

FAQ

Frequently
Asked
Questions



GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS



Centre for WTO Studies
Indian Institute of Foreign Trade

Foreword



The quality or characteristics of some products is determined by or associated with the place where it comes from and common people always use the place names with those products. Such uses of place names are called Geographical Indications (GIs) of goods. The most common Indian example in this regard is Darjeeling Tea. Other Indian examples include Kanchheepuram silk and Pashmina shawl. At the global level, one of the best known GIs is champagne wine. In order to avoid misleading the public and to prevent unfair competition, the TRIPS Agreement has obligated WTO members to provide certain levels of protection for GIs. Protection of GIs opens a new vista of securing niche markets by leveraging the special qualities or characteristics of products linked to their geographical origin. India has now more than 100 registered geographical indications covering agricultural products, textiles, handicrafts, etc. This shows the potential of India to enter niche markets through the GI route. It is, therefore, important that information on this subject is disseminated to as wide a segment of stakeholders as possible.

The Centre for WTO Studies, in collaboration with the Department of Commerce, has prepared a set of Frequently Asked Questions on Geographical Indications. It is hoped that this will be useful for all those who are interested in acquiring basic knowledge of this important subject as also how the law on geographical indications operates in India.

New Delhi
24th August 2009

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'K.T. Chacko'.

K.T. Chacko
Director, IIFT

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This FAQ is only for general information and guidance and is not an authoritative legal interpretation of the relevant laws.

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GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS

Q1. What is a Geographical Indication?

A1. A Geographical Indication (GI) is an indication which identifies goods having certain special qualities or characteristics or reputation which are attributable to their geographical origin. A GI is basically a notice that a good or service originates in a given geographic area. This could be a word like 'Darjeeling' or a mark like the logo of the Tea Board of India or both. It is not necessary that the word should be a geographical name. An example of a non-geographical name is 'Alphonso' for the special mangoes from Ratnagiri district of Maharashtra.

Q2. What are the characteristics of a geographical indication?

A2. A geographical indication represents certain qualities, characteristics or reputation of a product which are owing to its geographical origin. For example, the product could have special taste or aroma like the Basmati rice or design like the Pochampalli ikat.

Q3. How can a geographical indication be protected abroad?

A3. Different countries have different systems of protecting geographical indications. Some countries extend protection to geographical indications through their trade mark laws, consumer protection laws, and competition laws, some through separate legislations and some

through a registration system, as is the case with the Indian law. The registered proprietor of an Indian GI has to take recourse to the system available in each country. Other WTO Member countries have the obligation to protect a GI only if that is protected in its home country, i.e. India.

Q4. What are the international treaties on geographical indications?

A4. The major international treaty concerning geographical indications is the Agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS), 1994, administered by the World Trade Organisation (WTO). However, the TRIPS Agreement deals with only GIs on goods (not on services). Other multilateral treaties which contain provisions for the protection of geographical indications or related concepts like 'appellations of origin' or 'indications of source' are the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, 1883, the Madrid Agreement for the Repression of False or Deceptive Indications of Source on Goods and the Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration.

Q5. What are the obligations under the TRIPS Agreement regarding geographical indications?

A5. WTO Member countries are required to provide the legal means for the interested parties to prevent the use of indications that misleadingly indicate or suggest that the goods originate in a geographical area other than the true place of origin (Article 22 TRIPS). Members are also required to refuse or invalidate the registration of a trade mark which consists of a misleading indication. They are also to provide the means to prevent any use which constitutes an act of unfair competition. Further, in the case of wines and spirits, the protection should extend to

translations of the geographical indications (GI) and even using the GI qualified by terms like 'kind', 'type', 'style', 'imitation', and the like, even where the true origin is indicated. Thus, for wines and spirits (Article 23 TRIPS), TRIPS Agreement stipulates a higher level of protection than that available for all other geographical indications.

Q6. Are there any exceptions to the obligations on geographical indications provided in the TRIPS Agreement?

A6. Yes, the TRIPS Agreement provides for certain exceptions (Article 24 TRIPS), such as:

- (a) No obligation to protect a geographical indication which is not or which has ceased to be protected in the home country;
- (b) Continued and similar use of a particular GI of another WTO Member identifying wines or spirits, in connection with goods and services, provided the GI has been in use in a continuous manner with regard to same or related goods and services in that Member for at least ten years preceding 15 April 1994 or in good faith preceding that date;
- (c) Continued use of a trade mark identical with or similar to a geographical indication if the trade mark had been registered or in use prior to the protection of the geographical indication in question;
- (d) No obligation to protect geographical indication of another country which is identical with the common name for such goods or services; and for products of vine, which is identical with the customary name of a grape variety, in the country.

Q7. What is the role of World Trade Organisation in protecting geographical indications?

A7. The World Trade Organisation (WTO) is the administering body for the Agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS), which, *inter alia*, contains provisions for the protection of geographical indications. In case a Member country fails to fulfil its obligations on geographical indications as per the TRIPS Agreement (Article 22-24 TRIPS), the aggrieved Member can take up the issue in the WTO Dispute Settlement Body (DSB) for adjudication. The DSB may mandate the defaulting Member to take remedial measure, failing which it may permit retaliatory action by the aggrieved Member country whose rights are established to have been infringed. Such retaliation may be by way of withdrawal of commitments made in WTO equivalent to the loss suffered by the aggrieved Member country.

Q8. What are the current discussions in the WTO regarding geographical indications (GIs)?

A8. Current negotiations on GIs at the WTO include, *inter alia*, proposals for extension of higher level of protection presently available only for wines and spirits to all products, and for establishment of a multilateral register for geographical indications of wines and spirits. Proponents of the first proposal also demand extension of the register to cover geographical indications of all products. India belongs to the first category of Members, and with around 110 other Members, is supporting GI extension and also GI register for all GIs.

Q9. What is the multilateral register for geographical indications?

A9. The TRIPS Agreement (Article 23.4) provides for

negotiations for establishment of a multilateral system of notification and registration of geographical indications of wines and spirits¹, eligible for protection in the Member States participating in the system. Details of such a system are yet to be worked out through the negotiations that are currently going on at the WTO. Once such a register is established, all wines and spirits GI of WTO Members would be put on the register and other Members participating in the system would be obliged to consult it before protecting a wine or spirit GI in their territory. However, no such register has been established as yet.

Q10. What is the higher level of protection for wines and spirits under the WTO TRIPS Agreement?

A10. In the case of wines and spirits, Article 23 of the TRIPS Agreement provides for an additional protection over and above what is available for all other GIs (i.e. irrespective of product categories) (under Article 22 TRIPS). This additional protection requires that a wine (or spirit) GI cannot be used by another wine (or spirit) not originating from the place indicated by the GI concerned, even when the true place of origin is indicated. Furthermore, use of the wine (or spirit) GI in translation or along with qualifying terms such as “kind”, “type”, “style”, “imitation” or the like are also prohibited. This is a provision in the TRIPS Agreement. The counterpart of this provision in the Indian GI Act is, however, broader in scope. The Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999 empowers the Central Government to notify any goods, and not only wines and spirits, as eligible for such additional protection. So far no such notification has been issued by the Government of India.

¹Added by the Doha Declaration in 2001.

Q11. What is an appellation of origin and Indication of Source?

A11. ‘Appellation of origin’ and GI are related concepts, but not exactly the same, as per their respective legal definitions. An appellation of origin refers to the geographical name of a country, region or locality which designates a product originating therein, the quality and characteristics of which are due exclusively or essentially to the geographical environment, including natural and human factors. The Appellations of Origin are very common with agriculture products that typically derive their characteristic from place of production. Appellations of origin are subsumed in the broader concept of geographical indications. While GIs can be geographical names or any other symbols or names, only geographical names can qualify as appellations of origin.

An indication of source is merely an indication of the geographical region where the product or service originates, e.g. ‘Made in Japan’. The product may or may not have characteristic linked to the geographic region.

Q12. How can a geographical indication be protected in India?

A12. In India, a geographical indication can best be protected through registration under the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999. The Act allows recourse to action against any person for passing off goods as the goods of another person or from a different place.

Q13. What is the law protecting geographical indications in India?

A13. The law in India protecting geographical indications is the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and

Protection) Act, 1999 read with the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Rules, 2002 which were brought into force on 15th September, 2003.

Q14. What products can be registered as geographical indications in India?

A14. Agricultural or natural or manufactured goods can be registered as geographical indications. Manufactured goods include handicrafts and food stuff. Assam tea, Pochampalli Ikat, Navara rice, Dharwad Pedha, etc. are examples of goods that can be registered as geographical indications.

Q15. Who registers a geographical indication in India?

A15. The Registrar of Geographical Indications registers a geographical indication on an application by any association of persons or producers or any organisation or authority established by or under any law for the time being in force, which represents the interests of the producers. The Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks, appointed under the Trade Marks Act, 1999, is the Registrar of Geographical Indications.

Q16. Where is the office of the geographical indications Registry of India?

A16. The Geographical Indications Registry is at Chennai. The address is Geographical Indications Registry, Intellectual Property Office, Guindy, Chennai.

Q17. What is the procedure for registration of a geographical indication in India?

A17. The procedure for registration of a geographical indication is simple. First an application in the prescribed form, along

with statement of case, with supporting documents and the prescribed fee, is to be submitted to the Registrar of Geographical Indications. The application, *inter alia*, should include details of the unique qualities or reputation or other characteristic which are attributable to the geographical region, including the human skills involved, if any. The Registry scrutinises the application for any deficiencies and, if any found, communicates the same to the applicant. After the application is made in order, the Registrar shall ordinarily appoint a consultative group of experts well versed on the subject to ascertain the correctness of the claims made. On the basis of the report of the consultative group, an examination report is issued. After the applicant complies with the examination report, the application is published in the Journal of Geographical Indications. If no opposition is received, then the same is registered after expiry of four months from the date of publication. Any person can file a Notice of Opposition within three months of the publication. If Notice of Opposition is filed, then notice of the same is served on the applicant who can then file a counter statement. If he does not do so, the application is deemed as abandoned. Otherwise, normal procedure for furnishing evidence by the applicant and the opponent is followed and then a hearing is held before deciding the application.

Q18. How is file a GI application filed in India?

A18. First, it needs to be checked whether the indication comes within the ambit of the definition of a GI under section 2(1)(e) of the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act.

The association of persons or producers or any organization or authority should represent the interest of producers of the concerned goods and should file an

affidavit how the applicant claims to represent their interest.

The applicant must have an address for service in India. Generally, application can be filed by (1) a legal practitioner (2) a registered agent. The following requirements need to be fulfilled:

Application must be made in triplicate.

The application shall be signed by the applicant or his agent and must be accompanied by a statement of case.

The statement has to show how the GI serves to designate the goods as originating from the concerned territory having a special quality, reputation or other characteristic.

Details of the special characteristics and how those standards are maintained.

Three certified copies of the map of the region to which the GI relates.

Details of the special human skills involved or uniqueness of the geographical environment or the inherent characteristics to which the application relates.

Details of the inspection structure if any to regulate the use of the GI in the territory to which it relates.

Give details of the entire applicant together with address. If there are a large number of producers a collective reference to all the producers of the goods may be made in the application and the GI, If registered, will be indicated accordingly in the register.

The application may be sent to the following address in India:

**Geographical Indications Registry
Intellectual Property Office Building
Industrial Estate, G.S.T Road
Guindy, Chennai - 600 032
Ph: 044 - 22502091-93 & 98
Fax : 044 - 22502090
E-mail: gir-ipo@nic.in
Website : ipindia.gov.in**

Q19. What is the 'Consultative Group' in relation to registration of Geographical Indications in India?

A19. The 'Consultative group' for examining an application for registration of a geographical indication is a group that shall ordinarily be constituted by the Registrar of Geographical Indications. This group can have upto seven representatives of organisations or authority or persons well versed in the intricacies of the law or field. The objective of constituting the consultative group is to ascertain the correctness of the particulars furnished by the applicant in his/her GI application.

Q20. What indications are not registrable in India?

A20. The following geographical indications are not registrable under the Indian GI Act:

- (a) the use of which would be likely to deceive or cause confusion,
- (b) the use of which would be contrary to any law for the time being in force,
- (c) which comprises or contains scandalous or obscene matter,
- (d) which comprises or contains any matter likely to hurt the religious susceptibilities of any class or section of the citizens of India,

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- (e) which would otherwise be disentitled to protection in a court,
 - (f) which are determined to be generic names or indications of goods and are, therefore, not or ceased to be protected in their country of origin or which have fallen into disuse in that country, and
 - (g) which although literally true as to the territory, region or locality in which the goods originate, but falsely represent to the persons that the goods originate in another territory, region or locality.

Q21. Who can apply for registration of a geographical indication in India?

A21. Any association of persons or producers or any organisation or authority established by or under any law for the time being in force, representing the interests of the producers of the goods bearing the geographical indication can apply for registration. The application in the prescribed form, along with supporting documents and the prescribed fee, should be submitted to the Registrar of Geographical Indications.

Q22. According to the Indian GI Act, who is a registered proprietor of geographical indication?

A22. A registered proprietor of a geographical indication is any association of producers or other persons or any organisation representing the interests of the producers of the goods in question registered as the proprietor of the geographical indication with the Geographical Indications Registry.

Q23. What are the rights of a Registered Proprietor?

A23. The registered proprietor has the right to obtain relief in

respect of infringement of the geographical indication concerned. The registered proprietor can initiate legal action against the unauthorised user.

Q24. According to the Indian GI Act, who is an authorised user of a GI?

A24. An authorised user is a person who is a producer of the (registered) geographical indication and registered with the Geographical Indications Registry as such. Producer includes persons who trades and deals in production, exploitation, making or manufacturing of the goods.

Q25. How can one become an authorised user?

A25. Any producer of a registered geographical indication can become an authorised user of that product by registering with the Geographical Indications Registry.

Q26. What are the rights of an authorised user?

A26. An authorised user of a geographical indication has the right to use that geographical indication on the goods and also to obtain relief in case of infringement of the geographical indication.

Q27. What is infringement of a geographical indication as per the Indian GI Act?

A27. Use of a registered geographical indication by any person who is not an authorised user of that geographical indication is an infringement of that geographical indication. This includes, *inter alia*,

(a) use of the geographical indication in the designations or presentations of goods that indicates or suggests that such goods originate in a geographical area other than the true place of origin of such goods in a manner

which misleads people as to the geographical origin of such goods;

- (b) any use of the geographical indication which constitutes an act of unfair competition, i.e., any act contrary to honest practices in industrial and commercial matters;
- (c) passing off unregistered goods as registered geographical indication goods;
- (d) all acts which create confusion with the enterprise, the goods or the industrial and commercial activities of the authorised user;
- (e) false allegations in the course of trade of such nature as to discredit the enterprise, the goods or the industrial or commercial activities of the authorised user;
- (f) any use of the geographical indication which misleads the persons as to the nature, the manufacturing process, the characteristics, the suitability for their purpose, or the quantity, of the goods;
- (g) uses another geographical indication to the goods which, although literally true as to the territory, region or locality in which the goods originate, falsely represents to the customers that the goods originate in the territory, region or locality in respect of which such registered geographical indication relates.

Q28. What are the penalties for an offence under the Indian GI Act?

A28. Offences under the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999 are punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than six months but which may extend to three years and with fine which shall not be less than fifty thousand rupees but which may extend to two hundred thousand rupees.

Q29. What are the differences between a trademark and a geographical indication?

A29. Trade marks are signs used by companies or enterprises to distinguish their goods and services from those of others. They (except collective trade marks) have no direct relationship with qualities or other characteristics of the goods (except certification trade marks). Geographical indications are signs identifying a good as originating from a particular place and have distinguishing qualities, characteristics, or reputation, which are owing to that place. They can be used by all the authorized users, who may be different enterprises or persons. Geographical indications are collective rights whereas ordinary trade marks belong to single enterprise or individual. Moreover, in case of GIs the link between the product and its geographical origin is inalienable. No delocalization of production is possible. For instance, 'Honduran Bananas' as a GI can only be used on bananas from Honduras. The holders of a GI do not generally have the right to assign the indication, which is provided to holders of trade marks.

The use of a geographical indication can be combined with a trade mark. For example, 'Chivas Regal Scotch Whisky', in which 'Chivas Regal' is trade mark and 'Scotch Whisky' is a geographical indication.

Q30. Can an earlier registered trade mark be registered as a geographical indication?

A30. Any geographical indication which satisfies the conditions of registration as provided in the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act can be registered. But such a registration will not automatically invalidate a trade mark which contains or consists of a geographical indication and was registered earlier in good faith.

Q31. What is a generic geographical indication?

A31. Generic geographical indication refers to name of goods which, although relates to the place or the region where the goods was originally produced or manufactured, has lost its original meaning and has become common name of such goods and serves as a designation for or indication of the kind, nature, type or other property or characteristic of the goods. For example, the term 'calico' was in older times used to refer to cotton cloth imported into Europe from the Indian seaport of Calicut, but has now become generic to refer to any coarse cotton cloth.

Q32. What are the two parts of the Geographical Indications Register?

A32. The Register of Geographical Indications is divided into two parts namely Parts A and B. Part A of the Register consists of the particulars relating to the registered geographical indications and Part B consists of particulars of the registered authorised users.

Q33. Can homonymous geographical indications be registered?

A33. Homonymous GIs are geographical names having same spelling as well as pronunciation but which designate the geographical origin of products stemming from entirely different geographical locations. For example, 'Rioja' which is the name of a region in Spain as well as in Argentina; in Spain it stands for the wine from Rioja in Spain and in Argentina for the wine from Rioja in Argentina.

A homonymous geographical indication can be registered if the Registrar is satisfied that the consumers of the goods shall not be confused or misled in consequence of such registration.

Q34. Can any action be taken for infringement of an unregistered geographical indication in India?

A34. No action for infringement can be taken in respect of an unregistered geographical indication under the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act. However, action for passing off goods as the goods of another person can be taken in respect of unregistered geographical indications. An action for passing off is based on common law of torts.

Q35. What are the advantages of registration of a geographical indication in India?

A35. Registration certificate serves as *prima facie* evidence of validity in a court of law. It gives specific rights to the authorised users and right to obtain relief in case of infringement of those rights.

Q36. Can a geographical indication be assigned?

A36. A geographical indication cannot be assigned or transmitted or licensed or pledged or mortgaged. However, on the death of an authorised user, his right in a registered geographical indication shall devolve on his successor in title under the law.

Q37. What is the appellate authority over the decisions of the Registrar of Geographical Indications in India?

A37. The Intellectual Property Appellate Board established under the Trade Marks Act is also the appellate authority for registration cases relating to geographical indications. Any person aggrieved by a decision of the Registrar of Geographical Indications can apply to the Board, as per the prescribed procedure. The Board is at Chennai.

Q38. Can any court entertain appeals on geographical indications in India?

A38. As per Section 32 of the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999, no court can exercise jurisdiction or authority in relation to the matters regarding registration of geographical indications entrusted to the Intellectual Property Appellate Board.

Q39. What is the procedure for rectification of wrong entry in the geographical indications registry?

A39. The Registrar can make corrections in the Register on an application by the registered proprietor or the authorised user.

Q40. Can a foreign geographical indication be registered in India?

A40. Yes, producers of goods bearing geographical indications in other countries can also apply for registration in India, but they will have to give an address in India for serving notice.

Q41. For how long is the registration of a geographical indication valid in India?

A41. The registration of a geographical indication is valid for ten years.

Q42. Can the registration of a geographical indication be renewed, and, if so, for how many times?

A42. The registration of a geographical indication can be renewed on expiry of the period of registration. There is no limit to the times of renewal. Therefore, the validity of the registration can be extended indefinitely.

Q43. Is registration of a geographical indication compulsory?

A43. Registration of a geographical indication is not compulsory. However, without registration, no action for infringement can be initiated under the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999. Further, it may not be possible to obtain protection for the geographical indication in a foreign country without such registration.

Q44. What is the effect if registration of a geographical indication is not renewed?

A44. The registration will be revoked by the Registrar of Geographical Indications.

Q45. Who can initiate an infringement action in India?

A45. Any registered proprietor or authorised user can initiate infringement action against the offender.

Q46. Can a registered geographical indication or a registered authorized user be removed from the register?

A46. On non renewal of the registration, a registered geographical indication or the authorised user can be removed from the register by the Registrar.

Q47. What are the fees for registering a geographical indication in India?

A47. The application fee for registration of a geographical indication for goods in one class is Rs. 5000. The fees for various submissions to the Geographical Indications Registry such as applications for opposition, issue of certain certificates, renewal, etc and registration of authorised user, are prescribed in the First Schedule of the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Rules, 2002.

Q48. What actions are criminal offences under the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act?

A48. The following acts are criminal offences under the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999:

- (a) Falsely applying geographical indications to the goods, packages, etc;
- (b) Falsifying geographical indications;
- (c) Selling goods to which false geographical indication is applied.

The above are cognisable offences, as per the Act

Q49. Which court is competent to try an offence under the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act?

A49. A Metropolitan Magistrate or Judicial Magistrate of the First Class can try an offence under the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999.

Q50. Does the police have any powers of search and seizure under the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999?

A50. Any police officer not below the rank of deputy superintendent of police or equivalent may, if he is satisfied that an offence under the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999 is being, or is likely to be, committed, can search and seize, without warrant, the goods, die, block, machine, plate, other instruments or things involved in committing the offence wherever found. The police officer, before

making any search and seizure, should obtain the opinion of the Registrar of Geographical Indications on the facts involved in the offence and shall abide by the opinion so obtained.

Q51. What are the civil remedies for infringement of the rights on a geographical indication available in the Indian Act?

A51. A suit for infringement of a registered geographical indication or any other right in a registered geographical indication or for passing off arising out of the use by any person of a geographical indication which is identical with or deceptively similar to the registered geographical indication can be instituted in the district court concerned. The reliefs could include injunction, damages or account of profits together with or without any order for the delivery-up of the infringing labels and indications for destruction or erasure.

Q52. How can one prevent a geographical indication to be registered as a trademark in India?

A52. Registration of a geographical indication as a trade mark is prohibited both in the Trade Marks Act and in the Geographical Indications of Goods Act. As per the Trade Marks Act, 1999, marks which consist exclusively of indications which may serve in trade to designate the geographical origin of the goods cannot be registered as trade marks. Further, as per the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999, notwithstanding anything contained in the Trade Marks Act, 1999, the Registrar of Trade Marks shall *suo moto* or at the request of an interested party, refuse or invalidate the registration of a trade mark which contains or consists of a geographical indication. Therefore, all that is required to prevent registration of a geographical indication as a trade mark is to give a representation with documentary evidence to the Registrar of Trade Marks against any

attempt to register the geographical indication as a trade mark.

Q53. What are the registered geographical indications of India?

A53. The following are the registered geographical indications of India as on 30 July 2009:

S. No.	Geographical Indications	Goods (As per Sec 2 (f) of GI Act 1999)	State
FROM APRIL 2004 - MARCH 2005			
1	Darjeeling Tea (word and logo)	Agricultural	West Bengal
2	Aranmula Kannadi	Handicraft	Kerala
3	Pochampalli Ikat	Handicraft	Andhra Pradesh
FROM APRIL 2005 - MARCH 2006			
4	Salem Fabric	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
5	Chanderi Fabric	Handicraft	Madhya Pradesh
6	Solapur Chaddar	Handicraft	Maharashtra
7	Solapur Terry Towel	Handicraft	Maharashtra
8	Kotpad Handloom fabric	Handicraft	Orissa
9	Mysore Silk	Handicraft	Karnataka
10	Kota Doria	Handicraft	Rajasthan
11	Mysore Agarbathi	Manufactured	Karnataka
12	Kancheepuram Silk	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
13	Bhavani Jamakkalam	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
14	Kullu Shawl	Handicraft	Himachal Pradesh
15	Bidriware	Handicraft	Karnataka
16	Madurai Sungudi	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
17	Orissa Ikat	Handicraft	Orissa

S. No.	Geographical Indications	Goods (As per Sec 2 (f) of GI Act 1999)	State
18	Channapatna Toys & Dolls	Handicraft	Karnataka
19	Mysore Rosewood Inlay	Handicraft	Karnataka
20	Kangra Tea	Agricultural	Himachal Pradesh
21	Coimbatore Wet Grinder	Manufactured	Tamil Nadu
22	Srikalahasthi Kalamkari	Handicraft	Andhra Pradesh
23	Mysore Sandalwood Oil	Manufactured	Karnataka
24	Mysore Sandal soap	Manufactured	Karnataka
25	Kasuti Embroidery	Handicraft	Karnataka
26	Mysore Traditional Paintings	Handicraft	Karnataka
27	Coorg Orange	Agricultural	Karnataka
FROM APRIL 2006 - MARCH 2007			
28	Mysore Betel leaf	Agricultural	Karnataka
29	Nanjanagud Banana	Agricultural	Karnataka
30	Madhubani Paintings	Handicraft	Bihar
FROM APRIL 2007 - MARCH 2008			
31	Kondapalli Bommallu	Handicraft	Andhra Pradesh
32	Thanjavur Paintings	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
33	Silver Filigree of Karimnagar	Handicraft	Andhra Pradesh
34	Alleppey Coir	Handicraft	Kerala

S. No.	Geographical Indications	Goods (As per Sec 2 (f) of GI Act 1999)	State
35	Muga Silk	Handicraft	Assam
36	Temple Jewellery of Nagercoil	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
37	Mysore Jasmine	Agricultural	Karnataka
38	Udupi Jasmine	Agricultural	Karnataka
39	Hadagali Jasmine	Agricultural	Karnataka
40	Navara Rice	Agricultural	Kerala
41	Palakkadan Matta Rice	Agricultural	Kerala
42	Thanjavur Art Plate	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
43	Ilkal Sarees	Handicraft	Karnataka
44	Applique – Khatwa Patch Work of Bihar	Handicraft	Bihar
45	Sujini Embroidery Work of Bihar	Handicraft	Bihar
46	Sikki Grass Work of Bihar	Handicraft	Bihar
47	Malabar Pepper	Agricultural	Kerala
48	Allahabad Surkha	Agricultural	Uttar Pradesh
49	Nakshi Kantha	Handicraft	New Delhi
50	Ganjifa cards of Mysore (Karnataka)	Handicraft	Karnataka
51	Navalgund Durries	Handicraft	Karnataka
52	Karnataka Bronze Ware	Handicraft	Karnataka
53	Molakalmuru Sarees	Handicraft	Karnataka
54	Monsooned Malabar Arabica Coffee	Agricultural	Karnataka
55	Monsooned Malabar Robusta Coffee	Agricultural	Karnataka

S. No.	Geographical Indications	Goods (As per Sec 2 (f) of GI Act 1999)	State
56	Spices - Alleppey Green Cardamom	Agricultural	Kerala
57	Coorg Green Cardamom	Agricultural	Karnataka
58	E. I. Leather	Manufactured	Tamil Nadu
59	Salem Silk	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
60	Kovai Cora Cotton	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
61	Arani Silk	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
FROM APRIL 2008 - MARCH 2009			
62	Bastar Dhokra	Handicraft	Chattisgarh
63	Bastar Wooden Craft	Handicraft	Chattisgarh
64	Nirmal Toys and Craft	Handicraft	Andhra Pradesh
65	Maddalam of Palakkad	Handicraft	Kerala
66	Screw Pine Craft of Kerala	Handicraft	Kerala
67	Swamimalai Bronze Icons	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
68	Bastar Iron Craft	Handicraft	Chattisgarh
69	Konark Stone carving	Handicraft	Orissa
70	Orissa Pattachitra	Handicraft	Orissa
71	Machilipatnam Kalamkari	Handicraft	Andhra Pradesh
72	Eathomozhy Tall Coconut	Agricultural	Tamil Nadu
73	Brass Broidered Coconut Shell Crafts of Kerala	Handicraft	Kerala
74	Blue Pottery of Jaipur	Handicraft	Rajasthan

S. No.	Geographical Indications	Goods (As per Sec 2 (f) of GI Act 1999)	State
75	Molela Clay Work	Handicraft	Rajasthan
76	Kathputlis of Rajasthan	Handicraft	Rajasthan
77	Leather Toys of Indore	Handicraft	Madhya Pradesh
78	Bagh Prints of Madhya Pradesh	Handicraft	Madhya Pradesh
79	Sankheda Furniture	Handicraft	Gujarat
80	Agates of Cambay	Handicraft	Gujarat
81	Bell Metal Ware of Datia and Tikamgarh	Handicraft	Madhya Pradesh
82	Kutch Embroidery	Handicraft	Gujarat
83	Kani Shawl	Handicraft	Jammu & Kashmir
84	Chamba Rumal	Handicraft	Himachal Pradesh
85	Dharwad Pedha	Foodstuff	Karnataka
86	Pokkali Rice	Agricultural	Kerala
87	Pipli Applique Work	Handicraft	Orissa
88	Budiiti Bell & Brass Craft	Handicraft	Andhra Pradesh
89	Thanjavur Doll	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
90	Santiniketan Leather Goods	Handicraft	West Bengal
91	Nirmal Furniture	Handicraft	Andhra Pradesh
92	Nirmal Paintings	Handicraft	Andhra Pradesh
93	Andhra Pradesh Leather Puppetry	Handicraft	Andhra Pradesh
94	Laxman Bhog Mango	Agricultural	West Bengal
95	Khirsapati (Himsagar) Mango	Agricultural	West Bengal

S. No.	Geographical Indications	Goods (As per Sec 2 (f) of GI Act 1999)	State
96	Fazli Mango grown in the district of Malda	Agricultural	West Bengal
97	Kashmir Pashmina	Handicraft	Jammu & Kashmir
98	Kashmir Sozani Craft	Handicraft	Jammu & Kashmir
99	Naga Mircha	Agricultural	Nagaland
100	Nilgiri(Orthodox) Logo	Agricultural	Tamil Nadu
101	Assam (Orthodox) Logo	Agricultural	Assam
102	Lucknow Chikan Craft	Handicraft	Uttar Pradesh
103	Virupakshi Hill Banana	Horticulture	Tamil Nadu
104	Sirumalai Hill Banana	Horticulture	Tamil Nadu
105	Feni	Manufactured	Goa
106	Uppada Jamdani Sarees	Handicraft	Andhra Pradesh

Useful Web Links

- www.commerce.nic.in
- www.wto.org
- www.unctad.org
- www.worldbank.org
- www.wipo.int
- www.fao.org
- www.unescap.org
- www.artnetontrade.org

Other Publications of the Centre for WTO Studies

- ▣ FAQ on WTO Negotiations in Agriculture
- ▣ FAQ on WTO Negotiations in Non Agriculture Market Access (NAMA)
- ▣ FAQ on WTO Negotiations in Services
- ▣ FAQ on WTO Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures
- ▣ FAQ on WTO Agreement on Safeguards
- ▣ Review of Trade Policies of India's Major Trading Partners
- ▣ Bimonthly newsmagazine titled 'India, WTO and Trade Issues'

All the above publications are available on the website of the Centre for WTO Studies, <http://wtocentre.iift.ac.in>

About the WTO Centre

The Centre for WTO Studies has been functioning since November 2002 at the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade. The major objective of the Centre is to provide research and analytical support to the Department of Commerce on identified issues relating to the World Trade Organisation.

The Centre has recently undergone considerable strengthening. It has now a wider mandate and is tasked to carryout research activities, bring out newsletters on WTO related subjects, organise outreach and capacity building programmes through seminars, workshops, subject-specific meetings etc. and to be a repository of important WTO documents in its Trade Resource Centre. A Steering Committee guides the work of the Centre.

The Centre is currently engaged in research activities on following WTO related subjects:

- **Agriculture**
- **Intellectual Property Rights**
- **Agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures**
- **Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade**
- **Trade Facilitation**
- **Technology Transfer**
- **Issues relating to Environment and Trade**
- **Labour Issues**
- **Subsidies including Fishery Subsidies**

More information about the WTO Centre and its activities can be accessed on its website: <http://wtocentre.iift.ac.in>



Centre for WTO Studies
Indian Institute of Foreign Trade
IIFT Bhawan, B-21, Qutab Institutional Area, New Delhi-110016
Tel: 011-26564409
E-mail: editor_wtocentre@iift.ac.in