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# **TRADE SECRETS: NAVIGATING THE TRIPS AGREEMENT & INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW**

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## **ABSTRACT**

*Trade secret protection has become a key component of intellectual property (IP) strategy in a time of rapid technological advancement and digital interconnectedness. The complicated legal environment surrounding trade secrets is examined in this research paper, emphasizing India's changing legal system in light of global accords like the Paris Convention and TRIPS. The study explores the TRIPS Agreement's provisions, particularly Article 39, which requires member states to protect undisclosed information from unfair competition. It also examines how the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) influences international standards and promotes global collaboration. The paper shows how courts have creatively applied existing IP and contract law to uphold trade secret protection by analyzing landmark Indian cases. Another strategic effort to promote innovation and fortify IP environment mechanisms is the National IPR Policy of 2016. Furthermore, the paper identifies useful tools for protecting trade secrets and classifies them into tangible and intangible forms, ranging from software and know-how to formulas and designs. Finally, this study emphasizes how urgently India needs a thorough legal framework to handle the issues brought on by digital data exchange and globalization. India can better protect its intellectual property and promote an innovative culture by bringing domestic laws into line with international norms and raising awareness among interested parties.*

## **KEYWORDS:**

Trade Secrets, Intellectual Property, Protection, TRIPS, WIPO, Agreement, WTO.

## **INTRODUCTION**

Trade secrets, a type of intellectual property often lacking statutory protection in many jurisdictions, can be likened to a nearly impossible horse to retrieve once out of the barn. In today's digital age, where information, including trade secrets, is stored and transmitted

electronically, the risk of trade secret loss is significant<sup>1</sup>. Consequently, the importance of trade secret protection has surged, surpassing even patent protection in some cases. The TRIPS agreement (Article 39) includes provisions to enhance trade secret protection, while the Paris Convention's Article 10bis addresses unfair competition, laying some groundwork for international standards in trade secret protection. However, no comprehensive international treaty is akin to those governing patents, copyrights, and trademarks. Defining the nature of trade secrets poses a challenge due to their elusive and confidential nature. Protecting trade secrets typically involves maintaining confidentiality under existing legal frameworks, seeking injunctions against unauthorized use or dissemination, and pursuing damages for breaches. Violators may also face criminal charges for confidentiality breaches. Internationally, bodies like the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) play pivotal roles in promoting and organizing trade secret protection efforts. As signatories to agreements such as TRIPS, WTO member nations commit to advancing trade secret protection measures. WIPO also offers mechanisms to safeguard trade secrets within its framework.

### **WIPO AND TRADE SECRETS**

WIPO, founded on July 14, 1967, and operational since 1970, serves as a specialized agency within the United Nations, a status it has held since 1974. It oversees a multitude of international treaties and unions focused on intellectual property (IP) matters<sup>2</sup>. WIPO's primary objectives include fostering global IP protection through state cooperation and, when feasible, collaborating with other international bodies. Additionally, WIPO facilitates administrative cooperation among IP unions established under the Paris Convention and the Berne Convention, as well as subsidiary treaties formed by members of the Paris Union. Beyond its regulatory functions, WIPO plays a crucial role in advocating for the interests of traders and innovators on the international stage.

### **TRADE SECRETS UNDER THE WIPO**

Since the inception of the Paris Convention and the Berne Convention, there has been a growing emphasis on protecting various forms of intellectual property. Over time, this emphasis has expanded to include trade secrets. Countries have approached trade secret

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<sup>1</sup> Poorvi Chothani, *Trade Secret 2(4)* MIPR 33 (2007).

<sup>2</sup> *WTO Intellectual Property* (TRIPS).

protection differently, with some viewing it as part of tort law. In contrast, others have enacted criminal, commercial, administrative, or civil law provisions to prohibit unauthorized use or disclosure of trade secrets.

WIPO safeguards trade secrets under Article 10bis (unfair competition) of the Paris Convention 1967. Similar provisions can be found in the TRIPS Agreement's Section 7, which addresses protecting confidential information. Article 10bis of the Paris Convention mandates that member countries ensure adequate protection against unfair competition for individuals benefiting from the convention. However, the convention does not specify the extent of protection to be granted, leaving it to the discretion of each member country's existing laws. Article 10bis defines unfair competition as acts contrary to honest practices in industrial or commercial matters.<sup>3</sup>

## **WTO AND IPR: AN OVERVIEW OF THE TRIPS AGREEMENT**

As the global economy expanded, it became evident that GATT did not address many emerging global challenges. This realization prompted the Uruguay Round negotiations, leading to the establishment of the WTO. The WTO replaced GATT, which had been in effect since 1948. The WTO is a platform for negotiating agreements to reduce barriers to international trade and ensure a level playing field for all participants, fostering economic growth and development. It provides a legal and institutional framework for implementing and monitoring these agreements and resolving disputes arising from their interpretation and application.

The WTO Agreement on TRIPS, concluded on April 15, 1994, and entered into force on January 1, 1995, marked a historic milestone in IP protection. It signaled a breakthrough towards the harmonization, internationalization, and globalization of IP systems. The TRIPS agreement is an international treaty establishing minimum standards requiring member countries to provide robust IP protection per their domestic laws.

TRIPS sets minimum IP protection and enforcement standards that all WTO member countries must meet. The main obligations revolve around national treatment and most-favored-nation treatment (MFN). The agreement is divided into seven parts comprising 73 articles:

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<sup>3</sup> Undisclosed information, Unfair Competition and anti-competitive practices, *available at:* <http://www.wto.org> (last visited on September 14, 2025).

- Part I: General provisions and fundamental principles (Articles 1-8)
- Part II: Standards concerning the availability, scope, and use of IPRs (Articles 9-40), including protection of undisclosed information.
- Part III: Enforcement of IPRs (Articles 41-61)
- Part IV: Acquisition and maintenance of IPRs and related inter-parties procedures (Article 62)
- Part V: Dispute prevention and settlement (Articles 63-64)
- Part VI: Transitional arrangements (Articles 65-67)
- Part VII: Institutional arrangements and final provisions (Articles 68-73)

Regarding copyright and related rights, countries must adhere to Articles 1-21 of the Berne Convention, which safeguards literary and artistic works. TRIPS mandates countries to protect computer programs as literary works under the Berne Convention and to safeguard data and other intellectual creations due to their content arrangements.

For trademarks and service marks, TRIPS provides protection based on the Paris Convention for industrial property protection. Firstly, TRIPS defines trademarks. Secondly, it requires a system for publication and cancellation in connection with trademark registration and service marks. Thirdly, it extends protection to well-known marks, including service marks. Member countries must refuse or invalidate trademark registrations containing geographical indications that mislead the public about the true origin of goods.

In industrial designs, TRIPS requires countries to protect new and original designs with certain exceptions.

In patents, TRIPS mandates availability everywhere, except for diagnostic, therapeutic, and surgical methods for treating humans, animals, plants, and other animals than microorganisms. Countries not providing patent protection for plant varieties must offer protection through an effective sui generis system.

Regarding semiconductor chip layout designs, TRIPS:

1. Expressly covers protecting chips.
2. Ensures a reasonable royalty.
3. Extends protection to 10 years (compared to 8 years in the Washington treaty).

4. Prohibits compulsory licensing for semiconductor chip layout designs, except for antitrust remedies or non-commercial government use.

Regarding trade secrets, TRIPS addresses undisclosed information, commonly called trade secrets. Additionally, TRIPS takes steps to counter the unfair commercial use of data submitted to government agencies to obtain marketing approval for pharmaceutical and agricultural chemical products containing new chemical entities.

## TRADE SECRETS UNDER THE TRIPS AGREEMENT

Part 2, Section 7 of the TRIPS agreement addresses protecting undisclosed information, which refers to trade secrets. Article 39.1 of TRIPS stipulates that, in the pursuit of ensuring adequate protection against unfair competition as outlined in Article 10bis of the 1967 Paris Convention, member nations are obligated to safeguard undisclosed information described in paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article 39<sup>4</sup>.

Paragraph 2 encompasses the broader category of confidential information, historically safeguarded under common law principles, while paragraph 3 focuses on shielding data submitted to governmental bodies from disclosure and unfair exploitation. Article 10bis of the TRIPS agreement does not explicitly address protecting confidential information as a component of unfair competition. Instead, Article 10bis(2) defines unjust competition as actions contrary to honest industrial and commercial practices. Article 10bis(3) enumerates three specific prohibited practices:

1. Any actions aimed at creating confusion regarding a competitor's establishment, goods, or commercial activities.
2. Making false claims in trade to discredit a competitor's establishment, goods, or commercial activities.
3. Providing indications or allegations to mislead the public about the nature, manufacturing process, characteristics, purpose, or quantity of goods<sup>5</sup>.

In summary, the TRIPS agreement ensures trade secret protection by referencing mechanisms outlined in the Paris Convention or provisions established by WIPO.

During TRIPS negotiations, significant attention was given to preserving the confidentiality of

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<sup>4</sup> TRIPS Agreement, 1995, s.7.

<sup>5</sup> Article 10bis (Paris Convention) – Harvard University, available at: <https://h2o.Law.Harvard.edu/text> (last visited on September 14, 2025).

test data submitted to government agencies, particularly concerning pharmaceutical products. Given the lengthy approval process for such products, the risk of competitors wrongfully appropriating this data was apparent, leading to the inclusion of Article 39.3.

Article 39.3 imposes three limitations:

1. It applies exclusively to pharmaceutical and agricultural chemical products.
2. Protection is extended solely against unfair competition practices.
3. Government authorities are exempted from confidentiality requirements in the interest of public welfare.

Consequently, it has been established that a government regulatory agency may utilize an applicant's confidential test data when evaluating applications for similar products submitted by other applicants.

## **RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN WTO AND WIPO FOR THE IP PROTECTION**

The preamble of the TRIPS agreement explicitly states the WTO's requirement for a mutually supportive relationship with WIPO. This collaboration primarily focuses on three areas:

- a. Notification of, access to, and transition of national laws and regulations.
- b. Implementation of procedures for protecting national emblems.
- c. Technical cooperation.

The partnership between WTO-WIPO involves joint efforts to develop a computerized database of intellectual property laws and regulations and cooperation on TRIPS implementation.

Trade secrets encompass various categories of confidential information, as recognized by courts worldwide. Examples include formulas, patterns, plans, designs, physical devices, processes, software, and know-how. However, this list is not exhaustive, as additional categories may qualify as trade secrets. Courts may reach different conclusions regarding the trade secret status of specific information. Still, they generally agree on certain criteria: the information must be confidential, the owner must take reasonable measures to maintain confidentiality, and the information should not be publicly available.

### **Formula**

A formula refers to symbols expressing fundamental principles or representing a substance's constituent elements. It provides guidance for creating something valuable or profitable. Formulas can be considered trade secrets. For instance, the formula used by the Coca-Cola company gives it a significant advantage in the soda market because no other soda replicates its taste.

### **Pattern**

A pattern is a form, template, or model that can be utilized to create objects or parts of objects. It involves detecting underlying patterns, a process known as pattern recognition. A pattern can be protected as a trade secret if kept confidential. For example, the pattern of packaging goods or delivering services, or the pattern followed in client counseling sessions.

### **Plan**

A plan represents a proposed method of transitioning from one situation to another, aiming to achieve one or more objectives or goals. While plans are typically disclosed in patent applications, inventors may keep them secret, categorizing them as confidential information under trade secrets. In business, strategic plans are used to devise business strategies—for example, a plan outlining the marketing approach for selling a product in a specific region.

### **Design**

Design refers to a decorative or artistic work, often characterized by an arrangement of elements. Specific categories of goods or inventions can be classified as designs, such as circuitry for advanced minicomputers, color TV circuitry, and schematics for analog circuits.

### **Physical Devices**

A physical device is any object with a tangible implementation. If it is utilized in manufacturing processes, it can be considered a trade secret. Examples include machinery and equipment used to manufacture radio parts or saw-grade diamonds.

### **Process**

A process entails a generalized method of accomplishing a task, typically involving ordered and interdependent steps or operations. Methods or techniques used in production to create final products can be deemed trade secrets. Examples include processes for manufacturing

potassium sulfate or fiberglass.

### **Software**

An illustrative example is the Broker Genius case, demonstrating steps to enhance software protection as a trade secret.

### **Know-how**

Know-how refers to information that enables an individual to perform a specific task or operate a particular device or process. Know-how can constitute trade secrets. Examples include knowledge related to chemical plant construction, testing procedures to ensure raw material quality, and methods for manufacturing typewriters.

## **TOOLS FOR PROTECTING TRADE SECRETS**

Owners of trade secrets employ various tools, such as non-disclosure agreements and non-compete clauses, to safeguard their sensitive information from misappropriation, sabotage, and unauthorized disclosure. Businesses must ensure the implementation of these tools to protect their trade secrets effectively. Below are some essential tools used for trade secret protection:

### **Employment Agreements**

Tailored employment agreements should be established based on the nature of employment, incorporating clauses regarding confidentiality, non-disclosure, and non-compete agreements. These agreements typically outline restrictions on disclosing specific information and post-employment obligations.

### **Trade Secret Policy**

A comprehensive trade secret policy is crucial for businesses that are heavily reliant on trade secrets. The initial step involves identifying and prioritizing sensitive information qualifying as trade secrets based on their value and sensitivity. Employees must be adequately informed about these policies, including the consequences of policy breaches, and may be required to acknowledge their understanding.

### **Non-Disclosure Agreements (NDAs)**

Businesses often enter into NDAs with employees and third parties to prevent the unauthorized disclosure of trade secrets. These agreements legally bind parties to confidentiality obligations

regarding sensitive information.

### **Adequate Documentation**

Maintaining thorough documentation of trade secrets is essential to establishing ownership and demonstrating that the business developed them. Regular updates to documentation should be recorded, enhancing evidentiary value in potential disputes over trade secret ownership.

### **Security Systems**

Implementing robust security measures is imperative for trade secret protection. Access to confidential information should be restricted to authorized personnel through security checks and measures. In electronic environments, businesses can utilize software programs, virus scans, firewalls, and other authentication technologies to bolster security.

Trade secret protection offers indefinite duration, providing businesses with a competitive advantage over other forms of intellectual property protection, which are typically limited by time. While historically used to safeguard advanced military technologies, trade secrets have become universalized in contemporary society and technological innovation. When proper protection tools are in place, trade secret discovery is limited to lawful methods such as reverse engineering or industrial espionage.

## **TRADE SECRETS IN INDIA**

If the confidentiality of information is compromised, it no longer qualifies as a trade secret. As India ascends to a higher status in the global economy, safeguarding the interests of traders, entrepreneurs, and businesses becomes crucial. As a member of the WTO and a signatory to the TRIPS Agreement, India has aligned with the agreement's provisions through amendments to existing laws or the enactment of new legislation. Although Indian intellectual property law does not explicitly protect trade secrets due to the absence of specific legislation, Indian courts have effectively addressed trade secret protection through various judicial decisions to safeguard business interests.

In the case of *Burlington Home Shopping Pvt Ltd v. Rajnish Chibber*<sup>6</sup>, the plaintiff operated

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<sup>6</sup> 1995 IVAD (DELHI) 732.

a mail order service company dealing in the publication of mail-order catalogs featuring various consumer items and had established significant business operations in this manner. Over three years, the plaintiff developed a valuable customer database. The plaintiff claimed copyright ownership, alleging that the defendant had infringed on this right through unauthorized activities. Key issues addressed included whether a database comprising customer mailing addresses could be copyrighted and whether the defendant had infringed upon the plaintiff's copyright. The court issued an injunction preventing the defendant from engaging in any business, including mail-order operations, using the customer information. This decision demonstrates how Indian courts have indirectly utilized copyright law to protect trade secrets. In *Ambience India Pvt Ltd v Shri Naveen Jain*<sup>7</sup>, the court acknowledged that trade secrets consist of protected and confidential information acquired by employees during their employment, which should not be accessible to others to safeguard the employer's interests. Trade secrets may include formulas, technical know-how, or any unique tools unknown to the public. However, everyday business operations commonly known do not qualify as trade secrets.

In the case of *Tractor and Farm Equipment Ltd v. Greenfield Farm Equipment Pvt Ltd*<sup>8</sup>, it was demonstrated that confidentiality was preserved through a non-disclosure agreement.

In another case, *High-Tech Systems and Services Ltd v Suprabhat Ray and others*<sup>9</sup>, the plaintiff company, which sold technologically advanced products and services for the power and process sector industries, alleged that certain former employees had misused confidential information. These ex-officers, who had access to critical business data, including trade secrets, during their tenure, resigned in 2013 and started a competing business. This led the plaintiff to allege that these former employees, now competitors, had taken advantage of confidential information such as logistical details, vendor contacts, and marketing strategies.

The plaintiff's claim centered on misusing sensitive information that could give competitors an undue advantage. The court recognized that business information, including costs, pricing, and marketing tactics, constitutes trade secrets. The court concluded that the former employees had breached their duty by using this confidential information in their new business ventures.

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<sup>7</sup> 122 (2005) DLT 421.

<sup>8</sup> 2006 (32) PTC 343.

<sup>9</sup> G.A. No. 1738 of 2014.

Consequently, the court issued an injunction preventing the ex-employees from using any of the plaintiff's confidential data or engaging in similar business activities as selling agents for three years starting from January 2014. However, the order did not restrict the respondents from conducting a business identical to the plaintiff's, provided they did not utilize the confidential information acquired during their previous employment.

In *Ciba Inc. v Sequent Scientific Ltd*<sup>10</sup>, the court determined that a breach of confidentiality must be explicitly specified within the terms of the confidentiality agreement for relief to be granted. Without such specification, legal redress cannot be provided.

In the case of *Tractor and Farm Equipment Limited v Greenfield Farm Equipment Private Limited and others*<sup>11</sup>, the plaintiff operated a business manufacturing tractors and related farming equipment, and had a dedicated R&D department consistently innovating and creating new models, sometimes in collaboration with foreign entities under contractual agreements. The plaintiff had initiated a "Hunter Program" project to develop a tractor specifically for specific markets, contracting a UK company, Omni, for its development. Team members involved in the program were privy to sensitive information. Later, it appeared that the defendants were attempting to manufacture a tractor with a design strikingly similar to that of the Hunter. The issues before the court were:

1. Whether the plaintiff company held any copyright over the designs.
2. Whether the defendants had access to the confidential information about the Hunter tractor.
3. Whether there was a violation of the confidentiality clause by the defendants.

The court found that there was both an infringement of copyright and a breach of confidentiality, leading to the issuance of injunctions against the defendants. This case illustrates the court's role in enforcing confidentiality through non-disclosure agreements.

In *Desiccant Rotors International v. Bappaditya Sarkar and Another*<sup>12</sup>, the plaintiff company, established in 1958 and part of the FOSECO group, was involved in the chemicals and steel industries and focused on developing innovative technologies. The defendants, former

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<sup>10</sup> Notice of Motion 3472 of 2009 in Suit No. 2501 of 2009.

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>12</sup> I.A. No. 5455/2008.

employees of the plaintiff, were bound by agreements that prohibited the disclosure of confidential information. It was later discovered that the defendants used a manufacturing process identical to the plaintiff's. The court ruled that the disclosure of confidential information post-employment could be legally restrained, emphasizing the enforceability of non-disclosure agreements beyond the term of employment.

The 21st century is often called the era of knowledge, playing a crucial role in driving the economy. Extending this knowledge to smaller, primarily rural and remote, areas is vital. Raising awareness is a key goal of this approach. India boasts vast talent across research and development institutions, companies, universities, and technical schools. There's a pressing need to spread this knowledge further to boost economic growth. The corporate sector should also be encouraged to support and develop Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs).

Efforts should be made to ensure that the advantages of the IPR system benefit inventors, micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs), startups, and grassroots innovators. The current IP laws in India, which comply with the TRIPS agreement, and various court decisions provide a solid structure for IPR protection. However, it's crucial to periodically review and revise these laws, negotiate international and multilateral treaties, and stay active in global forums that create legally binding international regulations.

Additionally, promoting the transfer of clean technology, updating rules regularly, and conducting thorough studies are necessary steps. Encouraging entrepreneurship is essential to harness the economic benefits of IPRs. Creating a public platform to link creators and innovators also helps maximize the economic potential of IPRs. Finally, building a large pool of IPR professionals and experts is crucial for advancing this field.

## **TRADE SECRETS UNDER THE NATIONAL INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHT POLICY**

The National Intellectual Property Rights Policy was established in May 2016 as a strategic blueprint to steer the future direction of IPRs in India. Embodying the motto "Creative India, Innovative India," this policy was drafted and released on December 19, 2014, and subsequently approved by the Union Cabinet in 2016. This policy reflects the significant emphasis placed on IPRs for economic growth and highlights the crucial role of trade secrets

within India's comprehensive IPR policy framework.

Here's a rephrased version of the provided content:

### **Executive Summary**

Creativity and innovation are key drivers in a nation's economic development. A practical IPR policy framework encourages individuals to fully leverage their intellectual property for the growth of India while safeguarding public interests. The primary purpose of the national IPR policy is to highlight intellectual property as both a valuable economic asset and a crucial strategic resource<sup>13</sup>.

### **Vision Statement**

In India, stimulating creativity and innovation is crucial as it benefits the nation by advancing science and technology, protecting traditional knowledge, and conserving biodiversity resources. With knowledge as a central development pillar, transforming from proprietary knowledge to shared knowledge is vital.

### **Mission Statement**

The mission encompasses nurturing creativity and innovation to bolster entrepreneurship and promote socio-economic and cultural development. This includes prioritizing access to healthcare, ensuring food security, and focusing on environmental protection, among other critical sectors.

There are mainly seven objectives:

- **Raising awareness of the economic, social, and cultural advantages of IPRs within society:** We live in a modern and knowledge-driven era. Nationwide programs designed to enhance understanding of intellectual property rights are crucial. These initiatives aim to inspire both the public and private sectors, including R&D centers and various industries, fostering the creation of protectable IPs that can be commercialized.
- **Fostering a climate of inventiveness and innovation:** This involves stimulating the creation of IPRs nationwide. India boasts a vast pool of scientific and

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<sup>13</sup> Activities IPR Cell, available at: [www.piet.poornima.org](http://www.piet.poornima.org) (last visited on September 15, 2025).

technological talent dispersed across numerous organizations. Assessing and tapping into the potential across these diverse sectors is critical.

- **Legal and legislative framework:** To establish a robust framework, it is essential to have effective and strong IPR laws that balance owners' rights with broader public interests. After the TRIPS agreement, IP laws have been significantly revised to protect India's rich traditional medical knowledge from misappropriation.
- **Human capital development:** To fully leverage the potential of IPRs, there is a need to cultivate a pool of IPR professionals and field experts. Such a reservoir of talent will aid in further managing and facilitating IP assets within the country.
- **Administration and management:** The backbone of an efficient and balanced IPR system lies in the capability of the officers administering various IPRs.
- **Commercialization of IPR:** Economic improvement hinges on encouraging entrepreneurship. It is vital to bridge the gap between investors and IP creators to foster a vibrant economic environment.
- **Enforcement and adjudication:** Building awareness and understanding of IP among the general public is necessary. This approach attracts more investors and boosts investment, which benefits the economy.

## CONCLUSION

As a fundamental component of the contemporary intellectual property paradigm, trade secrets support international trade and technological advancement. This study highlights the intricacy and importance of strong trade secret protection through a detailed examination of national frameworks like India's changing legal system and policy structures, and international agreements like the Paris Convention and TRIPS. With globalization, digitization, and increased knowledge sharing, the landscape is changing quickly, requiring constant adaptation in legislative drafting and enforcement strategies.

Although there isn't a universal set of laws governing trade secrets, international initiatives spearheaded by organizations such as the WIPO and WTO have produced guiding principles that countries adopt into their legal frameworks. Without specific trade secret laws, India, a WTO member and TRIPS signatory, is a prime example of this flexible approach, using policy initiatives and judicial creativity to protect corporate interests and promote innovation. Notable cases show how courts creatively fill statutory gaps by applying concepts like copyright and

contract law, safeguarding secret commercial data from unfair competition and infringement. Nevertheless, difficulties still exist. Trade secrets' intangible and confidential nature makes enforcement more difficult, particularly when electronic communications predominate and the lines separating employee and corporate knowledge are becoming increasingly blurred. Legal safeguards are necessary, but so is a fundamental cultural change that emphasizes the importance of intellectual property, raises awareness at all levels, and incorporates best practices like NDAs, security measures, and transparent internal procedures. Harnessing the full economic potential of trade secrets requires promoting entrepreneurship, assisting MSMEs, and developing platforms that link investors and innovators.

Ultimately, the quest for the best trade secret protection is never-ending. It necessitates regular legal reviews, ongoing involvement in global discussions, and a dedication to humanizing legal, economic, and technological progress – preserving innovation, upholding justice, and encouraging people's and society's development.

