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INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS (IPR)

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Case Law: A Case of Similar Domain Names 'REDIFF' vs 'RADIFF'

A suit was decided in the High Court of Bombay in April 1999 based on the use of similar domain names by two companies Rediff Communication Limited (plaintiff) and Cyberbooth and others (defendants). The main dispute was over the use of the domain name **'RADIFF'** by the defendants, which was similar to the domain name 'REDIFF' of the plaintiff.

The Case

The plaintiff is an on line company associated with the Rediffusion Dentsu Young and Rubican Advertising Limited. They have been carrying on the business of communication and providing services through the internet. The word 'REDIFF' is comprised of the first six letters of their company's corporate name. They had registered the domain name 'REDIFF.COM' with Network Solutions Inc (NSI) on 8th February 1997. Their company had a large turnover of Rs. 0.31 crores and Rs. 1.92 crores over the last two years. In March 1999 the plaintiff found out that the defendants had registered the domain name 'RADIFF.COM' with the NSI on 31st January 1999. The plaintiff submitted that the defendants had adopted the word 'RADIFF' as part of their trading style deliberately with a view to pass off their business services as that of the plaintiff and thereby illegally trade upon the reputation of the plaintiff. Both the plaintiff and the defendants offered facility of sale of books, music cassettes, compact disc and flowers. Both offered a chat line and cricket opinion poll. Since the kind of service provided by both the parties was similar, the plaintiff filed the suit seeking the following:

(a) A permanent injunction restraining the defendants from using the trade mark/domain name 'RADIFF' or any other similar name deceptively similar to the plaintiff's domain name.

(b) An injunction against the defendant from using the literary or artistic work found on the plaintiff's web page.

Answering the plaintiff's allegations, the defendants submitted that the word 'RADIFF' was an acronym for 'radical', the first letter of the word 'information', the first letter of the word 'future', and the first letter of the word 'free'. They further submitted that there was no likelihood of confusion between 'REDIFF" and 'RADIFF' since the users of the computer are educated people. Moreover, the plaintiff's website is titled 'REDIFF on the Net' and their website is titled 'RADIFF ONLINE'. The defendants also contended that the plaintiff's website was more of the kind of web newspaper providing various services from news to shopping whereas their website mainly provided ' hyper text links' to its advertisers and websites. The defendants even claimed that the look and feel of the plaintiff's website was totally different from their website.

Taking stock of the arguments of both the contenders, the court looked into the issues of trademark/domain name and the passing off actions. In this case the court gave the order of interim injunction against the defendant. *The learned judge held that with the passage of time law on requirement of common field of activity in passing off action had radically changed and also there was no dividing line between passing off action based on trade mark and other passing off action. He held that the real*

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Case Law...

question in each case is whether there is as a result of misrepresentation a real likelihood of confusion or deception of the public and consequent damage to the plaintiffs. Since the field of activity of both the parties was same, there was every possibility of internet users being confused and deceived in believing that both domain names belong to one common source. Regarding the acronym 'RADIFF' the judge remarked that the explanation of the defendant appears to be completely false and unbelievable. The only object in adopting a similar domain name was to trade upon the reputation of the plaintiff's domain name. The defendants' allegation that their field of activity was different from that of the plaintiff was incorrect, according to the learned judge. He held that the activities of both of them were similar and overlapping.

The court took into consideration the judgement of various cases involving use of similar domain names while arriving at a decision. It was also observed by the court that domain names were more than a mere address and in the modern context they served the function of trademark. Further, the agency registering domain names does not examine the issue of trademark violation while assigning a domain name.

The court thus ordered an interim injunction against the defendants.

(Source: The Patents and Trade Marks Cases 2000, Vol XX, April 20, 2000)

Case Study

A patent for creating application program package

Software professionals would find this patent quite revealing because it discloses a method for protecting software related inventions. The Indian Patent Office granted a patent to IBM in 1996 entitled "System for Creating an Application Program Package". The invention primarily deals with an effective management of software programs in a data processing system.

Background and Prior Art

A typical user needs several different programs to perform his specific applications. These programs may not be available from the same developer and may have dependency on different hardware and other software. Integrating different programs having different dependencies is usually achieved through a laborious process of trial and error using multitude of reference manuals. The associated disadvantage is that the final application program may end up in either not meeting all the requirements of the user or performing some functions not required by the user. This leads to inefficient use of memory due to storage of functions not needed by the user. The ideal situation would be one where a program developer makes a program which would meet the needs of all users, from the user who needs all the functions of the program to the user who only needs one function of the program.

The Invention

Following are the objects of the invention:-

(i) To provide for effective management of software programs in a data processing system.

(ii) To provide for a packaging structure for computer software where an application package is made up of several replaceable units in a multilevel hierarchical structure.

(iii) To include as an integral part self-identifying information, maintenance levels and dependencies on hardware and other software.

(iv) To provide for packaging tools.

A software application package is made up of several linked replaceable units (RU). Each RU is serviceable without adversely affecting the other RUs. The RUs are arranged in hierarchical fashion having five levels, namely, Application Group Level (AG), Loadable Code Group Level (LCG), Primary Functional Group Level (PFG), Secondary Function Group Level (SFG) and Operational Code Group Level (OCG). The AG level defines a group of computer programs combined to perform a high-level application program. The LCG level defines individual programs, each created to perform a general task. The PFG level refines the common programs defined in the LCG level to a more specific set of primary functions. The SFG level refines the primary functions defined in PFG level to an even more specialized set of secondary functions. The OCG level contains the operational code needed to run the specialised user application package defined by the preceding four levels. Each of these levels will have their RUs which in turn will be connected to the RUs at the next immediate

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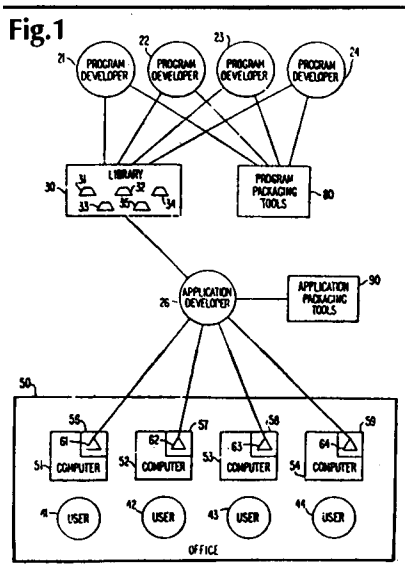
Case Study

level. In this manner a complete hierarchical tree is formed.

Each RU is made up of a header portion and a body portion. The header contains self-identifying and maintenance information and can also contain a list of hardware and software dependencies unique to that RU. This information of RU is also known as vital product data or VPD. This hierachically structured software can then be used to solve multitude of problems experienced in data processing.

Fig. 1 shows the basic environment of the package. Program developers 21-24 develop program packages according to the packaging structure of the invention. There may be several thousand program developers. The programs are placed in library 30, which represents a collection of all such programs. For example, it can contain operating system program, word processing program, spreadsheet program, communication program etc. Application developer 26 takes the program created in 30 and

Fig.1



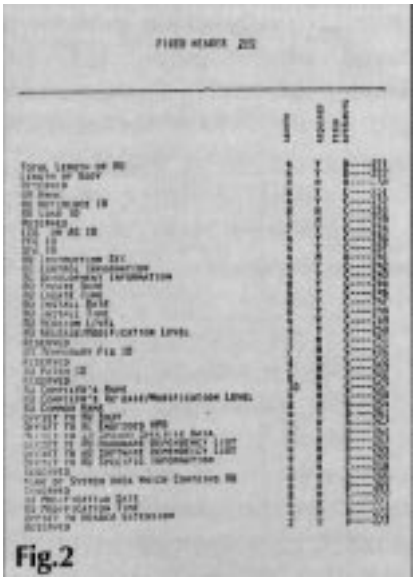


Fig.2

repackages it to create an application package suiting a particular user's needs. Application developer 26 is assigned the task of creating an application package for user 41-44 working in an office 50. Office 50 has four computers 51-54 used by users 41-44. Computers 51-54 contain storage areas 56-59 containing application packages 61-64 respectively. Program developer uses packaging tool 80 to package their programs according to the packaging structure of the invention. Likewise application developer 26 uses packaging tools 90 to repackage the programs suiting the needs of the user.

The AG level, for example, will have its RUs which would have fixed header (Fig 2), variable header, fixed information and variable information. The AG body is defined by the flowchart in Fig 3. Similar details about other levels are described. A few examples are also given in the patent document. A sample display of an application package for a legal office can be seen in Fig 4.

There are two claims in the patent:-

1. A system for creating an application program package, comprising: a first program package having a second level replaceable unit connected to third level replaceable units linked to fourth level replaceable units linked to fifth level replaceable units, each of said third level replaceable units corresponding to a primary function of said first program package, each of said fourth level replaceable units corresponding to a secondary function of said first program package, and each of said fifth level replaceable units containing

Fig.3

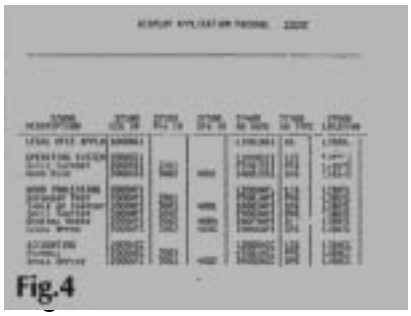


Fig.4

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Case Study

operational code or data needed to perform said secondary functions of said first program package;

A second program package having a second level replaceable unit connected to third level replaceable units linked to fourth level replaceable units linked to fifth level replaceable units, each of said third level replaceable units corresponding to a primary function of said second program package, each of said fourth level replaceable units corresponding to a secondary function of said second program package, and each of said fifth level replaceable units containing operational code or data needed to perform said secondary functions said second program package creating a first level replaceable unit; and linking said first level replaceable unit; and linking said first level replaceable unit to said second level replaceable unit of said second program package;

Wherein said first level replacement unit, said second level replaceable unit, said third level replaceable unit and said fourth level replaceable unit contain description of the function of said operational code.

2. A system for creating an application program package substantially as herein described with reference to accompanying drawings.

It may be noted that the patent claims do not mention anything about a specific application package or types of packages neither does it mention about a specific task or type of tasks. Theoretically, therefore, the number of application packages or tasks finally to be performed based on the patent may be infinite, different in form, content and nature, which for obvious reasons cannot be protected as, for example, a listing of such packages and tasks would be next to impossible. Similarly, the claims do not point towards or mention any hardware or software or packaging tools, which may be used for generating and using application program packages. It is therefore to be reckoned that the claims primarily relate to a broad scheme/method involving steps for creating application program packages and hence the scheme described in the patent for generating application software packages is the central issue and not the application packages to be developed or tasks to be performed. The claims therefore become very broad in nature and would prohibit the use of the scheme/method/hierarchical structure stipulated in the patent without the consent of the patent holder. The direct impact of this restriction would be on the use of innovative software programs developed and integrating them to design new application program packages for performing different functions in a manner suggested in the patent. Indian software companies may consider positioning themselves differently by exploring the possibilities of protecting hierarchical database related programs in India and other countries. There may be many other opportunities emerging from your innovations related to software developmental work whose protection could consolidate your position and put your company in a position of leadership in the domestic and global trade.

Patenting in Electronics

A large number of patent applications have been filed in electronics sector in India since 1995. Complete information is now available from all the branches of the Patent Office upto the year 1998. A year-wise break up of applications filed in the 4 year period (1995-1998) is given below in Fig.1. Of the total 34,653 applications filed, 5,410 applications were filed in the field of electronics. This would constitute about 16% of the total number of applications filed. This proportion was 13.73%, 16.20%, 16.70% and 15.26% in 1995, 1996, 1997 and 1998 respectively.

Fig.1

Major areas in which these applications were filed is given below in Table-I:-

Table-I

Subject	Number of applications
Data processing & database	303
Optical fibre & optoelectronic inventions	300

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Patenting in Electronics

Mobile communication including cellular	289
Display devices	262
Encryption/Decryption	178
Data transmission & communication	172
Telecommunication networks	134
Image processing	128
Computer and computer controlled systems	128
Antennas	105
Memory cell & memory management	95
VCR	67
CDMA	61
Chip & chip card	60
Microwave	43
Laser	37
Photovoltaic cell	35
Integrated circuit	32
Thin film	30
TDMA	28
Internet	21
Software	18
E-Commerce	18

Applications by Indians/Indian companies

Only about 7.4% (403) applications were filed by Indians and Indian companies. Major Indian players in this field who filed 4 or more applications are listed below in Table -II

Table-II

Company Name	No of Applications
Texas Instrument India Ltd	35
CSIR	15
Ministry of Defence	15
All IITs	12
Electronic Research & Development Centre	7
S A R Nakodi Allirajan (Individual)	6
Steel Authority of India Ltd (SAIL)	5
C-DoT	5
Lucas Industries Public Ltd Co	5
Indian Institute of Science	4
Department of Electronics	4
Star Precision Electronics (I) Ltd	4
Sameer-Centre for Electromagnetics	3
Semiconductor Complex Ltd, Punjab	3
BHEL, New Delhi	3
STC Submarine Systems Ltd	3
ISRO	2
Medha Servo Drives Pvt Ltd	2
Hind Industries	2
Central Electronic Ltd, Sahibabad	2
Technion Research and Development Foundation	2
Indian Jute Industries Research Association	2
Ecosolar System India Pvt Ltd	2

Applications from Texas Instrument India Ltd largely related to CPU, memory and logic circuits. CSIR filed applications mostly related to improved measuring devices. Ministry of Defence filed applications on explosive detection kits, laser range finders, laser fuse holders and transducers. Applications from Star Precision Electronics Ltd were on PC-based test systems for fibers. S A R Nakodi Allirajan filed two applications on video laser disc players, two on video cassette recorders, and two on remote control. All the applications by Lucas Industries were on electronically controlled brake systems. Broadly, the other Indian applications covered antennas, display devices, power supply, light emitting diodes, lasers, optical fibers and networks, data processing, telephones, photovoltaic cells, electronic switches, sensors and control systems. Some applications related to computer and computer controlled machines, internet and software.

Applications filed by foreigners/foreign companies

The remaining applications 5007 (92.6%) were filed by foreigners and foreign companies. Out of 5007 applications 3959 were filed as convention applications and a country wise break up is given below in Table-III. The table covers only those countries from where 25 or more applications originated.

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Patenting in Electronics

Table-III

USA	1573
Japan	574
Germany	451
United Kingdom	431
Korea	508
Finland	126
France	69
Sweden	53
EPO	33
Denmark	27
Australia	26
Other countries	73

Other countries are Belgium, Canada, Italy, Israel, Ireland, Spain, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Switzerland, South Africa, Singapore and the Netherlands. 1048 applications were filed as non-convention applications by foreigners and foreign companies.

Major players

Following is the list of 28 companies which filed 25 or more applications:

Table-IV

S. No.	Name	Number of applications
1.	Siemens AG, Germany	374
2.	Motorola, USA	346
3.	Daewoo Electronics, Korea	334
4.	Sony Corporation, Japan	251
5.	British Telecommunications Public Ltd, UK	197
6.	Samsung Electronics Co Ltd, Korea (130) + Samsung Display Devices Co Ltd, Korea (60)	190
7.	Qualcom Inc, USA	185
8.	IBM, USA	145
9.	Matsushita Electric Industrial Co, Japan	144
10.	Telefona Aktiebolaget LM Ericcson, Sweden	141
11.	Nokia Telecommunications OY, Finland	122
12.	AT & T Corporation, USA	92
13.	Philips Electronic NV	87
14.	Ericsson Inc, USA	65
15.	L G Electronics, Korea	60
16.	General Electric Co, USA	59
17.	NEC Corporation, Japan	52
18.	Canal Society Anonmyne, USA	43
19.	Intel Corporation, USA	42
20.	Thomson Consumer Electronics Inc, USA	41
21.	DSC Telecom, LP, USA	36
22.	Texas Instruments India Ltd	35
23.	Mitsubishi Denki Kabushiki Kaisha, Japan	31
24.	Bell Communications Inc	30
25.	Hitachi Ltd, Japan	29
26.	DSC Communication, Denmark	27
27.	Harris Corporation, Canada	27
28.	Discovision Associates, USA	25

103 applications filed by Siemens Aktiengesellschaft related to telecommunication devices and networks, transmission/receiving data and signals, 42 to chips & chip cards and 36 to memory cells and memory arrangements. The company also filed applications related to optical storage, optical fibres, antennas, integrated circuits etc. Motorola Inc mainly concentrated on methods and systems for mobile communication, channel management, CDMA, TDMA, etc. and also included areas like satellite communication, antennas and voice compression systems.

An interesting trend can be seen in the filings by Daewoo Electronics. The company filed 108 applications in 1995, 143 in 1996, 82 in 1997 but only 1 in 1998. Main areas in which the company filed its applications were video signal processing and VCR, optical discs and disc players, optical projection systems and thin film actuated mirrors. Sony's 60 applications related to video, sound and data recording systems on magnetic and optical medium, display devices, projection systems, optical and magnetic discs, video cameras and transreceiving instruments.

56 applications of British Telecommunications were on telecommunication networks, 20 on data processing and databases and the remaining are on speech processing, call queuing, call routing, call traffic control and dialing. Samsung Electronics Ltd filed 41 applications on optical fiber and optoelectronic inventions, 32 on encoding and decoding systems and the remaining were on antennas, mobile communication, voice dialing system and CDMA. The applications by Samsung Display Devices related to cathode ray tubes (CRT), liquid crystal display (LCD) and plasma display devices. 21 applications of Qualcom Inc related to data handling in communication, 18 to CDMA techniques, 12 to antennas and some applications to position determination using

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Patenting in Electronics

low-earth orbit satellites and packed data transmission.

IBM filed applications mostly on computer parts, computer networks, data processing and internet. Matsushita Electric Industrial Co filed applications relating to pagers, CDMA, optical discs, antennas, telephone apparatus and microwave heating systems, etc. Telefona Aktiebolaget LM Ericcson, Sweden was dealing in telecommunication networks and, method and systems. Applications by Nokia Telecommunications were on call control and setting up calls, service database systems, speech encoding and packet networks.

AT&T and Philips Electronics NV filed many applications dealing with telecommunication systems and networks. Applications filed by Ericsson, USA were on call management and mobile communication systems. LG Electronics filed 17 applications on cathode ray tubes, 11on microwave ovens and few on washing machines, refrigerators etc.

General Electric Co focused on image processing. Intel Inc filed mostly on processors. DSC Telecom, NEC Corporation and Mitsubishi Denki Kabushiki Kaisha filed applications on mobile communication systems. Canal Society Anonmyne's applications were on data processing and data transmission.

Patent Filing in European Patent Office (EPO) Through PCT

A summary of requirements for entry into national phase when European Patent Office (EPO) has been designated in a PCT application is presented. European Patent Office has a cluster of 19 European countries under its umbrella. These are Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom. All these countries act as the competent receiving office for nationals and residents of these countries. A PCT application written and translated into any one of the three languages i.e English, French or German must reach the European Patent Office within 21 months from the priority date if the applicant has decided to enter into national phase after the search report or within 31 months from the priority date if the applicant has decided to enter into the national phase after the examination report. The patent applications covering the description, claims, any text matter of drawings, amendments if any must be translated into English, French or German. Three copies of the international application must reach the receiving office. European Patent Office itself acts as the Competent International Searching Authority and Competent International Preliminary Examining Authority.

No search fee is required if the international search report has been established by the EPO, the Austrian Patent Office, the Spanish Patent and Trademark Office or the Swedish Patent Office. Where the international search report has been established by the Australian Patent Office, the China Intellectual Property Office, the Japanese Patent Office, the Russian Patent Office or the USPTO, the search fee is reduced by 20%. The examination fee is reduced by 50% where an international preliminary examination report has been established by the EPO.

Under special requirements of the Office :-

i) The translation and amendments must be filed in triplicate;

ii) Name and address of the inventor if they have not been furnished in the 'Request' part of the international application;

iii) Appointment of an agent if the applicant is neither a resident nor his principal place of business within the territory of one of the contracting states of the European Patent Convention;

iv) Where applicable, furnishing of a nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence listing in computer readable form.

The receiving office also accepts the filing of the international applications with requests in PCT-Easy format.

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Patenting Filing in...

Any relevant list maintained by the EPO or any legal practitioner qualified to practice in patent matters in one of the States party to the European Patent Convention and who has his place of business in that state can act as an agent for filing of the application. The EPO also has the provision for extending of the European patent to Albania, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Slovenia or the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia by paying the extension fee of Euro 102.

The fee schedule in Euro for PCT application is given in the table below. However, the fee can also be paid in deutsche mark, pounds sterling, French francs, Swiss francs, Netherlands guilders, Swedish kronor, Belgian/Luxembourg francs, Italian lire, Austrian schillings, Spanish pesetas, Greek drachmas, Danish kroner, Portuguese escudos, Irish pounds, Finnish markkaa and Cyprus pounds.

(i) **National basic fee**	127
(ii) Designation fees for each EPO Contracting State designated and for the joint designation of Switzerland and Liechtenstein (for international applications filed as from 1 July 1999, the designation fees are being deemed paid for all EPO Contracting States upon payment of seven times the amount of the designation fee)	76
(iii) A claims fee for the 11th and each subsequent claim	40
Search fee in respect of a European or supplementary European search	869
New reduced search fee for international applications filed as from 1 July 1999	690
Examination fee	1,431
Renewal fees for European patent applications: For the 3rd year counted from the international filing date	383
For the 4th year counted from the international filing date	409
For the 5th year counted from the international filing date	434
For the 6th year counted from the international filing date	715
For the 7th year counted from the international filing date	741
For the 8th year counted from the international filing date	766
For the 9th year counted from the international filing date	971
For the10th and each subsequent year counted from the international filing date	1,022

PFC on the move..

1. A three day training programme on patents & IPR was organised from April 18-20, at India International Centre, New Delhi, for the officials of the Patent Information Centres (PICs) set up by the PFC. The programme covered various aspects of management of protection of IPR in general and patents in particular. An exercise on drafting of patent claims and hands-on training on patent searches were other major features of the programme.

(Participants of the training programme)

2. A patent awareness workshop was organized at Annamalai University, Annamalai Nagar, on April 24. The workshop, which was 67th one organized by the PFC, was attended by more than 180 scientists, research scholars and technologists.

3. During the period, PFC facilitated filing of two more patent applications - one Indian and one PCT application, taking the total tally of patent applications filed to 83.

Patents for Opposition

The following patent applications have been accepted by the Patent Office and published in the Gazette of India. These can now be opposed by filing opposition applications within a period of four months from the dates given. Six digit numbers allotted after acceptance by the Patent Office are given before the applicant names and patent application numbers given in brackets. Names of the branches of the Patent Office are denoted in the application number, e.g. 'Bom' for Bombay branch. An opposition application should be submitted at the appropriate office where the concerned application was originally filed.

PATENT APPLICANTS	INVENTION
A. 18 March, 2000	
183671. Babcock & Wilcox Co, USA (81/Cal/99)	A low NO_x integrated boiler-burner apparatus.
183672. Mead Corp, USA (50/Cal/95)	A wraparound package with peripheral strap.
183673. Narendra Kumar Sharma, India (689/Cal/95)	An improved input circuit for higher sensitivity of TV-signal booster.
183674. Rieter Deutschland GMBH, Germany (820/Cal/95)	A cleaning device for cleaning the rotor of a rotor spinning machine.
183675. SKF Engineering & Research, Netherlands (1071/Cal/95)	A lubricating grease composition and a method for its preparation.
183676. Koninklijke Philips Electronics NV, Netherlands (1156/Cal/95)	Paging receiver.
183677. Daewoo Electronics Co, Korea (1266/Cal/91)	Array of thin film actuated mirrors and method for the manufacture thereof.
183678. Fine Organics Ltd, England (1508/Cal/96)	Preparation of substituted thiazoles.
183679. ICAR, India (72/Cal/98)	A new bed for mushroom cultivation by utilising biogas waste slurry and straw for improved mushroom cultivation.
183680. Engelhard Corp, USA (325/Cal/98)	A method for the preparation of a composition for enhancing the photosynthesis of horticultural crops.
183681. Solutia Inc, USA (286/Mas/97)	A dry leavening composition for conventional dough product.
183682. Topicial Botanical Garden Research Institute, India (342/Mas/97)	A process for the production of a bioactive compound plumbagin.
183683. Topicial Botanical Garden Research Institute, India (343/Mas/97)	A process for the manufacture of value added instant mushroom soup powder.

Domestic News

According to Annual Report of the Regional Research Laboratory, Bhubaneshwar for the year 1998-99 the number of patents filed by the laboratory over the past few years have considerably increased. From four patents a few years ago, the number has gone above 20 during 1998-99.

The Finance Minister's decision to grant incentives for research has raised new hopes in the pharmaceutical industry. Indian Pharmaceutical Alliance (IPA) Secretary-General said that once the IPR gets implemented, the future of the domestic industry will depend on its ability to have access to new products every year. Union Chemicals and Fertilizers Minister Shri Suresh Prabhu remarked while inaugurating Alembic Ltd's cephalosporin plant that with the IPR regime just round the corner, the entire pharma industry had to work on creating new molecules and new processes to retain their competitiveness in the market.

(Financial Express, 8 May, 2000)

The Centre has informed the Supreme Court that it would take steps within two months to challenge in a court in the United States, the patent granted to an American company for basmati rice. The Solicitor-General, Mr. Harish Salve told this to the three judge bench comprising the Chief Justice, Dr. A.S. Anand, Mr. Justice Santosh N .Hegde and Mr. Justice S.N. Variava.

(The Hindu, 25 April, 2000)

The clearing of the 36, 000 pending patent applications at the Indian Patent Office have been delinked from the Rs 76 crore modernisation programme of the patent offices in India. The clearing of the backlog would be taken up

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183684. Topicial Botanical Garden Research Institute, India (344/Mas/97)	A process for the manufacture of value added mushroom confectionery.
183685. F. Hoffmann-La Roche Ag, Switzerland (988/Mas/97)	A process for the manufacture of a powder containing a particulate substance.
183686. E-l Management Corp, USA (1083/Mas/97)	A process for producing a physiologically active substrate for improving skin condition.
183687. Uncle Ben's Inc., USA (1389/Mas/97)	A method of preparing quick-cooking rice.
183688. Westaim Technologies Inc., Canada (1650/Mas/97)	A method of producing a fine grain antimicrobial material.
183689. Knoll Aktiengesellschaft., German (1839/Mas/97)	A process for the preparation of 1 2 4-triazolo [1 5-a]pyrimidines.
183690. Joe Homan, Direct Euro Coirs Pvt. Ltd, Madurai (2331/Mas/97)	A process for producing a soil conditioner cum slow release bio-pesticidal fertilizer composition.
183691. Societe Des Products Nestle SA, Switzerland (1921/Mas/97)	A process for manufacture of a food product.
183692. Novo Nordisk, Denmark, (1924/Mas/97)	A process for the preparation of optically active forms of 2 3-diaryl-2h-1-benzopyran.
183693. Tetra Laval Holdings & Finance S A, Netherlands (1981/Mas/97)	A method of producing a cheese from milk containing lactose.
183694. University of Delaware of Newark., USA (2015/Mas/97)	A method of micro encapsulating a core material.
183695. Societe Des Produits Nestle SA, Switzerland (2026/Mas/97)	A process for the preparation of chocolate.
183696. Vivimed Labs Ltd, India (2193/Mas/97)	A process for the synthesis of the bacteriostat 2 4 4-trichloro-2-hydroxy diphenyl ether (triclosan) form 2 4-dichlorophenol.
183697. CPC International Inc, USA (2222/Mas/97)	A process for preparing a semi-fluid seasoning.
183698. Societe Des Produits Nestle SA, Switzerland (2231/Mas/97)	A process for producing demineralised milk products.
183699. Lonza AG, Switzerland (2766/Mas/97)	A process for preparing nicotinamide from 3-picoline.
183700. Dr. Reddy's Research Foundation, India (2799/Mas/97)	Process for the preparation of novel polymorphic form-6 troglitazone having enhanced anti-diabetic activity.

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Domestic News

as a separate activity under the moderisation project at a cost of Rs. 20 crore.

(Financial Express April 8 2000)

International News

For the first time in the World, the British Government has issued patent protection on a human being at any stage in development. Geron Corporation, a US company has received two British patents which give commercial rights to human embryos created by cloning. The process involves transferring the nucleus of patient's skin, muscle, or other cell that has been made 'quiescent' or non-dividing to an egg cell to create an embryo. The embryo would be allowed to develop for a few days. Then stem cells would be harvested which then would be used to treat the patient.

(WISTA IPR Biotechnology, Vol 1 Iss 10, April 2000)

Korean Intellectual Property Office (KIPO) has developed an online patent application and screening system. KIPO allows connection via any public or phone line. On line KIPO patents will be completely interoperable with WIPO net. KIPO also plans to spend 97.8 billion won ($80.5 million) over the next three years to expand its patent related services.

(Asia Pacific Tech Monitor, Jan-Feb 2000)

With a view to discourage the internet pirates, a French Court has given a criminal judgement against internet piracy. It is believed to be first of its kind in Europe. The court in France convicted two pirate operators of illegally distributing whole albums of music. The two men were given

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B. 25 March, 2000

183701. Yanirsh Technologies Ltd, Israel (768/Cal/95)	Method of manufacturing a controlled release water soluble fertilizer composition.
183702. Engelhard Corp, USA (819/Cal.95)	Method for separating mixture of finely divided minerals.
183703. Hoerbiger Ventilwerke aktiengesellschaft, Austria (869/Cal/95)	Device for influencing the periodic stroke movement of the closing element of a valve.
183704. Mcdermott International Inc., USA (988/Cal/95)	A fixed offshore platform structure.
183705. Keiper Recaro Gmbh & Co of Buchelstr, Germany (995/Cal/95)	Hinge fitting for seats with adjustable back rest especially heavy duty vehicle seats.
183706. Metallgesellschaft Aktiengesellschaft Germany (1281/Cal/95)	Process for the heat treatment of fine-grained iron ore and for the conversion of the heat-treated iron ore to metallic iron.
183707. Thomson Multimedia SA, France (1317/Cal/95)	Digital video signal processing system with a rejection filter.
183708. ABEL Gmbh & Co, Germany (1537/Cal/95)	A double diaphragm pump.
183709. E I DU Pont De Nemours & Co., USA (1482/Cal/99)	A process for preparing poly (m-phenylene isophthalamide) filaments.
183710. EI Du Pont De Nemours & Co., USA (1483/Cal/97)	A process for preparing poly (m-phenylene isophthalamide) filaments.
183711. Chemintzer Spinnerei-maschinenbau GMBH, Germany (45/Bom/96)	A slubbing stopping device.
183712. Hindustan Lever Ltd, India (73/Bom/97)	Process for preparing an edible vegetable fat composition.
183713. Dr Viswanathan and et al, India (82/Bom/97)	Process for preparation of 1-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-2-[3-(substituted phenoxy)-2 hydroxy-1-propylamino]-1-propanol hydrochlorides at novel uterine relaxants.
183714. Hindustan Lever Ltd, India (113/Bom/97)	An apparatus for producing assembly of tags and thread with a web.
183715. Hindustan Lever Ltd, India (353/Bom/97)	Method for the preparation of an alkali metal silicate solution.
183716. Hindustan Lever Ltd, India (376/Bom/97)	A process for producing a synergistic microbiocidal non abrasive composition.
183717. Hindustan Lever Ltd, India (433/Bom/97)	A process for producing an ice confection.
183718. Hindustan Lever Ltd, India (435/Bom/97)	Process for obtaining oryzanol.

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International News

three months suspended prison sentences and ordered to pay damages of FF 100,000 (US $ 15,300). The pirate operators had deep links allowing visitors to their site to down load albums by top selling French and international artists like Will Smith, Tori Amos, Madonna and the Cranberries.

(Copyright World, Iss 97, Feb 2000)

World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) received a record number of filing in 1999. Just over 74,000 international applications, representing the national equivalent of some 5-8 million national patent applications were filed in 1999 showing an increase of 10.5 per cent over the applications filed in 1998. United States was the biggest user of PCT with 39.8 percent of all applications, followed by Germany (14.7%), Japan (9.81%) UK (6.41%) and France (4.9%). In 1999 six more countries, namely UAE, South Africa, Costa Rica, Dominica, the United Republic of Tanzania and Morocco joined the PCT.

(Patent World, Iss 12, April 2000)

Canada based, the rural advancement foundation International (RAFI) has announced that the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) holds two new patents on the controversial terminator technology. The new patents on genetic seed sterilization were issued in 1999 (US pat No. 5, 925, 808 and 5, 977,441). The patents are jointly owned by USDA and Delta & PineLand. The USDA's new patents share the same titles, inventors, and abstracts as the earlier patent.

(Financial Express, 10 April 2000)

183719. M/s Synit Drugs Pvt Ltd, India (463/Bom/97)	A novel method for the sterlization of neem seeds for better shelf life and fungs proof.
183720. M/s Synit Drugs Pvt Ltd, India (467/Bom/97)	A process for the preparation of synergistic fertilizer composition from agriculture waste.
183721. Panganamamula and et al, India (721/Mas/97)	A process for removing the peels of palmyrah fruit whole kernels by the use of dilute hydrochloric acid as a chemical peeling agent.
183722. E.I.D Parry India Ltd, India (1855/Mas/97)	Process for preparing upgraded azadirachtin containing neem products.
183733. Societe Des Produits Nestle SA, Switzerland (2087/Mas/97)	A process for preparing a milk based flavourant composition for beverages.
183724. Dr Reddy's Research Foundation, India (2800/Mas/97)	Process for the preparation of novel polymorphic form-5 of troglitazone having enhanced anti-diabetic activity.
183725. Dr Reddy's Research Foundation, India (2805/Mas/97)	Process for the preparation of novel polymorphic form-4 of troglitazone having enhanced anti-diabetic activity.
183726. Dr Reddy's Research Foundation, India (2807/Mas/97)	Process for the preparation of novel polymorphic form-4 of troglitazone having enhanced anti-diabetic activity.
183727. Dr Reddy's Research Foundation, India (2808/Mas/97)	Process for the preparation of novel polymorphic form-3 of troglitazone having enhanced anti-diabetic activity.
183728. Dr Reddy's Research Foundation, India (2810/Mas/97)	Process for the preparation of novel polymorphic form -2 troglitazone having enhanced anti-diabetic activity.
183729. . Dr Reddy's Research Foundation, India (2811/Mas/97)	Process for the preparation of novel polymorphic form -5 troglitazone having enhanced anti-diabetic activity.
183730. Dr Reddy's Research Foundation, India (2813/Mas/97)	Process for the preparation of novel polymorphic form -4 troglitazone having enhanced anti-diabetic activity.

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