

Intellectual Property Rights and Knowledge Driven Economies

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IPR PROTECTION BENEFITS THE ECONOMY

The global economy is undergoing a structural shift in which increasing proportions of economic growth come from knowledge-based industries.

Countries that excel in product design, research and development, business know-how, marketing and branding will be the economic leaders of the future. E.g., Consider the iPhone.

Innovation is essential to economic growth. It leads to higher productivity.

Intellectual property rights (IPR) have been created as economic mechanisms to facilitate ongoing innovation by granting inventors a temporary monopoly in return for disclosure of technical know-how. It has come under scrutiny as new technological paradigms appeared with the emergence of knowledge-based industries.



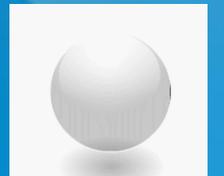
Intellectual
property
protection
benefits the
economy.

Intellectual property
protection helps firms
monetize their
innovations and grow.

Intellectual property
protection promotes
innovation.



- **Intellectual property protection helps small and medium enterprises.**
- **Intellectual property protection benefits consumers and society**



HOW IPR PROTECTION IS VITAL FACTOR FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH

Companies and inventors in developing countries increasingly are looking to protect their inventions by patents.

Domestic innovators in developing countries, which often include individuals and small and medium enterprises, benefited for protecting and monetizing their inventions.

Patent applications from domestically resident inventors and companies constitute a substantial and growing percentage of all applications filed.



Domestic companies in developing countries also rely substantially on the trademark system to protect their brands at home and abroad.

According to WIPO, Resident applicants for trademarks represent 78.6% of all applications in India.



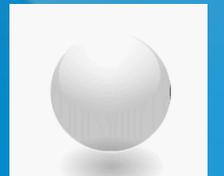


KNOWLEDGE ECONOMY



UNDERSTANDING THE KNOWLEDGE ECONOMY

- Developing economies tend to be heavily focused on agriculture and manufacturing, while highly developed countries have a larger share of service-related activities. This includes knowledge-based economic activities such as research, technical support, and consulting.

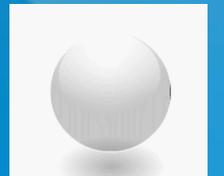


INDIA'S IPR & KNOWLEDGE DRIVEN ECONOMY

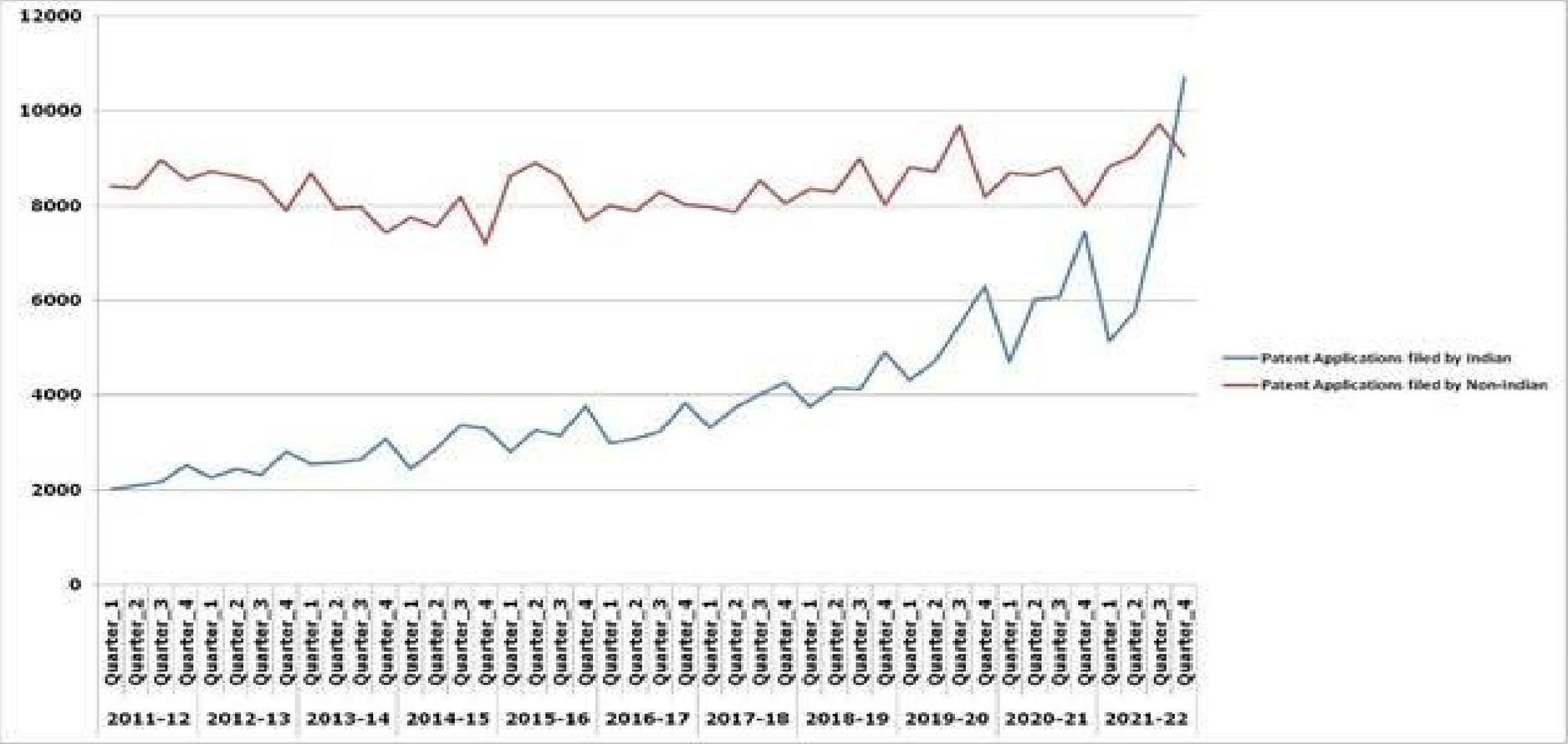
SOURCE: PIB.GOV.IN

- For the first time in 11 years, the number of domestic patent filing surpasses the number of international patent filing in India during Jan-Mar 2022
- Filing of patents increases by more than 50% in the last 7 years

Nearly five-fold increase in grant of patents 2021-22 as compared to 2014-15

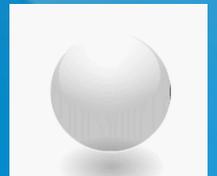


Quarter-wise patent applications filed by Indian applicant vis-à-vis non-Indian applicant.



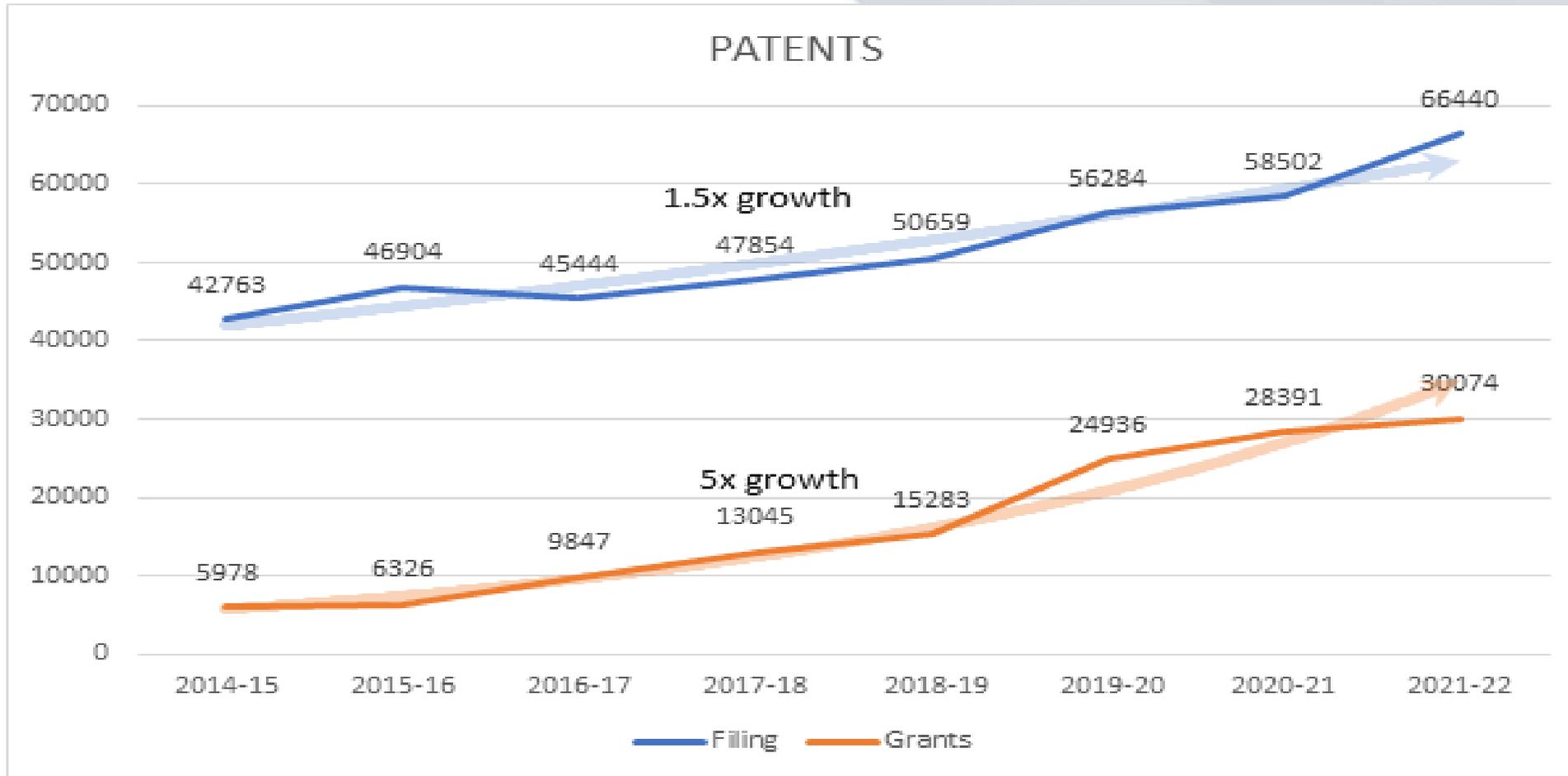
NATIONAL IPR POLICY AND THE EFFORTS TRANSPIRED INTO THE FOLLOWING ACHIEVEMENTS FOR INDIA:

- **Filing of patents have increased from 42763 in 2014-15 to 66440 in 2021-22, more that 50% increase in a span of 7 years**
- **Nearly five times increase in grant of patents in 2021-22 (30,074) as compared to 2014-15 (5978)**
- **Reduction in Time of patent examination from 72 months in Dec 2016 to 5-23 months at present, for different technological areas**
- **India's ranking in Global Innovation Index has increased to 46th in 2021 (+35 ranks) as compared to from 81st in 2015-16**



FILING AND GRANT OF PATENT APPLICATIONS OVER THE YEARS

source: pib.gov.in



WAYS TO GENERATE ECONOMY FROM IPR AND KNOWLEDGE

- **EARN WITH IP *“NOT ONLY PRODUCTS”*.**
- **Issue license for efficient and increased business.**
- **Advertise new and innovative designs to attract new customers/ market. (After Filing IP)**

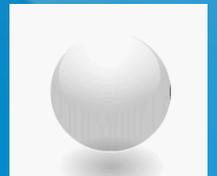


- **Register IP before trading in foreign country.**
- **Always secure your IP under your company name.**
- **Secure IP rights from dealer/ distributors.**



Benefits from Government

- Exclusive Scheme from Gujarat Government to Industrialist having Registered Office in Gujarat only.
- 75% subsidy on Government fees plus attorney fees, not only for India filing, but also filing in any country up to Rupees 35 Lacs on a single invention.
- Reduced Government fees for MSME applicants.
- Procedure for expedite examination for FEMALE Applicants including others.



KEY TAKE AWAYS

The knowledge economy describes the contemporary commercialization of science and academic scholarship.

In the knowledge economy, innovation based on research is commodified via patents and other forms of intellectual property.

The knowledge economy lies at the intersection of private entrepreneurship, academia, and government-sponsored research.



Knowledge-related industries represent a large share of the activity in most highly developed countries.



A knowledge economy depends on skilled labor and education, strong communications networks, and institutional structures that incentivize innovation.



Lastly, In the words of the World Economic Forum: “The quality of institutions [which include intellectual property] has a strong bearing on competitiveness and growth.



It influences investment decisions and the organization of production and plays a central role in the ways in which societies distribute the benefits and bear the costs of development strategies and policies.



The role of Intellectual property in the economy:

IPR attracts foreign direct investment and promotes R&D and technology transfer in developing countries, driving development and economic growth.

The IP system offers a wide range of tools for countries in different stages of economic development and with different cultural and socioeconomic contexts.

IPR is an important component of the overall health of an economy.



Thank You!

FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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