



ANNUAL REPORT

2020-2021



INTELLECTUAL
PROPERTY **INDIA**

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

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION



सत्यमेव जयते

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During the year 2020-21, the office of CGPDTM continued its efforts to contribute to catalyse the Government's mission in nurturing knowledge-based IP asset creation and also to promote the culture of innovation strengthening the IPR framework in the country. India provided a balanced and transparent IP ecosystem as per the global standards. Various strategic steps have been taken by the office of CGPDTM in order to effectively implement the National IPR Policy, as well as to facilitate the access to IP information, and to make the IP system more transparent and user-friendly by utilizing bilateral cooperation at the international level. The technical manpower in Patents and Trade Marks has already been augmented to reduce the backlog and improve the timelines for processing IP applications has contributed to the fast disposal of applications.

During the year 2020-21, the world faced challenges due to the onset of the Covid-19 pandemic. Nevertheless, the office of CGPDTM rose to the occasion and took measures to minimise the effects of the lockdowns imposed due to the pandemic. The office has partially worked on 25% capacity, which could have seriously hampered the efficiency of examination of the IP applications. However, moving into quick action, steps were taken to revive IPO functions for efficient online activities besides extending procedural timelines and implement a “*work from home*” through a VPN facility ensuring secured access for officers and staff. It enabled them to conduct online examinations, hearings, grants and registration of IP applications without any disruption due to pandemic. An online module catering to essential administrative functions was also made available for the smooth functioning of the office.

The Patents Rules have been amended twice during the pandemic period. The Patent Rules amendment 2020, which came into effect on October 19, 2020, have streamlined the submission of statement regarding the working of a patented invention on a commercial scale in India (Form- 27) and the submission of verified English translation of priority documents, which are not in the English language.

The Patents (2nd Amendment) Rules, 2020, were notified on 4th November 2020. Consequent to this amendment for paying the official fee in all proceedings, the applicants are now broadly categorised as natural persons, startups, small entities, and others. Under this categorisation, they are availing benefits of an 80% reduction in their official fee related to all proceedings compared to regular fees for legal entities. This amendment is expected to work as a catalyst for small entities to protect their inventions by filing more patent applications.

Recognising the importance and necessity to propel the filing of Design applications before the IP office, the amendment in Design rules was notified on January 25, 2021, which is aimed to enable speedy processing and also offered added new category of applicant, the entity “startups”. The amendments favour startups and smaller businesses, thus furthering the Government's goals of promoting entrepreneurship and contributing to the ease of doing business in India. The earlier Designs Act, 2000 had its classification of articles based on the tenth edition of Locarno Classification, but now with the 2021 Amendment Rules, designs will be classified according to the latest edition of the Locarno Classification (Rule 10 (1)), i.e. the 13th edition. These amendments aim to bring the Design registrations in India at par with the International standards and encourage applicants to file for Design registration.

The Indian Patent Office has already integrated WIPO Digital Access Services (DAS) and WIPO Centralized Access to Search and Examination (CASE) in its examination modules, wherein officers can access the information available in the WIPO CASE during the examination of the national phase applications. Such a mechanism will

also help reduce the burden on applicants for filing such documents and also offer support for ease of doing business. Indian Patent Office has started WIPO DAS services, an electronic system allowing priority documents to be securely between India and other participating countries.

The office has significantly contributed to catalysing the performance using IP services and IT-enabled functioning during 2020-21. Training of 74 Examiners of Patents & Designs in different fields has been completed, and they are inducted into the respective examination groups.

To promptly redress stakeholders' grievances/complaints, the office has implemented a grievance/complaints procedure. The IPO conducted regular stakeholder meetings, mainly online, to solicit feedback/suggestions on procedural and technical issues and immediately resolved any issues. Stakeholders increasingly utilise the facility of the Online Feedback Mechanism available on the website for providing suggestions to IPO and seeking relief in case of any difficulties.

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

During the year, patent application filing increased by 3.97%, domestic filing increased to 16.71% from 2019-20, grants increased by 14%, and disposal of patents decreased by 5.70%.

In trademarks, the pendency in examination continued for application with less than 1 month despite the increase in the filing. Procedural reforms brought into by amendment in rules and process reengineering have increased trademark applications' acceptance at the initial stage to about 50%.

In Designs, the examination time required for new applications continued to be less than one month. During 2020-21, filing of design applications has shown a 0.34% decrease over the last year, but examination has increased by 1.50%, whereas Registration and Disposal of design applications decreased by 25.36% and 36.86%, respectively, as compared to last year.

Copyright Office continued to show improved performance due to computerisation and reengineering of process. During the year, the examination of new applications continued immediately after one month, which is the mandatory waiting period for inviting objections regarding new applications. Filing of copyright applications has increased by 11.62% and Registration of Copyright increased by 2.3%.

Performance of the Indian Patent Office as International Searching Authority (ISA) and Trademarks Registry under the Madrid Protocol System has substantially increased during the year while adhering to PCT timelines in almost all applications referred for ISR/IPER.

A Patent Prosecution Highway (PPH) between India and Japan was implemented as a pilot project in December 2019 to further strengthen bilateral cooperation. India has also proposed in the PCT Working Group of WIPO to include India's Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL) as part of Minimum Documentation under PCT Regulations.

Details of activities performed during the year 2020-21 are provided in subsequent chapters of this report. The updated IP laws, highlights of various functions and other useful information are available on the official website (<http://www.ipindia.gov.in>).

The office of Controller General of Patents, Designs & Trade Marks endeavours to ensure timely delivery of IP services in a transparent and applicant-friendly manner while simultaneously simplifying IP procedures, creating a digital environment and resolving public grievances effectively.

(Prof. Dr Unnat P. Pandit)
Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trademarks

CHAPTER- I

Trends in IPR – At a Glance

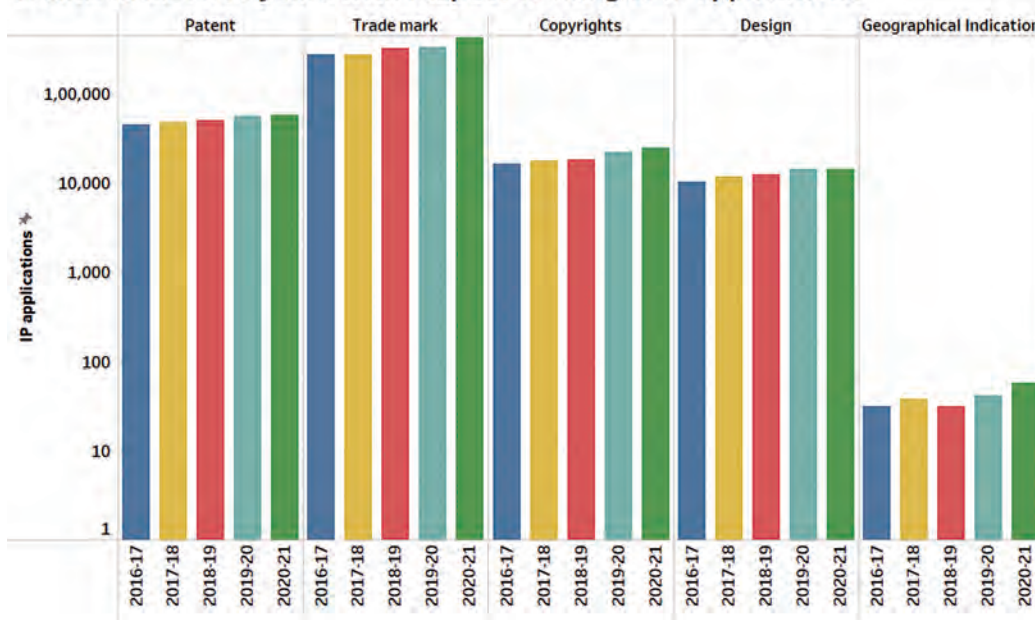
Introduction

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 (**528471**) has been higher as compared to the previous year (**427309**), exhibiting an overall increase of 5.42%. The increasing trend in filing of applications for patents, designs, trademarks, copyright and geographical indications has been observed during this year as compared to last year.

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

Application	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Patent	45444	47854	50659	56267	58503
Design	10213	11837	12585	14290	14241
Trade mark	278170	272974	323798	334805	431213
Geographical Indication	32	38	32	42	58
Copyrights	16617	17841	18250	21905	24451
Semiconductor Integrated Layout Designs (SCILD)	NIL	02	NIL	Nil	05
Total	350467	350546	405324	427309	528471

Trends in last five years with respect to filing of IP applications



Trends in respect of IP activities:

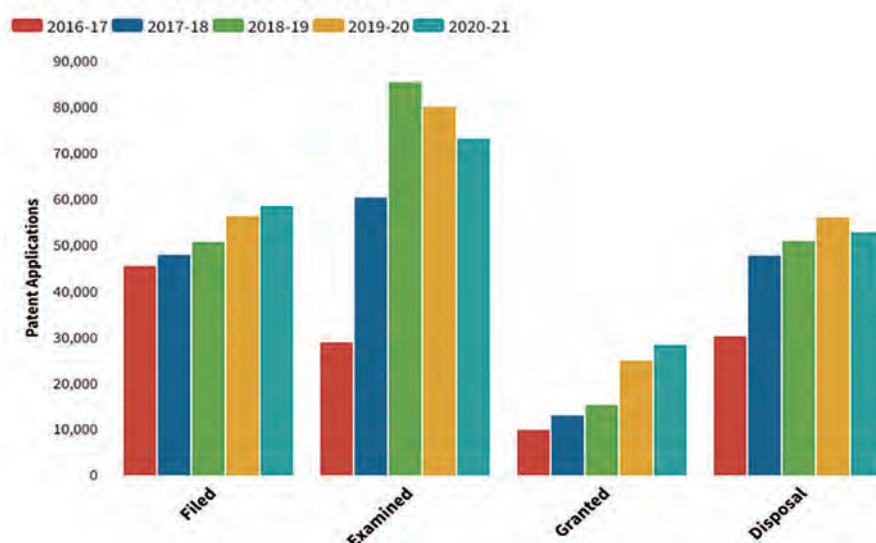
A. Patents: During this year, a total of **58503** patent applications were filed exhibiting an increase of about 3.97% as compared to previous year. Domestic filing of patents applications has also increased to 24326, which is 41.58% of total filing as compared to 37.05% in 2019-20.

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, as also, applications abandoned and withdrawn by the applicants.

Trends in Patent Applications

Year	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Filed	45444	47854	50659	56267	58503
Examined	28967	60330	85426	80080	73165
Granted	9847	13045	15283	24936	28385
Disposal	30271	47695	50884	55945	52755

Trends in Patent Applications

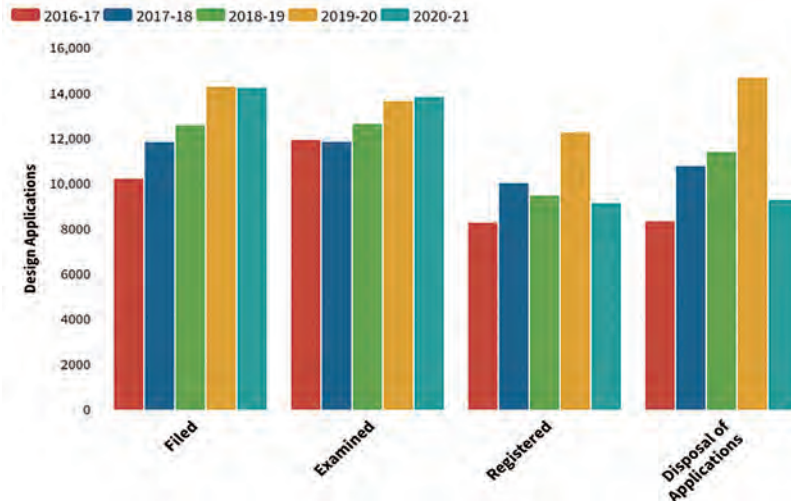


B. Designs: During this year, a total of **14241** design applications were filed showing 0.34% decrease over the last year. The number of design applications examined was **13847** showing the increase of 1.48%, whereas registration and disposal of design applications during 2020-21 decreased by 25.36% and 36.8%, respectively, as compared to last year.

Trends in Design Applications

Year	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Filed	10213	11837	12585	14290	14241
Examined	11940	11850	12661	13642	13847
Registered	8276	10020	9483	12256	9147
Disposal of Applications	8332	10788	11414	14701	9281

Trends in Design Applications

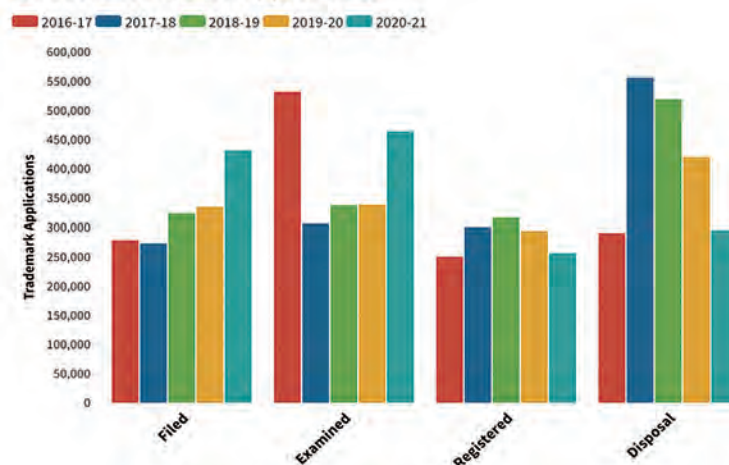


C. Trademarks: During this year, **431213** applications for registration of trademarks were filed. The number of applications examined is more than applications filed during this period and pendency in examination has been brought down to less than a month. The number of trademark registrations and disposals are less during this year as compared to last year due to the fact that old pendency has been cleared during last 3 years.

Trends in Trade Marks Applications

Year	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Filed	278170	272974	323798	334805	431213
Examined	532230	306259	337541	338551	463912
Registered	250070	300913	316798	294172	255976
Disposal	290444	555777	519185	419566	294944

Trends in Trademark Applications

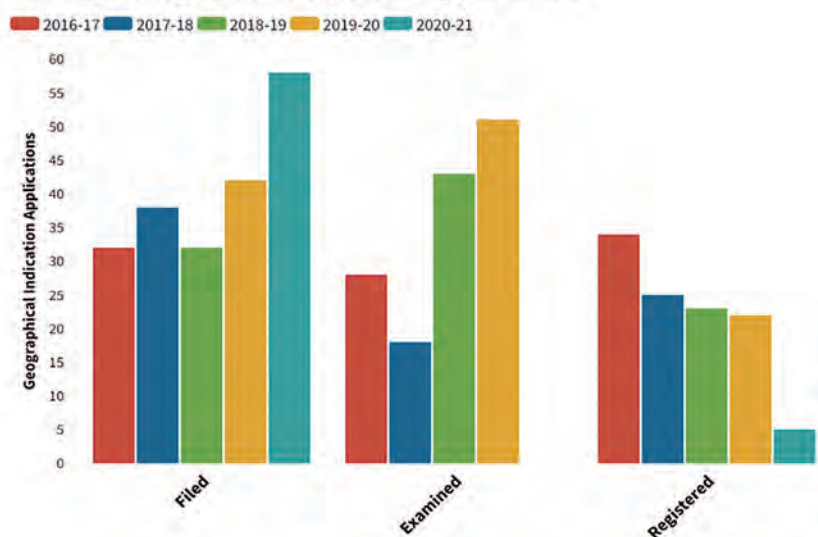


D. Geographical Indications: During the reporting year, **58** applications were filed, No applications were examined as the Consultative Group Meeting were not conducted due to Covid-19 pandemic and **05** Geographical Indications were registered. The trends in GI applications filed, examined and registered during the last five years are given below.

Trends in Geographical Indication Applications

Year	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Filed	32	38	32	42	58
Examined	28	18	43	51	0
Registered	34	25	23	22	05

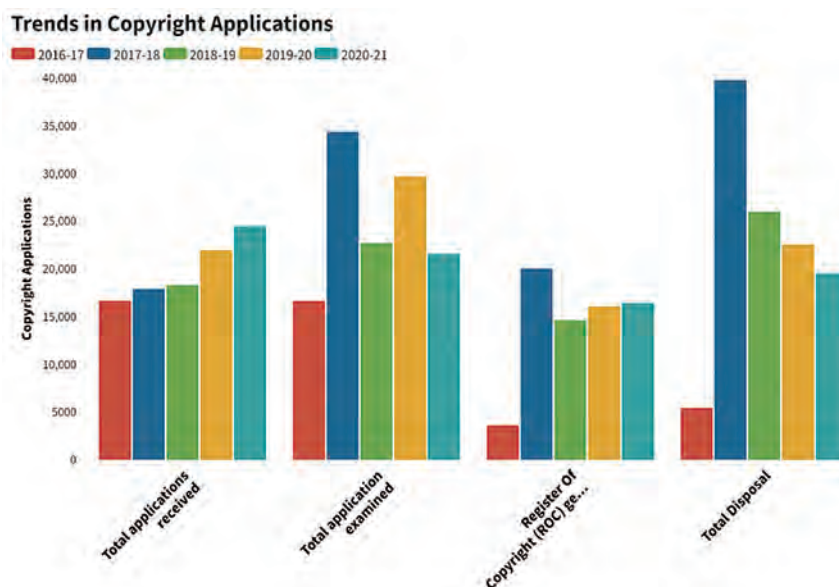
Trends in Geographical Indication Applications



E. Copyrights: A total number of **24451** applications were received for copyright registration during the year. Total **21523** applications were examined and **16399** registrations of Copyright (ROC) were done, whereas a total number of applications disposed was **19477**.

Trends in Copyright Applications

Year	Total applications received	Total application examined	Register Of Copyright (ROC) generated	Total Disposal
2016-17	16617	16584	3596	5444
2017-18	17841	34388	19997	39799
2018-19	18250	22658	14625	25943
2019-20	21905	29670	16029	22516
2020-21	24451	21523	16399	19477



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)

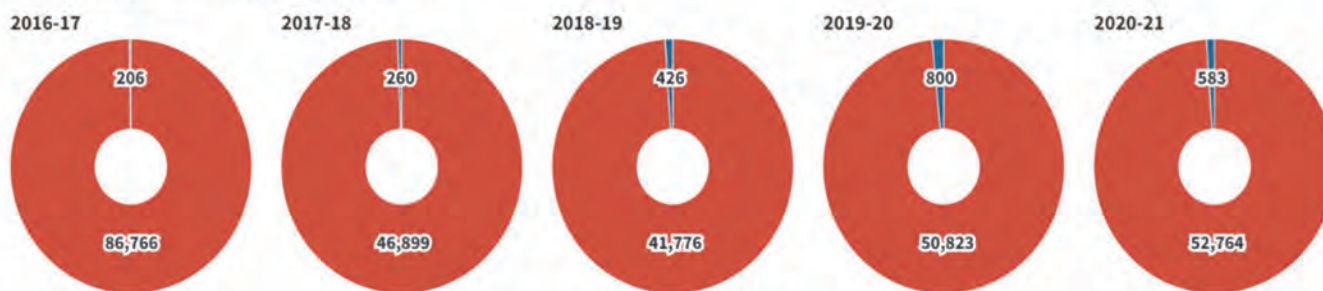
IPR/Year	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Patents	9847 (30271)	13045 (47695)	15283 (50884)	24936 (55945)	28385 (52755)
Designs	8276 (8332)	10020 (10788)	9483 (11332)	12256 (14701)	9147 (9281)
Trade Marks	250070 (290444)	300913 (555777)	316798 (519185)	294172 (419566)	255976 (294944)
Geographical Indications	34	25	23	22	05
Semiconductor Integrated Layout Design	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Copyrights	3596	19807 (39799)	14625 (25943)	16029 (22516)	16399 (19477)

G. Publication and Pre-grant opposition:

During the reporting year, a total of **52764** patent applications were published under section 11A and **583** pre-grant oppositions were filed under section 25(1) of the Patents Act, 1970, which is about 1.1% of the total published applications. The details of the applications published and pre-grant oppositions filed are given below:

Publication and Pre-grant opposition

■ Publication ■ Pre-grant opposition



H. Revenue and Expenditure: During the year 2020-21, total revenue generated was Rs. 1027.27 Crore, which is about 4.67% higher than that of the previous year, while total expenditure was only Rs. 201.57 Crore.

The total revenue generated by Patent Office was Rs. 623.84 Crore (including Rs. 0.487 Cr. received from IB as ISA fees), while that of Designs Office was Rs. 6.55 Crore. Trade Marks Registry generated revenue of Rs. 396.71 Crore (including Rs. 35.57 Cr. received from IB as fee for international registration under the Madrid System), while that of GIR was Rs. 0.05 Crore. PIS & RGNIIPM generated revenue of Rs. 0.1235 Crore.

- (i) Details of revenue received and expenditure with regard to Intellectual Property (IP) administration for the year 2020-21 as compared to the last year are given below in table: **Comparison of Revenue (2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21)**

Year	2018-19 (Rs. lakh)	2019-20 (Rs. Lakh)	2020-21 (Rs. Lakh)
Patents	51518.03	62177.00	62384.00
Designs	605.77	690.00	655.00
Trade Marks	34119.17	35230.95	39671.00
GIR	7.31	13.73	5.00
PIS/RGNIIPM	42.70	24.15	12.35
Total	86292.98	98135.83	102727.00

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

F.Y.	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Refund amount (Rs. in Lakh)	456.50	472.94	434.41	145.61

(ii) Comparison of expenditure for 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21:

Year	2018-19 (Rs. lakh)			2019-20 (Rs. lakh)			2020-21 (Rs. lakh)
	Office	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
CGPDTM	10867.45	7526.48	18393.9	12254.29	8484.94	20739.23	20157.68
PIS/RGNIIPM	178.78	189.89	368.67	253.68	202.82	456.5	
GI Registry	-	68.74	68.74	-	63.95	63.95	
Total	11046.2	7785.12	18831.4	12507.97	8751.71	21259.68	20157.68

CHAPTER-II

Public Service Delivery-Efficiency & Transparency

During the year 2020-21, the office of CGPDTM has taken initiatives to further improve computerised workflow, dissemination of IP information, productivity and online IP-related services with the objective of strengthening IP-system and keeping pace with global developments on IPRs. 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 following paragraphs:

1. PATENTS:

1.1. Amendments in the Patents Rules:

- (i) In continuation with the Patents (Amendment) Rules implemented in 2016, which have resulted in several positive changes in the functioning of Patent Office leading to improvement and simplification of patent procedures and IT enablement, the Patents Rules have been further amended on December 1, 2017 to provide the revised definition of Startup.
- (ii) During the year, further amendments in the Patents Rules have been introduced by the Patents (Amendment) Rules, 2019 to extend the facility of Expedited Examination to following categories of applicants in addition to the existing two:
 - o that the applicant is a startup; or
 - o that the applicant is a small entity; or
 - o 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
 - o that the applicant is a department of the Government; or
 - o that the applicant is an institution established by a Central, Provincial or State Act, which is owned or controlled by the Government; or
 - o that the applicant is a Government company as defined in clause (45) of section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013 (18 of 2013); or
 - o that the applicant is an institution wholly or substantially financed by the Government; or
 - o 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
 - o 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) The Patents (Amendment) Rules, 2020, which came into effect on 19 October 2020, have further streamlined the requirements related to filing of Form 27 and submission of verified English translation of priority documents, which is not in English language.

Important changes with reference to Form-27 and Rule 131(2) are as follows:

- o Patentee would get flexibility to file a single Form-27 in respect of a single or multiple related patent(s)
- o Where a patent is granted to two or more persons, such persons may file a joint Form-27
- o The patentee would be required to provide 'approximate revenue / value accrued'
- o Authorized agents would be able to submit Form-27 on behalf of patentees
- o For filing Form-27, patentees would get six months, instead of current three months, from expiry of financial year
- o Patentee will not be required to file Form-27 in respect of a part or fraction of the financial year
- o While on one hand the requirements in Form-27 regarding submission of information by patentees have been eased, it may be noted that Section 146(1) of the Patents Act, 1970 empowers the Controller to seek information from the patentee, as may be deemed appropriate.

Important changes with reference to Rule 21 are as follows:

- o If the priority document is available in WIPO's digital library, the applicant would not be required to submit the same in the Indian Patent Office
- o Applicant would be required to submit verified English translation of a priority document, where the validity of the priority claim is relevant to the determination of whether the invention concerned is patentable or not

- (iv) The Patents (2nd Amendment) Rules, 2020 notified on 4 November 2020 and came into being with immediate effect

The salient features of the amendment are as follows:

- (a) The fees applicable to small entities for filing and prosecuting Indian patent applications have been reduced and made at par with those of natural persons / start-ups.
- (b) The provisions which were applicable to startups, are now applicable to small entities as well. The provisions, inter alia, shall be:
 - No difference in the scale of fees shall be payable in case the small entity ceases to be a small entity after filing a patent application.
 - Request for expedited examination filed by a small entity shall not be questioned merely on the ground that it ceases to be a small entity due to crossing of the financial threshold limit as notified by the competent authority.

1.2. Procedural improvements:

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

Procedural improvements brought during the year include:

- Requirements related to submission of statement for the working of a patented invention in India has been streamlined by making them more flexible and simplified;
- Requirements for the submission of verified English translation of priority documents, which is not in English language has been simplified and reduced;
- Work from Home: during the COVID-19 and lockdown period, all officers have been given secure virtual private network (VPN) connection to access the examination module and related resources remotely;
- Owing to COVID-19 pandemic and to extend the outreach, provision for imparting IPR training through virtual mode has been introduced in National IP Academy, the RGNIIIPM.

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

- Despite the lockdowns and COVID restrictions, during 2020-21, patenting activities in India witnessed improvement as compared to 2019-20. Filing of patent applications increased by 3.9% and share of domestic patents applications increased to 43% in 2020-21 as compared to 37% in 2019-20. Patent grants of patent applications increased by 13% in the year as compared to last year;
- Various steps including updated electronic workflow, redistribution of workload and work from home facility to all officers during the COVID-19 pandemic have been taken to liquidate the pendency at examination level and as a result, pendency of patent applications at examination level reduced to less than 12 months from the date of request of filing in the most of fields of technology during 2020-21 as compared to 24-32 months during the last year;
- Owing to introduction of virtual mode training programmes, during the year, RGNIIIPM imparted IPR training to 21077 participants as compared to 5655 and 5763 participants in the years 2019-20 and 2018-19 respectively.
- Despite the lockdowns and restrictions related to COVID-19 pandemic was imposed, 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 most 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).

2. **TRADE MARKS:**

2.1. **Procedural improvements:**

- Online Search Facility for Classification of Goods and Services for Trademarks has been updated during the year to further streamline the search system.
- Allotment of applications for examination is made automatically in order of date of filing of applications.

2.2. **Automation of process for registration:**

- To avoid pendency with respect to dispatch of registration certificates by manual process earlier, trademark registration process has been automated. As a result, after completion of the prescribed time after publication, the Registration Certificates are automatically processed and dispatched to designated email-ids of applicants and also get uploaded in Electronic Register maintained by Trade Marks Registry (TMR). This change has helped

to reduce the pendency at this stage to less than one month and also substantially helped the applicants.

- The **Process of Renewal** has also been automated, where renewal request (filed in the prescribed time) gets processed and validity date gets updated.
- Online Publication of details of trademark applications filed as well as registered in TMR Journal on every Monday in the official website, www.ipindia.nic.in, was further streamlined during this year.

3. DESIGNS:

- The last amendment in Designs Rules came into force from January 25, 2021, which incorporates a new category recognized as 'Startup'; which in case of an Indian entity is recognized as so by the competent authority under Startup India Initiative and in case of a foreign applicant, an entity fulfilling the criteria for turnover and period of incorporation or registration as per Startup India Initiative and submitting declaration to that effect.

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

- E-filing facility for new design applications was upgraded to facilitate better functioning.
- Pendency in examination of new applications has been brought down to one month from the filing date.
- Measures have been taken to substantially bring down the pendency of amended applications during the year.
- In view of Covid-19 pandemic, submission of priority documents using WIPO-DAS code was encouraged. Hearing through telephone and video conferencing (VC) were carried out.
- Processing of various post-registration proceedings through electronic module was initiated.

4. GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS:

- Necessary steps were taken during the year to clear the pendency in examination and registration. Consequently, 32 GI applications were advertised and 5 GIs have been registered during the year.

5. COPYRIGHT:

- During the year, pendency of examination for new applications continued to be one month, which is mandatory waiting period for inviting objections to new applications.
- Steps have been taken to strengthen the functioning of Copyright Office through digitization, re-engineering of registration processes, augmentation of manpower and updating the website.
- **Improving the public interface and updating website-** In order to further increase transparency and stakeholder participation and to enable the applicants to track the status of their applications online, Copyright Office has started displaying applications received during the month and disposal and pendency on office website. A dashboard has been prepared to provide status of applications filed, registrations granted and facility to search registered work.
- Copyright Office has introduced the provision to upload soft copies of Literary/Dramatic and Artistic works along with other related documents on its online portal to facilitate seamless registration of works.

- Copyright office initiated the process of adopting electronic means of communication for making the copyright office easily accessible to public by virtual mode. Steps are being taken to conduct the hearing in copyright matters virtually to avoid the public to visit the office. This has reduced the public visit in office during the pandemic time.
- Copyright office is also taking steps to provide the facility to public for submitting their correspondence online to resolve their issues in short time.

6. ICT INFRASTRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONAL IMPROVEMENT IN IPO:

6.1. Upgradation of IT Services:-

- During the year, physical and IT infrastructure related services were upgraded at all IPO locations to cope up with the need of increased manpower and computerisation, IT-enablement of IP Offices in order to speed up the processing of IP applications.
- In order to meet the ever increasing demand of IT infrastructure and keeping in line with the emerging technologies, IPO upgraded its Data Centre environment to make cloud compatible and started hosting some of its IT services on National Cloud Data Centre.

6.2. Introduction of secure remote Virtual Private Network:-

- During the COVID pandemic period, the office has revamped ICT infrastructure to enable IPO officials to work seamlessly, ensuring uninterrupted online transactions and e-communication with stakeholders through e-mails and other means. Development of Application Software for remote access to Patent office network through a secured VPN services enabled the officers of Patent office to work remotely and perform with even higher output than previous years during the lockdown & COVID-19 restrictions.

6.3. Improved Virtual conferencing System:-

- COVID-2019 brought hardships to every person in the country. Effects of the epidemic brought social distancing between one another. However, the advancement in IT and introduction of new technologies in electronic world brought people closer in virtual sense. Meetings, Interactions, discussions, and communication took a turn into electronic form and almost all the official work became electronic at an astonishing rate. Maintaining pace with the e-revolution, O/o of CGPDTM also upgraded its infrastructure of online meeting and hearing taking the numerous suggestions, feedback, and inputs from the IP community. IPO came up with an in-house solution of an integrated virtual platform. The system has been customized according to the needs of users. The platform was upgraded from a standalone tool of video conferencing to integrated software working in tandem with the Application processing software for applications having features like Screen sharing, White board interaction, File sharing, Real time Chat, Date and time scheduling. The newly developed system got a very good response from the stakeholders.

7. STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION MEETINGS:

Regular meetings with the Stakeholders are conducted online 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 up gradation, communication with stakeholders and public grievances.

8. FEEDBACK MECHANISM:

Feedback Mechanism in IP office has been streamlined to engage with the stakeholders for their valuable feedback and suggestions in respect of issues related to the functioning of IP offices and to handle the grievances of stakeholders most effectively.

9. AWARENESS IN IPRs:

- IP offices are regularly engaged in the dissemination of information and knowledge on IPRs to actual and potential IP stakeholders regarding IP procedures by way of participation in awareness and public outreach activities in IPRs in association with CIPAM (DPIIT) and industry Associations such as CII, FICCI, ASSOCHAM, PHD Chambers of Commerce, CWEI, etc. in the country.
- IPO officials regularly participate as resource persons in these programs and also in workshops/seminars organized for schools, universities, enforcement agencies and other stakeholders.
- RGNIPM regularly organize specialized training programmes for IPO officials, IP professionals, IP managers etc. and conducts basic training programmes for the public including students, teachers, MSMEs, startups etc. either separately or in collaboration with law universities and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).

10. ISR/IPER REPORTS:

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

11. INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS:

During the reporting year, the office took the following steps for further strengthening the bilateral cooperation with other IP Offices.

- The Office of CGPDTM and the Japan Patent Office agreed to recognize each other's International Searching Authority and International Preliminary Examining Authority (ISA/IPEA).
- In accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India and the Danish Patent and Trade Mark Office (DKPTO), a Work Plan was signed between the Office of CGPDTM and the DKPTO.
- In line with the provisions of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed between the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India and the Canadian Intellectual Property Office, a work plan was signed between the Office of CGPDTM and the Canadian Intellectual Property Office.

12. RIGHT TO INFORMATION:

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

INTRODUCTION:

This chapter presents the 49th report under section 155 of the Patents Act, 1970 (as amended) on the activities performed by Patent Office during the year 2020-21. The Patent Office is located at Kolkata, New Delhi, Mumbai and Chennai having specific jurisdictions for patent administration in the country. However, all the four Patent Offices work as a virtual single office. The Patent Office implements provisions of the Patents Act, 1970 (as amended) concerning the protection of inventions in the country under the superintendence and administrative control of the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks (CGPDTM). A gist of major activities executed under the Patents Act and Rules made thereunder by the Patent Office is given in the following paragraphs.

1. PATENT APPLICATIONS:

Total number of patent applications filed in 2020-21 is **58503** showing an increase of 4% over the filing figure of 56267 in 2019-20. During the year, filing of applications in almost every field of inventions has shown a modest to high growth, especially in the field of Bio-technology, Bio-Chemistry, Bio-Medical Engineering, Chemical, Computer Science & Electronics, Metallurgy and Polymer Technology. Details of filing trend of applications for the last five years, segregated in different fields of inventions, are shown in **Appendix-E and E1**.

(a) Applications filed by Indian Applicants:

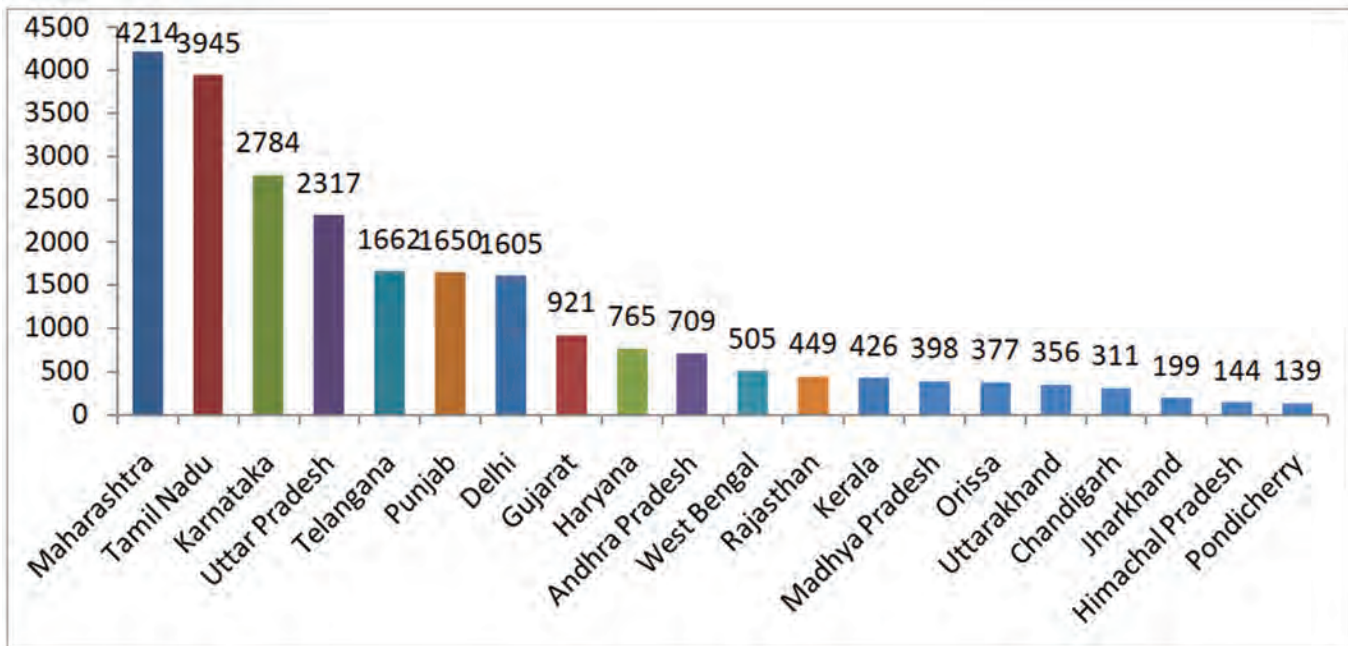
Out of total **58503** applications filed, the number of applications filed by Indian applicants stood at **24326**, which shows 16.71% increase over the last year's figure of 20843. Domestic filing is 41.58% of the total applications filed as compared to 37.05% during last year. Thus, in consistent with the growing trend in past years, this year too, applications filed by Indian applicants have shown remarkable increase. The number of applications filed by foreign applicants during the year (34177) has shown a marginal decline of 3.52% as compared to the number of applications (35424) filed during 2019-20.

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

Out of total number of ordinary applications filed by Indian applicants during 2020-21, Maharashtra continued to occupy the first position however a decrease in filing was registered over its own filing during previous year. While Tamil Nadu and Karnataka continued to occupy second and third place, respectively. This year, state like Uttar Pradesh showed remarkable leap in filing by almost doubling its filing from last year and occupying fourth place in the list. Similarly states like Rajasthan, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand along with UTs like Jammu & Kashmir, Puducherry and Chandigarh also doubled their last year's filing, hence contributing immensely to the overall patent applications filed by Indian applicants.

Top filing States/Union Territories are (number of applications in brackets) Maharashtra (4214), Tamil Nadu (3945), Karnataka (2784), Uttar Pradesh (2317), Telangana (1662), Punjab (1650), Delhi (1608), Gujarat (921), Haryana (765), Andhra Pradesh (709), West Bengal (505), Rajasthan (449), Kerala (426), Madhya Pradesh (398), Orissa (344) and Puducherry (139). The State/Union Territory wise break up is shown in **Appendix B**.

Applications filed by Indian Applicants (State-wise)

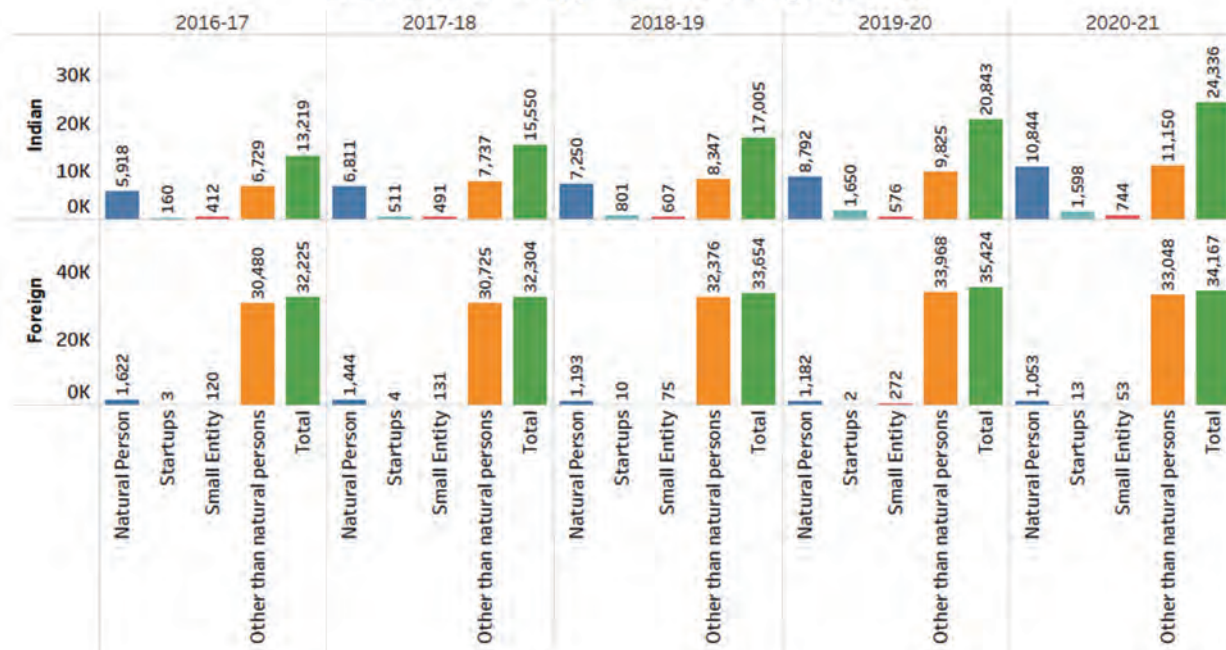


(c) Distribution of applications category-wise:

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

Year (NP)	Natural Person (SU)(SE) Persons		Startups		Small Entity Natural		Other than		Total		Grand Total
	Indian	Foreign	Indian	Foreign	Indian	Foreign	Indian	Foreign	Indian	Foreign	
2016-17	5918	1622	160	3	412	120	6729	30480	13219	32225	45444
2017-18	6811	1444	511	4	491	131	7737	30725	15550	32304	47854
2018-19	7250	1193	801	10	607	75	8347	32376	17005	33654	50659
2019-20	8792	1182	1650	2	576	272	9825	33968	20843	35424	56267
2020-21	10844	1053	1598	13	744	53	11150	33048	24336	34167	58503

Distribution of applications category-wise

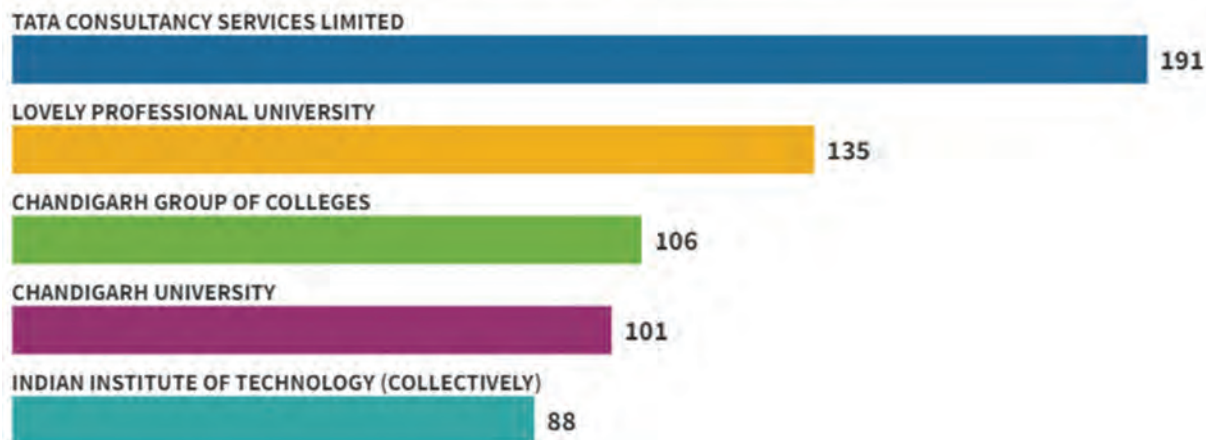


(d) Top 5 Indian applicants for Patents in the field of Information Technology:

Sl. No.	Name of Companies	Applications filed
1	TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED	191
2	LOVELY PROFESSIONAL UNIVERSITY	135
3	CHANDIGARH GROUP OF COLLEGES	106
4	CHANDIGARH UNIVERSITY	101
5	INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (COLLECTIVELY)	88

Top 5 Indian applicants for Patents in the field of Information Technology

Note: Figures are showing number of applications filed



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

Sl. No.	Name of Scientific and Research & Development Organizations.	Applications filed
1	COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH	200
2	BHARATH INSTITUTE OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND RESEARCH	93
3	CHAIRMAN, DEFENCE RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATION	80
4	INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH	77
5	NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF PHARMACEUTICAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH, RAEBARELI	31
6	JSS ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION & RESEARCH	24
7	INDIAN SPACE RESEARCH ORGANISATION	23
8	INDIAN COUNCIL OF MEDICAL RESEARCH	15
9	INTERNATIONAL ADVANCED RESEARCH CENTRE FOR POWDER METALLURGY AND NEW MATERIALS (ARCI)	14
9	ST.PETER'S INSTITUTE OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND RESEARCH	14
10	SIMULATOR DEVELOPMENT DIVISION SDD SECUNDERABAD	12

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

Note: Figures are showing number of applications filed



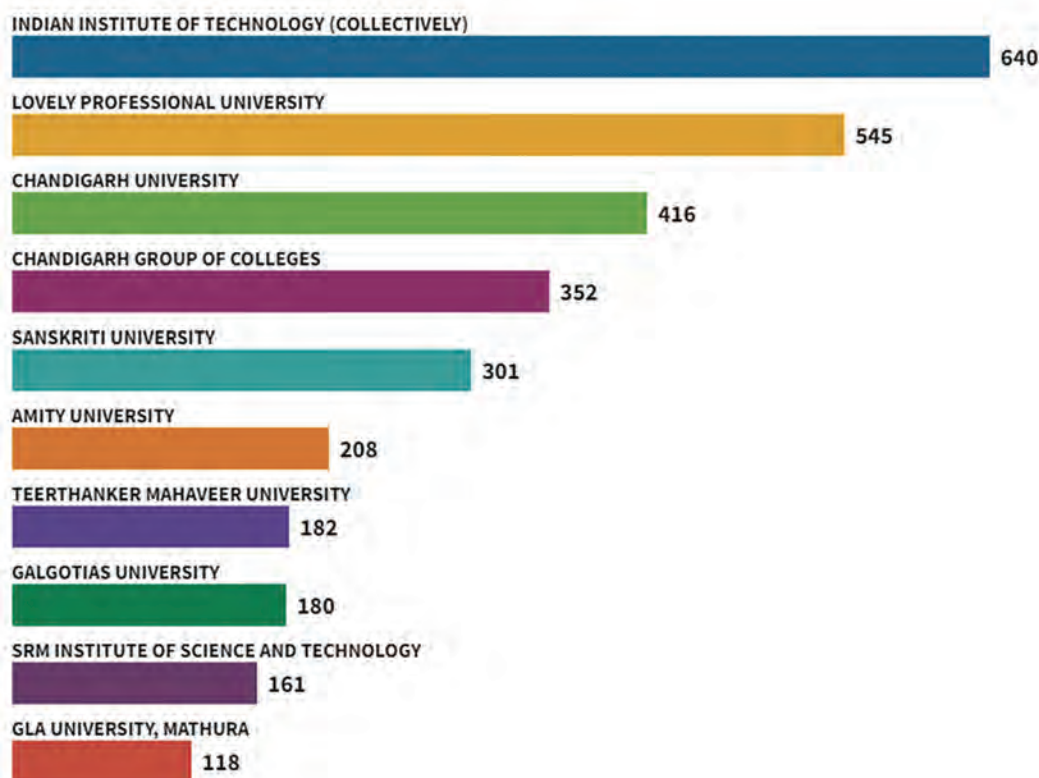
This year Council of Scientific and Industrial Research topped the category followed by Bharath Institute of Higher education and Research. The Chairman, Defence Research & Development Organisation and Indian Council of Agricultural Research occupied third and fourth place respectively.

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

Sl. No.	Name of Institutes/Universities	Applications filed
1	INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (Collectively)	640
2	LOVELY PROFESSIONAL UNIVERSITY	545
3	CHANDIGARH UNIVERSITY	416
4	CHANDIGARH GROUP OF COLLEGES	352
5	SANSKRITI UNIVERSITY	301
6	AMITY UNIVERSITY	208
7	TEERTHANKER MAHAVEER UNIVERSITY	182
8	GALGOTIAS UNIVERSITY	180
9	SRM INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	161
10	GLA UNIVERSITY, MATHURA	118

Top 10 Indian Applicants for Patents from Academic Institutes and Universities

Note: Numbers are showing applications filed

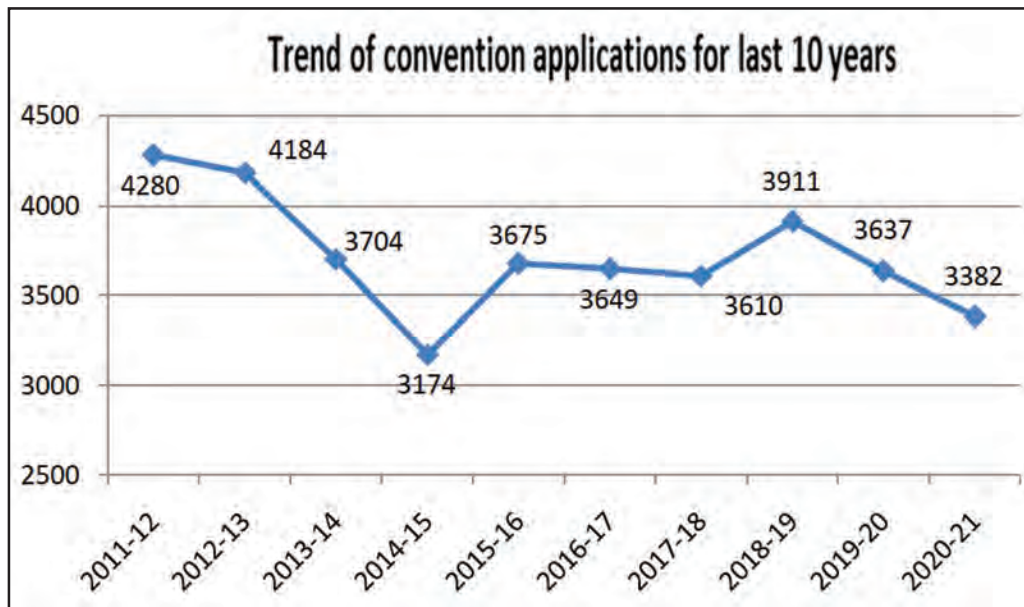


In this category, the Indian Institute of Technology collectively occupied the first position. Lovely Professional University and Chandigarh University continued to hold the second and third place, respectively, while Sanskriti University showed a remarkable growth in filing, as compared to last year, occupying the fifth place.

2. APPLICATIONS FILED BY FOREIGN APPLICANTS:

(a) Convention Applications:

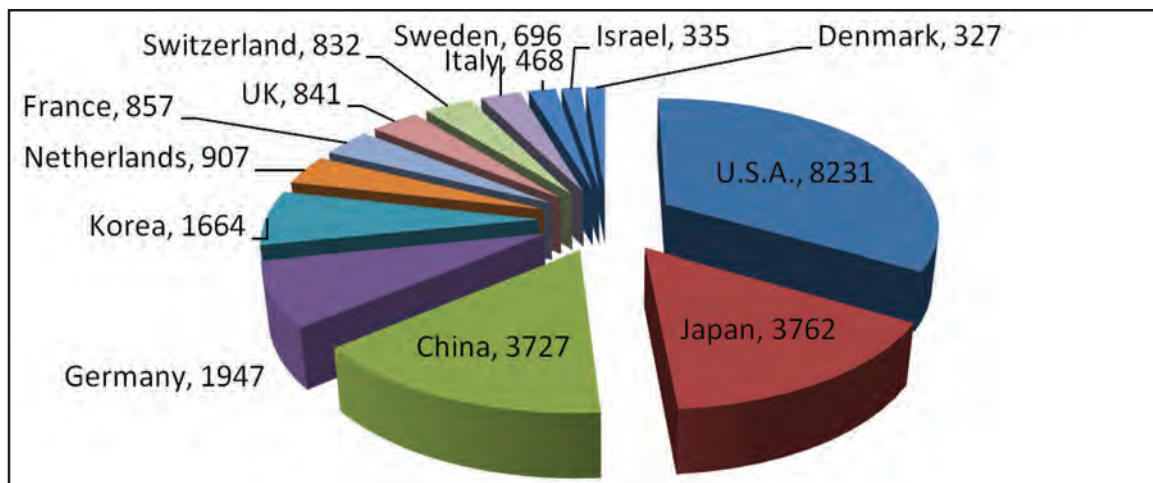
The total number of applications filed claiming priority under the Paris Convention during the year was **3382** as compared to previous year figure of **3637**. This shows a decrease of 7.0% in number of convention applications filed during the year.

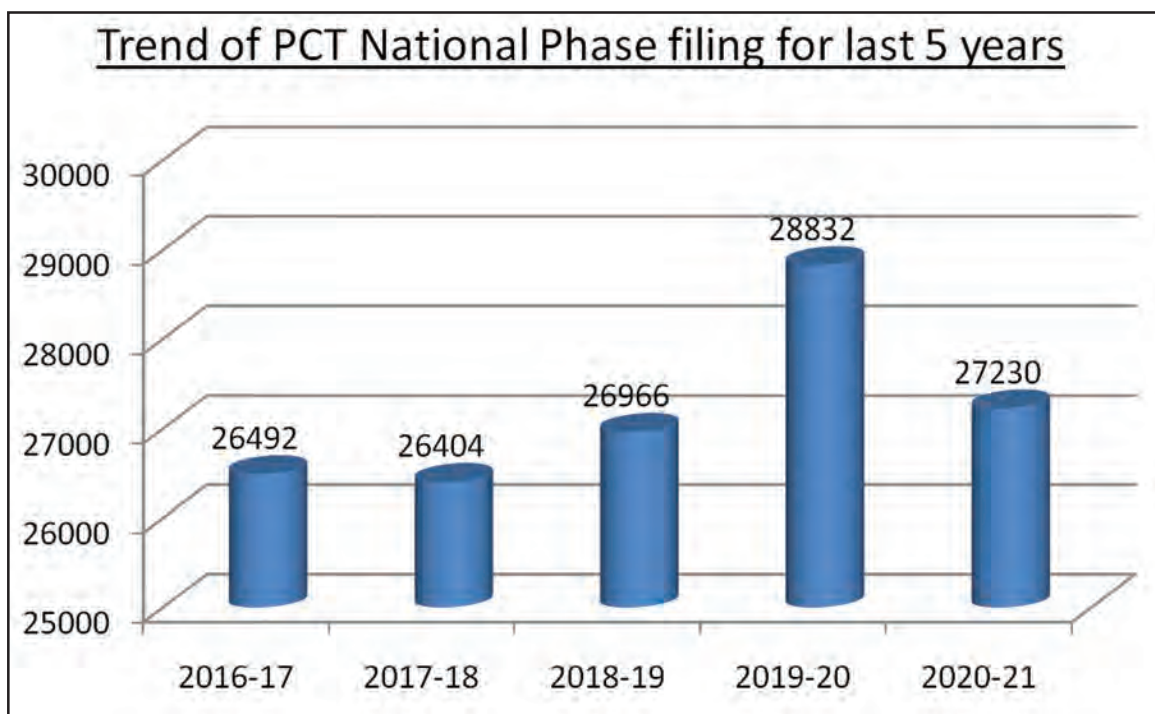


(b) PCT National Phase Applications:

The majority of foreign applications were filed through the PCT National Phase route. The number of such applications filed during the reporting year was **27230**, which show a modest decline of about **5%** as compared to the previous year figure of **28832**. The top filing Country was USA (8231). The country wise break-up is shown in **Appendix B1**.

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





(c) Top 10 foreign resident applicants:

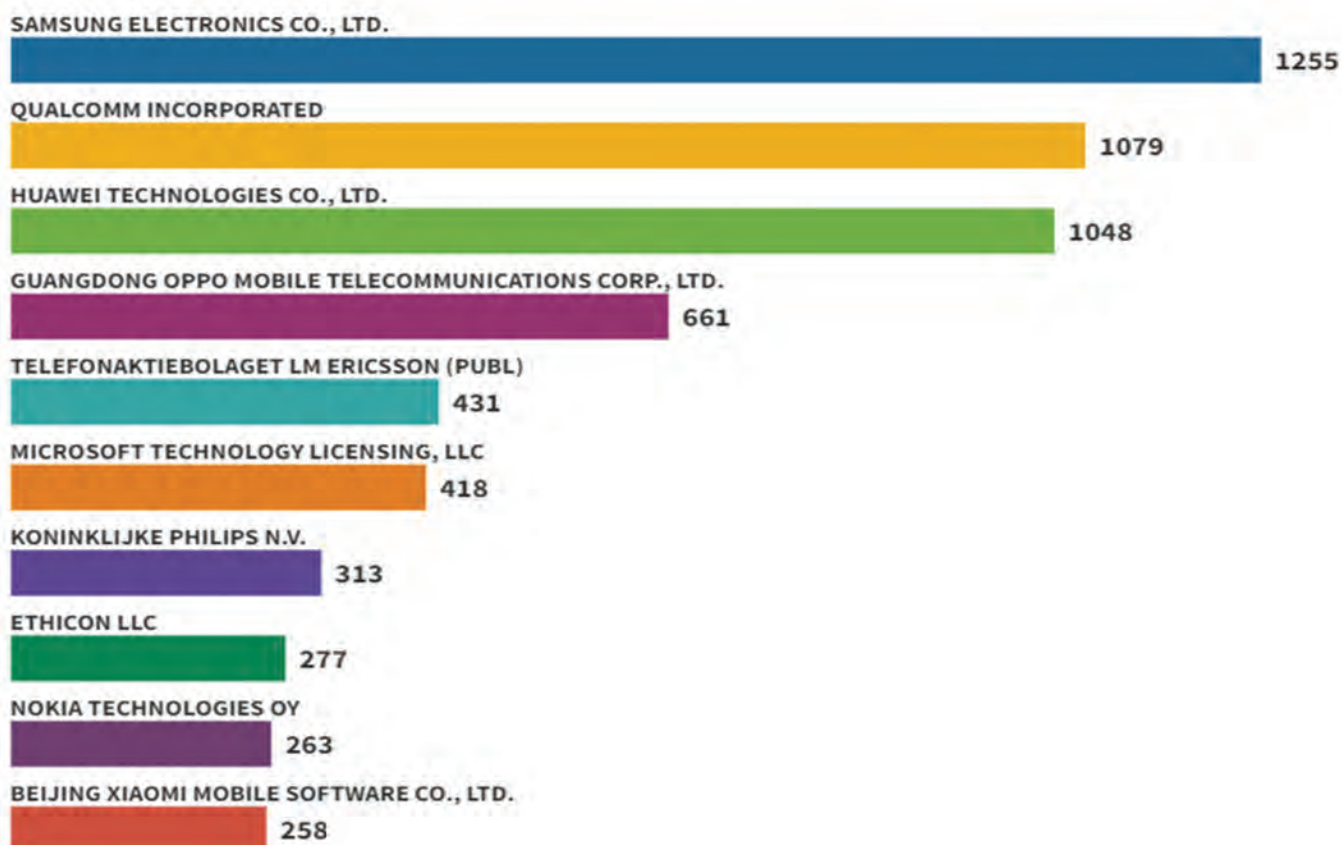
Following table provides a list of **top 10 foreign resident applicants** who filed patent applications in India during 2020-21. It is observed that Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd. secured the first place with more than one thousand two hundred applications filed this year.

Top 10 Foreign Resident Applicants

Sl. No.	Name of Organisation	Number of Applications
1	SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	1255
2	QUALCOMM INCORPORATED	1079
3	HUAWEI TECHNOLOGIES CO., LTD.	1048
4	GUANGDONG OPPO MOBILE TELECOMMUNICATIONS CORP., LTD.	661
5	TELEFONAKTIEBOLAGET LM ERICSSON (PUBL)	431
6	MICROSOFT TECHNOLOGY LICENSING, LLC	418
7	KONINKLIJKE PHILIPS N.V.	313
8	ETHICON LLC	277
9	NOKIA TECHNOLOGIES OY	263
10	BEIJING XIAOMI MOBILE SOFTWARE CO., LTD.	258

Top 10 Foreign Resident Applicants

Note: Figures are showing number of applications



The applications for patents received through various routes during the year 2020-21 are shown in **Appendix-B** (classified according to the state of origin in India) and **Appendix-B1** (classified according to the country of origin), presented in comparison with the applications filed last year.

Appendix-C shows the number of applications for patents received from Indian residents and non-residents through various routes from 2011-12 to 2020-21.

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

3. TOTAL NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS EXAMINED:

During the year, the Patent Office examined **73165** patent applications as compared to 80080 applications examined during the previous year. The decrease of around 8% was mainly due to situation caused by COVID-19 pandemic and the protocols adopted therefor.

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

During this year, **52755** Requests for examination (RQ) were disposed of as compared to 55945 in the previous year; thus showing 5.70% decline in disposal, which includes applications granted, refused, abandoned under section 21(1) and withdrawn.

5. PATENTS GRANTED AND PATENTS IN FORCE:

Total number of patents granted during the year was **28385** out of which **5629** were granted to Indian applicants. The patents granted during the current year are about 14% more than those granted during 2019-20 (24936).

As on March 31, 2021 the number of patents in force was **98898** out of which **15687** belonged to Indian patentees.

The number of applications filed, requests for examination received, applications deemed to have been abandoned and applications on which patents were granted and the number of patents in force from the year 2011-12 to 2020-21 is shown in **Appendix-D**.

The number of patents granted during the last five years, i.e. from 2016-17 to 2020-21, under various fields of inventions are shown in **Appendix-F** and **F1**.

6. EXPEDITED EXAMINATION STATUS:

Expedited Examination facility was initially provided for Start-ups and patent applications where the applicants have selected Indian Patent Office as ISA/IPEA for their corresponding PCT international applications. It has been extended to 8 more categories of applicants from September 17, 2019 by amending the Patents Rules. New categories of applicants include SME, Female applicants, Government Departments, Institutions established by a Central, Provincial or State Act, which is owned or controlled by the Government, Government company, an institution wholly or substantially financed by the Government and for applications filed under Patent Prosecution Highway (PPH).

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

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

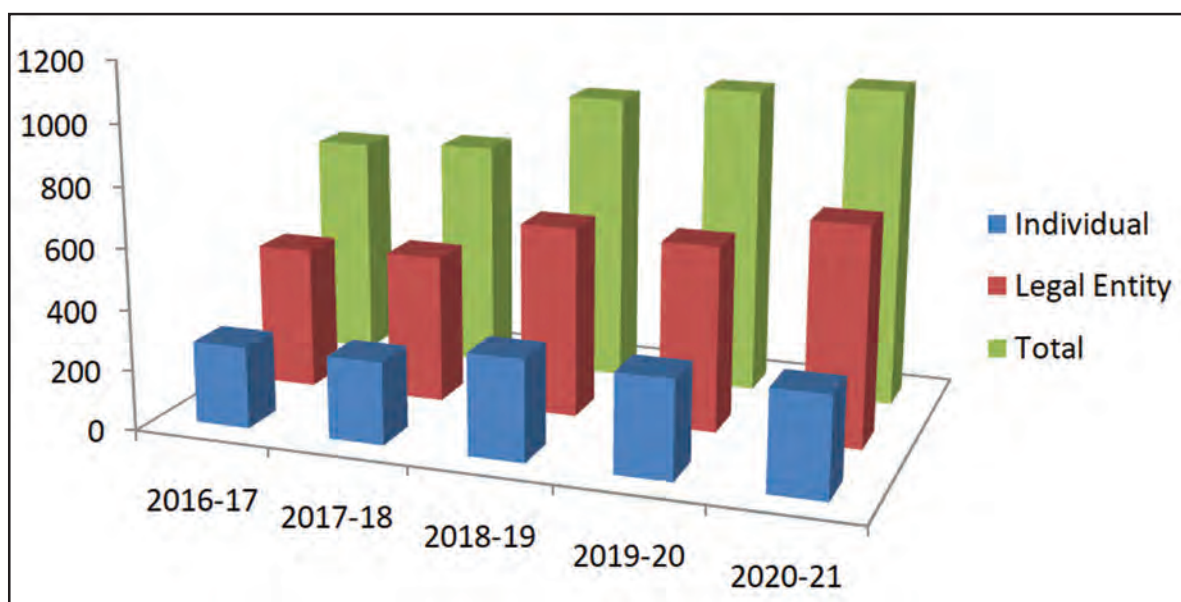
Year	Requests for Expedited Examination filed				Patent Granted				Refused			
	Start ups	Applicants for ISR	others	Total	Start ups	Applicants for ISR	Others	Total	Start up	Applicants for ISR	Others	Total
2016-17	45	90	NA	135	1	8	NA	9	0	0	NA	0
2017-18	136	162	NA	298	17	39	NA	56	8	1	NA	9
2018-19	294	318	NA	612	102	187	NA	289	34	23	NA	57
2019-20	408	311	304	1023	189	235	5	429	53	57	0	110
2020-21	433	331	802	1566	252	212	283	747	57	48	24	129
Total	1316	1212	1106	3634	561	681	288	1530	152	129	24	305

7. PCT INTERNATIONAL APPLICATIONS FILED BY INDIAN APPLICANTS:

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

Year	Individual	Legal Entity	Total
2016-17	272	472	744
2017-18	274	490	764
2018-19	336	630	966
2019-20	351	668	1019
2020-21	332	722	1054

Trend of International applications for the last five years



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 **245** applications to the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) during the year, out of which **2** applications were found to be related to Atomic Energy, **24** applications were allowed to proceed under the normal course of official action. Rest of the applications remained under process with DAE by the end of the year.

(b) Publication of patent applications under section 11A: During the year 2020-21, **52764** applications were published under section 11A of the Patents Act, which includes **10302** applications for which requests for early publication were received. The year-wise details of number of patent applications published during last five years are given below:

Year	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Publication u/s 11A	84300	43402	42281	44297	42462
Early Publication	2466	3497	4064	6526	10302
Total	86766	46899	46345	50823	52764

(c) Pre-grant Opposition [under Section 25(1)]: By way of representations, **583** pre-grant oppositions were received in the office and **313** pre-grant oppositions were disposed during the year.

(d) Post-grant Opposition [under Section 25(2)]: Total **41** post-grant oppositions were filed during the year. **13** post-grant oppositions were disposed during the year.

(e) Secrecy direction (under Section 35): During the year, **113** patent applications were referred to Defence Research & Development Organisation (DRDO) under the Ministry of Defence, Government of India for their consideration as to whether the inventions are relevant for defence purposes. During the year, **54** applications were cleared to proceed in the normal course of action, whereas **1** application was refused to proceed by DRDO, while remaining applications were under process for the opinion of 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 **6475** requests on Form 25 seeking permission for filing patent applications outside India, while permissions in respect of **6397** applications were granted.

(g) Restoration of lapsed Patents (under Section 60): **132** applications for restoration of patents were received during 2020-21 and **102** patents were restored.

(h) Assignment, mortgage, license, etc. (under Section 68 and 69): **1795** cases were received for registration of documents under this section and **1232** applications were disposed of during the year.

(i) Working of Patents (under Section 146): **58633** statements on working of patents were received in Form 27 during the year and **13924** patents were reported as working. The details of information received during last five years are given in table below:

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Patents in force	48765	56764	64686	81279	98839
Form-27 received	42870	46618	51104	57192	58633
Reported as working	11318	12246	14277	16181	13924

(j) Compulsory license (under Section 84, Section 92 & 92A): **One** application for compulsory license was received during the year.

(k) Information (under Section 153): The Patent Office received **52** 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) Registration of Patent Agents: **20** new patent agents were registered during the year. Total number of registered patent agents as on March 31, 2021 was **4141**.

9. REVENUE:

Patent Office generated revenue of about **Rs. 623.34 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:

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

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

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

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

During the year, **132** requests were received for providing information under the RTI Act, and appropriate actions were taken on all the requests within the time lines as per the provisions contained in the Act.

APPENDIX-A

Subject wise Distribution Of Examiners of Patents

Sl. No.	Subject	No. of Examiners
1	Biochemistry	09
2	Biotechnology	23
3	Biomedical Engineering	19
4	Chemistry	112
5	Civil Engineering	09
6	Computer & IT Engineering	62
7	Electrical & Electronics Engineering	168
8	Food Technology	05
9	Mechanical Engineering	124
10	Metallurgical Engineering	12
11	Physics	45
12	Polymer	19
13	Textile	06
	Total	613

**APPLICATIONS FOR PATENT FILED IN THE YEAR 2020-21 AS AGAINST
2019-20 ACCORDING TO STATE OF ORIGIN**

State/Union Territory	Ordinary Application		Conventional Application		National Phase Application	
	2020-21	2019-20	2020-21	2019-20	2020-21	2019-20
Andaman & Nicobar	3	4	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	708	482	0	1	1	1
Arunachal Pradesh	18	9	0	0	0	0
Assam	96	102	0	0	0	0
Bihar	62	50	0	0	0	0
Chandigarh	311	170	0	0	0	1
Chhattisgarh	80	77	0	0	0	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	0	0	0	0	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman Diu	3	1	0	0	0	0
Daman Diu	1	5	0	0	0	0
Delhi	1585	1428	11	3	12	9
Goa	37	36	0	1	0	0
Gujarat	906	867	3	1	12	17
Haryana	744	663	14	3	7	6
Himachal Pradesh	144	141	0	0	0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	87	45	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand	196	185	3	0	0	0
Karnataka	2744	2192	2	9	38	29
Kerala	426	359	0	0	0	2
Lakshadweep	1	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	395	284	1	1	2	0
Maharashtra	4136	4689	9	10	69	42
Manipur	6	12	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	9	16	0	0	0	0
Mizoram	12	11	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	4	3	0	0	0	0
Not Applicable	1	0	0	0	1	0
Orissa	377	301	0	0	0	0
Puducherry	139	59	0	0	0	0
Punjab	1649	1433	0	1	1	1
Rajasthan	434	269	1	3	14	1
Sikkim	11	6	0	0	0	1
Tamil Nadu	3926	3523	9	9	10	14

Telangana	1643	1210	4	6	15	23
Tripura	13	20	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	2310	1172	2	0	5	4
Uttarakhand	355	209	0	0	1	0
West Bengal	505	610	0	1	0	1
TOTAL	24079	20642	59	49	188	152

APPENDIX - B 1

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENT FILED IN THE YEAR 2020-21 AS AGAINST 2019-20 CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO COUNTRY OF ORIGIN COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES

Country	Ordinary Application		Conventional Application		National Phase Application	
	2020-21	2019-20	2020-21	2019-20	2020-21	2019-20
U.K.	69	56	55	37	841	866
Australia	8	3	9	4	256	309
Canada	28	10	22	16	300	291
Sri Lanka	2	0	0	0	3	0
Ireland	120	91	48	68	80	98
New Zealand	4	3	2	0	37	39
Samoa	1	0	0	1	0	2
TOTAL	232	163	136	126	1517	1605

NORTH & SOUTH AMERICA

Country	Ordinary Application		Conventional Application		National Phase Application	
	2020-21	2019-20	2020-21	2019-20	2020-21	2019-20
U.S.A.	1708	1337	548	509	8231	8718
Mexico	0	0	0	1	36	27
Brazil	0	1	2	9	47	48
Bermuda	0	0	0	0	4	8
Cayman Island	5	1	1	2	81	361
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	2	8
Cuba	0	0	0	0	4	1
Columbia	0	0	0	0	3	4
Argentina	0	2	0	0	1	1
Chile	8	0	2	1	11	13
Bahamas	0	0	0	1	1	0
Barbados	1	0	1	0	5	9
Peru	0	0	0	0	2	3

Uruguay	0	0	0	0	2	1
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	1	1
Panama	0	0	0	0	1	1
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0	0	0	0	5	3
Other North and South American Countries	0	1	0	0	37	49
TOTAL	1722	1342	554	523	8474	9256

APPENDIX - B1 (contd.)

EUROPE

Country	Ordinary Application		Conventional Application		National Phase Application	
	2020-21	2019-20	2020-21	2019-20	2020-21	2019-20
Italy	8	11	80	73	468	485
Germany	316	326	326	309	1947	2065
Belgium	1	7	4	9	254	247
France	69	80	119	145	857	951
Spain	3	1	33	20	123	142
Switzerland	138	138	114	138	832	796
Finland	103	63	56	24	297	191
Austria	0	0	8	20	230	237
Netherlands	73	53	14	22	907	1177
Sweden	20	58	21	13	696	842
Denmark	21	18	23	14	327	309
Portugal	0	0	1	0	22	13
Hungary	0	0	2	1	18	24
Luxembourg	2	0	11	4	98	99
Russia	1	0	4	1	51	79
Romania	0	0	0	0	2	3
Turkey	0	1	3	3	30	43
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	5	12
Norway	2	0	2	6	92	77
Cyprus	0	0	0	1	8	4
Poland	0	1	2	6	39	30
Bulgaria	2	1	1	1	6	7
Ice Land	0	0	0	0	2	1

Czech Republic	3	3	3	4	15	15
Liechtenstein	0	0	3	2	10	13
Ukraine	0	2	0	0	6	7
Slovakia	0	0	1	0	3	22
Greece	0	1	1	0	14	21
Malta	0	21	0	0	4	14
Estonia	0	0	0	1	2	1
Monaco	0	0	0	0	5	0
Belarus	0	0	0	0	1	5
British Isles	0	0	0	0	1	3
Gibraltar	0	0	0	0	1	1
Channel Island	3	0	0	0	1	0
Holland	6	0	0	0	0	0
Other European Countries& EU	3	0	1	9	18	17
TOTAL	774	785	833	826	7392	7953

APPENDIX - B1 (contd.)

AFRICA

Country	Ordinary Application		Conventional Application		National Phase Application	
	2020-21	2019-20	2020-21	2019-20	2020-21	2019-20
South Africa	2	3	1	4	30	27
Mauritius	9	12	2	0	0	4
Seychelles	0	0	0	0	0	1
Swaziland	0	0	0	0	0	1
Kenya	0	1	0	0	2	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	8	8
Zambia	0	0	0	0	0	1
Moracco	1	0	0	0	3	2
Namibia	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other African Countries	10	0	0	0	5	8
TOTAL	22	16	3	4	48	53

ASIA

Country	Ordinary Application		Conventional Application		National Phase Application	
	2020-21	2019-20	2020-21	2019-20	2020-21	2019-20
Japan	72	88	948	966	3762	3854
Afghanistan	0	3	0	0	0	1
Kazakhstan	0	0	0	0	3	4
Nepal	1	0	0	1	0	0
Oman	6	1	0	0	2	2
Bahrain	1	0	0	0	0	4
Republic of Korea	608	582	304	500	1664	1727
China	36	35	345	320	3727	3433
Israel	8	21	13	20	335	313
Taiwan	23	42	216	263	28	28
Jordan	0	0	0	0	1	1
Vietnam	0	0	0	0	2	1
Singapore	35	46	14	10	156	144
Malaysia	4	5	9	6	19	17
U.A.E.	5	10	0	1	23	17
Thailand	5	5	2	6	18	32
Hong Kong (China)	4	2	3	3	21	14
Saudi Arabia	6	6	1	0	28	21
Iran	0	0	0	0	3	5
Brunei Darussalam	0	0	0	0	0	1
Pakistan	0	0	0	5	0	0
Philippines	1	0	0	0	2	4
Uzbekistan	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other Asian Countries	0	2	0	8	5	188
TOTAL	815	848	1855	2109	9799	9812
GRAND TOTAL	27644	23798	3441	3637	27418	28831

APPENDIX-C

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

Applicants	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Residents	8921	9911	10941	12071	13066	13219	15550	17005	20843	24326
Non Residents										
Ordinary	1031	1144	1228	1461	1915	2084	2290	2777	3156	3565
Convention	4280	4184	3704	3174	3675	3649	3610	3911	3637	3382
National Phase Applications under PCT	28965	28435	27078	26057	28248	26492	26404	26966	28832	27230
GRAND TOTAL	43197	43674	42951	42763	46904	45444	47854	50659	56468	58503

APPENDIX-D

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION RELATING TO PATENT DURING THE PERIOD FROM 2011-12 TO 2020-21

Year	No. of Applications Filed	Number of requests for examination	No. of applications deemed to have been abandoned due to non-filing of complete specification Under Sec. 9(1)	No. of applications deemed to have been abandoned due to non-compliance Under Sec. 21(1)	Number of Patents granted		Number of Patents in force	
					Indian Patentee	Foreign Patentee	Indian Patentee	Foreign Patentee
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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
2019-20	56267	42007	3761	23291	4003	20933	12181	69098
2020-21	58503	42196	295	17944	5629	22756	15687	83211

APPENDIX-E

**NUMBER OF PATENT APPLICATIONS FILED FROM 2016-17 TO 2020-21
UNDER MAJOR FIELDS OF INVENTIONS**

Field of Invention/ Year	Chemical	Pharma- ceuticals	Polymer Science & Technology	Computer Science & Electronics	Communi- cation	Electrical	Physics	Bio- Medical	Mechanical Engineering	Other Fields See Appendix-E1	Total
2016-17	5911	2122	1158	6443	5315	4141	2693	1048	10715	5898	45444
2017-18	6343	2741	1116	6089	5486	4278	2996	1095	11573	6137	47854
2018-19	6560	2683	1100	5540	6308	4703	3659	812	12414	6880	50659
2019-20	5198	5622	1309	11126	6862	4587	2646	3508	10359	5050	56267
2020-21	8809	80	1508	11930	6660	3743	2842	4911	10540	7480	58503

APPENDIX-E1

**NUMBER OF PATENT APPLICATIONS FILED FROM 2016-17 TO 2020-21
UNDER VARIOUS OTHER FIELDS OF INVENTIONS**

Field of Invention/ Year	Bio- technology	Bio- Chemistry	Food	Micro- Biology	Metallurgy & Material Science	Textile	Civil	General Engineering	Agro- chemicals	Agriculture Engineering	Traditional Knowledge
2016-17	876	258	283	253	777	837	741	1225	319	245	84
2017-18	992	331	344	297	713	795	779	1032	429	338	87
2018-19	882	282	430	301	734	881	956	1537	392	411	74
2019-20	1065	442	1111	17	836	693	816	27	19	13	11
2020-21	3368	820	617	0	870	900	827	31	3	11	6

APPENDIX-F

**NUMBER OF PATENTS GRANTED FROM 2016-17 TO 2020-21
UNDER MAJOR FIELDS OF INVENTIONS**

Field of Invention/ Year	Chemical	Pharma- ceuticals	Polymer Science & Technology	Computer Science & Electronics	Communi- cation	Electrical	Physics	Bio- Medical	Mechanical Engineering	Other Fields See Appendix-EI	Total
2016-17	2673	551	562	1049	805	579	260	167	1939	1262	9847
2017-18	3376	733	747	1028	1031	818	568	150	2514	2080	13045
2018-19	4242	761	701	1074	1414	1253	703	290	2857	1988	15283
2019-20	4848	1930	923	2141	2692	2451	1349	565	5301	2736	24936
2020-21	6074	1264	1745	2049	2857	2637	1396	703	6348	3312	28385

APPENDIX-F1

**NUMBER OF PATENT APPLICATIONS GRANTED FROM 2016-17 TO 2020-21
UNDER VARIOUS OTHER FIELDS OF INVENTIONS**

Field of Invention/ Year	Bio- technology	Bio- Chemistry	Food	Micro- Biology	Metallurgy & Material Science	Textile	Civil	General Engineering	Agro- chemicals	Agriculture Engineering
2016-17	333	73	71	81	182	93	100	228	97	4
2017-18	546	142	106	108	429	179	124	297	125	24
2018-19	457	161	76	104	272	212	155	303	215	33
2019-20	357	188	114	152	363	493	280	446	289	54
2020-21	574	236	169	151	634	443	412	378	236	79

**FEES RECEIVED DURING 2020-21 IN RESPECT OF VARIOUS
PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE ACT AND THE RULES**

Sl. No.	Fees collected in respect of	Total amount received (Rs.)
1	1-New Application For Patent With Provisional /Complete Specification Check For No. of Pages & Claims	1,96,35,40,740.00
2	2-Complete After Provisional Specification - Form 2 Check For No. of Pages & Claims	2,91,90,280.00
3	4(i)-On Request For Extension Of Time U/S 53(2) and 142(4),Rule 13(6),80(1A) and 130-Form 4	81,43,630.00
4	4(ii)-On Request For Extension Of Time Under Sub Rule(5) of Rule 24B-Form 4	6,00,29,500.00
5	6-Application For Post Dating	13,51,440.00
6	8(i)-Substitution/Change Of Applicant - Form 6	2,14,20,400.00
7	8(ii)-Request To Proceed In The Name Of Survivors/Other Parties	48,800.00
8	9-Notice Of Opposition - Form 7 (POST GRANT)	4,11,000.00
9	10-Notice For Attending Hearing - No Form	80,300.00
10	11-Mention Of Inventor As Such In A Patent - Form 8	38,53,760.00
11	12-Request For Early Publication - Form 9	5,48,77,700.00
12	Renewal Of Patents	2,93,12,87,490.00
13	18(i)-Amendment Of Application Before Grant - Form 13	3,71,74,080.00
14	18(ii)-Amendment Of Application After Grant - Form 13	4,54,550.00
15	18(iii)-Changing Name/Address/Nationality/Address For Service - Form 13	1,99,50,910.00
16	19-Opposition To Amendment/Restoration/Surrender - Form 14	24,000.00
17	20-Restoration Of Patent - Form 15	13,05,000.00
18	21-Additional Fee For Restoration	20,89,600.00
19	22-Offer To Surrender A Patent	5,000.00
20	24-For Entry In The Register Of Patent - Form 16	1,41,51,350.00
21	25-For Alteration Of Entry In The Patent Register	39,19,310.00
22	26-For Entry Of Additional Address For Service	5,600.00
23	27-Application For Compulsory License - Form 17	12,000.00
24	28(i)-Request For Examination After 18 months Publication - Form 18	70,59,10,200.00
25	28(ii)-Request For Express Examination - Form 18	3,00,10,400.00

26	32-Registration As a Patent Agent - Form 22	46,600.00
27	33-Request For Appearing In The Agent Exam	20,41,600.00
28	34(i)-Continuance Of Agent Name In The Register - 1st Year	11,680.00
29	34(ii)-Continuance Of Agent Name In The Register - From 2nd Year	31,47,840.00
30	35-Duplicate certificate For Patent Agent	3,350.00
31	36-Restoration Of Agent Name In The Register - Form 23	1,19,250.00
32	37-Correction Of Clerical Errors	21,67,040.00
33	38-Application For Review Of Decision Of Controller Form 24	8,57,700.00
34	39-Permission For Applying Patent Outside India - Form 25	2,26,61,650.00
35	40-Application For Duplicate Patent(LP)	32,000.00
36	41-Certified Copies U/s 72 or For Certificate U/s-147and Rule 133(1)	1,84,70,480.00
37	42-For Certifying Office Copies, Printed Each	1,27,200.00
38	43-Request For Inspection of Register	9,920.00
39	44-Request For Information	1,34,880.00
40	46-Petition For Delay In Filing Priority Documents/For Condoning Irregularity/ Condoning Delay	20,20,30,550.00
41	47-Supply of Photocopies of Documents	20,460.00
42	48-Transmittal Fee For International Application	18,47,400.00
43	49-Preparation of Certified Copy of Priority Document	6,67,115.00
44	Miscellaneous - Form 30	11,61,421.00
45	Non Revenue	3,53,694.00
46	Right to Information	270.00
47	FORM 28	800.00
48	4(iii) Request For Extension of Time Under Sub-Rule(11) of Rule 24(C) Form 4	2,75,000.00
49	Conversion of Request For Examination Filed Under Rule 24 B For Expedited Examination Form 18A	2,26,83,000.00
50	Request For Adjournment of Hearing Under Rule 129A	1,60,99,900.00
51	Certified Copies U/s 72 or For Certificate U/s-147and Rule 133(2)	63,38,700.00
52	Balance fee w.r.t Change in Applicant Type	95,70,554.00
53	Fee w.r.t addition of claims, pages, sequence listing upon amendment	3,14,20,419.00

54	1. Written statement and evidence of opponent (fee as payable in fourth schedule entry no. 6 to be paid)/2. Affidavit (fee as payable in fourth schedule entry no. 6 to be paid)	22,000.00
55	1. Written statement and evidence of patentee (fee as payable in fourth schedule entry no. 6 to be paid)/2. Affidavit (fee as payable in fourth schedule entry no. 6 to be paid)	4,000.00
56	1. Written statement and evidence of applicant (fee as payable in fourth schedule entry no. 6 to be paid)/2. Affidavit (fee as payable in fourth schedule entry no. 6 to be paid)	5,000.00
57	Response to office action (Mandatory)	16,75,038.00
58	Non Revenue (Salary Non-Plan)	1,56,211.00
59	Non Revenue (Medical)	9,069.00
60	Non Revenue (Office Expenses Non-Plan)	4,000.00
61	Other Receipts	36,596.00
62	Miscellaneous - Form 30 (Petition u/r 6(6))	8,870.00
	TOTAL	6,23,34,68,297.00

CHAPTER-IV

PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

INTRODUCTION

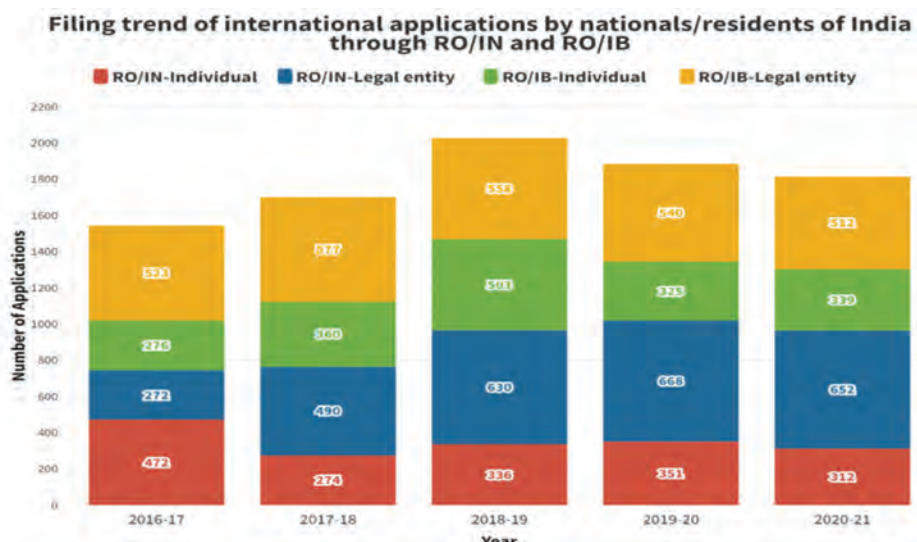
On September 7, 1998, India deposited instrument of accession to the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) which became functional in India from December 7, 1998. The treaty administered by WIPO, provides for the applicants of member countries, a facility for filing a single international application for grant of a patent in 153 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. The Indian Patent Office is appointed as International Searching Authority (ISA) and International Preliminary Examining Authority (IPEA) under the PCT.

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

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

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		
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
2019-20	351	668	1019	325	540	865	1884
2020-21	312	652	964	339	512	851	1815

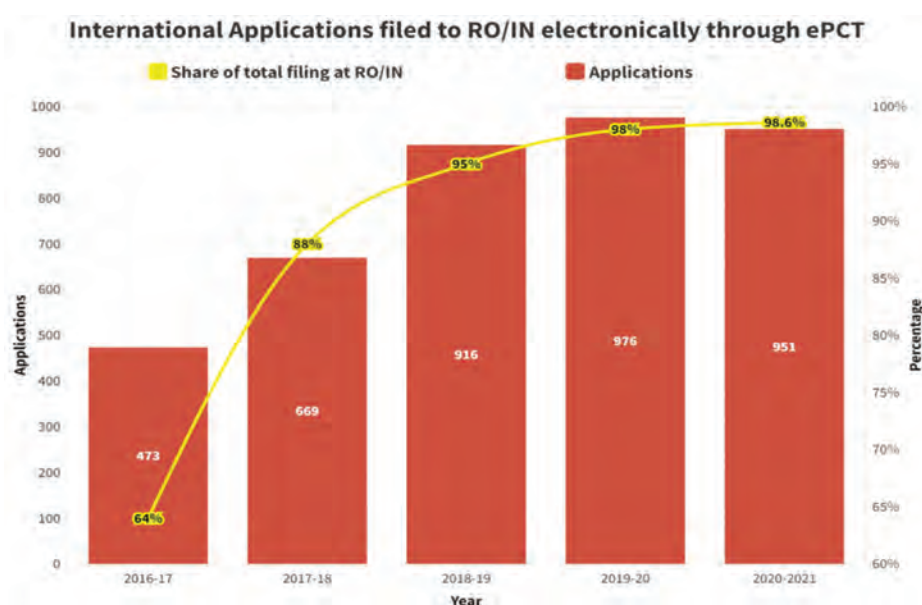


b) Filing of applications through ePCT:

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 WIPO. Filing through RO/IB can also be made on paper or electronically using ePCT.

International Applications filed to RO/IN electronically through ePCT:

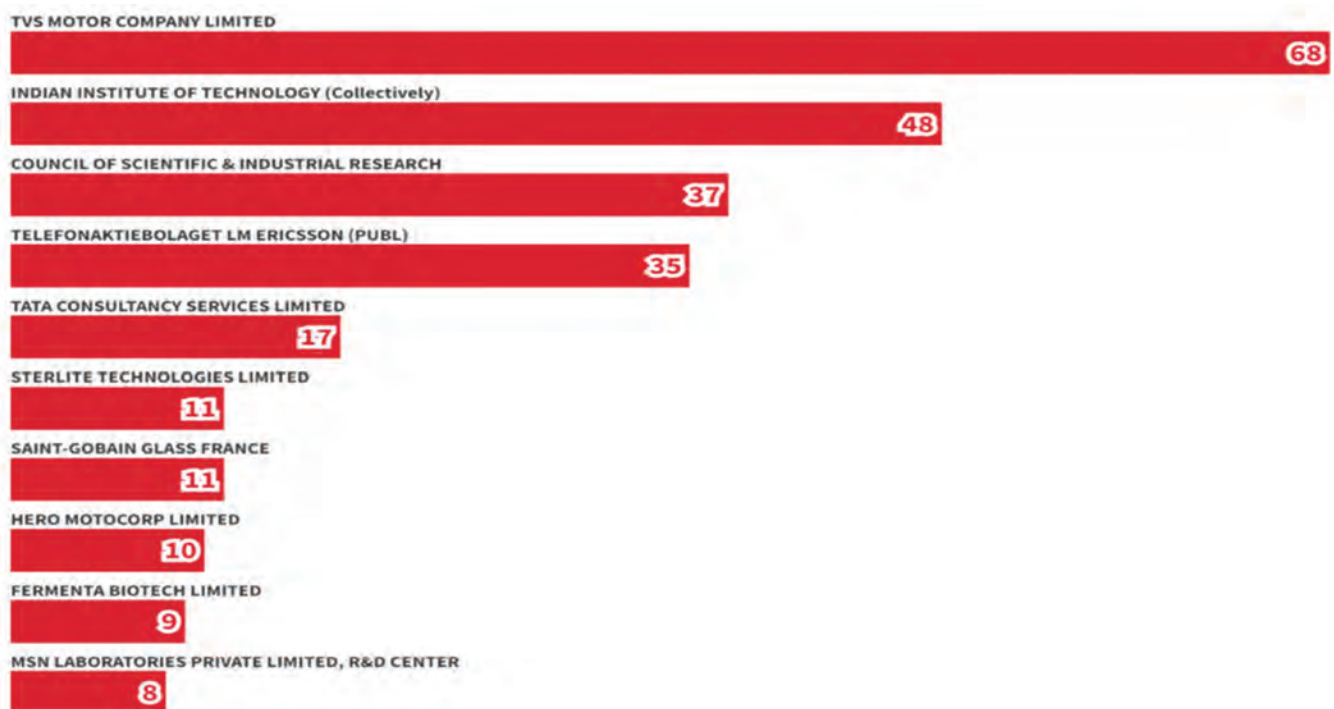
Year	Number	Share of total filing at RO/IN
2016-17	473	64%
2017-18	669	88%
2018-19	916	95%
2019-20	976	98%
2020-2021	951	98.6%



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 being sent to 6 out of 7 ISAs declared competent by RO/IN for Indian applicants. In spite of the disruption caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, the timeliness in sending Record Copies to the International Bureau of WIPO within the prescribed time limit of 4 weeks from the International Filing Date was maintained at 100% in 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21.

Total Filing of top 10 Applicants



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

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

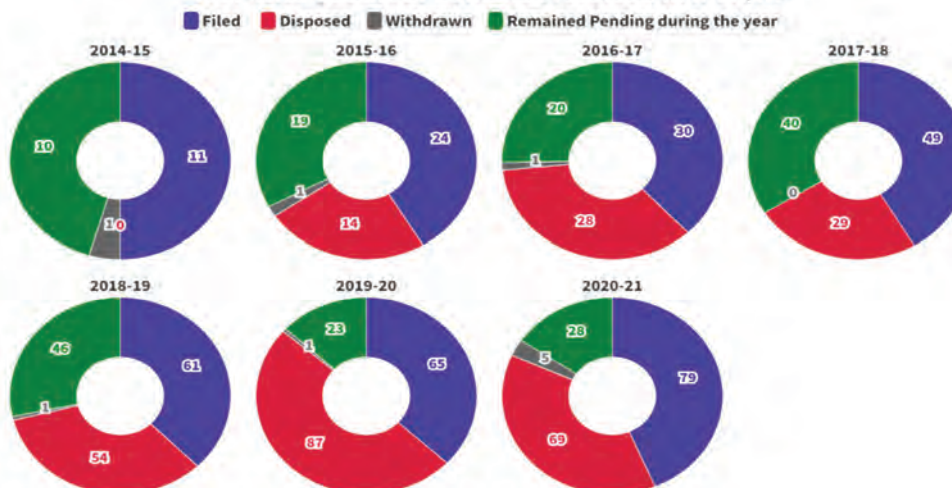
a) Year-wise details of Search Copies received in ISA/IN in respect of filed, disposed, withdrawn and remaining pending during the year are:

Year-wise details of Search Copies received in ISA/IN



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

Year-wise details of Demands received in IPEA/IN



c) Quality Management System in ISA/IPEA:

The Indian Patent Office (IPO) has established a Quality Management System for ISA/IPEA as prescribed by the International Search and Preliminary Examination Guidelines under the PCT. The Quality Cell of ISA/IPEA, 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 which was maintained at 100% was slightly affected due to the disruption caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, but the timeliness could be regained soon due to the hard work by the office. The timeliness that dipped to 80% during the period from April 2020 was brought to 100% in November 2020. 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 are communicated to the applicants immediately on the date of establishment of the reports.

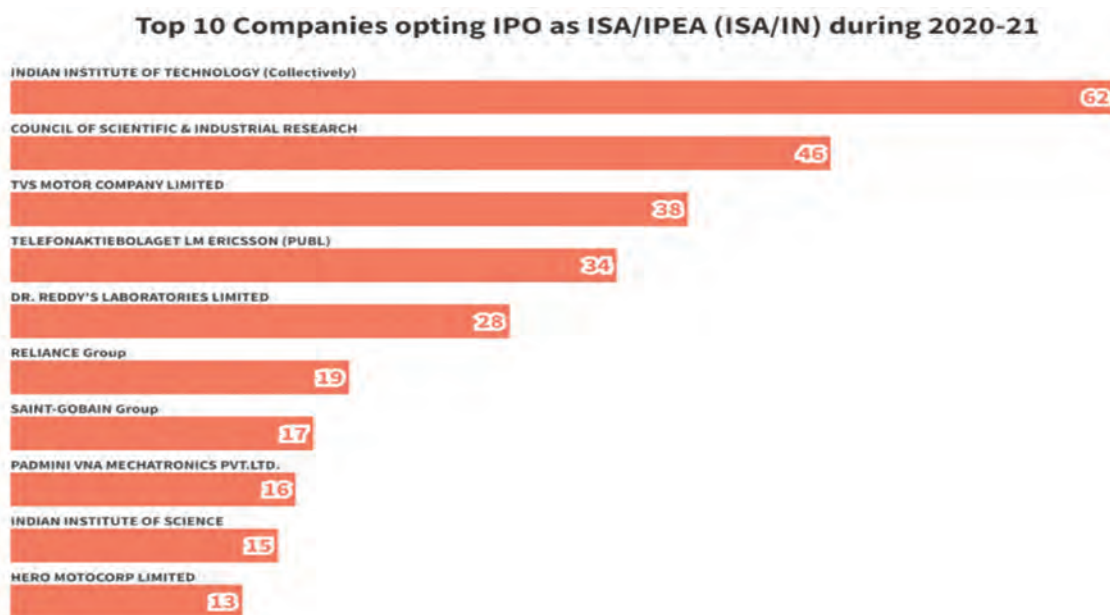
e) Publication of Search Strategies:

IPO started sharing the Search Strategies for publication on Patent scope Search Portal of WIPO for international applications, for which reports are established since January 1, 2018. India is the seventh International Authority among 23 Authorities to start this service. This is an important step by IPO towards transparency and accountability, which gives confidence to the applicants about the services provided by IPO. The full Search Strategies are useful for applicants as well as Examiners of other offices to assess the level of effort taken by the Examiner in ISA to find the citations.

f) Applicants opting IPO as ISA/IPEA:

Applicants of PCT international applications who are nationals/residents of India and Iran can select the Indian Patent Office as ISA/IPEA. 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.

Top 10 Companies opting IPO as ISA/IPEA (ISA/IN) during 2020-21 are:



g) Search Copies and Demands received from Iran:

During the year 2020-21, ISA/IN received 203 Search copies and IPEA/IN received 5 Demands from applicants who are residents/nationals of Iran.

Search copies received From IRAN in ISA (IN) during last five years

Year	Total
2016-17	24
2017-18	86
2018-19	138
2019-20	149
2020-21	203

INTRODUCTION:

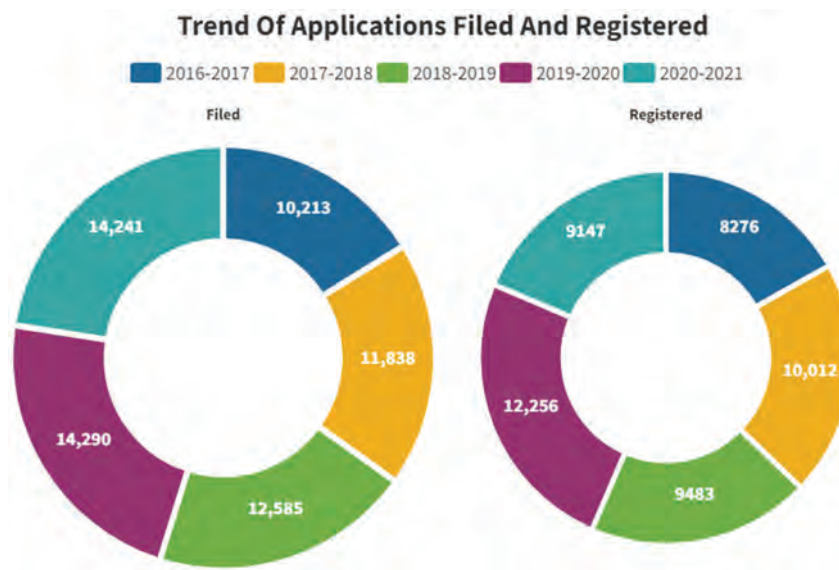
The registration and protection of industrial designs in India is administered by The Designs Act, 2000 and corresponding Designs Rules, 2001. The Designs Act, 2000 came into force on May 11, 2001 repealing the earlier Act of 1911. The Designs Rules, 2001 was further amended by the Designs (Amendment) Rules, 2008, the Designs (Amendment) Rules, 2014 and the Designs (Amendment) Rules, 2021. The industrial design recognizes the creation of new and original features of new shape, configuration, surface pattern, surface ornamentations and composition of lines or colours applied to articles which in the finished state appeal to and is judged solely by the eye.

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

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

1. Design Applications Filed & Registered:

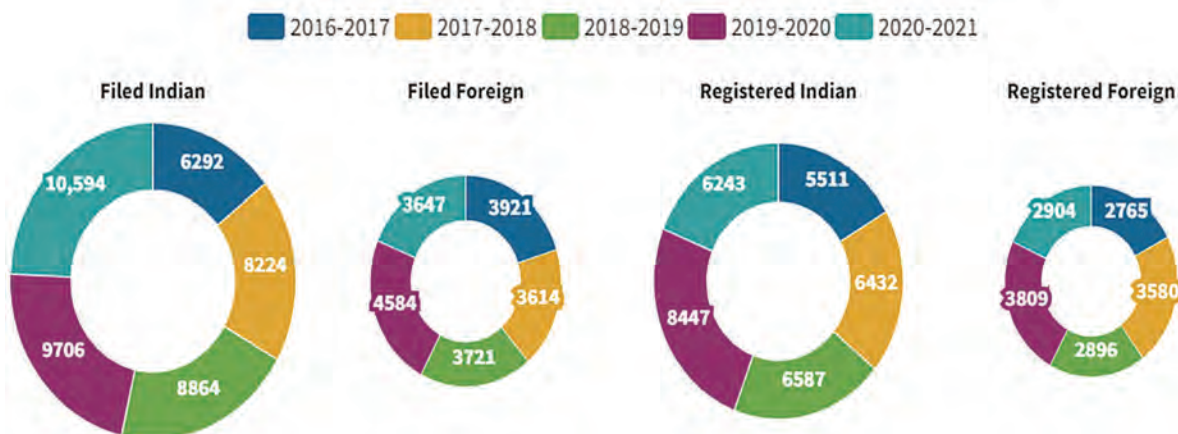
During the reporting year, the numbers of applications filed for registration of designs was 14241 and number of designs registered was 9147. The graphic representation of the trend of filing of design applications and its registration is depicted below:



1.1 Applications from Indian and Foreign Origin:

The number of applications that originated from India was 10594, while 3647 numbers of applications were of foreign origin during the reporting year. The number of applications originating from India was about 74% percent of total filing. The graphic representation of the trend of filing of design applications and its registration by origin is depicted below:

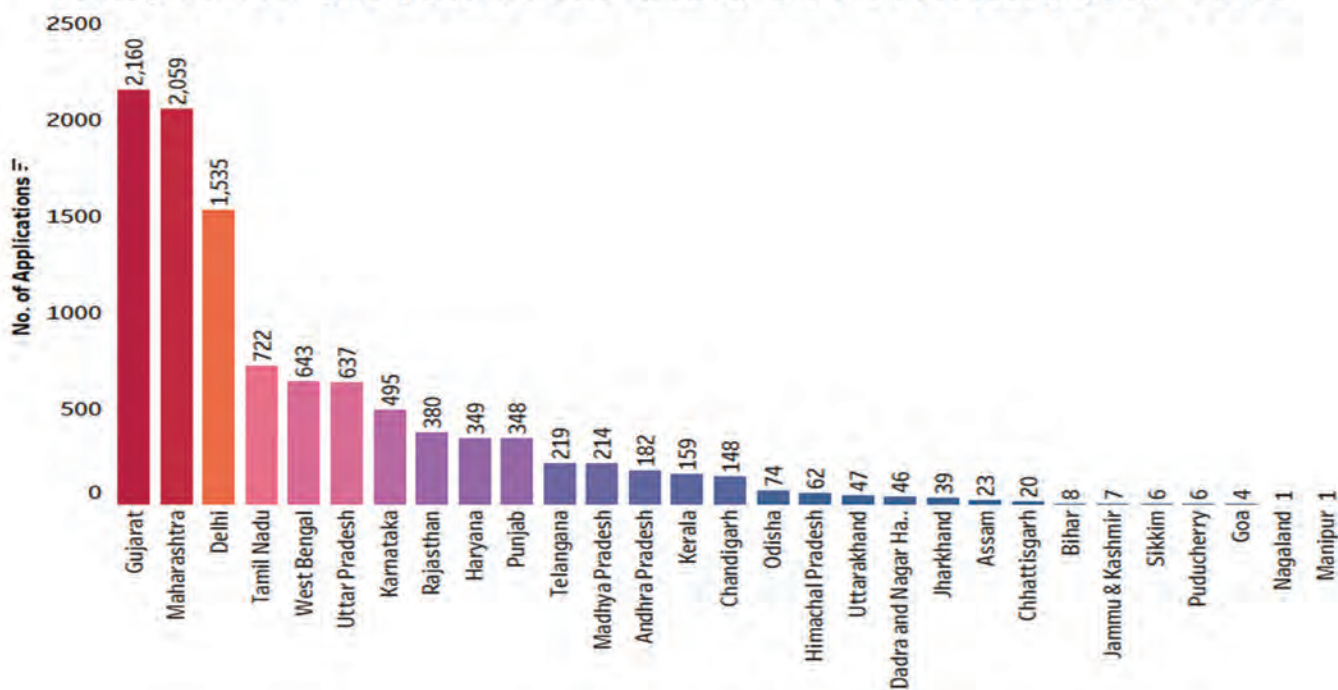
Trend Of Applications Filed And Registered By Origin



1.2. Applications filed by Indian Applicants:

The total number of applications filed by Indian applicants during the year was **10594**. Out of which, Gujarat occupied the first position with 2160 applications; Maharashtra occupied the 2nd position with 2059 applications and Delhi took the 3rd position with 1535 applications. The graphic representation of the filing by Indian Applicants from various States/Union Territories is depicted below:

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

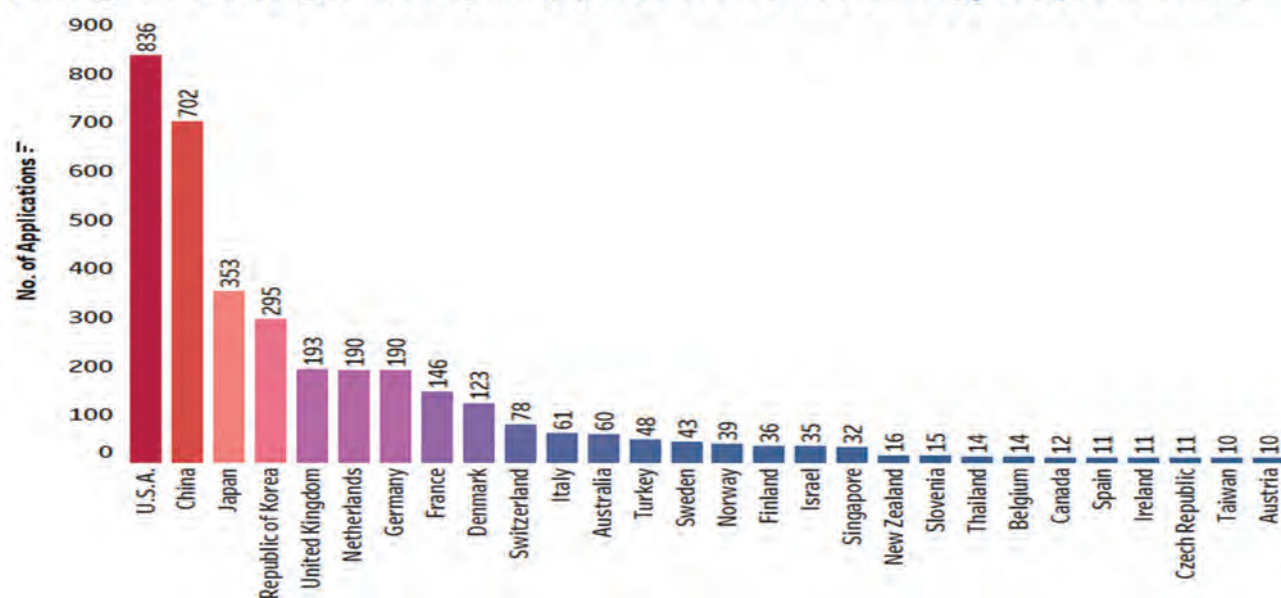


The leading Indian applicants were Sabyasachi Calcutta LLP (251), Sabyasachi Couture (217), Relaxo Footwears Limited (186), MA Design India Private Limited (137), Chitkara Innovation Incubator Foundation (124), Havells India Limited (119), Italiya Jemish Shantibhai (110), Pandit Deendayal Petroleum University (109), Godrej & Boyce Mfg. Co. Ltd. (77), NL Blinds Pvt. Ltd. (76) and Nilkamal Limited (64), Siri Maharaja Granites Private Limited (52), etc.

1.3. Applications filed by Foreign Applicants:

With respect to **3647** applications originating from abroad, U.S.A. leads with the maximum number of applications (836) followed by China (702), Japan (353), Republic of Korea (295), U.K. (193), Germany (190), Netherlands (190), France (146), Denmark (123), Switzerland (78), and Italy (61). There were 2823 applications claiming priority under the reciprocal arrangements under Section 44 of The Designs Act, 2000. The graphic representation of applications from major countries/region of foreign origin is depicted below.

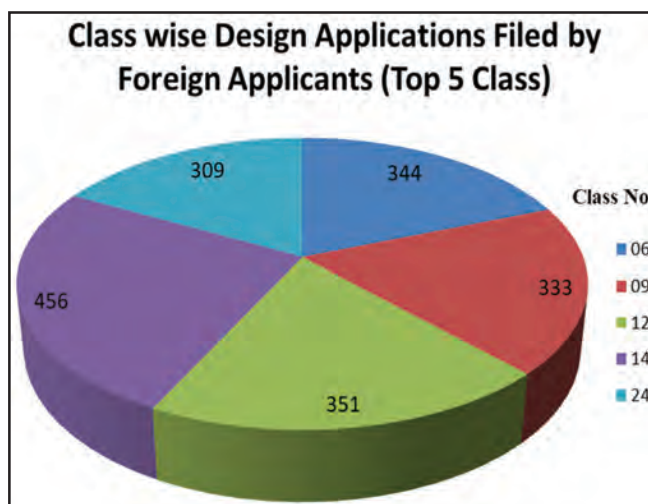
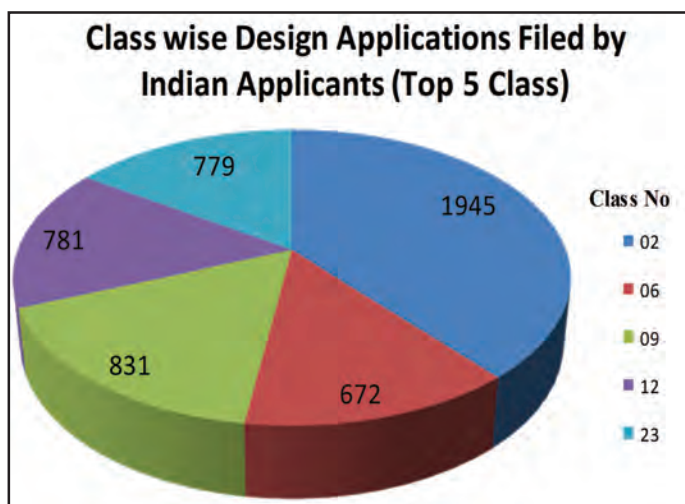
Filing Of Foreign Design Applications- Country/Region Wise



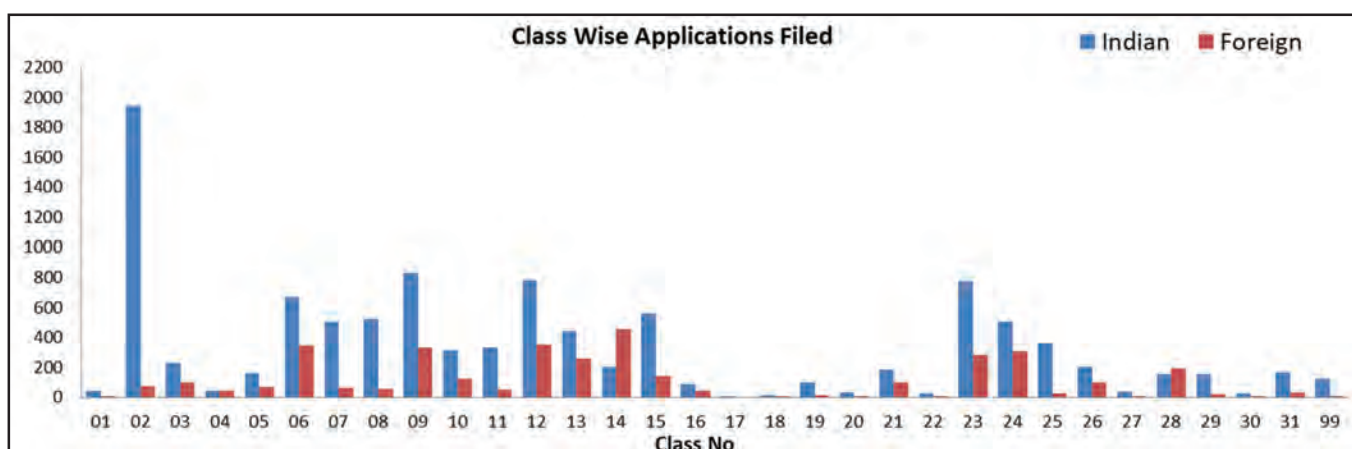
The leading foreign applicants filing design applications were HTL Furniture (China) Co. Ltd. (304), Koninklijke Philips N.V. (171), Samsung Electronics Co. Ltd. (125), Beijing Xiaomi Mobile Software Co. Ltd (104), Danfoss Power Electronics (91), Renault S.A.S (84), Google LLC (71), Parry Murray & Co. Ltd. (55), Arcelik Anonim Sirketi (48), etc.

1.4. Design applications filed according to classification:

Among the applications originating from India, 1945 applications were filed under Class 02 (Articles of clothing & haberdashery) followed by 831 under Class 09 (Packages & Containers), 781 under Class 12 (Means of Transport or Hoisting), 779 under class 23 (Fluid Distribution Equipment), 672 under class 06 (Furnishing), 161 under Class 05 (Textile piece goods, artificial & natural sheet material) and 507 under Class 07 (Household goods not elsewhere specified), etc. On the other hand, the class-wise trend of the applications originating from foreign countries during the reporting year were; 456 applications under Class 14 (Recording, communication or information retrieval equipment), 351 under Class 12 (Means for transport or hoisting), 284 under Class 23 (Fluid Distribution Equipment), 344 under class 06 (Furnishing), 309 under Class 24 (Medical and Laboratory Equipment), and 333 under Class 09 (Packages and containers). The remaining applications were filed in other classes.



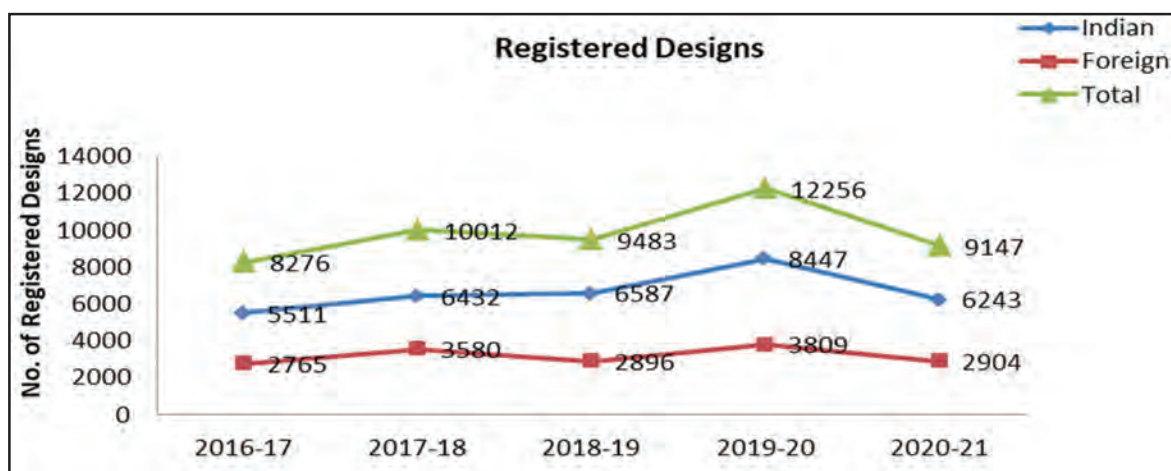
The detailed class wise filing trend for Indian as well as foreign applications is presented below-



2. Design Applications Registered:

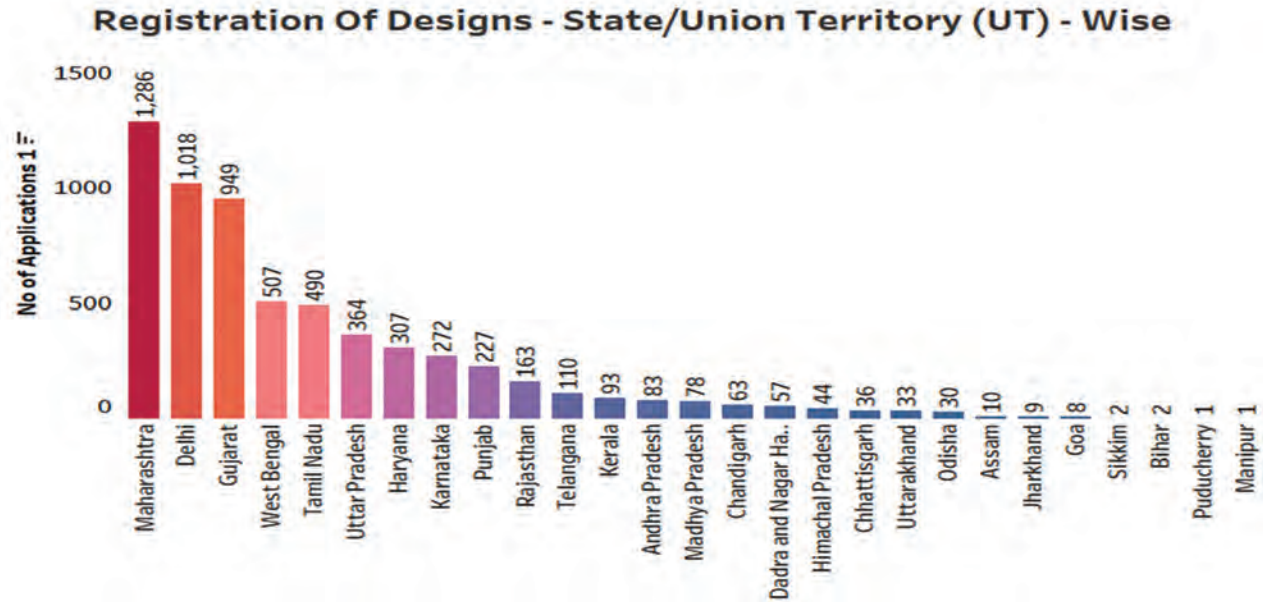
2.1. Design Registration from Indian and Foreign origin:

Out of total of 9147 designs registered, the numbers of registrations originating from India were 6243 whereas 2904 numbers of registrations were of foreign origin. The registration trends of the Indian and foreign origin are shown as follows:



2.2. Design Registration from Indian Origin:

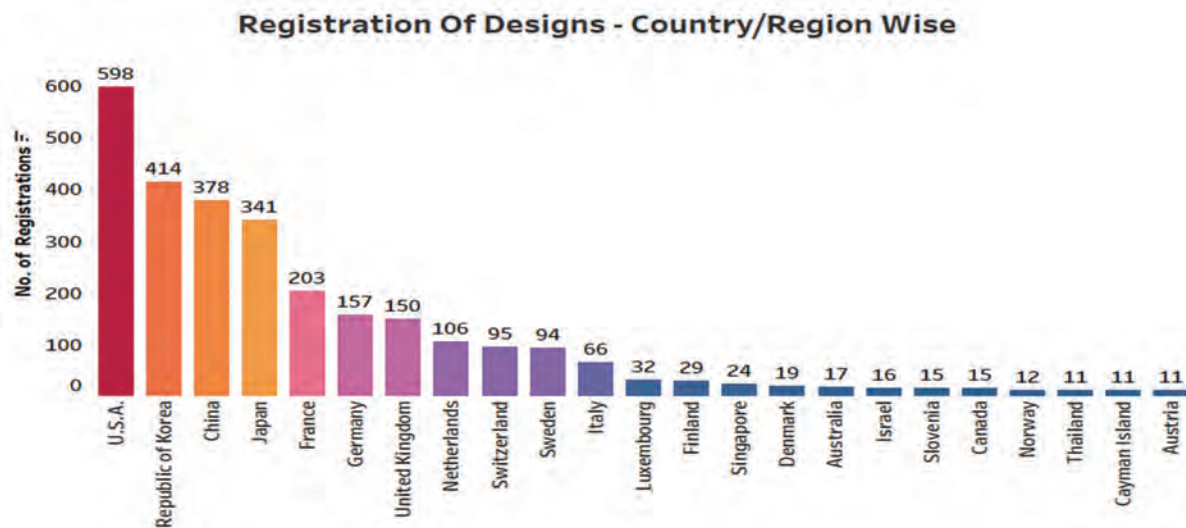
Out of 6243 number of applications registered by Indian applicants during the year, Maharashtra continued to occupy the first position with 1286 registrations. Delhi occupied the 2nd position with 1018 registrations while Gujarat took the 3rd position with 949 registrations. The graphic representation of registration of designs by State/Union Territory wise break up is shown as below:



Further, the leading Indian applicants having design registration were in the name of Sabyasachi Couture (363), Biba Apparels Private Limited (185), Relaxo Footwear Limited (150), Ma Design Indian Private Limited (126), Havells India Limited (101), Hero Motor Corp Limited (86), Nilkamal Limited (84) Ltd. (179), Pandit Deendayal Petroleum University (84), Amarpal Singh Khurana (57), etc.

2.3. Design Registration from Foreign Origin:

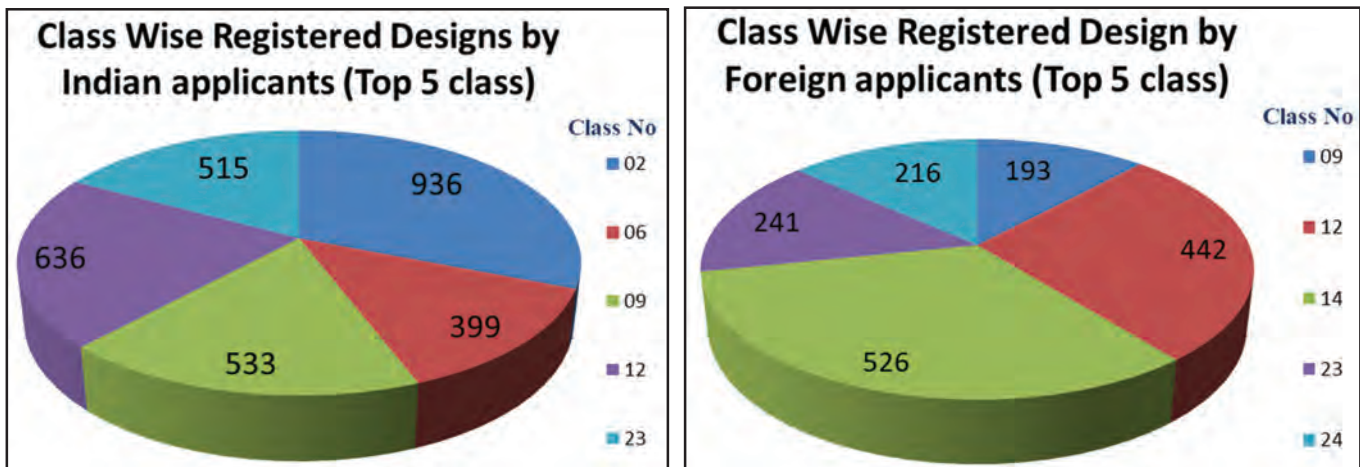
Out of the 2904 registered designs originating from abroad, the U.S.A. leads with the maximum number of registrations (598) followed by Republic of Korea (414), China (378), Japan (341), France (203), Germany (157), United Kingdom (150) and Netherlands (106). The graphic representation of registration of designs by the country/region-wise break up is shown as below:



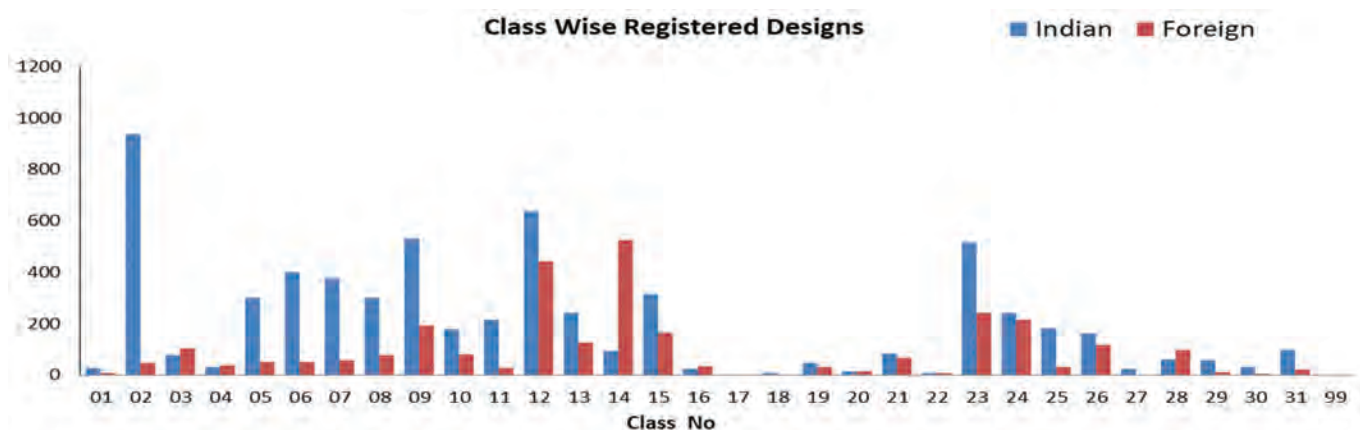
The leading foreign applicants having design registrations were Samsung Electronics Co. Ltd. (250), Renault S.A.S. (136), Beijing Xiaomi Mobile Software Co. Ltd. (117), Koninkilijke Philips N.V. (91), Honda Motor Co. Ltd. (76), LG Electronics INC. (62), Volvo Truck Corporation (55), Guangdong Oppo Mobile Telecommunications Corp. Ltd. (51) and Nissan Jidosha Kabushiki Kaisha (also trading as Nissan Motor Co. Ltd.) (36) etc.

2.4. Design applications registered according to classification:

The class wise distribution of registered designs of Indian origin comprises 936 under Class 02 (Articles of clothing & haberdashery), 636 under Class 12 (Means for transport or hoisting), 533 under Class 09 (Packages and containers for the transport or handling of goods), 515 under Class 23 (Fluid Distribution Equipment), 399 under class 06 (Furnishing), 378 Under Class 07 (Household Goods), 303 under class 08 (Tools and Hardware), 243 under class 13 (Equipments for Production, Distribution of electricity), 301 under Class 05 (Textile piece goods, artificial & natural sheet material). Whereas, the distribution of registered designs in respect of foreign applications comprises 526 under class 14 (Recording, Communication or Information retrieval Equipment), 442 under Class 12 (Means for transport or hoisting), 241 under class 23 (Fluid distribution equipment), 216 under Class 24 (Medical and Laboratory Equipment), 193 under Class 09 (Packages and containers for the transport or handling of goods), 166 under Class 15 (Machines), etc. The remaining applications were registered in other classes.



The detailed class wise registration for Indian as well as foreign applications is presented below:



3. Examination of Design Applications:

Total 13847 applications for registration of designs were examined during the reporting period, out of which First Examination Reports (FER) were required to be communicated for 11624 applications. The number of designs registered during the year was 9147. Apart from registration, 71 applications were refused and 63 applications were abandoned.

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

During the reporting year, 2148 applications were received for extension of copyright

of registered designs. 1560 registered designs were renewed for further term of 5 years during the reporting year. However, action has been initiated for rest of the cases. 51 applications for restoration of designs were filed during the year and 45 applications were restored.

5. Miscellaneous Proceedings:

a. **Cancellation of registered designs [Under Section 19]:** During the year under report, 115 applications for the cancellation of the registered designs were filed. 171 decisions were issued during the year, out of which for 21 cases, petitions were allowed and for 50 cases, petitions were dismissed.

b. **Public Inspection [Under Rule 38]:** 10 petitions were received for inspection of registered design applications.

c. **Alteration of names and address, etc. [Under Rule 31]:** 1762 requests for alteration of name, address and address for service were received during the year, out of which 1012 cases were disposed and orders issued. Action was initiated for the rest of the cases.

d. **Assignment under Section 30:** During the year under report, 1787 assignment applications were filed, out of which 1530 cases were disposed and orders issued. Action was initiated for the rest of the cases.

e. **Search Information [under Section 18]:** During the year under report, 222 cases under Section 18 were filed and all the cases were disposed of.

f. Correction of clerical error [under Section 29]:

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

g. **Certified copies under rule 41 and Section 17(2):** During the year, 484 requests were filed and all of them were disposed.

6. Designs in Force:

The numbers of registered designs in force at the end of the reporting year were 89970.

7. Revenue:

The total revenue of Rs. 6,54,81,260/- (Rs. six crore fifty four lakhs eighty one thousand two hundred and sixty only) was generated from the Patent Offices (Kolkata, Delhi, Mumbai & Chennai) during the year towards fees in respect of design applications and other proceedings under The Designs Act, 2000 and the Rules made there under as seen below:

Patent Office	Revenue (in Rs.)
Kolkata	6,36,75,260
Delhi	9,65,000
Mumbai	703,000
Chennai	1,38,000
Total	6,54,81,260

Revenue generated on Designs during 2020-21

Description of Document	No.	Fees (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
Applications for registration of designs under section 5 & 44 of The Designs Act, 2000 (including the applications received in Delhi, Mumbai & Chennai Patent Offices).	14241	1000, 2000, 4000	38388000
Applications to extend copyright under Section 11(2)	2148	2000, 4000, 8000	16464000
Restoration of lapsed design under Section 12(2)	51	1000, 2000, 4000	166000
Assignment under Section 30 and 31	1787	500, 200, 1000, 400 2000, 800	1691800
Cancellation of Design under Section 19	115	1500, 3000, 6000	376500
Certified copy under Section 26 and 17(2)	484	500, 1000, 2000	841000
Miscellaneous other fees received under the Designs Act, 2000 & Design Rules, 2001 including Delhi, Mumbai & Chennai Patent Offices.		As per First Schedule	7553960
GRAND TOTAL			65481260

CHAPTER-VI

TRADE MARKS

This chapter presents the 62nd Annual Report under Section 149 of the Trade Marks Act, 1999 about the activities performed by the Trade Marks Registry (TMR).

The purpose of 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. The trademark confers statutory rights on the Registered Proprietor, which enables him/her to take legal action for infringement of the trademark. This is in addition to the right under common law to sue for passing off.

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

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

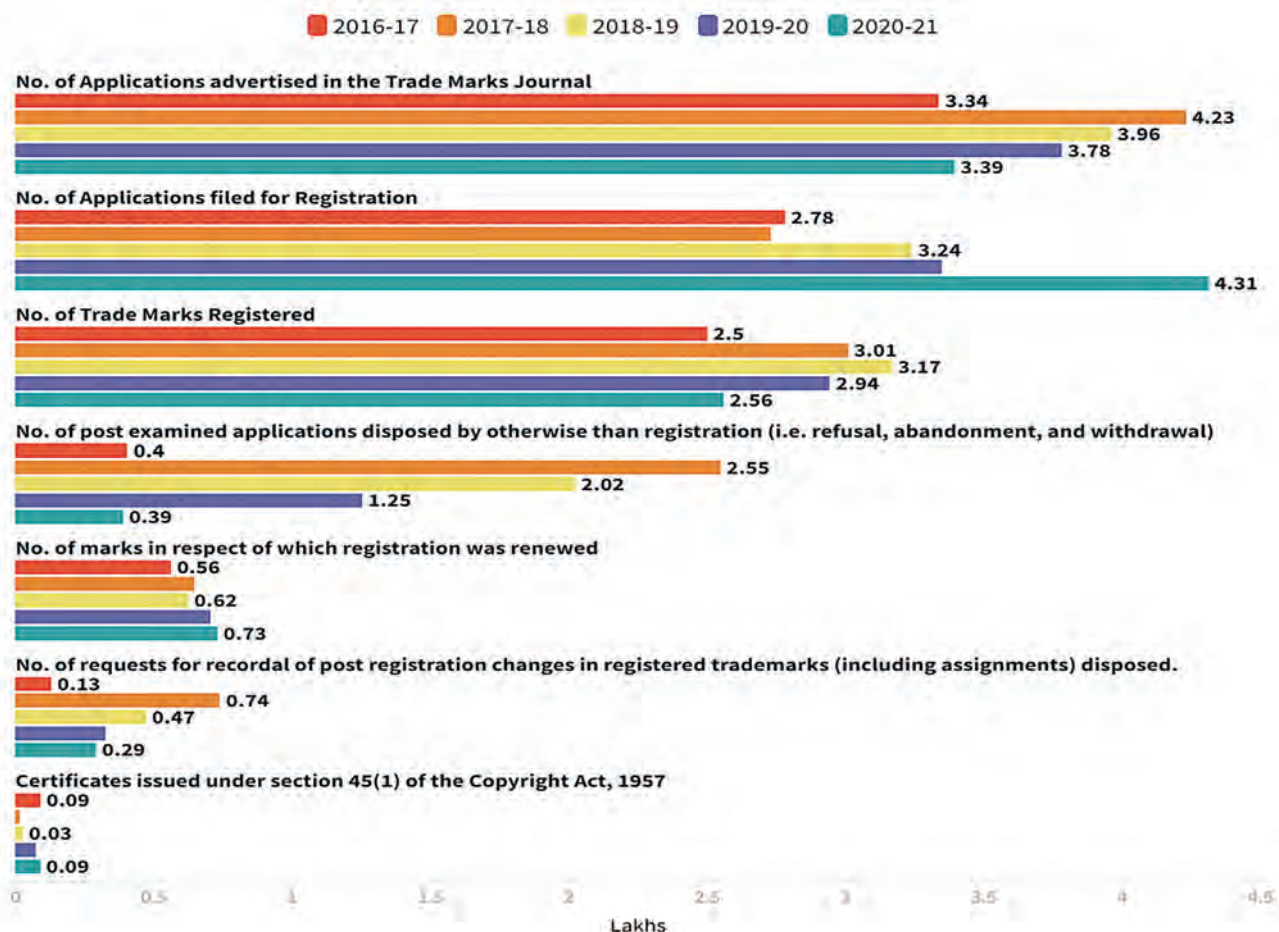
With the growing awareness about IPRs in general and trade marks in particular in the country, the functions and responsibilities of Trade Marks Registry (TMR) have been progressively increasing. This role has further expanded with introduction of protection of service marks, well known marks, collective 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 2020-21:

Various activities performed by the TMR during the year 2020-21 are provided in following Table. The filing trend of applications indicates that the number of applications filed during this year increased from 334805 to 431213, but the registration of trademark decreased from 294172 to 255976 as the functioning of TMR got affected by Covid-19 pandemic since March, 2020. Details of the activities in respect of number of applications filed, examined and registered are given in **Appendix I**.

Sl. No.	Activities	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
1.	No. of Applications filed for Registration	278170	272974	323798	334805	431213
2.	No. of Applications advertised in the Trade Marks Journal	333673	423030	396063	378147	339356
3.	No. of Trade Marks Registered	250070	300913	316798	294172	255976
4.	No. of post examined applications disposed other than registration (i.e. refusal, abandonment, and withdrawal)	40374	254864	202387	125394	38978
5.	No. of marks in respect of which registration was renewed	56270	64661	62497	70583	73100
6.	No. of requests for recordal of post registration changes in registered trademarks (including assignments) disposed.	13094	73764	47251	32596	29214
7.	Certificates issued under section 45(1) of the Copyright Act, 1957	9169	1605	2760	7362	9032

TREND OF ACTIVITIES DURING 2020-21



2. TREND OF FILING OF TRADEMARK APPLICATIONS:

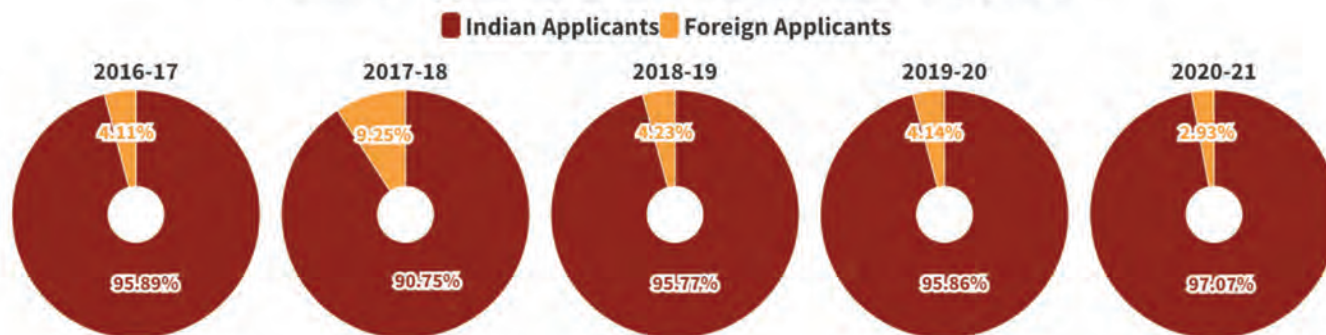
The trends in filing of applications for registration of trade marks in India has shown remarkable increase during 2020-21 which has increased from 334805 in 2019-20 to **413213** in 2020-21 but, the number of applications received from foreign applicants has slightly decreased from 13865 in 2019-20 to **12619** in 2020-21.

Further, during the year 2020-21, 12913 international registrations of foreign applicants under the Madrid System were designated to India for the protection of trademarks. These international registrations were examined and further processed as national applications.

i. Trend of applications filed from 2016-17 to 2020-21:

Year	Indian Applicants	Foreign Applicants	Total
2016-17	266730	11440	278170
2017-18	247734	25240	272974
2018-19	310116	13682	323798
2019-20	320940	13865	334805
2020-21	418594	12619	431213

Trend of applications filed from 2016-17 to 2020-21



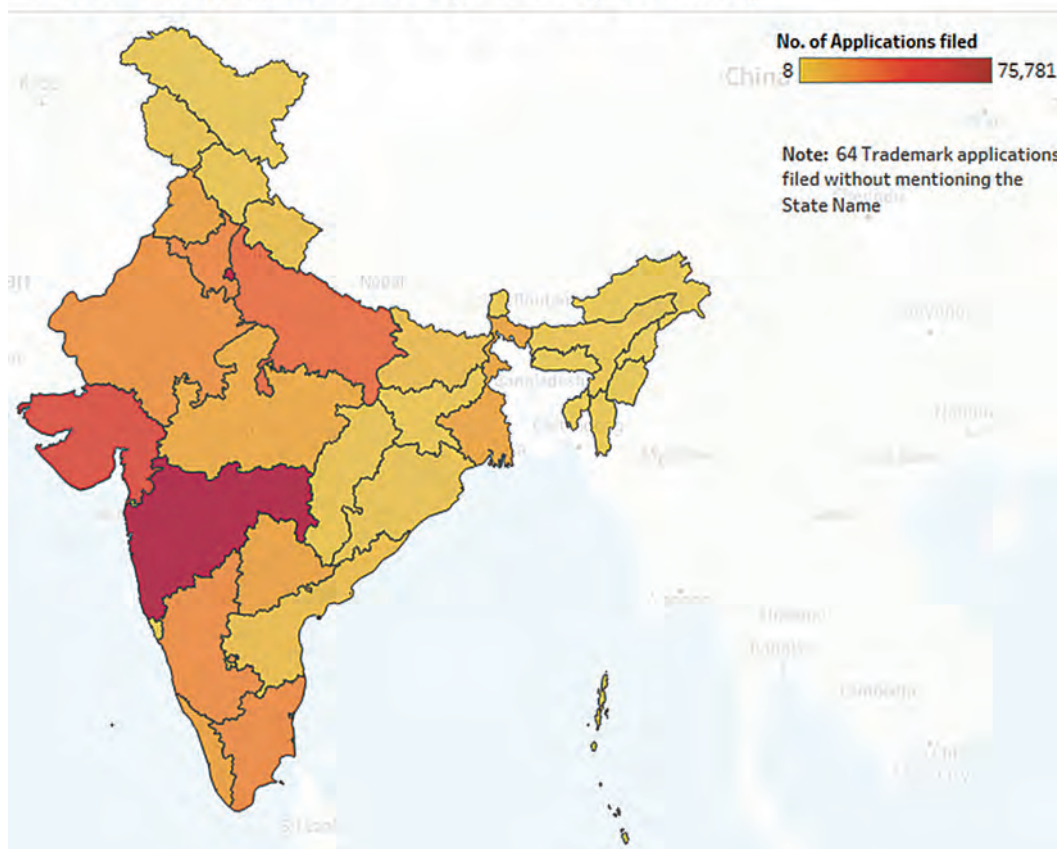
ii. Trademark applications filed by Indians (State-wise):

Out of total number of 418594 applications filed by Indian applicants during the year, Maharashtra occupied the first position with 75781 applications. Delhi with 67840 applications is at second position, while the third position is occupied by Gujarat with 46133 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 filed
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR	29
ANDHRA PRADESH	5389
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	59
ASSAM	1729
BIHAR	5231
CHANDIGARH	2614
CHATTISGARH	2765
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	108
DAMAN & DIU	104
DELHI	67840
GOA	898
GUJARAT	46133
HARYANA	24600
HIMACHAL PRADESH	1638
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	1788
JHARKHAND	1994
KARNATAKA	22468
KERALA	15619
LAKSHADWEEP	8
MADHYA PRADESH	12508
MAHARASHTRA	75781
MANIPUR	65
MEGHALAYA	57

MIZORAM	25
NAGALAND	29
ORISSA	2576
PUDUCHERRY	374
PUNJAB	14700
RAJASTHAN	20710
SIKKIM	44
STATE NOT SPECIFIED	64
TAMIL NADU	23725
TELANGANA	14504
TRIPURA	118
UTTAR PRADESH	35247
UTTARAKHAND	3609
WEST BENGAL	13444
Total	418594

Trademark applications filed by Indians (State-wise)



iii. Applications filed by foreign Applicants:

The number of applications filed by foreign applicants during the year was **12619**. Number of applications filed by top 20 foreign countries are provided in the following table as well as represented graphically as below:

Top 20 Foreign countries for filing of applications

Name of the Country	No. of Applications filed
United States of America	4044
China	2395
Singapore	712
United Kingdom	664
Japan	496
Republic of Korea	394
United Arab Emirates	385
Germany	280
Canada	278
Switzerland	270
Hong Kong	235
Taiwan, Province of China	210
Australia	162
France	147
Thailand	142
Spain	132
Italy	122
Cayman Islands	118
Netherlands	118
Malaysia	80
Total	11384

Top 20 Foreign countries for filing of applications

👤 = 100



iv. Class-wise filing trend:

The table below provides details of class-wise trend of trademarks applications filed during the year 2020-21. As in the previous year, this year also, the largest number of applications received was in respect of goods in Class 5 (Pharmaceuticals, Veterinary and Sanitary Substances, etc.).

The detail of classes in which applications were filed along with % share is given as below:

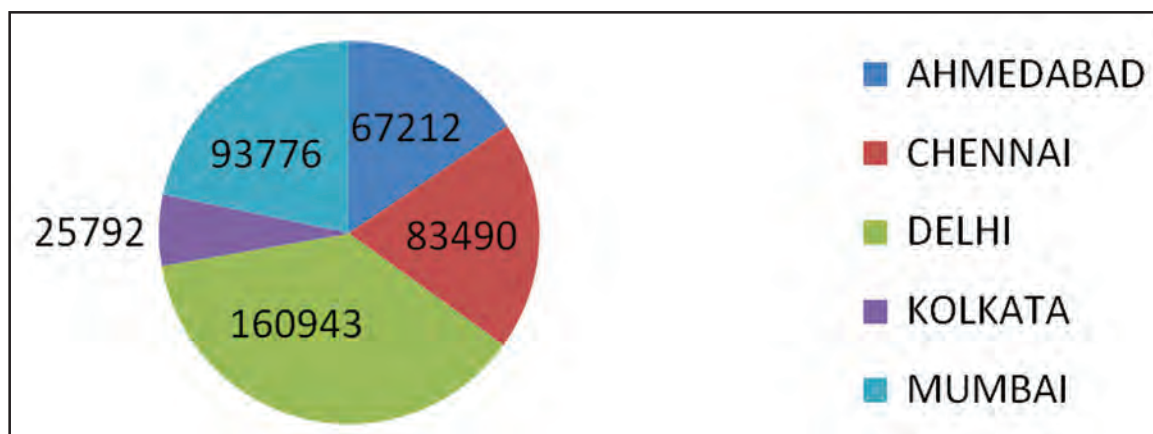
Class	Description of goods/services	No. of Applications	% Share
1	Chemical products used in industry, science, photography, agriculture, horticulture, forestry, manures, etc.	6222	1.40
2	Paints and Varnishes	2047	0.46
3	Perfumery, cosmetics, etc.	22184	5.00
4	Industrial Oil and Greases (Other than edible oil), etc.	2402	0.54
5	Medicinal, Pharmaceuticals, Veterinary and Sanitary substances, etc.	65848	14.84
6	Un-Wrought and partly-wrought common metal and their alloys, etc.	5405	1.22
7	Machines and Mechanic Tools, Motors, etc.	8310	1.87
8	Hand Tools and Instruments, etc.	2092	0.47
9	Scientific, Nautical, Surveying and Electrical apparatus, etc.	25810	5.82
10	Surgical, Medical, Dental and Veterinary Instruments, apparatus, etc.	8058	1.82
11	Installation for Lighting, Heating, etc.	10764	2.43
12	Vehicles and their parts, apparatus, Locomotion by land, air and water	4251	0.96
13	Fire arms, ammunition and projectiles, etc.	277	0.06
14	Precious metals and their alloys, etc.	4732	1.07
15	Musical instruments (other than talking machines and wireless apparatus)	370	0.08
16	Paper and Paper Articles, Stationery, Printed Matters, etc.	7172	1.62
17	GuttaPercha, India Rubber, etc.	3512	0.79
18	Leather and Imitation of Leather, etc.	3910	0.88
19	Building materials, etc.	6194	1.40
20	Furniture, Mirrors, etc.	6521	1.47
21	Small Domestic Utensils, etc.	9027	2.03
22	Ropes, Strings, etc.	1012	0.23
23	Yarns and threads	676	0.15
24	Tissues (Piece goods), etc.	5906	1.33

25	Clothing including Boots, Shoes and Slippers	33362	7.52
26	Laces and embroidery, Ribbons and braids, etc.	1105	0.25
27	Carpets, rugs, mats, etc.	1122	0.25
28	Games and Playthings, etc.	4874	1.10
29	Meat, Fish, Poultry, etc.	15673	3.53
30	Coffee, Tea, Cocoa, etc.	30130	6.79
31	Agricultural, Horticultural and Forestry Products and Grains not included in other classes	8826	1.99
32	Beer, Ale and Port, Mineral and Aerated Waters and Other Non-Alcoholic drinks not included in other classes	6310	1.42
33	Wines, Spirits and Liqueurs	2588	0.58
34	Tobacco, Raw or Manufactured, Smokers Articles, Matches	3890	0.88
35	Advertising, business management, business administration, office functions	44198	9.96
36	Insurance, financial affairs, monetary affairs real estate affairs	6520	1.47
37	Building construction repairs installation services	5535	1.25
38	Telecommunications	4415	1.00
39	Transport, packaging and storage of goods travels arrangement	4196	0.95
40	Treatment of materials	1666	0.38
41	Education; providing of training, entertainment; sporting and cultural activities	19428	4.38
42	Scientific and technological services and research and design relating thereto, industrial analysis and research services; design and development of computer hardware and software	13639	3.07
43	Services for providing food and drink; temporary accommodation	11843	2.67
44	Medical services; veterinary services; hygienic and beauty care for human beings or animals; agriculture, horticulture and forestry services	7144	1.61
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	4551	1.03

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

v. Branch-wise filing trend:

During the year 2020-21, maximum numbers of applications were filed at Delhi branch of the Registry (**160943**), followed by the branches at Mumbai (**93776**), Chennai (**83490**), Ahmedabad (**67212**) and Kolkata (**25792**).



3. REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS AND OTHER ACTIVITIES:

During the year 2020-21, number of trademarks registered was 255976. The total number of registered trademarks as of March 31, 2021 was **2369650**.

Other activities during the year are as under:

- **73100** registered trademarks were renewed,
- **29773** requests for post registration changes in respect of trademarks (including their assignments to other persons) were received and **29214** requests were disposed,
- **11832** certificates were issued on request for use in legal proceedings or for obtaining registration abroad,
- **9032** certificates were issued under Section 45(1) of the Copyright Act, 1957 for registration of artistic work as copyright.

This year the Registry advertised 339356 applications for registration of trademarks in the Trade Marks Journal as compared to 378147 applications advertised during the preceding year. The trend of trademarks published in the Trade Marks Journal in the preceding five years is given in **Appendix II**.

The Registry also dealt with quasi-judicial proceedings, which were primarily opposition and rectification proceedings under the Trade Marks Act and Rules. 62057 notices of opposition and 2399 applications for rectification of the Register of Trade Marks by cancelling or varying registration of trademarks were filed during the year 2020-21 and 18468 such cases were finally disposed. Details of such cases filed and disposed are given in **Appendix III**.

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

The following table provides the class-wise statement of number of trademarks registered during the year 2020-21. It is observed that the highest numbers of 66674 trademarks were registered under Class 5, which is 13.19% of the total registrations, followed by Class 35 which is 10.43%.

Class	No. of Applications	% Share
1	7501	1.48
2	2571	0.51
3	20429	4.04
4	2775	0.55
5	66674	13.19
6	6791	1.34
7	10474	2.07
8	2778	0.55
9	32150	6.36
10	7666	1.52
11	12919	2.56
12	5821	1.15
13	436	0.09
14	6448	1.28
15	559	0.11
16	10457	2.07
17	4261	0.84
18	5819	1.15
19	7873	1.56
20	7641	1.51
21	9989	1.98
22	1354	0.27
23	928	0.18
24	7253	1.44
25	37072	7.34
26	1543	0.31
27	1453	0.29
28	5571	1.10
29	13571	2.69
30	24813	4.91
31	8345	1.65
32	6830	1.35
33	2568	0.51
34	3282	0.65
35	52706	10.43
36	8657	1.71
37	7651	1.51
38	5809	1.15

39	6026	1.19
40	2472	0.49
41	27295	5.40
42	18440	3.65
43	14978	2.96
44	9047	1.79
45	5677	1.12

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

5. REVENUE

During the year 2020-21, the TMR generated revenue of Rs. 361.13 Crores (including Rs. 35.577 Crores received from IB as fee for international registration under the Madrid System) as compared to that of the previous year of Rs. 352.30 Crores.

APPENDIX I

TRENDS IN TRADE MARKS APPLICATIONS FOR LAST 5 YEARS

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
FILED	278170	272974	323978	334805	431213
EXAMINED	532230	306259	337541	338551	463912
REGISTERED	250070	300913	316798	294172	255976

Trends In Trade Marks Applications

(Figs. in Lakh)

2016-17

Registered

2.5

Examined

5.32

Filed

2.78

2017-18

Registered

3.01

Examined

3.06

Filed

2.73

2018-19

Registered

3.17

Examined

3.33

Filed

3.24

2019-20

Registered

2.94

Examined

3.39

Filed

3.35

2020-21

Registered

2.56

Examined

4.64

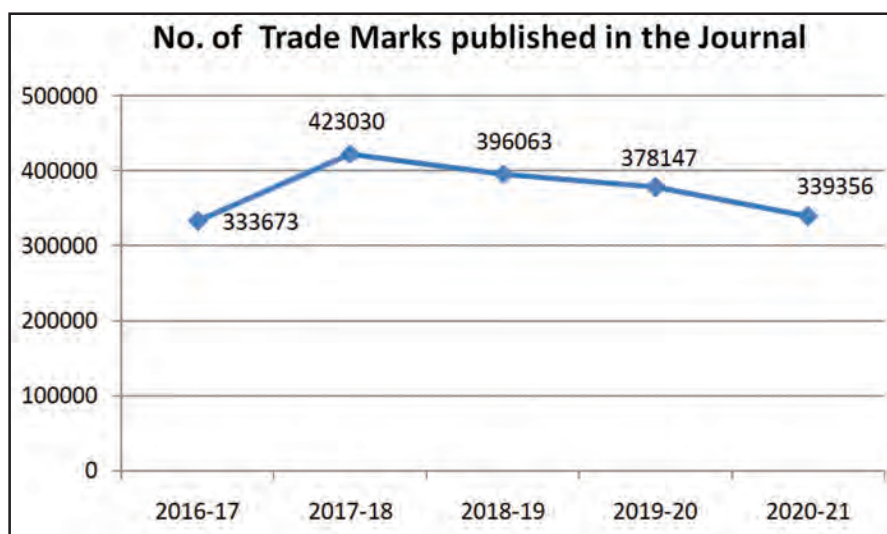
Filed

4.31

NUMBER OF TRADE MARKS PUBLISHED DURING LAST FIVE YEARS

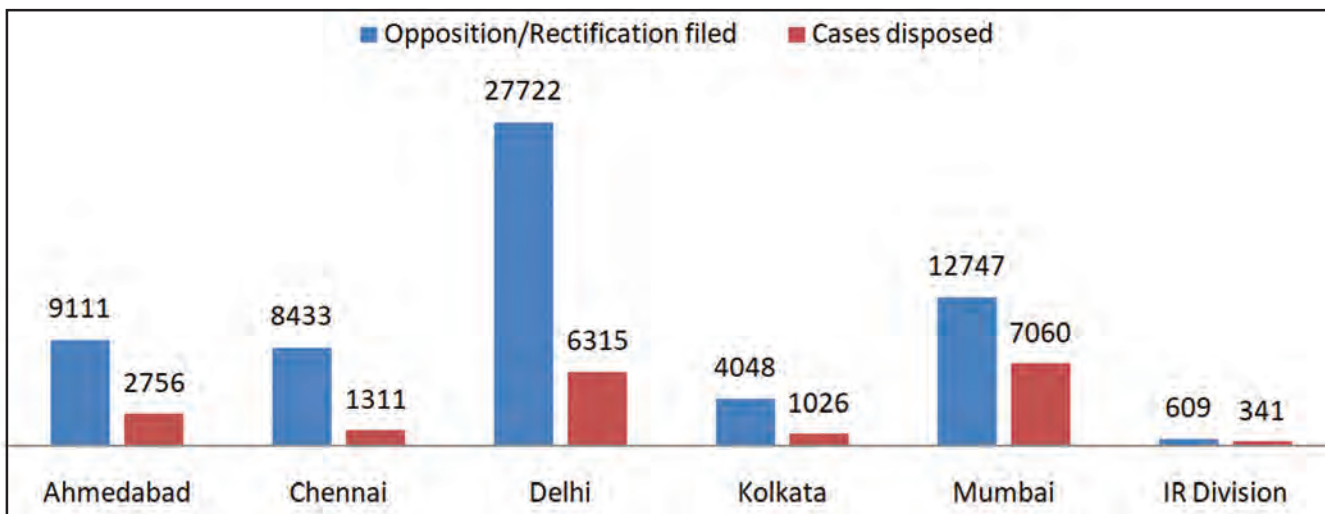
Sl.No.	Year	No. of Trade Marks published in the Journal
1	2016-17	333673
2	2017-18	423030
3	2018-19	396063
4	2019-20	378147
5	2020-21	339356

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



DETAILS OF OPPOSITION/RECTIFICATION APPLICATIONS FILED AT VARIOUS OFFICES FROM APRIL 1, 2020 TO MARCH 31, 2021 AND DISPOSAL THEREOF

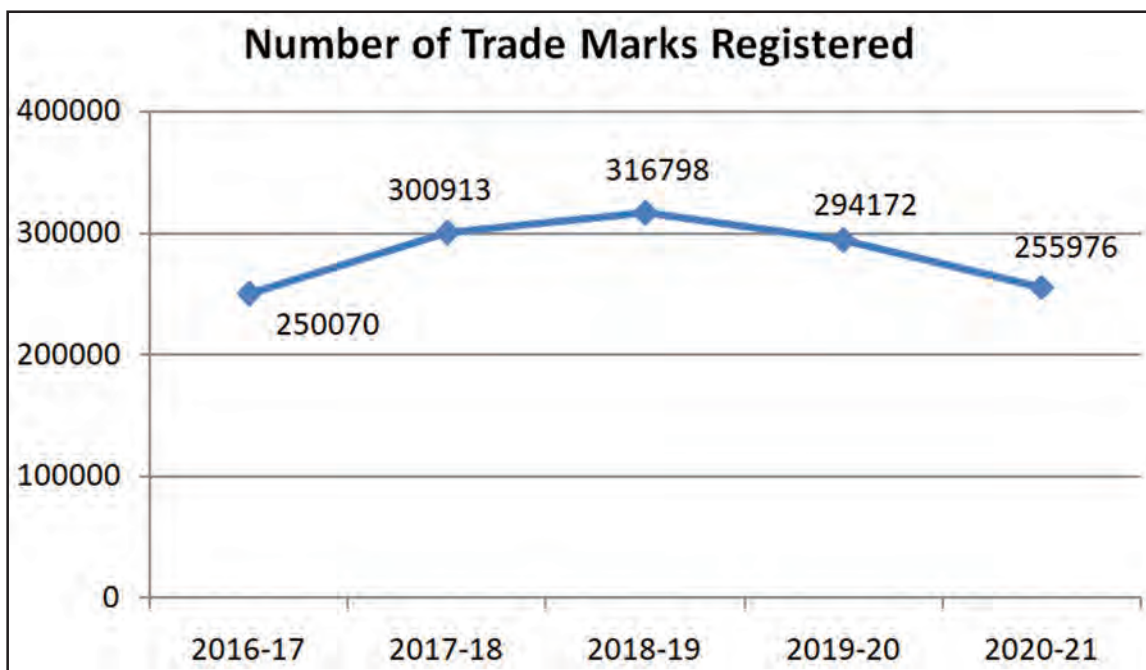
TM Office	Opposition/Rectification filed	Cases disposed
Ahmedabad	9111	2756
Chennai	8433	1311
Delhi	27722	6315
Kolkata	4048	1026
Mumbai	12747	7060
IR Division	609	341



TRADE MARKS REGISTERED DURING LAST FIVE YEARS

Sl. No.	Year	Number of Trade Marks Registered
1	2016-17	250070
2	2017-18	300913
3	2018-19	316798
4	2019-20	294172
5	2020-21	255976

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF TRADE MARKS REGISTERED DURING LAST 5 YEARS



CHAPTER-VII

MADRID SYSTEM FOR INTERNATIONAL REGISTRATION OF MARKS

INTRODUCTION

The Madrid system provides one single procedure for the registration of trademarks in several countries. It is governed by two treaties, 'the Madrid Agreement concerning the international registration of marks' (briefly known as Madrid Agreement) and the 'Protocol relating to the Madrid Agreement' (briefly known as Madrid Protocol).

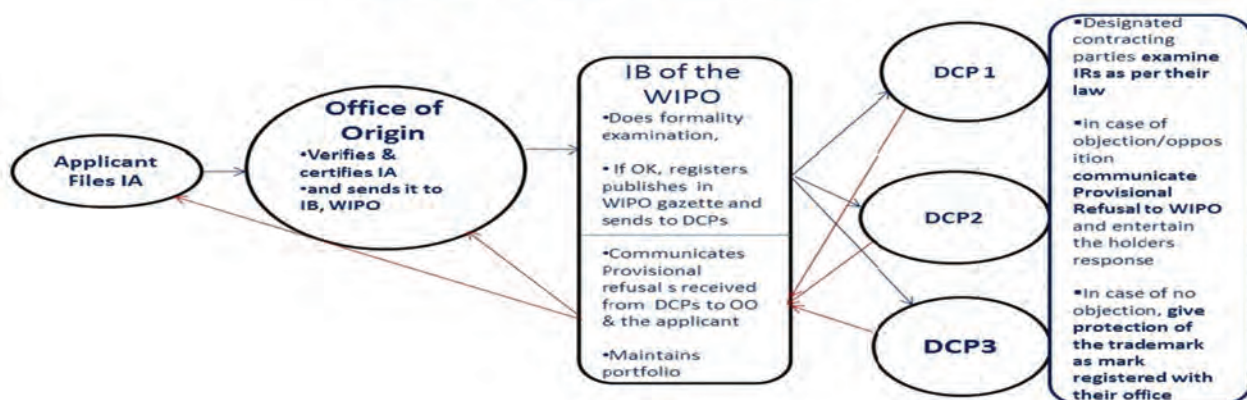
These treaties are administered by the International Bureau (IB) of the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) in Geneva, Switzerland.

1. BACKGROUND OF INDIA'S ACCESSION TO THE MADRID PROTOCOL:

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

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

Procedure for international registration under the Madrid Protocol



2. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MADRID SYSTEM IN INDIA:

2.1. International Registration wing:

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

As Office of Origin, the International Registration wing carries out 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.

2.2. International registration of trademarks under the Madrid System- Indian applications:

Till the end of year 2020-21, the Indian Trade Mark Office had received **2002** applications for international registration of trademarks under the Madrid System, out of which 1905 applications were verified , certified and transmitted to the WIPO and out of these applications **1515**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 5 years as follows:



2.3. As an Office of Designated Contracting Party, the International Registration wing carries out following functions through an Electronic System:

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

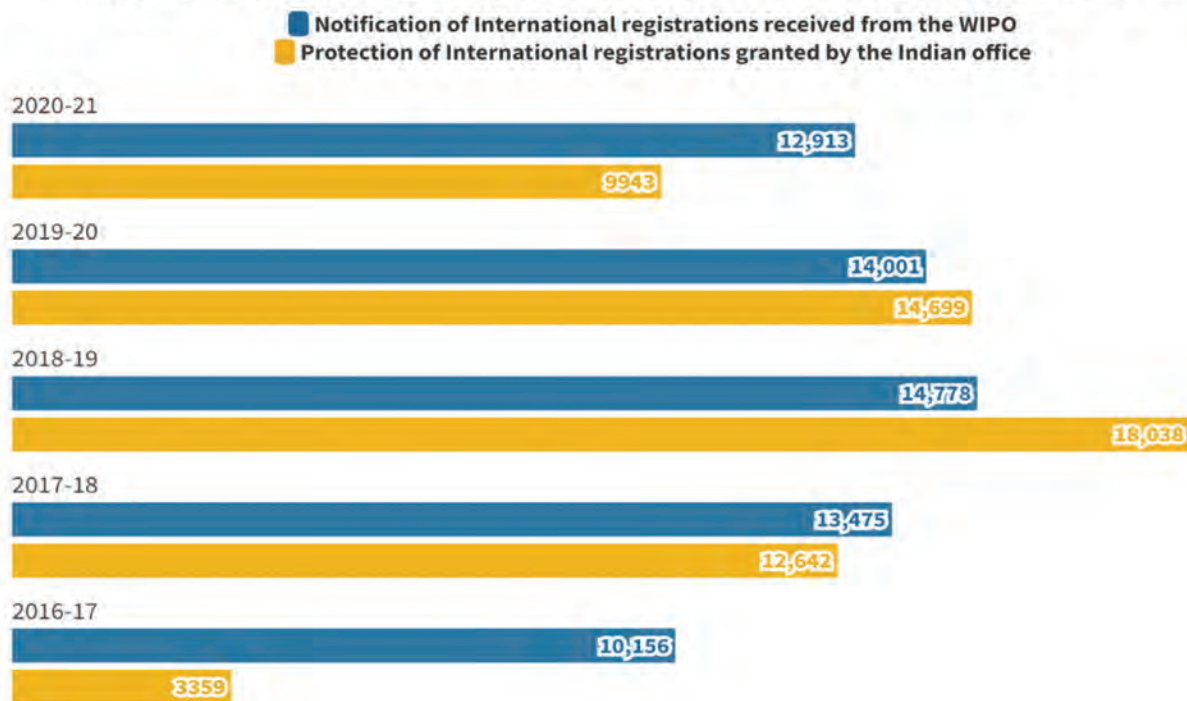
2.4. Activities During the year 2020-21-International Registration:

- The WIPO had notified to Indian Office **12913** international registrations seeking protection of trademarks in India,
- A mirror record of all these international registrations was created in the form of IRDI and **13608** IRDIs were examined,
- In respect of **8383** cases provisional refusals based on examination were communicated to the WIPO,
- **609** provisional refusals, based on third party oppositions received pursuant to publication in the trademarks journal, were communicated to the WIPO,
- **341** oppositions were finally disposed,
- The Grant of Protection in case of **9943** international registrations were sent to the WIPO after completing all the procedures under the Trade Marks Act; in respect of **7756** international registrations out of **9943**, the applicants were not even required to approach this office and marks under such international registrations were granted protection in India,

- 712 international registrations were refused protection of mark in India.

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

International Registration Activities During the year 2020-21



3. Revenue:

The Indian office gets revenue from the WIPO in respect of the applications for international registration under the Madrid System where protection of the mark is sought in India and also in respect of renewal of such international registrations. During the year 2020-21, the Indian Office had received Rs. 35.577 Crores as fee for international registrations designating India for protection of the mark.

CHAPTER-VIII

GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS

INTRODUCTION:

The Geographical Indications Registry (GIR) is a statutory organization set up with main object to provide for the registration and better protection of geographical indications relating to goods and for the administration of the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999, which was brought into force on September 15, 2003. The GI Registry is situated at Chennai.

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

1. Performance Highlights:

The Registry has started receiving GI applications for Registration since September 15, 2003. The Registry has received a total number of 745 (Seven Hundred & Forty Five) GI Applications as on March 31, 2021.

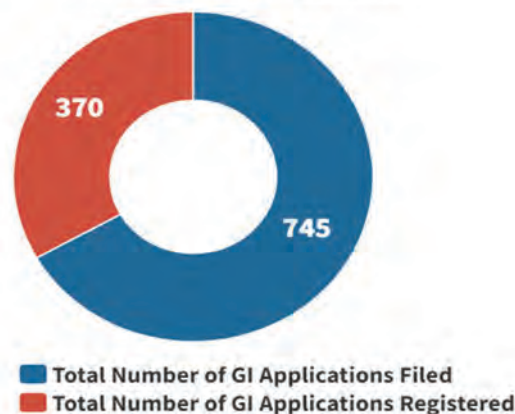
The Registry has also started receiving GI Authorised User applications from May 2009 and the Registry has received 7824 (Seven Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty Four) GI Authorised User Applications as on March 31, 2021.

A total of 370 (Three Hundred and Seventy) Geographical Indications (GIs) have been registered since September 15, 2003. A total number of 4885 (Four Thousand Eight Hundred Eighty Five) GI Authorised User certificates have been issued.

From April 01, 2020 to March 31, 2021, the Office has received 58 Geographical Indications Applications and 966 Geographical Indications Authorised User Applications, 05 Geographical Indications and 505 Geographical Indications Authorised Users have been registered.

2. GI Applications:

Geographical Indications Application Status
as on March 31, 2021



Status wise breakup of GI Applications Received as on March 31, 2021

TOTAL GI APPLICATIONS RECEIVED



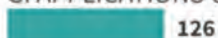
GI APPLICATIONS REGISTERED



GI APPLICATIONS IN PROCESS



GI APPLICATIONS OTHER DISPOSALS



GI APPLICATIONS ADVERTISED



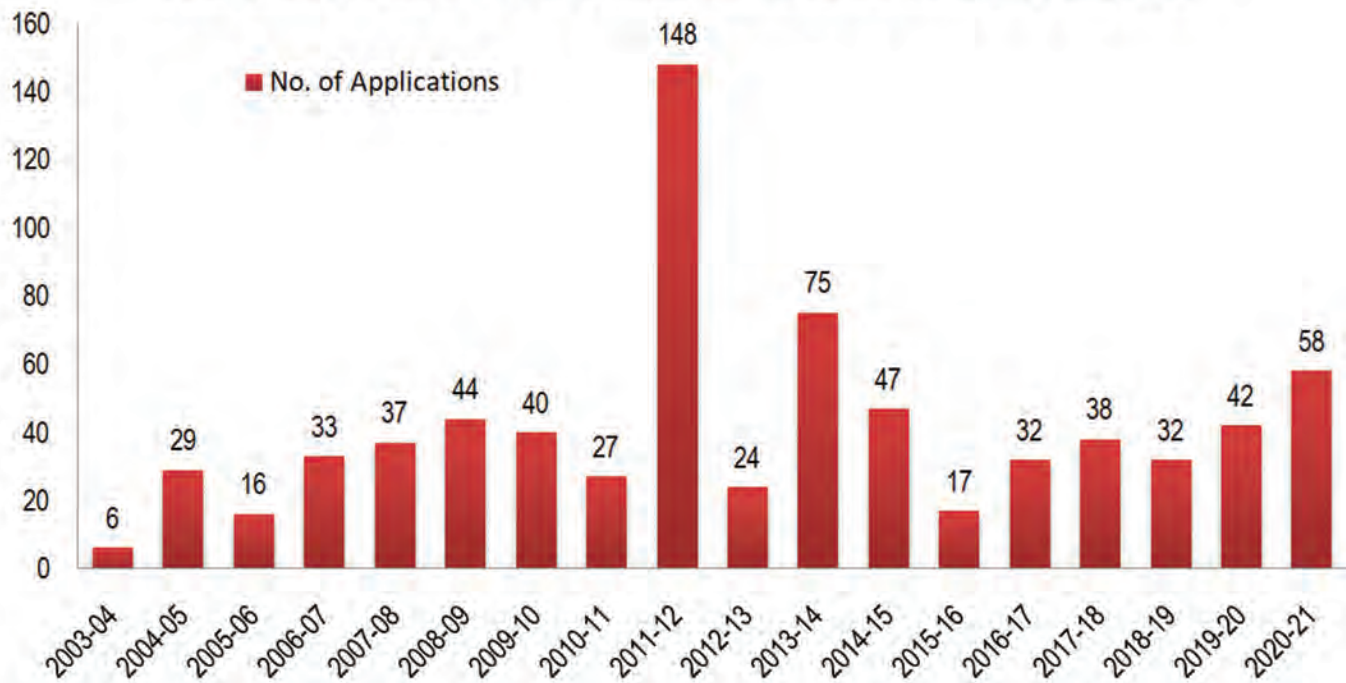
GI APPLICATIONS UNDER OPPOSITION



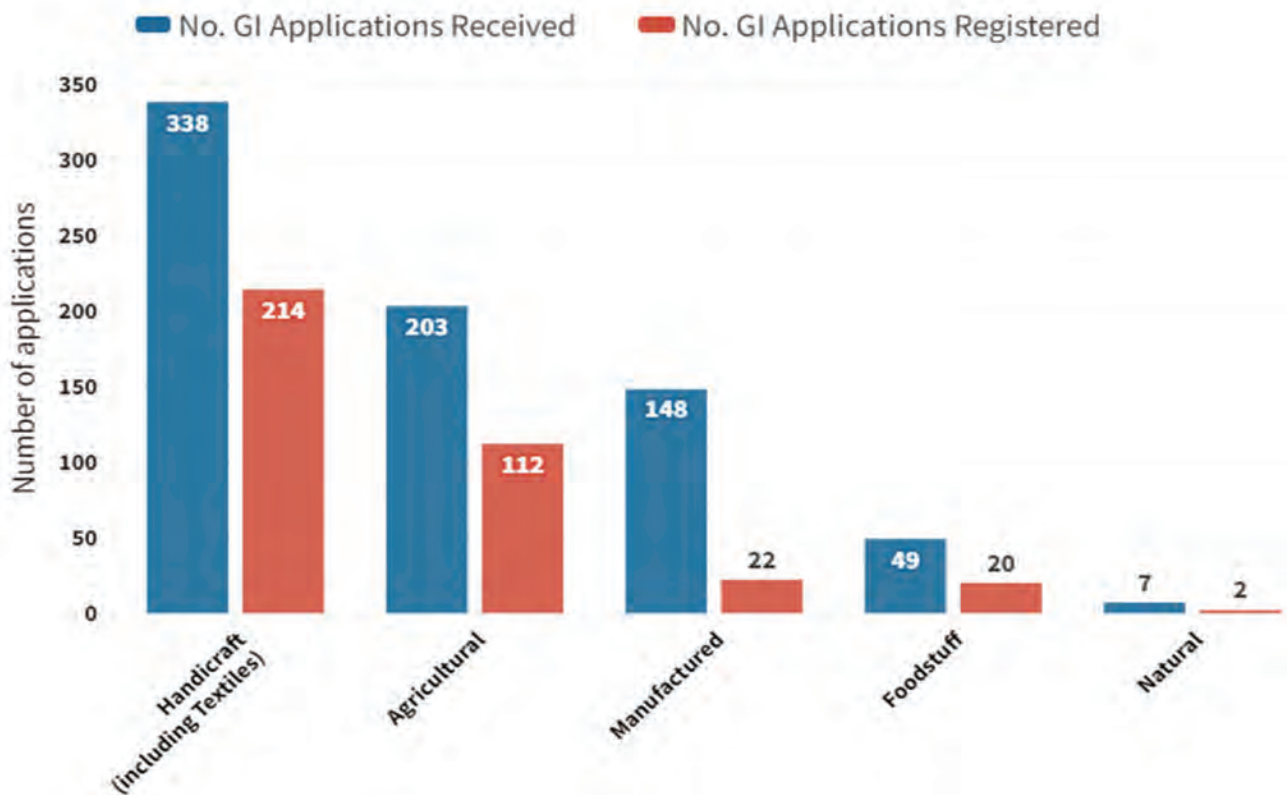
Year-wise breakup of GI Applications filed as on March 31, 2021

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
2019-20	42
2020-21	58
Total	745

Year-wise breakup of GI Applications filed as on March 31, 2021



Goods wise break up of GI Applications as per Sec. 2 (f) of the GI Act, 1999 filed as on March 31, 2021

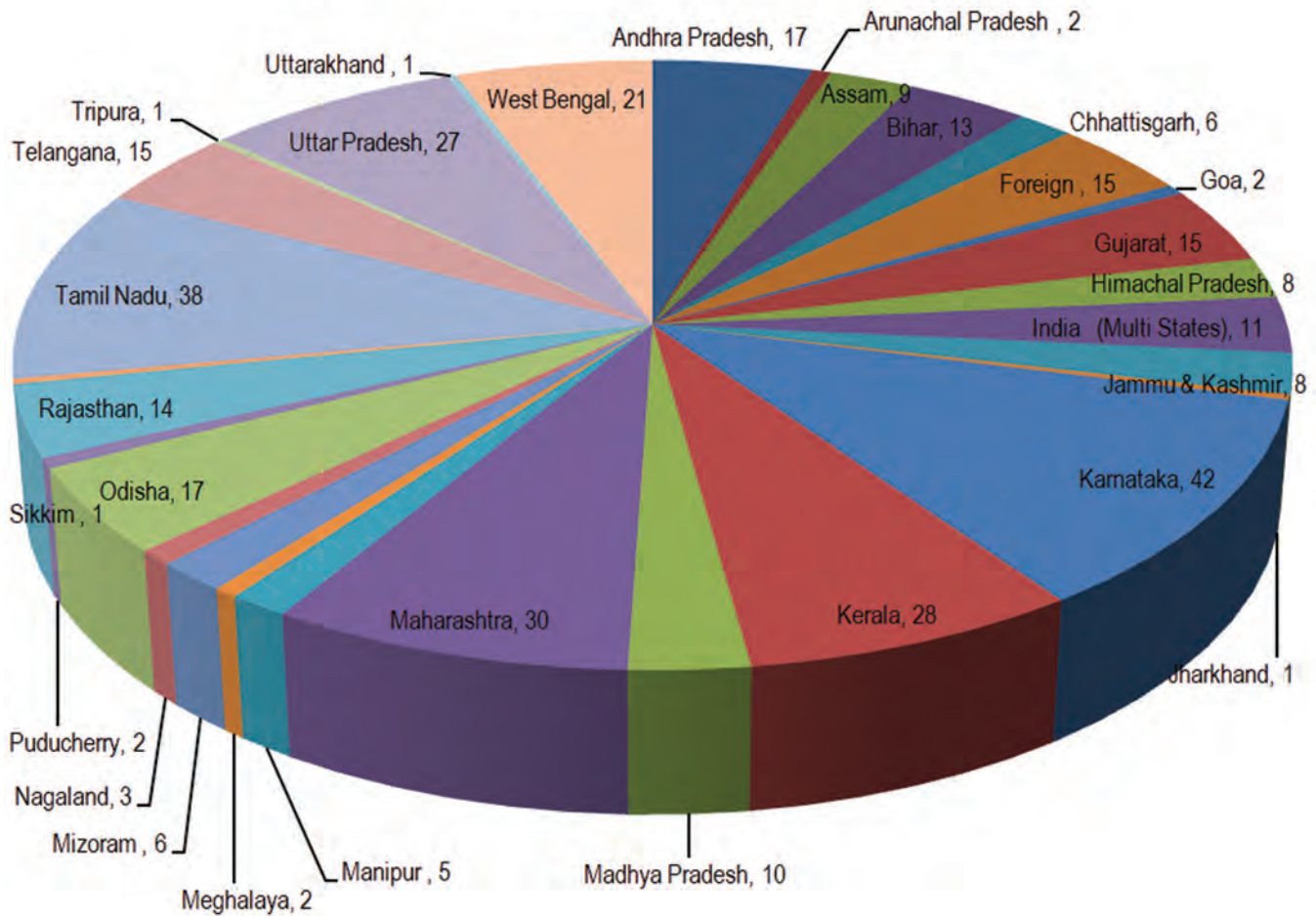


State - wise Registered GI's as on March 31, 2021

State/Entity	No. of Registered GI
Andhra Pradesh	17
Arunachal Pradesh	2
Assam	9
Bihar	13
Chhattisgarh	6
Goa	2
Gujarat	15
Himachal Pradesh	8
India (Multi States) - (Karnataka & Maharashtra)	1
India (Kerala & Tamil Nadu)	1
India (Kerala, Karnataka & Tamil Nadu)	1
India - (Maharashtra & Madhya Pradesh)	1
India - (Maharashtra, Gujarat, Dadara& Nagar Haveli, Daman Diu)	1
India (Punjab / Haryana / Himachal Pradesh / Delhi / Uttarakhand / Uttar Pradesh / Jammu & Kashmir)	1
India (Punjab, Haryana & Rajasthan)	1
India (Andhra Pradesh & Odisha)	1
India (Karnataka & Kerala)	2
India (Telangana & Andhra Pradesh)	1
Jammu & Kashmir	8
Jharkhand	1
Karnataka	42
Kerala	28
Madhya Pradesh	10
Maharashtra	30
Manipur	5
Meghalaya	2
Mizoram	6
Nagaland	3
Odisha	17
Puducherry	2
Rajasthan	14
Sikkim	1

Tamil Nadu	38
Telangana	15
Tripura	1
Uttar Pradesh	27
Uttarakhand	1
West Bengal	21
Foreign	15
Total	370

State - wise Registered GI's as on March 31, 2021



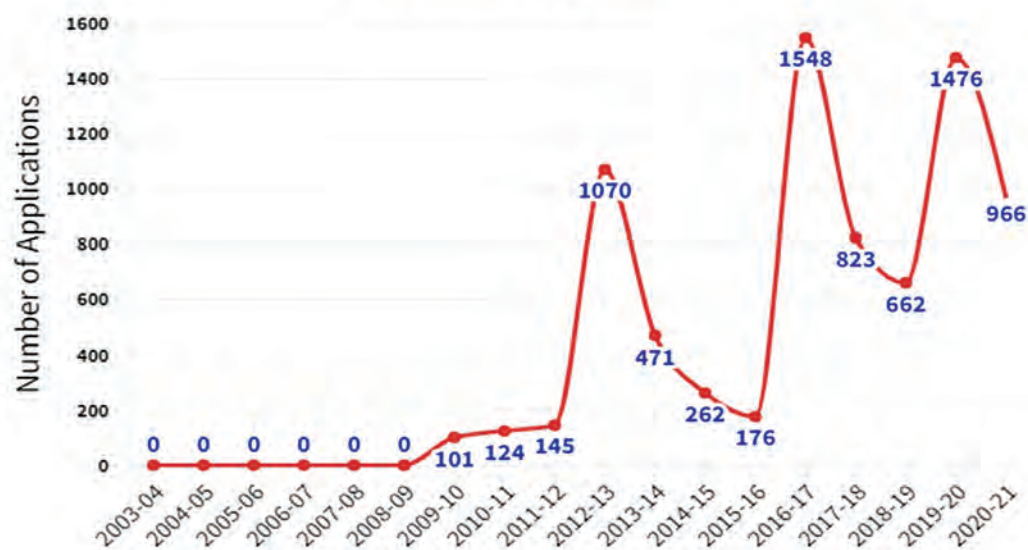
3. Authorised User Applications:

The provision for receiving GI Authorised User applications was available since 2003 but the Registry started receiving GI Authorised User applications from May 2009 and the Registry has received 7824 (Seven Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty Four) GI Authorised User Applications as on March 31, 2021.

Year-wise breakup of GI Authorized User Applications filed as on March 31, 2021

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
2019-20	1476
2020-21	966
Total	7824

Year-wise breakup of GI Authorized User Applications filed as on March 31, 2021



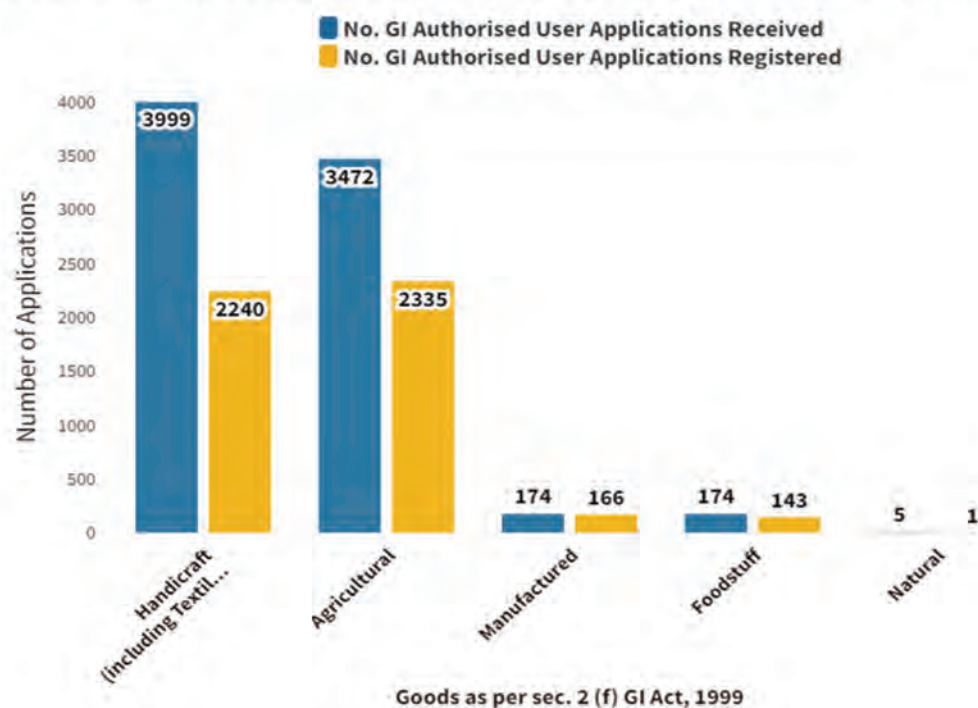
GI Authorised User Application Status as on March 31, 2021

Number of GI Authorised User Applications Registered	4885
Number of GI Authorised User Applications under Examination	2069
Number of GI Authorised User Applications Pre – Examination	400
Number of GI Authorised User Applications Advertised	464
Number of GI Authorised User Applications under Opposition	1
Number of GI Authorised User Applications Merged	5
Total Number of GI Authorised User Applications	7824

Goods wise breakup of GI Authorised User Applications as on March 31, 2021

Goods as per sec. 2 (f) GI Act,1999	No. GI Authorised User Applications Received	No. GI Authorised User Applications Registered
Handicraft (including Textiles)	3999	2240
Agricultural	3472	2335
Manufactured	174	166
Foodstuff	174	143
Natural	5	1
Total	7824	4885

Goods wise breakup of GI Authorised User Applications as on March 31, 2021



CHAPTER-IX

COPYRIGHTS

INTRODUCTION:

The Copyright is the right of an owner of a work to control the uses of 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.

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 developments of human intellect in such domains.

1. Copyright Office:

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

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 Copyright Act, a certificate of registration of copyright and entries made therein serve as *prima facie* evidence in a Court of Law with reference to 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 and exceptions are provided under the Copyright Act). The law also ensures that once a period of holding exclusive rights is over, the general public should have free access to the work.

3. The Copyright Societies:

Following are the Copyright Societies registered in India:

- 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. Recent developments:

The Government of India has notified Copyright (Amendment) Rules, 2021 vide Gazette notification under reference G.S.R. 225(E) dated 30th March, 2021. The amendment has brought the following important changes:

- A new provision regarding the publication of a copyrights journal on the Copyright Office website has been introduced, thereby eliminating the requirement of publication in the Official Gazette.
- The compliance requirements for registration of software works have been largely reduced wherein the applicant can file the first 10 and last 10 pages of source code, or the entire source code if less than 20 pages, with no blocked out or redacted portions.
- Copyright Societies would be required to draw up and make public an Annual Transparency Report for each financial year.
- To encourage accountability and transparency, provisions to deal with the undistributed royalty amounts and use of electronic and traceable payment methods for collection and distribution of royalties have been introduced.

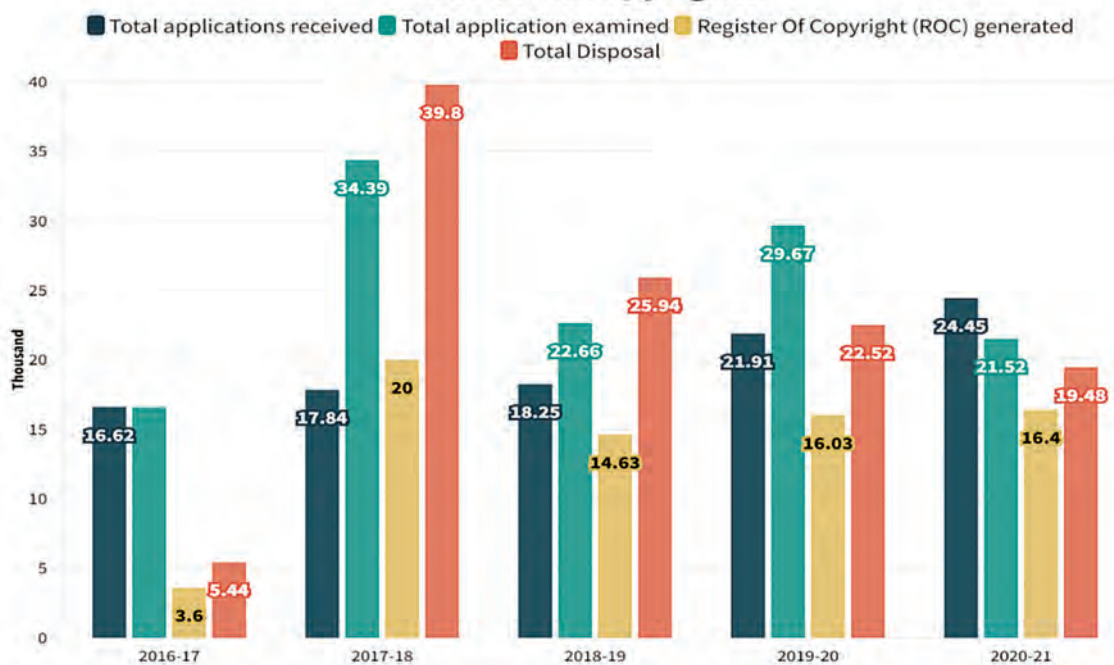
6. Trends in Copyrights:

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

During the year 2020-21, a total number of 24451 applications were received and 21523 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 2020-21 was 16399. The statistical data from 2016-17 to 2020-2021 is given in the following table:

Year	Total applications received	Total application examined	Register Of Copyright (ROC) generated	Total Disposal
2016-17	16617	16584	3596	5444
2017-18	17841	34388	19997	39799
2018-19	18250	22658	14625	25943
2019-20	21905	29670	16029	22516
2020-21	24451	21523	16399	19477

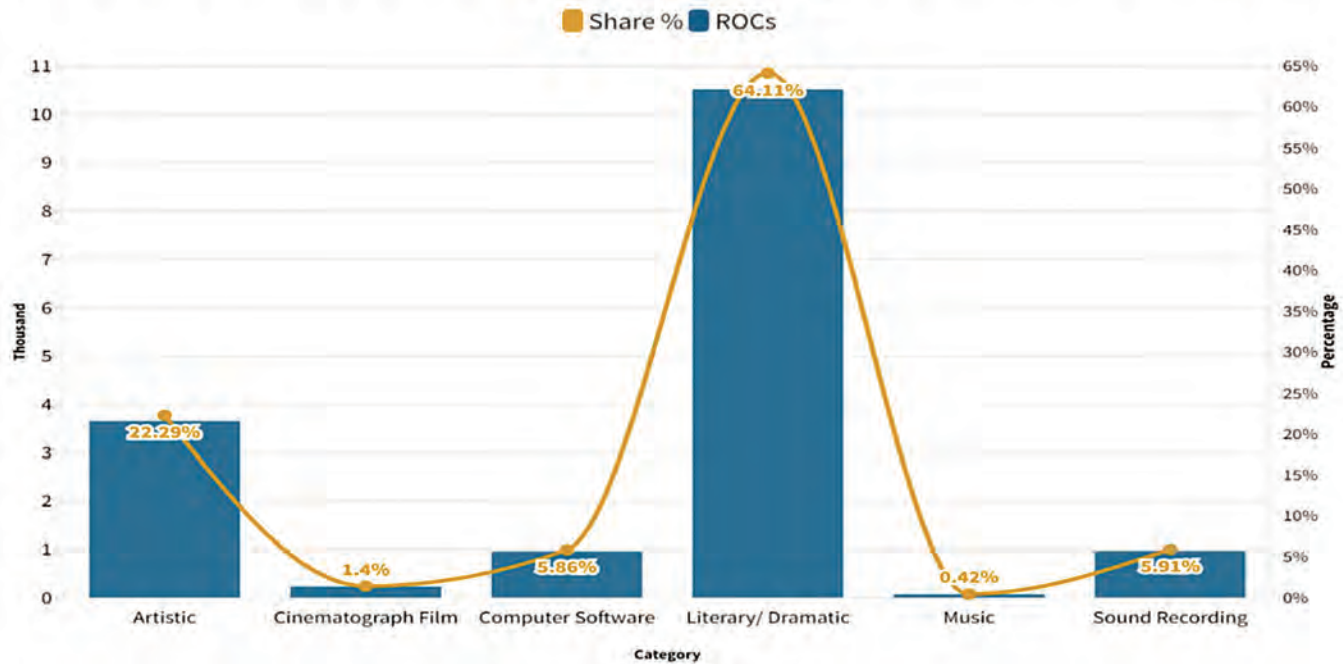
Trends in Copyrights



Category wise Registration of Copyright (ROC) generated during for the Year 2020-21

Sl. No.	Category	ROCs
1	Artistic	3655
2	Cinematograph Film	230
3	Computer Software	961
4	Literary/ Dramatic	10514
5	Music	69
6	Sound Recording	970
	Total ROCs:	16399

Category wise Registration of Copyright (ROC) generated during for the Year 2020-21



7. Major achievements of Copyright Office:

- The applications received during the FY 2020-21 have been increased about 8% in comparison to the previous FY.
- The filing of online application has reached a level of 90% of the total applications.
- E-filing facility for the “Registration of changes in particulars of copyright” entered in the register of copyrights (Form XV) has been introduced.
- E-filing facility for “Registration/renewal of a Copyright society (Form VIII) & (Form IX)” and “Registration/renewal of a Performers’ society (Form XI) & (Form XII).”
- Non-tax Receipt Portal is being introduced in the e-filing portal of Copyright office.

CHAPTER-X

SEMICONDUCTOR INTEGRATED CIRCUITS LAYOUT DESIGN REGISTRY

INTRODUCTION:

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

The Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout Design Act, 2000 (the SICLD Act) provides the 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 SICLD Act and Rules refer to three dimensional configurations of these layers as an integrated circuit layout.

The criteria for registration of an integrated circuit layout design are that it should be:-

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

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

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

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

2. Achievements:

During the reporting year 2020-21, **FIVE (05)** Semiconductor Integrated Circuit Layout Design applications from Indian Space Research Organization, Bangalore were received for registration and the preliminary examination reports have been sent to the applicant.

Until now, two (2) Certificates of Registrations have been issued for the layout design: (i) Design No. 1(I)/2013 titled "8 port Micro-controller (BE.80501)" in the name of M/s Bharat Electronics Ltd. (BEL) dated January 20, 2015; and (ii) Design No. 2(I)/2016 titled "50-60 GHz Sub Harmonic IQ Mixer" in the name of M/s. Indian

Space Research Organisation (ISRO) dated May 24, 2016.

3. Manpower Structure of SICLD Registry

Following posts have been approved 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

CHAPTER-XI

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

INTRODUCTION

Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) related activities have been on continuous rise in the country for the past several years. Many complex issues are involved in creation, utilization and meaningful exploitation of IPRs. Realising the need to have a 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 to the need of training of Examiners of Patents & Designs, Judicial training for Intellectual Property Office (IPO) officials, Examiner of Trademarks & Gland other IPO officials and also imparts IP training/education and organises IPR training and awareness programme for various User-Groups.

OBJECTIVES

RGNIIPM has been established with the 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 IP officers and various stakeholders and create awareness on the IPRs. Overall 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 objectives of National IPR Policy objectives by creating IP awareness in universities, educational institutions, etc. and conducting public training programme 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 programme on IPRs,
- To promote general awareness and understanding of IP systems among users of IP including universities, educational institutions and research 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 IP stakeholders on its own and in collaboration with prominent organizations in the country.

TRAINING PROGRAMMES

The RGNIIPM conducts number of training programme on Intellectual Property Rights, i.e. Patents, Designs, Trade Marks, Geographical Indications, Copyrights and SICLD keeping in view the requirements of actual and

potential users of patents and other IPR systems. The beneficiaries are from businesses, start-ups, law firms, prospective IPR agents, R&D organizations, industries, small and medium enterprises, academia, Central/State Govt./Public sector undertaking, individual inventors etc.

The RGNIIPM conducts comprehensive training programme for:

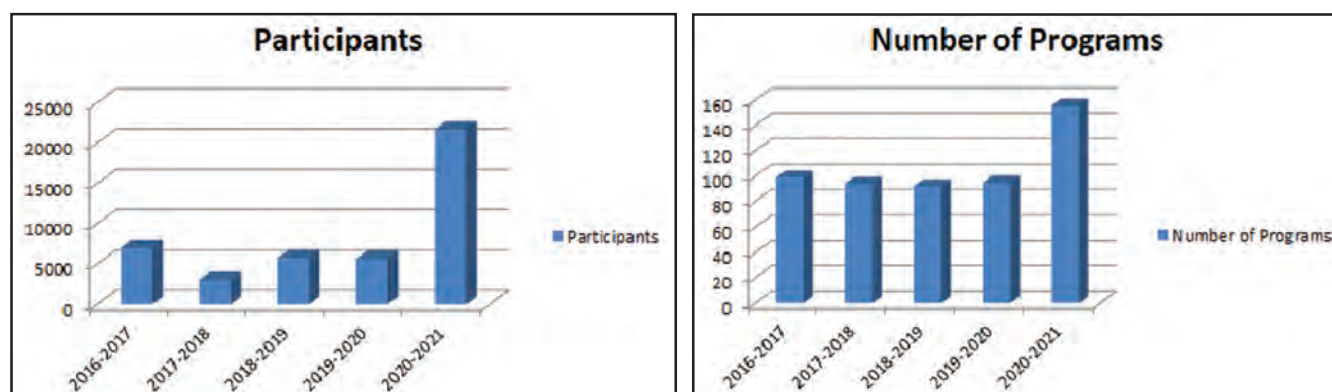
- Newly recruited IPO officials,
- Refresher programme for IPO officials,
- Judicial Training for IPO officials,
- Short term Public Training programme on IP,
- Workshops/Seminars/Awareness programs for institutions, organisations and firms interested in dealing with IPR,
- International Training programme jointly with the WIPO & other organisation.

ACHIEVEMENTS DURING 2020-21

The year 2020-21, saw an unprecedented situation concerning the outbreak of Covid-19 Pandemic and the whole world including India suffered a lot on this account. The effort in the part of RGNIIPM to impart training to all concerned did not come to a halt and was continued online remotely. In the above context, RGNIIPM has conducted total 156 programmes during the period under report. The Public training programs conducted had 17 programmes of 1-day, One programme each of 2-days and 3-days, Three online webinar were of 5-days. A total of 128 online webinar were conducted for the public institutes. Five departmental training programs were also conducted online.

Year	Public Training program						Departmental Training			Seminar/ Workshop/ Awareness for Public/ institutes	International Programs	Participants	Total
	Duration of training programme						6 Week	1-21 days	On- Job Trg.				
	1 day	2Days	3 days	5 days	6Days	2Week							
2016-2017	32	8	—	8	1	—	4	—	—	41	5	7036	99
2017-2018	24	12	8	9	10	—	1	1	—	27	2	3021	94
2018-2019	16	14	3	4	6	2	—	6	—	39	2	5763	92
2019-2020	14	14	10	3	6	2	1	1	—	41	3	5655	95
2020-2021 (Only Online Trg Progs were conducted in view of Covid-19 Pandemic)	17	1	1	3	—	-	1	3	1	128	1	21077	156
Total	103	49	22	27	23	4	7	11	1	276	13	42552	536

Details of Programmes conducted from 2016-17 to 2020-21



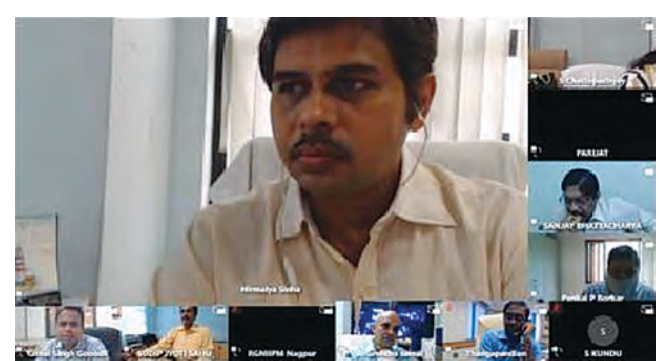
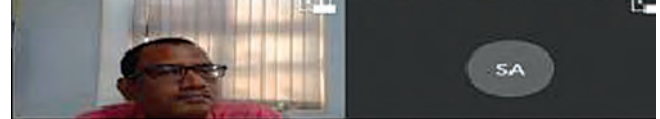
FACULTY MEMBER(S) IMPARTING TRAINING:

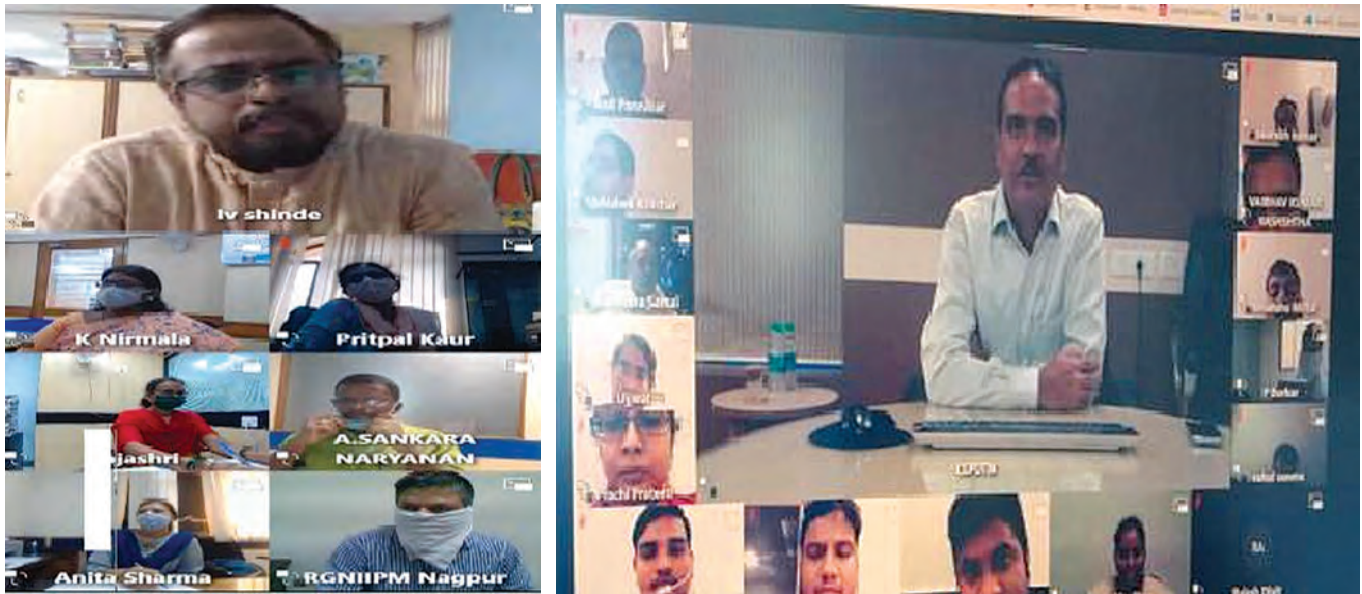
The Faculties for Training Courses were experts in Intellectual Property Rights from the Indian Patent Office, Trade Marks Registry as well from well-known organizations in the country including leading IP attorneys, IP experts, etc.

DETAILS OF PROGRAMMES HELD DURING 2020-21:

A. DEPARTMENTAL TRAINING PROGRAMMES:

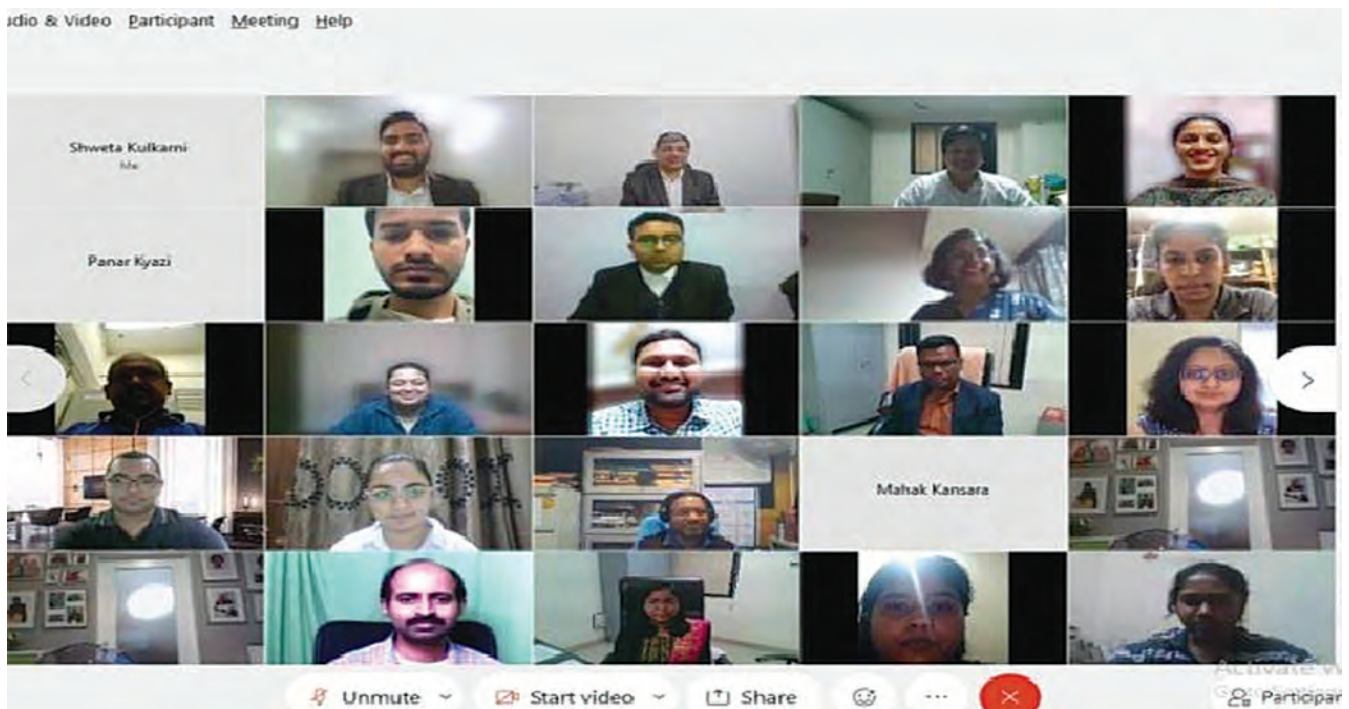
Date	Details
28 Dec., 2019 to 31 Mar., 2021	More than one year departmental 'ON JOB' training was given to 62 newly recruited Examiners of Patents & Designs at RGNIIPM, Nagpur.
31 Aug., 2020 to 11 Sept., 2020	Two weeks online training program for Joint Controller of Patents & Designs at RGNIIPM, Nagpur. Faculty- Sh. Manish Shukla, Dr. K.S. Kardam, Dr. B.K. Singh, Dr. W.M. Dhumane, Smt. Poonam Singh, Sh. Sanjay Patil, Sh. Avinash Prabhune, Sh. S. Chandrasekaran, Sh. A.T. Patre, Dr. Amitava Chakraborti, Sh. D.P.S. Parmar, Sh. Pandurangan, Dr. S.K. Mitra.
16-18 Sept., 2020	3-days Online training programme for the AAO's on Establishment & Service matter was conducted. Faculty- Dr. B.K. Singh, Dr. Suneeta Betgeri, Sh. Avinash Prabhune, Dr. Kumar Swamy, Sh. L.V. Shinde, Dr. S.D. Bhatnagar
15 Sept., 2020 to 31 Mar., 2021	Six weeks foundation training programme for 12 newly recruited Examiners of Patents & Designs and thereafter their Induction training from 26 th Oct., 2020 to 26 th Feb., 2021 was conducted. Afterwards, 'ON JOB' training was provided till 31 st Mar., 2021.
5 Oct., 2020 to 16 Oct., 2020	Two weeks online training programme for Deputy Controllers of Patents & Designs was organised. Faculty Members- Dr. K.S. Kardam, Dr. S.K. Mitra, Dr. B.K. Singh, Dr. Amitava Chakraborti, Dr. W.M. Dhumane, Sh. S. Chandrasekaran, Sh. D.P.S. Parmar, Sh. S.S. Singh, Sh. S.D. Darne, Sh. Satish Adake, Sh. Avinash Prabhune, Smt. Poonam Singh.

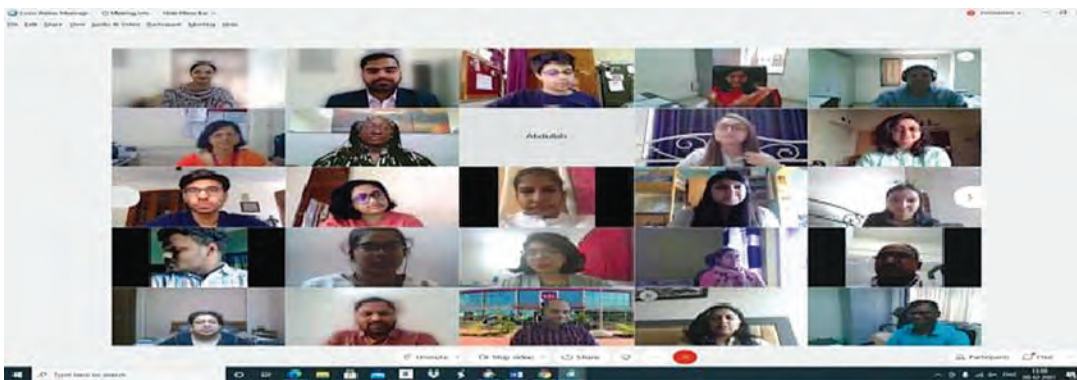
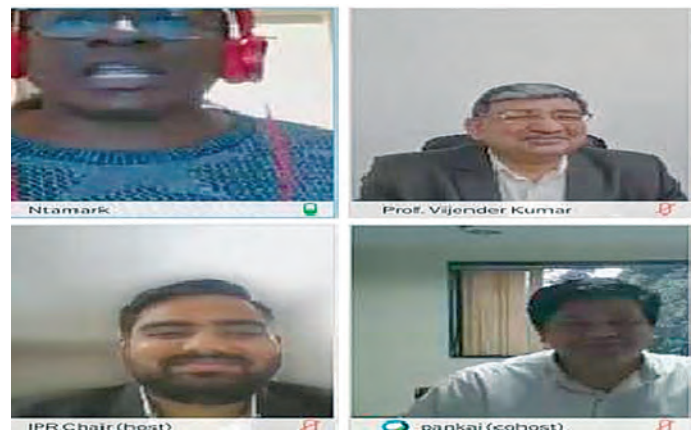
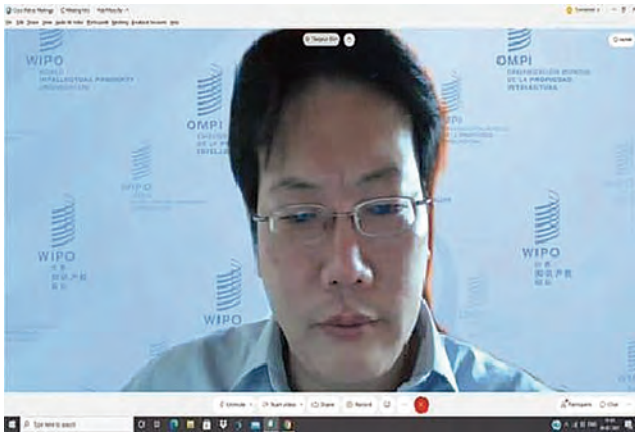




B. WIPO-INDIA TRAINING PROGRAMME:

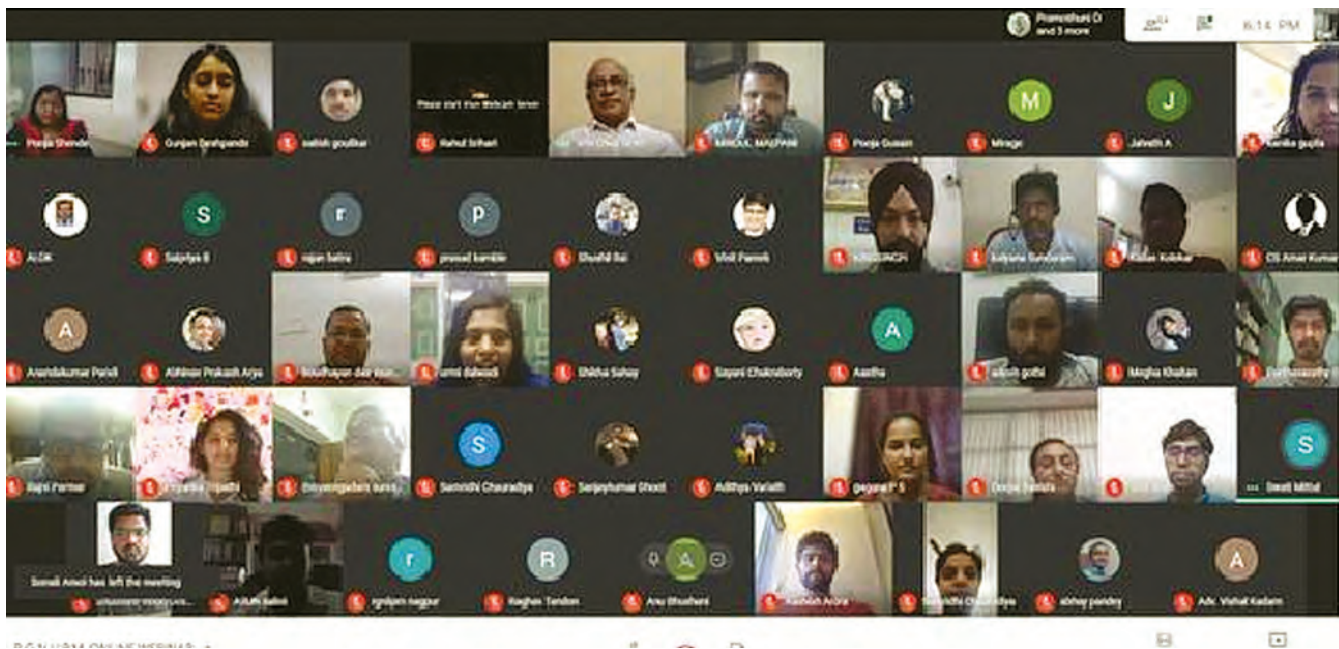
The RGNIIPM in collaboration with WIPO and Maharashtra National Law University, Nagpur organised Summer School for two weeks at RGNIIPM, Nagpur during 8th - 19th February, 2021, wherein total 106 participants including 06 foreign national, 55 Indian students and 45 Others participated. The faculty for the summer school were; Prof. V.C.Vivekanandan, Dr.Rajesh Dixit, Sh. Sameer Swarup, Ms. Tomoko Miyamoto, Sh.Taegeun Kim, Prof. V.K.Unni, Ms.Kiran Sharma, Prof.Dr. V. K.Ahuja, Sh. R.A.Tiwari, Dr.Pawan Kumar Pandey, Ms.Rajeshwari H, Sh. Ajay Panwar, Dr. S. K.Mitra , Sh. Chinnaraja G. Naidu , Dr.RaganiKhubalkar, Dr. K. V.Prabhu, Ms.Nagarathna T.K., Adv.AnupamTrivedi, Adv.HariSubramaniam, Adv. EshanGhosh, Sh. S.Chandrasekaran, Dr. W. M.Dhumane, Sh. D. Calab Gabriel, Adv. Akshay Mehta, Sh.DamodarVaidya, Prof.Dr.Sreenivasulu, Sh. Shivakumara, Dr.Mohan Dewan and Adv. Sai Deepak.

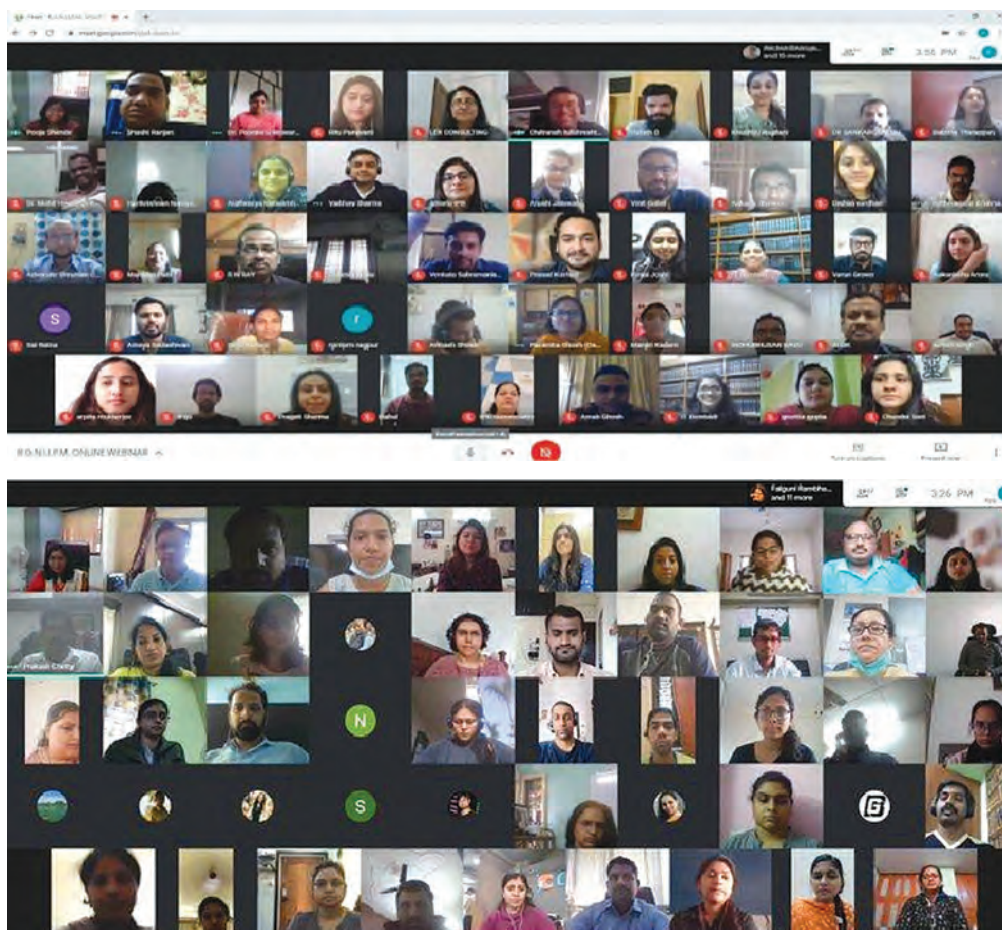




C.PUBLIC TRAINING PROGRAMS:

RGNIIPM has conducted online trainings of 1 day, 2 days, 3 days and 5 days each through webinars for the public covering various aspects of Intellectual Property with the theme introduction to IPRs, patentability criteria, patent proceedings, patent search information, introduction to patent specification, provisional and complete specification, primary information on IP licencing, assignments, litigation, enforcement, forms & fees, e-filing, PCT procedure, Designs, Trade Marks, GI, SICLDR and Copyright process, etc. Some of the programs were conducted in association with NLU, Nagpur and NLU, Mumbai as per MoU signed with the CGPDTM.





i] One day Training Programme:

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

ii] Two/Three days Training Programme:

During 2/3-days programme, the topics are importance of IPR, patentability criteria, types of patent applications, patent application filling procedure, provisional and complete specification, contents of patent specification, forms & fees, e-filing, PCT procedure. In three days training, special emphasis on patent specification exercise, claims drafting and their interpretation, exercises on filing of patent application and other documents have also been included.

iii] Five/Six days Training Programme:

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 filling procedure, publication, international scenario & filling procedure, contents of patent specification and claims, drafting of patent specification, opposition, infringement, licensing, patent search, etc. are covered.

iv] 2-weeks Advance Training Programme:

This is a specially designed training programme for professionals who wish to pursue their carrier in the field

of IP. This is designed to clear their concepts 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 international applications, patent specification and claims, opposition, infringement, licensing, commercialising IPRs, IP Management, IP search exercises, etc.

D.WORKSHOP(S) ON IPR:

During the year 2020-21, RGNIIPM, Nagpur has organised 128 numbers of online webinars so as to make wide publicity in the field of IPRs with the aim to make awareness of the importance of patents, filing and other aspects of IPRs. The said workshops were conducted throughout the year, wherein total of 18514 participants were benefited from various organisations, institutions and other educational departments, the details of which are as follows:

Date	No. of participants	Details
25 Apr.,2020	45	Webinar on IPR – Patent for celebration of IP day
26 Apr.,2020	35	Webinar on IPR – Patent for celebration of IP day in collaboration with R2I & IEEE
11 May,2020	100	Webinar on IPR – in association with Late. Vasant Rao Kolhatkar Arts College, Rohna
11 May,2020	140	Webinar on IPR – in association with K.D.K.College of Engineering, Nagpur
12 May,2020	70	Webinar on IPR – in association with Kamla Neharu Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur
15 May,2020	40	Webinar on IPR – in association with NPC India
19 May,2020	650	Webinar on IPR – in association with S.A.Jain (PG) College, Ambala city
19 May,2020	40	Webinar on IPR – in association with TiE – The Indus Entrepreneurs, Nagpur
22 May,2020	466	Webinar on IPR – in association with Aurora's Degree & PG College, Hyderabad
2 June,2020	37	Webinar on Patent Specifications & Contents – The deciding Factor – in association with National Productivity Council (NPC)
7 June,2020	350	Webinar on Patent filing process in India– in association with IEEE & Akola Law college.
17 June,2020	80	Webinar on IPR – in association with Guru Nanak College, Velachery, Chennai
18 June,2020	90	Webinar on IPR – in association with Tulsiramji Gaikwad-Patil college of Engineering & Technology, Nagpur
23 June,2020	90	Webinar on IPR – in association with National college, Bandra, Mumbai
25 June,2020	80	Webinar on IPR – in association with Pharmacy Department at AKS University, Satna, M.P.
26 June,2020	50	Webinar on IPR – Patenting Procedures in association with Intellectual Property Rights Centre, CCOST, Raipur & Holy Cross Women College Ambikapur, Chhattisgarh
2 July,2020	90	Webinar on Introduction to Intellectual Property Rights in association with JMT Arts & JJP Science College, Nagpur

15 July,2020	950	Webinar on IPR- in association with Shree Shivaji College, Rajura
17 July,2020	300	Webinar on Introduction to Patenting, Copyright, Trademarks& Geographical Indications- in association Swami Keshwanand Rajasthan Agricultural University, Bikaner
20 - 21 July, 2020	586	Webinar on IPR – in association with IQACs & Innovation and Incubation Cells of Dharampeth M.P.Deo Memorial Science College, Nagpur; J.M.Patel Arts, Commerce & Science College, Bhandara; Dr.M.K.Umathe College, Nagpur; Barrister SeshraoWankhede College of Arts &Commerce, Khaparkheda, Nagpur; S.N. Mor college of Arts, Commerce & Smt.S.D.Saraf Science College, Tumsar
24 July,2020	80	Webinar on IPR- in association with SauLeenaKishorMamidwar Institute of Management Studies & Research, Kosara, Chandrapur
25 July,2020	230	Webinar on IPR- in association Department of Chemistry, VNIT, Nagpur
25 July,2020	157	Webinar on IPR- in association SAKEC-IPRC, Mumbai
29 July,2020	80	Webinar on IPR- in association with Head of Dept. of Management Studies, Mata Gujri College, Fatehgarh Sahib, Punjab
4 Aug.,2020	65	Webinar on IPR – in association with Pune Institute of Computer Technology, Department of Information Technology, Pune
4 Aug.,2020	53	Webinar on IPR – in association with Dental College & Research Centre, Nagpur
7 Aug.,2020	100	Webinar on IPR – in association with G.H.Raisoni Institute of Engineering & Technology, Nagpur
12 Aug.,2020	204	Webinar on IPR – in association with Department of Computer Science & Engineering, Presidency University, Bengaluru
13 Aug.,2020	142	Webinar on IPR – in association with Indira Gandhi(Sr.) College, CIDCO, Nanded
24 Aug.,2020	123	Webinar on IPR – in association with Govt. College of Education Institute of Advanced Studies in Education, Srinagar (J&K)
28 Aug.,2020	37	Webinar on IPR – in association with UGC- Human Resource Development Centre, RTMNU, Nagpur
29 Aug.,2020	38	Webinar on IPR – in association with Human Resource Development Centre (HRDC), Dr.HarisinghGourVishwvidyalaya, Sagar, M.P.
29 Aug.,2020	191	Webinar on IPR – in association with Dr.B.R.Ambedkar National Institute of Technology, Jalandhar, Punjab
3 Sept.,2020	285	Webinar on IPR – in association with MarathwadaMitraMandle College of Pharmacy, Thergaon, Pune
4Sept., 2020	100	Webinar on IPR – in association with Centre for Innovation & Entrepreneurship, Indian Institute of Technology, Indore
4Sept., 2020	66	Webinar on IPR – in association with K. J. Somaiya College of Science and

		Commerce, Vidyavihar, Mumbai
7 Sept, 2020	109	Webinar on IPR – in association with AnandNiketan College, Warora
8 Sept,2020	683	Webinar on IPR – in association with IQAC of KRM DAV College Nakodar, Punjab
10 Sept,2020	59	Webinar on IPR – in association with SSSS College of Commerce for women, Amritsar
11 Sept,2020	370	Webinar on IPR – in association with PGTD of Law, RTMNU, Nagpur
16 Sept,2020	128	Webinar on IPR – in association with Goa State Council for Science & Technology, Saligao-Gao
17 Sept, 2020	120	Webinar on IPR – in association with Devi AhilyaVishwavidyalaya, Indore
19 Sept,2020	83	Webinar on IPR – in association with Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT), Nagpur
25 Sept,2020	146	Webinar on IPR – in association with Nehru Arts & Science College, Tirumalayampalayam, Coimbatore
1 Oct,2020	167	Webinar on IPR – in association with Biswantah College of Agriculture, AAU, Jorhat, Assam
6 Oct,2020	270	Webinar on IPR – in association with V.S.R.Law College, Ballari, Karnataka
7 Oct,2020	251	Webinar on IPR – in association with NIT, Nagpur
8 Oct,2020	129	Webinar on IPR – in association with Department of Public Health Dentistry, School of Dental Science, Sharda University, Greater Noida
9 Oct,2020	121	Webinar on IPR – in association with Centre of Research for Development, Parul University, Vadodara, Gujarat
10 Oct,2020	38	Webinar on IPR – in association with UGC CenterDr.HarisinghGour University, Sagar, M.P.
17 Oct,2020	165	Webinar on IPR – in association with Symbiosis Law School, Nagpur
20 Oct,2020	277	Webinar on IPR – in association with K.D.K.College of Engineering, Nagpur
22 Oct,2020	100	Webinar on IPR – in association with IIS (Deemed University), Jaipur
24 Oct,2020	125	Webinar on IPR – in association with Symbiosis Law School, Nagpur
24 Oct,2020	451	Webinar on IPR – in association with G.H.Raisoni Institute of Business Management, Jalgaon
26 Oct,2020	125	Webinar on IPR – in association with MNLU,Nagpur
29 Oct,2020	194	Webinar on IPR – in association with Gitam Law School, Visakhapatanam, Andhra Pradesh
31 Oct,2020	200	Webinar on IPR – in association with G.H.Raisoni University, Saikheda
3 Nov,2020	25	Webinar on IPR – in association with Defence Research &Development Organization (DRDO), NewDelhi
3 Nov.,2020	72	Webinar on IPR – in association with LokmanyaTilakMahavidyalaya, Wadavani, Beed

7 Nov.,2020	82	Webinar on IPR – in association with VIT Fashion Institute of Technology, Chennai
9 Nov.,2020	59	Webinar on IPR – in association with Sinhgad College of Pharmacy (SCOP),Pune
10 Nov.,2020	131	Webinar on IPR – in association with Amrita VishwaVidyapeetham, Kochi, Kerala
11 Nov.,2020	76	Webinar on IPR – in association Madras School of Social Works, Chennai
11 Nov.,2020	57	Webinar on IPR – in association with Army Institute of Technology (AIT), Pune
20 Nov., 2020	40	Webinar on IPR – in association with Rotary Club of Nagpur
21 Nov.,2020	204	Webinar on IPR – in association with Mark Patent Org.&Gujrat Technology University, Gujrat
23 Nov.,2020	25	Webinar on IPR – in association with HAL, Nasik
23 Nov.,2020	75	Webinar on IPR – in association with The school of Biosciences & IQAC MACFAST, Kerala
24 Nov.,2020	80	Webinar on IPR – in association with Hindustan College of Engineering and Technology,Coimbatore
25 Nov.,2020	109	Webinar on IPR – in association with G.S.College of Commerce, Wardha
26 Nov.,2020	95	Webinar on IPR – in association with St.Xaviers College, Jaipur
28 Nov.,2020	220	Webinar on IPR – in association with Sankalchand Patel University, Gujarat
28 Nov.,2020	40	Webinar on IPR – in association with CMR Institute of Technology, Bengaluru
2 Dec.,2020	16	Webinar on IPR – in association with Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Nasik
3 Dec.,2020	193	Webinar on IPR – in association with Endurance Technologies Ltd., Aurangabad.
4 Dec.,2020	102	Webinar on IPR – in association with Shoolini University, Himachal Pradesh
4 Dec.,2020	189	Webinar on IPR – in association with KishoritaiBhojar College of Pharmacy, Nagpur
7 Dec.,2020	99	Webinar on IPR – in association with Vel Tech MultiTech, Dr.RangarajanDr.Sakunthala Engineering College, Chennai
10 Dec.,2020	67	Webinar on IPR – in association with HRD Development Centre, RTMNU, Nagpur
10 Dec.,2020	173	Webinar on IPR – in association with Rathinam College of Arts & Science, Coimbatore
12 Dec.,2020	113	Webinar on IPR – in association Mark Patent Org, Ahmedabad
15 Dec.,2020	140	Webinar on IPR – in association with Chirst Academy for Advance Science affiliated to Bangaluru University
16 Dec.,2020	45	Webinar on IPR – in association with Dr.Ambedkar College , Nagpur
16 Dec.,2020	73	Webinar on IPR – in association with KG College of Arts & Science, Coimbatore

17 Dec.,2020	80	Webinar on IPR - in association with New Horizon College of Engineering, Bangalore
18 Dec.,2020	111	Webinar on IPR – in association with Dr.Ambedkar Institute of Management Studies and Research (DAIMSR), Nagpur
19 Dec.,2020	250	Webinar on IPR – in association with World IP Forum, Kolkata
22 Dec.,2020	107	Webinar on IPR – in association with D.Y.Patil College, Pimpri, Pune
28 Dec.,2020	113	Webinar on IPR – in association with Sankalchand Patel University, Visanagar, Gujarat
30Dec.,2020	47	Webinar on IPR – in association with Athawale College of Social Work, Bhandara
31 Dec.,2020	36	Webinar on IPR – in association with HAL, Kanpur.
12 Jan.,2021	125	Webinar on IPR – in association with DattaMeghe College of Pharmacy, Wardha
12 Jan.,2021	466	Webinar on IPR – in association with Deogiri College, Aurangabad
13 Jan.,2021	24	Webinar on IPR – in association with Ordance Factory, Chandrapur
13 Jan.,2021	22	Webinar on IPR – in association with Mahendra College of Engg., Salem
19 Jan.,2021	98	Webinar on IPR – in association with Pratibha College of Commerce & computer Studies, Pune
20 Jan.,2021	203	Webinar on IPR – in association with DadasahebBalpande College of Pharmacy, Nagpur
21 Jan.,2021	86	Webinar on IPR – in association with MIDC Industries Association (MIA) Hingna& GIZ India, Nagpur
22 Jan.,2021	200	Webinar on IPR – in association with Hindustan College of Engineering and Technology, Coimbatore
28 Jan.,2021	78	Webinar on IPR – in association with MIDSR Dental College & Hospital, Latur
29 Jan.,2021	101	Webinar on IPR – in association VelagapudiRamkrishna Siddhartha Engineering College, Kanuru, Vijayawada
2 Feb.,2021	85	Webinar on IPR – in association with KCES's COEIT, Jalgaon
4 Feb.,2021	140	Webinar on IPR – in association with Rani Channamma University, Belavavi
5 Feb.,2021	189	Webinar on IPR – in association with YashwantraoChavan College, Pune
10 Feb.,2021	110	Webinar on IPR – in association with Symbiosis College of Arts & Commerce, Pune
16 Feb.,2021	25	Webinar on IPR – in association with IIMN Foundation for Entrepreneurship Development Indian Institute of Management, Nagpur
16 Feb.,2021	75	Webinar on IPR – in association with UGC-Human Resource Development Centre, RTMNU, Nagpur
18 Feb.,2021	212	Webinar on IPR – in association with AIC – Pinnacle Entrepreneurship Forum, Pune

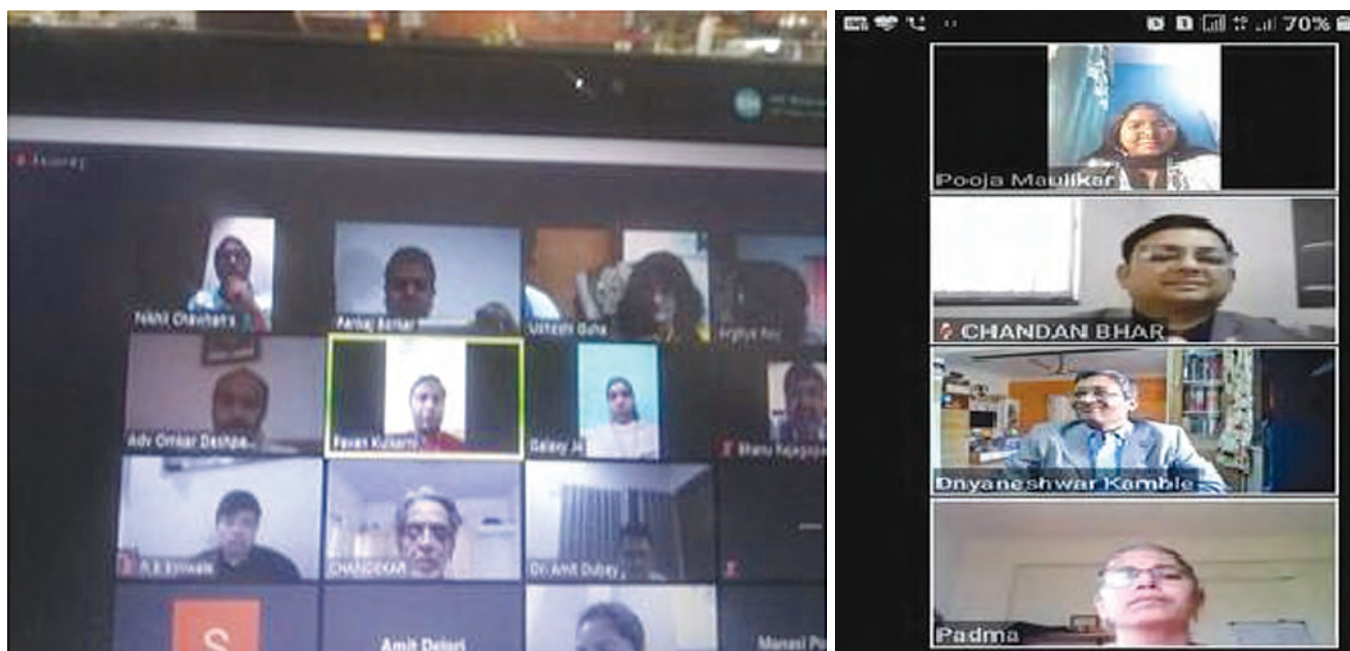
22 Feb.,2021	76	Webinar on IPR – in association with Center for Management Studies JAIN (Deemed to be university),Bengaluru
22 Feb.,2021	174	Webinar on IPR – in association with Dr.Annasaheb G.D.BendaleMahilaMahavidyala, Jalgaon
23 Feb.,2021	55	Webinar on IPR – in association with VasanttraoNaik Government Institute of Arts &SocialSciences, Nagpur
25 Feb.,2021	94	Webinar on IPR – in association with JSS Academy of Technical Education Noida, Uttar Pradesh
26 Feb.,2021	40	Webinar on IPR – in association with Government College of Engineering, Aurangabad,
2 March,2021	40	Webinar on IPR – in association with Devi AhilyaVishwavidyalaya, Indore & NLU Nagpur
5 March,2021	300	Webinar on IPR – in association with G.H.Raisoni School of business Management, Nagpur
9 March,2021	52	Webinar on IPR – in association with ShriMuktanand College, Gangapur, Aurangabad
12 March,2021	85	Webinar on IPR – in association with S.D.M.Government Post Graduate college, Doiwal, Dehradun
15 March,2021	325	Webinar on IPR – in association with G.H.Raisoni School of Business Management,Nagpur
15 March,2021	21	Webinar on IPR – in association with Dept of Computer Science, Career College, Bhopal
15 March,2021	125	Webinar on IPR – in association with RajashriShahuCollege, Latur
16 March,2021	25	Webinar on IPR – in association with HAL, Bangalore
17 March,2021	129	Webinar on IPR – in association KLEF University Greenfields, Vaddeswarm, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh
19 March,2021	286	Webinar on IPR – in association with Poona College of Pharmacy, Pune
22 March,2021	95	Webinar on IPR – in association with Innodesk & HKES PDA College of Engineering, Karnataka
24 March,2021	49	Webinar on IPR – in association with N.M.D. College, Gondia
30 March,2021	271	Webinar on IPR – in association with VelTech High Tech Dr. Rangarajan Dr. Sakunthala Engineering College, Chennai
30 March,2021	138	Webinar on IPR – in association with Neville Wadia Institute of Management Studies & Research, Pune
	18514	

E. VARIOUS PROGRAM CONDUCTED AT RGNIIPM, NAGPUR

World IP-day Celebration:

25 Apr., 2020	45 participants	Webinar on IPR – Patent for celebration of IP day Speakers - Dr.PankajP. Borkar,Dr.U. Guha
26 Apr., 2020	35 participants	Webinar on IPR – Patent for celebration of IP day Name of organization – R2I & IEEE Speaker – Dr.PankajP.Borkar, Ms.PoojaMaulikar

In order to celebrate the World IP day, the initiative taken by RGNIIPM towards reaching through Webinar to promote the activities of Intellectual Property Rights for the faculty members, students etc. As a part of the same, through webinar which was conducted for the faculty members of IEE on 26th April, 2020.



On 26th April, 2020 i.e., on the occasion of World IP day, R2iW in association with IEE, Mumbai and RGNIIPM organized a webinar. The technical session was executed in three parts. Throughout the live video streaming the exchange of views and other strategies to promote IP were discussed amongst the participants on the day of World IP Day from their own place.

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. Patent Information System provides a Patent Copy Supply Service by providing copy of the patent documents which are available in the office to the users as per their requirement(s).

CHAPTER-XII

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

INTRODUCTION

The intellectual property rights system is globalised in nature and the Office of Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks (CGPDTM) is committed to provide services to Indian as well as foreign stakeholders to build an IP ecosystem for the welfare of the society. Accordingly, the Office of the CGPDTM cooperates at the bilateral as well as multilateral level with other IP authorities and intergovernmental organizations dealing with IPRs, in accordance with the mandate provided by the Government of India. The Office also actively participates in the proceedings at WIPO to strengthen its stand in the international forum. The work related to international cooperation during the reporting year was as follows:

I. BILATERAL COOPERATION:

1. JAPAN PATENT OFFICE:

The Office of CGPDTM and the Japan Patent Office agreed to recognize each other's International Searching Authority and International Preliminary Examining Authority (ISA/IPEA). Online sessions were held in which patent examiners of CGPDTM and JPO participated with an aim to share knowledge and experiences on patent examination practices at the two Offices. A meeting of IT experts was also held allowing the two offices to improve their understanding of each other's IT systems. The IT experts also engaged in a discussion on the state of implementation of teleworking.

2. SWEDISH INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OFFICE:

A session was held with the Swedish Intellectual Property Office to discuss the issue of innovation ecosystems and the Global Innovation Index. India's ranking in the Global Innovation Index has improved consistently due to the further streamlining of the Indian IP System in line with the National Intellectual Property Rights Policy, 2016. Both sides were also engaged in an online discussion on the issue of training of examiners. In another session that was conducted online, both sides engaged in a discussion on IT related issues.

3. DANISH PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE:

In accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India and the Danish Patent and Trade Mark Office (DKPTO), a Work Plan was signed between the Office of CGPDTM and the DKPTO.

Under the Work Plan, an online workshop to discuss the practices related to patent examination in the field of biotechnology was conducted during the reporting year. Online workshops were also conducted on the issue of Quality Management Systems and to discuss the practices at both the offices with regard to patent searching.

4. CANADIAN INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OFFICE:

In accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed between the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India and the Canadian Intellectual Property Office (CIPO), a work plan was signed between the Office of CGPDTM and the

CIPO during the reporting year. In line with the mandate of the MoU, the work plan envisages cooperation activities in the field of electronic systems, traditional knowledge digital library (TKDL), customer support, MSMEs, capacity building, awareness generation and exchange of best practices with regard to office processes applicable to intellectual property applications.

During the reporting year, the Heads of the respective IP Offices, that is, the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks, India and the Chief Executive Officer, Canadian Intellectual Property Office also had an online interaction to discuss the way forward with regard to the activities envisaged under the work plan.

II. ASSEMBLIES OF THE MEMBER STATES OF WIPO - 61ST SERIES OF MEETINGS (SEPT. 21 - 25, 2020):

During the meetings of Assemblies, the Delegation of India commended the WIPO for providing its IPR services efficiently in spite of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. It was also stated that India had taken significant steps to promote innovation and create a dynamic, vibrant and balanced IP system with particular focus on encouraging startups. The factum of acceding to five IPR related treaties in the past two years was also highlighted. The Delegation of India also supported the proposal to hold extraordinary Assemblies in early 2021 to discuss substantive issues. The Delegation also urged the Member States to overcome the impasse related to the opening of WIPO External Offices.

III. PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT) WORKING GROUP, 13TH SESSION (OCT. 5 - 8, 2020):

India participated in the 13th PCT Working Group meeting which was the first technical meeting of WIPO to be held in the hybrid mode due to the COVID-19 pandemic situation. Ms Rekha Vijayam, Deputy Controller of Patents & Designs from India was elected as a Vice-Chair of the meeting. The Delegation of India in-principle supported the need for a mechanism to take care of the issue of timelines and to ensure that PCT applications did not lose their legal effect in certain situations, including the current pandemic. As suggested by the Indian delegation, the meeting decided to conduct a study on the experiences of IP Offices in the implementation of the Interpretative Statement and Recommended Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) Practice Changes in light of the COVID-19 Pandemic that WIPO issued on April 9, 2020 so as to understand the changes that may be required in the PCT Rules to address situations like the COVID-19 pandemic in the future.

The Delegation of India also highlighted the significant role played by the Technology and Innovation Support Centers (TISC) in India in delivering technical assistance. The eight TISCs in India were involved in conducting online webinars amidst the COVID 19 pandemic and thereby provided technical assistance to the public. The Delegation engaged in active discussion on the various agenda items.

IV. MEETING OF INTERNATIONAL AUTHORITIES UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT), 28TH SESSION (MARCH 24-26, 2021)

India participated in the 28th session of the Meeting of International Authorities (MIA) under the PCT. The International Bureau presented the PCT Statistics for year 2019. The Indian Patent Office continued to maintain the 9th position out of 23 offices in terms of the number of search reports established as ISA. Regarding the timeliness of establishing ISRs, the Indian Patent Office maintained above 99% timeliness during 2019 also. India was at the 4th position among 23 Authorities in respect of timeliness in 2019. The meeting discussed several topics like how to safeguard timelines prescribed by PCT in case of disruptions like COVID-19 pandemic, the date for conversion from ST25 to ST 26 for filing Sequence Listings, providing XML search reports, improving the PCT Forms etc.

V. BRICS IPR CO-OPERATION

During the reporting year the Chairmanship of the 'BRICS IPR Cooperation Roadmap Programme' was held by Rospatent-Russian Federation. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic and worldwide lockdown, the BRICS HIPO meeting scheduled in Brazil in March 2020 was withheld. INPI-Brazil handed over their chairmanship to Rospatent – Russian Federation through a letter.

During the reporting year, the world was observing severe lockdown due to COVID-19 pandemic. Under this limited scope, a shortened version of the BRICS HIPO meeting was held under the Chairmanship of Rospatent-Russian Federation in the video-conference mode on August 26, 2020.

Shri O. P. Gupta , Controller General of Patents , Designs, Trade Marks & GI lead the Indian delegation for the BRICS HIPO meeting. During the BRICS HIPO meeting held through videoconference, the BRICS IP offices overviewed the cooperation streams and also had discussions on the issues of “Work of IP Offices in the context of COVID-19 pandemic and innovations in the field of pharmaceuticals” and “Digital Projects”.

Under the chairmanship of Rospatent-Russian Federation, a 3 days - 'IP BRICS Examiners Training on Industrial Designs' was also organized by the Rospatent- Russian Federation from 27-29 October 2020 through online mode. All Examiners of Patents & Designs that are engaged in the Design wing participated in the programme through video-conference.

The IP-BRICS Chairmanship was transferred to CGPDTM-India from January 1, 2021 through a letter by Rospatent-Russian Federation.

CHAPTER-XIII

TRAINING PROGRAM AND OUTREACH ACTIVITY

INTRODUCTION

The Office of CGPDTM has taken initiatives to conduct awareness and outreach programmes for the public as well as for R&D organizations, universities, industry, start-ups, innovation centres, enforcement agencies, etc. in cooperation with Industry Associations like FICCI, CII, ASSOCHAM, PHDCCI, CWEI, etc. The aim of these programmes is 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 IP Offices have been regular resource persons in the awareness programs conducted by Universities, TIFAC, MSME, NRDC and Industry Organisations.

1. Training of IPO Officers:

Training programmes for new Examiners of Patents & Designs 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.

2. National Awareness Programs by the Office of CGPDTM:

During 2020-21, due to Covid-19 pandemic and frequent lockdowns in India, only a handful of meetings were conducted and the participation was primarily online. The Office has conducted 23 programmes in Universities like Law Universities/Technical Institutes/Woman Universities in collaboration with various industry associations such as FICCI, CII, ASSOCHAM, PHDCCI, CWEI, etc. With the objective of creating awareness on Intellectual Property and Innovation Management of R&D Institutions and Universities, 23 programmes have been successfully conducted with Industry associations in the year 2020-21 through Remote participation. The list of stakeholders where the programmes have been conducted is as follows:

Industry associations	Programs organized in University/ Technical institutions/Women University
PHD Chamber	04
CWEI	10
ASSOCHAM	07
ICC	02
TOTAL	23

3. IP Sensitization Program by the Office of CGPDTM:

One Day Sensitization Program on Geographical Indications was organized by O/o CGPDTM in association with Rajasthan State Industrial Development & Investment Corporation Ltd (RIICO) & Department of Industries & MSME, Government of Rajasthan on March 05, 2021 at Udaipur.



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

Due to Covid-19 pandemic and frequent lockdowns in India and abroad, only a handful of meetings were conducted and the participation was primarily online.

Sl. No.	Training / Seminar / Workshop / Program attended	Country Visited	No. of officials participated
1.	Sixty-First series of meetings of the Assemblies of the member states of WIPO, PCT Union and Madrid Union held from 21 to 25 September, 2020 at Geneva, Switzerland	Remote participation	4
2.	PCT Working Group in WIPO, from 05 to 08 October, 2020 at Geneva, Switzerland	Remote participation	1
3.	Eighteenth Session on Legal Development of the Madrid System for the International Registration of Marks, from 12 to 16 October, 2020 at Geneva, Switzerland	Remote participation	2
4.	Forty first Session of the Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore (IGC), from 19 to 23 October, 2020 at Geneva, Switzerland	Remote participation	2
5.	Third session of the WIPO Conversation on Intellectual Property (IP) and Artificial Intelligence (AI), on 4 November, 2020 at Geneva, Switzerland	Remote participation	3
6.	Fortieth Session of the Standing Committee on Copyright and Related Rights (SCCR) from 16 to 20 November, 2020 at Geneva, Switzerland	Remote participation	1
7.	East meets West 2020 forum, from 23 to 25 November, 2020 at Munich, Germany	Remote participation	1
8.	Forty-third Session of the Standing Committee on the Law of Trademarks, Industrial Designs and Geographical Indications (SCT), from 23 to 26 November, 2020 at Geneva, Switzerland	Remote participation	1

9.	The Standing Committee on the Law of Patents (SCP), from 7 to 10 December, 2020 at Geneva, Switzerland	Remote participation	1
10.	Eighth Session of the Committee on WIPO Standards (CWS), from 30 November to 4 December, 2020 at Geneva, Switzerland	Remote participation	2
11.	Ninth Session of the Working Group on the legal development of the Hague System for the International Registration of Industrial Designs, from 14 to 16 December, 2020 at Geneva, Switzerland	Remote participation	1
12.	JPO/IPR Training Course on Promoting Public Awareness of IP, from 1 to 10, February 2021 at Tokyo, Japan	Remote participation	1
13.	Twenty-eighth session of the Meeting of International Authorities under the PCT (PCT/MIA), from 24 to 26, March 2021 at Geneva, Switzerland	Remote participation	5

CHAPTER-XIV

Human Resources

INTRODUCTION:

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

During the year 2018-19 action was taken to fill up 220 posts of Examiner of Patents and Designs through National Productivity Council (NPC). Accordingly, preliminary examination and main examination were conducted on September 30, 2018 and November 18, 2018 respectively, on all India basis. NPC declared the result of 220 posts of Examiners of Patents & Designs and offer of appointment was sent to the 220 selected candidates, out of which 181 candidates have joined during the year 2019-20 and 12 candidates have joined during the year 2020-21. As on March 31, 2021 there were a total of 613 Examiners of Patents & Designs in the Patent office.

Human resources at various IP Offices:

1. The Office of the CGPDTM at Mumbai:

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

DETAILS OF SANCTIONED AND WORKING STRENGTH OF O/o CGPDTM AS ON MARCH 31, 2021

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

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

2. The Patent Office:

The human resources in the Patent Office are shown in the **Appendix A**. The said Appendix indicates the sanctioned strength as well as working strength as on March 31, 2021 of all the four Patent offices.

3. The Trade Marks Registry

The details of officials of the Trade Marks Registry are shown in the **Appendix B**. The said Appendix indicates

the sanctioned strength as well as working strength at all the five locations of TMR offices as on March 31, 2021.

4. The Geographical Indications Registry:

The Geographical Indications Registry has separate sanctioned strength with reference to human resources. The **Appendix C** indicates the sanctioned strength as well as working strength as on March 31, 2021 of Geographical Indications Registry.

5. The PIS/RGNIIPM:

The sanctioned strength as well as working strength as on March 31, 2021 in respect of PIS/RGNIIPM is given in **Appendix D**.

DETAILS OF OFFICERS AND STAFF STRENGTH OF PATENT OFFICE AS ON MARCH 31, 2021

Sl. No.	Name of Post	Category	Sanctioned Strength					Working Strength				
			Kolkata	Mumbai	Chennai	Delhi	Total	Kolkata	Mumbai	Chennai	Delhi	Total
1	Senior Joint Controller of Patents & Designs	Group A	1	1	1	2	5	0	0	0	0	0
2	Joint Controller of Patents & Designs	Group A	3	2	3	3	11	0	1	0	3	4
3	Director	Group A	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
4	Deputy Secretary	Group A	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
5	Deputy Controller of Patents & Designs	Group A	16	6	15	14	51	16	5#	15	13	49 + 1*
6	Principal System Analyst	Group A	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
7	Assistant Controller of Patents & Designs	Group A	35	26	48	87	196	34	26	46	84	190 + 1*
8	Senior System Analyst	Group A	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
9	Senior Administrative Officer	Group A	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
10	Examiner of Patents & Designs	Group A	154	34	126	286	673^	154	34	126	286	600 + 1* + 12\$
11	Assistant Director (OL)	Group A	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
12	Senior Finance & Accounts Officer	Group A	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
13	Administrative Officer	Group A	1	1	1	1	4	0	1	0	0	1
14	System Analyst cum Computer Programmer	Group A	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0
	Total		211	74	194	401	953	205	69	187	386	862

1	Assistant Administrative Officer	Group B (Gaz)	1	2	1	1	2	6	1	1	1	1	2	5
2	Assistant Library & Information Officer	Group B (Gaz)	1	1	0	0	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	2
3	Private Secretary	Group B (Gaz)	1	1	1	1	4	4	0	0	1	0	0	1
4	Finance Officer	Group B (Gaz)	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Store Officer	Group B (Gaz)	1	1	1	2	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Senior Translator	Group B (Gaz)	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total		4	6	3	6	19	2	2	2	2	2	2	8
1	Office Superintendent	Group B (NG)	26	14	14	22	76	23	10	10	10	10	10	53
2	Library & Information Assistant	Group B (NG)	1	1	1	2	5	5	0	0	0	0	1	1
3	Junior Translator	Group B (NG)	0	1	1	1	3	3	0	0	1	1	1	2
4	Stenographer Grade I	Group B (NG)	4	2	2	2	10	10	1	1	1	1	0	3
5	Accountant	Group B (NG)	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Legal Assistant	Group B (NG)	1	1	1	1	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total		32	20	19	28	99	24	11	12	12	12	12	59

1	Photography Assistant	Group C	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	0	1	1	3
2	Upper Division Clerk	Group C	20	14	19	67	19	0	10	13	42		
3	Stenographer Grade II	Group C	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	2		
4	Data Entry Operator	Group C	1	4	5	10	1	3	0	5	9		
5	Receptionist	Group C	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1		
6	Lower Division Clerk	Group C	9	13	12	44	6	7	5	9	27		
7	Multi-Tasking Staff	Group C	31	5	14	60	20	4	9	8	41		
	Total		62	38	53	188	47	15	25	38	125		

* 1 Deputy Controller of Patents & Designs, 1 Assistant Controller of Patents & Designs and 1 Examiner of Patents & Designs posted at RGNIIIPM, Nagpur.

1 Deputy Controller of Patents & Designs is on deputation.

\$ 12 Examiners of Patents & Designs are undergoing training at RGNIIIPM, Nagpur.

^ Distribution to be made at a later stage.

APPENDIX B
DETAILS OF OFFICERS AND STAFF STRENGTH OF TRADE MARK REGISTRY AS ON MARCH 31, 2021

Sl No	Name of post Group 'A'	Category	Sanctioned Strength					Working Strength					Total		
			Mumbai	Kolkata	Chennai	Delhi	Ahmedabad	Total	Mumbai	Kolkata	Chennai	Delhi		Ahmedabad	
1	Senior Joint Registrar of Trade Marks & GI	Group A	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Joint Registrar of Trade Marks & GI	Group A	2	1	1	1	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
3	Deputy Registrar of Trade Marks & GI	Group A	6	2	2	4	1	15	2	2	0	2	0	6	6
4	Assistant Registrar of Trade Marks & GI	Group A	10	2	5	10	4	31	3	0	2	1	1	7	7
5	Senior Examiner of Trade Marks & GI	Group A	39	3	9	20	3	74	8	3	9	11	4	35	35
6	Assistant Director (OL)	Group A	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
7	Accounts Officer	Group A	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total		59	8	17	36	8	128	14	05	11	15	5	50	50
1	Examiner of Trade Marks & GI	Group B (Gaz)	98	8	13	29	12	160	36	5	4	10	5	60	60
2	Assistant Administrative Officer	Group B (Gaz)	2	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assistant Library & Information Officer	Group B (Gaz)	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
4	Private Secretary	Group B (Gaz)	2	0	1	0	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	2	2
5	Store Officer	Group B (Gaz)	1	1	1	1	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total		104	9	15	31	13	172	38	5	5	10	5	63	58*

DETAILS OF OFFICERS AND STAFF STRENGTH OF TRADE MARK REGISTRY AS ON MARCH 31, 2021

Sl No	Name of post Group 'A'	Category	Sanctioned Strength				Working Strength				Total			
			Mumbai	Kolkata	Chennai	Delhi	Ahmedabad	Total	Mumbai	Kolkata		Chennai	Delhi	Ahmedabad
1	Office Superintendent	Group B (NG)	8	1	1	2	1	13	1	0	0	0	0	1
2	Library & Information Assistant	Group B (NG)	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
3	Stenographer Grade I	Group B (NG)	3	2	2	2	1	10	1	1	2	1	1	6
4	Asst Examiner of Trade Marks & GI	Group B (NG)	14	2	3	7	6	32	4	0	1	2	0	7
5	Junior Translator	Group B (NG)	1	0	1	1	0	3	0	0	1	1	0	2
6	Accountant	Group B (NG)	1	1	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total		28	6	7	13	8	62	7	1	4	4	1	17
1	Assistant Superintendent	Group C	7	1	1	1	1	11	5	1	1	0	1	8
2	Cashier	Group C	1	1	1	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Upper Division Clerk	Group C	25	5	6	5	3	44	17	3	4	1	0	25
4	Stenographer Grade II	Group C	2	2	0	7	0	11	2	1	0	5	0	8
5	Lower Division Clerk	Group C	20	3	7	5	3	38	6	2	4	4	1	17
6	Data Entry Operator	Group C	0	2	1	4	2	9	0	2	0	3	1	6
7	Multi Tasking Staff	Group C	25	4	7	9	4	49	9	2	5	4	3	23
	Total		80	18	23	32	13	166	39	11	14	17	6	87

*Examiner of Trade Marks on contract basis

**DETAILS OF STAFF STRENGTH OF GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS REGISTRY
AS ON MARCH 31, 2021**

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

**DETAILS OF OFFICERS AND STAFF STRENGTH AS ON MARCH 31, 2021 OF
PATENT INFORMATION SYSTEM AND RGNIPM**

Sl. No.	Name of Post	Category	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	Senior Documentation Officer	Group A	1	0
2	Office Superintendent	Group B (NG)	1	0
3	Senior Documentation Assistant	Group B (NG)	1	0
4	Junior Translator	Group B (NG)	1	1
5	Stenographer Grade I	Group B (NG)	1	1
6	Store Assistant	Group B (NG)	1	1
7	Junior Reprography Assistant	Group C	3	2
8	Assistant Superintendent	Group C	1	1
9	Shelf Assistant	Group C	1	1
10	Upper Division Clerk	Group C	3	2
11	Data Entry Operator	Group C	2	2
12	Lower Division Clerk	Group C	3	3
13	Hindi Typist	Group C	1	1
14	Multi Tasking Staff	Group C	4	3
	Total		24	18



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

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION