NEEDS AND EXPECTATIONS OF THE GI SECTOR IN THE USA IN TERMS OF MULTILATERAL TRADE RULES AFFECTING GI’S

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OVERVIEW

1. Status of Protecting GI’s in the US
2. Producers Realization That Systems Other than Trademarks Exist
3. Organization of Producer Groups
4. Organization of Groups of Producer Groups
5. Developing Legally Sound Research to Support a GI Proposal
6. Where to Next
US uses trademark system rather than a sui generis system

Can be registered as collective marks, trademarks and certification marks

Are protectable under common law as well
OBSTACLES FACING CREATION OF A GI PROTECTION SYSTEM IN THE US

- Firm Opposition from Large Producer and Supplier Groups
- Extension Issue (From Wine & Spirits to Food and Other Products)
- Limited Participation to Date by US Producers who might qualify as GI’s in the US
Academic Papers: some examples

- “Criteria for US Geographic Indications” by Tara Capsuto
- “Geographic Indications in the US: Developing a Preliminary List of Qualifying Product Names” by Richard Mendelson and Zachary Wood
- “American Origin Products: Protecting a Legacy” by E. Barham, Editor
Producer Groups Participating in ORIGIN (e.g., Napa Valley Vintners, Idaho® Potatoes, etc.)

Formation of American Origin Products Association (AOPA)
REVIEW OF THE PRELIMINARY LIST OF GI CANDIDATES FROM MENDELMAN

- Assumed that All American Viticulture Areas (AVAs) would qualify
- Reviewed 5,810 Registered US Certification Marks
- Identified Marks that might be geographically based for goods
- Narrowed to 319 certification marks
MARKS EVALUATED USING TRIPS SECTION 3, ARTICLE 22:

- A good originating in a territory where a given quality, reputation or other characteristic of the good is essentially attributable to its geographic origin

- Authors concluded that approximately 51 Candidate GI’s were likely to meet the criteria for inclusion

- But, because there is no “Official List” there are no incentives to describe goods in a manner allowing GI status to be easily deciphered
CIRCULAR CONUNDRUM

- Organizing Producers is difficult due to the very nature of the type of goods most likely to qualify as GI’s.

- US Agriculture is Heavily Geared towards Mass Commoditization/Production.

- To Date US/EU Negotiations Unproductive.
Consortium for Common Food Names

- International effort launched in spring 2012
- Focus:
  - Promote effective protection for legitimate GIs and protection for common names
    - Legitimate GI: Parmigiano Reggiano
    - Common Name: parmesan
  - Address growing global threat to use of common food names/terms
    - Once names/terms achieve a critical mass of global usage, efforts to monopolize them act as non–tariff barriers and hinder fair competition
Consortium’s Goals

- CCFN desire to collaborate with U.S. GI holders
  - Collaborative efforts would explore how to address both groups’ goals, especially at international level:
    - How to improve registration systems for U.S. GI holders
    - How to improve safeguards and registration opportunities for common names
  - Work together to address the gaps in current GI frameworks around the world that harm interest of both U.S. GI holders & common name users

www.commonfoodnames.com
US PRODUCERS NEEDS

- Some Type of Register
- Some Requirement for Reviewing Existing Registers
- Some Negotiated Resolution of the GI Issue
EXAMPLES OF THE PROBLEM:

- Idaho® in Turkey
- Napa Valley Wines in China
Does the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (T-TIP) Provide A Possible Path Forward?