

**IP Management and Technology Transfer**  
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**Lecture - 10**  
**IPM and Various Jurisdictions**

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A very warm welcome, in the 5th module of second week of the course, Intellectual Property Management and Technology Transfer titled Intellectual Property Management and Various Jurisdictions.

Now, the question is whether this IPM will be having any impact because of jurisdictions, whether because of change in jurisdiction, whether the processes or the decision making

related to intellectual property management will change or it will remain same. That is the question we will try to seek the answer for this in this session.

Now, if you see the intellectual property management, we can keep 3 aspects actually. One is like a legal aspect, second, we can have a management aspect, that is the name as itself suggest that it is a intellectual property management and the third is like a government aspect, a policy aspect actually, government policy aspect.

So, if we see these 3 aspects, and then the impact of it on intellectual property management, probably some we can say some insights will be there, some observations will be there. Let us see that details, what about that 3 different aspects.

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Let us check here now when we are talking about a legal aspect, ok, so as a intellectual property, we always have to remember that this intellectual property, when we are talking about, it will consider always a legal aspect. It will as we are dealing with management; management aspect will be there. And then, policy aspect will be there because whatever the organizational decisions are there or IP related commercialization activities are there, definitely the policy is very important here, right.

So, when we are talking about the legal aspect that there are we say that this intellectual property is a most harmonized, we can say the system, and there are not much differences in the that acts actually because we all follow, whatever the jurisdiction may be we all follow trips guidelines. And therefore, we observe that you go in any jurisdiction, more or less we can say that there is a similarity, only minor differences are there.

Now, thanks to again world intellectual property organization, which is monitoring all these activities at a we can say international level. The offices in; yes, where it is? It is in Geneva and WIPO which is established in you just check out when it is established, ok. You can write down in the comment box.

Now, this WIPO, whenever like we are talking about the that legal aspect, acts whatever are there, we say that it is a most harmonized because we say that there is Madrid protocol, there is a PCT system. We have just seen in the session that for trademark there is like Madrid system or for a patent there is a PCT system is there.

So, such we can say the systems are like operated or execution is done at a we can say the WIPO and therefore, the harmonization we can say that it is there. But there are minor differences. Now, for example, if you see the India jurisdiction and in that Patent Act, a section 3, section 4, there are so many other we can say, minor differences are there, but a very important we can say that is a section 3 is there. We will go into details of this legal aspects in the latter section actually of this session.

But I just give you the idea that ok, when you see section 3 we have already seen in the patent session, that yes, there are inventions which are not patentable in India. And that long list is there, right. That, inventions like (Refer Time: 04:49) against public policy or order or there are mathematical expressions, if there is a computer per programs per say.

Then, there are like environment related if some inventions which are damaging the environment or if there is any plant parts related like the or animal and animal parts related inventions are there. Or if there are inventions which are related to the human, we can say organs and all, we are not patenting that, right.

Oncomouse is patented in USA, but it is not allowed the patent in India, right. Dolly sheep it is possible in USA, but it is not in India. But microorganisms are patentable as if there is a human intervention is there. So, all these details are there. We know that details. So, that difference; now I just given you the idea that yes when Patent Act is considered that difference is there.

Then, we say that industrial design related activities actually we have a separate act for industrial design registration in India, but in USA there is a design patent. And then, many times what happen that whenever we are we see the reports actually, newspaper reports I am talking. They use these words change interchangeably. But we have to just understand that yes design patent concept is there, but it is in USA not in India. So, in India we have to use the industrial design registration terminology.

Then, about the trade secret we do not have any separate act for a trade secret protection like. And we like it is in a US actually, but we are taking help of or contract act we can say is the we can say the most important play role, right when we are talking about a trade secret.

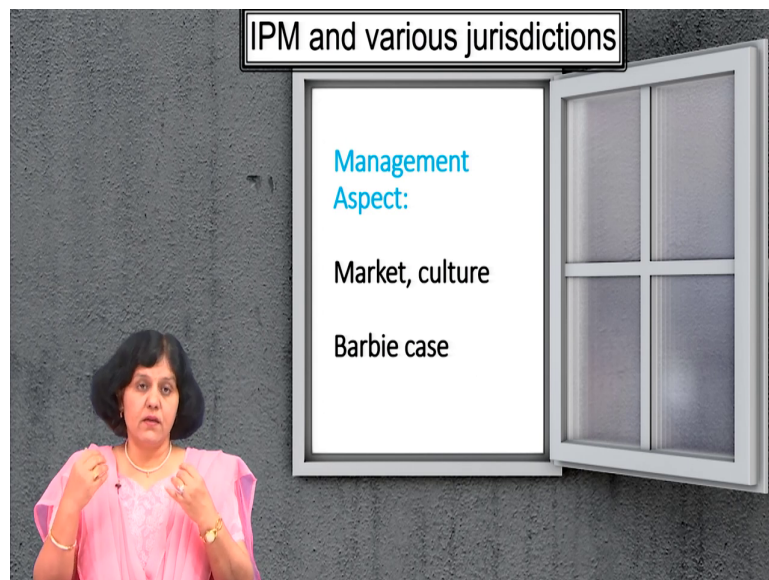
Now, protection of plant varieties farmers, right, again unique system, right. It is a sui generis system. We have opted that particular sui generis system. And we do not have plant patent, but again in USA there is a plant patent.



Then, same thing with a geographical indication. We have a separate act for that particular geographical indications and we know that what exactly geographical indication is. We have already, just in the last session we have gone through that, right.

So, now when we see this minor differences obviously, it impacts on the management. So, that legal changes that legal arrangements in that particular jurisdiction definitely affecting, definitely affecting on the management of IP. So, this is just glimpses about a legal aspect. Let us move to the next. You can just check here the management aspect.

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Now, how this management aspect is like changing according to maybe jurisdiction against? So, for example, when we are talking about a management aspect, IPs for a wealth creation actually.

So, we are expecting some good returns from the IP which is created and IP commercialization is very very important. And when we are talking about IP commercialization, its marketing and that market actually in which market we are like a putting that product or service we are giving that particular that which jurisdiction we are doing that particular activity, it is very important.

Now, how there is a that is changing actually across we can say, the different we can say the jurisdiction or different territorial the scenario if you check, it is changing. So, market is like the taste of market or the requirement of that market is changing.

And culture is, I am just giving you the very few points here, there are so many other aspects are there. But culture is again the most important point which also changes according to that territory or jurisdiction we can say.

Now, both are having a impact on the intellectual property management. So, when we are dealing with IP management, we have to think that, ok what is the legal scenario in that particular jurisdiction, what is the marketing scenario. Now, we just check this here the Barbie case. Now, you can just check here, to understand that how the market and a culture will affect.

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Now, just check here. Now, if you take this example of a Barbie doll, we get varieties in that Barbie doll, and it is like a very prominent actually, there are case laws also related to this. So many case laws are there.

Now, what I want to emphasize, just check this example and the dressing sense and we can say the attire in or that apparel whatever is there for that Barbie it is changing according to market. That is very important. Because the original Barbie doll if you see her we can say the how she how that was like that the apparels which are used for that particular Barbie doll that were different.

Then, there was like because of cultural differences that particular doll was not accepted in the particular jurisdiction. We will not go into details of that. But there was a reasoning. That, it was not accepted in that market rather there was like some we can say the uneasiness in the

that particular territory because of that different we can say the apparel, that different attire of that Barbie that created the that the questions or that created the uneasiness in that particular territory.

And then, a Barbie doll that creators came up with a or that particular that they have just have a market specific we can say the products. And now if that market specific products will come, obviously, trademark related activities actually, whatever they are naming that particular doll in that particular if they are changing the product line, obviously, trademark for that particular product line will be designed by that company and that will change. And therefore, you can say that cultural aspect it is affecting on the IP.

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Check this example now. If you see the Barbie dolls in Indian context actually, you can have the Barbie with the Saree actually. And then, the which are and then the again the different we

can say the culture specific attires you can see. So, this is like a culture is changed. I just give a new one example, culture changed or a market is changing and therefore, the product line is changing.

So, test especially, if you go into the food industry now, the test of that particular market will be different and then the product line changes. And as product line changes, trademark portfolio will change, right. So, we have to take into consideration, that yes, when we are dealing with the intellectual property management that particular, we can say the management aspect is a very important.

So, we have just seen that legal aspect, management aspect, and then the next like a we can check here that is the government policy actually.

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Now, how it is affecting? We know that if some policy comes at a national level; obviously, there is impact of that policy across that particular territory, right.

Now, for example, you take an environment related some guidelines are there. If that environment specific guidelines are there, obviously, the technology which is like related to maybe affecting environment in some or the other way, they have to take caution for that whatever it may be, I am just taking the general example.

So, maybe pollution controlled related policy may be there or there may be something related to that land protection related policy may be there. We never know. But if that policy is there, may be that particular territory then technology have to kind of change it adapt it according to that particular we can say the guidelines. And if technology changes, patent portfolio will change, right.

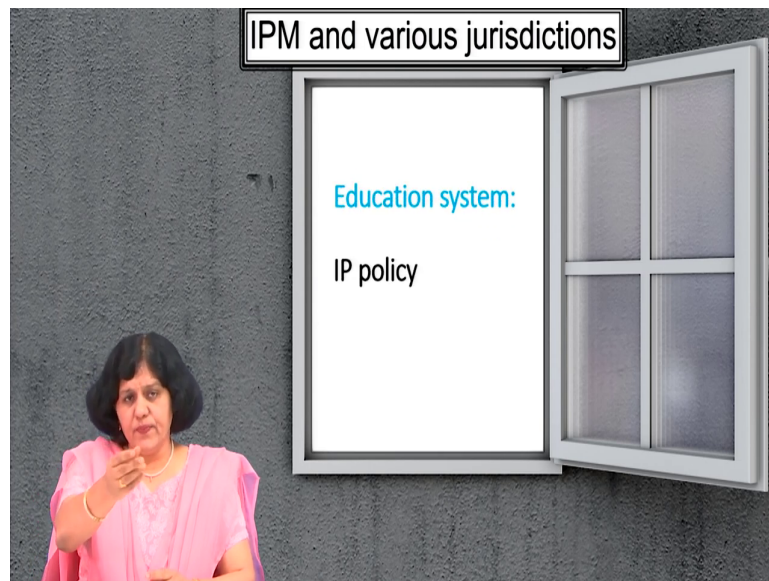
So, that is affecting again the we can say the IP management. And we the electric vehicles you can just check the example of that or we can take example of a Clean tech Technology. So, some incentives, some incentivization is there probably because of that more inventions we are expecting actually in that area. And then, the we can say the patent portfolio changes according to that, right.

So, just 3 aspects we have taken, that is legal aspects, then management aspect and policy aspect. All these 3 are impacting on intellectual property management. And again, it is very important. We always say that IP management is not in silo, right. It is affected by innovation management, it is affected by knowledge management, it is affected by strategy business strategy plays a very important role in that, technology management again affects that, R and D policy and its management affects that.

So, overall, all this we can say the arenas or all this we can say the different areas of management; I have just given you the example of a market actually. But that marketing management aspect I have just taken into consideration, but, so many other things are there we are affect which are affecting on the IP management.

And therefore, when we are dealing with IP management, we have to consider all these factors considering that particular decision making related to that IP protection and its further commercialization.

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Now, what happens, just policy related I can just give you, further example you can just check here in the education system, for example, you just take a policy, IP policy of that education system, right.

So, suppose suddenly in your college, what happen? That in your academic institute suddenly that administration declares that we will not grant or give you award you PhD if you are applied research is there. You we will not that award that PhD unless and until you file a single patent, one patent. Just like we have a guidelines that, unless until you have a one

publication in that Scopus index or AHCI index that guidelines are there. Unless that publication is there you are not getting the degree, PhD degree.

Similarly, if administration declares that without patent, we are not going to give the promotions, faculty promotions, or we are not giving you the grant the award that particular PhD degree or maybe M Tech degree we want something like some patent must be filed out of your work. If it is made mandatory, what will happen? Immediately that will change the approach towards your research, definitely.

Because what will happen? You have to take into mind that yes, I want to file the patent and therefore, probably your literature review becomes very strong. You will not only depend on that research papers, you will definitely go and check the patents.

And as always say that 70 percent of the information is never, we can say published anywhere, and it is only in the patent. And your research will be then probably the up to date in that particular area.

So, that change in the policy, I just last, we can say just discuss that policy affects your technology, you will see the impact of that in definitely in the academic institute. The patent filing already we have seen in the first session that patent filing scenario is improving actually and it is like a good sign. Innovation index is improving.

But if we take that step that every academic institute take a decision that without that patent, if your research is applied, I am just emphasizing that, because if you are in a basic research there is 0 possibility. And I am confidently saying that, if it is a most of the time, if it is a very basic fundamental research is there, possibility of patent is not there. But applied research is there 100 percent there is a possibility of the patent.

And unless until you file that patent your degree will not be averted. If that kind of a scenario come, then you will have to think about IP, you will have to think about how I should go for



the management, that research planning, project planning, everything you will think about that.

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Now, you just check this scenario, if this kind of a scenario comes, just check this role play actually that the student actually have faced this issue that he is doing research and department ask him to do the IP protection. See, how what was his reaction actually. Just enjoy.

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## IP and Various Jurisdictions

Sir, I was searching for you only.

[FL].

I.

[FL].

I was just trying to find you only because they have just made me frustrated man. What is this IP?

[FL].

[FL].

[FL] they are, I did a work they have asked me to go and search for IP. What is this IP? How can I understand? At first, I put my effort in the work.

[FL] time [FL].

I have to.

There is time, right.

Time is there but.

Do not worry.

Do not worry, do not worry.

How I will deal with this [FL]?

We will help you.

[FL]. Do not worry.

Law school [FL].

Meet us in our department after sometime.

After lunch may after lunch, we maybe we can.

Yes.

Ok.

We can meet after lunch, ok.

Ok.

Ok.

Ok. Do not worry.

Do not worry

[FL].

Hi (Refer Time: 19:01)

Hi, lunch over?

(Refer Time: 19:03)

(Refer Time: 19:03), yeah lunch time.

I hope you are fine.

I am not at all fine.

Well, what were you saying sharing that time. What happened?

Actually, my department was saying something related to intellectual property and all those stuff. I did not understand because already I have put so much effort, and I was like very happy from my result. But the thing is [FL] what is this IP, because during lunch, in between lunch time I really did a little bit about IP. I understood that there are some differences, but please explain me in detail what is it. It is very confusing.

See why you are worried about too much like, there is no confusion. And IP is very simple like (Refer Time: 19:51) in India we have very simple act and laws all those things. So, like in India we have majorly 3 type of IP. So, like you are working in lab or something else.

I worked in lab I did an experiment.

Ok.

I got a result which my professor told me that it was completely something new.

Ok.

And it can also benefit the society, at large at large if we use it in market.

Ok.

And what I did in between my time was something copyright, trademark and design and all those (Refer Time: 20:27)

See, (Refer Time: 20:28) copyright, trademark, design, these are also intellectual property. Like if you go for trademark, so what is trademark? Like, it is something some sign or expressions will distinguish as a product means from others. Suppose, this table, this is this would be of some particular brand or this keyboard, this is of Logitech. So, that is the trademark, ok. That is the kind of IP.

And copyright you are telling. So, copyright is something where you protect your, you get the rights for the expression, ok. Like that book, what you write you have you might have written your (Refer Time: 21:03)

(Refer Time: 21:03) yeah.

So, that will fall under copyright.

And what about patent also, I mean.

Patent when we go in patent, patent is completely technical in intellectual property because in patent like this is the completely based on the technology and science. So, as per my knowledge, you are in lab and you got some new things. So, I think you have you have got.

Yeah.

Exactly, I wanted to point out that these are different different IPs.

And also, see since you are from agriculture department, so there is a separate act, plant varieties means the breeders get the rights for their plant varieties which they which we they get which they produce.

So, all those things are fine. But the thing is in which domain my invention will fall because I use the technique that is also new. Like, my machine is also, it was the type of new invention.

So, I mean your patent like your invention is for (Refer Time: 21:59) patent only in that case.

But but wait a second is your invention solving some problem, something new?

Yeah.

Is it helping common (Refer Time: 22:07)?

Yeah. Of course, it is helping.

(Refer Time: 22:08) Is there some industrial applicability?

Industrial applicability is definitely there and if it comes to market, it will benefit the society at large.

Ok.

That is why only. So, I think this thing only my department told me to go and search for all these, but it is I like now like.

What you are saying, we can figure out that your work falls under the category of patents. So, you should go for ahead with that process of filing patents. Which is done in that any of the 4 Indian patent officers.

Like my question is how should I approach? (Refer Time: 22:41) will my invention get commercialized only in India.

No.

Or I can do it globally?

So, for the globally, you have we have like 3 options. If you want to only in India, then we can go Indian patent office. But if you want to globally, then you have two options. If you want for example, if you want in US country, so you can go US patent office. And if you want only in European Indian, then then you can go European Indian patent office.

Or if you want like only single patent, like if you want to relish and you have patent like you can find out only one patent invention in everywhere. So, you can go in PCT. So, PCT in PC in PCT.

PCT full form what (Refer Time: 23:24)?

Patent Corporation Treaty like there are 102 countries and they are come together, and they are like signing a agreement like when any invention come through this study. The so we the countries all the countries.

Like, that is quite an easy process to get yourself globalized. Get your invention globalized. PCT is a easiest tool. So, you can take that route also or else you can file in convention country separately and then you can get into an (Refer Time: 23:56) that is in India.

Ok, ok.

So.

I think, I will have to figure out that (Refer Time: 24:00)

You can.

And there is some fees, the structure also in PCT and as well as other jurisdiction also. So, you do not pay that fees, and for to maintaining the license also you need to pay the fees.

And if the benefits is that if your invention goes globally, you can go into the process of licensing and all and you can earn some good money also from that.

And if you want some more details. So, you can refer the experts.



Experts videos and.

Experts.

And experts opinion.

Yeah. Thank you for your detailed, I will definitely refer to the expert video. (Refer Time: 24:30)

And if you have any enquiry other problem, you can approach us or in our department also.

Alright, ok. Ok. Thank you. Thank you. Bye.

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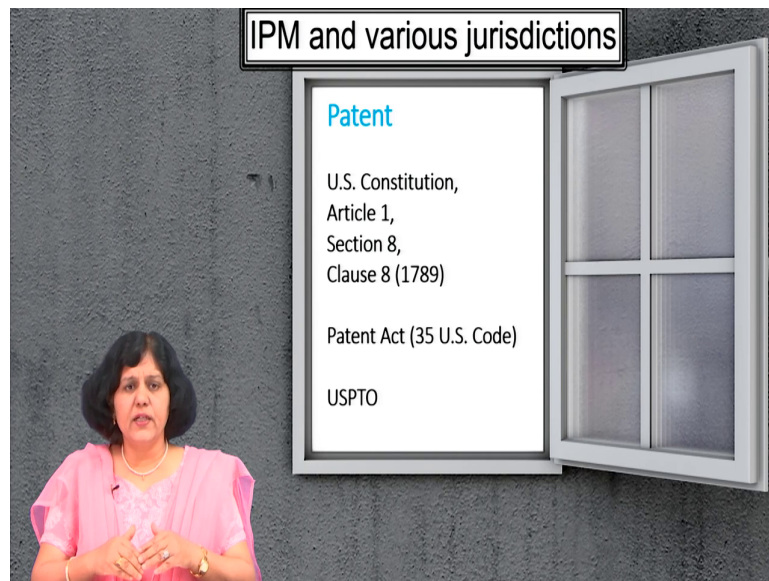
Ok. I hope that you have appreciated the situation because probably name in your institute if something like that happened, probably you also may have that kind of a reaction, right.

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So, let us move further. And we will just try to understand that jurisdiction wise, if you see that patent trademark, copyright and industrialism. I will just focus on these 4, the differences jurisdiction wise differences actually.

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So, if we just focus on the patent the scenario of that pattern if you see in USM. US Constitution Article 1, Section 8, clause 8 that is like dedicated for the patent and there is a Patent Act that is the 35 US Code and that gives you the guidelines about IP means patent related guidelines are there in that particular 35 US.

Now, the office which is dealing with that patent filing and prosecution is a USPTO that is US Patent Trademark Office. And if you visit that site actually, it is a very comprehensive I will say.

Lot many details are there. The patents I guess from 1976 patents you can just check, and you will get the access to that. Just imagine the patents from that particular year. We are still like taking baby steps I will say because still that awareness is, whatever expected awareness is

not there. Patent is a very we have seen the history also that how long that history is there. So, you can just get there whole details about the patents which are filed earlier.

And again, the these websites actually you go and visit any of the patent offices it may be US, it may be Canada, China, China the language problem may be there, Singapore. If you visit that IP offices actually, the observation is like that most of the IP offices the that they have giving they are giving the lot of information about the patents actually.

The jurisdiction wise dedicated that website is there. IP India website is there, and that is like giving you the idea about the patents which are filed in that particular jurisdiction. And then the guidelines, and the details, and all that. Means, it is a self-explanatory, we have to spend some time and then you will get the details about that.

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Now, if you move further and if you check the patent and the Europe scenario actually. So, in Europe actually there is a European Union law is there and that national laws are there, that union is done and again this specific that national laws are there, right.

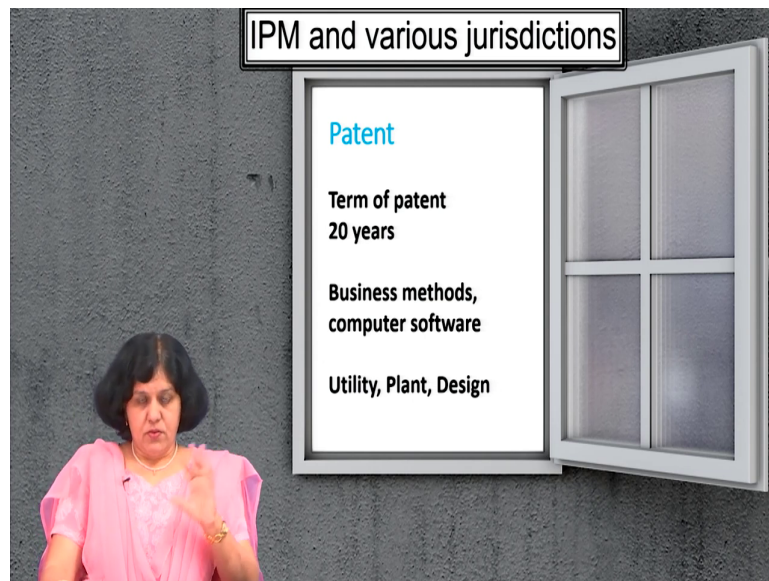
And European patent office which is taking care of that IP filing. And it is much easier for us, instead of going into that European every country we can just file in EPO. Just like in Africa there is a REPO, here it is like a EPO.

Now, India we have a patent offices at, how many places? Yes, you know that, ok. And a Patent Act 1970, it which is taking care of a guidelines of that patent. I have just cited you the details about section 3, then there is another important section which is very we can say section 4, which is we have to very much careful about that.

And if you visit IP India website, there is a database which is giving you idea about all patents which are filed in India. Before that we can say, before that whole database came into existence there was a Ekaswa that is a patent is like a monopoly, right. And therefore, we have that Ekaswa that terminology was used and that CDs are also available actually. So, that was the scenario. Means if you see the history of patent filing and the data which is storage, we have that particular arrangement.

And again, means EPO, that is e-space net that is the database US, USPQ and patent we have IP India that databases, ok. And if you visit the databases, country specific, jurisdiction specific we can say the patents you can find. Again, the e-space net is giving you world we can say the coverage is there. And we can say it is more comprehensive, but again we have to depend on the country specific databases also, right.

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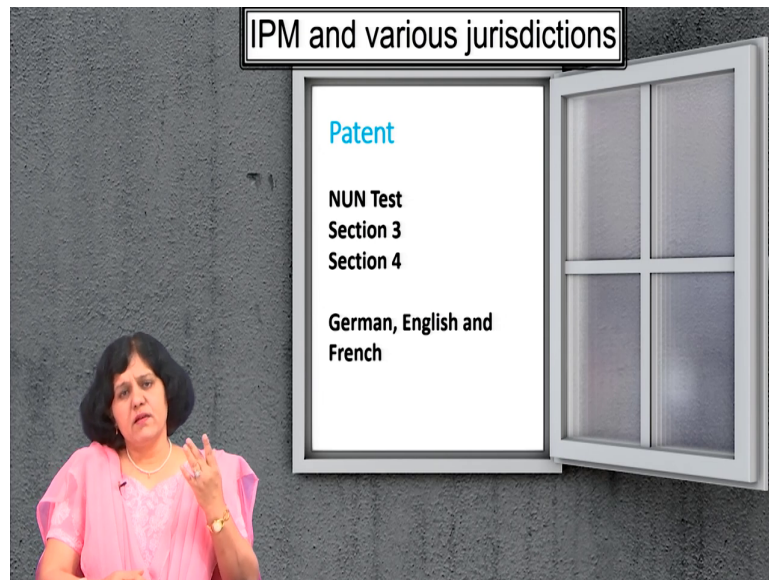
Then, if you move further, and if you check the other things about the patent, I have already said that it is a very most harmonized system actually. IP system is most harmonized. And therefore, you can see that you go into any of the jurisdiction the timeline is fixed, that is the 20 years, right.

And little bit differences, like we have already say that there is a plant patent, design patent. In one jurisdiction, we have protection of plant varieties, farmers site or we have industrial design registration in another jurisdiction.

Then, utility patent to we do not have. As a India we do not have utility patent, but you go to China, you go to USA, there is a utility patent, ok. Then business methods and computer

software's, all this is patentable in USA, but not in India, ok. Computer per software per se is not patentable, there other guidelines are there, ok.

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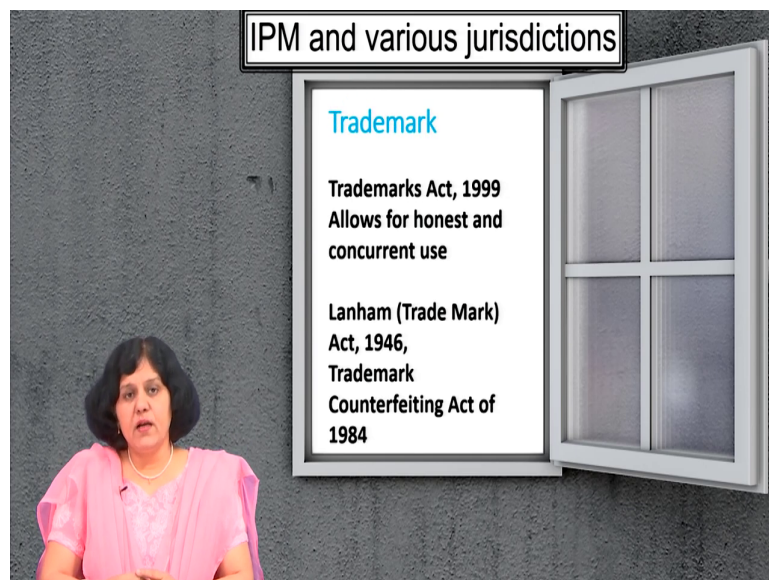


So, this is all about we can say the patent. And then the important thing about patent that is the taste like which is a uniformly followed in all jurisdiction that is NUN test. That is non-obviousness utility and novelty, right or you can say novelty, utility and the non-obviousness.

So, that test is very important. Again, language wise the differences are there. Most of the jurisdictions whenever you are filing patent English is the language, but in German Germany, that German language or French language in European Union that is allowed. And then, India you just check if it is in India allowed. Just check that if as a national language if you file the patent in Hindi, whether it is allowed or not. Just check that, ok, ok.



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Let us move further and we will just focus on the trademark actually. Now, if you see the trademark, you can just check that we have in India Trademarks Act 1999. And the very important, that the difference is there, we allow honest and concurrent use actually. So, what is the meaning and all, we have just that we have that one session on trademark, but that is a very important feature of our Trademark Act actually. Honest and concurrent use is accepted. It is allowed in Indian jurisdiction, ok.

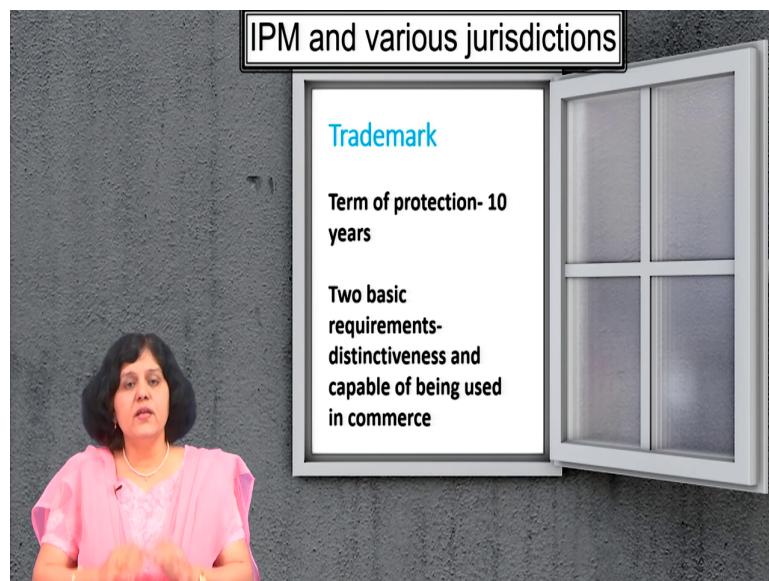
In USA, it is a Lanham Act. And then, there is a Trademark Counterfeiting Act of 1984, ok. That is taking care of trademark related we can say the activities that is registration and application all processes and also the infringement if it is there, right. And again, in there is a passing of and there is a infringement that two different scenarios are there. And for that the specific arrangement in specific jurisdiction is there. And that we should know.



When we are doing IP management, we should know that, ok what is arrangement for enforcement, what is the arrangement for the that if something happen wrong with the property, this is the property, right, trademark or patent, where we should file the complaint actually. So, we should aware about that whether criminal complaints, civil complaint, administration action is the what exactly we have to do. So, therefore, means country wise that guidelines are different and we have to follow that.

And that is very important we should be aware about because unless until we do the enforcement, if something wrong happen, probably you are losing on your property actually. You are losing the gain from your property, right. And that is very important when we are talking about IP management.

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Now, next like again the term is common that is 10 years and 2 basic requirements. Generally, in all jurisdiction it is followed. Distinctiveness and capable of being used in commerce.

That is the very commonly it is like because we know that trademark is for that only to differentiate from the other, we can say service provider or that product manufacturer or who so ever is, that whatever it may be selling manufacturing and all that thing, right. So, distinctiveness and the capable of that used for the commerce. That is very very important.

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Now, let us move further and we will just focus on the copyright actually. Now, copyright, it is we can say the which is the convention which is taking care of a copyright protection across all borders we can say. Means across all jurisdiction. That is very important. Which is that?

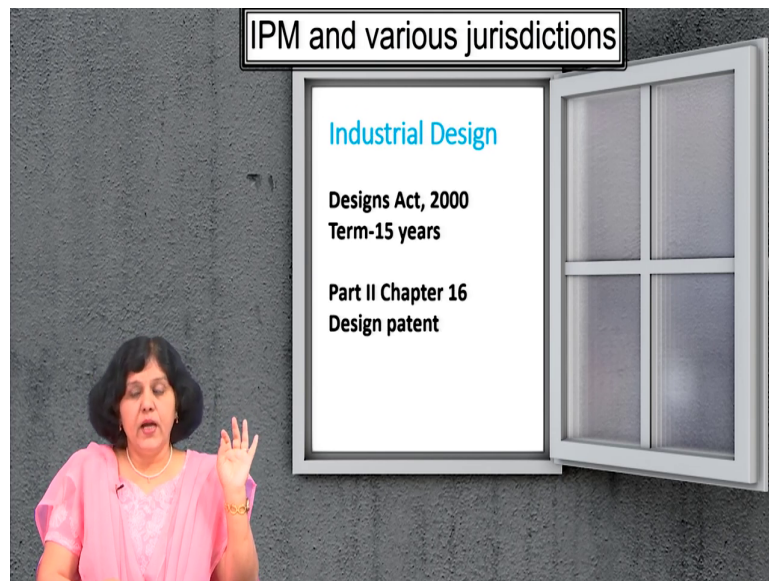
Burn convention, right. But again, the country specific acts are there if anything happens wrong with the copyright. The guidelines are there how you can do the registration and application.

In India, we have a Copyright Act 1957. And if you see the differences, more or less we can say the guidelines are pretty well-same, but the difference is like a timeline now. In India, we have a life of author plus 60 years. But if you go in European jurisdiction or if you go into the US jurisdiction the timeline is instead of 60 years it is a 70 years, right.

So, the timeline is like little bit extended by 10 years in these two jurisdiction. So, that differences we have to check. And in some jurisdiction it may be 90 years. So, we have to check when we are doing IP management, when you will do copyright due diligence related activity for that particular jurisdiction, this information is very very important when we are dealing with that activity is related to copyright.

That, if I want to do a commercial, we can say the activities related to copyright in US, and I should be aware that yes the copyright term is not ending in 60 years. If I do something after 60 years as per my kind of scenario in India, I will be in a book we can say the big issue, means I will attract that legal action against me if I will do something after 60 years because that is 70 years. So, that understanding we should know very clearly when we are dealing with the that copyright related activities, ok.

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So, now the industrial design related if you see, we have seen that in India there is a Design Act actually. And if you see the Design Act the term is like a 15 years, ok. So, it is a 10 plus 5, right.

And if you check the US jurisdiction, it is like a part 2 chapter 16, and it is like a design patent. So, it is calling as a I have already mentioned that thing, it is a design patent and here we are talking about the industrial design registration. Which is the office in India, which is dealing with industrial design registration? Just find out, ok.

So, now when we are dealing with this IPs actually, that is patent, copyright, trademark, industrial design. These differences are very basic differences I have just cited. And just to get

the idea that yes means if you take into consideration these different types of IPs, that is definitely the differences.

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Now, moving further actually, if we have to summarize now because we have just seen that when we are dealing with this legal aspect, the management aspect, policy aspect. And then, according to Indian jurisdiction there are 8 types of IPs, right.

Patent is there, trademark, copyright, industrial design, protection of plant varieties and farmers right is there, semiconductor integrated circuit layout Design Act is there, trade secret is there, right. And geographical indication is there. And traditional knowledge, different opinions are there so, but when we are talking about IP these 8 types are there.

Now, these 8 type of IPs, when we are dealing with IP management we are dealing with this only 8 types of IPs. And then, jurisdiction wise the scenario exchanging. If you go into US that protection of plant varieties no, GI no, then semiconductor integrated circuit layout design if you see, in (Refer Time: 37:23) jurisdiction you will not find that separate semiconductor.

So, in Indian jurisdiction protection for plant varieties farmer's right, geographical indication, then that semiconductor integrated circuit layout design, sui generis systems are there and industrial design again though. So, these are the kind of differences are there.

And we have to take; when see suppose somebody from USM is there, individual, and he want to he will be with the impression that yes plant patent or design patent. So, if that person or that individual or that organization if we not consider Indian jurisdiction, they may get confuse that plant patent we do not have, so what is the protection in India for that, what is the guideline for that.

In actually whether we are allowing the protection of such kind which is allowed in US. We are not allowing certain kind of protections in yeah, Indian Territory. So, all these information if it is not there to that organization who is dealing with the overall, we can say the global presence is there.

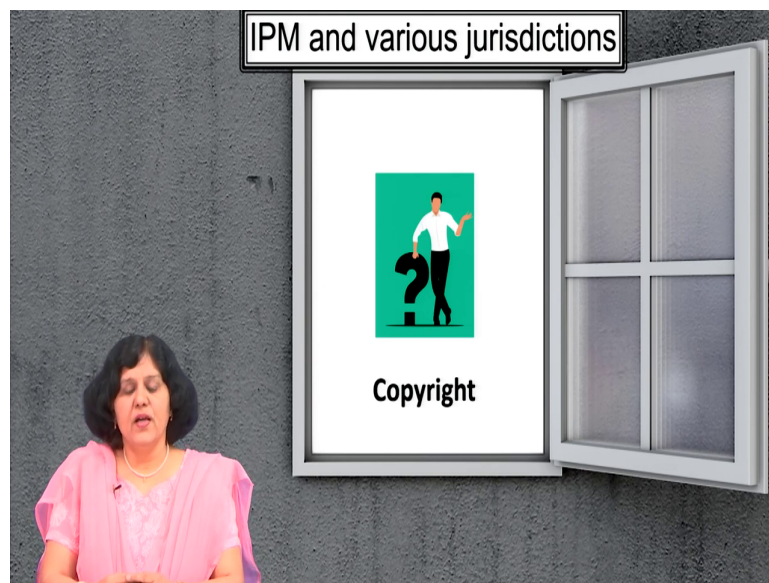
They are they want to know all these details actually unless until they know that details you will not able to manage it. And therefore, that legal understanding of that IP is very important. Jurisdiction wise what is the scenario, that is very important. Policy, again very important. Unless until we do, we are not aware about, policy if environment related policy is the certain guidelines.

I just given you the policy related to environment, but there may be other we can say the points which will be like very important related to that particular we can say IP. That is again important. And after knowing these two, we have to take into consideration definitely the management aspects.

And then, I have already told you that there is a market, then there is a like different culture is there, then there is like R and D specific. What is that R and D? What is the technology managements that processes, business strategy, right. And that organizational, again the scenario that IP policy of that organization, all these things are taking into consideration and then you are managing the IP.

So, for management of IP, we will definitely say that if you have a knowledge of law, management and then the technology again, that is very important. And if it is there, I guess that is very important or that will be very helpful for the management, ok.

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So, with this, we are coming to the end of this session. And now the quiz time. And the question like copyright related question, the what is the very simple question actually. If we

want to do the copyright due diligence in US jurisdiction and India and Europe, just mention 3 points which you will take into consideration related to copyright due diligence? Ok.

I hope you will be able to do that. Not much difficult. Just try to do that. If one point also you write down that is ok, but make try it that if 3 points if somebody ask you that you want to do the copyright due diligence.

Copyright due diligence is like a whether you are; and then that I just clarify that thing, that copyright due diligence with respect to whether that particular. So, for example, take a song, Hollywood song is there and that Hollywood song if you want to use it maybe for your Facebook post, maybe for your Twitter account and or Twitter it may not be possible, but for Facebook if you want to do that thing and then the what caution you will take related to that.

So, just check out that US jurisdiction, India jurisdiction and US that Europe jurisdiction and see the which points you will take into consideration related to that song as a copyright, ok.



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So, I hope you appreciate that the all aspects of IP management and jurisdiction wise differences. We are coming to the end of the session. See you in the next session.

Thank you.