

India ranks sixth in patent and design applications

Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) is a critical determinant of competitiveness of a country. Countries such as China, Japan and South Korea are leaders in intellectual property creation, which reflects in their strong export performance. The World Trade Organisation released the latest edition of its flagship publication “World Trade Profiles” on October 12, 2021. According to this publication, India ranks sixth in the world in terms of number of patent applications, fourth in terms of number of trademark applications and sixth in terms of number of industrial design applications. India filed 53,627 patent applications in 2019, sixth largest after China, USA, Japan, South Korea and Germany. India filed 3.5 lakh trademark applications, fourth largest after China, USA and Macao, while it filed 13,723 industrial design application, sixth largest after China, South Korea, USA, Japan and Iran (see the tables below).

Top 10 countries in filing patent applications in 2019		
Sr. No	Country	Patent applications
1	China	1400661
2	United States of America	621453
3	Japan	307969
4	South Korea	218975
5	Germany	67434
6	India	53627
7	Canada	36488
8	Russia	35511
9	Australia	29758
10	Brazil	25396
Source: World Trade Profile, 2020- WTO; compiled by MVIRDC		

Top 10 countries in filing trademark applications in 2019		
Sr. No	Country	Trademark applications
1	China	2104414
2	United States of America	492729
3	Macao, China	415363
4	India	348912
5	Brazil	247157
6	South Korea	218564
7	Japan	188374
8	Mexico	145916
9	Turkey	133330
10	Iran	129785
Source: World Trade Profile, 2020- WTO; compiled by MVIRDC		



Top 10 countries in filing industrial design applications in 2019		
Sr. No	Country	Industrial design applications
1	China	711617
2	South Korea	65312
3	United States of America	46827
4	Japan	30951
5	Iran	17622
6	India	13723
7	Turkey	10350
8	Australia	8857
9	Russia	7144
10	Brazil	6432

Source: World Trade Profile, 2020- WTO; compiled by MVIRDC

National IPR Policy

India has made remarkable progress in intellectual property filings since it adopted National IPR Policy in May, 2016. This policy is a vision document of Government of India that lays the future roadmap of IPRs in the country. The central government set up the Cell for IPR Promotion and Management (CIPAM) to coordinate the implementation of this policy.

The policy has helped India improve its world ranking in the Global Innovation Index (GII) from 81st spot in 2015 to 46th in 2021. The number of patents granted in the country grew more than seven fold to 28,391 patents in 2020-21 from 4,227 grants in 2013-14, according to a central government press release. In the last four years (2016-20), India witnessed 14.2 lakh trademark registrations compared to 11 lakh during 75 years (1940-2015), says a government press release.

Ease of filing IPR

In a move to promote ease of filing intellectual property rights, the government simplified the procedures by reducing paper work and adopting digital technology. The proportion of IPR applications that are filed online has increased from 30% earlier to more than 95% today. The government has amended Patents Rules in 2016 and Trademarks Rules in 2017 to promote ease of filing of applications. Under the amended Trade Mark Rules, the government replaced 74 Forms that were required earlier with eight Consolidated Forms. As a result of the steps taken to process patent applications, the government could reduce the time of patent examination from 72 months in December 2016 to 12-24 months in December 2020.



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Under the amended Patents Rules, fee for filing patent has been reduced 80% for start-up enterprises compared to large companies. The government has empanelled 208 Patent Agents to assist startup enterprises in the preparation and filing of their patent applications and also at the stage of prosecution of applications before the Patent Office. Government of India bears the fees of these patent agents.

Notifications

Press Information Bureau

APEDA signs MoU to boost farm exports

<https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1763978>

INDIA'S FOREIGN TRADE: SEPTEMBER 2021

<https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1763956>

PLI for telecom and networking products

<https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1763872>

BIS to formulate need-based standards to promote responsible supply chain

<https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1763879>

PM launches Gati Shakti- National Master Plan

<https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1763638>

TRIFED to get GI tag for 177 potential tribal products

<https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1763602>

Minister negotiates bilateral and multilateral agreements

<https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1763223>

Minister calls for efforts to grow MSME sector

<https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1763213>

Reduction in cess on crude soya, sunflower and palm oils

<https://www.cbic.gov.in/resources//htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2021/cs-tarr2021/cs49-2021.pdf>

Reduction in BCD on crude and refined soya, sunflower and palm oils

<https://www.cbic.gov.in/resources//htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2021/cs-tarr2021/cs48-2021.pdf>

Fixation of tariff value

<https://www.cbic.gov.in/resources//htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2021/cs-nt2021/csnt81-2021.pdf>

Exchange rate notifications

<https://www.cbic.gov.in/resources//htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2021/cs-nt2021/csnt80-2021.pdf>

Anti-dumping duty on heterocyclic compounds imported from China

<https://www.cbic.gov.in/resources//htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2021/cs-add2021/csadd60-2021.pdf>

Anti dumping duty on 'ceramic tableware and glassware originating from Malaysia

<https://www.cbic.gov.in/resources//htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2021/cs-add2021/csadd59-2021.pdf>

Anti dumping duty on jute products imported from Bangladesh and Nepal

<https://www.cbic.gov.in/resources//htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2021/cs-add2021/csadd58-2021.pdf>

DGFT

Amendment in export policy of diagnostic kits

<https://content.dgft.gov.in/Website/dgftprod/114552cc-b847-4ff2-bc93-88d221ecf2e2/Noti%2039%20Eng.pdf>

Amendment in export policy of syringes

<https://content.dgft.gov.in/Website/dgftprod/0f1ad7a1-c3a7-43e2-bf4d-301141e01e03/Noti%2038%20Eng.pdf>

Amendment in export policy of melt blown fabrics

<https://content.dgft.gov.in/Website/dgftprod/23a786c2-266a-4379-9dd9-255fdd2c4302/Noti%2037%20Eng.pdf>

Allocation of export limit for sugar to USA under TRQ scheme

<https://content.dgft.gov.in/Website/dgftprod/797df401-c3cf-4531-8257-63f4516f5b8a/PN%2028%20Eng.pdf>