



Polska Wódka / Polish Vodka (Poland)



Tiroler Speck (Austria)



Geographical Indications and the EU-Singapore Free Trade Agreement (EUSFTA)

Prosecco (Italy)



Danablu (Denmark)



Καλαμάτα /
Kalamata (Greece)





Calvados (France)



Geographical Indications and the EU-Singapore Free Trade Agreement (EUSFTA)

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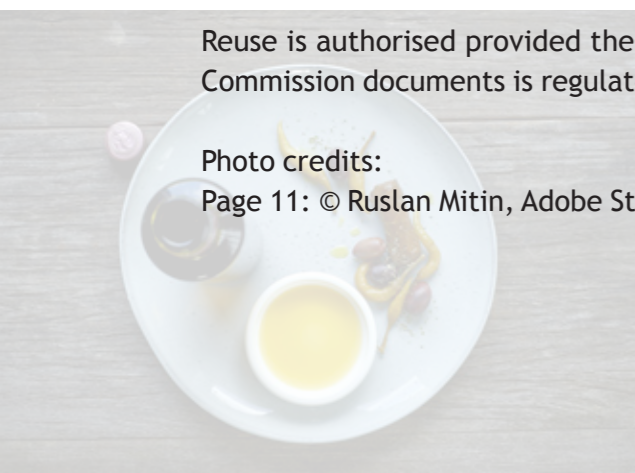
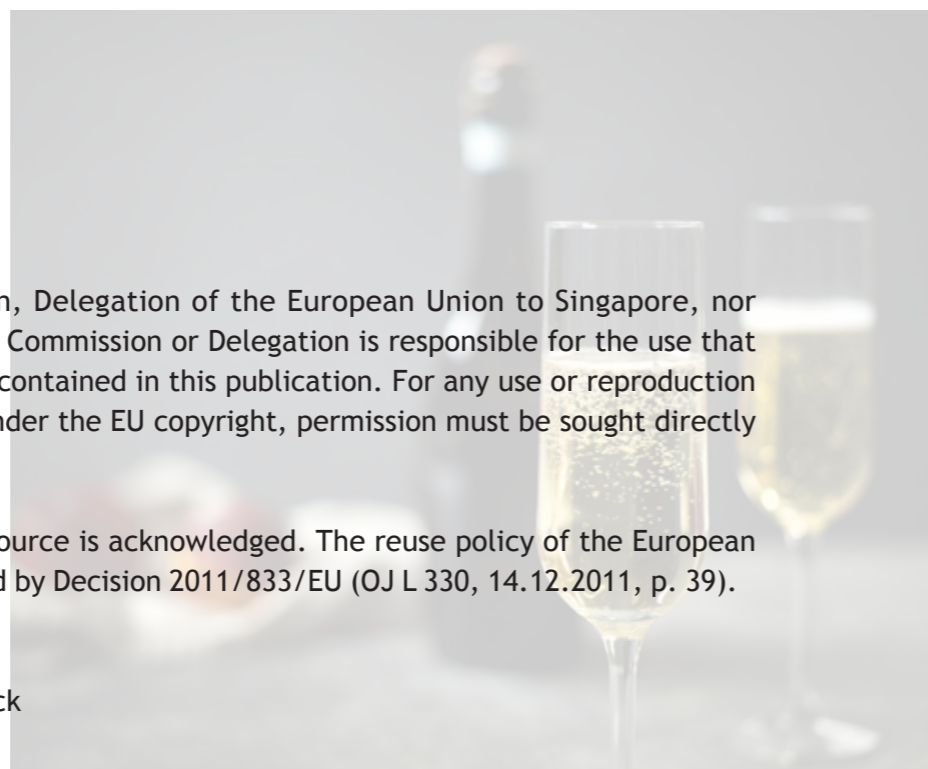


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Nürnberger Bratwürste /
Nürnberger Rostbratwürste (Germany)



Brie de Meaux (France)



Suomalainen Marjalikööri /
Suomalainen Hedelmälikööri / Finsk
Bärlikör / Finsk Frutlikör / Finnish
berry liqueur / Finnish fruit liqueur
(Finland)



Saint-Emilion (France)



Alicante (Spain)

Message from the European Union Ambassador to Singapore



Geographical Indications (GIs) are Intellectual Property Rights and rural development tools supporting farmers to produce high quality products, while protecting and maintaining unique traditions and knowledge. They are at the heart of the EU's trade policy agenda to ensure adequate protection at global level.

EU food and beverages are widely known for their authenticity, high quality, safety, and sustainability, as well as their traceability to the origin of production. GIs highlight the strong link between the origin and the characteristics, qualities or reputation of a given product. Registered GIs are protected against any misuse or imitation and offer consumers a guarantee of authenticity and distinctiveness.

The protection of GIs is firmly embedded in the EU-Singapore Free Trade Agreement, in force since November 2019. Prior to the entry into force of our comprehensive FTA, Singapore enacted its new GI legislation and opened a domestic GI registry in

April 2019. Since then, 165 EU GIs have been successfully registered in Singapore. These include a wide range of unique agricultural products such as beers, cheese, confectionary goods, fruits, meat and meat products, natural gum, oils, seafood, spices and condiments, spirits, and wines.

In addition, the EU and Singapore have adopted three Trade Committee Decisions to reflect the status of registration of these GIs in the EUSFTA and to provide greater clarity on the interpretation of protection. Since November 2022, Singapore has put in place enhanced border measures against counterfeit GI goods, which ultimately benefit food business operators and consumers from any imitation on the market.

The success of the registration of EU GIs in Singapore can be clearly measured in terms of increasing trade flows. Singapore is one of the EU's main export destinations for GI products in Asia. In 2022, EU agri-food exports to Singapore reached a record €2.2 billion,

representing almost 7% of the EU's total exports to Singapore. GIs accounted for the large majority of EU food and beverage exports to Singapore, mainly spirits, wines and cheeses.

With consumers paying closer attention to the true origin and quality of products, this publication provides greater clarity on GIs and their protection, in the context of the EUSFTA. I warmly invite you to discover our unique GI products, as they represent the great agricultural and culinary diversity of the EU.

Iwona Piórko
European Union Ambassador to Singapore

Geographical Indications in the European Union

A Geographical Indication (GI) is a sign which identifies a good as originating in a given territory, or a region or locality in that territory, where a given quality, reputation or other characteristic of the good is essentially attributable to its geographical origin. The key schemes for the protection of GIs in the EU each have distinct requirements regarding the aspects of production that take place and the raw materials that come from the specified geographical area.



Protected Designation of Origin (PDO)



PDO products must adhere to designated specifications, and every part of the production, processing, and preparation must all take place in the specified geographical area.

Label: Mandatory for food and agricultural products, optional for wines.



Jerez / Xérès / Sherry / Jerez-Xérès-Sherry (Spain)

Fortified wine from Spanish vineyards around Jerez de la Frontera and the coastal towns of Puerta de Santa Maria and Sanlúcar de Barrameda.

Φέτα / Feta (Greece)

Salty and slightly acidic cheese, only made with the milk from native breeds of ewes and goats. Its recipe and production method reflect the unique terrain of Greece and are grounded in the cumulative know-how of more than two millennia.

Protected Geographical Indication (PGI)



PGI products must have quality, characteristics, or reputation linked to a specified geographical area, and at least one stage of production, processing, or preparation must take place in the area.

Label: Mandatory for food, agricultural products, optional for wines



Dresdner Christstollen / Dresdner Stollen / Dresdner Weihnachtsstollen (Germany)

A yeast-raised wheaten loaf, speckled with fruits, nuts, and spices. Traditional bakers and pastry-makers within the city of Dresden, Germany, and twelve surrounding municipalities craft their loaves by hand, following recipes that stretch back centuries.

Bresaola della Valtellina (Italy)

Ham made from beef and naturally cured, with the production limited to the province of Sondrio, Italy, including Valtellina, the province's main valley. Writings from as early as the 1400s bear witness to the salting and drying of legs of beef in the Valtellina valley.

Geographical Indications of Spirit Drinks



The GI for spirit drinks identifies a country, region, or locality in which the product derives a particular quality, reputation, or other characteristic.

Label: Optional



Cognac (France)

A wine spirit, mainly produced in the Charente and Charente-Maritime departments in France, using specific white grape varieties and distillation methods.

Svensk Vodka / Swedish Vodka (Sweden)

Vodka, mostly made from wheat, distinctly clear and colourless as a result of the high distillation quality and pure clear water from Sweden.

Benefits of GI Protection



Médoc (France)

There are a range of potential benefits for producers participating in a GI scheme, as well as for consumers and the broader economy.

GIs function as a valuable tool for differentiating competing goods, as they are a visual means for consumers who associate the product with a certain quality, characteristic, or reputation due to its geographical origin.

Due to the association with a particular quality, characteristic, or reputation, GI products are able to command a premium price compared to other products in the market. This presents great potential for enterprises in terms of economic development.

GI schemes also guard against misuse by others that could negatively affect the quality, characteristic, or reputation enjoyed by the GI product. Such exclusivity of use ensures the preservation of the premium attributes of the GI product and safeguards the interests of the consumers.



Queso Manchego (Spain)



Legal Protection

Dedicated GI provisions typically include a registration system, facilities for enforcement, and enable action against infringement.



Trade

GIs benefit from increasing trade opportunities around the globe due to an increasing demand for authentic and traditional quality products.



Producer Associations

GIs are often administered by producer associations. Producer associations are well suited for administering quality controls and coordinating marketing activities.



Consumers

GI products give consumers a guarantee of authenticity, quality, and distinctiveness linked to their origin.



Sustainable Development

GI systems focus on regional and rural products that typically use local traditional processes, methods, and ingredients.

EU Trade Policy and GIs

The EU is active at multilateral and bilateral level to improve the protection of GIs and to enhance intellectual property right enforcement frameworks to prevent usurpations and misuse of EU GIs worldwide.

At multilateral level (WTO)

The Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights contains a specific section on GIs. It enhances their protection and expands it to a significantly higher number of countries than previous international agreements.

The EU continues to be one of the principal supporters of negotiations on GIs in the WTO's Doha Development Agenda.

Negotiations have focused on the establishment of a multilateral register for GIs and the extension to all products of the level of protection currently granted to wines and spirits.

At multilateral level (WIPO)

On 26 February 2020, the Geneva Act of the Lisbon Agreement on Appellations of Origin and Geographical Indications entered into force when the EU became the fifth member. The Geneva Act updates and enhances the existing international registration system under the Lisbon Agreement protecting names that identify the geographic origin of products. Together, the Lisbon Agreement and the Geneva Act of the Lisbon Agreement form the Lisbon System, offering more comprehensive and effective international protection for the names of origin-based quality products.

At bilateral level (Trade Agreements)

The EU has concluded a series of Trade Agreements that contain important levels of protection for GIs, including with Canada, Central America, Colombia/Ecuador/Peru, Japan, South Korea, New Zealand, Singapore and Vietnam.

At bilateral level (Standalone)

Besides Trade Agreements, the EU has concluded specific standalone agreements on GIs (e.g. China) or is negotiating standalone agreements with key trade partners (e.g. India) to improve the protection of GIs.



Murfatlar (Romania)



Inländerrum (Austria)



Los Pedroches (Spain)

GI Provisions in the EU-Singapore Free Trade Agreement (EUSFTA)

Scope of Protection

The EU-Singapore FTA provides the legal means to prevent (1) the use of a GI in relation to any goods which did not originate in the place indicated by the GI, in a manner which misleads the public as to the geographical origin of the goods and (2) against any use of a GI which constitutes an act of unfair competition.

Registered GIs are protected against the use of goods which did not originate in the place indicated by the registered GI (1) even where the true origin of the product is indicated, (2) a translation of the GI is used, or (3) where the GI is used with expressions such as “kind”, “type”, “style”, “imitation” or any similar word or expression.

Registry

A domestic GI Registry for wines, spirits and 12 categories of agricultural and food products has been established in Singapore since April 2019. The application to register a GI in Singapore is subject to several criteria and includes examination and publication for opposition purposes. Once the application proceeds to registration, the GI is granted protection for ten years, renewable thereafter every ten years.

Border Measures

The EU and Singapore provide procedures at the border against counterfeit GI goods. These include seizure of goods on request and ex-officio seizure of goods by the customs competent authorities.

EU GIs PROTECTED IN SINGAPORE

This section provides an overview of the 165 EU GIs registered and protected in Singapore by product category.



Mortadella Bologna (Italy)



Korn / Kornbrand (Germany / Austria / Belgium)



Huile d'olive de Haute-Provence (France)



Parmigiano Reggiano (Italy)



Χαλλούμι / Halloumi / Hellim (Cyprus)

EU GIs PROTECTED
IN SINGAPORE

BEERS

1. Bayerisches Bier (Germany)
2. České pivo (Czechia)
3. Českobudějovické pivo (Czechia)
4. Kölsch (Germany)
5. Münchener Bier (Germany)

CHEESE

1. Asiago (Italy)
2. Brie de Meaux (France)
3. Camembert de Normandie (France)
4. Comté (France)
5. Danablu (Denmark)
6. Emmental de Savoie (France)
7. Φέτα / Feta (Greece)
8. Fontina (Italy)
9. Gorgonzola (Italy)
10. Grana Padano (Italy)
11. Χαλλούμι / Halloumi / Hellim (Cyprus)
12. Idiazabal (Spain)
13. Mont d'Or / Vacherin du Haut-Doubs (France)
14. Morbier (France)
15. Mozzarella di Bufala Campana (Italy)
16. Parmigiano Reggiano (Italy)
17. Pecorino Romano (Italy)

EU GIs PROTECTED
IN SINGAPORE



Českobudějovické pivo (Czechia)



Münchener Bier



Morbier (France)



Fontina (Italy)



Camembert de Normandie (France)



Comté (France)



Mozzarella di Bufala Campana (Italy)



Asiago (Italy)



Grana Padano (Italy)

EU GIs PROTECTED
IN SINGAPORE

CHEESE

- 18. Pecorino Toscano (Italy)
- 19. Provolone Valpadana (Italy)
- 20. Queijo S. Jorge (Portugal)
- 21. Queso Manchego (Spain)
- 22. Reblochon / Reblochon de Savoie (France)
- 23. Roquefort (France)
- 24. Taleggio (Italy)

CONFECTIONARY AND BAKED GOODS

- 1. Aachener Printen (Germany)
- 2. Dresdner Christstollen / Dresdner Stollen / Dresdner Weihnachtsstollen (Germany)
- 3. Lübecker Marzipan (Germany)
- 4. Nürnberger Lebkuchen (Germany)

ESSENTIAL OILS

- 1. Huile essentielle de lavande de Haute-Provence / Essence de lavande de Haute-Provence (France)

FRUITS

- 1. Arancia Rossa di Sicilia (Italy)
- 2. Ελιά Καλαμάτας / Elia Kalamatas (Greece)
- 3. Mela Alto Adige / Südtiroler Apfel (Italy)
- 4. Pruneaux d’Agen (France)

EU GIs PROTECTED
IN SINGAPORE



EU GIs PROTECTED
IN SINGAPORE

MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS

1. Bresaola della Valtellina (Italy)
2. Canard à foie gras du Sud-Ouest (Chalosse, Gascogne, Gers, Landes, Périgord, Quercy) (France)
3. Cotechino Modena (Italy)
4. Finocchiona (Italy)
5. Guijuelo (Spain)
6. Jabugo (Spain)
7. Jambon de Bayonne (France)
8. Los Pedroches (Spain)
9. Mortadella Bologna (Italy)
10. Nürnberger Bratwürste / Nürnberger Rostbratwürste (Germany)
11. Prosciutto di Parma (Italy)
12. Prosciutto di San Daniele (Italy)
13. Prosciutto Toscano (Italy)
14. Speck Alto Adige / Südtiroler Markenspeck / Südtiroler Speck (Italy)
15. Szegedi téliszalámi / Szegedi szalámi (Hungary)
16. Tiroler Speck (Austria)
17. Zampone Modena (Italy)

NATURAL GUM

1. Μαστίχα Χίου / Masticha Chiou (Greece)

OLIVE OILS

1. Baena (Spain)
2. Huile d'olive de Haute-Provence (France)
3. Les Garrigues (Spain)

EU GIs PROTECTED
IN SINGAPORE



Canard à foie gras du Sud-Ouest (Chalosse, Gascogne, Gers, Landes, Périgord, Quercy) (France)



Prosciutto di San Daniele (Italy)



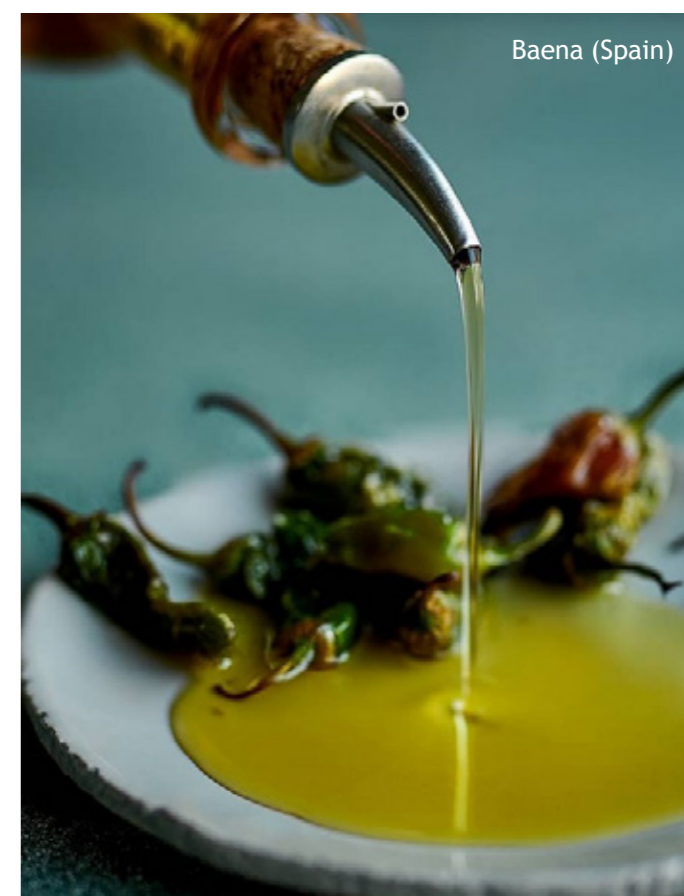
Prosciutto di Parma (Italy)



Jabugo (Spain)



Szegedi téliszalámi / Szegedi szalámi (Hungary)



Baena (Spain)



Μαστίχα Χίου / Masticha Chiou (Greece)

EU GIs PROTECTED
IN SINGAPORE

OLIVE OILS

- 4. Monti Iblei (Italy)

- 5. Siurana (Spain)

- 6. Toscano (Italy)

- 7. Καλαμάτα / Kalamata (Greece)

SEAFOOD

- 1. Huîtres Marennes Oléron (France)

SPICES AND CONDIMENTS

- 1. Aceto Balsamico di Modena (Italy)

- 2. Aceto balsamico tradizionale di Modena (Italy)

- 3. Žatecký chmel (Czechia)

SPIRITS

- 1. Armagnac (France)

- 2. Brandy de Jerez (Spain)

- 3. Calvados (France)

- 4. Cassis de Dijon (France)

- 5. Cognac (France)

- 6. Grappa (Italy)

- 7. Inländerrum (Austria)

- 8. Irish Cream (Ireland / UK)

- 9. Irish Whiskey / Uisce Beatha Eireannach / Irish Whisky (Ireland / UK)

- 10. Jägertee / Jagertee / Jagatee (Austria)

- 11. Korn / Kornbrand (Germany / Austria / Belgium)

- 12. Ούζο / Ouzo (Greece / Cyprus)

EU GIs PROTECTED
IN SINGAPORE



Huîtres Marennes Oléron (France)



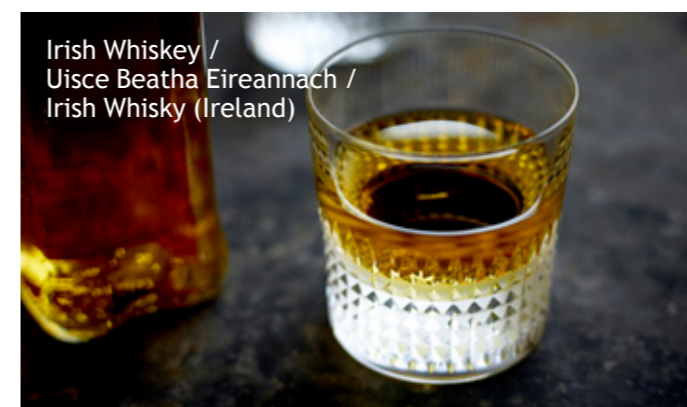
Aceto Balsamico di Modena (Italy)



Žatecký chmel (Czechia)



Brandy de Jerez (Spain)



Irish Whiskey /
Uisce Beatha Eireannach /
Irish Whisky (Ireland)



Ούζο / Ouzo (Greece / Cyprus)



Jägertee / Jagertee / Jagatee (Austria)

EU GIs PROTECTED
IN SINGAPORE

SPIRITS

- 13. Pálinka (Hungary / Austria)

- 14. Polska Wódka / Polish Vodka (Poland)

- 15. Suomalainen Marjalikööri / Suomalainen Hedelmälikööri / Finsk Bärlikör / Finsk Frutlikör / Finnish berry liqueur / Finnish fruit liqueur (Finland)

- 16. Suomalainen Vodka / Finsk Vodka / Vodka of Finland (Finland)

- 17. Svensk Vodka/ Swedish Vodka (Sweden)

- 18. Törkölypálinka (Hungary)

- 19. Ζιβανία / Τζιβανία / Ζιβάνα / Zivania (Cyprus)

WINES

- 1. Acqui / Brachetto d’Acqui (Italy)

- 2. Alicante (Spain)

- 3. Amarone della Valpolicella (Italy)

- 4. Anjou (France)

- 5. Asti (Italy)

- 6. Barbaresco (Italy)

- 7. Bardolino Superiore (Italy)

- 8. Barolo (Italy)

- 9. Beaujolais (France)

- 10. Bierzo (Spain)

- 11. Bolgheri Sassicaia (Italy)

- 12. Bordeaux (France)

- 13. Bordeaux supérieur (France)

- 14. Bourgogne (France)

- 15. Brunello di Montalcino (Italy)

EU GIs PROTECTED
IN SINGAPORE



EU GIs PROTECTED
IN SINGAPORE

WINES

- 16. Cariñena (Spain)
- 17. Cataluña / Catalunya (Spain)
- 18. Cava (Spain)
- 19. Chablis (France)
- 20. Champagne (France)
- 21. Châteauneuf-du-Pape (France)
- 22. Chianti (Italy)
- 23. Conegliano Valdobbiadene - Prosecco / Conegliano - Prosecco / Valdobbiadene - Prosecco (Italy)
- 24. Côtes de Bordeaux (France)
- 25. Côtes de Provence (France)
- 26. Côtes du Rhône (France)
- 27. Côtes du Roussillon (France)
- 28. Crémant de Bourgogne (France)
- 29. Dão (Portugal)
- 30. Dealu Mare (Romania)
- 31. delle Venezie / Beneških okolišev (Italy)
- 32. Douro (Portugal)
- 33. Empordà (Spain)
- 34. Franciacorta (Italy)
- 35. Graves (France)
- 36. Haut-Médoc (France)
- 37. Jerez / Xérès / Sherry / Jerez-Xérès-Sherry (Spain)
- 38. Jumilla (Spain)
- 39. Κουμανδάρια (Cyprus)

EU GIs PROTECTED
IN SINGAPORE



Cava (Spain)



Dão (Portugal)



Champagne (France)



Dealu Mare (Romania)



Κουμανδάρια (Cyprus)



Côtes de Provence (France)



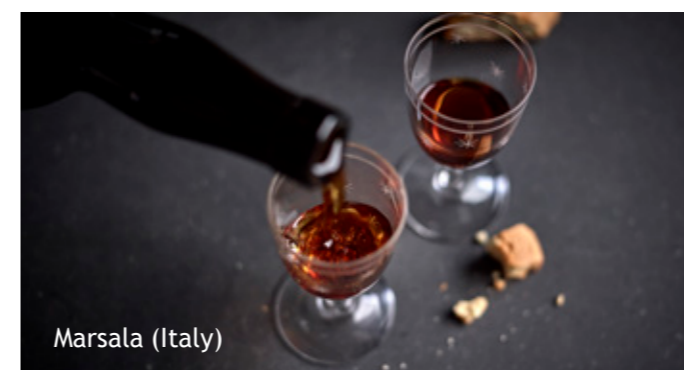
Jumilla (Spain)

EU GIs PROTECTED
IN SINGAPORE

WINES

- 40. La Mancha (Spain)
- 41. Lambrusco di Sorbara (Italy)
- 42. Lambrusco Grasparossa di Castelvetro (Italy)
- 43. Languedoc / Coteaux du Languedoc (France)
- 44. Madeira / Vinho da Madeira / Madère / Vin de Madère / Madeira Wine / Madeira Wein / Madera /
Vino di Madera / Madeira Wijn (Portugal)
- 45. Málaga (Spain)
- 46. Manzanilla-Sanlúcar de Barrameda / Manzanilla (Spain)
- 47. Margaux (France)
- 48. Marsala (Italy)
- 49. Méditerranée (France)
- 50. Médoc (France)
- 51. Montepulciano d’Abruzzo (Italy)
- 52. Murfatlar (Romania)
- 53. Navarra (Spain)
- 54. Pays d’Oc (France)
- 55. Penedès (Spain)
- 56. Porto / vinho do Porto / Port / Port wine / vin de Porto / Oporto / Portvin / Portwein / Portwijn (Portugal)
- 57. Priorat (Spain)
- 58. Prosecco (Italy)
- 59. Rías Baixas (Spain)
- 60. Ribera del Duero (Spain)
- 61. Rioja (Spain)
- 62. Rueda (Spain)
- 63. Saint-Emilion (France)

EU GIs PROTECTED
IN SINGAPORE



EU GIs PROTECTED
IN SINGAPORE

WINES

- 64. Saint-Emilion Grand Cru (France)
- 65. Sauternes (France)
- 66. Sicilia (Italy)
- 67. Soave (Italy)
- 68. Somontano (Spain)
- 69. Târnave (Romania)
- 70. Tokaj / Tokaji (Hungary)
- 71. Toro (Spain)
- 72. Toscano / Toscana (Italy)
- 73. Touraine (France)
- 74. Utiel-Requena (Spain)
- 75. Val de Loire (France)
- 76. Valdepeñas (Spain)
- 77. Valencia (Spain)
- 78. Vinho Verde (Portugal)
- 79. Vino Nobile di Montepulciano (Italy)



Utiel-Requena (Spain)



Toscana / Toscana (Italy)



Valencia (Spain)



Sauternes (France)



Tokaj / Tokaji (Hungary)



Vinho Verde (Portugal)



Toro (Spain)

Databases for Geographical Indications in the EU

eAmbrosia

<https://ec.europa.eu/geographical-indications-register/>

eAmbrosia is a legal register of the names of agricultural products and foodstuffs, wine, and spirit drinks that are registered and protected across the EU.

It provides a direct access to information on all registered GIs, including the legal instruments of protection and product specifications. It also displays key dates and links for applications and publications before the geographical indications are registered.



GIview

<https://www.tmdn.org/giview/>

GIview is a single entry point for data on GIs registered in the EU, and is a useful asset for consumers, producers and intellectual property professionals. It also contains detailed information on non-EU GIs protected at EU level through bilateral and multilateral agreements, and on EU GIs protected in non-EU countries. It contains data such as GI type (PDO, PGI, GI), priority date, legal status, basis of protection in relation to all GIs covering wines, spirit drinks and aromatised wines, agricultural products and foodstuffs protected at EU level.





European Union Delegation to Singapore
250 North Bridge Road
#38-03 Raffles City Tower
Singapore 179101

Tel: +65 6336 7919

Email: DELEGATION-SINGAPORE-TRADE@eeas.europa.eu

Web: <http://www.europe.sg>

Facebook: EUinSingapore

X: @EUinSingapore

Instagram: @EUinSingapore

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