

- Q.6 Attempt any two:
- How does the Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) agreement play a central role in facilitating trade and resolving trade disputes related to Intellectual Property (IP)? **5**
 - What is the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property? What are its major provisions and implications for international industrial property protection? **5**
 - What is the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (1886)? What are its key provisions in safeguarding the rights of authors and creators internationally? **5**

Total No. of Questions: 6

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Enrollment No.....



Faculty of Management Studies

End Sem Examination Dec-2023

MS3ET06 WTO & Intellectual Property Rights

Programme: BBA

Branch/Specialisation: Management

Duration: 3 Hrs.

Maximum Marks: 60

Note: All questions are compulsory. Internal choices, if any, are indicated. Answers of Q.1 (MCQs) should be written in full instead of only a, b, c or d. Assume suitable data if necessary. Notations and symbols have their usual meaning.

- Q.1
- What organization brought major reductions in customs duties, quotas, and other measures that previously inhibited cross-border movement of merchandise? **1**
(a) WTO (b) GATT (c) IMF (d) UNCTAD
 - Among the following options, which one is not the objective of the WTO? **1**
(a) To protect environment
(b) To improve the balance of payment situation of the member countries
(c) To improve the standard of living of people of the member countries
(d) To enlarge production and trade of goods
 - If a company develops a new technology that improves its main product, what type of intellectual property, can they use to stop others from copying their intervention? **1**
(a) Copyright (b) Geographical indication
(c) Patents (d) Registered designs
 - Which of the following is not an intellectual property law? **1**
(a) Copyright Act, 1957
(b) Patent Act, 1970
(c) Design Act, 2000
(d) Customs Act, 1962

- v. Novelty in the case of registered designs means: **1**
 (a) The same as it does in patent law
 (b) That prior disclosures by the designer do not count
 (c) That novelty is judged on an EU wide, rather than a worldwide basis
 (d) That obscure prior disclosures are unlikely to destroy novelty
- vi. To enforce copyright to prevent a product from being copied **1**
 _____.
 (a) The claimant's product must be represented in an artistic work
 (b) Articles made to the design must have been marketed
 (c) The defendant's product must be a substantial copy of the claimant's product
 (d) The claimant's designer must have created the design for the claimant's product in the form of a drawing or a model that is an artistic work
- vii. The negative impact of IPRS on economic development is **1**
 _____.
 (a) Difficulty in raising economic and social cost
 (b) Encouraging innovation, product development and technical change
 (c) Difficult to organize interest in favor of reform in developing countries
 (d) Displacement problem of Labour in developing countries
- viii. The Global dimension of Intellectual Right in Science and Technology is _____. **1**
 (a) Patent and copyright used by firm help to protect investment in innovation
 (b) Encourage industrial development and growth
 (c) Cut innovator's return and decrease the incentive to innovate
 (d) Encouraging diffusion of new technology and accumulation of technological knowledge
- ix. Which country and region has not sign the Berne Convention? **1**
 (a) Maldives (b) Belgium
 (c) France (d) Tunisia

- x. Trade-related aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) do not cover: **1**
 (a) Geographical indication
 (b) Industrial designs
 (c) Trade secrets and moral rights
 (d) Patents
- Q.2 i. Write two differences between GATT and WTO. **2**
 ii. What is the role of the World Trade Organization (WTO) in regulating and facilitating international trade? **3**
 iii. What are the new and evolving challenges face by WTO in areas such as environment, investment, and competition policy? **5**
- OR iv. How did the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) evolve into the World Trade Organization (WTO)? **5**
- Q.3 i. What is the economic importance of intellectual property? **2**
 ii. What are the various types of intellectual property rights (IPR)? How they play a significant role in the context of foreign trade? **8**
- OR iii. What is intellectual property? Describe the nature and scope of Intellectual property. **8**
- Q.4 i. What are the differences between industrial designs and models and utility models? **3**
 ii. What are the key legal distinctions and protections for trademarks, geographical indications, tradenames, emblems, other distinctive signs, and scientific discoveries under industrial property law? **7**
- OR iii. What are the key considerations and regulations for protecting semiconductor integrated circuits layout design under the Indian intellectual property regime? **7**
- Q.5 i. What are the common features of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)? **4**
 ii. What is the relationship between intellectual property law and unfair competition? **6**
- OR iii. "The Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) regime is important in order to understand the impact of the IPR ecosystem on the economy". Discuss. **6**