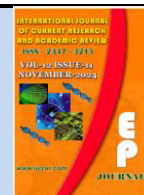




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Present Status of Intellectual Property Rights in World and India – Challenges and Policy Measures for IPR Promotion and Protection

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Abstract

Asia region had ranked top most position in IP filing activity for four components in the year 2022 viz. Patents (67.95 per cent), Trademarks (67.81 per cent), Industrial designs (70.34 per cent) and Plant variety applications (54.60 per cent) and Europe had gripped the uppermost position in Geographical Indications (53.10 per cent) in force. Global innovation and creativity growth has increased manifold from 2012 to 2022 for IP components viz. Patents (3.90 per cent), Trademarks (8.80 per cent), Industrial designs (1.70 per cent) and Plant variety applications (6.80 per cent). Country wise analysis found that China had gifted topmost position at global level in IP in force for three components in the year 2022 viz. Patents amounting to 24.40 per cent (4212188), registered trademarks 51.73 per cent (42671911), registered industrial designs 49.03 per cent (2,831,512). United States of America had the most plant varieties registered accounting to 17.64 per cent (28,442). USA was the leading country in publishing industry revenue and earned an amount of USD 26.2 billion. USA had achieved the topmost ISBN registration (3.3 million). Under the number of titles published category, Turkey was the number one country (206,674 titles) and Germany had the maximum legal deposits (401,197). Globally, India ranked 3rd position in trademarks in force accounting to 3.50 percent (2887335). India attained 9th position in industrial design registrations amounting to 1.92 per cent (110838). India ranked 18th position in patents in force estimated to 0.75 per cent (128663). India ranked 22nd position in GI accounting to 0.73 per cent (429). India registered 5033 plant Varieties as a *sui generis* registration at Protection of Plant Variety and Farmers rights Authority of India, New Delhi and India ranked 40th among the 132 economies featured in the Global Innovation Index 2022. IPR creation and innovation activity has increased manifold over the years. Conducting IPR awareness programs, increasing generation of IPR, updated and simplified IPR laws, accession to IPR international treaties, uniform practices for examination and disposal of IP applications, updating IP website and data, periodic refresher training programs, IP officers recruitment, emphasis to human resource development, strict legal enforcement and infringement mechanism for misuse of IPR and facilitation of commercialization of IPR by WIPO and all IP offices are some of the suggested policy measures to strengthen IPR creation and innovation.

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Intellectual property rights, Patents, Trademarks, Plant varieties, Geographical indications, Industrial designs, Copyrights.

Introduction

Definition: Intellectual property right (IPR) is a lawful right of an individual granted by government for a specified period on the ownership of the property created

through his intellect. Intellectual property (IP) refers to creations of the mind: inventions, literary and artistic works, and symbols, names, images and designs used in commerce. IP is divided into two categories: industrial property – which includes patents, utility models,

trademarks, industrial designs and geographical indications of source – and copyright, which includes literary and artistic works (such as novels, poems, plays, films), musical works, artistic works (such as drawings, paintings, photographs and sculptures) and architectural designs. Rights related to copyright include those of performing artists in their performances, those of producers of sound recordings in their recordings and those of broadcasters in their radio and television programs (WIPO, 2023).

Intellectual properties can be protected through patents, copyrights, trademarks, plant variety protection/plant breeders' rights, geographical indications, industrial designs and undisclosed information (trade secrets) registrations. The granting of IPR enhances the performance levels of institutions, and give recognition and financial benefits to the efforts for the creativity. It creates competition among the researchers and institutions for quality of research and increase high returns on investment in research.

It fastens the technology transfer through licensing and other means and society benefits in the long term because intellectual property protection encourages creation and invention, which become available to society at the earliest. It is for effective use of knowledge for economic growth, and when the period of protection expires and the creations and inventions enter the public domain, the public can realize benefits at low cost.

Evolution of IPR and its regulatory organizations

As a social system for promoting innovation and creativity, the intellectual property system was first established in the Western countries and its course in those countries had gone through various phases. Patent law was the first system in the world to build a human intellectual property system. At the early 13th century, the King of Britain had granted a license (a patent) to the inventors. The Republic of Venice city constituted the first world's Patent Law in 1474. In 1709, Britain built the first modern copyright law - "the Queen Anne Act." Then, France and Germany established the copyright system. Trade mark which is closely related to technology trade and trade in services and it was originated in Spain. The Portuguese created the world's first Appellation system in the world in 1756, in order to safeguard their oldest wine tradition – Port wine from the Douro region of Portugal to avoid wine fraud and adulteration and regulate the trade and production of Port wine. Subsequently, France is the first country to afford a

protection to Geographical indication through the legal instrument in 1919. Due to efforts by various countries, IPR system has developed steadily over the years. By the end of the 80's of the twentieth century, the new wave of civil legislation began to rise.

Many countries tried to develop the Code of Intellectual Property and integrate intellectual property law into the Civil Code. These activities set off a wave of codification of IPRs. France promoted such movement by issuing the first "Intellectual Property Code" which is the collection of all IP system. Subsequently, a system of international protection of IPRs has been setup in the world.

The "Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property" (in 1883) was the first international convention in protecting Industrial Property. The Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, usually known as the Berne Convention, is an international agreement governing copyright, which was first accepted in Berne, Switzerland, in 1886. The foundation of International Conventions indicated that the intellectual property system had come to the international stage.

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) was set up in the year 1948. The objective of GATT was to provide a frame work for rule based multi - national trading system, as well as a process within which trade liberalization can result with non-discrimination, reciprocity and transparency.

The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) was established by a convention of 14th July 1967, which entered into force in 1970. It has been a specialized agency of the United Nations since 1974, and administers a number of international unions or treaties in the area of intellectual property, such as the Paris and Berne Conventions. WIPO's objectives are to promote intellectual property protection throughout the world through co-operation among states and, where appropriate, in collaboration with any other international organization.

Then, the WTO's Agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights 1995 (TRIPS) is an international agreement administered by the World Trade Organization (WTO) that sets down minimum standards for many forms of intellectual property. Intellectual Property regulation had introduced intellectual property rights protection rules into the multilateral trading system for the first time for IPR components and an agreement

on co-operation between WIPO and the WTO came into force on 1 January 1996 to protect IPR protection throughout the world (WTO, 2004). WIPO administers 26 treaties including the WIPO Convention to deal with IPR now.

The formation of WIPO, and more than 150 country wise and regional IP offices facilitated the IPR registration of innovations, creativity and protection at global as well as country level (WIPO, 2023). Subsequently, IPR registration has grown manifold throughout the world very rapidly now.

World countries continued to look toward innovation, creativity, technology, and entrepreneurship, this present paper had studied the concept and evolution of IPR and its regulatory organizations. It had critically analyzed the present status of IPR products application filing, registration and IP in force at global, region wise and India level.

It had examined the challenges and suggested policy measures to promote IPR at global level. This study will be beneficial to students, academicians, researchers, industries, traders, foreign stakeholders (international community), policy makers and other IP stakeholders.

The paper is organized in five sections. The second section presents the concept and evolution of IPR. The third section presents methodology. The present status of IPR application filing, registration and IP in force at global, region wise and India level is given in the fourth section. The conclusion and policy implications have been given in the final section.

Data and Methodology

The secondary data on global status of IPR components viz. patents, trademarks, plant variety registration, geographical indications, industrial designs and creative economy (copyrights) were collected from the report of World Intellectual Property Indicators 2023 from the year 2010 to 2022 (WIPO, 2023).

Tabular analysis had been used to analyze the present status and growth of application filing, registration and IPR in force at world and India level. Component wise IPR growth rates had been worked out to examine the growth performance of IPR products. The contribution of different countries and regions in IPR had also worked out by the per cent share to total number of each IPR component.

Results and Discussion

Global Intellectual Property (IP) filing activity

Table 1 shows that Global IP filing activity for different IPR components for the year 2021-2022. Innovators around the world submitted a record high of nearly 34.57 lakhs patent applications in the year 2022 and attained a positive growth rate of 1.7 per cent. Utility models (short term patents) had achieved a positive growth of 2.9 per cent from the year 2021 and reached 30.10 lakhs applications filing in the year 2022. Trademarks filing growth had decreased 14.5 percent from the previous year 2021 and reached to 1.55 crore applications filing. Industrial designs growth had decreased 2.1 per cent from 2021 and the number had reached to 14.82 lakhs applications.

Plant breeders had filed 27260 applications for plant varieties registration in the year 2022 and it had achieved the highest growth rate of 8.2 per cent from the year 2021(WIPO, 2023).

Global Region wise Intellectual Property (IP) filing activity

Table 2 shows that global region wise IP filing activity and growth for different IPR components for the year 2022. The region wise Patent applications displays that Asia had the most patent applications filed amounting to 67.95per cent and achieved the highest growth of 5.90 per cent from 2012 to 2022, followed by North America 18.29 per cent of applications (0.90 per cent growth), Europe 10.27 per cent of applications (0.30 percent growth), Latin America and the Caribbean 1.65 per cent of applications (1 per cent negative growth), Oceania 1.14 per cent of applications (1.60 per cent growth) and African region had filed the least number of applications accounting to 0.70 per cent and attained the second highest growth of 5.20 per cent. Asia had the maximum Trademarks applications filed accounting to 67.81 per cent and touched the highest growth of 12.70 per cent from 2012 to 2022, followed by Europe 16.23 per cent of applications (the least growth of 2.60 percent), Latin America and the Caribbean 6.85 per cent of applications (5.80 per cent growth), North America 5.92 per cent of applications (4.90 per cent growth), Africa 1.84 per cent (3.70 per cent growth) and Oceania region had filed the minimum number of applications amounting to 1.35 per cent (3.40 growth per cent). Again, Asia had the maximum Industrial designs applications filed accounting to 70.34 per cent (2.10 per

cent growth), followed by Europe 22.37 per cent of applications (growth of 0.10 percent), North America 4.39 per cent of applications (peak 5.50 per cent growth), Latin America and the Caribbean 1.15 per cent (0.70 per cent growth), Africa 1.11 per cent of applications (0.10 per cent growth) and Oceania region had filed the smallest number of applications amounting to 0.65 per cent and the least negative growth of 0.60 per cent. Plant variety applications region wise exhibits that again Asia had the topmost Plant variety applications filed accounting to 54.60 per cent and realized the peak growth of 15.00 per cent, followed by Europe 29.44 per cent of applications (growth of 2.40 percent), North America 6.47 per cent of applications (least negative growth of 1.40 per cent), Latin America and the Caribbean 5.99 per cent of applications (3.90 per cent growth), Africa 2.07 per cent of applications (0.10 per cent negative growth) and again Oceania region had filed the lowest number of applications amounting to 1.43 per cent (1.10 negative growth per cent).

The region wise Geographical Indications (GI) in force elucidates that Europe had the topmost GI applications filed accounting to 31010 number and appreciated the crowning share of 53.10 per cent to total GI in force, followed by Asia 21199 number of applications (36.30 percent share), Latin America and the Caribbean 2511 number of applications (4.30 per cent share), Oceania region 2102 number of applications (3.60 per cent share), North America 1518 number of applications (2.60 per cent share) and again African region had filed the lowest number of applications amounting to 58 and contributed the tiniest share of 0.10 per cent.

Component wise-Global status of IPR In force

Patents

Table 3 exhibits that there were an estimated total of 17.26 crores patents in force in 2022. The country wise patents in force shows that China had the most patents in force amounting to 24.40 per cent (42.12 lakhs), followed by United States of America 19.37 per cent (33.43 lakhs), Japan 11.76 per cent (20.29 lakhs), Republic of Korea 7.03 per cent (12.14 lakhs) and Germany 5.31 per cent (9.17 lakhs).

Plant Varieties

It is observed from table 4 that Plant variety registration offices around the world had registered 161210 plant varieties in 2022. The country wise plant varieties in

force displays that United States of America had the most plant varieties registered accounting to 17.64 per cent (28,442), followed by China 14.63 per cent (23585), Ukraine 7.37 per cent (11,880), Netherlands 6.04 per cent (9742) and Japan 4.71 per cent (7599). The Community Plant Variety Office of Europe Union had registered 18.96 per cent (30562) of plant varieties for its member countries. Indian office is not a member of the International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV) and registered as a *sui generis* registration of 5033 plant Varieties at Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Authority of India, New Delhi (Government of India, 2022).

Geographical Indications (GI)

As per WIPO, Geographical Indications can be protected through many different means, *sui generis* systems, trademark systems, other national legal means, regional systems and international agreements (e.g., Lisbon and Madrid systems). It is visualized from table 5 that GI offices around the world had registered 58400 Geographical Indications in 2022. The country wise registration elucidates that China had the most GIs in force 16.39 per cent (9,571), followed by Switzerland 8.10 per cent (4728), Republic of Moldova 7.88 percent (4602) and the Bosnia and Herzegovina 7.76 percent (4534). Europe Union members had registered 8.86 per cent (5176) of GI. India ranked 22nd position in GI amounting to 0.73 per cent (429).

Trademarks

Table 6 portrays that there were an estimated 8.24 crores trademarks registrations in force in 2022. The country wise registration illustrates that China had the highest registered trademarks in force 51.73 per cent (4.26 crores), followed by USA 3.76 per cent (31.02 lakhs), India 3.50 percent (28.87 lakhs) and UK 3.03 percent (25.02 lakhs) and Japan 2.64 per cent (21.80 lakhs).

Industrial designs

Table 7 depicts that Designs registration offices had registered 57.74 lakhs industrial designs (in force) in 2022. The country wise registration reveals that China had the maximum registered industrial designs in force 49.03 per cent (28.31 lakhs), followed by Republic of Korea 7.03 per cent (4.06 lakhs), US 6.75 percent (3.89 lakhs), EUIPO 5.14 percent (2.96 lakhs) and Japan 4.68 per cent (2.70 lakhs). India ranked 9th position in Industrial design registrations amounting to 1.92 per cent (1.10 lakhs).

Creative Economy (Copy rights)

Table 8 shows that total publishing industry revenue was USD 57.3 billion in the year 2022 through copy rights (creative economy). USA was the leading country in publishing industry revenue and earned an amount of USD 26.2 billion, followed by Germany (USD 9.9 billion), United Kingdom (USD 5 billion), Italy (USD 3.6 billion) and France (USD 2.9 billion). Under the number of titles published category, Turkey was the number one country (206674 titles), followed by UK (153000), Brazil (146575), Italy (121127) and France (111503).

The legal deposits in recognized repositories displays that Germany had the maximum legal deposits (401197), followed by USA (264722), UK (167000) and Japan (113296). International Standard Book Number (ISBN) registered number exhibits that USA had achieved the topmost ISBN registration (3.3 million), followed by Japan (9.02 lakhs), Republic of Korea (3.38 lakhs), India (2.81 lakhs) and Germany (2.77 lakhs).

The IP activity analysis for all major IPR components concluded that there was intense IP activity were concentrated in China, Japan, Republic of Korea, United States of America, Europe union, United Kingdom, India, France, Russian Federation, Germany, Ukraine and Switzerland.

Conclusions and Policy implications

It is concluded from the region wise analysis, Asia had ranked top most position in IP filing activity for four components in the year 2022 viz. Patents (67.95 per cent), Trademarks (67.81 per cent), Industrial designs (70.34 per cent) and Plant variety applications (54.60 per cent) and Europe had gripped the uppermost position in Geographical Indications (53.10 per cent) in force. African region had filed the bottom number of GI applications and Patents. Oceania region had filed the lowermost number of applications of Trademarks, Industrial designs and Plant variety applications. Global innovation and creativity growth has increased manifold from 2012 to 2022 for IP components viz. Patents (3.90 per cent) Trademarks (8.80 per cent), Industrial designs (1.70 per cent) and Plant variety applications (6.80 per cent).

Innovators around the world submitted a record high of nearly 34.57 lakhs patent applications in the year 2022 and attained a positive growth rate of 1.7 per cent from

2021. Trademarks filing growth had decreased 14.5 percent from the previous year 2021 and reached to 1.55 crore applications filing. Industrial designs growth had decreased 2.1 per cent from 2021 and the number had reached to 14.82 lakhs applications. Plant breeders had filed 27260 applications for plant varieties registration in the year 2022 and it had achieved a positive growth rate of 8.2 per cent from the year 2021. GI offices around the world had registered 58400 Geographical Indications in the year 2022.

China had gifted topmost position in IP in force for three components in the year 2022 viz. Patents amounting to 24.40 per cent (42.12 lakhs), registered trademarks 51.73 per cent (4.26 crores), registered industrial designs 49.03 per cent (28.31 lakhs). United States of America had the most plant varieties registered accounting to 17.64 per cent (28442). USA was the leading country in publishing industry revenue and earned an amount of USD 26.2 billion. USA had achieved the topmost ISBN registration (3.3 million). Under the number of titles published category, Turkey was the number one country (206674 titles) and Germany had the maximum legal deposits (401197).

India attained 3rd position in trademarks in force accounting to 3.50 percent (28.87 lakhs). India ranked 9th position in industrial design registrations amounting to 1.92 per cent (110838). India ranked 18th position in patents in force estimated to 0.75 per cent (128663). India ranked 22nd position in GI accounting to 0.73 per cent (429). Indian office is not a member of the International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV) and registered as a *sui generis* registration of 5033 plant varieties at Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Authority of India, New Delhi ([Government of India, 2022](#)). Due to the contribution of IPR, India ranked 40th among the 132 economies featured in the Global Innovation Index 2022 and ranked 1st among the 10 economies in Central and Southern Asia ([WIPO, 2023](#)).

IPR creation and innovation activity has increased manifold over the years and facing challenges viz. lack of awareness about IPR products, fees for IPR filing at various stages, lack of financial support, time delay in issuing IPR certificates, rejection of IPR applications, withdrawal of IPR applications, legal enforcement and infringement issues for IPR misuse, problems in IPR administration, lack of human expertise in IPR and lack of co-ordination and implementation in IPR filing ([Govt. of India, 2016](#)).

Table.1 Details of Global Intellectual Property (IP) filing activity (As on 2022)

S. No.	Applications worldwide (Activity wise in number)	2021	2022	Growth rate (%)
<u>1</u>	Patents	3,400,500	3,457,400	1.7
<u>2</u>	Utility models	2,924,420	3,010,510	2.9
<u>3</u>	Trademarks	18,182,300	15,543,300	-14.5
<u>4</u>	Industrial designs	1,513,800	1,482,600	-2.1
<u>5</u>	Plant varieties	25,200	27,260	8.2

Source: Author's calculations

Table.2 IPR Component wise and Global region wise filing status (Applications number) as on 2022 and average growth from 2012 to 2022

Region name	Patent Applications			Trademarks Applications			Industrial Designs applications			Plant variety Applications			Geographical Indications (In force)	
	2022	Per cent to total	Average growth percent from 2012 to 2022	2022	Per cent to total	Average growth percent from 2012 to 2022	2022	Per cent to total	Average growth percent from 2012 to 2022	2022	Per cent to total	Average growth percent from 2012 to 2022	2022	Per Cent to total
Africa	24300	0.70	5.20	285500	1.84	3.70	16400	1.11	0.10	564	2.07	-0.10	58	0.10
Asia	2349200	67.95	5.90	10540100	67.81	12.70	1042800	70.34	2.10	14883	54.60	15.00	21199	36.30
Europe	355100	10.27	0.30	2522700	16.23	2.60	331600	22.37	0.10	8026	29.44	2.40	31010	53.10
Latin America and the Caribbean	57000	1.65	-1.00	1064500	6.85	5.80	17000	1.15	0.70	1633	5.99	3.90	2511	4.30
North America	632400	18.29	0.90	920900	5.92	4.90	65100	4.39	5.50	1765	6.47	-1.40	1518	2.60
Oceania	39400	1.14	1.60	209600	1.35	3.40	9700	0.65	-0.60	389	1.43	-1.10	2102	3.60
World total (number)	3457400	100	3.90	15543300	100	8.80	1482600	100	1.70	27260	100	6.80	58400	100

Source: Author's calculations

Table.3 Global status of Patents In force (Top 10 Countries) -As on 2022

S. No.	Name	Total patents in force (2022)	Per cent to total
1.	China	4212188	24.40
2.	United States of America	3343159	19.37
3.	Japan	2029223	11.76
4.	Republic of Korea	1214146	7.03
5.	Germany	917232	5.31
6.	France	718197	4.16
7.	United Kingdom	701292	4.06
8.	Italy	395227	2.29
9.	Russian Federation	259020	1.50
10.	Switzerland	241587	1.40
11	Others	3228729	18.71
	Total	17260000	100.00

Source: Author's calculations

India ranked 18th position in patents in force amounting to 0.75 per cent (1.28 lakhs).

Table.4 Global status of Registered Plant Varieties In force (Top 10 Countries) -As on 2022

S. No.	Name	Plant varieties in force	Per cent to total
1.	Community Plant Variety Office of Europe Union	30562	18.96
2	United States of America (PPA) (c) + (PVPA)*	28442	17.64
3	China	23585	14.63
4	Ukraine	11880	7.37
5.	Netherlands	9742	6.04
6.	Japan	7599	4.71
7.	Russian Federation	6592	4.09
8.	Republic of Korea	6238	3.87
9	South Africa	3637	2.26
10.	Brazil	2684	1.66
11.	Others	30249	18.76
	Total	161210	100.00

Source: Author's calculations

(**Note** : *PPA - Plant Patent Act of the United States of America and PVPA- Plant Variety Protection Act of the United States of America)

Table.5 Global status of Registered Geographical Indications In force (Top 10 Countries)- As on 2022

S. No	Name	Number in force	Per cent to total
1	China	9571	16.39
2	Europe union	5176	8.86
3	Switzerland	4728	8.10
4	Republic of Maldova	4602	7.88
5	Bosnia and Herzegovnia	4534	7.76
6	Georgia	4437	7.60
7	UK	4155	7.11
8	Armenia	3180	5.45
9	Ukraine	3124	5.35
10	Australia	2069	3.54
11	Others	12824	21.96
	Total	58400	100.00

Source: Author's calculations

Table.6 World Registered Trademarks In force -Top 10 Country Offices (As on 2022)

S. No	Name	Number in force	Per cent to total
1.	China	42671911	51.73
2.	USA	3102589	3.76
3.	India	2887335	3.50
4.	UK	2502358	3.03
5.	Japan	2180817	2.64
6.	Brazil	1711967	2.08
7.	France	1657315	2.01
8.	Mexico	1549560	1.88
9.	Republic of Korea	1546679	1.87
10	EUIPO	1494690	1.81
11	Others	21190283	25.69
	Total	82495504	100.00

Source: Author's calculations

Table.7 Global Registered Industrial Designs In force -Top 10 Country Offices -As on 2022

S. No	Name	Number in force	Per cent to total
1.	China	2831512	49.03
2.	Republic of Korea	406009	7.03
3.	US	389540	6.75
4.	EUIPO	296912	5.14
5.	Japan	270073	4.68
6.	UK	249391	4.32
7.	Israel	230454	3.99
8.	Turkey	164027	2.84
9.	India	110838	1.92
10	France	62575	1.08
11	Others	763569	13.22
	Total	5774900	100.00

Source: Author's calculations

Table.8 Global creative economy (Registered Copy Rights In force) (As on 2022)

S. No	Particulars	
	A. Publishing industry revenue	Amount
1.	United States of America	USD 26.2 billion
2.	Japan (2021)	USD 11.3 billion
3.	Germany	USD 9.9 billion
4.	United Kingdom (UK)	USD 5.0 billion
5.	Italy	USD 3.6 billion
6.	France	USD 2.9 billion
7.	Total	USD 57.3 billion
	B. Number of titles published	Number
1.	Turkey	206674
2.	UK	153000
3.	Brazil	146575
4.	Italy	121127
5.	France	111503
	B. Legal deposits in recognized repositories	Number
1.	Germany	401197
2.	USA	264722
3.	UK	167000
4.	Japan	113296
5.	Spain	98289
5.	China (2021)	467417
	International standard book number (ISBN)	Registered Number
1.	USA	3300000
2.	Japan	902311
3.	Republic of Korea	338237
4.	India	281091
5.	Germany	277000

Note : Legal deposits includes (a) books, (b) music sheets and music audio files, (c) films and videos, and (d) periodicals (journals, e-series, etc.).'

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2023

Hence, WIPO, all IP offices of different countries and regional IP offices should strengthen and promote IPR creation, innovation, registration and protection by dynamically implementing the following policy measures:

- i. More IPR awareness programs should be conducted by WIPO in collaboration with all IP offices of different countries, regional offices and various industrial organizations to create awareness to schools, colleges, universities, industries and all other stakeholders associated with IPR to create knowledge about IPR and to avoid rejection and withdrawal of IP applications (Chappuis and Sans, 2000 and Ruppel and Shraddha, 2015).
- ii. Existing online procedure should be speed up from IPR registration/filing to issue of IPR certificate and up to renewal process. Time delay may be reduced in issuing IPR grant certificates. Fees at various stages of IPR filing may be reduced. Govt schemes may provide financial support for IPR generation activities for all stakeholders associated with IPR (The Hindu, 2024).
- iii. IPR legal framework of WIPO and WIPO member countries should be updated, simplified, made user-friendly with improved ease of doing business at global level as well as for all WIPO member countries. Accession to various WIPO treaties should be facilitated by WIPO to all its member countries (Kasturi, 2010).
- iv. Uniform practices for examination and disposal of IP applications should be adopted by WIPO and its

- member countries. Updating IP website and data, IPR-helpdesks, Periodic refresher training programs for Examiners and Controllers/Registrars, IP officers recruitment should be done on regular basis to speed up work, international PCT applications and strengthening e-PCT filing should be co-operated by WIPO are some of the suggested measures to advance IPR administration and management (Cerkia *et al.*, 2009 and Ruppall and Shraddha, 2015).
- v. Commercialization of IPR should be facilitated by WIPO and its member countries through increase in royalty payments /premium price and reduction of income tax to IPR creators (EU Background Note, 2004 and Karl M. Rich, 2011).
 - vi. Legal Enforcement and Infringement mechanism: Counterfeiting of IPR products may be prevented by giving proper training to enforcement officials / Police Officers associated with IP offices of all WIPO member countries and stringent infringement mechanism should be implemented to catch IPR misusers (Lalitha and Soumya, 2019 and Chuthaporn *et al.*, 2013).
 - vii. WIPO and IP offices of member countries should give capacity building training programs to IP officers, examiners, IPR administrators, managers, academicians, Research and Development institutions, IP professionals, IP trainers, inventors, schools, universities, industry sectors and various stakeholders associated with IPR (Govt. of India, 2016).
 - viii. IPR filing and registration involves co-ordination between different departments of a member country and co-ordination between WIPO member countries. Hence, all departments associated with IPR of WIPO member countries may be co-ordinated by WIPO and concerned member countries (Chappuis and Sans, 2000 and Barjolle and Sylvander, 2002).
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