

January 2025 / Issue-160



IPR amicus

An e-newsletter from
Lakshmikumaran & Sridharan.



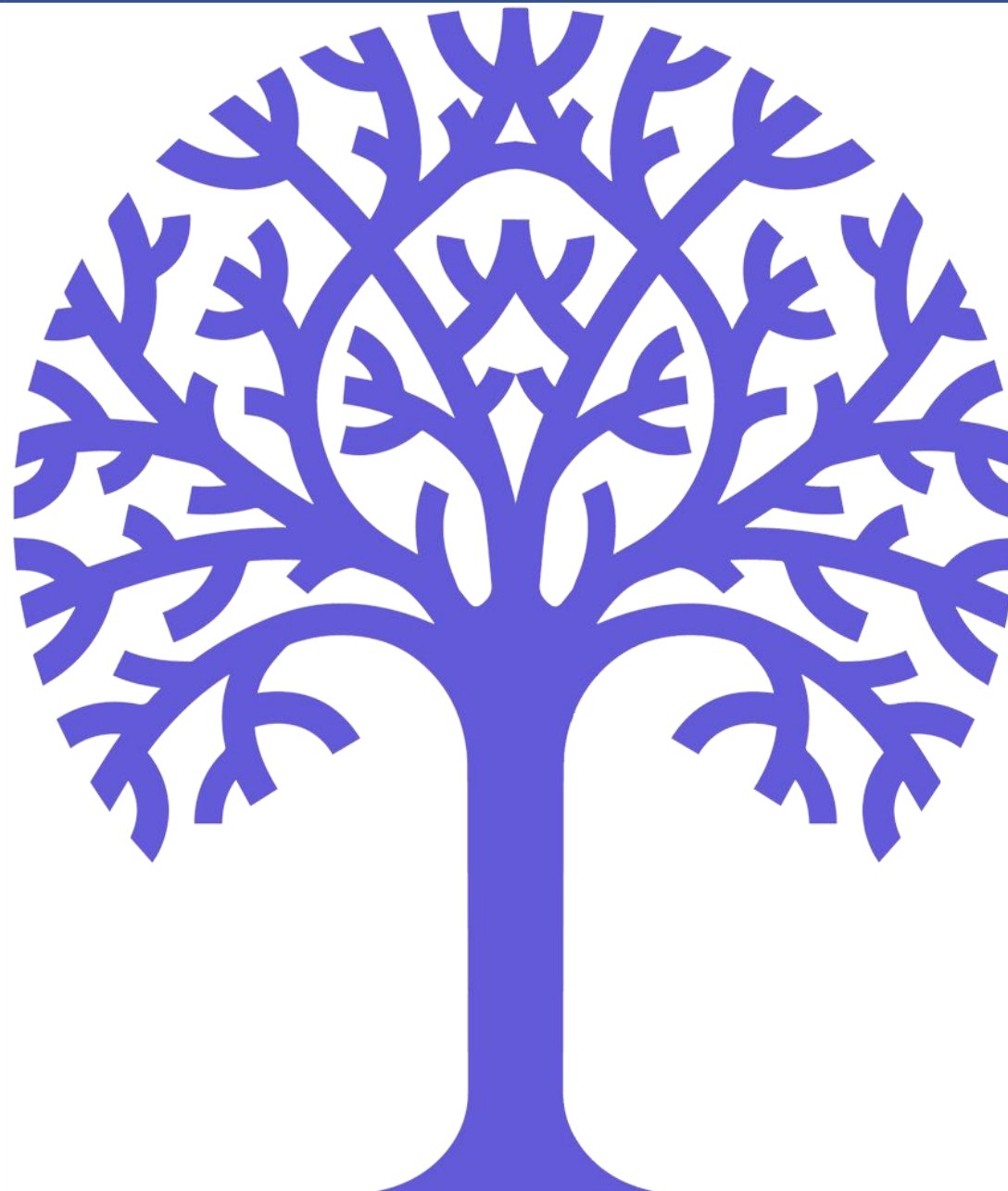
Lakshmikumaran
Sridharan
attorneys
SINCE 1985

exceeding expectations

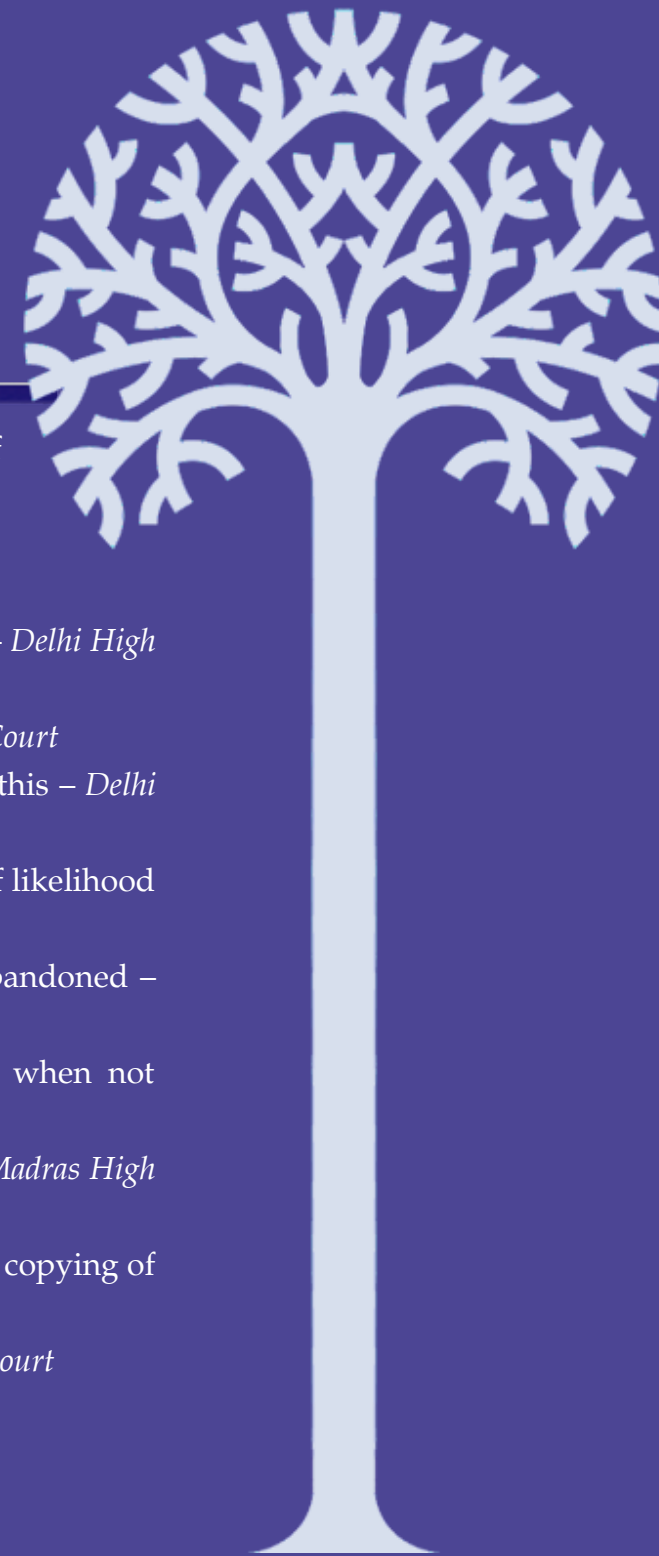


Table of Contents

Ratio Decidendi..... 3
News Nuggets..... 12



Ratio Decidendi



- Patents – Revocation petition is maintainable even if petitioner files statement taking defence of invalidity of suit patent, in an infringement suit filed by patentee – *Delhi High Court*
- Patents – Revocation petition can be filed or sustained (if already filed) after expiry of patent – *Delhi High Court*
- Trademarks – Late filing of opposition due to technical glitch in Trademark portal is not fatal – *Delhi High Court*
- Trademarks ‘INDI’ and ‘INDEED’ have phonetic, visual and structural similarity – *Delhi High Court*
- ‘INDI’ not a shorter version of ‘India’ or ‘Indian’ – AI results alone cannot be relied upon for this – *Delhi High Court*
- Trademarks ‘EZIO’ and ‘eZEO’ (modified to ‘Mahindra ZEO’) for electric vehicles – Absence of likelihood of confusion – Interim relief sought in favour of ‘EZIO’ rejected – *Delhi High Court*
- Trademarks – Objections in opposition proceedings do not survive when opponent’s mark abandoned – *Delhi High Court*
- Trademark ‘Tikhalal’ – Defence of Section 30(2)(a) [characterizing, descriptive of product] when not available – *Bombay High Court*
- Trademarks – Defence of *bona fide* and concurrent use under Section 12 when not available – *Madras High Court*
- Trademarks ‘India Gate’ and ‘Bharat Gate’ – Case of phonetic similarity, idea infringement and copying of prominent visual feature – *Delhi High Court*
- *Publici juris* must be examined by considering the whole mark *vis-à-vis* the goods – *Delhi High Court*

- 1) Patents – Revocation petition is maintainable even if petitioner files statement taking defence of invalidity of suit patent, in an infringement suit filed by patentee
- 2) Patents – Revocation petition can be filed or sustained (if already filed) after expiry of patent

The Delhi High Court has held that a revocation petition is maintainable even if the petitioner had filed a written statement, taking a defence of invalidity of the suit patent under Section 107 of the Patents Act, in an infringement suit filed by the patentee. The petitioner had filed a written statement seeking invalidity of the subject patent in an infringement suit filed before the Himachal Pradesh High Court by the patentee/respondent (in the present revocation petition).

The High Court has also held that a revocation petition can be filed or sustained (if already filed) after the expiry of the term of the patent.

Revocation petition v. Defence of invalidity

Upholding the maintainability of the revocation petition, the Court observed that the scope of a petition under Section 64 of the Patents Act (for revocation of a patent) is entirely different from the defence of invalidity of the patent under Section 107 of the Patents Act, 1970. The High Court in this regard noted the following:

- Only a High Court can entertain revocation petition while defence of invalidity can also be adjudicated by District Court.
- A finding of invalidity by itself would not result in removal of the patent from the register, while the patent is effaced from the Register of Patents as if it never existed if a revocation petition is allowed. Section 151 was relied upon.
- In revocation proceedings the High Court can allow the patentee to amend the specification instead of revoking the patent, while based on a defence under Section 107, the Court cannot direct the patentee to amend the claims in a patent.
- Revocation of patent operates *in rem*, while findings of invalidity only bind the contesting parties, i.e., are *in persona*.

- Party to choose whether to file a revocation petition on a stand-alone basis under Section 64 or file a counter claim in a pending suit. Provisions do not suggest that in an infringement suit, the defendant can only use the defence under Section 107 or file a counterclaim.
- Revocation petition was filed before the Delhi High Court after the infringement suit was filed in Himachal Pradesh High Court.
- Transfer petition for transfer of infringement suit to Delhi HC pending before the Supreme Court.

Revocation petition after expiry of patent

Holding that the present revocation petition was sustainable even after the expiry of the subject patent, the Court noted the following:

- Infringement suit does not become infructuous after expiry of the term of the patent as cause of action concerning damages still survives.
- Infringement suit before the Himachal Pradesh HC was continuing despite the expiry of the term of the patent.
- Valid cause of action in favour of petitioner to pursue present revocation petition because if the petitioner

succeeds and the subject patent is revoked, the suit of the respondent/patentee would be liable to be dismissed.

[Macleods Pharmaceuticals Ltd. v. Controller of Patents and Anr. – Judgement dated 15 January 2025 in C.O.(COMM.IPD-PAT) 38/2022, Delhi High Court]

Trademarks – Late filing of opposition due to technical glitch in Trademark portal is not fatal

The Delhi High Court has held that if a party on account of a technical glitch is unable to file the requisite opposition and documents within the statutory period, the same cannot operate against the said party.

The opponent-appellant was not able to file the notice of opposition on 16 August in the present case where the last date for filing an opposition was 15 August which was a national holiday and thus the last date was automatically extended to 16th. The online portal of the Trademark Registry had on 16 August wrongly stated that '*the last date of filing the notice of opposition has lapsed*'. The petitioner had subsequently sent the notice of opposition by speed post which was received by the Registry on 19 August and was held as time barred.

Directing the notice of opposition to be taken on record by the Registrar, the High Court observed that in case the online portal

showed wrongly that the last date of filing the notice of opposition had lapsed, despite the fact that the statutory period had still not lapsed, then, a party cannot be allowed to suffer and their statutory right cannot be allowed to lapse on that account. The Court in this regard also noted that the technical glitch was not denied by the Department and had also admitted that the last date of filing the notice of opposition was 16 August 2024.

[*Malpani Enterprises v. Registrar of Trademarks* – Decision dated 7 January 2025 in W.P.(C)-IPD 27/2024 & CM 87/2024, Delhi High Court]

- 1) Trademarks 'INDI' and 'INDEED' have phonetic, visual and structural similarity
- 2) 'INDI' not a shorter version of 'India' or 'Indian' – AI results alone cannot be relied upon for this

The Delhi High Court has opined that the mark 'INDEED' is structurally similar to the mark 'INDI' and that there is also a phonetic similarity between 'INDEED' and 'INDI' as both 'EE' in 'INDEED' and 'I' in 'INDI' produce similar sound. Observing that addition of letter 'D' would not make any significant difference, the Court was of the view that the marks would have phonetic and structural similarity. The High Court for this

purpose also noted that the defendant had also copied the detailing of the ruler in its mark 'INDEED', which had resulted into a visual similarity between the competing mark.

While making absolute the *ex-parte ad interim* order, passed against the defendant for use of the mark 'INDEED', the Court noted that both the marks were being used for identical goods (measuring tapes) with identical trade channels and thus were likely to cause confusion and deception among consumers. The Court also noted that the plaintiff was the senior user of the mark, being an earlier adopter with significant sales figures.

Further, the High Court noted that there was no satisfactory explanation for the defendant to have adopted the mark 'INDEED' and that it was not the case of the defendant that it was unaware of the plaintiff selling its products under the mark 'INDI'. The Court observed that adoption of identical colour combination of 'blue and white' as used by the plaintiff, by the defendant, also demonstrated lack of *bona fide* of the latter. It was in this regard noted that most of the measuring tapes of the defendant selling under different marks did not bear the 'blue and white' colour combination.

The Court also rejected the defendant's submission that the plaintiff's mark 'INDI' was shortened version for 'India' or 'Indian'. The Court in this regard noted that the defendant had

referred to the results generated through artificial intelligence alone, and no reliance could be placed on the same.

Defendant's submissions that the mark was used in conjunction with another mark 'SCOTTS' which will distinguish the products of the defendant, and that the 'INDEED' mark was used as a sub-brand, were also rejected.

[*FMI Limited v. Midas Touch Metalloys Pvt. Ltd.* – Judgement dated 8 January 2025 in CS(COMM) 721/2024, Delhi High Court]

Trademarks 'EZIO' and 'eZEO' (modified to 'Mahindra ZEO') for electric vehicles – Absence of likelihood of confusion – Interim relief sought in favour of 'EZIO' rejected

The Delhi High Court has observed that while the defendant's mark 'eZEO' was almost identical to the plaintiff's registered mark 'EZIO', after the modification of the former mark to 'MAHINDRA ZEO', the said mark cannot be said to be identical to the mark 'EZIO'. The Court was hence of the view that consequently, there cannot be an automatic presumption of confusion in terms of Section 29(3) read with Section 29(2)(c) of

the Trade Marks Act, 1999 as after the amendment, the two marks are visually and phonetically dissimilar.

The absence of likelihood of any confusion was further noted by the Court as it observed that the products involved were high-end products (electric vehicles) and hence the decision to purchase would be an informed and well-thought-out decision. The Court also in this regard noted that vehicles of the defendant and the plaintiff belonged to different categories and were meant for different segments of the public. The Court observed that the plaintiff's vehicle was an electric passenger vehicle, whereas the defendant's vehicle was an electric commercial vehicle, and hence their shape, size and configuration as well as prospective customers would be different. Fact that sales were only through the defendant's authorised dealers was also noted in support of absence of likelihood of confusion.

Further, the Court was also of the view that the name of the manufacturer is of utmost importance for a consumer in the automobile industry and becomes a distinguishing factor, and hence the inclusion of 'Mahindra' to the mark 'ZEO' makes the mark distinctive and effectively sets it apart from the mark of the plaintiff, both structurally and phonetically.

Also, while rejecting the interim relief, the Court noted absence of any goodwill of the plaintiff as there was no vehicle with the

said mark, or any other vehicle of the plaintiff, yet, while on the other hand, the defendant was a well-known player for commercial electric vehicles. Also, according to the Court, there was no question of the defendant riding on the goodwill and reputation of the plaintiff also because the defendant was using the mark of its parent company 'Mahindra'. The adoption of the mark by the defendant was also *prima facie* held as *bona fide*, as the plaintiff's mark was disclosed in the public domain after the defendant had already announced the launch of its vehicle.

[*Gensol Electric Vehicles Pvt. Ltd. v. Mahindra Last Mile Mobility Limited* – Judgement dated 13 January 2025 in CS(COMM) 849/2024, Delhi High Court]

Trademarks – Objections in opposition proceedings do not survive when opponent's mark abandoned

The Delhi High Court has opined that the objections raised in the opposition proceedings do not survive once the opponent's mark has been abandoned displaying that the latter is no longer interested in the said mark.

Directing the Trademarks Registry to accept and proceed with the registration of the trademark 'JUMBO GUMBO' in class 30, the Court noted that respondent-opponent's pending

application for the mark 'JUMBO' was treated to have been abandoned by the Registrar earlier. Setting aside the order refusing registration, the Court also noted that since the respondent had failed to take any requisite steps to contest the present appeal, it was evident that it had no defence to put forth on merits.

Long use the mark 'JUMBO GUMBO' by the appellant through its predecessor and sales running into several crores were also taken note of the Court here.

[*Candico (I) Limited v. T.R. Kohli* – Judgement dated 13 December 2024, Delhi High Court]

Trademark 'Tikhalal' – Defence of Section 30(2)(a) [characterizing, descriptive of product] when not available

The Bombay High Court has rejected the argument of the defendant based on Section 30(2)(a) of the Trade Marks Act, 1999, in a case involving alleged infringement and passing-off of the plaintiff's trademark 'Tikhalal'. The Court in this regard noted that the impugned trademark of the defendant 'TIKHA LAL' formed a leading essential and prominent feature of the defendants' trademark registration in Class 30 for the

defendant's device mark and was being used in the sense of a trademark by the defendant.

Granting interim relief, the Court opined that the defendants by the act of applying for registration of the said device mark cannot contend to the contrary, i.e. the impugned trademark 'TIKHALAL' of the plaintiff was used to describe the characteristic of the goods (red chilly powder).

Further, observing that there was dishonest adoption by the defendant, the High Court also stated that this was a valid case to go behind the validity of the defendants' trademark registration at the interim stage.

[*Everest Food Products Private Limited v. Shyam Dhani Industries Pvt. Ltd.* – Order dated 2 January 2025 in Commercial IPR Suit No.178 OF 2021, Bombay High Court]

Trademarks – Defence of bona fide and concurrent use under Section 12 when not available

The Madras High Court has rejected the defendant's defence of *bona fide* concurrent use of the mark 'Abacus Montessori School'. Rejecting the argument of concurrent use, the Court noted that the petitioner was in operation from 1987 while the defendant registered the mark only in 2015 claiming use since 2003. Observing that the petitioner's school had a head start for over

15 years, the Court held that the use was certainly not concurrent, and that the prior, long and continuous use of the mark by the petitioner must ensure the benefit.

The High Court further gave a detailed finding on absence of *bona fide* of the defendant. It noted that the defendant's school in 2003 advertised its existence with a mark identical to the petitioner's school and that it was only in 2009 that the word 'International' was inserted in the title. The Court in this regard perused various documents placed by the plaintiff in respect of its reputation and goodwill and held that the petitioner's reputation would certainly have travelled 500 kms between Chennai, where the petitioner was located and Tirupur, where the defendant's school was located. The Court was hence of the view that the attempt to ride on the reputation of the petitioner was thus quite evident. Defendant/respondent's argument that the location of its school in Tirupur would not result in confusion was thus rejected by the Court while it stated that confusion would arise merely on adoption of the identical mark, and location was not material.

[*Abacus Montessori School v. Abacus International Montessori School* – Order dated 8 January 2025 in (T)OP(TM) No.447 of 2023, Madras High Court]

- 1) Trademarks 'India Gate' and 'Bharat Gate' – Case of phonetic similarity, idea infringement and copying of prominent visual feature
- 2) Publici juris must be examined by considering the whole mark vis-à-vis the goods

Relying upon the Supreme Court decision in the case of *Parle Products* [(1972) 1 SCC 618], the Division Bench of the Delhi High Court has held that there is deceptive similarity between the 'INDIA GATE' and 'BHARAT GATE' marks, both used for same goods - rice. The Court was of the view that the likelihood of confusion or a presumption of association between the marks was starkly apparent in this case. Elaborating on the concept of 'idea infringement', the Court observed that conveying of the same idea by two marks clearly results in likelihood of the human mind (especially if average in intellect and imperfect in recollection) confusing one for the other or at least presuming an association between them. The Court in this regard also noted that similarity of marks, identity/similarity of the goods on which the marks were used, and commonality of market, predicate a legitimate inference of infringement. Further,

according to the Court, the common 'Gate' part of the rival marks itself renders them phonetically similar.

Also, it may be noted that the High Court observed that infringement is made out where there is deceptive phonetic, visual, or idea similarity between the marks. It was hence held that the presence of any one element, as is sufficient to confuse the consumer, would be sufficient and that all other features of distinction would, then, pale into insignificance.

Further, in respect of the design of the packaging of the products, the Court noted that the figure of the India Gate figured prominently on both the packs. Quashing the impugned order passed by the Commercial Court, the Division Bench gave the finding that besides using a word mark which was phonetically similar and represented the same idea as the appellant's mark, the respondent also copied the essential features of the appellant's mark, i.e., the India Gate. The High Court also held that the use of 'Bharat', a synonym for 'India' was merely a misguided attempt to avoid an allegation of slavish adoption, and that the difference in trade dress between the marks as visually depicted on the packages would not mitigate the confusion created by the infringement. Also, the Division Bench of the High Court while finding *prima facie* case of infringement,

was of the view that the mere fact that the goods with the rival marks were sold at different or even widely different prices, would not make any substantial difference.

In respect of the mark 'India Gate' being *publici juris*, the Court observed that the issue must be examined by considering the whole mark *vis-à-vis* the goods in respect of which the mark is

used. It was hence of the view that the mark INDIA GATE cannot be regarded as *publici juris* when used for rice.

[*KRBL Limited v. Praveen Kumar Buyyani & Ors.* – Judgement dated 15 January 2025 in FAO (COMM) 24/2024, Delhi High Court]



News Nuggets

- Trademark registration of carmaker Audi's mark 'Q6' – Bombay HC sets aside rejection, and remands matter back to Registry
- Trademark 'Schezwan chutney' – Two major Indian business houses set for a court battle
- 'Khadisaree' misleading consumers and misrepresenting products sold under trademark 'Khadi'
- Adoption of device mark with words 'Green Diamond' in case of prior user of word mark 'Diamond' for same goods, when is not *bona fide*
- Geographical Indications – 7 indigenous products of Andaman & Nicobar Islands receive GI tag
- 'MARRIOTT' declared a well-known mark in respect of the hotel, lodging and hospitality sector
- UK launches consultation over AI copyright law
- Popeye and Tintin are in public domain in USA from 1 January 2025

Trademark registration of carmaker Audi's mark 'Q6' – Bombay HC sets aside rejection, and remands matter back to Registry

The Bombay High Court has remanded back to the Trademark Office the dispute relating to registration of carmaker Audi's trademark 'Q6'. The Trademark Registry had earlier refused to register the mark alleging non-distinctiveness and likelihood of creating confusion among the public. As per the Hindustan Times news report available [here](#), the High Court criticized the senior examiner for not adequately engaging with statutory provisions and failing to consider the detailed evidence presented by Audi AG. The news report also notes that the Court stated that it could not directly evaluate the evidence and determine whether the refusal of registration was justified.

Trademark 'Schezwan chutney' – Two major Indian business houses set for a court battle

India's two huge business houses are set for a battle before the Delhi High Court over the mark 'Schezwan chutney'. As per *Business Standard* news report available [here](#), the Tata Consumer-owned Capital Foods claims that 'Schezwan chutney' is a recognised name associated with the company, supported by significant investments in brand promotion. However, Dabur, a

leading name in the FMCG sector, argues that 'Schezwan chutney' describes the type and quality of the product and should not qualify for trademark protection, labelling the term as generic.

'Khadisaree' misleading consumers and misrepresenting products sold under trademark 'Khadi'

The Delhi High Court has passed a decree of permanent injunction in favour of the plaintiff using the trademark 'Khadi' and against the defendant using the mark and domain name 'khadisaree'. The Court in this regard noted that the defendant was merely using the domain name www.khadisaree.com and the mark 'Khadi' to mislead the consumers as the delivered products and packaging did not bear the impugned marks or mention the impugned domain name. The High Court also took into consideration the test results of the Northern India Textile Research Association for the defendant's delivered 'khadi' products, which showed that the products were made of 100% polyester content, thus affirming the plaintiff's claims of misrepresentation of the products. Further, noting that there was valid prior user claim by the plaintiff; the plaintiff's mark was declared a 'well-known mark'; and that the plaintiff had

multiple trademark registrations for Khadi formative marks, the Court in *Khadi & Village Industries Commission v. Aparna Mallick* [Judgement dated 20 December 2024] held that the plaintiff had made out a clear case of infringement of the trademark as well as passing off.

Adoption of device mark with words 'Green Diamond' in case of prior user of word mark 'Diamond' for same goods, when is not bona fide

Considering that the respondent was a distributor of the petitioner and even his father's firm had business dealing with the petitioner, the Delhi High Court has ruled that the adoption of the mark 'GREEN DIAMOND' with device by the respondent cannot be considered to be *bona fide*. According to the Court, it is not a case of honest and concurrent user, but of dishonest intention and *mala fide* of the respondent in adopting the impugned mark for goods in the same Class 9. The Court in this regard was of the view that the fact that the respondent as well as his father's firm dealt with the petitioner's goods under the mark 'DIAMOND' in the course of their business dealings, manufacturing and marketing of goods by respondent under the impugned mark, will clearly give an impression to the general

public that the goods of the respondent have association with the goods of the petitioner.

Respondent's contention in *Diamond Modular Pvt. Ltd. v. Yash Arora trading as Siddhi Vinayak Traders* [Judgement dated 8 January 2025] that the word 'DIAMOND' is generic and common, and hence not fit for protection was also rejected by the Court while it observed that common words or names which may be used for long periods are entitled to registration and protection. The High Court in this regard also noted that the word 'DIAMOND' was a pre-dominant part of both the competing marks, and an average consumer with imperfect recollection would recall only the pre-dominant part.

Geographical Indications – 7 indigenous products of Andaman & Nicobar Islands receive GI tag

Seven indigenous products of Andaman & Nicobar Islands have received the Geographical Indications tag recently. As per news reports at [Nicobartimes. Com](https://www.nicobartimes.com), as available [here](#), the products are – Nicobari Mat, Nicobari Hut, Nicobari Hodi, Padauk Wood Craft, Andaman & Nicobar Coconut, Nicobari Vigin Coconut Oil, and Andaman Karen Musley Rice. As per the news report, the recognition is expected to boost the visibility of these products in local and global markets.

'MARRIOTT' declared a well-known mark in respect of the hotel, lodging and hospitality sector

The Delhi High Court has declared 'MARRIOTT' a well-known mark in respect of the hotel, lodging and hospitality sector. The Court in *Marriott Worldwide Corporation v. Hotel Marriot Prime* [Decision dated 13 December 2024] took into consideration the long duration for which the said mark has been in use, the wide geographical area of use, the knowledge of the mark to the general public and its goodwill and reputation due to the extensive promotion, publicity and extensive revenue generated by the plaintiff, in India as well as other countries.

UK launches consultation over AI copyright law

The United Kingdom has launched a consultation on plans to provide artificial intelligence developers with clarity over copyright law. According to a news report in *Economic Times*, as available [here](#), the UK Government has stated that the proposals 'aim to give creators greater control over how their material is

used by AI developers, and enhance their ability to be paid for its use'. The UK's Secretary of State for culture, media and sport, has also stated that the 'government firmly believes that our musicians, writers, artists and other creatives should have the ability to know and control how their content is used by AI firms', and 'be able to seek licensing deals and fair payment'.

Popeye and Tintin are in public domain in USA from 1 January 2025

Popeye and Tintin, the two classic comic characters who first appeared in 1929, are among the intellectual properties which have come into public domain in the United States on 1 January 2025. That means they can be used and repurposed without permission or payment to copyright holders. However, as per news report in *Time*, as available [here](#), as with Mickey Mouse in 2024 and Winnie the Pooh in 2022, only the earliest version is now free for reuse after the expiry of the 95-year copyright.

<p>NEW DELHI 7th Floor, Tower E, World Trade Centre, Nauroji Nagar, Delhi – 110029 Phone : +91-11-41299800, +91-11-46063300 E-mail : Lsdel@lakshmisri.com , lprdel@lakshmisri.com</p>	<p>MUMBAI 2nd floor, B&C Wing, Cnergy IT Park, Appa Saheb Marathe Marg, (Near Century Bazar)Prabhadevi, Mumbai - 400025 Phone : +91-22-30567800/30567801 E-mail : lsbom@lakshmisri.com</p>
<p>CHENNAI Door No.27, Tank Bund Road, Nungambakkam, Chennai 600 034 Phone : +91-44-2833 4700 E-mail : lsmds@lakshmisri.com</p>	<p>BENGALURU 4th floor, World Trade Center, Brigade Gateway Campus, 26/1, Dr. Rajkumar Road, Malleswaram West, Bangalore-560 055. Phone : +91-80-49331800 Fax:+91-80-49331899 E-mail : lsblr@lakshmisri.com</p>
<p>HYDERABAD 'Hastigiri', 5-9-163, Chapel Road, Opp. Methodist Church, Nampally, Hyderabad - 500 001 Phone : +91-40-2323 4924 E-mail : lshyd@lakshmisri.com</p>	<p>AHMEDABAD B-334, SAKAR-VII, Nehru Bridge Corner, Ashram Road, Ahmedabad - 380 009 Phone : +91-79-4001 4500 E-mail : lsahd@lakshmisri.com</p>
<p>PUNE 607-609, Nucleus, 1 Church Road, Camp, Pune-411 001. Phone : +91-20-6680 1900 E-mail : ls pune@lakshmisri.com</p>	<p>KOLKATA 6A, Middleton Street, Chhabildas Towers, 7th Floor, Kolkata – 700 071 Phone : +91 (33) 4005 5570 E-mail : lskolkata@lakshmisri.com</p>
<p>CHANDIGARH 1st Floor, SCO No. 59, Sector 26, Chandigarh -160026 Phone : +91-172-4921700 E-mail : lschd@lakshmisri.com</p>	<p>GURUGRAM OS2 & OS3, 5th floor, Corporate Office Tower, Ambience Island, Sector 25-A, Gurugram-122001 phone: +91-0124 - 477 1300 Email: ls gurgaon@lakshmisri.com</p>
<p>PRAYAGRAJ (ALLAHABAD) 3/1A/3, (opposite Auto Sales), Colvin Road, (Lohia Marg), Allahabad -211001 (U.P.) Phone : +91-532-2421037, 2420359 E-mail : lsallahabad@lakshmisri.com</p>	<p>KOCHI First floor, PDR Bhavan, Palliyil Lane, Foreshore Road, Ernakulam Kochi-682016 Phone : +91-484 4869018; 4867852 E-mail : lskochi@laskhmisri.com</p>
<p>JAIPUR 2nd Floor (Front side), Unique Destination, Tonk Road, Near Laxmi Mandir Cinema Crossing, Jaipur - 302 015 Phone : +91-141-456 1200 E-mail : lsjaipur@lakshmisri.com</p>	<p>NAGPUR First Floor, HRM Design Space, 90-A, Next to Ram Mandir, Ramnagar, Nagpur - 440033 Phone: +91-712-2959038/2959048 E-mail : lsnagpur@lakshmisri.com</p>

Disclaimer: LKS IPR Amicus is meant for informational purpose only and does not purport to be advice or opinion, legal or otherwise, whatsoever. The information provided is not intended to create an attorney-client relationship and not for advertising or soliciting. Lakshmikumaran & Sridharan does not intend to advertise its services or solicit work through this newsletter. Lakshmikumaran & Sridharan or its associates are not responsible for any error or omission in this newsletter or for any action taken based on its contents. The views expressed in the article(s) in this newsletter are personal views of the author(s). Unsolicited mails or information sent to Lakshmikumaran & Sridharan will not be treated as confidential and do not create attorney-client relationship with Lakshmikumaran & Sridharan. This issue covers news and developments till 15 January 2025. To unsubscribe, e-mail Knowledge Management Team at newsletter.ipr@lakshmisri.com or km@lakshmisri.com

www.lakshmisri.com

www.gst.lakshmisri.com

www.addb.lakshmisri.com



Lakshmikumaran
Sridharan
attorneys

SINCE 1985

exceeding expectations