Need to raise awareness amongst businesses on how to use IP as a tool to raise competitiveness and foster growth

ICC India, in association with FICCI, organised an International conference on IP: Key Enabler to Growth & Innovation on November 18, 2016 in New Delhi.

Addressing the conference, Mr. Prashant Modi, President, ICC India, highlighted the important role of intellectual property in promoting innovation and technology diffusion, and the way technologies were disseminated in different sectors and countries globally. He observed that IP was a dynamic and constantly evolving field, which was closely tied to technological, economic, political and social changes, and the vital role that intellectual property rights (IPRs) – copyrights, patents, trademarks and similar rights upon which the lion’s share of creative and innovative products and services relied – had in helping the economies of developed and developing countries all over the world grow.

FICCI in its drive to spur growth in the Indian industry, specially manufacturing, is aggressively pursuing a shift to a strong IP-based approach amongst businesses in India. The chamber is striving to rewrite the rules of engagement and innovation with the new IPR Policy and its implementation drive. An important step in this direction was taken by FICCI, in association with International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) India, by organizing the International Conference on ‘IP: Key Enabler to Growth & Innovation’, here today.

Mr. Narendra Sabharwal, Chair, IPR Committee, FICCI; Former Convener Member, Think Tank on IPR Policy and Former Deputy Director general, World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) said that FICCI, as the voice of Indian industry, had a particular interest in supporting and encouraging innovation for the benefit of industry and economic growth. Consequently, FICCI was working with all stakeholders towards creating awareness about IP, its adequate enforcement, besides ensuring the effective implementation of India’s National IPR Policy recommendations.

He said India’s IP policy gives IP the prominence it deserves as it is for the first time that IP has been brought into the mainstream of the growth process. He underlined the need to raise awareness amongst businesses on how to use IP as a tool to raise competitiveness and foster growth. While the IP policy provides the overall direction, the rest of the economic and social policies need to be tweaked to bring them in sync with the IP policy.

Mr. Sabharwal enumerated the objectives of the IP policy as promotion and awareness of IP issue, generation of IP, legal and legislative framework, administration and management, commercialisation of IP, enforcement and adjudication and creation of human capital.
He recommended that all industries and businesses should undertake a baseline IP survey to assess where we are and how do we move forward. He also suggested that there was need for a study on the economic contribution of IP such as a copyright-related industries survey on contribution of GDP.

Speaking on the occasion, Mr. David J Koris, Chairman of the ICC Commission on Intellectual Property, underlined the need of creating an ecosystem that nurtured and promoted intellectual property to fulfil its potential as a tool to spur innovation and creativity, and economic growth.

Through its awareness-raising and advocacy initiatives, the Commission on Intellectual Property promotes the positive role of the IP system, gives guidance on how the system can be made more efficient and cost effective, helps policy makers adapt the system to new challenges, and promotes the use of IP as a business tool. It also actively contributes on issues arising from the areas of interface between intellectual property and other areas, such as the digital environment and the Internet, the environment, health, development, and competition policy.

Mr. Koris said that for meaningful support to countries in the markets where they operate, the key imperatives were: uniform belief in the rule of law, good regulations and laws and focus on infrastructure.

He said IP is a key driving force for growth in many companies and economies today, as the different types of intangible assets of a business are becoming increasingly important and valuable in relation to its tangible assets. The IP Commission produces publications and organizes events to support the ICC network of business organizations and chambers of commerce in their efforts to help companies use the IP system to increase their competitiveness.

Mr. Rajiv Aggarwal, Joint Secretary, Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion, Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Government of India, while chairing the session on India’s IPR Policy: A Roadmap to Robust IP Ecosystem in India, noted that following the announcement of the National IPR Policy, India’s IP framework was in the midst of a paradigm shift. While the Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion (DIPP) was spearheading the overall policy, specific recommendations listed in the policy were being taken up for action by concerned ministries and departments. He elaborated on the initiatives undertaken by DIPP and the Cell for IPR Promotion and Commercialisation (CIPAM) set up by the Government to implement the seven objectives which formed the basis of the National IPR Policy, besides bringing forth Industry’s role in ensuring the effective roll-out of these initiatives.

Dr. K. S. Kardam, Senior Joint Controller of Patents and Designs, Indian Patent Office, Government of India, observed that in the recent years, India was paying increasing attention to facilitate the ease of doing business in the country. With the significance of IPR as a foremost enabler now being increasingly recognized, the government was making efforts to address the concerns that the industry had in

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conducting business in India, and to work with the industry and other stakeholders to identify solutions towards further enhancing India’s business landscape.

Mr. Subhrakant Panda, Vice President, ICCI India, said that the protection of IP rights had become more important then ever following the new economic reforms initiatives introduced by the government. Innovation, he said, was the cornerstone of economic development and emphasised that India has a robust IP regime and a strong judicial system for recourse for settlement of disputes.

The delegates at the conference deliberated on important developments in intellectual property like India’s recently announced National IPR Policy and the subsequent initiatives undertaken by the government e.g. setting up the Cell for IPR Promotion and Commercialisation (CIPAM) to oversee the implement the policy recommendations, besides bringing froth Industry’s views and perspective on these initiatives. Discussions also focussed on other IP-specific issues including constraints that India was facing on account of Counterfeiting and Piracy and the sustained actions needed among the stakeholders to effectively combat this global threat; the concerns of industry in areas such as CRI Guidelines, TRAI Regulations for broadcasting sector, issues with regard to SEP & FRAND terms – among other.

One of the conference sessions was dedicated to a comparative outlook of India’s IP ecosystem vis-a-vis other jurisdictions, where the panelists undertook an assessment of where India stood on IP matters in comparison to the global standards and practices, whether India could incorporate certain relevant international IP best practices and where the country should be positioning to figure in the emerging global IP framework.

The Conference brought together a number of leading policy makers, professionals, government officials and IP expert from India and from across the globe. A number of members of the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) attending the ICC IP Commission meeting in India also participated in the conference, both as speakers and delegates.