

# Intellectual Property Act in India

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Intellectual property (IP) is a legal concept which refers to creations of the mind for which exclusive rights are recognized. Under intellectual property law, owners are granted certain exclusive rights to a variety of intangible assets, such as musical, literary, and artistic works; discoveries and inventions; and words, phrases, symbols, and designs. Common types of intellectual property rights include copyright, trademarks, patents, industrial design rights, trade dress, and in some jurisdictions trade secrets.

Various IP laws enacted by the Government of India are listed below.

## **Main IP Laws: enacted by the Legislature (Date of current version)**

- The Patents Act, 1970 (1970)
- Patents (Amendment) Act, 1999 (1999)
- Patents (Amendment) Act, 2002 (2002)
- Patents (Amendment) Act, 2005 (2005)
- Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Act, 2001 (2001)
- The Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout-Design Act, 2000 (2000)
- The Designs Act, 2000 (2000)
- Copyright (Amendment) Act, 1999 (1999)
- The Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999 (1999)
- The Trade Marks Act, 1999 (1999)
- Copyright Act, 1957 (1999)
- Copyright (Amendment) Act, 1994 (1994)

## **IP-related Laws: enacted by the Legislature (Date of current version)**

- The Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 (2002)
- Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Amendment Act, 2000 (2000)
- Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Amendment Act, 2002 (2002)
- The Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Amendment Act, 2007 (2007)
- The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2006)
- Biological Diversity Act, 2002 (2002)
- The Information Technology Act, 2000 (2000)
- The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act, 1997 (1997)
- The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (Amendment) Ordinance, 2000 (2000)
- The Arbitration And Conciliation Act, 1996 (1996)
- Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 (1995)
- The Cinematograph Act, 1952 (1984)
- The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (1980)
- The Seeds Act 1966 (1966)
- The Seeds (Amendment) Act, 1972 (1972)
- The Customs Act, 1962 (1962)
- The Indian Wireless Telegraph Act, 1933 (1933)
- The Indian Penal Code (1860)

## **Implementing Rules/Regulations Intellectual Property (Date of current version)**

- The Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmer's Rights Rules, 2003 (2003)
- Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Regulations, 2006 (2006)
- Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers Rights (Criteria for DUS for Registration) Regulations, 2009 (2009)
- The Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights (Second Amendment) Rules, 2009 (2009)
- Direction of The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (2008)




- Designs (Amendment) Rules, 2008 (2008)
- Circular on Implementing the Intellectual Property Rights (Imported Goods) Enforcement Rules, 2007 (2007)
- Intellectual Property Rights (Imported Goods) Enforcement Rules, 2007 (2007)
- Patents Rules 2003 (2003)
- Patents (Amendment) Rules, 2005 (2004)
- Patent (Amendment) Rules, 2006 (2006)
- Biological Diversity Rules, 2004 (2004)
- The Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 (as corrected up to November 30, 2004) (2004)
- The Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Rules, 2002 (2002)
- Trade Marks Rules, 2002 (2002)
- Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout-Design Rules, 2001 (2001)
- The Designs Rules, 2001 (2001)
- Information Technology (Certifying Authorities) Rules, 2000 (2000)
- Copyright Rules, 1958 (1958)
- The International Copyright Order, 1999 (1999)

### 1. The Patents Act, 1970

A patent is a form of intellectual property. It consists of a set of exclusive rights granted by a sovereign state to an inventor or their assignee for a limited period of time, in exchange for the public disclosure of the invention. An invention is a solution to a specific technological problem, and may be a product or a process.



The procedure for granting patents, requirements placed on the patentee, and the extent of the exclusive rights vary widely between countries according to national laws and international agreements. Typically, however, a patent application must include one or more claims that define the invention. These claims must meet relevant patentability requirements, such as novelty and non-obviousness. The exclusive right granted to a patentee in most countries is the right to prevent others from making, using, selling, or distributing the patented invention without permission.

Under the World Trade Organization's (WTO) Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights, patents should be available in WTO member states for any invention, in all fields of technology, and the term of protection available should be a minimum of twenty years. Nevertheless, there are variations on what is patentable subject matter from country to country.



<b>Year of current version:</b>	1970
<b>Date of entry into force of original text:</b>	April 20, 1972
<b>Date of Text (Enacted):</b>	September 19, 1970
<b>Type of Text:</b>	Main IP Laws: enacted by the Legislature
<b>Subject Matter:</b>	Enforcement of IP and Related Laws, IP Regulatory Body, Patents (Inventions)
<b>Notes:</b>	This Law repealed and replaced the Patents and Designs Act of 1911, which was enacted by the British government of India.
<b>Available Texts:</b>	
<b>English</b>	The Patents Act, 1970  [226 KB]  [215 KB] (Version with Automatic Translation Tool)
<b>French</b>	Loi de 1970 sur les brevets  [230 KB]
<b>Related Legislation:</b>	<a href="#">Relates to</a> <a href="#">Intellectual Property Rights Policy for Kerala 2008</a> , © Law Department, Government of Kerala (IN048) <a href="#">Patent (Amendment) Rules, 2006</a> (IN027) <a href="#">Patents Rules 2003</a> (IN016) <a href="#">Patents Rules, 1972</a> (IN029)

	<p><b>Is amended by</b></p> <p><a href="#">Patents (Amendment) Act, 2005 (IN018)</a></p> <p><a href="#">Patents (Amendment) Act, 2002 (IN028)</a></p> <p><a href="#">Patents (Amendment) Act, 1999 (IN030)</a></p> <p><a href="#">The Patents (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994 (IN001)</a></p>
<b>WIPO Lex No.:</b>	IN004


## 2. Patents (Amendment) Act, 1999

<b>Year of current version:</b>	1999
<b>Date of entry into force of original text:</b>	March 26, 1999
<b>Date of Text (Enacted):</b>	March 10, 1999
<b>Type of Text:</b>	Main IP Laws: enacted by the Legislature
<b>Subject Matter:</b>	Patents (Inventions)
<b>Notes:</b>	The Patents (Amendment) Act, 1999 is the first of three amendments to the Patents Act of 1970 to bring India's patent regime into compliance with the WTO TRIPs Agreement. It provides for the filing of applications (date stamping) for product patents in the areas of drugs, pharmaceuticals, and agro-chemicals even though such patents were not yet allowed at the time this Act was passed. This Act has retrospective effect from January 1, 1995.
<b>Available Texts:</b>	
<b>English</b>	<p>Patents (Amendment) Act, 1999</p> <p> [274 KB]</p> <p> [1 KB] (Version with Automatic Translation Tool)</p>
<b>Related Legislation:</b>	<p><b>Amends</b></p> <p><a href="#">The Patents Act, 1970 (IN004)</a></p>
<b>Historical Versions:</b>	<p><b>Repeals</b></p> <p><a href="#">The Patents (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994 (IN001)</a></p>
<b>WIPO Lex No.:</b>	IN030

## 3. Patents (Amendment) Act, 2002

<b>Year of current version:</b>	2002
<b>Date of entry into force of original text:</b>	May 20, 2003
<b>Date of Text (Enacted):</b>	May 2002
<b>Type of Text:</b>	Main IP Laws: enacted by the Legislature
<b>Subject Matter:</b>	Patents (Inventions)
<b>Notes:</b>	The Patents (Amendment) Act, 2002 is the second of three amendments to the Patents Act of 1970 to bring India's patent regime into compliance with the WTO TRIPs Agreement. This Act was introduced with the new Patent Rules, 2003, which replaced the earlier Patents Rules, 1972.
<b>Available Texts:</b>	
<b>English</b>	<p>Patents (Amendment) Act, 2002</p> <p> [1546 KB]</p> <p> [3 KB] (Version with Automatic Translation Tool)</p>
<b>Related Legislation:</b>	<p><b>Amends</b></p> <p><a href="#">The Patents Act, 1970 (IN004)</a></p> <p><b>Relates to</b></p> <p><a href="#">Patents Rules 2003 (IN016)</a></p>
<b>WIPO Lex No.:</b>	IN028

#### 4. Patents (Amendment) Act, 2005

<b>Year of current version:</b>	2005
<b>Date of entry into force of original text:</b>	2005
<b>Date of Text (Enacted):</b>	April 4, 2005
<b>Type of Text:</b>	Main IP Laws: enacted by the Legislature
<b>Subject Matter:</b>	Genetic Resources, Patents (Inventions), Traditional Knowledge (TK)
<b>Notes:</b>	-The Patents (Amendment) Act, 2005 is the third of three amendments to the Patents Act of 1970, to bring India's patent regime into compliance with the WTO TRIPs Agreement. It extends the product patent protection to the areas of pharmaceuticals and agricultural chemicals.  -This Act contains provisions relating to patent and traditional knowledge (see Art. 23(1)(k) & Art. 23(2)(k)), and genetic resources (see Art. 10 & 25).
<b>Available Texts:</b>	
<b>English</b>	Patents (Amendment) Act, 2005  [1109 KB]
<b>Related Legislation:</b>	<b>Amends</b> <a href="#">The Patents Act, 1970 (IN004)</a> <b>Relates to</b> <a href="#">Patent (Amendment) Rules, 2006 (IN027)</a> <a href="#">Patents (Amendment) Rules, 2005 (IN017)</a>
<b>Historical Versions:</b>	<b>Repeals</b> <a href="#">Patents (Amendment) Ordinance, 2004 (IN032)</a>
<b>WIPO Lex No.:</b>	IN018


#### 5. Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Act, 2001

The Government of India enacted "The Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights (PPV&FR) Act, 2001" adopting *sui generis* system. Indian legislation is not only in conformity with International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV), 1978, but also have sufficient provisions to protect the interests of public sector breeding institutions and the farmers. To implement the provisions of the Act the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture established the Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Authority on 11<sup>th</sup> November, 2005.

The main functions of the PPF&FRA are



- Registration of new plant varieties, essentially derived varieties (EDV), extant varieties;
- Developing DUS test guidelines
- Developing characterization and documentation of varieties registered;
- Compulsory cataloging facilities for all variety of plants;
- Documentation, indexing and cataloguing of farmers' varieties;
- Recognizing and rewarding farmers, community of farmers engaged in conservation, improvement;
- Preservation of plant genetic resources of economic plants and their wild relatives;
- Maintenance of the National Register of Plant Varieties and
- Maintenance of National Gene Bank.

<b>Year of current version:</b>	2001
<b>Date of entry into force of original text:</b>	2005
<b>Date of Text (Enacted):</b>	August 2001
<b>Type of Text:</b>	Main IP Laws: enacted by the Legislature
<b>Subject Matter:</b>	Enforcement of IP and Related Laws, Plant Variety Protection
<b>Notes:</b>	Date of entry into force: see Article 1(3) for further details.
<b>Available Texts:</b>	

<b>English</b>	Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Act, 2001  [325 KB]
<b>Related Legislation:</b>	<b>Relates to</b> <a href="#">Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers Rights (Criteria for DUS for Registration) Regulations, 2009 (IN046)</a> <a href="#">The Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights (Second Amendment) Rules, 2009 (IN051)</a> <a href="#">Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Regulations, 2006 (IN045)</a> <a href="#">The Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmer's Rights Rules, 2003 (IN044)</a>
<b>WIPO Lex No.:</b>	IN012

## 6. The Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout-Design Act, 2000

A common *sui generis* design right protects the design or topography of semiconductor materials, particularly integrated circuits. These are protected internationally by the IPIC Treaty of 1989, and in the European Union by Directive 87/54/EEC. The reproduction of a protected topography is prohibited, as is the import of infringing materials (Art. 5). Protected topographies may be identified by a capital T in a variety of forms, including T\* (Art. 9). The exclusive rights of the designer last for ten years from the first commercial exploitation or for fifteen years from the first creation for topographies that are not exploited (Art. 7).



<b>Year of current version:</b>	2000
<b>Date of entry into force of original text:</b>	March 1, 2004
<b>Date of Text (Enacted):</b>	September 4, 2000
<b>Type of Text:</b>	Main IP Laws: enacted by the Legislature
<b>Subject Matter:</b>	Enforcement of IP and Related Laws, IP Regulatory Body, Layout Designs of Integrated Circuits
<b>Available Texts:</b>	
<b>English</b>	The Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout-Design Act, 2000  [439 KB]  [166 KB] (Version with Automatic Translation Tool)
<b>Related Legislation:</b>	<b>Relates to</b> <a href="#">Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout-Design Rules, 2001 (IN014)</a>
<b>WIPO Lex No.:</b>	IN003

## 7. The Designs Act, 2000

An industrial design right is an intellectual property right that protects the visual design of objects that are not purely utilitarian. An industrial design consists of the creation of a shape, configuration or composition of pattern or color, or combination of pattern and color in three dimensional form containing aesthetic value. An industrial design can be a two- or three-dimensional pattern used to produce a product, industrial commodity or handicraft.

Under the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs, a WIPO-administered treaty, a procedure for an international registration exists. An applicant can file for a single international deposit with WIPO or with the national office in a country party to the treaty. The design will then be protected in as many member countries of the treaty as desired. Design rights started in the United Kingdom in 1787 with the Designing and Printing of Linen Act and have expanded from there.

<b>Year of current version:</b>	2000
<b>Date of entry into force of original text:</b>	May 11, 2001
<b>Date of Text (Enacted):</b>	May 25, 2000
<b>Type of Text:</b>	Main IP Laws: enacted by the Legislature
<b>Subject Matter:</b>	Enforcement of IP and Related Laws, Industrial Designs
<b>Notes:</b>	This Act repeals the Designs Act of 1911, and thus contains all the existing legislation on industrial designs in India.




<b>Available Texts:</b>	
<b>English</b>	The Designs Act, 2000  [260 KB]  [94 KB] (Version with Automatic Translation Tool)
<b>Related Legislation:</b>	<a href="#">Relates to</a> <hr/> <a href="#">The Designs Rules, 2001</a> (IN025)
<b>WIPO Lex No.:</b>	IN009

## 8. Copyright Act, 1957

Copyright is a legal concept, enacted by most governments, giving the creator of an original work exclusive right to it, usually for a limited time. Generally, it is "the right to copy", but also gives the copyright holder the right to be credited for the work, to determine who may adapt the work to other forms, who may perform the work, who may financially benefit from it, and other related rights. It is a form of intellectual property (like the patent, the trademark, and the trade secret) applicable to any expressible form of an idea or information that is substantive and discrete.

Copyright initially was conceived as a way for government to restrict printing; the contemporary intent of copyright is to promote the creation of new works by giving authors control of and profit from them. Copyrights are said to be territorial, which means that they do not extend beyond the territory of a specific state unless that state is a party to an international agreement. Today, however, this is less relevant since most countries are parties to at least one such agreement. While many aspects of national copyright laws have been standardized through international copyright agreements, copyright laws of most countries have some unique features. Typically, the duration of copyright is the whole life of the creator plus fifty to a hundred years from the creator's death, or a finite period for anonymous or corporate creations. Some jurisdictions have required formalities to establishing copyright, but most recognize copyright in any completed work, without formal registration. Generally, copyright is enforced as a civil matter, though some jurisdictions do apply criminal sanctions.

Most jurisdictions recognize copyright limitations, allowing "fair" exceptions to the creator's exclusivity of copyright, and giving users certain rights. The development of digital media and computer network technologies have prompted reinterpretation of these exceptions, introduced new difficulties in enforcing copyright, and inspired additional challenges to copyright law's philosophic basis. Simultaneously, businesses with great economic dependence upon copyright have advocated the extension and expansion of their intellectual property rights, and sought additional legal and technological enforcement.



<b>Year of current version:</b>	1999
<b>Date of last amendment:</b>	December 30, 1999
<b>Date of entry into force of original text:</b>	January 21, 1958
<b>Date of Text (Enacted):</b>	June 4, 1957
<b>Type of Text:</b>	Main IP Laws: enacted by the Legislature
<b>Subject Matter:</b>	Copyright and Related Rights (Neighboring Rights), Enforcement of IP and Related Laws
<b>Notes:</b>	-This Act has been amended five times since its enactment in 1957 (1983, 1984, 1992, 1994 and 1999, with the amendment of 1994 being the most substantial). -This Act repealed the Copyright Act of 1914, which was essentially the extension of the British Copyright Act, 1911 to India.
<b>Available Texts:</b>	
<b>English</b>	Copyright Act, 1957  [168 KB]  [149 KB] (Version with Automatic Translation Tool)
<b>French</b>	Loi de 1957 sur le droit d'auteur  [194 KB]
<b>Related Legislation:</b>	<a href="#">Relates to</a> <hr/> <a href="#">The International Copyright Order, 1999</a> (IN043) <a href="#">Copyright Rules, 1958</a> (IN042)

	<b>Is amended by</b> <a href="#">Copyright (Amendment) Act, 1999 (IN006)</a> <a href="#">Copyright (Amendment) Act, 1994 (IN002)</a>
<b>WIPO Lex No.:</b>	IN007

### 9. Copyright (Amendment) Act, 1994



<b>Year of current version:</b>	1994
<b>Date of last amendment:</b>	June 9, 1994
<b>Date of entry into force of original text:</b>	May 10, 1995
<b>Date of Text (Enacted):</b>	June 9, 1994
<b>Type of Text:</b>	Main IP Laws: enacted by the Legislature
<b>Subject Matter:</b>	Copyright and Related Rights (Neighboring Rights)
<b>Related Legislation:</b>	<b>Amends</b> <a href="#">Copyright Act, 1957 (IN007)</a>
<b>WIPO Lex No.:</b>	IN002

### 10. Copyright (Amendment) Act, 1999

<b>Year of current version:</b>	1999
<b>Date of Text (Enacted):</b>	December 30, 1999
<b>Type of Text:</b>	Main IP Laws: enacted by the Legislature
<b>Subject Matter:</b>	Copyright and Related Rights (Neighboring Rights)
<b>Available Texts:</b>	
<b>English</b>	Copyright (Amendment) Act, 1999  [40 KB]  [14 KB] (Version with Automatic Translation Tool)
<b>Related Legislation:</b>	<b>Amends</b> <a href="#">Copyright Act, 1957 (IN007)</a>
<b>WIPO Lex No.:</b>	IN006



### 11. The Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999

A geographical indication (GI) is a name or sign used on certain products which corresponds to a specific geographical location or origin (e.g. a town, region, or country). The use of a GI may act as a certification that the product possesses certain qualities, is made according to traditional methods, or enjoys a certain reputation, due to its geographical origin.

<b>Year of current version:</b>	1999
<b>Date of entry into force of original text:</b>	September 15, 2003
<b>Date of Text (Enacted):</b>	December 30, 1999
<b>Type of Text:</b>	Main IP Laws: enacted by the Legislature
<b>Subject Matter:</b>	Enforcement of IP and Related Laws, Geographical Indications, IP Regulatory Body, Trademarks
<b>Available Texts:</b>	
<b>English</b>	The Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999  [464 KB]  [165 KB] (Version with Automatic Translation Tool)
<b>Related Legislation:</b>	<b>Relates to</b> <a href="#">The Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Rules, 2002 (IN015)</a>
<b>WIPO Lex No.:</b>	IN010

## 12. The Trade Marks Act, 1999

A trademark, trade mark, or trade-mark is a recognizable sign, design or expression which identifies products or services of a particular source from those of others. The trademark owner can be an individual, business organization, or any legal entity. A trademark may be located on a package, a label, a voucher or on the product itself.

<b>Year of current version:</b>	1999
<b>Date of entry into force of original text:</b>	September 15, 2003
<b>Date of Text (Enacted):</b>	December 30, 1999
<b>Type of Text:</b>	Main IP Laws: enacted by the Legislature
<b>Subject Matter:</b>	Enforcement of IP and Related Laws, Geographical Indications, Trademarks
<b>Available Texts:</b>	
<b>English</b>	The Trade Marks Act, 1999  [895 KB]  [324 KB] (Version with Automatic Translation Tool)
<b>Related Legislation:</b>	<b>Relates to</b> <a href="#">Trade Marks Rules, 2002 (IN013)</a>
<b>Historical Versions:</b>	<b>Repeals</b> <a href="#">The Trade and Merchandise Marks Act (Act No. 43 of 1958) (IN005)</a>
<b>WIPO Lex No.:</b>	IN011

## 13. Biological Diversity Act, 2002

The National Biodiversity Authority (NBA) was established in 2003 to implement India's Biological Diversity Act (2002). The NBA is a Statutory, Autonomous Body and it performs facilitative, regulatory and advisory function for the Government of India on issues of conservation, sustainable use of biological resources and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of biological resources.

The Biological Diversity Act (2002) mandates implementation of the Act through decentralized system with the NBA focusing on advising the Central Government on matters relating to the conservation of biodiversity, sustainable use of its components and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of biological resources; and advising the State Governments in the selection of areas of biodiversity importance to be notified under Sub-Section (1) of Section 37 as heritage sites and measures for the management of such heritage sites;



The State Biodiversity Boards (SBBs) focus on advising the State Governments, subject to any guidelines issued by the Central Government, on matters relating to the conservation of biodiversity, sustainable use of its components and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of biological resources;

The SSBs also regulate, by granting of approvals or otherwise requests for commercial utilization or bio-survey and bio-utilization of any biological resource by Indians. The local level Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs) are responsible for promoting conservation, sustainable use and documentation of biological diversity including preservation of habitats, conservation of land races, folk varieties and cultivars, domesticated stocks and breeds of animals and microorganisms and chronicling of knowledge relating to biological diversity.



The NBA with its headquarters in Chennai, Tamil Nadu, delivers its mandate through a structure that comprises of the Authority, Secretariat, SBBs, BMCs and Expert Committees. Since its establishment, NBA has supported creation of SBBs in 28 States and, facilitated establishment of around 31,574 BMCs

<b>Year of current version:</b>	2002
<b>Date of entry into force of original text:</b>	February 5, 2003
<b>Date of Text (Enacted):</b>	December 11, 2002
<b>Type of Text:</b>	IP-related Laws: enacted by the Legislature
<b>Subject Matter:</b>	Enforcement of IP and Related Laws, Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge (TK)
<b>Notes:</b>	This Act was passed by the Lok Sabha (the lower house of Parliament) on December 2, 2002



	and by Rajya Sabha (the upper house of Parliament) on December 11, 2002. Date of entry into force: see Chapter I "Preliminary", Section 1(3)
<b>Available Texts:</b>	
<b>English</b>	Biological Diversity Act, 2002  [342 KB]  [142 KB] (Version with Automatic Translation Tool)
<b>Related Legislation:</b>	<b>Relates to</b> <hr/> <u>Intellectual Property Rights Policy for Kerala 2008</u> , © Law Department, Government of Kerala (IN048) <u>Biological Diversity Rules, 2004</u> (IN047)
<b>WIPO Lex No.:</b>	IN019

### 11. The Seeds (Amendment) Act, 1972

<b>Year of current version:</b>	1972
<b>Date of Text (Enacted):</b>	September 9, 1972
<b>Type of Text:</b>	IP-related Laws: enacted by the Legislature
<b>Subject Matter:</b>	Plant Variety Protection
<b>Available Texts:</b>	
<b>English</b>	The Seeds (Amendment) Act, 1972  [21 KB]  [20 KB] (Version with Automatic Translation Tool)
<b>Related Legislation:</b>	<b>Amends</b> <hr/> <u>The Seeds Act 1966</u> (IN049)
<b>WIPO Lex No.:</b>	IN050

### References

National Biodiversity Authority (NBA, 2002), <http://www.nbaindia.org>

Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers Rights Authority (PPV&FRA, 2001), <http://www.plantauthority.gov.in>

WIPO, 2013. Main IP Laws: enacted by the Legislature (Date of current version), World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).