**PROCESS FOR COPYRIGHT REGISTRATION**

**Step 1: Filing the Application**

An application (including all the particulars and the statement of the particulars) in the format of FORM IV has to have to be sent to the registrar along with the requisite fees (mentioned in the Schedule 2 of the act.). A separate application has to be made for separate works. Along with the requisite fee, an application needs to be submitted either in DD/IPO. Once this application is filed, a diary number is generated and issued to the applicant.

Every application has to be signed by the applicant as well as an Advocate in whose favor a Vakalatnama or a POA has been executed

**Step 2: Examination**

There is a minimum wait of 30 days for recording and analysing any objections that may come up against the copyright application

a. In case of no Objection:

The application goes ahead for scrutinization by an examiner. This scrutiny gives rise to two options:

1. In case of discrepancy found during scrutiny:

A letter of discrepancy is sent to the applicant letter is generated and sent to the applicant. Based on the reply from the applicant, the registrar conducts a hearing of the alleged discrepancy row Once the discrepancies are sorted during the hearing, the extracts of the same are sent to the applicant for him/her to register the copyright

2. In case of zero discrepancy:

This would mean that the copyright application fulfils all criterion required for the copyright. The applicant is then given the nod to go ahead with the registration of the same. (If the registration is not approved, then the applicant received a letter of rejection)

b. In case of an objection filed:

While we listed above the scenarios of ‘no objections’, in case one is faced with an objection, the following proceedings take place:

Authorities send out letters to the two concerned parties, trying to convince them to take back the objection. After requisite replies from the third party, the registrar conducts a hearing. Depending on whether the registrar accepts the reply, the procedure takes shape. If no merits are found in the objections, the application goes to the scrutiny stage.

c. If application is rejected:

In case this happens, then the applicant receives a rejection letter that marks the end of the copyright procedure

**Step 3: Registration**

As can be seen from the aforementioned steps, the registration solely depends on the registrar. Once everything is cleared from the registrar’s end, the applicant received the copyright and can legally exercise all rights that come with the owner of that copyright.

Copyright is a form of the intellectual property law. It is registered to protect original pieces of work such as music, art, literature, cinema/film, photography or a computer program. There are in-depth categories that can be registered for copyright by the creators. It will give exclusive and complete rights to the creator of the work.