Governance Systems of Geographical Indications

Restoring Trust in Trade – International Symposium 17 December 2018, Maastricht

Dr. Anke Moerland

Anke.moerland@maastrichtuniversity.nl





Outline

- I. Restoring trust in trade: geographical indications (GIs)
- II. Addressing the weaknesses in the EU system of protecting GIs
 - a. Risk of Excluding Legitimate Producers
 - b. Transparent and Democratic Decision-Making Within Producer Groups
 - c. Origin of Raw Materials from Outside of the GI Area
 - d. Proper Oversight as to the Link between Product and Territory

III. Provisions in FTAs Enabling Stronger Governance Structures

Restoring Trust in Trade: Geographical Indications (GIs)



Geographical indications









Conditions to be granted protection

- Application by producer group contains product specifications
 - Name to be protected
 - Description of product (physical, chemical, microbiological or organoleptic characteristics)
 - Definition of **demarcated area**
 - Where **production steps** take place
 - Details establishing the **link** between

Quality,
reputation or
other
characteristics

Essentially attributable to

Geographical origin



Concept of trust

Interpersonal trust

"the willingness of a party to be **vulnerable to the actions** of another party based on the **expectation** that the other will perform a particular action important to the trustor, **irrespective** of the ability to **monitor or control** that other party."

Mayer, Davis, Schoorman, An Integrative Model of Organizational Trust, 1995

Trust in an institution

- Belief that goodwill and competence of an institution will achieve what is also in one's own best interest (Shapiro, The Social Control of Impersonal Trust, 1987)
- principal agent relationship



Trust in geographical indications networks

- Trust by producers and consumers
- In the EU system of protecting geographical indications
- To set up working governance structures
- By means of which the GI system can perform the functions it is meant to do
 - Reduce search costs for consumers
 - Reward communities that have built up and passed on knowledge for generations



Adressing the weaknesses in the EU GI system



1. Risk of Excluding Legitimate Producers

Weakness

 Heterogeneous, large-scale producer groups involving different sectors are likely to disagree on the exact production methods or boundaries of the geographical area



Piadina Romagnola



Culatello di Zibello



1. Risk of Excluding Legitimate Producers

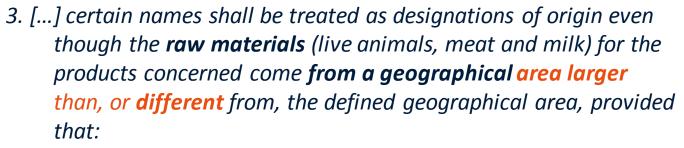
Governance structure

- 1. Applicant producer group should include producers from all levels of the production chain as well as producers from the entire region
 - EU Regulation 1151/2012 does not require this, but does not restrict national authorities to require **affidavit or declaration** by the producer group
- 2. Charge **distinct entities** with 1) guidance and advice to applicants and 2) examination of application in order to **avoid biases** in examination
 - Support to applicants in eight Member States is high, in 17 moderate
- **3. Objection procedure** and period should allow, hear and inform objecting parties in a way that reflects **inclusivity**
 - Objection periods differ greatly among MS; information for objectors very vague

2. Raw Material from Outside of the GI Area

Weakness

- Flexibility regarding rules on provenance of raw material
 - Art. 5 (3) Reg 1151/2012



- (a) the **production area** of the raw materials is **defined**;
- (b) **special conditions** for their production exist; and
- (c) control arrangements ensure that special conditions are met
- **No limit** as to how much **percentage** of a raw material may come from outside of the GI area





2. Raw Material from Outside of the GI Area

Propositions to avoid confusion by consumer

- Introduce **stricter origin requirements** for raw materials
 - E.g. a maximum of 15 20% of all raw materials used can come from outside of the GI area
- Introduce labelling requirements for the provenance of raw materials







Provisions in FTAs Enabling Stronger Governance Structures



EU free trade agreements: governance

- 1. Suggested improvements to **governance structures** in GI systems can be implemented by partner countries
 - **No specific requirements** regarding the application, examination or objection procedure
 - Requirement to maintain a system of registration and protection of GIs that
 - Verifies that <u>definition</u> of GI is fulfilled
 - Contains an <u>objection procedure</u> where legitimate interests of natural or legal persons are taken into account



Leaves ample room to incorporate **improved structures** that can **limit the risk of excluding legitimate producers**



EU free trade agreements: raw materials

Suggestions regarding rules on **raw materials** can be implemented by partner countries

- No rule similar to Article 5.3 EU Regulation 1151/2012



No obligation to adopt a similar system as EU regarding raw materials



Option to introduce maximum percentage of raw materials

Recommendations



A stronger GI system that is trusted by producers

- Trust by producers and consumers in GI system is essential for producers to cooperate in networks
- Recommended procedural changes
 - Applicant group should testify that it represents the entire supply chain
 - Install separate bodies for 1) guiding applicants and 2) examining them
 - Time limits and guidance regarding objection procedures should have inclusivity in mind
- Recommended substantive law change
 - To avoid consumer confusion, there should be a maximum threshold for raw materials that come from outside the GI area

Thank you for your attention!



anke.moerland@maastrichtuniversity.nl



www.maastrichtuniversity.nl/nl/anke.moerland



IGIR_IP









