

Completed negotiations (but agreements not yet in force)

- Eastern African Community
- Kyrgyzstan
- MERCOSUR
- Mexico
- Morocco

Agreement type	Country	General overview			Aspects related to GIs
		Conclusion of negotiations	Key issues	Next steps	GIs issues
ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT	Eastern African Community (EAC)¹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Negotiations were concluded the 16 October 2014. - On 1 September 2016, Kenya and Rwanda signed the Economic Partnership Agreement between the East African Community and the EU. All EU Member States and the EU have also signed the Agreement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Free and unlimited access to the EU market for EAC products; - EAC markets are not fully liberalised (degree of liberalisation: 80 % over the next 15 years). 	The next EAC Summit will discuss the way forward for the EPA.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Agreement protects the GIs in the article 74, with the recognition of the importance of the GIs and an agreement of the parties to identify, recognize and protect them. - There is no Eastern African or EU GI included yet.
ENHANCED PARTNERSHIP AND COOPERATION AGREEMENT	Kyrgyzstan	<p>The negotiations for the EPCA were launched in December 2017.</p> <p>On 6 July 2019, the European Union and the Kyrgyz Republic initialled an Enhanced Partnership and Cooperation Agreement (EPCA) in the margins of the 15th EU-Central Asia Ministerial Meeting, in Bishkek.</p>	The goal is to cover trade in industrial and agricultural products, services, government procurement, IPRs (including GIs), customs, trade facilitation and the removal of TBT;	The text is presently undergoing legal scrubbing.	<p>This agreement represents an improvement on the current Partnership and Cooperation Agreement between the EU and the Kyrgyz Republic, in force since 1999. The new agreement includes the protection of intellectual property rights and, for the first time in the region, EU Geographical Indications, as well as the adoption of several international and European standards (e.g. sanitary and phytosanitary, capital movement, competition and transparency).</p> <p>Regarding GIs, the EPCA foresees a better protection of the 167 EU geographical indications that will be protected directly in the agreement, which is the first agreement of this kind in Central Asia. The document listing the GIs attached to this email is not the final one as around 25 GIs have been added after discussions with Member States (for example, Prosecco has been added to that list). Based on its experience, the EU will continue to promote the usage and development of</p>

¹ Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Burundi and Rwanda (<http://ec.europa.eu/trade/policy/countries-and-regions/regions/eac/>)

					Geographical Indications by Central Asian countries, which can help them to diversify their agricultural production towards higher added value
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FREE TRADE AGREEMENT	Mercosur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - After the suspension of negotiations in 2004, negotiations with Mercosur were officially re-launched at the EU-Mercosur summit in Madrid in May 2010. - Negotiations rounds were resumed in 2016 after an exchange of market access offers took place in May 2016. - An agreement in principle was reached on the trade part on 28 June 2019. The agreement will remove the majority of tariffs on EU exports to Mercosur, saving over €4 billion worth of duties per year. 	<p>The agreement will remove the majority of tariffs on EU exports to Mercosur, saving over €4 billion worth of duties per year.</p> <p>Mercosur countries will protect 355 European Geographical Indications from imitation. The agreement will create new opportunities by opening up services sectors and government procurement markets at central level. It sets the highest standards for food safety and consumer protection. It safeguards the Parties' right to regulate in the public interest and preserves the right to organise public services in the way they consider appropriate. The trade and sustainable development chapter includes strong provisions on labour rights and environmental protection, including a commitment to effectively implement the Paris Climate Agreement and explicit reference to the precautionary principle. Civil society organisations will have an active role to overview the implementation of the entire agreement</p> <p>The agreement in principle is available here.</p>	<p>Both sides will perform a legal revision of the agreed text to come up with the final version of the Association Agreement and all its trade aspects.</p> <p>The Commission will then translate it into all official EU languages and submit the Association Agreement to EU Member States and the European Parliament for approval.</p>	<p>The EU seeks a high level of protection for GIs.</p> <p>Shortlists were exchanged, and the opposition procedures were undertaken in 2017.</p> <p>Mercosur countries will protect 355 European Geographical Indications from imitation. You will find the text of the agreement on intellectual property here.</p> <p>Regarding prior users, MERCOSUR should publish a list prior the signature of the agreement.</p>

<p>MODERNISATION OF THE GLOBAL AGREEMENT</p>	<p>Mexico</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The EU and Mexico met in June 2016 to start the negotiation process for the modernisation of the EU-Mexico Global Agreement. - The third negotiating round, which took place in Brussels in April 2017, was preceded by the exchange of textual proposals in almost every chapter. - A political agreement was found on 21 April 2018. - The full legal text was published on 26th November 2018. - On 28 April 2020, the EU and Mexico concluded the last outstanding element of the negotiation of their new trade agreement, namely the exact scope of the reciprocal opening of public procurement markets at sub-central level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The text of the agreement in principle is available here. 	<p>The legal revision of the agreement is now being finalised. Following the translations, the Commission proposal will be transmitted for signature and conclusion to the Council and European Parliament.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - You will find the list of protected GIs here page 26. - The agreement provides for some exceptions regarding the coexistence with previous TM..
<p>STAND-ALONE GI AGREEMENT</p>	<p>Morocco²</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On 16 January 2015, the European Union and Morocco have concluded the negotiations. - The agreement has been submitted to the European Parliament and the Council for ratification. - The ratification process was put on hold because of the legal uncertainty arising from the fact that 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Morocco and the EU will ensure high level protection for their respective GIs for food products 	<p>The ratification process still need to be started.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - According to this agreement, the EU will protect 30 Moroccan GIs. Morocco will protect all the existing EU GIs; - The agreement provides for coexistence between pre-existing TMs and GIs.

² <http://ec.europa.eu/trade/policy/countries-and-regions/countries/morocco/>

		<p>Western Sahara is covered by the agreement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- The Joint Declaration of Association Council of June 2019 calls for the relaunch of DCFTA negotiations, which has not yet happened			
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