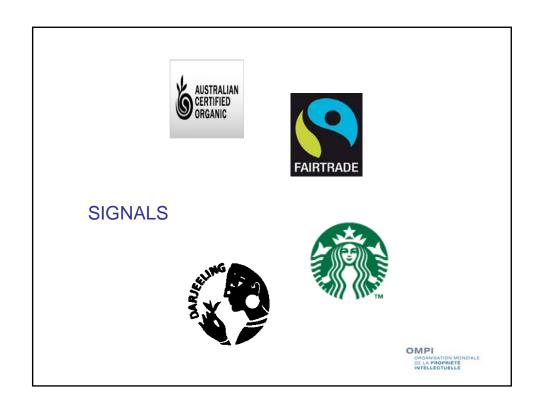
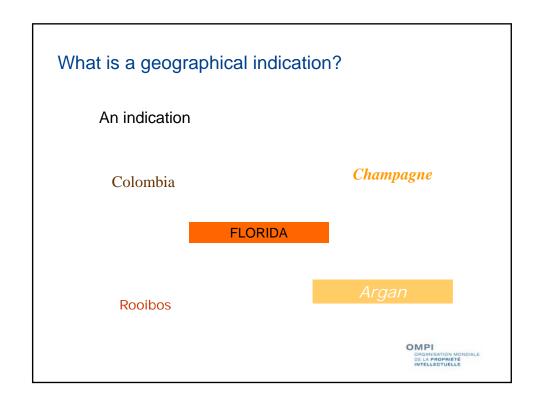


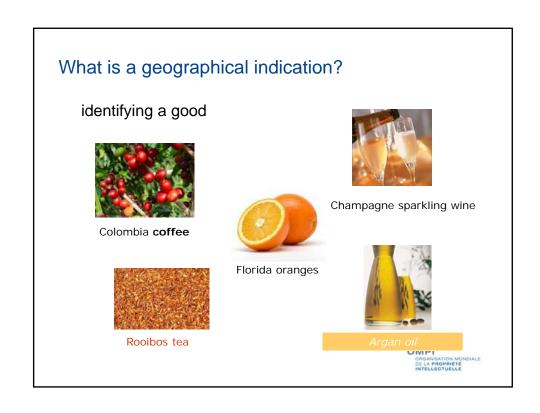


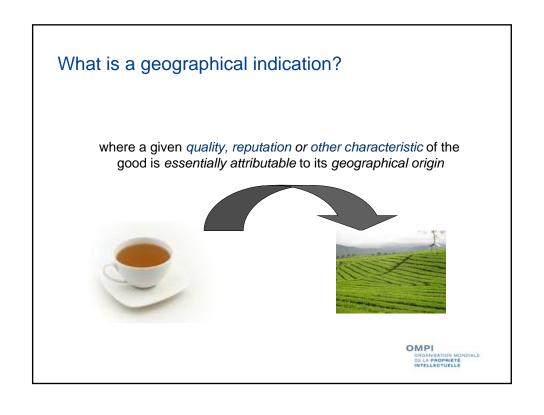
INFORMATION ASYMMETRY* A situation in which one party in a transaction (for ex- the seller) has more or superior information than another (for ex. the buyer). Akerlof OMPI « There is a huge element of trust and a leap of faith in virtually every purchase we make, which is why we are so desperate to find, and pay a premium for, any signals of reassurance. » Sutherland

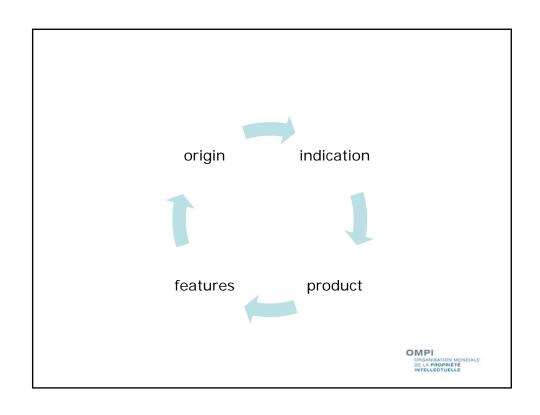
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Why Gls?

Rural development potential

- Participation of local actors
- Reproduction of the social system
- Employment and level of income

(Sylvander, 2004)

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How to protect GIs

Collective mark

- Holder: association of producers
- Holder may use the mark
- Control by association

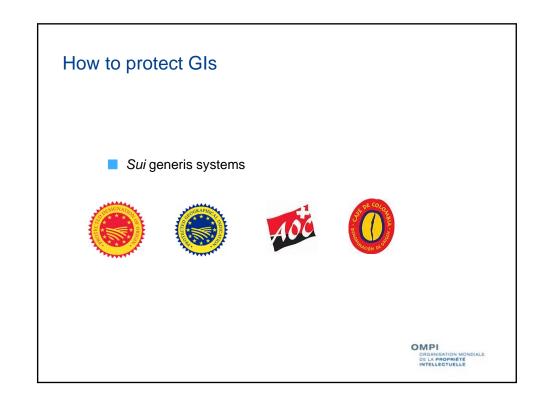
Certification mark

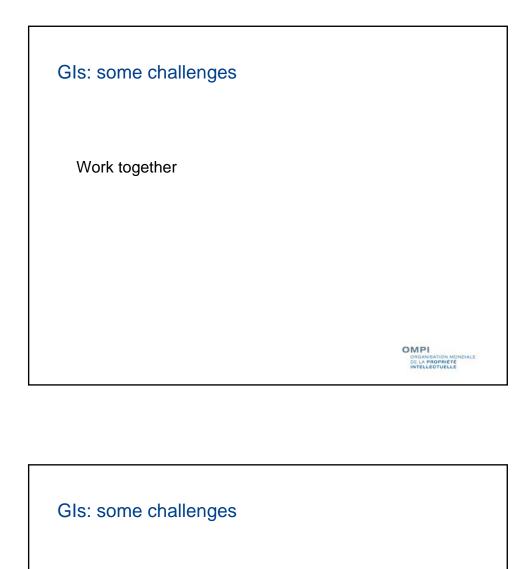
- Holder: independent entity
- Holder cannot use the mark
- Control by independent entity

Regulations of use

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Maintain uniform quality

Gls: some challenges

Develop a fair GI-scheme

Equitable regulation of collective use

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Gls: some challenges

Costs

- Traceability and certification systems
- Marketing and promotion
- Distribution (particularly commodities)
- Legal protection

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Collective or certification marks not based on geographical origin







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Conclusion

Differentiation!

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