

## FAQs

### Topic – Market Competition - Innovation

#### I. Regulatory framework for Intellectual Property Rights Protection and Technology Transfer

B-Ready Assessment Area	Relevant Provisions	Links
<b>Guidelines for IP-Based Financing</b>	<p>Section 2(1)(t), Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002; Objective 5.11.1, National IPR Policy, 2016</p> <p>The regulatory framework in India includes provisions on intellectual property-based financing. Section 2(1)(t) of the Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 defines "property" to include intangible assets such as patents, copyrights, trademarks, know-how, licenses, and franchises. Additionally, the National IPR Policy (2016) encourages valuation of IP rights, their securitization, and use as collateral.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="https://www.indiacode.nic.in/bitstream/123456789/2006/1/A2002-54.pdf">https://www.indiacode.nic.in/bitstream/123456789/2006/1/A2002-54.pdf</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://www.ipindia.gov.in/writereaddata/Portal/Images/pdf/2016-National_IPR_Policy-2016_English_and_Hindi.pdf">https://www.ipindia.gov.in/writereaddata/Portal/Images/pdf/2016-National_IPR_Policy-2016_English_and_Hindi.pdf</a></li> </ul>
<b>Provisions on the Environmentally Safe Disposal and Destruction of IPRs Infringing Goods</b>	<p>Section 3 and 6, The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986</p> <p>The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, provides a broader framework for environmental protection and handling of hazardous substances which can be applied on eco-friendly disposal of infringing goods.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="https://www.indiacode.nic.in/bitstream/123456789/4316/1/ep_act_1986.pdf">https://www.indiacode.nic.in/bitstream/123456789/4316/1/ep_act_1986.pdf</a></li> </ul>
<b>Pro-Bono or Low-Cost Legal Assistance Offered by IPO to IP Licensees</b>	<p>The IPO has issued a Scheme for Facilitating Start-Ups Intellectual Property Protection where facilitators are responsible for providing pro bono services in relation to providing general advisory (which may include legal assistance to potential licensees), filing applications, drafting specifications, among others. Additionally, the Intellectual Property Management provides legal assistance to the innovators in negotiating and drafting licensing arrangements, in dealing with IP rights infringement issues, etc.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="https://ipindia.gov.in/home/sipp">https://ipindia.gov.in/home/sipp</a></li> </ul>

## FAQs

### Topic – Market Competition - Innovation

B-Ready Assessment Area	Relevant Provisions	Links
<b>Provisions for Establishment of Collective Management Organizations</b>	<p>Legal provisions for establishment of Collective Management Organizations (CMOs) exist under Copyright Act, 1957 and the Copyright Rules, 2013. Sections 33 to 36A of the Act and Rules 44 to 68 of the Rules govern registration and functioning of copyright societies, which act as CMOs. These societies manage rights on behalf of authors and other rights holders, publish tariff schemes, distribute royalties, and submit reports. Registration is granted for five years and is renewable.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="https://copyright.gov.in/documents/copyrightrules1957.pdf">https://copyright.gov.in/documents/copyrightrules1957.pdf</a></li> </ul>
<b>Actions or Remedies to Enforce Copyright, Patent, and Trademark Protection</b> <i>Civil and administrative procedures for copyrights</i>	<p>The Copyright Act, 1957 entitles a copyright owner to avail civil and administrative remedies by way of injunction, damages, accounts and any other remedy conferred by law. Interim injunctions can also be granted in favour of aggrieved party provided there is a prima facie case for the same, the balance of convenience is in his/her favour and the party has suffered an irreparable harm/loss. Section 55 of the Copyright Act, 1957 provides for civil remedies and provisional measures for infringement of copyright.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="https://copyright.gov.in/documents/copyrightrules1957.pdf">https://copyright.gov.in/documents/copyrightrules1957.pdf</a></li> </ul>
<b>Practical Enforcement in Civil Procedures, Provisional Measures and Criminal Procedures for Copyright Protection</b>	<p>Sections 55 and 62 of the Copyright Act provide that copyright owners can seek remedies like injunctions (permanent and interim), damages, or accounts of profits from infringers. Copyright infringement suits are filed in district courts of appropriate jurisdiction.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="https://delhihighcourt.nic.in/app/case_number_pdf/2005:DHC:10982/PNJ21022005S20741992_155907.pdf">https://delhihighcourt.nic.in/app/case_number_pdf/2005:DHC:10982/PNJ21022005S20741992_155907.pdf</a></li> </ul>
<b>Actions or Remedies to Enforce Copyright, Patent, and Trademark Protection</b> <i>Criminal procedures for copyrights</i>	<p>The Copyright Act, 1957 provides for criminal remedies from section 63-69 which allow for imprisonment for not less than 6 months and up to 3 years and with fine which shall not be less than Rs. 50,000 but may extend to Rs. 2 Lakh for any person who knowingly infringes/abets the infringement of copyright or any other right conferred under the Act.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="https://copyright.gov.in/documents/copyrightrules1957.pdf">https://copyright.gov.in/documents/copyrightrules1957.pdf</a></li> </ul>

## FAQs

### Topic – Market Competition - Innovation

B-Ready Assessment Area	Relevant Provisions	Links
<b>Practical Enforcement in Criminal Procedures for Copyright Protection</b>	<p>Copyright Act, 1957 provides criminal sanctions to deter infringement and protect copyright owners. Section 63 penalises knowing infringement or abetment with imprisonment from six months to three years &amp; fine from ₹50,000 to ₹2 lakh, with scope for lesser punishment for special reasons. Section 63A prescribes enhanced punishment for repeat offenders. Section 63B criminalises knowing commercial use of infringing computer programmes. Section 65 penalises possession of plates for making infringing copies. Sections 65A and 65B protect technological measures &amp; rights management information by criminalising circumvention and unauthorised removal or alteration. Section 66 extends liability to companies and persons responsible for their conduct.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="https://copyright.gov.in/documents/copyrightrules1957.pdf">https://copyright.gov.in/documents/copyrightrules1957.pdf</a></li> </ul>
<b>Actions or Remedies to Enforce Copyright, Patent, and Trademark Protection</b> <i>Provisional measures for copyright</i>	<p>The Copyright Act, 1957 entitles a copyright owner to avail civil and administrative remedies by way of injunction, damages, accounts and otherwise as are or may be conferred by law. Interim injunctions can also be granted in favour of aggrieved party provided there is a prima facie case for the same, the balance of convenience is in his/her favour and the party has suffered an irreparable harm/loss. Section 55 of the Copyright Act, 1957 provides for civil remedies and provisional measures for infringement of copyright.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="https://copyright.gov.in/documents/copyrightrules1957.pdf">https://copyright.gov.in/documents/copyrightrules1957.pdf</a></li> </ul>
<b>Practical Enforcement in Provisional Measures for Copyright Protection</b>	<p>Section 55 of the Copyright Act, 1957 provides civil remedies for copyright infringement. The copyright owner may seek injunctions, damages, accounts of profits, and other reliefs available under law, enabling courts to grant preventive and compensatory relief. However, where the defendant proves lack of knowledge and no reasonable belief that copyright subsisted, damages are not available and the plaintiff is limited to an injunction and a reasonable share of profits. Sub-section (2) creates presumptions regarding authorship</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="https://copyright.gov.in/documents/copyrightrules1957.pdf">https://copyright.gov.in/documents/copyrightrules1957.pdf</a></li> </ul>

## FAQs

### Topic – Market Competition - Innovation

B-Ready Assessment Area	Relevant Provisions	Links
	and publication, reducing the evidentiary burden, while sub-section (3) vests discretion regarding costs entirely with the court.	
<b>Arbitration of Copyright, Patent, and Trademark Disputes</b> <i>Arbitration for copyrights disputes</i>	Section 55 and 62 of the Copyright Act, 1957 show that copyright actions are subject to the jurisdiction of the appropriate District Court; however, courts in India have allowed arbitration of copyright disputes provided they do not affect third party rights or rights in rem. The Supreme Court of India has affirmed that subordinate in personam rights emanating from rights in rem are generally arbitrable. Some notable cases include, Booz Allen and Hamilton Inc. v. SBI Home Finance Ltd. & Ors. [2011 5 SCC 532]; Eros International Media Limited v. Telemax Links India Pvt. Ltd. [2016 6 Bom CR 321]; Indian Performing Rights Society v. Entertainment Networks [2016 SCC OnLine Bom 5893].	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="https://copyright.gov.in/documents/copy_rightrules1957.pdf">https://copyright.gov.in/documents/copy_rightrules1957.pdf</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://www.indiacode.nic.in/bitstream/123456789/11799/1/the_arbitration_and_conciliation_act%2C_1996.pdf">https://www.indiacode.nic.in/bitstream/123456789/11799/1/the_arbitration_and_conciliation_act%2C_1996.pdf</a></li> </ul>
<b>Provisions on Copyright, Patent, Trademark Licensing Procedures</b> <i>Provisions on copyrights licensing procedures</i>	The regulatory framework under the Copyright Act, 1957 allows for both voluntary and involuntary licenses (compulsory and statutory). Sections 19 and 30A govern licensing terms, requiring licenses to be in writing, specify the work, rights granted, royalty, duration (default 5 years), and territory (default India). Licenses must be exercised within 12 months and cannot override existing copyright society agreements. Statutory licenses are also provided for broadcasting and other uses.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="https://www.indiacode.nic.in/bitstream/123456789/1367/1/A1957-14.pdf">https://www.indiacode.nic.in/bitstream/123456789/1367/1/A1957-14.pdf</a></li> </ul>
<b>Patentability requirements (novelty, inventive step, industrial applicability) for inventions</b>	The Patents Act, 1970 (as amended), defines patentability criteria. Section 2(1)(j) defines an “invention” as a new product or process involving an inventive step and capable of industrial application. Section 2(1)(ja) defines “inventive step” as a feature involving technical advance or economic significance or both that makes the invention not-obvious to a person skilled in the art. Section 2(1)(ac) defines “industrial applicability” as the capability of the invention to be made or used in an industry. Section 2 (1) (l) defines “new	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="https://www.indiacode.nic.in/bitstream/123456789/1392/1/A1970-39.pdf">https://www.indiacode.nic.in/bitstream/123456789/1392/1/A1970-39.pdf</a></li> </ul>

## FAQs

### Topic – Market Competition - Innovation

B-Ready Assessment Area	Relevant Provisions	Links
	invention" means any invention or technology that has not been previously published or used elsewhere in the world before the patent application filing date and doesn't form part of prior art.	
<b>Patent Protection Valid from the Filing Date of the Application</b>	Section 53 of the Patents Act, 1970 (as amended) provides protection of 20 years from the date of filing. Whereas, Section 11A (7) of the Patents Act, 1970 says that on and from the date of publication of the application for patent and until the date of grant of a patent in respect of such application, the applicant shall have the like privileges and rights as if a patent for the invention had been granted on the date of publication of the application	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="https://www.indiacode.nic.in/bitstream/123456789/1392/1/A1970-39.pdf">https://www.indiacode.nic.in/bitstream/123456789/1392/1/A1970-39.pdf</a></li> </ul>
<b>Experimental use exception or research exemption for patents</b>	Experimentation and research are exempted from patent infringement under Section 47(3) of the Patents Act, 1970. Any machine, apparatus, or other items for which the patent is granted, or any item made through the use of the process for which the patent is granted, may be made or used, and any method for which the patent is granted may be used, by any person, for the purpose of mere experiment or research.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="https://www.indiacode.nic.in/bitstream/123456789/1392/1/AA1970_39.pdf">https://www.indiacode.nic.in/bitstream/123456789/1392/1/AA1970_39.pdf</a></li> </ul>
<b>Opposition Mechanisms for Patents and Trademarks</b> <i>Pre-granting opposition for patents</i>	Section 25(1) of Patents Act, 1970 provides for pre-grant opposition rights for patents.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="https://www.indiacode.nic.in/bitstream/123456789/1392/1/AA1970_39.pdf">https://www.indiacode.nic.in/bitstream/123456789/1392/1/AA1970_39.pdf</a></li> </ul>
<b>Opposition Mechanisms for Patents and Trademarks</b> <i>Post-granting opposition for patents</i>	Section 25(2) of Patents Act, 1970 provides for post-grant opposition rights for patents.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="https://www.indiacode.nic.in/bitstream/123456789/1392/1/AA1970_39.pdf">https://www.indiacode.nic.in/bitstream/123456789/1392/1/AA1970_39.pdf</a></li> </ul>
<b>Provisions for Information Submission System for Patents</b>	Indian Patent Office provides an online portal for submission of documents/information and allows access to both patent holders and/or affected third parties, subject to a registration process required for accessing said portal. Third parties may file pre-grant oppositions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="https://www.indiacode.nic.in/bitstream/123456789/1392/1/A1970-39.pdf">https://www.indiacode.nic.in/bitstream/123456789/1392/1/A1970-39.pdf</a></li> </ul>

## FAQs

### Topic – Market Competition - Innovation

B-Ready Assessment Area	Relevant Provisions	Links
	under Section 25(1) of the Patents Act, including prior art documents in “aid of examination” using the online portal mentioned above. Post-grant oppositions under Section 25(2) can also be filed via the same portal including submission of documents and/or evidence.	
<b>Availability of Information Submission System in Practice</b>	India’s Intellectual Property Office (IPO) offers a functioning third-party observation system. Through its online portal, third parties can submit information or documents relevant to a patent application. Under Section 25(1) of the Patents Act, pre-grant oppositions may be filed with supporting prior art to aid examination. Post-grant oppositions under Section 25(2) are also accepted via the portal.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="https://ipronline.ipindia.gov.in/epatentfiling/goForLogin/doLogin">https://ipronline.ipindia.gov.in/epatentfiling/goForLogin/doLogin</a></li> </ul>
<b>Actions or Remedies to Enforce Copyright, Patent, and Trademark Protection</b> <i>Civil and administrative procedures for patents</i>	Section 108 in Patents Act, 1970 deals with the “Reliefs in suit for infringement”. In the context of patent infringement, an injunction is a court order that requires the infringing party to stop making, using, selling, or importing the infringing product. The patent holder must prove that their patent is valid and that it has been infringed upon by the defendant. An interim injunction may be granted by court as a provisional measure if the prima facie case of infringement is proved, balance of convenience is in the favour of the Plaintiff, who may suffer damage if such an interim relief is not granted.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="https://www.indiacode.nic.in/bitstream/123456789/1392/1/AA1970_39.pdf">https://www.indiacode.nic.in/bitstream/123456789/1392/1/AA1970_39.pdf</a></li> </ul>
<b>Practical Enforcement in Civil Procedures for Patent Protection</b>	Section 104 provides that no suit for patent infringement, for a declaration of non-infringement under Section 105, or for relief against groundless threats under Section 106 shall be instituted in any court below the rank of a district court, and where a counter-claim for revocation is raised, the suit shall be transferred to the High Court. Section 104A addresses the burden of proof in process patent infringement. Section 105 empowers the court to grant a declaration of non-infringement. Section 108 sets out the reliefs available in a suit for patent infringement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="https://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/judgments/details/2012">https://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/judgments/details/2012</a></li> </ul>

## FAQs

### Topic – Market Competition - Innovation

B-Ready Assessment Area	Relevant Provisions	Links
	Section 109 confers the right on an exclusive licensee to institute infringement proceedings.	
<b>Actions or Remedies to Enforce Copyright, Patent, and Trademark Protection</b> <i>Criminal procedures for patents</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Section 118 (Contravention of secrecy provisions): Punishable with imprisonment up to 2 years, or fine, or both.</li> <li>• Section 119 (Falsification of entries in register): Punishable with imprisonment up to 2 years, or fine, or both.</li> <li>• Section 120 (Unauthorised claim of patent rights): Punishable with fine up to Rs. 1 lakh</li> <li>• Section 122 (Refusal or failure to supply information): Punishable with penalty up to Rs. 1 lakh and, for continuing default, Rs. 1,000 per day; for furnishing false information, penalty up to one-half % of turnover or Rs. 5 crore, whichever is less.</li> <li>• Section 123 (Practice by non-registered patent agents): Punishable with penalty up to Rs. 5 lakh and continuing penalty of Rs. 1 thousand per day.</li> <li>• Section 124 (Offences by companies).</li> </ul>	<a href="https://www.indiacode.nic.in/bitstream/123456789/1392/1/A1970-39.pdf">https://www.indiacode.nic.in/bitstream/123456789/1392/1/A1970-39.pdf</a>
<b>Actions or Remedies to Enforce Copyright, Patent, and Trademark Protection</b> <i>Provisional measures for patents</i>	<p>Section 108 of Patents Act, 1970 deals with “Reliefs in suit for infringement”. In the context of patent infringement, an injunction is a court order that requires infringing party to stop making, using, selling, or importing infringing product. To obtain an injunction, patent holder must prove that their patent is valid and that it has been infringed upon by defendant. An interim injunction may be granted by court as a provisional measure if the prima facie case of infringement is proved, balance of convenience is in the favour of Plaintiff, who may suffer damage if such an interim relief is not granted.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="https://www.indiacode.nic.in/bitstream/123456789/1392/1/A1970-39.pdf">https://www.indiacode.nic.in/bitstream/123456789/1392/1/A1970-39.pdf</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://www.indiacode.nic.in/bitstream/123456789/11087/1/the code of civil procedure, 1908.pdf">https://www.indiacode.nic.in/bitstream/123456789/11087/1/the code of civil procedure, 1908.pdf</a></li> </ul>

## FAQs

### Topic – Market Competition - Innovation

B-Ready Assessment Area	Relevant Provisions	Links
<p><b>Practical Enforcement in Provisional Measures for Patent Protection</b></p>	<p>Section 108 – Reliefs in Infringement Suits: In a patent infringement case, the court can grant an injunction to prevent further infringement and, at the plaintiff’s choice, award either damages or an account of profits. Additionally, the court may order that infringing goods, as well as materials or tools primarily used to make such goods, be seized, forfeited, or destroyed. This can be done without compensating the infringer. The reliefs aim to stop ongoing infringement, compensate the patent holder for losses, and prevent further misuse of patented inventions, ensuring effective enforcement of patent rights.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="https://delhihighcourt.nic.in/app/showFileJudgment/59217112025SC6072024_152007.pdf">https://delhihighcourt.nic.in/app/showFileJudgment/59217112025SC6072024_152007.pdf</a></li> </ul>
<p><b>Arbitration of Copyright, Patent, and Trademark Disputes</b> <i>Arbitration for patent disputes</i></p>	<p>Various High Courts in India have adjudicated this issue. For instance, the Bombay High Court has held that while an IP owner’s right to bring an action against a potential infringement is in rem, an action against a specific party seeking relief from infringement is in personam and accordingly, would be arbitrable. A question pertaining to the existence and validity of patent amount to a decision in rem and cannot be subject to arbitration. Apex court held that subordinate in personam rights emanating from rights in rem are generally arbitrable. Some of the cases include, Booz Allen and Hamilton Inc. v. SBI Home Finance Ltd. &amp; Ors. [2011 5 SCC 532], Eros International Media Limited v. Telemax Links India Pvt. Ltd. [2016 6 Bom CR 321]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="https://www.indiacode.nic.in/bitstream/123456789/11799/1/the_arbitration_and_conciliation_act%2C_1996.pdf">https://www.indiacode.nic.in/bitstream/123456789/11799/1/the_arbitration_and_conciliation_act%2C_1996.pdf</a></li> </ul>
<p><b>Recordal of Change of Patent Owner and Related Timeframe</b> <i>Recordal of change of patent owner</i></p>	<p>Under Section 68 and Section 69 of the Patents Act, any change in the patent ownership has to be recorded in writing. Rules 90-92 of the Patents Rules further elaborate upon this process.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="https://www.indiacode.nic.in/bitstream/123456789/1392/1/A1970-39.pdf">https://www.indiacode.nic.in/bitstream/123456789/1392/1/A1970-39.pdf</a></li> </ul>

## FAQs

### Topic – Market Competition - Innovation

B-Ready Assessment Area	Relevant Provisions	Links
<b>Provisions on Copyright, Patent, Trademark Licensing Procedures</b> <i>Provisions on patents licensing procedures</i>	Sections 68, 69 and 70 of the Patents Act, 1970 prescribe terms & conditions and procedures for patent licensing. Sections 84-94 deal with terms, conditions and procedures for compulsory licensing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="https://www.indiacode.nic.in/bitstream/123456789/1392/1/A1970-39.pdf">https://www.indiacode.nic.in/bitstream/123456789/1392/1/A1970-39.pdf</a></li> </ul>
<b>Public Disclosure of Patent</b>	Section 10(4) + 11A(3) + 35 + 9(1), Patents Act, 1970  According to Section 10(4), “Every complete specification shall— (a) fully and particularly describe invention and its operation or use and the method by which it is to be performed; (b) disclose the best method of performing invention which is known to the applicant and for which he is entitled to claim protection”. Under Section 11A (3) of the Act, every application shall be published and open to the ordinary public unless: a) a secrecy directive is imposed under Section 35; or b) application has been abandoned under Section 9(1); or c) application has been withdrawn prior to publication.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="https://www.indiacode.nic.in/bitstream/123456789/1392/1/A1970-39.pdf">https://www.indiacode.nic.in/bitstream/123456789/1392/1/A1970-39.pdf</a></li> </ul>
<b>Disclosure of patent licensing agreements to IPO</b>	The Patents Act, 1970 requires that any person who becomes entitled to any interest in a granted patent shall apply in the prescribed manner to the Controller of Patents for registering the same before the IPO. Section 69 of the Patents Act requires licensing agreements to be recorded before the Indian Patent Office.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="https://www.indiacode.nic.in/bitstream/123456789/1392/1/A1970-39.pdf">https://www.indiacode.nic.in/bitstream/123456789/1392/1/A1970-39.pdf</a></li> </ul>
<b>Trademark Use Obligation, Related Timeframe</b> <i>Trademark use obligation</i>	If the registered mark is not put to use for 5 years starting from the date of grant of registration, it becomes vulnerable for non-use by an aggrieved party as per Section 47 of Trademarks Act, 1999.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="https://www.indiacode.nic.in/bitstream/123456789/1993/1/A1999-47.pdf">https://www.indiacode.nic.in/bitstream/123456789/1993/1/A1999-47.pdf</a></li> </ul>
<b>Trademark Use Obligation, Related Timeframe</b> <i>Timeframe after trademark registration before the use obligation comes into effect</i>	Section 47(1)(b) of the Trade Marks Act, 1999 provides a five-year grace period from the date a trademark is entered in the register. If the mark is not put to bona fide use during a continuous period of five years, it becomes vulnerable to cancellation for non-use. In	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="https://www.indiacode.nic.in/bitstream/123456789/15427/1/the_trade_marks_act%2c_1999.pdf">https://www.indiacode.nic.in/bitstream/123456789/15427/1/the_trade_marks_act%2c_1999.pdf</a></li> </ul>

## FAQs

### Topic – Market Competition - Innovation

B-Ready Assessment Area	Relevant Provisions	Links
	such a case, any person aggrieved may apply to the Registrar or the High Court for removal of the mark.	
<b>Opposition Mechanisms for Patents and Trademarks</b> <i>Pre-registration opposition for trademarks</i>	Section 21(1) of the Trade Marks Act, 1999 allows pre-registration opposition to be initiated within 4 months of the advertisement of the mark in the journal.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="https://www.indiacode.nic.in/bitstream/123456789/1993/1/A1999-47.pdf">https://www.indiacode.nic.in/bitstream/123456789/1993/1/A1999-47.pdf</a></li> </ul>
<b>Opposition Mechanisms for Patents and Trademarks</b> <i>Post-registration opposition for trademarks</i>	There is a provision for rectification / cancellation of registration under sections 47 & 57 of Trademarks Act, 1999. Such an action may be filed by any aggrieved party basis any of the specified grounds.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="https://www.indiacode.nic.in/bitstream/123456789/15427/1/the_trade_marks_act%2c_1999.pdf">https://www.indiacode.nic.in/bitstream/123456789/15427/1/the_trade_marks_act%2c_1999.pdf</a></li> </ul>
<b>Protection for Well-Known Marks</b>	Trademarks Act, 1999 does protect well known marks. A trade mark is not registrable if it is identical with or similar to earlier trade mark which is well-known, even if goods or services for which mark is sought to be registered for are dissimilar to those for which earlier mark is well known for. Section 2(1)(zg) of the Act, defines well-known trademarks. Section 11 of the Act further discusses factors to be considered before declaring any mark as “well-known” and conditions thereof. Applicant may file for a request for determination of mark as well-known under Rule 124 of Trade Marks Rules, 2017.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="https://www.indiacode.nic.in/bitstream/123456789/15427/1/the_trade_marks_act%2c_1999.pdf">https://www.indiacode.nic.in/bitstream/123456789/15427/1/the_trade_marks_act%2c_1999.pdf</a></li> </ul>
<b>Actions or Remedies to Enforce Copyright, Patent, and Trademark Protection</b> <i>Civil and administrative procedures for trademarks</i>	Civil remedies such as permanent injunctions, Anton Piller orders under section 135 of the Trade Marks Act, 1999 and damages, among other things may be employed by public authorities. Administrative remedies within the Act include opposition and rectification before the trademark registry.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="https://www.indiacode.nic.in/bitstream/123456789/1993/1/A1999-47.pdf">https://www.indiacode.nic.in/bitstream/123456789/1993/1/A1999-47.pdf</a></li> </ul>

## FAQs

### Topic – Market Competition - Innovation

B-Ready Assessment Area	Relevant Provisions	Links
<b>Practical Enforcement in Civil Procedures for Trademark Protection</b>	Section 135 of the Trade Marks Act outlines the remedies available in suits for trademark infringement or passing off, empowering courts to grant injunctions, damages, or accounts of profits, along with measures to preserve evidence and prevent further misuse of the mark.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="https://www.indiacode.nic.in/bitstream/123456789/15427/1/the_trade_marks_act%2c_1999.pdf">https://www.indiacode.nic.in/bitstream/123456789/15427/1/the_trade_marks_act%2c_1999.pdf</a></li> </ul>
<b>Actions or Remedies to Enforce Copyright, Patent, and Trademark Protection</b> <i>Criminal procedures for trademarks</i>	Criminal remedies which result in imprisonment for up to three years, under sections 103, 104 and 105 of the Trademarks Act, 1999 may be employed by public authorities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="https://www.indiacode.nic.in/bitstream/123456789/15427/1/the_trade_marks_act%2c_1999.pdf">https://www.indiacode.nic.in/bitstream/123456789/15427/1/the_trade_marks_act%2c_1999.pdf</a></li> </ul>
<b>Practical Enforcement in Criminal Procedures for Trademark Protection</b>	Criminal enforcement of trademarks: Section 102 defines falsification and false application of marks; the accused must prove proprietor's consent. Sections 103–104 prescribe imprisonment (6 months–3 years) and fines (₹50,000–2 lakh) for applying, selling, or using false marks. Section 105 enhances penalties for repeat offenders (imprisonment 1-3 years and fine ranging from 1 to 2 lakhs). Section 107 penalizes false representation of registration.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="https://www.casemine.com/judgement/in/5728e158e561092708a3ff69">https://www.casemine.com/judgement/in/5728e158e561092708a3ff69</a></li> </ul>
<b>Actions or Remedies to Enforce Copyright, Patent, and Trademark Protection</b> <i>Provisional measures for trademarks</i>	Provisional remedies include interlocutory, temporary and ad interim injunctions that may be employed by public authorities to enforce trademark rights protection under Section 135 of Trademarks Act, 1999.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="https://www.indiacode.nic.in/bitstream/123456789/15427/1/the_trade_marks_act%2c_1999.pdf">https://www.indiacode.nic.in/bitstream/123456789/15427/1/the_trade_marks_act%2c_1999.pdf</a></li> </ul>
<b>Practical Enforcement in Provisional Measures and for Trademark Protection</b>	Section 135 of the Trade Marks Act outlines the remedies available in suits for trademark infringement or passing off, empowering courts to grant injunctions, damages, or accounts of profits, along with measures to preserve evidence and prevent further misuse of the mark.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="https://www.casemine.com/judgement/in/56090bd5e4b014971117591c">https://www.casemine.com/judgement/in/56090bd5e4b014971117591c</a></li> </ul>
<b>Arbitration of Copyright, Patent, and Trademark Disputes</b> <i>Arbitration for trademarks disputes</i>	Various High Courts in India have adjudicated this issue. For instance, the Bombay High Court has held that while an IP owner's right to bring an action against a potential infringement is in rem, an action against a specific party seeking relief from infringement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="https://www.indiacode.nic.in/bitstream/123456789/11799/1/the_arbitration_and_conciliation_act%2C_1996.pdf">https://www.indiacode.nic.in/bitstream/123456789/11799/1/the_arbitration_and_conciliation_act%2C_1996.pdf</a></li> </ul>

## FAQs

### Topic – Market Competition - Innovation

B-Ready Assessment Area	Relevant Provisions	Links
	<p>is in personam and accordingly, would be arbitrable. A question pertaining to the existence and validity of patent amount to a decision in rem and cannot be subject to arbitration. Apex court held that subordinate in personam rights emanating from rights in rem are generally arbitrable. Some of the cases include, Booz Allen and Hamilton Inc. v. SBI Home Finance Ltd. &amp; Ors. [2011 5 SCC 532], Eros International Media Limited v. Telemax Links India Pvt. Ltd. [2016 6 Bom CR 321]</p>	
<p><b>Provisions on Copyright, Patent, Trademark Licensing Procedures</b> <i>Provisions on trademarks licensing procedures</i></p>	<p>Section 49 of the Trade Marks Act, 1999 permits trade mark licensing. A registered trade mark owner can grant a license to another entity to use their trade mark in connection to specific goods and services. Licensee whose name is recorded with the Trade Mark office is called a registered user and other licensees are called permitted users. Rule 86 of the Trade Marks Rules 2017 provides the procedure for registration of a registered user with IP Office.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="https://www.indiacode.nic.in/bitstream/123456789/15427/1/the_trade_marks_act%2c_1999.pdf">https://www.indiacode.nic.in/bitstream/123456789/15427/1/the_trade_marks_act%2c_1999.pdf</a></li></ul>

## FAQs

### Topic – Market Competition - Innovation

#### II. University-Industry Collaboration

B-Ready Assessment Area	Relevant Provisions	Links
<b>Standard Model Research Collaboration Agreements</b>	India has standard model research collaboration and consortium agreements. Various government bodies such as CSIR, DBT, DST, ICMR, BIRAC, TDB, NIF, and NRDC provide model agreements that outline roles, IP rights, confidentiality, funding, and commercialization terms. These frameworks support public-private partnerships, industry-academia collaborations, and grassroots innovation. Institutions like IITs and IISERs also offer templates for joint research and technology transfer.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="https://cimfr.nic.in/upload_files/tender/1495179388_EOIWireless19052017.pdf">https://cimfr.nic.in/upload_files/tender/1495179388_EOIWireless19052017.pdf</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://main.icmr.nic.in/sites/default/files/upload_documents/Standard_generic_MoA_for_validation_TB_diagnostics_ICMR_V4_0.pdf">https://main.icmr.nic.in/sites/default/files/upload_documents/Standard_generic_MoA_for_validation_TB_diagnostics_ICMR_V4_0.pdf</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://dbtindia.gov.in/sites/default/files/uploadfiles/MOA-DBT%20Public.pdf">https://dbtindia.gov.in/sites/default/files/uploadfiles/MOA-DBT%20Public.pdf</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://view.officeapps.live.com/op/view.aspx?src=https%3A%2F%2Fdst.gov.in%2Fsites%2Fdefault%2Ffiles%2Fcollaborative-agreement.doc&amp;wdOrigin=BROWSELINK">https://view.officeapps.live.com/op/view.aspx?src=https%3A%2F%2Fdst.gov.in%2Fsites%2Fdefault%2Ffiles%2Fcollaborative-agreement.doc&amp;wdOrigin=BROWSELINK</a></li> </ul>
<b>Grace Period for Publishing Research Results without Compromising Patentability</b>	Under Section 31 of the Patents Act, 1970 and Rule 29A of the Patent Rules (2024 amendment), a 12-month grace period is allowed for disclosures made at exhibitions or learned societies with the inventor's consent. To avail this, applicants must file Form 31 with the prescribed fee.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="https://www.indiacode.nic.in/bitstream/123456789/1392/1/A1970-39.pdf">https://www.indiacode.nic.in/bitstream/123456789/1392/1/A1970-39.pdf</a></li> </ul>
<b>Patent Ownership Developed Within Public Research Organizations</b>	<p>Section 3, DBT Intellectual Property Guidelines, 2023; Guidelines for implementing Research Projects under WIDUSH, DST; Guidelines for National Health Research Priority Projects, ICMR; Section 1.5.2 &amp; Chapter-4, ICAR Guidelines for IPM and Technology Transfer, 2018</p> <p>Guidelines issued by agencies like DBT, DST, ICMR, and ICAR specify that IP generated through publicly funded research is typically owned by host institution or jointly with funding agency. These guidelines also outline responsibilities for patent filing, commercialization, and benefit-sharing. For example, DBT's IP Guidelines (2023) and DST's WIDUSHI program mandate institutional ownership and cost-bearing for patent applications.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="https://dst.gov.in/sites/default/files/WI_DUSHI%20Guidelines.pdf">https://dst.gov.in/sites/default/files/WI_DUSHI%20Guidelines.pdf</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://www.icmr.gov.in/icmrobject/custom_data/1711438259_guidelines_nhrp03_012024.pdf">https://www.icmr.gov.in/icmrobject/custom_data/1711438259_guidelines_nhrp03_012024.pdf</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://icar.org.in/sites/default/files/2023-02/ICAR-Guidelines-for-IPM-and-Technology-Transfer_2018.pdf">https://icar.org.in/sites/default/files/2023-02/ICAR-Guidelines-for-IPM-and-Technology-Transfer_2018.pdf</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://dbtindia.gov.in/sites/default/files/uploadfiles/Final%20IP%20Guidelines%20Merged_0.pdf">https://dbtindia.gov.in/sites/default/files/uploadfiles/Final%20IP%20Guidelines%20Merged_0.pdf</a></li> </ul>

## FAQs

### Topic – Market Competition - Innovation

<b>Institutional IP Policies of Public Research Organizations</b>	<p>UGC Guidelines for Institutional Development Plans for Higher Education Institutions</p> <p>Universities and public research organizations are encouraged to adopt institutional IP policies. UGC Guidelines for Institutional Development Plans recommend that Higher Education Institutions promote IPR contributions from students, researchers, and faculty, and establish supportive IP policies. Many institutions—including NLU Jodhpur, Andhra University, Ahmedabad University, NIT Calicut, and CSIR labs—have formal IP policies. State governments like Rajasthan have also issued IP policy frameworks for universities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="#">1713699_IDP-Guidelines.pdf</a></li></ul>
<b>University Spin-offs</b>	<p>Universities and public research institutions are allowed to establish spin-offs for commercializing new products or processes. Institutions like IIT Delhi have detailed guidelines supporting faculty, students, and alumni in launching startups based on institute-owned IP. These include licensing terms, incubation support, soft loans, and deferred placements that allows students to postpone their final-year placements to focus on their entrepreneurial ventures. Faculty can engage part-time or full-time with startups, subject to institutional norms.</p>	

**FAQs**  
**Topic – Market Competition - Innovation**

**III. Fair Access to Innovation**

<b>B-Ready Assessment Area</b>	<b>Relevant Provisions</b>	<b>Links</b>
<b>Provisions Enabling Open Science.</b>	The framework in India enables open science through multiple initiatives. The National Data Sharing and Accessibility Policy promotes access to government-owned shareable data. Platforms like the Open Government Data Portal and One Nation, One Subscription enable access to datasets and scholarly journals. Guidelines such as SRIMAN support shared use of publicly funded research infrastructure. Additionally, the India AI initiative fosters open datasets, benchmarks, and APIs via AIKosh, aligning with global open science principles.	
<b>Open Access and Open-Source Definition</b> <i>Open access definition</i>	A work may be considered as open access if: the term of copyright has expired, or, copyright owner has relinquished their rights, or, if the work is available at a recognized open access repository. Section 21 of the Copyright Act allows the copyright owner of a work to relinquish all or any of the rights therein. This facilitates the relinquished works fall in public domain for open access.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="https://copyright.gov.in/documents/copyrightrules1957.pdf">https://copyright.gov.in/documents/copyrightrules1957.pdf</a></li> </ul>
<b>Scope of Permissible Research Activities</b>	Section 52 of the Copyright Act, 1957 do allow for the “fair dealing” of any work for the purposes of personal use, research and criticism and reporting of current affairs thus helping to prevent potential liability for copyright infringement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="https://copyright.gov.in/documents/copyrightrules1957.pdf">https://copyright.gov.in/documents/copyrightrules1957.pdf</a></li> </ul>

## FAQs

### Topic – Market Competition - Innovation

#### IV. Digitalization of IP Services

B-Ready Assessment Area	Relevant Provisions	Links
<b>Availability of License of Rights Database or IP Marketplace Connecting Buyers and Sellers</b>	There are online platforms in India that connect potential buyers and sellers of IP rights. For instance, IPRXCHANGE is an online platform developed by the Federation of Indian Micro and Small & Medium Enterprises, along with the British High Commission in India, as IPR exchange platform allowing commercial exchange of IPRs in India. Besides, organizations such as Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council, Biotech Consortium India Limited, National Research Development Corporation, and Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, etc. do offer on their respective platforms, technologies that have been commercialized or are available for commercialization.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="https://www.iprexchange.in/about_us.php">https://www.iprexchange.in/about_us.php</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://nrdcindia.com/TechnologyList">https://nrdcindia.com/TechnologyList</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://techindiagir.anusandhan.net/online/Control.do?_tech">https://techindiagir.anusandhan.net/online/Control.do?_tech</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://www.biotech.co.in/en/activities/technology-transfer/technologies-available">https://www.biotech.co.in/en/activities/technology-transfer/technologies-available</a></li> </ul>
<b>Availability of Green Technology Identifier</b>	WIPO Green Inventory is an international online market place for green technology available for all Members States. India is a member Country of WIPO. National Research Development Corporation (NRDC), the nodal agency for WIPO Green, has been participating in this. EcoEx is the Indian digital marketplace offers plastic waste management services, waste commodity trading and technology consulting service.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="https://www.ecoex.market/about.php">https://www.ecoex.market/about.php</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://www.nrdcindia.com/uploads/press/1680003143Green_NRDC.pdf">https://www.nrdcindia.com/uploads/press/1680003143Green_NRDC.pdf</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://www.nrdcindia.com/uploads/press/1680002878WIPO_Green_.pdf">https://www.nrdcindia.com/uploads/press/1680002878WIPO_Green_.pdf</a></li> </ul>
<b>Availability of Electronic Database on Locally Registered IPR</b>	The website of the Office provides electronic public search databases for Patents, Designs and Trade Marks and also for registered copyrights on Copyright Office website. The website of IP office also provides for e-registers for Patents, designs and Trade marks on the IP Office website, on which the status of IP registered / applied for can be accessed along with the other details pertaining thereto.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public search of Trade Marks: <a href="https://tmrsearch.ipindia.gov.in/tmrpublicsearch/">https://tmrsearch.ipindia.gov.in/tmrpublicsearch/</a></li> <li>• Design Search Utility: <a href="https://search.ipindia.gov.in/designsearch">https://search.ipindia.gov.in/designsearch</a></li> <li>• Copyright Search: <a href="https://copyright.gov.in/SearchRoc.aspx">https://copyright.gov.in/SearchRoc.aspx</a></li> <li>• Patent Search: <a href="https://iprsearch.ipindia.gov.in/publicsearch">https://iprsearch.ipindia.gov.in/publicsearch</a></li> </ul>

## FAQs

### Topic – Market Competition - Innovation

B-Ready Assessment Area	Relevant Provisions	Links
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• E- Registers are also there on <a href="https://ipindia.gov.in/">https://ipindia.gov.in/</a></li> </ul>
<b>Availability of Online Platform for IP Holders to Manage IPR Electronically</b>	<p>All modifications, corrections, amendments, and renewals pertaining to patents, trademarks, and copyrights, as applicable, can be applied by the applicant or the holder of Intellectual Property through an online system. This process may involve the submission of the requisite forms, fees, and other supporting documents.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="https://ipronline.ipindia.gov.in/epatentfiling/goForLogin/doLogin">https://ipronline.ipindia.gov.in/epatentfiling/goForLogin/doLogin</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://copyright.gov.in/">https://copyright.gov.in/</a></li> </ul>
<b>Online Publication of List of Qualified IP Professionals by the IPO</b>	<p>IPOs provide a database of professionals registered as Patent Agents, and Trademark Agents. Also, the IPO maintains an updated list of Patent Agents, Trademark Agents, and IP attorneys registered as IP facilitators with the IPO.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="https://iprsearch.ipindia.gov.in/AgentRegister/">https://iprsearch.ipindia.gov.in/AgentRegister/</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://ipindia.gov.in/">https://ipindia.gov.in/</a></li> </ul>
<b>AI Powered Tools in Online IP Services</b>	<p>The Department has introduced an Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML)-based Trademark Search technology to modernise intellectual property administration. By deploying advanced AI and ML algorithms for precise trademark identification, streamlining search processes for domestic and international businesses, and strengthening trademark protection, this initiative reflects India’s commitment to advancing IP services. It aims to expedite registrations, enhance user experience, and promote global collaboration. Additionally, the IP Saarthi Chatbot offers real-time assistance to applicants navigating the IP registration process.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="https://tmsearch.ipindia.gov.in/ords/r/tisa/trademark_search1000/dpiit-public-search">https://tmsearch.ipindia.gov.in/ords/r/tisa/trademark_search1000/dpiit-public-search</a></li> </ul>

## FAQs

### Topic – Market Competition - Innovation

#### V. Innovation Systems

B-Ready Assessment Area	Relevant Provisions	Links
<b>Online Public Consultations on IP Laws and Regulations</b>	Government agencies enhance public engagement by inviting stakeholders to comment on draft bills and consultation papers, which significantly contribute to policy formulation and implementation. Legislative scrutiny is also undertaken through Parliamentary Committees. With respect to subordinate legislation, Section 23 of the General Clauses Act mandates prior publication of draft rules or bye-laws, along with a specified date for consideration. Authorities must consider objections received before finalisation, and publication in the Official Gazette serves as conclusive proof of valid enactment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="https://www.dpiit.gov.in/static/uploads/2026/01/791a71ebde47d93b67560f7394be2fec.pdf">https://www.dpiit.gov.in/static/uploads/2026/01/791a71ebde47d93b67560f7394be2fec.pdf</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://www.dpiit.gov.in/static/uploads/2025/12/ff266bbeed10c48e3479c941484f3525.pdf">https://www.dpiit.gov.in/static/uploads/2025/12/ff266bbeed10c48e3479c941484f3525.pdf</a></li> </ul>
<b>Public Body Responsible for Participation of Firms in Development of Technical Standards</b>	Indian public standard-setting bodies facilitate domestic industry participation in technical standard development. The Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) develops national standards through multi-stakeholder technical committees, where industry participants may contribute to standards that could involve standard-essential patents (SEPs). In the telecom sector, the Telecommunication Engineering Centre (TEC) and the Telecommunications Standards Development Society, India (TSDSI) play key roles in coordinating industry participation and aligning domestic standards with global frameworks, where FRAND commitments are particularly relevant for SEPs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="https://www.tec.gov.in/">https://www.tec.gov.in/</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://tsdsi.in/">https://tsdsi.in/</a></li> </ul>
<b>Availability of Technology Transfer Offices</b>	India has Technology Transfer Offices (TTOs) that support commercialization of research from universities and public research organizations. Examples include FITT at IIT Delhi, SINE at IIT Bombay, TTO at IIT Madras, and NRDC under DSIR. These offices facilitate licensing, industry collaboration, and IP management. Organizations like BIRAC, CSIR, and Manipal University also operate TTOs, promoting innovation and technology transfer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="https://fitt-iitd.in/web/home">https://fitt-iitd.in/web/home</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://birac.nic.in/nbm/cms/page/technology-transfer-offices">https://birac.nic.in/nbm/cms/page/technology-transfer-offices</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://ipm.icsr.in/ipm/about-us">https://ipm.icsr.in/ipm/about-us</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://www.csir.res.in/technology-transfer">https://www.csir.res.in/technology-transfer</a></li> </ul>

## FAQs

### Topic – Market Competition - Innovation

B-Ready Assessment Area	Relevant Provisions	Links
	across sectors. A national network of Regional TTOs further strengthens commercialization efforts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regional technology Transfer Offices network: <a href="https://www.birac.nic.in/desc_rtto.php">https://www.birac.nic.in/desc_rtto.php</a></li> <li>Technology Transfer Office, Manipal University: <a href="https://www.manipal.edu/mu/directorate-of-research/technology-transfer-office.html">https://www.manipal.edu/mu/directorate-of-research/technology-transfer-office.html</a></li> </ul>
<b>Availability of Regulatory Sandboxes</b>	India's regulatory approach to technology varies by sector. In the case of AI, the country appears to be following a "wait and watch" strategy, addressing emerging concerns through amendments to existing laws rather than enacting a dedicated AI legislation. In contrast, in the fintech sector, the Reserve Bank of India has introduced an Enabling Framework for Regulatory Sandbox to allow startups to test innovations such as blockchain, smart contracts, digital payments, digital KYC, and marketplace lending. Similarly, the Securities and Exchange Board of India has proposed a sandbox framework for regulated entities to experiment with FinTech solutions in a live environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/BS_PressReleaseDisplay.aspx?prid=57406#:~:text=The%20'Enabling%20Framework%20for%20Regulatory,and%20bring%20benefit%20to%20consumers">https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/BS_PressReleaseDisplay.aspx?prid=57406#:~:text=The%20'Enabling%20Framework%20for%20Regulatory,and%20bring%20benefit%20to%20consumers</a></li> <li><a href="https://www.sebi.gov.in/sebi_data/meetingfiles/feb-2020/1582714278455_1.pdf">https://www.sebi.gov.in/sebi_data/meetingfiles/feb-2020/1582714278455_1.pdf</a></li> </ul>
<b>Availability of AI Regulatory Sandboxes</b>	India's regulatory approach to technology varies by sector. In the case of AI, the country appears to be following a "wait and watch" strategy, addressing emerging concerns through amendments to existing laws rather than enacting a dedicated AI legislation. In contrast, in the fintech sector, the Reserve Bank of India has introduced an Enabling Framework for Regulatory Sandbox to allow startups to test innovations such as blockchain, smart contracts, digital payments, digital KYC, and marketplace lending. Similarly, the Securities and Exchange Board of India has proposed a sandbox framework for regulated entities to experiment with FinTech solutions in a live environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/BS_PressReleaseDisplay.aspx?prid=57406#:~:text=The%20'Enabling%20Framework%20for%20Regulatory,and%20bring%20benefit%20to%20consumers">https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/BS_PressReleaseDisplay.aspx?prid=57406#:~:text=The%20'Enabling%20Framework%20for%20Regulatory,and%20bring%20benefit%20to%20consumers</a></li> <li><a href="https://www.sebi.gov.in/sebi_data/meetingfiles/feb-2020/1582714278455_1.pdf">https://www.sebi.gov.in/sebi_data/meetingfiles/feb-2020/1582714278455_1.pdf</a></li> </ul>
<b>Availability of Innovation Incubators</b>	There are currently 258 innovation incubators in India. Incubators have played a pivotal role	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="https://www.startupindia.gov.in/content/sih/en/incubator-framework.html">https://www.startupindia.gov.in/content/sih/en/incubator-framework.html</a></li> </ul>

## FAQs

### Topic – Market Competition - Innovation

B-Ready Assessment Area	Relevant Provisions	Links
	<p>and have been used extensively by the Government of India to promote science and technology-based entrepreneurship. One of the targets of the Startup India initiative has been promotion of industry academia linkages through incubators, start-up centers and research parks. Various Schemes have been framed for incubators under the Incubator Framework of startup India. Further, the Ministry of Electronics &amp; Information Technology has also approved various Electronics incubators. The Atal Innovation Mission was launched with the vision of creating nationwide new sector/technology specific incubators.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="https://www.meity.gov.in/esdm/incubators">https://www.meity.gov.in/esdm/incubators</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://aim.gov.in/atal-incubation-centres.php">https://aim.gov.in/atal-incubation-centres.php</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://www.indiascienceandtechnology.gov.in/innovations/incubators">https://www.indiascienceandtechnology.gov.in/innovations/incubators</a></li> </ul>
<p><b>Availability of Innovation Accelerators</b></p>	<p>India has had multiple innovation accelerators operating actively since 2015. A few examples include T-Hub in Telangana, NASSCOM 10,000 Startups, IIM Ahmedbad's Center for Innovation, Incubation and Entrepreneurship, India-Sweden Innovations' Accelerator Programme, India Australia Rapid Innovation and Start-up Expansion Accelerator.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="https://t-hub.co/about-us/">https://t-hub.co/about-us/</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://10000startups.com/">https://10000startups.com/</a></li> <li>• India-Sweden Innovations' Accelerator: <a href="https://india.innovationsaccelerator.com">https://india.innovationsaccelerator.com</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://aim.gov.in/rise.php">https://aim.gov.in/rise.php</a></li> </ul>
<p><b>Government Financial Assistance to Private Incubators/Accelerators</b></p>	<p>Many agencies in India provide assistance to private sector-led innovation incubators &amp; accelerators. The Startup India Seed Fund Scheme provides up to ₹10 crore to startups through accredited incubators for proof of concept, prototype development, product trials, market entry, and commercialization; NIDHI-SSS provides up to ₹10 crores in grants-in-aid to eligible STEP/TBI for seed support to be disbursed to incubatee startups; National Innovation Foundation offers assistance, incubation support and patent facilitation to help startups across sectors transform innovative ideas into viable businesses; IEDC CUSAT is government-funded organization aims to promote entrepreneurship among students and young professionals in India.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="https://nidhi.dst.gov.in/nidhissp/">https://nidhi.dst.gov.in/nidhissp/</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://dst.gov.in/sites/default/files/75-Promising-Startups-NIDHI-Seed-Support-Program.pdf">https://dst.gov.in/sites/default/files/75-Promising-Startups-NIDHI-Seed-Support-Program.pdf</a></li> </ul>

## FAQs

### Topic – Market Competition - Innovation

B-Ready Assessment Area	Relevant Provisions	Links
<b>Public Research Organizations Technical Assistance to Private Incubators/Accelerators</b>	Public research organizations in India do provide technical assistance to private sector-led innovation incubators and accelerators. For example, FITT at IIT Delhi supports private university incubators and corporate accelerators by offering guidance, incubation support, faculty engagement, and access to equipment. FITT also partners with corporates like Pfizer, Samsung, and Sona Comstar to run joint programs. Government agencies such as DST, MeitY, BIRAC, and Ministry of MSME collaborate with FITT to promote innovation and entrepreneurship across sectors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="https://www.fitt-iitd.in/web/home">https://www.fitt-iitd.in/web/home</a></li> </ul>
<b>Availability of Incubators/Accelerators that Target Women Entrepreneurs</b>	Examples include AIC ALEAP We-Hub, which supports female-led startups across multiple sectors, and WE HUB, a state-led incubator by the Telangana government dedicated to women entrepreneurs. Programs like Her & Now, supported by GIZ and MSDE, and NSRCEL’s Women Startup Program at IIM Bangalore also offer tailored support.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="https://wehub.telangana.gov.in">https://wehub.telangana.gov.in</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://aicaleapwehub.in/">https://aicaleapwehub.in/</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://wehub.telangana.gov.in">https://wehub.telangana.gov.in</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://wep.gov.in/about-us">https://wep.gov.in/about-us</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://nsrcel.org/">https://nsrcel.org/</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://nsrcel.org/women-startup-program/">https://nsrcel.org/women-startup-program/</a></li> </ul>
<b>Availability of Science and Technology Parks</b>	Examples include the Science and Technology Park in Pune, affiliated with the University of Pune and funded by the Ministry of Education. The Science & Technology Entrepreneurs Park (STEP) program by DST fosters innovation and industry-academia linkages. The Software Technology Parks of India (STPI), under MeitY, promotes software exports and has established CoEs for emerging technologies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="https://scitechpark.org.in/">https://scitechpark.org.in/</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://stpi.in/en/about-stpi">https://stpi.in/en/about-stpi</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://bhubaneswar.stpi.in/en/about-stpi-bhubaneswar">https://bhubaneswar.stpi.in/en/about-stpi-bhubaneswar</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://www.indiascienceandtechnology.gov.in/programme-schemes/human-resource-and-development/science-technology-entrepreneurship-park-step">https://www.indiascienceandtechnology.gov.in/programme-schemes/human-resource-and-development/science-technology-entrepreneurship-park-step</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://www.indiascienceandtechnology.gov.in/technologyincubators/science-and-technology-park">https://www.indiascienceandtechnology.gov.in/technologyincubators/science-and-technology-park</a></li> </ul>
<b>Availability of Innovation Clusters</b>	In 2018, the Prime Minister's Science, Technology, and Innovation Advisory Council (“PM-STIAC”) was set up as a council to assess status of science & technology matters and develop a roadmap to advise Prime Minister. On the recommendation of PM-STIAC, Science & Technology clusters were established to achieve three-fold objectives of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="https://www.psa.gov.in/st-clusters">https://www.psa.gov.in/st-clusters</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://rich.telangana.gov.in">https://rich.telangana.gov.in</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://www.pkc.org.in">https://www.pkc.org.in</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://www.bestkc.in">https://www.bestkc.in</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://pi-rahi.com/">https://pi-rahi.com/</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://www.driiv.co.in/#">https://www.driiv.co.in/#</a></li> </ul>

## FAQs

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B-Ready Assessment Area	Relevant Provisions	Links
	National & Global Competitiveness, provide regional solutions, and create a shared ecosystem for sharing inter alia laboratories and equipment. Currently, 7 science and technology clusters are operational in India.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="1346 228 1892 313">• <a href="https://www.indiascienceandtechnology.gov.in/listingpage/fostering-innovation-indias-st-clusters">https://www.indiascienceandtechnology.gov.in/listingpage/fostering-innovation-indias-st-clusters</a></li></ul>