



## STANDING COMMITTEE ON GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS QUESTIONNAIRE TO NATIONAL GROUPS

### Introduction

- 1) The purpose of this questionnaire is to seek information from AIPPI's National and Regional Groups on developments in their respective countries in relation to geographical indications (**GIs**) and appellations of origin (**AOs**) and on the positions taken with regard to issues that have emerged from AO and GI legislation.
- 2) According to the TRIPs Agreement GIs are “indications which identify a good as originating in the territory of a [Country], or a region or locality in that territory, where a given quality, reputation or other characteristic of the good is essentially attributable to its geographical origin”. A similar definition is adopted by the WIPO Geneva Act.  
  
Under the WIPO Lisbon Agreement an AO is a “geographical denomination of a country, region or locality, which serves to designate a product originating therein, the quality and characteristics of which are due exclusively or essentially to the geographical environment, including natural and human factors”. A similar definition is adopted by the WIPO Geneva Act.
- 3) Therefore, the rationale for protection of AOs and GIs is to protect signs identifying the geographical origin of goods whose characteristics and/or reputation are linked to such origin.
- 4) At a worldwide level, many contrasts and divergences have emerged with regard to protection of AOs and GIs. Some countries have enacted specific legislation on AOs / GIs supporting broad protection (particularly in relation to their local typical products). Other countries, who do not tend to favour strong protection of AOs / GIs regulate them, if at all, within the framework of trademark legislation.
- 5) It is intended that the information obtained by means of this questionnaire will:
  - enable AIPPI to further develop its position on issues relating to GIs and AOs, leading to a further Resolution aimed at harmonisation of national laws relating to GIs and AOs; and
  - thereby assist in the advocacy of AIPPI's position on such issues to national and regional governments and in international forums.

## Previous work of AIPPI

- 6) AIPPI's most recent study of issues relating to GIs and AOs was Q191 – "Relationship between trademarks and geographical indications". A Resolution on Q191 was adopted in Gothenburg, Sweden in 2006 (**Gothenburg Resolution**). The Gothenburg Resolution is available at:  
<http://aippi.org/wp-content/uploads/committees/191/RS191English.pdf>.

Further information on AOs and GIs, their legal regulation and the debate surrounding them can be found in the Study Guidelines for Q191 available at:  
<http://aippi.org/wp-content/uploads/committees/191/WG191English.pdf>

- 7) Other work of AIPPI prior to the Gothenburg Resolution is summarised in the Study Guidelines for Q191,  
<http://aippi.org/wp-content/uploads/committees/191/WG191English.pdf>

## Discussion

- 8) Set out below is a brief discussion on international legal frameworks for the protection of GIs and AOs, including developments that have taken place since the Gothenburg Resolution.
- 9) At an international level, the two multilateral treaties committing signatory States to protect GIs which have gained the broadest adhesion worldwide are the Paris Convention within the WIPO system and the TRIPs Agreement within the WTO system.
- 10) Article 1(2) of the Paris Convention states that the subject-matter of protection of industrial property is (among other things) "indications of source or appellations of origin". Article 10 of the Convention states that seizures and other remedies "shall apply in cases of direct or indirect use of a false indication of the source of the goods or the identity of the producer, manufacturer, or merchant".
- 11) Article 22 of TRIPs requires the protection of "geographical indications". GIs are recognised by Article 1(2) of TRIPs as a category of intellectual property. Under the TRIPs Agreement, GIs are protected against uses misleading the public or constituting an act of unfair competition. Additional and stronger protection is only provided for GIs of wines and spirits. Discussions commenced under the Doha mandate on the question of increasing the level of protection of GIs under the TRIPs Agreement appear to have come to a deadlock.
- 12) Within the WIPO system further agreements concerning AOs and GIs have been adopted, generally providing for a high level of protection:
- a) the Lisbon Agreement of 1958 protects "appellations of origin" against any form of usurpation or imitation, whether or not this usurpation or imitation is misleading for the public. The Lisbon Agreement provides for the establishment of a system for

the deposit of “appellations of origin” with the International Bureau operated by WIPO. Under the Lisbon Agreement, each signatory state is required to protect the appellations of origin registered by another state. A provision is inserted protecting AOs against becoming generic. The list of contracting parties to the Lisbon Agreement can be found at

[http://www.wipo.int/treaties/en/ShowResults.jsp?lang=en&treaty\\_id=10](http://www.wipo.int/treaties/en/ShowResults.jsp?lang=en&treaty_id=10)

- b) the Geneva Act of the Lisbon Agreement, adopted in 2015, protects both appellations of origin and geographical indications. Protection is given against various types of use, including uses liable to mislead consumers and/or "impair or dilute in an unfair manner, or take unfair advantage of" the reputation of a AO/GI. Further provisions of the Geneva Act protect AOs/GIs against becoming generic and regulate the relationship between AOs/GIs and trademarks. The list of countries that have signed the Geneva Act can be found at [http://www.wipo.int/treaties/en/ActResults.jsp?act\\_id=50](http://www.wipo.int/treaties/en/ActResults.jsp?act_id=50).
- 13) Within the WIPO Standing Committee on the Law of Trademarks, Industrial Designs and Geographical Indications, there are discussions about the proposal by some delegations concerning the protection of GIs in the domain name system. This is particularly with regard to possible modification of the WIPO UDRP in order to "permit complaints to be made concerning registration and use of domain names in violation of the protection of geographical indications".
- 14) Due to the above divergences, the WIPO Agreements have received limited support among WIPO Member States. Only a relatively small number of States have signed them. This debate emerged in particular during the negotiations leading to the adoption of the WIPO Geneva Act. Negotiations were characterized by a clash between countries pushing for a very high level of protection and other countries refuting the content of the Act and even the legitimacy of the negotiations.
- 15) In addition to the protection for GIs and AOs afforded by the international treaties described above, a high level of protection for GIs and AOs relating to agricultural products and foodstuffs is granted in the European Union under EU Regulation 1151/2012 and other regulations pertaining to specific products. EU Regulation 1151/2012 protects "designations of origin" and "geographical indications" against acts which are of a nature to mislead the public and/or to unduly exploit or freeride on the reputation of the GI/AO. The Regulation contains provisions protecting GIs and AOs against becoming generic and in general against a possible loss of rights, as well as regulating relationships between GIs/AOs and trademarks. The EU system is based on registration and EU case law restricts protection of GIs/AOs which are not registered at EU level.

The European Commission is currently investigating the possibility of expanding the protection of GIs and AOs to non-agricultural products.

- 16) Differences and disagreements which have emerged within the international framework regard several key points of legislation on GIs and AOs, such as the way of acquiring rights, the prerequisites for protection, the scope of protection, maintaining protection in the face of supervening circumstances and relationships with other IP rights. The questions below are intended to touch upon these issues.

**Name of your National/Regional Group : Independent Member - Iran Dastani & Datsani LLP**

Note: Please be advised that our firm does not provide services regarding GIs/AOs.

### Questions

Your Group is invited to submit a Report addressing the questions below. If your Group considers that the answer to a question has already been given in its report on Question Q191, and that nothing has changed since then, a cross-reference to the specific paragraph in your Group's report on Q191 is sufficient.

***In each case please specify whether your answer differs:***

- (a) as between GIs and AOs; and
- (b) depending on whether the GI or AO is foreign or domestic.

### **I. Analysis of current legislation and case law**

- 1) Are GIs and/or AOs protected under your Group's current law?

Yes, they are protected under Iranian Law.

- 2) If yes, please briefly describe the following:

- a) How AOs and GIs are defined and the prerequisites (in particular the type, nature and intensity of link with a territory).

GIs: A geographical indication (GI) is a sign used on products that have a specific geographical origin and possess qualities or a reputation that are due to that origin.

AOs: AOs defined as signs which distinguish the geographical origin, material, and mode of manufacture or other common characteristics of goods or services of different enterprises using the collective mark.

- b) Whether that protection is provided by sui generis laws; solely as aspects of other laws, such as by registration as collective or certification marks; or by other (and if so, what) means.

GIs: The protection of GIs is provided by the Iranian Laws, GIs are protected under “Protection of Geographical indications act”. Same as the description in article 22 Of TRIPS agreement.

AOs: They are also protected under “Protection of Geographical indications act” and they are described as Geographical indications which express the name of the origin.

To sum up, in Iran we don’t have AOs as a separated legal term and we consider it as GIs.

Please be noted that in Iran there is no on-line system for filing an application for GIs. You can submit the documents to the “Sate Organization for Registration of Deeds and Properties Intellectual Property Centre”.

If GIs and/or AOs are protected by sui generis laws, whether your Group's laws provide for a system of registration. If so, what are the steps of this procedure including the content of the application and the possibility of opposition by third parties.

Yes, there is a specific law along with a regulation on GIs.

“Law of Protection of Geographical indications” and regulation of Law of Protection of Geographical indications.

Due to the article 2 of the previous mentioned law “Each person or group can oppose against filing a GIs or a registered GIs. (As said in Paris convention Article 10bis

- 3) If your country does not protect GIs and/or AOs, was this a deliberate decision and, if so, why?-
- 4) What are the grounds of invalidity/loss of rights for GIs and/or AOs under your Group's law (e.g. becoming generic, lack of use, not paying fees) and where can such be invoked (which court, office etc.)? Please specify the applicable test, how such is proven (e.g. consumer surveys, expert advice, dictionaries, etc.) and who bears the burden of proof.

All GIs should have the following characters for being registered in Iran:

A: In consistent with the description of the GIs;

B: The compatibility with public order, morals, share rules;

C: Not becoming generic.

Regarding the burden of proof: The Defendant bears the burden of proof.

- 5) What is the scope of protection of GIs/AOs under your Group's current law?
- 6) Against what kind of conduct are GIs/AOs protected? For example, against use misleading consumers, parasitism and free riding.

Article 2 of “ Protection of Geographical indications act”:

A: Against misleading unreal GIs: As said in clause 2 of part A of Article 22 of TRIPS agreement.

B: Against unfair competition as said in Article 10bis of Paris convention and part clause 2 of part B of Article 22 of TRIPS agreement.

C: Against misleading real GIs(with the same name) : As said in clause 4 of Article 22 of TRIPS agreement.

7) Who has legal standing to protect a GI/AO. For example, individual producers, consortiums and associations, public bodies.

According to the Article 7 of the law of “Protection of Geographical indications” there 2 groups that are considered as the applicant of the GI/AO.

A: Each natural or legal entity or the groups of latter who produce the related goods in the same geographical place mentioned in the application.

B: Each competent authority dealing with production, distribution and policy making of the respective good.

8) What remedies are available in the case of violation of rights in a GI/AO?

There are two kinds of remedies available in the case of violation of rights in a GI/AO.

A: Criminal sanctions

B: Civil sanctions

9) How does your Group's law regulate the conflict between a GI/AO and a prior trademark? Does the GI/AO or the trademark prevail or do they coexist? Under what conditions?

The Iranian procedure recognised the coexistence of both GI/AO and a prior trademark in Article 15 of the “Protection of Geographical indications act”.

10) Is there any specific provision or practice concerning the inclusion of a GI/AO in a domain name? -

11) Is there anybody that administers GIs/AOs in your country and/or is responsible for the verification of compliance of goods bearing a GI/AO? Please briefly describe the relevant processes, e.g. the process by which compliance with product specifications is verified before such goods are put on the market and/or the subsequent market controls on such goods?

Yes, “Sate Organization for Registration of Deeds and Properties Intellectual Property Centre” is in charge of the verification of compliance of goods bearing a GI/AO.

12) Please describe any other developments in your country in relation to GIs or AOs

which you consider relevant, including any proposals for reform. For example, to the extent that your country has been involved in any negotiations or discussions regarding the protection of GIs and AOs in any fora, such as multilateral, regional or bilateral agreements, please specify whether your country is negotiating or has signed any agreement with other countries that includes provisions on AOs/GIs and whether it was necessary to amend domestic legislation as a result of such agreements.

Iran has acceded Paris Convention on September 1, 1959.

## **II. Proposals for improvements and for harmonisation**

13) Should there be harmonised definitions of AOs and GIs? If so, please propose appropriate definitions and prerequisites.

Yes, as it is described above, AOs are part of GIs. The only different is that AOs are subcategory of GIs.

14) Should there be a registration procedure for AOs and GIs? If so, what should its key features be? For example, content of the application; examination by competent bodies; possibility of opposition by third parties.

Yes, there should be a registration procedure for AOs and GIs. It is suggested that the process sets on ground of content of the application.

15) What should the grounds of invalidity/loss of rights for GIs and/or AOs be? For example, becoming generic, lack of use, not paying fees. Please specify what the applicable test should be, how such should be proven and who should bear the burden of proof.

Becoming generic and lack of use can be efficient grounds of invalidity /loss of rights for GIs and/or AOs.

16) How should conflicts between GIs/AOs and prior trademark rights be regulated?

17) What scope of protection should GIs/AOs have and should it matter if these are domestic or foreign? Against which conduct by third parties should they be protected?

The procedure of coexistence of both GIs and prior TM may be a practical solution.

18) Who should have legal standing to protect a GI/AO and which remedies are appropriate?

A: Each natural or legal entity or the groups of latter who produce the related goods in the same geographical place mentioned in the application.

B: Each competent authority dealing with production, distribution and policy making of the respective good.

19) Should there by a specific provision or practice concerning the inclusion of a GI/AO in a domain name?

Yes, it would be a good idea.

## **Responses to this Questionnaire**

Groups are requested to submit responses to this questionnaire **by May 29, 2017**. Responses should be sent by email to [StandingCommittees@aippi.org](mailto:StandingCommittees@aippi.org) and should clearly indicate that they are responses to this questionnaire.