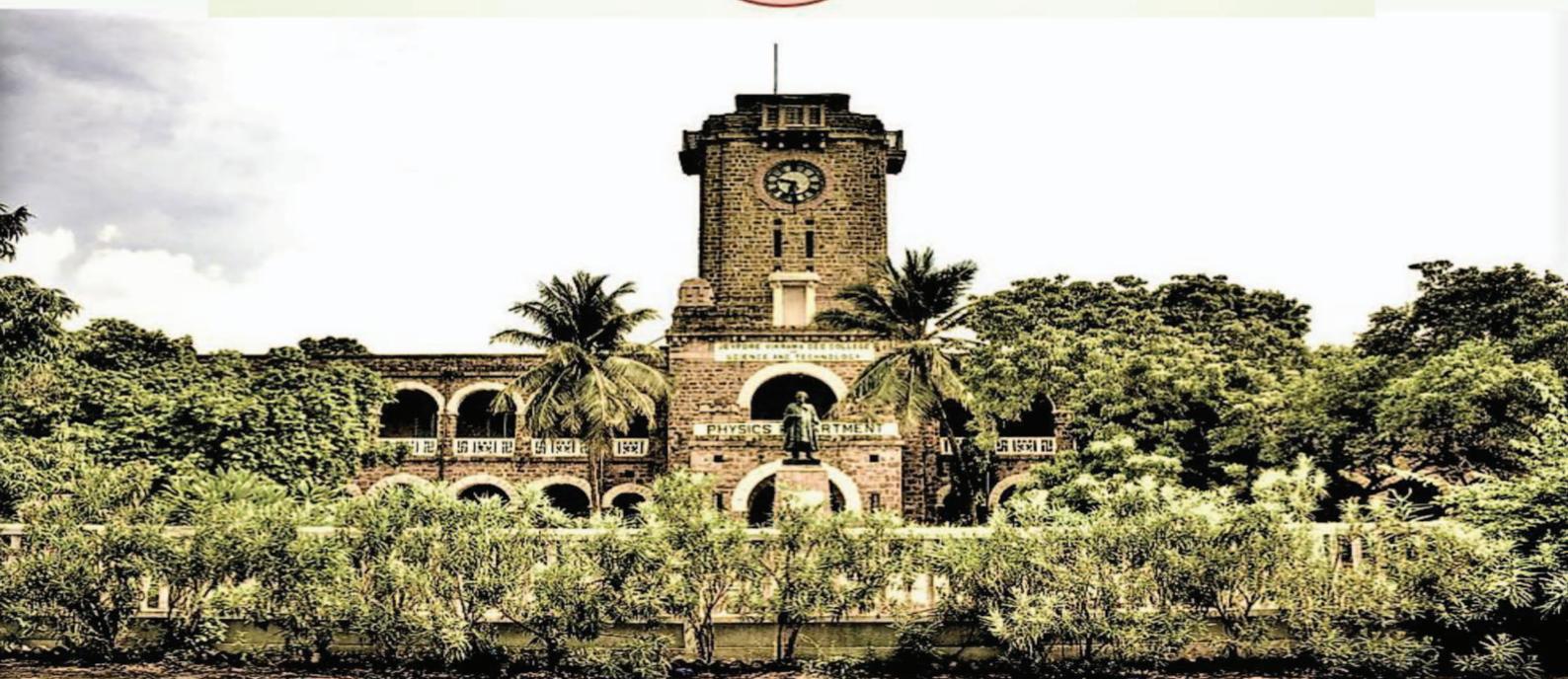
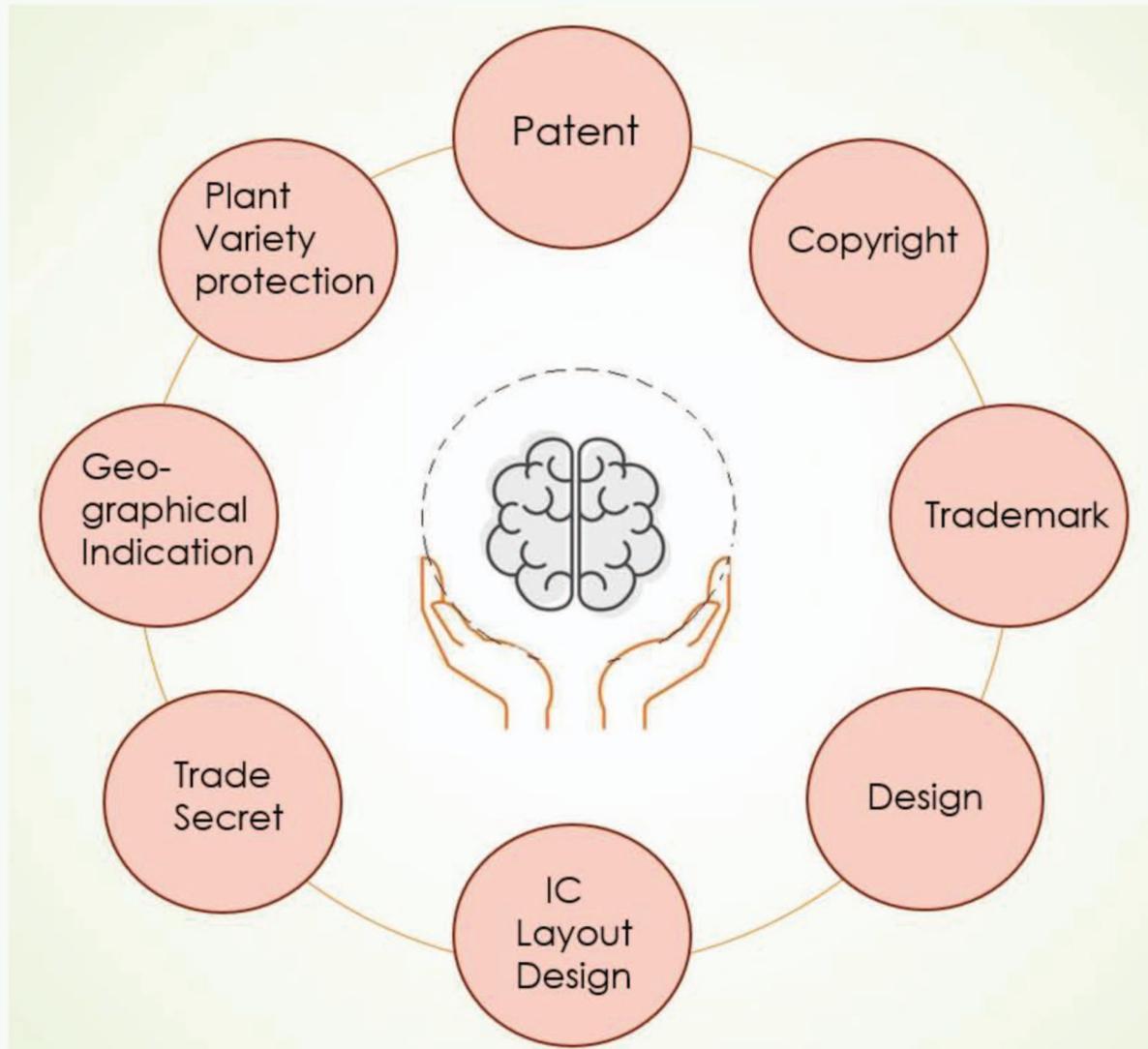


# Intellectual Property Policy of Andhra University, 2021





**SATISH CHANDRA, I.A.S.**  
Special Chief Secretary to Government



**Higher Education Department**  
**Government of Andhra Pradesh**  
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**Date: 17.08.2021.**

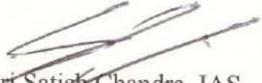
### MESSAGE

Globally, academia is transitioning from its conventional teaching and learning mode to an entrepreneurial mode. World's top universities such as MIT, Harvard, and Stanford have adopted the *mantra* of patent-publish-prosper and value creation through innovation and entrepreneurship. In India, some of the top educational institutions like IITs, IISc, JNU have taken steps towards this endeavor. At such scenario, the Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) policy developed by the Centre for IPR of Andhra University is very crucial to provide guidelines for its constituent and affiliated colleges as well as for all the universities and colleges in the state.

I am delighted to see that Andhra University has an IPR Policy devised for a University, for the first time in the State of Andhra Pradesh. The policy will not only serve as a guideline for students, researchers, faculty members, innovators, and incubate/startup companies at Andhra University but also for other sister Universities in the State in understanding critical aspects related to IP creation, protection, and commercialization.

Furthermore, I have no doubt that the innovative policies and programs being initiated by Andhra University would certainly drive Andhra Pradesh even more further to be the leading state in the country in terms of providing quality education, research, innovation, startups, and filing large number of Patents, Trademarks, Designs, and Copyrights.

In this regard, I congratulate Andhra University and convey my best wishes for implementation of its IPR Policy to achieve the envisioned goals.

  
Sri Satish Chandra, IAS  
Special Chief Secretary  
Higher Education  
Government of Andhra Pradesh



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(A Statutory Body of the Govt. of A.P.)



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**Prof. K. Hemachandra Reddy**

Chairman



## MESSAGE

Research is an opportunity to make a difference in the society and it thrives on a diversity of approaches and perspectives. Research helps us to discover, innovate and evaluate new ideas, knowledge and the technologies necessary for our posterity. With increasing focus on creativity and innovation in the universities, IPR becomes indispensable to socialise and commercialise the research. Intellectual property rights are the rights given to persons over the creations of their minds. They usually gives the creator an exclusive right over the use of his/her creation for a certain period of time.

Universities and public research institutions are among the direct contributors towards innovation and research, particularly in emerging economies. Off late, the significance of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) in higher education has been widely recognised, thanks to national IPR policy of 2016. Andhra University, one of the oldest and finest universities in India, since its inception in 1926, has been catering to the needs of both the students and the society. Andhra University has devised an IPR policy, the first one to do so in the state of Andhra Pradesh, will serve as an inspiration to other universities to do so in Andhra Pradesh. Andhra University, with its IPR policy, will be leading the state at the national level in terms of research, innovation and patents. This IPR policy is also in line with our New Education Policy, 2019 which lays a huge platform for R&D.

I extend my hearty congratulations to the Centre for IPR, Andhra University for the IPR policy which is the need of the hour. I wholeheartedly wish this policy to bring laurels in R&D not only to our state but also to our nation, and make our nation a truly self-reliant.

Prof.K.Hemachandra Reddy



# ANDHRA UNIVERSITY

(NAAC - CGPA of 3.60 on Four Point Scale at "A" Grade)

"ISO 9001 - 2015 Certified"

5 - Star University by Careers 360 Magazine

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18.08.2021



## FOREWORD

Andhra University is one of the oldest educational institutions in India and the first to be conceived as a residential and teaching-cum-affiliating university focused primarily on postgraduate teaching and research. The university has a strong influence on the people of Andhra Pradesh. In today's fast-growing world, it is crucial to strengthen R&D linkages, have excellent knowledge base, as well as promote social awareness and possible commercial and non-commercial applications of innovations, in order to unleash the creative potential of our researchers and innovators. In this situation, the IPR Policy is a useful instrument and need of the hour.

The vision of this university is to create new frontiers of knowledge in quest for humane and just society. The IP policy brought out by the Centre for IPR (CIPR) is the way for the university to achieve its goals faster. I believe that given a platform and conducive ecosystem, young creative mind can do wonders in knowledge creation and exploration while creating new products and services. Such policy interventions will have a long-term influence and contribute greatly towards the growth of innovation and research ecosystem.

The CIPR at AU will act as a catalyst to help our students and faculty gain knowledge on various facets of IPR, file and maintain IPs created in the university. This will help the university to improve its position in Atal Ranking of Institutions of Innovation Achievements (ARIIA) and National Institute Ranking Framework (NIRF). With this policy in place, I hope that the university will come under the top 10 universities in the country within next 2 years as target set by the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Shri Jagan Mohan Reddy garu.

My heartiest congratulation goes to CIPR for bringing out this IP Policy. In addition, I extend my best wishes to the colleges for stepping ahead to implement these policy guidelines. I firmly believe that this policy will shape the future of knowledge creation in the form of innovations in this university, its research ecosystem, and the economic growth of the state and country.

  
(P.V.G.D. PRASAD REDDY)



# ANDHRA UNIVERSITY

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## MESSAGE

The conventional wisdom says that an economy would eventually reach a stabilization point and stop growing further. However, it keeps on growing and recreating itself, providing fresh opportunities for ever-rising population to survive, thrive, and succeed. The critical force behind sustained economic growth and development is the contribution of new knowledge and technology. The knowledge economy is dominated by digital technology, internet, biotechnology, information and communication technologies, and a slew of other advancements. In such an economic paradigm, IPR serves as a major source of incentives for the creation of new knowledge. A good balance between the protection of IPR over such knowledge and its rapid dissemination and incorporation into productive firms is critical for the economy's continuing growth.

Andhra University is making persistent effort to create a culture of IP and innovation across its colleges. It is encouraging to see that many faculty members and students are creating intellectual properties out of their research. The Centre for IPR has been established to guide and support our creators on IPR related matters in effective manner.

I am delighted to see that the Centre for IPR has brought out the comprehensive Intellectual Property policy for Andhra University. The IP policy will guide the university students, researchers, and faculty members in obtaining IP rights for their inventions and the subsequent commercialization. The Policy will inspire all stakeholders to make systematic efforts at all layers for promoting and practicing creative pursuit.

It is my pleasure to inform that Andhra University has been recognized as the state nodal agency for IPR matters in the state of Andhra Pradesh. AU has introduced a mandatory IPR credit course for students pursuing professional education to begin with. Also, an adequate budgetary allocation has been made for IP filing and their maintenance from the university to encourage the creators of knowledge.

I sincerely congratulate the Centre for IPR for the initiative to strengthen the innovation and startup ecosystem of the university and wish it a grand success.

  
(V.KRISHNA MOHAN)



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MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY  
(DEPTT. FOR PROMOTION OF INDUSTRY  
AND INTERNAL TRADE)  
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## MESSAGE

Innovation and entrepreneurship are two important strategies for making nations affluent and inclusive on a global scale. Intellectual property rights are DNA of innovation and entrepreneurship for sustainability and competitiveness of the businesses. In order to nurture the innovation and entrepreneurship ecosystem in the country, the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Govt of India, introduced the Scheme of Pedagogy and Research in IPRs for Holistic Education and Academia (SPRIHA). The main objective of the SPRIHA scheme is to establish and strengthen IPR Chairs in educational institutes of higher learning to provide quality education, teaching and research.

I am very glad to note that the recently established DPIIT IPR Chair at Andhra University has taken several initiatives to promote IPR culture in the Andhra University such as introduction of a mandatory credit course on IPR at undergraduate B.E./B. Tech level, organizing IPR awareness of webinars and training programs to promote academia-industry partnerships, bringing our IPR policy of the university, and assisting the university in filing their IPs.

I am sure that the initiatives taken by the DPIIT IPR Chair, Centre for Intellectual Property Rights, Andhra University shall create a vibrant IP, innovation and entrepreneurship ecosystem in the university and act as bridge between the Central Govt. and State Govt. for implementing IPR Policy 2016 so that Andhra University and the state of Andhra Pradesh get benefitted in terms of building an innovative society.

I wish DPIIT IPR Chair, Andhra University all success in implementing the IPR Policy effectively.

  
(KARAN THAPAR)



**ANDHRA UNIVERSITY**  
**Centre for Intellectual Property Rights**  
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PREFACE

In India, we have a number of challenges, regarding IPR creation, protection, and commercialization, including lack of physical and intellectual infrastructure and public awareness particularly in the public funded state universities.

The Centre for IPR (CIPR) aims to position Andhra University into the top 10 patent filing universities in India within next 3-4 years. To achieve this goal, CIPR has been taking several initiatives such as the promotion of IP culture among the students, researcher, and faculty members of AU through awareness programs, webinars, IP clinics, and IP education. IP plays an important role in improving university ranking and socio-economic development of the region. To nurture the IP culture of the university, what we need is a policy that provides structure, predictability, and a beneficial environment in which researchers can access and share knowledge, technology and IP.

CIPR has developed the pro-active IP policy with the aim to promote technological innovation and disseminate the technological knowledge for social and economic welfare with a balance of rights and obligations. This IP policy presents a framework for IP management in the university across the IP lifecycle particularly with reference to ownership of IPs created in the university, IP filing procedure, IP filing and maintenance cost, IP licensing/Technology transfer, revenue sharing, etc. My firm belief is that IP, innovation, and incubation are to be linked organically to mature the innovative ideas into useful products, processes and services. Considering the potential of this University, I believe that this policy will immensely benefit the research and innovation ecosystem here and assist in achieving the university's goal of becoming one of the top 10 universities in the country.

The Team of DPIIT IPR Chair at Centre for Intellectual Property Rights is grateful to Shri Satish Chandra, IAS, Special Chief Secretary, Higher Education, Govt of AP; Prof. K. Hemachandra Reddy, Chairman APSCHE; Prof. PVGD Prasad Reddy, Vice Chancellor; Prof. V Krishna Mohan, Registrar of Andhra University; and Shri Karan Thapar, IRS, Deputy Secretary, DPIIT, Govt of India for their constant encouragement, guidance and support in all endeavors of Centre for Intellectual Property Rights.

  
Prof. H. PURUSHOTHAM



## **Members of the IP Committee Involved in drafting the IP Policy**

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## 1. Preamble

Andhra University is one of the oldest and top-ranked multidisciplinary universities in the country. Ever since its inception in 1926, it has an impeccable record of catering to educational needs and solving the sociological problems of the region. The university has a vision to create new frontiers of knowledge in quest for developing a humane and just society. It is therefore necessary that the knowledge generated in the university can be translated into Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) of the stakeholders. Hence, it is required to develop an IP policy for making the inventions made in the university available to the public while providing adequate safety to the IPR. Further, it is important to bring in an efficient IPR management practice within the university system to promote the IPR culture.

### 1a) Need for IP Policy

Innovation is the main key for every economy to grow. Academic and research institutes are the primary hub of innovative minds in a country. In this era of the knowledge economy, the innovations generated in such institutes must be protected. The agreement on Trade Related Aspect of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) in 1995 is one of the most comprehensive multilateral agreements on IPR. According to the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), an IP policy provides structure, predictability, and a beneficial environment in which universities and researchers can access and share knowledge, technology, and IP. All the top universities in the world manage and protect their IPs through efficient IP policies. Although India ranks 4<sup>th</sup> based on the journal publications according to the 2019 SCIMAGO journal and country rank, it ranks only 48<sup>th</sup> in the Global Innovation Index 2020. The National IPR Policy was approved by the Government of India in 2016. One of the main objectives of the Policy is to promote and develop IPR in academic and research institutes for successful creation and utilization of IPR and the benefit of the public at large. The Science, Technology, and Innovation Policy (STIP) also aims to achieve technological self-reliance and make India among the top three scientific superpowers in the decade to come. The COVID-19 pandemic has provided a compelling opportunity for academia and industry to work in unison. The IP policy of Andhra University aims to achieve the vision and mission of the university by aligning itself with the existing science and technology policies of India. The policy will promote technology self-reliance and indigenization to achieve the larger goal of “*Atmanirbhar Bharat*”.

### **1b) Scope of IP Policy**

This Intellectual Property Policy Document (hereinafter referred to as the “Policy”) is meant to guide academic and non-academic staff (both temporary and permanent), students (undergraduate, postgraduate, and research scholars), startup companies generating IPs at the university incubation center, and outside sponsors on the practices and rules of the Andhra University, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh, India (hereinafter referred to as “the university”) regarding IPRs and obligations thereunder which includes the nature of intellectual property, its ownership, exploitation, technology transfer, and confidentiality requirements. IPs can be generated through research supported by internal or external funding. This policy discusses intellectual property issues to safeguard academic freedom, allocates a fair share of the benefits to the creator(s) of intellectual property, and encourages to conduct research, transfer technology, and create material benefit from the generation of intellectual property. These guidelines are to be read as complementary to and not in derogation of the various laws concerning Intellectual Property and any other law, for the time being in force in India. The policy is to be followed in all matters related to IPR in the university. The policy shall be implemented by the Centre for Intellectual property rights (CIPR) of the university.

### **1c) Right to amend the IP Policy**

The Advisory Committee of the university (See Clause 4b) shall have the responsibility for interpreting the policy and recommending changes to the policy from time to time to the Academic Senate. The Senate shall consider such changes/recommendations and take such decision thereon as it deems fit. The IPR Policy may be amended by the university from time to time as and when needed.

## **2. Definition**

**2a) Academic Freedom :** The freedom of academic staff of the university to conduct their academic activities, choose their research field, pursue self-directed research, and collaborate and communicate with others regarding their scholarly efforts following the university’s academic mission.

**2b) Intellectual Property:** Intellectual property means any property generated out of the intellectual effort of the creator(s). In the case of copyrightable works, it must be fixed in a tangible form, and the creator(s) or rights-holder is empowered by law to prevent others from copying this form. The following are examples of intellectual property.

2b(i) patents on new and useful scientific or technical inventions.

2b(ii) copyright on models, engineering drawings, computer software, animations and visualizations, information technology processes, original innovative or creative literary works, works of graphic or plastic art and cinematographic and animated films, teaching material for classroom and online courses such as courseware for distance education, original data and records of research, and undisclosed and/or unpublished information, etc.

2b(iii) trademarks, service marks, logos, etc. 2b(iv) semiconductor IC layout design 2b(v) designs

**2c) Work for hire :** work for hire is defined as any work commissioned by the university from a creator(s) or an external agency. In all such cases, the ownership of the resulting intellectual property shall be assigned to the university in a written contract between the parties concerned.

**2d) Fair use:** Fair use is defined as the amount of copying allowed by law so that copyright shall not be a stranglehold on the progress of human knowledge. The possibility of fair use exists only in the case of copyright. Fair use in the classroom during regular teaching is understood more liberally than that permissible in teaching for distance education multimedia packages. This is because distance education packages are commercial products and hence permission has to be sought for the use of any intellectual property held by others that may be quoted or reproduced in the package.

**2e) Commercializable intellectual property :** Commercializable intellectual property is the intellectual property that can be transferred to a commercial organization through patent licensing or confidentiality agreements for the purpose of exploitation on the market. Such property is to be safeguarded either under patent laws or by secrecy as is relevant and practicable.

**2f) Creator(s) :** “Creator(s)” refers to an individual or a group of individuals of the university, who make, conceive, reduce to practice, author, or otherwise make a substantial intellectual contribution to the creation of any intellectual property. “Creator(s)” includes an “inventor” in the case of inventions under Patent Law, an “author” in the case of works falling under the Industrial Designs Law and/or Copyright Law.

The special categories to be understood under the term ‘creator(s)’ are as follows:

**2f(i) Permanent and temporary academic staff on university payroll:** Academic staff may create an intellectual property as part of their normal duties or through their own creative activity in the context of academic freedom or during work-for-hire.

These provisions shall also apply to professors who hold Chairs and emeritus professors.

**2f(ii) Adjunct professors, short-term visiting academic staff, and researchers other than those covered by 2f(i):** Adjunct professors are not eligible for usual university resources and therefore all resources used by them are university-supported resources. They shall therefore provide an undertaking at the time of joining the university whereby all intellectual property generated by them using university resources shall be assigned wholly to the university and/or co-workers among university staff and students, unencumbered by any other co-share.

**2f(iii) All staff other than academic staff on university payroll:** Such staff may participate in the generation of intellectual property in the course of their normal duties.

**2f(iv) Students:** The term ‘student’ applies to all those registered for courses leading to a degree at the university and scholars enrolled in doctoral programs. Rights in intellectual property produced by a student, whether in fulfillment of the requirements for an academic degree or not, shall belong to the student concerned.

**2f(v) University research associates:** University research associates shall be treated at par with academic staff.

**2f(vi) Externally funded project staff:** This category includes research officers, project officers, research assistants, scientific officers, and staff appointed for externally funded project work.

**2f(vii) University project staff:** Intellectual property generated through university projects shall be governed by the terms of the agreement between the university and the project staff.

**2g) Usual university resources:** Usual university resources mean facilities such as office space, standard laboratory facilities, library, normal access to software, computers and networks, standard secretarial services, salary, and perquisites.

**2h) University-supported resources:** University-supported resources mean special facilities and equipment, specific funding, the intellectual property already owned by the university, requisitioning

the time and labor of students and staff through university administrative channels, or at the university's instance and expense, and remission by the university of any or all of the normal duties of staff or students to provide time or resources to generate intellectual property. It is the responsibility of the Departmental Administrative Committee to evaluate instances of resource use for the generation of intellectual property and determine if significant use of university-supported resources has occurred. The creator(s) has an obligation to notify their Departmental Administrative Committee when they believe that their work involves more than the usual use of university resources.

In particular, the following university resources shall constitute university-supported resources as contemplated by this policy.

### **Financial Resources**

2h(i) Financial support provided by the university over and above the regular salary/perks as per employment/enrolment/sponsorship contract or over and above the scholarship provided to students/research scholars.

**Exception :** honor fellowships, awards, prizes, grants, assistantships and scholarships, and facilities built up with such funds, shall not constitute university-supported resources. Use of infrastructure developed by creator(s) using their own funds, like their own earnings through consultancy, royalty proceeds, etc. shall not constitute use of university-supported resources.

2h(ii) Funds provided by the university to secure, maintain and enforce rights in intellectual property;

2h(iii) Funds specifically provided by the university to the creator(s) to scale up or reduce to practice a particular patentable intellectual property.

2h(iv) Funds provided to commercialize and/or exploit intellectual property; 2h(v) Sponsored research grants or contracts as per the terms of the contract;

2h(vi) Substantial funding by the university for the printing of books to be decided by the IPR Committee on a case-by-case basis.

2h(vii) Intellectual Property Resources:

2h(viii) Pre-existing intellectual property owned by the university;

2h(ix) Explicit use of the name, insignia, logo, or trademark of the university in the creation and vending of intellectual property. However, a statement of affiliation by academic staff constitutes legitimate self-representation and shall be regarded as the use of usual university resources.

**2i) University confidential information:** University confidential information means trade secrets, technical know-how, confidential data and related information about intellectual property owned by the university.

**2j) Trademarks and service marks:** Trademarks and service marks mean distinctive words or graphic symbols or logos or a combination thereof, identifying the university as associated with, or as a source of, a product; or as a producer and/or distributor of goods or services. The use regulated by this policy refers to the identification, statement, or display of the university name, insignia, logo in any way that can reasonably be interpreted as implying endorsement, approval or sponsorship by the university or its officials.

**2k) Sponsored research:** For the purposes of this policy, 'sponsored research' shall be taken to mean a specific research project funded by an outside agency, whether non-profit or for-profit, governmental or private, national or international. The term 'sponsored research' shall not apply to funds awarded by an external agency to a student, scholar, fellow, or trainee for the support of education or research.

**2l) Individual scholarships, fellowships, and grants:** No individual scholarship, fellowship or training grant tenable at the university shall contain any provision giving the awarding agency any right to intellectual property created by the recipient.

### 3. Ownership of Intellectual Property

This policy as amended from time to time shall be deemed to be a part of the conditions of employment for every employee of the university and a part of the conditions of enrolment and attendance at the university for students, and shall be made available to staff prior to appointment, students on enrolment, and to all existing staff and students (See Annexure I).

It is also the policy of the university that all potential creators who participate in a sponsored research project and/or make use of Institute-supported resources shall be informed of this policy and shall accept the principles of ownership of intellectual property as stated in this policy unless an exception is approved in writing by the university.

The university shall explicitly mention in the appointment order of all university personnel that the IP generated by them during the employment tenure shall belong to the university. All the academic and

non-academic employees, research scholars, and students shall sign this agreement (See Annexure I). The IPs filed by or granted to university individuals, during the tenure of their association with Andhra University and before the implementation of this policy, shall be reassigned to the name of the university.

### **3a) Patents**

i. All inventions whether made by student/ researcher/ faculty (in furtherance of their responsibilities with the university), developed by utilizing the resources of the university, or with the mix of funds, resources, and/or facilities of the university, shall remain with the university.

ii. If the university determines that an invention was made by an individual(s) on his/her own time and unrelated to his/her responsibilities towards the university and was conceived or reduced to practice without the use of resources of the university, then the university shall vest with the individual(s)/ inventor(s).

### **3b) Copyright**

i. The ownership rights in scholarly and academic works generated utilizing resources of the university, including books, articles, student projects/dissertations/ theses, lecture notes, audio or visual aids for giving lectures shall ordinarily be vested with the author(s).

ii. The ownership rights in lecture videos or Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs), films, plays, and musical works, university materials including, but not limited to, course syllabi, curricula, exam questions, exam instructions, and papers/ reports specifically commissioned by the university, shall ordinarily be vested with the university. The moral rights shall continue to vest with the author(s) wherever applicable.

iii. Any publication, document and/or paper arising out of research activities shall be owned jointly by the university and researcher(s). The use of name, logo and/ or official emblem of the university shall not be done without prior written permission from the university.

iv. Particular care needs to be taken that no publication is made till the patent, if applicable, is filed. The university shall be entitled to a non-exclusive, non-transferable license to use the work within the university for non-commercial educational and research purposes. Any copyrightable work generated as work for hire shall belong to the university as per the terms of the original contract.

### **3c) Trademarks**

i. The ownership rights in all trademarks involving the university shall ordinarily be vested with the university.

ii. If the university determines that the creator of the trademark was created by an individual(s) on his/ her own time and unrelated to his/ her responsibilities [e.g., name of a company/ start-up venture by the student(s)], then the right to the same shall ordinarily be vested with the said individual(s).

### **3d) Industrial Designs, Semiconductor Integrated Circuits, and Plant Varieties**

i. All Industrial designs, Semiconductor integrated circuits, and Plant variety whether created by student/ researcher/ faculty (in furtherance of their responsibilities with the university) developed by utilizing the resources of the university, or with the mix of funds, resources, and/or facilities of the university, shall ordinarily be vested with the university.

ii. If the university determines that the industrial design was created by an individual(s) on his/her own time and unrelated to his/her responsibilities towards the university and was conceived or reduced to practice without the use of resources of the university, then the industrial design shall vest with the individual(s).

### **3A. IP generated from research conducted in collaboration with external partners**

i. Regarding research conducted in collaboration with external partners, ownership of IP shall be determined as per the terms and conditions in the agreement signed between the concerned parties. However, unless agreed upon explicitly, the university shall normally retain a perpetual, royalty-free license to use the IP for research and educational purposes.

ii. In the absence of a specific agreement between the university and the external sponsor, the IP rights shall be shared amongst the concerned parties, similar to the royalty proportion set out under the “Licensing and Revenue Sharing” sections.

## 4. Evaluation and Management of IP

The CIPR of the university is responsible for evaluating, protecting, marketing, licensing, and managing IPs generated in the university.

### 4a) Centre for Intellectual Property Right (CIPR)

The IPR Chair has been granted to Andhra University by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India, under the Scheme for Pedagogy and Research in IPRs for Holistic Education and Academia (SPRIHA). Leveraging the expertise available with DPIIT-IPR Chair, the university has established the Centre for IPR. The broad objectives of the CIPR are as under.

#### 4a i) Objectives

1. To introduce IPR as a credit course at the undergraduate level in the university
2. To introduce postgraduate degree/diploma courses on IPR
3. To introduce exclusive curricula on IPR for doctoral and post-doctoral studies
4. To introduce certificate course/distance learning course/online courses on IPR
5. To set up a repository for IPR-related information and case studies at the university
6. To manage the IP portfolio of the university and facilitate the filing of IPR applications and coordinate with the patent agent/attorney
7. To teach the IPR course in the university
8. To organize capacity building programs/workshops/awareness programs
9. To facilitate IP commercialization

### 4b) University IP Advisory Committee

The university shall set up an IP advisory committee. The committee shall be chaired by the Vice-Chancellor. The Registrar shall be the convenor. DPIIT-IPR Chair, Dean R&D, and the Principal of B. R. Ambedkar Law College shall be the member of the committee. Also, there shall be expert members from the Govt and industry in the area of IP. and nominated Ex-officio members. Vice-Chancellor/Registrar can nominate additional members if required.

**Terms of reference:**

- i. The tenure of the advisory committee shall be 3 years.
- ii. The committee shall guide, mentor, and review the progress of the activities of DPIIT IPR Chair, Centre for IPR, Andhra University from time to time
- iii. The advisory committee shall meet at least once in 6 months.
- iv. The committee members shall be paid TA/DA as per Govt rules and honorarium of ₹ 5000 as a sitting fee for each meeting.
- v. Expenditure shall be met from the DPIIT IPR Chair grants in aid/Andhra University funds.

**4c) IP Appellate authority**

The Vice-Chancellor of the university is the appellate authority in resolving any issues arising out of the implementation of IP policy of the university. The appeal shall be disposed of within one month from the date of receiving the appeal.

**5. Registration of IP**

The university shall make it mandatory for all research scholars from applied science and engineering departments to file at least one IP (Patent, Design, IC layout, and Copyright) application during their association with the university. The university shall bear the filing cost.

The creator(s) of the IP shall disclose all the information to CIPR by submitting the invention disclosure form (IDF) to enable them to decide whether the university wants to own the IP or not (See Annexure II). An invention shall typically be patented by the university if it has commercial motivation and viability. If the university does not wish to own the IP, it shall permit the inventors to file for their own IP. However, the revenue generated by such IPs shall be shared by the university as stated in the 'revenue sharing' section. In the case of patentable IP, it is essential that patent application has been filed before academic publication or any kind of disclosure to the public. In the case of a sponsor project, if the sponsor wishes to manage the filing of patents and bearing the cost, the creator(s) shall inform CIPR about the same. The creator(s) shall also inform CIPR about the status of the application from time to time.

### 5a) IP filing procedure from the university

1. The Student/Research Scholar/Faculty Member concerned shall have to submit the IDF about invention in the prescribed format to CIPR. IDF is available with the IPR policy posted on the Andhra University webpage. It can also be obtained from the CIPR office.
2. Based on the IDF received, the CIPR and the patent agent/attorney in consultation with the inventors shall carry out a prior art search and patentability assessment. The timeline for assessment shall be two weeks from the date of receiving the IDF.
3. Once the invention meets the patentability criteria and has market potential, based on the development stage of the invention, a provisional specification or complete specification of the patent application would be drafted by the patent agent/attorney.
4. The patent filing shall be done by the patent agent/attorney on behalf of the Inventor and the university.
5. All the necessary application forms for filing the IPR will be signed by the Registrar as applicant (Andhra University), and the inventors of Andhra University.
6. Once the patent application is filed, CIPR shall inform the inventor /HOD/ Principal / Registrar / VC along with the patent application number.
7. The CIPR is responsible for coordinating with the inventors/university authorities/ Patent agents attorneys and manage the entire IP lifecycle including prosecution, maintenance, and commercialization of the created IP.
8. The IP prosecution and commercialization is a complex process and takes time but brings name and fame to the university. It is hereby informed that all the students/ research scholars/faculty members shall be given the required guidance from CIPR and facilitate the protection of the IPs created by the university.

### **5b) Filing of application in India**

Creator(s) are encouraged to file a provisional patent application as soon as possible. If the creator(s) can pay the cost of filing a provisional patent application, the permission of filing shall be automatically given before evaluation of the application by CIPR. In such cases, the creator(s) does not need to disclose the details of the invention to CIPR at this stage. However, if the university decides not to manage the IP, the creator(s) shall take proper steps to file the complete specification within 12 months. In such cases, the university shall waive off its ownership right for that IP. If the university decides to own the IP jointly or fully, the cost for provisional patent filing shall be reimbursed to the inventor.

### **5c) Filing of application in foreign countries**

The university may consider the request to file a patent application outside India depending on the merit of the IP. If the university decides not to file an application outside India, then it shall assign the right for that IP in that country to the creator(s) and permit the creator(s) to protect the IP in that country on their own or with a sponsor. Any revenue generated out of that IP shall be subject to the rules of revenue sharing with the university.

## **6. Renewal of Patents**

The university shall pay the renewal fees of a patent for the first seven years (Please refer to Annexure III for complete fee structure payable at Indian Patent Office). If the patent is jointly owned by the university and other sponsor(s), the patenting cost may be equally shared. If the patent has been commercially exploited within the first seven years, then the university shall pay the renewal fees for the remaining thirteen years of the patent validity from the revenue generated out of licensing and royalty. If the patent has not been commercialized within the first seven years, then the university and the creator shall share the renewal fees on a 50:50 basis. If creator(s) are not interested to renew the patent, then the university shall decide whether to pay the renewal fees or withdraw the application.

## 7. Licensing of IP

The university may, either through CIPR or its agents or creator(s), approach external agencies for licensing out IP owned by it. The priority shall be given to domestic manufacturer(s) or MSME(s). The right of first refusal (ROFR) shall stay with the inventors. All agreements shall be signed by the Registrar on behalf of the university. The creators of an IP shall sign a revenue-sharing agreement for the IP being transferred. The agreement may be modified from time to time with mutual consent among the creators and intimated to Registrar. Any conflict regarding the revenue sharing among the creators shall be resolved by the university which is binding on all the creators of the IP.

## 8. Revenue sharing

For university-owned IP, the inventor(s)/creator(s) shall get 70% and the university shall get 30% of the revenue earned out of licensing fee and royalty. Out of the university's share of 30%, 50% shall go to the IP fund of the university; 30% goes to the concerned department for the development of R&D infrastructure; 10% goes to university overheads, and 10% to the CIPR to meet its revenue/capital expenditure. If the university owns the IP with another sponsor, the revenue sharing shall be on mutually agreed terms.

## 9. Encouraging Entrepreneurship and Startup

The university may grant a license on the IP to the faculty inventor(s) or creator(s) of the property, who opt to create an academic spin-off. If any faculty member of the university wants to start a venture (academic spin-off), a sabbatical leave of 2-3 years shall be permitted as per the Govt of India norms. If the venture is not successful, he/she shall be allowed to join back at the university. If any university faculty/ research scholars/ students want to start any innovation-based venture, the university shall encourage and support such ventures through its incubation centre. To promote a start-up/ venture set up by a researcher, it may be exempted from any upfront fee and/or royalty accrued to the academic institution for a certain period.

## **10. Holding equity in start-ups/academic spinoffs**

The university may accept equity in lieu of licensing fee and royalty from the start-ups/academic spinoffs for its IP through its Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) such as the incubation centre created under Section 8 of the Companies Act.

## **11. Incentives for inventors**

The university shall incentivize the students and faculties filing IP applications by means of special award or grant. An inventor filing a complete specification with CIPR will be given a cash award of ₹ 10,000. The amount shall be shared by all the inventors of the patent application. It is the responsibility of the university to motivate a higher number of students to take part in IP generation.

## **12. Research ethics and Integrity**

To improve the standard of research and curb academic malpractice, research ethics and integrity shall be properly monitored for all research projects in the university. A laboratory notebook is a crucial tool for research data management and IP management system in an organization and can act as legal evidence for proving inventorship/authorship. To strengthen the practice of responsible research, each student/ research scholar is suggested to properly document and preserve the lab notebook issued by the university. The principal investigator of a project and the research guide are responsible for educating his/her team/scholars about the utilization of lab notebooks. All research project participants are responsible for the correctness of the data they collect and write in the lab notebook. Concerning scientific publications, all individuals who have contributed as authors must be acknowledged as such. Plagiarism in journal articles, doctoral and master's theses, or any other scientific report is a disciplinary violation that will result in disciplinary action. Any allegation of research misconduct should be addressed to either the Dean R&D or the Dean, Academic Affairs. The lab notebook issued by the university is a property of the university. Research scholars shall surrender the lab notebook to their respective guides at the time of submission of the thesis.

### **13. IP education, awareness, and training program**

It is the responsibility of the members of CIPR to educate the student community about the IPR laws. Consequently, CIPR members along with other IP experts shall teach the IPR credit course in AU. The university shall make it mandatory for all the faculty members to take part in the IP awareness and training program conducted by CIPR. The faculties shall consult CIPR about the potential patentability of the research before sending it for journal publication. The university shall make the DPIIT-IPR Chair/ Head of CIPR a member of doctoral committees/R&D projects so that appropriate guidance can be provided to the researchers on IPR aspects.

### **14. Confidentiality, Data Protection, and Privacy**

All users of information, documents, and/or data within the university must ensure that the same is always held securely and all activities pertaining to such information, documents, and/or data will be kept confidential by the user(s) and will be used only for purpose of such activities. The university shall have proper nondisclosure agreements with the user(s) in place to protect the data and personal information against unauthorized access, loss, destruction, or breach. Notwithstanding the above, any information which falls within one of the following shall not be treated as Confidential Information:

- i. already under public domain;
- ii. is required by law or regulation to be disclosed;
- iii. is independently developed by the researcher; and
- iv. is received from a third party having no obligations of confidentiality to the disclosing party.

### **15. Infringements, damages, liability, and indemnity**

In any contract between the licensee and university, the university shall seek indemnity from any legal proceedings including this, but not limited to manufacturing defects, production problems, design guarantee, up-gradation, and debugging obligation. The university shall also ensure that university personnel have an indemnity clause built into the agreements with the licensee(s) while transferring

technology or copyrighted material to licensees. The university shall retain the right to engage in or desist from or not in any litigation concerning patent and license infringements.

## **16. Conflict of interest**

The inventor(s) are required to disclose any conflict of interest or potential conflict of interest.

## **17. Agreements and Contracts**

All agreements including but not limited to the following categories need to be approved by the university. The Registrar acts as a final signing authority in all categories of agreements including but not limited to i) Confidentiality agreement/ Nondisclosure agreement, ii) Consultation Agreement, iii) Material transfer agreement, iv) Technology transfer agreement, v) License agreement, vi) Revenue sharing agreement. All the agreement forms will be developed by CIPR as needed.

## **18. Dispute Resolution**

In case of any dispute arising out of the IPs, the decision taken by the university shall be final and binding.

## **19. Jurisdiction**

All agreements to be signed by the university shall have the jurisdiction of the appropriate court of Andhra Pradesh and shall be governed by the appropriate laws of India.



**Annexure I: IP Agreement Form**

**INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AGREEMENT WITH ALL ACADEMIC/  
NON- ACADEMIC STAFF OF ANDHRA UNIVERSITY**

1. Name (CAPITAL LETTERS) ..... ..

First Name Middle Name Surname

2. I submit that by virtue of:

- My employment at Andhra University (AU) and /or
- My participation in research at AU
- Opportunities provided or to be provided by AU which result in significant use of AU funds and facilities, and/or
- Opportunities to have a share in royalties and other inventor(s)/author(s) as per Intellectual Property Guidance.

I, hereby agree that:

- A. I shall promptly disclose and assign to AU any right to all inventions, copyrightable materials, computer software, semiconductor mask patterns, tangible research property and trademarks (Intellectual Property) conceived, invented, authored or validated to practice by me, solely or jointly with others which:

IP AGREEMENT FORM

- (i) are an outcome of sponsored research or any other agreement to which I have direct or indirect participation or
  - (ii) are an outcome of substantial utilization of AU resources or
  - (iii) is an outcome of “work-for-hire” as per IPR guidelines.
- A. I shall cooperate with AU to obtain, protect or exploit the intellectual property through legal protection such as patent, copyright, etc.
- B. I shall make available all documentation to AU for intellectual property.
- C. I shall surrender to AU the documents related to intellectual property if I leave AU for any reason or at any other time asked for such documents.
- D. I shall assist the university in technology transfer/licensing to entrepreneurs.
- E. The agreement will be in force for the entire period specified and even after the termination of my employment or other association with AU.

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Witness \_\_\_\_\_

Department/Centre \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Designation \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_



Annexure II: Invention Disclosure Form

**INVENTION DISCLOSURE FORM**

1. Title of the Invention

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Inventor(s) filing the patent

Name(s) \_\_\_\_\_ Designation(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Dept. \_\_\_\_\_ Office Address \_\_\_\_\_

Office Phone \_\_\_\_\_ E-mail \_\_\_\_\_

3. Principal Investigator

4. Is the patent (to be filed) a process or a product?

**INVENTION DISCLOSURE FORM**

5. Description of the invention (enclose signed page)

- a. The problem for which solution was researched
- b. How the invention solves the problem



INVENTION DISCLOSURE FORM

6. Date of start of the project .....

7. Project is funded by .....

8. Give literature search (prior art) details (enclose signed page)

a. Journal articles and other publications

b. Patents

9. Unique features of the invention as compared to prior art

10. Any environmental issues ?

11. Has the work been displayed anywhere? If yes, when?

12. Has the work been reported/published/presented (oral or poster) anywhere? If yes, give a full description.

13. Has any related patent been filed by the inventor?

14. Commercial aspects of the invention

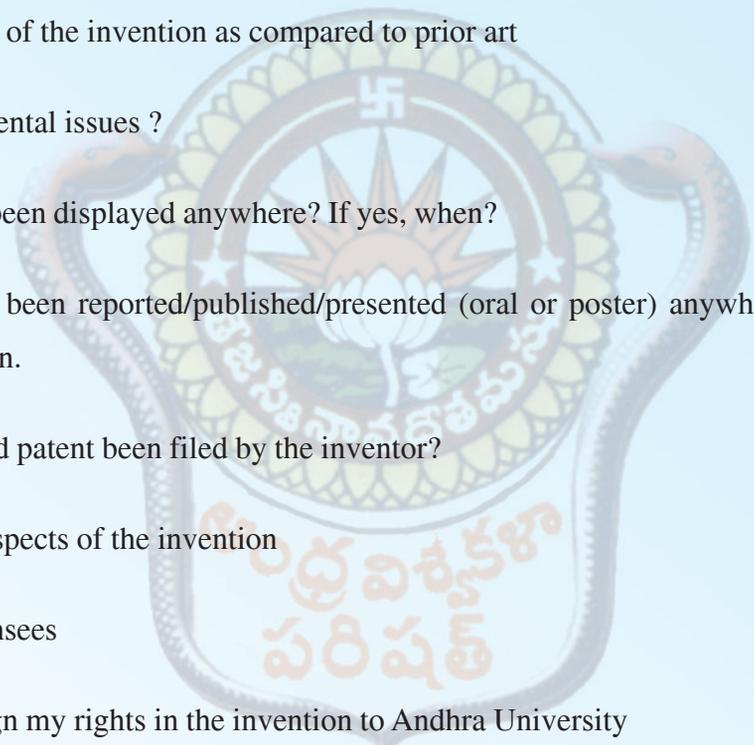
15. Potential Licensees

16. I agree to assign my rights in the invention to Andhra University

Inventor's Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Dated \_\_\_\_\_

Inventor's Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Dated \_\_\_\_\_

Inventor's Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Dated \_\_\_\_\_





### Annexure III: Fee Structure for Complete Patent Lifecycle payable at Indian Patent Office

Number of Entry	On what payable	Number of the relevant Form	For e-filing		For physical filing	
			Natural person, startup, small entity or eligible educational institution	Others, alone or with natural person, startup, small entity or eligible educational institution	Natural person, startup, small entity or eligible educational institution	Others, alone or with natural person, startup, small entity or eligible educational institution
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees
1	On application for a patent under sections 7, 54 or 135 and rule 20(1) accompanied by provisional or complete specification—	1	1600	8000	1750	8800
			Multiple of 1600 in case of every multiple priority.	Multiple of 8000	Multiple of 1750 in case of every multiple priority.	Multiple of 8800 in case of every multiple priority.
				in case of every multiple priority.		
	(i) for each sheet of specification in addition to 30, excluding sequence listing of nucleotides and/ or amino acid sequences under sub-rule (3) of rule (9);		(i) 160	(i) 800	(i) 180	(i) 880
	(ii) for each claim in addition to 10;		(ii) 320	(ii) 1600	(ii) 350	(ii) 1750

	(iii) for each page of sequence listing of nucleotides and/ or amino acid sequences under sub- rule (3) of rule (9).		(iii) 160 subject to a maximum of 24000	(iii) 800 subject to a maximum of 120000	Not allowed	Not allowed
2	On filing complete specification after provisional up to 30 pages having up to 10 claims –	2	No fee	No fee	No fee	No fee
	(i) for each sheet of specification in addition to 30, excluding sequence listing of nucleotides and/ or amino acid sequences under sub-rule (3) of rule (9);		(i) 160	(i) 800	(i) 180	(i) 880
	(ii) for each claim in addition to 10;		(ii) 320	(ii) 1600	(ii) 350	(ii) 1800
	(iii) for each page of sequence listing of nucleotides and/ or amino acid sequences under sub- rule (3) of rule (9).		(iii) 160 subject to a maximum of 24000	(iii) 800 subject to a maximum of 120000	Not allowed	Not allowed
3	On filing a statement and undertaking under section 8.	3	No fee	No fee	No fee	No fee
4	i) On request for extension of time under sections 53(2) and 142(4), rules 13(6), 80(1A) and 130 (per month).	4	480	2400	530	2600
	ii) On request for extension of time under sub- rule (5) of rule 24B (per month).	4	1000	4000	1100	4400
	iii) On request for extension of	4	2000	10000	2200	11000

	time under sub-rule (11) of rule 24C (per month).					
5	On filing a declaration as to inventorship under sub-rule (6) of rule 13.	5	No fee	No fee	No fee	No fee
6	On application for postdating.	-	800	4000	880	4400
7	On application for deletion of reference under section 19(2).	-	800	4000	880	4400
	(i) On claim under section 20(1);	6	800	4000	880	4400
	(ii) On request for direction under section 20(4) or 20(5).	6	800	4000	880	4400
8	(i) On notice of opposition to grant of patent under section 25(2);	7	2400	12000	2600	13200
	(ii) On filing representation opposing grant of patent under section 25(1).	7A	No fee	No fee	No fee	No fee
9	On giving notice that hearing before Controller shall be attended under rule 62(2).	-	1500	7500	1700	8300
10	On application under sections 28(2), 28(3) or 28(7).	8	800	4000	880	4400
11	Request for publication under section 11A(2) and rule 24A.	9	2500	12500	2750	13750
12	On application under section 44 for amendment of patent.	10	2400	12000	2650	13200

13	On application for directions under section 51(1) or 51(2).	11	2400	12000	2650	13200
14	On request for grant of a patent under sections 26(1) and 52(2).	12	2400	12000	2650	13200
15	On request for converting a patent of addition to an independent patent under section 55 (1).	-	2400	12000	2650	13200
16	For renewal of a patent under section 53—					
i)	before the expiration of the 2nd year from the date of patent in respect of 3rd year;	-	800	4000	880	4400
ii)	before the expiration of the 3rd year in respect of the 4th year;	-	800	4000	880	4400
iii)	before the expiration of the 4th year in respect of the 5th year;	-	800	4000	880	4400
iv)	before the expiration of the 5th year in respect of the 6th year;	-	800	4000	880	4400
v)	before the expiration of the 6th year in respect of the 7th year;	-	2400	12000	2650	13200
vi)	before the expiration of the 7th year in respect of the 8th year;	-	2400	12000	2650	13200
vii)	before the expiration of the 8th year in respect of the 9th year;	-	2400	12000	2650	13200
viii)	before the expiration of the	-	2400	12000	2650	13200

	9th year in respect of the 10th year,					
ix)	before the expiration of the 10th year in respect of the 11th year,	-	4800	24000	5300	26400
x)	before the expiration of the 11th year in respect of the 12th year,	-	4800	24000	5300	26400
xi)	before the expiration of the 12th year in respect of the 13th year,	-	4800	24000	5300	26400
xii)	before the expiration of the 13th year in respect of the 14th year,	-	4800	24000	5300	26400
xiii)	before the expiration of the 14th year in respect of the 15th year,	-	4800	24000	5300	26400
xiv)	before the expiration of the 15th year in respect of the 16th year,	-	8000	40000	8800	44000
xv)	before the expiration of the 16th year in respect of the 17th year,	-	8000	40000	8800	44000
xvi)	before the expiration of the 17th year in respect of the 18th year,	-	8000	40000	8800	44000
xvii)	before the expiration of the 18th year in respect of the 19th year,	-	8000	40000	8800	44000
xviii)	before the expiration of the 19th year in respect of the 20th year.		8000	40000	8800	44000

17	On application for amendment of application for patent or complete specification or other related documents under section 57—	13				
	before grant of patent;		800	4000	880	4400
	after grant of patent;		1600	8000	1750	8800
	where amendment is for changing name or address or nationality or address for service.		320	1600	350	1750
18	On notice of opposition to an application under sections 57(4), 61(1) and 87(2) or to surrender a patent under section 63(3) or to a request under section 78(5).	14	2400	12000	2650	13200
19	On application for restoration of a patent under section 60.	15	2400	12000	2650	13200
20	Additional fee for restoration under section 61(3) and rule 86(1).	-	4800	24000	5300	26400
21	On notice of offer to surrender a patent under section 63.	-	1000	5000	1100	5500
22	On application for the entry in the register of patents of the name of a person entitled to a patent or as a share or as a mortgage or as licensee or as	16	1600	8,000	1750	8,800

	otherwise or for the entry in the register of patents of notification of a document under sections 69(1) or 69(2)					
	and rules 90(1) or 90(2).					
23	On application for alteration of an entry in the register of patents or register of patent agents under rules 94(1) or rule 118(1).	-	320	1600	350	1750
24	On request for entry of an additional address for service in the Register of Patents under rule 94(3).	-	800	4000	880	4400
25	On application for compulsory license under sections 84(1), 91(1), 92(1) and 92A.	17	2400	12000	2650	13200
26	On request for examination of application for patent—	18				
	(i) under section 11B and rule 24(1);		4000	20000	4400	22000
	(ii) under rule 20(4)(ii).		5600	28000	6150	30800
27	On request for expedited examination of application for patent under rule 24C.	18A	8000	60000	Not allowed	Not allowed
28	Conversion of the request for examination filed under rule 24B to request for expedited examination under rule 24C.	18A	4000	40000	Not allowed	Not allowed

29	On application for revocation of a patent under section 85(1).	19	2400	12000	2650	13200
30	On application for revision of terms and conditions of licence under section 88(4).	20	2400	12000	2650	13200
31	On request for termination of compulsory licence under section 94.	21	2400	12000	2650	13200
32	On application for registration as a patent agent under rule 109(1) or rule 112.	22	3200	Not applicable	3500	Not applicable
33	On request for appearing in the qualifying examination under rule 109(3).	-	1600	Not applicable	1750	Not applicable
34	For continuance of the name of a person in the register of patent agents—					
	(i) for the 1st year to be paid along with registration;	-	800	Not applicable	880	Not applicable
	(ii) for every year excluding the 1st year to be paid on the 1st April in each year.	-	800	Not applicable	880	Not applicable
35	On application for duplicate certificate of patent agent under rule 111A.	-	1600	Not applicable	1750	Not applicable
36	On application for restoration of the name of a person in the register of patent agents under rule 117(1).	23	1600 (Plus continuation fee under entry number 34)	Not applicable	1750 (Plus continuation fee under entry number 34)	Not applicable
37	On a request for correction of	-	800	4000	880	4400

	clerical error under section 78(2).					
38	On application for review or setting aside the decision or order of the controller under section 77(1)(f) or 77(1)(g).	24	1600	8000	1750	8800
39	On application for permission for applying patent outside India under section 39 and rule 71(1).	25	1600	8000	1750	8800
40	On application for duplicate patent under section 154 and rule 132.	-	1600	8000	1750	8800
41	(i) On request for certified copies under section 72 or for certificate under section 147 and rule 133(1).	-	1000	5000	1100	5500
			(up to 30 pages and, thereafter, 30 for each extra page)	(up to 30 pages and, thereafter, 150 for each extra page)	(up to 30 pages and, thereafter, 30 for each extra page)	(up to 30 pages and, thereafter, 150 for each extra page)
	(ii) On request for certified copies under section 72 or for certificate under section 147 and rule 133(2).	-	2400	12000	3300	13200
			(up to 30 pages and thereafter, 30 for each extra page)	(up to 30 pages and thereafter, 30 for each extra page)	(up to 30 pages and thereafter, 30 for each extra page)	(up to 30 pages and thereafter, 30 for each extra page)
42	For certifying office copies, printed each	-	800	4000	880	4400
43	On request for inspection of register under section 72, inspection under rule 27 or rule 74A.	-	320	1600	350	1750
44	On request for information under section 153 and rule 134.	-	480	2400	530	2650

45	On form of authorisation of a patent agent.	26	No fee	No fee	No fee	No fee
46	On petition not otherwise provided for.	-	1600	8000	1750	8800
47	For supplying of photocopies of the documents, per page.	-	10	10	10	10
48	Transmittal fee for International application.	-	3200	16000	3500	17600
49	Transmittal fee for International application (for ePCT filing).	-	No fee	No fee	Not applicable	Not applicable
50	For preparation of certified copy of priority document and for transmission of the same to the International Bureau of World Intellectual Property Organization.	-	1000	5000	1100	5500
			(up to 30 pages and, thereafter, 30 for each extra page)	(up to 30 pages and, thereafter, 150 for each extra page)	(up to 30 pages and, thereafter, 30 for each extra page)	(up to 30 pages and, thereafter, 150 for each extra page)
51	For preparation of certified copy of priority document and e-transmission through WIPO DAS.	-	No fee	No fee	Not applicable	Not applicable
52	On statement regarding working of a patented invention on a commercial scale in India under section 146(2) and rule 131(1).	27	No fee	No fee	No fee	No fee
53	To be submitted for claiming the status of a small entity, startup or eligible educational institution.	28	No fee	No fee	No fee	No fee
54	Request for adjournment of hearing under	-	1000	5000	1100	5500

	rule 129A (for each adjournment).					
55	Application for withdrawing the application under section 11B(4), and rules 7(4A) and 26.	29	No fee	No fee	No fee	No fee
56	Miscellaneous form under rule 8(2), to be used when no other form is prescribed.	30	As applicable			

**Note :** This fee structure, published by the Government of India vide the Department of Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry on 9th February 2021, is expected to be in force soon. However, as of now, the universities are treated as ‘Others’, not as ‘Natural Person’ or its equivalent.

In addition to the above-mentioned Govt fees, there will be the patent agent/attorney fees that may range between ₹ 50,000 to ₹ 1.5 Lakhs depending upon the reputation of the patent agent/attorney.



ESTD : 1926

## Andhra University

Visakhapatnam, India - 530 003

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