

Session Name	India – An upcoming IP services destination
Speaker / Panelist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Justice Prathiba M Singh (High Court of Delhi) – Mr. Sudhanshu Pandey (Joint Secretary, Department of Commerce) – Ms. Sunita K Sreedharan (Founder, SKS Law Associates) – Ms. Gowree Gokhale (Partner, Nishith Desai Associates) – Mr. Rahul Chitnis - MODERATOR (Advocate)
Key data shared	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – \$500 Million worth IPR services already being provided from India – LOW END SERVICES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 10-30 \$ an hour – MEDIUM LEVEL SERVICES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 50-100\$ an hour – HIGH END SERVICES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 150-250\$ an hour
Topics covered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – IPR field and Scope of IPR services – IPR Services Verticals- 1. Patents 2. Trade Marks – Sub Services under Patents like Patent Searches, Patent drafting, Conversion of patent specifications, claims re-drafting, Opinion work etc. – Sub Services under Trade Marks like Searches, Renewal, Drafting examination responses, Docketing etc. – Patent Services in Pharma – Kind of IPR Services- Low-end, Medium and High-end Services – Growth Potential – IPR and IT industry – Recommendations for Growth of Indian IPR services
Issues highlighted Including during Q&A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Regulatory barriers in form of Export control laws in US prevent some documentation from being emailed – all developing countries represent a huge market for legal and ancillary services related to IPR and needs to be explored by Indian law firms

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Lack of Skills for drafting globally acceptable standards of specification and expertise in reading and understanding complex technologies – Non litigation services have expanded much beyond the Advocates Act. This situation has to be remedied. – Bringing IPR services under a single banner and single department – One-stop shop for service providers who face challenges – Professional regulatory bodies have be at arm's length from those being regulated. They should have representation of the consumer and other third party members.
Solutions suggested	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Governmental intervention needed to clear regulatory bottlenecks in domestic as well as International markets – Increase skills through Science Universities and law colleges – Introduce more B.Sc-LL.B. courses

Session Name	Developing countries perspective on global IP regime
Speaker / Panelist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Justice Ravindra Bhat (High Court of Delhi) – Mr. O.P. Gupta (Controller General of Patents, Trade Mark, Design, DIPP - Ministry of Commerce) – Mr. Jatin Trivedi (Partner – Y. J. Trivedi & Co. and Co-founder – Gujarat Innovation Society) – Ms. Priyanka Khimani (Partner, Anand and Anand Khimani) – Mr. J. Sai Deepak - MODERATOR (Founder, Law Chambers of J. Sai Deepak)
Key data shared	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 3 conditions to fulfil before filing for compulsory licensing, these conditions are quite onerous and therefore number of filings in India cannot be compared with filings in other jurisdictions like China. – Approximately 60,000 applications examined in 2017-18 – Est. 930 additional examiners needed

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<p>Topics covered</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Takeaways on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights - TRIPS Agreement – Compulsory Licencing – its application, importance etc. – Relation between compulsory licensing and commercial negotiations – IPR cases in India with reference to proactive approach of Delhi High Court – Importance of IPR Awareness in India for socio-economic development – Capacity building for taking IPR services and cases – Economics of IPR litigation – Need for IP Protection and Enforcement challenges – Takeaways of Geographical Indications and Trade Secrets – Challenges and Opportunities in Cross border Copyrights enforcement
<p>Issues highlighted Including during Q&A</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Strike a balance in compulsory licensing process for the welfare of public without departing from the interest of right holder. – Need for introduction of trade secrets law. – Create a conducive atmosphere to develop an IP based economic system in India
<p>Solutions suggested</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Governmental intervention needed to clear regulatory bottlenecks in domestic as well as International markets – Increase skills through Science Universities and law colleges – Introduce more short term courses for IP related capabilities and awareness building

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