

12 OF 1924.

A.D. 1924.

## TO PROVIDE FOR THE GRANTING OF PATENTS.

12 of 1924.

MALCOLM STEVENSON.]

[October 25, 1924.

Short title.

1. This Law may be cited as the Patents Law, 1924.

Appoint-  
ment of  
Registrar.

2. The High Commissioner may appoint a Registrar of Patents (in this Law called the Registrar) with an office to be called the "Registry of Patents" (in this Law called the Registry). The term "Registrar" shall include any Deputy Registrar.

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Registers.

3. There shall be kept at the Registry a book called "The Register of Patents."

Application  
for Letters  
Patent.

4. Any person being the grantee of a patent in the United Kingdom or any person deriving his right from such grantee by assignment, transmission or other operation of law may apply within three years from the date of issue of the patent to have such patent registered in Cyprus. Where any partial assignment or transmission has been made, all proper parties shall be joined in the application for registration.

Procedure.

5. Every application under this Law shall be accompanied by two certified copies of the specification or specifications (including drawings, if any) of the United Kingdom patent and a certificate of the Comptroller General of the United Kingdom Patent Office giving full particulars of the issue of the patent on such specification or specifications.

Grant of  
Certificate.

6. Upon such application being received, together with the documents mentioned in section 5 of this Law, the Registrar of Patents shall issue a certificate of registration.

Privileges  
conferred by  
grant.

7. Such certificate of registration shall confer on the applicant privileges and rights subject to all conditions established by the law of Cyprus as though the patent had been issued in the United Kingdom with an extension to Cyprus.

Duration of  
privileges.

8. Privileges and rights so granted shall date from the date of the patent in the United Kingdom and shall continue in force only so long as the patent remains in force in the United Kingdom.

Provided that no action for infringement shall be entertained in respect of any manufacture, use or sale of the invention prior to the date of issue of the certificate of registration in Cyprus.

9. The Supreme Court shall have power upon the application of any person who alleges that his interests have been prejudicially affected by the issue of a certificate of registration, to declare that the exclusive privileges and rights conferred by such certificate of registration have not been acquired on any of the grounds upon which the United Kingdom patent might be revoked under the law for the time being in force in the United Kingdom.

Power of Supreme Court to grant relief.

10. Whenever the specification or drawings of a United Kingdom patent registered in Cyprus has been amended by way of disclaimer, correction or explanation, according to the law of the United Kingdom, a request, accompanied by a copy of the specification and drawings (if any) as amended, duly certified by the Comptroller General of the United Kingdom Patent Office, may be made to the Registrar to substitute a copy of the specification and drawings as amended, for the specification and drawings originally filed.

Amendment of specification.

(Law 27 of 1932)

11. Where a person becomes entitled by assignment, transmission, or other operation of law to the privileges and rights conferred by a certificate of registration or to any interest therein, he may make application in the prescribed manner to the Registrar of Patents for the entry on the Register of such assignment, transmission, or other instrument affecting the title, or giving an interest therein.

Procedure on assignment of rights.

12. The Supreme Court may on application make an order requiring the Registrar to do or abstain from doing anything under this Law.

Order affecting Registrar may be made by the Supreme Court.

13. A certificate purporting to be under the hand of the Registrar as to any entry, matter, or thing which he is authorised by this Law, 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 left undone.

Certificate of Registrar to be evidence.

Sealed copies  
to be  
evidence.

**14.** Printed and written copies or extracts purporting to be certified by the Registrar and sealed with the seal of the Registry of or from registers and other books or documents kept there shall be admitted in evidence in all Courts in Cyprus, and in all proceedings, without further proof or a production of the original.

“Passing  
off” action.

**15.** Nothing in this Law contained shall be deemed to affect rights of action against any person for passing off goods as those of another person or the remedies in respect thereof.

Offences.

**16.** If any person makes or causes to be made a false entry in any register kept under this Law, or a writing falsely purporting to be a copy of an entry in any such 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 liable to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding two years or to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds or to both such penalties.

Offences.

**17.—(1)** If any person falsely represents that any article sold by him is a patented article, he shall be liable for every offence on conviction to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

If any person sells an article having stamped, engraved or impressed thereon or otherwise applied thereto the word “patent,” “patented,” or any other word expressing or implying that the article is patented, he shall be deemed for the purposes of this section to represent that the article is a patented article.

(2) Provided always that if the person alleged to have committed an offence under this section shall show to the satisfaction of the Court that the said article is in fact patented under the provisions of the law in force in England such representation or sale shall not constitute an offence under this section.

Report of  
Registrar.

**18.** The Registrar shall on the first day of January in every year issue a report respecting the execution by him of this Law.

Power to  
make rules.

**19.** The High Commissioner in Council may make Rules :  
(1) prescribing the forms to be used under this Law,  
(2) providing for and regulating the search and inspection of the Registers,

- (3) otherwise regulating the practice of registration under this Law,
- (4) prescribing the fees and fixing the charges to be made for any act, matter or thing under this Law to be done or observed, and
- (5) generally for the better carrying into effect of the provisions of this Law.

20. The Patents Law, 1920, is hereby repealed. Repeal.

21. This Law shall come into operation on a date to be fixed by notice by the High Commissioner in the *Cyprus Gazette*. Commencement.

*This Law was published in the Cyprus Gazette No. 1659  
of the 7th November, 1924.*

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13 OF 1924.

TO AMEND THE LAW RELATING TO CUSTOMS, EXCISE,  
AND REVENUE. A.D. 1924.  
13 of 1924.

MALCOLM STEVENSON.] [November 25, 1924.]

1. This Law may be cited as the Customs, Excise, and Revenue Law, 1924. Short title.

2. The Customs, Excise, and Revenue Law, 1899, shall be read, as if the duties imposed in the First Schedule thereof, on Petroleum and Paraffin were deleted and the following duties imposed:— Amendment  
of Law  
XXII. of  
1899, First  
Schedule.

Petroleum and Paraffin:

For every 4 gallons or part thereof .. 4½cp.

3. This Law shall come into operation on a date to be fixed by the High Commissioner by notice in the *Cyprus Gazette*. Date of  
coming into  
operation.

*This Law was published in the Cyprus Gazette No. 1664  
of the 5th December, 1924.*

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