



सत्यमेव जयते



ANNUAL REPORT 2023-2024



**The Office of The Controller General of
Patents, Designs, Trade Marks And Geographical Indications
Government of India
Ministry of Commerce & Industry
Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade**

Annual Report 2023-24



**INTELLECTUAL
PROPERTY INDIA**

PATENTS | DESIGNS | TRADE MARKS
GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS

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Intellectual Property (IP) plays a pivotal role in India's economic growth, technological advancement, and global competitiveness. A strong and efficient IP ecosystem fosters innovation, attracts investments, and empowers businesses, startups, and research institutions. The Office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks (CGPDTM) remains committed to strengthening this ecosystem by ensuring the timely protection of intellectual assets and improving access to IP services.

This Annual Report highlights a landmark year for the CGPDTM, marked by unprecedented filings and grants across patents, trademarks, designs, and geographical indications. These achievements reflect the growing awareness and adoption of IP rights, driven by streamlined examination processes, reduced pendency, and digital transformation initiatives.

As India advances towards Viksit Bharat 2047, a robust IP framework will serve as a catalyst for excellence and self-reliance in key sectors such as pharmaceuticals, artificial intelligence, space, and clean energy. The CGPDTM remains dedicated to fostering an inclusive, efficient, and innovation-driven IP regime that protects the rights of creators and businesses while advancing India's knowledge-based economy.

We extend our gratitude to all stakeholders for their invaluable contributions and look forward to continued collaboration in strengthening India's intellectual property landscape.

During the reporting year, the overall filing and processing of applications for various IPRs has been higher as compared to the previous year, The details are as follows:

- a. The IPR application filing has increased from 601789 in 2022-23 to 635508 in 2023-24, showing an overall increase of 5.6%.
- b. Patent application filing increased by 11.29%, from 80211 in 2022-23 to 92168 in 2023-24.
- c. An exponential increase of 201.91% from 34134 to 103057 was also observed in patents granted for patent applications compared to the previous year.
- d. In designs, application filing increased by 33.88 % from 22698 in 2022-23 to 30389 in 2023-24.
- e. In trademarks, there was an increase in the filing of trademark applications from 466580 in 2022-23 to 476089 in 2023-24.

f. The registration of geographical indications has also shown a substantial rise of 190.90% from 55 in 2022-23 to 160 in 2023-24.

NIPAM (National Intellectual Property Awareness Mission) launched in the year 2021 by the Office of CGPDTM to impart IP awareness to at least 1 million students, received an overwhelming response, encouraging the office to launch its second edition. NIPAM 2.0 in its new avatar got support from various partners such as All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE), Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) and PFC-TIFAC. As on March 31, 2024, 2.2 million students and faculty members have been sensitized about IP across the country.

Another initiative of the Office of CGPDTM is the IP Manthan that includes a series of discussions on various IP-related topics amongst the IP fraternity from diverse areas of expertise. Under this initiative, renowned scientists, IP professionals, industry experts and persons from the judiciary were invited to share their views on various topics.

The Office of CGPDTM has also initiated open house discussions in line with the directions received from the Hon'ble Union Minister of Commerce and Industry for seamless and direct communication with stakeholders on various IP related matters. This has proved helpful in addressing the grievances of stakeholders and in receiving their valuable feedback and suggestions on the functioning of the IP offices in India.

Details of activities performed during the year 2023-24 are provided in subsequent chapters of this report. The updated IP laws, highlights of various functions and other useful information are also available on the official website (<http://www.ipindia.gov.in>). The Office of Controller General of Patents, Designs & Trade Marks is committed to further improve its public service delivery by providing services in a transparent and applicant-friendly manner.

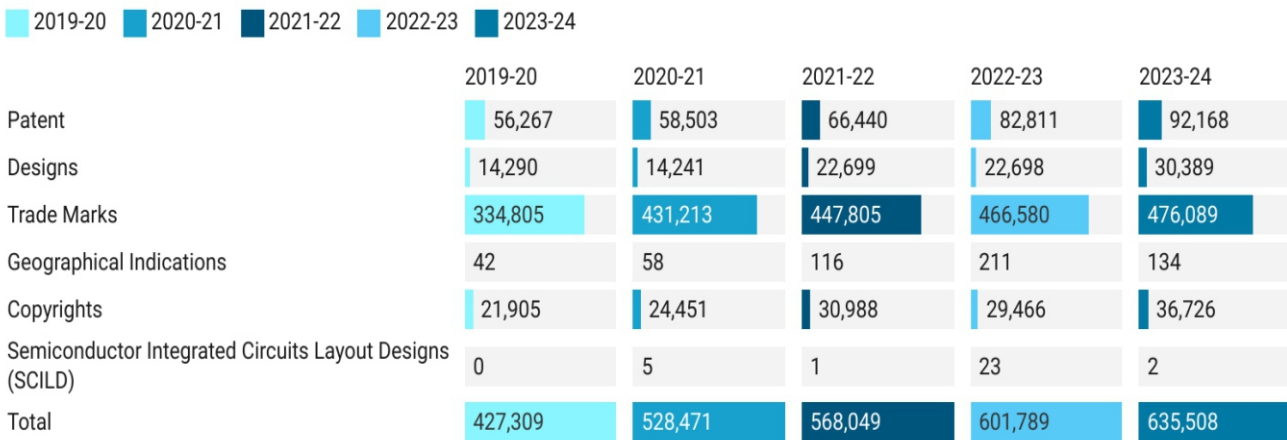
**Prof. (Dr.) Unnat P. Pandit,
Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks**

Introduction

Creativity and innovation are essential for the growth of the intellectual property ecosystem and also for the development of a knowledge economy to build the **Viksit Bharat**. The objective of emphasizing the growth of the IP Driven—Creativity and Innovation ecosystem for Viksit Bharat is to stimulate the benefit of IPR for all. The aim is to build the Viksit Bharat wherein IP encourage the advancement in science and technology, arts and culture, traditional knowledge, and biodiversity resources and design, develop sustainable solutions for addressing the needs of our country. The Viksit Bharat is where knowledge is the main driver of development, an economy wherein knowledge owned is transformed into knowledge shared while building respect for IP. The increasing trend in Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) filings highlights a growing recognition of creativity and innovation and also offering protection across various sectors, with an overall rise of 5.63% in filings across different IP. Patent applications have grown by 11.29%, with domestic filings comprising 55.96% of the total, reflecting enhanced research and development activities. Design registrations surged by 33.87%, emphasizing the need for aesthetic and functional protection in industrial products. Trademarks continue to be widely filed; the number of trademarks examined has increased by approximately 355.49% from 2014 to 2023. Geographical Indications (GI) registrations are progressing steadily, preserving the unique identity of regional products. Copyright filings increased by 24.6%, reinforcing the value of creative works in the economy. The overall trend in granting patents, trademarks, designs, and copyrights signifies an expanding intellectual property ecosystem. With a 14.15% rise in revenue from IPR-related activities, strong IP protections continue to drive economic growth, attract investments, and create employment opportunities in various sectors. The efficiency in application processing and policy reforms ensures a robust IP framework, further strengthening innovation and competitiveness on a global scale.

Filing of applications for protection of various Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) in IP offices under the administrative control of the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks (CGPDTM) has been showing consistent growth over the years. This year, overall filing of applications for various IPRs (635508) has been higher as compared to the previous year (601789), exhibiting an overall increase of 5.6%. The increasing trend in filing applications for patents, designs, trademarks, copyrights, and geographical indications has been observed during this year as compared to the last five years.

Trends in Last Five Years with Respect to Filing of IP Applications:



Application	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Patent	56267	58503	66440	82811	92168
Design	14290	14241	22699	22698	30389
Trade mark	334805	431213	447805	466580	476089
Geographical Indications	42	58	116	211	134
Copyrights	21905	24451	30988	29466	36726
Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout Designs (SCILD)	Nil	05	01	23	2
Total	427309	528471	568049	601789	635508

Trends in respect of IP activities:

1. Patents: During this year, a total of 92168 patent applications were filed, exhibiting an increase of about 11.29% as compared to previous year. Domestic filing of patent applications has also increased to 51574, which is 55.96% of total filings, as compared to 43301, which was 52.29% in 2022-23.

The trends of the last five years in respect of patent applications filed, examined, granted, and disposed of are given below. Disposal of applications includes patents granted and refused by the Patent Office, as well as applications abandoned and withdrawn by the applicants.

Trends in Patent Applications:

	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Filed	56,267	58,503	66,440	82,811	92,168
Examined	80,080	73,165	66,571	49,961	18,438
Granted	24,936	28,385	30,073	34,134	103,057
Disposal	55,945	52,755	35,990	60,046	126,003

Trends in Patent Applications:

Year	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Filed	56267	58503	66440	82811	92168
Examined	80080	73165	66571	49961	18438
Granted	24936	28385	30073	34134	103057
Disposal	55945	52755	35990*	60046	126003

*Disposal of 15991 applications U/s 21(1) was deferred due to extension of the prescribed period of limitation by The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India

2. Designs: During this year, a total of **30,389** design applications were filed, exhibiting an increase of about **33.88%** as compared to the previous year. The number of design applications examined was **29635**, whereas registration and disposal of design applications during 2023-24 increased by 31.06% and 37.80%, respectively, as compared to last year.

Trends in Design Applications

	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Filed	14,290	14,242	22,699	22,698	30,389
Examined	13,642	13,847	22,120	21,905	29,635
Registered	12,256	9,147	15,262	23,400	30,670
Disposal of Applications	14,701	9,281	15,655	23,897	32,931

Trends in Design Applications

Year	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Filed	14290	14242	22699	22698	30389
Examined	13642	13847	22120	21905	29635
Registered	12256	9147	15262	23400	30,670
Disposal of Applications	14701	9281	15655	23897	32931

3. Trademarks : During this year, 476089 applications for registration of trademarks were filed, and 721944 applications were examined. The number of trademark registrations and disposals during 2023-24 has increased by 20.58% and 48.46% respectively, as compared to last year.

Trends in Trade Marks Applications

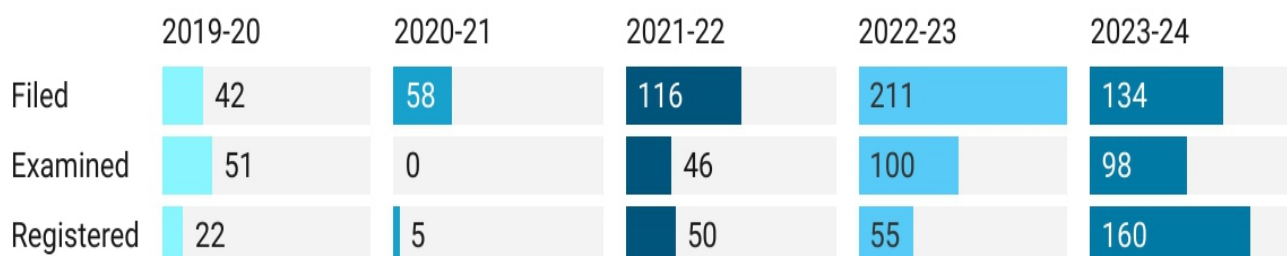
	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Filed	334,805	431,213	447,805	466,580	476,089
Examined	338,551	463,912	431,520	395,405	721,944
Registered	294,172	255,976	261,408	231,977	279,717
Disposal	419,566	294,944	318,878	292,154	433,754

Trends in Trade Marks Applications

Year	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Filed	334805	431213	447805	466580	476089
Examined	338551	463912	431520	395405	721944
Registered	294172	255976	261408	231977	279717
Disposal	419566	294944	318878	292154	433754

4. Geographical Indications : During the reporting year, 134 applications were filed, 98 applications were examined, and 160 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:



Trends in Geographical Indication Applications:

Year	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Filed	42	58	116	211	134
Examined	51	0	46	100	98
Registered	22	05	50	55	160

5. Copyrights : A total number of 36726 applications were received for copyright registration during FY 2023-24. A total of 56260 applications were examined, and 38002 registrations of Copyright (ROC) were done, whereas a total number of applications disposed of were 45730.

Trends in Copyright Applications



Trends in Copyright Applications

Year	Total application received	Total application examined	Register Of Copyright (ROC) generated	Total Disposal
2019-20	21905	29670	16029	22516
2020-21	24451	21523	16399	19477
2021-22	30988	29106	20673	20820
2022-23	29466	24896	12082	21171
2023-24	36726	56260	38002	45730

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

Comparative Trends of IPRs Granted/Registered (and Disposed)

IPR/Year	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Patents	24936 (55945)	28385 (52755)	30073 (35990)	34134 (60046)	103057 (126003)
Designs	12256 (14701)	9147 (9281)	15262 (15655)	23400 (23897)	30670 (32931)
TradeMarks	294172 (419566)	255976 (294944)	261408 (318878)	231977 (292154)	279717 (433754)
Geographical Indications	22	05	50	55	160
Semiconductor Integrated Layout Designs	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	07 (15)
Copyrights	16029 (22516)	16399 (19477)	20673 (20820)	12082 (21171)	38002 (45730)

Publication and Pre-Grant Opposition:

During the reporting year, a total of 108142 patent applications were published under section

11A, and 366 pre-grant oppositions were filed under section 25(1) of the Patents Act, 1970, which is about 0.33% of the total published applications. The details of the applications published and pre-grant oppositions filed are given below:

Publication and Pre-Grant Opposition:

2019-20	50823	800
2020-21	52764	583
2021-22	69613	481
2022-23	94744	420
2023-24	108142	366

Publication and Pre-Grant Opposition:

Year	Publication	Pre-grant Opposition
2019-20	50823	800
2020-21	52764	583
2021-22	69613	481
2022-23	94744	420
2023-24	108142	366

Revenue and Expenditure: During the year 2023-24, total revenue generated was Rs. 1352.81 crore, which is about 14.15% higher than that of the previous year, while total expenditure was only Rs. 276.76 crore.

The total revenue generated by the Patent Office was Rs. 913.97 Crore (including Rs. 0.51675 Cr. received from IB as ISA fees), while that of the Designs Office was Rs. 9.70 Crore. The Trade Marks Registry generated revenue of Rs. 425.46 Crore (including Rs. 38.53 Cr. received from IB as a fee for international registration under the Madrid System), while Copyrights generated revenue of Rs. 3.45 Crores and that of GIR was Rs. 0.11 Crore. PIS & RGNIIPM generated revenue of Rs. 0.12 crore.

Details of revenue received and expenditure incurred with regard to Intellectual Property (IP) administration for the year 2023-24 as compared to the last years are given below in the table:

Comparison of Revenue (Rs. In Lakhs)

Year	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Patents	62384.00	66749.31	72910.76	91397.00
Designs	655.00	769.12	852.80	970.63
Trade Marks	39671.00	41776.58	44465.09	42546.47
Copyrights	248.81	323.85	241.07	345.00

GIR	5.00	8.35	13.68	11.9
PIS/RGNIIPM	12.35	20.48	20.66	12.00
Total	102727.00	109323.84	118504.05	135281.00

Details of Refund of Request for Examination Fee under Rule 7(4A) of the Patents Rules during the previous 4 years of the commencement of provision for refund are as follows:

F.Y.	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Refund amount (Rs. in Lakhs)	145.61	182.93	23.542	63.48

Comparison of expenditure for 2020-21, 2021-22, 2022-23, and 2023-24 from the budget allocated to the O/o CGPDTM.

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
CGPDTM	20157.68	20407.35	25205.09	27676.49

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CHAPTER-II

PUBLIC SERVICE DELIVERY-EFFICIENCY & TRANSPARENCY

The aim of the O/o CGPDTM is to offer and inculcate good IP practices in India. The office of CGPDTM has taken several initiatives to strengthen the Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) ecosystem in the country, which include amendments in IP legislation to encourage IP filing, adopting an efficient and paperless service delivery system, and disseminating intellectual property (IP) knowledge among the public during the financial year 2023-24. The following paragraphs give a glimpse of various initiatives taken during the year:

Initiatives such as the National Intellectual Property Awareness Mission (NIPAM) have broadened outreach, educating millions on the importance of IPR. Strengthened cybersecurity, cloud migration, and improved case disposals have enhanced overall system efficiency. The office observed a 14.15% increase in revenue; these reforms have fortified the IP ecosystem, fostering innovation and creating a more business-friendly environment.

1. Patents:

1.1 Procedural improvements

The Patent Office endeavors to ensure timely delivery of patent services in a transparent manner and provide protection of patent rights in a reasonable period. During the year, the Office of the CGPDTM took the following steps to improve efficiency and transparency in the functioning of the Patent Office:

Patent Amendment Rules 2024:

- Introduction of a 'Certificate of Inventorship' to recognize inventors' contributions in developing the inventions that are patented.
- Introduction of a new form to avail the grace period under Section 31, particularly for cases of anticipation by public display.
- Simplification of time limits for furnishing foreign filing details.
- Reduction in the time limit for filing the Request for Examination from 48 months to 31 months.
- Simplification of provisions for extending time limits and condoning delays.
- Reduction of 10% in renewal fee for advance electronic payments for at least 4 years.
- Reduction in frequency of filing Form 27 statements to once every three financial years.
- Streamlining of procedures for pre-grant oppositions in prosecuting patent applications.

Others:

- Decriminalization and rationalization of IP law offenses through the Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2023.
- Establishment of a Capacity Building Unit (CBU) for enhancing the competencies of IP officials.

1.2 IP Awareness

On the monumental occasion of 'Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav,' the Office of CGPDTM formulated a mission, namely, the National Intellectual Property Awareness Mission (NIPAM), which was inaugurated by Secretary, DPIIT on December 08, 2021, with the aim to impart IP awareness to at least 1 million students till August 15, 2022. The mission has been continued and further strengthened in a revamped manner. By the end of the year 2023-24, a total of about 2.2 million students and faculty from all 28 states and 8 Union territories have been sensitized about intellectual property rights under the mission.

An online portal to make a request by an educational institute for conducting an IP training/awareness program by the IP office has been introduced on the office website (<https://ipindia.gov.in/>).

IPO officials regularly participate as resource persons in these programs and also in workshops/seminars organized for schools, universities, enforcement agencies, and other stakeholders.

RGNIIPM regularly organizes specialized training programs for IPO officials, IP professionals, IP managers, etc., and conducts basic training programs for the public, including students, teachers, MSMEs, startups, etc., either separately or in collaboration with law universities and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).

1.3 IPR Chairs Program

The IPR Chairs program fosters IPR education, research, and training, while Rashtriya Boudhik Sampada Mahotsav (RBSM) raises nationwide awareness about IPR.

The Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Intellectual Property Management (RGNIIPM) in Nagpur serves as a national center of excellence for IP training, research, and education.

Knowledge Involvement in Research Advancement through Nurturing (KIRAN) It is a decade-long program supporting women aged 27 to 57 in rejoining the workforce, featuring the Women Scientist Scheme (WOS).

1.4 Impact of the Initiatives Taken

The period under report has witnessed a significant improvement over the last years. Some glimpses of improvements are as follows:

- The filing of patent applications has increased by 11.3%, from 82811 in 2022-23 to 92168 in 2023-24.
- The patent applications filed by nationals have surpassed the patent applications filed by foreigners in India for the second consecutive year (2022-23 and 2023-24).
- Patent grants have increased by 201.91%, from 34134 in 2022-23 to 103057 in 2023-24.

The office has maintained strict adherence to the prescribed timelines for the issuance of high-quality international search and preliminary examination reports (ISRs and IPEAs) in respect of almost all international patent applications filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT), selecting the Indian Patent Office as the International Searching Authority (ISA) and International Preliminary Examination Authority (IPEA).

Under the Mission for IP awareness, the NIPAM, as of March 31, 2024 a total of 22.82 lakh students and faculty members have been sensitized about IP from more than 8756 educational institutes across the country

2. Trade Marks:

2.1 Procedural Improvements:

The online search facility for the classification of goods and services for trademarks has been updated during the year to further streamline the search system.

Allotment of applications for examination is made automatically in order of date of filing of applications.

2.2 Automation of Process for Registration:

The trademark registration process has been automated to avoid pendency with respect to the dispatch of registration certificates by the manual process. As a result, after the completion of the prescribed time after publication, the registration certificates are automatically processed and dispatched to the designated email IDs of applicants and also get uploaded in the electronic register maintained by the Trade Marks Registry (TMR). This change has helped to reduce the pendency at this stage to less than one month and also substantially helped the applicants.

The process of renewal has also been automated, where the renewal request (filed in the prescribed time) gets processed and the validity date gets updated.

Online publication of details of trademark applications filed as well as registered in the TMR Journal on every Monday on the official website, www.ipindia.gov.in, was further streamlined during this year.

2.3 Hearings Through Video Conferencing:

The Trade Marks Registry has streamlined the operation to ensure hassle-free disposal using the electronic processing of the Trade Marks applications by way of enabling the use of appropriate IT tools. There has been a paradigm shift in the manner in which the hearings are being conducted in the Trade Marks Registry. In order to further streamline the processing of trademark applications by extensive use of information technology and to facilitate the stakeholders, all Show Cause Applications hearings continue to be fully on video conferencing mode. A substantial number of opposition, post-

registration, and well-known application hearings are also taking place through video conferencing. This has resulted in greater efficiency in trademark application processing and has also provided the stakeholders with an opportunity to join the hearings from their office or home as per their convenience.

3. Designs:

- E-filing facility for new and amended design applications was upgraded to facilitate better functioning.
- The last amendment in Designs Rules came into force from January 25, 2021, that incorporated a new category recognized as 'Startup' which in case of an Indian entity is recognized as so by the competent Authority under Startup India Initiative and in case of a foreign applicant, an entity fulfilling the criteria for turnover and period of incorporation or registration as per Startup India Initiative and submitting declaration to that effect.
- Moreover, sub-rule (1) under rule 10 of Design Rules has been substituted and articles for the purposes of the registration of designs and of these rules, are being classified as per current edition of 'International Classification for Industrial Designs (Locarno Classification) published by World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)'.
- Pendency in examination of new applications has been brought down to one month from the filing date.
- Measures have been taken to substantially bring down the pendency of amended applications during the year.
- Facility for submission and issuance of priority documents using WIPO-DAS code has been implemented. Hearings are conducted through video conferencing (VC).
- E-register of Designs has been made available to the public.
- Processing of various post-registration proceedings through electronic module has been implemented.
- Issuance of E-Certificate for registered Designs has been introduced.

4. Geographical Indications:

- Necessary steps were taken during the year to clear the pendency in examination and registration of GI Applications and GI Authorised User Applications. Consequently, 141 GI applications were advertised, 98 GI applications were examined and 160 GIs have been registered during the year.
- Further, 12766 GI Authorised User Applications were filed during the financial year and 10484 GI Authorised User Applications were advertised. 11193 GI Authorised User Applications were examined and 14196 GI Authorised User Applications were registered.
- Geographical Indications (GI) Registration Certificates and Authorised User(AU) Registration

Certificates are uploaded online and GI and AU Certificates can be downloaded easily from the database of GIR making the registration process transparent.

- GI administration has been revamped through the capacity building initiatives.

5. Copyright:

- During the year, pendency of examination for new applications continued to be one month, which is a mandatory waiting period for inviting objections to new applications.
- Steps have been taken to strengthen the functioning of the Copyright Office through digitisation, re-engineering of registration processes, augmentation of manpower and updating the website.
- All copyright registration processes, objections, discrepancy letters, issuance of registration certificates, and communications are conducted through digital mode, enhancing efficiency and accessibility.
- The filing of copyright applications has increased by 121% in 2023-24 as compared to 2016-17. Registration of copyright applications has increased by 957% during the same period. Digitisation has reduced the time of processing and has increased transparency.
- On November 7, 2023, the O/o CGPDTM organized a Copyright Stakeholder Meeting in Mumbai which was attended by representatives from Copyright Societies of India. It aimed to ensure fair and just representation for small and marginalized creators, producers, and musicians due to their significant creative contributions.
- The Hon'ble Minister also interacted with inventors and entrepreneurs on the 75th Republic Day Function in New Delhi.

6. ICT Infrastructure and Functional Improvement in IPO:

- Migration to Cloud: The work relating to migration of Patents and Trademarks applications and data and connected services hosted in the in-house data center to Cloud infrastructure was carried out in 2023-24. This has ensured the availability of services to stakeholders without interruption.
- Disaster Recovery: DR site established for Trademarks and work is on for other IP rights.
- Enhanced connectivity: The O/o CGPDTM upgraded the internet connectivity to 1 Gbps at all locations of IPO to ensure smooth functioning of offices including uninterrupted online hearings.
- Formation of Classification team: New workflow for classification and allotment of patent applications was designed wherein classification codes as per both IPC and CPC are captured along with identification of frontier technologies. Provisions are also made to capture search queries used in classification and any potential prior art retrieved during classification.
- Launch of Open House Portal: In order to improve the grievance resolution and to make it more transparent and accountable, a ticketing system for resolution was introduced. The Open House Portal allows stakeholders to raise tickets for their grievances.
- Hearing Management System: To expedite disposal of IP applications, the IT Office developed an in-house Hearing Management System to enable booking of slots in advance by officers so as

- to make optimum use of hearing licenses to conduct maximum number of hearings.
- Portals for specific purposes: The IT Office of O/o CGPDTM developed and launched the following portals:
 - Patent Agent Examination
 - Trademark Agent Examination
 - YP recruitment
 - NIPAM portal
 - SIPP registration
 - National IP Awards
 - National IP Conference
 - Toycathon series

MIS for Patents: A management information system for patents was developed during 2023-24 that enables monitoring of applications at various stages of processing, capturing various performance metrics of officers.

- Streamlining publication: A special drive was initiated in January 2024 to ensure that 18-month publication and early publication of patent applications are done without backlog with necessary IT interventions and reports.
- The IPO started the open house video conferencing sessions to address grievances/suggestions on issues related to intellectual property rights wherein senior IP officials are present on VC to hear the stakeholders.
- In order to improve the services, the department has initiated a 'Digital Transformation' project for patents and trademarks, and the task has been assigned to the National Institute for Smart Government (NISG). The IT Office is involved in the process of finalizing the future technologies and design of public portals and back office software.

7. Stakeholder Consultation Meetings:

Open Conference to Address Grievances/Suggestions on Issues related to Intellectual Property Rights.

In order to streamline the Feedback Mechanism in the IP office, the Office of CGPDTM has taken the initiative to conduct an Open House for seamless and direct communications of various IP-related matters with stakeholders. The online Open House discussions were initiated from October 17, 2022, onwards and are conducted every working day from 4:30 PM to 5:30 PM. This initiative has addressed multiple challenges that are being faced on the ground level by the stakeholders for the various IP matters pertaining to different IP offices. The valuable feedback and suggestions in respect of issues related to the functioning of IP offices and to handling the grievances of stakeholders most effectively have resulted in a larger participation and open discussions in the open house, which is a step towards strengthening the IP ecosystem in the country.

Moreover, the Office of the CGPDTM has a mechanism to lodge feedback/suggestions/complaints in respect of issues related to the functioning of the IP offices

that has been set up on the IPO website for the benefit of stakeholders, which has led to the timely resolution of issues.

8. Feedback Mechanism:

IPO Grievance Portal Launched by CGPDTM During Vigilance Awareness Week:

On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Shri Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel on October 31, 2023, and as part of Vigilance Awareness Week, the Office of CGPDTM provided a Grievance Portal (<https://ipindiaseservices.gov.in/ipogrievance>) wherein the stakeholders can lodge their grievances/complaints if aggrieved by any of the officials for unnecessary demands for quick resolution of the issues faced by them during the processing of their applications.

9. International Search Authority (ISA)/ International Preliminary Examination Authority (IPEA) Reports:

The Indian Patent Office as ISA/IPEA maintains timeliness in establishing international search reports and publishes the Search Strategies of Examiners on the Patentscope portal of WIPO.

10. International Agreements:

With an endeavor to improve public service delivery, various initiatives under the realm of bilateral/multilateral cooperation with IP Offices of foreign countries were undertaken by the Office of CGPDTM. The office conducted various bilateral and multilateral activities in order to share information regarding best practices followed in different jurisdictions. This resulted in better understanding of IP systems followed by other countries. In turn, such international cooperation activities also resulted in a better appreciation of the differences and peculiarities that exist within the IPR system in India, while making the maximum possible utilization of the flexibilities available under the TRIPS Agreement. During the reporting year, various such activities were conducted with foreign IP offices, and details are present in Chapter XII (International Cooperation).

11. Rajbhasha:

The Office of the CGPDTM is fully committed to the implementation of the official language policy. All the offices carry out their statutory obligation under the provisions of the Official Language Act, 1963, and the Official Language Rule, 1976. These performances are regularly monitored by the O/o the CGPDTM, and instructions are issued for strict compliance with the official language policy in the respective offices.



The Trade Marks Registry, Ahmedabad



The Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trademarks, Mumbai

During the year, the honorable Parliamentary Committee on Official Language visited the Trade Marks Registry, Ahmedabad, on 11th January, 2024, and the O/o the CGPDTM, Mumbai, on 13th February, 2024. This provided an opportunity for these offices to exhibit the quantum of work being carried out in compliance with the Official Language Policy. The committee was satisfied with the performance of these offices and praised their efforts for gradual improvement in making Hindi the prime medium of official communication.

12. Right to Information:

The Office of CGPDTM remained committed to effective implementation of the 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 has been made available on the official website for proactively providing information to the public and stakeholders. 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.

In the year 2023-24, 2763 RTI requests and 92 appeals were disposed of.

13. Start -Ups Intellectual Property Protection (SIPP):

The Start-Ups Intellectual Property Protection (SIPP) scheme is designed to support startups in India by facilitating the protection of their intellectual property (IP), such as patents, trademarks, and designs. Startups, often operating with limited resources, must protect their innovations to remain competitive in the marketplace. Launched in 2016, the scheme helps innovators and entrepreneurs safeguard their IP both domestically and internationally.

Indian innovators—including startups and educational institutions—can access support through the World Intellectual Property Organization's (WIPO) Technology and Innovation Support Centers (TISCs), which have been established in India. These centers provide essential services for creating, protecting, and managing intellectual property rights (IPRs).

Originally introduced as a pilot, the program was extended until March 31, 2026. To incentivize better services, facilitation fees have increased by at least 100% as of November 2, 2022. Additionally, adjustments to the scheme were made starting April 1, 2023, based on lessons learned from its initial implementation.

The SIPP scheme's primary objective is to increase awareness and promote the use of IPRs among startups, individual innovators, creators, and educational institutions. By leveraging the services of TISCs, the scheme aids these entities in protecting their intellectual property and optimizing its value both in India and abroad.

The initiative also focuses on nurturing emerging technologies, fostering innovation, and guiding startups on how to protect and commercialize their intellectual property. The program provides access to top-tier IP services and resources, supporting the protection of inventions, trademarks, and designs, and encouraging the commercialization of innovative ideas. Its overarching goal is to foster an environment where innovation thrives, contributing to the growth and competitiveness of startups in both the Indian and global markets.

As of March 2024, the scheme has registered 657 patent and design facilitators and 2,124 trademark facilitators across the country, offering their services to innovators nationwide.

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Introduction:

This chapter presents the 52nd report under section 155 of the Patents Act, 1970 (as amended) on the activities performed by the Patent Office during the year 2023-24. The Patent Office is located in Kolkata, New Delhi, Mumbai, and Chennai, having specific jurisdictions for patent administration in the country. However, all four patent offices work as a virtually single office. The Patent Office implements provisions of the Patents Act, 1970 (as amended) concerning the protection of inventions in the country under the superintendence and administrative control of the Controller General of Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks (CGPDTM). A gist of major activities executed under the Patents Act and Rules made thereunder by the Patent Office is given in the following paragraphs.

1. Patent Applications:

The total number of patent applications filed in 2023-24 is 92168, showing an increase of 11.3% over the filing figure of 82811 in 2022-23. During the year, the filing of applications in almost every field of inventions has shown a modest to high growth, especially in the fields of computer science & electronics, polymers, chemistry, physics, and metallurgy. Details of the filing trend of applications for the last five years, segregated in different fields of inventions, are shown in Appendices E and E1.

1.1 Applications filed by Indian Applicants:

Out of a total of 92168 applications filed, the number of applications filed by Indian applicants stood at 51574, which shows a 19.1% increase over last year's figure of 43301. Domestic filing is 55.96% of the total applications filed as compared to 52.29% during last year. Thus, as consistent with the growing trend in past years, this year too, applications filed by Indian applicants have shown a remarkable increase. The number of applications filed by foreign applicants during the year 40594 has shown a growth of 2.74% as compared to the number of applications, 39510, filed during 2022-23.

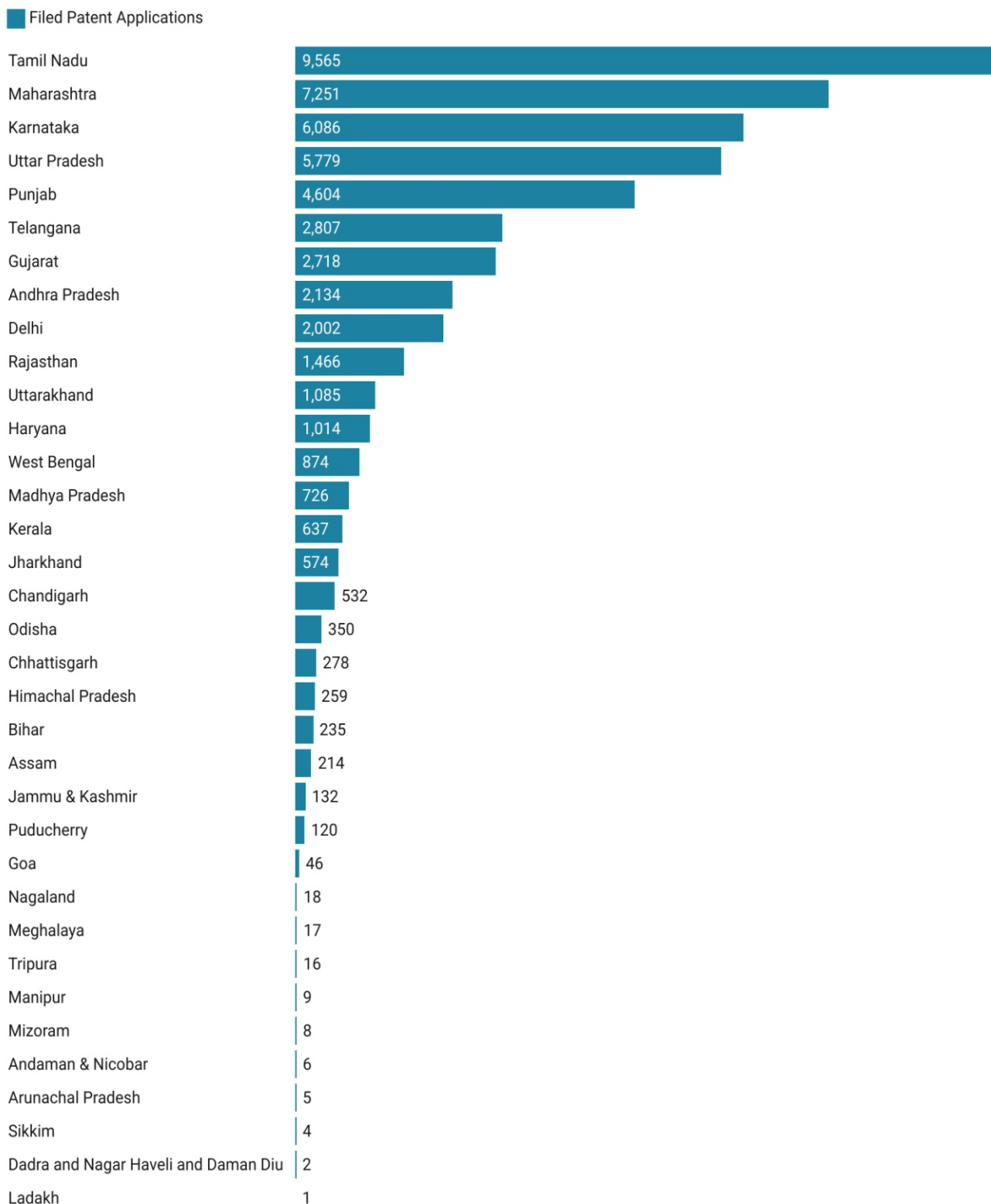
1.2 State-Wise Filing of Patent Applications by Indian Applicants:

Out of the total number of ordinary applications filed by Indian applicants during 2023-24, Tamil Nadu occupies the first position, while Maharashtra and Karnataka occupy second and third place, respectively. This year, states like Gujarat, Punjab, Telangana, and Andhra Pradesh, along with UTs like Delhi and Chandigarh, also showed an increase over their last year's filing, hence contributing immensely to the overall patent applications filed by Indian applicants.

Top filing states/union territories are (number of applications in brackets) Tamil Nadu (9565), Maharashtra (7251), Karnataka (6086), Uttar Pradesh (5779), Punjab (4604), Telangana (2807), Gujarat (2718), Andhra Pradesh (2134), Delhi (2002), Rajasthan (1466), Uttarakhand (1085), Haryana

(1014), West Bengal (874), Madhya Pradesh (726), Kerala (637), and Jharkhand (574). The state/union territory-wise breakup is shown in Appendix B.

State-wise Filing of Patent applications by Indian Applicants:

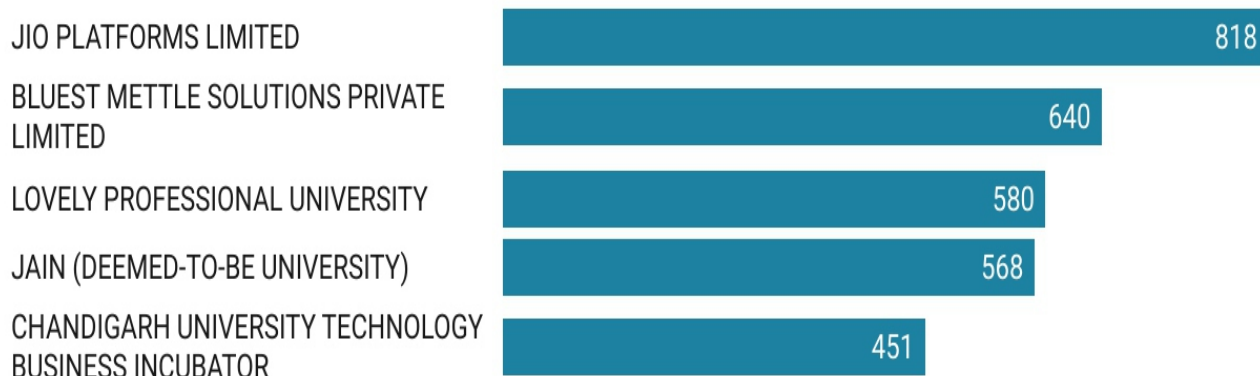


1.3 Category-Wise Distribution of Applications:

Following are details of applications filed by applicants of various categories such as Natural Person (NP), Startups (SU), Small Entity (SE), Educational Institutions (EI), and Other than Natural Persons (ONP) during the last five years. It may be noted that applications filed by all these categories mostly show an upward trend.

Year	Natural Person (NP)		Startups (SU)		Small Entity (SE)		Educational Institutes (EI)		Other than Natural Persons		Total		Grand Total
	Indian	Foreign	Indian	Foreign	Indian	Foreign	Indian	Foreign	Indian	Foreign	Indian	Foreign	
2019-20	8792	1182	1650	2	576	272	0	0	9825	33968	20843	35424	56267
2020-21	10844	1053	1598	13	744	53	0	0	11150	33048	24326	34167	58503
2021-22	12451	1324	1482	19	985	384	7405	96	7185	35109	29508	36932	66440
2022-23	14599	1261	2016	25	1329	429	19155	275	6202	37520	43301	39510	82811
2023-24	14431	1185	2546	25	3421	128	23306	237	7870	39019	51574	40594	92168

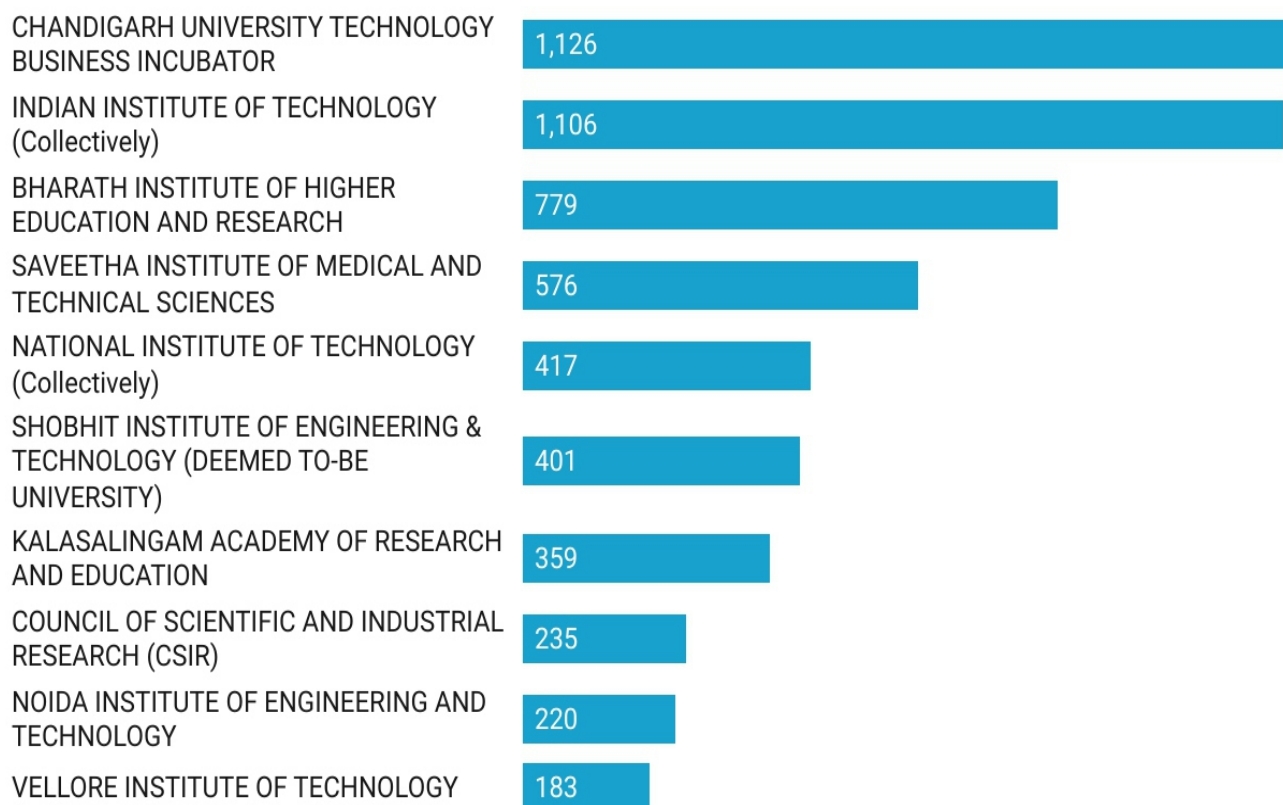
1.4 Top 5 Indian Applicants for Patents in the field of Information Technology:



Sl. No.	Name of Companies	Applications filed
1	JIO PLATFORMS LIMITED	818
2	BLUEST METTLE SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED	640
3	LOVELY PROFESSIONAL UNIVERSITY	580
4	JAIN (DEEMED - TO-BE UNIVERSITY)	568
5	CHANDIGARH UNIVERSITY TECHNOLOGY BUSINESS INCUBATOR	451

1.5 Top 10 Indian Applicants for Patents from Scientific Research & Development Organizations:

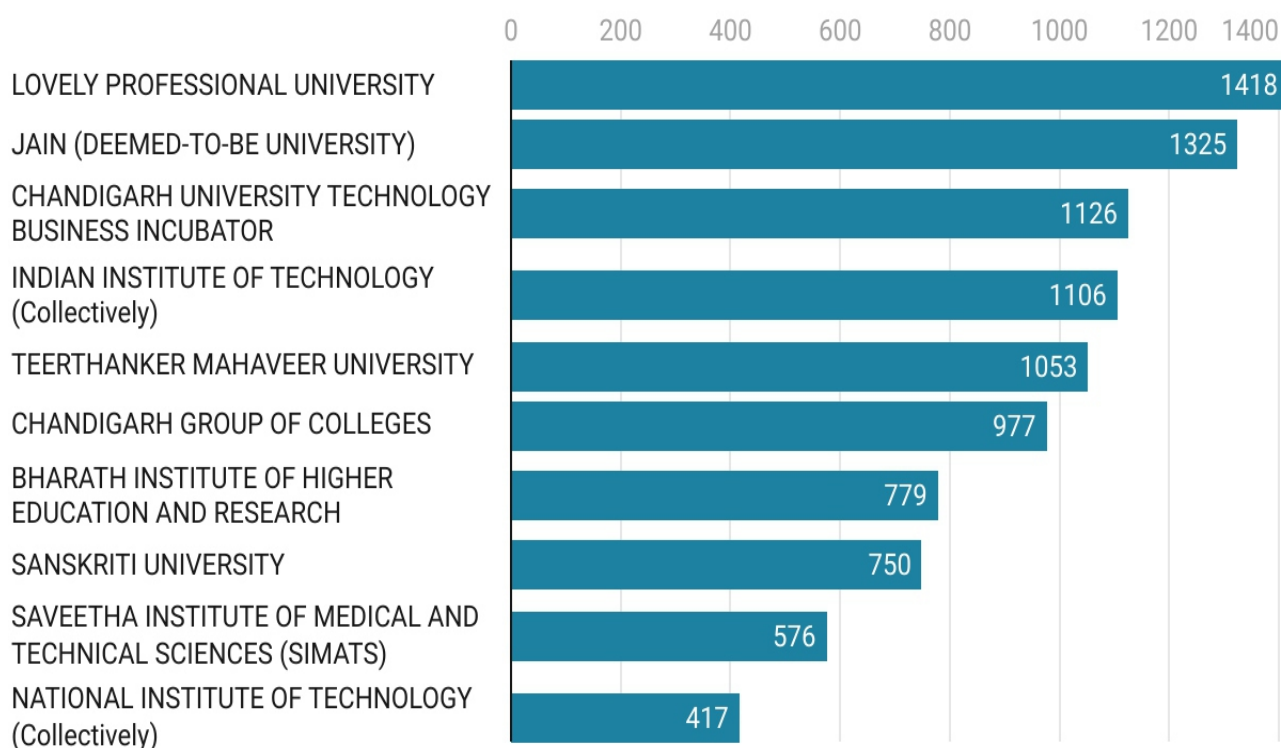
This year Chandigarh University Technology Business Incubator topped the category followed by Indian Institute Of Technology (Collectively), Bharath Institute of Higher Education And Research and Saveetha Institute of Medical And Technical Sciences occupied third and fourth place, respectively.



Sl. No.	Name of Scientific and Research & Development Organizations.	Applications filed
1	CHANDIGARH UNIVERSITY TECHNOLOGY BUSINESS INCUBATOR	1126
2	INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (Collectively)	1106
3	BHARATH INSTITUTE OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND RESEARCH	779
4	SAVEETHA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL AND TECHNICAL SCIENCES	576
5	NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (Collectively)	417
6	SHOBHIT INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY (DEEMED TO-BE UNIVERSITY)	401
7	KALASALINGAM ACADEMY OF RESEARCH AND EDUCATION	359
8	COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (CSIR)	235
9	NOIDA INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY	220
10	VELLORE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	183

1.6 Top 10 Indian Applicants for Patents from Academic Institutes and Universities:

In this category, Lovely Professional University occupied the first position, whereas Jain (Deemed-To-Be University) and Chandigarh University Technology Business Incubator hold the second and third place, respectively. Indian Institute of Technology (Collectively) and Teerthanker Mahaveer University occupied the fourth and fifth place, respectively.



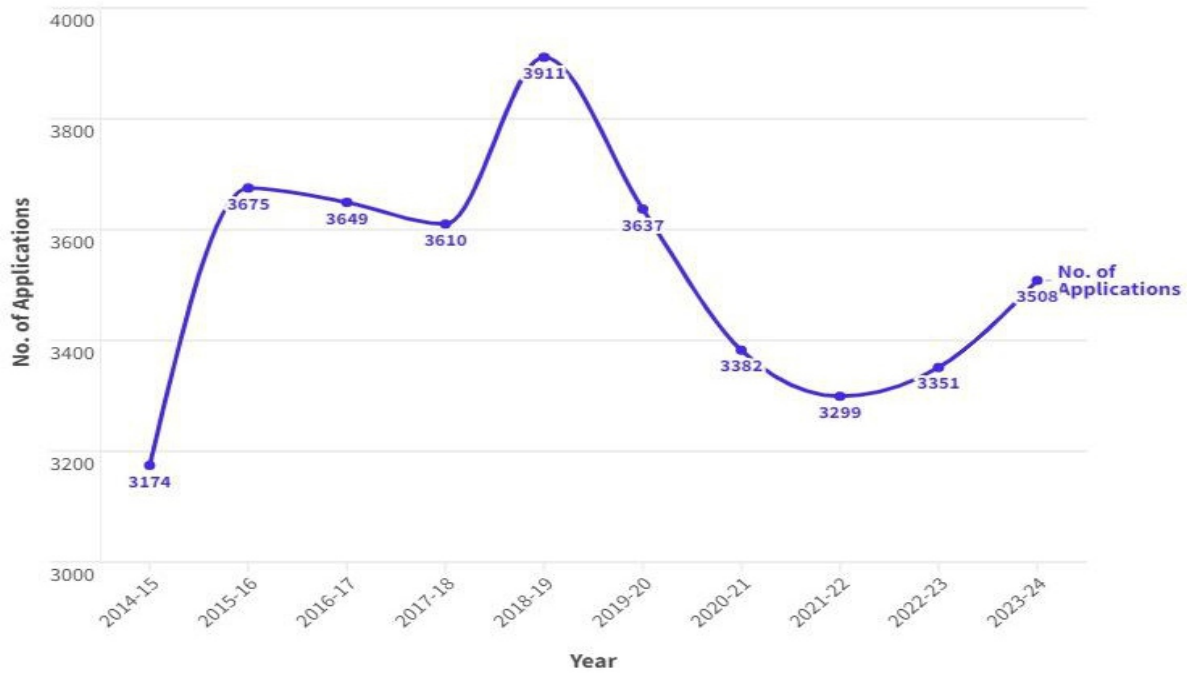
Sl. No.	Name of Institutes/Universities	Applications filed
1	LOVELY PROFESSIONAL UNIVERSITY	1418
2	JAIN (DEEMED -TO-BE UNIVERSITY)	1325
3	CHANDIGARH UNIVERSITY TECHNOLOGY BUSINESS INCUBATOR	1126
4	INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (Collectively)	1106
5	TEERTHANKER MAHAVEER UNIVERSITY	1053
6	CHANDIGARH GROUP OF COLLEGES	977
7	BHARATH INSTITUTE OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND RESEARCH	779
8	SANSKRITI UNIVERSITY	750
9	SAVEETHA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL AND TECHNICAL SCIENCES (SIMATS)	576
10	NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (Collectively)	417

2. Applications Filed by Foreign Applicants:

2.1 Convention Applications:

The total number of applications filed claiming priority under the Paris Convention during the year was 3508 as compared to the previous year's figure of 3351. This shows an increase of 4.68% in the number of convention applications filed during the year. Applications filed by foreign applicants during the year were 3360, which is 3.13% higher than the previous year's figure of 3258.

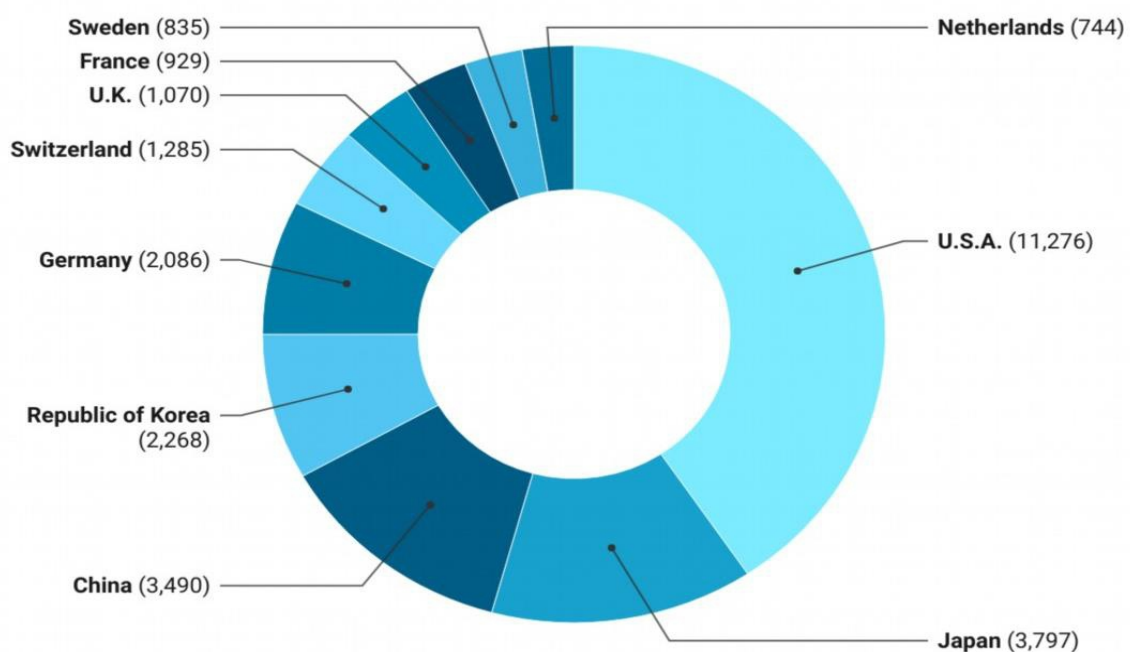
Trends of Convention Applications Over Last 10 Years



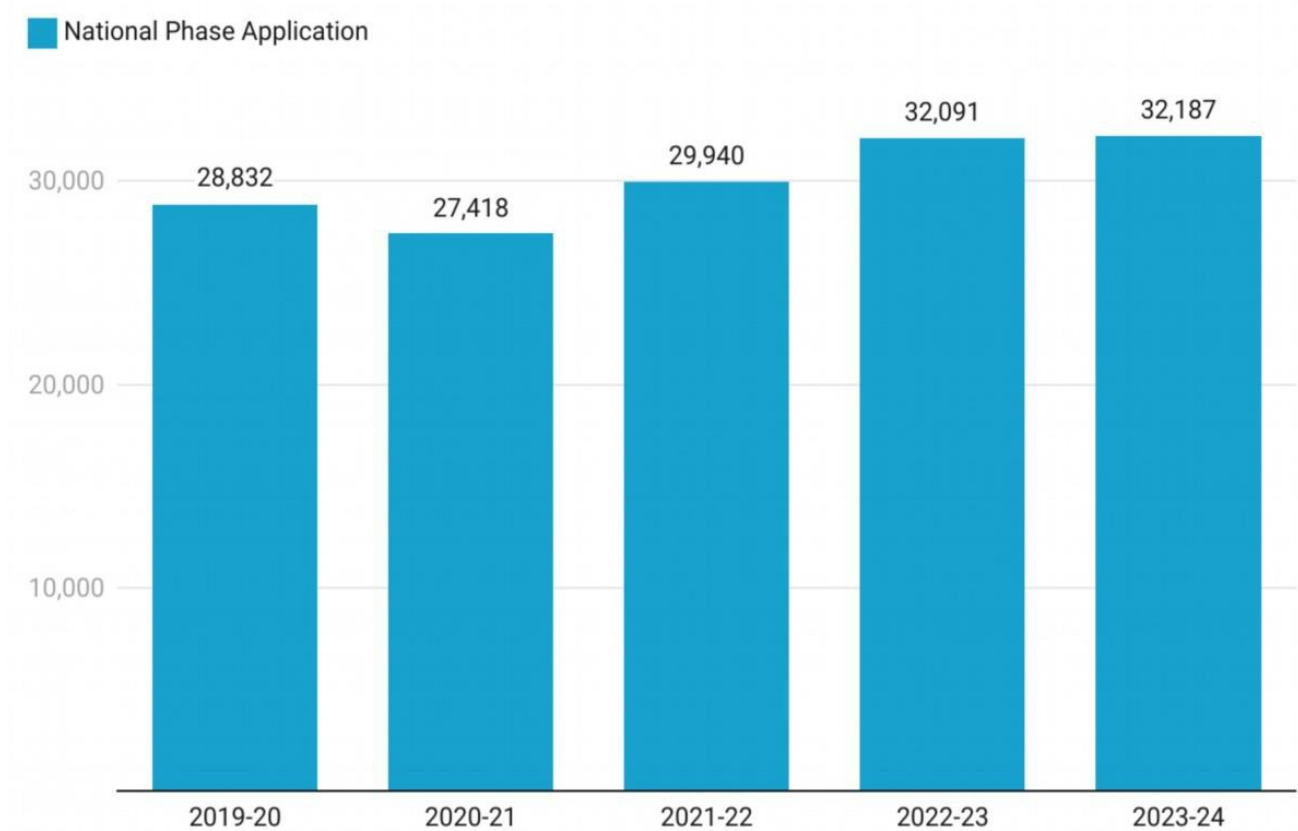
2.2 PCT National Phase Applications:

The majority of foreign applications were filed through the PCT National Phase route. The number of such applications filed during the reporting year was 32,187, which shows an increase of about 0.29% as compared to the previous year's figure of 32,091. The top filing country was the USA (11,276). The country-wise break-up is shown in Appendix B1.

Top Applicants for PCT National Phase Applications (Country-wise)

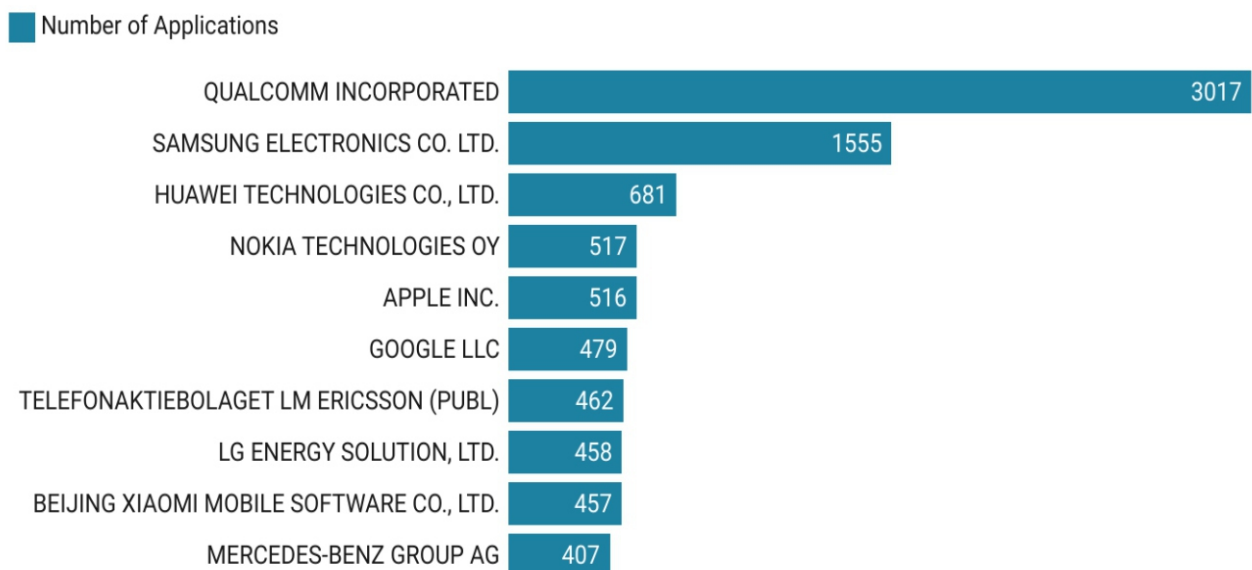


Trend of PCT Filing Over Last 5 Years



2.3 Top 10 Foreign Resident Applicants:

The following table provides a list of the top 10 foreign resident applicants who filed patent applications in India during 2023-24. It is observed that Qualcomm Incorporated secured the first place with close to three thousand applications filed this year.



Sl.No.	Name of the Applicant	Number of Applications
1	QUALCOMM INCORPORATED	3017
2	SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO. LTD.	1555
3	HUAWEI TECHNOLOGIES CO., LTD.	681
4	NOKIA TECHNOLOGIES OY	517
5	APPLE INC.	516
6	GOOGLE LLC	479
7	TELEFONAKTIEBOLAGET LM ERICSSON (PUBL)	462
8	LG ENERGY SOLUTION, LTD.	458
9	BEIJING XIAOMI MOBILE SOFTWARE CO., LTD.	457
10	MERCEDES- BENZ GROUP AG	407

The applications for patents received through various routes during the year 2023-24 are shown in Appendix-B (classified according to the state of origin in India) and Appendix-B1 (classified according to the country of origin), presented in comparison with the applications filed last year.

Appendix C shows the number of applications for patents received from Indian residents and non-residents through various routes from 2014-15 to 2023-24.

A table showing the distribution of applications filed subject-wise on chemical, electrical, mechanical, biotechnology, food, computer sciences, and electronics, etc., during the last 5 years is shown in Appendices E and E1.

3. Total Number of Applications Examined:

During the year, the Patent Office examined 18438 patent applications as compared to 49961 applications examined during the previous year.

4. Total Disposal Of Request for Examination (RQ):

During this year, 126003 requests for examination (RQ) were disposed of as compared to 60046 in the previous year, thus showing a 109.84% increase in disposal. Disposal includes applications granted, refused, abandoned under section 21(1), and withdrawn.

5. Patents Granted and Patents in Force:

The total number of patents granted during the year was 103057, out of which 25082 were granted to Indian applicants. The patents granted during the current year are about 201.91% more than those granted during 2022-23 (34134).

As of March 31, 2024, the number of patents in force was 223,245, out of which 47,335 belonged to Indian patentees.

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 2014-15 to 2023-24 is shown in Appendix D.

The number of patents granted during the last five years, i.e., from 2019-20 to 2023-24, under various fields of inventions is shown in Appendices F and F1.

6. Expedited Examination Status:

The expedited examination facility was initially provided for start-ups and for patent applications where the applicants have selected the Indian Patent Office as ISA/IPEA for their corresponding PCT international applications. It has been extended to 8 more categories of applicants from September 17, 2019, by amending the Patents Rules. New categories of applicants include SMEs, female applicants, government departments, institutions established by a central, provincial, or state act that are owned or controlled by the government, government companies, and institutions wholly or substantially financed by the government for applications filed under the Patent Prosecution Highway (PPH).

Filing of requests for expedited examination is increasing every year, which is due to the fact that the applications under this category are examined and processed expeditiously so that in the majority of cases, grant/final disposal is within an average time of one year from the date of receipt of the request for expedited examination, as compared to the period of a few years required in the case of the normal examination route.

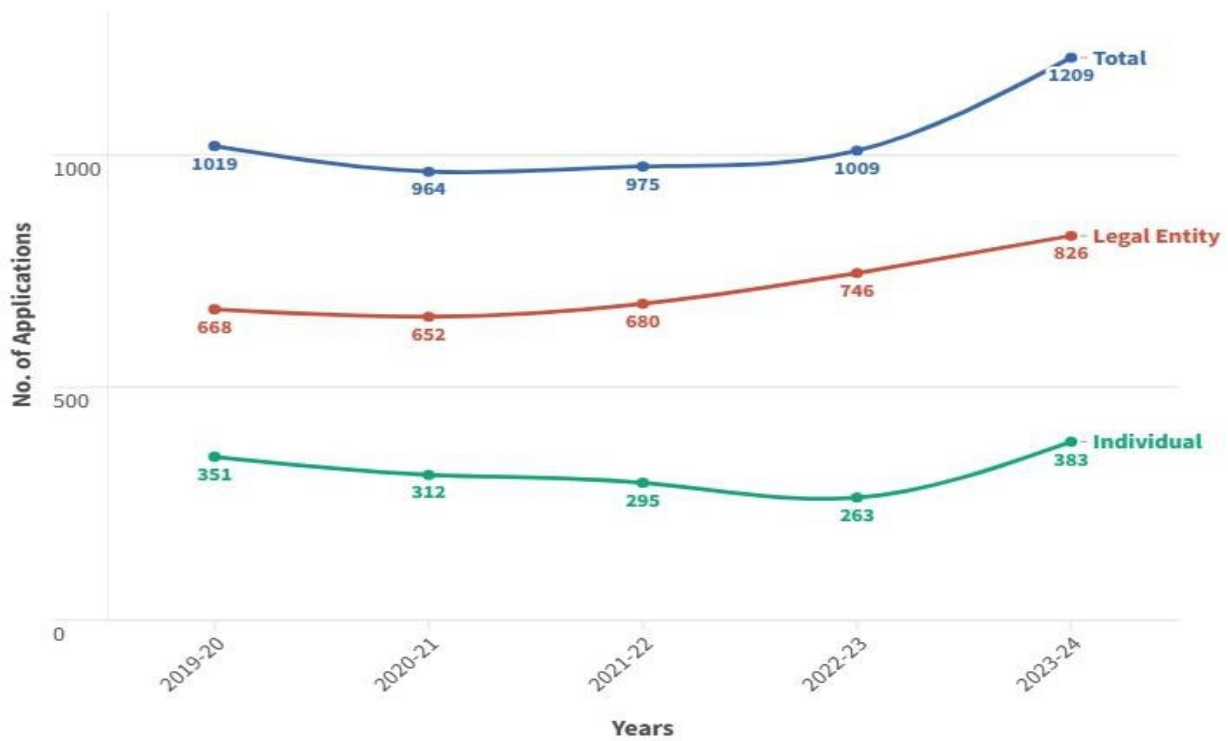
Details of requests for expedited examination received, examined, and their disposals are given in the following table, where new categories are designated cumulatively as "Others."

Year	Requests for Expedited Examination filed				Patent Granted				Refused			
	Start ups	Applicants for ISR	Others	Total	Start ups	Applicants for ISR	Others	Total	Start up	Applicants for ISR	Others	Total
2019-20	408	311	304	1023	189	235	5	429	53	57	0	110
2020-21	433	331	802	1566	252	212	283	747	57	48	24	129
2021-22	548	411	1554	2513	49	65	143	257	4	3	14	21
2022-23	713	386	2471	3570	468	335	1283	2086	54	37	141	232
2023-24	3406	2411	9124	14941	1869	1627	4335	7831	323	245	428	996

7. 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 (RO/IN) during the 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-RO/IB):

Trends of International Applications for last 5 Years:



Year	Individual	Legal Entity	Total
2019-20	351	668	1019
2020-21	312	652	964
2021-22	295	680	975
2022-23	263	746	1009
2023-24	383	826	1209

The Council of Scientific & Industrial Research, TVS Motor Company Limited, and Indian Institute of Technology Madras were the major Indian contributors towards the filing of PCT international applications during 2023-24.

8. Miscellaneous Proceedings Under The Patents Act & Rules:

8.1 Inventions in the field of Atomic Energy: Under section 4 of the Patents Act, the Patent Office referred 134 applications to the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) during the year, out of which 44 applications were found to be related to Atomic Energy, and 80 applications were allowed to proceed under the normal course of official action. The rest of the applications remained under process with DAE by the end of the year.

8.2 Publication of Patent Applications under Section 11A: During the year 2023-24, 108142 applications were published under section 11A of the Patents Act, which includes 30989 applications for which requests for early publication were received. The year-wise details of the number of patent applications published during the last five years are given below:

Year	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Publication u/s 11A	44297	42462	55362	69208	77153
Early Publication	6526	10302	14251	25536	30989
Total	50823	52764	69613	94744	108142

8.3 Pre-grant Opposition [under Section 25(1)]: By way of representations, 366 pre-grant oppositions were received in the office, and 622 pre-grant oppositions were disposed of during the year.

8.4 Post-grant Opposition [under Section 25(2)]: A total of 99 post-grant oppositions were filed during the year 2023-24. 52 post-grant oppositions were disposed of during the year.

8.5 Secrecy direction (under Section 35): During the year, 119 patent applications were referred to the Defence Research & Development Organisation (DRDO) under the Ministry of Defence, Government of India, for their consideration as to whether the inventions are relevant for defense purposes. During the year, 109 applications were cleared to proceed in the normal course of action, whereas no applications were refused to proceed by DRDO, while remaining applications were under process for the opinion of DRDO at the end of the year.

8.6 Permission for filing patent applications outside the country (under Section 39): During the year, the office received 9179 requests on Form 25 seeking permission for filing patent applications outside India, while permissions in respect of 8992 applications were granted.

8.7 Restoration of lapsed patents (under Section 60): 395 applications for restoration of patents were received during 2023-24, and 143 patents were restored.

8.8 Assignment, mortgage, license, etc. (under Sections 68 and 69): 3824 cases were received for registration of documents under this section, and 2243 applications were disposed of during the year.

8.9 Working of Patents (under Section 146): 94097 statements on working of patents were received in Form 27 during the year, and 22618 patents were reported as working. The details of information received during the last five years are given in the table below:

	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Patents in force	81279	98839	115916	137333	223245
Form-27 received	57192	58633	55014	4781	94097
Reported as working	16181	13924	9616	560	22618

8.10 Compulsory license (under Section 84, Section 92 & 92A): No applications for compulsory licenses were received during the year 2023-24.

8.11 Information (under Section 153): The Patent Office received 68 requests during the year for the supply of information relating to patents under various provisions of the Act, as provided in Rule 134 of the Patents Rules, 2003 (as amended).

8.12 Registration of Patent Agents: 560 new patent agents were registered during the year. The total number of registered patent agents as of March 31, 2024, was 5839.

9. Patent Agent Examination 2023 & 2024:

In view of the provisions of Section 126 (1)(c)(ii) of the Patents Act, 1970, the process of conducting the patent agent examination was initiated. The processes like registration, fee payment and issuance of E-Admit card were made online so that minimal physical contact was required. Visually impaired / physically handicapped (Divyang) candidates were reasonably accommodated with Reader / writer or provided with extra writing time as per their request.

9.1 The Patent Agent Examination 2023 was conducted on 07/05/2023 in an offline mode at 9 locations viz. Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Chennai, Delhi, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Lucknow, Mumbai, and Nagpur. A total of 5695 online applications with exam fees were received. The number of candidates appearing in Paper-I was 3086, and in Paper-II was 3012. Lists of 716 eligible candidates for Viva Voce were published on 10/06/2023. 707 candidates appeared for the viva voce that was conducted at patent offices located at Chennai, Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai, Trade Marks Registry, Ahmedabad, and RGNIIPM, Nagpur from 22/06/2023 & 23/06/2023. Out of 707 candidates who appeared for the viva voce, 529 candidates cleared the exam, wherein 267 candidates are male and 262 candidates are female.

9.2 The Patent Agent Examination 2024 was conducted on 07/01/2024 at 14 locations viz. Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Chandigarh, Chennai, Cochin, Delhi, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Lucknow, Mumbai, Nagpur, Ranchi, and Visakhapatnam. A total of 1528 candidates appeared for Paper 1, while 1491 candidates were present for Paper 2. Among them, 343 candidates successfully qualified for the Viva Voce stage. The viva voce examinations were conducted at patent offices situated in Chennai, Delhi, Kolkata, and Mumbai, as well as at the Trade Marks Registry, Ahmedabad, and RGNIIPM Nagpur on 10/02/2024 and 11/02/2024. Out of 343 candidates who appeared for the viva voce, 223 candidates cleared the exam, wherein 117 candidates are male and 106 candidates are female.

In the year 2023-24 out of total 752 successful candidates, 696 candidates have registered in the Register of Patent Agents.

10. Revenue:

Patent Office generated revenue of about Rs. 913.98 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.

11. General Information:

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 research scholars of different universities, availed themselves of 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 Office every year in order to conduct searches through the patent specifications and other publications of the Patent Office in India and abroad.

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

APPENDIX-A

Subject-Wise Distribution Of Examiners of Patents

Sl. No.	Subject	No. of Examiners
1	Biochemistry	5
2	Biotechnology	7
3	Biomedical Engineering	6
4	Chemistry	51
5	Civil Engineering	0
6	Computer & IT Engineering	45
7	Electrical & Electronics Engineering	83
8	Food Technology	0
9	Mechanical Engineering	6
10	Metallurgical Engineering	5
11	Physics	5
12	Polymer	6
13	Textile	0
Total		219

APPENDIX-B

Applications for Patent Filed in the Year 2023-24 as against 2022-23 According to State of Origin

State/Union Territory	Ordinary Application		Conventional Application		National Phase Application	
	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23
Andaman & Nicobar	6	4	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	2131	1443	1	2	2	0
Arunachal Pradesh	5	8	0	0	0	0
Assam	214	211	0	0	0	0
Bihar	235	169	0	0	0	0
Chandigarh	532	507	0	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	278	313	0	0	0	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman Diu	2	3	0	0	0	0
Delhi	1965	1916	5	5	32	39

Goa	45	52	1	0	0	0
Gujarat	2702	1197	3	4	13	14
Haryana	1007	951	0	5	7	3
Himachal Pradesh	259	279	0	0	0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	130	81	2	0	0	0
Jharkhand	574	353	0	0	0	0
Karnataka	6025	5369	39	28	22	11
Kerala	637	497	0	0	0	0
Ladakh	1	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	726	645	0	0	0	1
Maharashtra	7138	5572	68	9	45	45
Manipur	9	19	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	17	29	0	0	0	0
Mizoram	8	11	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	18	4	0	0	0	0
Odisha	350	567	0	0	0	0
Puducherry	120	81	0	0	0	0
Punjab	4603	3405	0	0	1	0
Rajasthan	1457	1271	0	2	9	5
Sikkim	4	3	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	9507	7615	21	32	37	39
Telangana	2795	2425	5	5	7	8
Tripura	16	35	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	5774	5562	2	1	3	1
Uttarakhand	1085	1637	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	866	808	1	0	7	0
TOTAL	51241	43042	148	93	185	166

APPENDIX - B 1

Applications for Patent Filed in the Year 2023-24 as against 2022-23 Classified According to Country of Origin

Commonwealth Countries

Country	Ordinary Application		Convention Application		National Phase Application	
	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23
Australia	7	17	10	3	286	250
Canada	15	18	16	19	342	331
Fiji	1	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	93	102	29	46	136	128

New Zealand	0	4	0	1	47	63
Papua New Guinea	0	1	0	0	0	0
Samoa	0	1	1	0	0	1
Sri Lanka	1	2	0	0	8	4
U.K.	110	55	62	48	1070	1060
TOTAL	227	200	118	117	1889	1837

North & South America

Country	Ordinary Application		Convention Application		National Phase Application	
	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23
Argentina	0	0	0	0	6	5
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	2	1
Barbados	4	1	0	1	3	2
Bermuda	1	0	1	0	7	3
Brazil	2	3	20	10	70	71
Cayman Island	0	3	1	12	19	25
Chile	0	1	0	1	14	12
Colombia	0	1	0	0	8	4
Costa Rica	0	1	0	0	0	0
Cuba	0	0	0	0	4	3
Mexico	1	0	0	0	18	20
Panama	0	0	0	0	1	1
Peru	3	3	0	0	1	0
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0	0	0	0	0	1
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	1	0
U.S.A.	1980	1787	651	765	11276	12149
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	1	2
Other North and South American Countries	3	16	2	0	5	9
TOTAL	1994	1816	675	789	11436	12308

Europe

Country	Ordinary Application		Convention Application		National Phase Application	
	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23
Austria	5	5	18	7	268	265
Belarus	0	0	0	0	1	1
Belgium	11	3	5	6	250	246
British Isles	0	0	0	1	0	2
Bulgaria	1	2	0	0	5	4
Channel Island	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cyprus	0	1	0	0	4	4
Czech Republic	0	2	6	0	29	17
Denmark	36	19	14	9	318	321
Estonia	1	0	1	0	8	2
Finland	312	172	44	43	367	357
France	125	99	122	167	929	802
Germany	575	407	374	313	2086	1842
Gibraltar	0	0	0	0	1	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	11	13
Holland	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hungary	0	0	1	0	15	17
Ice Land	0	1	0	0	6	1
Italy	5	5	71	69	569	490
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	3
Liechtenstein	0	0	0	0	11	2
Luxembourg	7	0	24	0	118	106
Malta	0	0	0	0	5	3
Monaco	0	0	0	0	1	3
Netherlands	181	133	26	18	744	796
Norway	5	11	0	1	93	96
Poland	1	0	1	3	38	41
Portugal	0	0	2	0	13	19
Romania	0	1	2	0	6	4
Russia	1	1	12	6	90	96
San Marino	0	0	0	0	1	0

Slovakia	1	0	0	0	10	4
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	8	8
Spain	4	4	36	48	188	178
Sweden	34	22	15	21	835	791
Switzerland	158	160	124	101	1285	1140
Turkey	1	1	1	1	37	37
Ukraine	0	0	0	0	1	4
Other European Countries & EU	0	1	1	4	16	18
TOTAL	1464	1049	900	818	8367	7733

APPENDIX - B1 (contd.)

Africa

Country	Ordinary Application		Convention Application		National Phase Application	
	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23
Egypt	0	1	0	0	2	4
Kenya	0	1	0	0	0	3
Mauritius	21	28	2	0	9	14
Morocco	0	0	0	0	4	3
Namibia	0	0	0	0	0	1
South Africa	4	4	1	0	25	25
Seychelles	0	0	1	1	0	0
Swaziland	2	0	0	0	1	0
Other African Countries	10	28	0	0	8	4
TOTAL	37	62	4	1	49	54

Asia

Country	Ordinary Application		Convention Application		National Phase Application	
	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23
Bahrain	4	3	0	0	0	0
China	32	57	290	280	3490	3885
Chinese Taipei	1	0	0	0	1	0
Hong Kong (China)	1	1	9	6	9	5
Indonesia	2	6	0	1	0	2
Iran	0	0	0	0	9	3
Israel	26	23	9	14	347	314
Japan	139	73	828	818	3797	3653
Jordan	1	1	0	0	1	0
Kazakhstan	0	0	0	0	5	2

Kuwait	1	0	0	0	0	1
Malaysia	2	6	4	10	20	18
Nepal	4	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	17	41	0	0	1	1
Pakistan	0	1	1	1	0	0
Philippines	0	0	0	0	1	2
Republic of Korea	921	791	286	201	2268	1866
Saudi Arabia	23	32	0	1	13	16
Singapore	214	81	14	7	225	155
Taiwan	70	44	220	192	29	23
Thailand	1	6	2	0	19	17
U.A.E.	35	15	0	1	23	21
Uzbekistan	4	2	0	0	0	0
Vietnam	0	1	0	1	2	2
Other Asian Countries	12	16	0	0	1	7
TOTAL	1510	1200	1663	1533	10261	9993
GRAND TOTAL	56473	47369	3508	3351	32187	32091

APPENDIX-C

Applications Filed By Residents And Non-residents Through Various Routes For Last 10 Years

Applicants	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Residents	12071	13066	13219	15550	17005	20843	24326	29508	43301	51574
Non Residents										
Ordinary	1461	1915	2084	2290	2777	3156	3565	3955	4327	5232
Convention	3174	3675	3649	3610	3911	3637	3382	3212	3258	3360
National Phase Applications under PCT	26057	28248	26492	26404	26966	28832	27230	29765	31925	32002
GRAND TOTAL	42763	46904	45444	47854	50659	56468	58503	66440	82811	92168

Miscellaneous Information Relating to Patent During the Period from 2014-15 to 2023-24

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 Under 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 Patentee	Foreign Patentee	Indian Patentee	Foreign Patentee
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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
2018-19	50659	38665	3779	30458	2511	12772	9787	54899
2019-20	56267	42007	3761	23291	4003	20933	12181	69098
2020-21	58503	42196	295	17944	5629	22756	15687	83211
2021-22	66440	46230	0	1	6397	23676	19700	96216
2022-23	82811	48373	0	19303	9239	24895	26165	111168
2023-24	92168	56905	4393	4305	25082	77975	47335	175910

APPENDIX-E

Number of Patent Applications Filed from 2019-20 to 2023-24 Under Major Fields of Inventions

Field of Invention/Year	Chemical	Pharmaceuticals	Polymer Science & Technology	Computer Science & Electronics	Communication	Electrical	Physics	Bio-Medical	Mechanical Engineering	Other Fields See Appendix- E1	Total
2019-20	5198	5622	1309	11126	6862	4587	2646	3508	10359	5050	56267
2020-21	8809	80	1508	11930	6660	3743	2842	4911	10540	7480	58503
2021-22	5173	5179	858	15575	7314	4286	3007	5288	11969	7791	66440
2022-23	11715	0	1739	20355	8373	5666	3901	6963	14582	9517	82811
2023-24	13093*	0	1990	25826	7864	6596	4305	7376	14811	10307	92168

* Chemical Applications includes Pharmaceutical Applications

APPENDIX-E1

Number of Patent Applications Filed from 2019-20 to 2023-24 Under Various Other Fields of Inventions

Field of Invention / Year	Bio-technology	Bio-Chemistry	Food	Micro-Biology	Metallurgy & Material Science	Textile	Civil	General Engineering	Agro-chemicals	Agriculture Engineering	Traditional Knowledge	Misc.
2019-20	1065	442	1111	17	836	693	816	27	19	13	11	0
2020-21	3368	820	617	0	870	900	827	31	3	11	6	0
2021-22	3530	906	690	1	1004	793	866	0	1	0	0	0
2022-23	3758	1697	833	0	1053	884	1292	0	0	0	0	0
2023-24	3883	1787	854	0	1161	807	1243	0	0	0	0	572

APPENDIX-F

Number of Patent Applications Granted from 2019-20 to 2023-24 Under Various Other Fields of Inventions

Field of Invention/ Year	Chemical	Pharmaceuticals	Polymer Science & Technology	Computer Science & Electronics	Communication	Electrical	Physics	Bio-Medical	Mechanical Engineering	Other Fields See Appendix - FI	Total
2019-20	4848	1930	923	2141	2692	2451	1349	565	5301	2736	24936
2020-21	6074	1264	1745	2049	2857	2637	1396	703	6348	3312	28385
2021-22	4279	3317	893	2459	3238	3084	1609	982	6832	3380	30073
2022-23	6958	0	1237	3718	3795	3489	1971	1165	8663	3138	34134
2023-24	9860*	0	1981	18697	9913	8920	6171	5697	31249	10569	103057

* Chemical Applications includes Pharmaceutical Applications

APPENDIX-F1

Number of Patent Applications Granted from 2019-20 to 2023-24 Under Various Other Fields of Inventions

Field of Invention/ Year	Bio-technology	Bio-Chemistry	Food	Micro-Biology	Metallurgy & Material Science	Textiles	Civil	General Engineering	Agro-chemicals	Agriculture Engineering
2019-20	357	188	114	152	363	493	280	446	289	54
2020-21	574	236	169	151	634	443	412	378	236	79
2021-22	611	232	234	140	571	430	464	420	170	108
2022-23	903	244	293	0	698	498	502	0	0	0
2023-24	2379	745	378	0	2982	2024	2061	0	0	0

Fees Received During 2023-24 in Respect of Various Proceedings Under the Act and the Rules

Sl. No.	Fees collected in respect of	Total amount received (Rs.)
1	1-New Application for Patent with Provisional/Complete Specification Check for No. of Pages & Claims	2,39,10,93,192
2	2-Complete after Provisional Specification - Form 2 Check for No. of Pages & Claims	3,49,64,950
3	4(i)-On Request for Extension of Time U/s 53(2) and 142(4), Rule 13(6),80(1A) and 130 - Form 4	1,89,39,730
4	4(ii)-On Request for Extension of Time under Sub Rule(5) of Rule 24B - Form 4	2,52,15,700
5	6-Application for Post Dating	13,59,520
6	8(i)-Substitution/Change of Applicant - Form 6	94,18,640
7	8(ii)-Request to Proceed in the Name of Survivors/Other Parties	99,280
8	9-Notice of Opposition - Form 7 (POST GRANT)	10,54,600
9	10-Notice for Attending Hearing - No Form	6,22,700
10	11-Mention of Inventor as such in a Patent - Form 8	61,62,320
11	12-Request for Early Publication - Form 9	8,96,60,000
12	13-Application for Amendment of Patent - Form 10	2,400
13	16-Converting A Patent Of Addition To Independent Patent	2,400
14	Renewal of Patents	5,25,21,46,297
15	18(i)-Amendment of Application before Grant - Form 13	3,97,31,760
16	18(ii)-Amendment of Application after Grant - Form 13	10,44,950
17	18(iii)-Changing Name/Address/Nationality/Address for Service - Form 13	1,64,53,200
18	19-Opposition to Amendment/Restoration/Surrender - Form 14	24,000
19	20-Restoration of Patent - Form 15	27,53,650
20	21-Additional Fee for Restoration	18,74,200

21	22-Offer to Surrender a Patent	61,000
22	24-For Entry in the Register of Patent - Form 16	2,93,33,100
23	25-For Alteration of Entry in the Patent Register	84,05,410
24	26-For Entry of Additional Address for Service	5,82,400
25	28(i)-Request for Examination after 18 months Publication - Form 18	79,63,76,800
26	28(ii)-Request for Express Examination - Form 18	1,71,97,600
27	32-Registration as a Patent Agent - Form 22	22,28,400
28	33-Request for Appearing in the Agent Exam	70,23,402
29	34(i)-Continuance of Agent Name in the Register - 1st Year	5,57,120
30	34(ii)-Continuance Of Agent Name in the Register - From 2nd Year	50,94,480
31	36-Restoration of Agent Name in the Register - Form 23	71,750
32	37-Correction of Clerical Errors	51,81,200
33	38-Application for Review of Decision of Controller - Form 24	7,86,300
34	39-Permission for Applying Patent Outside India - Form 25	3,18,07,450
35	40-Application for Duplicate Patent (LP)	1,600
36	41-Certified Copies U/s 72 or for Certificate U/s 147 and Rule 133(1)	1,32,28,400
37	42-For Certifying Office Copies, Printed Each	72,000
38	43-Request for Inspection of Register	9,600
39	44-Request for Information	1,43,520
40	46-Petition for Delay in Filing Priority Documents/for Condoning Irregularity/Condoning Delay	17,68,81,950
41	47-Supply of Photocopies of Documents	6,714
42	48-Transmittal Fee for International Application	42,200
43	49-Preparation of Certified Copy of Priority Document	55,550
44	Miscellaneous - Form 30	2,27,046
45	Non-Revenue	8,74,518
46	Right to Information	56,000

47	Form 7A (Pregrant)	76,000
48	4(iii) Request for Extension of Time under Sub-Rule (11) of Rule 24(C) Form 4	2,62,000
49	Conversion of Request for Examination Filed under Rule 24B for Expedited Examination Form 18A	5,00,68,000
50	Request for Adjournment of Hearing under Rule 129A	5,51,35,000
51	Certified Copies U/s 72 or for Certificate U/s 147 and Rule 133(2)	63,01,620
52	Balance fee w.r.t. Change in Applicant Type	85,99,440
53	Fee w.r.t. addition of claims, pages, sequence listing upon amendment	2,71,99,120
54	1. Written statement and evidence of opponent (fee as payable in fourth schedule entry no. 6 to be paid)/2. Affidavit (fee as payable in fourth schedule entry no. 6 to be paid)	55,000
55	1. Written statement and evidence of patentee (fee as payable in fourth schedule entry no. 6 to be paid)/2. Affidavit (fee as payable in fourth schedule entry no. 6 to be paid)	42,000
56	Response to office action (Mandatory)	10,15,061
57	Form 31	500
58	Certificate of Inventorship under rule 70A- From 8A	11,700
59	Non-Revenue (Salary Non-Plan)	33,580
60	Non-Revenue (Office Expenses Non-Plan)	3,97,648
61	Other Receipts	17,16,701
62	Miscellaneous - Form 30 (Petition u/r 6(6))	1,980
	TOTAL	₹ 9,13,98,44,349

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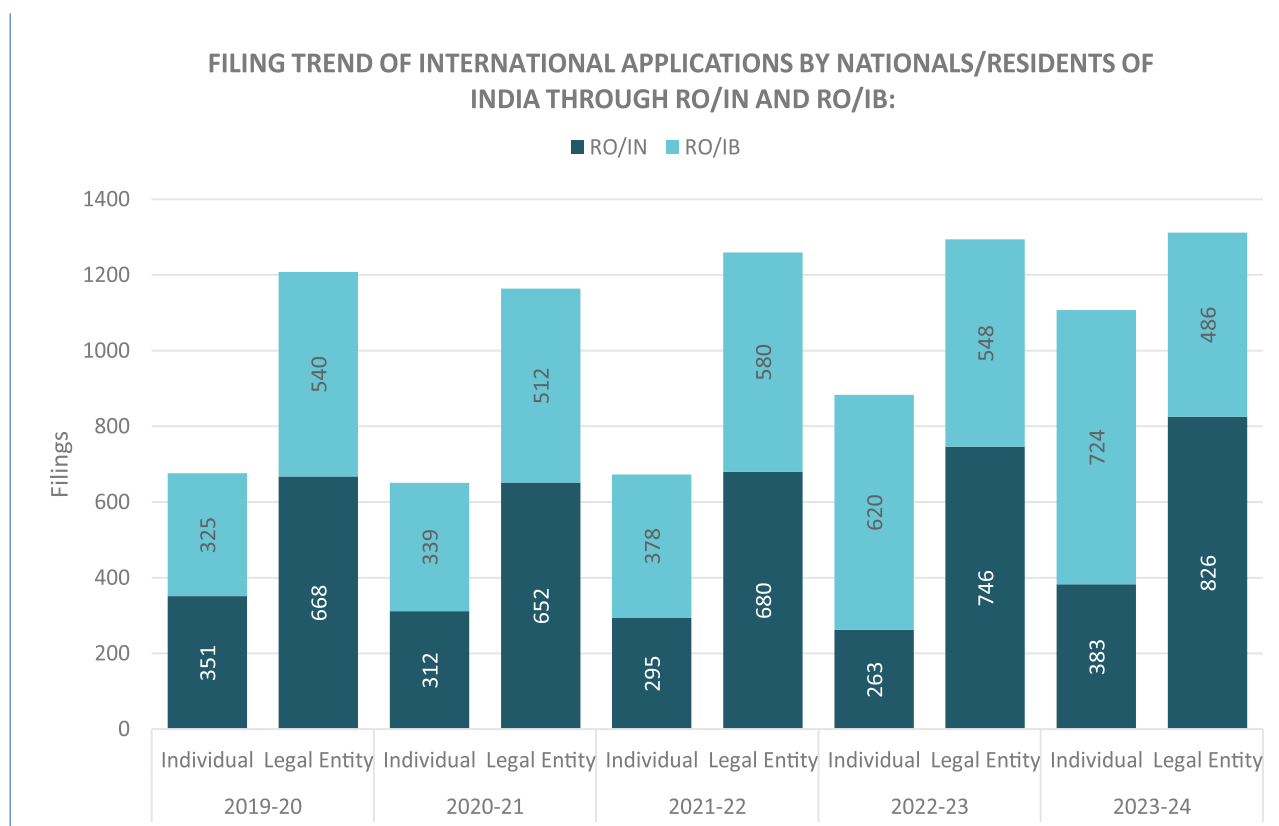
Introduction

The Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT), administered by WIPO, allows applicants from Contracting States to file a single international patent application for protection in up to 157 countries. This system provides several advantages, including the issuance of an International Search Report (ISR) and, optionally, an International Preliminary Examination Report (IPER) before entering the national phase in each individual country. These reports are produced in accordance with high international standards by one of the world’s patent offices that are specially appointed by WIPO to conduct international searches and preliminary examinations. The Indian Patent Office serves as both an International Searching Authority (ISA) and an International Preliminary Examining Authority (IPEA) under the PCT.

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

Under the PCT, a national or resident of India can file an international application under the PCT either through the Indian Patent Office as Receiving Office (RO/IN) or through the International Bureau of WIPO as Receiving Office (RO/IB).

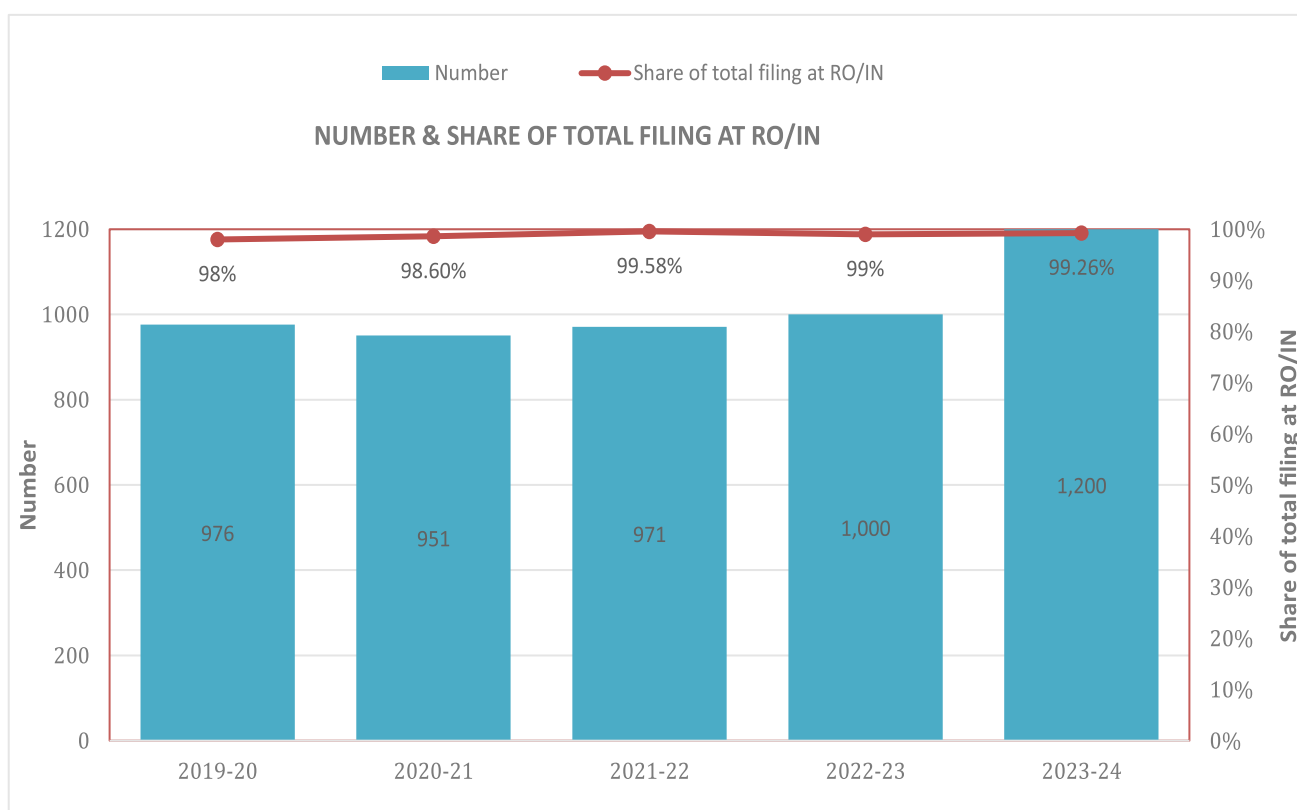
1.1 Filing trend of International Applications by Nationals/Residents of India through RO/IN and RO/IB:



Year	RO/IN			RO/IB			Grand Total (RO/IN and RO/IB)
	Type of Applicant		Total	Type of Applicant		Total	
	Individual	Legal entity		Individual	Legal entity		
2019-20	351	668	1019	325	540	865	1884
2020-21	312	652	964	339	512	851	1815
2021-22	295	680	975	378	580	958	1933
2022-23	263	746	1009	620	548	1168	2177
2023-24	383	826	1209	724	486	1210	2419

1.2 Filing of Applications through ePCT:

RO/IN offers the option to file an international application either on paper at the counters of the Patent Office in Delhi, Chennai, Mumbai, and Kolkata, or electronically via the ePCT filing portal provided by WIPO. Alternatively, filings through RO/IB can also be submitted either on paper or electronically using the ePCT system.



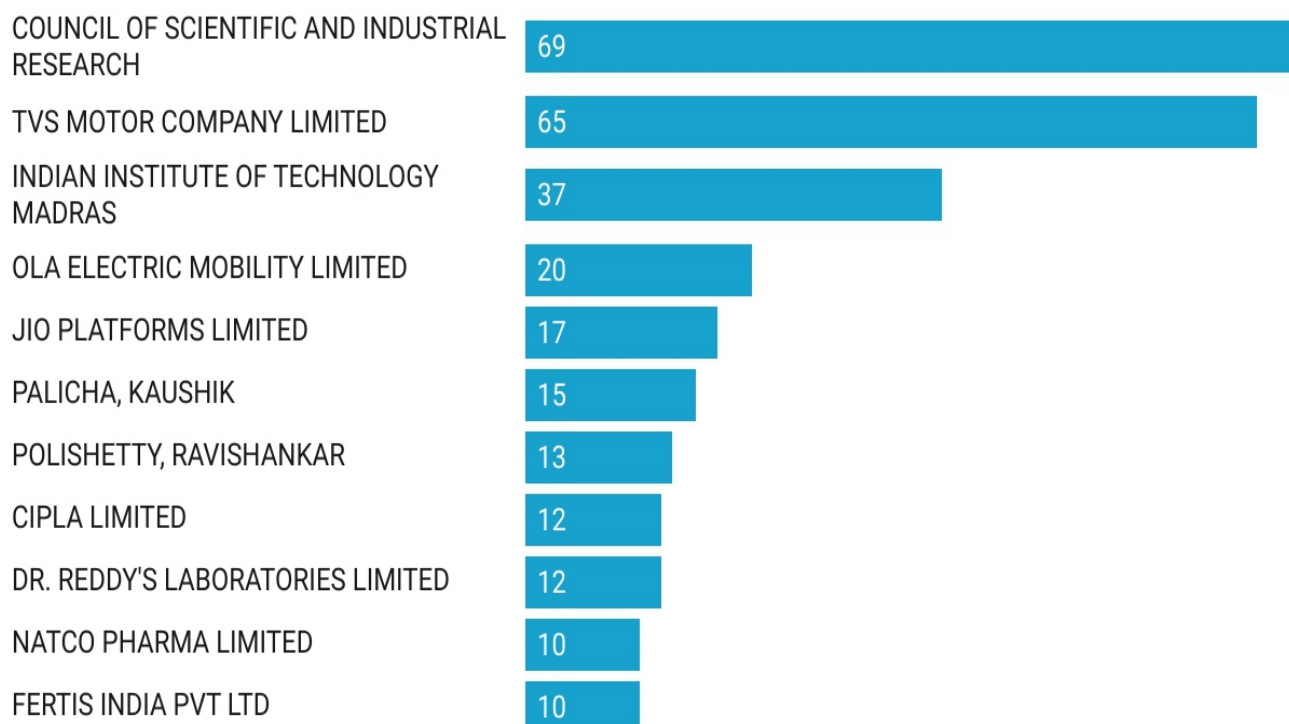
International Applications filed to RO/IN Electronically through ePCT:

Year	Number	Share of total filing at RO/IN
2019-20	976	98%
2020-21	951	98.6%
2021-22	971	99.58%
2022-23	1000	99%
2023-24	1200	99.26%

1.3 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 being sent to 7 out of 8 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 was maintained at 100% in 2019-20, 2020-21, 2021-22, 2022-23, and 2023-24.

Top 10 PCT filings by Indian applicants (RO/IN) in 2023-24



Top 10 PCT filings by Indian applicants (RO/IN) in 2023-24

Sl. No.	Applicant Name	Total filing
1	COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH	69
2	TVS MOTOR COMPANY LIMITED	65
3	INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY MADRAS	37
4	OLA ELECTRIC MOBILITY LIMITED	20
5	JIO PLATFORMS LIMITED	17
6	PALICHA, KAUSHIK	15
7	POLISHETTY, RAVISHANKAR	13
8	CIPLA LIMITED	12
9	DR. REDDY'S LABORATORIES LIMITED	12
10	NATCO PHARMA LIMITED	10
11	FERTIS INDIA PVT LTD	10

1.4. Indian Patent Office as ISA and IPEA under the PCT:

The Indian Patent Office has been recognized by the WIPO to function as an International Searching and Preliminary Examining Authority (ISA/IPEA) under the PCT and started functioning on October 15, 2013. During the reporting year, IPO was competent ISA/IPEA for international applications filed by nationals/residents of India, Iran, and Japan.

a) Year-Wise Details of Search Copies Received in ISA/IN (Filed, Disposed, Withdrawn and Remained Pending) During the Year:

Year	Filed	Disposed	Withdrawn	Remained Pending during the year
2014-15	519	502	4	129
2015-16	711	621	1	218
2016-17	940	983	0	175
2017-18	1213	1156	1	231
2018-19	1738	1639	3	327
2019-20	1654	1640	2	339
2020-21	1780	1793	1	325
2021-22	2016	1959	1	381
2022-23	1933	1973	7	334
2023-24	2077	1987	0	272

b) Year-wise details of Demands received in IPEA/IN (filed, disposed, withdrawn and remained pending) during the year:

Year	Filed	Disposed	Withdrawn	Remained Pending during the year
2014-15	11	0	1	10
2015-16	24	14	1	19
2016-17	30	28	1	20
2017-18	49	29	0	40
2018-19	61	54	1	46
2019-20	65	87	1	23
2020-21	79	69	5	28
2021-22	58	58	4	24
2022-23	58	56	4	22
2023 -24	66	57	2	34

c) Quality Management System in ISA/IPEA:

The Indian Patent Office (IPO) has established a Quality Management System for ISA/IPEA as prescribed by the International Search and Preliminary Examination Guidelines under the PCT. The Quality Cell of ISA/IPEA, composed of examiners and controllers of different subject specializations, checks the quality of the reports before they are established and sent to the applicant and WIPO.

d) Timeliness:

The IPO sends the International Search and 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. All reports were established within the prescribed time in ISA.

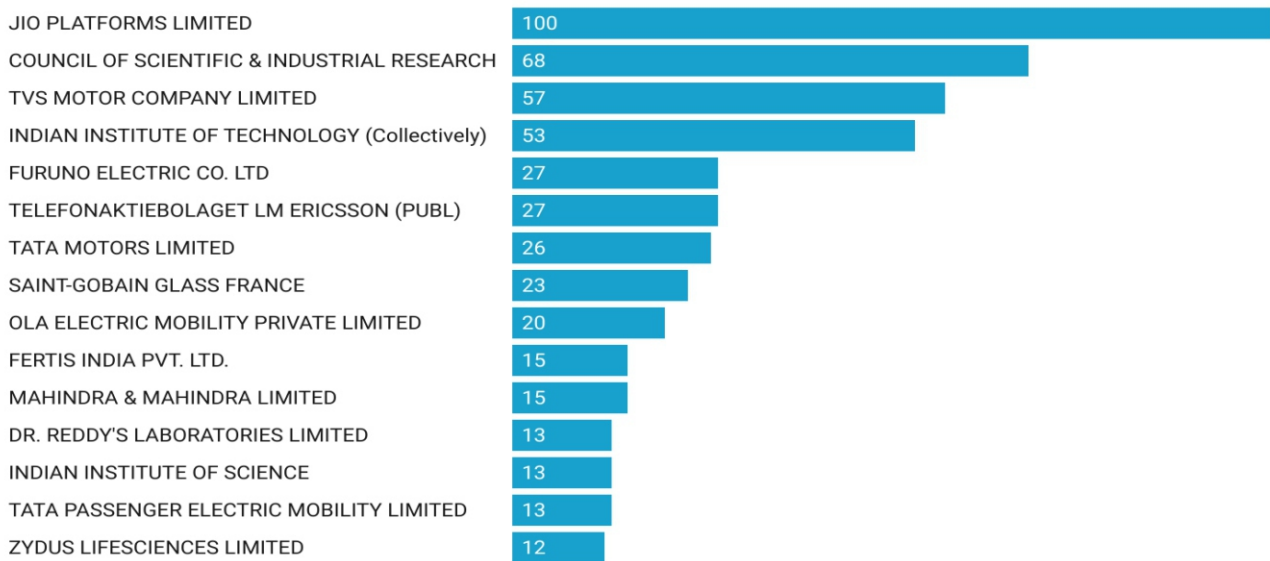
e) Publication of Search Strategies:

IPO started sharing the search strategies for publication on the Patentscope Search Portal of WIPO for international applications, for which reports have been established since January 01, 2018. India is the seventh international authority among 23 authorities to start this service. This is an important step by IPO towards transparency and accountability, which gives confidence to the applicants about the services provided by IPO. The full search strategies are useful for applicants as well as examiners of other offices to assess the level of effort taken by the examiner in ISA to find the citations.

f) Applicants Opting IPO as ISA/IPEA:

Applicants of PCT international applications who are nationals/residents of India, Iran, and Japan can select the Indian Patent Office as ISA/IPEA. The applicants choosing the IPO as ISA/IPEA include individual inventors, start-ups, premier research institutions, universities, Indian multinational conglomerates, Indian units of foreign multinational firms, and foreign firms with Indian inventors or Indian companies as co-applicants.

Top Filers Choosing IPO as ISA During 2023 -24



Top Filers Choosing IPO as ISA During 2023 -24

Sl. No.	Applicant Name	Total filing
1	JIO PLATFORMS LIMITED	100
2	COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC & INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH	68
3	TVS MOTOR COMPANY LIMITED	57
4	INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (Collectively)	53
5	FURUNO ELECTRIC CO. LTD	27
6	TELEFONAKTIEBOLAGET LM ERICSSON (PUBL)	27
7	TATA MOTORS LIMITED	26
8	SAINT GOBAIN GLASS FRANCE	23
9	OLA ELECTRIC MOBILITY PRIVATE LIMITED	20
10	FERTIS INDIA PVT. LTD.	15
11	MAHINDRA & MAHINDRA LIMITED	15
12	DR. REDDY'S LABORATORIES LIMITED	13
13	INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE	13
14	TATA PASSENGER ELECTRIC MOBILITY LIMITED	13
15	ZYDUS LIFESCIENCES LIMITED	12

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Introduction:

The registration and protection of industrial designs in India is administered by The Designs Act, 2000, and the corresponding Designs Rules, 2001, which came into force on May 11, 2001. The Designs Rules, 2001, were further amended by The Designs (Amendment) Rules, 2008; The Designs (Amendment) Rules, 2014; and The Designs (Amendment) Rules, 2021. The industrial design recognizes the creation of new and original features of new shapes, configurations, surface patterns, surface ornamentations, and compositions of lines or colors applied to articles, which in the finished state appeal to and are judged solely by the eye.

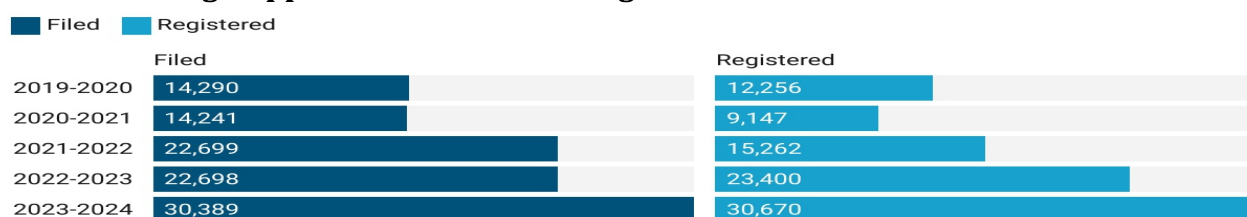
The last amendment in the Designs Rules came into force on January 25, 2021, which incorporates a new category recognized as 'Startup,' which, in the case of an Indian entity, is recognized as such by the competent authority under the Startup India Initiative, and in the case of a foreign applicant, an entity fulfilling the criteria for turnover and period of incorporation or registration as per the Startup India Initiative and submitting a declaration to that effect. This latest category is in addition to the already existing categories of 'Natural person(s)', 'Small Entity(ies)', and 'Others, alone or with natural person(s) and/or startup(s) and/or small entity(ies)'. Fees for 'Small Entity(ies)' or 'Startup(s)' have also been revised to that of Natural Person(s).

Moreover, sub-rule (1) under rule 10 has been substituted, and articles for the purposes of the registration of designs and of these rules are being classified as per the current edition of the "International Classification for Industrial Designs (Locarno Classification)" published by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).

1. Design Applications Filed & Registered

During the reporting year, the number of applications filed for registration of designs was 30389, and the number of designs registered was 30670. The graphic representation of the trend of filing of design applications and its registration is depicted below:

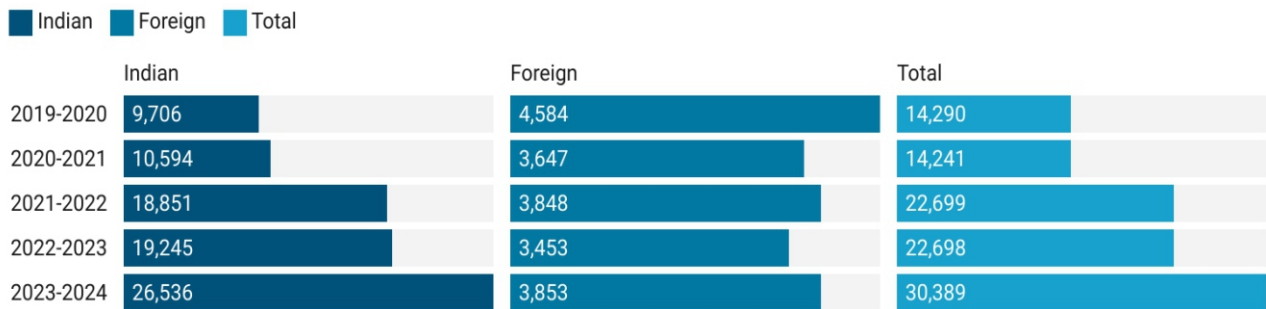
Trends in Design Applications Filed and Registered:



1.1 Applications from Indian and Foreign Origin:

The number of applications that originated from India was 26536, while 3853 applications were of foreign origin during the reporting year. The number of applications originating from India was about 87 percent of total filings. The graphic representation of the trend of filing design applications and its registration is depicted below.

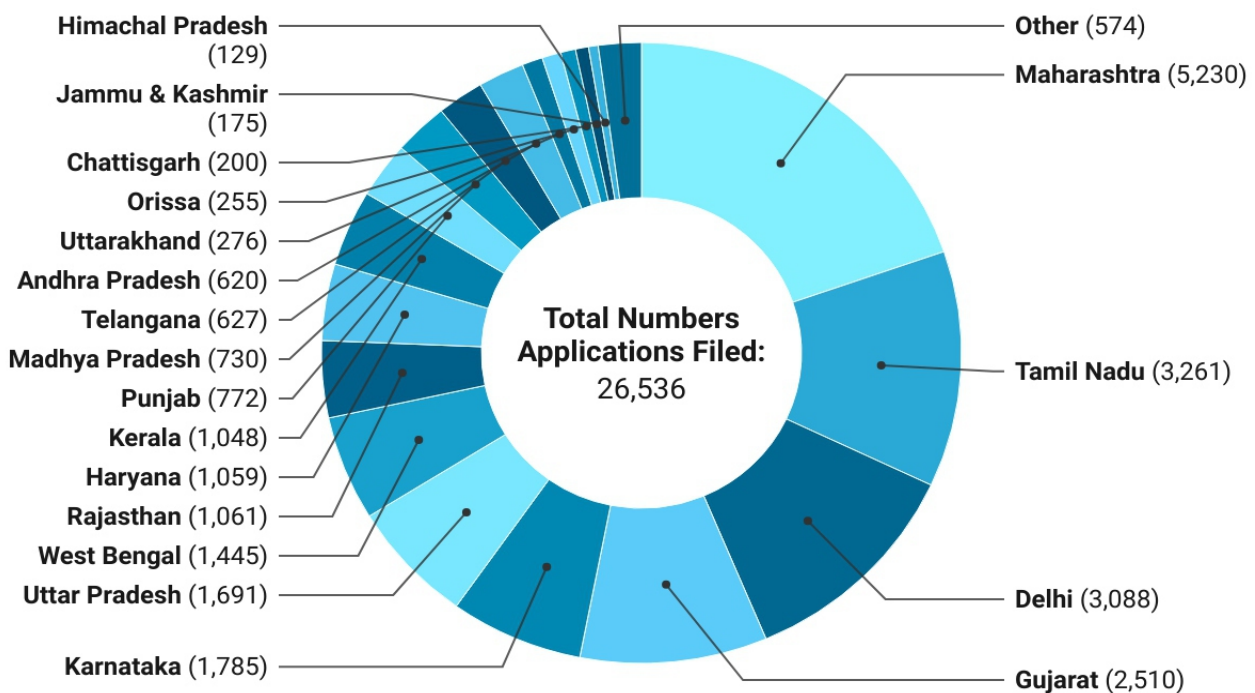
Trends in Design Applications filed by origin:



1.2. Applications filed by Indian Applicants:

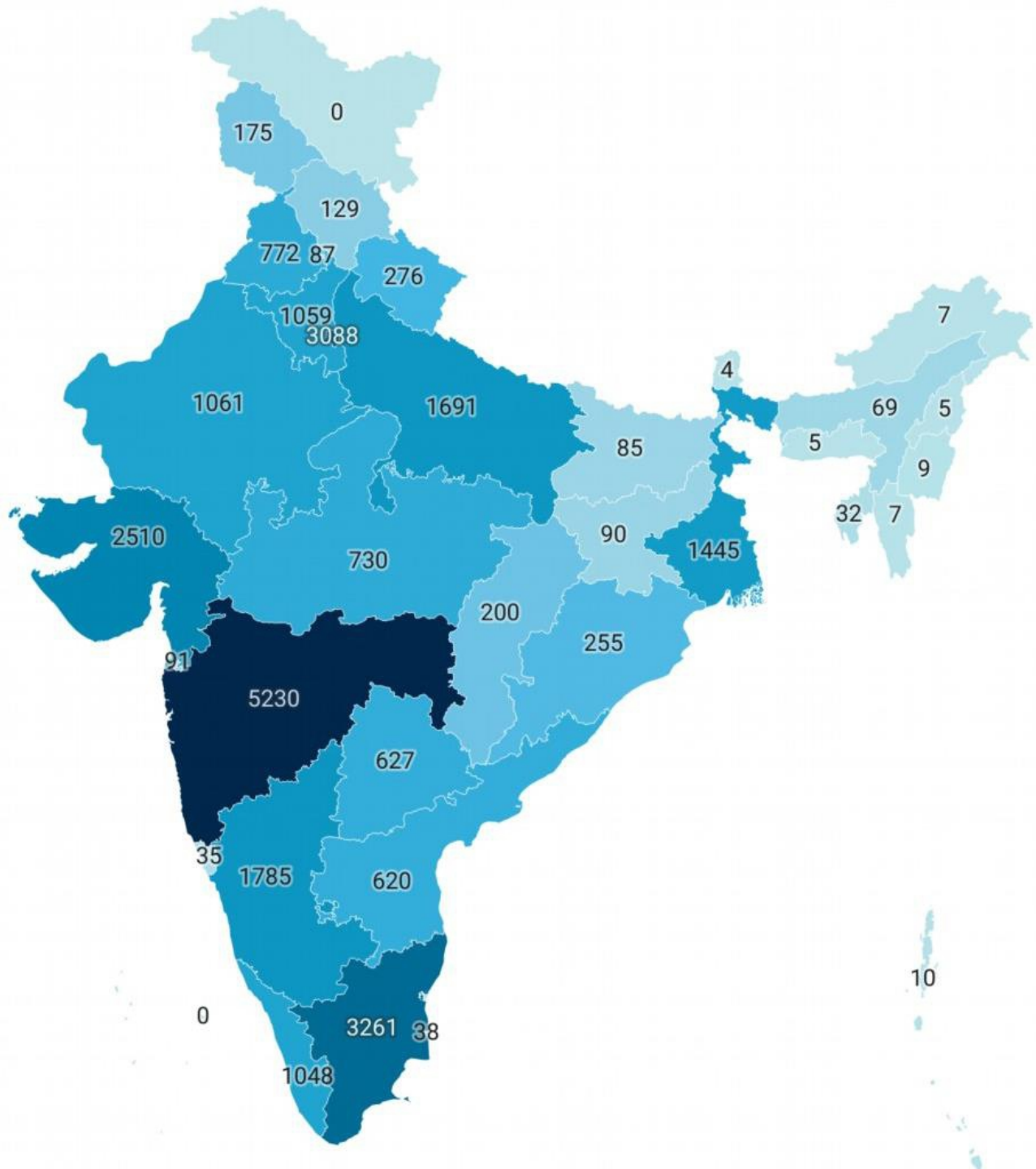
The total number of applications filed by Indian applicants during the year was 26536, out of which Maharashtra occupied the 1st position with 5230 applications. Tamil Nadu occupied the 2nd position with 3261 applications, while Delhi took the 3rd position with 3088 applications. The graphic representation of the filing of the top 20 states/union territories is depicted below.

Top 20 State/Union Territory -wise Applications filed by Indian Applicants



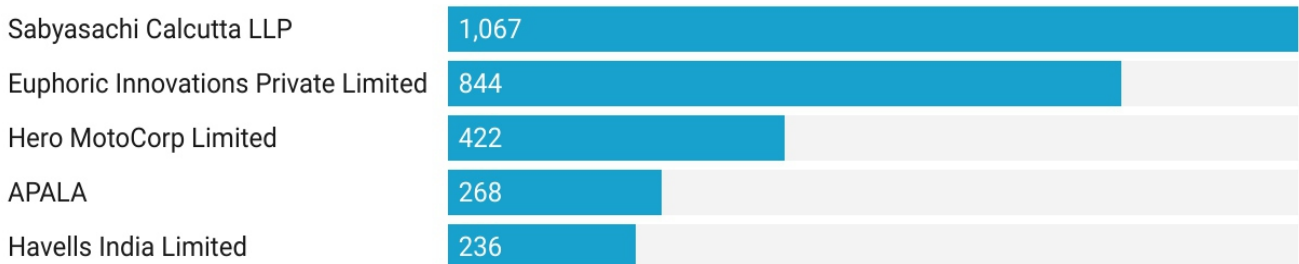
State /Union Territory-wise Designs Applications Filed

NUMBER OF DESIGNS APPLICATIONS



Top Five Indian Applicants:

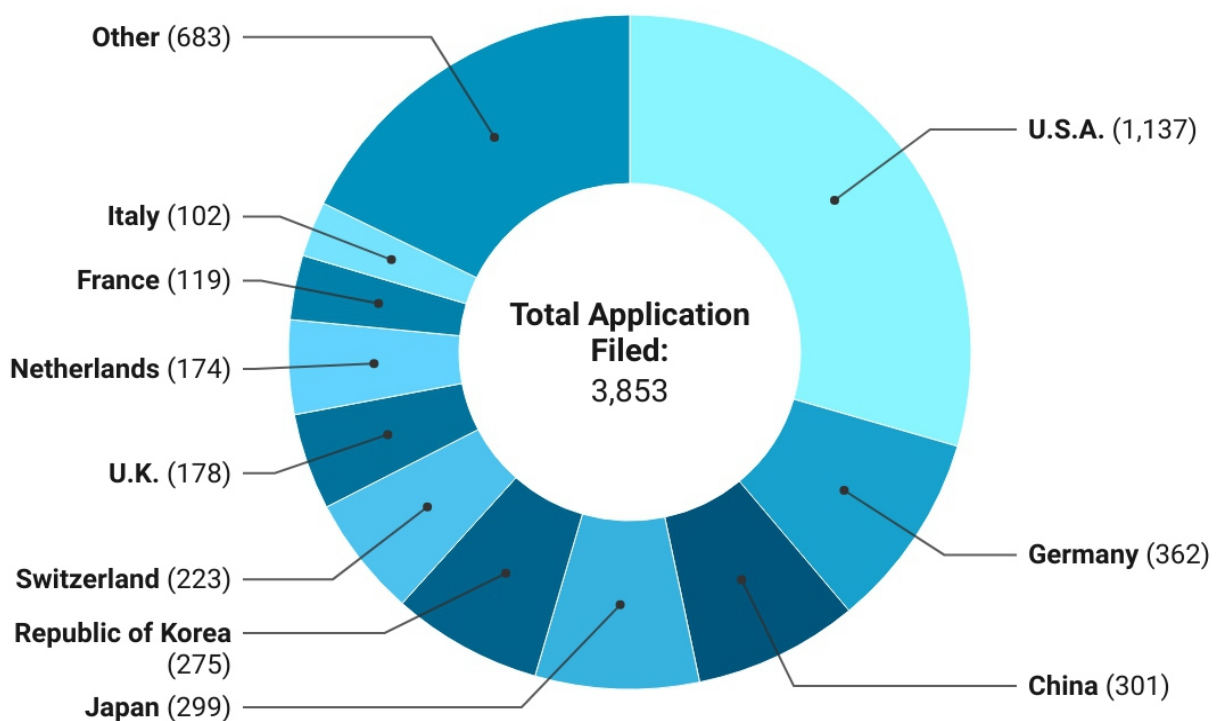
The leading Indian applicants were Sabyasachi Calcutta LLP (1067), Euphoric Innovations Private Limited (844), Hero MotoCorp Limited (422), APALA (268), Havells India Limited(236) etc.



1.3. Applications filed by Foreign Applicants:

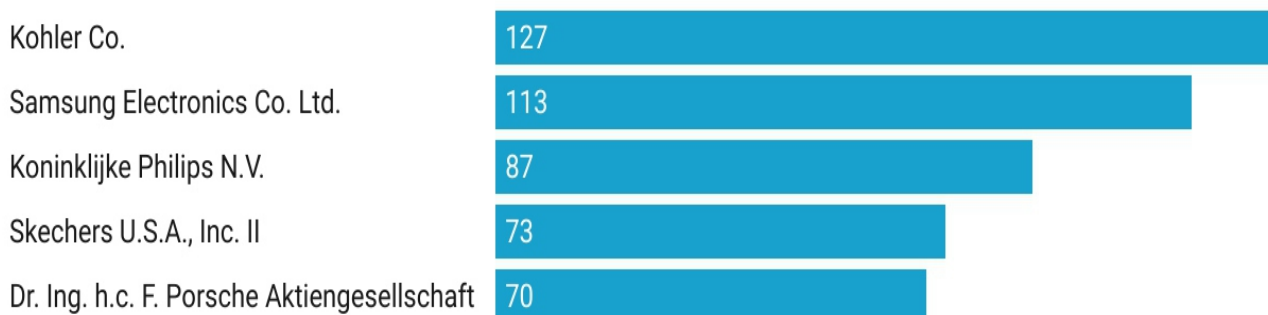
With respect to 3853 applications originating from abroad, the U.S.A. leads with the maximum number of applications (1137), followed by Germany (362), China (301), Japan (299), Republic of Korea (275), Switzerland (223), U.K. (178), Netherlands (174), France (119), and Italy (102). There were 2232 applications claiming priority under the reciprocal arrangements under Section 44 of The Designs Act, 2000. The graphic representation of applications from the top countries/regions of foreign origin is depicted below:

Top 10 Country/Region-Wise Applications filed by Foreign Applicants



Top Five Leading Foreign Applicants:

The leading foreign applicants filing design applications were KOHLER CO. (127), Samsung Electronics Co. Ltd. (113), KONINKLIJKE PHILIPS N.V. (87), Skechers U.S.A., Inc. II (73), Dr. Ing. h.c. F. Porsche Aktiengesellschaft (70), etc.



1.4. Design Applications Filed According to Classification:

Among the applications originating from India, 3091 applications were filed under Class 02 (Articles of clothing & haberdashery), followed by 2804 under Class 24 (Medical and Laboratory Equipment), 2353 under Class 12 (Means of transport or hoisting), followed by 2107 under Class 15 (Machines), 1735 under Class 11 (Articles of adornment), 1626 under Class 23 (Fluid distribution equipment), 1585 under Class 10 (Clocks and watches and other measuring instruments, checking and signaling instruments), and 1376 under Class 14 (Recording, telecommunication, or data processing equipment), etc.

Class Wise Design Applications Filed by Indian Applicants (Top 5 Classes):



On the other hand, the class-wise trend of applications originating from foreign countries during the reporting year was 442 applications under Class 12 (means of transport or hoisting), 422 under Class 24 (medical and laboratory equipment), 407 under Class 14 (recording, telecommunication, or data processing equipment), 325 under Class 23 (fluid distribution equipment), 262 under Class 09

(packaging and containers for the transport or handling of goods), and 241 under Class 13 (equipment for production, distribution, or transformation of electricity). The remaining applications were filed in other classes.

Class Wise Design Applications Filed by Foreign Applicants (Top 5 Classes):

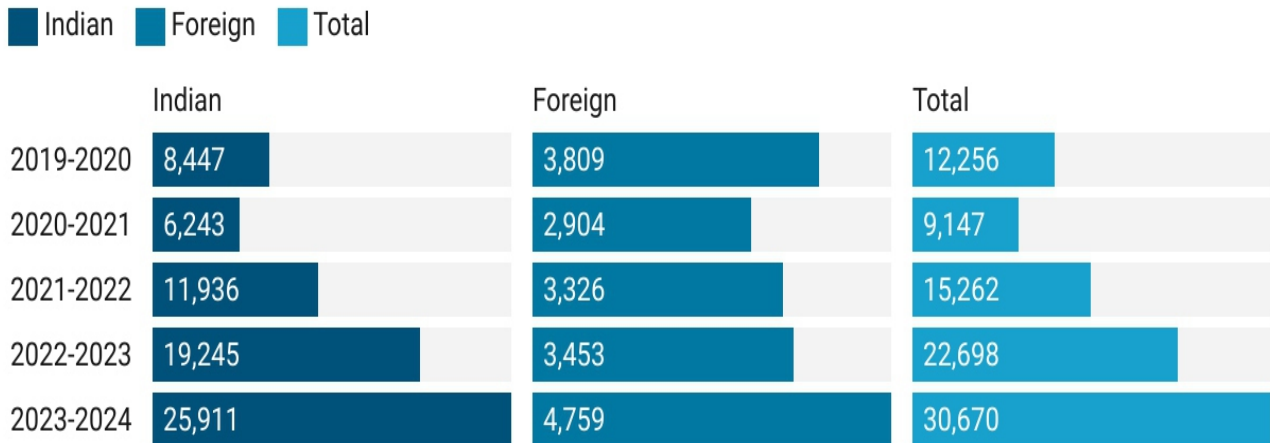


2. Design Application Registered:

2.1. Design Registration from Indian and Foreign origin:

Out of total of 30670 designs registered, the numbers of registrations originating from India were 25911 whereas 4759 numbers of registrations were of foreign origin.

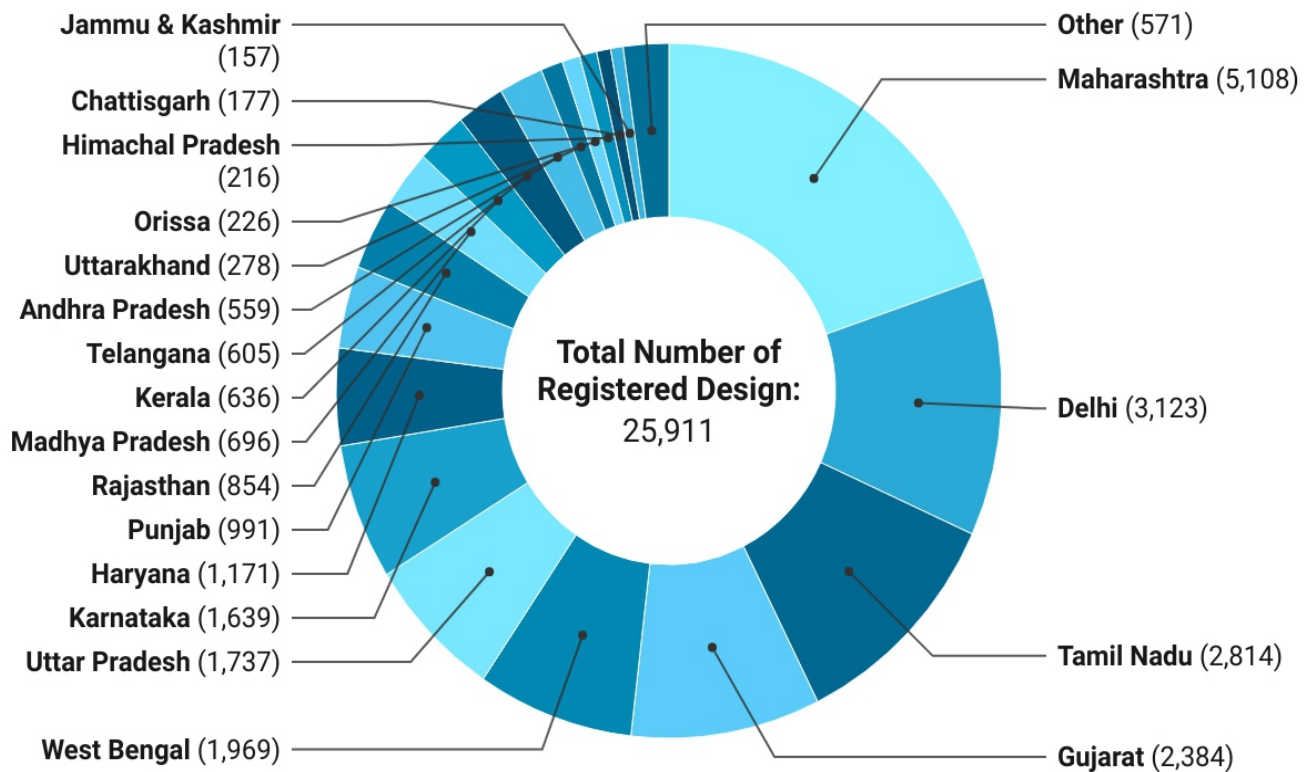
Registration Trends Of The Indian And Foreign Origin:



2.2. Design Registration from Indian Origin:

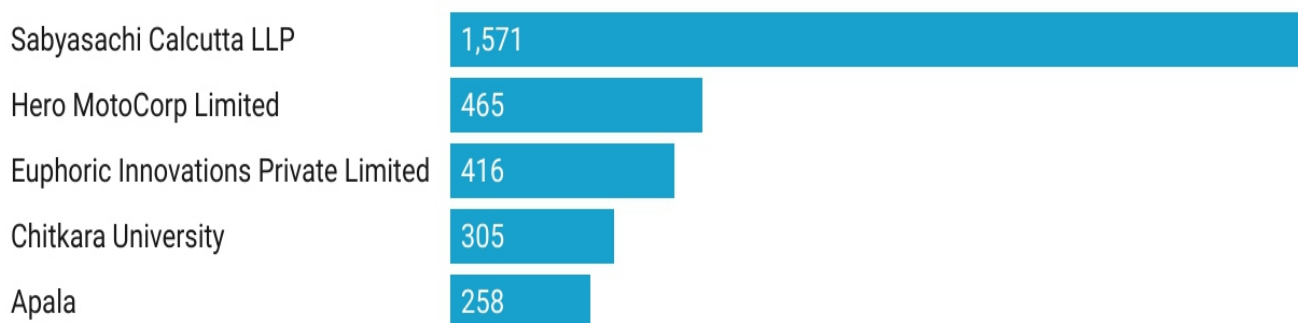
Out of 25911 applications registered by Indian applicants during the year, the State of Maharashtra continued to occupy the first position with 5108 registrations. Delhi occupied the 2nd position with 3123 registrations while Tamil Nadu took the 3rd position with 2814 registrations. The graphic representation of the applications originating from States/Union Territories is depicted below.

Top 20 State/Union Territory (UT) -Wise Registered Designs



Top Five Indian Registered Proprietors:

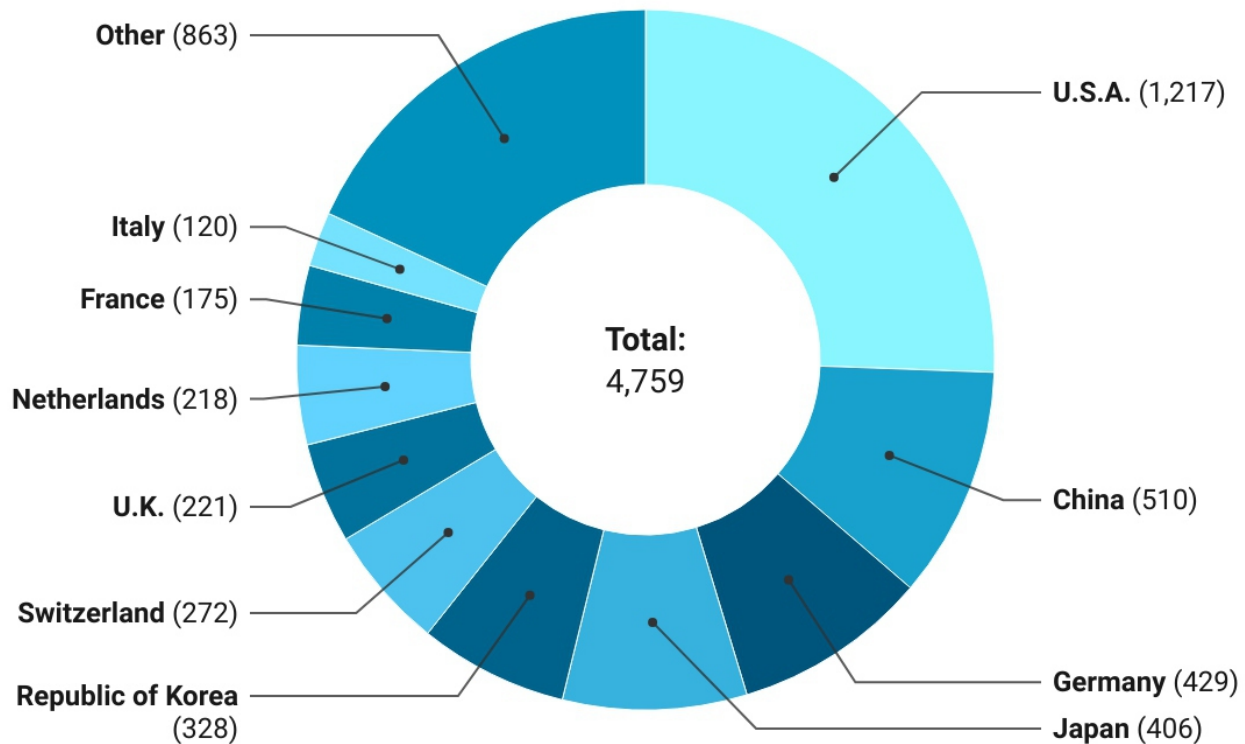
Further, leading Indian applicants having design registration were in the name of SBYASACHI CALCUTTA LLP (1571), Hero MotoCorp Limited (465), Euphoric Innovations Private Limited (416), CHITKARA UNIVERSITY (PUNJAB) (305), APALA (258).



2.3. Design Registration from Foreign Origin:

Out of 4759 registered designs originating from abroad, the U.S.A. leads with the maximum number of registrations (1217) followed by China (510), Germany (429), Japan (406), Republic of Korea (328), Switzerland (272) and United Kingdom (221). The graphic representation of registered designs originating from top 20 countries/regions is depicted below.

Top 10 Country/Region -Wise Registered Designs



Top Five Foreign Registered Proprietors:

The leading foreign applicants having design registrations were SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO. LTD. (138), KONINKLIJKE PHILIPS N.V. (116), APPLE INC. (82), Kohler Co. (81), Parry Murray & Co. Ltd. (57).



2.4. Design applications registered according to classification

The class-wise distribution of registered designs of Indian-origin companies 3181 under Class 02 (Articles of clothing & haberdashery), 2692 under Class 12 (Means for transport or hoisting), 2641 under Class 24 (Medical and Laboratory Equipment), 1932 under Class 15 (Machines), 1780 under Class 11 (Articles of adornment), 1630 under Class 23 (Fluid distribution equipment), 1420 under Class 10 (Clocks and watches and other measuring instruments, checking and signaling instruments), 1389 under Class 09 (Packages and containers for the transport or handling of goods), and 1123

under Class 14 (Recording, Communication, or Information retrieval Equipment). Whereas the distribution of registered designs in respect of foreign applications comprises 591 under class 24 (Medical and Laboratory Equipment), 497 under class 12 (Means for transport or hoisting), 479 under class 14 (Recording, Communication, or Information retrieval Equipment), 373 under class 23 (Fluid distribution equipment), 332 under class 09 (Packages and containers for the transport or handling of goods), 293 under class 10 (Clocks and watches and other measuring instruments, checking and signaling instruments), etc. The remaining applications were registered in other classes. The detailed class-wise registration for Indian as well as foreign applications is presented below:

Class Wise Registered Designs By Indian Applicants (Top 5 Classes):



Class Wise Registered Designs By Foreign Applicants (Top 5 Classes):



3. Examination of Design Applications:

A total of 29,635 applications for registration of design were examined during the reporting period, out of which First Examination Reports (FER) were required to be communicated for 14,017 applications. The number of designs registered during the year was 30,670. Apart from registration, 1407 applications were refused, and 854 applications were abandoned.

4. Extension of Copyright [Under Section 11 (2) and Section 12]:

During the reporting year, 2584 applications were received for extension of copyright of registered designs. 958 registered designs were renewed for a further term of 5 years during the

reporting year. However, action has been initiated for the rest of the cases. 84 applications for restoration of design were filed during the year; 23 cases were disposed of. Action on remaining applications has been initiated.

5. Miscellaneous Proceedings

5.1. Cancellation of Registered Designs [Under Section 19]: During the year under report, 130 applications for the cancellation of the registered designs were filed. 51 decisions were issued during the year, out of which for 22 cases, petitions were allowed, and for 29 cases, petitions were dismissed.

5.2 Inspection of Registered Design [Under Section 17(1) & Under Rule 38]: 14 petitions were received for inspection of registered design applications.

5.3 Alteration of Names and Addresses, etc. [Under Rule 31]: 1815 requests for alteration of name, address, and address for service were received during the year; 624 cases were disposed of, and orders were issued. Action was initiated for the rest of the cases.

5.4 Request for Entry of two Addresses for Service in the Register of Designs [Under Section 10]: 1003 requests for entry of two addresses for service in the Register of Designs were received during the year, and 163 cases were disposed of. Action was initiated for the rest of the cases.

5.5 Assignment under Section 30 and Section 31: During the year under report, 237 assignment applications were filed, 786 cases were disposed of, and orders were issued. Action was initiated for the rest of the cases. 13 numbers of applications were received under section 31 during the financial year, and action was initiated.

5.6 Search Information [under Section 18]: During the year under report, 2 cases under Section 18 were filed, and all the cases were disposed of.

5.7 Correction of Clerical Error [under Section 29]: During the reporting year, 31 requests for correction of clerical errors were received, and all of them were disposed of during the year.

5.8 Certified Copies under Rule 41 and Section 17(2): During the year, 899 requests were filed, and 793 applications were disposed of. Action was initiated for the rest of the cases.

5.9 Start - Ups Intellectual Property Protection (SIPP) - Facilitator: During the reporting year, 886 claims were made by the facilitators for reimbursement of facilitator fees towards filing and/or registrations of the design applications, out of which 592 claims were settled, and action on remaining applications has been initiated.

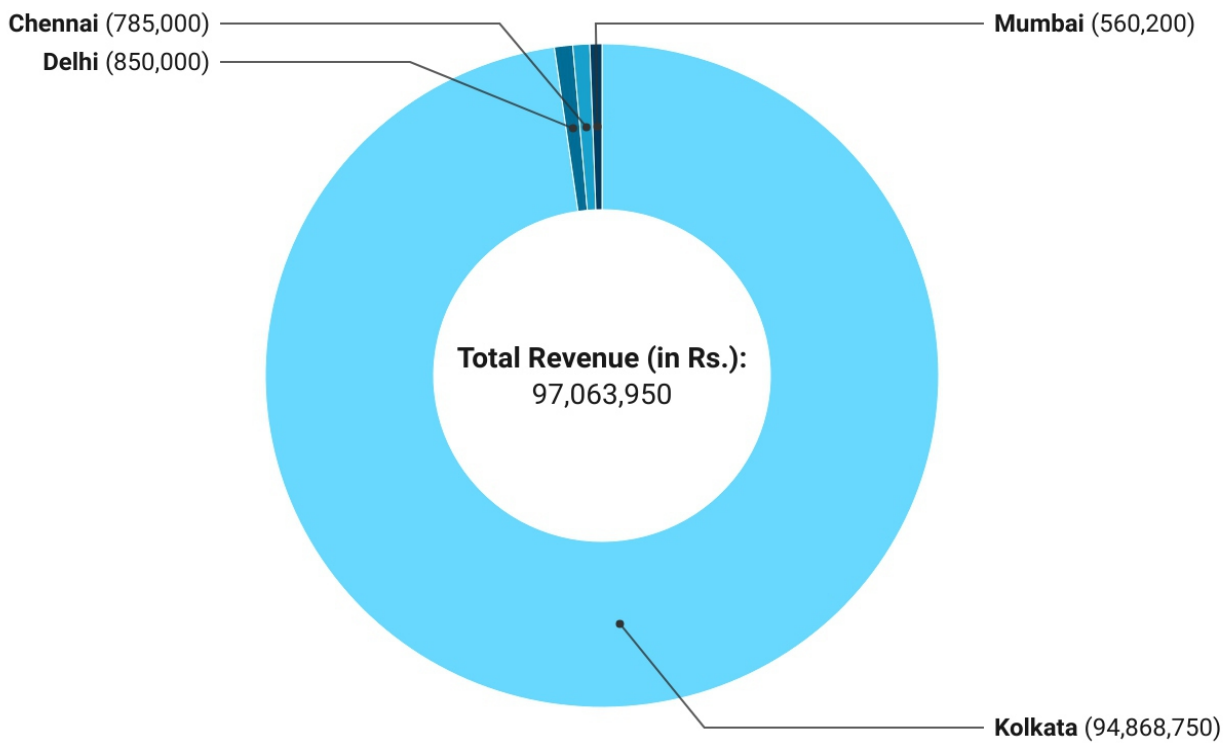
6. Designs in Force:

The number of registered designs in force at the end of the reporting year was **141,000**.

7. Revenue:

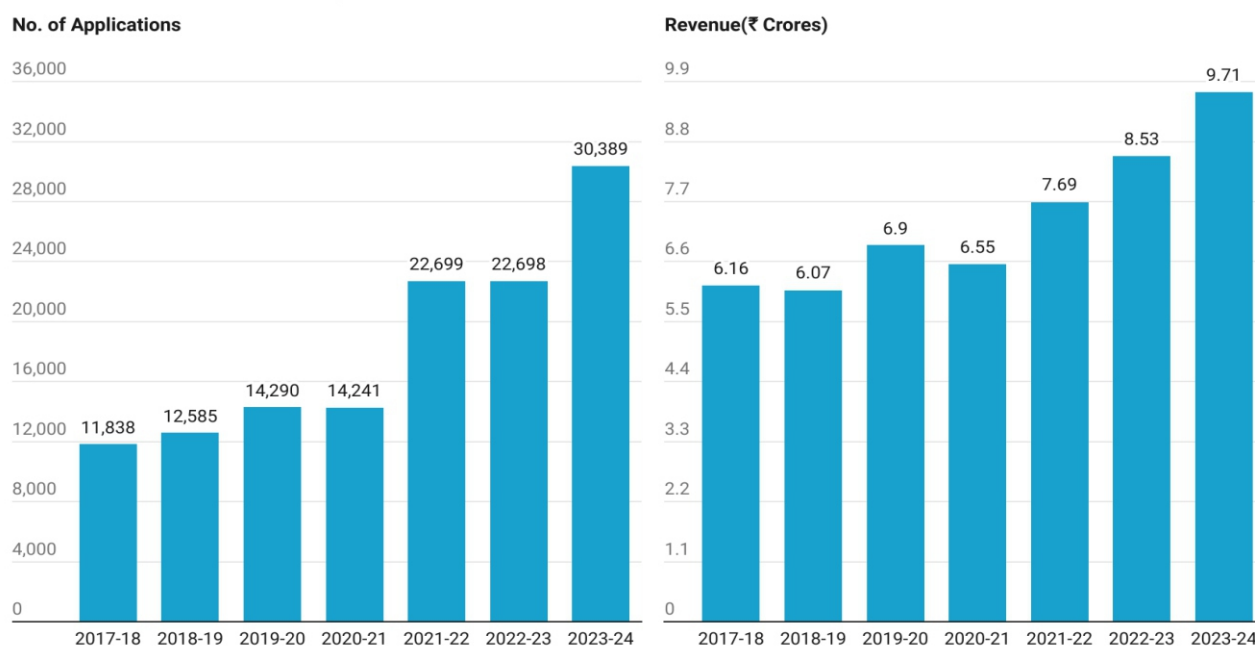
The total revenue generated from the Patent Offices (Kolkata, Delhi, Mumbai & Chennai) during the year towards fees in respect of design applications and other proceedings under The Designs Act, 2000 and the Rules made there under is shown as follows:

Patent office Revenue (in Rs.)



Patent office	Revenue (in Rs.)
Kolkata	9,48,68,750
Delhi	8,50,000
Mumbai	5,60,200
Chennai	7,85,000
Total	9,70,63,950

The Trend of Revenue Generation is shown below:



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The details of revenue of Rs. 9,70,63,950 (Rs. Nine crore seventy lakhs sixty three thousand nine hundred fifty only) was generated during the financial year under various provisions are presented as follows:

Fees Received During 2023-24 in Respect of Various Proceedings under The Act and the Rules:

Revenue generated on Designs during 2023-24			
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).	30389	1000, 4000	6,99,34,650
Applications to extend copyright under Section 11(2)	2584	2000, 8000	19,59,1800
Restoration of lapsed design under Section 12(2)	84	1000, 4000	3,18,000
Assignment under Section 30 and 31	237	500,200, 2000,800	21,94,500
Cancellation of Design under Section 19	130	1500, 6000	4,06,500

Certified copy under Section 26 and 17(2)	899	500,2000	12,88,000
Miscellaneous other fees received under the Designs Act, 2000 & Design Rules, 2001 including Delhi, Mumbai & Chennai Patent Offices.		As per First Schedule	33,30,500
GRAND TOTAL			9,70,63,950

Trend of Applications Filed and Registered

Year	Filed	Registered
2016-2017	10213	8276
2017-2018	11838	10012
2018-2019	12585	9483
2019-2020	14290	12256
2020-2021	14242	9147
2021-2022	22699	15262
2022-2023	22698	23400
2023-2024	30389	30670

Trend of Applications Filed and Registered by Origin

Year	Filed		Registered	
	Indian	Foreign	Indian	Foreign
2016-2017	6292	3921	5511	2765
2017-2018	8224	3614	6432	3580
2018-2019	8864	3721	6587	2896
2019-2020	9706	4584	8447	3809
2020-2021	10594	3647	6243	2904
2021-2022	19245	3453	18170	5230
2022-2023	18170	5230	19245	3453
2023-2024	26536	3853	25911	4759

Filing of Design Applications State/Union Territory (UT) - Wise

State/UT	No. of Applications
Andaman & Nicobar	10
Andhra Pradesh	620
Arunachal Pradesh	7
Assam	69
Bihar	85

Chandigarh	87
Chhattisgarh	200
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman Diu	91
Delhi	3088
Goa	35
Gujarat	2510
Haryana	1059
Himachal Pradesh	129
Jammu & Kashmir	175
Jharkhand	90
Karnataka	1785
Kerala	1048
Madhya Pradesh	730
Maharashtra	5230
Manipur	9
Meghalaya	5
Mizoram	7
Nagaland	5
Orissa	255
Pondicherry	38
Punjab	772
Rajasthan	1061
Sikkim	4
Tamil Nadu	3261
Telangana	627
Tripura	32
Uttar Pradesh	1691
Uttarakhand	276
West Bengal	1445
Total	26536

Filing of Foreign Design Applications -Country/region Wise

Country/Region	No. of Applications
Afghanistan	1
Australia	75
Austria	16
Bangladesh	2
Belgium	50
Brazil	6
Bulgaria	1
Canada	16
Cayman Island	2
China	301
Czech Republic	3

Denmark	42
Egypt	3
Ethiopia	4
Finland	29
France	119
Germany	362
Greece	1
Hongkong	5
India	26536
Indonesia	12
Iraq	3
Ireland	10
Israel	24
Italy	102
Japan	299
Latvia	3
Liechtenstein	3
Luxembourg	18
Malaysia	12
Maldives	1
Mauritius	3
Mexico	1
Nepal	2
Netherlands	174
New Zealand	24
Norway	23
Oman	3
Poland	9
Republic of Korea	275
Romania	1
Russia	8
Saudi Arabia	6
Seychelles	20
Singapore	26
Slovenia	14
South Africa	7
Spain	17
Sri Lanka	3
Sudan	1
Sweden	101
Switzerland	223
Taiwan	41
Thailand	5
Trinidad and Tobago	2
Turkey	4
U.A.E.	3
U.K.	178

U.S.A.	1137
Uganda	1
Ukraine	4
Uruguay	1
Uzbekistan	3
Vietnam	8
Total	30389

Registration of Designs - State/Union Territory (UT) -Wise

State/UT	No of Applications
Andaman & Nicobar	5
Andhra Pradesh	559
Arunachal Pradesh	8
Assam	52
Bihar	79
Chandigarh	107
Chhattisgarh	177
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman Diu	107
Delhi	3123
Goa	32
Gujarat	2384
Haryana	1171
Himachal Pradesh	216
Jammu & Kashmir	157
Jharkhand	87
Karnataka	1639
Kerala	636
Madhya Pradesh	696
Maharashtra	5108
Manipur	9
Meghalaya	1
Mizoram	7
Nagaland	4
Orissa	226
Pondicherry	42
Punjab	991
Rajasthan	854
Sikkim	8
Tamil Nadu	2814
Telangana	605
Tripura	23
Uttar Pradesh	1737
Uttarakhand	278
West Bengal	1969
Total	25911

Registration of Designs – Country/Region Wise

Country/Region	No. of Registrations
Australia	75
Austria	33
Bangladesh	1
Belgium	60
Brazil	1
Bulgaria	22
Canada	31
Cayman Island	15
China	510
Czech Republic	1
Denmark	80
Egypt	2
Ethiopia	4
Finland	37
France	175
Germany	429
Greece	1
Hongkong	10
India	25911
Indonesia	18
Iraq	3
Ireland	3
Israel	28
Italy	120
Japan	406
Latvia	1
Liechtenstein	2
Luxembourg	21
Malaysia	11
Maldives	1
Mauritius	4
Mexico	2
Nepal	2
Netherlands	218
New Zealand	33
Norway	27
P.R. China	3
PAKISTAN	1
Panama	1
Poland	8
Portugal	9
Puerto Rico	3
Qatar	1
Republic of Korea	328
Romania	1

Russia	19
Saudi Arabia	1
Singapore	29
Slovakia	1
Slovenia	14
South Africa	6
Spain	28
Sri Lanka	2
Sudan	1
Sweden	118
Switzerland	272
Taiwan	37
Thailand	17
Trinidad and Tobago	2
Turkey	9
U.A.E.	7
U.K.	221
U.S.A.	1217
Ukraine	4
Uzbekistan	2
Vietnam	10
Total	30670

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Introduction:

This chapter presents the 64th Annual Report under section 149 of the Trade Marks Act, 1999, about the activities performed by the Trade Marks Registry in this reporting year.

The purpose of trademark legislation is to provide registration and better protection of trademarks for goods and services for the prevention of the use of fraudulent marks on merchandise in the country. The trademark confers statutory rights on the registered proprietor, which enables him to take legal action for infringement of the trademark. This is in addition to the right under common law to sue for passing off.

The Trade Marks Act, 1999, and the Trade Marks Rules, 2002, came into force on September 15, 2003. The Trade Marks Rules, 2002 has been replaced by the Trade Marks Rules, 2017 since March 6, 2017.

The head office of the Trade Mark Registry is located in Mumbai, and branch offices are in Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai, and Ahmedabad.

With the growing awareness about IPRs in general and trademarks in particular in the country, the functions and responsibilities of the Trade Marks Registry (TMR) have been progressively increasing. 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 with the provision of international registration of trademarks after India's accession to the Madrid Protocol.

1. Trend of Activities During 2023-24:

Various activities performed by the TMR during the year 2023-24 are provided in the following table. The filing trend of applications indicates that the number of applications filed during this year increased from 466580 in the year 2022-23 to 476089. The registration of the trademark has been 279717 during the same period. Details of the activities in respect of the number of applications filed, examined, and registered are given in **Appendix I**.

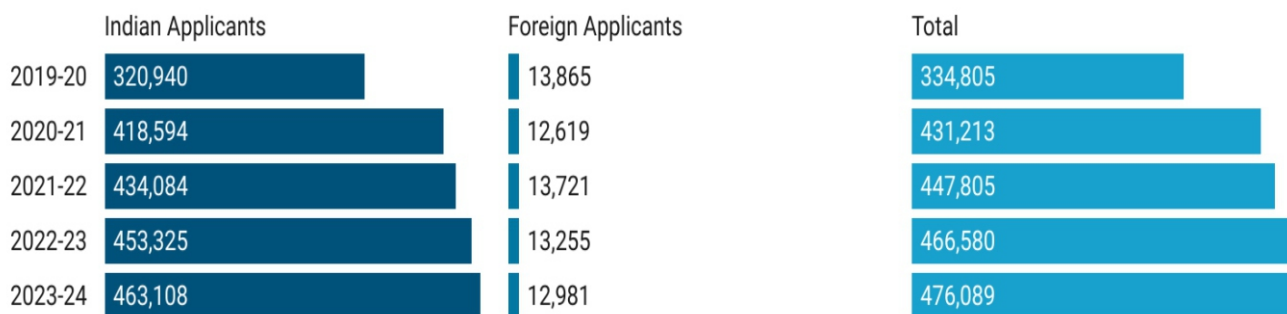
Sl. No.	Activities	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1.	No. of Applications filed for Registration	334805	431213	447805	466580	476089
2.	No. of Applications advertised in the Trade Marks Journal	378147	339356	310196	237203	569861
3.	No. of Trade Marks Registered	294172	255976	261408	231977	279717
4	No. of post examined applications disposed by otherwise than registration (i.e. refusal, abandonment, and withdrawal)	125394	38978	57470	60177	154035
5	No. of marks in respect of which registration was renewed	70583	73100	69968	90295	82648
6.	No. of requests for recordal of post registration changes in registered trademarks (including assignments) disposed.	32596	29214	22957	13079	37771
7.	Certificates issued under section 45(1) of the Copyright Act, 1957	7362	9032	5437	5197	11763

2. Trend of Filing of Trademark Applications:

The trend of applications filed for registration of trademarks in India has shown a remarkable increase during 2023-24. The number of applications received by TMR has increased from 466580 in 2022-23 to 476089 in 2023-24. Wherein, the number of applications from foreign applicants has decreased from 13255 in 2022-23 to 12981 in 2023-24.

Further, during the year 2023-24, 12838 international registrations of foreign applicants under the Madrid System were designated to India for the protection of trademarks. These international registrations were examined and further processed as national applications.

Trend of Applications Filed from 2019-20 to 2023-24:



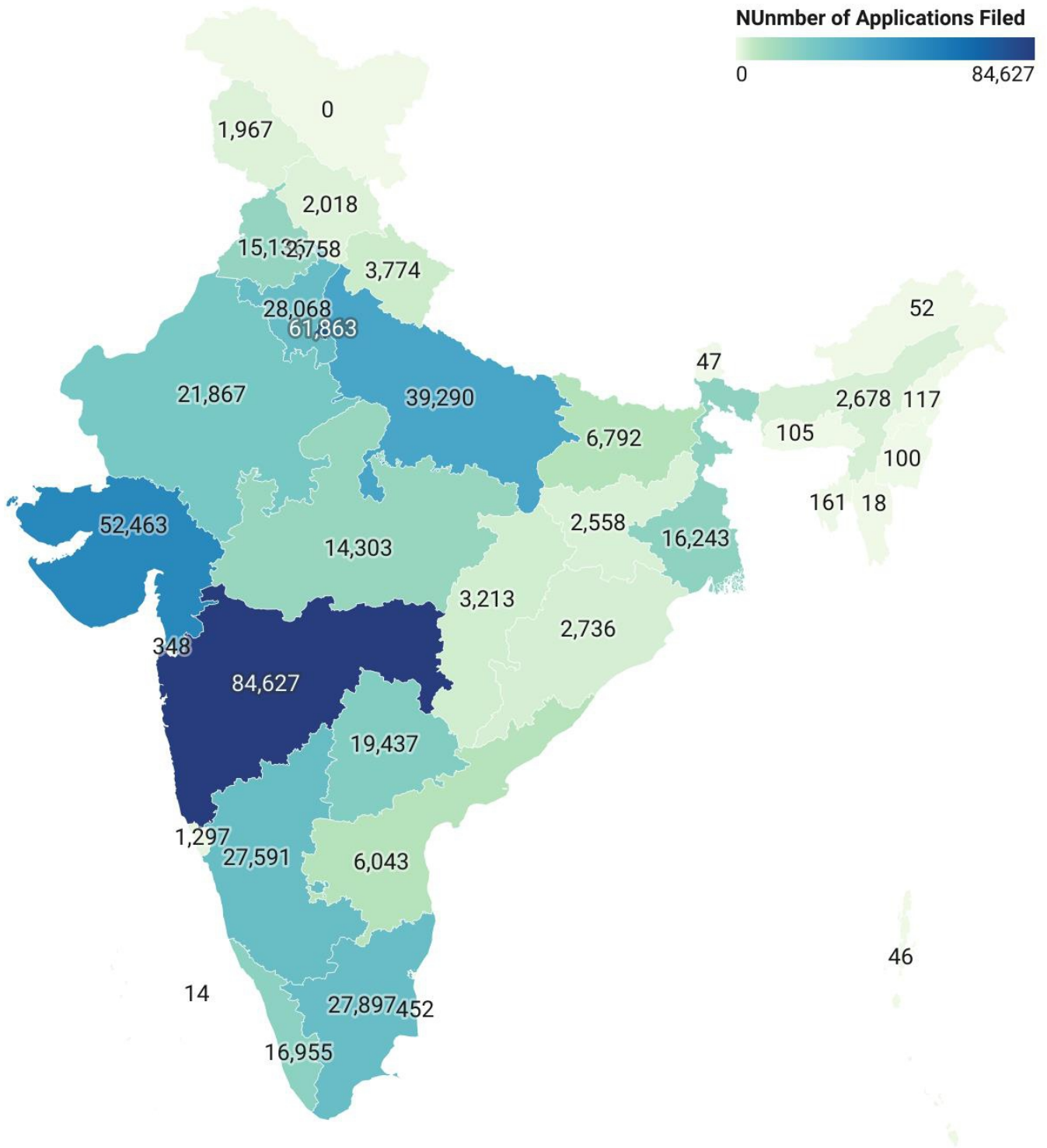
Trend of Applications Filed from 2019-20 to 2023-24:

Year	Indian Applicants	Foreign Applicants	Total
2019-20	320940	13865	334805
2020-21	418594	12619	431213
2021-22	434084	13721	447805
2022-23	453325	13255	466580
2023-24	463108	12981	476089

3. Trademark applications filed by Indians (State- wise):

Out of a total number of 476089 applications filed by Indian applicants during the year, Maharashtra occupied the first position with 84627 applications. Delhi, with 61863 applications, is in the second position, while the third position is occupied by Gujarat with 52463 applications. The number of applications received from the applicants of various states/union territories, along with its graphical representation, is as shown below:

Trademark Applications Filed by Indians (State-wise):



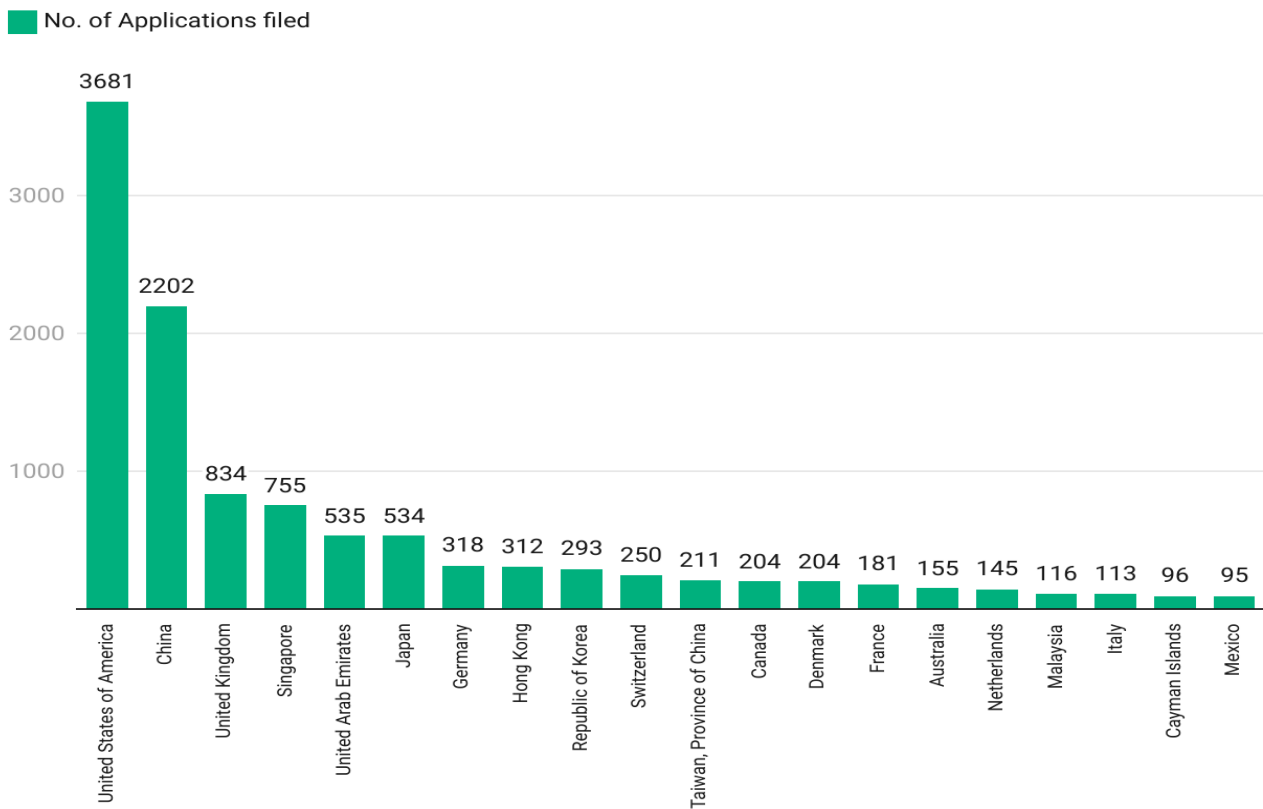
Trademark Applications Filed by Indians (State-wise):

State/ Union Territory	No. of Applications filed 2023-24
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR	46
ANDHRA PRADESH	6043
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	52
ASSAM	2678
BIHAR	6792
CHANDIGARH	2758
CHATTISGARH	3213
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	208
DAMAN & DIU	140
DELHI	61863
DISTRICT NOT SPECIFIED	74
GOA	1297
GUJARAT	52463
HARYANA	28068
HIMACHAL PRADESH	2018
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	1967
JHARKHAND	2558
KARNATAKA	27591
KERALA	16955
LAKSHADWEEP	14
MADHYA PRADESH	14303
MAHARASHTRA	84627
MANIPUR	100
MEGHALAYA	105
MIZORAM	18
NAGALAND	117
ORISSA	2736
PUDUCHERRY	452
PUNJAB	15136
RAJASTHAN	21867
SIKKIM	47
TAMIL NADU	27897
TELANGANA	19437
TRIPURA	161
UTTAR PRADESH	39290

UTTARAKHAND	3774
WEST BENGAL	16243
Total	463108

4. Applications Filed by Foreign Applicants:

The number of applications filed by foreign applicants during the year 2023-24 was 12981. The number of applications filed by the top 20 foreign countries is provided in the following table as well as represented graphically as below:



Top 20 Foreign countries for filing of applications

Name of the Country	No. of Applications filed
United States of America	3681
China	2202
United Kingdom	834
Singapore	755
United Arab Emirates	535
Japan	534
Germany	318
Hong Kong	312

Republic of Korea	293
Switzerland	250
Taiwan, Province of China	211
Canada	204
Denmark	204
France	181
Australia	155
Netherlands	145
Malaysia	116
Italy	113
Cayman Islands	96
Mexico	95
Others	1747
Total	12981

Class-wise filing trend:

The table below provides details of the class-wise trend of trademark applications filed during the year 2023-24. As in the previous year, this year also, the largest number of applications received was in respect of goods in Class 5 (Pharmaceuticals, Veterinary and Sanitary Substances, etc.).

The Detail of Classes in which Applications were Filed Along with the % Share is Given as Below:

Class	Description of goods/services	No. of Applications	% Share
1	Chemical products used in industry, science, photography, agriculture, horticulture, forestry, manures, etc.	8306	1.70
2	Paints and Varnishes	2469	0.51
3	Perfumery, cosmetics, etc.	24108	4.94
4	Industrial Oil and Greases (Other than edible oil), etc.	2550	0.52
5	Medicinal, Pharmaceuticals, Veterinary and Sanitary substances, etc.	71358	14.61
6	Un-Wrought and partly-wrought common metal and their alloys, etc.	6337	1.30
7	Machines and Mechanic Tools, Motors, etc.	8654	1.77
8	Hand Tools and Instruments, etc.	2070	0.42
9	Scientific, Nautical, Surveying and Electrical apparatus, etc.	24350	4.99
10	Surgical, Medical, Dental and Veterinary Instruments, apparatus, etc.	5553	1.14

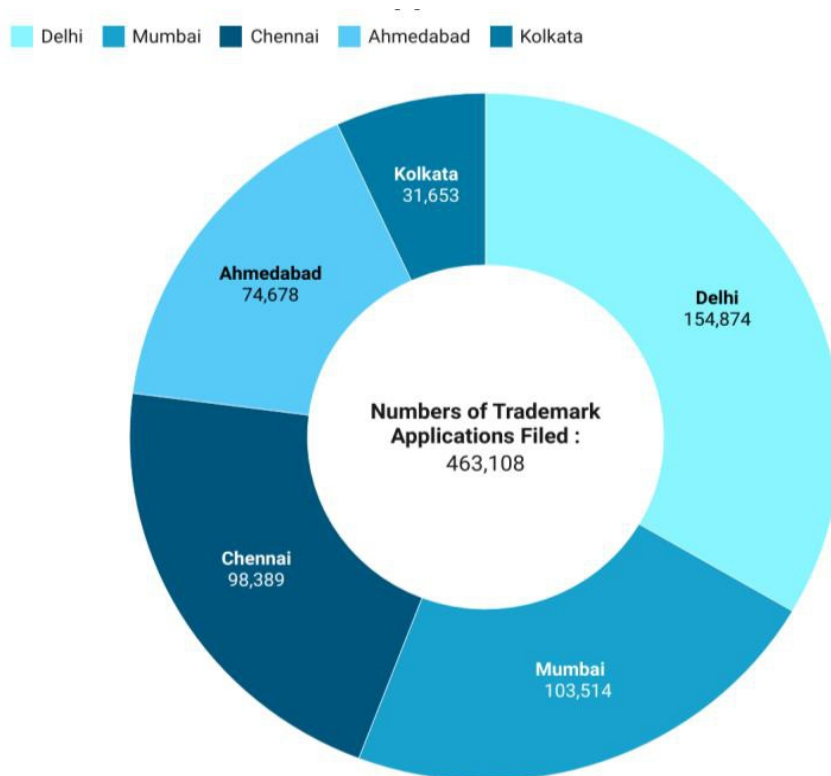
11	Installation for Lighting, Heating, etc.	9998	2.05
12	Vehicles and their parts, apparatus, Locomotion by land, air and water	5318	1.09
13	Fire arms, ammunition and projectiles, etc.	399	0.08
14	Precious metals and their alloys, etc.	7628	1.57
15	Musical instruments (other than talking machines and wireless apparatus)	393	0.09
16	Paper and Paper Articles, Stationery, Printed Matters, etc.	8312	1.70
17	Gutta Percha, India Rubber, etc.	4240	0.87
18	Leather and Imitation of Leather, etc.	5264	1.08
19	Building materials, etc.	7220	1.48
20	Furniture, Mirrors, etc.	7695	1.58
21	Small Domestic Utensils, etc.	8295	1.70
22	Ropes, Strings, etc.	1159	0.24
23	Yarns and threads	813	0.17
24	Tissues (Piece goods), etc.	5835	1.19
25	Clothing including Boots, Shoes and Slippers	37128	7.60
26	Laces and embroidery, Ribbons and braids, etc.	1481	0.30
27	Carpets, rugs, mats, etc.	1268	0.26
28	Games and Playthings, etc.	4735	0.97
29	Meat, Fish, Poultry, etc.	13910	2.85
30	Coffee, Tea, Cocoa, etc.	26535	5.43
31	Agricultural, Horticultural and Forestry Products and Grains not included in other classes	7817	1.60
32	Beer, Ale and Port, Mineral and Aerated Waters and Other Non-Alcoholic drinks not included in other classes	7538	1.54
33	Wines, Spirits and Liqueurs	2604	0.53
34	Tobacco, Raw or Manufactured, Smokers Articles, Matches	2591	0.53
35	Advertising, business management, business administration, office functions	49512	10.14
36	Insurance, financial affairs, monetary affairs real estate affairs	9769	2.00
37	Building construction repairs installation services	7811	1.60
38	Telecommunications	4186	0.86
39	Transport, packaging and storage of goods travels arrangement	5624	1.15
40	Treatment of materials	2242	0.46

36	Insurance, financial affairs, monetary affairs real estate affairs	9769	2.00
37	Building construction repairs installation services	7811	1.60
38	Telecommunications	4186	0.86
39	Transport, packaging and storage of goods travels arrangement	5624	1.15
40	Treatment of materials	2242	0.46
41	Education; providing of training, entertainment; sporting and cultural activities	24109	4.94
42	Scientific and technological services and research and design relating thereto, industrial analysis and research services; design and development of computer hardware and software	16829	3.45
43	Services for providing food and drink; temporary accommodation	18957	3.88
44	Medical services; veterinary services; hygienic and beauty care for human beings or animals; agriculture, horticulture and forestry services	10114	2.07
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	5241	1.07

Note: *There is a provision for filing multiclass applications, as such goods and services of more than one class may be mentioned in a single application. For the purpose of the above information regarding class-wise applications, every class in multi-class applications is considered separately'*

Branch-wise Filing:

During the year 2023-24, the maximum number of applications were filed at the Delhi branch of the Registry (154874), followed by the branches at Mumbai (103514) and Chennai (98389). Ahmedabad (74678) & Kolkata (31653).



5. Registration of Trade Marks and Other Activities:

During the year 2023-24, the number of trademarks registered was 279717. The total number of registered trademarks as of March 31, 2024, was 3080325.

Other Activities During the Year are as Follows:

82648 registered trademarks were renewed.

39495 requests for post-registration changes in respect of trademarks (including their assignments to other persons) were received, and 37771 requests were disposed of.

11906 certificates were issued on request for use in legal proceedings or for obtaining registration abroad.

11763 certificates were issued under Section 45(1) of the Copyright Act, 1957, for registration of artistic work as copyright.

This year the Registry advertised 569,861 applications for registration of trademarks in the Trade Marks Journal as compared to 237,203 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 quasi-judicial proceedings, which were primarily opposition and rectification proceedings under the Trade Marks Act and Rules. Total 81660 notices of opposition and 3255 applications for rectification of the Register of Trade Marks by cancelling or varying registration of trademarks were filed during the year 2023-24 and 103196 such cases were finally disposed. Details of such cases filed and disposed are given in **Appendix III**.

6. Class -Wise Statement of the Number of Trade Marks Registered:

The following table provides the class-wise statement of the number of trademarks registered during the year 2023-24. It is observed that the highest number of 36091 trademarks were registered under Class 5, which is 12.50% of the total registrations, followed by Class 35, which is 10.66%.

Class	Description of goods/services	No. of Applications	% Share
1	Chemical products used in industry, science, photography, agriculture, horticulture, forestry, manures, etc.	4925	1.71
2	Paints and Varnishes	1497	0.52
3	Perfumery, cosmetics, etc.	12230	4.23
4	Industrial Oil and Greases (Other than edible oil), etc.	1513	0.52
5	Medicinal, Pharmaceuticals, Veterinary and Sanitary substances, etc.	36091	12.50
6	Un-Wrought and partly-wrought common metal and their alloys, etc.	3815	1.32
7	Machines and Mechanic Tools, Motors, etc.	5349	1.85
8	Hand Tools and Instruments, etc.	1350	0.47
9	Scientific, Nautical, Surveying and Electrical apparatus, etc.	16393	5.68
10	Surgical, Medical, Dental and Veterinary Instruments, apparatus, etc.	3941	1.36
11	Installation for Lighting, Heating, etc.	6649	2.30
12	Vehicles and their parts, apparatus, Locomotion by land, air and water	3420	1.18
13	Fire arms, ammunition and projectiles, etc.	285	0.10
14	Precious metals and their alloys, etc.	4415	1.53
15	Musical instruments (other than talking machines and wireless apparatus)	293	0.10
16	Paper and Paper Articles, Stationery, Printed Matters, etc.	5423	1.88
17	Gutta Percha, India Rubber, etc.	2291	0.79
18	Leather and Imitation of Leather, etc.	3317	1.15
19	Building materials, etc.	4193	1.45
20	Furniture, Mirrors, etc.	4713	1.63
21	Small Domestic Utensils, etc.	5448	1.89

22	Ropes, Strings, etc.	819	0.28
23	Yarns and threads	514	0.18
24	Tissues (Piece goods), etc.	4052	1.40
25	Clothing including Boots, Shoes and Slippers	21902	7.58
26	Laces and embroidery, Ribbons and braids, etc.	961	0.33
27	Carpets, rugs, mats, etc.	858	0.30
28	Games and Playthings, etc.	3210	1.11
29	Meat, Fish, Poultry, etc.	7555	2.62
30	Coffee, Tea, Cocoa, etc.	13962	4.83
31	Agricultural, Horticultural and Forestry Products and Grains not included in other classes	5088	1.76
32	Beer, Ale and Port, Mineral and Aerated Waters and Other Non-Alcoholic drinks not included in other classes	3687	1.28
33	Wines, Spirits and Liqueurs	1612	0.56
34	Tobacco, Raw or Manufactured, Smokers Articles, Matches	1461	0.51
35	Advertising, business management, business administration, office functions	30772	10.66
36	Insurance, financial affairs, monetary affairs real estate affairs	5868	2.03
37	Building construction repairs installation services	4784	1.66
38	Telecommunications	2990	1.04
39	Transport, packaging and storage of goods travels arrangement	3441	1.19
40	Treatment of materials	1442	0.50
41	Education; providing of training, entertainment; sporting and cultural activities	15304	5.30
42	Scientific and technological services and research and design relating thereto, industrial analysis and research services; design and development of computer hardware and software	11276	3.90
43	Services for providing food and drink; temporary accommodation	10061	3.48
44	Medical services; veterinary services; hygienic and beauty care for human beings or animals; agriculture, horticulture and forestry services	6295	2.18
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	3326	1.15

Note: There is a provision for filing multiclass applications (i.e., a single application in respect of goods or services falling in more than one class), and accordingly, a single registration certificate is issued in respect of all classes of goods or services. For the purpose of the above information regarding class-wise registration, every class in multi-class applications is considered separately.

7. Trade Marks Agent Examination 2023 & 2024: The Trade Marks Agent Examination 2023 & 2024 were conducted as per Rule 147-148 of the Trade Marks Rule 2017.

7.1 The Trade Marks Agent Examination 2023 was conducted on 06/05/2023 at 9 locations, viz. Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Chennai, Delhi, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Lucknow, Mumbai, and Nagpur. A total of 1496 online applications with exam fees were received. The number of candidates appearing in Paper-I was 1017 and in Paper-II was 1002. Lists of 167 eligible candidates for Viva Voce were published on 10/06/2023, and all selected candidates appeared for Viva Voce that was conducted at the Trade Marks Registry located at Ahmedabad, Chennai, Delhi, Mumbai, and RGNIIPM, Nagpur on 23/06/2023. Out of 167 candidates who appeared for the viva voce, 103 candidates cleared the exam, wherein 53 candidates are male and 50 candidates are female.

7.2 The Trade Marks Agent Examination 2024 was conducted on 06/01/2024 at 14 locations, viz. Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Chandigarh, Chennai, Cochin, Delhi, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Lucknow, Mumbai, Nagpur, Ranchi, and Visakhapatnam. A total of 360 candidates appeared for Paper 1, while 355 candidates were present for Paper 2. Among them, 142 candidates successfully qualified for the Viva-Voce stage. The viva voce examinations were conducted at patent offices situated in Chennai, Delhi, and Mumbai, as well as at the Trade Marks Registry, Ahmedabad, and RGNIIPM, Nagpur, on 10/02/2024. Out of 142 candidates who appeared for the viva voce, 110 candidates cleared the exam, wherein 50 candidates are male and 60 candidates are female.

A total of 207 candidates have registered in the Register of Trade Marks Agent.

8. Revenue

During the year 2023-24, the TMR generated revenue of Rs. 467.3459 Crores (including Rs. 41.882 Crores received from IB as fee for international registration under the Madrid System) as compared to that of the previous year of Rs. 444.6509 Crores.

APPENDIX I

Trends in Trade Marks Application for Last 5 Years

	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
FILED	334805	431213	447805	466580	476089
EXAMINED	338551	463912	431520	395405	721944
REGISTERED	294172	255976	261408	231977	279717

Number of Trade Marks Published During Last Five Years

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Trade Marks published in the Journal
1	2019-20	378147
2	2020-21	339356
3	2021-22	310196
4	2022-23	237203
5	2023-24	569861

Details of Opposition/Rectification Applications Filed at Various Offices from April 01, 2023 to March 31, 2024 and Disposal Thereof

TM Office	Opposition/Rectification filed	Cases disposed
Ahmedabad	14609	9804
Chennai	12632	14143
Delhi	29865	46929
Kolkata	6322	8069
Mumbai	16810	23213
IR Division	1422	1038

Trade Marks Registered During Last Five Years

Sl. No.	Year	Number of Trade Marks Registered
1	2019-20	294172
2	2020-21	255976
3	2021-22	261408
4	2022-23	231977
5	2023-24	279717

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Introduction

The Madrid system provides one single procedure for the registration of trademarks in several countries. It is governed by two treaties, ‘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 Organization (WIPO) in Geneva, Switzerland.

1. Background of India’s Accession to the Madrid Protocol:

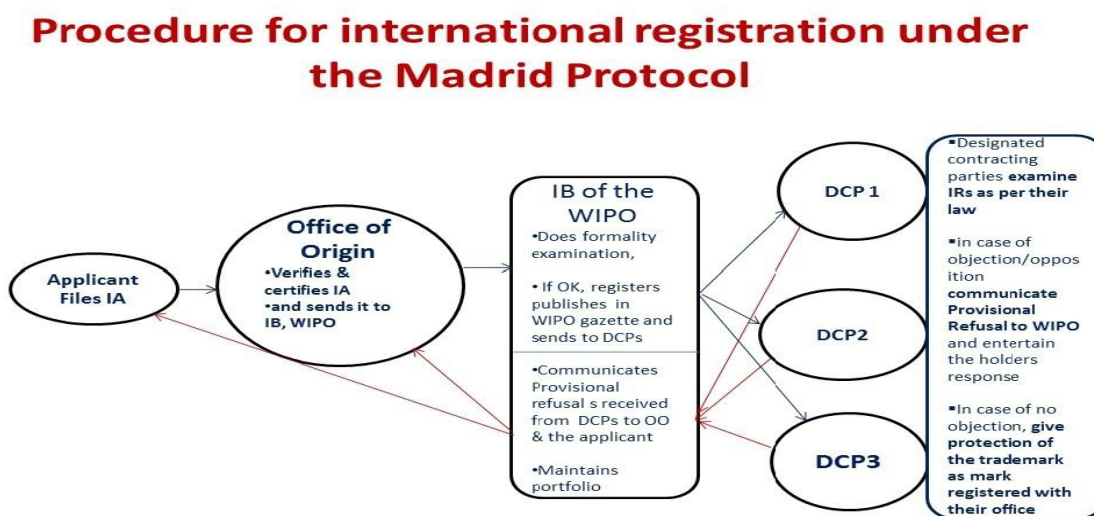
On February 08, 2007, the Union Cabinet gave its approval to India’s accession to the Madrid Protocol concerning the International Registration of Marks.

On September 21, 2010, the Trade Marks Act, 1999, was amended, wherein ‘special provisions relating to protection of trademarks through international registration under the Madrid Protocol’ were inserted in the Act.

The Trade Marks (Amendment) Rules, 2013, were published in the Gazette on January 14, 2013, to bring it into force.

The provisions of the Madrid Protocol have been in force in India since July 08, 2013.

The process of international registration of marks under the Madrid System (more particularly under the Madrid Protocol) is described as follows:



2. Implementation of the Madrid System in India:

International Registration Wing:

The International Registration wing is set up at the Head Office of the Trade Marks Registry in 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 and as the “Office of the Designating Contracting Party” under the Madrid System in respect of international registrations of the foreign applicants, where India has been designated for protection of the mark.

As Office of Origin, the International Registration wing carries out the following functions through an electronic system:

Receiving international applications on Form MM2 from Indian entrepreneurs, communicating with them regarding such applications online, and receiving applicants’ responses through comprehensive e-filing services of TMR,

Verifying and certifying such international applications and transmitting the same to the WIPO,

In case of irregularities, if communicated by the WIPO in respect of international applications forwarded by the Indian Office, contact the applicants concerned and respond to WIPO about the irregularities.

Communicating the ceasing of effect of international registrations to WIPO in case the trademark application or registration in India on the basis of which the international application was filed extinguishes,

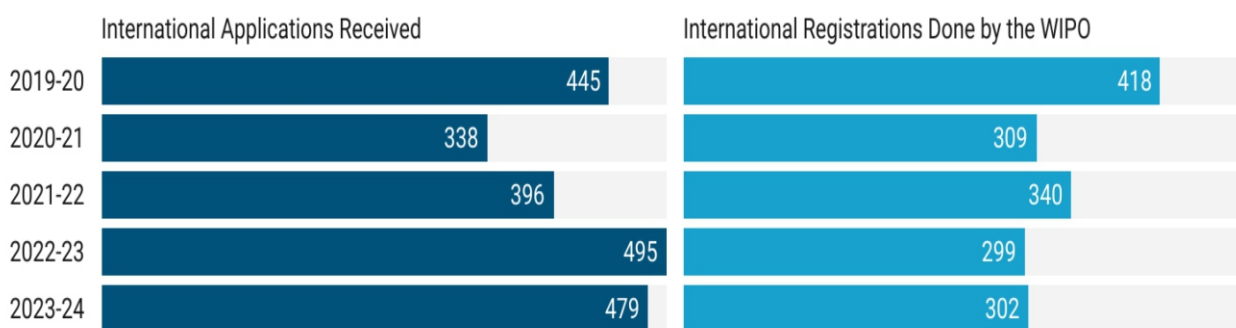
Making all correspondence with the WIPO in respect of international applications originating from India as well as in respect of international registrations designating India through the FTP server on a weekly basis.

3. International Registration of Trademarks under the Madrid System - Indian Applications:

Till the end of the year 2023-24, the Indian Trade Mark Office had received 3372 applications for international registration of trademarks under the Madrid System, out of which 3115 applications were verified, certified, and transmitted to the WIPO, and out of these applications, 2554 marks were registered at the level of the WIPO.

The number of international applications of Indian entrepreneurs received and transmitted to the WIPO by the Indian Office and their registrations with the WIPO under the Madrid System for the last 5 years is as follows:

Trends of International Trademark Applications of Indian Entrepreneurs received during last five years:



Year	International applications received	International registrations done by the WIPO
2019-20	445	418
2020-21	338	309
2021-22	396	340
2022-23	495	299
2023-24	479	302

As an Office of Designated Contracting Party, the International Registration Wing carries out following Functions through an Electronic System:

Migrating into the TMR database, the details of international registrations notified by WIPO to the Indian Office and creating a mirror record in the form of an IRDI and similar to the national application,

Updating TMR records in accordance with further WIPO notifications regarding such international registrations, like changes in name or address of holder, restricting of goods/services under the international registration, renunciation, etc.,

Examining international registrations as per relevant provisions of the Trade Marks Act, 1999, and the rules made thereunder, and in case protection of the mark cannot be given in India as per the Act, sending provisional refusals to the WIPO,

Attending to the response against the provisional refusals submitted on behalf of the holders of such international registrations, as per our national laws and scheduling show cause hearing, if required, Publishing accepted cases in our national trademarks journal,

Receiving oppositions, if any, against international designations so published and sending provisional refusals based on opposition to WIPO, receiving counter statements on behalf of the holder of the international registration, and conducting opposition proceedings as per law,

Representing the office in case of appeals/writ petitions filed against the orders of the registrar in respect of such international registrations,

Communicating final (as well as further decisions, if any) in respect of such international registrations to WIPO.

4. Activities During the year 2023-24- International Registration:

The WIPO had notified the Indian Office of **12838** international registrations seeking protection of trademarks in India.

A mirror record of all these international registrations was created in the form of IRDI, and **12576** IRDIs were examined.

In respect of 3157 cases, provisional refusals based on examination were communicated to the WIPO.

794 provisional refusals, based on third-party oppositions received pursuant to publication in the trademarks journal, were communicated to the WIPO.

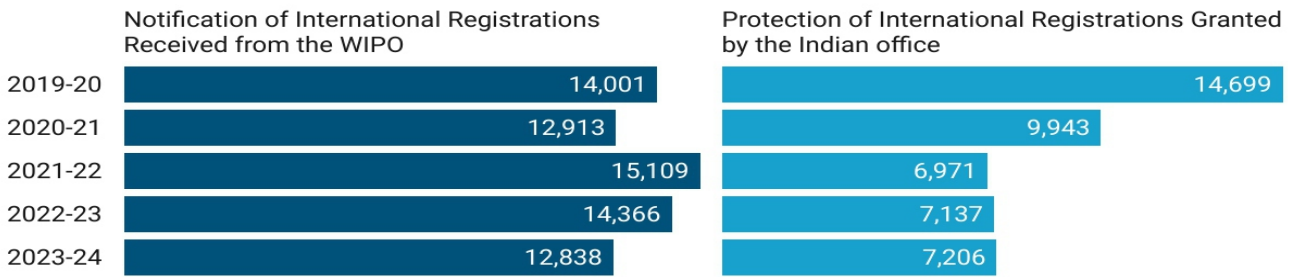
1027 oppositions were finally disposed of.

The Grant of Protection in case of 7206 international registrations was sent to the WIPO after completing all the procedures under the Trade Marks Act; in respect of 4234 international registrations out of 7206, the applicants were not even required to approach this office, and marks under such international registrations were granted protection in India. ,

3145 international registrations were refused protection of the mark in India.

The number of international registrations notified by WIPO and the grant of protection of marks under such international registrations sent to WIPO within the last 5 years after completing all the procedures is as follows:

Trends of International Trademarks Registration Notified by WIPO during last 5 years:



Year	Notification of International Registrations Received from the WIPO	Protection of International Registrations Granted by the Indian Office
2019-20	14001	14699
2020-21	12913	9943
2021-22	15109	6971
2022-23	14366	7137
2023-24	12838	7206

5. Revenue:

The Indian office gets revenue from the WIPO in respect of the applications for international registration under the Madrid System where protection of the mark is sought in India and also in respect of renewal of such international registrations. During the year 2023-24, the Indian Office had received Rs. 41.882 Crores as a fee for international registrations designating India for protection of the mark.

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Introduction:

Geographical Indications (GI's) are specifically focused on products that derive their unique qualities from their geographical origin. A GI refers to names or signs used on products that have a specific geographical origin and possess qualities, reputation, or characteristics inherent to that location.

Geographic indications are covered as an element of IPRs under Articles 1 (2) and 10 of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property. They are also covered under Articles 22 to 24 of the Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) Agreement.

Geographical Indications Registry (GIR):

1. Establishment and Purpose:

The GIR was established to administer the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999.

Objective: To provide registration and better protection for geographical indications related to goods. This helps in preserving the unique qualities associated with products originating from specific regions. The Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act came into force on September 15, 2003.

Location: The Registry is located in Chennai, India.

Functions and Activities:

A. Registration: The GIR is responsible for registering geographical indications, thereby granting legal protection and recognition to products linked with specific regions.

B. Awareness Programs: The GIR organizes and participates in awareness programs across India. These programs aim to educate producers and consumers about the benefits and importance of GIs.

2. GI Applications:

During the year 2023-24, 134 applications were filed, 98 applications were examined and 160 Geographical Indications were registered.

Geographical Indications Application Status as on March 31, 2024

Total Number of GI Applications Filed	1206
Total Number of GI Applications Registered	635

Status Wise Breakup of GI Applications Received as on March 31, 2024

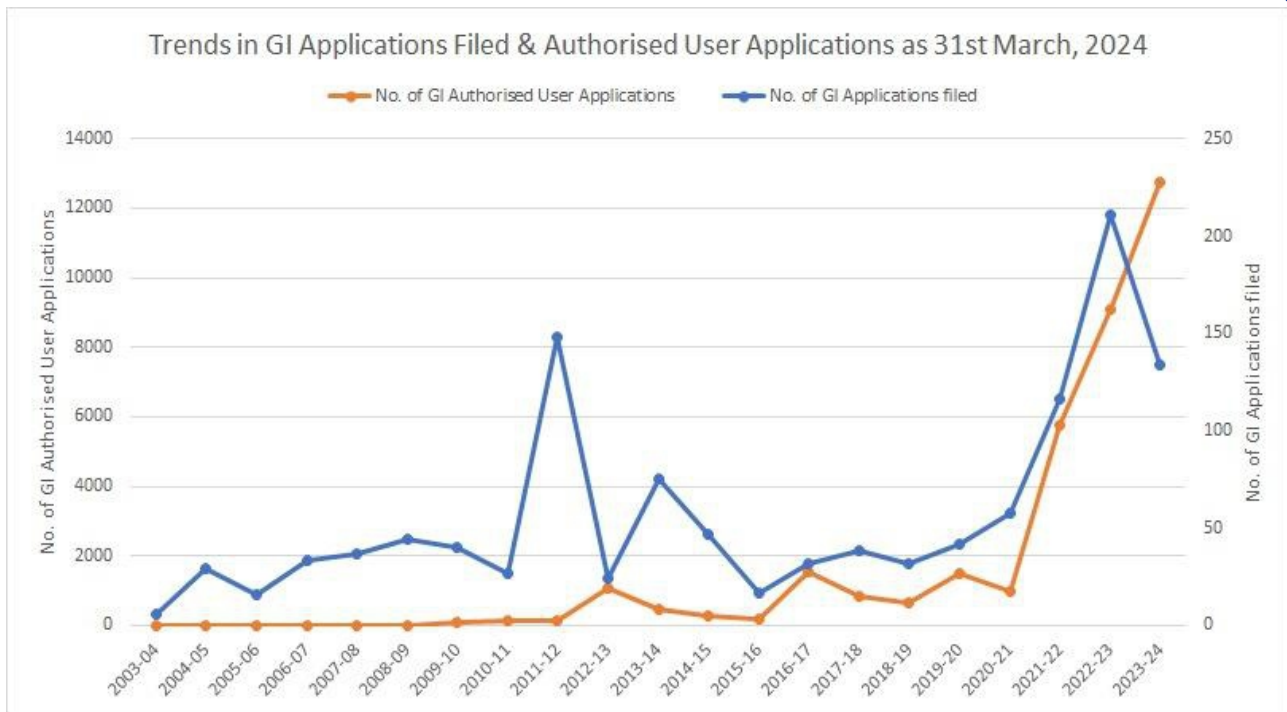
GI Applications Registered	635
GI Applications in Process	439
GI Applications Under Opposition	1
GI Applications Other Disposals	131
Total GI Applications Received	1,206

Status- wise breakup of GI Applications Received as on March 31, 2024

GI Applications Registered	635
GI Applications in process	439
GI Applications under Opposition	01
GI Applications Other disposals	131
Total GI Applications Received	1206

3. GI Authorized User Applications:

The provision for receiving GI Authorized User applications was available since 2003 but the Registry started receiving GI Authorized User applications from May 2009 and the Registry has received **35437** (Thirty Five Thousand Four Hundred and Thirty Seven) GI Authorized User Applications as on March 31, 2024.



Year-wise breakup of GI Applications filed and GI Authorized User Applications as on March 31, 2024

Year	No. of GI Applications filed	No. of GI Authorized User Application
2003-04	6	0
2004-05	29	0
2005-06	16	0
2006-07	33	0
2007-08	37	0
2008-09	44	0
2009-10	40	101
2010-11	27	124
2011-12	148	145
2012-13	24	1070
2013-14	75	471
2014-15	47	262

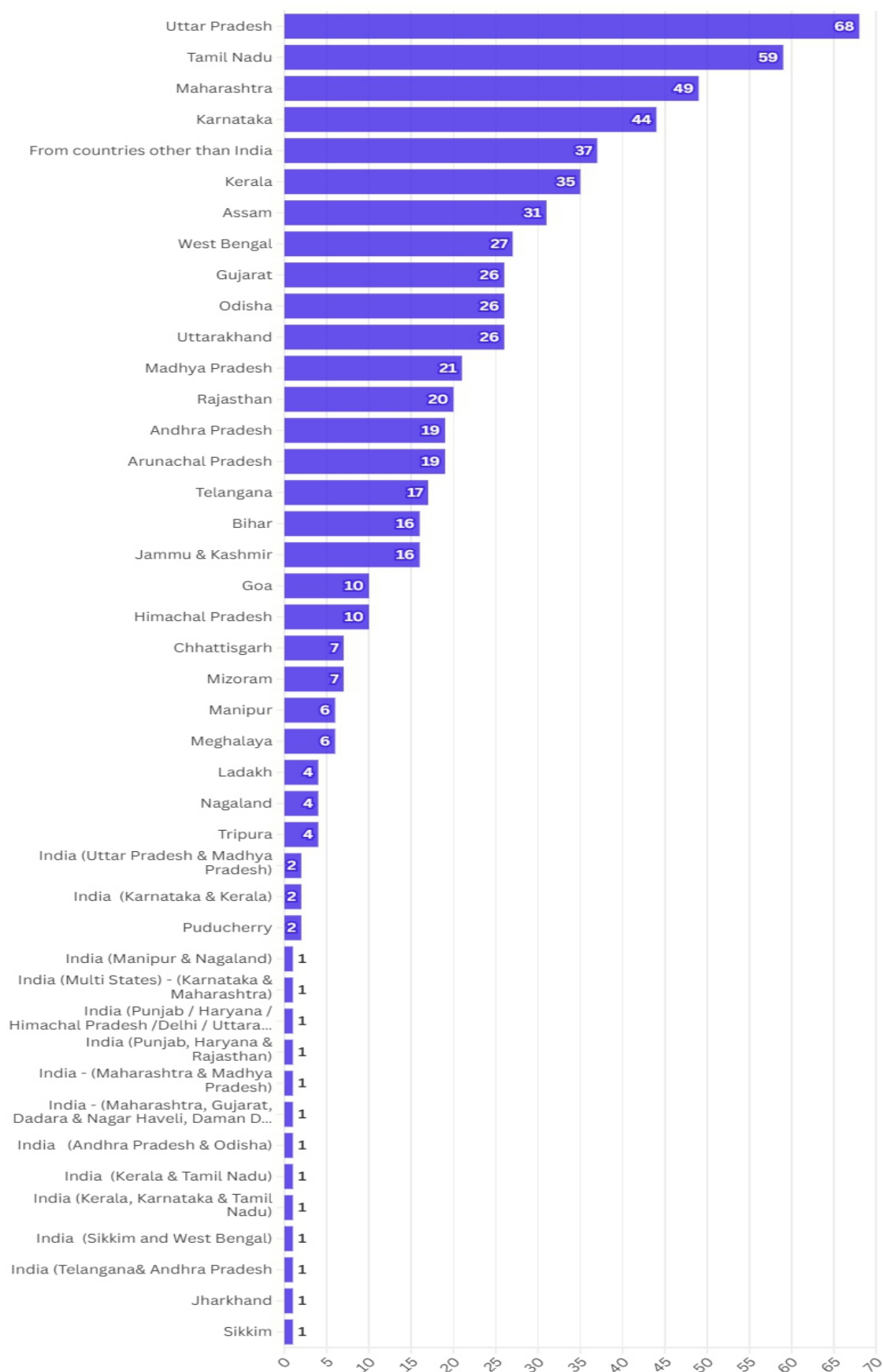
2015-16	17	176
2016-17	32	1548
2017-18	38	823
2018-19	32	662
2019-20	42	1476
2020-21	58	966
2021-22	116	5745
2022-23	211	9102
2023-24	134	12766
Total	1206	35437

Classifications of GI Applications* filed as on March 31, 2024

Type of goods	No. GI Applications Received	No. GI Applications Registered
Handicraft (including Textiles)	545	337
Agricultural	369	197
Manufactured	169	48
Foodstuff	105	50
Natural	18	3
Total	1206	635

Note: *Classification done as per Sec. 2 (f) of the GI Act, 1999.

State - wise Registered GI's as on March 31, 2024



State/Entity	No. of Registered GI
Andhra Pradesh	19
Arunachal Pradesh	19
Assam	31
Bihar	16
Chhattisgarh	7
Goa	10
Gujarat	26
Himachal Pradesh	10
India (Multi States) - (Karnataka & Maharashtra)	1
India (Kerala & Tamil Nadu)	1
India (Kerala, Karnataka & Tamil Nadu)	1
India - (Maharashtra & Madhya Pradesh)	1
India (Uttar Pradesh & Madhya Pradesh)	2
India (Manipur & Nagaland)	1
India - (Maharashtra, Gujarat, Dadara & Nagar Haveli, Daman Diu)	1
India (Punjab / Haryana / Himachal Pradesh /Delhi / Uttarakhand / Uttar Pradesh / Jammu & Kashmir)	1
India (Punjab, Haryana & Rajasthan)	1
India (Andhra Pradesh & Odisha)	1
India (Karnataka & Kerala)	2
India (Telangana& Andhra Pradesh)	1
India (Sikkim and West Bengal)	1
Jammu & Kashmir	16
Jharkhand	1
Karnataka	44

Kerala	35
Ladakh	4
Madhya Pradesh	21
Maharashtra	49
Manipur	6
Meghalaya	6
Mizoram	7
Nagaland	4
Odisha	26
Puducherry	2
Rajasthan	20
Sikkim	1
Tamil Nadu	59
Telangana	17
Tripura	4
Uttar Pradesh	68
Uttarakhand	26
West Bengal	27
From countries other than India	37
Total	635

GI Authorized User Application Status as on March 31, 2024

Number of GI Authorized User Applications Registered	29453
Number of GI Authorized User Applications under Examination	5735
Number of GI Authorized User Applications Pre-Examination	0
Number of GI Authorized User Applications Advertised	171

Number of GI Authorized User Applications under Opposition	2
Number of GI Authorized User Applications Merged	28
Number of GI Authorized User Applications Withdrawn	48
Total Number of GI Authorized User Applications	35437

Goods wise breakup of GI Authorized User Applications as on March 31, 2024

Goods as per sec. 2 (f) GI Act,1999	No. GI Authorized User Applications Received	No. GI Authorized User Applications Registered
Handicraft (incl. textiles)	15422	12781
Agricultural	19252	15937
Manufactured	201	185
Foodstuff	543	532
Natural	19	18
Total	35437	29453

4. Revenue:

A total revenue of Rs. 11,90,105/- (Rupees Eleven lakhs Ninety thousand One Hundred and Five only) was generated from the Geographical Indications Registry, Chennai, during the year towards fees in respect of GI applications and other proceedings under the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999, and the Rules made thereunder.

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Introduction:

Copyright is an exclusive, legal right intended to protect the creation of human intellect in the form of literature, art, music, films, and computer programs, etc., thus enabling the owner to benefit from its use. Copyrights are administered under provisions of the Copyright Act, 1957, which has been amended from time to time to make the law consistent with ongoing developments.

1. Copyright Office:

The Copyright Office was established in 1958 under Section 9(1) of the Copyright Act, 1957. The main function of the Copyright Office is to undertake registration of copyrights.

The Register of Copyrights (ROC), maintained by the Copyright Office, provides information to the general public regarding works registered under the Copyright Act, 1957.

In addition to it, facilities like inspection of the Register of Copyrights, change in particulars, taking extracts thereof, administration of Copyright Societies, etc. are also within the domain of the Copyright Office. The CGPDTM has been appointed as the ex-officio Registrar of Copyright.

The Copyright Office has introduced the facility of online filing of objections against the application received for registration. The applicant may submit the required documents online at the time of the hearing.

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

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

A copyright comes into existence as soon as a work is created, and no formality is required to be completed for acquiring the copyright. However, as per Section 48 of the Copyright Act, a certificate of registration of copyright and entries made therein serve as prima facie evidence in a court of law with reference to disputes relating to ownership of the copyright.

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

2. Ownership of Copyright:

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 and 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.

3. The Copyright Societies:

Following are the Copyright Societies registered in India:

- CINEFIL Producers Performance Ltd.- For Cinematograph Works.
- Indian Reprographic Rights Organization (IRRO) - For photocopy works.
- Recorded Music Performance Ltd. (RMPL)- For Sound Recordings works.

4. International Conventions/Treaty/Agreements:

To secure protection to Indian work in foreign countries, India became a member to the following International Conventions on the 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,
- WIPO Copyright Treaty (WCT) and
- WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty (WPPT).

5. Recent developments:

The Government of India has notified the Copyright (Amendment) Rules, 2021, through Gazette notification G.S.R. 225(E) dated March 30, 2021. The key changes are as follows:

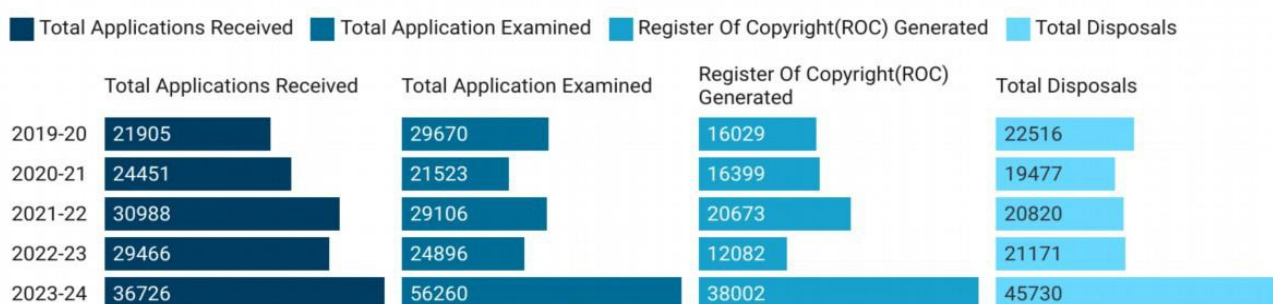
- **Publication of Copyrights Journal:** A new provision requires the publication of the copyright journal on the Copyright Office website, eliminating the need for publication in the Official Gazette.
- **Simplified Compliance for Software Works:** The registration requirements for software works have been simplified. Applicants now need to file only the first 10 and last 10 pages of the source code, or the entire source code if it is less than 20 pages, without any redacted portions.

- **Annual Transparency Report:** Copyright societies are required to prepare and publicly disclose an Annual Transparency Report for each financial year.
- A seminar on “IP Manthan” Copyright: Driving Innovation & Creativity,” June 2023, was conducted by the office, which involved dialogue and discussion by eminent personalities.

6. Trends in Copyrights:

The Copyright Office, in its endeavour to enhance transparency and digital empowerment of users, has decided to introduce an e-filing facility for “Registration/renewal of a Copyright Society Form (VIII) and Form (IX)” and “Registration/renewal of a Performer’s Society (Form XI) and Form (XII).”

Trends in Copyrights

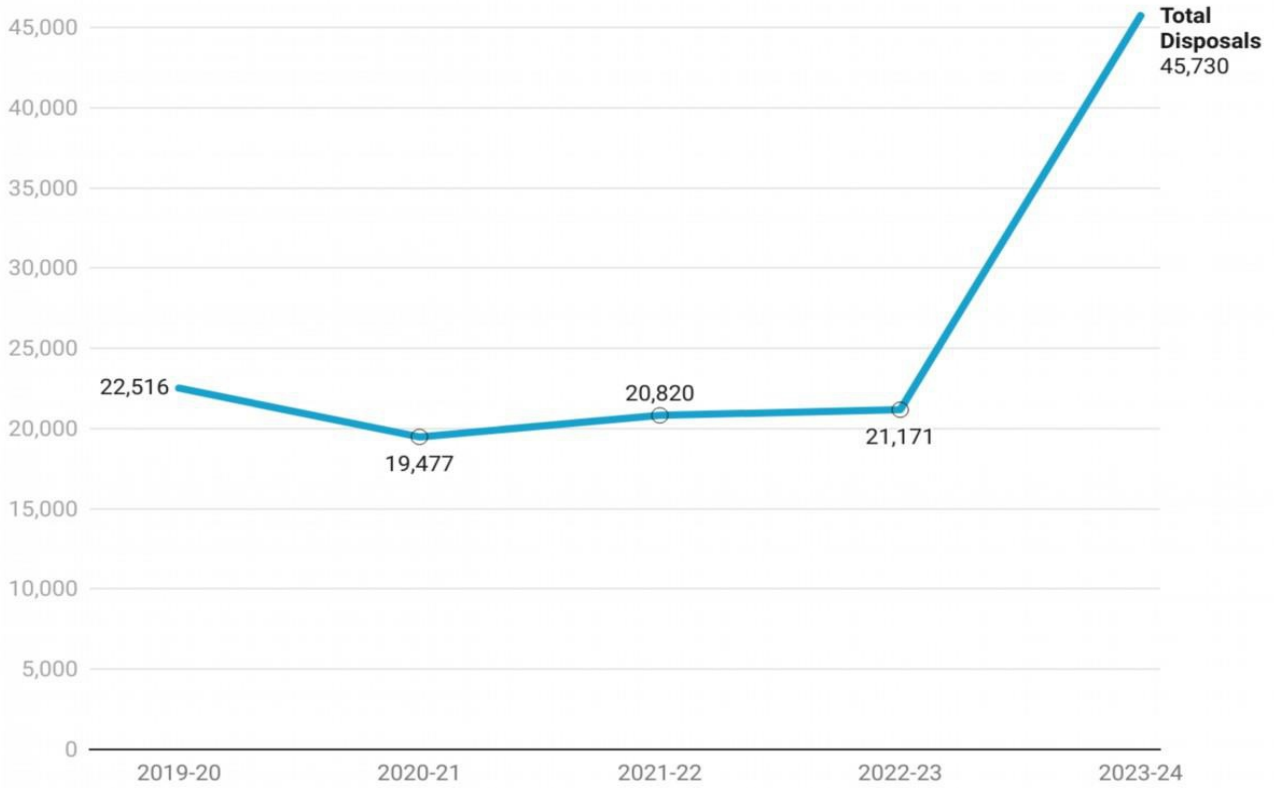


During the year 2023-24, a total number of 36726 applications were received and 56260 applications were examined. During the examination, the discrepancies observed were communicated to applicants for rectification. The number of Register of Certificates (R.O.C.) generated in 2023-24 was 38002.

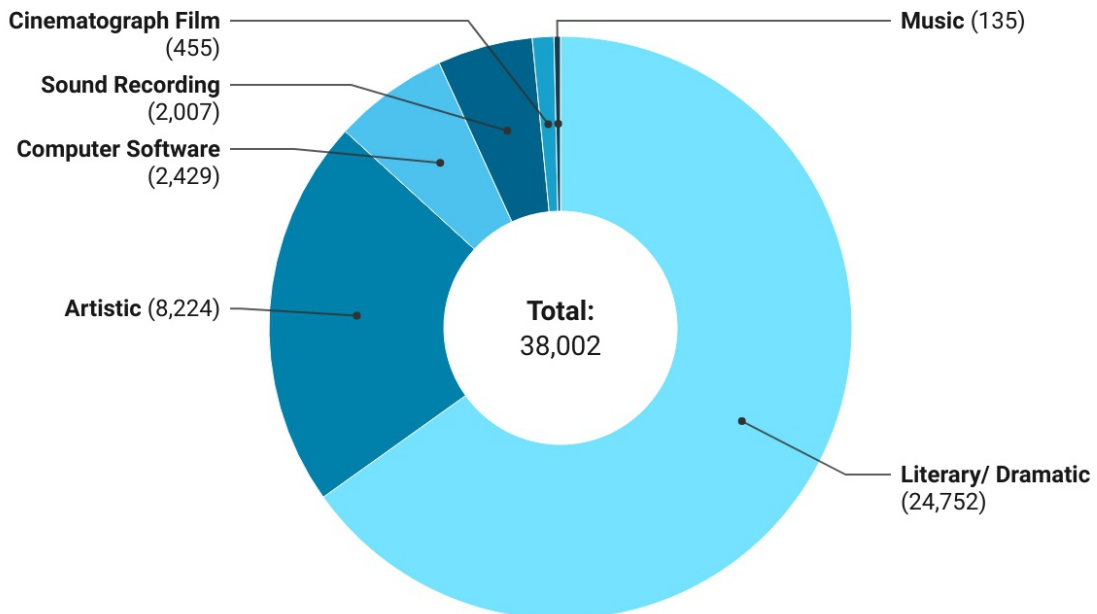
The Statistical data from 2018 -19 to 2023 -24 is given in the following table:

Year	Total applications received	Total application examined	Register Of Copyright(ROC) generated	Total Disposals
2019-20	21905	29670	16029	22516
2020-21	24451	21523	16399	19477
2021-22	30988	29106	20673	20820
2022-23	29466	24896	12082	21171
2023-24	36726	56260	38002	45730

Trends in Total Disposal of Copyrights



Category-wise Registration of Copyright (ROC) generated during the Year 2023-24



Sl. No.	Category	ROCs
1	Artistic	8224
2	Cinematograph Film	455
3	Computer Software	2429
4	Literary/ Dramatic	24752
5	Music	135
6	Sound Recording	2007
Total		38002

7. Major Achievements of Copyright Office:

Online Application Uptake: 96% of total applications are now being filed online.

New E-Filing Facilities Introduced.

Registration of Changes in Copyright Details: Applicants can now e-file Form XV for updating changes in the register of copyrights.

Registration/Renewal of Copyright and Performers' Societies:

E-filing facilities are now available for:

- Registration/Renewal of Copyright Societies (Forms VIII & IX)
- Registration/Renewal of Performers' Societies (Forms XI & XII)
- **Non-Tax Receipt Portal:** A new non-tax receipt portal is being introduced on the e-filing platform of the Copyright Office.
- **Third-Party Objections:** A new provision allows third parties to file objections against proposed copyright works. This feature is available on the Copyright Office's official website, supporting the Digital India initiative and reducing paper use.
- **Video Conferencing for Hearings:** The Copyright Office now offers the option of video conferencing for hearings, replacing physical meetings for registration applications.

8. Revenue:

The total revenue of Rs. 3,45,01,965/- (Rupees three crore forty-five lakhs one thousand nine hundred and sixty-five only) was generated from the Copyright Office during the year towards fees in respect of Copyright applications and other proceedings under the Copyright Act, 1957 and the Rules made thereunder.

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Introduction:

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

The Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout-Design Act, 2000 (the SICLD Act) provides protection for semiconductor integrated circuit layout designs. The semiconductor integrated circuits are fabricated from a complex series of layers of semiconductors, metals, dielectrics (insulators) and other materials on a substrate. The SICLD Act and Rules refer to three-dimensional configurations 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 conventional country.

1. Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout-Design Registry (SICLDR):

The applications for layout designs of integrated circuits are filed at the Registry for registration of this design. The jurisdiction of this Registry extends to the whole of India. The Registry, as per the provisions laid down in the SICLD Act and the Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout-Design Rules, 2001 (the SICLD Rules), 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 and the SICLD Registry was previously under the control of the Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology (MeitY). By Notification dated March 17, 2016, the administration of the SICLD Act, 2000 and the SICLD Registry were transferred to the Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion (DIPP), now named the Department for Promotion of Industries and Internal Trade (DPIIT) and brought under the control of the Office of Controller General of Patents, Designs & Trademarks. The SICLD Registry is now functioning from Boudhik Samapada Bhawan, Dwarka, New Delhi.

Until now, seven (07) Certificates of Registrations have been issued for Layout Designs:

1. Layout-Design No. 1(I)/2013 titled “**8 port Micro-controller (BE.80501)**” in the name of M/s Bharat Electronics Ltd. (BEL).
2. Layout-Design No. 2(I)/2016 titled “**50-60 GHz Sub Harmonic IQ Mixer**” in the name of Ms. Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO).
3. Layout-Design No. 1/9/2020 titled “**Ultra-High Gain And Low Noise Monolithic X-Band MMIC Amplifier On 0.15 Um InGaAs Process**”, in the name of Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL).
4. Layout-Design No. 1/10/2020 titled “**High Gain And Ultra-Low Noise C Band Amplifier**”, in the name of Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL).
5. Layout-Design No. 1/11/2020 titled “**S B and 8-Bit Digital Phase Shifter**”, in the name of Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL).
6. Layout-Design No. 1/12/2021 titled “**Low Current Driver Logic Using Customised Gate With On E/D Mode Gaas Phemt Structures**” in the name of Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL).
7. Layout-Design No. 1/13/2021 titled “**Better lip3, Low Insertion Phase Shift, Well Matched S-Band 7-Bit Gaas Mmic Digital Attenuator,**” in the name of Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL).

2. Achievements:

During the year 2023-24, two (02) semiconductor integrated circuit layout-design applications were received for registration, and their preliminary scrutiny was completed. Also, during the year 2023-24, seven (07) applications were examined. Further, five (05) applications were registered after advertisement, whereas two (02) applications were not accepted/ abandoned. As of 31st March 2024, twenty-five (25) SICLD applications have been filed for registration.

3. Manpower Structure of SICLD Registry

Sl. No.	Name of the Post	No. of Post(s)	Pre-Revised Scale of Pay with GP
1.	Registrar	One	PB4+GP Rs. 8700
2.	Technical Officer	One	PB2+GP Rs. 5400
3.	Private Secretary	One	PB2+GP Rs. 4600

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CHAPTER-XI

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

Introduction :

Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) have seen significant growth in recent years, highlighting the complexities involved in their creation, utilization, and effective exploitation. Recognizing the need for a dedicated institution to enhance knowledge and skills in this field, the Government of India has established the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Intellectual Property Management (RGNIIPM) in Nagpur. RGNIIPM serves as a national center of excellence focused on training, management, research, and education in IPRs. The institute provides specialized training for patent and design examiners, judicial education for Intellectual Property Office (IPO) officials, as well as training for trademark and geographical indication Examiners. Additionally, RGNIIPM offers a wide range of IP training and awareness programs for various user groups.

1. Objectives

The Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Intellectual Property Management (RGNIIPM) has been established with the aim of supporting the country's Intellectual Property (IP) regime while safeguarding national interests. Currently, RGNIIPM's primary focus is on providing training to IP officers and various stakeholders and raising awareness about IPRs. Its overarching objectives include:

- Identifying and addressing the internal training needs of IP offices by organizing training and refresher courses, as well as judicial training for Intellectual Property Office (IPO) officials.
- Implementing the National IPR Policy by promoting IP awareness in universities, educational institutions, and the public through training programs to develop a skilled IP workforce.
- Providing training for IP users, including IP professionals, IP managers, R&D scientists, government institutions, and individuals.
- Offering short-term international training programs on IPRs.
- Enhancing general awareness and understanding of IP systems among users, including universities, educational institutions, and research organizations.
- Delivering foundational education to user communities, government officials, and stakeholders involved in the creation, commercialization, and management of IPRs.
- Serving as a central agency for training and education in IPR across the country, both independently and in collaboration with leading organizations.

2. Training Programmes

RGNIIPM offers a variety of training programs on Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs), including Patents, Designs, Trademarks, Geographical Indications, Copyrights, and SICLD, tailored to meet the needs of both current and potential users of these systems. The training benefits a diverse range of

stakeholders, such as businesses, start-ups, law firms, prospective IPR agents, scientific/technical/R&D organizations, industries, small and medium enterprises, academia, Central and State Government entities, public sector undertakings, individual inventors, and the general public.

RGNIIPM conducts comprehensive training programs for:

- Newly recruited IPO officials
- Refresher training for IPO officials
- Judicial training for IPO officials
- Short-term public training programs on IP
- Workshops, seminars, and awareness programs for institutions, organizations, and firms interested in IPR
- International training programs in collaboration with WIPO and other organizations

3. Achievements During 2023-24

Year	Public Training program						Departmental Training				Seminar/ Workshop / Awareness for Public/ institutes	Internati onal Program s	Partici pants	Total progra ms
	Duration of training program						2 Week	6 Week	1-21 days	On- Job Trg.				
	1 Day	2 Days	3 days	5 days	6 Days	Week								
2019-20	14	14	10	3	6	2	1	1	--	41	3	5655	95	
2020-21 (Only Online Trg Progs were conducted in view of Covid- 19 Pandemic)	17	1	1	3	--	-	1	3	1	128	1	21077	156	
2021-22 (Many Online Trg Progs were conducted in view of Covid- 19 Pandemic)	12	19	8	9	--	1	1	3	--	358	2	79136	413	
2022-23	4	19	13	5	--	--	--	8	--	772	1	17421 7	822	
2023-24	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	350	--	65987	353	
Total	47	53	32	20	6	3	3	15	4	1649	7	34607 2	1839	

In the fiscal year 2023-24, RGNIIPM successfully conducted 342 online and 8 offline awareness workshops under NIPAM 2.0. Additionally, the institute organized three departmental training programs, details of which are as follows:

- 1-week online training for Technical Assistant to Controller of Patents & Designs,

- 1-week online training program for Trademark Associates Manager/Analyst/Coordinators
- 1-week online training program for Trademark Associates Manager/Analyst/Coordinators

4. Faculty Member(s) Imparting Training:

The training courses were led by experts in Intellectual Property Rights, including specialists from the Indian Patent Office and the Trade Marks Registry. Additionally, faculty members comprised prominent IP attorneys and renowned IP experts from well-known organizations across the country.

Details of Programmes held During 2023-24

A. Departmental Training Programme

Departmental training program	No. of Prog.	Period of Training	No. of Participants
1-week online training for Technical Assistant to Controllers of Patents & Designs	1	1-5 May, 2023	78
1-week online training program for Trademark Associates Manager/ Analyst /Coordinator	1	15-19 May, 2023	88
1-week online training program for Trademark Associates Manager/Analyst/Coordinator	1	21-25 August, 2023	367

Sl.No.	Date	Details of Training and Faculty Imparted
1	1-5 May, 2023	1-week online training for Technical Assistant to Controllers of Patents & Designs (Nagpur - 01; Delhi - 49; Chennai - 12; Kolkata - 04; Mumbai - 12) Faculties - Speakers - Mr.Sameer Swaroop, Mr. Rama Linga Prasad, Mr. Manoj Madhavan, Mr. Santosh Gupta, Dr. Latika Dawara, Mr. M.Dora Samba, Mr. Anjaneyullu Reddi, Mr. Rakesh Kushwaha, Dr. Suman Verma, Mr. Sudipta Dey, Mr. Arun Kumar Pradhan, Mr. Sreekanth K.S., Mr. Piyush Lende, Dr. S.K. Barik
2	15-19 May, 2023	1-week online training program for Trademark Associates Manager/Analyst/Coordinator (Nagpur -03; Delhi - 39; Mumbai - 12; Chennai - 08, Kolkata - 08; Ahmedabad - 18) Faculties-Speakers- Mr. V.C.Vivekanandan, Dr. Pawan Kr.Pandy, Dr. Bhaskar Urade, Ms. Smera Sebastin, Dr. S.K.Marwah, Dr. Deepak Mehra, Ms. Abiramani, Mr. Rahul Kadam, Ms.Clitty Shaju, Mr. Jatin Trivedi, Ms. Ruchika Kumar, Mr. Harikrishan Holla, Mr. Anil Kumar Sharma, Ms. Reema Srinivas Iyengar
3	21-25 August, 2023	1-week online training program for Trademark Associates Manager/Analyst/Coordinator (Nagpur -117;Delhi - 95;Mumbai - 78;Chennai - 53, Kolkata - 24) Faculties - Speakers- Mr. V.C.Vivekanandan, Mr.Manish Bansal,,Mr.Satyendra Pandey, Dr. S.K.Marwah, Mr.Nipun Sangra, Ms. Smera Sebastin, Ms. Abiramani, Ms.Dipmala Mathapati, Ms. Hima P., Ms. Mugdha Pol, Mr. Azmat Mirza, Mr. Arun Kumar, Adv. Darshi Mankad, Ms. Madhu Rewari, Adv.Jatin Trivedi, Ms. Ruchika Kumar, Ms. Clitty Shaju, Mr.Ketan Bhatt, Mr.Anil Kumar Sharma, Mr.Pawan kumar Pandey, Mr. N.Babu, Ms.Reema Srinivas Iyanagar

B. Photos of Training Program(s) as per above Chronological Order:



C. Public Training Programs:

During the year 2023-2024, RGNIIPM did not organize any public training programs. However, the institute typically offers a range of short-term public training programs, varying from 1 to 2 days, 3 days, 5 days, and up to 2 weeks in duration. These programs cover various aspects of intellectual property, including an introduction to IPRs, patent-ability criteria, patent proceedings, patent search information, an introduction to patent specification, provisional and complete specifications, primary information on IP licensing, assignments, litigation, enforcement, forms & fees, e-filing, PCT procedure, designs, trademarks, GI, SICLDR and copyright process, etc.

D. National Intellectual Property Awareness Mission (NIPAM) & Workshop(s) On IPR by RGNIIPM:

During the year 2023-24, RGNIIPM, Nagpur organized a total of 342 online IPR awareness workshops and 8 offline workshops at the RGNIIPM campus under NIPAM 2.0. These programs reached 65,454 participants, who gained insights into the importance of Patents, Designs, and other aspects of IPRs. The NIPAM program, running until March 31, 2024, also included sessions specifically for educational institutions, with participation from students and faculty members.

April 2023 to 31 March 2024 NIPAM Trg. Prog.

NIPAM SPEAKER	NO. OF TRG. PROG.	PARTICIPANTS
Dr. Madhu Babu Bejjam	17	3066
Dr. Bharat Suryawanshi	193	39986
Dr. Pankaj Borkar	13	1505
Mr. Himanshu Chandrakar	28	4652
Mr. Kumar Raju	19	4382
Mr. M.Buchi Babu	4	618
Mr. Atul Khade	9	894

Mr. Nirmalya Sinha	6	687
Mrs. Pooja Maulikar	49	9249
Mr. Piyush Lende	1	80
Mr. Sadigama Mahesh	3	335
Total	342	65454

Photos of offline awareness/workshops under NIPAM 2.0 by RGNIPM, Nagpur

E. Various Programmes Conducted During 2023 -2024 at RGNIPM, Nagpur

1) Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Jayanti



2) IP-day Celebration



3) Mission Lifestyle for Environment (LiFE)

As per the OM of the Govt. of India vide no. P-27025/38/2023-Leather/Salt (E-181456) dated 16/05/2023, a pledge by the officials of RGNIPM was taken to create awareness on the prevention of e-waste from households across the country under the LiFE Mission.



4) International Yoga Day on 21st June 2023:

As per the directions from the Ministry of AYUSH, Govt. of India, YOGA Day was organized on 21st June 2023, wherein an online session from O/o.CGPDTM was attended by the officials of RGNIIPM and thereafter a practical session was also organized to mark International Yoga Day.



5) Hindi Workshop

To promote the progressive use of the official language Hindi, three (3) Hindi workshops were organized in the office of the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Intellectual Property Management, Nagpur.



6) Independence Day 2023



7) Blood Donation camp: A voluntary blood donation camp was organized on 16th August 2023 at RGNIIPM in collaboration with Lata Mangeshkar Hospital Blood Bank and Components Lab, Nagpur, wherein all the officials of RGNIIPM and contractual officers of Trademark participated.



8) Hindi Pakhwada 2023 - The Official Language Hindi Fortnight was organized by the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Intellectual Property Management, Nagpur, from 14.09.2023 to 29.09.2023.



9) Constitution Day-2023



10) Swachhta Action Plan 2023

As per the directions vide DPIIT letter no. P-11021(13)/52/2023-O&M and CGPDTM letter no. CGPDTM-20019/1/2023-CGOffice/183 dated 29/09/2023, RGNIIPM has observed and organized programs during the month of October 2023 under the Swachhata Action Plan (SAP), details of which are as follows:

- **2nd October 2023: Opening Ceremony of SAP:** The month-long program under SAP—2023 was formally inaugurated by Mr. Nirmalya Sinha, Head of Office, RGNIIPM, which was followed by the taking of the “Swachhata Pledge” by the officials of RGNIIPM on the day.

- 3rd October 2023: Cleanliness drive in and around the office area.
- 4th & 5th October 2023: Pest control drive for proper upkeep of all the valuable office files, records, furniture, etc.
- 7th October: Drawing Competition on the theme "Swachhata Hi Seva"
- 9th October: Quiz competition for the officials of RGNIIPM and contractual QCI employees.
- 10-13th October: Cleaning of garden, pesticide spray, cleaning of premises, water tanks, AC ducts, terraces
- 16-19th October: Rearranging the office area, proper upkeep and storage, utilization of space. Removal of unused paper/equipment
- **Plantation Drive** - Plantation drive was conducted on 17 October 2023.
- **20th October : Awareness seminar on "Curbing single-use plastic items for daily use in Office or at Home"** - This office held a seminar on reducing single-use plastics, featuring insights from an ex-mayor of Nagpur and an NMC authority for a well-rounded perspective.
- **25-27th October: Effective removal of waste in collaboration of local authority with waste segregation, ensuring proper recycling** - On October 25th, 2023, this office held a seminar with NMC on waste segregation and recycling, promoting responsible waste management for sustainability and community well-being.
- **30th October : Dusting, cleaning of AC, UPS and computer peripherals**



Vigilance Awareness Week was observed during the period from 30-10-2023 to 05-11-2023, details are as below:

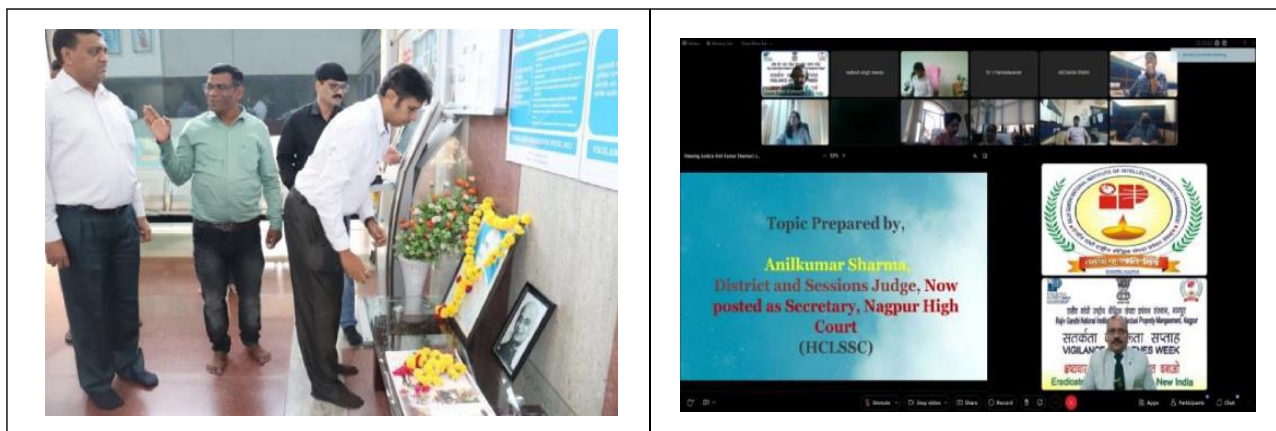
On 30th Oct' 2023 i.e. day-1, official inauguration was done and thereafter pledge was taken by all the officials as well as contractuales, motivating them to take e-pledge on CVC website on individual level.

On day-2 i.e. 31/10/2023, an online workshop for CGPDTM employees on preventive vigilance measures specifically on the theme "Say no to corruption, commit to the nation" was organized, wherein Dr. Ashok Bagul, DYSP, Bhandara has delivered the lecture on the given topic.

On day-3 i.e. on 01/11/2023 an Awareness Campaign walkathon was organized outside the office premises regarding Vigilance Awareness and PIDPI resolutions

On day-4 i.e. on 02/11/2023, an essay competition was organized for the officers and staff of RGNIPM on the * Topic : "Say No To Corruption"

On day-5 i.e. 03/11/2023, an online workshop has been organized on "Disciplinary Proceeding in Departmental Enquiry" , wherein Hon'ble Justice Anil Kumar Sharma, High Court Nagpur Bench delivered the lecture and the guest for the closing ceremony of Vigilance week.



F: Patent Information System

The Patent Information System (PIS) was established in 1980 by the Government of India at Nagpur to obtain and maintain a comprehensive collection of patent specifications and patent-related literature on a worldwide basis to meet the technological information needs 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 the supply of copies of patent specifications. The Patent Information System provides a Patent Copy Supply Service to the users as per their requirements for the patent documents available in the office.

5. Annual Capacity Building Plan

(i) Building the Future: The Creation of the Annual Capacity Building Plan (ACBP) 2023-24

The creation and implementation of the Annual Capacity Building Plan (ACBP) 2023-24 marked a pivotal milestone in strengthening the Office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks (CGPDTM). This strategic initiative was the first structured step towards aligning the office's capabilities with its overarching vision. By identifying the need and systematically addressing both individual and organizational capacity development, the ACBP has laid the foundation for a more proficient, efficient, and future-ready workforce.

(ii) Individual Capacity Development: Bridging the Competency Gap

At the individual level, the ACBP meticulously mapped the demand and supply of competencies required for various positions. On the demand side, it identified competencies (attitudes, skills & knowledge) necessary for officials to excel in their roles. On the supply side, it recommended competency-building products, such as online courses, workshops, and training modules, to equip officials with the expertise needed to perform effectively.

By ensuring that each position acquires the right competencies, has a clear understanding of their roles, and is well-informed about role expectations, the ACBP aims to create a highly competent workforce. With access to structured learning opportunities, officials will be empowered to enhance their professional capabilities and contribute meaningfully to the success of the delivery of public services.

(iii) Organizational Development: Enhancing Efficiency and Effectiveness

Beyond individual growth, the ACBP offers strategic recommendations for organizational transformation. These insights focus on improving process efficiency, operational effectiveness, and overall service delivery. By implementing the ACBP's recommendations, the Intellectual Property (IP) office is poised to optimize its internal processes, reduce redundancies, and enhance institutional agility.

A key highlight of the ACBP is its structured road-map, which outlines short, medium, and long-term interventions. These measures are designed to strengthen the existing framework as well as to create a sustainable mechanism for continuous improvement. The objective of this office is to achieve zero

pendency, ensuring that the office operates at peak efficiency while delivering high-quality services to stakeholders.

(iv) MissionKarmayogi

The National Program for Civil Services Capacity Building (NPCSCB), also known as Mission Karmayogi, is a step towards competency-based capacity building and improved personnel management practices in the Government. The program also envisions and lays out the road-map for a future-ready government workforce that is agile, tech-enabled and citizen-centric. Each of these attributes will enable officials to deliver on long-term national goals while being prepared to face unforeseen challenges confidently. Mission Karmayogi is guided by specific core principles that apply to all capacity-building interventions under its ambit.

(v) Competency-based Capacity Building

This office under Mission Karmayogi, has implemented a competency-based capacity-building framework to strengthen the vision of building an agile, tech-enabled, and citizen-centric workforce. Supported by the Capacity Building Unit (CBU), it has completed competency mapping for 20 positions, across 7 technical and 13 administrative positions. This has resulted in the release of eight booklets outlining Work Allocation Orders (WAOs), Competency Profiles, and Karmayogi Manchitras. This is a step towards shifting from a 'rules-based' to a 'roles-based' system.

(vi) On-boarding and Learning Progress on iGOT

The Capacity Building Unit (CBU) of this office has played a pivotal role in leveraging the integrated Government Online Training (iGOT) platform for its officials. This was initiated with the on-boarding and orientation of the officials in all technical positions in April 2023. Karmayogi Bharat provided constant technical support to ensure smooth on-boarding and progress on the platform. The CBU then curated a set of courses aligned to the competencies mapped to specific roles and competencies.

As the journey unfolded, the CBU took charge of monitoring progress, interacting regularly with officials, and ensuring continuous engagement. To overcome initial challenges in monitoring the progress of the learning data, the CBU and Center for Effective Governance of Indian States (CEGIS) team co-created a Learning Management Dashboard. This dashboard, a part of the learning data management system, provided a tool for tracking learning progress, providing timely nudges and understanding learning trends and patterns.

Competency-aligned learning intervention has seen a remarkable start by the officials of this office, with cumulative institutional learning hours being more than 41,750 hours during the year 2023-24. The CBU had curated a set of 27 courses aligned to the behavioral and functional competencies mapped to the 7 technical positions (Examiner of Patents, Controller of Patents, Examiner of Designs, Controller of Designs, Examiner of Trademarks & GI, Sr. Examiner of Trademarks & GI and Registrar of Trademarks & GI) in addition to core courses mandated by DoPT, etc. All 990 IP officials were on-boarded on the iGOT platform in the year 2023-24. Of these, 968 officials (~98%) registered for at least one course in the year 2023-24. The average learning hours of the IP officials in the year 2023-24 stand at around 43 hours. Around 86% (849) of officials completed more than 15 courses, while 67% completed more than 25 courses in FY2023-24.

Table 1: Status of on-boarding and learning hours-cumulative for all Technical Officials in the year 2023-24

Year	Number of IP Officials On-boarded	Number of IP Officials registered in at least one course	Total Course Registration	Total Course Completed	Total Learning Hours	Average Learning Hours per Individual
	A	B	C	D	E	E/B
2023-24	990	968	25965	23650	41750:31:37	43:07:51

(vii) Work Allocation Order:

As a part of the ongoing efforts to strengthen the capacity-building efforts within the IP office, a structured Work Allocation Order (WAO) was designed for 7 technical and 13 administrative positions. The objective of the exercise was to systematically define the roles and the activities that have to be performed under each role. The output created from this exercise is a Work Allocation Booklet, which includes the Work Allocation Order, Competency Profile and the Karmayogi Manchitras (Individual Capacity Building Plan), wherein the roles mentioned in the WAO are mapped to the required competencies. Based on the identified competencies, relevant courses from the iGOT platform were curated for each position. This booklet aims to guide and give better clarity to the official on the work that he/she is expected to do in the IP office with a shared objective of optimizing efficiency and ensuring quality work by the official.

In this intensive process, the CBU members identified the positions whose Work Allocation Order was to be prepared in a phased manner. For each position, an extensive process was carried out. It began

with a context-building and orientation session where the position holders were introduced to the competency mapping exercise. Several group discussions and interviews were conducted, which helped in the data collection of the key activities, indicative roles and Knowledge, Skills and Attitudes (KSAs) that were defined. Upon reviewing the roles and activities, the domain, functional and behavioral competencies were mapped. A structured validation process through multiple iterations, secondary research, review from the position holders and extensive feedback from the senior officials resulted in the final version of the booklet.

This exercise looks forward to institutionalizing competency-based workforce planning at the IP office. Moving forward, it will serve as a foundation for targeted learning, career progression and operational excellence across the organization.

(viii) Chintan Shivir:

CBU organized a few outreach events, such as the ACBP Workshop event and Chintan Shivir to orient and disseminate the ongoing work as part of the Annual Capacity Building Plan Implementation. The ACBP Workshop event was organized as a virtual event on 25th August 2023, with over 100+ participation across all offices. CBU organized a two-day Chintan Shivir at IIT Madras on March 28-29, 2024.

Chintan Shivir intended to undertake a systematic review of the capacity-building interventions in FY 2023-24 and discuss strategic priorities for FY 2024-25. The event was attended by 80+ senior officials, and Hon'ble justices from the Delhi High Court addressed the Shivir offline and online. The director of IIT, Madras, professors from National Law University (NLU) and other stakeholders addressed the Shivir.

A set of 8 booklets covering 7 technical positions and 13 administrative positions (in one booklet) was officially released by CGPDTM.



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Introduction

This chapter deals with the progress made in the area of international cooperation during the reporting year. During the year 2023-24, the Office of CGPDTM took several initiatives that were directed toward strengthening bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the field of intellectual property with other IP Offices. The Office of CGPDTM actively participated in the discussions held at the WIPO and other international forums on globally important IP-related issues. During the reporting year, new work plans in the field of intellectual property were signed with IP offices of other countries. Under the Work Plans, several collaborative activities were carried out, fostering mutual benefits in cooperation with foreign IP offices.

I. Bilateral Cooperation:**1. Danish Patent and Trademark Office (DKPTO):**

During the reporting year, both IP offices participated in and implemented activities outlined in the Work Plan. These included activities such as IP awareness campaigns for students and information exchange regarding customer-centric IP tools available in both offices. Additionally, the Danish side conducted numerous workshops focusing on the Quality Management System for the IPO, India.

2. European Union Intellectual Property Organization(EUIPO):

For implementation of the MoU between the DPIIT and EUIPO, a work plan was signed between the EUIPO and O/o. CGPDTM in July 2023 on the sidelines of the WIPO General Assembly (GA) 2023. Under the Work Plan, an online informative session on the initiatives aimed at sensitizing the public regarding IPRs was organized.

3. United States Patent And Trademark Office (USPTO):

During 2023-24, both offices engaged in many collaborative activities that included topics related to opposition systems, patent filing procedures, and enforcement existing in both countries. Moreover, exchanges of best practices in the field of trademarks were also organized between the two offices.

4. Taiwan:

Advancing the bilateral cooperation, both TIPO and O/o. CGPDTM successfully conducted an online session related to trade secret protection and enforcement whereby TIPO provided insights into trade secret enforcement mechanisms and procedures followed in Taiwan.

5. Canadian Intellectual Property Office (CIPO):

A biennial work plan between the O/o. CGPDTM and the CIPO was renewed in July 2023 on the sidelines of WIPO GA 2023. Taking forward the cooperation, both offices exchanged valuable insights into their respective ongoing outreach programs related to intellectual property rights.

6. Swedish Intellectual Property Office (PRV):

The work plan between the Swedish Intellectual Property Office of the Kingdom of Sweden and the O/o. CGPDTM was renewed in July 2023 on the sidelines of WIPO GA, 2023. Under the Work Plan, both offices engaged in discussions related to their respective patent examination practices and ongoing IP awareness initiatives.

7. French Patent And Trademark Office (INPI):

Consequent to the expiry of the previous Work Plan, a new Work Plan for the period of 2023 -25 was signed between INPI, France and O/o. CGPDTM on 1st December 2023.

8. Japan Patent Office (JPO):

Under the Memorandum of Cooperation between DPIIT and JPO, an Action Plan for 2023-25 on cooperation between the O/o. CGPDTM and JPO was signed in July 2023 on the sidelines of WIPO GA 2023.

9. The Intellectual Property Office Of The United Kingdom (UKIPO):

The work plan between the O/o. CGPDTM and the UKIPO was signed in July 2023 on the sidelines of the WIPO GA 2023. Under the Work Plan, the offices shared insights concerning the steps taken by them to streamline their patent filing procedures.

10. WIPO:

The Director General of WIPO, Mr. Daren Tang, visited India from October 11 -13, 2023. During this visit, the DG of WIPO met with higher officials from different ministries and discussed contemporary issues in the IP field. The following documents were signed by the O/o. CGPDTM and WIPO:

- i.** WIPO-India Action Plan 2023-25.
- ii.** Letter of Intent Between the WIPO and the O/o. CGPDTM concerning the “WIPO Lex Judgements.
- iii.** Letter of Intent between the WIPO, the O/o. CGPDTM and the National Law University Delhi (NLUD) for a Joint Master’s Degree Program in Law.

II. Assemblies of The Member States Of WIPO – 64th Series of Meetings:

1. During 2023-24, the WIPO General Assembly and the Assemblies of the member States of WIPO were attended by the following delegation from India:

- i. Mr. Indra Mani Pandey, Ambassador, Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission, Geneva
- ii. Ms. Priyanka Chauhan, Ambassador, Deputy Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission, Geneva
- iii. Prof. (Dr.) Unnat P. Pandit, Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks (CGPDTM), Office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks, Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Mumbai
- iv. Mr. Rajesh Sharma, Counsellor, Permanent Mission, Geneva
- v. Mr. Anoop Kunnathuparambil Joy, Joint Controller Patents and Designs, Office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks (CGPDTM), Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Mumbai
- vi. Dr. Dinesh P. Patil, Joint Controller of Patents and Designs, Office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks (CGPDTM), Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Mumbai
- vii. Mr. Sukhdeep Singh, Deputy Controller of Patents and Designs, Office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks (CGPDTM), Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), Ministry of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi
- viii. Ms. Clitty Shaju, Deputy Registrar of Trade Marks, Office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks (CGPDTM), Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), Ministry of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi
- ix. Ms. Garima Paul, First Secretary, Permanent Mission, Geneva
- x. Ms. Tripti Pandey, Examiner of Patents and Designs, Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), Ministry of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi

2. On behalf of India, the opening statement was delivered by Mr. Indra Mani Pandey, Ambassador, Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission, Geneva. It was stated that WIPO plays a key role in the global development of the IPR system that enables innovation and sustainable and inclusive development. India welcomed WIPO's commitment to work towards striking a balance between IPR and innovation and development and its focus on young and women entrepreneurs and small and medium enterprises. It was stated that the IPR landscape and innovation ecosystem in India has

witnessed a significant transformation over the last decade. India has joined several WIPO instruments and there has been an increase in the domestic filing of patents with a nearly five-fold increase in grants of patents. It was also stated that India, now home to more than 100 unicorns, has emerged as the third largest ecosystem for startups globally with almost one hundred thousand startups. Progress was made in the implementation of SDGs and in assisting other countries from the global south through developmental partnerships in realizing their SDGs. India affirmed its commitment to work with WIPO in its global efforts towards capacity building of member states. The necessity of opening up new external offices of WIPO was also stressed.



3. On the SCT report (Report on the Standing Committee on the Law of Trademarks, Industrial Designs, and Geographical Indications), the delegation of India stated that India believed protecting country names was crucial for maintaining the integrity and reputation of associated products and services as well as essential for preserving cultural heritage and asserting national identity. The delegation looked forward to engaging with the Member States on the issue of country names with regard to the revised proposal by the Delegation of Jamaica for a joint recommendation concerning provisions on the protection of country names. The delegation also expressed its eagerness to engage in the discussions on the proposal of the Delegation of Colombia and Mexico regarding themes for an information session on Geographical Indications, particularly on the grounds for the refusal of applications to protect marks based on geographical indications. It was stated that the Indian laws on geographical indications are TRIPS compliant and the grounds for such refusal of applications to protect marks based on GIs are primarily governed by the Geographical Indications of Goods, Registration and Protection Act of India, 1999 and its associated rules. The delegation appreciated the deliberations pertaining to the protection of geographical user interfaces, type fonts and icons under industrial designs. Further, it was stated that while the grant of legal protection for GUI designs might have the effect of encouraging the creators, it was also essential to determine the scope and boundaries of such protection. The delegation hoped that this being a substantive matter, harmonization would not be the objective while discussing the issue.

4. On the SCCR report (Report on the Standing Committee on Copyright and Related Rights (SCCR)), the delegation of India appreciated the Committee for the preparation of the toolkit on artist resale rights. It was stated that the toolkit was a commendable effort to promote awareness, understanding, and effective implementation of artists' resale rights globally and that it would serve as a valuable resource for policymakers, legal professionals, artists and other stakeholders, contributing to the

development of a more equitable and supportive environment for the Artist. The delegation emphasized that the law should provide adequate protection and incentives for creators and innovators while also promoting access to knowledge, fostering competition and safeguarding consumers' interests. The delegation supported the proposal by the African Group for the draft work program on exceptions and limitations. The delegation looked forward to working with the member states on the proposal, which has the potential to promote inclusivity, foster creativity and ensure that the copyright regimes collectively benefit all stakeholders. The delegation also looked forward to the discussions on the proposal for analysis of copyright related to the digital environment, presented by the group of Latin American and Caribbean countries, that is GRULAC. Finally, the delegation reiterated that they are committed to promptly concluding a well-balanced treaty that safeguards broadcasting organizations while also addressing the development concerns of the developing and least developing countries.

5. On the CDIP report (Report on the Committee on Development and Intellectual Property and Review of the Implementation of the Development Agenda Recommendations), the delegation of India stated that India was keen to participate constructively in the important work of the Committee in pursuing the Development Agenda as well as the Sustainable Development Goals. They appreciated the role of the committee in preparing the completion report of the project on increasing the role of women in innovation and entrepreneurship, encouraging women in developing countries to use the intellectual property system. The delegation recognized and appreciated the challenges highlighted in the report as a positive action to assist in and foster the participation of females in the IP system. The delegation highlighted that India has made available a provision of expedited patent examination in cases where the patent application is filed by natural persons and one of the applicants is a female. The delegation appreciated the project proposal on empowering youth to innovate for a better future submitted by the United States of America, the Republic of Korea and Canada. Further, the delegation informed that the National Intellectual Property Awareness Mission, NIPAM, launched by India in December 2021 to impart IP awareness, has already nurtured the idea of creativity in the minds of two million students. The delegation believed that WIPO's Development Agenda would play a crucial role in positioning intellectual property as an important instrument for addressing the challenges faced by humanity.

III. Bilateral Meetings on the Sidelines of the WIPO Assemblies:

On the sidelines of the WIPO Assemblies, several bilateral meetings were held between the O/o. CGPDTM and HIPOs of various IP offices on the primary agenda of strengthening the IP ecosystem and future collaboration. Following are the key takeaways from one-on-one discussions:

(i) United Kingdom Intellectual Property Office (UKIPO): Both offices discussed their office updates, which included the various initiatives, statistics and IPR regimes followed in their jurisdiction. The offices also signed the Work Plan for another term of two years, that is, from 2023 to 2025, and hoped to continue working on the activities of mutual interest.

(ii) The Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC), South Africa: The offices engaged in discussions regarding ongoing initiatives focused on raising awareness about intellectual property (IP) and expressed their mutual interest in future collaboration in this area.

(iii) The Federal Service for Intellectual Property, Russia (ROSPATENT): Both offices exchanged updates, encompassing a range of initiatives, statistics, and the intellectual property rights (IPR) regime implemented within their respective jurisdictions and signed a Work Plan for 2023-25.

(iv) BRICS CGM: The BRICS IP offices discussed how cooperation in the field of IP can be further enhanced amongst the BRICS IP offices. They also discussed the various activities that could be undertaken under cooperation streams.

(v) European Union Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO): Both offices discussed the recent developments in their jurisdictions and signed a Work Plan for 2023-25. EUIPO expressed its interest in workshops on certain topics that include emerging technologies and extending the benefits of IPs to SMEs. The offices agreed to have regular exchanges of best practices in physical or virtual format.



UKIPO and CGPDTM Officials Sign Strategic Work Plan, Paving the Way for Collaborative Innovation Over the Next Two Years



ROSPATENT and CGPDTM Commit to Joint Innovation Through 2023-25 Work Plan Agreement



BRICS Officials Engage in Strategic Dialogue on IP Cooperation and Collaborative Activities



Empowering Small Businesses: EUIPO and CGPDTM Sign 2023-25 Work Plan for Enhanced IP Support



Exploring New Avenues in Patent Cooperation as EAPO and CGPDTM Deliberate on Mutual ISA/IPEA Recognition



USPTO and CGPDTM Officials Discuss Strategies to Deepen Bilateral IP Cooperation

(vi) Eurasian Patent Organization (EAPO): Both EAPO and O/o. CGPDTM exchanged their office updates and discussed the possible future endeavours to foster IP cooperation. The EAPO expressed its intent to explore the possibilities of recognizing each other as a competent ISA/IPEA under the Patent Cooperation Treaty.

(vii) African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI): The offices engaged in discussions regarding the recent developments and initiatives in the field of intellectual property. The OAPI was updated regarding the current status of the MoU and work plan between the two offices. The OAPI anticipates signing the MoU and Work Plan soon and eagerly awaits receiving training in the field of intellectual property from the Indian Patent Office.

(viii) United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO): Both offices discussed their recent developments and initiatives in the field of IP and look forward to furthering efforts to enhance the ongoing bilateral cooperation.



OAPI and CGPDTM Officials Review MoU Status, Discuss Collaborative Work Plans, and Explore Capacity Building of African Counterparts



CIPO and CGPDTM Officials Sign 2023-25 Work Plan and Exchange Office Updates



SAIP Encourages CGPDTM to Consider Training and Examiner Exchange Programs in Intellectual Property



KIPO and CGPDTM Officials Eagerly Discuss Potential Areas for Collaboration



Sweden Wraps Up the Renewed Work Plan with India and Expresses Interest in NIPAM Mission



JPO and CGPDTM Celebrate Successful Collaboration and Express Gratitude for Joint Meeting with Japanese Corporates

(ix) Canadian Intellectual Property Office (CIPO): While discussing the office updates, the CIPO presented its statistics, wherein growth in filings had stagnated. On the other hand, the statistics presented by the Indian delegation exhibited notable growth in IP filings owing to the initiatives aimed at fostering awareness of intellectual property rights across various sectors of society. Furthermore, the offices renewed their work plan for another term of two years.

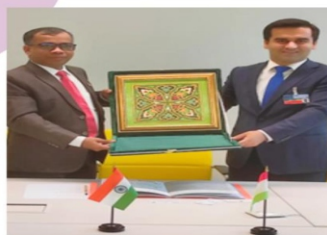
(x) Korean Intellectual Property Office (KIPO): Both offices highlighted their recent advancements in the field of intellectual property. KIPO was astonished to see the remarkable growth in IP filings in India over a few years and expressed significant interest in understanding the factors contributing to the recent surge in IP filings. Both offices were enthusiastic about exploring opportunities for collaboration.

(xi) Japan Patent Office (JPO): The action plan between the O/o. CGPDTM and the JPO was signed during the bilateral meeting. Both offices expressed appreciation for each other for successfully holding a meeting with Japanese corporations. The JPO was informed about a long-term training program in Japan and requested the CGPDTM to nominate the officials for the program. The JPO also hoped to have the renewal of the pilot PPH that had expired.

(xii) Saudi Authority for Intellectual Property (SAIP): SAIP requested the O/o. CGPDTM to explore the possibilities for conducting training programs for their officials and holding examiner exchange programs in the field of intellectual property. The SAIP also proposed to fund the deputation of IPO officials to their office for a few years to understand the best practices and train SAIP employees, with all expenses being borne by SAIP.



DIP Bhutan Impressed by India's IP Growth, Expresses Interest in NIPAM and Requests Capacity-Building Programs



NCPI Shows Interest in Capacity-Building through Patent and Trademark Examiner Exchanges with India, and Discussed MoU and Work Plan Status



Kyrgyz Republic Seeks Insight into India's IP System, Proposes Examiner Exchange, and Expresses Interest in Innovation Projects and SIPP Scheme



Officials from INPI Brazil and India Exchange Updates on IP Developments and Discuss WIPO Proposals, with India Supporting Brazil's SCP Proposal



Officials from INPI Portugal and India Exchange Updates on India's Expedited Examination and Fee Reduction and Portugal's Major Paper Reduction and Online Filing Achievements.

(xiii) Swedish Intellectual Property Office (PRV): The officials from both sides engaged in discussions related to the recent endeavours and developments in the field of intellectual property. Sweden expressed significant interest in the NIPAM mission. The meeting concluded with the renewal of the work plan between both IP offices.

(xiv) Department of Intellectual Property (DIP), BHUTAN: During the bilateral meeting, both offices discussed their office updates. DIP, Bhutan, was astonished to learn about the tremendous growth in IP filings in India and expressed interest in NIPAM. The DIP also requested the O/o. CGPDTM to hold capacity-building programs for their officials.

(xv) National Center for Patents and Information ((NCPI), Tajikistan: NCPI was informed about the status of the MoU and work plan to be signed between the two countries in the area of intellectual property. The delegation of NCPI expressed their desire to have patent and trademark examiner exchange programs as a part of the capacity-building initiative.

(xvi) Kyrgyz Republic: The delegation of the Kyrgyz Republic expressed their interest in learning more about India's IP regime and proposed an examiner exchange program. They also desired to collaborate with the IPO on innovation projects and expressed considerable interest in the SIPP scheme followed in India. The Indian delegation elaborated on the various initiatives, statistics and IPR regimes followed in India.

(xvii) National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI), Brazil: Both offices elaborated on recent developments and initiatives being undertaken in their jurisdictions in the area of intellectual property. The Indian delegation expressed support for Brazil's proposal on exceptions and limitations in the Standing Committee on the Law of Patents (SCP). Furthermore, the officials discussed proposals that were currently under discussion in WIPO.

(xviii) Portuguese Institute of Industrial Property (INPI): Both offices engaged in discussions on recent developments in their jurisdictions in the realm of intellectual property. The Indian delegation informed INPI regarding the office's initiatives, such as expedited examination in India and fee reduction. INPI, Portugal, elaborated on major initiatives taken by its IP office to reduce paper usage. It was highlighted that the IP office of Portugal effectively decreased paper usage by 50% and accomplished a 99.9% transition to online filing of applications.



IPOS and CGPDTM Officials Shows Interest in Startup-Focused Activities and ISA/IPEA Mutual Recognition



UIBM and O/o CGPDTM Officials Review Recent IP Developments and Anticipate Signing MoU to Enhance Collaboration on Shared Interests



DNIP Uruguay and Indian Delegation Discuss India's IP Landscape and Uruguay's Interest in betterment of SME ecosystem and Joining the Patent Cooperation Treaty



Officials Deliberated on IPOPHL's interest in signing the MoU and work plan with India



Delegations from India and Iran Discussed Mutual Cooperation on Biotech, TK, and Pharma Patent Guidelines, and Offer of Training through Knowledge-Sharing Programs

(xix) **Intellectual Property Office of Singapore (IPOS):** Both offices stressed the need to finalize the work plan and take collaborative efforts to strengthen the cooperation while the MoU was still active. The IPOS expressed interest in discussing the activities on mutual interests as well as those benefiting startups. The Indian delegation expressed interest in mutual recognition of the ISA/IPEA agreement, underscoring the significant role played by the WIPO in the accession of instruments.

(xx) **Italian Patent and Trademark Office (UIBM), ITALY:** Both offices highlighted the recent developments and initiatives in the area of intellectual property in their jurisdictions. Both the

offices anticipate signing the MoU soon and collaborating to pursue shared interests.

(xxi) National Directorate of Industrial Property (DNIP), Uruguay: During the bilateral meeting, the Indian delegation provided an overview of India's intellectual property landscape. The Uruguay delegation expressed eagerness to develop and enhance the IP ecosystem, particularly for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and stated that they intended to join the Patent Cooperation Treaty in the near future.

(xxii) INAPI, Chile: The Indian delegation highlighted the recent advancements made in the realm of intellectual property. The Chilean delegation provided insights into their office structure and procedures and expressed their intent to join the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) in the near future.

(xxiii) IPOPHL (Intellectual Property Office of Philippines): During the bilateral meeting, the offices discussed how to advance cooperation. IPOPHL showed interest in signing the MoU and the Work Plan with India.

(xxiv) Islamic Republic of Iran: The Indian delegation had a discussion with the Islamic Republic of Iran (including the officers from the Ministry of Justice- Nodal ministry in Iran for IPRs) on the cooperation activities of mutual interests. Iran was informed about the guidelines present on the patent-ability of biotech, TK and pharma patent applications and offered training in these fields through knowledge-sharing programs. They were also informed about having a dedicated training institution in India for capacity building of like-minded countries.

IV. PCT Working Group:

The sixteenth session of the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) Working Group was held in Geneva in hybrid mode from February 19 to 21, 2024. Under the discussion on formalities checking in the PCT, the delegation of India stated that almost 99% of the international patent filings are filed through PCT and the receiving office is in a better position to do the formalities checking because of the different national formalities involved. The involvement of both the receiving office (RO) and the International Bureau (IB) in checking the requirements may create confusion. Further, the applicant may not find it necessary to respond to the invitation from the RO to furnish corrections pertaining to physical requirements, as the applicant would have the opportunity to correct those at a later stage upon communication from IB. It was further stated that there will be no significance of the time limits specified under Rule 26.2. IB can provide guidelines and criteria essential for a reasonable and satisfactory international publication. The delegation of India further stated that they have no objection with regard to the centralized fee transfer service.

V. Standing Committee on the Law of Trademarks, Industrial Designs and Geographical Indications:

The Third Special Session of the Standing Committee on the Law of Trademarks, Industrial Designs and Geographical Indications (SCT) was held in Geneva in hybrid mode from October 2 to 6, 2023, for the preparation of the Basic Proposal for the Diplomatic Conference to Conclude and Adopt a Design Law Treaty (DLT). The delegation of India welcomed the decision of the WIPO General Assembly to convene a Diplomatic Conference to conclude and adopt a Design Law Treaty (DLT) by 2024. During the discussion on the topic of Industrial Design Law Practice-Draft Articles, the delegation stated that it is understood that the DLT articles and regulations would be limited to the procedural aspects of filing a design application in a contracting country while the substantial aspects of the examination of applications for registration of industrial design shall continue to be governed by the provisions of the domestic laws of contracting countries. The delegation of India, therefore, welcomed the incorporation of Article 1Bis in the proposed articles for DLT. The delegation also favoured removing the bracket in respect of Article 3B and believed that the proposal of a fee deduction would encourage more filing from developing countries.

The delegation of India reiterated the position stated in the 34th and 35th sessions of SCT that the technical implementation of the Treaty should be accompanied by augmented capacity in the contracting states, as the obligations of the Treaty would entail amendment of the national law, which would require the creation of new capacity to handle more applications and development of legal skills to manage the increasing number of applications. The Delegation of India strongly supported the inclusion of an article on technical assistance and capacity building in the main draft of the treaty to help contracting parties to meet their obligations. The delegation supported the incorporation of the resolution as Article 22 in the draft articles.

The Delegation of India also reiterated its support for the proposal by the Delegation of Nigeria made on behalf of the African Group at the 34th session of SCT to include a disclosure of the origin or source of traditional cultural expressions, traditional knowledge or biological or genetic resources utilized or incorporated in the industrial design under Item 9 of Paragraph 1 of Article 3. The Delegation of India supported Option A of the draft article.

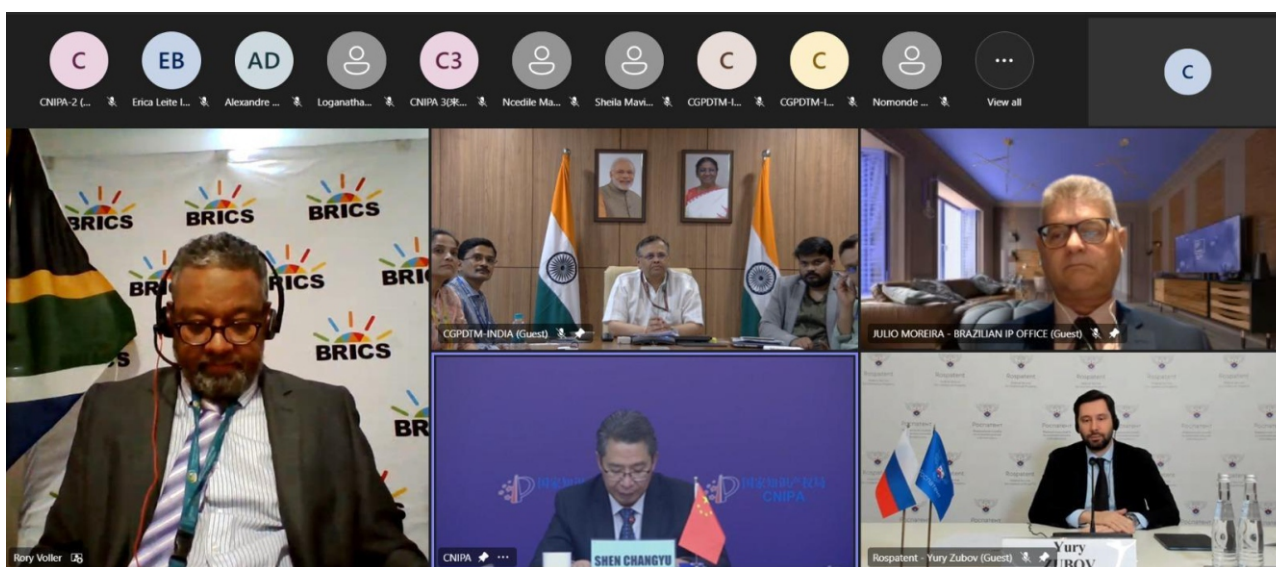
The delegation of India reiterated the proposal made at the 28th session of SCT to add further indication or element as prescribed under the applicable law to the list of filing date requirements under Paragraph 1 of Article 5. The delegation believed that the proposal would enable member countries to accommodate their country-specific requirements while filing an application for

registration of industrial designs without resorting to specifying such requirements in a declaration. This would provide them with the flexibility to decide what should be the requirements to file a design application if there is any change of law.

The delegation of India reiterated the statement at the 29th session of the SCT to replace the word “shall” with “may” in Paragraph 2 of Article 14. The delegation also expressed their desire to withdraw the proposal made in the 28th session of SCT on Rule 3.4 with respect to the requirement of the number of copies of representation of industrial designs to be filed on paper. Further, the proposal to replace the time limit of at least one month by 15 days in Rule 7, Paragraph 7, Subparagraph 2 was also reiterated.

VI. BRICS IPR CO-OPERATION:

Heads of Intellectual Property Offices Meeting (HIPO)



The meeting of the 15th BRICS Heads of Intellectual Property Offices Meeting (HIPO) was conducted virtually under the chairmanship of the Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC)-South Africa on October 17, 2023.

Adv. Rory Voller, Commissioner of CIPC, chaired the meeting and Mr. Julio Moreira, President of the Brazilian National Institute of Industrial Property [INPI], Mr. Yury Zubov, Head of the Federal Service for Intellectual Property of the Russian Federation (ROSPATENT), Prof. (Dr.) Unnat P. Pandit, Controller General of the Office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trademarks of India (CGPDTM) and Dr. SHEN Changyu, Commissioner of the China National Intellectual Property Administration (CNIPA), attended the meeting along with their respective delegations. The meeting highlighted the ongoing commitment to multilateral cooperation and reviewed the progress and

future steps of various work streams initiated since the first meeting in Johannesburg, South Africa, in 2013. Delegations updated the progress of their work streams and ongoing projects. India tabled a proposal for a new project—to publish a 10-year compendium titled "BRICS IP Horizons: Unleashing the Potential of a Decade's IP Multilateral Collaboration," showcasing the outcomes and success stories of IP collaboration within BRICS. This project received unanimous support from all members, who recognized its importance in documenting and promoting the collective achievements of the BRICS IP collaboration.

Expansion of IP BRICS:

Following the outcomes of the 15th BRICS summit in Johannesburg, five new countries, namely Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates, became full BRICS members on January 1, 2024. This significant expansion brings in the Egyptian Patent Office, the Ethiopian Intellectual Property Authority, the Intellectual Property Center of Iran, the Saudi Authority for Intellectual Property, and the Ministry of Economy of the UAE into the fold of the IP BRICS Cooperation Mechanism.

The BRICS Examiners Training Program 2023

The training program was organized online by the South African Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC) from October 23 to October 27, 2023. This five-day training program was aimed to enhance the expertise of patent examiners from BRICS IP Offices by providing in-depth training on patent laws, regulations, and examination practices through lectures, presentations, and case studies. From the Indian Patent Office, twenty examiners of patents and designs attended the training. Additionally, five trainers from the Indian Patent Office delivered sessions on various topics covered under the training.

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Introduction

Intellectual Property (IP) plays a crucial role in fostering innovation and creativity, significantly contributing to cultural and economic development. IP serves as a multi-faceted tool that:

- i) Encourages inventors, authors, and artists,
- ii) Ensures sustainability in research and development cycles,
- iii) grants protection to businesses against unauthorized use of their goodwill; and
- iv) Aids in poverty alleviation for craftsmen through geographical indications.

In light of these benefits, the Office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs, and Trademarks (CGPDTM) has actively conducted awareness and outreach programs for many years. These initiatives aim to enhance public understanding of key IP issues, educate individuals about IP protection and enforcement, and empower businesses to effectively utilize their intellectual property rights. Officers from the IP Offices regularly participate as resource persons in these educational programs.

1. Training of IPO Officers:

The Office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs, and Trademarks (CGPDTM) organized training programs for new Examiners of Patents and Designs, as well as refresher and legal training for Controllers of Patents and Designs. These initiatives aimed to enhance the skills and expertise of IP officials and build the capacity of IP offices, thereby strengthening the human resource base. The programs were conducted by the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Intellectual Property Management (RGNIIPM) in Nagpur.

2. National Awareness Programs by the Office of CGPDTM:

The National Intellectual Property Awareness Mission (NIPAM) was launched on December 8, 2021, with the goal of educating one million students nationwide about intellectual property before August 15, 2022. To achieve this, dedicated teams from the Office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs, and Trademarks (CGPDTM) conducted a series of online and offline innovation and IP awareness programs across the country. The mission succeeded in reaching its target well ahead of schedule. The consistent efforts of the CGPDTM generated enthusiastic and positive responses from participants, paving the way for the launch of NIPAM 2.0.



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भौगोलिक उपदर्शन



भारत सरकार

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय

उद्योग संवर्धन एवं आंतरिक व्यापार विभाग

कार्यालय महानियंत्रक एकस्व, अभिकल्प एवं व्यापार चिन्ह

NIPAM
NATIONAL IP AWARENESS MISSION

बौद्धिक संपदा अधिकार जागरुकता कार्यक्रम

(राष्ट्रीय बौद्धिक संपदा जागरुकता अभियान के तहत)



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वेबसाइट : www.ipindia.nic.in

Target group

This Mission had targeted students and teachers at two levels, as follows:

Level A - Schools (Class 9th to 12th)

Level B - Universities / Colleges

A dedicated link on the website <https://ipindiaservices.gov.in/events-ipr/home/home.aspx> has made the access to register for this awareness programmes easy for the interested schools/colleges as well as individual students.

Office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs & Trade Marks
Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade
Ministry of Commerce & Industry
Government of India

NIPAM
NATIONAL IP AWARENESS MISSION

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INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY INDIA
National Intellectual Property Awareness Mission

Government of India
Ministry of Commerce and Industry
Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade
Office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs & Trademarks

IPR Awareness Programme
(Under National Intellectual Property Awareness Mission)

75
Azadi Ka
Amrit Mahotsav

Creative India; Innovative India

Request for Participating in NIPAM Awareness Program

[NIPAM - IP PROFESSIONAL Programs](#)

[NIPAM -TIFAC Programs](#)

[Atal Tinkering Labs \(ATLs\)](#)

[Atal Incubation Centers](#)

[Organization \(Schools, Colleges, Universities and Institutions\)](#)

[Students \(Class 6 Onwards\)](#)

Announcement of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) awareness session under NIPAM, No Fee for Registration

No Records Found !

NIPAM Web Series

274
Documentation of Research & Patentability Assessment

india.gov.in NATIONAL VOTERS' SERVICES PORTAL Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion Government of India myGov

A 28 pages 'Information Booklet' covering all aspects of IPs is also available for ready reference at <https://ipindiaservices.gov.in/events-ipr/home/Information-Booklet.aspx>.

Mode of Outreach:

In view of the vast geographical expanse of India, hybrid mode i.e., offline, and online mode of training was imparted considering the convenience of the target audience.

Duration:

As an ongoing flagship initiative of the Office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs, and Trademarks (CGPDTM), NIPAM aims to expand its reach to ten million students. This ambitious target is expected to be met more quickly through collaborations with leading educational councils and boards.

Team Members:

The dedicated team of officers from O/o CGPDTM voluntarily worked under the superintendence of a programme coordinator of the project and the details are as under:

Location	Senior Team Leader	Team Leader	NIPAM Officers
Delhi	3	18	135
Chennai	1	4	28
Kolkata	1	5	68
Mumbai	1	7	27
RGNIIPM, Nagpur	2	1	5
Total	8	35	263

Partners in the mission: NIPAM 2.0 in its new avatar also got the support from various partners, such as -

- **All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE):** AICTE under the flagship of 'Kalam Program for Intellectual Property Literacy and Awareness Campaign (KAPILA)' facilitated the conduct of IP awareness programs in institutions mainly imparting technical education either online or offline.
- **Atal Innovation Mission (AIM):** Many programs were conducted in Atal Tinkering Labs (ATLs) and Atal Incubation Centers (AICs).
- **PFC-TIFAC** and Office of Controller General of Patents, Designs and TradeMarks have come together to create an IP ecosystem in the country by taking IP awareness to the grassroots level on a much bigger scale. More than 300 volunteers have volunteered themselves to conduct NIPAM programs in different parts of the country.
- In a Public Notice dated March 01, 2023, the Office of CGPDTM appealed to all the IP Facilitators, IP Mitra, IP Practitioners and Corporate IP Officials to volunteer their time for strengthening NIPAM activities (see https://ipindia.gov.in/writereaddata/Portal/News/879_1_Public_Notice_IP_Professional_edited.pdf). Many IP professionals volunteered themselves to carry out NIPAM programs.

Further, during NIPAM 2.0, O/o CGPDTM collaborated with various partners to spread the NIPAM mission. The following are the important events undertaken:

- **Rashtriya Baudhik Sampada Mahotsav (RBSM)-**
DPIIT/ O/o CGPDTM collaborated with the Department of Scientific & Industrial Research to conduct the Rashtriya Baudhik Sampada Mahotsav(RBSM).
Under this, NIPAM programmes were conducted as follows:

• Gujarat Council of Science & Technology (GUJCOST)

O/o CGPDTM partnered with Gujarat Council of Science & Technology (GUJCOST) under DST and conducted a two days program to create awareness on the basics of IPR. Around one lakh students, teachers and science communicators from 33 districts of Gujarat participated in this event. The presentation was provided in Hindi and in Gujarati by the CGPDTM, Prof Unnat P Pandit himself thus taking the understanding right to the grassroot level.



NIPAM-TOYCATHON, Jammu & Kashmir

- O/o CGPDTM partnered with TOYCATHON, an initiative launched by SCERT, Jammu & Kashmir. The presentation was delivered by the CGPDTM. Around one lakh, twenty thousand students from 20 districts of J & K participated and were enriched with the basics of IP and IPR.

NIPAM-TOYCATHON, Jammu & Kashmir





NIPAM-TOYCATHON, Jammu & Kashmir



- Under the NIPAM-RBSM initiative, women scientists from KIRAN, TIFAC, and other institutions, including scientists from CSIR, were given a platform through the NIPAM-Awareness module on the CGPDTM website. Stakeholders were able to register their events and, upon completing their awareness programs, submit participant lists to the Office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs, and Trademarks (CGPDTM).

- Valedictory Ceremony:**

Following the tremendous success of the Rashtriya Baudhik Sampada Mahotsav, a valedictory ceremony was held by the DPIIT and the Office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs, and Trademarks (CGPDTM) at Vanijya Bhawan on August 7, 2023. The event was attended by various stakeholders, with Sh. Rajesh Kumar Singh, Secretary of DPIIT, presiding over the proceedings. Other distinguished guests included Ms. Himani Pande, Joint Secretary of DPIIT; Dr. Viswajanani Settigiri, Head of the TKDL Unit at CSIR; and Sh. Sunder Singh Pal, Joint Secretary of DSIR. Prof. (Dr.) Unnat P. Pandit (CGPDTM) welcomed the participants and expressed gratitude to all stakeholders for their contributions to the Mahotsav's success. During the ceremony, the IP Wave website, conceptualized by the Sanrachana Foundation, was officially launched. Additionally, a booklet summarizing the activities conducted was released by the dignitaries. The event was held in hybrid mode, allowing for both in-person and online participation.



- One of the highlights of the NIPAM- TOYCATHON collaboration was the handholding of the TOYCATHON participants to register their toy designs and obtain design registrations. A brief summary of the process adopted is as given below:

(a) On 19h October, 2023, valedictory function of TOYCATHON, 2023 was held by the TOYCATHON team, Kashmir Division at Srinagar. The following officers from the O/o

CGPDTM were nominated to attend the function:

- (i) Dr D Usha Rao, Deputy Controller of Patents & Designs,
- (ii) Mr ANJANEYULU REDDI, Assistant Controller of Patents and Designs
- (iii) Mr Sisir Pradhan, Examiner of Patents and Designs

(b) During the valedictory function, Team Toycathon SCERT J&K desired that this team would screen the design of toys of TOYCATHON participants from Kashmir Division and provide preliminary assessment on whether the toys are design registrable. The Officers from the Design Wing gave their preliminary report to the TOYCATHON team. Pursuant to this, links were also shared to these officers wherein they chose the winners of the TOYCATHON, Kashmir division.

(c) The same exercise was repeated for the Jammu Division and

1. Mr Moti Lal, AC, Kolkata
2. Mr Rakesh Kacchap, Examiner, Kolkata

were nominated to provide preliminary assessment on whether the toys are design registrable. The list with links sent by team Toycathon were shared with the officials and their preliminary assessment was sought and a shortlist of such toys was prepared by them; they were also nominated to visit on 6th Nov 2023 and give their opinion after physically verifying the shortlisted toys.

(d) On 12/12/2023, a DO has been received from Joint Director, SCERT requesting the O/o CGPDTM to provide support of the Design Registry and IP Mitra for the same so that a **Design Workshop for Toycathon Participants w.e.f 18th to 19th December 2023 at SCERT Jammu and 21st to 22nd December 2023 at SCERT Srinagar** can be held. Appropriate financial assistance for holding the programme for the students of Jammu & Kashmir was also enlisted.

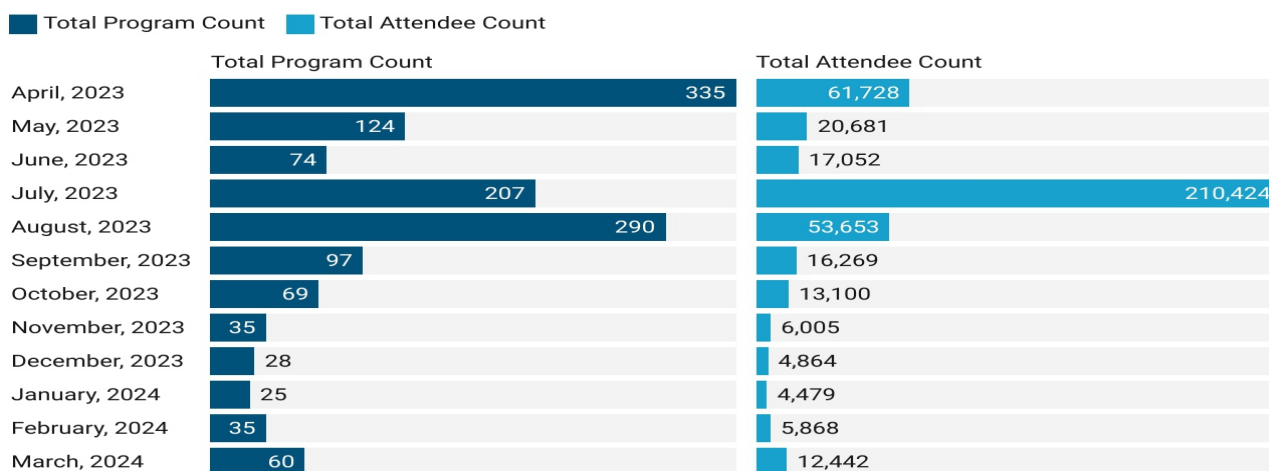
(e) In view of this, the following officers have been nominated to conduct a Design Workshop for the shortlisted toy design participants of TOYOTATHON.

Further, IP Mitra, Dr Deepak Mehra, IP Attorney were nominated by the O/o CGPDTM to provide support for the filing for design registration of the potential toys shortlisted by the officers of the design wing.

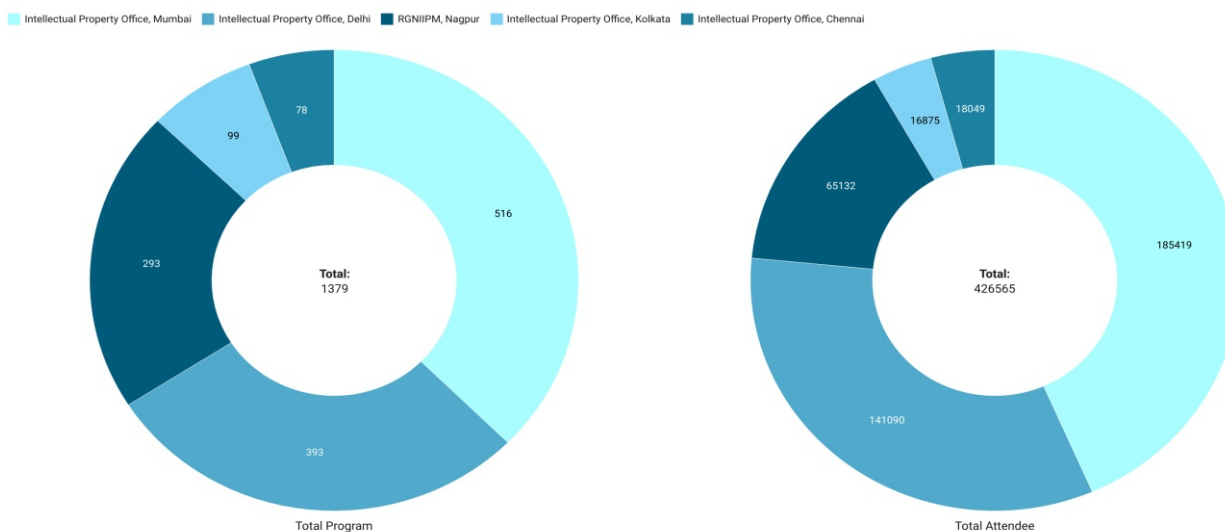
(f) After thorough screening of the shortlisted toy designs by the officers of the Design wing, 122 designs have been registered. The student who has developed/ designed the toy is

the applicant himself/herself. Thus, this year's NIPAM has taken a step forward and has handheld the creator/designer to register the design, thus contributing to Atmanirbhar Bharat.

The following is the data for the participants who have been provided awareness on IPR under NIPAM:



The details of the programs conducted by the various Patent Offices from different locations are as follows:



Organized By	Total Program	Total Attendee
Intellectual Property Office, Chennai	78	18049
Intellectual Property Office, Delhi	393	141090
Intellectual Property Office, Kolkata	99	16875
Intellectual Property Office, Mumbai	516	185419
RGNIPM, Nagpur	293	65132

Gender Distribution of the Attendees is as follows:

Category of Attendee	Male	Female
Faculty	18612	19630
Student	195933	192390

The details of the IP Awareness programmes carried out by IP Professional, KAPILA, TIFAC, RBSM, Toycathon and Gujcost are as under:

Partner	IP PROFESSIONAL	KAPILA	TIFAC	RBSM	TOYCATHON	GUJCOST
Total Programs	242	9	164	52	24	33
Total Attendees	30794	3499	25289	14191	80276	97900
Organization Type & Total Program						
College	78	2	60	-	-	-
Institute	39	1	26	-	-	-
NA	80	6	51	-	-	-
School	18	0	5	-	-	-
University	27	0	22	-	-	-
Category of Attendees						
Faculty	3910	362	3441	-	-	-
Student	26884	3137	21848	-	-	-
Male	16670	1591	13517	-	-	-
Female	14124	1908	11772	-	-	-

The state wise details of the total programs conducted with the attendees is as follows:

State*	Total Program	Attendee - Female	Attendee - Male	Total Attendee Count
Andhra Pradesh	58	7783	7241	15024
Assam	17	784	694	1478
Bihar	12	1898	1064	2962
Chandigarh (UT)	5	460	132	592
Chhattisgarh	17	1651	1255	2906
Delhi-NCR(UT)	42	2339	2149	4488
Goa	2	265	170	435
Gujarat	65	49570	51255	100825
Haryana	42	4295	3234	7529
Himachal Pradesh	7	440	433	873
Jammu and Kashmir (UT)	38	43245	39757	83002
Jharkhand	4	281	794	1075
Karnataka	43	5073	4046	9119
Kerala	28	3212	2053	5265

Ladakh (UT)	1	58	32	90
Madhya Pradesh	35	2023	2434	4457
Maharashtra	279	26508	27011	53519
Manipur	3	490	599	1089
Meghalaya	4	171	134	305
Nagaland	5	247	273	520
Odisha	5	244	300	544
Puducherry (UT)	4	1027	528	1555
Punjab	28	2485	1822	4307
Rajasthan	25	3070	3208	6278
Sikkim	1	29	14	43
Tamil Nadu	157	14963	14265	29228
Telangana	49	7083	6370	13453
Tripura	1	96	104	200
Uttar Pradesh	336	28198	38150	66348
Uttarakhand	15	810	903	1713
West Bengal	46	3222	4121	7343

*For 5 programs state was mentioned as NA

The O/o CGPDTM has attempted to reach out to all possible locations that can be easily as well as difficult to access by air/rail/road. Some of the lesser-known districts that have been covered during the period under report are as follows:

Organization State	District covered/ Total districts	Districts covered
Andhra Pradesh	12/26	Anantapur, Chittoor, East Godavari, Guntur, Kadapa, Krishna, Kurnool, Prakasam, Tirupati, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, West Godavari
Assam	7/35	Dibrugarh, Golaghat, Jorhat, Kamrup, Kamrup Metropolitan, Sivasagar, Tinsukia
Bihar	8/38	Aurangabad, East Champaran, Gaya, Nawada, Patna, Saran, Supaul, West Champaran
Chandigarh (UT)	1/1	Chandigarh
Chhattisgarh	9/33	Bemetara, Bilaspur, Durg, Janjgir Champa, Jashpur, Kondagaon, Koriya, Raipur, Rajnandgaon
Delhi-NCR(UT)	9/11	Central Delhi, East Delhi, New Delhi, North Delhi, North West Delhi, South Delhi, South East Delhi, South West Delhi, West Delhi
Goa	1/2	North Goa
Gujarat	26/33	Ahmedabad, Anand, Aravalli, Bharuch, Bhavnagar, Dang, Dahod, Gandhinagar, Jamnagar, Kheda, Kutch, Mehsana, Mahisagar, Morbi, Narmada, Navsari, Panchmahal, Patan, Porbandar, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surat, Surendranagar, Tapi, Vadodara, Valsad
Haryana	15/22	Ambala, Bhiwani, Faridabad, Gurugram, Hisar, Jind, Kaithal, Karnal, Kurukshetra, Mahendragarh, Panipat, Rewari, Sirsa, Sonapat, Yamunanagar

Himachal Pradesh	2/12	Shimla, Solan
Jammu and Kashmir (UT)	20/20	Anantnag, Baramulla, Bandipora, Budgam, Doda, Ganderbal, Jammu, Kathua, Kishtwar, Kulgam, Kupwara, Poonch, Pulwama, Rajouri, Reasi, Ramban, Samba, Srinagar, Shopian, Udhampur
Jharkhand	2/24	Dhanbad, Giridih
Karnataka	14/31	Bangalore Rural, Bangalore Urban, Belgaum, Bidar, Dakshina Kannada, Davanagere, Dharwad, Gulbarga, Hassan, Kodagu, Kolar, Shimoga, Udupi, Vijayapura
Kerala	11/14	Alappuzha, Ernakulam, Idukki, Kannur, Kollam, Kottayam, Malappuram, Palakkad, Pathanamthitta, Thiruvananthapuram, Thrissur
Ladakh (UT)	1/2	Leh
Madhya Pradesh	11/52	Bhopal, Chhatarpur, Gwalior, Indore, Jabalpur, Khandwa, Mandsaur, Sagar, Satna, Sehore, Ujjain
Maharashtra	31/36	Ahmednagar, Akola, Amravati, Aurangabad, Bhandara, Buldhana, Chandrapur, Dhule, Gadchiroli, Gondia, Hingoli, Jalgaon, Jalna, Kolhapur, Latur, Mumbai City, Mumbai Suburban, Nagpur, Nanded, Nandurbar, Nashik, Palghar, Parbhani, Pune, Raigad, Sangli, Satara, Solapur, Thane, Wardha, Yavatmal
Manipur	3/16	Churachandpur, Imphal East, Imphal West
Meghalaya	2/12	East Khasi Hills, Ri Bhoi
Nagaland	3/16	Dimapur, Kiphire, Zunheboto
Odisha	5/30	Cuttack, Khordha, Mayurbhanj, Rayagada, Sundergarh
Puducherry (UT)	1/4	Pondicherry
Punjab	12/23	Amritsar, Bathinda, Fatehgarh Sahib, Fazilka, Gurdaspur, Jalandhar, Kapurthala, Ludhiana, Mansa, Moga, Mohali, Rupnagar
Rajasthan	10/50	Ajmer, Barmer, Dholpur, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jhunjhunu, Kota, Sikar, Sri Ganganagar, Udaipur
Sikkim	1/6	East Sikkim
Tamil Nadu	27/38	Chengalpattu, Chennai, Coimbatore, Dindigul, Erode, Kallakurichi, Kanchipuram, Kanyakumari, Krishnagiri, Madurai, Namakkal, Nilgiris, Perambalur, Pudukkottai, Ramanathapuram, Salem, Sivaganga, Thanjavur, Thoothukudi, Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli, Tirupattur, Tiruppur, Tiruvallur, Vellore, Viluppuram, Virudhunagar
Telangana	12/33	Adilabad, Bhadrachalam, Kothagudem, Hanamkonda, Hyderabad, Kamareddy, Komaram Bheem, Mahabubnagar, Medchal, Nirmal, Ranga Reddy, Vikarabad, Warangal
Tripura	1/8	Sepahijala
Uttar Pradesh	38/75	Agra, Aligarh, Amethi, Auraiya, Ayodhya, Baghpat, Ballia, Barabanki, Bareilly, Basti, Bijnor,

		Bulandshahr, Chitrakoot, Etah, Firozabad, Gautam Buddha Nagar, Ghaziabad, Gorakhpur, Hapur, Hathras, Jaunpur, Jhansi, Kanpur Nagar, Kheri, Lucknow, Mahoba, Mathura, Meerut, Mirzapur, Muzaffarnagar, Prayagraj, Raebareli, Rampur, Saharanpur, Shahjahanpur, Shamli, Unnao, Varanasi
Uttarakhand	7/13	Chamoli, Dehradun, Haridwar, Nainital, Pauri, Tehri, Udhm Singh Nagar
West Bengal	12/23	Darjeeling, Hooghly, Howrah, Kolkata, Murshidabad Nadia, North 24 Parganas, Paschim Bardhaman, Paschim Medinipur, PurbaBardhaman, Purulia, South 24 Parganas

3. National IP Conference 2023:

The Office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs, and Trademarks (CGPDTM) hosted the National IP Conference from October 13th to 14th, 2023, at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi, under the theme "Nurturing Growth of an IP-Driven Knowledge Economy." The conference was followed by the National IP Awards 2023. The two-day event was inaugurated by Hon'ble MOS-C&I Sh. Som Parkash Ji, alongside distinguished guests including Sh. Daren Tang, Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO); Sh. Rajesh Kumar Singh, Secretary of DPIIT; and the CGPDTM. The conference featured a series of sessions, detailed as follows:

Session Day 01	Invited Speakers
Inauguration of National IP Conference	-Sh. Som Parkash, Hon'ble Minister of State for Commerce & Industry (MoS C&I) -Sh. Daren Tang, Hon'ble Director General, World Intellectual Property Organization (DG, WIPO) -Sh. Rajesh Kumar Singh, Secretary, DPIIT
IP Manthan on, Nurturing Growth of IP driven Knowledge Economy	Chair: Sh. Daren Tang, Hon'ble DG, WIPO Panelists: -Sh. Sanjeev Sanyal, Hon'ble Member of the Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister's Office -Sh. V. Lakshmikumar, Advisor to the HCIM, Ministry of Commerce & Industry - Prof. (Dr.) Unnat P. Pandit, CGPDTM
Parallel Sessions	1. IP Opportunities in Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout & Designs: Chair: Prof. Ankur Gupta IIT Delhi Panelists: Dr. Punyabrata Ghatak, Scientist F MeitY Prof. Neeta Pandey, DTU Delhi Sh. A. P. Srivastava, Dy. Controller P & D, Head of Office, SICLDR 2.Geographical Indications' Power as a Community IP Right:

	<p>Chair: Prof. Lisa Lukosa Panelists: Prof. Yogesh Pai Smt. Annama Samuel</p> <p>3. Copyrights a Creative IP Asset: Opportunities & Challenges: Chair: Sh. G Raghavendra Rao Panelists: Prof. Raman Mittal, Delhi University Smt. Saveena Bedi Sachar, Copyright Attorney Sh. Arul George, NLU Delhi</p>
National IP Awards and WIPO Awards	<p>-Sh. Piyush Goyal, Hon'ble Union Minister of Commerce & Industry, Textiles, Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution -Sh. Daren Tang, Hon'ble Director General, World Intellectual Property Organization (DG, WIPO) -Sh. Rajesh Kumar Singh, Secretary, DPIIT -Smt. Himani Pande, Joint Secretary (IPR), DPIIT</p>
Session: Unlocking the value of IP in the Digital Age : Monetization of IP Driven Research in the Knowledge Economy	<p>Chair: Sh. Abhay Karandikar DST Secretary</p> <p>Panelists: -Sh. Anil Saharabudhe, Chairman of National Educational Technology Forum (NETF) and Chairman of EC National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) -Sh. John Cabeca, U.S. Intellectual Property (IP) Counselor for South Asia -Sh. Ben Llewellyn Jones: Director, Business and International Policy, UKPTO -Sh. WATANABE Hiroki, Director, Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) -Sh. Prabuddha Ganguli CEO Vision IPR -Sh. Vijay Chauthaiwale, Eminent Biotechnologist, Member of MHLIC, Atal Innovation Mission</p>
<p>Session: Igniting Your IP Strategy on the Conference Theme:</p> <p>Breaking Barriers, Unlocking Opportunities... Voice of the Conference.</p> <p>Open Discussion and Dialogue</p>	<p>-Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manmohan Singh, Former Judge of Delhi High Court and Former Chairperson of IPAB -Sh. Raghavender Rao, Senior Consultant, CIPAM, DPIIT -Sh. R. Saha, Former DG of TIFAC and IP Advisor to CII</p>
Session Day 02	Invited Speakers
<p>IP Policies and Enforcement/ Litigation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National IPR Policy - Combating IPR infringement - Legal considerations & dispute resolution mechanisms in IPRs - Enforcement challenges in IPRs related to futuristic technologies 	<p>Chair: Hon'ble Ms. Justice Prathiba M. Singh, Chairperson, IP Bench, Delhi High Court</p> <p>Panelists: -Sh. Narendra Sabarwal, Former DDG, WIPO and IP Advisor to FICCI -Sh. Rajeev Srinivasan, Former Member of IPR Think Tank -Sh. Amogh Rai, Founding Director, Sanrachana Foundation</p>

Opportunities & Challenges while revamping IP Administration

Breaking Barriers, Unlocking Opportunities... Voice of the Conference.

Open Discussion and Dialogue Followed by Valedictory Note

Chair: Prof. (Dr.) Unnat P. Pandit, CGPDTM

Panelists:

- Dr. Kajal, IAS, Director, DPIIT
- Ms. Sandhya Vasudevan, Former COO and MD of Deutsche Bank Group
- Prof Nisheeth Desai, BSR Fellow, Former Dean of Science Faculty, MK Bhavnagar University,
- Dr. Mohit Gambhir, Former, Innovation Director Ministry of Education's Innovation Cell, Govt. of India
- Dr. Bakulesh Khamar, Executive Director Research, Cadila Pharmaceuticals









4. National IP Awards 2023:

The National Intellectual Property (IP) Awards are presented annually to honor and reward exceptional individuals, institutions, organizations, and enterprises for their achievements in IP creation and commercialization. These awards recognize contributions that enhance the IP ecosystem in the country and foster creativity and innovation. The National IP Awards aim to promote innovation and effective IP management, which significantly influences the success of innovations across various industry sectors.

The award categories are as under:

S.No.	WIPO AWARD CATEGORY	WINNER
1	WIPO Medal for Inventor	Dr G. Puthilibai
2	WIPO IP Enterprise Trophy (a) Manufacturing	Meril Lifesciences Private Limited
3	WIPO IP Enterprise Trophy (a) Service	Tata Consultancy Services Ltd.
4	WIPO Users Trophy	Schneider Electric India Private Limited
S.No.	NATIONAL IP AWARD CATEGORY	WINNER
1	Top Indian Individual: Patents	Shri. Akhil Singhal
2	Top Indian Individual-Woman: Patents	Dr G Puthilibai
3	Top Indian Individual- Child: Patents	Avigyan Kishor Das
4	Top Indian Individual: Trade Marks	Shri. JetharamNemaram Gehlot
5	Top Indian Individual: Designs	Shri. Anna Eswara Kumar
6	Top Indian Academic Institution: Patents	Indian Institute of Technology Bombay
7	Top Public /Private Company: Manufacturing	Schneider Electric India Private Limited
8	Top Public/Private Company: Service	Tata Consultancy Services Ltd
9	Top Indian MSME: Patent	Meril Lifesciences Private Limited
10	Top Indian Start-up for Intellectual Property	TriSpace Technologies Pvt Ltd
11	Top Indian Company: Designs	Uno Minda Limited

12	Top Indian Company /Organization for creating Brand in India and abroad	Coromandel International Limited
13	Special Citation in IP Award:Technology Innovation & Start-up Center (TISC)	National Research Development Corporation, Visakhapatnam
14	Special Citation in IP Award: Patent Information Centre (PIC)	Tamil Nadu State Council for Science & Technology
15	Special Citation- Atal Tinkering Labs (ATL)	Amity International School, Mayur Vihar
16	Special Citation in IP Award: Institution's Innovation Council (IICs).	Certificate of Appreciation: SINE - IIT Bombay
17	Rural Centric Invention	Letter of Appreciation Dr. P. Jayakumar, Jaijat07@gmail.com
18	Top Indian Company /Organization for creating Brand in India and abroad	Schneider Electric India Private Limited





5. IP Manthan:

The Office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs, and Trademarks (CGPDTM) has launched a new series of discussions called the IP Manthan series, aimed at engaging with experts in various IP fields. Esteemed scientists, IP professionals, industry leaders, and judicial figures who have significantly contributed to shaping India's IP landscape are invited to share their insights with CGPDTM officers and interested stakeholders.

Sr. no.	IP Manthan Theme	Date	Mode	Participants	Speakers
1	Role of TTOs in Universities and Research Institutes for IP Awareness, IP Generation and IP Commercialisation	May 01, 2023	Online	270	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dr. Tina Dahlerup Poulsen, Principal Advisor, Danish Patent and Trademark Office 2. Sh. Yashawant Dev Panwar, Scientist-F and Head, Patent Facilitating Centre, TIFAC 3. Prof. (Dr.) Prabuddha Ganguli, CEO-Vision IPR
2	Futuristic Roadmap for Copyright and Creative Industry	May 04, 2023	Offline	8 (RTC)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prof. (Dr.) Prabuddha Ganguli , CEO of VISION-IPR 2. Mr. Surhit Bhattacharyya, CIO, The Indian Performing Right Society Limited (IPRS) 3. Mr. Sanjay Tandon, CEO, Indian Singers' Rights Association (ISRA) 4. Mr. Atul Churamani, Managing Director, Turnkey Music & Publishing Pvt. Ltd 5. Mr. Shivam Soni, Assistant Director & Scientist-B, Bureau of Indian Standards, MOCA, GOI 6. Mr. Sowmya Chowdhury, CEO, Recorded Music Performance Ltd. (RMPL) 7. Mr. Partha Chakraborty Sr. Vice President, RMPL
3	Copyright: Driving Innovation and Creativity	June 04, 2023	Online	150	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prof. (Dr.) Raman Mittal Professor, Delhi University 2. Saveena Bedi Sachar, Founder & Managing Partner- Lawhive Associates 3. Dr. Yogesh Pai, Associate Professor, National University Delhi. 4. Prabuddha Ganguly, CEO Vision IPR 5. Dr. Prithpal Kaur Sidhu, Deputy Registrar of Copyright, Office of CGPDTM 6. Amogh Rai, Executive Director ,Sanrachana foundation
4	Process optimisation and scale up of bio catalytic reactions	July 19, 2023	Online	131	Smt. Annamma Odaneth, Group Lead - Biotechnology, UPL Ltd.

5	Technology Advancement in the Field of Image Processing from Still Pictures to	July 24, 2023	Online	128	Dr. Irfan N A Siddavatam, Professor & Director Somaiya School of Design and Adjunct Professor K J Somaiya College of Engineering Mumbai
6	IPR and R&D: Fostering Innovation in Industry	July 31, 2023	Online	295	Prem Charles I, Director - International Operations Allinov Research and Development Private Limited, India. Reg. Patent Agent, India and PQ Patent Attorney, UK
7	Wearable Devices - Potential Breakthroughs and Transformative Technology	August 11, 2023	Online	110	Dr. Sanyog Rawat, Associate Professor & Head, Dept. of Electronics and Communication Engineering, Central University of Rajasthan, India
8	GI: An Enabling Tool for Community IP Rights in India.	September 15, 2023	Online	125	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prof. (Dr.) Prabuddha Ganguli CEO - Vision IPR, Adviser, and Adjunct Faculty - IIT Jodhpur 2. Prof. (Dr.) Lisa P. Lukose Professor, University School of Law and Legal Studies (USLLS), GGSIPU 3. Dr. Yogesh Pai Associate Professor (Law) and Co-Director, Centre for Innovation, IP and Competition, National Law University, Delhi
9	IP Manthan on Nurturing Growth of IP driven Knowledge Economy	October 13, 2023	Hybrid	Over 2000	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sh. Daren Tang, Hon'ble Director General, WIPO Patents, Designs, and TradeMarks 2. Sh. Sanjeev Sanyal, Hon'ble Member of the Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister's Office 3. Sh. V. Lakshmikumar, Advisor to the HCIM, Ministry of Commerce & Industry 4. Prof. (Dr.) Unnat P. Pandit, Controller General of Patents, Designs, Trademarks (CGPDTM), Government of India

10	Discussion on the new EU Regulation on Geographical Indications for Crafts and Industrial Products	December 19, 2023	Online	140	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prof. (Dr.) Unnat Pandit, Controller General Patents, Designs, Trademarks (CGPDTM), Government of India 2. Denis Dambois, Senior Expert, European Commission IP unit of DG GROW 3. Prof. (Dr.) Prabuddha Ganguli, CEO, VISION-IPR 4. Ewelina Sliwinska, Legal Officer, EUIPO 5. Valérie Marie d'Avigneau, Legal and Policy Officer, DG GROW 6. Katarina Kompari, Project Lead-GI Reform Team, EUIPO
11	Retrospect and Prospects of The Trade Marks Law in India	December 30, 2023	Online	355	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mr. Justice Manmohan Singh, Rtd Justice Delhi High Court and Former Chairman IPAB 2. Adv. Advait M Sethana, Sr. Counsel, Mumbai High Court 3. Adv. M S Bharath, INTA Board Member, Founder and Managing Partner of KRIA 4. Dr. Pawan Kumar Pandey, Dy Registrar, TMR Mumbai
12	Overview of the key changes introduced in the Patent Amendment Rules 2024	March 19, 2024	Online	680	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prof. (Dr.) Unnat P. Pandit, Controller General Patents, Designs, Trade Marks, Registrar of Copyrights and Geographical Indications, DPIIT, MoCI, Government of India

6. Participation of Officials in meeting at International forum and training programs in India & Abroad.

The officials of CGPDTM participated in meetings at international forums in the in-person as well as virtual mode.

S.I. No.	Training/ Seminar/ Workshop/program attended	Country Visited	No. of officials participated
	49th session of the Special Union for the International Patent Classification (IPC Union) IPC Revision Working Group held from April 24 to 28, 2023 at WIPO headquarters Geneva, Switzerland.	Geneva	01

	30th session of the Committee on Development and Intellectual Property (CDIP) held from April 24 to 28, 2023 at WIPO headquarters Geneva, Switzerland.	Remote Participation	01
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The details are as follows:

S.I. No.	Training/ Seminar/ Workshop/program attended	Country Visited	No. of officials participated
1.	49th session of the Special Union for the International Patent Classification (IPC Union) IPC Revision Working Group held from April 24 to 28, 2023 at WIPO headquarters Geneva, Switzerland.	Geneva	01
2.	30th session of the Committee on Development and Intellectual Property (CDIP) held from April 24 to 28, 2023 at WIPO headquarters Geneva, Switzerland.	Remote Participation	01
3.	33rd session of the Committee of Experts of the Nice Union for the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks held from May 1 to 5, 2023 at WIPO headquarters Geneva, Switzerland.	Remote Participation	05
4.	Bilateral meeting with EFTA and EU FTA held on May 14 & 15, 2023 at Brussels.	Brussels	01
5.	Intellectual Property Rights Investigative Methods Workshop (IPRIM) conducted by USPTO and U.S. National Intellectual Property Rights Coordination Center (IPR Center) held from May 15 to 19, 2023 at Kathmandu, Nepal.	Kathmandu, Nepal	01
6.	INTA's Annual Meeting held in Singapore on May 17, 2023.	Singapore	02
7.	6th meeting of the PCT Minimum Documentation Task Force held from May 22 to 26, 2023.	Remote participation	04

8.	Copyright and Related Rights: New Development and Response to Challenges of the Pandemic held from June 26 to 27, 2023.	Tokyo	01
9.	Assembly, 2023 and 64th Series of Meetings: Assemblies of the Member States of WIPO held from July 6 to 14, 2023 at WIPO headquarters Geneva, Switzerland.	Geneva	06
10.	57th session of Madrid Union Assembly held from July 6 to 14, 2023 at WIPO headquarters Geneva, Switzerland.	Geneva	01
11.	55th session of PCT Union Assembly held from July 6 to 14, 2023 at WIPO headquarters Geneva, Switzerland.	Geneva	01
12.	India- UK FTA Negotiations held in London from 10th to 13th July, 2023.	London	02
13.	Special Session of the Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore (IGC) held from Sep 4 to 8, 2023 at WIPO headquarters Geneva, Switzerland.	Geneva	01
14.	Preparatory Committee of the Diplomatic Conference to conclude an International Legal Instrument Relating to Intellectual Property, Genetic Resources and Traditional Knowledge Associated with Genetic Resources held from Sep 11 to 13, 2023 at WIPO headquarters Geneva, Switzerland.	Geneva	01
15.	3rd Special Session of the standing Committee on the Law of Trademarks, Industrial Designs and Geographical Indications to conclude and adopt a DLT held from October 2 to 6, 2023 at WIPO headquarters Geneva, Switzerland.	Geneva	01

16.	USPTO Copyright Seminar 2023 held from October 17 to 19, 2023 at USPTO headquarters in Alexandria, Virginia.	Virginia	02
17.	16th session of the Committee of Experts of the Locarno Union for the International Classification for Industrial Designs held from Oct 23 to 26, 2023 at WIPO headquarters Geneva, Switzerland.	Remote Participation	01
18.	44th session of Standing Committee on Copyright and Related Rights from November 6 to 8, 2023	Geneva	01
19.	Meeting of Member States and International Depositary Authorities under the Budapest Treaty held from Nov 13 to 14, 2023.	Geneva	01
20.	21st session of the Working Group on the Legal Development of the Madrid System for the International Registration of Marks held from Nov 13 to 17, 2023 at WIPO headquarters Geneva, Switzerland	Remote Participation	01
21.	12th session of the Working Group on the Legal Development of the Hague System for the International Registration of Industrial Designs held from December 4 to 6, 2023 at WIPO headquarters Geneva, Switzerland.	Remote participation	05
22.	2nd round of negotiations regarding India-Oman CEPA held in Muscat from 9th to 11th December, 2023.	Muscat	01
23.	Nominations for the First session of the PCT Text Processing Task Force, WIPO from January 29 to 31, 2024.	Remote participation	02
24.	17th Session of the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) Working Group from Feb 19 to 21, 2024 at WIPO headquarters Geneva, Switzerland.	Remote participation	06

25.	High-level Webinar for IP practitioners in India, organized by WIPO and CIPA in cooperation with IPO and UKIPO held on March 6, 2024 from 2:30 to 5:00 pm (IST).	Remote participation	03
26.	Regional Meeting of Intellectual Property Office Officials Responsible for the Madrid System for Selected Asia and the Pacific Countries held on March 7 & 8, 2024 at Bangkok.	Bangkok	02
27.	47th Session of the Standing Committee on the Law of Trademarks, Industrial Designs and Geographical Indications held from March 18 to 20, 2024 at WIPO headquarters Geneva, Switzerland.	Remote participation	03

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Introduction

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

During the year 2023-24 action was taken to appoint 05 stenographers , 01 junior Translation Officer for trademark registry and 23 Lower Division Clerk are recommended by Staff Selection Commission (SSC) against vacancies in Patent Office, Trade Marks Registry.

Human resources at various IP Offices

1. 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 March 31, 2024

Sl. No.	Designation	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	Controller General	1	1
2	Private Secretary	1	1
3	Staff Car Driver	1	1
4	Multi-Tasking Staff	1	0
	Total	4	3

However, some officers and staff from Patent and Trade Marks Offices have been posted in Office of CGPDTM to handle work related to establishment, administration, budget & finance, policy matters etc.

2. The Patent Office:

The human resources in the Patent Office are shown in the **Appendix A**. The said Appendix indicates the sanctioned strength as well as working strength as on March 31, 2024 of all the four Patent offices.

3. The Trade Marks Registry:

The details of officials of the Trademarks Registry are shown in the **Appendix B**. The said Appendix indicates the sanctioned strength as well as working strength at all the five offices as on March 31, 2024.

4. The 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 March 31, 2024 of Geographical Indications Registry.

5. The PIS/RGNIIPM:

The sanctioned strength as well as working strength as on March 31, 2024 in respect of PIS/RGNIIPM is given in **Appendix D**.

APPENDIX - A

Details of Officers and Staff Strength of Patent Office as on March 31, 2024

Sl No	Name of the post	Category	Level in the pay matrix	Sanctioned strength	Working strength
1	Senior Joint Controller of P & D	Group A	Level 13 (A)	3	2
2	Joint Controller of P & D	Group A	Level 13	47	41
3	Director	Group A	Level 13	1	1
4	Deputy Secretary	Group A	Level 12	1	1
5	Deputy Controller of P & D	Group A	Level 12	112	75
6	Assistant Controller of P and D	Group A	Level 11	498	496
7	Examiner of Patents and Designs	Group A	Level 10	773*	219
8	System Analyst/Computer Programmer	Group A	Level 10	4	4
9	Administrative Officer	Group A	Level 10	1	0
10	Assistant Director (OL)	Group A	Level 10	1	1
11	Assistant Administrative Officer	Gr B (G)	Level 7	6	5
12	Private Secretary	Gr B (G)	Level 7	3	1
13	Assistant Library & Information Officer	Gr B (G)	Level 7	2	2
14	Senior Translation Officer	Gr B (NG)	Level 7	1	0
15	Office Superintendent	Gr B (NG)	Level 6	63	44
16	Library and Information Assistant	Gr B (NG)	Level 6	1	1
17	Junior Translation Officer	Gr B (NG)	Level 6	3	2
18	Stenographer Grade I	Gr B (NG)	Level 6	4	3
19	Photography Assistant	Group C	Level 5	3	2
20	Upper Division Clerk	Group C	Level 4	45	45
21	Stenographer Grade II	Group C	Level 4	2	2
22	Data Entry Operator	Group C	Level 4	9	9

23	Receptionist	Group C	Level 4	1	1
24	Lower Division Clerk	Group C	Level 2	44*	17
25	Multi-tasking staff	Group C	Level 1	45	34
			TOTAL	1673	1009

APPENDIX - B

Details Of Officers And Staff Strength Of Trade Mark Registry as on March 31, 2024

Sl No	Name of the post	Category	Level in the pay matrix	Sanctioned strength	Working
1	Controller General of Patents, Designs & TM	Group A	Level 14	01	01
2	Senior Joint Registrar of Trade Marks and GI	Group A	Level 13 (A)	02	01
3	Joint Registrar of Trade Marks and GI	Group A	Level 13	05	00
4	Deputy Registrar of Trade Marks and GI	Group A	Level 12	15	08
5	Assistant Registrar of Trade Marks and GI	Group A	Level 11	32	21
6	Senior Examiner of Trade Marks and GI	Group A	Level 11	75	29
7	Assistant Director (OL)	Group A	Level 11	01	00
8	Accounts Officer	Group A	Level 11	01	00
9	Examiner of Trade Marks and GI	Group B (Gaz)	Level 07	160	104
10	Assistant Administrative Officer	Group B (Gaz)	Level 10	03	00
11	Private Secretary	Group B (Gaz)	Level 07	04	02
12	Assistant Library and Information Officer	Group B (Gaz)	Level 07	01	01
13	Store Officer	Group B (Gaz)	Level 07	05	00
14	Office Superintendent	Group B (Non Gaz)	Level 06	13	01
15	Assistant Examiner of Trade Marks and GI	Group B (Non Gaz)	Level 06	32	03
16	Library and Information Assistant	Group B (Non Gaz)	Level 06	01	01
17	Junior Translation Officer	Group B (Non Gaz)	Level 06	03	01
18	Stenographer Grade I	Group B (Non Gaz)	Level 06	10	07
19	Accountant	Group B (Non Gaz)	Level 06	03	00
20	Assistant Superintendent	Group C	Level 05	11	05
21	Cashier	Group C	Level 05	04	00
22	Upper Division Clerk	Group C	Level 04	44	20
23	Stenographer Grade II	Group C	Level 04	12	11
24	Data Entry Operator	Group C	Level 04	09	06
25	Lower Division Clerk	Group C	Level 02	38	16
26	Staff Car Driver	Group C	Level 02	01	01
27	Multi-tasking staff	Group C	Level 01	51	19
			TOTAL	537	258

Details Of Officers And Staff Strength Of Geographical Indication Registry as on March 31, 2024

Sl. No.	Designation	Category	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	Senior Joint Registrar of Trade Marks & GI Senior Documentation Assistant	Group A	1	1
2	Assistant Registrar of Trade Marks & GI	Group A	2	2
3	Examiner of Trade Marks & GI	Group B	1	1
4	UDC	Group C	1	1
5	Multi Tasking Staff	Group C	1	1
	Total		6	6

APPENDIX-D

Details Of Officers And Staff Strength as on March 31, 2024 of Patent Information System and RGNIPM

Sl. No.	Name of the post	Category	Sanctioned strength	Working strength
1	Senior Documentation Officer	Gr. A	1	0
2	Office Superintendent	Gr. B (NG)	1	0
3		Gr. B (NG)	1	0
4	Store Assistant	Gr. B (NG)	1	1
5	Jr. Hindi Translator	Gr. B (NG)	1	1
6	Steno. Gr.-I	Gr. B (NG)	1	1
7	Junior Reprography Assistant	Gr. C	3	1
8	Assistant Superintendent	Gr. C	1	0
9	Shelf Assistant	Gr. C	1	1
10	Upper Division Clerk	Gr. C	3	1
11	Lower Division Clerk	Gr. C	3	1
12	Data Entry Operator	Gr. C	2	2
13	Hindi Typist	Gr. C	1	1
14	MTS (Daftary)	Gr. C	1	0
15	MTS(Peon)	Gr. C	3	1
	TOTAL	-	24	11

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