



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

oriGIn

Organization for an International
Geographical Indications Network

**FAO-oriGIn Series of Webinars on
“Contributing to SDGs through quality
linked to geographical origin”**

How GI strategies can help developing countries pursue sustainability objectives

In collaboration with:

Intellectual Property Institute (IPI), Switzerland

WEBINAR ORGANIZED ON 11 November 2020, 15:00-17:30 CET

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Background

Starting in 2017, FAO and oriGI embarked on a project to support Geographical Indications (GIs) to develop their own sustainability strategies, with the aim of understanding the sustainability dynamics at local level and at the same time taking into account markets and regulatory requirements. Experts were invited to discuss this topic and the way forward, which provided the ground for the Sustainability Strategy for GIs (SSGI), including a roadmap of 4 basic components: Prioritize, Assess, Improve and Communicate. A task force was then established to provide continuous feedback and recommendations for the implementation of SSGI and the tools developed in this framework. After the first tool being developed (a guide and toolkit for producers to identify priority sustainability topics in their system and to engage in improving them), FAO ad oriGI are now working on relevant indicators to help GI producers in the next SSGI phase related with assessment.

Quality products that are deeply rooted in a given geographical area play a key role in the economy. They can also contribute to social development and the preservation of local resources. Natural features – as well as tradition and culture, typical of certain geographical environments – have the potential to confer products some unique characteristics and reputation, which are valued on the market. Preserving such resources, traditions and quality through Geographical Indications (GIs) can create value (economic, social and environmental) for producers and consumers.

As the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are the point of reference for any strategy towards a more sustainable future, FAO and oriGI held a series of webinars (October-November 2020) to address how quality linked to geographical origin can contribute to achieve sustainability objectives.

More information about the series of webinars background and objectives @ https://www.origin-gi.com/images/stories/PDFs/English/Event/2020_originfao_forum/Sustainability_Forum_Rev_15_October2020.pdf

[Find out here the series of webinars full calendar and individual programs.](#)

Objective and agenda

GI processes are often included in value-chain development projects as a way to add value on the products by differentiating the commodities on global market. Capitalizing on log experience, through past and ongoing projects, the objective of this webinar is to share experience between different actors - donors, institutions, producers, about benefits and challenges in using GI as a tool to increase sustainability of value chains, more specifically in the case of trade and for transition and developing countries.

Agenda

15:00	Opening, background and objectives: Mr. Massimo Vittori (oriGIn)
15:05	Keynote: GIs, a strategic asset for sustainable development strategies, Mr. Luis Fernando Samper (4.0 Brands/ oriGIn)
15:20	The point of view of stakeholders: Private sector: - Ms. Maria Sanchez and Ms. Paola Romero (Café de Colombia National Federation) - Mr. Aleksandar Obradovic, Ariljé raspberry association Donors and implementing agencies: - Mr. Reto Meili (IPI Switzerland) - Mr. Gregor Friedrich Schneider (EUIPO) - Ms. Marie Bernadette Ngo Mbaga Djonda(OAPI) - Mr. Stéphane Passeri (FAO)
16:45	Q&A
17:20	Conclusions and next steps Ms Florence Tartanac, FAO Mr Claude Vermot-Desroches , oriGIn
17:30	End of the session

Main findings

The presentations and discussions highlighted the convergence of views between the private sector, the donors and implementing agencies, with regard to the relevance of GI processes to bring economic, social and environmental benefits. They necessarily need to take also into account the focus of the producers' strategy or projects and thanks the collective action that GIs can mobilize in the territory and along the value chain. Time is needed to build capacity and empower VC stakeholders, while complexity of some processes and sustainability as such require specific tools and guidance. It is important to facilitate synergies and collaborations between actors along sustainability initiatives, as well as disseminate tools, such as the SSGI strategy and its related toolkits for prioritizing issues, assessing and improving GI sustainability.

Opening, background and objectives: Mr. Massimo Vittori (oriGIn)

In the opening, the Managing Director of oriGIn, Massimo Vittori welcomed the ongoing work regarding the future of Geographical Indications. He briefly introduced the topic and presented the speakers contributing to the webinar highlighting the importance to include different stakeholders involved in the debate on GIs and Sustainability from the economic, social, and environmental perspectives.

He then mentioned the intrinsic and fundamental links between GIs and sustainability, especially regarding the three components:

1. Geographical Indications (GIs) cannot be delocalized and the attention to the environment is a need;
2. GIs have a governance that allow a better distribution of the added value within the value chain and generate economies of scale, having a positive socio-economic impact on local communities.
3. GIs imply the control of the operators by external entities, an element that is also requested in sustainability policies.

Keynote: GIs, a strategic asset for sustainable development strategies, Mr. Luis Fernando Samper (oriGIn/4.0 Brands)

GIs have become a key element for differentiation and from an economic perspective, can be a powerful tool to avoid the commodity trap. In terms of demand, the sustainable credentials of products are becoming a requirement to an increasing number of consumers as well as distribution channels. Thus, ethical sourcing policies, guidelines, certifications or other types of labels have become more prevalent. At the same time it is crucial for developing countries to be competitive in international markets, and effectively use both GIs and sustainability as tools for differentiation. .

Nevertheless, sustainability is a topic that many GIs have not formally tackled yet: there is often a dilemma for GIs to choose which sustainability related elements they should prioritize, choosing between the brands' or their customers' sustainability interests, which in many cases means that GIs do not look at their own sustainability priorities: in other words, sustainability in many cases is defined through a top-down approach and bottom-up exercises, consulting producers and their local challenges is often ignored. .In our opinion it is a must that GIs have a say on their own priorities regarding sustainability.

It is also important to note that there are important benefits and opportunities for GIs to engage in sustainability (virtuous circle). First, Sustainability is embedded in the GI concept and is strongly related to topics such as territory, governance, local resources, and market approach. Above all, GIs have the capacity and the ability, through their local governance, which is their stronger asset, to develop and engage in meaningful alliances with entities to meet sustainability targets by reaching a large number of producers.

FAO and oriGIn partnership since 2017

The FAO and oriGIn partnership facilitated the development of numerous tools to make formally clear the link between sustainability and GIs (i.e. concept note, SAFA tools). This resulted in the implementation of the Sustainability Strategy for GIs (SSGI) adopted in the oriGIn General Assembly in Treviso (IT) in 2017. The SSGI has the following components:

- “Prioritize;
- Assess;
- Improve;
- Communicate”

And key principles:

- Assessment should consider the GI specific challenges and contribution to sustainability;
- Sustainability is a pathway and not a state;
- Importance of producers commitment;
- All GI systems should benefit from the tools – self assessment should be possible;
- Importance of a sound approach.

Under the SSGI, the development of the Sustainability Prioritization Guide and Toolkit for all GIs to use is a key step in this process. We are currently working on the development of guide to Assess and Improve based on the priorities defines, which includes the selection of Sustainability indicators for GIs to evaluate their current situation and develop alliances and sustainability initiatives with common goals and metrics. Our aim is to contribute to the development of GIs, together with raising the awareness of how GIs can contribute to sustainability of a territory and an industry.

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The point of view of stakeholders

I/ Private sector

Ms. Maria Sanchez and Ms. Paola Romero (Café de Colombia National Federation)

Since 2004, the FNC worked hard to develop a strategy to protect the origin of Colombian coffee as well as ensuring that coffee growers would receive the best incomes possible improving their quality of life and contributing to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This strategy focused on four fundamental dimensions:

- Economical dimension (i.e. guarantee a revenues increase for growers' families),
- Social dimension (i.e. generational integration),
- Environmental dimension (Efficient use of resources. i.e. Manos al Agua – Intelligent Water Management (IWM) that led to an important decrease in the quantity of water used for the coffee production),
- Good governance (i.e. FNC elections every 4 years).

This sustainable strategy had a meaningful positive impact in different ways regarding all the fundamental dimensions listed above (support of sustainable strategies through the country, major investment in infrastructure and education, outstanding contribution to Colombian rural development...). The aim of the FNC is to make the coffee production in Colombia 100% sustainable in a near future.

Click here to watch the video on [“Manos al agua” Project](#).

[Click here for the full presentation.](#)

Mr. Aleksandar Obradovic, Ariljé raspberry association

The production of raspberry is the main agricultural activity in the Arilje area and is the most important agricultural product from an economical perspective. To protect and certify the origin of the raspberries was a way to add value and global recognition of their quality on national and international markets, to differentiate these products from others on the global market and to protect them against fraud.

The establishment of the GI group for the PDO Ariljska malina was crucial for the GI management, especially regarding sustainability. It received external support and it is now composed by different types of actors (producers and processors) and became member of peer networks. The association is in constant development to strengthen its capacities, the main objective is to obtain the international recognition of the GI represented.

The recognition of the PDO generated benefits and synergies in terms of quality, safety and sustainability at every stage of the value chain (farmers, processors, costumers). On that point, the

support producers received from the association to ensure sustainability in the production and in saving resources have been essential and continue to be fundamental regarding sustainable issues and goals. As an example, the association is supporting farmers in their path to sustainability in the introduction of voluntary standards.

One concrete example of the benefit the PDO recognition bring to the Ariljé raspberry could be found in the fact that raspberries recognized under the PDO have not suffered material losses or significant price decreases despite the Covid-19 crisis.

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II/ Donors and implementing agencies:

Mr. Reto Meili (IPI Switzerland)

Geographical indications as a tool for sustainable development

The IPI Switzerland is currently part of nine projects implemented in different continents in countries where IP and GIs are consolidating their role as important tools for sustainable development. The IPI support to GIs systems in partner countries relies on the identification of the GI potential, the support of the establishment of a functional legal and institutional framework, the support of GI producers management organizations and GI associations as well as the promotion of the GI concept and GI products.

Today Europe ranks first in GI registrations. Nevertheless, many countries outside Europe have important GI potential which relies on different elements:

- The importance of the agricultural sector in most of these countries,
- High degree of diversity: very specific local environment and biodiversity. GIs are an opportunity to value this uniqueness in those countries,
- Culture diversity and intangible and tangible culture heritage (i.e. handicrafts).

GIs can contribute to local development in different ways. GIs can support producer's cooperation and lower transaction costs, provide trade opportunities, facilitate common strategies, and have positive socio-economic impacts. GIs can also support inclusive growth (local ingredients and local production) and represent potential opportunities for local chains. Ethnic minorities can also benefit from GIs because to protect their traditional knowledge. GIs can also contribute to the conservation of the local environment and culture identity and have other positive "spill-over" effects as the development of ecotourism. The IPI presented the cooperation project on : "Bali Amed Salt": support to producers in the elaboration of product Specifications/ Code of practice, facilitate exchanges with experts from the French PGI "Sel de Guérande" and Indonesian producers, support in terms of business plans, quality control system, marketing strategies, registration as PDO in the EU....

The positive impacts of the project have been numerous in terms of economic sustainability, market access and reputation: increase in the number of producers, creation of a festival, and increase in the

price of the GI product, among others. This case thus confirms the effectiveness of GIs in terms of benefits for producers and consumers and for their relationship.

Mr. Gregor Friedrich Schneider (EUIPO)

AfriPI is an EU funded project implemented by the EUIPO over 48 months starting on 1st February 2020 until 2024 – it will probably be extended because of Covid-19 crisis. There are project management teams in Cameroon, Ethiopia, Spain and Zimbabwe. AfriPI also supports AfCFTA negotiations and the implementation of AU Continental Strategy for Geographical Indications. AfriPI is promoting GIs a tool for sustainable rural development.

How donors integrate/include sustainability development in their choice of GIs and at a daily level? How they choose from different proposals that can be supported as GIs?

GIs policies can link to the UN SDGs but some are obvious and others less obvious. SDGs tools can directly reduce food insecurities, help against market price fluctuations, they also tend to reduce inequalities, and improve social cohesion (regarding minorities especially). Some SDGs from the UN are less obvious and have more indirect effects as education. GIs correlation with the UN SDGs can be perceived as an incentive to encourage stakeholders and strengthening the GI system.

The choice of the projects to be supported by AfriPI will be made very carefully by the different stakeholders involved. Actually there is a screening process ongoing to agree on criteria to select potential GI projects to be considered. .

Among these criteria, first are considered the core values of the African Union (AU) Continental Strategy for GIs 2018-2023. Some of these criteria are directly referring to sustainability: i.e. food insecurity, rural development, environmental management, food diversity, local expertise, support a fair distribution of economic values upstream in the food chain (more value in the value chain on the level of the producers and less on the distribution level)..

The second approach is a bottom-up type of approach which involves different stakeholders and has to be combined with the above-mentioned top-down indicators and prescriptions. Those criteria are based on economic, social and environmental issues, like:

- Economic leverage potential: the potential of the GI project to increase the market share, opening markets and increase the proportion of the value chain as the side of the producers;
- Level of sustainability: environmental sustainability (production methods), take into account the challenges of climate change, social sustainability (potential of the GI to strengthen social cohesion, inclusiveness at the local level), the potential spill-over effects (i.e. ecotourism)...
- Enabling environment and the level of preparation of the project. Legal and regulatory context, cooperation with authorities

An example of a GI that should be included is the “Poivre de Penja” (Cameroun): it was very well described, association, cahier des charges, the regional organization OAPI was very involved, great economic potential.

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Ms. Marie Bernadette Ngo Mbaga Djonda (OAPI)

Africa has a huge potential in terms of traditional products which contribute significantly from the economic, social and environmental point of view. Thanks to some programs implemented by the AU and OAPI (PAMPING 1) as well as lists of potential GIs published, awareness has been effectively made since the Ouagadougou Declaration in 2005.

Example of the **Café Ziama Macenta**. In this case and giving the climate conditions of this area, the high risk of fires and the low amount of rain, the GI contribute to the preservation of the Ziama forest through a sustainable management of resources and the protection of the local biodiversity and environment.

Example of the **L'Ananas Pain de sucre du Plateau d'Allada - Bénin**. This kind of pineapple, even once matured, is green. In the past, producers were forced to use chemical substances to color them. The recognition of this pineapple as a GI product, allowed producers not to use chemicals substances anymore as it confirmed that this green color was specific characteristic of these pineapples.

The certification as GI allowed producers to satisfy the consumers' needs and requests, it also conferred to the product a certain recognition on different markets. Producers decided to replace the chemicals substances by bio-pesticides to fights against pests using natural products such as oils or papaya leaves. From an economic standpoint, pineapples and coffee producers started to compete on the international market and manage contracts with international companies (i.e. **Ziama Macenta** Coffee and Maison P. Jobin). The GI recognition also contributed to the rural development, the increase in the production and the producers' revenues, increasing the prices of the product. Joint production, sharing of financial and human resources on the value chain, can also benefit producers, and contribute to the dynamization of groups and associations. The GI helped producers to differentiate their products on markets of interest

The OAPI played a key role in this project by supporting different stakeholders and providing experience. Likewise, socioeconomic sustainability encouraged various organization to establish business plans, marketing strategies, business models to identify the regional / sub-regional markets where they could sell their products as well as communication strategies by identifying distribution channels. But this is only possible when all means are gathered through a mutualisation of financial and human means and resources, also using the various groups and organization (of producers, association).

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Mr. Stéphane Passeri (FAO)

Asia is very dynamic in terms of GI registrations and GIs consumption. This could be explained by the fact that it is the part of the world with the fastest growth in terms of middle-income consumers. The reasons for the GIs products success are numerous and various: specific value, quality of the products, indigenous knowledge, chemical components value, differentiation on the markets, national and international reputation. Working to develop GIs in Asia first begin by trying to bring awareness and informing people explaining to them in which way GIs could benefit them, whether it is in the public or private sectors.

The first step is to build a legal framework to protect GIs and identify on which agency(s) GIs would depend on and which should be in charge of administrating GIs. It is also fundamental to establish a control system for GIs that very often include an inter-agencies cooperation.

The success of existing GIs also relies a very inclusive collective ownership and exchanges including different stakeholders from producers, to processors and traders and the draft of a Code of Conduct. Public/ Private partnership is also a must for the development of GI especially because GIs can generate a spill-over effect that could have positive impact on the territory (i.e. ecotourism).

The example of Kampot Pepper (a case study supported by international partners and developed in 2010) emphasized the potential benefits that can be generated by GI certification: GI can increase revenues for a region, an increase in products prices and in farmers' incomes, positive impact and the development of the local area while being sustainable.

Taking the example of the "Khao Hom Mali Thung Kula Ron-Hai" registered in Thailand on 28 April 2006 the positive impacts of the GI certification can be perceived at different levels more than ten years after its registration as GI:

- Income generation: dramatically increase the farmers' revenues;,
- Multiply effect at a local level: the income increased in the region;
- The GI did not need to be exported, the production was absorbed by the national population which is a good point regarding its footprint and environment;
- From the environmental perspective, the production does not need irrigation, which implies a decrease in water use;
- Attracted higher-skilled farmers and young population with better education from the cities,
- Contributed to the development of other activities, spill-over effect: processing, ecotourism, festival every year
- Promote and improve gender equality (include women who are more educated, women have more responsibilities in terms of management)
- Encourage the development and constant valorization of the product: the GI also applied for an organic certification

To sum up, the GI recognition helped to reduce inequalities, reduce poverty (automatically by increasing the revenues), add value, better revenue distribution, attract more educated people (attractiveness for

the new generation for the processing, marketing and tourism), develop sustainable practices and opportunities for women (represent sometimes 90% of the stakeholders), promote agrotourism, and the end of the use of chemical substances.

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Conclusion

Florence Tartanac - Senior officer at the FAO, dealing specifically with GIs issues

Ms. Florence Tartanac concludes the webinar by welcoming the fact that the discussion was so rich and that so many experiences from different point of views were presented. She enjoyed the fact that we saw concrete experiences, from her point of view it was very interesting to learn about all the different perspectives from the field but also from support providers, national or regional levels. It was also interesting to observe the convergence of objectives between some private actors and the public sector, a convergence that is resulting in different benefits: economic but also social benefits or environmental ones. She was pleased with the emphasis on sustainability issues that were mentioned during the webinar as the preservation of the biodiversity, the environment, food heritage, cultural elements through sustainable practices and the fact that we can increase the producers' capacities in managing collectively their local resources. She also congratulated the good synergies between IP organizations and agricultural actors and emphasize the fact that these aspects are really closed and should be involve parallels and that their collaboration is fundamental.

She also supported the fact that the support provided to the producers always aimed at keeping the producers on the center of all. Finally, she recalled that, as the different cases exemplifies it, sustainability is long-term path and objective.

Claude Vermot Desroches - President of oriGIn

The President Claude Vermot-Desroches welcomed this webinar, which was attended by more than 150 participants and which has presented all the work that could be done on the term sustainability and its different pillars: economic, social and environmental. The various examples presented provided tools for those who wish to formalize their efforts. He recalled that the effects of sustainability are the same everywhere in the world, but it also shows that it takes time because it requires a high degree of transparency in the value chains, coherence and democracy in the consortia. Regarding the objective of sustainability in terms of the environment, he reiterated that everyone must advance at their own pace and that even if all countries do not have the same requirements, it is fundamental that this environmental component exists. He finally encouraged all the actors to continue to work with the tools discussed today, and in such a way that all partners continue to help those who want to move forward in this sustainability.

The webinar concluded with thanks from Massimo Vittori to all speakers, interpreters, moderators and participants.

List of registered participants

167 participants registered for the online event.

Country	Name	Family name	Organization
Albania	Gramos	Osmani	HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation Albania
Albania	Borana	Kalemi	Albanian Swiss Intellectual Property Project-Swisscontact
Barbados	Anne	Desrochers	FAO-Sub-Regional Office for the Caribbean - SLC
Belgium	Nathalie	Nathon	EU Commission
Belgium	Amine	Khaldoun	Représentation régionale des Pays de la Loire
Belgium	Yael	PANTZER	Slow Food International
Belgium	Milena	Fontana	Beacom Communication
Belgium	Frances	Brady	EU DG Agriculture
Belgium	Klaus	Blank	DG Agriculture and Rural Development
Belgium	Gaelle	Doleans	European Commission - DG DEVCO
Belgium	Laetitia	Rivagorda	European Commission - DG DEVCO
Belgium	Tonci	Ukas	EU Commission
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Slavica	Samardzic	Member of Slow Food Convivium Trebinje
Brazil	Gustavo	Porpino	Empresa Brasileira de Pesquisa Agropecuária (Embrapa)
Brazil	Helvio	Costa	Cooperar Brazil
Brazil	THOMAZ	FRONZAGLIA	Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (Embrapa)
Cameroun	Marie-Bernadette	Ngombaga	OAPI
Cameroun	Françoise	Ekani	Cabinet EKANI-Conseils
Cameroun	Esther	Ngah	Université de Ngaoundéré, Ngaoundéré - Cameroun
Cameroun	Monique	Bagal	GI Consultant
Cameroun	FOUDA	SIDONIE	OAPI
Cameroun	Josiane	LELEE TAGNE	OAPI
Central African Republic	Alfred	Bangue	Projet TRI/RFP FAO Centrafrique
Colombia	Luis Fernando	Samper	4.0 Brands
Colombia	Maria	Sanchez	Federacion nacional cafeteros de Colombia
Colombia	Paola	Romero	Federacion nacional cafeteros de Colombia
Colombia	Alexander	Parra	Artesanias de Colombia
Côte d'Ivoire	Charlemagne	NINDJIN	Swiss Centre of Scientific Researches
Côte d'Ivoire	Kohi Alfred	KOUAME	Swiss Centre of Scientific Researches

Côte d'Ivoire	Kouadi Benal	KOUASSI	Swiss Centre of Scientific Researches
Côte d'Ivoire	Aubin	AMANZOU	Swiss Centre of Scientific Researches
Côte d'Ivoire	Jacob Aubin	MOBIO	Swiss Centre of Scientific Researches
Côte d'Ivoire	Philipps Kouakou	KOUAKOU	Swiss Centre of Scientific Researches
Croatia	Blanka	Sinčić Pulić	ISTARSKA ŽUPANIJA REGIONE ISTRIANA
Dominica	Nadia	Pacquette-Anselm	Climate Resilience Execution Agency for Dominica (CREAD)
Dominica	Ryan	Anselm	FAO National Correspondent
France	Maite	Puig de Morales	IAMM
France	Brigitte	Bonet	Qualité et Territoires - AANA
France	Diana	Ugalde Jalenques	Research Unit GRAPPE ESA INRA
France	Sonia	DARRACQ	Embassy of France - Nigeria
France	Dorothée	BOYER-PAILLARD	Lawyer - Experte auprès de l'Organisation Internationale de la Vigne et du Vin
France	Delphine	Marie-Vivien	CIRAD
France	Nao	HAYASHI	UNESCO
France	Charles	Perraud	Sel de Guerande
France	Lea	HERNANDEZ	Montpellier Supagro (France)
France	Solène	Blanc	oriGIn
France	Denis	Sautier	CIRAD
France	Alice	Manero	BNIC
France	Sibylle	Slattery	FAO
France	Selena	Travaglio	Community Plant Variety Office
France	Meenakshi	Prasad	Community Plant Variety Office
France	Antoine	Ginestet	INPI
France	Arnaud	Lellinger	Cabinet Gilbey legal
France	Laurent	ROY	Consultant
France	Claude	Vermot-Desroches	oriGIn-oriGIn France
France	Yvan	Oustalet	AFDI
France	Akane	Nakamura	UNESCO - Asia and Pacific Unit
France	Rafael	Villota	Paul Bocuse Institute
France	Mbetcha	Axel	Institut Paul Bocuse
Germany	Karola	Schober	Bayerisches Staatsministerium für Ernährung, Landwirtschaft und Forsten
Germany	Hannah	Lindermayer	Bayerisches Staatsministerium für Ernährung, Landwirtschaft und Forsten
Greece	Dimitra	Gaki	Université de Thessalie
Greece	Hristos	Vakoufaris	Ministry of Rural Development and Food
Greece	Lamprini	Diamanti	Region of Thessaly
Grenada	Brenda	Phillip	Ministry of Agriculture
Grenada	Trishia	Marrast	Ministry of Agriculture

Guinea	Sidiki	Camara	Café Ziama Macenta
Hungary	Balbina	Böcskei	Hungary IP Office
India	Latha	Nair	K&S Partners
India	Anson	Jose	Inter University Centre for IPR Studies, Cochin University of Science and Technology
Iran	Mona	Kanan	Consultant IPI Project Iran
Italy	Maria Giulia	Mariani	Consultant
Italy	Barbara	Massicci	University of Parma
Italy	Gennaro	Giliberti	Regione Toscana- Direzione Agricoltura e sviluppo rurale
Italy	Domenico	Vona	ICQRF
Italy	Giovanni	Belletti	University of Florence
Italy	Emilie	Vandecandelaere	FAO
Italy	Cristina	Vaquero Pineiro	University Roma 3
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Italy	Francesca	Ponti	Regione Emilia Romagna
Italy	Arianna	Carita	FAO
Italy	Achille	Bianchi	BRE ARCHIMEDE SALERNO
Italy	Dimitry	Zvyagintsev	FAO
Italy	Nina	Coates	FAO
Italy	Mohammed	Ahdi	FAOLOW
Italy	Sharon	Mendonce	Nutrition Mainstreaming Intern in ESN
Italy	Florence	Tartanac	FAO
Italy	Giulia	Di Meglio	UIBM
Italy	Michelle	Geringer	FAO
Italy	Valentina	Pizzamiglio	Consorzio Parmigiano Reggiano
Italy	Benedetta	Ubertazzi	Studio Ubertazzi
Jamaica	Sara-Ruth	Allen	Consultant SMEs
Japan	Junko	Kimura	Hosei University
Japan	Herve	Couraye	SGS
Kenya	Wekesa	Khisa	Kenya Food Authority
Kenya	Josephine	Natecho	Kenya Food Authority
Kenya	Peris	Mbugua	Kenya Food Authority
Kenya	Peris	Mbugua	Kenya Food Authority
Latvia	Astra	Filipsone	IP Office Latvia
Latvia	Inese	Klišāne	Latvia IP Office
Latvia	Ilze	Korte	Latvia IP Office
Macedonia	Theodore G.	Siogkas	Managing Authority of Western Macedonia O.P.
Maroc	Younes	HMIMSA	Abdelmalek Essaadi University
Mexico	Juan Ramon	Rangel Silva	WIPO Match
Mexico	Alberto	Martinez	University of Sorbonne
Mexico	Karla	Juarez	IMPI
Mexico	Fernando	Cano Treviño	Consejo Regulador del Tequila (CRT)
Morocco	Nafissa	Belcaid	OMPIC

Morocco	Naima	KARTIT	OMPIC
Peru	Karla Paola	Quevedo Alvarado	INDECOPI
Peru	Ray	Meloni	INDECOPI
Peru	Ashyadee	Vazquez	INDECOPI
Peru	Valeria	Solano	INDECOPI
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Portugal	Nuno	Reis	University of Trás-os-Montes and Alto Douro
Portugal	Barbara	Lamolinara	University of Evora and of Trás-os-Montes and Alto Douro
Portugal	Tiago	Pontinha	Utad- Doutoramento Agronegócios e sustentabilidade
Portugal	Rui	Barreira	ANP WWF
Portugal	Sandra	Ferreira	University UTAD
Portugal	Michel	Tavares Quinteiro Milcent Assis	University of Évora / UTAD - Portugal
Portugal	Rita	Estacio	Regia-Douro Park
Portugal	Rita	Valerio	Oikos – Cooperação e Desenvolvimento
Portugal	Vera	Dias	INPI
Portugal	Cidália	Gonçalves	INPI
Portugal	Ana Alexandra	Marta-Costa	Universidade de Trás-os-Montes e Alto Douro /University of Trás-os-Montes and Alto Douro
Russia	Yulia	Turchina	Federal Institute of Industrial Property (FIPS)
Russia	Anna	Rogoleva	Federal Institute of Industrial Property (FIPS)
Russia	Zoya	Dobrokhotova	Federal Institute of Industrial Property (FIPS)
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Serbia	Tamara	Zivadinovic	Nectar juice company (Mina Tadic)
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Spain	Urs	Baumgartner	Ekolibrium
Spain	Fernando	MARTINEZ TEJEDOR	EUIPO
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Sri Lanka	Sarada	De Silva	Ceylon Cinnamon GI Association Sri Lanka
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UK	Patricia	Covarrubia	University of Buckingham
UK	Harriet	Deacon	Coventry University
Uk	Anna	Bolin	International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)
Ukraine	Hanna	Antonyuk	Expert- EU project Support to development of GI system in Ukraine
Ukraine	Iaroslav	Andreiev	EU funded project "Support to the Development of the Geographical Indications System in Ukraine
Zimbabwe	Pierre	Runiga	ARIPO
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