

IP & IT Laws News Bulletin

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VAISH ASSOCIATES ADVOCATES
Corporate, Tax and Business Advisory Law Firm

From the Editor's Desk...



Dear Readers,

With this newsletter, we take this opportunity, to make a mention about the forthcoming INTA conference at Chicago, USA. The INTA conference, apart from being a platform for exchange of ideas, is a confluence of like minded professionals in the field of Intellectual Property. We at Vaish, shall, look forward to being a part of all deliberations and colloquiums so as to share our view point over the same.

The present issue of our newsletter will give you an insight into the Indian IP system and precedents laid there under and the prevailing judicial process. In this issue we have given summary of cases reflecting the progressive evolution of judicial process in India in IP matters, whereby judgments are being delivered keeping in mind constantly evolving arguments, common law rights and codified laws. We have also given an overview of the Right to Information Act, 2005 in relation to Intellectual Property besides an introduction to the laws in respect of plant varieties

We are happy to share our joy over the international appreciation of our IP & IT laws newsletter. We have received an overwhelming response for which we are deeply thankful and obliged. We assure that we shall put our whole hearted effort to continuously upgrade and improve our newsletter so as to maintain the interest of our readers.

With Regards.

Vijay Pal Dalmia

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Indian IPR Decisions

KALINDI MEDICURE PVT. LTD. Vs. INTAS PHARMACEUTICALS LTD.

2007 (34) PTC 18 (Del.)

LOPRIN vs. LOPARIN

In a case of its own kind the Delhi High Court held the marks “LOPRIN” and “LOPARIN”, in respect of pharmaceutical products, to be dis-similar owing to:-

- a) The difference in the purpose of use of the said two medicines, i.e, the former is used for the treatment of cardiological problems and as an anti-platelet drug for prevention of coagulation and adverse cardiac arrests, generally for consumption for life long, and whereas, the medicine of the Defendant is a critical care medicine used in emergency, normally in the ICCU.
- b) The medicine under the brand “LOPRIN” is a tablet, whereas that under the brand “LOPARIN” is used as an injectable and thus the method of intake of a drug by a person cannot be ignored.
- c) The former is sold as pills in aluminum foils, whereas, the latter is sold in syringe.
- d) The price difference between the two medicines is over 52 times
- e) The Defendant has sales of nearly Rs. 8 crores in less than a year.
- f) In pharmaceutical trade, the names of various drugs are almost similar to each other, having common prefix or suffix, for the reason that the drug conveys what salt it is a derivative of.
- g) Considering all the aforementioned factors, the Delhi High Court vacated the Interim injunction passed against the Defendants.

Our Comments :- With due regards , in our opinion the High court, in the above mentioned case, has adopted an entirely different approach in interpreting the similarities between two trade marks , which is not consistent with the precedents as well as law laid down by Supreme Court, wherein cases involving phonetically similar trade marks, restraint orders were consistently passed .

GLAXO GROUP LIMITED & ANR. Vs. MANJIT PATEL & ANR 2007 (34) PTC 109 (Del.)

FORTUM vs. NORTUM

In an antithesis to the case of LOPRIN vs. LOPARIN , the Delhi High Court in the present case, held the marks “FORTUM” and “NORTUM”, in respect of antibiotic, antibacterial preparations and substances, to be deceptively and phonetically similar and permanently restrained the defendants from using the mark “NORTUM”, for it being held deceptively similar to the mark “FORTUM” of the Plaintiffs.

FMI LIMITED Vs. ASHOK JAIN AND ORS

2007 (34) PTC 66 (Del.)

FREEMANS vs. FREEDOM

The present case is a deliberation over the principles adopted for interpreting the law relating to the infringement and passing off of trade marks, whereby court took into consideration “circumstances, background and reasons” for adoptions of a trade mark.

The court, in the above case, held the marks “FREEMANS” and “FREEDOM”, which were being used for measuring tapes, to be similar inspite of the “not so apparent phonetic similarity” for the reason that the Defendant was the distributor of the plaintiff company for over 25 years for the product namely, measuring tapes and owing to the same reason the Defendant came to be recognized in the market as FREEDOM FITEWALLA (the word FITEWALLA in vernacular means trader of measuring tapes), as customers in the market where the defendant was operating, had difficulty in pronouncing the trade mark FREEMANS due to their rustic and educational background.

In the course of his distributorship the defendant acquired the name FREEDOM FITEWALLA . The words FREEMANS & FREEDOM were being used by public interchangeably.

Court held that because of the reputation acquired by the Defendant while working as distributor for the Plaintiff, the adoption by the Defendant of the mark “FREEDOM” could not be inferred as bonafide. The Court further held that, the two words may not be exactly same but adoption of the mark “FREEDOM” which phonetically resembles the trade mark “FREEMANS” of the Plaintiff, for the same goods in respect of the same clientele may cause

confusion. Hence, the defendant was restrained from using the trade mark / word "FREEDOM".

JAININDER JAIN & ORS. Vs. ARIHANT JAIN & ANR.

MIPR 2007(1) 0215

KANGARO vs. KANGARO

TERRITORIAL JURISDICTION OF INDIAN COURTS

DUBAI & SRI LANKA-ANTI SUIT INJUNCTIONS

The facts, in brief, of the present case are stated hereunder:

The present case pertains to infringement and passing off of the trade mark "KANGARO". The Indian court, however, maintained status quo regarding the use of the said trade mark by both parties. Thereafter, the respondents, by making false representations, got the goods of the petitioner, under the trade mark KANGARO, which were being exported to Dubai and Sri Lanka, seized. The Dubai Court, consequent to such seizure, initiated legal action against the petitioners. The petitioners, approached the Indian court to, inter alia, restrain the respondents from prosecuting the petitioners in Dubai.

The plea of the respondent was that "use", as defined under Section 2(v) of the Trade and Merchandise Act, 1958, was not extra-territorial in nature and, thus, did not constitute use outside India.

It was held by the court that the order of status quo passed by the court was not only applicable to goods sold within India but also on goods exported to other countries. It was further held that the courts in India have undoubted jurisdiction to grant such a restraint order wherever circumstances of the case make it necessary or expedient in the interest of justice. The court also took into consideration the observations of the Supreme Court of India in Modi Entertainment Network Vs. W.S.G Network, i.e., the courts in India, like the courts in England, are courts of both law and equity. The principles governing grant of injunction- an equitable relief-by a court will also govern grant of anti-suit injunction. It is within the jurisdiction and power of the Indian courts to issue anti-suit injunctions to a party over whom it has personal jurisdiction.

EUREKA FORBES LTD. Vs. PENT AIR WATER INDIA LTD.

MIPR 2007(1) 0241

AQUAGUARD WATER PURIFIER vs. UV WATER PURIFIER, ADVERTISEMENT DISPARAGING GOODS



Appellant, a market leader in India in UV technology water purifiers, marketing under the trade mark "AQUAGUARD" filed a suit against respondent alleging advertisement by the respondent disparaging UV technology.

Respondent claimed RO technology to be superior to UV technology without any scientific base and it was contended that the same was resulting in damage to the goodwill, reputation and marketability of appellant's product.

The court held this case to be of disparagement, for the reason that, though appellant's water purifiers used UV technology for their AQUAGUARD brand water purifiers but there was no mention of the trade mark AQUAGUARD in the advertisements of the respondents. It was further held that use of the word UV technology in the advertisement will have the affect of causing damage to the appellant's business. It was further held that an advertiser can say that his goods are better than his competitors but he cannot say that his competitors are bad because that would amount to slandering or defaming the competitor's goods, which is not permissible.

MANOJ KUMAR MAHESHWARI Vs. TIPS AND TOES COSMETICS PVT. LTD.

2007 (34) PTC 121 (Del.)

GROUND LESS THREATS OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The aforementioned case pertains to the law relating to groundless threats of legal proceedings as laid down under Section 120 of the Copyright Act, 1957.

The Plaintiffs filed a suit against the Defendant on receipt of a legal notice by the Defendants for use of a label of bindi packing, which according to the Defendants, was similar to the one used by the Plaintiffs. The Court, however, held a different view on the similarity of the labels of the bindi packing as the trade mark of the

Plaintiff being "SUPREME SUHAG KUMKUM" was different form that of the Defendant "SHILPA". Moreso, the labels of the two packings were held to be different too and the Court declared that the product being for use of women, it was but natural that the packing would contain photographs of ladies, but the colour scheme applied and the photographs of the two ladies were entirely different with no resemblance or proximity in the two packings and the mere mention of the words "clinically tested adhesive" on both the labels of the Defendant and the Plaintiff would not matter or cause any deception and/or confusion.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ACT, 2000

&

COPYRIGHT ACT, 1957

&

HARMONIOUS CONSTRUCTION

High Court of Kerala, in the case of *Firos Vs. State of Kerala* has held that when there is a conflict between the provisions of two Acts, Court has to construe the provisions in such a way as to avoid a 'head on clash' and a harmonious construction should be adopted to resolve the conflict. The issue before the court was in respect of the 'copyrights' for the computer systems, electronic devices and other works under the Information Technology Act, 2000, and it was held by the court that all these works under the Information Technology Act, are covered under the provisions of the Copyright Act, 1957. Copyright (Amendment) Act, 1999 shows that copyright with respect to the data work, data base, computer work etc., are specifically under the Copyright Act. All matters under the Information Technology Act, concerning copyright are covered by the Copyright Act.

(Reported in 2007 (34) PTC 98 (Ker))

DESIGNS ACT- A NEW DIMENSION

Progressing ahead in the course of our previous articles on various aspects of industrial designs, and their effect on designer clothes, a new dimension can be added to the interpretation of design law.

Section 15 of the Copyright Act, 1957 is a special provision regarding copyright in design, which is reproduced below:-

Section 15: Special provision regarding copyright in design.

Any article which is registered under the Designs Act, 2000, the copyright in that article under the Copyright Act, 1957 shall not survive and it shall be governed by, copyright as under the Designs Act, 2000.

This implies that all rights which are conferred upon the artist under the Copyright Act, 1957 shall not be available to the artist if the design is registered under the Designs Act, 2000. Instead all rights in respect of copyright vested in registered designs shall be available to the artist, under the Designs Act, 2000.

A question which also arises is:

A design which is capable of registration under the Designs Act, 2000, if has not been registered therein, the design of such an article, then, shall be governed by which law?

Sub Section (2) of Section 15 of the Copyright Act, 1957 provides the answer to the same. It states that:

An article which is capable of registration under the Designs Act, 2000 but has not been so registered, the copyright in such article, as under the Copyright Act, 1957, shall survive to the extent of 15 copies only and not thereafter.

For example, design of a bottle is the subject matter, capable of registration under the Designs Act, 2000. But if the same is not registered under the Designs Act, 2000 the same shall be protected under the Copyright Act, 1957 if only 15 such bottles have been manufactured. Thereafter, the design shall not only fall outside the preview of protection under the Copyright Act, 1957 but also the Designs Act, 2000, as the Designs Act, 2000 makes it mandatory to file an application for registration before the design is made known publicly. If this analogy is applied to designer garments, it can be said that first 15 pieces / copies of a designer garment shall be entitled for protection under the Copyright Act, 1957.

SUNEET VARMA DESIGN PVT. LTD. & ANR. Vs. JAS KIRAT SINGH NARULA 2007 (34) PTC 81 (Del.) DESIGNER WEAR, COPYRIGHT ACT, 1957 & MAINTAINABILITY

The present case deals with the Copyright law as applicable to designer wear in movies. The Plaintiff, a designer of international repute, alleged infringement of copyright of his creation consisting of a blue poncho and a heavily embroidered trousers, which was worn by Indian film actress Rani Mukherjee in the movie "Bunty aur

Bubli", without the consent or permission of the Plaintiff. The Court held that the importance of costumes worn by actors in a movie cannot be downplayed and the same does influence the minds of the general public. The Court went a step further and acknowledged the impact, the dresses and costumes of the actors have, on the public and the industry especially when the same are used for promotional purposes by way of posters, inlay cards etc. The plea of the Defendant that the costume worn by the actor is by way of background and incidental to the principal matter represented in the film and would thus be exempted as per the provisions of Section 52 (1)(u) of the Copyright Act, 1957 was rejected and thus the suit against the producer of the film was held to be maintainable.

RESTRAINED!!! INJUNCTIONS GRANTED

TIME MAGAZINE TIME ASIA	Vs	TIME ASIA SANSKARAN Now in Hindi also a news magazine of international
PACITANE (Pharmaceuticals)	Vs	PARKITANE (Pharmaceuticals)
ABSOLUT (Alcoholic beverage Vodka)	Vs	KVMW ABSOLUT (Club soda and packaged drinking water)
IBUFLAM (Pharmaceuticals)	Vs	IBUFLAMAR (Pharmaceuticals)
MAGGIE "MASALA CHILLI" "HOT & SWEET"	Vs	"HOT & SWEET" "MASAMA CHILLI" (Sauce)
BIKANERWALLA	Vs	NEW BIKANERWALLA AGARWAL
(Though trade mark containing geographical name but has acquired secondary meaning)		
EVACVOL (Pharmaceuticals)	Vs	EVACAL (Pharmaceuticals)
EYETEX	Vs	EYETOP
(Kajal as essential features with respect to get up, packing etc. of the trade mark adopted)		

INJUNCTIONS REFUSED

SUPER TEA	Vs	SUPER CUP
("Super" is laudatory / descriptive denoting strong character of tea)		
FX	Vs	MX
(Channel broadcasting motion pictures etc.)		
ASTHMIX (Pharmaceuticals)	Vs	ASMAC (Pharmaceuticals)

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS IN

ARTWORK



In the today's scenario art works, by established and renowned artists, assumes as much importance as any other investment. The same is read to be a style statement as well as a status symbol for those who can afford. The governments, too, is looking at it as an additional source of taxation. In this scenario it becomes utmost important to determine, who is the owner of the copyright in the art work? The answer to this question is the key to determine the intellectual property rights in an art work. However, the fundamental laws with respect to intellectual property in an existing art work, which are universally acknowledged and adhered to, are based on the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works. In the Indian context, besides the Berne Convention, the Copyright Act, 1957 and the Contract Act, 1872 are also relevant and applicable.

Article 2 of the Berne Convention regards literary and artistic work as "protected work". On the other hand, Article 9 (1) of the Berne Convention & Section 17 of the Copyright Act, 1957 provides that in case of an artistic work, the artist shall be the first owner of the copyright.

As per Article 6 (1) of the Berne Convention "independent of the author's economic rights, and even after the transfer of the said rights, the author shall have the right to claim

authorship of the work and to object to any distortion, mutilation or other modification of, or other derogatory action in relation to, the said work, which would be prejudicial to his honor or reputation.”

The Berne Convention, under Section 14, also provides for Right to an interest in resales & Applicable law. It states that “The author, or after his death the persons or institutions authorized by national legislation, shall, with respect to original works of art enjoy the inalienable right to an interest in any sale of the work subsequent to the first transfer by the author of the work.”

Thus, from the above argument it can safely be assumed that, the artist of the art work is not only the original owner of the copyright but, he also has a right to interest in the resale of the art work.

Under the Indian Copyright Act, 1957, Section 19 provides for assignment of a copyright and states that an assignment can only be in writing by the assignor (artist) or his duly authorized agent. However, limitations as to ownership, duration, consideration and territorial extent can be imposed in such assignment. The law also provides a free hand for assignment to be in whole or partially, either generally or subject to limitations for the whole of the copyright or any part thereof. Therefore, the terms and conditions of assignment of copyright are determined as per contract between the artist and buyer of the artwork. Such contracts are, thus, governed by the local laws of respective countries, and in India the provisions of Indian Contract Act, 1872 are applicable.

However, the law, in respect of transfer of copyright in an artwork to the buyer, is well established and provides that, subject to a contract to the contrary, the copyright vested in the artwork shall not, for the reason of having bought the artwork get, ipso facto, transferred to the buyer and he shall possess only the “ownership” of such artwork.

The moot question which, thus, arises is:

“Whether an artist has a right to reproduce an artwork which has been sold for millions?”

Reproduction of an artwork might, considerably, reduce the value of the first piece of that work, owing to loss of uniqueness. The answer to this question, however lies, either in the terms and conditions of the agreement between the artist and the purchaser or the applicable law of the land.

Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Right in India

Registration of Plant Varieties Launched in India (PROTECTION OF PLANT VARIETIES AND FARMERS RIGHTS ACT, 2001)



The protection of plant varieties and farmers' right is granted in India under the provisions of the Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Act, 2001.

The Act establishes an effective system for protection of plant varieties, the rights of farmers and plant breeders and to encourage the development of new varieties of plants.

Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers Rights Act, 2001 is necessary to protect plant breeders' rights to stimulate investment for research and development of new varieties. The act will also facilitate the growth of the seed industry, which will ensure the availability of high quality seeds and planting material to the farmers.

The highlights of the Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers Rights Act 2001 are:-

Farmers and Farming Community are exempted from all fees connected with the registration of farmers' variety.

Provides for compulsory licensing in case reasonable requirement of the seeds of the registered variety are not made available to the public at a reasonable price.

Compensation to farmers in case the registered varieties fail to give expected performance.

The registration will cover the extant varieties, new varieties and Essentially Derived Varieties (EDV).

The period of protection for trees and vines shall be 18 years and for other crops shall be 15 years.

Establish Plant Variety Protection Tribunal for appeal and redressal.

Recognizes and reward farmers/farming communities by way of presenting a citation, a medal and social honor.

The registration for plant varieties has started since 20th February 2007. The 12 crops which have identified for registration under The Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers Rights Act 2001 are Rice, Wheat, Maize, Sorghum, Pearl Millet, Chickpea, Pigeon pea, Green Gram, Black Gram, Lentil, Field pea and Kidney bean.

CRITERIA FOR REGISTRATION:

For new varieties - new, distinctiveness, uniformity and stability.

For Extant Varieties - distinctiveness, uniformity, stability as specified/relaxed by the Authority.

FAQ ON DESIGNS IN INDIA

WHAT IS AN INDUSTRIAL DESIGN?

An industrial design is the features of shape, configuration, pattern or ornament (or any combination thereof) applied to a finished article. It may be, for example, the shape of a table or the ornamentation on the handle of a spoon. The article can be made by hand, tool or machine.

WHETHER REGISTRATION OF INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS NECESSARY FOR PROTECTION?

Yes, there is no protection without registration.



Industrial Designs, once registered, are available for public inspection. The law requires for one to apply for registration before marketing his/her product. If your design is an artistic work, it is automatically protected by a copyright, and you can register it as such.

TERM OF REGISTRATION IN INDIA

Obtaining registration for an industrial design will give you exclusive rights for a period of Fifteen years (10 + 5) from the date of registration, subject to payment of a maintenance / Renewal fee during the Last five years.

WHAT CANNOT BE PROTECTED BY AN INDUSTRIAL DESIGN?

The following cannot be protected:

- a manufacturing process;
- functional features of an article;
- a principle of construction, or how an article is built;
- the materials used in the construction of an article;
- the useful purpose the design is intended to serve or does serve;
- colour per se; or
- ideas.

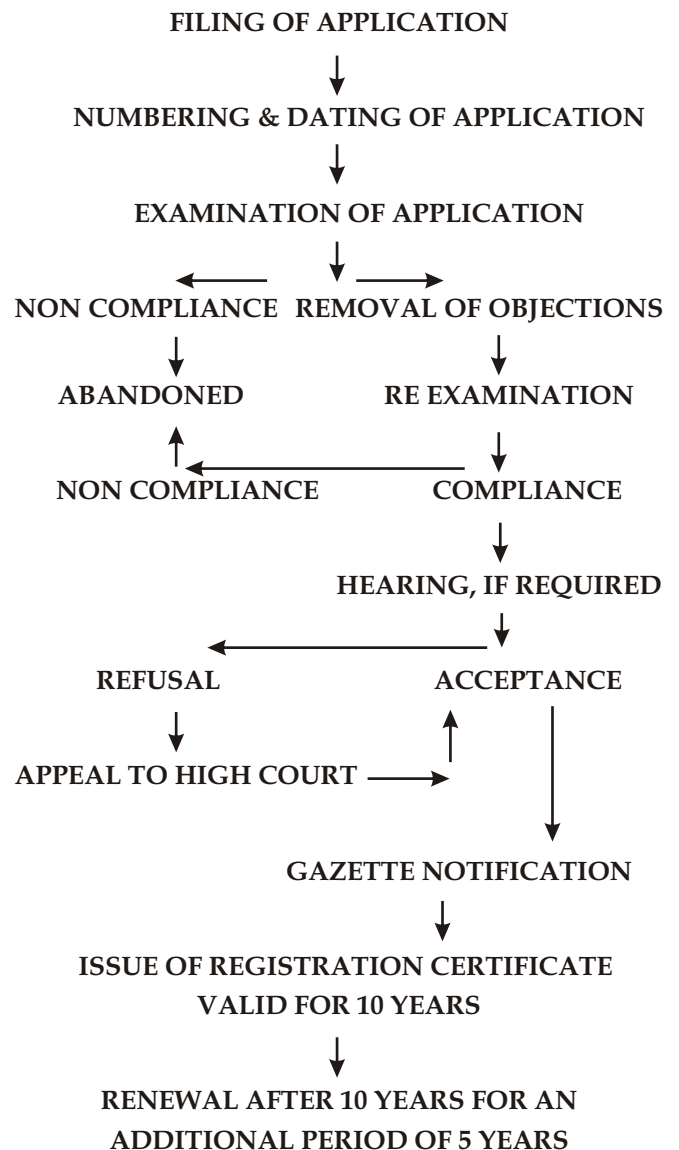
BY REGISTRATION OF DESIGN IN INDIA, AM I PROTECTED IN OTHER COUNTRIES?

No. You can obtain protection, in other countries, only by filing separate applications in each country.

IF I HAVE A REGISTERED DESIGN, DO I HAVE TO PUT ANY MARKING ON THE ARTICLES TO INDICATE THE SAME?

Yes, for complete protection, there must be marking on each and every article as "Registered Design No. XXXXXXXXX".

PROCESS FOR REGISTRATION OF DESIGNS IN INDIA



INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHT TO INFORMATION (The Right to Information Act, 2005)



The real Swaraj will come not by the acquisition of authority by a few but by the acquisition of capacity by all to resist authority when abused

Mahatma Gandhi

As, though, the heading to this article suggests, but the term "RIGHT" is not the only thing which is common between Intellectual Property and Right to Information under Indian "Right to Information Act, 2005". The two share much in common and are to be read in conformity with each other. The term, intellectual property covers within its ambit a wide array of rights relating to Trade Marks, Copyright, Designs, Geographical Indication, Patents, Semiconductor and Plant Varieties.

It is relevant to note that all Acts, under intellectual property, already contain provisions relating to inspection, search, disclosure and publication of information etc. For example, Section 148 of the Trade Marks Act, 1999 pertains to Documents open to public inspection and, inter alia, authorizes inspection, by any person, of

- (i) The register,
- (ii) Every notice of opposition
- (iii) All regulations
- (iv) Indexes etc.

Similarly, Section 20 of the Trade Marks Act, 1999 relates to Publication of official journal and places an obligation on the Registrar for publication, before or after acceptance, of information regarding the

Trade Mark

Name of the proprietor

Name of the company/firm/concern, if any.

User, that is, since when the trade mark is being used

Goods for which the same is being used

Almost similar provisions are provided in all the Acts under IPR. An important question which, thus, arises is

"Does RTI offer anything new?"

Yes, it does. Right to Information is a tool which is used to procure information which was not available otherwise. No provision in the aforesaid Acts has empowered the common man as much as the proviso to Section 8(j), which is reproduced herein below:

"Provided that the information, which cannot be denied to the Parliament or State Legislature, shall not be denied to any person"

Clearly, the Parliament has put the common man on the same pedestal as itself, thus handing him a powerful tool to demand accountability. Thus, the Report of the Registrar (under Section 149 of the Trade Marks Act, 1999) and similarly those of the Controller of Patents (under Section 155 of the Patents Act, 1970) which are annually required to be placed before the parliament can be sought for under proviso to Section 8(j) of the Right to Information Act, 2005. What this implies is that one can seek information regarding

- Total number of trade marks which have been registered by the Registry.
- Total number of trade marks which have been refused registration.
- Number of trade marks registered by a particular officer/Registrar.
- Grounds/reasons for registering a trade mark which ought not to have been registered etc.

Similarly, one can, under the Right to Information Act, 2005, gain access to information concerning patents, designs, copyright etc, except, that information as laid down under Section 8 of the Right to Information Act, 2005, the disclosure of which would, inter alia, be:

- Against public interest,
- Personal information & is unwarranted breach of privacy
- Concerning sovereignty and integrity of India
- Trade and Commerce secrets & Intellectual Property [Section 8(1)(d)]
- Information given by Foreign Government
- Leads to endanger life or physical safety
- Infringement of copyright etc.

As per Section 8(1)(d) of the Right to Information Act, 2005

“Information including commercial confidence, trade secrets or intellectual property, the disclosure of which would harm the competitive position of a third party shall not be disclosed, unless the competent authority is satisfied that larger public interest warrants the disclosure of such information”

The Chief Information Commission, in a case titled as Sh. Anil Kumar vs. Indian Telephone, held decline of information as valid owing to the confidentiality clause, contained in the collaboration agreement, to the extent of, but no limited to, non-disclosure of technical know-how received under the said agreement.

However, the confidentiality provisions as laid down under Section 143 and 144 of the Patents Act, 1970 (“Restrictions upon publication of specification” and “Reports of examiners to be kept confidential”, respectively) and those as laid down under Section 27 and 28 of the Designs Act, 2000 (“Privilege of reports of Controller” and “Prohibition and publication of specification, drawings etc., where application abandoned etc.”, respectively) still hold good and the Right to Information Act, 2005 does not have an overriding affect over the same.

RTI is a tool in the hands of the people, for the people and by the people. It is made use by the people for accessing information, the disclosure of which was forbidden under the previous existing laws, not only to bring about transparency and accountability but also for effective implementation of laws. The Act, being in conformity with the basic structure of the Constitution, Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles of State Policy, has changed the face of the Indian bureaucracy and shall very soon make the system get rid of red tapeism.

Last but not the least, Right to Information Act, 2005 is not be construed an Act to punish but, to bring about transparency, accountability and make available information which, though majority of times does not possess anything confidential as such, yet is denied access to public for the same reason.



129th Annual Meeting at Chicago, USA

From 28th April 2007 to 2nd May,
2007

Vijay Pal Dalmia, Head IP & IT Laws Division, shall be representing Vaish Associates, Advocates at the forthcoming INTA conference at Chicago, USA.

It shall be our pleasure to be a part of all discussions and deliberations which would provide a better understanding of IP laws and the existing enforcement scenario in other countries, as also develop mutual cooperation.

Readers Forum

- I have gone through the attached News Letter on IP & IT and i find it to be very useful and informative, truly excellent...!

**N Kini, GM (Legal) & Company Secretary
Coca-Cola India Inc.**

- I am indeed delighted to receive the news bulletin from your esteemed firm. I am sure i will be greatly benefited from the same.

Rashmi Kumar

- We acknowledge receipt of your February, 2007 issue of IP & IT News Bulletin. Thank you for sending us this kind of valuable information, it is very helpful for our work.

Jacqueline Alvarez

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