



Patents **2025**

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Contributing Editor:

Katharine Stephens

Bird & Bird LLP

glg Global Legal Group

Expert Analysis Chapters

- 1** The First Year of the Unified Patent Court
Trevor Cook, Bird & Bird LLP
- 8** Practical Guidelines for Assessing Patent Quality
David V. Sanker, SankerIP
- 13** *Chevron is Dead, Long Live Chevron*
Ken Adamo, Law Office of KRAdamo
Eugene Goryunov, Haynes and Boone
- 16** A “Road Just as Fair”: Potential Pathways for the Adoption and Use of Artificial Intelligence in Patent Drafting
Dunstan H. Barnes, Wil Rao & Andrew W. Mills, McAndrews, Held & Malloy

Q&A Chapters

- 21** **Argentina**
Martin Bensadon, Ignacio Sánchez Echagüe & Eugenio Hoss, Marval, O’Farrell & Mairal
- 28** **Belgium**
Philippe Campolini, Louis Bidaine & Clémence Jonckheere, Stibbe
- 36** **Canada**
Melanie Szwera & Parnian Soltanipannah, Smart & Biggar LP
- 44** **China**
Dr. Gordon Gao, Dr. Xiaoyi (Sherry) Yao, Maohua Wang & Dr. Xingbin Li, King & Wood Mallesons
- 53** **Croatia**
Iva Kuštrak Managić & Dina Korper Žemva, Korper & Partneri
- 61** **Finland**
Ben Rapinoja, Lasse Laaksonen, Jemina Bonsdorff & Minna Muukkonen, Borenus Attorneys Ltd
- 69** **France**
Catherine Mateu, Armengaud Guerlain
- 79** **Germany**
Dr. Johannes Ahme, Dr. Heinz-Peter Muth & Lars Manke, Uexküll & Stolberg
- 89** **Greece**
Eleni Kokkini, PPT Legal
- 96** **India**
Manisha Singh & Joginder Singh, LexOrbis
- 109** **Israel**
Adv. Lior Glassman & Adv. Jakob (Koby) Kasulin, Gilat, Bareket & Co., Reinhold Cohn Group
- 119** **Italy**
Luciano Vasques, DDPV Studio Legale
- 129** **Japan**
Kenji Tosaki, Nagashima Ohno & Tsunematsu
- 137** **Korea**
Yoon Suk Shin, Dong-Hwan Kim, Gon-Uk Huh & Kyu-Bok Lim, Lee International IP & Law
- 148** **Mexico**
Sergio L. Olivares, Daniel Sánchez & Rommy Morales, OLIVARES
- 159** **Pakistan**
Hameeda Asif & Samreen Khan, Bharucha & Co.
- 167** **Philippines**
Vida M. Panganiban-Alindogan, SyCip Salazar Hernandez & Gatmaitan
- 175** **South Africa**
Elaine Bergenthuin, Bergenthuin Inc.
- 183** **Spain**
Colm Ahern, Elzaburu
- 190** **Taiwan**
J. K. Lin & H. G. Chen, TIPLO Attorneys-at-Law
- 200** **Thailand**
Kamolchanok Sinhaseni & Pawarisa (Fon) Suwannachote, ZICOLaw (Thailand) Limited
- 209** **Ukraine**
Oleg Zhukhevych, Advance Partners
- 218** **United Arab Emirates**
Mohammad AlShraideh, Dr. Mohammad Zaidan & Salem Rawabdeh, PRIMECASE
- 226** **United Kingdom**
Katharine Stephens & Patrick Brown, Bird & Bird LLP
- 239** **USA**
Ken Adamo, Law Office of KRAdamo
Eugene Goryunov, Haynes and Boone

Pakistan



Hameeda Asif



Samreen Khan

Bharucha & Co.

1 Patent Enforcement

1.1 Before what tribunals can a patent be enforced against an infringer? Is there a choice between tribunals and what would influence a claimant's choice?

According to Section 18 of the Intellectual Property Organization of Pakistan Act 2012 (the Act) all suits and civil proceedings regarding infringement of Intellectual Property (IP) laws shall be instituted and tried in the tribunal. As such, a patent can be enforced against an infringer only before the Intellectual Property Tribunal (IP Tribunal) of the relevant jurisdiction. Being a special court, the IP Tribunal is the only choice to file an infringement action.

1.2 Can the parties be required to undertake alternative dispute resolution before commencing court proceedings? Is mediation or arbitration a commonly used alternative to court proceedings?

No, parties are not required to do so before commencing court proceedings. Alternative dispute resolution options such as mediation and arbitration are available in Pakistan; however they are not binding to the parties.

Section 89(A) of the Code of Civil Procedures (CPC) provides for alternative dispute resolution and, if the court considers it necessary with regard to the facts and circumstances of the case, with the consent of the parties it may adopt an alternative dispute resolution method such as mediation or conciliation. This provision, together with Rule 1A (iii) Order X, gives that the court may adopt any lawful procedure within the provisions of the CPC, and with the consent of the parties may opt for an alternative method of dispute resolution, including mediation, conciliation or any such other means. After the said mediation, if any issue arises for the enforcement of settlement, the court will play its role to enforce the decision of the mediator.

1.3 Who is permitted to represent parties to a patent dispute in court?

In patent disputes, parties are typically represented by an advocate duly enrolled with the Bar. However, individual patent owners have the right to represent themselves in court, although this is strongly discouraged due to complex litigation proceedings.

1.4 What has to be done to commence proceedings, what court fees have to be paid and how long does it generally take for proceedings to reach trial from commencement?

To commence the proceedings against patent infringement, pleadings are drafted on the basis of law, facts and evidence and filed along with an interlocutory injunction application together with affidavits. After the preliminary hearing, either an interim injunction application is granted restraining the infringer from use of the patent or notice is issued to the infringer for appearing in a court or tribunal. After the decision on the injunction application, the main suit proceeds and issues are framed. There is no prescribed time limit to reach evidence commencement; however, it usually takes a few years to reach the proceedings to evidence. The court fee is PKR 15,000.

1.5 Can a party be compelled to disclose relevant documents or materials to its adversary either before or after commencing proceedings, and if so, how?

Relevant documents or materials are filed along with the plaint by the plaintiff and along with a written statement by the infringer/defendant and all documents filed by the parties are shared with each other at the time of filing.

1.6 What are the steps each party must take pre-trial? Is any technical evidence produced, and if so, how?

Pre-trial steps include the collection of evidence of infringement to support the claims. Technical evidence in the form of an affidavit with corroborative evidence may also be produced to establish how the infringing product reads in terms of the claims of the patent.

1.7 How are arguments and evidence presented at the trial? Can a party change its pleaded arguments before and/or at trial?

The arguments, for any interim injunction or final relief, are orally addressed to the Court by each party. In most of the cases, the plaintiff initiates the arguments followed by the defendant. Subsequently, the plaintiff may argue in rebuttal. The parties may also submit written arguments to court.

The process begins after the preliminary hearing, on interim injunction application. After the decision on the injunction

application, the main suit proceeds and issues are framed and then parties record their evidence relying upon the evidence submitted at the time of filing of pleadings and defence. The plaintiff and defendant appear themselves along with their witnesses, if any, and they are cross examined by the respective counsel. Thereafter, the case is fixed for final arguments and the tribunal passes the decision. However, if the interlocutory application seeking an injunction is allowed or refused by the tribunal, then the aggrieved party may prefer an appeal.

A party may amend the pleading once as a matter of right at any time before a responsive pleading is served. Substantial amendments may be made only upon leave of court.

1.8 How long does the trial generally last and how long is it before a judgment is made available?

It depends on various factors, such as the examination of witnesses, material of the case and evidence, cross examination, etc., which takes three to five years. Once the judgment is passed, it is made available quite soon.

1.9 Is there any alternative shorter, flexible or streamlined procedure available? If so, what are the criteria for eligibility and what is the impact on procedure and overall timing to trial?

No other alternative shorter, flexible or streamlined procedure is available.

1.10 Are judgments made available to the public? If not as a matter of course, can third parties request copies of the judgment?

Yes, judgments are published in leading journals and are made available to the public. Third parties can request copies of the judgments.

1.11 Are courts obliged to follow precedents from previous similar cases as a matter of binding or persuasive authority? Are decisions of any other jurisdictions considered persuasive?

In Pakistan, courts are generally not bound by precedents from previous similar cases, but judicial decisions from local courts and other jurisdictions are considered persuasive.

1.12 Are there specialist judges or hearing officers, and if so, do they have a technical background?

There are IP Tribunal-designated judges who decide patent infringement cases. However, the court may appoint scientific advisors possessing the necessary scientific and technical knowledge to assist the court during trial.

1.13 What interest must a party have to bring (i) infringement, (ii) revocation, and (iii) declaratory proceedings?

The plaintiff in an infringement case must be a patentee, or anyone possessing any right, title, or interest in and to the patented invention, whose rights have been infringed.

However, the petition for revocation may be filed by any interested person.

Any person aggrieved by the threat for infringement of a patent may establish a suit for a declaration to the effect that the threats are unjustifiable.

1.14 If declarations are available, can they (i) address non-infringement, and/or (ii) claim coverage over a technical standard or hypothetical activity?

Yes, declarations are available and address non-infringement.

However, courts have even made declarations claiming coverage over a technical standard in a suit of infringement.

1.15 Can a party be liable for infringement as a secondary (as opposed to primary) infringer? Can a party infringe by supplying part of, but not all of, the infringing product or process?

Yes, a party can be liable for infringement as a secondary infringer or for the supply of a part of an infringing product or process if the predominant use of the same creates infringing goods.

1.16 Can a party be liable for infringement of a process patent by importing the product when the process is carried on outside the jurisdiction?

Depending upon the circumstances, the party can be liable for the infringement.

1.17 Does the scope of protection of a patent claim extend to non-literal equivalents (a) in the context of challenges to validity, and (b) in relation to infringement?

There is neither any statutory provision in the Patents Ordinance, 2000 (the Ordinance), nor any judicial rulings from superior courts that govern the scope of infringement by applying the doctrine of equivalents in Pakistan.

1.18 Can a defence of patent invalidity be raised, and if so, how? Are there restrictions on such a defence, e.g. where there is a pending opposition? Are the issues of validity and infringement heard in the same proceedings or are they bifurcated?

In a defence of patent invalidity, the petitioner can rely on the same grounds as in an opposition to the grant of a patent, i.e. the invention is not patentable, it is not new, it does not involve an inventive step or it is not capable of industrial application.

In Pakistan, a patent is granted post opposition proceeding and an infringement suit can be initiated based on a granted patent.

Issues relating to validity and infringement are usually heard in the same proceeding.

1.19 Is it a defence to infringement by equivalence that the equivalent would have lacked novelty or inventive step over the prior art at the priority date of the patent (the "Formstein defence")?

No, it is not.

1.20 Other than lack of novelty and inventive step, what are the grounds for invalidity of a patent?

The validity of a patent can be challenged by way of revocation, and the reason for a revocation may be any one or more of the grounds upon which the grant of the patent can be opposed, such as:

- the applicant for the patent obtained the invention or any part thereof from him or from the person of whom the opponent is the legal representative, assignee, agent or attorney;
- the invention is not a patentable invention under the direction of the Ordinance;
- the specification does not disclose the invention in a manner clear and complete enough for it to be carried out by a person skilled in the art;
- the claims are not clear or extend beyond the scope of the disclosures in the complete specification as originally filed; and
- the complete specification claims an invention other than that described in the provisional specification and that such other invention either forms the subject of an application made by the opponent for a patent which, if granted, would bear a date in the interval between the date of the application and the leaving of the complete specification, or has been made available to the public by publication in any document in that interval.

1.21 Are infringement proceedings stayed pending resolution of validity in another court or the Patent Office?

Yes; however, courts can direct the Patent Office to first decide the issue of validity or may club proceedings before different courts for the same patent.

1.22 What other grounds of defence can be raised in addition to non-infringement or invalidity?

In a suit of infringement, the available defences are listed below:

- **Invalidity:** a party cannot be held to have infringed a patent that is not valid; therefore, often a party alleged to have infringed a patent will respond with a counter-claim that the patent in question is invalid and should be revoked.
- **Exhaustion:** in Pakistan, exhaustion applies where an article is “put on the market anywhere in the world by the owner of the patent or with his consent or by an authorised person or in any other legitimate manner such as compulsory licences”.
- **Compulsory licences:** such licences are provided under Section 59 on request to the Controller after the expiry of four years from the date of filing the patent application or three years from the date of the grant of the patent, whichever expires later. The Controller may issue a non-voluntary licence to prevent the abuses that result from the exercise of the rights conferred by the patent, e.g. failure to work. Furthermore, under the Ordinance, Section 58, the Federal Government may, even without the consent of the patent owner, decide that a government agency or a third person designated by the Federal Government may exploit a patented invention on certain grounds established under the said section.

- **Prior user right:** use of and acting in good faith may not be considered an infringement under the provision of the Ordinance, Section 30(5)(d), read with Section 30(6), which state:

“(5)(d) Acts performed by any person who in good faith, before the filing or, where priority is claimed, the priority date of the application on which the patent is granted in Pakistan, was using the invention or was making effective and serious preparations for such use;

30(6) The right of prior user referred to in clause (d) of s.(5), may be transferred or devolve only together with the enterprise or business, or with that part of the enterprise or business, in which the use or preparations for use have been made.”

1.23 (a) Are preliminary injunctions available on (i) an *ex parte* basis, or (ii) an *inter partes* basis? In each case, what is the basis on which they are granted and is there a requirement for a bond? Is it possible to file protective letters with the court to protect against *ex parte* injunctions? (b) Are final injunctions available? (c) Is a public interest defence available to prevent the grant of injunctions where the infringed patent is for a life-saving drug or medical device?

- (a) Preliminary injunctions are available on both (i) an *ex parte*, and (b) an *inter partes* basis. The injunctions are granted on determination of whether the plaintiff has successfully established in its favour: (i) a *prima facie* case; (ii) balance of convenience; and (iii) irreparable loss and injury.

It is possible to file an application with the tribunal to protect against *ex parte* injunctions.

- (b) Final injunctions are also available.

In the exercise of jurisdiction, the court may watch public interest as a predominant consideration. Further, according to Section 58 of the Ordinance, a compulsory licence exploitation by a Government agency or third person can be given where the public interest, in particular national security, nutrition, health or the development of other vital sectors of the national economy, so required.

1.24 Are damages or an account of profits assessed with the issues of infringement/validity or separately? On what basis are damages or an account of profits assessed? Are punitive/flagrant damages available?

In the case of damages, the amount of compensation awarded by the courts takes into account certain factors including damage caused by the infringement and the commercial valuation of the patent. Pakistani courts are generally reluctant to award heavy damages, hence the amount in terms of damages remains nominal in nature.

1.25 How are orders of the court enforced (whether they be for an injunction, an award of damages or for any other relief)?

It is enforced through the process of execution.

1.26 What other form of relief can be obtained for patent infringement? Would the tribunal consider granting cross-border relief?

Yes, the tribunal can order that the goods that are found to be

infringing be seized, forfeited or destroyed. However, cross-border relief is not granted due to the territorial jurisdiction of courts.

1.27 How common is settlement of infringement proceedings prior to trial?

It is not very common.

1.28 After what period is a claim for patent infringement time-barred?

Under the Limitation Act 1908, the claim of compensation for infringement is limited to a three-year period from the date of infringement. Therefore, any action of patent infringement brought after a lapse of a three-year period shall be barred under the law.

1.29 Is there a right of appeal from a first-instance judgment, and if so, is it a right to contest all aspects of the judgment?

An appeal shall lie with the High Court against any decision, order or direction of the IP Tribunal and it shall be made within three months from the date of the decision, order or direction of the IP Tribunal.

1.30 What effect does an appeal have on the award of: (i) an injunction; (ii) an enquiry as to damages or an account of profits; or (iii) an order that a patent be revoked?

All awards can be reversed.

1.31 Is an appeal by way of a review or a rehearing? Can new evidence be adduced on appeal?

No review or rehearing is possible.

According to Order 41 Rule 27 of the CPC, the parties to an appeal are not entitled to produce additional evidence either orally or with documents in the appellate court. However, admissibility of new evidence may be allowed on the basis that either the lower court refused to admit evidence that is required to be admitted or if the appellate court requires any document or any witness examined to enable it to pronounce judgment or for any other substantial cause.

1.32 How long does it usually take for an appeal to be heard?

There is no time fixed for hearing the appeal under the CPC. It usually takes three to five years in deciding an appeal.

1.33 How many levels of appeal are there? Is there a right to a second level of appeal? How often in practice is there a second level of appeal in patent cases?

There are two levels of appeal, i.e., before the High Court and in the Supreme Court of Pakistan.

1.34 What are the typical costs of proceedings to a first-instance judgment on: (i) infringement; and (ii) validity? How much of such costs are recoverable from the losing party? What are the typical costs of an appeal and are they recoverable?

The typical range of costs of a patent infringement lawsuit before trial, during trial or for an appeal depends on the nature of the case and on various factors including the amounts involved and the complexity of the patent, so it is difficult to quote any cost.

2 Patent Amendment

2.1 Can a patent be amended *ex parte* after grant, and if so, how?

A patent can be amended *ex parte* after a grant through a formal process known as post-grant amendment, by applying a request for an amendment under Section 42 of the Ordinance and Rule 28(1) of the Patents Rules, 2003, to the Patent Office. The application is published by the Patent Office on its website and in the Patents Journal, and third parties may oppose the amendments.

2.2 Can a patent be amended in *inter partes* revocation/invalidity proceedings?

In patent revocation proceedings, according to Section 43 of the Ordinance, the High Court can allow the patentee to amend their specification with conditions. If the patent is found invalid, the Court can amend instead of revoking it. The Controller must be notified of any amendment application and can participate in the proceedings.

2.3 Are there any constraints upon the amendments that may be made?

The amendments to a patent have constraints prescribed under Section 44 of the Ordinance, which requires that an amendment can only be made for the purpose of correcting an obvious mistake. Another important constraint imposed by Section 44 is on amendments, the effect of which would be such that the specification as amended would claim or describe the matter not in substance disclosed in the specification before the amendment.

3 Licensing

3.1 Are there any laws that limit the terms upon which parties may agree a patent licence?

Yes, competition law prohibits terms in a licence that are restrictive of competition in the relevant market; if the licence agreement or any other contract between the patent owner and any third party contains any anticompetitive clause, permission from the Competition Commission of Pakistan is required under Section 5 of the Competition Act 2010.

3.2 Can a patent be the subject of a compulsory licence, and if so, how are the terms settled and how common is this type of licence?

According to Section 59 of the Ordinance, on a request made

to the Controller of Patents after the expiration of a period of four years from the date of filing of the patent application or three years from the date of the grant of the patent, whichever period expires last, the Controller may issue a non-voluntary licence upon an application of a party interested in the patent. However, if the patentee satisfies the Controller that circumstances exist which justifies the non-exploitation or insufficient exploitation of the patented invention in Pakistan then such a licence will not be issued.

In his order for a compulsory licence, the Controller will fix the scope and function of the licence, the time limit within which the licensee must begin to exploit the patented invention and the amount of remuneration to be paid to the owner of the patent together with the conditions of payment. However, so far it is not so common or in practice by the Patent Office.

Furthermore, under the Ordinance, Section 58, the Federal Government may, even without the consent of the patent-owner, decide that a government agency or a third person designated by the Federal Government may exploit a patented invention on certain grounds established under Section 58.

4 Patent Term Extension

4.1 Can the term of a patent be extended, and if so, (i) on what grounds, and (ii) for how long?

The duration of patent protection is 20 years, after which it is not extendable.

5 Patent Prosecution and Opposition

5.1 Are all types of subject matter patentable, and if not, what types are excluded?

Patentable subject matter, under the Ordinance, covers any new and useful product or process, in any field of technology and includes any new and useful improvement of either of them; although software, business methods and methods of medical treatment are excluded from patentable subject matter. Non-patentable subject matter is given in Section 7(2) and 7(4) of the Ordinance, which includes the following categories:

- a discovery, scientific theory or mathematical method;
- literary, dramatic, musical and artistic works;
- a scheme, rule, method of performing a mental act, game or doing business;
- presentation of information;
- inventions contrary to law or morality or prejudicial to health and the environment;
- substances that exist in nature or if isolated therefrom;
- plants and animals and essentially biological processes for the production of plants or animals;
- methods of medical treatment including diagnostic, therapeutic and surgical methods for humans or animals;
- new or subsequent use of a known product or process; and
- a mere change in physical appearance of a chemical product if not meeting the criteria of patentability.

5.2 Is there a duty to the Patent Office to disclose prejudicial prior disclosures or documents? If so, what are the consequences of failure to comply with the duty?

No, there is no duty of the applicant to disclose prejudicial prior disclosures or documents to the Patent Office unless the Controller require certain information and documents during

prosecution, such as according to Section 17 of the Ordinance, during examination of an application the Controller may ask for a reference to the other patents to avoid substantial risk of infringement. Furthermore, according to Section 20 of the Ordinance, the Controller requires an applicant for a patent to provide the results of any official search carried out on any priority application and patent granted thereon to the Patent Office.

5.3 May the grant of a patent by the Patent Office be opposed by a third party, and if so, when can this be done?

Yes, the grant of a patent can be opposed by a third party under Section 23 of the Ordinance. After acceptance, a patent application is published in the Patents Journal and any person within four months of publication may give notice of opposition against the grant of the patent to the Controller of Patents. Notice of opposition comprises grounds and a statement setting out fully the nature of the opponent's interests and facts along with a prescribed form and fees under Rule 18 of the Patents Rules 2003.

5.4 Is there a right of appeal from a decision of the Patent Office, and if so, to whom?

According to Section 69(3) of the Ordinance, an appeal shall lie with the High Court against any decision, order or direction of the Controller or, as the case may be, the Federal Government under any of the provisions of the Ordinance and it shall be made within three months from the date of the decision, order or direction of the Controller.

5.5 How are disputes over entitlement to priority and ownership of the invention resolved?

For a priority claim, the dispute is resolved by the "first to file" rule.

In case of dispute of ownership of the invention, according to Section 36 of the Ordinance, where a dispute arises between an employer and an employee, or a former employee, concerning rights to an invention made by the employee, alone or with others, or to any patent related to the invention, either party may apply to the Controller to resolve the dispute. The Controller must provide an opportunity for both parties to be heard and may issue orders to enforce the decision. However, if the Controller believes the dispute involves complex legal issues better suited for a court, they may decline to handle the matter.

5.6 Is there a "grace period" in your jurisdiction, and if so, how long is it?

For the purpose of novelty, according to Section 8(2) of the Ordinance, a grace period is available if an article is exhibited at an official or officially recognised international exhibition within 12 months preceding the date of filing of an application for grant of a patent; disclosure of a patentable invention in respect of goods shall not constitute "state of the art".

5.7 What is the term of a patent?

The total term of a patent in Pakistan is 20 years from the filing

date of the application and in the case of a convention application the date of such earliest application filed in the convention country from which priority has been claimed.

5.8 Is double patenting allowed?

No, it is not.

5.9 For Member States within the European Union: Can a Unitary Patent, on grant, take effect in your jurisdiction? If your Member State has not yet signed or ratified the Unified Patent Court Agreement, is it likely to do so and, if so, when?

This is not applicable to our jurisdiction.

6 Border Control Measures

6.1 Is there any mechanism for seizing or preventing the importation of infringing products, and if so, how quickly are such measures resolved?

Yes, according to Section 30 of the Ordinance, a patentee can prevent third parties from importing the product without his or her consent where the patent is a product, and likewise from importing a product obtained directly by that process. A suit can be filed under Section 60 of the Ordinance in an IP tribunal.

Importation of infringing products can also be restricted under Section 15 of the Customs Act 1969, whereby a patent holder may have the infringing articles seized, confiscated or detained at the border to prevent the product from entering Pakistan.

7 Antitrust Law and Inequitable Conduct

7.1 Can antitrust law be deployed to prevent relief for patent infringement being granted?

Unless a patent is granted, any act of infringement will be viewed as per the Ordinance. However, generally, the Competition Act 2010, prohibits the abuse of a dominant position through any practice that prevents, restricts, reduces or distorts competition in the relevant market.

7.2 What limitations are put on patent licensing due to antitrust law?

The Competition Act prohibits undertakings or associations from entering into any agreement or making any decision in respect of the production, supply, distribution, acquisition or control of goods or the provision of services, which have the object or effect of preventing, restricting, reducing or distorting competition within the relevant market.

Any condition of a contract for a licence to exploit a patented article or process shall be void so far as it purports to require the licensee to acquire from the licensor, or his nominees, or prohibit him from acquiring from any specified person, or from acquiring except from the licensor, or his nominees, any article other than the patented article or an article made by the patented process or to prohibit the licensee from using articles, whether patented or not, that are not supplied by, or

any patented process that does not belong to, the licensor or his nominees, or to restrict the right of the licensee to use any such article or process.

7.3 In cases involving standard essential patents, are technical trials on patent validity and infringement heard separately from proceedings relating to the assessment of fair reasonable and non-discriminatory (FRAND) licences? Do courts set FRAND terms (or would they do so in principle)? Do courts grant FRAND injunctions, i.e. final injunctions against patent infringement unless and until defendants enter into a FRAND licence?

In cases involving patents, technical trials on patent validity, infringement and assessment of licences can be heard together if they arise from the same cause of action; courts have granted injunctions and have also determined royalty rates for licence agreements.

The law provides compulsory licences according to Section 59 on request to the Controller after the expiry of four years from the date of filing the patent application or three years from the date of the grant of the patent, whichever expires later. The Controller may issue a non-voluntary licence to prevent the abuses that result from the exercise of the rights conferred by the patent, e.g. failure to work. Furthermore, under the Ordinance, Section 58, the Federal Government may, even without the consent of the patent-owner, decide that a government agency or a third person designated by the Federal Government may exploit a patented invention on certain grounds established under the said section.

8 Current Developments

8.1 What have been the significant developments, including any leading cases, in patent law and practice in your jurisdiction in the last year?

There have been no significant cases or developments in patent law or practice during the last year, except for the draft for amending the Ordinance has been circulated for consultation to give effect of the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT).

Further, Pakistan ranks 88th among the 132 economies featured in the Global Innovation Index 2023 of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO). Pakistan's IP ranking has seen a remarkable improvement from 119th in 2016, which upgraded Pakistan from the Priority Watch List to the Watch List.

This report highlights that Pakistan has made gradual improvements towards better coordinating its IP enforcement efforts and updating its IP laws. For example, Pakistan enacted the Trademark Amendment Act (2023) and the Intellectual Property Organization (IPO) continues to make efforts to coordinate with various government bodies involved in IP. Also, the IP Policy Board met regularly in 2023, and the Competition Commission of Pakistan has made some progress in cases involving counterfeit trademarks and other trademark-related anti-competitive violations.

The United States also welcomes Pakistan's interest in joining international treaties, such as the WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty and WIPO Copyright Treaty, collectively known as the WIPO Internet Treaties and the PCT.

Further, the IPO has recently unveiled updated guidelines pertaining to the Foreign Filing Permission (FFP) requirements for Pakistani residents seeking protection to patent their inventions abroad.

The newly issued guidelines provide detailed instructions on the FFP application process for both scenarios: direct foreign patent filing; and subsequent foreign filing after a domestic application.

8.2 Are you looking forward to any particular developments in patent law or practice in the coming year or two and what effect might they have in your jurisdiction?

Pakistan is to become a signatory of the PCT.

8.3 Are there any general trends in patent practice and the enforcement of patents that have become apparent in your jurisdiction over the last year or so?

Yes, patent examiners during the examination of patent applications have adopted some changes such as formatting trends, preamble of claims according to independent and dependent claim categories, and insertion of reference numerals and specific ratios in abstract and claims.

8.4 Are there any key issues in relation to patent law or practice that you feel are not addressed by the questions above which are worth mentioning here?

We believe that some part of patent prosecution relating to patent examination and construction of claims should be mentioned.



Hameeda Asif is prominently dedicated to matters pertaining to patents and industrial designs, bringing substantial expertise to the table. With a rich background, she excels in providing guidance to national and international clients, seamlessly navigating both legal and technical aspects. Her specialisation extends to adeptly managing prosecution and contentious matters, particularly within the intricate domains of life sciences, pharmaceuticals, vaccines, genetic resources, chemicals and biotechnology. In addition to her professional commitments, she actively contributes her insights to various national and international IP forums, showcasing her commitment to staying at the forefront of developments in the field.

Bharucha & Co.
F-7/1, Block 8, Kehkashan
Clifton, Karachi 75600
Pakistan

Tel: +92 21 3537 9544 Ext: 103
Email: hameeda.asif@bharuchaco.com
LinkedIn: www.linkedin.com/in/hameeda-asif-6583592a



Samreen Khan's practice areas focus on patents filing, prosecution, examination and research. She holds a Master's of Philosophy degree in Molecular Medicine. Her involvement includes counselling on patent filing strategies, prosecution, expert advising on patent legal documents, supervising assignments, managing examination reports, conducting thorough studies of prior art searches, drafting claims and meticulously preparing responses to ensure compliance with legal requirements. Additionally, she adeptly navigates and manages matters with deadlines, showcasing her commitment to precision and efficiency in the field of patent law.

Bharucha & Co.
F-7/1, Block 8, Kehkashan
Clifton, Karachi 75600
Pakistan

Tel: +92 21 3537 9544 Ext: 115
Email: samreen.khan@bharuchaco.com
LinkedIn: www.linkedin.com/in/samreen-khan-20458935

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