



Experiment-2.2

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Aim of the Experiment:

Write an article on topics given below:

Q1 What is an geographical indication(GI).

Q2 Who may apply for GI.

Q3 What is duration of GI.

Technical Article:

Q1. What is a Geographical Indication (GI)?

Sol. -

A Geographical Indication (GI) is a sign used on products that have a specific geographical origin and possess qualities, reputation, or characteristics that are essentially attributable to that place of origin. It serves as a certification that the product possesses certain qualities, enjoys a good reputation, or has other characteristics that are linked to its geographical origin.

Key points about Geographical Indications (GIs) include:

- 1. Origin Specificity: GIs are associated with a specific geographical area or origin. This could be a country, region, or locality known for producing a particular product with unique qualities.
- 2. Quality and Reputation: GIs are used to protect the reputation and quality of products originating from a specific geographical area. They ensure that consumers can trust the authenticity and quality of the product they are purchasing.
- 3. Cultural Heritage: GIs often reflect the cultural heritage, traditional methods of production, and unique characteristics of a particular region. They help preserve traditional knowledge and practices associated with the production of specific goods.
- 4. Legal Protection: GIs are typically protected by law to prevent unauthorized use of the geographical indication on products that do not originate from the specified region. Legal protection helps prevent misrepresentation and ensures fair competition in the market.
- 5. Economic Benefits: GIs can provide economic benefits to producers and communities associated with the geographical area. They can create value for local economies, promote tourism, and support sustainable development initiatives.

Examples of products with Geographical Indications include Champagne from the Champagne region of





France, Parmigiano-Reggiano cheese from Italy, Darjeeling tea from India, and Scotch whisky from Scotland. These products are recognized and protected by international agreements and national laws to safeguard their authenticity and quality.

Q2. Who may apply for GI?

Sol.-

The eligibility to apply for a Geographical Indication (GI) can vary depending on the legal framework and regulations of the country or region where the GI protection is sought. However, in general, the following entities or groups may apply for GI protection:

- 1. Producers' Associations or Groups: Associations or groups of producers who are actively involved in the production, processing, or preparation of the product associated with the geographical indication are often eligible to apply for GI protection. These associations typically represent the collective interests of producers within a specific geographical area.
- 2. Government Authorities: In some cases, government authorities or agencies responsible for intellectual property rights, agriculture, trade, or commerce may apply for GI protection on behalf of producers or in collaboration with them. These authorities play a crucial role in facilitating the application process and ensuring compliance with regulations.
- 3. Individual Producers: Individual producers who can demonstrate a direct link to the geographical area and meet the criteria for GI protection may also apply for GI status. However, individual applications may be less common, as GI protection is often sought collectively by groups or associations representing multiple producers.
- 4. Cooperatives: Producer cooperatives or similar organizations that bring together multiple producers for collective marketing, production, or quality control purposes may also be eligible to apply for GI protection. These cooperatives can represent the interests of their members and seek GI status on their behalf.
- 5. Traditional Authorities or Communities: In cases where the production of a product with a geographical indication is deeply rooted in the traditions and culture of a specific community or indigenous group, traditional authorities or community organizations may have a role in applying for GI protection.

It's important to note that the eligibility criteria and application procedures for GI protection may vary from one jurisdiction to another. Applicants are typically required to provide evidence of the product's unique qualities, reputation, or characteristics associated with the geographical area, as well as demonstrate the collective interest and support of producers or stakeholders in seeking GI status. Additionally, applicants may need to comply with specific legal requirements and procedural formalities set forth by the relevant authorities or regulatory bodies overseeing GI protection.





Q3. What is duration of GI?

Sol.-

The duration of Geographical Indication (GI) protection can vary depending on the legal framework and regulations of the country or region where the GI is registered. In many jurisdictions, GI protection is granted for a renewable period of time, subject to certain conditions and requirements. Here are some key points regarding the duration of GI protection:

- 1. Renewable Periods: In most cases, GI protection is granted for an initial period of time, which can range from several years to indefinite duration, depending on the specific regulations governing GIs in the respective jurisdiction. After the initial period, the GI protection may be renewed for subsequent periods, typically upon application and fulfillment of renewal requirements.
- 2. Indefinite Protection: Some GIs may be granted indefinite protection, meaning there is no fixed expiration date for the GI status. Indefinite protection is often granted to GIs that are considered to be of significant cultural, historical, or traditional importance and are deemed to require continuous protection.
- 3. Renewal Requirements: To renew GI protection, the relevant stakeholders or authorities may require the GI holder or applicant to demonstrate ongoing compliance with certain conditions, such as continued use of the GI in accordance with the defined geographical area and production methods, maintenance of quality standards, and payment of renewal fees.
- 4. Change in Circumstances: In some cases, the duration of GI protection may be subject to changes in circumstances, such as alterations to the geographical area, production methods, or quality standards associated with the GI. Such changes may necessitate a review or modification of the GI protection status.
- 5. Termination or Cancellation: GI protection may be terminated or canceled prematurely under certain circumstances, such as non-compliance with renewal requirements, abandonment of the GI by the holder, or loss of distinctive characteristics associated with the geographical area or product.

It's important for GI holders and stakeholders to be aware of the duration and renewal requirements of GI protection in their respective jurisdictions and to ensure timely compliance with any obligations to maintain and protect the GI status. Additionally, seeking legal advice or consulting with relevant authorities can help clarify any questions or concerns regarding the duration and renewal of GI protection.

Viva questions and answers (very short type):

Q1 What is a Geographical Indication (GI)?

Sol. A Geographical Indication (GI) is a sign used on products that have a specific geographical origin and possess qualities, reputation, or characteristics that are essentially attributable to that place of origin.





Q2 What is the purpose of Geographical Indications?

- Sol. The purpose of Geographical Indications is to protect the reputation and quality of products originating from specific geographical areas, promote rural development, preserve traditional knowledge, and prevent misrepresentation and unfair competition.
- Q3 How are Geographical Indications protected?
- Sol. Geographical Indications are typically protected by law to prevent unauthorized use of the geographical indication on products that do not originate from the specified region. Legal protection helps ensure the authenticity and quality of the products.
- Q4 What are some examples of products with Geographical Indications?
- Sol. Examples include Champagne from France, Parmigiano-Reggiano cheese from Italy, Darjeeling tea from India, and Scotch whisky from Scotland.
- Q5 Who can apply for Geographical Indication protection?
- Sol. Producers' associations or groups, government authorities, individual producers, cooperatives, and traditional communities may apply for Geographical Indication protection.
- Q6 What is the duration of Geographical Indication protection?
- Sol. The duration of Geographical Indication protection varies depending on the legal framework and regulations of the country or region. It can be for a renewable period of time or granted indefinitely, subject to certain conditions and requirements.
- Q7 How does Geographical Indication benefit producers and consumers?
- Sol. Geographical Indications benefit producers by enhancing the value of their products, promoting rural development, and preserving cultural heritage. Consumers benefit by ensuring the authenticity, quality, and traceability of products.

Learning Outcomes:

- 1. Learned about Geographical Indication and its process etc.
- 2. Learned about function and uses of GI's.
- 3. Learned the process related to GI's.
- 4. Learned about the duration of different types of GI's.