Adams & Adams

PATENTS IN SOUTH AFRICA

21 MAY 2013



- SOUTH AFRICAN PATENTS ACT No. 57 of 1978
 - Paris Convention
 - TRIPS (Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights)
 - PCT (Patent Co-operation Treaty)



- In order to be patentable, an invention must:
 - be suitable subject matter
 - be NEW
 - be **INVENTIVE**



- can be used or applied in trade or industry or agriculture

- Things which cannot be patentable in terms of the South African Patents Act:
 - discovery;
 - scientific theory;
 - mathematical method



- literary, dramatic, musical or artistic work or any other artistic creation; a scheme rule or method for performing a mental act, playing a game or doing business;
- a program for a computer;
- presentation of information;
- The above restrictions relate to the articles "AS SUCH" meaning that it is possible that inventions incorporating these items as features could still be patentable.

- Patents will not be granted for:
 - inventions expected to encourage immoral or offensive behavior, used contrary to the law, nor for inventions contrary to well established natural laws – e.g., PERPETUAL MOTION DEVICES
 - any variety of plant or animal or essentially biological process for the production of animals or plant (not being microbiological process or product of such as a process)



inventions consisting of a method of treatment of the human or animal body by surgery or therapy or of diagnosis practised on the human or animal body



NOVELTY IN SOUTH AFRICA

• NOVELTY

- An invention is deemed new if it does not form part of the state of the art immediately before the priority date of the application
- State of the art comprises all matter which has been made available to the public by written or oral description, by use or in any other way
- State of the art includes secret commercial use and matter contained in pending patent applications in South Africa
- Absolute Novelty
- Objective



INVENTIVENESS IN SOUTH AFRICA

• INVENTIVENESS

- An invention must involve an inventive step
- South African Approach:
 - what is the inventive step said to be involved in the patent?
 - what was, at the priority date, the state of the art (as statutorily defined) relevant to that step?
 - in what respect does the step go beyond, or differ from, that state of the art?
 - having regard to such development or difference, would the taking of the step be obvious to the skilled man?



WHAT CAN BE PATENTED?

• An invention can be:



- A new apparatus, system, an article, a machine
- A new product (a process for manufacturing a product)
- A new method or process , a chemical compound
- A method of doing something





THE SOUTH AFRICAN PATENT OFFICE

- Pretoria
- Registrar of Patents



- Commissioner of Patents High Court Judge (TPD)
- South African Patent Office does not examine a patent application substantively, merely for form
- Granted South African Patents may be revoked at any time after grant.

PATENT PROCEDURE IN SOUTH AFRICA



PATENT PROTECTION IN OTHER COUNTRIES



PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT) SYSTEM



EFFECT OF A GRANTED PATENT IN SOUTH AFRICA

- Right to exclude others from:
 - making;
 - using;
 - exercising;
 - disposing or offering to dispose of; or
 - importingthe invention.
- The term of a South African Patent is 20 YEARS from date of filing the complete patent (provided annual renewal fees are paid).



PATENT INFRINGEMENT

- High court procedure before the Commissioner of Patents
- Plaintiff may claim the following remedies:
 - an interdict;
 - delivery up of infringing articles or products;
 - damages;
 - costs



QUESTIONS?

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