

Socio-economic aspects of Geographical Indications

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Geographical Indications in the EU

Geographical indications establish intellectual property rights for specific products, whose **qualities** are specifically linked to the **area of production**.

EU quality schemes

Protected designation of origin (PDO)



Protected geographical indication (PGI)





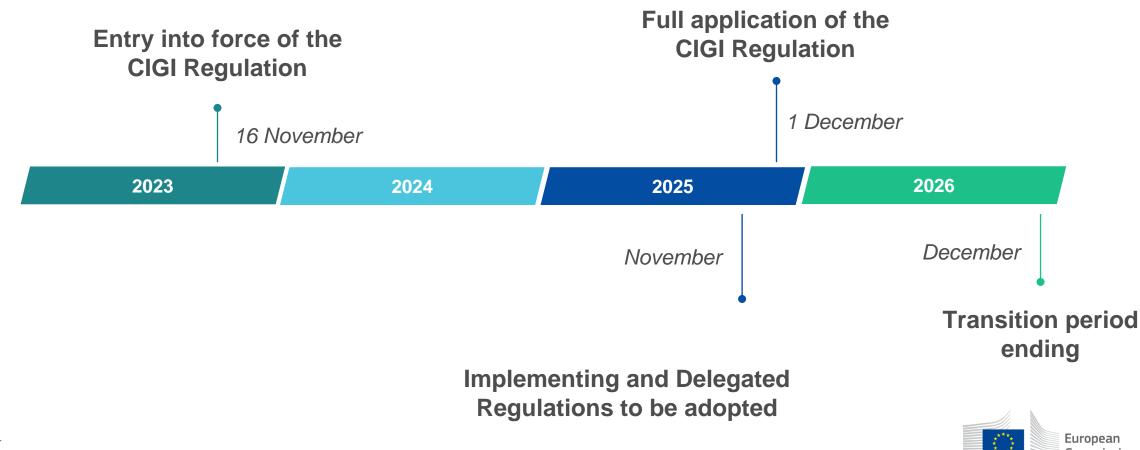
New scheme for craft and industrial products

As of **December 2025**, craft and industrial products will fully benefit from EU-wide protection under the **PGI scheme**.



- ☐ specific geographical origin
- ☐ quality, reputation or other characteristic essentially attributable to geographical origin
- ☐ at least one of its production steps takes place in the geographical area

Calendar of implementation

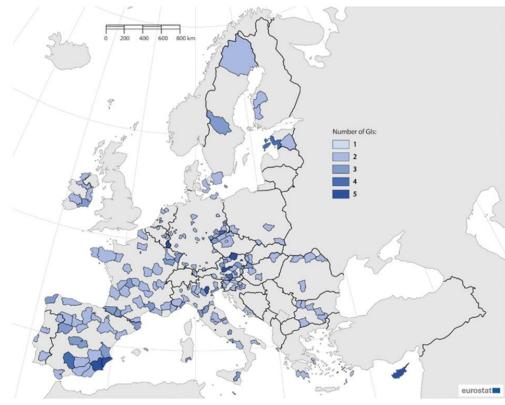


Geographical indications worldwide

- There were an estimated **58,600 protected GIs** in existence in 2023.
- Upper middle-income economies accounted for 52.2% of the world total, followed by high-income (42.9%), lower middle-income economies (4.8%) and low-income economies (0.1%).
- In terms of regional distribution, Europe had the most GIs in force, amounting to 52.5%, followed by Asia (39.5%), Oceania (3.6%), Northern America (2.8%), Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) (1.6%) and Africa (0.2%).



Socio-economical context in the EU



Note: The picture maps 300 craft and industrial products identified in VVA et al. (2020) into nuts 3 regions.

- Craft sector in decline: In 2018, 1.2 million persons were employed as craft and printing workers (29% less than in 2006)
- Small and micro enterprises: main producers of CIGIs (80%)
- Located in less developed regions: 75% of the regions with CIGIs have GDP per capita / employment rate below EU average
- Sustainable tourism: CIGIs are found in regions characterised by higher vulnerability to the tourism sector



Future EU system of GI protection for craft and industrial products

Regulation 2023/2411 on Geographical Indications for Craft and Industrial Products

Benefits for

Consumers

(Increased trust on product quality and authenticity - **EU logo**)

Producers

(marketing tool, increased competitiveness, enhanced reputation and prestige; IPR protection, ex officion enforcement actions offline and online

Regions, Countries

Cultural exchange and cooperation, preserving traditional working methods, helping retaining workforce & attracting tourism, trade agreements



Socio-economical benefits

- **Inform consumers**: functions as a protection measure through addressing information asymmetries and quality (OECD, 2000)
- Protect reputation: marks indicating geographical origin were the earliest type of trademarks used by traders (<u>Rangnekar</u>, 2003); protecting reputation as an asset (<u>Shapiro</u>, 1983)
- Increase of revenue: consumers are willing to pay more for products if the origin is guaranteed (<u>EU</u>, <u>2004</u>)
- Rural development: return of investment to local producers, job creation, tourism (Rangnekar, 2003)



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