



**THE INSTITUTE OF
Company Secretaries of India**

भारतीय कम्पनी सचिव संस्थान

IN PURSUIT OF PROFESSIONAL EXCELLENCE

Statutory body under an Act of Parliament

(Under the jurisdiction of Ministry of Corporate Affairs)

SUPPLEMENT
PROFESSIONAL PROGRAMME
**INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS –LAWS AND
PRACTICES**

**(Supplement Covers Amendments / Developments from
June, 2023 to November, 2023)**

MODULE 3
ELECTIVE PAPER 9.3

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INDEX

Lesson no.	Lesson Name	Page no.
5	Indian Patent Law	3
11	Trademarks	7
12	Copyrights	12
14	Geographical Indications	13

Lesson - 5

INDIAN PATENT LAW

THE PATENTS ACT, 1970

The Central Government published the Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Act, on 11th August, 2023. It is an Act to amend certain enactments for decriminalising and rationalising offences to further enhance trust-based governance for ease of living and doing business. Under this **The Patents Act, 1970** was also amended. Amendments to the Act are as follows-

Section 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 liable to penalty which may extend to ten lakh rupees, and in case of the continuing claim, a further penalty of one thousand rupees for every day after the first during which such claim continues.

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.

Section 121 (Unauthorised claim of patent rights) shall be omitted.

Section 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 liable to penalty which may extend to one lakh rupees, and in case of the continuing refusal or failure, a further penalty of one thousand rupees for every day after the first during which such refusal or failure continues.;

(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 liable to penalty

for a sum equal to one half per cent. of the total sale or turnover, as the case may be, of business or of the gross receipts in profession as computed in the audited accounts of such person, or a sum equal to five crore rupees, whichever is less.

Section 123 -Practice by non-registered patent agents.

If any person contravenes the provisions of section 129, he shall be liable to penalty, which may extend to five lakh rupees, and in case of the continuing default, a further penalty of one thousand rupees for every day after the first during which such default continues.

Section 124A. - Adjudication of penalties.

The Controller may, by an order, authorise an officer referred to in section 73, to be the adjudicating officer for holding an inquiry and imposing penalty under the provisions of this Act, in the manner as may be prescribed, after giving the person concerned a reasonable opportunity of being heard.

Section 124B. - Appeal.

- (1) Whoever aggrieved by an order of the adjudicating officer under section 124A may prefer an appeal to the appellate authority, who shall be an officer at least one rank above the adjudicating officer, within a period of sixty days from the date of receipt of the order, as the Central Government may by notification authorise in this behalf.
- (2) Every appeal under this section shall be preferred in such form and manner as may be prescribed.
- (3) An appeal may be admitted after the expiry of the period of sixty days if the appellant satisfies the appellate authority that he had sufficient cause for not preferring the appeal within that period.
- (4) No appeal shall be disposed of unless the appellant has been given a reasonable opportunity of being heard.
- (5) The appellate authority referred to in sub-section (1) shall dispose of the appeal within sixty days from the date of filing the appeal.
- (6) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, if the person fails to comply with the order of the adjudicating officer under section 124A or the order of the appellate authority under this section, as the case may be, within ninety days of such order, he shall, in addition to the penalty, be punishable with fine of one lakh rupees or imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with both.

Section 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 subsection (2) of section 11A;
 - (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 of 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;
 - (xiii) the manner in which any compensation for acquisition by Government of an invention may be paid;
 - (xiiia) the manner of holding inquiry and imposing penalty under section 124A;
 - (xiiib) the form and manner of preferring appeal under sub-section (2) of section 124B;

(xiv) the manner in which the register of patent agents may be maintained under sub-section (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 sub-section (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 abridgments of, specifications and other documents in the patent office; and the inspection of indexes and abridgments 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 publications:

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.

For further details, refer- <https://egazette.gov.in/WriteReadData/2023/248047.pdf>

Lesson -11

TRADEMARKS

THE TRADE MARKS ACT, 1999

The Central Government published the Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Act, on 11th August, 2023. It is an Act to amend certain enactments for decriminalising and rationalising offences to further enhance trust-based governance for ease of living and doing business. Under this **The Trade Marks Act, 1999** was also amended. Amendments to the Act are as follows-

Section 106 (Penalty for removing piece goods, etc., contrary to section 81) shall be omitted.

Section 107 – Penalty for falsely representing a trade mark as registered.

- (1) No person shall make any representation--
 - (a) with respect to a mark, not being a registered trade mark, to the effect that it is a registered trade mark; or
 - (b) with respect to a part of a registered trade mark, not being a part separately registered as a trade mark, to the effect that it is separately registered as a trade mark; or
 - (c) to the effect that a registered trade mark is registered in respect of any goods or services in respect of which it is not in fact registered; or
 - (d) to the effect that registration of a trade mark gives an exclusive right to the use thereof in any circumstances in which, having regard to limitation entered on the register, the registration does not in fact give that right.
- (2) If any person contravenes any of the provisions of sub-section (1), he shall be liable to penalty of a sum equal to one half per cent. of the total sales or turnover, as the case may be, in business or of the gross receipts in profession, as computed in the audited accounts of such person, or a sum equal to five lakh rupees, whichever is less.
- (3) For the purposes of this section, the use in India in relation to a trade mark of the word "registered", or of any other expression, symbol or sign referring whether expressly or impliedly to registration, shall be deemed to import a reference to registration in the register, except--
 - (a) where that word or other expression, symbol or sign is used in direct association with other words delineated in characters at least as large as those in which that word or other expression, symbol or sign is delineated and indicating that the reference is to registration as a trade mark under the law of a country outside India being a country under the law of which the registration referred to is in fact in force; or
 - (b) where that other expression, symbol or sign is of itself such as to indicate that the reference is to such registration as is mentioned in clause (a); or

- (c) where that word is used in relation to a mark registered as a trade mark under the law of a country outside India and in relation solely to goods to be exported to that country or in relation to services for use in that country.

Sections 108 (Penalty for improperly describing a place of business as connected with the Trade Marks Office) and 109 (Penalty for falsification of entries in the register) shall be omitted.

Section 112A.- Adjudication of penalties.

The Registrar may, by an order, authorise an officer referred to in section 3, to be adjudicating officer for holding an inquiry and imposing penalty under the provisions of this Act, in the manner as may be prescribed, after giving a reasonable opportunity of being heard.

Section 112B.- Appeal.

- (1) Whoever aggrieved by an order of the adjudicating officer under section 112A may prefer an appeal to the appellate authority, who shall be an officer at least one rank above the adjudicating officer, within a period of sixty days from the date of receipt of the order, as the Central Government may by notification authorise in this behalf.
- (2) Every appeal under this section shall be preferred in such form and manner as may be prescribed.
- (3) An appeal may be admitted after the expiry of the period of sixty days if the appellant satisfies the appellate authority that he had sufficient cause for not preferring the appeal within that period.
- (4) No appeal shall be disposed of unless the appellant has been given a reasonable opportunity of being heard.
- (5) The appellate authority referred to in sub-section (1) shall dispose of the appeal within sixty days from the date of filing.
- (6) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, if the person fails to comply with the order of the adjudicating officer under section 112A or the order of the appellate authority under this section, as the case may be, within ninety days of such order, he shall, in addition to the penalty, be punishable with fine of one lakh rupees or imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with both.

Section 140 - Power to require information of imported goods bearing false trade marks,

1. The proprietor or a licensee of a registered trade mark may give notice in writing to the Collector of Customs to prohibit the importation of any goods if the import of the said goods constitute infringement under clause (c) of sub-section (6) of section 29.
2. Where goods, which are prohibited to be imported into India by notification of the Central Government under clause (n) of sub-section (2) of section 11 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962), for the protection of trade marks, and are liable to confiscation on importation under that Act, are imported into India, the Commissioner of Customs if, upon representation made to him, he has reason to believe that the trade mark

complained of is used as a false trade mark, may require the importer of the goods, or his agent, to produce any documents in his possession relating to the goods and to furnish information as to the name and address of the person by whom the goods were consigned to India and the name and address of the person to whom the goods were sent in India.

3. The importer or his agent shall, within fourteen days, comply with the requirement as aforesaid, and if he fails to do so, he shall be liable to penalty of ten thousand rupees: Provided that the penalty under this section shall be levied and recovered by such authority under the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962) for this purpose
4. Any information obtained from the importer of the goods or his agent under this section may be communicated by the Commissioner of Customs to the registered proprietor or registered user of the trade mark which is alleged to have been used as a false trade mark.

Section 157 -Power to make rules.

(1) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette and subject to the conditions of previous publication, make rules to carry out the provisions of this Act.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:--

(i) the matters to be included in the Register of Trade Marks under sub-section (1) of section 6, and the safeguards to be observed in the maintenance of records on computer floppies or diskettes or in any other electronic form under sub-section (2) of that section;

(ii) the manner of publication of alphabetical index of classification of goods and services under sub-section (1) of section 8;

(iii) the manner in which the Registrar may notify a word as an international non-proprietary name under section 13;

(iv) the manner of making an application for dissolution of an association under sub-section (5) of section 16;

(v) the manner of making an application for registration of a trade mark under sub-section (1) of section 18;

(vi) the manner of advertising of an application for registration under sub-section (1), and the manner of notifying corrections or amendments under sub-section (2), of section 20;

(vii) the manner of giving a notice of opposition and the fee payable for such notice under sub-section (1) and sending counter-statement under sub-section (2) and submission of evidence and the time therefor under sub-section (4) of section 21;

(viii) the form of certificate of registration under sub-section (2), and the manner of giving notice to the applicant under sub-section (3) of section 23;

(ix) the forms of application for renewal and restoration the time within which such application is to be made and fee and surcharge if any payable with each application, under section 25 and the time within which the Registrar shall send a notice and the manner of such notice under sub-section (3) of that section;

(ixa) the time within which the international application is to be forwarded to the International Bureau and the manner of certifying the particulars by the Registrar under sub-section (4) of section 36D;

- (ixb) the manner of keeping a record of particulars of an international registration under sub-section (1) of section 36E;
- (ixc) the manner of informing the International Bureau under sub-section (2) of section 36E;
- (ixd) the manner of advertising the international registration and the time within which the international registration shall be advertised under sub-section (3) of section 36E;]
- (x) the manner of submitting statement of cases under sub-section (2) of section 40;
- (xi) the manner of making an application by the proprietor of a trade mark under section 41;
- (xii) the manner of making an application for assignment or transmission of a certification trade mark under section 43;
- (xiii) the manner of making an application to the Registrar to register title under sub-section (1) of section 45;
- (xiiia) the period within which the Registrar shall dispose of an application under sub-section (3) of section 45;
- (xiv) the manner in which and the period within which an application is to be made under sub-section (4) of section 46;
- (xv) the manner of making an application under sub-section (2) of section 47;
- (xvi) the manner of making an application, documents and other evidence to accompany such application under sub-section (1) and the manner in which notice is to be issued under sub-section (3) of section 49;
- (xvii) the manner of making an application under sub-section (1), the manner of issuing a notice under sub-section (2) and the procedure for cancelling a registration under sub-section (3) of section 50;
- (xviii) the manner of making applications under sub-sections (1) and (2), the manner of giving notice under sub-section (4) and the manner of service of notice of rectification under sub-section (5) of section 57;
- (xix) the manner of making an application under section 58;
- (xx) the manner of making an application under sub-section (1), the manner of advertising an application, time and manner of notice by which application may be opposed under sub-sections (2) and (3) of section 59;
- (xxi) the manner of advertisement under sub-section (2) of section 60;
- (xxii) the other matters to be specified in the regulations under sub-section (2) of section 63;
- (xxiii) the manner of making an application under sub-section (1) of section 71;
- (xxiv) the manner of advertising an application under section 73;
- (xxv) the manner of making an application under section 77;
- (xxix) the salaries and allowances payable to, and the other terms and conditions of service of, the Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson and other Members under sub-section (1) of section 88;
- (xxx) the procedure for investigation of misbehavior or incapacity of the Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson and other Members under sub-section (3) of section 89;
- (xxxiii) the form in which and the particulars to be included in the application to the High Court under sub-section (1) of section 97;
- (xxxiiia) the manner of holding inquiry and imposing penalty under section 112A;
- (xxxiiib) the form and manner of preferring appeal under sub-section (2) of section 112B;

- (xxxiv) the manner of making an application for review under clause (c) of section 127;
- (xxxv) the time within which an application is to be made to the Registrar for exercising his discretionary power under section 128;
- (xxxvi) the manner of making an application and the fee payable therefor under sub-section (1) of section 131;
- (xxxvii) the manner of making an application under sub-section (1) and the period for withdrawal of such application under sub-section (2) of section 133;
- (xxxviii) the manner of authorising any person to act and the manner of registration as a trade mark agent under section 145;
- (xxxix) the conditions for inspection of documents under sub-section (1) and the fee payable for obtaining a certified copy of any entry in the register under sub-section (2) of section 148;
- (xl) the fees and surcharge payable for making applications and registration and other matters under section 150;
- (xli) any other matter which is required to be or may be prescribed.
- (3) The power to make rules conferred by this section shall include the power to give retrospective effect in respect of the matters referred to in clauses (xxix) and (xxxix) of sub-section (2) from a date not earlier than the date of commencement of this Act, but no retrospective effect shall be given to any such rule so as to prejudicially affect the interests of any person to whom sub-rule may be applicable.
- (4) Every rule made by the Central Government 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.

For further details, refer- <https://egazette.gov.in/WriteReadData/2023/248047.pdf>

Lesson -12

COPYRIGHTS

THE COPYRIGHT ACT, 1957

In Section 68 in principal Act, (Penalty for making false statements for the purpose of deceiving or influencing any authority or officer) shall be omitted as per Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2023.

For further details, refer- <https://egazette.gov.in/WriteReadData/2023/248047.pdf>

Lesson -14

GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS

THE GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS OF GOODS (REGISTRATION AND PROTECTION) ACT, 1999

The Central Government published the Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Act, on 11th August, 2023. It is an Act to amend certain enactments for decriminalising and rationalising offences to further enhance trust-based governance for ease of living and doing business. Under this **The Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999** was also amended. Amendments to the Act are as follows-

Section 37A. - Adjudication of penalties.

The Registrar may, by an order, authorise an officer referred to in section 3, to be adjudicating officer for holding an inquiry and imposing penalty under the provisions of this Act, in the manner as may be prescribed, after giving a reasonable opportunity of being heard.

Section 37B. Appeal.—

- (1) Whoever aggrieved by an order of the adjudicating officer under section 37A may prefer an appeal to the appellate authority, who shall be an officer at least one rank above the adjudicating officer, within a period of sixty days from the date of receipt of the order, as the Central Government may by notification authorise in this behalf.
- (2) Every appeal under this section shall be preferred in such form and manner as may be prescribed.
- (3) An appeal may be admitted after the expiry of the period of sixty days if the appellant satisfies the appellate authority that he had sufficient cause for not preferring the appeal within that period.
- (4) No appeal shall be disposed of unless the appellant has been given a reasonable opportunity of being heard.
- (5) The appellate authority referred to in sub-section (1) shall dispose of the appeal within sixty days from the date of filing.
- (6) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, if the person fails to comply with the order of the adjudicating officer under section 37A or the order of the appellate authority under this section, as the case may be, within ninety days of such order, he shall, in addition to the penalty, be punishable with fine of one lakh rupees or imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with both."

Section 42- Penalty for falsely representing a geographical indication as registered.

- (1) No person shall make any representation--
 - a) with respect to a geographical indication, not being a registered geographical indication, to the effect that it is a registered geographical indication; or
 - b) to the effect that a registered geographical indication is registered in respect of any goods in respect of which it is not in fact registered; or

- c) to the effect that registration of a geographical indication gives an exclusive right to the use thereof in any circumstances in which having regard to limitation entered on the register, the registration does not in fact give that right.
- (2) If any person contravenes any of the provisions of sub-section (1), he shall be liable to penalty of a sum equal to one-half per cent. of the total sales or turnover, as the case may be, in business or of the gross receipts in profession as computed in the audited accounts of such person, or a sum equal to five lakh rupees, whichever is less.
- (3) For the purposes of this section the use in India in relation to a geographical indication of the words "registered geographical indication" or any other expression, symbol or sign like "R.G.I." referring whether expressly or impliedly to registration, shall be deemed to import a reference to registration in the register, except-
- a) where that word or other expression, symbol or sign is used in direct association with other words delineated in characters at least as large as those in which that word or other expression, symbol or sign is delineated and indicating that the reference to registration as a geographical indication under the law of a country outside India being a country under the law of which the registration referred to is in fact in force; or
 - b) where that other expression, symbol or sign is of itself such as to indicate that the reference is to such registration as is mentioned in clause (a); or
 - c) where that word is used in relation to a geographical indication registered under the law of a country outside India and in relation solely to goods to be exported to that country for use in that country.

Sections 43(Penalty for improperly describing a place of business as connected with the Geographical Indications Registry) and **Section 44**(Penalty for falsification of entries in the register) shall be omitted.

Section 87 – Power to make rules.

(1) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette and subject to the condition of previous publication, make rules to carry out the provisions of this Act.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:--

(a) the matters to be included in the Register of Geographical Indications under sub-section (1), and the safeguards to be observed in the maintenance of such register in computer floppies or diskettes under sub-section (2) of section 6;

(b) the manner of incorporation of particulars relating to registration of geographical indications in Part A under sub-section (2) and the manner of incorporation of particulars relating to the registration of the authorised users under sub-section (3) of section 7;

(c) the classification of goods and the manner of publication of the alphabetical index of classification of goods and the definite territory or locality or region for the purpose of registration of geographical indications under sub-section (1) of section 8;

(d) the form in which and the manner in which an application for registration of a geographical indication may be made and the fees which may accompany the application under sub-section (1) and the particulars to be made in the statement of producers of goods who proposes to be initially registered with the registration under clause (f) of sub-section (2) of section 11;

(e) the manner of publication of advertisement of accepted application, for registration of geographical indications, etc., under sub-section (1), and the manner of notifying the corrections or amendments made in the application under sub-section (2) of section 13;

(f) the manner in which and the fee which may accompany an application and the manner of giving notice under sub-section (1) and the manner of sending counter statement under sub-section (2) and the manner of submission of evidence and the time therefor under sub-section (4) of section 14;

(g) the form of certificate of registration under sub-section (2) and the manner of giving notice to the applicant under sub-section (3) of section 16;

(h) the manner of applying for registration as an authorised user under sub-section (1) and the manner of submitting statements and documents along with such application and the fee which may accompany such application under sub-section (2) of section 17;

(i) the manner of making application, the time within which such application is to be made and the fee payable with each application, under sub-section (3) and the time within which the Registrar shall send notice and the manner of such notice under sub-section (4) and the form in which and the fee which may accompany an application for renewal to be made under sub-section (5) of section 18;

(j) the manner of making applications under sub-sections (1) and (2), the manner of giving notice under sub-section (4) and the manner of service of notice of rectification under sub-section (5) of section 27;

(k) the manner of making an application for correction, etc., under section 28;

(l) the manner of making an application under sub-section (1), the manner of advertising an application under sub-section (1), the time and manner of notice by which an application may be opposed under sub-sections (2) and (3) of section 29;

(m) the manner of advertisement under sub-section (2) of section 30;

(o) the form in which an application for rectification shall be made, under sub-section (1) of section 34;

(oa) the manner of holding inquiry and imposing penalty under section 37A;

(ob) the form and manner of preferring appeal under sub-section (2) of section 37B

(p) the manner of making an application for review under clause (c) of section 60;

(q) the time within which an application is to be made to the Registrar for exercising his discretionary power under section 61;

- (r) the manner of making an application and the fee payable therefore under sub-section (1) of section 64;
- (s) the manner of authorising any person to act and the manner of registration of a geographical indications agent under section 76;
- (t) the fee and surcharge payable for applications and registrations and other matters under sub-section (1) of section 80;
- (u) any other matter which is required to be, or may be, prescribed.

(3) Every rule made by the Central Government 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.

For further details, refer- <https://egazette.gov.in/WriteReadData/2023/248047.pdf>