

Promoting Intellectual Property Rights in the ASEAN Region An Introduction to Geographical Indications and the Transformative Effect of Successful GI products

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CONTENTS OF THE PRESENTATION

• The concept of Geographical Indications (GIs)

- The specificity of origin-based products
- The importance of protecting origin-based products
- How can GIs legally protect this specificity ?
- The international dimension of GIs
- Case study : Espelette chili pepper (France)



• Origin-based products exist for a long time, all over the world





Lebanon cedars





Wine from the Santorini islands (Greece)

Silks (China, India)



• The beginning of juridical protection for famous names

Where ?

> In Southern Europe (France, Italy, Spain)

When ?

➤ Early 20th century

How?

- Protection by intellectual property
- > An exclusive right of use

"Designation of Origin" first, then "Geographical Indication"



GIs are IPR and development projects !



From Europe to the world !



• Some French examples:











Cognac (France)

Champagne (France)



• Some French examples:





Comté



Wine from Languedoc



Banon



Appels from Limousin



Sweet onion from Cévennes





Salt from Guérande



- Where does the specificity of origin-based products come from ?
- > Distinctive characteristics due to specific conditions of production (typicity)
- The product is famous (reputation)
- > The local conditions of production are NOT transferable elsewhere > this product becomes **unique**
- > The identity of the products is strongly linked to area of production: landscape, cultural and local habits, etc.
- > The history of production is considered as a heritage and the product is a symbol of the region

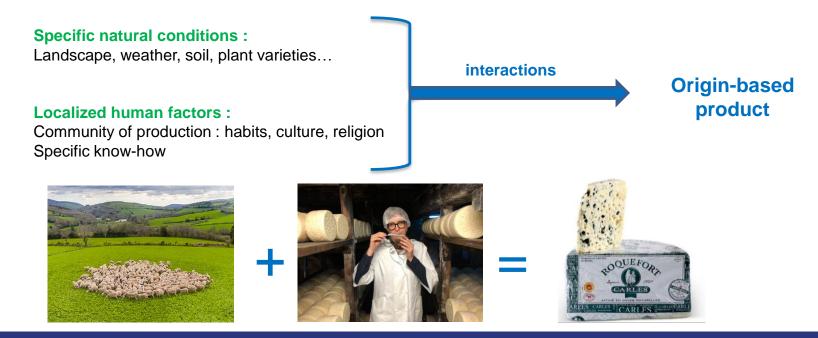








• Where does the specificity of origin-based products come from ?





• The importance of protecting origin-based products

Origin-based products are famous and have a high added-value on the markets

The reputation and high prices generate a risk of **usurpation of the famous names**

Negative impact on the genuine

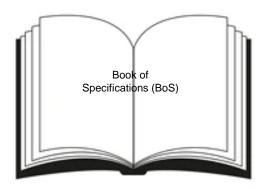
Negative impact on the consumers

Negative impact on the product

Importance of protecting the names of origin-based products by registering the GIs



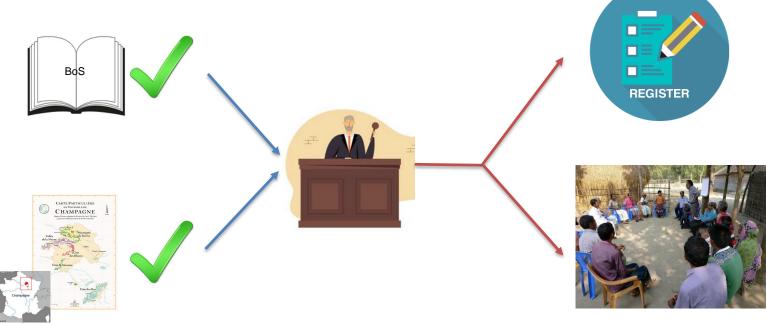
• How can GIs legally protect this specificity ?







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French Law of August 1, 1905

"Appellation of origin" :

- Only for wines and spirits
- Fraud control oriented

- link between a name and a geographical origin

EU Reg. N° 2081/1992

PDO / PGI

- Protected Designation of Origin
- Protected Geographical Indication

EU Reg. N° 1151/2012

2014 : Extension of the concept of GIs to non-agricultural products

On-going revision of the UE policy of quality products

TRIPS (WTO), 1994

Agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights

+ Bilateral Agreements on GIs



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• TRIPS Agreement (1994) : GI definition

"Geographical Indications (GIs) are **indications** which **identify a good as originating in the** territory of a Member, 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."

Source: Article 22 of the WTO TRIPS Agreement







• TRIPS Agreement (1994) : Internationalization of an IPR

Before 1980 : GIs protection was essentially a European issue After TRIPS : a global trend towards the protection of origin-based products

Consumers' increasing interest in « local », « traditional », « ecofriendly » food products. Described as a « Quality Turn » (Goodman, 2003)

GIs protect all types of goods : agricultural products, food, wines, spirits, handicrafts,...

TRIPS provides as long as the specific characteristics of the products are maintained

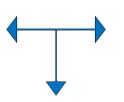


• TRIPS Agreement (1994) : Unchanged philosophy for GI concept

GI : a link between place, people and a product



PRODUCTION AREA Influence of natural conditions







PRODUCERS' KNOW-HOW GI products are heritage products

PRODUCT WITH A TYPICITY and/or REPUTATION



• TRIPS Agreement (1994) : Variability in the means of protection

All Members States (164 countries) should protect GIs through the method of their choice (TRIPS, art. 1.1.)

Significant divergences in the modes of protection

The 4 legal categories to protect GIs :

- Sui generis systems that recognize GIs as a distinct category of right
- Collective and certification marks : protect GIs by the Trademark regime
- Regulations focusing on business practices : unfair competition, consumer protection...
- Administrative systems when the marketing of the products is subject to an authorization procedure (e.g. specific labelling for wines)



• TRIPS Agreement (1994) : Variability in the means of protection

Two main institutional approaches :

Sui generis system	Trademark regime
Promoted by the European Union	Common-law approach, strongly connected to the US philosophy
Among the countries that actively protect GIs	
63 % countries	32 % countries

Various means of protection can coexist in the same country.

Ex : in Australia, Canada and the USA, protection of GIs for all products is ensured through collective and certification marks. However, wines and spirits are protected under a sui generis system.

Ex : Viet Nam > coexistence of GI and collective marks to protect origin-based products



• Some examples of national GI logos from Asian countries





• In Indonesia : Coffee Arabica Kintamani Bali









• In Viet Nam : Nước mắm Phú Quốc









• In Colombia : Café de Colombia







• In Japan : Kobe beef









• In Cameroon : White Honey from Oku







• In Thailand : Lamphun Brocade Thai Silk





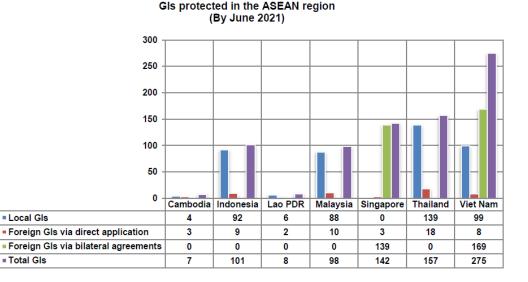


- Geographical Indications in the world
 - ✓ World : 8 598 (including 7 185 GIs *sui generis*)
 - ✓ Europe : 3 923
 - ✓ Asia : 3 440 (including 2 385 GIs in China)
 - \checkmark America : North = 409 / South = 499
 - ✓ Africa : 191
 - ✓ Oceania : 136

In European l	<u> Jnion (2020) :</u>
European Gls	s = 74.8 billion euros
42% of the vo	numes produced under GI are exported.
Sales of GI p	roducts = 15% of total EU food exports



• Wide development of GIs in the ASEAN region



- ASEAN is one of the most active region in the world for GI protection !
- Increasing number of GIs registration

ASEAN GIs registered at national levels : 428 Foreign GIs protected in ASEAN : 361 ASEAN GIs proteced outside ASEAN : 54

- Interest of ASEAN producers to obtain protection of their GIs
- Growing attention of ASEAN consumers to originbased products



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• Espelette chili pepper : a typical origin-based product, symbol of its area of production





















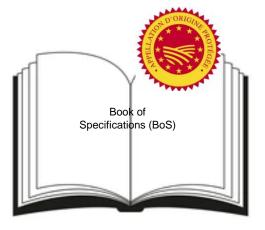


• The GI area of production and Book of Specifications



10 villages

- 1. Ainhoa
- 2. Cambo-les-Bains
- 3. Espelette
- 4. Halsou
- 5. Itxassou
- 6. Halsou
- 7. Larressore
- 8. Saint-Pée-sur-Nivelle
- 9. Souraïde
- 10. Ustaritz.





• The GI managing group



Local farmers, processors and traders

- > Drafting of rules
- Internal control

Obligation of an external control (independent body)

Traceability : we only sell what we produce ! High risk of counterfeiting > volumes control



A progressive construction of the GI





- Effect of the GI on the value-chain
- ~ 30 producers in 1997 >> more than 200 today





• Economic development and tourism





Source: Sautier (2020)

Tourism

- Village of Espelette: dry chili pepper on the houses, harmonious colors > very attractive
- In 2016: 500,000 people visited Espelette

Economic

- > 65% of farmers in the area grow peppers
- > 77% process and sell it themselves
- > 250 local jobs generated by chili pepper



• Promotion



Chili pepper Festival

Every year in October 20 000 visitors



Website of the Tourism Office

Espelette Village



Website of the GI managing group

Collective promotion Reinforcement of the reputation of quality



CONCLUSION

- Origin-based products exist everywhere for very long time
- The juridical protection of the names and reputations of these products is quite new : Europe beginning of the 20th century and then rapidly developed at international level
- ASEAN is very active in the support/protection of GIs
- Origin-based products are specific products, with a special identity. They are the result of history of a place and complex interaction between natural and human localized factors
- Protect and promote these exceptional products by a Geographical Indication can have a transformative effect by fostering development in the area while valorizing local resources





Thank you !

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