

# **Socioeconomic, Trade and Developmental Linkages: Providing the Trade (HS) Link to Indian GIs**

## **CRIT/CWS Working Paper Series No 94**

**Murali Kallummal<sup>1</sup>, Sushmitra Dahal, & Anna Anu Priya**

This paper examines Geographical Indications (GI) as collective intellectual property instruments that link regional heritage with trade performance and inclusive growth. It emphasises the role of PGI and PDO frameworks in safeguarding origin-based quality, strengthening consumer confidence, and ensuring fair producer recognition, particularly in India's context of intensifying competition and educated unemployment.

The study advances the case for a dedicated Harmonised System Nomenclature, proposing 10-digit HS codes for 432 GI products to enhance price discovery, export traceability, and market access. It further demonstrates how trade agreements can operationalise GI branding to cultivate perceptions of authenticity, quality, and sustainability, generating price premiums and contributing to the Sustainable Development Goals. The paper concludes that India's new trade agreements present a strategic pathway to mainstream GI products in global markets while supporting regional

**February 2025**

**Centre for WTO Studies (CWS)  
Centre for Research in International Trade (CRIT), IIFT  
New Delhi – 100014**

***Abstract***

---

<sup>1</sup> The first draft was written in 2023 as a chapter for the GI Committee by APEDA. The authors include the Professor and Head of Administration (CRIT) and an Associate with the Centre for WTO Studies. The views expressed in the paper are the authors' own and do not reflect the views of the Institution.

## **Abstract**

*The term 'Geographical Indication (GI)' typically refers to the legal protection afforded to products associated with a specific geographical area. It is one of the seven categories of Intangible Property Rights (IPR) protections offered under the World Trade Organization's (WTO) Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS). This includes safeguarding product names from regions with qualities inherently associated with those regions. Such distinctions are important for preserving regional heritage, boosting consumer confidence, and ensuring fair recognition for producers. This strong commitment to institutional legacy and effective policy highlights how regulatory frameworks can support both tradition and innovation within regional economies. The GI classification is further divided into two categories: Protected Geographical Indication (PGI) and Protected Designation of Origin (PDO), which emphasise the level of connection between the product and its geographical origin. The PGI and PDO labels play a crucial role in shaping consumer behaviour, especially in markets that highly value authenticity, quality, and regional pride.*

*Escalating competition and market pressures, along with educated unemployment, have heightened the significance of Geographical Indication (GI) in India. The unique aspect of a GI is that these rights are offered collectively to a group, rather than to an individual. Consequently, this paper underscores a crucial factor for securing trade advantages—both domestically and internationally—by proposing the introduction and popularisation of the Harmonised Nomenclature for GI products, which incorporates a 10-digit HS code applicable to 432 products (as of 2023). These include those listed for market access (non-Indian but registered under the GI Act) as well as GIs of Indian states registered to preserve regional heritage, enhance consumer confidence, and guarantee equitable recognition for producers.*

*The trade agreement can be utilised to enhance trade in Geographical Indication (GI) products by cultivating a perception of quality, establishing trust and authenticity, encouraging willingness to pay, fostering emotional connection, promoting sustainability awareness, and augmenting brand synergy. These objectives can be achieved by assigning a specific Harmonised System Nomenclature (HSN) code. Such benefits are achieved through commercial activities, contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and result in higher prices that confer additional advantages. India's new trade agreement presents an opportunity for Indian GIs to benefit from these developments.*

**Keywords:** Geographical Indications (GI); Harmonised System Nomenclature (HSN); Trade Agreements; Market Access; Collective Intellectual Property Rights; Regional Development; Export Competitiveness; Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); Producer Welfare; India.

## Table of Contents

Abstract.....	i
Introduction.....	1
Differentiations between Geographical Indications and Other Similar Products.....	5
Differential Requirements in the GIs Applications.....	6
WTO Compliant Supports.....	7
Geographic Indications in India: Legislation and Socio-Economic Implications.....	8
Applicational Challenges and Possibilities of GIs.....	10
GI Protection for Agricultural Products.....	11
GI Protection for non-Agricultural sectors.....	13
GIs, HSN and Use of Technology Innovation.....	16
Brief Profiling the GIs.....	17
GIs linkages to SDGs.....	20
Harmonised System of Coding of the GIs.....	22
Trade Policy Tool: Assigning Product Identification:.....	24
Conclusion and Policy Recommendation.....	26
Policy Recommendation.....	28

### List of Figures, Tables and Annex Tables

Figure 1: Benefits of Geographical Indicators.....	1
Figure 2: Global Regulatory Architecture in GIs.....	8
Figure 3: GI Spread Across India 2005 to 2023.....	18
Table 1: GIs Differentiations.....	6
Table 2: GI Tag vs GI Label: Key Differences.....	11
Table 3: List of Agricultural Products under GI Protection.....	12
Table 4: The Case of Kashmir Saffron: Alternative Production Areas/States.....	12
Table 5: India's GIs Application Across Manufacturing Sectors.....	14
Table 6: India's GIs Application Across Textiles & Handicrafts.....	14
Table 7: India's GIs Application Across Art & Craft.....	15
Table 8: India's GIs Application Across Food & Confectionery.....	16
Table 9: Five Features of Support for GI in India.....	16
Table 10: Comparative Snapshot of Domestic and Market Access GI.....	17
Table 11: Domestic and Foreign GIs Registered in India's Protection.....	18
Table 12: GI Status as per Country of Origin (Domestic and Foreign).....	19
Table 13: Sectoral Concentration of GI: Indian & Foreign Owned.....	20
Table 14: Interphase between the SDGs and GIs.....	20
Table 15: Summary of the level of protection accorded by PDO vs PGI vs GI.....	21
Table 16: MTN Product Group and Protection and Market Access Concerns.....	22
Table 17: Geographical Indications: Example of Three GIs.....	23
Table 18: Sample of Geographical Indications: example of Four GIs (10 digits).....	24
Annex Table 1: State-Wise, Group of States, and Foreign Registered as GIs in India.....	30
Annex Table 2: Geographical Indications and 10-digit HS Codes.....	31

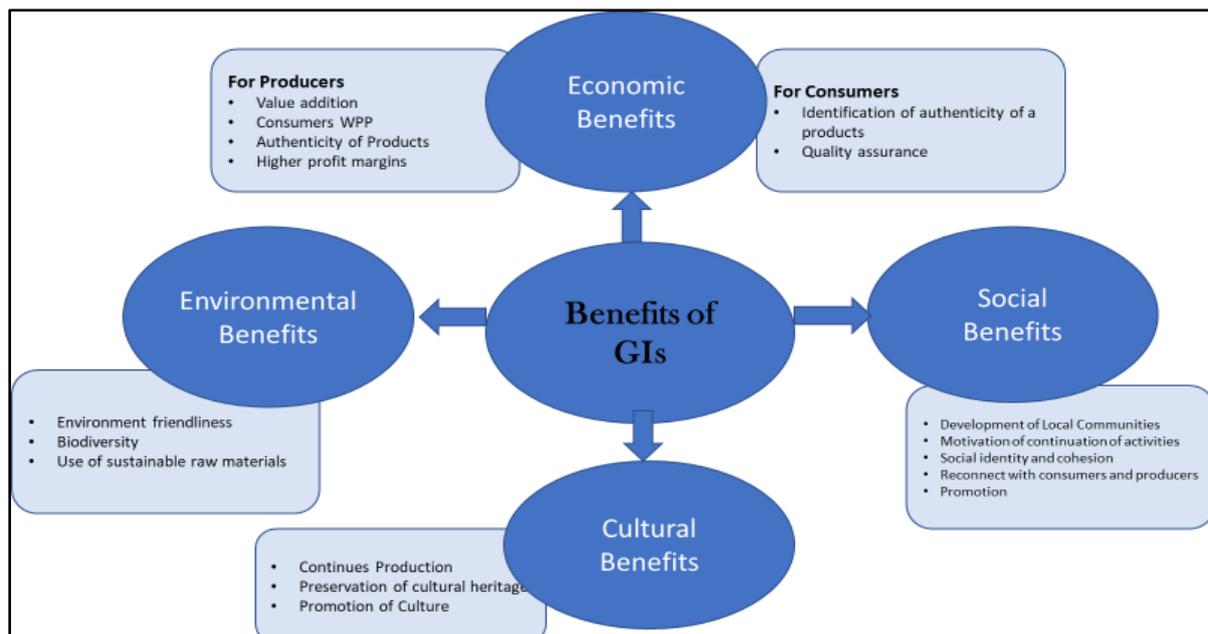
# Socioeconomic, Trade and Developmental Linkages: Providing the Trade (HS) Link to Indian GIs

## Introduction

Geographical indications (GIs) are the names or signs used on products to identify a specific geographical location or origin, such as a town, region, or country. A geographical indication certifies that the product originates from a particular area and that it possesses certain qualities, is produced using traditional methods, or enjoys a good reputation due to its geographical origin.

Economic, social, and political debates about geographical indications (GIs) in India are increasing, shifting focus from traditional agricultural and handicraft sectors to manufactured goods, labels, and other categories. Growing competitiveness and market pressures to improve social welfare and income generation across industries, including agriculture, handicrafts, manufacturing, and the food sector, have underscored the importance of GI in India.

**Figure 1: Benefits of Geographical Indicator**



Source: Figure 1, page 133, Shafi (2022).

India's increasing participation in FTA-led trade engagements with developed countries has reignited debates on GIs. Among the seven identified intellectual properties, the most direct societal impact is attributable to GIs and traditional knowledge (TK). GIs may be the most effective tool for protecting TK and restricting production activities to a specific geographical area, thereby benefiting a broader community. The direct benefits of a well-implemented GI include four main aspects: economic advantages for both producers and consumers, often equally shared, and, most importantly, environmental, social, and cultural benefits, as illustrated in Figure 1 above. Because GI products are limited to a

specific geographical location or origin (e.g., a town, region, or country) or to a unique traditional process, mass production is not feasible.

India's industrialisation has entered its fifth stage, following the fourth stage, which began in 1991 and continues to the present. The GI are highly applicable and relevant for the next phase of development and growth, supported by various government initiatives such as Vocal for Local (VfL), One District One Product (ODOP), and the Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC). Increasing e-commerce transactions are replacing traditional methods of trade and associated barriers, such as distance and logistics. Therefore, the fifth phase of industrialisation is ideally suited for GI products. When these functions are seamlessly integrated, they will help the GI overcome fifth-generation industrial challenges and provide solutions that promote the democratisation of economic and social benefits. GI products can also be considered genuinely green, offering multiple advantages to the rural economy. Promoting GI products can help build a strong and sustainable rural economy by empowering local producers and directly supporting other manufacturing-sector activities among those equipped with the necessary skills.

Some of these facts are also reflected in Figure 1 above, which shows social benefits such as the development of local communities, motivation to continue activities, social identity and cohesion, reconnection with consumers and producers, and promotion. The cultural benefits of GIs include continuous production, preservation of cultural heritage, and promotion of culture. All of these, or some of them, will, in turn, directly contribute to achieving the SDGs, including Goals 1, 2, 5, 10, and 12. (FAO)<sup>2</sup>

Developed economies, especially the EU, Japan, and select regions in North America, have seen robust growth in GI product markets, by way of Legal Protection & Institutional Support (Strong enforcement of GI rights under WTO TRIPS and regional frameworks (e.g. EU Regulation 1151/2012<sup>3</sup>), Branding & Consumer Awareness (High consumer awareness of origin-linked quality drives **price premiums** and loyalty), Export Orientation (the EU GIs alone account for €75 billion<sup>4</sup> in annual sales, with over 20% exported globally), and Integration with Tourism & Rural Development (Producers benefit from **cluster development**, shared infrastructure, and cooperative marketing). As observed in Sharma and Kulkarni (2015), the assessment focused solely on the branding aspects of GI and associated challenges.<sup>5</sup> This trend has long been evident in developed countries

---

<sup>2</sup> See, <https://www.fao.org/geographical-indications/projects/promote-geographical-indications-as-a-tool-for-sustainable-rural-development/en>

<sup>3</sup> Refer to, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2012/1151/oj/eng>.

<sup>4</sup> EU, 2020, Geographical Indications – a European treasure worth €75 billion, Brussels, [https://www.eeas.europa.eu/delegations/china/geographical-indications-%E2%80%93-european-treasure-worth-%E2%82%AC75-billion\\_en?s=166#:~:text=Agri-food%20and%20drink%20products%20whose%20names%20are%20protected,amount%20results%20from%20exports%20outside%20the%20European%20Union](https://www.eeas.europa.eu/delegations/china/geographical-indications-%E2%80%93-european-treasure-worth-%E2%82%AC75-billion_en?s=166#:~:text=Agri-food%20and%20drink%20products%20whose%20names%20are%20protected,amount%20results%20from%20exports%20outside%20the%20European%20Union).

<sup>5</sup> Sharma R.W and Kulhari S., 2015, Marketing of GI Products: Unlocking their Commercial Potential, Centre for WTO Studies, <https://wtocentre.iift.ac.in/Papers/Marketing%20of%20GI%20Products%20Unlocking%20their%20Commercial%20Potential.pdf>.

and is now expanding in emerging economies, particularly in urban centres. Examples include wines, cheeses, and other Argo products, which are recognised as sources of sustenance and promoters of a healthy rural population. Origin-linked quality labelling often attests to the preservation of local resources, the maintenance of employment in rural areas, and the improvement of the incomes of small producers, thereby contributing to food security and sustainable development. Therefore, maintaining the purity of GIs' products is paramount, and differentiating them from similar products is crucial to provide producers with a competitive advantage that enables them to continue production.

Therefore, this paper focuses on product differentiation through the use of a harmonised system of nomenclature, its concerns, and challenges. Before assessing India's GI, it is essential to conduct a holistic evaluation of the legal, commercial, economic, and social benefits, as well as their interlinkages.

## Legal Assessment of GIs

Geographical Indications (GIs) are crucial intellectual property tools that link products to their specific origins, preserve cultural heritage, ensure quality, and promote economic development in rural areas. In India, the current system is based on GI 'tags', which provide legal recognition and limited protection under the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999 (GI Act). However, this approach offers only minimal protection, focusing primarily on exclusive rights to use the name and on preventing misuse.

To strengthen commercial viability, particularly in the context of global trade and sustainability goals, India should transition toward a GI "labels" modelled on Voluntary Sustainability Standards (VSS). These labels would function as physical or visual marks on products, communicating authenticity, origin and adherence to sustainability criteria, while being regulated by producer groups or certifying bodies.<sup>6</sup> This shift would align GIs with broader economic, social and environmental objectives, empowering local producers and enhancing market competitiveness.

The distinction between the GI Tag and the GI Label is often overlooked, but it is essential to clarify that here. While a GI tag grants intellectual property rights through statutory registration, a GI label serves as a marketing tool that leverages this registration to highlight traceability, quality attributes, and sustainable practices.

By integrating VSS into the GI framework, India can move beyond passive protection to active commercial enforcement, addressing limitations in the existing regime and responding to evolving international demands.

---

<sup>6</sup> Nirosha, R., Mansingh, J.P. *Mapping the sustainability of geographical indication products: a systematic literature review*. *Discov Sustain* 6, 549 (2025). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s43621-025-01332-4>

## Compliance with TRIPS and the GI Act, 1999

The Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (*TRIPS*) establishes the foundational international obligations governing the protection of GIs. Article 22 defines GIs as indications identifying goods originating in a member's territory where a given quality, reputation or characteristic is essentially attributable to that geographical origin.<sup>7</sup> It mandates protection against misleading use by the public or acts constituting unfair competition. Article 23 provides a higher level of protection for wines and spirits, prohibiting the use of the indication even if the true origin is indicated or if accompanied by qualifiers. Article 24 allows for negotiations to extend this enhanced protection to other products and includes exceptions, such as for generic terms. Therefore, TRIPS sets a "standard level" for all products under Article 22, leaving room for members to implement stronger safeguards.

India's GI Act adheres to these requirements by offering registration-based protection, but it does not fully utilise TRIPS' flexibility for innovation. Registration under the Act is voluntary but confers legal standing for enforcement, with penalties for infringement that include imprisonment and fines. However, the rights and remedies available are insufficient. It does not address sustainability or market-driven standards, nor does it support dynamic labelling that could distinguish products within global supply chains.

Transitioning to GI labels under VSS would enhance TRIPS by including voluntary standards for production methods, environmental sustainability, and traceability. These are not explicitly required but are allowed under the agreement. This could strengthen India's GIs to a higher level of protection, particularly for products such as Darjeeling Tea and Basmati Rice, through bilateral negotiations and domestic legal reforms.

## Integrating Voluntary Sustainability Standards (VSS)

Voluntary Sustainability Standards are private or collaborative standards that voluntarily require adherence to sustainability criteria, including product quality, ethical production and environmental standards.<sup>8</sup>

In the GI context, VSS can enhance protection by linking origin authenticity to sustainable practices, such as traceability in supply chains or environmentally friendly methods. Unlike GI tags, which are static, labels under VSS would be governed by producer collectives or certifying bodies, which offer marketing tools that communicate value to consumers and command competitive prices.

---

<sup>7</sup> See <https://www.uspto.gov/ip-policy/trademark-policy/geographical-indications-gi-protection> (last accessed 22.12.2025)

<sup>8</sup> Smith WK, Nelson E, Johnson JA, Polasky S, Milder JC, Gerber JS, West PC, Siebert S, Brauman KA, Carlson KM, Arbuthnot M, Rozza JP, Pennington DN. *Voluntary sustainability standards could significantly reduce detrimental impacts of global agriculture*. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 2019 Feb 5;116(6):2130-2137 (<https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC6369756/pdf/pnas.201707812.pdf>)

Legally, it could involve amendments to the GI Act to recognise VSS-certified labels as enforceable extensions of registered GIs. It can include granting more potent remedies, such as injunctions against noncompliant uses or mandatory traceability requirements. Such development would empower rural producers, promote uniformity in quality and support large-scale, sustainable production.

GI labels operate at the interface between law and market, and they have the potential to turn abstract legal rights into consumer-facing information. When designed within a VSS framework, GI labels can certify not only origin but also production methods, environmental sustainability, social conditions and traceability.

Moreover, GI labels could directly contribute to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), SDG 8 (Economic Growth) and SDG 12 (Sustainable Consumption and Production), by marketing products as environmentally friendly.

### **Leveraging Free Trade Agreements for Global Reinforcement**

India's increasing engagement in FTAs with developed nations, such as the ongoing EU-India FTA negotiations, revives opportunities to bolster GI protections. GIs are pivotal in these talks, with mutual recognition agreements that enable fast-track registrations and market access.

Adopting GI labels under VSS legally would strengthen India's negotiating position. This would demonstrate a commitment to high standards and could secure enhanced protections beyond TRIPS. This is crucial as FTAs often include IP chapters, fostering economic growth across districts and villages. Legally, India could advocate for FTA provisions mandating compliance with VSS for GI exports. This would create a resilient rural economy through empowered local producers.

### **Differentiations between Geographical Indications and Other Similar Products**

The distinguishing features of GIs are often associated with a region and may be directly related to environmental factors (e.g., soil, water, production processes using these inputs, and the ecosystem). They could also be linked to specific practices and techniques used by a community. These high-quality products, with a focus on regional origin and supported by quality and safety policies, are a key feature in India's rural development objectives.

Often, these products have similar characteristics, with minor variations in taste, quality, or shape. The oranges are a citrus fruit; there are at least five other oranges that are GIs, like Coorg Orange, Nagpur Orange, Arunachal Orange, Jalna Sweet Orange and Tamenglong Orange. This is the real challenge when working with GIs, as nearly all of them are products for which an identical substitute may exist with respect to product

characteristics. Therefore, global competitiveness for such GI products is a key determinant of a country's trade and economic prosperity within the World Trade Organization (WTO). These competitive forces have led to the recognition of GIs that do not originate in the country; such registrations often serve as a means of securing market access in a third country. Hence, there is a possibility of conflict between national- and foreign-owned GIs, particularly when they belong to the same sectors or product categories.

## Differential Requirements in the GIs Applications

The EU has developed a “Geographical Indications” scheme (GI), providing the option to register products under the “Protected Designation of Origin” (PDO) label or the “Protected Geographic Indication” (PGI) label (European Council, 1992<sup>9</sup>, 2012<sup>10</sup>) and thus legally protect their names.<sup>11</sup> Primarily, two elements require differentiation: Protected Geographical Indication (PGI) and Protected Designation of Origin (PDO).

**Table 1: GIs Differentiations**

Feature	PDO (Protected Designation of Origin)	PGI (Protected Geographical Indication)
Geographical Link	Strongest possible link	Significant but less strict
Production Requirements	The entire process (production, processing, and preparation) must occur in the region.	At least one stage must occur in the region.
Raw Materials	Must originate from the region	Can come from outside the region
Example	Champagne (France)	Irish Whiskey (distilled in Ireland, raw materials may vary)
Scope of Protection	Higher level of protection and exclusivity	Broader, more flexible criteria

Source: Author based on various sources<sup>12</sup>

These distinctions help preserve regional heritage, build consumer trust, and ensure fair recognition for producers. They demonstrate how regulatory frameworks can balance tradition and innovation in regional economies.

A third category observed in the EU is the Traditional Specialities Guaranteed (TSGs) category (Regulation 509/2006), which must have a specific characteristic: production using traditional raw materials, traditional composition, or conventional methods of production and processing. (Herrmann 2011)

Overall, the necessity for differentiation arises from the application of legislated protection to Geographical Indications (GIs). This paper merely enumerates some of these

<sup>9</sup> European Council, 1992, Council Regulation (EEC) No 2081/92 of 14 July 1992 on the Protection of Geographical Indications and Designations of Origin for Agricultural Products and Foodstuffs, Brussels: European Council.

<sup>7</sup> European Council, 2012, Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 November 2012 on Quality Schemes for Agricultural Products and Foodstuffs: L 343, Brussels: European Council.

<sup>11</sup> Lukas Flinzberger, Miguel A., Cebrián-Piqueras, Peppler Lisbach, and Yves Zinngrebe. (2022). Why Geographical Indications Can Support Sustainable Development in European Agri-Food Landscapes, Front. Conservation Science. Section Global Biodiversity Threats. Volume 2 – 2021. 05 January 2022. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fcosc.2021.752377>, <https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fcosc.2021.752377/full#B15>.

<sup>12</sup> *ibid.*

protections and offers a comprehensive analysis of core product differentiation. Most GIs and their related policies are assessed against four principal criteria: potential benefits, potential costs, affected producer groups, and societal challenges and benefits. These criteria are also exemplified in Figure 1, page 1 of this paper.

A few economic reasons include consumers facing quality uncertainty and asymmetric information; the possibility that serious and low-quality products may be sold at the same price; and the crowding out of high-quality products by low-quality ones (the "lemon" problem). Quality can also relate to regional origin: protecting geographical origin may help prevent market failure. Legal protections and related labels, such as geographical origin, shift from being credence characteristics to search characteristics, reducing search costs and improving consumer welfare. Intellectual property rights allow high-quality producers to earn reputation premiums and higher incomes, while deterring imitators and non-original producers from entering the market. Additionally, such protections benefit remote regions, rural development, and economic growth cohesion.

### **WTO Compliant Supports**

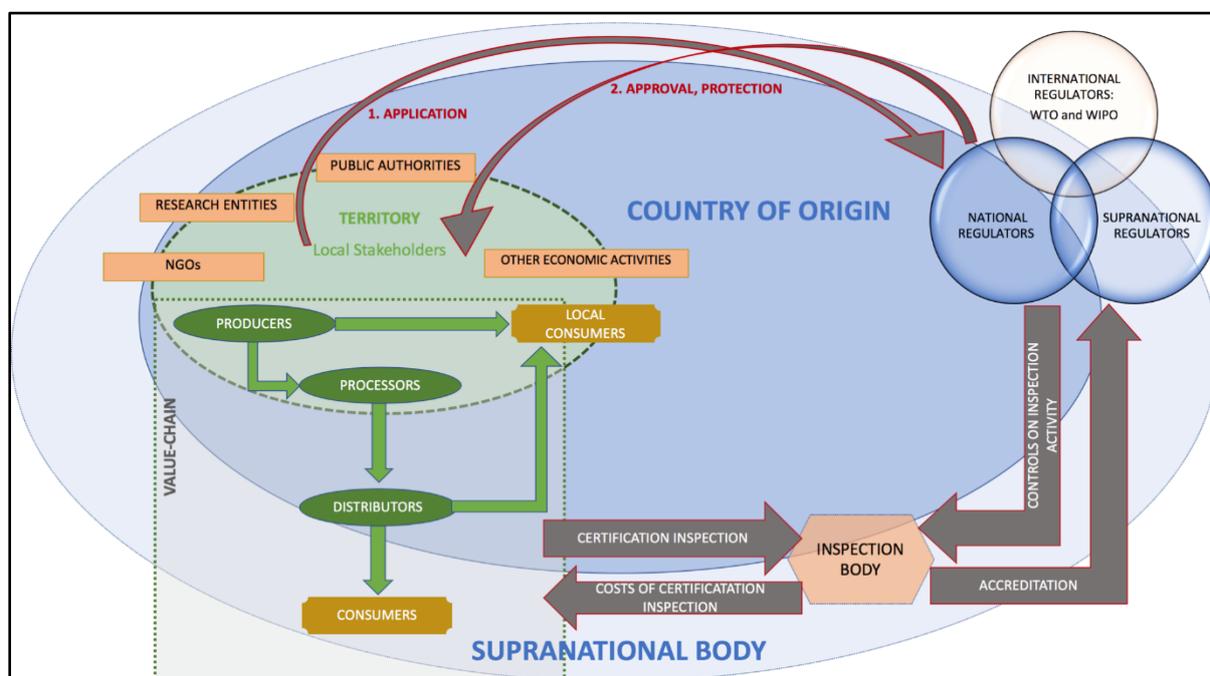
The WTO provides the rules under Article 22.1 of the TRIPS Agreement, which defines geographical indications as indications that identify a good as originating in the territory of a member [of the World Trade Organisation], or a region or locality within that territory, where a specific quality, reputation, or other characteristics of the good are primarily due to its geographical origin. The Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS), as part of agreements made under the WTO framework, are emerging as a key factor in boosting rural economies, enhancing human development, increasing international trade, and improving global competitiveness. Geographical Indications (GIs) are a relatively recent addition to Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs).

They are defined as indications that identify a good as originating in the territory of a member country, or a region or locality within that territory, where a particular quality, reputation, or characteristic of the good is essentially linked to its geographical origin. In other words, certain regions develop a reputation for being the origin of products with unique qualities and characteristics. It is this quality or reputation that sets the product apart from others worldwide. Protection of traditional knowledge-based industries has recently garnered significant international attention. Traditional knowledge often refers to the diverse range of products available in society that result from long-standing, tradition-based intellectual activity.

Generally, it is grounded in knowledge systems transmitted across generations and continually evolving. In this context, the potential for safeguarding traditional knowledge-based systems has arisen. The novel concept of Geographical Indications (GIs), as introduced in the TRIPS agreement, identifies quality, reputation, or other characteristics of goods as criteria for protection. Since these attributes arise from ongoing innovation

in traditional production methods or the use of specific formulas passed down through generations, there is strong advocacy for their protection through GIs.

**Figure 2: Global Regulatory Architecture in GIs**



Source: Wikipedia, [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geographical\\_indication](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geographical_indication)<sup>13</sup>.

These traditional knowledge systems have also played a pivotal role in advancing social and human development and in preserving nations' cultural heritage. It has further been proposed that, owing to the consistent support of GIs in fostering the socio-economic development of their producers—exemplified by European wines and spirits—the prospects for protecting traditional knowledge holders in India are promising.

## Geographic Indications in India: Legislation and Socio-Economic Implications

India maintains a robust legal framework for regulating Geographical Indications (GIs) within its Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) system. Under Indian law, GIs are governed by the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999. This law protects all GIs notified by the Geographical Indications Registry, which operates under the Office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs, and Trademarks, within the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), Ministry of Commerce and Industry. The authority responsible for GI registration publishes the Geographical Indications Journal, which contains all accepted GI applications and registrations. The process is clearly defined by law to ensure authenticity, protect producers, and preserve cultural heritage. According to the GI Act, the method comprises eight steps: initial application (step 1), preliminary review and examination, issuance of a Show Cause

<sup>13</sup> See, [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geographical\\_indication](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geographical_indication).

Notice, and publication in the GI Journal. These steps facilitate the registration and dissemination of GI applications. Accepted applications are published in the Geographical Indications Journal within three months, promoting transparency and enabling public scrutiny.

Nevertheless, the process also delineates three additional procedures for grievance resolution: Step 1, Opposition to Registration; Step 2, Re-Registration; and Step 3, Authorised User Registration. The Geographical Indication (GI) registration remains valid for ten years and may be renewed indefinitely. The existing Geographical Indication Act provides robust protection against unauthorised users; however, its effectiveness warrants further evaluation of the tangible benefits for products in commercial use and the overall advantages derived. Inclusive development, cultural preservation, and economic empowerment are imperative. In India, where traditional knowledge and artisanal heritage are deeply embedded in rural communities, GIs present a significant transformative opportunity for societal advancement.

This is the primary legislation governing GIs in India. It came into force in 2003 and is managed by the Geographical Indications Registry in Chennai. It provides for the registration, protection, and enforcement of rights related to Geographical Indications (GIs), as stipulated under the TRIPS Agreement. India's GI legislation aligns with Articles 22–24 of the WTO TRIPS Agreement, ensuring international compatibility with key provisions. A Geographical Indication designates goods as originating from a specific geographic location, where a particular quality, reputation, or characteristic is fundamentally attributable to that origin. These provisions offer protection against misuse by enabling legal safeguards to prevent unauthorised use, ensuring that economic benefits flow to the rightful producers. This can reduce market distortion, protect production, and maintain consumer trust. The strategic implications of aligning GIs for products and their connection to the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are threefold: promoting inclusive economic growth, supporting sustainable consumption and production, and preserving cultural diversity and indigenous knowledge, thereby ensuring continued employment and decent wages.

The eligible products included the agricultural sector (e.g., Darjeeling Tea), natural stones (e.g., Makrana Marble), and manufactured goods (e.g., Kanchipuram Silk Sarees). Furthermore, the scheme supported the registration of products protected in foreign markets, safeguarded the domestic market for sale, and generated revenue through the collection of price premiums. The registration process ensures coverage for associations of persons, producers, or organisations. Registered Geographical Indications (GIs) are valid for ten years and can be renewed indefinitely. The authorised user, usually a producer from the registered region, may apply for recognition as an authorised user, thereby authorising them to use the GI tag. Enforcement and protection against infringement—such as unauthorised use of a GI or misleading use—are provided under the Act, with specific remedies including injunctions, damages, and accounts of profits.

GI cannot be registered as a trademark for protection, and it is not a measure for collective security.

The socio-economic impact of supporting local economies can be enhanced by safeguarding traditional knowledge and craftsmanship. This helps preserve and protect the region's heritage, identity, and culture. Achieving this may involve increasing consumer confidence to verify authenticity and quality. To perform all the tasks mentioned above and accomplish the goal legally, these GIs must be isolated from standard products, which is why an attempt is made to establish a separate HSN linkage at a further disaggregated level.

### **Applicational Challenges and Possibilities of GIs<sup>14</sup>**

Market differentiation and premium pricing are essential for these products. Therefore, GI tags signify authenticity and quality, enabling producers to charge higher prices. This helps products attain a premium status, as demonstrated by Darjeeling Tea, which is effectively marketed and commands a premium in global markets due to its GI status. However, the primary aim of products made by small farmers is to support rural development and create jobs, thereby strengthening local economies through higher demand for region-specific goods.

This, in turn, encourages value addition, spin-offs, and increased employment opportunities across sectors such as production, packaging, marketing, and tourism. All these activities require products to have a distinctive HSN code. A significant challenge in India is the lack of a clear distinction between Export Potential and Trade Negotiations, which complicates the process. India can enhance its GI products through increased use of soft power and cultural diplomacy. However, it also needs to adopt a more transparent and assertive approach in bilateral trade negotiations, particularly with respect to compliance with the TRIPS Agreement.

India's rich cultural, agricultural, and craft traditions are reflected in its Geographical Indications (GIs). These tags not only protect regional heritage but also empower local economies. Here is a curated list of some of the most notable and culturally significant GIs across the country. They are spread across various sectors in India, including agriculture, textiles and handicrafts, art and craft, and food and confectionery, as well as external GIs registered solely for market access purposes.

This paper primarily focuses on GIs registered in India of Indian origin. Tables 1 through 4 list several GIs that have achieved brand recognition in India and established a commercial presence in the country.

Transitioning from GI tags to GI labels introduces an innovative approach within the framework of Voluntary Sustainability Standards (VSS), which are private standards that

---

<sup>14</sup> The present chapter, when it was written in 2022, had a coverage of 436, and all these have been assigned HSN codes.

require products to meet specific economic, social, and environmental sustainability criteria. These criteria may relate to product quality, attributes, production processes, processing methods, and transportation aspects such as traceability. Although the terms "GI tag" and "GI label" are often used interchangeably, they serve different functions within the context of Geographical Indications, as shown in Table 2. Unlike government-mandated regulations, VSS are established by private organisations or other stakeholders and may create employment benefits for India. For example, in the agriculture and forestry sectors, this would benefit educated personnel, including farm labourers, FPO staff, and extension workers. In fisheries and aquaculture, certified fisheries workers would gain advantages. In manufacturing and processing, quality controllers and sustainability officers stand to benefit. Service providers such as auditors, IT professionals, and legal consultants—including ESG analysts and blockchain developers—would also help. Lastly, the trade and retail sectors would gain from the expertise of supply chain managers and marketing specialists. Essentially, the GI tag offers protected status for the product, serving as the foundation. At the same time, the GI label acts as a communication tool that helps consumers recognize and trust the product. Once upskilled and capacity-enhanced, the GI labels have very high potential for local employment creation.

**Table 2: GI Tag vs GI Label: Key Differences**

Feature	GI Tag	GI Label – Voluntary Sustainable Standards (VSS)
Definition	Legal recognition granted to a product originating from a specific region	Physical or visual mark placed on the product to indicate GI status – marketing and logistic support
Function	Confers IP rights and protection	Communicates authenticity and origin to consumers
Governance	Granted by the GI Registry under the GI Act, 1999 (India)	Designed and regulated by producer groups or certifying bodies
Legal Status	Registered under law; provides exclusive rights to use the name	Not a legal instrument by itself, but must reflect a valid GI registration
Scope of Use	Applies to the product category and region	Used by certified producers to label individual items
Examples	“Darjeeling Tea” GI tag for tea from Darjeeling	Label on a tea packet stating “Certified GI – Darjeeling Tea”

Source: Author.

## GI Protection for Agricultural Products

Table 2 provides an assessment of the tradable characteristics of Nanjanagud Banana, a GI from Karnataka. Unlike Basmati rice, Alphonso mangoes, and Darjeeling tea, Kashmiri saffron, and the Nanjanagud Banana have not yet achieved large-scale international trade and therefore have a limited international trade (export) footprint.

In the field of agricultural commodities, procedures related to administration, grading, and certification can become complex, particularly with respect to authenticity, traceability, and measures to prevent the trade of counterfeit products domestically and internationally. Specifically, for Darjeeling tea, the Geographical Indication (GI) designation is managed by the Tea Board of India, which certifies that only tea grown in eighty-seven designated gardens within the Darjeeling hills qualifies as “Darjeeling Tea.”

Regarding Alphonso mangoes, a particular region within Maharashtra has traditionally been considered suitable for cultivating this esteemed variety, owing to its agro-climatic conditions. The GI certification for Basmati rice is overseen by the Agricultural & Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), which acts as the applicant and custodian. As with Alphonso mangoes, the GI of Basmati rice is associated with a specific geographical region. Eligible users may include estates, farmers, and companies in states such as Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and Delhi (for companies), as well as certain districts of Western Uttar Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir, which are recognised regions under the GI registration system. Regarding Coorg Arabica Coffee, the GI certification is granted to the entire Kodagu (Coorg) district in Karnataka, rather than to individual estates. Likewise, the GI marks for Nanjanagud Banana and Kashmere Saffron are assigned to their respective regions, not to individual estates or farms.

**Table 3: List of Agricultural Products under GI Protection**

S.N.	GI Product	State/Region	Uniqueness/ Notability	Trade Linkage
1	Darjeeling Tea	West Bengal	First GI in India; global fame	Used across TA – Already an Indian Brand (
2	Alphonso Mango	Maharashtra	Known for its aroma and sweetness	Used across TA – Already an Indian Brand
3	Basmati Rice	Punjab, Haryana, UP	Premium aromatic rice	Used across TA – Not an Indian Already a Brand
4	Coorg Arabica Coffee	Karnataka	A distinct flavour from the hill region	Used across TA – Already an Indian Brand
6	Nanjanagud Banana	Karnataka	Unique taste due to soil quality	Not Promoted
7	Kashmere Saffron	Jammu & Kashmere	Uniqueness stems from a rare convergence of climate, tradition, and chemistry.	Used across TA – Already an Indian Brand

Note: TA is a trade agreement.

Source: Author based on various sources.

Ensuring authenticity, traceability, and security against counterfeit items in both domestic and international markets is not merely a technical concern; it is a strategic imperative for protecting regional identity, farmers' livelihoods, and global trust. The example of Kashmiri Saffron shows that saffron from outside Kashmir, if indistinguishable, highlights a significant problem of mislabelled products that damage the region's reputation and weaken centuries of cultural and agricultural heritage, as shown in Table 3 below.

**Table 4: The Case of Kashmere Saffron: Alternative Production Areas/States**

S.N.	State	Notable Districts/Areas	Why It Works
1	Himachal Pradesh	Kullu, Lahaul-Spiti, Kinnaur	Cool climate, high altitude, and loamy soils
2	Uttarakhand	Pithoragarh, Bageshwari	Hilly terrain with temperate conditions
3	Manipur	Ukhrul, Chandel, Kangpokpi	Favourable elevation and weather in Northeast India
4	Arunachal Pradesh	Anjaw, Changlang, Lohit	High-altitude zones with suitable agro-climatic traits
5	Kerala	Wayanad, Kerala, a surprising new frontier for saffron cultivation	indoors and under controlled conditions.

Source: Author based on various sources.

As shown in Table 3, at least four additional states in India exhibit similar climatic conditions. With ongoing technological advancements and a deeper understanding of micro-weather patterns, saffron cultivation in regions like Kerala is becoming increasingly feasible. Therefore, protecting Geographical Indications (GIs) is increasingly critical, as crops such as saffron are valued for their distinctiveness. Proper post-harvest handling, developing a standardised Harmonised System Nomenclature (HSN) classification, and regional branding efforts could help establish saffron as a distinguished agricultural GI product. This potential can be further strengthened with appropriate support from government agencies and cooperatives for other agricultural GIs across India. Focusing on niche markets for GI products, which offer higher value to consumers seeking authenticity and regional specialities, is crucial. Challenges such as perishability, weak cold-chain infrastructure, and limited branding efforts have hindered wider commercial growth. Addressing these issues and adopting HSN codes will help Indian GIs access international markets.

### **GI Protection for non-Agricultural sectors**

India has over 600 registered Geographical Indication (GI) products, including agricultural commodities, handicrafts, manufactured goods, and foodstuffs; however, not all of these items are assigned specific Harmonised System (HS) codes. Instead, many GI products are categorised under broader HSN classifications, often grouped by product type. The benefits of GIs in manufacturing and non-agricultural sectors extend beyond those related to agriculture, encompassing six additional functions.

The economic development benefits of Geographical Indications (GIs) include supporting market differentiation and premium pricing, helping manufacturers set their products apart from mass-produced options. By providing these advantages, GIs are associated with authenticity, craftsmanship, and origin, enabling producers to charge higher prices and enhance brand value.

The second aspect concerns the conservation of traditional knowledge (TK) across sectors such as handicrafts, textiles, and perfumery. Geographical Indications (GIs) help protect centuries-old techniques, such as Bidriware and Kancheepuram silk. This protection facilitates skill transfer and promotes intergenerational knowledge sharing, thereby supporting cultural heritage and artisanal identity. Additionally, GIs can boost rural and regional development, especially within manufacturing sectors often located in rural clusters of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), such as Coimbatore Wet Grinder and Mysore Agarbathi. These efforts lead to increased local employment, the growth of industrial clusters, the nurturing of an entrepreneurial culture, and improved government incentives. Trade policies—both domestic and international—and regulatory mapping are essential parts of the broader socio-economic framework of Geographical Indications. Although GIs are often associated with agricultural products, they also play a significant role in manufacturing, handicrafts, textiles, and cultural industries.

Table 4 emphasises the Geographical Indications (GIs) associated with various handicrafts, thereby fostering the revival of declining art forms and promoting tourism, including Bidriware and blue pottery. Within the textile industry, which has experienced moderate export growth supporting artisans, the GIs encompass Chanderi and Pochampally Ikat. The GI related to manufacturing is Coimbatore wet grinders, as previously noted. In the perfumery sector, Mysore Agarbathi has played a role in safeguarding a distinctive fragrance. Lastly, in the painting and arts industries, the GI for Madhubani painting has contributed to the protection of Warli art, thereby conserving tribal heritage and supporting community livelihoods. These initiatives could be more effectively managed by implementing HSN codes to distinguish among the 600 GIs.

**Table 5: India’s GIs Application Across Manufacturing Sectors**

S.N.	Sector	GI Product	Impact
1	Handicrafts	Bidriware, Blue Pottery	Revives dying art forms, boosts tourism
2	Textiles	Chanderi, Pochampally Ikat	Enhances export potential, sustains artisans
3	Manufacturing	Coimbatore Wet Grinder	Drives regional industrial identity
4	Perfumery	Mysore Agarbathi	Protects unique fragrance profiles
5	Paintings & Art	Madhubani, Warli Art	Preserves tribal heritage, supports livelihoods

Source: Author based on various sources.

Table 5 provides an evaluation of five recognised Geographical Indications (GIs), each showcasing unique features as previously detailed in Tables 2 and 4. All five examples exhibit distinct qualities: Kanchipuram Silk sarees from Tamil Nadu, known for their intricate zari work, highlight the declining tradition. India’s textile design heritage constitutes a vibrant mosaic that is not only preserved but also actively celebrated across villages, urban areas, and artisan communities, with GIs providing additional support.

**Table 6: India’s GIs Application Across Textiles & Handicrafts**

S.N.	GI Product	State/Region	Notability
1	Kanchipuram Silk Sarees	Tamil Nadu	Renowned for rich Zari work
2	Pochampally Ikat	Telangana	Intricate dyeing technique
3	Chanderi Sarees	Madhya Pradesh	Lightweight and elegant
4	Kashmir Pashmina Shawl	Jammu & Kashmir	Luxurious wool from mountain goats
5	Mysore Silk	Karnataka	High-quality mulberry silk

Source: Author based on various sources.

A closely related textile product includes GIs on Chanderi Sarees from Karnataka and Pochampally Ikat, where the former is lightweight and elegant, and its intricate dyeing technique distinguishes the latter. Due to regional differences and the emergence of hybrids, the exact number is uncertain; however, there are currently more than 50 distinct textile design traditions actively practised across the country. These encompass weaving, dyeing, printing, embroidery, painting, and surface ornamentation, each with its own cultural, geographic, and historical significance. Similar examples include the Kashmir Pashmina Shawl and Mysore Silk, both of which support local value addition and employ local communities, with their skills protected and passed down through generations.

The GIs related to Art and Craft are examined in Table 6. For instance, Kerala’s Aranmula Kannadi is notable; it is not just an ordinary mirror. Unlike traditional mirrors, it is made from a proprietary copper-tin alloy, polished to achieve high reflectivity directly from its surface, without the use of glass. Its durability and craftsmanship also characterise it as a handmade metal alloy mirror. Similar metalwork can be seen in Bidriware from Karnataka, a metal-inlay craft in which silver designs are embedded in a blackened alloy of zinc and copper.

In the painting categories, two of the GIs listed are Thanjavur and Madhubani paintings. The Thanjavur painting emerged in the 16th century under the patronage of the Nayakas of Thanjavur and later prospered under the Maratha rulers. It is painted on wooden panels using gesso work, a mixture of chalk and adhesive. Known for rich gold-foil embossing, vibrant colours, and glass beads or precious stones embedded in the artwork, the figures are often rounded and three-dimensional, creating a sculptural effect. The gold leaf work is iconic, and no other Indian painting style employs it with such extravagance.

**Table 7: India’s GIs Application Across Art & Craft**

S.N.	GI Product	State/Region	Notability
1	Aranmula Kannadi	Kerala	Handmade metal-alloy mirrors
2	Thanjavur Paintings	Tamil Nadu	Gold leaf and vivid colours
3	Blue Pottery of Jaipur	Rajasthan	Unique glazing technique
4	Bidriware	Karnataka	Metal inlay work with silver
5	Madhubani Paintings	Bihar	Folk art with mythological themes

Source: Author based on various sources.

The final item is categorised within the pottery segment, specifically the GI Blue Pottery of Jaipur. Its origins can be traced to Turko-Persian roots, and it was introduced to India through Mughal patronage. The craft gained popularity in Jaipur during the reign of Maharaja Sawai Ram Singh II in the 19th century.<sup>15</sup> Blue pottery utilises quartz and glass as primary materials instead of traditional clay. The raw materials include quartz stone powder, powdered glass, multani mitti (fuller’s earth), borax, gum, and water. Other notable varieties encompass Khavda Pottery (Kutch, Gujarat), Nizamabad Black Pottery (Uttar Pradesh), and Andretta Pottery (Himachal Pradesh).

Table 7 highlights three Geographical Indication (GI)- protected foods and confectionery items that exemplify the nation's culinary diversity, regional identity, and traditional craftsmanship. These products are not only esteemed for their taste but also possess a profound connection to local heritage, climate, and community practices. Each GI-tagged food is intrinsically linked to a specific geographic region, in which local soil, climate, and cultural influences contribute to its distinctiveness. Some of these GI foods are produced using methods that have been passed down for centuries, often through oral transmission

<sup>15</sup> Reviving The Artistry: Exploring The Timeless Beauty of Blue Pottery in Jaipur, [https://ebazaar.rajasthan.gov.in/blog/BlogDetails?Blog\\_Id=14](https://ebazaar.rajasthan.gov.in/blog/BlogDetails?Blog_Id=14).

or apprenticeships. Some of them are also protected for their distinctive processes, such as Telangana’s Hyderabad Haleem, a slow-cooked meat-and-wheat porridge traditionally made with mutton, broken wheat, lentils, ghee, and a blend of aromatic spices.

**Table 8: India’s GIs Application Across Food & Confectionery**

S.N.	GI Product	State/Region	Notability
1	Banglar Rasogolla	West Bengal	Sweet with cultural pride
2	Tirupati Laddu	Andhra Pradesh	Temple offering with GI protection
3	Hyderabad Haleem	Telangana	Ramadan delicacy with GI status

Source: Author based on various sources.

Registration of collective empowerment and the GI is typically undertaken by producer associations, thereby promoting cooperative governance and shared ownership. This method effectively addresses power disparities within supply chains and strengthens local institutions. Moreover, the GIs go beyond mere labels; they embody the living legacies of India’s diverse regions and have a significant impact on trade, rural livelihoods, community development, and the country’s soft-power diplomacy. Therefore, export strategies should prioritise GIs in trade negotiations and in discussions on free trade agreements. As they are often emphasised in national branding efforts (e.g., “Incredible India”), GIs play a vital role in enhancing soft power and cultural diplomacy.

**Table 9: Five Features of Support for GI in India**

S.N.	Feature	Agricultural GI Products	Non-Agricultural GI Products
1	Marketing Focus	Perishability, Quality, Origin, Sustainability	Heritage, craftsmanship, exclusivity, and urban fairs
2	Tech Integration	IoT, blockchain, AI for farming	AR/VR, e-commerce, AI for design
3	Target Audience	Health-conscious consumers, urban consumers, developed markets, exporters	Art collectors, luxury buyers, tourists
4	Challenges	Climate change, fragmented supply chains, and Retention of Quality	Imitation, lack of artisan digital literacy
5	Support Platforms	eNAM Portal, AgriStack, FPOs	Amazon Karigar <sup>16</sup> , GI India, Tribes India

Note: VR is Virtual Reality; AR is Augmented Reality; IoT is Internet of Things; eNAM Portal<sup>17</sup> is the National Agricultural Markets; AgriStack<sup>18</sup> It is a National Registry of Farmers; FPOs are Farmer Producers Organisations<sup>19</sup>; and AI is Artificial Intelligence.

Source: Author based on various sources.

## GIs, HSN and Use of Technology Innovation

Among other recommendations, one in Table 8 concerns the adoption of technological innovations in Geographical Indications (GI). However, implementing more innovative technological solutions requires appropriate regulation, as such measures may introduce non-standardised characteristics into these GI products, given that no two GI products

<sup>16</sup> Refer to, <https://sell.amazon.in/grow-your-business/amazon-karigar>.

<sup>17</sup> Refer to, <https://www.enam.gov.in/web/>.

<sup>18</sup> Refer to, <https://mhfr.agristack.gov.in/farmer-registry-mh/#/>.

<sup>19</sup> Refer to, <https://www.nafpo.in/>.

are identical to a commonly traded product. In the era of Industry 4.0, agricultural GIs are becoming more intelligent, while non-agricultural GIs are gaining greater expressiveness. Both sectors employ technology, but in ways that reflect their intrinsic nature: one grounded in natural processes and nourishment, the other in culture and creativity. The Fourth Industrial Revolution (Industry 4.0) is transforming India's approach to marketing its Geographical Indication (GI) products, with strategies that can vary significantly between agricultural and non-agricultural sectors.

Digital trade encompasses the exchange of goods and services via digital platforms, including e-commerce, digital logistics, and data-driven supply chains. Digital traceability is increasingly employed to ensure compliance with Geographical Indications (GIs) under the World Trade Organization (WTO) Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) and within the European Union's frameworks for Protected Designation of Origin (PDO) and Protected Geographical Indication (PGI). Challenges are emerging more clearly in domains such as data governance, privacy, and cross-border interoperability. India's Geographical Indication strategy should evolve by integrating digital infrastructure, augmenting capacity development for artisans, and establishing cross-border electronic certification systems.

### Brief Profiling the GIs

The bifurcation of Indian GIs into local-origin GIs and imported GIs for market access introduces a layered set of governance, legal, and trade challenges, as explained in Table 9. The difference is clearly expressed through the various dimensions of GIs, including the origin of the product, its purpose, legal basis, challenges, and ultimately, its impact on the SDGs.

**Table 10: Comparative Snapshot of Domestic and Market Access GI**

S.N.	Dimension	Domestic GIs	Market Access (Imported) GIs
1	Origin	Indian States	Foreign
2	Purpose	Domestic use and export	Market exclusivity
3	Legal Basis	GI Act, 1999	GI Act and TRIPS reciprocity
4	Challenges	Enforcement, branding, and traceability mechanisms	Legal clarity, customs enforcement
5	SDG Impact	Meeting India's NDCs (rural livelihoods, sustainability, etc.) at a high level.	Low (mostly commercial protection, ensuring third NDCs)

Note: Under the SDGs committed to at Paris, each country commits to NDCs (Nationally Determined Contributions).

Source: Authors.

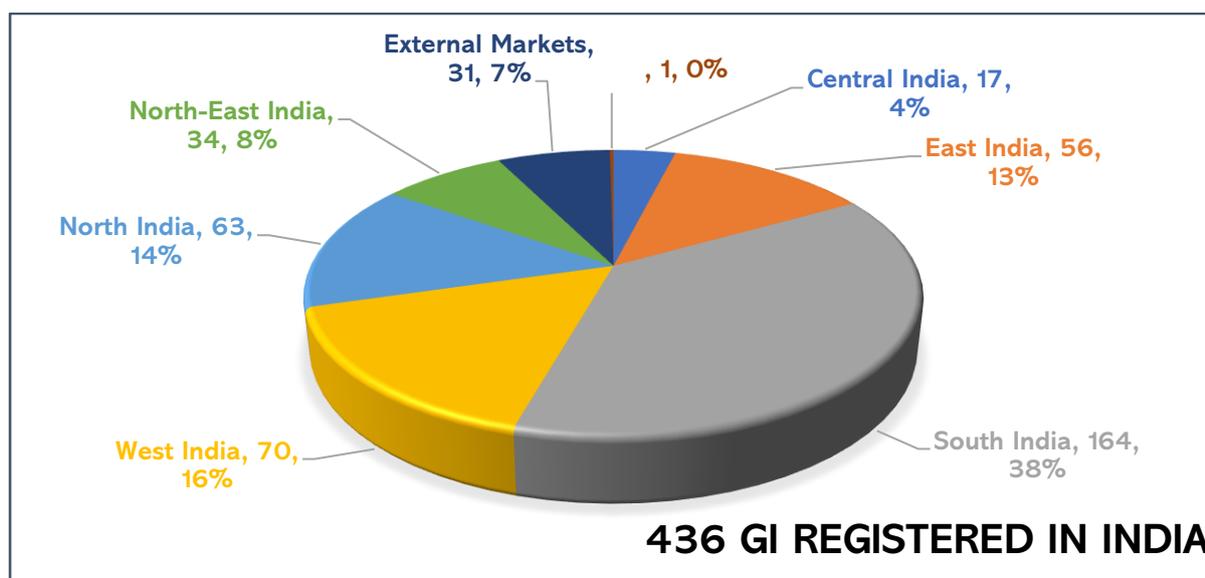
Table 10 shows a high concentration of GIs in southern India, with 164 GIs. Western India has 70 GIs, accounting for 17.3%, while Northern India has 63 GIs, accounting for nearly 16%. Eastern India, with 56 GIs and almost 14%, ranks fourth in the strategy's benefits. This strategy should be developed by integrating digital infrastructure, improving capacity building for artisans, and creating cross-border electronic certification systems.

**Table 11: Domestic and Foreign GIs Registered in India's Protection**

Foreign/ National GIs	Domestic Market	Market Access - International Players	Total Registered GIs	% Shares
Central India	17		17	4.2
East India	56		56	13.8
Northern India	63		63	15.6
North East India	34		34	8.4
Southern India	164		164	40.5
Western India	70		70	17.3
Union Territory	1		1	0.2
<b>Protection of GIs</b>	<b>405</b>		<b>405</b>	<b>100.0</b>
South East Asia		1	1	3.2
North America		2	2	6.5
South America		1	1	3.2
<b>Europe</b>		<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>83.9</b>
<b>United Kingdom</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3.2</b>
<b>Protection of Market Access</b>		<b>31</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>India's GIs</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>436</b>	

Source: Author.

**Figure 3: GI Spread Across India, 2005-2023.**



Source: Author.

The distribution of India's registered GIs further highlights the need to introduce HSN for each registered GI. Table 10 lists 405 individual GIs registered across the 29 states outlined in Annexe Table 1. The top ten states—Karnataka (45 GIs), Tamil Nadu (42 GIs), Kerala (36 GIs), Uttar Pradesh (34 GIs), Maharashtra (31 GIs), West Bengal (21 GIs), Andhra Pradesh (18 GIs), Odisha (17 GIs), Gujarat (16 GIs), and Rajasthan (16 GIs)—account for 70 percent of the total domestic GIs.

Section 'B' of the table shows the shared GIs of 14 numbers, with at least two states and up to seven states sharing the claim on the GIs (see Annexe Table 1). Additionally, this underscores the need for closer monitoring of GIs to meet the growing demand for traceability and related SDG-led standards. It is crucial to uphold the quality standards

set by CODEX, ISO, and most private standards certifiers, supporting rural industrialisation and helping to manage migration from villages.

Across six countries, twelve nations have registered their GIs, including Italy, with the highest share of 48%, followed by France, Portugal, Ireland, and Germany, each with a 7% compositional share. Countries like Peru, Mexico, Thailand, the United States, the United Kingdom, Greece, the Czech Republic, and Spain have a 3% rate. The European Union (EU) accounts for nearly 84 per cent of the thirty-one total registered GIs in India. This high concentration by a single World Trade Organization (WTO) member underscores the significance of including GIs in trade agreements (Annexe Table 1)

The last category is 'C', in which third countries registered 31 GIs, with Italy alone accounting for nearly 50% (15 GIs). Most of these GIs belonged to manufactured GI products. As we negotiate trade deals with an increasing number of developed countries, it is essential to monitor how these agreements impact India's consumers and domestic GIs.

**Table 12: GI Status as per Country of Origin (Domestic and Foreign)**

Sector	Domestic Market	Market Access (Traded)	Total Registered GIs
Agricultural	140		140
Foodstuff	17	3	20
<b>Handicrafts</b>	<b>233</b>	1	<b>234</b>
Manufactured	13	<b>27</b>	40
Natural Goods	2		2
<b>India's GIs</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>436</b>

Source: Author.

Tables 10 and 11 show that the GI market in India is divided between domestic GIs and third-party GIs, indicating a complementary distribution pattern. The main category of GI products in India is handicrafts, comprising 233 products, of which 27 are imported manufactured products. These differences in the concentration of GIs under domestic and foreign ownership for market access purposes not only raise finer legal distinctions but also highlight issues of cultural sovereignty, economic justice, and the essence of production itself. Therefore, India needs to avoid granting protection to GIs in substitutable sectors. Additionally, India's 13 GIs in the Manufacturing sector should be assessed against the criteria outlined in Table 12.

For example, "Champagne" from France, with respect to Community Protection Characteristics, has strict production rules under the AOC. The AOC is the unique combination of a region's soil, climate, and traditional know-how. Local growers and producers form cooperatives (e.g., CIVC) to protect traditional methods and ensure fair pricing. Every stage of production, from raw material sourcing to processing, must occur within the designated area using approved procedures. Therefore, the AOC preserves centuries-old practices, ensuring that products like "Champagne," "Roquefort cheese," and "Bordeaux wine" retain their authenticity. The second case is "Parmigiano Reggiano," originating from Italy. It is protected under the EU PDO, the cornerstone of Europe's

commitment to safeguarding regional authenticity and empowering local producers. In this framework, local dairies form consortia to maintain quality and receive premium prices, thereby preserving rural livelihoods. While the case of “Scotch Whisky” of the UK is a GI that ensures authenticity and quality, production is dominated by multinational firms, with limited direct community reinvestment; hence, the chain here is not direct.

**Table 13: Sectoral Concentration of GI: Indian & Foreign Owned**

S.N.	Aspect	Handicraft GI	Foreign-Owned Manufacturing GI
1	Origin & Identity	Rooted in traditional, often artisanal practices tied to a specific region and community.	It may be linked to a region, but it is often driven by corporate branding and global supply chains.
2	Ownership & Authorship	Typically, community-owned or managed by local artisan collectives or cooperatives.	Often owned by foreign corporations or entities with IP rights over the GI.
3	Production Method	Manual, skill-intensive, passed down through generations (e.g., Kanchipuram silk, Channapatna toys), learning at an early stage of life.	Industrial or semi-industrial processes, which may be outsourced or automated. Therefore, the process is industrial.
4	Cultural Significance	Embodies intangible heritage, rituals, and socio-economic identity	It may reflect regional branding, and some of them may lack deep cultural embeddedness.
5	Legal Protection Goals	Protects traditional knowledge, prevents misappropriation, and empowers local artisans.	Protects brand reputation and market exclusivity, often with commercial motives.
6	Benefit Distribution	Directly benefits local communities, sustains livelihoods and traditions.	Profits may flow to foreign owners, with limited local reinvestment unless regulated.
7	Examples	Pashmina from Kashmir, Madhubani paintings, Aranmula Kannadi.	“Scotch Whisky” (protected GI but produced by multinational firms), “Champagne” (often owned by global conglomerates).

Source: Authors.

## GIs linkages to SDGs

India, with Geographical Indications (GIs) covering a wide range of handicrafts, agricultural products, foodstuffs, manufactured goods, and natural resources, possesses a rich store of traditional knowledge and cultural heritage. GIs, as a form of intellectual property, link products to their place of origin, ensuring authenticity, quality, and collective ownership. Beyond their commercial significance, GIs also serve as development tools supporting India’s commitments under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. There are ten SDGs that GIs can help address by meeting economic needs, such as achieving higher incomes, promoting rural employment, and increasing export potential. Additionally, social aspects include cultural preservation, women’s empowerment, and community pride, while environmental challenges involve biodiversity conservation, sustainable farming, and reducing ecological footprints, as illustrated in Table 13.

**Table 14: Interphase between the SDGs and GIs**

S.N.	SDG	How GI Promotion Contributes
------	-----	------------------------------

1	SDG 1 – No Poverty	Enhances <b>rural incomes by creating premium markets</b> for traditional products, reducing the vulnerability of small producers.
2	SDG 2 – Zero Hunger	Supports sustainable agriculture, <b>promotes local food systems</b> , and encourages biodiversity-friendly farming practices.
3	SDG 5 – Gender Equality	Many GI <b>value chains (handicrafts, agro-products) involve women artisans</b> and farmers, empowering them economically and socially.
4	SDG 8 – Decent Work & Economic Growth	Generates rural employment, strengthens local enterprises, and fosters <b>inclusive growth through value addition</b> .
5	SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure	Encourages the development of shared facilities (labs, processing units, and marketing hubs) that enhance competitiveness.
6	SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities	Provides smallholders and marginalised communities with collective branding power, reducing asymmetry with large corporations.
7	SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities & Communities	Preserves cultural heritage, traditional knowledge, and crafts, <b>strengthening community identity</b> .
8	SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption & Production	Promotes traceability, eco-friendly production, and consumer awareness of sustainable choices.
9	SDG 15 – Life on Land	Protects biodiversity by incentivising traditional, location-specific farming and resource management practices.
10	SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals	Encourages collaboration among governments, producer groups, NGOs, and international bodies (e.g., the WTO, WIPO, and FAO).

Source: Authors.

Handicraft GIs represent a form of cultural and economic justice by ensuring that communities creating the value also hold ownership and control. Although foreign-owned GIs are legally valid, they often operate within a market-centric framework where heritage is commodified and managed by entities removed from the source. Under the recent trade agreement, India must pursue market access for the 405 Indian GIs using the rationale outlined in Tables 12 and 13.

**Table 15: Summary - The Level of Protection Accorded by PDO vs PGI vs GI<sup>20</sup>**

Label	Scope of Protection	Production Requirements
PDO - Protected Designation of Origin	Strongest – a mandatory label for food and agricultural products, and optional for wine.	<b>All stages</b> in the region
PGI - Protected Geographical Indication	Moderate – label mandatory for food and agricultural products, optional for wine.	<b>At least one stage</b> in the region
GI - Geographical Indication	Spirits only - Optional for all products.	<b>Reputation linked to origin</b>

Source: Author based on the EU Commission report mentioned in FN no 18.

As demonstrated in Table 14, PDO and PGI are protected designations, whereas GIs are not extensively labelled and consequently remain unprotected. HSN codes are crucial for facilitating commerce within the framework of the Geographical Indication (GI) system, particularly in relation to Goods and Services Tax (GST) processes, including export documentation such as shipping bills, invoices, and certificates of origin, as well as

<sup>20</sup> Refer to [https://agriculture.ec.europa.eu/farming/geographical-indications-and-quality-schemes/geographical-indications-and-quality-schemes-explained\\_en](https://agriculture.ec.europa.eu/farming/geographical-indications-and-quality-schemes/geographical-indications-and-quality-schemes-explained_en).

ensuring compliance, international classification, and digital traceability. Harmonised System (HS) codes are primarily used for customs classification and trade facilitation. They serve to identify products in global trade, assist with tariff determination, statistical analysis, and regulatory enforcement. However, it is essential to acknowledge that HS codes do not inherently confer legal protection to Geographical Indication (GI) products. Although HS codes are generally not required for domestic product labelling, they may hold strategic significance depending on specific regulatory and trade contexts.

## Harmonised System of Coding of the GIs

Not all Indian Geographical Indications (GIs) have been officially codified—only 3% of the 405 GIs. Accordingly, the report advocates for adopting a standardised nomenclature system to monitor them, using HSN 2022 for this purpose. Challenges arise because Indian GIs are registered under the GI Act of 1999 but are not integrated with trade classification systems, such as the Harmonised System (HS). This discrepancy reduces their visibility in customs data, trade analyses, and export promotion initiatives. It is advisable to implement the latest HSN 2022, as it provides structured codes that facilitate traceable trade, enable easier monitoring, and support the development of targeted trade policies. The importance of assigning Harmonised System Nomenclature (HSN) codes is increasingly recognised as India enters new trade agreements.

The GIs appear in 18 of 22 Multilateral Trade Negotiations (MTN) product groups. This suggests a broader influence than expected, underscoring the need to identify imports that threaten these GIs and to assess India's potential to export them.

**Table 16: MTN Product Group and Protection and Market Access Concerns**

Rank	MTN Products Group	Domestic Market	Market Access	Total Registered GI's	% share
1	Textiles	95	1	96	22.0
2	Fruits and vegetables	66		66	15.1
3	Wood, paper, furniture	53		53	12.2
4	Minerals and metals	43		43	9.9
5	Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	36	1	37	8.5
6	Cereals and cereal preparations	32		32	7.3
7	Other manufactures	26		26	6.0
8	Beverages and tobacco	2	21	23	5.3
9	Clothing	20		20	4.6
10	Chemicals	9		9	2.1
11	Dairy products	1	6	7	1.6
12	Other agricultural products	5	1	6	1.4
13	Sugars and sugar confectionery	6		6	1.4
14	Plants and vegetal material	4		4	0.9
15	Rubber, leather and footwear	4		4	0.9
16	Live animals and meat	1	1	2	0.5
17	Mechanical, office, and computing machinery	1		1	0.2
18	Oilseeds, fats and oils	1		1	0.2
<b>Total Registered GIs</b>		<b>405</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Author.

Among the 436 Geographical Indications (GIs), the ten leading product groups within the MTN category include Textiles (22%), Fruits and Vegetables (15%), Wood, Paper, and Furniture (12%), Minerals and Metals (10%), Coffee, Tea, Cocoa, and Spices (9%), Cereals and Cereal Preparations (7%), Other Manufactured Goods (6%), Beverages and Tobacco, as well as Clothing (5%), with Chemicals accounting for 2%. Collectively, these ten chapters account for approximately 93% of all GIs registered in India.

The GI tag does not create a new HSN code; it should be associated with the most appropriate existing HSN code. Using 10-digit national tariff lines with descriptive tags can serve as a solution for GI products. For example, a GI product can be identified by 10-digit HSN codes with descriptive suffixes, such as 0902.40.10.10 – Darjeeling Tea (Black Leaf). This helps customs and GST systems differentiate between GI variants and generic versions.

Any targeted policy measures to support and promote GIs require accurate identification of these products at the highest level of detail. This process involves creating a collective brand to protect against imitation by non-original producers. Once a product is identified, funding for origin-related promotion in national or provincial agricultural policies, such as co-financing and advertising subsidies, can be streamlined to prevent leakage. This can be achieved by forming a club and initiating or securing price premiums. Three GI products have been identified and isolated: Alphonso Mangoes at eight-digit HSN (0804.50.21), Shahi Litchi of Bihar (HSN 0810.90.60), and Kashmir Saffron (HSN 0910.20.10). Therefore, a significant gap exists in India's GI identification, as the Harmonised System Nomenclature is the most widely used framework. Thus, it is urgent to develop a mechanism to distinguish GIs from similar products that are not region-specific or do not meet GI criteria.

**Table 17: Geographical Indications: Example of Three GIs**

S.N.	Year	Geographical Indications	State	HS Code
1	2019	Alphonso	Maharashtra	0804.50.21
2	2019	Shahi Litchi of Bihar	Bihar	0810.90.60
3	2021	Kashmir Saffron	Jammu & Kashmir	0910.20.10

The report has adopted a 10-digit code for 432 GI Products, which has been expanded to 438 GI Products.

There are three examples of jasmine flower (Malligae) plant products in Chapter 06, with the value-added product being concentrated jasmine oils in Chapter 33. Such opportunities exist for many agricultural products; however, the report only discusses these three GI products. For example, the protection of GIs under Chapter 06 benefits local farmers, while the protection in Chapter 33 supports manufacturers in processing GIs.

In the fourth category of Kuthampully Sarees, both silk and cotton are available, with different codes, as shown in Table 3. Regarding clothing, there are many options, as they are closely linked to growth and opportunities in the fashion industry. India could tap

into this expanding market to increase artisans' wealth. The GIs need to be used to promote development and growth in the millions of villages across India.

**Table 18: Sample of Geographical Indications: example of Four GIs (10 digits)**

S. N.	Year	Geographical Indications	State	HS Code
1	2008	Mysore Malligae	Karnataka	0603.00.00.00 VA - 3304.99.90.10
2	2008	Udupi Malligae	Karnataka	0603.00.00.10 VA - 3304.99.90.20
3	2008	Hadagali Malligae	Karnataka	0603.00.00.20 VA - 3304.99.90.30
4	2011	Kuthampully Sarees [Cotton]	Kerala	5007.20.10.11 [5007.20.10.12]

Note: VA = value added product from the raw material.

While food and health security are crucial for any nation, achieving balanced growth and development is equally important. The 436 GIs can help accomplish this, as they are community-based, geographically identified, and industrialised, and they offer solutions that will promote democratisation across multiple states.

### **Trade Policy Tool: Assigning Product Identification:**

The Geographical Indications (GIs) possess the potential to foster inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment, and dignified work. Consequently, they can be utilised effectively to address issues related to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 1, 2, 3, 4, and 10, including poverty alleviation, access to clean water, health improvement, and inequality reduction through equitable rural development. The strategic significance of GIs lies in strengthening rural value chains by linking local producers to premium markets. Moreover, they help alleviate migration pressures by establishing sustainable livelihoods in their regions of origin, thereby promoting the active participation of women and artisans, with particular emphasis on handicrafts and agro-based GIs. These measures offer a comprehensive critique of global labour standards and their applicability to culturally affluent and historically significant economies such as India. The International Labour Organisation (ILO) has formulated conventions and recommendations predominantly influenced by industrialised Western nations. It may be necessary for the ILO to revise specific labour standards to enhance the protection of workers' rights worldwide; however, these standards often fail to fully acknowledge the distinctive socio-economic fabric of countries such as India.

The three regulatory bodies responsible for addressing GI-related concerns include the GST Council and CBIC (Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs), which oversee the alignment of HSN codes with other trade policies and regulations. The GI Registry (Chennai), which provides legal guarantees as outlined in its product documentation but does not currently assign HSN codes, recommends that products be registered with the applicable HSN codes. Furthermore, trade portals such as the Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT), the Indian Customs Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) Gateway (ICEGATE), and SEAIR provide searchable databases of selected GI-HSN and HSN

mappings for all 405 GIs. This development gains importance as India prepares to conclude multiple trade agreements. Implementing reforms in this area would yield tangible, practical benefits, including the requirement that exporters and importers declare GI products with the relevant HSN codes, often accompanied by additional documentation to verify the GI's authenticity. The secondary level of compliance involves GST filings using these codes for accurate tax rate calculation. Moreover, if any specific Quality Control Orders (QCOs) apply, they may indirectly reference GI products but rely on HSN codes for enforcement.

## **Theoretical Framework: GI Labels and Market Outcomes in International Trade**

International trade in Geographical Indication (GI) products is better understood through modern trade theories that emphasise information imbalances, signalling, and product differentiation rather than classical comparative advantage. In cross-border markets, consumers often cannot verify the authenticity, origin, or production processes of GI goods before buying. This creates an information gap similar to Akerlof's (1970) "Market for Lemons." Here, high- and low-quality products coexist, but buyers cannot distinguish between them. In this situation, prices tend to be uncompetitive because the qualitative difference cannot be identified by appearance alone. Consumers won't pay extra for quality they cannot see, which could cause genuine GI producers to leave international markets. This issue is more pronounced for GI products because their main features, such as origin, tradition, technique, and reputation, are qualities that cannot be easily verified in far-off markets. Within this context, GI tags alone do not address the market failure identified by Akerlof. While GI tags confer legal recognition and protection of geographical origin under domestic law and the TRIPS framework, they are largely unknown to foreign consumers and importers. This means GI-tagged products might still be sold alongside imitations and generic alternatives at similar prices, thereby perpetuating the lemons problem in international trade. Without a reliable means of demonstrating quality and authenticity, global trade may undermine the reputation of GIs rather than enhance it.

Spence's (1973) signalling theory provides another explanation for why GI labels work better than GI tags in trade. In markets where information is unequal, high-quality producers stand out by using costly and credible signals that low-quality producers can't easily copy. GI labels serve this purpose well. By incorporating certification, traceability, and compliance requirements, GI labels impose costs that only authentic producers in the specified geographical area can sustain over time. These labels are visible at the point of sale and understandable across borders. This allows consumers to distinguish genuine GI products from imitations before purchase. In doing so, GI labels turn hard-to-verify qualities into visible signals. This enables prices in international markets to reflect quality differences rather than just average quality. However, there are limits to signalling, as the

costs of certification and compliance might exclude smaller producers unless there are helpful institutional frameworks.

The importance of GI labels in international trade can also be explained using New Trade Theory. This theory focuses on product differentiation and imperfect competition as key determinants of trade between countries with similar resource endowments. GI-labelled products don't compete on price or quantity; they compete on their uniqueness, reputation, and specific qualities tied to their origin, as also discussed in the earlier paragraph. Labels make this differentiation clear to international markets, allowing GI products to fit into niche segments defined by monopolistic competition. Without GI labels, this differentiation remains subtle and does not yield lasting trade benefits. By using labels, GI products can thrive in global markets even with higher production costs and limited quantities, as they avoid direct price competition with mass-produced goods. However, the advantages gained through differentiation may not be shared equally if intermediaries or large firms capture a substantial share of the value created by GI labels.

Together, these trade theories highlight the differences between GI tags and GI labels. Akerlof's framework shows why international trade in GI products may fail under conditions of unequal information. Spence's theory explains how GI labels serve as credible signals that help prevent this failure. New Trade Theory then illustrates how labelled GI products can sustain trade through differentiation rather than competing on price. GI tags secure legal rights over origin, but GI labels put these rights into action in markets.

Without adequate labelling, international trade risks perpetuating issues of adverse selection and reputational loss. With strong GI labels, trade focuses on quality and welfare improvements and aligns with goals often associated with GI protection. All of these would also help address educated unemployment in India if appropriate institutional support is provided, as seen in other export-oriented sectors.

## **Conclusion and Policy Recommendation**

India's rising engagement in Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) with developed nations has revived discussions on Geographical Indications (GIs). Because GI goods are associated with specific geographic areas or traditional methods, such as towns, regions, or countries, large-scale production is inherently challenging. However, GIs have the potential to promote uniformity and support the Indian government's current efforts to spread economic growth across districts and villages. Additionally, GI products can play a significant role in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), as they can be marketed as environmentally friendly and provide multiple benefits to the rural economy. Promoting GI products can also help build a resilient and sustainable rural economy by empowering local producers.

Geographical Indications (GI) are highly relevant to the upcoming phase of development and growth, supported by government initiatives such as Vocal for Local (VfL) and One

District One Product (ODOP) under the Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC). When these functions are smoothly integrated, they will help the GI overcome challenges associated with fifth-generation industrialisation and provide solutions that promote the democratisation of economic and social benefits.

One of the weaknesses is the insufficient effort to develop and strengthen the Post-Registration Ecosystem, moving beyond mere registration to ensure authorised user adoption, branding, and market access. Geographical Indications (GIs) are more than just intellectual property markers; they are strategic tools that can influence trade dynamics, empower rural economies, and enhance India's cultural diplomacy. These outcomes can only be achieved through the following actions.

1. Moving away from GI tags to GI labels would initiate a new approach under the Voluntary Sustainability Standards (VSS). These private standard requirements may address product quality and attributes, production and processing methods, and transportation requirements, including traceability.
2. GI products tell stories of terroir, tradition, and craftsmanship that resonate with consumers seeking ethical and authentic choices;
3. HSN Codes for all registered Geographical Indications to be made mandatory;
  - a. It can take two approaches: either India follows what is being suggested in the paper, or create an additional Chapter 99, typically what is being done in the US and in India recently, in the case of the India-Australia trade agreement.
4. GI Tags in agriculture have the potential to enhance quality and trust through creating traceability;
5. GI collaborations with countries (e.g., the EU's PDO/PGI systems) foster mutual recognition and deepen diplomatic ties;
6. Showcasing GI-tagged goods in international forums (e.g., Expo events, trade fairs) enhances India's image as a nation of rich, diverse traditions; and
7. Efforts have to be undertaken to identify more GIs from Northern, Central, Eastern, and North-Eastern regions of India to be registered for the protection of GIs.

The primary step in this process is establishing product identification by assigning HSN codes. This initiative will help India improve its global standing and develop more effective trade policies by leveraging Geographical Indications (GIs) within multilateral negotiations (UN and WTO) and bilateral trade agreements as tools for fair trade. Additionally, it positions Indian GIs as symbols of sustainability in international markets. The sustainability aspect requires strengthening through increased monitoring and impact assessment. This can be done by developing Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)-linked indicators to measure the socio-economic and environmental effects of GI promotion. Such efforts may be supported by fostering academic-policy partnerships focused on evidence-based evaluation of specific product groups, which is only feasible if HSN codes are implemented.

Furthermore, the profiling of the GI has led to the identification of GIs across the states, supporting efforts to establish GI clusters with shared infrastructure and digital platforms, which would help integrate GIs into National SDG Strategies. This includes explicitly recognising GIs in India's Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) on SDG progress and aligning GI promotion with Atmanirbhar Bharat and Make in India initiatives. It is supported by capacity-building and awareness activities, including targeted training for producer groups in quality control, packaging, and export readiness, as well as by promoting women-led GI enterprises through credit and marketing support.

The new HS codes were introduced through an amendment to the First Schedule of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, which was announced in the Union Budget 2025-- 26 (1 February 2025). India introduced new HS codes for GI-tagged rice varieties like Red Rice, Black Rice, and Kalanamak Rice.<sup>21</sup> This enabled clear differentiation from non-GI products and Protection during export bans or duty increases. It also provided better branding and premium pricing. It is a sign that GI products can be assigned HSN codes when mandated.

### **Policy Recommendation**

India should consider developing a dedicated HSN sub-classification framework specifically for GI products across various sectors, thereby aligning its domestic trade policy with international best practices. Such a framework would enhance data transparency and provide fiscal support to producers, thereby strengthening India's position as a guardian of cultural and artisanal heritage, alongside the **“one-district-one-product”** framework. The HSN (Harmonised System of Nomenclature) codes are essential for customs classification, taxation, and trade analytics; however, GI products are frequently categorised under generic codes, which diminishes their distinct identity and exposes them to trade restrictions.

Further, this could help address surging educated unemployment across India by providing employment opportunities in rural areas, supported by an appropriate institutional framework and emerging orange economic frameworks, as provided to other export-oriented sectors.

### **Recommendations for Legal Development**

To realise this transition from GI Tag to Label, India should:

- a. Amend the GI Act to incorporate VSS frameworks, allowing registered GIs to adopt certified labels with enforceable sustainability criteria.
- b. Establish a national body for VSS-GI integration.
- c. Pursue multilateral negotiations under TRIPS Article 24 for extending enhanced protections via VSS.
- d. Embed GI label requirements in FTAs to ensure reciprocal strong protections.

---

<sup>21</sup> Refer to DGFT, Trade Notice No. 04/2025-26.

This evolution would comply with existing international and domestic laws, and also propel India's GIs toward commercially oriented safeguards. This will ultimately benefiting rural economies and sustainable development.

\*\*\*\*\*

**Annex Table 1: State-Wise, Group of States, and Foreign Registered as GIs in India**

S.N.	States/Countries	Domestic Market	Market Access	Total Registered GI's	% share
<b>A</b>	<b>India's States</b>				
1	Andhra Pradesh	17		17	4.2
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2		2	0.5
3	Assam	11		11	2.7
4	Bihar	15		15	3.7
5	Chhattisgarh	6		6	1.5
6	Goa	5		5	1.2
7	Gujarat	16		16	4.0
8	Himachal Pradesh	10		10	2.5
9	Jammu & Kashmir	8		8	2.0
10	Jharkhand	1		1	0.2
11	Karnataka	45		45	11.1
12	Kerala	36		36	8.9
13	Ladakh (UT)	1		1	0.2
14	Madhya Pradesh	11		11	2.7
15	Maharashtra	31		31	7.7
16	Manipur	6		6	1.5
17	Meghalaya	2		2	0.5
18	Mizoram	7		7	1.7
19	Nagaland	4		4	1.0
20	Odisha	17		17	4.2
21	Pondicherry	2		2	0.5
22	Rajasthan	15		15	3.7
23	Sikkim	1		1	0.2
24	Tamil Nadu	42		42	10.4
25	Telangana	16		16	4.0
26	Tripura	1		1	0.2
27	Uttar Pradesh	34		34	8.4
28	Uttarakhand	8		8	2.0
29	West Bengal	21		21	5.2
	Ladakh (UT)	1		1	0.2
<b>B</b>	<b>Group of States</b>				
1	India - (Andhra Pradesh & Odisha)	1		1	0.2
2	India - (Karnataka & Kerala)	1		1	0.2
3	India - (Karnataka & Maharashtra)	1		1	0.2
4	India - (Kerala & Tamil Nadu)	1		1	0.2
5	India - (Kerala, Karnataka & Tamil Nadu)	1		1	0.2
6	India - (Maharashtra & Madhya Pradesh)	1		1	0.2
7	India - (Maharashtra, Gujarat, Dadar & Nagar Haveli, Daman Diu)	1		1	0.2
8	India - (Manipur & Nagaland)	1		1	0.2
9	India - (Punjab / Haryana / Himachal Pradesh / Delhi / Uttarakhand / Uttar Pradesh / Jammu & Kashmir)	1		1	0.2
10	India - (Punjab, Haryana & Rajasthan)	1		1	0.2
11	India - (Sikkim and West Bengal)	1		1	0.2
12	India - (Telangana & Andhra Pradesh)	1		1	0.2
13	India - (Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh)	1		1	0.2
Domestic GI (A+B)				405	100.0
<b>C</b>	<b>Foreign GIs Registered in India</b>				
1	Czech Republic		1	1	3.2
2	France		2	2	6.5
3	Germany		2	2	6.5
4	Greece		1	1	3.2
5	Ireland		2	2	6.5
6	Italy		15	15	48.4
7	Mexico		1	1	3.2
8	Peru		1	1	3.2
9	Portugal		2	2	6.5
10	Spain		1	1	3.2
11	Thailand		1	1	3.2
12	United Kingdom		1	1	3.2
13	United States of America		1	1	3.2
Market Access (Only C)				31	100
India's Total GIs		405	31		
Share of GI Protection		93	7		

Source: Author.

\*\*\*\*\*

**Annex Table 2: Geographical Indications and 10-digit HS Codes**

S. N.	Year	Geographical Indications	Goods (As per Section 2 (f) of the GI Act 1999 )	State/Country	GIs/Market Access	Indicative HS code (10 digits)	Comments
1	2005	Darjeeling Tea (word & logo)	Agricultural	West Bengal	Domestic Market	0902.40.10.10	
2	2005	Aranmula Kannadi	Handicrafts	Kerala	Domestic Market	7009.10.10.10	
3	2005	Pochampalli Ikat	Handicrafts	Telangana	Domestic Market	5209.11.12.10	
4	2006	Salem Fabric	Handicrafts	Tamil Nadu	Domestic Market	5208.11.21.80	
5	2006	Chanderi Sarees	Handicrafts	Madhya Pradesh	Domestic Market	5007.20.10.10	
6	2006	Solapur Chaddar	Handicrafts	Maharashtra	Domestic Market	6304.11.00.10	
7	2006	Solapur Terry Towel	Handicrafts	Maharashtra	Domestic Market	6302.60.90.10	
8	2006	Kotpad Handloom fabric	Handicrafts	Odisha	Domestic Market	6301.51.10.10	
9	2006	Mysore Silk	Handicrafts	Karnataka	Domestic Market	5004.00.10.10	
10	2006	Kota Doria	Handicrafts	Rajasthan	Domestic Market	5208.11.21.70	4 digits
11	2006	Mysore Agarbathi	Manufactured	Karnataka	Domestic Market	3307.41.00.10	
12	2006	Kancheepuram Silk	Handicrafts	Tamil Nadu	Domestic Market	6217.00.00.10	4 digits
13	2006	Bhavani Jamakkalam	Handicrafts	Tamil Nadu	Domestic Market	5702.42.30.10	
14	2006	Kullu Shawl	Handicrafts	Himachal Pradesh	Domestic Market	6214.90.90.10	
15	2006	Bidriware	Handicrafts	Karnataka	Domestic Market	7403.11.00.10	
16	2006	Madurai Sungudi	Handicrafts	Tamil Nadu	Domestic Market	5208.11.21.60	
17	2006	Orissa Ikat	Handicrafts	Odisha	Domestic Market	6204.42.90.10	
18	2006	Channapatna Toys & Dolls	Handicrafts	Karnataka	Domestic Market	9503.00.90.10	
19	2006	Mysore Rosewood Inlay	Handicrafts	Karnataka	Domestic Market	9403.60.00.10	
20	2006	Kangra Tea	Agricultural	Himachal Pradesh	Domestic Market	0902.40.90.10	
21	2006	Coimbatore Wet Grinder	Manufactured	Tamil Nadu	Domestic Market	8438.80.90.10	
22	2006	Srikalahasthi Kalamkari	Handicrafts	Andhra Pradesh	Domestic Market	9701.29.00.10	
23	2006	Mysore Sandalwood Oil	Manufactured	Karnataka	Domestic Market	3301.90.90.10	
24	2006	Mysore Sandal soap	Manufactured	Karnataka	Domestic Market	3401.19.90.10	
25	2006	Kasuti Embroidery	Handicrafts	Karnataka	Domestic Market	5810.99.90.50	
26	2006	Mysore Traditional Paintings	Handicrafts	Karnataka	Domestic Market	9701.91.00.10	
27	2006	Coorg Orange	Agricultural	Karnataka	Domestic Market	0805.10.00.10	
28	2006	Mysore Betel leaf	Agricultural	Karnataka	Domestic Market	1404.90.40.10	
29	2006	Nanjanagud Banana	Agricultural	Karnataka	Domestic Market	0803.90.10.10	
30	2006	Madhubani Paintings	Handicrafts	Bihar	Domestic Market	9701.91.00.20	
31	2008	Kondapalli Bommallu	Handicrafts	Andhra Pradesh	Domestic Market	9503.00.90.20	
32	2008	Thanjavur Paintings	Handicrafts	Tamil Nadu	Domestic Market	9701.91.00.30	
33	2008	Silver Filigree of Karimnagar	Handicrafts	Telangana	Domestic Market	7113.11.10.10	
34	2008	Alleppey Coir	Handicrafts	Kerala	Domestic Market	5701.90.20.10	
35	2008	Muga Silk of Assam	Handicrafts	Assam	Domestic Market	5006.00.19.10	
36	2008	Temple Jewellery of Nagercoil	Handicrafts	Tamil Nadu	Domestic Market	7114.19.10.10	
37	2008	Mysore Malligae	Agricultural	Karnataka	Domestic Market	3304.99.90.10	
37a	2008	Mysore Malligae	Agricultural	Karnataka	Domestic Market	0605.00.00.00	4 digits
38	2008	Udupi Malligae	Agricultural	Karnataka	Domestic Market	3304.99.90.20	
38a	2008	Udupi Malligae	Agricultural	Karnataka	Domestic Market	0605.00.00.10	4 digits
39	2008	Hadagali Malligae	Agricultural	Karnataka	Domestic Market	3304.99.90.30	
39a	2008	Hadagali Malligae	Agricultural	Karnataka	Domestic Market	0605.00.00.20	4 digits
40	2008	Navara Rice	Agricultural	Kerala	Domestic Market	1006.30.90.10	

S. N.	Year	Geographical Indications	Goods (As per Section 2 (f) of the GI Act 1999 )	State/Country	GIs/Market Access	Indicative HS code (10 digits)	Comments
41	2008	Palakkadan Matta Rice	Agricultural	Kerala	Domestic Market	1006.30.90.20	
42	2008	Thanjavur Art Plate	Handicrafts	Tamil Nadu	Domestic Market	9701.29.00.50	
43	2008	Ilkal Sarees	Handicrafts	Karnataka	Domestic Market	5007.20.10.20	
44	2008	Applique (Khatwa) Work of Bihar	Handicrafts	Bihar	Domestic Market	5810.99.90.40	
45	2008	Sujini Embroidery Work of Bihar	Handicrafts	Bihar	Domestic Market	5810.99.90.30	
46	2008	Sikki Grass Products of Bihar	Handicrafts	Bihar	Domestic Market	4601.99.00.10	
47	2008	Malabar Pepper	Agricultural	India - (Kerala, Karnataka & Tamil Nadu)	Domestic Market	0904.11.60.10	
48	2008	Allahabad Surkha Guava	Agricultural	Uttar Pradesh	Domestic Market	0804.50.10.10	
49	2008	Nakshi Kantha	Handicrafts	West Bengal	Domestic Market	5811.00.10.10	
50	2008	Ganjifa Cards of Mysore	Handicrafts	Karnataka	Domestic Market	6802.29.00.30	
51	2008	Navalgund Durries	Handicrafts	Karnataka	Domestic Market	5705.00.21.10	
52	2008	Karnataka Bronzeware	Handicrafts	Karnataka	Domestic Market	7419.99.30.20	
53	2008	<b>Molakalmuru Sarees</b>	Handicrafts	Karnataka	Domestic Market	5007.20.10.30	
54	2008	Monsooned Malabar Arabica Coffee	Agricultural	India - (Karnataka & Kerala)	Domestic Market	0901.11.29.10	
55	2008	Monsooned Malabar Robusta Coffee	Agricultural	India -(Karnataka & Kerala)	Domestic Market	0901.11.29.20	
56	2008	Alleppey Green Cardamom	Agricultural	India - (Kerala & Tamilnadu)	Domestic Market	0908.31.20.10	
57	2008	Coorg Green Cardamom	Agricultural	Karnataka	Domestic Market	0908.31.20.20	
58	2008	East India Leather	Manufactured	Tamil Nadu	Domestic Market	4104.49.00.10	
59	2008	Salem Silk, known as Salem Venpattu	Handicrafts	Tamil Nadu	Domestic Market	5007.90.10.10	
60	2008	<b>Kovai Kora Cotton Sarees</b>	Handicrafts	Tamil Nadu	Domestic Market	5007.20.10.40	
61	2008	Arani Silk	Handicrafts	Tamil Nadu	Domestic Market	5007.10.00.10	
62	2008	Bastar Dhokra	Handicrafts	Chhattisgarh	Domestic Market	7419.99.30.10	
63	2008	Bastar Wooden Craft	Handicrafts	Chhattisgarh	Domestic Market	4421.90.90.20	
64	2008	Nirmal Toys and Craft	Handicrafts	Telangana	Domestic Market	9503.00.90.30	
65	2008	Maddalam of Palakkad	Handicrafts	Kerala	Domestic Market	9209.99.00.10	
66	2008	Screw Pine Craft of Kerala	Handicrafts	Kerala	Domestic Market	7318.12.00.10	
67	2008	Swamimalai Bronze Icons	Handicrafts	Tamil Nadu	Domestic Market	8306.29.90.10	
68	2008	Bastar Iron Craft	Handicrafts	Chhattisgarh	Domestic Market	7323.91.90.10	
69	2008	Konark Stone carving	Handicrafts	Odisha	Domestic Market	9701.29.00.60	
70	2008	Orissa Pattachitra	Handicrafts	Odisha	Domestic Market	9701.29.00.70	
71	2008	Machilipatnam Kalamkari	Handicrafts	Andhra Pradesh	Domestic Market	5209.21.10.10	
72	2008	Eathomozhy Tall Coconut	Agricultural	Tamil Nadu	Domestic Market	0801.00.00.10	4 digits
73	2008	Brass Broidered Coconut Shell Crafts of Kerala	Handicrafts	Kerala	Domestic Market	4421.90.90.10	
74	2008	Blue Pottery of Jaipur	Handicrafts	Rajasthan	Domestic Market	6912.00.90.10	
75	2008	Molela Clay Work	Handicrafts	Rajasthan	Domestic Market	2508.40.90.10	
76	2008	Kathputlis of Rajasthan	Handicrafts	Rajasthan	Domestic Market	6307.90.99.10	
77	2008	Leather Toys of Indore	Handicrafts	Madhya Pradesh	Domestic Market	4823.90.16.10	
78	2008	Bagh Prints of Madhya Pradesh	Handicrafts	Madhya Pradesh	Domestic Market	5209.00.00.10	4 digits
79	2008	Sankheda Furniture	Handicrafts	Gujarat	Domestic Market	9403.60.00.20	
80	2008	Agates of Cambay	Handicrafts	Gujarat	Domestic Market	7103.10.62.10	
81	2008	Bell Metal Ware of Datia and Tikamgarh	Handicrafts	Madhya Pradesh	Domestic Market	8307.90.00.10	
82	2008	Kutch Embroidery	Handicrafts	Gujarat	Domestic Market	5809.58.10.10	
83	2008	Kani Shawl	Handicrafts	Jammu & Kashmir	Domestic Market	6214.90.90.20	
84	2008	Chamba Rumal	Handicrafts	Himachal Pradesh	Domestic Market	6213.20.00.10	
85	2008	Dharwad Pedha	Foodstuff	Karnataka	Domestic Market	1704.90.90.10	

S. N.	Year	Geographical Indications	Goods (As per Section 2 (f) of the GI Act 1999 )	State/Country	GIs/Market Access	Indicative HS code (10 digits)	Comments
86	2008	Pokkali Rice	Agricultural	Kerala	Domestic Market	1006.30.90.30	
87	2008	Pipli Applique Work	Handicrafts	Odisha	Domestic Market	6304.92.80.10	
88	2008	Budithi Bell & Brass Metal Craft	Handicrafts	Andhra Pradesh	Domestic Market	8307.90.00.20	
89	2008	Thanjavur Doll	Handicrafts	Tamil Nadu	Domestic Market	9503.00.90.40	
90	2008	Santiniketan Leather Goods	Handicrafts	West Bengal	Domestic Market	4104.49.00.20	
91	2008	Nirmal Furniture	Handicrafts	Telangana	Domestic Market	9403.99.00.10	
92	2008	Nirmal Paintings	Handicrafts	Telangana	Domestic Market	9701.91.00.40	
93	2008	Andhra Pradesh Leather Puppetry	Handicrafts	Andhra Pradesh	Domestic Market	4823.90.16.20	
94	2008	Malda Laxman Bhog Mango	Agricultural	West Bengal	Domestic Market	0804.50.10.20	
95	2008	Malda Khirsapati (Himsagar) Mango	Agricultural	West Bengal	Domestic Market	0804.50.10.30	
96	2008	Malda Fazli Mango	Agricultural	West Bengal	Domestic Market	0804.50.10.40	
97	2008	Kashmir Pashmina	Handicrafts	Jammu & Kashmir	Domestic Market	6214.20.10.10	
98	2008	Kashmir Sozani Craft	Handicrafts	Jammu & Kashmir	Domestic Market	7419.99.30.30	
99	2008	Naga Mircha	Agricultural	Nagaland	Domestic Market	0904.21.10.10	
100	2008	Nilgiri (Orthodox)	Agricultural	Tamil Nadu	Domestic Market	0902.20.90.10	
101	2008	Assam (Orthodox)	Agricultural	Assam	Domestic Market	0902.20.90.20	
102	2008	Lucknow Chikan Craft	Handicrafts	Uttar Pradesh	Domestic Market	5208.11.21.50	
103	2008	Virupakshi Hill Banana	Agricultural	Tamil Nadu	Domestic Market	0803.90.10.20	
104	2008	Sirumalai Hill Banana	Agricultural	Tamil Nadu	Domestic Market	0803.90.10.30	
105	2008	Feni	Manufactured	Goa	Domestic Market	2106.90.99.20	
106	2008	Uppada Jamdani Sarees	Handicrafts	Andhra Pradesh	Domestic Market	5007.20.10.50	
107	2010	Tirupathi Laddu	Foodstuff	Andhra Pradesh	Domestic Market	1704.90.20.10	
108	2010	Mango Malihabadi Dusseheri	Agricultural	Uttar Pradesh	Domestic Market	0804.50.10.50	
109	2010	Puneri Pagadi	Handicrafts	Maharashtra	Domestic Market	6217.10.40.10	
110	2010	Banaras Brocades and Sarees	Handicrafts	Uttar Pradesh	Domestic Market	5007.20.10.60	
111	2010	Tangaliya Shawl	Handicrafts	Gujarat	Domestic Market	6214.90.90.30	
112	2010	Vazhakulam Pineapple	Agricultural	Kerala	Domestic Market	0804.50.10.60	
113	2010	Devanahalli Pomello	Agricultural	Karnataka	Domestic Market	0805.40.00.10	
114	2010	Appemidi Mango	Agricultural	Karnataka	Domestic Market	0804.50.10.70	
115	2010	Kamalapur Red Banana	Agricultural	Karnataka	Domestic Market	0803.90.10.40	
116	2010	Santipore Saree	Handicrafts	West Bengal	Domestic Market	5007.20.10.50	
117	2010	Cannanore Home -Furnishings	Handicrafts	Kerala	Domestic Market	9403.60.00.30	
118	2010	Peruvian Pisco	Manufactured	Peru	Market Access	2208.20.21.41	
119	2010	Sanganeri Hand Block Printing	Handicrafts	Rajasthan	Domestic Market	5212.15.00.10	
120	2010	Balaramapuram Sarees and Fine Cotton Fabrics	Handicrafts	Kerala	Domestic Market	5007.20.10.70	
121	2011	Bikaneri Bhujia	Food Stuff	Rajasthan	Domestic Market	1904.20.00.10	
122	2011	Guntur Sannam Chilli	Agricultural	Andhra Pradesh	Domestic Market	0904.21.10.20	
123	2011	Nashik Valley Wine	Manufactured	Maharashtra	Domestic Market	2204.21.90.42	
124	2011	Gadwal Sarees	Handicrafts	Telangana	Domestic Market	5007.20.10.80	
125	2011	Kinnauri Shawl	Handicrafts	Himachal Pradesh	Domestic Market	6214.90.90.40	
126	2011	Kasaragod Sarees	Handicrafts	Kerala	Domestic Market	5007.20.10.90	
127	2011	Kuthampully Sarees	Handicrafts	Kerala	Domestic Market	5007.20.10.11	
128	2011	Sandur Lambani Embroidery	Handicrafts	Karnataka	Domestic Market	5810.99.90.20	
129	2011	Handmade Carpet of Bhadohi	Handicrafts	Uttar Pradesh	Domestic Market	5701.10.90.10	
129a	2011	Kuthampully Sarees [Cotton]	Handicrafts	Kerala	Domestic Market	5007.20.10.12	

S. N.	Year	Geographical Indications	Goods (As per Section 2 (f) of the GI Act 1999 )	State/Country	GIs/Market Access	Indicative HS code (10 digits)	Comments
130	2011	Paithani Sarees and Fabrics	Handicrafts	Maharashtra	Domestic Market	5007.20.10.13	
131	2011	Mahabaleshwar Strawberry	Agricultural	Maharashtra	Domestic Market	0810.10.00.10	
132	2011	Hyderabad Haleem	Food Stuff	Telangana	Domestic Market	1103.11.20.10	
133	2011	Champagne	Manufactured	France	Market Access	2204.21.90.43	
134	2011	Napa Valley	Manufactured	United States of America	Market Access	2204.21.90.41	
135	2011	Central Travancore Jaggery	Agricultural	Kerala	Domestic Market	1701.14.90.10	
136	2011	Champa Silk Saree and Fabrics	Handicrafts	Chhattisgarh	Domestic Market	5007.20.10.36	
137	2011	Wayanad Jeerakasala Rice	Agricultural	Kerala	Domestic Market	1006.30.90.40	
138	2011	Wayanad Gandhakasala Rice	Agricultural	Kerala	Domestic Market	1006.30.90.50	
139	2011	Kota Doria (Logo)	Handicrafts	Rajasthan	Domestic Market	4823.90.30.20	
140	2011	Nashik Grapes	Agricultural	Maharashtra	Domestic Market	0806.10.00.10	
141	2011	Surat Zari Craft	Handicrafts	Gujarat	Domestic Market	5605.00.10.10	
142	2011	Cheriyal Paintings	Handicrafts	Telangana	Domestic Market	9701.91.00.50	6-digit HS
143	2011	Pembarthi Metal Craft	Handicrafts	Telangana	Domestic Market	7326.90.99.10	
144	2011	Payannur Pavithra Ring	Handicrafts	Kerala	Domestic Market	7113.11.30.10	
145	2011	Phulkari	Handicrafts	India -(Punjab, Haryana & Rajasthan)	Domestic Market	5007.20.10.11	
146	2011	Khandua Saree and Fabrics	Handicrafts	Odisha	Domestic Market	5007.20.10.37	
147	2011	Byadagi Chilli	Agricultural	Karnataka	Domestic Market	0904.21.10.40	
148	2011	Scotch Whisky	Manufactured	United Kingdom	Market Access	2208.20.21.42	6-digit HS
149	2011	Prosciutto di Parma	Food Stuff	Italy	Market Access	1602.41.00.41	
150	2012	Bagru Hand Block Print	Handicrafts	Rajasthan	Domestic Market	5007.20.10.22	
151	2012	Venkatagiri Sarees	Handicrafts	Andhra Pradesh	Domestic Market	5007.20.10.14	
152	2012	Gir Kesar Mango	Agricultural	Gujarat	Domestic Market	0804.50.10.80	
153	2012	Bhalia Wheat	Agricultural	Gujarat	Domestic Market	1101.00.00.10	
154	2012	Villianur Terracotta Works	Handicrafts	Pondicherry	Domestic Market	6912.00.90.20	
155	2012	Tirukanur Papier Mache Craft	Handicrafts	Pondicherry	Domestic Market	4823.70.30.10	
156	2012	Cognac	Manufactured	France	Market Access	2208.20.21.43	
157	2012	Kachchh Shawls	Handicrafts	Gujarat	Domestic Market	6214.90.90.50	
158	2012	Udupi Mattu Gulla Brinjal	Agricultural	Karnataka	Domestic Market	5007.20.10.23	
159	2012	Baluchari Saree	Handicrafts	West Bengal	Domestic Market	5007.20.10.24	
160	2012	Dhaniakhali Saree	Handicrafts	West Bengal	Domestic Market	5007.20.10.35	
161	2012	Kashmir Paper Machie	Handicrafts	Jammu & Kashmir	Domestic Market	4823.70.30.20	
162	2012	Kashmir Walnut Wood Carving	Handicrafts	Jammu & Kashmir	Domestic Market	9403.60.00.40	
163	2012	Bobbili Veena	Handicrafts	Andhra Pradesh	Domestic Market	9202.90.00.10	
164	2012	Khatamband	Handicrafts	Jammu & Kashmir	Domestic Market	4414.90.00.10	
165	2012	Kinhal Toys	Handicrafts	Karnataka	Domestic Market	9503.00.10.10	
166	2012	Chendamangalam Dhoties & Set Mundu	Handicrafts	Kerala	Domestic Market	5208.11.10.20	
167	2012	Porto	Manufactured	Portugal	Market Access	2204.22.10.41	
168	2012	Douro	Manufactured	Portugal	Market Access	2204.22.10.42	
169	2012	Gopalpur Tussar Fabrics	Handicrafts	Odisha	Domestic Market	6211.42.99.10	
170	2012	Siddipet Gollabama	Handicrafts	Telangana	Domestic Market	5208.11.21.10	
171	2012	Ganjam Kewda Rooh	Manufactured	Odisha	Domestic Market	3303.00.40.10	
172	2012	Ganjam Kewda Flower	Agricultural	Odisha	Domestic Market	5007.20.10.25	
173	2013	Maheshwar Sarees & Fabrics	Handicrafts	Madhya Pradesh	Domestic Market	5007.20.10.15	
174	2013	Dhalapathar Parda & Fabrics	Handicrafts	Odisha	Domestic Market	5007.20.10.26	

S. N.	Year	Geographical Indications	Goods (As per Section 2 (f) of the GI Act 1999 )	State/Country	GIs/Market Access	Indicative HS code (10 digits)	Comments
175	2013	Sambalpuri Bandha Saree & Fabrics	Handicrafts	Odisha	Domestic Market	5007.20.10.27	
176	2013	Bomkai Saree & Fabrics	Handicrafts	Odisha	Domestic Market	5007.20.10.28	
177	2013	Habaspuri Saree & Fabrics	Handicrafts	Odisha	Domestic Market	5007.20.90.20	
178	2013	Berhampur Patta (Phoda Kumbha) Saree & Joda	Handicrafts	Odisha	Domestic Market	5007.20.10.23	
179	2013	Bhagalpur Silk	Handicrafts	Bihar	Domestic Market	5007.20.90.30	
180	2013	Mangalagiri Sarees & Fabrics	Handicrafts	Andhra Pradesh	Domestic Market	5007.20.10.16	
181	2013	Madurai Malli	Agricultural	Tamil Nadu	Domestic Market	0603.00.00.40	
182	2013	Tequila	Manufactured	Mexico	Market Access	2208.90.99.41	
183	2013	Pattamadai Pai ("Pattamadai Mat")	Handicrafts	Tamil Nadu	Domestic Market	4601.99.00.20	
184	2013	Nachiarkoil Kuthuvilakku ("Nachiarkoil Lamp")	Handicrafts	Tamil Nadu	Domestic Market	7419.80.30.10	
185	2013	Chettinad Kottan	Handicrafts	Tamil Nadu	Domestic Market	5208.11.21.20	
186	2013	Narayanpet Handloom Sarees	Handicrafts	Telangana	Domestic Market	5007.20.10.17	
187	2013	Toda Embroidery	Handicrafts	Tamil Nadu	Domestic Market	5810.99.90.10	
188	2013	Thanjavur Veenai	Handicrafts	Tamil Nadu	Domestic Market	9701.29.00.90	
189	2013	Bangalore Blue Grapes	Agricultural	Karnataka	Domestic Market	0806.10.00.20	
190	2013	Agra Durrie	Handicrafts	Uttar Pradesh	Domestic Market	5705.00.29.10	
191	2013	Farrukhabad Prints	Handicrafts	Uttar Pradesh	Domestic Market	6214.20.10.20	
192	2013	Lucknow Zardozi	Handicrafts	Uttar Pradesh	Domestic Market	5007.20.90.40	
193	2013	Banaras Brocades and Sarees (Logo)	Handicrafts	Uttar Pradesh	Domestic Market	4823.90.30.40	
194	2014	Kalanamak Rice	Agricultural	Uttar Pradesh	Domestic Market	1006.30.90.60	
195	2014	Patan Patola	Handicrafts	Gujarat	Domestic Market	5007.20.90.10	
196	2014	Orissa Pattachitra (Logo)	Handicrafts	Odisha	Domestic Market	4823.90.30.50	
197	2014	Bastar Dhokra (Logo)	Handicrafts	Chhattisgarh	Domestic Market	4823.90.30.60	
198	2014	Bell Metal Ware of Datia and Tikamgarh (Logo)	Handicrafts	Madhya Pradesh	Domestic Market	4823.90.30.70	
199	2014	Kaipad Rice	Agricultural	Kerala	Domestic Market	1006.30.90.70	
200	2014	Kullu Shawl (Logo)	Handicrafts	Himachal Pradesh	Domestic Market	4823.90.30.80	
201	2014	Muga Silk of Assam (Logo)	Handicrafts	Assam	Domestic Market	4823.90.30.90	
202	2014	Firozabad Glass	Handicrafts	Uttar Pradesh	Domestic Market	7013.99.00.10	
203	2014	Kannauj Perfume	Manufactured	Uttar Pradesh	Domestic Market	3303.00.40.20	
204	2014	Kanpur Saddlery	Handicrafts	Uttar Pradesh	Domestic Market	4201.00.00.10	
205	2014	Moradabad Metal Craft	Handicrafts	Uttar Pradesh	Domestic Market	7419.99.30.40	
206	2014	Saharanpur Wood Craft	Handicrafts	Uttar Pradesh	Domestic Market	4421.90.90.30	
207	2014	Dharmavaram Handloom Pattu Sarres And Paavadas	Handicrafts	Andhra Pradesh	Domestic Market	5208.41.21.90	
208	2014	Warli Painting	Handicrafts	India - (Maharashtra, Gujarat, Dadara & Nagar Haveli, Daman Diu)	Domestic Market	9701.91.00.60	
209	2014	Kolhapur Jaggery	Agricultural	Maharashtra	Domestic Market	1701.14.90.20	
210	2014	The Art Work	Handicrafts	Rajasthan	Domestic Market	6802.29.00.20	
211	2014	Shaphee Lanphee	Handicrafts	Manipur	Domestic Market	6214.20.21.10	
212	2014	Wangkhei Phee	Handicrafts	Manipur	Domestic Market	6214.20.21.20	
213	2014	Moirang Phee	Handicrafts	Manipur	Domestic Market	5208.41.21.11	
214	2014	Kangra Paintings	Handicrafts	Himachal Pradesh	Domestic Market	9701.91.00.70	
215	2014	Nagpur Orange	Agricultural	India - (Maharashtra & Madhya Pradesh)	Domestic Market	0805.10.00.20	
216	2015	Leather Toys of Indore (Logo)	Handicrafts	Madhya Pradesh	Domestic Market	4823.90.30.11	
217	2015	Bangalore Rose Onion	Agricultural	Karnataka	Domestic Market	0703.20.00.10	
218	2015	Meerut Scissors	Manufactured	Uttar Pradesh	Domestic Market	8213.00.00.10	

S. N.	Year	Geographical Indications	Goods (As per Section 2 (f) of the GI Act 1999 )	State/Country	GIs/Market Access	Indicative HS code (10 digits)	Comments
219	2015	Khurja Pottery	Handicrafts	Uttar Pradesh	Domestic Market	6912.00.90.30	
220	2015	Naga Tree Tomato	Agricultural	Nagaland	Domestic Market	0702.00.00.10	
221	2015	Arunachal Orange	Agricultural	Arunachal Pradesh	Domestic Market	0805.10.00.30	
222	2015	Sikkim Large Cardamom	Agricultural	Sikkim	Domestic Market	0904.21.10.50	
223	2015	Mizo Chilli	Agricultural	Mizoram	Domestic Market	0904.21.10.60	
224	2015	Joy nagar Moa	Food Stuff	West Bengal	Domestic Market	1701.13.90.10	
225	2015	Banaras Gulabi Meenakari Craft	Handicrafts	Uttar Pradesh	Domestic Market	7117.90.90.10	
226	2015	Assam Karbi Anglong Ginger	Agricultural	Assam	Domestic Market	0910.11.10.10	
227	2015	Tripura Queen Pineapple	Agricultural	Tripura	Domestic Market	0803.90.90.40	
228	2015	Chengalikodan Nendran Banana	Agricultural	Kerala	Domestic Market	0803.90.10.50	
229	2015	Ratlam Sev	Food Stuff	Madhya Pradesh	Domestic Market	1904.90.00.10	
230	2015	Tezpur Litchi	Agricultural	Assam	Domestic Market	0810.90.60.10	
231	2015	Khasi Mandarin	Agricultural	Meghalaya	Domestic Market	0805.20.00.10	
232	2015	Kachai Lemon	Agricultural	Manipur	Domestic Market	0805.40.00.20	
233	2015	Makrana Marble	Natural Goods	Rajasthan	Domestic Market	6815.99.90.10	
234	2015	Varanasi Wooden	Handicrafts	Uttar Pradesh	Domestic Market	4421.99.90.40	
235	2015	Mirzapur Handmade Dari	Handicrafts	Uttar Pradesh	Domestic Market	5705.00.21.20	
236	2016	Memong Narang	Agricultural	Meghalaya	Domestic Market	0805.20.00.20	
237	2016	Nizamabad Black Pottery	Handicrafts	Uttar Pradesh	Domestic Market	6815.99.90.20	
238	2016	Basmati	Agricultural	India -(Punjab / Haryana / Himachal Pradesh / Delhi / Uttarakhand /Uttar Pradesh / Jammu &Kashmir)	Domestic Market	1006.30.20.26	
239	2016	Bagh Prints of Madhya Pradesh (Logo)	Handicrafts	Madhya Pradesh	Domestic Market	4823.90.30.12	
240	2016	Sankheda Furniture (Logo)	Handicrafts	Gujarat	Domestic Market	4823.90.30.13	
241	2016	Kutch Embroidery (Logo)	Handicrafts	Gujarat	Domestic Market	4823.90.30.14	
242	2016	Karnataka Bronzeware (Logo)	Handicrafts	Karnataka	Domestic Market	4823.90.30.15	
243	2016	Ganjifa Cards of Mysore (Logo)	Handicrafts	Karnataka	Domestic Market	4823.90.30.16	
244	2016	Navalgund Durries (Logo)	Handicrafts	Karnataka	Domestic Market	4823.90.30.17	
245	2016	Thanjavur Art Plate (Logo)	Handicrafts	Tamil Nadu	Domestic Market	4823.90.30.18	
246	2016	Swamimalai Bronze Icons (Logo)	Handicrafts	Tamil Nadu	Domestic Market	4823.90.30.19	
247	2016	Temple Jewellery of Nagercoil (Logo)	Handicrafts	Tamil Nadu	Domestic Market	4823.90.30.21	
248	2016	Ajara Ghansal Rice	Agricultural	Maharashtra	Domestic Market	1006.30.90.80	
249	2016	Mangalwedha Jowar	Agricultural	Maharashtra	Domestic Market	1008.21.10.10	
250	2016	Sindhudurg & Ratnagiri Kokum	Agricultural	Maharashtra	Domestic Market	2106.90.19.10	
251	2016	Agates of Cambay (Logo)	Handicrafts	Gujarat	Domestic Market	4823.90.30.22	
252	2016	Guledgudd Khana	Handicrafts	Karnataka	Domestic Market	5208.11.21.30	
253	2016	Udupi Sarees	Handicrafts	Karnataka	Domestic Market	5007.20.10.19	
254	2016	Kuthampally Dhoties & Set Mundu	Handicrafts	Kerala	Domestic Market	5208.11.10.10	
255	2016	Waghya Ghevada	Agricultural	Maharashtra	Domestic Market	0713.20.90.10	
256	2016	Navapur Tur Dal	Agricultural	Maharashtra	Domestic Market	0713.90.10.10	
257	2016	Vengurla Cashew	Agricultural	Maharashtra	Domestic Market	0801.32.90.10	
258	2016	Lasalgaon Onion	Agricultural	Maharashtra	Domestic Market	0703.20.00.20	
259	2016	Maddalam of Palakkad (Logo)	Handicrafts	Kerala	Domestic Market	4823.90.30.23	
260	2016	Brass Broidered Coconut Shell Craft of Kerala (Logo)	Handicrafts	Kerala	Domestic Market	4823.90.30.24	
261	2016	Screw Pine Craft of Kerala (Logo)	Handicrafts	Kerala	Domestic Market	4823.90.30.25	
262	2017	Sangli Raisins	Agricultural	Maharashtra	Domestic Market	0806.20.10.10	

S. N.	Year	Geographical Indications	Goods (As per Section 2 (f) of the GI Act 1999 )	State/Country	GIs/Market Access	Indicative HS code (10 digits)	Comments
263	2017	Parmigiano Reggiano	Manufactured	Italy	Market Access	0406.90.61.41	
264	2017	Banaras Metal Repouse Craft	Handicrafts	Uttar Pradesh	Domestic Market	7020.00.90.10	
265	2017	Beed Custard Apple	Agricultural	Maharashtra	Domestic Market	0810.90.40.10	
266	2017	Jalna Sweet Orange	Agricultural	Maharashtra	Domestic Market	0805.10.00.40	
267	2017	Uttarakhand Tejpat	Agricultural	Uttarakhand	Domestic Market	0910.99.29.10	
268	2017	Waigaon Turmeric	Agricultural	Maharashtra	Domestic Market	0910.30.10.10	
269	2017	Purandar Fig	Agricultural	Maharashtra	Domestic Market	0804.50.10.90	
270	2017	Jalgaon Bharit Brinjal	Agricultural	Maharashtra	Domestic Market	0709.99.90.10	
271	2017	Solapur Pomegranate	Agricultural	Maharashtra	Domestic Market	0810.90.10.10	
272	2017	Kashmiri Hand Knotted Carpet	Handicrafts	Jammu & Kashmir	Domestic Market	5701.90.90.10	
273	2017	Jamnagari Bandhani	Handicrafts	Gujarat	Domestic Market	5007.90.90.10	
274	2017	Prosecco	Manufactured	Italy	Market Access	2204.10.00.41	
275	2017	Mysore Silk (Logo)	Handicrafts	Karnataka	Domestic Market	4823.90.30.26	
276	2017	Varanasi Glass beads	Handicrafts	Uttar Pradesh	Domestic Market	7018.10.20.10	
277	2017	Asiago	Food Stuff	Italy	Market Access	0904.21.10.70	
278	2017	Bhiwapur Chilli	Agricultural	Maharashtra	Domestic Market	0904.21.10.80	
279	2017	Ambemohar Rice	Agricultural	Maharashtra	Domestic Market	1006.30.90.90	
280	2017	Dahanu Gholvad Chikoo	Agricultural	Maharashtra	Domestic Market	0803.90.90.50	
281	2017	Jalgaon Banana	Agricultural	Maharashtra	Domestic Market	0803.90.10.60	
282	2017	Marathwada Kesar Mango	Agricultural	Maharashtra	Domestic Market	0804.50.10.11	
283	2017	Karvath Kati Sarees & Fabrics	Handicrafts	Maharashtra	Domestic Market	5007.20.10.21	
284	2017	Applique (Khatwa) Work of Bihar (Logo)	Handicrafts	Bihar	Domestic Market	4823.90.30.27	
285	2017	Molela Clay Work of Rajasthan (Logo)	Handicrafts	Rajasthan	Domestic Market	4823.90.30.28	
286	2017	Bandar Laddu	Food Stuff	Andhra Pradesh	Domestic Market	1704.90.90.20	
287	2017	Joha Rice of Assam	Agricultural	Assam	Domestic Market	1006.30.90.21	
288	2017	Udayagiri Wooden Cutlery	Handicrafts	Andhra Pradesh	Domestic Market	9403.60.00.50	
289	2017	Bardhaman Sitabhog	Food Stuff	West Bengal	Domestic Market	1904.90.00.20	
290	2017	Bardhaman Mihidana	Food Stuff	West Bengal	Domestic Market	1901.90.90.10	
291	2017	Sikki Grass Products of Bihar (Logo)	Handicrafts	Bihar	Domestic Market	4823.90.30.29	
292	2017	Sujini Embroidery Work of Bihar (Logo)	Handicrafts	Bihar	Domestic Market	4823.90.30.31	
293	2017	Blue Pottery of Jaipur (Logo)	Handicrafts	Rajasthan	Domestic Market	4823.90.30.32	
294	2017	Kathputlis of Rajasthan (Logo)	Handicrafts	Rajasthan	Domestic Market	4823.90.30.33	
295	2018	Banaganapalle Mangoes	Agricultural	India - (Telangana & Andhra Pradesh)	Domestic Market	0804.50.10.12	
296	2018	Pochampally Ikat (Logo)	Handicrafts	Telangana	Domestic Market	4823.90.30.34	
297	2018	Gobindobhog Rice	Agricultural	West Bengal	Domestic Market	1006.30.90.22	
298	2018	Durgi Stone Carvings	Handicrafts	Andhra Pradesh	Domestic Market	6802.29.00.10	
299	2018	Etikoppaka Toys	Handicrafts	Andhra Pradesh	Domestic Market	9503.00.99.10	
300	2018	Tulapanji Rice	Agricultural	West Bengal	Domestic Market	1006.30.90.23	
301	2018	Chakshesang Shawl	Handicrafts	Nagaland	Domestic Market	6214.90.90.70	
302	2018	Mahabalipuram Stone Sculpture	Handicrafts	Tamil Nadu	Domestic Market	6802.29.00.40	
303	2018	Banglar Rasogolla	Food Stuff	West Bengal	Domestic Market	2106.90.99.10	
304	2018	Lamphun Brocade Thai Silk	Handicrafts	Thailand	Market Access	5007.20.10.41	
305	2018	Nilambur Teak	Agricultural	Kerala	Domestic Market	4403.49.00.10	
306	2018	Bankura Panchmura Terracotta Craft	Handicrafts	West Bengal	Domestic Market	6912.00.40.10	
307	2018	Pokaran Pottery	Handicrafts	Rajasthan	Domestic Market	6912.00.40.20	

S. N.	Year	Geographical Indications	Goods (As per Section 2 (f) of the GI Act 1999 )	State/Country	GIs/Market Access	Indicative HS code (10 digits)	Comments
308	2018	Adilabad Dokra	Handicrafts	Telangana	Domestic Market	7419.80.40.10	
309	2018	Warangal Durries	Handicrafts	Telangana	Domestic Market	5705.00.21.30	
310	2018	Allagadda Stone Carving	Handicrafts	Andhra Pradesh	Domestic Market	6802.29.00.50	
311	2018	Bhagalpuri Zardalu	Agricultural	Bihar	Domestic Market	0804.50.10.13	
312	2018	Katarni Rice	Agricultural	Bihar	Domestic Market	1006.30.90.24	
313	2018	Magahi Paan	Agricultural	Bihar	Domestic Market	1404.90.40.20	
314	2018	Ghazipur Wall-hanging	Handicrafts	Uttar Pradesh	Domestic Market	6304.92.19.10	
315	2018	Varanasi Soft Stone Jali Work	Handicrafts	Uttar Pradesh	Domestic Market	6802.21.90.10	
316	2018	Bengal Dokra	Handicrafts	West Bengal	Domestic Market	7419.80.90.10	
317	2018	Bengal Patachitra	Handicrafts	West Bengal	Domestic Market	9701.29.00.16	
318	2018	Purulia Chau Mask	Handicrafts	West Bengal	Domestic Market	6307.90.91.10	
319	2018	Wooden Mask of Kushmandi	Handicrafts	West Bengal	Domestic Market	4421.99.90.50	
320	2018	Madur kathi	Handicrafts	West Bengal	Domestic Market	5702.50.29.10	
321	2019	Jhabua Kadaknath Black Chicken Meat	Food Stuff	Madhya Pradesh	Domestic Market	0207.12.00.10	
322	2019	Boka Chaul	Agricultural	Assam	Domestic Market	1006.30.90.26	
323	2019	Grana Padano	Manufactured	Italy	Market Access	0406.10.00.42	
324	2019	Alphonso	Agricultural	Maharashtra	Domestic Market	0804.50.20.00	8-digit; GIs
325	2019	RajKot Patola	Handicrafts	Gujarat	Domestic Market	5007.20.90.60	
326	2019	Shahi Litchi of Bihar	Agricultural	Bihar	Domestic Market	0810.90.60.00	8-digit; GIs
327	2019	Sangli Turmeric	Agricultural	Maharashtra	Domestic Market	0910.30.10.20	
328	2019	Pethapur Printing Blocks	Handicrafts	Gujarat	Domestic Market	8442.50.39.10	
329	2019	Kolhapuri Chappal	Handicrafts	India -(Karnataka & Maharashtra)	Domestic Market	6403.20.40.10	
330	2019	Silao Khaja	Food Stuff	Bihar	Domestic Market	2106.90.99.30	
331	2019	Coorg Arabica Coffee	Agricultural	Karnataka	Domestic Market	0901.11.29.30	
332	2019	Wayanaad Robusta Coffee	Agricultural	Kerala	Domestic Market	0901.11.29.40	
333	2019	Chikmagalur Arabica Coffee	Agricultural	Karnataka	Domestic Market	0901.11.29.50	
334	2019	Araku Valley Arabica Coffee	Agricultural	India -(Andhra Pradesh & Odisha)	Domestic Market	0901.11.29.60	
335	2019	Bababudangiris Arabica Coffee	Agricultural	Karnataka	Domestic Market	0901.11.29.70	
336	2019	Himachali Kala Zeera	Agricultural	Himachal Pradesh	Domestic Market	0910.99.90.10	
337	2019	Sirsi Supari	Agricultural	Karnataka	Domestic Market	0802.80.10.10	
338	2019	Himachali Chulli Oil	Manufactured	Himachal Pradesh	Domestic Market	1515.90.99.10	
339	2019	Chunar Balua Patthar	Natural Goods	Uttar Pradesh	Domestic Market	2516.21.00.10	
340	2019	Erode Manjal (Erode Turmeric)	Agricultural	Tamil Nadu	Domestic Market	0910.30.10.30	
341	2019	Marayoor Jaggery (Marayoor Sharkara)	Agricultural	Kerala	Domestic Market	5007.20.90.50	
342	2019	Thirubuvanam Silk Sarees	Handicrafts	Tamil Nadu	Domestic Market	5007.20.10.22	
343	2019	Jeeraphool	Agricultural	Chhattisgarh	Domestic Market	1006.30.90.27	
344	2019	Kandhamal Haladi	Agricultural	Odisha	Domestic Market	0910.30.10.40	
345	2019	Odisha Rasagola	Food Stuff	Odisha	Domestic Market	2106.90.19.20	
346	2019	Kodaikanal Malai Poondu	Agricultural	Tamil Nadu	Domestic Market	0703.20.00.40	
347	2019	Pawndum (Tex. & Tex. Goods)	Handicrafts	Mizoram	Domestic Market	6104.19.90.10	
348	2019	Ngotekherh	Handicrafts	Mizoram	Domestic Market	5007.20.10.39	
349	2019	Hmaram	Handicrafts	Mizoram	Domestic Market	6104.19.90.20	
350	2019	Palani Panchamirtham	Food Stuff	Tamil Nadu	Domestic Market	2106.90.19.30	
351	2019	Tawlhlohpuan	Handicrafts	Mizoram	Domestic Market	6104.19.90.30	
352	2019	Mizo Puanchei	Handicrafts	Mizoram	Domestic Market	6104.19.90.40	

S. N.	Year	Geographical Indications	Goods (As per Section 2 (f) of the GI Act 1999 )	State/Country	GIs/Market Access	Indicative HS code (10 digits)	Comments
353	2019	Gulbarga Tur Dal	Agricultural	Karnataka	Domestic Market	0713.90.10.20	
354	2019	Tirur Betel Leaf (Tirur Vettila)	Agricultural	Kerala	Domestic Market	1404.90.40.40	
355	2019	Irish Whiskey	Manufactured	Ireland	Market Access	2208.20.21.44	6-digit HS
356	2019	Khola Chilli	Agricultural	Goa	Domestic Market	0904.21.10.90	
357	2019	Idu Mishmi Textiles	Handicrafts	Arunachal Pradesh	Domestic Market	5807.10.10.10	
358	2019	Dindigul Locks	Manufactured	Tamil Nadu	Domestic Market	5007.20.10.29	
359	2019	Kandangi Saree	Handicrafts	Tamil Nadu	Domestic Market	5007.20.10.38	
360	2019	Srivilliputtur Palkova	Food Stuff	Tamil Nadu	Domestic Market	0401.40.00.10	
361	2019	Kaji Nemu	Agricultural	Assam	Domestic Market	0805.10.00.70	
362	2019	Chokuwa Rice of Assam	Agricultural	Assam	Domestic Market	1006.30.90.25	
363	2019	Kovilpatti Kadalai Mittai	Food Stuff	Tamil Nadu	Domestic Market	2106.90.99.40	
364	2019	Chak - Hao	Agricultural	India -(Manipur & Nagaland)	Domestic Market	1006.30.90.28	
365	2019	Gorakhpur Terracotta	Handicrafts	Uttar Pradesh	Domestic Market	6912.00.40.40	
366	2021	Kashmir Saffron	Agricultural	Jammu & Kashmir	Domestic Market	0910.20.10	8-digit HS Code Already
367	2021	Thanjavur Netti Works	Handicrafts	Tamil Nadu	Domestic Market	9701.10.90.10	
368	2021	Arumbavur Wood Carvings	Handicrafts	Tamil Nadu	Domestic Market	4420.90.90.30	
369	2021	Telia Rumal	Handicrafts	Telangana	Domestic Market	6304.92.50.20	
370	2021	Sohrai – Khovar Painting	Handicrafts	Jharkhand	Domestic Market	9701.91.00.80	
371	2021	Chunar Glaze Pottery	Handicrafts	Uttar Pradesh	Domestic Market	6912.00.40.30	
372	2021	Sojat Mehndi	Agricultural	Rajasthan	Domestic Market	3305.90.19.10	
373	2021	Karuppur Kalamkari Paintings	Handicrafts	Tamil Nadu	Domestic Market	9701.91.00.90	
374	2021	Kallakurichi Wood Carving	Handicrafts	Tamil Nadu	Domestic Market	4420.90.90.20	
375	2021	Bhotia Dann of Uttarakhand	Handicrafts	Uttarakhand	Domestic Market	5702.91.10.10	
376	2021	Judima	Manufactured	Assam	Domestic Market	2206.00.91.10	
377	2021	Chios Mastiha	Manufactured	Greece	Market Access	1301.90.00.10	
378	2021	Gorgonzola	Food Stuff	Italy	Market Access	0406.90.00.42	
379	2021	Brunello Di Montalcino	Manufactured	Italy	Market Access	2204.21.10.44	
380	2021	Lambrusco Di Sorbara	Manufactured	Italy	Market Access	2204.21.10.43	
381	2021	Lambrusco Gasparossa Di Castelvetro	Manufactured	Italy	Market Access	2204.21.10.42	
382	2021	Balaghat Chinnor	Agricultural	Madhya Pradesh	Domestic Market	0804.50.10.14	
383	2021	Kuttiattoor Mango (Kuttiattoor Manga)	Agricultural	Kerala	Domestic Market	0804.50.10.15	
384	2021	Montepulciano D'abruzzo	Manufactured	Italy	Market Access	2204.21.10.41	
385	2021	Pithora	Handicrafts	Gujarat	Domestic Market	9701.29.00.14	
386	2021	Manjusha Art	Handicrafts	Bihar	Domestic Market	0904.21.10.11	
387	2021	Harmal Chilli	Agricultural	Goa	Domestic Market	0904.21.10.12	
388	2021	Edayur Chilli	Agricultural	Kerala	Domestic Market	0904.21.10.13	
389	2021	Uttarakhand Aipan	Handicrafts	Uttarakhand	Domestic Market	5903.90.90.10	
390	2021	Munsyari Razma	Agricultural	Uttarakhand	Domestic Market	0713.33.00.20	
391	2021	Uttarakhand Ringal Craft	Handicrafts	Uttarakhand	Domestic Market	4823.61.00.10	
392	2021	Uttarakhand Tamta Product	Handicrafts	Uttarakhand	Domestic Market	7616.99.90.10	
393	2021	Uttarakhand Thulma	Handicrafts	Uttarakhand	Domestic Market	0803.90.90.60	
394	2021	Myndoli Banana	Agricultural	Goa	Domestic Market	0803.90.10.70	
395	2021	Banaras Zardozi	Handicrafts	Uttar Pradesh	Domestic Market	6304.91.90.10	
396	2021	Mirzapur Pital Bartan	Handicrafts	Uttar Pradesh	Domestic Market	7419.80.40.20	

S. N.	Year	Geographical Indications	Goods (As per Section 2 (f) of the GI Act 1999 )	State/Country	GIs/Market Access	Indicative HS code (10 digits)	Comments
397	2021	Banaras Wood Carving	Handicrafts	Uttar Pradesh	Domestic Market	4420.90.90.10	
398	2021	Banaras Hand Block Print	Handicrafts	Uttar Pradesh	Domestic Market	5212.25.00.10	
399	2021	Kumaon Chyura Oil	Agricultural	Uttarakhand	Domestic Market	3304.99.90.40	
400	2021	Goan Khaje	Food Stuff	Goa	Domestic Market	0804.50.10.16	
401	2021	Rataul Mango	Agricultural	Uttar Pradesh	Domestic Market	0804.50.10.17	
402	2021	Tamenglong Orange	Agricultural	Manipur	Domestic Market	0805.10.00.50	
403	2021	Chamba Chappal	Handicrafts	Himachal Pradesh	Domestic Market	5007.20.10.31	
404	2021	Mau Saree	Handicrafts	Uttar Pradesh	Domestic Market	5007.20.10.42	
405	2021	Lahauli Knitted Socks & Gloves	Handicrafts	Himachal Pradesh	Domestic Market	6116.91.00.10	
406	2021	Kanniyakumari Clove	Agricultural	Tamil Nadu	Domestic Market	0904.21.10.14	
407	2021	Hathei Chilli	Agricultural	Manipur	Domestic Market	0904.21.10.15	
408	2021	Naga Cucumber	Agricultural	Nagaland	Domestic Market	0711.40.00.10	
409	2021	Žatecký chmel'	Manufactured	Czech Republic	Market Access	0406.10.00.41	
410	2021	Münchener Bier	Manufactured	Germany	Market Access	2203.00.00.42	
411	2021	Mahoba Desawari Pan	Agricultural	India -(Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh)	Domestic Market	1404.90.40.30	
412	2021	Toscano	Manufactured	Italy	Market Access	0406.30.00.41	
413	2021	Mizo Ginger	Agricultural	Mizoram	Domestic Market	0709.99.90.20	
414	2021	Dalle Khursani	Agricultural	India-(Sikkim and West Bengal)	Domestic Market	0904.21.10.16	
415	2021	Conegliano Valdobbiadene Prosecco	Manufactured	Italy	Market Access	2204.29.90.41	
416	2021	Franciacorta	Manufactured	Italy	Market Access	2204.10.00.42	
417	2021	Chianti	Manufactured	Italy	Market Access	2204.21.10.42	
418	2021	Bayerisches Bier	Manufactured	Germany	Market Access	2203.00.00.41	
419	2021	Irish Cream / Irish Cream Liqueur	Manufactured	Ireland	Market Access	2208.70.11.41	
420	2021	Narasinghapettai Nagaswaram	Handicrafts	Tamil Nadu	Domestic Market	9202.90.00.20	
421	2023	Mithila Makhana	Agricultural	Bihar	Domestic Market	0801.32.90.20	
422	2023	Brandy De Jerez	Manufactured	Spain	Market Access	2208.90.99.42	
423	2023	Provolone Valpadana	Manufactured	Italy	Market Access	0406.90.00.41	
424	2023	Alibag White Onion	Agricultural	Maharashtra	Domestic Market	0703.20.00.30	
425	2023	Attappady Aattukombu Avara	Agricultural	Kerala	Domestic Market	0713.33.00.10	
426	2023	Attappady Thuvara	Agricultural	Kerala	Domestic Market	0910.10.00.10	
427	2023	Onattukara Ellu	Agricultural	Kerala	Domestic Market	0702.20.30.10	
428	2023	Kanthalloor Vattavada Veluthulli	Agricultural	Kerala	Domestic Market	0807.11.00.10	
429	2023	Kodungallur Pottuvellari	Agricultural	Kerala	Domestic Market	0713.90.10.10	
430	2023	Tandur Redgram	Agricultural	Telangana	Domestic Market	0813.10.00.10	
431	2023	Ladakh Raktsey Karpo Apricot	Agricultural	Ladakh (UT)	Domestic Market	6304.92.50.10	
432	2023	Gamosa of Assam	Handicrafts	Assam	Domestic Market	5209.11.90.10	

Source: Based on <https://ipindia.gov.in/gi.htm> and Kallummal Murali (2023), GI Report submitted by APEDA.

## Author



Dr Murali Kallummal is Head of Administration at CRIT and a Professor at the Centre for WTO Studies. He has been associated with the Centre since 2003. He specialises in market access issues both under the WTO and Regional Trade Agreements and has extensively worked on tariffs and non-tariff measures (NTMs). He has published papers in peer-reviewed journals and has been a reviewer for several international and Indian journals. He has also been consulted by several bodies/international organisations for conducting training programmes.

Prof Kallummal played a central intellectual and drafting role in the *Indian National Strategy for Standardisation (INSS)*, the only national policy document on standards and quality in India. He was the lead academic expert from the Centre for WTO Studies (IIFT), guiding the integration of trade, regulatory, and quality infrastructure perspectives into the policy. It is India's first and only comprehensive national policy document on standards and quality, covering domestic infrastructure, regulatory frameworks, and international trade implications.

His pioneering work has been conceiving and executing India's first web-based portal on SPS and TBT measures. The database provides trade links for all WTO-notified SPS and TBT measures since 1995.

Email: [muralik@iift.edu](mailto:muralik@iift.edu)



**Ms Sushmitra Dahal** is a Research Fellow (Economics) at the Centre for WTO Studies. She holds a BSc in Economics, Mathematics, and Statistics from Christ University, Bangalore (2020), and a Master's degree in Economics with a specialisation in Trade and Finance from Sharda University (2022). Her research interests include international trade, development economics, and policy analysis.

Email: [sushmitra\\_cws@iift.edu](mailto:sushmitra_cws@iift.edu)



**Anna Anu Priya** is a lawyer and policy consultant based in Delhi, currently working as an Associate (Legal) at the Centre for WTO Studies, Indian Institute of Foreign Trade. She is pursuing a PhD in Law at Jindal Global Law School. She works at the intersection of law, governance and public policy with various Departments of the Government of India.

Email: [anna\\_cws@iift.edu](mailto:anna_cws@iift.edu)

## ABOUT CRIT

India's Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) Statement 2015-20 suggested the need to create a global institution that can provide a counter-narrative on key trade and investment issues from the perspective of developing countries, such as India. To fill this vacuum, a new institute, the Centre for Research on International Trade (CRIT), was established in 2016. The vision and objective of the CRIT were to significantly deepen existing research capabilities and broaden them to encompass new and specialised areas amid the growing complexity of globalisation and its spillover effects in domestic policymaking. Secondly, enhancing the capacity of government officers and other stakeholders in India and other developing countries to deepen their understanding of trade and investment agreements.

## ABOUT CWS

The Centre for WTO Studies, a constituent centre of CRIT, predates CRIT, having been established in 1999 as a permanent repository of knowledge and documentation on WTO negotiations. Over the years, the Centre has conducted a robust research programme, resulting in a series of papers on all spheres of interest at the WTO. The Government of India has regularly called upon it to undertake research and provide independent analytical inputs to help develop its positions in various trade negotiations, both at the WTO and other forums, such as Free and Preferential Trade Agreements and comprehensive economic cooperation agreements. Additionally, the Centre has been actively interfacing with industry, Government units, and other stakeholders through its Outreach and capacity-building programmes, organising seminars, workshops, subject-specific meetings, and related activities. The Centre thus also acts as a platform for consensus-building between stakeholders and policymakers. Furthermore, the Centre's expertise has been sought by various international institutions for training and research purposes.

### **Centre for WTO Studies**

5<sup>th</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> Floor, NAFED House, Siddhartha Enclave, Ashram Chowk  
Ring Road, New Delhi – 110014

<http://wtocentre.iift.ac.in/>

Follow us here: Facebook: [facebook.com/CentreForWtoStudies](https://www.facebook.com/CentreForWtoStudies)

LinkedIn: [linkedin.com/company/cwsiift](https://www.linkedin.com/company/cwsiift)

Twitter: [twitter.com/CWS\\_iift](https://twitter.com/CWS_iift)