the register shall be kept under the control and management of the Controller.
- (4) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), it shall be lawful for the Controller to keep the register of patents or any part thereof in computer floppies, diskettes or any other electronic form subject to such safeguards as may be prescribed.
- (5) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (1 of 1872), a copy of, or extracts from, the register of patents, certified to be a true copy under the hand of the Controller or any officer duly authorised by the Controller in this behalf shall, in all legal proceedings, be admissible in evidence.
- (6) In the event the register is kept wholly or partly in computer floppies, diskettes or any other electronic form,—
- (a) reference in this Act to an entry in the register shall be deemed to include reference to a record of particulars kept in computer floppies, diskettes or any other electronic form and comprising the register or part of the register;
 - (b) references in this Act to particulars being registered or entered in the register shall be deemed to include references to the keeping of record of those particulars comprising the register or part of the register in computer floppies, diskettes or any other electronic form; and
 - (c) references in this Act to the rectification of the register are to be read as including references to the rectification of the record of particulars kept in computer floppies,

diskettes or any other electronic form and comprising the register or part of the register.

- 68. Assignments, etc., not to be valid unless in writing and duly executed.**—An assignment of a patent or of a share in a patent, a mortgage, licence or the creation of any other interest in a patent shall not be valid unless the same were in writing and the agreement between the parties concerned is reduced to the form of a document embodying all the terms and conditions governing their rights and obligations and duly executed.
- 69. Registration of assignments, transmissions, etc.**—(1) Where any person becomes entitled by assignment, transmission or operation of law to a patent or to a share in a patent or becomes entitled as a mortgagee, licensee or otherwise to any other interest in a patent, he shall apply in writing in the prescribed manner to the Controller for the registration of his title or, as the case may be, of notice of his interest in the register.
- (2) Without prejudice to the provisions of sub-section (1), an application for the registration of the title of any person becoming entitled by assignment to a patent or a share in a patent or becoming entitled by virtue of a mortgage, licence or other instrument to any other interest in a patent may be made in the prescribed manner by the assignor, mortgagor, licensor or other party to that instrument, as the case may be.
- (3) Where an application is made under this section for the registration of the title of any person the Controller shall, upon proof to title of his satisfaction,—
- (a) where that person is entitled to a patent or a share in a patent, register him in the register as proprietor or co-proprietor of the patent, and enter in the register particulars of the instrument or even by which he derives title; or
 - (b) where that person is entitled to any other interest in the patent, enter in the register notice of his interest, with particulars of the instrument, if any, creating it:
- Provided that if there is any dispute between the parties whether the assignment, mortgage, licence, transmission, operation of law or any other such transaction has validly vested in such person a title to the patent or any share or interest therein, the Controller may refuse to take any action under clause (a) or, as the case may be, under clause (b), until the rights of the parties have been determined by a competent court.
- (4) There shall be supplied to the Controller in the prescribed manner for being filed in the patent office copies of all agreements, licences and other documents affecting the title to any patent or any licence thereunder authenticated in the prescribed

manner and also such other documents as may be prescribed relevant to the subject matter:

Provided that in the case of a licence granted under a patent, the Controller shall, if so requested by the patentee or licensee, take steps for securing that the terms of the licence are not disclosed to any person except under the order of a court.

- (5) Except for the purposes of an application under sub-section (1) or of an application to rectify the register, a document in respect of which no entry has been made in the register under sub-section (3) shall not be admitted by the Controller or by any court as evidence of the title of any person to a patent or to a share or interest therein unless the Controller or the court, for reasons to be recorded in writing, otherwise directs.

70. Power of registered grantee or proprietor to deal with patent.—Subject to the provisions contained in this Act relating to co-ownership of patents and subject also to any rights vested in any other person of which notice is entered in the register, the person or persons registered as grantee or proprietor of a patent shall have power to assign, grant licences under, or otherwise deal with, the patent and to give effectual receipts for any consideration for any such assignment, licence or dealing:

Provided that any equities in respect of the patent may be enforced in like manner as in respect of any other movable property.

71. Rectification of register by Appellate Board.—(1) The Appellate Board may, on the application of any person aggrieved—

- (a) by the absence or omission from the register of any entry; or
 - (b) by any entry made in the register without sufficient cause; or
 - (c) by any entry wrongly remaining on the register; or
 - (d) by any error or defect in any entry in the register,
- make such order for the making, variation or deletion, of any entry therein as it may think fit.
- (2) In any proceeding under this section the Appellate Board may decide any question that may be necessary or expedient to decide in connection with the rectification of the register.
- (3) Notice of any application to the Appellate Board under this section shall be given in the prescribed manner to the Controller who shall be entitled to appear and be heard on the application, and shall appear if so directed by the Board.
- (4) Any order of the Appellate Board under this section rectifying the register shall direct that

notice of the rectification shall be served upon the Controller in the prescribed manner who shall upon receipt of such notice rectify the register accordingly.

- 72. Register to be open for inspection.**—(1) Subject to the provisions contained in this Act and any rules made thereunder, the register shall at all convenient times be open to inspection by the public; and certified copies, sealed with the seal of the patent office, of any entry in the register shall be given to any person requiring them on payment of the prescribed fee.
- (2) The register shall be *prima facie* evidence of any matters required or authorised by or under this Act to be entered therein.
- (3) If the record of particulars is kept in computer floppies or diskettes or in any other electronic form, sub-sections (1) and (2) shall be deemed to have been complied with if the public is given access to such computer floppies, diskettes or any other electronic form or printouts of such record of particulars for inspection.

CHAPTER XIV

PATENT OFFICE AND ITS ESTABLISHMENT

- 73. Controller and other officers.**—(1) The Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks appointed under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Trade Marks Act, 1999 (47 of 1999), shall be the Controller of Patents for the purposes of this Act.
- (2) For the purposes of this Act, the Central Government may appoint as many examiners and other officers and with such designations as it thinks fit.
- (3) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the officers appointed under subsection (2) shall discharge under the superintendence and directions of the Controller such functions of the Controller under this Act as he may, from time to time by general or special order in writing, authorise them to discharge.
- (4) Without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of sub-section (3), the Controller may, by order in writing and for reasons to be recorded therein withdraw any matter pending before an officer appointed under sub-section (2) and deal with such matter himself either *de novo* or from the stage it was so withdrawn or transfer the same to another officer appointed under sub-section (2) who may, subject to special directions in the order of transfer, proceed with the matter either *de novo* or from the stage it was so transferred.
- 74. Patent office and its branches.**—(1) For the purposes of this Act, there shall be an office which shall be known as the patent office.
- (2) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify the name of the Patent Office.
- (3) The head office of the patent office shall be at such place as the Central Government may specify, and for the purpose of facilitating the registration of patents there may be established, at such other places as the Central Government may think fit, branch offices of the patent office.
- (4) There shall be a seal of the patent office.
- 75. Restriction on employees of patent office as to right or interest in patents.**—All officers and employees of the patent office shall be incapable, during the period for which they hold their appointments, to acquire or take, directly or indirectly, except by inheritance or

bequest, any right or interest in any patent issued by that office.

76. Officers and employees not to furnish information, etc.—An officer or employee in the patent office shall not, except when required or authorised by this Act or under a direction in writing of the Central Government or Appellate Board or the Controller or by order of a court,—

- (a) furnish information on a matter which is being, or has been, dealt with under this Act ; or
- (b) prepare or assist in the preparation of a document required or permitted by or under this Act , to be lodged in the patent office; or
- (c) conduct a search in the records of the patent office.

CHAPTER XV

POWERS OF CONTROLLER GENERALLY

- 77. Controller to have certain powers of a civil court.**—(1) Subject to any rules made in this behalf, the Controller in any proceedings before him under this Act shall have the powers of a civil court while trying a suit under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (5 of 1908), in respect of the following matters, namely:—
- (a) summoning and enforcing the attendance of any person and examining him on oath;
 - (b) requiring the discovery and production of any document;
 - (c) receiving evidence on affidavits;
 - (d) issuing commissions for the examination of witnesses or documents;
 - (e) awarding costs;
 - (f) reviewing his own decision on application made within the prescribed time and in the prescribed manner;
 - (g) setting aside an order passed *ex- parte* on application made within the prescribed time and in the prescribed manner;
 - (h) any other matter which may be prescribed.
- (2) Any order for costs awarded by the Controller in exercise of the powers conferred upon him under sub-section (1) shall be executable as a decree of a civil court.
- 78. Power of Controller to correct clerical errors etc.**—(1) Without prejudice to the provisions contained in sections 57 and 59 as regards amendment of applications for patents or complete specifications or other documents related thereto and subject to the provisions of section 44, the Controller may, in accordance with the provisions of this section, correct any clerical error in any patent or in any specification or other document filed in pursuance of such application or in any application for a patent or any clerical error in any matter which is entered in the register.
- (2) A correction may be made in pursuance of this section either upon a request in writing made by any person interested and accompanied by the prescribed fee, or without such a request.
 - (3) Where the Controller proposes to make any such correction as aforesaid otherwise than

in pursuance of a request made under this section, he shall give notice of the proposal to the patentee or the applicant for the patent, as the case may be, and to any other person who appears to him to be concerned, and shall give them an opportunity to be heard before making the correction.

- (4) Where a request is made under this section for the correction of any error in a patent or application for a patent or any document filed in pursuance of such an application, and it appears to the Controller that the correction would materially alter the meaning or scope of the document to which the request relates and ought not to be made without notice to persons affected thereby, he shall require notice of the nature of the proposed correction to be published in the prescribed manner.
- (5) Within the prescribed time after any such publication as aforesaid any person interested may give notice to the Controller of opposition to the request, and, where such notice of opposition is given, the Controller shall give notice thereof to the person by whom the request was made, and shall give to him and to the opponent an opportunity to be heard before he decides the case.

79. Evidence how to be given and powers of Controller in respect thereof.— Subject to any rules made in this behalf, in any proceeding under this Act before the Controller, evidence shall be given by affidavit in the absence of directions by the Controller to the contrary, but in any case in which the Controller thinks it right so to do, he may take oral evidence in lieu of, or in addition to, evidence by an affidavit, or may allow any party to be cross-examined on the contents of his affidavit.

80. Exercise of discretionary powers by Controller.—Without prejudice to any provision contained in this Act requiring the Controller to hear any party to the proceedings thereunder or to give any such party an opportunity to be heard, the Controller shall give to any applicant for a patent, or for amendment of a specification (if within the prescribed time the applicant so requires) an opportunity to be heard before exercising adversely to the applicant any discretion vested in the Controller by or under this Act.

Provided that the party desiring a hearing makes the request for such hearing to the Controller at least ten days in advance of the expiry of the time-limit specified in respect of the proceeding.

81. Disposal by Controller of applications for extension of time.—Where under the provisions of this Act or the rules made thereunder the Controller may extend the time for doing any act, nothing in this Act shall be deemed to require him to give notice to or hear the party interested in opposing the extension, nor shall any appeal lie from any order of the Controller granting such extension.

CHAPTER XVI

WORKING OF PATENTS, COMPULSORY LICENCES AND REVOCATION

82. Definition of "patented articles" and "patentee".—In this Chapter, unless the context otherwise requires,—

- (a) "patented article" includes any article made by a patented process; and
- (b) "patentee" includes an exclusive licensee.

83. General principles applicable to working of patented inventions.—Without prejudice to the other provisions contained in this Act, in exercising the powers conferred by this Chapter, regard shall be had to the following general considerations, namely;—

- (a) that patents are granted to encourage inventions and to secure that the inventions are worked in India on a commercial scale and to the fullest extent that is reasonably practicable without undue delay;
- (b) that they are not granted merely to enable patentees to enjoy a monopoly for the importation of the patented article;
- (c) that the protection and enforcement of patent rights contribute to the promotion of technological innovation and to the transfer and dissemination of technology, to the mutual advantage of producers and users of technological knowledge and in a manner conducive to social and economic welfare, and to a balance of rights and obligations;
- (d) that patents granted do not impede protection of public health and nutrition and should act as instrument to promote public interest specially in sectors of vital importance for socio-economic and technological development of India;
- (e) that patents granted do not in any way prohibit Central Government in taking measures to protect public health;
- (f) that the patent right is not abused by the patentee or person deriving title or interest on patent from the patentee, and the patentee or a person deriving title or interest on patent from the patentee does not resort to practices which unreasonably restrain trade or adversely affect the international transfer of

- technology; and
- (g) that patents are granted to make the benefit of the patented invention available at reasonably affordable prices to the public.

84. Compulsory licences.—(1) At any time after the expiration of three years from the date of the grant of a patent, any person interested may make an application to the Controller for grant of compulsory licence on patent on any of the following grounds, namely:—

- (a) that the reasonable requirements of the public with respect to the patented invention have not been satisfied, or
 - (b) that the patented invention is not available to the public at a reasonably affordable price, or
 - (c) that the patented invention is not worked in the territory of India.
- (2) An application under this section may be made by any person notwithstanding that he is already the holder of a licence under the patent and no person shall be estopped from alleging that the reasonable requirements of the public with respect to the patented invention are not satisfied or that the patented invention is not worked in the territory of India or that the patented invention is not available to the public at a reasonably affordable price by reason of any admission made by him, whether in such a licence or otherwise or by reason of his having accepted such a licence.
- (3) Every application under sub-section (1) shall contain a statement setting out the nature of the applicant's interest together with such particulars as may be prescribed and the facts upon which the application is based.
- (4) The Controller, if satisfied that the reasonable requirements of the public with respect to the patented invention have not been satisfied or that the patented invention is not worked in the territory of India or that the patented invention is not available to the public at a reasonably affordable price, may grant a licence upon such terms as he may deem fit.
- (5) Where the Controller directs the patentee to grant a licence he may, as incidental thereto, exercise the powers set out in section 88.
- (6) In considering the application filed under this section, the Controller shall take into account,—
- (i) the nature of the invention, the time which has elapsed since the sealing of the patent and the measures already taken by the patentee or any licensee to make full use of the invention;
 - (ii) the ability of the applicant to work the invention to the public advantage;

- (iii) the capacity of the applicant to undertake the risk in providing capital and working the invention, if the application were granted;
- (iv) as to whether the applicant has made efforts to obtain a licence from the patentee on reasonable terms and conditions and such efforts have not been successful within a reasonable period as the Controller may deem fit:

Provided that this clause shall not be applicable in case of national emergency or other circumstances of extreme urgency or in case of public non-commercial use or on establishment of a ground of anticompetitive practices adopted by the patentee, but shall not be required to take into account matters subsequent to the making of the application.

Explanation.—For the purposes of clause (iv), "reasonable period" shall be construed as a period not ordinarily exceeding a period of six months.

(7) For the purposes of this Chapter, the reasonable requirements of the public shall be deemed not to have been satisfied—

- (a) if, by reason of the refusal of the patentee to grant a licence or licences on reasonable terms,—
 - (i) an existing trade or industry or the development thereof or the establishment of any new trade or industry in India or the trade or industry of any person or class of persons trading or manufacturing in India is prejudiced; or
 - (ii) the demand for the patented article has not been met to an adequate extent or on reasonable terms; or
 - (iii) a market for export of the patented article manufactured in India is not being supplied or developed; or
 - (iv) the establishment or development of commercial activities in India is prejudiced; or
- (b) if, by reason of conditions imposed by the patentee upon the grant of licences under the patent or upon the purchase, hire or use of the patented article or process, the manufacture, use or sale of materials not protected by the patent, or the establishment or development of any trade or industry in India, is prejudiced; or
- (c) if the patentee imposes a condition upon the grant of licences under the patent to provide exclusive grant back, prevention to challenges to the validity of patent or coercive package licensing; or
- (d) if the patented invention is not being worked in the territory of India on a commercial scale to an adequate extent or is not being so worked to the fullest

extent that is reasonably practicable; or

- (e) if the working of the patented invention in the territory of India on a commercial scale is being prevented or hindered by the importation from abroad of the patented article by—
 - (i) the patentee or persons claiming under him or
 - (ii) persons directly or indirectly purchasing from him; or
 - (iii) other persons against whom the patentee is not taking or has not taken proceedings for infringement.

85. Revocation of patents by the Controller for non-working.—(1) Where, in respect of a patent, a compulsory licence has been granted, the Central Government or any person interested may, after the expiration of two years from the date of the order granting the first compulsory licence, apply to the Controller for an order revoking the patent on the ground that the patented invention has not been worked in the territory of India or that reasonable requirements of the public with respect to the patented invention has not been satisfied or that the patented invention is not available to the public at a reasonably affordable price.

- (2) Every application under sub-section (1) shall contain such particulars as may be prescribed, the facts upon which the application is based, and, in the case of an application other than by the Central Government, shall also set out the nature of the applicant's interest.
- (3) The Controller, if satisfied that the reasonable requirements of the public with respect to the patented invention have not been satisfied or that patented invention has not been worked in the territory of India or that the patented invention is not available to the public at a reasonably affordable price, may make an order revoking the patent.
- (4) Every application under sub-section (1) shall ordinarily be decided within one year of its being presented to the Controller.

86. Power of Controller to adjourn applications for compulsory licences, etc., in certain cases.—(1) Where an application under section 84 or section 85, as the case may be, is made on the grounds that the patented invention has not been worked in the territory of India or on the ground mentioned in clause (d) of sub-section (7) of section 84 and the Controller is satisfied that the time which has elapsed since the sealing of the patent has for any reason been insufficient to enable the invention to be worked on a commercial scale to

an adequate extent or to enable the invention to be so worked to the fullest extent that is reasonably practicable, he may, by order, adjourn the further hearing of the application for such period not exceeding twelve months in the aggregate as appears to him to be sufficient for the invention to be so worked:

Provided that in any case where the patentee establishes that the reason why a patented invention could not be worked as aforesaid before the date of the application was due to any State or Central Act or any rule or regulation made thereunder or any order of the Government imposed otherwise than by way of a condition for the working of the invention in the territory of India or for the disposal of the patented articles or of the articles made by the process or by the use of the patented plant, machinery, or apparatus, then, the period of adjournment ordered under this sub-section shall be reckoned from the date on which the period during which the working of the invention was prevented by such Act, rule or regulation or order of Government as computed from the date of the application, expires.

- (2) No adjournment under sub-section (1) shall be ordered unless the Controller is satisfied that the patentee has taken with promptitude adequate or reasonable steps to start the working of the invention in the territory of India on a commercial scale and to an adequate extent.

87. Procedure for dealing with applications under sections 84 and 85.— (1) Where the Controller is satisfied, upon consideration of an application under section 84, Or section 85, that a *prima facie* case has been made out for the making of an order, he shall direct the applicant to serve copies of the application upon the patentee and any other person appearing from the register to be interested in the patent in respect of which the application is made, and shall publish the application in the official journal.

- (2) The patentee or any other person desiring to oppose the application may, within such time as may be prescribed or within such further time as the Controller may on application (made either before or after the expiration of the prescribed time) allow, give to the Controller notice of opposition.
- (3) Any such notice of opposition shall contain a statement setting out the grounds on which the application is opposed.
- (4) Where any such notice of opposition is duly given, the Controller shall notify the applicant, and shall give to the applicant and the opponent an opportunity to be heard before deciding the case,

88. Powers of Controller in granting compulsory licences.—(1) Where the Controller is satisfied on an application made under section 84 that the manufacture, use or sale of materials not protected by the patent is prejudiced by reason of conditions imposed by the patentee upon the grant of licences under the patent, or upon the purchase, hire or use of the patented article or process, he may, subject to the provisions of that section, order the grant of licences under the patent to such customers of the applicant as he thinks fit as well as to the applicant.

(2) Where an application under section 84 is made by a person being the holder of a licence under the patent, the Controller may, if he makes an order for the grant of a licence to the applicant, order the existing licence to be cancelled, or may, if he thinks fit, instead of making an order for the grant of a licence to the applicant, order the existing licence to be amended.

(3) Where two or more patents are held by the same patentee and an applicant for a compulsory licence establishes that the reasonable requirements of the public have not been satisfied with respect to some only of the said patents, then, if the Controller is satisfied that the applicant cannot efficiently or satisfactorily work the licence granted to him under those patents without infringing the other patents held by the patentee and if those patents involve important technical advancement of considerable economic significance in relation to the other patents, he may, by order, direct the grant of a licence in respect of the other patents also to enable the licensee to work the patent or patents in regard to which a licence is granted under section 84.

(4) Where the terms and conditions of a licence have been settled by the Controller, the licensee may, at any time after he has worked the invention on a commercial scale for a period of not less than twelve months, make an application to the Controller for the revision of the terms and conditions on the ground that the terms and conditions settled have proved to be more onerous than originally expected and that in consequence thereof the licensee is unable to work the invention except at a loss:

Provided that no such application shall be entertained a second time.

89. General purposes for granting compulsory licences.—The powers of the Controller upon an application made under section 84 shall be exercised with a view to securing the following general purposes, that is to say,—

- (a) that patented inventions are worked on a commercial scale in the territory of India without undue delay and to the fullest extent that is reasonably practicable;
- (b) that the interests of any person for the time being working or developing an

invention in the territory of India under the protection of a patent are not unfairly prejudiced.

90. Terms and conditions of compulsory licences.—(1) In settling the terms and conditions of a licence under section 84, the Controller shall endeavour to secure—

- (i) that the royalty and other remuneration, if any, reserved to the patentee or other person beneficially entitled to the patent, is reasonable, having regard to the nature of the invention, the expenditure incurred by the patentee in making the invention or in developing it and obtaining a patent and keeping it in force and other relevant factors;
 - (ii) that the patented invention is worked to the fullest extent by the person to whom the licence is granted and with reasonable profit to him;
 - (iii) that the patented articles are made available to the public at reasonably affordable prices;
 - (iv) that the licence granted is a non-exclusive licence;
 - (v) that the right of the licensee is non-assignable;
 - (vi) that the licence is for the balance term of the patent unless a shorter term is consistent with public interest;
 - (vii) that the licence is granted with a predominant purpose of supply in the Indian market and that the licensee may also export the patented product if need be in accordance with the provisions of sub-clause (iii) of clause (a) of sub-section (7) of section 84;
 - (viii) that in the case of semi-conductor technology, the licence granted is to work the invention for public non-commercial use;
 - (ix) that in case the licence is granted to remedy a practice determined after judicial or administrative process to be anti-competitive, the licensee shall be permitted to export the patented product, if need be.
- (2) No licence granted by the Controller shall authorise the licensee to import the patented article or an article or substance made by a patented process from abroad where such importation would, but for such authorisation, constitute an infringement of the rights of the patentee.
- (3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (2), the Central Government may, if in its opinion it is necessary so to do, in the public interest, direct the Controller at any time to authorise any licensee in respect of a patent to import the patented article or an article or substance made by a patented process from abroad (subject to such conditions as it

considers necessary to impose relating among other matters to the royalty and other remuneration, if any, payable to the patentee, the quantum of import, the sale price of the imported article and the period of importation), and thereupon the Controller shall give effect to the directions.

91. Licensing of related patents.—(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the other provisions of this Chapter, at any time after the sealing of a patent, any person who has the right to work any other patented invention either as patentee or as licensee thereof, exclusive or otherwise, may apply to the Controller for the grant of a licence of the first mentioned patent on the ground that he is prevented or hindered without such licence from working the other invention efficiently or to the best advantage possible.

(2) No order under sub-section (1) shall be made unless the Controller is satisfied—

(i) that the applicant is able and willing to grant, or procure the grant to the patentee and his licensees if they so desire, of a licence in respect of the other invention on reasonable terms; and

(ii) that the other invention has made a substantial contribution to the establishment or development of commercial or industrial activities in the territory of India.

(3) When the Controller is satisfied that the conditions mentioned in sub-section (1) have been established by the applicant, he may make an order on such terms as he thinks fit granting a licence under the first mentioned patent and a similar order under the other patent if so requested by the proprietor of the first mentioned patent or his licensee:

Provided that the licence granted by the Controller shall be non-assignable except with the assignment of the respective patents.

(4) The provisions of sections 87, 88, 89 and 90 shall apply to licences granted under this section as they apply to licences granted under section 84.

92. Special provision for compulsory licences on notifications by Central Government.—(1) If the Central Government is satisfied, in respect of any patent in force in circumstances of national emergency or in circumstances of extreme urgency or in case of public non-commercial use, that it is necessary that compulsory licenses should be granted at any time after the sealing thereof to work the invention, it may make a declaration to that effect, by notification in the Official Gazette, and thereupon the following provisions shall have effect, that is to say—

(i) the Controller shall on application made at any time after the notification by any

person interested, grant to the applicant a licence under the patent on such terms and conditions as he thinks fit;

(ii) in settling the terms and conditions of a licence granted under this section, the Controller shall endeavour to secure that the articles manufactured under the patent shall be available to the public at the lowest prices consistent with the patentees deriving a reasonable advantage from their patent rights.

(2) The provisions of sections 83, 87, 88, 89 and 90 shall apply in relation to the grant of licences under this section as they apply in relation to the grant of licences under section 84.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (2), where the Controller is satisfied on consideration of the application referred to in clause (i) of sub-section (1) that it is necessary in—

- (i) a circumstance of national emergency; or
- (ii) a circumstance of extreme urgency; or
- (iii) a case of public non-commercial use,

which may arise or is required, as the case may be, including public health crises, relating to Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome, Human Immuno Deficiency Virus, tuberculosis, malaria or other epidemics, he shall not apply any procedure specified in section 87 in relation to that application for grant of licence under this section:

Provided that the Controller shall, as soon as may be practicable, inform the patentee of the patent relating to the application for such non-application of section 87.

92A. Compulsory licence for export of patented pharmaceutical products in certain exceptional circumstances.—(1) Compulsory licence shall be available for manufacture and export of patented pharmaceutical products to any country having insufficient or no manufacturing capacity in the pharmaceutical sector for the concerned product to address public health problems, provided compulsory licence has been granted by such country or such country has, by notification or otherwise, allowed importation of the patented pharmaceutical products from India.

(2) The Controller shall, on receipt of an application in the prescribed manner, grant a compulsory licence solely for manufacture and export of the concerned pharmaceutical product to such country under such terms and conditions as may be specified and published by him.

(3) The provisions of sub-sections (1) and (2) shall be without prejudice to the extent to

which pharmaceutical products produced under a compulsory license can be exported under any other provision of this Act.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, 'pharmaceutical products' means any patented product, or product manufactured through a patented process, of the pharmaceutical sector needed to address public health problems and shall be inclusive of ingredients necessary for their manufacture and diagnostic kits required for their use.

93. Order for licence to operate as a deed between parties concerned.—Any order for the grant of a licence under this Chapter shall operate as if it were a deed granting a licence executed by the patentee and all other necessary parties embodying the terms and conditions, if any, settled by the Controller.

94. Termination of compulsory licence.—(1) On an application made by the patentee or any other person deriving title or interest in the patent, a compulsory licence granted under section 84 may be terminated by the controller, if and when the circumstances that gave rise to the grant thereof no longer exist and such circumstances are unlikely to recur:

Provided that the holder of the compulsory licence shall have the right to object to such termination.

(2) While considering an application under section (1), the Controller shall take into account that the interest of the person who had previously been granted the licence is not unduly prejudiced.

95-98. [Omitted by the *Patents (Amendment) Act, 2002*]

CHAPTER XVII

USE OF INVENTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF GOVERNMENT AND ACQUISITION OF INVENTIONS BY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

- 99. Meaning of use of invention for purposes of Government.**—(1) For the purposes of this Chapter, an invention is said to be used for the purposes of Government if it is made, used, exercised or vended for the purposes of the Central Government, a State Government or a Government undertaking.
- (2) [Omitted by the *Patents (Amendment) Act, 2002*]
- (3) Nothing contained in this Chapter shall apply in respect of any such importation, making or using of any machine, apparatus or other article or of any such using of any process or of any such importation, using or distribution of any medicine or drug, as may be made by virtue of one or more of the conditions specified in section 47.
- 100. Power of Central Government to use inventions for purposes of Government.**—(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, at any time after an application for a patent has been filed at the patent office or a patent has been granted, the Central Government and any person authorised in writing by it, may use the invention for the purposes of Government in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter.
- (2) Where an invention has, before the priority date of the relevant claim of the complete specification, been duly recorded in a document, or tested or tried, by or on behalf of the Government or a Government undertaking, otherwise than in consequence of the communication of the invention directly or indirectly by the patentee or by a person from whom he derives title, any use of the invention by the Central Government or any person authorised in writing by it for the purposes of Government may be made free of any royalty or other remuneration to the patentee.
- (3) If and so far as the invention has not been so recorded or tried or tested as aforesaid, any use of the invention made by the Central Government or any person authorised by it under sub-section (1), at any time after grant of the patent or in consequence of any such communication as aforesaid, shall be made upon terms as may be agreed upon either before or after the use, between the Central Government or any person authorised under

sub-section (1) and the patentee, or, as may in default of agreement be determined by the High Court on a reference under section 103:

Provided that in case of any such use of any patent, the patentee shall be paid not more than adequate remuneration in the circumstances of each case, taking into account the economic value of the use of the patent.

- (4) The authorisation by the Central Government in respect of an invention may be given under this section, either before or after the patent is granted and either before or after the acts in respect of which such authorisation is given or done, and may be given to any person whether or not he is authorised directly or indirectly by the applicant or the patentee to make, use, exercise or vend the invention or import the machine, apparatus or other article or medicine or drug covered by such patent.
- (5) Where an invention has been used by or with the authority of the Central Government for the purposes of Government under this section, then, except in case of national emergency or other circumstances of extreme urgency or for noncommercial use, the Government shall notify the patentee as soon as practicable of the fact and furnish him with such information as to the extent of the use of the invention as he may, from time to time, reasonably require; and where the invention has been used for the purposes of a Government undertaking, the Central Government may call for such information as may be necessary for this purpose from such undertaking.
- (6) The right to make, use, exercise and vend an invention for the purposes of Government under sub-section (1) shall include the right to sell on noncommercial basis, the goods have been made in exercise of that right, and a purchaser of goods so sold, and a person claiming through him, shall have the power to deal with the goods as if the Central Government or the person authorised under sub-section (1) were the patentee of the invention.
- (7) Where in respect of a patent which has been the subject of an authorisation under this section, there is an exclusive licensee as is referred to in sub-section (3) of section 101, or where such patent has been assigned to the patentee in consideration of royalties or other benefits determined by reference to the use of the invention (including payments by way of minimum royalty), the notice directed to be given under sub-section (5) shall also be given to such exclusive licensee or assignor, as the case may be, and the reference to the patentee in sub-section (3) shall be deemed to include a reference to such assignor or exclusive licensee.

101. Rights of third parties in respect of use of invention for purposes of Government.—(1) In relation to any use of a patented invention, or an invention in respect of which an application for a patent is pending, made for the purposes of Government—

- (a) by the Central Government or any person authorised by the Central Government under section 100; or
- (b) by the patentee or applicant for the patent to the order made by the Central Government,

the provisions of any licence, assignment or agreement granted or made, between the patentee or applicant for the patent (or any person who derives title for him or from whom he derives title) and any person other than the Central Government shall be of no effect so far as those provisions—

- (i) restrict or regulate the use for the purposes of Government of the invention, or of any model document or information relating thereto, or
- (ii) provide for the making of payments in respect of any use of the invention or of the model, document or information relating thereto for the purposes of Government ,

and the reproduction or publication of any model or document in connection with the said use for the purposes of Government shall not be deemed to be an infringement of any copyright subsisting in the model or document.

- (2) Where the patent, or the right to apply for or obtain the patent, has been assigned to the patentee in consideration of royalties or other benefits determined by reference to the use of the invention then, in relation to any use of the invention made for the purposes of Government by the patentee to the order of the Central Government, sub-section (3) of section 100 shall have effect as if that use were made by virtue of an authority given under that section; and use of the invention for the purposes of Government by virtue of sub-section (3) of that section shall have effect as if the reference to the patentee included a reference to the assignor of the patent, and any sum payable by virtue of that sub-section shall be divided between the patentee and the assignor in such proportion as may be agreed upon between them or as may in default of agreement be determined by the High Court on a reference under section 103.
- (3) Where by virtue of sub-section (3) of section 100, payments are required to be made by the Central Government or persons authorised under sub-section (1) of that section in respect of the use of an invention for the purposes of Government and where in respect of such patent there is an exclusive licensee authorised under his licence to use the invention for the purposes of Government, such sum shall be shared by the patentee and such licensee in such proportions, if any, as may be agreed upon between them or

as may in default of agreement be determined by the High Court on a reference under section 103 to be just, having regard to any expenditure incurred by the licensee—

- (a) in developing the said invention; or
- (b) in making payments to the patentees other than royalties or other benefits determined by reference to the use of the invention in consideration of the licence.

102. Acquisition of inventions and patents by the Central Government.— (1) The Central Government may, if satisfied that it is necessary that an invention which is the subject of an application for a patent or a patent should be acquired from the applicant or the patentee for a public purpose, publish a notification to that effect in the Official Gazette, and thereupon the invention or patent and all rights in respect of the invention or patent shall, by force of this section, stand transferred to and be vested in the Central Government.

- (2) Notice of the acquisition shall be given to the applicant, and, where a patent has been granted, to the patentee and other persons, if any, appearing in the register as having an interest in the patent.
- (3) The Central Government shall pay to the applicant, or, as the case may be, the patentee and other persons appearing on the register as having an interest in the patent such compensation as may be agreed upon between the Central Government and the applicant, or the patentee and other persons; or, as may, in default of agreement, be determined by the High Court on a reference under section 103 to be just having regard to the expenditure incurred in connection with the invention and, in the case of a patent, the term thereof, the period during which and the manner in which it has already been worked (including the profits made during such period by the patentee or by his licensee whether exclusive or otherwise) and other relevant factors.

103. Reference to High Court of disputes as to use for purposes of Government.—(1) Any dispute as to the exercise by the Central Government or a person authorised by it of the powers conferred by section 100, or as to terms for the use of an invention for the purposes of Government thereunder or as to the right of any person to receive any part of a payment made in pursuance of sub-section (3) of that section or as to the amount of compensation payable for the acquisition of an invention or a patent under section 102, may be referred to the High Court by either party to the dispute in such manner as may be prescribed by the rules of the High Court.

- (2) In any proceedings under this section to which the Central Government is a party, the Central Government may,—
- (a) if the patentee is a party to the proceedings, petition by way of counter-claim for revocation of the patent on any ground upon which a patent may be revoked under section 64; and
 - (b) whether a patentee is or is not a party to the proceedings, put in issue the validity of the patent without petitioning for its revocation.
- (3) If in such proceedings as aforesaid any question arises whether an invention has been recorded, tested or tried as is mentioned in section 100, and the disclosure of any document regarding the invention, or of any evidence of the test or trial thereof, would, in the opinion of the Central Government, be prejudicial to the public interest, the disclosure may be made confidentially to the advocate of the other party or to an independent expert mutually agreed upon.
- (4) In determining under this section any dispute between the Central Government and any person as to terms for the use of an invention for the purposes of Government, the High Court shall have regard to any benefit or compensation which that person or any person from whom he derives title, may have received, or may be entitled to receive, directly or indirectly in respect of the use of the invention in question for the purposes of Government.
- (5) In any proceedings under this section, the High Court may at any time order the whole proceedings or any question or issue of fact arising therein to be referred to an official referee, commissioner or an arbitrator on such terms as the High Court may direct, and references to the High Court in the foregoing provisions of this section shall be construed accordingly.
- (6) Where the invention claimed in a patent was made by a person who at the time it was made was in the service of the Central Government or of a State Government or was an employee of a Government undertaking and the subject-matter of the invention is certified by the relevant Government or the principal officer of the Government undertaking to be connected with the work done in the course of the normal duties of the Government servant or employee of the Government undertaking, then, notwithstanding anything contained in this section, any dispute of the nature referred to in sub-section (1) relating to the invention shall be disposed of by the Central Government conformably to the provisions of this section so far as may be applicable, but before doing so the Central Government shall give an opportunity to the patentee and such other parties as it considers have an interest in the matter to be heard.

CHAPTER XVIII

SUITS CONCERNING INFRINGEMENT OF PATENTS

104. Jurisdiction.—No suit for a declaration under section 105 or for any relief under section 106 or for infringement of a patent shall be instituted in any court inferior to a district court having jurisdiction to try the suit:

Provided that where a counter-claim for revocation of the patent is made by the defendant, the suit, along with the counter-claim, shall be transferred to the High Court for decision.

104A. Burden of proof in case of suits concerning infringement.—(1) In any suit for infringement of a patent, where the subject matter of patent is a process for obtaining a product, the court may direct the defendant to prove that the process used by him to obtain the product, identical to the product of the patented process, is different from the patented process if,—

- (a) the subject matter of the patent is a process for obtaining a new product; or
- (b) there is a substantial likelihood that the identical product is made by the process, and the patentee or a person deriving title or interest in the patent from him, has been unable through reasonable efforts to determine the process actually used:

Provided that the patentee or a person deriving title or interest in the patent from him first proves that the product is identical to the product directly obtained by the patented process.

- (2) In considering whether a party has discharged the burden imposed upon him by sub-section (1), the court shall not require him to disclose any manufacturing or commercial secrets, if it appears to the court that it would be unreasonable to do so.

105. Power of court to make declaration as to non-infringement.— (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 34 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 (47 of 1963), any person may institute a suit for a declaration that the use by him of any process, or the making, use or sale of any article by him does not, or would not, constitute an infringement of a claim of a patent against the patentee or the holder of an exclusive licence under the

patent, notwithstanding that no assertion to the contrary has been made by the patentee or the licensee, if it is shown—

- (a) that the plaintiff has applied in writing to the patentee or exclusive licensee for a written acknowledgements to the effect of the declaration claimed and has furnished him with full particulars in writing of the process or article in question; and
 - (b) that the patentee or licensee has refused or neglected to give such an acknowledgement.
- (2) The costs of all parties in a suit for a declaration brought by virtue of this section shall, unless for special reasons the court thinks fit to order otherwise, be paid by the plaintiff.
- (3) The validity of a claim of the specification of a patent shall not be called in question in a suit for a declaration brought by virtue of this section, and accordingly the making or refusal of such a declaration in the case of a patent shall not be deemed to imply that the patent is valid or invalid.
- (4) A suit for a declaration may be brought by virtue of this section at any time after the publication of grant of a patent, and references in this section to the patentee shall be construed accordingly.

106. Power of court to grant relief in cases of groundless threats of infringement proceedings.—

- (1) Where any person (whether entitled to or interested in a patent or an application for patent or not) threatens any other person by circulars or advertisements or by communications, oral or in writing addressed to that or any other person, with proceedings for infringement of a patent, any person aggrieved thereby may bring a suit against him praying for the following reliefs, that is to say—
- (a) a declaration to the effect that the threats are unjustifiable;
 - (b) an injunction against the continuance of the threats; and
 - (c) such damages, if any, as he has sustained thereby.
- (2) Unless in such suit the defendant proves that the acts in respect of which the proceedings were threatened constitute or, if done, would constitute, an infringement of a patent or of rights arising from the publication of a complete specification in respect of a claim of the specification not shown by the plaintiff to be invalid the court may grant to the plaintiff all or any of the reliefs prayed for.

Explanation.—A mere notification of the existence of a patent does not constitute a threat of proceeding within the meaning of this section.

107. Defences, etc., in suits for infringement.—(1) In any suit for infringement of a patent every ground on which it may be revoked under section 64 shall be available as a ground for defence.

(2) In any suit for infringement of a patent by the making, using or importation of any machine, apparatus of other article or by the using of any process or by the importation, use or distribution of any medicine or drug, it shall be a ground for defence that such making, using, importation or distribution is in accordance with any one or more of the conditions specified in section 47.

107A. Certain acts not to be considered as infringement.—For the purposes of this Act,—

(a) any act of making, constructing, using, selling or importing a patented invention solely for uses reasonably related to the development and submission of information required under any law for the time being in force, in India, or in a country other than India, that regulates the manufacture, construction, use, sale or import of any product;

(b) importation of patented products by any person from a person who is duly authorised under the law to produce and sell or distribute the product,

shall not be considered as an infringement of patent rights.

108. Reliefs in suit for infringement.—(1) The reliefs which a court may grant in any suit for infringement include an injunction (subject to such terms, if any, as the court thinks fit) and, at the option of the plaintiff, either damages or an account of profits.

(2) The court may also order that the goods which are found to be infringing and materials and implements, the predominant use of which is in the creation of infringing goods shall be seized, forfeited or destroyed, as the court deems fit under the circumstances of the case without payment of any compensation.

109. Right of exclusive licensee to take proceedings against infringement.—(1) The holder of an exclusive licence shall have the like right as the patentee to institute a suit in respect of any infringement of the patent committed after the date of the licence, and in awarding damages or an account of profits or granting any other relief in any such suit the court shall take into consideration any loss suffered or likely to be suffered by the exclusive licensee as such or, as the case may be, the profits earned by means of the infringement so far as it constitutes an infringement of the rights of the exclusive

licensee as such.

- (2) In any suit for infringement of a patent by the holder of an exclusive licence under sub-section (1), the patentee shall, unless he has joined as a plaintiff in the suit, be added as a defendant, but a patentee so added as defendant shall not be liable for any costs unless he enters an appearance and takes part in the proceedings.

110. Right of licensee under section 84 to take proceedings against infringement.—Any person to whom a licence has been granted under section 84 shall be entitled to call upon the patentee to take proceedings to prevent any infringement of the patent, and, if the patentee refuses or neglects to do so within two months after being so called upon, the licensee may institute proceedings for the infringement in his own name as though he were the patentee, making the patentee a defendant; but a patentee so added as defendant shall not be liable for any costs unless he enters an appearance and takes part in the proceedings.

111. Restriction on power of court to grant damages or account of profits for infringement.—

- (1) In a suit for infringement of patent, damages or an account of profits shall not be granted against the defendant who proves that at the date of the infringement he was not aware and had no reasonable grounds for believing that the patent existed.

Explanation.—A person shall not be deemed to have been aware or to have had reasonable grounds for believing that a patent exists by reason only of the application to an article of the word "patent", "patented" or any word or words expressing or implying that a patent has been obtained for the article, unless the number of the patent accompanies the word or words in question.

- (2) In any suit for infringement of a patent the court may, if it thinks fit, refuse to grant any damages or an account of profits in respect of any infringement committed after a failure to pay any renewal fee within the prescribed period and before any extension of that period.
- (3) Where an amendment of a specification by way of disclaimer, correction or explanation has been allowed under this Act after the publication of the specification, no damages or account of profits shall be granted in any proceeding in respect of the use of the invention before the date of the decision allowing the amendment, unless the court is satisfied that the specification as originally published was framed in good faith and with reasonable skill and knowledge.

- (4) Nothing in this section shall affect the power of the court to grant an injunction in any suit for infringement of a patent.

112. Restriction on power of court to grant injunction in certain cases.— [Omitted by the *Patents (Amendment) Act, 2002*]

113. Certificate of validity of specification and costs of subsequent suits for infringement thereof.—(1) If in any proceedings before the Appellate Board or a High Court for the revocation of a patent under section 64 and section 104, as the case may be, the validity of any claim of a specification is contested and that claim is found by the Appellate Board or the High Court to be valid, the Appellate Board or the High Court may certify that the validity of that claim was contested in those proceedings and was upheld.

- (2) Where any such certificate has been granted, then, if in any subsequent suit before a court for infringement of that claim of the patent or in any subsequent proceeding for revocation of the patent in so far as it relates to that claim, the patentee or other person relying on the validity of the claim obtains a final order or judgment in his favour, he shall be entitled to an order for the payment of his full costs, charges and expenses of and incidental to any such suit or proceeding properly incurred so far as they concern the claim in respect of which the certificate was granted, unless the court trying the suit or proceeding otherwise directs:

Provided that the costs as specific in this sub-section shall not be ordered when the party disputing the validity of the claim satisfies the court that he was not aware of the grant of the certificate when he raised the dispute and withdrew forthwith such defence when he became aware of such a certificate.

- (3) Nothing contained in this section shall be construed as authorising the courts or the Appellate Board hearing appeals from decrees or orders in suits for infringement or petitions for revocation, as the case may be, to pass orders for costs on the scale referred to therein.

114. Relief for infringement of partially valid specification.—(1) If in proceedings for infringement of a patent it is found that any claim of the specification, being a claim in respect of which infringement is alleged, is valid, but that any other claim is invalid, the court may grant relief in respect of any valid claim which is infringed:

Provided that the court shall not grant relief except by way of injunction save in the

circumstances mentioned in sub-section (2).

- (2) Where the plaintiff proves that the invalid claim was framed in good faith and with reasonable skill and knowledge, the court shall grant relief in respect of any valid claim which is infringed subject to the discretion of the court as to costs and as to the date from which damages or an account of profits should be reckoned, and in exercising such discretion the court may take into consideration the conduct of the parties in inserting such invalid claims in the specification or permitting them to remain there.

115. Scientific advisers.—(1) In any suit for infringement or in any proceeding before a court under this Act, the court may at any time, and whether or not an application has been made by any party for that purpose, appoint an independent scientific adviser, to assist the court or to inquire and report upon any such question of fact or of opinion (not involving a question of interpretation of law) as it may formulate for the purpose.

- (2) The remuneration of the scientific adviser shall be fixed by the court and shall include the costs of making a report and a proper daily fee for any day on which the scientific adviser may be required to attend before the court, and such remuneration shall be defrayed out of moneys provided by Parliament by law for the purpose.

CHAPTER XIX

APPEALS TO THE APPELLATE BOARD

116. Appellate Board.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Appellate Board established under section 83 of the Trade Marks Act, 1999 shall be the Appellate Board for the purposes of this Act and the said Appellate Board shall exercise the jurisdiction, power and authority conferred on it by or under this Act:

Provided that the Technical Member of the Appellate Board for the purposes of this Act shall have the qualifications specified in sub-section (2).

- (2) A person shall not be qualified for appointment as a Technical Member for the purposes of this Act unless he—
- (a) has, at least five years held the post of Controller under this Act or has exercised the functions of the Controller under this Act for at least five years; or
 - (b) has, for at least ten years functioned as a Registered Patent Agent and possesses a degree in engineering or technology or a masters degree in science from any University established under law for the time being in force or equivalent; or
 - (c) [Omitted by the *Patents (Amendment) Act, 2005*]

- 117. Staff of Appellate Board.**—(1) The Central Government shall determine the nature and categories of the officers and other employees required to assist the Appellate Board in the discharge of its functions under this Act and provide the Appellate Board with such officers and other employees as it may think fit.
- (2) The salaries and allowances and conditions of service of the officers and other employees of the Appellate Board shall be such as may be prescribed.
- (3) The officers and other employees of the Appellate Board shall discharge their functions under the general superintendence of the Chairman of the Appellate Board in the manner as may be prescribed.

117A. Appeals to Appellate Board.—(1) Save as otherwise expressly provided in sub-section (2), no appeal shall lie from any decision, order or direction made or issued under this Act by the Central Government, or from any act or order of the Controller for the

purpose of giving effect to any such decision, order or direction.

- (2) An appeal shall lie to the Appellate Board from any decision, order or direction of the Controller or Central Government under section 15, section 16, section 17, section 18, section 19, section 20, sub-section (4) of section 25, section 28, section 51, section 54, section 57, section 60, section 61, section 63, section 66, sub-section (3) of section 69, section 78, sub-sections (1) to (5) of section 84, section 85, section 88, section 91, section 92 and section 94.
- (3) Every appeal under this section shall be in the prescribed form and shall be verified in such manner as may be prescribed and shall be accompanied by a copy of the decision, order or direction appealed against and by such fees as may be prescribed.
- (4) Every appeal shall be made within three months from the date of the decision, order or direction, as the case may be, of the Controller or the Central Government or within such further time as the Appellate Board may, in accordance with the rules made by it allow.

117B. Procedure and powers of Appellate Board.—The provisions of subsections (2) to (6) of section 84, section 87, section 92, section 95 and section 96 of the Trade Marks Act, 1999 (47 of 1999) shall apply to the Appellate Board in the discharge of its functions under this Act as they apply to it in the discharge of its functions under the Trade Marks Act, 1999.

117C. Bar of jurisdiction of courts, etc.—No court or other authority shall have or, be entitled to, exercise any jurisdiction, powers or authority in relation to the matters referred to in sub-section (2) of section 117A or section 117D.

117D. Procedure for application for rectification, etc., before Appellate Board. —(1) An application for revocation of a patent before the Appellate Board under section 64 and an application for rectification of the register made to the Appellate Board under section 71 shall be in such form as may be prescribed.

- (2) A certified copy of every order or judgment of the Appellate Board relating to a patent under this Act shall be communicated to the Controller by the Board and the Controller shall give effect to the order of the Board and shall, when so directed, amend the entries in, or rectify, the register in accordance with such order.

117E. Appearance of Controller in legal proceedings.—(1) The Controller shall have the right to

appear and be heard—

- (a) in any legal proceedings before the Appellate Board in which the relief sought includes alteration or rectification of the register or in which any question relating to the practice of the patent office is raised;
 - (b) in any appeal to the Appellate Board from an order of the Controller on an application for grant of a patent—
 - (i) which is not opposed, and the application is either refused by the Controller or is accepted by him subject to any amendments, modifications, conditions or limitations, or
 - (ii) which has been opposed and the Controller considers that his appearance is necessary in the public interest,and the Controller shall appear in any case if so directed by the Appellate Board.
- (2) Unless the Appellate Board otherwise directs, the Controller may, in lieu of appearing, submit a statement in writing signed by him, giving such particulars as he thinks proper of the proceedings before him relating to the matter in issue or of the grounds of any decision given by him or of the practice of the patent office in like cases, or of other matters relevant to the issues and within his knowledge as the Controller may deem it necessary, and such statement shall be evidence in the proceeding.

117F. Costs of Controller in proceedings before Appellate Board.—In all proceedings under this Act before the Appellate Board, the costs of the Controller shall be in the discretion of the Board, but the Controller shall not be ordered to pay the costs of any of the parties.

117G. Transfer of pending proceedings to Appellate Board.—All cases of appeals against any order or decision of the Controller and all cases pertaining to revocation of patent other than on a counter-claim in a suit for infringement and rectification of register pending before any High Court, shall be transferred to the Appellate Board from such date as may be notified by the Central Government in the Official Gazette and the Appellate Board may proceed with the matter either *de novo* or from the stage it was so transferred.

117H. Power of Appellate Board to make rules.—The Appellate Board may make rules consistent with this Act as to the conduct and procedure in respect of all proceedings before it under this Act.

CHAPTER XX

PENALTIES

118. Contravention of secrecy provisions relating to certain inventions.—If any person fails to comply with any direction given under section 35 or makes or causes to be made an application for the grant of a patent in contravention of section 39 he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

119. Falsification of entries in register, etc.—If any person makes, or causes to be made, a false entry in any register kept under this Act, or a writing falsely purporting to be a copy of an entry in such a register, or produces or tenders, or causes to be produced or tendered, in evidence any such writing knowing the entry or writing to be false, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

120. Unauthorised claim of patent rights.—If any person falsely represents that any article sold by him is patented in India or is the subject of an application for a patent in India, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one lakh rupees.

Explanation 1.—For the purposes of this section, a person shall be deemed to represent—

- (a) that an article is patented in India if there is stamped, engraved or impressed on, or otherwise applied to, the article the word "patent" or "patented" or some other word expressing or implying that a patent for the article has been obtained in India;
- (b) that an article is the subject of an application for a patent in India, if there are stamped, engraved or impressed on, or otherwise applied to, the article the words "patent applied for", "patent pending", or some other words implying that an application for a patent for the article has been made in India.

Explanation 2.—The use of words "patent", "patented", "patent applied for", "patent pending" or other words expressing or implying that an article is patented or

that a patent has been applied for shall be deemed to refer to a patent in force in India, or to a pending application for a patent in India, as the case may be, unless there is an accompanying indication that the patent has been obtained or applied for in any country outside India.

- 121. Wrongful use of words "patent office".**—If any person uses on his place of business or any document issued by him or otherwise the words "patent office" or any other words which would reasonably lead to the belief that his place of business is, or is officially connected with, the patent office, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.
- 122. Refusal or failure to supply information.**—(1) If any person refuses or fails to furnish—
(a) to the Central Government any information which he is required to furnish under sub-section (5) of section 100;
(b) to the Controller any information or statement which he is required to furnish by or under section 146,
he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to ten lakh rupees.
(2) If any person, being required to furnish any such information as is referred to in sub-section (1), furnishes information or statement which is false, and which he either knows or has reason to believe to be false or does not believe to be true, he shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.
- 123. Practice by non-registered patent agents.**—If any person contravenes the provisions of section 129, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one lakh rupees in the case of a first offence and five lakh rupees in the case of a second or subsequent offence.
- 124. Offences by companies.**—(1) If the person committing an offence under this Act is a company, the company as well as every person in charge of, and responsible to, the company for the conduct of its business at the time of the commission of the offence shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly:
Provided that nothing contained in this sub-section shall render any such person liable to any punishment if he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge or that he exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of such

offence.

- (2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), where an offence under this Act has been committed by a company and it is proved that the offence has been committed with the consent or connivance of, or that the commission of the offence is attributable to any neglect on the part of any director, manager, secretary or other officer of the company, such director, manager, secretary or other officer shall also be deemed to be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section,—

- (a) "company" means anybody corporate and includes a firm or other association of individuals; and
- (b) "director", in relation to a firm, means a partner in the firm.

CHAPTER XXI

PATENT AGENTS

- 125. Register of patent agents.**—(1) The Controller shall maintain a register to be called the register of patent agents in which shall be entered the names, addresses and other relevant particulars, as may be prescribed, of all persons qualified to have their names so entered under section 126.
- (2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), it shall be lawful for the Controller to keep the register of patent agents in computer floppies, diskettes or any other electronic form subject to such safeguards as may be prescribed.
- 126. Qualifications for registration as patent agents.**—(1) A person shall be qualified to have his name entered in the register of patent agents if he fulfills the following conditions, namely:—
- (a) he is a citizen of India;
 - (b) he has completed the age of 21 years;
 - (c) he has obtained a degree in science, engineering or technology from any university established under law for the time being in force in the territory of India or possesses such other equivalent qualifications as the Central Government may specify in this behalf, and, in addition,—
 - (i) [Omitted by the *Patents (Amendment) Act, 2005*]
 - (ii) has passed the qualifying examination prescribed for the purpose; or
 - (iii) has, for a total period of not less than ten years, functioned either as an examiner or discharged the functions of the Controller under section 73 or both, but ceased to hold any such capacity at the time of making the application for registration;
 - (d) he has paid such fee as may be prescribed.
- (2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), a person who has been registered as a patent agent before the commencement of the Patents (Amendment) Act, 2005 shall be entitled to continue to be, or when required to be re-registered, as a

patent agent, on payment of the fees as may be prescribed.

127. Rights of patent agents.—Subject to the provisions contained in this Act and in any rules made thereunder, every patent agent whose name is entered in the register shall be entitled—

- (a) to practice before the Controller; and
- (b) to prepare all documents, transact all business and discharge such other functions as may be prescribed in connection with any proceeding before the Controller under this Act.

128. Subscription and verification of certain documents by patent agents.—(1) all applications and communications to the Controller under this Act may be signed by a patent agent authorised in writing in this behalf by the person concerned.

Provided that if such person is absent from India, they may be signed and verified on his behalf by a patent agent authorised by him in writing in that behalf.

(2) [Omitted by the *Patents (Amendment) Act*, 2002]

129. Restrictions on practice as patent agents.—(1) No person, either alone or in partnership with any other person, shall practise, describe or hold himself out as a patent agent, or permit himself to be so described or held out, unless he is registered as a patent agent or, as the case may be, unless he and all his partners are so registered.

(2) No company or other body corporate shall practise, describe itself or hold itself out as patent agents or permit itself to be so described or held out.

Explanation.— For the purposes of this section, practise as a patent agent includes any of the following acts, namely:—

- (a) applying for or obtaining patents in India or elsewhere;
- (b) preparing specifications or other documents for the purposes of this Act or of the patent law of any other country;
- (c) giving advice other than of a scientific or technical nature as to the validity of patents or their infringement.

130. Removal from register of patent agents and restoration.—(1) The Controller may remove the name of any person from the register when he is satisfied, after giving that person a reasonable opportunity of being heard and after such further inquiry, if any, as he thinks fit to make—

- (i) that his name has been entered in the register by error or on account of misrepresentation or suppression of material fact;
- (ii) that he has been convicted of any offence and sentenced to a term of imprisonment or has been guilty of misconduct in his professional capacity which in the opinion of the Controller renders him unfit to be kept in the register.

(2) The Controller may, on application and on sufficient cause being shown, restore to the register the name of any person removed therefrom.

131. Power of Controller to refuse to deal with certain agents.—(1) Subject to any rules made in this behalf, the Controller may refuse to recognise as agent in respect of any business under this Act—

- (a) any individual whose name has been removed from, and not restored to, the register;
- (b) any person who has been convicted of an offence under section 123;
- (c) any person, not being registered as a patent agent, who in the opinion of the Controller is engaged wholly in acting as agent in applying for patents in India or elsewhere in the name or for the benefit of the person by whom he is employed;
- (d) any company or firm, if any person whom the Controller could refuse to recognise as agent in respect of any business under this Act, is acting as a director or manager of the company or is a partner in the firm.

(2) The Controller shall refuse to recognise as agent in respect of any business under this Act any person who neither resides nor has a place of business in India.

132. Savings in respect of other persons authorised to act as agents.—Nothing in the Chapter shall be deemed to prohibit—

- (a) the applicant for a patent from drafting any specification or appearing or acting before the Controller, or
- (b) an advocate, not being a patent agent, from taking part in any hearing before the Controller on behalf of a party who is taking part in any proceeding under this Act.

CHAPTER XXII

INTERNATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

133. Convention countries.—Any country, which is a signatory or party or a group of countries, union of countries or intergovernmental organisations which are signatories or parties to an international, regional or bi-lateral treaty, convention or arrangement to which India is also a signatory or party and which affords to the applicants for patents in India or to citizens of India similar privileges as are granted to their own citizens or citizens to their member countries in respect of the grant of patents and protection of patent rights shall be a convention country or convention countries for the purposes of this Act.

134. Notification as to countries not providing for reciprocity.—Where any country specified by the Central Government in this behalf by notification in the Official Gazette does not accord to citizens of India the same rights in respect of the grant of patents and the protection of patent rights as it accords to its own nationals, no national of such country shall be entitled, either solely or jointly with any other person,—

- (a) to apply for the grant of a patent or be registered as the proprietor of a patent;
- (b) to be registered as the assignee of the proprietor of a patent; or
- (c) to apply for a licence or hold any licence under a patent granted under this Act.

135. Convention applications.—(1) Without prejudice to the provisions contained in section 6, where a person has made an application for a patent in respect of an invention in a convention country (hereinafter referred to as the "basic application"), and that person or the legal representative or assignee of that person makes an application under this Act for a patent within twelve months after the date on which the basic application was made, the priority date of a claim of the complete specification, being a claim based on matter disclosed in the basic application, is the date of making of the basic application.

Explanation.—Where applications have been made for similar protection in respect of an invention in two or more convention countries, the period of twelve months

referred to in this sub-section shall be reckoned from the date on which the earlier or earliest of the said applications was made.

- (2) Where applications for protection have been made in one or more convention countries in respect of two or more inventions which are cognate or of which one is a modification of another, a single convention application may, subject to the provisions contained in section 10, be made in respect of those inventions at any time within twelve months from the date of the earliest of the said applications for protection:

Provided that the fee payable on the making of any such application shall be the same as if separate applications have been made in respect of each of the said inventions, and the requirements of clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 136 shall, in the case of any such application, apply separately to the applications for protection in respect of each of the said inventions.

- (3) In case of an application filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty designating India and claiming priority from a previously filed application in India, the provisions of sub-sections (1) and (2) shall apply as if the previously filed application were the basic application:

Provided that a request for examination under section 11B shall be made only for one of the applications filed in India.

136. Special provisions relating to convention application.—(1) Every convention application shall—

- (a) be accompanied by a complete specification; and
 - (b) specify the date on which and the convention country in which the application for protection, or as the case may be, the first of such applications was made; and
 - (c) state that no application for protection in respect of the invention had been made in a convention country before that date by the applicant or by any person from whom he derives title.
- (2) Subject to the provisions contained in section 10, a complete specification filed with a convention application may include claims in respect of developments of, or additions to, the invention in respect of which the application for protection was made in a convention country, being developments or additions in respect of which the applicant would be entitled under the provisions of section 6 to make a separate application for a patent.
- (3) A convention application shall not be post-dated under sub-section (1) of section 17 to a date later than the date on which under the provisions of this Act the application could have been made.

- 137. Multiple priorities.**—(1) Where two or more applications for patents in respect of inventions have been made in one or more convention countries and those inventions are so related as to constitute one invention, one application may be made by any or all of the persons referred to in sub-section (1) of section 135 within twelve months from the date on which the earlier or earliest of those applications was made, in respect of the inventions disclosed in the specifications which accompanied the basic applications.
- (2) The priority date of a claim of the complete specification, being a claim based on matters disclosed in one or more of the basic applications, is the date on which that matter was first so disclosed.
- (3) For the purposes of this Act, a matter shall be deemed to have been disclosed in a basic application for protection in a convention country if it was claimed or disclosed (otherwise than by way of disclaimer or acknowledgement of a prior art) in that application, or any documents submitted by the applicant for protection in support of and at the same time as that application but no account shall be taken of any disclosure effected by any such document unless a copy of the documents is filed at the patent office with the convention application or within such period as may be prescribed after the filing of that application.
- 138. Supplementary provisions as to convention applications.**—(1) Where a convention application is made in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter, the applicant shall furnish, when required by the Controller, in addition to the complete specification, copies of the specifications or corresponding documents filed or deposited by the applicant in the patent office of the convention country as referred to in section 133 verified to the satisfaction of the Controller, within the prescribed period from the date of communication by the Controller.
- (2) If any such specification or other document is in a foreign language, a translation into English of the specification or document, verified by affidavit or otherwise to the satisfaction of the Controller, shall be furnished when required by the Controller.
- (3) For the purposes of this Act, the date on which an application was made in a convention country is such date as the Controller is satisfied, by certificate of the official chief or head of the patent office of the convention country or otherwise, is the date on which the application was made in that convention country.
- (4) An international application filed under the Patent Co-operation Treaty designating India shall have effect of filing an application for patent under section 7, section 54 and section 135, as the case may be, and the title, description, claim and abstract and drawings, if any,

filed in the international application shall be taken as complete specification for the purposes of this Act.

- (5) The filing date of application for patent and its complete specification processed by the patent office as designated office shall be the international filing date accorded under the Patent Cooperation Treaty.
- (6) Amendment, if any, proposed by the applicant for an international application designating India or designating and electing India before international searching authority or preliminary examination authority shall, if the applicant so desires, be taken as an amendment made before the patent office.

139. Other provisions of Act to apply to convention applications.—Save as otherwise provided in this Chapter, all the provisions of this Act shall apply in relation to a convention application and a patent granted in pursuance thereof as they apply in relation to an ordinary application and a patent granted in pursuance thereof.

CHAPTER XXIII

MISCELLANEOUS

140. Avoidance of certain restrictive conditions.—(1) It shall not be lawful to insert—

- (i) in any contract for or in relation to the sale or lease of a patented article or an article made by a patented process; or
- (ii) in licence to manufacture or use a patented article; or
- (iii) in a licence to work any process protected by a patent, a condition the effect of which may be—
 - (a) to require the purchaser, lessee, or licensee to acquire from the vendor, lessor, or licensor or his nominees, or to prohibit from acquiring or to restrict in any manner or to any extent his right to acquire from any person or to prohibit him from acquiring except from the vendor, lessor, or licensor or his nominees any article other than the patented article or an article other than that made by the patented process; or
 - (b) to prohibit the purchaser, lessee or licensee from using or to restrict in any manner or to any extent the right of the purchaser, lessee or licensee, to use an article other than the patented article or an article other than that made by the patented process, which is not supplied by the vendor, lessor or licensor or his nominee; or
 - (c) to prohibit the purchaser, lessee or licensee from using or to restrict in any manner or to any extent the right of the purchaser, lessee or licensee to use any process other than the patented process,
 - (d) to provide exclusive grant back, prevention to challenges to validity of Patent & Coercive package licensing,

and any such condition shall be void.

- (2) A condition of the nature referred to in clause (a) or clause (b) or clause (c) of sub-section (1) shall not cease to be a condition falling within that sub-section merely by reason of the fact that the agreement containing it has been entered into separately, whether before or after the contract relating to the sale, lease or licence of the patented article or process.
- (3) In proceedings against any person for the infringement of a patent, it shall be a defence to

prove that at the time of the infringement there was in force a contract relating to the patent and containing a condition declared unlawful by this section:

Provided that this sub-section shall not apply if the plaintiff is not a party to the contract and proves to the satisfaction of the court that the restrictive condition was inserted in the contract without his knowledge and consent, express or implied.

(4) Nothing in this section shall—

- (a) affect a condition in a contract by which a person is prohibited from selling goods other than those of a particular person;
- (b) validate a contract which, but for this section, would be invalid;
- (c) affect a condition in a contract for the lease of, or licence to use a patented article, by which the lessor or licensor reserves to himself or his nominee the right to supply such new parts of the patented article as may be required or to put or keep it in repair.

(5) [Omitted by the *Patents (Amendment) Act, 2002*]

141. Determination of certain contracts.—(1) Any contract for the sale or lease of a patented article or for licence to manufacture, use or work a patented article or process, or relating to any such sale, lease or licence, may at any time after the patent or all the patents by which the article or process was protected at the time of the making of the contract has or have ceased to be in force, and notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the contract or in any other contract, be determined by the purchaser, lessee, or licensee, as the case may be, of the patent on giving three months notice in writing to the other party.

(2) The provisions of this section shall be without prejudice to any right of determining a contract exercisable apart from this section.

142. Fees.—(1) There shall be paid in respect of the grant of patents and applications therefor, and in respect of other matters in relation to the grant of patents under this Act, such fees as may be prescribed by the Central Government.

(2) Where a fee is payable in respect of the doing of an act by the Controller, the Controller shall not do that act until the fee has been paid.

(3) Where a fee is payable in respect of the filing of a document at the patent office, the fee shall be paid along with the document or within the prescribed time and the document shall be deemed not to have been filed at the office if the fee has not been paid within

such time.

- (4) Where a principal patent is granted later than two years from the date of the filing of the application, the fees which have become due in the meantime may be paid within a term of three months from the date of the recording of the patent in the register or within the extended period not later than nine months from the date of recording.

143. Restrictions upon publication of specification.—Subject to the provisions of Chapter VII, an application for a patent, and any specification filed in pursuance thereof, shall not, except with the consent of the applicant, be published by the Controller before the expiration of the period prescribed under sub-section (1) of section 11A or before the same is open to public inspection in pursuance of sub-section (3) of section 11A or section 43.

144. Reports of examiners to be confidential.—The reports of examiners to the Controller under this Act shall not be open to public inspection or be published by the Controller; and such reports shall not be liable to production or inspection in any legal proceeding unless the court certifies that the production or inspection is desirable in the interests of justice, and ought to be allowed.

145. Publication of official journal.—The Controller shall publish periodically an official journal which shall contain such information as may be required to be published by or under the provisions of this Act or any rule made thereunder.

146. Power of Controller to call for information from patentees.—(1) The Controller may, at any time during the continuance of the patent, by notice in writing, require a patentee or a licensee, exclusive or otherwise, to furnish to him within two months from the date of such notice or within such further time as the Controller may allow, such information or such periodical statements as to the extent to which the patented invention has been commercially worked in India as may be specified in the notice.

- (2) Without prejudice to the provisions of sub-section (1), every patentee and every licensee (whether exclusive or otherwise) shall furnish in such manner and form and at such intervals (not being less than six months) as may be prescribed statements as to the extent to which the patented invention has been worked on a commercial scale in India.
- (3) The Controller may publish the information received by him under subsection (1) or sub-

section (2) in such manner as may be prescribed.

- 147. Evidence of entries, documents, etc.—**(1) A certificate purporting to be signed by the Controller as to any entry, matter or thing which he is authorized by this Act or any rules made thereunder to make or do, shall be *prima facie* evidence of the entry having been made and of the contents thereof and of the matter or thing having been done or omitted to be done.
- (2) A copy of any entry in any register or of any document kept in the patent office or of any patent, or an extract from any such register or document, purporting to be certified by the Controller and sealed with the seal of the patent office shall be admitted in evidence in all courts, and in all proceedings, without further proof or production of the original.
- (3) The Controller or any other officer of the patent office shall not, in any legal proceedings to which he is not a party, be compellable to produce the register or any other document in his custody, the contents of which can be proved by the production of a certified copy issued under this Act or to appear as a witness to prove the matters therein recorded unless by order of the court made for special causes.
- 148. Declaration by infant, lunatic etc.—**(1) If any person is, by reason of minority, lunacy or other disability, incapable of making any statement or doing anything required or permitted by or under this Act, the lawful guardian, committee or manager (if any) of the person subject to the disability, or if there be none, any person appointed by any court possessing jurisdiction in respect of his property, may make such statement or a statement as nearly corresponding thereto as circumstances permit, and do such thing in the name and on behalf of the person subject to the disability.
- (2) An appointment may be made by the court for the purposes of this section upon the petition of any person acting on behalf of the person subject to the disability or of any other person interested in the making of the statement or the doing of the thing.
- 149. Service of notices, etc., by post.—**Any notice required or authorised to be given by or under this Act, and any application or other document so authorised or required to be made or filed, may be given, made or filed by post.
- 150. Security for costs.—**If any party by whom notice of any opposition is given under this Act or by whom application is made to the Controller for the grant of a licence under a

patent neither resides nor carries on business in India, the Controller may require him to give security for the costs of the proceedings, and in default of such security being given may treat the opposition or application as abandoned.

151. Transmission of orders of courts to Controller.—(1) Every order of the High Court or the Appellate Board on a petition for revocation, including orders granting certificates of validity of any claim, shall be transmitted by the High Court or the Appellate Board to the Controller who shall cause an entry thereof and reference thereto to be made in the register.

(2) Where in any suit for infringement of a patent or in any suit under section 106 the validity of any claim or a specification is contested and that claim is found by the court to be valid or not valid, as the case may be, the court shall transmit a copy of its judgment and decree to the Controller who shall on receipt thereof cause an entry in relation to such proceeding to be made in the prescribed manner in a supplemental record.

(3) The provisions of sub-sections (1) and (2) shall also apply to the court to which appeals are preferred against decisions of the Appellate Board or the courts, as the case may be, referred to in those sub-sections.

152. Transmission of copies of specifications, etc., and inspection thereof.— [Omitted by the *Patents (Amendment) Act, 2005*]

153. Information relating to patents.—A person making a request to the Controller in the prescribed manner for information relating to any such matters as may be prescribed as respects any patent specified in the request or as respects any application for a patent so specified shall be entitled, subject to the payment of the prescribed fee, to have information supplied to him accordingly.

154. Loss or destruction of patents.—If a patent is lost or destroyed, or its non-production is accounted for to the satisfaction of the Controller, the Controller may at any time, on application made in the prescribed manner and on payment of the prescribed fee, cause a duplicate thereof to be sealed and delivered to the applicant.

155. Reports of Controller to be placed before Parliament.—The Central Government shall cause to be placed before both Houses of Parliament once a year a report respecting the

execution of this Act by or under the Controller.

156. Patent to bind Government.—Subject to the other provisions contained in this Act, a patent shall have to all intents the like effect as against Government as it has against any person.

157. Right of Government to sell or use forfeited articles.—Nothing in this Act shall affect the power of the Government or of any person deriving title directly or indirectly from the Government to sell or use any articles forfeited under any law for the time being in force.

157A. Protection of security of India.—Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the Central Government shall—

- (a) not disclose any information relating to any patentable invention or any application relating to the grant of patent under this Act, which it considers prejudicial to the interest of security of India;
- (b) take any action including the revocation of any patent which it considers necessary in the interest of the security of India by issue of a notification in the Official Gazette to that effect.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, the expression "security of India" includes any action necessary for the security of India which—

- (i) relates to fissionable materials or the materials from which they are derived;
or
- (ii) relates to the traffic in arms, ammunition and implements of war and to such traffic in other goods and materials as is carried on directly or indirectly for the purpose of supplying a military establishment; or
- (iii) is taken in time of war or other emergency in international relations.

158. Power of High Courts to make rules.—The High Court may make rules consistent with this Act as to the conduct and procedure in respect of all proceedings before it under this Act.

159. Power of Central Government to make rules.—(1) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.
(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, the Central Government may

make rules to provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

- (i) the form and manner in which any application for a patent, any specifications or drawings and any other application or document may be filed in the patent office;
- (ia) the period which the Controller may allow for filing of statement and undertaking for in respect of applications under sub-section (1), the period within which the details relating to processing of applications may be filed before the Controller and the details to be furnished by the applicant to the Controller under sub-section (2) of section 8;
- (ib) the period within which a reference to the deposit of materials shall be made in the specification under sub-clause (A) of clause (ii) of the proviso to sub-section (4) of section 10;
- (ic) the period for which application for patent shall not be open to the public under sub-section (1) and the manner in which the applicant may make a request to the Controller to publish his application under sub-section (2) of section 11 A;
- (id) the manner of making the request for examination for an application for patent and the period within which such examination shall be made under sub-sections (1) and (3) of section 11B;
- (ie) the manner in which an application for withdrawal of an application for grant of a patent shall be made and the period within which a request for examination from the date of revocation of secrecy directions shall be made under the proviso to sub-section (4) of section 11B.
- (ii) the time within which any act or thing may be done under this Act, including the manner in which and the time within which any matter may be published under this Act;
- (iii) the fees which may be payable under this Act and the manner and time of payment of such fees;
- (iv) the matters in respect of which the examiner may make a report to the Controller;
- (v) the manner in which and the period within which the Controller shall consider and dispose off a representation under sub-section (1) of section 25;
- (va) the period within which the Controller is required to dispose of an application under section 39;

- (vi) the form and manner in which and the time within which any notice may be given under this Act;
- (vii) the provisions which may be inserted in an order for restoration of a patent for the protection of persons who may have availed themselves of the subject-matter of the patent after the patent had ceased;
- (viii) the establishment of branch offices of the patent office and the regulation generally of the business of the patent office, including its branch offices;
- (ix) the maintenance of the register of patents and the safeguards to be observed in the maintenance of such register in computer floppies, diskettes or any other electronic form and the matters to be entered therein;
- (x) the matters in respect of which the Controller shall have powers of a civil court;
- (xi) the time when and the manner in which the register and any other document open to inspection may be inspected under this Act;
- (xii) the qualifications of, and the preparation of a roll of, scientific advisers for the purpose of section 115;
- (xiia) the salaries and allowances and other conditions of service of the officers and other employees of the Appellate Board under subsection (2) and the manner in which the officers and other employees of the Appellate Board shall discharge their functions under subsection (3) of section 117;
- (xiib) the form of making an appeal, the manner of verification and the fee payable under sub-section (3) of section 117A;
- (xiic) the form in which, and the particulars to be included in the application to the Appellate Board under sub-section (1) of section 117D;
- (xiii) the manner in which any compensation for acquisition by Government of an invention may be paid;
- (xiv) the manner in which the register of patent agents may be maintained under subsection (1) of section 125 and the safeguards to be observed in the maintenance of such register of patent agents on computer floppies, diskettes or any other electronic form under subsection (2) of that section; the conduct of qualifying examinations for patent agents; and matters connected with their practice and conduct, including the taking of disciplinary proceedings against patent agents for misconduct;
- (xv) the regulation of the making, printing, publishing and selling of indexes to, and abridgements of, specifications and other documents in the patent office; and the inspection of indexes and abridgements and other documents;

(xvi) any other matter which has to be or may be prescribed.

(3) The power to make rules under this section shall be subject to condition of the rules being made after previous publication:

Provided that the Central Government may, if it is satisfied that the circumstances exist which render it practically not possible to comply with such condition of previous publication, dispense with such compliance.

160. Rules to be placed before Parliament.—Every rule made under this Act shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament while it is in session for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.

161. Special provisions with respect to certain applications deemed to have been refused under Act 2 of 1911.— [Omitted by the Patents (Amendment) Act, 2002]

162. Repeal of Act 2 of 1911 in so far as it relates to patents and savings.— (1) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, in so far as it relates to patents, is hereby repealed, that is to say, the said Act shall be amended in the manner specified in the Schedule.

(2) and (3) [Omitted by the *Patents (Amendment) Act*, 2002]

(4) The mention of particular matters in this section shall not prejudice the general application of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (10 of 1897), with respect to repeals.

(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, any suit for infringement of a patent or any proceeding for revocation of a patent, pending in any court at the commencement of this Act, may be continued and disposed of, as if this Act had not been passed.

163. Amendment of Act 43 of 1958.— [Omitted by the *Patents (Amendment) Act*, 2005]

THE SCHEDULE

[Section 162]

AMENDMENTS TO THE INDIAN PATENTS AND DESIGNS ACT, 1911

1. Long title—Omit "Inventions and".
2. Preamble—Omit "inventions and".
3. Section 1—In sub-section (1) omit "Indian Patents and".
4. Section 2—
 - (a) omit clause (1);
 - (b) in clause (2) omit "(as respects designs)";
 - (c) for clause (3), substitute—
 - (3) "controller" means the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks appointed under sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958 (43 of 1958);
 - (d) in clause (5) for "trade mark as defined in section 478", substitute "trade mark as defined in clause (v) of sub-section (1) of section 2 of the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958 (43 of 1958)";
 - (e) omit clause (6);
 - (f) in clause 7, after sub-clause (ee) insert,—

"(f) in relation to the Union territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Goa, Daman and Diu, the High Court at Bombay; (g) in relation to the Union territory of Pondicherry, the High Court at Madras.";
 - (g) omit clauses (8), (10) and (11);
 - (h) for clause (12), substitute—

"(12) "patent office" means the patent office referred to in section 74 of the Patents Act, 1970".
5. Omit Part I.
6. For section 51B, substitute—

"51B, Designs to bind Government.—A registered design shall have to all intents the like effect as against Government as it has against any person and the provisions of Chapter XVII of the Patents Act, 1970, shall apply to registered designs as they apply to patents."
7. In section 54, for "The provisions of this Act", substitute "The provisions of the Patents

Act, 1970".

8. Omit sections 55 and 56.

9. Section 57—For sub-section (1), substitute—

(1) There shall be paid in respect of the registration of designs and applications therefor and in respect of other matters relating to designs under this Act such fees as may be prescribed by the Central Government."

10. Omit section 59 A.

11. Section 61—Omit sub-section (1).

12. For section 62, substitute—

*"62, Power of Controller to correct clerical errors.—*The Controller may, on request in writing accompanied by the prescribed fee, correct any clerical error in the representation of a design or in the name or address of the proprietor of any design or in any other matter which is entered upon the register of designs."

13. Section 63—

- (a) in sub-section (1), omit "to a patent or" and "patent or";
- (b) in sub-section (2), omit "patent or" and for "patents or designs, as the case may be," substitute "designs,";
- (c) in sub-section (3), omit "patent or" whenever that expression occurs;
- (d) in sub-section (4), omit "to a patent or".

14. Section 64—

- (a) in sub-section (1), omit "patents or" and omit the word "either" wherever it occurs;
- (b) in sub-section (5), omit clause (a).

15. Omit section 66.

16. Section 67—Omit "for a patent, or for amendment of an application or of a specification, or",

17. Section 69—In sub-section (1), omit "to grant a patent for an invention or".

18. Section 71A—Omit "or from patents, specifications and other"

19. Omit section 72.

20. Omit sections 74A and 75.

21. Section 76—

- (a) in sub-section (1), omit "other";
- (b) in sub-section (2), in clause (c), omit "opponent".

22. Section 77—

- (a) in sub-section (1)—

(i) in clauses (c) and (d), omit "specifications"; (ii) for clause (e), substitute—

"(e) providing for the inspection of documents in the patent office and for the manner in which they may be published;" (iii) omit clause (eee);

(b) omit sub-section (2A).

23. Omit section 78.

24. For section 78A, substitute—

"78A. Reciprocal arrangement with United Kingdom and other Commonwealth countries —

(1) Any person who has applied for protection for any design in the United Kingdom or his legal representative or assignee shall, either alone or jointly with any other person, be entitled to claim that the registration of the said design under this Act shall be in priority to other applicants and shall have the same date as the date of the application in the United Kingdom:

Provided that—

(a) the application is made within six months from the application for protection in the United Kingdom; and

(b) nothing in this section shall entitle the proprietor of the design to recover damages for infringements happening prior to the actual date on which the design is registered in India.

(2) The registration of a design shall not be invalidated by reason only of the exhibition or use *of*, or the publication of a description or representation of, the design in India during the period specified in this section as that within which the application may be made.

(3) The application for the registration of a design under this section must be made in the same manner as an ordinary application under this Act.

(4) Where it is made to appear to the Central Government that the legislature of any such Commonwealth country as may be notified by the Central Government in this behalf has made satisfactory provisions for the protection of designs registered in India, the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, direct that the provisions of this section, with such variations or additions, if any, as may be set out in such notification, shall apply for the protection of designs registered in that Commonwealth country."

25. Omit sections 78B, 78C, 78D and 78E.

26. Omit the Schedule.

THE PATENTS ACT, 1970

The Patents Act, 1970 Bare Act PDF

Introduction – Indian Patents Law 1970 Bare Act PDF

The Patents Act, 1970 is a cornerstone of India's intellectual property system, designed to encourage innovation and protect inventors' rights. Before its enactment, India followed the colonial-era Patents and Designs Act of 1911, which was inadequate for a newly independent nation seeking technological growth. The Indian Patents Law 1970 Bare Act PDF marked a decisive shift by providing a comprehensive framework tailored to India's social and economic needs. Over the years, it has been amended to reflect international obligations and adapt to advancements in science and technology, making it a dynamic piece of legislation.

At its core, the Act balances two objectives: granting inventors exclusive rights to exploit their inventions, while ensuring that society benefits from access to technology. By rewarding originality, the law fosters research and development, which in turn fuels industrial progress. This balance has made the Act an essential instrument for India's economic development and integration into the global intellectual property regime.

The importance of patents extends beyond legal protection. For businesses, patents are strategic assets that safeguard innovation, provide competitive advantage, and attract investment. Startups, in particular, benefit from patent protection as it enhances their market credibility and facilitates fundraising. Research and development sectors, including pharmaceuticals, biotechnology, and information technology, rely heavily on patents to secure returns on high-cost innovation.

To make this law accessible, Corrida Legal offers a combined edition that includes both the official text and a simplified executive summary. This format allows professionals, compliance officers, students, and entrepreneurs to understand key provisions quickly while retaining access to the full statute. The Indian Patents Law 1970 Bare Act PDF in this dual format ensures that the legislation is not just a legal reference but also a practical tool for decision-making and compliance.

Key aspects highlighted in the introduction include:

- Historical shift from the 1911 Act to the Patents Act, 1970.
- Objectives of promoting innovation and protecting inventions.
- Relevance of patents for businesses, startups, and research institutions.
- Corrida Legal's role in simplifying the statute through its executive summary edition.

Key Definitions – Patents Act 1970 Bare Act with Executive Summary Corrida Legal

A proper understanding of the Patents Act, 1970 begins with clarity on its core definitions. These terms form the backbone of the law and guide courts, businesses, and inventors in applying its provisions. The Patents Act 1970 Bare Act with Executive Summary Corrida Legal explains these definitions in plain language, ensuring that readers can grasp both the technical and legal meaning of concepts used throughout the statute.

Patent

A patent is an exclusive right granted to an inventor for a novel invention that involves an inventive step and has industrial application. It gives the patentee the authority to prevent others from making, using, or selling the invention without permission.

Invention

The Act defines an invention as a new product or process involving an inventive step capable of industrial application. This definition ensures that only genuinely innovative and useful ideas are protected.

THE PATENTS ACT, 1970

Inventive Step

An inventive step is the feature of an invention that makes it non-obvious to a person skilled in the art. This standard prevents the granting of patents for trivial or minor modifications of existing knowledge.

Patentee

The patentee is the person entered in the patent register as the owner of the patent. This may include the inventor or an assignee who has acquired rights through transfer or agreement.

Patentable Invention

Patentable inventions must meet three criteria: novelty, inventive step, and industrial applicability. Discoveries, abstract theories, or inventions contrary to morality or public order are excluded.

Prior Art

Prior art refers to all publicly available knowledge or information before the filing date of a patent application. It includes published documents, earlier patents, and public demonstrations, and is used to assess novelty.

Patentable and Non-Patentable Inventions – Patents Act 1970 Full Text PDF Free

One of the most important aspects of the Patents Act, 1970 is its clear distinction between what can and cannot be patented. This ensures that only genuine innovations deserving of protection receive monopoly rights, while ideas that are too broad, abstract, or contrary to public interest remain outside the patent system. The Patents Act 1970 Full Text PDF Free provides a detailed framework for assessing the eligibility of inventions.

Criteria for Patentability

For an invention to be patentable, it must satisfy three essential conditions:

- **Novelty** – the invention must be new and not disclosed in prior art anywhere in the world.
- **Inventive step** – it must not be obvious to a person skilled in the relevant field.
- **Industrial application** – the invention must be capable of being made or used in an industry.

These criteria ensure that patents are granted only to contributions that advance technology and provide practical utility.

Non-Patentable Inventions under the Act

The law also lists specific categories of subject matter that are excluded from patent protection. According to the Patents Act 1970 Full Text PDF Free, the following are not patentable:

- Discoveries of scientific principles or abstract theories.
- Mathematical or business methods, computer programs per se, and algorithms.
- Inventions contrary to public order, morality, or prejudicial to human, animal, or plant life.
- Inventions relating to atomic energy.
- Methods of agriculture or horticulture.
- Mere admixtures resulting in the aggregation of known properties.
- Traditional knowledge and its mere discovery or use.

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Importance of Exclusions

These exclusions reflect a careful balance between rewarding innovation and preventing unjustified monopolies. By excluding scientific discoveries, abstract ideas, and traditional knowledge, the law protects public interest and ensures access to knowledge. This approach also prevents the patent system from being misused to restrict essential resources such as seeds, medicines, and natural products.

The Patents Act 1970 Full Text PDF Free thus provides a strong filter that ensures patents are reserved for true innovations while maintaining equity and fairness in intellectual property law.

Patent Application and Procedure – Patents Act 1970 Executive Summary Corrida Legal

The process of obtaining a patent is carefully structured under the Patents Act, 1970. It ensures that only inventions meeting the legal standards of novelty, inventive step, and industrial applicability are granted protection. The Patents Act 1970 Executive Summary Corrida Legal provides a simplified view of the detailed steps, making the process easier for inventors, businesses, and professionals to follow.

Who Can Apply

A patent application may be filed by the inventor, their legal representative, or an assignee who has acquired the rights. In the case of joint inventions, applications may be filed jointly by all co-inventors.

Types of Applications

The Act recognises different categories of applications to suit the needs of inventors:

- **Provisional application** – filed to secure a priority date when the invention is still under development.
- **Complete specification** – filed when the invention is fully developed and ready for protection.
- **Convention application** – filed in India based on an earlier application made in a convention country.
- **PCT application** – filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty for international protection.

Procedure for Filing and Examination

The patent application process under the Act involves several stages:

- Filing of the application with the Controller of Patents.
- Publication of the application after 18 months from the filing date.
- Request for examination within the prescribed time.
- Examination by the Patent Office to assess novelty, inventive step, and industrial application.
- Opportunity for pre-grant and post-grant opposition by third parties.
- Grant of patent if the application satisfies all requirements.

Opposition Mechanism

The opposition system ensures that undeserving inventions do not enter the patent register. Interested parties may challenge an application at the pre-grant stage or a granted patent at the post-grant stage. Grounds for opposition include lack of novelty, obviousness, wrongful obtainment, or non-compliance with statutory requirements.

Timeframe and Duration

While the overall process can be time-consuming, the Act prescribes strict timelines for filing, examination, and

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opposition. Once granted, a patent is valid for 20 years from the date of filing, subject to payment of renewal fees.

The Patents Act 1970 Executive Summary Corrida Legal makes it clear that the system balances efficiency with thoroughness, ensuring that patents are granted only after careful scrutiny. This process helps maintain the integrity of the patent system while protecting the interests of genuine inventors.

Rights of Patentees – Patents Act 1970 Key Provisions and Summary PDF

A patent is not just a certificate of recognition but a legal right that grants its holder significant control over an invention. The Patents Act 1970 Key Provisions and Summary PDF makes it clear that patentees enjoy exclusive rights to exploit their inventions, which ensures that the rewards of innovation go directly to the creator or rightful owner. These rights also make patents valuable business assets, often used for licensing, collaborations, and attracting investment.

Exclusive Rights of Patentees

Once a patent is granted, the patentee gains several exclusive rights, including:

- The right to make or manufacture the patented invention.
- The right to use the invention for commercial or industrial purposes.
- The right to sell, distribute, or otherwise commercialise the invention.
- The right to grant licences or assign ownership to others.
- The right to prevent others from exploiting the invention without consent.

These rights are enforceable in courts, giving patentees a strong legal foundation to protect their innovation.

Territorial Scope of Rights

Patent rights are territorial in nature, meaning they are enforceable only within India. To secure protection in other countries, inventors must file separate applications or use international treaties like the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT). This ensures that rights remain clear and enforceable across jurisdictions.

Duration of Protection

The Act grants patents for a period of 20 years from the date of filing. During this period, patentees can exclusively exploit their inventions, subject to paying renewal fees. Once the term expires, the invention falls into the public domain, allowing society at large to benefit.

Rights of Co-Owners

In cases of joint ownership, each co-owner has equal rights unless otherwise agreed. The law encourages written agreements between co-owners to avoid disputes over licensing, usage, or revenue sharing.

The Patents Act 1970 Key Provisions and Summary PDF highlights that these rights transform patents into valuable assets. By giving inventors the power to control, commercialise, and enforce their innovations, the law fosters a culture of creativity and technological advancement.

Obligations of Patentees – Indian Patents Law 1970 Bare Act PDF

While patents grant exclusive rights to inventors, they also impose certain obligations to ensure that these rights are

exercised responsibly. The Indian Patents Law 1970 Bare Act PDF emphasises that the patent system is not meant to create monopolies without accountability, but to strike a balance between private benefits and public interest. Patentees are therefore required to comply with specific duties that maintain the integrity of the system and promote wider access to technology.

Disclosure of Invention

One of the fundamental obligations of a patentee is to fully and clearly disclose the invention in the complete specification. This ensures that once the patent term ends, the invention becomes part of public knowledge and can be freely used by society. Failure to disclose material information may lead to revocation of the patent.

Working of Patents in India

The law requires patentees to ensure that their invention is “worked” in India, meaning it must be manufactured or made available to the public within the country. Patentees are required to file Form 27, declaring whether and how their invention has been commercially exploited in India. This prevents the abuse of patent rights by merely blocking innovation without making products accessible.

Payment of Renewal Fees

Patents are valid for 20 years, but the patentee must pay annual renewal fees to keep the patent in force. Non-payment of renewal fees results in the lapse of the patent. This obligation ensures that only valuable and commercially useful patents remain active.

Respect for Public Interest

Patentees are also bound by provisions that safeguard public interest. For example, the Controller may grant compulsory licences if the patented invention is not made available at affordable prices or fails to meet reasonable requirements of the public. This prevents patentees from misusing their rights to restrict access to essential technologies, especially in sectors like healthcare.

The Indian Patents Law 1970 Bare Act PDF makes it clear that with the privilege of exclusive rights comes the responsibility to disclose, work, and maintain the patent. These obligations ensure that the patent system continues to encourage innovation while serving the larger goals of economic and social development.

Compulsory Licensing – Patents Act 1970 Bare Act with Executive Summary Corrida Legal

Compulsory licensing is one of the most significant features of India’s patent law, designed to strike a balance between private patent rights and public interest. The Patents Act 1970 Bare Act with Executive Summary Corrida Legal provides that in certain circumstances, third parties may be permitted to use a patented invention without the consent of the patentee, subject to government authorisation. This mechanism is particularly relevant in sectors like pharmaceuticals, where access to life-saving drugs is essential for public welfare.

Grounds for Compulsory Licensing

A compulsory licence may be granted if:

- The reasonable requirements of the public are not being met.
- The patented invention is not available at a reasonably affordable price.
- The patented invention is not being “worked” in India on a commercial scale.

These conditions ensure that patent rights are not exercised in a way that harms consumers or restricts access to

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essential products.

Procedure for Granting Licences

Applications for compulsory licences are made to the Controller of Patents. The applicant must demonstrate that they have made efforts to obtain a voluntary licence from the patentee on reasonable terms, but were unsuccessful. The Controller then examines whether statutory conditions are satisfied before granting the licence.

Landmark Case Example

One of the most notable cases is *Natco Pharma Ltd. v. Bayer Corporation (2012)*, where India's first compulsory licence was granted for a life-saving cancer drug. The Controller found that Bayer's product was not available at an affordable price and had limited availability in India. This case established India as a country willing to prioritise public health over monopoly pricing.

Impact on Innovation and Public Interest

The compulsory licensing system encourages patentees to make their products accessible while protecting the interests of the public. At the same time, it reassures innovators that their rights will not be undermined without just cause, since the system operates under strict conditions and supervision.

The Patents Act 1970 Bare Act with Executive Summary Corrida Legal demonstrates how compulsory licensing is not an anti-patent measure but a pro-public policy tool. It ensures that innovation serves both private reward and public good, keeping India's patent system socially responsive and internationally respected.

Revocation of Patents – Patents Act 1970 Full Text PDF Free

While patents provide inventors with strong and exclusive rights, these rights are not absolute. The Patents Act 1970 Full Text PDF Free recognises that patents may be revoked under certain circumstances to maintain the integrity of the patent system and protect public interest. Revocation acts as a corrective mechanism to ensure that undeserving patents do not remain in force.

Grounds for Revocation

A patent may be revoked on several grounds, including:

- Lack of novelty or inventive step.
- Non-patentable subject matter under the Act.
- Insufficient or false disclosure in the specification.
- Wrongful obtainment of the patent by someone not entitled to it.
- Failure to comply with statutory requirements, such as working of the patent.
- Public health or national security concerns.

These grounds ensure that patents are granted and maintained only for inventions that truly qualify under the law.

Who Can Seek Revocation

Revocation proceedings may be initiated by:

- Any person interested, including competitors or affected parties.
- The Central Government, in cases where patents affect national interest.

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- Courts, through counterclaims in infringement suits.

This broad standing ensures that multiple stakeholders can challenge invalid patents.

Authority to Revoke

Revocation can be carried out by the Intellectual Property Appellate Board (IPAB) or the High Courts, depending on the context. The Controller of Patents may also revoke patents in specific situations such as non-working or abuse of rights.

Impact of Revocation

When a patent is revoked, it is treated as if it never existed. This means the exclusive rights of the patentee come to an end, and the invention becomes freely available to the public. Revocation therefore not only removes invalid monopolies but also promotes wider access to technology.

The Patents Act 1970 Full Text PDF Free shows that revocation serves as an essential safeguard in the system, balancing the interests of patentees with those of society. By allowing only deserving inventions to enjoy protection, the law maintains both fairness and credibility in India's patent regime.

Patent Infringement and Remedies – Patents Act 1970 Executive Summary Corrida Legal

Patent rights are meaningful only when they can be enforced. The Patents Act 1970 Executive Summary Corrida Legal provides a comprehensive framework for identifying infringement and granting remedies. Infringement occurs when a person, without the consent of the patentee, makes, uses, sells, or distributes the patented invention. The law ensures that patentees have strong legal recourse while maintaining safeguards against misuse of rights.

Acts Constituting Infringement

A person may be held liable for infringement if they:

- Manufacture or use a patented invention without permission.
- Sell, offer to sell, or distribute an unauthorised copy of the invention.
- Import patented products without authorisation.
- Encourage or assist others in using the patented invention unlawfully.

These provisions cover both direct and indirect infringement, ensuring broad protection for patentees.

Defences to Infringement

The Act also recognises defences to balance rights. Common defences include:

- The alleged act does not fall within the scope of the patent claims.
- The patent itself is invalid or wrongly granted.
- The act qualifies as experimental use or research.
- Use of the invention for government purposes.

These defences prevent abuse of patent rights and protect legitimate activities.

Civil Remedies Available

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The Patents Act provides patentees with civil remedies to enforce their rights. These include:

- **Injunctions** – orders preventing further infringement.
- **Damages** – monetary compensation for losses suffered.
- **Account of profits** – recovery of profits earned by the infringer.
- **Seizure and destruction** – of infringing goods and materials.

These remedies are designed to both compensate patentees and deter future violations.

Role of Courts in Enforcement

Patent infringement suits are heard by district courts or High Courts with jurisdiction. Courts evaluate the scope of claims, validity of the patent, and evidence of infringement before granting relief. Interim injunctions are also available to stop ongoing infringement while litigation is pending.

The Patents Act 1970 Executive Summary Corrida Legal highlights that enforcement of patent rights is a critical element of the intellectual property system. By providing effective remedies, the law not only protects patentees but also ensures that innovation remains a viable and rewarding pursuit.

International Aspects – Patents Act 1970 Key Provisions and Summary PDF

Patents are inherently territorial, but innovation often extends across borders. To address this, the Patents Act 1970 Key Provisions and Summary PDF incorporates provisions that align Indian law with international standards and treaties. These provisions ensure that Indian inventors receive protection abroad and that foreign inventors are assured protection in India, strengthening global cooperation in intellectual property.

India and TRIPS Agreement

India is a member of the World Trade Organization (WTO) and is bound by the TRIPS Agreement (Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights). This requires India to maintain a minimum standard of patent protection, including a 20-year term, protection for pharmaceuticals, and safeguards for public health. Compliance with TRIPS brought significant reforms to India's patent system, particularly after the 2005 amendments.

Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) Framework

The Patent Cooperation Treaty provides a mechanism for filing a single international patent application that can later be pursued in multiple countries. The Patents Act incorporates provisions enabling Indian applicants to file under the PCT and foreign applicants to seek protection in India through this route. This system simplifies international filings and reduces duplication of effort.

Recognition of Foreign Patents

While patents granted abroad do not automatically apply in India, foreign inventors can file applications in India within the prescribed timeframe to claim priority. This ensures that innovations disclosed elsewhere can be protected in India if the inventor wishes to commercialise them in the Indian market.

Reciprocal Arrangements

The law empowers the Indian government to establish reciprocal arrangements with foreign states for patent protection. This ensures that Indian inventors receive equivalent protection in those countries, and vice versa, even outside formal international treaties.

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Benefits for Indian Innovators

The Patents Act 1970 Key Provisions and Summary PDF highlights the advantages of international provisions for Indian innovators:

- Easier access to global markets.
- Stronger protection of Indian inventions abroad.
- Enhanced investor confidence in globally recognised patents.
- Facilitation of cross-border collaborations and technology transfers.

By aligning with international frameworks, India has ensured that its patent system not only serves domestic needs but also integrates seamlessly with global intellectual property standards.

Landmark Case Law – Indian Patents Law 1970 Bare Act PDF

Judicial decisions play a vital role in shaping how patent law is interpreted and applied in India. The Indian Patents Law 1970 Bare Act PDF provides the statutory framework, but courts have clarified critical concepts such as patentability, compulsory licensing, and infringement. These cases serve as guiding precedents for inventors, businesses, and policymakers.

Novartis AG v. Union of India (2013)

This landmark Supreme Court case addressed the issue of patentability of incremental innovations in pharmaceuticals. Novartis sought a patent for the cancer drug Glivec, but the Court rejected it on the ground that the modification did not demonstrate enhanced therapeutic efficacy as required under Section 3(d) of the Act. The case reinforced India's stance against "evergreening" of patents and prioritised affordable access to medicines.

Bishwanath Prasad Radhey Shyam v. Hindustan Metal Industries (1979)

This Supreme Court judgment clarified the meaning of "inventive step." The Court held that mere workshop improvements or routine changes do not amount to invention. This case remains a benchmark for assessing the non-obviousness requirement in Indian patent law.

Natco Pharma Ltd. v. Bayer Corporation (2012)

India's first compulsory licence was granted in this case for the anti-cancer drug Sorafenib. The Controller of Patents ruled that Bayer failed to make the drug available at a reasonable price, and Natco was allowed to manufacture a generic version. This case demonstrated how compulsory licensing provisions can be applied to balance innovation with public health needs.

Enercon (India) Ltd. v. Enercon GmbH (2014)

This case involved disputes over patent ownership and licensing in the wind energy sector. The Delhi High Court clarified issues relating to patent assignments, licensing agreements, and the rights of foreign patent holders in India.

TVS Motor Co. Ltd. v. Bajaj Auto Ltd. (2009)

In this high-profile infringement dispute, Bajaj accused TVS of infringing its patent on a digital twin spark ignition (DTSi) technology. The case highlighted the role of interim injunctions in patent disputes and the complexity of enforcing technical patents in India.

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Relevance in the Digital and Biotech Era – Patents Act 1970 Bare Act PDF Download

The rapid growth of digital technologies and biotechnology has created new challenges and opportunities for intellectual property law. The Patents Act 1970 Bare Act PDF Download continues to remain relevant by adapting to these developments, ensuring that innovators in emerging fields are given proper protection while safeguarding public interest.

Patents in Biotechnology

The biotechnology sector has witnessed significant innovation in pharmaceuticals, genetic engineering, and agricultural technology. The Act accommodates these advancements by allowing patents for biotechnological inventions, subject to strict scrutiny. However, it excludes inventions contrary to morality or public order, such as processes involving cloning of humans or use of human embryos. This balance ensures that while innovation is encouraged, ethical boundaries are respected.

Software and Digital Innovations

The treatment of software and digital innovations remains a debated area. The law excludes “computer programs per se” from patentability, but software that demonstrates a technical effect or industrial application may qualify. This approach allows genuine technological advancements in areas like artificial intelligence, data processing, and digital communication to receive protection while preventing monopolisation of abstract algorithms.

Pharmaceutical Advancements

Pharmaceutical patents are critical for ensuring continued investment in drug discovery. At the same time, provisions like Section 3(d) and compulsory licensing safeguard against evergreening and ensure affordable access to medicines. This dual approach has established India as a hub for generic medicines while still protecting genuine pharmaceutical innovations.

Emerging Technologies

The Act is also increasingly relevant for sectors like renewable energy, nanotechnology, and medical devices. These industries rely heavily on patents to protect costly research and development. By offering 20 years of protection, the law provides the necessary incentive for businesses to invest in high-risk, high-reward innovations.

The Patents Act 1970 Bare Act PDF Download demonstrates how a law drafted decades ago remains adaptable to new scientific and technological realities. By addressing the needs of biotechnology and digital innovation, it continues to support India’s growth as a knowledge-driven economy.

Download Bare Act and Executive Summary – Patents Act 1970 Bare Act with Executive Summary Corrida Legal

Understanding a statute as technical and detailed as the Patents Act, 1970 can be challenging, especially for professionals and businesses who need practical insights rather than dense legal text. The Patents Act 1970 Bare Act with Executive Summary Corrida Legal bridges this gap by offering both the official text and a simplified summary in one accessible resource. This format saves time, provides clarity, and ensures that readers can navigate the law with confidence.

Official Text – Indian Patents Law 1970 Bare Act PDF

The official bare act remains the primary source of law. It is indispensable for:

- Lawyers who require precise statutory language in litigation and advisory work.

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- Compliance officers responsible for ensuring patent-related obligations.
- Academics and students conducting research in intellectual property law.
- Businesses drafting contracts or evaluating licensing opportunities.

The Indian Patents Law 1970 Bare Act PDF provides the authenticity and detail required for legal accuracy.

Executive Summary – Patents Act 1970 Executive Summary Corrida Legal

The executive summary complements the statute by distilling its key provisions into plain language. The Patents Act 1970 Executive Summary Corrida Legal helps readers quickly grasp:

- Definitions and basic concepts.
- Patentability criteria and exclusions.
- Procedures for filing and examination.
- Rights, obligations, and remedies under the Act.

This summary makes the law accessible to entrepreneurs, innovators, and students who may not have legal training but need a working knowledge of patent law.

Practical Benefits – Patents Act 1970 Key Provisions and Summary PDF

The combined resource offers several advantages:

- Saves time by highlighting important provisions.
- Helps non-lawyers understand their rights and duties.
- Acts as a ready reference for professionals and decision-makers.
- Simplifies compliance for businesses and startups.

The Patents Act 1970 Key Provisions and Summary PDF ensures that complex laws translate into actionable insights.

Conclusion – Patents Act 1970 Full Text PDF Free

The Patents Act, 1970 has established itself as one of the most important pillars of India's intellectual property framework. It not only provides inventors with exclusive rights but also ensures that these rights are exercised in a manner consistent with public interest. The Patents Act 1970 Full Text PDF Free highlights how the law encourages research, development, and technological progress while safeguarding society from monopolistic practices.

Over the decades, the Act has undergone significant amendments to align with global standards under TRIPS and the Patent Cooperation Treaty, while still retaining safeguards unique to India. Provisions on compulsory licensing, non-patentable subject matter, and Section 3(d) ensure that innovation thrives without compromising affordability and access to essential technologies, particularly in pharmaceuticals.

For inventors and businesses, patents represent more than legal protection — they are strategic assets that enhance competitiveness, attract investment, and promote sustainable growth. For students, researchers, and professionals, the Patents Act 1970 Bare Act with Executive Summary Corrida Legal offers clarity and accessibility, simplifying complex legal concepts into actionable insights. The Patents Act 1970 Key Provisions and Summary PDF further distills the law into a practical resource, ensuring that the statute is not just studied but effectively applied.

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By securing exclusive rights while embedding checks such as revocation and compulsory licensing, the Indian patent system reflects a careful balance between private reward and public welfare. The Patents Act 1970 Bare Act PDF

Download makes this balance transparent and accessible, ensuring that innovation continues to serve both economic progress and societal good.

In conclusion, the Patents Act stands as a dynamic and responsive piece of legislation, guiding India's journey as a knowledge-driven economy. With resources like the Patents Act 1970 Executive Summary Corrida Legal and the Patents Act 1970 Full Text PDF Free, stakeholders across industries can confidently navigate the law and harness intellectual property as a driver of growth and innovation.