

Completed negotiations (but agreements not yet in force)

- Chile
- Eastern African Community
- Kenya
- MERCOSUR
- Mexico
- Morocco
- New Zealand

Agreement type	Country	General overview			Aspects related to GIs
		Conclusion of negotiations	Key issues	Next steps	GIs issues
MODERNISATION OF THE ASSOCIATION AGREEMENT	Chile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Negotiations were launched on 16 November 2017. - The first round of substantive discussions took place in January 2018 - On 9 December 2022, the EU and Chile concluded an advanced framework agreement. - On 13 December the European Union and Chile sign the agreement. The ratification process is ongoing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The facilitation of customs procedures, trade in services, investment, competition, rules of origin, and intellectual property. - The agreement is available here. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ratification process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The agreement on intellectual property rights is available here. - This advanced framework agreement will protect 216 names of EU GIs for food and drinks in Chile on top of the already existing agreement on wines and spirits which protects 1745 GIs for wines and 257 GIs for spirits and aromatised wines. Some products won't have a full protection and a grandfathering close will apply - The list of prior users will be included in a separate annex before the signature of the agreement, this list is not yet available. - This agreement gives the possibility for both the EU and Chile to add new GIs to be protected under this agreement in the coming years with a maximum of 45 GIs every 3 years.
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 - On 17 February 2022 the EU and Kenya engaged to advance on bilateral implementation of the EU-EAC EPA with the addition of trade and sustainable development provisions. On 19 June 2023 EU and 	<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). 	<p>The next EAC Summit will discuss the way forward for the EPA.</p>	<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 Easter African or EU GI included yet.

¹ Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Burundi, Rwanda, South Sudan (https://policy.trade.ec.europa.eu/eu-trade-relationships-country-and-region/countries-and-regions/east-african-community-eac_en)

		<p>Kenya concluded the political conclusion of their negotiations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Partnership Agreement between the East African Community and - the EU. All EU Member States and the EU have also signed the Agreement. 			
Economic Partnership Agreement	Kenya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - EU and Kenya concluded the negotiations in June 2023. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The text of the agreement is available here. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Need the consent of the European Parliament before the agreement can enter into force 	<p>The Parties recognise the importance of GI for sustainable agriculture and rural development and agree to cooperate in the identification, recognition and registration of products that could benefit from protection as GI and any other action aimed at achieving protection for products so identified. The cooperation will be on developing policies and legal frameworks on GI; establishing regulations on geographical indications; developing a code of practice to define products about their origin; facilitating local organisations and institutions to coordinate local stakeholders on GI and product conformity; building capacity on identification, registration, marketing, traceability and conformity on GI products.</p>

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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. 	<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</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</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</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. - In 2023 talks are still ongoing on technical issues such as on GIs prior users for a number of GIs. The talks on the sustainability and agricultural aspects of the agreement are contentious. 	<p>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>languages and submit the Association Agreement to EU Member States and the European Parliament for approval.</p>	<p>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. 	<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..

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. - The ratification process is slow and still ongoing. 			
<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 Western Sahara is covered by the agreement. - The Joint Declaration of Association Council of June 2019 calls for the relaunch of DCFTA negotiations, which has not yet happened 	<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.
<p>FREE TRADE AGREEMENT</p>	<p>New Zealand</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Commission proposed negotiating directives in September 2017. - On 22 May 2018, the Council of the European Union adopted the decision authorising the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chapter 18: Intellectual Property (sub-section 4 <i>Geographical Indications</i> - from p.23) - Annex 18-A: List of Geographical Indications – also enclosed 	<p>The European Parliament will now have to give its consent. The Members of the European Parliament would like to see this text ratified quickly – before the end of their mandate. Once the European Parliament will give its consent, the</p>	<p>The EU-New Zealand FTA provide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - direct protection and effective recognition to a list of 163 EU GIs (wines, spirits, agricultural products and foodstuffs) at a high level of protection building upon Article 23 TRIPs, including against evocation, enhanced enforcement (including administrative/ex-officio);

² https://neighbourhood-enlargement.ec.europa.eu/european-neighbourhood-policy/countries-region/morocco_en



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		<p>opening of negotiations for a trade agreement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- On 21 June 2018, EU and New Zealand launched negotiations.- On 20 June 2022 the EU and NZ concluded the negotiations.		<p>agreement will have to be ratified by New Zealand.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- co-existence with "bona fide" prior trademarks, protection against subsequent genericness, and provisions on adding new GIs;- Issues concerning individual prior rights- arrangements regarding protection of GIs in third country markets.
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