



Members' Voice (I)

10 Years of the GI Act in India

By Mr. Subhajit Saha, Andhra Pradesh Technology Development & Promotion Centre (APTDC)



The GI Act and Rules 1999 came in to effect on 15 September 2003 and since then India has come a long way promoting, protecting and safeguarding GI products. Currently more than 400 GI applications have been filed out of which 178 GI's have been granted. From Darjeeling Tea, Mysore Silk, Nagpur Orange, to Meerut Scissors, the latest GI application filed on December 12, 2012, several categories of products have been covered under the GI Act.

This has been possible only thanks to awareness creation by the GI registry, Government of India and several other agencies in the country like APTDC,

NRDC, and FISME etc. In a welcome development approximately 1400 plus applications for PART-B authorized users have been filed at the GI Registry and the numbers are catching up by the day. Furthermore, more than 100 applications from EU have been filed covering wines and foodstuff since 2011.

Karnataka is the leading state in India in GI registrations with more than 30 applications being filed and Mysore, a small town in Karnataka, has more than 10 unique products registered under its geographical area. It all began with the famous Mysore silk and then extended to products like Mysore Betel leaf and in Nanjangud – adjoining district in Mysore - the Nanjangud Banana, which were granted a GI in 2007, followed by the Mysore Jasmine in the year 2008. There is a huge demand for all these products locally and in the southern states but the need is to take them to a greater platform by effective branding and enforcement which is still a challenge to the producer groups and stakeholders of these products.

There has been a huge surge of GI applications from the North Eastern states of India covering Agricultural products and handicrafts and still a lot needs to be explored to unleash and tap the potential of Indian GIs. Furthermore, the state of Andhra Pradesh, located in the country's southeastern coast, it's India's fourth largest state by area and fifth largest by population and has been figuring in the top 5 states in filing and protection of GIs in India since 2003.

Here, the Andhra Pradesh Technology Development & Promotion Centre (APTDC), an organization promoted by the Government and Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), is one of the nodal agencies in GI Registrations and Protection in India. APTDC's journey in GIs started in 2003 with the first Textile product in Asia –Pochampally Ikat to get the GI registration in 2004. Since then there has been no looking back for APTDC. After Pochampally Ikat, APTDC went on to sensitize and protect more than 20 products in the state of Andhra Pradesh and other states. Currently, APTDC is focusing on Post-GI initiatives to help the stakeholders to leverage GI as an effective business tool.

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Members' Voice (II)

First GI for services recognised in Brazil

By Ms. Ana Lúcia de Sousa Borda, Dannemann Siemsen

Before the enactment of the Industrial Property Law (IPL) No. 9.279/96, Geographical Indications (GIs) were protected in Brazil on the grounds of unfair competition. This scenario changed when the IPL entered into force. It introduced the protection of GIs by means of a registration issued by the Brazilian Institute of Industrial Property (INPI) not only for products but also for services. It is possible to seek registration (of declaratory nature and for an unlimited period of time) for GIs either as *Indicação de Procedência* (IP) or *Denominação de Origem* (DO). Only upon INPI Ordinance no. 75 of 2000, the rules on GI registration were introduced. They are now superseded by INPI Normative Instruction no. 12/2013 of March 19, 2013.



Since the registration in 2002 of the first IP “VALE DOS VINHEDOS” (red, white and sparkling wines), the interest for GIs has been growing fast in Brazil. At the moment, 30 Brazilian GIs are protected in the country for an amazing variety of products, among them: “VALE DOS SINOS” (finished leather), “PEDRO II” (precious opals), “CACHOEIRO DE ITAPEMIRIM” (marble), and “REGIÃO DA SERRA DA MANTIQUEIRA” (coffee).

The first Brazilian DO “LITORAL NORTE GAÚCHO” (rice), was registered in August 2010 followed, among others, by “REGIÃO PEDRA CARIJÓ RIO DE JANEIRO” (gneiss), “MANGUEZAIS DE ALAGOAS” (red propolis), and “COSTA NEGRA” (shrimps).

But it is the recent recognition of “PORTO DIGITAL” as IP for IT services, the most interesting case in terms of GI protection. In this case, the right holder had to submit consistent evidence of acquired reputation for this kind of services, as reputation is a key requirement for the registration of an IP in Brazil. Many legal specialists are assessing which will be in practice the effects of such a registration. As the number of Brazilian GIs keeps growing, further IP registrations for different services might follow. It is interesting to see whether the INPI will register a DO for services, since the main features in this case must result from environmental and human factors.



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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

AT THE GLOBAL LEVEL

ICANN:

The new internet “top-level domain names” and the risks for GIs

In 2012, the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) had launched a program to create new internet “top-level domain names” (gTLD) of an “open” nature, such as .[city], .[community], .[brand], or .[GI]. On 13 June, ICANN published the list of the 1930 gTLD applications, together with the applicants’ names (http://www.origin-gi.com/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=1796%3A22052012-new-generic-top-level-domain-gtlds-and-gis-&catid=26%3Anews&lang=en).

While no new gTLDs conflicted directly with GIs, the requests for “.wine” and “.vin” might raise several issues, especially for GIs in the wine sector. Should registrars obtain these 2 new gTLDs, they could allow individuals and/or organisations to combine them to a second-level domain name to create a personalised web address, as for instance “chianti.wine”, “champagne.vin”, “rioja.wine” or “port.vin”. The fact that no ICANN rules for the attribution of second-level domain names address these issues poses a serious risk for GIs.

Further information at http://www.circleid.com/posts/20130312_efe_wants_total_protection_for_geographical_indications_domains & (only in French) at: <http://www.journaldunet.com/ebusiness/expert/53631/nouvelles-extensions-internet---un-decallage-abyssal-entre-l-icann-et-les-utilisateurs.shtml>

The United Nations Forum on Sustainability Standards’ Official launch

The United Nations Forum on Sustainability Standards (UNFSS) has been officially launched in Geneva on 21-22 March 2013.

This platform will provide information and analysis on voluntary sustainability standards

(VSS) by facilitating the exchange of knowledge on these issues between intergovernmental actors and key target groups (producers, traders, consumers, standard setters, certification bodies, relevant NGOs, among others).

The UNFSS intends to use VSS value as a tool for developing countries to achieve their sustainable development goals, and to avoid the potential trade or development obstacles these standards may create, with particular emphasis on their impact on small-scale producers and LDCs.

We are glad to note that this initiative reflects the recommendation made by oriGIn in the Declaration of Guadalajara of 2011, which calls for a better coordination between public authorities and other VSS’ interested stakeholders to promote a coherent international approach to this issue, facilitate the regular flow of information and to avoid imposing standards to producers that may or may not fit their interests and those of their communities. (See the full text of the Declaration at http://www.origin-gi.com/images/stories/PDFs/English/Event/G_A_Guadalajara/Anexo_IV_oriGIn_Declaration_of_Guadalajara_19_09_2011_INGLES.pdf).

Further information at: <http://unfss.org/2013/02/12/unfss-official-launch/> and <http://unfss.org/about-us/objectives/>

WIPO:

More than 10 million distinctive signs in its Global Brand Database

With the newest addition of six national collections, including the entire United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) collection, the number of records in the WIPO Global Brand Database increases from 2.2 to 10.9 million.

World’s number one public information resource, this database allows free research on brands through a single, intuitive and fast interface. Exhaustive searches are performed based on 12 sources of information, such as

trademarks registered through the Madrid System and appellation of origin registered under the Lisbon system.

Further information at:

http://www.wipo.int/pressroom/en/articles/2013/article_0002.html

Russia: Establishment of a specialised court for IPRs

On the 1st of February, Russia instituted a specialised court for intellectual property rights (the IPR Court) within the system of commercial courts of the Russian Federation (RF).

Disputes in the field of IPRs were previously settled by the Supreme Chamber for Patents of the RF, and then by the Russian Agency for Patents and Trademarks (Rospatent).

The new specialised court has jurisdiction to adjudicate cases related to protection of IPRs as a court of first instance and cassation instance.

More information at:

http://www.ip-watch.org/2013/03/01/russia-establishes-specialised-court-for-intellectual-property-rights/?utm_source=post&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=alerts

New-Zealand: Plain packaging for tobacco products under discussion

After the legislation on plain packaging for tobacco products entered into force in Australia on 1 January, the New Zealand's Government announced on February 19th its intention to apply similar measures.

Such initiative, aimed to bar cigarette manufacturers to glamorise their brands through attractive packaging based on public health grounds, is facing strong opposition. Currently, the Australian legislation is questioned before the World Trade Organisation.

New Zealand seems to wait for the Australia's judicial cases to be completed before further advancing on plain packaging.

One argument often mentioned in the debate around the plain packaging concerns its compatibility with intellectual property rights, and in particular the fact that such measure might be inconsistent with the TRIPS Agreement and the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property.

Further information at:

http://www.ip-watch.org/2013/03/07/wto-hears-health-economic-considerations-of-plain-packaging-for-tobacco/?utm_source=post&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=alerts & <http://www.stuff.co.nz/national/health/8325468/Plain-packaging-must-wait-till-wrangles-pass>

Thailand: Latest GI developments

After the first Southeast Asian rice registration in the EU granted to “Khao Hom Mali” last month, the Intellectual Property Department in Thailand is currently planning to apply for the registration of “Sangyod rice”, a purple rice which grown only in the Phatthalung province and for “Isan silk”. The latter application could take place in collaboration with Vietnam.

Moreover, the Government has already applied for the registration in the EU for “Doi Chang” and “Doi Tung”, two well-known coffee names.

Further information at: <http://www.bangkokpost.com/business/economics/339183/state-pushes-for-gi-award-for-sangyod-rice-isan-silk> & <http://www.pattayamail.com/business/premium-thai-rice-gets-geographical-indication-seal-23026>

BILATERAL / REGIONAL ISSUES

EU - USA

On March 12 the European Commission agreed on the draft mandate for the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership Agreement (TTIP) with the United States. This document is currently in the hands of the Council of the European Union for approbation by the

Member States before the negotiations can start, if possible before this summer.

The negotiations will be based on the work of the EU-US High Level Working Group of which report was published last month.

Further information at:
http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-13-224_en.htm?locale=en

Meanwhile, a declaration published on March 20 and signed by upwards of 50 civil society groups asks for the exclusion of all forms of intellectual property rights in the upcoming TTIP between the European Union and the United States.

Between other demands, the groups ask especially to exclude from the TTIP any provisions related to patents, copyright, trademarks, data protection, GIs or other forms of so-called “intellectual property”.

The arguments in favour of this demand are linked to previous agreements in which the privileges of multinational corporations were increased at the expense of society in general.

Further information at:
<http://www.citizen.org/IP-out-of-TAFTA>

EU – Colombia/Peru

On 25 February the European Union (EU) notified the end of its internal procedures required for the provisional application of the Free Trade Agreement signed with Colombia and Peru on 26 June 2012.

Since Peru notified the end of its own procedures on 8 February the agreement with the EU entered into force on 1 March 2013. Among others, provisions on GIs are mentioned. Indeed, the agreement foresees to protect 115 European GIs in Peru and 3 Peruvian GIs in the EU.

It will be the same for Colombia once its internal procedures will be also finished.

Further information at:
http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-13-173_en.htm?locale=en

EU-Ukraine

Even if a first signature of the association agreement between the EU and Ukraine intervened on 19 July 2012, the final one is still pending. Indeed, the leaders have reaffirmed their commitment to sign but are waiting for determined action and tangible progresses in the field of justice essentially in Ukraine.

The European Union hope to see these progresses made before May 2013. If so, the signing could be accompanied by an opening for provisional application of parts of the Agreement.

Further information at:
http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_Data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/135667.pdf

EU- Moldova

The agreement between the European Union and the Republic of Moldova on the protection of Geographical Indications of agricultural products and foodstuffs signed on 26 June 2012 will enter into force on April 1st.

The agreement is available here:
<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2013:010:0003:0170:EN:PDF>

EU-Morocco

On 26 February the European Union and Morocco have decided to launch the negotiations for a Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Agreement. Morocco is the first country from the Mediterranean region to hold trade talks with the EU.

Further information at:
<http://ictsd.org/i/news/bridgesweekly/156961/>

EU - Thailand

Already engaged in a Partnership and Cooperation Agreement, the European Union and Thailand have decided on 6 March to launch negotiations for a Free Trade Agreement. Thailand becomes therefore the fourth Asean member to seek a free-trade deal with the EU.

The discussions will cover tariffs, non-tariff barriers but also services, investment, procurement, regulatory issues, competition and sustainable development. The first negotiating round should take place before the summer break.

Further information at:

<http://ictsd.org/i/news/bridgesweekly/157731/>

Colombia - South Korea

On 21 February, Colombia and South Korea signed a Free Trade Agreement. According to the Colombian Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Mr. Sergio Diaz-Granados, all sectors will benefit from the gradual elimination of tariffs on raw materials, inputs and intermediate goods. With regard to agriculture, all export products will have tariff benefits.

Moreover, concerning the coffee sector, the FTA represents for Colombia coffee growers an exceptional opportunity to increase their exportations to Asia. South Korea currently consumes one million 600 thousand bags of coffee from all sources worldwide. Last year, Colombian coffee represented 20% of this total, according to Genaro Muñoz, CEO of the National Federation of Coffee Growers.

To enter into force, the FTA must be approved by the Colombian Parliament and the Korean National Assembly.

More information available (only in Spanish) at: <https://www.mincomercio.gov.co/publicaciones.php?id=5664>

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

GI POLICY

EU Geographical Indications worth about €54.3 billion worldwide

On 5 March the European Commission has published a study analysing the value of the EU name protection scheme for food and agricultural products including wine and spirits. The study reveals that EU GIs worth about €54.3 billion worldwide and represents 15% of the total food and drinks exports. GI Wines contribute for €30.4 billion to the total amount, agricultural products and foodstuffs with a protected name for €15.8 billion, spirits drinks for €8.1 billion and aromatised wines for €31.3 million.

Moreover the study shows in average that GI products are sold 2.23 times as high compared to similar non-GI products.

Further information at:

http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/external-studies/value-gi_en.htm

Europe explores how to define the Absinthe

While the European Commission has proposed a European definition of "absinthe" that would limit the use of Thujone (flavouring substance chemically identified) to a quantity included in between 5 and 35mg/kg, the Committee on Public Health and Food Safety has, for its part, recommended to the European Parliament (EP) to reject this proposal. The Commission proposal was therefore rejected on March 13 during the EP plenary session. Moreover, the EP adopted a resolution stating that requiring minimum concentrations of specific substances to affix the label "absinthe" on a beverage would undermine the traditional production methods.

Switzerland is concerned by this debate since the country would like to protect absinthe as GI.

Further information at:

<http://www.gmanetwork.com/news/story/298503/lifestyle/food/europe-explores-how-to-define-absinthe>

&

<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?pubRef=-//EP//TEXT+TA+P7-TA-2013-0083+0+DOC+XML+V0//EN>

Publication of a study on Non-agricultural GIs

On March 22nd the European Commission published a study on “Geographical Indications protection for non-agricultural products in the internal market”. Based on the economic value of non-agricultural GIs in the EU, the research had the purpose to assess the possibility to establish a specific and harmonized legal system at the EU level.

The study highlights that 834 non agricultural GIs could benefit from that new regime. Moreover, the majority of the stakeholders are in favour of the creation of a specific legal framework which could provide to the non-agricultural product names effective protection against abuse and counterfeiting.

The study is available at:

http://ec.europa.eu/internal_market/indprop/geo-indications/index_en.htm

oriGIn participated in the elaboration of the study in cooperation with Insight Consulting and REDD. As providing producers with effective legal means to protect and enhance the specificities of non-agricultural GIs is a strategic objective, oriGIn will look forward to the future initiatives that the European Commission will take following the publication of the Study

Toward a protection of Non Agricultural GIs in the EU?

After consultation with industry professionals, Ms. Sylvia Pinel, French Minister of Crafts, Trade and Tourism has reaffirmed her commitment to extend the system of protection of GIs to manufactured products at the national level and at the European level. In collaboration with the French Minister of Economy, Finance

and Foreign Trade the project should be examined by the Council of Ministers in April and by the National Assembly in June.

In particular due to the difficulties encountered by Laguiole knives, this new legislation should deal with protection and infringement problems, inform consumers but also enhance industrial production and facilitate the exportations.

Thiers cutlery, Limoges Porcelain and Alsace Pottery are among the more than a hundred French manufactured goods that could benefit from the PGI label.

Further information at (only in French);

<http://www.boursier.com/actualites/macroeconomie/sylvia-pinel-a-consulte-les-professionnels-sur-l-extension-des-indications-geographiques-aux-produits-manufactures-520029.html>

&

<http://www.lejdd.fr/Economie/Actualite/Un-label-pour-les-produits-manufactures-594515>

GI LEGAL AFFAIRS

The “Bud” Saga continues

Can the use by Budvar of the appellation of origin “BUD” enable it to oppose the Community Trade Mark (CTM) registration applied for by AB InBev?

Responding to that question for the second time in a case opposing the world’s largest beer brewer Anheuser-Busch InBev (“AB InBev”) and the Czech brewer Budějovický Budvar (“Budvar”), the General Court (GC) of the European Union (EU) has decided to uphold the registration of the sign “BUD” as a Community Trade Mark by AB InBev for beers and other products.

The story began at the Office for Harmonisation in the Internal Market (OHIM) which rejected the opposition filed by Budvar to the registration of the sign “BUD” as a CTM. This decision based on the lack of evidence in the use of the appellation of origin “BUD” by the Czech company, has been overturned in 2008 by the GC. AB InBev appealed against GC’s

judgment to the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) which has found that the GC made three errors of law. Nevertheless, the ECJ for proceedings reasons was not able to adopt a final judgment and that is why the case came back to the GC.

The latter judged on 22nd of January that Budvar had failed to produce, before OHIM, any item of evidence capable of showing the use of an earlier sign in the course of trade of more than mere local significance. The registration of the sign “BUD” as a CTM is therefore valid.

For further information:

<http://www.mondaq.com/x/220432/Trademark/BUD+Saga+EU+General+Court+Upholds+AB+InBevs+Trade+Mark> &
<http://curia.europa.eu/jcms/upload/docs/application/pdf/2013-01/cp130006en.pdf>

OTHER POLICIES

Common Agricultural Policy: Adoption of the negotiating mandates

Following the vote of the Agricultural and Rural Development Committee (COMAGRI) on 23 January, the European Parliament (EP), gathered in plenary session, had to come to a decision on the opening of, and mandate for, interinstitutional negotiations (“trilogies”) on the single Common organisation of agricultural markets, for the European Parliament.

Because more than 100 amendments were dropped off on Mr. Dantin’s report, the members of the COMAGRI have decided to meet before the plenary (on March 11 in the evening) to examine those modifications. According to the Article 162 of the internal rules of the EP, only the amendments that can gathered 1/10 of the members will be submit to a vote in plenary. However, directly after the opening of the session, MEPs decided to go in plenary with all the amendments. After more than one hour of vote and the rejection of the majority of the amendments, the MEPs adopted, by 375 voices for and 277 voices against, the EP’s mandate for trilogies negotiations.

Meanwhile, the Council of agriculture and fisheries ministers - gathered on 18 and 19 of March – adopted the Council negotiating mandate.

Since the two co-legislators institutions have now each their mandate to negotiate, the trilogues with the European Commission will start. Around 20 meetings are planned until the end of June.

NEWS ON GI REGISTRATIONS

Registrations

- « Salame Felino » (PGI) Italy - 06/03

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2013:062:0004:0009:EN:PDF>

- « Spargel au Franken / Fränkischer Spargel / Franken-Spargel » (PGI) Germany – 15/03

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2013:072:0001:0002:EN:PDF>

-« Mela Rossa Cuneo » (PGI) Italy – 15/03

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2013:072:0003:0004:EN:PDF>

- « Kitkan viisas » (PDO) Finland -15/03

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2013:072:0005:0006:EN:PDF>

- « Ficodindia di San Cono » (PDO) Italy - 15/03

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2013:072:0007:0008:EN:PDF>

Registrations requests

- « Poperingse Hopscheuten » / « Poperingse Hoppescheuten » (PGI) Belgium -27/02

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:C:2013:057:0006:0010:EN:PDF>

- « Prés-salés du Mont Saint Michel » (PDO) France -27/02

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:C:2013:057:0019:0023:EN:PDF>

- « Lietuviškas varškėuės sūris » (PGI) Latvia -27/02

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:C:2013:057:0024:0027:EN:PDF>

- « Pecorino Di Picinisco » (PDO) Italy -27/02

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:C:2013:057:0028:0032:EN:PDF>

- « Queso Los Beyos » (PGI) Spain - 01/03

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:C:2013:060:0011:0014:EN:PDF>

- « Gâche Vendéenne » (PGI) France -08/03

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:C:2013:068:0048:0052:EN:PDF>

- « Pan De Alfacar » (PGI) Spain - 09/03

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:C:2013:070:0031:0036:EN:PDF>

- « Puzzone Di Moena » (PGI) Italy - 09/03

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:C:2013:077:0021:0024:EN:PDF>

- « Pasta Di Gragnano» (PGI) Italy - 15/03

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:C:2013:077:0025:0028:EN:PDF>

- « Maccheroncini di Campofilone » (PGI) Italy - 16/03

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:C:2013:078:0005:0008:EN:PDF>

- « Coppa de Corse » / « Coppa de Corse – Coppa di Corsica » (PDO) France - 16/03

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:C:2013:078:0009:0014:EN:PDF>

- « Jambon sec de Corse » / « Jambon sec de Corse - Priuttu » (PDO) France - 19/03

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:C:2013:080:0017:0022:EN:PDF>

- « Lonzo de Corse » / « Lonzo de Corse - Lonzu » (PDO) France -20/03

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:C:2013:081:0014:0020:EN:PDF>

- « Maçã Riscadinha de Palmela » (PDO) Portugal -23/03

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:C:2013:085:0016:0019:EN:PDF>

Registration of modifications

- « Cabrito Transmontano » (PDO) Portugal - 13/03

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2013:069:0021:0022:EN:PDF>

- « Melon du Quercy » (PGI) France - 22/03

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2013:082:0021:0025:EN:PDF>

- « Mela Alto Adige » / « Südrioler Apfel » (PGI) Italy - 22/03

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2013:082:0026:0027:EN:PDF>

- « Cipolla Rossa di Tropea Calabria » (PGI) Italy - 22/03

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2013:082:0028:0033:EN:PDF>

- « Wachauer Marille » (PDO) Austria - 22/03

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2013:082:0034:0035:EN:PDF>

- « Münchener Bier » (PGI) Germany - 22/03

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2013:082:0036:0037:EN:PDF>

- « Chianti Classico » (PDO) Italy - 22/03

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2013:082:0038:0042:EN:PDF>

- « Oberpfälzer Karpfen » (PGI) Germany - 22/03

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2013:082:0043:0044:EN:PDF>

- « Danablu » (PGI) Denmark - 22/03

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2013:082:0045:0046:EN:PDF>

Modification requests

- « Piment d'espelette » / « Piment d'espelette – ezpeletako biperra » (PDO) France -27/02

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:C:2013:057:0011:0016:EN:PDF>

- « Melva de Andalucía (PGI) Spain -01/03

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:C:2013:060:0015:0019:EN:PDF>

- « Stelvio » / « Stilsfer » (PDO) Italy -15/03

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:C:2013:077:0029:0034:EN:PDF>

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