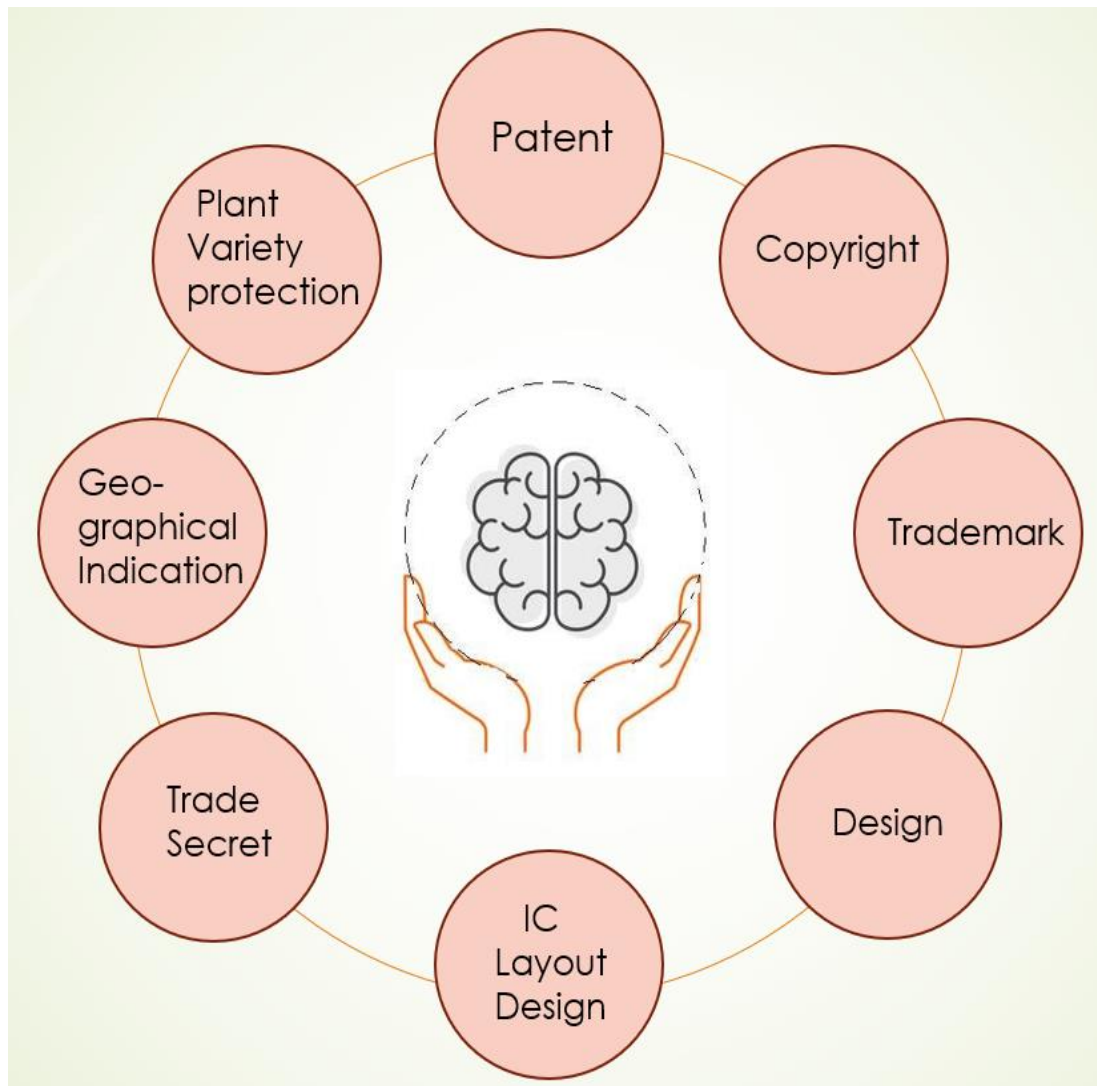


Intellectual Property Policy of Andhra University, 2021





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



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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
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ANDHRA PRADESH STATE COUNCIL OF HIGHER EDUCATION

(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

Visakhapatnam - 530 003, Andhra Pradesh, INDIA
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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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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)



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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 APSCH; 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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2. Dr. Anindya Roy Chowdhury, Research Officer, Centre for IPR, Andhra University
3. Mr. Ravi Teja Chittipottu, Research Assistant, Centre for IPR, Andhra University

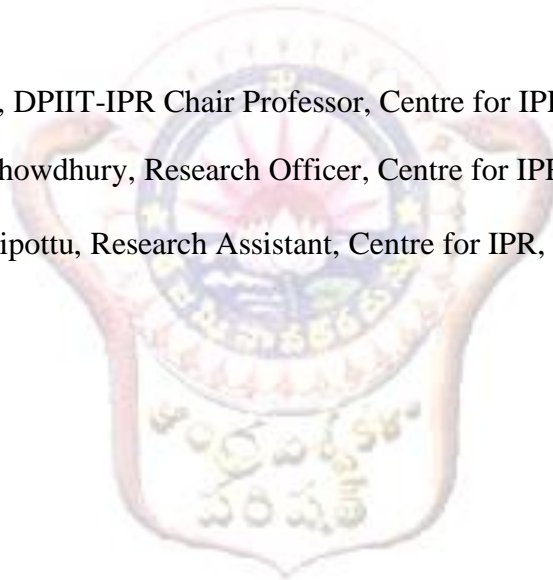
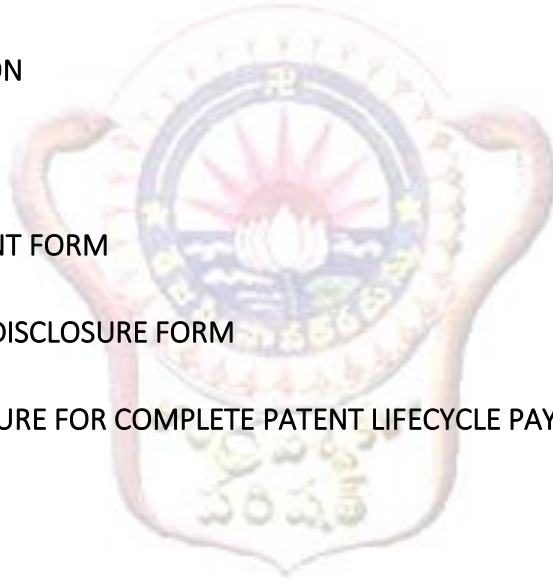




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1. Preamble

Andhra University is one of the oldest and prestigious multidisciplinary universities in the country. Since its foundation in 1926, it has a proven track record of meeting educational demands and resolving regional sociological issues. 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 4th based on the journal publications according to the 2019 SCIMAGO journal and country rank, it ranks only 46th in the Global Innovation Index 2021. The Government of India brought out the National IPR Policy in 2016. One of the Policy's key goals is to promote and develop IPR in academic and research institutions in order to facilitate the creation and use of IPR for the benefit of the general public. In the coming decade, the Science, Technology, and Innovation Policy (STIP) aspires to attain technological self-sufficiency and place India among the top three scientific superpowers. The COVID-19 pandemic has presented a compelling opportunity for academics and industry to collaborate. Andhra University's IP policy strives to achieve the university's vision and mission by aligning itself with 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 intended to provide guidance for 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 including intellectual property ownership, protection process, exploitation, technology transfer, and revenue sharing. This policy addresses intellectual property issues in order to protect academic freedom, gives a fair part of the benefits to intellectual property creators, supports research, technology transfer, and material benefit from intellectual property generation. This policy is 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 shall be implemented by the Centre for Intellectual property rights (CIPR) of the university and is to be followed in all matters related to IPR in the university.

1c) Right to amend the IP Policy

The IP 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.

1d) Acknowledgement

The provisions of this policy are broadly based on the model guidelines on implementation of IPR policy in Academic Institution, issued by the Cell for IPR Promotion & Management (CIPAM), a professional body under the aegis of Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT); and the best practices from premier academic institutions in India like IIT Kharagpur, IIT Delhi, IIT Bombay, etc.

2. Definition

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

b) **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.

c) **Fair use:** Fair use is defined as the amount of copying permitted by law in order for copyright to not obstruct the advancement 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. Because distance education packages are commercial products, authorization to use any intellectual property owned by others that may be quoted or reproduced in the package must be obtained.

d) **Intellectual Property:** Intellectual property means any property generated out of the intellectual effort of the creator(s). The following are examples of intellectual property.

- i) Patent is an exclusive right granted for an invention, which is a product or a process that gives a new technical solution to a problem or a new way of doing something.
- ii) Copyright is an exclusive right given to the author for 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. 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.
- iii) Trademarks are 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.

- iv) Industrial design means shapes, configurations, patterns, ornaments, or compositions of lines or colors applied to any article, whether in two dimensional, three dimensional, or both forms, by any industrial process or means, whether manual, mechanical, or chemical, separate or combined, which in the finished article appeal to and are judged solely by the eye; but does not include any mode or principle.
- v) Semiconductor IC layout design means the representation of an integrated circuit in terms of planar geometric shapes.
- vi) Plant variety means a variety of plant species that is novel, distinct, uniform and stable characteristics.
- vii) Geographical indication is an indication of agricultural goods and natural goods that are originating or manufactured in the territory of a country or a region or locality in that territory where a given quality, reputation, or other characteristic of such goods is essentially attributable to its geographical origin.
- viii) Trade secret can consist of any processes, methods, equipment, technical information, etc. which gives a competitive edge. For example, Coca-Cola has protected its secret formula for over 100 years via trade secret. Three key factors define a trade secret:
 - not a common knowledge to competitors
 - gives an economic edge to its holder
 - the holder makes a reasonable effort to maintain the secrecy

e) **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.

f) **Sponsored research:** For the purposes of this policy, a specific research project funded by an outside entity, whether non-profit or for-profit, governmental or private, national or international, shall be considered "sponsored research." Funds provided by an external entity to a student, scholar, fellow, or trainee for the support of education or research are not considered "sponsored research".

g) **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.

h) **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.

The Departmental Administrative Committee is responsible for evaluating cases of resource use for intellectual property generation and determining if considerable use of university-supported resources has occurred. When the creator(s) believes their work will need more than the typical usage of university resources, they must tell their Departmental Administrative Committee. The following university resources, in particular, will be considered university-supported resources under this policy.

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.

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

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

iv) Funds provided to commercialize and/or exploit intellectual property;

v) Sponsored research grants or contracts as per the terms of the contract;

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

- vii) Intellectual Property Resources;
- viii) Pre-existing intellectual property owned by the university;
- 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.

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

j) **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.

3. Ownership of Intellectual Property

This policy, as amended from time to time, shall be deemed to be a part of the university's conditions of employment for all employees and a part of the university's conditions of enrolment for students, and shall be made available to staff prior to appointment, students upon enrolment, (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 regardless of the source of funding, if any. All the academic and non-academic employees, and research scholars 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.

a) Patents

- i. The ownership of all inventions, whether generated by student, research scholar, or faculty (in fulfilment of their obligations with the university), developed using university resources, or developed using a combination of university finances, resources, and/or facilities, shall remain with the university.
- ii. If the university determines that an invention was created by an individual(s) on his or her own time, unassociated to his or her commitments to the university, and was conceived or put into practice without the use of university resources, the university shall vest the invention in the individual(s)/inventor (s).

b) 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 and/or document 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.

c) 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).

d) 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

Ownership of IP for research undertaken in collaboration with external partners will be established according to the terms and conditions of the agreement signed between the parties. Unless otherwise specified, the university shall generally retain a perpetual, royalty-free right to utilize the IP for research and educational purposes.

The university shall ensure that the IP ownership clause is included in the agreement with parties for collaborative projects.

4. Evaluation and Management of IP

The Centre for IPR of the university is responsible for evaluating, protecting, marketing, licensing, and managing IPs generated in the university. An IP centre of a university is known as the IPM Cell in some places, and the Technology Transfer Office or the Technology Licensing Office in the western countries.

a) 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.

Vision: To create a vibrant and sustainable IP ecosystem in the university

Mission: To serve and support university researchers in the transfer of research findings from university to industry for commercial exploitation, consumer development, and public benefit

Objectives of IPR Chair

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 facilitate IP commercialization

Functions of CIPR:

- i) Educating university staff and students the concepts of IP law and procedure for securing intellectual property rights. This includes teaching the IPR course in the university and organizing capacity building programs/workshops/awareness programs
- ii) Promoting and encouraging IP generation
- iii) Contracting with professionals such as, IP lawyers, patent agents, search providers to outsource one or more of these operations; paying and honoring their invoices and bill as per contracted terms and tariffs.
- iv) Taking responsibility of the administrative and the financial aspects of running the CIPR
- v) Mediating between industry and the institute
- vi) Facilitating technology transfer, including licensing or assigning or selling IP in India and abroad
- vii) Maintaining and managing the records of IPs filed by the university because IPs that require registration also require constant renewal
- viii) Although academic institutions generate not only patents but copyright, designs, trademark and new plant varieties. The quantity and quality of patents they file for will secure the university ranking under various ranking frameworks. Therefore, it is the

function of CIPR to educate and motivate faculty and students to file more number of patent applications.

b) 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 twice in a year.
- iv. The committee members shall be paid TA/DA as per university norms and honorarium @ ₹2000 (Rupees two thousand only) as a sitting allowance.
- v. Expenditure shall be met from the DPIIT-IPR Chair grants-in-aid as per sanction order.

c) IP Appellate Authority

The Registrar 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 potential. 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 that application from time to time.

a) IP filing procedure from the university

1. The student/Research scholar/faculty member shall have to submit the invention disclosure form (IDF) about his/her invention in the prescribed format to CIPR. IDF can be obtained from the CIPR office.
2. After submitting the IDF, the creator(s) and the stakeholders involved in the process shall maintain confidentiality i.e., refrain from disclosing the details to third party, unless authorized in writing by the university.
3. Based on the IDF received, CIPR along with the patent agent/attorney approved by the university in consultation with the inventors shall carry out a prior art search and patentability assessment.
4. Once the invention meets the patentability criteria, based on the stage of the technology of invention, a provisional specification or complete specification of the patent application would be drafted by the patent agent/attorney.
5. The patent filing shall be done by the patent agent/attorney on behalf of the inventor and the university.
6. 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.
7. Once the patent application is filed, CIPR shall inform the inventor /HOD / Principal / Registrar/VC along with the filed patent application number.
8. At all stages of the process, the creators must maintain complete transparency in exchanging information with CIPR. The creators must keep CIPR up to date on any development/modification of the intellectual property.
9. The CIPR is responsible for coordinating with the inventors/University authorities/Patent agents/attorneys and manage the entire IP including prosecution, maintenance and commercialization of the created IP.
10. IP prosecution and commercialization is a complex and lengthy process but brings name

and fame to the University. It is hereby informed that all students/research scholars/ faculty members shall be given required guidance from CIPR to facilitate protection of the IPs created by the University research and advancements.

As the main IP generated by a university is patent, only the patent filing process has been mentioned above. In case, there is a need to file other types of IPs, similar process will be followed, i.e., conducting search etc.

b) Filing of application in India

It is strongly advised that the creator(s) file a provisional patent application as soon as possible. If the creator(s) can afford to file a provisional patent application, authorization to file will be granted automatically before the application is evaluated by CIPR. In such circumstances, the creator(s) are exempt from disclosing the invention's specifics to CIPR at this time. If the institution chooses not to manage the IP, the creator(s) must take the necessary measures to file a 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, the cost for provisional patent filing shall be reimbursed to the inventor(s).

c) 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 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. If the patent is jointly owned by the university and other sponsor(s), the patenting cost shall be equally shared.

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 net 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% shall go to the concerned department for the development of R&D infrastructure; 10% shall go 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. A sabbatical leave may be considered by the competent authority in exceptional cases for commercializing highly innovative technologies. In that case, 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 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 the university. 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 is already under public domain or required by law or regulation to be disclosed or is independently developed by the researcher or is received from a third party having no obligations of confidentiality to the disclosing party shall not be treated as confidential information.

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.

B. I shall cooperate with AU to obtain, protect or exploit the intellectual property through legal protection such as patent, copyright, etc.

C. I shall make available all documentation to AU for intellectual property.

D. 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.

E. I shall assist the university in technology transfer/licensing to entrepreneurs.

F. 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. Technical field of the invention

3. Inventor(s) filing the patent

Name(s)

Designation(s)

Department _____

Office Phone _____ E-mail _____

4. Principal Investigator _____

5. Is the patent to be filed a process or a product?

6. Description of the invention

- The problem for which solution was researched
- How the invention solves the problem
- Keywords to describe the invention

7. Date of start of the project

8. Project is funded by

9. Give literature search (prior art) details

10. Unique benefits of the invention as compared to prior art

INVENTION DISCLOSURE FORM

11. Any environmental issues?

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

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

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

15. Commercial aspects of the invention (Demand vs Supply, Price, Current manufacturers in India and abroad)

16. Development stage:

Give your opinion on the current stage of development of the invention as it relates to its marketability (select from the options below):

Embryonic (needs substantial work to bring to market)

Partially developed (could be brought to market with significant investment)

Off-the-shelf (could be brought to market with nominal investment)

17. List of potential licensees/buyers of the invention

18. I/We assign my/our rights in the invention to Andhra University

19. I/We hereby declare that no part of this work has been published/reported/presented/displayed anywhere before filing the patent application.
(Strike out if not applicable)

Declaration: I/We hereby declare that the information provided here is correct and true to the best of my/our knowledge. In case any of the above information is found to be untrue or misleading, I am/we are aware that I/we may be held liable for it.

Inventors' Signatures

Date



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(s) or Startup(s) or Small entit(y)/(ies) or educational institution(s)	Other(s), alone or with natural person(s) or Startup(s) or Small entit(y)/(ies) or educational institution(s)	Natural person(s) or Startup(s) or Small entit(y)/(ies) or educational institution(s)	Other(s), alone or with natural person(s) or Startup(s) or Small entit(y)/(ies) or educational institution(s)
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

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	(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

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	iii) On request for extension of time under sub-rule (11) of rule 24C (per month).	4	2000	10000	2200	11000
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

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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	-	2400	12000	2650	13200

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	8th year;					
vii)	before the expiration of the 8th year in respect of the 9th year;	-	2400	12000	2650	13200
viii)	before the expiration of the 9th year in respect of the 10th year;	-	2400	12000	2650	13200
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

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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—					
	before grant of patent;	13	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

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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 otherwise or for the entry in the register of patents of notification of a document under sections 69(1) or 69(2)	16	1600	8,000	1750	8,800
	and rules 90(1) or 90(2).		(In respect of each patent)	(In respect of each patent)	(In respect of each patent)	(In respect of each patent)
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

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	(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

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	(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 clerical error under section 78(2).	-	800	4000	880	4400
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	-	2400	12000	3300	13200
			(up to 30)	(up to 30)	(up to 30)	(up to 30 pages and thereafter, 30

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	under section 147 and rule 133(2).		pages and thereafter, 30 for each extra page)	pages and thereafter, 30 for each extra page)	pages and thereafter, 30 for each extra page)	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	-	No fee	No fee	Not applicable	Not applicable

IP Policy of Andhra University

	e-transmission through WIPO DAS.					
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 rule 129A (for each adjournment).	-	1000	5000	1100	5500
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: 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.

ANDHRA UNIVERSITY



Telegrams:
UNIVERSITY
Telephone:284
4000
Fax: 0891-755324
No. L II(2) /Engineering /2021

All Official letters, packages
etc, should be addressed to the
Registrar by designation and
not by name.

Visakhapatnam
Date :25 - 10 - 2021

From : The Registrar

To
Prof H.Purushotham
Director , IPR Chair,
Centre for Intellectual property rights
Andhra University.


Sir,

Sub: Approval of the *Introduction and implementation of
Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Policy to promote IPR
Culture and enhance IP filings from the University from the
academic year 2021-22- Approved - Regarding.

Ref : 1. Prof H.Purushotham, DPIIT IPR Chair, A.U of his letter dated: 07-08-2021.
2. Minutes of Standing committee meeting dated: 16-08-2021.
3.Minutes of the meeting of the Academic senate dated: 25-08-2021
(Item No: 49).

With reference to the above, I am by direction to inform
you that the approval of the introduction and implementation
of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Policy to promote IPR
Culture and enhance IP filings from the University from the
academic year 2021-22 has been approved by the Academic
senate.

I request you to arrange to circulate the same among all the Principal's
for its implementation.

Your's faithfully

(K.UMAMAHESWARI)
Deputy Registrar(Academic)

Copy to:

1. The Principal's of AU Constituent colleges.
2. The Chairman, Faculty of Engineering, AUCE(A).
3. The Dean (Academic affairs), C.A.O, A.U.
4. The Controller of Examinations, C.A.O, A.U.
5. The Superintendent of E-V & S-1 sections, C.A.O, A.U. for information.



ESTD: 1926

Andhra University
Visakhapatnam, India, 530003
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