LexisNexis® PatentSight+™ Dataset Indian Patent Data in Your Exports: What Changes & What To Check

From Monday, Nov. 9, 2026, Indian patent data will be added to the LexisNexis® PatentSight+™ Dataset. The update brings coverage to about 1.8 million Indian documents. This notice explains how your export files will change, how to identify Indian data, and what to check before the first delivery.

First delivery: Monday, Nov. 9, 2026

You don't need to activate anything. Indian data is included in both the PatentSight+ Dataset and the LexisNexis® PatentSight+™ platform.

For full release details, read the India patent data release notice.

At a glance

~1.8M
Indian documents: applications, granted patents, and designs (about 20× today's coverage)

~1.4M
families with at least one Indian member

~600K
of these are new families, almost all India-only

+0.6–2%
larger export files, depending on your export

Until now, coverage of Indian documents was limited. With this update, India becomes one of the larger countries represented in the dataset. Around 700,000 to 800,000 existing families gain Indian documents, depending on the export.

What changes in your files

- **More rows.** Each file gains rows for the Indian publications, families, owners, applicants, or inventors it covers. Most files gain about 0.6% to 1.7% more rows.
- **Slightly larger files.** Total export size grows by about 0.6% to 2%, depending on the export.
- **New family IDs.** Most new Indian documents have no counterpart in other countries, so they form new families with new IDs.
- **Updates to some existing rows.** When an Indian document joins a family you already have, that family gains extra rows. Family-level details, such as applicant or owner lists,

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can also grow. As a result, rows you already hold may change even though the publication is the same.

- **Changes to some indicator values.** Market Coverage draws on family membership. It and the indicators that depend on it, such as Patent Asset Index (PAI), will therefore reflect the expanded data. Technology Relevance (TR) is a relative benchmark against all other patents. It will also shift slightly, including for patents with no Indian member. The change is usually smaller than the movement in a typical weekly update, although it may be larger in rare cases.
- **Expanded coverage for portfolio analysis.** Competitor and geographic portfolio views will reflect the additional Indian data.
- **Annuity fees.** Annuity fee calculations use Indian patent office rates. The Indian data includes fee payment information and dates.
- **Design registrations.** Depending on your export, Indian design registrations may appear. They are handled in the same way as design registrations from other countries.

What Indian records include

Included	Not included
Bibliographic data, International Patent Classification (IPC) classifications, and available legal events. Harmonized families, ownership mapping, and metrics such as PAI cover Indian documents too.	Claims, descriptions, images, optical character recognition (OCR), and machine translations. Full text, where available, comes through existing LexisNexis sources.

Fields not available for Indian patents

- **Citations.** We do not receive citation data for Indian patents, so their backward citations are not available. However, when another patent cites an Indian patent, such as a U.S. patent, that citation is captured through the usual data route.
- **Cooperative Patent Classification (CPC).** India does not use CPC. However, a family may carry CPC codes if it includes a member from an office that does.
- **F-Terms.** India does not assign F-Terms. A family may carry them if it includes a Japanese member.

Legal status

India is treated as an untrusted authority in PatentSight+ because the legal event data received is not sufficient on its own to establish a reliable status.

Available Indian legal events are mapped to PatentSight+ legal status logic and are visible at the document level. Where possible, they are assigned a World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) ST.27 code.

In the PatentSight+ platform, open the legal status viewer by selecting the **in force / pending / inactive** button at the top right of the family in the **Results Sheet**.

An inactive family does not necessarily mean that every Indian member has expired. Filtering to active families may therefore exclude patents that are still active in India.

How to identify Indian data

By country

Indian publications carry the country code **IN** in the country or authority column, and their publication numbers start with **IN** .

By document type

The kind code at the end of the number shows the type, for example **IN 716KO2005 A** for a published application and **IN 289449 S** for a design registration.

To exclude or isolate Indian data, filter on the country code **IN**. To identify families affected by the update, use the family ID together with the country code.

What happens to patent families

A family groups publications that protect the same invention, often in several countries. After the update, families fall into three groups.



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How to distinguish these families in your data

1. Group publications by family ID.
2. Check the country code of each publication. If every publication in the family has the country code **IN**, it is an India-only family.
3. If the family has **IN** plus at least one other country code, it is a mixed family. Compare it with your previous delivery to identify new Indian documents.

Family IDs

Families that have a DOCDB/European Patent Office (EPO) simple family ID (sfam_ID) keep it. Where no such ID exists, as is the case for many India-only families, LexisNexis assigns an integer ID, such as 121418383.

You can therefore no longer use the DOCDB/EPO family ID interchangeably with the LexisNexis family ID. To look up a family, use the publication number or application ID.

What to check before Nov. 9

- **Storage & load limits**

  Allow for files up to about 2% larger. Most files gain about 0.6% to 1.7% more rows.

- **Incremental or delta loads**

  Expect updates to rows you already have, such as longer applicant lists on mixed families. These are expected changes, not errors.

- **New family IDs**

  Make sure your process accepts new family IDs. About 600,000 new families are being added.

- **Joins on EPO family ID**

  If you link records using the DOCDB/EPO family ID as though it were the LexisNexis family ID, switch to the publication number or application ID.

- **Indicator values**

  Expect some changes to Market Coverage, PAI, and TR on existing families. Differences can reflect the expanded data as well as normal patent activity.

- **Legal status filters**

  Filtering to active families may exclude Indian patents that are still active in India.

- **Reports & dashboards**

  Counts by country, family, or owner will rise where India is included. New Indian owners, such as universities and research institutes, will appear.

  Use the country code **IN** to separate Indian records when comparing deliveries.

- **Analyses that use CPC, F-Terms, or citations**

  India-only families will have no values for these fields. Plan for empty fields.

After Nov. 9

Indian records will arrive through a weekly feed. Data is collected on Fridays and delivered to LexisNexis between Monday and Wednesday of the following week. It is expected to be available in the second calendar week after collection.

Questions

Contact your customer success manager to discuss the expected changes to your export files. You can also contact LexisNexis Intellectual Property Solutions Support at **support@lexisnexisip.com**.

Figures come from pre-release testing and are rounded. Final numbers at release may differ slightly.