



THE COMMUNIQUE

Your Monthly Newsletter



WHAT'S IN THE ISSUE?

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Training Program, 2021**

Call for Submissions

**Winter Online
Internship Program
(March Month)**

**NGO Internship
Program, 2021**

Student Canvas

About Us

LawInternships is an Online Law School which shall extensively provide educational services. LawInternships provides opportunities in the field of law to the students pursuing undergraduate or postgraduate programs. We assist in providing Internship opportunities for gaining professional experience as well as improving legal skills while being enrolled in a full time program. The objective is to create a credible platform for the law students to fulfill educational requirement by imparting practical exposure and relevant skills. The principles of LawInternships is coherent to its approach and performance. It is much a response to the demand of the hour, as is a personal effort on the part of bunch of young professionals to give back to the community. The uniqueness of this school is to unlatch a law school whereby students get an opportunity to hone their skills outside a classroom and provide wide ranging services to the students for their holistic development.

Summer Internship-cum-Training Program, 2021

Summer Internship-cum-Training Program is a program exclusively for first, second, third and fourth year students pursuing 3-year and 5-year law course. As per Rule 25 of Bar Council of India, provides that each registered student shall have completed minimum of 12 weeks internship for 3-year course stream and 20 weeks in case of 5-year course stream during the entire period of legal studies. It would be one month full Internship program. Internship certificate will be issued on the successfully completion of Internship as per the Bar Council of India rules.

This internship-cum-training program is comprised of

1. Weekly lectures on various law topics
2. Research work on weekly basis
3. Training session on how to build CV
4. Hone your Drafting Skills
5. Research Paper on any law theme



Registration Link:
<https://forms.gle/9Lje9GQBE96F5nDaA>

Call for Submissions

"To grow a nation, every educator has to research and write"

Aperio Jus LawInternships Journal is inviting law students, lawyers, academicians and other members of legal fraternity to submit their manuscripts for Volume 1 Issue 1.

Types of Manuscripts:

Research Paper (2500-4000 words inclusive of footnotes and abstract of 300 words)

Articles (1500-2000 words inclusive of footnotes)

Essay (2500 words inclusive of footnotes)

Case Comment (2000-3000 words inclusive of footnotes)

Book Review (5000 words inclusive of footnotes)



Last date of submission is April 22, 2021.
Submissions to be made at
submissions.lawinternships@gmail.com

Winter Online Internship Program, 2021 (March month)

Winter Online Internship Program is a program exclusively for first, second, third and fourth year students pursuing 3-year and 5-year law course. As per Rule 25 of Bar Council of India, provides that each registered student shall have completed minimum of 12 weeks internship for 3-year course stream and 20 weeks in case of 5-year course stream during the entire period of legal studies. It would be one month full Internship program. Internship certificate will be issued on the successfully completion of Internship as per the Bar Council of India rules.



Intern's Review.....

I want to thank LawInternships for this wonderful opportunity. It was my first internship experience and I am glad to say that I have gained a lot of experiences, ideas and knowledge about what an internship means. To be honest, I joined LawInternships just to get a certificate and was not expecting this much as it was an online internship but this platform proved me wrong. I enjoyed doing each and every task given to me in internship period and it helped me in improving my research skills as well. The sessions which were taken by experienced lawyers were so amazing and helpful too. We got to connect with Supreme Court advocates which are so inspiring for a student pursuing law. Once again Thank you so much LawInternships for having faith in me and for a wonderful experience.



Vishal Chouhan
Bennett University, Greater Noida



Ashmi Chahal
The ICFAI University, ICFAI Law School,
Dehradun

The internship have taught me the practically aspects of the research porposition on various topics of law. Moreover, the workshops addressed by eminent advocates have been very knowlegdeable sessions for a law student who needs mentoring and guidance for career.

Thank you LawInternships for this opportunity that has helped me hone my drafting and research skills.

NGO Internship Program, 2021

The aim of an NGO, like a welfare State, is not profit making, but welfare of the masses. As law is a noble profession, every lawyer must learn to provide pro bono services to the society. Being an intern at NGO, a law student will inculcate quality of leadership, teamwork, social awareness and more practicalities of life.

Gaining practical knowledge and experience as to know what has been the attitude of society towards the law is an essential, which every law student must master. This can be experienced only by engaging oneself persistently with the society and the best way of achieving this is to intern with an NGO.



Registration Link:
<https://forms.gle/8ySbXdBCRhFPqDq19>

Student Canvas

WTO WAIVER WITH REGARDS TO IP RIGHTS FOR COVID 19 VACCINE: NEED FOR ALTERNATIVES.

By Harshita Khare & Abhinav Silakari, Nirma University, Institute of Law

In early October 2020, India and South Africa called on WTO members to waive off the protection of patents, copyrights, industrial designs and confidential information (trade secrets) related to the “prevention, containment or treatment of COVID-19”. Most people in the world are gaining immunity. India and South Africa Requested feedback, stating: "To effectively respond to the COVID-19 pandemic, it is necessary to quickly provide diagnostic tools, masks, other personal protective equipment, ventilators and vaccines, and drugs to prevent and treat diseases. Treat patients in need At the end of October, WTO members failed to reach a consensus with the European Union, the United States, the United Kingdom and other developed countries to move forward. During the census, WTO members decided to postpone further discussions on the proposed exemption until early 2021. Obtaining medicines is a big issue for the WTO.



The burning debate about whether patent rights should have a majority has weakened people’s confidence in the company, the countries that support patent rights, and the WTO itself. It’s problematic. People provide affordable medicines. Article 8 of the WTO’s Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement) stipulates that WTO members "may take necessary measures to protect public health when drafting or revising their laws and regulations in accordance with the provisions of this convention.

"... Article 7 of the TRIPS Agreement stipulates that "protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights" must be carried out in a way that promotes social and economic well-being. During the HIV/AIDS crisis, members questioned the exact scope of these rules. The patent holder can authorize others to manufacture or sell protected products, usually at a certain price and under the supervision of the patent holder. " However, if a public health emergency occurs, it may not be possible to obtain a license. Manufacturer can obtain a "compulsory license" to produce patented products. After years of debate, WTO members made this clear at the Doha Ministerial Conference. Compulsory drug approval is not popular among private drug manufacturers because it deviates from the normal operation of market capitalism. Facts have proved that compulsory licensing does not deviate from the balance achieved by WTO members in protecting intellectual property rights and ensuring access to essential drugs, during health emergency.

STRANGE VIRUS SPRUNG SOME STRANGE ISSUES

Being in the middle of the pandemic we now face vaccine crisis. The burning debate over the proposed waiver of IP rights over the vaccines all across the globe, by WTO gives a throwback to the times when AIDS was the topic of discuss, now also we here similar monotonic arguments. Pharmaceuticals adamantly opposing the waiver argue that waiver will lead to duplicating of vaccines which will eventually lead to lower quality of products floating in the market adding all the more to the dark side of the issue. No clear reasoning is provided by the advocates in favour of the waiver as to how will compulsory license not suffice to ensure accessibility to vaccine.



The tussle between developing and developed nations still persist where developing nations like India and South Africa argue that there are many issues when it comes to availing the flexibility provided by the WTO in its provisions with regard to compulsory licensing. Looking at the urgency of the situation for the underdeveloped countries it will be a hard nut to crack keeping in mind the amendments done in 2017. These changes although promotes compulsory licensing provisions and allows countries to export medicines to the nations that are incapable to manufacture but the procedure is very clumsy and long. Its also argued about TRIPS that providing for compulsory license depends on the facts and circumstances of each case it varies hence this happens the incentive to produce vaccine. However all these arguments remain unsubstantiated. Hence we can conclude that the developed countries have strong and convincing contentions that waiver clause is unwanted if there exist provisions for compulsory licensing under WTO.

The pressing question is is it fair to brush aside the significance of the IP rights for a global belief that medicines at the time of pandemic are "Public Goods"? UN holds that health should not be compromised for trade. Profit making should not be the incentive when it comes to providing for essential health facilities be it vaccines, tests or anything related to the current devastating situation.

There has been a widespread denial for the nexus between IP rights and incentive to innovate this view is established as the united nations under the SDG promote innovation but there has been no discussion about the Intellectual property. Lack Of IP protection will lead to recudes incentive which will result in even lowering down the number of new inventions to come up. If we look the practical reality of one cannot deny that the medicines that exist today would have not existed of there were no IP rights available as incentives. If we keep up with the moral approach centralizing human rights. We reckon that, the world will be able to meet the needs of the public at large. Therefore its urgent for WTO to sort some alternative to balance both social welfare and individual rights

CONCLUSION

Thus concludingly we can say that instead of instilling another fervent and drawn-out multi-sided deadlock within the WTO we must work on it at institutional levels and target international undertakings apart from WTO. The reason to seek waiver of several underdeveloped nations is majorly the ambivalent success ratio. Countries must look alternatives instead of seeking waiver and the developed nations must be the torch bearers for the developing nations when it comes to looking for alternatives in that area. One favourable solution for current situation is that countries must unanimously come up with a solution to strike a balance between the Ensuring Intellectual property rights by providing incentive to innovate to all the IP members and meeting the needs of the public in such unprecedented times of pandemic at reasonable prices. In case of corona vaccines WTO is working hard to maintain such balance and countries must cooperate in the same.

Contact us..



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