

BRICS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY



**NEWSLETTER
MAY 2026 EDITION**

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INDIVIDUAL MEMBER



Mr. Manoj Pandurang Shirodkar

CMD, Shirodkar Preci Comp Pvt. Ltd.

We are honoured to welcome Mr. Manoj Pandurang Shirodkar - CMD, SHIRODKAR PRECI Comp Pvt. Ltd. as an esteemed individual member.

Mr. Manoj Pandurang Shirodkar is a distinguished entrepreneur and manufacturing expert leading SHIRODKAR PRECI Comp Pvt. Ltd., a company specializing in precision machined components and assemblies.

The company serves diverse sectors including Oil & Gas, Process Flow Measurement & Control, Hydraulics, Railways, Marine, Aerospace, and Defence. Known for its quality-driven manufacturing and engineering excellence, the company exports over 90% of its production to more than 35 countries worldwide.

Under his leadership, the organization has established a strong global presence and continues to contribute significantly to advanced precision engineering and manufacturing.

We are delighted to welcome Mr. Manoj Pandurang Shirodkar to the BRICS CCI community and look forward to his valuable guidance and contributions towards fostering collaboration, growth, and sustainable development.

INDIVIDUAL MEMBER



Ms. Devli Sehgal

Co-Founder, Anagh Global

Ms. Devli Sehgal is an entrepreneur, wellness advocate, and founder of Anaghaya and Anagh Foods, focused on holistic wellness, sustainable trade, and social impact.

Raised on her family's stud farm, she became the first - and till date, the only - Indian woman to export Indian breed Thoroughbred horses to the United States and five other countries at the age of 17, bringing global recognition to India's equestrian heritage.

She has represented India at international export forums, was selected under the UN Women-led SheTrades initiative, and currently serves on the Board of Sukarya, supporting women and child development initiatives.

We are delighted to welcome Ms. Devli Sehgal to the BRICS CCI community and look forward to her valuable guidance and contributions towards fostering collaboration, growth, and sustainable development.

GOVERNING BODY

2026-29



Governing Body Members

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Vice Chairperson- Ms. Shabana Nasim
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Dr. B.B.L. Madhukar
Founder & Chairman Emeritus, BRICS CCI

CORE COMMITTEE



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GOVERNING BODY



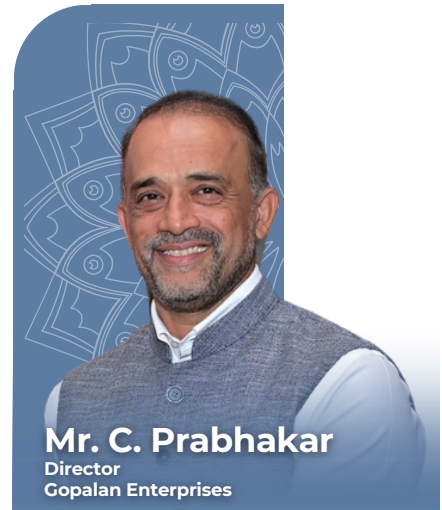
GOVERNING BODY



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Dr. Dhiraj Kr. Singh
Managing Director
Grass Roots Research & Creation India Ltd.



Mr. Harvansh Chawla
Lawyer



Dr. Jitendra Kumar Das
Founder/CEO
OptiServe Dynamics



Mr. Gulshan Narang
Director
Fine Turn

GOVERNING BODY



GOVERNING BODY



Ms. Ruby Sinha

Founder
Sheatwork.com and MD, Kommune Brand
Communications



Mr. Sanjay Kr. Agarwal

Director
Nav Nirman Builders Construction



Mr. Sarthak Garg

Partner
Garg Manoj & Associates



Mr. Satyajeet Kumar

Director
Nav Nirman Builders Construction



Mr. Shekhar Gupta

MD
Vimal Management Services Pvt. Ltd.



Ms. Shormistha Ghosh

Founder/Director
In Tandem Global Consulting (ITGC) Pvt. Ltd.



Mr. Sushil Sharma

Founder
Marwari Catalysts



Mr. Vikram Singhal

Managing Partner
Nivesa Advisors

Event

14th ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING



The 14th Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the BRICS Chamber of Commerce and Industry was held at Hyatt Regency, New Delhi, on 18th May 2026, bringing together members and stakeholders from diverse sectors.

The meeting reviewed the Chamber's activities and achievements over the past year and discussed future initiatives to strengthen trade, investment, and economic cooperation among BRICS nations. The AGM also witnessed the announcement of the elected Governing Body Members and the induction of the newly elected office bearers.

ARTICLE



MS. PRITI GOEL

FOUNDER & CEO OF PRISHA WEALTH MANAGEMENT PRIVATE LIMITED, A SEBI REGISTERED INVESTMENT ADVISER (INA000019202); AND PARTNER & CEO OF AVINAV CONSULTING; AND AUTHOR - DHANAISHA, CHERISHED WEALTH; AND TOP 10 WEALTH CONSULTANTS IN DELHI NCR

Investing in the Future: Why SpaceX, Anthropic and OpenAI Deserve Investor Attention

The Next Great Wealth-Creation Opportunity?

Every generation witnesses a handful of companies that redefine industries, reshape economies, and create extraordinary shareholder wealth. In the 1990s, it was Microsoft and Amazon. In the 2000s, Google and Apple. In the 2010s, Tesla and Nvidia.

As we enter the second half of this decade, three private companies stand at the forefront of the next technological revolution: SpaceX, Anthropic, and OpenAI.

Collectively, they represent two of the most transformative investment themes of the 21st century: Artificial Intelligence and the Commercialization of Space. While still largely inaccessible to public investors today, their anticipated IPOs could become defining investment events of the decade.

SpaceX: Building the Infrastructure of the Space Economy

Founded by Elon Musk in 2002, SpaceX has revolutionized aerospace through reusable rockets, dramatically reducing the cost of accessing space.

In what could become the largest IPO in financial history, SpaceX is reportedly planning to price shares at approximately US\$135 per share, targeting a valuation near US\$1.75 trillion and potentially raising around US\$75 billion from investors. The valuation reflects confidence in multiple businesses operating under the SpaceX ecosystem:

- Starlink satellite broadband services
- Commercial launch operations
- Government and defense contracts
- Space logistics and infrastructure
- Future lunar and Mars-related ventures

SpaceX generated an estimated US\$18.7 billion in revenue during 2025, representing robust year-over-year growth. However, investors are looking far beyond current earnings. They are effectively betting on SpaceX becoming the equivalent of Amazon Web Services for the space economy, a foundational infrastructure platform serving governments, enterprises, and consumers globally. Starlink alone has demonstrated how space technology can evolve from a niche sector into a recurring revenue business with potentially hundreds of millions of users worldwide.

Anthropic: The Enterprise AI Powerhouse

While OpenAI captured headlines through ChatGPT, Anthropic has quietly emerged as one of the most influential players in enterprise artificial intelligence. Its flagship AI assistant, Claude, is increasingly adopted by corporations seeking secure, reliable, and scalable AI solutions. Private market transactions have reportedly implied valuations approaching US\$1 trillion, reflecting investor expectations that enterprise AI spending could become one of the largest technology expenditure categories globally.

Anthropic's value proposition rests on:

- Enterprise-grade AI solutions
- Subscription-based recurring revenues
- Strategic cloud partnerships
- Leadership in AI safety and governance
- Deep penetration into corporate workflows

The investment thesis resembles early Salesforce or Adobe: once embedded into enterprise operations, switching costs become significant, creating durable competitive advantages and recurring cash flows.

OpenAI: Creating the Operating System for Intelligence

Few companies have influenced technology adoption as rapidly as OpenAI. ChatGPT became one of the fastest-growing consumer applications in history, bringing generative AI into mainstream usage.

Today, OpenAI's technologies support applications across:

- Software development
- Education
- Healthcare
- Financial services
- Legal research
- Customer service
- Scientific innovation

Private funding rounds have valued OpenAI between **US\$300 billion** and **US\$400 billion**, while annualized revenues are estimated to have crossed **US\$10 billion**. What differentiates OpenAI is its ambition. The company is not merely building products, it is building a foundational intelligence layer that could underpin future digital ecosystems.

Much as Microsoft became indispensable to personal computing and Google to internet search, OpenAI aims to become indispensable to knowledge work itself.

Why Such Extraordinary Valuations?

Traditional valuation methods often struggle to capture the potential of transformational businesses.

Investors are not valuing these companies solely on present revenues but on their future economic impact.

The key drivers include:

Massive Addressable Markets

- Global AI market projected to exceed US\$4–5 trillion over the next decade.
- Space economy projected to surpass US\$1.8 trillion by 2035.

Network Effects

As usage grows, products improve, creating self-reinforcing competitive advantages.

Proprietary Technology

Each company possesses unique intellectual property that is difficult to replicate.

Market Leadership

History shows industry leaders often capture a disproportionate share of long-term profits.

Scalability

Software and digital infrastructure businesses can expand globally without corresponding increases in physical costs.

Historical Perspective

Many of today's investment legends appeared expensive at the time of listing.

Company	IPO Year	IPO Valuation	Current Market Value (Approx., 2026)	Change from IPO Valuation
Amazon	1997	US\$438 Million	US\$2.9 Trillion	+661,500%
Google	2004	US\$23 Billion	US\$4.7 Trillion	+20,335%
Meta Platforms	2012	US\$104 Billion	US\$1.5 Trillion	+1,342%
Tesla	2010	US\$1.7 Billion	US\$1.3 Trillion	+76,370%
Nvidia	1999	US\$626 Million	US\$4.5 Trillion	+718,800%

Sorted by Wealth Creation Since IPO

Rank	Company	Value Creation Multiple
1	Nvidia	~7,189×
2	Amazon	~6,624×
3	Tesla	~765×
4	Google	~204×
5	Meta Platforms	~14×

Investor Insight: Had an investor allocated US\$10,000 at each company's IPO and held continuously, the Nvidia investment alone would be worth roughly US\$72 million, Amazon about US\$66 million, and Tesla about US\$7.7 million today (before taxes and dilution adjustments). This illustrates the extraordinary power of long-term compounding through disruptive innovation. Tesla disrupted the automotive industry and accelerated the global transition to electric mobility.

This historical perspective helps explain why investors are willing to assign premium valuations to emerging leaders such as SpaceX, Anthropic, and OpenAI. The market is not merely valuing what these companies are today, it is attempting to value what they could become over the next 10–20 years.

How Indian Investors Can Participate

Indian investors can access future listings through the Liberalised Remittance Scheme (LRS), which permits overseas investments subject to RBI regulations and prescribed limits.

Potential avenues include:

- Direct investment through international brokerage accounts
- Global technology-focused mutual funds
- International ETFs tracking AI and innovation themes
- Wealth management platforms offering U.S. market access

Investors should evaluate currency exposure, taxation implications, and portfolio diversification requirements before investing.

How NRIs Can Invest

NRIs generally enjoy broader access to global capital markets.

Potential routes include:

- Overseas brokerage accounts
- International private banking platforms
- Global wealth management firms
- Direct participation in U.S. IPO allocations where available

Depending on residency jurisdiction, NRIs may also benefit from more efficient tax structures for international investments.

Key Risks Investors Must Consider

While the growth potential is substantial, prudent investors must recognize the associated risks.

Valuation Risk

Expectations are exceptionally high, leaving little room for operational disappointments.

Regulatory Risk

Governments worldwide are increasing scrutiny of AI, data privacy, and space activities.

Competition Risk

Technology leadership can shift rapidly as innovation accelerates.

Execution Risk

Scaling groundbreaking technologies often requires enormous capital and operational precision.

Geopolitical Risk

Global tensions can influence supply chains, technology access, and international expansion plans.

Investors should therefore view these opportunities through a long-term lens rather than a short-term trading perspective.

Investment Takeaway

SpaceX, Anthropic, and OpenAI are not simply companies; they are platforms shaping the next phase of global economic development.

- SpaceX is building the infrastructure of the space economy.
- Anthropic is building the intelligence layer for enterprises.
- OpenAI is building the operating system for the AI age.

Will every expectation be fulfilled? Perhaps not. Yet history consistently shows that transformative wealth is created by participating in structural shifts early and remaining invested through the inevitable volatility.

For investors with a 10 to 20-year horizon, these companies deserve close attention. The next generation of global market leaders may already be emerging, and their IPOs could offer a rare opportunity to participate in the future before it fully arrives.

As wealth managers and investors, our challenge is not merely to identify the next great company. It is to recognize the next great technological era. Artificial Intelligence and Space may well be that era.

Disclosures:

- Investment in securities market is subject to market risks. Read all the related documents carefully before investing
- The securities quoted are for illustration only and are not recommendatory
- Registration granted by SEBI, membership of BASL (in case of IAs) and certification from NISM in no way guarantee performance of the intermediary or provide any assurance of returns to investors

ARTICLE



MR. RAHUL BAGGA

FOUNDER - AUMIRAH
MEMBER, BRICS CCI

UNDERSTANDING BINDING PRECEDENT BEYOND JUDICIAL RHETORIC

In the context of patent law, judicial precedent can frequently be found being quoted as a source of guidance, although there is an error of thinking where the binding nature of the decision is confused with the persuasive nature of rhetoric. This confusion becomes particularly problematic in patent jurisprudence because judicial reasoning in patent disputes is often deeply intertwined with highly specific technological and factual contexts. As a result, courts and practitioners frequently risk extracting broad legal propositions from judgments without adequately appreciating the limited framework within which those observations were originally made. There may be extensive discussion of the policy and interest of society in matters such as innovation and invention, but not all of the rhetoric becomes part of the binding law. Patent decisions frequently contain broad observations concerning innovation policy, technological advancement, and public interest; however, such observations cannot automatically be elevated into binding legal doctrine merely because they appear within a judicial decision. The confusion between binding rhetoric and persuasive law is responsible for the poor use of precedent in patent law.

The failure to distinguish between binding reasoning and persuasive commentary has therefore contributed to an increasingly inconsistent application of precedent within patent adjudication, particularly in disputes involving inventive step, patentability, and infringement analysis.

Conceptual Foundations of Judicial Precedent

Ratio Decidendi

Ratio decidendi refers to the principle of law which made it mandatory for the courts to make their decision.

For determining ratio decidendi, it is essential to apply law to facts and circumstances, and it cannot be derived from any other discussion. The identification of ratio decidendi requires careful examination of how legal principles are applied to the material facts of the dispute. In patent law, this exercise becomes especially significant because even minor differences in technological composition, functionality, or prior art may substantially alter the legal outcome of the case.

This is binding authority on lower courts and coordinate benches.

In matters relating to patents, ratio decidendi is normally very narrow and specific to facts and technology involved in a patent matter. Unlike many other branches of law, patent jurisprudence rarely permits broad transplantation of precedent across disputes because judicial reasoning is inherently tied to the technological matrix of the invention under consideration. Consequently, precedent in patent law must be approached with a high degree of factual and technical sensitivity.

Obiter Dicta

Obiter dictum refers to statements made by judges in court which are unnecessary for deciding the final judgment.

Such statements can involve remarks on policy issues, illustrations, or hypothetical situations.

However, obiter dicta statements are not considered binding. Nevertheless, obiter dicta often exert considerable persuasive influence in patent litigation because courts frequently discuss broader questions of innovation policy, technological development, and economic impact while deciding individual disputes. The practical difficulty arises when such observations begin to be treated as independent legal principles detached from the factual context in which they were originally articulated.

The judgment will be unaffected by the deletion of obiter dictum.

Identifying Ratio Decidendi and Obiter Dicta

There is no differentiation based on language utilized in court. The distinction between ratio decidendi and obiter dicta cannot be determined merely from the language or emphasis employed by the court. Patent judgments, in particular, often contain extensive technical discussions, scientific explanations, and policy observations, making it difficult to isolate the precise reasoning that was necessary for the final determination. There are three tests that will help one understand the ratio decidendi.

- First is the necessity test. It implies that one has to establish whether the case could have had a certain decision even in absence of the reasoning utilized. In case such situation is possible, then the reasoning does not fall under the ratio. In patent disputes, this test becomes especially important because courts frequently engage in extensive explanatory discussions that, while intellectually valuable, may not actually determine the final outcome of the dispute.
- Second is the material facts test. Ratio links the decision with material facts of the case. Without reference to these facts any law stated will hardly ever bind the judge. This test assumes particular significance in patent jurisprudence because precedent cannot be meaningfully understood in abstraction from the technological characteristics of the invention, the prior art involved, and the nature of the alleged infringement.
- Third is the reversibility test. In case of reversal or alteration of certain reasoning that affects the final result, it means that the reasoning is part of the ratio.

In patent cases, when judgments contain numerous technical and legal discussions, one has to be aware of particular issues that are involved. The increasing complexity of modern technology further complicates this exercise, as courts are often required to balance technical interpretation with broader doctrinal concerns relating to innovation and market competition.

Role of the Distinction in Patent Law

Policy, innovation, and the public interest are all major topics of discussion when it comes to patent law, particularly when it comes to concerns of patentability and statutory exclusions. However, the application of the pertinent statutory provision to the specific claim before the court is the only portion that is crucial. This distinction assumes particular importance in patent law because courts often frame their reasoning in broad policy language while ultimately resolving disputes through narrow technical findings.

Consequently, the binding element of the judgment lies not in the broader rhetoric surrounding innovation or economic development, but in the court's application of statutory standards to the precise technological dispute before it. Wide-ranging comments are acceptable, but they cannot establish precedent unless they are absolutely necessary to resolve the issue. The courts may offer broad remarks or examples of what constitutes technical improvement when discussing creative steps. Such observations may provide interpretive guidance, but they cannot automatically be generalized into universal legal standards applicable across all technologies and industries. By themselves, these generic remarks lack the weight of a choice. In actuality, the ratio consists solely of the section in which the court has contrasted the purported invention with the prior art. The true precedential value of the decision therefore lies in the court's comparative assessment of the claimed invention against the existing state of knowledge reflected in the prior art. The use of embodiment, example, or technical background in relation to infringement is merely illustrative. Only the part where the specific claim has been deemed to be infringed or not is included in the ratio decidendi. A failure to maintain this distinction encourages overexpansion of precedent, where judicial observations intended to explain a particular technological dispute gradually begin to operate as abstract and overbroad doctrinal rules.

As an effect in practice, lack of distinction between ratio and dicta gives rise to misinterpretation of legal doctrines both in prosecuting and litigating patent applications. This has significant practical consequences within patent litigation and prosecution strategy. Reliance upon non-binding judicial observations frequently produces overinclusive objections, mechanically drafted claims, weak advocacy, and inconsistent interpretations of patentability standards. Application of non-binding observations made by the court in formulating one's objection, arguments, and claims is bound to produce over-inclusive objections, weak arguments, and overly cautious drafting of claims.

Key Takeaways

- All statements in a patent decision are not necessarily authoritative in nature; only the rationale used by the judge in reaching his/her decision is binding.
- The ratio decidendi can only be derived from how the court interprets the applicable law and applies it to the substantive facts presented before the judge.
- The ratio in patent law cases is intrinsically limited in scope and technical context, which requires that the facts match prior precedent before applying it. This limitation is particularly important because technological innovation evolves rapidly, and excessive reliance on generalized precedent risks distorting the legal analysis applicable to emerging technologies.

- General judicial pronouncements about patentability, non-obviousness, or innovation policy are not binding until they become determinative of the outcome. Judicial observations concerning innovation policy should therefore be treated with analytical caution unless they directly form part of the reasoning necessary to decide the dispute.
- Applying obiter dictum as binding precedent results in inconsistent doctrine, poor advocacy, and ineffective prosecution/litigation strategy. Such misuse ultimately weakens doctrinal consistency and undermines the predictability that the doctrine of precedent is intended to provide within patent jurisprudence.
- Precise identification of precedent is an integral skill for the patent practitioner. For patent practitioners, the ability to distinguish binding reasoning from persuasive judicial commentary is therefore not merely an academic exercise, but an essential component of effective litigation strategy, patent prosecution, and doctrinal interpretation.

Conclusion

The distinction between ratio decidendi and obiter dicta is not merely a technical feature of judicial reasoning, but a foundational safeguard against doctrinal distortion within patent law. Because patent disputes are deeply dependent upon scientific and technological context, judicial observations cannot be mechanically extracted and applied across unrelated disputes without risking serious analytical error. The growing tendency to convert broad judicial commentary into binding doctrine threatens both doctrinal coherence and legal predictability within patent jurisprudence. Consequently, courts and practitioners must exercise greater discipline in identifying the true precedential core of patent decisions. Only by confining binding authority to the reasoning genuinely necessary for the outcome can precedent continue to function as a stable and intellectually coherent mechanism within the evolving landscape of patent law.

LAW DIGEST



adani |

Qatar Holding sells 0.4% stake in Adani Energy; Birla MF buys for ₹644 cr

Qatar Holding LLC, an affiliate of the sovereign wealth fund Qatar Investment Authority, has sold 48.05 lakh shares of Adani Energy Solutions to Birla Mutual Fund for ₹643 crore through open market transactions, according to data available on the BSE.

Qatar Holding LLC offloaded 48,05,974 shares, representing a 0.40 per cent stake in Adani Energy Solutions, as per block deal data executed on Friday. The shares were disposed of at an average price of ₹1,339 apiece, taking the deal value to ₹643.52 crore

SOURCE



paytm

Goldman Sachs, SocGen, others buy 1.34% stake in Paytm for ₹964 crore

Global financial institutions, including Goldman Sachs, Societe Generale, and Citigroup Global Markets, have collectively acquired a 1.34 per cent stake in One 97 Communications, the parent company of Paytm, from SAIF Partners and Elevation Capital for ₹964 crore through open market transactions.

SOURCE

LAW DIGEST



Emirates NBD launches open offer to acquire 26% stake in target company

Emirates NBD Bank has announced an open offer to acquire up to 415.59 million equity shares, representing 26 per cent of the expanded voting share capital of RBL Bank. The offer price has been fixed at Rs 282.38 per equity share, comprising an offer price of Rs 280 and applicable interest of Rs 2.38 per share.

SOURCE



Lenovo India revenue grows 23% to \$4.18 billion in FY26

Computer maker Lenovo India has reported a 23 per cent growth in revenue for the financial year 2025-2026, driven by demand in the enterprise segment, a top company official said on Friday.

While the company did not disclose actual numbers, Lenovo India's annual revenue is estimated at around \$4.18 billion, compared to \$3.4 billion in FY25.

SOURCE

LAW DIGEST



Maruti Suzuki India to increase prices by up to ₹30,000 from June 2026

Maruti Suzuki India (MSIL), the country's largest carmaker, on Thursday announced that it will raise prices of its models across its entire portfolio by up to ₹30,000 from June due to a "sustained increase in input costs".

SOURCE



Dr Reddy's unveils oral diabetes drug Obeda for type 2 patients in India

Dr. Reddy's Laboratories has announced the commercial launch of its oral semaglutide biosimilar under the brand name Obeda in India. The once-daily prescription tablet is indicated as an adjunct to diet and exercise to improve glycaemic control in adults living with type 2 diabetes mellitus.

SOURCE

LAW DIGEST



Room with match view: Rajasthan gets ready for India's first stadium hotel

Radisson Hotel Group is launching India's first stadium hotel in Nathdwara, near Udaipur, as part of a push into its second-largest market globally after China. The Brussels-headquartered chain is also in talks with the Himachal Pradesh Cricket Association for a second stadium hotel in Dharamshala.

SOURCE



Paytm to invest €9 million in Europe arm to fund business expansion

Fintech firm One 97 Communications, which operates under the Paytm brand, on Monday said its wholly-owned subsidiary Paytm Cloud Technologies will invest 9 million euro in its European payment entity.

SOURCE

LAW DIGEST



UP signs ₹5,000 cr allotment letters with firms for Yeida development

Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath on Saturday handed over allotment letters to companies for the development of industrial projects worth over ₹5,000 crore in the Yamuna Expressway Industrial Development Authority (YEIDA) area.

SOURCE



Zydus to acquire Assertio in ₹1,570 crore deal to expand US business

Zydus Lifesciences will acquire US-based pharmaceutical company Assertio Holdings through its subsidiary Zydus Worldwide DMCC and acquisition vehicle Zara Merger Sub Inc. in an all-cash deal valued at about \$166.4 million (around Rs 1,570 crore), according to a statement released on Wednesday.

SOURCE

LAW DIGEST



Paramount settles lawsuit over rights to 'Scream' mask

May 7 (Reuters) - Paramount Skydance ([PSKY.O](#)), [opens new tab](#) and film producer Spyglass Media Group have settled a dispute with Hollywood makeup and special-effects studio Alterian over the rights to the "Ghostface" mask from Paramount and Spyglass' "Scream" horror movie series, according to a filing in California federal court.

[SOURCE](#)



Vietnam launches fresh crackdown on online piracy under threat of US tariffs

HANOI, May 6 (Reuters) - Vietnam is set to launch from Thursday a new crackdown on online piracy and counterfeit goods, aiming to boost detections by a fifth, the government said, after the United States revived the prospect of fresh tariffs.

The U.S. threat last week targets a "persistent failure" to tackle intellectual property violations by the Southeast Asian nation, with which it has a multi-billion-dollar trade surplus larger even than China's so far this year, [U.S. data, opens new tab](#) shows.

[SOURCE](#)

LAW DIGEST

The Nykaa logo is displayed in a stylized, pink, handwritten-style font within a white circular frame.

India's Zee sues Nykaa over alleged copyright misuse of songs on Instagram reels

NEW DELHI, May 5 (Reuters) - India's Zee Entertainment ([ZEE.NS](#)), [opens new tab](#) has sued fashion-to-beauty retailer Nykaa ([FSNE.NS](#)), [opens new tab](#) for allegedly using its copyrighted songs in Instagram reels to promote its products, seeking \$210,000 in damages, previously unreported court documents show.

[SOURCE](#)



Disney, James Cameron sued for allegedly misusing actor's face in 'Avatar'

May 6 (Reuters) - Disney ([DIS.N](#)), [opens new tab](#) and director James Cameron have been sued in California federal court by an actor who alleges Cameron misused her likeness as the basis for the character Neytiri from the blockbuster "Avatar" films.

Q'Orianka Kilcher [said in the complaint, opens new tab](#) filed Tuesday that Cameron "extracted, replicated, and commercially deployed her facial likeness" for Neytiri's design, accusing him and Disney of violating her publicity rights.

[SOURCE](#)

LAW DIGEST

SHEIN

Shein accuses Temu of 'industrial scale' copyright breaches in UK legal battle

LONDON, May 11 (Reuters) - Online fast-fashion platform Shein accused Temu of copyright infringement "on an industrial scale", while Temu countered that Shein is using litigation to stifle competition, as a trial opened at London's High Court on Monday.

[SOURCE](#)



Apple settles lawsuit over late Siri AI features for \$250 million

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5 (Reuters) - (This May 5 story has been corrected to reflect that the case did not allege shareholder harm, but rather harm to class members who paid higher prices for their phones based on Apple's feature announcements, in paragraph 3)
Apple ([AAPL.O](#)), [opens new tab](#) on Tuesday settled for \$250 million a consumer class action brought after the company delayed artificial-intelligence upgrades to its Siri voice assistant.

[SOURCE](#)

LAW DIGEST



Global crackdown on illicit pharmaceuticals sees \$15.5 million in seizures

May 7 (Reuters) - Interpol said on Thursday an operation across 90 countries and territories has resulted in the seizure of 6.42 million doses of unapproved and counterfeit pharmaceuticals worth \$15.5 million.

SOURCE



Dua Lipa sues Samsung for \$15 million for allegedly using her image to sell TVs

May 10 (Reuters) - British pop star Dua Lipa has filed a lawsuit against Samsung Electronics (005930.KS), opens new tab seeking at least \$15 million in damages, accusing the South Korean tech giant of using her image without permission to market its television sets.

The lawsuit alleges that Samsung featured a copyrighted image of the pop star on the front of cardboard boxes containing televisions for retail sale, enabling the company to benefit from what seemed like her endorsement of the product.

SOURCE

LAW DIGEST



Rolling Stone

Behr settles lawsuit over use of Rolling Stones song in Instagram ad

May 5 (Reuters) - Paint maker Behr has settled a lawsuit from record label ABKCO Music & Records over its alleged misuse of the Rolling Stones classic "Paint It, Black" in an Instagram ad, the companies told a California federal court.

SOURCE

BRICS AND BEYOND NEWS



BRICS Foreign Ministers' Meeting in New Delhi (14–15 May)

India, as the 2026 BRICS chair, hosted the expanded BRICS Foreign Ministers' Meeting in New Delhi under the theme "Building for Resilience, Innovation, Cooperation and Sustainability." The meeting brought together members and partner countries to discuss global governance reform, economic cooperation, AI, climate finance, and geopolitical tensions.

[SOURCE](#)



BRICS to update counter-terror plan amid new threats

Around 22 May, BRICS members began updating their counter-terrorism strategy to address:

- Terror financing.
- Money laundering.
- Cyber-enabled terrorism.
- Emerging security threats.

[SOURCE](#)

BRICS AND BEYOND NEWS



BRICS mid-term conference on green devpt and biodiversity held at DOON University

At the end of May, a BRICS mid-term academic conference on green development and biodiversity was held at Doon University, bringing together delegates from BRICS members and newer entrants such as Egypt, Iran, and Ethiopia.

SOURCE



EAEU expands agricultural partnership with BRICS amid surge in food trade

The Eurasian Economic Commission (EEC) has adopted a new recommendation aimed at deepening trade and economic cooperation between the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) and BRICS countries in agriculture and food supplies, reports BelTA, a partner of TV BRICS.

The decision was approved during a meeting of the EEC Board in Moscow and comes amid rapidly growing agricultural trade between EAEU member states and BRICS economies. According to the Commission, trade turnover in agricultural products and food between the two groups doubled between 2019 and 2024, reaching US\$27.3 billion.

SOURCE

BRICS AND BEYOND NEWS



India hosts BRICS dialogue on development of livestock farming and feed technologies

A high-level dialogue on advanced livestock technologies and feeding systems was held under the auspices of the BRICS Agricultural Working Group as part of India's chairmanship of the group.

The discussions were attended by heads of relevant Indian departments, including India's Minister of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Rajiv Ranjan Singh; Minister of State for Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying Production, S.P. Singh Baghel; representatives of the National Dairy Development Board; and other bodies.

Experts and delegations from BRICS countries joined the dialogue, as well as representatives of the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) and specialists from Brazil, China, Russia, Indonesia, Iran, the UAE, and Ethiopia.

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BRICS Youth Entrepreneurship Working Group Meeting concludes in Indore under India's BRICS Chairship

The BRICS Youth Entrepreneurship Working Group Meeting, organized under India's BRICS Chairship 2026, brought together youth entrepreneurs, policymakers, and delegates from BRICS countries to strengthen collaboration on entrepreneurship and innovation.

The meeting featured exhibitions, country presentations, panel discussions on AI, fintech, agritech, sustainability, and social entrepreneurship, along with networking sessions and workshops. Discussions focused on improving access to finance, digital infrastructure, mentorship, and fostering a youth-led startup ecosystem.

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India Chairs Inaugural BRICS 2026 Tourism Working Group Meeting

India, under its BRICS Chairship 2026, convened the 1st BRICS Tourism Working Group (TWG) Meeting virtually to initiate cooperation on tourism under the theme "Building for Resilience, Innovation, Cooperation and Sustainability." Discussions focused on four priority areas: AI in tourism, sustainable and responsible tourism, tourism skilling and capacity building, and seamless travel facilitation.

The meeting marked the beginning of BRICS tourism cooperation for 2026. The 2nd BRICS Tourism Working Group Meeting and the BRICS Tourism Ministers' Meeting are scheduled to be held in Jaipur, Rajasthan, in August 2026 to further strengthen collaboration among BRICS nations.

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