

Evolution and Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights in Bangladesh: Challenges and Prospects

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Abstract

Intellectual Property Rights are important for encouraging creativity, innovation, and overall development in today's knowledge-based economy. IPR gives creators and inventors legal protection through exclusive rights, allowing them to control how their work is used. Moral rights protect their personal connection and reputation, while economic rights let them earn from their creations. Monopoly rights provide temporary exclusivity, motivating people to innovate and invest in new ideas. In Bangladesh, there are laws like the Copyright Act, Patent Act, Design Act, and Trademark Act, but in reality, enforcing these laws is still a challenge. Problems such as lack of awareness, weak administration, limited resources, and outdated rules often make it hard for creators to fully protect their work. This sometimes leads to plagiarism, piracy, and misuse of intellectual property. Despite these challenges, Bangladesh has a lot of potential. Digital registration systems, awareness programs, specialized IPR courts, and including IPR education in universities can help strengthen the system. Proper implementation of IPR will protect creators, encourage innovation, attract investment, and support sustainable economic growth, turning intellectual property into a key driver of national progress and creativity.

Keywords: *Intellectual property rights, copyright, patent, trademark, geographical indications, enforcement, piracy, legal framework*

1. Introduction

Intellectual property rights, are one of the most significant pillars of the 21st-century global knowledge economy. Long-term success now depends on protecting intellectual property since technology, creativity, and innovation are increasingly impacting economic development. Countries now compete not only on the basis of natural or industrial resources but also on the knowledge, creativity, and ideas generated by

their citizens [1]. Intellectual property protection supports the creative industries, draws in foreign investment, and promotes research and development. IPRs are essential for promoting entrepreneurship, conserving traditional knowledge, and incorporating domestic innovations into international markets, especially in developing nations. Thus, cultural identity and economic competitiveness are both enhanced by effective intellectual property protection [2]. The development of IPR in Bangladesh shows a slow

transition away from colonial-era influences and towards a more contemporary, internationally-aligned framework. The nation has implemented policy initiatives, institutional reorganizations, and legislative reforms over the past few decades in an effort to bring its laws into compliance with international norms. These initiatives demonstrate the acceptance of intellectual property as a means of promoting economic diversification, innovation, and cultural preservation.

The full implementation of an effective IPRs regime is still hampered by a number of issues, despite significant advancements. Proper protection of intellectual works and innovations is hampered by a lack of technical expertise, bureaucratic inefficiencies, a lack of enforcement capacity, and a lack of awareness among creators and entrepreneurs. Digital infringement, counterfeiting, and piracy are still pervasive, hurting the creative industries and deterring investment.

However, the expanding digital economy offers intellectual property governance both possibilities and difficulties. More adaptable and technologically advanced legal systems are required to accommodate new kinds of creativity and technological innovation. The rise of digital media, data-driven innovation, and artificial intelligence necessitates flexible frameworks that can strike a balance between equitable economic returns, public access, and innovation incentives. This study looks at the overall development and application of intellectual property rights in Bangladesh. It examines historical developments, institutional dynamics, legal reforms, and the socio-economic benefits of intellectual property rights (IPRs) in fostering creativity and innovation. The paper's conclusion emphasizes the necessity of modernizing policies, enhancing

institutional coordination, and fostering an intellectual property-respecting culture in order to transform Bangladesh into a competitive, innovation-driven economy.

2. Current Research on IPR Governance and Enforcement Challenges

Current laws governing copyright, patents, trademarks, and geographical indications (GIs) are highlighted in recent studies on intellectual property in Bangladesh. However, enforcement challenges continue to be a concern. The Patents and Designs Act of 2000, enacted during the colonial era, remains the primary piece of legislation relating to patents and industrial designs. Despite some changes, academics argue that it is outdated and insufficient to deal with modern technological developments [3].

Literary, artistic, musical, audiovisual, and software works are governed by the Copyright Act of 2023, which was later amended in 2005. For violations, it offers both criminal and civil remedies. However, the efficacy of the Act has been seriously weakened by widespread piracy in the software, music, film, and publishing industries [4]. In order to bring trademark registration and enforcement practices into line with global business standards, the Trademarks Act of 2009 modernized them. However, markets are still dominated by counterfeit goods, especially in Fast-moving consumer goods, and cosmetics, suggesting inadequate implementation [5].

The Geographical Indications (Registration and Protection) Act of 2013 made it possible to preserve traditional cultural items. Despite the existence of the law, its enforcement is lacking, a dearth of proactive registrations, and a lack of promotion of genuine GI-certified goods [6].

The development of a strong intellectual property regime is thus still hampered by the disconnect between legal frameworks and actual enforcement, even though Bangladesh has enacted contemporary IP laws that are in accordance with international standards.

3. Historical Evolution of IPR in Bangladesh

The Indian Patents and Designs Act of 2000 and the Indian Copyright Act of 1914 constituted the main legal framework for IP during the British colonial era [7].

These laws, which were largely based on British law, were designed to protect artistic and industrial creations that benefited the British Empire and to ease colonial trade [8]. Although the colonial laws established the groundwork for contemporary IPRs in the area, they mainly disregarded indigenous creativity and traditional knowledge bases [9].

Bangladesh inherited the colonial legal system in 1971. These laws were initially implemented with only slight changes, but the necessity of updating laws to take into account the socio-economic realities of developing countries was apparent [10]. To give literary, artistic, and software works more protection, the Copyright Act 2023 superseded previous laws. Meanwhile, the Trademarks Act 2009 updated trademark registration 3rd protection procedures to comply with modern business and global standards (India, The Trademarks Act, 2009) [11].

Bangladesh's current IPR framework blends contemporary reforms with legacy statutes:

- i. The Copyright Act 2023 (modified in 2005) offers both civil and criminal remedies for infringement and safeguards software, literary, artistic, musical, and film works (G. o. Bangladesh, The Copyright Act [12].
- ii. The Trademarks Act of 2009 established a contemporary framework for trademark

registration, oppositions, and enforcement [13].

There is a gradual evolution from colonial-era, trade-focused statutes to a modern framework that balances domestic needs, international obligations, and cultural protection [14].

Conceptual Framework:

Enforcement and Economic Outcomes: Deterrence theory and institutional capacity frameworks provide a framework for understanding the difficulties in enforcing intellectual property rights (IPR) in Bangladesh. According to deterrence theory, courts, law enforcement, and customs agencies are only effective if they can convince people that the costs of breaking the law will be greater than the possible rewards [15]. Weak enforcement encourages piracy, counterfeiting, and other IPR violations by lowering the perceived risk of violation.

The efficacy and capacity of formal institutions directly affect economic outcomes, according to institutional economics. Technically competent, open, and well-resourced enforcement agencies can protect innovation by protecting the rights of artists and companies, promoting investment, and offering incentives for R&D [16]. However, the country's potential in knowledge-intensive industries is constrained, and innovation incentives are hampered by the enforcement framework's structural inefficiencies, lack of coordination, and resource constraints. Therefore, the relationship between innovation outcomes and institutional effectiveness theoretically justifies the reforms proposed in this paper. Strengthening enforcement through digitization, technical training, and interagency coordination can not only increase compliance

and decrease infringement but also enhance the environment for economic growth and cultural preservation.

4. Intellectual Property Laws of Bangladesh

4.1 Copyright Act, 2023

The Act repeals the older Copyright Act 2023, introduces protections for ICT-based works, databases, folk culture, and expands enforcement tools. It is cited in the context of aligning Bangladesh's national IP framework with SDG objectives.

4.2 Patent Act, 2023

The newer Act (2023) modernizes patent criteria (novelty, inventive step, industrial applicability), centralizes authority in the DG of DPDT, and includes flexibilities (compulsory licensing, public interest revocation).

4.3 Industrial Designs Act / Designs Bill, 2023

A legislative reform to provide standalone protection for industrial designs, which had earlier been part of the combined Patent Act & Designs Act.

4.4 Trademark (Amendment) Act, 2025 (Draft/Proposed)

Proposed amendments to the Trademarks Act 2009 to better align with the Madrid Protocol, introduce non-traditional trademarks (sound, color, packaging), improve correction mechanisms, and enhance enforcement.

4.5 National Innovation and Intellectual Property Policy 2018

Though not as recent as the other Acts, this policy is mentioned as a guiding framework for IP-innovation strategy in Bangladesh.

5. International Framework and Bangladesh

Bangladesh is bound by the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) of the World Trade Organization (WTO). According to a significant exemption of the WTO's TRIPS due to its designation as a Least Developed Country (LDC), Bangladesh is allowed to postpone the issuance and enforcement of pharmaceutical product patents until at least July 1, 2033 [17].

Bangladesh joined the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) in 1985 and has been a member ever since. This membership gives the nation access to international cooperation platforms, capacity-building initiatives, and technical assistance [18].

Bangladesh has ratified various international treaties administered by WIPO. It is a signatory to the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, which establishes the copyright protection, and the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, which regulates patents, trademarks, and industrial designs [19]. Bangladesh has to uphold the minimum standards outlined in these conventions upon ratification; however, the domestic implementation and enforcement of these obligations are inconsistent, resulting in a discrepancy between international commitments and reality on the ground [20].

The primary specialized judicial body for adjudicating intellectual property disputes is the IP Tribunal, established under the Copyright Act 2023 [21]. This tribunal has jurisdiction over cases pertaining. The tribunal's effectiveness is significantly hampered by systemic judicial delays, a heavy backlog of cases, and a general lack of specialized technical expertise among the judiciary required to handle complex IP matters [22]. This often results in prolonged litigation

and inadequate remedies for right holders, undermining confidence in the legal system.

Various administrative authorities such as customs officials are empowered to seize counterfeit and pirated goods at the border under the Trademarks Act and Copyright Act. The police conducts raids against operations producing and distributing infringing goods. However, these agencies are often hindered by limited resources, a lack of advanced training in identifying sophisticated infringements, and, at times, insufficient coordination between different enforcement bodies, which collectively reduces their efficiency and impact [23].

Common infringements include counterfeit consumer goods, ranging from electronics and cosmetics to fast-moving consumer goods (FMCG), piracy as unauthorized copying and distribution of books, films, and music, and production and sale of fake medicines [24].

6. Recent Data/Cases

6.1 Counterfeit Goods & Revenue Losses

According to a study by the Anti-Counterfeiting Group, the government of Bangladesh loses roughly Tk 3,170 crore in tax revenue every year as a result of counterfeit goods, while legitimate businesses lose roughly Tk 13,680 crore in sales [25]. Specifically, it is common to find counterfeit BSTI-certified products (food, cosmetics, electronics, etc.) with phony seals or labels. Many are made in factories that aren't authorized, etc.

6.2 Business/Software Piracy Rates

90% of business software in Bangladesh is pirated, according to a 2020 U.S. government report [26]. About 3.6 million households own a computer, according to a more recent report from the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (2024). It would cost Tk 274.73 billion (US\$ 2.2 billion) a

year to license just Microsoft Office and Adobe Photoshop for domestic use, assuming that pirated software is widely used.

6.3 Electrical and electronic products that are not branded or that are counterfeit

According to research by Marketing Watch Bangladesh (MWB), 47% of electrical products sold in Bangladesh are unapproved, counterfeit, or non-branded. This indicates extremely significant losses, considering that the combined market size for lighting and electrical accessories is estimated to be between Tk 5,500 and 6,000 crore [27].

7. Key Challenges and Judicial Enforcement in Bangladesh: A Comparative Perspective

7.1 Empirical Evidence on Enforcement

Empirical evidence demonstrating both institutional capacity and enforcement gaps can be used to evaluate the efficacy of intellectual property rights (IPR) enforcement in Bangladesh. Less than 20% of the 320 infringement cases that the Dhaka IP Tribunal received on average each year between 2018 and 2023 resulted in a final judgement [28]. This backlog suggests protracted legal proceedings and a weak deterrent effect on possible violators.

As part of their active border enforcement efforts, customs officials have seized pirated and counterfeit goods. More than 12,000 goods, including electronics, medications, and fast-moving consumer goods, were seized in 2023 alone; their combined market value was roughly Tk 120 million [29]. Despite these initiatives, overall effectiveness is diminished by the poor coordination between the IP Tribunal, customs, and police. Multi-agency cooperation was only

used in 35% of anti-piracy operations, [30] indicating ongoing institutional inefficiencies.

The issue is made worse by the enforcement staff's lack of technical proficiency. The speed and quality of adjudication are decreased because judges, customs officers, and police frequently lack specialized training in complex intellectual property matters like digital piracy or counterfeit pharmaceuticals. Deterrence is weakened and innovation is discouraged as a result of the low perceived risk of infringement [31] [32].

Integration with Theory: These statistics demonstrate that, from the standpoint of deterrence theory, the potential benefits of infringement are frequently too small to justify the cost of infringement, undermining compliance. To improve enforcement results and the larger innovation ecosystem in Bangladesh, it is imperative to strengthen institutional capacity, improve multi-agency coordination, and offer specialized training. To address these gaps, Bangladesh requires an Integrated IPR Enforcement Framework, which conceptualizes enforcement as a systematic process rather than isolated actions:

Detection: Put in place systems for tracking and reporting violations in both physical and digital marketplaces.

Seizure: Encourage police and customs to work together to seize counterfeit and pirated goods.

Prosecution: To properly press cases, make sure enforcement officers receive specialized training and work in tandem with IP owners.

Adjudication: Digitized filings and methodical tracking can enhance tribunal case management and cut down on delays.

Remedies: To increase deterrence, use injunctions, penalties, and well-publicized convictions.

Awareness: Launch a national campaign.

7.2 Monitoring Digital Infringements

Online monitoring for piracy and counterfeit goods has become a common practice in both India and Nepal. Bangladesh can use digital surveillance tools and web crawling to find illegal distribution, particularly in software, music, and medications [33].

Bangladesh faces multiple challenges in the enforcement of intellectual property rights (IPRs), which hinder both domestic innovation and international trade potential. Institutional weaknesses such as lack of funding, limited technical know-how, and outdated investigative equipment affect police, customs officials, and the specialized IP Tribunal [34] [35]. Poor coordination between these bodies further reduces the effectiveness of enforcement actions against infringers. Widespread ignorance among consumers, SMEs, and certain government levels regarding the economic and social value of intellectual property (IP) exacerbates enforcement challenges in Bangladesh [36] [37] [38]. The rise of digital connectivity has further accelerated copyright violations. Online piracy of software, music, movies, and literary works occurs at a scale and speed that current enforcement mechanisms struggle to manage [39] [40]. Similarly, piracy undermines the publishing, software, music, and film industries, depleting legal revenue streams and discouraging domestic and foreign investment.

Bangladesh's pharmaceutical industry, a key export sector, faces significant threats from counterfeit drugs. Fake or substandard medications jeopardize public health and harm the reputation of domestic producers overseas. Reports indicate that 10–15% of medications sold domestically are thought to be counterfeit, particularly antibiotics and life-saving drugs [41]. With exports exceeding \$200 million annually,

quality concerns could severely limit access to international markets [42].

Despite Bangladesh's rich cultural heritage in products such as silk, sarees, and Kantha, Geographical Indication (GI) protections remain underutilized. Low awareness among producers, limited registration of traditional products, insufficient marketing of certified goods, and lax enforcement of anti-imitation laws reduce the potential economic benefits. GI-tagged goods could fetch 20–30% higher prices in international trade, but Bangladesh has only a few registered GIs, compared to India's 400+ [43].

Judicial enforcement plays a critical role in addressing these challenges. The Copyright Act

of 2023 established a specialized IP Tribunal in Dhaka to resolve disputes involving copyright, trademarks, patents, and designs. However, its effectiveness is limited by a backlog of cases, shortage of judges, and lack of technical expertise. The High Court Division, with appellate and writ jurisdiction, hears many major IP cases and has issued injunctions, directed raids, and enforced statutory duties to curb piracy [44] [45]. Landmark cases, such as Star CD Ltd. v. Bangladesh Copyright Office (2023), have reinforced the judiciary's commitment to protecting IP rights.

Table 1: Comparative Perspective (India and Nepal)

Dimension	Bangladesh	India	Nepal
Specialized IP Courts	1 (Dhaka IP Tribunal)	Dedicated IP Cells in major cities	1 IP bench at central level
Police IP Units	None	Dedicated IP Cells in major cities	Joint IP Task Force
Border Seizure Mechanism	Reactive	Proactive via Customs IP Recordal System	Partial implementation
Judicial Training	Ad hoc	Regular WIPO/DPI programs for judges	Limited technical training

7.3 Comparative Perspective: Lessons from India and Nepal Analysis and Lessons for Bangladesh

7.3.1 Extension of Specialized Courts

Bangladesh presently only has one IP Tribunal in Dhaka, which results in a backlog of cases and sluggish adjudication. Better geographic coverage and quicker resolution are made possible by India's multiple regional court model. Regional expansion of IP tribunals may improve access to justice and cut down on delays.

7.3.2 Dedicated Police Intellectual Property Units Bangladesh does not have specialized law enforcement for intellectual property, in contrast to India's dedicated Intellectual property cells. Establishing police units with an Intellectual property focus would improve multi-agency coordination, increase the quality of investigations, and fortify deterrence against violations.

7.3.3 Proactive Border Seizures

To proactively intercept counterfeit goods at ports, India's customs department has strengthened its border enforcement mechanisms by adopting a risk-based inspection system and enhancing coordination with rights holders.

Through the Intellectual Property Rights (Imported Goods) Enforcement Rules, customs authorities are empowered to suspend the clearance of suspected counterfeit or pirated goods upon receiving prior notice or registration from trademark and copyright owners. Advanced data analytics, electronic cargo tracking, and intelligence-sharing with international agencies further help identify high-risk consignments. Additionally, regular training programs are conducted for customs officials to improve their ability to detect counterfeit products. These proactive measures not only prevent the entry of illicit goods into domestic markets but also protect consumers, safeguard legitimate businesses, and uphold the integrity of intellectual property rights.

7.3.4 Extension of Specialized Courts

Bangladesh presently only has one IP Tribunal in Dhaka, which uses intellectual property recordal systems. A comparable system that is connected to the national trademark and patent registry could be put in place in Bangladesh, allowing for real-time verification and preventative seizures.

7.3.5 Judicial and Enforcement Training

WIPO regularly sponsors training courses for judges and customs officials in India. Structured, continuous capacity-building programs addressing digital piracy, fake medications, and cutting-edge IP technologies could be advantageous for Bangladesh.

7.4 Case Law and Judicial Interpretation Trends in Bangladesh

The interpretation and application of intellectual property (IP) laws in Bangladesh have been significantly influenced by judicial precedents. However, the results of enforcement have been unclear due to a lack of appellate guidance and inconsistent reasoning.

Star CD Ltd. v. Bangladesh Copyright Office (2023) 20 BLC (HCD) [46]

In this historic case, Star CD Ltd. violated copyright laws by selling and reproducing compact discs without authorization. The High Court Division reiterated that copyright does not need to be registered because it exists automatically at the time of creation. The ruling acknowledged the author's ethical and financial rights under the Copyright Act 2023 and instructed the Copyright Office to increase administrative vigilance. However, because follow-up measures against similar infringers were inconsistent, enforcement remained weak.

Bangladesh Sangbad Sangstha (BSS) v. Nova CD & Others (2005) 57 DLR (HCD) [47]

The Court reaffirmed that digital and broadcast reproductions are protected by literary copyright by issuing a permanent injunction against the unapproved distribution of BSS news materials. Although there was limited practical enforcement of online infringement, this case represented an early judicial recognition of digital content protection.

Unilever Bangladesh Ltd. v. Meghna Cosmetics Ltd. (2012) 64 DLR (HCD) [48]

A dispute over trademark infringement involving misleading similarities in cosmetic product packaging. The Court determined that under the Trademarks Act of 2009, even slight visual resemblances that could deceive consumers amounted to infringement. The "consumer confusion" theory was reinforced by this case, despite the fact that law enforcement frequently takes too long to respond to false market intelligence.

Square Pharmaceuticals Ltd. v. Orion Pharma Ltd. (2017) 69 DLR (HCD) [49]

The Court looked into claims of patent infringement against generic medication formulations. It emphasized the need to strike a balance between preserving innovation and

ensuring that everyone has access to necessary medications. The ruling demonstrated the judiciary's limited technical expertise in pharmaceutical patents governed by the Patents Act 2023, but it also demonstrated a cautious approach in line with Bangladesh's TRIPS flexibilities as a Least Developed Country.

Bashundhara Paper Mills Ltd. v. Bangladesh (2021) 74 DLR (HCD) [50]

The petitioner contested customs' alleged unlawful seizure of branded goods without a hearing. The Court emphasized the significance of border controls to safeguard consumers and trademarks, upholding customs' authority under the Trademarks Act 2009. The border agencies' preventive enforcement powers were upheld in this case.

8. Future Prospects and Reform Measures

Reforming the intellectual property system in Bangladesh will help it become a key strategic tool for innovation-led growth, cultural preservation, and global competitiveness. These reforms will be organized at three interconnected levels: legal modernization, institutional capacity building, and technological advancement.

8.1 Reforms to the Law

By combining all current IP laws such as patents, trademarks, copyrights, industrial designs, and geographical indications into a single comprehensive law, the Unified IP Enforcement Act seeks to lessen legal burdens, increase enforcement responsibilities, and create a suitable and appropriate framework for prosecution. By adding harsher legal remedies, fines, and provisions for repeat offenders, you can reinforce the deterrent mechanism. This will guarantee that the possible advantages of infringement are outweighed by the costs to the

economy and reputation. Add clauses that safeguard public health, medication accessibility, and digital innovation while maintaining incentives for technological advancement and innovation, especially in the software, digital media, and pharmaceutical sectors.

8.2 Reforms to Institutions

Regional IP Tribunals, increase access to justice, expedite dispute resolution, and reduce case backlogs by extending IP adjudication outside of Dhaka to regional tribunals.

Specialized Training Programs: In partnership with WIPO, UNCTAD, and DPDT, carry out continuous capacity-building initiatives for judges, customs officers, and law enforcement officers. Digital forensics, emerging technologies, and the technical aspects of patents should all be covered in training. Multi-Agency Coordination, create an integrated enforcement task force that connects the police, customs officials, and IP Tribunal. To improve operational efficiency, establish explicit procedures for cooperative investigations, raids, and the exchange of information across agencies. Public and Private Partnerships, Work with technology incubators, trade associations, and groups in the creative sector to keep an eye on IP compliance, report infractions, and encourage voluntary adherence to IP standards.

8.3 Reforms in Technology

Digital IP Registry: Make available to the public and companies a completely online, transparent registry system for IP filings, renewals, and searches. Enforcement actions will be supported and administrative delays will be decreased with real-time monitoring.

AI-Based Infringement Detection: Use data analytics and artificial intelligence to keep an eye

out for illegal IP use, counterfeiting, and piracy on social media, online marketplaces, and platforms.

Integrated Customs-Trademark Database, Link patent and trademark data to customs systems to effectively detect and stop fake goods at borders, including high-risk shipment alerts that are automatically generated.

Awareness and Education: To foster a culture of respect for intellectual property, incorporate IP education into university curricula, career training programs, and outreach activities for SMEs. Campaigns to raise public awareness should highlight the negative social, health, and economic effects of infringement.

8.4 Anticipated Results

quicker and more reliable IP dispute resolution. Improved deterrence against violations through multi-agency enforcement and quantifiable fines. Increased investment from both domestic and foreign sources as a result of improved institutional and legal safeguards. Increased use of IP for cultural preservation, innovation, and entrepreneurship. Improved conformity to international norms, establishing Bangladesh as a contender in the world's knowledge economy. Bangladesh can transform its intellectual property framework from a largely regulatory mechanism to a strategic platform for economic development, innovation, and international trade competitiveness by implementing this all-encompassing, multi-tiered approach.

9. Conclusion

Bangladesh's intellectual property (IP) system has advanced significantly, moving from colonial-era laws to a modern legal framework that complies with international norms. The nation's dedication to promoting innovation,

conserving cultural heritage, and bolstering economic growth is reflected in the laws currently in place regarding copyrights, patents, trademarks, industrial designs, and geographical indications.

However, its effectiveness is limited by several problems such as implementation gaps, lack of technical expertise, various institutional flaws, etc. Issues such as counterfeiting, digital piracy and lack of adequate knowledge about intellectual property among creators, consumers and law enforcement agencies are severely undermining IP protection. Comparative data from India and Nepal highlight the need for appropriate technical training for officials and widespread awareness campaigns. The Bangladesh government should fully digitize its IP administration and integrate IP education into its programs and improve agency coordination. And seek international technical assistance to build a more robust system. And if Bangladesh implements these measures, it will be able to further improve its intellectual property system, preserve culture and compete internationally.

Declaration of generative AI use

This research paper is completely written by stated author. While writing this research paper, Grammarly AI has only been used to correct linguistic and grammatical errors.

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