

# **One day workshop on “ Protecting and Exploring IPRs”**

(09<sup>th</sup> August 2014)

## **REPORT**



*Organized by*

**Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering**

**SREE VIDYANIKETHAN ENGINEERING COLLEGE**

(AUTONOMOUS)

A. Rangampet, Near Tirupati - 517 102 (A.P), INDIA

Ph: +(91) 877-2236711-14 Fax: 0877-2236717

[www.vidyanikethan.edu](http://www.vidyanikethan.edu)

A one day seminar on **Protecting and Exploring IPRs** was organized by Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering, Sree Vidyanikethan Engineering College, A. Rangampet. The programme was organized on August 09, 2014 under IPR Cell. About 55 faculty members of SVEC are actively participated and gained useful information from all the sessions.

The Intellectual Property Rights Programme was inaugurated by **Dr. P. C. Krishnamachary**, Principal and **Mr.P.V.Ramana**, HOD of ECE & Convener of the Programme, at 10.15 A.M.

The following points were discussed.

- Defining social development and role of IPRs
  - A broad and all-encompassing concept but here let's take it to mean:
  - Establishment and sustainable growth of markets and institutional structures to facilitate and foster sustained improvements in living standards.
  - Increasing abilities of society (governments, firms, educational institutions, health authorities, etc.) to meet the needs of citizens for physical well-being and fruitful social interactions.
  - Intellectual property rights (IPRs) can have multiple and cross-cutting impacts on these capabilities.
  - How effective or costly IPRs may be depends on a large set of socioeconomic factors.
  - IPRs properly need to be embedded in broader social and economic systems to promote development:
    - Innovation, adaptation, creativity and growth;
    - Competition and regulation;
    - Education, public health, and access to knowledge.
- What are the promised gains of a globalized IPRs system?
- Evidence from economic research
- IPR reforms and innovation
  - It's remarkable how little is known about this fundamental question.
  - Casual evidence since TRIPS:
  - Developed economies have not become more innovative (R&D productivity) relative to trend rates.

- Emerging economies are engaging in more innovation and technology exports.
- But this change is heavily concentrated in a few countries and industries.
- Econometric studies are mixed but support 2 conclusions:
- Patent reforms can stimulate more innovation and exports in middle-income emerging economies with human capital and competitive markets.
- There is little evidence to date of such effects in poor countries.
- Trademark protection can help build product markets in developing economies.
- We know very little about the sources of creativity in poor countries and informal sectors.
- IPR reforms and cross-border technology diffusion
  - There seems to be a positive causal impact of IPR reforms on inward technology transfer through market channels.
  - But not in the poorest countries.
  - In middle-income and emerging economies there are threshold and complementarity effects:
  - Education and human capital;
  - Effective domestic competition;
  - Adequate governance and infrastructure.
  - We do not have yet a good understanding of the microeconomic *mechanisms* that explain these findings.
  - And we have not studied well the impacts on “non-market” channels: imitation and copying.
- IPRs and access to knowledge
  - This is a vastly understudied area of global development policy.
  - Among the most important contributors to social and economic development is access to international knowledge and information:
  - Increasing and sustainable technology transfer in medicines, green technologies, and bio-engineered agricultural varieties.
  - Knowledge is needed to adapt technologies to local conditions.

- Building a domestic S&T capacity is important for linking to innovation networks.
- Educational needs for access to learning materials.
- Policy lessons for developing countries?
  - Policy makers can take steps to help their economies benefit from IPRs at least cost.
  - Strive for transparency and certainty in administration and enforcement of the IPRs system.
  - Take advantage where needed of available limitations and exceptions on the scope of rights:
  - Patents: rigorous standards, opposition procedures, development-oriented fees structure, research exemption, compulsory licensing, etc.
  - Trade secrets: narrowly defined as possible.
  - Copyrights: transparent but robust limitations and exceptions.
  - Take steps to encourage and protect domestic knowledge development and use: benefit sharing
- Global policy lessons?
  - How can useful technology transfer of public goods be optimized?
  - There are many possibilities but here are two with large potential payoffs.
  - International investments in knowledge pools into which publicly funded scientific research results and applications would be placed for licensing on concessional terms.
  - Increases in medium-term “mobility visas” for skilled technical workers.



**Dr. V. R. Anitha**, Professor of ECE, SVEC delivering a lecture on  
"Protecting and Exploring IPRs"

**Dr. V. R. Anitha**, Professor of ECE and **Mr.D.Damodaran**, Associate Professor of ECE, SVEC delivered their lectures on "Protecting and Exploring IPRs" from 10.00 AM–1.00 PM. The participants interacted with resource persons and clarified their doubts.