

ACIPR Bulletin

Volume 2 | Issue 2

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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.



Disclaimer: The opinions expressed in these articles are the personal opinions of the author. The facts and opinions appearing in the article do not reflect the views of Alliance University and the university does not assume any responsibility or liability for the same.

MESSAGE FROM THE EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

Dear Readers,

The past decade has witnessed tremendous developments in the fields of art, science and commerce. While such economic growth is celebrated, social growth seems to be stagnating. Social issues such as gender inequality, lack of diversity and discrimination continue to plague our society. Significant disparities have been observed in the field of the IP system by women and other groups. It has become increasingly necessary to focus on the upliftment of individuals who are subject to persecution due to their genders or classes. In such times, the legal framework must not only facilitate commercial development but rather, socio-economic development by adopting practices to reduce the gender gap and promote a wider inclusive arena for all.

I am proud to present Volume 2, Issue 2 of the ACIPR Bulletin. Focusing on the theme of Gender Equality, Diversity and Intellectual Property, it is our aim to provide a platform to facilitate discourse and discussions on the manner in which intellectual property law can assist with the growth of persecuted genders and classes, increasing diversity and working towards sustainable socio-economic development.

Once again, I would like to express my gratitude to all the contributors, editors and reviewers who have worked tirelessly to uphold the quality and accuracy of the content, and towards the release of this iteration of the Bulletin.

Prof. (Dr.) Kiran Dennis Gardner
Professor & Dean,
Alliance School of Law



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NEWS SNIPPETS

IN VLSI COMPUTER CHIP PATENT TRIAL, INTEL IS AWARDED US \$949 MILLION IN FINAL VERDICT

Intel Corporation was ordered to pay Very Large-Scale Integration (VLSI) Technology LLC US \$948.8 million for patent infringement by a federal jury in Texas. VLSI, a patent-holding company associated with SoftBank Group Corp.'s private equity fund Fortress Investment Group, argued that Intel's Cascade Lake and Skylake microprocessors violated its patented improvements to data processing patent.

Intel "strongly disagrees" with the ruling and intends to file an appeal, stating that the case "demonstrates the need for reform of the U.S. patent system." The VLSI legal department declined to comment.

In a separate trial heard in Texas in March of last year, VLSI was awarded \$2.18 billion from Intel for semiconductor patents. Intel has appealed. The following month, VLSI lost another patent dispute to Intel. Intel's chips are liable for "millions of infringements every second," according to VLSI's attorney. The jury granted complete damages to the corporation.

Intel's counsel argued that the company's engineers created its breakthroughs independently and that Intel's contemporary microprocessors are incompatible with VLSI's obsolete technology.

VLSI is suing Intel in Northern California and Delaware over two patents. The trial begins in California in 2024.

Reported by:
Aditya Sharma
Student, Alliance School of Law

INTERESTING FACT

- Glenn T Seaborg (April 19, 1912 – February 25, 1999) was a Nobel Prize-winning (1951) American chemist. He is the sole inventor of two patents numbered- US3156523A and US3161462A – assigned to the Atomic Energy Commission of the United States. They have perhaps the shortest independent claims ever. The claims are “Element 95” and “Element 96” respectively!

WIPO RELEASES NEW FLAGSHIP REPORT "GREEN TECHNOLOGY BOOK"; FIRST EDITION EMPHASIZES CLIMATE-CHANGE ADAPTATION

Geneva: WIPO's inaugural "Green Technology Book" focuses on climate change adaptation, putting it on par with mitigation.

This new flagship publication is part of the Organization's efforts to put innovation, technology, and IP at the forefront of the climate change struggle. The Green Technology Book is created by the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) and the Egyptian Academy of Scientific Research and Technology (ASRT).

WIPO, the U.N. agency for innovation, creativity, and intellectual property, supports green technologies and innovative climate change solutions.

“The worldwide IP system ensures impactful solutions. It helps translate basic research into climate change solutions, encourages public and corporate R&D investment in environment-friendly technologies, and provides open and accessible information. Innovation and technology are key to addressing the climate catastrophe.” WIPO's Director General Daren Tang said.

The book covers climate-change adaptation technologies that attempt to minimize vulnerability and raise resistance to climatic impacts, especially in developing nations.

This first edition of the Green Technology Book focuses on agriculture and forestry, water and coastal regions, and cities. This "live publication" draws on the WIPO GREEN platform, which connects green technology producers with individuals seeking green solutions.

Reported by:
Aditya Sharma
Student, Alliance School of Law

INTERESTING FACT

- The highest number of claims (887 claims) is in a patent numbered US6,684,189, titled “Apparatus and method using front-end network gateways and search criteria for efficient quoting at a remote location”

A US \$18.2 MILLION FUNDING ROUND IS SECURED BY BLOCKCHAIN START-UP SHARDEUM

A seed round of funding for blockchain firm Shardeum totaled US \$18.2 million. A total of about 50 investors took part in the round, including Jane Street, Struck Crypto, Ghaf Capital Partners, Big Brain Holdings, The Spartan Group, Foresight Ventures, and DFG. The round also included strategic investors like CoinGecko Ventures, ZebPay and Wemade. The business claims that the money made will be utilised to grow its marketing and research programmes, as well as the team in charge of creating new goods and designs. In contrast to other beginner blockchains like Ethereum, Shardeum offers a smart contract platform with significantly better scalable capabilities. The blockchain makes use of dynamic state-sharding technology, enabling linear scaling and an increase in with every node added to the network, the number of transactions per second.

When a network is being shared, it is divided into several pieces so that each shard can carry out transactions. As more computers join the network to generate more shards, the network becomes quicker. Developers can utilise the Ethereum Virtual Machine to build decentralised apps (DApps) on the Ethereum blockchain, and Shardeum is compatible with this software platform. Applications created on the other blockchain will therefore be readily ported over to it.

Reported by:
Sanskriti Oraon
Student, Alliance School of Law

INTERESTING FACTS

- The title of the shortest patent is “Metroprolol Succinate”. Patent numbered US5,081,154 is just half of a page long.
- You own the rights to any images/music/written material you make during a freelance assignment unless you have agreed to sell some or all of the rights to the client.

NON-FILING OF WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS CANNOT DELAY PATENT APPLICATION PROCESSING

A ruling that was delivered by the Delhi High Court on November 2022, dismissed a patent applicant for causing undue delays in the process of applying for a patent by repeatedly requesting adjournments and failing to provide written submissions within the allotted amount of time. In *FMC Corporation v. The Controller of Patents 2022*, a single-judge bench of the Delhi High Court found that the applicant, FMC Corporation, was delaying the production of their patent application by not sending in their written submissions within the timeframe required by the Patents Rules, 2003 and by changing their application arguments after the Patent Controller had held a hearing. This was in reference to the fact that FMC Corporation had amended its application claims after a hearing that had been conducted by the Patent Controller.

Reported By:
Mehak Panjwani
Student, Alliance School of Law

INTERESTING FACTS

- Student work is protected under copyright and, in most circumstances, is owned by the student who created it. That means students' schoolwork can't be sold or reproduced by their school without permission.
- Reality TV-star-turned-DJ Paris Hilton made such an impression with her catchphrase, "That's hot," that she decided to trademark it. The socialite was so adamant about maintaining her intellectual property that she even sued Hallmark for use of the phrase on a greeting card.

JUVENTUS FC SECURES ITS NFT IP LAWSUIT AGAINST BROCKERAS FIRM

The Italian soccer team sued Brockeras Firm, a blockchain-powered platform administering online fantasy football tournaments on a cryptocurrency exchange platform, Binance.

Juventus FC accused Brockeras of using a former player's photograph without authorization. The NFT cards also featured the black-and-white striped pattern and the contracted version of the club's name, "Juve". The Rome Court upheld Juventus' arguments and ruled against the defendant. The court ordered Brockeras to delete NFTs and associated digital content from the market and every website and page it directly or indirectly controls where such goods were sold or advertised.

The court ordered the defendant to produce information about the production and sale of Brockeras NFT cards, as well as their price and quantity of pieces.

The court also ordered the defendant to publish the order for one month in daily newspapers, Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter. Failure to implement court instructions would carry a daily fine of US \$25,000.

The Juventus FC lawsuit is the first known ruling in Europe holding that NFTs replicating a third party's trademarks without authority is illegal, thereby seeking the grant of an injunction.

Reported by:
Aditya Sharma
Student, Alliance School of Law

INTERESTING FACTS

- The patent numbered US6,953,802 has a single claim with more than 17,000 words and covers almost the whole of column 59, to column 101.
- The longest granted patent is numbered US6,314,440, titled, "Pseudo Random Number Generator". It has 3,333 pages, out of which, 3,272 contain drawings.

RULES FOR WIPO MEDIATION, ARBITRATION, EXPEDITED ARBITRATION, AND EXPERT DETERMINATION

WIPO ADR proceedings are frequently performed wholly or partially online with the aid of WIPO technologies. Such procedural options have been confirmed by the WIPO Centre during the most recent revision of the WIPO Mediation, Arbitration, Expedited Arbitration, and Expert Determination Rules. The revised rules, which go into effect on July 1, 2021, specifically authorize and make provisions for the electronic filing of any case communications [Article 3(a) WIPO Mediation Rules, Article 3(a) WIPO Expert Determination Rules, Article 4(a) WIPO Arbitration Rules, and Article 4(a) WIPO Expedited Arbitration Rules], additionally to new WIPO ADR cases being filed electronically. The Revised Rules expressly permit and encourage remote participation in WIPO mediation and arbitration meetings and hearings, including preparation, conferences, emergency arbitrator proceedings, mediation meetings, and arbitration hearings (Article 10 WIPO Mediation Rules, Article 40, 49, and 55 of the WIPO Arbitration Rules, Article 34, 43, and 49 of the WIPO Expedited Arbitration Rules, and Article 14(f) of the WIPO Expert Determination Rules). The revised provisions (Article 9(vii) of the WIPO Arbitration Rules and Article 9(v) and 11(b) of the WIPO Expedited Arbitration Rules) also add some disclosure requirements pertaining to the identities of third-party funders at an early stage of the proceedings.

Reported by:
Sanskriti Oraon
Student, Alliance School of Law

INTERESTING FACTS

- While you may see the color elsewhere, you won't catch the Post-It's specific shade of yellow on any office supplies unless they're made by its parent company 3M
- That "dun dun" sound that precedes every episode of Law & Order was created by composer Mike Post, and its trademark is owned by NBC Universal Media.

ARTICLES

GENDER EQUALITY, DIVERSITY, AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

Inequality and gender discrimination are not alien to Intellectual Property (IP). Despite the conscious efforts in making more gender-inclusive spaces, there still exists a prominent gender gap in the IP practice. A recent report by the U.S. House Committee on the Judiciary (“Committee Report”) highlighted the lack of diversity among inventors, and that only 12% of the total number of inventors in the United States are women.

Simultaneously, the records of the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) show that only 16.5% of inventors named in international patent applications in 2020 were women. This under-representation is prominent in the design sector as well since only 15 % of those working in this area, in the United States, are women.

As far as copyright is concerned, the data is not as comprehensively available as in other sectors since due to the absence of a formal registration process, there is an ambiguity in the total number of actual existing copyrights. Resultantly making it difficult to ascertain the number of copyrighted works owned by women particularly.

The Committee Report discussed that the reason for such under-representation is related to less engagement of women in the field of science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM). It is true that certain social limitations still exist on women pursuing careers outside of traditional occupations, thus leading to an even higher attrition rate among a few who pursue these STEM careers.

Thus, the gender gap in IP becomes a pressing issue in the debate of gender inclusivity as gender inequality in the IP landscape can severely stifle the innovation index of an economy. It is believed that the gap in innovation on account of such under-representation amounts to an estimated loss of 2.7 percent of U.S.A GDP per capita.

Recently, the Indian Ministry of Commerce & Industry floated rules for an 80% reduction in filing the fees for women entrepreneurs and expedite examination of patents filed by women entrepreneurs. We believe that this move comes pursuant to the government realizing the importance of IP in bolstering innovation and holistic development of the country.

In our opinion, the administrative bodies can also put forth targets to increase the percentage of women in leadership positions in their respective IP regulatory and

enforcement framework. One way to achieve this is by encouraging women employees in patent and trademark offices, as was done by the Japan Patent Office recently.

This will not only reduce the existing disparities but also aid in the adoption of various women-centric policies in domestic IP offices. In addition, a concerted and planned effort must be made to create awareness, especially amongst women entrepreneurs, about the benefits of strong IP rights for their respective businesses.

In addition to this, specific government policies can be implemented for women entrepreneurs based in rural areas (and cities outside of Tier -1) so as to support them in building their brands regionally and help them commercialize their IP assets effectively. As with strong IP law, women entrepreneurs will not just be building their own businesses but will bring a phenomenal change in the economic landscape of the country.

Lost Einsteins: Lack of Diversity in Patent Inventorship and the impact on America's innovation economy, Committee on the Judiciary House of Representatives, Serial No. 116-12 (March 27, 2019). Accessed at <https://www.congress.gov/116/meeting/house/109143/documents/HHRG-116-JU03-Transcript-20190327.pdf>

Aileen Buchanan, Jayne Durden and Karen Taylor, *Improving Gender Equality in the IP industry*, *World Trademark Review*, available at <https://www.worldtrademarkreview.com/article/improving-gender-equality-in-the-ip-industry>

Caterina Rizzoni, *Women & Design: Building Diversity in Industrial Design*, *Industrial Designers Society of America*, available at <https://www.idsa.org/news/event-news/women-design-building-diversity-industrial-design>

Dan L. Burk, *Diversity Levers*, 23 *DUKE J. GENDER L. & POL'Y* 25, 31-37 (2015)

Piyush Goyal, *Simplified patent and copyright registration helping India become an innovation hub*, *Ministry of Commerce & Industry*, available at <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseIframePage.aspx?PRID=1741227>

Bharadwaj Jaishankar, Sana Singh, and Ishita Goyal
Partner, Senior Associate, Trainee Associate, IndusLaw

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS AND THE INDIAN ECONOMY

“The history of patents includes a wealth of attempts to reward friends of the government and restrict or control dangerous technologies.”

— James Boyle, *the Public Domain: Enclosing the Commons of the Mind*

Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) play a vital role in the growth of the country. The main aim of IPRs is to provide exclusive rights to the owner of the created work, be it a copyright, a trademark, or a patent. Subsequently, its primary objective is to preserve the innovation or work from being copied by someone else. This is to maintain the exclusiveness of the work.

That is to say that, IPRs provide exclusive rights to the creator of the work. In addition to this, IPRs also help in increasing investment in research. These exclusive rights also restrict the competitors from misusing the property without the consent and knowledge of the creator.

Now, moving towards the economical contribution of IPRs in the growth of the country, it is very significant to note that it is directly related to the material cost of the product. Therefore, technology and innovation must be updated on a regular basis.

There is a need to formulate a stringent IPR statute to protect the rights of the owner or inventor. The interests must be safeguarded in order to restrict the misuse of these exclusive rights. The implementation of the law is more important than making a statute. Law must be implemented.

Huge profit encourages the creator to invent more such things. So, the development increases in order to earn more and more profit. But sometimes, a situation arises when the right is misused by the owner itself.

The product is sold at an even higher cost as compared to its marginal cost. This will create a monopoly in the market, resulting in inequality in both consumption and production. Besides intellectual property, the market is also regulated by competition. Basically, it affects consumer satisfaction.

The market comprises of consumer-producer and developers. In addition to this, another major factor that plays a vital role in the market is IPRs. To lead the market successfully, there must be a balance between all these factors.

Undoubtedly, the most important tool for these markets is IP only. They also protect the right to transfer such rights to any other person for monetary benefit. Although nowadays, IPRs are at a boom, does it contribute to the economy of the country?

Irrefutably, yes. The economy of the country is greatly influenced by these rights due to which they are subjected to exploitation. The market competitors need to curb this exploitation to gain more profit from it. Also, strict laws need to be formulated to deal with this issue.

Intellectual Property Rights: What is the status quo in India? Ip Talent Search Exam, available at <https://iptse.com/impact-of-ipr-in-india/>

M Anulekha, Role of IPR in Economic Development, IPleaders, available at <https://blog.ipleaders.in/role-of-ipr-in-economic-development/>

Ms. Vaasawa Sharma
Assistant Professor of Law, Starex University, Gurugram

THE DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION POSTULATE?

Human creativity and modernization are the forces behind Intellectual Property advancement. Since the dawn of time, both male and female inventors and visionaries, from all backgrounds, have changed the course of history by unleashing their creativity and imagination.

Some groups, however, continue to be notably underrepresented in numerous applications of intellectual property. At a time when the largest possible range of skills is required to solve the serious issues facing humanity, their unique prowess is neglected.

Diversity ought to be at the forefront of every intellectual property law firm, company, and institution, with a particular emphasis on gender equality. The intellectual property sector is trying to reduce the gender gap, but a lot more needs to be accomplished.

Those in the sector must question the attitudes and systems that perpetuate gender inequality, such as the perception that a lack of a traditional background or education means a lack of success. One of the perspectives is to challenge the notion that a lack of a traditional perspective and training equates to an inability to succeed.

Many women must make difficult decisions in which the desires of the household appear first, frequently at the expense of their own learning or professional growth. Gender parity among inventors listed in the Patent Cooperation Treaty is anticipated to be achieved in 2058, according to WIPO.

The STEAM (Science, Technology, Engineering, Arts, and Math) workforce is observing an increase in female recruitment, but the farther up the scale you look, the fewer women you locate. We are missing out on a tremendous amount of skills and value, so it is critical to promote equal involvement of women in the industry from the outset to ensure that they stay committed and advance in seniority.

Integrating women with one another so they have a thorough understanding of professional possibilities accessible within the sector is one method to advance gender equality. Nonetheless, the question still remains "did we accomplish enough?" Although it's a straightforward question, it forces us to perform the challenging activity of helpful introspection.

When it comes to the subject of diversity and inclusion, it may also be a vital query for advanced and civilized organizations. These activities are unquestionably crucial to the sustainability strategy, but without the right context, they risk being ambiguous and even counterproductive.

Gender Equality, Diversity and Intellectual Property, Wipo, available at <https://www.wipo.int/women-and-ip/en/>

Prerna Tyagi
Student, Trinity Institute of Professional Studies Affiliated to Guru Gobind Singh
Indraprastha University

INTERESTING FACT

- Velcro is still a federally registered trademark whereas escalator, yo-yo, and thermos have all lost their trademark status due to genericide.

GENDER DISPARITY AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) play an important role in foreign trade and in cultivating fresh ideas. With the advent of digitization, the likelihood of innovative ideas being stolen has increased. Therefore, there is a strong need for IPR laws in the modern era.

The lack of diversity, especially with regard to gender disparity in the field of Intellectual Property laws has raised questions pertaining to how fair or equitable the patent system is. As per the United States PTO, there is a much lower number of women inventors as compared to men.

The increase in female participation in science and engineering courses has not led to a corresponding increase in patents being granted to women. Further, women are less likely to commercialize their innovations, which leads to disinterest in the IPR system among women.

The primary reason behind their lack of interest to commercialize is attributable to societal bias. Society's 'understanding' of a woman's role discourages women from coming up with innovation and creative ideas.

As per data, the low representation of women in the patent sector leads to a loss of 2.7% to the US GDP per capita. While the percentage of women in IP has increased in the United States, the increase has been inconsistent.

The percentage of women inventors tripled between 1978 and 1997 but grew by a paltry 6% between 1998 and 2016. Women are also more likely to work on large inventor teams as compared to men. However, the share of women in this category has also seen a decline from 37% in 1976 to 29% in 2016.

The representation of women is not better in the legal sphere. In suits involving IPRs, women comprise only 23% of lead counsel. A systematic bias also exists against women in the field of patent law. While IPR laws are gender-neutral, the fact that women are conditioned to approach problem-solving methods differently from their male counterparts exemplifies gender disparity in this field.

There are a large number of causes for the low representation of women. The first major cause is Education. The number of women entering science and engineering is significantly lower than the number of men.

Second, this has a direct impact on the workforce. As less number of women graduate with STEM degrees, their participation in the workforce also tends to be lower than men. Thirdly, societal biases also prevent women from entering the patent field. They are conditioned to take fewer risks, develop innovative ideas, etc.

During the patenting process, women are likely to face more scrutiny than what is actually required, reasons for which beyond lack of full understanding.

The problem of gender disparity in IPR can be tackled in a number of ways. First, women's participation in science and engineering courses needs to be increased. Second, incentives need to be provided for the commercialization of IPRs to women. Lastly, the patent system could be adjusted to include a public domain that considers the gender disparity in the field.

Allie Porter, *Where Are the Women? The Gender Gap within Intellectual Property* 28 *Texas Intellectual Property Law Journal* 511, 512 – 522 [2020]

Dan L. Burk, *Diversity Levers*, 23 *DUKE J. GENDER L. & POL'Y* 25, 31-37 (2015)

Kritavirya Choudhary
Student, Christ University

INTERESTING FACT

- The word "face" is now a trademark of Facebook, but only when applied by potential social media competitors.

EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES OF ACIPR

2021

- **National Workshop on Recent Trends in Intellectual Property Laws:** Was held on 26th April 2021. Attended by more than 800 participants from different Universities in India. The event was also promoted in **WIPO Calender** on the **WIPO official page** along with various legal websites like lawctopus, legal bites, etc.
- **ACIPR Bulletin, Volume-1, Issue-1 released on World IP Day, 2021:** The articles, news and expert talks in this edition were contributed by students from Alliance University as well as from other Universities across the nation and by IP Advocates from different Law Offices.
- **National Workshop on Intellectual Property Management:** Was held on 11th December 2021. Attended by more than 190 Participants from different Universities in India. The event was also promoted on legal websites like lawctopus, legal bites, etc.
- **ACIPR Bulletin, Volume-1, Issue-2 was released in December 2021:** The articles, news and expert talks in this edition were contributed by students from Alliance University as well as from other Universities across the nation and by IP Advocates from different Law Offices.
- **IPR Awareness Program:** Was held on 29th September 2021 to bring IP awareness among Alliance Business School students and was attended by more than 130 students pursuing BBA and MBA.

2022

- **National Workshop on Innovation and Intellectual Property in the modern era:** Was held on 26th April 2022. Attended by more than 200 Participants from different Universities in India. The event was also promoted in WIPO Calendar on WIPO official webpage.
- **ACIPR Bulletin, Volume-2, Issue-1 released on World IP Day, 2022:** The articles, news and expert talks in this edition were contributed by students from Alliance University as well as from other Universities across the nation and by IP Advocates from different Law Offices.
- **Intellectual Property Rights Quiz (Intra University Quiz):** Was held on 29th Sepetember 2022 particpated by 10 Teams, an IP awareness campain adhering to WIPO.

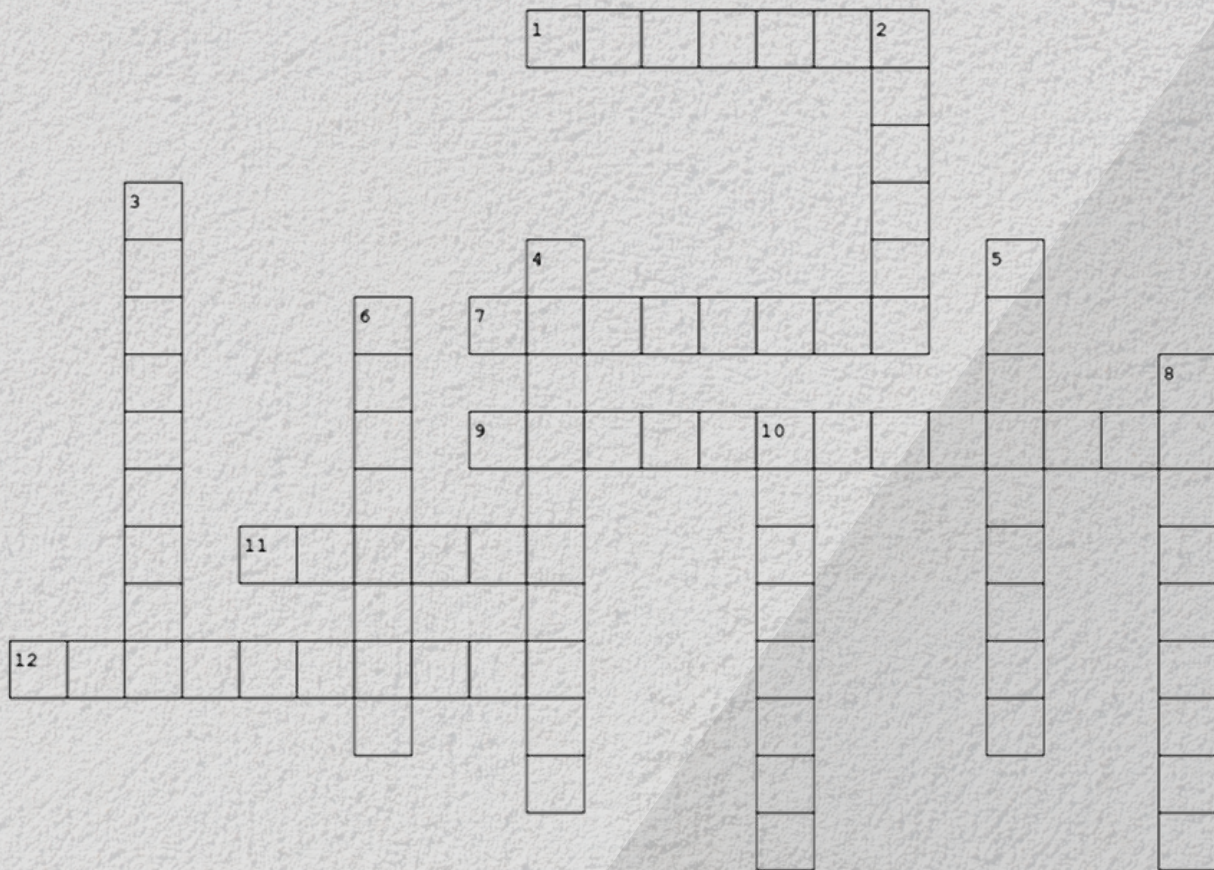
UPCOMING EVENTS

- **The Alliance Journal of Intellectual Property Law (AJIPL):** A flagship initiative from the Alliance Centre for Intellectual Property Rights (ACIPR) is a double-blind peer-reviewed journal. Volume-1, Issue-1 in progress.
- **Research on New products eligible for GI registration in the state of Karnataka:** An ongoing research project to find out New products eligible for GI registration.
- **Handbook on Biodiversity Protection in India:** The book is expected to be published by the end of January 2023.

STUDENT MEMBERS OF ACIPR

- **Mr. Paarth Samdani - President**, B.B.A. L.L. B. (2018-2023), Alliance School of Law
- **Ms. Ipsita Sarkar - Vice President**, BB.A. L.L.B. (2019-2024), Alliance School of Law
- **Mr. Ajinkya Malgaonkar - Convener**, B.B.A. L.L. B. (2019-2024), Alliance School of Law
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- **Mr. Madhav Goyal - Creative Head**, BB.A. L.L.B. (2019-2024), Alliance School of Law
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TRIVIA

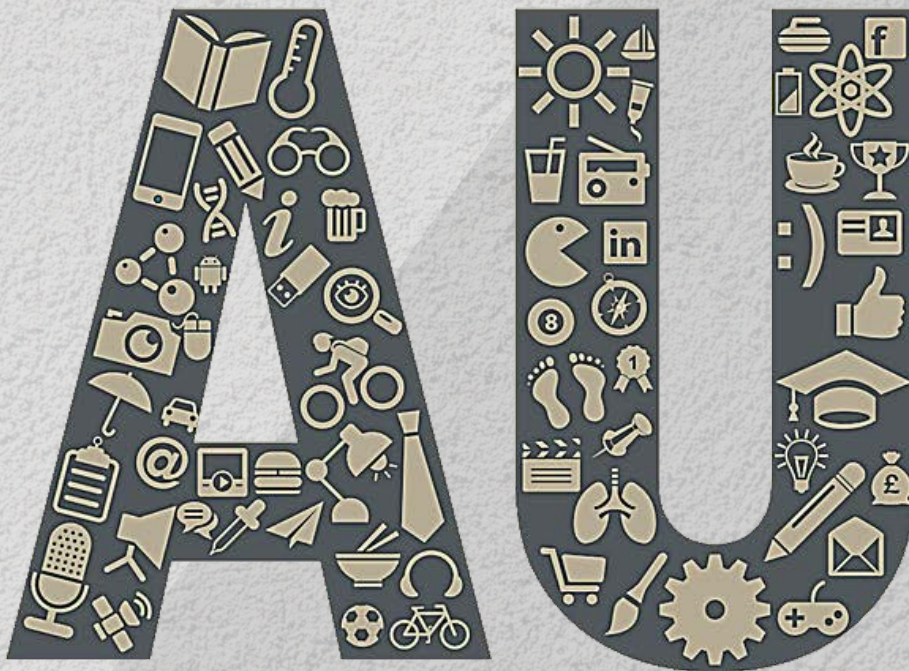


Across

1. _____ is an entrepreneurial venture that capitalizes on developing, improving and innovating new products, processes and services for the target audience.
7. Trade secrets in India are protected under the Indian _____ Act of 1872.
9. A _____ is an integral part of every computer chip.
11. A _____ includes shape, pattern, and arrangement of lines or colour combination that is applied to any article.
12. The most noticeable difference between intellectual property and other forms of property is that intellectual property is _____.

Down

2. _____ creates a temporary monopoly.
3. _____ is the right to "not copy".
4. Traditional Knowledge Digital Library(TKDL) has been developed by the _____ of India.
5. The process of highlighting the existence of an already existing thing is called _____.
6. What is protected under Copyright? Literary work, _____ work and Dramatic work.
8. Symbol of Maharaja of Air India is _____.
10. The pre-requisite of intellectual is that, the creation has to be _____.



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