PRESENTATION OF THE MANUAL on Geographical Indications

FOR CARIFORUM STATES

Consultation and Capacity Building Workshop for IPOs, Control Bodies and Producers

On Thursday, March 17, 2022





Funded by the European Union

CARIFORUM



Overview of presentation



- Introduction on the CarlPl Gl Manual project
- Snapshot: objectives and approach
- Presentation of the GI Manual:
 - Chapter 1 | Understanding GIs
 - Chapter 2 | GIs Manual for Producers
 - Chapter 3 | GIs Manual for IPO Examiners
 - Chapter 4 | GIs Manual for Control Bodies
- Q&A session for each chapter

Introduction

The GI Manual



Snapshot of the project



Target Audience/Beneficiaries

IPOs, Control Bodies, Producers etc.

Objective 1

To develop a CARIFORUM regional GI Manual to serve as a practical guide for IPOs, producers and control bodies etc.

Objective 2

To support the CARIFORUM States in the implementation of the GI Manual through a series of capacity building actions and workshops/webinars

Approach in implementing the project



• Undertook a Legislative Review and Analysis of each of national laws available for the protection of GIs

Undertook an analysis of GI protection practices

Undertook an analysis of products' control practices

Convened
Interviews and
obtained
information from
producers, IPOs and
other stakeholders
across the region to
obtain information
regarding legislative
and regulatory
framework,
processes and
controls.

to serve as a practical guide on the steps, requirements, and effects of GI protection; "best practices" in examining and registering GIs and; guidelines to develop and implement a GI SOPs and provide GI controls

THE GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS MARUAL





Chapter 1 Understanding Gls

Chapter 1 | Understanding GIs



- What is a GI?
- Importance of GIs
- Protection of GIs
- International Agreements, Standards, and Best Practices

What is a GI?



 A sign (understood mainly as a name) used on products that have a specific geographical origin and possess qualities, characteristics, or a reputation that are linked to that origin

Purpose of GI:

▶ To identify a product's origin and its link with particular characteristics related to that origin

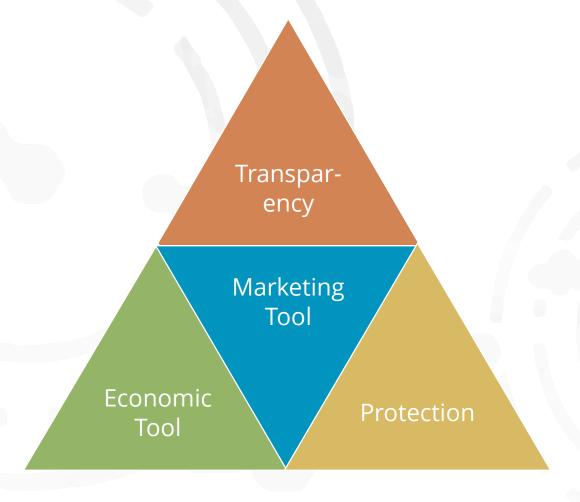
Well known GIs which have already been protected:

- "Rhum of Martinique"
- "Habanos" for cigars in Cuba
- "Trinidad Monserrat Hills Cocoa" in Trinidad and Tobago
- "Jamaican Jerk" in Jamaica

Importance of GIs



• The concept of "Geographical Indications" benefits from an international dimension



Importance of GIs



- Enable traditional know-how to be recorded and passed on from generation to generation
- Are an economic tool, enabling value to be generated from a rigorous procedure that protects producers
- Are a vehicle for local development
- Are a tool for the benefit of consumers, meeting and guaranteeing not only the origin but also a certain quality
- Are a tool to protect products, producers, and consumers

Protection of GIs

Three GI Protection Regimes



Sui Generis Systems

GI Protectio n Regimes

Business
Practices/Met
hods eg.,
Administrativ
e Product
Approval
Schemes

Use of
Collective
or
Certificatio
n Marks

Illustrations of Sui Generis GI protection



Jamaica



Japan



Illustrations of Certification Marks or Collective Marks



Jamaica



Trinidad and Tobago



International Agreements, Standards, and Best Practices

CarPI
Intellectual
Property Rights &
Innovation

Paris
Convention
for the
Protection of
Industrial
Property

Madrid System for the international protection of trade marks

Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS)

Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin -International Registration



Q&A session

for **Chapter 1** | Understanding GIs



Chapter 2 Gls manual for producers

Chapter 2 | Gls manual for producers



This chapter mainly describes:

- The GI eligibility
- The content of a GI application:
 - ▶ Gl applicant information
 - Gl specifications
 - Controllability document/control plan
 - Note for instance
- The registration procedure
- The GI daily management

GI eligibility



CarlPl Intellectual Property Rights &

Product eligibility

A product

A name

GI

A geographical origin

A quality, reputation, or other characteristic

GI eligibility

Potential barriers to GI protection



Product eligibility

- What can be protected?
 - Natural or agricultural products
 - Processed products
 - Product of handicraft or industry
- What cannot be protected?
 - Services



GI eligibility



Applicant eligibility

- Gls are products/goods that belong to the common heritage of a territory
- ▶ The GI must belong to the legitimate producers/operators
- ▶ The GI registration should be requested by a **collective** group of producers/operators
- ▶ The producers/operators must unite around a common strategy



Applying as a collective group is a key factor for the success of GIs

Content of a GI application



• Information on the GI applicant

GI specifications

Conditions that must be shared and applied by all operators to benefit from the GI. It is the main element of a GI application.

Controllability document and control plan

> Traceability elements proving the origin of the product and compliance with the GI specifications

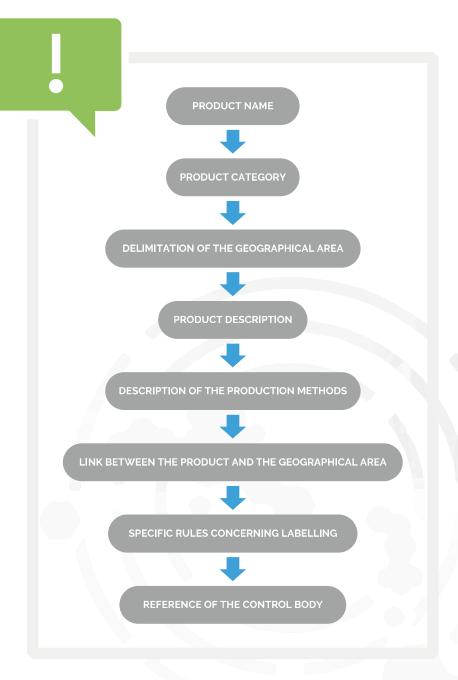
Note for instance

Motivations and merits of a GI application

Content of a GI specifications

- 1. Product name
- 2. Product category
- 3. Delimitation of the geographical area
- 4. Product description
- 5. Description of the production methods
- 6. Link between the product and the geographical area
- 7. Specific rules concerning labelling
- 8. Reference of the control body





Registration procedure

Xwois



Application for registration

Examination of the application by the IPO

Publication of the application

Possibility to oppose the registration

Registration and publication

If all the conditions are met

GI certificate

GI daily management

The GI rights holder, the center of it all



The GI rights holder is responsible for:

- ► The day-to-day management of the legal structure
- Managing the operating budget
- Ensuring that its members respect the specification
- Providing assistance to its members
- Providing statistical information on the sector
- Promoting and defending the GI

It should have the capacity to organize its members to work collectively

Producers Institutions **Traders GI RIGHTS HOLDER** Media Consumers **Civil society**



Q&A session

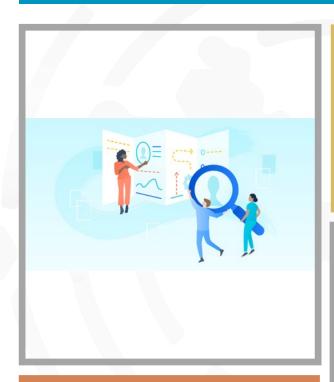
for **Chapter 2** | GIs manual for producers



Chapter 3 Gls manual for IPO examiners

Chapter 3 | Gls manual for IPO examiners









- Gls Application
- Gls Registration procedure
- Gls Protection

GI application

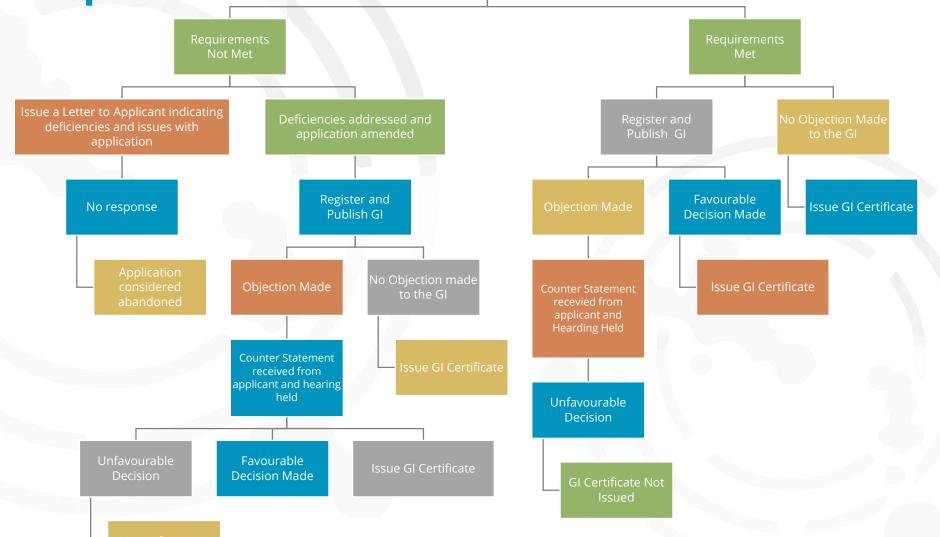


- The Competent Authority ("the Authority") plays a very important role in the protection of geographical indications.
- Key functions include:
 - Providing technical assistance
 - Receiving GI applications
 - Carrying out administrative and functional examinations
 - Monitoring and cancellation of GI protection.









Types of applicants

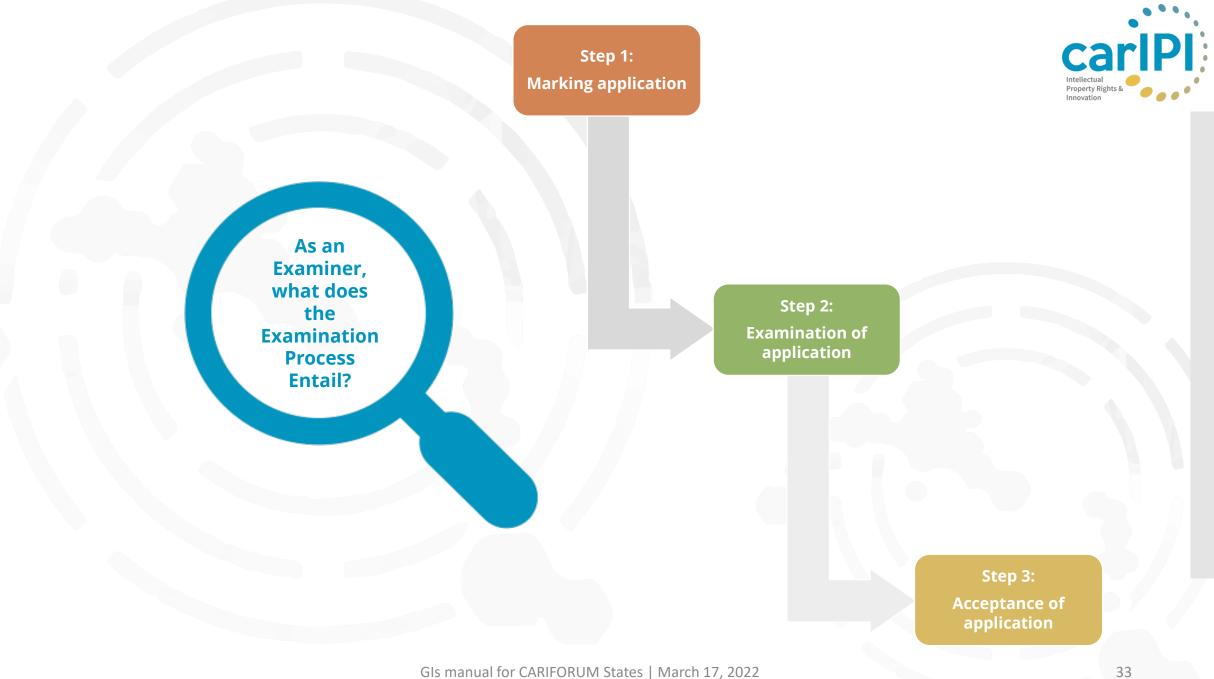


Person/Group of Persons associated with Producers

- A person or a geometric persons carrying on an activity as producers in the geographical area specified $p_{rescrib}$ shows the specified prescribe $p_{rescrib}$ area specified in the application
- In the case of a single per in the national line is one to any new producer(s) able to comply with hational law is the accordance is the geographical indication is open to any new producer(s) able to comply with hational law is the accordance in the case of a single per in the law is the case of a single per in the law is the case of a single per in the law is the case of a single per in the law is the case of a single per in the law is the law is
- In the case of an interest group, the group sometimes their statutory responsibility to administer and function, in practice on a non-processing entire their statutory responsibility to administer and function, in practice on a non-processing entire their statutory responsibility to administer and function, in practice on a non-processing entire their statutory responsibility to administer and function, in practice on a non-processing entire their statutory responsibility to administer and function, in practice on a non-processing entire their statutory responsibility to administer and function, in practice on a non-processing entire their statutory responsibility to administer and function, in practice on a non-processing entire their statutory responsibility to administer and function, in practice on a non-processing entire their statutory responsibility to administer and function group shall be open to any processing entire their statutory responsibility to administer and function group shall be open to any processing entire their statutory responsibility to administer and function group shall be open to any processing entire the statutory responsibility to administer and function group shall be open to any processing entire the statutory responsibility to administer and function group shall be open to any processing entire the statutory responsibility to administer and function group shall be open to any processing entire the statutory responsibility to administer and function group shall be open to any processing entire the statutory responsibility to administer and function group shall be open to any processing entire the statutory responsibility to a statutory responsibility to a statutory responsibility to a statutory responsibility to the group of the statutory responsibility to a statutory responsibility to a statutory responsibility to the group of the statutory res

Organisation/Competent Authority

 Any organization or competent authority linked to producers of goods specified in the application











Understanding the GI registration process: key steps to be undertaken by an examiner



Publish a notice of the registration

Assess whether all requirements under the legislation have been complied with in respect of the application

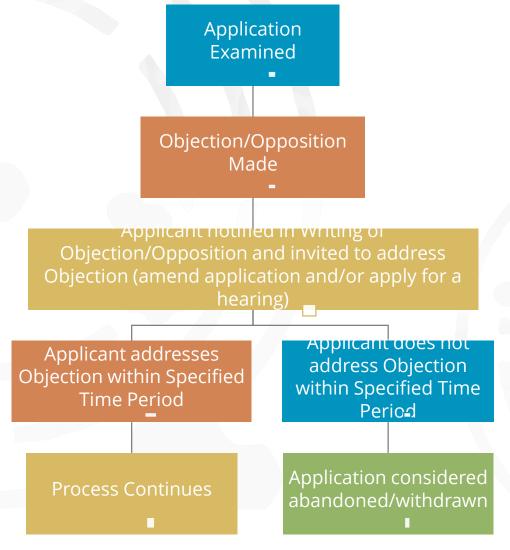
Confirm that there has been no objection to the registration of the geographical indication within the prescribed period

Where there has been an objection to the registration of the geographical indication and the objection has been decided in the applicant's favour – proceed with registration

Register the geographical indication

Issue to the applicant a certificate of registration in the prescribed form

Steps to be undertaken by an examiner when there is an objection or opposition to an Application







Q&A session

for **Chapter 3** | Gls manual for IPO examiners



Chapter 4 Gls manual for control bodies

Chapter 4 | GIs manual for control bodies



This chapter mainly describes:

- The importance to implement controls
- The GI control procedures

Objectives of this chapter:

- ► Have a better understanding of the mechanisms of GI controls and certification process
- Understand traceability requirements
- ▶ Be able to explain and draft the key elements of a control plan

Why is it important to implement controls for GIs

- The **specific link between the product and its origin** is the core element of any GI, and hence also what is monitored by the GIs controls.
- Gls controls are performed on a compulsory basis for the stakeholders who
 wish to benefit from the use of the GI designation.
- The role of the GI [owner*]/group of producers is fundamental **to guarantee the** correct implementation of the production rules.





« I say what I do and I do what I say »





Compliance between specifications and control plan



I make « easy » close relationships between the specifications and the control plan



Controls mean COSTS!



The control system must be adapted for the production situation

Some basics on Gls controls

Objectives of GI controls



- Impartial and objective controls
- Assurance to consumers that the products covered by the scheme have guaranteed characteristics, quality and/or origin
- Give producers/group of producers a sense of responsibility
- Profit from a value-added product for the producers on the national and/or international market

GI controls









The origin of the product (traceability's respect of the production chain)

The respect of the specifications and the production conditions

The products, their specificities and quality

Which controls?



Self-control or auto control (by producers and other operators of the chain if possible)

3 levels of control may exist

Internal (by the group of producers, regularly)

External which consists in the checking up of the internal control by the group of producers as well as the auto-control

Key information on GI control



- Type of evaluation
- Type of bodies
- Criteria for establishing a control plan
- Typology of sanctions to be implemented
- Explanation of the GI control process by type of stakeholder



Q&A session

for **Chapter 4** | GIs manual for control bodies

Conclusions and next steps



- Stakeholders are invited to send their observations on the GI Manual by March 31st
- A final version will be produced based on the comments received
- The final version will be published at the CarIPI website, stakeholders encouraged to publish, use and disseminate widely
- Other CarlPI resources and activities with regards to GIs:
 - E-learning and recorded webinars available for free: https://internationalipcooperation.eu/en/caripi/learning
 - Mentorship for selected potential GI producer groups ongoing
 - Upcoming live webinars on specific topics, e.g. Gls used as ingredients

Thank you * Gracias * Merci * Bedankt



E-mail us Visit our website Follow us caripi@euipo.europa.eu

caripi-hub.com

Twitter https://twitter.com/EUIPcooperation

Facebook https://www.facebook.com/EUIPcooperation

LinkedIn https://www.linkedin.com/company/euipcooperation