



ANNUAL REPORT

2018-19



Indian Patent Office



ISA, Delhi



IPO Chennai



INTELLECTUAL
PROPERTY **INDIA**

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY, DEPARTMENT FOR PROMOTION OF INDUSTRY AND INTERNAL TRADE



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OF PATENTS, DESIGNS, TRADE MARKS AND GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS

INDIA

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PREFACE

Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) framework in a country is ever evolving and dynamic in nature. The Office is taking all relevant and necessary steps to implement the objectives of National IPR Policy including strengthening IPR administration and management. This is to ensure ease of access to all stakeholders, to provide efficient IP ecosystem and to build up pace for industrial growth in the country.

During the year, the office has taken steps for further strengthening technical manpower in Patents and Trade Marks and to enhance efficiency, uniformity and consistency in processing of IP applications. The office continued efforts to provide balanced and transparent IPR framework, dissemination of IP-related information, creating IP awareness in the country and nurturing bilateral cooperation at the international level.

To further simplify patent procedures, proposal for amending the Patents Rules in respect of revised definition of Startup, extending the facility of Expedited Examination to eight more categories of applicants (in addition to the existing two), waiving transmittal fee for ePCT filing and fee for preparation of certified copy of priority document, revising the statement of working of patents, i.e. Form 27, and provision for timely submission of English translation of priority documents as per PCT Regulations have been taken up and are under process.

During the year, Indian Patent office has integrated WIPO Digital Access Services (DAS) and WIPO Centralized Access to Search and Examination (CASE) in its examination modules. It has started to access the information available in the WIPOCASE during examination of the national phase applications to reduce burden on applicants for filing such documents. WIPO DAS has facilitated the exchange of Indian Patent documents, search and examination reports with other offices and make the documents available electronically leading to better quality patents and better decision-making by patent authorities.

The office has made remarkable achievements in terms of manpower, performance, delivery of IP services and IT-enabled functioning. Recruitment of 220 Examiners of Patents & Designs

in different fields was completed during the year and after their induction and practical training, they will be joining the respective examination groups during the next year. The office has started periodic publication of list of First Examination Reports (FER) issued by the Patent Office, online grant/registration certificates of patents and trademarks and hearing through Video-conferencing. The process for updating Manual of Patent Office Practice and Procedure has been undertaken during the year.

The office has set up processes for prompt redressal of stakeholders' grievances/complaints. Regular stakeholder meetings were conducted at different IPO locations in order to receive feedback/suggestions on procedural and technical issues and immediate action was taken to resolve them promptly. IPO Help-Desk continued to resolve e-filing difficulties of stakeholders promptly and efficiently. SMS Alert Service launched last year continued to serve the stakeholders efficiently for updates regarding Examination Reports and time bound actions to be taken by them.

The improvement in IP administration, digital reforms and reengineering of IP procedures has resulted in improved performance, decreased pendency and higher rates of disposal of IP applications.

Filing of patent application has increased by 5.67%, while domestic filing has increased to 33.6% from 32.5 % in 2017-18. Examination of patent applications has increased by 41.46% as compared to last year, whereas Grant and Disposal of patent applications increased respectively by 17.15% and 6.69 %.

Pendency of examination of trademark applications continued to be less than 1 month during the year despite increase in filing from 272974 to 323798. Procedural reforms brought into by the amendment in rules, has resulted in increased acceptance of trademark applications at initial stage to about 50% and registrations of trademarks has also increased compared to last year.

In Designs, pendency of examination for new applications continued to be around one month. During 2018-19, a total of 12585 design applications were filed showing 6.31 % increase over the last year. The number of design applications examined has increased by 6.8%, whereas disposal of design applications increased by 5.04% as compared to last year.

Due to computerization and reengineering of registration processes, performance in Copyright Office has immensely improved. During the year, pendency of examination for new applications

continued to be one month, which is the mandatory waiting period for inviting objections to new applications. Filing of copyright applications has increased by 2.3 %. In order to further increase transparency and stakeholder participation, the Copyright Office has started displaying the applications received during the month, disposal and pendency on the office website. The applicants can also track the status of their application online.

Performance of Indian Patent Office as International Searching Authority (ISA) and Trademarks registry under Madrid Protocol System has substantially increased during the year.

The office has taken important steps for playing effective role at global platform and strengthening bilateral cooperation with other IPO's. During the year, the Union Cabinet has approved the proposal for accession to the WIPO Copyright Treaty and WIPO Performers and Phonograms Treaty, which extend coverage of copyright to the internet and digital environment. Both the treaties provide framework for creators and right owners to use technical tools to protect their works and safeguard information about their use, i.e. Protection of Technological Protection Measures (TPMs) and Rights Management Information (RMI).

A Joint Statement was issued during the meeting of Indian and Japanese Prime Ministers agreeing for implementation of Patent Prosecution Highway (PPH) between two countries. Steps are underway for its early launch. India made proposal in PCT Working Group of WIPO for including India's Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL) as part of Minimum Documentation under PCT Regulations.

The Union Cabinet has approved the proposals for India's accession to the Nice Agreement concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the purposes of registration of marks, Vienna Agreement establishing an International Classification of the figurative elements of marks, and Locarno Agreement establishing an International classification for industrial designs. Accession to these Agreements will help the Indian Intellectual Property Office to harmonise classification systems for examination of trademark and design applications, in line with global classification systems.

Details of activities performed during the year 2018-19 are provided in subsequent chapters of this report. The updated IP laws, highlights of various functions and other useful informations are available on the official web-site (<http://www.ipindia.nic.in>).

The office of Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks endeavours to ensure timely delivery of IP services in transparent and applicant friendly manner by simplifying the procedures, strengthening the manpower, creating the digital environment and resolving the public grievances effectively.

(Om Prakash Gupta, IAS)

Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trademarks

1. Trends in IPR – At a Glance

INTRODUCTION

Filing of applications for protection of various Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) in IP offices under the administrative control of Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks (CGPDTM) has been showing consistent growth over the years. This year, overall filing of applications for various IPRs (4,05,324) has been higher as compared to the previous year (3, 50,546), exhibiting an overall increase of 15%. The increasing trend in filing of applications for patents, designs, trademarks and copyright has been observed except for geographical indications, where there is slight decrease as compared to 2017-18.

Trends in last five years with respect to filing of IP applications are shown below:

Application	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Patent	42,763	46,904	45,444	47,854	50,659
Design	9,327	11,108	10,213	11,837	12,585
Trade mark	2,10,501	2,83,060	2,78,170	2,72,974	3,23,798
Geographical Indication	47	14	32	38	32
Copyrights	Copyright administration shifted to DIPP/ CGPDTM in 2016-17		16,617	17,841	18,250
Semiconductor Integrated Layout Designs (SCILD)	SCILD administration shifted to DIPP/ CGPDTM in 2016-17		NIL	02	NIL
Total	2,62,638	3,55,898	3,50,467	3,50,546	4,05,324

Trends in respect of IP activities :

A. Patents: During this year, a total of 50,659 patent applications were filed exhibiting an increase of about 5.9 % as compared to the previous year. The trends of last five years in respect of patent applications filed, examined, granted and disposed are given below. Disposal of applications includes patents granted and refused by the Patent Office, and also applications abandoned and withdrawn by the applicants.

Trends in Patent Applications

Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Filed	42,763	46,904	45444	47854	50659
Examined	22,631	16,851	28967	60,330	85426
Granted	5,978	6,326	9847	13045	15283
Disposal	14,316	21987	30271	47695	50884

During this year, the number of patent applications examined considerably increased as compared to number of applications examined in the previous year. Domestic filing of patents applications has also increased to 33.6 % as compared to 32.5% in 2017-18.

- B. Designs:** During this year, a total of 12585 design applications were filed showing 6.3% increase over the last year. The number of design applications examined was 12661 showing the increase of 6.8 %. Although the number of design registrations decreased marginally, disposal of design applications increased by 5.8% in 2018-19 as compared to 2017-18.

Trends in Design Applications

Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-2019
Filed	9,327	11,108	10213	11837	12585
Examined	7,459	9,426	11940	11850	12661
Registered	7,147	7,904	8276	10020	9483
Disposal of Applications	7,218	8,023	8332	10788	11414

- C. Trademarks:** During this year, 323798 applications for registration of trademarks were filed. The number of applications examined is more than applications filed during this period and pendency in examination has been brought down to less than a month. The number of trademark registrations showed an increase of 5.3%.

Trends in Trade Marks Applications for Last 5 Years

Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Filed	2,10,501	2,83,060	278170	272974	323798
Examined	1,68,026	2,67,861	532230	306259	337541
Registered	41,583	65,045	250070	300913	316798
Disposal	83,652	116167	290444	555777	519185

- D. Geographical Indications:** During the reporting year, a total of 32 applications were filed and 35 applications were examined. A total number of 23 Geographical Indications were registered. The trends in GI applications filed, examined and registered during the last five years are given below.

Trends in Geographical Indication Applications

Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Filed	47	17	32	38	32
Examined	60	200	28	18	43
Registered	20	26	34	25	23

- E. Copyrights:** A total number of 18250 applications were received during 2018-19 and 22658 applications were examined. The registrations of Copyright (ROC) were 14625, whereas a total number of applications disposed was 25943 and 7951 new discrepant letters were issued.

Copyright Applications in 2018-19

Year	Total applications received	Total application examined	Register Of Copyright (ROC) generated	Discrepant letter issued	Total Disposal
2016-17	16617	16584	3596	12988	5444
2017-18	17841	34388	19997	29309	39799
2018-19	18250	22658	14625	7951	25943

F. Trend of IPRs granted/ registered:

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

Comparative Trends of IPRs granted/registered (and disposed)

Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Patents	5,978 (14,316)	6,326 (20,429)	9847 (30271)	13045 (47695)	15283 (50884)
Designs	7,147 (7,218)	7,904 (8,023)	8276 (8332)	10020 (10788)	9483 (11332)
Trade Marks	41,583 (83,652)	65,045 (1,16,167)	250070 (290444)	300913 (555777)	316798 (519185)
Geographical Indication	20	26	34	25	23(35)
Semiconductor Integrated Layout Design	Transfer of Semiconductor Integrated Layout Design to DIPP/ CGPDTM in 2016-17			Nil	Nil
Copyrights	Transfer of Copyrights to DIPP/ CGPDTM in 2016-17		3596	19807 (39799)	14625 (25943)

G. Publication and pre-grant opposition: During the reporting year, a total of 46345 patent applications were published under section 11A and 426 pre-grant oppositions were filed under section 25(1) of the Patents Act, 1970, which is about 0.9% of the total published applications. The details of the applications published and pre-grant oppositions filed are given below:

Year	Publication	Pre-grant opposition
2014-15	26934	247
2015-16	41752	290
2016-17	86,766	206
2017-18	46899	260
2018-19	46345	426

H. Revenue & Expenditure: During the year 2018-19, the total revenue generated was Rs. 862.93 Crore, which is about 12.1% higher than that of the previous year, while total expenditure was only Rs. 188.31 Crore.

The total revenue generated by the Patent Office was Rs. 515.18 Crore (including Rs. 0.54 Cr. received from IB as ISA fees), while that of the Designs Office was Rs. 6.05 Crore. Trade Marks Registry generated revenue of Rs. 341.19 Crore (including Rs. 29.7 Cr. received from IB as fee for international registration under Madrid System), while that of GIR was Rs. 0.07 Crore. PIS & RGNIIPM generated revenue of Rs. 0.42 Crore.

The details of revenue received and expenditure with regard to Intellectual Property (IP) administration for the year 2018-19 as compared to the last year are given below in table:

(i) Comparison of Revenue for the year 2017-18 and 2018-19

Year	2017-18 (Rs. lakh)	2018-19 (Rs. lakh)
Patents	47706.62	51518.03
Designs	615.92	605.77
Trade Marks	28611.35	34119.17
GIR	8.31	7.31
PIS/RGNIIPM	30.91	42.70
Total	76973.12	86292.98

Details of Refund of Request of Examination fee under Rule 7(4A) of the Patents (Amendment) Rules, 2016 during the last three years of the commencement of provision for refund are as follows:

F.Y.	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Refund amount (Rs. in Lakh)	176.30	456.50	472.94

(ii) Comparison of expenditure for the 2017-18 and 2018-19

Year	2017-18 (Rs. lakh)			2018-19 (Rs. lakh)		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
CGPDTM	9561.51	5417.49	14979.00	10867.45	7526.48	18393.9
PIS/RGNIIPM	122.49	199.89	322.38	178.78	189.89	368.67
GI Registry	-	57.42	57.42	-	68.74	68.74
Total	9684.00	5674.80	15358.80	11046.2	7785.12	18831.4

2. Public Service Delivery - Efficiency & Transparency

During the year 2018-19, the office of CGPDTM has taken initiatives to further upgrade the internal IT system, computerised work-flow, dissemination of IP information, achieve enhanced productivity and online IP-related services with the objective of strengthening IP-ecosystem in the country, establishing transparency in IP system, keeping pace with the global developments on IPRs and improving ease of doing business.

During the year, strict adherence to the prescribed time lines was maintained for issuance of high quality international search and preliminary examination reports (ISRs and IPERs) in respect of International Patent applications filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) selecting Indian Patent Office as International Searching Authority (ISA) and International Preliminary Examination Authority (IPEA). In more than 99% applications, timelines has been achieved in issuing International Search Reports (ISRs).

During the PCT Working Group of WIPO, India has proposed for including India's Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL) as a part of Minimum Documentation under PCT Regulations.

The functioning of Trade Marks Registry Mumbai as the "Office of Origin" as well as "Office of Designated Contracting Party" under Madrid Protocol administered by WIPO has been further streamlined to provide protection for trademarks to Indian applicants in various countries through a single application under Madrid System and to provide international registration of trademarks in India.

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

1. PATENTS: Amendments in Patents Rules and procedural improvements that have been carried out during the year are elucidated in the following paragraphs:

1.1. Amendments in Patents Rules:

- (i) In continuation with the Patents (Amendment) Rules implemented in 2016, which resulted in several positive changes in functioning of Patent Office leading to improvement and simplification of patent procedures and IT enablement, the Patents Rules were further amended on 1st December, 2017 to provide the revised definition of Startup as "Startup"

means an entity in India recognized as a startup by the competent authority under Startup India initiative. In case of a foreign entity, an entity fulfilling the criteria for turnover and period of incorporation registration as per Startup India Initiative and submitting declaration to that effect will be applicable.”

(ii) During the year, further amendments in Patents Rules were proposed to extend the facility of Expedited Examination to following categories of applicants in addition to the existing two:

- So that the applicant is a startup; or
- that the applicant is a small entity; or
- that, if the applicant is a natural person or, in the case of joint applicants, all the applicants are natural persons, then the applicant or at least one of the applicants is a female; or
- that the applicant is a department of the Government; or
- that the applicant is an institution established by a Central, Provincial or State Act, which is owned or controlled by the Government; or
- that the applicant is a Government company as defined in clause (45) of section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013 (18 of 2013); or
- that the applicant is an institution wholly or substantially financed by the Government; or
- that the application pertains to a sector which is notified by the Central Government on the basis of a request from the head of a department of the Central Government, provided that public comments are invited before any such notification; or
- that the applicant is eligible under an arrangement for processing a patent application pursuant to an agreement between Indian Patent Office and a foreign Patent Office.

(iii) Transmittal fee for International application (for e-PCT filing) and fee for preparation of certified copy of priority document and e-transmission through WIPO DAS were proposed to be waived.

(iv) Further proposal for amending the rules has also been forwarded to the Ministry for revising the statement of working of patents, i.e. Form 27, and incorporating the provision for timely submission of English translation of priority document to ascertain the date of priority as per PCT Regulations.

1.2. Procedural improvements:

During the year, the Office continued with its mission of streamlining the functioning of Patent Office by reengineering of procedures, incorporating more digital initiatives, improving transparency and user-friendliness.

Procedural improvements brought about during the year include:

- Recruitment of 220 new Examiners of Patents & Designs in different fields was completed during the year. After induction and practical training at RGNIIPM Nagpur, they will be joining the regular examination work in the second quarter of the next year. This will result in further speeding up the examination and disposal of patent applications,
- The office has started periodic publication of list of First Examination Reports (FER) issued by the Patent Office,
- Electronic delivery of Certificate of grant for Patent to applicant's e-mail has been implemented
- The mechanism to lodge feedback/suggestions/complaints in respect of issues related to functioning of the office has been set up in the IPO website for the benefit of stakeholders.
- IPO Help-Desk continued to resolve e-filing difficulties of stakeholders promptly and efficiently.
- Video-Conferencing: During the year, the facility for Video-conferencing for hearing was further upgraded to facilitate the hearing directly from applicant's/agent's location to Patent Office. Additionally, the Controller can now conduct the hearing through Video Conferencing himself from his own desktop/laptop.
- SMS Alert Service launched last year continued to serve the stakeholders efficiently to receive updates regarding Examination Reports and time bound actions to be taken by them.
- Process for updating Manual of Patent Office Practice and Procedure was undertaken by the Committee set up for the purpose.

1.3. Effects of rules amendments and procedural reforms in the patent framework of India:

- During 2018-19, patenting activities in India witnessed improvement in all fields as compared to 2017-18. While filing of patent applications increased by 5.67%, number of

applications examined increased by 41.59%. Post-examination performance also increased substantially, viz., number of grant of patents increased by 17.15 % and final disposal of applications increased by 6.69 % as compared to 2017-18. Domestic filing of patents applications in 2018-19 increased to 33.6 % from 32.5% in 2017-18.

- Systematic efforts have been made during the year 2018-19 for reducing the pendency in processing of patent applications by increasing the output with the help of updated electronic work-flow and augmentation of technical manpower, i.e. Examiners and Controllers of Patents & Designs. With the concerted efforts, the pendency in examination of patent applications has been brought down during the year from the date of filing of request for examination and the same is intended to be further reduced in the coming year to bring down the same at par with major IP Offices.

2. TRADE MARKS:

2.1. Rules amendments:

Improvements due to provisions of the Trade Marks Rules, 2017: The Trade Marks Rules, 2017 have been brought into force from 6th March, 2017 for streamlining and simplifying the trademark procedures and impart following benefits to stakeholders:

- Number of Forms have been reduced from 74 to 8,
- One Application Form provided for all types of trademark applications,
- Concessions to Startups, individuals and small enterprises provided,
- Video conferencing for hearings allowed,
- Inclusion of Email as a mode of service,
- Restriction for number of adjournments of hearing to two with the provision that each adjournment shall not be for more than thirty days,
- Concession of 10% in the prescribed fee for online filing of applications,
- Allowing expedited processing for the entire trademark prosecution procedure on payment of fees (reduced fee for Individual/Startups/ Small Enterprises),
- Provision for filing extensions for submission of Affidavit and Evidences have been removed so as to speed up the disposal.

2.2. Procedural improvements:

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

- Online Search Facility for Classification of Goods and Services for Trademarks, already in practice, has been updated during the year to further streamline the search system.
- Allotment of applications for examination is made automatically in order of their seniority. As such, there is no human intervention in functions relating to examination of trademark applications.

2.3. Automation of process for registration:

- To avoid pendency with respect to dispatch of registration certificates by earlier manual process, Trademarks registration process has been automated. As a result, after completion of specified time after publication, the Registration Certificates are automatically processed and dispatched to the designated email-ids of the applicant and it also gets uploaded in Electronic Register maintained by the TMR. This change has helped to reduce the pendency at this stage to less than one month and also substantially helped the applicants.
- The Process of Renewal has also been automated where renewal request (filed in the prescribed time), gets processed and validity date gets updated.
- Electronic Publication of details of trademark applications filed as well as registered in Trade Marks Registry Journal on every Monday in the official website, www.ipindia.nic.in, was further streamlined during this year.
- Official communications are sent electronically by Trade Marks Registry on the email IDs of the applicant or his authorized agent concerned.
- Details of hearing notices and adjournments are provided on the website for the benefit of the users.
- As a result of procedural reforms and reengineering in trademark process, the pendency in examination of trademark applications has been reduced from around 14 months to less than 1 month. Further, in cases where no office objections and no third party oppositions, the registration certificates are issued within 7 months of filing of applications.

3. DESIGNS:

- E-filing facility for new design applications was further upgraded to facilitate better functioning.
- Pendency in examination of new applications has been brought down to about one month from the filing date.

- During the year, measures have been taken further to substantially bring down the pendency of amended applications.
- Filing of applications increased by 6.3 % and number of disposal of applications increased by 5.8% during 2018-19 as compared to 2017-18.

4. GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS

- Geographical Indications Registry (GIR) has received 645 applications for registration of GI up to 31st March, 2019 since 15th September, 2003, out of which 343GIs have been registered.
- Necessary steps were taken during the year to clear the pendency in examination and registration. Consequently, 43 GI applications were examined and 23 GIs have been registered during the year.
- GIR has expedited the registration of authorised users and hence, a total of 3607 authorised users were registered.

5. COPYRIGHT:

- The Copyright Office was transferred from MoHRD to DIPP (DPIIT) and subsequently brought under the administrative control of O/o CGPDTM in 2016-17. Since then, several steps have been taken to strengthen the functioning of Copyright Office through digitization, re-engineering of registration processes and augmentation of manpower. During the year, filing of applications has increased by 2.29% as compared to 2017-18.
- Pendency in examination of copyright applications has reduced to less than 1 month, which was 13 months prior to March 2017.
- In order to further increase transparency and stakeholder participation, the Copyright Office has started displaying the applications received during the month and disposal and pendency on the office website. The applicants can also track the status of their application online.

6. ICT INFRASTRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONAL IMPROVEMENT IN IPO:

6.1 Upgradation of IT Services:

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

6.2 Comprehensive E-filing facilities

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

6.3 Dynamic Website and Information dissemination:

IPO website has been redesigned to improve contents and ease of access and make it more interactive, informative and easy to navigate. IP data on real-time basis is available in respect of filing and processing of Patents, Designs, Trade Marks and Geographical Indications. The website provides login-free Search facility for the dissemination of IP information to stakeholders. During the year, the dissemination of information through website was further improved by providing dynamic web-based innovative utilities.

7. Stakeholder Consultation Meetings:

- Regular meetings with the Stakeholders are conducted at different IPO locations so as to understand and resolve procedural and technical issues related to amendments in IP rules, reengineering of procedures, module-based work-flow, systemic upgradation, communication with stakeholders and public grievances.
- During the year, Stakeholders' meetings with the Secretary, DPIIT were organised at Delhi. During the meeting, number of suggestions were received and report on action taken for resolving the issues was published by the office on the official website.

8. Feedback Mechanism:

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

9. Awareness in IPR:

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

10. Initiatives for Startup India program:

- The Startup applicants are provided substantial fee concession in respect of their IP applications. According to recent amendments in Patents and Trade Marks Rules, 80% fee concession is available for patent applications and 50% for trademark applications in filing and all subsequent procedures.
- In line with the startup initiative of Government of India, the DPIIT, a nodal agency for the purpose launched the “Scheme for Facilitating Startups Intellectual Property Protection (SIPP)” to encourage IPR protection amongst Startups. The Scheme, which was initially in force up to 31st March, 2017 has been subsequently extended for next 3 years. The scheme includes providing facilitators to startups for filing/processing of their applications for patents, designs and trademarks and reimbursement of professional charges to facilitators by the Government. A list of facilitators for patents, designs and trademark has been uploaded on the website and O/o CGPDTM has taken necessary steps for effective implementation of the SIPP scheme. Necessary assistance is provided through e-mails and help-desks in order to resolve the queries raised by Startups.

11. FACILITIES FOR INTERNATIONAL PATENT FILING:

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

12. WIPO CASE and WIPO DAS:

- Both WIPO CASE as well as WIPO DAS are now functional for IPO since January 2018. Indian Patent Office has become an Accessing and Depositing Office for WIPO Centralized

Access to Search and Examination system (WIPO CASE) and WIPO Digital Access Service (DAS) under the WIPO-INDIA Cooperation agreement.

The WIPO Digital Access Service (DAS) facilitates easy, secure, quick and inexpensive procedure for submission of certified copies of priority documents submitted by applicants from the participating Patent Offices which will benefit the applicants, stakeholders and public in general besides the Patent Office. Some of the salient features of WIPO DAS are as under:

- ◆ Applicants can simply request the office of first filing to deposit/add the priority document into the WIPO DAS system, and request offices of second filing to use the service for obtaining access of such documents,
- ◆ Use of an access code provided by WIPO DAS to authorize access,
- ◆ Documents are exchanged via secure channels,
- ◆ DAS Service is hosted and administered by WIPO,
- ◆ No need to provide a certified copy of a priority document separately to each office of second filing,
- ◆ No need to pay for multiple copies of paper form of priority documents.

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

13. ISR/IPER Reports:

- Almost all International Searching Reports are issued within the prescribed time lines set by the PCT Regulations of WIPO.
- The Patent office as International Searching Authority has started sharing full Search Strategies along with the International Search Reports established since 1st January, 2018 for publication on Patentscope (www.wipo.int/patentscope); thus reinforcing its commitment to quality as International Searching Authority. The IPO is only seventh among 23 ISAs under the PCT to start this service.

14. International agreements:

- During the year, the Union Cabinet has approved the proposal submitted by DPIIT, MoC&I regarding accession to the WIPO Copyright Treaty and WIPO Performers and Phonograms

Treaty, which extend coverage of copyright to the internet and digital environment. Both the treaties provide framework for creators and right owners to use technical tools to protect their works and safeguard information about their use, i.e. Protection of Technological Protection Measures (TPMs) and Rights Management Information (RMI).

- Further, during the year, the Union Cabinet has approved the proposal for accession of India to the Nice, Vienna and Locarno Agreements, which will help the IPO India to harmonise the classification systems for examination of trademark and design applications in line with the classification systems followed globally.

15. Right to information:

The Office of CGPDTM remained committed to the effective implementation of Right to Information Act, 2005. In order to achieve utmost transparency in the functioning of IP offices, all relevant information with regard to various activities 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.

3. PATENTS

INTRODUCTION:

This chapter presents the 47th report under section 155 of the Patents Act, 1970 (as amended) on the activities performed by the Patent Office during the year 2018-19. 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 the virtual single office, in that, a patent is granted nationwide which is enforceable in the entire country. The Patent Office implements the provisions of the Patents Act, 1970 (as amended) concerning the protection of inventions in the country under the superintendence and administrative control of the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks (CGPDTM) by way of grant of exclusive rights in the form of patents to the applicants for a limited period. Gist of major activities executed under the Patents Act and Rules made thereunder by the Patent Office is given in the following paragraphs.

1. PATENT APPLICATIONS FILED DURING 2018-19:

The number of patent applications filed in 2018-19 was 50,659 showing an increase of 5.9% over the filing figure of 47,854 in 2017-18. During the year, filing of applications in almost every field of inventions has shown a modest to high growth, especially in the field of Communication, Physics, Food, Agricultural Engineering and General Engineering, which exhibited growth of 15-25%. Details of the filing trend of applications, segregated in different fields, are shown in Appendix-E and E1.

(a) Applications filed by Indian Applicants

Out of total 50659 applications filed, number of applications filed by Indian applicants was 17,005 which shows about 9% increase over the previous year, wherein the corresponding number was 15,550. In consistent with the growth in past years, this year too, applications filed by Indian applicants has shown increasing trend in the domestic filing, which was 33.6 % of the total applications filed.

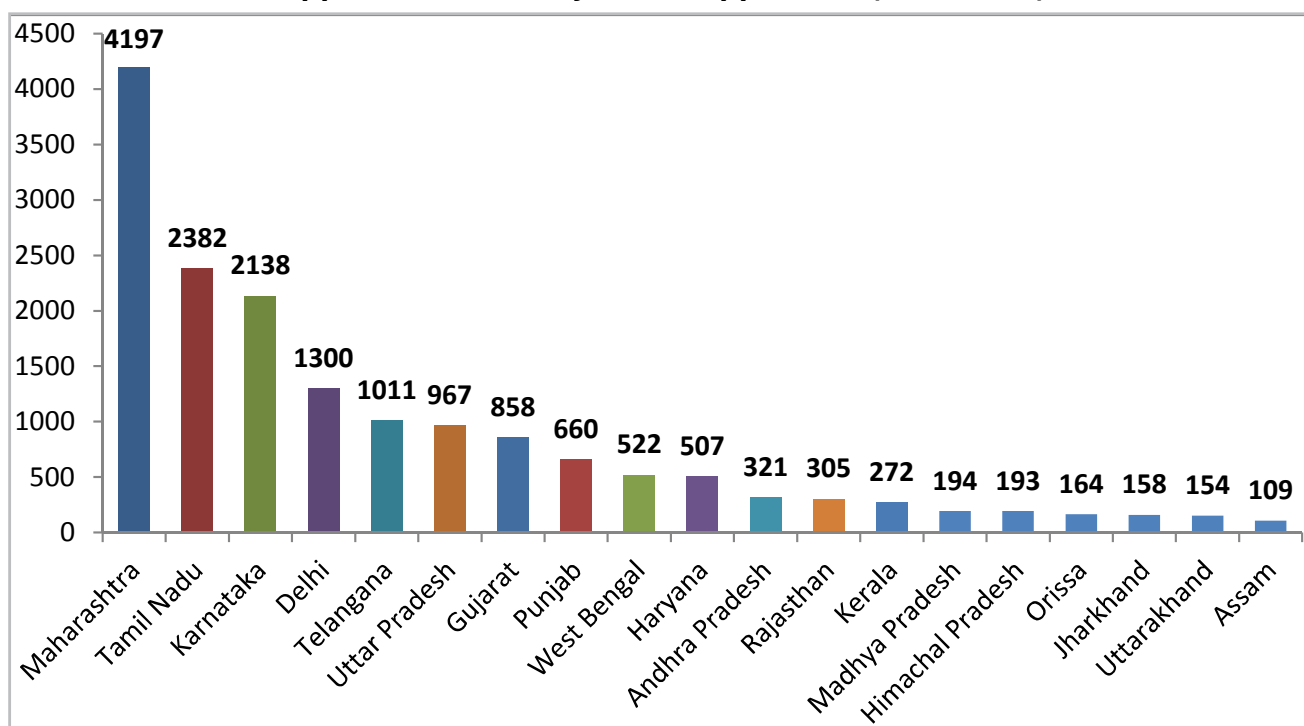
The number of applications filed by foreign applicants during the year (33,654) has also shown an increase of 4.2 % as compared to the number of applications (32,304) filed during 2017-18.

(b) State-wise Filing of Patent applications by Indian Applicants

Out of total number of ordinary applications filed by Indian applicants during 2018-19, Maharashtra continued to occupy the first position registering an increasing of about 12% over its own filing during previous year, while Tamil Nadu continued to occupy 2nd position in the list. Punjab showed a huge jump in filing with 660 applications filed during the year as compared to 247 filed during the last year. Also, there was considerable increase in filing as compared to last year by Gujarat, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Pondicherry. Another noteworthy fact about the domestic filing during 2018-19 is the tremendous increase of filing from North Eastern states, which collectively exhibited over 88% increase in comparison with the application filed during 2017-18.

Top filing States/Union Territories are (number of applications in brackets) Maharashtra (4,197), Tamilnadu (2,382), Karnataka (2,138), Delhi (1,300), Telangana (1,011), Uttar Pradesh (967), Gujarat (858), Punjab (660), West Bengal (522), Haryana (507), Andhra Pradesh (321), Rajasthan (305), Kerala (272), Madhya Pradesh (194), Himachal Pradesh (193), Orissa (164), Jharkhand (158), Uttarakhand (154) and Assam (109). The State/Union Territory wise break up is shown in Appendix B.

Applications filed by Indian applicants (State-wise)



(c) Distribution of Applications category-wise:

Year	Natural Person (NP)		Startups (SU)		Small Entity (SE)		Other than Natural Persons (ONP)		Total
	Indian	Foreign	Indian	Foreign	Indian	Foreign	Indian	Foreign	
2016-17	5918	1622	160	3	412	120	6729	30480	45444
2017-18	6811	1444	511	4	491	131	7737	30725	47854
2018-19	7250	1193	801	10	607	75	8347	32376	50659

(d) Top 5 Indian applicants for patents in the field of Information Technology

Sl. No.	Name of applicants
1	TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
2	WIPRO LIMITED
3	CHANDIGARH UNIVERSITY
4	CHANDIGARH GROUP OF COLLEGES
5	INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (Collective)

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

(e) Top 10 Indian Applicants for patents from Scientific Research & Development Organizations

Sl. No.	Name of Scientific and Research & Development Organizations.
1	COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH
2	SAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY & ENGINEERING RESEARCH
3	DEFENCE RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATION
4	INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE
5	INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH (ICAR)
6	SREE CHITRA TIRUNAL INSTITUTE FOR MEDICAL SCIENCES AND TECHNOLOGY
7	ADITYA BIRLA SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COMPANY PRIVATE LIMITED
8	INDIAN SPACE RESEARCH ORGANISATION
9	ALLINNOV RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PRIVATE LIMITED
10	WOOL RESEARCH ASSOCIATION
10	GSP CROP SCIENCE PVT. LTD.

In this category, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research continued to occupy top position while SAL Institute of Technology & Engineering Research and DRDO were on second and third position, respectively.

(f) Top 10 Indian Applicants for patents from Academic Institutes and Universities

Sl. No.	Name of Institutes/Universities
1	INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (Collective)
2	CHANDIGARH UNIVERSITY
3	SHOOLINI UNIVERSITY
4	AMITY UNIVERSITY
5	SRM INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
6	CHANDIGARH GROUP OF COLLEGES
7	BHARATH UNIVERSITY
8	INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE
9	GALGOTIAS UNIVERSITY
10	LOVELY PROFESSIONAL UNIVERSITY

This year, the Indian Institute of Technology collectively occupied the first position while, Chandigarh University & Shoolini University occupied second and third place, respectively.

2. APPLICATIONS FILED BY FOREIGN APPLICANTS:

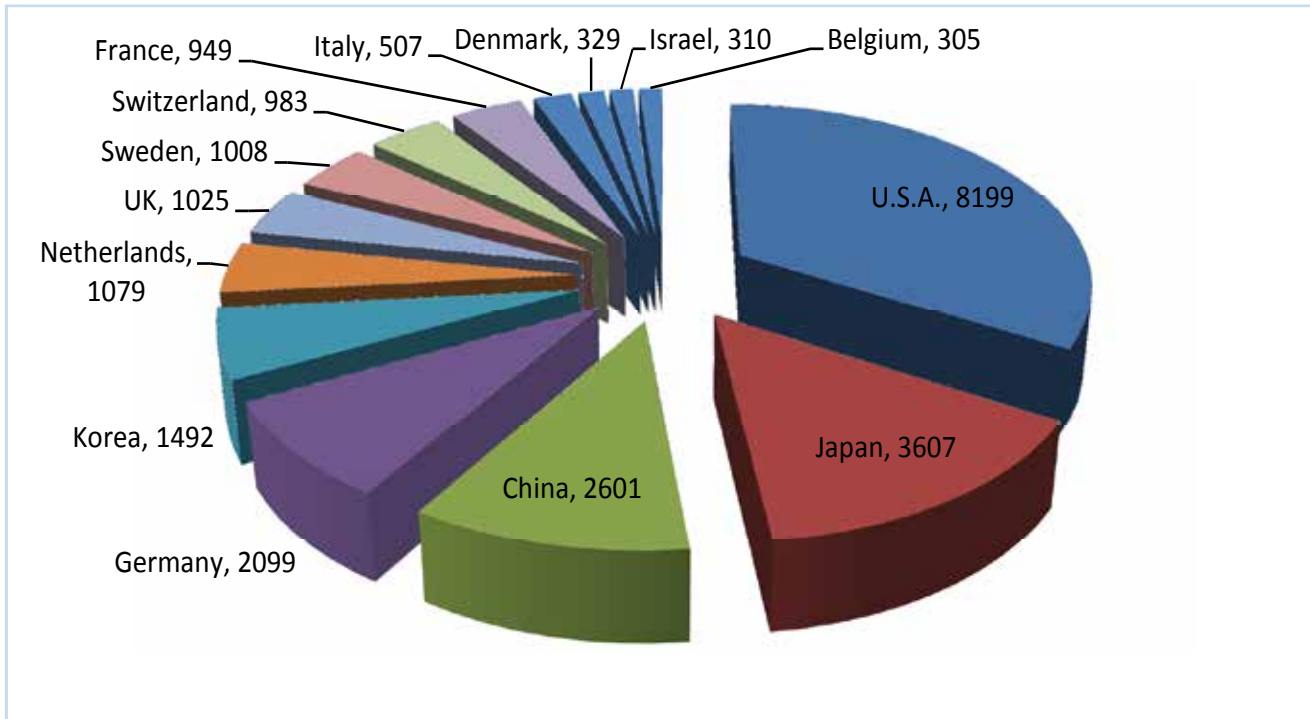
(a) Convention Applications:

The total number of applications filed claiming priority under the Paris Convention during the year was **3,911** as compared to previous year figure of **3,644**. This shows an increase of about 8% in number of convention applications filed during the year.

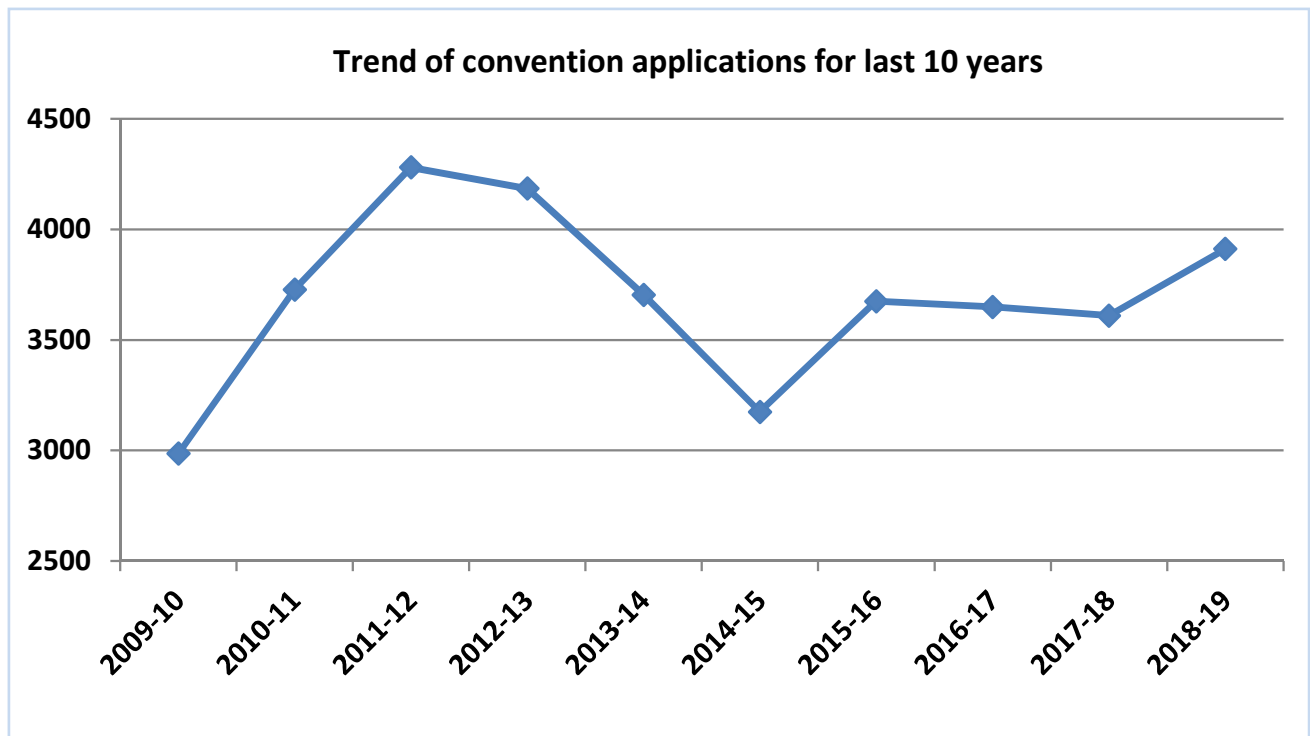
(b) PCT National Phase Applications:

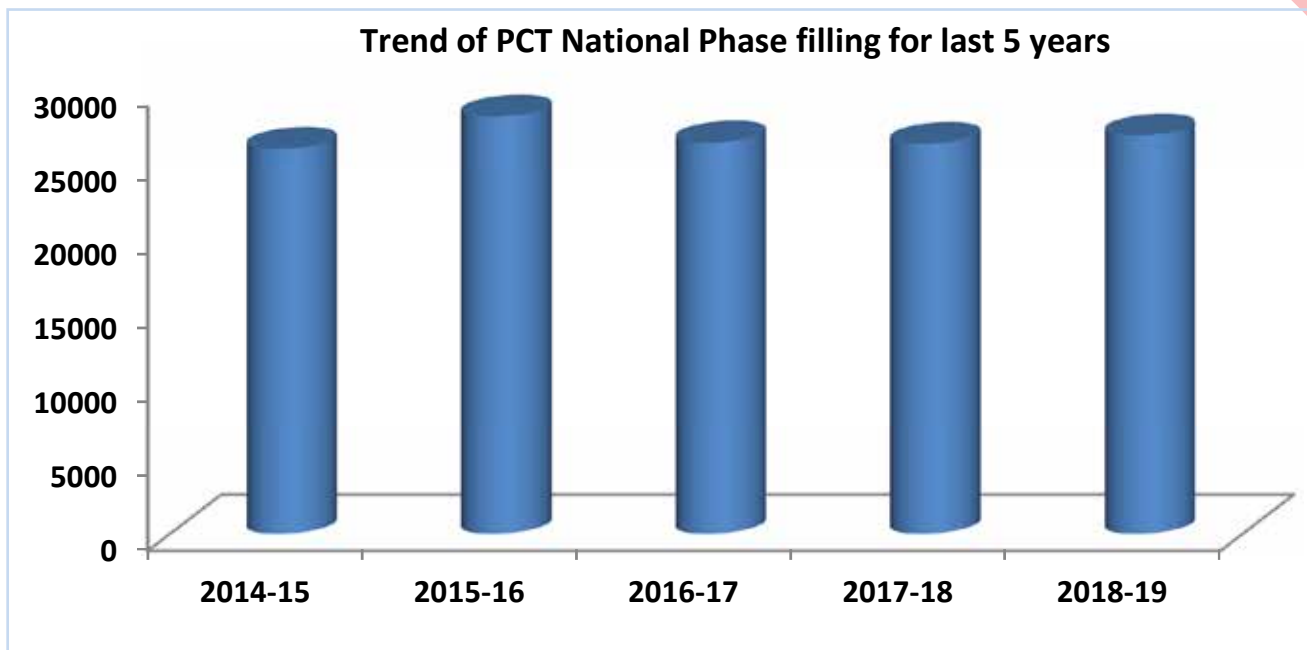
The majority of foreign applications were filed through the PCT National Phase route. The number of such applications filed during the reporting year was **26,966**, which shows a modest increase as compared to the previous year figure of **26,584**. The top filing Countries were USA (8,199), Japan (3,607), Republic of China (2,601), Germany (2,099), Republic of Korea (1,492), Netherlands (1,079), United Kingdom (1,025), Sweden (1,008), Switzerland (983), France (949), Italy (507), Denmark (329), Israel (310), Belgium (305), Canada (292), Australia (263), Finland (237), Austria (234), Cayman Island (178) and Spain (164). The country wise break-up is shown in **Appendix B1**.

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



Trend of convention applications for last 10 years





(c) PCT National Phase Applications:

The following table provides a list of **top 10 foreign resident applicants** who filed patent applications during 2018-19. It is observed that Qualcomm Incorporated continued to top the list. It was followed by Samsung Electronics Co. Ltd, Huawei Technologies Co. Ltd., etc.

Top 10 Foreign Resident Applicants

Sl. No.	Name of Organisation
1	QUALCOMM INCORPORATED
2	SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.
3	HUAWEI TECHNOLOGIES CO., LTD.
4	TELEFONAKTIEBOLAGET LM ERICSSON (PUBL)
5	GUANGDONG OPPO MOBILE TELECOMMUNICATIONS CORP, LTD.
6	KONINKLIJKE PHILIPS N.V.
7	HONDA MOTOR CO., LTD.
8	TOYOTA JIDOSHA KABUSHIKI KAISHA
9	MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC CORPORATION
10	BASF SE

Filing details of applications for patents during 2018-19 as compared to the last year, received through various routes are shown in **Appendix-B** (classified according to the state of origin in India) and **Appendix-B1** (classified according to the country of origin).

The number of applications for patents received from Indian residents and non-residents through various routes during the period from 2009-2010 to 2018-19 is shown in **Appendix-C**.

A table showing the distribution of applications filed subject wise on Chemical, Electrical, Mechanical, Biotechnology, Food, Computer/Electronics, etc. during the period from 2014-15 to 2018-19 is shown in **Appendix-E and E1**.

3. TOTAL NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS EXAMINED:

During the year, the office examined **85,426** patent applications as compared to **60,298** applications examined during the previous year. There has been around **41%** increase in the number of patent applications for which first examination reports were issued as compared to the previous year.

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

During this year **50,884** requests for examination (RQ) were disposed as compared to **47,695** in the previous year. In the disposal of the requests for examination about **7%** increase as compared to previous year has been observed.

5. PATENTS GRANTED AND PATENTS IN FORCE:

Total number of patents granted during the year was **15,283** out of which **2,511** were granted to Indian applicants. The number of patents in force was **64,686** as on 31st March, 2019, out of which **9,787** patents belonged to Indians. Out of the total granted patents, 4,187 patents were granted to applications relating to Chemical, **2,857** to Mechanical, **1,253** to Electrical, **1,074** to Computer Science and Electronics, **1414** to Communication, **761** to Pharmaceuticals, **703** in the field of Physics and **429** to Biotechnology.

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 2009-10 to 2018-19 is shown in **Appendix-D**.

The number of patents granted during the last five years, i.e. from 2014-2015 to 2018-2019, under various fields of inventions are shown in **Appendix-F and F1**.

6. EXPEDITED EXAMINATION STATUS:

Details of requests for expedited examination received, examined and disposal are given below. It is observed that 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

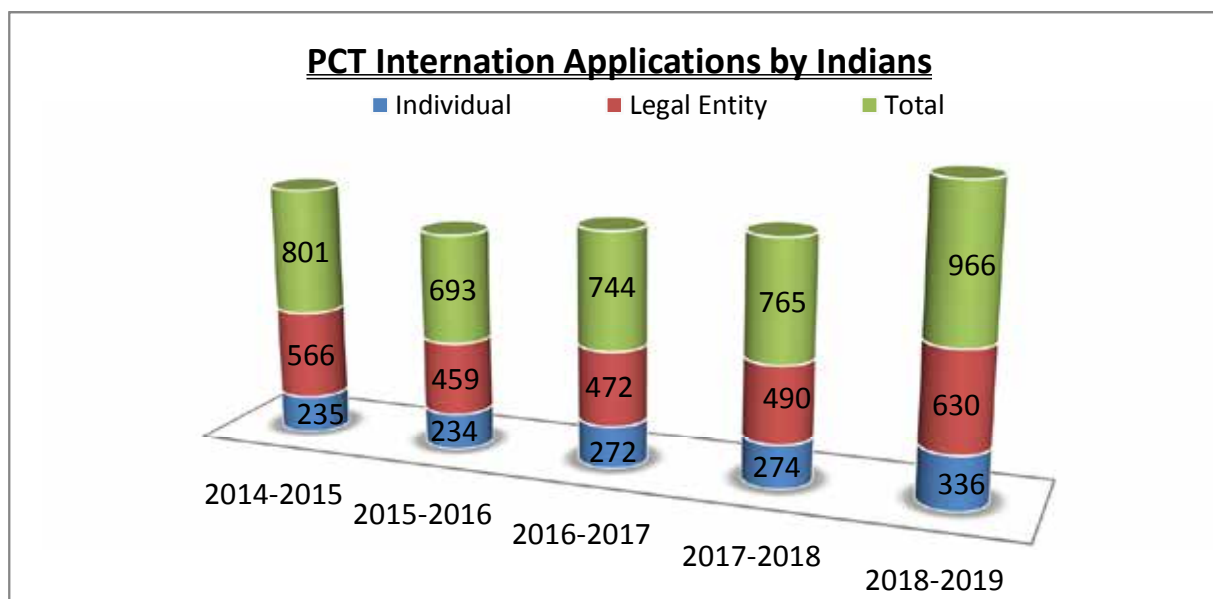
Year	Requests for Expedited Examination filed			FER Issued			Patent Granted			Refused		
	Start ups	Applicants for ISR	Total	Start ups	Applicants for ISR	Total	Start ups	Applicants for ISR	Total	Start ups	Applicants for ISR	Total
2017-18	161	273	434	137	195	332	10	56	66	8	1	9
2018-19	293	321	614	263	334	597	110	175	285	34	23	57

7. PCT INTERNATIONAL APPLICATIONS FILED BY INDIAN APPLICANTS:

Total number of international applications under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) filed by Indian applicants in the Indian Patent Office as Receiving Office (RO/IN) for 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):

Year	Individual	Legal Entity	Total
2014-2015	235	566	801
2015-2016	234	459	693
2016-2017	272	472	744
2017-2018	274	490	765
2018-2019	336	630	966

Trend of International applications for the last five years



The Council of Scientific & industrial Research, Indian Institute of technology(IIT Madras), Cipla Limited, Hero Motocorp Limited and Indian Institute of Science were the major Indian contributors towards the PCT International applications during the reporting year.

8. MISCELLANEOUS PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE PATENTS ACT & RULES:

- (a) **Inventions in the field of Atomic Energy:** Under section 4 of the Patents Act, the Patent Office referred **144** applications to Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) during the year, out of which **2** applications were found to be related to Atomic Energy, **15** applications were allowed to proceed under the normal course of official action and **127** applications remained pending at the end of the year with DAE for its opinion.
- (b) **Publication of patent applications under section 11A:** During the reporting year, **46345** applications were published under section 11A that includes **4,064** applications for which requests for early publication were received. The year wise details regarding the number of patent applications published during the last five years are given below:

Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Publication u/s 11 A	25,358	41,752	84,300	43,402	42,281
Early Publication	1,576	2,316	2,466	3,497	4,064
Total	26,934	44,068	86,766	46,899	46,345

- (c) **Pre-grant Opposition [under Section 25(1)]**: By way of representations, 426 pre-grant oppositions were received in the office and 399 pre-grant oppositions were disposed of during the year.
- (d) **Post-grant Opposition [under Section 25(2)]**: Total 28 post-grant oppositions were filed during the year. Five (5) post-grant oppositions were disposed of during the year and 193 cases remained pending for disposal by the end of reporting year.
- (e) **Secrecy direction (under Section 35)**: During the year, 98 patent applications were referred to Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) under the Ministry of Defence, Government of India for their consideration as to whether the inventions are relevant for Defence purposes. 59 applications were cleared to proceed in the normal course of action during the year, while 39 applications remained pending with DRDO at the end of the year.
- (f) **Permission for filing patent applications outside the country (under Section 39)**: During the year, the office received 5,852 requests on Form 25 seeking permission for filing patent applications outside India, while permissions in respect of 5,713 applications were granted.
- (g) **Restoration of lapsed Patents (under Section 60)**: 141 applications for restoration of patents were received and 84 patents were restored.
- (h) **Assignment, mortgage, license, etc. (under Section 68 and 69)**: 1558 cases were received for registration of documents under this section and 1300 applications were disposed of during the year.
- (i) **Working of Patents (under Section 146)**: 51,104 statements on working of patents were received in Form 27 during the year and 14,277 patents were reported as working. The details of information received during the last five years are given in table below:

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Patents in force	43,256	44,524	48,765	56,764	64,686
Form-27 received	31,990	39,507	42,870	46,618	51,104
Reported as working	7,900	8,589	11,318	12,246	14,277

- (j) **Compulsory license (under Section 84, Section 92 & 92-A)**: No application for compulsory license was received during the year.

- (k) **Information (Under Section 153):** The Patent Office received **56** 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).
- (l) **Duplicate Patent Certificates (Under Section 154):** 5 requests were received and disposed of during the year.
- (m) **Registration of Patent Agents:** 3 new patent agents were registered during the year. Total number of registered patent agents as on 31st March, 2019 was **2,829**.

9. REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE:

Patent Office generated revenue of about **Rs. 514.63** Crore by way of fees for various proceedings under the Act and Rules. The details of revenue by way of collection of fees on patents are shown in **APPENDIX-G**.

10. GENERAL INFORMATION:

The Scientific & Technical Libraries of the Patent Office at Kolkata, Mumbai, Delhi and Chennai provided facilities to the public for consultation and reference work. A large number of inventors of different research and industrial organizations and other members of 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 Offices every year in order to conduct searches through the patent specifications and other publications of the Patent Offices in India and abroad.

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

11. INFORMATION UNDER THE RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT, 2005:

During the year, 142 requests were received for providing information under the RTI Act, and appropriate action was taken on all the requests as per the time lines provided under the Act.

Subject wise distribution of Examiners of Patents

Sl. No.	Subject	No. of Examiners
1	Biochemistry	10
2	Biotechnology	26
3	Biomedical Engg.	15
4	Chemistry	75
5	Civil Engg.	11
6	Computer & IT Engg.	17
7	Electrical & Electronics	91
8	Mechanical	131
9	Metallurgical	7
10	Physics	46
11	Polymer	14
12	Textile	6
	TOTAL	449

**APPLICATIONS FOR PATENT FILED IN THE YEAR 2018-19 AS AGAINST
2017-18 ACCORDING TO STATE OF ORIGIN**

State/Union Territory	Ordinary Application		Conventional Application		National Phase Application	
	2018-19	2017-18	2018-19	2017-18	2018-19	2017-18
Andaman & Nicobar	2	3	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	321	271	1	0	1	5
Arunachal Pradesh	5	5	0	0	0	0
Assam	109	71	0	0	0	0
Bihar	48	63	0	0	1	0
Chandigarh	76	33	0	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	38	48	4	2	0	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	0	0	0	0	0
Daman & Diu	2	4	0	0	0	0
Delhi	1300	1419	4	2	18	13
Goa	44	21	0	0	0	1
Gujarat	858	702	0	1	10	9
Haryana	507	444	7	0	6	5
Himachal Pradesh	193	110	0	0	0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	40	34	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand	158	168	1	0	2	0
Karnataka	2138	1971	16	8	31	43
Kerala	272	308	1	1	4	3
Madhya Pradesh	194	190	0	1	1	0
Maharashtra	4197	3744	6	8	54	68
Manipur	7	1	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	6	4	0	0	0	0
Mizoram	25	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	5	3	0	0	0	0
Orissa	164	164	0	0	0	2
Pondicherry	55	23	0	0	0	1
Punjab	660	247	0	0	1	0
Rajasthan	305	186	0	1	0	3
Sikkim	4	4	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	2382	2737	1	4	8	1

Telangana	1011	974	1	4	33	21
Tripura	9	4	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	967	719	0	0	5	2
Uttaranchal	154	128	0	0	1	0
West Bengal	522	533	2	2	5	3
Total	16780	15336	44	34	181	180

APPENDIX-B1

COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES

Country	Ordinary Application		Convention Application		National Phase Application	
	2018-19	2017-18	2018-19	2017-18	2018-19	2017-18
U.K.	25	66	47	53	1025	1017
Australia	19	6	8	6	263	237
Canada	5	6	17	11	292	278
Sri Lanka	0	0	0	0	3	0
Ireland	119	70	55	28	70	88
New Zealand	1	0	0	0	51	49
Samoa	0	0	2	0	2	1
TOTAL	169	148	129	98	1706	1670

NORTH & SOUTH AMERICA

Country	Ordinary Application		Convention Application		National Phase Application	
	2018-19	2017-18	2018-19	2017-18	2018-19	2017-18
U.S.A.	1192	948	568	612	8199	8619
Mexico	0	0	0	3	36	21
Brazil	0	1	5	13	30	35
Bermuda	0	0	0	0	10	2
Cayman Island	3	0	3	6	178	127
Virgin Islands	0	1	0	0	10	5
Cuba	0	0	0	0	2	0
Columbia	0	0	1	0	4	4
Argentina	0	0	0	0	6	5
Chile	0	0	0	0	14	16
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	2	2

Barbados	0	0	1	0	9	5
Peru	0	0	0	0	3	3
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	3	2
Other North and	0	3	7	3	41	14
South American Countries	1195	953	585	637	8547	8860
British Virginia	0	0	0	3	2	0
Belize	0	0	0	0	1	1
Other North and South American Countries	0	0	4	0	7	7
TOTAL	925	951	1001	899	9217	10167

APPENDIX-B1 contd.

EUROPE

Country	Ordinary Application		Convention Application		National Phase Application	
	2018-19	2017-18	2018-19	2017-18	2018-19	2017-18
Italy	12	8	67	82	507	487
Germany	236	223	367	384	2099	2166
Belgium	3	1	2	13	305	285
France	70	62	194	169	949	953
Spain	3	14	18	31	164	139
Switzerland	180	144	167	177	983	947
Finland	70	34	18	11	237	175
Austria	1	2	40	18	234	221
Netherlands	39	40	12	16	1079	1331
Sweden	28	13	8	11	1008	1001
Denmark	18	12	9	16	329	312
Portugal	0	0	0	0	14	15
Hungary	0	1	1	0	26	14
Luxembourg	0	0	4	4	83	93
Russia	0	1	4	3	61	89
Romania	0	0	0	0	2	2
Turkey	1	3	0	2	32	24

Slovenia	0	0	0	0	4	4
Norway	0	1	2	0	123	71
Cyprus	0	1	0	0	10	8
Poland	0	0	9	7	44	41
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	4	6
Ice Land	0	0	0	0	2	3
Czech Republic	0	0	0	5	17	17
Liechtenstein	0	0	0	0	8	11
Ukraine	0	0	0	0	10	12
Slovakia	0	0	1	0	8	4
Greece	1	0	0	0	14	15
Malta	4	0	1	0	12	11
Estonia	0	0	0	0	4	3
Monaco	0	0	1	0	4	1
Other European Countries	0	5	2	2	28	24
TOTAL	666	565	927	951	8404	8485

APPENDIX-B1 contd.

AFRICA

Country	Ordinary Application		Convention Application		National Phase Application	
	2018-19	2017-18	2018-19	2017-18	2018-19	2017-18
South Africa	0	2	1	5	38	39
Mauritius	6	1	0	0	3	1
Seychelles	0	1	0	1	1	1
Swaziland	0	0	1	0	1	0
Kenya	0	0	0	0	3	2
Egypt	0	0	0	0	5	1
Sao Tome and Principe	1	1	0	0	0	0
Zambia	0	0	0	0	1	1
Morocco	0	0	0	0	5	2
Other African Countries	2	0	0	2	5	5
TOTAL	9	5	2	8	62	52

ASIA

Country	Ordinary Application		Convention Application		National Phase Application	
	2018-19	2017-18	2018-19	2017-18	2018-19	2017-18
Japan	66	57	1025	893	3607	3537
Afghanistan	2	2	0	0	1	2
Azerbaijan	0	1	0	0	1	0
Kazakhstan	0	0	0	1	1	3
Nepal	1	0	2	0	0	1
Oman	3	0	0	0	1	1
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	2	3
Republic of Korea	498	406	416	226	1492	1104
China	58	22	424	435	2601	2115
Israel	13	9	21	31	310	296
Taiwan	48	45	340	304	33	40
Indonesia	0	1	0	0	1	1
Vietnam	0	0	0	0	3	3
Singapore	39	41	9	9	91	101
Malaysia	1	4	5	4	20	33
U.A.E.	5	14	2	0	12	20
Thailand	2	2	3	3	41	18
Hong Kong (China)	1	9	16	6	15	14
Saudi Arabia	0	2	0	0	7	32
Iran	1	1	0	0	0	2
Other Asian Countries	0	3	5	5	8	11
TOTAL	738	619	2268	1916	8247	7337
GRAND TOTAL	19557	17626	3955	3644	27147	26584

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

Applicants	2009- 10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Residents	7044	8312	8921	9911	10941	12071	13066	13219	15550	17005
Non Residents										
Ordinary	826	816	1031	1144	1228	1461	1915	2084	2290	2777
Convention	2986	3728	4280	4184	3704	3174	3675	3649	3610	3911
National Phase Applications under PCT	23431	26544	28965	28435	27078	26057	28248	26492	26404	26966
GRAND TOTAL	34287	39400	43197	43674	42951	42763	46904	45444	47854	50659

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION RELATING TO PATENT DURING THE PERIOD FROM 2009-2010 TO 2018-2019

Year	No. of Applications filed	Number of requests for examination	No. of applications deemed to have been abandoned due to non-filing of complete specification Sec. 9(1)	No. of applications deemed to have been abandoned due to non-compliance Under Sec. 21(1)	Number of Patents granted		Number of Patents in force	
					Indian Patentee	Foreign Patentee	Indian Patentee	Foreign Patentee
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2009-10	34287	28653	2720	5171	1725	4443	6781	30553
2010-11	39400	31493	185	5186	1273	6236	7301	32293
2011-12	43197	33811	698	3800	699	3682	7545	32444
2012-13	43674	36247	361	4559	716	3410	8308	35612
2013-14	42951	37474	224	6418	634	3592	7464	35168
2014-15	42763	34958	12	6970	684	5294	7561	35695
2015-16	46904	35960	1226	12782	918	5408	7306	37218
2016-17	45444	38578	4357	10408	1315	8532	7660	41105
2017-18	47854	37208	184	24992	1937	11108	8830	47934
2018-19	50659	38665	3779	30458	2511	12772	9787	54899

APPENDIX - E

NUMBER OF PATENT APPLICATIONS FILED FROM 2014-15 TO 2018-2019 UNDER MAJOR FIELDS OF INVENTIONS

Year	Chemical	Pharmaceuticals	Computer/ Electronics	Communication	Electrical	Physics	Bio-Medical	Mechanical	Polymer Science & Technology	Other fields (See App-E1)	Total
2014-2015	6454	2640	1059	4285	4380	4031	2529	1669	10031	5685	42763
2015-2016	6463	2966	1230	5988	5770	4102	2852	1579	10164	5790	46904
2016-2017	5911	2122	1158	6443	5315	4141	2693	1048	10715	5898	45444
2017-2018	6343	2741	1116	6089	5486	4278	2996	1095	11573	6137	47854
2018-2019	6560	2683	1100	5540	6308	4703	3659	812	12414	6880	50659

APPENDIX -E I

NUMBER OF PATENT APPLICATIONS FILED FROM 2014-15 TO 2018-2019 UNDER VARIOUS OTHER FIELDS OF INVENTIONS

Field of Invention/ Year	Bio-technology	General Engineering	Civil	Textile	Metallurgy & Material Science	Agro-chemical	Food	Bio-Chemistry	Micro Biology	Agriculture Engineering	Traditional Knowledge
2014-2015	1035	384	395	308	740	629	704	775	418	229	68
2015-2016	887	372	387	316	727	734	749	757	479	268	114
2016-2017	876	258	283	253	777	837	741	1225	319	245	84
2017-2018	992	331	344	297	713	795	779	1032	429	338	87
2018-2019	882	282	430	301	734	881	956	1537	392	411	74

**NUMBER OF PATENTS GRANTED FROM 2014-15 TO 2018-2019
UNDER MAJOR FIELDS OF INVENTIONS**

Year	Chemical	Pharmaceuticals	Polymer Science & Technology	Computer & Electronics	Communi- cation	Electrical	Physics	Mechanical	Polymer Science/ Technology	Other fields (See App- F-1)	Total
2014-2015	1533	389	295	835	538	376	142	70	1047	753	5978
2015-2016	1683	370	279	810	414	362	175	69	1414	750	6326
2016-2017	2673	551	562	1049	805	579	260	167	1939	1262	9847
2017-2018	3376	733	747	1028	1031	818	568	150	2514	2080	13045
2018-2019	4242	761	701	1074	1414	1253	703	290	2857	1988	15283

APPENDIX -F1

**NUMBER OF PATENT APPLICATIONS GRANTED FROM 2014-15 TO 2018-2019
UNDER VARIOUS OTHER FIELDS OF INVENTIONS**

Field of Invention	Biotechnol- ogy	Bio- Chemistry	Food	Micro- Biology	Metallurgy & Material Science	Textile	Civil	General Engineering	Agro- chemicals	Agriculture Engineering
2014-2015	262	66	48	41	53	74	38	145	24	2
2015-2016	185	52	32	44	94	94	60	142	45	2
2016-2017	333	73	71	81	182	93	100	228	97	4
2017-2018	546	142	106	108	429	179	124	297	125	24
2018-2019	457	161	76	104	272	212	155	303	215	33

**FEES RECEIVED DURING 2018-2019 IN RESPECT OF VARIOUS PROCEEDINGS
UNDER THE ACT AND THE RULES**

Sl. No.	Fees collected in respect of	Total amount received (Rs)
1	New Application for Patent With Provisional /Complete Specification	1682850010
2	Complete after Provisional Specification - Form 2	26407700
3	Statement & Undertaking – Form 3	4000
4	Request for Extension of Time u/s 53(2) and 142(4), Rule 13(6), 80(1A) and 130 - Form 4	7741030
5	Request for Extension of Time under Rule 24B (5) - Form 4	72383900
6	Application for Post-dating	1561040
7	Substitution/Change of Applicant - Form 6	17294760
8	Request to proceed in the Name of Survivors/ Other Parties	96000
9	Notice of Opposition - Form 7	327600
10	Notice for Attending Hearing	58500
11	Mention of Inventor as such in a Patent - Form 8	1923520
12	Request for Early Publication - Form 9	22662600
13	Application for Amendment of Patent – Form 10	6000
14	Renewal of Patent from 3 rd year to 20 th Year	2093518220
15	Amendment of Application before Grant - Form 13	32254240
16	Amendment of Application after Grant - Form 13	338700
17	Changing Name/Address/Nationality/Address for Service - Form 13	22341950
18	Opposition to Amendment/Restoration/Surrender – Form 14	24000
19	Restoration of Patent - Form 15	1338050
20	Additional Fee for Restoration	1975300
21	Offer to Surrender a Patent	1000
22	For Entry in the Register of Patent - Form 16	12429400
23	For Alteration of Entry in the Patent Register	2883540
24	For Entry of Additional Address for Service	88800
25	Request for Examination after 18 month Publication - Form 18	666832000
26	Request for Express Examination - Form 18	36192800
27	Registration as a Patent Agent-Form 22	2994000
28	Request for Appearing in the Agent Exam	7004820
29	Continuance of Agent Name in the Register - 1 st Year	750160
30	Continuance of Agent Name in the Register - From 2 nd Year	2785286
31	Duplicate Certificate for Patent Agent	2000

32	Restoration of Agent Name in the Register - Form 23	219450
33	Correction of Clerical Errors	1562080
34	Application for Review of Decision of Controller - Form 24	417750
35	Permission for Applying Patent Outside India - Form 25	22743200
36	Application for Duplicate Patent (LP)	33600
37	Certified Copies u/s 72 or for certificate u/s 147 and Rule 133(1)	28147735
38	For Certifying Office Copies	52000
39	Request for Inspection of Register	67270
40	Request for Information	114290
41	Petition for Delay in Filing Priority Documents/For Condoning Irregularity/ Condoning Delay	269289400
42	Supply of Photocopies of Documents	39410
43	Transmittal Fee for International Application	9946300
44	Preparation of Certified Copy of Priority Document	7749215
45	Form 30-Miscellaneous	3595070
46	Right to Information	610
47	Request for Extension of time under sub-Rule 11 of Rule 24(c)-Form 4	784000
48	Conversion of Request for Examination filed under Rule 24B for Expedited Examination –Form 18A	9380000
49	Request for adjournment of hearing under Rule 129A	11333600
50	Certified copies u/s 72 or for certificate u/s 147 and Rule 133(2)	8438570
51	Balance fee w.r.t. Change in Applicant Type	9358684
52	Fee w.r.t. addition of claims, pages, sequence listing upon amendment	42618142
53	Written Statement and Evidence of Opponent/Affidavit (fee as payable in fourth schedule -entry no. 6)	52200
54	Written Statement and Evidence of Patentee/Affidavit (fee as payable in fourth schedule entry no. 6)	109000
55	Other Receipts	352452
56	Non Revenue	2181674
57	Non Revenue (Salary Non - Plan)	232711
58	Non Revenue (Salary Plan)	254522
59	Non Revenue (Medical)	65349
60	Non Revenue (Travel Expenses)	16770
61	Non Revenue (Office Expenses Non - Plan)	123852
62	Non Revenue (Office Expenses Plan)	13580
63	ISA fee received from IB	5440000
	TOTAL	5151803412

4. PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

Year	RO/IN			RO/IB			Grand Total (RO/IN and RO/IB)
	Type of Applicant		Total	Type of Applicant		Total	
	Individual	Legal entity		Individual	Legal entity		
2013-14	248	568	816	134	427	561	1377
2014-15	235	566	801	145	469	614	1415
2015-16	234	459	693	226	485	711	1404
2016-17	472	272	744	276	523	799	1543
2017-18	274	490	765	360	577	937	1701
2018-19	336	630	966	503	558	1061	2027

b) Filing of applications through ePCT:

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

International Applications filed to RO/IN electronically through ePCT:

Year	Number	Share of total filing at RO/IN
2014-15	215	27 %
2015-16	308	44 %
2016-17	473	64 %
2017-18	669	88 %
2018-19	916	95%

c) Electronic Processing and timeliness:

RO/IN utilizes the ePCT for further processing of International Applications and sends the Record Copies and Search Copies electronically through ePCT. These functions have been centralized at IPO Delhi since April 2017. eSearch Copies are sent to 6 out of 7 ISAs declared competent by RO/IN for Indian applicants. The timeliness in sending Record Copies to the International Bureau of WIPO within the prescribed time limit of 4 weeks from the International Filing Date improved remarkably from 66% in 2016-17 to 96% in 2017-18 and 100% in 2018-2019.

Top 10 PCT filings by Indian applicants (RO/IN) in 2018-2019

Sl. No.	Applicant Name	Total filing
1	COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH	53
2	INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	48
3	TELEFONAKTIEBOLAGET LM ERICSSON (PUBL)	45
4	INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE	17
5	MERIL LIFE SCIENCES PVT LTD	15
6	CIPLA LIMITED	14
7	MSN LABORATORIES PRIVATE LIMITED, R&D CENTER	13
8	SAINT-GOBAIN GLASS FRANCE	11
9	MUNIYAL AYURVEDIC RESEARCH CENTRE	10
10	HINDUSTAN PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED/ MYLAN LABORATORIES LIMITED	8

2. IPO as ISA and IPEA under the PCT:

Indian Patent Office achieved the recognition by WIPO to function as an International Searching and Preliminary Examining Authority under the PCT and started its functioning from 15th October, 2013. Currently, the IPO receives Search Copies and Demands from PCT applicants who are nationals/residents of India and Iran. With respect to number of Search Copies received, the IPO rose from 12th position to 9th position among the 23 Patent Offices functioning as ISA/IPEA under the PCT during the year 2018-19. As per WIPO IP Statistics Database, 74% of Indian applicants chose the IPO as ISA during the year, even though the RO/IN has declared 6 other ISA/IPEAs as the competent ISA/IPEA for Indian applicants.

a) Details of Search Copies received in ISA/IN:

Year	Filed	Disposed	Withdrawn	Pending
2013-14	135	18	1	116
2014-15	519	502	4	129
2015-16	711	621	1	218
2016-17	940	983	0	175
2017-18	1213	1156	1	231
2018-19	1738	1639	3	327

b) Details of Demands received in IPEA/IN:

Year	Filed	Disposed	Withdrawn	Pending
2013-14	0	0	0	0
2014-15	11	0	1	10
2015-16	24	14	1	19
2016-17	30	28	1	20
2017-18	49	29	0	40
2018-19	61	54	1	46

c) Quality Management System in ISA/IPEA:

IPO has established a Quality Management System for ISA/IPEA as prescribed by the International Search and Preliminary Examination Guidelines under the PCT. During the year 2018-19, the IPO further strengthened the functions to ensure better quality and timeliness of the reports. A Quality Cell of ISA/IPEA comprised of Examiners and Controllers of different subject specialization checks the quality of the reports before they are established and sent to applicant and WIPO.

d) Timeliness:

The timeliness in establishing the reports was 99-100% during the year. 1634 reports, out of a total of 1639 reports established during 2018-19, were established within the time limit prescribed by WIPO. The few reports, which crossed the timelines due to lack of unity of invention or other unforeseen reasons, were also established in few weeks' time beyond the prescribed time limit so that the reports are available to the applicant well before the 18 month publication by WIPO. 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.

e) Publication of Search Strategies:

IPO has started sharing the Search Strategies for publication on Patentscope Search Portal of WIPO for the international applications, for which reports are established since 1st January, 2018. India is the seventh International Authority among 23 Authorities to start this service. This is an important step by the IPO towards transparency and accountability, which gives confidence to the applicants about the services provided by the IPO. The full Search Strategies

are useful for the applicants as well as Examiners of other offices to assess the level of effort taken by the Examiner in ISA to find the citations.

f) Applicants in ISA/IPEA:

The applicants of PCT International Applications who are nationals/residents of India and Iran can select the Indian Patent Office as ISA/IPEA. The type of Indian applicants choosing the IPO as ISA/IPEA include individual inventors, Startups, premier research institutions, universities, Indian multi-national conglomerates, Indian units of foreign multi-national firms and foreign firms with Indian inventors or Indian companies as co-applicants. Few of the major companies choosing the ISA/IN include Indian Institute of Technology, Telefonaktiebolaget LM Ericsson (publ), Indian Institute Of Science, TVS Motor Company Limited, Council of Scientific & Industrial Research, Reliance Group, Dr. Reddy's Laboratories Limited, MSN Laboratories Pvt. Ltd and Larsen& Toubro Group.

Top 10 Companies filing in ISA/IN during 2018-2019:

S. No.	Name of applicant	No. of applications
1	INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	58
2	TELEFONAKTIEBOLAGET LM ERICSSON (PUBL)	50
3	INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE	32
4	TVS MOTOR COMPANY LIMITED	29
5	COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC & INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH	24
6	RELIANCE Group	23
7	DR. REDDY'S LABORATORIES LIMITED	17
8	MSN LABORATORIES PRIVATE LIMITED,	13
9	L & T Group	13
10	MERIL LIFE SCIENCES PVT LTD	12
11	SAINT-GOBAIN	10
12	GLENMARK PHARMACEUTICALS LIMITED	10
13	HERO MOTOCORP LIMITED	10
14	TATA Group	10

g) Search Copies and Demands received from Iran:

During the year 2018-19, the ISA/IN received 138 Search copies and the IPEA/IN received 3 Demands from applicants who are residents/nationals of Iran.

Search copies received from 1 April To 31 March From IR in ISA	
Year	Total
2013-2014	0
2014-2015	8
2015-2016	34
2016-2017	24
2017-2018	86
2018-2019	138
Total	290

5. DESIGNS

INTRODUCTION

Registration and protection of Industrial Designs in India is administered by the Designs Act, 2000(repealing the earlier Act of 1911) and the corresponding Designs Rules, 2001, which came into force 11th May, 2001. The Design Rules, 2001 were further amended by the Designs (Amendment) Rules, 2008 and the Designs (Amendment) Rules, 2014. The last amendment in the Designs Rules came into force from 30th December, 2014, which incorporates a new category of applicant as Small Entity in addition to natural person and other than natural person.

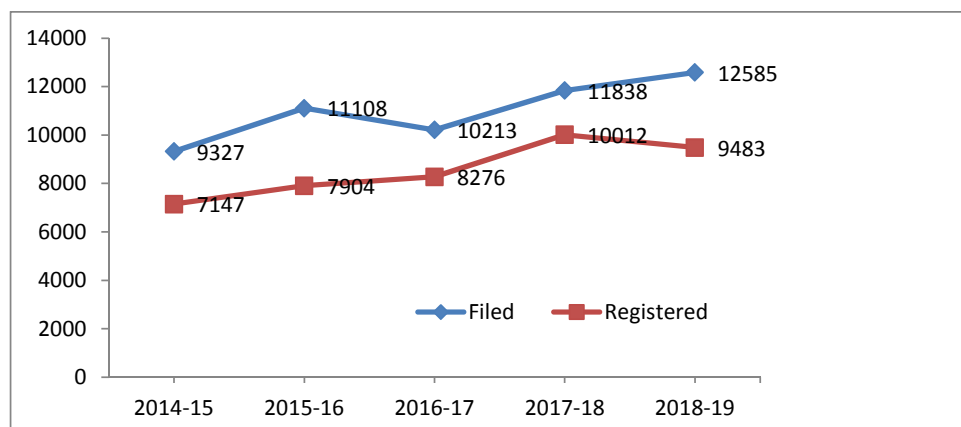
Industrial designs recognize the creation of new and original features of new shape, configuration, surface pattern, ornamentation and composition of lines or colours applied to articles, which, in the finished state, appeal to and is judged solely by an eye.

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

1. Design Applications filed and registered

- i. Number of applications filed for registration of designs was 12585 and 9483 designs were registered during the year.

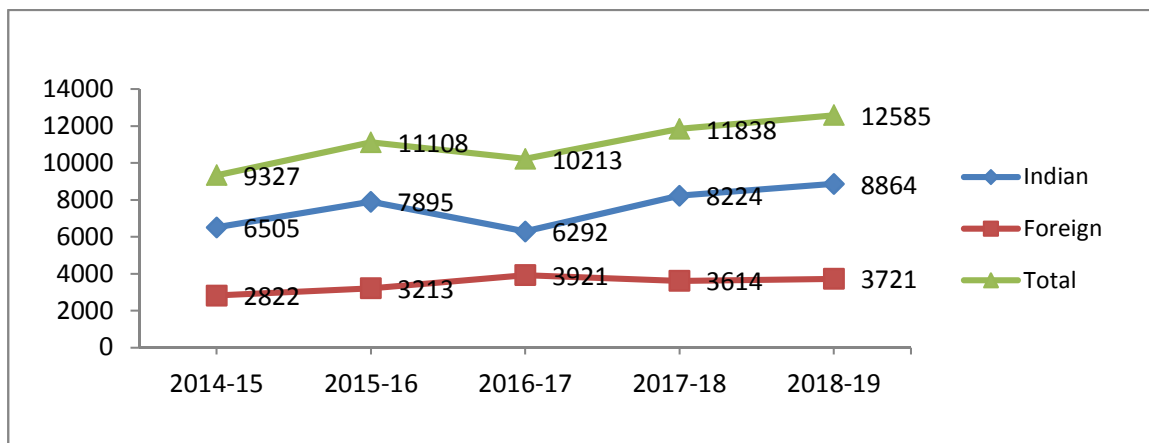
The trend of filing of design applications and registration are shown as under (Also see **Appendix B**):



ii. Applications from Indian and Foreign Origin:

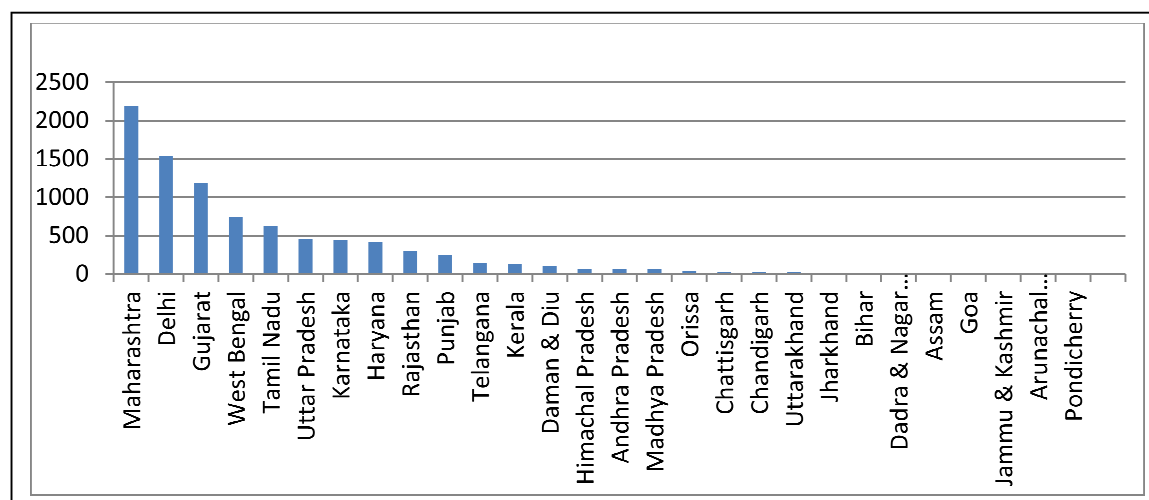
Number of design applications that originated from India was 8864 while 3721 applications were of foreign origin. Applications originating from India were about 70% percent of the total filing.

The filing trends of Indian and foreign origin are shown below (Also see **Appendix C**)



Out of total number of applications filed by Indian applicants during the year, Maharashtra continued to occupy the first position with 2197 applications. Delhi occupied the 2nd position with 1539 applications while Gujarat took the 3rd position with 1191 applications. The graphical representation of the filing of States/Union Territories is depicted below. The State/Union Territory wise break up is shown in Appendix D. The graphical representation of filing of design applications by States/Union Territories is depicted below:

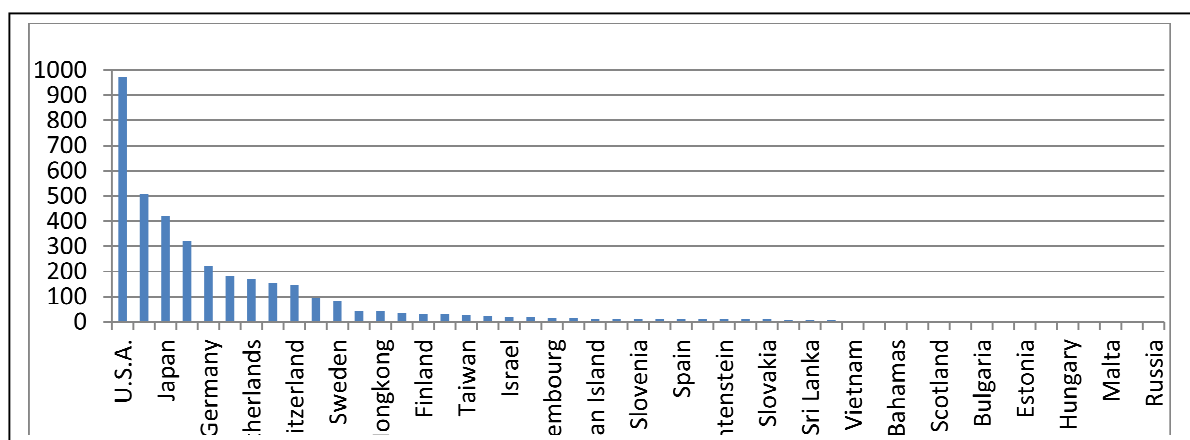
Applications filed by Indian Applicants (State-Wise)



Similarly, leading Indian applicants were Sabyasachi Couture (467), Biba Apparels Private Limited (250), Siddhi Vinayak Knots & Prints Pvt. Ltd. (240), Mr. Khemchand Khatri (123), Relaxo Footwears Limited (116), Ma Design Indian Private Limited (93), Renault S.A.S. (74), Nayasa Superplast (65), Hero MotoCorp Limited (64), Siddharth Bindra (40), etc.

In the case of applications originating from abroad, the U.S.A. leads with the maximum number of applications (974) followed by China (507), Japan (421), Republic of Korea (322), Germany (221), France (184), Netherlands (170), U.K. (156), Switzerland (148) & Italy (93). There were 3144 applications claiming priority under the reciprocal arrangements under section 44 of the Designs Act, 2000. The graphical representation of the (20) top filing countries out of 3144 applications of foreign origin is depicted below. The country-wise break up is shown in Appendix E.

Applications of Foreign Origin

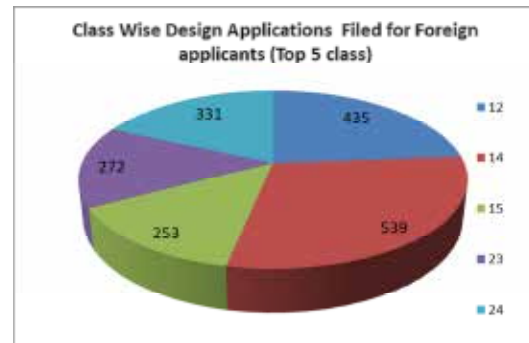
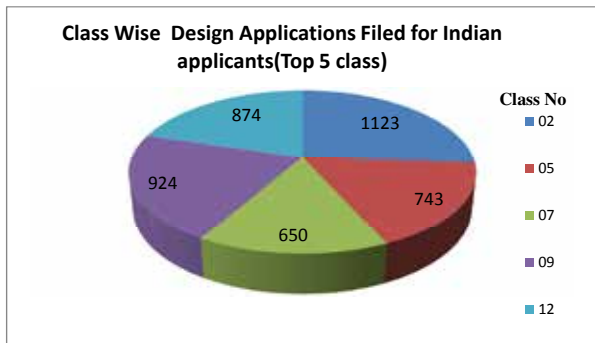
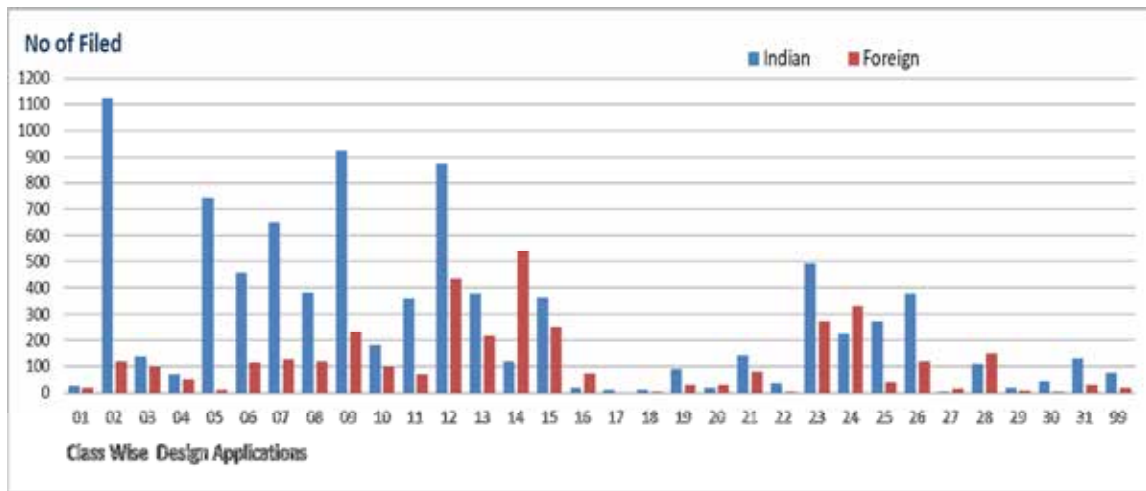


The leading foreign applicants that filed applications were Samsung Electronics Co. Ltd. (166), Koninklijke Philips N.V. (120), Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd (77), Beijing Xiaomi Mobile Software Co., Ltd. (75), Ethicon LLC (60), Apple Inc. (41), Juul Labs, Inc. (39), Guangdong Oppo Mobile Telecommunications Corp., Ltd. (38), Honda motor Co., Ltd. (37), SMC Corporation (36), etc.

2. Design applications filed according to classification

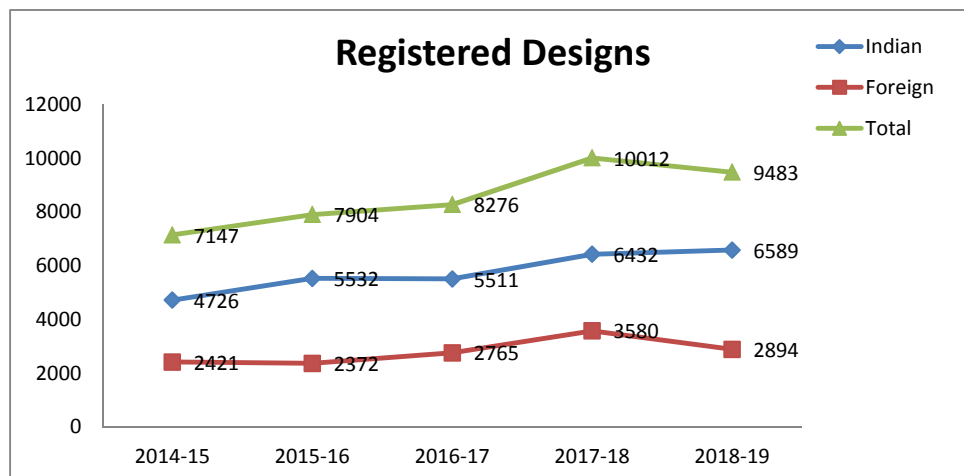
Among the applications originating from India, 1123 applications were filed under Class 02 (Articles of clothing & haberdashery) followed by 924 under Class 09 (Packages & Containers), 874 under Class 12 (Means of Transport or Hoisting), 743 under Class 05 (Textile piece goods, artificial & natural sheet material), 650 under Class 07 (Household goods not elsewhere specified), etc. On the other hand, the applications originating from foreign countries show the class wise trend as: 539 applications under Class 14 (Recording, communication or information retrieval equipment), 435 under Class 12 (Means for transport or hoisting), 335 under Class

24 (Fluid distribution equipment, etc.), 272 under Class 23 (Fluid Distribution Equipment) and 254 under Class 15 (Machines). The remaining applications were filed in other classes. The detailed class wise filing trend for Indian as well as foreign applications is presented below-



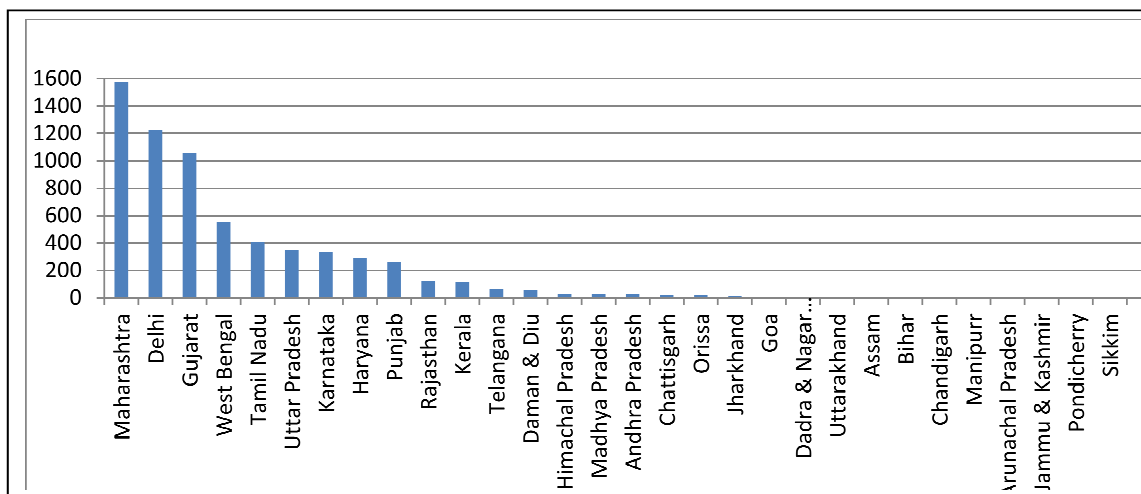
3. Design Registration from Indian and Foreign origin

Out of a total of 9483 designs registered, the numbers of registrations originating from India were 6589 while 2894 numbers of registrations were of foreign origin. The registration trends of the Indian and foreign origin are shown as follows:



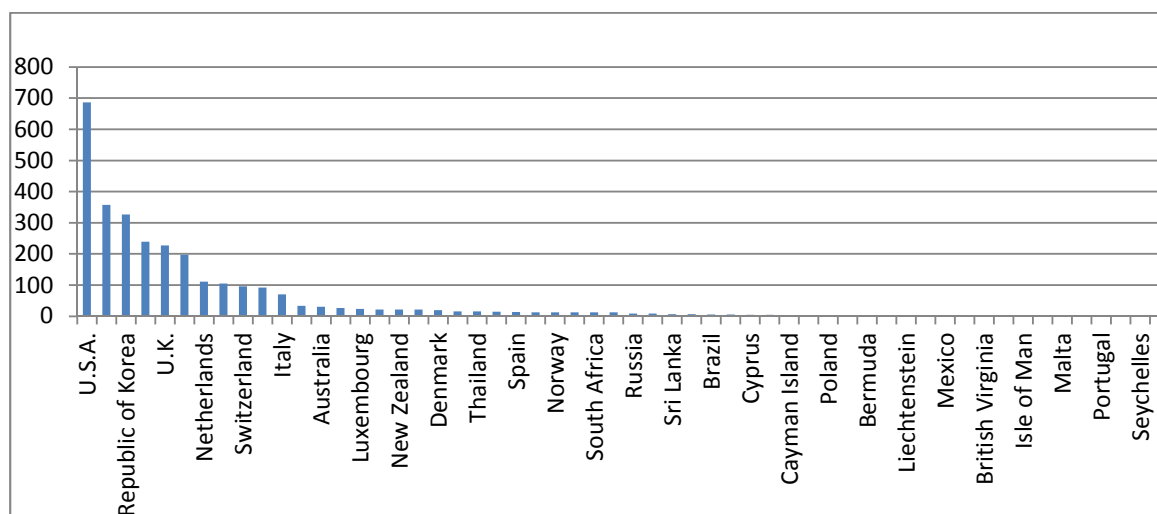
Out of total number of applications registered by Indian applicants during the year, Maharashtra continued to occupy the first position with 1575 registrations. Delhi occupied the 2nd position with 1222 applications, while Gujarat took the 3rd position with 1054 applications. The graphical representation of the filing of States/Union Territories is depicted below. The State/ Union Territory wise break up is shown in Appendix F.

Registered Designs – State wise



In the sector of registered designs originating from abroad, the U.S.A. leads with the maximum number of registrations (687) followed by Japan (357), Republic of Korea (327), Germany (239), U.K. (226), China (197), Netherlands (111), France (105), Switzerland (96) and Sweden (92). The graphical representation of the top 20 countries with registered designs out of 2894 registrations of foreign origin is depicted below. The country-wise break up is shown in Appendix G.

Registered Designs – Country wise

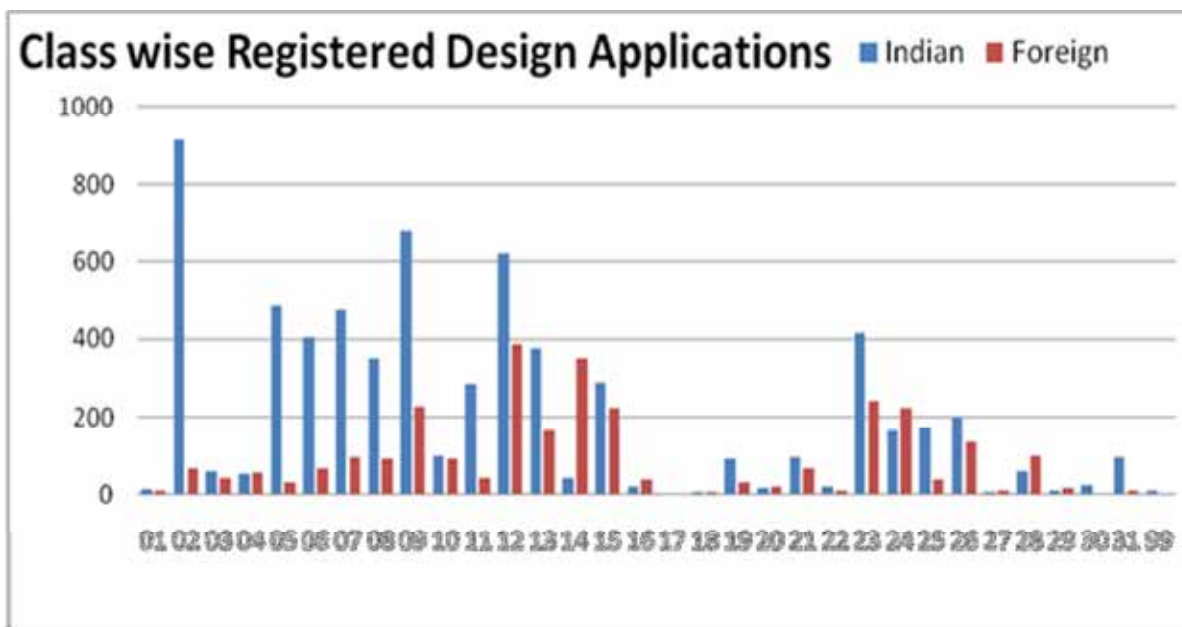


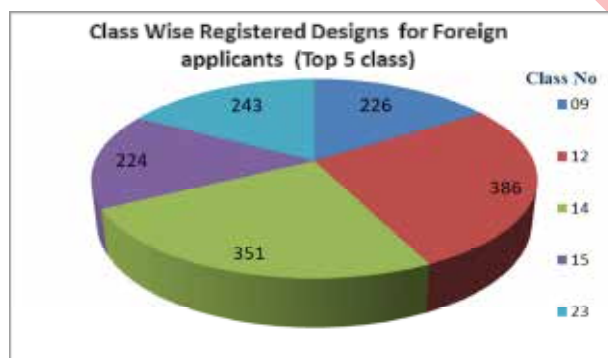
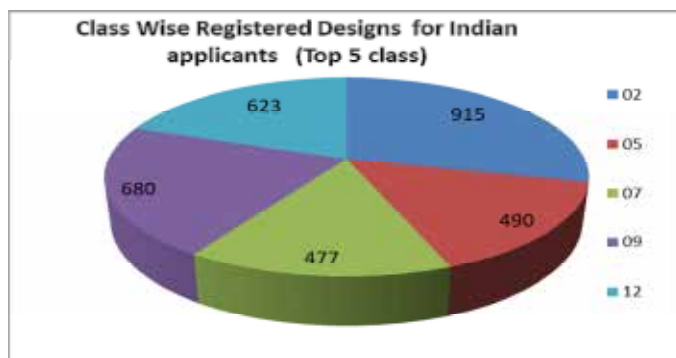
The leading foreign applicants having design registrations were Samsung Electronics Co. Ltd. (107), Koninkilijke Philips N.V.(61), LG Electronics INC. (55), Scania CV AB (47) and The Gillette Company LLC (36) &etc.

Further, leading Indian applicants having design registration were in the name of Sabyasachi Couture (350), Siddhi Vinayak Knots & Prints Pvt. Ltd. (219), Relaxo Footwear Limited (130), Ma Design Indian Private Limited (97), Hamilton Housewares Pvt. Ltd. (64), Mr. Deepak Kumar K Kajavadara (53), Hero Motor Corp Ltd. (46), LG Electronics Inc. (44), Flexstone Inc. (42), and Mr. Siddharth Bindra (39), etc.

4. Design applications registered according to classification

Similarly, the class wise distribution of registered designs of Indian origin comprises 915 under Class 02 (Articles of clothing & haberdashery), 680 under Class 09 (Packages and containers for the transport or handling of goods), 623 under Class 12 (Means for transport or hoisting), 490 under Class 05 (Textile piece goods, artificial & natural sheet material) and 477 Under Class 07 (Household Goods). Whereas, the distribution of registered designs in respect of foreign applications comprises 386 under Class 12 (Means for transport or hoisting), 243 under Class 23 (Fluid Distribution Equipment), 226 under Class 09 (Packages & Containers), 224 under Class 15 (Machines), 223 under Class 24 (Medical and Laboratory Equipment), etc. The remaining applications were registered in other classes. The detailed class wise registration for Indian as well as foreign applications is presented below:





5. Examination of Design Applications-

12889 applications for registration of design were examined during the year out of which First examination reports (FER) were required to be communicated for 10895 applications. The number of designs registered during the year was 9483. Apart from registration, 199 applications were refused and 1650 applications were abandoned.

6. Extension of Copyright of Registered Designs [under Section 11(2)]

During the reporting year 1,632 applications were received for extension of copyright of registered designs. 1093 registered designs were renewed for further term of 5 years during the reporting year. However, action has been initiated for rest of the cases. 87 applications for restoration of design were filed during the year and 64 applications were restored.

7. Miscellaneous Proceedings

- a) **Cancellation of registered designs [u/s 19]:** During the year under report, 74 applications for the cancellation of the registered designs were filed. 10 decisions were issued during the year out of which for 03 cases petitions were allowed and for 07 cases petitions were dismissed.
- b) **Public Inspection [u/r 38]:** 55 petitions were received for inspection of registered design applications.
- c) **Alteration of names and address, etc. [u/r 31]:** 1139 requests for alteration of name, address, and address for service were received during the year, out of which 792 cases were disposed and orders issued. Action was initiated for the rest of the cases.
- d) **Correction of clerical error [u/s 29]:**

During the reporting year, 36 requests for correction of clerical errors were received and all of them were disposed during the year.

e) Certified copies under rule 41 and section 17(2): During the year, 576 requests were filed and all of them were disposed during the year.

8. Revenue

Total revenue generated from the Patent Offices (Kolkata, Delhi, Mumbai & Chennai) during the year as fees in respect of design applications and other proceedings under the Designs Act, 2000 and the Rules made there under during the financial year 2018-19 was Rs. 6, 08, 35, 447 (Appendix-A).

9. Designs in Force

The number of registered designs in force at the end of the reporting year was 86288.

APPENDIX- A

Revenue generated on Designs during 2018-2019

Description of Document*	No.	Fees(Rs.) (for natural person , SME and Other Entities respectively)	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).	12585	1000, 2000, 4000	3,80,58000
Applications to extend copyright under section 11(2)	1632	2000, 4000, 8000	1,25,86000
Restoration of lapsed design under section 12(2)	87	1000, 2000, 4000	3,76,002
Cancellation of Design under section 19	74	1500, 3000, 6000	3,90,000
Certified copy under section 26 and 17(2)	576	500, 1000, 2000	15,76,500
Miscellaneous other fees received under the Designs Act, 2000 & Design Rules, 2001 including Delhi, Mumbai & Chennai Patent Offices.		As per First Schedule	78,48,945
GRAND TOTAL			6,08,35,447

TREND OF APPLICATIONS FILED AND REGISTERED

Year	Filed	Registered
2014-2015	9327	7147
2015-2016	11108	7904
2016-2017	10213	8276
2017-2018	11838	10012
2018-2019	12585	9512

TREND OF APPLICATIONS FILED AND REGISTERED BY ORIGIN

Year	Filed		Registered	
	Indian	Foreign	Indian	Foreign
2014-2015	6505	2822	4726	2421
2015-2016	7895	3213	5532	2372
2016-2017	6292	3921	5511	2765
2017-2018	8224	3614	6432	3580
2018-2019	8864	3721	6587	2896

FILING OF DESIGN APPLICATIONS-STATEWISE

STATE NAME	No of Applications
Andhra Pradesh	62
Arunachal Pradesh	1
Assam	6
Bihar	10
Chandigarh	20
Chattisgarh	21
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	8
Daman & Diu	98
Delhi	1539
Goa	5
Gujarat	1191

Haryana	411
Himachal Pradesh	66
Jammu & Kashmir	3
Jharkhand	17
Karnataka	437
Kerala	132
Madhya Pradesh	62
Maharashtra	2197
Orissa	39
Pondicherry	1
Punjab	251
Rajasthan	299
Tamil Nadu	628
Telangana	140
Uttar Pradesh	458
Uttarakhand	20
West Bengal	742
Total	8864

APPENDIX E

Applications filed by foreign Applicants - COUNTRYWISE

Country Name	No. of Applications
Afghanistan	1
Australia	42
Austria	34
Belgium	15
Bermuda	2
Brazil	0
BRITISH ISLES	0
British Virginia	0
Bulgaria	1

Bahamas	2
Bahrain	0
Canada	30
Cayman Island	13
China	507
Czech Republic	0
Cyprus	1
Denmark	12
Estonia	1
Finland	32
France	184
Germany	221
Guernsey	1
Hong kong	42
Hungary	1
Isle of Man	0
Israel	19
Italy	93
Japan	421
Liechtenstein	9
Lithuania	1
Luxembourg	16
Malaysia	4
Mexico	1
Malta	1
Netherlands	170
New Zealand	23
Norway	9
Poland	0
Portugal	0
Republic of Korea	322
Russia	1

Singapore	18
Slovakia	9
Slovenia	12
South Africa	8
Spain	10
Sri Lanka	8
Sweden	84
Switzerland	148
Scotland	2
Seychelles	0
Taiwan	28
Thailand	11
Turkey	10
U.A.E.	6
U.K.	156
U.S.A.	974
Ukraine	0
Vietnam	5
TOTAL	3721

APPENDIX F

REGISTRATION OF DESIGNS– STATEWISE

STATE NAME	No of Applications
Andhra Pradesh	30
Arunachal Pradesh	1
Assam	3
Bihar	3
Chandigarh	3
Chattisgarh	20
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	6
Daman & Diu	57

Delhi	1221
Goa	8
Gujarat	1054
Haryana	291
Himachal Pradesh	32
Jammu & Kashmir	1
Jharkhand	13
Karnataka	336
Kerala	112
Madhya Pradesh	31
Maharashtra	1574
Manipur	3
Orissa	19
Pondicherry	1
Punjab	264
Rajasthan	122
Sikkim	1
Tamil Nadu	411
Telangana	64
Uttar Pradesh	352
Uttarakhand	4
West Bengal	550
Total	6587

APPENDIX G

REGISTRATION OF DESIGNS-COUNTRY WISE

Country Name	No. of Registrations
Afghanistan	1
Australia	30
Austria	12
Belgium	22
Bahamas	0

Bahrain	1
Bermuda	2
Brazil	5
British Virginia	1
British Isles	2
Bulgaria	1
Canada	14
China	197
Cyprus	4
Czech Republic	3
Denmark	18
Estonia	0
EUROPEAN UNION	1
Finland	33
France	105
Germany	239
Guernsey	0
Hong Kong	26
Hungary	1
Isle of Man	1
Israel	15
Italy	70
Japan	357
Liechtenstein	2
Luxembourg	23
Lithuania	1
Malaysia	2
Mexico	2
Malta	1
Netherlands	111
New Zealand	21
Norway	12

Poland	3
Portugal	1
Panama	1
Republic of Korea	327
Russia	8
Scotland	1
Singapore	12
Slovakia	4
Slovenia	5
South Africa	12
Spain	13
Sri Lanka	6
Sweden	92
Switzerland	96
Seychelles	1
Taiwan	21
Thailand	15
Turkey	8
U.A.E.	12
U.K.	226
U.S.A.	687
Ukraine	1
Vietnam	6
TOTAL	2894

6. TRADE MARKS

This chapter presents the 60th Annual Report about the activities performed by Trade Marks Registry.

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

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

The Head Office of the Registry is located at Mumbai and branch offices are at Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai and Ahmedabad.

With the growing awareness about IPR in general and trade marks in particular in the country, the functions and responsibilities of Trade Marks Registry have been progressively increasing. This role has further expanded with 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 provision of international registration of trademarks after India's accession to the Madrid Protocol.

1. TREND OF ACTIVITIES DURING 2018-19

Following table provides various activities performed by the Trade Marks Registry during the year 2018-19. The filing trend of applications indicates that the number of applications filed during this year increased from 272974 to 323798 and registration of trademark has also shown more than 5% increase- from 300913 to 316798. Details of the activities in respect of number of applications filed, examined and registered are given in **Appendix I**.

Sl. No.	Activities	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	No. of Applications filed for Registration	283060	278170	272974	323798
2.	No. of Applications advertised in the Trade Marks Journal	117408	333673	423030	396063
3.	No. of Trade Marks Registered	65045	250070	300913	316798
4.	No. of post examined applications disposed otherwise than registration (by refusal, abandonment, and withdrawal)	51122	40374	254864	202387
5.	No. of marks in respect of which registration was renewed	58160	56270	64661	62497
6.	No. of requests for recordal of post registration changes in registered trademarks (including assignments) disposed.	11075	13094	73764	47251
7.	Certificates issued u/s.45(1) of the Copyright Act of 1957	8185	9169	1605	2760

2. TREND OF FILING OF TRADEMARK APPLICATIONS;

The trend of applications filed for registration of trade marks in India has shown remarkable increase during 2018-19. The number of applications received by the Trade Marks Registry has increased from 272974 in 2017-18 to 323798 in 2018-19 and number of applications from foreign applicants has decreased from 25307 in 2017-18 to 13682 in 2018-19. However, during the year 2018-19, 14778 international registrations of foreign applicants under Madrid System were also designated to India for protection of the trademarks. These international registrations are examined and further processed as national applications.

i. TREND OF APPLICATIONS FILED FROM 2013-14 to 2018-19:

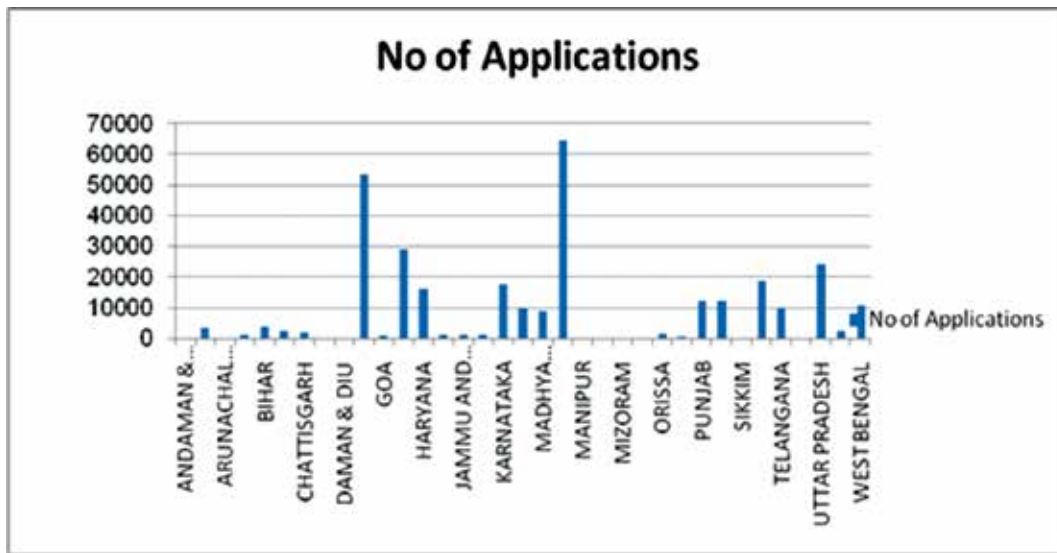
Year	Indian Applicants	Foreign Applicants	Total
2013-14	184140	15865	200005
2014-15	202654	7847	210501
2015-16	267390	15670	283060
2016-17	266730	11440	278170
2017-18	247734	25240	272974
2018-19	310116	13682	323798

ii. Trademark applications filed by Indians- Statewise:

Out of total number of applications filed by Indian applicants during the year, Maharashtra occupied the first position with 64767 applications. Delhi with 53620 applications stood at 2nd position, while the 3rd position was occupied by Gujarat with 28918 applications. The number of applications received from the applicants of various States/Union Territories along with its graphical representation is as shown below:

State/Union Territory	No of Applications
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR	36
ANDHRA PRADESH	3533
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	27
ASSAM	1284
BIHAR	3889
CHANDIGARH	2124
CHATTISGARH	1971
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	54
DAMAN & DIU	129
DELHI	53674
GOA	673
GUJARAT	28918
HARYANA	16031
HIMACHAL PRADESH	1075
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	1162
JHARKHAND	1256
KARNATAKA	17761
KERALA	9735
MADHYA PRADESH	8803
MAHARASHTRA	64767
MANIPUR	72
MEGHALAYA	68
MIZORAM	14
NAGALAND	29
ORISSA	1733
PONDICHERRY	253
PUNJAB	12154
RAJASTHAN	12407

SIKKIM	27
TAMIL NADU	18909
TELANGANA	10123
TRIPURA	69
UTTAR PRADESH	24034
UTTARAKHAND	2466
WEST BENGAL	10856
Total	310116

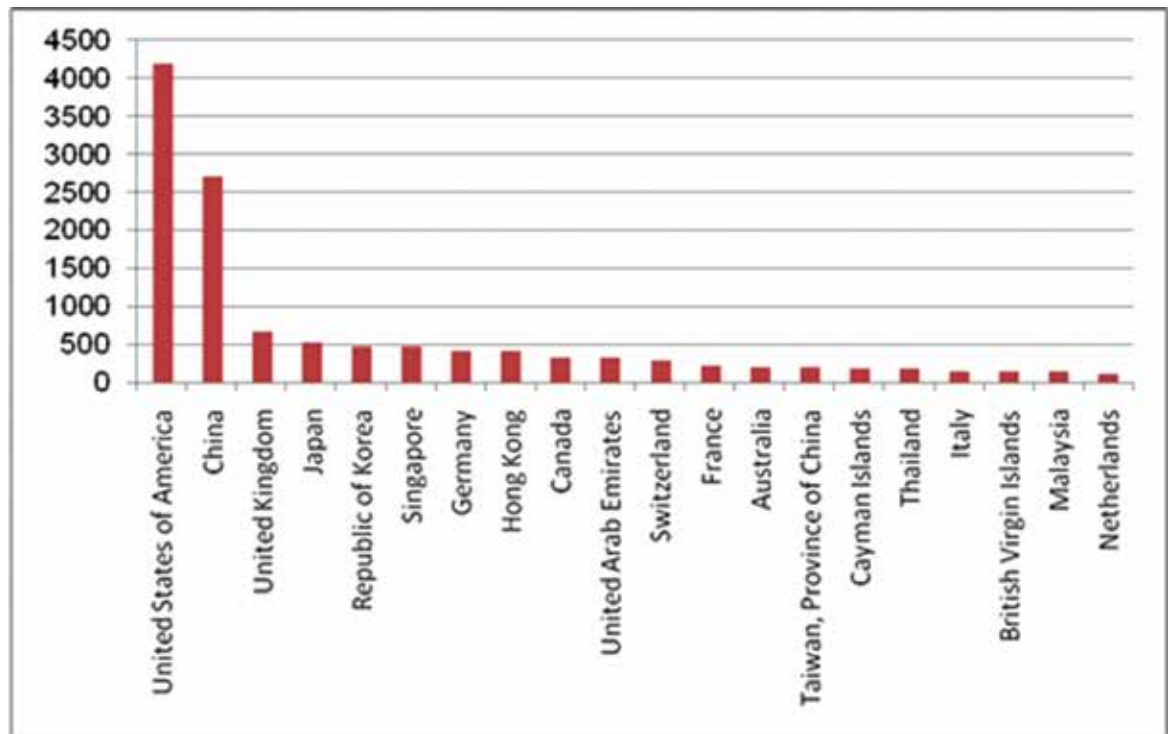


iii. Applications filed by foreign Applicants

Out of total 323798 applications filed with the Registry, the number of applications filed by foreign applicants during the year was **13682**. The graphical representation of the (20) top filing foreign countries is depicted below:

Country Name	No of Applications
United States of America	4204
China	2716
United Kingdom	669
Japan	517
Republic of Korea	472
Singapore	462
Germany	413
Hong Kong	412
Canada	324

United Arab Emirates	318
Switzerland	294
France	207
Australia	199
Taiwan, Province of China	191
Cayman Islands	188
Thailand	186
Italy	152
British Virgin Islands	147
Malaysia	147
Netherlands	107
Total	12325



iv. CLASS WISE FILING TREND:

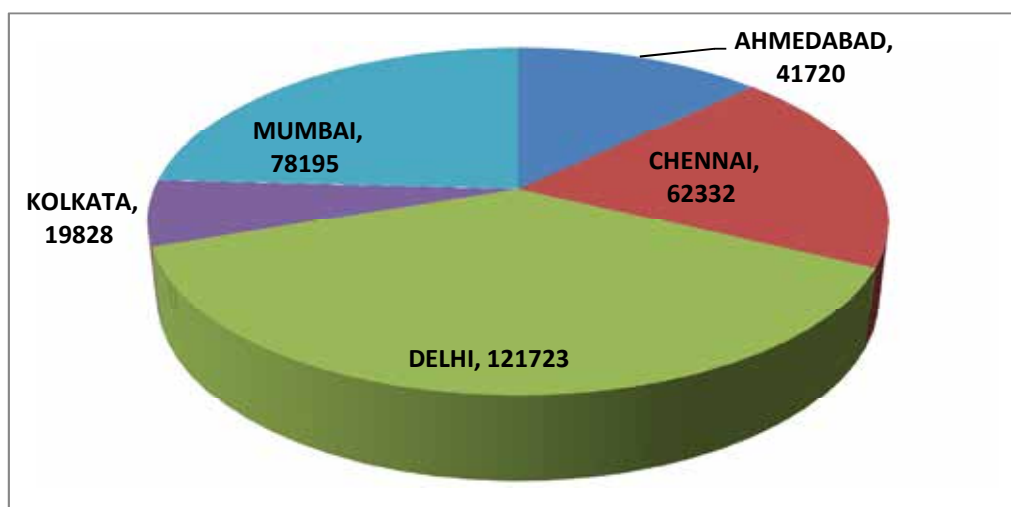
The table below provides details of class-wise trend of trademarks applications filed during the year 2018-19. As in the previous year, this year also, the largest number of applications received was in respect of goods in Class 5 (Pharmaceuticals, Veterinary and Sanitary Substances, etc.).The details of classes in which applications were filed along with its % share is given as below:

Class	Description of goods and services	No of applications filed in the class	% share in the class
1.	Chemical products used in industry, science, photography, agriculture, horticulture, forestry, manures, etc.	4887	1.45
2.	Paints and Varnishes	1927	0.57
3	Perfumery, cosmetics, etc.	13997	4.15
4.	Industrial Oil and Greases (Other than edible oil), etc.	1652	0.49
5	Medicinal, Pharmaceuticals, Veterinary and Sanitary substances, etc.	48563	14.40
6	Un-Wrought and partly-wrought common metal and their alloys, etc.	4458	1.32
7.	Machines and Mechanic Tools, Motors, etc.	6901	2.05
8.	Hand Tools and Instruments, etc.	1546	0.46
9	Scientific, Nautical, Surveying and Electrical apparatus, etc.	20487	6.08
10.	Surgical, Medical, Dental and Veterinary Instruments, apparatus, etc.	2941	0.87
11	Installation for Lighting, Heating, etc.	8708	2.58
12	Vehicles and their parts, apparatus, Locomotion by land, air and water	3809	1.13
13.	Fire arms, ammunition and projectiles, etc.	234	0.07
14	Precious metals and their alloys, etc.	4535	1.34
15	Musical instruments (other than talking machines and wireless apparatus)	282	0.08
16	Paper and Paper Articles, Stationery, Printed Matters, etc.	6798	2.02
17.	Gutta Percha, India Rubber, etc.	2781	0.82
18.	Leather and Imitation of Leather, etc.	4135	1.23
19.	Building materials, etc.	5712	1.69
20.	Furniture, Mirrors, etc.	4483	1.33
21	Small Domestic Utensils, etc.	4537	1.35
22	Ropes, Strings, etc.	746	0.22
23	Yarns and threads	468	0.14
24	Tissues (Piece goods), etc.	4114	1.22
25	Clothing including Boots, Shoes and Slippers	25272	7.49
26	Laces and embroidery, Ribbons and braids, etc.	930	0.28
27	Carpets, rugs, mats, etc.	761	0.23
28.	Games and Playthings, etc.	2867	0.85
29	Meat, Fish, Poultry, etc.	9735	2.89
30	Coffee, Tea, Cocoa, etc.	17579	5.21
31	Agricultural, Horticultural and Forestry Products and Grains not included in other classes	5130	1.52

32	Beer, Ale and Port, Mineral and Aerated Waters and Other Non-Alcoholic drinks not included in other classes	5382	1.60
33	Wines, Spirits and Liqueurs	1419	0.42
34	Tobacco, Raw or Manufactured, Smokers Articles, Matches	3313	0.98
35	Advertising, business management, business administration, office functions	34056	10.10
36	Insurance, financial affairs, monetary affairs real estate affairs	5450	1.62
37	Building construction repairs installation services	4968	1.47
38	Telecommunications	3680	1.09
39	Transport, packaging and storage of goods travels arrangement	4477	1.33
40	Treatment of materials	1460	0.43
41	Education; providing of training, entertainment; sporting and cultural activities	19255	5.71
42	Scientific and technological services and research and design relating thereto, industrial analysis and research services; design and development of computer hardware and software	10549	3.13
43	Services for providing food and drink; temporary accommodation	12438	3.69
44	Medical services; veterinary services; hygienic and beauty care for human beings or animals; agriculture, horticulture and forestry services	6187	1.83
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	3597	1.07

v. BRANCH WISE FILING TREND

During the year 2018-19, maximum numbers of applications were filed at Delhi branch of the Registry (121723), followed by the branches at Mumbai (78195), Chennai (62332), Ahmedabad (41720) and Kolkata (19828).



3. REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS AND OTHER ACTIVITIES

During the year 2018-19, number of trademarks registered was 316798 as against 300913 during the preceding year. The total number of Registered Trade Marks as of 31st March, 2019 was 1831277. Other activities during the year are as under:

- 62497 registered trademarks were renewed,
- 30299 requests for post registration changes in respect of trademarks (including their assignments to other persons) were received and 47251 requests were disposed
- 2144 certificates were issued on request, for use in legal proceedings or for obtaining registration abroad,
- 2670 certificates were issued under Section 45(1) of the Copyright Act, 1957 for registration of artistic work as copyright.

This year the Registry advertised 396063 applications for registration of trademarks in the Trade Marks Journal as compared to 423030 applications advertised during the preceding year. The trend of trademarks published in the Trade Marks Journal in the preceding five years is given in **Appendix II**.

The Registry also dealt with legal proceedings, which were primarily opposition and rectification proceedings under the Act and Rules. 33882 Notices of opposition and applications for Rectification of the Register were filed during the year 2018-19 and 50828 such cases were finally disposed of. Details of such cases filed and disposed are given in **Appendix III**.

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

Following table provides the class-wise statement of trademarks registered during the year 2018-19. It is observed that trademarks were registered under class 5, which is 12.81% of the total registration, followed by class 35 which is 9.93%.

Class	GOODS	No of registrations in class	% share of class
1.	Chemical products used in industry, science, photography, agriculture, horticulture, forestry, manures, etc.	5738	1.70
2	Paints and Varnishes	2078	0.61
3	Perfumery, cosmetics, etc.	12610	3.73
4	Industrial Oil and Greases (Other than edible oil),etc,	1772	0.52

5	Medical, Pharmaceuticals, Veterinary and Sanitary substances, etc.	43305	12.81
6	Un-wrought and partly-wrought common metal and their alloys, etc.	4777	1.41
7.	Machines and Mechanic Tools, Motors, etc.	7830	2.32
8.	Hand Tools and Instruments, etc.	1709	0.51
9	Scientific, Nautical, Surveying and Electrical apparatus, etc.	20939	6.20
10	Surgical, Medical, Dental and Veterinary Instruments, apparatus, etc.	3563	1.05
11	Installation for Lighting, Heating, etc.	8553	2.53
12	Vehicles and their parts, apparatus, Locomotion by land, air and water	4541	1.34
13	Fire arms, ammunition and projectiles, etc.	311	0.09
14	Precious metals and their alloys, etc.	4415	1.31
15.	Musical instruments (other than talking machines and wireless apparatus)	376	0.11
16	Paper and Paper Articles, Stationery, Printed Matters, etc.	10154	3.00
17	Gutta Percha, India Rubber, etc.	3174	0.94
18	Leather and Imitation of Leather, etc.	4235	1.25
19	Building materials, etc.	5839	1.73
20	Furniture, Mirrors, etc,	4278	1.27
21	Small Domestic Utensils, etc.	4468	1.32
22	Ropes, Strings, etc.	815	0.24
23	Yarns and threads	705	0.21
24	Tissues (Piece goods, etc.)	4572	1.35
25	Clothing including Boots, Shoes and Slippers	21754	6.44
26	Laces and embroidery, Ribbons and braids, etc.	1169	0.35
27	Carpets, rugs, mats, etc.	903	0.27
28	Games and Playthings, etc.	2940	0.87
29	Meat, Fish, Poultry, etc.	8145	2.41
30	Coffee, Tea, Cocoa, etc.	16680	4.94
31	Agricultural, Horticultural and Forestry Products and Grains not included in other classes	5444	1.61
32	Beer, Ale and Port, Mineral and Aerated Waters and Other Non-Alcoholic drinks not included in other classes	5545	1.64
33	Wines, Spirits, and Liqueurs	1788	0.53
34	Tobacco, Raw or Manufactured, Smokers Articles, Matches	2488	0.74
35	Advertising, business management, business administration, office functions	33561	9.93

36	Insurance, financial affairs; monetary affairs, real estate affairs	6531	1.93
37	Building construction; repairs; installation services	6363	1.88
38	Telecommunications	4722	1.40
39	Transport, packaging and storage of goods; travel arrangement	4436	1.31
40	Treatment of materials	1812	0.54
41	Education; providing of training, entertainment ; sporting and cultural activities	19888	5.88
42	Scientific and technological services and research and design relating thereto, industrial analysis and research services, design and development of computer hardware and software	12752	3.77
43	Services for providing food and drink, temporary accommodation	10175	3.01
44	Medical services; veterinary services; hygienic and beauty care for human beings or animals; agriculture, horticulture and forestry services	6187	1.83
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	3947	1.17

Note: *There is a provision for filing multiclass applications and a single registration certificate is issued in such applications. For the purpose of above information regarding class wise registration every class in multiclass applications is considered separately.*

5. REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

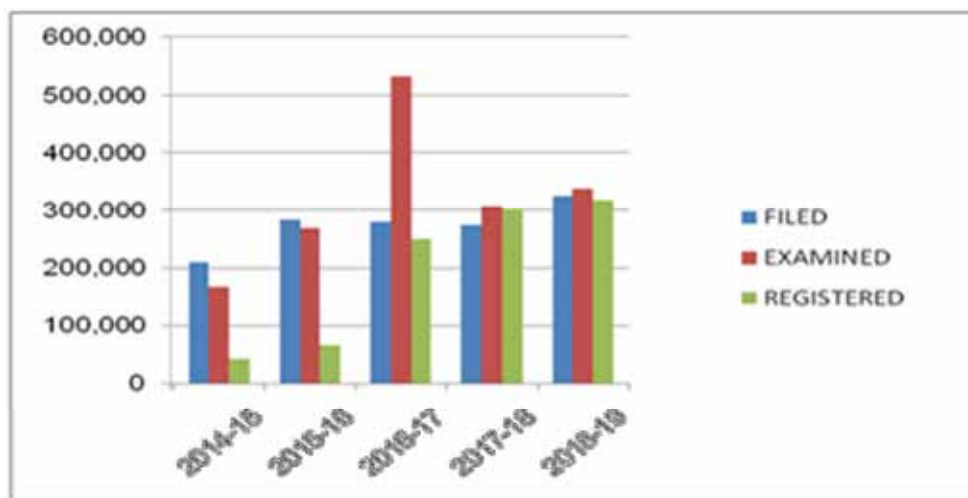
During the year 2018-19, the Trade Marks Registry generated revenue of Rs. 341.20 crores (including Rs. 29.7 Cr. received from IB as fee for international registration under Madrid System) as compared to that of the previous year of Rs. 286.11 crores. The expenditure incurred during this year was Rs. 22.42 crores as against Rs. 11.02 crores during the previous year.

APPENDIX I

TRENDS IN TRADE MARKS APPLICATIONS FOR LAST 5 YEARS

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
FILED	2,10,501	283060	278170	272974	323978
EXAMINED	1,68,026	267861	532230	306259	337541
REGISTERED	41,583	65045	250070	300913	316798

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

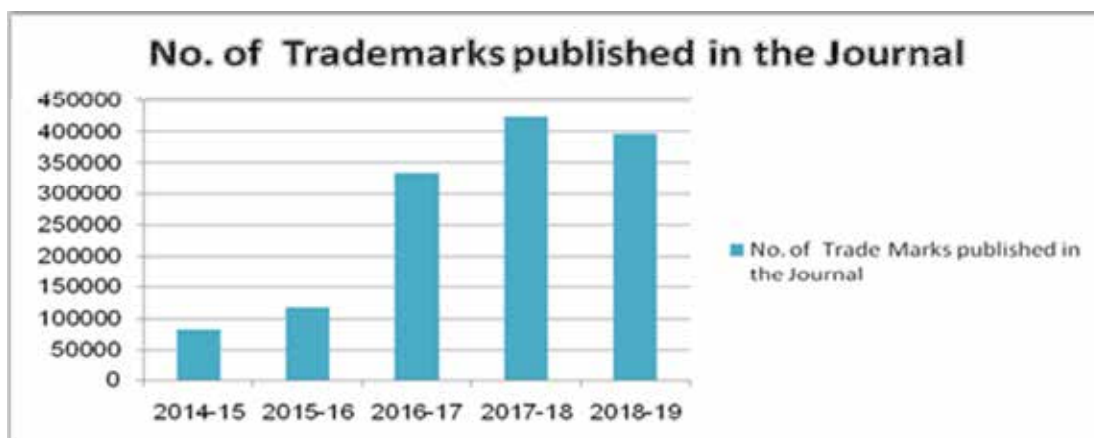


APPENDIX II

NUMBER OF TRADE MARKS PUBLISHED DURING LAST FIVE YEARS

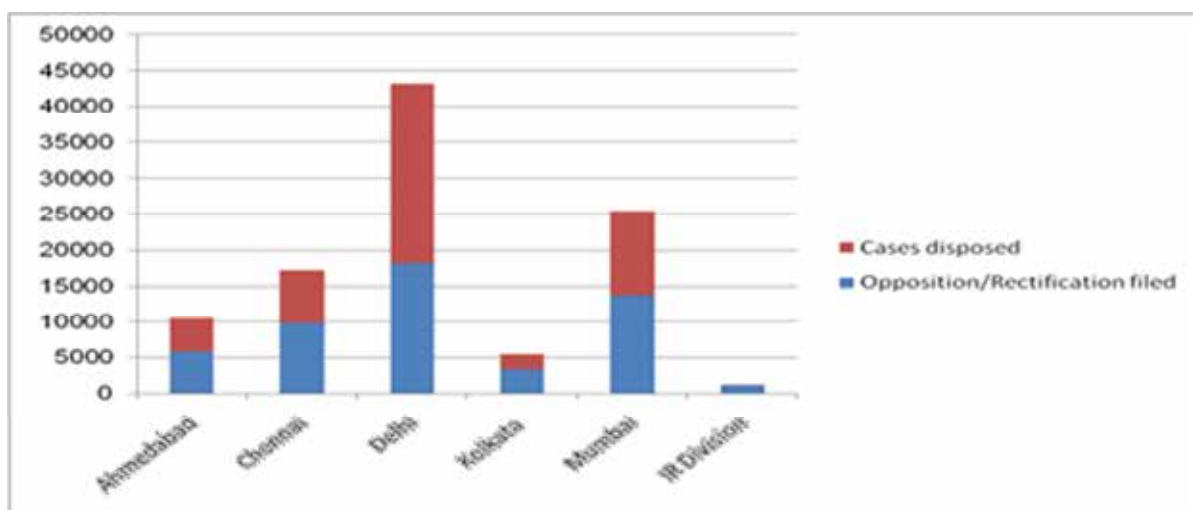
Sl.No.	Year	No. of Trade Marks published in the Journal
1	2014-15	81959
2	2015-16	117408
3	2016-17	333673
4	2017-18	423030
5	2018-19	396063

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



DETAILS OF OPPOSITION/RECTIFICATION APPLICATIONS FILED AT VARIOUS OFFICES FROM 1ST APRIL 2018 TO 31ST MARCH 2019 AND DISPOSAL THEREOF

TM Office	Opposition/Rectification filed	Cases disposed
Ahmedabad	5774	4737
Chennai	9773	7356
Delhi	18176	24965
Kolkata	3419	1964
Mumbai	13692	11741
IR Division	1141	65



TRADE MARKS REGISTERED DURING LAST FIVE YEARS

Sl. No.	Year	Number of Trade Marks Registered
1	2014-15	41583
2	2015-16	65045
3	2016-17	250070
4	2017-18	300913
5	2018-19	316798

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF TRADE MARKS REGISTERED DURING LAST 5 YEARS



7. MADRID SYSTEM FOR INTERNATIONAL REGISTRATION OF MARKS

INTRODUCTION

The Madrid system provides one single procedure for the registration of trademarks in several territories. 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).

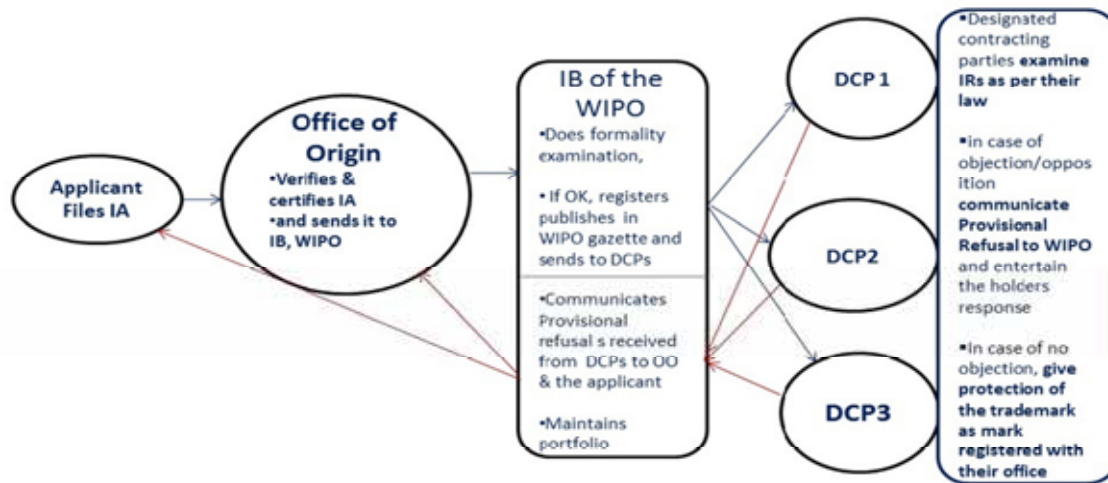
These treaties are administered by the International Bureau (IB) of the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) in Geneva, Switzerland.

BACKGROUND OF INDIA'S ACCESSION TO THE MADRID PROTOCOL

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



IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MADRID SYSTEM IN INDIA

Creation of International Registration wing

An International Registration wing is set up at the Head Office of the Trade Marks Registry at Mumbai. This wing mainly discharges its responsibilities as the Office of Origin under the Madrid System in respect of applications for international registration received from Indian entrepreneurs and as Office of the designating Contracting Party under the Madrid System in respect of international registrations of the foreign applicants, where India has been designated for protection of the mark.

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

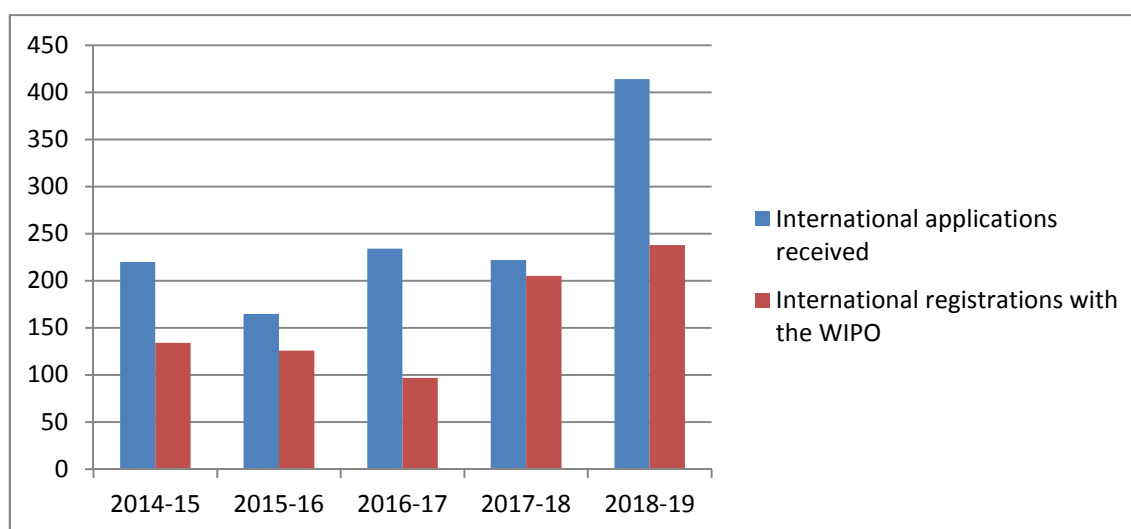
- Receiving international applications on form MM2 from Indian entrepreneurs, communicating with them regarding such applications on-line and receiving applicants' response through comprehensive e-filing services of TMR,
- Verifying and certifying such International Applications and transmitting the same to the WIPO,
- In case of irregularities, if communicated by the WIPO in respect of international applications forwarded by Indian office, contacting the applicants concerned and responding to WIPO about the irregularities,

- Communicating the ceasing of effect of international registrations to WIPO in case the trademark application or registration in India on the basis of which the international application was filed extinguishes,
- Making all correspondence with the WIPO in respect of international applications originating from India as well as in respect of International registrations designating India, through the FTP server on weekly basis.

Till the end of year 2018-19, the Indian TMR had received 1255 applications for international registration of trademarks under the Madrid System, out of which 1121 applications were verified certified and transmitted to the WIPO and out of these applications 800 marks were registered at the level of the WIPO.

The number of international applications of Indian entrepreneurs received and transmitted to the WIPO by Indian office and their registrations with the WIPO under the Madrid System for last 4 years as follows:

Year	International applications received and transmitted to the WIPO	International registrations done by the WIPO
2014-15	220	134
2015-16	165	126
2016-17	234	97
2017-18	222	205
2018-19	414	238



As an **Office of Designated Contracting Party**, the International Registration wing carries out the following functions through an electronic System:

- Migrating into the TMR database, the details of International registrations notified by the WIPO to Indian Office and creating a mirror record in the form of an IRDI and similar to the national application;
- Updating our TMR records in accordance with further WIPO notifications regarding such international registrations, like changes in the name or address of holder, restricting of goods/services under the international registration, renunciation, etc.;
- Examining international registrations as per relevant provisions of the Trade Marks Act, 1999 and the Rules made thereunder and sending provisional refusals to the WIPO in case the protection of the mark cannot be given in India as per the said legislation;
- Attending to response against the provisional refusals submitted on behalf of the holders of such international registrations as per our national laws and scheduling show cause hearing if required;
- Publishing accepted cases in our national trademarks journal;
- Receiving oppositions of third parties, if any, against the international designations so published and sending provisional refusals based on opposition to the WIPO, receiving Counter Statements on behalf of holder of international registration and conducting opposition proceedings as per law;
- Representing the office in case of Appeals/Writ Petitions filed against the orders of the Registrar in respect of such international registrations;
- Communicating final (as well as further decisions, if any) in respect of such international registrations to the WIPO.

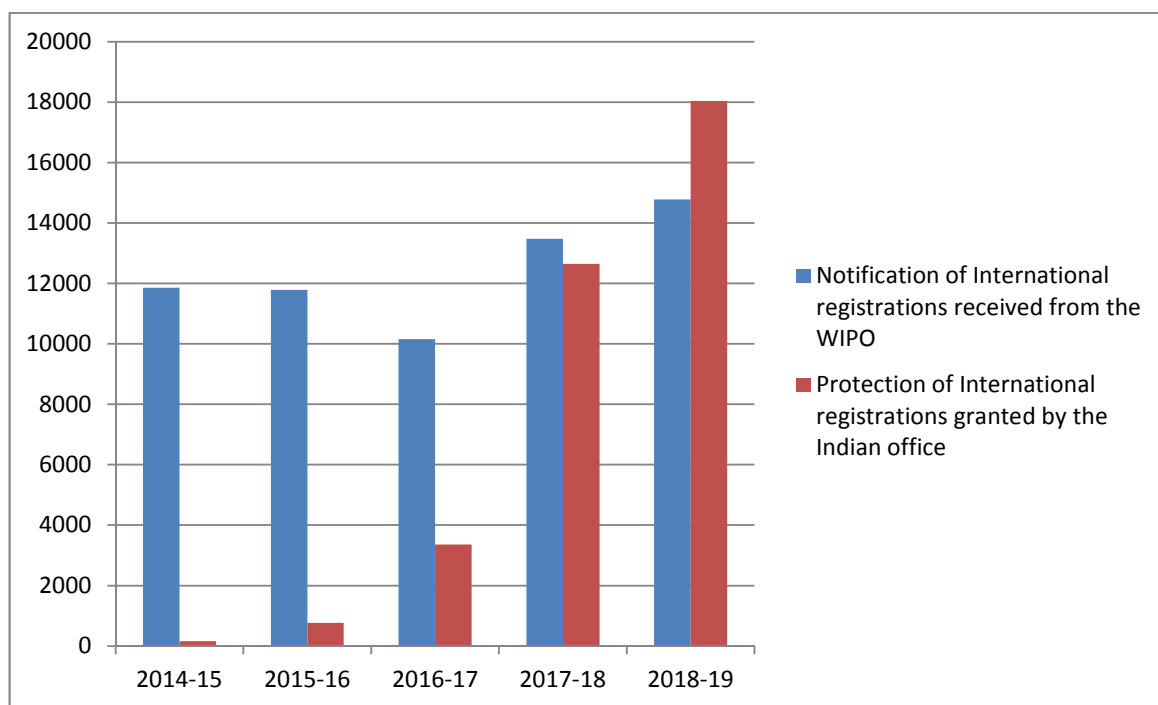
Till the end of year 2018-19, The WIPO had notified to Indian Office 62041 international registrations seeking protection of trademarks in India. During the year 2018-19, the Indian office received 14778 notifications of international registrations under Madrid System designating India for protection of the trademarks during the Indian Trade Marks Registry examines such designations as national applications filed with Indian office on a date same as the date of respective international registrations.

Till the end of year 2018-19, in respect of 30044 cases provisional refusals consisting of objections for protection of respective marks in India were communicated to the WIPO and in respect of 1141 cases third party oppositions to protection of the marks were received and 65 oppositions were finally disposed.

Till the end of year 2018-19, the Grant of Protection in case of 34963 international registrations were sent to the WIPO and marks under such international registrations were granted protection in India. Out of such 34963 cases, in 24497 cases protection of marks were granted without requiring the holder of international registration to approach the Indian office.

The number of international registrations notified by the WIPO and grant of protection of marks under such international registrations sent to the WIPO within last 4 years after completing all the procedures is as follows:

Year	Notification of International registrations received from the WIPO	Protection of International registrations granted by the Indian office
2014-15	11852	157
2015-16	11780	767
2016-17	10156	3359
2017-18	13475	12642
2018-19	14778	18038



Revenue generated

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

During the year 2018-19, the Indian office had received Rs 29,70, 39,439 (Twenty nine Crores seventy lakhs thirty nine thousands four hundred thirty-nine rupees) as fee for international registrations designating India for protection of the mark.

8. GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS

INTRODUCTION

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

The GI Registry has started receiving GI applications for registration since 15th September, 2003. The Registry started receiving GI Authorised User applications from May 2009.

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

Geographical Indications Application Status as on 31st March, 2019

The GI Registry has received a total number of 645 (Six Hundred & forty five) GI applications as on 31st March, 2019.

The Registry has received 4720 (Four Thousand Seven Hundred and Twenty) GI Authorised User Applications as on 31st March, 2019

A total of 343 (Three Hundred and forty three) Geographical Indications (GIs) have been registered since 15th September, 2003. A total number of 3607 (Three Thousand Six Hundred and Seven) GI Authorised User certificates have been issued.

From 1st April, 2018 to 31st March, 2019, the Registry has received 32 Geographical Indications applications and 662 Geographical Indications Authorised User Applications, 23 Geographical Indications and 908 Geographical Indications Authorised Users have been registered.

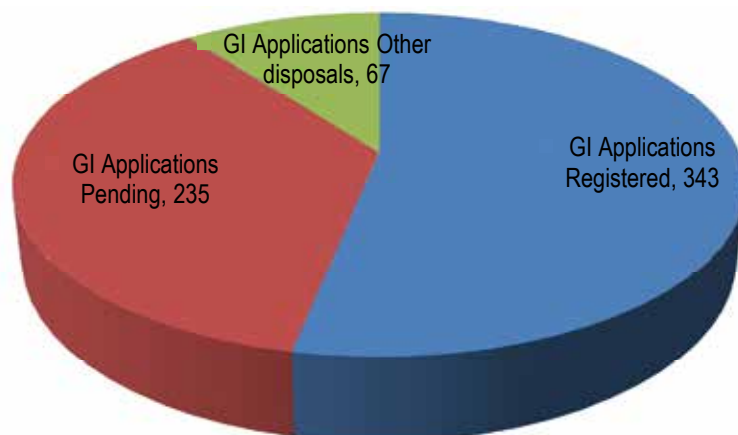
Detailed status of Geographical Indications Applications

Total Number of GI Applications Filed	645
Total Number of GI Applications Advertised	353
Total Number of GI Applications Registered	343

Status wise breakup of GI Applications Received till 31st March, 2019

GI Applications Registered	343
GI Applications Pending	235
GI Applications Other disposals	67
Total GI Applications Received	645

Status wise breakup of GI Applications Received as on 31st March, 2019



Year-wise breakup of GI Applications filed as on 31st March, 2019

Year	No. of Applications
2003-04	6
2004-05	29
2005-06	16
2006-07	33
2007-08	37
2008-09	44

2009-10	40
2010-11	27
2011-12	148
2012-13	24
2013-14	75
2014-15	47
2015-16	17
2016-17	32
2017-18	38
2018-19	32

Goods wise break up of GI Applications as per Sec. 2 (f) of the GI Act, 1999 filed as on 31st March, 2019

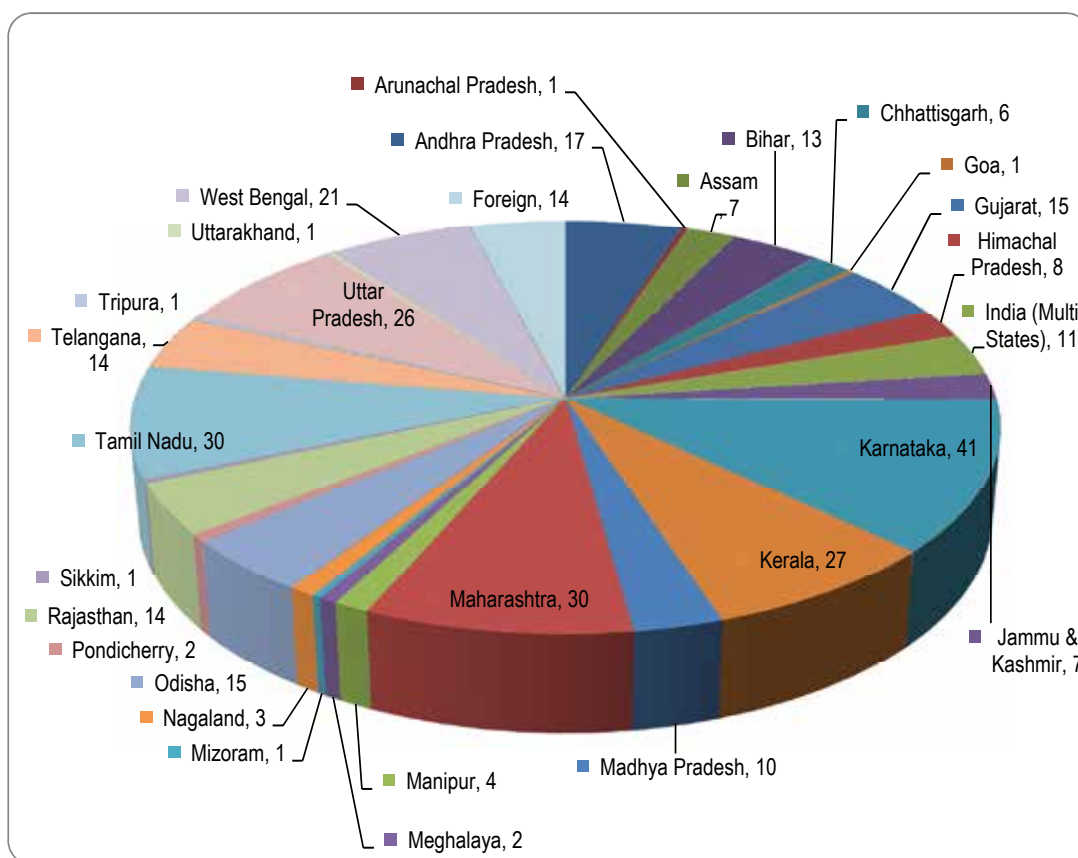
Goods as per sec. 2 (f) GI Act,1999	No GI Applications Received	No GI Applications Registered
Handicraft (including Textiles)	295	202
Agricultural	157	103
Manufactured	146	20
Foodstuff	40	16
Natural	7	2
Total	645	343

State-wise Registered GI's as on 31st March, 2019

State	GI Registered
Andhra Pradesh	17
Arunachal Pradesh	1
Assam	7
Bihar	13
Chhattisgarh	6
Goa	1
Gujarat	15
Himachal Pradesh	8

India (Multi States) - (Karnataka & Maharashtra)	1
India (Kerala &Tamilnadu)	1
India (Kerala, Karnataka &Tamilnadu)	1
India - (Maharashtra & Madhya Pradesh)	1
India - (Maharashtra, Gujarat, Dadara& Nagar Haveli, Daman Diu)	1
India (Punjab/Haryana/Himachal Pradesh/Delhi/Uttarkhand/Uttar Pradesh/Jammu & Kashmir)	1
India (Punjab, Haryana & Rajasthan)	1
India (Andhra Pradesh &Odisha)	1
India (Karnataka & Kerala)	2
India (Telangana& Andhra Pradesh)	1
Jammu & Kashmir	7
Karnataka	41
Kerala	27
Madhya Pradesh	10
Maharashtra	30
Manipur	4
Meghalaya	2
Mizoram	1
Nagaland	3
Odisha	15
Pondicherry	2
Rajasthan	14
Sikkim	1
Tamil Nadu	30
Telangana	14
Tripura	1
Uttar Pradesh	26
Uttarakhand	1
West Bengal	21
Foreign	14
Total	343

State - wise Registered GI's as on 31st March, 2019

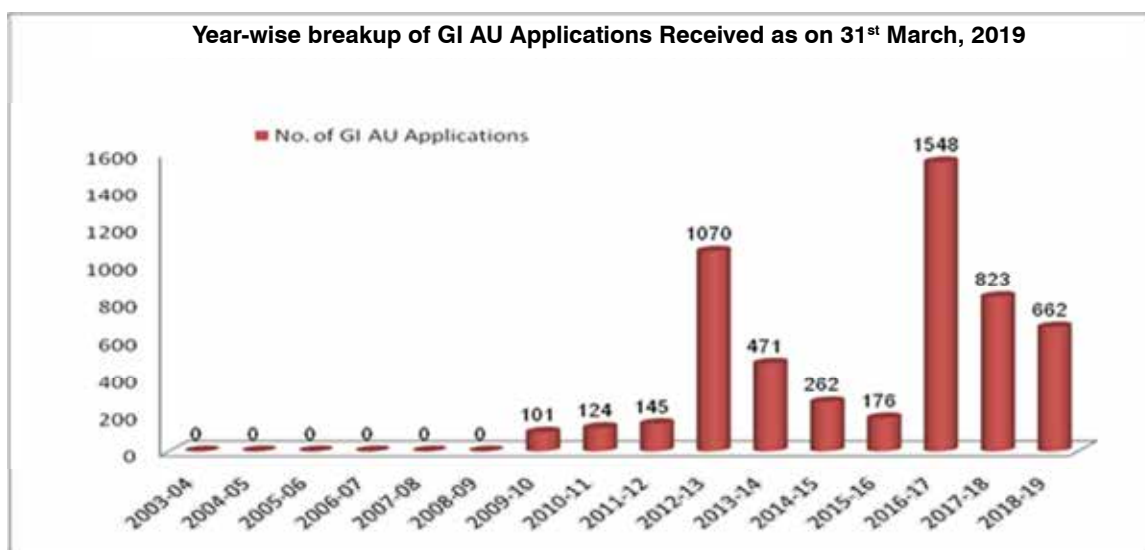


Year-wise breakup of GI Authorised User Applications filed as on 31st March, 2019

Year	No. of Applications
2003-04	0
2004-05	0
2005-06	0
2006-07	0
2007-08	0
2008-09	0
2009-10	101
2010-11	124

2011-12	145
2012-13	1070
2013-14	471
2014-15	262
2015-16	176
2016-17	1548
2017-18	823
2018-19	662

GI Authorised User Application Status as on 31st March, 2019

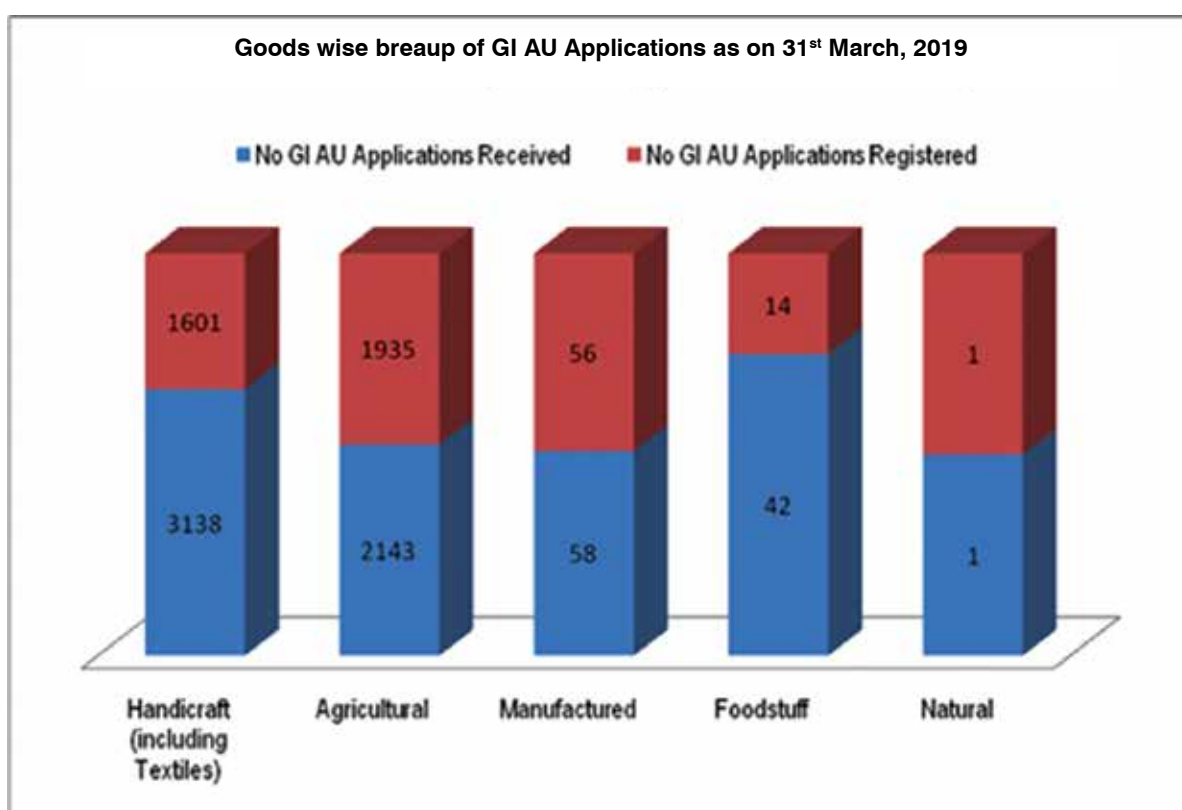


GI Authorised User Application Status

Number of GI Authorised User Applications Registered	3607
Number of GI Authorised User Applications Examination	1352
Number of GI Authorised User Applications Pre – Examination	316
Number of GI Authorised User Applications Advertised	107
Number of GI Authorised User Applications Opposition	0
Total Number of GI Authorised User Applications	5382

Goods wise breakup of GI AU Applications as on 31st March, 2019

Goods as per sec. 2 (f) GI Act,1999	No GI AU Applications Received	No GI AU Applications Registered
Handicraft (including Textiles)	3138	1601
Agricultural	2143	1935
Manufactured	58	56
Foodstuff	42	14
Natural	1	1
Total	3897	3607



9. COPYRIGHTS

INTRODUCTION

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

1. Functioning of Copyright Office

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

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

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

Acquisition of copyright is automatic and it does not require any formality. The 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 Act, a certificate of registration of copyright and entries made therein serve as prima facie evidence in a Court of Law with reference to dispute relating to ownership of the copyright.

Details regarding registration procedure including application form and fee structure, relevant extracts of the Copyright Rules, 2013 are available on 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 & 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:

- Indian Performing Rights Society (IPRS) - For musical and literary works associated with such musical work.
- Indian Reprographic Rights Organization (IRRO) - For photocopy works.
- Indian Singers Rights Association (ISRA) - For Performers Rights of singers and other activities ancillary thereto.

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 neighbouring (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),
- WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty (WPPT).

5. Work Scenario in Copyright Office

- Towards a major achievement, the Copyright Office has taken various steps to reduce the

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

- Further, the Discrepancy Letter and the Register of Copyrights (R.O.C) are now being transmitted to the Applicant via emails registered on www.copyright.gov.in. The applicants can also upload their response against the discrepancy letter by using their Copyright login account.
- Copyright Office has published the Practice and Procedure Manual for examination of Literary, Artistic, Musical, Sound Recording and Cinematograph Films.

6. Trends in Copyrights

- During the year 2018-2019, a total number of 18250 applications were received and 22658 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 2018-2019 was 14625. The statistical data for 2018-2019 are given in the following table:

Year	Total applications received	Total application examined	Register Of Copyright (ROC) generated	Discrepant letters issued	Total Disposal
2016-17	16617	16584	3596	12988	5444
2017-18	17841	34388	19997	29309	39799
2018-19	18250	22658	14625	7951	25943

7. Accession to International Treaties

During the year, the Union Cabinet has approved the proposal submitted by DPIIT, MoC&I regarding accession to the WIPO Copyright Treaty and WIPO Performers and Phonograms Treaty, which extend coverage of the copyright to internet and digital environment. These treaties will help India in the following ways:

- Enable creative right-holders to enjoy the fruit of their labour, through international copyright system that can be used to secure a return on investment made in producing and distributing their creative works;

- Facilitate international protection of domestic rights holder by providing them level-playing field in other countries as India has already extended protection to foreign works through the International Copyright order and these treaties will enable Indian right holders to get the reciprocal protection abroad;
- Instill confidence and distribute creative works in digital environment with return on investments; and
- Spur business growth and contribute to the development of a vibrant creative economy and cultural landscape.
- Both the treaties provide framework for creators and right owners to use technical tools to protect their works and safeguard information about their use, i.e. Protection of Technological Protection Measures (TPMs) and Rights Management Information (RMI).

10. SEMICONDUCTOR INTEGRATED CIRCUITS LAYOUT DESIGN

INTRODUCTION

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

The Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout Design Act, 2000 provides protection for semiconductor IC layout designs. The Semiconductor Integrated Circuits are fabricated from a complex series of layers of semiconductors, metals, dielectrics (insulators) and other materials on a substrate. The Act and Rules 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 convention country.

1. Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout Design Registry (SICLDR)

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

The administration of the SICLD Act, 2000 and the SICLD Registry was under the Control of Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY), but by notification dated 17th March, 2016, the administration of the SICLD Act, 2000 and the SICLD Registry was transferred to Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department of Industrial Policy

and Promotion (DIPP) and brought under the control of Office of Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks. The SICLD Registry is now functioning from Boudhik Sampada Bhawan, Dwarka, New Delhi.

2. Achievements

A total of three (3) applications for registration of Semiconductor Integrated Circuit Layout Design have been received during the current financial year 2018-19. Two applications were filed during previous year 2017-18. The examination reports have been sent to the applicants in all such cases.

3. Manpower Structure of SICLD Registry

Following posts have been created in the SICLD Registry:

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

11. Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Intellectual Property Management (RGNIIPM) and Patent Information System (PIS)

Intellectual Property Right related activities have been on continuous rise in the country for the last several years. Many complex issues are involved in creation, utilization and meaningful exploitation of Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs). Realising the need to have national centre to improve the knowledge in IPRs in the country and upgrading the skills of stakeholders in IPRs, the Government of India has established Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Intellectual Property Management (RGNIIPM) at Nagpur as a National Centre of excellence for training, management, research and education in the field of IPRs.

RGNIIPM caters the need of training of Examiners of Patents & Designs, IPO officials and also imparts IP training/education and organises IPR training and awareness programs for various User-Groups.

OBJECTIVES

RGNIIPM has been established with the following objectives to cater to the needs of an Intellectual Property (IP) regime in the country while at the same time safeguarding national interests. At present, the primary objective of RGNIIPM is to impart training to various types of stakeholders and create awareness on the IPRs. Nevertheless, over all objectives are as under:

- To identify and fulfil internal training needs of IP offices and organize training and refresher courses, judicial training for officers of Intellectual Property Office,
- To implement the National IPR Policy objectives by creating IP awareness in universities, educational institutions, etc. and conducting public training programmes to create trained IP manpower,
- To impart training to IP users like IP professionals, IP managers, R&D Scientists, Govt. Institutes, Individuals, etc.,

- To conduct short term international training programs on IPRs,
- To promote general awareness and understanding of IP systems among users of IP including universities, educational institutions and organisations,
- To impart basic education to user communities, Government functionaries and stake holders involved in creation, commercialization and management of IPRs,
- To act as a nodal agency in training and education of IPR in the country for all types of IP stakeholders on its own and in collaboration with prominent organizations in the country.

TRAINING PROGRAMMES AT RGNIIPM

RGNIIPM conducts comprehensive Training program for:

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

RGNIIPM conducts number of training programmes on Intellectual Property Rights, i.e. Patents, Designs, Trade Marks, Geographical Indications and Copyrights, keeping in view the requirements of actual and potential users of patents and other IPR systems. The beneficiaries are business professionals, start-ups, law professionals, prospective patent/IPR agents, scientific/technical/R&D organizations engaged in research, managers and technocrats in industries, small and medium entrepreneurs, university professionals, students, Central/State Govt./Public sector undertaking professionals, individual inventors and interested public.

ACHIEVEMENTS DURING 2018-19

Apart from the departmental training programmes, many public training programmes on IPRs were conducted by the RGNIIPM during 2018-19. RGNIIPM has conducted total 92 programmes of various duration during the year 2018-19, which include 16 programmes of 1-day, 14 programmes of 2-days, 3 programmes of 3-days, 9 programmes of 1-week, 2 programmes of 2-weeks and 39 IPR Workshops. Apart from the public programmes, 6 departmental training programmes, i.e.

Performance improvement programme for Patent Examiners and Judicial training for newly promoted Controllers and also 2 International programmes in collaboration with the WIPO, i.e. WIPO-India Summer School and WIPO-India Patent Search & Examination for Asian Countries were conducted.

DETAILS OF PUBLIC PROGRAMMES CONDUCTED FROM 2014-15 TO 2018-19

YEAR	Duration of training programme					For Examiners				Seminar/ Awareness Program for Public	International Programme	Partici- pants	Total
	One day	Two days	Three days	One Week	Six Days	Two Week	Six Week	One to Three Week	30 Days				
2014-15	--	6	4	2	--	--	--	--	--	6	--	941	18
2015-16	7	12	7	5	--	--	--	--	--	22	--	1179	53
2016-17	31	8	--	8	1	--	4	--	--	42	5	7036	99
2017-18	24	12	8	9	10	--	1	1	--	27 Workshop(s)	2	3049	94
2018-19	16	14	3	4	6	2	--	6	--	39	2	5763	92
Total	78	52	22	28	17	2	5	7	--	136	9	17968	356

FACULTY MEMBERS

The Faculties for Training Courses were experts in Intellectual Property Rights from the Indian Patent Office, Trade Marks Registry and also from well-known organizations in the country including leading IP attorneys, IP experts, etc.

DETAILS OF SUBJECT COVERAGE OF PUBLIC TRAINING AT RGNIIPM, NAGPUR

1] Introduction to IPR/IP Management [1 Day]

Topics covered in 1-day programme include introduction to IPRs, patentability criteria, patent proceedings, patent search information and brief introduction to drafting of patent specification and primary information on IP licencing, assignments, litigation, enforcement, etc.

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

During 2-days training programme, the topics related to importance of IPR, patentability criteria,

types of patent application, patent application filing procedure, provisional and complete specification, contents of patent specification, forms & fees, e-filing, PCT procedure are covered. In three days training, special emphasis on patent specification drafting, claims and their interpretation exercises on filing of patent application and other documents have also been included.

3] Patenting System in India [5 Day]

This programme is being conducted with detail focus on all aspects of patenting system. It is also conducted as a split programme for 1/2/3/5-days as desired, so that if anyone wishes to attend the training programme as per their topic of interest, he/she can choose the days. All major aspects of patent system, i.e. introduction to IPR, IP management, patentability criteria, patent application filing procedure, publication, international scenario & filing procedure, contents of patent specification, claims, drafting of patent specification, opposition, infringement compulsory, licensing & technology, patent information & search are covered in this programme.

4] Specialized programme on Designs, Trade Marks, Copyright, Geographical Indications and filing procedure [1/2 Day]

This is a specially designed program for Design, Trademarks and Copyright, which covers introduction and brief procedures related to Designs, Trade Marks, Copyright and Geographical Indications.

5] 2-week Advance Professional Skill Development Public Training Programme

This is specially designed training programme is for professionals from IP community who wish to pursue their carrier in this field. This is designed to helps them to clear their ideas pertaining to all aspects of IPRs with the help of expert faculty(s). This programme covers all the IPRs such as Patent, Design, Trade Mark, GI and Copyright including filing in India and abroad, processing of PCT application, Patent Specification and Claims, Opposition, Infringement, Compulsory Licensing, Commercialising IPRs, IP Management, IP search exercises, etc.



DETAILS OF OTHER PROGRAMMES DURING 2018-19

1] DEPARTMENTAL PROGRAMMES

During the year, apart from the public training programmes, 2 training programmes of one week duration were conducted- Performance Improvement Programme for 98 Examiners of Patents and Judicial Training Programme for promoted 87 Assistance Controllers of Patents.

Both the training programmes were designed in such a way that the Examiners and Assistant Controllers can discharge their statutory duties as required under the Act and Rules at their respective offices. Senior Controllers from Patents Office were the faculty members for such programmes. For Judicial training programme, eminent faculty members from the High Court and Session Court were specially invited to deliver lectures on administration, legal aspects and others aspects related to quasi-judicial powers the Controllers.



2] WIPO-INDIA TRAINING PROGRAMME

RGNIIPM in collaboration with WIPO and Maharashtra National Law University, Nagpur has organised two training programmes, of which, one was Summer School for 2 week, wherein there were total 62 participants including participants from foreign IP offices. Another programme organised was for 5-days training on “Patent Search & Examination” for Patent Examiners of Asian Countries, wherein total 20 participants were participated. These international training programme are being organised continuously for last three years, which has also been appreciated by the authorities of both WIPO and India.



3] DEFENCE TRAINING PROGRAMME

A series of training programmes for Defence and Ordnance Factories' officials from all across India are being conducted at RGNIIPM, Nagpur from last couple of years. The idea behind conducting training programmes for defence and ordnance factories are to make them aware about patent filing and related aspects and also to make them self-confident in the field of IPRs, which is a specially driven activity by the Government of India in order to encourage these organisations to go for filing of patents.



4] IP-DAY CELEBRATION

RGNIIPM celebrated World IP-day on 26th April, 2018 in collaboration with Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), Nagpur. In order to promote the importance of IPRs, a display stall was organised at RGNIIPM, and also, two lecture sessions on IPRs were conducted, one on Introduction to IPRs & Commercialisation and another on the procedures related to patents, trademarks, GI and copyrights, which was followed by the paper presentation and case-studies. The programme was attended by large number of students, IP users and representatives from industry and educational institutions.



5) FREE WORKSHOP(S) ON IPR

During the year 2018-19, the RGNIIPM has organised 19 free workshops at various educational institutions and universities for promotion and awareness creation on IPRs and explaining the patenting procedures. All programmes were attended by large number of participants from various fields. A free workshop was conducted on promoting Innovation and IPR in collaboration with CII and Ready2Innovate in which 70 participants had attended the workshop.



6] OTHER PROGRAMS

i) Yoga Day: In order to mark the World Yoga Day on 21st June and as per directions of

Government of India, the RGNIIPM organised YOGA session and held discussions related to fitness aspects on the yoga.

- ii) Hindi Pakhwada: RGNIIPM celebrated Hindi Pakhwada in the month of September 2018 in which all the officials have actively participated. A few Hindi workshops were also organized during the year to encourage the officials to incorporate/use Hindi language in their routine work and encourage to do the work in Hindi throughout the year.

PATENT INFORMATION SYSTEM

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

Services offered by Patent Information (PIS):

State of Art Search

- Overview of the State of Art,
- Bibliographic data and abstracts of patent documents retrieved,
- Bibliographic Search,
- Bibliographic data on patent documents retrieved,
- Assisted Search (users are allowed to use databases to conduct search),
- General assistance in performing patent search,
- Patent Copy Supply Service (PIS).

12. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

INTRODUCTION

The Office of the CGPDTM took several initiatives during the year to further promote bilateral as well as multilateral cooperation on IP at international level. The Office of CGPDTM also actively participated in the discussions on globally important IP-related issues held at the WIPO and other international fora. During the year, new MoUs and work plans at bilateral level with the IP Offices of other countries were signed and activities under the existing MoUs and work plans were executed. The 'International Affairs Division' took a number of initiatives in this regard during the reporting year, the details of which are mentioned below.

1. EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE (EPO)

Cooperation activities were undertaken with the EPO during the year. Consequent to its expiry, the existing MoU was renewed for another period of four years. A delegation from the EPO visited the Office of CGPDTM in the month of June 2018, January 2019 for discussions on cooperation related activities. The EPO also shared its understanding with the Office of CGPDTM regarding the application of Artificial Intelligence in the functions of IP Offices.

2. JAPAN PATENT OFFICE

A meeting between the IT experts of both sides was held in the month of August 2018 at IPO Delhi for sharing of best practices by both sides. Interactive session on patenting in newly evolving technologies was conducted in the month of January 2019 at IPO Delhi in collaboration with the JPO in order to update the knowledge of the Patent Examiners and Controllers.

3. INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OFFICE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

The delegations of the UKIPO and the Office of CGPDTM met at IPO Delhi in the month of July 2018 to analyse the on-going cooperation activities. Another meeting was held at IPO Delhi in the month of December 2018 to understand the implications of Brexit upon IPRs of Indian right holders.

4. DANISH PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

During the year, the Office of CGPDTM and Danish Patent and Trademark Office (DKPTO) engaged in discussions to enter into the proposed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU). A delegation from the DKPTO visited the Office of CGPDTM during September 2018 and both sides held further discussions that deepened their respective understanding of each other's IP systems.

5. TAIWAN INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OFFICE (TIPO)

A delegation from the TIPO consisting of two Senior Examiners visited the Patent Office, Delhi in May 2018 for a program on exchange of best practices. The program was for duration of one week in which personnel from various divisions within the Indian Patent Office participated.

6. GOVERNMENT OF AFGHANISTAN

i) A delegation of Officials from Government of Afghanistan visited the Indian IP Office, Delhi in April 2018 for a field visit. The participants were given an overview of the Indian IP system.



ii) A delegation of Officials from Government of Afghanistan visited the Indian IP Office, Delhi in March 2019 for a study tour to obtain hands-on practical experience on IP related issues.

7. SOUTH CENTRE

The South Centre organised a workshop for Patent Examiners and a dialogue with the Controllers at the Patent Office at Mumbai and Delhi in the month of August 2018.

8. ROSPATENT AND EAPO

A two-day training program on 'Patent Search and TKDL' was organised at the Patent Office, Delhi for the Patent Examiners from ROSPATENT and EAPO (Eurasian Patent Organisation) in the month of February 2019.



9. WIPO GENERAL ASSEMBLIES 2018 AND BILATERAL MEETINGS ON THE SIDELINES

In September, 2018, Mr.O. P. Gupta, Controller General of Patents, Designs & Trade Marks, Mr. Naveen Andrew, Deputy Controller of Patents & Designs, Mr. S. D. Ojha, Deputy Registrar

of Trade Marks & Geographical Indications and Mr. Sukhdeep Singh, Assistant Controller of Patents & Designs were part of delegation led by Mr. Ramesh Abhishek, Secretary, DPIIT and attended the WIPO General Assemblies, BRICS HIPO meeting and bilateral meetings on the sidelines of the WIPO General Assemblies.

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

1. European Patent Office
2. Danish Patent and Trademark Office
3. Canada Intellectual Property Office
4. European Union Intellectual Property Office
5. Intellectual Property Office of the United Kingdom
6. INPI – IP Office of France
7. African Regional Intellectual Property Organization (ARIPO)
8. Swedish Patent and Registration Office
9. African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI)







10. PCT WORKING GROUP

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

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

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

The International Bureau started a netting pilot as a possible measure to reduce the risk of exposure of PCT fee income to movements in currency exchange rates. The IB had started a netting pilot with the EPO involving the search fees collected by the USPTO in

its capacity as a receiving Office for the benefit of the EPO, the search fees collected by the International Bureau in its capacity as a receiving Office for the benefit of the EPO, the supplementary search fees collected by the International Bureau for the benefit of the EPO, the international filing fee received at the EPO as a receiving Office and any amounts under Rule 16.1(e) owing to or owed by the EPO to the International Bureau. The first netting transaction took place on February 22, 2018 based on transactions for January 2018. The receiving Office of India joined the pilot from April 1, 2018 with ISA/EP and from August, 2018 with ISA/AT. India is utilising eSearch copy facility for all 6 recognised ISA's among the 7 ISA's except ISA/US. India is both accessing office from 2017 and providing office from January, 2018 in WIPCASE. India is one among the 18 participating office for WIPO DAS and started sending documents through WIPO DAS from May 2018.

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

11. BRICS-IPR COOPERATION



During the year, Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC) of South Africa was the chair of the BRICS HIPO under the “BRICS IPR COOPERATION ROADMAP” programme. Accordingly, CIPC in collaboration with Rospatent-Russian Federation organized ‘BRICS Examiner Training Programme’ at Pretoria, South Africa in February 2019. The said training programme was attended by 2 Examiners of Patents & Designs of the ‘CGPDTM-India office along with other Examiners from the IP Offices from Brazil, Russia, China and South Africa. Shri Subendu Kundu, Deputy Controller of Patents & Designs attended the

'BRICS IP Coordination Group meeting' held at Pretoria on behalf of CGPD TM-India, which was also held in February 2019. A BRICS HIPO meeting was held at Geneva, Switzerland in September-October 2018 on the sidelines of 58th WIPO General Assembly and was attended by Head of IP offices of Brazil, China, Russia and South Africa along with their delegations.

12. India's participation in the 26th Meeting of International Authorities and 9th Meeting of the PCT Quality Subgroup

After starting the functions as ISA and IPEA in 2013, the Indian Patent Office (IPO) has been participating in the Meeting of the PCT Quality Subgroup and the Meeting of the International Authorities (MIA) held every year. India was represented by Ms. Rekha V., Deputy Controller of Patents & Designs in the 26th Meeting of the International Authorities and the 9th Quality Subgroup under the PCT which was held from 11-14 February 2019 at Cairo, Egypt. The topics of the PCT Quality Subgroup relates to the Quality Management Systems (QMS) in place in the patent offices and ways to improve quality in functioning as International Authorities under the PCT. The MIA also discussed the reforms to the PCT system.

(a) Report on QMS

In the QMS Report of 2019, the IPO highlighted that the office continued to maintain the timeliness in establishing the international reports.

(b) India's Proposal in MIA 2019

According to the existing mechanism, once the PCT Assembly appoints an Office as an International Authority, practically the applicants who are nationals/residents of any of the Member States of the PCT are not able to choose the Authority as ISA or IPEA for their International Applications. In order to choose an Authority as ISA or IPEA, the Authority has to be declared as competent ISA/IPEA by the receiving Office of a Member State where the applicant has nationality or residence. In the 26th MIA, the Indian Patent Office presented a proposal (PCT/MIA/26/12) that will enable all PCT applicants to choose any of the International Searching and Preliminary Examining Authorities for search and examination of their International Applications. The IPO stated that, by allowing the applicants to choose any International Authority as ISA/IPEA, the cooperation among the International Authorities would be more meaningful. Further, by simplifying the procedure and making available more choices to the applicant, the PCT system would better enable the ease of doing business by PCT applicants. There will be better utilization of resources and dissemination of best practices. The IPO stated that implementation of the proposal would encourage more applicants to use the PCT System. The Meeting decided to further discuss the proposal.

(c) Inclusion of TKDL in PCT Minimum Documentation

India continued to pursue the proposal, first submitted in MIA 2015, to include India's Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL) as part of the PCT Minimum Documentation. The TKDL, a digital documentation, the first of its kind, created by the Government of India, of the Indian traditional knowledge relating to Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha and Yoga, in five international languages (English, German, French, Japanese and Spanish) is currently subscribed for patent search by the major patent offices across the world and is the first TK database being proposed to be included in the PCT Minimum Documentation. Some Authorities had raised concerns about certain clauses of the TKDL Access Agreement regarding usage statistics, confidentiality and non-disclosure requirements. The matter is under the consideration of the PCT Minimum Documentation Task Force and the IPO is taking efforts to pursue the same for an early inclusion of TKDL in the PCT Minimum Documentation.

13. TRAINING PROGRAMMES & OUTREACH ACTIVITIES

INTRODUCTION

Training programmes for new Examiners of Patents and refresher/legal trainings for Controllers of Patents were organized by the Office of CGPDTM in order to fulfil the objective of developing skills and expertise among the IP Officials and capacity building of IP offices, thus creating a strong base of human resource.

The Office of CGPDTM has taken initiatives to conduct outreach programmes for the public as well as for R&D organizations, universities, industry, start-ups, innovation centers, enforcement agencies in cooperation with Industry Associations like FICCI, CII, ASSOCHAM, PHDCCI, CWEI, etc. The aim of these programmes was to create a comprehensive understanding of IP-related key issues and concerns, imparting knowledge and increasing awareness about IPR protection and enforcement as well as empowering businesses to leverage IPR. The officers of the Intellectual Property Office have been regular resource persons in the awareness programs conducted by Universities, TIFAC, MSME, NRDC and Industry Organisations.

1. National Awareness Programs on behalf of Office of CGPDTM (2018-19)

During 2018-19, the Office had conducted programmes in collaboration with various industry associations such as FICCI, CII, ASSOCHAM, PHDCCI, CWEI, etc. for following stakeholders:

1. Universities like Law Universities/Technical Institutes/Woman Universities
2. Enforcement Agencies
3. Innovation Centers/Startups/MSME
4. Schools

Total 91 programmes have been conducted during the year. The break-up is provided in Annexure 1 attached herewith.

1	Universities	16
2	Innovation Centers & Startups, Industrial Clusters, MSME	12
3	Enforcement Agencies	04
4	Schools	59
5	Total	91

2. IP- Awareness Activities in 2018-2019

In continuation with the goal of creating awareness on Intellectual Property and Innovation Management, R&D Institutions and Universities, 32 programmes have been successfully conducted with Industry associations in the year 2018-2019. The list of the programmes conducted is as follows:

Name of Industry association	Programs organized by the Industry Associations in the year 2018-2019			
	University/ Technical institutions/ Women University	Startups/ Innovation centre/ MSME/Industrial clusters	Enforcement Agencies	Total
CII	01	01	-	02
PHD Chamber	05	04	-	09
CWEI	04	03	01	08
FICCI	02	01	01	04
ASSOCHAM	04	03	02	09
TOTAL	16	12	04	32

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

Name of Patent Office	Programs Assigned to each Patent offices for Schools/Atal Tinkering Labs.	Program organized by each Patent office in Schools/Atal Tinkering Labs.
Kolkata	15	15
Mumbai	15	15
Chennai	15	19
New Delhi	15	10
Total	60	59

Total IPR Awareness programs organized by the office of CGPDTM in the year 2018-2019 are 91.

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

Sl.No.	Training / Seminar/ Wrokshop/ Program Attended	Country Visited	No. of Officials Participated
1	IP & Blockchain Conference (April 16-17, 2018, in Moscow)	Moscow, Russia	2
2	East Meets West Forum from 18-24 April, 2018 in Vienna, Austria	Vienna, Austria	1
3	39th Session of WIPO's Standing Committee on Law of Trademarks, Industrial Designs and Geographical Indications (SCT) in Geneva from April 23-26, 2018	Geneva, Switzerland	1
4	28th Session of the WIPO Committee of Experts of the Nice Union for the International classification of the Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks" at Geneva from Apr 30 - May 04, 2018	Geneva, Switzerland	1
5	3rd IP Office workshop: Working towards the 21st Century during INTA's Annual Meeting on May 22, 2018.	Seattle, Washington	1
6	18th BRICS CGETI meeting at East London, South Africa on 10-12 May, 2018	East London, South Africa	1
7	The working group on the development of the Lisbon system, held from 11 to 12 th June, 2018 at Geneva.	Geneva, Switzerland	1
8	Eleventh Session of the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) Working Group held from 18th June to 22 nd June 2018 in Geneva.	Geneva, Switzerland	1
9	Ad hoc Expert Group and 36th Session of Inter-Governmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore (IGC) at Geneva from 24 to 28 June 2018.	Geneva, Switzerland	1
10	2nd RCEP WGIP Inter Sessional Meeting held from 25-29 June, 2018, Tokyo, Japan.	Tokyo, Japan	1
11	Summer School–Centre for International Intellectual Property Studies (CEIPI) from 2- 13 July 2018 in France.	France	2
12	28th Session of WIPO's Standing Committee on Law of Patents (SCP) in Geneva from July 9-12, 2018	Geneva, Switzerland	1
13	JPO/IPR Training Course on Promoting Public Awareness of IP in JPO from 06 August 2018 to 10 August 2018	Tokyo, Japan	2
14	13th Session of Advisory Committee on Enforcement (ACE) at Geneva from 3 to 5 September 2018.	Geneva, Switzerland	1

Sl.No.	Training / Seminar/ Wrokshop/ Program Attended	Country Visited	No. of Officials Participated
15	JPO/IPR Training Course on Substantive Examination of Designs from 3-14 September, 2018 in Tokyo, Japan	Tokyo, Japan	4
16	JPO/IPR Training Course on Patent Examination Management from 19-26 September, 2018	Tokyo, Japan	4
17	JPO/IPR Operational Patent Examination Training Program from 20, Sept, 2018 to 09 November, 2018	Tokyo, Japan	4
18	58th Series Meeting of Assemblies of Member States of WIPO from 23 – 27 September, 2018	Geneva, Switzerland	2
19	PCT Union Assembly meetings at Geneva from 24th Sept 2018 to 2 nd October 2018	Geneva, Switzerland	1
20	Madrid Union Assembly meetings at Geneva from 24th Sept 2018 to 2 nd October 2018	Geneva, Switzerland	1
21	6th Session of Committee on WIPO Standards (CWS) at Geneva from 15 – 19 October 2018.	Geneva, Switzerland	1
22	WIPO Regional workshop on the Dissemination and Effective Utilization of Patent Information at Japan from 16 -17 October 2018	Tokyo, Japan	2
23	International conference on Patent Examination Cooperation on 12 th November 2018	Seoul, Republic of Korea	1
24	22nd session of Committee on Development and Intellectual Property (CDIP) at Geneva from 19 th to 23 rd November 2018.	Geneva, Switzerland	1
25	Regional Seminar for Countries within Asia and the Pacific on the Patent Cooperation Treaty(PCT) from Nov. 21-23, 2018 in Beijing, China	Beijing, China	1
26	JPO/IPR Training Course on Substantive Examination of Trademarks scheduled to be held from November 21, to December 4, 2018	Tokyo, Japan	3
27	29th Session of WIPO's Standing Committee on Law of Patents (SCP) from December 3 – 6, 2018 in Geneva	Geneva, Switzerland	1
28	JPO/IPR Training course on Information Technology from December 17-20, 2018	Tokyo, Japan	1
29	26th Session of the Meeting of International Authorities under PCT (PCT/MIA) on February 13 and 14, 2019 and MIA Quality subgroup on 11-12 February, 2019 in Cairo	Cairo, Egypt	1
30	Intellectual Property Seminar from 26 th February to 2 nd March 2019 in Tokyo, Japan	Tokyo, Japan	2

Sl.No.	Training / Seminar/ Wrokshop/ Program Attended	Country Visited	No. of Officials Participated
31	Brics Co-ordinators Group Meeting from 28 th February to 1 st March 2019 in Gauteng, Pretoria, South Africa	Gauteng Pretoria, South Africa.	1
32	IP BRICS 2019 Examiner Training Event” by CIPC and Rospatent held from February 25 to 1 st March, 2019 at Pretoria, South Africa.	Gauteng Pretoria, South Africa.	2
33	An association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) Patent Examination Cooperation (ASPEC) Task Force Meeting on March 11, 2019, Community of Practice (CoP) Meeting for Patent Examiners on March 12 and 13, 2019 WIPO-ASEAN Capacity Building Workshop on the use of WIPO Centralized Access to Search and Examination (CASE) System on March 14 and 15, 2019	Singapore	3
34	39th Session of intergovernmental on IP and Genetic Resource, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore (IGC) at Geneva from 18 th to 22 nd March, 2019	Geneva, Switzerland	1
35	WIPO-NIPO Patent Quality Program Oslo (Norway) 25 th March 2019 – 5 th April 2019	Oslo, Norway	1

4. World IP Day Celebrations

National Intellectual Property Awards 2018

National Intellectual Property (IP) Awards are conferred every year on the occasion of World Intellectual Property Day by the Office of CGPDTM and DPIIT in association with CII in the field of patent, trademark, designs and geographical indications. The objective of National Intellectual Property (IP) Awards is to recognize and reward individuals and enterprises for their creations and commercialization of IP which have contributed to harnessing the country’s intellectual capital and creating IP eco-system that boosts creativity and innovation. This year the programme was conducted on 26th April, 2018 at New Delhi.

List of Awardees for National IP Awards 2018:

Sr. No.	National IP Award category	Name of the Winner
1	Top Individual for Patents & Commercialization	Dr. Hanamapure Basagonda Bhagavanta
2	Top Indian Academic institution for Patents & Commercialization	SRM Institute of Science and Technology
3	Top R & D institution/organisation for Patents & Commercialization	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research
4	Top Public Limited Company/Private Limited Company for Patents & Commercialization (Indian)	WIPRO Limited

5	Top Public Limited Company/Private Limited Company for Patents & Commercialization (Foreign)	Samsung R&D Institute India – Bangalore Pvt. Ltd.
6	Top Indian Private Company (MSME) for Patents & Commercialization	Monk Akarshala Pvt. Ltd.
7	Top Indian Company/Organization for Designs	Sabyasachi Couture
8	Top Individual/organization for Best facilitation of Registration of GI and Promotion of registered GI in India	P. Sanjai Gandhi
9	Best Police Unit (District/zone in a Commissionerate) for Enforcement of IP in the Country	1 Town, Vijaywada City Police

On the occasion, two WIPO Awards which are annually given by the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) to the distinguished achievers in IP and linked to appropriate categories of National IP Awards were also conferred along with National IP Awards 2018 on the winners in respective categories.

WIPO Awards winners:

Sr. No.	WIPO Award	Corresponding National IP Award 2018	Name of Awardee
1	WIPO Medal for Inventors	Top Individual in Patent & Commercialization	Dr.Hanamapure Basagonda Bhagavanta
2	WIPOIP Enterprise Trophy	Top Indian Public Limited Company/ Private Limited Company	WIPRO Limited

14. Human Resources

INTRODUCTION

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

Over the last few years, concrete steps have been taken by the Government of India for recruitment of additional manpower in the Patent Office and Trade Marks Registry (Examiners and Controllers/Registrars) to reduce the backlog in examination and disposal of applications.

During the 12th Plan under the Scheme “Modernisation and Strengthening of Intellectual Property Offices”, (MSIPO), Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance had approved creation of 481 posts (373 for Patent Office and 108 for Trade Mark Registry) in the Office of CGPDTM, which include 252 posts of Patent Examiners, 76 posts of Controllers (supervisory officers) and 62 posts of Trademarks Examiners. Pursuant to this, the O/o CGPDTM entered into an agreement with National Productivity Council (NPC) to recruit the Examiners of Patents & Designs and accordingly, recruitment of 459 patent examiners, including 12th plan posts and earlier vacant posts carried forward, was completed through competitive examination process in February 2016. Of the selected candidates, 458 candidates had joined as Examiners in Patent Office. As on 31st March, 2017, the working strength of Examiners was 580 and that of Controllers was 134. As on 31st March, 2018, there were 572 Examiners and 134 Controllers working in Patents Office.

The Government of India further sanctioned 362 posts (219 for Patent Office and 143 for Trade Mark Registry) in the Office of CGPDTM for more efficient delivery of services. This included 84 posts of Patent Examiners and 38 posts of Trademarks Examiners.

Pursuant to agreement for recruitment of Examiners in Patent Office, NPC advertised 220 posts. The NPC conducted preliminary and main examinations on 30th September, 2018 and 18th November, 2018, respectively on all India basis. During the year 2018-19 the NPC declared the result of 220 advertised posts of Examiners of Patents & Designs.

As a result of promotion of the Examiners, the working strength of Examiners in the Patent Office was 449 and that of Controllers 246 as on 31st March, 2019.

There was augmentation of manpower in Trade Marks Registry also. The manpower strength in Trade Marks Registry on 31st March, 2017 was Examiners 48, Senior examiners 12 and Registrars 14. On 31st March 2019, there were 68 Examiners, 36 Senior examiners and 19 Registrars.

1. Human resources at various IP Offices under the Office of the CGPDTM at Mumbai

DETAILS OF SANCTIONED AND WORKING STRENGTH OF THE O/o CGPDTM AS ON 31ST MARCH, 2019:

Sl. No	Name of the post	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	Controller General	1	1
2	Private Secretary	1	1
3	Staff Car Driver	1	1
4	Multi Tasking Staff	1	0
	Total	4	3

However, the required number of officials from Patent Office and Trade Mark Registry are posted in the Office of CGPDTM for smooth functioning and streamlining the work.

2. Human resources in Patent Office

The human resources in the Patent Office are shown in the Appendix A. The Appendix indicates the sanctioned as well as working strength as on 31st March, 2019 of all the four Patent Offices.

3. Human resources in Trade Marks Registry

The details of officials of Trade Marks Registry are shown in the Appendix B. The Appendix indicates the sanctioned as well as working strength at all the five offices as on 31st March, 2019.

4. Human resources in Geographical Indications Registry

The Geographical Indications Registry has separate sanctioned strength with reference to human resources. The Appendix C indicates the sanctioned as well as working strength as on 31st March, 2019 of Geographical Indications Registry.

5. Human resources in PIS/RGNIIPM

The sanctioned strength as well as working strength as on 31st March, 2019 in respect of PIS/RGNIIPM is given in Appendix D.

DETAILS OF OFFICERS AND STAFF STRENGTH OF PATENT OFFICE AS ON 31ST MARCH, 2019

Sl. No	Name of post	Category	Sanctioned Strength												Working Strength																	
			Kolkata			Mumbai			Chennai			Delhi			Total			Kolkata			Mumbai			Chennai			Delhi			Total		
			NP	P	Total	NP	P	Total	NP	P	Total	NP	P	Total	NP	P	Total	NP	P	Total	NP	P	Total	NP	P	Total	NP	P	Total			
1	Senior Joint Controller of Patents & Designs	Group A	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	
2	Joint Controller of Patents & Designs	Group A	3	0	3	0	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	
3	Director	Group A	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4	Deputy Secretary	Group A	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5	Deputy Controller of Patents & Designs	Group A	4	10	3	5	3	11	6	9	16	35	4	10	3	5	3	10	6	9	16	34*	4	10	3	5	3	10	6	9	16	34*
6	Principal System Analyst	Group A	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
7	Assistant Controller of Patents & Designs	Group A	13	22	13	11	39	10	41	47	106	90	13	22	13	10	39	9	41	45	106	86	13	22	13	10	39	9	41	45	106	86
8	Senior System Analyst	Group A	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
9	Senior Administrative Officer	Group A	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
10	Examiner of Patents & Designs	Group A	46	56	15	16	26	52	134	104	221	452^	46	56	15	16	26	52	134	104	221	228*	46	56	15	16	26	52	134	104	221	228*
11	Assistant Director (OI)	Group A	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
12	Senior Finance &Accounts Officer	Group A	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
13	Administrative Officer	Group A	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

**DETAILS OF STAFF STRENGTH OF GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS REGISTRY
AS ON 31ST MARCH, 2019**

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

APPENDIX D

**DETAILS OF OFFICERS AND STAFF STRENGTH AS ON 31ST MARCH, 2019 OF
PATENT INFORMATION SYSTEM AND RGNIPM**

Sl. No.	Name of post	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	Senior Documentation Officer	1	0
2	Office Superintendent	1	1
3	Senior Documentation Assistant	1	0
4	Junior Hindi Translator	1	1
5	Stenographer Grade I	1	1
6	Store Assistant	1	1
7	Junior Reprography Assistant	3	3
8	Assistant Superintendent	1	1
9	Receptionist	1	1
10	Shelf Assistant	1	1
11	Upper Division Clerk	3	3
12	Data Entry Operator	2	2
13	Stenographer Grade II	1	0
14	Lower Division Clerk	3	3
15	Hindi Typist	1	1
16	Multi Tasking Staff	4	4
1	Total	26	23