

IP & IT Laws News Bulletin

VAISH ASSOCIATES ADVOCATES
Corporate, Tax and Business Advisory Law Firm

Vol. I, No. 5, July 2007

From the Editor's Desk...



Dear Readers,

I had the opportunity of attending two conferences in April-May, 2007, at Chicago.

The first conference was ITECHLAW.ORG and the second was INTA. During these conferences I realized several things. There was curiosity, confusion, lack of information about Indian IP Laws. There were different perceptions and understanding about India, but one thing was clear to all i.e. India is developing very fast and is an economic force to be reckoned with. The common concerns from the point of view of Intellectual Property and Information Technology Laws were w.r.t. Judicial System in India, delay in courts, enforceability and mechanism of IP laws.

Some of the co-professionals also wanted to know, what is the status of a foreign trade mark in India? Is registration of a trade mark in India compulsory? Can a foreign trade mark be protected in India, even if not commercially present in India? What is the law of infringement & passing off in India?. On a lighter note, there was another common concern "What will happen to Richard Gere-Shilpa Shetty Kissing Episode and whether Richard Gere is going to be prosecuted?

Keeping in view of my experience in these two conferences, we have decided to dedicate this issue and some of our forth coming issues to address these queries, which will be definitely helpful in bridging the knowledge gap as well as update our readers.

We invite our readers to send their comments, input and suggestions. In case you have any queries about Indian IP & IT laws, please write to us.

With Regards.

Vijay Pal Dalmia
Head IP & IT Division

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* Copyright Notice

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Indian IPR Decisions

ISHI KHOSLA vs. ANIL AGGARWAL AND ANR.

2007 (34) PTC 370 (Del.)

WHOLE FOODS vs. DIET WHOLE FOODS

The dispute in Delhi High Court pertained to the meaning assigned, by the Plaintiff, to the mark "WHOLE FOODS" in respect of healthy and healing food products and whether the said mark is descriptive of the said goods or not. The Court, analyzing, the dictionary meaning and the meaning assigned by the Plaintiff held that "Whole Foods", as such, are natural foods which have not been processed and, thus, are necessarily healthy and healing food products. On the other hand, the concept of "Whole Foods", as envisaged by the Plaintiff, is foods in a form which promote good health using minimum additives, preservatives and chemicals. In other words, the Plaintiff's idea of "Whole Foods" is just low fat foods with nutritional value. Thus, the products like rice, pulses, oils, frosted namkeens, bakery products, marketed by the Plaintiff, under the mark "Whole Foods" are not necessarily natural foods which have not been processed and, therefore, they do not subscribe to the dictionary meaning of the word "Whole Foods". Whereas, the Plaintiff's conceptualization of the term "Whole Foods" is processing and minimal addition of certain chemicals, additives and preservatives to such products so that they do not lose their basic quality and ingredients of being healthy foods.

In view of the aforesaid interpretation, Delhi High Court dismissed the plea of the Defendant that the mark "Whole Foods" of the Plaintiffs is descriptive, the Court restrained the Defendants from using the mark "Diet Whole Foods" for food stuff, holding the same amounting to passing off

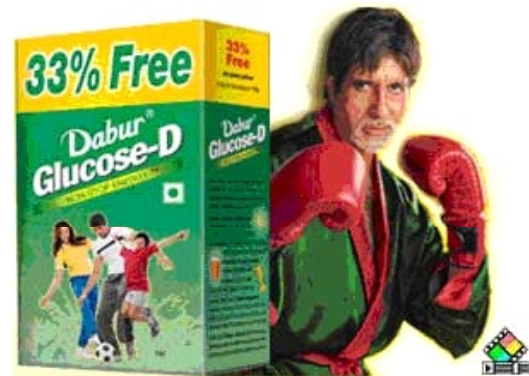
HEINZ ITALIA AND ANR. VS. DABUR INDIA LTD.

MANU/SC/2133/2007

GLUCON-D VS. GLUCOSE-D



Vs



In the above case before the Supreme Court, in an appeal by way of Special Leave Petition, the Appellants claimed that they are the registered proprietors of trade mark "Glucon-D" and user of distinctive package and said mark since 1940. The Respondents copied all essential features and colour combination of the packing box of the Appellant, compelling the Appellant to file a suit against Respondents for trademark and copyright infringement alleging that the Respondents were using a deceptively similar trademark and packaging as that of Plaintiffs called "Glucose-D". Trial Court and the First appellate court dismissed application for injunction by Appellant holding that the word "Glucose" was a generic word, leading to the appeal which came up before the Supreme Court of India. The Appellant was using the trade mark/packing since 1940 and the user of the Respondent was of 1989.

Supreme Court while deciding the case in favour of the Appellant, held

"In a passing-off action if the Plaintiff has established his reputation and the Defendant's product is similar so as to be capable of confusing the purchasing public, injunction would follow."

Supreme Court observed that the colour scheme of Glucose-D and Glucon-D is almost identical with a happy family superimposed on both, and the colour scheme and the overall effect of the packaging has to be seen, and in the facts and circumstances of the case the packaging of Glucose-D is Glucon-D is so similar that it can easily confuse a purchaser. As such Supreme court allowed interim injunction in the case.

SUPREME COURT ON MEDICINES

Cadila Health Care Ltd

Vs.

Cadila Pharmaceuticals Ltd

2001 (21) PTC 541 (SC)

"Falcitab" Vs. "Falcigo"



The present proceedings before the Supreme Court of India arose from the suit for injunction against passing off . The suit related to a medicine being sold under the brand name "Falcitab" by

the respondent which, according the appellant was a brand name similar to the drug being sold by it under its brand name "Falcigo". The trial court had rejected the injunction application of the appellant and the High Court did not interfere with the order of the trial court hence the appellant filed the present appeal before the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court disposed the appeal asking the trial court to decide the suit keeping in view the observations made in this judgment. In the present case the Supreme Court laid down the principle that in an action for passing-off on the basis of unregistered trade mark, generally for deciding the question of deceptive similarity the following factors to be considered:

- (a) The nature of the marks i.e. whether the marks are word marks or label marks or composite marks i.e. both words and label works.
- (b) The degree of resemblance between the marks, phonetically similar and hence similar in idea.
- (c) The nature of the goods in respect of which they are used as trade marks.

(d) The similarity in the nature, character and performance of the goods of the rival traders.

(e) The class of purchasers who are likely to buy the goods bearing the marks they require, on their education and intelligence and a degree of care they are likely to exercise in purchasing and / or using the goods.

(f) The mode of purchasing the goods or placing orders for the goods.

(g) Any other surrounding circumstances which may be relevant in the extent of dissimilarity between the competing marks.

The above principles , as laid down by the Supreme Court are bench mark for test of passing off and infringement of trade mark .

SAREGAMA INDIA LTD Vs. SURESH JINDAL

(2007 (34) PTC 522 (Cal)).

On Movies

"Rajnigandha", "Shatranj Ke Khiladi" and "Katha"

The present case before the Kolkata High Court , arose from the dispute over the assignment of the copyright in three famous Hindi films viz "Rajnigandha", "Shatranj Ke Khiladi" and "Katha".

In the instant case the question before the court whether the assignment of copyrightable matter is an absolute assignment, under which the assignor has no further right or claims, or whether the assignor can reserve certain rights for itself if the assignment is for an unlimited period?

Once the author assigns the copyright it becomes the property of the assignee. The question, however is to what extent the assignor/author while making the assignment has retained any right over it?. Court held, If the assignment of copyright is an absolute grant without retaining any right and/or control over it in any manner whatsoever, then any breach committed by the assignee will not entitle the assignor to treat the agreement as discharged but will give rise to cause of action for money claim for non-payment of royalty/damages if any. But, however, if the intention of the assignment is not to grant a

complete and absolute assignment and to retain some sort of right over it, then commission of any breach by the assignee will entitle the assignor to treat the agreement as discharged.

There the assignment of copyright is subject to contract between the parties, and in case some rights have been retained therein, the assignment can be terminated or revoked.

ITC LIMITED

VS.

SUNIL & ORS.

MIPR 2007 (2) 0152

“JOHN PLAYERS” Vs. “John Players”

In the instant case, before the Delhi High Court, the plaintiff alleged that it is in the business of contemporary men's wear and is the registered proprietor of trade mark “JOHN PLAYERS” and the defendants were selling counterfeit goods bearing a deceptively similar mark “John Players”. The Plaintiff's had filed for infringement of their trade mark “JOHN PLAYERS” and the copyright vested therein.

The court not only granted injunction in favour of the plaintiff and against the defendants but also granted damages to the tune of Rs. 3,00,000/- (Rupees Three Lakhs) along with the cost of the suit. Court further held that apart from compensatory damages even punitive damages ought to be awarded to discourage and dishearten law breakers who indulge in violation with impunity and that such damages ought to be awarded against the defendants who choose to stay away from proceedings of the Court.

The court also propounded that if action of Defendant results in affecting reputation of Plaintiff, every endeavor should be made for a larger public purpose to discourage such infringers/defendants from indulging in acts of deception.

SHAW WALLACE & COMPANY LTD.

VS.

MOHAN ROCKY SPRING WATER BREWERIES LTD.

MIPR 2007 (2) 0185

HAYWARDS 5000 Vs. PRESTIGE 5000 & FOUR SQUARE 5000



In this case before the Bombay High Court, the Plaintiff, one of the leading distillers and owners of trade mark HAYWARDS 5000, filed a suit against the Defendant who were using trade marks “PRESTIGE 5000” and “FOUR SQUARE 5000” for Beer, which were held to be deceptively similar to the registered trade mark “HAYWARDS 5000” of the Plaintiff.

The court held that the Defendants were aware of the popularity of the registered trade mark “HAYWARDS 5000” of the Plaintiff when they adopted their marks “PRESTIGE 5000” and “FOUR SQUARE 5000” and therefore the adoption of the impugned trade marks by the Defendant was with the dishonest intention to take advantage of the popularity of the trade mark of the Plaintiff, hence an injunction was granted in favour of the Plaintiff and against the Defendant.

The allegation of the Defendant that the numeral “5000” is common to the trade w.r.t. Beer was rejected and the court further held that since there is no disclaimer of the numeral “5000” at the time of registration of the trade mark and as the numeral “5000” forms an integral part of the of the registered trade mark of the Plaintiff, hence the Plaintiff has statutory rights to prevent the Defendant from using a deceptively similar trade label and trade name.

In the instant case the court further held that injunction ought to be granted if an essential feature of a trade mark is copied, as the purpose of granting temporary injunction in a suit for infringement of trade mark or trade label is not only to protect the interest of the plaintiff, but also to protect the interest of the public.

ELEMENTS OF TORT OF PASSING OFF

Erven Warnink BV v. J. Townend & Sons

(1979) 2 All ER 927

Supreme Court of India has acknowledge and accepted the principles for test of passing off laid down in the above case, which holds that the modern tort of passing off has five elements i.e.

- (1) a misrepresentation,
- (2) made by a trader in the course of trade,

(3) to prospective customers of his or ultimate consumers of goods or services supplied by him, (4) which is calculated to injure the business or goodwill of another trader (in the sense that this is a reasonably foreseeable consequence), and

(5) which causes actual damage to a business or goodwill of the trader by whom the action is brought or (in a quia timet action) will probably do so.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

IPR POWERS IN CUSTOMS TO CURB IMPORT OF FAKE GOODS

In a significant step Government of India vide its notification nos.

50/2007-CUS., (N.T.), DATED: MAY 8, 2007,

49/2007-CUS., (N.T.), DATED: MAY 8, 2007,

48/2007-CUS., (N.T.), DATED: MAY 8, 2007

AND

47/2007-CUS., (N.T.), DATED: MAY 8, 2007



have initiated special measure to curb menace import and export of Fake Goods in India.

Some of the significant aspects of the above notifications are

- (a) prohibition of export of goods which are mandatorily required to indicate, but do not indicate country or place in which they were made or produced or of the name and address of the manufacturer or the person for whom the goods were manufactured
- (b) prohibition on import of goods
 - bearing false trademarks
 - bearing a false trade description
 - goods made or produced beyond the limits of India and intended for sale, and having applied thereto a design in which copyright exists under the Designs Act, 2000(16 of 2000),

- the product made or produced beyond the limits of India and intended for sale for which a patent is in force under the Patents Act, 1970 (39 of 1970),
- the product obtained directly by the process made or produced beyond the limits of India and intended for sale, where patent for such process is in force under the Patents Act 1970 (39 of 1970)
- goods having a false Geographical Indication
- goods which are prohibited to be imported by issuance of an order issued by Registrar of Copyrights

INJUNCTIONS GRANTED!!!

INJUNCTIONS REFUSED!!!

Under this regular head of our news letter , we give you a very brief description of decisions of Different High Courts and the Supreme Court of India w.r.t. trade marks in capsuled form , which will give the reader a fair and quick idea about the mind set of Indian Courts , in IP matters .

In the following cases **INJUNCTIONS** have been **GRANTED**.

ANCHOR (Electrical goods)	vs.	ENCORE (sophisticated electronic equipments)
AYUR (cosmetics)	vs.	AYUR CARE (soap)
INTEL INSIDE	vs.	INTEL INFO SERVICES
ASHOK (chewing tobacco)	vs.	ASHIK (chewing tobacco)
SONOSITE (ultra sound machines)	vs.	Sono.Site (ultra sound machines)
M2 Tone (pharmaceuticals)	vs.	MV Tone (pharmaceuticals)
Dr. Reddy's (pharmaceuticals)	vs.	Reddy (pharmaceuticals)
ZENTEL (pharmaceuticals)	vs.	FENTEL (pharmaceuticals)

ZINACEF (pharmaceuticals)	vs.	LYNACEF (pharmaceuticals)
EVACUOL (pharmaceuticals)	vs.	EVACAL (pharmaceuticals)

In the following cases **INJUNCTIONS** were **REFUSED**.

NOVIGAN (pharmaceuticals)	vs.	NOVALGIN (pharmaceuticals)
NISSHABD (documentary in Bengali)	vs.	1 NISHABD (Hindi Commercial Movie)
BADSHAH RAJWADI (spices and related products for cooking)	vs.	RAJWADI (spices and related products for cooking)
GRANISSET (pharmaceuticals)	vs.	GRANICIP (pharmaceuticals)
www.contest2win.com (domain name)	vs.	www.bid2win.com (domain name)

PROTECTION AND ENFORCEMENT OF FOREIGN TRADE MARKS IN INDIA

“...The court frowns upon any attempt by one trader to appropriate the mark of another trader although that trader is a foreign trader and the mark has been used by him in a foreign country.”

Supreme Court of India In 1996 PTC (16) 476 (DB)

NEITHER ARE MY PRODUCTS SOLD IN YOUR COUNTRY, NOR IS MY TRADE MARK REGISTERED IN INDIA..... AM I STILL ENTITLED TO PROTECTION?

The aforesaid question is most commonly asked by international trade mark owners who are concerned about unauthorized usage of their trademark in India, that too, without any hopes of getting an answer in the affirmative. The global perception, with regard to trademark violation in India, is still unclear. The Indian law, recognize the principle of well known trademarks as also outstretched protection to trademarks, though not as “well known”, but are being used in foreign territories

since a long time. The law, however, after the amendment Act of 1999, expressly laid down and recognized the principle of “well-known trademarks” so as to make the law as unambiguous as possible.



A “well known trademark” as defined under Section 2(1)(zg) of the (Indian) Trade Marks Act, 1999 is a mark which has become so to the substantial segment of the public which uses such goods or receives such services that the use of the mark in relation to other goods or services would be likely to be taken as indicating a connection in the course of trade or rendering of services between those goods or services and a person using the mark in relation to the first mentioned goods or services.

The provision of well known trademarks has been incorporated and recognized in India owing to India being a signatory to the TRIPS and the Paris Convention for protection of industrial property. Ironically, neither the Paris Convention for protection of industrial property nor the TRIPS defines the term “well known trademarks”, but mandates its member countries to refuse or cancel registration and prohibit the use of trademark that is liable to create confusion with another mark *already well known in that member country* for identical or similar goods.

Article 6bis of the Paris Convention requires:-

“The countries of the Union undertake, ex officio if their legislation so permits, or at the request of an interested party, to refuse or to cancel the registration, and to prohibit the use, of a trademark which constitutes a reproduction, an imitation, or a translation, liable to create confusion, of a mark considered by the competent authority of the country of registration or use to be well known in that country as being already the mark of a person entitled to the benefits of this Convention and used for identical or similar goods. These provisions shall also apply when the essential part of the mark constitutes a reproduction of any such wellknown mark or an imitation liable to create confusion therewith.”

Article 16 of the TRIPS, reproduced hereinbelow, again strengthens the law of well known trademarks and makes it obligatory for member states to amend their laws to the extent of granting protection to trademarks which are neither used in a country nor registered there, provided such marks fulfill other requirements as provided therein.

“The owner of a registered trademark shall have the exclusive right to prevent all third parties not having the owner's consent from using in the course of trade identical or similar signs for goods or services which are identical or similar to those in respect of which the trademark is registered where such use would result in a likelihood of confusion. In case of the use of an identical sign for identical goods or services, a likelihood of confusion shall be presumed. The rights described above shall not prejudice any existing prior rights, nor shall they affect the possibility of Members making rights available on the basis of use.”

2. Article 6bis of the Paris Convention (1967) shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to services.

In determining whether a trademark is well-known, Members shall take account of the knowledge of the trademark in the relevant sector of the public, including knowledge in the Member concerned which has been obtained as a result of the promotion of the trademark.

3. Article 6bis of the Paris Convention (1967) shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to goods or services which are not similar to those in respect of which a trademark is registered, provided that use of that trademark in relation to those goods or services would indicate a connection between those goods or services and the owner of the registered trademark and provided that the interests of the owner of the registered trademark are likely to be damaged by such use.”

In conformity with the aforesaid Article 6bis of the Paris Convention and Article 16 of the TRIPS agreement the Trade Marks Act, 1999 incorporated Section 11, sub clause 9 and 10 of which reads as under:-

(9) The Registrar shall NOT require as a condition, for determining whether a trademark is a well known trademark, any of the following, namely:-

(i) that the trademark has been used in India;

- (ii) that the trademark has been registered;
- (iii) that the application for registration of the trademark has been filed in India;
- (iv) that the trademark-
 - (a) is well known in; or
 - (b) has been registered in; or
 - (c) in respect of which an application for registration has been filed in any jurisdiction other than India; or
- (v) that the trademark is well-known to the public at large in India.

(10) While considering an application for registration of a trademark and opposition filed in respect thereof, the Registrar shall-

- (i) protect a well known trademark against the identical or similar trade marks;
- (ii) take into consideration the bad faith involved either of the applicant or the opponent affecting the right relating to the trademark.

The aforesaid sections, though, expressly prohibits registration but **impliedly precludes user**, as well, of a mark which is deceptively similar to a well known trademark, as TRIPS as well as Paris Convention expressly prohibits user of a mark deceptively similar to a well known trade mark in a member country. Therefore an inference can be drawn that a malafide and dishonest user of any such mark is prohibited in India. The scheme of the (Indian) Trade Marks Act, 1999 is also in consonance of the above provisions and international obligations.

Sub clause (v) of Sub-section 9 of the (Indian) Trade Marks Act, 1999 supports the principle of subjectivity and grants protection to even those trade marks which might not be as “popular” among the public at large, as long as, continuous use of such a trademark in a foreign country is established.

The law of trade marks is based on the universal principles of “first adoption” and “prior user”. Section 34 of the Trade Marks Act, 1999 makes provision of vested rights in a trade mark so that the proprietor of a registered trade mark cannot interfere with the use of any identical or similar trade mark if the trade mark identical or similar to a registered trade mark

is in use from an earlier date. Section 34 of the Act further mandates that the Registrar shall not refuse the registration of a trade mark which is identical or similar to a registered trade mark but has user prior to that of the registered trade mark.

The Indian courts have gone a step further and recognized trans-border reputation, without actual sale of goods or use of the mark in India. Today, with trade and business spreading all over the world over an extensive scale, reputation and goodwill are not confined within territories where the goods are sold, but transcends all over the globe by way of advertising in media, newspapers, magazines and internet etc.. The need of the hour, thus, was to extend protection to trademarks which are “well known” even if they are not “used” in India.

An identical view was taken in *Kamal Trading Co. v. Gillette UK Ltd.*, (1988 (8) PTC 1) where the dispute was whether the goodwill of the trademark “7 O’CLOCK” stood extinguished because the goods manufactured under the said trademark were not available in India since 1958. The Court rejected the contention of the Defendants and held that goodwill is not limited to a particular country because the trade is spread all over the world being transported from one country to another. Even if the manufacturer has suspended its business activities in a country for a short duration, that will not destroy the reputation and goodwill already acquired.

In yet another case of *N.R Dongre v. Whirlpool Corporation* (1996 (16) PTC 583 SC) the Supreme Court of India held that product and its trade name transcends the physical boundaries of a geographical region and acquires a trans-border or overseas or extra-territorial reputation not only through import of goods but also by its advertisement. The knowledge and awareness of goods of a foreign trader and its trade mark can be available at a place where goods are not being marketed and consequently not being used.

In the case of *Haw Par Bros. International Ltd. V. Tiger Balm Co. (P) Ltd. & Ors.*, (1996 (16) PTC 311)the dispute between the appellants and the respondents was regarding the trademark “TIGER BALM” in relation to pain balm or any other medicinal preparation and the question which arose before the Court was “whether the appellants are entitled to get any relief without actually doing any business in India?”. The same was decided in favour of the appellants and the Court

recognized trans-border reputation and goodwill of the appellants irrespective of the fact that their products were available in India or not.

The principle of “trans-border reputation” was again reinforced in the case of *Caterpillar Inc., U.S.A v. Jorange and another* (1999 (19) PTC 570) when the Court held that the trademark law is not intended to protect a person who deliberately sets out to take the benefit of somebody else's reputation with reference to goods, especially so when the reputation extends world wide. The dispute, in the aforesaid case, pertained to the use of the trademark “CAT” and “CATERPILLAR”, of the Plaintiffs, with respect to garments including sweaters, jackets, shirts etc. The said garments, though, were not sold in India but the Court recognizing the fact that their articles of clothing are “well-known” in India as the same are advertised in magazines like “MR” which has circulation all over the world restrained the Defendants from using the said mark.

In the matter of *Capital One Financial Corporation Vs. Capital One Private Limited and others* (MANU/WB/O351/2004) the issue before the Hon'ble High Court of Calcutta was that whether for maintaining a suit for passing off, plaintiff required to establish only fact of existence of reputation and goodwill of its mark or name in Indian market or to establish fact of its use in India. The court held that for maintaining passing off action it is immaterial whether the plaintiff actually carries on business at a particular place what is relevant is whether actions of defendant are calculated to deceive customers to take products of defendants believing them to be of plaintiff, it was further held by the court that to initiate passing off action in India the fact that the trade mark is of international repute is enough for seeking protection in India even if it does not have any business activity in India.

As per the mandate of Section 34 of the (Indian) Trade Marks Act, 1999, a prior adopter and bonafide honest user of a trademark, is entitled for registration in India despite an already registered trademark in India.

India is a common law country and follows common law principles which are again based on principles of natural justice. As such, the principles of passing off have been given recognition under Section 135 of the (Indian) Trade Marks Act, 1999 providing remedies against passing off as

well as infringement of a mark. Falsification and falsely applying a trademark have been defined under Section 102 of the (Indian) Trade Marks Act, 1999 which does not refer to only Indian trademarks or trademarks registered in India and includes similar or deceptively similar mark as well as falsification of any genuine trademark whether by alteration, addition, effacement or otherwise.

In Indian courts, to seek a judicial remedy, it is necessary to establish that the person approaching the court has approached the court with clean hands, in a bonafide and honest manner which are basic tenets of any court of equity. The passing off law is based on principles of equity and common law principles. So, even if there is a registered trademark owner in India, the court would come to rescue of a person alleging malafide intentions and dishonest adoption and user by a person against whom complaint is initiated and pursued. A dishonest and fraudulent adoption or user or registration of the mark or the artwork of the mark is considered as a bad and dishonest mark by Indian courts.

Section 27 of the (Indian) Trade Marks Act, 1999 is another enabling section protecting the rights of a person not registered in India under the Trade Marks Act, 1999 , specifically providing "Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to affect the rights of action against any person for passing off goods or services as the goods of another person or as services provided by another person, or the remedies in respect thereof."

In any suit relating to infringement or for passing off arising out of the use, by the Defendant, of any trademark which is identical with or deceptively similar to the Plaintiff's trademark, whether registered or unregistered, the Indian courts may grant permanent injunction including ad interim injunction (including ex-parte ad interim injunction), damages or an account of profits, together with or without any order for the delivery-up of the infringing labels and marks for destruction or erasure.

Therefore, it is a good policy even for any trade mark owner who is neither registered nor have any actual commercial presence in India to initiate civil legal actions for the protection of its trade mark in India, as India is one of the most sought after country in the globe, where every body would like to venture .

INTA & ITECHLAW.ORG CONFERENCES AT CHICAGO



Vijay Pal Dalmia, IP & IT Lawyer (Second From Left) representing Vaish Associates Advocates at Chicago INTA

This year Vijay Pal Dalmia, Head of IP & IT Division , represented Vaish Associates INTA and ItechLaw.Org conferences at Chicago , U.S.. Both the conferences were excellent . The Itechlaw. Org conference was small , well organized and rich in content, where as the INTA conference was huge and a world into itself . Both the conferences gave good learning experience, besides giving opportunity of good networking to the attendees and co professionals from all over world

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