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FOOD QUALITY POLICY IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

PROTECTION OF GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS, DESIGNATIONS OF ORIGIN
AND CERTIFICATES OF SPECIFIC CHARACTER
FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND FOODSTUFFS

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	p. 4
1. DEFINITIONS	p. 6
1.1 Protected designations of origin (PDO) and geographical indications (PGI) under Regulation (EEC) No 2081/92	p.6
<i>1.1.1 Protected designations of origin</i>	p. 6
<i>1.1.2 Protected geographical indications</i>	p. 7
<i>1.1.3 Generic names</i>	p. 7
1.2 Certificate of specific character under Regulation (EEC) No 2082/92: traditional specialities guaranteed (TSG)	p. 7
1.3 Scope of the regulations	p. 8
2. PROCEDURE: Application for registration of PDO, PGI or TSG	p. 10
2.1 Registration of PDO and PGI relating to an area located in the Community	p. 10
<i>2.1.1 Procedure at national level</i>	p. 10
a) The applicant	p. 10
b) The content of the application	p. 10
c) Main elements of the specification for PDOs and PGIs	p. 11
➤ Name	p. 11
➤ Description	p. 12
➤ Geographical area	p. 13
➤ Proof of origin	p. 13
➤ Method of production	p. 13
➤ Link	p. 13
➤ Inspection body	p. 15
➤ Labelling	p. 15
d) The authorities concerned first – the Member State	p. 15
e) National objection procedure	p. 16
<i>2.1.2 Procedure at Community level</i>	p. 16
a) Examination by the Commission	p. 16

b) First publication	p. 16
c) Objections procedure	p. 16
d) Second publication	p. 17
e) Rejection of applications	p. 17
f) Cancellation of registration	p. 17
2.2. Registration of PGI and PDO related to an area located outside the Community	p. 18
2.3 Registration of TSG	p. 19
3. COMMITTEES	p. 20
3.1 Regulatory Committees	p. 20
3.2 Scientific Committee	p. 20
4. LEGAL EFFECTS	p. 21
4.1 Protection attached to registered PDO and PGI	p. 21
4.1.1 <i>Exclusive right</i>	p. 21
4.1.2 <i>The extent of protection</i>	p. 21
4.1.3 <i>Transitional periods</i>	p. 22
4.1.4 <i>Inspection structure</i>	p. 22
4.1.5 <i>Logo</i>	p. 23
4.1.6 <i>Relationship with trademarks</i>	p. 24
4.2 Protection attached to registered TSG	p. 24
4.2.1 <i>The right to use the name</i>	p. 24
4.2.2 <i>The extent of protection</i>	p. 25
4.2.3 <i>Inspection structure</i>	p. 25
CONCLUSION	p. 26
ANNEXES	
Annex I: List of applicable Community legislation in the quality policy area (PDO, PGI, TSG)	p. 27
Annex II: List of registered names under Regulation (EEC) No 2081/92 and Regulation (EEC) No 2082/92	p. 30
Annex III: List of relevant cases	p. 44

INTRODUCTION

The behaviour of European consumers has been undergoing gradual change. They now require not only much higher dietary, hygienic and health standards in the products they buy, but also look for certification and reassurance of products' origins and production methods. 'Quality' has become the watchword. This heightened consumer awareness is reflected in the demand for products with individual characteristics, due to specific production methods, composition or origin. Increased freedom of movement for goods has certainly helped to make available a much wider variety of products from all over Europe, creating a need for better consumer information.

Two regulations were adopted in 1992, namely Regulation (EEC) No 2081/92 on the protection of geographical indications and designations of origin for agricultural products and foodstuffs, and Regulation (EEC) No 2082/92 on certificates of specific character for agricultural products and foodstuffs, reflecting the need to adapt to the changing attitudes of both producers and consumers.

The abundant supply of goods from all over Europe, which used to be disconcertingly diverse, is now a precious asset. The development of specific and traditional products will lead to further diversity, which is just what the consumer wants.

The demand for quality products also benefits producers. It is easy to find a market for quality output that takes full account of consumers' requirements, especially with the backing of an appropriate Community policy. Farmers will no longer make their money by producing large amounts of subsidised products, but by providing quality. To be successful in the marketplace, they will need to aim at quality or a diversified output.

The development of European quality policy stems from producer and consumer concerns. Moreover, this policy approach will help to maintain the rural communities, by enabling farmers to continue to make a living in their own home regions.

These regulations contribute to the development of quality, as well as emphasise the link between quality and the geographical origin or the traditional method of production of a particular product. By guaranteeing the origin or the specific character of a product, however, they arouse consumers' expectations about quality. The regulations provide a general framework, but the detailed rules on the actual features of the product are to be defined by the producers.

The objective of Regulation (EEC) No 2081/92 is the protection of names whilst the aim of Regulation (EEC) No 2082/92 is the protection of traditional recipes. Benefits for the producer and consumer, such as the possibility to individualise products, the protection of consumers from the misuse of names, increased diversification of agricultural output and the development of rural areas, are direct consequences of the regulations.

Against this background, this Guide intends to present the two Community regulations in question, namely Regulation (EEC) No 2081/92 on the protection of geographical indications and designations of origin for agricultural products and foodstuffs, and Regulation (EEC) No 2082/92 on certificates of specific character for agricultural products and foodstuffs concerning producers in the EC. The Commission services also intend to prepare a document concerning registration of third country indications for which corresponding procedures and requirements apply.

Firstly, the concepts of the regulations will be explained, as well as the purpose, scope and implications of both.

Secondly, the Guide aims to provide a clear and concise approach to the procedure of registering names within a Community framework, and to help consumers, producers and those interested in

foodstuffs or agricultural products demonstrating a specific geographical link or traditional character, to understand Regulations (EEC) No 2081/92 and 2082/92 both in theory and in practice.

Finally, the Guide gives a short presentation of the legal effects attached to the registration of names.

This guide is addressed in particular to the Member States in order to assist them in the implementation of Regulation 2081/92. Given the increasing interest in the protection of geographical indications from outside the EC, this second edition also contains a section on the registration of geographical indications relating to areas not located in the EC, which may provide guidance to third countries and interested applicants.

Rules of procedure are subject to periodic review and, while every effort is made to ensure that this guide is up to date, the Commission reserves the right to amend procedures in the light of administrative need and experience in managing applications. In the event of such changes, a revised version of this guide will be available on the Internet at <http://europa.eu.int/comm/agriculture>.

1. DEFINITIONS

1.1 Protected designations of origin and geographical indications under Regulation (EEC) No 2081/92

Regulation (EEC) No 2081/92 distinguishes between two categories of protected names: designations of origin and geographical indications. The distinction between the two categories depends on how closely the product is linked to the specific geographical area whose name it bears. Examples of names already registered can be found on the Commission website¹. The regulation also defines the concept of generic names, which cannot be protected.

1.1.1. Protected Designations of Origin

The protected designation of origin is for products closely associated with the area whose name they bear. To be eligible to use a protected designation of origin (PDO), a product must meet two conditions:

- the quality or characteristics of the product must be essentially or exclusively due to the particular geographical environment of the place of origin; the geographical environment is taken to include inherent natural and human factors, such as climate, soil quality, and local know-how;
- the production and processing of the raw materials, up to the stage of the finished product, must take place in the defined geographical area whose name the product bears.

There must, therefore, be an objective and very close link between the features of the product and its geographical origin.

The regulation provides for exceptions to the condition that the name of the product should designate the defined area from which the product comes, in order in particular that a non-geographical product name may be registered, provided that it is traditionally associated with a given geographical area. For example, the PDO '*Reblochon*' is based upon a traditional name which designates a French cheese which is exclusively associated with its geographical area of production.

Nevertheless, the regulation requires that all the other conditions must be fulfilled: the production area must be precisely defined; all stages of production, processing and preparation must take place in that area, and there must still be the close and objective link mentioned above between the features of the product and its place of origin.

Moreover, certain geographical designations can be registered as protected designations of origin although the raw materials (i.e. live animals, meat, milk) of the product come from a geographical area larger or different from the processing area. In this respect, the regulation provides for a limited period to register these names, in order to take some very specific situations previously covered by national laws into account. Examples include "*Prosciutto di Parma*" and "*Roquefort*".

¹ http://europa.eu.int/comm/agriculture/foodqual/quali1_en.htm

1.1.2. Protected geographical indications

The protected geographical indication (PGI) also designates products attached to the region whose name they bear; but the link is of a different nature than that between the product with a PDO and its geographical area or origin. To be eligible to use a protected geographical indication a product must meet two conditions:

- it must have been produced in the geographical area whose name it bears. Unlike the protected designation of origin, it is sufficient that one of the stages of production has taken place in the defined area. For example, the raw materials used in production may have come from another region;
- there must also be a link between the product and the area which gives its name. However, this feature need not be, as in the case of the protected designation of origin, essential or exclusive, but it allows a more flexible objective link. It is sufficient that a specific quality, reputation or other characteristic be attributable to the geographical origin.

Under the rules for protected geographical indications, the link may consist simply in the reputation of the product, if it owes its reputation to its geographical origin. In this case, the actual characteristics of the product are not the determining factor for registration; it is enough for the name of the product to enjoy an individual reputation based specifically on its origin at the time the application for registration is lodged.

These rules are based on the idea that a geographical indication deserves protection even where it cannot be proven that the product owes its special features to its region of origin. The indication may be very highly regarded, and be a vital factor in building up and maintaining a following among customers.

On the basis of the characteristics of their products, producers decide whether to apply for a PDO or a PGI.

1.1.3. Generic names

Generic names, as a matter of principle, cannot be registered as protected geographical indication (PGI), or protected designation of origin (PDO): the regulation defines generic names as names of products which, although they relate to the place or the region where the product was originally produced or marketed, have become the common names of the products. The geographical name has passed into current use and must be used to designate a category of products that do not originate in the region with the same name.

It has not been possible to draw up at Community level a list of generic names of agricultural products or foodstuffs. The fact that the protection of a number of names has never been sought by any producer group does not mean that they can be classified automatically as generic.

1.2 Certificate of specific character under Regulation (EEC) No 2082/92: traditional specialities guaranteed (TSG)

The purpose of this regulation is to take advantage of the typical features of products by granting a certificate of specific character.

To be registered under these provisions, a product must have features that distinguish it from other products. First, it must have a 'specific character'. The exact definition in the regulation is: 'the feature or set of features which distinguishes an agricultural product or foodstuff clearly from other similar products or foodstuffs, belonging to the same category'. For example, these features could

be its taste, or the specific raw materials.

Under the definition in the regulation, specific character does not consist in:

- a particular presentation (e.g. particularly luxurious or attractive packaging that no other product would have);
- a composition or mode of production simply meeting the requirements of mandatory rules or voluntary standards;
- a specific provenance or geographical origin;
- the results of applying technological innovation.

Under the regulation, traditional character is an essential additional element for the purposes of the certificate of specific character. In this context, traditional character means that the product is:

- produced using traditional raw materials, or is characterised by a traditional composition; or
- is characterised by a mode of production and/or processing reflecting a traditional mode of production and/or processing.

The regulation thus lays down two conditions for registration of a product name: the product must possess features that distinguish it from other products, and it must be a traditional product.

Besides these two conditions relating to the product itself, the name must also satisfy certain requirements. It must either be specific in itself, i.e. it must be clearly distinguished from other names, and will often be untranslatable, (e.g. *Gueuze*) or express the specific character of the foodstuff (e.g. traditional farm-fresh turkey). If the name does not refer to features of the product, but is specific in itself, it should be traditional or be established by custom. Finally, the name may not include any geographical term covered by the regulation on the protection of geographical indications and designations of origin.

These definitions and conditions for registration clearly show the basic principle of this regulation: differentiation from the mass, as a factor in competitiveness; in this case, differentiation relates, not to geographical origin, but to other specific features or 'character'.

The indication "traditional speciality guaranteed" may be used only by producers complying with the registered product specification.

1.3. Scope of the regulations

The regulations cover those agricultural products that are intended for human consumption mentioned in Annex 1 of the Treaty establishing the European Community. For example, they include meat, fruit, milk and honey used for human consumption, but not products derived from tobacco plants.

The regulations also cover some foodstuffs produced from agricultural commodities. The annexes of both regulations include beer, beverages made from plant extracts, pasta, bakers' wares, pastry, cakes, confectionery and biscuits.

Products also included in the scope of Regulation (EEC) No 2081/92 are natural gums and resins as well as mustard paste. In addition, Annex II to the regulation on the protection of geographical indications and of designations of origin also covers some agricultural products not intended for human consumption; products which are one of the main sources of income for agricultural producers and for which a link can be demonstrated with certain geographical areas; these are ornamental plants, flowers, cork, hay, cochineal, wool, wicker and essential oils.

Modifications introduced by Council Regulation (EEC) No 692/2003 somewhat changed the scope of Regulation (EEC) No 2081/92 in removing natural mineral waters and spring waters, which are subject to another Community directive². Regulation (EEC) No 692/2003 has, at the same time, added wine vinegar to the scope covered by Regulation (EEC) No 2081/92 so as to avoid any gaps in the Community's protection provisions for a product which is not covered by relevant legislation on the protection of geographical indications for wines and spirits.

In addition to the foodstuffs covered by both regulations, already mentioned above, the scope of Regulation (EEC) No 2082/92 also covers chocolate (and other food preparations containing cocoa), pre-cooked meals, prepared condiment sauces, soups/broths, as well as ice cream and sorbets.

² Council Directive 80/777/EEC of 15 July 1980 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the exploitation and marketing of natural mineral waters.

2. PROCEDURE: application for registration of PGI, PDO or TSG

The present section sets out the procedures for the registration of protected geographical indications, protected designations of origin, and traditional specialities guaranteed as updated on 1 July 2004. Procedures are subject to periodic review whereupon a revised version of this guide will be published..

2.1. Registration of PGI and PDO related to an area located in the Community

The Community registration procedure is the same for protected geographical indications and for protected designations of origin. The present section sets out the procedure as regards PGIs and PDOs related to an area located in the Community. The procedure as regards PGIs and PDOs related to areas outside the Community is explained in the following section.

2.1.1. Procedure at national level

Registration is the outcome of a private voluntary initiative on the part of the producers concerned: the first step is to lodge an application for registration.

a) The applicant

The system is voluntary and open. Any producer located in the area and respecting the conditions of production specified in the product specification is entitled to use the registered name to market its product. Therefore, as a principle, applications are made in the name of producer groups. A group means any association of farmers, producers and/or of processors dealing with the same product. Other interested parties, for example consumers, may also participate in the group.

Such groups prepare together the application for registration of their products. As an exception, according to Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2037/93 which lays down implementing rules for PDOs and PGIs, when there is only one person or company in the area producing the product bearing the name to be registered, the single producer may, in this case, apply for registration if no one else uses certain local manufacturing processes, and if the area defined is clearly different from neighbouring areas, or if the product is different from other products. However, the specifications will be checked in order to ensure that they are not formulated in such a way that gives any one producer a monopoly over the product. Indeed, according to Regulation (EEC) No 2081/92, any one producer who is established in the defined geographical zone may use the name as long as all the conditions of the specifications are fulfilled. The specifications must be transparent, clearly defined and made public. This must be ensured through the precise and thorough description of the given product and its method of production.

b) The content of the application

The application must state clearly whether the name is to be registered as a protected geographical indication or as a protected designation of origin.

The application for registration of a name must include the following elements:

- the product specification providing information for each required element as laid out in Article 4 of Regulation (EEC) No 2081/92;

- all other supporting documents upon which the Member State decides that the application is complete. For example such documents could include the results of surveys or literary works proving the reputation of a name or maps showing the particular natural elements of a geographical zone. Additional illustrative documents such as photos, menus, recipes or invoices can be useful.
- a summary application which has two objectives:
 - This launches the procedure at Community level;
 - The summary is published in the Official Journal of the European Union in all the official languages of the EU, which allows any person demonstrating a legitimate economic interest to consult and object to the application (see 2.1.2).

The specifications are of major importance to producers: they establish the conditions to be observed subsequently. From this point of view, producers draw up their own rules, and the discipline required is self-imposed. The specifications must include all the information necessary so that new producers in the geographical zone, for example, have these specifications at their disposal if they wish to start production of the specified product. These specifications should be provided by the authorities concerned or by the group of producers. New producers will also have to make sure that they comply with possible national rules and that their products are submitted to the inspection body appointed for the name.

Moreover, the specifications are the main evidence in support of the application. It is in the interests of the producers to provide all the required and necessary information in order to enable the application to be properly assessed.

Producers are free to formulate conditions as they see fit; the only constraint is that the specifications must show that the requirements of registration are fulfilled.

Once formulated, the conditions are of course binding and constitute the reference for inspections. Only products that comply with the conditions are eligible to be marketed under the protected designation of origin or the protected geographical indication. The specifications may, however, be changed at a later date, taking into consideration in particular the development of scientific or technical knowledge or redefinition of the geographical zone: the regulation provides for a uniform Community procedure for applying to the Commission for such a change.

The specifications are therefore determining factors both in obtaining registration and in imposing discipline on conditions of manufacture. It will always be well worth expending considerable efforts to draw up suitable specifications, and ensuring that they are specific and detailed enough to allow misuse of the registered name to be effectively prevented.

c) Main elements of the specification for PDOs and PGIs

➤ **Name:**

This should include the name of a region, a specific place, or, in exceptional cases, a country (remark: in principle, names of countries cannot be registered; nevertheless, it is possible when the area of the country presents homogeneous characteristics as regards those factors that confer particular features on the product). In the case of a PDO, it can be a traditional name, not necessarily geographical, indicating an agricultural product or foodstuff originating exclusively from a specific region or defined geographical area.

In addition, a name may not be registered where:

- it conflicts with the name of a plant variety or an animal breed and as a result is likely to

mislead the public as to the true origin of the product;

- in the light of a trademark's reputation and renown and the length of time it has been used, registration is liable to mislead the consumer as to the true identity of the product.

Examples of possible confusion with plant varieties or animal breeds include the French cheese name "*Abondance*", that was registered as a protected designation of origin although it also designates a cattle breed. Nevertheless, it was considered that there could be no possible confusion between the cheese and the breed.

In the case of the Portuguese designation "*Carnalentejana*", it was shown that the traditional designation used for the meat was the same as that used for the breed. But, as the breed "*Alentejana*" had always been produced exclusively in the geographical area concerned, it was considered that this would not confuse the consumer. This must in the first place be appreciated by the Member State concerned.

Another interesting case which could not give rise to confusion is that of the Greek designation for olives "*Konservolia Styliidas*", because it is composed of the name of a variety, *Konservolia* and the name of the geographical area, Styliida.

An example of possible conflict with trademarks concerns the geographical indication "*Bayerisches Bier*". Following notification of the application by the German authorities to register the name as a protected geographical indication, the Dutch and Danish authorities informed the Commission of the existence of trademarks used for beer which include that name (the Dutch trademark "*Bavaria*" and the Danish trademark "*Høker Bajer*"). In the light of information available, it was, however, considered that registration of the name "*Bayerisches Bier*" was not liable to mislead the consumer as to the true identity of the product and the name was registered. Therefore the trademark and the geographical indication may coexist on the market.

Description:

This must include the raw materials to be used and, where appropriate, the principle:

- physical (shape, colour, weight, etc.);
- chemical (minimum fat content, maximum water content, etc.);
- microbiological (type of bacteria present, etc.);
- biological (race, species, etc.);
- and/or organoleptic (colour, taste, flavour, odour, etc.) characteristics of the product or foodstuff.

The significance of this section is to put forward the specificity of the product. In other words, the specificity allows the objective differentiation of the product from other products of the same category through characteristics conferred on the product by its origin. A precise description is not only an essential element allowing producers to better respect the determined features of the product, but also a guideline for controls. It will help official inspection services from all Member States to better recognise the genuine product and to prevent fraud throughout the entire EU territory.

It is also important to indicate how the product can be presented. The protected name could be reserved to the product being fresh or whole, for example. If the name is allowed to designate the product in a further stage, for instance processed, cut, sliced, grated and/or packaged, this has to be specified as well as any specific conditions required. This will allow the applicant to determine at or

until which point of transformation the product displays the characteristics of the name.

➤ **Geographical area:**

This is the area in which the production and/or processing takes place, with evidence of production within the defined area. Generally, the limits of the area are naturally defined by natural and/or human factors which give the final product its particular characteristics (see ‘link’ section below). In certain cases, the area will be defined by administrative borders.

Supporting documents, such as maps, must be provided for this section.

➤ **Proof of origin:**

This section refers to evidence that the agricultural product or foodstuff originates in the geographical area. This is related to the ‘traceability’ of a product, i.e. following the product’s path from its area of production to its final destination. The specification must include the measures taken to ensure this traceability, for example register-keeping and specific controls. Illustrative documents such as flow-charts or tables showing all the steps of the process and control points could be helpfully provided.

➤ **Method of production:**

The method outlined in this section must be explained in such a way so as to allow any producer within the region to produce the given product on the basis of the information given in the specification. This should include:

- method of obtaining the agricultural product or foodstuff;
- if appropriate, the authentic and unvarying local methods of production;
- in certain cases, information concerning the packaging, if the group making the request determines and justifies that the packaging must be undertaken in the limited geographical area to safeguard quality, ensure ‘traceability’ or ensure control.

If operations such as grating, slicing and/or packaging have to be undertaken in the geographical area, this provision must be justified in order to prove that it is necessary and proportionate to the objective of protection of the name in terms of safeguarding the quality and authenticity of the product (see judgments of the Court in Cases C-496/00 and C-108/01 on the condition that a cheese is grated and packaged in the region of production and the requirement for ham to be sliced and packaged in the region of production³. A list of relevant cases is provided in the Annex).

➤ **Link:**

The explanation of the ‘link’ is the most important element of the product specification with regard to registration. The link must provide an explanation of why a product is linked to one area, and not another, i.e. how far the final product is affected by the characteristics of the region in which it is produced.

For both PDOs and PGIs, demonstrating that a geographical area is specialised in a certain production is not enough in order to justify the link. In all cases, the effect of geographical environmental or other local conditions on the quality of the product should be emphasised.

➤ **PDO**

The explanation should provide a description of the geographical environment with the inherent

^{3 3} <http://curia.eu.int/en/content/juris/index.htm>.

natural and human factors which have an effect on the quality or characteristics of the product.

Natural factors may consist of characteristics of the area influencing techniques and uses or giving the raw materials of the product particular characteristics. Relevant information may concern the soil and the subsoil, the geography of the area, such as relief and slope, climate and microclimates, vegetation, landscape, etc. It should be explained how these specific characteristics can influence the final product and why the production is adapted to this particular environment.

Human factors also have an impact on the local and specific production methods of the area. For example, the choice of area in which to plant (i.e. areas protected from the wind, etc.), adaptation of the geographical area to suit the production method, special constructions for production (i.e., mills, storage, etc.) as well as the development of local know-how or special production skills. In most cases, natural factors interact closely with human factors. It is important to explain how the producers have taken advantage of the specific characteristics of the area in developing their product. At times, producers succeed in benefiting from what would be considered as handicaps elsewhere.

Some examples include:

- In certain mountain areas, some types of cheese production is possible where it would not have been a viable prospect had its production followed ordinary production methods. Producers have succeeded in finding precious natural resources, such as specific meadows or very pure air, which allows them to produce exceptional and well-known cheeses often designated by geographical names and that have unique features. They may also have selected adapted breeds of livestock and adapted the technologies to local climatological conditions.
- In certain areas, fruit or vegetables are grown in specific conditions where, over the generations, producers have selected varieties with unique features that fit these conditions and that are often not grown anywhere else. For example, producers have built specific substructures such as terraces, mills or irrigation systems, the landscape thus becoming directly associated with the product.

Producers must explain the relation between the characteristics of the geographical area and the features of the product. This should involve objective and factual justification. Analyses of the organoleptic profile of a product or its particular physical characteristics (texture, shape, colour, taste, smell, etc.) are often used to demonstrate the unique characteristics claimed for a product. Laboratory analysis can also be helpful in this context.

➤ PGI

A PGI is defined as being the name of a region, a specific place or, in exceptional cases, a country used to describe an agricultural product or foodstuff originating in that region, specific place or country, and which possesses a specific quality, reputation or other characteristics attributable to that geographical origin. In the case of the PGI, the geographical link must occur in at least one of the stages of production and/or processing and/or preparation which takes place in the defined geographical area.

It is recommended, for any application for registration as a PGI, that an indication is clearly given as to whether the registration is being requested on the grounds of specific quality or characteristics (which should be specified) or on the grounds of the product's reputation. In the case of applications based solely on reputation, clear and detailed proof of this reputation should be included in the application, including for example relevant literature or consumer surveys.

In most cases, economic data will be irrelevant supporting evidence for this requirement, although they may be used as complementary information in some cases. For example, higher prices for the concerned product compared to those of similar products could be considered as an indication of

reputation.

- **Inspection body:** the requirements for this are explained in section 4.1.4 of this guide.
- **Labelling:** specific labelling details relating to the indication PDO or PGI, whichever is applicable, or the equivalent traditional national indications should be laid out in this section.

Conditions of labelling a product which uses PDO and/or PGI products as ingredients could also feature in this section if the producer group determines provisions in this respect. Nevertheless, such provisions should always be examined to see whether they are necessary and proportionate to the objective of protection of the name registered.

It is therefore possible for a producer group to set out a requirement that the protected name may not be used on the label of final products if a similar product to the PDO or the PGI is used at the same time in the composition of the final product. It would not be acceptable, however, to require that the final product be produced in the same geographical area as the PDO or PGI to be used. Nevertheless, the possibility exists to cite the registered name in the list of ingredients according to the rules of Directive 2000/13/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the labelling, presentation and advertising of foodstuffs.

The Community logo may only be used on the product covered by the registration. In other words it cannot be used on a product that only includes a PDO or PGI as an ingredient, or is a mixture of different PDOs or PGIs.

d) The authorities concerned first: the Member State

As outlined above, the initiative for introducing an application for registration must come from a group of farmers, producers, processors and/or consumers. The application to register the name of a geographical area must then be sent, along with the specification of the product that is to bear the name, to the appropriate authorities in the Member State where that area is located. A list of relevant national authorities may be consulted on the Commission's official website at http://europa.eu.int/comm/agriculture/foodqual/quali1_en.htm.

The national authority checks the application: if it finds that the requirements of the regulation are satisfied, and that registration of the name as a protected geographical indication or protected designation of origin is appropriate, it forwards the application to the European Commission. If it is found not appropriate, applicants are informed of this negative decision and the application is not passed on. This highlights the importance of Member States ensuring a thorough examination of each application before transmitting it to the Commission, in order to ensure that all requirements are met.

Member States have to make sure that they transmit a complete application to the Commission, including all documents described in section 2.1.1. National rules may be established on preparation of the application, especially of the summary application. For example, it might be decided that it must be drafted by the relevant authorities and then submitted for the approval of the group of producers.

When the application is forwarded, the Member State may grant a transitional national protection period for the name from the date of transmission of the application to the Commission until the date upon which a decision on registration under the regulation is taken, as laid out in Regulation (EEC) No 2081/92.

If a group of producers applies for the registration of a name that designates a border geographical area, or a traditional name connected to that geographical area situated in another country, the

national authorities must consult the relevant authorities of this country before transmitting the application to the Commission. This provision is aimed at establishing whether a product is being produced elsewhere under the same name, on both sides of the border, as well as try to find an overall solution to the problem. One solution, for example, could consist of the establishment of a common specification and a joint application with the third country or Member State concerned. In this case, producers would be able to keep their rights to use the name, even if they represent a minority of producers located in a country different from that where the majority is located.

e) National objections procedure

Based on general rules of good administrative conduct, Member States have a national objections procedure. Before an application is forwarded to the European Commission, the relevant Member State authorities must examine the application thoroughly. Any legitimately concerned natural or legal person should normally be provided with the opportunity to object to an application for registration at national level. All such objections coming from the same Member State should be dealt with before submitting the application to the Commission.⁴ This is particularly important since objections coming from the same Member State cannot be examined during the procedure at Community level.

2.1.2 Procedure at Community level

The appropriate forms and practical instructions can be requested from the Commission services, or downloaded from the Commission's official website at the following address: <http://europa.eu.int/comm/agriculture/foodqual/quali1.en.htm>.

a) Examination by the Commission

The Commission examines the applications received. It has six months to verify, by means of a formal investigation, that the application comprises all the particulars required, and that the name qualifies for protection. If the Commission finds that the application is lacking in clarity and evidence, it may request supplementary information from the Member State. In this case, the timing is halted and the period of six months recommences at zero from the date the Member State's reply is received.

b) First publication

If the Commission finds that the application meets the requirements for registration, it publishes the summary application in the Official Journal of the European Union. Within a six-month period from the date of publication, statements of objection can be transmitted to the Commission.

c) Objections procedure

If a statement of objection is received, this initiates the objections procedure. Statements of objection must be sent to the Commission by a Member State, although objections will usually originate with economic and business interests rather than with government departments. WTO members as well as recognised third countries may also send objections to an application.

It is therefore up to the Member States to see that all interested parties are able to consult the applications published, and to notify the appropriate national authorities in good time of any objections they may have. Statements of objection generally come from manufacturers who use the designation for which protection is sought.

A statement of objection is admissible only:

⁴ This is clearly defined in the Court Judgement of Case T-215/00: La Conquete SCEA vs Commission.

- if it shows that the product does not meet the conditions required; or
- if it shows that the name is a generic name, and therefore not eligible for registration; or
- if it shows that registration of the name would jeopardise the existence of an entirely or partly identical name or of a mark, or the existence of products legally on the market for at least five years preceding the date of the publication provided for in Article 6(2) of the regulation.

When the Commission receives a statement of objection, it first examines its admissibility.

If the Commission finds that the objection is not admissible, it is rejected. The registration procedure continues as normal: once the six-month period for objections has expired, the name will be registered.

However, if the objection is admissible, the Commission passes the matter to the Member States concerned, with a request for them to reach a mutually acceptable solution, under the so-called ‘amicable procedure’, within three months. Once again, responsibility is left up to the Member States whenever possible, so as to improve the chances of acceptable decisions.

If the Member States cannot reach agreement, the Commission must make a decision within the framework of the Regulatory Committee.

The objections procedure thus ensures that names will not be unjustifiably protected. By allowing all interested parties to have their say, the procedure helps to guarantee a balanced decision.

d) Second publication

If no statement of objection has been received within six months of publication in the Official Journal or if the outcome of the objection procedure is a decision to register, the name is entered by the Commission in the register of protected designations of origin and protected geographical indications. This list of registered names may be consulted in the ‘food quality policy’ section of the Commission’s official website.

e) Rejection of applications

If the Commission concludes that the name does not qualify for protection, it can decide, in accordance with the Regulatory Committee procedure (explained in section 3), to refuse the application: the name is not registered. If agreement is not found within the Committee, the Commission may then bring the case to the Council’s attention, where a positive decision for registration may be taken only by unanimity if the Commission does not change its proposal.

f) Cancellation of registration

Regulation (EEC) No 2081/92 provides for two cases of possible cancellation of the registration of a name. This would be possible at the request of a group or a natural or legal person concerned if the national authorities decide to forward the request to the Commission. Another case would be for well-founded reasons where compliance with the specifications laid down for an agricultural product or foodstuff bearing the protected name can no longer be ensured.

2.2. Registration of PGI and PDO related to an area located outside the Community

The regulation also provides for the registration of geographical indications and designations of origin related to areas located outside the Community.

The applicable procedures are closely parallel to those applicable for the registration of PGIs and PDOs from within the Community. The present section will therefore set out only some specific aspects relevant to PGIs and PDOs relating to areas outside the Community. For more detail regarding the common elements of the registration procedure, reference can be made to Section 2.1

of the present guide.

According to Article 12 (1) of Regulation (EEC) no. 2081/92, subject to international agreements, the Regulation may apply to an agricultural product or foodstuff from a third country provided that:

- the third country is able to give guarantees identical or equivalent to those referred to in Article 4;
- the third country concerned has inspection arrangements and a right to objection equivalent to those laid down in the Regulation;
- the third country concerned is prepared to provide protection equivalent to that available in the Community to corresponding agricultural products for foodstuffs coming from the Community.

In accordance with Article 12 (3) of Regulation (EEC) no. 2081/92, the Commission shall examine, at the request of the country concerned, and in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 15 of the Regulation, whether these conditions are fulfilled.

However, the conditions in Article 12 (1) of Regulation (EEC) no. 2081/92 are without prejudice to international agreements. Relevant international agreements include the WTO Agreements, in particular the TRIPS Agreement. Since under the TRIPS Agreement, WTO Members are obliged to provide protection to geographical indications, the conditions set out in Article 12 (1) do not apply to WTO Members. Accordingly, an application for registration of a PGI or PDO relating to an area located in a WTO Member may be made without a prior Commission decision on the basis of Article 12 (3) of Regulation (EEC) no. 2081/92.

Any application for the registration of a PGI or PDO relating to an area located in a WTO Member or a third country recognised in accordance with Article 12 (3) of Regulation (EEC) no. 2081/92 shall be sent to the authorities in the country in which the geographical area is located. The product specifications must be accompanied by the product specifications referred to in Article 4 of the Regulation. As to the details of this requirement, reference can be made to Section 2.1 above. Moreover, inspection structures must exist with respect to the specific product for which protection is sought; the detailed requirements for this are explained in Section 4.1.4 of this guide.

In accordance with Article 12a (2) of Regulation (EEC) no. 2081/92, if the third country referred to in paragraph 1 deems the requirements of this Regulation to be satisfied, it shall transmit the registration application to the Commission accompanied by:

- a description of the legal provisions and the usage on the basis of which the designation of origin or the geographical indication is protected or established in the country,
- a declaration that the inspection structures provided for in Article 10 are established on its territory, and
- other documents on which it has based its assessment.

The participation of the home country of the PGI or PDO is crucial for the proper conduct of the registration procedure. The evaluation of applications for the registration of PGIs or PDOs requires detailed knowledge of the conditions in the specific geographical area, which frequently only the home country will have. Moreover, the evaluation of whether a PGI or PDO is protected in its country of origin requires an examination of questions of law of the third country involved, which the country is best placed to carry out.

The further procedure for the registration is set out in Article 12b of Regulation (EEC) no. 2081/92, which is closely parallel to Articles 6 and 7 of the Regulation. For details, reference can therefore

be made to Section 2.1 above.

In accordance with Article 12b (2), any natural or legal person with a legitimate interest from a Member State, a WTO Member, or a third country recognised in accordance with Article 12 (3) of the Regulation may object to an application regarding the registration of a PDO/PGI from outside the EC. As regards the registration of PGIs or PDOs from within the Community, a similar right of objection is provided in Article 12d (1) for any natural or legal person with a legitimate interest which is resident or established in a WTO Member or a third country recognised in accordance with Article 12 (3) of the Regulation. As in the case of objections from persons resident or established in a Member State, the statement of objection must be transmitted by the third country where the person is resident or established.

2.3 Registration of a TSG

The procedure for registering a certificate of specific character is very similar to that for protected geographical indications and protected designations of origin. The main points are summarised below.

Applications for a certificate of specific character must also be sent in the first instance to the competent authorities in the Member States. Once again, applicants must be producer groups.

The application must be accompanied by specifications enabling compliance with the conditions for registration to be checked. The specifications must include at least:

- the name to be registered ;
- a description of the method of production, including the nature and characteristics of the raw material and/or ingredients used and/or the method of preparation of the product, referring to its specific character;
- aspects allowing appraisal of traditional character;
- a description of the characteristics of the product giving its main physical, chemical, microbiological and/or organoleptic characteristics which relate to the specific character;
- the minimum requirements and inspection procedures to which the specific character is subject.

The main points of the specification have to be summarised in a summary application.

If the Member State considers that these requirements are fulfilled, it forwards the application to the Commission. The Commission translates the applications and forwards them to the other Member States. The summary application is then published in the Official Journal of the European Union, after which objections may be lodged. The objections procedure follows the same course as that described above for protected geographical indications and protected designations of origin.

Once a final positive decision has been reached, the name is entered in the register of certificates of specific character and is published along with the main points referred to above in the Official Journal of the European Union.

3. COMMITTEES

3.1 Regulatory Committees

The Committee on designations of origin and geographical indications for agricultural products and foodstuffs is composed of representatives of the Member States and is chaired by a Commission representative who does not vote.

The Commission submits any amendment to the scope of Regulation (EEC) No 2081/92 to the opinion of the Regulatory Committee. The Committee must also be consulted regarding any decision on registration where no agreement is reached on an objection.

Furthermore, the Commission may ask for the opinion of the Committee concerning each application for registration submitted.

There is a similar Committee that deals with TSG: the Committee on certificates of specific character for agricultural products and foodstuffs, whose tasks are similar to the previous one.

3.2 Scientific Committee

The Commission can also call for the independent advice of the Scientific Committee which is not binding. The Scientific Committee, set up by Commission Decision 93/53/EEC in December 1992, has the task of examining, at the request of the Commission, all technical problems relating to the application of Regulation (EEC) No 2081/92, as well as Regulation (EEC) No 2082/92.

This Committee considers problems, for example, concerning the generic nature of a name, factors to be taken into account when defining PGI and PDO, application of criteria regarding fair competition in commercial transactions as well as the danger of misleading consumers in cases of conflict between PGI or PDO and trademarks or homonyms.

The Committee's task also involves the examination of problems concerning assessment of the traditional nature of agricultural products and foodstuffs.

The Committee is made up of highly qualified experts with legal or agricultural backgrounds, and particularly with knowledge of intellectual property rights.

4. LEGAL EFFECTS

Names that meet all the requirements according to Regulations (EEC) No 2081/92 or 2082/92 will be entered either in the Register of protected designations of origin and protected geographical indications or in the Register of certificates of specific character for agricultural products and foodstuffs. Registration has major legal repercussions in terms of producers' rights and in terms of the type and extent of protection of the registered name.

4.1 Protection attached to PDOs and PGIs

4.1.1 Exclusive rights

Registration gives producers an exclusive right to use the registered name for their products. This is an intellectual property right. This has been stated by the Court of Justice in Cases C-108/01 and C-496/00 (see Annex III).

One of the specificities of the right is that it belongs not only to the producers who made the application in the first place, i.e. the members of the original producers' association, but also to all producers in the geographical area defined who comply with the conditions of production laid down in the specifications. All such producers in the relevant geographical area may prohibit any other person from using the registered name. Registration thus confers on them an exclusive right to use the name.

Only such producers may market or advertise their products under the registered name, as a product with the indication "protected geographical indication (PGI)" or "protected designation of origin (PDO)". In addition, Member States can allow the producers to use their corresponding national indications: for example, in France, only a product whose name is registered, or for which an application for registration has been sent to the Commission, can be marketed as "*appellation d'origine contrôlée*" (AOC).

In exceptional cases, the exclusive right to use the name does not prevent the possibility of registering homonymous names, provided that this does not mislead the public into believing that products originate from another territory. Specific rules are given in Article 6.6 and 12.2 of Regulation (EEC) No 2081/92. In accordance with Article 12.2 of the Regulation, if a protected name of a third country is identical to a Community protected name, the indication of the country of origin is required. Where one of these names is already registered, this requirement will apply to the registration of the name for which protection is sought later.

The right to exclusive use enables producers to distinguish their products from competing products on the market, while ensuring the transmission of reliable information to the consumer.

The enforcement of exclusive rights is organised and carried out by the Member States. Therefore, it is up to the Member States whether the services designated for such enforcement act on their own initiative (*ex officio*) or based on complaints of right holders of the PDO/PGI/TSG. Protection against breaches of the PDO/PGI/TSG rights in international trade is offered by customs according to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1383/2003 of 22 July 2003 which will apply as of 1 July 2004. In this Regulation, customs are expressly empowered to act both based on complaints and *ex officio*.

4.1.2 The extent of protection

The basic feature of the exclusive right is, therefore, that it enables the producers concerned to prevent other producers from using the name. Article 13 of the regulation establishes the exact significance of the term ‘use’, and sets out the powers available to holders of the right. These powers are extensive. The prohibition covers all practices that refer in any way to a protected geographical indication or a protected designation of origin in such a way as to take unjustified advantage of its reputation. The regulation thus durably strengthens the position of the producers entitled to use the registered name for their products.

The regulation specifically prohibits the following practices:

- any direct or indirect commercial use of the name for products not covered by the registration, in so far as those products are comparable to the products registered under that name; where the products are not comparable to those registered, the prohibition applies only in so far as using the name exploits the reputation of the protected name;
- any misuse, imitation or evocation, even if the true origin of the product is indicated or if the protected name is translated or accompanied by an expression such as ‘style’, ‘type’, ‘method’, ‘as produced in’, ‘imitation’ or similar. This prohibition is of major importance; it goes further than required simply to avoid misleading the consumer, and once again demonstrates the strong position of producers under law, by prohibiting not only direct but also indirect encroachment on their rights;
- any other false or misleading indication as to the provenance, origin, nature or essential qualities of the products on the inner or outer packaging, advertising material or documents relating to the product concerned, and the packing of the product in a container liable to convey a false impression as to its origin;
- any other practice liable to mislead the public as to the true origin of the product.

The regulation also establishes that a protected name may not become generic, whether or not producers defend their rights.

4.1.3 Transitional periods

Regulation (EEC) No 2081/92 provides for the possibility of transitional periods for the phasing-out of the registered name for products which do not comply with the specifications.

For instance, where a statement of objection has been declared admissible on the grounds that the registration of the proposed name would jeopardise the existence of an entirely or partially identical name or trademark, or the existence of products which have been legally on the market for at least five years preceding the date of publication of the main elements of the application. A maximum transitional period of five years can be granted to use the name, provided that the enterprises concerned have legally marketed the product by using the name continuously for at least five years preceding the date of publication of the main elements of the application.

When the protected geographical indication “*Jambon de Bayonne*” was registered, the Commission received statements of objection which had to be considered as admissible, coming from Danish companies that had legally marketed the products concerned using the names in question continuously for at least five years preceding the date of publication of the main elements of the application in the Official Journal. It was decided that they could continue to market their product under the name “*Jambon de Bayonne*” for a transitional period of three years from the date of registration of the name. The label had to clearly indicate the true origin of the product.

4.1.4 Inspection structure

No registration can be made unless there is an inspection system. A geographical name is less reliable and informative if its proper use is not ensured by an effective inspection system. Regulation (EEC) No 2081/92 therefore provides for the mandatory set-up of an appropriate inspection structure.

The Commission does not carry out the inspections itself: Member States or third countries are wholly responsible for this matter and have some leeway to organise their own systems. The inspections may be carried out by designated inspection authorities, or by approved private bodies. For each protected designation of origin or protected geographical indication registered it must be specified which inspection body is appointed. Responsibility can be delegated to national bodies. To ensure effectiveness, the regulation lays down certain requirements for the designated authorities or approved bodies, in accordance with the standard EN 45011 of 26 June 1989: they must offer guarantees of objectivity and impartiality, and have adequate financial resources and expertise.

The costs of these inspection bodies must be covered by the producers using the protected name. Therefore if the inspection system is public rather than private it should charge fees to producers that wholly cover the costs of its operations.

After having decided on the organisation of their inspection systems, Member States send the Commission updated lists of the authorities and/or bodies approved. The lists are published in the Official Journal of the European Union. When transmitting the application for registration of a PGI or PDO relating to their territory, third countries must equally declare that the necessary inspection structures exist with respect to name for which protection is sought.

Impartial inspection arrangements ensure that the indications ‘protected geographical indication’ (PGI) or ‘protected designation of origin’ (PDO) associated with a given name appear only on products that comply with the appropriate specifications and, consequently, with the regulation. Such arrangements are in the interests of producers who do not want consumers to be misled, and who do not want a reputable name to be devalued.

4.1.5 Logos

Regulation (EEC) No 2037/93 as modified by Regulations (EC) No 1428/97 and 1726/98 sets up the Community symbol indicating PGI and PDO products in order to add value and credibility to the registered products and provide information for consumers. The use of a logo allows producers to increase awareness of their products. The presence of the logo is also a genuine guarantee for all European consumers, making it clear that the special nature of a product lies in its geographical origin.

The original design of the logo is common to PGI, PDO and TSG. The presentation of the symbol must be made in accordance with rules provided in the Annex to Regulation (EEC) No 2037/93. In order to strengthen the credibility of the symbol characterising the products qualifying for a protected geographical indication or a protected designation of origin, a Member State may require the name of the inspection body to be indicated on the label used to market the product.

The logo is not compulsory. However, if producers choose to use it, both their products as well as the logo itself must fulfil the required conditions laid down in both Regulation (EEC) No 2081/92 and Regulation (EEC) No 2037/93.

Similar provisions apply for Regulation (EEC) No 2082/92.

4.1.6 Relationship with trademarks

Regulation (EEC) No 2081/92 includes Article 14 which helps to solve the conflicts arising when a trademark that includes a geographical name clashes with a protected geographical indication or a protected designation of origin. In other words, when the use of a trademark engenders one of the situations indicated in Article 13 as described in section 4.1.2. In the explanation below we refer to such trademarks as ‘conflicting’ trademarks.

The regulation distinguishes between three situations:

The simplest case is the first one, referred to in Article 14.1. Any application for a conflicting trademark for the same type of product made after the date of application for protection of the geographical name at Community level will be refused. In this case, the regulation gives priority to the geographical name.

The second case, referred to in Article 14.2, provides for coexistence in certain cases. However, a conflicting trademark can only continue to be used, in accordance with Community law, if:

- the trademark was applied for, registered or established by use in good faith before the date of protection in the country of origin or the date of submission to the Commission of the application for registration of the protected geographical indication or protected designation of origin;
- there are no grounds for invalidity or revocation of the trademark under applicable Community legislation.

The third case is different. As a general rule, under the EU regime, the registration of a conflicting trademark does not prevent registration of the geographical name. Only in one circumstance, referred to in Article 14.3, is the application to register the geographical name refused. This is if, in the light of the trademark’s reputation and renown and the length of time it has been used, registration of a geographical name would be liable to mislead the consumer as to the true identity of the product. In all other cases, the name can be registered notwithstanding the existence of the registered trademark.

The regulation deals with possible cases where conflict could arise between a trademark and a geographical name, seeking to strike the right balance between both intellectual property rights.

4.2 Protection attached to registered TSG

The legal effects of registration in the register of certificates of specific character are not identical to those of registration under the regulation on the protection of geographical indications and designations of origin. Two major differences should be noted.

4.2.1 The right to use the name

The most obvious difference between CSCs and PDOs or PGIs is one of geography. For PDOs and PGIs there is always a link to the geographical area. For CSCs there is no such link, and producers who comply with the specifications have the right to use the name – wherever they are located.

A second difference is that registration under Regulation (EEC) No 2082/92, unlike registration under Regulation (EEC) No 2081/92, does not (usually) reserve the name exclusively for those

producers following the specification⁵. Other producers can continue to market their products using the name (e.g. “*mozzarella*”) but they are not allowed to use the Community logo – that is only permitted to producers following the specification.

The Community indication is a logo displaying ‘traditional speciality guaranteed’, or TSG. This tells the consumer that the product’s special character is guaranteed by registration at European level and by an effective inspection system. The purpose of this logo is to enhance the reputation and competitiveness of the product, and promote awareness of the European system of registration.

In exceptional circumstances, the protection also covers the name⁶, meaning that only producers who follow the specification can use it (for example “*jamon Serrano*”). This ‘complete’ protection of a CSC is only awarded if:

- the producer group so requested in its original application for registration; and
- the objections procedure does not show that the name is lawful, recognised and economically significant for similar products.

4.2.2 The extent of protection

The regulation on certificates of specific character also defines the scope of protection afforded to registered names. However, any Community producer can use the name as long as registered specification is respected.

Registered names, indications and Community symbols are protected against abuse liable to mislead consumers. Member States are required to ensure legal protection of the indication and Community symbol against misuse or misleading use, and against any imitation of registered or reserved names.

Under this regulation too, as with that on the protection of geographical indications and designations of origin, the extent of producers’ rights depends on complying with the specifications.

4.2.3 Inspection structure

There is a clear parallel between the two regulations in the rules on inspection: indeed, they are virtually identical.

⁵ Article 13 (1).

⁶ Article 13 (2).

CONCLUSION

These regulations on the protection of geographical indications and designations of origin and on certificates of specific character, are at the forefront of European quality policy. It is hoped that they will help promote rural development, the production of diversified products and increase the competitiveness of products identifiable by quality labels, ensuring their protection.

Products identifiable by quality labels have a bright future, especially when their authenticity is guaranteed by an official system of protection of designations of origin and geographical indications or specific character. Community legislation, however, merely defines a framework, an instrument which producers may or may not use, with much of the responsibility placed on the Member States and producers. The success of the Community regime will depend to a large extent on responsible producers and distributors, and on effective controls.

The success of these rules will also depend on making an effort to publicise products identifiable by quality labels and to inform consumers clearly of the meaning of the terms PGI, PDO, and certificate of specific character, TSG. This will give consumers a choice of products meeting the demand for authenticity, taste, tradition and quality that has stood the test of time. There is a genuine market demand for such features. Since the adoption of the two regulations in 1992, over 650 names have been registered as PDOs, PGIs or TSGs⁷. Most of the products concerned are cheeses, fresh meat, meat-based products, fruit and vegetables. Other products include olive oil and honey.

The regulations also have a major economic impact, notably the regulation on protected geographical indications and protected designations of origin, since only producers from the relevant geographical area will be able to use the name once it has been registered at Community level.

Setting out to harness market forces is always a risky business which requires much courage and endeavour. The gastronomic heritage, culinary traditions, local specialities and ancestral skills of the various regions of the Community can provide valuable support in that endeavour. The measures taken by the Community will certainly help producers make a success of producing foods which establish a direct link between quality and their origin, protecting names throughout, as well as beyond, European markets.

⁷ Last updated December 2003.

Annex I

LIST OF APPLICABLE COMMUNITY LEGISLATION IN THE QUALITY POLICY AREA (PDO, PGI, TSG)

http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/lif/reg/en_register_0305.html

- **Council Regulation (EEC) No 2081/92 of 14 July 1992 on the protection of geographical indications and designations of origin for agricultural products and foodstuffs**

OJ L 208 24.07.1992 p.1

Amended by [194N](#)

Amended by [32000R2796](#) (*OJ L 324 21.12.2000 p.26*)

Implemented by [31993R2037](#) (*OJ L 185 28.07.1993 p.5*)

Amended by [31997R0535](#) (*OJ L 083 25.03.1997 p.3*)

Amended by [31997R1068](#) (*OJ L 156 13.06.1997 p.10*)

Amended by [32003R0692](#) (*OJ L 099 17.04.2003 p.1*)

Amended by [32003R0806](#) (*OJ L 122 16.05.2003 p.1*)

Amended by [103T](#)

- **Council Regulation (EEC) No 2082/92 of 14 July 1992 on certificates of specific character for agricultural products and foodstuffs**

OJ L 208 24.07.1992 p.9

Amended by [194N](#)

Implemented by [31993R1848](#) (*OJ L 168 10.07.1993 p.35*)

Amended by [32003R0806](#) (*OJ L 122 16.05.2003 p.1*)

Amended by [103T](#)

- **Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1848/93 of 9 July 1993 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2082/92 on certificates of specific character for agricultural products and foodstuffs**

OJ L 168 10.07.1993 p.35

Amended by [31994R2515](#) (*OJ L 275 26.10.1994 p.1*)

Amended by [31998R2182](#) (*OJ L 275 10.10.1998 p.18*)

Amended by [32004R0296](#) (*OJ L 050 20.02.2004 p.15*)

- **Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2037/93 of 27 July 1993 laying down detailed rules of application of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2081/92 on the protection of geographical indications and designations of origin for agricultural products and foodstuffs**

OJ L 185 28.07.1993 p.5

Amended by [31997R1428](#) (*OJ L 196 24.07.1997 p.39*)

Amended by [31998R1726](#) (*OJ L 224 11.08.1998 p.1*)

- **Commission Regulation (EC) No 1107/96 of 12 June 1996 on the registration of geographical indications and designations of origin under the procedure laid down in Article 17 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2081/92**

OJ L 148 21.06.1996 p.1

Amended by [32000R1509](#) (*OJ L 174 13.07.2000 p.7*)

Amended by [32000R0813](#) (*OJ L 100 20.04.2000 p.5*)

Amended by [32000R2703](#) (*OJ L 311 12.12.2000 p.25*)

Amended by [32001R0913](#) (*OJ L 129 11.05.2001 p.8*)

Amended by [32001R1347](#) (*OJ L 182 05.07.2001 p.3*)

Amended by [32001R1778](#) (*OJ L 240 08.09.2001 p.6*)

Amended by [31996R1263](#) (*OJ L 163 02.07.1996 p.19*)

Amended by [31997R0123](#) (*OJ L 022 24.01.1997 p.19*)

Amended by [31997R1065](#) (*OJ L 156 13.06.1997 p.5*)

Amended by [31997R2325](#) (*OJ L 322 25.11.1997 p.33*)

Amended by [31998R0134](#) (*OJ L 015 21.01.1998 p.6*)

Amended by [31998R0644](#) (*OJ L 087 21.03.1998 p.8*)

Amended by [31998R1549](#) ([OJ L 202 18.07.1998 p.25](#))
Amended by [31999R0083](#) ([OJ L 008 14.01.1999 p.17](#))
Amended by [31999R0590](#) ([OJ L 074 19.03.1999 p.8](#))
Amended by [31999R1070](#) ([OJ L 130 26.05.1999 p.18](#))
Amended by [32002R0564](#) ([OJ L 086 03.04.2002 p.7](#))
Amended by [32002R1829](#) ([OJ L 277 15.10.2002 p.10](#))
Amended by [32003R0828](#) ([OJ L 120 15.05.2003 p.3](#))
Amended by [32003R1204](#) ([OJ L 168 05.07.2003 p.10](#))
Amended by [32003R1571](#) ([OJ L 224 06.09.2003 p.17](#))
Amended by [32003R1660](#) ([OJ L 234 20.09.2003 p.10](#))

Amended by Act concerning the conditions of accession of the Czech Republic, the Republic of Estonia, the Republic of Cyprus, the Republic of Latvia, the Republic of Lithuania, the Republic of Hungary, the Republic of Malta, the Republic of Poland, the Republic of Slovenia and the Slovak Republic and the adjustments to the Treaties on which the European Union is founded ([OJ L 236 23.09.2003 p.33](#))

Commission Regulation (EC) No 2400/96 of 17 December 1996 on the entry of certain names in the 'Register of protected designation of origin and protected geographical indications' provided for in Council Regulation (EEC) No 2081/92 on the protection of geographical indications and designations of origin for agricultural products and foodstuffs (Text with EEA relevance)

OJ L 327 18.12.1996 p.11

Amended by [32000R0547](#) ([OJ L 067 15.03.2000 p.8](#))
Amended by [32000R1187](#) ([OJ L 133 06.06.2000 p.19](#))
Amended by [32000R1338](#) ([OJ L 154 27.06.2000 p.5](#))
Amended by [32000R1576](#) ([OJ L 181 20.07.2000 p.35](#))
Amended by [32000R1651](#) ([OJ L 189 27.07.2000 p.15](#))
Amended by [32000R1903](#) ([OJ L 228 08.09.2000 p.55](#))
Amended by [32000R1904](#) ([OJ L 228 08.09.2000 p.57](#))
Amended by [32000R2446](#) ([OJ L 281 07.11.2000 p.12](#))
Amended by [32001R0138](#) ([OJ L 023 25.01.2001 p.17](#))
Amended by [32001R0464](#) ([OJ L 066 08.03.2001 p.29](#))
Amended by [32001R0509](#) ([OJ L 076 16.03.2001 p.7](#))
Amended by [32001R0898](#) ([OJ L 126 08.05.2001 p.18](#))
Amended by [32001R1356](#) ([OJ L 182 05.07.2001 p.25](#))
Amended by [32001R1971](#) ([OJ L 269 10.10.2001 p.5](#))
Amended by [32001R2036](#) ([OJ L 275 18.10.2001 p.9](#))
Amended by [32001R2372](#) ([OJ L 320 05.12.2001 p.9](#))
Amended by [31997R1875](#) ([OJ L 265 27.09.1997 p.26](#))
Amended by [31997R2396](#) ([OJ L 331 03.12.1997 p.3](#))
Amended by [31998R0195](#) ([OJ L 020 27.01.1998 p.20](#))
Amended by [31998R1265](#) ([OJ L 175 19.06.1998 p.7](#))
Amended by [31998R1576](#) ([OJ L 206 23.07.1998 p.15](#))
Amended by [31998R2088](#) ([OJ L 266 01.10.1998 p.24](#))
Amended by [31998R2139](#) ([OJ L 270 07.10.1998 p.7](#))
Amended by [31998R2784](#) ([OJ L 347 23.12.1998 p.19](#))
Amended by [31999R0038](#) ([OJ L 005 09.01.1999 p.62](#))
Amended by [31999R0378](#) ([OJ L 046 20.02.1999 p.13](#))
Amended by [31999R0872](#) ([OJ L 110 28.04.1999 p.4](#))
Amended by [31999R1645](#) ([OJ L 195 28.07.1999 p.7](#))
Amended by [31999R2107](#) ([OJ L 258 05.10.1999 p.3](#))
Amended by [32001R2601](#) ([OJ L 345 29.12.2001 p.47](#))
Amended by [32002R0245](#) ([OJ L 039 09.02.2002 p.12](#))
Amended by [32002R0538](#) ([OJ L 082 26.03.2002 p.4](#))
Amended by [32002R0564](#) ([OJ L 086 03.04.2002 p.7](#))
Amended by [32002R0905](#) ([OJ L 142 31.05.2002 p.27](#))
Amended by [32002R1018](#) ([OJ L 155 14.06.2002 p.25](#))
Amended by [32002R1097](#) ([OJ L 166 25.06.2002 p.8](#))
Amended by [32002R1241](#) ([OJ L 181 11.07.2002 p.4](#))
Amended by [32002R1495](#) ([OJ L 225 22.08.2002 p.11](#))
Amended by [32002R2066](#) ([OJ L 318 22.11.2002 p.4](#))

Amended by [32003R0492](#) ([OJ L 073 19.03.2003 p.3](#))
Amended by [32003R0617](#) ([OJ L 089 05.04.2003 p.3](#))
Amended by [32003R0865](#) ([OJ L 124 20.05.2003 p.17](#))
Amended by [32003R1257](#) ([OJ L 177 16.07.2003 p.3](#))
Amended by [32003R1291](#) ([OJ L 181 19.07.2003 p.12](#))
Amended by [32003R1298](#) ([OJ L 184 23.07.2003 p.3](#))
Amended by [32003R1428](#) ([OJ L 203 12.08.2003 p.7](#))
Amended by [32003R1491](#) ([OJ L 214 26.08.2003 p.6](#))
Amended by [32003R1665](#) ([OJ L 235 23.09.2003 p.6](#))
Amended by [32003R1979](#) ([OJ L 294 12.11.2003 p.5](#))
Amended by [32003R2054](#) ([OJ L 305 22.11.2003 p.5](#))
Amended by [32003R2206](#) ([OJ L 330 18.12.2003 p.13](#))
Amended by [32003R2275](#) ([OJ L 336 23.12.2003 p.44](#))
Amended by [32004R0135](#) ([OJ L 021 28.01.2004 p.9](#))
Amended by [32004R0297](#) ([OJ L 050 20.02.2004 p.18](#))
Amended by [32004R0387](#) ([OJ L 064 02.03.2004 p.27](#))
Amended by [32004R0465](#) ([OJ L 077 13.03.2004 p.27](#))
Amended by [32004R0637](#) ([OJ L 100 06.04.2004 p.31](#))
Amended by [32004R0738](#) ([OJ L 116 22.04.2004 p.5](#))
Amended by [32004R1165](#) ([OJ L 224 25.06.2004 p.16](#))
Amended by [32004R1258](#) ([OJ L 239 09.07.2004 p.5](#))

- **Commission Regulation (EC) No 2301/97 of 20 November 1997 on the entry of certain names in the 'Register of certificates of specific character' provided for in Council Regulation (EEC) No 2082/92 on certificates of specific character for agricultural products and foodstuffs (Text with EEA relevance)**

OJ L 319, 21.11.1997 p.8-9

Amended by [31998R0954](#) ([OJ L 133 07.05.1998 p.10](#))
Amended by [31998R2527](#) ([OJ L 317 26.11.1998 p.14](#))
Amended by [31999R2419](#) ([OJ L 291 13.11.1999 p.25](#))
Amended by [32000R1482](#) ([OJ L 167 07.07.2000 p.8](#))
Amended by [32001R2430](#) ([OJ L 328 13.12.2001 p.29](#))
Amended by [32002R0244](#) ([OJ L 039 9.02.2002 p.11](#))
Amended by [32002R0688](#) ([OJ L 106 23.04.2002 p.7](#))
Amended by [32002R1285](#) ([OJ L 187 16.07.2002 p.21](#))
Amended by [32003R0317](#) ([OJ L 046 20.02.2003 p.19](#))
Amended by [32004R0223](#) ([OJ L 037 10.02.2004 p.3](#))

- **Commission Regulation (EC) No 383/2004 of 1 March 2004 laying down detailed rules for applying Council Regulation (EEC) No 2081/92 as regards the summary of the main points of the product specifications**

OJ L 64 02.03.2004 p.16

Annex II

**LIST OF REGISTERED NAMES UNDER REGULATION (EEC) NO 2081/92 AND
REGULATION (EEC) NO 2082/92**

Part A: PDOs and PGIs

FRESH MEAT

Agneau de l'Aveyron	(PGI)
Agneau de Pauillac	(PGI)
Agneau du Bourbonnais	(PGI)
Agneau du Limousin	(PGI)
Agneau du Poitou-Charentes	(PGI)
Agneau du Quercy	(PGI)
Agnello di Sardegna	(PGI)
Boeuf charolais du Bourbonnais	(PGI)
Boeuf de Chalosse	(PGI)
Boeuf du Maine	(PGI)
Borrego da Beira	(PGI)
Borrego de Montemor-o-Novo	(PGI)
Borrego do Baixo Alentejo	(PGI)
Borrego do Nordeste Alentejano	(PGI)
Borrego Serra da Estrela	(PDO)
Borrego Terrincho	(PDO)
Cabrito da Beira	(PGI)
Cabrito da Gralheira	(PGI)
Cabrito das Terras Altas do Minho	(PGI)
Cabrito de Barroso	(PGI)
Cabrito Transmontano	(PDO)
Carnalentejana	(PDO)
Carne Arouquesa	(PDO)
Carne Barrosã	(PDO)
Carne Cachena da Peneda	(PDO)
Carne da Charneca	(PDO)
Carne de Ávila	(PGI)
Carne de Bovino Cruzado dos Lameiros do Barroso	(PGI)
Carne de Morucha de Salamanca	(PGI)
Carne de Porco Alentejano	(PDO)
Carne dos Açores	(PGI)
Carne Marinhosa	(PDO)
Carne Maronesa	(PDO)
Carne Mertolenga	(PDO)
Carne Mirandesa	(PDO)
Cordeiro Bragançano	(PDO)
Cordero Manchego	(PGI)
Diepholzer Moorschnucke	(PDO)
Dinde de Bresse	(PDO)
Lechazo de Castilla y León	(PGI)
Lüneburger Heidschnucke	(PDO)
Orkney beef	(PDO)
Orkney lamb	(PDO)
Pollo y Capón del Prat	(PGI)
Porc de la Sarthe	(PGI)
Porc de Normandie	(PGI)
Porc de Vendée	(PGI)
Porc du Limousin	(PGI)
Schwäbisch-Höllisches Qualitätsschweinefleisch	(PGI)
Scotch beef	(PGI)
Scotch lamb	(PGI)
Shetland lamb	(PDO)
Taureau de Camargue	(PDO)
Ternasco de Aragón	(PGI)
Ternera Gallega	(PGI)
Veau de l'Aveyron et du Ségala	(PGI)
Veau du Limousin	(PGI)

Viande de porc, marque nationale grand-duché de Luxembourg	(PGI)
Vitela de Lafões	(PGI)
Vitellone bianco dell'Appennino Centrale	(PGI)
Volailles d'Alsace	(PGI)
Volailles d'Ancenis	(PGI)
Volailles d'Auvergne	(PGI)
Volailles de Bourgogne	(PGI)
Volailles de Bresse	(PDO)
Volailles de Bretagne	(PGI)
Volailles de Challans	(PGI)
Volailles de Cholet	(PGI)
Volailles de Gascogne	(PGI)
Volailles de Houdan	(PGI)
Volailles de Janzé	(PGI)
Volailles de la Champagne	(PGI)
Volailles de la Drôme	(PGI)
Volailles de l'Ain	(PGI)
Volailles de Licques	(PGI)
Volailles de l'Orléanais	(PGI)
Volailles de Loué	(PGI)
Volailles de Normandie	(PGI)
Volailles de Vendée	(PGI)
Volailles des Landes	(PGI)
Volailles du Béarn	(PGI)
Volailles du Berry	(PGI)
Volailles du Charolais	(PGI)
Volailles du Forez	(PGI)
Volailles du Gâtinais	(PGI)
Volailles du Gers	(PGI)
Volailles du Languedoc	(PGI)
Volailles du Lauragais	(PGI)
Volailles du Maine	(PGI)
Volailles du plateau de Langres	(PGI)
Volailles du Val de Sèvres	(PGI)
Volailles du Velay	(PGI)
Welsh beef	(PGI)
Welsh lamb	(PGI)

MEAT-BASED PRODUCTS

Ammerländer Dielenrauschsinken	(PGI)
Ammerländer Katenschinken	(PGI)
Ammerländer Knochenschinken	(PGI)
Ammerländer Schinken	(PGI)
Botillo del Bierzo	(PGI)
Boudin blanc de Rethel	(PGI)
Bresaola della Valtellina	(PGI)
Cacholeira Branca de Portalegre	(PGI)
Canard à foie gras du Sud-Ouest (Chalosse, Gascogne, Gers, Landes, Périgord, Quercy)	(PGI)
Capocollo di Calabria	(PDO)
Cecina de León	(PGI)
Chouriço de Carne de Estremoz e Borba	(PGI)
Chouriça de Carne de Vinhais ou Linguiça de Vinhais	(PGI)
Chouriço de Portalegre	(PGI)
Chouriço grosso de Estremoz e Borba	(PGI)
Chouriço Mouro de Portalegre	(PGI)
Coppa Piacentina	(PDO)
Cotechino Modena	(PGI)
Culatello di Zibello	(PDO)
Dehesa de Extremadura	(PDO)

Farinheira de Portalegre	(PGI)
Gailtaler Speck	(PGI)
Greußener Salami	(PGI)
Guijuelo	(PDO)
Jambon d'Ardenne	(PGI)
Jambon de Bayonne	(PGI)
Jambon sec et noix de jambon sec des Ardennes	(PGI)
Jamón de Huelva	(PDO)
Jamón de Teruel	(PDO)
Lacón de Gallego	(PGI)
Linguiça de Portalegre	(PGI)
Lombo Branco de Portalegre	(PGI)
Lombo Enguitado de Portalegre	(PGI)
Morcela de Estremoz e Borba	(PGI)
Morcela de Assar de Portalegre	(PGI)
Morcela de Cozer de Portalegre	(PGI)
Mortadella Bologna	(PGI)
Nürnberger Bratwürste ou Nürnberger Rostbratwürste	(PGI)
Paia de Estremoz e Borba	(PGI)
Paia de Lombo de Estremoz e Borba	(PGI)
Paia de Toucinho de Estremoz e Borba	(PGI)
Painho de Portalegre	(PGI)
Pancetta di Calabria	(PDO)
Pancetta Piacentina	(PDO)
Pâté gaumais	(PGI)
Presunto de Barrancos	(PDO)
Presunto de Barroso	(PGI)
Prosciutto di Carpegna	(PDO)
Prosciutto di Modena	(PDO)
Prosciutto di Norcia	(PGI)
Prosciutto di Parma	(PDO)
Prosciutto di S. Daniele	(PDO)
Prosciutto Toscano	(PDO)
Prosciutto Veneto Berico-Euganeo	(PDO)
Salaisons fumées, marque nationale grand-duché de Luxembourg	(PGI)
Salame Brianza	(PDO)
Salame di Varzi	(PDO)
Salame d'oca di Mortasa	(PGI)
Salame Piacentino	(PDO)
Salamini italiani alla cacciatora	(PDO)
Salchichón de Vic/Llonganissa de Vic	(PGI)
Salpição de Vinhais	(PGI)
Salsiccia di Calabria	(PDO)
Schwarzwälder Schinken	(PGI)
Sobrasada de Mallorca	(PGI)
Soppressata di Calabria	(PDO)
Soprèssa Vicentina	(PDO)
Speck dell'Alto Adige/Südtiroler Markenspeck/Südtiroler Speck	(PGI)
Thüringer Leberwurst	(PGI)
Thüringer Rostbratwurst	(PGI)
Thüringer Rotwurst	(PGI)
Timoleague Brown Pudding	(PGI)
Tiroler Speck	(PGI)
Valle d'Aosta Jambon de Bosses	(PDO)
Valle d'Aosta Lard d'Arnad	(PDO)
Zampone Modena	(PGI)

CHEESES

Abondance	(PDO)
Allgäuer Bergkäse	(PDO)

Allgäuer Emmentaler	(PDO)
Altenburger Ziegenkäse	(PDO)
Asiago	(PDO)
Beacon Fell traditional Lancashire cheese	(PDO)
Beaufort	(PDO)
Bitto	(PDO)
Bleu d'Auvergne	(PDO)
Bleu des Causses	(PDO)
Bleu du Haut Jura, de Gex, de Septmoncel	(PDO)
Bleu du Vercors Sassenage	(PDO)
Boeren-Leidse met sleutels	(PDO)
Bonchester cheese	(PDO)
Bra	(PDO)
Brie de Meaux	(PDO)
Brie de Melun	(PDO)
Brocciu Corse ou brocciu	(PDO)
Buxton blue	(PDO)
Cabrales	(PDO)
Caciocavallo Silano	(PDO)
Camembert de Normandie	(PDO)
Canestrato Pugliese	(PDO)
Cantal ou fourme de Cantal ou cantalet	(PDO)
Casciotta d'Urbino	(PDO)
Castelmagno	(PDO)
Chabichou du Poitou	(PDO)
Chaource	(PDO)
Comté	(PDO)
Crottin de Chavignol ou Chavignol	(PDO)
Danablu	(PGI)
Dorset Blue cheese	(PGI)
Dovedale cheese	(PDO)
Emmental de Savoie	(PGI)
Emmental français est-central	(PGI)
Époisses de Bourgogne	(PDO)
Esrom	(PGI)
Exmoor Blue cheese	(PGI)
Fiore Sardo	(PDO)
Fontina	(PDO)
Formai de Mut Dell'alta Valle Brembana	(PDO)
Fourme d'Ambert ou fourme de Montbrison	(PDO)
Fromage de Herve	(PDO)
Gailtaler Almkäse	(PDO)
Gorgonzola	(PDO)
Grana Padano	(PDO)
Idiazábal	(PDO)
Imokilly Regato	(PDO)
Kanterkaas, Kanternagelkaas, Kanterkomijnkaas	(PDO)
Laguiole	(PDO)
Langres	(PDO)
Livarot	(PDO)
Mahón-Menorca	(PDO)
Maroilles ou Marolles	(PDO)
Mont d'or ou vacherin du Haut-Doubs	(PDO)
Montasio	(PDO)
Monte Veronese	(PDO)
Morbier	(PDO)
Mozzarella di Bufala Campana	(PDO)
Munster ou Munster-Géromé	(PDO)
Murazzano	(PDO)
Neufchâtel	(PDO)

Noord-Hollandse Edammer	(PDO)
Noord-Hollandse Gouda	(PDO)
Odenwälder Frühstückskäse	(PDO)
Ossau-Iraty	(PDO)
Parmigiano Reggiano	(PDO)
Pecorino Romano	(PDO)
Pecorino Sardo	(PDO)
Pecorino Siciliano	(PDO)
Pecorino Toscano	(PDO)
Pélardon	(PDO)
Picodon de l'Ardèche ou picodon de la Drôme	(PDO)
Picón Bejes-Tresviso	(PDO)
Pont-l'Évêque	(PDO)
Pouligny-Saint-Pierre	(PDO)
Provolone Valpadana	(PDO)
Quartirolo Lombardo	(PDO)
Queijo de Azeitão	(PDO)
Queijo de cabra Transmontano	(PDO)
Queijo de Évora	(PDO)
Queijo de Nisa	(PDO)
Queijo do Pico	(PDO)
Queijo mestiço de Tolosa	(PGI)
Queijo Rabaçal	(PDO)
Queijo S. Jorge	(PDO)
Queijo Serpa	(PDO)
Queijo Serra da Estrela	(PDO)
Queijo Terrincho	(PDO)
Queijos da Beira Baixa	(PDO)
(Queijo de Castelo Branco, Queijo Amarelo da Beira Baixa, Queijo Picante da Beira Baixa)	(PDO)
Queso de Cantabria	(PDO)
Queso de l'Alt Urgell y la Cerdanya	(PDO)
Queso de La Serena	(PDO)
Queso de Murcia	(PDO)
Queso de Murcia al vino	(PDO)
Queso de Valdeón	(PGI)
Queso Majorero	(PDO)
Queso Manchego	(PDO)
Queso Palmero ou Queso de la Palma	(PDO)
Queso Tetilla	(PDO)
Queso Zamorano	(PDO)
Quesucos de Liébana	(PDO)
Ragusano	(PDO)
Raschera	(PDO)
Reblochon ou reblochon de Savoie	(PDO)
Robiola di Roccaverano	(PDO)
Rocamadour	(PDO)
Roncal	(PDO)
Roquefort	(PDO)
Sainte-Maure de Touraine	(PDO)
Saint-Nectaire	(PDO)
Salers	(PDO)
Selles-sur-Cher	(PDO)
Single Gloucester	(PDO)
Spessa delle Giudicarie	(PDO)
Svecia	(PGI)
Swaledale cheese/Swaledale ewes' cheese	(PDO)
Taleggio	(PDO)
Teviotdale cheese	(PGI)
Tiroler Almkäse/Tiroler Alpkäse	(PDO)

Tiroler Bergkäse	(PDO)
Tiroler Graukäse	(PDO)
Toma Piemontese	(PDO)
Tomme de Savoie	(PGI)
Tomme des Pyrénées	(PGI)
Torta del Casar	(PDO)
Valle d'Aosta Fromadzo	(PDO)
Valtellina Casera	(PDO)
Vorarlberger Alpkäse	(PDO)
Vorarlberger Bergkäse	(PDO)
West Country farmhouse Cheddar cheese	(PDO)
White Stilton cheese/Blue Stilton cheese	(PDO)
Ανεβαστό (Anevato)	(PDO)
Γαλοτύρι (Galotyri)	(PDO)
Γραβιέρα Αγράφων (Graviera Agrafon)	(PDO)
Γραβιέρα Κρήτης (Graviera Kritis)	(PDO)
Γραβιέρα Νάξου (Graviera Naxou)	(PDO)
Καλαθάκι Λήμνου (Kalathaki Limnou)	(PDO)
Κασέρι (Kasseri)	(PDO)
Κατίκι Δομοκού (Katiki Domokou)	(PDO)
Κεφαλογραβιέρα (Kefalograviera)	(PDO)
Κοπανιστή (Kopanisti)	(PDO)
Λαδοτύρι Μυτιλήνης (Ladotyri Mytilinis)	(PDO)
Μανούρι (Manouri)	(PDO)
Μετσοβόνη (Metsovone)	(PDO)
Μπάτζος (Batzos)	(PDO)
Ξυνομυζήθρα Κρήτης (Xynomyzithra Kritis)	(PDO)
Πηχτόγαλο Χανίων (Pichtogalo Chanion)	(PDO)
Σαν Μιχάλη (San Michali)	(PDO)
Σφέλα (Sfela)	(PDO)
Φέτα	(PDO)
Φορμαέλλα Αράχωβας Παρνασσού (Formaella Arachovas Parnassou)	(PDO)

**OTHER PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN
(EGGS, HONEY, VARIOUS DAIRY PRODUCTS EXCEPT BUTTER)**

Cornish clotted cream	(PDO)
Crème d'Isigny	(PDO)
Crème fraîche fluide d'Alsace	(PGI)
Mel da Serra da Lousã	(PDO)
Mel da Serra de Monchique	(PDO)
Mel da Terra Quente	(PDO)
Mel das Terras Altas do Minho	(PDO)
Mel de Barroso	(PDO)
Mel do Alentejo	(PDO)
Mel do Parque de Montezinho	(PDO)
Mel do Ribatejo Norte (Serra d'Aire, Albufeira de Castelo de Bode, Bairro, Alto Nabão)	(PDO)
Mel dos Açores	(PDO)
Miel de Corse - Mele de Corsica	(PDO)
Miel de La Alcarria	(PDO)
Miel de Sapin des Vosges	(PDO)
Miel luxembourgeois de marque nationale	(PDO)
Μέλι Ελάτης Μαινάλου Βανίλια (Meli Elatis Menalou Vanilia)	(PDO)

OILS AND FATS

Aceite del Bajo Aragón	(PDO)
Alto Crotonese	(PDO)
Aprutino Pescarese	(PDO)
Azeite de Moura	(PDO)

Azeite de Trás-os-Montes	(PDO)
Azeites da Beira Interior	(PDO)
(Azeite da Beira Alta, Azeite da Beira Baixa)	
Azeites do Norte Alentejano	(PDO)
Azeites do Ribatejo	(PDO)
Baena	(PDO)
Beurre Charentes-Poitou - Beurre des Charentes - Beurre des Deux-Sèvres	(PDO)
Beurre d'Ardenne	(PDO)
Beurre d'Isigny	(PDO)
Beurre rose de marque nationale grand-duché de Luxembourg	(PDO)
Brisighella	(PDO)
Bruzio	(PDO)
Canino	(PDO)
Chianti Classico	(PDO)
Cilento	(PDO)
Collina di Brindisi	(PDO)
Colline di Romagna	(PDO)
Colline Salernitane	(PDO)
Colline Teatine	(PDO)
Dauno	(PDO)
Garda	(PDO)
Huile d'olive d'Aix-en-Provence	(PDO)
Huile d'olive de Haute Provence	(PDO)
Huile d'olive de la Vallée des Baux de Provence	(PDO)
Huile d'olive de Nyons	(PDO)
Laghi Lombardi	(PDO)
Lametia	(PDO)
Lausitzer Leinöl	(PGI)
Les Garrigues	(PDO)
Mantequilla de l'Alt Urgell y la Cerdanya ou Mantega de l'Alt Urgell i la Cerdanya	(PDO)
Molise	(PDO)
Monte Etna	(PDO)
Montes de Toledo	(PDO)
Monti Iblei	(PDO)
Penisola Sorrentina	(PDO)
Pretuziano delle Colline Teramane	(PDO)
Priego de Córdoba	(PDO)
Riviera Ligure	(PDO)
Sabina	(PDO)
Sierra de Cazorla	(PDO)
Sierra de Segura	(PDO)
Sierra Mágina	(PDO)
Siurana	(PDO)
Steierisches Kürbiskernöl	(PGI)
Terra di Bari	(PDO)
Terra d'Otranto	(PDO)
Terre di Siena	(PDO)
Toscana	(PGI)
Umbria	(PDO)
Val di Mazara	(PDO)
Valli Trapanesi	(PDO)
Veneto Valpolicella, Veneto Euganei e Berici, Veneto del Grappa	(PDO)
Αποκορώνας Χανίων Κρήτης (Apokoronas Hanion Kritis)	(PDO)
Αρχάνες Ηρακλείου Κρήτης (Archanes Iraklio Kritis)	(PDO)
Βιάννος Ηρακλείου Κρήτης (Viannos Iraklio Kritis)	(PDO)
Βόρειος Μυλοπόταμος Ρεθύμνης Κρήτης (Vorios Mylorotamos Rethymnis Kritis)	(PDO)
Εξαιρετικό παρθένο ελαιόλαδο: "ΘΡΑΨΑΝΟ" (Huile d'olive extra vierge Thrapsana)	(PDO)

Ζάκυνθος (Zakynthos)	(PGI)
Θάσος (Thassos)	(PGI)
Καλαμάτα (Kalamata)	(PDO)
Κεφαλονιά (Kefalonia)	(PGI)
Κολυμβάρι Χανίων Κρήτης (Kolymvari Hanion Kritis)	(PDO)
Κρανίδι Αργολίδας (Kranidi Argolidas)	(PDO)
Κροκεές Λακωνίας (Krokees Lakonias)	(PDO)
Λακωνία (Lakonia)	(PGI)
Λέσβος (Lesbos)	(PGI)
Λυγουριό Ασκληπιείου (Lygourio Asklipiou)	(PDO)
Ολυμπία (Olympia)	(PGI)
Πεζά Ηρακλείου Κρήτης (Peza Iraklio Kritis)	(PDO)
Πέτρινα Λακωνίας (Petrina Lakonias)	(PDO)
Πρέβεζα (Preveza)	(PGI)
Ρόδος (Rhodos)	(PGI)
Σάμος (Samos)	(PGI)
Σητεία Λασιθίου Κρήτης (Sitia Lasithi Kritis)	(PDO)
Φοινίκι Λακωνίας (Finiki Lakonias)	(PDO)
Χανιά Κρήτης (Hania Kritis)	(PGI)

FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND CEREALS

Arroz de Valencia ou Arròs de València	(PDO)
Ail rose de Lautrec	(PGI)
Alcachofa de Brenicarló ou Carxofa de Benicarló	(PDO)
Alcachofa de Tudela	(PGI)
Ameixa d'Elvas	(PDO)
Amêndoa Douro	(PDO)
Ananás dos Açores / São Miguel	(PDO)
Anona da Madeira	(PDO)
Arancia Rossa di Sicilia	(PGI)
Arroz del Delta del Ebro	(PGI)
Asparago bianco di Cimadolmo	(PGI)
Asparago verde di Altedo	(PGI)
Avellana de Reus	(PDO)
Azeitona de conserva Negrinha de Freixo	(PDO)
Berenjena de Almagro	(PGI)
Calasparra	(PDO)
Calçot de Valls	(PGI)
Cappero di Pantelleria	(PGI)
Carciofo di Paestum	(PGI)
Carciofo Romanesco del Lazio	(PGI)
Castagna del Monte Amiata	(PGI)
Castagna di Montella	(PGI)
Castanha da Terra Fria	(PDO)
Castanha de Padrela	(PDO)
Castanha dos Soutos da Lapa	(PDO)
Castanha Marvão-Portalegre	(PDO)
Cereja da Cova da Beira	(PGI)
Cereja de São Julião-Portalegre	(PDO)
Cerezas de la Montaña de Alicante	(PGI)
Chasselas de Moissac	(PDO)
Chufa de Valencia	(PDO)
Ciliega di Marostica	(PGI)
Cítricos Valencianos ou Cítricos Valencians	(PGI)
Citrinos do Algarve	(PGI)
Clementinas de las Tierras del Ebro ou Clementines de les Terres de l'Ebre	(PGI)
Clementine del Golfo di Taranto	(PGI)
Clementine di Calabria	(PGI)
Coco de Paimpol	(PDO)
Espárrago de Huétor-Tájar	(PGI)

Espárrago de Navarra	(PGI)
Faba Asturiana	(PGI)
Fagiolo di Lamon della Vallata Bellunese	(PGI)
Fagiolo di Sarconi	(PGI)
Fagiolo di Sorana	(PGI)
Farina di Neccio della Garfagnana	(PDO)
Farro della Garfagnana	(PGI)
Fasolia (Gigantes-Elefantes Kastorias)	(PGI)
Ficodindia dell'Etna	(PDO)
Fraise du Périgord	(PGI)
Fungo di Borgotaro	(PGI)
Haricot tarbais	(PGI)
Jersey Royal potatoes	(PDO)
Judías de El Barco de Ávila	(PGI)
Kaki Ribera del Xúquer	(PDO)
La Bella della Daunia	(PDO)
Lammefjordsgulerod	(PGI)
Lapin Puikula	(PDO)
Lenteja de La Armuña	(PGI)
Lenticchia di Castelluccio di Norcia	(PGI)
Lentille verte du Puy	(PDO)
Lentilles vertes du Berry	(PGI)
Limone Costa d'Amalfi	(PGI)
Limone di Sorrento	(PGI)
Maçã Bravo de Esmolfe	(PDO)
Maçã da Beira Alta	(PGI)
Maçã da Cova da Beira	(PGI)
Maçã de Alcobaça	(PGI)
Maçã de Portalegre	(PGI)
Mâche nantaise	(PGI)
Manzana de Girona ou Poma de Girona	(PGI)
Manzana Reineta del Bierzo	(PDO)
Maracujá dos Açores/S. Miguel	(PDO)
Marchfeldspargel	(PGI)
Marrone del Mugello	(PGI)
Marrone di Castel del Rio	(PGI)
Marrone di San Zeno	(PDO)
Mela Val di Non	(PDO)
Melocotón de Calanda	(PDO)
Melon du Haut-Poitou	(PGI)
Melon du Quercy	(PGI)
Mirabelles de Lorraine	(PGI)
Muscat du Ventoux	(PDO)
Nísperos Callosa d'En Sarriá	(PDO)
Nocciola del Piemonte	(PGI)
Nocciola di Giffoni	(PGI)
Nocellara del Belice	(PDO)
Noix de Grenoble	(PDO)
Olives cassées de la vallée des Baux-de-Provence	(PDO)
Olives noires de la vallée des Baux-de-Provence	(PDO)
Olives noires de Nyons	(PDO)
Opperdoezer Ronde	(PDO)
Peperone di Senise	(PGI)
Pera dell'Emilia Romagna	(PGI)
Pera mantovana	(PGI)
Pêra Rocha do Oeste	(PDO)
Peras de Rincón de Soto	(PDO)
Pesca e nettarina di Romagna	(PGI)
Pêssego da Cova da Beira	(PGI)
Pimientos del Piquillo de Lodosa	(PDO)

Poireaux de Créances	(PGI)
Pommes de terre de l'Île de Ré	(PDO)
Pommes de terre de Merville	(PGI)
Pommes et poires de Savoie	(PGI)
Pomodoro di Pachino	(PGI)
Pomodoro S. Marzano dell'Agro Sarnese-Nocerino	(PDO)
Pruneaux d'Agen - Pruneaux d'Agen mi-cuits	(PGI)
Radicchio Rosso di Treviso	(PGI)
Radicchio Variegato di Castelfranco	(PGI)
Riso Nano Vialone Veronese	(PGI)
Riz de Camargue	(PGI)
Scalogni di Romagna	(PGI)
Spreewälder Gurken	(PGI)
Spreewälder Meerrettich	(PGI)
Uva da tavola di Canicattì	(PGI)
Uva da tavola di Mazzarrone	(PGI)
Uva de mesa embolsada "Vinalopó"	(PDO)
Wachauer Marille	(PDO)
Waldviertler Graumohn	(PDO)
Westlandse druif	(PGI)
Ακτινίδιο Πιερίας (Aktinidio Pierias)	(PGI)
Ακτινίδιο Σπερχειού (Aktinidio Sperchiou)	(PDO)
Ελιά Καλαμάτας (Kalamata)	(PDO)
Θρούμπα Αμπαδιάς Ρεθύμνης Κρήτης (Trumba-Ambadai Rethimno Crète)	(PDO)
Θρούμπα Θάσου (Trumba Thasu)	(PDO)
Θρούμπα Χίου (Trumba Quios)	(PDO)
Κελυφωτό φυστίκι Φθιώτιδας (Kelifoto fistiki Phtiotidas)	(PDO)
Κεράσια τραγανά Ροδοχωρίου (Kerasia Tragana Rodochoriou)	(PDO)
Κονσερβολιά Αμφίσσης (Konservolia Amfissis)	(PDO)
Κονσερβολιά Αρτας (Konservolia Artas)	(PGI)
Κονσερβολιά Αταλάντης (Konservolia Atalantis)	(PDO)
Κονσερβολιά Πηλίου* Βόλου (Konservolia Piliou Volou)	(PDO)
Κονσερβολιά Ροβίων (Konservolia Rovion)	(PDO)
Κονσερβολιά Στυλίδας (Konservolia Stilidas)	(PDO)
Κορινθιακή Σταφίδα Βοστίτσα (Corinthiaki Stafida Vostitsa)	(PDO)
Κουμ Κουάτ Κέρκυρας (Kumquat Kerkyras)	(PGI)
Μήλα Ζαγοράς Πηλίου (Mila Zagora Piliou)	(PDO)
Μήλα Ντελίσιους Πιλάφα Τριπόλεως (Mila Delicious Pilafa Tripolos)	(PDO)
Μήλο Καστοριάς (Milo Kastorias)	(PGI)
Ξερά σύκα Κύμης (Xera Syka Kymis)	(PDO)
Πατάτα Κάτω Νευροκοπίου (Patata Kato Nevrokopiou)	(PGI)
Πορτοκάλια Μάλεμε Χανίων Κρήτης (Portokalia Maleme Hanion Kritis)	(PDO)
Ροδάκινα Νάουσας (Rodakina Naoussas)	(PDO)
Σύκα Βραβρώνας Μαρκοπούλου Μεσογείων (Syka Vravronas Markopoulou Mesogion)	(PGI)
Τσακωνική Μελιτζάνα Λεωνιδίου (Tsakoniki Melintzana Leonidiou)	(PDO)
Φασόλια (Γίγαντες Ελέφαντες) Πρεσπών Φλώρινας (Fasolia (Gigantes Elefantas) Prespon Florinas)	(PGI)
Φασόλια (Πλακε Μεγαλοσπερμα) Πρεσπών Φλώρινας (Fasolia (Plake Megalosperma) Prespon Florinas)	(PGI)
Φασόλια -Γίγαντες Ελέφαντες Καστοριάς (Fasolia (Gigantes-Elefantes Kastorias)	(PGI)
Φασόλια γίγαντες ελέφαντες Κάτω Νευροκοπίου (Fasolia Gigantes Elefantas Kato Nevrokopiou)	(PGI)
Φασόλια κοινά μεσόσπερμα Κάτω Νευροκοπίου (Fasolia Koina Mesosperma Kato Nevrokopiou)	(PGI)

Φυστίκι Αίγινας (Fistiki Aeginas)	(PDO)
Φυστίκι Μεγάρων (Fistiki Megaron)	(PDO)

FRESH FISH, MOLLUSCS AND CRUSTACEANS AND PRODUCTS DERIVED THEREFROM

Anchois de Collioure	(PGI)
Arbroath smokies	(PGI)
Clare Island salmon	(PGI)
Coquilles St. Jacques des Côtes d'Armor	(PGI)
Oberpfälzer Karpfen	(PGI)
Schwarzwaldforelle	(PGI)
Whitstable oysters	(PGI)
Αυγοτάραχο Μεσολογγίου (Avgotaracho Messolonghiou)	(PDO)

OTHER ANNEX I PRODUCTS

Aceto balsamico tradizionale di Modena	(PDO)
Aceto balsamico tradizionale di Reggio Emilia	(PDO)
Azafrán de la Mancha	(PDO)
Cidre de Bretagne – cidre breton	(PGI)
Cidre de Normandie – cidre normand	(PGI)
Cornouaille	(PDO)
Gloucestershire cider/perry	(PGI)
Herefordshire cider/perry	(PGI)
Pays d'Auge/Pays d'Auge-Cambremer	(PDO)
Piment d'Espelette ou Piment d'Espelette-Ezpeletako Biperra	(PDO)
Pimentón de Murcia	(PDO)
Worcestershire cider/perry	(PGI)
Κρόκος Κοζάνης (Krokos Kozanis)	(PDO)

OTHER ANNEX I PRODUCTS TO REGULATION (EEC) No 2081/92

Bayerisches Bier	(PGI)
Bremer Bier	(PGI)
Budějovické pivo	(PGI)
Budějovický měšťanský var	(PGI)
Českobudějovické pivo	(PGI)
Dortmunder Bier	(PGI)
Gögginger Bier	(PGI)
Hofer Bier	(PGI)
Kentish ale and Kentish strong ale	(PGI)
Kölsch	(PGI)
Kulmbacher Bier	(PGI)
Mainfranken Bier	(PGI)
Münchner Bier	(PGI)
Newcastle Brown Ale	(PGI)
Reuther Bier	(PGI)
Rieser Weizenbier	(PGI)
Rutland bitter	(PGI)
Wernesgrüner Bier	(PGI)

NATURAL MINERAL WATERS AND SPRING WATER

Bad Hersfelder Naturquell	(PDO)
Bad Niedernauer Quelle	(PDO)
Bad Pyrmonter	(PDO)
Birresborner	(PDO)
Bissinger Auerquelle	(PDO)
Blankenburger Wiesenquell	(PDO)
Caldener Mineralbrunnen	(PDO)
Ensinger Mineralquelle	(PDO)
Felsenquelle Beiseförth	(PDO)
Gemminger Mineralquelle	(PDO)

Göppinger Quelle	(PDO)
Graf Meinhard Quelle Gießen	(PDO)
Haaner Felsenquelle	(PDO)
Haltern-Quelle	(PDO)
Höllen-Sprudel	(PDO)
Katlenburger Burgbergquelle	(PDO)
Kißlegger Mineralquellen	(PDO)
Leisslinger Mineralbrunnen	(PDO)
Lieler Quelle	(PDO)
Löwensteiner Mineral Quelle	(PDO)
Rhenser Mineralbrunnen	(PDO)
Rilchinger Amandus-Quelle	(PDO)
Rilchinger Gräfin Mariannen-Quelle	(PDO)
Schwollener Sprudel	(PDO)
Siegsdorfer Petrusquelle	(PDO)
Steinsieker Mineralwasser	(PDO)
Teinacher Mineralquellen	(PDO)
Überkinger Mineralquellen	(PDO)
Vesalia-Quelle	(PDO)
Wernigeröder Mineralbrunnen	(PDO)
Wildenrath-Quelle	(PDO)

BREAD, PASTRY, CAKES, CONFECTIONERY, BISCUITS AND OTHER BAKERS' WARES

Aachener Printen	(PGI)
Bergamote(s) de Nancy	(PGI)
Brioche vendéenne	(PGI)
Coppia Ferrarese	(PGI)
Ensaïmada de Mallorca or Ensaïmada mallorquina	(PGI)
Jijona	(PGI)
Lübecker Marzipan	(PGI)
Meißner Fummel	(PGI)
Nürnberger Lebkuchen	(PGI)
Pane casareccio di Genzano	(PGI)
Pane di Altamura	(PDO)
Skånsk spettekaka	(PGI)
Turrón de Agramunt ou Torró d'Agramunt	(PGI)
Turrón de Alicante	(PGI)
Κρητικό παξιμάδι (Kritiko paximadi)	(PGI)

NATURAL GUMS AND RESINS

Μαστίχα Χίου (Mastiha Chiou)	(PDO)
Τσίκλα Χίου (Tsikla Chiou)	(PDO)

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS NOT INTENDED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION

Bergamotto di Reggio Calabria- Olio essenziale	(PDO)
Foin de Crau	(PDO)
Huile essentielle de lavande de Haute-Provence	(PDO)
Μαστιχέλαιο Χίου (Mastihelαιο Chiou)	(PDO)

Part B: TSGs

BEERS

Vieille Kriek, Vieille Kriek-Lambic, Vieille Framboise-Lambic, Vieux fruit-Lambic/ Oude Kriek, Oude Kriekenlambiek, Oude Frambozenlambiek, Oude Fruit-lambiek (BE)	(STG)
Vieille Gueuze, Vieille Gueuze-Lambic, Vieux Lambic/ Oude Geuze, Oude Geuze-Lambiek, Oude Lambiek (BE)	(STG)
Faro (BE)	(STG)
Kriek, Kriek-Lambic, Framboise-Lambic, Fruit-Lambic/Kriek, Kriekenlambiek, Frambozenlambiek, Vruchtenlambiek (BE)	(STG)
Lambic, Gueuze-Lambic, Gueuze/Lambiek, Geuze-Lambiek, Geuze (BE)	(STG)
Sahti (FI)	(STG)

CHEESES

Mozzarella (IT)	(STG)
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MEAT-BASED PRODUCTS

Jamón Serrano (ES)	(STG)
Falukorv (SV)	(STG)

OTHER PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN

Leche certificada de Granja (ES)	(STG)
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FRESH MEAT

Traditional Farmfresh turkey (UK)	(STG)
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BREAD, PASTRY, CAKES, CONFECTIONERY, BISCUITS AND OTHER BAKERS' WARES

Panellets (ES)	(STG)
Kalakukko (FI)	(STG)
Karjalanpiirakka (FI)	(STG)

Annex III

LIST OF RELEVANT CASES

Case	Date of judgement	Parties	Subject
C-216/01	18.11.2003	<i>Budejovický Budvar, národní podnik</i> and <i>Rudolf Ammersin GmbH</i>	Protection of geographical indications and designations of origin - Bilateral convention between a Member State and a non-member country protecting indications of geographical source from that non-member country - Articles 28 EC and 30 EC - Regulation (EEC) No 2081/92 - Article 307 EC - Succession of States in respect of treaties
C-108/01	20.05.2003	<i>Consorzio del Prosciutto di Parma</i> and <i>Salumificio S.</i>	Protected designations of origin - Regulation (EEC) No 2081/92 - Regulation (EC) No 1107/96 - 'Prosciutto di Parma' - Specification - Requirement for ham to be sliced and packaged in the region of production - Articles 29 EC and 30 EC - Justification - Whether requirement may be relied on against third parties - Legal certainty - Publicity
C-496/00	20.05.2003	<i>Ravil SARL</i> and <i>Bellon import SARL, Biraghi SpA</i>	Protected designations of origin - Regulation (EEC) No 2081/92 - Regulation (EEC) No 1107/96 - 'Grana Padano' freshly grated - Specification - Convention between two Member States - Condition that the cheese is grated and packaged in the region of production - Articles 29 EC and 30 EC - Justification - Whether the condition may be relied on against third parties - Legal certainty- Publicity
C-6/02	06.03.2003	Commission/French Republic	Failure by a Member State to fulfil obligations - Free movement of goods - Measures having equivalent effect - Indication of provenance - Regional labels
C-325/00	05.11.2002	Commission/Federal Republic of Germany	Free movement of goods - Measures having equivalent effect - Label of origin and quality
C-66/00	25.06.2002	<i>Dante Bigi</i>	Regulation (EEC) No 2081/92 - Protection of geographical indications and designations of origin of agricultural products and foodstuffs - Article 13 - System of derogations - Scope
C-151/01P	30.01.2002	<i>La Conquete</i>	Protection communautaire des indications géographiques - Règlement (CE) No 1338/2000 - Enregistrement de la dénomination 'canard à foie gras du Sud-Ouest - Irrecevabilité du recours en annulation - Pourvoi manifestement non fondé
C-269/99	06.12.2001	Carl Kühne and others	Agricultural products and foodstuffs - Geographical indications and designations of origin - Simplified registration procedure - Protection of the designation Spreewälder Gurken
T-215/00	30.06.2001	<i>SCEA La Conquete/Commission</i>	Action for annulment - Regulation (EC) No 1338/2000 - Registration of a protected geographical indication - Canard à foie gras du Sud-Ouest - Measure of general application - Inadmissibility
C-99/99	14.12.2000	Italian Republic/Commission	Action for annulment - Regulation (EC) No 2815/98 - Marketing
C-312/98	07.11.2000	<i>Warsteiner Brauerei</i>	Protection of geographical indications and

			designations of origin - Regulation (EEC) No 2081/92 - Scope - Directive 79/112/EEC - National rules prohibiting the potentially misleading use of 'simple geographical indications of source
C-447/98	26.10.2000	<i>Molkerei Großbraunshain</i> and others	Community protection of designations of origin - Commission Regulation registering the designation 'Altenburger Ziegenkäse' - Action for annulment - Inadmissibility - Appeal manifestly unfounded
C-388/95	16.05.2000	Belgium/Spain	Article 34 of the EC Treaty (now, after amendment, Article 29 EC) - Regulation (EEC) No 823/87 - Quality wines produced in a specified region - Designations of origin - Obligation to bottle in the region of production - Justification - Consequences of an earlier judgment giving a preliminary ruling - Article 5 of the EC Treaty (now Article 10 EC)
T-114/99	09.11.1999	<i>CSR Pampryl</i>	Action for annulment - Regulation (EC) No 378/1999 - Registration of a designation of origin - 'Pays d'Auge/Pays d'Auge-Cambremer'-Inadmissible
T-78/98	29.04.1999	<i>Unione provinciale degli agricoltori di Firenze</i> and others	Action for annulment - Regulation (EC) No 644/98 - Registration of a geographical indication - "Tuscan" olive oil - Interest in bringing proceedings - Inadmissible.
T-114/96	26.03.1999	<i>Confiserie du TECH SA</i> and <i>Biscuiterie Confiserie LOR SA</i>	Action for annulment - Regulation (EC) No 1107/96 - Registration of geographical indications - "Turrón de Jijona" and "Turrón de Alicante" - Locus standi - Inadmissible
Joined cases C-289/96, C-293/96 and C-299/96	16.03.1999	Kingdom of Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, French Republic/Commission	Council Regulation (EEC) 2081/92 - Commission Regulation (EC) No 1107/96 - Registration of geographical indications and designations of origin - "Feta"
C-87/97	4.03.1999	<i>Consorzio per la Tutela del Formaggio Gorgonzola</i> and others	Articles 30 and 36 of the EC Treaty - Regulation (EEC) No 2081/92 on the protection of geographical indications and designations of origin for agricultural products and foodstuffs
T-109/97	15.09.1998	<i>Molkerei Großbraunshain</i> and others	Community protection of indications of origin - Registration by a Commission regulation of a designation for a geographical area considered by the applicants to be too large - Action for annulment - Inadmissibility
Joined cases 129/97 and 130/97	09.06.1998	<i>Yvon Chiciak</i> and <i>Fromagerie Chiciak</i> (C-129/97), <i>Jean-Pierre Fol</i> (C-130/97)	Regulation (EEC) No 2081/92 on the protection of geographical indications and designations of origin for agricultural products and foodstuffs - Exclusive competence of the Commission - Scope of the protection of names comprising several terms
Joined cases C-321/94, C-322/94, C-323/94 and C-324/94.	7.05.1997	Jacques Pistre and others	Regulation (EEC) No 2081/92 on the protection of geographical indications and designations of origin for agricultural products and foodstuffs - Articles 30 and 36 of the EC Treaty - Domestic legislation on the use of the description 'mountain' for agricultural products and foodstuffs.
C-3/91	10.11.1992	<i>Exportur</i> and others	Franco-Spanish Convention on the protection of indications of provenance and designations of origin - Compatibility with the rules on the free movement of goods
C-47/90	9.06.1992	<i>Delhaize</i> and others	Exportation of wine in bulk - Prohibition - Wine

			of designated origin - Articles 34 and 36 of the Treaty
207/93	25.04.1985	CEC, United Kingdom and Northern Ireland	Measures having equivalent effect - Indications of origin
12/74	20.02.1975	CEC, Federal Republic of Germany	Indirect appellation of origin