



सत्यमेव जयते

ANNUAL REPORT

2017-2018



INTELLECTUAL
PROPERTY **INDIA**

**THE OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER GENERAL OF PATENTS,
DESIGNS, TRADEMARKS AND GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS**

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER	CONTENTS	PAGE NO.
	PREFACE	03
Chapter I	TRENDS IN IPR – AT A GLANCE	07
Chapter II	PUBLIC SERVICE DELIVERY - EFFICIENCY & TRANSPARENCY	12
Chapter III	PATENTS	21
Chapter IV	DESIGNS	43
Chapter V	TRADE MARKS	57
Chapter VI	GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS	69
Chapter VII	COPYRIGHTS	76
Chapter VIII	SEMICONDUCTOR INTEGRATED CIRCUITS LAYOUT DESIGN	79
Chapter IX	PATENT COOPERATION TREATY	81
Chapter X	MADRID SYSTEM FOR INTERNATIONAL REGISTRATION OF MARKS	86
Chapter XI	RAJIV GANDHI NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY MANAGEMENT (RGNIIPM) AND PATENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (PIS)	89
Chapter XII	INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION	100
Chapter XIII	TRAINING PROGRAMS & OUTREACH ACTIVITIES IN IPR	109
Chapter XIV	HUMAN RESOURCES	115

PREFACE

The importance of the overarching nature of intangible assets such as patents, designs, trademarks, copyrights, geographical indications, semiconductor integrated layout designs in day-to-day life and national economy cannot be over emphasized. The Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) framework in a country is ever evolving and dynamic in nature. Fast pace of globalization has established IP assets as a foundation of successful business and are being widely protected by big, small or start-up entities alike.

The Government of India has taken concrete steps to establish favourable environment for creation and protection of Intellectual Property Rights and strengthening IP administration in the country. The National IPR Policy, launched in May 2016, endeavours to promote strong IP regime in the country and encourages innovation in order to achieve Country's industrial and economic development goals. The Office is taking all relevant and necessary steps to implement the objectives of National IPR Policy including strengthening IPR administration and management so as to ensure ease of access to all stakeholders. This will provide efficient IP ecosystem and build up pace of industrial growth in the country.

Continuing with various initiatives taken during the previous years, the office has taken necessary steps during the year for increasing manpower, enhancing efficiency, uniformity and consistency in processing of IP applications, providing balanced and transparent IPR framework, dissemination of IP- related information, nurturing bilateral cooperation at the international level and creating more IP awareness in the country.

Provisions in the amended Patents Rules implemented from 16th May, 2016 have simplified patent procedures to great extent, including, inter alia, streamlining timelines for disposal of patent applications, encouraging Startups for filing patent applications, expedited examination of patent applications, hearing through video-conferencing, withdrawal of application, refund of fees and restricting adjournments of hearings.

Similarly, amendments in the Trade Marks Rules, brought into force since 6th March 2017, have simplified trademark procedures and removed redundant provisions so as to make registration of trademark easy and user-friendly by reduction of number of Forms from 74 to 8. One application Form for all types of trademark applications, concessions in fees to Start-ups, individuals and small enterprises, video-conferencing for hearings, e-communication and expedited processing for the entire trademark prosecution procedure has been provided under new rules.

The improvement in IP administration during last two years along with amendments of Patents and Trademarks Rules, digital reforms and reengineering of IP procedures has resulted in improved performance, decreased pendency and higher rates of disposal of IP applications.

During the year, the office has made remarkable achievements in terms of performance, delivery of IP services and IT-enabled functioning.

Filing of patent application has increased by 5.3%, while domestic filing has increased to 32.5% from 29.2 % in 2016-17. Number of patent applications examined increased to more than double (108.2% increase over previous year). Grant of patents increased by 32.5% and disposal of applications increased by 57.6%.

Pendency of examination of trademark applications continued to be less than 1 month during the year. Procedural reforms in examination resulted in increased acceptance of trademark applications (from less than 10% to about 46%) at initial stage. Registration of trademarks has increased by 20.3% and final disposal by 91.4% over last year. During the year, online filing has increased to 90% in patents and 86% in trademarks.

In Designs, pendency in examination of new applications continued to be around one month. Filing of applications increased by 15.9%, while number of registered Designs increased by 21.1% , as compared to 2016-17.

Performance in copyright has immensely improved during the year because of computerization and reengineering of registration processes. Filing of copyright

applications has increased by 7.4% during the year. Pendency in examination has reduced to less than 1 month during the year (it was 13 months prior to March 2017). There has been remarkable progress in copyright registrations which increased by 456%, whereas final disposal of applications increased by 631%. In order to further increase transparency and stakeholder participation, the Copyright Office has started displaying the applications received during the month, disposal and pendency on the office website. The applicants can also track the status of their application online.

The office has continued focused efforts for prompt redressal of grievances/complaints of stakeholders. Regular Stakeholders meetings were conducted at different IPO locations in order to receive feedback/ suggestions on procedural and technical issues and resolve them promptly. Besides, mechanism has been set up in the IPO website to enable stakeholders to lodge feedback/suggestions/complaints in respect of issues related to functioning of the office. Also, IPO Help-Desk has continued to resolve e-filing difficulties of stakeholders.

With the objective of improving functioning and service delivery of the office and resolve public grievances speedily and effectively, SMS Alert service has been launched to enable stakeholders to receive updates regarding Examination reports and time bound actions to be taken by them. The office has started periodic publication of list of First Examination Reports (FER) issued by the Patent Office and introduced facility for hearing through Video-conferencing from the applicant's office. The office has launched MobileApp for providing IP-information and service to stakeholders.

Details of activities performed during the year 2017-18 are provided in subsequent chapters of this report. The updated IP laws, highlights of various functions and other useful information are available on the official web-site (<http://www.ipindia.nic.in>).

The office of Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trademarks endeavours to ensure timely delivery of IP services in a transparent manner and

provide protection of IP rights in a reasonable period by simplifying the procedures, strengthening of manpower and create digital environment. Further initiatives are intended to be implemented for improved functioning and service delivery and resolving public grievances effectively.

(Om Prakash Gupta, IAS)

Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trademarks

Trends in IPR – At a Glance

INTRODUCTION

Filing of applications for protection of various Intellectual Property rights in IP offices under the administrative control of Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trademarks (CGPDTM) has been showing consistent growth over the years, in general. This year, overall filing of applications for various Intellectual Property rights (3,50,546) has been almost same as compared to the previous year (3,50,467). The increasing trend in filing of applications for Patents, Designs, Geographical indications and Copyright has been observed except for Trademarks where there is slight decrease as compared to 2016-17 .

Trends in last five years in respect of filing of intellectual property applications are shown below.

Application	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Patent	42,951	42,763	46,904	45,444	47,854
Design	8,533	9,327	11,108	10,213	11,837
Trade mark	2,00,005	2,10,501	2,83,060	2,78,170	2,72,974
Geographical Indication	75	47	14	32	38
Copyrights	Copyright administration shifted to DIPP/ CGPDTM in 2016-17			16,617	17,841
Semiconductor Integrated Layout Designs (SCILD)	SCILD administration shifted to DIPP/ CGPDTM in 2016-17				02
Total	2,51,564	2,62,638	3,55,898	3,50,467	3,50,546

Trends in respect of IP activities:

A. Patents: During this financial year, a total of 47854 patent applications were filed exhibiting an increase of 5.3% in the filing as compared to the previous year. The trends of last five years in respect of patent applications filed, examined, granted and disposed are given below. Disposal of applications includes patents granted/ refused by the patent office and also applications withdrawn and abandoned by the applicants.

Trends in Patent Applications

Year	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Filed	42,951	42,763	46,904	45,444	47,854
Examined	18,615	22,631	16,851	28,967	60,330
Granted	4,227	5,978	6,326	9,847	13,045
Disposal	11,411	14,316	21,987	30,271	47,695

During 2017-18, the number of patent applications examined tremendously increased to more than double the applications examined in the previous year. In other words, 108.2% increase in the examination was noticed whereas, number of grant of patents increased by 32.5% and disposal of applications increased by 57.6%, as compared to 2016-17. Domestic filing of patents applications in 2017-18 has also increased to 32.5% as compared to 29.2% in 2016-17.

B. Designs: During 2017-18, a total of 11837 design applications were filed showing 15.9% increase over the last year. The number of design applications examined were 11850 which showed a slight dip of 0.75%, whereas number of design registrations increased by 21.07% and disposal of design applications increased by 29.48% in 2017-18 as compared to 2016-17.

Trends in Design Applications

Year	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Filed	8,533	9,327	11,108	10,213	11,837
Examined	7,281	7,459	9,426	11,940	11,850
Registered	7,178	7,147	7,904	8,276	10,020
Disposal of Applications	7,226	7,218	8,023	8,332	10,788

C. Trademarks: In this year, a total of 272974 applications for trademark registration were filed at all five locations of Trade Marks Registry. The number of applications examined was more than applications filed during the period and pendency in the examination has been brought down to less than a month, whereas number of registration of trademarks showed an increase of 20.3% and final disposal of applications, which includes registered, refused, withdrawn and abandoned applications was 91.4% more as compared to 2016-17.

Trends in Trade Marks Applications for Last 5 Years

Year	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Filed	2,00,005	2,10,501	2,83,060	2,78,170	2,72,974
Examined	2,03,086	1,68,026	2,67,861	5,32,230	3,06,259
Registered	67,876	41,583	65,045	2,50,070	3,00,913
Disposal	1,04,756	83,652	1,16,167	2,90,444	5,55,777

D. Geographical Indications: During the reporting year, a total of 38 applications were filed and 18 applications were examined. A total number of 25 Geographical Indications were registered. The trends in GI applications filed, examined and registered during the last five years are given below.

Trends in Geographical Indication Applications for last 5 years

Year	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Filed	75	47	17	32	38
Examined	42	60	200	28	18
Registered	22	20	26	34	25

E. Copyrights: A total number of 17841 applications were received during 2017-18 and 34,388 applications were examined whereas, number of registrations of Copyright (ROC) were 19997. During the year 29309 new discrepant letter were issued and total number of applications disposed was 39799.

Copyright Applications in 2017-18

Year	Total applications received	Total application examined	Register Of Copyright (ROC) generated	Discrepant letter issued	Total Disposal
2016-17	16617	16584	3596	12988	5444
2017-18	17841	34388*	19997	29309	39799*

*This includes 8642 applications for which work is not received

F. Trend of IPRs granted/ registered:

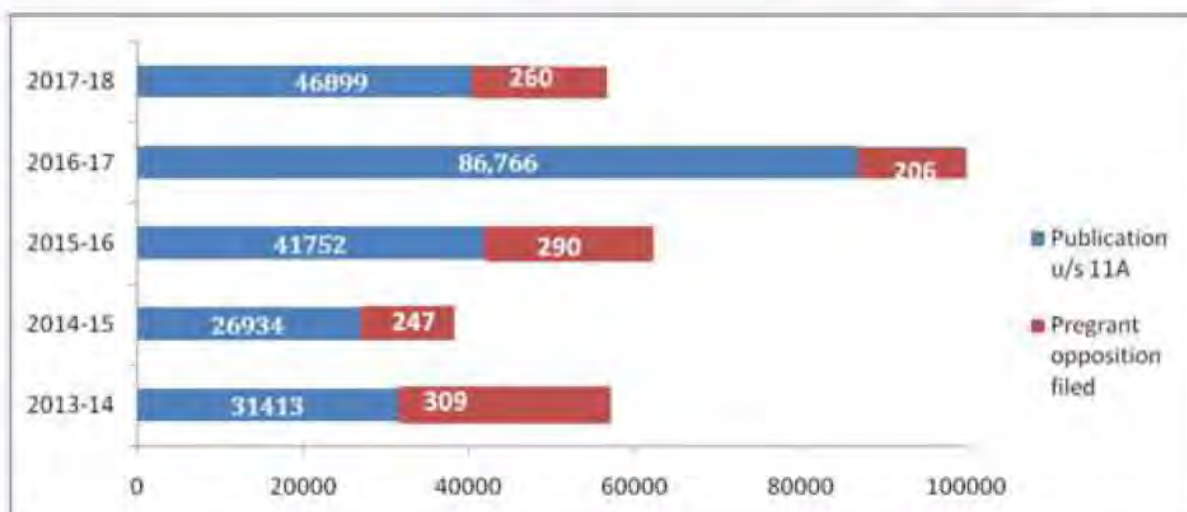
A comparative trend of IPRs granted/registered during the last 5 years is given below. The figures in brackets give the total disposal of applications.

Comparative Trends of IPRs granted/registered (and disposed)

Year	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Patents	4,227 (11,411)	5,978 (14,316)	6,326 (20,429)	9,847 (30,271)	13,045 (47,695)
Designs	7,178 (7,226)	7,147 (7,218)	7,904 (8,023)	8,276 (8,332)	10,020 (1,07,88)
Trade Marks	67,876 (1,04,756)	41,583 (83,652)	65,045 (1,16,167)	2,50,070 (2,90,444)	3 00 913 (5,55,777)
Geographical Indication	22	20	26	34	25
Semiconductor Integrated Layout Design	Transfer of Semiconductor Integrated Layout Design to DIPP/ CGPDTM in 2016-17			Nil	NIL
Copyrights	Transfer of Copyrights to DIPP/ CGPDTM in 2016-17			3,596	19,997 (39,799)

G. Publication and pre-grant opposition: During the reporting year, a total of 46899 patent applications were published under section 11A and only 260 pre-grant oppositions were filed under section 25(1) of the Patents Act 1970, which is about 0.55% of the total published applications. The details of the applications published and pre-grant oppositions filed are given below:

Year	Publication	Pre-grant opposition
2013-14	31413	309
2014-15	26934	247
2015-16	41752	290
2016-17	86766	206
2017-18	46899	260



H. Revenue & Expenditure: During the year 2017-18, the total revenue generated was Rs. 769.73 Crore, which is about 26% higher than that of the previous year, while total expenditure was only Rs. 153.58 Crore. The total revenue generated by the Patent and Design Office was Rs. 483.21 (Patents Rs. 477.06 & Designs Rs. 6.15 Crore), where the Trade Marks Registry generated a revenue of Rs. 286.11 Crore, GIR Rs. 0.08 Crore and PIS & RGNIIPM Rs. 0.309 Crore. The details of revenue received and expenditure with regard to Intellectual Property (IP) administration for the year 2017-18 as compared to the last year are given below in table.

(i) Comparison of Revenue for the year 2016-17 and 2017-18

Year	2016-17 (Rs. lakh)	2017-18 (Rs. lakh)
Patents	41003.18	47706.62
Designs	551.44	615.92
Trade Marks	19236.89	28611.35
GIR	12.40	8.31
PIS/RGNIIPM	27.60	30.91
Total	60831.51	76973.12

(ii) Comparison of expenditure for the 2016-17 and 2017-18

Year	2016-17 (Rs. lakh)			2017-18 (Rs. lakh)		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
CGPDTM	7533.90	4967.05	12500.95	9561.51	5417.49	14979.00
PIS/RGNIIPM	99.85	251.59	351.44	122.49	199.89	322.38
GI Registry	-	56.60	56.60	-	57.42	57.42
Total	7633.75	5275.24	12908.99	9684.00	5674.80	15358.80

CHAPTER - III

Public Service Delivery-Efficiency & Transparency

During the year 2017-18, the office of CGPDTM continued activities for improving functional efficiency, achieving enhanced productivity, streamlining delivery of public services, establishing transparency in IP system and keeping pace with the global developments on IPRs. Initiatives have been taken to further upgrade the internal IT system, computerised work-flow, dissemination of IP information and online IP-related services with the objective of strengthening IP-ecosystem in the country and improving ease of doing business.

Steps have been taken to provide high quality international search and preliminary examination reports (ISRs and IPERs), with strict adherence of time lines, in respect of International Patent applications filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) selecting Indian Patent Office as International Searching Authority (ISA) and International Preliminary Examination Authority (IPEA). The Indian Patent Office as ISA/IPEA has now achieved 99% timeliness in issuing International Search Reports (ISRs) under Patent Cooperation Treaty.

The functioning of Trade Marks Registry as the 'Office of origin' as well as 'Office of designated contracting party' under Madrid Protocol (Treaty under Madrid System for international registration of trademarks, administered by WIPO), was further streamlined so as to provide statutory protection for trademarks in various countries by filing a single application in the country of origin.

A gist of steps taken during the year for streamlining public service delivery, improving efficiency and transparency in the functioning of Intellectual Property Offices are elaborated in the following paragraphs:

1. **PATENTS:** Legislative amendments and procedural improvements that have been carried out during the year are elucidated in the following paras.

1.1. Legislative amendments:

Building on the momentum that the amendments in the Patents Rules, 2003 in the

year 2016 gave to the IPR framework in India, the Patent Rules 2003 have been further amended on 1st December 2017 to incorporate the revised definition of **Startup**. Accordingly, now as per the new definition, "Startup" means an entity in India recognized as a startup by the competent authority under Startup India initiative. In case of a foreign entity, an entity fulfilling the criteria for turnover and period of incorporation registration as per Startup India Initiative and submitting declaration to that effect will be applicable."

Amendments to Patent Rules 2003 enacted from 16th May, 2016 resulted in several positive changes in the functioning of Patent Office leading to improvement and simplification of patent procedures and IT enablement of IPO. This includes streamlining of timelines for speedier disposal of patent applications, introducing startup as a new category of applicant with 80% fee concession, allowing expedited examination of patent applications filed by startups and the applicants selecting Indian Patent Office as ISA / IPEA for their PCT applications, mandatory e-filing by patent agents, allowing withdrawal of application before issuance of the First Examination Report and refund of fees paid for filing request for examination, hearing facility through video-conferencing, limited adjournments of hearing in opposition proceedings, allowing PCT applicant to delete claims while entering the national phase in India, capping the Fees for sequence listings and allowing condonation of delay in case of natural calamities.

1.2. Procedural improvements:

During the reporting year, the Office continued with its mission of improving the ease of doing IPR business in India by incorporating more digital initiatives. These include:

- **Video- Conferencing:** During the year, the facility for Video-conferencing for hearing was further upgraded to facilitate the hearing to be conducted remotely from applicant's/agent's location to Patent Office directly. Additionally, Controller can now conduct the hearing through Video Conferencing himself from his own desktop/laptop.
- **MobileApp:** The Office has launched the official Mobile App for intellectual property rights in December 2017, which can be downloaded either from the official website [www. ipindia.gov.in](http://www.ipindia.gov.in) or from play-stores

- **SMS Alert facility:** The Office has launched the SMS alert facility in November 2017 to help the applicants in getting information and updates about successful filings, issuance of FER, scheduled hearings, disposals, oppositions and other critical events.

1.3. Effects of the legislative and procedural improvements in the patent framework of India:

- During 2017-18, patenting activities in India witnessed improvement in all fields as compared to 2016-17. While filing of patent applications increased by 5.3%, number of applications examined increased by 108.3%. Post-examination performance also increased substantially, viz., number of grant of patents increased by 32.5% and final disposal of applications increased by 57.6 %, as compared to 2016-17. Domestic filing of patents applications in 2017-18 increased to 32.5% from 29.2 % in 2016-17.
- Systematic efforts have been made during the year 2017-18 for reducing the pendency in processing of patent applications by increasing the output with the help of updated electronic work-flow and augmentation of the technical manpower i.e. Examiners and Controllers. With the concerted efforts, the pendency in examination of patent applications has been brought down to about 54 months from earlier 72 months during the year from the date of filing of request for examination and the same is intended to be further reduced in coming year to bring at par with major IP Offices.

2. TRADE MARKS:

2.1. Legislative amendments:

Comprehensive amendment in the Trademarks (Amendment) Rules, 2017 were brought into force from 6th March, 2017 for streamlining and simplifying the trademark procedures with major changes such as, reducing the number of Forms from 74 to 8, one Application Form provided for all types of trademark applications, concessions of 50% in prescribed fee to applicants being Startups, individuals and small enterprises, hearings through Video conferencing, Inclusion of Email as a mode of service, restriction for number of Adjournments of hearing to two with the provision that each adjournment shall not be for more than thirty days, concession of 10% in the prescribed fee for online filing of applications, allowing expedited processing for the entire trademark prosecution procedure on payment of fees (reduced fee for Individual/Startups/ Small Enterprises), removal of provision for filing extensions for submission of Affidavit and Evidences so as to speed up the disposal.

2.2. Procedural improvements:

During the year, procedural reforms and reengineering in trademark process has brought in the following improvements in the functioning:

Online Search Facility for Classification of Goods and Services for Trademarks has been further updated to further streamline the search system,

Allotment of applications for examination is made automatically in order of their seniority thus avoiding any human intervention,

Registration certificate is automatically processed and dispatched to the designated email-id of the applicant and it also gets uploaded in the Electronic Register maintained by the office. The Process of Renewal has also been automated where renewal request (filed in due time), gets processed and validity date gets updated,

Publication of details of trademark applications filed as well as registered in Trade Marks Registry Journal electronically every Monday on the official website, www.ipindia.nic.in, was further streamlined during this year,

Official communications are sent electronically by Trade Marks Registry on the email id of the applicant or his authorized agent concerned,

Trademark examination reports and all other outgoing correspondence relating to trademark matters are published on the website, immediately after these are issued by the office, along with the email and SMS alert to the party concerned.

Details of hearing notices and adjournments are provided on the website for the benefit of the users.

As a result of procedural reforms and reengineering in trademark process, the pendency in examination of trademark applications during 2017-18 has been maintained at less than 1 month. Further, the acceptance of trademarks applications for publication has increased from less than 10% in the year 2016-17 to about 46% in this year. Registration of trademarks increased by 20.3% and final disposal increased by 91.4% as compared to 2016-17. With these above mentioned measures, registration process for Trademarks gets completed in 6-7 Months after filing, if the

application is in order and there is no opposition. More than 5.5 lakhs Trademarks Registrations were completed in just two years (2016-17 and 2017-18) against total 11 lakh Registrations given during 75 Years of trademarks regime in India (1940-2015).

3. DESIGNS

- E-filing facility new design applications was further upgraded to facilitate better functioning.
- Pendency in examination of new applications has been brought to about one month from filing. Measures to remove the pendency of amended applications have been strengthened further to substantially bring down the pendency .
- Filing of applications increased by 15.9 % and number of Designs registered increased by 21.1% during 2017-18 as compared to 2016-17.

4. GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS:

- The Geographical Indications Registry (GIR) has received 613 applications for registration of GI up to March 31, 2017 since 15th September 2003, out of which 320 GIs have been registered.
- Necessary steps were taken during the year to clear the pendency in examination and registration. Consequently, 18 GI applications were examined and 25 GIs have been registered during the reporting year.
- The Registry expedited registration of authorised users and a total of 2699 authorised users were registered.

5. COPYRIGHT:

- Administration of Copyright office was brought under the administrative control of Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trademarks in 2016-17. Since then, several steps have been taken to strengthen the functioning of Copyright Office through computerisation, reengineering of registration processes and augmentation of manpower. During the year, a special drive towards removing pendency in examination and disposal was undertaken. As a

result of these steps, the performance in copyright has immensely improved in all activities.

- During the year, filing of applications has increased by 7.4% and number of applications examined increased by 92.7% as compared to 2016-17. Pendency in examination of copyright applications has reduced to less than 1 month, which was 13 months prior to March 2017.
- Further, during 2017-18, there has been remarkable progress in copyright registrations which increased by 456%, whereas final disposal of applications increased by 631% , as compared to last year.
- In order to further increase transparency and stakeholder participation, the Copyright Office has started displaying the applications received during the month, disposal and pendency on the office website. The applicants can also track the status of their application online.

6. ICT INFRASTRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONAL IMPROVEMENT IN IPO:

i. Upgradation of IT- Services:

During the year, physical and IT infrastructure and related services were upgraded at all IPO locations to cope up with the need of increased manpower and computerisation, IT-enablement of IP Offices in order to speed up the processing .

ii. Comprehensive E-filing facilities

Comprehensive e-filing facility is available on 24x7 basis for patents, trademarks and designs with the payment gateway facility. 10% concession in fees has been made available for trademarks through the Trade Marks (Amendment) rules 2017, in line with patents and designs. Efficient online filing services of IPO has not only enabled the Office to improve performance, but also resulted in unprecedented demand for online IP services from stakeholders. The online filing in patents is more than 90% and, in Trademarks, it is about 86%. Further, in order to solve the e-filing related problems of stakeholders, a special IPO Support Group has been established.

7. Dynamic Website and Information dissemination:

IPO website has been redesigned to improve contents and ease of access and make it more interactive, informative and easy to navigate. IP data on real-time basis is

available in respect of filing and processing of Patents, Designs, Trade Marks and Geographical Indications. The website provides login-free Search facility for hassle-free dissemination of IP information to stakeholders. During the year, dissemination of information through website was further improved by providing dynamic web-based innovative utilities.

8. Stakeholder Consultation Meetings:

Regular meetings with Stakeholders are conducted at different IPO locations so as to understand and resolve procedural and technical issues related to amendments in IP legislations, reengineering of procedures, module-based work-flow, systemic upgradation, communication with stakeholders and public grievances.

During the year, Stakeholders' meetings with the Secretary, DIPP were organised at Delhi. During the meeting, number of suggestions were received and report on action taken for resolving the issues was published by the office in the official website.

9. Feedback Mechanism:

Feedback Mechanism has been set up in IPO website www.ipindia.nic.in from 1st March 2017, which enables stakeholders to lodge feedback and suggestions in respect of issues related to functioning of the office, complaints and general queries. A specialised team has been set up to act promptly on stakeholders' suggestions/grievances and communicate appropriate response to the concerned through e-mail .

10. Awareness in IPR:

The office is regularly engaged in dissemination of information and knowledge to actual and potential IP stakeholders regarding IP procedures by way of participation in awareness and public outreach activities in IPR, in association with CIPAM (DIPP) and industry Associations such as CII, FICCI, ASSOCHAM, PHD Chambers of Commerce, CWEI etc in the country. IPR help -desks and online guidance system through e-mail is available at each IPO location. IPO officials regularly participate as resource persons in these programmes and also in workshops/ seminars organized for schools, universities, enforcement agencies and other stakeholders

11. Initiatives for Startup India program

The Startup applicants are provided substantial fee concession in respect of their IP applications. According to recent amendments in Patents and Trademarks rules, 80%

fee concession is available for patent application and 50% for trademark application in filing and all subsequent procedures.

In line with the startups initiative of Government of India, the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, a nodal agency for the purpose, launched the "Scheme for Facilitating Startups Intellectual Property Protection (SIPP)" to encourage IPR protection amongst Startups. The Scheme, which was initially in force up to 31-03-2017 has been subsequently extended for next 3 years. The scheme includes providing facilitators to start ups for filing / processing of their applications for patents, designs and trademarks and reimbursement of professional charges to facilitators by the Government. A list of the facilitators for patents, designs and trademark has been uploaded on the website and the office of CGPDTM has taken necessary steps for effective implementation of the SIPP scheme. Necessary assistance is provided through e-mails and help-desks in order to resolve the queries raised by Startups.

12. FACILITIES FOR INTERNATIONAL PATENT FILING:

- Electronic payment gateway for PCT application fees has been introduced to avoid delay in transmission of fees for PCT applications to International Bureau and International Searching Authorities.

13. WIPO CASE and WIPO DAS:

- Both WIPO CASE as well as WIPO DAS are now functional for IPO since January 2018. Indian Patent Office has become an Accessing and Depositing Office for WIPO Centralized Access to Search and Examination system (WIPO CASE) and WIPO Digital Access Service (DAS) under the WIPO-INDIA Cooperation agreement.
- The WIPO Digital Access Service (DAS) facilitates easy, secure, quick and inexpensive procedure for submission of certified copies of Priority documents submitted by the applicants from the participating Patent offices which will benefit the applicants, stakeholders and public in general besides Patent Office. Some of the salient features of WIPO DAS are as under;

- Applicants can simply request the office of first filing to deposit/add the priority document into the WIPO DAS system, and request offices of second filing to use the service for obtaining access of such documents.

- Use of an access code provided by WIPO DAS to authorize access;
- Documents are exchanged via secure channels;
- The DAS Service is hosted and administered by WIPO.
- No need to provide a certified copy of a priority document separately to each office of second filing.
- No need to pay for multiple copies of paper priority documents;

Accordingly, IPO as a depositing Office uploads certified copies of patent and industrial design applications as priority documents, including International Patent applications under PCT filed at the Office (RO/IN) filed on and after 31/01/2018, which the applicant specifically requests to make such priority documents available to the WIPO DAS.

14. ISR/IPER Reports:

Almost all International Searching Reports are issued within the prescribed time lines set by the PCT Regulations of WIPO.

The Patent office as International Searching Authority has started sharing full Search Strategies along with the International Search Reports established since 1st January 2018 for publication on Patentscope (www.wipo.int/patentscope) thus reinforcing its commitment to quality as International Searching Authority. IPO is only seventh among 22 ISAs under the PCT to start this service.

15. Right to information:

The Office of the CGPDTM remained committed to the effective implementation of Right to Information Act 2005. In order to achieve utmost transparency in the functioning of IP offices, all relevant information with regard to various activities have been made available on the official website for proactively providing information to the public. Besides, prompt actions were taken on all applications received under the Act in strict conformity with the legislative intent and mandate of the RTI Act.

1. INTRODUCTION:

This chapter presents the 46th report under section 155 of the Patents Act 1970 (as amended) on the various activities performed by the Patent Office during the year 2017-18. The Patent Office is geographically divided and located at Kolkata, New Delhi, Mumbai and Chennai having specific jurisdictions in the country for patent administration. However, all the four patent offices work as virtual single office, in that, a patent is granted nationwide which is enforceable in the entire country. The Patent Office implements the provisions of the Patents Act 1970 (as amended) concerning protection of inventions in the country under the superintendence and administrative control of the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trademarks (CGPDTM). Gist of major activities carried out under the Patents Act and Rules by the Patent office are given in the following paragraphs.

2. PATENT APPLICATIONS:

The number of applications for patents filed in 2017-18 was 47,854 showing an increase of 5.3 % in overall filing, which were 45,444 in 2016-17. During the year, filing of applications has shown from a modest to high growth in almost every field of technology, except in the fields of Computer/Electronics, General Engineering, Polymer Science & Technology and Metallurgy & Material Science, which witnessed a marginal decrease in filing as compared to last year. Details of the filing trend of applications, segregated in different fields of technology are shown in **Appendix- E and E1**.

(a) Applications filed by Indian Applicants

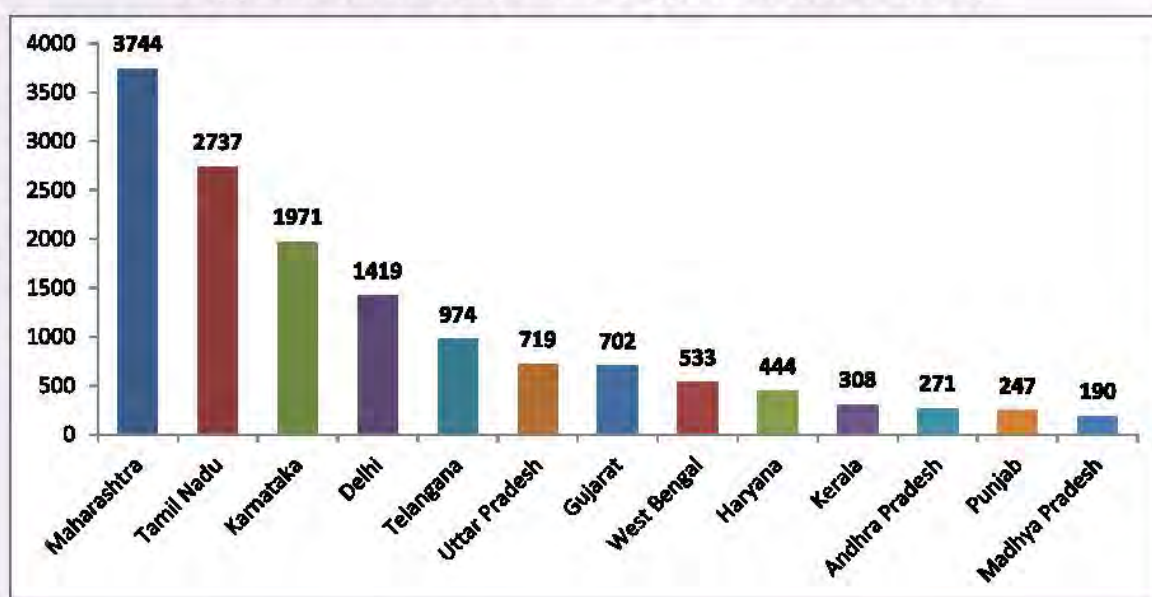
Out of total 47,854 applications filed during the year, the number of applications filed by Indian applicants was 15,550, which shows about 18% increase over the previous year, wherein the corresponding number was 13,219. This year, applications filed by Indian applicants was about 32.5% of the total applications

filed, as compared to 29.2% filed in the year 2016-17. This shows a constant increasing trend in the domestic filing.

The number of applications filed by foreign applicants during the year (32,304) has shown a minor increase as compared to the number of applications (32,225) filed during 2016-17.

As regards state wise filing of applications by Indian applicants during the year, Maharashtra continued to occupy the first position with 6% increase over its own filing during 2016-17. While Tamil Nadu continued to have 2nd position in the list by an impressive increase of 36% over its own filling. The states of Karnataka, Delhi, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, West Bengal, Haryana, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Jharkhand, Orissa, Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh showed modest to high growth in filing as compared to their last year's filing. Top filing States/Union Territories are (number of applications in brackets Maharashtra (3,744), Tamilnadu (2,737), Karnataka (1,971), Delhi (1,419), Telangana (974), Uttar Pradesh (719), Gujarat (702), West Bengal (533), Haryana (444), Kerala (308), Andhra Pradesh (271), Punjab (247), Madhya Pradesh (190), Rajasthan (186), Jharkhand (168), Orissa (164), Uttarakhand (128) and Himachal Pradesh (110). The State / Union Territory- wise break up is shown in Appendix B.

Applications filed by Indian applicants (State-wise)



3. Distribution of applications category-wise

The following are the details of applications filed by applicants of various categories such as natural person (NP), Startups(SU), Small Entity(SE) and Other than Natural Persons(ONP) during the year 2016-17 and 2017-18. It may be noted that applications filed by Indian Starups and Small Entities are increasing every year.

Year	Natural Person (NP)		Startups(SU)		Small Entity (SE)		Other than Natural Persons (ONP)		Total
	Indian	Foreign	Indian	Foreign	Indian	Foreign	Indian	Foreign	
2016-17	5918	1622	160	3	412	120	6729	30480	45444
2017-18	6811	1444	511	4	491	131	7737	30725	47854

4. Expedited Examination Status:

The details of requests for expedited examination received, examined and disposal are given below. It is observed that there is overall growth in filing of requests for expedited examination every year. This is due to the facts that the applications under this category are examined and processed for grant quickly and disposal is within an average of one year from the date of receipt of request for expedited examination.

Category of Applicant	Requests for Expedited Examination filed	FER Issued	Patent Granted	Refused
Startup	161	137	10	8
Applicants for ISR	273	195	56	1
Total	434	332	66	9

5. Top 5 Indian applicants for patents in the field of Information Technology

Sl. No.	Name of Companies	Applications filed
1	WIPRO LIMITED	125
2	TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED	90
3	HIKE LIMITED	66
4	DR. KANAPATHY GOPALAKRISHNAN	36
5	HCL TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED	32
5	SRM UNIVERSITY	32

In the field of Information technology, WIPRO Limited occupied the top place in the reporting year while Tata Consultancy Services Limited was at the second place.

6. Top 10 Indian Applicants for patents from Scientific and Research & Development Organizations.

Sl. No.	Name of Scientific and Research & Development Organizations.	Applications filed
1	COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH	176
2	DEFENCE RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATION	126
3	G.H.R. LABS AND RESEARCH CENTRE	57
4	INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH	37
5	L&T TECHNOLOGY SERVICES LIMITED	19
6	COGNIGANT TECHNOLOGY SOLUTIONS INDIA PVT. LTD.	16
7	INDIAN SPACE RESEARCH ORGANISATION	14
7	MERIL LIFE SCIENCES PVT LTD	14
8	ALLINOV RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT PRIVATE LIMITED	13
8	S.N. BOSE NATIONAL CENTRE FOR BASIC SCIENCES	13
9	IDEAFORGE TECHNOLOGY PVT. LTD.	10
10	GSP CROP SCIENCE PVT. LTD.	9

In this category, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research occupied top position while DRDO and G.H.R. Labs and Research Centre were on second and third position respectively.

7. Top 10 Indian Applicants for patents from Institutes and Universities

Sl. No.	Name of Institutes/Universities	Applications filed
1	INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (COLLECTIVELY)	540
2	AMITY UNIVERSITY	119
3	SAVEETHA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITALS, SAVEETHA UNIVERSITY	118
4	SRM UNIVERSITY	81
5	BHARATH UNIVERSITY	66
6	SHOOLINI UNIVERSITY	62
7	CHANDIGARH GROUP OF COLLEGES	58
7	INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE	58
8	G.H. RAISONI COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING	56
8	G.H.R. LABS AND RESEARCH CENTRE	56
9	SANDIP INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND MANAGEMENT	46
10	KCG COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY	40

This year, the Indian Institute of Technology (collective) occupied the first position, while Amity University & Saveetha Dental College and Hospitals, Saveetha University occupied second and third place respectively.

(e) Applications filed by foreign applicants

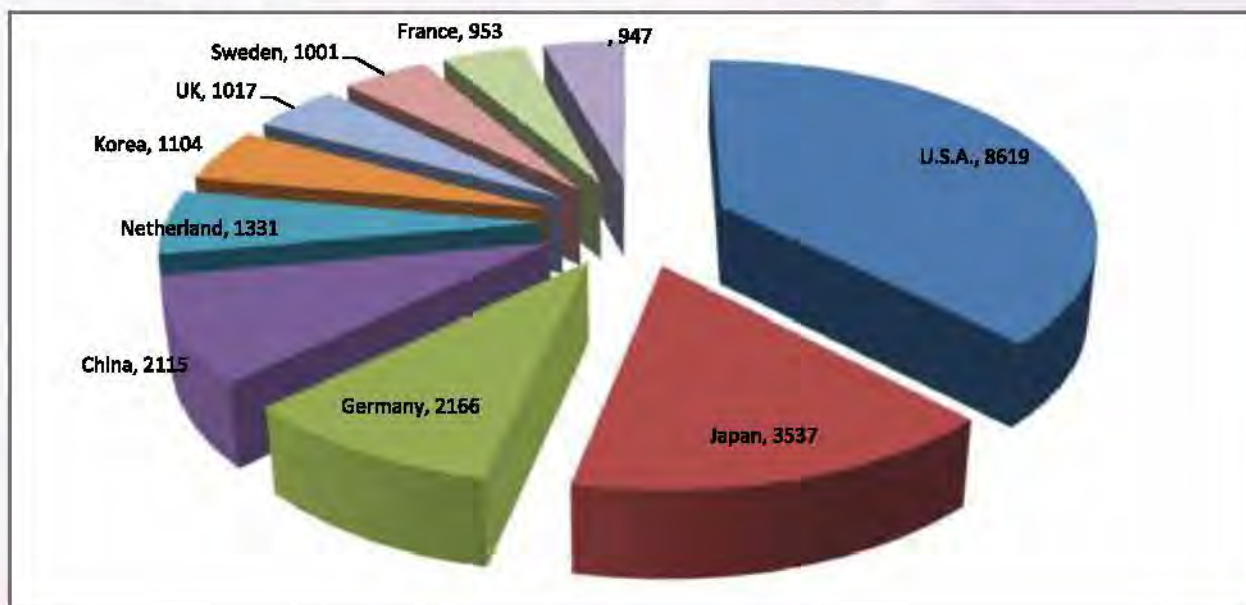
i. Convention Applications

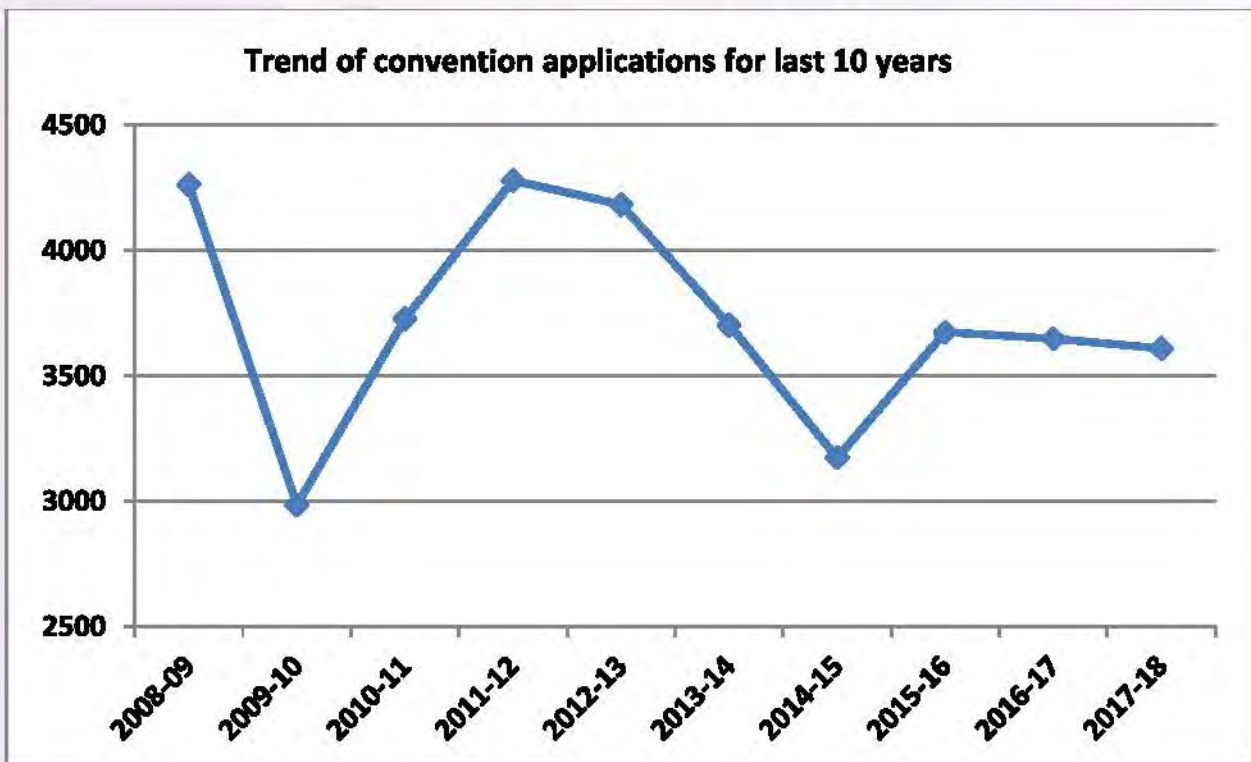
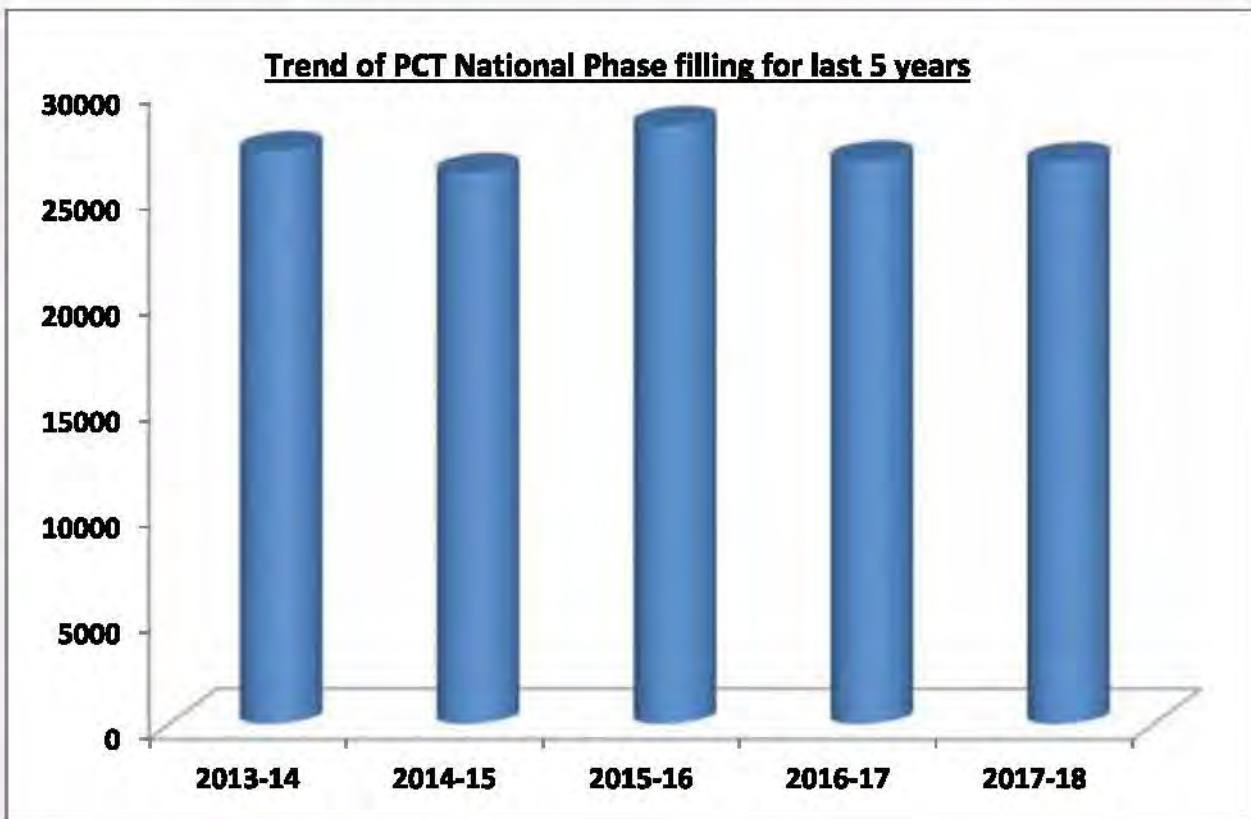
The total number of applications filed claiming priority under the Paris Convention during the year was **3,644** as compared to previous year of **3,649**, which shows similar trend in the filing of convention applications.

ii. PCT National Phase Applications:

The majority of foreign applications were filed through the PCT National Phase route. The number of such applications filed during the reporting year was **26,584** which shows a marginal decrease as compared to the previous year's figure of **26,645**. The top filing Countries were USA (8,619), Japan (3,537), Germany (2,166), Republic of China (2,115), Netherlands (1,331), Republic of Korea (1,104), United Kingdom (1,017), Sweden (1,001), France (953), Switzerland (947), Italy (487), Denmark (312), Israel (296), Belgium (285), Canada (278), Australia (237), Austria (221), Finland (175), and Spain (139). The country wise break-up is shown in **Appendix B**.

Top ten applicants for PCT National Phase (country-wise)





iii. **Top 10 foreign resident applicants**

The following table provides a list of **top 10 foreign resident applicants** who

filed patent applications during 2017-18. It is observed that Qualcomm Incorporated continued to top the list. It was followed by Koninklijke Philips N.V., Philips Lighting Holding B.V, Google LLC etc.

Top 10 Foreign Resident Applicants

Sl. No.	Name of Organisation	Number of Applications
1	QUALCOMM INCORPORATED	960
2	KONINKLIJKE PHILIPS N.V.	520
3	PHILIPS LIGHTING HOLDING B.V.	217
4	GOOGLE LLC	184
5	MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC CORPORATION	176
6	GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY	142
7	DAIMLER AG	134
8	TELEFONAKTIEBOLAGET LM ERICSSON (PUBL)	128
8	ABB SCHWEIZ AG	128
9	HUAWEI TECHNOLOGIES CO., LTD.	120
10	HONDA MOTOR CO., LTD.	110

Filing details of applications for patents during 2017-18, received through various routes and classified according to the country and state of origin are shown in **Appendix 'B'**.

The number of applications for patents received from Indian residents and non-residents through various routes, during the period from 2008-2009 to 2017-18 is shown in **Appendix 'C'**.

A table showing the distribution of applications filed subject- wise in the fields Chemical, Electrical, Mechanical, Biotechnology, Food, Computer/Electronics etc. during the period from 2013-14 to 2017-18 is shown in **Appendix- 'E' and 'E1'**.

8. TOTAL NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS EXAMINED

During the year, the office examined **60,298** patent applications as compared to **28,967** applications examined during the previous year. Thus, there has been about **108%** increase in the number of patent applications for which first examination reports were issued as compared to the previous year.

9. TOTAL DISPOSAL OF REQUEST FOR EXAMINATION (RQ)

During this year **47695** requests for examination (RQ) were disposed as compared to **30271** in the previous year. Thus, disposal of the requests for the examination has increased by about **58%** as compared to previous year.

10. PATENTS GRANTED AND PATENTS IN FORCE

The total number of patents granted during the year was **13,045** out of which **1,937** were granted to Indian applicants. The number of patents in force was **56,764** as on 31st March 2018, out of which **8,830** patents belonged to Indians. Out of the total granted patents, **3,318** patents were granted to applications relating to the Chemical, **2,514** to Mechanical, **1,028** to Computer Science and Electronics, **1031** to Communication, **773** to Pharmaceuticals, **818** to Electrical, **505** to Biotechnology etc.

The number of applications filed, requests for examination received, applications deemed to have been abandoned, applications on which patents were granted and the number of patents in force from the year 2007-08 to 2017-18 is shown in **Appendix 'D'**.

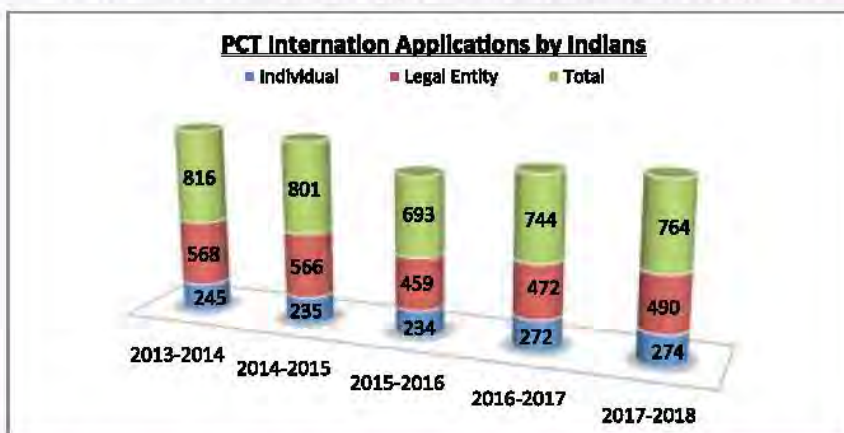
The number of patents granted during the last five years i.e. from 2013-2014 to 2017-2018 under various fields of inventions are shown in **Appendix 'F'** and **'F1'**.

11. PCT INTERNATIONAL APPLICATIONS FILED BY INDIAN APPLICANTS

The total number of international applications under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) filed by Indian applicants in the Indian Patent Office as Receiving Office during last five years is given below (this number does not include the number of international applications that are directly filed by Indian applicants in the International Bureau of WIPO as Receiving Office):

Year	Individual	Legal Entity	Total
2013-2014	248	568	816
2014-2015	235	566	801
2015-2016	234	459	693
2016-2017	272	472	744
2017-2018	274	490	764

Trend of International applications for the last five years



Council of Scientific & industrial Research, Indian Institute of technology, Telefonaktiebolaget LM Ericsson [PUBL], MSN Laboratories Private Limited and Meril Life Sciences Pvt Ltd were the major Indian contributors towards the PCT International applications during the reporting year.

12. Miscellaneous proceedings under the Patents Act & Rules

- (a) Inventions in the field of Atomic Energy:** Under section 4 of the Patents Act the Patent Office referred 205 applications to the Department of Atomic Energy during the year, out of which 1 application was found to be related to Atomic Energy, 6 applications were allowed to proceed under the normal course of official action and 198 applications remained pending at the end of the year with the Department of Atomic Energy for its opinion.
- (b) Secrecy direction (under Section 35):** During the year, 173 patent applications were referred to Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) under the Ministry of Defence, Government of India for their consideration as to whether the

inventions are relevant for Defence purposes. 2 applications were found relevant for defence purpose whereas 65 applications were cleared to proceed in the normal course of action. 106 applications remained pending with DRDO at the end of the year 2017-18.

(c) Publication of Patent applications under section 11A: During the year under report 46,899 applications were published u/s 11A that includes 3,497 applications for which requests for early publication were received. The year wise details regarding the number of patent applications published during the last five years are given below:

Year	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-2017	2017-2018
Publication u/s 11 A	29,744	25,358	41,752	84,300	43,402
Early Publication	1,669	1,576	2,316	2,466	3,497
Total	31,413	26,934	44,068	86,766	46,899

(d) Pre-grant Opposition [under Section 25(1)]: By way of representations, 260 pre-grant oppositions were received in the office and 108 pre-grant oppositions were disposed of during the year.

(e) Post-grant Opposition [under Section 25(2)]: 18 post-grant oppositions were filed during the year. 8 post-grant oppositions were disposed of during the year and 170 cases remained pending for disposal by the end of the reporting year.

(f) Permission for filing outside the country (under Section 39): The office received 4,640 requests on Form 25 seeking permission for filing applications outside India. During the year, 4,535 such permissions were granted.

(g) Restoration of lapsed Patents (under Section 60):106 applications for restoration of patents were received during 2017-18. During the year 80 patents were restored.

(h) Assignment, mortgage, license etc. (under Section 68 and 69): 1179 cases were received for registration of documents under this section and 987 applications were disposed of during the reporting year.

(i) Working of Patents (Under Section 146): 46,618 statements on working of patents

were received in Form 27 during the year. **12,246** patents were reported as working. The details of information received during the last five years are given in table below:

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Patents in force	42,632	43,256	44,524	48,765	56,764
Form-27 received	33,088	31,990	39,507	42,870	46,618
Reported as working	8,435	7,900	8,589	11,318	12,246

- (j) Compulsory license (under Section 84, Section 92 & 92-A):** No application for compulsory license was received during the reporting year.
- (k) Information (Under Section 153):** The Patent Office received **100** requests during the year for supply of information relating to patents under various provisions of the Act, as provided in rule 134 of the Patents Rules 2003.
- (l) Duplicate Patent Certificates (Under Section 154):** **13** requests were received and all **13** were disposed during the year.
- (m) Registration of Patent agents:** **404** new patent agents were registered during the year. Total number of registered patent agents as on 31st March 2018 was **2,826**.

13. Revenue and expenditure

The Patent Office generated revenue of about **Rs. 477.06 Crore** by way of fees for various proceedings under the Act and Rules. The details of revenue by way of collection of fees on patents are shown in **APPENDIX-G**.

14. General information

The Scientific & Technical Libraries of the Patent Office at Kolkata, Mumbai, Delhi and Chennai provided facilities to the public for consultation and reference work. A large number of inventors of different research and industrial organizations and other members of the public as well as the research scholars of different universities availed the facilities.

Presently, the Patent Office, in addition to CD-ROMS, Books and Journals, subscribes to scientific and technical e- journals. Thousands of interested persons visit the libraries of the Patent Offices every year in order to conduct searches through the patent specifications and other publications of the Patent Offices in India and abroad.

Free online search facility provided by the Patent Office on its website www.ipindia.nic.in was also widely utilised by stakeholders and public at large.

15. Information under the Right to Information Act, 2005

During the year, 269 requests were received for providing information under the RTI Act, and appropriate actions were taken on all the requests as per the time lines provided under the Act.

APPENDIX –“A”

Subject wise distribution of Examiners of Patents

Sl. No.	Subject	No. of Examiners
1	Biochemistry	13
2	Biotechnology	31
3	Biomedical Engineering	22
4	Chemistry	101
5	Civil Engineering	12
6	Computer & IT Engineering	33
7	Electrical & Electronics	121
8	Mechanical	148
9	Metallurgical	13
10	Physics	50
11	Polymer	17
12	Textile	11
	TOTAL	572

**APPLICATIONS FOR PATENT FILED IN THE YEAR 2017-18 AS AGAINST
2016-17 CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO COUNTRY / STATE OF ORIGIN**

State/Union Territory	Ordinary		Convention		National Phase Application	
	2017-18	2016-17	2017-18	2016-17	2017-18	2016-17
Andaman & Nicobar	3	2	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	271	271	0	0	5	7
Arunachal Pradesh	5	6	0	0	0	0
Assam	71	68	0	0	0	1
Bihar	63	26	0	0	0	1
Chandigarh	33	35	0	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	48	22	2	1	0	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	3	0	0	0	0
Daman & Diu	4	0	0	0	0	0
Delhi	1419	1066	2	0	13	9
Goa	21	29	0	0	1	0
Gujarat	702	620	1	0	9	13
Haryana	444	441	0	0	5	3
Himachal Pradesh	110	40	0	0	0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	34	49	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand	168	144	0	0	0	0
Karnataka	1971	1765	8	23	43	27
Kerala	308	276	1	0	3	0
Madhya Pradesh	190	140	1	1	0	0
Maharashtra	3744	3513	8	12	68	70
Manipur	1	2	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	4	0	0	0	0	0
Mizoram	0	3	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	3	1	0	0	0	0
Orissa	164	103	0	0	2	0
Pondicherry	23	27	0	0	1	0
Punjab	247	207	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	186	181	1	0	3	0
Sikkim	4	0	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	2737	2003	4	7	1	8
Telangana	974	798	4	4	21	3
Tripura	4	7	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	719	625	0	1	2	11
Uttaranchal	128	64	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	533	460	2	20	3	0
Grand Total	15336	12997	34	69	180	153

COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES

Country	Ordinary		Convention		National Phase Application	
	2017-18	2016-17	2017-18	2016-17	2018-18	2016-17
U.K.	66	32	53	56	1017	920
Australia	6	8	6	10	237	224
Canada	6	6	11	14	278	294
Sri Lanka	0	1	0	2	0	2
Ireland	70	65	28	25	88	68
New Zealand	0	0	0	1	49	54
Samoa	0	0	0	2	1	0
TOTAL	148	112	98	110	1670	1562

NORTH & SOUTH AMERICA

Country	Ordinary		Convention		National Phase Application	
	2017-18	2016-17	2017-18	2016-17	2017-18	2016-17
U.S.A.	948	923	612	979	8619	8981
Mexico	0	0	3	2	21	21
Brazil	1	0	13	13	35	47
Bermuda	0	1	0	0	2	2
Cayman Island	0	0	6	1	127	102
Virgin Islands	1	0	0	1	5	19
Cuba	0	0	0	0	0	3
Columbia	0	0	0	0	4	7
Argentina	0	0	0	1	5	4
Chile	0	0	0	0	16	11
Bahamas	0	1	0	0	2	2
Barbados	0	0	0	0	5	3
Peru	0	0	0	0	3	2
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	2	0
Other North and South American Countries	3	0	3	4	14	13
TOTAL	953	925	637	1001	8860	9217

EUROPE

Country	Ordinary		Convention		National Phase Application	
	2017-18	2016-17	2017-18	2016-17	2017-18	2016-17
Italy	8	5	82	69	487	477
Germany	223	245	384	387	2166	2186
Belgium	1	2	13	8	285	262
France	62	59	169	141	953	1014
Spain	14	6	31	33	139	124
Switzerland	144	99	177	256	947	1112
Finland	34	31	11	11	175	197
Austria	2	4	18	16	221	230
Netherlands	40	46	16	18	1331	1295
Sweden	13	21	11	9	1001	809
Denmark	12	13	16	12	312	310
Portugal	0	0	0	0	15	17
Hungary	1	1	0	0	14	20
Luxembourg	0	0	4	1	93	101
Russia	1	0	3	7	89	60
Romania	0	0	0	0	2	2
Turkey	3	1	2	2	24	27
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	4	11
Norway	1	1	0	2	71	76
Cyprus	1	0	0	1	8	3
Poland	0	0	7	3	41	24
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	6	3
Ice Land	0	2	0	0	3	1
Czech Republic	0	0	5	5	17	22
Liechtenstein	0	0	0	0	11	15
Ukraine	0	0	0	0	12	9
Slovakia	0	1	0	1	4	2
Greece	0	0	0	0	15	26
Malta	0	1	0	0	11	6
Estonia	0	0	0	0	3	1
Latvia	0	0	0	0	2	2
British Isles	0	0	0	0	4	0
European union	0	0	2	0	0	0
Monaco	0	0	0	0	1	0
Other European Countries	5	1	0	3	18	41
TOTAL	565	539	951	985	8485	8485

AFRICA

Country	Ordinary		Convention		National Phase Application	
	2017-18	2016-17	2017-18	2016-17	2017-18	2016-17
South Africa	2	1	5	0	39	42
Mauritius	1	0	0	0	1	3
Seychelles	1	0	1	0	1	2
Swaziland	0	0		0		0
Kenya	0	0	0	1	2	3
Egypt	0	0	0	0	1	3
Tunisia	0	0		0	0	0
Sao Tome and Principe	1	0	0	0	0	0
Zambia	0		0		1	1
Morocco	0	0	0	0	2	0
Other African Countries	0	0	2	0	5	2
TOTAL	5	1	8	1	52	56

ASIA

Country	Ordinary		Convention		National Phase Application	
	2017-18	2016-17	2017-18	2016-17	2017-18	2016-17
Japan	57	57	893	819	3537	3399
Afghanistan	2	0	0	0	2	0
Azerbaijan	1	0	0	0	0	0
Kazakhstan	0	0	1	0	3	0
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	1	0
Jordan	0	0	0	0	1	0
Nepal	0	0	0	0	1	0
Oman	0	0	0	0	1	0
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	3	0
Republic of Korea	406	370	226	159	1104	998
China	22	13	435	293	2115	2256
Israel	9	5	31	29	296	266
Taiwan	45	48	304	220	40	27
Indonesia	1	1	0	1	1	0
Vietnam	0	0	0	1	3	0
Singapore	41	32	9	4	101	105
Malaysia	4	2	4	7	33	20
U.A.E.	14	9	0	0	20	18
Philippines	0	1	0	0	2	2
Thailand	2	1	3	2	18	17
Hong Kong (China)	9	2	6	12	14	3
Saudi Arabia	2	1	0	0	32	52
Iran	1	2	0	0	2	2
Uzbekistan	0	0	0	0	1	0
Other Asian Countries	3	5	5	5	6	7
Total	619	549	1916	1552	7337	7172
GRAND TOTAL	17626	15081	3644	3718	26584	26645

**APPLICATIONS FILED BY RESIDENTS AND NON-RESIDENTS
THROUGH VARIOUS ROUTES FOR LAST 10 YEARS**

Applicants	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Residents	6161	7044	8312	8921	9911	10941	12071	13066	13219	15550
Non Residents										
Ordinary	681	826	816	1031	1144	1228	1461	1915	2084	2290
Convention	4264	2986	3728	4280	4184	3704	3174	3675	3649	3610
National Phase Applications under PCT	25706	23431	26544	28965	28435	27078	26057	28248	26492	26404
GRAND TOTAL	36812	34287	39400	43197	43674	42951	42763	46904	45444	47854

APPENDIX-"D"

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION RELATING TO PATENT DURING THE PERIOD FROM 2007-2008 TO 2017-2018

Year	No. of Applications filed	Number of requests for examination	No. of applications deemed to have been abandoned due to non-filing of complete specification Sec. 9(1)	No. of applications deemed to have been abandoned due to non-compliance Under Sec. 21(1)	Number of Patents granted		Number of Patents in force	
					Indian	Foreign	Indian	Foreign
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2007-08	35218	22146	1066	479	3173	12088	7966	21722
2008-09	36812	30595	888	1075	2541	13520	6158	24664
2009-10	34287	28653	2720	5171	1725	4443	6781	30553
2010-11	39400	31493	185	5186	1273	6236	7301	32293
2011-12	43197	33811	698	3800	699	3682	7545	32444
2012-13	43674	36247	361	4559	716	3410	8308	35612
2013-14	42951	37474	224	6418	634	3592	7464	35168
2014-15	42763	34958	12	6970	684	5294	7561	35695
2015-16	46904	35960	1226	12782	918	5408	7306	37218
2016-17	45444	38578	4357	10408	1315	8532	7660	41105
2017-18	47854	37208	184	24992	1937	11108	8830	47934

APPENDIX - E

**NUMBER OF PATENT APPLICATIONS FILED FROM 2013-14 TO 2017-2018
UNDER MAJOR FIELDS OF INVENTIONS**

Year	Chemical	Pharmaceuticals	Food	Electrical	Mechanical	Computer/ Electronics	Bio- technology	General Engineering	Other fields (See App-E1)	Total
2013-14	6769	2507	387	4371	11318	4410	647	652	11890	42951
2014-15	6454	2640	395	4031	10031	4285	1035	775	13117	42763
2015-16	6463	2966	387	4102	10164	5988	887	757	15190	46904
2016-17	5911	2122	283	4141	10715	6443	876	1225	13728	45444
2017-18	6343	2741	344	4278	11573	6089	992	1032	14462	47854

APPENDIX -E 1

**NUMBER OF PATENT APPLICATIONS FILED DURING 2017-18
UNDER VARIOUS OTHER FIELDS OF INVENTIONS**

Field Of Invention	Bio - Medical	Bio- Chemistry	Communication	Physics	Civil	Textile	Metallurgy &Material Science	Agriculture Engineering	Polymer Science &Technology	Micro Biology	Agrochemical	Tradit Knowl BIOTI CHEM/
	Indian / Foreign											
2017-2018	701/394	161/170	872/4614	992/2004	288/491	216/579	196/517	214/124	166/950	119/178	157/272	82/5

TOTAL APPENDIX-E 1:- 14462

APPENDIX -F

**NUMBER OF PATENTS GRANTED FROM 2013-14 TO 2017-2018
UNDER MAJOR FIELDS OF INVENTIONS**

Year	Chemical	Pharmaceuticals	Food	Electrical	Mechanical	Computer & Electronics	Biotechnology	General Engineering	Other fields (See App- F-1)	Total
2013-2014	1111	256	51	237	645	690	220	112	904	4226
2014-2015	1533	389	48	376	1047	835	262	145	1343	5978
2015-2016	1679	370	32	362	1414	810	181	142	1336	6326
2016-2017	2660	551	71	579	1939	1049	327	228	2443	9847
2017-2018	3318	733	106	818	2514	1028	505	297	3726	13045

APPENDIX -F1

**NUMBER OF PATENT APPLICATIONS GRANTED DURING 2017-2018
UNDER VARIOUS OTHER FIELDS OF INVENTIONS**

Field Of Invention	Bio - Medical	Bio- Chemistry	Communication	Physics	Civil	Textiles	Metallurgy /Material Science	Agriculture Engineering	Polymer Science/ Technology	Agrochemical	Microbiology	Traditional Knowledge Biotech/ Chem
	Indian / Foreign											
2017-18	20/130	24/118	44/987	52/516	23/101	19/160	69/360	7/17	58/689	11/114	18/90	41/58

TOTAL APPENDIX-F1:- 3726

APPENDIX-"G"**FEES RECEIVED DURING 2017-2018 IN RESPECT OF VARIOUS PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE ACT AND THE RULES**

Sl No.	Fees collected in respect of	Total amount received (Rs)
1	New Application for Patent With Provisional /Complete Specification	1,599,579,360
2	Complete After Provisional Specification - Form 2	21,832,840
3	Request for Extension of Time u/s 53(2) and 142(4) Rule 13(6), 80(1A) and 130- Form 4	6,637,670
4	Request for Extension of Time under sub Rule (5) of Rule 24B-Form 4	39,054,090
5	Application for Post Dating	1,209,600
6	Substitution/Change of Applicant - Form 6	14,097,680
7	Request to Proceed in the Name of Survivors/ Other Parties	117,600
8	Notice of Opposition - Form 7	129,600
9	Notice for Attending Hearing - No Form	116,300
10	Mention of Inventor as such in a Patent - Form 8	1,342,480
11	Request for Early Publication - Form 9	20,666,350
12	Renewal of Patent from 3 rd year to 20 th Year	1,940,083,950
13	Amendment of Application Before Grant - Form 13	26,972,560
14	Amendment of Application After Grant - Form 13	308,950
15	Changing Name/Address/Nationality/Address for Service - Form 13	19,910,360
16	Restoration of Patent - Form 15	1,026,300
17	Additional Fee for Restoration	1,396,000
18	Offer to Surrender a Patent	11,100
19	For Entry in the Register of Patent - Form 16	11,077,600
20	For Alteration of Entry in the Patent Register	2,667,800
21	For Entry of Additional Address for Service	32,400
22	Application for Compulsory License-Form 17	13,200
23	Request for Examination After 18 months Publication - Form 18	656,787,400
24	Request for Express Examination - Form 18	28,072,800
25	Registration as a Patent Agent-Form 22	423,500
26	Continuance of Agent Name in the Register - 1 st Year	130,240
27	Continuance of Agent Name in the Register - From 2 nd Year	2,062,400
28	Duplicate Certificate for Patent Agent	2,750
29	Restoration of Agent Name in the Register - Form 23	130,300
30	Correction of Clerical Errors	1,046,560

31	Application for Review of Decision of Controller - Form 24	437,400
32	Permission for Applying Patent Outside India - Form 25	17,089,100
33	Application for Duplicate Patent (LP)	152,000
34	Certified Copies u/s 72 or for certificate u/s 147 and Rule 133(1)	29,291,605
35	For Certifying Office Copies, Printed Each	81,200
36	Request for Inspection of Register	1,413,050
37	Request for Information	218,940
38	Petition for Delay in Filing Priority Documents/For Conditioning Irregularity/Conditioning Delay	184,071,400
39	Supply of Photocopies of Documents	86,010
40	Transmittal Fee for Intl Application	7,935,100
41	Preparation of Certified Copy of Priority Document	2,921,020
42	Form 30-Miscellaneous	8,017,709
43	Right to Information	1,140
44	Request for Extension of time under sub-Rule 11 of Rule 24(c)-Form 4	545,000
45	Conversion of request for examination filed under Rule 24B for expedited examination -Form 18A	5,099,000
46	Request for adjournment of hearing under Rule 129A	10,729,300
47	Certified copies u/s 72 or for certificate u/s 147 and Rule 133(2)	5,510,380
48	Balance fee w.r.t. Change in Applicant Type	68,919,63
49	Fee w.r.t. addition of claims, pages, sequence listing upon amendment	44,885,060
50	Response to office actions- Miscellaneous	4,090,139
51	Written statement and evidence of opponent/Affidavit (fee as payable in fourth schedule entry no. 6)	1,600
52	Written statement and evidence of patentee/Affidavit (fee as payable in fourth schedule entry no. 6)	52,000
53	Vth schedule	99,000
54	Non Revenue (Salary Non - Plan)	94,741
55	Non Revenue (Salary Plan)	2,810
56	Non Revenue (Office Expenses Non - Plan)	85,343
57	Non Revenue	20,198,369
58	Other Receipts	5,000
59	ISA Fee received from IB	3,992,465.65
60	Remittance on closure of SBI overseas account, WIPO fees of PCT	19,722,470
	TOTAL	4,770,660,055

1. INTRODUCTION:

The registration and protection of industrial designs in India is administered by the office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trademarks under the Designs Act, 2000 and corresponding Designs Rules, 2001 which came into force on 11th May 2001 repealing the earlier Act of 1911. The Design Rules, 2001 were further amended by Designs (Amendment) Rules 2008 and Designs (Amendment) Rules 2014. The last amendment in Designs Rules came in to force from 30th December 2014, which incorporates a new category of applicant as small entity in addition to natural person and Other than Natural Person.

The industrial design recognizes the creation of new and original features of new shape, configuration, surface pattern, ornamentations and composition of lines or colours applied to articles which in the finished state appeal to and is judged solely by the eye.

The applications for registration of Designs applied to articles are classified according to the Third Schedule of Designs Rules, 2001 for its classification. This is mainly based on the International Classification System for Industrial Designs known as Locarno Classification

It is pertinent to mention here that a bilateral collaborative project between CGPDTM/DIPP & EUIPO under the name of IPC-EUI (EU-India Intellectual Property Cooperation) was concluded during the reporting year and within the framework of the project CGPDTM design database is now integrated with Design View database of EUIPO.

2. Design Applications Filed & Registered

During the year 2017-18, 11838 applications were filed for registration of designs, whereas 10012 numbers of applications were registered. The trend of filing of design applications and its registration are shown as follows (Also Appendix B) :



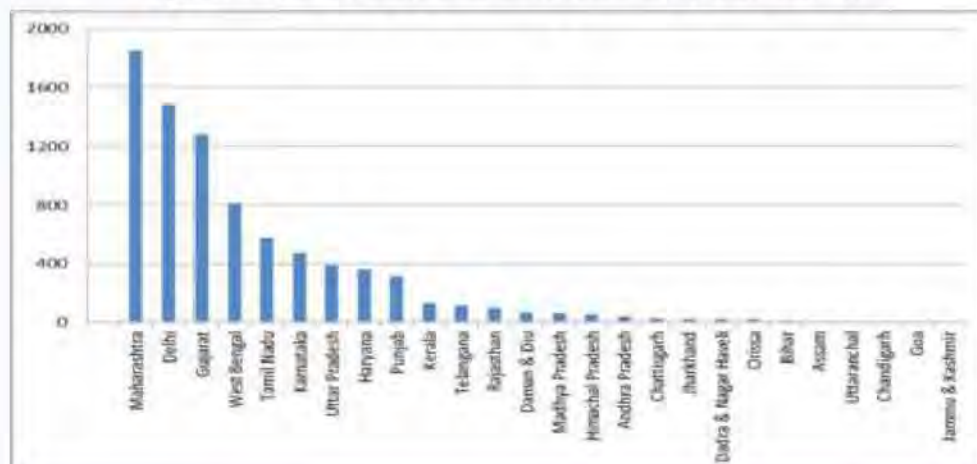
2.1 Applications from Indian and Foreign Origin:

The total number of 8224 applications originated from India while 3614 numbers of applications were of foreign origin. The number of applications originating from India was about 70% percent of total filing. The filing trends of Indian and foreign origin are as follows (Also Appendix C) :



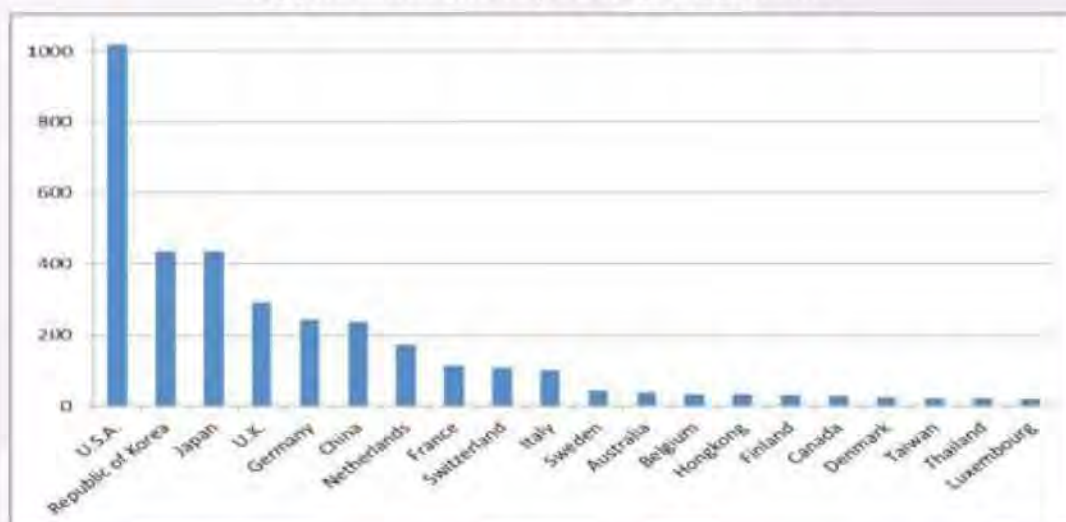
Out of total number of applications filed by Indian applicants during the year, Maharashtra continued to occupy the first position with 1852 applications. Delhi occupied the 2nd position with 1486 applications while Gujarat took the 3rd position with 1287 applications. The graphic representation of the filing of States/Union Territories is depicted below. The State / Union Territory wise break up is shown in Appendix D.

Applications filed by Indian Applicants (State-Wise)



In the case of applications originating from abroad, the U.S.A. leads with the maximum number of applications (1021) followed by Republic of Korea (434), Japan (433), U.K. (292), Germany (245), China (237), Netherlands (173), France (114), Switzerland (109) and Italy (101). There were 3143 applications claiming priority under the reciprocal arrangements under section 44 of the Designs Act, 2000. The graphic representation of the (20) top filing countries out of 3614 applications of foreign origin is depicted below. The country- wise break up is shown in Appendix E.

Applications filed by Foreign Applicants



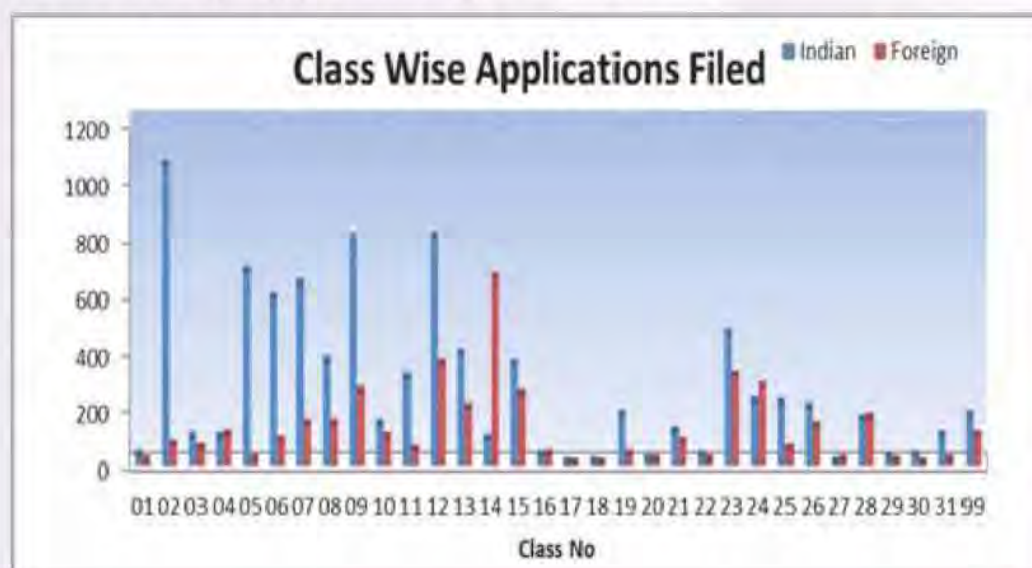
The leading foreign companies those filed applications were Samsung Electronics Co. Ltd. (191), LG Electronics INC (132), Koninkilijke Philips N.V.(120), Ethicon LLC (82),

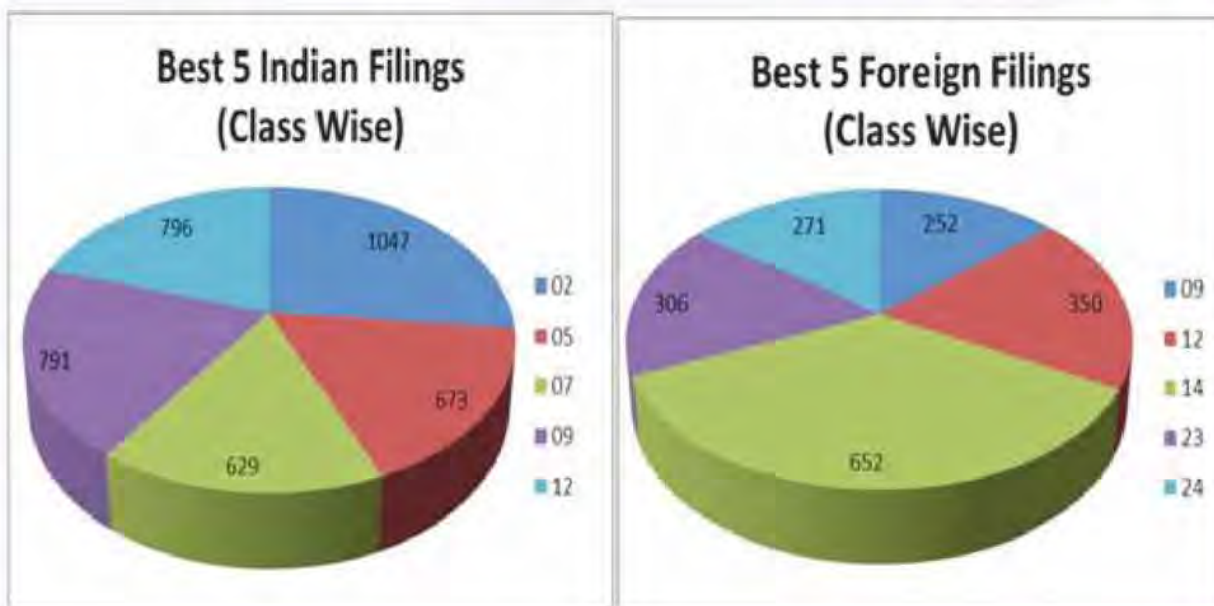
Dyson Technology Limited (75), SMC Corporation (70), The Gillette Company LLC (56), Google LLC (53), Honda Motor Co. Ltd (50) and Mitsubishi Electric Corporation (41) etc.

Similarly, leading Indian applicants were Sabyasachi Couture (555), Siddhi Vinayak Knots & Prints Pvt. Ltd. (412), Relaxo Footwear Limited (189), Mr. Siddharth Bindra (89), Nectar Biopharma Pvt. Ltd. (85), Godrej & Boyce Mfg. Co. Ltd. (83), Mahindra & Mahindra Limited (79), RohitBal Designs Pvt. Ltd (79), Ma Design Indian Private Limited (78), and Hero Moto Corp Limited (70) etc.

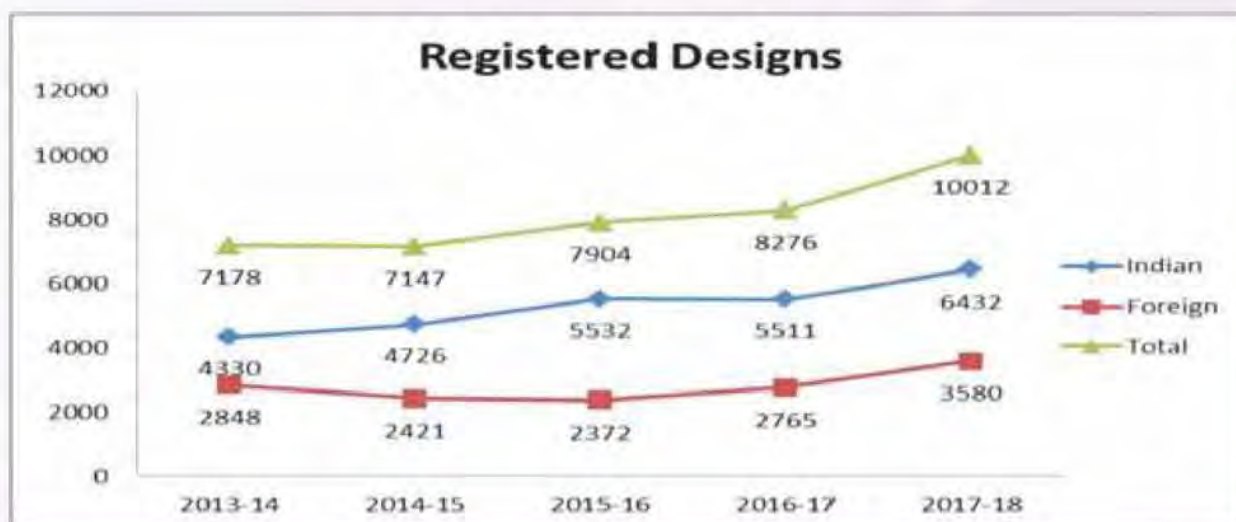
2.2 Design applications filed according to classification:

Among the applications originating from India, 1047 applications were filed under Class 02 (Articles of clothing & haberdashery) followed by 796 under Class 12 (Means for transport or hoisting), 791 under Class 09 (Packages and containers for the transport or handling of goods), 673 under Class 05 (Textile piece goods, artificial & natural sheet material) and 629 under Class 07 (Household goods not elsewhere specified) etc. On the other hand the applications originating from foreign countries show the class wise trend as 652 applications under Class 14 (Recording, communication or information retrieval equipment), 350 under Class 12 (Means for transport or hoisting), 306 under Class 23 (Fluid distribution equipment etc), 271 under Class 24 (Medical & laboratory equipment) and 252 under Class 09 (Package & Container for transport or handling of goods). The detailed class wise filing trend for Indian as well as foreign applications is presented below-



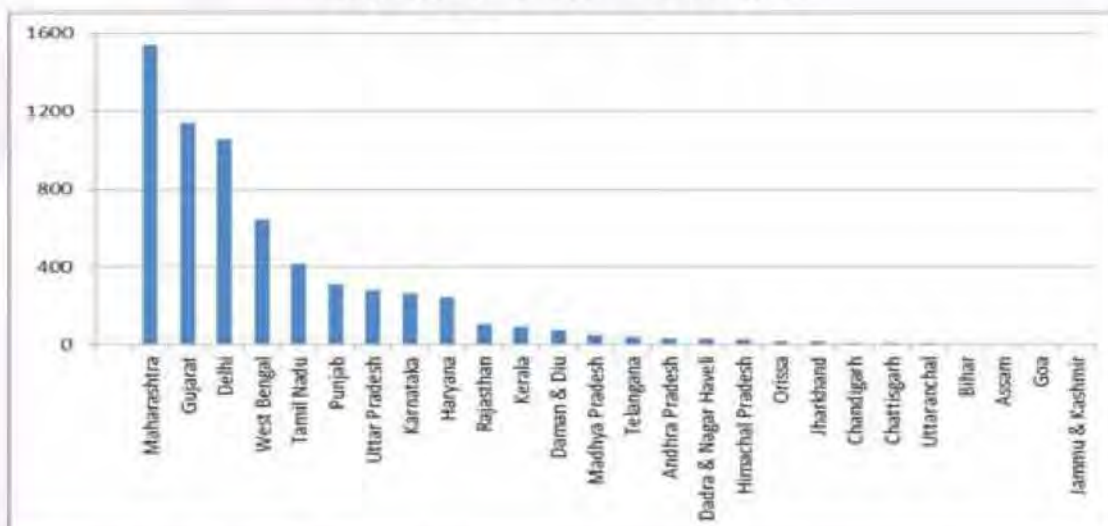


Out of a total of 10012 designs registered, the numbers of registrations originating from India were 6432 while 3580 numbers of registrations were of foreign origin. The registration trends of the Indian and foreign origin are shown as follows:



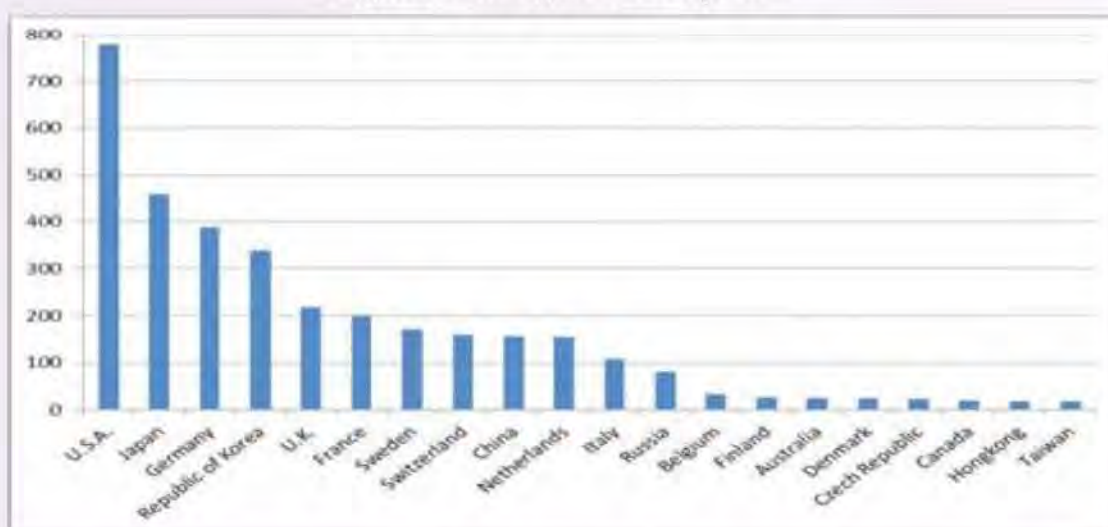
Out of total number of applications registered by Indian applicants during the year, Maharashtra continued to occupy the first position with 1542 registrations. Gujarat occupied the 2nd position with 1138 applications while Delhi took the 3rd position with 1056 applications. The graphic representation of the filing of States/Union Territories is depicted below. The State / Union Territory wise break up is shown in Appendix D.

Registered Designs - State wise



In the sector of registered designs originating from abroad, the U.S.A. leads with the maximum number of registrations (779) followed by Japan (460), Germany (389), Republic of Korea (338), UK (219), France (199), Sweden (171), Switzerland (160), China (158), Netherlands (156) and Italy (107). The graphic representation of the top 20 countries with registered designs out of 3580 registrations of foreign origin is depicted below. The country-wise break up is shown in Appendix E.

Registered Designs - Country wise

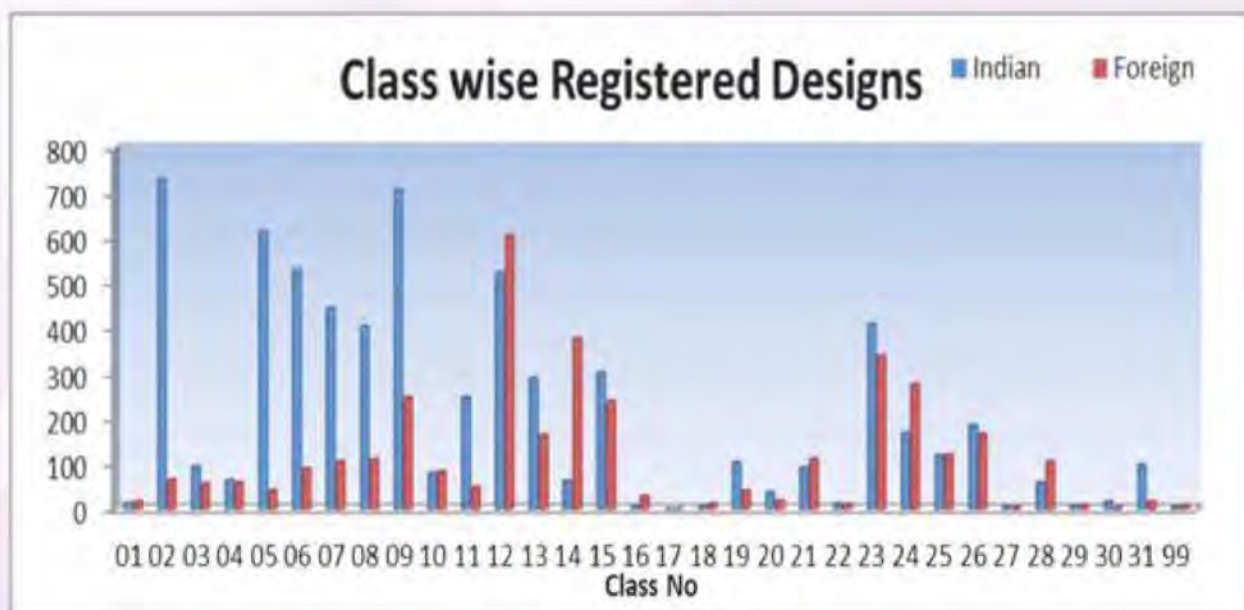


The leading foreign companies having design registrations were Samsung Electronics Co. Ltd. (152), Scania CV AB (124), Koninklijke Philips N.V. (106), LG Electronics INC. (95), Man Truck & Bus Ag (60) etc.

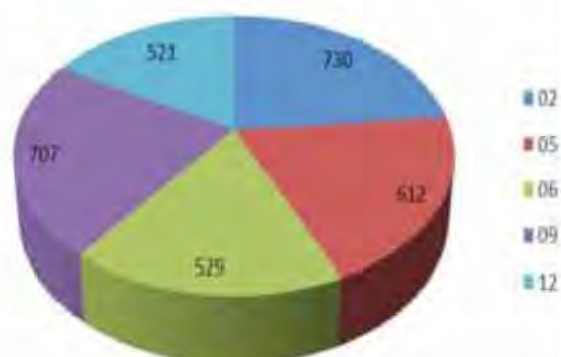
Further, leading Indian design registrations were in the name of Sabyasachi Couture (392), Siddhi Vinayak Knots & Prints Pvt. Ltd. (375), Relaxo Footwear Limited (134), Mr. Siddharth Bindra (89), Godrej & Boyce Mfg. Co. Ltd. (87), Ma Design Indian Private Limited (80), Hamilton Housewares Pvt. Ltd. (67), Maruti Suzuki India Ltd (58), Havells India Ltd (52), Tube Investment of India Ltd (50) etc.

2.3 Design applications registered according to classification

Similarly, the class wise distribution of registered designs of Indian origin comprises 730 under Class 02 (Articles of clothing & haberdashery), 707 under Class 09 (Packages and containers for the transport or handling of goods), 612 under Class 05 (Textile piece goods, artificial & natural sheet material), 529 Under Class 06 (Furnishing) and 521 under Class 12 (Means for transport or hoisting). Whereas, the distribution of registered designs in respect of foreign applications comprises 606 under Class 12 (Means for transport or hoisting), 378 under Class 14 (Recording, communication or information retrieval equipment), 340 under Class 23 (Fluid distribution equipment etc), 277 under Class 24 (Medical & Laboratory equipment) and 247 under Class 09 (Packages and containers for the transport or handling of goods) etc. The detailed class wise registration for Indian as well as foreign applications is presented below-



**Best 5 Indian Registrations
(Class Wise)**



**Best 5 Foreign Registrations
(Class Wise)**



3. EXAMINATION OF DESIGN APPLICATIONS:

During the reporting year, 11,353 applications for registration of design were examined, out of which 9,123 examination reports were issued. The number of designs registered during the year was 10,012. Apart from registration, 114 applications were refused and 662 applications were abandoned.

4. EXTENSION OF COPYRIGHT [U/S11 (2)]:

During the reporting year, 1,624 applications were received for extension of copyright of registered designs. 801 registered designs were renewed for further term of 5 years. However, action has been initiated for rest of the cases. 64 applications for restoration of design were filed during the year and 38 applications were restored.

5. MISCELLANEOUS PROCEEDINGS

Cancellation of registered designs [u/s 19]: During the year, 64 applications for the cancellation of the registered designs were filed. 18 decisions were issued out of which for 10 cases petitions were allowed and for 8 cases petitions were dismissed.

Public Inspection [u/r 38]: 66 petitions were received for inspection of registered design applications.

Alteration of names and address etc. [u/r 31]: 1316 requests for alteration of name, address, and address for service were received during the year, out of which 601 cases were disposed and orders issued. Action was initiated for the rest of the cases.

Correction of clerical error [u/s 29]:

During the year 27 requests for correction of clerical errors were received and all of them were disposed.

Certified copies under rule 41 and section 17(2):

During the year, 777 requests were filed and 739 were disposed during the year.

6. REVENUE

The total revenue generated from Designs in all the Patent Offices (Kolkata, Delhi, Mumbai & Chennai) during the year as fees in respect of design applications and other proceedings under the Designs Act, 2000 and the Rules made thereunder is shown as follows:

Patent office	Revenue (in Rs.)
Kolkata	49530978
Delhi	7398900
Mumbai	3296400
Chennai	1399300
Total	6,16,25,578

The total revenue earned under various provisions during the financial year was Rs. 6, 16, 25, 578 which is presented in Appendix - A, and the trend of revenue generation is shown below.

Revenue During the Year 2017-18



7. Designs in Force:

The number of registered designs in force at the end of the reporting year was 84905.

APPENDIX- A

Revenue generated on Designs during 2017-2018			
Description of Document	No.	Fees (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
Applications for registration of designs under section 5 & 44 of the Designs Act, 2000 (including the applications received in Delhi, Mumbai & Chennai Patent Offices).	11838	1000, 2000, 4000	3,70,10,000
Applications to extend copyright under section 11(2)	1624	2000, 4000, 8000	1,26,26,000
Restoration of lapsed design under section 12(2)	64	1000, 2000, 4000	3,11,000
Cancellation of Design under section 19	61	1500 3000, 6000	3,22,500
Certified copy under section 26 and 17(2)	545	500, 1000, 2000	10,82,006
Miscellaneous other fees received under the Designs Act, 2000 & Design Rules, 2001 including Delhi, Mumbai & Chennai Patent Offices.		As per First Schedule	1,02,74,072
GRAND TOTAL			6,16,25,578

TREND OF APPLICATIONS FILED AND REGISTERED

Year	Filed	Registered
2012-2013	8337	7252
2013-2014	8533	7178
2014-2015	9327	7147
2015-2016	11108	7904
2016-2017	10213	8276
2017-2018	11838	10012

TREND OF APPLICATIONS FILED AND REGISTERED BY ORIGIN

Year	Filed		Registered	
	Indian	Foreign	Indian	Foreign
2012-2013	5428	2909	4662	2590
2013-2014	5530	3003	4330	2848
2014-2015	6505	2822	4726	2421
2015-2016	7895	3213	5532	2372
2016-2017	6292	3921	5532	2372
2017-2018	8224	3614	6432	3580

APPENDIX - D**FILING AND REGISTRATION OF DESIGN APPLICATIONS DURING 2017 - 18 - STATEWISE**

State Name	No. of Applications	Registration
Andhra Pradesh	37	30
Assam	6	4
Bihar	9	6
Chandigarh	4	11
Chattisgarh	26	10
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	19	30
Daman & Diu	68	76
Delhi	1486	1056
Goa	4	4
Gujarat	1287	1138
Haryana	363	244
Himachal Pradesh	53	26
Jammu & Kashmir	3	3
Jharkhand	20	17
Karnataka	472	262
Kerala	130	94
Madhya Pradesh	61	52
Maharashtra	1852	1542
Manipur	3	0
Orissa	19	20
Pondicherry	0	1
Punjab	311	309
Rajasthan	96	105
Tamil Nadu	576	416
Telangana	111	41
Uttar Pradesh	389	283
Uttaranchal	5	7
West Bengal	814	645
TOTAL	8224	6432

APPENDIX - E**FILING AND REGISTRATION OF FOREIGN DESIGN APPLICATIONS DURING 2017-18- COUNTRYWISE**

Country	No. of Applications	Registration
Afghanistan	1	3
Australia	38	24
Austria	11	11
Belgium	35	32
Belorussia	0	5
Bermuda	2	2
Brazil	4	2
BRITISH ISLES	3	0
British Virginia	4	1
Bulgaria	1	0
Canada	29	19
Cayman Island	1	0
China	237	158
Cyprus	0	7
Czech Republic	1	22
Denmark	26	24
Finland	32	25
Estonia	0	3
EUROPEAN UNION	0	5
France	114	199
Germany	245	389
Greece	2	3
Hong kong	33	17
Hungary	1	0
Ireland	2	1
Israel	15	15
Italy	101	107
Jamica	0	1
Japan	433	460
Kyrgyz Republic	1	1
Lebanon	1	0
Liechtenstein	4	4
Lithuania	2	0

Luxembourg	21	16
Malaysia	3	5
Mexico	3	3
Nepal	0	1
Netherlands	173	156
New Zealand	11	11
Norway	6	2
OHIM	0	1
Poland	4	6
Portugal	5	3
Republic of Korea	434	338
Romania	0	1
Russia	1	81
Scotland	0	1
Singapore	12	8
Slovakia	6	4
Slovenia	2	11
South Africa	6	3
Spain	7	10
Sri Lanka	2	1
Sweden	43	171
Switzerland	109	160
Taiwan	23	17
Thailand	22	13
Turkey	8	1
U.A.E.	17	8
U.K.	292	219
U.S.A.	1021	779
Ukraine	1	0
Venezuela	0	2
Vietnam	3	8
TOTAL	3614	3580

This chapter presents the 59th Annual Report about the activities performed by Trade Marks Registry.

The purpose of the trademarks legislation is to provide registration and better protection of trademarks for goods and services for prevention of use of fraudulent marks on merchandise in the country. Trade Mark confers certain statutory rights on the Registered Proprietor which enables him to take legal action for infringement of the trade mark irrespective of whether the mark is used or not. This is in addition to the right under common law to sue for passing off. The Head Office of the Registry is located at Mumbai and branch offices are at Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai and Ahmedabad.

The Trade Marks Act, 1999 and the Trade Marks Rules, 2002 came into force on 15th September 2003. The Trade Marks Rules 2002 was completely revised and was replaced by The Trade Marks Rules 2017 which came into force on 6th March 2017.

With the growing awareness about IPR in general and trade marks in particular in the country, the functions and responsibilities of Trade Marks Registry have progressively increased. This role has further expanded with the introduction of protection of service marks, well known marks, collective marks, provision for multi-class filing etc. under the Trade Marks Act, 1999 and provision of international registration of trademarks after India's accession to the Madrid Protocol.

1. TREND OF ACTIVITIES DURING 2017-18

The following table provides various activities performed by the Trade Marks Registry during the year 2017-18. The filing trend of applications indicates that the number of applications filed during this year decreased from **278170** to **272974**. However, registration of trademarks has shown an increase of **20.33%**. Details of the activities in respect of number of applications filed, examined and registered are given in **Appendix I**.

Sl. No.	Activities	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Applications filed for Registration	283060	278170	272974
2.	Number of Applications advertised in the Trade Marks Journal	117408	333673	423030
3.	Number of trademarks registered	65045	250070	300913
4.	No of post examined applications disposed otherwise than registration (by refusal, abandonment, and withdrawal)	51122	40374	254864
5.	No. of marks in respect of which registration was renewed	58160	56270	64661
6.	No of requests for recordal of post registration changes in registered trademarks (including assignments) disposed	11075	13094	73764
7.	Certificates issued u/s.45(1) of the Copyright Act of 1957	8185	9169	1605

2. TREND OF FILING OF TRADEMARK APPLICATIONS;

The trend of applications filed for registration of trade marks in India has shown slight decrease during 2017-18. The number of applications filed by Indians has come down marginally from 266730 in 2016-17 to 247734 in 2017-18 and number of applications from foreign applicants has increased from 11440 in 2016-17 to 25307 in 2017-18.

i. TREND OF APPLICATIONS FILED FROM 2013-14 to 2017-18:

Year	Indian Applicants	Foreign Applicants	Total
2013-14	184140	15865	200005
2014-15	202654	7847	210501
2015-16	267390	15670	283060
2016-17	266730	11440	278170
2017-18	247734	25307	272974

ii. Trademark applications filed by Indians- State wise:

Out of total number of applications filed by Indian applicants during the year, Maharashtra occupied the first position with 63070 applications. Delhi with 51563 applications stood at 2nd position while the 3rd position was occupied by Gujarat with 24208 applications.

iii. Applications filed by foreign Applicants

Out of total 272974 applications filed, the number of applications filed by foreign applicants during the year was 25307.

United States of America	3779
China	1794
United Kingdom	613
Japan	608
United Arab Emirates	368
Germany	345
Singapore	341
Hong Kong	337
Republic of Korea	313
Taiwan, Province of China	278
Switzerland	273
Canada	255
British Virgin Islands	232
Italy	201
Cayman Islands	188
France	171
Thailand	136
Australia	134
Netherlands	129
Malaysia	108
Through Madrid System	13475

iv. CLASS WISE FILING TREND:

The table below provides details of class-wise trend of trademarks applications filed during the year 2017-18. As in the previous year, for this year also the largest number of applications received was in respect of goods in Class 5 (Pharmaceuticals, Veterinary and Sanitary Substances etc.)

STATEMENT SHOWING CLASS-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF APPLICATIONS FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS

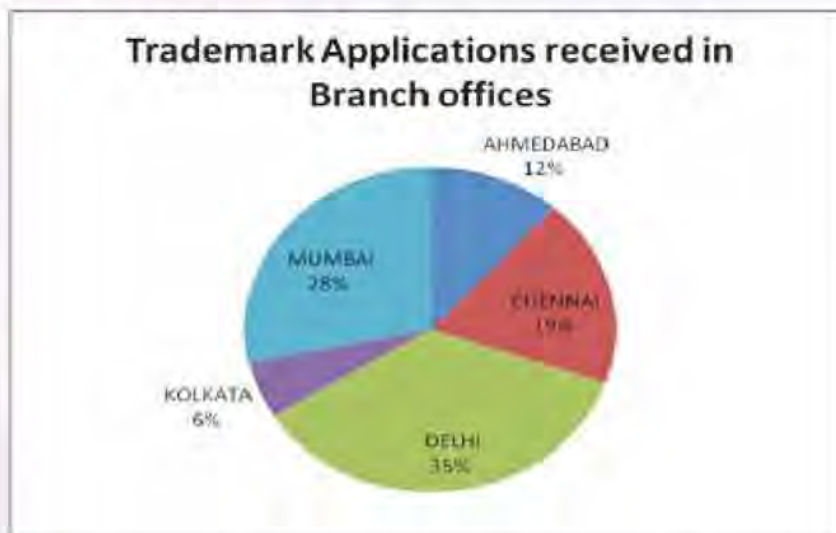
Class	Description of goods and services	No of Applications	% of applications filed in respect of a particular class
1	Chemical products used in industry, science, photography, agriculture, horticulture, forestry, manures etc.	4022	1.48
2	Paints and Varnishes	1457	0.54
3	Perfumery, cosmetics etc.	10485	3.86
4	Industrial Oil and Greases (Other than edible oil) etc	1506	0.55
5	Medicinal, Pharmaceuticals, Veterinary and Sanitary substances etc.	37885	13.93
6	Un-Wrought and partly-wrought common metal and their alloys etc.	3606	1.33
7	Machines and Mechanic Tools, Motors, etc.	5696	2.10
8	Hand Tools and Instruments etc.	1197	0.44
9	Scientific, Nautical, Surveying and Electrical apparatus etc..	16454	6.05
10	Surgical, Medical, Dental and Veterinary Instruments, apparatus etc.	2402	0.88
11	Installation for Lighting, Heating etc.	7195	2.65
12	Vehicles and their parts, apparatus, Locomotion by land, air and water.	3138	1.15
13	Fire arms, ammunition and projectiles, etc.	197	0.07
14	Precious metals and their alloys, etc.	3444	1.27
15	Musical instruments (other than talking machines and wireless apparatus)	250	0.09
16	Paper and Paper Articles, Stationery, Printed Matters etc.	6136	2.26
17	GuttaPercha, India Rubber etc.	2419	0.89
18	Leather and Imitation of Leather etc.	3337	1.23
19	Building materials etc.	4962	1.83
20	Furniture, Mirrors etc.	3372	1.24
21	Small Domestic Utensils etc.	3615	1.33
22	Ropes, Strings etc.	564	0.21
23	Yarns and threads	448	0.16
24	Tissues (Piece goods) etc.	3172	1.17

25	Clothing including Boots, Shoes and Slippers	20034	7.37
26	Laces and embroidery, Ribbons and braids etc.	834	0.31
27	Carpets, rugs, mats etc.	605	0.22
28	Games and Playthings etc.	2287	0.84
29	Meat, Fish, Poultry etc.	7803	2.87
30	Coffee, Tea, Cocoa etc.	14968	5.51
31	Agricultural, Horticultural and Forestry Products and Grains not included in other classes	4369	1.61
32	Beer, Ale and Port, Mineral and Aerated Waters and Other Non-Alcoholic drinks not included in other classes	4752	1.75
33	Wines, Spirits and Liqueurs	1204	0.44
34	Tobacco, Raw or Manufactured, Smokers Articles, Matches	1976	0.73
35	Advertising, business management, business administration, office functions	26467	9.73
36	Insurance, financial affairs, monetary affairs real estate affairs	4593	1.69
37	Building construction repairs installation services	3909	1.44
38	Telecommunications	3367	1.24
39	Transport, packaging and storage of goods travels arrangement	3503	1.29
40	Treatment of materials	1230	0.45
41	Education; providing of training, entertainment; sporting and cultural activities	16002	5.89
42	Scientific and technological services and research and design relating thereto, industrial analysis and research services; design and development of computer hardware and software	9011	3.31
43	Services for providing food and drink; temporary accommodation	9640	3.55
44	Medical services; veterinary services; hygienic and beauty care for human beings or animals; agriculture, horticulture and forestry services	5393	1.98
45	Legal services; security services for the protection of property and individuals; personal and social services rendered by others to meet the needs of individuals	2976	1.09

Note: *There is a provision for filing multiclass applications. For the purpose of above information, such multiclass applications have been counted in all classes covered in such applications*

v. BRANCH WISE FILING TREND

During the year 2017-18, the maximum number of applications were filed at the Delhi branch of the Registry (97151) followed by the branches at Mumbai (77263) (including 13475 applications received under Madrid System) Chennai (51299), Ahmedabad (31664) and Kolkata (15597)



2. REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS AND OTHER ACTIVITIES;

During the year 2017-18, the number of trademarks registered was 300913 as against 250070 during the preceding year. The total number of Registered Trade Marks as of 31st March, 2018 was 1402434. Other activities during the year are as under:

- 64661 registered trademarks were renewed
- 73764 requests for post registration changes in respect of trademarks (including their assignments to other persons) were disposed .
- 2645 certificates were issued on request, for use in legal proceedings or for obtaining registration abroad.
- 1605 certificates were issued under Section 45(1) of the Copyright Act, 1957 for registration of artistic work as copyright.

This year the registry advertised 423030 applications for registration of trademarks in the Trade Marks Journal as compared to 333673 applications advertised during the preceding year. The trend of trademarks published in the Trade Marks Journal in the preceding five years is given in **Appendix II**.

The Registry also dealt with legal proceedings, which were primarily opposition and rectification proceedings under the Act and Rules. 43450 Notices of opposition and applications for Rectification of the Register were filed during the year 2016-17 and 41535 such cases were finally disposed of. Details of such cases filed and disposed are given in **Appendix III**.

3. CLASS-WISE STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF TRADE MARKS REGISTERED:

Following table provides the class-wise statement of the number of trademarks registered during the year 2017-18. It is observed that 30654 trademarks were registered under class 5, which is 12.26% of the total registration, followed by class 35 which is 9.02 %. However, 10494 trademarks were registered in multiple classes, which is about 4.2% of total registered marks.

CLASSWISE STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF TRADE MARKS REGISTERED

Class	Description of goods and services	No of Applications registered	% of applications registered in respect of particular class
1	Chemical products used in industry, science, photography, agriculture, horticulture, forestry, manures etc	5638	1.75
2	Paints and Varnishes	1981	0.61
3	Perfumery, cosmetics etc	10691	3.32
4	Industrial Oil and Greases (Other than edible oil) etc	1919	0.60
5	Medical, Pharmaceuticals, Veterinary and Sanitary substances etc.	43371	13.46
6	Un-wrought and partly-wrought common metal and their alloys etc.	4428	1.37
7	Machines and Mechanic Tools, Motors etc.	6827	2.12
8	Hand Tools and Instruments etc.	1856	0.58
9	Scientific, Nautical, Surveying and Electrical apparatus etc.	19028	5.91
10	Surgical, Medical, Dental and Veterinary Instruments, apparatus etc.	3635	1.13
11	Installation for Lighting, Heating etc.	7836	2.43
12	Vehicles and their parts, apparatus, Locomotion by land, air and water	4145	1.29
13	Fire arms, ammunition and projectiles, etc.	484	0.15

14	Precious metals and their alloys, etc.	4355	1.35
15	Musical instruments (other than talking machines and wireless apparatus	545	0.17
16	Paper and Paper Articles, Stationery, Printed Matters etc	10292	3.19
17	GuttaPercha, India Rubber etc.	3204	0.99
18	Leather and Imitation of Leather etc.	4233	1.31
19	Building materials etc.	5708	1.77
20	Furniture, Mirrors etc,	3950	1.23
21	Small Domestic Utensils etc.	4055	1.26
22	Ropes, Strings etc.	1003	0.31
23	Yarns and threads	802	0.25
24	Tissues (Piece goods etc.)	4580	1.42
25	Clothing including Boots, Shoes and Slippers	19001	5.90
26	Laces and embroidery, Ribbons and braids etc.	1309	0.41
27	Carpets, rugs, mats etc.	1036	0.32
28	Games and Playthings etc.	2902	0.90
29	Meat, Fish, Poultry etc.	7134	2.21
30	Coffee, Tea, Cocoa etc.	14075	4.37
31	Agricultural, Horticultural and Forestry Products and Grains not included in other classes	5690	1.77
32	Beer, Ale and Port, Mineral and Aerated Waters and Other Non-Alcoholic drinks not included in other classes	5063	1.57
33	Wines, Spirits, and Liqueurs	1936	0.60
34	Tobacco, Raw or Manufactured, Smokers Articles, Matches	2073	0.64
35	Advertising, business management, business administration, office functions	30697	9.53
36	Insurance, financial affairs; monetary affairs, real estate affairs	6713	2.08
37	Building construction; repairs; installation services	6235	1.94
38	Telecommunications	5572	1.73
39	Transport, packaging and storage of goods; travel arrangement	4594	1.43
40	Treatment of materials	2085	0.65
41	Education; providing of training, entertainment ; sporting and cultural activities	18452	5.73

42	Scientific and technological services and research and design relating thereto, industrial analysis and research services, design and development of computer hardware and software	13820	4.29
43	Services for providing food and drink, temporary accommodation	9100	2.82
44	Medical services; veterinary services; hygienic and beauty care for human beings or animals; agriculture, horticulture and forestry services	5965	1.85
45	Legal services; security services for the protection of property and individuals; personal and social services rendered by others to meet the needs of individuals	4173	1.30

Note: There is a provision for filing multiclass applications and a single registration certificate is issued in such applications. For the purpose of above information, registrations in respect of such multiclass applications have been counted in all classes covered in such applications.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

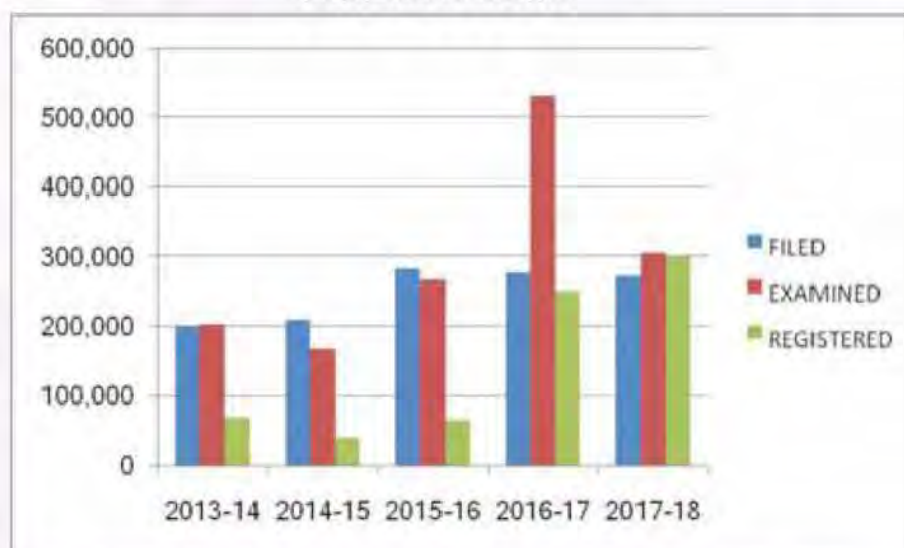
During the year 2017-18 the Trade Marks Registry generated revenue of Rs.286.11 crores as compared to that of the previous year of Rs.192.36 crores.

APPENDIX I

TRENDS IN TRADE MARKS APPLICATIONS FOR LAST 5 YEARS

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
FILED	2,00,005	2,10,501	2,83,060	2,78,170	2,72,974
EXAMINED	2,03,086	1,68,026	2,67,861	5,32,230	3,06,259
REGISTERED	67,796	41,583	65,045	2,50,070	3,00,913

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF TRENDS IN TRADE MARKS APPLICATION FOR LAST 5 YEARS



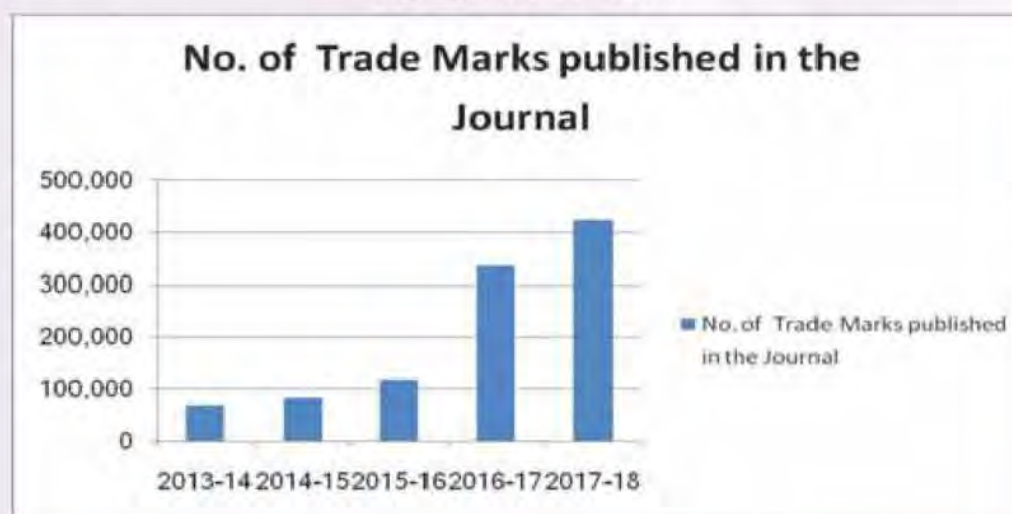
INCREASED OUTPUT IN PUBLICATION OF TRADEMARK APPLICATIONS IN TM JOURNAL

APPENDIX II

NUMBER OF TRADE MARKS PUBLISHED DURING LAST FIVE YEARS

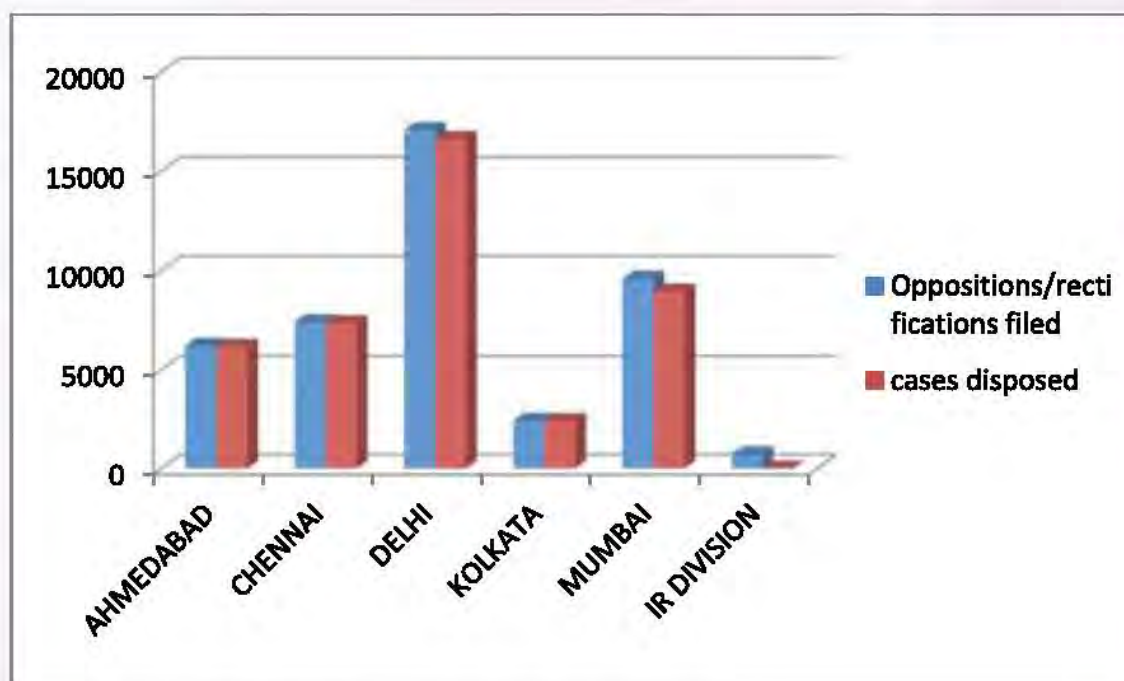
Sl.No.	Year	No. of Trade Marks published in the Journal
1	2013-14	67,796
2	2014-15	81959
3	2015-16	117408
4	2016-17	333673
5	2017-18	423030

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF NUMBER OF TRADE MARKS PUBLISHED DURING LAST 5 YEARS



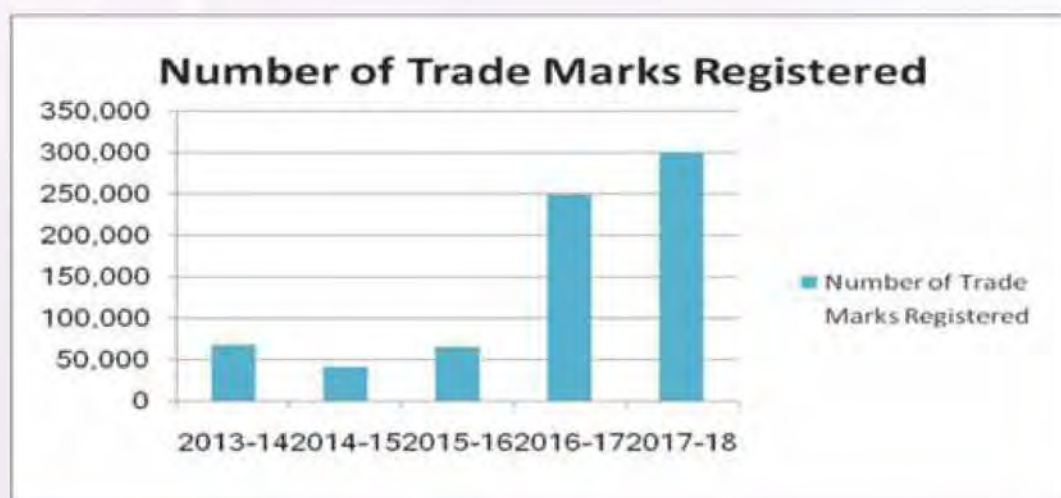
APPENDIX III**DETAILS OF OPPOSITION/RECTIFICATION APPLICATIONS FILED AT VARIOUS OFFICES FROM 1ST APRIL 2017 TO 31ST MARCH 2018 AND DISPOSAL THEREOF**

	Place of hearing	Oppositions/rectifications filed	cases disposed
1	AHMEDABAD	6228	6161
2	CHENNAI	7414	7361
3	DELHI	17065	16633
4	KOLKATA	2421	2406
5	MUMBAI	9591	8970
6	IR DIVISION	731	4
	Total	43450	41535



TRADE MARKS REGISTERED DURING LAST FIVE YEARS

Sl. No.	Year	Number of Trade Marks Registered
1	2013-14	67,796
2	2014-15	41583
3	2015-16	65045
4	2016-17	250070
5	2017-18	300913



INTRODUCTION

The Geographical Indications Registry is set up for administration of the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999 with the object to provide registration and better protection of geographical indications relating to goods. The GI Registry is situated at Chennai..

The Registry has started receiving GI applications for Registration since 15th September 2003. The Registry has received a total number of 613 (Six Hundred & thirteen) GI Applications as on March 31, 2018.

The Registry has also started receiving GI Authorised User applications from May 2009 and the Registry has received 4720 (Four Thousand Seven Hundred and Twenty) GI Authorised User Applications as on March 31, 2018.

A total of 320 (Three Hundred and Twenty) Geographical Indications (GIs) have been registered since 15th September 2003. A total number of 2699 (Two Thousand Six Hundred and Ninety Nine) GI Authorised User certificates have been issued.

From April 01, 2017 to March 31, 2018, the Office has received 38 Geographical Indications Applications and 823 Geographical Indications Authorised User Applications, 25 Geographical Indications and 1233 Geographical Indications Authorised Users have been registered.

The Registry has been organizing Awareness programmes throughout India to promote registration of the Indian GIs. The sectors being focused on are tea, coffee, spices, agriculture & horticulture products, handloom products, handicrafts, textiles, processed food items, dairy products, natural goods, spirits and wines.

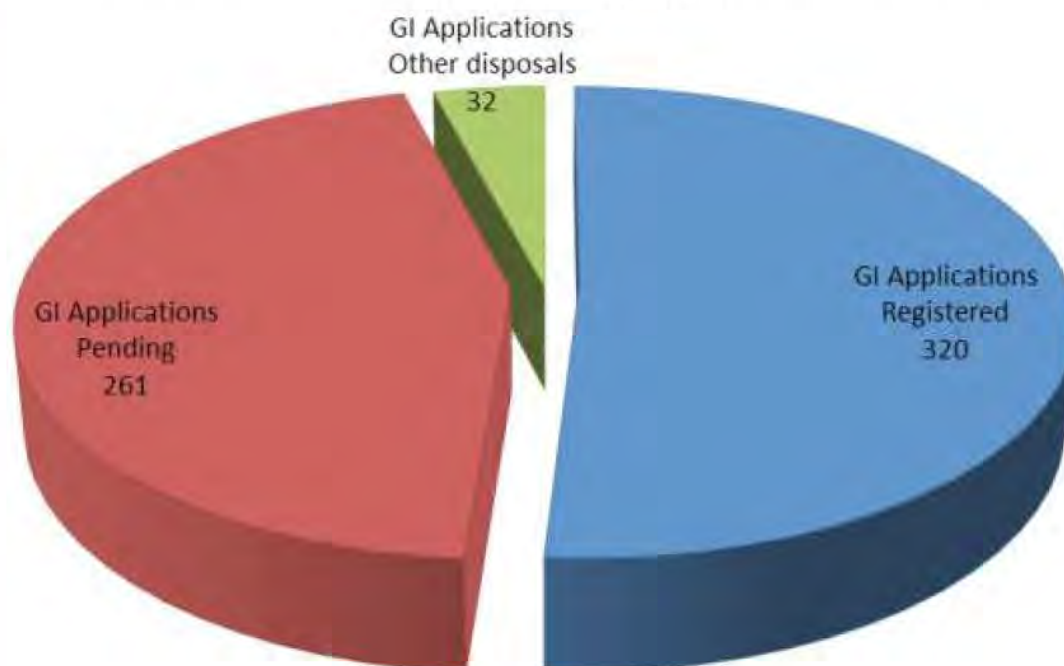
Geographical Indications Application Status as on March 31, 2018

Total Number of GI Applications Filed	613
Total Number of GI Applications Advertised	330
Total Number of GI Applications Registered	320

Status wise breakup of GI Applications Received till March 31, 2018

GI Applications Registered	320
GI Applications Pending	261
GI Applications Other disposals	32
Total GI Applications Received	613

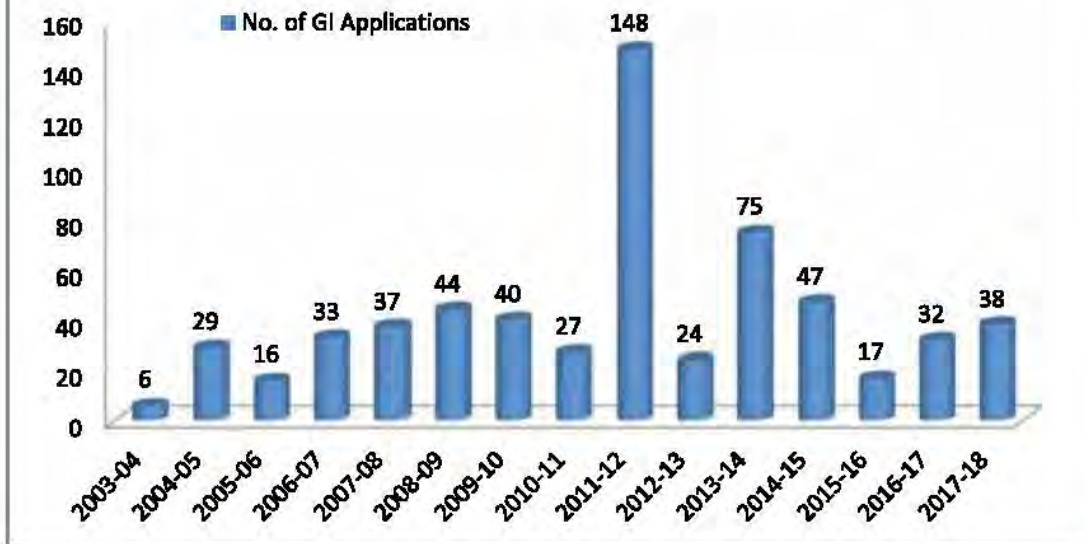
Status-wise breakup of GI Applications received as on March 31, 2018



Year-wise breakup of GI Applications filed as on March 31, 2018

Year	No. of Applications
2003-04	6
2004-05	29
2005-06	16
2006-07	33
2007-08	37
2008-09	44
2009-10	40
2010-11	27
2011-12	148
2012-13	24
2013-14	75
2014-15	47
2015-16	17
2016-17	32
2017-18	38

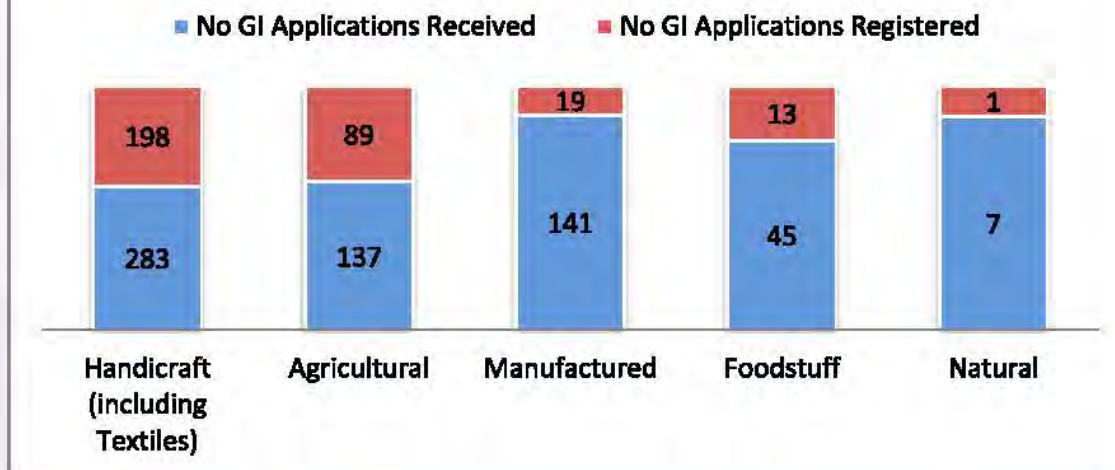
Year-wise breakup of GI Applications filed as on March 31, 2018



Goods wise break up of GI Applications as per Sec. 2 (f) of the GI Act, 1999 filed as on March 31, 2018

Goods as per sec. 2 (f) GI Act,1999	No GI Applications Received	No GI Applications Registered
Handicraft (including Textiles)	283	198
Agricultural	137	89
Manufactured	141	19
Foodstuff	45	13
Natural	7	1
Total	613	294

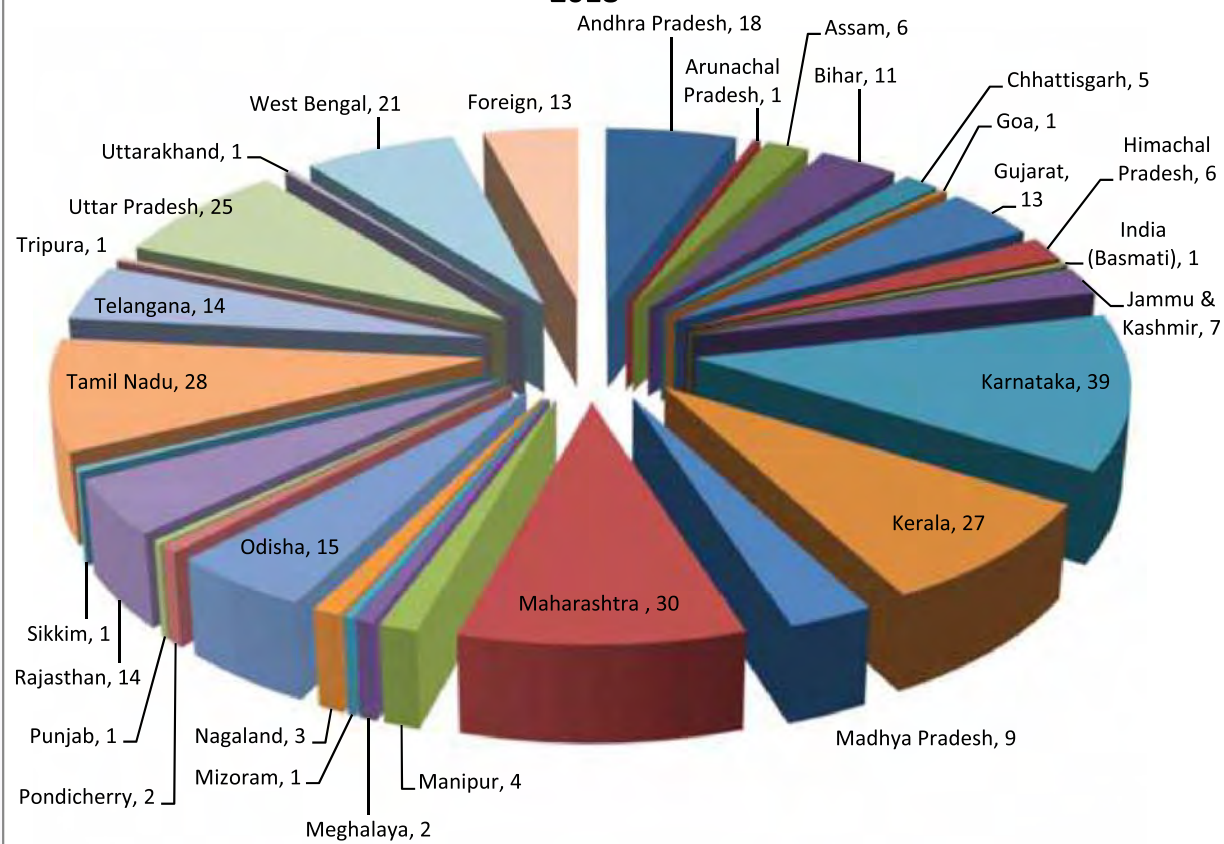
Goods wise breakup of GI Applications received as on March 31, 2018



State - wise Registered GI's as on March 31, 2018

State	No. of GI
Andhra Pradesh	18
Arunachal Pradesh	1
Assam	6
Bihar	11
Chhattisgarh	5
Goa	1
Gujarat	13
Himachal Pradesh	6
India (Basmati)	1
Jammu & Kashmir	7
Karnataka	39
Kerala	27
Madhya Pradesh	9
Maharashtra	30
Manipur	4
Meghalaya	2
Mizoram	1
Nagaland	3
Odisha	15
Pondicherry	2
Punjab	1
Rajasthan	14
Sikkim	1
Tamil Nadu	28
Telangana	14
Tripura	1
Uttar Pradesh	25
Uttarakhand	01
West Bengal	21
Foreign	13

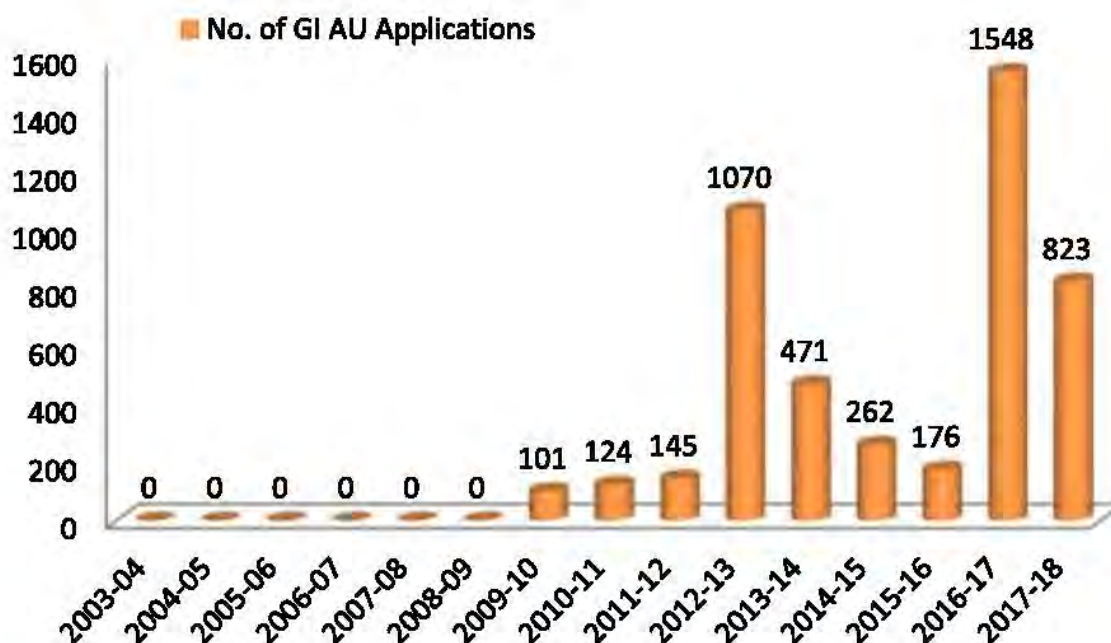
Statewise Break up of Registered GI Applications as on March 31, 2018



Year-wise breakup of GI Authorised User Applications filed as on March 31, 2018

Year	No. of Applications
2003-04	0
2004-05	0
2005-06	0
2006-07	0
2007-08	0
2008-09	0
2009-10	101
2010-11	124
2011-12	145
2012-13	1070
2013-14	471
2014-15	262
2015-16	176
2016-17	1548
2017-18	823

Year -wise breakup of GI AU Applications Received as on March 31, 2018



GI Authorised User Application Status as on March 31, 2018

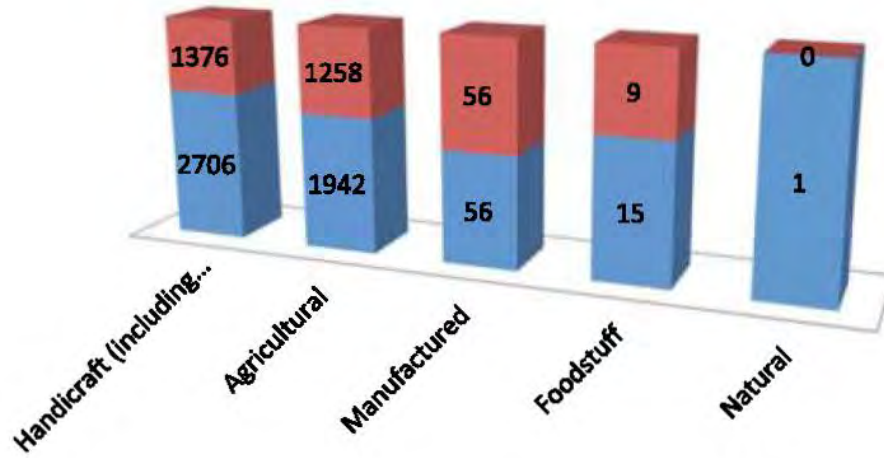
Number of GI Authorised User Applications Registered	2699
Number of GI Authorised User Applications Examination	1012
Number of GI Authorised User Applications Pre - Examination	602
Number of GI Authorised User Applications Advertised	406
Number of GI Authorised User Applications Opposition	1
Total Number of GI Authorised User Applications	4720

Goods wise breakup of GI AU Applications as on March 31, 2018

Goods as per sec. 2 (f) GI Act,1999	No GI AU Applications Received	No GI AU Applications Registered
Handicraft (including Textiles)	2706	1376
Agricultural	1942	1258
Manufactured	56	56
Foodstuff	15	9
Natural	1	0
Total	3897	2699

Goods wise breakup of GI AU Applications as on March 31, 2018

■ No GI AU Applications Received ■ No GI AU Applications Registered



Introduction

The copyrights are administered under the provisions of the Copyright Act, 1957, which has been amended from time to time to make the law consistent with the rapid development in technology. Copyright is the right of an owner of a work to control the uses of the work and financially benefit from its exploitation. Such work is a creation of human intellect in the form of literature, artistic, dramatic, musical, sound recording or cinematograph films.

Functioning of Copyright Office

The Copyright Office was established in 1958 under section 9(1) of the Copyright Act, 1957. The Registrar of Copyrights has quasi-judicial powers in handling cases relating to copyright. The main function of the Copyright Office is to undertake registration of copyright. The Register of Copyright maintained by the Copyright Office provides information regarding works registered under the Copyright Act, 1957 to the general public. In addition to it, facilities like inspection of the Register of Copyrights, change in particulars, taking extracts thereof, administration of Copyright Societies etc. is also within the domain of the Copyright Office.

As provided under section 13 of the Copyright Act, 1957, copyright subsists in the following classes of works:

- (i) Original literary, dramatic, musical and artistic works;
- (ii) Cinematographic films; and
- (iii) Sound Recording

Acquisition of copyright is automatic and it does not require any formality. Copyright comes into existence as soon as a work is created and no formality is required to be completed for acquiring copyright. However, as per section 48 of the Act, certificate of registration of copyright and the entries made therein serve as *prima facie* evidence in a court of law with reference to dispute relating to ownership of copyright.

The details regarding registration procedure including application form and fee structure, relevant extracts of Copyright Rules, 2013 are available on copyright website i.e. <http://copyright.gov.in/>

Ownership of Copyright

The rights conferred by the copyright law are exclusive albeit for a limited period. Any use of work without authorization/permission of the owner of work may amount to infringement of the copyright. (Certain limitations & exceptions are provided under the Copyright Act). The law also ensures that once a period of holding exclusive rights is over, the general public should have free access to the work.

The Copyright Societies

The following are the copyright societies registered in India:

- Indian Singers Rights Association (ISRA) - for singers performing rights.
- Indian Reprographic Rights Organization (IRRO) - for photographic works.
- Indian Performing Rights Society (IPRS)- For musical work and literary work associated with such musical work.

International Conventions/ Treaty/ Agreements

To secure protection to Indian work in foreign countries, India became a member to the following International Conventions on copyright and neighboring (related) rights:

- Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic works
- Universal Copyright Convention
- Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) Agreement
- Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works by Visually Impaired Persons (VIPs) & Persons with Print Disabilities

The Work Scenario in Copyright Office

Towards a major achievement, the Copyright Office has taken various steps to reduce the pendency of applications and accordingly, the pendency has been reduced to one month excluding the mandatory waiting period of one month. In order to increase transparency and stakeholder's participation, the Copyright office has started to display the applications received on its website on a monthly basis. The applicants can also track the status of their application online.

Further, the Discrepancy Letter and the Register of Copyrights (R.O.C) are now being transmitted to the Applicant via emails registered on www.copyright.gov.in. The applicants can also upload their response against the discrepancy letter by using their Copyright login account.

Copyright Office has published the Practice and Procedure Manual for examination of Literary, Artistic, Musical, Sound Recording and Cinematograph Films.

2. Trends in Copyrights

During the year 2017-2018, a total number of 17841 applications were received and 34388 applications were examined. During examination, the discrepancies observed were communicated to the applicants for rectification. The number of Register of Certificates (R.O.C) generated in 2017-2018 was 19997 which have increased over 5 times as compared to the year 2016-2017 where only 3596 R.O.C were generated.

The statistical data for 2017-2018 are given in the following table:

Year	Total applications received	Total application examined	Register Of Copyright (ROC) generated	Discrepant letters issued	Total Disposal
2016-17	16617	16584	3596	12988	5444
2017-18	17841	34388*	19997	29309	39799*

***This includes 8642 applications for which work is not received**

Highlight of the Year

- *Issued certificate of registration to Indian Performing Rights Society as a Copyright Society for doing business of granting licences in respect of musical work and literary work associated with musical work.*
- *Pendency reduced to nearly one month excluding the mandatory one month waiting period.*

SEMICONDUCTOR INTEGRATED CIRCUITS LAYOUT DESIGN REGISTRY

1. Introduction:

This chapter presents the Annual Report about the activities performed by Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout Design Registry (SICLDR) under section 88 of the Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout Design Act 2000.

The Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout Design Act 2000 provides protection for semiconductor IC layout designs. Semiconductor Integrated circuits are fabricated from a complex series of layers of semiconductors, metals, dielectrics (insulators) and other materials on a substrate. The Act and Rules made there under refer to the three dimensional configuration of these layers as an integrated circuit layout. The criteria for registration of an integrated circuit layout design are, that it should be:-

- Original
- Distinctive
- Capable of distinguishing from any other layout design
- Have not been commercially exploited anywhere in India or in a convention country.

2. Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout Design Registry (SICLDR)

It is the office where the applications on Layout Designs of integrated circuits are filed for registration of created IPR. The jurisdiction of this Registry extends to the whole of India. The Registry, as per the guidelines laid down in the Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout Design (SICLD) Act 2000 and the Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout Design (SICLD) Rules 2001, examines the layout designs of the Integrated Circuits and issues the Registration Certificate to the original layout designs of the Semiconductor Integrated Circuits.

The administration of the SICLD Act, 2000 and the SICLD Registry was under the Control of Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) but by notification dated 17th March, 2016, the administration of the SICLD Act, 2000 and the SICLD Registry was transferred to Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) and brought under the control of Office of Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks. The SICLD Registry is now functioning from Boudhik Samapada Bhawan, Dwarka, New Delhi.

3. Achievements :

Prior to 2017-18, two (2) Semiconductor Integrated Circuit Layout Designs have been registered. During the reporting year, two (2) Layout Design applications have been received for registration in 2017-18, both from IIT, Delhi and the examination report has been sent to the applicant. The registry publishes weekly e-journals on its website.

4. Manpower Structure of SICLD Registry

The following posts have been created in the SICLD Registry:

Sl. NO.	Name of the Post	No. of Post (s)	Pre-Revised Scale of Pay with GP	Orders of Posts creation
1.	Registrar	One	PB4+GPRs. 8700	Order no. 1(6)/2012-pers.I dated 27/05/2013
2.	Technical Officer	One	PB2+GP Rs. 5400	POA No.35481 dated 19/04/2016
3.	Private Secretary	One	PB2+GP Rs. 4600	POA No.35481 dated 19/04/2016

5. Annual Accounts for the Financial Year 2017-18

There is one (1) Crore budget head for the SICLD Registry at Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion.

Introduction

On September 7, 1998, India deposited instrument of accession to two international treaties with WIPO in Geneva. These two treaties, namely, Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property and the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) are binding on India from December 7, 1998.

The PCT provides for filing of a single international application in one language, having effect in each of the countries party to the PCT which the applicant designates in his application for patent protection. The great advantage offered by the PCT is that it simplifies procedures and reduces costs for patent protection in multiple countries

The Patent Cooperation Treaty is administered by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) that provides the applicants from member countries, a facility for filing a single international application for grant of a patent in 152 countries of the world. It also has the additional benefits of providing an International Search Report (ISR), and an International Preliminary Examination Report (IPER) before entering the national phase in each individual country. The ISR and IPER are established according to high quality internationally regulated standards, by one of the Patent Offices of the world that are highly experienced in examining patent applications and that have been specially appointed by WIPO to carry out International search and preliminary examination.

1. Indian Patent Office as Receiving Office under the PCT:

India became a member of PCT and the Indian Patent Office (IPO) started functioning as Receiving Office since 1998. Under the PCT an applicant who is a national or resident of India can file an International Application under the PCT either through Receiving Office – India (RO/IN) or through the Receiving Office of the International Bureau (RO/IB) of WIPO.

a) Filing trend of International Applications by nationals/residents of India through RO/IN and RO/IB.

Year	RO/IN			RO/IB			Grand Total
	Type of Applicant		Total	Type of Applicant		Total	
	Individual	Legal entity		Individual	Legal entity		
2013-14	248	568	816	134	427	561	1377
2014-15	235	566	801	145	469	614	1415
2015-16	234	459	693	226	485	711	1404
2016-17	472	272	744	276	523	799	1543
2017-18	274	490	764	360	577	937	1701

b) Filing of applications through ePCT:

RO/IN provides the facility to file an International Application either on paper at the counters of Patent Offices at Delhi, Chennai, Mumbai and Kolkata or electronically through the ePCT filing Portal offered by the WIPO. Filing through RO/IB can also be made on paper or electronically using ePCT. The facility to file International Applications in RO/IN electronically through ePCT was started from 15th November 2014.

International Applications filed to RO/IN electronically through ePCT

Year	Number	Share of total filing at RO/IN
2014-15	215	27 %
2015-16	308	44 %
2016-17	473	64 %
2017-18	669	88 %

c) Electronic Processing and timeliness:

RO/IN utilizes the ePCT for further processing of International Applications and sends the Record Copies and Search Copies electronically through ePCT. These functions have been centralized at IPO Delhi since April 2017. eSearch Copies are sent to 6 out of 7 ISAs

declared competent by RO/IN for indian applicants. The timeliness in sending Record Copies to the International Bureau of WIPO within the prescribed time limit of 4 weeks from the International Filing Date improved remarkably from 66% in 2016-17 to 96% in 2017-18.

Top ten PCT filing by Indian applicants (RO/IN) in 2017-2018

Sl. No.	Applicant Name [EN]	Total filing
01	COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH	41
02	INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	34
03	TELEFONAKTIEBOLAGET LM ERICSSON [PUBL]	29
04	MSN LABORATORIES PRIVATE LIMITED, R&D CENTER	15
05	MERIL LIFE SCIENCES PVT LTD	14
06	SUN PHARMA ADVANCED RESEARCH COMPANY LIMITED	10
07	MYLAN LABORATORIES LIMITED	10
08	CIPLA LIMITED	09
09	SAINT-GOBAIN GLASS FRANCE	09
10	INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE	08

2. IPO as ISA and IPEA under the PCT

The Indian Patent Office achieved the recognition by WIPO to function as an International Searching and Preliminary Examining Authority under the PCT and started functioning from 15th October 2013. Currently, IPO receives Search Copies and Demands from PCT applicants who are nationals/residents of India and Iran. As regards the number of Search Copies received, IPO was at the 12th position among the 22 Patent Offices functioning as ISA/IPEA under the PCT during the year 2017-18. As per WIPO IP Statistics Database, 66% of the Indian applicants chose IPO as ISA during the year, even though the RO/IN has declared 6 other ISA/IPEAs as competent ISA/IPEA for the Indian applicants.

a) Details of Search Copies received in ISA/IN

Year	Filed	Disposed	Withdrawn	Pending
2013-14	135	18	1	116
2014-15	519	502	4	129
2015-16	711	621	1	218
2016-17	940	983	0	175
2017-18	1213	1156	1	231

b) Details of Demands received in IPEA/IN

Year	Filed	Disposed	Withdrawn	Pending
2013-14	0	0	0	0
2014-15	11	0	1	10
2015-16	24	14	1	19
2016-17	30	28	1	20
2017-18	49	29	0	40

c) Quality Management System in ISA/IPEA

IPO established a Quality Management System for ISA/IPEA as prescribed by the International Search and Preliminary Examination Guidelines under the PCT. During the year 2017-18, IPO further strengthened the functions to ensure better quality and timeliness of the reports. The Quality Cell of ISA/IPEA comprised of Examiners and Controllers of different subject specialization checks the quality of the reports before they are established and sent to applicant and WIPO.

d) Timeliness:

The timeliness in establishing the reports was 97-100% during the year. 1121 reports out of a total of 1156 reports established during 2017-18 were established within the prescribed time limit of 3 months from date of receipt of Search Copy. The few reports, which crossed the timelines due to lack of unity of invention or other unforeseen issues, were also established in few weeks time beyond the prescribed time limit so that the reports are available to the applicant well before the 18 month publication. IPO sends the international search and PRELIMINARY examination reports by email if provided by the applicants and transmits the reports to WIPO through PCT-EDI, the secure transmission channel established with WIPO. The reports were communicated to the applicants immediately on the date of establishment of the reports.

e) Publication of Search Strategies:

IPO started sharing Search Strategies for publication on Patentscope Search Portal of WIPO for the international applications for which reports are established since 1.1.2018. India is the seventh International Authority among 23 Authorities to start this service. This is a great step by IPO towards transparency and accountability providing confidence to the applicants in the services provided by IPO. The full Search Strategies are useful for the applicant as well as the Examiners of other offices to assess the level

of effort taken by the Examiner in ISA to find the citations and also to establish trust among the applicants.

f) Applicants in ISA/IPEA:

The applicants of PCT International Applications who are nationals/residents of India and Iran can select the Indian Patent Office as ISA/IPEA. The type of Indian applicants choosing IPO as ISA/IPEA include individual inventors, Start ups, premier research institutions, universities, Indian multi-national conglomerates, Indian units of foreign multi-national firms and foreign firms with Indian inventors or Indian companies as co-applicants. Few of the major companies choosing ISA/IN include Reliance Industries Limited, Dr. Reddy's Laboratories Limited, TATA Chemicals Ltd., Indian Institute of Technology, TVS Motor Company Limited, Reliance JioInfocomm Ltd., Telefonaktiebolaget LM Ericsson (publ), MSN Laboratories Pvt. Ltd, Laurus Labs Private Limited, Shilpa Medicare Limited, Aurigene Discovery Technologies Limited and Indian Institute Of Science.

Top 10 companies filing in ISA/IN during 2017-2018		
Sr No	Company Name	Total
1	TVS MOTOR COMPANY LIMITED	44
2	INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	35
3	RELIANCE Group	30
4	TELEFONAKTIEBOLAGET LM ERICSSON (PUBL)	27
5	DR. REDDY'S LABORATORIES LIMITED	24
6	MSN LABORATORIES PRIVATE LIMITED	16
7	TATA Group	15
8	MERIL LIFE SCIENCES PVT LTD	11
9	SAINT-GOBAIN GLASS FRANCE	10
10	CELLIX BIO PRIVATE LIMITED	9
11	JUBILANT GENERICS LIMITED	9

g) Search Copies and Demands received from Iran:

During the year 2017-18, ISA/IN received 86 Search copies and IPEA/IN received 3 Demands from applicants who are residents/nationals of Iran.

Search copies received from 1 April To 31 March From IR in ISA	
Year	Total
2013-2014	0
2014-2015	8
2015-2016	34
2016-2017	24
2017-2018	86
Total	152

CHAPTER - X

MADRID SYSTEM FOR INTERNATIONAL REGISTRATION OF MARKS

INTRODUCTION

The Madrid system provides one single procedure for the registration of trademarks in several member countries. It is governed by two treaties namely, '*the Madrid Agreement concerning the international registration of marks*' (briefly known as Madrid Agreement) and the '*Protocol relating to the Madrid Agreement*' (briefly known as Madrid Protocol). These treaties are administered by the International Bureau (IB) of the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) in Geneva, Switzerland.

BACKGROUND OF INDIA'S ACCESSION TO THE MADRID PROTOCOL

- On February 8th of 2007, the Union Cabinet gave its approval to the India's accession to the Madrid Protocol concerning the International Registration of Marks
- On September 21st of 2010, the Trade Marks Act 1999 was amended by the Trade Marks (Amendment) Act 2010
- The Trade Marks (Amendment) Rules, 2013 were published in the Gazette, on January 14th of 2013
- The provisions of the Madrid Protocol came into force in India since July 8th, 2013.

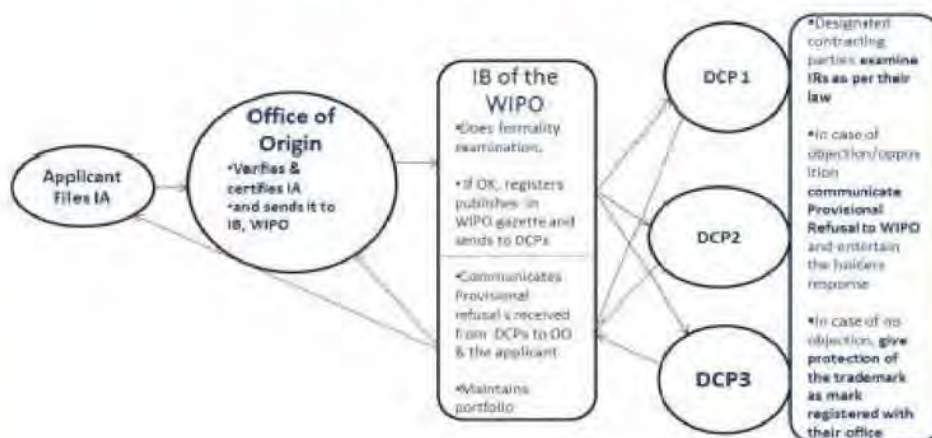
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MADRID SYSTEM IN INDIA

Creation of International Registration wing

An International Registration wing was set up at the Head Office of the Trade Marks Registry at Mumbai. This wing mainly discharges its responsibilities as the *Office of Origin* under the Madrid System in respect of applications for international registration received from Indian entrepreneurs. This wing also functions as *office of the designating Contracting Party* under the Madrid System in respect of international registrations where India has been designated for protection of the mark by the foreign applicant. The Indian office examines the mark under

international registration under Madrid System and follows further procedures as a national application in India and in case, the mark under international registration is not qualified for registration in India the Indian office issues refusals of protection of the mark in India.

Procedure for international registration under the Madrid Protocol



STATUS OF FUNCTIONS UNDER MADRID SYSTEM

During the year 2017-18, WIPO has notified to Indian Office a total of 47263 international registrations seeking protection of trademarks in India. The Indian Trade Marks Registry examines such designations as national applications filed with Indian office on a date same as the date of respective international registrations

During the reporting year, objections for protection of respective marks in India (pursuant to office objections) were communicated in the form of provisional refusals to the WIPO in respect of 26883 marks and provisional refusals based on third party oppositions were sent to WIPO in respect of 833 cases. After completing all the procedures, the Grant of Protection were issued in respect of 16925 marks under international registration for protection in India.

During the same period, the Indian office has received 841 applications for international registration of trademarks under the Madrid System, out of which 751 applications have been verified certified and forwarded to the WIPO. Out of these applications 562 marks were registered at the level of the WIPO.

Revenue generated

The Indian office gets revenue from the WIPO in respect of the applications for international registration under Madrid System where protection of the mark is sought in India and also in respect of renewal of such international registrations.

During the year 2017-18, the Indian office has received CHF 1958957 from the WIPO and accordingly Rs 129572873 has been credited to the account of the Registrar of Trademarks.

Such international registrations are treated at par with national applications and a corresponding national number is allotted to the international registrations for the purpose of examination and further processing. The Indian representative of holder of such international registration deposits fee for miscellaneous requests/applications, etc. as national applicants.

In addition to above, the Indian office also gets revenue as handling fee in respect of applications for international registration originating from India.

During the year 2017-18, the Indian office has received Rs 1100000 as handling fee for such international applications.

CHAPTER - XI

RAJIV GANDHI NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY MANAGEMENT (RGNIIPM) AND PATENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (PIS) AND

The Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Intellectual Property Management (RGNIIPM) is a National Centre of Excellence for training, management, research and education in the field of Intellectual Property Rights. At present, the institute caters to the need of training of Examiners of Patents & Designs, Trademarks, IPO officials, IP Professionals, IP Managers, University, R&D scientists, Students, etc. in the country and imparts awareness to the IP- user community.

OBJECTIVES

The primary objective of RGNIIPM is to impart training and create awareness on IPR. The RGNIIPM endeavours to cater to the needs of an Intellectual Property (IP) regime that is in line with the global norms:

- To identify and fulfil internal training needs of IP offices and organizing training and refresher courses, judicial training for Intellectual Property office,
- To implement the objective of National IPR policy by creating awareness in various organisations including universities, educational institutions etc.,
- Training of individuals, IP professionals, IP managers, R&D scientist etc.& help them to set up IP cell, IP Policy etc.
- To conduct short term International training programs
- To impart Basic education to user communities, Government functionaries and stake holders involved in creation, commercialization and management of Intellectual property rights,
- To act as a nodal agency in training and education of IPR in the country to all types of IP stakeholders on its own and in collaboration with prominent organizations,

TRAINING PROGRAMMES

RGNIIPM is conducting Comprehensive Training program for followings:

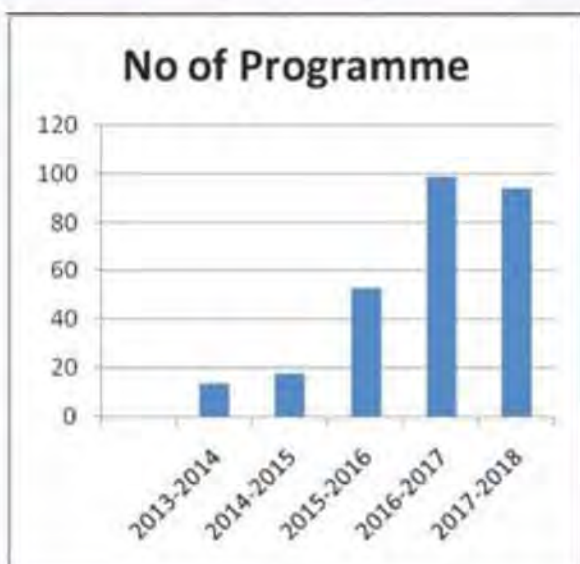
- Newly recruited IPO officials (Patent, Trademarks etc.),
- Refresher programs for IPO officials,
- Judicial Training for IPO officials,
- Short term Public Training programs on IP,
- Seminars/workshops for university, institutions, organisations, firms
- International Training program with WIPO& other organisation

Achievement during 2017-18

RGNIIPM has conducted 94 programmes on IPR- training and workshops, seminars during the year 2017-18 which includes 2 departmental training programmes, 2 International programmes, 24 programmes of 1-day, 12 programmes of 2-days, 8 programmes of 3-days, 9 programmes of 1-week (5-days), 10 Programmes of 6-days, 26 nos. of Free Workshop and one (1) paid workshop apart from the public programmes. During 2017-18, in order to compliance with National IPR Policy, RGNIIPM has conducted series of training/workshop, where many participants were trained in IP procedures. The Faculties for Training Courses were experts in Intellectual Property Rights from the Indian Patent Office, the Trade Marks Registry and also from well-known organizations in the country including leading IP attorneys, professors, IP experts etc. The revenue earned by this office was Rs 3091704/- during the 2017-18 and moving upward gradually.

DETAILS OF PUBLIC PROGRAMMES CONDUCTED FROM 2013-14 TO 2017-18

	Duration of training programme						For Examiners of IPO			Seminar/ Awareness Program for Public	Intern ational Progr amme	Total Progr amme	Reve nue
	1 day	2 days	3 days	5 day	6 Days	2 week	4 Wee k	30 Days	6 week				
2013 2014	--	10	--	2	--		--	2	--	--	--	14	663484
2014 2015	--	6	4	2	--		--	--	--	6	--	18	1091915
2015 2016	7	12	7	5	--		--	--	--	22	--	53	2742450
2016 2017	31	8	--	8	-	1	--	--	4	42(3+39)	5	99	2760663
2017 2018	24	12	8	9	10	-	1	--	1	27 Workshop(s) 26-Free & 1-paid	2	94	3091704



PUBLIC TRAINING AT RGNIIPM, NAGPUR

a] An Introduction to IPR/IP Management [1 Day] in this various topics like introduction to IPR, Patentability Criteria, Patent proceedings, were carried out in brief.

b] Processing of Patent Application and its Proceedings [2/3 Day]

During the 2/3 days training programme, the topics related to Importance of IPR, Patentability criteria, Patent application filling procedure, provisional and complete specification, contents of patent specification, e-filing, PCT procedure, were covered.

c] Patenting System in India [5 Day]

This program has been split into 1/2/3/5-days; so that if anyone wishes to attend the training programme as per their topic of interest, he/she can choose the days, wherein all the major aspects of patent like, Introduction to IPR, processing, Patentability criteria, filing procedure, international filing procedure, contents of patent specification, claims, drafting of patent specification, opposition, patent search etc.

d] Specialized programme on Designs, Trade Marks, Copyright, Geographical Indications and filing procedure [1/2 Day] which covers brief processing of Designs, Trade Marks, Copyright, Geographical Indications.



DETAILS OF PROGRAMS DURING 2017-18

1] DEPARTMENTAL PROGRAMMES

During the year 2017-18, apart from the general public training programme, 2 departmental training programmes for newly recruited Examiners were conducted namely, 1 for Patent for 6 week duration & 2nd for Trade Marks for 4 week duration. Details are as

4th batch of newly recruited 16 Examiners of Patents& Designs were trained during the period from 20th Mar to 28th April 2017 at RGNIIPM, Nagpur.



Newly recruited 48 Trade Marks Examiners training program during the period from 7th Aug to 1st Sept' 2017





Cultural programs and outdoor activities during training

Intellectual Property Day(IP-day) on 26th April' 2017:

On 26th April, 2017, RGNIIPM has celebrated the World IP day and organised a programme which was jointly conducted by RGNIIPM, MNLUN and CII, where the faculty members shared and briefed the importance of creative works which are produced around the world



Workshop(s) on IPR : RGNIIPM, Nagpur during the year 2017-18, has organised 27 nos. workshops in-house & outside Nagpur, so as improve the awareness in the field of IPRs at various educational institutions, universities etc.



In the above context, one free workshop on ‘Bhavishya Training” was conducted wherein the Under Secretary, Mr.Manoj Kumar, DOPPW and Mr.Rajesh Kumar, NIC, New Delhi were the Guest faculty for the said programme, wherein total of 45 participants attended the same, which was appreciated and good response.

Hindi Pakhwada: Hindi Pakhwada was observed wherein all the officials have actively participated in the said programmes during the pakhwada wherein the officials were instructed to incorporate the usage of hindi in their routine work





Independence day, Republic Day, Fire testing Day & Yoga day are celebrated by RGNIIPM



International Programmes: During the year following international programs were conducted at RGNIIPM Nagpur

- a) **One week WIPO-INDIA training programme for Asian countries Patent Examiner on Patent Search & examination:**

One special training programme was organised by the WIPO in cooperation with RGNIIPM for Asian Countries on Patent Search and Examination at RGNIIPM during 25-29th September 2017, wherein resource person namely Mr.TshimangaKongolo from WIPO were the Guest faculties & experts from IPO & renowned IP attorney delivered the sessions.



b) Two week WIPO-India Summer School on IP:

WIPO-India has conducted the 2 week International level summer school program at RGNIIPM in collaboration with WIPO and MNLUN, Nagpur was conducted during the period from 6th to 17th November 2017 wherein total of 48 participants were participated (inclusive of Indian & Foreign).



PATENT INFORMATION SYSTEM

The Patent Information System (PIS) was established in 1980 by the Government of India at Nagpur with the objective to obtain and maintain a comprehensive collection of patent specification and patent related literature on worldwide basis to meet the needs of technological information of various users in R&D establishments, Government organizations, Industries, businesses, Inventors and other users and to provide

technological information contained in patents through search services and supply of copies of patent specifications.

SERVICES OF PIS:

The List of Services which was offered by PIS was as under:

- State of Art Search
- Bibliographic Search
- Patent Copy Supply Service (PIS)

DETAILS OF OFFICERS AND STAFF STRENGTH OF PATENT INFORMATION SYSTEM AND RGNIPM AS ON 31st MARCH, 2018

Sl. No.	Name of post	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	Senior Documentation Officer	1	1
2	Office Superintendent	1	1
3	Senior Documentation Assistant	1	1
4	Junior Hindi Translator	1	1
5	Stenographer Grade I	1	1
6	Store Assistant	1	1
7	Junior Reprography Assistant	3	3
8	Assistant Superintendent	1	1
9	Stenographer Grade II	1	0
10	Shelf Assistant	1	1
11	Upper Division Clerk	3	3
12	Receptionist	1	1
13	Data Entry Operator	2	2
14	Lower Division Clerk	3	3
15	Hindi Typist	1	1
16	Multi-Tasking Staff	6	4
	Total	28	25

1. INTRODUCTION

The Office of the CGPDTM took several initiatives to promote bilateral as well as multilateral cooperation at the international level. Such cooperation leads to better understanding of the practices followed by different IP Offices in the world. The Office of CGPDTM actively participates in the discussions held at the WIPO and other international fora.

In order to deal with international matters in a more systematic manner, a division dealing with such matters related to international affairs was revamped in the year 2016-17. For efficient coordination, the 'International Affairs Division' was placed under the leadership of the Senior Joint Controller of Patents and Designs, who reports to the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks.

During the reporting year, new MoUs and work plans at bilateral level with the IP Offices of other countries were signed and activities under the existing MoUs and work plans were executed. The details of activities carried out during the year are mentioned below.

2. COOPERATION WITH CANADIAN INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OFFICE

During the reporting year, a Memorandum of Understanding was agreed to between the Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India and the Canadian Intellectual Property Office. Among other things, the MoU provides for cooperation with regard to raising the level of IP awareness, exchange of best practices on IP with industry, universities, research and development organizations and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), automation and modernization projects, how traditional knowledge is protected and the exchange of best practices related thereto, traditional knowledge related data bases, IP related training.

The CEO of Canadian Intellectual Property Office visited the Indian IP Office during the month of November 2017. This visit provided an opportunity to both the Offices to interact closely and contributed to better understanding of each other's IP systems.

3. COOPERATION WITH EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE

The previous work plan between the Office of CGPDTM and the European Patent Office had expired and consequently in the month of December 2017 a new work plan was signed between the Offices during the visit of Mr.Raimund Lutz, Vice President, European Patent Office to IPO, Delhi. The work plan provides for cooperation in training related activities, search databases including the databases related to traditional knowledge such as the TKDL, IP awareness programs.

4. COOPERATION WITH JAPAN PATENT OFFICE

The previous work plan between the Office of CGPDTM and the Japan Patent Office had expired and consequently in the month of May 2017 a new work plan was signed between the Office of CGPDTM and the JPO during the visit of Deputy Commissioner of JPO to Mumbai. The new work plan provides for cooperation in training related activities, classification related activities, information technology, awareness etc.

5. COOPERATION WITH IP OFFICE OF TAJIKISTAN

A delegation from the National Centre for Patents and Information of the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of the Republic of Tajikistan visited the IPO, Dwarka, New Delhi as part of a study visit in the month of October 2017. During the visit, meetings of the delegation of Republic of Tajikistan were arranged with the IT Team, PCT ISA/IPEA team, quality control team in order to explain the processes followed in India in order to highlight the areas of mutual interest to both the sides.

6. COOPERATION WITH SWEDISH PATENT AND REGISTRATION OFFICE

In the month of May 2017, Ms. Susanne ÅsSivborg, Director General, Swedish Patent and Registration Office, Sweden visited India and met the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks, India. Discussion was held on the Memorandum of Understanding between the Swedish Patent and Registration Office of the Kingdom of Sweden and the Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India. The Memorandum of Understanding was signed during the month of September 2017 upon approval of the Cabinet.

The MoU establishes a wide ranging and flexible mechanism for developing and furthering cooperation activities between the Parties in the field of Intellectual Property (IP) and information technology services related to this field.

7. COOPERATION WITH INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OFFICE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

During the financial year 2016-17, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion and the Intellectual Property Office of the United Kingdom (UKIPO). In the month of June 2017, a work plan under the MoU was signed in respect of calendar years 2017-18.

The work plan provides for cooperation on wide ranging activities including sharing of best practices in the field of training, examination related procedures, information technology, awareness generation, etc.

8. WIPO-INDIA ACTION PLAN 2017-18

During the reporting year, WIPO-India Action Plan for the biennium 2017-18 was approved by the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion. The action plan provides for cooperation related to implementation of India's National IPR Policy, capacity in matters related to PCT ISA/IPEA, Madrid Protocol, facilitating technology transfer in key areas of interest to India, generating IP awareness, building cooperation

between the WIPO Worldwide Academy and Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Intellectual Property Management, Nagpur in the field of education, training and research in IP, etc.

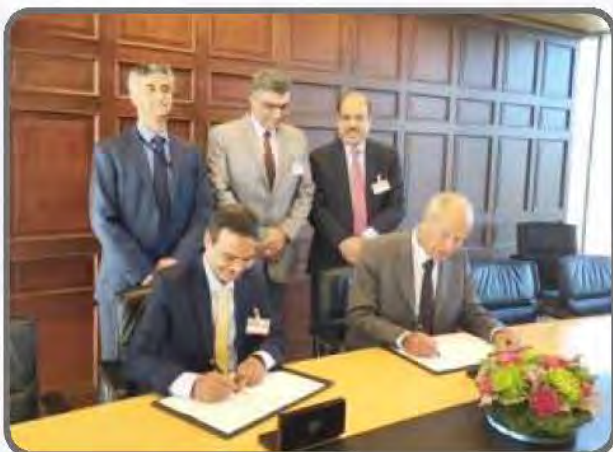
9. WIPO GENERAL ASSEMBLIES 2017 AND BILATERAL MEETINGS ON THE SIDELINES

During October 2017, Sh. O. P. Gupta, Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks, Dr. K. S. Kardam, Senior Joint Controller of Patents & Designs, Mr. S. D. Ojha, Assistant Registrar of Trade Marks and Geographical Indications, and Mr. Parijat Saurabh, Assistant Controller of Patents & Designs attended the WIPO General Assemblies, BRICS HIPO meeting and bilateral meetings on the sidelines of the WIPO General Assemblies.

Bilateral meetings were held on the sidelines of the WIPO General Assemblies with the following offices:

1. Intellectual Property Office of the United Kingdom
2. INPI - IP Office of France
3. Austrian Patent Office
4. IP Office, Australia
5. Canadian IP Office
6. Swedish Patent and Registration Office

During General Assemblies of WIPO, CGPDTM and Director General of WIPO also signed Cooperation agreement on 5th October 2017 at Geneva Switzerland to facilitate the exchange of data between these offices including Indian Patent documents, search and examination reports through WIPO CASE and WIPO Digital Access Services (DAS) to make priority documents available electronically. The Agreement covers cooperative activities for the improvement of IP business services at the Office, including projects for digitalization, data capture and data quality improvement, data exchange for the dissemination of IP information, provision of business systems by WIPO for digitization, document management, online search and any related systems or modules and creation of national and/or regional IP databases.



10. PCT WORKING GROUP

In line with the continuous endeavour of the IP Office to streamline the office procedures with the help of information technology, the delegation of India appreciated the WIPO's ePCT which helps reduce paper filings. India also encouraged further improvements in the ePCT system, especially with regard to payment of fees and more complete processing of applications so as to reduce processing times and make the system more transparent.

Indian IP Office is also using the eSearchCopy service of WIPO for sending and receiving search copies which makes the process of sending and receiving search copies more efficient. Indian IP Office stated its commitment to promoting the transmission of search copies through the eSearchCopy service.

Indian IP Office also supported fee reductions for various categories of applicants such as individuals, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), startups, and universities and research institutions as it serves to achieve an objective to incentivize them to promote their innovations and also encourage them to further promote research and development activities.

The International Bureau started a netting pilot as a possible measure to reduce the risk of exposure of PCT fee income to movements in currency exchange rates. The IB had started a netting pilot with the EPO involving the search fees collected by the USPTO in its capacity as a receiving Office for the benefit of the EPO, the search fees collected by the International Bureau in its capacity as a receiving Office for the benefit of the EPO, the supplementary search fees collected by the International Bureau for the benefit of the EPO, the international filing fee received at the EPO as a receiving Office and any amounts under Rule 16.1(e) owing to or owed by the EPO to the International Bureau. The first netting transaction was to take place on February 22, 2018 based on transactions for January 2018. The receiving Office of India joined the pilot from April 1, 2018 with the first netting transaction due to take place in May 2018.

With regard to TKDL, the Indian IP Office informed the working group that following the in principle agreement by the Meeting of International Authorities to add the Indian Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL) to the PCT minimum documentation, the Government of India was currently revising the terms and conditions in the access agreement to the TKDL. The Indian Patent Office looked forward to sharing the agreement further with International Authorities after the revision.

11. BRICS-IPR COOPERATION:

The 8th BRICS HIPO (Head of Intellectual Property Offices) meeting was held on 6th & 7th April, 2017 at New Delhi under India's Chairmanship which was chaired by Shri O.P.Gupta , Controller General of Patents , Designs and Trade Marks and GI. All Head of

IP offices from the BRICS countries led their delegation in this meeting. Altogether 17 participants from BRICS countries participated in the said event. Shri Rajiv Aggarwal, Joint Secretary, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India delivered the keynote address.

During the reporting year, State Intellectual Property Office of Peoples Republic of China (SIPO) was the chair the of the “BRICS IPR COOPERATION ROADMAP”. Accordingly SIPO also organized BRICS Examiner Training Programme at Beijing in February 2018. The said training programme was attended by 3 Examiners of the ‘CGPDTM-India’ office along with other Examiners from the IP Offices from Brazil, Russia, China and South Africa. Shri Subendu Kundu, Deputy Controller of Patents & Designs attended the ‘BRICS IP Coordination Group meeting’ held at Beijing on behalf of CGPDTM-India which was also held in in February 2018. A BRICS HIPO meeting was held at Geneva, Switzerland in October 2017 on the sidelines of 57th WIPO General Assemblies and was attended by the Head of IP offices of Brazil, China, Russia and South Africa along with their delegations. During the WIPO GA.



12. India's participation in the 25th Meeting of International Authorities and 8th Meeting of the PCT Quality Subgroup

After starting the functions as ISA and IPEA in 2013, the Indian Patent Office has been participating in the Meeting of the PCT Quality Subgroup and the Meeting of the

International Authorities (MIA) held every year. In the meetings held at Madrid, Spain from 19th to 23rd February 2018, India was represented by Ms Rekha.V, Deputy Controller of Patents & Designs. The topics of the PCT Quality Subgroup relates to the Quality Management Systems (QMS) in place in the patent offices and ways to improve quality in functioning as International Authorities under the PCT. MIA discusses the reforms to the PCT system.

a) Report on QMS

In the QMS Report of 2018, the Indian Patent Office highlighted the working of the Quality Cell of ISA/IPEA and the timeliness maintained in establishing the international reports. Another important milestone that was achieved in 2017-18 was publication of Search Strategies of Examiners for the international reports established from 1st January 2018. This is a major step in transparency in the international work done by IPO.

b) Inclusion of TKDL in PCT Minimum Documentation

India continued to pursue the proposal, first submitted in MIA 2015, to include India's Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL) as part of the PCT Minimum Documentation. TKDL, a digital documentation, the first of its kind, created by the Government of India, of the Indian traditional knowledge relating to Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha and Yoga, in five international languages (English, German, French, Japanese and Spanish) is currently subscribed for patent search by the major patent offices across the world and is the first TK database being proposed to be included in the PCT Minimum Documentation. Some Authorities had raised concerns about certain clauses of the TKDL Access Agreement regarding usage statistics, confidentiality and non-disclosure requirements. In 2017-18, the IPO submitted a detailed working document to the Task Force, including a revised draft of the access agreement. In MIA 2018, India also gave a presentation highlighting the relevance of TKDL citations in avoiding erroneous grant of patents based on Indian TK as well as detailing the modifications in the TKDL Access Agreement to overcome the concerns of certain Authorities. The matter is now under

the consideration of the PCT Minimum Documentation Task Force and IPO is taking efforts to pursue the same for an early inclusion of TKDL in the PCT Minimum Documentation



CHAPTER - XIII

TRAINING PROGRAM AND OUTREACH ACTIVITY

1. Introduction:

The Government of India has continued its mission of developing skills and expertise among the IP Officials and capacity building of IP offices, thus creating a strong base of human resource. To this effect, training programmes for the patent examiners have been organized. The Office of CGPDTM has taken initiative to conduct outreach programmes for the public as well as for R&D Organizations, Scientific institutions universities and industry, Start ups, Innovation centers, Enforcement Agencies, in cooperation with Industry Associations like FICCI, CII, ASSOCHAM, PHDCCI, CWEI etc. The aim of these programmes was to create a comprehensive understanding of IP-related key issues and concerns, imparting knowledge and increasing awareness about IPR protection and enforcement as well as empowering businesses to leverage IPR. The officers of the Intellectual Property Office have been regular resource persons in the awareness programs conducted by Universities, TIFAC, MSME, NRDC, and Industry Organisations such as FICCI, CII, ASSOCHAM, PHDCCI, CWEI, etc.

2. National Awareness Programmes on behalf of Office of CGPDTM (2017-18)

During 2017-18, the Office had conducted programmes in collaboration with various industry associations such as FICCI, CII, ASSOCHAM, PHDCCI, CWEI etc. for the following stakeholders:

1. Law Universities
2. Bar ASSOCIATIONS
3. Enforcement Agencies
4. Innovation Centers & Start ups
5. Copyright
6. Schools /Tinkering laboratories

Total **114** programmes have been conducted. The break-up is provided in annexure 1 attached herewith.

Annexure 1

1	Law Universities	21
2	Bar ASSOCIATIONS	03
3	Enforcement Agencies	10
4	Innovation Centers & Start ups	12
5	Copyright	02
6	Schools/Tinkering laboratories	66
6	Total	114

IP- AWARENESS ACTIVITIES IN 2017-2018

In continuation with the goal of creating awareness on Intellectual Property and Innovation Management, R&D Institutions and Universities 48 programmes have been successfully conducted with Industry associations in the year 2017-2018. The list of the programmes which have been conducted is as follows:

Name of Industry associations	Program organized by the Industry Associations in the year 2017-2018					
	University /Law University	Bar Association	Copyright	Start up /Innovation centers	Enforcement	Total
CII	02	-	-	-	02	04
PHD Chambers	04	01	01	03	01	10
CWEI	06	-	-	01	03	10
FICCI	05	-	-	02	01	08
ASSOCHAM	04	02	01	06	03	16
Total	21	03	02	12	10	48

The summary of IPR awareness programs organized in Schools/Atal Tinkering Labs by each Patent office is as follows.

Name of Patent Office	Programs Assigned to each Patent offices for Schools/Atal Tinkering Labs.	Program organized by each Patent office in Schools/Atal Tinkering Labs.
Kolkata	30	28
Mumbai	30	21
Chennai	30	12
New Delhi	30	05
Total	120	66

Total IPR Awareness programs organized by the office of CGPDTM in the year 2017-2018 is 114.

3. Participation of Officials in meeting at International forum, and training Programs In India & Abroad

Sl.No	Training/Seminar/workshop/program attended	Country visited	No. of Officials Participated
1	East Meets West forum scheduled to be held from 05-07 April 2017	Vienna, Austria	1
2	IPTI International Conference and HIPOC (Heads of Intellectual Property Office Conference) 11-14, April 2017	Daejeon, Republic of Korea	2
3	10 th Session of PCT Working Group and 30 th Session of PCT Committee for technical cooperation at Geneva from 8 - 12 May 2017	Geneva	2
4	Thaifex Trade Fare - 2017 held at Bangkok, Thailand from 31 st May to 4 th June 2017	Bangkok, Thailand	2
5	Fifth Session Committee on WIPO Standards (CWS), WIPO, 29 May - 2 June 2017 .	Geneva, Switzerland	1
6	15 th Session of the Working Group on the Legal Development of the Madrid System for the International Registration of Marks in Geneva from June 19-22, 2017	Geneva, Switzerland	1
7	Regional Workshop on Patent Examination Quality Management June 21-23, 2017	Tokyo, Japan	2
8	Visit to Alicante from 26-6-2017 to 30-06-2017 in process to building of the platform for data sharing and Designview implementation	Alicante, Spain	3
9	26 th session of WIPO's Standing Committee on Law of Patents (SCP) in Geneva from July 3-6, 2017	Geneva	1
10	WIPO workshop on Patent Examination in the PCT National Phase in Daejeon, Republic of Korea from July 3 to 7, 2017	Daejeon, Republic of Korea	2
11	To attend Interactive session with the Enforcement officials from South Asia from August 10-12, 2017	Singapore	1
12	To attend IP Executive Week organized by EPO and EUIPO to be held from 10-13 July 2017 in Alicante, Spain	Alicante, Spain	1
13	4 months Study-Cum-Research Fellowship Program to be held from 16 th August to 15 th December 2017 in Tokyo, Japan	Tokyo, Japan	1
14	27 th Session of the Program and Budget Committee scheduled to be held from 11-15 September 2017 at Geneva	Geneva	1
15	To attend the twelfth session of the Advisory Committee on Enforcement (ACE) from 4-6 September, 2017 in Geneva.	Geneva	1
16	WIPO Inter-Regional Seminar on Policies for the Promotion for better use of the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT), WIPO Singapore Office, September 11 to 13, 2017	Singapore	1
17	To attend Operational Patent Examination Training Program for Examiners of Patents scheduled to be held from 12/09/2017 to 1/11/2017.	Tokyo, Japan	4
18	57 th Series of Meeting of Assemblies of the Member states of WIPO from 1 st October 2017 to 6 th October 2017	Geneva	2
19	57 th Series of Meeting of Assemblies of the Member states of WIPO from 2 nd October 2017 to 6 th October 2017	Geneva	

20	Madrid Assembly meeting during 57 th Series of Meeting of Assemblies of the Member states of WIPO from 2 nd October 2017 to 11 th October 2017	Geneva	1
21	PCT Union Meetings during 57 th Series of Meeting of Assemblies of the Member states of WIPO from 2 nd October 2017 to 11 th October 2017	Geneva	1
22	JPO/IPR Training Course on Patent Examination Management held from 2 nd to 10 th November 2017 in Tokyo, Japan	Japan	4
23	JPO/IPR Training Course on Substantive Examination of Designs scheduled to be held from 8 to 21 st November 2017	Japan	3
24	JPO/IPR Training Course on Substantive Examination of Trade Marks to be held from 17 th to 30 th November 2017 in Tokyo, Japan	Japan	3
25	"Regional Training Course for Staff Members of IT Divisions at the IP Offices of Emerging Countries" Tokyo, November 29 - December 6, 2017	Tokyo, Japan	1
26	38 th Session of Standing Committee on the Law of Trademarks, Industrial Designs and Geographical Indications(SCT) from 30-10-2017 to 2-11-2017	Geneva	1
27	27 th Session of Standing Committee on Law of Patents (SCP) in Geneva from December, 11 to 14, 2017	Geneva	1
28	JPO/IPR Training Course on Managing IP at Tokyo, Japan held from 11 th December 2017 to 20 th December 2017.	Japan, (Tokyo)	4
29	Visit to EUIPO office at Alicante, Spain from 18-20 December 2017	Alicante, Spain	3
30	Anti-counterfeiting meeting 26 JANUARAY, 2018 to 02 FEBURARY, 2018	Tokyo, Japan	1
31	25 th Session of Meeting of International authorities (PCT/MIA) under PCT from February 21-23,2018 and Quality sub-group from 19-20 February 2018 hosted by the Spanish Patent and Trademark Office Institute in Madrid, Spain.	Reykjavik, Iceland	1
32	Training Program and Patent Information Utilization Workshop from February 5- 9, 2018 under BRICS IP Coordination Program.	Beijing, China	3
33	5 th Coordination Group Meeting scheduled to be held from 7-9 February 2018 under BRICS IP Coordination Program	Beijing, China	1
34	Heads of IP Office (HIPO) and High Level Forum (HLF) scheduled to be held from 19-23 February, 2018 at Tokyo, Japan.	Tokyo, Japan	1
35	10 th Meeting of BRICS Heads of Intellectual Property Offices (HIPO at Chengdu, China) from March 26-27,2018	Chengdu, China	2

4. WORLD IP DAY CELEBRATIONS

National Intellectual Property Awards 2017

National Intellectual Property (IP) Awards are conferred every year on the occasion of World Intellectual Property Day by the Office of CGPDTM and DIPP in association with CII in the field of patent, trademark, designs and geographical indications. The objective of National Intellectual Property (IP) Awards is to recognize and reward individuals and enterprises for their creations and commercialization of IP which have contributed to harnessing the country's intellectual capital and creating IP eco-system that boosts creativity and innovation. This year the programme was conducted on 26th April 2017 at New Delhi. Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman, Minister of Commerce and Industry, who was the Chief Guest on the occasion of the Awards ceremony, graced the function and presented the awards to the IP award winners.

List of Awardees for National IP Awards 2017:

S. N.	NAME OF THE APPLICANT	Prize Category
1	K RavindraShetty	Top Individual for Patents & Commercialization
2	ICAR-Indian Agricultural Research Institute	Top R & D institution/organisation for Patents & Commercialization
3	TVS Motors	Top Public Limited Company / Private Limited Company for Patents & Commercialization in India (Indian)
4	Maruti Suzuki India Ltd.	Top Public Limited Company / Private Limited Company for Patents & Commercialization in India (Foreign)
5	Tejas Networks Limited	Top Indian Private Company (MSME) for Patents & Commercialization
6	Allinnov Research & Development Pvt Ltd.	Top Start-up for IP Commercialization
7	Maruti Suzuki India Ltd.	Top Indian Company /Organization for Designs
8	Biocon Ltd	Top Indian Company for creating Global brand
9	Human Welfare Association	Top Individual / organization for Best facilitation of Registration of GI and Promotion of registered GI in India.
10	Crime Branch, Sector-3 Chandigarh	Best Police Unit (District / zone in a commissionerate) for enforcement of IP in the Country

On the occasion, three WIPO Awards which are annually given by the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) to the distinguished achievers in IP and linked to appropriate categories of National IP Awards, were also conferred along with National IP Awards 2017 on the winners in respective categories.

WIPO Awards winners

Sl. No.	WIPO Award	Corresponding National IP Award 2017	Name of Awardee
1	WIPO Medal for Inventors	Top Individual in Patent & Commercialization	Shri K. Ravindra Shetty
2	WIPO IP Enterprise Trophy	Top Indian Public Limited Company/ Private Limited Company	TVS Motors
3	WIPO Users' Trophy	Top Indian Company for creating Global brand	Biocon Limited



Introduction:

The Patent Office, Trademark Registry, Geographical Indications Registry, Patent Information System (PIS) / Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Intellectual Property Management (RGNIIPM) perform their functions under the superintendence and administrative control of the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trademarks (CGPDTM).

Action was initiated to fill 459 vacant posts of Examiners of Patents & Designs, through were National Productivity Council (NPC). Accordingly, preliminary exam and main exam was conducted on 20.09.2015 and 01.11.2015 respectively on all India basis. Offer of appointment was issued to the selected candidates and further vacancies occurred due to resignation of Examiners were also filled from the waiting list. Thus out of the selected candidates, 464 candidates joined the Patent office as Examiner. As on 31st March 2018, there were a total of 572 Examiners, out of which 129 were under Non Plan and 443 were under Plan.

The Government of India has further sanctioned 362 posts (219 for Patent Office and 143 for Trade Marks) in the Office of CGPDTM for more efficient delivery of services. This included 84 posts of patent examiners and 38 posts of trademarks examiners.

Pursuant to this, the O/o CGPDTM has entered into an agreement with NPC to recruit the Examiners of Patents and Designs in order to fill-up 220 post of Examiners including newly created 84 posts as well as those lying vacant and likely to fall vacant due to promotion of senior Examiners.

1. Human resources at various IP Offices

A. Office of the CGPDTM at Mumbai

The office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks (CGPDTM) has the following supporting staff:

DETAILS OF SANCTIONED AND WORKING STRENGTH OF O/o CGPDTM AS ON 31ST MARCH 2018 UNDER NON PLAN

Sl. No.	Name of the post	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	Controller General	1	1
2	Private Secretary	1	1
3	Staff Car Driver	1	1
4	Multi Tasking Staff	2	1
	Total	5	4

However, officials from Patent and Trademark Offices work for smooth functioning of the Office of CGPDTM

B. Human resources in Patent Office

The human resources in the Patent Office are shown in the Appendix A. The Appendix indicates the sanctioned strength as well as working strength as on 31.03.2018 of all the four Patent offices.

C. Human resources in Trademarks Registry

The details of officials of the Trademarks Registry are shown in the Appendix B. The Appendix indicates the sanctioned strength as well as working strength at all the five offices as on 31.03.2018.

D. Human resources in Geographical Indications Registry

The Geographical Indications Registry has separate sanctioned strength with reference to human resources. The Appendix C indicates the sanctioned strength as well as working strength as on 31.03.2018 of Geographical Indications Registry.

E. Human resources in PIS/RGNIIPM

The sanctioned strength as well as working strength as on 31.03.2018 in respect of PIS/RGNIIPM is given in Appendix D.

ANNEXURE A

DETAILS OF OFFICERS AND STAFF STRENGTH OF PATENT OFFICE AS ON 31st MARCH, 2018

Sl. No	Name of post	Category	Sanctioned Strength										Working Strength									
			Kolkata		Mumbai		Chennai		Delhi		Total		Kolkata		Mumbai		Chennai		Delhi		Total	
			NP	P	NP	P	NP	P	NP	P	NP	P	NP	P	NP	P	NP	P	NP	P	NP	P
1	Senior Joint Controller of Patents & Designs	Group A	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
2	Joint Controller of Patents & Designs	Group A	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	1	12	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	5	0
3	Director	Group A	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Deputy Secretary	Group A	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Deputy Controller of Patents & Designs	Group A	4	10	3	6	3	11	6	8	16	35	4	10	3	6*	3	11	6	7	16	34*
6	Principal System Analyst	Group A	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Assistant Controller of Patents & Designs	Group A	4	5	5	5	8	19	16	21	146 [^]	50	4	4	5	4	8	19	16	16	33	43
8	Senior System Analyst	Group A	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Senior Administrative Officer	Group A	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Examiner of Patents & Designs	Group A	23	116	20	51	28	97	58	199	221 [^]	452 [^]	23	116	20	51	28	97	58	199	129	443

11	Assistant Director (OL)	Group A	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Senior Finance &Accounts Officer	Group A	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Administrative Officer	Group A	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Accounts Officer	Group A	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	System Analyst/ Computer Programmer	Group A	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	36	13	37	64	43	12	93	231	414	544	32	13	29	61	40	127	82	22	183	521
				2				8						0					3			
1	Assistant Administrative Officer	Group B (Gaz)	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	4	2	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	4	2
2	Assistant Library & Information Officer	Group B (Gaz)	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
3	Private Secretary	Group B (Gaz)	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	4	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	4
4	Finance Officer	Group B (Gaz)	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Store Officer	Group B (Gaz)	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	3	1	3	3	2	1	3	2	11	7	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	2	5	7

* 1 Deputy Controller of Patents & Designs posted at RGNIIPM, Nagpur

^ Distribution to be made at a later stage

Sl. No	Name of post	Category	Sanctioned Strength										Working Strength									
			Kolkata		Mumbai		Chennai		Delhi		Total		Kolkata		Mumbai		Chennai		Delhi		Total	
			NP	P	NP	P	NP	P	NP	P	NP	P	NP	P	NP	P	NP	P	NP	P	NP	P
1	Office Superintendent	Group B (NG)	20	6	12	2	13	1	19	3	64	12	18	6	7	0	9	0	12	3	46	9
2	Library & Information Assistant	Group B (NG)	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
3	Junior Hindi Translator	Group B (NG)	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	0
4	Stenographer Grade I	Group B (NG)	4	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	10	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
5	Accountant	Group B (NG)	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Legal Assistant	Group B (NG)	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	27	7	17	3	18	2	25	4	87	16	21	6	8	0	10	0	14	3	53	9
1	Photography Assistant	Group C	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	4	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	4	0
2	Upper Division Clerk	Group C	25	0	7	9	11	4	14	7	57	20	25	0	0	0	5	3	9	5	39	8
3	Stenographer Grade II	Group C	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	5	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	3
4	Data Entry Operator	Group C	0	0	0	5	0	2	0	5	0	12	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	3	0	7
5	Lower Division Clerk	Group C	9	0	13	0	10	0	12	0	44	0	4	0	8	0	4	0	7	0	23	0
6	Hindi Typist	Group C	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Multi Tasking Staff	Group C	31	0	5	2	10	1	10	4	56	4	24	0	0	1	9	0	6	3	39	4
		Total	68	1	26	17	32	8	37	18	163	41	54	1	9	6	19	3	23	12	105	22

APPENDIX - B

DETAILS OF OFFICERS AND STAFF STRENGTH OF TRADE MARK REGISTRY AS ON 31st MARCH, 2018

Sl No	Name of post Group A	Sanctioned Strength												Working Strength											
		Mumbai		Kolkata		Chennai		Delhi		Ahmedabad		Total		Mumbai		Kolkata		Chennai		Delhi		Ahmedabad		Total	
		NP	P	NP	P	NP	P	NP	P	NP	P	NP	P	NP	P	NP	P	NP	P	NP	P	NP	P	NP	P
1	Senior Joint Registrar of Trade Marks & GI	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Joint Registrar of Trade Marks & GI	3	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Deputy Registrar of Trade Marks & GI	6	2	2	0	2	0	4	0	1	0	15	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	5	0
4	Assistant Registrar of Trade Marks & GI	9	2	2	0	5	0	9	2	4	0	29	4	5	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	3	0	13	0
5	Senior Examiner of Trade Marks & GI	24	15	0	3	5	4	16	4	1	2	46	28	0	1	0	0	4	1	1	0	0	0	5	2
6	Assistant Director (OL)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
7	Administrative Officer	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	System Analyst/Computer Programmer	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Law Officer	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Accounts Officer	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		45	23	5	3	13	5	30	7	6	2	99	40	8	1	1	0	7	1	5	0	3	0	24	2

Sl No	Name of post Group B (Gazetted)	Sanctioned Strength												Working Strength											
		Mumbai		Kolkata		Chennai		Delhi		Ahmedabad		Total		Mumbai		Kolkata		Chennai		Delhi		Ahmedabad		Total	
		NP	P	NP	P	NP	P	NP	P	NP	P	NP	P	NP	P	NP	P	NP	P	NP	P	NP	P	NP	P
1	Examiner of Trade Marks & GI	25	78	4	3	7	6	19	8	7	4	62 75*	99	13	40	0	6	2	5	5	18	2	4	22	73 75*
2	Assistant Administrative Officer	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
3	Assistant Library & Information Officer	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
4	Private Secretary	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1
5	Store Officer	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	30	79	5	3	8	7	20	10	8	4	71 75*	103	16	40	0	6	2	6	6	18	2	4	26	74 75*

*Examiner of Trade Marks on contract basis

Sl No	Name of post Group B (Non Gazetted)	Sanctioned Strength												Working Strength												
		Mumbai		Kolkata		Chennai		Delhi		Ahmedabad		Total		Mumbai		Kolkata		Chennai		Delhi		Ahmedabad		Total		
		NP	P	NP	P	NP	P	NP	P	NP	P	NP	P	NP	P	NP	P	NP	P	NP	P	NP	P	NP	P	
1	Office Superintendent	6	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	8	5	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
2	Library & Information Asst.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
3	Stenographer Grade I	3	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	10	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	8	0	0
4	Asst. Examiner of Trade Marks & GI	14	2	2	0	3	0	7	0	6	0	32	2	4	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	10	0	0
5	Junior Hindi Translator	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Accountant	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	26	7	5	1	6	1	10	2	8	1	55	12	9	0	5	0	3	0	4	0	1	0	22	0	0

Sl No	Name of post Group 'C'	Sanctioned Strength												Working Strength												
		Mumbai		Kolkata		Chennai		Delhi		Ahmedabad		Total		Mumbai		Kolkata		Chennai		Delhi		Ahmedabad		Total		
		NP	P	NP	P	NP	P	NP	P	NP	P	NP	P	NP	P	NP	P	NP	P	NP	P	NP	P	NP	P	
1	Assistant Superintendent	7	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	11	0	5	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	9	0	0
2	Cashier	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
3	Upper Division Clerk	25	0	5	0	5	1	4	3	3	1	42	5	17	0	5	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	0
4	Stenographer Grade II	0	3	1	1	0	1	2	4	0	0	3	9	0	4	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	1	2	8	0
5	Data Entry Operator	20	0	3	0	7	0	5	0	3	0	38	0	6	0	2	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	14	0	0
6	Lower Division Clerk	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	4	0	2	0	9	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	6	0
7	Multi Tasking Staff	24	0	5	0	6	0	8	1	4	1	47	2	17	0	3	0	6	0	4	0	3	0	33	0	0
	Total	77	3	16	3	20	3	21	12	11	4	145	25	46	4	11	3	12	0	12	5	4	2	85	14	0

APPENDIX C**DETAILS OF STAFF STRENGTH OF GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS REGISTRY
AS ON 31ST MARCH 2018**

Sl. No.	Designation	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1.	Senior Joint Registrar of Trade Marks & GI	1	0
2.	Assistant Registrar of Trade Marks & GI	1	1
3.	Senior Examiner of Trade Marks & GI	1	1
4.	Stenographer Grade II	1	1
5.	Multi Tasking Staff	1	1
	Total	5	4

APPENDIX - D**DETAILS OF OFFICERS AND STAFF STRENGTH AS ON 31ST MARCH, 2018 OF
PATENT INFORMATION SYSTEM AND RGNIPM**

Sl. No.	Name of post	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	Senior Documentation Officer	1	1
2	Office Superintendent	1	1
3	Senior Documentation Assistant	1	1
4	Junior Hindi Translator	1	1
5	Stenographer Grade I	1	1
6	Store Assistant	1	1
7	Junior Reprography Assistant	3	3
8	Assistant Superintendent	1	1
9	Stenographer Grade II	1	0
10	Shelf Assistant	1	1
11	Upper Division Clerk	3	3
12	Receptionist	1	1
13	Data Entry Operator	2	2
14	Lower Division Clerk	3	3
15	Hindi Typist	1	1
16	Multi Tasking Staff	6	4
	Total	28	25