

National Innovation and Intellectual Property Policy 2018



Ministry of Industries

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Index

Chapter	Subject	Page
Chapter -1	Introduction	1-2
Chapter -2	Vision, Mission, Objectives	2-3
Chapter -3	Policy Guiding Principles	4
Chapter -4	Goals and Strategies	4-11
Chapter -5	Implementation of National Innovation and Intellectual Property Policy 2018	11-16
Annex -1	Action Plan	17-23

Abbreviation

CMO	Collective Management Organization
DPDT	Department of Patent, Design and Trade Marks
FBCCI	Federation of Chamber of Commerce and Industries
LDC	Least-Developed Country
NIIP	National Innovation and Intellectual Property Policy
RIIP	Regional Innovation and Intellectual Property Policy
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
TRIPS	Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights
TISC	Technology and Innovation Support Centres
TTO	Technology Transfer Office
TK	Traditional Knowledge
TCE	Traditional Cultural Expressions
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organisation

Chapter- 1

Introduction

Protection and promotion of Innovation and Intellectual Property (IP) Rights is an effective policy tool for unlocking and fostering creativity as well as innovative potentials in order to attract and stimulate ingenious works. It encourages fair competition and fosters social, cultural and economic development of the country. The importance of IP has significantly increased in the present knowledge economy, in which knowledge assets rather than natural resources have been considered the primary sources of wealth creation and sustainable growth.

In the context of Bangladesh's graduating process from Least Developed Country (LDC) to a developing economy, implementation of SDGs, aspiration to become a developed country by 2041 and adopting to the 4th Industrial Revolution, IP has been considered relevant and necessary.

The Government of Bangladesh also recognizes that the broad development vision and goals articulated in national and sectoral development including both in the five year and perspective plans, policies and strategies can effectively be met using IP.

Bangladesh has IP laws as well as administrative and regulatory framework to administer these laws. But it needs further actions to facilitating protection and exploitation of innovative and creative works as the contribution of IP in the development of the country has been negligible. One of the reasons may be the absence of a National IP policy framework that guides the integration of IP into national development plans, policies and strategies. Thus, Government has undertaken to formulate IP Policy to ensure meaningful contribution to the realization of national development goals.

This National Innovation and Intellectual Property Policy 2018 has been developed with the support from WIPO and relevant stakeholders taking into account the development aspirations and goals of the country, reflected in various development plans, policies, strategies, laws and the relevant international treaties to which Bangladesh is and will be a party.

The Policy will be used as a framework in creating awareness, promotion and protection of innovation and creativity; development of appropriate, inclusive and balanced IP infrastructure; further integration of IP into national and sectoral development plans and strategies; and linking the national IP regime with the international IP system.

Priority of the Policy

This policy shall remain valid until the new policy on national innovation and intellectual property is approved by the Government. But the time bound action plan of this policy will be subject to amend, modify and change time to time.

Chapter 2

I. Vision

The vision of the National Innovation and Intellectual Property Policy 2018 is to transform Bangladesh into a knowledge and technology based innovative country and to use IP as a tool for social, cultural and economic development of Bangladesh in line with the Visions 2021 and 2041.

II. Mission

The mission of the National Innovation and Intellectual Property Policy 2018 is to establish development-oriented pro-stakeholders and balanced IP infrastructure in the country and to make IP an integral part of the national development plans and strategy by declaring 2018-2028 as Innovation Decade.

III. Objectives

- a) Develop a clear vision on the part of the Government on promotion and protection of IP issues, such as patent, design, trade mark, copy rights, trade secret, geographical indications, lay-out design, utility model, plant varieties etc. and integrate those issues in relevant policies and strategies;
- b) Encourage and foster creativity and innovation for the generation, management and use of IP assets, by including through a market-based system, for the benefit of economic growth and development;
- c) Reorganise and strengthen IP offices and institutions in both public and private sectors, in terms of capacity building, transparency, and services for promotion, protection, administration and enforcement of intellectual property rights (IPR);

- d) Support implementation of the innovation related targets of SDGs enshrined for fostering innovation for growth and development through foreign investment, technology transfer, and export growth;
- e) Promote increased awareness, skills and knowledge about IP among the people of the country;
- f) Establish an appropriate, adequate, pro-stakeholder oriented, balanced and inclusive IP infrastructure in order to make Bangladesh resilient towards Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs), innovation and technology transfer related compliances while it has been graduating as a developing country;
- g) Integrate all stakeholders e.g. business chambers, trade bodies, associations, organisations, entrepreneurs, innovators, professional bodies, research and development centres, technology and innovation establishments in an inclusive manner to create understanding on the importance and benefits in the process of promotion and protection of IP issues for all and development of the country;
- h) Support generation of revenue through reform and rejuvenation of the IP regime and infrastructures;
- i) Establish and strengthen appropriate, balanced and meaningful linkages between the national innovation eco-system and market;
- j) Build national capacity to facilitate meaningful integration of the national IP system with global IP processes;
- k) Establish a regime for cooperation and support mechanism among national IP institutions and the IP offices of partner countries, international organizations, and development partners for skill development, capacity building and required services to the stakeholders;
- l) Create awareness and promote the interests of professionals, researchers and innovators and facilitate their access to the global data base and strategic information wherever available, particularly from WIPO.

Chapter 3

Policy Guiding Principles

Strategies

- (a) Promotion of a culture of better understanding of innovation and creativity and use of IP system and commitment, promotion and respect for IPR;
- (b) Integration of Innovation and IP Policy 2018 into national development plans and strategies;
- (c) Development of stakeholders friendly, balanced and inclusive administrative, regulatory, and legal IP regime responsive to national aspirations and developmental needs and priorities.
- (d) Ensuring better access and integration to the IP system to empower all stakeholders to develop, protect, enforce, manage and commercially exploit IPR for the use of economic growth and development;
- (e) Promote within the existing government organizations, the need for institutional and social innovation ensuring the diffusion of innovation and IPR in economic development.
- (f) Establish linkage between IP implementation along with implementation of SDGs and internalizing all elements in the national planning process.

Chapter 4

Goals and strategies

Goal 1: Enhance IP awareness and encourage creativity and innovation

Strategies

- (a) Undertake a target based comprehensive Innovation and IP outreach programme for raising awareness about the importance and appreciation of IPRs and benefits particularly among all relevant stakeholders and the people in general;
- (b) Involve Federation of Bangladesh Chambers of Commerce and Industries (FBCCI), trade bodies; associations, organizations, professional bodies,

research and development organizations, inventors' forums, innovation hubs, labs, software developers, writers and publishers guilds, professional associations of artists, musicians, composers, film producers, Technology Transfer Organizations (TTO)/Technology and Innovation Support Centres (TISCs) and other relevant stakeholders in government as well as private sectors in IPRs awareness-raising programmes to ensure diffusion of innovation, creativity, and entrepreneurial competence and competitiveness geared towards their own benefits and economic growth and development of the country;

- (c) Introduce Innovation and IP education in all public and private schools, colleges and universities and relevant training institutions. Promote IPR education and knowledge through National Curriculum Textbook Board as part of the national education policy;
- (d) Activate the TISCs (Technology and Innovation Support Centres), established (one with Ministry of Industries and other with DCCI) with the support of WIPO for creating awareness and understanding of the importance of promotion, development, commercialization and protection of innovation and creativity for economic development;
- (e) Take full advantage of the WIPO data base of strategic information useful for the inventors, researchers and professionals of all streams without least financial involvement;
- (f) Prepare effective communication materials based on existing IP laws/instruments for IP advocacy for facilitating and disseminating information about IP;
- (g) Encourage establishment of more TISCs, TTOs, R&D centres in the private sector as well as innovation centres at all government and private educational institutions;
- (h) Promote IP knowledge among all press and electronic media for IP awareness and through them to wider communities across the country;
- (i) Encourage preparation of IP promotional materials in Bangla and distribute those to the relevant stakeholders, organizations/institutions;
- (j) Enhance IP awareness and create IP outreach programmes, and promote recognition of IP as a tool for inclusive economic growth.

Goal 2: Modernize IPR administration

Strategies

- (a) Develop and strengthen through an appropriate and effective reforms, reorganization, skill development, capacity building, and support mechanism for human resources of IP offices (Department of Patent, Design and Trade Marks- DPDT and Bangladesh Copyright Office) involved in the promotion, protection, commercialization, IP valuation and enforcement of IPRs.
- (b) Improve efficiency and transparency, accountability and services of the existing IP offices (for DPDT and Bangladesh Copyright Office) through automation and e-service of the existing IP offices.
- (c) Establish National Institute (s) of Intellectual Property (NIIP) to create a platform for permanent flow of IP professionals from all relevant streams, including educated youths, legal professionals, government officials, and executives of the private sectors for exchange of IPR related knowledge and skills, research and studies and thus strengthen the overall IP administration and services. Establishment of Regional Institutes of Intellectual property (RIIP) can also be considered at appropriate time and locations.
- (d) Initiate and strengthen partnerships with relevant public and private sectors/bodies locally as well as with regional and international organizations and promote the use of IP as a tool for promoting innovation and creativity.

Goal 3: Create IP and derive economic and commercial benefits

Strategies

- (a) Strengthen the institutional framework and major entities involved in the creation, protection, commercialization and valuation of IP;
- (b) Promote IP education through educational institutions, such as colleges, universities, and other public and private R&D and innovation centres/labs;
- (c) Facilitate college, institute and university-industry linkages towards innovation and its commercialization;

- (d) Aware, encourage and support access to and use of international technical scientific strategic and digital information databases of all IP related issues including patent, design, copy rights, trademarks, innovation research findings, scientific development, environment, IP commercialization etc. from WIPO and other international organizations and institutions for building capacity and knowledge base for the purposes of innovations and creativity;
- (e) Promote and facilitate the establishment, development and strengthening of TISC, TTOs, innovation hubs, labs in the country, particularly through colleges, universities, research and development organizations, professional association/bodies, chambers of commerce and industries and industry based R&D facilities;
- (f) Design and implement national programmes for the promotion of innovation culture with young people and women; through IP offices and all educational institutions, R&D establishments, innovation hubs, labs and centres, both in government and private sectors;
- (g) Support start-ups, branding and individual innovators to enable them to leverage IPR to create a niche and gain a competitive edge in the market;
- (h) Provide financial assistance to or facilitate access to finance by start-ups to leverage IPR;
- (i) Establish a National Innovation Fund (NIF) for promotion, protection, preservation and commercialization of home-grown innovations, and creativity;
- (j) Set up IP facilitation centres in Chambers of Commerce and Industry and IP associations of professions in the areas of art, culture, literature, music, film and traditional knowledge etc. to create IP awareness among their members where government and the professional bodies will take the lead role;
- (k) Allocate adequate funds in the national budget to promote science and technology, innovation, creativity and overall development of a national innovation ecosystem in the country;
- (l) Provide exclusive IP support to micro, small and medium-sized enterprises and individuals by the government through budgetary, skill development and capacity building and support mechanisms;

- (m) Promote the use of IPR tools for business development through a time and target based national campaign initiative by the IP offices, institutions, associations, and other relevant platforms. Sectors, such as music, movies, graphics, information technology-enabled services, software, Apps, and financial services considered IPRs tools very important for business development;
- (n) Provide IP support in terms of administrative, legal, and protection and enforcement particularly against piracy and abuse of creative industries (e.g. film, music, media houses, artists and photographers etc.);
- (o) Provide support to establish Collective Management Organizations (CMOs) and Technology Transfer Office (TTO) to facilitate and manage the rights of creative and innovative individuals/entities;
- (p) Establish linkages among government, academia, scientific research and technology institutions, and industry associations for IP promotion and protection;
- (q) Ensure the necessary institutional/governmental support particularly budgetary support to universities and research organizations to encourage innovation, creativity and R&D.
- (r) Educate local scientists on technology transfer issues, including IPR protection, mechanisms for commercializing research results, means of attracting financing for research and effective linkage with partners abroad;
- (s) Assist local scientists and research entities through IP offices and institutions for commercialization of their technological innovations and utilization of local research capacities by industry through matchmaking of local scientists with foreign and local industries;
- (t) Establish a mechanism through IP offices and institutions to coordinate innovation, creativity, commercialization and valuation of IP in different public sector research facilities under Agriculture, Health, Fisheries & Livestock, Information, ICT, Tele-communications, Jute and Textile, Education, Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Science and Technology related Ministries/Departments/Offices. Also allocate adequate funds for the promotion of technology development in those organizations.

Goal 4: Strengthen the legal framework

Strategies

- (a) Undertake a comprehensive review of the national IP legal regime and enact or revise appropriate IP laws which will encourage creativity and innovative activities, attract and stimulate transfer of technology, enhance fair competition, maintain a balance between the interests of all relevant IP stakeholders and ensure that such laws comply with the requirements of relevant international IP treaties;
- (b) Establish an effective collaborative mechanism among the administrative ministries of the respective IP offices, Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs and the Law Commission to expedite IP related law reform process and complete the same within stipulated time frame.
- (c) Establish a national multi-stakeholders' consultation process to be followed by the administrative ministries of the respective IP offices for all issues related to review and modernization of IP laws;
- (d) Establish a permanent mechanism for mapping the gaps in the existing IP related legal issues; emerging challenges which requires immediate corrective measures; reviewing of IP related International Treaties and recommending accession in the greater interest of the country;
- (e) Periodically review the impact of IP laws and their contribution to the socio-economic development of the country.

Goal 5: Foster respect for IPR

Strategies

- (a) Launch a comprehensive IPR awareness and business strategy for all relevant stakeholders including police, judiciary, custom officials, agriculturists and academicians;
- (b) Provide specialized training programmes for officials of police, judiciary, customs, trade bodies, CMOs, TISCs/TTOs and law firms, IP associations and other stakeholders for raising awareness about the respective rights and responsibilities for management, protection and enforcement of IPR related issues for the benefit of Administration;

- (c) Ensure better enforcement of IPR through appropriate legal, institutional and administrative support;
- (d) Establish linkages between IP and law enforcement agencies to ensure a permanent enforcement mechanism.
- (e) Induct IP related matters in the curriculum of the training institutes of administrative, judicial, police and customs officials at all levels.
- (f) Set up dedicated IPR courts all over the country.
- (g) Mechanism has to be developed to establish effective linkage of the Bar with IP offices and the courts. Bar and court should be equally aware and equipped with the technology, knowledge, and skill to address the legal issues pertaining to IP related dispute settlement.
- (h) Revitalize and strengthen the Anti-Piracy Task Force of the Ministry of Cultural Affairs. Ministry of Industries will have "Task Force" to address the violation of patent, design and trademarks related to IPRs other than Copy Rights.

Goal 6: Protect, promote and manage Traditional Knowledge and Traditional Cultural Expressions (TK & TCEs) and Genetic Resources

Strategies

- (a) Enact new laws to protect Traditional Knowledge (TK) and Traditional Cultural Expressions (TCE) and protect rights and facilitate equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of TK and TCEs;
- (b) Review existing IP laws to complement the laws that will be enacted to protect TK and TCE;
- (c) Set up databases of TK & TCEs and genetic resources; initiate and implement a data collection programme focusing identification, collection, authentication, preservation and commercialization of TCEs.
- (d) Establish the necessary mechanisms regulating access to and use of the TK & TCEs and genetic resources database under folklore institutes/museums;
- (e) Extend administrative, financial and technical support to folklore institutes for collection, preservation and publicity of the folk tradition and folk literature, culture, traditions and heritage;

- (f) Undertake programmes to identify, collect and preserve TCEs and genetic resources related literature, documents, and evidences/exhibits and establish necessary mechanisms for commercialization through establishment of IP associations;
- (g) Establish an institutional mechanism to build effective cultural relations with other countries, to uphold the cultural image of Bangladesh before the world community;
- (h) Support capacity-building of TK, TCEs and genetic resources holders through IP associations and CMOs to enable the communities (ethnic minorities, traditional and marginalized communities) to aware, identity, collect, manage, protect, preserve and commercialization of their TK & TCEs and genetic resources through dedicated but inclusive campaign and support mechanism with financial assistance and skill development;
- (i) Establish folklore institute for the collection, preservation and publicity of the folk tradition and folk literature. This Institute shall give financial and technical support to different organizations and individuals apart from performing its normal and prescribed functions.
- (j) IP office will establish an effective mechanism in collaboration with departments under Ministries of Environment, Forest and Climate Change; Agriculture, Textile and Jute, Fisheries and Livestock, Commerce, Post and Tele Communications, ICT, Science and Technology, and others to ensure access, identification, protection, enforcement and use of IPR benefits through copy rights of utility models, soft-ware, apps, research outcomes, genetic resources, and indigenous plant varieties etc.

Chapter 5

Implementation of National Innovation and Intellectual Property Policy 2018

A) Time frame for implementation

The National Innovation and Intellectual Property Policy 2018 will be implemented over a 10-year period, beginning from the date of its approval. As with policy, it will be forceful until the new policy is adopted and will be revised from time to time, taking into account new needs and developments, based on findings of impact evaluation and monitoring activities.

B) Institutional arrangements

1. A National and Sectoral Council on innovation and intellectual property will be created for the purpose of overseeing implementation at the national level as well as follow-up and monitoring. The Council should be constituted at two levels:
 - 1.1 A National Council on Innovation and Intellectual Property.
 - 1.2 A Sectoral Committee on Innovation and Intellectual Property for each identified thrust sector.
 - 1.3 The National Council of Innovation and IP will be established under the Minister, Ministry of Industries and it will consist of members representing the following:

1	Minister, Ministry of Industries	Chairman
2	Chairman, National Board of Revenue	Member
3	Secretary, Ministry of Industries	Member
4	Secretary, Ministry of Commerce	Member
5	Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Member
6	Secretary, Security Services Division	Member
7	Secretary, Public Security Division	Member
8	Secretary, Finance Division	Member
9	Secretary, Energy and Power Division	Member
10	Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture	Member
11	Secretary, Ministry of Textile and Jute	Member
12	Secretary, Secondary and Higher Education Division	Member
13	Secretary, Technical and Madrasah Education Division	Member
14	Secretary, Posts and Telecommunications Division	Member

15	Secretary, Ministry of Science and Technology	Member
16	Secretary, Ministry of Cultural Affairs	Member
17	Secretary, Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock	Member
18	Secretary, Health Services Division	Member
19	Secretary, Health, Education and Family Welfare Division	Member
20	Secretary, legislative and parliamentary affairs division	Member
21	Secretary, ICT Division	Member
22	Chairman, Bangladesh Tariff Commission	Member
23	Director General, Bangladesh Standards and Testing Institution	Member
24	Director General, Bangladesh Accreditation Board	Member
25	Registrar, Department of Patent, Design and Trade Marks	Member
26	Registrar, Bangladesh Copyright Office, Bangladesh	Member
27	Registrar, Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology	Member
28	Chairman, Faculty of Law, University of Dhaka	Member
29	Chairman, Bangladesh Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (BCSIR) Bangladesh	Member
30	Chairman, Bangladesh Atomic Energy Commission	Member
31	Director General, Bangladesh National Institute of Biotechnology Bangladesh	Member

32	Executive Chairman, Bangladesh Agriculture Research Council (BARC)	Member
33	Secretary, Bangladesh Computer Council	Member
34	President, Bangladesh Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industries	Member
35	President, Dhaka Chambers of Commerce and Industries	
36	President, Bangladesh Association of Software & Information Services	Member
37	President, International Chambers of Commerce and Industries, Bangladesh	Member
38	President, Inventors Association, Bangladesh	Member
39	President of the Intellectual Property Association of Bangladesh	Member
40	Additional Secretary/Joint Secretary, Ministry of Industries	Member Secretary

The Council can co-opt any required number of members as per its necessity.

1.4. The responsibility of the National Council on Innovation and Intellectual Property

1.4.1 The National Council on Innovation and Intellectual Property will be responsible for facilitating policy coherence between national and sectoral development policies, and the integration of IP. It will facilitate and coordinate national positions on IP issues for national as well as international purposes.

1.4.2 The Council will monitor the impact of the policy in various sectors of the economy.

1.4.3 The Council will oversee the periodic review of the National Innovation and IP Policy 2018 to keep it up-to-date with evolving national development priorities.

1.4.4 The council will sit at least twice in a year.

1.5 Sectoral Committee on Innovation and Intellectual Property

Secretary of Concerned Ministries will decide to form committee on any thrust sector as per need.

C. Popularization of the Policy

- i) In order to generate momentum and popularize IP and in the context of implementing the National Innovation and Intellectual Property Policy 2018, the government may consider declaring 2018-2028 as Decade of Innovation.
- ii) Government will undertake a comprehensive national mapping exercise, identify areas in various sectoral development policies, plans and strategies where IP interfaces exist and where IP can play a contributory role.
- iii) The Government will promote within its organizations the need for institutional/organizational innovation and social innovation and ensure the diffusion of innovation and IPR in economic development.
- iv) Popularization of the policy and strategy will be part of the popularization initiatives of IP offices. Dissemination of the policy and strategy is not a one-time activity but part of a continuing activity that aims to raise the significance of IP and promote its use as a tool for development.
- v) The IP offices in cooperation with public and private print and electronic media and relevant public and private bodies may undertake a campaign to sensitize all relevant stakeholders, including potential users, IPR holders, government officials, business community and the general people about the policy following its adoption.

D. Mobilization of resources

- i) Implementation of the policy will need adequate financing.
- ii) The national road map for implementation therefore needs to identify the strategies to mobilize necessary funding sources for the successful implementation of this policy.
- iii) The possible sources, in addition to the government may include development partner countries, international donor agencies, regional and international intellectual property organizations, and private sector organizations.

E. Monitoring, evaluation and review of the National Intellectual Property Policy 2018

- i) The implementation and impact of the National Innovation and Intellectual Property Policy 2018 will be monitored and assessed to determine whether the policy objectives and the various goals set to address identified policy issues are met.
- ii) The National IP Council will be the main body responsible for monitoring and evaluating authority to oversee and assessing the implementation and impact of this policy.
- iii) The Council will devise mechanisms of monitoring the implementation and impact of this policy. The mechanisms will include reviews of the policy implementation reports of the IP offices.
- iv) The IP offices will be responsible for organizing an IP database, analysing data, undertaking study on the implementation and impact of the policy, and reporting to the Council on a periodic basis.
- v) The implementation and impact of the Innovation and IP Policy will be evaluated and reviewed by independent consultants after five years or at any other time as the need arises to evaluate the progress and impact of the implementation of the policy.

Time Bound Action Plan for implementing National Innovation and Intellectual Property Policy 2018

Sl No.	Subject	Goals and strategies	Activities	Implementing Ministries/Divisions/ Agencies	Term	Associate Ministries/ Divisions
1	Comprehensive awareness program for Innovation and IP	Goal 1 Strategy 1	Comprehensive programs for raising awareness about IP Mapping of IP and Innovations Formulations of Association throughout the country	DPDT/Bangladesh Copyright Office	2018-2023	Ministry of Industries/ Ministry of Cultural Affairs
2	Automations of IP Offices	Goal 2 Strategy 2	Automation of DPDT Automation of Copy Right Office Training on Skill Development	DPDT/Bangladesh Copyright Office	2019-2023	Ministry of Industries/ Ministry of Labour and Employment/ Ministry of Cultural Affairs
3	Introducing course on Innovation and IP in all public and private school, college and university	Goal 1 Strategy 3	Promote IPR education and knowledge through National Curriculum & Textbook Board	Secondary and Higher Education Division/Technical and Madrasah Education Division	2019-2023	Ministry of Education/ Ministry of Industries/ Ministry of Science and Technology/ Ministry of Cultural Affairs

Sl No.	Subject	Goals and strategies	Activities	Implementing Ministries/Divisions/Agencies	Term	Associate Ministries/ Divisions
4	Reactivating existing TISCs (Technology and Innovation Support Centres)	Goal 1 Strategy 4	Activate the TISCs in the Ministry of Industries and in the DCCI	DPDT/Chambers/ Universities/ Ministry of Commerce	2018-2020	Ministry of Industries/ Ministry of Cultural Affairs
5	IP outreach programs for inclusive economic growth	Goal 1 Strategy 6	Booklet /brochure printing arranging Seminar/Workshop all over the country	DPDT/ Bangladesh Copyright Office/ Chambers/ Associations	2018-2023	Ministry of Industries/ Ministry of Education/ Ministry of Cultural Affairs
6	Establishing Innovation Centre in all public and private educational institutes	Goal 1 Strategy 7	Establishment of more TISCs, TTOs, R&D centres in private and government educational institute	Ministry of Education/ Ministry of Science and Technology	2018-2021	Ministry of Industries/ Ministry of Cultural Affairs
7	Reforms, reorganization, skill development, capacity building of IP offices	Goal 2 Strategy 1	Restructuring of Organogram of IP offices Skill development, capacity building, and support mechanism for human resources of IP offices	DPDT/Bangladesh Copyright Office	2018-2023	Ministry of Industries/ Ministry of Cultural Affairs/ Ministry of Public Administration

SI No.	Subject	Goals and strategies	Activities	Implementing Ministries/Divisions/ Agencies	Term	Associate Ministries/ Divisions
8	Improve efficiency and transparency through introducing e-service of the existing IP offices.	Goal 2 Strategy 2	Enhance efficiency and transparency, accountability and service delivery of the existing IP offices	DPDT/Bangladesh Copyright Office	2019-2023	Ministry of Industries/ Ministry of Cultural Affairs
9	Establish a National Training Institute for Intellectual Property and Innovation	Goal 2 Strategy 3	Create a platform for permanent flow of IP professionals for exchange of IPR related knowledge, skills, research and studies	Ministry of Industries/ Ministry of Public Administration/ Finance Division/ Ministry of Cultural Affairs	2019-2021	Technical and Madrasah Education Division
10	Setting up education institute-industry linkages for commercialization of IP	Goal 3 Strategy 18	Educate local scientists on technology transfer issues, IPR protection, mechanisms for commercializing research results, means of attracting financing for research and effective linkage with partners abroad	Ministry of Industries/ Ministry of Commerce	2018-2021	Ministry of Education/ Ministry of Science and Technology

Sl No.	Subject	Goals and strategies	Activities	Implementing Ministries/Divisions/ Agencies	Term	Associate Ministries/ Divisions
11	Programmes for the promotion of innovation culture	Goal 3 Strategy 1, 2	Build institutional framework for protection, commercialization and valuation of IP	Ministry of Industries/ Ministry of Cultural Affairs	2019-2021	Ministry of Education/ Ministry of Commerce/ Ministry of Science and Technology
12	Establish a National Innovation Fund	Goal 3 Strategy 9, 11, 12	Establish a National Innovation Fund (NIF) for promotion, protection, preservation and commercialization of home-grown innovations, and creativity; Allocate adequate funds in the national budget to promote science and technology, innovation, creativity and overall development of a national innovation ecosystem in the country.	Ministry of Industries/Finance Division/ Ministry of Cultural Affairs	2019-2028	Ministry of Science and Technology

Sl No.	Subject	Goals and strategies	Activities	Implementing Ministries/Divisions/ Agencies	Term	Associate Ministries/ Divisions
13	Setting up IP Facilitation Centres	Goal 3 Strategy 10	IP facilitation centres in Chambers of Commerce and Industry	DPDT/Bangladesh Copyright Office/ Chambers/ Associations	2018-2028	Ministry of Industries/ Ministry of Cultural Affairs
14	Establish CMO and TTO for protecting Innovation and IP	Goal 3 Strategy 15	Establish CMOs and TTOs to facilitate and manage the rights of creative and innovative individuals/entities;	Ministry of Industries/ Ministry of Cultural Affairs	2019-2023	DPDT/ Ministry of Education/ Ministry of Commerce/ Ministry of Science and Technology
15	Facilitating programme for commercialization of technological innovations	Goal 3 Strategy 19	commercialization of technological innovations through matchmaking of local scientists with foreign and local industries	DPDT/Bangladesh Copyright Office/ Chambers/ Associations/Relevant Organizations	2019-2022	Ministry of Industries/ Ministry of Cultural Affairs
16	Holding consultation workshop for reviewing IP laws	Goal 4 Strategy 1/3	Holding Seminar or workshop for the comprehensive review of the national IP legal regime and enact or revise appropriate IP laws	Ministry of Industries/ DPDT/Bangladesh Copyright Office	2019-2023	Ministry of Foreign Affairs/ Ministry of Cultural Affairs/ Ministry of Science and Technology

Sl No.	Subject	Goals and strategies	Activities	Implementing Ministries/Divisions/ Agencies	Term	Associate Ministries/ Divisions
17	IP awareness and business Strategy programme for IP officials	Goal 5 Strategy 1/2	IPR awareness and business strategy programme for police, judiciary, custom officials, agriculturists and academicians	Ministry of Industries/DPDT/ Bangladesh Copyright Office	2018-2023	Ministry of Cultural Affairs/ Ministry of Science and Technology
18	Introduction of dedicated IP courts throughout the country	Goal 5 Strategy 7	Set up dedicated IPR courts all over the country for the effective enforcement of law	legislative and parliamentary affairs division	2019-2021	Ministry of Industries/ Ministry of Cultural Affairs
19	Activate Task Force to address violation of IP rights	Goal 5 Strategy 8	Revitalize and strengthen the Anti-Piracy Task Force of the Government	Ministry of Industries/ Ministry of Cultural Affairs	2019-2023	DPDT
20	Setting up databases of TK & TCEs and Genetic Resources	Goal 6 Strategy 3	Set up databases of TK & TCEs and genetic resources for effective identification, collection, authentication, preservation and commercialization of IP	DPDT/ Bangladesh Copyright office/ Ministry of Agriculture/ Ministry of Cultural Affairs	2019-2028	Ministry of Industries/ Ministry of ICT

SI No.	Subject	Goals and strategies	Activities	Implementing Ministries/Divisions/ Agencies	Term	Associate Ministries/ Divisions
21	Pilot Programme to preserve TK & TCEs and Genetic Resources related documents,	Goal 6 Strategy 6	programme to identify, collect and preserve TCEs and Genetic Resources related literature, documents, and evidences/exhibits	DPDT/ Bangladesh Copyright office/ Ministry of Agriculture	2018-2028	Ministry of Industries/ Ministry of Cultural Affairs
22	planning and undertaking national programmes for the promotion of innovation culture and innovation hubs	Goal 3 Strategy 6	Design and implement national programmes for the promotion of innovation culture, R&D, innovation hubs, labs and centres.	Ministry of Industries/ Ministry of Cultural Affairs/Planning Division	2018-2021	DPDT/ Bangladesh Copyright Office/Finance Division