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Q26

India enacted the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999 in order to comply with the obligations to (a) ILO (b) IMF (c) UNCTAD (d) WTO Official key: D.

UPSC Civil Services Prelims 2018 · General Studies · 2 marks · Economy

Indian economy, budget, schemes - Prelims GS Paper I.

Explanation**(a)**

(a) ILO. The International Labour Organization deals with labour standards, not geographical indications. This is not the key.

(b)

(b) IMF. The Fund is a monetary institution, not the GI treaty home. This is not the key.

(c)

(c) UNCTAD. UNCTAD works on trade and development, but **India's GI Act** implements **TRIPS** under the WTO. This is not the key.

(d) Official key

(d) WTO. **(d) Official key:** The Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999 gives effect to the **TRIPS** Agreement of the World Trade Organization. That is the stored key.

Summary

Official key is (d) WTO. Geographical indications are intellectual-property obligations under **TRIPS**. ILO, IMF and UNCTAD are the wrong organisations for that statute. Honour the stored letter (d).

Related possible facts

These can be asked in a future Prelims paper.

GI Act

Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999

TRIPS

WTO Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights

GI Registry

Chennai

First Indian GI

Darjeeling tea

Lisbon / Geneva

WIPO GI registration systems distinct from TRIPS minima

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