



# ANNUAL REPORT 2024-2025



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

# Annual Report 2024–25

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**Office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs, Trade Marks, and Geographical Indications (CGPDTM),  
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It is a matter of great pride and privilege to present the Annual Report of the Office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks (CGPDTM) for the year 2024–25. The reporting period was characterized by sustained momentum and robust performance across the entirety of India’s intellectual property ecosystem. The office has continued its commitment to strengthen the IP administration framework through strategic, technology-driven modernization, demonstrable enhancements in service delivery, and proactive, meaningful engagement with innovators and stakeholders.

During the year under review, the intellectual property office of India achieved historic growth, registering unprecedented filing volumes across all categories of IP. Most notably, patent filings surpassed the one-lakh milestone for the first time, marking a significant year-on-year expansion of nearly 20%, serving as a validation of the escalating research capability and inherent confidence of domestic innovators. Notably, applications of Indian origin accounted for more than 60% of all patent filings, marking a clear shift toward self-reliance in innovation and the robust strengthening of the national R&D base.

This comprehensive momentum was replicated across all statutory IP categories. Design filings accelerated sharply, increasing by over 40%, indicating the rising importance of aesthetic and industrial innovation within the consumer and manufacturing sectors. Trademarks, the most widely used form of commercial IP, surpassed 5.5 lakh applications, showcasing the robust momentum of brand creation and business expansion throughout the economy. Furthermore, significant volume increases were recorded in both Geographical Indications (GIs) and Copyright filings, reflecting a national recognition of traditional knowledge and creative works. Cumulatively, every IP category reported double-digit growth substantially exceeding the previous five-year average. This widespread performance is a clear and compelling manifestation of a deeply entrenched innovation culture across the nation showing their faith in the Indian economy to sail through their IP creation, protection and commercialization.

This unprecedented growth trajectory has been supported by sustained administrative reforms, greater transparency, and significant enhancements in service delivery throughout all IP offices. The commitment to digitization and process simplification has helped successfully transform the intellectual property system into one that is faster, more efficient, and demonstrably more accessible to stakeholders. Still the office is on the pathway of creating a robust IT interface for better user experience while ensuring transparent administration.

Technology continues to serve as a key enabler of this institutional progress. The successful launch of the AI-powered Trade Mark Search has improved the accuracy and speed of the examination process. The *IP Saarthi* chatbot ensures 24×7 digital assistance, vastly expanding the service reach across the nation. Furthermore, strategic initiatives like the National Intellectual Property Awareness Mission (NIPAM) have been pivotal in democratizing IP education, imparting knowledge to millions of students, researchers, and entrepreneurs. These efforts have collectively ensured a strong, sustainable ecosystem for innovation-led growth defining India’s position in the global knowledge economy.

To address the backlog, a substantive internal reorganization was executed in 2023, promoting nearly 370 Examiners as Controllers. This helped in achieving a record final disposal of 1.26 lakh patent applications in FY 2023–24, including the grant of over one lakh patents, significantly enhancing the timeliness of final decisions. However, this internal reform, coupled with external factors, created new challenges. The delay in recruiting new examiners, due to legal hurdles, resulted in increased pendency at the first examination stage for patents. A similar challenge was faced

in the Trade Marks Registry (TMR), where the discontinuation of contract examiners led to a lower examination output in trademarks.

However, we have been able to decisively address these challenges. In January 2025, the Patent Office welcomed 407 new Examiners who have now completed a four-month induction program, 'Bouddhik Aagman'. The structured training, which emphasized both technical competence and consistency in examination quality, has been lauded by supervisors and external stakeholders. The new examiners are expected to begin full examination work in the second half of FY 2025–26, and their contribution is expected to substantially enhance examination output and drive down pendency. Complementing this, 200 additional posts have been sanctioned in the Trade Marks Registry, including 120 Examiner and Senior Examiner positions, to strengthen examination capacity and sustain the growing volume of trademark filings. Their vision in the recruitment rules and process to initiate the onboarding is in progress.

Despite the transitional and recruitment challenges encountered during the year, the IP offices continued to exhibit exceptional financial strength. I am pleased to report that the offices remain revenue surplus, with total revenue crossing <sup>1</sup> 1,449 crore, representing an increase of nearly 7%.

The reporting year marked a major achievement in international IP cooperation with the celebration of 50 years of partnership between India and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO). To commemorate this milestone occasion, India hosted a special pavilion themed "Creative India, Innovative India" at the WIPO General Assembly 2025, the largest annual gathering of IP officials globally. The pavilion showcased India's intellectual property strength across all domains, from pioneering start-up innovations and notable Geographical Indications and Trademarks. The event was widely appreciated and reaffirmed India's standing and growing global leadership in the field of intellectual property.

Further, India demonstrated her global diplomatic influence by playing a pivotal role in the successful conclusion of two landmark WIPO treaties: the Genetic Resources and Associated Traditional Knowledge (GRATK) Treaty and the Design Law Treaty (DLT). India's strategic interventions were instrumental in bridging positions and facilitating consensus between member states on these long-pending agreements. By effectively advocating for the Global South, India reinforced its standing as a trusted and constructive partner at the forefront of international IP cooperation."

Looking ahead, the Office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks envisages a structured and progressive approach to strengthening India's intellectual property ecosystem. Emphasis will be on inculcating 'Good IP Practices' in IP Officials from an administrative perspective. The Office plans to implement "Bouddhik Madhyama" initiative in three phases, alongside fostering "Bouddhik Netrutva" to nurture leadership roles within the organization while preparing them to gear up for fulfilling the need of the IP ecosystem and growth of IP Trajectory in India. Officers will be offered 80 hours of targeted training through ACBP and iGOT, complemented by efforts to provide judicial understanding of IP matters. Systematic improvements in IT interfaces will be prioritized to enhance efficiency, with a gradual focus on improving the overall user service experience. To comprehend these initiatives, a new state of the art IPO building is commissioned at IPO Dwarka, New Delhi, to host more than 800 IP officials. This will enhance the capacity of IPO Delhi to host more than 1200 officers and staff members. These initiatives shall pave the way forward for a robust, responsive, and globally competitive IP administration, a true recipe towards fulfilling the support for Viksit Bharat.

As India moves closer to her vision of Viksit Bharat 2047, the imperative of intellectual property in cultivating a knowledge-driven economy is more crucial than ever. The CGPDTM Office remains committed to build an IP system that is faster, fairer, and truly future-ready one designed not just to protect innovation, but to actively promote enterprise, invention, and original expression across every sector of the society.

I extend my sincere appreciation to the officers and staff of the IP offices, and to the guidance and support from the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, and to our partnering institutions of Govt of India, industry, academia, and the creative community for their continued cooperation and support. Together, we are fostering an IP ecosystem that reflects the imagination, diversity, and innovation of New India.

**(Prof. (Dr.) Unnat P. Pandit)**

Controller General of Patents, Designs & Trade Marks  
Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India

## CHAPTER- I

### Trends in IPR – At a Glance

#### 1. INTRODUCTION:

The Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) landscape in India has continued its trajectory of robust growth, with filings in IP offices under the administrative control of the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks (CGPDTM) demonstrating consistent expansion. Last financial year, overall filing of applications for various IPRs (749946) was higher as compared to the previous year (635508), exhibiting an overall increase of 19.75%. 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.

Sustained growth in IPR filings was underpinned by strategic policy and administrative reforms, including the Patents (Amendment) Rules, 2024, which simplified patent prosecution by reducing the frequency of filing working statements and streamlining the pre-grant opposition process. Simultaneously, India's increasing alignment with global standards was underscored by the adoption of the international classification under the Locarno Agreement for Industrial Designs, further simplifying design filings.

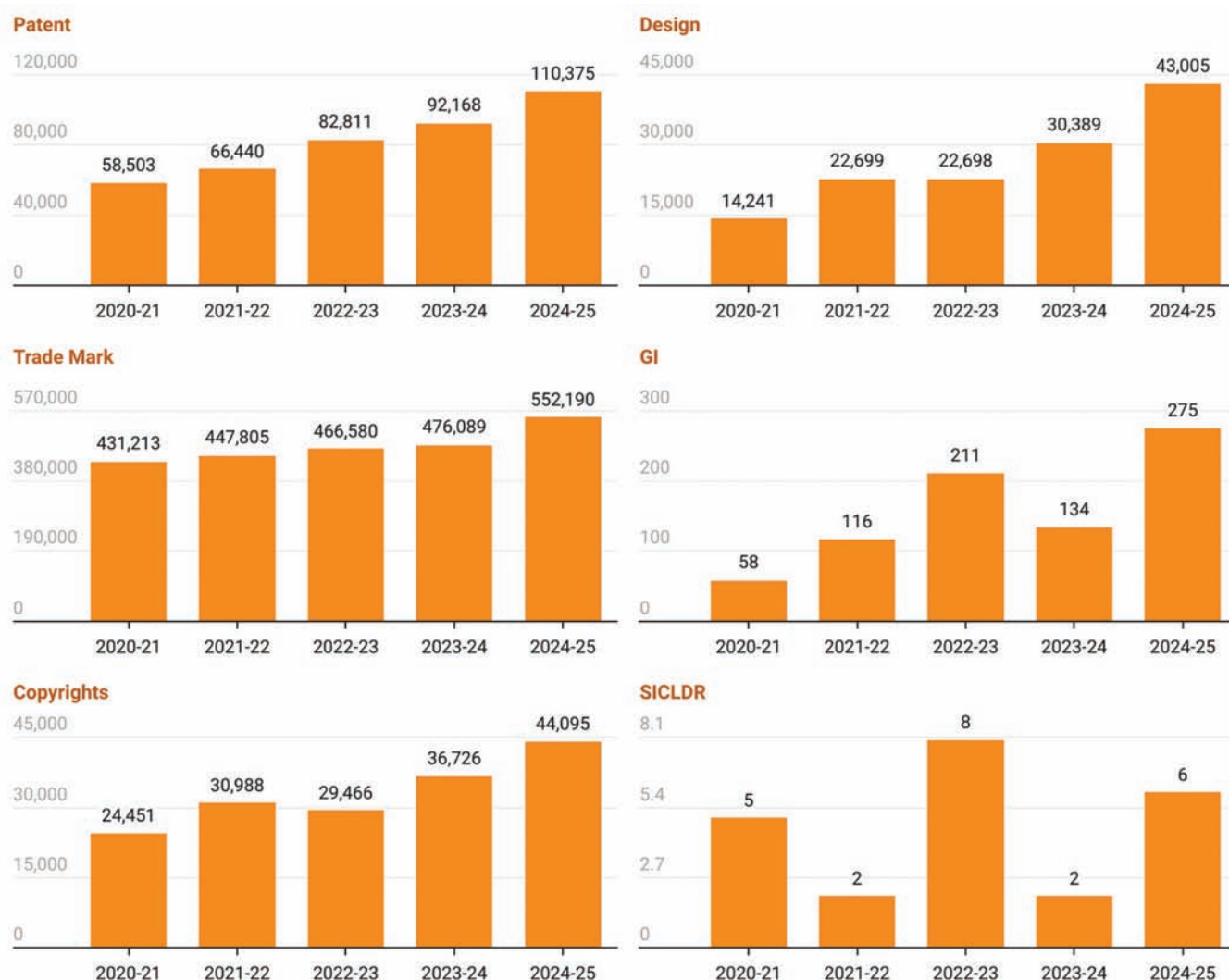
To enhance administrative efficiency and transparency, significant advancements were made in technology and manpower. The introduction of an AI-powered Trade Mark Search Technology has greatly improved the speed and accuracy of trade mark examinations, while the sanctioning of hundreds of additional posts for examiners in patents, trademarks, and copyrights has been instrumental in reducing application pendency.

Beyond policy, a strong emphasis was placed on technology-driven outreach, spearheaded by the IP Saarthi chatbot. This AI-powered assistant provides instant, 24/7 support to simplify complex IP procedures, making the ecosystem more accessible for MSMEs and first-time filers. Alongside initiatives like the National Intellectual Property Awareness Mission (NIPAM), which educated millions, this has broadened public awareness. The cumulative impact of these comprehensive digital and outreach initiatives has not only fueled a surge in filings but also helped India secure a spot among the top ten countries globally for patents, trademarks, and designs.

#### 2. OVERALL IPR FILING TRENDS

Patent applications have grown by 19.75%, with domestic filings comprising 61.79% of the total, reflecting enhanced research and development activities. Design filing increased by 41.52%, emphasizing the need for aesthetic and functional protection in industrial products. Trade marks continue to be widely filed; the number of trade marks applications filed has increased by approximately 16% from previous year. Geographical Indications (GI) registrations are progressing steadily, preserving the unique identity of regional products. Copyright filings increased by 20%, 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. The table below illustrates the consistent growth across various IP categories over the past five years:

**Figure. Trends in Last Five Years with respect to filing of IP application**



**Table. Trends in Last Five Years with respect to filing of IP application**

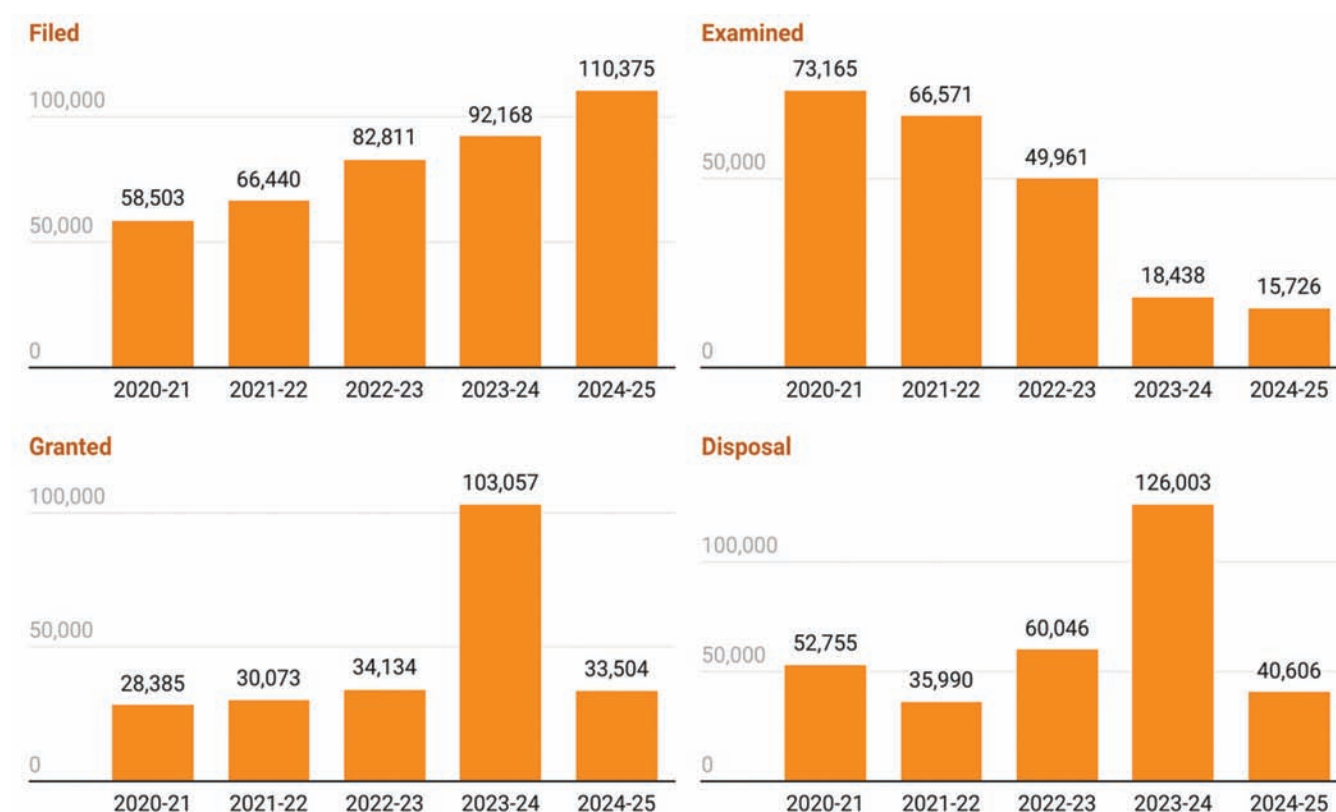
Applications	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
<b>Patent</b>	58503	66440	82811	92168	<b>110375</b>
<b>Design</b>	14241	22699	22698	30389	<b>43005</b>
<b>Trade Mark</b>	431213	447805	466580	476089	<b>552190</b>
<b>GI</b>	58	116	211	134	<b>275</b>
<b>Copyrights</b>	24451	30988	29466	36726	<b>44095</b>
<b>SICLDR</b>	5	2	8	2	<b>6</b>
<b>Total</b>	528471	568049	601789	635508	<b>749946</b>

### 3. PATENTS

The patent sector continued its robust expansion, reflecting enhanced research and development activities within the country. During this year, a total of 110,375 patent applications were filed, exhibiting an increase of about 19.75% as compared to the previous year. Notably, domestic filing of patent applications also saw a significant rise to 68,201, now comprising 61.79% of total filings, up from 51,574 (55.96%) in 2023-24.

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.

**Figure. Trends in Patent Applications**



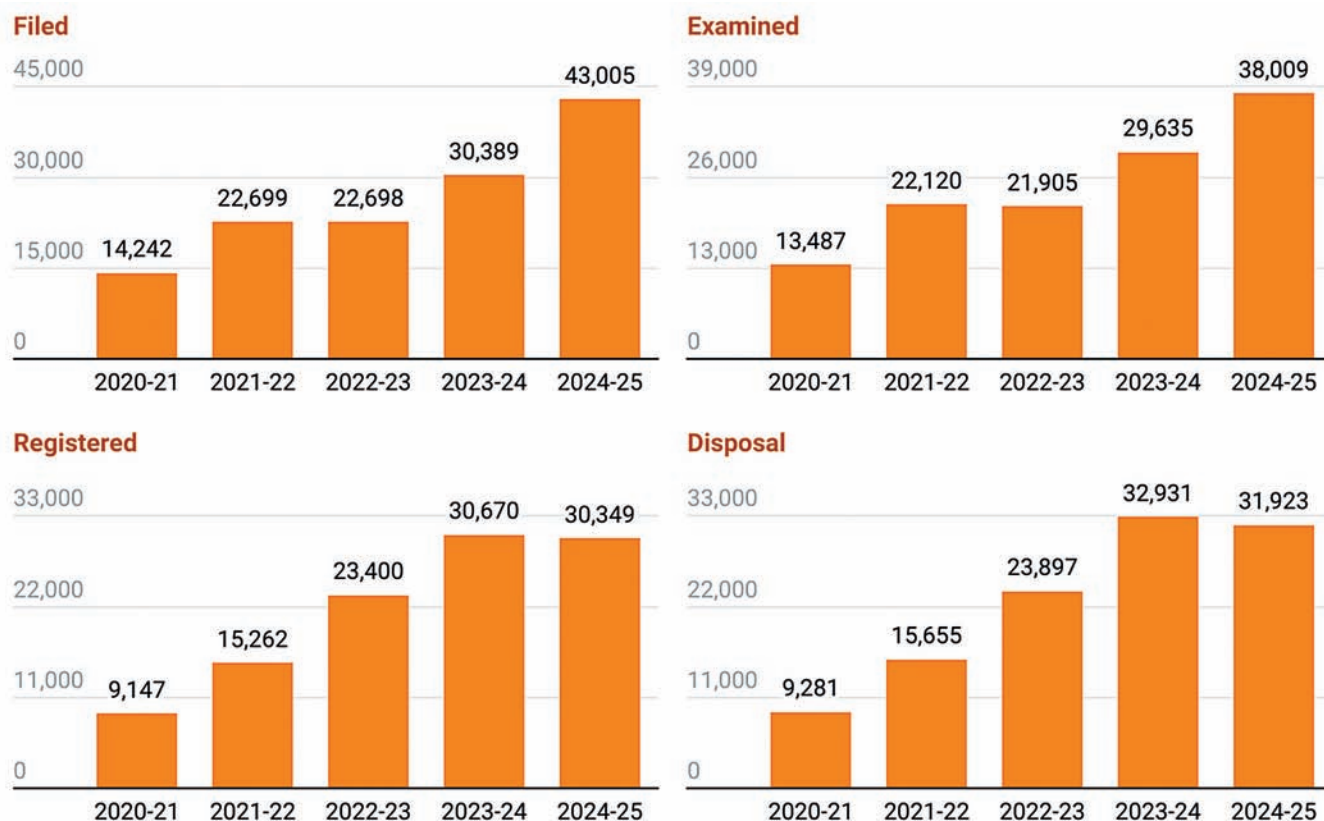
**Table. Trends in Patent Applications**

Year	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
<b>Filed</b>	58503	66440	82811	92168	<b>110375</b>
<b>Examined</b>	73165	66571	49961	18438	<b>15726</b>
<b>Granted</b>	28385	30073	34134	103057	<b>33504</b>
<b>Disposal</b>	52755	35990*	60046	126003	<b>40606</b>

## 4. DESIGNS

The design sector experienced substantial growth, emphasizing the increasing need for aesthetic and functional protection in industrial products. During this year, a total of 43,005 design applications were filed, exhibiting a remarkable increase of about 41.52% as compared to the previous year. The number of design applications examined was 38,009. In 2024-25, 30,349 design applications were registered and 31,923 applications were disposed of, indicating a consistent performance compared to the previous year. The trends in Design application filed, examined, registered and disposed (granted, refused, abandoned or withdrawn) are given below

**Figure. Trends in Design Applications**



**Table. Trends in Design Applications**

Year	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
<b>Filed</b>	14242	22699	22698	30389	<b>43005</b>
<b>Examined</b>	13847	22120	21905	29635	<b>38009</b>
<b>Registered</b>	9147	15262	23400	30670	<b>30349</b>
<b>Disposal</b>	9281	15655	23897	32931	<b>31923</b>

## 5. TRADE MARKS

Trade marks continue to be widely filed, reflecting a vibrant commercial landscape. During this year, 552,190 applications for registration of trade marks were filed, and 156,403 applications were examined. The number of trade mark registrations and disposals during 2024-25 has increased significantly by 36.86% and 8.75%, respectively, as compared to last year. The trends in Trade Marks application filed, examined, registered and disposed (granted, refused, abandoned or withdrawn) are given below-

**Figure. Trends in Trade Marks Applications**



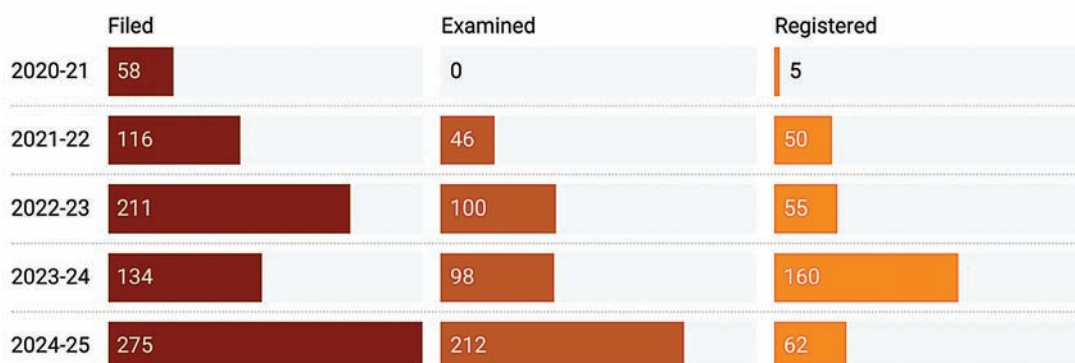
**Table. Trends in Trade Marks Applications**

Year	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
<b>Filed</b>	431213	447805	466580	476089	552190
<b>Examined</b>	463912	431520	395405	721944	156403
<b>Registered</b>	255976	261408	231977	279717	382834
<b>Disposal</b>	294944	318878	292154	433754	471719

## 6. GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS:

Geographical Indications (GI) registrations are progressing steadily, playing a crucial role in preserving the unique identity of regional products. During the reporting year, 275 applications were filed, 212 applications were examined, and 62 geographical indications were registered. The trends in GI applications filed, examined, and registered during the last five years are given below.

**Figure. Trends in Geographical Indication Applications**



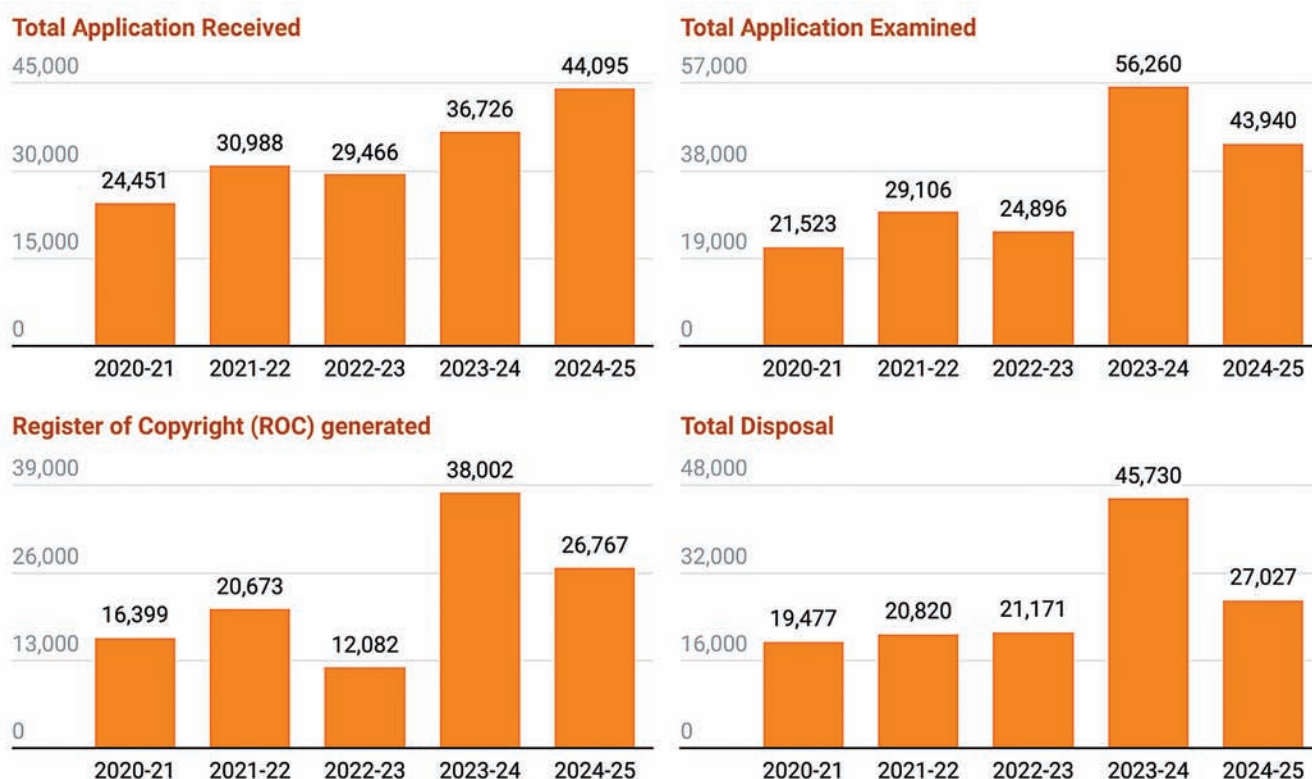
**Table. Trends in Geographical Indication Applications**

Year	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
<b>Filed</b>	58	116	211	134	275
<b>Examined</b>	0	46	100	98	212
<b>Registered</b>	5	50	55	160	62

## 7. COPYRIGHTS:

Copyright filings continued to increase, reinforcing the growing recognition and value of creative works in the economy. A total number of 44,095 applications were received for copyright registration during FY 2024-25. Out of these, **43,940** applications were examined, and 26,767 registrations of Copyright (ROC) were completed, with a total of 27,027 applications disposed of. The trends in Copyright applications, examined, registered and the total disposed are given below-

**Figure. Trends in Copyright Application**



**Table. Trends in Copyright Application**

Year	Total Applications Received	Total Application Examined	Register of Copyright (ROC) generated	Total Disposal
2020-21	24451	21523	16399	19477
2021-22	30988	29106	20673	20820
2022-23	29466	24896	12082	21171
2023-24	36726	56260	38002	45730
2024-25	<b>44095</b>	<b>43940</b>	<b>26767</b>	<b>27027</b>

### 8. TRENDS OF IPRS GRANTED/REGISTERED:

The table below provides a comparative trend of IPRs granted or registered during the last five years, with figures in brackets indicating the total disposal of applications for each category.

**Table Comparative Trends of IPRs Granted/Registered and Disposed**

IPR/Year	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
<b>Patents</b>	28385 (52755)	30073 (35990)	34134 (60046)	103057 (126003)	33504 (40826)
<b>Designs</b>	9147 (9281)	15262 (15655)	23400 (23897)	30670 (32931)	30350 (31923)
<b>Trade Marks</b>	255976 (294944)	261408 (318878)	231977 (292154)	279717 (433754)	382834 (471719)
<b>Geographical Indications</b>	5	50	55	160	62
<b>Semiconductor Integrated Layout Designs</b>	NIL	NIL	03 (07)	02 (04)	NIL
<b>Copyrights</b>	16399 (19477)	20673 (20820)	12082 (21171)	38002 (45730)	26767 (27027)

### 9. REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE:

The fiscal year 2024-25 demonstrated strong financial performance for IP administration. Total revenue generated was Rs. 1449.47 crore, marking an increase of about 7.14% over the previous year, while total expenditure remained significantly lower at Rs. 295.67 crore.

Breaking down the revenue generation by various IP offices, the Patent Office generated Rs. 897.75 Crore, which includes Rs. 2.57 Cr received from the International Bureau (IB) as ISA fees. The Designs Office contributed Rs. 12.06 Crore. The Trade Marks Registry's revenue reached Rs. 535.82 Crore, including Rs. 44.76 Cr received from the

IB as a fee for international registration under the Madrid System. Furthermore, Copyrights generated Rs. 3.64 Crores, and Geographical Indications (GIR) brought in Rs. 0.18 Crore. Lastly, the Patent Information System (PIS) and Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Intellectual Property Management (RGNIIPM) generated Rs. 0.0027 crore.

Details of revenue received and expenditure incurred with regard to Intellectual Property (IP) administration for the year 2024-25 as compared to the last years are given below in the table:

**Table. Details of revenue received and expenditure incurred with regard to Intellectual Property (IP)**

Year	Revenue details (in Lakhs)				
	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Patents	62384	66749.31	72910.76	91397	89775.14
Designs	655	769.12	852.8	970.63	1206.05
Trade Marks	39671	41776.58	44465.09	42546.47	53582.19
Copyrights	248.81	323.85	241.07	345	364.76
GIR	5	8.35	13.68	11.9	18.57
SICLDR	0.25	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3
PIS/RGNIIPM	12.35	20.48	20.66	12	0.27
<b>Total</b>	102976.41	109647.79	118504.46	135283.1	144947.28*

\*Figures may vary subject to reconciliation

**Table. Details of Refund of Request for Examination Fee under Rule 7(4A) of the Patents Rules**

Financial Year	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Refund amount (Rs. In Lakhs)	145.61	182.93	23.542	63.48	32.53

**Table. A comparison of expenditure from the budget allocated to the O/o CGPDTM**

Financial Year	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
CGPDTM	20157.68	20407.35	25205.09	27676.49	29567.9

## 10. CONCLUSION:

The 2024-25 financial year marks another period of significant achievement and growth for India's Intellectual Property Rights landscape. The consistent expansion in IPR filings across all categories, coupled with strategic policy reforms, technological advancements, and enhanced outreach initiatives, underscores India's commitment to fostering innovation and creativity. The positive trends in filings, examinations, grants, and registrations, alongside robust revenue generation, highlight a dynamic and increasingly efficient IP administration. These efforts collectively reinforce India's position as a burgeoning hub for intellectual property, contributing significantly to its knowledge economy and global standing.

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## CHAPTER-II

### Public Service Delivery-Efficiency & Transparency

#### INTRODUCTION:

The Office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks (CGPDTM) has undertaken several initiatives to strengthen the Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) ecosystem in the country. These efforts include implementing amendments to IP legislations, streamlining IP filing and processing systems, leveraging advanced technologies, promoting transparency, adopting efficient and paperless service delivery mechanisms, and enhancing public awareness on intellectual property. The following paragraphs present a summary of key initiatives undertaken during the year:

#### 1. Patents

- a) The Patents Rules, 2003 have been amended several times in 2016, 2019, 2020, 2021, and 2024 to streamline and simplify patent procedures, promote digital transformation, and enhance transparency and efficiency in service delivery. These reforms covering reduced examination timelines, simplified compliance requirements, fee concessions for online filings, and provisions for expedited examination, have significantly strengthened India's patent ecosystem and encouraged innovation across critical sectors of the economy.
- b) During the year, the Office implemented the amendments notified in March 2024, introducing several transformative provisions in the Patents Rules, 2003. For the first time, provisions for the Certificate of Inventorship were incorporated, and approximately 850 such certificates were issued during the year. In addition, major amendments, such as the requirement for filing pre-grant oppositions exclusively through online mode, the introduction of Form-31 for availing the grace period, and the successful online implementation of most procedural changes, have been effectively operationalized to ensure a more efficient, transparent, and citizen-centric patent administration system.
- c) The Office remains committed to providing timely and high-quality services to all stakeholders. To strengthen examination capacity and ensure efficiency, recruitment of 550 new Examiners of Patents and Designs was completed, out of which 407 Examiners joined RGNIPM, Nagpur, and Dr. MCR HRD Institute, Hyderabad, in the second and third weeks of January 2025 for a 16-week induction training programme.

#### 2. Trade Marks

- a) The Office has undertaken several IT-driven initiatives aimed at enhancing stakeholder convenience, improving transparency, and increasing operational efficiency. Key initiatives include cloud migration, the introduction of AI/ML-based search facilities, dynamic hearing boards, automated daily reminders and notifications, API integration, and other technology-enabled measures that have significantly modernized office functioning.
- b) The Office remains committed to providing timely and high-quality services to stakeholders. 200 additional posts have been sanctioned to further strengthen the human resource capacity and ensure efficient delivery of services.

#### 3. Modernization of IP Offices and Enhancing Ease of Filing, Transparency and Accountability

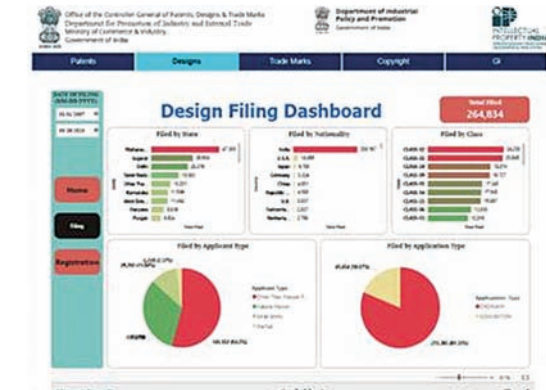
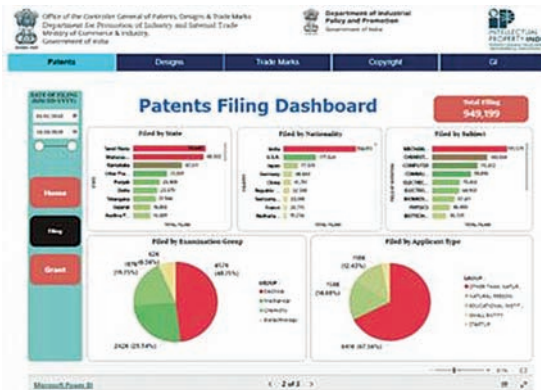
- a) A series of IT-driven initiatives have been undertaken by the Trade Marks Registry to enhance stakeholder convenience, improve transparency, and increase efficiency in office functioning. These initiatives include:

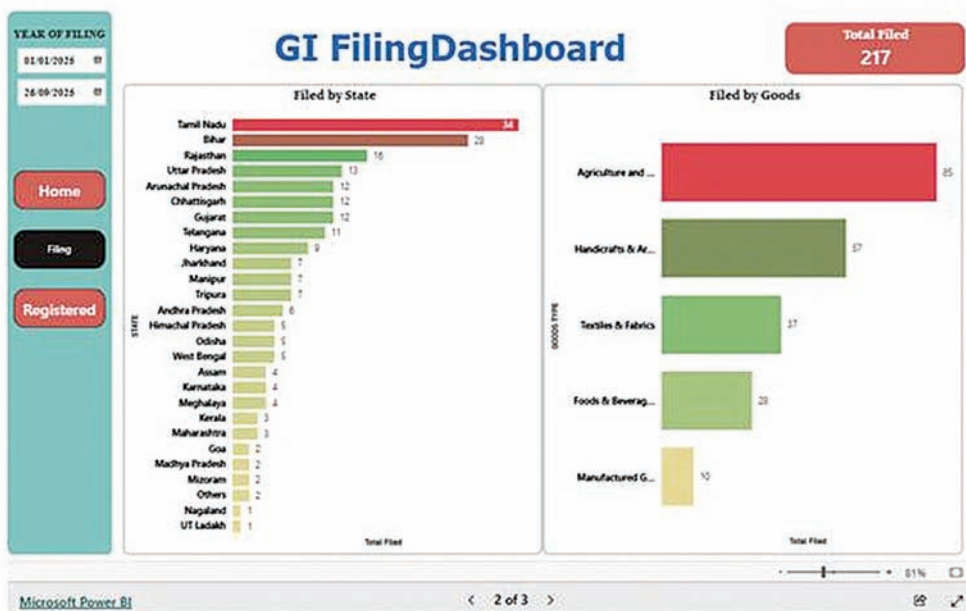
- Cloud Migration of TM applications and Data: Improved application processing speed, security, and disaster recovery.
- AI-Based TM Search: Advanced semantic and phonetic search using AI/ML for better examination and public search, especially for figurative marks. Integration with examination module has enhanced efficiency and accuracy of examination.
- Dynamic Hearing Boards: Automated cause lists, virtual hearings, real-time updates, and allocation to officers.
- Automated Reminders: System-generated emails remind applicants/agents to respond to examination reports.
- API Integration: Modifications made for online verification for GeM and military systems.
- Other Initiatives: Internal module revamps, automation of hearing notices and decisions, officer availability marking

b) The copyright registration process has been made more transparent, efficient, and secure to strengthen the overall security framework for applicants and ensure the integrity of the registration system.

c) **Publicly Accessible IP Dashboard Access and Features**

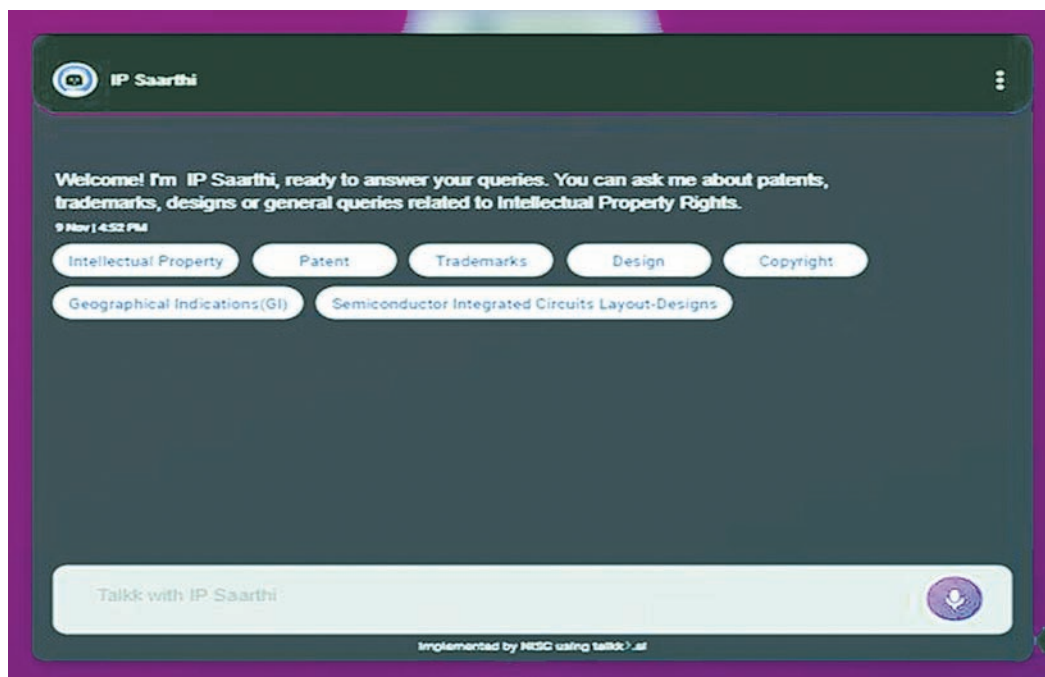
A publicly accessible IP Dashboard has been introduced to provide real-time comprehensive data on various categories of Intellectual Property applications, including Patents, Designs, Trade Marks, Copyrights, and Geographical Indications. The dashboard can be accessed via the official website at [ipindia.gov.in/dashboard](http://ipindia.gov.in/dashboard). A quick-access link to the dashboard is also available on the website's homepage for user convenience.





*Note: "The data presented is currently under updation. Please note that the information may not be considered complete until the updates are finalized and stabilized. This should not be used for any legal purposes."*

- d) **AI-powered Trademark Search Technology:** Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML) based Trademark Search Technology has been introduced for a more efficient and accurate examination and faster disposal of Trade Mark applications.
- e) **IP Sarthi Chatbot:** A digital assistant has been designed to provide instant support and guidance to users navigating the IP registration processes. Indian small businesses can get instant help regarding IPR by asking answers of the questions on the Chatbot.



- f) **“WIPO IP Diagnostics – Indian Adaptation”**, a self-assessment tool, has been designed to enable small businesses to conduct a self-assessment of their intellectual property (IP) assets, providing guidance tailored to the Indian IP laws and procedures and enriched with local examples. By answering targeted questions, Indian small businesses can generate customized reports that offer insights into how India’s IP system can support their strategic business objectives. For wider coverage, the tool has been made available multiple languages, English, Bengali, Hindi, Tamil, and Urdu.

#### 4. IP Awareness

- a) 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 inaugurated by Hon’ble Secretary DPIIT on December 08, 2021 with an 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. During the years, a total of about 98,580 of students and faculty from all 28 states and 8 Union territories have been sensitized about intellectual property rights under the mission.
- b) RGNIPM regularly organizes specialized training programmes for IPO officials, IP professionals, IP managers etc. and conducts basic training programmes for the public including students, teachers, MSMEs, startups etc. either separately or in collaboration with law universities and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).

#### 5. JANSUNVAI & Feedback Mechanism

The IP Office has a robust grievance redressal mechanism, which has been further strengthened to ensure prompt, fair, and transparent resolution of complaints and stakeholder concerns. A Daily Open House Conference (Jan Sunwai) has been introduced to facilitate direct interaction between stakeholders and senior officers for timely resolution of issues. In addition, an Open House IT Helpdesk has been established as a single-window platform to address queries and grievances across all key areas of intellectual property. The mechanism has achieved an impressive disposal rate of over 95%, reflecting the Office’s commitment to efficient and responsive service delivery.

#### 6. International Agreement

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).

#### 7. 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.

## 8. Rajbhasha:

The Office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks is fully committed towards compliance of the Official Language Policy of the Government of India and all its subordinate offices discharge their statutory obligations under the provisions of the Official Languages Act, **1963** and the Official Language Rules, **1976**. Under the supervision and guidance of the O/o the CGPDTM, the Trade Marks Registry, Kolkata office has been awarded the first prize by the Town Official Language Implementation Committee, Kolkata for recognizing it's excellent performance in the implementation of the Official Language Policy of the Union during the year **2024-25**.



**The Shield and Certificate received by the Trade Marks Registry, Kolkata**

During the year 2024-25, the third sub-committee of the Hon'ble Parliamentary Official Language Committee visited the Trade Marks Registry, Mumbai on **16 January 2025** and conducted an official language inspection. The Hon'ble Parliamentary Committee also saw an exhibition of the work being carried out by the TMR office and gave instructions to increase the use of official language in office work.

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### INTRODUCTION:

This chapter presents the 53<sup>rd</sup> report under section 155 of the Patents Act, 1970 (as amended) on the activities performed by Patent Office during the year 2024-25. The Patent Office is located at Kolkata, New Delhi, Mumbai and Chennai having specific jurisdictions for patent administration in the country. However, all the four Patent Offices work as a virtual 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 there under by the Patent Office is given in the following paragraphs.

### 1. PATENT APPLICATIONS:

Total number of patent applications filed in 2024-25 is **110375** showing an increase of **19.75%** over the filing figure of 92168 in 2023-24. During the year, filing of applications in almost every field of inventions has shown a modest to high growth, especially in the fields of Computer Science & Electronics, Mechanical Engineering, Chemical, Bio-Medical and Communication. Details of filing trend of applications for the last five years, segregated in different fields of inventions, are shown in **Appendix-E and E1**.

#### 1.1 Applications filed by Indian Applicants:

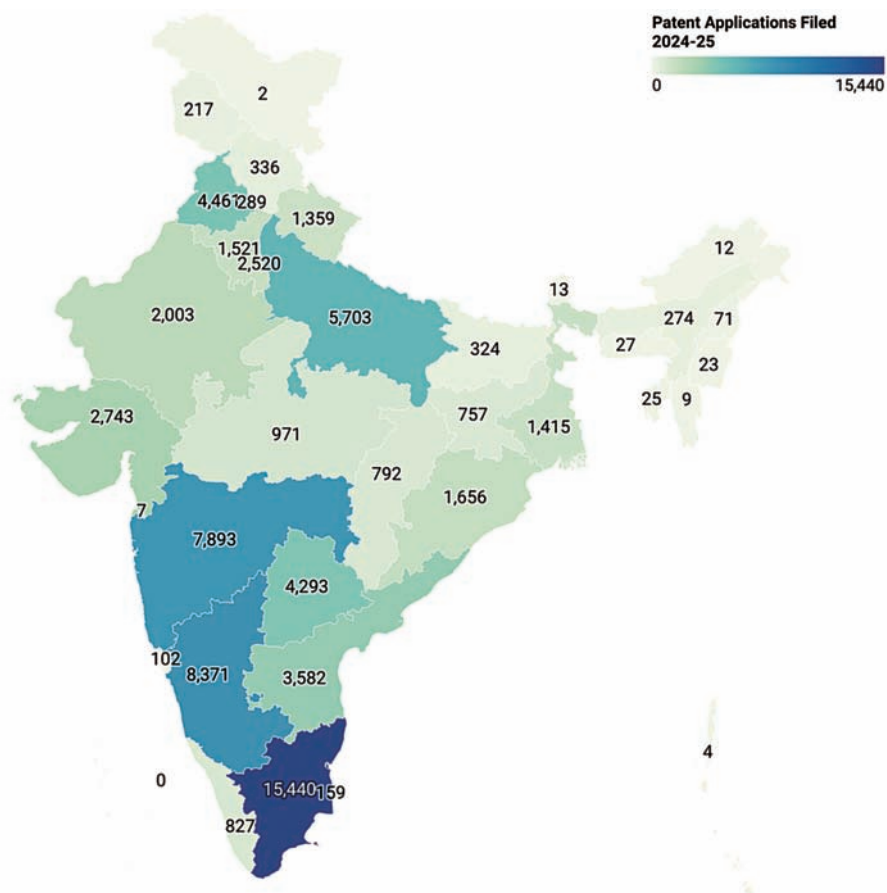
Out of total 110375 applications filed, the number of applications filed by Indian applicants stood at **68201**, which shows **32.23%** increase over the last year's figure of 51574. Domestic filing is **61.79%** of the total applications filed as compared to 55.96% during last year. Thus, consistent with the growing trend in past years, this year too, applications filed by Indian applicants have shown remarkable increase. The number of applications filed by foreign applicants during this year **42174** has shown a growth of **3.89%** as compared to the number of applications 40594 filed during 2023-24.

#### 1.2 State-wise Filing of Patent applications by Indian Applicants:

Out of total number of ordinary applications filed by Indian applicants during 2024-25, Tamil Nadu occupies the first position while Karnataka and Maharashtra occupy second and third place, respectively. This year states like Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Odisha along with UTs like Delhi and Pondicherry also showed 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 (15440), Karnataka (8371), Maharashtra (7893), Uttar Pradesh (5703), Punjab (4461), Telangana (4293), Andhra Pradesh (3582), Gujarat (2743), Delhi (2520), Rajasthan (2003), Odisha (1656), Haryana (1521), West Bengal (1415), Uttarakhand (1359), Madhya Pradesh (971), Kerala (827), Chattisgarh (792) and Jharkhand (757). The State/Union Territory wise break up is shown in **Appendix B**.

**Figure. State-wise No. of Patent Applications Filed**



### 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 shows an upward trend.

**Table. Trends in Category-Wise Patent of Applications**

Year	Natural Person (NP)		Startups (SU)		Small Entity (SE)		Educational Natural Persons		Other than Institutes(EI)		Total		Grand Total
	Indian	Foreign	Indian	Foreign	Indian	Foreign	Indian	Foreign	Indian	Foreign			
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
<b>2024-25</b>	<b>17170</b>	<b>1159</b>	<b>2680</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>2575</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>37681</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>8095</b>	<b>40606</b>	<b>68201</b>	<b>42174</b>	<b>110375</b>

**Table. Top 5 Indian applicants for Patents in the field of Information Technology:**

Sl. No.	Name of Companies	Applications filed
1	LOVELY PROFESSIONAL UNIVERSITY	884
2	SAVEETHA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL AND TECHNICAL SCIENCES	674
3	SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	652
4	JAIN (DEEMED-TO-BE UNIVERSITY)	615
5	GOOGLE LLC	467

**Table. Top 10 Indian Applicants for Patents from Scientific Research & Development Organizations:**

Sl. No.	Name of Scientific and Research & Development Organizations.	Applications filed
1	SAVEETHA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL AND TECHNICAL SCIENCES	2038
2	INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (Collectively)	1740
3	SATHYABAMA INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEEMED TO-BE UNIVERSITY)	645
4	VELLORE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	629
5	SHOBHIT INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY (DEEMED TO-BE UNIVERSITY)	370
6	SRM INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	291
7	KALINGA INSTITUTE OF INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY (DEEMED TO-BE UNIVERSITY)	288
8	CHENNAI INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	262
9	MICROSOFT TECHNOLOGY LICENSING, LLC.	237
10	DR. D. Y. PATIL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, PIMPRI, PUNE	227

This year Saveetha Institute Of Medical And Technical Sciences Topped The Category Followed By Indian Institute Of Technology (Collectively), Sathyabama Institute Of Science And Technology (Deemed To-Be University) And Vellore Institute Of Technology occupied third and fourth place, respectively.

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

Sl. No.	Name of Institutes/Universities	Applications filed
1	LOVELY PROFESSIONAL UNIVERSITY	2241
2	SAVEETHA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL AND TECHNICAL ) SCIENCES (SIMATS	2038
3	INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (Collectively)	1740
4	JAIN (DEEMED-TO-BE UNIVERSITY)	1504
5	SIKSHA 'O' ANUSANDHAN (DEEMED-TO-BE UNIVERSITY)	995
6	SANSKRITI UNIVERSITY	703
7	SATHYABAMA INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	645
8	VELLORE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (VIT)	629
9	PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY, BANGALORE	625
10	GRAPHIC ERA (DEEMED-TO-BE UNIVERSITY)	592

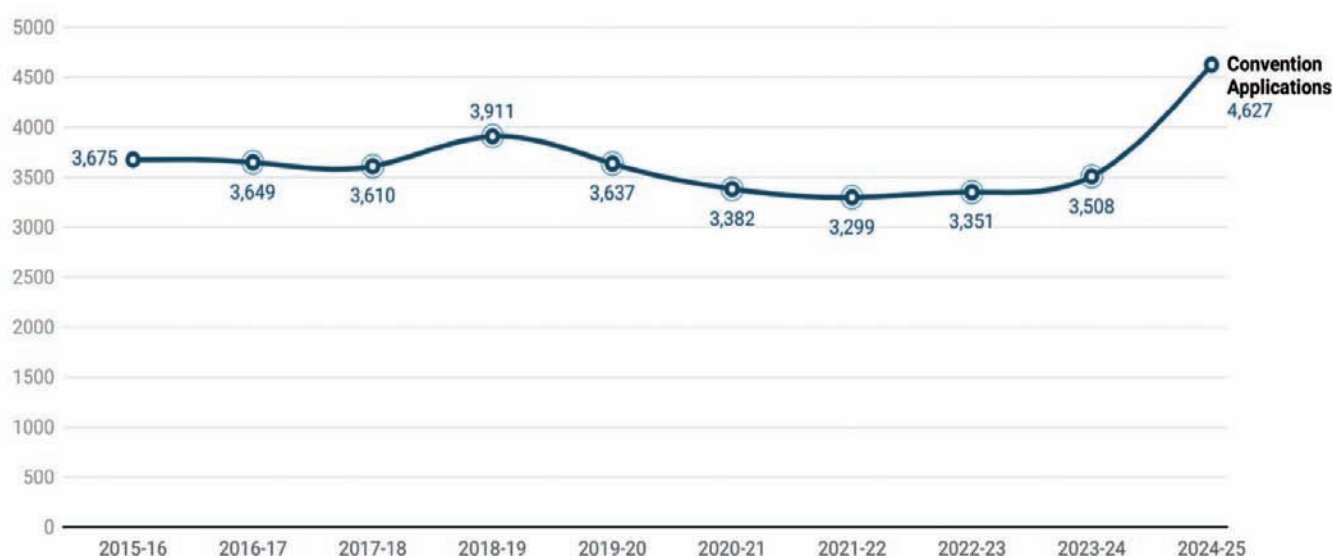
In this category, Lovely Professional University occupied the first position. Saveetha Institute of Medical And Technical Sciences (Simats) And Indian Institute Of Technology (Collectively) holds the second and third place, respectively, while Jain (Deemed-To-Be University) And Siksha 'O' Anusandhan (Deemed-To-Be University) occupied the fourth and fifth place, respectively.

## 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 **4627** as compared to previous year figure of 3508. This shows an increase of **31.89%** in number of convention applications filed during the year. Applications filed by foreign applicants during the year were **4402** which is **31.01%** higher than the previous year figure of 3360.

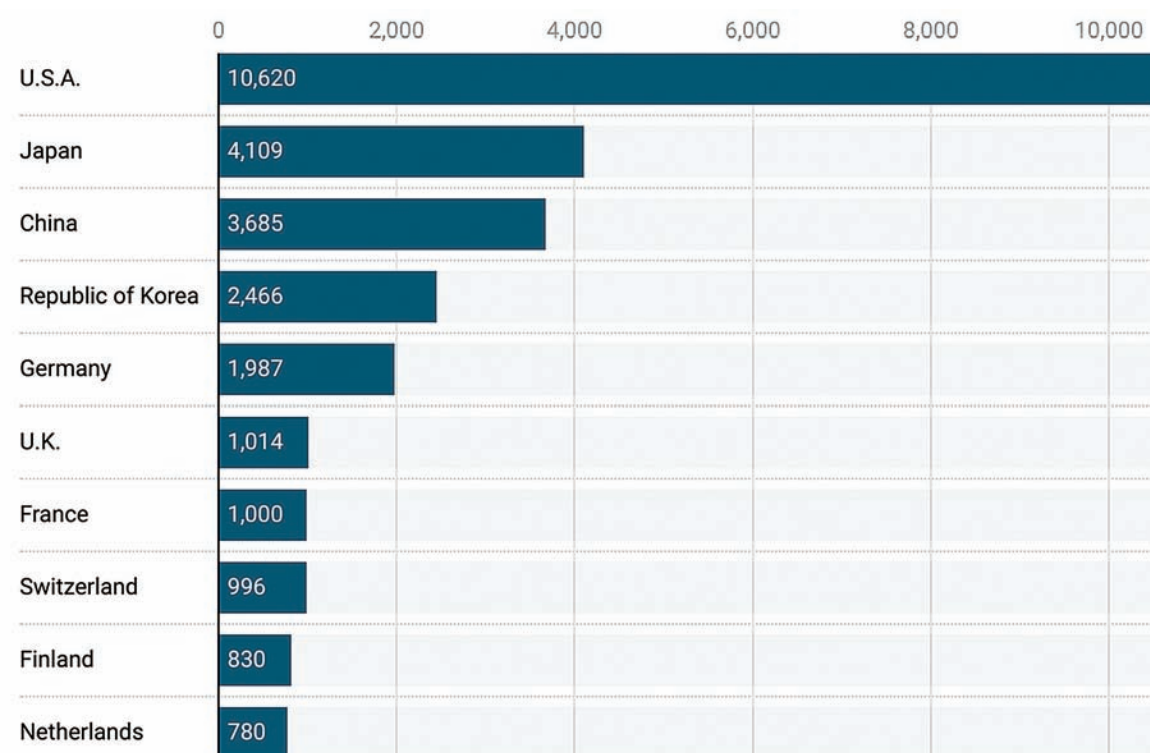
Figure. Trend of Convention Applications Over the Last 10 Years



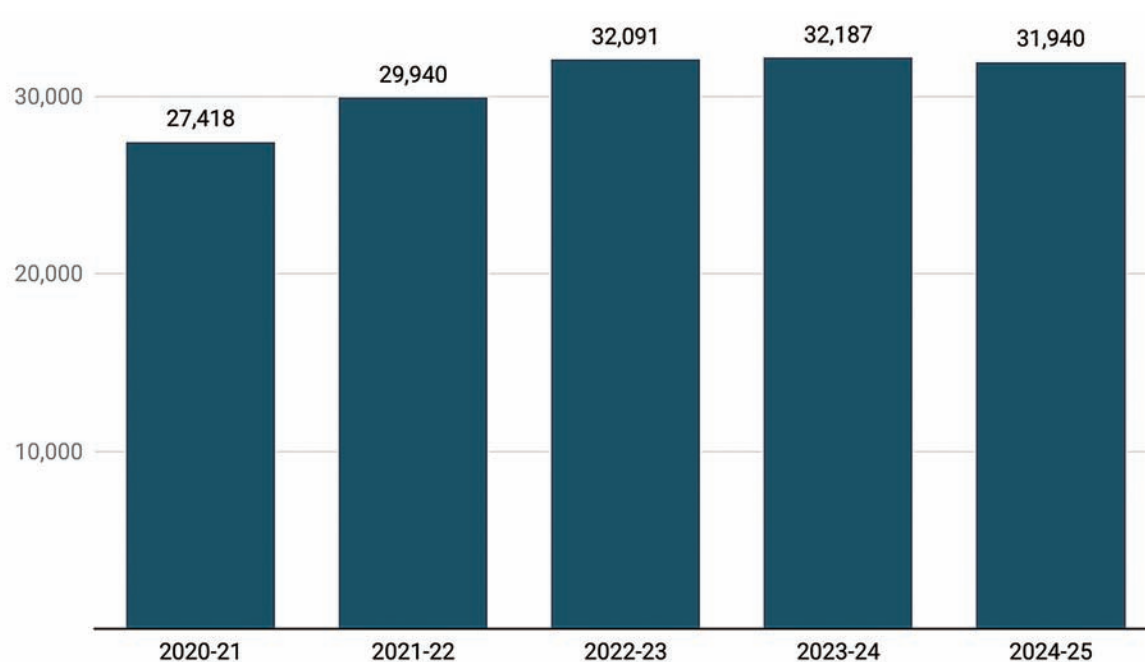
## 2.2 PCT National Phase Applications:

The majority of foreign applications were filed through the PCT National Phase route. The number of such applications filed during the reporting year was **31940**, which show an decrease of about 0.76% as compared to the previous year figure of 32187. The top filing Country was USA (10,620). The country wise break-up is shown in **Appendix B1**.

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



**Figure. Trend of PCT Filing Over the Last 5 years**



### 2.3 Top 10 foreign resident applicants:

Following table provides a list of top 10 foreign resident applicants who filed patent applications in India during 2024-25. It is observed that Qualcomm Incorporated secured the first place with about three thousand applications filed this year.

**Table. Top 10 Foreign Resident Applicants**

Sl. No.	Name of Organisation	Number of Applications
1	QUALCOMM INCORPORATED	2949
2	NOKIA TECHNOLOGIES OY	1582
3	SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO. LTD.	1563
4	BEIJING XIAOMI MOBILE SOFTWARE CO., LTD.	700
5	LG ENERGY SOLUTION, LTD.	675
6	GOOGLE LLC	626
7	HUAWEI TECHNOLOGIES CO., LTD.	521
8	APPLE INC.	409
9	MERCEDES-BENZ GROUP AG	391
10	INTERDIGITAL PATENT HOLDINGS, INC.	349

The applications for patents received through various routes during the year 2024-25 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 2015-16 to 2024-25.

A table showing the distribution of applications filed subject wise on Chemical, Electrical, Mechanical, Biotechnology, Food, Computer Sciences and Electronics, etc., during last 5 years are shown in **Appendix-E and E1**.

### 3. TOTAL NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS EXAMINED:

During the year, the Patent Office examined **15726** patent applications as compared to 18438 applications examined during the previous year. This is in accordance with the number of Request for Examination (RQ) filed **90971** in the year 2024-25.

### 4. TOTAL DISPOSAL OF REQUEST FOR EXAMINATION (RQ):

During this year, **40606** Requests for examination (RQ) were disposed of as compared to 126003 in the previous year; thus showing **67.77%** decrease in disposal. Disposal includes applications granted, refused, abandoned under section 21(1) and withdrawn.

## 5. PATENTS GRANTED AND PATENTS IN FORCE:

Total number of patents granted during the year was **33504** out of which **10682** were granted to Indian applicants. The patents granted during the current year decreases about **67.49%** than those granted during 2023-24 (103057).

As on April 1, 2025 the number of patents in force was **230480** out of which **50848** belonged to Indian patentees.

The number of applications filed, requests for examination received, applications deemed to have been abandoned and applications on which patents were granted and the number of patents in force from the year 2015-16 to 2024-25 is shown in **Appendix-D**.

The number of patents granted during the last five years, i.e. from 2020-21 to 2024-25, under various fields of inventions are shown in **Appendix-F** and **F1**.

## 6. EXPEDITED EXAMINATION STATUS:

Expedited Examination facility was initially provided for Start-ups and for patent applications where the applicants have selected 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 SME, Female applicants, Government Departments, Institutions established by a Central, Provincial or State Act, which is owned or controlled by the Government, Government company, an institution wholly or substantially financed by the Government and for applications filed under 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 majority of cases grant/final disposal is within an average time of one year from the date of receipt of request for expedited examination, as compared to the period of few years required in case of normal examination route.

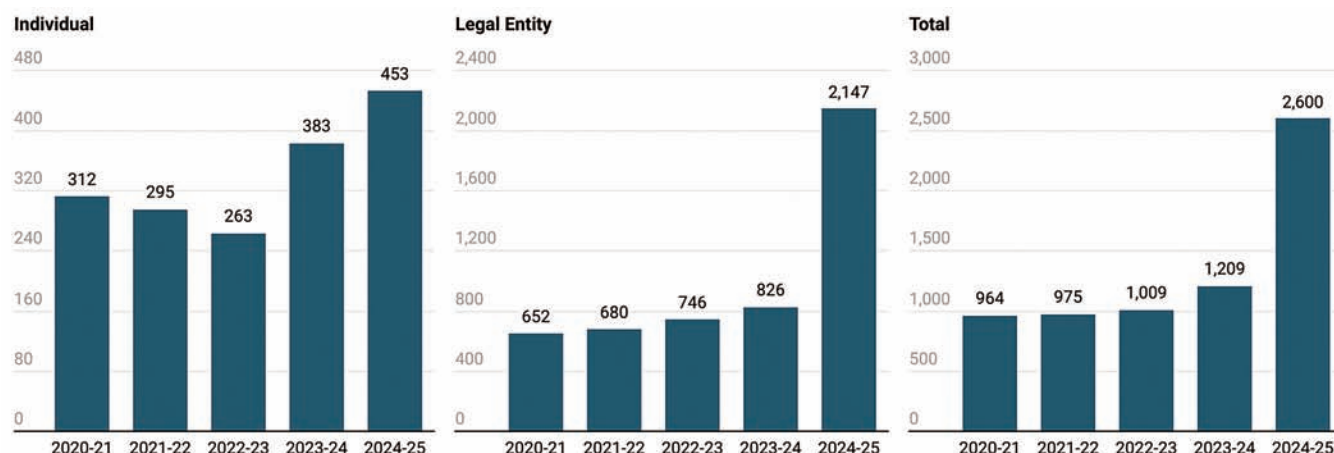
Details of Requests for Expedited Examination received, examined and their disposals are given in the following Table where new categories are designated cumulatively as “Others”.

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
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	806	401	3923	5130	536	350	2171	3057	60	33	164	257
<b>2024-25</b>	<b>1026</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>5498</b>	<b>7154</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>2542</b>	<b>3349</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>369</b>

## 7. PCT INTERNATIONAL APPLICATIONS FILED BY INDIAN APPLICANTS:

Total number of international applications under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) filed by Indian applicants in 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):

**Figure. Trend Of International Applications for the Last Five Years**



**Table. Trend of International applications for the last five years**

Year	Individual	Legal Entity	Total
2020-21	312	652	964
2021-22	295	680	975
2022-23	263	746	1009
2023-24	383	826	1209
<b>2024-25</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>2147</b>	<b>2600</b>

Jio Platforms Limited, TVS Motor Company Limited, Council of Scientific & Industrial Research were the major Indian contributors towards filing of PCT international applications during 2024-25.

## 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 **181** applications to the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) during the year, out of which **19** applications was found to be related to Atomic Energy, **139** applications were allowed to proceed under the normal course of official action. 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 2024-25, **159419** applications were published under section 11A of the Patents Act, which includes **46969** applications for which requests for early publication were received. The year-wise details of number of patent applications published during last five years are given below:

Year	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Publication u/s 11A	42462	55362	69208	77153	<b>112450</b>
Early Publication	10302	14251	25536	30989	<b>46969</b>
<b>Total</b>	52764	69613	94744	108142	<b>159419</b>

**8.3 Pre-grant Opposition [under Section 25(1)]:** By way of representations, **239** pre-grant oppositions were received in the office and **711** pre-grant oppositions were disposed during the year 2024-25.

**8.4 Post-grant Opposition [under Section 25(2)]:** Total **101** post-grant oppositions were filed during the year 2024-25. **44** post-grant oppositions were disposed during the year.

**8.5 Secrecy direction (under Section 35):** During the year, **276** patent applications were referred to Defence Research & Development Organisation (DRDO) under the Ministry of Defence, Government of India for their consideration as to whether the inventions are relevant for defence purposes. During the year, **288** 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 **9980** requests on Form 25 seeking permission for filing patent applications outside India, while permissions in respect of **9826** applications were granted.

**8.7 Restoration of lapsed Patents (under Section 60):** **558** applications for restoration of patents were received during 2024-25 and **435** patents were restored.

**8.8 Assignment, mortgage, license, etc. (under Section 68 and 69):** **3826** cases were received for registration of documents under this section and **1925** applications were disposed of during the year.

**8.9 Working of Patents (under Section 146):** **11056** statements on working of patents were received in Form 27 during the year and **3663** patents were reported as working. The details of information received during last five years are given in table below:

	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
<b>Patents in force</b>	98839	115916	137333	223245	<b>230480</b>
<b>Form-27 received</b>	58633	55014	4781	94097	<b>11056</b>
<b>Reported as working</b>	13924	9616	560	22618	<b>3663</b>

**8.10 Compulsory license (under Section 84, Section 92 & 92A):** No applications for compulsory license were received during the year 2024-25.

**8.11 Information (under Section 153):** The Patent Office received **53** requests during the year for supply of information relating to patents under various provisions of the Act, as provided in rule 134 of the Patents Rules, 2003 (as amended).

**8.12 Registration of Patent Agents: 203** new patent agents were registered during the year. Total number of registered patent agents as on March 31, 2025 was **6042**.

## **9. PATENT AGENT EXAMINATION 2024 & 2025:**

In view of the provisions of Section 126 (1)(c)(ii) of the Patents Act, 1970, the process of conducting the said 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. The exam was successfully conducted in an offline mode. Visually impaired/physically handicapped (Divyang) candidates were reasonably accommodated with Reader/writer or provided with extra writing time as per their request.

The details are as under –

**9.1 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 Vishakhapatnam. 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 RGNIPM 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 of 2023-24 out of total 752 successful candidates, 696 candidates have registered in the Register of Patents Agents.

**9.2 Patent Agent Examination 2025** was conducted on 05/01/2025 at 13 locations nationwide, including Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Chandigarh, Chennai, Delhi, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Lucknow, Mumbai, Nagpur, and Thiruvananthapuram. A total of 2274 candidates appeared for Paper 1 while 2192 candidates were present for Paper 2. Among them 443 candidates have scored minimum of fifty marks in paper I and paper II are qualified for the Viva-Voce. 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 RGNIPM, Nagpur on 28/02/2025 to 01/03/2025. Out of 443 candidates 260 candidates finally qualified for the registration as patent agent.

## **10. REVENUE:**

Patent Office generated revenue of about **Rs. 897.75 Crore** by way of fees for various proceedings under the Act and Rules.

## **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 public as well as research scholars of different universities availed the facilities.

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

Free online search facility provided by Patent Office on its website [www.ipindia.nic.in](http://www.ipindia.nic.in) was also widely utilised by stakeholders and public at large.

## **12. INFORMATION UNDER THE RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT, 2005:**

During the year, **136** requests were received for providing information under the RTI Act, 2005 and were disposed of within the time lines as per the provisions contained in the said Act.

**Subject wise Distribution of Examiners of Patents**

Sl. No.	Subject	No. of Examiners
1	Biochemistry	19
2	Biotechnology	36
3	Biomedical Engineering	47
4	Chemistry	96
5	Civil Engineering	7
6	Computer & IT Engineering	88
7	Electrical & Electronics Engineering	181
8	Food Technology	7
9	Mechanical Engineering	87
10	Metallurgical Engineering	7
11	Physics	32
12	Polymer	11
13	Textile	8
	<b>Total</b>	<b>626</b>

**APPLICATIONS FOR PATENT FILED IN THE YEAR 2024-25 AS AGAINST  
2023-24 ACCORDING TO STATE OF ORIGIN**

State/Union Territory	Ordinary Application		Conventional Application		National Phase Application	
	2024-25	2023-24	2024-25	2023-24	2024-25	2023-24
Andaman & Nicobar	4	6	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	3579	2131	2	1	1	2
Arunachal Pradesh	12	5	0	0	0	0
Assam	274	214	0	0	0	0
Bihar	324	235	0	0	0	0
Chandigarh	289	532	0	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	792	278	0	0	0	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman Diu	7	2	0	0	0	0
Delhi	2480	1965	2	5	38	32
Goa	46	45	56	1	0	0
Gujarat	2732	2702	1	3	10	13
Haryana	1512	1007	5	0	4	7
Himachal Pradesh	334	259	0	0	2	0
Jammu & Kashmir	217	130	0	2	0	0
Jharkhand	756	574	0	0	1	0
Karnataka	8319	6025	33	39	19	22
Kerala	825	637	2	0	0	0
Ladakh	2	1	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	969	726	2	0	0	0
Maharashtra	7806	7138	43	68	44	45
Manipur	23	9	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	27	17	0	0	0	0
Mizoram	9	8	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	71	18	0	0	0	0
Odisha	1656	350	0	0	0	0
Puducherry	159	120	0	0	0	0
Punjab	4460	4603	1	0	0	1
Rajasthan	2002	1457	0	0	1	9
Sikkim	13	4	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	15347	9507	72	21	21	37
Telangana	4288	2795	1	5	4	7
Tripura	25	16	0	0	0	0

Uttar Pradesh	5695	5774	4	2	4	3
Uttarakhand	1357	1085	1	0	1	0
West Bengal	1411	866	0	1	4	7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>67822</b>	<b>51241</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>185</b>

**APPENDIX - B 1**

**APPLICATIONS FOR PATENT FILED IN THE YEAR 2024-25 AS AGAINST  
2023-24 CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO COUNTRY OF ORIGIN**

**COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES**

Country	Ordinary Application		Conventional Application		National Phase Application	
	2024-25	2023-24	2024-25	2023-24	2024-25	2023-24
Australia	9	7	6	10	245	286
Canada	20	15	10	16	316	342
Fiji	0	1	0	0	0	0
Ireland	125	93	42	29	119	136
New Zealand	1	0	0	0	48	47
Papua New Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0
Samoa	0	0	2	1	0	0
Sri Lanka	0	1	0	0	4	8
U.K.	84	110	59	62	1014	1070
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>1746</b>	<b>1889</b>

**NORTH & SOUTH AMERICA**

Country	Ordinary Application		Conventional Application		National Phase Application	
	2024-25	2023-24	2024-25	2023-24	2024-25	2023-24
Argentina	0	0	0	0	6	6
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	0	2
Barbados	0	4	0	0	3	3
Bermuda	0	1	1	1	3	7
Brazil	0	2	19	20	50	70
Cayman Island	1	0	0	1	17	19
Chile	1	0	0	0	6	14
Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	8
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cuba	0	0	0	0	2	4
Mexico	0	1	0	0	13	18
Panama	0	0	0	0	1	1

Peru	0	3	0	0	1	1
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0	0	0	0	1	0
Uruguay	0	0	1	0	6	1
U.S.A.	2081	1980	675	651	10620	11276
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	4	1
Other North and South American Countries	3	3	1	2	4	5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2086</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>697</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>10733</b>	<b>11436</b>

**APPENDIX - B1 (contd.)**
**EUROPE**

Country	Ordinary Application		Conventional Application		National Phase Application	
	2024-25	2023-24	2024-25	2023-24	2024-25	2023-24
Austria	4	5	10	18	268	268
Belarus	0	0	1	0	0	1
Belgium	27	11	6	5	295	250
Bulgaria	0	1	1	0	4	5
Channel Island	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	7	4
Czech Republic	4	0	3	6	18	29
Denmark	22	36	14	14	313	318
Estonia	0	1	1	1	6	8
Finland	679	312	427	44	830	367
France	201	125	131	122	1000	929
Germany	622	575	410	374	1987	2086
Gibraltar	0	0	0	0	1	1
Greece	1	0	0	0	13	11
Hungary	0	0	0	1	15	15
Ice Land	1	0	0	0	4	6
Italy	6	5	90	71	521	569
Latvia	0	0	1	0	3	0
Liechtenstein	0	0	0	0	19	11
Luxembourg	1	7	12	24	120	118
Malta	0	0	0	0	3	5
Monaco	0	0	1	0	1	1
Netherlands	143	181	28	26	780	744
Norway	1	5	0	0	85	93
Poland	2	1	3	1	49	38
Portugal	0	0	3	2	22	13

Romania	0	0	0	2	1	6
Russia	1	1	13	12	72	90
San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	1
Slovakia	0	1	1	0	8	10
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	7	8
Spain	1	4	23	36	205	188
Sweden	53	34	18	15	551	835
Switzerland	171	158	134	124	996	1285
Turkey	1	1	0	1	35	37
Ukraine	0	0	0	0	5	1
Other European Countries & EU	5	0	11	1	17	16
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1946</b>	<b>1464</b>	<b>1342</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>8261</b>	<b>8367</b>

**APPENDIX - B1 (contd.)**

**AFRICA**

Country	Ordinary Application		Conventional Application		National Phase Application	
	2024-25	2023-24	2024-25	2023-24	2024-25	2023-24
Egypt	0	0	0	0	2	2
Kenya	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mauritius	13	21	2	2	17	9
Morocco	0	0	0	0	2	4
Namibia	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Africa	1	4	2	1	33	25
Seychelles	0	0	6	1	1	0
Swaziland	1	2	0	0	0	1
Zambia	1	0	0	0	0	0
Other African Countries	2	10	0	0	5	8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>49</b>

### ASIA

Country	Ordinary Application		Conventional Application		National Phase Application	
	2024-25	2023-24	2024-25	2023-24	2024-25	2023-24
Bahrain	0	4	0	0	1	0
China	29	32	566	290	3685	3490
Chinese Taipei	0	1	0	0	0	1
Hong Kong (China)	4	1	5	9	13	9
Indonesia	0	2	0	0	0	0
Iran	1	0	0	0	4	9
Israel	52	26	15	9	351	347
Japan	232	139	1074	828	4109	3797
Jordan	0	1	0	0	0	1
Kazakhstan	0	0	0	0	1	5
Kuwait	2	1	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	10	2	5	4	20	20
Nepal	5	4	0	0	0	0
Oman	21	17	0	0	0	1
Pakistan	0	0	0	1	0	0
Philippines	0	0	0	0	9	1
Republic of Korea	976	921	356	286	2466	2268
Saudi Arabia	32	23	0	0	32	13
Singapore	134	214	15	14	224	225
Taiwan	127	70	195	220	18	29
Thailand	4	1	2	2	17	19
U.A.E.	52	35	0	0	24	23
Uzbekistan	2	4	0	0	0	0
Vietnam	2	0	0	0	7	2
Other Asian Countries	11	12	1	0	4	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1697</b>	<b>1510</b>	<b>2234</b>	<b>1663</b>	<b>10985</b>	<b>10261</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>73808</b>	<b>56473</b>	<b>4627</b>	<b>3508</b>	<b>31940</b>	<b>32187</b>

**APPENDIX-C**

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

Applicants	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
<b>Residents</b>	13066	13219	15550	17005	20843	24326	29508	43301	51574	<b>68201</b>
<b>Non Residents</b>										
<b>Ordinary</b>	1915	2084	2290	2777	3156	3565	3955	4327	5232	<b>5986</b>
<b>Convention</b>	3675	3649	3610	3911	3637	3382	3212	3258	3360	<b>4402</b>
<b>National Phase Applications under PCT</b>	28248	26492	26404	26966	28832	27230	29765	31925	32002	<b>31786</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>46904</b>	<b>45444</b>	<b>47854</b>	<b>50659</b>	<b>56468</b>	<b>58503</b>	<b>66440</b>	<b>82811</b>	<b>92168</b>	<b>110375</b>

**APPENDIX-D**
**MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION RELATING TO PATENT DURING THE PERIOD FROM 2015-16 TO 2024-25**

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
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
<b>2024-25</b>	<b>110375</b>	<b>90971</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10682</b>	<b>22822</b>	<b>50848</b>	<b>179632</b>

**APPENDIX-E**

**NUMBER OF PATENT APPLICATIONS FILED FROM 2020-21 TO 2024-25  
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-EI	Total
2020-21	8809	80	1508	11930	6660	3743	2842	4911	10540	7480	<b>58503</b>
2021-22	5173	5179	858	15575	7314	4286	3007	5288	11969	7791	<b>66440</b>
2022-23	11715*	0	1739	20355	8373	5666	3901	6963	14582	9517	<b>82811</b>
2023-24	13093*	0	1990	25826	7864	6596	4305	7376	14811	10307	<b>92168</b>
<b>2024-25</b>	<b>14957*</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2636</b>	<b>29494</b>	<b>10120</b>	<b>7213</b>	<b>4651</b>	<b>10316</b>	<b>18874</b>	<b>12114</b>	<b>110375</b>

\* Chemical Applications includes Pharmaceutical Applications

**APPENDIX-EI**

**NUMBER OF PATENT APPLICATIONS FILED FROM 2020-21 TO 2024-25  
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.
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
<b>2024-25</b>	<b>4263</b>	<b>2149</b>	<b>1217</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1558</b>	<b>1116</b>	<b>1489</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>322</b>

**APPENDIX-F**

**NUMBER OF PATENTS GRANTED FROM 2020-21 TO 2024-25  
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-EI	Total
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
<b>2024-25</b>	<b>3563*</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>10058</b>	<b>6723</b>	<b>2606</b>	<b>1427</b>	<b>2701</b>	<b>3426</b>	<b>2211</b>	<b>33504</b>

\* Chemical Applications includes Pharmaceutical Applications

**APPENDIX-FI**

**NUMBER OF PATENT APPLICATIONS GRANTED FROM 2020-21 TO 2024-25  
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
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
<b>2024-25</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

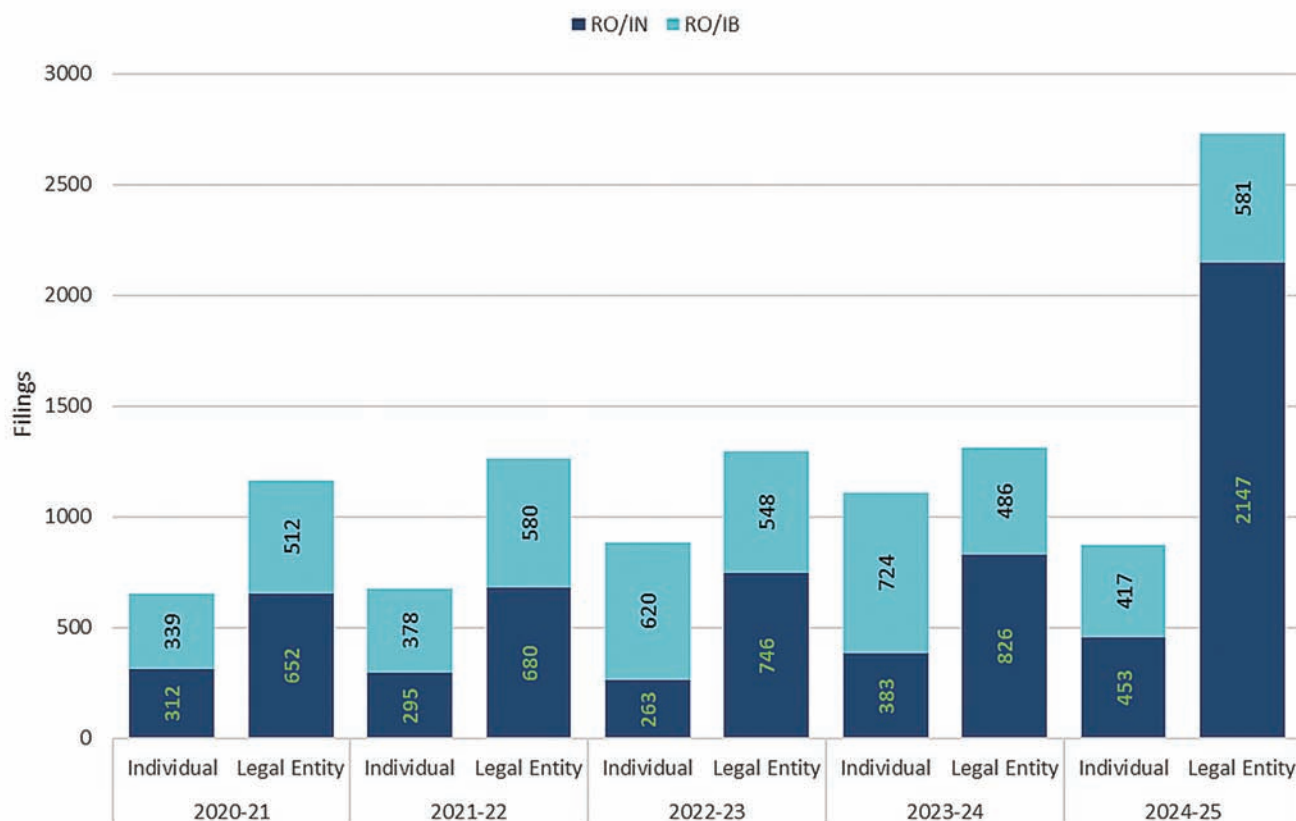
### INTRODUCTION

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 158 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).

**Figure. Filing Trend of International Applications by Nationals/Residents of India Through RO/IN and RO/IB**



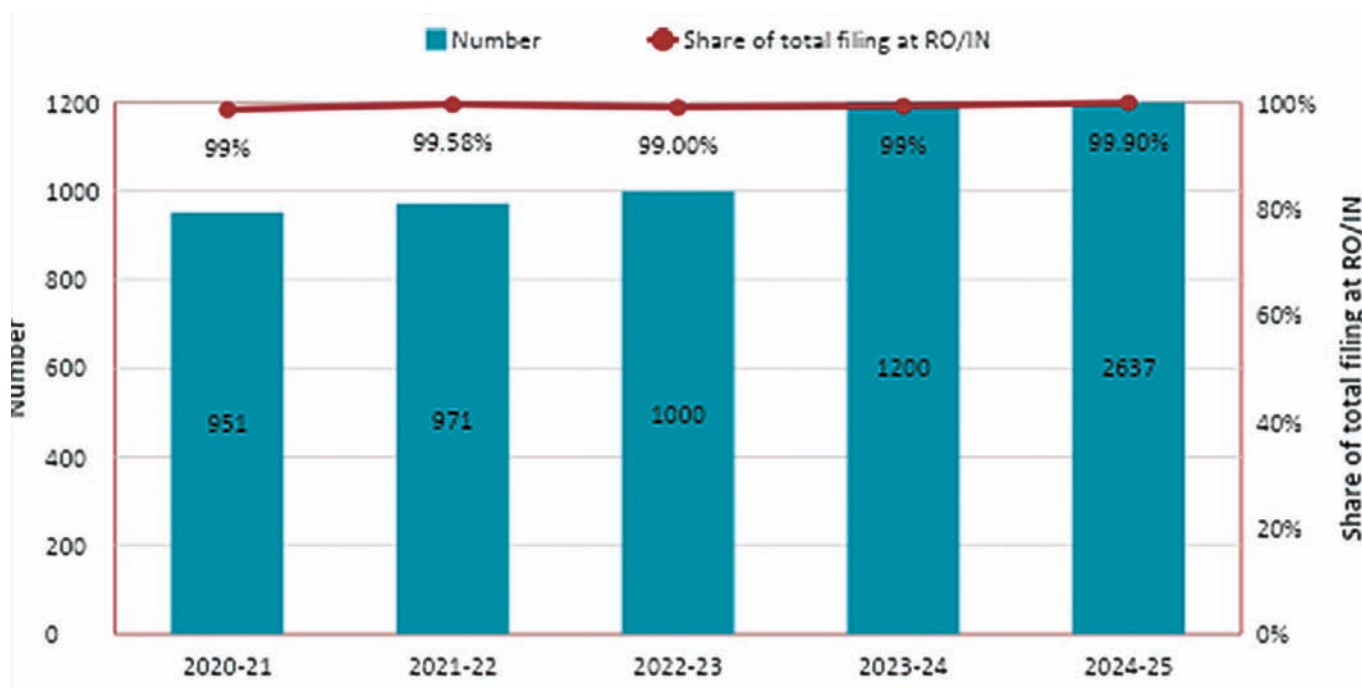
**Table. Filing Trend of International Applications by Nationals/Residents of India Through RO/IN and RO/IB**

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		
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
<b>2024-25</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>2147</b>	<b>2600</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>998</b>	<b>3598</b>

### 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.

**Figure. International Applications Filed To RO/IN Electronically Through PCT**



**Table. International Applications Filed To RO/IN Electronically Through PCT**

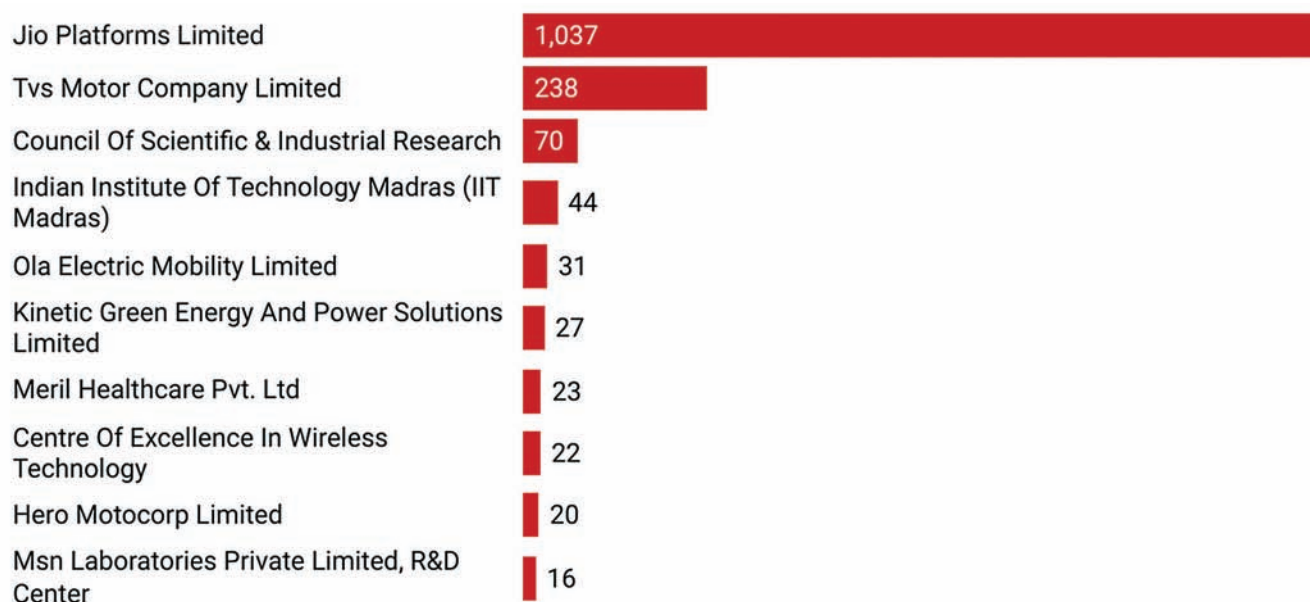
Year	Number	Share of total filing at RO/IN
2020-21	951	98.6%
2021-22	971	99.58%
2022-23	1000	99%
2023-24	1200	99.26%
2024-25	<b>2637</b>	<b>99.9%</b>

\*\*\*\*

### 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 record copies of international applications filed in RO/IN were transmitted to the International Bureau, WIPO within the prescribed time limit.

**Figure. Top 10 PCT Filings by Indian Applicants (RO/IN) in 2024-25**



**Table. Top 10 PCT Filings by Indian Applicants (RO/IN) in 2024-25**

Sl. No.	Applicant Name	Total filing
1	Jio Platforms Limited	1037
2	TVS Motor Company Limited	238
3	Council Of Scientific & Industrial Research	70
4	Indian Institute of Technology Madras (Iit Madras)	44
5	Ola Electric Mobility Limited	31
6	Kinetic Green Energy and Power Solutions Limited	27
7	Meril Healthcare Pvt. Ltd	23
8	Centre Of Excellence In Wireless Technology	22
9	Hero Motocorp Limited	20
10	Msn Laboratories Private Limited, R&D Center	16

## 2. 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.

**Table. 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
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>2024-25</b>	<b>3303</b>	<b>3184</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1</b>

**Table. 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
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
<b>2024-25</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>42</b>

**a) 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.

**b) 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.

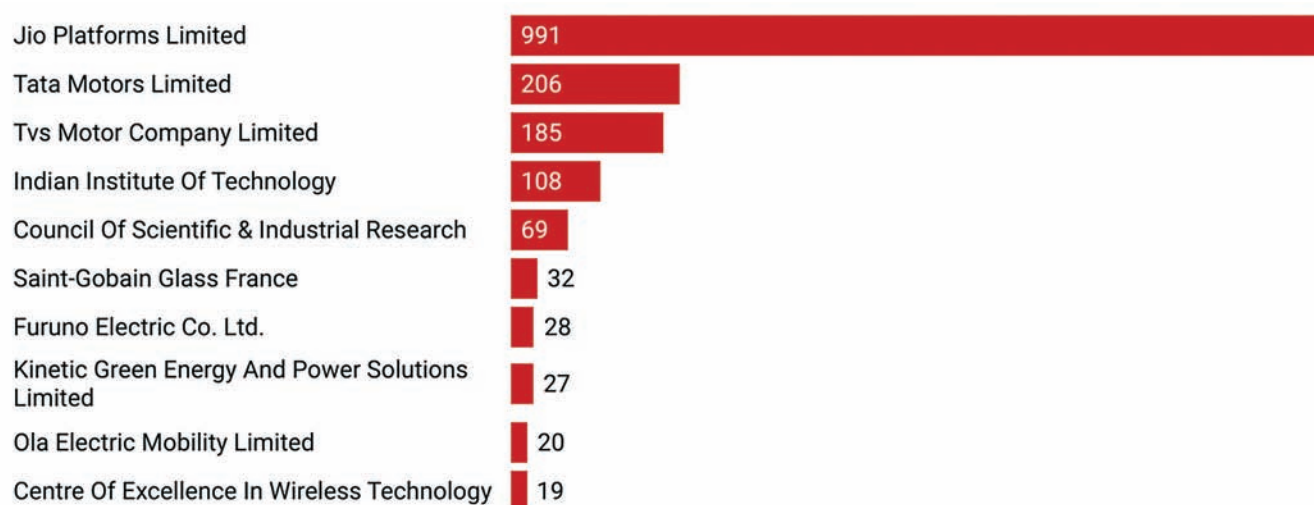
**c) Publication of Search Strategies:**

IPO started sharing the search strategies for publication on the Patentscope Search Portal of IPO 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.

**d) 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.

**Figure. Top Filers Choosing IPO As ISA During 2024-25**



**Table. Top Filers Choosing IPO As ISA During 2024-25**

Sl. No.	Applicant Name	Total filing
1	Jio Platforms Limited	991
2	Tata Motors Limited	206
3	TVS Motor Company Limited	185
4	Indian Institute of Technology	108
5	Council Of Scientific & Industrial Research	69
6	Saint-Gobain Glass France	32
7	Furuno Electric Co. Ltd.	28
8	Kinetic Green Energy and Power Solutions Limited	27
9	Ola Electric Mobility Limited	20
10	Centre Of Excellence in Wireless Technology	19

\*\*\*\*

### INTRODUCTION:

The registration and protection of industrial designs in India is administered by The Designs Act, 2000 and corresponding the Designs Rules, 2001 which came into force on 11th May 2001 repealing the earlier Act of 1911. The Designs Rules, 2001 was 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 shape, configuration, surface pattern, surface ornamentation and composition of lines or colors applied to articles which in the finished state appeal to and is judged solely by the eye.

The last amendment in Designs Rules came into force from 25th January, 2021, that incorporates 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. 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)’ has 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 current edition of “International Classification for Industrial Designs (Locarno Classification)” published by World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)”

### 1. Design Applications Filed & Registered

During the reporting year, the number of applications filed for registration of designs was **43005** and number of designs registered was **30349**. The graphic representation of the trend of filing of design applications and its registration is depicted below:

**Figure: Trend of Filing Design Applications and Its Registration**

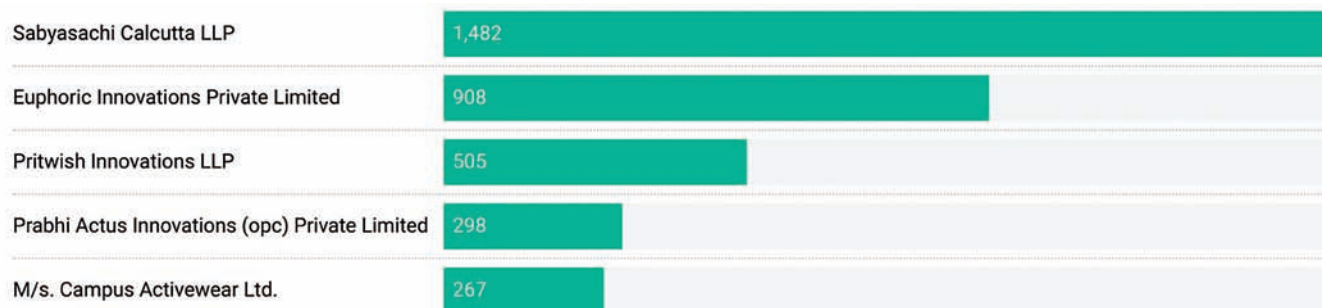




## Top Five Indian Applicants

The leading Indian applicants were Sabyasachi Calcutta LLP (**1482**), Euphoric Innovations Private Limited (**908**), Pritwish Innovations LLP (**505**), Prabhi Actus Innovations (opc) Private Limited (**298**), M/s. Campus Activewear Ltd. (**267**) etc.

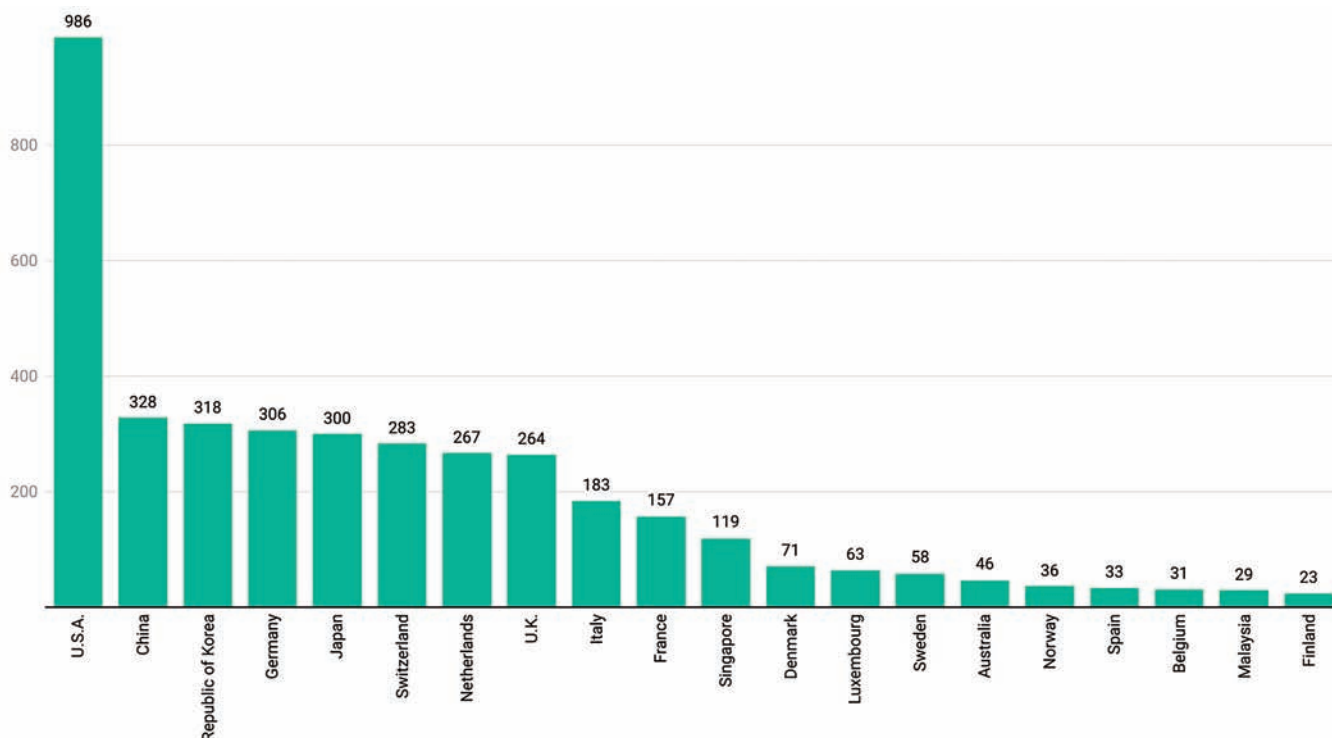
**Figure. Top Five Indian Applicants**



### 1.3. Applications Filed by Foreign Applicants:

With respect to **4197** applications originating from abroad, the U.S.A. leads with the maximum number of applications (**986**) followed by China (**328**), Republic of Korea (**318**), Germany (**306**), Japan (**300**), Switzerland (**283**), Netherlands (**267**), U.K. (**264**), Italy (**183**) and France (**157**). There were **3360** applications claiming priority under the reciprocal arrangements under Section 44 of The Designs Act, 2000. The graphic representation of applications from top 20 countries/regions of foreign origin is depicted below:

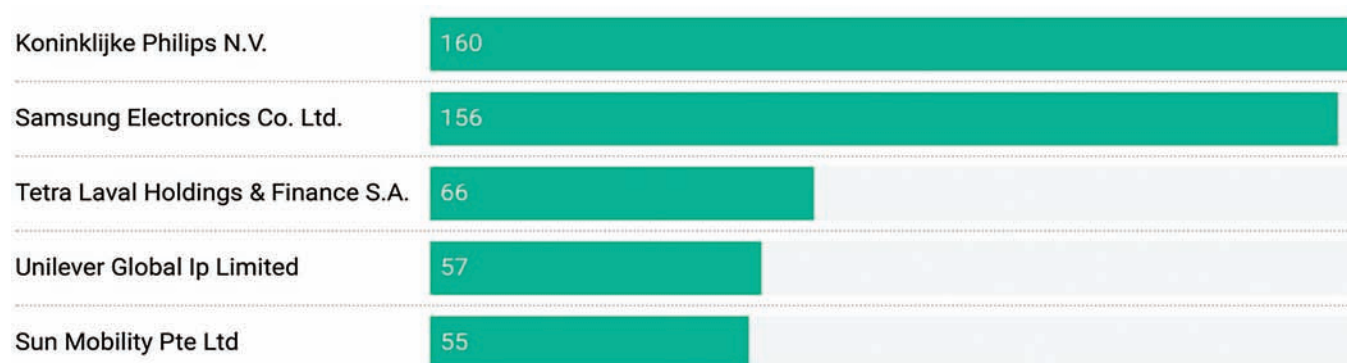
**Figure. Top 20 Country/Region-Wise Applications Filed by Foreign Applicants**



## Applications Filed Top Five Foreign Applicants

The leading foreign applicants filing design applications were Koninklijke Philips N.V. (**160**), Samsung Electronics Co. Ltd. (**156**), Tetra Laval Holdings & Finance S.A. (**66**), Unilever Global IP Limited (**57**), Sun Mobility Pte Ltd (**55**) etc.

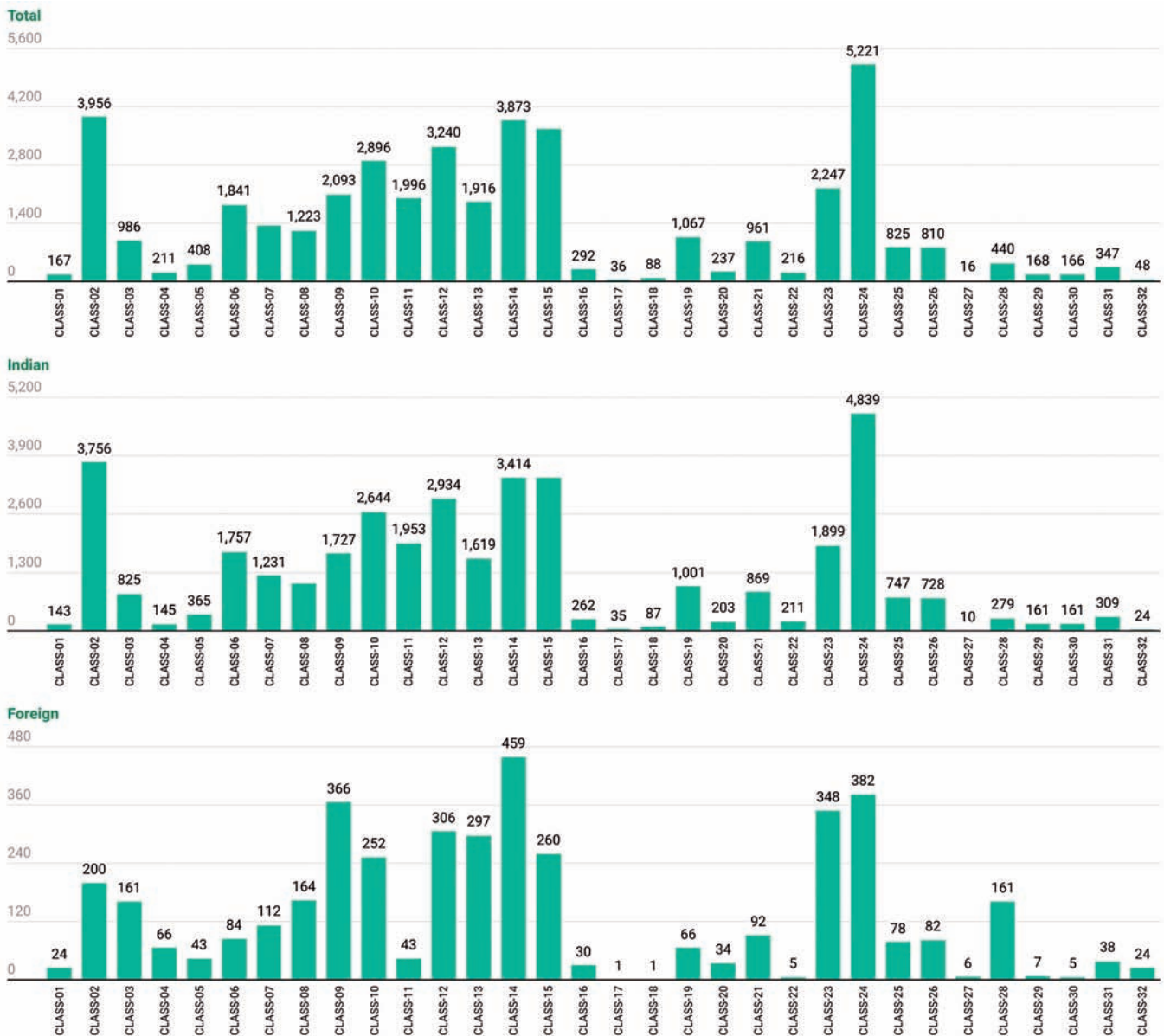
**Figure: Top Five Foreign Applicants**



### 1.4. Design applications filed according to classification:

Among the applications originating from India, 4839 applications were filed under Class 24 (Medical and Laboratory Equipment), followed by 3756 under Class 02 (Articles of clothing & haberdashery), 3414 under Class 14 (Recording, telecommunication or data processing equipment), followed by 3411 under class 15 (Machines), 2934 under class 12 (Means of transport or hoisting), 2644 under class 10 (Clocks and watches and other measuring instruments, checking and signaling instruments), 1953 under class 11 (Articles of adornment), 1899 under Class 23 (Fluid distribution equipment) etc. On the other hand, the class-wise trend of applications originating from foreign countries during the reporting year were 459 applications under Class 14 (Recording, telecommunication or data processing equipment), 382 under Class 24 (Medical and Laboratory Equipment), 366 under Class 09 (Packaging and containers for the transport or handling of goods), 348 under Class 23 (Fluid distribution equipment), 309 under class 12 (Means of transport or hoisting), and 297 under Class 13 (Equipment for production, distribution or transformation of electricity). The remaining applications were filed in other classes. The detailed class wise filing trend for Indian as well as foreign applications is presented below:

**Figure: Class Wise Applications Filed**



The graphic representation of design applications in respect of top 5 Class filed by Indian and Foreign applicants is depicted below:

**Figure: Class wise Design Applications Filed by Indian Applicants (Top 5 Classes)**



**Figure: Class wise Design Applications Filed by Foreign Applicants (Top 5 Classes)**

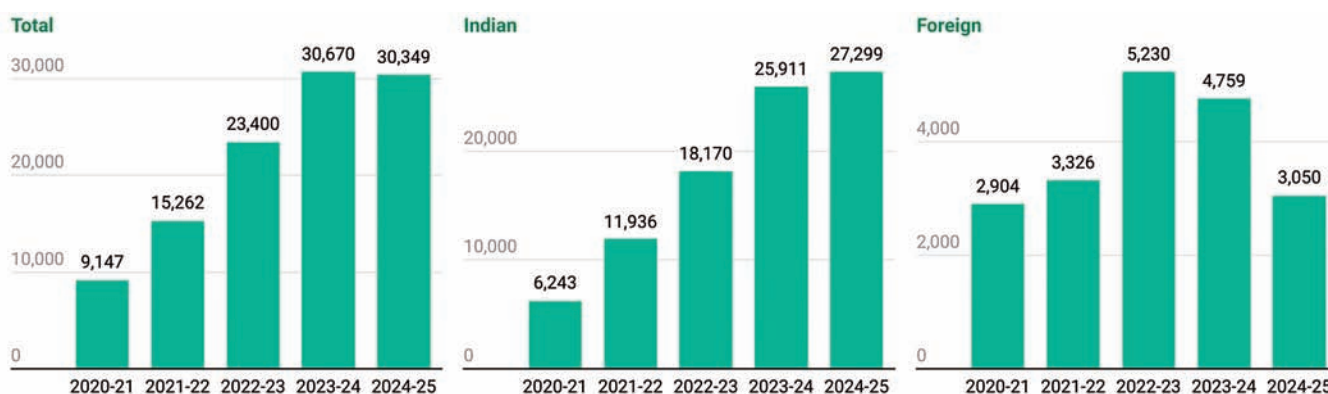


## 2. Design Application Registered:

### 2.1. Design Registration from Indian and Foreign origin:

Out of total of **30349** designs registered, the numbers of registrations originating from India were **27299** whereas **3050** numbers of registrations were of foreign origin. The registration trends of the Indian and foreign origin are shown as follows:

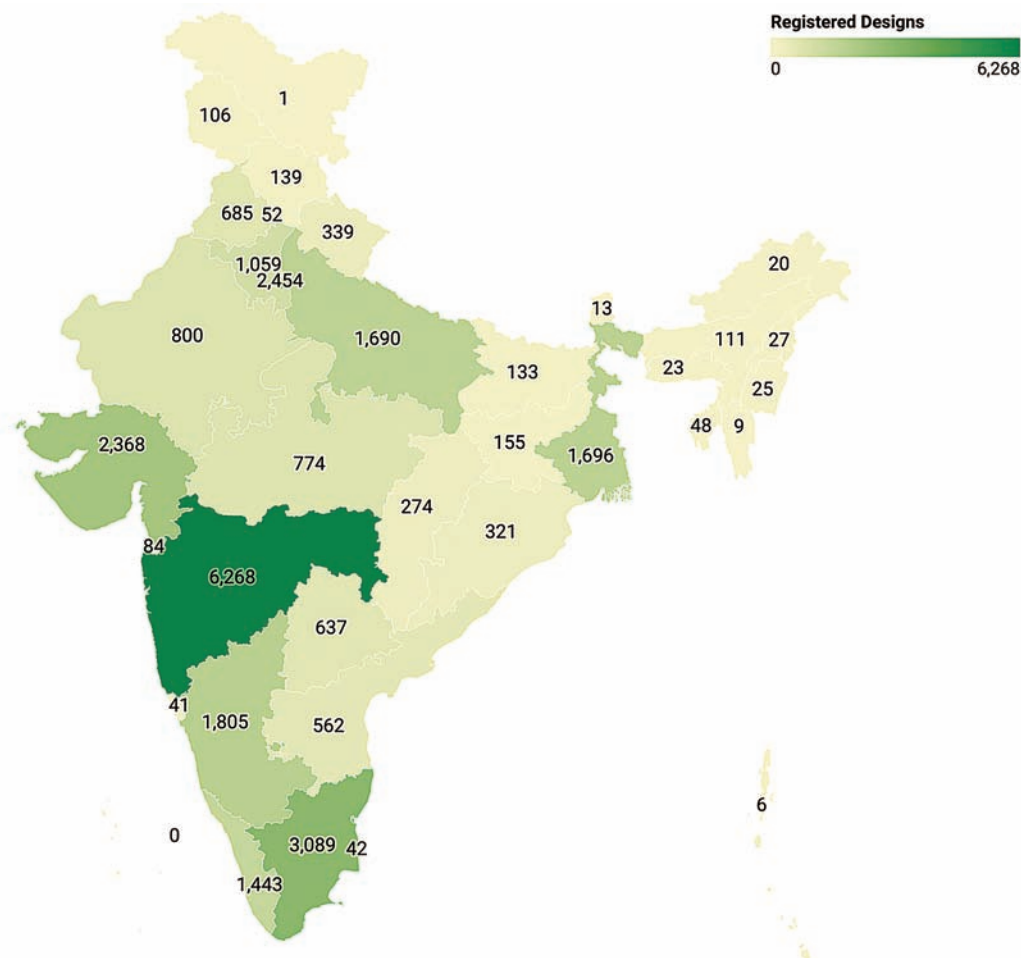
**Figure: Trends in Design Registered**



### 2.2. Design Registration from Indian Origin:

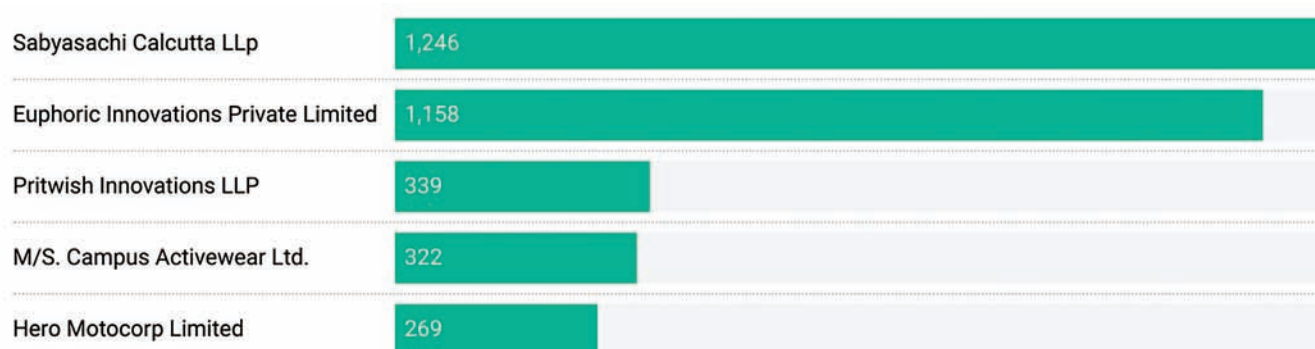
Out of **27299** applications registered by Indian applicants during the year, the State of Maharashtra continued to occupy the first position with **6268** registrations. Tamil Nadu occupied the 2nd position with **3089** registrations while Delhi took the 3rd position with **2454** registrations. The graphic representation of the applications originating from States/Union Territories is depicted below.

**Figure: State/Union Territory (UT)–Wise Registered Designs**



Further, leading Indian applicants having design registration were in the name of Sabyasachi Calcutta Llp (**1246**), Euphoric Innovations Private Limited (**1158**), Pritwish Innovations Llp (**339**), M/S. Campus Activewear Ltd. (**322**), Hero Motocorp Limited (**269**), Apala (**188**), Godrej & Boyce Mfg. Co. Ltd. (**177**) Etc.

**Figure: Top Five (5) Indian Registered Proprietors**

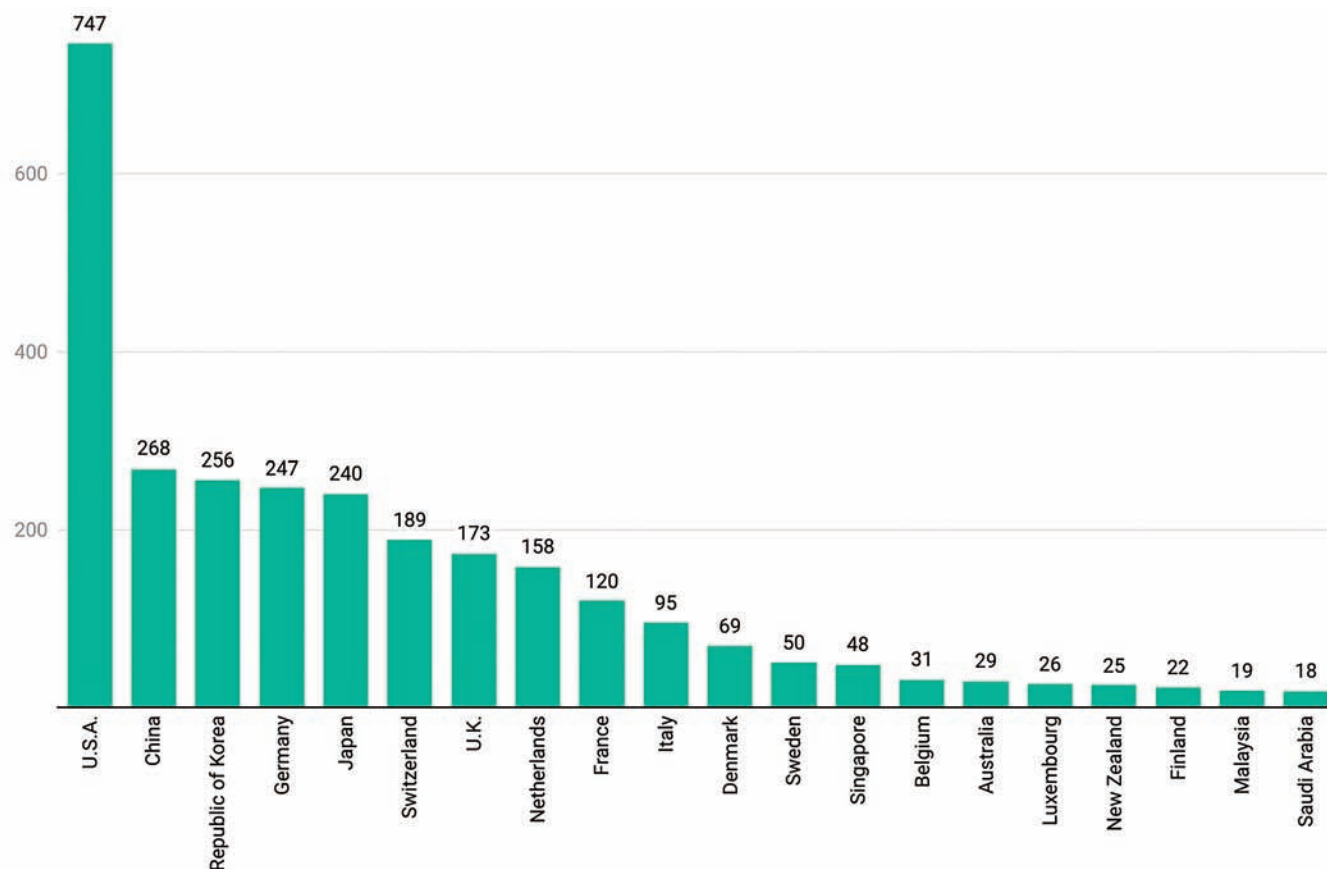


### 2.3. Design Registration from Foreign Origin:

Out of **3050** registered designs originating from abroad, the U.S.A. leads with the maximum number of registrations (**747**) followed by China (**268**), Republic of Korea (**256**), Germany (**247**), Japan (**240**), Switzerland (**189**) and United

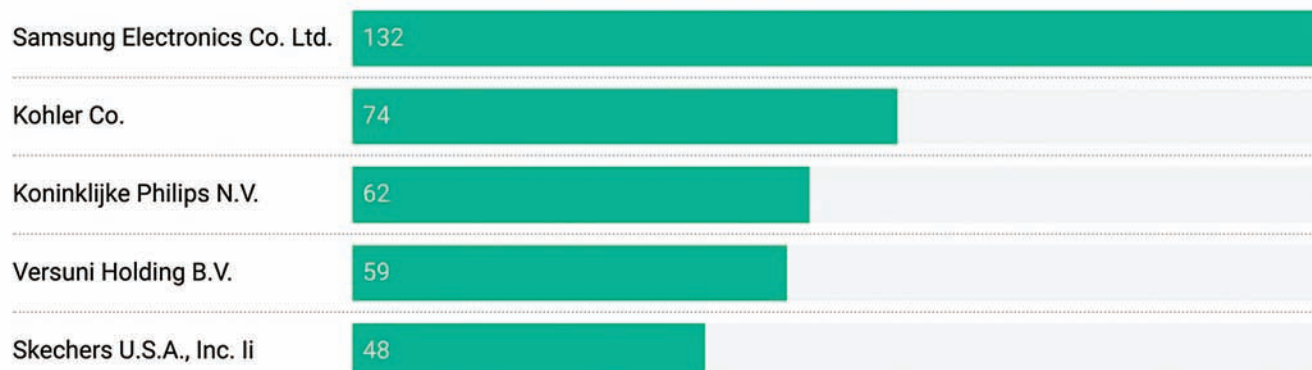
Kingdom (173). There were **2392** applications claiming priority under the reciprocal arrangements under Section 44 of The Designs Act, 2000. The graphic representation of registered designs originating from top 20 countries/regions is depicted below:

**Figure: Top 20 Country/Region-Wise Registered Designs**



The leading foreign applicants having design registrations were Samsung Electronics Co. Ltd. (132), Kohler Co. (74), Koninklijke Philips N.V. (62), Versuni Holding B.V. (59), Skechers U.S.A., Inc. Ii (48), Apple Inc. (43) And Lego A/ S (42) Etc.

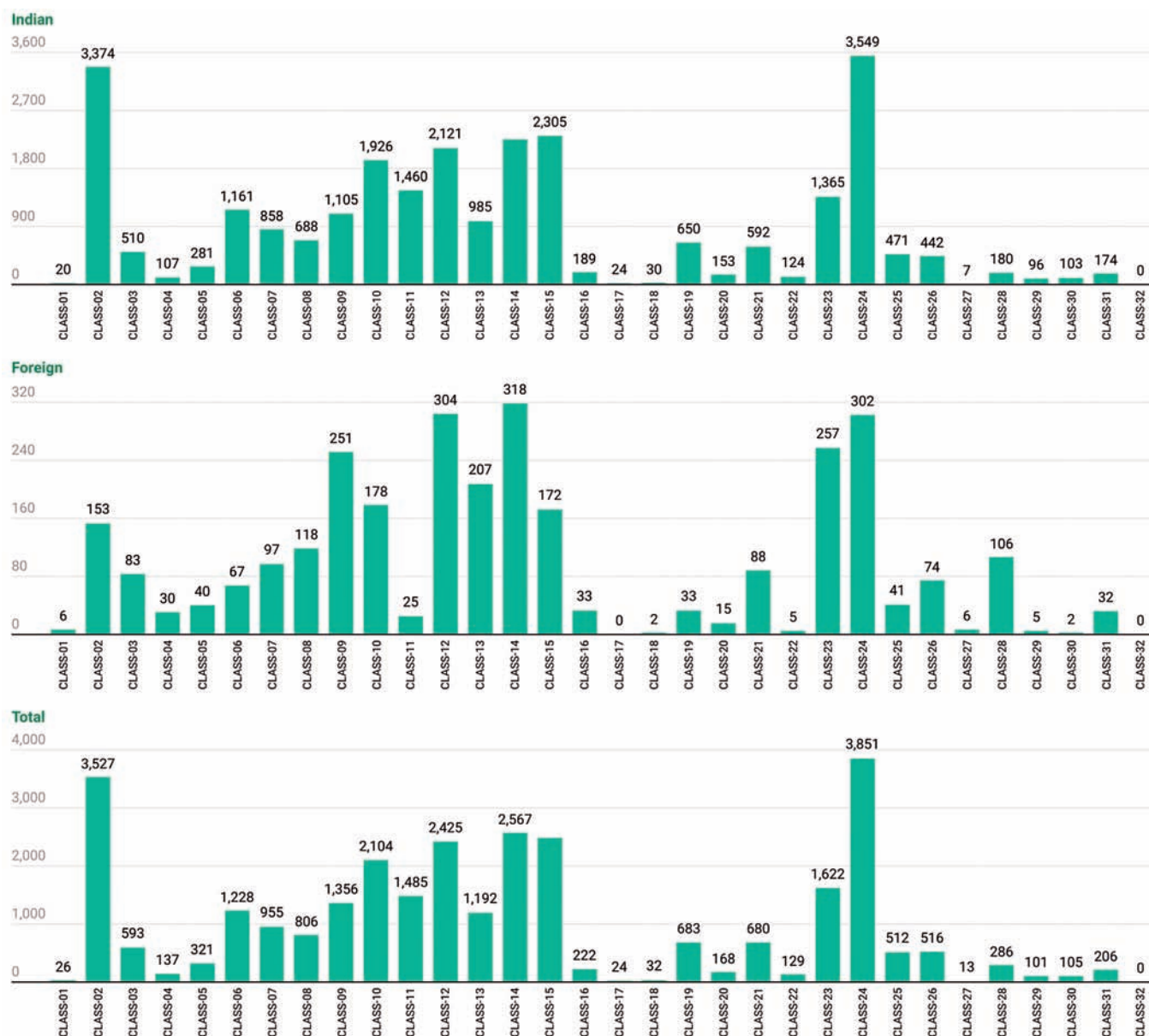
**Figure: Top Five (5) Foreign Registered Proprietors**



## 2.4. Design applications registered according to classification:

The class wise distribution of registered designs of Indian origin companies **3549** under Class 24 (Medical and Laboratory Equipment), **3374** under Class 02 (Articles of clothing & haberdashery), **2305** under Class 15 (Machines), **2249** under class 14 (Recording, Communication or Information retrieval Equipment), **2121** under Class 12 (Means for transport or hoisting), **1926** under class 10 (Clocks and watches and other measuring instruments, checking and signalling instruments), **1460** under Class 11 (Articles of adornment), **1365** under Class 23 (Fluid distribution equipment), **1161** Under Class 06 (Furnishing). Whereas, the distribution of registered designs in respect of foreign applications comprises **318** under Class 14 (Recording, Communication or Information retrieval Equipment), **304** under class 12 (Means for transport or hoisting), **302** under class 24 (Medical and Laboratory Equipment), **257** under Class 23 (Fluid distribution equipment), **251** under Class 09 (Packages and containers for the transport or handling of goods), **207** under class 13 (Equipment for production, distribution or transformation of electricity) etc. The remaining applications were registered in other classes. The detailed class wise registration for Indian as well as foreign applications is presented below:

**Figure: Class wise Registered Designs**



The graphic representation of registered designs in respect of top 5 Class for Indian and Foreign applicants are depicted below:

**Figure: Class wise Registered Designs by Indian Applicants (Top 5 Classes)**



**Figure: Class wise Registered Designs by Foreign Applicants (Top 5 Classes)**

### Class wise Registered Designs by Foreign Applicants (Top 5 Classes)



### 3. EXAMINATION OF DESIGN APPLICATIONS:

Total **38009** applications for registration of design were examined during the reporting period out of which First Examination Reports (FER) were required to be communicated for **16252** applications. The number of designs registered during the year was **30349**. Apart from registration, **604** applications were refused and **970** applications were abandoned.

### 4. EXTENSION OF COPYRIGHT [Under Section 11 (2) and Section 12]:

During the reporting year, **2965** applications were received for extension of copyright

of registered designs. **1741** registered designs were renewed for further term of 5 years during the reporting year. However, action has been initiated for rest of the cases. **101** applications for restoration of design were filed during the year, **47** cases were disposed of. Action on remaining applications has been initiated.

### 5. MISCELLANEOUS PROCEEDINGS

- a. **Cancellation of registered designs [Under Section 19]:** During the year under report, **163** applications for cancellation of the registered designs were filed. All applications for cancellation have been processed under Rule 29 of the Design Rules. **10** applications have been disposed.
- b. **Inspection of Registered Design [Under Section 17(1) & Under Rule 38]:** **6** requests were received for inspection of registered design applications.

- c. **Alteration of names and address etc. [Under Rule 31]:** 2193 requests for alteration of name, address, and address for service were received during the year, 1027 cases were disposed of and orders issued. Action was initiated for the rest of the cases.
- d. **Request for entry of two addresses for service in register of designs [Under Section 10]:** 642 requests for entry of two addresses for service in Register of Designs were received during the year, 534 cases were disposed of. Action was initiated for the rest of the cases.
- e. **Assignment and transmission of rights under Section 30:** During the year under report, 1446 applications were filed under Section 30, 688 cases were disposed of and orders issued. Action was initiated for the rest of the cases. 10 numbers of applications were received under section 31 during the financial year and action was initiated.
- f. **Search Information [under Section 18]:** During the year under report, 264 cases under Section 18 were filed and all the cases were disposed of.
- g. **Correction of clerical error [under Section 29]:** During the reporting year 35 requests for correction of clerical errors were received and all of them were disposed of during the year.
- h. **Certified copies under rule 41 and Section 17(2):** During the year, 522 requests were filed, 484 applications were disposed of. Action was initiated for the rest of the cases.
- i. **Start-Ups Intellectual Property Protection (SIPP) - Facilitator:** During the reporting year, 1836 claims were made by the facilitators for reimbursement of facilitator fees towards filing and/or registrations of the Design applications; out of which 1322 claims were settled and action on remaining applications has been initiated.

## 6. Designs in Force:

The numbers of registered designs in force at the end of the reporting year were **167747**.

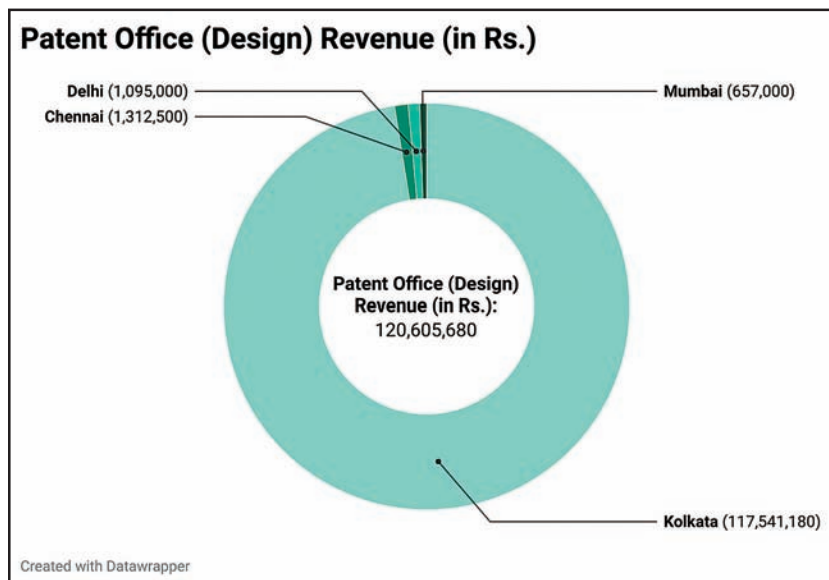
## 7. REVENUE:

During the reported year total revenue generated towards fees in respect of design applications and other proceedings under The Designs Act, 2000 and the Designs Rules, 2001 made there under was Rs. 12,06,05,680 (Rs. **Twelve crore six lakhs five thousand six hundred eighty** only). The detailed break-up of revenue under various provisions are presented as follows:

Revenue generated on Designs during 2024-25			
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).	43005	1000,4000	8,87,16,000
Applications to extend copyright under Section 11(2)	2965	2000, 8000	2,17,58,000
Restoration of lapsed design under Section 12(2)	101	1000, 4000	3,41,000
Assignment under Section 30 and 31	362	500, 200, 2000, 800	13,28,000
Cancellation of Design under Section 19	163	1500,6000	5,10,000
Certified copy under Section 26 and 17(2)	522	500,2000	12,47,500
Miscellaneous other fees received under the Designs Act, 2000 & Design Rules, 2001 including Delhi, Mumbai & Chennai Patent Offices.		As per First Schedule	67,05,180
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>			<b>12,06,05,680</b>

Office wise break-up and comparative revenue generation in respect of designs is represented as follows:

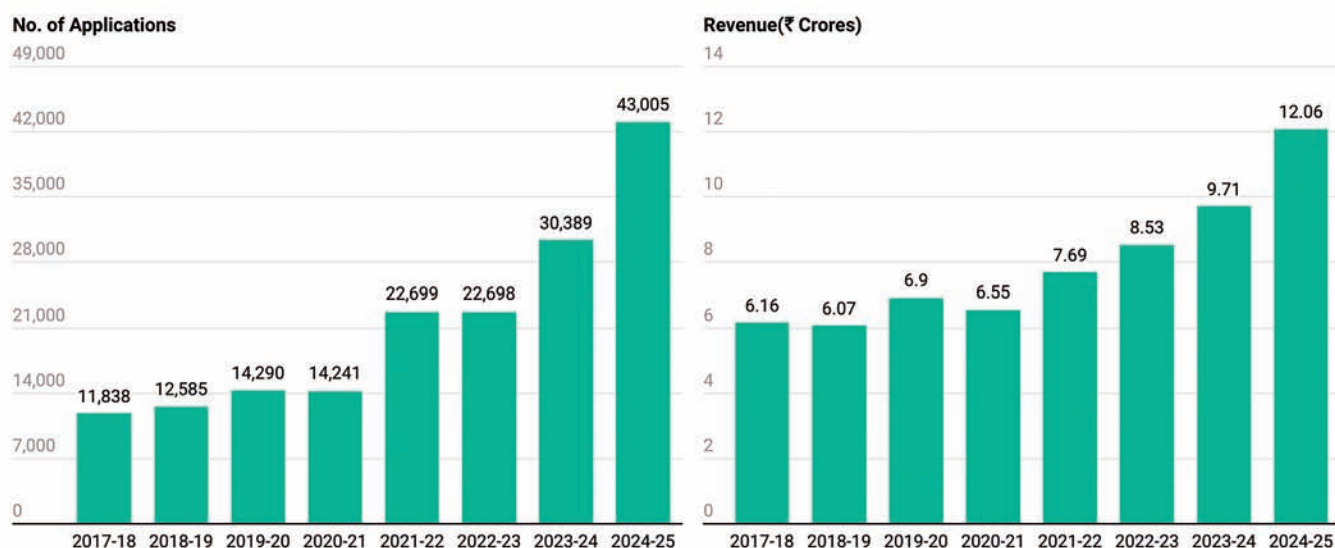
**Figure. Office Wise Revenue**



**Table. Office Wise Revenue**

Patent office	Revenue (in Rs.)
Kolkata	11,75,41,180
Delhi	10,95,000
Mumbai	6,57,000
Chennai	13,12,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,06,05,680</b>

**Figure. Trend in Revenue Generation**



## EXTRA DATA

### Trend of Applications Filed and Registered

Year	Filed	Registered
2017-2018	11838	10012
2018-2019	12585	9483
2019-2020	14290	12256
2020-2021	14241	9147
2021-2022	22699	15262
2022-2023	22698	23400
2023-2024	30389	30670
<b>2024-2025</b>	<b>43005</b>	<b>30349</b>

### Trend of Applications Filed and Registered by Origin

Year	Filed		Registered	
	Indian	Foreign	Indian	Foreign
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	18851	3848	11936	3326
2022-2023	19245	3453	18170	5230
2023-2024	26536	3853	25911	4759
2024-2025	38808	4197	27299	3050

### Filing Of Design Applications- State/Union Territory (Ut) - Wise

State/UT	No of Applications
Andaman & Nicobar	8
Andhra Pradesh	795
Arunachal Pradesh	32
Assam	168
Bihar	194
Chandigarh	70
Chhattisgarh	324
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	95
Daman and Diu	0

Delhi	3540
Goa	44
Gujarat	3426
Haryana	1680
Himachal Pradesh	162
Jammu & Kashmir	183
Jharkhand	224
Karnataka	2834
Kerala	1342
Ladakh	1
Madhya Pradesh	1130
Maharashtra	8914
Manipur	37
Meghalaya	36
Mizoram	19
Nagaland	45
Odisha	418
Pondicherry	67
Punjab	906
Rajasthan	1003
Sikkim	22
Tamil Nadu	5024
Telangana	979
Tripura	56
Uttar Pradesh	2438
Uttarakhand	447
West Bengal	2145
<b>Total</b>	<b>38808</b>

#### Filing of foreign Design Applications - Country wise

Country/Region	No. of Applications
Andorra	1
Australia	46
Austria	19
Bahrain	1
Bangladesh	1

Belgium	31
Brazil	8
Bulgaria	1
Canada	8
Cayman Island	1
China	328
Croatia	1
Cyprus	1
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	1
Denmark	71
EUIPO	1
Ethiopia	1
Finland	23
France	157
Germany	306
Ghana	1
Hongkong	6
Hungary	3
India	38808
Indonesia	12
Iraq	2
Ireland	17
Israel	13
Italy	183
Japan	300
Jordon	1
Kenya	3
Kuwait	2
Kyrgyz republic	2
Liechtenstein	10
Luxembourg	63
Malaysia	29
Maldives	1
Nepal	2
Netherlands	267

New Zealand	22
Norway	36
Oman	4
Pakistan	2
Papua New Guinea	1
PERU	3
Philippines	3
Poland	13
Qatar	7
Republic of Korea	318
Romania	1
Russia	2
Saudi Arabia	20
Singapore	119
Slovakia	3
Slovenia	8
South Africa	2
Spain	33
Sri Lanka	1
Sweden	58
Switzerland	283
Syria	2
Taiwan	13
Thailand	20
Turkey	1
U.A.E.	18
U.K.	264
U.S.A.	986
Ukraine	2
Uzbekistan	16
Vietnam	10
Yemen	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>43005</b>

## REGISTRATION OF DESIGNS - STATE/UNION TERRITORY (UT) - WISE

State/UT	No of Applications
Andaman & Nicobar	6
Andhra Pradesh	562
Arunachal Pradesh	20
Assam	111
Bihar	133
Chandigarh	52
Chhattisgarh	274
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman Diu	84
Delhi	2454
Goa	41
Gujarat	2368
Haryana	1059
Himachal Pradesh	139
Jammu & Kashmir	106
Jharkhand	155
Karnataka	1805
Kerala	1443
Ladakh	1
Madhya Pradesh	774
Maharashtra	6268
Manipur	25
Meghalaya	23
Mizoram	9
Nagaland	27
Odisha	321
Pondicherry	42
Punjab	685
Rajasthan	800
Sikkim	13
Tamil Nadu	3089
Telangana	637
Tripura	48
Uttar Pradesh	1690
Uttarakhand	339
West Bengal	1696
<b>Total</b>	<b>27299</b>

## Registration Of Designs – Country/Region Wise

Country/Region	No. of Registrations
Afghanistan	1
Australia	29
Austria	15
Bahrain	1
Bangladesh	2
Belgium	31
Brazil	6
Bulgaria	1
Canada	6
Cayman Island	1
China	268
Cyprus	1
Czech Republic	1
Denmark	69
Ethiopia	1
Finland	22
France	120
Germany	247
Hongkong	3
Hungary	2
India	27299
Indonesia	11
Iraq	2
Ireland	14
Israel	8
Italy	95
Japan	240
Jordon	1
Kenya	2
Kyrgyz Republic	1
Liechtenstein	4
Luxembourg	26
Malaysia	19
Maldives	1
Nepal	1

Netherlands	158
New Zealand	25
Norway	11
Oman	5
Pakistan	2
Panama	1
Papua New Guinea	1
Peru	2
Philippines	3
Poland	6
Puerto Rico	1
Qatar	1
Republic of Korea	256
Romania	1
Russia	8
Saudi Arabia	18
Singapore	48
Slovenia	8
South Africa	3
Spain	8
Sri Lanka	2
Sweden	50
Switzerland	189
Syria	2
Taiwan	18
Thailand	11
Turkey	4
U.A.E.	11
U.K.	173
U.S.A.	747
Ukraine	1
Uzbekistan	16
Vietnam	6
Yemen	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>30349</b>

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## CHAPTER-VI

## TRADE MARKS

### 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 2024-25:

Various activities performed by the TMR during the year 2024-25 are provided in the following table. The filing trend of applications indicates that the number of applications filed during this year increased from 476089 in the year 2023-24 to 552190. The registration of the trademark has been 382834 during the same period. Details of the activities in respect of the number of applications filed, examined, and registered are given in **Appendix I**.

**Table**

Sl. No.	Activities	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1.	No. of Applications filed for Registration	431213	447805	466580	476089	552190
2.	No. of Applications advertised in the Trade Marks Journal	339356	310196	237203	569861	210629
3.	No. of Trade Marks Registered	255976	261408	231977	279717	382834
4.	No. of post examined applications disposed by otherwise than registration (i.e. refusal, abandonment, and withdrawal)	38978	57470	60177	154035	88885
5.	No. of marks in respect of which registration was renewed	73100	69968	90295	82648	96636
6.	No. of requests for recordal of post registration changes in registered trademarks (including assignments) disposed.	29214	22957	13079	37771	10607
7.	Certificates issued under section 45(1) of the Copyright Act, 1957	9032	5437	5197	11763	6381

## 2. Trend of Filing of Trademark Applications:

The trend of applications filed for registration of trademarks in India has shown a remarkable increase during 2024-25. The number of applications received by TMR has increased from 476089 in 2023-24 to 552190 in 2024-25. Wherein, the number of applications from foreign applicants has increased from 12981 in 2023-24 to 13058 in 2024-25.

Further, during the year 2024-25, 13766 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.

**Figure. Trend of Applications Filed from 2020-21 to 2024-25**



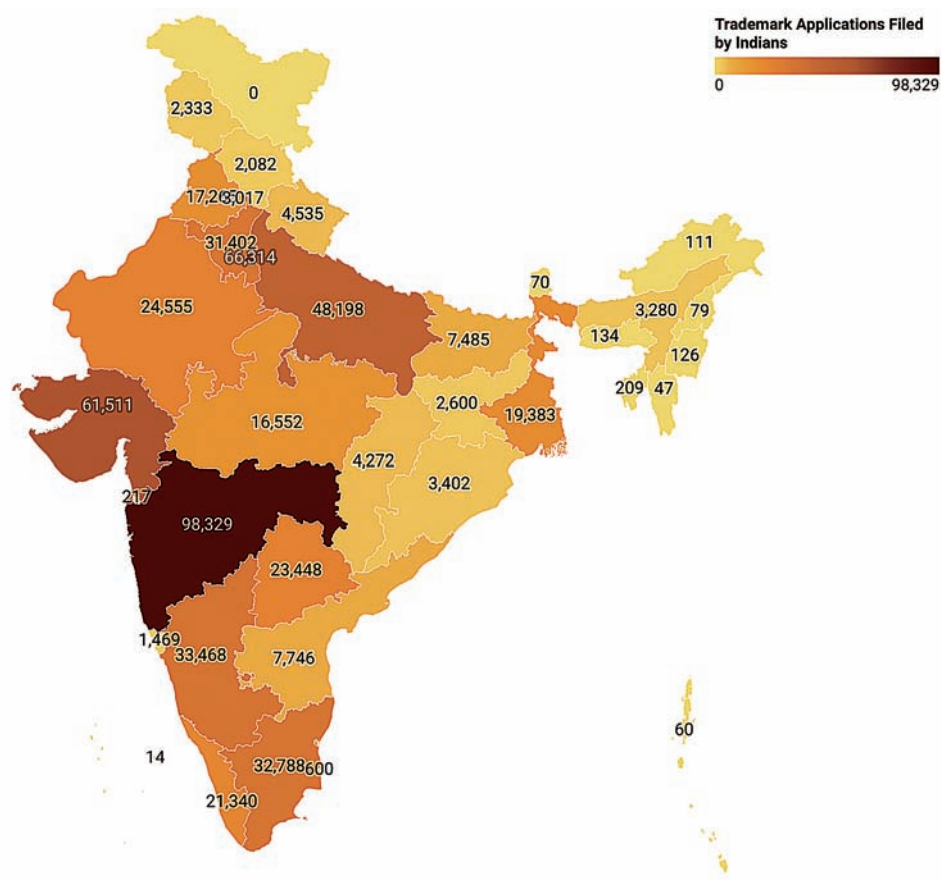
**Table. Trend of Applications Filed from 2020-21 to 2024-25**

Year	Indian Applicants	Foreign Applicants	Total
2020-21	418594	12619	431213
2021-22	434084	13721	447805
2022-23	453325	13255	466580
2023-24	463108	12981	476089
<b>2024-25</b>	<b>538441</b>	<b>13749</b>	<b>552190</b>

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

Out of a total number of 538441 applications filed by Indian applicants during the year, Maharashtra occupied the first position with 98329 applications. Delhi, with 66314 applications, is in the second position, while the third position is occupied by Gujarat with 61511 applications. The number of applications received from the applicants of various states/union territories, along with its graphical representation, is as shown below:

**Figure. Trademark Applications Filed by Indians (State-wise)**



**Table. Trademark Applications Filed by Indians (State-wise)**

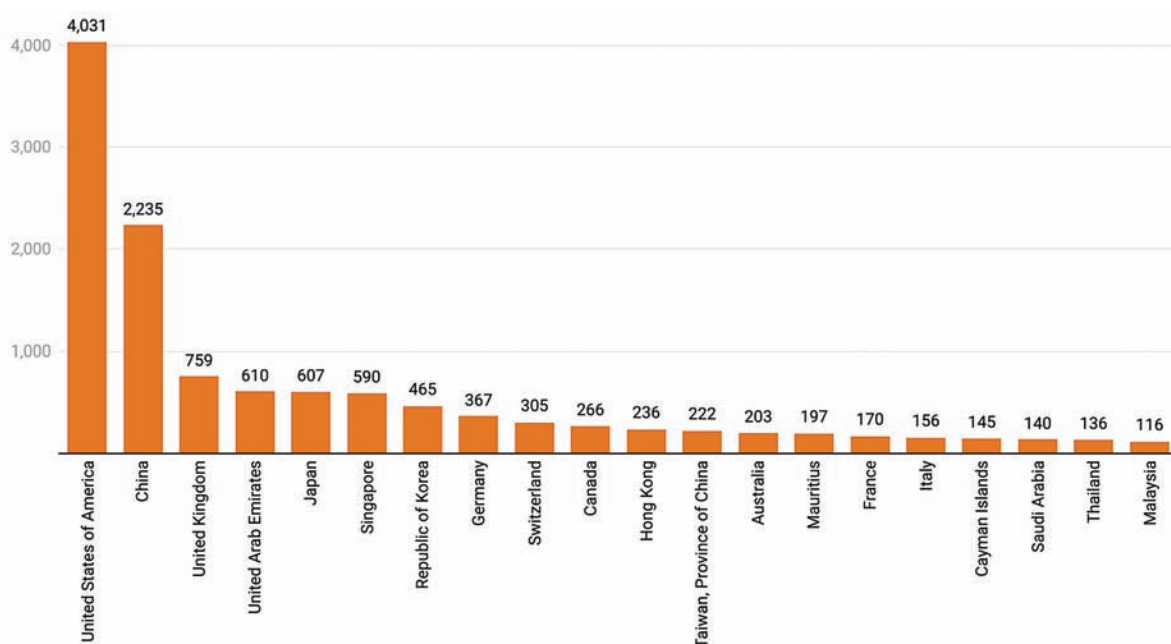
State / Union Territory	No. of Applications filed (2024-25)
Andaman & Nicobar	60
Andhra Pradesh	7746
Arunachal Pradesh	111
Assam	3280
Bihar	7485
Chandigarh	3017
Chattisgarh	4272
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	101
Daman & Diu	116
Delhi	66314
Goa	1469
Gujarat	61511
Haryana	31402
Himachal Pradesh	2082
Jammu And Kashmir	2333
Jharkhand	2600

Karnataka	33468
Kerala	21340
Lakshadweep	14
Madhya Pradesh	16552
Maharashtra	98329
Manipur	126
Meghalaya	134
Mizoram	47
Nagaland	79
Orissa	3402
Pondicherry	600
Punjab	17265
Rajasthan	24555
Sikkim	70
Tamil Nadu	32788
Telangana	23448
Tripura	209
Uttar Pradesh	48198
Uttarakhand	4535
West Bengal	19383

#### 4. Applications Filed by Foreign Applicants:

The number of applications filed by foreign applicants during the year 2024-25 was 13749. The number of applications filed by the top 20 foreign countries is provided in the following table as well as represented graphically as below:

**Figure. Top 20 Foreign Countries for Filing of Applications**



**Table. Top 20 Foreign Countries for Filing of Applications**

Name of the Country	No. of Applications filed (2024-25)
United States of America	4031
China	2235
United Kingdom	759
United Arab Emirates	610
Japan	607
Singapore	590
Republic of Korea	465
Germany	367
Switzerland	305
Canada	266
Hong Kong	236
Taiwan, Province of China	222
Australia	203
Mauritius	197
France	170
Italy	156
Cayman Islands	145
Saudi Arabia	140
Thailand	136
Malaysia	116
Others	1793

**Class-wise filing trend:**

The table below provides details of the class-wise trend of trademark applications filed during the year 2024-25. 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.).

**Table The Detail of Classes in which Applications were Filed Along with the % Share**

Class	Description of goods/services	No. of Applications	% Share
1	Chemical used in industry, science, photography, agriculture, horticulture and forestry; unprocessed artificial resins, unprocessed plastics; manures; fire extinguishing compositions; tempering and soldering preparations; chemical substances for preserving foodstuffs; tanning substances; adhesive used in industry	10097	1.83
2	Paints, varnishes, lacquers; preservatives against rust and against deterioration of wood; colorants; mordents; raw natural resins; metals in foil and powder form for painters; decorators; printers and artists	2515	0.46

3	Bleaching preparations and other substances for laundry use; cleaning; polishing; scouring and abrasive preparations; soaps; perfumery, essential oils, cosmetics, hair lotions, dentifrices	29342	5.31
4	Industrial oils and greases; lubricants; dust absorbing, wetting and binding compositions; fuels(including motor spirit) and illuminants; candles, wicks	2691	0.49
5	Pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary preparations; dietetic substances adapted for medical use, food for babies; plasters, materials for dressings; materials for stopping teeth, dental wax; disinfectants; preparation for destroying vermin; fungicides, herbicides	82469	14.92
6	Common metals and their alloys; metal building materials; transportable buildings of metal; materials of metal for railway tracks; non-electric cables and wires of common metal; ironmongery, small items of metal hardware; pipes and tubes of metal; safes; goods of common metal not included in other classes; ores	7081	1.28
7	Machines and machine tools; motors and engines (except for land vehicles); machine coupling and transmission components (except for land vehicles); agricultural implements other than hand-operated; incubators for eggs	9764	1.77
8	Hand tools and implements (hand-operated); cutlery; side arms; razors	2041	0.37
9	Scientific, nautical, surveying, electric, photographic, cinematographic, optical, weighing, measuring, signalling, checking (supervision), life saving and teaching apparatus and instruments; apparatus for recording, transmission or reproduction of sound or images; magnetic data carriers, recording discs; automatic vending machines and mechanisms for coin-operated apparatus; cash registers, calculating machines, data processing equipment and computers; fire extinguishing apparatus	26868	4.86
10	Surgical, medical, dental and veterinary apparatus and instruments, artificial limbs, eyes and teeth; orthopaedic articles; suture materials	6455	1.17
11	Apparatus for lighting, heating, steam generating, cooking, refrigerating, drying ventilating, water supply and sanitary purposes	11426	2.07
12	Vehicles; apparatus for locomotion by land, air or water	5982	1.08
13	Firearms; ammunition and projectiles; explosives; fire works	459	0.08
14	Precious metals and their alloys and goods in precious metals or coated therewith, not included in other classes; jewellery, precious stones; horological and other chronometric instruments	9219	1.67
15	Musical instruments	420	0.08
16	Paper, cardboard and goods made from these materials, not included in other classes; printed matter; bookbinding material; photographs; stationery; adhesives for stationery or household purposes; artists' materials; paint brushes; typewriters and office requisites (except furniture); instructional and teaching material (except apparatus); plastic materials for packaging (not included in other classes); playing cards; printers' type; printing blocks	9098	1.65

17	Rubber, gutta percha, gum, asbestos, mica and goods made from these materials and not included in other classes; plastics in extruded form for use in manufacture; packing, stopping and insulating materials; flexible pipes, not of metal	4459	0.81
18	Leather and imitations of leather, and goods made of these materials and not included in other classes; animal skins, hides, trunks and travelling bags; umbrellas, parasols and walking sticks; whips, harness and saddlery	5424	0.98
19	Building materials, (non-metallic), non-metallic rigid pipes for building; asphalt, pitch and bitumen; non-metallic transportable buildings; monuments, not of metal.	7335	1.33
20	Furniture, mirrors, picture frames; goods(not included in other classes) of wood, cork, reed, cane, wicker, horn, bone, ivory, whalebone, shell, amber, mother- of-pearl, meerscham and substitutes for all these materials, or of plastics	8488	1.54
21	Household or kitchen utensils and containers(not of precious metal or coated therewith); combs and sponges; brushes(except paints brushes); brush making materials; articles for cleaning purposes; steelwool; unworked or semi-worked glass (except glass used in building); glassware, porcelain and earthenware not included in other classes	10261	1.86
22	Ropes, string, nets, tents, awnings, tarpaulins, sails, sacks and bags (not included in other classes) padding and stuffing materials (except of rubber or plastics); raw fibrous textile materials	1213	0.22
23	Yarns and threads, for textile use	741	0.13
24	Textiles and textile goods, not included in other classes; bed and table covers.	5990	1.08
25	Clothing, footwear, headgear	38431	6.95
26	Lace and embroidery, ribbons and braid; buttons, hooks and eyes, pins and needles; artificial flowers	1540	0.28
27	Carpets, rugs, mats and matting, linoleum and other materials for covering existing floors; wall hangings(non-textile)	1402	0.25
28	Games and playthings, gymnastic and sporting articles not included in other classes; decorations for Christmas trees	5841	1.06
29	Meat, fish, poultry and game; meat extracts; preserved, dried and cooked fruits and vegetables; jellies, jams, fruit sauces; eggs, milk and milk products; edible oils and fats	15630	2.83
30	Coffee, tea, cocoa, sugar, rice, tapioca, sago, artificial coffee; flour and preparations made from cereals, bread, pastry and confectionery, ices; honey, treacle; yeast, baking powder; salt, mustard; vinegar, sauces, (condiments); spices; ice	30204	5.47
31	Agricultural, horticultural and forestry products and grains not included in other classes; live animals; fresh fruits and vegetables; seeds, natural plants and flowers; foodstuffs for animals, malt	9079	1.64

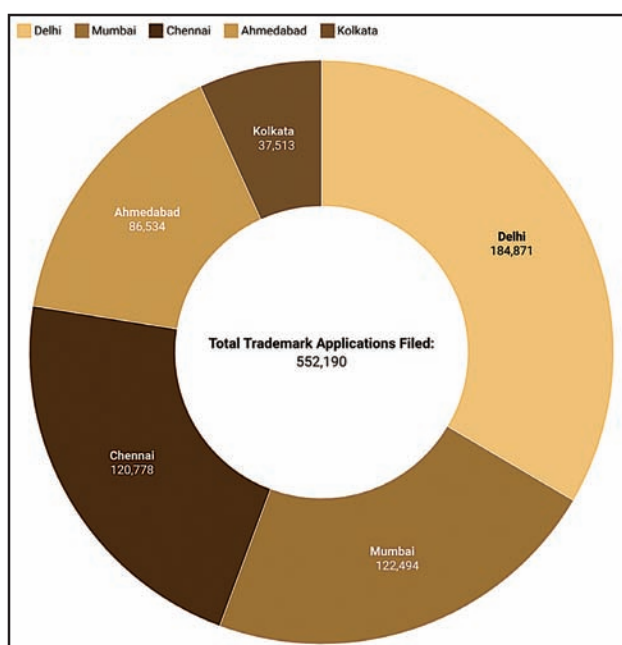
32	Beers, mineral and aerated waters, and other non-alcoholic drinks; fruit drinks and fruit juices; syrups and other preparations for making beverages	9373	1.7
33	Alcoholic beverages(except beers)	3014	0.55
34	Tobacco, smokers' articles, matches	2825	0.51
35	Advertising, business management, business administration, office functions.	57852	10.47
36	Insurance, financial affairs; monetary affairs; real estate affairs.	11446	2.07
37	Building construction; repair; installation services.	9534	1.73
38	Telecommunications.	4162	0.75
39	Transport; packaging and storage of goods; travel arrangement.	6759	1.22
40	Treatment of materials.	2697	0.49
41	Education; providing of training; entertainment; sporting and cultural activities.	26299	4.76
42	Scientific and technological services and research and design relating thereto; industrial analysis and research services; design and development of computer hardware and software.	18720	3.39
43	Services for providing food and drink; temporary accommodation.	20894	3.78
44	Medical services, veterinary services, hygienic and beauty care for human beings or animals; agriculture, horticulture and forestry services.	11133	2.01
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.	5976	1.08

**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 2024-25, the maximum number of applications were filed at the Delhi branch of the Registry (184871), followed by the branches at Mumbai (122494) and Chennai (120778). Ahmedabad (86534) & Kolkata (37513).

**Figure. Branch-wise Filing**



## 5. Registration of Trade Marks and Other Activities:

During the year 2024-25, the number of trademarks registered was 382834. The total number of registered trademarks as of March 31, 2025, was 3455496.

### Other Activities During the Year are as Follows:

96636 registered trademarks were renewed.

45516 requests for post-registration changes in respect of trademarks (including their assignments to other persons) were received, and 10607 requests were disposed of.

19204 certificates were issued on request for use in legal proceedings or for obtaining registration abroad.

6381 certificates were issued under Section 45(1) of the Copyright Act, 1957, for registration of artistic work as copyright.

This year the Registry advertised 210629 applications for registration of trademarks in the Trade Marks Journal as compared to 569861 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 82915 notices of opposition and 4790 applications for rectification of the Register of Trade Marks by cancelling or varying registration of trademarks were filed during the year 2024-25 and 52665 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 2024-54. It is observed that the highest number of 48984 trademarks were registered under Class 5, which is 12.80 % of the total registrations, followed by Class 35, which is 10.94 %.

**Table Class-Wise Statement of the Number of Trade Marks Registered**

Class	Description of goods/services	No. of Applications	% Share
1	Chemical used in industry, science, photography, agriculture, horticulture and forestry; unprocessed artificial resins, unprocessed plastics; manures; fire extinguishing compositions; tempering and soldering preparations; chemical substances for preserving foodstuffs; tanning substances; adhesive used in industry	6457	1.69
2	Paints, varnishes, lacquers; preservatives against rust and against deterioration of wood; colorants; mordents; raw natural resins; metals in foil and powder form for painters; decorators; printers and artists	1916	0.50
3	Bleaching preparations and other substances for laundry use; cleaning; polishing; scouring and abrasive preparations; soaps; perfumery, essential oils, cosmetics, hair lotions, dentifrices	16706	4.36
4	Industrial oils and greases; lubricants; dust absorbing, wetting and binding compositions; fuels(including motor spirit) and illuminants; candles, wicks	1989	0.52

5	Pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary preparations; dietetic substances adapted for medical use, food for babies; plasters, materials for dressings; materials for stopping teeth, dental wax; disinfectants; preparation for destroying vermin; fungicides, herbicides	48984	12.80
6	Common metals and their alloys; metal building materials; transportable buildings of metal; materials of metal for railway tracks; non-electric cables and wires of common metal; ironmongery, small items of metal hardware; pipes and tubes of metal; safes; goods of common metal not included in other classes; ores	5027	1.31
7	Machines and machine tools; motors and engines (except for land vehicles); machine coupling and transmission components (except for land vehicles); agricultural implements other than hand-operated; incubators for eggs	6794	1.77
8	Hand tools and implements (hand-operated); cutlery; side arms; razors	1691	0.44
9	Scientific, nautical, surveying, electric, photographic, cinematographic, optical, weighing, measuring, signalling, checking (supervision), life saving and teaching apparatus and instruments; apparatus for recording, transmission or reproduction of sound or images; magnetic data carriers, recording discs; automatic vending machines and mechanisms for coin-operated apparatus; cash registers; calculating machines, data processing equipment and computers; fire extinguishing apparatus	20681	5.40
10	Surgical, medical, dental and veterinary apparatus and instruments, artificial limbs, eyes and teeth; orthopaedic articles; suture materials	5029	1.31
11	Apparatus for lighting, heating, steam generating, cooking, refrigerating, drying ventilating, water supply and sanitary purposes	8230	2.15
12	Vehicles; apparatus for locomotion by land, air or water	4514	1.18
13	Firearms; ammunition and projectiles; explosives; fire works	303	0.08
14	Precious metals and their alloys and goods in precious metals or coated therewith, not included in other classes; jewellery, precious stones; horological and other chronometric instruments	5860	1.53
15	Musical instruments	343	0.09
16	Paper, cardboard and goods made from these materials, not included in other classes; printed matter; bookbinding material; photographs; stationery; adhesives for stationery or household purposes; artists' materials; paint brushes; typewriters and office requisites (except furniture); instructional and teaching material (except apparatus); plastic materials for packaging (not included in other classes); playing cards; printers' type; printing blocks	6883	1.80
17	Rubber, gutta percha, gum, asbestos, mica and goods made from these materials and not included in other classes; plastics in extruded form for use in manufacture; packing, stopping and insulating materials; flexible pipes, not of metal	3163	0.83
18	Leather and imitations of leather, and goods made of these materials and not included in other classes; animal skins, hides, trunks and travelling bags; umbrellas, parasols and walking sticks; whips, harness and saddlery	4216	1.10

19	Building materials, (non-metallic), non-metallic rigid pipes for building; asphalt, pitch and bitumen; non-metallic transportable buildings; monuments, not of metal.	5337	1.39
20	Furniture, mirrors, picture frames; goods(not included in other classes) of wood, cork, reed, cane, wicker, horn, bone, ivory, whalebone, shell, amber, mother- of-pearl, meerschaum and substitutes for all these materials, or of plastics	6241	1.63
21	Household or kitchen utensils and containers(not of precious metal or coated therewith); combs and sponges; brushes(except paints brushes); brush making materials; articles for cleaning purposes; steel wool; unworked or semi-worked glass (except glass used in building); glassware, porcelain and earthenware not included in other classes	7017	1.83
22	Ropes, string, nets, tents, awnings, tarpaulins, sails, sacks and bags (not included in other classes) padding and stuffing materials (except of rubber or plastics); raw fibrous textile materials	926	0.24
23	Yarns and threads, for textile use	657	0.17
24	Textiles and textile goods, not included in other classes; bed and table covers.	4705	1.23
25	Clothing, footwear, headgear	27359	7.15
26	Lace and embroidery, ribbons and braid; buttons, hooks and eyes, pins and needles; artificial flowers	1227	0.32
27	Carpets, rugs, mats and matting, linoleum and other materials for covering existing floors; wall hangings(non-textile)	1098	0.29
28	Games and playthings, gymnastic and sporting articles not included in other classes; decorations for Christmas trees	4303	1.12
29	Meat, fish, poultry and game; meat extracts; preserved, dried and cooked fruits and vegetables; jellies, jams, fruit sauces; eggs, milk and milk products; edible oils and fats	9861	2.58
30	Coffee, tea, cocoa, sugar, rice, tapioca, sago, artificial coffee; flour and preparations made from cereals, bread, pastry and confectionery, ices; honey, treacle; yeast, baking powder; salt, mustard; vinegar, sauces, (condiments); spices; ice	18013	4.71
31	Agricultural, horticultural and forestry products and grains not included in other classes; live animals; fresh fruits and vegetables; seeds, natural plants and flowers; foodstuffs for animals, malt	6386	1.67
32	Beers, mineral and aerated waters, and other non-alcoholic drinks; fruit drinks and fruit juices; syrups and other preparations for making beverages	4974	1.30
33	Alcoholic beverages(except beers)	2145	0.56
34	Tobacco, smokers' articles, matches	1708	0.45
35	Advertising, business management, business administration, office functions.	41864	10.94
36	Insurance, financial affairs; monetary affairs; real estate affairs.	7790	2.03
37	Building construction; repair; installation services.	6380	1.67

38	Telecommunications.	3424	0.89
39	Transport; packaging and storage of goods; travel arrangement.	4556	1.19
40	Treatment of materials.	1836	0.48
41	Education; providing of training; entertainment; sporting and cultural activities.	20035	5.23
42	Scientific and technological services and research and design relating thereto; industrial analysis and research services; design and development of computer hardware and software.	13865	3.62
43	Services for providing food and drink; temporary accommodation.	13847	3.62
44	Medical services, veterinary services, hygienic and beauty care for human beings or animals; agriculture, horticulture and forestry services.	8296	2.17
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.	4381	1.14
99	Multiclass Applications	5816	1.52

**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 above information regarding class-wise registration, every class in multi-class applications is considered separately.

#### **7. Trade Marks Agent Examination 2025: The Trade Marks Agent Examination 2025 were conducted as per Rule 147-148 of the Trade Marks Rule 2017.**

Trade Marks Agent Examination (TAE) 2025 was held on 04/01/2025 at 13 locations nationwide, including Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Chandigarh, Chennai, Delhi, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Lucknow, Mumbai, Nagpur, and Thiruvananthapuram.

A total of 408 candidates appeared for Paper 1 while 393 candidates were present for Paper 2. Among them 105 candidates successfully qualified to the Viva-Voce stage. The Viva-Voce examinations were conducted at Trade Marks Registry situated in Chennai, Delhi, Kolkata and Mumbai as well as at the Trade Marks Registry, Ahmedabad and RGNIPM, Nagpur on 28/02/2025. Out of 105 candidates who appeared for the viva voce, 69 candidates qualified the examination.

Total of 107 candidates have registered in the Register of Trade Marks Agent in year 2024-2025.

#### **8. Revenue**

During the year 2024-25, the TMR generated revenue of Rs. 535.82 Crores (including Rs. 44.762 Crores received from IB as fee for international registration under the Madrid System) as compared to that of the previous year of Rs. 467.3459 Crores.

**Table. Trends in Trade Marks Application for Last 5 Years**

<b>PARTICULARS</b>	<b>2020-21</b>	<b>2021-22</b>	<b>2022-23</b>	<b>2023-24</b>	<b>2024-25</b>
<b>Filed</b>	431213	447805	466580	476089	552190
<b>Examined</b>	463912	431520	395405	721944	156403
<b>Registered</b>	255976	261408	231977	279717	382834

**Table. Number of Trade Marks Published During Last Five Years**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>No. of Trade Marks published in the Journal</b>
1	2020-21	339356
2	2021-22	310196
3	2022-23	237203
4	2023-24	569861
5	2024-25	210629

**Table. Details of Opposition Applications Filed at Various Offices from April 01, 2024 to March 31, 2025 and Disposal There of**

<b>TM Office</b>	<b>Opposition/Rectification filed</b>	<b>Cases disposed</b>
<b>Ahmedabad</b>	8428	3885
<b>Chennai</b>	13000	8435
<b>Delhi</b>	37452	26350
<b>Kolkata</b>	4116	3744
<b>Mumbai</b>	18720	9676
<b>IR Division</b>	1199	575

**Table. Trade Marks Registered During Last Five Years**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Number of Trade Marks Registered</b>
1	2020-21	255976
2	2021-22	261408
3	2022-23	231977
4	2023-24	279717
5	2024-25	382834

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# MADRID SYSTEM FOR INTERNATIONAL REGISTRATION OF MARKS

### 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).

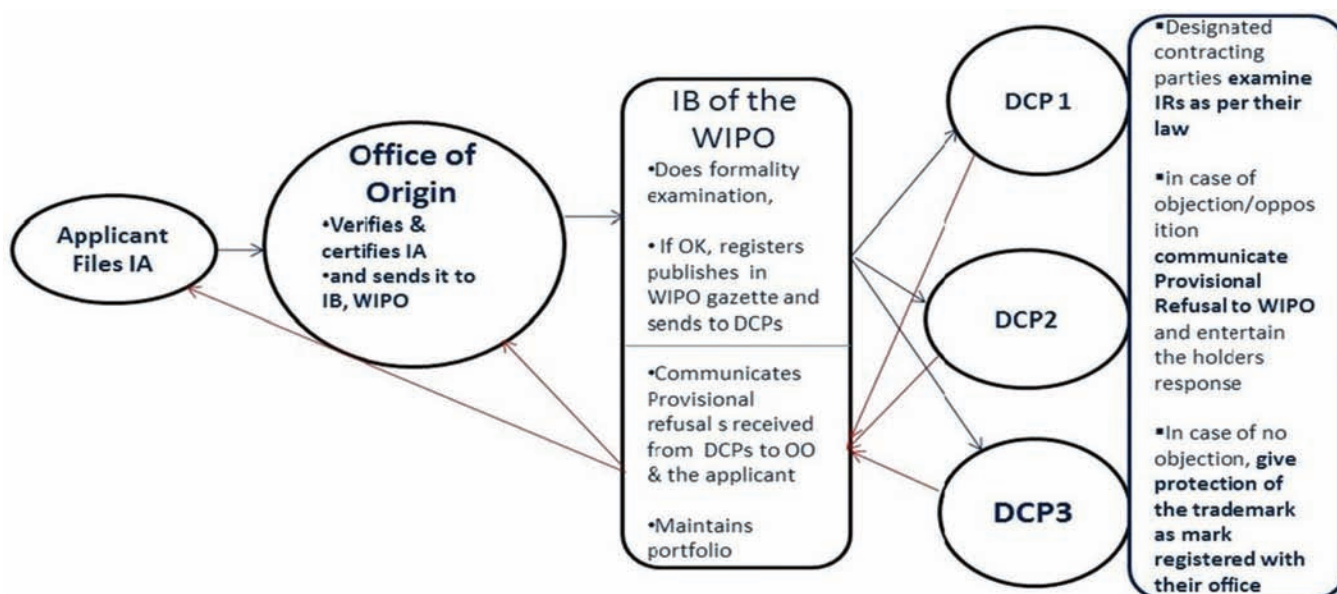
These treaties are administered by the International Bureau (IB) of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) in Geneva, Switzerland.

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

- a. On February 08, 2007, the Union Cabinet gave its approval to India's accession to the Madrid Protocol concerning the International Registration of Marks.
- b. 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.
- c. The Trade Marks (Amendment) Rules, 2013, were published in the Gazette on January 14, 2013, to bring it into force.
- d. 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:

#### Procedure for International registration under the Madrid Protocol



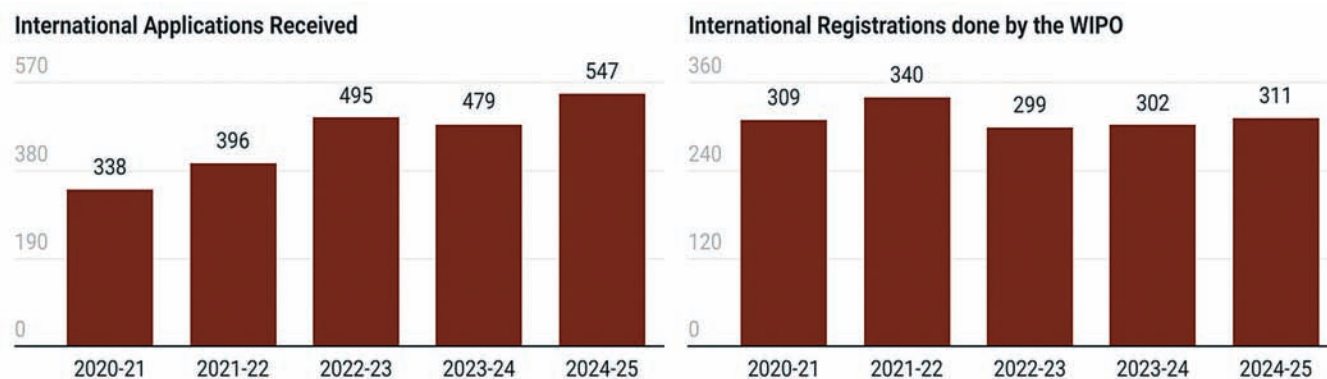
## 2. Implementation of the Madrid System in India: International Registration Wing:

- a. The International Registration wing is setup 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.
- b. As Office of Origin, the International Registration wing carries out the following functions through an electronic system:
  - c. 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.
  - d. 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:

- a. Till the end of the year 2024-25, the Indian Trade Mark Office had received 3919 applications for international registration of trademarks under the Madrid System, out of which 3592 applications were verified, certified, and transmitted to the WIPO, and out of these applications, 2866 marks were registered at the level of the WIPO.
- b. 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:

**Figure Trends of International Trademark Applications of Indian Entrepreneurs Received During Last Five Years:**



**Table. Trends of International Trademark Applications of Indian Entrepreneurs Received During Last Five Years:**

<b>Year</b>	<b>International applications received</b>	<b>International registrations done by the WIPO</b>
2020-21	338	309
2021-22	396	340
2022-23	495	299
2023-24	479	302
<b>2024-25</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>311</b>

**4. As an Office of Designated Contracting Party, the International Registration Wing carries out Following Functions through an Electronic System:**

- a. 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,
- b. 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.,
- c. 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,
- d. 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,
- e. 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,
- f. Representing the office in case of appeals/writ petitions filed against the orders of the registrar in respect of such international registrations,
- g. Communicating final (as well as further decisions, if any) in respect of such international registrations to WIPO.

**5. Activities During the year 2024-25-International Registration:**

- a. The WIPO had notified the Indian Office of 13766 international registrations seeking protection of trademarks in India.
- b. A mirror record of all these international registrations was created in the form of IRDI, and 13730 IRDI were examined.
- c. In respect of 3579 cases, provisional refusals based on examination were communicated to the WIPO. 994 provisional refusals, based on third-party oppositions received pursuant to publication in the trademarks journal, were communicated to the WIPO.
- d. 575 oppositions were finally disposed off.

- e. The Grant of Protection in case of 6921 international registrations was sent to the WIPO after completing all the procedures under the Trade Marks Act; in respect of 2796 international registrations out of 6921, 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.
- f. 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:

**Figure. Trends of International Trademarks Registration Notified by WIPO during last 5 years**



**Table. 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
2020-21	12913	9943
2021-22	15109	6971
2022-23	14366	7137
2023-24	12838	7206
<b>2024-25</b>	<b>13766</b>	<b>6921</b>

## 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 2024-25, the Indian Office had received Rs. 44.76 Crores as a fee for international registrations designating India for protection of the mark.

\*\*\*\*

### INTRODUCTION:

**Geographical Indications (GIs)** refer to indications that identify goods as originating from a specific geographical area, where a particular quality, reputation, or other characteristic is essentially linked to that origin. To qualify as a GI, the product must come from a defined region, and its distinct attributes must be essentially attributable to that place. GIs typically consist of the name of the location and may apply to agricultural, natural, or manufactured goods—including handicrafts and food products. In the case of manufactured goods, at least one stage of production, processing, or preparation must take place within the designated geographical area.

Geographical Indications (GIs) have long been recognized as a form of Intellectual Property. The Paris Convention (1883) first classified “indications of source” and “appellations of origin” as industrial property. Subsequent international agreements, including the Madrid Agreement (1891) and Lisbon Agreement (1958), further strengthened GI protection. A major milestone came with the Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) Agreement, which, in Article 22.1, provided the first formal international definition of GIs and Articles 22–24 of TRIPS Agreement outline the global framework for their protection.

Consequent upon India joining as a member state of the TRIPS Agreement a sui –generis legislation for the protection of Geographical Indications in India was enacted in 1999.

### Geographical Indications Registry (GIR):

#### 1. Establishment and Purpose:

GIR is the nodal office & Quasi Judiciary Authority established to administer the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration & Protection) Act, 1999 and Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration & Protection) Rules, 2002.

Objectives: The Objective of the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999 are three-fold, (1) to have specific law governing the geographical indications of goods in the country which could adequately protect the interest of producers of such goods, (2) to exclude unauthorized persons from misusing geographical indications and to protect consumers from deception and (3) to promote goods bearing Indian geographical indications in the export market.

Location: A Geographical Indications Registry with All India jurisdiction has been set up in Chennai on. The Registry functions under the Registrar of Geographical Indications. The Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks is the Registrar of Geographical Indications.

#### 2. Functions and Activities:

- A. **Registration:** Under the framework of the GI Act and Rules, GI Registry grants registration and legal protection for Geographical Indications and producers of GI as Authorized Users.
- B. **Awareness Programs:** GIR organizes and participates in awareness / sensitization programmes across India to create awareness relating to Geographical Indications. These programmes are aimed at

acquainting GI stakeholders about importance of GI registration and benefits of unique identity given by GI registration to the products and rights bestowed upon to the producers of GI.

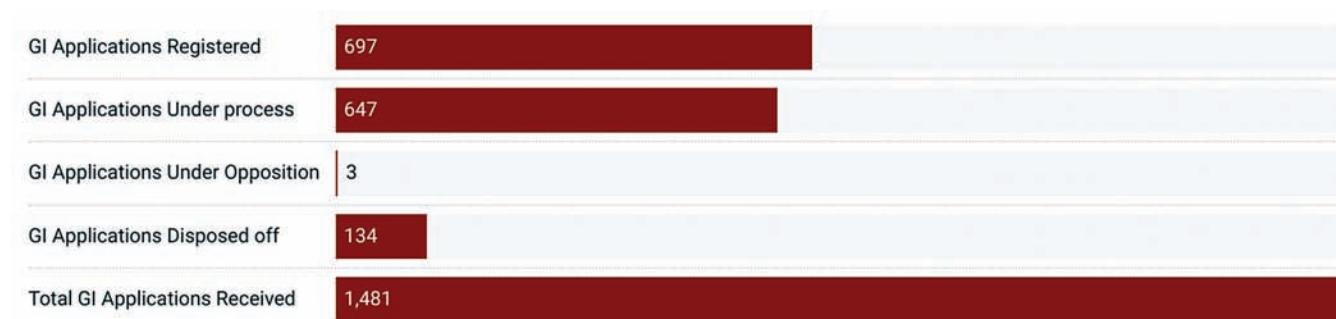
### 3. GI Applications:

During the year 2024-25, 275 applications were filed, 212 applications were examined and 62 Geographical Indications applications were registered.

**Table. Geographical Indications Application Status as on March 31, 2025**

Total Number of GI Applications Filed	1481
Total Number of GI Applications Registered	697

**Figure. Status Wise Breakup of GI Applications Received as on March 31, 2025**



**Table. Status-wise breakup of GI Applications Received as on March 31,2025**

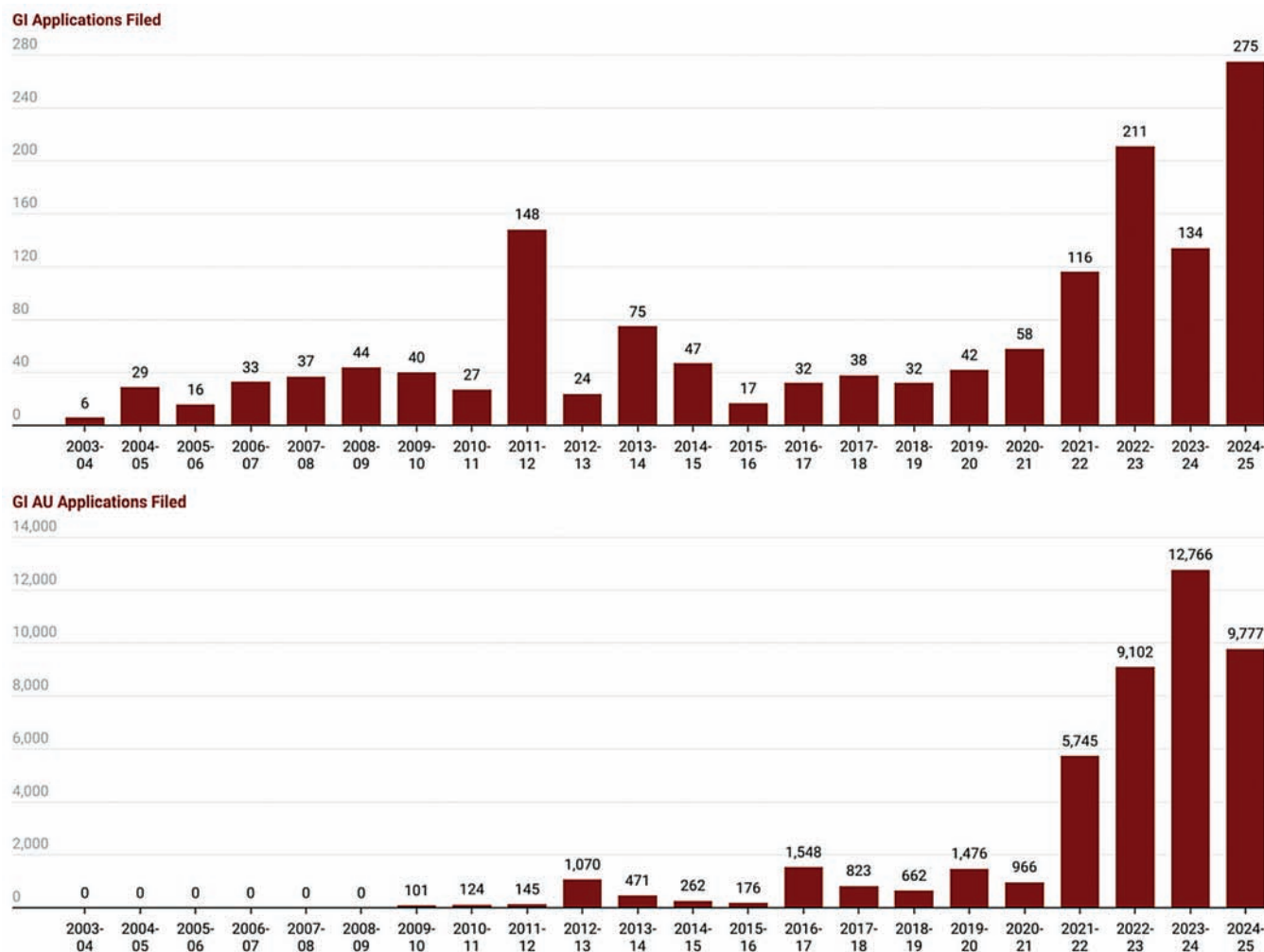
GI Applications Registered	697
GI Applications under process	647
GI Applications under Opposition	03
GI Applications disposed off	134
<b>Total GI Applications Received</b>	<b>1481</b>

### 4. GI Authorized User Applications:

The provision for receiving GI Authorized User (GI AU) applications was available since 2003 but the Registry started receiving GI Authorized User applications from May 2009 and the Registry has received a total of 45214 (Forty-Five Thousand Two Hundred and Fourteen) GI AU Applications as on March 31, 2025.

During the year 2024-25, 9777 GI AU applications were filed, 7547 GI AU applications were advertised and 5116 GI AU applications were registered.

**Figure. Trends in GI Applications Filled and GI Authorized User Applications as on March 31, 2025**

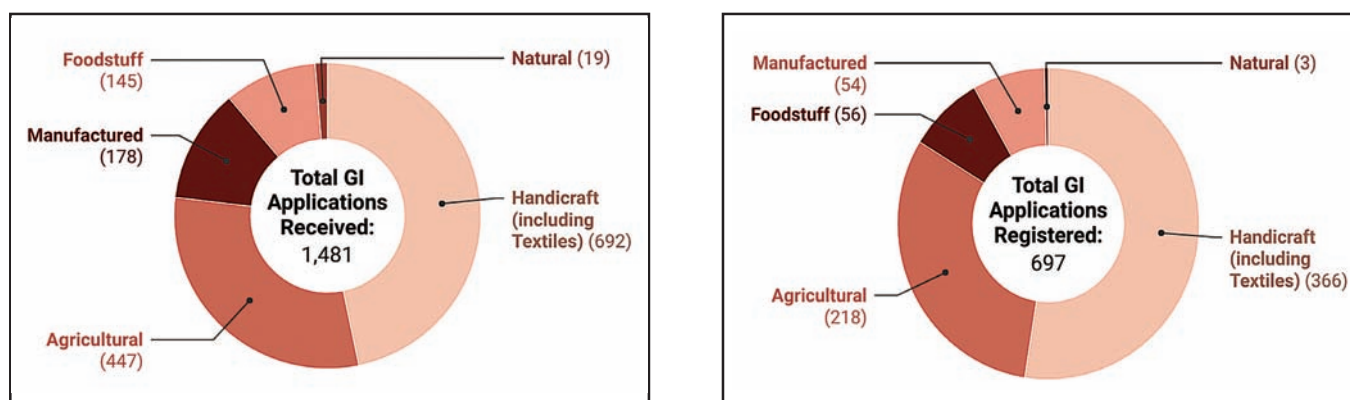


**Table. Year-wise breakup of filing of GI Applications and GI Authorized User Applications as on March 31, 2025**

Year	GI Applications filed	GI AU Applications filed
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
<b>2024-25</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>9777</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1481</b>	<b>45214</b>

**Figure. Classifications of GI Applications\* filed as on March 31, 2025**

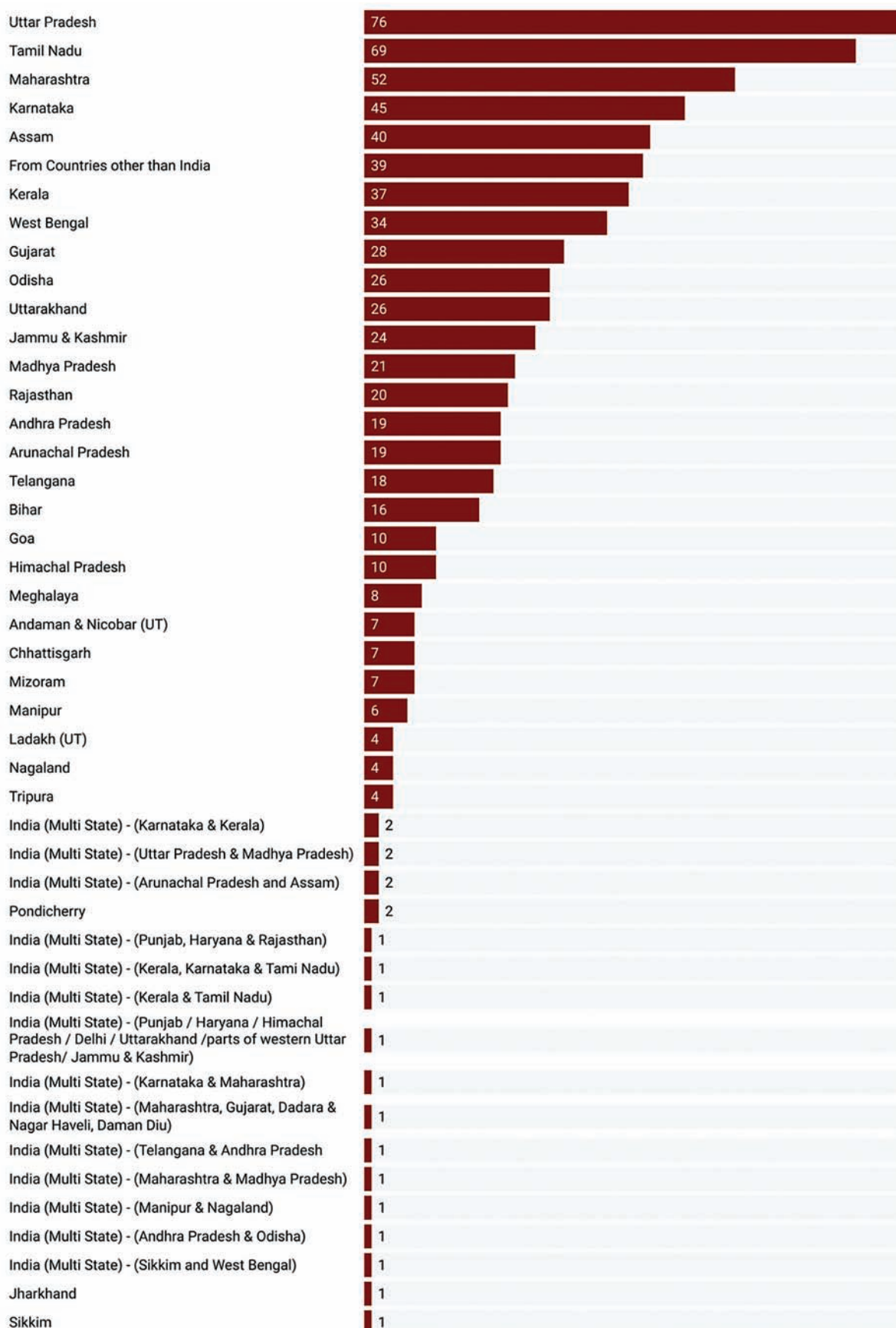


**Table. GI Applications Received and Registered for Goods as per Sec. 2 (f) of GI Act, 1999**

Type of Goods	No. GI Applications Received	No. GI Applications Registered
Handicraft (including Textiles)	692	366
Agricultural	447	218
Manufactured	178	54
Foodstuff	145	56
Natural	19	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>1481</b>	<b>697</b>

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

Figure. State – wise Registered GI's as on March 31, 2025



**Table. State – wise Registered GI's as on March 31, 2025**

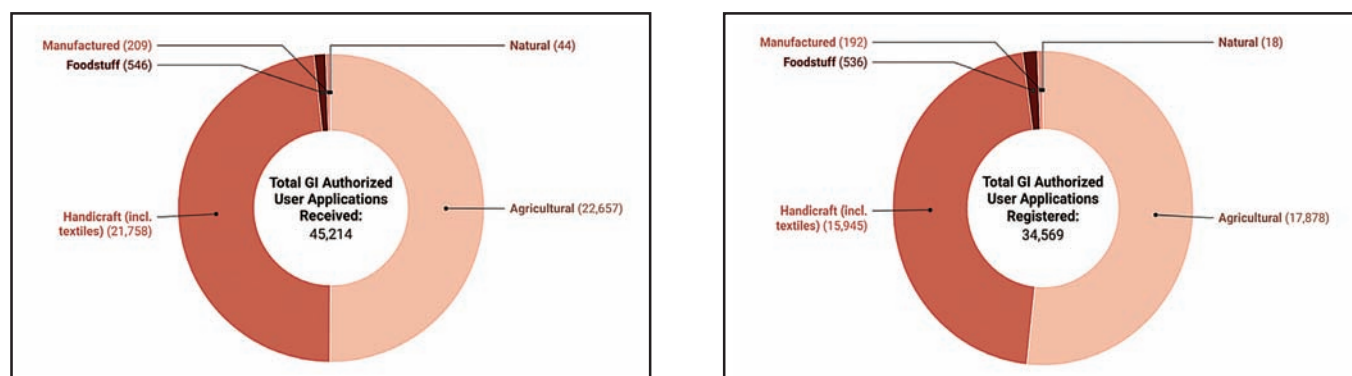
State / Entity	No. of Registered
Andaman & Nicobar (UT)	7
Andhra Pradesh	19
Arunachal Pradesh	19
Assam	40
Bihar	16
Chhattisgarh	7
Goa	10
Gujarat	28
Himachal Pradesh	10
India (Multi State) - (Punjab, Haryana & Rajasthan)	1
India (Multi State) - (Kerala, Karnataka & Tami Nadu)	1
India (Multi State) - (Kerala & Tamil Nadu)	1
India (Multi State) - (Karnataka & Kerala)	2
India (Multi State) - (Punjab / Haryana / Himachal Pradesh / Delhi / Uttarakhand /parts of western Uttar Pradesh/ Jammu & Kashmir)	1
India (Multi State) - (Karnataka & Maharashtra)	1
India (Multi State) - (Maharashtra, Gujarat, Dadara & Nagar Haveli, Daman Diu)	1
India (Multi State) - (Telangana & Andhra Pradesh	1
India (Multi State) - (Maharashtra & Madhya Pradesh)	1
India (Multi State) - (Uttar Pradesh & Madhya Pradesh)	2
India (Multi State) - (Manipur & Nagaland)	1
India (Multi State) - (Andhra Pradesh & Odisha)	1
India (Multi State) - (Sikkim and West Bengal)	1
India (Multi State) - (Arunachal Pradesh and Assam)	2
Jammu & Kashmir	24
Jharkhand	1
Karnataka	45
Kerala	37
Ladakh (UT)	4
Madhya Pradesh	21
Maharashtra	52

Manipur	6
Meghalaya	8
Mizoram	7
Nagaland	4
Odisha	26
Pondicherry	2
Rajasthan	20
Sikkim	1
Tamil Nadu	69
Telangana	18
Tripura	4
Uttar Pradesh	76
Uttarakhand	26
West Bengal	34
From Countries other than India	39
<b>Total</b>	<b>697</b>

**Table. GI Authorized User Application Status as on March 31, 2025**

Number of GI Authorized User Applications Registered	34569
Number of GI Authorized User Applications under Examination	2313
Number of GI Authorized User Applications Pre-Examination	5652
Number of GI Authorized User Applications Advertised	2594
Number of GI Authorized User Applications under Opposition	10
Number of GI Authorized User Applications Merged	28
Number of GI Authorized User Applications Withdrawn	48
Total Number of GI Authorized User Applications	45214

**Figure. Goods wise breakup of GI Authorized User Applications and User Applications Registered as on March 31, 2025**



**Table. Goods wise breakup of GI Authorized User Applications and User Applications Registered as on March 31, 2025**

<b>Goods as per sec. 2 (f) GI Act,1999</b>	<b>No. GI Authorised User Applications Received</b>	<b>No. GI Authorised User Applications Registered</b>
Handicraft (incl. textiles)	21758	15945
Agricultural	22657	17878
Manufactured	209	192
Foodstuff	546	536
Natural	44	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>45214</b>	<b>34569</b>

## **2. Revenue:**

A total revenue of Rs.18,57,020/- (Rupees Eighteen lakhs Fifty-Seven Thousand and Twenty only) was generated from the Geographical Indications Registry, Chennai, during the year towards fees in respect of GI applications & GI AU Applications and other proceedings under the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999, and the Rules made thereunder.

\*\*\*\*

### 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 Reprographic (photocopying) works.
- Recorded Music Performance Ltd. (RMPL) - For Sound Recordings works.
- M/S. Screenwriters Rights Association of India (SRAI) - Dramatic Works and Literary Works associated with Dramatic Works.
- Indian Performing Right Society Limited (IPRS) - Musical Works and Literary Works associated with Musical 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:

On World Copyright Day 2025, the Copyright Office launched a **New Copyright Certificate** format making the certificate easier to understand and interpret.

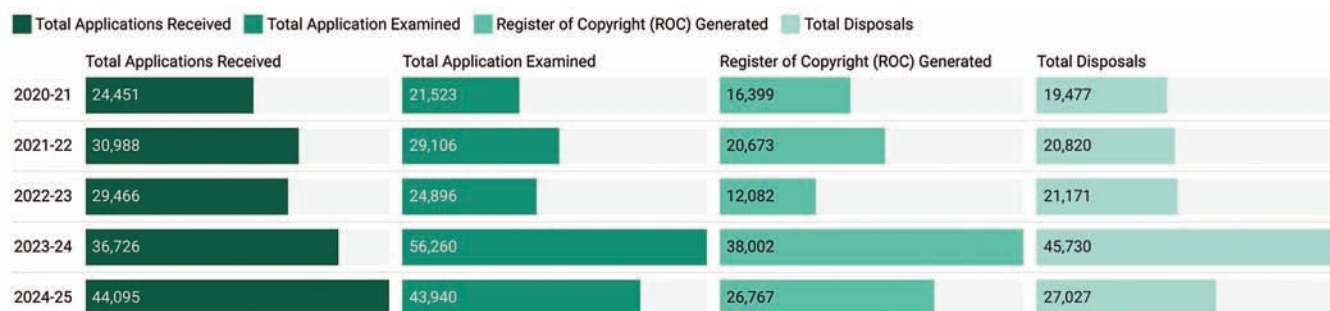
**Updated Online Filing System:** The online filing system for copyright registration has undergone significant improvements to make the process more secure, transparent, and efficient. This initiative aims to streamline the process for creators and support India’s goal of becoming a global innovation hub.

Since the digitization of the copyright registration process, over 3,50,000 copyrights have been registered as of 2025, reflecting a significant rise in awareness and adoption of copyright protection mechanisms among creators across various sectors. This surge indicates a heightened understanding and appreciation among creators (authors, artists, musicians, software developers, filmmakers, etc.) of the importance of protecting their original works.

### 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).”

**Figure. Trends in Copyright in last 5 Years**

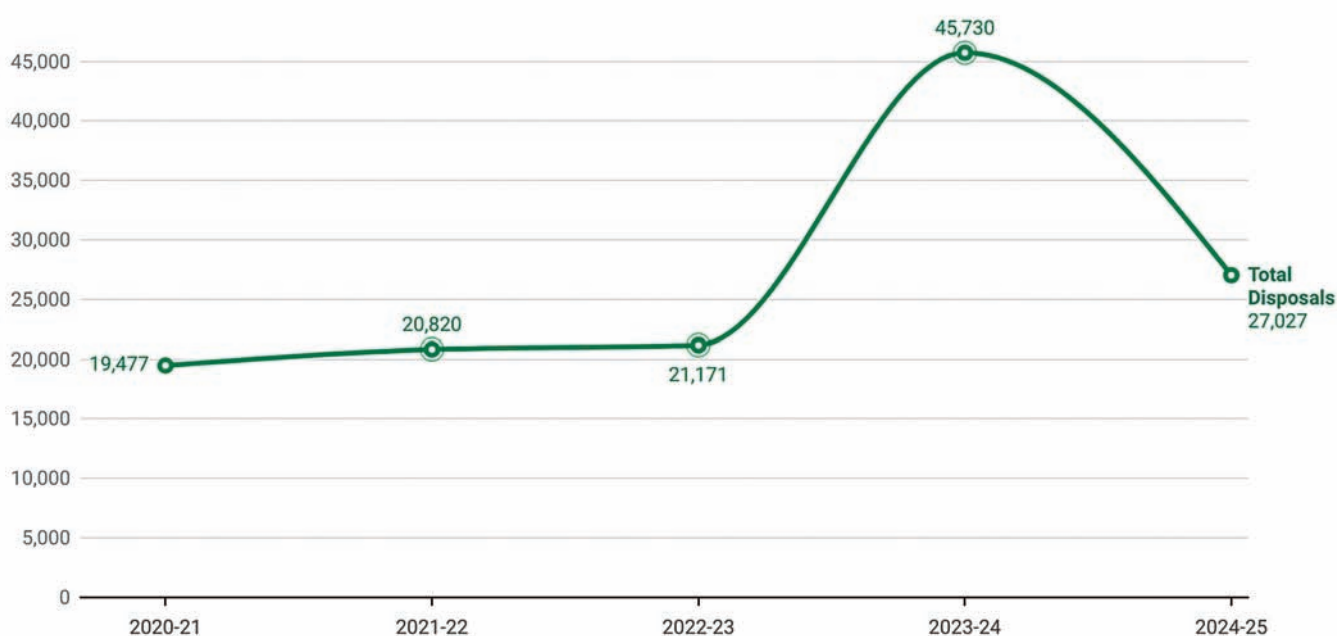


During the year 2024-25, a total number of 44095 applications were received and 43940 applications were examined. During the examination, the discrepancies observed were communicated to applicants for rectification. The number of Register of Certificates (R.O.C.) generated in 2024-25 was 26767.

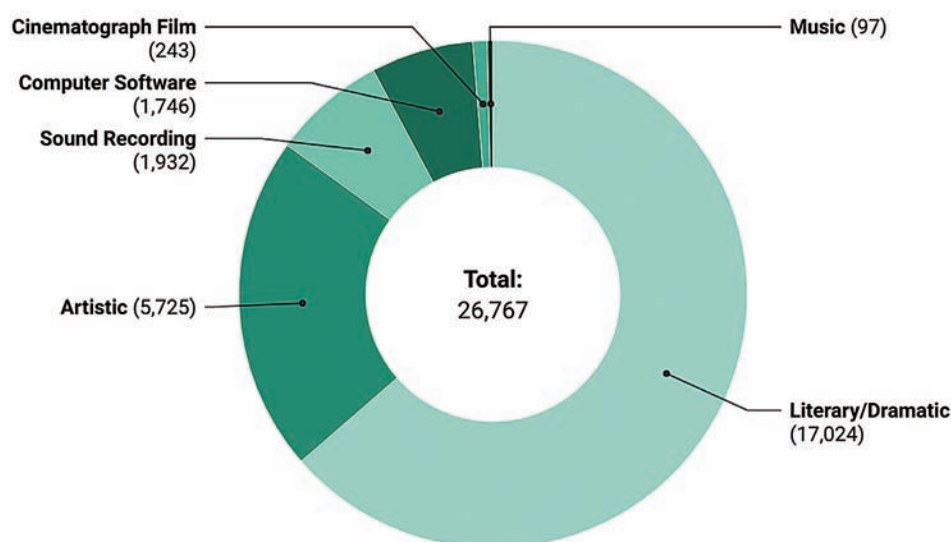
**Table. The Statistical data from 2020-21 to 2024-25 is given in the following table:**

Year	Total applications received	Total application examined	Register Of Copyright (ROC) generated	Total Disposal
2020-21	24451	21523	16399	19477
2021-22	30988	29106	20673	20820
2022-23	29466	24896	12082	21171
2023-24	36726	56260	38002	45730
<b>2024-25</b>	<b>44095</b>	<b>43940</b>	<b>26767</b>	<b>27027</b>

**Figure. Trends in Disposals in last Five Years**



**Figure. Category-wise Registration of Copyright (ROC) generated during the Year 2024-25.**



**Table. Category-wise Registration of Copyright (ROC) generated during the Year 2024-25**

1	Artistic	5725
2	Cinematograph Film	243
3	Computer Software	1746
4	Literary/Dramatic	17024
5	Music	97
6	Sound Recording	1932
	<b>Total</b>	<b>26767</b>

## 7. Major Achievements of Copyright Office:

Online Application Uptake: 97% of total applications are now being filed online.

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)
- 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 i.e. (Rs. 3,64,76,300.00/- (Rupees three crore sixty-four lakhs seventy-six thousand three hundred 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.

### 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 the 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 registration have been issued for Layout-Designs:

1. Layout-Design No. 1(I)/2013 titled “**8 port Microcontroller (BE.80501)**” in the name of Bharat Electronics Ltd. (BEL).
2. Layout-Design No. 2(I)/2016 titled “**50-60 GHz Sub-Harmonic IQ Mixer**” in the name of the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO).
3. Layout-Design No. 1/9/2020 titled “**Ultra-High Gain And Low Noise Monolithic X-Band MMIC Amplifier On 0.15  $\mu$ m 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 IIP3, 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 2024-25, six (06) semiconductor integrated circuit layout-design applications were received for registration, and their preliminary scrutiny was completed.

As of 31st March 2025, thirty-one (31) SICLD applications have been filed for registration. So far, a total of fifteen (15) applications has been examined, out of which seven (07) applications are registered and eight (08) are not accepted/abandoned.

\*\*\*\*

## 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. Training Programmes

### 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 2024-25:

Year	Public Training program						Departmental Training			Seminar/ Workshop/ Awareness for Public/ institutes	International Programs	Partici pants	Total
	Duration of training programme						6 Week	1-21 days	On- Job Trg.				
	1 day	2Days	3 days	5 days	6Days	2Week							
2020-21 (Only Online Trg Progs were conducted in view of Covid-19 Pandemic)	17	1					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
<b>2022-23</b>		<b>19</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>5</b>				<b>8</b>		<b>772</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>174217</b>	<b>822</b>
2023-24									3	350		65987	353
<b>2024-25</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	<b>5</b>	<b>321</b>	—	<b>57585</b>	<b>326</b>
<b>Total</b>									<b>9</b>	<b>1929</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>398002</b>	<b>2070</b>

In the fiscal year 2024-25, RGNIIPM successfully conducted 321 online awareness workshops under NIPAM 2.0. Additionally, the institute organized four offline and one online departmental training programs, details of which are as follows:

- 2-days Training to Trainers – 2 nos.
- IP Manthan (Online) at RGNIIPM, Nagpur & MCRHRD, Hyderabad
- Induction training programme of newly recruited Examiners of P & D respectively at

RGNIIPM, Nagpur (283 trainees) and MCRHRD, Hyderabad (124 trainees), which was commenced, respectively, from 14<sup>th</sup> January 2025 at RGNIIPM and from 20<sup>th</sup> January 2025 at Hyderabad.

### 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 2024-25:

### A. Departmental Training Programme

Departmental Training Program	No. of Prog.	Period of Training	No. of Participants
Training to Trainers (ToT)	2	10-11 Jan' 2025 & 11-12 March' 2025	48 & 33
Induction Training Programme of newly recruited Examiners	2	16 weeks, 14th Jan' 24 onwards at RGNIIPM and 20 <sup>th</sup> Jan' 25 onwards at Hyderabad	407
'Technical Training for Examiner of Patents & Designs'		22 <sup>nd</sup> March 2025	

Sl. No.	Date	Details of Training and Faculty Imparted
1	10-11 Jan' 2025 and ii) 11-12 Mar'2025	Training to Trainers (ToT) – 2 programmes Faculties – From CEGIS and CBU
2	14th Jan' 24 onwards at RGNIIPM and 21st Jan'25 at Hyderabad	<p><b>IPO Internal Faculty:</b> Dr Amarendra Samal, Shri Pinkesh Jain, Shri Vijay T Doye, Dr Abhijit Das, Shri AP Srivastava, Dr Debasish Banerjee, Shri Sagar Pol, Shri Santosh Kumar Gupta, Shri Kundan Kumar, Shri K S Sreekanth, Shri Vishal Shukla, Shri Arun Kumar Pradhan, Ms Parvathy, Dr Latika Dawara, Ms Anushri Kamble, Ms Meenakshi Yadav, Shri Divyanshu Mishra, Shri Ravi Prakash Pandey, Ms Sandhya Kothari, Ms Shahida Umar, Ms Vishakha Gupta, Dr Lakshmi Meena, Dr Ravi Sidda, Shri Vipin Jain, Shri Raghavendra, Shri Sunil Sharan Yadav, Shri Surajit Paul, Shri Manoj Verma, Shri Rajesh Patel, Shri Pritish Ranjan Pal, Shri Sarath P, Shri Subhankar Panda, Shri Veera Raghavulu K, Shri Devendra Deshmukh, Shri Shivanshu Mohan Singh, Shri CHS Ramalinga Prasad, Md. Tanveer Rahman, Shri Rahul Dhakad, Shri Vipin Kumar, Shri Sreedhar P, Shri Ankur, Shri Shailendra Singh, Shri Anshuman Verma, Shri Manoj Verma, Shri Mahendra Dongre, Shri Naveen Jaiswal, Shri Rahul Jaiswal, Shri Sunil Sharan Yadav, Shri Pranav Kumar, Shri Anil Tagale, Shri Chandan Kr Jha, Shri Rahul Gahlan, Shri Ajay Kr Yadav, Shri Gaurav Tomar, Shri Deepu Kumar, Shri Shubanshu Gautam, Shri Saurabh Dwivedi, Ms Sylvia, Shri Shivam Verma, Shri Rahul Dhakad, Shri Arindam Poddar, Shri Santanu Acharya, Shri Venugopal A, Dr Narsimha G, Ms Anjana Haridas, Shri Lakshmi Narayanan A, Shri Prashant Gupta, Shri N Ganesh, Md Arif Nadim, Shri Shivanshu Mohan Singh, Shri Abinash Kr Puhan, Shri Praveen Kumar Gond, Shri Aniruddh Garg, Shri Ranjan Biswas, Shri Saikat Gayen, Shri Santanu Acharya, Shri Anand Kr Soni</p> <p><b>External Guest faculty:</b> Centre for WTO Studies, IIFT, New Delhi: i)Ms. Pallavi Arora, legal consultant, ii)Mr. Debashish Lahiri, legal consultant, iii)Ms. Mumrita Gaurdwaj, Research Fellow, iv)Ms. Jyotsna Manohar, Young Professional</p>
3	-	IP Manthan (online) at RGNIIPM & MCR HRD, Faculties - Sh. Yogesh Pai, NLU, Delhi, Smt. Malthi Kumaran, M/s LKS; Ms. Rajeshwari Hariharan, Rajeshwari Associates.

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



## C. Public Training Programs:

During the year 2024-25, 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, patentability 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 2024-25, RGNIIPM, Nagpur organized a total of 321 online IPR awareness workshops and 8 offline workshops at the RGNIIPM campus under NIPAM 2.0. These programs reached 57585 participants, who gained insights into the importance of Patents, Designs, and other aspects of IPRs. The NIPAM program, running until March 31, 2025, also included sessions specifically for educational institutions, with participation from students and faculty members.

### 01<sup>st</sup> April 2024 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2025 NIPAM Training Programs

Sl.No.	Speaker	No.of Prog.	No. of participants
1	Dr.Bharat Suryawanshi	180	33691
2	Mr.Kumar Raju	131	22829
3	Mrs.Pooja Maulikar	3	359
4	Mr.Himanshu Chandrakar	2	145
5	Mr.Nirmalya Sinha	1	180
6	Mr.Atul Khade	1	50
7	Mr. Buchi Babu	1	111
8	Mr.Amit Chakraborty	1	200
9	Mrs. Smita Bhoyar	1	20
	<b>Total</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>57585</b>

### Photos of offline awareness/workshops under NIPAM2.0 by RGNIIPM, Nagpur

#### 1) Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Jayanti



## 2) IP-day Celebration



## 3) International Yoga Day on 21<sup>st</sup> June 2024:

As per the directions from the Ministry of AYUSH, Govt. of India, International YOGA Day was organized on 21st June 2024, 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



## 4) Hindi Workshop

To promote the progressive use of the official language Hindi, Two (2) Hindi workshops were organized in the office of the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Intellectual Property Management, Nagpur.

- Topic: “Role of Media in the Development of Hindi”
- Date: April 30, 2024
- Purpose: To discuss and highlight the media’s contribution to the growth and propagation of the Hindi language.



5) **Independence Day 2024**



6) **Blood Donation camp:**

A voluntary blood donation camp was organized at RGNIIPM in collaboration with Lata Mangeshkar Hospital Blood Bank and Components Lab, Nagpur, wherein all the officials of RGNIIPM.



## 7) Hindi Pakhwada 2024

The Official Language Hindi Fortnight was organized by the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Intellectual Property Management, Nagpur, from 14.09.2024 to 29.09.2024.



## 8) Mahatma Gandhi Jayanti-2024



## 9) एक पेड़ मां के नाम/Plant 4 Mother Campaign

In pursuance of the D.O No. 08/06/2024-LiFECeLL-Part(1) Hon'ble Minister, Forest And Climate Change, Government of India dated 26 July 2024, endorsed by C&I M's Office

Vanijya Bhavan, vide Dy. No VIP-1145 dated 07/08/2024 and by Secretary (PIIT) vide Dy. No VIP-1145 dated 08/08/2024 this office (RGNIIPM), has celebrated “# एक\_पेड़\_मां\_के\_नाम# Plant 4 Mother Campaign” event as a mark of love and respect for one's mother and for the protection of Mother Earth.



## 10) Swachhata Action Plan 2024

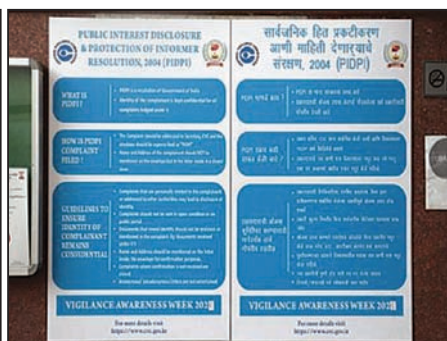


As per the directions vide DPIIT and CGPDTM, RGNIIPM has observed and organized programs during the month of October 2024 under the Swachhata Action Plan (SAP), details of which are as follows:

- 1) Identification of CTU
- 2) Cleaning of CTU
- 3) 'Shramadan Activity' by all officials/staff of RGNIIPM to clean office Green Areas
- 4) Office Premises cleaning by all officials/staff of RGNIIPM
- 5) Personal desk/cabin cleaning by all officials/staff of RGNIIPM
- 6) Felicitation of Safai Mitra (Housekeeping Staff)

## 11) Vigilance Awareness Week

As per directions from DPIIT, Vigilance Awareness Week was observed at RGNIIPM, Nagpur, wherein the officials has taken online e-pledge and banners in that regard was pasted on the entrance and inside the premises of office.



## 12) Fire Mock drill

A fire mock drill was conducted by RGNIIPM in collaboration with Nagpur Municipal Corporation, Nagpur in order to educate officials about the fire equipments and the operation procedure, which was done in view of Induction training programme and successfully handled by the officials with full enthusiasm.



## 13) International Women’s Day Celebration



### E. Various Programmes Conducted During 2024-2025 at RGNIIPM, Nagpur

#### 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.

#### 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 organisational capacity development, the ACBP has laid the foundation for a more proficient, efficient, and future-ready workforce.

### **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 acquire the right competencies, have a clear understanding of their roles, and are 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 delivery of public services.

### **Organisational Development: Enhancing Efficiency and Effectiveness**

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

A key highlight of the ACBP is its structured roadmap, 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.

### **Mission Karmayogi**

The National Programme 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 roadmap 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.

### **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.

### **Onboarding 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 onboarding and orientation of the officials in all technical positions in April 2023. Inspired with the outcome of the iGOT learning during 2023-24 as given

below and to further undertake this initiative, 264 administrative positions and 407 new recruits during their induction training were onboarded and given orientation on iGOT platform in the month of April 2024 and February 2025, respectively. Karmayogi Bharat provided constant technical support to ensure smooth onboarding and progress on the platform. The CBU then curated few courses in the current year for all positions for self learning from the iGOT portal aligned to the competencies mapped to specific roles and competencies in the like manner as done during 2023-24.

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 Centre 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.

The CBU had curated a set of 27 courses aligned to the behavioural 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 and GI) in addition to core courses mandated by DoPT, etc. during the year 2023-24. Competency-aligned learning intervention has seen remarkable start by the officials of this office, with cumulative institutional learning hours being more than 41,750 hours during the said year with average learning hours of the IP officials at around 43 hours. All 990 IP officials were onboarded on iGOT platform in the year 2023-24 also.

Further during the year 2024-25, 47 courses were curated for the technical positions and 29 courses for the administrative positions in addition to core courses mandated by DoPT, etc. and were communicated to all concerned for learning from the iGOT portal. Cumulative institutional learning hours as observed from the iGOT portal has been more than 65,417 hours during the year 2024-25 with average learning hours of the IP officials at around more than 47 hours. A reason for lower average learning hours per official as expected is given in the following table: As of 31.03.2025, there are 1,630 officials (~98%) out of 1,661 who have been onboarded on the iGOT platform of Mission Karmayogi.

**Table : Status of onboarding and learning hours-cumulative for all Technical Officials in the year 2023-24 and 2024-25**

Year	Number of IP Officials Onboarded	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	
<b>2023-24</b>	990	968	2,5965	23,650	41,750:31:37	43:07:51
<b>2024-25</b>	1,630*	1,392	42,774	33,745	65,417:16:00	47:00:00**

**\*264 Admin. positions and 376 new recruits were further onboarded on the iGOT during April 2024 and February 2025, respectively.**

**\*\*407 new recruits joined the office in the month of January 2025 contributing insignificantly to total learning hours in 2 months during February and March 2025 in the FY 2024-25.**

#### **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 iGOT platform were curated for each position. This booklet aims to guide and give better clarity to the official of the work that he/she is expected to do in the IP office with a shared objective of optimising 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 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) were defined. Upon reviewing the roles and activities, the domain, functional and behavioural 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 to the final version of the booklet. Work allocation orders (WAOs) in its printable form have been distributed amongst all 20 positions during the year 2024-25 for their ready reference.

This exercise looks forward to institutionalising 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 organisation.

### **Induction Training Program**

A 16 weeks induction training program for the newly recruited Examiners (407 officers) by O/o CGPDTM started from the month of January 2025. Out of the above 407 officers, 124 examiners from Electronics and Communication as well as from Computer Science started their training at Dr.MCRHRDIT, Hyderabad and 283 Examiners from the rest of the subjects started their training at RGNIIPM, Nagpur.

The Examiners were from 14 subject specializations as follows:

1. Electrical Engineering
2. Electronics and Communication Engineering
3. Physics
4. Computer Science
5. Biomedical
6. Chemistry
7. Polymer
8. Biochemistry
9. Biotechnology
10. Food
11. Mechanical
12. Civil
13. Textile
14. Metallurgy

A booklet, “Bouddhik Aagman - An Induction Journey at IP Office”, to provide comprehensive information regarding the training to the top management, the trainers and trainees has been released by Prof Dr Unnat P Pandit, Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trademarks during the inaugural ceremony of Induction training program.

The key features and the approach of the Induction Program were based on the following:

- (a) Assessment of Baseline Competencies;
- (b) Enhance Learning Retention;
- (c) Providing Feedback and Guidance;
- (d) Ensuring Consistence and Standards;
- (e) Certification and Credentialing;
- (f) Continual Improvement of Induction Programs;
- (g) Mentorship and Support; and
- (h) Mission Karmayogi's Self Paced Learning via iGOT.

The Comprehensive Coverage of the Induction Training Program was broadly categorized into 05 distinctive modules covering 360 degree approach of learning. These modules were:

- I. Introduction to Central Government Service and O/o CGPDTM;
- II. Training on Core Functions;
- III. Training on Legal Aspects;
- IV. Overview of International IP Framework; and
- V. Introduction to Mission Karmayogi and iGOT.

Total Induction Training was for 640 Hours comprising :

- (a) Theory and Practice (495 Hrs);
- (b) Guest Lectures (45 Hrs);
- (c) Mission Karmayogi & iGOT (60 Hrs) and
- (d) Assessment (40 Hrs).

The induction training was designed and executed with the primary aim of producing Atmanirbhar examiners who are competent to play their part in establishing jurisprudentially compliant work products by the IPO. Some of the unique ideas that have been implemented include:

- Objective criteria-based faculty selection,
- Syllabus design enabling an integrated and de-siloed approach to patentability assessment, with adequate examples and a practical component integrated throughout each topic,
- Pedagogy tailored for trainees without a legal background, emphasizing and facilitating experiential learning,
- Learning resource material preparation to ensure uniformity in understanding the legal framework defined by the Patents Act, taking care of subject-specific needs,
- Strategically designed periodic assessments to evaluate learning outcomes and adjust further course of training accordingly by addressing the identified gaps,
- Systematic collection of day-wise and session-specific feedback from trainees, and also senior patent office observers sent to training locations, to evaluate training effectiveness and ensure a timely response to trainees' needs and concerns,
- Dedicated review and recap sessions targeting areas of weakness indicated by the trainees themselves, to address remaining knowledge gaps and ensure comprehensive and meaningful training completion

This 16 weeks training program for Batch 1 & 2 of the newly recruited Examiners of Patents & Designs will be completed in May 2025.

\*\*\*\*

#### INTRODUCTION

This chapter outlines the progress made in international cooperation during the reporting year 2024-25. The Office of CGPDTM undertook several initiatives directed toward strengthening bilateral and multilateral cooperation in intellectual property with other IP Offices. The Office actively participated in the discussions held at the WIPO and other international forums on globally important IP-related issues.

New Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) were concluded with several foreign IP offices, paving the way for deeper collaboration. Under the Work Plans, several collaborative activities were carried out, such as fostering mutual benefits, capacity building, and IP awareness in cooperation with foreign IP offices.

#### 1. **Bilateral Cooperation:**

##### 1.1 **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 exchanging information on disclosure requirements concerning genetic resources, the Madrid Protocol, and sharing best practices in designs, trademarks, and biotechnology. Experiences related to accession to the Hague Agreement concerning the International Registration of Industrial designs were also shared. Additionally, the Danish side conducted workshops focusing on the Quality Management System. A new Work Plan for the period of 2 years (2025-2027) was signed on January 15, 2025.

##### 1.2 **European Union Intellectual Property Organization (EUIPO):**

Under the active Work Plan between EUIPO and the Office of CGPDTM, numerous activities were conducted, which included information exchange on appeal systems in designs and trademarks, best practices exchange sessions concerning designs and trademarks, and sharing of experience with regard to accession to the Hague Agreement concerning the International Registration of Industrial Designs.

##### 1.3 **United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO):**

Several collaborative events were held between the USPTO and Indian IP offices during 2024–2025, including seminars on GIs and trademarks. Notable among these were a GI seminar held in Kanchipuram and virtual sessions on Hague Designs and Manual of Patent Examining Procedure (MPEP). Indian IP officials also participated in a USPTO-led program on GIs in Sri Lanka.

##### 1.4 **Taiwan:**

During the reporting period, the O/o CGPDTM and the Taiwanese IP office jointly organised several key IP events, including online sessions on trademarks related to geographical names, pharmaceuticals, and biotechnology. One IP official participated in the New Southbound Intellectual Property Conference in Taiwan in June 2024. Additionally, a Patent Examiner Exchange Program was conducted in Chennai in December 2024. These activities strengthened knowledge exchange and international collaboration in intellectual property.

### **1.5 French Patent and Trademark Office (INPI):**

An IP official participated in the CEIPI Summer School Program at the University of Strasbourg, France, from June 25 to July 06 2024. The program offered advanced training and insights into intellectual property law and practice.

### **1.6 Japan Patent Office (JPO):**

Under the Action Plan, IP officials participated in hybrid training programs organized by the JPO, alongside online sessions held between the JPO and O/o CGPDTM. These programs covered topics such as the use of AI tools in office processes, best practices in design examination, trademark oppositions, and registration procedures. Regular meetings between the IP offices have further strengthened bilateral cooperation on key issues.

### **1.7 Federal Service for Intellectual Property (Rospatent)**

During 2024-25, both offices organized a virtual program in which the participants were made aware of the GI Protection Systems in India and Russia as well as best practices related to GI registration.

### **1.8 Italian Patent and Trademark Office (UIBM):**

A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) in the field of Industrial Property Rights between the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India and the Directorate General for the Protection of Industrial Property- Italian Patent and Trademark Office (DGTPI-UIBM) of the Ministry of Enterprises and Made in Italy of the Italian Republic was signed on 14 June, 2024.

### **1.9 The Intellectual Property Office of the United Kingdom (UKIPO):**

During the reporting year, both IP offices conducted numerous activities, including an information exchange session on Trade Marks to share knowledge on registration procedures, and a joint UKIPO–O/o CGPDTM event at NLU Delhi to celebrate World IP Day, aimed at raising IP awareness and strengthening collaboration between the two offices.

### **1.10 WIPO:**

Several key WIPO events and training programs were held during 2024–25, including advanced courses on patent search, GI, and PCT in the Asia-Pacific and ASEAN regions. Master’s Degree in Intellectual Property (IP) and Management jointly offered by the WIPO Academy, O/o CGPDTM and the National Law University Delhi (NLU-D) was launched in 2024. India hosted the WIPO-IPO PCT-Madrid Roving Seminars across six cities, highlighting the benefits of the PCT and Madrid systems and the challenges stakeholders face. In March 2025, WIPO DDG Ms. Sylvie Forbin visited India to further strengthen cooperation in the areas of copyright and the creative economy.

## **2. Assemblies of the Member States of WIPO-65<sup>th</sup> Series of Meetings**

2.1 During 2024-25, the WIPO General Assembly and the Assemblies of the member States of WIPO were attended by the following delegation from India:

- a. Mr. Arindam Bagchi, Ambassador, Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission, Geneva
- b. Ms. Priyanka Chauhan, Ambassador, Deputy Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission, Geneva

- c. Prof. (Dr.) Unnat P. Pandit, Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks (CGPDTM), O/o CGPDTM, Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), Ministry of Commerce and Industry
- d. Mr. Rajesh Sharma, Counsellor, Permanent Mission, Geneva
- e. Mr. Gaurav Kumar Thakur, Counsellor, Permanent Mission, Geneva
- f. Ms. Kajal, Director, DPIIT
- g. Ms. Simrat Kaur, Director, DPIIT
- h. Mr. Anoop Kunnathuparambil Joy, Joint Controller Patents and Designs, O/o CGPDTM
- i. Dr. Dinesh P. Patil, Joint Controller of Patents and Designs, O/o CGPDTM
- j. Mr. Pinkesh Kailashchandra Jain, Joint Controller, Patents and Designs, O/o CGPDTM
- k. Mr. Vijay Doye, Deputy Controller, Patents and Designs, O/o CGPDTM
- l. Mr. Pawan Kumar, Deputy Registrar, Trade Marks and GIs, O/o CGPDTM
- m. Mr. Shammi Ranjan, Assistant Controller, Patents and Designs, O/o CGPDTM
- n. Mr. Jadhav Siddharth, Assistant Controller, Patents and Designs, O/o CGPDTM

**2.2 Opening Statement:** On behalf of India, the opening statement was delivered by Mr. Gaurav Kumar Thakur, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of India, Geneva. WIPO was commended for its efforts and initiatives to develop a balanced and efficient IP system that promotes innovation and creativity for the benefit of all. It was highlighted that over the past decade, India has adopted a plethora of legislative & policy reforms to align with international standards, which were specifically aimed at reducing the compliance burden and streamlining the filing process for ease of obtaining and maintaining intellectual property. These initiatives have led to a significant increase in domestic patent applications, with over 90,000 applications filed and more than 100,000 patents were granted last year (2023-24). The conclusion of modern and comprehensive IP Chapters with India's new foreign trading partners in recent FTAs was also highlighted.

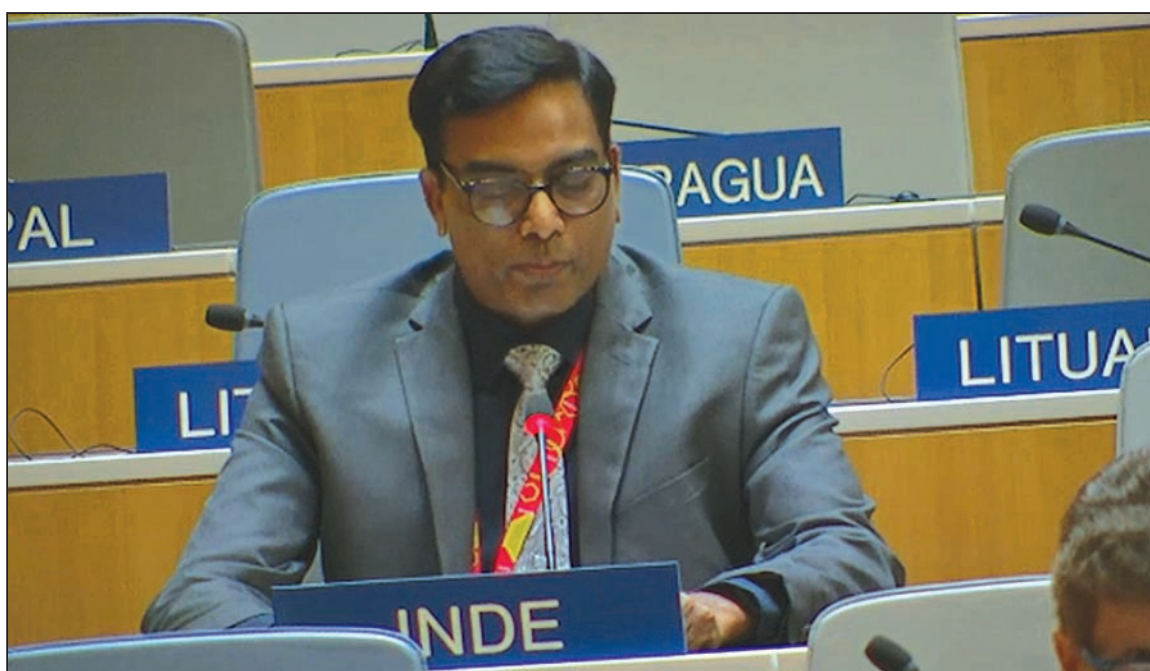


The member states congratulated and appreciated for their efforts during the “Diplomatic Conference on Genetic Resources and Associated Traditional Knowledge” organised from May 13 to 24, 2024. It was hoped that the treaty would contribute immensely towards maintaining a sustainable balance between the relevant competing rights. India reaffirmed its commitment to advancing the collective goals of promoting innovation, safeguarding IP rights, and fostering an inclusive and sustainable IP-based future, which adequately balances the rights of the right holders on one side and those of the general public on the other. India also expressed its willingness to offer support and to actively contribute to the negotiations on the international legal instrument(s) for the protection of traditional knowledge (TK) and traditional cultural expressions (TCEs) in the upcoming sessions of the IGC. Highlighting the initiatives being undertaken by India in fostering innovation and entrepreneurship, it was stated that the Atal Tinkering Labs (ATLs) and the Atal Innovation Mission have been instrumental in engaging students and supporting start-ups across the country. Additionally, the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has established an Intellectual Property Facilitation Centre for MSMEs. These efforts have contributed to India's emergence as one of the leading start-up ecosystems globally, with numerous unicorns.

- 2.3 On the ACE Report (WO/GA/57/9 – Report on the Advisory Committee on Enforcement)**, the delegation of India emphasized the importance of building awareness about Intellectual Property (IP) and affirmed its strong commitment to expanding outreach efforts. It was stated that the National Intellectual Property Awareness Mission (NIPAM) has disseminated awareness about IP to more than 7,000 educational institutions. Over the past two years, the NIPAM mission has successfully imparted basic IPR awareness training to over 2 million students across India. Furthermore, in 2023, India launched “IP Manthan,” a series of public discussions via video conferencing aimed at fostering respect for IP. This initiative, meaning “brainstorming on IP,” enables stakeholders to actively participate in discussions, thereby enhancing engagement and understanding of IP issues. It was highlighted that CIPAM-DPIIT, as a nodal point, has established multiple TISCs and organized online sessions on IP commercialization to support university students and young entrepreneurs. India’s IPR awareness initiatives, coordinated by CIPAM, have successfully reached over 2 million students across 4,600 academic institutions, conducting extensive sessions on IP commercialization. Additionally, CIPAM collaborates with MSMEs, law enforcement agencies, and international counterparts to enhance IPR enforcement and promote global best practices through various training programs and webinars. To bolster IPR enforcement, India has instituted extensive training and capacity-building programs. Recently, the National Law University (NLU) Delhi introduced an LL.M. in Intellectual Property Law and Management, developed in collaboration with WIPO and O/o CGPDTM under the WIPO India Action Plan, 2023. This advanced legal education program aims to cultivate a new generation of legal experts with specialized knowledge in IPR, thereby strengthening the overall capacity of the legal system to handle complex IP issues. To ensure the enforcement of IPRs, specialized IP benches in High Courts have been instituted to provide a robust judicial framework for resolving IP-related issues. The delegation of India conveyed its appreciation for the deliberations and expressed its eagerness to continue engaging with Member States on these significant issues.
- 2.4 On the Madrid Union Report (MM/A/58/1)**, the delegation of India extended its appreciation to the Chair and acknowledged the commendable role of the Madrid Union in enhancing trademark protection and streamlining the process of international registration of trademarks. The delegation recognized that the protocol has undergone various amendments to accommodate evolving needs and advancements in the realm of international trademark registration and expressed unwavering support and commitment to strengthening the international trademark registration systems. The delegation extended its support to the proposal on maintaining the basic mark requirement while shortening the dependency period from five to three years. India emphasized the significance of preserving the necessity of the basic application, ensuring that trademark holders can rely on a consistent and credible framework for their intellectual property protection. Furthermore, India supported the introduction of a minimum two-month response time for provisional refusals for the convenience of trademark holders. Recognizing its status as one of the most linguistically diverse countries in the world, India extended its support for fostering linguistic inclusivity. The delegation trusted that the inclusion of additional languages would be decided upon following a thorough feasibility evaluation.
- 2.5 On the report of the Standing Committee on the Law of Patents (SCP) (WO/GA/57/4)**, the delegation of India was delighted to inform that India has granted more than one hundred thousand patents in the financial year 2023-24. Additionally, India recently notified the Patents (Amendment) Rules, 2024, designed to streamline procedures, expedite the processing of patent applications, and reduce the compliance burden. India welcomed the initiative to establish a dedicated webpage focusing on the expedited examination programs implemented by Intellectual Property Offices (IPOs) worldwide. The delegation acknowledged the importance of sharing best practices and experiences related to expedited examination programs and highlighted several measures to accelerate the patent examination process, including providing certain categories of applicants to request expedited examination. The delegation thanked the Secretariat for conducting a comprehensive study on

various aspects of the unity of invention, with a particular focus on divisional applications across diverse technology fields. The recent amendment to India’s patent rules includes provisions designed to bring greater clarity to the process of filing divisional applications. Furthermore, the proposal to organize an information-sharing session on policy experiences concerning Standard Essential Patents (SEPs) and Fair, Reasonable, and Non-Discriminatory (FRAND) licensing-related issues was welcomed, underscoring the importance of creating a balanced and equitable framework for the management of SEPs and the negotiation of FRAND terms.

**2.6 On the report of the Standing Committee on the Law of Trade marks, Industrial Designs and Geographical Indications (SCT)(WO/GA/57/5), On the report of PCT System (PCT/A/56/1, PCT/A/56/2), the delegation of India welcomed the proposed amendments put forth under the recommendation of the**



PCT Working Group. The amendments outlined in Rules 33 and 64 of the PCT Regulations were acknowledged, particularly the incorporation of non-written disclosures for international search and preliminary examination. It was stated that the acknowledgement of non-written disclosures as elements of prior art represents a significant advancement in the protection of Traditional Knowledge. Recognizing their transmission through oral tradition across generations, this acknowledgement will strengthen traditional knowledge systems against undue appropriation. As a result, it will ensure that patents are not conferred for innovations already disclosed within the public domain through oral disclosure. The proposed amendments, mandating international applications or subsequent submissions to be exclusively in electronic format or requiring paper submissions to be resubmitted electronically within two months, were also welcomed. Appreciation was also expressed for the recommendations made by the PCT Working Group to narrow the exceptions concerning the requirement for receiving Offices to request translations of abstracts and text matter of the drawings into the publication language when submitted in a different language. Additionally, the proposed amendments in Rules 89bis and 92 of the PCT Regulations were believed to be beneficial for the IP system, and India expressed its readiness to participate in the discussions.

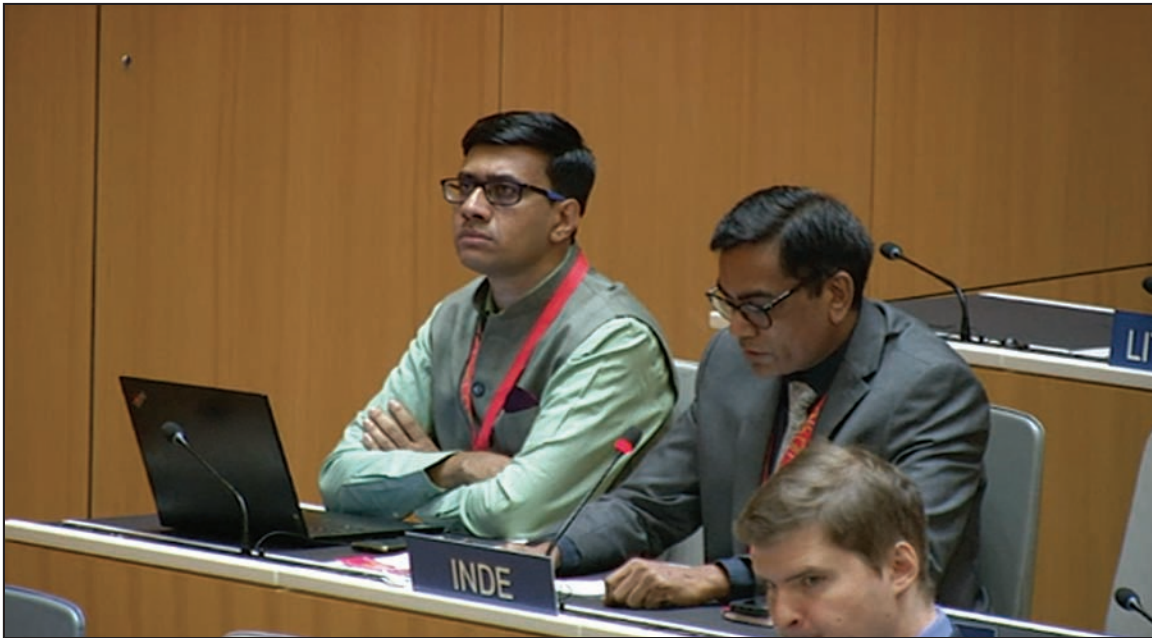


- 2.7** **On the report of the Standing Committee on Copyright and Related Rights (SCCR)(Wo/GA/57/3)**, the delegation of India appreciated the committee for their continuous efforts to address issues regarding copyright and related rights and expressed its eagerness to participate in the discussion on the revised draft WIPO Broadcasting Organizations Treaty to be presented in the 46<sup>th</sup> session of SCCR in 2025. The importance of protecting broadcast signals to prevent piracy was underscored, with a call for flexibility to accommodate the diversity of domestic laws. The critical nature of limitations and exceptions to intellectual property rights was recognized, and the discussions and consultations on limitations and exceptions for “Educational and Research Institutions and Persons with Other Disabilities” in the SCCR were appreciated. India expressed its willingness to engage in comprehensive discussions on the “Draft Work Plan on Copyright in the Digital Environment,” to be presented by GRULAC in the upcoming 46<sup>th</sup> Session, and anticipated the inclusion of new and emerging issues related to generative AI in the forthcoming sessions. Concerns regarding the impact of generative AI on the livelihoods of artists and creators were also raised, with support for a constructive and informed

dialogue on the challenges generative AI poses to the copyright protection system. Acknowledgement was given to the comprehensive “WIPO Toolkit on Artist’s Resale Right,” and further deliberations on the considerations for developing a national Author’s Resale Royalty Right (ARRR) scheme, as highlighted in the Toolkit, were called for. Continued discussions on the topic of Resale Rights within the committee were anticipated. India welcomed the proposal presented by the Delegation of Côte d’Ivoire during the 44th Session for a comprehensive study on the rights and remuneration of audiovisual authors for the exploitation of their works and requested that the study include the rights and remuneration of performers in audiovisual works for the exploitation of their performances.



- 2.8 On the report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore (IGC) (WO/GA/57/7),** the delegation of India congratulated the WIPO Secretariat and member states for the successful conclusion of the “International Legal Instrument Relating to Intellectual Property, Genetic Resources, and Traditional Knowledge Associated with Genetic Resources”. It was stated that as a nation rich in traditional knowledge and cultural heritage, India recognizes the importance of protecting, preserving, and promoting the rights of indigenous communities over their traditional knowledge and genetic resources and believes in fostering a balanced and equitable intellectual property system that respects the rights of indigenous peoples and ensures their active participation in decision-making processes concerning the use and commercialization of their traditional knowledge while recognizing the value of innovation and research. Emphasis was also placed on the importance of finalizing the text on Traditional Knowledge (TK) and Traditional Cultural Expressions (TCEs) and preparing a framework for their legal protection as sui generis rights.



- 2.9 On the report of The Committee on Development and Intellectual Property (CDIP) and Review of the implementation of the Development Agenda Recommendations (WO/GA/57/6),** the delegation of India thanked the Committee for the presentation on “Building the Capacity of Universities to Manage and Commercialize IP: Transferring IP and Technology.” Several measures implemented in India to accelerate patent prosecution and promote intellectual property awareness were highlighted, one of which included the establishment of numerous Technology and Innovation Support Centers (TISCs) which have been instrumental in filing patents, conducting IP awareness programs, and commercializing intellectual property as well as Technology Transfer Organizations (TTOs) and incubators, which actively support the commercialization of intellectual property in various research institutions and universities. The approval of India’s proposal for the project “Intellectual Property and Unlocking the Potential of Non-Agricultural Geographical Indications for the Empowerment of Local Communities and Preservation or Revival of Local Arts and Traditions” (CDIP/31/9) at the thirty-first CDIP session was noted with pleasure and its effective implementation was eagerly anticipated. Active participation was also anticipated in the International Conference on Intellectual Property and Development in 2025 whose theme was proposed to be “The Role of IP and Innovation in Addressing Global Public Health Challenges: Fostering Technological Transfer and Collaborations.”
- 2.10 On the report of the Committee on WIPO Standards (CWS) (WO/GA/57/8),** it was stated that the revision of existing standards ST.26, ST.61, and ST.88, along with the identification of areas for further study, particularly concerning the improvement of copyright orphan work meta data (WIPO Standard ST.96), highlights the continuous commitment of the Secretariat to advancing the global IP system. The Secretariat was complimented for providing technical assistance and training to IP institutions through the use of WIPO standards. Additionally, the efforts made in building the capacity of IP officers and examiners in utilizing international tools, including the International Patent Classification (IPC), were appreciated.



**2.11 On the report of the WIPO Arbitration & Mediation Centre, including Domain Names (WO/GA/57/9),** the delegation of India recognised the role of the WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Centre in providing an effective mechanism for resolving domestic and cross-border commercial intellectual property disputes through alternative dispute resolution (ADR) processes. It was stated that the Centre endeavors to facilitate the expeditious and efficacious resolution of disputes within the digital milieu, which is a measure paramount to upholding the integrity of online content-sharing platforms and safeguarding the rights of both content creators and users. Furthermore, the effectiveness of domain name dispute resolution in addressing the increase in abusive registrations and other forms of fraud affecting e-commerce was acknowledged. It was anticipated that future collaborations with member states regarding the various ADR options available to litigants will enhance awareness among stakeholders and contribute to the resolution of an increasing number of intellectual property disputes on a global scale.

## **2.12 Side events on the sidelines of WIPO Assemblies**

- a. **India’s Pavilion:** India hosted a pavilion during the WIPO Assemblies 2024, showcasing its achievements and innovations in intellectual property (IP). The pavilion featured interactive exhibits, presentations, and informational materials highlighting India’s IP ecosystem, including its initiatives to enhance IP awareness, expedite patent processes, and support to startups and MSMEs.
- b. **“Creative India: Innovative India”:** The India Pavilion at the WIPO General Assembly 2024, themed “Creative India: Innovative India,” aimed to illuminate these advancements and present India’s dynamic IP landscape to the international community.
- c. **Themes for Standees:** Standees were showcased on various themes, such as From Nature to Innovation, which showcased groundbreaking herbal products. Other standees had themes such as—
- d. IP Outreach Program through NIPAM and Toycathon, Geographical Indications , History of Indian IP Ecosystem, India’s Intellectual Property Legacy, IP Propelling Space Research of ISRO, Patents Law and Key Provisions and Reforms, Patents Driving Sustainable Development, and WIPO—India Association.

- e. **Startup Products:** Some selected startups' products, such as Emvólio by Blackfrog, YogiFi Smart Yoga Mat by YogiFi India, and Ni-The Water Saviour by Nimble Vision, were also showcased.
- f. **Reception Hosted by India:** On July 16, 2024, India hosted a special reception for the delegates attending the WIPO Assemblies. The reception showcased India's rich heritage and diversity, alongside discussions on the global IP landscape and India's role in shaping future IP policies. During the reception, the following initiatives were also launched to bolster innovation and sustainability efforts globally.
- g. The **WIPO IP Diagnostic tool** was introduced to assist SMEs and startups in identifying intellectual property assets, offering tailored guidance for better IP management.
- h. The **Compendium of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** was presented, showcasing a collection of innovations that directly contribute to the achievement of the UN's SDGs.

### 3. Bilateral Meetings on the Sidelines of the WIPO Assemblies:

On the sidelines of the WIPO Assemblies, several bilateral meetings were held between the HIPOs of various IP offices. The primary agenda of these meetings was to strengthen the IP ecosystem further and encourage future collaboration. The following are the key takeaways from one-on-one discussions:

- 3.1 **Korean Intellectual Property Office (KIPO):** The Delegation of KIPO expressed significant interest in SDG-based inventions and semiconductor technologies and emphasized the use of AI for examination efficiency. The delegation also addressed the promotion of similar trademark applications for MSMEs and requested an update on the pending action plan. Concurrently, the Indian IP Office reported a substantial increase in IPR application filings post-COVID, conveyed about initiatives like IP Manthan and NIPAM, underscored the importance of appraising inventions for SDG and referenced the new Patents (Amendment) Rules, 2024. The meeting concluded with mutual commitments aimed at strengthening cooperation and improving IP practices in both nations.
- 3.2 **UK Intellectual Property Office (UKIPO):** During the discussions, updates on various office activities were provided by the UKIPO, encompassing creative industries and intellectual property, engagement with and support for SMEs, IP statistics for the preceding year, capacity-building activities, and an update on the Transformation Project. Concurrently, information was conveyed by the Indian IP office, regarding initiatives such as IP Manthan, NIPAM, and the growth of startups, with emphasis placed on the appraisal of inventions to assist in achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDGs) targets and a discussion of the new Patents (Amendment) Rules, 2024 concerning Inventor Certificates.
- 3.3 **Industrial Property Office of Mauritius (IPOM):** The Delegation discussed the capacity building within the IP office and other areas, such as the Mauritius Research Institute, with a discussion held regarding the earliest possible signing of an MoU and Work Plan. The increasing trend of Trademark (TM) application filings in Mauritius by Indian companies was also discussed, and the completion of India's International Searching Authority (ISA) recognition process at the earliest was requested. The Indian Patent Office expressed a commitment to work collaboratively with Mauritius on capacity building and intended to sign the MoU and Work Plan. Furthermore, joint IP interventions, training for IPOM officials, and efforts to promote IP awareness in Mauritius were discussed.
- 3.4 **Danish Patent and Trademark Office (DKPTO):** The Delegation of DKPTO disclosed new timeframes for patent processing, detailing fast-track, usual, and slow-track filing timelines. Further

discussions by the DKPTO encompassed a potential future meeting in Copenhagen with representatives from Brazil and India, the implementation of an annual phased capacity-building program based on a 360-degree view, the extension of virtual sessions on trademarks, and the extension of the funding period for the next three years beyond November 2024, with the signing of a MoU being considered during a planned visit by the Minister for Industry to India. The Indian delegation provided an update on intellectual property progress in India over the past year, specifically discussing the Certificate of Inventorship, the implementation of Rule 24 (C) for fast-track provisions for MSMEs and young inventors, updates on School Innovation Labs and Incubation Centers and the execution of the planned MoU.

- 3.5 National Institute of Industrial Property (INAPI), Chile:** During the discussions, a proposal to sign an MoU and Work Plan was discussed. Interest was expressed in increasing further collaboration in areas such as Geographical Indications (GI) and Trademarks (TM), and a keen willingness was shown to share best practices on International Searching Authority (ISA) / International Preliminary Examining Authority (IPEA) matters. Additionally, work on capacity building and mutual training sessions was discussed.
- 3.6 Intellectual Property Office of the Philippines (IPOP HL):** The IPOP HL delegation commenced by addressing the progress achieved in recent years and inquired about women-centric IP programs such as “Kiran.” Furthermore, the IPOP HL sought information regarding subsidies for specific applicant types like youth, and inquired about the potential use of AI within the Indian IP office, while also expressing interest in signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) and Work Plan with India. The Indian delegation provided updates about the Patent (Amendment Rules), 2024 and the expansion of the IP Diagnostics initiative from 5 to 15 languages to enhance accessibility.
- 3.7 Saudi Authority for Intellectual Property (SAIP):** The SAIP delegation shared initiatives undertaken to prevent IP infringement, including advertisements in social media and print media. They also discussed the 360-degree training provided to IP officials. SAIP agreed to work on the MoU, Work Plan, and proposed a capacity-building program for officials, while also agreeing to share best practices for the training of examiners in collaborative areas. Concurrently, the Indian delegation presented the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Compendium to SAIP and briefed on the key features of the Patent (Amendment Rules) – 2024.
- 3.8 European Union Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO):** The EUIPO delegation provided a briefing on recent developments concerning Geographical Indications (GI) regulations. Inquiries were made regarding the use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in examination and other activities, and discussions were held concerning capacity building and the training of officials. EUIPO expressed interest in a workshop on emerging technologies and on extending the benefits of IPs to Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs). Concurrently, the Indian delegation congratulated the EUIPO on new regulations allowing GI for manufacturing products, and discussed initiatives such as “IP Manthan,” NIPAM, the SIPP program, and “IP friend.” Both offices further agreed to more regular exchanges of best practices, to be conducted either online or offline.
- 3.9 KYRGYZPATENT:** Both sides expressed their interest in signing an MoU in the field of IPRs and conducting joint workshops and seminars to further enhance IP capabilities. A proposal for an examiner exchange program was put forth to facilitate knowledge sharing and enhance mutual understanding of IP examination practices. Additionally, assistance was sought by the Kyrgyzstan delegation in

preparing their IP Strategy 2026. Concurrently, the Indian delegation provided an update on the progress in intellectual property in India over the past year, discussing initiatives such as “IP Manthan,” NIPAM, the SIPP program, and “IP friend.”

- 3.10 Canadian Intellectual Property Office (CIPO):** CIPO expressed interest in a workshop on emerging technologies and on extending the benefits of IPs to SMEs, and inquiries were made about the key to success in Patent and Trademark filing in India. Improvements in IP systems were discussed, including the development of smarter IT systems, and updates on capacity and output included a significant rise in processed trademark (TM) applications and a 40% increase in output compared to the previous year, facilitated by the hiring of 148 new examiners, leading to improvements in processing time and reductions in backlogs. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Compendium was presented to the Head of Delegation, with its compilation of inventions facilitating the achievement of SDGs being supported, and the new Patents (Amendments) Rules – 2024, specifically concerning the Certificate of Inventorship, were also discussed.
- 3.11 National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI):** Discussions were held regarding capacity building and the training of officials, and interest was expressed by INPI, Portugal in a workshop on emerging technologies and on extending the benefits of IPs to Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs). Furthermore, Portugal showed interest in the exchange of best practices in Geographical Indications (GI) protection. The new Patents (Amendments) Rules - 2024, specifically concerning the Certificate of Inventorship, were also discussed. Cooperation in the CDIP project on non-agricultural GI was offered to Portugal by the CGPDTM.
- 3.12 European Patent Office (EPO):** During the meeting, the importance of capacity building and training for officials was discussed, and interest was expressed in a workshop on emerging technologies and on extending IP benefits to Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs). Concurrently, a brochure from IP India, showcasing recent efforts and developments in the field of IPRs in India, and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Compendium was presented by the Indian Delegation.
- 3.13 Swedish Patent and Registration Office (PRV):** During the meeting the importance of capacity building and training for officials was discussed, and interest was expressed in a workshop on emerging/green technologies and on extending IP benefits to Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs). The new Patents (Amendments) Rules - 2024, specifically concerning the Certificate of Inventorship, were also discussed.
- 3.14 Intellectual Property Office of Singapore (IPOS):** During the discussions, India’s position during the recent Diplomatic Conference was appreciated by IPOS. The compendium consisting of inventions assisting Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) was appreciated, and interest was expressed in the progress of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) and work plan. Concurrently, the Indian delegation provided a briefing on work done based on the National IPR Policy - 2016 and reforms brought in the IP domain in India over the last year. Efforts to encourage more Indians to file IP in Singapore were noted, and information was provided regarding IP diagnostics available in five different languages.
- 3.15 Department of Intellectual Property (DIP), Bhutan:** India was requested to provide support in Geographical Indications (GI) areas, and interest was expressed in learning the GI system from India. A keenness to replicate the concept of “Delhi Haat” in each district of Thimphu was also conveyed,

and a request for training officials from the Patent Office in the search and examination field was accepted. It was indicated that the delegation would revert regarding the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU). Concurrently, the Indian IP office offered best practices and technical training support for patent examiners from Bhutan. Furthermore, support for Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) and International Searching Authority (ISA) matters was conveyed, Bhutan was requested to process the MoU further, and a virtual program for knowledge sharing and best practices was proposed.

- 3.16 National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI), France:** Updates were provided by the INPI France delegation on their latest developments in Artificial Intelligence (AI), with emphasis placed on its application in improving IP management and examination processes. Initiatives undertaken by INPI France to support Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) were discussed. Both delegations shared experiences and best practices in capacity building, focusing on training programs for IP professionals and examiners. Detailed information was provided on the key provisions of the Patent (Amendment) Rules 2024, including the introduction of the Certificate of Inventorship and modifications to the Pre-Grant Opposition process. INPI France was informed about the introduction of IP diagnostics tools in five different languages to facilitate broader accessibility. Furthermore, the Unitary Patent System was also discussed.
- 3.17 Eurasian Patent Organisation (EAPO):** A keen interest was expressed by the EAPO delegation in understanding India's intellectual property regime and its operational framework. An examiner exchange program was proposed by EAPO to facilitate knowledge-sharing and enhance mutual understanding of IP examination practices. Concurrently, the Indian delegation provided a detailed explanation of the IPO brochure, outlining its key features and objectives, and highlighted the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Compendium, emphasizing India's dedicated efforts towards achieving the SDGs. The recent Patents (Amendment) Rules - 2024 were also discussed, focusing on the introduction of the Certificate of Inventorship and changes made to the Pre-grant Opposition process.
- 3.18 National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI), Brazil:** IPO brochure and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Compendium were presented to the delegation of INPI. Key IP-related initiatives presented included "IP Manthan," an initiative aimed at brainstorming and enhancing IP strategies, and NIPAM (National Intellectual Property Awareness Mission), designed to increase IP awareness across various sectors. The SIPP Program (IP Mitra Program) was also explained, detailing its objectives and achievements.
- 3.19 Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC), South Africa:** During the meeting, ongoing collaborations were reviewed by both delegations, with emphasis placed on the success of programs such as joint workshops and the exchange of best practices. The importance of capacity building was agreed upon by both countries, and ideas on expanding training programs were shared. Furthermore, the Compendium on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), showcasing 80 inventions aimed at facilitating the achievement of SDGs, was presented by the head of the Indian delegation.
- 3.20 Japan Patent Office (JPO):** The discussions commenced with a mutual expression of commitment to strengthening bilateral relations in the field of intellectual property (IP) and recognizing the importance of ongoing collaboration. During the discussions, the ongoing bilateral cooperation between Japan and India was reviewed, and Mr. Nakano was introduced as the new IP Attaché in India. Recently conducted knowledge-sharing sessions, specifically focused on the use of artificial

intelligence (AI), were acknowledged. The financial support provided by the Japan Patent Office (JPO) for fellowship programs was also acknowledged for its importance in fostering talent and expertise in the IP domain.

**3.21 Italian Patent and Trademark Office:** During the discussions, the Italian delegation provided an overview of Italy's IP programs and strategies. The existing Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with India was recognized, and the importance of a detailed work plan was acknowledged. Concurrently, India's recent advancements in the intellectual property (IP) ecosystem, including capacity-building programs and support mechanisms for startups and SMEs, were presented.

**3.22 United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO):** Recent developments at both offices were reviewed, with the USPTO highlighting its initiatives and improvements, and the Indian delegation providing updates on the implementation of the Patents (Amendment) Rules, 2024. The existing Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the two offices was reviewed. The current work plan was also examined and future collaboration opportunities were emphasized, including continued capacity building through joint training programs and workshops, and strategies for enhancing public awareness about IP rights through joint campaigns and educational programs.

**3.23 Czech Republic's Industrial Property Office (IPO-CZ):** During the meeting, both sides discussed potential future cooperation activities, and it was indicated that after internal discussions, proposals for collaborative initiatives would be communicated to the IPO in due course. The Indian delegation provided an overview of recent developments within the Indian Patent Office, including initiatives in IP management and manpower augmentation. Key advancements and strategic initiatives undertaken by the IPO to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of IP administration were highlighted.

### **3.24 Meeting with BRICS**

A meeting of HIPOs (Heads of Intellectual Property Offices) and representatives from BRICS member countries, Russia, Brazil, South Africa, China, India, Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates (UAE), was held on July 10, 2024. Chaired by Russia, the discussions encompassed a range of critical IP-related topics. South Africa initiated a proposal to summarize the key objectives and achievements of BRICS IP collaboration. Brazil introduced the transformative potential of AI in trademark and patent examination processes, while China presented its ongoing IP data project, seeking feedback from member states. Russia, endorsing the establishment of a focal point for information exchange, highlighted the need for swift and effective communication among members. Furthermore, a compendium showcasing 80 inventions supporting Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) was presented to the Head of Delegation. The meeting concluded with Russia expressing gratitude and emphasizing continued collaboration on IP system development. An agreement was reached to establish a focal point for efficient information exchange, and Russia extended an invitation for a follow-up meeting in Moscow on October 10-11, 2024.

### **3.25 Meeting with African Regional Intellectual Property Organization (ARIPO)**

Discussions were held regarding ARIPO's impending designation as an International Searching Authority (ISA), with training support offered by India to facilitate this establishment. The possibility of mutual recognition between both ISAs was also explored. Additionally, India's assistance in IT capacity building was sought by ARIPO.

### **3.26 Meeting with Mr. Marco Allemann (ADG – IP and Innovation sector)**

During the meeting, discussions focused on enhancing collaboration for the effective commercialization of intellectual property, sharing best practices, and exploring new strategies to support startups and SMEs in leveraging their IP assets. Key areas discussed included the possibility of joint initiatives for capacity building, organizing training and workshops for Indian stakeholders, developing strategies for startup IP management and commercialization, and sharing successful international models.

### **3.27 Meeting with IP Commercialization Section, WIPO**

During the meeting, discussions revolved around enhancing collaboration for effective intellectual property commercialization, sharing best practices, and developing strategies to support startups and SMEs in leveraging their IP assets. Both parties emphasized the importance of a robust IP ecosystem for economic growth. Key areas explored included, organizing training and workshops for Indian stakeholders, and strategies for startup IP management. The possibility of a joint pilot project on IP funding for SDGs was discussed, and WIPO's guide for IP owners on handling lenders and banks for funding was also highlighted.

### **3.28 WIPO Academy**

The delegations discussed the training program for the newly recruited examiners and the upcoming Digital NIPAM program initiatives. The WIPO acknowledged the significant participation of Indians in the WIPO DL. The Indian side proposed exploring the possibility of a joint branding by offering the DL101 course for the participants of the NIPAM program as a continuation of the training. The Indian side also highlighted the need for continuous training and competency building for the TISC centres so that they can contribute efficiently.

### **3.29 Meeting with Madrid Legal Division, Brands and Designs Sector, WIPO**

The WIPO delegation provided an update on the recent developments within the Madrid System. Both delegations shared their experiences in conducting training programs for IP professionals and discussed potential collaborative initiatives. The meeting concluded with both delegations reiterating their commitment to enhancing collaboration between WIPO's Madrid Legal Division and the Indian Patent Office. Both sides discussed progress in accession to the Hague Agreement by India and touched upon the CDIP project by India.

### **3.30 Meeting with Arbitration and Mediation Centre, WIPO**

Both delegations underscored the importance of arbitration and mediation in resolving IP disputes efficiently and effectively, and explored the possibility of developing collaborative initiatives between WIPO and IPO to promote the use of arbitration and mediation in resolving IP disputes. WIPO has shown a willingness to provide any training as required for IP officials in this regard.

### **3.31 Meeting with Deputy Director General, Patent and Technology Sector, WIPO**

Both delegations emphasized the importance of international collaboration in advancing patent and technology frameworks globally. The WIPO delegation provided an update on recent advancements in the patent and technology sector, including improvements in the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) system and new initiatives to streamline patent examination processes. Both delegations discussed

the importance of capacity building and the need for continuous training for patent examiners and other IP professionals, and discussed WIPO’s assistance for more ROs to accept India as an ISA.

### **3.32 Meeting with Madrid & PCT Promotion Teams, WIPO**

The WIPO delegation provided an update on the recent developments within the Madrid System, highlighting improvements in the application process and user interface. Both delegations shared their experiences in conducting training programs for IP professionals and discussed potential collaborative initiatives. The Indian delegation introduced the concept of focusing on the design perspective of musical instruments, emphasizing the importance of IP protection for innovations in music-related designs.

### **3.33 Meeting with Copyright Division, WIPO**

Discussions were held on international treaties under review at the SCCR, emphasising the significance of the Indian copyright industry and recent developments in broadcast rights. It was informed by the WIPO that an official request is to be raised to allow the use of WIPO Connect IPRs toolkit for the Indian IPRs.

### **3.34 Meeting with DG, WIPO**

The Director General, WIPO, praised India’s leadership in IP and requested collaboration on initiatives like the sharing of best practices in respect of the Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL). He commended India’s Atal Tinkering Labs and contributions from IITs Madras and Kharagpur, while stressing the need for an SME “Tool Kit” with support from FICCI, CII, and O/o CGPDTM. The CGPDTM presented the IP Compendium and sought WIPO’s assistance in capacity building for the PCT and Madrid Protocol, which the DG supported. Both sides discussed future collaboration in capacity building, IP awareness, and technology use areas to deepen the cooperation and explore new opportunities in the IP domain.

## **4. Standing Committee on Copyright and Related Rights**



The forty-fifth session of the Standing Committee on Copyright and Related Rights was held from 15<sup>th</sup> April to 19<sup>th</sup> April 2024, in Geneva, Switzerland. The exceptions and limitations proposed to protect the rights and interests of libraries and archives, for Educational and Research Institutions, and for Persons with Other Disabilities were acknowledged. A commitment was expressed to promote equitable access for the purposes of education, research, and scholarship. It was noted that Indian copyright legislation incorporates several limitations and exceptions for private study and research. Section 52 of the Copyright Act, 1957, was cited as a provision that carves out exceptions and limitations on copyright. This provision was recognized as being consistent with Article 13 of the TRIPS Agreement, which permits the incorporation of limitations or exceptions provided they do not conflict with the normal exploitation of the work or unreasonably prejudice the legitimate interests of the right holder.

The proposed rule, aiming to enhance uniformity and coordination in the application of exceptions and limitations for increased access by educational and research institutions and by persons with disabilities, was acknowledged. As a signatory to the Marrakesh Treaty, India's full commitment to facilitating access to copyrighted works for persons with disabilities was reaffirmed. Support was expressed for the proposal to harmonize intellectual property rights with other rights of a humanitarian nature within an equitable framework.

Regarding the Agenda Items on "Other Matters", it was emphasized that the protection of copyright in the digital era requires techno-legal measures to address new and evolving forms of infringement. Generative AI was described as a disruptor in the creative ecosystem, and growing concerns were noted regarding its impact on the livelihood of artists and creators. Support was extended for a constructive and informed dialogue on generative AI and the challenges it poses to the copyright protection system.

Regarding the Public Lending Right (PLR), the Delegations of Sierra Leone, Panama, and Malawi were thanked for proposing a study on the Public Lending Right (PLR), and support was extended. It was stated that a detailed study on existing PLR systems across various jurisdictions, their enforcement mechanisms, the distribution of royalties to authors, and the benefits accrued to beneficiaries is required for further deliberation toward harmonizing PLR laws.

Regarding Resale Right, gratitude was expressed to the Delegations of Senegal and Congo for introducing the proposal to incorporate the artist's resale right within the copyright protection framework. The "WIPO Toolkit on Artist's Resale Right" (SCCR/43/INF/2) was acknowledged for its comprehensive content. Further deliberation was called for on the issues highlighted in the Toolkit in relation to establishing a national Author's Resale Royalty Right (ARRR) scheme. It was shared that India, as a signatory to the Berne Convention, has incorporated Section 53A into its copyright legislation, thereby acknowledging and protecting the artist's resale right, including rights extended to legal heirs of the first owner.

The study titled "Rights of Stage Directors of Theatrical Productions" (SCCR/40/1) was appreciated by the Delegation of India for its valuable insights. Support was expressed for the study's outcome, which calls for further research to assess whether theatre directors' rights can be protected under copyright or another appropriate mechanism.

The significance of these rights was reiterated, and it was proposed that a comparative study of best practices from various jurisdictions be undertaken to identify a suitable model for their protection.

## 5. MADRID Working Group on the Legal Development of the Madrid System for the International Registration of Marks



The Twenty-Second session of the Madrid Working Group on the Legal Development of the Madrid System for International Registration of Marks was held from October 7 to 11, 2024. Attention was drawn to India's recent implementation of trademark search technology, which is driven by artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML), along with the introduction of a chatbot.

The integration of AI and ML technologies was identified as offering substantial opportunities to automate routine tasks, thereby ensuring efficiency and accuracy. It was stated that India's AI- and ML-based chatbot has been designed to offer the public and stakeholders precise and relevant information regarding various legal provisions under the trademark statute. The initiative was aimed at streamlining the trademark application process, reducing disputes, and ensuring that trademarks in India are safeguarded, with assistance provided to both applicants and right holders. The support extended by WIPO in advancing the implementation of the Madrid System at the national level was also acknowledged. Interest was expressed in exploring collaborative strategies that genuinely reflect the interests of all stakeholders involved in the Madrid System.

Regarding "E-mail Address as a Required Indication for Selected Requests for Recording", the submission was commended by India, and emails were recognized as a quick, economical, and environmentally friendly method of communication that enhances productivity and provides a dependable record of information. Its effectiveness was considered crucial, and the proposal was supported. Sincere appreciation was expressed for the proposal aimed at amending Rules 30, 20bis, 24, and 25 of the regulations.

Regarding the proposal by the Delegation of the Republic of Moldova, the additional time to thoroughly evaluate the viability and implications of the options was appreciated. It was stated that India aims to engage with the stakeholders to gather their insight, ensuring India has a comprehensive understanding of the potential impacts. India's unwavering commitment to strengthening the international trademark registration system was conveyed. Support was extended to the proposal on maintaining the basic mark requirement while shortening the dependency period from five years to three years. In this regard, the significance of preserving the necessity of a basic application by maintaining the basic application requirement was emphasized. The proposal to shorten the dependency period from five years to three years was supported, as it was recognized that such a change would safeguard the credibility of trademark holders and serve as a key measure to prevent the registration of prohibited marks beyond the Office of origin.

Regarding the “Possible introduction of New Languages”, India, being one of the most linguistically diverse countries in the world, recognized the importance of linguistic diversity, and support was extended for promoting inclusivity. It was stated that decisions regarding the inclusion of new languages into the Madrid System should be taken following a suitable evaluation of feasibility, conducted in an objective and non-politicized manner.

## 6. Committee on Development and Intellectual Property (CDIP)

The thirty-third session of the Committee on Development and Intellectual Property (CDIP) was held from December 9 to 13, 2024 in Geneva, Switzerland. Gratitude was also conveyed to the Secretariat for the efforts undertaken during the pre-implementation phase of India’s project proposal on intellectual property and unlocking the potential of non-agricultural geographical indications (GIs) for the empowerment of local communities and the preservation and revival of local arts and traditions. It was informed to all distinguished delegates that, as of the date, 404 non-agricultural GIs have been registered in India. These span diverse groups such as handlooms, handicrafts, manufactured goods, and natural products, representing the rich cultural heritage of India.

It was highlighted that this sector of the economy requires significant promotion and efforts toward the commercialization of these products.

In May 2024, at the Diplomatic Conference on Genetic Resources and associated Traditional Knowledge hosted by WIPO, a digital catalogue of non-agricultural Geographical Indications (GIs) was launched and subsequently made available to global audiences through its dissemination to all Indian missions and embassies. Furthermore, to enhance international awareness of India’s rich craftsmanship, multiple documentaries have been produced with the support of National Geographic. These documentaries aim to showcase the breadth and depth of traditional Indian crafts to a wider global community.

The project proposal submitted by Brazil regarding the creation of an observatory of national IP strategies at WIPO was supported. Considering that many developing and least developed countries lack certain resources, it was stated that benefits would certainly be derived from this project. The project is designed to enhance the capacity of WIPO Member States, particularly developing and least developed countries, by enabling the development and implementation of effective national Intellectual Property strategies, which are expected to make a substantial contribution to advancing global IP governance and strengthening capacity-building efforts.

## 7. Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore



The Forty-ninth session of the Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore was held from December 2 to 6, 2024, in Geneva, Switzerland. Efforts made by the Member States towards the conclusion of the WIPO Treaty on Genetic Resources and Associated Traditional Knowledge, and its adoption, were acknowledged as a historic achievement by the IGC. The recent conclusion of the Design Law Treaty, where the recognition of TK and TCEs was included in the final text, was regarded as another milestone in the history of WIPO toward recognizing the value of lived experiences and cultural histories in the broader Intellectual Property landscape.

Considering the diverse socio-economic conditions of Member States, it was suggested that the IGC could work toward specifying a minimum standard, while allowing details to be addressed by national authorities who are better placed to understand the concerns and requirements of the knowledge holders. It was hoped that the current session of the IGC would focus on important issues such as definitions, beneficiaries, public domain, scope of protection, and exceptions and limitations, and that textual gaps would be further narrowed.

Regarding the preambular paragraphs (PPs), to begin with, PP1, it was stated that a preference is held for formulation which was used in the GRATK Treaty, “acknowledging the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and commitments to achieving the ends set forth therein” was considered to better capture the intended spirit and was recommended for use. Regarding PP2, it was reiterated that the preferred wording would be: “recognizing the rights of Indigenous Peoples and the interests of local communities.” In paragraph PP10, the word “ensuring” was indicated to be problematic. Instead, the language from the GRATK Treaty “recognizing that this treaty and other international instruments related to genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources should be mutually supportive” was suggested as a more acceptable formulation. On similar lines, a revised wording such as “recognizing this treaty and other international instruments related to traditional knowledge should be mutually supportive” was proposed. The deletion of PP12 was also requested, as the paragraph was viewed as creating confusion around the definition of traditional knowledge. Similar comments on the preambular section related to TCEs (Traditional Cultural Expressions) were indicated.

Further, a preference was expressed for a more effective approach wherein discussions on definitions are held at the time the relevant substantive provisions are being negotiated, with the finalized definitions then being consolidated under Article 1 at a later stage. Such an approach was considered more methodical. Additionally, it was observed that certain definitions in Article 1 do not define the term per se, but rather its relationship with right holders, which was found to be problematic.

It was also noted that some definitions in Article 1 attempt to go beyond form and address the relationship of the subject matter with rightsholders, which was deemed inappropriate at this stage.

Regarding the objectives under Article 2, concerns were raised about the Facilitator’s alternative text. While parts A and B of the alternative were found acceptable, concern was expressed over part C, as it exclusively refers to IPLCs. India’s consistent position was reiterated—that the reference to right holders must include not only Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities but also other beneficiaries. It was noted that paragraph A, which states that the objective is to “provide effective and adequate protection of traditional knowledge,” implicitly ensures the protection of the knowledge itself, the rights of its holders, and the economic benefits that may accrue to them. Therefore, paragraph A was considered a comprehensive formulation that addresses all three critical aspects. It was further pointed out that Article 4, which defines beneficiaries, should be taken into account while drafting Article 2. Thus, a revised formulation in part C was proposed, such as “recognize the beneficiaries of traditional knowledge as defined in Article 4” or “recognize the holders of traditional knowledge as defined in Article 4.”

A similar position was extended to the Facilitator’s alternative on TCEs. With regard to Article 3, it was expressed that the Article may not be required in document 49/4, as the protection or eligibility criteria are already fulfilled by Article 2. However, if the inclusion of Article 3 is considered necessary, preference was stated for Alternative A. In the context of Traditional Cultural Expressions (TCEs), it was submitted that the phrase “other beneficiaries” should be included, and both the Facilitator’s alternative and Alternative A were considered acceptable. The inclusion of “other beneficiaries” in both paragraphs was emphasized as important. Agreement was also expressed with the Facilitator’s alternative for Article 4, with minor changes proposed in paragraph 4.2A. Specifically, it was suggested that the beneficiaries under the instrument be defined in paragraph 4.1 as: “Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities and/or other beneficiaries as applicable under national law.”

India’s position was aligned with the concerns raised by Brazil in relation to the objectives of the IGC Biennium 2024/25, particularly under Article 5 concerning the Scope of Protection in document WIPO/GRTKF/IC/49/4 on TK. In paragraph A, it was proposed that the wording in the third line be revised by deleting “or sacred”, to ensure that TK, which is sacred or meant to be sacred, is granted moral rights to maintain, control, use, and develop such knowledge. Paragraph B was viewed as sufficiently clear, while in paragraph C, it was recommended that the phrase “without their free prior informed consent” be deleted and replaced with “in violation of their rights.” With regard to Article 5bis, the provisions under 5bis.1, 5bis.2, and 5bis.3 were found to be acceptable, while the remaining parts were viewed as beyond the scope of the instrument.

It was further proposed that in Article 5bis, the language be revised as follows:

“Recognizing the importance of cooperation and consultation, Member States are encouraged” with “should” and “never” being replaced to ensure greater flexibility. Further changes were also proposed in the TCE text, specifically in paragraphs 5C and 5E, mirroring the recommendations already made for TK. In the opening paragraph of Article 5bis, it was proposed by the Indian Delegation that the word “should” be replaced with “are encouraged.” Articles 5bis.1, 5bis.2, and 5bis.3 were considered acceptable. However, the text beyond Article 5bis.3 was regarded as beyond the scope of this instrument. With regard to Article 6, it was acknowledged that this is an important provision, particularly for protecting the interests of those whose rights require safeguarding in both TCE and TK texts. Alternative 1 was preferred by the Indian Delegation.

In reference to Article 7 concerning the disclosure requirement, it was emphasized that this Article holds considerable significance in the Treaty text. Alternative 1 was indicated as a suitable formulation that could be supported. Additionally, in the context of discussions under Article 6, particularly Alternative 1 which had been supported by India, a preference was expressed for the use of “shall” rather than “should.” It was confirmed that the “shall” language would be supported going forward.

Regarding Article 8 on the administration of rights, either Alternative 1 or Alternative 2 was found to be acceptable. Should Alternative 2 be pursued, which was viewed as a simpler and cleaner formulation, the wording was proposed to read: “administer the rights provided for by this instrument,” as this was understood to best reflect the intention of the provision. If Alternative 1 were adopted, it was suggested that it read as follows: “Member States/Contracting Parties shall establish a competent authority or authorities, in consultation with beneficiaries and in accordance with their national law, to administer the rights provided for by this instrument, without prejudice to the rights of beneficiaries to administer their rights and interests according to their customary protocols, understandings, laws, and practices. In the context of the TCE text (document 49/5), Alternative 1 was preferred.

Concerning Article 9 of the TK text and Article 7 of the TCE text on exceptions and limitations, alignment either with the Facilitator’s text or Alternative 1 was considered feasible. However, the possibility of future modifications was acknowledged. It was expressed that exceptions and limitations should not be extended to such an extent that the

scope of protection is compromised. With respect to Article 10 in the Traditional Knowledge (TK) text and Article 8 in the Traditional Cultural Expressions (TCE) text, it was felt by the Indian Delegation that the Facilitator's alternative could be proceeded with. However, it was recommended that this formulation be restricted to the criteria of eligibility for protection.

For the article on formalities in both the Traditional Knowledge (TK) and Traditional Cultural Expressions (TCE) texts, the Facilitator's alternative was preferred by our Delegation. With respect to Article 12 (Transitional Measures) in the TK text, the second alternative in Article 12.2 was supported by our Delegation. The use of "should" was considered acceptable, and it was agreed that the phrase "should be allowed to continue" at the end of Article 12.2 could be deleted. In relation to Article 11 (Transitional Measures) in the TCE text, Option 2 was also preferred with the same set of modifications as indicated for the TK text. As far as Article 11.3 is concerned, it was proposed that the phrase "according to national law" be added at the end.

The value of the Chair's text, included as a non-paper during the 49th IGC, was acknowledged, and a careful assessment of that text was deemed necessary. In conclusion, it was conveyed that our Delegation was not convinced that the revised texts should be taken up for further examination during the next session.

**50<sup>th</sup> session of IGC:** The fiftieth session of the Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore was held from March 3 to 7, 2025 in Geneva, Switzerland. During the 49th session, the IGC was unable to reach consensus on the Facilitators' proposed texts and decided not to transmit those texts to IGC 50. Hence, discussions were on the texts as they existed for the 49th IGC. India delivered a statement stressing the need for inclusivity. While supporting the proposed mechanisms in the methodology, the delegation of India emphasized the need for full transparency, inclusivity, and a consensus-building approach to ensure effective representation of all, with due consideration to the needs of developing countries and, above all, the interests of TK and TCE holders. As a country with an extraordinary wealth of cultural heritage encompassing diverse linguistic, spiritual, and knowledge systems, India commits to remaining steadfast in its commitment to securing effective international protection for Traditional Knowledge (TK) and Traditional Cultural Expressions (TCEs).

The Delegation of India firmly supported the establishment of a legally binding international instrument or instruments that ensure robust and enforceable protection while allowing national flexibility in implementation. However, significant differences remained concerning the nature of legal protection, the definition of beneficiaries, enforcement mechanisms, and other contentious topics. The Delegation pointed out that these differences can be resolved through an inclusive and constructive engagement. The Committee recognized that TK and TCEs are creations of intellect deserving adequate protection, which is the very reason we have convened under the aegis of WIPO. India emphasized the need to focus on securing such protection by narrowing the gaps on issues that allow flexibility to accommodate diverse national circumstances.

In the Plenary sessions on 3rd and 5th March 2025, the Chair proposed discussions on the core issues like Objectives, subject matter and eligibility criteria, scope of protection, exceptions and limitations, & sanctions and remedies. On Article 2 "objectives", India aligned with the facilitators' text, requiring a minor change. India suggested that clause C is not necessary under objectives, and if the Committee feels that clause C should remain, this could be reworded as 'recognize the holders of the TK'. India has been pressing for inclusion of the words 'other beneficiaries' along with the words 'IPLCs'. Many LMC delegations are in support of adding 'other beneficiaries,' and some of the Group B member states also expressed willingness to discuss further.

On Article 5 "Scope of Protection", India gave some drafting suggestions on Article 5, scope and conditions of protection, as well as scope of protection safeguarding, both in the TK text as well as the TCE text. In the facilitator's alternative, it was suggested that since Article 4 would have already defined beneficiaries, the text can straightaway

refer to beneficiaries. India also suggested replacing secret with ‘meant secret’. In subclause 4 of clause A, India suggested adding the words and moral rights. The same changes were suggested for clause B, as well. In clause C, instead of ‘without their free prior and informed consent’, India suggested to mention ‘in violation of their rights’.

For the articles on Exceptions and Limitations in the TK/TCE text, the delegation of India aligned itself with the Facilitator’s Alternative. India also supported Alt 1 in principle. India however, stressed the need to keep this article open for national jurisdictions to decide. Regarding the facilitator’s alternative, that is art 9.3 of the TK text/art 7.3 of the TCE text, India suggested adding the words ‘where applicable’ after indigenous Peoples and local communities.

During the week, the IGC discussed the draft texts on TK as well as TCE, both in plenary and informal sessions. Based on documents WIPO/GRTKF/IC/49/4 and WIPO/GRTKF/IC/49/5, the committee developed a consolidated text, “The Protection of Traditional Knowledge and Traditional Cultural Expressions: Draft Articles”. The final session of WIPO IGC 50 focused on transmission of the revised text on Traditional Knowledge (TK) and Traditional Cultural Expressions (TCEs) to IGC 51. Despite attempts to reach a compromise on the final day, Nigeria formally opposed the transmission of the revised text to IGC 51, stating that it did not reflect the consensus of all delegations. This led to the decision that the text would not be transmitted, marking the second consecutive session where no agreement was reached. The IGC decided not to transmit the revised consolidated text to the Fifty-First Session of the IGC. Instead, the Committee decided to continue working on the basis of documents.

## 8. Advisory Committee on Enforcement



The seventeenth session of the Advisory Committee on Enforcement was held from February 4 to 6, 2025, in Geneva, Switzerland. The delegation of India highlighted the importance of building respect for Intellectual Property (IP) through awareness campaigns, especially among the youth. The distinguished delegates were informed about India’s flagship program called the National Intellectual Property Awareness Mission (NIPAM) and the certificates of inventorship. India reaffirmed its commitment to building a fair and accessible IP enforcement system, one that served the public interest and ensured equitable dispute resolution and justice for all. In the ongoing efforts to combat film piracy, the Cinematograph Act, 1952, was amended through the Cinematograph (Amendment) Act, 2023, and stringent penalties for the illegal recording and exhibition of films were imposed. The Committee was urged to

consider a broader approach to IP enforcement in line with Development Agenda Recommendation 45, Article 7 of the TRIPS Agreement, and the ACE mandate, ensuring that IP enforcement supported not only technological innovation but also broader social and economic development goals, while maintaining a balance between rights and obligations. A panel discussion on the “Role of IP Education in Building Respect for IP and Effective IP Enforcement” was also held during the session in which the CGPDTM participated. During the panel discussion, he presented a flagship initiative for an IP literacy and awareness program called National IP Awareness Mission (NIPAM), which has been implemented in India since 2021. It was stated that NIPAM was aimed at fostering innovation by reaching out to students, researchers, and startups to educate them on IP protection and identification. The mission was designed to instil respect for IP and promote a culture of innovation among school and college students, considered future leaders in science, technology, and IP. Six core objectives were defined, including raising awareness, promoting entrepreneurship, and increasing domestic IP filings. The outreach extended beyond metros to Tier 2, Tier 3, rural, and tribal regions, with gender balance maintained at 48% female participation. These efforts led to a 121% increase in patent filings by educational institutions and a rise in the share of resident filings to 60%. Impactful regional initiatives were also carried out, such as toy design challenges in Jammu & Kashmir, where 115 student-designed models were granted design protection within 60 days.

In the closing session, it was emphasized that enforcement is a vital component of the IP regime, and India reaffirmed its commitment to the alignment of the ACE’s work with the Development Agenda Recommendation 45. It was desired that WIPO’s efforts be directed towards the promotion of technology transfer and knowledge sharing, ensuring that all countries were given the opportunity to contribute to and benefit from the global IP system. It was emphasized that the approach to enforcement should be broad and holistic, to remain consistent with the objectives outlined in Article 7 of the TRIPS Agreement. It was also suggested that discussions on development, access to technology, and digital transformation, ongoing in other global multilateral fora, be reflected in WIPO’s on-ground work, including within the enforcement framework.

## **9. Diplomatic Conference to conclude an International Legal Instrument Relating to Intellectual Property, Genetic Resources and Traditional Knowledge Associated with Genetic Resources**

From May 13 to 24, 2024, a delegation of officials participated in the Diplomatic Conference in Geneva, culminating in the historic adoption of the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) Treaty on Genetic Resources, and Associated Traditional Knowledge (GRATK Treaty). This landmark agreement, hailed by India as a significant victory for the Global South, marks the first instance where the system of traditional knowledge is formally integrated into the global intellectual property system. It notably establishes a mandatory disclosure requirement for patent applicants regarding the country of origin or source of genetic resources and any associated traditional knowledge utilized in their claimed inventions, thereby strengthening transparency in the patent system and safeguarding biodiversity.

Throughout the conference, India prominently featured a Geographical Indications (GI) Pavilion. This initiative effectively showcased the nation’s rich array of GI-tagged products and highlighted the crucial preventative role of its Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL) in combating the misappropriation of traditional knowledge. This demonstration reinforced India’s steadfast commitment to protecting and promoting its unique cultural and indigenous products on a global platform. The Treaty underscores India’s long-standing advocacy for a balanced and inclusive global intellectual property regime that acknowledges the contributions of traditional knowledge holders and biodiversity-rich nations.

## 10. Diplomatic Conference to Conclude and Adopt a Design Law Treaty



India actively participated in the Diplomatic Conference, which was held in Riyadh from November 11 to 22, 2024, leading to the adoption of the Design Law Treaty (DLT) by WIPO member states. Three officials represented India, reinforcing its commitment to a robust intellectual property ecosystem. By signing the Final Act, India supported a streamlined, efficient, and accessible framework for industrial design protection, particularly benefiting Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), startups, and independent designers globally. This engagement reflects India's proactive stance in modernising its intellectual property infrastructure. India has long recognised the crucial role of designs in driving sustainable economic development, evidenced by design registrations in India tripling over the past decade, with domestic filings increasing by 120% in the last two years alone.

## 11. International Cooperation Webpage:

In January 2025, a new webpage dedicated to International Cooperation was launched on the IP India website, providing documentation of all bilateral and WIPO meetings, as well as foreign visits of IP officials from 2019 onwards, with the aim of enhancing transparency and public access to India's international engagements in the field of intellectual property.



**Bilateral meeting with National Institute of Industrial Propeny, (INPI), France**



**Bilateral meeting with Japan Patent Office (JPO)**



**Bilateral meeting with Italian Patent and Trademark Office**



**Bilateral meeting with Czech Republic**



**WIPO DG and H.E. Arindam Bagchi, Ambassador PMI at the Indian Pavillion**



**Meeting with WIPO**



**Bilateral meeting with Korean Patent office (KIPO)**



**Bilateral meeting with IPOM, MAURITIUS**



**Bilateral meeting with Danish Patent and Trademark Office (DKPTO), Denmark**



**Bilateral meeting with INAPI, CHILE**



**Bilateral meeting with Saudi, Saudi Arabia Authority for Intellectual Property (SAIP)**



**Bilateral meeting with IPOPHL, Philippines**



**Bilateral meeting with EUIPO**



**Bilateral meeting with CIPO**



**Bilateral meeting with INPI, Portugal**



**Bilateral meeting with European Patent Office (EPO)**



**Bilateral meeting with DIP, BHUTAN**



**Bilateral meeting with IPOS, Singapore**



**Release of Multilingual IP Diagnostic tool  
- Indian adaptation**



**Release of the SDG compendium  
by WIPO DG**



**Indian Pavilion:  
Creative India, Innovative India**



**Indian Pavilion: Creative India, Innovative India**



**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.**

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## CHAPTER-XIII

# TRAINING PROGRAMS AND OUTREACH ACTIVITIES

### 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 paved the way for the launch of NIPAM 2.0.

The banners both in English and Hindi languages were posted on the official website <https://iprsearch.ipindia.gov.in/>.

#### Target group



बौद्धिक संपदा  
भारत  
एकस्व । अभिकल्प । व्यापार चिन्ह  
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 )



आज़ादी का  
अमृत महोत्सव

## रचनात्मक भारत, अभिनव भारत

वेबसाइट : [www.ipindia.nic.in](http://www.ipindia.nic.in)

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

### Mode of Outreach:



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)



**Creative India; Innovative India**

### Request for Participating in NIPAM Awareness Program

[Rashtriya Baudhik Sampada Mahotsav partnered with CSIR and NRDC](#)

[NIPAM - IP PROFESSIONAL Programs](#)

[NIPAM -TIFAC Programs](#)

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

[Atal Incubation Centers](#)

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

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

[IP Awareness](#)



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

No Records Found !

#### NIPAM Web Series

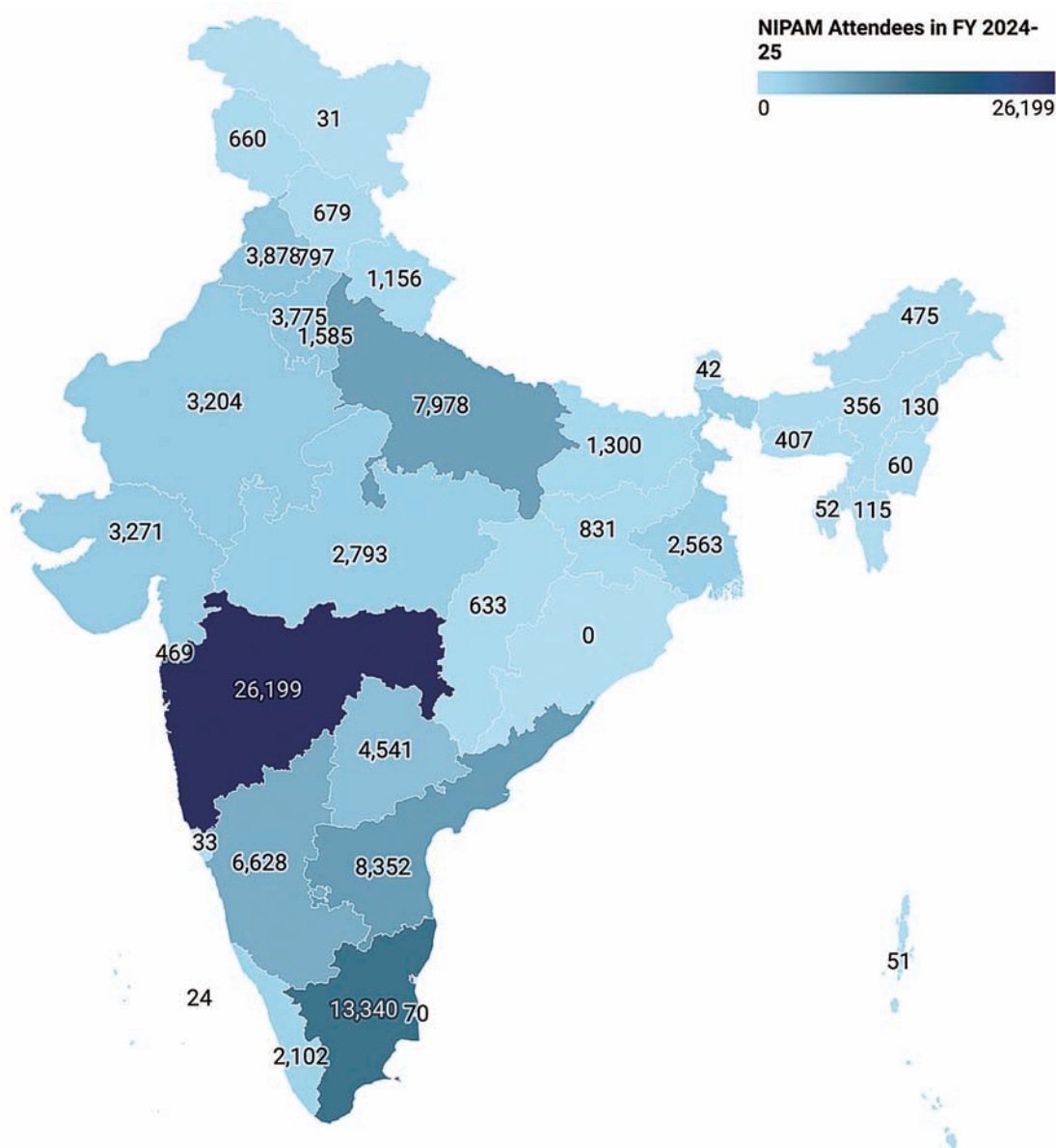




**Table. State-wise Details of NIPAM Programmes Conducted in FY 2024-25**

S.No.	State Name	Total Programs
1	Andaman and Nicobar Island	2
2	Andhra Pradesh	36
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2
4	Assam	4
5	Bihar	8
6	Chandigarh	1
7	Chhattisgarh	11
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu	1
9	Delhi-NCR	13
10	Goa	1
11	Gujarat	12
12	Haryana	13
13	Himachal Pradesh	4
14	Jammu and Kashmir	7
15	Jharkhand	5
16	Karnataka	26
17	Kerala	25
18	Ladakh	1
19	Lakshadweep	1
20	Madhya Pradesh	19
21	Maharashtra	149
22	Manipur	1
23	Meghalaya	3
24	Mizoram	2
25	Nagaland	2
26	Puducherry	1
27	Punjab	20
28	Rajasthan	14
29	Sikkim.	1
30	Tamil Nadu	82
31	Telangana	22
32	Tripura	1
33	Uttar Pradesh	41
34	Uttarakhand	7
35	West Bengal	15
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>553</b>

**Figure. State-wise Details of NIPAM Attendees in FY 2024-25**



**Table. State-wise and Institution-wise Details of NIPAM Attendees in FY 2024-25**

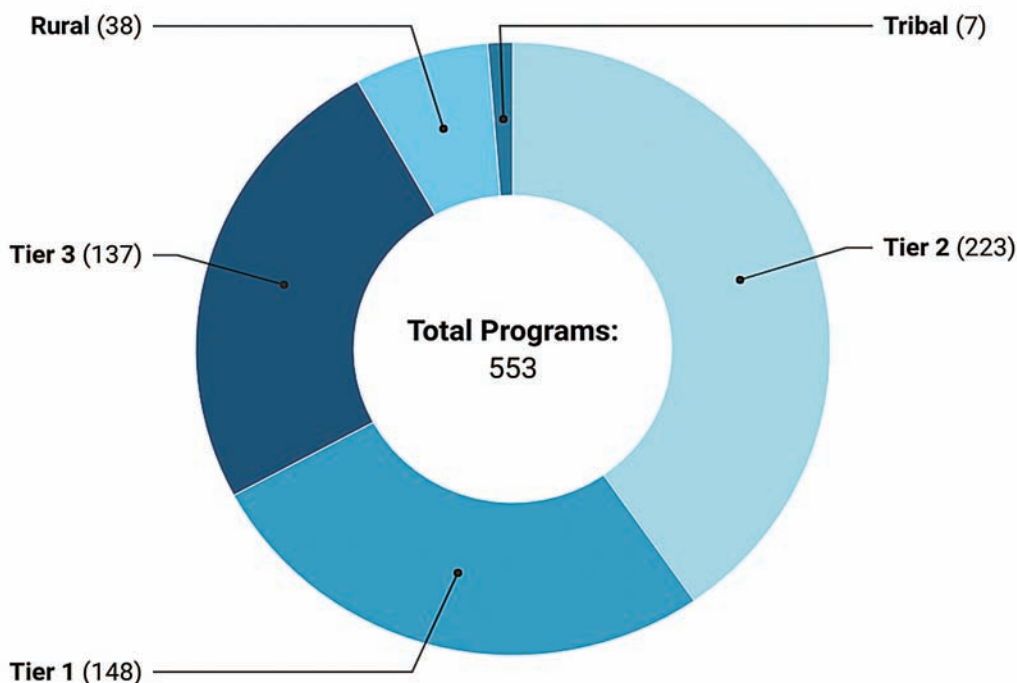
S. No.	Organization State	School	College	Institute	University	Total Attendee Count
1	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0	0	51	0	51
2	Andhra Pradesh	12	5540	1991	809	8352
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	1	474	0	475
4	Assam	0	33	0	323	356
5	Bihar	0	631	12	657	1300
6	Chandigarh	2	728	20	47	797

7	Chhattisgarh	1	381	41	210	633
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu	7	374	41	47	469
9	Delhi-NCR(UT)	6	949	378	252	1585
10	Goa	0	0	33	0	33
11	Gujarat	1	2534	179	557	3271
12	Haryana	9	2597	524	645	3775
13	Himachal Pradesh	157	151	243	128	679
14	Jammu and Kashmir (UT)	0	147	50	463	660
15	Jharkhand	3	141	176	511	831
16	Karnataka	88	4056	637	1847	6628
17	Kerala	0	1957	137	8	2102
18	Ladakh (UT)	0	0	0	31	31
19	Lakshadweep (UT)	0	24	0	0	24
20	Madhya Pradesh	20	1337	892	544	2793
21	Maharashtra	69	17954	5484	2690	26199
22	Manipur	0	0	0	60	60
23	Meghalaya	24	267	108	8	407
24	Mizoram	0	1	65	49	115
25	Nagaland	0	0	72	58	130
26	Puducherry (UT)	0	34	6	30	70
27	Punjab	40	1365	1333	1140	3878
28	Rajasthan	10	2698	203	293	3204
29	Sikkim	0	42	0	0	42
30	Tamil Nadu	43	11265	745	1287	13340
31	Telangana	3	3207	1023	308	4541
32	Tripura	0	0	0	52	52
33	Uttar Pradesh	58	3677	1288	2955	7978
34	Uttarakhand	0	564	417	175	1156
35	West Bengal	0	2324	118	121	2563
<b>TOTAL*</b>		<b>553</b>	<b>64979</b>	<b>16741</b>	<b>16305</b>	<b>98580</b>
<i>*Two are NA.</i>						

**Table Gender-wise Details of NIPAM Attendees in FY 2024-25**

S.No.	Organization State	Attendee - Female	Attendee - Male	Total Attendee Count
1	Andaman and Nicobar Island	26	25	51
2	Andhra Pradesh	4403	3949	8352
3	Arunachal Pradesh	258	217	475
4	Assam	175	181	356
5	Bihar	611	689	1300
6	Chandigarh	517	280	797
7	Chhattisgarh	318	315	633
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu	312	157	469
9	Delhi-NCR	697	888	1585
10	Goa	6	27	33
11	Gujarat	1616	1655	3271
12	Haryana	1919	1856	3775
13	Himachal Pradesh	290	389	679
14	Jammu and Kashmir	243	417	660
15	Jharkhand	359	472	831
16	Karnataka	3668	2960	6628
17	Kerala	1463	639	2102
18	Ladakh	12	19	31
19	Lakshadweep	8	16	24
20	Madhya Pradesh	1291	1502	2793
21	Maharashtra	13449	12750	26199
22	Manipur	25	35	60
23	Meghalaya	239	168	407
24	Mizoram	46	69	115
25	Nagaland	91	39	130
26	Puducherry	57	13	70
27	Punjab	2068	1810	3878
28	Rajasthan	2023	1181	3204
29	Sikkim.	6	36	42
30	Tamil Nadu	7998	5342	13340
31	Telangana	2883	1658	4541
32	Tripura	30	22	52
33	Uttar Pradesh	3379	4599	7978
34	Uttarakhand	470	686	1156
35	West Bengal	1229	1334	2563
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>52185</b>	<b>46395</b>	<b>98580</b>

**Figure. Geographical Distribution of NIPAM Programmes Conducted in FY 2024-25**



**Table. Geographical Distribution of NIPAM Programmes Conducted in FY 2024-25**

S. No.	Level of District	Total Programs
1	Rural	38
2	Tier 1	148
3	Tier 2	223
4	Tier 3	137
5	Tribal	7
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>553</b>

### 3. National IP Awards 2024:

The National Intellectual Property (IP) Awards are held annually to acknowledge and celebrate outstanding contributions by individuals, institutions, organizations, and enterprises in the field of IP creation and commercialization. These awards highlight efforts that strengthen the country's IP framework while encouraging creativity and innovation. The primary objective of the National IP Awards is to promote effective IP management and support innovation, which plays a crucial role in the advancement of various industry sectors.

The agenda for this year's ceremony:

**NATIONAL IP AWARD CEREMONY 2024**

Timing	Event
4.00 pm - 4.30 pm	Registration & High Tea
4.30 pm - 5.30 pm	Showcase of 'Roots' a National Geographic Film on GI products produced by the department
5.30 pm	Welcome of Guests
5.30 pm - 6.00 pm	Plenary Discussion
6.00 pm - 6.30 pm	Plenary Discussion
6.30 pm - 7.00 pm	Jugalbandi ( A Musical Gathering)
7.00 pm	Arrival of Special Guests : HCIM, MoS of C&I, SIIT
7.00 pm - 8.00 pm	National IP Award Ceremony
<b>Minute to Minute Program</b>	
7.00 pm - 8.00 pm	7:00 pm - Inviting Hon'ble Guest on Dias
	7:02 pm - 7:05 pm - Deep Prajvalan (Lighting of Lamp)
	7:05 pm - 7:10 pm - Welcome & Felicitations of Guests
	7:10 pm - 7:15 pm - Short Preview of 'Roots'
	7:15 pm - 7:20 pm - Inaugural Address by SIIT
	7:20 pm - 7:25 pm - Special Address by Hon'ble MoS
	7:25 pm - 7:45 pm - National IP Award Ceremony - IP Data Dashboard Launch
	7:45 pm - Address by Hon'ble CIM
Vote of Thanks & National Anthem	
8.00 pm onwards	Dinner

The award categories are listed below:

S.No.	WIPO AWARD CATEGORY	WINNER
1	WIPO Medal for Inventor	SidramappaShivashankarDharane
2	WIPO IP Enterprise Trophy (a) Manufacturing	Tata Steel Limited
3	WIPO IP Enterprise Trophy (a) Service	Jio Platforms Limited
4	WIPO Users Trophy	Biocon Biologics Ltd.
S.No.	NATIONAL IP AWARD CATEGORY	
1	Top Indian Individual: Patents	SidramappaShivashankarDharane
2	Top Indian Individual-Woman: Patents	Dr. Swagatika Panda
3	Top Indian Individual – Woman : Designs	Dr. Anusha P.
4	Top Indian Academic Institution: Patents	Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur
5	Top Public /Private Company: Manufacturing	Tata Steel Limited
6	Top Public/Private Company: Service	JIO PLATFORMS LIMITED
7	Top Indian MSME: Patent	West Bengal Chemical Industries Ltd.
8	Top Indian Start-up for Intellectual Property	Numeros Motors Pvt. Ltd.

9	Top Indian Company: Designs	Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay
10	Top Indian Company /Organization for creating Brand in India and abroad	Biocon Biologics Ltd.
11	Special Citation in IP Award:Technology Innovation & Start-up Center (TISC)	West Bengal State Council of Science & Technology, West Bengal
12	Special Citation in IP Award: Patent Information Centre (PIC)	West Bengal State Council of Science & Technology, West Bengal
13	Special Citation- Atal Tinkering Labs (ATL)	DCM Presidency School, Ludhiana.
14	Special Citation in IP Award: Institution's Innovation Council (IICs).	PimpriChinchwad College of Engineering, Pune
15	Rural Centric Invention	1. Coromandel International Limited 2. SagarDefence Engineering Private Limited





































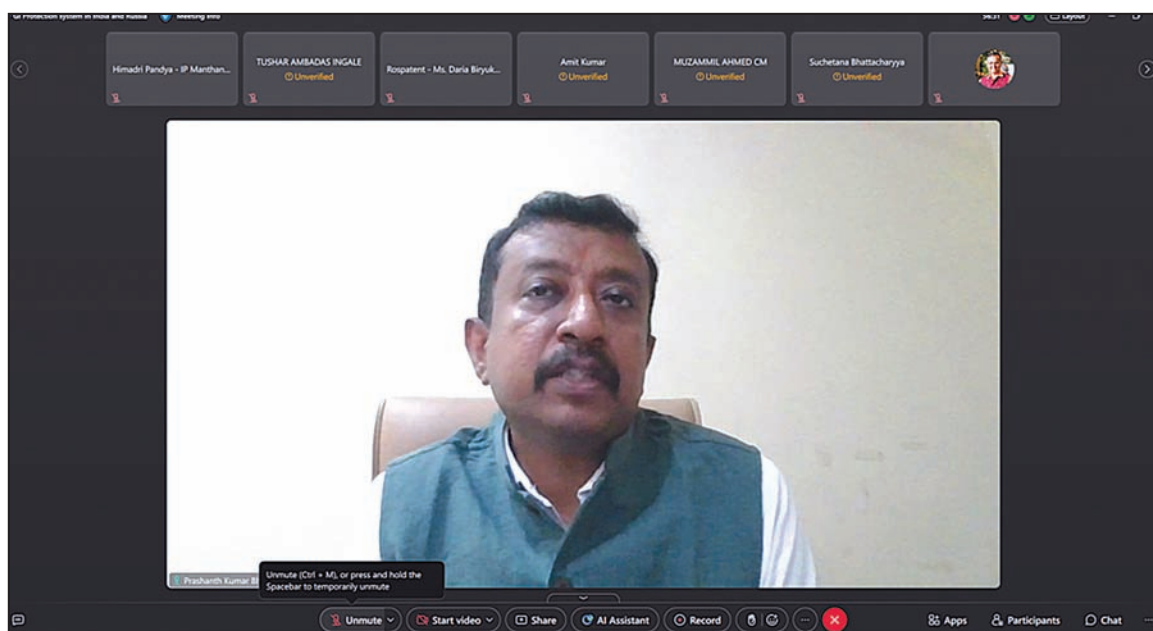
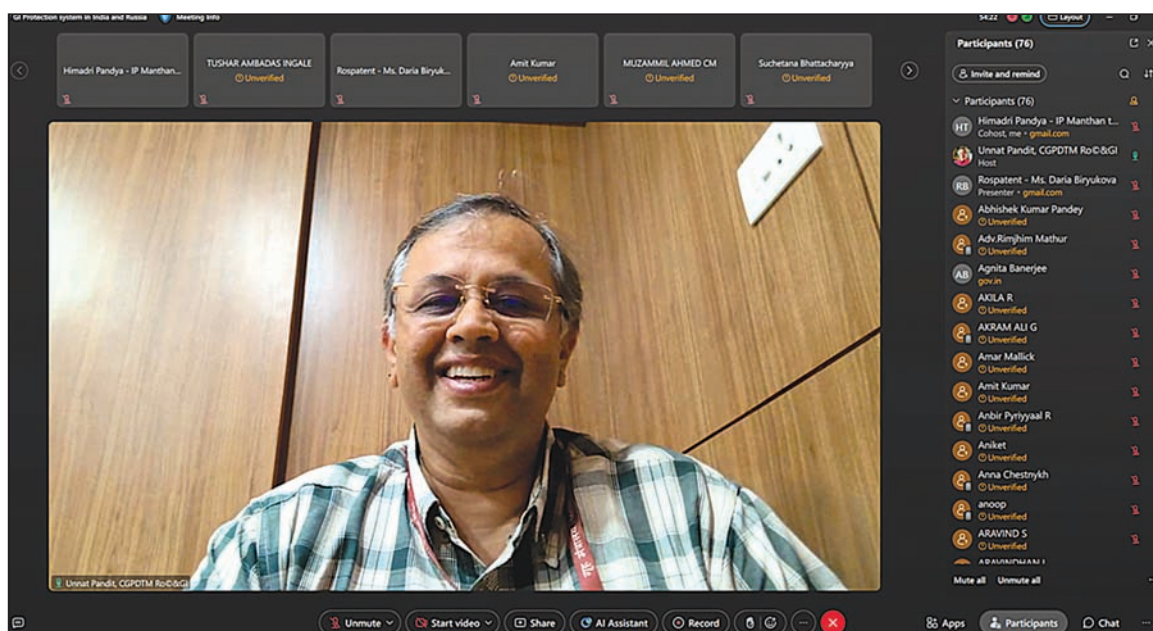
#### 4. IP Manthan:

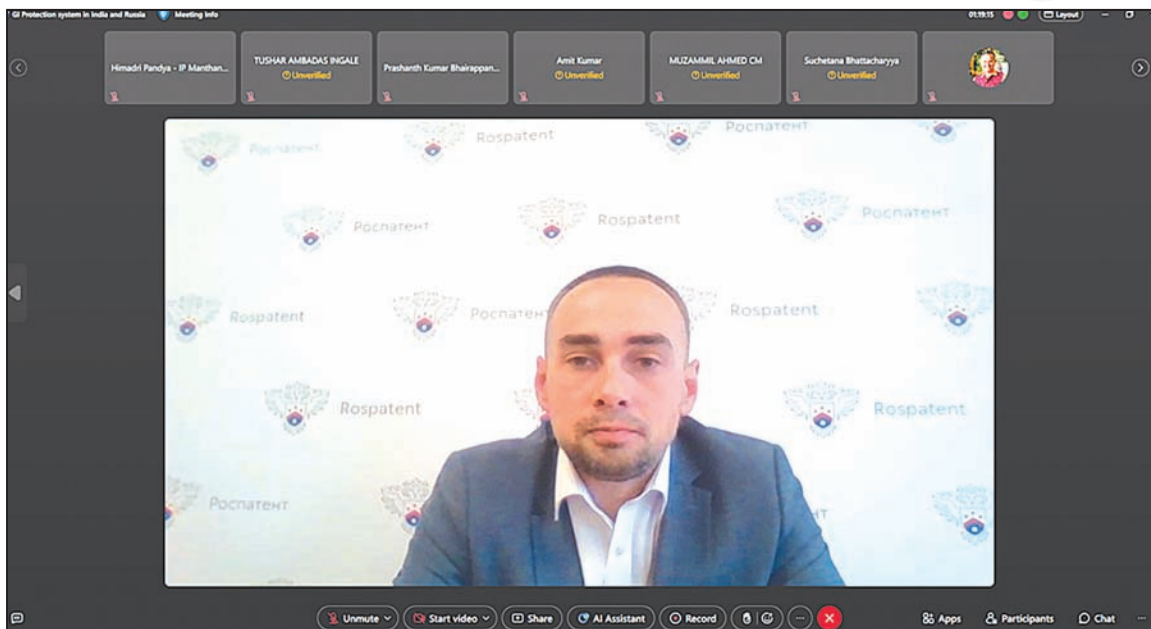
The Office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs, and Trademarks (CGPDTM) has launched a new series of discussions called the IP Manthan series, aimed at engaging with experts in various IP fields. Esteemed scientists, IP professionals, industry leaders, and judicial figures who have significantly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

Details of upcoming IP Manthan sessions are regularly published on the official CGPDTM website to encourage broad public participation. Below are the details of the IP Manthan series successfully conducted during the year 2024-25 under the chairmanship of the CGPDTM:

Sr. no.	IP Manthan Theme	Date	Mode	Partici-pants	Speakers
1	Appeal systems (TMs and Designs) in India and EUIPO	April 12,	Online 2024	110	1. Prof. Dr. Unnat P. Pandit, Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks, Registrar of Copyrights and Geographical Indications, DPIIT, MoCI, GoI 2. Mr. Gordon Humphreys, President, Board of Appeal (ad interim), EUIPO 3. Mr. Vikas Punia, Head of the Office, Trade Marks Registry, IPO Delhi 4. Mr. Sanjay Bhattacharya, Head of the Office, Designs Wing, IPO Kolkata 5. Ms. Nina Korjus, Chairperson, Fourth Boards of Appeal, EUIPO 6. Ms. Janka Budovicova, Project Manager, Boards of Appeal, EUIPO
2	GI Protection System in India and Russia	June 27,	Online 2024	105	1. Prashanth Kumar Bhairappanavar, Assistant Registrar of GI, GIR Chennai 2. Mr. Sergey Renzhin, Head of the Trademark and Industrial Design Center of the Federal Institute of Industrial Property (FIPS) - RosPatent
3	Understanding the Trade Marks Filing System in the EUIPO and the O/o CGPDTM, India	February 19, 2025	Online	190	1. Prof. (Dr.) Unnat P. Pandit, CGPDTM, DPIIT, MoCI, GoI 2. Mr. Vikas Punia, HO Trade Marks Registry, Delhi, India 3. Mr. Javier Fernandez, Examiner of trade marks at the Business Operations Department, EUIPO 4. Mr. Sandris Laganovskis, Director of the Cooperation and Partnerships Department, EUIPO

4	Information sharing session to understand the Unitary Patent and the Unified Patent Court (DKPTO)	March 5, 2025	Online	160	1. Prof. (Dr.) Unnat P. Pandit, CGPDTM, DPIIT, MoCI, GoI 2. Flemming Kønig Mejl, Director of International Affairs, Director of Policy, Legal, and International Relations Danish Patent and Trademark Office
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## 5. WIPO-PCT MADRID ROVING SEMINARS 2025

The Office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trademarks (CGPDTM) in collaboration with the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) organized a series of Roving Seminars titled “Unlocking Global Opportunities for Indian Innovators and Businesses: WIPO IP Services for Protecting Inventions and Trademarks Abroad” across six Indian cities Chennai (on March 3, 2025), Bengaluru (on March 5, 2025), Mumbai (on March 7, 2025), Hyderabad (on March 10, 2025), Ahmedabad (on March 12, 2025) and Delhi (on March 13, 2025).

The format of seminar includes two sessions-

- **Morning session** covering PCT system comprise of lectures by WIPO representative on topics “Overview of the PCT System for International Patent Protection by Ms. Anjali Aeri and “Update on the ePCT System for Electronic Filing of PCT Applications” by Mr. Roberto Perez Gomes and by IPO representatives on topics “Role of the Indian Patent Office as: PCT Receiving Office” by Dr. Rohit Rathore, Deputy Controller of Patents & Designs, PCT/RO In-charge) and “PCT International Searching and Preliminary Examining Authority (ISA/IPEA)” by Mr. N. Ramchander, Joint Controller of Patents & Designs, Head PCT division along with a panel discussion on the topic “Industry Perspective: Panel Discussion on the PCT Experience”

- **Afternoon session** covering Madrid system comprise of lectures by WIPO representative on topic “Protecting Indian Brands Abroad: Key Benefits and Features of the Madrid System for International Trademarks Registration” by Mr. Benoit Apercé and by Indian Trademark Office representative on topic “How to use Madrid System in India: Filing an International Trademark Registration at IP India” by Dr. Pawan Kumar Pandey, Deputy Registrar of Trade Marks, GI & Copyright, Madrid In-Charge and Ms. Roopa B., Senior Examiner of Trade Marks GI & Copyright, Section In-charge, IR Division (Madrid) along with a panel discussion on “Industry Perspective: Panel Discussion on the Madrid System Experience”.

The first seminar in series was held at T.T. Jagannathan Auditorium, IIT Chennai in association with Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) which was inaugurated by Prof. (Dr) Unnat P. Pandit, Controller General of Patents, Designs & Trade Marks (CGPDTM), RoC, GI & SICLDR.



The panel discussion on the topic “Industry Perspective: Panel Discussion on the PCT Experience” moderated by Prof. (Dr.) Unnat P. Pandit, Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks (CGPDTM) having panel members from industries, startups and SMEs.



The second seminar was held at Sir M V Auditorium, FKCCI, Bengaluru on March 5, 2025 in association with Federation of Karnataka Chambers of Commerce & Industry (FKCCI). The seminar was inaugurated by Chief Guest Mr. Srikar Mysore Sridhar, IAS, Principal Secretary, Department of Higher Education, Government of Karnataka with special address by Ms. Chitra Narayanaswamy (WIPO) and Mr. N. Ramchander (IPO) followed by vote of thanks by Shri M G Balakrishna, President, Federation of Karnataka Chambers of Commerce & Industry (FKCCI).



The third seminar was held at Institute of Chemical Technology (ICT), Mumbai on March 7, 2025 in association with The Associated Chambers of Commerce & Industry of India (ASSOCHAM). The seminar was inaugurated by Chief Guest Prof. (Dr.) Aniruddha B. Pandit, Vice Chancellor, Institute of Chemical Technology.



The fourth seminar was held at Dasarathi Auditorium, Dr MCR HRD Institute, Hyderabad on March 10, 2025 in association with Pharmexcil. The seminar was inaugurated by Chief Guest Dr. Shashank Goel, Director General of Dr MCR HRD Institute and EO Special Chief Secretary to the Government of Telangana.

The fifth seminar was held at Ahmedabad on March 12, 2025 in association with Ahmedabad Management Association (AMA). The seminar was inaugurated by Chief Guest Shri P. N. Solanki, IEDS, Jt. Director, MSME DFO, Ministry of MSMEs, Government of India.



The sixth and final seminar was held at The Seminar Hall, IIT Delhi on March 13, 2025 in association with the Associated Chambers of Commerce & Industry of India (ASSOCHAM). The seminar was inaugurated by Chief Guest Ms. Himani Pande, Additional Secretary, DPIIT, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India and Special Guest Prof. Rangan Banerjee, Director IIT Delhi.



The WIPO delegation which participated in roving seminar comprises of Ms. Chitra Narayanaswamy, Director, Department of Program Planning and Finance (Controller), WIPO; Ms. Loreto Bresky, Senior Director, PCT Legal and International Affairs Department, WIPO; Mr. David Muls, Senior Director, Madrid Registry, Brands and Designs Sector, WIPO; Ms. Anjali Aeri, Counsellor, Office Services Section, PCT International Division, Patents and technology Sector (PTS), WIPO; Mr. Roberto Perez Gomes, Senior Technical Cooperation Assistant, Technical Cooperation Assistant PCT, ICD, PTS, WIPO; Mr. Benoit Apercé, Communications and Information Manager, Madrid Information and Promotion Division, Brands and Designs Sector (BDS), WIPO and Ms. Hana Kang, Legal Officer, PCT Legal and User Relations Division, WIPO.

The roving seminars were organized as part of WIPO's ongoing efforts to promote awareness on the global protection of intellectual property (IP) and innovation through the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) and the Madrid System for the international registration of marks. Participation in the seminars was free of charge and drew a significant number of attendees across all locations.

These seminars offered valuable insights into the functioning of the PCT and Madrid Systems, highlighting the various tools available to stakeholders for protecting and leveraging their intangible assets. Experts from WIPO and national IP offices provided comprehensive overviews of both systems, emphasizing their benefits for applicants, IP professionals, R&D institutions, industries, stakeholders, and the general public.

A key feature of the seminars was the opportunity for participants to create user accounts and access WIPO's electronic filing systems and other IP tools on-site. This hands-on component allowed users to experience the digital platforms that facilitate the filing and management of international applications in real time.

Moreover, the seminars enabled direct engagement with WIPO officials, allowing attendees to seek clarifications on both procedural and substantive aspects of the PCT and Madrid Systems, thereby enhancing their understanding and capacity to utilize these international IP frameworks effectively.

**Table. Participation of Officials in meeting at International forum and training programs in India & Abroad (Apr 2024 to Mar 2025)**

Sl. No.	Training / Seminar / Workshop / Program attended	Country Visited	No. of officials participated
1.	45th session of Standing Committee on Copyright and Related Rights held from April 15 to 19, 2024 at WIPO headquarters Geneva, Switzerland	Geneva	01
2.	32nd Session of the CDIP held from April 29 to May 3, 2024 at WIPO headquarters Geneva, Switzerland	Remote Participation	01
3.	Diplomatic Conference to conclude an International Legal Instrument Relating to Intellectual Property, Genetic Resources and Traditional Knowledge Associated with Genetic Resources held from May 13 to 24, 2024 at WIPO headquarters Geneva, Switzerland	Geneva	02
4.	International Symposium on Copyright Enforcement held from June 17 to 21, 2024 at Hanoi, Vietnam	Hanoi, Vietnam	01\
5.	New Southbound Intellectual Property Conference held from June 18 to 19, 2024 at Taiwan	Taiwan	01
6.	65th Series of Meetings of the Assemblies of the Member States of WIPO and 57th Session of WIPO General Assembly, 2024 held from Jul 09 to 17, 2024 at WIPO headquarters Geneva, Switzerland	Geneva	08
7.	Round 11 of Negotiation on IPR track under India - FTA held from July 10 to 13, 2024 at London	London	02
8.	“JPO/IPR Training course for IP Trainers.” held from Aug 27 to Sep 6, 2024 (Online) and Sep 24 to Oct 2, 2024 (Offline) at Tokyo	Tokyo	01
9.	“USPTO’s Global Intellectual Property Academy (GIPA) program, 2024” held from Sep 4 to 6, 2024 at Srilanka	Srilanka	02
10.	“12th Session of the Committee on WIPO Standards (CWS)” held from Sep 16 to 19, 2024 at WIPO headquarters Geneva, Switzerland	Remote Participation	02
11.	Inter GI Europe 2024 training held from Sep 30 to Oct 5, 2024 at Espelette, France	Espelette, France	01
12.	JPO/IPR Training Course for Practitioners Specializing in Patents, 2024 held from “18/09/2024 to 15/10/2024 (Online), 30/10/2024 to 7/11/2024 (Offline)” at Tokyo	Tokyo	02
13.	22nd session of the Working Group on the Legal Development of the Madrid System for the International Registration of Marks held from Oct 7 to 11, 2024 at WIPO headquarters Geneva, Switzerland	Geneva	02
14.	16th BRICS Heads of IP Offices (HIPO) Meeting held from Oct 10 to 11, 2024 at Russia	Remote Participation	10
15.	31st session of the Meeting of International Authorities (PCT-MIA) to be hosted by the China National Intellectual Property Administration (CNIPA) held from Oct 16 to 17, 2024 at Beijing	Beijing	03
16.	36th session of the Standing Committee on the Law of Patents (SCP) held from Oct 14 to 18, 2024 at WIPO headquarters Geneva, Switzerland	Geneva	01
17.	Thirteenth session of the Working Group on the Legal Development of the Hague System held from Oct 21 to 23, 2024 at WIPO headquarters Geneva, Switzerland	Remote Participation	04

18.	Danida Fellow-ship Centre (DFC) program and Bilateral meeting with DKPTO held from Oct 28 to Nov 19, 2024 at Denmark	Denmark	01
19.	10th session of the WIPO Conversation: AI Output: To protect, or not to protect held from Nov 5 to 6, 2024 at WIPO headquarters Geneva, Switzerland	Remote Participation	04
20.	Diplomatic Conference to conclude and adopt a Design Law Treaty held from Nov 11 to 22, 2024 at Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	03
21.	“JPO/IPR Operational Patent Examination Training Program (OPET)” held from Oct 22 to Nov 22, 2024 (Online) and Dec 9 to 18, 2024 (Offline) at Tokyo	Tokyo	02
22.	PCT Regional Seminar for ASEAN Member States – Enhanced use of the PCT System & Patent Examination Procedures held from Nov 27 to 29, 2024 at Singapore	Singapore	01
23.	48th and 49th session of IGC held from 29th Nov and 2 to 6th Dec 2024 at WIPO headquarters Geneva, Switzerland	Remote Participation	03
24.	Thirty-Third Session of the Committee on Development and Intellectual Property (CDIP) held from December 9 to 13, 2024 at WIPO headquarters Geneva, Switzerland	Remote Participation	04
25.	9th session of the Committee of Experts of the Vienna Union for the International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks. held from Jan 20 to 21, 2025 at WIPO headquarters Geneva, Switzerland	Remote Participation	02
26.	17th session of the WIPO Advisory Committee on Enforcement (ACE) held from February 04 to 06, 2025 at WIPO headquarters Geneva, Switzerland	Geneva	01
27.	18th Session of the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) Working Group held from February 18 to 20, 2025 at WIPO headquarters Geneva, Switzerland	Remote Participation	04
28.	56th Session of the IPC Union - Committee of Experts held from February 25 to 27, 2025 at WIPO headquarters Geneva, Switzerland	Remote Participation	06
29.	50th Session of the Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore (IGC) held from March 3 to 7, 2025 at WIPO headquarters Geneva, Switzerland	Geneva	02
30.	4th session of Working Group on the Digital Access Service for Priority Documents (DAS Working Group) held from March 10 to 12, 2025 at WIPO headquarters Geneva, Switzerland	Remote Participation	06
31.	6th session of the Working Group on the development of the Lisbon System held from March 18 to 20, 2025 at WIPO headquarters Geneva, Switzerland	Remote Participation	01
32.	Regional Meeting of Intellectual Property Office Officials Responsible for the Madrid System for Selected Asia and the Pacific Countries held from March 19 to 21, 2025 at Taigung City, Philippines	Taguig City, Philippines	01
33.	4th session of Cross-regional High Level Meeting for Copyright Offices in Seoul, Republic of Korea held from March 19 to 21, 2025	Seoul, South Korea	01
34.	WIPO Madrid Fellowship 2025 held from March 14, 2025 to March 15, 2025 at WIPO headquarters Geneva, Switzerland	Geneva	01

### INTRODUCTION

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

During the year 2024–25, a total of 407 Patent Examiners joined RGNIIPM, Nagpur and Dr. MCR HRD Institute, Hyderabad in the second and third weeks of January 2025 for a 16-week induction training programme.



Photo. Human resources at various IP Offices

### Office of the CGPDTM at Mumbai:

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

Table. Details Of Sanctioned and Working Strength Of O/O CGPDTM as on March 31, 2025

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
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>

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.

**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, 2025 of Patent offices at all locations.

**The Trade Marks & GI 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 in TMR at all locations as on March 31, 2025.

**The PIS/RGNIIPM:**

The sanctioned strength as well as working strength as on March 31, 2025 in respect of PIS/RGNIIPM is given in **Appendix C**.

**DETAILS OF OFFICERS AND STAFF STRENGTH OF PATENT OFFICE AS ON MARCH 31, 2025**

Sl. No.	Name of Post	Category	Pay Level	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1.	Senior Joint Controller of Patents & Designs	Group A	13A	3	2
2.	Joint Controller of Patents & Designs	Group A	13	47	41
3.	Director	Group A	13	1	1
4.	Deputy Controller of Patents & Designs	Group A	12	112	74
5.	Deputy Secretary	Group A	12	1	1 (Additional Charge)
6.	Assistant Controller of Patents & Designs	Group A	11	498	493
7.	Examiner of Patents & Designs	Group A	10	773	623
8.	Assistant Director (OL)	Group A	10	1	1
9.	Administrative Officer	Group A	10	1	1
10.	System Analyst cum Computer Programmer	Group A	10	4	4
11.	Assistant Administrative Officer	Group B	7	6	4
12.	Assistant Library & Information Officer	Group B	7	2	2
13.	Private Secretary	Group B	7	3	1
14.	Office Superintendent	Group B	6	63	46
15.	Library & Information Assistant	Group B	6	1	1
16.	Junior Translation Officer	Group B	6	3	2
17.	Stenographer Grade I	Group B	6	3	3
18.	Photography Assistant	Group C	5	3	2
19.	Upper Division Clerk	Group C	4	45	45
20.	Stenographer Grade II	Group C	4	2	2
21.	Data Entry Operator	Group C	4	9	9
22.	Receptionist	Group C	4	1	1
23.	Lower Division Clerk	Group C	2	37	13
24.	Multi-Tasking Staff	Group C	1	45	32
	<b>Total</b>			<b>1664</b>	<b>1404</b>

**DETAILS OF OFFICERS AND STAFF STRENGTH OF TRADE MARK AND GI REGISTRY AS ON MARCH 31, 2025**

Sl. No.	Name of Post	Category	Pay Level	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1.	Senior Joint Registrar of Trade Marks & GI	Group A	13A	1	1
2.	Joint Registrar of Trade Marks & GI	Group A	13	8	0
3.	Deputy Registrar of Trade Marks & GI	Group A	12	50	8
4.	Assistant Registrar of Trade Marks & GI	Group A	11	69	19
5.	Senior Examiner of Trade Marks & GI	Group A	10	135	66
6.	Assistant Director (OL)	Group A	10	1	0
7.	Examiner of Trade Marks & GI	Group B	7	204	66
8.	Assistant Library & Information Officer	Group B	7	1	1
9.	Private Secretary	Group B	7	3	2
10.	Office Superintendent	Group B	4	1	
11.	Library & Information Assistant	Group B	6	1	1
12.	Stenographer Grade I	Group B	6	8	6
13.	Assistant Examiner of Trade Marks & GI	Group B	6	10	7
14.	Junior Translation Officer	Group B	6	3	0
15.	Assistant Superintendent	Group C	5	11	7
16.	Upper Division Clerk	Group C	4	28	10
17.	Stenographer Grade II	Group C	4	12	10
18.	Data Entry Operator	Group C	4	6	6
19.	Lower Division Clerk	Group C	2	36	16
20.	Multi-Tasking Staff	Group C	1	25	17
<b>Total</b>				<b>616</b>	<b>244</b>

**DETAILS OF OFFICERS AND STAFF STRENGTH AS ON MARCH 31, 2025 OF  
PATENT INFORMATION SYSTEM AND RGNIPM**

Sl. No.	Name of Post	Category	Pay Level	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	Senior Documentation Officer	Group A	11	1	0
2	Office Superintendent	Group B	7	1	0
3	Senior Documentation Assistant	Group B	7	1	0
4	Store Assistant	Group B	7	1	0
5	Jr. Translation Officer	Group B	7	1	1
6	Steno. Gr.-I	Group B	7	1	1
7	Junior Reprography Assistant	Group C	6	3	0
8	Assistant Superintendent	Group C	6	1	0
9	Shelf Assistant	Group C	6	1	1
10	Upper Division Clerk	Group C	4	3	1
11	Lower Division Clerk	Group C	2	3	1
12	Data Entry Operator	Group C	5	2	2
13	Hindi Typist	Group C	6	1	1
14	MTS (Daftary)	Group C	3	1	0
15	MTS(Peon)	Group C	3	3	1
	<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>24</b>	<b>9</b>

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