

Pre-Mix – 5 MCQs for Prelims

Subject - International Relations

Date – 15th March 2023

1. India is part of which of the following Initiative:

1. Australia Group
2. Nuclear Suppliers Group
3. MTCR (Missile Technology Control Regime)
4. The Wassenaar Arrangement

Which of the given above is /are Correct?

- A. 1, 2 and 3
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1, 3 and 4 only
- D. 2, 3 and 4 only

2. Financial Action Task Force (FATF) is the global money laundering and terrorist financing watchdog. With regards to FATF consider the following

1. Recently, Nicaragua was removed from Grey List of FATF
2. It is an inter-governmental body established by United Nations
3. India has been a member of FATF since its inception.

Select the correct answer:

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 3 only
- D. 1 and 2 only

3. Which of the following are members of G-20?

- A. USA, Qatar, Turkey, Japan
- B. Indonesia, Israel, India, Italy
- C. India, China, USA, Mexico
- D. South Africa, Australia, Finland, Iran

4. Consider the following statements regarding the Green Grid Initiative.

1. It is a conceptual transnational electricity grid meant to supply renewable power only to UN member states.
2. The idea was first proposed by the Prime Minister of India during COP 26, Glasgow

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. Only 1
- B. Only 2
- C. Both 1 & 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

5. Consider the following statements with reference to Intellectual Property Rights (IPR):

1. The importance of IPR was first recognized in the Paris Convention and Berne Convention
2. IPRs have been outlined in Article 27 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
3. WTO governs IPR through Trade-Related Aspects of the Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS)

How many statements given above is/are correct?

- A. Only one statement
- B. Only two statements
- C. All three statements
- D. None of the three statements

Answers with Explanations

Click [here](#) to watch the following topics on YouTube.

1. India is part of which of the following Initiative:

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- A. 1, 2 and 3
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Answer : C

Explanation

- The **48-member NSG** is an elite club of countries that deals with the **trade-in nuclear technology** and fissile materials besides contributing to the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.
- **Brought in 1974-** in response to the Indian nuclear test (smiling Buddha)
- It is a **Group of nuclear supplier countries** that seek to prevent nuclear proliferation by **controlling the export** of materials, equipment and technology that can be used to **manufacture nuclear weapons**.
- **India is not a member.**
- China, one of the five nuclear-weapon states, stridently **opposes India's NSG bid primarily on the grounds** that **New Delhi is not a signatory to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT).**
- The **Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR)** is an informal political understanding among states that seek to limit the proliferation of missiles and missile technology.
- The regime was **formed in 1987** by the G-7 industrialized countries.
- India joined the group in 2016.

- The **MTCR is not a treaty and does not impose** any legally binding obligations on Partners (members)
- Australia Group is an **informal association** of 42 nations formed in 1985 that **works to prevent the exportation** of chemical and biological weapons and the materials used to produce them.
- India joined it in 2018
- **Wassenaar Arrangement is an elite club of countries** which subscribe to arms export controls, similar to the Nuclear Suppliers Group and the Missile Technology Control Regime.
- **WA has 42 members, the latest entrant being India. (2018)**
- With the exception of China, all the other permanent members of the **U.N. Security Council are signatories of the WA**, which is headquartered in Vienna.

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3. India has been a member of FATF since its inception.

Select the correct answer:

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 3 only
- D. 1 and 2 only

Answer : A

Explanation

- The Global Financial Action Task Force (FATF) has removed **Nicaragua and Pakistan from its 'grey list'** of jurisdictions

under increased monitoring, noting their progress in improving their money-laundering prevention regimes. (October 2022)

- The **Financial Action Task Force (FATF)** was established in July 1989 by a Group of Seven (G7) Summit in Paris, initially to examine and develop measures to combat money laundering

More on FATF

- The FATF currently has **39 members**.
- **The decision-making body of the FATF is known as its plenary, which meets thrice a year.**
- Its meetings are attended by **206 countries of the global network**, including members, and observer organisations.
- **World Bank**, some offices of the United Nations and regional development banks are **observer organizations** within the FATF.

The 39 Members of the FATF

The FATF currently comprises 37 member jurisdictions and 2 regional organisations, representing most major financial centres in all parts of the globe.

>> FATF Heads of Delegation

Argentina	France	Japan	Russian Federation
Australia	Germany	Republic of Korea	Saudi Arabia
Austria	Greece	Luxembourg	Singapore
Belgium	Gulf Co-operation Council	Malaysia	South Africa
Brazil	Hong Kong, China	Mexico	Spain
Canada	Iceland	Netherlands, Kingdom of	Sweden
China	India	New Zealand	Switzerland
Denmark	Ireland	Norway	Türkiye
European Commission	Israel	Portugal	United Kingdom
Finland	Italy	United States	

3 Mandates of FATF

1. Anti-money laundering (AML)
2. Combating financing of terrorism (CFT)
3. Proliferation Financing (PF)

Grey List:

- Countries that are **considered safe haven** for supporting terror funding and money laundering are put in the FATF grey list.
- This inclusion **serves as a warning** to the country that it may enter the blacklist.

Blacklist:

- Countries known as **Non-Cooperative Countries** or Territories (NCCTs) are put in the blacklist.
- These **countries support terror funding** and money laundering activities.
- The FATF revises the blacklist regularly, adding or deleting entries.
- **Myanmar has been placed on the blacklist from the grey list**
- Myanmar has failed to address a large number of strategic deficiencies in its anti-money laundering and counter terrorist-financing systems.
- **Myanmar has become the third country, after North Korea and Iran, to be blacklisted by the FATF.**

Additional Information

- Global anti-money laundering watchdog FATF on 23rd February 2023 **added South Africa and Nigeria** to its "grey list" of countries for failing to combat money laundering and terrorism financing, in a setback to Africa's two largest economies.
- **Cambodia & Morocco are no longer in the Grey list.**

3. Which of the following are members of G-20?

- A. USA, Qatar, Turkey, Japan
- B. Indonesia, Israel, India, Italy
- C. India, China, USA, Mexico
- D. South Africa, Australia, Finland, Iran

Answer : C

Explanation

- G20 is an intergovernmental forum that contains the European Union and 19 countries.
- The G20 grouping was formed to solve the major issues of the world, which are related to
 - Stability of International Finance

- Economy of the world
- Migration due to changes in climatic conditions
- Sustainable development

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- B. Only 2
- C. Both 1 & 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer : D

Explanation

- It is a **transnational grid that will be laid all over the globe** to transport the **solar power generated across the globe** to different load centres.
- **It would thus help in realizing the vision of "One Sun, One World, One Grid" articulated by India.**
- The idea was first proposed by Prime Minister Narendra Modi during the **first assembly of the International Solar Alliance (ISA)** in 2018.
- **India established the Green Grids Initiative-One Sun One World One Grid (GGI-OSOWOG) project in collaboration with the United Kingdom to create an integrated global electricity grid.**
- The goal of this project is to **connect energy systems across borders** in order to

accelerate the transition to renewable energy.

- **To accelerate the transition to sustainable energy, Britain and India have planned to improve connections between the world's electricity power grids.**
- The **program will connect 80 countries**, allowing surplus renewable energy to be sent to locations with a deficit.
- For instance, countries, **where the sun has set**, may draw energy from those **who are still able to create solar electricity.**

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How many statements given above is/are correct?

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- B. Only two statements
- C. All three statements
- D. None of the three statements

Answer : C

Explanation

- The importance of IPR was first recognized in the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (1883) & Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary & Artistic Works (1886).
- **Both are administered by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).**

- IPRs have been outlined in Article 27 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
- WTO governs IPR through Trade-Related Aspects of the Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS).
- **TRIPS came into force in 1995 & is binding on all members of the World Trade Organization.**

TRIPS Agreement covers most forms of intellectual property including

- Patents
- Copyright
- Trademarks
- Geographical indications
- Industrial designs
- Trade secrets

Exclusionary rights over new plant varieties

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