



# The Geographical Indications system in the European Union

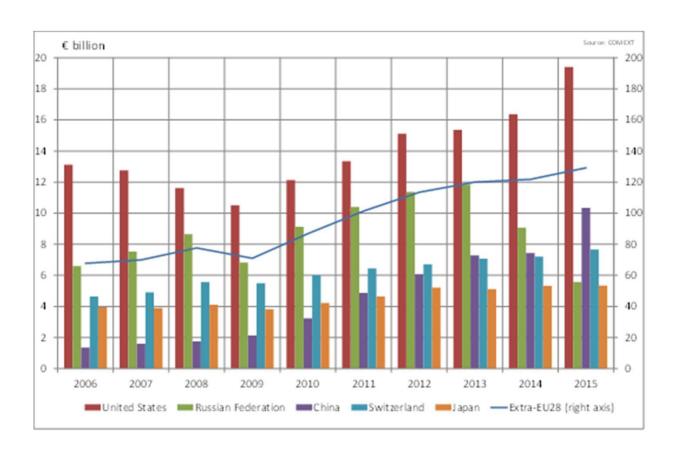
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#### Agriculture in the EU and agri-food trade





#### EU agriculture at a glance

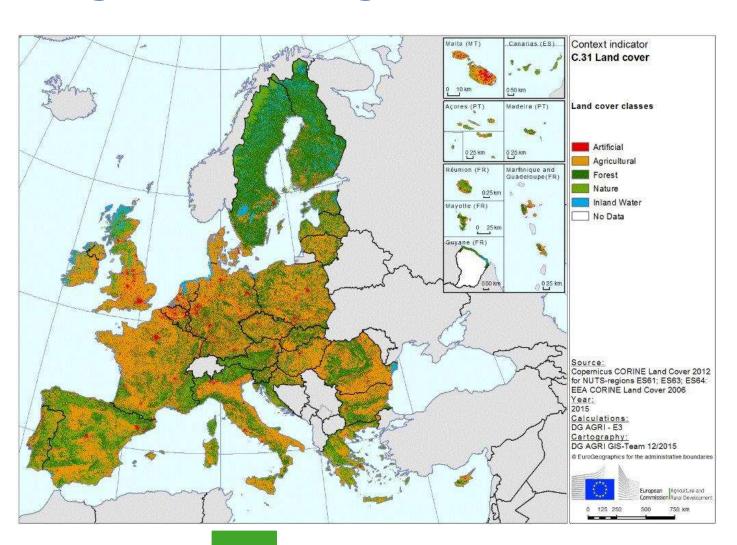
175 million ha land

=> roughly 40% of EU land cover

11 million farms =>16 ha per farm

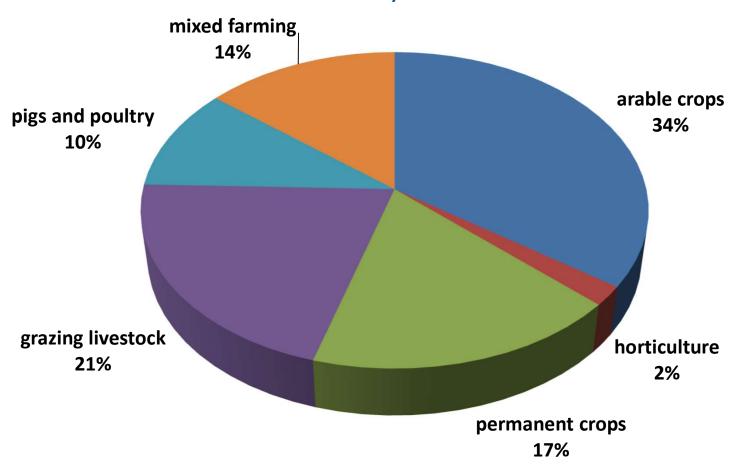
**22 million people** (around 9 million full-time equivalent jobs)

=> 4.4% of total employment



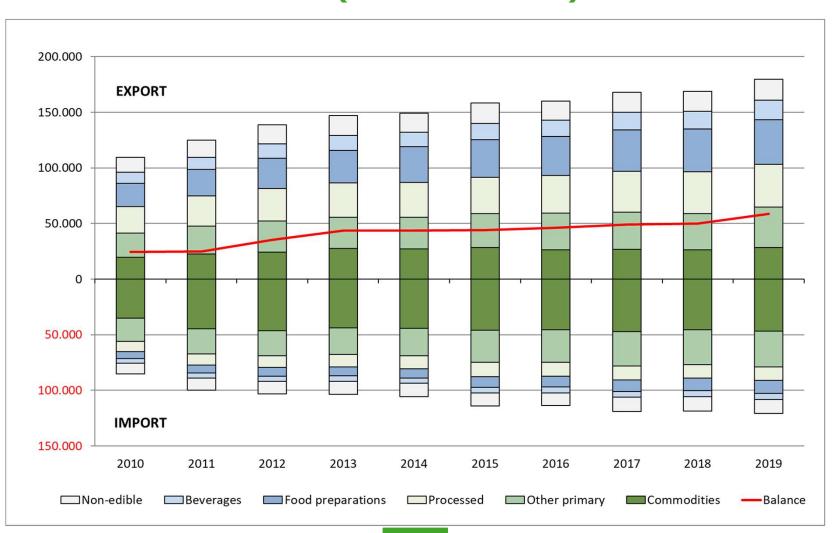


### Main activities of EU farms EU-28, 2013





### EU27 structure of agri-food trade with extra-EU27, 2010-2019 (in million Euro)





#### **Export Success**

- CAP reforms;
- Global growth in demand;
- Consumer preference for European quality;
- Trade policy, trade agreements and promotion



#### The EU Geographical Indications system



























#### What is the definition of a **Geographical Indication?**

1. Defined geographical area



2. Specific product



+ 3. Link between 1 and











#### **Legal Framework**

WTO: TRIPS agreement as framework - Articles 22-24 (no register, legal basis for <u>bilateral agreements</u>)

WIPO: Geneva Act of the Lisbon agreement (multilateral register)

**EU**: Four sets of rules for food, wine, spirit drinks & aromatised wines (EU register). Exclusive EU systems as regards the 4 sectors

- ❖ Agricultural products and foodstuffs Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012
- ❖ Wines Regulation (EC) No 1308/2013
- ❖ Spirits Regulation (EU) No 2019/787
- ❖ Aromatised wines Regulation (EU) No 251/2014



#### **EU quality designations**

PDO: Protected

Designation of Origin

(Food & Wine)

**PGI**: Protected Geographical Indication (Food & Wine)

**GI:** Geographical Indication (Spirits & aromatised wines)









#### **Benefits for producers**



- Protection of product names from misuse and imitation
- Name is reserved to products respecting the specification, it is not reserved to one single producer, but can be used by all producers respecting the specification – Collective Right
- Protection unlimited in time (possibility of cancellation if compliance with the product specification is no longer ensured)
- Administrative protection by public authorities
- Better market opportunities and allows often a better price
   (on average, the price of a GI product is about 2.5 times the
   price of a comparable non-GI product)



#### **Economic Data**

- Estimated total sales value of EU GIs: € 75 billion in 2017
  - = 6.8% of the total EU food and drink sector
- Estimate of EU GI exports value to non-EU countries: € 17 billion in 2017
- = 15% of EU food and drink exports; wines & spirits: 89% of total GI exports
- > Sales destinations:
- = 58% of sales take place on the <u>national MS market</u>,
   20% on the <u>EU market</u> and 22% in <u>third countries</u>





#### **Benefits for consumers**

- Give to consumers the **information** on the characteristics and benefits of the GI products
- It provides a guarantee on:
  - Origin of the product (tradition and heritage)
  - Quality of the product (specification)
  - Authenticity of the product (no imitation)
  - Safety of the product (specification and controls)
- Assured by controls on production site and on the market by public authorities
- Quality designations prevent the standardization of food products and offer a wider choice to consumers

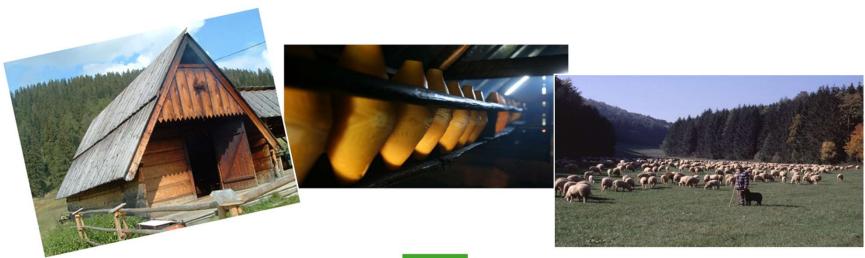


#### **Benefits for society**

GIs maintain jobs and economic activities in rural areas

GIs encourage the preservation of

- Biodiversity and Sustainable agriculture
- Local savoir-faire and traditional methods
- **Landscapes** → tourism





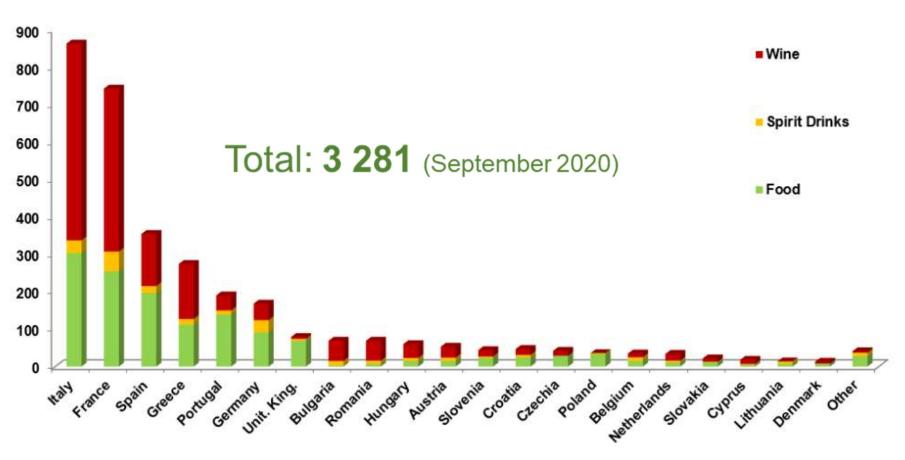


#### **GIs specific attributes in comparison to TMs**

- -Linked to territory (limited and specific area)
- -Must certify the origin
- -Quality related (specifications to be respected)
- -Reputation of the product (collective ownership)
- -Right cannot be sold and is unlimited in time
- -Full protection of the name, also for any other types of products
- -Collective control of the producers + public authorities

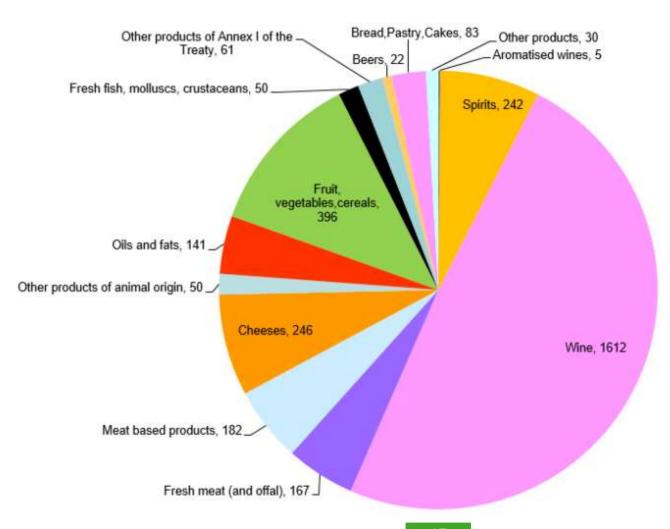


### Registered GIs by EU MS and by sector (September 2020)





#### Registered GIs by class of products (September 2020)







#### Transparency of information

The EU applies full transparency on Geographical Indications protected in the European Union originating in Member States and Third Countries (Direct Applications)

## e-ambrosia (EU geographical indications register)

https://data.europa.eu/euodp/en/data/dataset/eam brosia-eu-geographical-indications-register



#### Non-EU countries (Food, Wine, Spirit drinks)

• 34 TC names registered through direct registrations

• China (10)

• Thailand (4)

• Turkey (3)

- Cambodia (2)
- Norway (2)
- Andorra (1)
- Colombia (1)
- Dominican Republic (1)
- India (1)
- Indonesia (1)
- Vietnam (1)

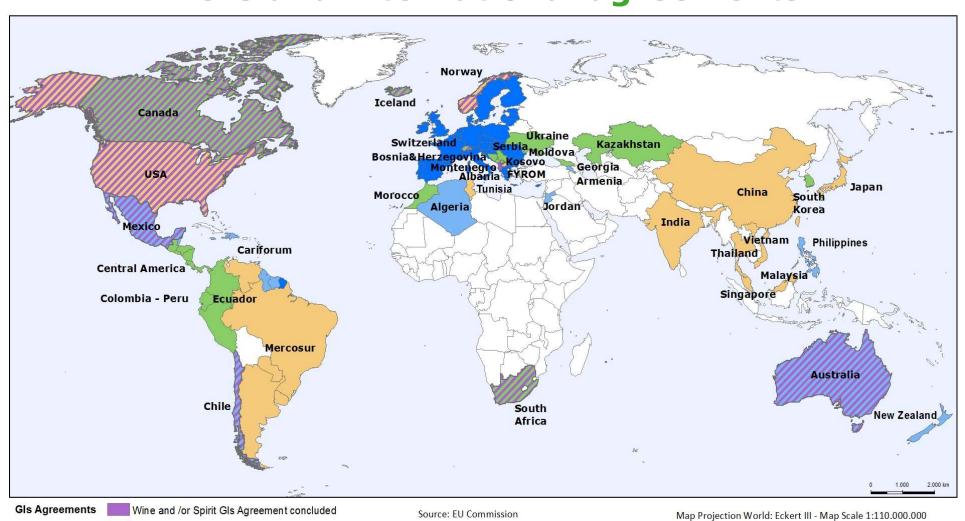
USA (1) Brazil (1)

Norway (2)
Peru (1)
Mexico (1)
Guatemala (1)





#### **GIs and international agreements**



Gls Agreement concluded Ongoing GIs Negotiations Future GIs Negotiations



© EuroGeographics Association for the Administrative Boundaries Note: The borders of the map does not necessarily represent the official position of the EU. The map has only a statistical value.



### Protection of EU GIs in Third Countries through international trade agreements

In Bilateral Agreements (FTAs, wines & spirits or only GIs) the EU aims at:

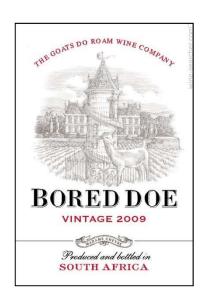
- ✓ "High level" of Protection of GIs beyond TRIPS
- ✓ Reciprocal protection (GIs protected directly and indefinitely)
- ✓ Co-existence of GIs with prior TM registered in good faith
- ✓ Ensuring administrative enforcement

#### Currently there are:

- 36 agreements in force or concluded with GI chapters (e.g. Vietnam, China, Japan, South Korea, Singapore, Mercosur, Mexico, Canada)
- > 13 negotiations ongoing (e.g. Indonesia, Thailand, Australia...)



#### **Examples of usurpation/evocation**



**Evocation of "Bordeaux"** 



**Evocation of "Côte-Rôtie"** 



**Evocation of Feta** 





#### **CONCLUSIONS:** a true success story!

- A collective IPR, which offers extensive protection
- A strong marketing tool for farmers and rural areas (distinctive signs, brand recognition, etc...)
- Higher sales premium for protected products
- A market worth almost EUR 75 billion; over 20% of it comes from the sales outside the EU
- A truly European policy under which national products are protected and serve as flagships for the traditional culinary heritage of regions and economic drivers for the national agrifood sector



## Thank you!

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## Geneva Act of the Lisbon Agreement

- Multilateral system of Registration
- 1958: Lisbon Agreement (only Appellations of Origin 'AO')
- 20 May 2015: modernized Agreement
- "Geneva Act of the Lisbon Agreement"
  - expands the scope beyond AOs to all GIs
  - Open to intergovernmental organizations
- EU deposited the act of accession on 26/11/2019. Since the EU was the fifth acceding contracting party, the **Geneva** acted entered into force on 26/2/2020



