



ACIPR BULLETIN

VOLUME 3 | ISSUE 2

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COVER STORY:
ENVIRONMENT
&
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY
RIGHTS

ABOUT ACIPR

Alliance Centre for Intellectual Property Rights (ACIPR) is established with the aim to evolve as a centre of excellence in IPR Research and Innovation. It intends to engage academicians, jurists, research scholars, and practitioners in research and training for the promotion and protection of IP rights. The Centre is an initiative of Alliance School of Law, Alliance University, Bengaluru for making an active contribution to the development & promotion of all forms of IP rights. It aims to give special emphasis on fostering research & development in the unexplored areas of the IP domain.



MESSAGE FROM THE EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

Dear Readers,

As we witness remarkable strides in technological advancements, it is crucial to acknowledge the escalating environmental crisis which goes along with this progress. The challenges posed by climate change, the destruction of biological diversity, and the surge in pollution levels demand our unwavering attention. Thus, it is a collective responsibility to address these issues and strive towards mitigating the adverse impacts on our planet. Embracing innovative green technology solutions is instrumental in achieving this synergy, empowering us to achieve more with fewer resources.

Protected by intellectual property rights, innovative green technology solutions serve as potent tools in achieving this balance, spanning alternative energy, energy conservation, and eco-friendly practices in transportation, agriculture, and forestry. These advancements not only propel us toward a sustainable future but also underscore IP's role in fostering and protecting ideas that contribute to environmental well-being. Together, these strides exemplify the pivotal role IPR plays in steering us towards a future where innovation and environmental consciousness unite for the greater good.

In continuation of our commitment, I am delighted to unveil Volume 3, Issue 2 of the ACIPR Bulletin. Centred around the theme of "Environment and Intellectual Property," this edition aims to foster meaningful discourse on how IP law can play a pivotal role in nurturing and safeguarding ideas that enhance environmental well-being. I extend my heartfelt gratitude to all contributors, editors, and reviewers whose unwavering dedication has ensured the quality and precision of the content, culminating in the release of this edition of the Bulletin.

*Prof. (Dr.) V. Shyam Kishore
Professor & Interim Dean,
Alliance School of Law*



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NEWS SNIPPETS

BRICS Plus Expansion Propels India's Pharma Sector toward Global Prominence

On 6th December, 2023, the Skolkovo Innovation Center's VIII International Conference explored important topics on pharmaceutical markets in the BRICS countries and beyond. Concerning the dominance of international pharmaceutical monopolies and their abuse of patent rights through activities were brought up, emphasizing Intellectual Property Rights (IPR). Speakers like Mrudula Bele and Samir Kulkarni emphasized the need to strike a balance between commitments to protect public health and Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs). India's evolving IPR landscape was spotlighted, like the dissolution of the Intellectual Property Appellate Board, the creation of specialised IP benches, and India's changing IPR landscape. These actions sought to uphold a commitment to public health while protecting national interest. The debate topics included other countries' patent policies, such as South Korea's and Vietnam's "patent linkage," Brazil's exceptions to patent protection, India's mandatory licensing, and South Africa's permits for some protected actions.

The BRICS+ countries were encouraged to work together to accelerate access to Biosimilars and high-quality medications. Professor Kulkarni emphasized that Russia and India may lead this effort. Everyone at the meeting agreed that by enacting more equitable laws and promoting innovation, nations working together (like BRICS+) can assist more individuals in getting the medications they require. These actions attempted to promote sustained economic growth and create a business-friendly climate in addition to meeting urgent medical needs. The primary goal was to establish a means to safeguard the rights of those who invent medicines while ensuring that everyone has access to essential medications.

Reported By:
Sanjana Palisetti
1st Year Student, Alliance School of Law

WIPO Japan Office Organized an International Symposium on Energy with Intellectual Property

On November 22, the WIPO Japan Office held an international symposium on energy “Towards a Sustainable Society.” This symposium focused on the role of Intellectual Property in realizing a sustainable society. A total of 652 people from 84 countries registered to participate. The Trust Fund Japan Industrial Property Global sponsored this event. Eight years have passed since the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was adopted at the United Nations Summit in September 2015. The energy market is even more interesting now that we are halfway to our 2030 goal.

This symposium will focus on the energy market, with presentations and discussions on business utilization of intellectual property in the energy market, the potential of hydrogen energy, investment in environmental technology, and management strategies that take a birds-eye view of intellectual property strategy. An “Eco Announcer” moderated this event, advocates economics that contributes to ecology and a sustainable society. Speakers included Sagentia Innovation, a global R&D and innovation consultant known as an authority in the field of hydrogen energy and vice president of Kyushu University, an environmental technology investor selected as one of Israel’s “Forbes 30 Under 30”. It included a conversation with the CEO of Daikin Industries Co., Ltd Ih Is at the forefront of intellectual property strategy. Lectures were also given by the WIPO/United Nations SDGs Special Advisor and the WIPO GREEN Associate Program Officer.

Some of the other topics discussed were the importance of intellectual property and the role of WIPO for a sustainable society WIPO GREEN at the 10th-anniversary Hydrogen energy for a carbon-neutral society Climate change Issues and Investments IP – Integrating corporate strategy into decarbonization efforts.

Reported By:
Rania Rifaya F
1st Year Student, Alliance School of Law

USPTO Announces New Category of Green Energy for Humanity Patents

The United States Patent and Trademark Office is a federal agency responsible for providing inventors and businesses with patents and trademarks in the United States. Encourage and promote the inventors the USPTO initiated the incentive program that offers numerous benefits like an expedited examination process, and reduced fees amount. One such incentive program is the Patent for Humanity Awards program, On March 6, 2023, The USPTO included a new Green Energy category considering the immediate attention required by our environment due to climate change, where this new category would provide business incentives for the licensees, patent holders and the applicants whose green energy invention which includes hydrogen, wind, solar, hydropower, geothermal and biofuel technologies caters to the difficulties faced due to the climate change. Given the urgency to focus on climate change and greenhouse gas emissions, including the new green energy category is timely.

Reported By:
Hemalatha R
4th Year Student, Alliance School of Law

Intellectual Property Will Play Critical Role in The Achievement of UN Sustainable Development Goals

The May 29–30, 2023, conference in Lisbon, which drew hundreds of delegates from over eighty-five countries, concentrated on how intellectual property, including patents, trademarks, industrial designs, and other assets that foster innovation and economic and social development, can function as a potent catalyst for achieving all 17 SDGs.

It offers a channel for the introduction of ground-breaking technologies and life-saving medications. It facilitates the generation of impact in life sciences research. Additionally, it is a way to get ground-breaking discoveries to the most needed places, Mr. Tang stated. He also declared that the SDGs will be the theme of World IP Day, which will take place on April 26, 2024, the following year. The UN Sustainable Development Group Chair and Deputy Secretary-General Amina J. Mohammed stated in her opening remarks that “innovation and industrial property - from design and legislation to trademarks and information - are key elements in our joint efforts to generate new ideas and solutions to accelerate progress across all SDGs.”

As he concluded the meeting, Portuguese President Marcelo Rebelo De Sousa remarked, "Industrial property is a very important tool for sustainable economic development." It makes it possible for economic activities that would otherwise cease to exist. Additionally, it provides a powerful stimulus for innovation by bolstering the legal protection of originality and inventions and by improving ties between higher education and industry. Regarding industrial property as a crucial element of sustainability, a paradigm shift is needed, not just in terms of law and organization but also in terms of culture, which includes the expression of court cases.

At the event, more than 350 people from national and international organizations — such as IP Institutes, the EUIPO, the Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries, government representatives, representatives of the private sector, and academics—met to talk about how IP and innovation can help address today's pressing global issues. Additionally, roundtable discussions were held on a variety of subjects, including the value of natural and cultural heritage to the economy, the role that governments play in promoting the intellectual property system, gender equality and women's contributions to innovation and intellectual property, green technologies and renewable energies for a sustainable future, adaptation and innovation in traditional industries, and the effects of IP studies and reports on the economy and society.

**Reported By:
Rania Rifaya F
1st Year Student, Alliance School of Law**

AMRD's Innovative Hybrid and All Electric Aircraft Technology for A Sustainable Future

AMRD is a company at the forefront of innovation in developing green mass air transportation solutions. The technology which AMRD developed aims to reduce CO₂ and NO₂, which minimizes eliminating aircraft emissions. What distinguishes AMRD's technologies is their focus on future emission concerns, both gaseous and acoustic. Comparison with current regional aircraft models, such as the ATR72, shows significant fuel savings, noise reductions, and performance improvements through simulations.

Even with advancements, the aviation industry remains a significant source of carbon emissions. According to AMRD, a rapid paradigm change towards electric propulsion is required to meet objectives such as the EU Flightpath 2050 ambitions.

Driven by the UK Government's goal of achieving aviation decarbonization by 2050, AMRD is concentrating on creating innovative technology for hybrid and all-electric aircraft. The aviation industry has undergone a paradigm shift due to electric propulsion, and the corporation is aware of this.

Regarding intellectual property protection, AMRD is pursuing international security through the Patent Cooperation Treaty and has submitted over twenty- five patent applications to the UK Intellectual Property Office. This strategy is essential for giving a small research team operating in a cutthroat industry a foothold and drawing in funding. Working with Appleyard Lees, AMRD has made it easier for them to expand their ideas for future value and to provide vital protection for their discoveries.

For aviation to have a green future, AMRD highlights how crucial it is that legislators encourage innovation. Facilitate the launch of regional aircraft with increased capacity and range, they draw attention to the difficulties faced by larger electric or hybrid-electric aircraft and suggest concentrating on resolving important technical and integration issues. Bring about meaningful change in the aviation sector, the corporation demands government acknowledgment of the value of this technology, shareholder support, and organizational collaboration.

**Reported By: Swetha M
4th Year Student, Alliance School of Law**

Global Warning: Green Tech Boom Poses Economic Inequality Threat for Developing Nations

In a recent United Nations report, the use of eco-friendly technologies to reduce carbon footprints is seen to boost economies. However, there is concern that if governments and the global community do not take strong action, many developing countries will suffer. According to the UNCTAD Technology and Innovation Report 2023, the rapid growth of green technologies such as artificial intelligence, the Internet of Things, and electric vehicles might worsen economic disparities. According to the report, wealthier nations could benefit from most of the benefits, widening the gap between rich and poor countries. It calls for immediate action to ensure that everyone has an equal opportunity to use these new technologies. If this is not addressed, developing countries may miss out on economic opportunities, resulting in an uneven distribution of benefits from green technologies worldwide. The challenge is to implement these technologies in a way that benefits all nations, regardless of wealth.

Reported By:
Malavika Rajeevan
2nd Year Student, Alliance School of Law

CASE LAWS

Chugai Seiyaku Kabushiki Kaisha and Another Vs. Hetero Labs Limited, Cs (Comm) 515/2021

This case involves an appeal against an interim order by the Delhi High Court (DHC) in a suit filed by MakeMyTrip (India) Private Limited (MIPL) against Google, Booking Netherlands, and Booking India. MIPL sought injunctions against the defendants for trademark infringement, passing off, dilution of goodwill, and unfair competition regarding using its trademarks ('MakeMyTrip', 'MMT') as keywords in Google Ads. The High Court passed an interim order restraining the defendants from using 'MakeMyTrip' as a keyword in the Google Ads Program.

The court held the actions of Google India in using the trademark as keywords for advertisements constitutes trademark infringement. In arriving at this decision, the court relied on M/s DRS Logistics (P.) Ltd. and Anr. vs. Google India Pvt. Ltd. and Ors. However, an appeal was filed before this court through a Division Bench. The case revolves around the legality of using trademarks as keywords in the Google Ads Program and examining infringement claims under the Trade Marks Act. The Court after careful examination stated that the use of these trademarks as keywords did not amount to infringement unless it caused confusion or deceived consumers. The court's decision relied on prior judgments and established that mere usage of trademarks as keywords does not automatically constitute infringement if it doesn't lead to confusion or unfair advantage.

The Delhi High Court decision in this case emphasized the importance of considering specific provisions of the Trade Marks Act in determining trademark infringement claims based on keyword usage. The court emphasized that to prove infringement, it's crucial to consider specific provisions of the Trade Marks Act. It stated that using trademarks as keywords in advertisements doesn't necessarily mean applying them to goods or materials for advertising purposes. The judgment clarified that using trademarks as keywords in advertisements does not lead to usage for advertising purposes. This judgment further clarified the complexities surrounding the use of trademarks in online advertising, concluding that the mere usage of a keyword might not infringe trademarks unless it leads to confusion or unfair gains by the advertiser.

**Kadimi Lakshmi Harshitha
4th Year Student, Alliance School of Law**

The Chinese University of Hong Kong and SEQUENOM, INC., 2023: MHC:4617, CMA (PT) No.14 of 2023

The Chinese University of Hong Kong and SEQUENOM, Inc., (“Appellants”) jointly filed an application for a patent for the invention titled “Fetal Genomic Analysis from a Maternal Biological Sample.” The application was examined and subsequently refused on the grounds that the claimed invention is a diagnosis process and non-patentable under Section 3(i) of the Act. The Controller declined to grant the request under Section 3(i) of the Function as it meets the requirements for a diagnostic method. The Controller concluded that the claimed invention is a method of determining whether the foetus was diagnosed with genetic or other diseases based on an extract from the complete specification. The court analysed the scope of section 3(i) of the Patents act, 1970. The court focused on the issue whether the claimed invention/method is per se incapable of identifying the existence or otherwise of a disease, disorder, or medical condition to be treated, it would not become ineligible for a patent under Section 3(i) of the Patent Act, 1970? The Madras High Court's Single Judge interpreted the scope of the exclusion for diagnostic methods under Section 3(i) of the Patents Act, 1970 (the "Act") in this case, setting a precedent for Indian courts. It concluded that the invention claimed in this case is not excluded under Section 3(i) of the Act. the Single Judge was hearing an appeal against the decision of the Controller of Patents which had denied an invention named "Foetal Genomic Analysis from a Maternal Biological Sample,".

Finally, the Hon'ble Court made a distinction between screening and diagnostic tests, determining that the appellants' approach was not specifically diagnostic, despite its connection, invalidating objections based on Section 3(i) grounds. The Hon'ble Judge emphasised the significance of promoting innovations in diagnostic technology while acknowledging the irregularities in patent rulings. The judge also recommended that Section 3(i) be improved, outlining course of action, and letting the appropriate authorities make the final call on these changes.

Kandukuri Lakshmi Priya
2nd Year Student, Alliance School of Law

Google LLC v. DRS Logistics (P) Ltd. (2023, Delhi HC)

DRS Logistics (P) Ltd., the plaintiff, a prominent Indian logistics company, is known for its efficient delivery services. DRS Logistics accused Google LLC, the defendant and the global tech giant controlling the world's most used search engine and dominant online advertising platform, of enabling trademark infringement. The claim was that the competitors were using the terms trademarked by DRS as keywords in Google's Ads, diverting potential customers and tarnishing their brand image.

The arguments presented by the defendant was that its ad platforms merely provided a space for competition, not directly using the trademarks. They emphasized that there will be removal of infringing content upon receiving a proper notice.

The Delhi High Court acknowledged that the keyword uses infringed DRS's trademark. However, Google found refuge in the 'Safe harbour provision' under the Information Technology Act, 2000. This provision protects the online platforms from liability for copyright and trademark infringements under certain conditions, which Google had complied in this case. The court also ruled that the Section 29 (4) of the Trademarks Act 1999 required a proof of harm to prove indirect infringement, which DRS could not sufficiently demonstrate. Despite the technical infringement, Google secured its victory through the safe harbour provision.

Dimple Ganiga P & Maushmmi M
1st Year Students, Alliance School of Law

Nippon A&L Inc. v The Controller of Patents, C.A. (July,2022)

The appellants in this Nippon A&L Inc. filed to get a patent for a special type of latex they made. Here they claimed the patent for both the product and the process used to produce the latex. The Controller of Patents, who has the authority to grant the patents, rejected this patent filed by the appellants on the grounds that it violated section 59(1) of the Patent (Amendment) Act, 2002. Thereafter, the appellants changed their claim from “product by process” to just “process”. This, was however, again rejected on the grounds that the patent rules do not allow the same. The court focused on the issue that, whether the patent for both the product and the process used to produce the latex?

When an appeal against this rejection was filed in the Delhi High Court. The court sided with the Appellants and held that the amendments made by the appellants were allowable. The Court gave a prima facie opinion that by giving up the product claim and restricting the claim to a process claim, the Applicant had narrowed the scope of the claims in comparison to its original scope. The Court also noted that in process claims, the monopoly is curtailed to the process alone and not the product and thereby the protection is narrower than the originally filed claims. This judgment made it easier for the companies claiming patents to change their claims and expanded the interpretation of the phrase “except for the purpose of incorporation of actual fact.”

Dimple Ganiga P & Maushmmi M
1st Year Student, Alliance School of Law

Pidilite Industries Limited Vs. Chiripal Industries Limited, Commercial Intellectual Property Rights Suits 452 Of 2021

This case dealt with the “deceptive similarity” in the logos of Fevicol and Tickawoo adhesive companies. The Fevicol manufactured by Pidilite Industries logo consists of two elephants with a backdrop of sunset in its logo, whereas Tikawoo of Chiripal Industries has rhino with a backdrop of sun. An interim injunction in favor of Pidilite was granted by the court, preventing usage of certain marks that were identical or like that of plaintiff like "HEATX", "LW+", and "LW" marks.

The court laid down three issues that are, Whether the defendant infringed its copyrights and trademark with its trademarks HEAT-TIK, LWP+, and MR. ENGINEER with image of a man who is wearing a construction helmet and the having a logo rhino in the backdrop of a sun.?

Whether the Pidilite Industries infringement and passing off with respect to it's the trademarks registered HEATX, LW+, LW, and DR. FIXIT with an image of a man who is wearing yellow construction helmet and over a logo copyright wherein having two elephants in the backdrop of sunset pulling in the opposite direction?

Whether the defendant is using mark HEAT-TIK for identical product of heat resistant adhesive?

The Bombay High Court ruled that there is no Prima Facie “deceptive similarity” in Logos and granted interim relief for certain products. The plaintiff argued that hurried pronunciation could cause confusion and defendant's color scheme could create confusion when compared to the plaintiff. The court considered that there is no prima facie deceptive similarity between Dr. Fixit and Mr. engineer, but it is present in LW, LW+ and LWP+ case. The court emphasized that when evaluating competing marks, it is important to consider the overall impression rather than examining each detail to determine whether a mark is similar or different.

Shaik Ishrath Sadiqua
2nd Year Student, Alliance School of Law

Structured Asset Sales, LLC v. Sheeran, 18 Civ. 5839 (LLS)

In 2018, plaintiff Structured Asset Sales LLC (SAS), the holder of an 11.11% beneficial interest in the right to receive royalties from the 1973 Marvin Gaye song “Let’s Get It On,” asserted a claim for copyright infringement against musician Ed Sheeran and his collaborators, publishers and distributors, alleging that Sheeran’s 2014 song “Thinking Out Loud” infringed the copyright in the musical composition for Gaye’s 1973 song. SAS argued that Sheeran copied the selection and arrangement of a chord progression and harmonic rhythm within the earlier song “Let’s Get It On.”

The issue laid out before this court was, Whether the song copied by Ed Sheeran “Thinking Out Loud” is liable for infringing copyright?

The court initially denied defendants' motion for summary judgment, citing a genuine dispute over copyright protection. However, they later moved for reconsideration, awarding summary judgment, and dismissing the plaintiff's claim. The defendants argued that the court's denial of their motion for summary judgment was erroneous due to overlooking the numerosity requirement for copyright infringement claims, which require a minimum number of unprotectable elements.

The court found that the chord progression and harmonic rhythm, which were allegedly copied from "Let's Get It On," were not sufficiently numerous to warrant copyright protection. The court cited previous cases where the selection and combination of at least three unprotectable musical elements was insufficiently original. The court found that the elements sought by SAS were commonplace, with the chord progression and harmonic rhythm used in numerous songs before their release. The court deemed it impermissible to protect their combination, as it would give 'Let's Get It On' a monopoly over a basic musical building block, thus determining that the combination was too commonplace to merit copyright protection.

Kandukuri Lakshmi Priya
2nd Year Student, Alliance School of Law

Green Mountain Glass, Llc V. Saint-Gobain Containers, Inc., No. 18-1725 (Fed. Cir. 2019)

Green Mountain Glass (GMG) acquired two patents for cosmetic containers that used a patented "chrome-free" deposition method, which had a lower environmental impact than typical chrome plating.

Saint-Gobain Containers (SGC) reportedly manufactured and sold similar containers that violated GMG's patents. GMG sued SGC over patent infringement. The question was whether SGC violated either of GMG's patents for environmentally friendly cosmetic packaging.

The district court determined that SGC infringed one patent but not the other. However, both parties filed for an appeal. The Federal Circuit upheld the lower court's judgment.

For the infringed patent, the court upheld the district court's ruling on construction and determination that the SGC's alleged containers met all claim restrictions.

Regarding the non-infringed patent, the court concurred with the district court's ruling on claim construction and determined that SGC's accused containers lacked a crucial element of the claims.

Bhavishya Gangwani
4th Year Student, Alliance School of Law

ARTICLE

ENVIRONMENT AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

The landscape of Intellectual Property Rights is changing rapidly with the advent of new era of technologies, innovation, invention, and culture of self-sustainability and in turn the whole socio-economic milieu is adapting to the new order. Innovation cycle and the advancement of the economy must cater to the need of Environment. Advancements in interaction of IPRs and Environment laws:

The environmentally sound technologies (ESTs) were developed by the UN Rio Declaration on Environment & Development in 1992 as a meaningful answer to climate change. Green technologies mainly involves and not limited to:

- a) Energy efficiency,
- b) Recycling,
- c) Safety and health concerns,
- d) Renewable energy.

The exact nature of the interplay between international intellectual property and environmental protection was reflected in Article 16(5) of the United Nations Biodiversity Treaty of 1993 “Biodiversity Treaty” that recognized “that patents and other intellectual property rights may have an influence on the implementation of this Convention,” and obligated parties to the Convention to “cooperate in this regard subject to national legislation and international law in order to ensure that such rights are supportive of and do not run counter to its objectives related to the protection of the environment.”

The connection between the TRIPS Agreement and the environment involves contentious issues as discussed at TRIPS Council and in consultations on “outstanding implementation issues”.

“These discussions now come under the 2001 Doha ministerial mandate. The Doha Ministerial Declaration mandated the Trade and Environment Committee to look at the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement. After coming under the aegis of said mandate, discussions mainly took place in and around the relationship between the WTO TRIPS Agreement and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).”

The developing countries, pressed upon the proposal of amending the TRIPS Agreement on the following three issues:

- a) To require patent applications to disclose the source of biological materials (and any traditional knowledge) used in the inventions to ensure that no erroneous patent be issued (as in check if, patents issued are genuinely new) and,
- b) That the inventors have actually complied with the regulations imposed by the given country in allowing the inventor to access the biological resources of that county and,
- c) That they share the profit amongst owners of those resources.

The above issues, opens the doors for discourse as per National IPR and Environmental laws of any given country.

The two fields of law Intellectual property and Environment are working in-tandem in achieving the goals set-up by sustainable development goals (SDG's) set-up in 2015 by United Nations General Assembly. Environmental laws can affect IP law and practice since the environmental regulations in a way promotes the high-quality development of green technologies and restrict the use of harmful technologies. The interplay between IPRs and Environment has grown manifold since they share common interest in the following areas:

- a) Preservation of Biodiversity.
- b) Development of Green Technologies and ;
- c) Addressing the various issues of Climate change.

The given interplay is important as it fosters sustainable development.

Recent changes in the milieu of IPRs and Environment Relationship

In 2008, there have been some notable work done such as the Eco-Patent Commons launched by IBM, Nokia, Pitney Bowes and Sony in partnership with the WBCSD.

In 2010, WIPO established an IPC Green Inventory which seeks to facilitate searches for green/clean energy patents, which tend to extend to a wide range of industrial sectors.

In 2013, WIPO GREEN is an online platform for technology exchange that supports global efforts to address climate change by connecting providers and seekers of environmentally friendly technologies.

The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) has been signed to guide global action on nature through to 2030 it aims to address biodiversity loss, restore ecosystems and protect indigenous rights.

The use of green technologies is a promising answer to the problem of climate change and IPR's have certain impact on the development and diffusion of green technology.

**Adv. Anumita Verma,
Advocate Supreme Court of India, Delhi High Court
Former Examiner of Trademarks and G.I.**

EVENTS & ACTIVITIES OF ACIPR

2023

ACIPR BLOG COMPETITION ON JANUARY 2023- The Blog Competition was organized to provide a creative platform for discussing developments, exploring, gaining, and increasing knowledge in various fields of IPR.

ACIPR QUIZ COMPETITION ON 2023- An engaging Intra -law school quiz, focusing on Intellectual Property (IP) awareness. Various students participated enthusiastically to showcase their knowledge in the IP field.

2024

WEBINAR ON IP PROSECUTION- Gained insight into obtaining and enforcing IP rights and provided knowledge to open doors to exciting career opportunities in various firms and government agencies. Attended by more than 150 participants. The honorable speaker was Advocate Anumita Verma.

ACIPR BLOG RELEASED IN MARCH 2024- The Blog was released in March 2024 to provide a creative platform for discussing developments, exploring, gaining, and increasing knowledge in various fields of IPR. The blog runs on a rolling basis and publishes fortnightly.

UPCOMING EVENTS

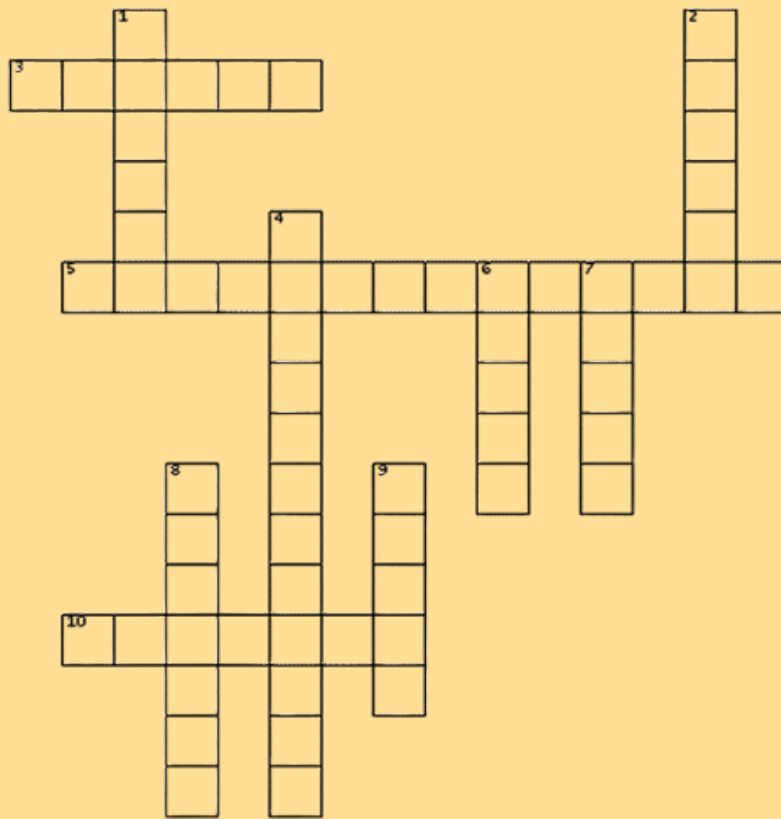
ALLIANCE JOURNAL FOR INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW 2024, VOLUNE II ISUUE 1 (E-ISSN Number 2584-0363)- The Journal is a flagship initiative from Alliance Centre for Intellectual Property Rights (ACIPR), Alliance School of Law, Alliance University, Bengaluru. It is a double- blind peer-reviewed intra-collegiate journal. It aims to publish quality research papers which have much literary and practical relevance and application.

World IP Day- World IP Day will be celebrated on 26th April, 2024. The theme of the World IP Day will be SDG's.

STUDENT MEMBERS OF ACIPR

- Ms. Ipsita Sarkar - President, B.B.A. L.L. B. (2019-2024), Alliance School of Law
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- Ms. Rania Rifaya, BB.A.L.L.B. (2023-2028), Alliance School of Law
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TRIVIA



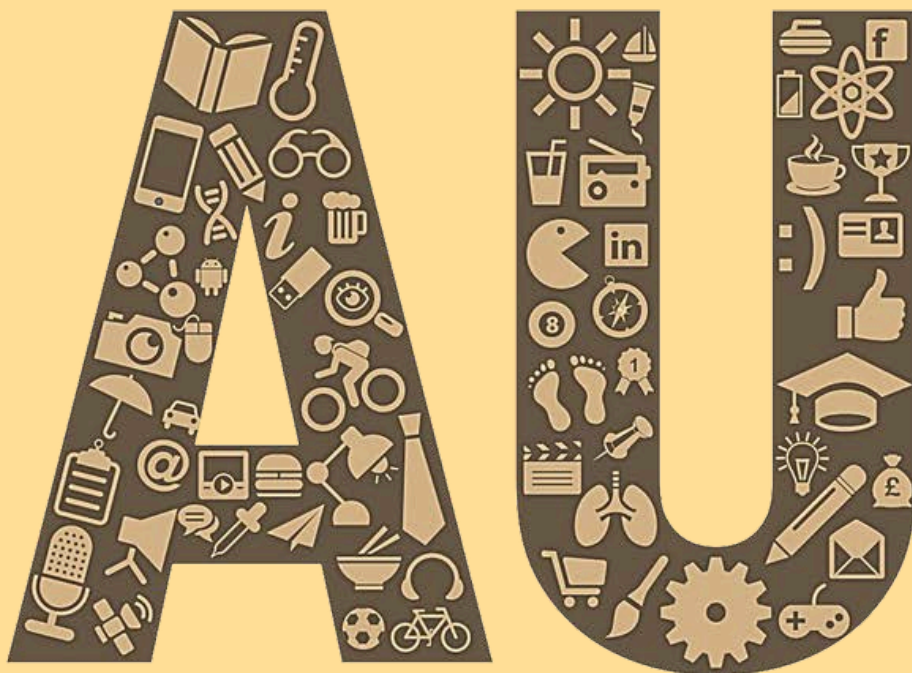
Across

3. Who holds the record for the most patented inventions in history?
5. What unethical practice involves registering trademarks similar to established brands, leading to legal battles and confusing consumers?
10. Which popular food item was once denied trademark protection for being "descriptive"?

Down

1. Which company earns billions annually from licensing its vast array of patents on characters, stories, and technologies.
2. Which international agreement addresses the protection of geographical indications?
4. The IMF, also known as the fund, conceived in the United States in July 1944, where the conference took place?"
6. Which iconic logo design was initially rejected by its founder for being "too simple"?
7. Whose groundbreaking autopilot technology, protected by patents, sparked legal battles with companies like Mercedes-Benz, showcasing the challenges of safeguarding such innovations?
8. A viral TikTok dance routine becomes a global phenomenon. Who owns the copyright – the creator, the first performer, or the influencer who made it famous?
9. Which company held the patent for the first digital camera prototype in 1975, yet still lost ground to competitors who embraced the technology?

ANSWERS: 1. Disney, 2. Lisbon, 3. Edison, 4. Bretton Woods, 5. Cybersquatting, 6. Apple, 7. Tesla, 8. Creators, 9. Kodak, 10. Granola.



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