# The Management of Geographical Indications

National Intellectual Property Center of Georgia – Sakpatenti

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## **Protection of Georgian Wine Brand Names**

Appellations of Origin and Geographical Indications – Historical Overview



- Aleksandre Chavchavadze (19th c. 20s) Tsinandali, Napareuli, Mukuzani
  - > Jacob Mar (19th c. 30s) Mar wines in Guria



Zakaria Jorjadze (19th c. 70s) - Sabue ...



- Luarsab and Dimitri Kipiani Kipianis Wine (hereinafter *Khvanchkara*)
  - The Emperor Estates (19th century, 80s) a TSINANDALI, Napareuli, Mukuzani, TELIANI, mukhrani, Vachevi ....
    - Samtrest (1929-1950) more than 60 denomination

## Legal Framework

- > 1998 The Georgian Law on Vine and Wine
  - 1999 The Georgian Law on Appellations of Origin and Geographical Indications of Goods
    - > 1999 The Georgian Law on Trademarks
      - > 2002 Presidential Decree on the protection of designation of origin
        - > 2003 Orders of The Minister of Agriculture on registration of PDO wines
          - 2003 Orders of The Minister of Agriculture on state control on production of PDO wines and wine brands
            - 2003 Order of The Minister of Agriculture on the procedures for determination of the new viticulture zones



## Georgian Registered A0s and GIs

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- > 46 AOs and GIs (since 2005)
  - > 18 Wines & 1 Spirit
    - ➤ 11 Cheeses and Dairy Products
      - 8 Mineral Waters
        - 8 Agricultural Products and Foodstuffs



# Foreign AOs or Gls protected in Georgia

- ➤ Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration (Georgia is a party since 1999)
  - ➤ EU-Georgia Agreement on Mutual Recognition of Geographical Indications of Agricultural Products and Foodstuffs (entered into force on 1 April 2012);
    - ➤ Association Agreement & Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area (DCFTA) with the European Union (EU)



>Bilateral agreements

## Protection of Georgian AOs or GIs abroad

- In 28 countries of the world under the Lisbon agreement (18 wines and 2 mineral waters);
  - In 28 EU countries under bilateral agreement and AA (18 wines & 16 other products);
    - In some CIS countries under bilateral agreements or direct registrations (wines);
      - In USA, China and in other countries on the basis of certification marks (some wines)



## **Benefits of GI System**

Economic – growth of demand, added value, new markets, tourism development;

Protection of nature - conservation of local species, biodiversity, landscape;



Social – engaging the population in the single chain of production, fair distribution of added value, increase of incomes and facilitation to keep the local population in place.

## State Control of GI Wines in Georgia I

#### Organization of Official Control

- Competent Authority Ministry of Agriculture of Georgia
  - > Controls can be carried out at any stage of production, processing, distribution
    - State Control Body (production, processing) National Wine Agency
      - State Control (market, distribution) National Food Agency
        - State Control is based on identified risks, business owner's past compliance record and any information which might indicate non-compliance



## State Control of GI Wines in Georgia II

#### Scope of Control and Control Stages

Scope of the Control – Verification of the GI wines' compliance with the product's specifications

#### **Control Steps**

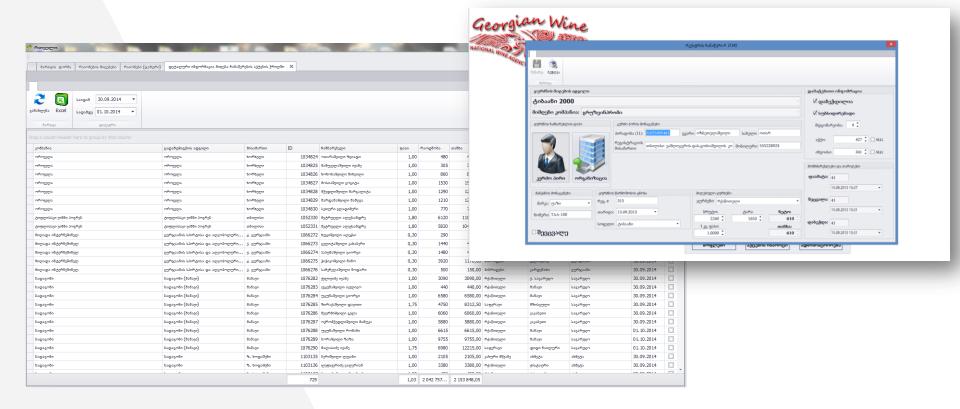
- Vineyard Cadaster Software
  - Harvest Monitoring
    - Wine Certification (Organoleptic and laboratory analysis)
      - Wine Stock Monitoring (based on notifications regarding wine stocks)
        - Market Surveillance



# Vineyards Cadaster



# Harvest Monitoring



## Certification of GI Wines

- Certification of AO Wines in Georgia is mandatory
  - > Chemical analysis of AO Wines are carried out by accredited laboratories
    - Organoleptic tastings are carried out by Permanent Degustation Commission (blind tasting)



Inspection can be carried out before and after certification (checking the samples)

# Georgian Wine Export Statistics 2016

- 1. Russian Federation 27 222 076 m bottles;
  - 2. Ukraine 5 811 050 m bottles;
    - 3. China 5 299 149 m bottles increase 98%;
      - 4. Kazakhstan 3 393 435 m bottles;





\*Total export – up to 50 m bottles of wine (0.75 L)

# Plans & Challenges

- > To increase engagement of private sector in managing and controlling of AOs & GIs
  - > To assist associations of producers to elaborate proper marketing strategy
    - > To explore new export markets for AO & GI products to better benefit from added value
      - To deal with enforcement of Georgian AOs & Gis in foreign markets





# THANK YOU!

Any questions? smujri@sakpatenti.org.ge