WIPO Lisbon System & The Geneva Act: Main Benefits – Selected Developments



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WIPO's Role in the Field of Geographical Indications and Appellations of Origin

- Administration of several international agreements relevant for the international registration and/ or protection of GIs and AOs (Paris Convention, Madrid Agreement, Lisbon System)
- Forum for discussions of possible developments of the international protections of GIs and AOs (Standing Committee/SCT, Lisbon Working Group)
- Provision of technical assistance (legislative advise, capacity building, development projects, etc.)



LISBON Geneva Act: Key dates and figures

2020: Entry into force 2023: 57 countries covered!!

2015: Adoption



The Geneva Act: What's ?

Open to Intergovernmental Organizations
+Global



- Flexibility on national GI systems +Inclusive
- Strong protection +Effective
- Safeguards +Modern



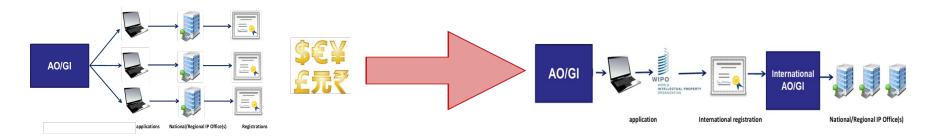
The Lisbon System

- Accessible
- Convenient
- Effective
- Global
- Easy

Lisbon is Accessible

Single registration with WIPO

With Lisbon



- One application, one language, one set of fees
- Protection in Lisbon countries
- Centralized management of your GI right

WORLD
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY
ORGANIZATION

Lisbon is Convenient

- International protection with one registration
- The only international GI register
- Covers all kinds of products



TSINDALI (Georgia)



CHULUCANAS (Peru)



IRAN'S KORDESTAN MARBLE (AO1105 / Iran)

Lisbon is Effective

- High level protection
- Unlimited in time (no renewal fee)
- Protection against genericness
- Increased global reputation



Lisbon is Global

- +70 countries overall (Status: September 2023)
- Recent accessions: Cambodia, Côte d'Ivoire, European Union (27), Ghana, Lao PDR, OAPI (17), Oman, Peru, Russian Federation, Sao Tomé and Principe, Senegal, Switzerland
- And more to come...

Lisbon is Easy

- One condition to apply: prior domestic protection in contracting party of origin (based on any system)
- WIPO notifies new AOs/GIs to all members
- Each member can refuse protection (within one year)

How the Lisbon System Works

The international registration and protection process

Stage 1 **Title of Protection Competent Authority Notification of International** Beneficiaries/ in the Contracting Party of Contracting Party **Application** based title of of Origin (CPO) of Origin (CPO) protection of the CPO **Users** or direct application Formal examination: 7 Registration of the AO/IG in the International Register and Stage publishes in the Bulletin/Lisbon Express Database. **WIPO** Issuance of a Certificate of Registration to the CPO and notification of the Registration to the other CP **Protection of the International** Registration determined by Stage 3 **Competent Authority Competent Authority Competent Authority** substantive examination under of Contracting Party of Contracting Party of Contracting Party domestic law. (CP) (CP) (CP) within 12 months

How the Geneva Act Works

Protection of the International Registration determined by substantive examination under domestic law, within 12 months

Competent
Authority of
Contracting Party
(CP)

Refusal of Protection (total / partial)

Withdrawal
of Refusal
(total / partial)
or
Grant of Protection

Competent
Authority of
Contracting Party
(CP)

Notification of Grant of Protection (optional)

Transitional Period (2-15 years)

Invalidation

Renunciation

Competent
Authority of
Contracting Party
(CP)

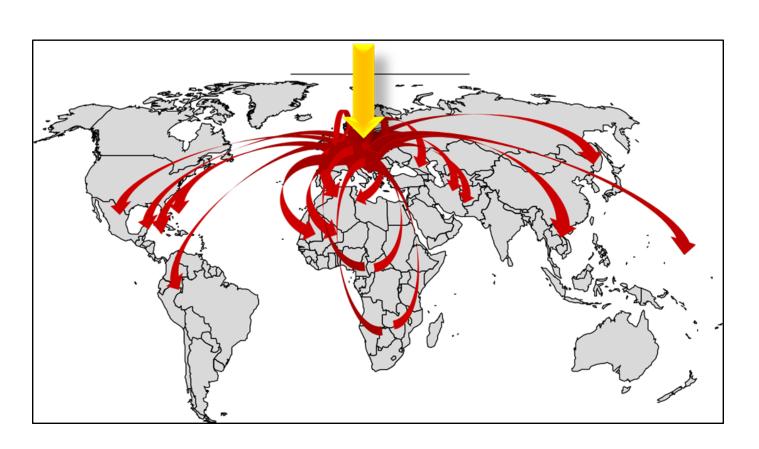
"Silence
Procedure"
(= Protection)

Transitional Period (2-15 years)

Invalidation

Renunciation

With a Single Registration at WIPO already protection in more than 70 countries under the Lisbon System and more to come...



eLisbon: the future of GIs



eLISBON SERVICES

FILE YOUR APPLICATIONS

Smartly file an application online anytime, anywhere

Get started

MANAGE YOUR REGISTRATIONS

Manage your international registrations electronically

Get started

MONITOR ALL REGISTRATIONS

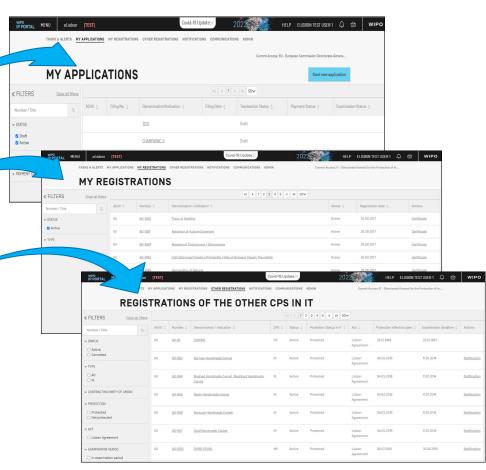
Online access to records & transactions relating to registrations of other Contracting Parties

Get started



eLisbon in practice.....







The Lisbon System

International Protection and Registration for Geographical Indications (GIs)

• Lisbon Agreement (1958 & 1967 Act)

30 Contracting Parties / 30 Countries

Geneva Act of the Lisbon Agreement (2015)

20 Contracting Parties / **57 Countries**

Lisbon System overall protection in 72 countries



Members of the Lisbon System

(30 countries)

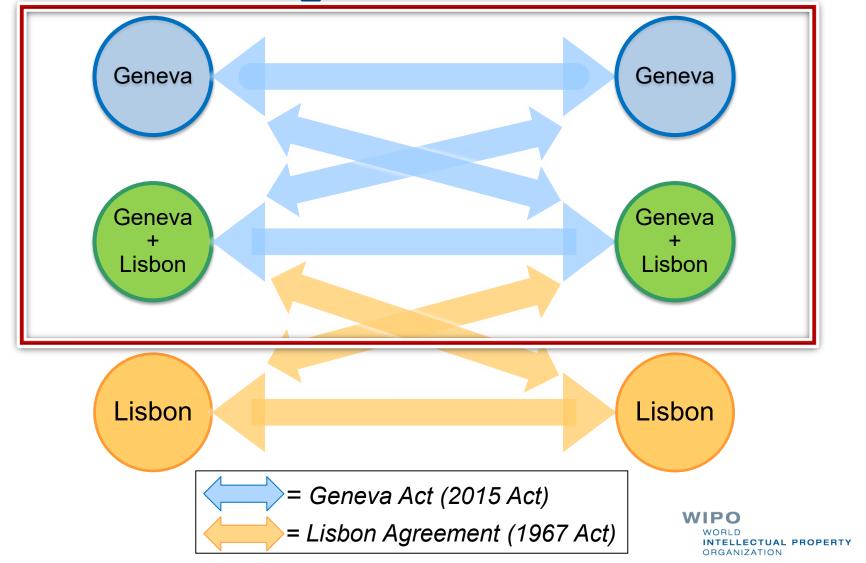
Geneva Act (57 countries)

- Asia (3): DPR Korea; Iran (Isl. Rep.); Israel
- Americas (7): Costa Rica; Cuba;
 Haiti; Mexico; Nicaragua; Peru;
 Dominican Rep.
- Africa (6): Algeria; Burkina Faso;Congo; Gabon; Togo; Tunisia
- Europe (14): Albania; Bosnia and Herzegovina; Bulgaria;
 Czech Rep.; France; Georgia;
 Hungary; Italy; Moldova (Rep);
 Montenegro; Portugal; Serbia;
 Slovakia; North Macedonia

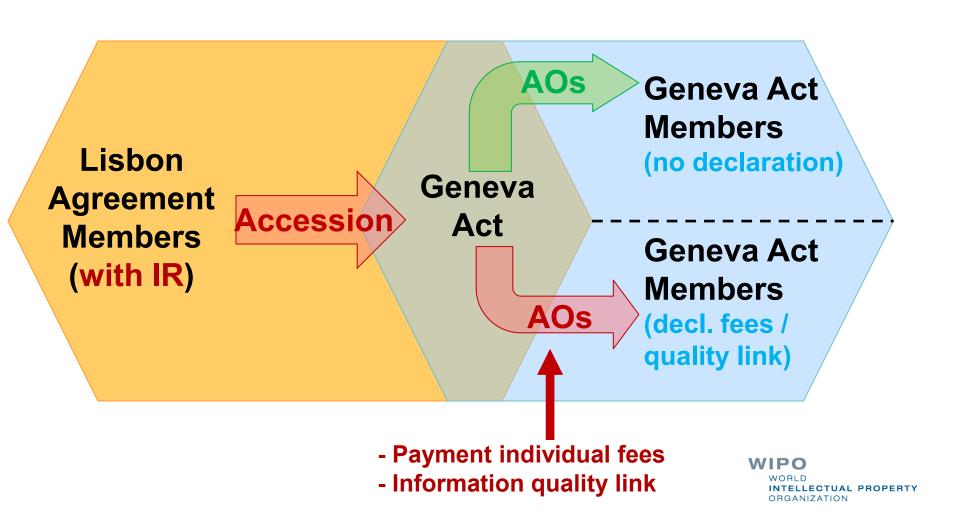
- Asia/Pacific (5): Cambodia;DPR Korea; Lao PDR; Oman;Samoa
- Americas (1): Peru
- Africa (7): Cabo Verde;
 Côte d'Ivoire; Ghana; OAPI (=17 c.);
 Sao Tomé And Principe; Senegal;
 Tunisia
- Europe & Caucasus (7): Albania;
 Czech Rep; European Union (= 27c.);
 France; Hungary; Russian Fed.;
 Switzerland

Lisbon System overall protection in 72 countries

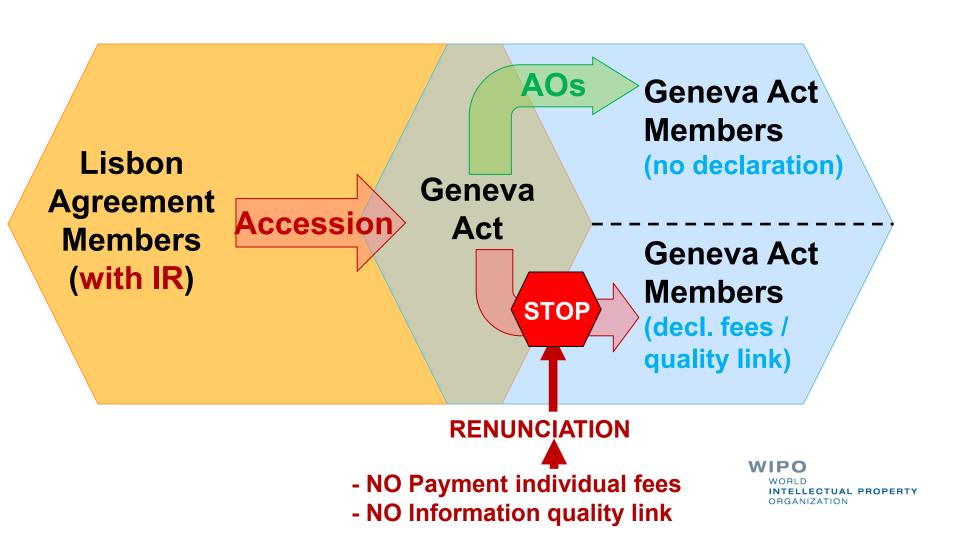
Relationship among Contracting Parties to the Lisbon Agr. and/or the Geneva Act



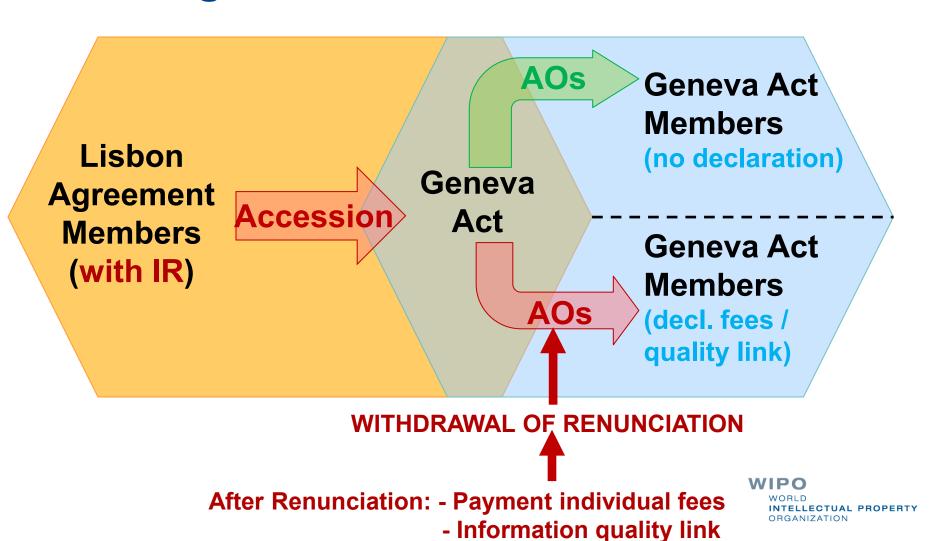
Effects of Registrations for CPs to the Lisbon Agreement following their Accession to the Geneva Act



Effects of Registrations for CPs to the Lisbon Agreement following their Accession to the Geneva Act



Effects of Registrations for CPs to the Lisbon Agreement following their Accession to the Geneva Act



World IP Day 2024: IP & UN SDGs









WIPO MAGAZINE

Supporting environmental sustainability with Gls: The case of Madd de Casamance

June 2020

By Pape-Tahirou Kanouté, agricultural economist, ETDS, Ziguinchor, Senegal, and Michele Evangelista. Lishon Benistry, WIPO

Amid the ongoing climate crisis, the need to preserve the natural environment has become a focus of growing public concern.

Consumers, especially young people, are calling on governments and the private sector to actively commit to implementing strategies and policies that support environmental sustainability.



Modd (or Saba senegalense) is a wife species of fruit, a berry with a hard, yellow peel that can be found predominantly in woodlands and certain susannahs of Burkins Fance, Senegal, Giorna, Guinae Bissux, Mali, Gharua and Céde d'Ivoire. The plant is a climbing vine with tendrils that allow it to oling to the trunks and branches of trees in the forest, where it grows to (Photo: Ountersy of ETUS).

https://www.wipo.int/ipadvantage/en/details.jsp?id=11582





FIT China (CNIPA):

KOH TRUNG POMELO & KAMPOT-KEP SALT (Cambodia); MADD DE CASAMANCE (Senegal); RIZ DE KOVIÉ (Togo); etc.



Covid 19 Recovery Package: SEDA DE CAJONOS (Mexico), OREGANO DE FOOTHILS PULTRE (Chile); Kazakhstan, Kirghizstan, Tadjikistan, Tonga, etc.



R. & N. Development Sector:

Africa: CABRITO DE TETE, VIHNO DE FOGO, KENTE; Arab R.: CHECHAR HONEY; OMANI FRANKINCENSE; Arab Gl training;

CEBS: TUSHETI GUDA; ASPAC: KAVA, etc.



CDIP Projects: - Assisting producers in the post registration phase (Algeria, Brazil, Pakistan,

Uganda); - Protection des IG non-agri (India)



More information on the Lisbon System

- Web Page Lisbon System: https://www.wipo.int/lisbon/en/
- Newsletter *Lisbon News*:
 https://www.wipo.int/newsletters
 -archive/en/lisbon notices.html
- Webinaires:
 https://www.wipo.int/meetings/e
 n/topic.jsp?group_id=344





More information on the Lisbon System: www.wipo.int/lisbon



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