

Let's simplify and explain the key terms and definitions from Chapter I of the Patents Act, 1970:

1. **Short title, extent, and commencement:**

- This part explains the official name of the Act, which is the Patents Act, 1970. It covers the entire country of India and started being effective on a date specified by the Central Government through an official notification in the Official Gazette. Different parts of the Act may have different start dates.

2. **Definitions and interpretation:**

- **Appellate Board:** A special board mentioned in Section 116 that deals with appeals related to patents.

- **Assignee:** Someone who legally obtains the rights to a patent, including the assignee of the original assignee and the legal representative of a deceased assignee.

- **Budapest Treaty:** An international agreement called the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Micro-organisms for Patent Procedure, signed in Budapest on April 28, 1977.

- **Capable of industrial application:** Refers to an invention that can be made or used in any industry.

- **Controller:** The Controller General of Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks, as mentioned in Section 73.

- **Convention application and country:** Applications made under international conventions and the countries that are part of such conventions.

- **District court:** Defined as per the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

- **Exclusive license:** A special permission given by a patent holder to someone else, granting exclusive rights to use or sell the patented invention.

- **Government undertaking:** Any industry run by government departments, corporations established by government acts, government-owned companies, or

institutions mainly funded by the government.

- **High Court:** The superior court in a state or union territory with jurisdiction over patent-related matters.

- **International application:** Application for a patent following the rules of the Patent Cooperation Treaty.

- **Invention and inventive step:** Explains what qualifies as an invention and what makes it unique enough to be patented.

- **Legal representative:** Someone who legally represents a deceased person's estate.

- **New invention:** An innovation that hasn't been publicly known or used before.

- **Opposition Board:** A board formed under Section 25 to handle oppositions related to patents.

- **Patent and patentee:** Definitions related to patents and their holders.

- **Patent agent:** A registered person authorized to act on behalf of patent applicants or holders.

- **Patented article and process:** Refers to products or processes that have been granted patents.

- **Patent office:** The official office mentioned in Section 74 that deals with patent matters.

- **Person interested:** Includes individuals or entities involved in research related to the invention.

- **Pharmaceutical substance:** Refers to new entities with innovative features.

- **Priority date:** The date crucial for determining the timeline of patent applications.

- **Register:** The official record of patents.

- **True and first inventor:** Clarifies who qualifies as the original inventor for patent purposes.

- **Controller and patent office references:** Explains that references to the Controller or patent office also include their authorized officers or branch offices.

These definitions and interpretations are essential for understanding how patents work, who can apply for them, and the legal framework surrounding patent rights in India.

Certainly, here's a more detailed explanation of each point from Chapter II of the Patents Act, 1970, in simpler language:

1. **\*\*Frivolous or Against Natural Laws:\*\***

- You cannot patent something that's considered trivial or doesn't make sense according to established scientific principles. For example, you can't patent a perpetual motion machine that violates the laws of physics.

2. **\*\*Contrary to Public Order or Morality:\*\***

- Inventions that could cause serious harm or go against ethical values cannot be patented. This includes inventions that may harm people, animals, plants, or the environment, or those that promote unethical practices.

3. **\*\*Discoveries or Abstract Theories:\*\***

- You cannot patent things that are already known or discovered in nature, such as basic scientific principles, theories, or naturally occurring substances. For instance, you can't patent the discovery of gravity or a new type of rock found in nature.

4. **\*\*New Form of Known Substance:\*\***

- If you discover a new version of something that already exists but it doesn't significantly improve its effectiveness or create a completely new product, you cannot patent it. However, if your discovery leads to a notable improvement or a new product altogether, then it may be eligible for a patent.

#### 5. **\*\*Simple Mixtures or Processes:\*\***

- Basic mixtures of existing substances or processes that don't result in something significantly different or innovative cannot be patented. For example, mixing two common chemicals together in a straightforward way without any new properties wouldn't be patentable.

#### 6. **\*\*Arrangement of Known Devices:\*\***

- Merely rearranging or duplicating existing devices in a known manner without introducing a new function or benefit is not eligible for patent protection. For instance, arranging existing computer components in a different physical layout without any functional improvement wouldn't be patentable.

#### 7. **\*\*Specific Exclusions:\*\***

- Certain types of inventions are specifically excluded from patentability. This includes methods in agriculture or medicine, computer programs as standalone inventions (although they may be patentable when part of a larger system), artistic works, mental activities like mathematical formulas or mental exercises, and presentations of information.

#### 8. **\*\*Traditional Knowledge:\*\***

- You cannot patent something that's already widely known or part of traditional knowledge. This means you can't claim a patent for something that's been commonly used or understood for a long time, unless you significantly innovate or improve upon it.

Additionally, inventions related to atomic energy and certain manufacturing methods are also not eligible for patent protection under the Act.

Certainly, let's break down each part of Chapter III of the Patents Act, 1970, in simpler language:

1. **\*\*Persons Eligible to Apply (Section 6):\*\***

- Anyone who creates something new can apply for a patent.
- This includes the actual inventor, someone they've given permission to apply (like through a contract), or the legal representative of a deceased inventor.

2. **\*\*Application Form (Section 7):\*\***

- You can only apply for one new thing in each application form.
- You have to fill out the official form provided by the patent office.
- If you're applying internationally and including India, it's considered an Indian application too.

3. **\*\*Information about Foreign Applications (Section 8):\*\***

- If you're applying for a patent in other countries for the same thing, you must tell the Indian patent office about those applications.
- You have to keep the Indian patent office updated about any progress or changes in those foreign applications.

#### 4. **\*\*Provisional and Complete Specifications (Section 9):\*\***

- If you have a basic idea but not all the details (provisional specification), you can submit it first.
- Within a year, you must submit the complete details (complete specification) of your invention. If you don't, your application is considered abandoned.
- If your invention involves biological material, there are specific rules about how to describe and store that material.

#### 5. **\*\*Contents of Specifications (Section 10):\*\***

- Your specification must describe your invention clearly, including how it works and the best way to use it.
- If needed, you must include drawings to explain your invention better.
- If your invention is related to biological material, you must provide detailed information about it.

#### 6. **\*\*Priority Dates (Section 11):\*\***

- Each claim in your specification has a priority date, which is important for deciding who gets the patent if there are similar applications.
- The priority date is usually the date when you file your application unless there are specific circumstances.
- The priority date helps determine who came up with the invention first.

#### 7. **\*\*Invalidation of Claims (Section 11):\*\***

- Just because someone else starts using or publishes something similar after your priority date doesn't mean your claim for a patent becomes invalid.
- Even if someone else gets a patent for something similar later, your claim can still be valid.

These rules ensure that inventors get fair protection for their new creations and that patent applications are clear and informative.

The chapter discusses the process of publication and examination of patent applications under the Patents Act, 1970. Here's a simplified explanation:

### ### Publication of Applications (Section 11A)

1. **\*\*Publication Period:\*\*** Normally, patent applications are not made public for a certain period.
2. **\*\*Request for Early Publication:\*\*** The applicant can ask the Controller to publish their application before this period ends, and the Controller will do so.
3. **\*\*Exceptions:\*\*** Some applications won't be published until later, such as those under secrecy orders, abandoned applications, or withdrawn applications.
4. **\*\*Publication Details:\*\*** Published applications include application date, number, applicant's details, and an abstract of the invention.
5. **\*\*Rights after Publication:\*\*** Applicants gain certain rights after publication, similar to having a patent, but they can't sue for infringement until the patent is granted.

### ### Examination of Applications (Sections 11B, 12, 13)

1. **\*\*Request for Examination:\*\*** A request for examination must be made within a specified period after application.
2. **\*\*Examination Process:\*\*** The Controller assigns an examiner to review the application, ensuring it meets legal requirements and investigating if the invention is novel (not already known) and non-obvious (not an obvious improvement).

3. **\*\*Prior Art Search:\*\*** The examiner checks if similar inventions are already known through publications or other sources.
4. **\*\*Report to Controller:\*\*** The examiner submits a report to the Controller, who then communicates any issues to the applicant.
5. **\*\*Amendments and Responses:\*\*** If there are issues, the applicant may need to make amendments or respond to the Controller's concerns.

### ### Controller's Powers (Sections 14-20)

1. **\*\*Refusal or Amendments:\*\*** The Controller can refuse an application or require amendments if it doesn't meet legal standards.
2. **\*\*Division of Applications:\*\*** Applicants can split applications if they cover multiple inventions.
3. **\*\*Post-Dating Applications:\*\*** Applications can be backdated in certain cases.
4. **\*\*Substitution of Applicants:\*\*** Changes in ownership or claims can be handled by the Controller.
5. **\*\*Time Limits:\*\*** Applicants must comply with requirements within specified time frames, with possible extensions in certain situations.

These sections outline the steps and authorities involved in the publication, examination, and acceptance of patent applications in India.

This chapter on Exclusive Marketing Rights was omitted by the Patents (Amendment) Act, 2005. Therefore, these sections are no longer part of the current Patents Act, 1970. However, I can provide a general overview of what exclusive marketing rights and related provisions typically entail:



1. **\*\*Application for Grant of Exclusive Rights (Section 24A):\*\*** This section would have dealt with the process of applying for exclusive marketing rights for certain products or inventions.
2. **\*\*Grant of Exclusive Rights (Section 24B):\*\*** It would have outlined the conditions under which exclusive marketing rights could be granted and the rights conferred upon the holder.
3. **\*\*Compulsory Licenses (Section 24C):\*\*** This section might have addressed situations where the government could compel the holder of exclusive marketing rights to license the product or invention to others under certain circumstances, such as public interest or non-use.
4. **\*\*Special Provision for Selling or Distribution (Section 24D):\*\*** This could have covered special rules or provisions related to how products or inventions with exclusive marketing rights could be sold or distributed.
5. **\*\*Suits Relating to Infringements (Section 24E):\*\*** This section would likely have detailed the legal recourse available in case of infringements on exclusive marketing rights and the process for initiating legal action.
6. **\*\*Liability of Government and Officers (Section 24F):\*\*** It might have clarified that the central government and its officers would not be held liable for matters related to exclusive marketing rights, following the prescribed legal procedures.

Since these sections were omitted, it's important to refer to the current laws and regulations regarding exclusive marketing rights in India, as they may have undergone changes or been incorporated into other provisions of the Patents Act or related legislation.

Certainly, here's a more detailed explanation of Chapter V of the Patents Act, 1970, which covers opposition proceedings to grant patents:

### ### Section 25: Opposition to the Patent

#### 1. **\*\*Grounds for Opposition:\*\***

- **Wrongful Acquisition:** Any person can oppose a patent if they believe that the applicant wrongfully obtained the invention from them or someone they claim through.
- **Prior Publication:** If the invention was published before the priority date of the patent claim, either in a patent application in India or elsewhere, or in any other document, it can be opposed.
- **Lack of Inventive Step:** If the invention seems obvious and lacks an inventive step based on prior publications or knowledge in India or elsewhere, it can be opposed.
- **Non-Disclosure:** If the applicant failed to disclose required information to the Controller or provided false information knowingly.
- **Biological Material Source:** If the complete specification doesn't disclose or incorrectly mentions the source or geographical origin of biological material used in the invention.
- **Anticipation:** If the invention was anticipated based on knowledge available within any local or indigenous community in India or elsewhere.

#### 2. **\*\*Procedure for Opposition:\*\***

- Any person can file a written opposition with the Controller against the grant of a patent.
- The Controller may hear the opposition if requested by the person opposing the patent.

- The Controller will dispose of the opposition within a prescribed period.

### ### Section 26: Treatment of Patent in Opposition

#### 1. \*\*Amendment in Name of Opponent:\*\*

- If the Controller finds that the invention was wrongfully obtained from the opponent, they may direct that the patent be amended in the name of the opponent.
- Alternatively, the Controller may order the exclusion of the wrongfully obtained part from the patent.

#### 2. \*\*Treatment of Pending Applications:\*\*

- If the opponent has a pending patent application for an invention related to the one wrongfully obtained, the Controller may treat the application as having been filed on the date of the corresponding document filed by the patentee.

### ### Section 28: Mention of Inventor

#### 1. \*\*Conditions for Mentioning Inventor:\*\*

- The Controller may mention a person as the inventor in the patent and register if they are the actual inventor and if the patent application directly resulted from their invention.
- Mentioning an inventor does not affect rights under the patent.

#### 2. \*\*Procedure for Mentioning Inventor:\*\*

- Requests or claims to mention an inventor must be made before the grant of the patent.
- The Controller may hear all relevant parties before deciding on such requests or claims.

Chapter VI of the Patents Act, 1970, deals with anticipation, which refers to situations where an invention claimed in a patent application is considered to have been disclosed or made available to the public before the filing date of the patent application. Here's a detailed explanation of the sections in Chapter VI:

### ### Section 29: Anticipation by Previous Publication

- **\*\*Exception for Pre-1912 Publications:\*\*** Inventions published in India before January 1, 1912, are not considered as anticipating a patent application.
- **\*\*Conditions for Anticipation:\*\*** To establish anticipation based on prior publication, the patentee or applicant must prove that the published matter was obtained from them without consent and that they applied for the patent as soon as reasonably practicable after becoming aware of the publication.
- **\*\*Commercial Working Exception:\*\*** Anticipation based on prior publication does not apply if the invention was commercially worked in India before the priority date of the claim.

### ### Section 30: Anticipation by Previous Communication to Government

- **\*\*Exclusion from Anticipation:\*\*** Anticipation does not occur solely due to communication of the invention to the Government or authorized persons for investigation purposes.

### ### Section 31: Anticipation by Public Display, etc.

- **\*\*Exemption from Anticipation:\*\*** Public display or use of the invention at exhibitions with consent, or publication of descriptions resulting from such displays or uses, does not lead to anticipation.
- **\*\*Time Limit:\*\*** If the patent application is filed

within twelve months after the exhibition or publication, it is not considered anticipated.

### ### Section 32: Anticipation by Public Working

- **\*\*Public Working Exception:\*\*** Public working of the invention in India within one year before the priority date of the claim does not anticipate the invention if it was for reasonable trial purposes and necessary for testing the invention publicly.

### ### Section 33: Anticipation by Use and Publication after Provisional Specification

- **\*\*Protection for Provisional Specifications:\*\*** Use or publication of matters described in a provisional specification after filing the complete specification does not lead to anticipation.

### ### Section 34: No Anticipation in Certain Circumstances

- **\*\*Exemption from Anticipation:\*\*** Anticipation does not occur if circumstances fall under Sections 29, 30, 31, or 32, as they do not constitute anticipation of the claimed invention.

These sections provide detailed guidelines and exceptions regarding anticipation in patent law, ensuring that certain actions or disclosures do not automatically invalidate a patent application.

Chapter VII of the Patents Act, 1970, addresses provisions for the secrecy of certain inventions, particularly those relevant for defense purposes. Here's a detailed explanation of the sections in this chapter:

### ### Section 35: Secrecy Directions Relating to Defense Inventions

- **\*\*Controller's Authority:\*\*** The Controller can give directions to prohibit or restrict the publication or communication of information related to an invention if it's deemed relevant for defense purposes.
- **\*\*Central Government's Role:\*\*** The Central Government reviews these directions and decides if the publication would prejudice India's defense. If not prejudicial, the Controller revokes the directions upon the Central Government's notice.

### ### Section 36: Periodic Review of Secrecy Directions

- **\*\*Reconsideration:\*\*** The Central Government periodically reviews whether the invention's secrecy is still necessary for defense purposes.
- **\*\*Effect of Review:\*\*** If secrecy is no longer needed, the Controller revokes the directions, and the applicant is notified.

### ### Section 37: Consequences of Secrecy Directions

- **\*\*Impact on Patent Process:\*\*** While secrecy directions are in force, certain actions like refusal of patent orders and restrictions on appeals apply.
- **\*\*Use by Government:\*\*** If the invention is used by or for the Government during secrecy, specific provisions regarding patent rights and compensation apply.

### ### Section 38: Revocation of Secrecy Directions and Time Extension

- **\*\*Revocation Impact:\*\*** Revoking secrecy directions allows the Controller to extend deadlines for patent-related actions as deemed appropriate.

### ### Section 39: Residents' Restrictions on Patents Outside India

- **\*\*Permission Requirement:\*\*** Indian residents need

written permission to apply for patents outside India if the same invention's patent application is pending in India.

- **Exception:** This section doesn't apply if the first application for protection is made outside India by a non-resident.

### Sections 40 to 42: Liability, Finality of Orders, and Disclosure

- **Liability for Contravention:** Violating secrecy directions or applying for patents outside India without permission can lead to abandonment or revocation of the patent.

- **Finality of Orders:** Orders related to secrecy directions are final and not subject to court challenge.

- **Disclosure to Government:** The Controller can disclose information to the Central Government for examination purposes regarding secrecy directions.

These sections ensure that inventions relevant to defense remain confidential as needed, with clear procedures for review and enforcement.

Chapter VIII of the Patents Act, 1970, deals with the grant of patents and the rights conferred by them. Here's an explanation of the key sections in this chapter:

### Section 43: Grant of Patents

- **Grant Process:** Explains the process of granting a patent when the application meets the requirements and is not refused.

- **Publication:** Upon granting the patent, the Controller publishes the information related to the

patent for public inspection.

### ### Section 44: Amendment of Patent for Deceased Applicant

- **\*\*Amendment:\*\*** Allows the Controller to amend a patent if the original applicant has died or ceased to exist before the patent was granted.

### ### Section 45: Date of Patent

- **\*\*Dating Patent:\*\*** Specifies that the date of the patent is based on the filing date of the patent application.
- **\*\*Publication Date:\*\*** This date is also entered in the register, and no legal action can be taken for infringements before the publication date.

### ### Section 46: Form, Extent, and Effect of Patent

- **\*\*Patent Form:\*\*** Describes the prescribed form of a patent and its territorial extent (India).
- **\*\*Single Invention:\*\*** Clarifies that a patent is granted for one invention only, preventing objections based on multiple inventions.

### ### Section 47: Conditions on Grant of Patents

- **\*\*Importance of Conditions:\*\*** Grants patents subject to conditions related to government use, experimental use, and medical patents' importation.
- **\*\*Scope of Use:\*\*** Specifies the limited rights of patentees in certain scenarios.

### ### Section 48: Rights of Patentees

- **\*\*Exclusive Rights:\*\*** Outlines the exclusive rights granted to patentees regarding products and processes, including prevention of unauthorized use, sale, or importation.

### ### Section 49: Patents Not Infringed on Foreign



## Vessels in India

- **Foreign Vessels Exception:** Details the circumstances under which patent rights are not considered infringed on foreign vessels, aircraft, or land vehicles temporarily in India.

## ### Section 50: Rights of Co-owners of Patents

- **Co-owners' Rights:** Defines the rights and obligations of co-owners of patents, including equal shares and individual enforcement rights.

## ### Section 51: Controller's Directions to Co-owners

- **Controller's Authority:** Allows the Controller to give directions regarding patent rights and actions to co-owners upon application and after due process.

## ### Section 52: Grant of Patent to True and First Inventor

- **Remedy for Wrongful Patent:** Provides a process for granting patents to the true inventor if a patent was obtained wrongfully.

## ### Section 53: Term of Patent

- **Patent Duration:** Specifies the term of patents as twenty years from the filing date, subject to renewal fees and other conditions.
- **Patent Cessation:** Describes circumstances under which a patent may cease to have effect, such as non-payment of renewal fees.

Chapter IX of the Patents Act, 1970, focuses on patents of addition, which are related to improvements or modifications of existing inventions. Here's an explanation of the key sections in this chapter:

### ### Section 54: Patents of Addition

- **\*\*Definition:\*\*** Describes patents of addition as applications for improvements or modifications of existing inventions (main inventions).
- **\*\*Grant Process:\*\*** Explains the conditions under which a patent of addition can be granted, including the request from the applicant and the timing of the application.

### ### Section 55: Term of Patents of Addition

- **\*\*Duration:\*\*** Specifies that patents of addition are granted for the same term as the main invention's patent, unless revoked earlier.
- **\*\*Renewal Fees:\*\*** No separate renewal fees are payable for patents of addition, but if it becomes an independent patent, standard renewal fees apply.

### ### Section 56: Validity of Patents of Addition

- **\*\*Grounds for Refusal:\*\*** States that patents of addition cannot be refused or invalidated solely on the basis of lack of inventive step compared to the main invention or other related modifications.
- **\*\*Novelty Determination:\*\*** Clarifies that when assessing novelty, the complete specification of the main invention is also considered for patents of addition.

These sections outline the process, duration, and validity criteria for patents of addition, which allow for the protection of improvements or modifications related to existing patented inventions.

Chapter X of the Patents Act, 1970, deals with the

amendment of applications and specifications related to patents. Here's an explanation of the key sections in this chapter:

### ### Section 57: Amendment of Application and Specification

- **\*\*Controller's Authority:\*\*** Allows the Controller to approve amendments to patent applications, complete specifications, or related documents under certain conditions.
- **\*\*Application Process:\*\*** Specifies that an application for amendment must state the nature of the proposed changes and provide reasons for the amendment.
- **\*\*Publication and Opposition:\*\*** If an application for amendment is published, interested parties have the right to oppose it within a prescribed period.
- **\*\*Priority Date Amendment:\*\*** Allows for amendments to include changes to the priority date of a claim.
- **\*\*Compliance with Controller's Directions:\*\*** Doesn't affect the right of an applicant to amend the specification to comply with Controller's directions issued before the patent grant.

### ### Section 58: Amendment of Specification before Appellate Board or High Court

- **\*\*Amendment in Proceedings:\*\*** Allows the Appellate Board or High Court, during revocation proceedings, to permit amendments to the complete specification instead of revoking the patent.
- **\*\*Notice to Controller:\*\*** Requires the applicant to notify the Controller when seeking an amendment from the Appellate Board or High Court.

### ### Section 59: Supplementary Provisions as to Amendment

- **\*\*Allowed Amendments:\*\*** Specifies that amendments can only be made for disclaimer, correction, explanation,

or incorporation of actual fact.

- **\*\*Scope of Amendments:\*\*** Ensures that amendments do not expand the scope of claims beyond what was originally disclosed in the specification.
- **\*\*Publication and Construing:\*\*** Requires prompt publication of amendments and allows reference to the originally accepted specification when construing the amended specification.

These sections outline the procedures, conditions, and limitations regarding the amendment of patent applications, complete specifications, and related documents, ensuring compliance with legal requirements and maintaining the integrity of the patent system.

Chapter XIII of the Patents Act, 1970, focuses on the Register of Patents and related matters. Here's an explanation of the key sections in this chapter:

### ### Section 67: Register of Patents

- **\*\*Content of Register:\*\*** Describes the information to be entered in the register of patents, including names and addresses of patent grantees, notifications of assignments, extensions, revocations, and other relevant details.
- **\*\*Controller's Role:\*\*** Specifies that the register is under the control and management of the Controller of Patents, subject to the directions of the Central Government.
- **\*\*Electronic Format:\*\*** Allows for keeping the register or parts of it in electronic form, such as computer floppies or diskettes, with prescribed safeguards.
- **\*\*Legal Validity:\*\*** Certifies that copies or extracts from the register, certified by the Controller or

authorized officers, are admissible as evidence in legal proceedings.

### ### Section 68: Validity of Assignments and Other Interests

- **\*\*Written Form Requirement:\*\*** States that assignments, mortgages, licenses, or other interests in patents are valid only if they are in writing and duly executed as a document embodying all terms and conditions.

### ### Section 69: Registration of Assignments, Transmissions, etc.

- **\*\*Registration Requirement:\*\*** Requires persons becoming entitled to a patent or its interests through assignment, transmission, or other means to apply for registration of their title or notice of their interest in the register.
- **\*\*Controller's Role:\*\*** Empowers the Controller to register titles, shares, or interests in patents upon satisfaction of proof of title.
- **\*\*Document Submission:\*\*** Mandates submission of authenticated copies of relevant agreements, licenses, and documents affecting patent title for registration.

### ### Section 70: Power of Registered Grantee or Proprietor

- **\*\*Dealings with Patents:\*\*** Grants registered grantees or proprietors of patents the authority to assign, grant licenses, or otherwise deal with patents, subject to legal provisions and any registered rights of others.

### ### Section 71: Rectification of Register by Appellate Board

- **\*\*Rectification Authority:\*\*** Allows the Appellate Board to rectify entries in the register upon

application by aggrieved parties for various reasons specified in the section.

- **\*\*Controller's Involvement:\*\*** Requires the Controller to be notified and given the right to appear and be heard in rectification proceedings.

### ### Section 72: Register Inspection and Evidence

- **\*\*Public Access:\*\*** States that the register should be open to public inspection, with provisions for providing certified copies of entries upon payment of fees.

- **\*\*Legal Evidence:\*\*** Acknowledges the register as prima facie evidence of matters required or authorized by the Patents Act.

- **\*\*Electronic Records:\*\*** Specifies that if records are kept electronically, access to such records for inspection fulfills the requirements of the Act.

These sections establish the procedures and requirements for maintaining the Register of Patents, ensuring transparency, legal validity, and accessibility of patent-related information.