The Main Features of the Geneva Act of the Lisbon Agreement



Webinar Series on Geographical Indications IPKey South-East Asia May 20 and 21, 2021

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Brands and Designs Sector, WIPO



Presentation

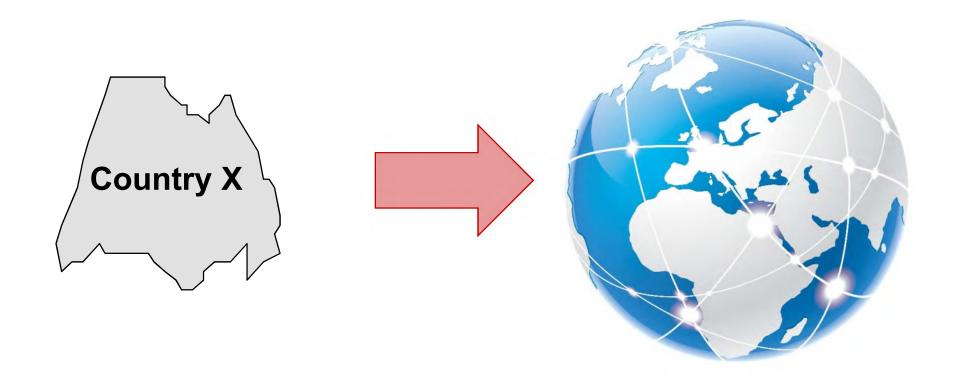
- The international context of the protection of geographical indications (GIs)
- The Geneva Act of the Lisbon Agreement
 - Its advantages and benefits
 - How it works?
 - Recent developments and perspectives



The international context of the protection of geographical indications (GIs)



How to protect your Gls abroad?





Variety of means to protect geographical indications

Sui generis legislation



















Trademark system (collective/certification marks)







- Administrative systems (labelling, etc.)
- Legislation on unfair competition



How to protect GIs abroad?

- Direct applications in third countries Individual application
- Bilateral or pluri-lateral agreements

 Under such agreements two or more States
 or trading partners agree to protect each
 other's GIs (standard of protection + often GI-list)
- Multilateral agreements
 - TRIPS Agreement (WTO)
 Protection of GIs
 - Madrid Protocol/Agreement (WIPO)
 Registration of TM
 - Lisbon Agreement and Geneva Act (WIPO)
 Protection and registration of AOs and GIs under the Geneva Act
 WIPO

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The Lisbon System

International Protection for Geographical Indications (GIs)

Lisbon Agreement (1958 & 1967 Act)

30 Contracting Parties / 30 Countries

Geneva Act of the Lisbon Agreement (2015)

8 Contracting Parties / 33 Countries

Lisbon System overall protection in 54 countries



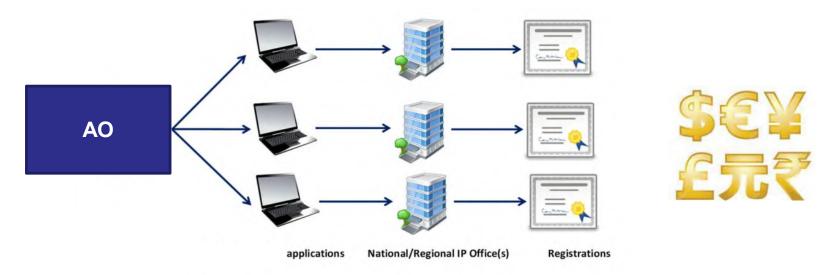
The Lisbon System (Geneva Act) Cost Effective

- Facilitates the international protection of appellations of origin (AOs) and geographical indications (GIs) with a single registration procedure ("simple and accessible")
- Offers the only International Register of AOs and GIs
- Protects all kinds of products



Direct filings vs. WIPO systems

Direct/Paris Route



Lisbon System (international registration & protection system)



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The Lisbon System (Geneva Act) Legal Benefits

- Indefinite protection in all Lisbon Members (including in futures ones)
 - exception: refusal, invalidation, renunciation of protection, and
 - as long as the AO/GI is protected in the Contracting Party of Origin (no renewal fees)
- High level protection of the registered AOs/GIs in the other Lisbon members
 - against any "imitation" and "usurpation"
- Protection against becoming generic in the other Lisbon members
- Title for taking legal action

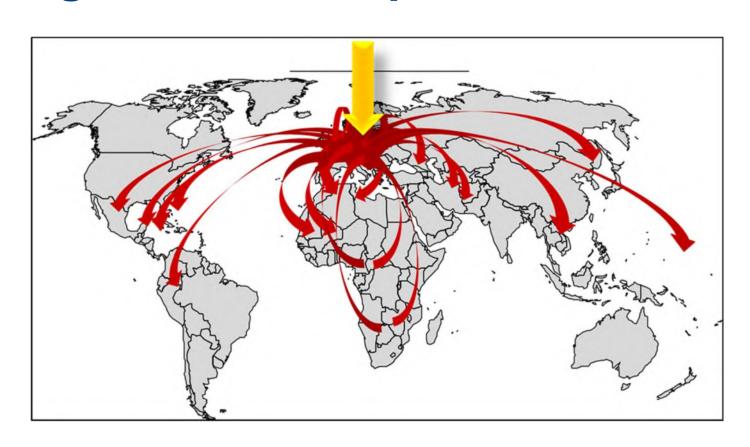


The Lisbon System (Geneva Act) Flexibilities

- Inclusion of geographical indications (GIs) in the scope of protection (no need to distinguish between AOs and GIs in domestic Law)
- Flexibility as to the type of legislation under which a Contracting Party protects registered AOs/Gls (sui generis, trademarks, etc.)
- Inclusion of safeguards:
 - prior trademarks rights;
 - personal names used in business;
 - plant variety or animal breed denominations;
 - generic terms;
 - possibility for interested parties to request refusal
- Possibility for intergovernmental organizations to access to the Geneva Act (e.g. EU, OAPI)
- Possibility to request individual fees



With the Geneva Act, the Lisbon System has the potential to become a truly global system of registration and protection for GIs



How to use the Lisbon System to obtain protection for your geographical indications (Gls) in other Lisbon Members?



How the Lisbon System works?

Lisbon

System



Luang Prabang Silk



Kampong Speau Palm Sugar



Mebel Ukir Jepara



Sabah Tea





Bor Sang Umbrella

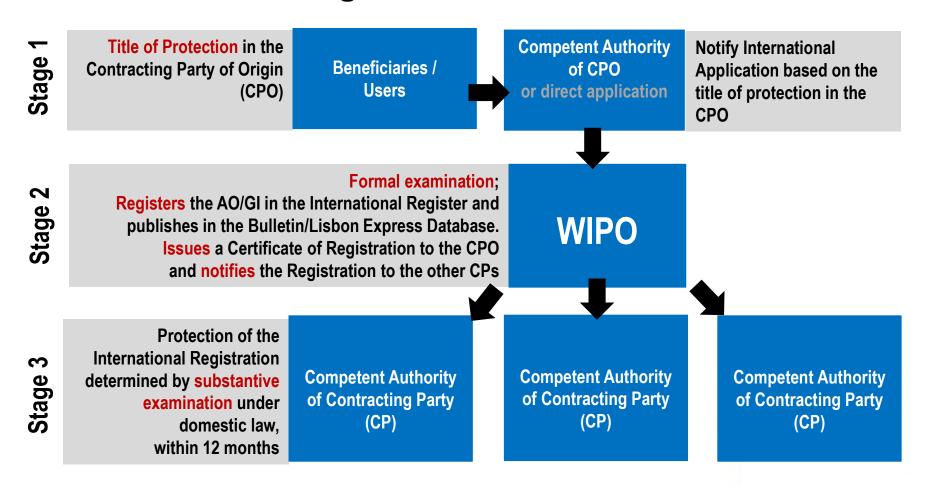


Phú Quốc



How the Geneva Act Works

The International Registration and Protection Process



Stage 3

Protection of the International Registration determined by substantive examination under domestic law, within 12 months

Competent
Authority of
Contracting Party
(CP)

Refusal of Protection (total / partial)

Withdrawal
of Refusal
(total / partial)
or
Grant of Protection

Competent
Authority of
Contracting Party
(CP)

Notification of Grant of Protection (optional)

Transitional Period (2-15 years)

Invalidation

Renunciation

Competent
Authority of
Contracting Party
(CP)

"Silence
Procedure"
(= Protection)

Transitional Period (2-15 years)

Invalidation

Renunciation

International Application

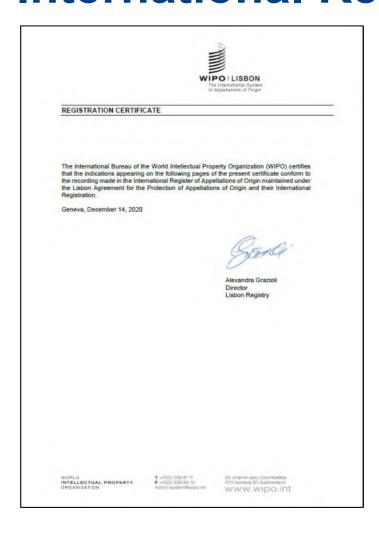
LISBON AGREEMENT FOR THE PROTECTION OF APPELLATIONS OF ORIGIN AND THEIR INTERNATIONAL REGISTRATION GENEVA ACT OF THE LISBON AGREEMENT ON APPELLATIONS OF raphical indication in the official language has two or more official languages, in the ORIGIN AND GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS popraphical indication is contained in the in the Contracting Party of Origin; APPLICATION FOR INTERNATIONAL REGISTRATION¹ Geographical Indication of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) 34, ch. des Colombettes, CH-1211 Geneva 20 (Switzerland) Tel: +41 22 338 91 11 E-mail: lisbon.cvstem@wipo.int - Internet: https://www.wipo.int/lisbon On behalf of 1. Contracting Party of Origin: 3(a) is in other than Latin characters, a should follow the phonetic rules of the dd/mm/yyyy 2(a) Competent Authority presenting the application: (Indicate name and address of the Authority; see Rule 5(2)(a)(ii)) dd/mm/yyyy nguages as the Competent Authority of a if necessary, use an additional sheet; see 2(b) In the case of an application filed directly under Article 5(3) of the Geneva Act, ation regarding the application beneficiaries entitled to use an appellation of origin or a geographical indication, or fees) in the reference of your natural person or legal entity having legal standing to assert the rights of the beneficiaries or Language of the translation other rights in the appellation of origin or geographical indication: (Indicate name, address and contact details of the beneficiaries, natural person or legal entity, see Rule 5(2)(a)(iii) Signature the Competent Authority: 2.c) Commonly designated Competent Authority that files the application, in the case of a joint application concerning a trans-border geographical area: or a geographical indication or licate name, address and contact details of the Authority; see Article 5(4) of the Geneva Act and Rule 5(2)(a)(ii)) ssert the rights of the beneficiaries indication: not possible, by name - if necessary using Signature tin characters, a transliteration in Latin of the beneficiary(-ies), rules of the language of the international atural person or legal entity: Under Rule 5 of the Common Regulations under the Lisbon Agreement and the Geneva Act of the Lisbon

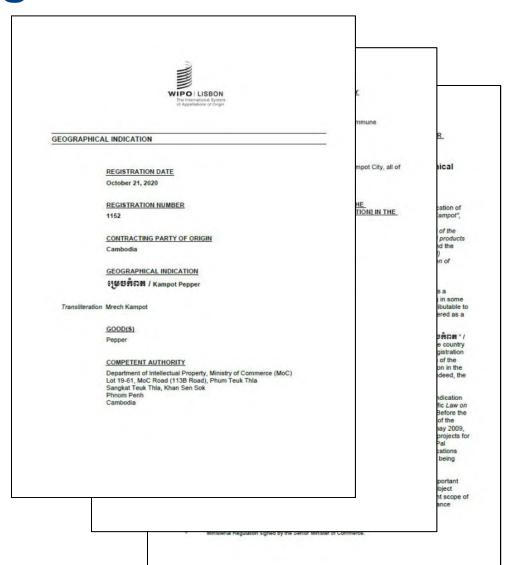
Application procedure: mandatory requirements (Rule 5(2))

- The Contracting Party of Origin
- The Competent Authority or (direct) applicants
- The beneficiaries or the natural persons or legal entity referred to in Art. 5(2)(ii)
- The AO/GI
- The good(s) to which the AO/GI applies
- The geographical area of production/origin of the good(s)
- Details of the registration, or legislative or administrative provision, or judicial decision, by virtue of which the AO/GI is protected in the Contracting Party of Origin
- Registration fees (1000 CHF ≅ 1000USD)
 - + individual fees (if requested by third CPs)



WIPO/LISBON International Registration Certificate





Lisbon International Register



KAMPOT PEPPER (IG1152 / Cambodge)



BANANO DE COSTA RICA (AO900 / Costa Rica)



FIGUES DE DJEBBA (AO1155 / Tunisie)



CAFE VERACRUZ (AO840 / Mexique)



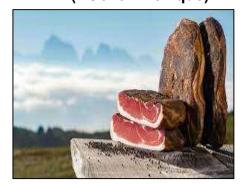
REBLOCHON (AO458 / France)



VAZISUBANI (AO871 / Géorgie)



VINHO VERDE (AO564 / Portugal)



SPECK ALTO ADIGE (AO941 / Italy)



HEREND (AO737 / Hongrie)



CHULUCANAS (AO869 / Pérou)

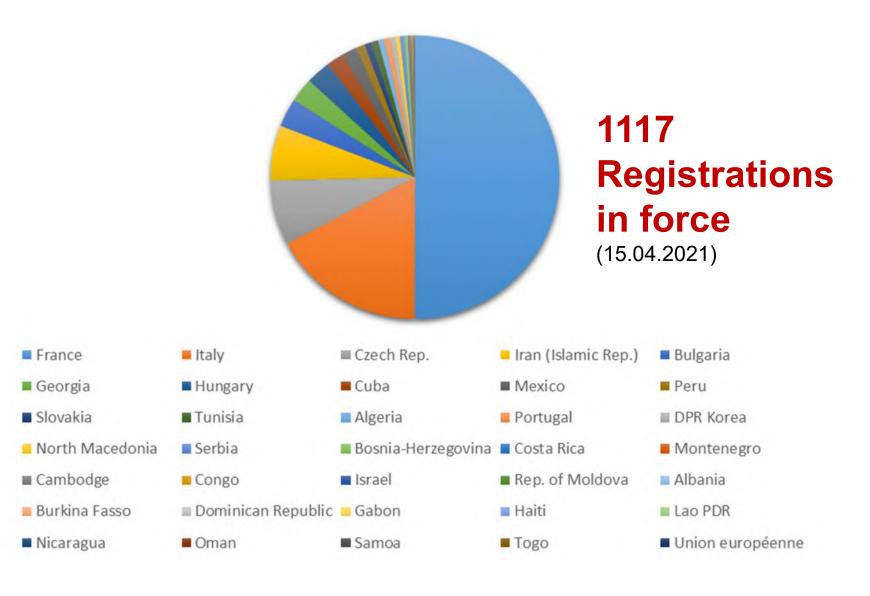


IRAN'S KORDESTAN MARBLE (AO1105 / Iran)



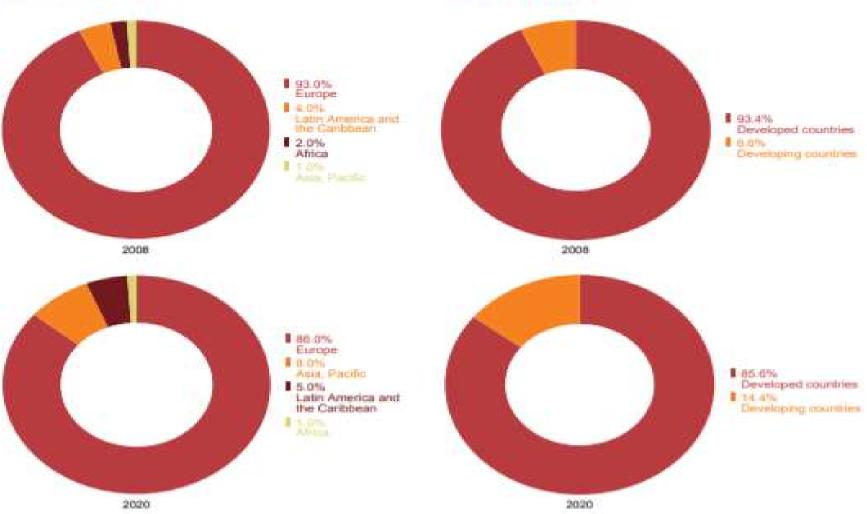
SAROUGH HANDMADE CARPET (AO956 / Iran)

Lisbon International Register



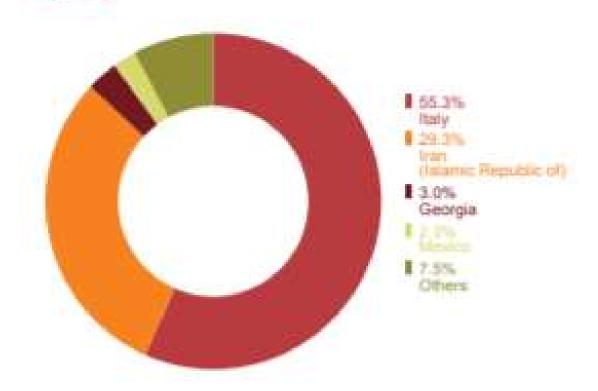
Lisbon System (2008-2020)

International Lisbon System registrations per region, 2008 and 2020 Origin of Lisbon System international registrations, 2008 and 2020



Lisbon System (2008-2020)

Top five Lisbon System applicant countries, 2020



WIPO

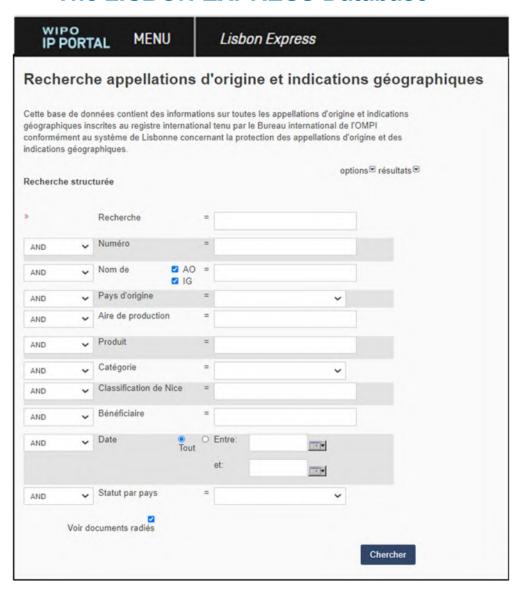
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Registered Appellations of Origin

The LISBON EXPRESS Database



The Bulletin



The Bulletin is the official publication of the Lisbon System. It is issued by WIPO for the publication of new registrations and other recordings in the International Register, as well as information concerning changes in the legal framework of the Lisbon System. In addition, the Bulletin contains statistical information concerning registered appellations of origin and geographical indications.

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WIPO IP PORTAL....

and soon eLisbon!





What are the benefits of the Lisbon System?



"Producers' benefits are clear... Geographical indications protect local value at a global level"

Janusz Wojciechowski, European Agriculture Commissioner

- Worth of EU GI products was EUR 74.76 billion in 2017 (+37% since 2010)
- Value of whole exports of EU GI products estimated EUR 31.42 billion in 2017 (= 42% of total sales value)
- Global value premium for EU GI products EUR 40 billion in 2017 (+ 38% since 2010)
- Sales premium for EU GI products were on average double than sales value for similar products without GI-certification in 2017



https://op.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/a7281794-7ebe-11ea-aea8-01aa75ed71a1

FAO/EBRD Study on socio-economic impact





http://www.fao.org/3/I8737EN/i8737en.pdf



Possible risks for a non-protected GI

- Producers outside the zone may use it and benefit from the reputation of the origin product ("free-riding")
- Third parties may register the denomination as trademarks and prevent the protection of the GI
- The name of the origin product might be transformed into a generic term (common name of a given kind of product)



Scope of Protection (Art.11.1 Geneva Act)

- Prevent use in respect of goods of the same kind
 - > not originating in the geographical area of origin, or
 - not complying with other requirements of the AO/GI
- Prevent use in respect of goods that are not of the same kind or services, if such use
 - would suggest a connection with the beneficiaries of the AO/GI, and would be likely to damage their interests, or
 - would impair or dilute in an unfair manner, or take unfair advantage of, the reputation of the AO/GI



Scope of Protection (Art.11&12 Geneva Act)

- Protection applies to use of AO/GI amounting to its imitation (Art. 11.2) (translation, "style", "kind", etc.)
- Prevent any practice that could mislead consumers (Art.11.1.b)
- Refuse or invalidate the registration of a later trademark (Art.11.3)
- Protection against becoming generic term (Art. 12)



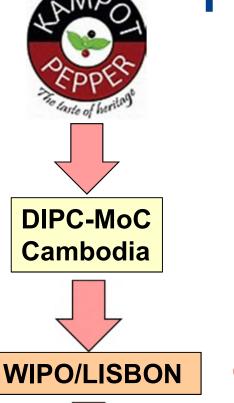
Scope of Protection (Art.11-15 Geneva Act)

- Inclusion of <u>safeguards</u> to:
 - prior trademarks rights (Art. 13.1)
 - personal names used in business (Art. 13.2)
 - plant variety or animal breed denominations (Art 13.3)
 - generic terms (agreed statements, Rule 5.5)
 - Prior use as a generic in a Contracting Party is a possible ground for refusal
 - If the GI/AO contains a term that is considered generic in the Contracting Party of Origin, other Members are not obliged to protect such term

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Opportunity for interested Parties to request the refusal of protection (Art.15)

International Application by Cambodia for Kampot Pepper Producers Association



LISBON AGREEMENT FOR THE PROTECTION OF APPELLATIONS OF ORIGIN AND THE ANTONIAL REGISTRATION AGE CONTROL AND CONTRO

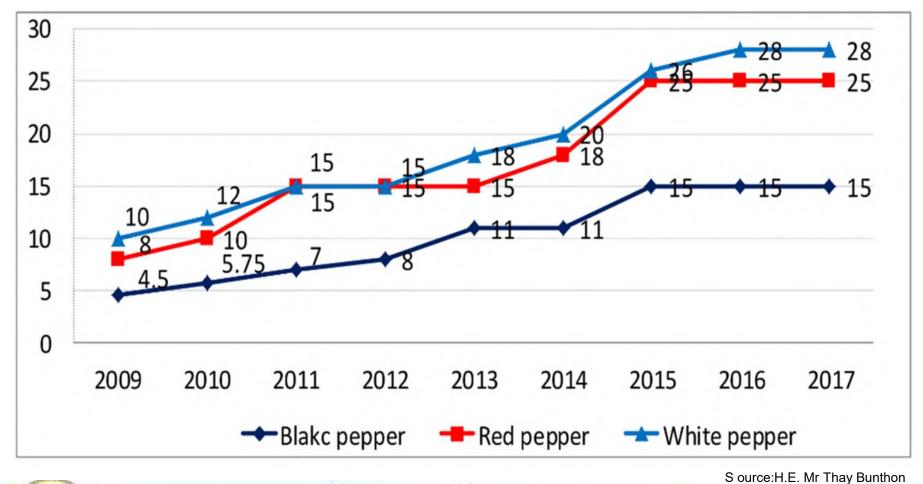
October 21, 2020



Other Lisbon (Geneva Act) Members = 33 countries on May 2021 and more to come!!

Price of Kampot Pepper from 2009 to 2017

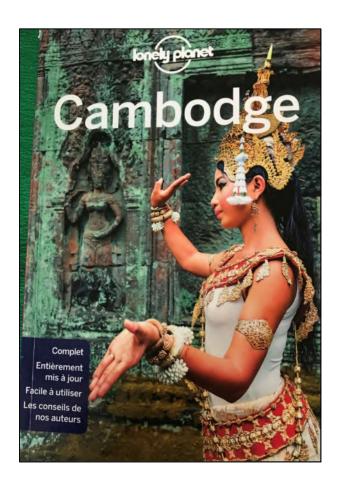




THE RESERVE TO SERVE TO SERVE

សមាគមលើគគម្ពស់ម្រេចគំពត "ស.ល.ម.គ" Kampot Pepper Promotion Association (KPPA)

Geographical Indication and Tourism





Kampot Pepper: Local Tourism



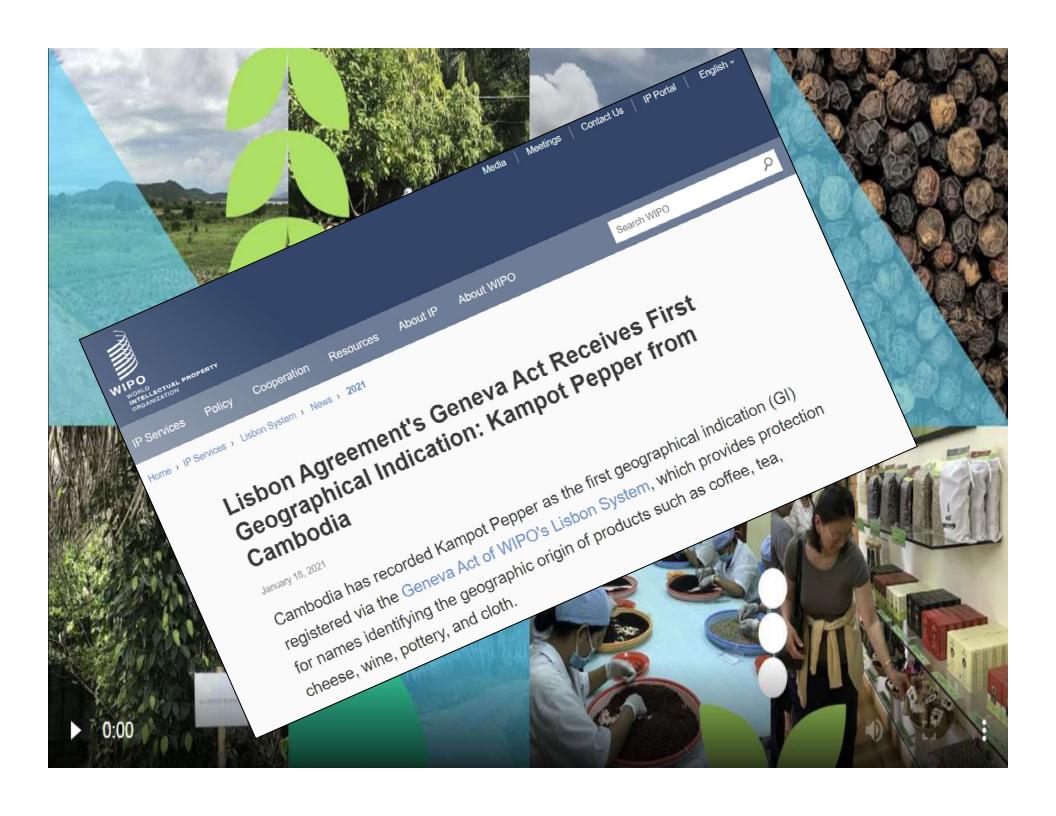










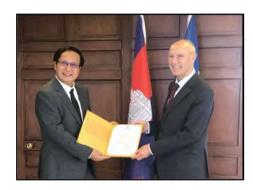


The Geneva Act of the Lisbon Agreement (2015): *Its current progress and potential*

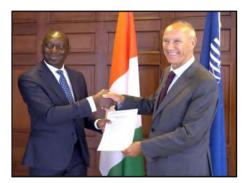


The Geneva Act of the Lisbon Agreement

- Adoption on May 20, 2015
- Accesions & ratifications:



Cambodia (March 9, 2018)



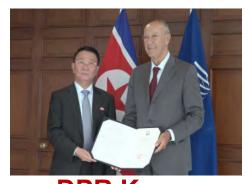
Côte d'Ivoire (Septembre 28, 2018)



Albania (June 26, 2019)



Samoa (October 2, 2019)



DPR Korea (October 8, 2019)

Accession of the European Union Novembre 26, 2019



The Geneva Act entered into force on February 26, 2020 !!!

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The Geneva Act of the Lisbon Agreement



Lao PDR (Novembre 24, 2020)

France (January 21, 2021)

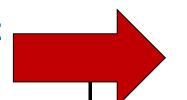




Oman (March 30, 2021)

Members of the Lisbon System

Lisbon Agreement (30 countries)



Geneva Act (33 countries)

- Asia (3): DPR Korea; Iran (Isl. Rep.); Israel
- •Americas (7): Costa Rica; Cuba; Haiti; Mexico; Nicaragua; Peru; Dominican Rep.
- Africa (6): Algeria; Burkina Faso;Congo; Gabon; Togo; Tunisia
- Europe (14): Albania; Bosnia and Herzegovina; Bulgaria;
 Czech Rep.; France; Georgia;
 Hungary; Italy; Moldova (Rep);
 Montenegro; Portugal; Serbia;
 Slovakia; North Macedonia

•Asia/Pacific (5): Cambodia;
DPR Korea; Lao PDR; Oman;
Samoa

- •Africa (1): [Côte d'Ivoire*]
- Europe (3): Albania; France;
 European Union (= 27 countries)



Accessions Outlook...



Gls can play a positive role with respect to UN SDGs































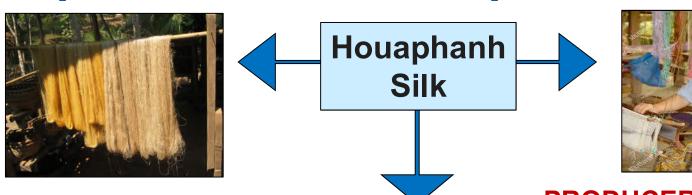








GI = Interaction between the product, the producers and the production area



PRODUCTION AREA

(Influence of natural conditions → the product is generally different from the ones produced elsewhere)



PRODUCERS' KNOW-HOW

(GI products are often traditional products, with a connection to the local knowledge and heritage)

PRODUCT WITH A SPECIFIC NAME AND QUALITY, CHARACTERISTIC OR REPUTATION

→ Consumers make a direct connection between the origin of the product and its specific characteristics/quality/reputation



Experience shows that GI Protection Schemes may have...

Positive economic effects

- production, price
- profitability,
- income distribution
- tourism

Positive effects for preserving traditions

- quality
- traditional know-how







Positive effects on jobs

- direct & indirect jobs
- job qualification
- rural exodus

Positive effects for **Environment**

- Biodiversity
- Environment preservation
- Landscape

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WIPO / GI Project Koh Trung Pomelo Protection and commercialisation









GI Registration June 2018 (Cambodia)



Positive evolution since the registration of the *GI Koh Trung Pomelo*

- Number of Koh Trung Pomelos sold:
 175'000 (2017) → 916'275 (2020)
- Price in Riel at farm gate (high season): 5'500 (2017) → 8'000 (2020)

- Ton Trung Porters
- Incomes (total, in Riel):
 1'085'000'000 (2017) → 7'513'455'000 (2020)



Incomes (average/producer in Riel):
 3'902'878 (2017) → 49'430'625 (2020)











Madd de Casamance



Scotch Whisky



https://www.wipo.int/ipoutreach/en/ipday/archi ve/ipday 2020.html



Banano de Costa Rica



Grana Padano



A new geographical indication: *Madd de Casamance*

- Madd de Casamance is an interesting example of how Gls can support the environmental, social and economic dimensions of sustainability and the transition to a green future.
- As a collective endeavor, Gls have the potential to support efforts to scale-up sustainable local development initiatives, which might otherwise be more difficult to achieve with individual companies.



















Recognition and valorization of emblematic products and traditions





The Lisbon System helps to strengthen the economic value and competitiveness of origin products (Gls) on third markets













More information on the Lisbon System

- Web Page Lisbon System: https://www.wipo.int/lisbon/en/
- Newsletter Lisbon News:
 https://www.wipo.int/newsletters
 -archive/en/lisbon notices.html
- Webinaires:
 https://www.wipo.int/meetings/e
 n/topic.jsp?group id=344



World Intellectual Property Day April 26, 2021

IP & SMEs: Taking your ideas to market



https://www.wipo.int/ip-outreach/en/ipday/



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More information on the Lisbon System: www.wipo.int/lisbon



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